The Scottish Government

Scotland's People

Annual report: results from 2009/2010

Scottish Household Survey

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

Scotland's People

Annual report: results from 2009/2010

Scottish Household Survey

The Scottish Government, Edinburgh 2011

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1 Background to the survey

INTRODUCTION

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

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

- To provide household and individual information particularly to support the work of the Scottish Government's transport, communities and local government policy areas and the work of the Scottish Parliament;
- To permit disaggregation of information both geographically and in terms of population sub-groups (such as families with children or the elderly);
- To allow the relationships between social variables within households to be examined. This will support cross-analysis on a range of issues;
- To allow early detection of national trends;
- To allow detailed follow-up surveys of sub-samples from the main survey sample, if required.

CHANGES TO THE SHS IN 2010

Due to the high level of demand for space in the SHS, the questionnaire is reviewed every two years to ensure that the information collected is relevant to current policy interests and is making the best use of the time in the survey. The existing questionnaire was updated prior to the start of 2010 and a number of sections were revised. The key changes made were:

- HC7D how much recycling the household undertook was expanded to cover composting of food waste and green garden waste.
- The ILO question set allows for the International Labour Organisation's definition of economic activity to be derived. These are asked as part of the Scottish Government's core and harmonised questions[1]. These were amended in January 2010 to remove the

[1] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm

option 'Away from work ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off (and expect to return to work)' as a separate option and add 'temporarily away' as an option to each other item.

- Questions related to homelessness were only asked in 2007 and 2010. The 2010 data will be used to informed wider analyses and reporting covered in separate publications[2].

- The internet question set includes a number of questions related to methods used to access the internet, what people use the internet for and reasons for not using the internet were only asked in 2008 and 2010. Some analyses of these are presented in Chapter 9.

Further information on the SHS Questionnaire project can be found via the relevant technical report on the SHS website[3].

SAMPLING

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

In order to meet the reporting requirements, the sample is structured to be nationally representative each quarter and to provide a representative sample for larger local authorities each year. The sample is also designed to provide data for every local authority, regardless of size, over a two-year period. This is achieved by disproportionately sampling to achieve a minimum sample equivalent to a simple random sample of 500 interviews in each local authority area. This report is based on data collected in the two year sampling period (2009/2010).

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

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.

[2] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration

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

The main features of the current design are:

- First stage, disproportionate stratification by local authority;
- Within each local authority, second stage stratification by the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification[4] with large urban and other urban areas combined into an 'urban' stratum and all other areas combined into a 'rural' stratum;
- Unclustered sampling is used in the 'urban' strata, with addresses sorted by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[5] and selected systematically from a random starting point;
- Clustered sampling is used in the 'rural' strata, with datazones used as primary sampling units which are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each, a systematic sample selected from a random starting point.

There are some variations to this overall design:

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

THE SHS INTERVIEW

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

The survey questionnaire is in two parts. The household reference person, who is the Highest Income Householder (HIH) or their spouse/partner completes Part 1 of the interview. Details of all members of the household, including children, are collected during the household interview. 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')[6] and the household respondent answers questions about the school that child attends and the journey they make to go there.

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

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

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

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.[7] 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.[8]

The household section of the interview deals with topics such as household composition and current economic situation of household members; accommodation, access to the internet and broadband connection; recycling; cars available to the household, employment details of the highest income householder; household income, savings and use of financial services; housing costs; childcare and schooling. The random adult section deals with marital status, ethnicity and religion, individuals' accommodation change; experiences of homelessness and housing problems; neighbourhoods and community safety; transport modes, car dependency, congestion and road safety; travel planning; use of the internet; public services; income and employment; participation in culture and sport. Further information on the topic coverage is available on the SHS website.[9]

RESPONSE RATES

After excluding addresses that were outwith the scope of the survey[10], the overall response rate for this sweep of the survey was 68.9%. There was significant variation in response between local authorities. The highest response rate was achieved in Orkney (81.8%) and the lowest response was achieved in Glasgow (60.1%).

WEIGHTING

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

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

Household data (collected in Part 1 of the interview) are weighted to take account of the disproportionate sampling and response between local authorities. The profile of household occupants within each local authority sample is then compared with the age/sex profile of the population, as published by the General Register Office Scotland (GROS).[11] The SPSS

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[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSTopics

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

[11] http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/households/estimates

software module g-Calib is used to produce calibration weights that match the survey sample to these population estimates. The procedure produces weights that provide both survey estimates and grossed up population estimates. This means, for example, that as well as being able to provide survey estimates (the **percentage** of households in owner-occupation), the survey can provide population estimates of the total **number** of households in owner-occupation.

Random adult data (from Part 2) are weighted to reflect both the disproportionate sampling and response to Part 2 between local authorities and the different probabilities of selection within households.[12] The profile of participating adults is then compared with the profile of adults produced by the National Records for Scotland (a new public body following the merger of the General Register Office for Scotland and the National Archives of Scotland) and corrective weights calculated that provide survey and population estimates.

The random child and the random school child are dealt with in a similar way – weighting to correct for disproportionate sampling is undertaken and then residual weights, aligning the sample profile with official estimates, are calculated. The only exception to this is that in the case of the random school child, there are no official estimates of the age/sex profile of school children within each local authority. In this case, the population estimates are calculated within the survey itself using the information on the economic status of all household members and household grossing weights. Estimates of the number of school children in each age group are used as the basis for comparing the profile of the random school child and the profile of all school children.[13]

THE ANNUAL REPORT

SHS results have been reported in a series of Annual Reports between 1999 and 2009. The annual report is designed to act as an introduction to the survey and to present and interpret some of the key policy-relevant results.

A comprehensive range of web tables, including a range of results by local authority groupings, is provided on the SHS website.[14] A series of Local Authority Reports using the 2007/2008 data were published in July 2010, as part of the Scottish Government's ambition to extend the use of SHS data. Similar reports will be made available again using the 2009/2010 data, available via the SHS website.

For the first time, the annual report also announces the availability of SHS data for the first quarter of the next reporting year. In accordance with National Statistics, this will help to ensure orderly and open access to the SHS. In practice, this means that the most up-to-date SHS can be used to inform policy from people within and outwith the Scottish Government. This release announces the availability of SHS up to an including 2011 Quarter 1. See Annex 5 for further information on SHS dissemination and reporting practices.

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

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

[14] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

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.[15] 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. The objectives that are most relevant to the subject of a chapter, as defined in the spending review, are identified. The five objectives are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SHS is the source of information on five of the 45 national indicators in the Government's National performance framework.[16] The two transport indicators[17] will be reported on within the Transport and Travel in Scotland 2010 report[18], published end of August 2011. This report provides estimates for the remaining three national indicators:

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

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

[17] 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.

[18] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/Tatis

Increase the percentage of adults who **rate their neighbourhood** as a good place to live (Chapter 4);

Reduce the percentage of the **adult population who smoke** to 22% by 2010 (Chapter 10);

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

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

The Scottish Government conducts several major population surveys that are used to inform the policy debate in Scotland, and in some instances the surveys can be complimentary. In particular, the Scottish House Condition Survey[19] looks at the physical condition of Scotland's homes as well as the experiences of the householders. There are also a number of GB or UK surveys that include a Scottish dimension. The Integrated Household Survey[20] (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 0329) if you have any queries.

The results are presented in the remaining 12 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[21] and, separately, the questionnaire[22] used.

[19] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHCS

[20] http://www.ons.gov.uk/about/surveys/a-z-of-surveys/integrated-household-survey

[21] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

[22] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire

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.[23]

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

2 The Composition and Characteristics of Households and Adults in Scotland

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

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

The National Records of Scotland (NRS) uses the SHS to publish household estimates based on SHS data. Estimates of total numbers of households derived from the 2009/2010 SHS, using the household grossing weight[24], are the same as the 2010 household estimates from NRS. Estimates for particular types of household, as described in this chapter, are likely to differ from NRS due to differences in weighting.

The characteristics of adults and the Highest Income Householder (HIH)[25] 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.

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

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

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

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

Table 2.1: Characteristics of household members

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

All household members

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base	*63,459*

Age	
0-15	18
16-24	12
25-34	12
35-44	15
45-59	20
60-74	16
75+	7
All	100
Base	*63,459*

ADULTS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

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

Table 2.2: The characteristics of adults

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base	*24,982*

Age	
16 to 24	15
25 to 34	15
35 to 44	18
45 to 59	25
60 to 74	19
75 plus	9
All	100
Base	*24,982*

Marital status	
Married and living with spouse	51
In a same-sex civil partnership	0
Single, never been married / in civil partnership	32
Widowed	8
Divorced	7
Separated	3
Bereaved civil partner	0
All	100
Base	*24,982*

Ethnicity	
White	**96.8**
Scottish	81.5
Other British	11.7
Irish	0.7
Any other White background	2.9
Any mixed background	**0.2**
Asian*	**2.1**
Indian	0.5
Pakistani	0.7
Bangladeshi	0.1
Chinese	0.4
Any other Asian background	0.4
Black*	**0.4**
Caribbean	0.1
African	0.3
Any other Black background	0
Any other background	**0.5**
All	100
Base	*24,982*

Asian includes Asian Scottish or Asian British.
Black includes Black Scottish or Black British.
*sub-totals of ethnic groups that follow.

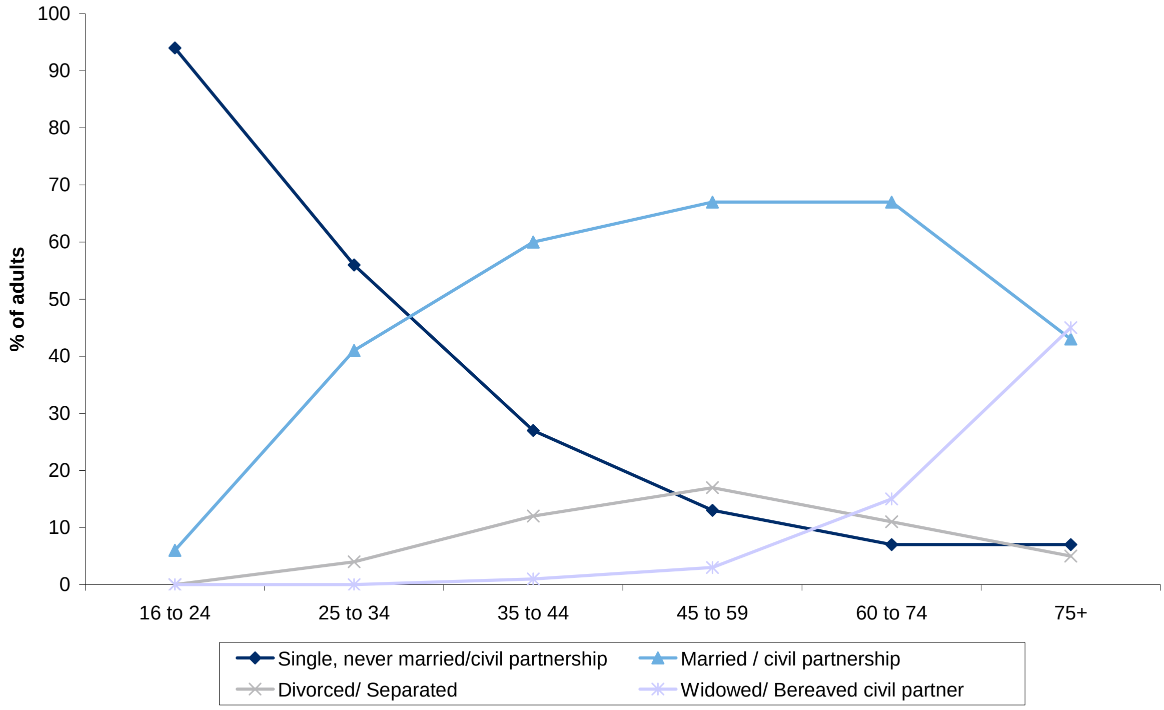
Just over half (51%) of adults are married and living with a spouse, while just under a third (32%) are single and have never been married. The majority of adults (96.8%) are of white ethnic origin with Scottish being the predominant ethnic group (81.5%). The next biggest group is 'other British' (11.7%), while 3.2% of adults are non-white. Adults of Asian ethnic origin represent the biggest non-white group (2.1%).

Figure 2.1 examines the relationships between current marital status and adults of different ages. Of those adults aged 16-24, the majority (94%) are single. By the time adults reach the age of 35-44, the majority are married and living with spouse or in a civil partnership (60% in total). Being single declines throughout all age groups until the 75 and over, at which point it remains constant at 7%.

From the ages of 35 to 74, marriage is the predominant current status. Those aged 75 or over are more often 'widowed' (45%) although around four in ten (43%) are still married.

Figure 2.1: Current marital status of adults by age

2009/2010 data, Adults (min base: 2,060)



The data underlying Figure 2.1 are presented in Table 2.3. As well as showing the percentages of each age group who are single, married, divorced etc.,[26] it also shows the percentage of each marital status category who are aged 16-24, 25-34 and so on.[27] Over two thirds (69%) of those who are single are under 35, whilst just under eight in ten (79%) of married people are aged between 35 and 74.

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 (43%).

[26] Shown as row percents.

[27] Shown as column percents.

Table 2.3: Age and marital status of adult population

Row and column percentages, 2009/2010 data

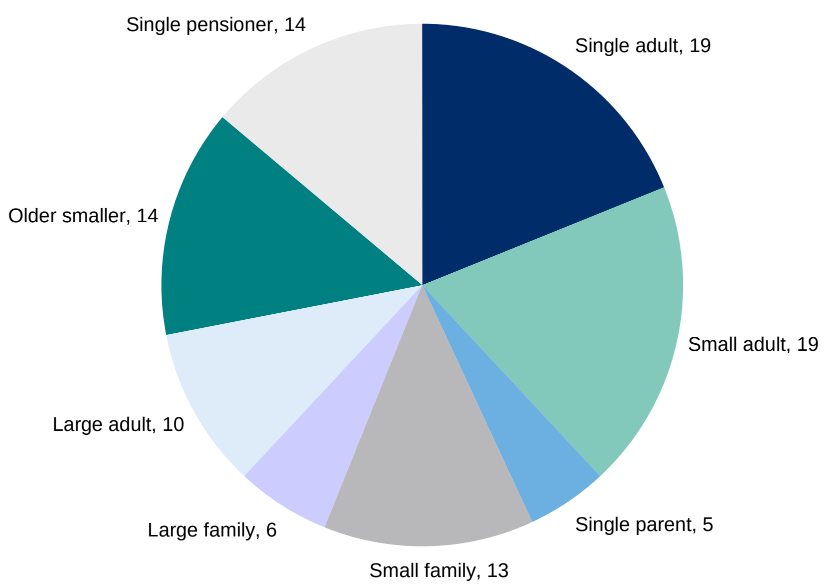
Adults		Single, never married / civil partnership	Married / civil partnership	Divorced / Separated	Widowed / Bereaved civil partner		Row total	*Row base*
16 to 24	*Row*	*94*	*6*	*0*	*0*	***15***	*100*	*2,060*
	Column	43	2	1	0			
25 to 34	*Row*	*56*	*41*	*4*	*0*	***15***	*100*	*3,358*
	Column	26	12	6	0			
35 to 44	*Row*	*27*	*60*	*12*	*1*	***18***	*100*	*4,183*
	Column	15	21	23	2			
45 to 59	*Row*	*13*	*67*	*17*	*3*	***25***	*100*	*6,098*
	Column	10	32	43	8			
60 to 74	*Row*	*7*	*67*	*11*	*15*	***19***	*100*	*6,003*
	Column	4	26	23	38			
75+	*Row*	*7*	*43*	*5*	*45*	***9***	*100*	*3,280*
	Column	2	7	4	51			
All		***32***	***51***	***9***	***8***	*100*		
Column total		100	100	100	100	100		
Column base		*7,266*	*10,915*	*3,406*	*3,395*	*24,982*		

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.

Figure 2.2: Household type

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 28,404)



The structure of households, as represented by household type, is illustrated in Figure 2.2 and full definitions are included in the Glossary (Annex 2). A third of households in Scotland contain only one adult, split as 19% of those below pensionable age and 14% above pensionable age. Small families without children also account for one-third of households (small adult, older smaller), while almost a quarter (24%) are families with children aged under 16 (single parent, small family, large family).

Having identified the percentage of households accounted for by different household types, Table 2.4 shows the extent to which household type varies according to degree of rurality, as defined using the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification.[28] 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 (22%) and of older smaller households in remote rural areas (19%). A slightly increased amount of small adult households (21%) can be found in accessible rural areas.

Table 2.4: Household type by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Single adult	22	18	15	17	13	15	19
Small adult	20	18	18	16	21	19	19
Single parent	5	5	5	4	4	3	5
Small family	12	13	13	13	15	12	13
Large family	5	7	8	7	7	7	6
Large adult	10	10	9	10	9	9	10
Older smaller	12	15	16	17	17	19	14
Single	14	14	15	17	14	16	14
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,113*	*8,355*	*2,444*	*1,560*	*3,348*	*2,568*	*28,388*

Additional tables providing further information on the composition and characteristics of households are available on the SHS website.[29]

[28] See Glossary – Annex 2 for definitions.

[29] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

3 Housing

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government's vision for the future of housing includes an increased supply of housing across all tenures, more choice of affordable housing, and housing developments that contribute to the creation of sustainable mixed communities.[30] While the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)[31] 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.

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[32] to around two thirds in recent years (65% in 2010) (Table 3.1) although this has reduced slightly 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 2010, give some indication that the rising trend in relation to owner-occupation may be levelling out to some extent, possibly in part due to increasing pressure in the housing market. While the private rented sector has shown small but consistent growth from 5% in 1999 to 11% in 2010, this has been mirrored through a decline in the social rented sector (32% to 23%).

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[30] Scottish Government discussion document Firm foundations: the future of housing in Scotland http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/10/30153156

[31] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHCS

[32] http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/index.html

Table 3.1: Tenure of household by year

Column percentages, 1999-2010 data

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

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).[33]

Owner occupation is the predominant tenure for most household types, the notable exception being for single parent households (33%) and, to a somewhat lesser extent, single adult households (49%). Almost half of single parent households are in social housing (48%), 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.

Table 3.2: Tenure of household by household type

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Owner occupied	49	68	33	75	74	74	82	61	65
Social rented	32	14	48	16	19	15	14	33	22
Private rented	18	16	18	9	6	10	2	4	11
Other	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,992*	*5,118*	*1,554*	*3,654*	*1,858*	*2,597*	*4,382*	*4,249*	*28,404*

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[34] are characterised by high concentrations of social housing (Table 3.3), with over half (54%) of households in the social rented sector; compared to 22% overall – both of which are a slight decrease on the 2007/2008 estimates of 57% and 23% respectively. More generally, there is a consistent and marked linear relationship between levels of social sector renting and deprivation.[35]

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

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

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Owner occupied	38	70	65
Social rented	54	17	22
Private rented	7	11	11
Other	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Base	*4,103*	*24,282*	*28,385*

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 (14%, compared to 11% overall).

Table 3.4: Tenure of household by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Owner occupied	60	67	71	65	74	71	65
Social rented	25	24	22	25	14	15	22
Private rented	14	8	7	8	10	9	11
Other	1	1	1	2	2	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,113*	*8,355*	*2,444*	*1,560*	*3,348*	*2,568*	*28,388*

Table 3.5 shows that those adults who have lived at their current address for less than one year are typically those from the private rented sector (49%). Those living within the social rented sector show comparatively similar levels up to 10 years living at their current address (around one in five), though this then drops off somewhat to 16% for those living there for more than 10 years. As expected, those in owner occupied households are more likely to live at the same address for much longer; two-thirds of those living at their current address for between three and four years are in owner occupied households, increasing to 80% for those residing at the same address for more than 10 years.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	27	52	67	71	80	68
Social rented	22	22	23	23	16	20
Private rented	49	25	9	4	2	10
Other	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,056*	*2,988*	*2,800*	*5,413*	*11,725*	*24,982*

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:[36] *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: '*increasing the percentage of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live*' and the outcome '*we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger*' can draw directly on the survey findings presented in this chapter.

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

NEIGHBOURHOODS

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods have been consistently high over the past ten years, with over nine in ten typically saying their neighbourhood is a fairly or very good place to live (Table 4.1). In 2010, over half (55.4%) of all adults chose the highest rating 'very good', the highest rating since the SHS first started collecting this information in 1999. Around 6% rated their neighbourhood as being fairly or very poor, again the lowest recorded.

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

Column percentages, 1999-2010 data

Adults	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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*
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
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
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
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
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
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*13,782*	*14,557*	*14,643*	*14,042*	*13,968*	*14,778*	*14,071*	*14,190*	*10,385*	*9,314*	*12,543*	*12,439*

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

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 (78%). In contrast, the percentage of people living in urban areas and towns rating their neighbourhood as a 'very good' place to live ranges between 49% and 61%.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

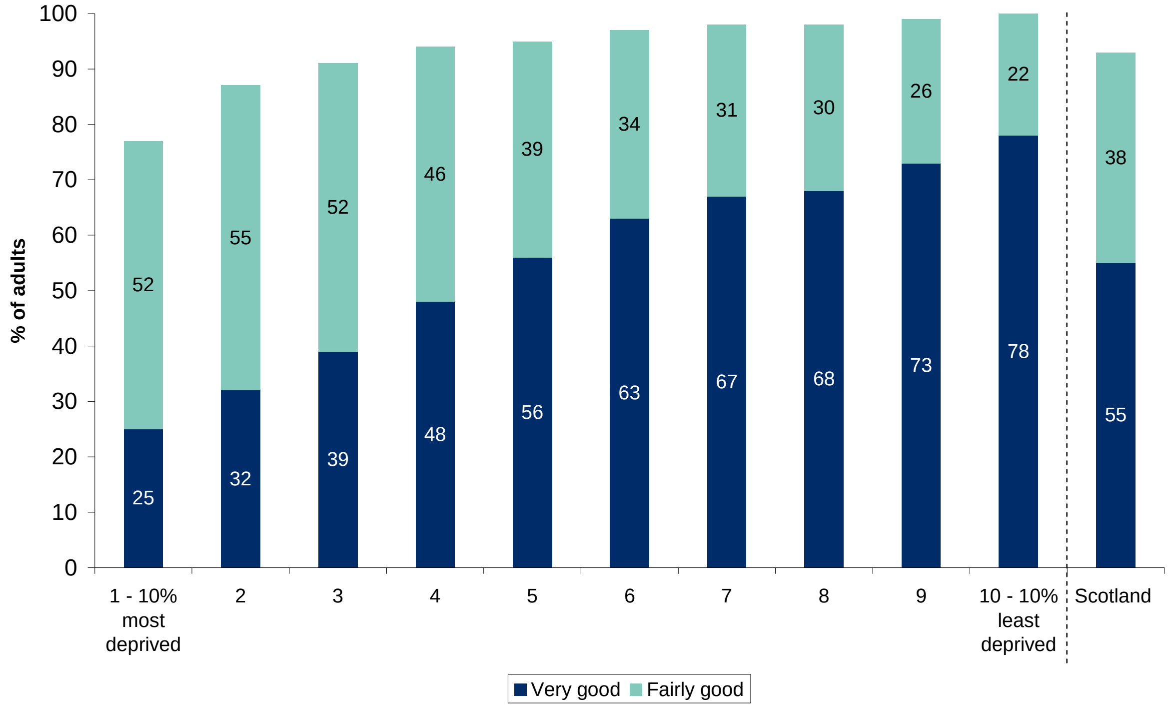
Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Very good	49	52	56	61	70	78	55
Fairly good	42	42	39	34	27	20	38
Fairly poor	6	5	4	3	2	1	4
Very poor	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
No opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,708*	*7,372*	*2,151*	*1,431*	*2,958*	*2,349*	*24,969*

However, the variations by levels of deprivation[37] 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, 25% rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live; though 77% still rate their neighbourhood as either a fairly good or very good place to live. This proportion rises as deprivation decreases, with 78% of those living in the 10% least deprived areas rating their neighbourhood as very good.

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

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

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 24,966)



Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked and disliked

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

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

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

Table 4.3 presents the groups of positive aspects people mentioned by their overall neighbourhood rating. On the whole the way in which people rate their neighbourhood overall conforms well to how they rate specific aspects of it. For example, the proportion who say there is nothing they particularly like about their neighbourhood increases sharply as neighbourhood ratings decline, from just 1% in the group who rate their neighbourhood as very good to 46% in the group who rate it as very poor.

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

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All responde
Pleasant environment	64	55	41	26	*	59
Safe environment	28	13	3	2	*	20
Good public transport	19	23	22	13	*	21
Good amenities	50	43	33	20	*	45
Sense of community / friendly people	82	66	31	24	*	72
Other	1	2	3	0	*	2
None	1	5	25	46	*	5
Base	*10,616*	*6,850*	*814*	*351*	*51*	*18,682*

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

Table 4.4 and Table 4.5 present these positive aspects according to the type of area in which people live, based on the urban rural classification, and its level of deprivation. The findings in relation to area type are as might be expected. People in rural areas (especially remote) have more positive views in terms of the extent to which their neighbourhoods are pleasant or safe, but are less likely than people in the other types of area to mention having good public transport (3% in remote rural areas compared to 32% in large urban areas). In contrast, people in large urban areas are the most likely to mention good public transport (32%) and are the least likely to mention aspects relating to the sense of community or friendliness of local people (65%).

Table 4.4: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked by Urban Rural Classification
Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Pleasant environment	59	57	54	68	57	66	59
Safe environment	18	18	21	29	24	35	20
Good public transport	32	19	13	14	7	3	21
Good amenities	47	43	48	54	43	44	45
Sense of community / friendly people	65	72	78	79	83	85	72
Other	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
None	5	5	4	2	4	2	5
Base	*6,483*	*5,464*	*1,688*	*1,063*	*2,191*	*1,787*	*18,676*

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

People living in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland are less likely than those living elsewhere to mention that their local neighbourhood is pleasant, safe, or has a sense of community and friendly people. Similarly, 12% of people in the most deprived areas say they like nothing about their neighbourhood compared with just 3% in the rest of Scotland.

Table 4.5: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Pleasant environment	45	61	59
Safe environment	9	22	20
Good public transport	25	20	21
Good amenities	41	46	45
Sense of community / friendly people	58	75	72
Other	2	2	2
None	12	3	5
Base	*2,685*	*15,984*	*18,669*

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

Aspects of neighbourhood particularly disliked

As was the case with the positive aspects presented above, when examining overall neighbourhood perceptions and dislikes there is a strong correspondence between overall ratings and mentions of particular negative aspects (Table 4.6). In particular, 9% of those who rate their neighbourhood as very good say it lacks a sense of community or has problems with residents or substance abuse compared with 83% of those who say their neighbourhood is a very poor place to live. This pattern can be seen, to varying degrees across all neighbourhood aspects with the exception of perceptions of public transport, which is unrelated to overall perceptions.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Unpleasant environment	22	33	60	67	*	28
Unsafe environment	1	4	20	36	*	4
Poor public transport	5	5	5	8	*	5
Poor amenities	10	13	25	36	*	12
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	9	28	70	83	*	20
Other	2	2	1	2	*	2
None	50	32	5	3	*	40
Base	*10,616*	*6,850*	*815*	*351*	*51*	*18,683*

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

Table 4.7 to an extent mirrors Table 4.6 above, with people in remote rural areas being the least likely to mention aspects of their neighbourhood as unpleasant or lacking a community or having problems with local residents or substance abuse. Sixteen per cent of those in remote rural areas dislike the unpleasant environment they live within, compared to 35% in large urban areas. There is much less variation between people in the different areas when it comes to what they dislike compared with what they like. This in part reflects the fact that the proportions mentioning particular things they dislike about their neighbourhood are generally lower than the corresponding proportions mentioning positive aspects. The main exception is again transport issues, with those in rural areas (13%) noting poor public transport as an issue, compared to less than 5% in other areas.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Unpleasant environment	35	27	24	22	21	16	28
Unsafe environment	6	3	2	2	1	0	4
Poor public transport	3	3	5	3	13	13	5
Poor amenities	12	10	13	10	16	16	12
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	25	20	21	17	12	7	20
Other	1	1	2	2	2	6	2
None	35	42	43	51	42	46	40
Base	*6,484*	*5,464*	*1,688*	*1,063*	*2,191*	*1,787*	*18,677*

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

Table 4.8 presents the neighbourhood aspects particularly disliked by people in the 15% most deprived of areas and by those in the rest of Scotland. As seen previously with analysis presented looking at positive aspects, there is relatively less variation between the areas when it comes to aspects such as public transport and amenities, and much more in relation to aspects such as the safety of the neighbourhood. Most strikingly, over four in ten (41%) of those in the 15% most deprived of areas mention that their neighbourhood has no sense of community or problems with residents or substance abuse compared with 17% of those in the rest of Scotland.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Unpleasant environment	35	27	28
Unsafe environment	11	2	4
Poor public transport	2	6	5
Poor amenities	15	12	12
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	41	17	20
Other	1	2	2
None	30	42	40
Base	*2,685*	*15,985*	*18,670*

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

Neighbourhood improvements

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Got much better	4	2	2
Got a little better	16	9	10
Stayed the same	48	69	66
Got a little worse	14	12	12
Got a lot worse	10	3	4
No opinion	6	5	5
Base	*2,693*	*15,968*	*18,661*

Looking first at Scotland as a whole the prevailing perception (66%) is that things have stayed the same, with those saying things have got worse (16%) slightly outweighing the proportion saying things have improved (12%). However, looking at perceptions of neighbourhood improvements by area deprivation reveals some notable differences. The views of people in the most deprived areas are more polarised than those in the rest of Scotland; they are more likely to say that their neighbourhood has got better (20% versus 11%) and they are more likely to say that it has got worse (24% versus 15%). Less than half (48%) of those in the most deprived 15% of areas say things have stayed the same compared with over two-thirds (69%) 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. For 2009/2010, a new item on animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling was added to the list of neighbourhood problems.

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.[38] Groupings of the existing eight neighbourhood problems queried through the survey were derived, and these have been retained within this report and updated to include the animal nuisance category. The resultant nine behaviours fall into four distinct groups:

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

Perceptions of neighbourhood problems

Table 4.10 presents perceptions of the nine neighbourhood problems, listed under the four anti-social behaviour groups identified above. The most prevalent problems are rubbish or litter lying around and animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling, with 24% and 23% respectively saying this is very or fairly common in their neighbourhood, After rubbish and fouling, the most common issues fall under the 'general anti-social behaviour' category with rowdy behaviour (14%) the most prevalent.

There is a trend of gradual improvements in perceptions of neighbourhood problems, with 2010 representing the lowest measures of problems for all. In particular, perceptions of problems with vandalism have dropped from a high of 19.2% in 2002 to 11.3% in 2010.

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

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

Percentages, 1999-2010 data

Adults	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
General anti-social behaviour												
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	17.7	17.1	18.6	19.2	18.1	18.7	16.5	16.3	16.6	15.4	14.0	11.3
Groups or individual harassing others	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.5	10.2	8.4
Drug misuse or dealing	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.1	11.0
Rowdy behaviour	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.9	16.3	17.3	16.7	16.1	13.8
Neighbour problems												
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	8.2	7.8	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.7	7.8	7.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.6
Neighbour disputes	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.5
Rubbish and fouling												
Rubbish or litter lying around	29.8	28.8	29.1	30.8	29.1	29.1	27.2	27.1	29.1	29.2	26.3	24.4
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23.7	23.4
Vehicles												
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2
Base	*13,780*	*14,557*	*14,643*	*14,042*	*13,966*	*14,777*	*14,071*	*14,190*	*10,385*	*9,314*	*11,396*	*11,140*

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

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

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

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	1 - 10% most deprived	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - 10% least deprived	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour											
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	31	23	19	14	10	9	6	5	5	6	13
Groups or individual harassing others	25	16	14	11	7	6	5	5	3	3	9
Drug misuse or dealing	31	23	18	15	11	6	5	3	2	1	12
Rowdy behaviour	35	26	22	18	14	10	8	8	5	6	15
Neighbour problems											
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	21	17	15	10	8	8	5	6	4	5	10
Neighbour disputes	14	10	7	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6
Rubbish and fouling											
Rubbish or litter lying around	45	36	33	31	25	22	18	17	13	16	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	35	32	29	26	24	22	19	18	17	14	24
Vehicles											
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Base	*2,165*	*2,137*	*2,200*	*2,385*	*2,479*	*2,357*	*2,590*	*2,211*	*2,082*	*1,914*	*22,520*

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

Table 4.11 shows across all anti-social behaviours that, as areas become more deprived, perceptions of prevalence increase. Aside from litter, the biggest contrast in perceptions of prevalence between the most and least deprived areas are seen in general anti-social behaviour, in particular drug misuse or dealing (31% in the 10% most deprived areas compared to 1% in the 10% least deprived areas) and rowdy behaviour (35% down to 6%).

It can also be seen that people living in social rented housing are most likely to perceive all neighbourhood problems as prevalent compared to other household tenure types (Table 4.12). In particular, those from the social rented sector are more likely to perceive drug misuse or dealing as being a problem in their neighbourhood (24%), or be concerned over issues such as rubbish (36%) or dog fouling (32%). This can, at least in part, be seen by the link between social rented housing and deprivation. Over half of households (54%) in the 15% most deprived areas are in the social rented sector, compared with 22% of households overall. Table 4.13 shows, perceptions of neighbourhood problems decline as age increases.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	10	23	11	12	13
Groups or individual harassing others	7	19	8	6	9
Drug misuse or dealing	8	24	9	8	12
Rowdy behaviour	11	27	19	12	15
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	6	19	14	8	10
Neighbour disputes	4	12	5	4	6
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	22	36	26	19	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	22	32	16	19	24
Vehicle					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	3	1	1	1
Base	*14,991*	*5,071*	*2,128*	*346*	*22,536*

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

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 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	15	17	14	13	9	7	13
Groups or individual harassing others	13	13	12	9	5	3	9
Drug misuse or dealing	13	14	12	12	9	6	12
Rowdy behaviour	22	21	17	14	9	5	15
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	16	15	9	8	5	3	10
Neighbour disputes	8	8	7	5	3	2	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	30	26	24	23	16	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	22	26	27	24	23	17	24
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	2	2	2	1	0	1
Base	*1,867*	*3,023*	*3,816*	*5,501*	*5,356*	*2,973*	*22,536*

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

Table 4.14 shows that perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems are, in almost all cases, more likely to be perceived to be common by people living in urban areas as compared to those from rural areas. Those living in urban areas are more likely to be concerned by rubbish or litter lying around (30%) or animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (25%). 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 15% and 19% in the three most 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 17% in large urban areas to 4% in remote rural areas.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 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	17	12	11	7	6	4	13
Groups or individual harassing others	12	9	10	4	5	3	9
Drug misuse or dealing	13	13	14	10	6	5	12
Rowdy behaviour	19	15	15	11	8	5	15
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	12	10	8	8	5	2	10
Neighbour disputes	7	5	6	3	4	4	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	26	24	22	17	13	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	25	24	26	24	19	15	24
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Base	*7,814*	*6,636*	*1,978*	*1,305*	*2,643*	*2,147*	*22,523*

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

Personal experience of neighbourhood problems

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

The key thing to note is that, in most cases, perceptions outstrip reported experiences of each problem. In other words, some adults who said they perceive a particular anti-social behaviour to be common have not experienced it themselves. Of course it is not always necessary to have direct personal experience of some issues to know or perceive that they are a particular problem in an area. For example in the case of vandalism, a person may not have experienced vandalism to their property, but could well have seen property that has been vandalised in their neighbourhood. Another example is drug misuse or drug dealing, which might involve a small number of people in an area directly, but the paraphernalia associated with drug misuse will be visible to people living in the area where it takes place and those dealing in drugs may be known to local residents.

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

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

Figure 4.2: Perceptions and experience of neighbourhood problems
2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 22,536)

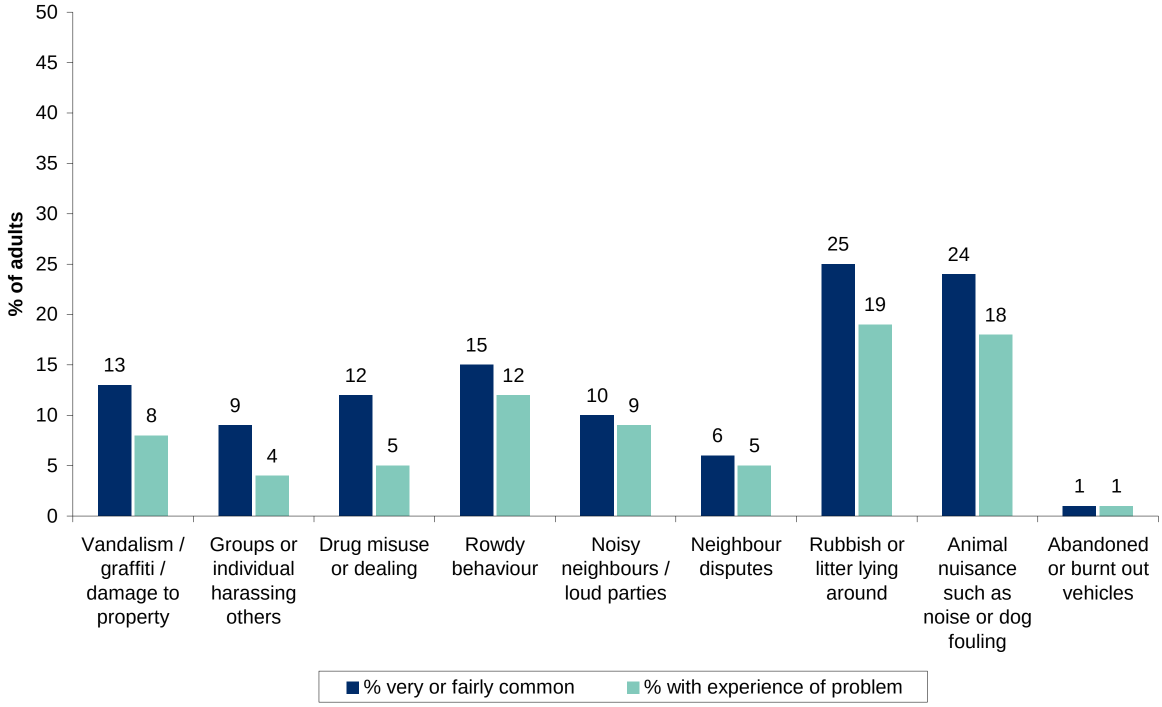

Table 4.15 to Table 4.17 present the proportions of people who say they have experienced each of these problems by area deprivation, housing tenure and urban rural classification. As found above in relation to perceptions of neighbourhood problems, experience of these problems is generally greatest among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

Table 4.15: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour			
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	16	7	8
Groups or individual harassing others	9	4	4
Drug misuse or dealing	13	4	5
Rowdy behaviour	21	11	12
Neighbour problems			
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	16	7	9
Neighbour disputes	9	4	5
Rubbish and fouling			
Rubbish or litter lying around	27	18	19
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	78	82	82
Vehicle			
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	3	1	1
None	48	60	59
Base	*3,239*	*19,281*	*22,520*

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

Table 4.16: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	7	13	7	8	8
Groups or individual harassing others	3	9	3	3	4
Drug misuse or dealing	3	12	5	5	5
Rowdy behaviour	10	18	14	10	12
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	6	16	12	7	9
Neighbour disputes	4	9	4	3	5
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	18	24	19	13	19
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	82	78	88	82	82
Vehicle					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	2	1	1	1
None	60	50	61	64	59
Base	*14,991*	*5,071*	*2,128*	*346*	*22,536*

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

Table 4.17: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2009/2010 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	12	7	7	7	4	3	8
Groups or individual harassing others	5	4	5	3	3	3	4
Drug misuse or dealing	7	5	5	5	3	2	5
Rowdy behaviour	15	12	11	10	6	5	12
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	11	9	9	8	4	3	9
Neighbour disputes	5	5	5	3	4	4	5
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	23	18	19	16	14	14	19
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	19	17	21	21	16	15	18
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
None	54	60	55	58	67	69	59
Base	*7,814*	*6,636*	*1,978*	*1,305*	*2,643*	*2,147*	*22,523*

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

Reporting neighbourhood problems

Table 4.18 reports the proportion of people who say they have experienced a problem and have also reported it (for example to the council or police). Only those who had experienced a problem were asked whether they had reported the issue so it is not possible to explore the relationship between experience and reporting. Around one in six people who say that litter is a common problem or that animal nuisance is a problem have reported it (18% and 17% respectively) compared to two in five who have reported problems such as vandalism (40%) or individuals/groups harassing people (41%). It is not possible to conclude from this why such a difference might exist, but it could reflect differences in people's perceptions of the impact or significance of problems.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Has reported problem	Base
General anti-social behaviour		
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	40	*1,737*
Groups or individual harassing others	41	*879*
Drug misuse or dealing	26	*1,128*
Rowdy behaviour	26	*2,490*
Neighbour problems		
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	34	*1,858*
Neighbour disputes	36	*1028*
Rubbish and fouling		
Rubbish or litter lying around	18	*4,048*
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	17	*3,980*
Vehicle		
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	26	*303*

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

Over half (52%) of adults are either fairly or very satisfied with what the police are doing to tackle anti-social behaviour, with 41% saying similarly for the council.

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

Row percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dis-satisfied	Fairly dis-satisfied	Very dis-satisfied	No opinion	All	*Base*
The police	14	38	14	8	5	21	100	*22,536*
The Council	9	32	16	9	6	29	100	*22,536*
Housing associations	4	12	13	3	2	66	100	*22,536*
Landlords or other property owners	5	13	13	2	2	66	100	*22,536*
Other agencies or institutions	3	8	13	1	1	74	100	*22,536*

FEAR OF CRIME

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

Three quarters of adults (76%) say they feel very or fairly safe while walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark, whilst almost all (97%) say they feel safe when they are alone in their home at night (Table 4.20).

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Walking alone									
Very / Fairly safe	86	67	78	80	81	79	72	56	76
Very / A bit unsafe	11	29	21	19	17	19	24	30	21
Don't Know	2	4	1	1	2	2	5	14	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,157*	*10,532*	*1,547*	*2,494*	*3,101*	*4,615*	*4,500*	*2,432*	*18,689*
At home									
Very / Fairly safe	98	96	95	96	97	98	98	97	97
Very / A bit unsafe	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	3
Don't Know	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,157*	*10,532*	*1,547*	*2,494*	*3,101*	*4,615*	*4,500*	*2,432*	*18,689*

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

Whilst there is little variation by gender and age for those feeling safe in their home, the figures do vary quite markedly when walking alone at night. For example, women are more likely than men to say they would not feel safe, with two thirds (67%) of females saying they would feel fairly or very safe compared to 86% 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 (30% of those aged 75 and over say they feel either very or a bit unsafe).

Table 4.21 compares perceptions of safety in the most deprived 15% of areas with perceptions in the rest of Scotland. A clear pattern is evident; 62% of people in the most deprived areas say they would feel very or fairly safe when walking alone compared with over three quarters (78%) of those elsewhere. Similarly, the proportion who say they would not feel safe at all is almost twice as high in the most deprived areas compared with elsewhere (35% and 18% 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 4.21: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	62	78	76
Very / A bit unsafe	35	18	21
Don't Know	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100
Base	*2,730*	*15,948*	*18,678*
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	94	97	97
Very / A bit unsafe	5	2	3
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*2,730*	*15,948*	*18,678*

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

Whether a person has some form of long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability appears to have an association with feeling of safety. Eighty per cent of adults with no illness or disability feel safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, whilst around a third 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 4.22: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by disability

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Yes, disability	Yes, illness or health problem	Yes, both disability and illness or health problem	No, neither	All
Walking alone					
Very / Fairly safe	62	65	55	80	76
Very / A bit unsafe	28	30	34	18	21
Don't Know	11	5	10	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,307*	*2,637*	*1,395*	*13,342*	*18,687*
At home					
Very / Fairly safe	94	95	94	98	97
Very / A bit unsafe	4	4	5	2	3
Don't Know	2	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,307*	*2,637*	*1,395*	*13,342*	*18,687*

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

When examining overall neighbourhood perceptions there is a strong correspondence between overall ratings of neighbourhood and the feeling of safety in the neighbourhood. In particular, of those who rated their neighbourhood as either fairly poor or very poor over half said they felt a bit or very unsafe when walking alone in the neighbourhood at night (52% and 64% respectively). Similar differences can also be seen in those feeling safe in their home at night.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Walking alone						
Very / Fairly safe	82	72	46	34	*	76
Very / A bit unsafe	14	25	52	64	*	21
Don't Know	4	3	2	2	*	3
Total	100	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*10,706*	*6,793*	*789*	*353*	*48*	*18,689*
At home						
Very / Fairly safe	99	96	90	78	*	97
Very / A bit unsafe	1	3	10	21	*	3
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*10,706*	*6,793*	*789*	*353*	*48*	*18,689*

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

There is evidence that those people who have experienced groups or individuals intimidating or harassing them of having feelings of being more unsafe. Half (50%) who have experienced harassment say they feel a bit of very unsafe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared to 19% for those who have not experienced any harassment.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Have experienced harassment	Have not experienced harassment	All
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	49	78	76
Very / A bit unsafe	50	19	20
Don't Know	1	3	3
Total	100	100	100
Base	*645*	*15,598*	*16,243*
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	86	98	97
Very / A bit unsafe	14	2	3
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*645*	*15,598*	*16,243*

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

5 Economic Activity

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government is committed to improving the economic situation and opportunity of people in Scotland, through sustainable economic growth.[39] The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) monitors 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[40] 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[41].

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, the current economic situation is further analysed by gender and whether an adult has a long standing illness, health problem or disability. The socio-economic classification of working households is also examined. Finally, this chapter explores the current economic situation of women of working age, specifically investigating the impact of women's marital status and whether there are children present in the household.

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

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

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

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

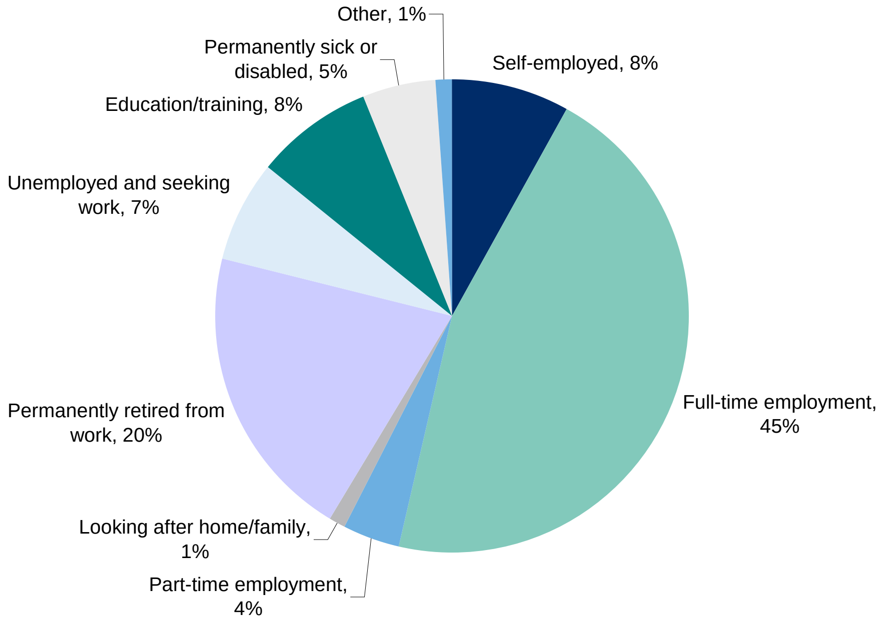
[41] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market

Just under half (45%) of all men and 28% of women are in full-time employment. Women are more often in part-time employment than men (18% compared with 4%). In contrast self-employment is more common among men than women (8% and 3% respectively).

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

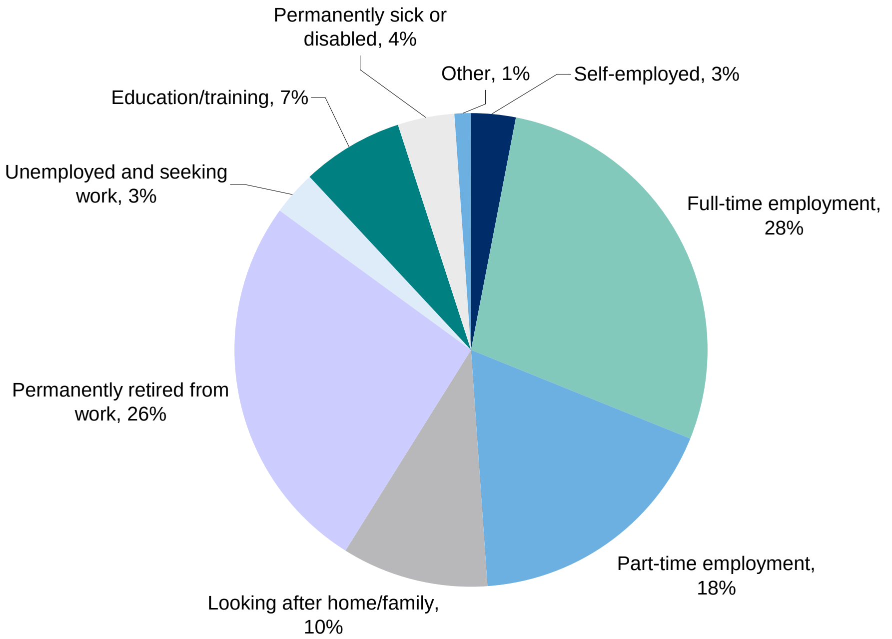
2009/2010 data, Adult males (base: 10,926)

Percentage of adult males



2009/2010 data, Adult females (base: 14,056)

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. Ten per cent of women report that they are looking after home and family compared with 1% of men.

One-in-five men (20%) and just over a quarter (26%) of women are permanently retired from work. The higher proportion of retired women arises as a consequence of their longer life expectancy and the lower retirement age for women.

WORKING HOUSEHOLDS

In this section the focus is on working households. Firstly, the number of adults in paid employment[42] 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 now based on any adults aged 16 to 64. Please see the definitions related to economic activity in Annex 2 for further information.

Adults in paid employment

As Figure 5.2 shows, in Scotland as a whole, six in ten households include at least one adult in paid employment. This is made up of a little 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.

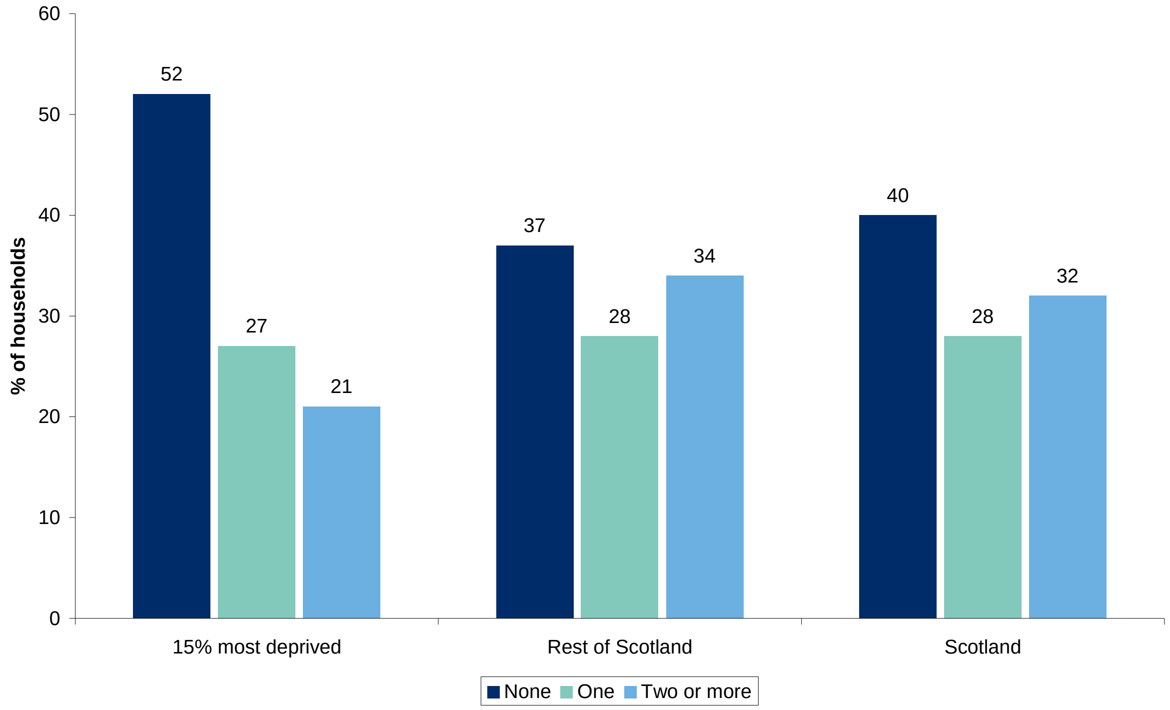
The number of working adults in a household varies according to the deprivation levels of the area in which they are situated.[43] A slight majority of households in the 15% most deprived of areas include no adults in paid employment (52%). Conversely the majority of households in the rest of Scotland contain one or more working adult (62% compared with 37% having no adults in paid employment).

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

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

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 15% most deprived 4,106; Rest of Scotland 24,278; Scotland 28,384)



Current economic situation of working age adults

Not all households contain adults of working age,[44] so it is useful to look at the current economic situation of men and women in this category. As Table 5.1 shows, men of working age are employed predominantly either full-time (55%) or are self-employed (10%). Taken together with the relatively small proportion of working age men employed part-time, this means that over two-thirds (69%) of adult men of working age are currently engaged in some form of paid work. Five per cent is permanently sick or disabled.

Women's participation in the labour market has increased over recent years. Almost two-thirds (61%) of working age women are in some form of paid work. Like men, the majority of women in paid work are in full-time employment (35%). Unlike men, the next most common option among women is part-time employment; 22% of working age women work part-time. 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; 8% females). This will under-represent all those who have taken early retirement as some who do so will subsequently take up other employment opportunities.

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults of working age (16-64 years)	Male	Female	All
Self-employed	10	4	7
Full-time employment	55	35	45
Part-time employment	4	22	13
Looking after home/family	1	12	6
Permanently retired from work	5	8	6
Unemployed and seeking work	9	4	7
At school	3	2	2
Higher/further education	6	7	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	5	5	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*8,114*	*9,833*	*17,947*

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 level of full-time employment (56%). Of those who have no qualifications, just under a third (30%) are in full-time employment. Similarly, almost one-fifth (16%) 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, 2009/2010 data

Adults of working age (16-64 years)	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	HNC/HND or equivalent	Degree, Professi-onal qualific-ation	Other qualific-ation	No qualific-ations	Qualific-ations not known	All
Self-employed	6	7	8	9	6	5	4	7
Full-time employment	40	45	54	56	33	30	38	45
Part-time employment	15	12	12	13	16	11	12	13
Looking after home/family	8	4	6	5	8	10	13	6
Permanently retired from work	4	4	4	7	18	11	7	6
Unemployed and seeking work	11	5	5	3	7	10	7	7
At school	6	5	0	-	0	1	-	2
Higher/further education	4	16	8	6	1	1	8	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	4	2	2	1	9	16	6	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,911*	*2,906*	*2,033*	*5,160*	*578*	*3,261*	*98*	*17,947*

Still focusing on adults of working age, it is possible to compare the differing economic situations of the adults who have a long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits their daily activities, with those of the rest of the adult population (Table 5.3). Over one-quarter (28%) of adults of working age with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability are permanently sick or disabled. Additionally, 4% are currently unable to work due to short term illness or injury, compared with less than 1% of those in the 'other' economic situation group. The biggest difference between those who do or do not have any long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability lies in full-time employment rates (22% who do as against 50% who do not).

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults of working age (16-64 years)	Yes	No	All
Self-employed	4	7	7
Full-time employment	22	50	45
Part-time employment	9	14	13
Looking after home/family	7	6	6
Permanently retired from work	14	5	6
Unemployed and seeking work	7	7	7
At school	1	3	2
Higher/further education	3	7	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	28	0	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	4	0	1
Other	0	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*3,654*	*14,249*	*17,903*

Socio-economic classification of working age adults

The SHS collects information about the current or past employment of the Highest Income Householder and the random adult (if different). The information collected is used to classify households and adults using the National Statistics Socio-Economic and Standard Industrial Classifications (NS-SEC; NS-SIC).[45] Table 5.4 focuses on working adults of working age, comparing the socio-economic classification of those who are self-employed, employed full-time and in part-time employment.

Unsurprisingly, just over two-thirds (69%) of self-employed people are classified as 'small employers and own account workers' while most of the remainder (26% of self-employed working adults of working age) are in professional occupations.

Managerial and professional occupations are a little more common among full-time working adults of working age than are lower supervisory and technical, semi-routine and routine occupations; almost half (46%) of such adults are employed in the former, while four in ten (40%) are employed in the latter roles.

There is a higher concentration of part-time employment in semi-routine occupations (31% of part-time employees compared with 13% of full-time employees and 1% of self-employed adults of working age). After semi-routine the most common occupations for those in part-time employment are lower managerial and professional and intermediate (23% and 18% respectively).

[45] http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/current/index.html

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Working adults of working age (16-64 years)	Self-employed	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	All
Higher managerial and professional occupations	12	14	5	12
Lower managerial and professional occupations	14	32	23	28
Intermediate occupations	2	12	18	12
Small employers and own account workers	69	2	2	9
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1	16	7	12
Semi-routine occupations	1	13	31	16
Routine occupations	1	11	14	11
All (NS-SEC known)	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,188*	*7,540*	*2,289*	*11,017*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Working adults of working age (16-64 years)	Male	Female	All
Higher managerial and professional occupations	15	9	12
Lower managerial and professional occupations	23	33	28
Intermediate occupations	8	18	12
Small employers and own account workers	12	5	9
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	17	7	12
Semi-routine occupations	12	20	16
Routine occupations	14	8	11
All (NS-SEC known)	100	100	100
Base	*5,307*	*5,710*	*11,017*

Women of working age

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

As Table 5.1 demonstrated previously, the majority of women of working age are in some form of employment. Table 5.6 shows that this remains the case regardless of whether there are children in the household or not; 62% of working age women with children are employed or self-employed, while similarly 62% 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 (42% compared with 26% of those where children are present) while, unsurprisingly, a higher proportion who have children in the household are looking after the home or family (22% compared with 5% of those with no children present).

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Female adults of working age (16-64 years)	Yes, have children	No children	All
Self-employed	4	4	4
Full-time employment	26	42	35
Part-time employment	32	16	22
Looking after home/family	22	5	12
Permanently retired from work	1	12	8
Unemployed and seeking work	5	4	4
At school	3	2	2
Higher/further education	5	8	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	6	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*3,846*	*5,987*	*9,833*

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

Table 5.7 shows, for example, a higher proportion of married working age women are in full time or part-time employment (35% and 28% respectively). Just under one-in-six (16%) of women of working age who are single 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 (39%) as compared to the other martial status groups.

Table 5.7: Current economic situation of women by marital status

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Female adults of working age (16-64 years)	Single, never married / civil partnership	Married / civil partnership	Divorced / Separated	Widowed/ Bereaved civil partner	All
Self-employed	2	5	5	3	4
Full-time employment	36	35	39	22	35
Part-time employment	15	28	16	20	22
Looking after home/family	10	14	10	5	12
Permanently retired from work	1	10	10	37	8
Unemployed and seeking work	8	2	5	2	4
At school	6	0	-	-	2
Higher/further education	16	1	2	1	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	-	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	4	3	12	9	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1	2	1
Other	0	0	1	0	0
All	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,436*	*4,297*	*1,688*	*412*	*9,833*

Those who have previously been in partnerships of some kind who are widowed or bereaved, or are separated, divorced or whose partnership has been annulled, are more likely to be permanently sick or disabled than any other women of working age.

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[46] 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[47].

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[46] 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. http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/

[47] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

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.

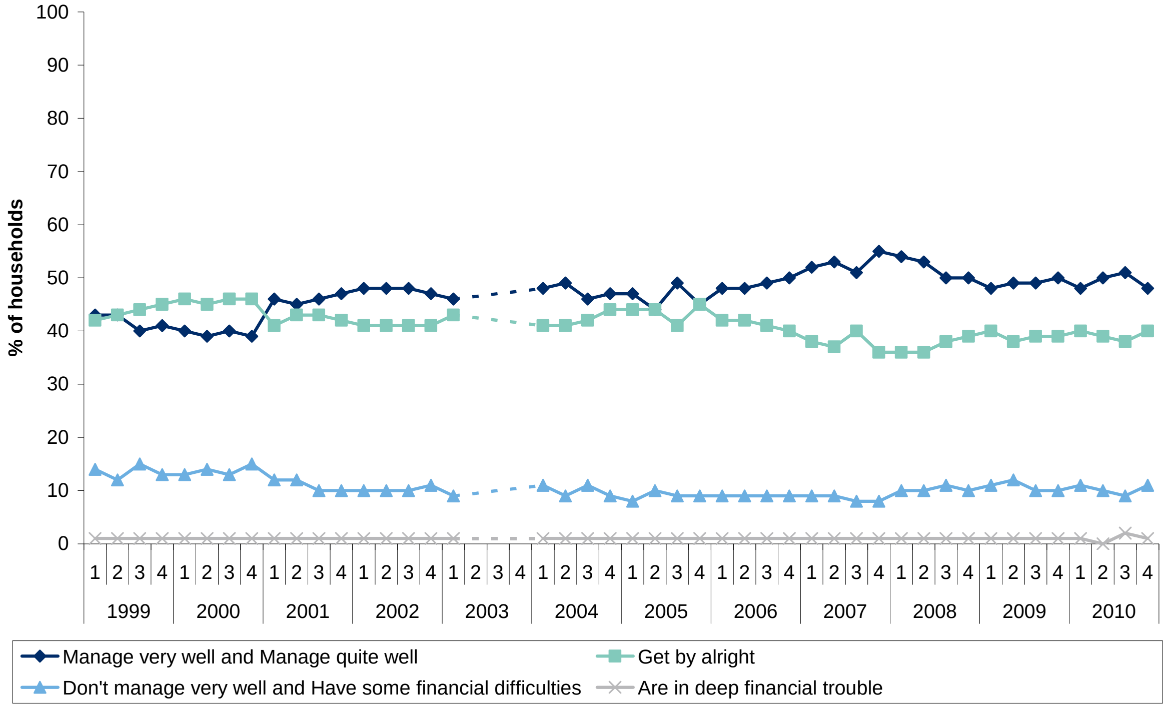
Between 1999 and 2007 the SHS data suggest that an increasing number of people felt positive about their household finances, rising from around 40% of households rating themselves as managing 'quite well or very well' in 1999 to a peak of 55% in the fourth quarter of 2007. During 2008 this proportion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

Throughout 2009/2010, the percentage of people who feel positively about their household finances remains fairly consistent. There was also a levelling in the proportion of people answering that they either 'didn't manage very well' or 'had some difficulties', following increases throughout 2008.

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.

Figure 6.1: How the household is managing financially this year

1999-2010 data, Households (2010 base: 7,033)



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

If we combine the data into three broad categories - those managing well, those getting by and those not managing well,[48] we can see that households with lower incomes are much more likely to say they are managing badly, with 22% of those with a household income of less than £10,000 saying this, compared with just 4% of those households with an income in excess of £30,000.

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 13,496)

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 under a third of single parent households say they are not managing well financially (Table 6.1), compared with just over one-in-ten households across all household types. One-in-five single adults also say they are not managing well, while only 3% 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 54 while the median age of those not managing well is 43.

[48] 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.

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

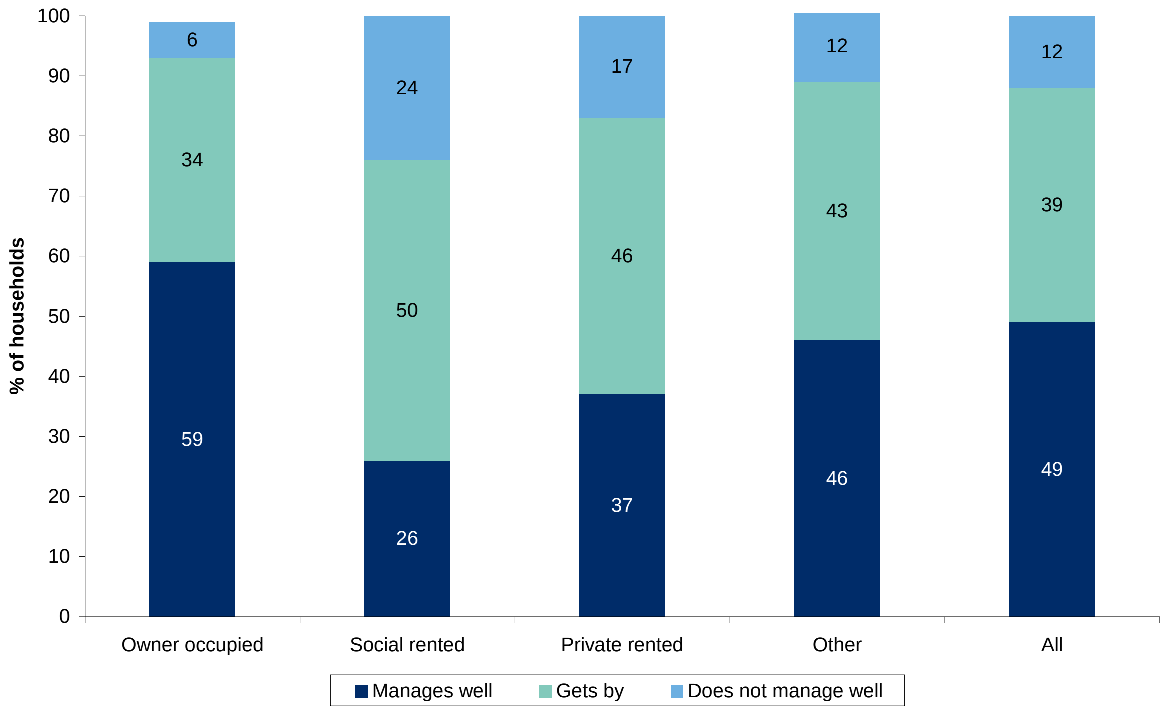
Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Manages well	40	55	21	47	42	51	62	55	49
Gets by	40	35	51	41	46	40	35	39	39
Does not manage well	20	10	29	12	12	9	3	6	12
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,520*	*2,497*	*741*	*1,830*	*929*	*1,251*	*2,154*	*2,076*	*13,998*

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 (26% and 37% respectively) as compared to those who live in owner occupied accommodation (59%). Those within the social rented sector appear to have more concerns around not managing very well financially (24%).

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 13,998)



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).[49] Almost one-in-five households relying on benefits say they are not managing well compared with fewer than one-in-ten of those relying mainly on earnings and 4% of those whose income is mainly from 'other sources'.

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Main income from earning	Main income from benefits	Main income from other sources	An equal mix of income sources	All
Manages well	54	36	72	*	49
Gets by	38	45	23	*	39
Does not manage well	8	19	4	*	12
All	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*7,492*	*4,823*	*1,172*	*9*	*13,496*

Respondents in households where the Highest Income Householder (HIH) is male more commonly say they do manage well (53%, compared with 44% 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 people get older (36% of those aged 16 to 24 up to 61% of those aged 75 plus), as against decreasing pattern for those not managing well (21% of those aged 16 to 24 down to 2% 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, 2009/2010 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Manages well	53	44	36	41	44	48	57	61	49
Gets by	38	41	43	43	40	38	37	37	39
Does not manage well	10	14	21	16	15	14	6	2	12
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,278*	*5,720*	*601*	*1,792*	*2,560*	*3,937*	*3,288*	*1,820*	*13,998*

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 of data zones (according to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation) say they are not managing well financially, compared with the rest of Scotland (22%, compared with 10%).

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Manages well	32	52	49
Gets by	46	38	39
Does not manage well	22	10	12
All	100	100	100
Base	*2,004*	*11,983*	*13,987*

From June 2007 this question was asked of half the sample

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Column percentages, 1999-2010 data

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

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.

Table 6.5 presents figures about whether SHS respondents had savings or investments between 1999 and 2010. As noted above, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between 2009 and earlier years. Almost three-in-ten households did not having any savings or investments in 2010, while just over one-in-ten 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.

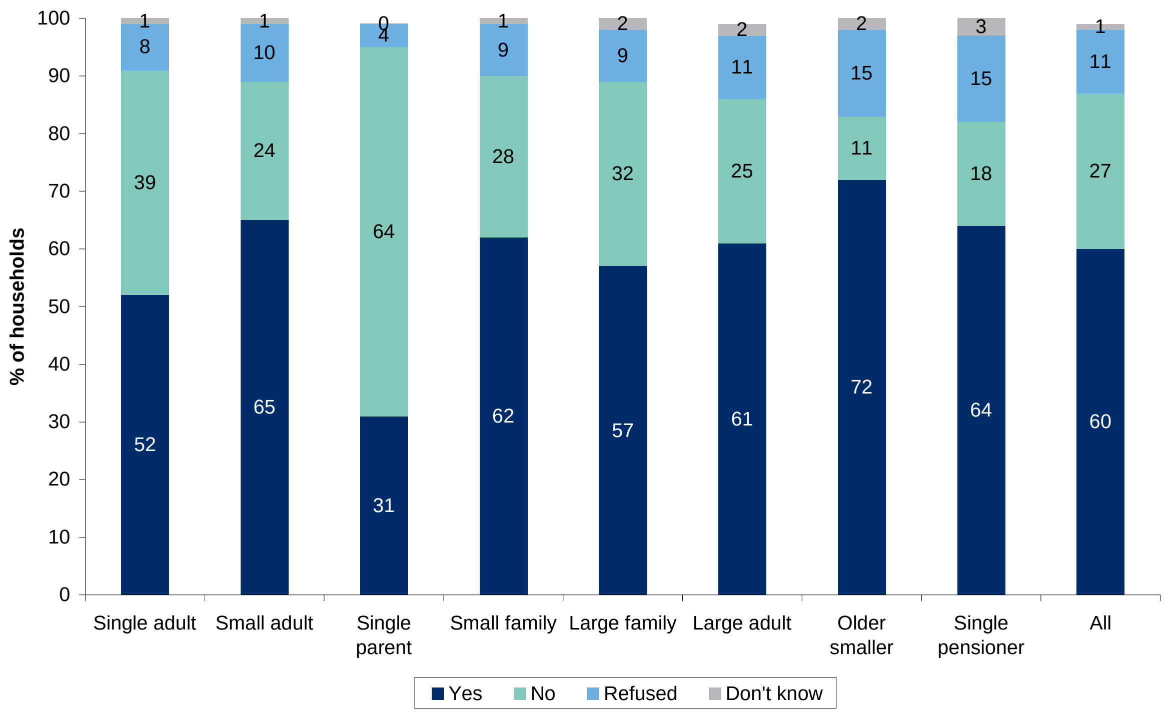
Figure 6.4 shows that over a quarter of households in Scotland do not have any savings or investments (28%), with the proportion with savings or investments increasing from 48% of those with the lowest incomes to 77% of those with the highest incomes. Just under a third (31%) of single parent households have savings and investments compared with 72% of older smaller households (Figure 6.5).

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 20,517)

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 21,323)



There are also differences by tenure, with 71% of owners having savings or investments, compared with just 35% of social renters.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
No savings	15	55	43	31	27
Has savings	*71*	*35*	*49*	*54*	*60*
Less than £1,000	13	17	20	16	15
£1,000 or more	58	18	29	38	45
Don't know	1	2	2	4	1
Refused	12	8	7	11	11
All	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*14,207*	*4,712*	*2,074*	*330*	*21,323*

Again, there is a relationship between having savings or investments and age and gender. The median age of those with savings is 53 while the median age of those without is 43, reflected in the changing profile of savings within Table 6.7. Respondents from households where the HIH is female are slightly less likely to report having savings (56%, compared with 64% 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, 2009/2010 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No savings	24	33	57	41	33	26	17	12	27
Has savings	*64*	*56*	*37*	*52*	*58*	*61*	*68*	*68*	*60*
Less than £1,000	14	17	19	19	18	14	12	12	15
£1,000 or more	50	39	18	33	40	47	56	56	45
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Refused	11	11	5	6	9	11	14	16	11
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*12,603*	*8,720*	*893*	*2,686*	*3,820*	*6,067*	*5,113*	*2,744*	*21,323*

USE OF CREDIT

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

Owing money through credit

A third of households owed money on their credit card from the previous month, with 4% of those with shop or store cards owing money (Table 6.8). Those households with higher income are more likely to owe money on credit cards, with just under half (45%) 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. Almost four-fifths of households with incomes of up to £10,000 do not have any money outstanding, compared to half (50%) 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, 2009/2010 data

Households	Male	Female	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Credit Cards	33	26	17	24	36	45	31
Charge Cards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shop or store cards	4	4	2	3	5	6	4
None of these	61	67	78	71	59	50	64
Refused	5	5	4	3	4	4	4
Base	*12,573*	*8,698*	*3,609*	*7,096*	*4,259*	*5,510*	*20,474*

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 (79%). Small family households were less likely to owe nothing, with 50% owing money to a credit card.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

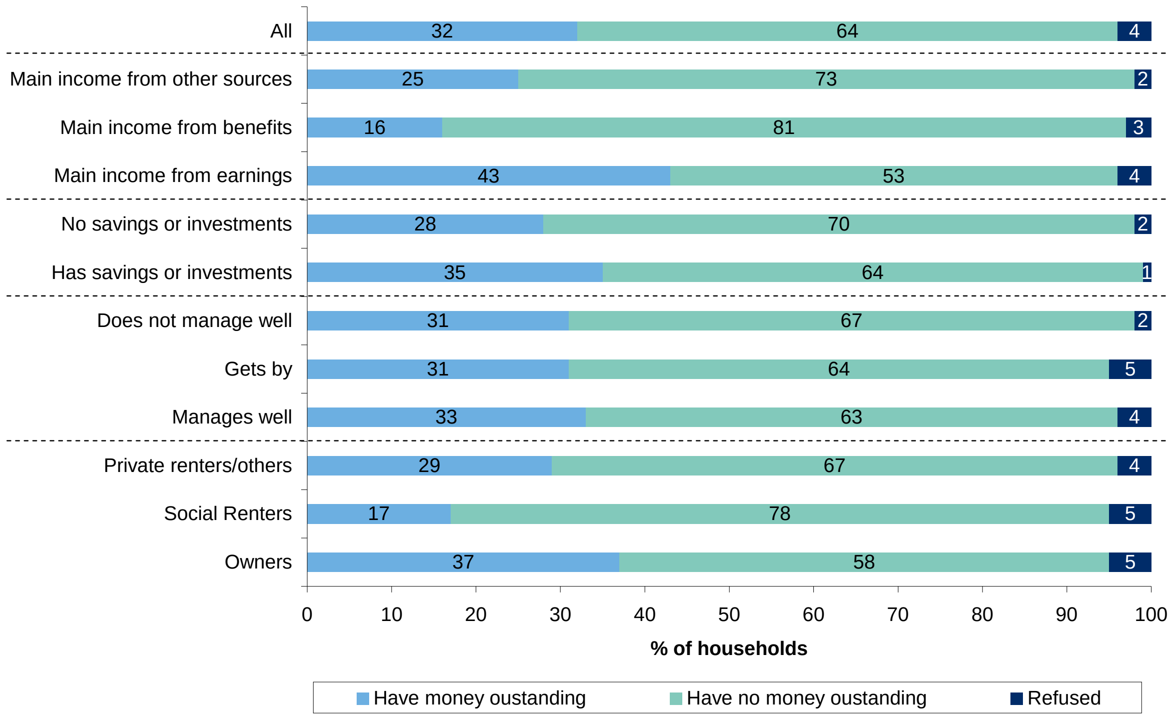
Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Credit Cards	28	37	24	44	42	33	22	14	30
Charge Cards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Shop or store cards	3	5	6	6	7	4	3	2	4
None of these	66	57	71	50	52	60	71	79	64
Refused	5	5	2	4	4	6	6	6	5
Base	*3,784*	*3,760*	*1,155*	*2,774*	*1,395*	*1,936*	*3,281*	*3,186*	*21,271*

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

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

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 20,474)



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 13% of all households having such a loan. There is no apparent difference in the uptake of loans between males and females as highest income householders, though there is in the uptake of personal loans when looking at income. Only 4% of households with income less than £10,000 have a personal loan, compared to just under a quarter (23%) 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, 2009/2010 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	4	6	5	5	5
Hire or Rental Purchase Agreements	3	2	1	2	3	4	3
Personal loan, e.g. with Bank, Building Society	14	11	4	9	17	23	13
Cash loan from company that comes to your home to collect payments	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Loan from a pawnbroker/cash converters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan from a Credit Union	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Loan from a Social Fund	1	2	2	2	1	0	1
Loan from an Employer	0	0	0	0	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	1	1	1	1	1
Loan from a student loan company	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Student loan from a bank or building society	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A loan from a pay day lender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None of these	71	71	82	76	68	62	72
Refused	5	5	4	3	4	4	4
Base	*12,581*	*8,704*	*3,609*	*7,099*	*4,265*	*5,512*	*20,485*

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

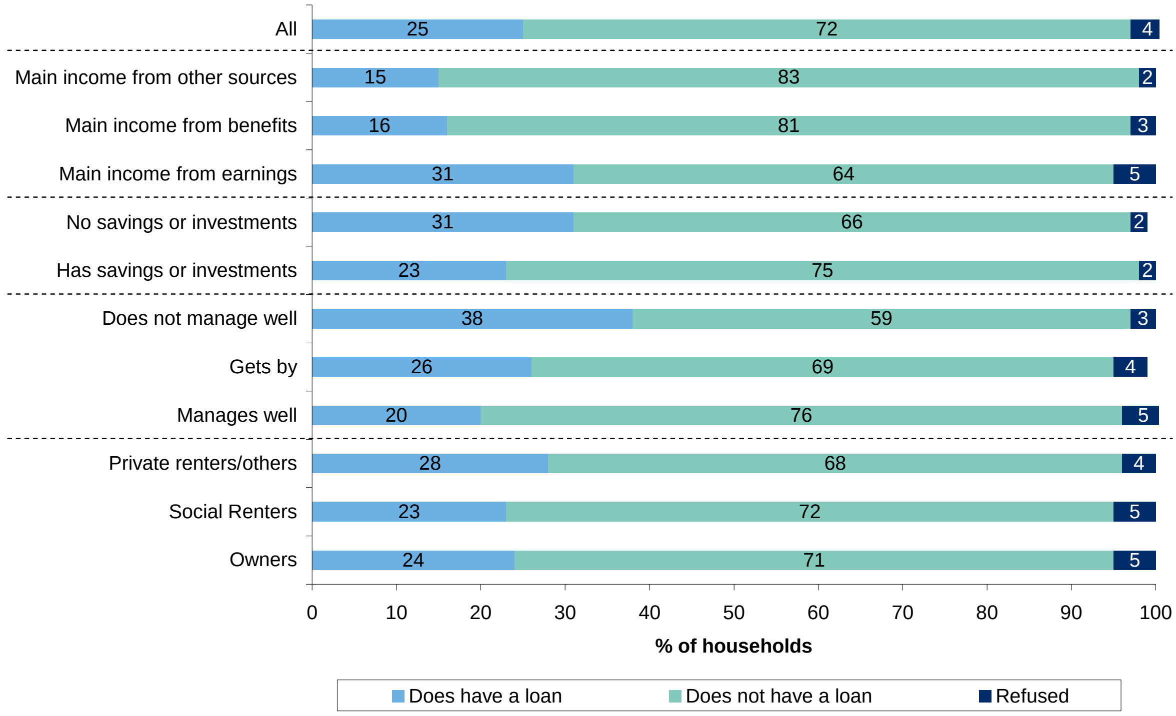
Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only.

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 not managing well financially, those 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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 20,485)



There is some evidence that borrowing using credit is more commonly associated with financial hardship, with 38% of those who say they are not managing well financially having borrowed, compared with 26% who are 'getting by' and 20% of those who are managing well. Those without savings or investments are also more likely to borrow than those with savings (31% and 23% respectively). Similarly, those whose main income is from earnings are more likely to have a loan (31%) than those where income comes from benefits or other sources (less than one in five).

BANKING

The SHS has asked about bank or building society accounts annually since 1999, with more details collected on Credit Unions and Post Office accounts since January 2007. The proportion of households with neither the respondent nor their partner having a bank or building society has seen a gradual decrease over the period to 2010. Just 4% of households in 2010 do not have any banking facilities (Table 6.11).

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

Column percentages, 1999-2010 data

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

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

This analysis excludes Credit Unions and Post Office accounts.

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

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All*
Bank account	87	90	94	96	82	92	92
Building Society account	12	15	22	32	10	22	21
Credit Union Account	1	2	4	4	4	3	3
Post Office Card Account	11	10	4	2	14	5	7
None of these	3	1	1	0	3	1	1
Refused	2	2	2	2	4	3	2
Base	*3,613*	*7,102*	*4,266*	*5,512*	*3,068*	*18,204*	*20,493*

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:[50] *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:[51] *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[52], 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.

New information was captured through the SHS in 2009/2010 relating to opportunities for children and young people to play in their neighbourhood and participate in a range of activities. The questions measure attitudes to a number of issues that are known to be either enablers or barriers to delivering such opportunities for young people. The SHS provides the only known information on this type of data.

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

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.

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[50] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms

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

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Degree, Professional qualification	26	27	14	38	33	29	22	16	26
HNC/HND or equivalent	10	9	9	15	13	10	5	3	10
Higher, A level or equivalent	18	14	33	15	15	15	9	6	16
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	20	19	35	21	23	20	11	4	20
Other qualification	5	7	1	1	1	4	14	17	6
No qualifications	21	23	8	9	13	22	38	51	22
Qualification unknown	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,926*	*14,056*	*2,060*	*3,358*	*4,183*	*6,098*	*6,003*	*3,280*	*24,982*

Just under one-quarter (22%) 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 6 times as many of those aged 75 and over reporting having no qualifications than those aged 16 to 24 (51% and 8% respectively). There was little difference between men and women on the highest level of qualifications they held, though slightly more females reported having no qualifications than males.

Established links between degree level qualifications and higher incomes can be seen among working adults interviewed as part of the SHS. Just under one-in-six (17%) of those in the lowest income bracket have a degree or professional qualification compared with half of the working age respondents with the highest incomes (50%). Additionally, those of working age in the highest income brackets were considerably less likely to have no qualifications. Around a third (31%) of adults with a household income of between £6,001 and £10,000 had no qualifications, compared with 4% of adults earning over £40,000.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults of working age (16-64 years)	£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	17	14	15	21	24	27	31	50	28
HNC/HND or equivalent	9	8	11	11	10	13	13	12	11
Higher, A level or equivalent	25	15	13	17	18	18	21	18	18
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	19	26	27	26	25	27	23	15	23
Other qualification	4	5	5	4	4	3	2	1	3
No qualifications	26	31	28	20	18	13	9	4	16
Qualification unknown	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*757*	*1,640*	*2,710*	*2,520*	*2,183*	*1,835*	*2,821*	*2,958*	*17,424*

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

SATISFACTION WITH SCHOOLING

Parents of school aged children were asked about their satisfaction with the following three aspects of their child's schooling:[53]

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

Type of area

Table 7.3 and Table 7.4 look at satisfaction with schooling according to the type of area in which parents live, based on the level of deprivation and urban rural classification. Overall levels of satisfaction with schooling are high. Over nine in ten (91%) of all parents with school-aged children are satisfied with the education provided by their child's school, slightly fewer (88%) are satisfied with the amount of information about their child's progress, and 79% are satisfied with the school's explanation of what support children need outside school (the tables present the items in order of the level of satisfaction, rather than the order presented in the questionnaire).

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	15% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
I am satisfied with the education provided by the school	90	92	91
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	87	88	88
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	79	80	79
Base	*837*	*4,718*	*5,555*

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

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

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

Table 7.4: Satisfaction with schooling by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
I am satisfied with the education provided by the school	92	91	92	89	92	88	91
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	89	86	88	86	89	87	88
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	81	79	81	81	79	76	79
Base	*1,846*	*1,698*	*534*	*287*	*694*	*497*	*5,556*

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

Age of child

Parents' satisfaction with schooling can differ depending on the age of their child, this could reflect different levels of satisfaction with primary schools compared to secondary schools, or it could be the result of changing expectations for their children as they get older. As Table 7.5 demonstrates, satisfaction with the different elements of schooling does decrease as the age of the child increases. There is a more pronounced effect when considering the statement that their child's school explains how they can support their learning outside school: satisfaction is lower among parents of children aged 13 and over (74%) than it is for parents of the youngest school children (88%).

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 12	13 and above	All
I am satisfied with the education provided by the school	96	93	92	88	91
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	91	90	87	85	88
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	88	83	80	74	80
Base	*927*	*1,247*	*1,314*	*2,069*	*5,557*

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

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN TO PLAY

At the start of 2009, a series of questions on the opportunities for children to play in their neighbourhood was added to the SHS to measure progress on the Early Years Framework.[54] A key element of this framework is in improving the physical and social environment for children, with an emphasis on play. The set of questions is asked in one of two ways. If there is a child aged between 6 and 12 years, the questions will be set in the context of one of the children in the household. Otherwise, when there are no children in the household the questions will be asked in more general terms.

Table 7.6 shows that at least two-fifths of households have access to play areas within their neighbourhood. Over half (51%) have access to a park, whilst 38% can access a school playground. There are some differences based on the level of deprivation. In particular, of those households within the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland only 23% say there is a natural environment or wooded area in their neighbourhood, as compared to 45% in the rest of Scotland.

There is evidence of greater variation in access to play areas for children when considering the level of rurality. As expected, much higher proportion of households in rural areas have access to either fields (around 65%) and natural environment or wooded areas (70% or less) than urban areas. Those from the large urban areas generally have the lowest proportion of households being able to access children play areas, other than parks (51%).

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	40	48	54	54	52	41	46
Park	51	53	58	46	49	32	51
Football or other games pitch	34	43	51	40	45	39	40
Field or other open space	35	48	57	42	64	65	46
School playground	33	41	44	32	41	37	38
Natural environment / wooded area	28	41	55	42	65	70	41
Base	*5,032*	*4,177*	*1,225*	*779*	*1,656*	*1,302*	*14,171*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	42	46	46
Park	46	51	51
Football or other games pitch	38	40	40
Field or other open space	36	48	46
School playground	33	38	38
Natural environment / wooded area	23	45	41
Base	*2,026*	*12,144*	*14,170*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

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

Generally, those households within rural areas are more likely to say children would be very safe or fairly safe when walking or cycling to play areas on their own (Table 7.7). For example, 58% of householders in large urban areas think it would be safe to travel to a playground, compared to 79% in remote rural areas.

It should be noted that when considering traveling to play on the streets around the respondent's home, those from accessible small towns have the highest proportion saying it would be safe (53%).

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

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	58	67	72	74	73	79	66
Park	51	63	70	71	71	78	60
Football or other games pitch	58	61	66	75	68	76	63
Field or other open space	55	61	65	76	71	77	63
School playground	64	67	70	75	71	76	68
Natural environment/wooded area	40	41	47	59	60	72	49
Street/Road	37	49	53	46	47	47	44
Base (minimum)	*1,431*	*1,696*	*544*	*259*	*680*	*346*	*5,357*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	52	69	66
Park	49	62	60
Football or other games pitch	55	64	63
Field or other open space	50	65	63
School playground	61	69	68
Natural environment/wooded area	33	50	49
Street/Road	37	45	44
Base (minimum)	*473*	*4,665*	*5,357*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 7.8 shows similar patterns of variation when considering how safe it would be for children to go to play areas with two or three friends to play. Again, those in rural areas are generally more likely to say they think children would be safer than those living in urban areas. Intuitively, the overall feeling of safety for each type of play area are higher when going with two or three friends than they are when children travel alone. Seventy three percent of householders think it would be safe for children to travel to a some kind of playground, as compared to 66% for children traveling alone. There is little difference in feelings of safety when considering the streets around the respondent's home.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	66	75	77	77	78	81	73
Park	60	72	77	76	76	85	69
Football or other games pitch	66	70	74	79	73	79	70
Field or other open space	62	69	71	81	74	80	69
School playground	70	71	75	80	74	78	72
Natural environment/wooded area	46	49	55	65	66	73	55
Street/Road	39	51	56	47	49	47	46
Base (minimum)	*1,431*	*1,696*	*544*	*259*	*680*	*346*	*5,357*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	60	75	73
Park	59	70	69
Football or other games pitch	63	72	70
Field or other open space	56	71	69
School playground	67	73	72
Natural environment/wooded area	40	56	55
Street/Road	39	47	46
Base (minimum)	*473*	*4,665*	*5,357*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Householders concerns of children being bullied or harmed by other children while playing in play areas show little variation across the different types of play areas (Table 7.9). 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 (30%). The next lowest is within school playgrounds, which may be associated with a greater likelihood of supervision by adults.

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

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	46	44	40	36	31	21	41
Park	46	44	40	38	30	24	42
Football or other games pitch	43	45	38	37	31	22	40
Field or other open space	43	43	38	32	25	17	37
School playground	36	40	34	31	27	19	35
Natural environment/wooded area	45	51	41	35	26	15	39
Street/Road	35	32	24	25	22	15	30
Base (minimum)	*1,431*	*1,696*	*544*	*259*	*680*	*346*	*5,357*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	55	38	41
Park	54	40	42
Football or other games pitch	51	38	40
Field or other open space	53	35	37
School playground	46	33	35
Natural environment/wooded area	58	38	39
Street/Road	45	27	30
Base (minimum)	*473*	*4,665*	*5,357*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

There is less concern amongst householders of children being harmed by adults whilst playing in play areas (Table 7.10), though those saying they are very or fairly concerned are still high at around one third or higher within each play area. The greatest concern of safety is related to those playing within a natural environment or wooded area (45 per cent). In particular, those from the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland are much more likely to be concerned about the safety of children in coming to harm by adults in wooded areas (59%) than in other areas of Scotland (43%).

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

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	37	37	29	30	26	14	33
Park	43	40	31	32	29	18	38
Football or other games pitch	38	41	30	31	28	16	35
Field or other open space	40	45	37	26	27	16	36
School playground	30	34	28	23	23	13	29
Natural environment/wooded area	51	57	45	36	32	17	45
Street/Road	34	32	21	24	23	16	30
Base (minimum)	*1,431*	*1,696*	*544*	*259*	*680*	*346*	*5,357*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	42	32	33
Park	48	36	38
Football or other games pitch	43	34	35
Field or other open space	47	35	36
School playground	40	27	29
Natural environment/wooded area	59	43	45
Street/Road	41	27	30
Base (minimum)	*473*	*4,665*	*5,357*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.0	9.2
Park	10.2	9.7	10.3	9.7	9.4	8.9	9.0	8.3	9.7
Football or other games pitch	10.2	9.7	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	9.3	8.5	9.7
Field or other open space	10.2	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.9	9.1	8.2	9.6
School playground	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.4	9.2
Natural environment/wooded area	11.2	10.4	10.9	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.9	8.8	10.4
Street/Road	9.7	9.4	9.8	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.4
Base	*714*	*5,178*	*1,793*	*1,794*	*632*	*393*	*794*	*486*	*5,892*

Median age presented

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

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

Participation in activities

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

Table 7.12 shows that the majority of young people (52%) take part in sports or sporting activity whether played competitively or not. One quarter (25%) take part in music or drama activities (such playing in a band or a theatre group). Three per cent of young people are involved representing young people's views or involvement in youth politics while four per cent are involved in mentoring or peer education.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Music or drama activities	25	23	22	29	29	24	25
Other arts activities	6	5	5	6	6	8	6
Sports or sporting activity	50	51	56	56	58	59	52
Other outdoor activities	17	17	20	28	28	35	20
Other groups or clubs	21	22	22	25	27	32	23
Representing young people's views	3	2	3	0	3	4	3
Mentoring or peer education	4	3	5	2	5	3	4
None	28	27	25	21	19	17	26
Base	*1,718*	*1,487*	*424*	*237*	*557*	*366*	*4,789*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Music or drama activities	17	26	25
Other arts activities	4	6	6
Sports or sporting activity	43	54	52
Other outdoor activities	15	21	20
Other groups or clubs	20	23	23
Representing young people's views	1	3	3
Mentoring or peer education	2	4	4
None	36	24	26
Base	*776*	*4,013*	*4,789*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

There are clear patterns in those not taking part in any of the activities within deprivation (36% in the 15% most deprived compared to 24% in the least deprived areas) and through the Urban Rural Classification (decreasing from 28% in large urban areas down to 17% in remote rural areas).

Those living in rural areas are more likely to have participated in some form of sporting activity (around 60%) as compared to those from towns and urban areas (50% in large urban areas). Participation in any of the activities is lower for those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland: most notably, 43% regularly take part in sporting activities compared to 54% in the least deprived areas, with similar differences in those undertaking music or drama activities (17% and 26% 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 will play an important role in achieving the Scottish Government's overall 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*.

Two key transport National Indicators that are used to measure Government progress use Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data:

- Increasing journeys to work made by active or public travel (available via the Transport and Travel in Scotland publication);

- Reducing the proportion of journeys delayed through congestion (available via the Travel Diary publication).

Transport Scotland publishes the SHS transport and travel data directly. The Transport and Travel in Scotland publication[56] will include information on households' access to cars and bikes, frequency of driving, modes of travel to work and school, use and opinions of public transport and access to services. Transport and Travel in Scotland 2010 is scheduled for publication 31st August 2011. The SHS Travel Diary[57] information will be published in November 2011.

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.[58] 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.

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

[56] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/Tatis

[57] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubSHSTravDiary

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

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 (40%) households in large urban areas do not have access to a car compared to only 15% of households in remote rural areas and 13% in accessible rural areas. Those households in rural areas are also more likely to have access to a larger number of cars, with 43% of households in accessible rural areas having access to two or more cars. This difference may be due to less frequent/direct public transport services that are available in rural areas.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban	Small accessible towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
No access to cars	40	30	23	27	13	15	30
At least one	*60*	*70*	*77*	*73*	*87*	*85*	*70*
One	42	45	48	48	44	46	44
Two or more	18	25	29	25	43	39	26
Base	*10,113*	*8,355*	*2,444*	*1,560*	*3,348*	*2,568*	*28,388*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	57	60	52	33	18	10	5	2	29
At least one	*43*	*40*	*48*	*67*	*82*	*90*	*95*	*98*	*71*
One	35	34	41	56	60	57	45	26	44
Two or more	8	6	7	12	22	33	50	72	26
Base	*1,318*	*3,588*	*5,294*	*4,106*	*3,133*	*2,519*	*3,690*	*3,688*	*27,336*

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 four per cent of households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland[59] have at least one car available to them compared with around three-quarters (74%) in the rest of Scotland. This difference becomes more pronounced when looking at households with two or more cars; less than one-in-ten households (8%) 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.

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 28,385)

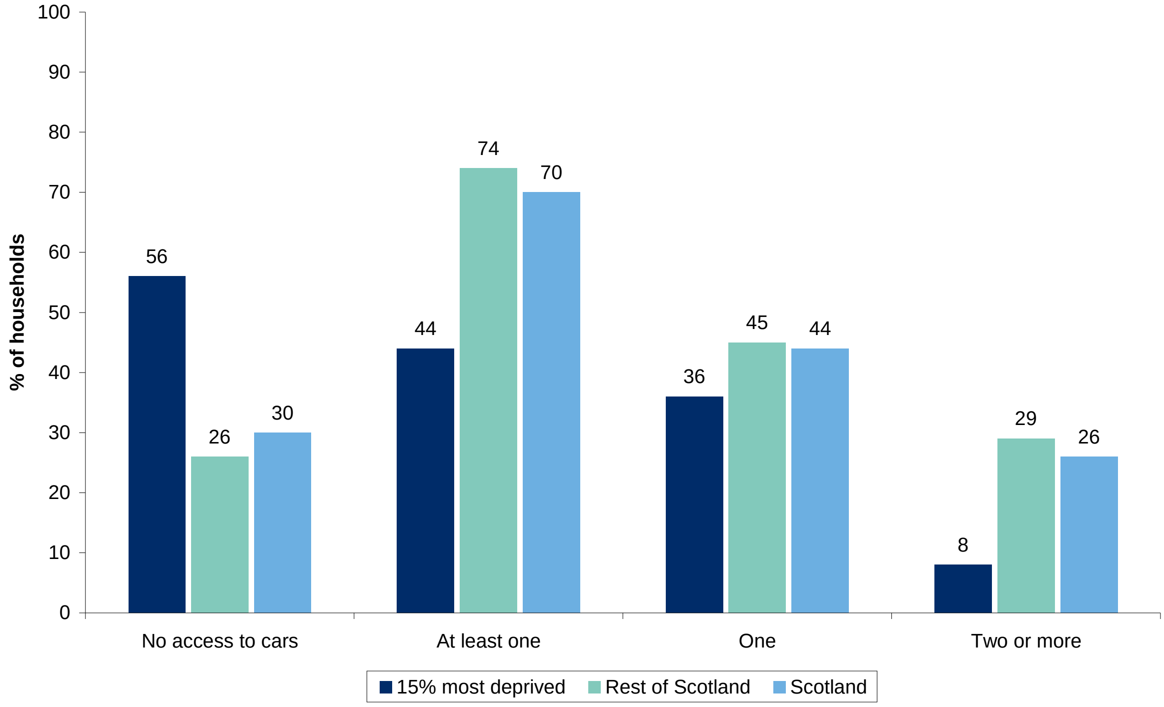


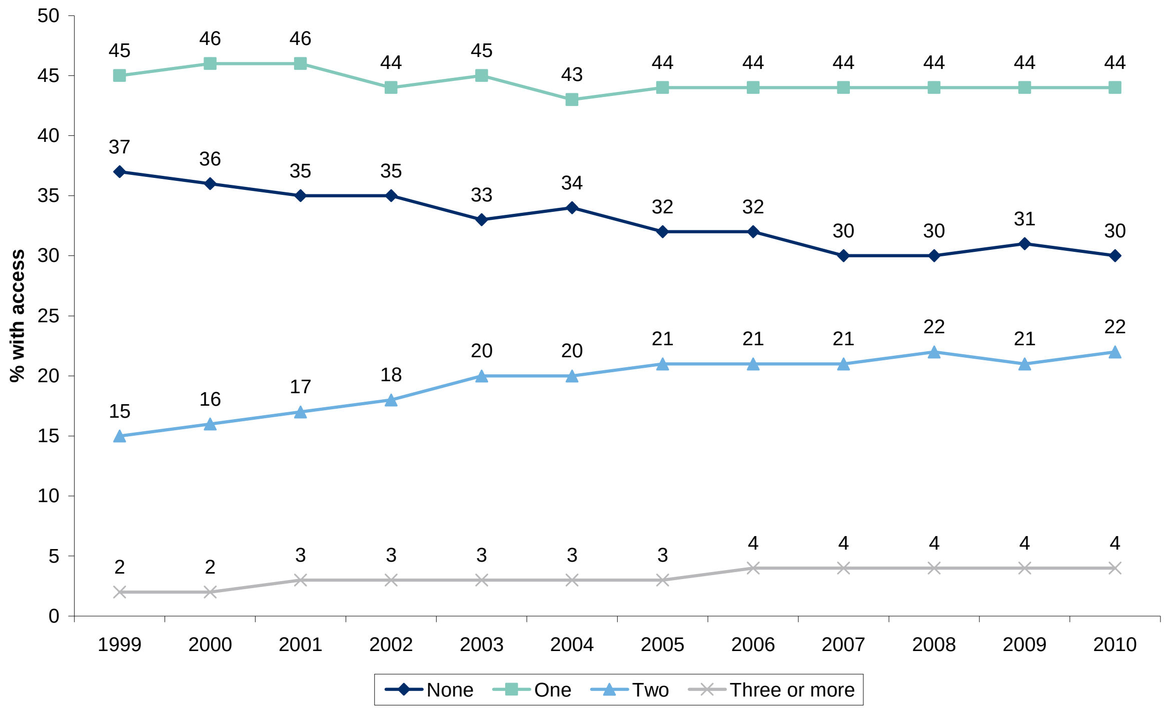
Figure 8.2 shows the changes in car availability over time. Over the period 1999 to 2010 the proportion of households having no access to a car had declined steadily – 37% of households in 1999 did not have access to a car compared to 30% in 2010. Those households with access to just one car has remained relatively stable over the past decade, particularly since 2005 when it has remained at 44%. 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 22% in 2010. Those with access to three or more cars has also increased over that period, with current estimates at 4%.

This demonstrates that the overall increase in the number of cars on Scotland's roads has arisen from a widening of availability of access to more households coupled with an increase in multi-car ownership.

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

Figure 8.2: Household car access by year

1999-2010 data, Household (2010 base: 14,214)

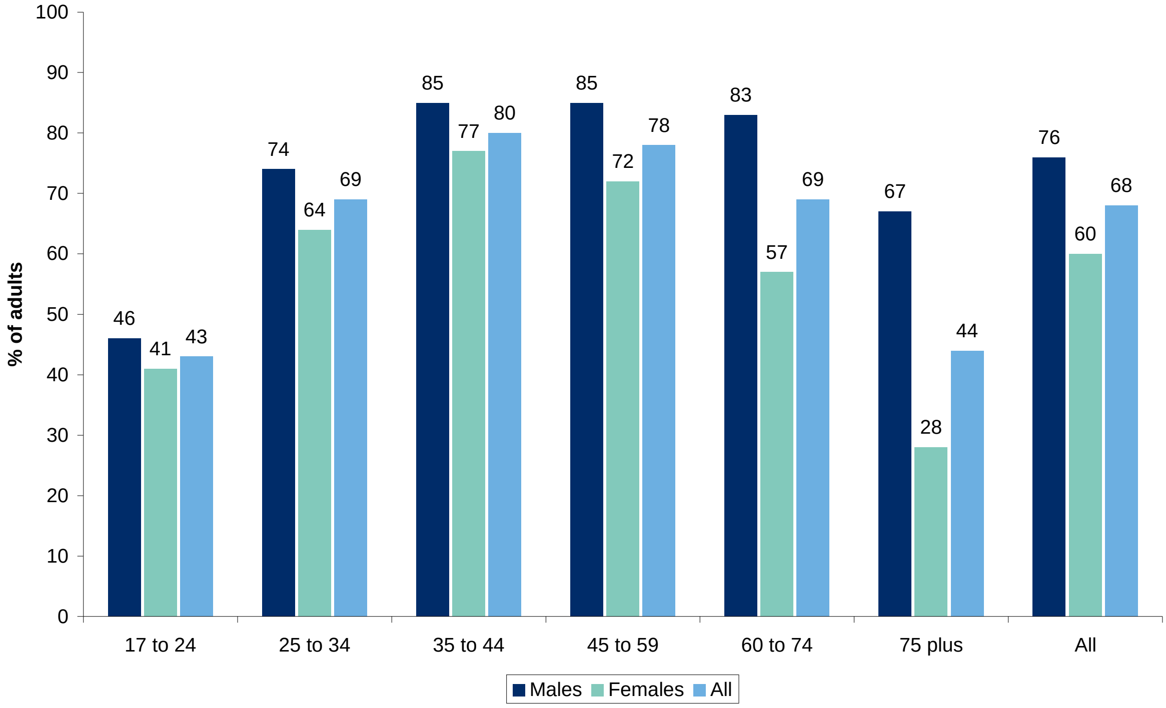


Driving licences

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 (60%). The percentage with a full licence peaks for females within the 35 and 44 age group (77%) and for males between the ages of 35 and 59 (85%). There are significant differences between driving licence possession amongst most age groups for males and females (in fact, all except 17-24 year olds), however these are most pronounced in those aged 60 and over. Around one in four females aged over 75 have a licence compared with 67% of males.

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

2009/2010 data, Adults aged 17 and over (base: 24,808)



9 Internet

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) play an important part in fulfilling Scotland's potential as a nation. Digital technologies – such as computers and broadband connections to the Internet – offer benefits to businesses and individuals. As part of its digital ambition[60], the Scottish Government is taking a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to ensure that Scotland is positioned to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the digital age. This includes increasing digital participation to improve people's quality of life, boost economic growth and allow more effective delivery of public services.

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.

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 2010. 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 70% by the end of 2010.

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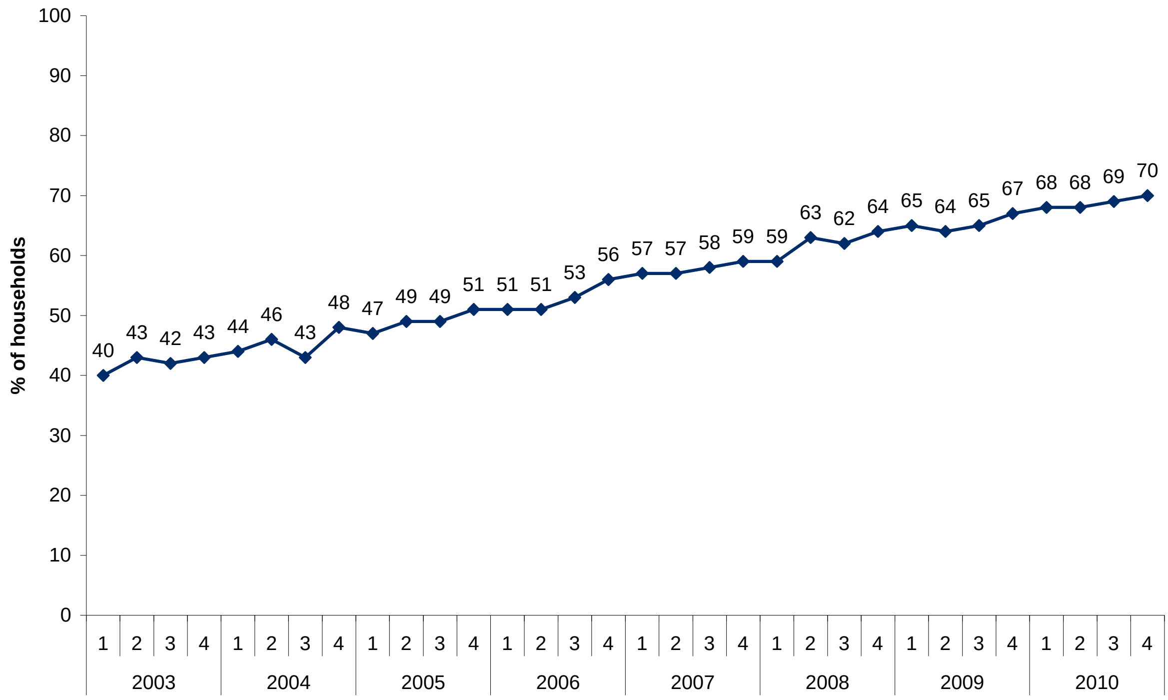
[60] Scottish Government (2001) *Scotland's Digital Future: A Strategy for Scotland* Edinburgh

Figure 9.1: Households with home Internet access by quarter

2003-2010 data, Households (base 2010: 10,313)



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). According to 2009/2010 data, around a third (35%) of households with incomes between £6,001-£10,000 had home Internet access, compared to 97% of households with incomes over £40,000.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	46	35	46	64	78	85	92	97	68
No	54	65	54	36	22	15	8	3	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*987*	*2,738*	*3,984*	*3,087*	*2,365*	*1,871*	*2,743*	*2,781*	*20,556*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses. The figures here differ from other tables due to the smaller base total.

Table 9.2 shows that households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland[61] are much less likely than those in the rest of Scotland to access to the Internet at home, at 52% and 69% respectively.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	52	69	67
No	48	30	33
Total	100	100	100
Base	*3,072*	*18,268*	*21,340*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Table 9.3 reports the prevalence of home Internet access by type of area, based on the Urban Rural Classification[62]. The proportion of households with home Internet access is higher in rural areas than in small towns and urban areas, though the difference has narrowed since 2008. Households in accessible rural areas have the highest proportion of home Internet access at 72%.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	66	65	67	64	72	69	67
No	34	35	33	36	28	30	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*7,607*	*6,293*	*1,839*	*1,161*	*2,507*	*1,934*	*21,341*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Since 2007 the SHS has asked households who currently have access to the Internet from home if they have a broadband connection. The vast majority (96%) of households that have access to the Internet from home have a broadband connection[63]. The proportion of households with access to the Internet with a broadband connection has risen year on year since 2007 (from 87%).

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

[62] See Glossary in Annex 2.

[63] Please note that in previous SHS annual reports data on broadband connections were provided both for households with an Internet connection and for all households (whether they have an internet connection or not). This year it was decided to report only the former (in Table 9.4 to Table 9.6), because 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.

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 £40,001, there is almost complete uptake of broadband (99%). This compares to 92% of households who access the Internet and have a net annual household income of between £6,001-£10,000.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	94	92	93	93	95	96	98	99	96
No	6	7	6	6	4	3	2	1	4
Total	100	99	99	99	99	99	100	100	100
Base	*442*	*945*	*1,817*	*1,946*	*1,837*	*1,597*	*2,535*	*2,701*	*13,820*

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

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

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

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

More than nine out of ten households in Scotland who access the Internet at home have a broadband connection, regardless of the level of deprivation or rurality of the area. Broadband uptake rates are very similar among Internet using households in the 15% most deprived of areas of Scotland (at 94%) compared to the rest of Scotland (at 96%) (Table 9.5). Take up of broadband is lowest for remote rural areas, at 92%, compared to 96% in large urban areas (Table 9.6).

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households with Internet connection	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	94	96	96
No	5	4	4
Total	99	100	100
Base	*1,598*	*12,589*	*14,187*

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

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households with Internet connection	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	96	96	96	93	95	92	96
No	3	3	4	5	5	7	4
Total	99	99	100	98	100	99	100
Base	*5,002*	*4,086*	*1,229*	*732*	*1,789*	*1,350*	*14,188*

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

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

PERSONAL INTERNET USE

In addition to the questions on household take up of Internet and broadband, the SHS asks a randomly selected adult in the household whether they personally use the Internet these days, either for work or personal use. Overall, 73% of adults surveyed said that they used the Internet. Just 1% of those said that they *only* used it for work purposes, suggesting that the majority of users make use of the Internet, at least sometimes, for personal purposes.

The following section focuses on those who do *not* use the Internet at all, as the barriers to future use are arguably greatest amongst these groups. Overall, 27% of adults surveyed in 2009/2010 did not use the Internet at all, which is a decrease from the figure of 33% reported in 2007/2008.

Table 9.7 shows differences in use of the Internet by gender and age. Overall, a higher proportion of women (30%) do not use the Internet compared to men (25%). The main differences between genders are among those aged 60 or older, with very little difference in the proportion of male and female non-users of the Internet in the younger age groups. Indeed, there is a clear linear relationship between age and use of the Internet, with lower levels of use among older respondents. Just 6% of men and 7% of women aged 16 to 24 do not use the Internet, whereas the corresponding figures for those aged 75 and over are 79% and 89% respectively.

Table 9.7: Use of Internet by age within gender

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Men							
Internet user	94	90	87	77	54	21	75
Does not use the Internet	6	10	13	23	46	79	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*914*	*1,384*	*1,863*	*2,885*	*2,670*	*1,210*	*10,926*
Women							
Internet user	93	92	88	78	44	11	70
Does not use the Internet	7	8	12	22	56	89	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,146*	*1,974*	*2,320*	*3,213*	*3,333*	*2,070*	*14,056*

Over half of those who have some form of a long-term illness, health problem or disability do not use the Internet, compared with 19% of those who do not have any of these conditions

(Table 9.8). There is a very strong correlation between health status and age, so this could be, at least in part, a reflection of the relatively low levels of Internet use among older people, who are also more likely to have a long-term illness, health problem and/or disability.

For the youngest age group (16-24 year olds), having either a disability or long-standing illness does not impact to a great extent upon Internet use: 9% of those with a disability only and 7% of those with a long-standing illness did not use the Internet compared to 6% who had neither a disability or long-standing illness. However, when the respondents in this age group had both a disability and a long-standing illness the likelihood of them not using the Internet increased to 13%. Overall, prevalence of not using the Internet is generally highest where adults have both a disability *and* a long-term illness.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Has a disability (only)	Has a long-term illness (only)	Has both disability and a long-term illness	Has neither disability or long term illness	All
16 to 24 *(base 2,048)*					
Internet user	91	93	87	94	94
Does not use the Internet	9	7	13	6	6
25 to 34 *(base 3,353)*					
Internet user	70	81	85	92	91
Does not use the Internet	30	19	15	8	9
35 to 44 *(base 4,174)*					
Internet user	66	71	74	91	88
Does not use the Internet	34	29	26	9	12
45 to 59 *(base 6,083)*					
Internet user	57	63	56	83	77
Does not use the Internet	43	37	44	17	23
60 to 74 *(base 5,991)*					
Internet user	32	40	33	56	48
Does not use the Internet	68	60	67	44	52
75 plus *(base 3,279)*					
Internet user	13	12	10	21	15
Does not use the Internet	87	88	90	79	85
All *(base 24,928)*					
Internet user	43	50	42	81	73
Does not use the Internet	57	50	58	19	27

As with the previous data presented on household Internet use, there are also differences in the use of the Internet by net annual household income (Table 9.9). In general, the proportion of adults who use the Internet increases as net annual income increases (with the exception of those living in households with a net annual income of under £6,000). Only 4% of adults surveyed who lived in a household with a net annual income in excess of £40,000 did not use the Internet.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	59	45	50	65	76	84	90	96	73
Does not use the Internet	41	55	50	35	24	16	10	4	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,174*	*3,301*	*4,869*	*3,654*	*2,752*	*2,149*	*3,090*	*3,106*	*24,095*

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 (41%) compared to those living in the rest of the country (25%) (Table 9.10).

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Personal / work	58	74	71
Work only	1	1	1
Does not use	41	25	27
Total	100	100	100
Base	*3,622*	*21,344*	*24,966*

WHERE AND HOW USERS ACCESS THE INTERNET

The ways in which people access the Internet are becoming increasingly diverse and complex. Since 2007 the SHS has asked adults who personally use the Internet about the location where they access it and which methods they used. Table 9.11 shows that the majority (94%) of adults who use the Internet access it at home, followed by at work (21%). Seven per cent said that they accessed the Internet whilst on the move, for example using a mobile phone. There appears to be a relationship between age and accessing the Internet on the move, with 13% of users aged 16-24 accessing the Internet on the move, compared to 2% of users aged 60-74.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	
At home	94
At work	21
School, college, university, other educational institution	8
At another persons home	7
Mobile phone/WAP/on the move	7
Public library	4
Internet café or shop	2
A government/council office	0
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	0
Somewhere else	1
Don't know	0
Base	*7,943*

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

Over the four years when this question has been asked, there has been little change in the proportion of Internet users accessing the Internet from most of these locations. A notable exception is that year on year there has been an increase in the proportion accessing the Internet on the move, from 2% in 2007 to 7% in 2010.

There also appears to be a relationship between household annual net income and where users access the Internet for personal use. Adult Internet users in lower income households are less likely to access the Internet from home or work, but more likely to access it from a public library than those in higher income households (Table 9.12).

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
At home	89	84	85	93	94	95	97	99	94
At another persons home	6	11	10	7	7	6	6	5	7
At work	4	4	11	17	17	22	25	36	21
School, college, university, other educational institution	25	11	9	5	6	6	6	7	7
A government/council office	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Internet café or shop	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Mobile phone/WAP/on the move	6	5	6	7	7	6	7	10	7
Public library	6	11	9	5	4	3	2	2	4
Somewhere else	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Don't know	-	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	0
Base	*265*	*638*	*1,036*	*1,113*	*977*	*884*	*1,369*	*1,437*	*7,719*

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 (99%) used a personal computer or laptop, although 16% 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). Use of alternative methods to access the Internet appears to be more prevalent amongst younger age groups, with 29% 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, 2009/2010 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	98	99	99	99	99	100	99
Another way	29	21	14	11	4	3	16
Base	*908*	*1,493*	*1,803*	*2,206*	*1,298*	*235*	*7,943*

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 were reasons related to people's preferences or requirements, with 28% saying they did not like using the Internet/computers, 25% saying they did not need to use the Internet/computers and 14% saying there is nothing of interest on the Internet. Not knowing how to use a computer appears to be another common reason for not using the Internet: around a quarter of non-users (24%) 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 13% saying that they could not afford a computer and 4% saying that an Internet connection would be too expensive.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults who make no personal use of the internet	
I don't like using the internet or computers	28
I don't need to use the internet or computers	25
I don't know how to use a computer	24
There's nothing of interest to me on the internet	14
I can't afford a computer	13
It would be too difficult to learn how to use the internet	8
I prefer to do things in person rather than use computers	7
Internet connection would be too expensive	4
I am concerned about privacy e.g. keeping credit card or personal details safe	4
I have a disability or illness that prevents me	2
I am worried about the unsuitable or inappropriate material on the internet	2
Other reason	9
Base	*4,508*

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

There were few notable differences in the reasons given by men and women, or by people who have a disability and/or long term-illness for not using the Internet compared to adults overall. The small base numbers of younger adults who did not use the Internet make it difficult to analyse differences by age group, although a higher proportion of 16-34 year olds mentioned the cost of a computer or Internet connection compared to other age groups. Cost was also mentioned by a higher proportion of non-users within the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland than in the rest of Scotland, and by people from households with lower annual net incomes.

The SHS asked those who did not use the Internet for personal use whether they would like to use the Internet one day. Around six out of ten (62%) answered no.

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 27% of adults surveyed did not use the Internet. 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).

When looking at Internet users specifically, around half have made no use of either local authority websites (51%) or government websites (50%). Since 2007 this figure has fluctuated around the 50% mark (with a maximum of 4 percentage points difference in either direction). Among those who had used local authority websites, the most common reasons were to find information or download a form. In contrast, only a very small proportion (1%) had ever participated in a discussion forum using local authority websites.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Internet users	All adults
Local authority website		
Finding information	40	34
Download a form	13	11
Make a complaint	5	4
Ask a question	7	6
Participate in a discussion forum	1	1
Access services like report a fault, renew library books, planning applications	8	7
Make payment like council tax or parking fine	8	7
Some other purpose	8	7
Any purpose	49	41
None of these	51	32
Do not use the Internet	-	28
Base	*19,498*	*24,789*
Government website		
Apply for road tax	31	26
Complete income tax assessment	7	6
Register to vote	6	5
Look for information: health services	15	12
Look for information: healthy living/health	10	9
Apply for / renew TV licence	14	12
Apply for benefits	4	3
Renew passport	10	8
Other	8	7
Any purpose	50	41
None of these	50	31
Do not use the Internet	-	28
Base	*9,764*	*12,349*

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

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

10 Health and Caring

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Improving health is one of the Scottish Government's five strategic objectives:[64] *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 45 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 the adult population who smoke to 22% by 2010*'. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) was used to monitor progress towards this target.

The proportion of adults who smoke has fallen fairly steadily from 25.4% in 2006. Despite this decrease the proportion of adults who smoke in 2010 (24.2%) is above the 22% target - see Figure 10.1.

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

The section on adult smoking looks at trends in smoking prevalence between 1999 and 2010 and examines the influence of age, sex and deprivation. The health and caring experiences of men and women are examined, as well as consideration of who is providing such care. The influence of other factors such as housing tenure, household income and area deprivation is also explored. Finally, some analysis on life satisfaction is presented.

SMOKING IN ADULTS

Figure 10.1 shows the trend in proportion of adults saying they smoke between 1999 and 2010, with smoking among adults seeing a gradual decline from 30.7% in 1999 to 24.2% in 2010. This compares against the target of reducing the proportion smoking to 22% by 2010.

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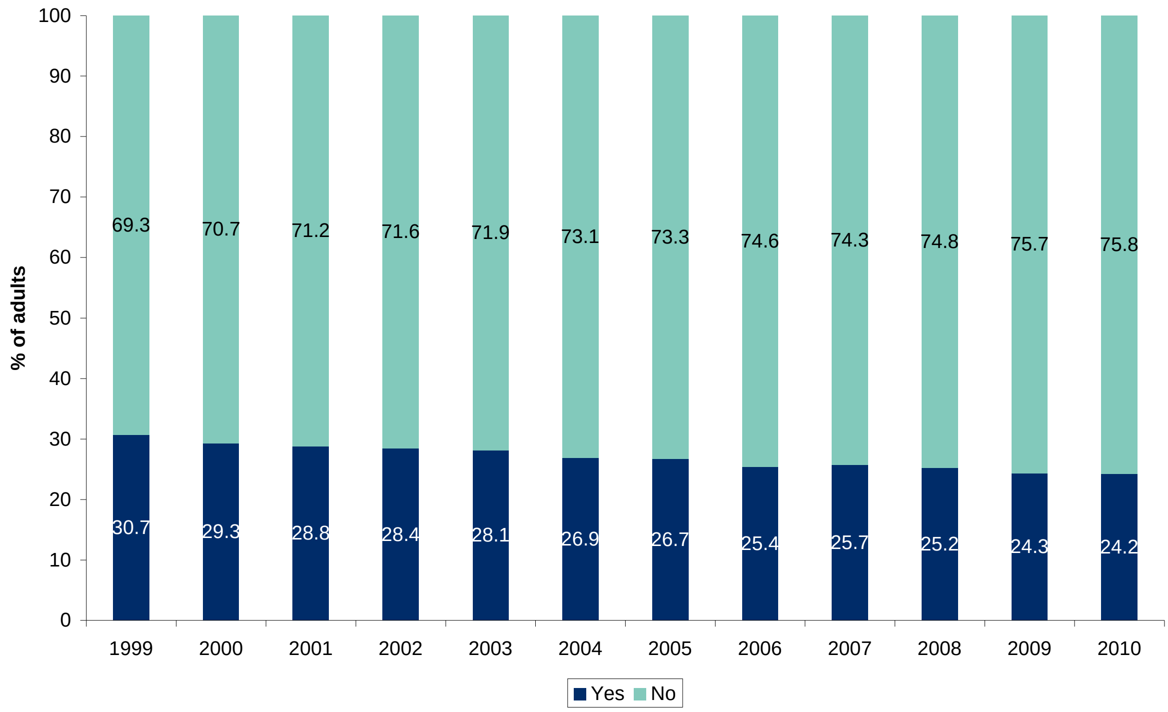
[64] Scottish Government (2007) Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007, Edinburgh: Scottish Government. http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/13092240

Figure 10.1: Whether respondent smokes by year

1999-2010 data, Adults (2010 base: 12,418)



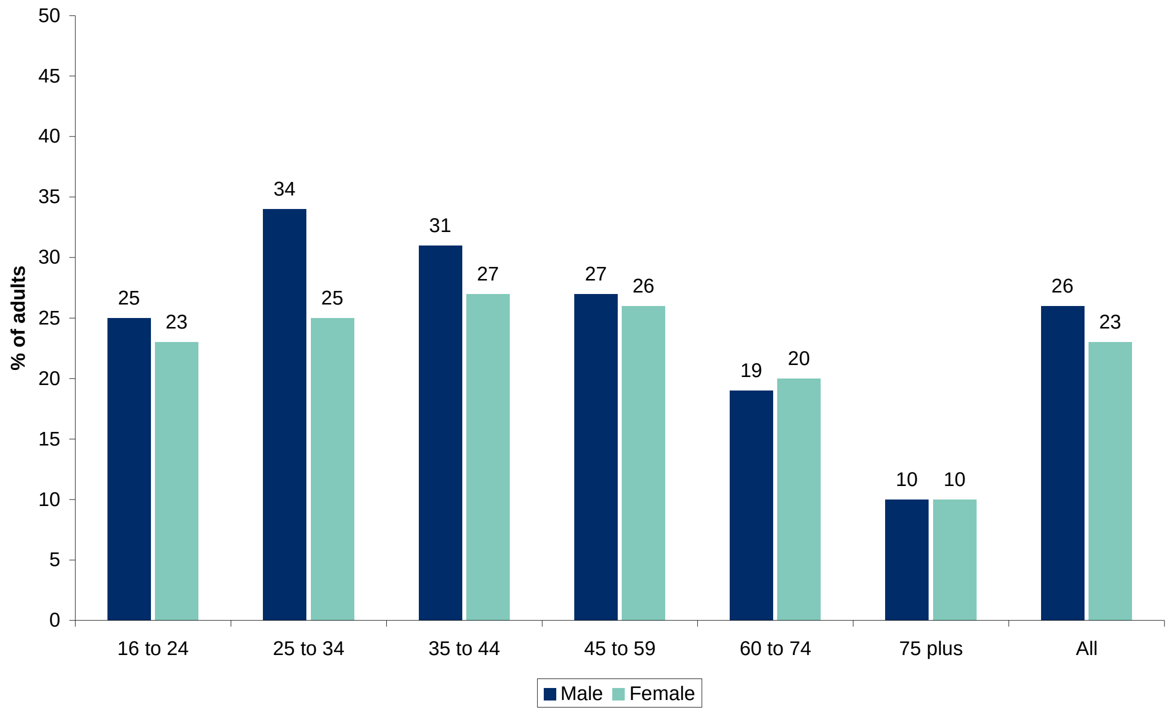
This question is only asked of three quarters of the sample.

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 that the smoking rate declined every year between 1999 and 2010, except in 2007 where there was a slight increase. The average reduction across the period is around half a percentage point each year.

Figure 10.2 shows the proportion of men and women who smoke, along with the prevalence of smoking in different age groups. Typically, more men than women smoke (26% and 23% respectively). Younger men more commonly smoke than younger women, with the gap widest (nine percentage points) between the ages of 25 and 34 years. This relationship is reversed among those aged between 60 and 74 years, with a higher prevalence of female smokers to male smokers (20% of females smoke compared to 19% of males).

Figure 10.2: Percentage of respondents who smoke by age and gender
2009/2010 data, Adults (minimum base: 907)



Younger people more commonly smoke though there is a pronounced drop in smoking prevalence among those aged over 60 years. Among the 60-74 year old group, the proportion smoking is down to 1 in 5, reducing to 1 in 10 among those aged 75 or over.

Figure 10.3 shows the variation in smoking behaviour by economic status, with those still at school least commonly smoking (6%) followed by those permanently retired from work (16%). The adults who most commonly smoke are those unable to work due to short-term ill-health (60%), those unemployed and seeking work (52%) and those who are permanently sick or disabled (47%).

Figure 10.4 illustrates the relationship between smoking prevalence and area deprivation.[65] 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 (42% and 21% respectively). Looking across from the 10% most deprived to the 10% least deprived areas shows a trend of generally decreasing smoking prevalence rates. Less than one in ten adults living in the 10% least deprived areas of Scotland smoke, compared to 44% in the most deprived areas.

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

Figure 10.3: Percentage of respondents who smoke by economic status

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 24,927)

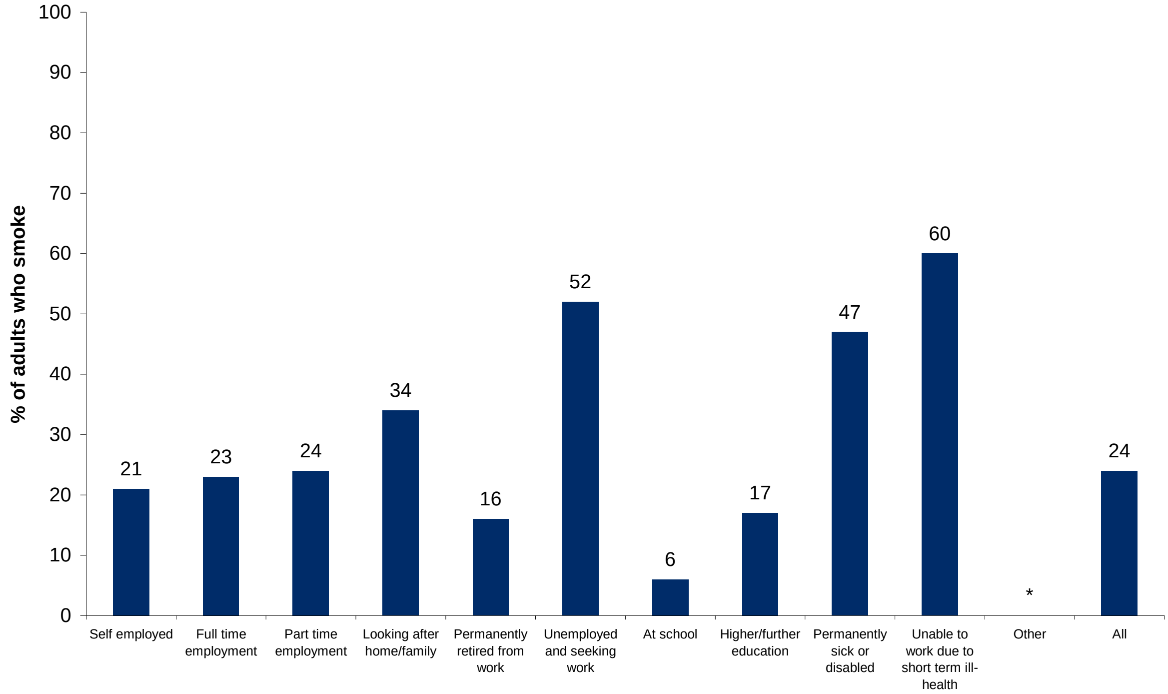


Figure 10.4: Percentage of respondents who smoke by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 24,912)

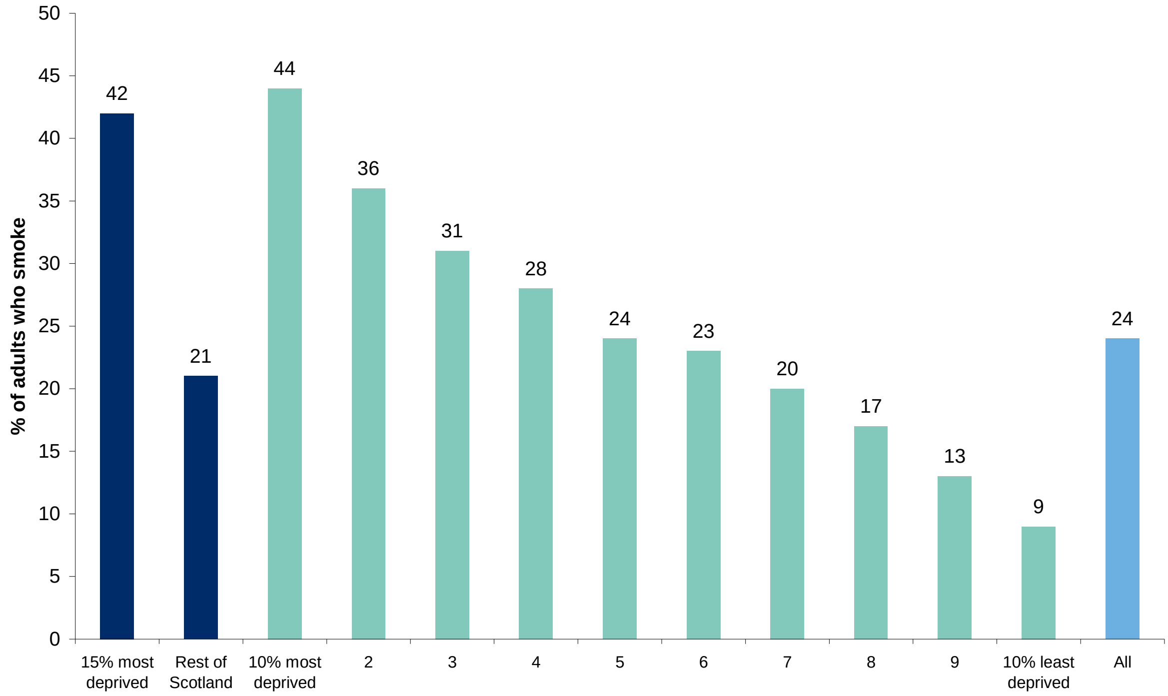
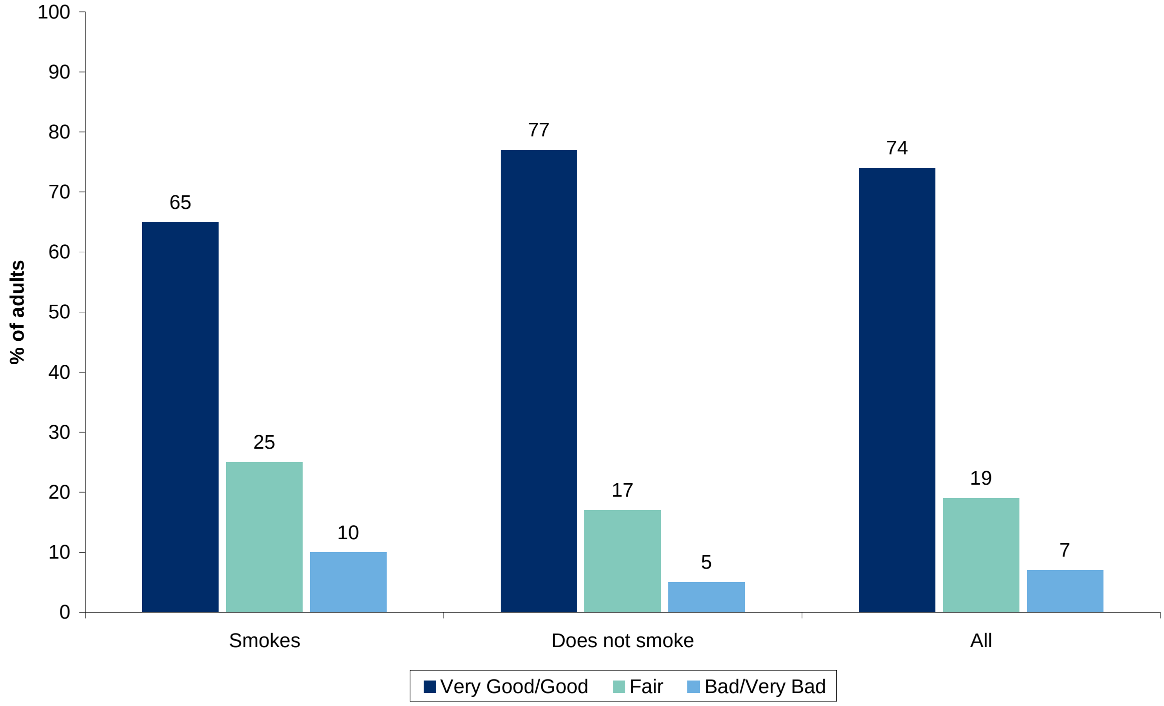


Figure 10.5 compares the self-assessed health status of non-smokers and smokers. Smoking causes and exacerbates a number of chronic respiratory diseases and cardio-vascular disease, and can worsen the health of people with long-term conditions such as asthma. Smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as 'good' or 'very good' (65% and 77% respectively) while 10% of smokers say their health is 'bad' or 'very bad' compared with 5% of non-smokers. The determinants of self perceived health are examined further towards the end of the chapter.

Figure 10.5: Percentage of respondents who smoke by self perception of health

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 24,927)



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.[66]

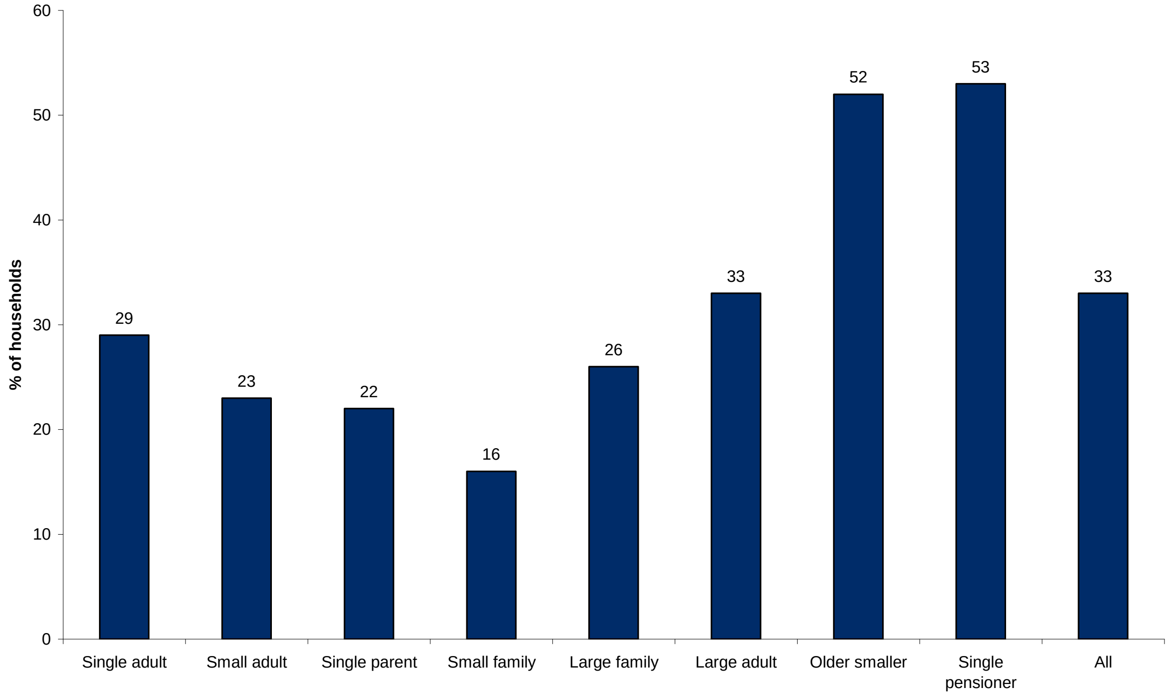
Figure 10.6 shows that a third of households in Scotland (33%) contain at least one person with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. This figure covers all members of the household, including children. Households comprised of older people are more likely to contain someone with a long-standing health problem or disability, with over half of 'older

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

smaller'[67] (52%) and 'single pensioner' households (53%) doing so compared with only 16% of small family households.

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

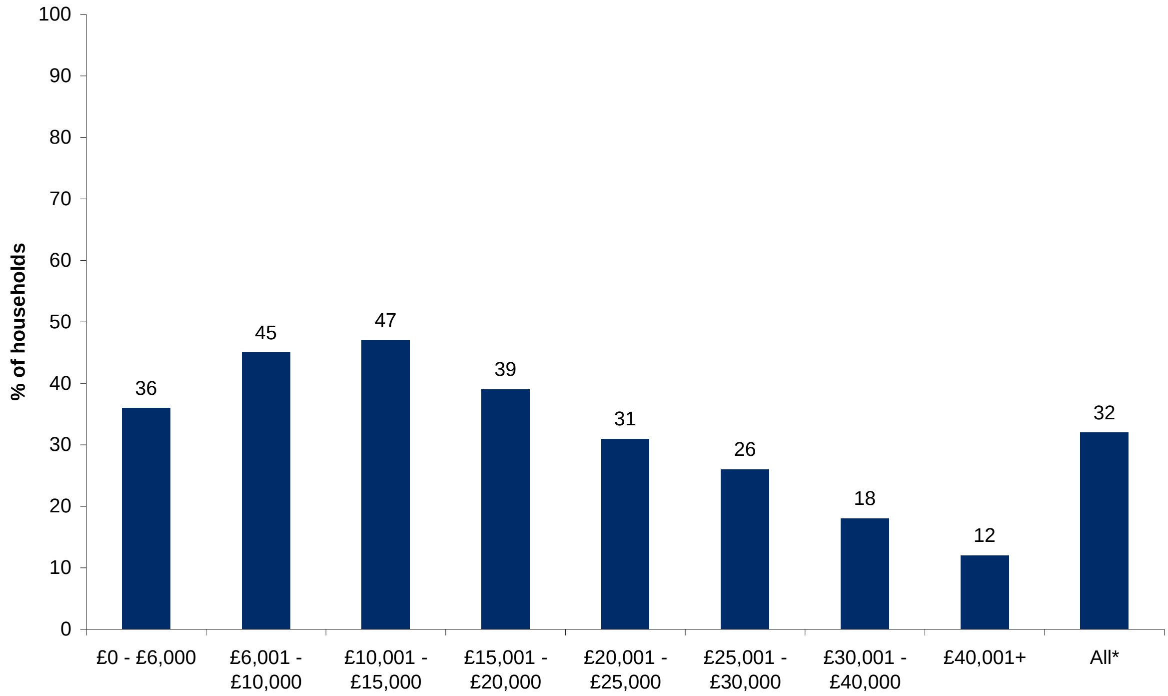
2009/2010 data, Households (base: 28,404)



In Figure 10.7 around 45% of households with net annual incomes between £6,001 and £15,000 contain someone with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. The corresponding figure for households with a net annual income of over £40,000 is 12%. 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.

67 These households contain two adults, at least one of whom is of pensionable age.

Figure 10.7: Households where someone in the household has a long-standing illness, health problem or disability by net annual household income
2009/2010 data, Households (base: 27,336)



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 (28%) and those who rent from the private sector (19%) are less likely to contain someone with long-standing health problems or disabilities than those living in the social rented sector (52%) or other tenure types (Figure 10.8). The discussion above noted that many pensioners and single pensioners in particular have low incomes. However, although they can have lower incomes, older people are more likely to be owner occupiers than people in other age groups, so the association between disability, health status and living in the social rented sector is likely to be explained by factors other than just the age of the householders.

Figure 10.9 shows the age and gender profile of those with a long-term health issue or disability. The gender split of those with a long-term health issue or disability is 54% female and 46% male overall, with proportionately more ill or disabled women than men in the over 70 age group (37%, compared with 29% of ill or disabled men). Men are more prevalent in the slightly younger group, with 22% of ill or disabled men in the 60-69 age group compared with 19% of ill or disabled women.

There is evidence of a greater concentration of males with health issues or disabilities in their youth. A total of 10% males aged less than twenty years, compared with 6% of females are reported as having a disability or long-term illness.

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 28,404)

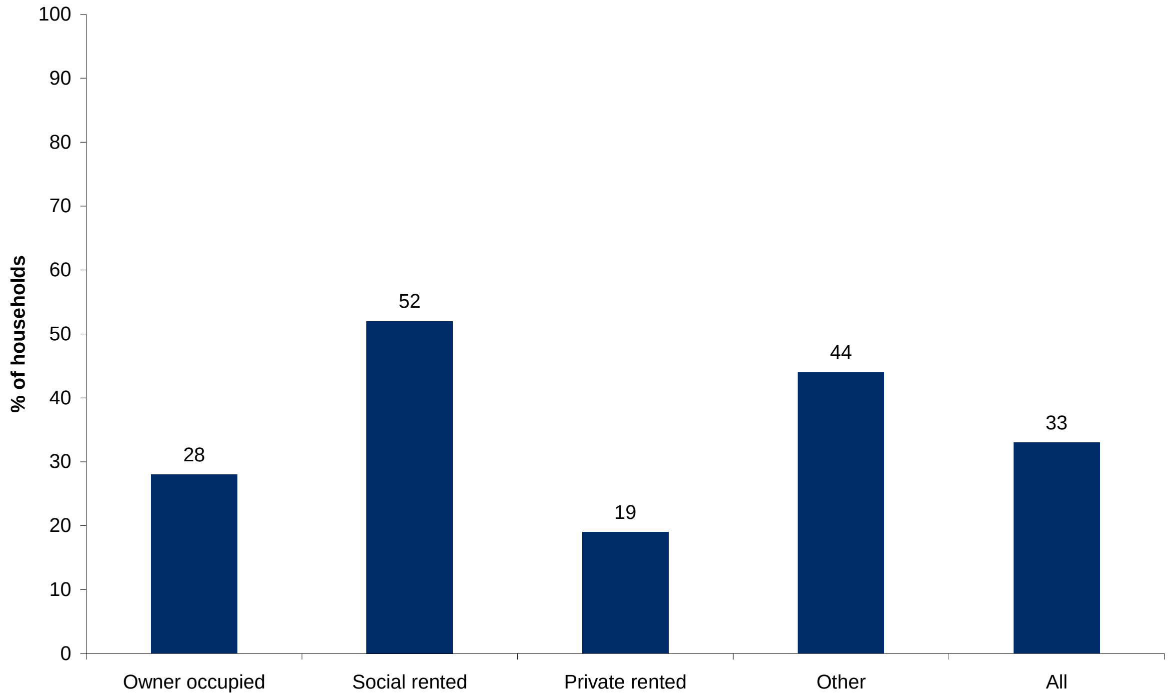
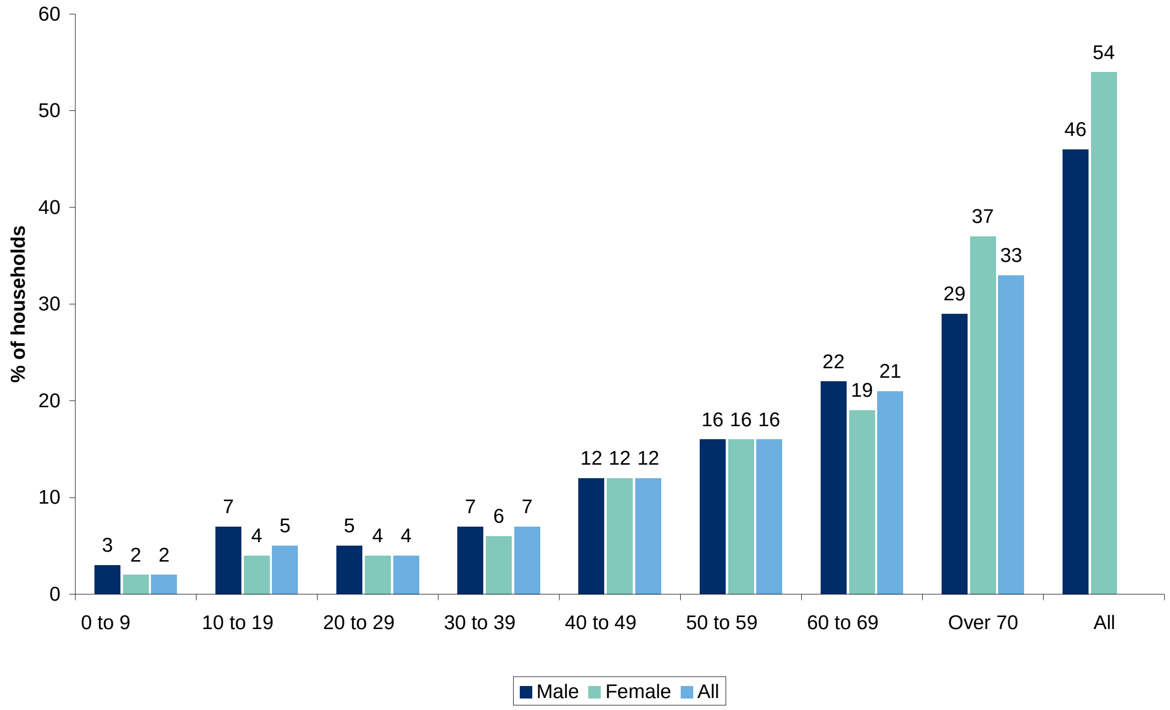


Figure 10.9: Household members with a long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability by age and gender

2009/2010 data, Household members with a disability and/or long-term illness (base: 11,523)



CARE NEEDS WITHIN THE HOME

This section looks at the care needs of household members in Scotland, including children's needs. Figure 10.10 shows that while 13% of all households contain at least one person who requires regular help or care, just under one in four single pensioners and more than one in five older smaller households have care needs. Looking across different types of household, it can be seen that almost half (46%) of those households with care needs contain only one adult[68] so such households are more likely to need care from outside the household.

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 24,700)

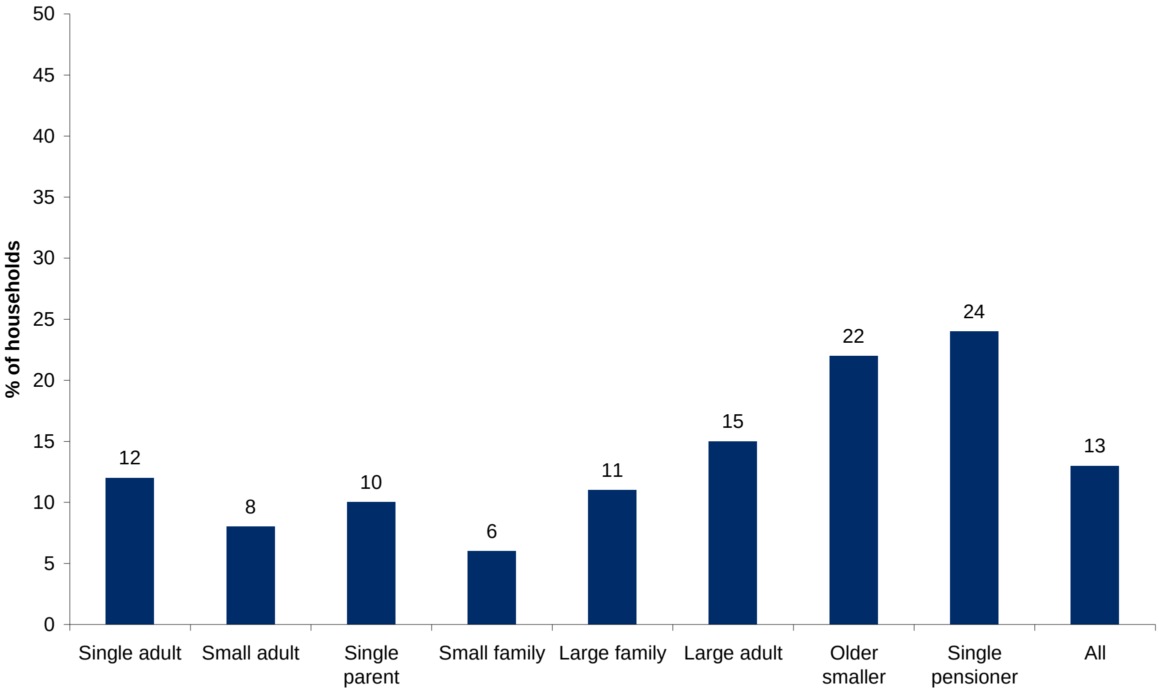


Table 10.1 shows how the required care is being provided, which can either be provided by someone inside the household, from a person outside the household or a combination of both. As would be expected for single adult and single pensioner households the care is provided exclusively from outside the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

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

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

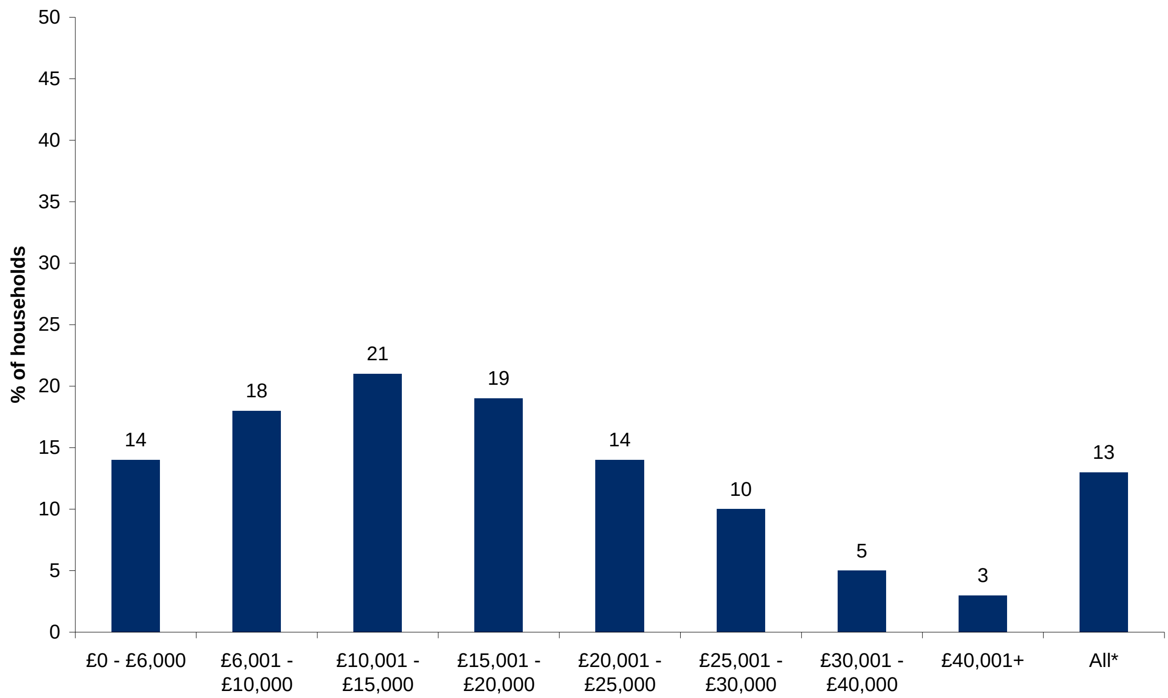
Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All	*Base*
Care provided within household (informal)	0	7	7	5	11	14	18	0	7	*28,404*
Care provided from outside the household (informal and formal)	10	3	4	2	2	3	7	23	8	*28,404*

There is also a significant pattern between needing care and household income, with the highest income households being the least likely to contain someone in need of regular care or help. Between 14% and 21% of households with a net annual income of £20,000 or below contain someone who requires regular help, compared with around one in ten with incomes between £25,001 and £30,000, and around 5% of households with an annual income above £30,000 (Figure 10.11).

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

2009/2010 data, Households (base: 11,950)



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

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

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All*	*Base*
Care provided within household (informal)	5	4	8	11	10	9	5	3	7	*27,336*
Care provided from outside the household (informal and formal)	9	12	14	9	5	3	2	1	7	*27,336*

In Table 10.3, just over one in ten owner occupiers and less than one in ten private renters have someone in the household with care needs, compared with one in four social renters.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	Total
Yes	11	25	6	16	13
No	89	75	94	84	87
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*16,967*	*5,023*	*2,369*	*341*	*24,700*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	Total
Yes	6	10	3	6	7
No	94	90	97	94	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*18,951*	*6,263*	*2,751*	*439*	*28,404*

Looking at the provision of unpaid care by adults in Scotland, just over 87% of adults don't provide any unpaid care. Table 10.5 also shows that 8.9% provide unpaid care solely outside of the household and 3.1% provide unpaid care solely inside of the household. By taking those people who do not provide any unpaid care out of the analysis, it can be seen that 71% of adult carers solely provide care to someone outside the household, with 25% providing care solely within the household and just 4% providing care inside and outside the household.

Table 10.5: Provision of unpaid care by adults

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	
Don't provide unpaid care	87.6
Provide unpaid care outside the household	8.9
Provide unpaid care inside the household	3.1
Both	0.5
Total	100
Base	*24,982*

Columns may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SELF PERCEPTION OF HEALTH

In 2009 the question on self perception of health changed from asking "*over the last 12 months would you say your health has on the whole been…*" (good / fairly good / not good) to "*how is your health in general, would you say it was…*" (very good / good / fair / bad / very bad). As such, analysis from 2009/2010 may not be directly comparable to those from previous years.

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

Table 10.6: Self perception of health by gender and age

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	75	74	85	85	81	72	65	52	74
Fair	19	19	13	12	15	19	25	35	19
Bad/Very Bad	6	7	2	3	4	8	10	13	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,896*	*14,032*	*2,048*	*3,353*	*4,174*	*6,083*	*5,991*	*3,279*	*24,928*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	70	61	62	69	74	81	85	88	75
Fair	23	27	26	22	20	16	13	11	19
Bad/Very Bad	7	13	12	9	6	4	2	1	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,168*	*3,293*	*4,861*	*3,648*	*2,745*	*2,147*	*3,086*	*3,097*	*24,045*

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

Looking at tenure (Table 10.8), those adults who live in the social rented sector are more likely to say their health in general has been 'bad' or 'very bad' (15%) as compared to those from owner occupied households or the private rented sector (around 4%).

Table 10.8: Self perception of health by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Very Good/Good	79	57	80	66	74
Fair	17	28	16	23	19
Bad/Very Bad	4	15	4	12	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*16,536*	*5,624*	*2,373*	*395*	*24,928*

Table 10.9 also shows that people living in the 15% most deprived of areas in Scotland[69] are more likely to say their health is poor compared with those living elsewhere (13%, compared with 5%). When considering differences in perception of health by deprivation deciles (from the 10% most deprived areas to the 10% least deprived), we see a gradual increase in the proportion saying their health is good. Around two thirds of adults living in the 30% most deprived areas in Scotland say their health is 'good' or 'very good', which compares against over four fifths for those in the 30% least deprived areas.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	10% most deprived 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10% least deprived 10	Scotland
Very Good/Good	62	68	66	72	74	77	77	81	81	85	74
Fair	25	22	25	21	19	18	18	16	16	12	19
Bad/Very Bad	14	10	9	7	6	5	5	4	3	3	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,404*	*2,391*	*2,452*	*2,658*	*2,715*	*2,590*	*2,854*	*2,451*	*2,281*	*2,117*	*24,913*

	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Very Good/Good	63	76	74
Fair	24	18	19
Bad/Very Bad	13	5	7
Total	100	100	100
Base	*3,613*	*21,300*	*24,913*

Figure 10.12 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 65% for smokers. However, it is unclear how smoking works alongside age - since older people less commonly smoke but more commonly report not having good health, while smokers tend to be younger but also tend to report less good health.

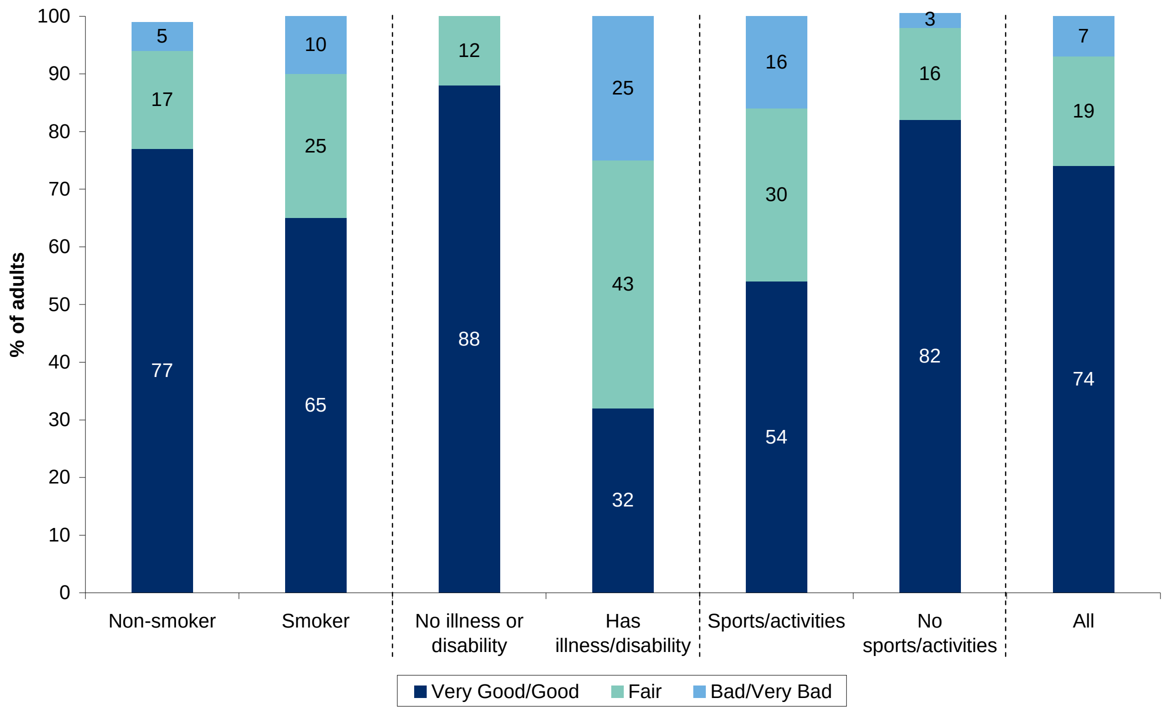
It is also evident that differences exist in self perception of health depending on whether people have undertaken any physical activity in the past four weeks. The vast majority of adults who have undertake some form of physical activity (82%) consider their health to be 'good' or 'very good', with only 3% saying it was 'bad' or 'very bad'. In contrast, 16% of

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

those people who have undertaken no physical activity the past four weeks described their health as ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’.

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

2009/2010 data, Adults (minimum base: 5,984)



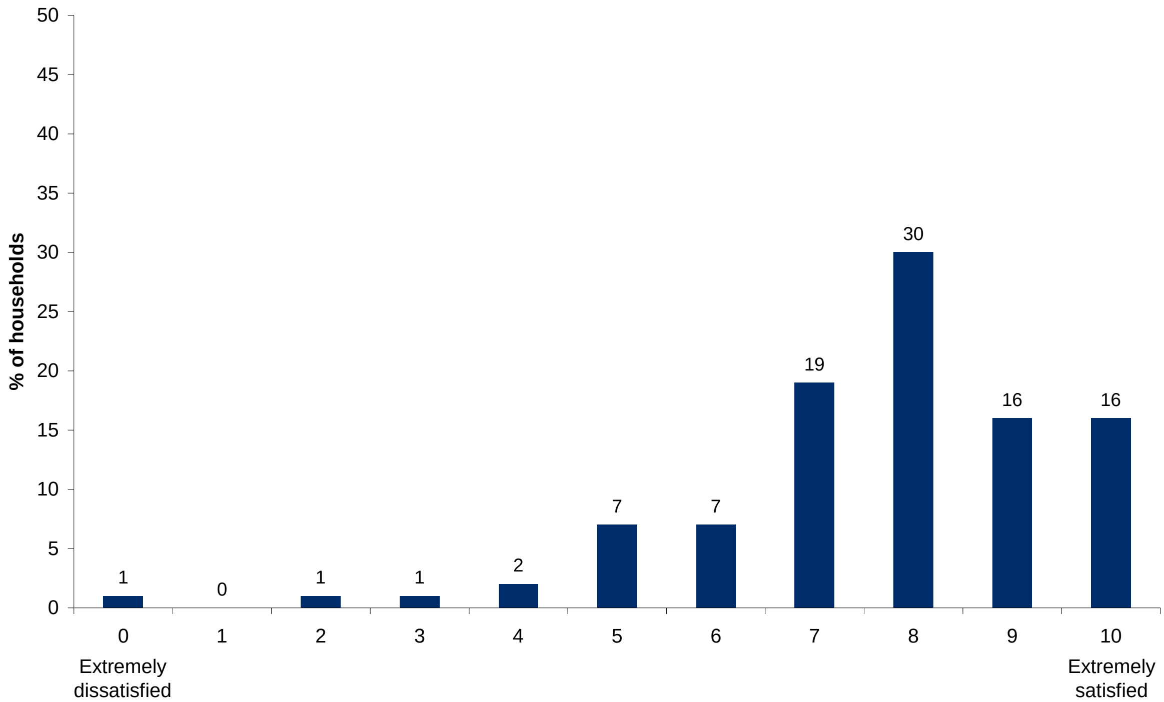
LIFE SATISFACTION

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

Figure 10.13 shows that the majority of adults are generally satisfied with their life as a whole nowadays. Sixteen per cent of adults are extremely satisfied with their life, whilst the highest grouping was for those rating their level of satisfaction at eight (30%).

Figure 10.13: Satisfaction with life as a whole nowadays

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,511)



There are some differences in life satisfaction when looking at variables of interest such as age and gender. Females are more likely to say they are extremely satisfied with their life than males are (17% and 14% respectively). When looking at differences by age, there is evidence that those from the older age groups have more polarised views; around one in five of those aged 60 and over say they are extremely satisfied with their life, compared to at most 15% from the other age groups. At the same time, those aged 75 and over (whilst having a higher propensity of saying they are extremely satisfied) are also likely to providing a rating of five (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied).

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

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

11 Local Services

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government, local authorities and their partners are committed to improving the health, quality of life and opportunities for people in Scotland, through the delivery of high quality, efficient and responsive services to local communities. Providing better local amenities also helps to ensure that people live in more pleasant and sustainable places. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) asks a range of questions about local services and amenities, which provide evidence to assess progress towards the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and National Outcomes[70].

This chapter begins by exploring adults' attitudes to their local council and the services it provides, examining differences by age, income and area deprivation. It then investigates how convenient people would find it to access a range of local services, looking at differences between more rural and urban areas.

This chapter also looks in more detail at two particular types of services or amenities that are provided at local level: recycling and local greenspace. It investigates levels of recycling of a range of household waste items and how this has changed over time, and the extent to which recycling differs by different household characteristics. The chapter concludes by exploring the availability and use of council run parks and open spaces, and identifying factors that are associated with increased frequency of use.

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL SERVICES

One of the National Indicators underpinning the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework is *'to improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services delivered'*. Progress on this indicator is monitored using results from the SHS about satisfaction with three public services which are known to be important to the public: health services, schools and public transport.

In 2010, 64.0% of adults were very or fairly satisfied with all three local services combined (Table 11.1), which is a similar proportion to 2009. The position on this indicator has improved overall since it was first asked in 2007, when 57.1% of adults were very or fairly satisfied with all three local services. It is important to note that these figures include people who expressed 'no opinion' for up to two of the services, and that the proportion who expressed 'no opinion' varies according to the service asked about. For example, those without children might have no opinion about schools, while being satisfied with all other aspects of local services.

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

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, 2007-2010 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010
Local health services	81.3	84.7	86.3	86.4
Local Schools	79.0	81.1	82.9	83.3
Public Transport	69.3	72.8	75.0	74.3
% satisfied with all three services*	57.1	61.8	64.9	64.0
Base	*10,083*	*9,156*	*9,627*	*8,950*

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

Looking at the services individually, adults were most satisfied with local health services, followed by local schools. Adults were least satisfied with public transport, although three-quarters of adults were very or fairly satisfied with that service.

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

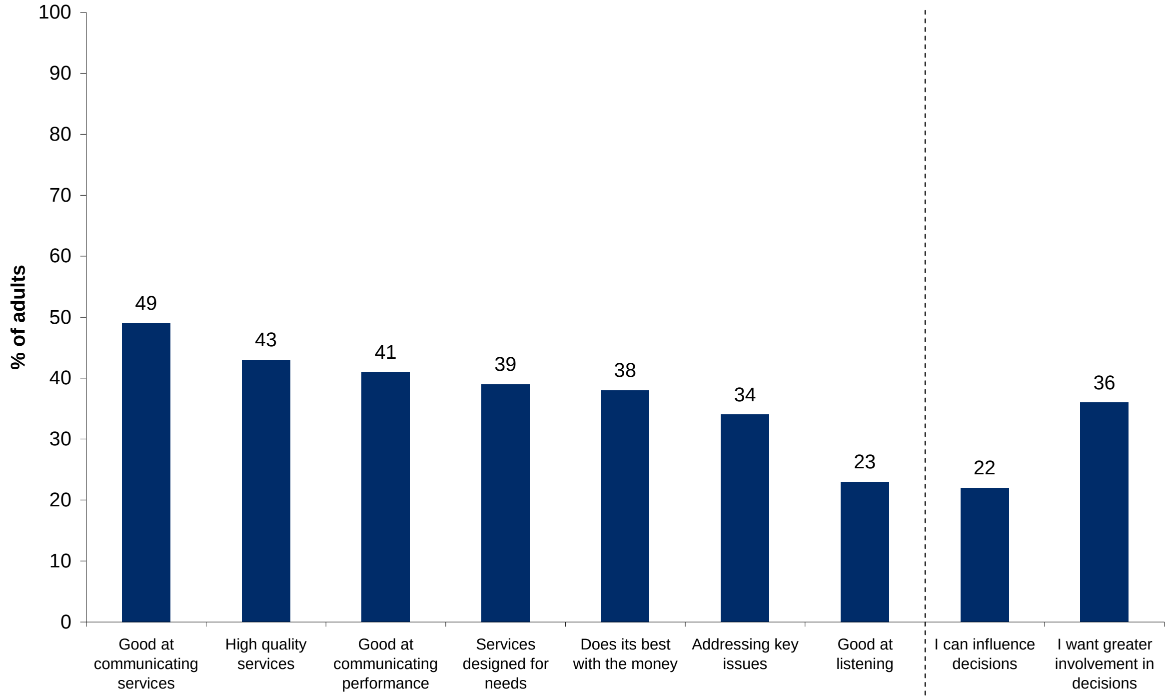
One of the Scottish Government's National Outcomes, which is supported by public service providers in local councils, is that *'public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs'*. This section examines findings from the SHS that relate to this outcome: people's perceptions of local authority performance and individuals' desire to have a say in local decision-making.

The columns to the left of the dashed line in Figure 11.1 show the percentage of adults who agreed (strongly or slightly) with a number of statements about different aspects of their local authority's performance. Fewer than half of adults agreed with each of the statements. The highest level of agreement was almost half (49%) who said the council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides. In contrast, just under a quarter (23%) of adults agreed that their council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions.

The columns to the right of the dashed line show that typically an even lower proportion of adults agreed that they were able to or wanted to influence decisions affecting their local area. However, the percentage who agreed that they *would like to be* more involved in the decisions their council makes (36%) was higher than those who perceive they can have an influence on decisions affecting their local area (22%).

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

2009/2010 data, Adults (minimum base: 18,729)



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

Table 11.2 shows there are some differences by age group in agreement with statements about local authority services and performance. Generally older adults are more likely to say they are satisfied with the performance statements about local government services than younger adults. However, those aged 75 and over are the least likely to perceive they can influence decisions (15%) and the least likely to express a wish to be more involved in making those decisions (12%). The strongest desire to participate in local decision-making is shown by those aged 25 to 44, with around 45% of this group saying they would like to have greater involvement with decisions affecting their local area.

Table 11.2: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by age

Percentages, 2009/2010 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	38	42	45	51	57	58	49
My local council provides high quality services	39	39	40	41	47	55	43
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	27	32	37	45	51	53	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	40	35	35	37	42	49	39
My local council does the best it can with the money available	29	31	34	38	46	54	38
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	31	29	31	34	38	43	34
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	22	20	20	22	26	32	23
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	23	21	21	23	22	15	22
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	36	45	44	39	29	12	36
Base	*1,513*	*2,526*	*3,129*	*4,598*	*4,482*	*2,481*	*18,729*

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

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

Table 11.3 examines differences in agreement with statements about local authority performance by net annual household income. There are few notable patterns in the performance statements, with the exception that adults in households with incomes between £6,001 and £15,000 are more likely to agree with the majority of these statements than other income bands.

When looking at the statements around decision making, those in the lowest income band are least likely to agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, and those in the highest income band are most likely to perceive that they can influence decisions. In terms of a desire to be involved in council decision-making, agreement with this statement increases with income. Just over a quarter of those with a household income of up to

£10,000 would like to be involved in council decision-making, rising to 44% of those earning £40,001 or more.

Table 11.3: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by net annual household income

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
My local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides	49	50	50	49	49	47	46	51	49
My local council provides high quality services	45	44	45	41	41	42	40	44	43
My council is good at letting local people	39	45	46	44	40	37	36	38	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	39	42	41	40	38	37	38	36	39
My local council does the best it can with the money available	41	43	42	39	36	37	35	34	38
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	34	36	37	34	33	32	33	32	34
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	26	27	26	25	22	20	20	20	23
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	19	19	19	21	21	22	22	26	22
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	28	27	30	34	38	40	41	44	36
Base	*880*	*2,511*	*3,652*	*2,740*	*2,062*	*1,598*	*2,313*	*2,314*	*18,070*

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

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

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

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

There was little variation in perceptions of most aspects of local authority performance when looking at differences by the level of deprivation of the area[71]. One notable exception was that the level of agreement for ‘my local council provides high quality services’ declined as the level of deprivation of the area increased. In the 20% most deprived areas, 38% of adults agreed that services were high quality, compared with 46% in the 20% least deprived areas. Perceptions of being able to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making did not show a consistent pattern of differences by level of deprivation.

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

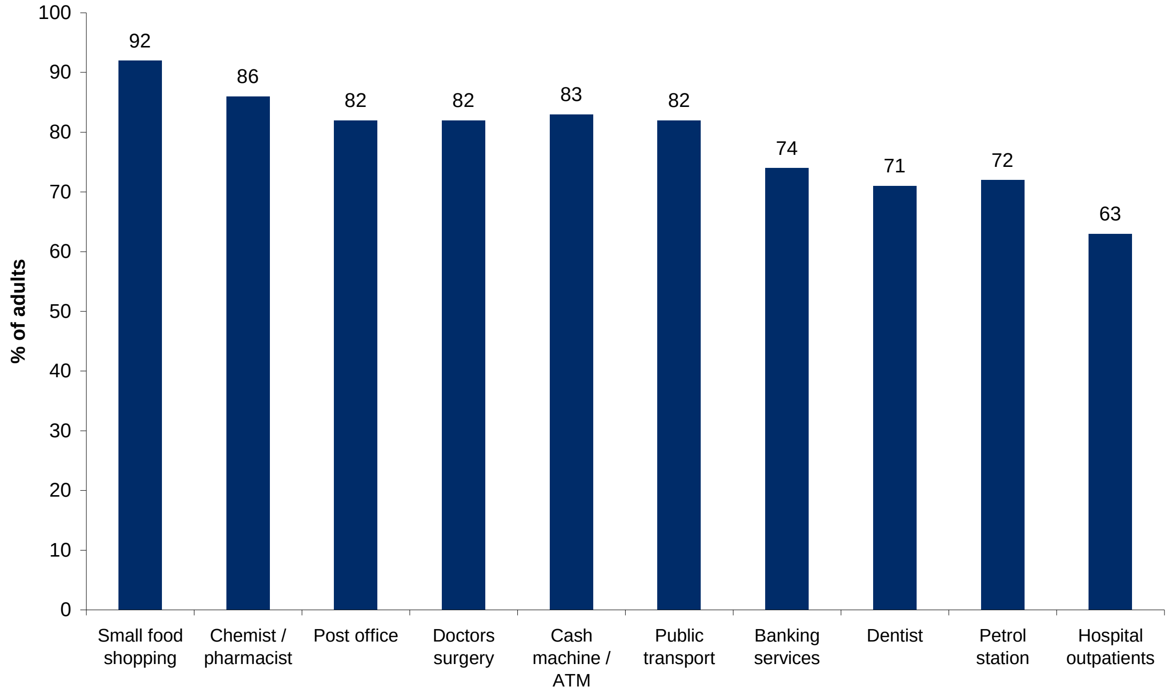
CONVENIENCE OF SERVICES

Within the SHS, adults were asked how convenient or inconvenient they would find it to make use of a selected range of services during their normal opening hours, assuming they needed to. This section explores the percentage of adults saying they would find access very or fairly convenient for Scotland as a whole and in different types of location.

As can be seen in Figure 11.2, at least two-thirds of adults surveyed said they would find the majority of the services convenient if they needed to use them. Over nine-in-ten (92%) adults said they would find shopping for small amounts of food convenient, which was the highest percentage for any of the services. The lowest percentage of adults (63%) said they would find hospital outpatient services convenient, should they need to use them.

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

2009/2010 data, Adults (minimum base: 18,760)



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

Table 11.4 shows that, for most of the services listed, adults who live in rural areas[72] were less likely to say services would be convenient to access than those in small towns and urban areas. This is particularly the case for public transport, with 57% of adults in remote rural areas saying they would find public transport convenient to access compared with 90% of those in large urban areas. Similarly, a lower proportion (53%) of adults in remote rural areas said dentists were convenient compared with at least 73% in urban areas. In general, shopping for small amounts of food is seen as the most convenient of the services listed

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

regardless of the type of area where people live, while hospital outpatient departments are the least likely to be seen as convenient across all areas of Scotland.

Table 11.4: Percentage finding services very or fairly convenient by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2009/2010 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	93	95	92	85	86	92
Chemist/pharmacist	90	88	93	91	71	64	86
Cash machine or ATM	86	84	90	91	69	69	83
Post office	81	80	90	91	80	82	82
Doctors surgery	82	82	90	87	75	79	82
Public transport	90	87	81	80	61	57	82
Petrol station	71	77	69	85	61	68	72
Banking services	75	77	79	85	61	63	74
Dentist	73	75	77	76	55	53	71
Hospital outpatient department	65	66	60	74	51	49	63
Base	*6,544*	*5,523*	*1,610*	*1,091*	*2,236*	*1,745*	*18,749*

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

RECYCLING

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

Figure 11.3 shows the percentage of households that reported recycling waste items in the previous month in 2009/2010. Recycling services are used by the majority (88%) of households in Scotland. Households are typically more likely to recycle newspapers, magazines, paper and cardboard (84%), though there are still high recycling rates for the other items.

Figure 11.3: Percentage recycling each item in the past year

2009/2010 data, Households (Base: 21,352)

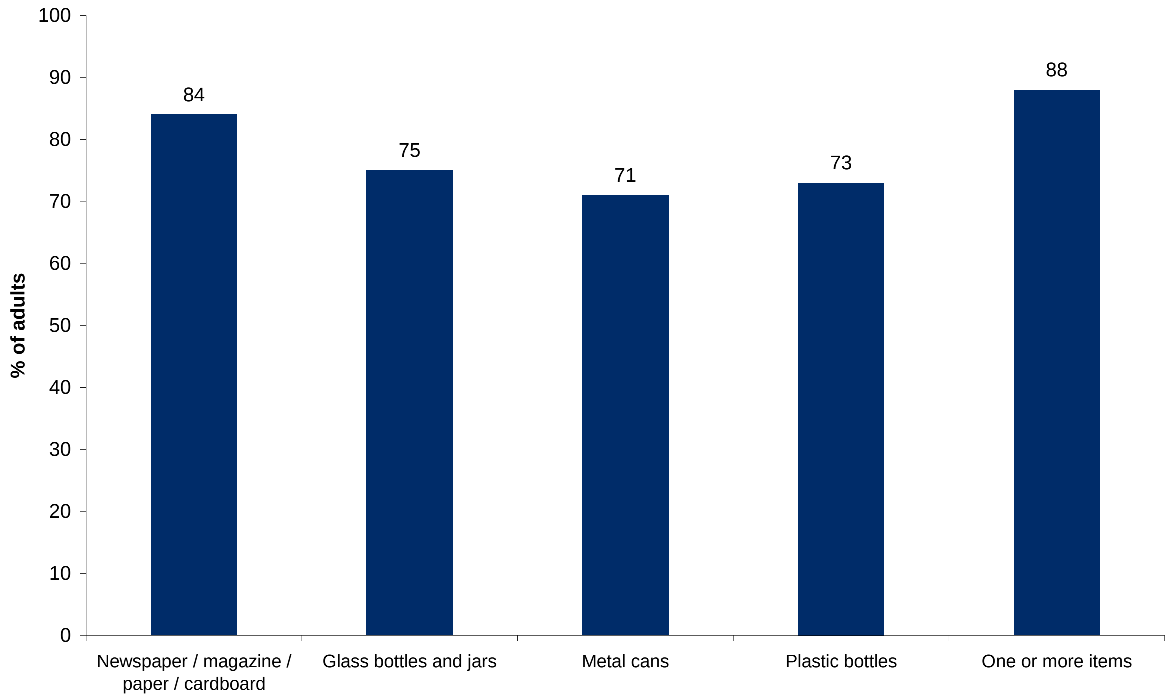


Table 11.5 shows the percentage of households recycling at least some of the different types of waste has increased considerably since 2003, and continues to increase year-on-year. These increases may in part be linked, among other things, to the increase in recycling services over that period as well as changing behaviours and attitudes of individuals. All items have seen considerable increases in recycling rates since 2003, with recycling of plastic bottles increasing from 12% in 2003 to 74% in 2010.

Table 11.5: Percentage recycling items in the past month by year

Percentages, 2003-2010 data

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

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

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

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

The relationship between recycling and access to a car is explored in Table 11.6. Households with access to at least one car are considerably more likely to recycle one or more of the items compared to households without access to cars (93% and 77% respectively). While the same is true for the individual waste items, the biggest difference between households with and without access to cars relates to the recycling of glass bottles and jars (23 percentage points difference).

Table 11.6: Percentage recycling items in the past month by access to a car

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Access to a car	No access to a car	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	89	73	84
Glass bottles and jars	82	59	75
Metal cans	76	59	71
Plastic bottles	77	62	73
One or more of the above	93	77	88
Base	*15,103*	*6,249*	*21,352*

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

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

Recycling of the items is clearly related to the type of property in which households live, reflecting the differing availability of recycling services to residents in different types of property (Table 11.7). For example, 94% of households living in a house or bungalow recycle one or more of these items compared with up to 79% for those living in flats. Within flats, fewer of those living on the higher floors recycle items.

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

Table 11.7: Percentage recycling items in the past month by accommodation type

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	House or bungalow	Flat: Ground floor/4-in-a-block	Flat: 1st floor or basement	Flat: 2nd floor	Flat: 3rd/4th floor	Flat: 5th floor or higher	Other	All*
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	91	74	72	64	60	48	71	84
Glass bottles and jars	82	61	62	56	55	41	64	75
Metal cans	79	59	57	51	48	42	57	71
Plastic bottles	78	64	61	58	52	44	62	73
One or more of the above	94	79	77	71	66	53	77	88
Base	*14,837*	*2,947*	*2,001*	*755*	*502*	*166*	*144*	*21,352*

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

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

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

Table 11.8 shows the percentage of households recycling at least some of each waste item and of at least one of them according to whether they own or rent their accommodation.

Given the relationship between accommodation type and recycling seen previously and the fact that there are links between type of accommodation and tenure, it would be expected that variations in recycling by tenure might reflect variations in type of accommodation. It can be seen from Table 11.8 that owner occupiers, the majority of whom live in houses or bungalows, are more likely to recycle (for example, over nine-in-ten owner occupiers recycle one or more items as opposed to three-quarters of renters). Levels of recycling are similar between renters from the social and private rented sectors.

Table 11.8: Percentage recycling items in the past month by tenure of household

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	90	73	68	78	84
Glass bottles and jars	82	59	64	66	75
Metal cans	78	60	56	66	71
Plastic bottles	79	62	59	65	73
One or more of the above	93	78	76	84	88
Base	*14,237*	*4,715*	*2,057*	*343*	*21,352*

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

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

Recycling also varies according to household type (Table 11.9). A lower percentage of single adult (78%) and single parent households (80%) recycle than does any other household type. This is likely to be linked to the type of tenure and the associated accommodation type of these households.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	71	84	75	87	89	90	93	86	84
Glass bottles and jars	64	77	63	79	81	80	83	71	75
Metal cans	59	71	60	78	78	78	80	69	71
Plastic bottles	61	73	67	80	81	79	78	69	73
One or more of the above	78	88	80	91	93	93	95	88	88
Base	*3,727*	*3,852*	*1,188*	*2,737*	*1,378*	*1,969*	*3,300*	*3,201*	*21,352*

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

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

Older smaller households report the highest levels of recycling overall and for three of the four waste items (other than plastic bottles); for example, over nine-in-ten (95%) recycle at least one item and a similar proportion (93%) recycles newspapers and other pulp products. Once again this is likely to be linked to accommodation type and tenure of such households. Large and small families report the highest levels of recycling plastic bottles (around 80%), which may be related to usage, although this is not covered in the SHS.

Table 11.10 looks at the percentage of household recycling at least one item of waste by both accommodation type and household type. For each household type, a higher percentage of those living in houses or bungalows recycle compared with those living in flats. Much of the difference between household types shown in Table 11.9 can be explained by the different types of accommodation type they live in. However, for those living in houses or bungalows and in non high-rise flats, older smaller families are most likely to recycle at least one item (96% and 87% respectively) and, except in single pensioners, households with only one adult are least likely to recycle.

Table 11.10: Percentage of households recycling one or more items in the past month by household type and accommodation type

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	House or bungalow	Flat (new or traditional tenement / four-in-a-block or conversion	Flat (in a high-rise block with five or more levels)	All	Base
Single adult	88	73	57	78	*3,727*
Small adult	95	78	*	88	*3,852*
Single parent	90	71	*	80	*1,188*
Small family	95	77	*	91	*2,737*
Large family	96	80	*	93	*1,378*
Large adult	95	85	*	93	*1,969*
Older smaller	96	87	*	95	*3,300*
Single pensioner	93	82	69	88	*3,201*
All	94	78	60	88	
Base	*14,837*	*5,783*	*588*		*21,352*

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

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

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

Table 11.11 shows how recycling varies across accommodation type by area deprivation. The percentage of households recycling at least one waste item increases as the level of area deprivation decreases, from 77% of households living in the 20% most deprived datazones to 95% of households living in the 20% least deprived datazones. For each type of accommodation, the largest differences occur between those living in the 20% most deprived datazones and those living in the second most deprived quintile of datazones.

Table 11.11: Percentage of households recycling one or more items in the past month by accommodation type and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Households	1 - 20% most deprived	2	3	4	5 - 20% least deprived	Scotland	*Base*
House or bungalow	89	94	93	95	97	94	*14,829*
Flat (new or traditional tenement / four-in-a-block conversion)	70	76	81	84	88	78	*5,781*
Flat (in a high-rise block with five or more levels)	54	66	*	*	*	60	*587*
All	77	86	89	92	95	88	
Base	*4,091*	*4,390*	*4,492*	*4,496*	*3,871*		*21,340*

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

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

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

GREENSPACE

Access to good quality greenspace is associated with higher levels of physical activity and improved quality of life, including better health and wellbeing. Other research has also shown that being very satisfied with the quality of your local greenspace is associated with higher life satisfaction, greater social trust and a higher sense of community cohesion. The impacts of greenspace and the wider neighbourhood physical environment on health are recognized in 'Equally Well',[73] the Scottish Government's strategic framework on health inequalities, and in 'Good Places, Better Health'[74] which seeks to improve evidence based policy-making in relation to physical environments and health.

This section starts by looking at the key factors and characteristics associated with greenspace use. Firstly, consideration of how availability of local greenspace and people's satisfaction with council greenspace differs by area deprivation as well as issues such as health of individuals. This section then looks at the perceptions of council run parks and open spaces, for both frequency of use and peoples satisfaction with them.

Please note that caution should be used with regard to comparing 2009/2010 results on availability of safe and pleasant greenspace with data from previous years. How respondents interpret each component of the question – namely the availability, safety and pleasantness of greenspace – individually and collectively may have been affected by a change in question order from the start of 2009.

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

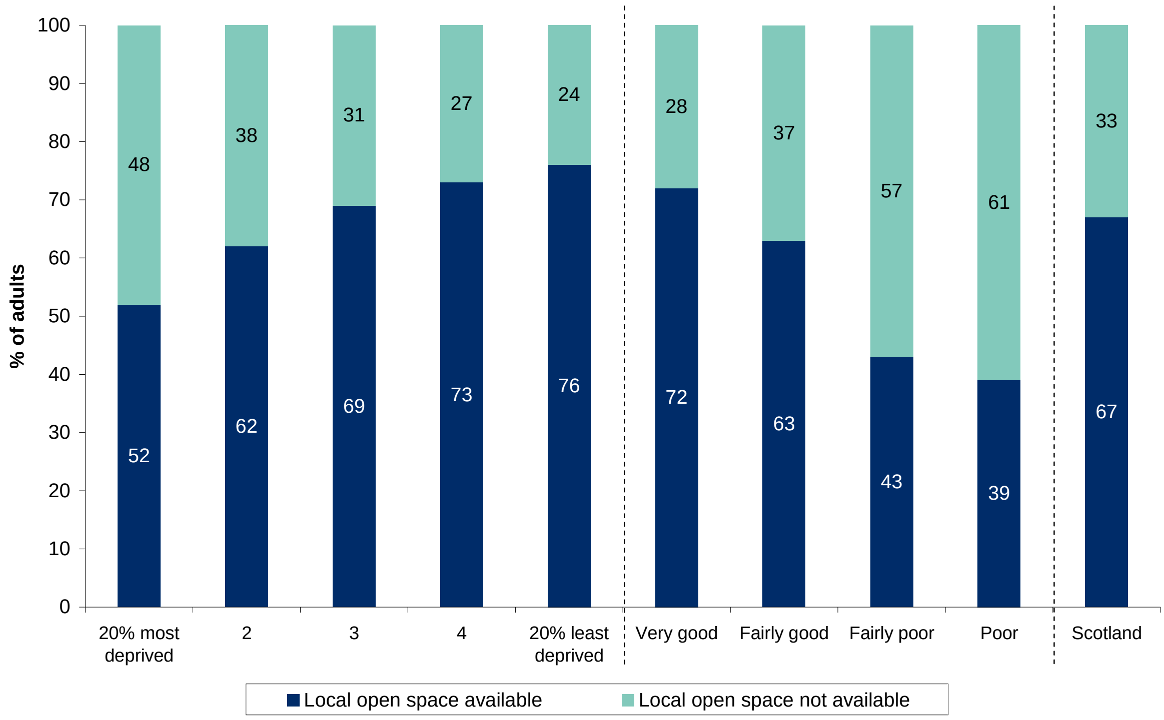
[74] Scottish Government (2008), *Good Places, Better Health: A New Approach to the Environment and Health in Scotland.* http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/12/11090318

Availability of open spaces

Over half of adults in Scotland have access to a park, greenspace or other area of grass in their neighbourhood that they and their family can use that is safe and pleasant (Figure 11.4). Availability of local greenspace differs significantly by area deprivation levels; just over half (52%) of those living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland have access to open spaces, compared to over three-quarters (76%) of those in the least deprived.

Figure 11.4: Whether any safe and pleasant parks or greenspace available in the area by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and rating of neighbourhood as a place to live

2009/2010 data, Adults (minimum base: 350)



This question is only asked of half of the sample.

It can also be seen that there is an association between access to open spaces and how people rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. Seventy two percent of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live say they have access to an open space in their neighbourhood, compared to just under two-fifths (39%) from those rating their neighbourhood as poor.

Table 11.12 shows that those adults who say their health in general has been very good, good or fair are much more likely to say they have access to open space in their neighbourhood (69% and 63%) respectively. Just over half (53%) of adults who say their health in general has been bad or very bad say they have access to open space in their neighbourhood. It is not clear whether those with poor health simply do not have access to open spaces in their neighbourhood, or whether they are just not aware of having such spaces in the first place.

Table 11.12: Whether any safe and pleasant parks or greenspace available in the area by self perception of health

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Very good / Good	Fair	Very bad / Bad	Scotland
Local open space available	69	63	53	67
Local open space not available	31	37	47	33
Base	*13,199*	*3,957*	*1,468*	*18,624*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Perceptions of council run parks and open spaces

Table 11.13 shows that the frequency of use of council run parks and open spaces over the past 12 months varies considerably. Typically, adults are either more likely to have used such open spaces at least once a week or about once a month (both 22%) in the past 12 months, or never used at all (19%). One-in-ten of all adults use such open spaces most days.

There are a number of variations in use of council run parks and open spaces by age, especially for the older age groups where a third (34%) of those aged 75 and over have never used council run park or open spaces. Those from the younger age groups, 16 to 44, are the most frequent users of greenspace. In relation to gender, however, there are no variations in the use of and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces.

Table 11.13: Frequency of using and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by gender and age

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Frequency of use									
Most days	10	10	9	12	12	11	9	4	10
At least once a week	22	21	25	29	28	19	16	9	22
About once a month	22	23	25	27	28	22	18	10	22
Once or twice a year	12	13	12	12	11	14	14	11	13
Not used in the past year	13	14	12	8	9	13	18	31	14
Never used	19	19	16	12	12	21	24	33	19
Don't Know	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,114*	*10,615*	*1,513*	*2,526*	*3,129*	*4,598*	*4,482*	*2,481*	*18,729*
Satisfaction									
Satisfied	66	66	65	72	71	67	65	49	66
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7	7	9	6	6	7	6	7	7
Dissatisfied	6	7	7	8	9	6	5	3	6
No opinion	20	21	18	13	14	20	25	42	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,114*	*10,614*	*1,513*	*2,526*	*3,128*	*4,598*	*4,482*	*2,481*	*18,728*

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

Two-thirds of adults are satisfied with council run parks and open spaces, with only 6% being dissatisfied. There are a number of differences in satisfaction with open spaces also, though these are more likely associated with the frequency of use. Seventy two percent of those aged 25 to 34 are satisfied, whilst the highest levels of dissatisfaction are from within the 35 to 44 age group (9%).

There is little variation in use of and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces when looking at deprivation (Table 11.14). Just under one-in-five (18%) adults living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland use such open spaces at least once a week, increasing to 25% of those from the least deprived areas. Conversely, the proportion of adults who have never used such open spaces decreases as level of deprivation decreases (from 24% in the most deprived to 12% in the least deprived).

There is quite a marked difference in level of satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by deprivation. Three quarters of those in the 20% least deprived areas are satisfied with such services, decreasing to 58% in the most deprived areas.

Table 11.14: Frequency of using and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	20% most deprived	2	3	4	20% least deprived	Scotland
Frequency of use						
Most days	9	10	10	11	11	10
At least once a week	18	21	22	22	25	22
About once a month	20	21	22	23	26	22
Once or twice a year	12	13	12	12	13	13
Not used in the past year	17	15	13	13	11	14
Never used	24	20	20	19	12	19
Don't Know	1	0	0	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,593*	*3,877*	*3,970*	*3,976*	*3,304*	*18,720*
Satisfaction						
Satisfied	58	64	65	68	75	66
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7	8	7	7	6	7
Dissatisfied	9	8	6	5	4	6
No opinion	26	21	22	19	14	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,593*	*3,877*	*3,970*	*3,976*	*3,303*	*18,719*

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

Table 11.15: Frequency of using and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Frequency of use							
Most days	9	11	10	13	9	10	10
At least once a week	23	22	21	23	19	15	22
About once a month	24	22	23	18	21	15	22
Once or twice a year	13	12	14	10	13	12	13
Not used in the past year	14	13	13	11	15	18	14
Never used	17	18	18	24	22	29	19
Don't Know	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,538*	*5,564*	*1,600*	*1,056*	*2,208*	*1,755*	*18,721*
Satisfaction							
Satisfied	68	66	68	64	63	58	66
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6	8	6	9	7	7	7
Dissatisfied	6	7	8	7	6	4	6
No opinion	19	19	18	20	24	30	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,538*	*5,564*	*1,599*	*1,056*	*2,208*	*1,755*	*18,720*

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

As with deprivation, there are also a number of apparent differences when considering differences by level of rurality (Table 11.15). Those living in remote rural areas are more likely to have either not used council run parks and open spaces in the past year (18%) or never used them at all (29%) than other areas.

There are more obvious differences when looking at satisfaction with services. Within urban areas and other towns, typically around two-thirds are satisfied with council run parks and open spaces. This decreases to just over three-fifths of those living in rural areas.

Table 11.16 examines differences in people's use of and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by how they rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. Although the majority of people across all neighbourhood rating levels are satisfied with such open spaces, the percentage of those satisfied decreases steadily from seven in ten (70%) for those rating their neighbourhood as a very good place to live to under half (46%) for those saying it is very poor. There are also variations in people's frequency of using council run parks and open spaces by neighbourhood rating. For example, those who never use such spaces varies from under one in five (19%) for those rating their neighbourhood as a very good place to live to almost a third (31%) for those rating their neighbourhood as very poor.

Table 11.16: Frequency of using and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by rating of neighbourhood as a place to live

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	All
Frequency of use					
Most days	11	9	9	7	10
At least once a week	22	21	20	18	22
About once a month	22	23	21	14	22
Once or twice a year	12	13	12	14	13
Not used in the past year	14	14	15	15	14
Never used	19	19	23	31	19
Don't Know	1	0	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,842*	*6,727*	*761*	*345*	*18,729*
Satisfaction					
Satisfied	70	63	53	46	66
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6	8	8	9	7
Dissatisfied	5	8	14	17	6
No opinion	20	21	25	28	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,841*	*6,727*	*761*	*345*	*18,728*

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

12 Volunteering

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government is determined that volunteers should have full scope to contribute to Scottish life and is investigating ways in which it can promote this ethos. Part of this policy aim is to help build individuals' skills and confidence through volunteering. Evidence has suggested that some people, in particular those from disadvantaged groups, are under-represented in volunteering.

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"*[75]. 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. *Any reference to volunteering or voluntary work in this chapter refers to unpaid help given to groups, clubs, charities or other organisations*[76].

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) contains a range of questions on volunteering. These include the prevalence and frequency of volunteering, the type of organisations and activities for which individuals give up time, the hours spent in the previous month volunteering, and the reasons why people who have volunteered in the past have now given up. This chapter presents the results of these questions.

PROVIDING UNPAID HELP TO ORGANISATIONS OR GROUPS

Prevalence of providing unpaid help

As Table 12.1 shows, three-in-ten adults (30%) have provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months. Broadly similar percentages of men and women overall volunteer (27% of men and 31% of women), and this is also true for most age groups (Figure 12.1).

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

[76] Scottish Government (2008) *Scottish Household Survey Analytical Report: Volunteering*

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

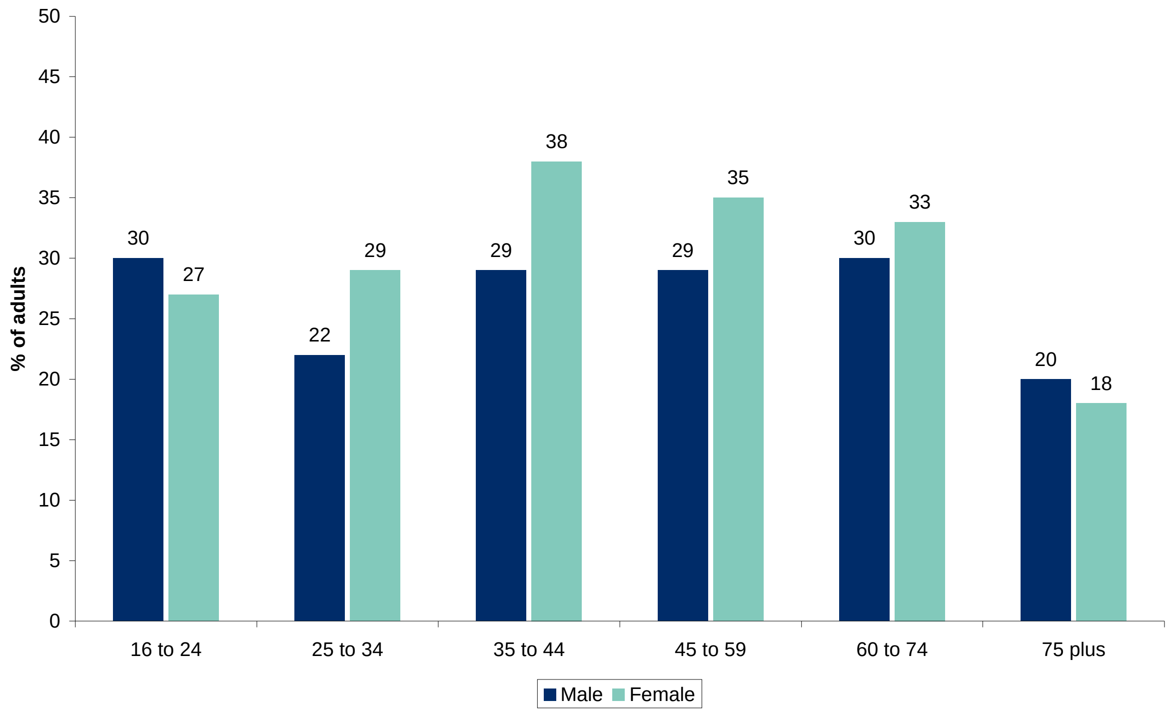
Adults	Male	Female	All
Yes	27	31	30
No	73	69	70
Total	100	100	100
Base	*5,355*	*7,065*	*12,420*

This question is only asked of half the sample

The biggest difference between males and females is within the 35 to 44 age group, where a higher proportion of females (38%) volunteered than males (29%). Volunteering is lower among men aged 25 to 34 compared to some of the other age groups; just over one fifth (22%) of men in this age group reported volunteering compared to closer to one third of other age groups under the age of 75. After the age of 74, providing unpaid help declines: 20% of men and 18% of women aged 75 and over have provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months.

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

2009/2010 data, Adults (minimum base: 439)



There is also variation in volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation (Table 12.2). Those who are self-employed (39%) and those either at school or in higher or further education (42% and 38% respectively) are most likely to provide unpaid help. Adults who are permanently sick or disabled (15%) or are unable to work due to short-term illness (19%) are least likely to provide unpaid help. These results appear to corroborate to some extent existing knowledge about disadvantaged groups volunteering less than others.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	At School	Higher / further education	Perma-nently sick or disabled	Unable to work due to short-term illness	All
Yes	39	29	35	30	28	20	42	38	15	19	30
No	61	71	65	70	72	80	58	62	85	81	70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*656*	*3,986*	*1,274*	*689*	*3,947*	*571*	*116*	*400*	*629*	*106*	*12,420*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Another way of identifying disadvantaged adults is by looking at area level deprivation[77]. As Table 12.3 shows, the prevalence of providing unpaid help is much lower for those in the most deprived areas (15%) than in the rest of Scotland (32%). This further confirms the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in volunteering.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	15	32	30
No	85	68	70
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,783*	*10,631*	*12,414*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

It can also be seen that the rate of volunteering increases amongst people earning above £15,000 (Table 12.4). Around 22% of all adults from lower income households (earning less than £15,000) volunteered in the last 12 months, compared to nearly twice that (41%) among those with a net household income of more than £40,000. Older people are more likely to have lower household incomes, therefore the pattern evident in Table 12.4 will in part reflect the fact that people aged 75 and over are also the least likely to provide unpaid help.

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

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 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	22	21	22	27	28	34	35	41	30
No	78	79	78	73	72	66	65	59	70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*597*	*1,697*	*2,379*	*1,804*	*1,351*	*1,079*	*1,549*	*1,520*	*11,976*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

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

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

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. Differences in all of these are examined by area deprivation.

Table 12.5 presents the types of organisations which adults[78] 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 connected to children, either through schools (23%) or other youth and children's organisations (21%). The next most common type of organisation that adult volunteers helped with were health, disability and social welfare organisations (17%).

[78] In the SHS adults are defined as those aged 16 and over.

Table 12.5: Types of organisations or groups for which adults provided help for in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Children's activities associated with schools	22	23	23
Youth/children	21	21	21
Health, disability and social welfare	22	17	17
Religion	12	16	16
Local community or neighbourhood groups	16	16	16
Sport/exercise (coaching or organising)	13	15	15
Hobbies/recreation/arts/social clubs	8	15	14
The elderly	14	13	13
The environment, animals	6	7	7
Education for adults	3	4	4
Citizens groups	3	3	3
Safety, first aid	5	4	4
Justice and human rights	2	3	3
Politics	3	2	2
Trade union activities	1	1	1
None of these	8	5	5
Base	*287*	*3,374*	*3,661*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

There is some apparent variation in the types of organisations people volunteered for by deprivation level, although given the relatively small sample size for the 15% most deprived areas, most of these differences could have occurred by chance. The largest differences were found in the percentage providing help to organisations involved in hobbies/recreation/arts/social clubs (8% in deprived areas, compared to 14% in the rest of Scotland).

Table 12.6 shows the types of organisations that adult volunteers provided unpaid help to in the last 12 months, examined by age. Providing help with children's activities associated with schools and volunteering for organisations connected with youth/children, were most common among adults aged 25 to 44. Adults aged 16 to 24 were most likely to have volunteered with other organisations working with young people or children (33%). Volunteering through sport also showed some differences by age, with 26% of adults aged 16 to 24 volunteering in sports compared to, at most, 16% across the other age groups. In contrast, volunteering for religious organisations and organisations dealing with elderly people tended to increase as adults get older. Close to half (44%) of those adults aged 75 and over who volunteer did so with religious organisations.

Table 12.6: Types of organisations or groups for which adults provided help for in the last 12 months by age

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Children's activities associated with schools	22	30	39	21	9	3	23
Youth/children	33	24	30	20	10	4	21
Health, disability and social welfare	15	16	14	19	20	19	17
Religion	8	11	9	15	26	44	16
Local community or neighbourhood groups	11	12	15	20	17	13	16
Sport/exercise (coaching or organising)	26	15	16	14	9	6	15
Hobbies/recreation/arts/social clubs	16	12	11	15	18	11	14
The elderly	11	8	6	16	20	20	13
The environment, animals	5	5	7	10	6	2	7
Education for adults	4	4	4	5	4	3	4
Citizens groups	2	2	2	3	6	5	3
Safety, first aid	7	5	4	4	1	2	4
Justice and human rights	3	4	2	4	3	1	3
Politics	4	1	1	3	2	2	2
Trade union activities	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
None of these	5	6	3	5	5	10	5
Base	*288*	*458*	*716*	*951*	*939*	*312*	*3,664*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 12.7 shows 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 41% of adults who volunteered doing this type of activity. In terms of more specific roles, over a third (34%) of adults helped to raise money, whilst 29% helped to organise or run events or activities. Just over a quarter (26%) said they did 'whatever is required'.

There are some differences between the types of activities that adults from the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland have undertaken compared to adults in the rest of Scotland (although due to small base sizes for the 15% most deprived areas, these could have occurred by chance). For some types of activities the percentage of those volunteering from more deprived areas is higher than that in the rest of Scotland. This is most evident in those who did 'whatever is required' (30% in the most deprived areas of Scotland and 26% in the rest of Scotland) and in campaigning (8% in the most deprived areas of Scotland and 5% in the rest of Scotland). Although these differences are small they are worth noting, especially as some of these roles may help to develop skills and build confidence in line with volunteering policy aims.

Table 12.7: Types of unpaid activity adults have undertaken in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Generally helping out	40	42	41
Raising money	32	35	34
Helping to organise or run events or activities	22	29	29
Doing whatever is required	30	26	26
Committee work	15	21	20
Providing advice or assistance to others	16	16	16
Education or training or coaching	13	16	16
Office work or administration	9	12	12
Visiting, buddying or befriending people	9	8	8
Providing transport or driving	6	7	7
Managing, organising or co-ordinating other unpaid helpers	6	7	7
Providing direct services (e.g. meals on wheels, doing odd jobs	7	6	6
Campaigning	8	5	6
Counselling	4	4	4
Representing others	4	4	4
IT Support	2	3	3
Advocacy	1	2	2
None	2	1	2
Base	*263*	*3,223*	*3,486*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

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. This was aggregated up to provide the categories presented in Table 12.8. Over seven-in-ten (73%) volunteers in Scotland provided unpaid help for 10 hours or less, and the majority of these provided help for between one and 5 hours. The number of hours of unpaid work did not vary greatly between those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland and the rest of the country.

Table 12.8: Total number of hours of unpaid work provided in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Less than an hour	5	4	4
Between 1 and 5 hours	51	52	52
6 to 10 hours	14	18	17
11 to 15 hours	6	8	8
16 to 20 hours	8	6	7
21 to 35 hours	7	5	5
36 hours or more	8	7	7
Don't know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	*263*	*3,223*	*3,486*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 12.9 shows the number of hours of unpaid work provided by adults in the last four weeks, broken down by the types of activities undertaken in the past 12 months. Among those adults who spent up to 5 hours volunteering in the last four weeks, the most common activities undertaken over the previous year included raising money (53%) and generally helping out (48%). Adults who spent 36 hours or more volunteering in the last four weeks were more likely to have been involved in managing, organising or coordinating other unpaid helpers over the past 12 months (24%).

Table 12.9: Types of unpaid activity adults have undertaken in the last 12 months by total number of hours of unpaid work provided in the last four weeks

Row percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12	Up to 5 hours	6 to 10 hours	11 to 15 hours	16 to 20 hours	21 to 35 hours	36 hours or more	Total	*Base*
Generally helping out	48	16	9	7	6	9	100	*1,443*
Raising money	53	16	6	6	5	8	100	*1,210*
Helping to organize or run events or activities	41	20	11	9	7	8	100	*977*
Doing whatever is required	41	16	11	9	8	11	100	*936*
Committee work	37	20	11	10	6	12	100	*764*
Providing advice or assistance to others	38	15	10	10	10	13	100	*541*
Education or training or coaching	35	22	10	9	9	12	100	*484*
Office work or administration	30	19	11	12	8	15	100	*433*
Visiting, buddying or befriending people	33	22	11	8	5	15	100	*285*
Providing transport or driving	35	17	13	7	10	14	100	*247*
Managing, organising or co-ordinating other unpaid helpers	23	15	10	13	10	24	100	*231*
Providing direct services (e.g. meals on wheels, doing odd jobs)	40	16	11	9	6	15	100	*239*
Campaigning	36	18	8	13	5	18	100	*185*
Counselling	28	22	13	11	7	11	100	*138*
Representing others	37	16	11	13	7	14	100	*142*
All	52	17	8	7	5	7	100	*3,488*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Reasons for Stopping Volunteering

Of those respondents who said they had *not* given unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months, three out of ten (29%) said they had nonetheless given unpaid help to an organisation or group previously. This represents a 4% increase since 2009 in the percentage of people saying they have ever volunteered; although the figure has remained fairly constant (ranging between 25% and 29% of respondents since 2007).

Table 12.10 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 (23%), because they moved house (12%) or due to illness (10%). There was little indication that people stopped volunteering due to anything the organisation they had volunteered for had done, or had failed to do: for example, only 1% said they had felt unappreciated and 2% felt things could have been better organised.

Table 12.10: Reasons why adults stopped providing unpaid help

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Reasons for stopping unpaid help	
I didn't have the time any longer	23
I moved house	12
Through illness	10
Changed job/started work/job got busier	9
I had children	5
I got bored or lost interest	4
I had achieved what I wanted to achieve	4
I wanted a change	3
I had new caring responsibilities	3
Things could have been better organised	2
I didn't feel appreciated	1
My circumstances changed	1
It was costing me money	0
Other reasons	3
Base	*1,954*

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

This question is only asked of a quarter of the sample.

Correspondingly, when asked what might encourage them to undertake work or activities on a voluntary basis again in the future, the most common response (as outlined in Table 12.11) was 'if it fitted in with my other commitments' (12%). 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, 7% of respondents said they might be encouraged to undertake unpaid work or activities again in the future 'if it fitted with my interests and skills' suggesting there may be potential to tailor more volunteering opportunities to the interests and skills individuals feel they have to offer.

Table 12.11: Reasons why adults may undertake unpaid work in the future

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Reasons for undertaking unpaid work in the future	
If it fitted in with my other commitments	12
If it fitted in with my interests and skills	7
If I thought I could help others	4
If someone asked me to do something	4
If I could volunteer when I felt like it	4
If I knew more about the opportunities available	3
If it would improve my career/job prospects	3
If it was good fun	3
If someone I knew volunteered with me	2
If it helped me gain qualifications	2
If I was certain that it wouldn't effect my benefits	1
If I was sure I wouldn't be out of pocket	1
If there were more people like me volunteering	1
If I had more confidence	1
If it would improve my skills	1
Others	0
No others	36
Don't Know	23
Base	*6,746*

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

This question is only asked of a quarter of the sample.

13 Culture and Sport

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government is committed to promoting and supporting sport and cultural activities because it recognises and values the benefits that sport and culture bring, not only to individuals, but to our communities. The Government's work is focused on widening access and participation and ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is in place to deliver sporting and cultural opportunities whilst promoting a drive to achieve sporting and cultural excellence. This work contributes to the Government's strategic objectives including:

- *(Smarter) Expanding opportunities for people in Scotland to succeed from nurture through to life long learning, ensuring higher and more widely shared achievements;*

- *(Healthier) Helping people to sustain and improve their health, especially in disadvantaged communities, ensuring better, local and faster access to health care;*

- *(Safer and Stronger) Helping local communities to flourish, becoming stronger, safer places to live, offering improved opportunities and a better quality of life;*

The Scottish Household Survey is the primary source of information on cultural attendance and participation 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 participation and sporting participation were introduced in the Scottish Household Survey for the first time in 2007. It is possible to obtain local authority level data once every two years.

The suite of culture and sport questions within the Scottish Household Survey 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.

Scottish Household Survey data on culture and sport can be used for a number of different purposes. The data can be used to understand and monitor 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. It can also be used to facilitate academic research.

MAIN FINDINGS: CULTURAL ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION

Within this report, attendance at "a cultural event or place of culture" is defined as those people who attend at least one type of cultural place in the previous year. There are a number of different types of cultural events and places of culture. Examples of these include cinemas, libraries and live music events. For a complete list of cultural places or events see the Glossary in Annex 2.

Likewise, participation in any cultural activity means that people take part in at least one activity in the previous year. Examples of cultural activities include reading for pleasure, dancing and crafts. The Glossary in Annex 2 provides complete list of activities which are classed as cultural participation.

Around three quarters of adults (74%) attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months. This estimate is broadly in line with overall cultural attendance for 2007/08 (75%). The most popular form of cultural attendance is watching films at a cinema (52% of adults interviewed). The next most popular cultural places are libraries (with 28% of respondents saying they had visited in the previous year), live music events (27%), plays or theatrical performances (26%) and museums (26%).

Attendance is higher amongst women than men at most 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. Attendance is highest amongst those who have stated that they have degrees or professional qualifications and lowest amongst those with no qualifications. For specific places or events, attendance is often highest for respondents who live in large urban areas. This is particularly notable for cinema attendance, visiting galleries and museums and street arts.

In 2009/2010, 71% of adults participated in a cultural activity in the previous 12 months. This is consistent with overall cultural participation for 2007/08 (72%). By far the most popular form of cultural participation is reading for pleasure (62% of respondents), with dancing being the next most popular activity (18%).

Participation in most cultural activities is higher amongst women than men. Participation in some but not all cultural activities decreases with increasing age of respondent. Participation in reading for pleasure shows little difference with age, although it is a slightly less popular activity amongst 16 to 24 year olds. As with cultural attendance, participation in cultural activities is highest amongst people with degrees or professional qualifications and lowest amongst those with no qualifications. The levels of cultural participation in urban and rural areas are different for specific cultural activities.

This report provides high level information on cultural attendance and participation only. 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[79].

ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL EVENTS AND PLACES

Attendance at specific cultural events or places

Figure 13.1 shows levels of attendance by adults at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture (not as a result of paid work, school or academic activities) in the last 12 months for 2009/2010. It can be inferred from the chart that around three quarters of adults (74%) attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months.

The chart shows that:

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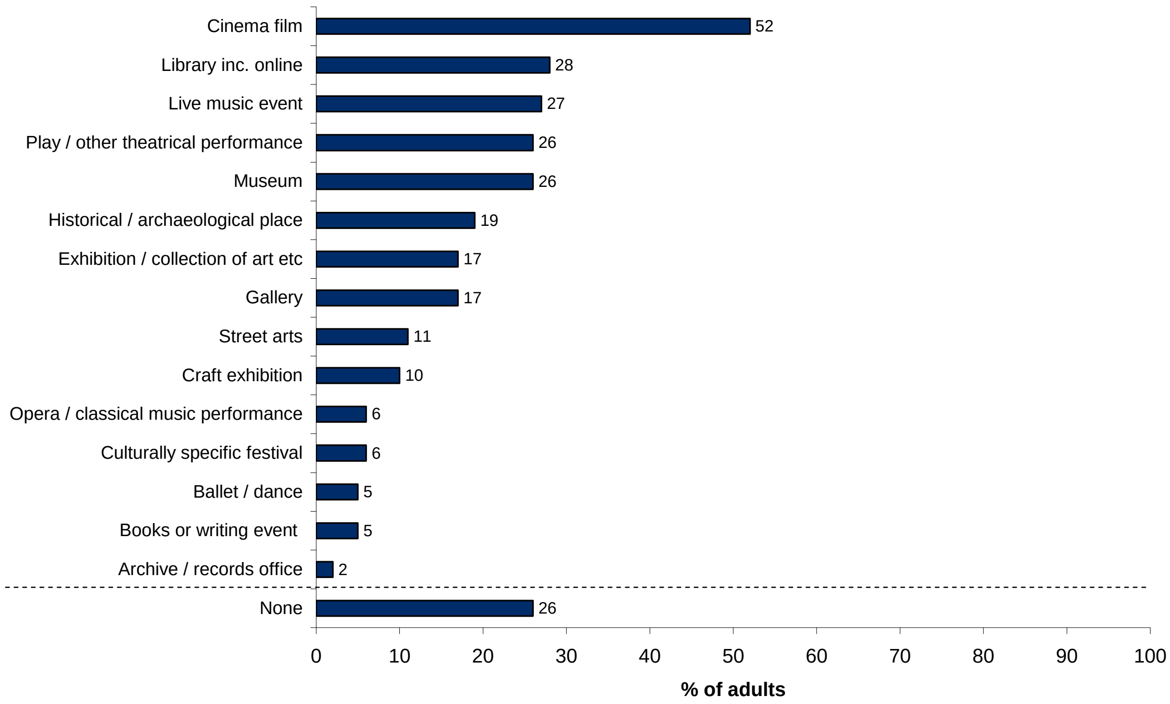
[79] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/11/24085939

- Just over half of respondents (52%) 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 libraries (28%), live music events (27%), plays or other theatrical performances (26%) and museums (26%).
- Attendance at three other types of cultural place is between 15 and 20 per cent. These are historical or archaeological places (19%), exhibitions (including art) and galleries (both 17%).
- Attendance at other cultural events or places of culture is lower (at around 10 per cent or lower of respondents).
- Just over a quarter of adults (26%) did not attend a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months.

In 2007/2008, 75% of adults attended any cultural event or visited a place of culture in the previous year – roughly the same as in 2009/2010. Levels of attendance at specific cultural events or places of culture in 2009/2010 are in line with those reported in 2007/2008 Scottish Household Survey, apart from library attendance which fell from 31% to 28%.

Figure 13.1: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,756)



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 2009/2010.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No	28	25	13	15	19	28	35	54	26
Yes	72	75	87	85	81	72	65	46	74
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,284*	*10,472*	*1,554*	*2,515*	*3,149*	*4,529*	*4,566*	*2,443*	*18,756*

- Around three quarters (74%) of adults attend a cultural event or place of culture
- More women attend a cultural event than men (75% and 72% respectively) although the difference between men and women is less than that for cultural participation. Analysis on cultural participation by gender is presented later in this chapter.
- The level of cultural attendance declines with age and decreases considerably for those aged 45 or older. Whilst levels of cultural attendance are over 80% for adults aged 16 to 45, the figure falls to 65% for those aged 60 to 74 and to less than half (46%) of all adults aged 75 or over.

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, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Film at cinema or other venue	51	53	79	72	63	48	29	11	52
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	25	32	31	31	33	25	28	22	28
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	29	26	39	36	31	27	17	6	27
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	21	32	19	26	29	31	28	17	26
Museum	26	27	20	32	33	27	25	13	26
Place of historical or archaeological interest	21	17	12	20	24	22	19	8	19
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	17	17	13	20	19	20	17	9	17
Gallery	16	17	13	19	19	19	17	9	17
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	10	11	10	15	14	12	6	3	11
Craft exhibition	8	12	4	9	11	14	13	6	10
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	5	7	4	5	5	7	10	6	6
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	7	6	6	9	8	7	5	2	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	3	7	4	6	6	5	5	2	5
Event connected with books or writing	5	6	4	6	6	6	5	2	5
Archive or records office	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2
None	28	25	13	15	19	28	35	54	26
Base	*8,284*	*10,472*	*1,554*	*2,515*	*3,149*	*4,529*	*4,566*	*2,443*	*18,756*

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

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

The key points are:

- Women are more likely to attend most cultural events than men. The greatest percentage point difference is for attendance at plays, drama or theatrical performances (32% of women compared with 21% of men). Library visits also show considerable differences by gender, with 32% of women and 25% of men reporting that they have visited in the last 12 months.
- There are some cultural events where attendance by men is greater than for women. For instance, 29% of men state that they have attended a live music event in the last year compared with 26% of women.
- Cultural attendance at specific events vary by age for particular activities. However, overall attendance at any cultural event is highest for the younger age groups and lowest for the oldest age groups.
- Differences between the youngest and oldest age groups are most marked for cinema attendance and for attendance at live music events. Almost four fifths (79%) of 16 to 24 year olds state that they have viewed films at the cinema in the last 12 months, compared with 11% of those aged 75 or greater. Almost four out of ten (39%) of 16 to 24 year olds state that they have attended a live music event in the last 12 months. This compares with 17% of 60 to 74 year olds and 6% of those aged 75 or greater.

- For some cultural places, attendance is highest for the middle age groups. This includes attendance at plays, drama or theatrical performances with 31% of 45 to 59 year olds stating they attended, compared with 19% of 16 to 24 year olds.
- Attendance at some cultural places show a more uniform pattern across different age groups. This includes visits to libraries, in which attendance figures were slightly lower for those aged 45 or greater.

Attendance by highest level of qualification

Figure 13.2 shows that in 2009/2010, attendance at cultural places and visiting places of culture is highest for those with degrees or professional qualifications (91%). Attendance is lowest for those with no qualifications (47%) and those where qualifications are not known (42%).

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

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,756)

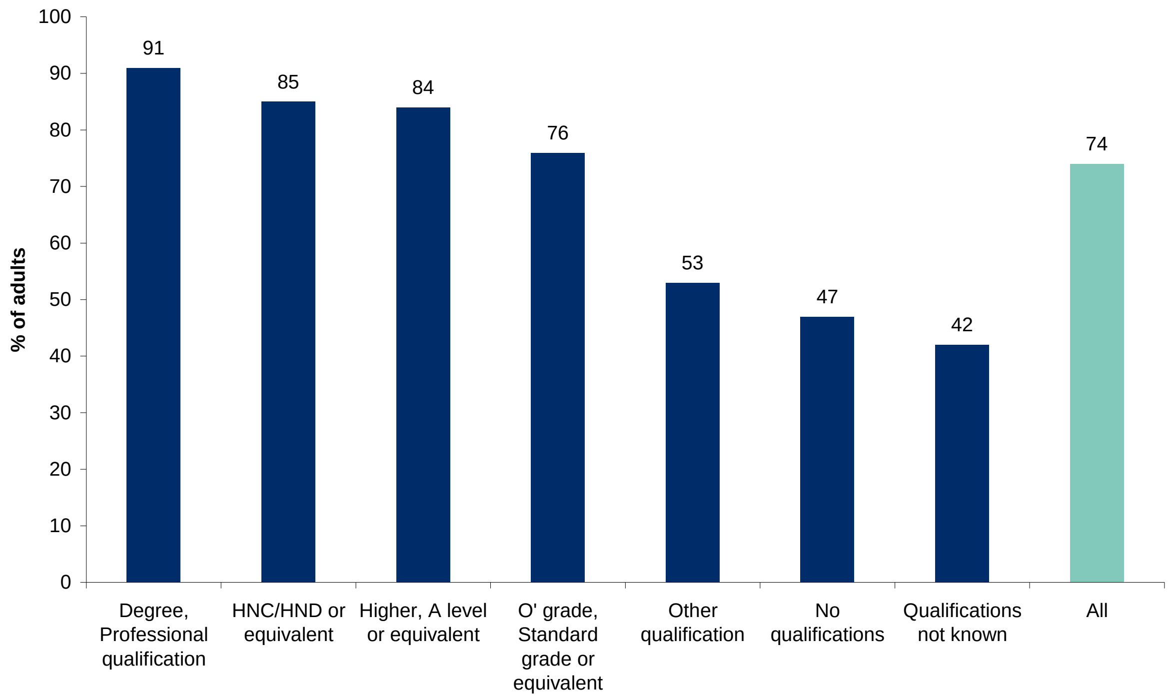


Table 13.3 shows that in 2009/2010, attendance at all specific cultural events is highest for adults with a degree or professional qualification. Attendance at all types of cultural event or place is lowest among adults with no qualifications.

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

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

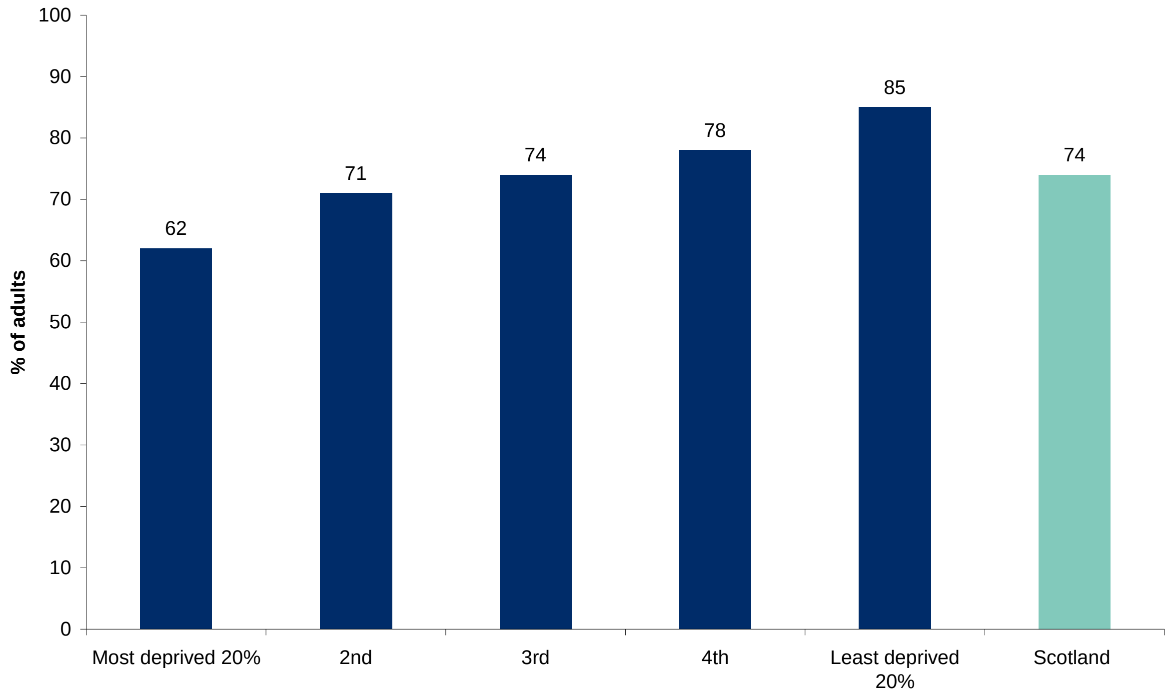
Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Film at cinema or other venue	68	64	66	57	25	22	22	52
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	44	33	32	23	19	14	13	28
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	40	36	36	24	11	10	5	27
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	43	31	29	18	17	12	12	26
Museum	46	29	29	18	14	11	11	26
Place of historical or archaeological interest	37	22	20	11	8	5	5	19
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	36	18	18	8	8	4	3	17
Gallery	34	16	19	8	7	5	4	17
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	19	14	12	8	3	3	2	11
Craft exhibition	20	12	11	6	5	4	3	10
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	14	6	5	3	4	2	1	6
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	14	8	6	4	2	2	2	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	11	6	4	3	2	1	1	5
Event connected with books or writing	13	5	4	2	1	1	-	5
Archive or records office	5	4	2	1	1	0	-	2
None	9	15	16	24	47	53	58	26
Base	*4,821*	*1,704*	*2,551*	*3,226*	*1,286*	*5,024*	*144*	*18,756*

Attendance by area deprivation

Figure 13.3 shows that levels of cultural attendance varies with the area deprivation that respondents live in. Respondents living in more deprived areas are the least likely to attend a cultural place or event in 2009/2010. There is greater than a 20 percentage point difference in cultural attendance by adults between the most and least deprived areas (62% compared with 85%).

Figure 13.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,756)

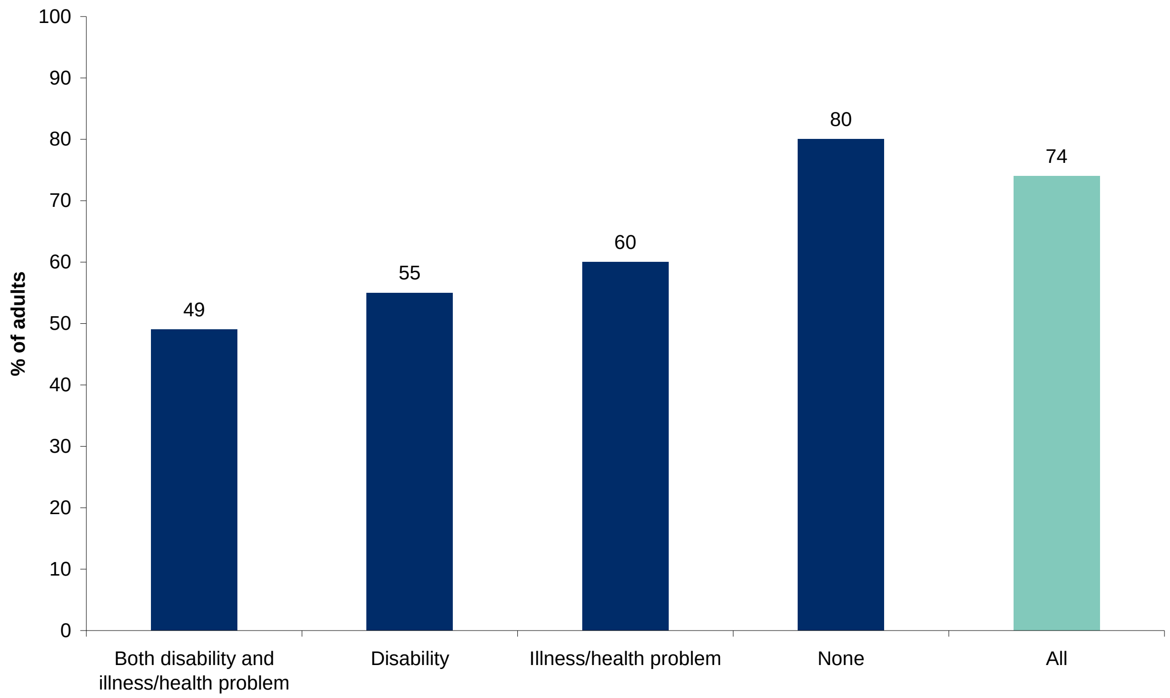


Attendance by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

Figure 13.4 shows that those with either a disability, illness or health problem, or both, are much less likely to attend a cultural event than those without.

Figure 13.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,756)



Attendance in urban and rural areas

Figure 13.5 shows that attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in 2009/2010 is highest in large urban areas (77%), compared with 74% for Scotland as a whole.

Figure 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification
2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,745)

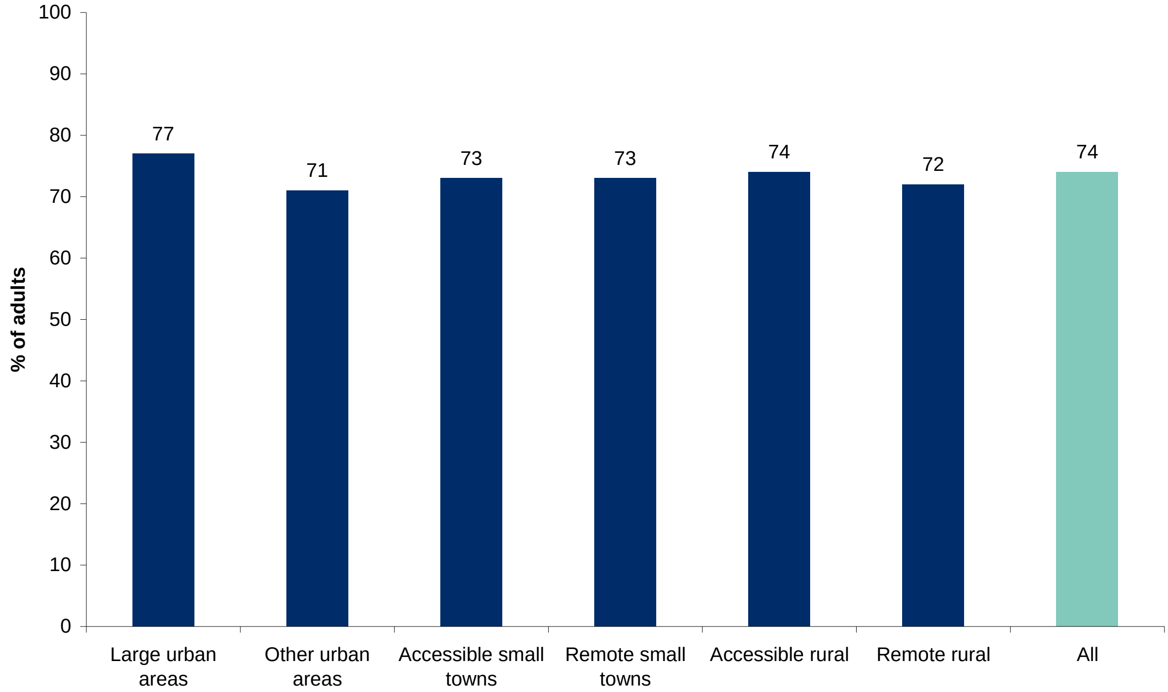


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Table 13.4 shows that attendance at specific events or places of culture in 2009/2010 is often highest for respondents who live in large urban areas. This is particularly notable for cinema attendance, visiting galleries and museums and street arts. Attendance at places of historical or archaeological interest is highest amongst those who live in more rural areas.

Table 13.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Film at cinema or other venue	58	49	50	43	49	41	52
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	31	26	30	28	27	28	28
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	30	24	25	29	27	27	27
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	29	24	24	22	28	23	26
Museum	34	21	19	18	24	22	26
Place of historical or archaeological interest	20	16	17	16	24	24	19
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	21	13	12	13	19	20	17
Gallery	22	12	13	9	17	16	17
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	14	9	7	8	9	8	11
Craft exhibition	9	8	11	13	15	18	10
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	7	5	5	4	7	7	6
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	8	4	4	7	6	9	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g.	6	4	5	4	5	5	5
Event connected with books or writing	7	3	3	3	5	6	5
Archive or records office	3	2	1	3	3	3	2
None	23	29	27	27	26	28	26
Base	*6,544*	*5,521*	*1,610*	*1,091*	*2,234*	*1,745*	*18,745*

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

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

Frequency of attending cultural events or places

Table 13.5 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, over one in five (21%) visited a library at least once a week in the past year. A further 39% of respondents visited at least once a month. For comparison, of those who visited a cinema, 4% attended once a week and a quarter attended at least once a month. Visits to other cultural events or places in the past 12 months are far less frequent.

Table 13.5: Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

Row percentages, 2009/2010 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*
Film at cinema or other venue	4	25	43	19	9	0	100	*8,611*
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	21	39	22	12	6	0	100	*5,320*
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	2	11	33	31	24	0	100	*4,632*
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	1	5	30	35	29	0	100	*4,882*
Museum	1	8	29	34	28	0	100	*4,768*
Place of historical or archaeological interest	1	9	34	31	25	0	100	*3,426*
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	1	9	29	33	27	0	100	*3,171*
Gallery	2	9	29	33	26	0	100	*3,014*
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	2	6	17	30	45	0	100	*1,783*
Craft exhibition	1	5	22	34	37	0	100	*2,103*
Opera / operetta / classical	1	5	24	26	42	1	100	*1,209*
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	1	3	15	30	51	0	100	*1,234*
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g.	1	3	15	24	57	0	100	*932*
Event connected with books or writing	2	9	22	26	40	1	100	*925*
Archive or records office	5	8	20	28	39	1	100	*454*

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

PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Participation in specific cultural activities

Figure 13.6 shows levels of cultural participation in specific activities by adults in the last 12 months for 2009/2010. It can be inferred from the chart that 71% of adults participated in a cultural activity in the last year.

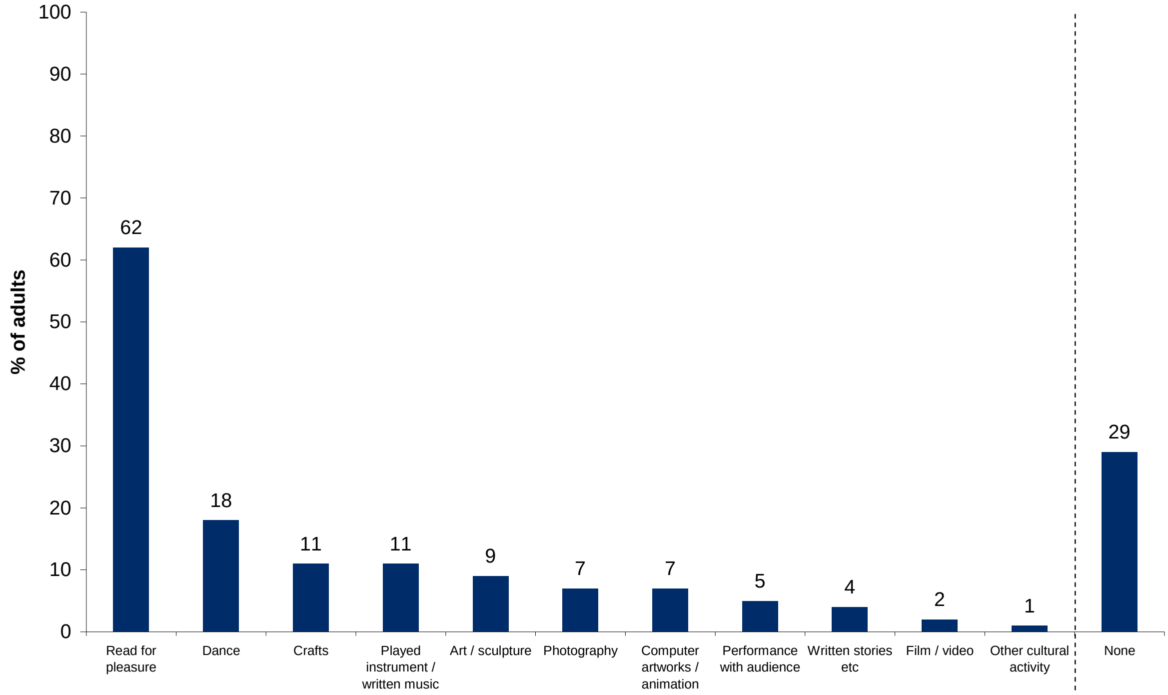
The chart shows that:

- Reading for pleasure is by far the most common cultural activity in 2009/2010 with 62% of adults saying that they have done this in the last year.
- The next most popular activity is dancing (18%), followed by crafts and playing and writing music (both 11%).
- Participation levels in all other cultural activities is less than 10%.
- Almost 30% of adults did not participate in any cultural activity in the past year (29%).

For comparison, in the SHS 2007/2008 Annual Report, 72% of adults participated in a cultural activity in the previous year, which is broadly in line with 2009/2010 results. In general, levels of participation in specific cultural activities in 2009/2010 are consistent with those reported in the SHS 2007/2008, but participation in dance is lower (22% in 2009/2010 compared with 18% in 2007/2008) and reading for pleasure fell by 2 percentage points to 62%.

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

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,757)



Participation by gender and age

Table 13.6 shows levels of participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by gender and age of respondent for 2009/2010.

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

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Not participated in any	35	23	31	27	27	28	27	36	29
Participated in any	65	77	69	73	73	72	73	64	71
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,284*	*10,473*	*1,554*	*2,516*	*3,149*	*4,529*	*4,566*	*2,443*	*18,757*

It can be seen that:

- Just over 70% of adults participate in any cultural activity (71%)
- More women participate in a cultural activity than men (77% and 65% respectively).
- Levels of cultural participation are broadly constant for those aged 25 to 74 (at 72 to 73%) whilst participation levels are lower for 16 to 24 year olds (69%) and lower still for those aged 75 or over (64%).

Table 13.7 shows how participation in specific cultural activities varied 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 (69% compared with 55%), dancing (22% compared with 14%) and in crafts (16% compared with 6%).
- 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), photography as an artistic activity (9% of men compared with 6% of women) and using a computer to create artworks or animation (8% of men compared with 5% of women).
- Participation in some but not all cultural activities decreases with increasing age of respondent. For instance, participation in dance is most popular for younger age groups (with a quarter of 16 to 24 year olds and 23% for 25 to 34 year-olds saying they danced), whilst the figure drops to 16% for 60 to 74 year olds and 6% for those aged 75 or above.
- Reading for pleasure shows little difference with age, although it is a slightly less popular activity amongst 16 to 24 year olds (52% compared with 62% for all adults across Scotland).
- Participation in crafts gradually increases by age from 7% of 16 to 24 year olds to 15% of 60 to 74 year olds.

Table 13.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Read for pleasure	55	69	52	64	65	64	65	58	62
Dance	14	22	25	23	18	17	16	6	18
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	6	16	7	10	11	11	15	12	11
Played a musical instrument or written music	14	8	19	15	11	9	6	4	11
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	8	10	17	12	10	6	6	3	9
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	9	6	9	8	7	8	6	2	7
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	8	5	11	10	7	5	4	1	7
Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not karaoke)	5	4	9	5	4	4	3	1	5
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	4	4	6	5	4	3	3	2	4
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)	3	1	5	3	2	1	1	0	2
Other cultural activity	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
None	35	23	31	27	27	28	27	36	29
Base	*8,284*	*10,473*	*1,554*	*2,516*	*3,149*	*4,529*	*4,566*	*2,443*	*18,757*

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

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

Participation by highest level of qualification

Figure 13.7 shows that participation in any cultural activity in 2009/2010 is highest amongst adults with a degree or professional qualifications (87%) and lowest for those with no qualifications (54%).

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

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,757)

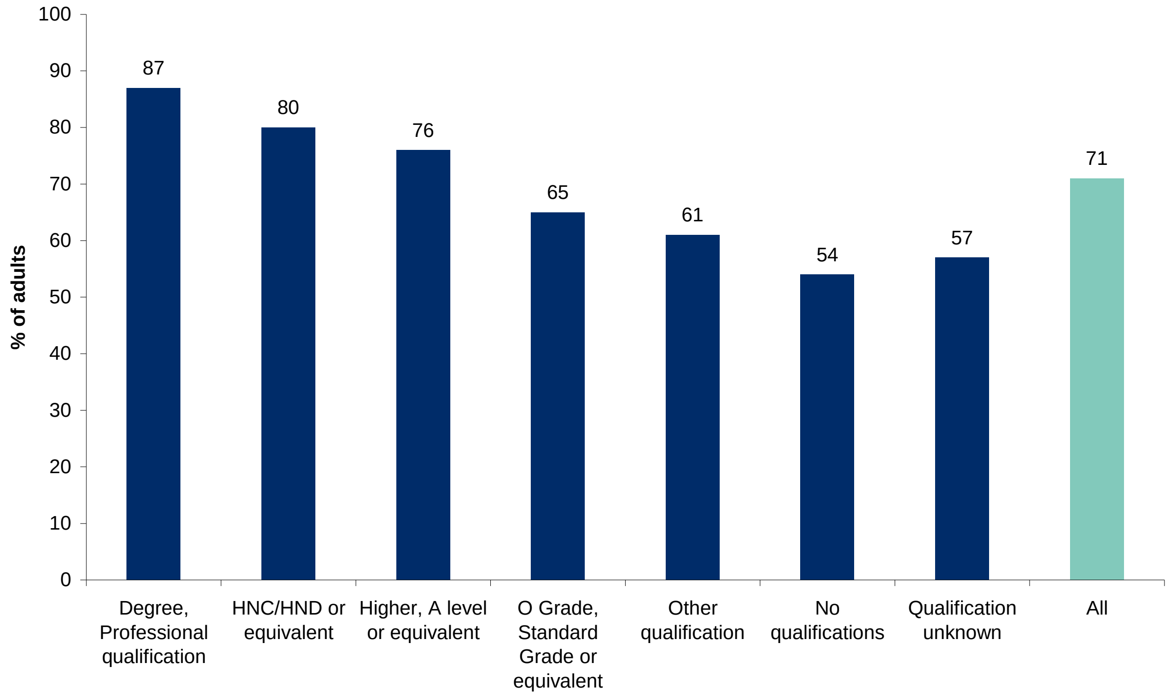


Table 13.8 shows that participation in specific cultural activities in 2009/2010 is consistently highest for those with a degree or professional qualification. Participation in specific activities is always lowest for those with no qualifications or where qualifications are not known.

Table 13.8: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

Percentages, 2009/2010 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	82	69	65	52	52	45	46	62
Dance	24	23	21	17	12	10	13	18
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	16	14	12	8	9	7	10	11
Played a musical instrument or written music	18	13	16	7	3	3	5	11
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	13	11	12	9	4	4	4	9
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	12	10	9	5	3	2	3	7
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	10	10	8	6	2	1	1	7
Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not karaoke)	8	5	7	3	1	1	3	5
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	7	4	5	3	2	1	1	4
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)	3	3	3	2	1	0	-	2
Other cultural activity	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
None	13	20	24	35	39	46	43	29
Base	*4,821*	*1,704*	*2,552*	*3,226*	*1,286*	*5,024*	*144*	*18,757*

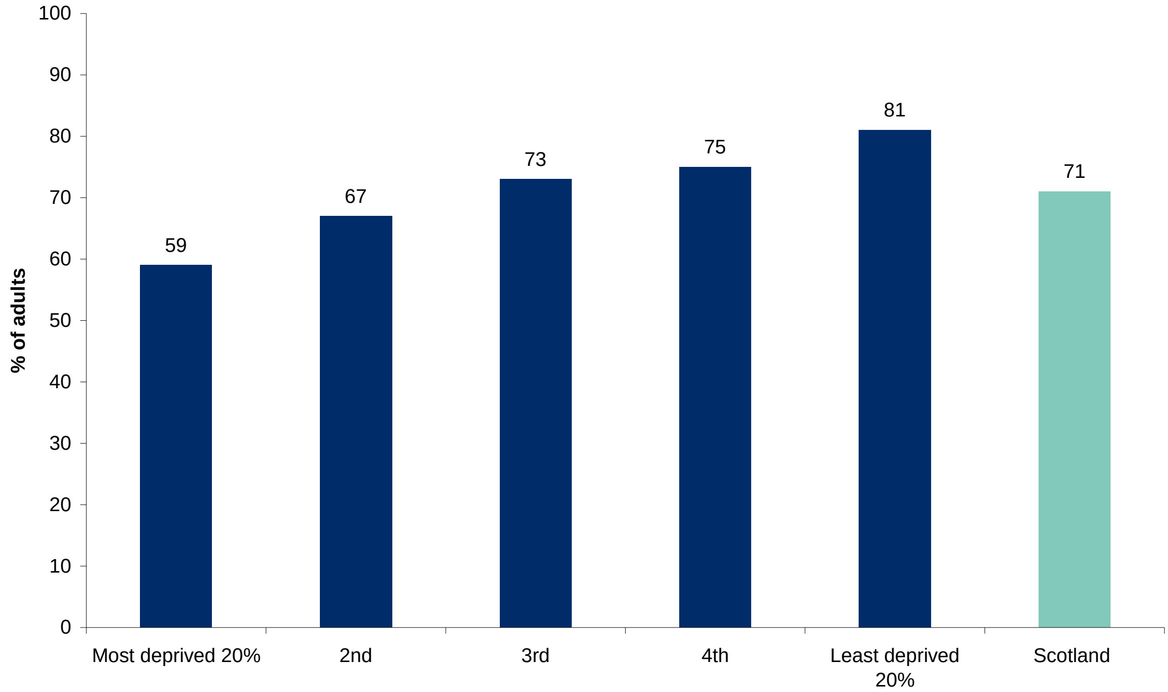
Columns add to more than 100% since multiple responses allowed.

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

Participation by area deprivation

Figure 13.8 shows that adult cultural participation varies with the area deprivation that respondents live in. Respondents living in more deprived areas participate less in any cultural activity – there is greater than a 20 percentage point difference in cultural participation between the most and least deprived areas.

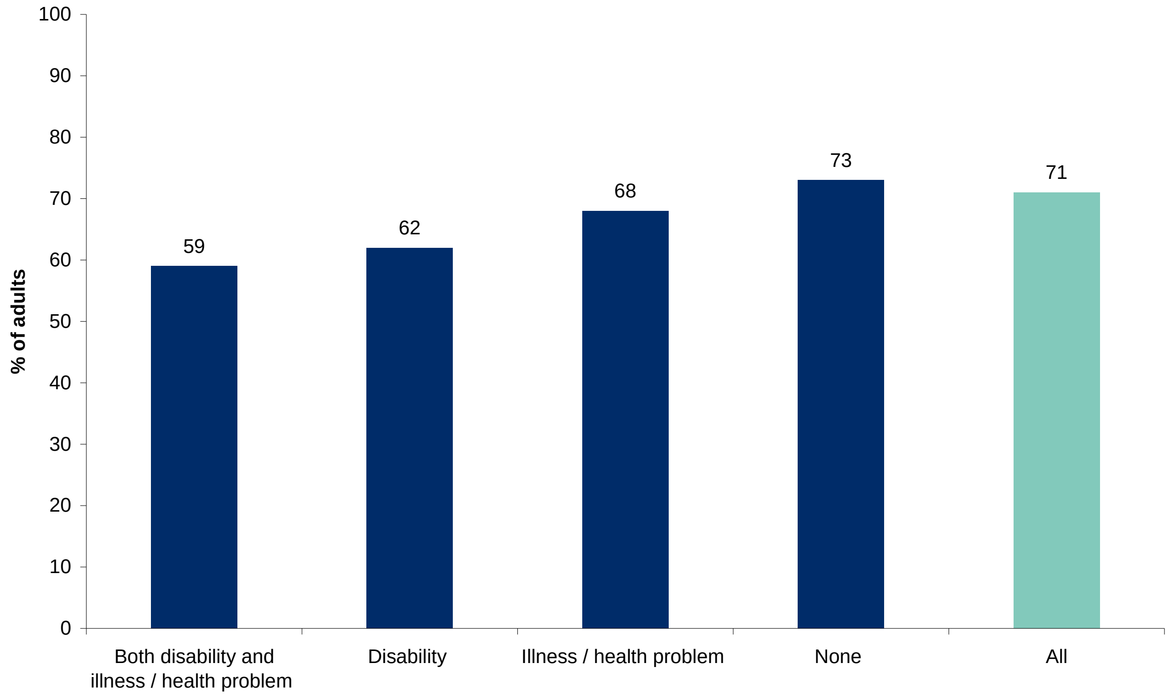
Figure 13.8: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,757)



Participation by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

Figure 13.9 shows that those with a disability (62%), or illness or health problem (68%) are less likely to participate than those without (73%). 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 (59%).

Figure 13.9: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by long-standing illness, health problem or disability
2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,757)



Participation in urban and rural areas

Figure 13.10 shows that around three quarters of adults in rural areas state that they participated in any cultural activity in the last 12 months (76% of respondents in remote rural areas and 73% in accessible rural areas). Cultural participation is lowest in other urban areas and accessible small towns (69% and 70% of adults respectively).

Figure 13.10: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,746)

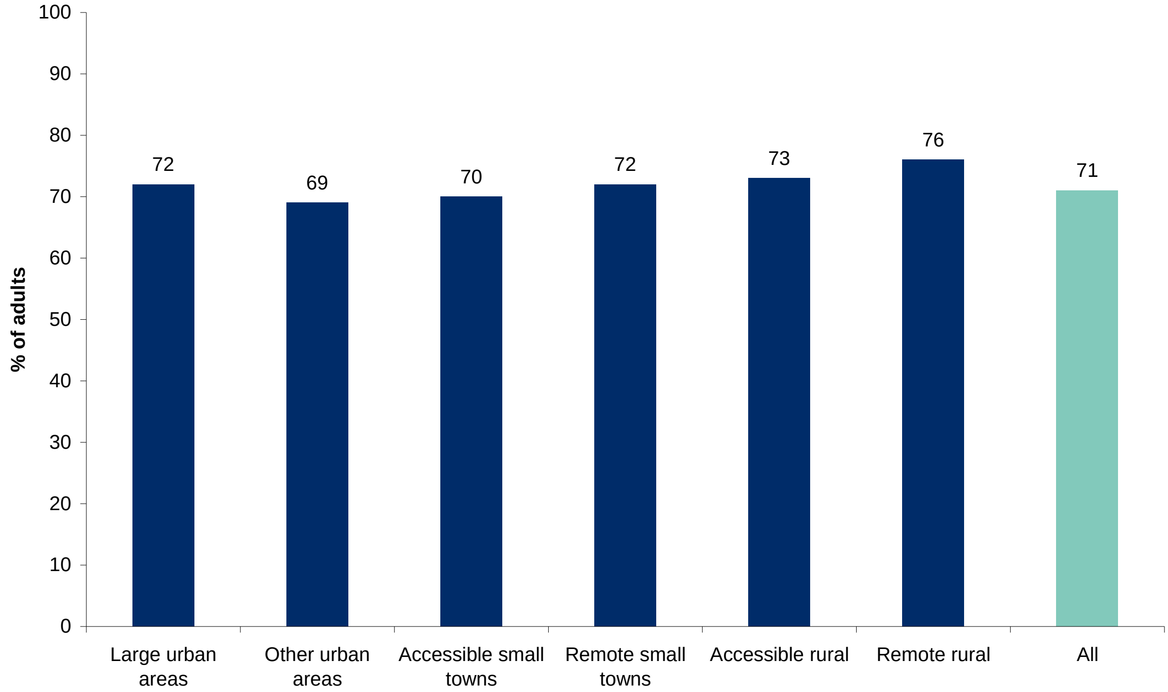


Table 13.9 shows that participation in specific cultural activities is generally highest in remote rural areas, but participation patterns are different in other areas in Scotland. For instance, dancing, reading for pleasure and painting are all comparatively popular in large urban areas and in more rural areas. In contrast, participation in crafts are more popular in more rural areas only. Levels of participation in other activities such as playing a musical instrument or writing music show no real difference between urban and rural areas.

Table 13.9: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Read for pleasure	63	60	60	61	64	66	62
Dance	21	16	14	16	16	22	18
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	9	10	12	14	15	18	11
Played a musical instrument or written music	11	10	11	10	11	12	11
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	10	8	8	7	9	12	9
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	8	6	7	8	8	10	7
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	7	6	5	7	7	7	7
Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	5	3	2	5	4	5	4
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Other cultural activity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
None	28	31	30	28	27	24	29
Base	*6,544*	*5,521*	*1,610*	*1,091*	*2,235*	*1,745*	*18,746*

Frequency of participating in cultural activities

Table 13.10 shows that reading for pleasure is the cultural activity which respondents most frequently participated in. Of those that read for pleasure in the last year, 83% state that they read at least once a week with a further 10% saying that they had read at least once a month. Playing a musical instrument or writing music is also a common activity, with over half (58%) of those who participated having done so at least once a week. The general pattern for many other cultural activities is that although a relatively small proportion of adults participated in them, those that did participate often did so frequently (at least once a month).

Table 13.10: Frequency of participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months
Row percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week but at least once a month	Less often than once a month but at least 3-4 times a year	Twice in the last 12 months	Once in the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	*Base*
Read for pleasure	83	10	5	2	1	0	100	*11,822*
Dance	28	23	27	15	7	0	100	*3,233*
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	46	24	19	7	4	0	100	*2,274*
Played a musical instrument or written music	58	21	13	5	2	0	100	*1,757*
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	37	29	21	9	4	0	100	*1,575*
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or	31	35	22	9	3	0	100	*1,293*
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	34	26	21	10	8	1	100	*1,053*
Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not karaoke)	34	21	20	10	14	1	100	*751*
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	33	26	21	10	9	1	100	*700*
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)	17	22	23	21	15	0	100	*288*
Other cultural activity	42	28	20	8	2	1	100	*231*

This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

OTHER CULTURE DATA AVAILABLE FROM THE SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The Scottish Household Survey Annual Report 2009/10 contains other relevant information on culture. These are outlined below. In addition, the "Scottish Household Survey People and Culture in Scotland, 2007/08" examines cultural attendance and participation in greater detail than in the SHS Annual Report.

Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services

Since 2007, questions have been asked in the Local Services suite of questions in the Scottish Household Survey on the frequency of use and satisfaction with local authority cultural services. There is potential to obtain further information on people's perceptions of cultural services from these questions and this will become available with the publication of web tables from the Scottish Household Survey 2009/2010 Annual Report In particular, data are available on how frequently people use council run libraries, museums and galleries and theatres and concert halls. Data are also available on how satisfied they are with council run libraries, museums and galleries and theatres and concert halls.

Participation by young people in cultural activities

From 2009, questions have been asked in the Education and Young People suite of questions in the Scottish Household Survey on the extent to which young adults and children are regularly involved in a range of activities. These questions are asked of households for which there is someone aged between 8 and 21. In particular, data are available on participation in any music or drama activities such as playing in a band or a theatre group and participation in any other arts activities such as a photography or art club. Some analysis is presented in Chapter 7 of this report.

Scottish Household Survey: People and Culture in Scotland, 2007/08 report

This is a useful source of information on the barriers and levers to cultural attendance and participation. It may provide supplementary contextual evidence to support the results which have been obtained in this year's report.

In 2007 and 2008, a subsample of respondents from the Scottish Household Survey were asked a more detailed suite of questions about their cultural engagement. The "Scottish Household Survey: People and Culture in Scotland, 2007/08"[80] report contains results of a representative, random sample survey of around 6,800 adults (aged 16 years and over) in Scotland. The survey asked questions on the extent of people's cultural participation and attendance. It asked about reasons why people do or do not take part and reasons for visiting and attending places of culture. The questionnaire also explored exposure to cultural activities when growing up, use of the internet to access cultural websites, and volunteering (in general) and for culture and arts organisations. Findings from the "People and Culture in Scotland" report can be used to provide supplementary evidence to support some of the findings of the SHS 2009/2010 report.

[80] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/11/24085939

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

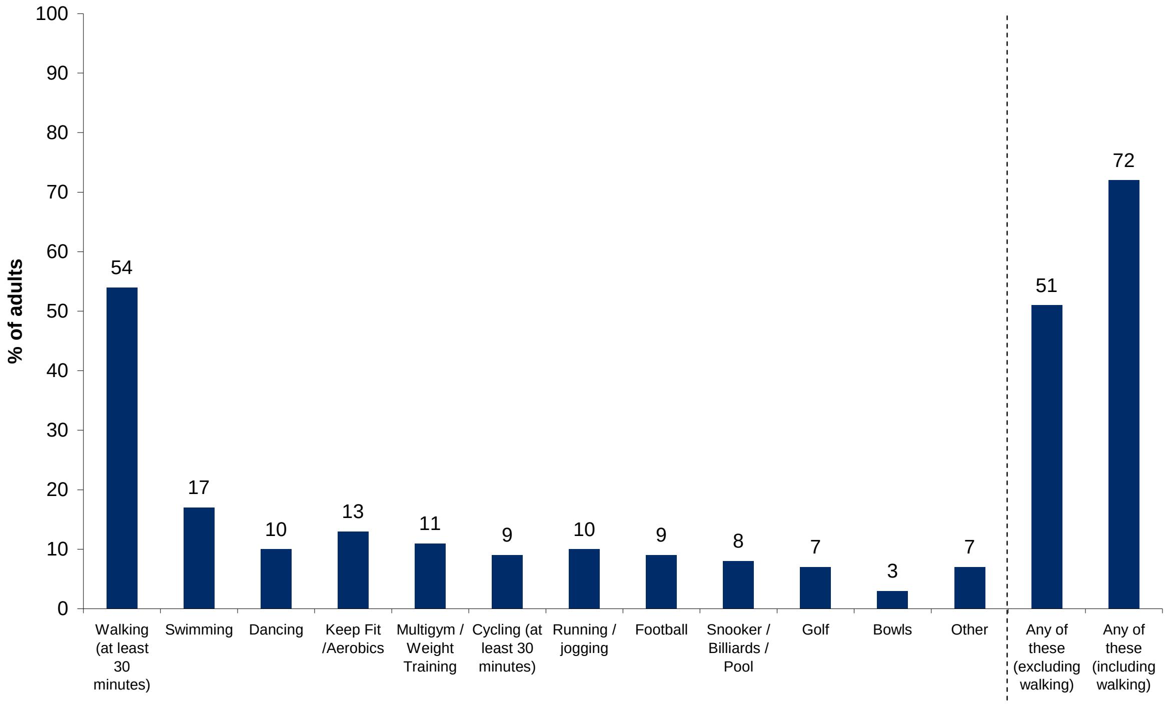
The final questions in this section investigated levels of participation among adults in sport. A broad definition of sport is used and includes, for example, recreational walking for more than 30 minutes. For this question, adults were asked about participation in the last four weeks. The results are shown in Figure 13.11.

72% of people had participated in any sport in the last four weeks. By far the most prevalent activity was walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes). Over half (54%) 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 had undertaken at least one of the remaining sports activities in the last four weeks.

An error was identified in the 2009 SHS Annual Report. The percentage of adults who had undertaken sports grouped into the 'Other' category should have been 7% and not, as reported, 1%. The results from 2009/2010 that 7% of adult had undertaken sports categorised as 'Other' does not therefore represent a large change.

Figure 13.11: Participation in sport in the last four weeks

2009/2010 data, Adults (base: 18,756)



Previous analysis of SHS data[81] has shown that there is a relationship between participation in overall sport excluding and including walking and self-assessed health. Those who rated their own health over the last 12 months as good were more likely to participate in sport, though it is unclear from this to what extent good health is a result of taking part in sport or, instead, to what extent having good health enables participation in sport.

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

Table 13.11 shows that in 2009/2010, a higher proportion of people who rated their health in general to be 'very good' or 'good' participated in a sporting activity than those who had 'bad' or 'very bad' health. Including walking, 79% of those with 'good' or 'very good' health reported participating in any sporting activity over the past twelve months compared to 29% who said they had 'bad' or 'very bad' health.

Table 13.11: Participation in any sporting activity and self-assessed health over past twelve months

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Very Good / Good health	Fair health	Very Bad / Bad health	All
Participation in any sporting activity excluding walking				
No	42	65	83	49
Yes	58	35	17	51
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	*13,207*	*4,110*	*1,425*	*18,742*
Participation in any sporting activity including walking				
No	21	43	71	28
Yes	79	57	29	72
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	*13,218*	*4,111*	*1,430*	*18,759*

It can also be seen that there is an increasing trend of participation in sports as deprivation decreases (Table 13.12). Those living in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland are much more likely to participate in any sporting activity (81%, including walking) compared to the 20% most deprived (60%).

Table 13.12: Participation in any sporting activity by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	20% most deprived	2	3	4	20% least deprived	All
Participation in any sporting activity excluding walking						
No	58	53	50	44	39	49
Yes	42	47	50	56	61	51
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,592*	*3,832*	*3,997*	*3,996*	*3,312*	*18,729*
Participation in any sporting activity including walking						
No	40	32	27	24	19	28
Yes	60	68	73	76	81	72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,598*	*3,836*	*4,003*	*3,997*	*3,312*	*18,746*

Differences in sports participation levels between genders and between adults of different ages are explored in Table 13.13. The percentage of women who had participated in sport in the last four weeks was lower than the corresponding figure for men (69% versus 75%). Among different age groups, participation was highest among those aged 16 to 34 (84%), thereafter, participation decreased steadily until the age of 75, after which there was a sharp reduction with only 38% of those aged 75 and over engaging in sport in the past four weeks.

Table 13.13: Participation in sport in the last four weeks by gender and age

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)	53	55	52	61	60	57	52	29	54
Swimming	16	19	22	25	26	15	10	2	17
Dancing	7	13	17	13	9	9	8	3	10
Keep Fit /Aerobics	9	16	18	19	16	10	9	4	13
Multigym use / Weight Training	14	8	21	18	13	7	4	1	11
Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes)	12	6	10	11	15	9	5	1	9
Running / jogging	13	8	21	19	14	6	2	0	10
Football	17	1	26	15	8	4	1	0	9
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	14	2	21	11	8	4	2	1	8
Golf	12	2	7	7	9	7	8	3	7
Bowls	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	6	3
Other	9	6	10	10	9	7	4	2	7
Any of these (excluding walking)	57	46	71	67	61	46	36	17	51
Any of these (including walking)	75	69	84	84	79	71	63	38	72
None of these	25	31	16	16	21	29	37	62	28
Base	*8,280*	*10,462*	*1,553*	*2,514*	*3,147*	*4,522*	*4,565*	*2,441*	*18,742*

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

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

Walking was the predominant activity regardless of gender and for all age groups, though only 29% of those aged 75 and over participated in such walking activities. Similar proportions of men and women had walked for at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes in the past four weeks (53% and 55% respectively). The peak age group for walking was 25 to 34 (61%).

Over half of all adults had participated in sport (excluding walking) in 2009/2010. Participation was higher among men (57%) than women (46%) and declined with age (for example 71% of those aged 16 to 24 compared with 17% of those 75 or over had participated in other sports activities).

There were some differences between the other sports and physical activities. The activities with the highest participation in the last four weeks after walking were swimming (17%), taking part in keep fit or aerobics (13%) or multigym use/weight training (11%); a higher proportion of women than men had undertaken both swimming and taking part in keep fit or aerobics. Participation in all other individual physical activities (other than dancing) was higher or equal among men than women.

For the majority of activities (excluding walking), participation in the last four weeks broadly decreased with age. Exceptions to this included: cycling where the peak age was 35-44 (15%); swimming which showed increasing participation between the ages of 16 and 44, decreasing thereafter; and, golf where a similar proportion of all ages up to 75 had played golf in the past four weeks. Those aged 60 and over were more likely to have played bowls in the last four weeks than any other age group (5% of those aged 60-74 and 6% of those aged 75 and over), although participation in bowls was relatively low among all adults (3%).

Table 13.14 shows that in nearly all sporting activities, as area deprivation decreased participation increased. The exceptions to this were; dance, football and bowls which saw similar participation levels across all areas. Snooker, billiards or pool show higher participation rates in the more deprived areas (e.g. 9% in the 20% most deprived areas) as compared to 7% in the 20% least deprived areas. The table also shows those who rated their health as good in the last 12 months were more likely to participate in all sports.

Table 13.14: Participation in sport in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and self-assessment of health in past 12 months

Percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	20% most deprived	2	3	4	20% least deprived	Very Good / Good health	Fair health	Very Bad / Bad health	All
Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)	42	49	56	60	63	60	43	20	54
Swimming	14	16	17	20	21	21	10	5	17
Dancing	9	11	9	11	10	12	7	3	10
Keep Fit /Aerobics	11	12	12	13	16	15	8	4	13
Multigym use / Weight Training	7	9	10	12	14	13	5	2	11
Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes)	5	6	10	12	13	11	5	1	9
Running / jogging	7	9	9	11	14	13	4	1	10
Football	9	9	8	9	9	10	5	1	9
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	9	9	7	7	7	8	6	3	8
Golf	3	5	7	9	11	9	4	1	7
Bowls	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
Other	3	5	8	9	11	9	4	2	7
Any of these (excluding walking)	42	47	50	56	61	58	35	17	51
Any of these (including walking)	60	68	73	76	81	79	57	28	72
None of these	40	32	27	24	19	21	43	72	28
Base	*3,592*	*3,832*	*3,997*	*3,996*	*3,312*	*13,202*	*4,102*	*1,425*	*18,729*

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

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

Frequency of participation in sports

Having established the percentage of adults taking part in sport in the last four weeks, those who participated in the activities were asked the number of days they had undertaken at least one of them during that period (rather than using a frequency scale). This enabled an average to be calculated from the answers provided, which is shown in the last row of Table 13.15. On average adults had undertaken sporting activity on over 13 days in the last four weeks, which would equate to a frequency of around three days per week.

Table 13.15: Frequency of participating in sport in the last four weeks by gender and age

Column percentages, 2009/2010 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
1-4 days	25	26	25	26	24	27	24	26	25
5-8 days	18	19	19	20	19	17	17	19	18
9-14 days	15	16	14	17	18	15	15	14	16
15-20 days	15	13	16	15	14	13	13	13	14
21-28 days	25	26	25	22	25	27	30	26	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
'Mean'	13.5	13.6	13.4	12.8	13.5	13.5	14.3	13.6	13.5
Base	*5,923*	*6,853*	*1,285*	*2,093*	*2,480*	*3,176*	*2,847*	*895*	*12,776*

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

The frequency of taking part in these activities in the last four weeks does not vary by gender nor, broadly, by age. However, perhaps surprisingly, of those participating in sporting activities, the average number of days in which people participated in sport increased over the age of 60. Those aged 60 to 74 undertook an average of 14.3 days of participation in sporting activities in the previous four week period which equates to close to four days a week. Almost a third of adults in this age group (30%) participated in sport at least 5 days a week (21 to 28 days over a four week period).

The slightly higher participation rate among 60 to 74 year olds may be affected by a number of factors. Those from the older age group are likely to be retired and hence have more opportunities to participate in sporting activities. Also, these figures do not record the intensity or duration of participation so although those aged 60 and over do sport most often it may be at a lower intensity or for shorter periods than those in younger age groups.

HOW DATA IS DISPLAYED IN TABLES

All tables are presented in the format 'dependent variable by independent variable' where the independent variable is being used to examine or explain variation in the dependent variable. Thus, a table titled 'housing tenure by household type' shows how housing tenures vary among different household types. Where the tables show column percentages, the dependent variable is shown in the rows and the columns show the independent variable. Where the tables show row percentages, this is switched and the dependent variable is shown in the columns. Some summary tables combine three dimensions, for example agreement by age within statement. These are shown as cell percentages.

All tables have a descriptive and numerical base showing the population or population sub-group examined in it. While all results have been calculated using weighted data, the bases shown provide the unweighted counts. It should therefore be noted that the results and bases presented cannot be used to calculate how many respondents gave a certain answer.

REPORTING CONVENTIONS

In general, percentages in tables have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Zero values are shown as a dash (-), values greater than 0% but less than 0.5% are shown as 0% and values of 0.5% but less than 1% are rounded up to 1%. Columns or rows may not add to 100% because of rounding, where 'don't know/refused' answers are not shown[82] or where multiple responses to a question are possible.

In some tables, percentages have been removed from columns and replaced with '*' where the base on which percentages would be calculated is less than 100. This data is judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.

VARIATIONS IN BASE SIZE FOR TOTALS

As the questionnaire is administered using computer assisted personal interviewing CAPI, item non-response is kept to a minimum. Bases do fluctuate slightly due to small amounts of missing information (where, for example, the age or sex of household members has been refused and where derived variables such as household type use this information).

Some questions are asked of a reduced sample and the bases are correspondingly lower. In 2007 some questions were streamed or changed in the course of the year and again the base size is lower. Further changes to streaming was made in both 2008 and 2009. A footnote is included below a table where this occurs.

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[82] 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.

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%.[83] 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.

[83] 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 alphabetical 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.[84] Therefore, the SHS cannot be used as a source of unemployment rates or average

[84] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

earnings. Please see the 'Correspondence and enquiries' section at the end of this report for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with unemployment rates and average earnings statistics.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

The SHS is not directly comparable with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is the official source of employment, qualifications and training data in the UK. Compared with the LFS, the SHS under-estimates the level of employment and over-estimates both unemployment and economic inactivity. This is due to the fact that current economic situation in the SHS is asked in a single question whereas in the LFS it is determined by a selection of other questions.

The SHS also underestimates the number of people with a qualification of some sort, as the LFS covers all possible levels of qualifications. The LFS is the preferred source of estimates on employment, qualifications and training as it uses internationally agreed definitions and is used for international comparisons including OECD indicators.

It should be noted that SHS estimates of working age adults has previously been based on the traditional working age definition (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59). These have been replaced by estimates based on the population aged 16-64 to account for recent 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[85].

HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION

The highest level of qualification has been classified as follows:

- **Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent** - Includes: O Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE, GCE O level, CSE, NQ Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, Senior Certificate, GNVQ/ GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ Level 1, SVQ Level 2, SCOTVEC/National Certificate Module, City and Guilds Craft, RSA Diploma or equivalent.

- **Higher, A Level or equivalent** - Includes: Higher Grade, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate. GNVQ/ GSVQ Advanced, SVQ Level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA Advanced Diploma or equivalent.

- **HNC/ HND or equivalent** - Includes: HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4, RSA Higher Diploma or equivalent

- **Degree, Professional qualification** - Includes: First degree, Higher degree, SVQ Level 5, Professional qualifications e.g. teaching, accountancy

- **Other qualification**

[85] http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=2346

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

Please see the 'Correspondence and enquiries' section at the end of this report 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.[86] 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

[86] 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.[87]

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 traditional working age definition (females aged 16-59 and males aged 16-64). As the data covers up to 2009, it does not take into account recent changes to the female state pension age introduced in 2010.

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.

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[87] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

- An **older smaller** household contains one adult of working age and one of pensionable age and no children, or two adults of pensionable age and no children.
- A **large adult** household contains three or more adults and no children.
- A **small adult** household contains two adults of working age and no children.
- A **large family** household contains two adults of any age and three or more children, or three or more adults of any age and one or more children.

HOUSING TENURE

The SHS collects information on the ways in which households occupy their accommodation and from which organisation or individual their accommodation is rented, where this is the case. These are combined into a housing tenure variable, which is shown in the annual report broken down into four categories, namely:

- **owner occupied**, which includes households who own outright and those buying with a mortgage or loan.
- the **social rented** sector, which includes households renting from a local authority and all households renting from a Housing Association or Co-operative.
- the **private rented** sector, which includes households renting from an individual private landlord.
- **other** tenure, which includes any other category of tenure such as living rent free.

INCOME IMPUTATION

While in general the level of missing data throughout the SHS is minimal, one section of the questionnaire is substantially affected by missing information. In the section on household income, approximately one-in-three of respondents either refuse to answer the questions or are unable to provide information that is sufficiently reliable to report, for example, because there are no details of the level of income received for one or more components of their income.

Statistical analysis of data gathered in the survey on the characteristics of households where income is available, allows income data to be imputed for households where income data is missing. Income imputation is a process whereby complete information given by 'similar' households is used for respondents that have missing income information. Income is collected as a variety of different components, such as income from employment, benefits and other sources, which are summed to create total net household income. Income was imputed for each component using either Hot Deck imputation, where the sample is divided into subgroups based on relevant characteristics, or Predictive Mean, where a statistical model is constructed and the value is predicted using this model. After imputation, income data is unavailable for between 3%-4% of households. Please contact the SHS project team if you would like further information on the imputation process.

LONG-STANDING LIMITING ILLNESS, HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY

The question '*Could I just check, do you have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits your daily activities or the kind of work you can do? By disability as opposed to ill-health, I mean a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.*' was asked of the random adult respondent to establish the prevalence of long-term illness among the adult population.[88] The respondent's own assessment of what constitutes a long-standing illness, health problem or disability was used rather than a medical assessment of illness.

It should be noted that that this data is not directly comparable to reports relating to the period 1999-2002. During this period, the SHS Annual Reports used data from the household respondent about each household member. From 2003, the survey results were extracted from the question asked to the random adult directly.

MARITAL STATUS

The random adult is asked to confirm their marital status using the following categories:

- Single/never been married
- Cohabiting/living together
- Married and living with spouse
- In a same-sex civil partnership
- Separated
- Divorced
- Dissolved civil partnership
- Widowed
- Bereaved civil partner

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

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

- Separated/divorced/dissolved civil partnership
- Widowed/bereaved civil partner

PARTICIPATION AND ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL EVENTS

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

- Film at cinema or other venue
- Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture
- Craft exhibition
- Event connected with books or writing
- Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)
- Culturally specific festival (mela/Feis)
- Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)
- Opera /operetta/ classical music performance
- Other live music event eg. jazz event
- Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural
- Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)
- Archive or records office
- Museum
- Gallery
- Place of historical or archaeological interest
- None

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

- Dance
- Played a musical instrument or written music
- Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience such as a play or choir
- Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture

- Photography as an artistic activity
- Made films or videos as an artistic activity
- Used a computer to create original artworks or animation
- Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.
- Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)
- Written any stories, books, plays or poetry
- Other cultural activity
- None

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD

Respondents to the SHS are asked spontaneously to mention any aspects of their neighbourhood, if any, they particularly like. Their answers are coded using a list comprised of 31 'likes' and 34 'dislikes'. These positive and negative aspects have been grouped in the analysis as follows:

Positive aspects:

- **Pleasant environment** - Includes: Area well maintained; Safe/slow traffic; Clean/tidy place to live; No pollution/fresh air; Good quality houses/investment potential; Pace of life/quality of life; Nicely landscaped/open spaces; Convenient shop/other amenities; Good outlook/view; Like house; Like area/living here; Privacy; Rural/green/countryside/seaside; No/little traffic.
- **Safe environment** - Includes: Safety, security or accessibility measures (CCTV, warden, concierge etc); Safe area/low crime.
- **Good amenities** - Includes: Friendly people; Good local shops; Good local leisure facilities; Good local schools; Good facilities for young people.
- **Sense of community/friendly people** - Includes: Quiet/peaceful; Good neighbours; Family/friends here; Community spirit.
- **Other** - Includes: Accessible/good location/handy; Always lived here/been here a long time; Affordable/prices/sell well.

Negative aspects:

- **Unpleasant environment** - Includes: Area poorly maintained/run down; Lack of privacy; Problems with road/pavements/drainage; Pollutions/smells/problem with industry; Inadequate street lighting; Poor outlook/view; Problems with dogs; Vandalism and graffiti; Environmental noise; Parking problems; Too much traffic; Litter/rubbish; Property/gardens in poor condition.
- **Unsafe environment** - Includes: Unsafe area/crime; Lack of policing.

- **Poor amenities** - Includes: Lack of amenities (doctor, bank post office, etc.); Poor local shops; Poor local leisure facilities; Poor local schools; Nowhere for children to play.

- **No sense of community/Problem residents/substance abuse** - Includes: Bad reputation, 'rough' area, problem residents moving in; Problems with neighbours; Drug abuse and dealing; Alcohol abuse; Young people hanging about/nothing for young people to do.

- **Other** - Includes: No jobs/investment, poverty; Environment - weather, hills, flooding etc; Too much being built; Too expensive; Too far from the town/city/shops.

SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[89] identifies the most deprived areas across Scotland. It is based on 38 indicators across seven individual domains, namely: income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access and crime.

SIMD is derived at data zone level, enabling small area concentrations of deprivation to be identified. The data zones are ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (6,505) on the overall SIMD and on each of the individual domains. The result is a comprehensive picture of relative area deprivation across Scotland.

The classificatory variable used in the analysis contained in the report is based on the 2009 version of SIMD. In the tables, the data zones are grouped as the 15% most deprived data zones and the rest of Scotland. Occasionally deciles (from the 10% most deprived data zones to 10% least deprived)[90] or quintiles (from the 20% most to the 20% least deprived data zones)[91] are used.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (NS-SEC)

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)[92] 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.

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[89] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD

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

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

[92] More information on the definition of NS-SEC can be found at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec

- Lower managerial and professional occupations.
- Intermediate occupations.
- Small employers and own account workers.
- Lower supervisory and technical occupations.
- Semi-routine occupations.
- Routine occupations.

URBAN RURAL CLASSIFICATION

The Scottish Government six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is used throughout this report. This classification is based on settlement size and remoteness (measured by drive times) allowing more detailed geographical analysis to be conducted on a larger sample size. The classification being used in this report is the 2009-2010 version.[93]

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 2.1 shows the percentage of households in each area type.

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

Table A 2.1: Number of households by Scottish Government 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification
2009/2010 data

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Large urban areas	10,113	11,388	40.1
Other urban areas	8,355	8,541	30.1
Small accessible towns	2,444	2,353	8.3
Small remote towns	1,560	1,126	4.0
Accessible rural	3,348	3,274	11.5
Remote rural	2,568	1,703	6.0
Total	28,388	28,386	100

VOLUNTEERING

This section of the questionnaire was revised for the 2006 survey in order to gather greater information on individuals' experience of volunteering and barriers that may prevent them from participation. Respondents were asked to give a 'yes' or 'no' response to a question on whether they had given up any time to help clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations in the last 12 months. This question was followed up by a question asked of those who said no to the first, which gave a list of types of groups and organisations and asked for which, if any, the respondent had undertaken any work or activities on a voluntary basis. The list of options was revised substantially in 2007. The third question asked if there were any other types of organisations not on the list for which respondents had given up their time. Respondents who did not answer 'yes' to the first question, or who answered 'none' to the first question but 'yes' to the second or third question were classed as having taken part in voluntary activities.

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 2009/2010 data.

Table A 3.1: Main household classification variables

2009/2010 data

Gender of Highest Income Householder	
Male	59
Female	41
All	100
Base (households)	28,404

Household type	
Single adult	19
Small adult	19
Single parent	5
Small family	13
Large family	6
Large adult	10
Older smaller	14
Single pensioner	14
All	100
Base (households)	28,404

Tenure	
Owner occupied	65
Social rented	22
Private rented	11
Other	2
All	100
Base (households)	28,404

Property type	
House or bungalow	67
Flat (new or traditional tenement / four-in-a-block or conversion)	30
Flat (in a high-rise block with five or more levels)	3
Other accommodation	1
All	100
Base (households)	28,404

Urban/Rural classification	
Large urban areas	40
Other urban areas	30
Small accessible towns	8
Small remote towns	4
Accessible rural	12
Remote rural	6
All	100
Base (households)	28,388

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	
15% most deprived data zones	16
Rest of Scotland	84
All Scotland	100
Base (households)	28,385

Net annual household income	
£0 - £6,000	5
£6,001 - £10,000	13
£10,001 - £15,000	19
£15,001 - £20,000	15
£20,001 - £25,000	11
£25,001 - £30,000	9
£30,001 - £40,000	14
Over £40,000	14
All	100
Base (households)	27,336

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

Household classification variables with less than 28,404 cases have a number of cases with missing information.

Table A 3.2: Main adult classification variables

2009/2010 data

Age	
16 to 24	15
25 to 34	15
35 to 44	18
45 to 59	25
60 to 74	19
75 plus	9
All	100
Base (adults)	24,982

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base (adults)	24,982

Current economic situation	All adults	Adults of working age
Self employed	6	7
Full time employment	36	47
Part time employment	11	13
Looking after home/family	5	7
Permanently retired from work	23	3
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	1	1
Other	0	0
All	100	100
Base (adults)	24,982	16,767

National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC)	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	11
Lower managerial and professional occupations	26
Intermediate occupations	12
Small employers and own account workers	8
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	12
Semi-routine occupations	18
Routine occupations	13
All	100
Base (working adults of working age)	14,426

Whether respondent has any long-standing illness or disability	
Yes	24
No	76
All	100
Base (adults)	24,928

Adult classification variables with less than 24,982 cases have a number of cases with missing information.

Annex 4 Confidence intervals and statistical significance

THE REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Although the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) sample is chosen at random, the people who take part in the survey will not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the population. Like all sample surveys the results of the SHS are estimates of the corresponding figures for the whole population and these results might vary from the true values in the population for three main reasons:

1. The sample source does not completely cover the population because accommodation in hospitals, prisons, military bases, larger student halls etc. are excluded from the sampling frame. The SHS provides a sample of private households rather than all households. The effect of this on the representativeness of the data is not known.

2. Some people refuse to take part in the survey and some cannot be contacted by interviewers. If these people are systematically different from the people who are interviewed, this represents a potential source of bias in the data. Comparison of the SHS data with other sources suggests that for the survey as a whole, any bias due to non-response is not significant.[94]

3. Samples always have some natural variability because of the random selection of households and people within households. In some areas where the sample is clustered, the selection of sampling points adds to this variability.

Each of these sources of variability becomes much more important when small sub-samples of the population are examined. For example, a sub-sample with only 100 households might have had very different results if the sampling had, by chance, selected four or five more households with children, or households including one or two adults of pensionable age and no younger adults.

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

The likely extent of sampling variability can be quantified by calculating the 'standard error' associated with an estimate produced from a random sample. Statistical sampling theory states that, on average:

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[94] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://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 1.2[95] to account for the fact that some of the sample is clustered rather than a simple random sample. To estimate the potential variability for an estimate for the survey you should read along the row with the value closest to the estimate until you reach the column for the value closest to the sub-sample. This gives a value which, when added and subtracted from the estimate, gives the range (the 95% confidence interval) within which the true value is likely to lie. Where the exact value is not given in the table, we recommend using the closest value in the table. Otherwise, you may also derive more precise estimates through using standard formulas for confidence intervals from survey estimates, incorporating a design factor of 1.2.

For example, if the survey estimates that 16% (rounded to the nearest whole number) in Scotland are Single Adult households and this has a confidence interval of ±0.8%, it means that, if the estimate were 16.0% we could be 95% confident that the true value for the population lies between 15.2% and 16.8%.

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[95] 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: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

Smaller sample sizes have wider confidence intervals so looking at household type might show that in, say, Edinburgh, 24% of households are Single Adult households. However, if fewer than 2,500 households in Edinburgh are interviewed this estimate has a 95% confidence interval of approximately ±2.5%. Assuming that the estimate is 24.0%, this suggests that the true value lies between 21.5% and 26.5%. Clearly, the estimate for any single area is less reliable that the estimate for Scotland as a whole.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Because the survey's estimates may be affected by sampling errors, apparent differences of a few percentage points between sub-samples may not reflect real differences in the population. It might be that the true values in the population are similar but the random selection of households for the survey has, by chance, produced a sample which gives a high estimate for one sub-sample and a low estimate for the other.

A difference between two areas is significant if it is so large that a difference of that size (or greater) is unlikely to have occurred purely by chance. Conventionally, significance is tested at the 5% level, which means that a difference is considered significant if it would only have occurred once in 20 different samples. Testing significance involves comparing the difference between the two samples with the 95% confidence limits for each of the two estimates.

For example, suppose the survey estimates that there are 14% Single Adult households in Stirling (±4.1%), 10% in Aberdeenshire (±1.7%), 15% in Fife (±2.0%), and 24% in Edinburgh (±2.5%). Assuming that the estimates' values are 'exact' (i.e. that the figure underlying 10% is 10.0%), we can say the following:

- the difference between Stirling and Fife is not significant because the difference between the two (1%) is smaller than either of the confidence limits (at least ±2.0%). In general, if the difference is smaller than the larger of the two limits, it could have occurred by chance and is not significant;

- the difference between Stirling and Edinburgh is significant because the difference (10%) is greater than the sum of the limits (4.1 + 2.5 = 6.6%). In general, a difference that is greater than the sum of the limits is significant.

If the difference is greater than the larger of the two confidence limits but less than the sum of the two limits, the difference might be significant, although the test is more complex.

Statistical sampling theory suggests that the difference is significant if it is greater than the square root of the sum of the squares of the limits for the two estimates.

The difference of 5% between Aberdeenshire and Fife is greater than the largest confidence limit (±4.1%) but it is less than the sum of the two limits (4.1% + 2.0% = 6.1%) so it might be significant. In this case $4.1^2 = 16.81$ and $2.0^2 = 4$ giving a total of 20.81. The square root of this is 4.56, which means that the difference of 5% is significant (although only just). Similar calculations will indicate whether or not other pairs of estimates differ significantly.

It should be noted that the estimates published in this report have been rounded, generally to the nearest whole number, and this can affect the apparent significance of some of the results. For example:

- if the estimate for Aberdeenshire was 10.49% (rounded to 10%) and the estimate for the Fife was 14.51% (rounded to 15%) the difference would be calculated as 4.02% rather than 5%. This is below the calculated 'significance threshold' value of 4.56%;
- if, however, the estimate for the Lothians was 10.51% (rounded to 11%) and the estimate for Fife was 15.49% (rounded to 15%) the difference would be calculated as 4.98% rather than 5%. This is higher than 4.56%.

For this reason, caution should be exercised where differences are on the margins of significance. In general, we would suggest that differences should only be considered significant where the difference is clearly beyond the threshold of significance.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND REPRESENTATIVENESS

Calculations of confidence limits and statistical significance only take account of sampling variability. The survey's results could also be affected by non-contact/non-response bias. If the characteristics of the people who should have been in the survey but who could not be contacted, or who refused to take part, differ markedly from those of the people who were interviewed, there might be bias in the estimates. If that is the case, the SHS's results will not be representative of the whole population.

Without knowing the true values (for the population as a whole) of some quantities, we cannot be sure about the extent of any such biases in the SHS. However, comparison of SHS results with information from other sources suggests that they are broadly representative of the overall Scottish population, and therefore that any non-contact or non-response biases are not large overall. However, such biases could, of course, be more significant for some sub-groups of the population or in certain Council areas, particularly those that have the highest non-response rates.

In addition, because it is a survey of private households, the SHS does not cover some sections of the population - for example, it does not collect information about students in halls of residence. Please refer to the companion technical reports[96] for a comparison of SHS results with information from other sources.

[96] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

Table A 4.1: Estimated sampling error associated with different proportions for different sample sizes

	100	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
5%	5.1%	2.3%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
10%	7.1%	3.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
15%	8.4%	3.8%	2.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
20%	9.4%	4.2%	3.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
25%	10.2%	4.6%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
30%	10.8%	4.8%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
35%	11.2%	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
40%	11.5%	5.2%	3.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
45%	11.7%	5.2%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
50%	11.8%	5.3%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
55%	11.7%	5.2%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
60%	11.5%	5.2%	3.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
65%	11.2%	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
70%	10.8%	4.8%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
75%	10.2%	4.6%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
80%	9.4%	4.2%	3.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
85%	8.4%	3.8%	2.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
90%	7.1%	3.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
95%	5.1%	2.3%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%

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[97].

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.

Further information available from the SHS annual publication summary pages on the SHS website[98].

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 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.

[97] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHS

[98] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

- A simplified version of the full survey data is available, called SHS Lite. This dataset incorporates a significant reduction in the number of variables, complex data loops removed and replaced with summarised variables, with variables organised into 'sets' of related variables. This dataset is only derived using two-year datasets, though at this stage no commitment has been made with regards producing an SHS Lite 2009/2010.

- A ad-hoc request service is also available allowing requests for analysis to be submitted to the SHS Project Team.

For information on how to access SHS data please see the Data Access page on the SHS website[99].

Anonymised copies of the survey are deposited with the Economic and Social Data Service website[100] after each biennial survey completion, together with supporting documentation to facilitate wider access to, and analysis of, the information gathered.

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[99] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSDataAccess

[100] http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/shsTitles.asp

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