

**Survey Management and Dissemination Branch
Communities Analytical Services
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1 Background to the survey

INTRODUCTION

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population in private residences in Scotland. The survey started in 1999 and up to 2011 followed a fairly consistent survey design. From 2012 onwards, the survey was substantially redesigned to include elements of the Scottish House Condition Survey¹ (SHCS) including the follow-up Physical Survey component. The survey is run through a consortium led by Ipsos MORI.

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

- Meet central and local Government needs for priority policy relevant data across a broad range of topics (including needs for continuing time-series of data collected by the SHS and SHCS previously);
- Be understandable and useful to stakeholders and so lead to a high level of buy-in and use of the SHS;
- Have built in flexibility to respond to different data needs regarding geography and frequency (e.g. to provide some data annually at Local Authority level, and some biennially at national level), and changes to these requirements over time;
- Align with other surveys and data vehicles (in particular the Scottish Health Survey and Scottish Crime and Justice Survey);
- Produce high quality data in accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics² so as to provide data that is suitable for the production of National Statistics publications in a cost effective way;
- To permit disaggregation of information both geographically and in terms of population sub-groups (such as families with children or households in the social rented sector);
- To allow the relationships between social variables within households to be examined. This will support cross-analysis on a range of issues;

¹ www.scotland.gov.uk/SHCS

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

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

THE ANNUAL REPORT

SHS results have been reported in a series of Annual Reports between 1999 and 2012. 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. Results from the SHS at a local authority level will be published soon after. Findings from the Physical Survey component and other house condition information will be published through a separate SHCS 2013 Key Findings report scheduled for release later in 2014.

Whilst this release focuses on a number of key results, the SHS Project Team can be contacted with any additional analysis requests or enquiries.³

Structure of the Annual Report

At the start of each chapter introductory paragraphs refer to key policies to set the results that follow into context. In some cases, the introduction draws on the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007.⁴ This document highlights the current Government's overall purpose of increasing sustainable economic growth, and five strategic objectives, which are designed to ensure the purpose is delivered – as defined by the National Performance Framework. The framework was updated in December 2011. The objectives that are most relevant to the subject of a chapter, as defined in the spending review, are identified. The five objectives are:

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

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

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

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

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

³ shs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk 0131 244 1685

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

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 nine of the 50 national indicators in the Government's National Performance Framework⁵. The two transport indicators⁶ will be reported on separately by Transport Scotland within their Transport and Travel in Scotland, 2013 report⁷ which will also include the first release of the SHS Travel Diary 2013, which has historically been published later in the year⁸. The SHS Annual Report provides estimates for the remaining seven national indicators:

Improve people's **perceptions of their neighbourhood** (Chapter 4);
Widen **use of the Internet** (Chapter 8);
Reduce the percentage of the **adult population who smoke** (Chapter 9);
Improve people's perceptions of the **quality of public services** (Chapter 10);
Improve the **responsiveness of public services** (Chapter 10);
Increase **people's use of Scotland's outdoors** (Chapter 11);
Increase **cultural engagement** (Chapter 13).

The results are presented in the main chapters covering: composition and characteristics of households and adults; housing; neighbourhoods and communities; economic activity; finance; transport; internet; health and caring; local services; volunteering; environment; and 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.

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

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

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

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

Additional SHS Reporting

Further technical information on the SHS will also be published through the Technical Reports. The Technical Reports comprise of two documents; one providing details of the questionnaire⁹ used during 2013 fieldwork; and a more detailed technical report detailing the methodology and fieldwork outcomes¹⁰.

A number of other Scottish Government publications covering previous years are also available. A comprehensive listing of all publications is available from the SHS website¹¹.

COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER SOURCES

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

The Scottish Government conducts several major population surveys that are used to inform the policy debate in Scotland, and in some instances the surveys can be complimentary. The Long Term Strategy for Population Surveys in Scotland 2009-2019, of which the SHS is a central element, is designed to improve the way population surveys are run and to increase the availability and use of survey data, both at a national and local level. A guide is available providing more information on Scotland's surveys¹².

There are also a number of Great British (GB) or UK surveys that include a Scottish dimension. The Integrated Household Survey¹³ (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 Coordination team (0131 244 3339) if you have any queries.

⁹ www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire

¹⁰ www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

¹¹ www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSPublications

¹² www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/scotlandsurveys

¹³ www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/surveys/list-of-surveys/survey.html?survey=Integrated+Household+Survey

SURVEY DESIGN

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

Diagram 1.1 provides a visual representation of how the core and modular design is structured within each year (between 2012 and 2015) and how this rotates and replicates across subsequent years. This includes a “core” set of 20 questions which have been designed to be asked in consistent ways with other surveys, such as age and gender. The subsequent “modules” of questions have been designed to be flexible in terms of topic, frequency and geography. For example, questions asked of the “full” sample and asked on an “annual” basis would be able to provide local authority level on an annual basis. Similarly, questions might only be asked of “1/3” of the sample on a “biennial” basis (i.e. asked every second year). Such questions could only get national level estimates every second year.

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

Module	Frequency	2012	2013	2014	2015
Core	Annual	█	█	█	█
Full	Annual	█	█	█	█
Full	Biennial	█	█	█	█
1/3	Annual	█ █ █	█ █ █	█ █ █	█ █ █
1/3	Biennial	█ █ █	█ █ █	█ █ █	█ █ █
Physical	Annual	█	█	█	█

The survey questionnaire itself is structured in three main parts:

- Household (including ‘Random Child’);
- Random Adult (including ‘Travel Diary’); and
- Physical inspection of dwelling.

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

Diagram 1.2: Topics covered in SHS 2013 Household component

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

Subsequently a child is selected from all household members under 16 (the 'Random Child') and the household respondent is asked questions about childcare for that child. A child who is at school is also selected (the 'Random School Child')¹⁴ and the household respondent answers questions about the school that child attends and the journey they make to go there.

Once the composition of the household has been established, one of the adults in the household is randomly selected by the interview's computer to complete part two ('Random Adult')¹⁵. This covers the behavioural and attitudinal type questions, such as satisfaction with local services, and captures further demographic information on the random adult. This element also covers the 'Travel Diary' component which asks about travel behaviours on the day previous to that of the interview day. In all households with a single adult the same person completes both parts, but as the number of adults in the household increases, the probability of the random adult being the same as the household respondent declines¹⁶. The topics covered in the Random Adult section of the survey are presented in Diagram 1.3.

Diagram 1.3: Topics covered in SHS 2013 Random Adult component

Adult Characteristics	Demographics, Country of birth and date of entry
Accommodation	Current/previous tenure, Homelessness
Neighbourhoods and Communities	Rating, Belonging, Police, Greenspace, Anti-social Behaviour, Feeling safe, Discrimination and Harassment, Involvement with Neighbours
Education and Training	Education
Internet	Use, Methods, Public sector, Non-users
Travel and Transport	Licence, Park and rides, Travel to work/education, Congestion, Car Sharing, Air travel, Walking, Buses, Trains, Ferry, Crime on public transport, Journey planning, Accidents, Travel Diary

¹⁴ The random school child may be the same as, or different from, the random child.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

If the household was selected to take part in the physical inspection follow-up the HIH is asked if they would be willing to arrange an appointment for this at the end of the Household component of the survey. Such surveys are conducted by professional surveyors through a visual inspection of the dwelling. The surveyor will assess the condition, design and energy efficiency of the home, with much of their time spent surveying the outside, but they will ask to see all the rooms inside. Results from the Physical Survey will be reported on separately later in the year.

Further information on the SHS Questionnaire can be found via the relevant technical report on the SHS website¹⁷.

SAMPLING

Since 2012 the SHS sample has been designed by the Scottish Government. The sample design was coordinated with the sample designs for the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) and the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) as part of a survey efficiency project and to allow the samples of the three surveys to be pooled for further analysis. The 2012 pooled sample for the three surveys was published as "Data Being Developed" in May 2014 in order to encourage users to analyse the data and provide feedback¹⁸

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

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

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

¹⁷ www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSPublications

¹⁸ 2012 Pooled Sample - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/PooledSample2012>

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

The main features of the design are:

- First stage, disproportionate stratification by local authority;
- Within each local authority, second stage systematic random sampling was used to select the addresses from the sample frame with the addresses ordered by urban-rural classification, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) rank and postcode;
- Once the overall sample was selected systematic random sampling was used to select the subsample for the physical survey.

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

RESPONSE RATES

Survey response is an important indicator of survey quality as non-response can introduce bias into survey estimates. After excluding addresses that were outwith the scope of the survey¹⁹, the overall response rate for this sweep of the survey was 67.5 per cent (10,652 achieved sample). This is just below the long-term (1999 to 2011) average response rate for the SHS of 67.9 per cent. However, it should be noted that the calculation had changed slightly from 2012 as a portion of the addresses of unknown eligibility are considered to be eligible (addresses of unknown eligibility have been allocated as eligible and ineligible proportional to the levels of eligibility for the remainder of the sample) whereas previously they would all have been classed as ineligible.

There was significant variation in response across Scottish local authorities. The bottom half of local authorities had response rates between 59.6 per cent (Aberdeen City) to 68.3 per cent (West Dunbartonshire) while Orkney Islands Council had the highest rate of 84.1 per cent.

The conversion from household interview to random adult completion was 93 per cent for 2013 and it was around this figure in 2012. However, four local authorities (including Aberdeen City with the lowest household response) had a random adult completion under 90 per cent. The effect of both a low household and random adult completion rate can compound the issue of low response rate in some areas.

¹⁹ These are mainly vacant or derelict addresses, or occasionally those without any private dwellings (such as businesses).

Further information on response rates and other such information is available in the accompanying SHS 2013 Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report²⁰.

WEIGHTING

Like the sampling, the weighting was coordinated by the Scottish Government for the three main population surveys from 2012. The methodology applied was largely consistent with that from previous sweeps of the survey. The procedures for the implementation of the weighting methodology were developed by the Scottish Government working with the Methodology Advisory Service at the Office for National Statistics²¹.

Weighting procedures for survey data are required to correct for unequal probabilities of selection and variations in response rates from different groups, to ensure that final estimates are representative of the population. The weighting procedures for the SHS incorporate a selection weighting stage to address the unequal selection probabilities and calibration weighting to correct for non-response bias. Calibration weighting derives weights such that the weighted survey totals match known population totals. For the 2013 SHS the population totals used were the National Records of Scotland's (NRS) "Mid-2012 Population Estimates Scotland" and for households the NRS "Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2012" were used²². To undertake the calibration weighting the ReGenesees Package for R was used and within this to execute the calibration a linear distance function was implemented.

Three weights were derived for the main section of the 2012 SHS; a household weight; random adult weight; and a random schoolchild weight. Further weights were required for analysis of the travel diary and physical survey sections which are not covered in this report. Further technical detail on the derivation of the weights for the SHS will be found in the SHS 2013 Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report¹¹.

²⁰ www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSPublications

²¹ A report on the development of the weighting procedures is available here:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/WeightingProjectReport

²² 2012 estimates were used as the 2013 estimates were not available at the time the weighting was undertaken and is consistent with the 2012 SHS.

2 The Composition and Characteristics of Households and Adults in Scotland

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The collection of data on protected equality characteristics (age, disability, ethnicity, religion, sex, and sexual orientation) provides an important contribution to the overall equality evidence base, which is used by policy makers to target services and tackle discrimination and disadvantage. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) collects information about all household members, including children, from the household respondent. 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.

National Records of Scotland (NRS) use the SHS to publish household estimates based on SHS data. It should be noted though that estimates of total numbers of households derived from the SHS 2013, using the household grossing weight²³, are the same as the 2012 household estimates from NRS²⁴. 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 and deprivation.

²³ For details of the weighting in general, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

²⁴ 2013 household estimates were published too late in summer 2014 to allow them to be used in the derivation of the SHS 2013 weights

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

Main Findings

- Around half (48 per cent) of all adults are married and living with a spouse, while around a third (34 per cent) have never been married or in a civil partnership.
- The majority of adults (96.4 per cent) are of white ethnicity, with 'White: Scottish' the predominant ethnic group (79.7 per cent). Four per cent of young adults aged 16 to 24 are married. The majority of adults aged 35 to 44 the majority are married and living with their spouse or in a same sex civil partnership (58 per cent).
- Around a third (34 per cent) of households in Scotland contains only one person, made up of single adults (18 per cent) and single pensioners (16 per cent). Around one quarter of households (23 per cent) are families with children aged under 16.

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The gender and age of all household members, including children, are presented in Table 2.1. There are more female (52 per cent) than male (48 per cent) household members, similar to previous years. Just under a fifth (17 per cent) of household members are aged under 16, while just under a quarter (23 per cent) are 60 or over²⁶.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of household members

Column percentages, 2013 data

All household members

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
Total	100
Base	23,530

Age	Male	Female	All
0-15	18	16	17
16-24	12	11	12
25-34	13	13	13
35-44	13	13	13
45-59	22	21	22
60-74	15	17	16
75+	6	8	7
Total	100	100	100
Base	11,450	12,080	23,530

²⁶ A chart displaying the age and gender profile is available in the supporting tables

ADULTS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Table 2.2 presents equalities characteristics of adults, based on those selected to take part in the 'random adult' interview. These tables provide estimates for age, gender, marital status, ethnicity and religion of adults in Scotland.

Just under half (48 per cent) of adults are married and living with a spouse, and less than 1 one per cent are living in a same sex civil partnership. The majority of adults (96.4 per cent) are of white ethnic origin with 'White: Scottish' being the predominant ethnic group (79.7 per cent). Adults of Asian ethnicity represented the largest minority ethnic group (2.2 per cent).

Table 2.2: The characteristics of adults

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults

Adults	All
Male	48
Female	52
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Adults	Male	Female	All
16-24	15	14	14
25-34	16	15	15
35-44	16	16	16
45-59	26	25	26
60-74	19	20	20
75+	8	10	9
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>4,450</i>	<i>5,470</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Adults	All
Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership	34
Married	48
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0
Separated, but still legally married	2
Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership	1
Divorced	7
Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved.	0
Widowed	8
Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	0
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Ethnicity	
White	96.4
Scottish	79.7
Other British	12.1
Irish	1.1
Polish	1.2
Other white ethnic group	2.3
Any Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	0.2
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	2.2
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	0.7
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0.7
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0.0
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0.5
Other Asian ethnic group	0.3
African	0.4
African, African Scottish or African British	0.3
Other African ethnic group	0.1
Caribbean or Black	0.1
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0.0
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0.0
Other Caribbean or Black ethnic group	-
Other Ethnic Group	0.7
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	0.0
Any other ethnic group	0.6
Total	100
Base	9,920

Adults	
All	
None	46.1
Church of Scotland	28.4
Roman Catholic	15.1
Other Christian	7.6
Muslim	1.2
Buddhist	0.2
Sikh	0.1
Jewish	0.1
Hindu	0.3
Pagan	0.1
Another religion, please write in	0.7
Total	100
Base	9,920

Since the harmonised²⁷ religion question was introduced to the SHS in 2009, there has been an upward trend in the proportion of adults reporting not having a religion, from 40 per cent in 2009 to 46 per cent in 2013. There has also been a corresponding decrease in the proportion reporting 'Church of Scotland', from 34 per cent to 28 per cent.

²⁷ Survey Harmonisation: Core Questions: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm>

Figure 2.1: Religion of adults by year

2013 data, Adults (base minimum: 9,890)

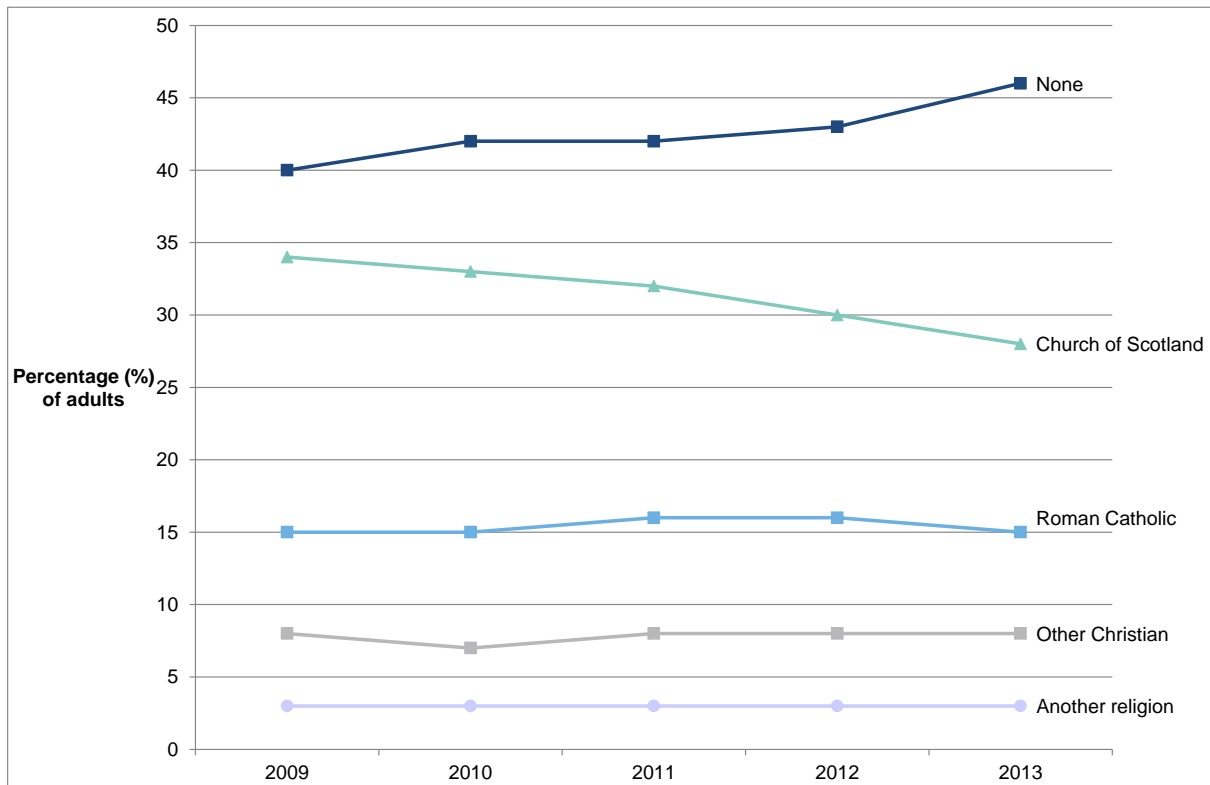
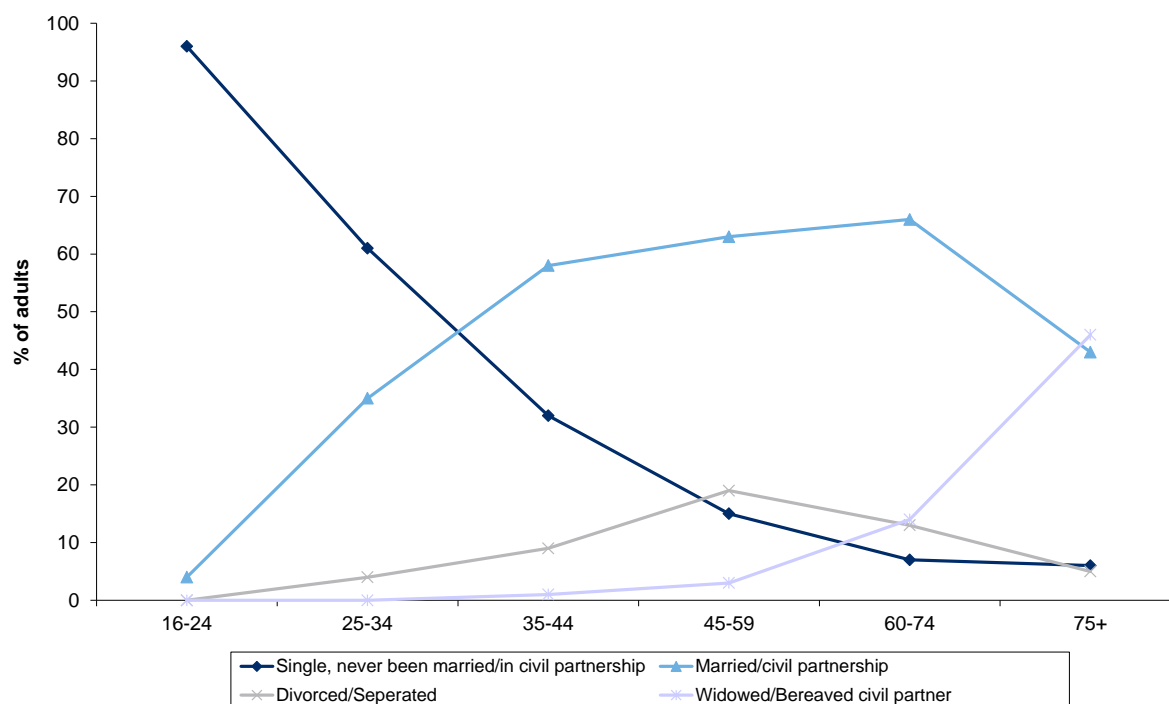


Figure 2.2 shows the relationships between current marital status and adults of different ages. Of those adults aged 16 to 24 in 2013, the vast majority (96 per cent) have never been married or been in a same sex civil partnership. For those in the age bands between 35 to 74, marriage is the predominant status and accounts for 63 per cent of adults across these categories. The proportion married or in a civil partnership then drops off slightly for those aged 75 or over (43 per cent) with a similar proportion (46 per cent) in this age group reporting being widowed or a bereaved civil partner.

Figure 2.2: Current marital status of adults by age

2013 data, Adults (base minimum: 830)



The data underlying Figure 2.2 are presented in Table 2.3 in more detail. As well as showing the percentages of each age group who are married, divorced etc.²⁸, it also shows the percentage of each marital status category who are aged 16 to 24, 25 to 34 and so on²⁹.

Table 2.3: Marital status and age of adult population

Column and row percentages, 2013 data

Adults	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Single, never been married/in civil partnership	96	61	32	15	7	6	34
Married/civil partnership	4	35	58	63	66	43	48
Divorced/Seperated	0	4	9	19	13	5	10
Widowed/Bereaved civil partner	-	-	1	3	14	46	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Adults	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Total	Base
Single, never been married/in civil partnership	40	28	15	12	4	2	100	3,040
Married/civil partnership	1	11	19	33	27	8	100	4,160
Divorced/Seperated	0	6	15	48	26	5	100	1,410
Widowed/Bereaved civil partner	-	-	1	10	36	53	100	1,310
All	14	15	16	26	20	9	100	9,920

²⁸ Shown as column percentages.

²⁹ Shown as row percentages.

The question on sexual orientation was introduced to the SHS in 2011 as one of the Scottish Government’s “core” questions.³⁰ Developed by the Office for National Statistics³¹, the question was designed to provide accurate statistics to underpin the equality monitoring responsibilities of public sector organisations and to assess the disadvantage or relative discrimination experienced by the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. See notes on self-identified sexual orientation in Annex 2 for further information on the data limitations.

Table 2.4 shows that 98.6 per cent of adults identified themselves as heterosexual or straight. A further 0.6 per cent of adults refused or preferred not to answer the question. The ‘other’ option addresses the fact that not all people will fall in the three main categories.

Table 2.4: Sexual orientation by gender

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Heterosexual/Straight	98.5	98.7	98.6
Gay/Lesbian	0.7	0.4	0.6
Bisexual	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused/Prefer not to say	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>4,450</i>	<i>5,470</i>	<i>9,920</i>

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Household type is derived from the details collected from the household respondent about all household members, using a combination of age and number of people in the household. Full definitions of each household type are included in the Glossary (Annex 2). Combining the data in this way provides an indicator of the life stage and family circumstance of households.

Figure 2.3 shows that just over a third of households in Scotland contain only one adult living alone, split as 18 per cent in single adult households and 16 per cent in single pensioner households. Small families without children also account for one-third of households (small adult, older smaller), while around a quarter (23 per cent) are families with children aged under 16 (single parent, small family, large family).

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

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

Figure 2.3: Household type

2013 data, Households (base: 10,650)

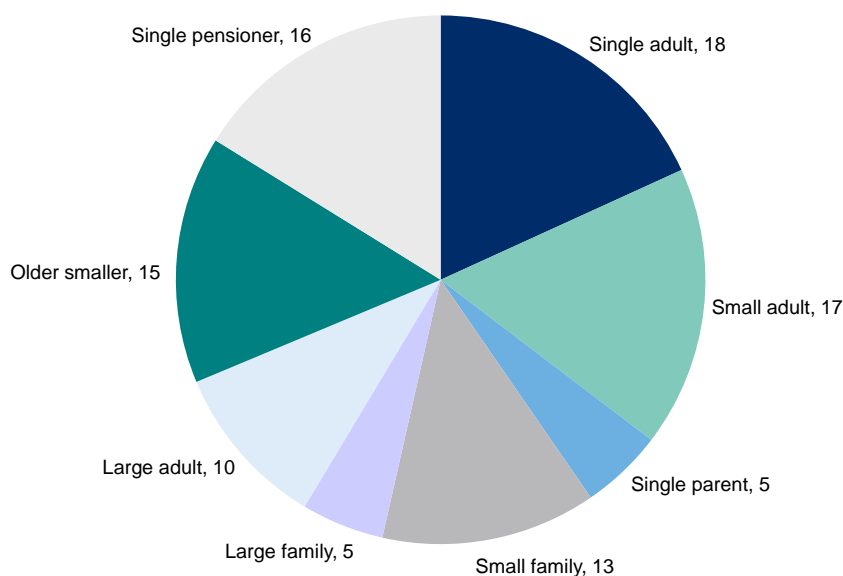


Table 2.5 shows the extent to which household type varies according to degree of rurality³². The differences between different types of area are relatively small, but some can be seen between large urban areas and Scotland as a whole, with large urban areas having higher than average levels of single adults (22 per cent) and lower than average levels of older smaller households (11 per cent).

Table 2.5: Household type by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Single adult	22	17	14	22	14	13	18
Small adult	18	16	18	13	18	14	17
Single parent	5	6	5	3	4	3	5
Small family	12	13	13	11	14	14	13
Large family	4	6	6	6	7	6	5
Large adult	10	10	10	12	8	9	10
Older smaller	11	16	17	16	20	24	15
Single pensioner	17	16	17	17	15	17	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	3,570	3,230	970	650	1,150	1,080	10,650

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

There are also links between levels of deprivation and household type (Table 2.6). In particular, the proportion of single adult and single parent households increases with increasing deprivation (24 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, in the 20 per cent most deprived areas). This might be because with one adult of working age, these household are likely to have lower incomes and therefore housing options in the most deprived areas will be more affordable to them.

Table 2.6: Household type by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles (SIMD)

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	1 - Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 - Least Deprived	All
Single adult	24	21	19	16	12	18
Small adult	14	17	18	18	19	17
Single parent	9	7	4	3	2	5
Small family	12	10	13	14	15	13
Large family	5	4	5	7	6	5
Large adult	7	10	10	10	12	10
Older smaller	11	14	15	19	18	15
Single pensioner	17	19	16	14	15	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>2,140</i>	<i>2,320</i>	<i>2,260</i>	<i>1,910</i>	<i>10,650</i>

3 Housing

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government's desired future state for housing is that 'All people in Scotland live in high quality sustainable homes that they can afford and that meet their needs'³³. While the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)³⁴ 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 how tenure has changed since 1999 and how it 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.

The 2013 SHS contained a new question on housing lists and headline analysis on this topic is also presented. These new estimates provide additional evidence on Housing Lists and complement existing sources. This includes Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS), which is scheduled for release on 21 August 2014 and will include statistics on the number of households on a housing list as at 31 March 2014.

Main Findings

- The private rented sector has shown consistent signs of growth from 5 per cent in 1999 to 13 per cent in 2013
- The social rented sector has declined from 32 per cent in 1999 to 23 per cent in 2013
- Owner occupation has dipped from a high of 66 per cent in 2009 to 61 per cent in 2013
- Over half (55 per cent) of households in the 15 per cent most deprived areas in Scotland were in the social rented sector compared to only 17 per cent in the rest of Scotland. There were around 280,000 adults and 170,000 households on housing waiting lists.

³³ Housing and Regeneration Outcomes Framework - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/reform/HARO>

³⁴ www.scotland.gov.uk/SHCS

HOUSING TENURE

There has been a substantial change in housing tenure in Scotland since the 1960s. The long-term trend has been a marked increase in the proportion of owner-occupier households, from a quarter in 1961³⁵ to around two thirds in recent years (Figure 3.1). This increase was mirrored by the decline of the private and social rented sector, which in 1961 accounted for 34 per cent and 41 per cent of households, respectively, compared to 13 per cent and 23 per cent in 2013.

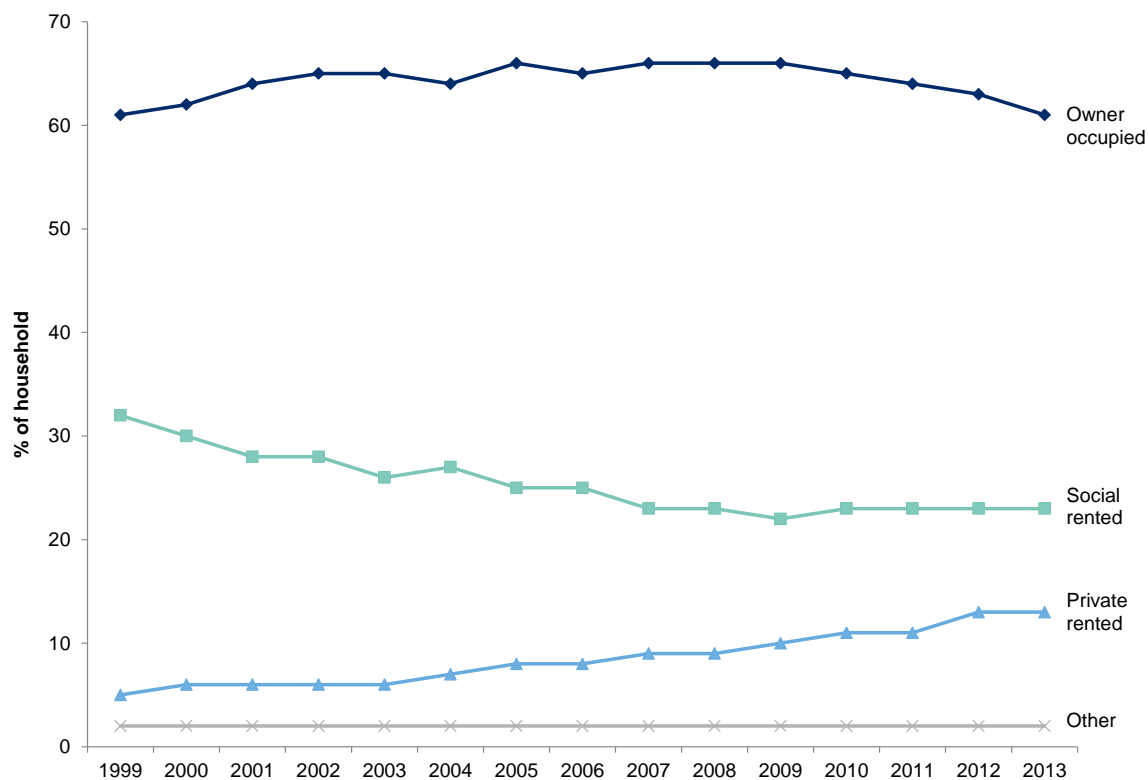
Reflecting changes in cultural attitudes toward home ownership, two structural factors have contributed to this shift: the introduction of the right to buy for public authority tenants in 1979 coupled with the decline of public authority new build, and the increased contribution of private sector building.

The short-term trend shown by more recent SHS data indicates that the rising trend in owner-occupation may have hit a peak in the last decade. The first year of SHS data collection showed that in 1999, 61 per cent of households were owner occupied. This proportion then increased towards peak of 66 per cent over the following decade. Since 2010 this trend has reversed and home ownership in 2013 was back at 1999 levels. This is possibly in part due to increasing pressure in the housing market.

Recent years have also seen an increase in the private rented sector from 5 per cent in 1999 to 13 per cent in 2013, while a longer term decrease in the social rented sector has levelled off at around 23 per cent since 2007.

³⁵ www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/index.html

Figure 3.1: Tenure of household by year
1999-2013 data, Households (base: 10,650)



Note: Other category includes those living rent free

Table 3.1: Tenure of household by year

Column percentages, 1999-2013 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Owner occupied	61	62	64	65	65	64	66	65	66	66	66	65	64	63	61
Social rented	32	30	28	28	26	27	25	25	23	23	22	23	23	23	23
Private rented	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	13	13
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	14,680	15,550	15,570	15,070	14,880	15,940	15,400	15,620	13,410	13,810	14,190	14,210	14,360	10,640	10,650

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

Table 3.2 shows that owner occupation was the predominant tenure for most household types, the notable exception being for single parent households and, to a somewhat lesser extent, single adult households. Around half of single parent households were in social housing (48 per cent), which was the predominant tenure for this group. Single adult and pensioner households were both also somewhat overrepresented in the social sector relative to other groups (each 31 each). There were higher proportions of single adult (23 per cent), small adult and single parent (each 22 per cent) households in the private rented sector compared to other household types.

Table 3.2: Tenure of household by household type^{36,37}

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Owner occupied	42	61	28	71	67	70	81	62	61
Social rented	31	16	48	16	23	18	14	31	23
Private rented	23	22	22	13	9	10	3	3	13
Other	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,860</i>	<i>1,690</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>10,650</i>

³⁶ For full definition of Household Type see Glossary - Annex 2.

³⁷ Row percentages are available in the supporting web tables (Table 3.2b)

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.3 demonstrate the strong relationship between housing tenure and deprivation. The 15 per cent most deprived areas³⁸ were characterised by high concentrations of social housing, with just over half (55 per cent) of the households in these areas in the social rented sector; compared to 17 per cent in the Rest of Scotland. The relationship is displayed graphically in Figure 3.2, which shows how levels of social renting increase with increasing deprivation and also how conversely, owner occupation increases as deprivation decreases.

Figure 3.2: Tenure by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

2013 data (Base: 10,650; minimum: 910)

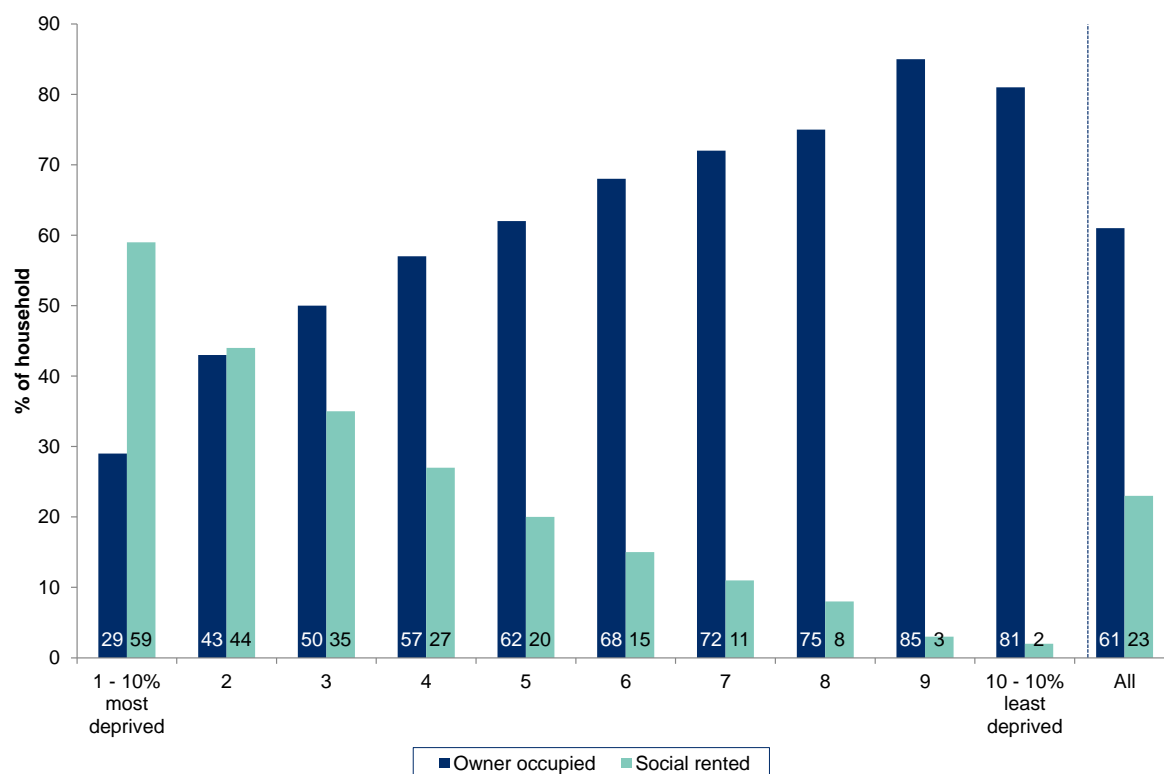


Table 3.3: Tenure of household by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation³⁹

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Owner occupied	33	67	61
Social rented	55	17	23
Private rented	9	14	13
Other	3	2	2
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,530</i>	<i>9,120</i>	<i>10,650</i>

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

³⁹ Row percentages available in the supporting web tables (Table 3.3b)

Tenure also varied between urban and rural areas, although this was somewhat less marked (Table 3.4). There were however notable differences between large urban areas and Scotland as a whole, with large urban areas having lower levels of owner occupation (55 per cent) and higher levels of private renting (17 per cent).

Table 3.4: Tenure of household by Urban Rural Classification⁴⁰

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Owner occupied	55	62	65	60	73	71	61
Social rented	25	25	25	26	13	14	23
Private rented	17	11	9	11	11	11	13
Other	3	1	2	2	3	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,570</i>	<i>3,230</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>1,150</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>10,650</i>

There was a clear link between tenure and length of stay at address and this is demonstrated in Table 3.5. There is evidence that those in the private rented sector stay at an address for a short period of time when compared with other tenures. Owner occupiers in particular were likely to stay at an address for a long period of time, with over half of adults living in this tenure having stayed at their current address for more than 10 years.

There is further evidence in Figure 3.3 which suggests an increase in the average number of years that owner occupiers have stayed at their current address (from just over 14 years in 2007 to around 16 years in 2013). This could be linked to increasing pressures on the housing market.

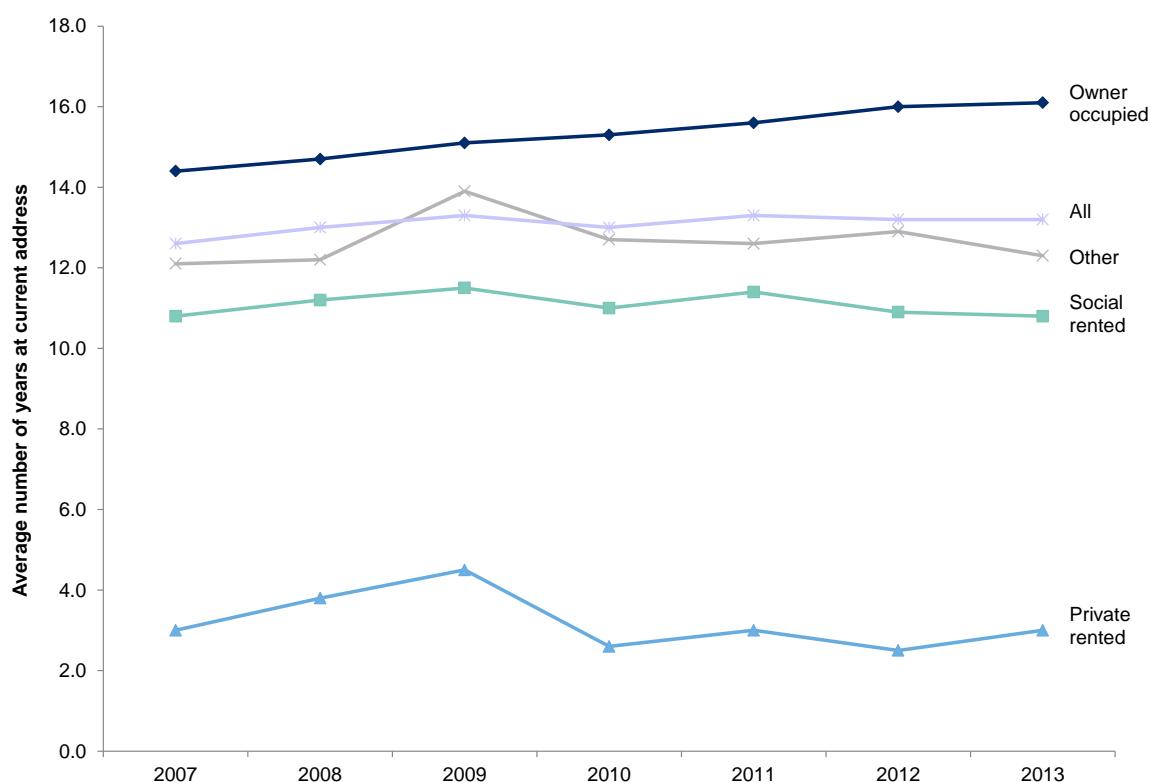
⁴⁰ Row percentages are available in the supporting web tables (Table 3.4b)

Table 3.5: Tenure of household by how long lived at current address^{41,42}

Row percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Less than one year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Total	Base
Owner occupied	5	7	7	24	57	100	6,250
Social rented	13	14	14	22	37	100	2,300
Private rented	40	30	14	10	6	100	1,160
Other	21	11	10	14	44	100	210
All	12	11	9	22	46	100	9,920

Figure 3.3: Average number of years at current address by tenure



⁴¹ It is important to note that this analysis is based on length of stay at address of the random adult rather than the highest income householder. This means that the table may underestimate tenure length because the random adult may not necessarily have lived in the property from the same date as the highest income householder (HIH). For example, the random adult may move in to an owner occupied household one year ago, but the HIH may have moved into the property five years ago

⁴² Column percentages are available in the supporting web tables (Table 3.5a)

HOUSING LISTS

The number of people on housing lists helps provide an indication of the demand for social housing. In Scotland anyone over the age of 16 has the right to be admitted to a housing list. However there is no test of particular housing need at this stage and housing lists are therefore indicators of demand and not necessarily of housing need.

Housing lists are held by social landlords, local authorities and housing associations, individually or jointly as Common Housing Registers. They can include people who are already in social housing but are seeking a move and in some cases applicants will be on more than one landlord's list. Social landlords are responsible for allocating their housing, in line with their allocation policies and the legislative framework.

The Housing (Scotland) Bill was passed by the Scottish Parliament on 25 June 2014. Provisions in the Bill are intended to support social landlords to allocate and manage their housing in a way which balances the variety of housing needs in their area and give local communities a greater say in who gets priority for housing.

A new question on housing lists was introduced to the Scottish Household Survey in 2013. This question was asked in the random adult part of the SHS interview⁴³ and as demonstrated in Table 3.6, it found that six per cent of adults were on at least one housing list (Council, Registered Social Landlord (RSL) or Common Housing Register (CHR)), while two per cent of respondents refused to answer or did not know whether they were on a housing list.

Housing lists are reported in other sources as the total number of adults or households on waiting lists rather than as percentages. We can do this here by multiplying the percentages that we have calculated by estimates of the adult population⁴⁴. This provides an estimate of 280,000 adults in Scotland on housing lists. It is important to acknowledge that this estimate does not include children and that where an adult is responsible for a child, the child will effectively also be on a housing list.

Table 3.6: Adults on housing lists

Column percentages and population estimates, 2013 data

Adults	Percentage	Adults
No, not on a housing list	92	4,060,000
Yes, on a housing list	6	280,000
Don't know/refused	2	80,000
Total	100	4,416,021
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,920</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Housing list statistics are more commonly reported on in terms of the number of households on waiting lists rather than the number of adults. Table 3.7 shows that 7 per cent of households were on a housing waiting list and this equates to 170,000 households.

⁴³ Further explanation of the interview structure is contained in the Background Information (Chapter 1)

⁴⁴ National Records of Scotland, Mid-2013 Population Estimates Scotland - <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/index.html>

This estimate has been calculated based on responses from the random adult but weighted to make it representative of households and then in the same way as with adults, grossed up to household estimates⁴⁵. This methodology is likely to slightly under-estimate the true figure and also makes assumptions which are discussed in the Glossary (Annex 2).

Table 3.7: Households on housing lists

Column percentages and household estimates

Households	Percentage	Households
No, not on a housing list	91	2,170,000
Yes, on a housing list	7	170,000
Don't know/refused	2	40,000
Total	100	2,386,207
Base	9,920	9,920

Other sources of housing list statistics

Housing list statistics are also reported in Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS)⁴⁶, which reports that there were 184,887 applicants on Local Authority or Common Housing Register housing waiting or transfer lists as at 31st March 2013, compared with 170,000 from the SHS. This figure will include some double counting of applicants who are on multiple housing lists. However, it also excludes six Local Authorities (including Glasgow) which have transferred all of their social housing stock to Housing Associations. The next release of Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS) is scheduled for release on 21 August 2014 and will include statistics on the number of households on a housing list as at 31 March 2014.

Housing lists statistics are also available from an Ipsos MORI Omnibus Survey⁴⁷ conducted in 2010 and 2011, which reported 144,000 and 128,000 households respectively on waiting lists. The questions asked in this survey were more detailed than the question asked in the SHS and more detailed information around current and previous experiences of households on housing lists. The Ipsos MORI results were based on sample sizes of around 1,000 adults, so they are less reliable than the SHS results.

⁴⁵ National Records of Scotland, Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2012 - <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/households/estimates/index.html>

⁴⁶ Housing Statistics for Scotland - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/HousingLists>

⁴⁷ Housing List Statistics from an Ipsos MORI Omnibus Survey - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/HousingListSurvey>

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 objectives⁴⁸: *Help local communities to flourish, becoming stronger, safer places to live, offering improved opportunities and a better quality of life.*

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

This chapter starts with an overview of public perceptions of the neighbourhoods in which they live. It then moves on to look at perceptions of the prevalence and experience of anti-social behaviour and perceptions of personal safety within neighbourhoods including experiences of discrimination and harassment. This chapter also investigates people's confidence in the police to tackle and prevent crime, before finally looking at issues around how engaged people were with their community and how prepared they were for emergency situations.

Main Findings

- More than half (55.2 per cent) of adults rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live in 2013. This continues the trend of consistently high ratings since the survey began in 1999 with over 90 per cent of adults rating their neighbourhood as a very or fairly good place to live.
- Adults living in rural areas of Scotland were more likely to say their neighbourhood is a very good place to live (73 per cent of those living in remote rural areas compared to 49 per cent of adults living in large urban areas). In addition, the proportion of adults rating their neighbourhood as very good increases as levels of deprivation decline.
- Overall, prevalence of different types of anti-social behaviour is relatively low, though the most commonly perceived problems were animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (31 per cent saying this is very or fairly common in their area) and rubbish or litter lying around (27 per cent).

⁴⁸ Scottish Government (2007) Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007, Edinburgh: Scottish Government. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/13092240

- Around half of adults said they have not experienced any kind of neighbourhood problems (50 per cent), though this decreases to 42 per cent for those living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland.
- Around four in five (84 per cent) adults said they feel very or fairly safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, with males (91 per cent) more likely to report feeling safe than females (76 per cent). Adults living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were less likely to say they feel very/fairly safe walking alone (70 per cent) compared to 86 per cent in the rest of Scotland.
- Less than one in ten (7 per cent) adults reported experiencing discrimination in Scotland in the last three years, a similar proportion of adults reported experiencing harassment (6 per cent). Older people were less likely to report having experienced both discrimination and harassment.
- Apart from 'other' reasons, the most common reasons people reported why they thought they experienced discrimination was ethnic group (31 per cent) followed by age (13 per cent). The most common reason cited that people believed they had experienced harassment was ethnic group (18 per cent).
- Over two-thirds (69 per cent) of people feel that the crime rate in their local area is about the same as it was two years ago. Of those who noted a change in crime rate, more people feel that there is now more crime in their local area as opposed to less crime (14 per cent versus 10 per cent).
- Around seven in ten adults were confident in the ability of their local police. Over three quarters (78 per cent) were confident in the ability of police to investigate incidents after they occur, while confidence in the ability of police to prevent crime and to catch criminals is slightly lower (66 per cent and 71 per cent, respectively).
- Over three quarters (78 per cent) of adults feel very or fairly strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. People from a white ethnic background were more likely to feel very strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood compared to those from a minority ethnic group (37 per cent versus 23 per cent).
- Overall, adults in Scotland reported high levels of involvement with other people in the neighbourhood. Around three-quarters (77 per cent) of adults strongly agreed that they would offer help to neighbours in an emergency with similar levels of adults agreeing strongly that they could rely on friends/relatives to look after home (73 per cent) or rely on them for help (71 per cent).

NEIGHBOURHOODS

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods have been consistently high since the Scottish Household Survey began in 1999. Over nine in ten adults said their neighbourhood is a fairly or very good place to live (Table 4.1). Since 2004 at least half of adults chose the highest rating very good, most recently 55.2 per cent in 2013 (unchanged from 2012). Around 5.6 per cent rated their neighbourhood as being fairly or very poor.

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

Column percentages, 1999, 2004-2013 data

Adults	1999	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Very/fairly good	90.7	91.7	92.1	92.0	92.4	92.5	93.6	93.5	93.9	93.7	94.1
Very good	49.4	50.3	50.7	51.1	51.7	53.1	55.0	55.4	55.9	55.2	55.2
Fairly good	41.3	41.4	41.4	40.9	40.7	39.4	38.6	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.9
Fairly poor	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1
Very poor	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5
No opinion	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	13,780	14,780	14,070	14,190	10,390	9,310	12,540	12,440	12,890	9,890	9,920

Table 4.2 shows how neighbourhood ratings vary by urban rural classification. People in rural areas (either accessible or remote), were most likely to rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, each around 70 per cent. In contrast, around half of people living in large urban and other urban areas rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live (49 per cent and 51 per cent, respectively).

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

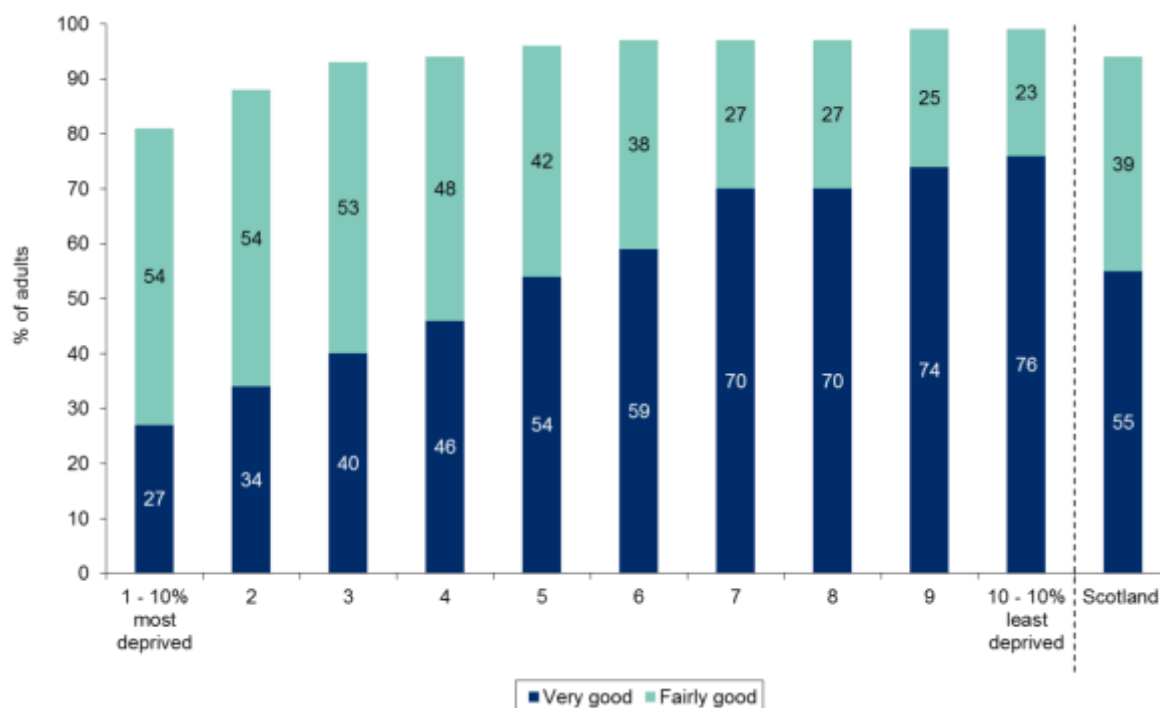
Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Very good	49	51	62	60	69	73	55
Fairly good	43	42	33	37	29	25	39
Fairly poor	5	5	3	2	2	1	4
Very poor	2	1	1	0	0	1	2
No opinion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	3,300	3,010	910	610	1,060	1,030	9,920

Variation in neighbourhood ratings can also be seen by deprivation⁴⁹. Figure 4.1 shows how the proportion of adults rating their neighbourhood as very good varies significantly as deprivation declines. The proportion of adults that rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live increases as deprivation decreases - the overall Scotland figure (of 55 per cent) is significantly higher than the proportion in the bottom four deciles (which ranges from 27 per cent to 46 per cent). Only one in four adults (around 27 per cent) living in the 10 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live (though 81 per cent still rate their neighbourhood as either a fairly good or very good place to live overall).

⁴⁹ 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
2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920; minimum: 850)



Neighbourhood improvements

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

Table 4.3 shows that overall, two-thirds (65 per cent) of adults perceive things as staying the same. Adults living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were much less likely to say that things had stayed the same (49 per cent) compared to the rest of Scotland (67 per cent). The views of people in the most deprived areas were more polarised than those in the rest of Scotland; they were more likely to say that their neighbourhood has got better (24 per cent versus 13 per cent) and they were more likely to say that it has got worse (22 per cent versus 14 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Got much better	6	2	3
Got a little better	18	11	12
Stayed the same	49	67	65
Got a little worse	13	11	12
Got much worse	9	3	4
No opinion	5	5	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,450</i>	<i>8,470</i>	<i>9,920</i>

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Previous research on SHS data showed that the perceived prevalence of anti-social behaviour in the local area was a key factor influencing respondents' overall perception of their neighbourhood as being rated poor⁵⁰. Groupings of the nine neighbourhood problems that respondents were questioned about 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 4.4 presents perceptions of the nine neighbourhood problems, listed under the four anti-social behaviour groups identified above. The most prevalent neighbourhood problems fall into the 'rubbish and fouling' category with:

- 31 per cent identifying animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling as a very or fairly common problem;
- 27 per cent identifying rubbish or litter lying around as a very or fairly common problem; and the most prevalent issues fall under the 'general anti-social behaviour'

⁵⁰ Scottish Government (2008), *Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2007/2008 Scottish Household Survey*. www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/01114213

Until 2010, there had been a trend of gradual improvement in perceptions of neighbourhood problems, with 2010 representing the lowest measure of problems for all categories. Figures from 2012, however, showed a slight increase for many of the categories. The percentage of adults who perceive drug misuse or dealing to be very or fairly common had remained relatively stable since 2005 at or around 12 per cent. With the exception of animal nuisance, which has continued to rise, all categories have shown a slight decrease in 2013. The prevalence of vandalism, groups of individuals harassing others and rowdy behaviour is at the lowest level since 2005. Although the overall prevalence of these neighbourhood problems is relatively low, the extent to which they were experienced varies by key demographic and neighbourhood characteristics.

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

Percentages, 2005-2013 data

Adults	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
General anti-social behaviour									
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	17	16	17	15	14	11	11	12	10
Groups or individual harassing others	11	11	12	12	10	8	8	8	7
Drug misuse or dealing	12	12	12	13	12	11	12	13	12
Rowdy behaviour	17	16	17	17	16	14	14	15	13
Neighbour problems									
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	11
Neighbour disputes	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	6
Rubbish and fouling									
Rubbish or litter lying around	27	27	29	29	26	24	25	29	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	*	*	*	*	24	23	26	30	31
Vehicles									
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	*	*	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>14,070</i>	<i>14,190</i>	<i>10,390</i>	<i>9,310</i>	<i>11,400</i>	<i>11,140</i>	<i>11,280</i>	<i>9,890</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Columns may add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed. Some of the response categories are not comparable across all years.

Table 4.5 shows that, in more deprived areas, perceptions of the prevalence of neighbourhood problems is generally higher. This is true across all categories of anti-social behaviour. The biggest contrast in perceptions of prevalence between the 10 per cent most deprived and the 10 per cent least deprived areas were seen in the general anti-social behaviour category and the rubbish and fouling category, for example:

- Drug misuse or dealing (33 per cent compared to 1 per cent)
- Rubbish or litter lying around (46 per cent compared to 16 per cent)
- Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (47 per cent compared to 18 per cent).

This is broadly consistent with 2012 figures.

Table 4.5: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Deciles
Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	← 10% most deprived										10% least deprived →	Scot-
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
General anti-social behaviour												
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	26	18	13	11	9	7	4	4	3	4	10	
Groups or individual harassing others	17	11	10	7	6	5	3	4	2	1	7	
Drug misuse or dealing	33	25	20	15	10	6	4	5	2	1	12	
Rowdy behaviour	31	22	17	14	10	9	7	7	5	5	13	
Neighbour problems												
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	25	16	13	15	8	9	5	7	4	5	11	
Neighbour disputes	13	11	10	7	6	5	3	4	3	3	6	
Rubbish and fouling												
Rubbish or litter lying around	46	38	32	30	30	24	18	20	17	16	27	
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	47	40	37	35	32	29	25	27	23	18	31	
Vehicles												
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Base	960	920	910	1,110	1,120	1,030	1,100	1,000	910	850	9,920	

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses could be given.

Table 4.6 shows that people living in social rented housing were most likely to perceive each of the neighbourhood problems as very or fairly common, compared to owner occupiers and private renters. For example, one quarter (25 per cent) of those living in the social rented sector perceive drug misuse or dealing to be a common problem, compared to 10 per cent in the private rented sector and 8 per cent for owner occupiers. Likewise, social tenants were more likely to be concerned by animal fouling (38 per cent) and rubbish (37 per cent) than private renters and owner occupiers. In part, these associations further emphasise the link between social rented housing and deprivation. Over half (55 per cent) of households in the 15 per cent most deprived areas were in the social rented sector, compared with 23 per cent in Scotland overall⁵¹.

Table 4.6: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by tenure of household
Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	7	18	9	8	10
Groups or individual harassing others	5	12	7	6	7
Drug misuse or dealing	8	25	10	11	12
Rowdy behaviour	8	23	18	13	13
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	6	20	17	7	11
Neighbour disputes	4	13	7	5	6
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	24	37	28	20	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	31	38	23	23	31
Vehicles					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	2	1	1	1
Base	6,250	2,300	1,160	210	9,920

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses could be given.

Table 4.7 shows that perceptions of neighbourhood problems generally decline with age. For example, those aged 16 to 24 were five times as likely (20 per cent) to consider rowdy behaviour to be fairly or very common, compared to those over 75 (4 per cent).

⁵¹ See Chapter 3 – Housing for further information

Table 4.7: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by age of respondent

Percentages, 2013 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	12	14	10	9	7	5	10
Groups or individual harassing others	9	10	6	7	5	1	7
Drug misuse or dealing	13	16	12	13	10	5	12
Rowdy behaviour	20	19	13	11	8	4	13
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	16	16	12	9	6	4	11
Neighbour disputes	12	10	6	5	3	2	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	32	34	26	26	24	15	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	29	34	36	31	30	23	31
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>1,450</i>	<i>2,590</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses could be given.

Table 4.8 shows that, in broad terms, urban residents were more likely to consider neighbourhood problems to be common, compared to those living in rural areas. Accessible rural and remote rural areas show the lowest levels of prevalence in each category of anti-social behaviour.

Individuals living in large urban areas were more concerned by general anti-social behaviour. For example, there is a broad range in perceptions of rowdy behaviour, which is highest in large urban areas (17 per cent) and lowest in remote rural areas (3 per cent). Likewise, perceptions of the prevalence of vandalism is highest in large urban areas (14 per cent) and lowest in accessible and remote rural areas (each 3 per cent). Around twice as many in remote small towns considered noisy neighbours to be a problem (13 per cent) than in accessible small towns (6 per cent).

Table 4.8: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by Urban Rural classification

Percentages, 2013 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	14	10	8	5	3	3	10
Groups or individual harassing others	8	7	6	6	2	3	7
Drug misuse or dealing	15	13	11	13	5	3	12
Rowdy behaviour	17	13	10	12	4	3	13
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	14	11	6	13	4	3	11
Neighbour disputes	8	7	5	7	2	3	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	32	27	23	28	17	18	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	35	31	29	31	25	24	31
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>1,060</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses could be given.

Personal Experience of Neighbourhood Problems

The previous section focused on perceptions of neighbourhood problems; this section will now consider personal experience of neighbourhood problems. Figure 4.2 compares the perception and actual experience of problems, highlighting the proportions of people who said that each problem is very or fairly common in their area, as well as the proportion that said they had experienced each problem in their neighbourhood in the previous year. The key thing to note is that, in most cases, perceptions of how common a problem is were higher than actual experience. For example, 12 per cent of respondents considered drug misuse or dealing to be a common problem, however, only 5 per cent had personally experienced this problem. Therefore, while some adults who said they perceive a particular anti-social behaviour to be common, they 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 problem in an area. For example, in the case of vandalism, a person may not have experienced vandalism to their property, but may have seen property that has been vandalised in their neighbourhood. Furthermore, drug misuse or drug dealing may only involve a small number of individuals directly in a neighbourhood. However, the paraphernalia associated with drug misuse will be visible to people living in the area where it takes place, or those dealing in or using drugs may be known to local residents.

It is important to note, however, that experience is self-defined. 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.

Figure 4.2: Perceptions and experience of neighbourhood problems

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)

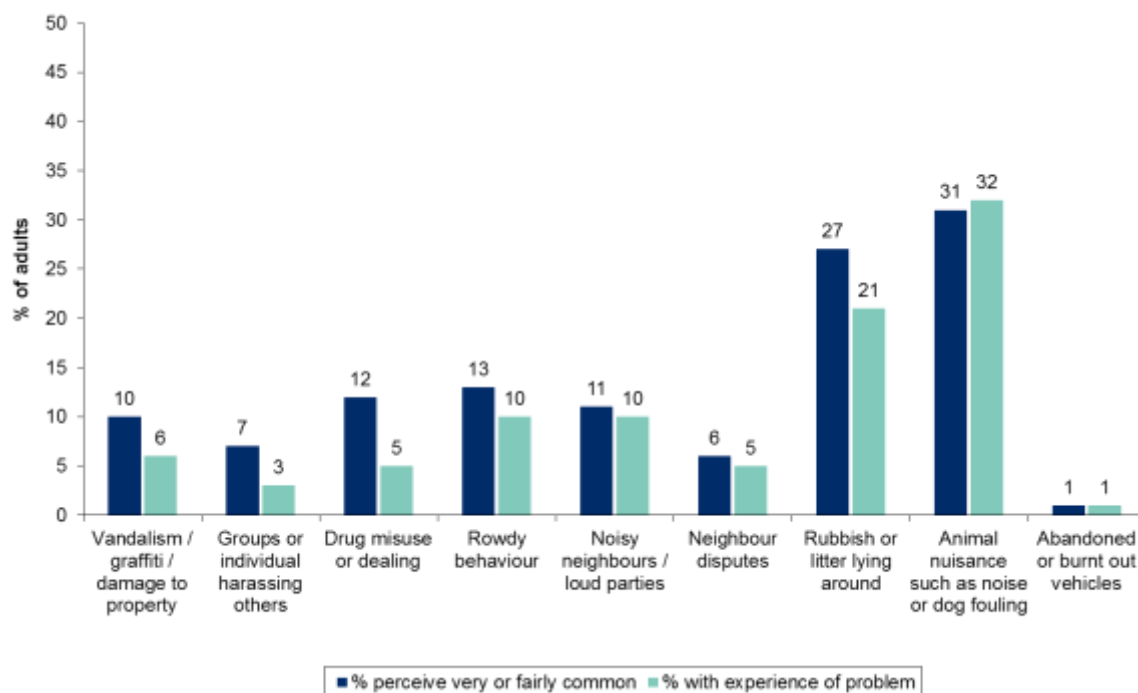


Table 4.9 to Table 4.11 present the proportions of people who said that they have experienced each of these problems by area deprivation, housing tenure and urban rural classification. Although there are exceptions, these figures are generally consistent with the patterns discussed in relation to perceptions of neighbourhood problems, with problems being experienced most by those living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas, in social housing and in urban areas.

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

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour			
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	10	5	6
Groups or individual harassing others	7	3	3
Drug misuse or dealing	13	4	5
Rowdy behaviour	15	9	10
Neighbour problems			
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	15	9	10
Neighbour disputes	7	5	5
Rubbish and fouling			
Rubbish or litter lying around	24	21	21
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	35	31	32
Vehicles			
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1
None	42	52	50
Base	1,450	8,470	9,920

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses could be given.

Table 4.10: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	5	8	6	5	6
Groups or individual harassing others	3	5	4	5	3
Drug misuse or dealing	3	11	6	5	5
Rowdy behaviour	8	13	16	11	10
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	7	16	17	8	10
Neighbour disputes	4	9	6	4	5
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	19	26	24	20	21
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	33	33	24	27	32
Vehicles					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	-	1
None	53	45	48	53	50
<i>Base</i>	<i>6,250</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>1,160</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses could be given.

Table 4.11: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2013 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	7	6	5	4	3	2	6
Groups or individual harassing others	4	4	3	2	1	1	3
Drug misuse or dealing	7	5	4	5	2	2	5
Rowdy behaviour	12	11	8	11	4	4	10
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	13	11	6	15	3	4	10
Neighbour disputes	5	6	4	5	4	3	5
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	23	21	19	26	15	20	21
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	32	32	31	41	29	27	32
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
None	47	51	55	38	59	59	50
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>1,060</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses could be given.

CRIME

Fear of Crime

This section first 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". The final part of this section investigates the prevalence of, and some of the reasons for, discrimination and harassment.

Over four-fifths of adults (84 per cent) felt very or fairly safe while walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, and the vast majority (98 per cent) felt fairly or very safe when alone in their home at night (Table 4.12).

There is little variation by gender and age for people feeling safe in their home at night, although feeling safe when walking alone at night varies markedly by gender. Around three-quarters (76 per cent) of women said that they would feel fairly or very safe walking alone at night in their neighbourhood, compared to 91 per cent of men.

Perceptions of safety while walking alone at night increases from the 16 to 24 age category (82 per cent) to the 35 to 44 age category (89 per cent). Those aged 75 and over were less likely to say they felt very or fairly safe (72 per cent) compared to all adults.

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

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Walking alone									
Very / Fairly safe	91	76	82	84	89	85	81	72	84
Very / A bit unsafe	8	22	17	15	11	14	16	23	15
Don't Know	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,330	5,160	820	1,340	1,430	2,540	2,280	1,080	9,490
At home									
Very / Fairly safe	99	96	96	97	97	98	98	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	1	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Table 4.13 compares perceptions of safety in the 15 per cent most deprived areas with the rest of Scotland. People living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas were less likely to feel very or fairly safe walking alone at night (70 per cent) compared to people living in the rest of Scotland (86 per cent). The proportion of adults who said that they would feel unsafe is around twice as high in the 15 per cent deprived areas (28 per cent) than the rest of Scotland (13 per cent). There is less variation when looking at the proportion of adults that feel very fairly safe when at home, with nearly all adults reporting that they felt very or fairly safe.

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

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	70	86	84
Very / A bit unsafe	28	13	15
Don't Know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,380	8,110	9,490
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	96	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	4	2	2
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,450	8,470	9,920

Having a long-standing physical or mental health problem appears to have an influence on feelings of safety. Those who identified as having a long-standing condition were less likely to say that they felt safe walking alone at night (76 per cent) than those who did not (86 per cent).

The impact of the condition on an adult's ability to carry out everyday activities also had some bearing on feelings of safety when home alone and walking alone at night as 84 per cent of those who said that their condition had no impact on their ability to carry out everyday activities feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood which is significantly higher than the 68 per cent of those who said that their condition impacted on their abilities a lot.

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

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Long-standing physical or mental health condition			Impact of condition on ability to carry out day-to-day activities			
	Yes	No	All	A lot	A little	Not at all	All
Walking alone							
Very / Fairly safe	76	86	84	68	80	84	76
Very / A bit unsafe	22	13	15	28	19	15	22
Don't Know	2	1	1	4	1	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,890	6,550	9,490	1,210	1,080	600	2,890
At home							
Very / Fairly safe	96	98	98	94	98	98	96
Very / A bit unsafe	4	2	2	5	2	1	4
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	3,210	6,660	9,920	1,450	1,140	620	3,210

Respondents were asked to rate their neighbourhood as a place to live from very poor to very good. There is a clear link between how individuals rated their neighbourhoods and how safe they feel (Table 4.15). Two-thirds (63 per cent) of adults that rated their neighbourhood as a very poor place to live felt very or a bit unsafe when walking alone while only 13 per cent of adults that rated their neighbourhood very or fairly good felt very or a bit unsafe. Similarly, only 2 per cent of adults that rated their neighbourhood very or fairly good said they felt very or bit unsafe at home while around one in five (18 per cent) of adults that rated their neighbourhood as very poor felt very or a bit unsafe at home.

Table 4.15: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by rating of neighbourhood as a place to live

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Very/fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Walking alone					
Very / Fairly safe	86	56	37	*	84
Very / A bit unsafe	13	43	63	*	15
Don't Know	1	1	0	*	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	8,950	360	150	30	9,490
At home					
Very / Fairly safe	98	92	82	*	98
Very / A bit unsafe	2	8	18	*	2
Don't Know	0	0	-	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	9,360	380	150	30	9,920

Discrimination and Harassment

The SHS has asked respondents if, in the last three years, whilst in Scotland, they have experienced any kind of discrimination or harassment. Discrimination is defined as “occasions when you have felt you were treated unfairly or with less respect than other people because of your age, gender, ethnic group, religion, disability, sexual orientation, for sectarian or other reasons”. Further to this, harassment is defined as “occasions when you have felt intimidated, threatened or disturbed because of your age, gender, ethnic group, religion, disability, sexual orientation, for sectarian or other reasons”.

Table 4.16 shows experience of discrimination and harassment by age and gender. Less than a tenth (7 per cent) of all adults reported experiencing discrimination in Scotland in the last three years, with men and women reporting similar levels of both discrimination and harassment. There is little variation by age, though older people (aged over 60) were less likely to report experience of discrimination and harassment, compared to all adults.

Table 4.16: Experience of discrimination and harassment by gender and age

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Discrimination									
Yes	7	6	8	9	9	7	4	2	7
No	93	94	92	91	91	93	96	98	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Harassment									
Yes	6	6	8	8	6	6	3	1	6
No	94	94	92	92	94	94	97	99	94
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Table 4.17 shows that those who have experienced harassment or discrimination in Scotland in the last three years were more likely to say that they feel very or a bit unsafe walking at night in their local neighbourhood or being home alone at night. Around a third (35 per cent) of those who had experienced harassment said that they felt very or a bit unsafe walking alone at night in their neighbourhood, compared to 14 per cent of those who had not experienced harassment. Likewise, a quarter (25 per cent) of those who have experienced discrimination felt very or a bit unsafe walking alone, compared to 15 per cent of those who had not.

Table 4.17: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in local neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by experience of harassment and discrimination

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Have experienced harassment	Have not experienced harassment	Have experienced discrimination	Have not experienced discrimination	All
Walking alone					
Very / Fairly safe	63	85	73	84	84
Very / A bit unsafe	35	14	25	15	15
Don't Know	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>8,950</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>8,840</i>	<i>9,490</i>
At home					
Very / Fairly safe	89	98	94	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	11	2	5	2	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>9,360</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>9,250</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Table 4.18 shows how the proportion of adults' experiences of discrimination and harassment by sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion and whether the adult has a long term physical or mental health condition which has (or is expected to) last at least 12 months. For example, the table highlights that adults who identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual experienced higher levels of discrimination (28 per cent)⁵², compared to all adults (7 per cent), however, as shown in Table 4.19 this is not necessarily due to their sexual orientation.

⁵² Caution should be taken interpreting percentages with a base number less than 100

Table 4.18: Experiences of discrimination and harassment by sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, and long term physical/mental health condition

Row percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Discrimination		Harassment		Base
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sexual Orientation					
Heterosexual/Straight	7	93	6	94	9,760
Gay/Lesbian/ Bisexual	28	72	17	83	70
Ethnicity					
White	6	94	5	95	9,650
Other minority ethnic group	24	76	14	86	270
Religion					
None	6	94	6	94	4,280
Church of Scotland	4	96	4	96	3,120
Roman Catholic	10	90	7	93	1,420
Other Christian	10	90	6	94	840
Another religion	21	79	14	86	250
Long term physical/mental health condition					
Yes	9	91	7	93	3,210
No	6	94	5	95	6,660
All	7	93	6	94	9,920

The discrimination/harassment reported in Table 4.18 may be due to other reasons and are not necessarily related to the equality characteristics presented. Reasons for discrimination/harassment are provided in Table 4.19

Adults who had experienced harassment and discrimination were asked why they thought they had experienced it. During the SHS interview, respondents are asked to provide spontaneous responses to why they thought they were discriminated against or harassed and where possible, the interviewer will code the response into one of the main categories provided in Table 4.19 (i.e. age, disability, gender, etc.). Due to the wide variety of reasons that adults can provide (and the fact that multiple reasons can be given) it is not possible to code every single type of response in advance, which has resulted in high levels of 'other' reasons being recorded.

Table 4.19 provides a breakdown of some of the reasons people gave for why they believe they were discriminated against or harassed. Around a third (31 per cent) of those who reported that they had been discriminated against said that the reason was their ethnic group followed by age (13 per cent). Table 4.19 also shows high proportions of adults citing 'other' reasons for why they were discriminated against and harassed (30 per cent and 50 per cent of adults, respectively).

While near equal proportions of women and men experience discrimination and harassment, Table 4.19 shows some differences between reasons given by males and females. Females were more likely to report having experienced discrimination because of their gender (12 per cent compared to 4 per cent of males) and harassment (13 per cent compared to 1 per cent of males).

Table 4.19: Reasons for discrimination or harassment by gender

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Discrimination			Harassment		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Age	10	15	13	7	8	7
Disability	7	8	7	4	4	4
Gender	4	12	8	1	13	7
Ethnic group	33	30	31	20	15	18
Religion	9	7	8	6	5	5
Sexual orientation	4	4	4	3	4	4
Sectarian reasons	6	2	4	6	2	4
Other	31	30	30	51	49	50
Don't know	3	2	2	6	6	6
Refused	0	-	0	1	0	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>550</i>

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses could be given.

Perception of Crime

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

Table 4.20 shows that two thirds (69 per cent) of people feel that the crime rate in their local area had remained about the same as two years ago (and that 78% of adults perceived the crime rate in their local area to have stayed the same or reduced in the past two years). Of those who noticed a change in the crime rate, more people felt that there was now more crime (14 per cent) rather than less crime (9 per cent).

The views of those in the 15 per cent most deprived areas differ from those in the rest of Scotland:

- over half (55 per cent) felt that crime had stayed the same, compared to 71 per cent in the rest of Scotland
- around one fifth (19 per cent) thought that crime had risen, compared to 13 per cent in the rest of Scotland
- around one fifth (19 per cent) thought that crime had fallen, compared to 7 per cent in the rest of Scotland

Table 4.20: Change in crime rate compared to two years ago by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
A lot more	8	2	3
A little more	11	11	11
About the same	55	71	69
A little less	14	6	7
A lot less	5	1	2
Don't know	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,310</i>	<i>7,690</i>	<i>9,002</i>

Table 4.21 shows the percentage of people who were either very or fairly confident in the ability of local police in tackling crime and how this varies by age and gender. Over three quarters (78 per cent) of adults were confident in the ability of the police to investigate incidents after they occur while 66 per cent were confident in the ability of the police to prevent crime. Although there is a generally high level of confidence in the police, there were some differences between age groups, with the highest levels of confidence in the over 75 age category.

Table 4.21: People saying they are very/fairly confident in the police by gender and age
Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Prevent crime	64	69	70	66	65	63	66	74	66
Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from public	72	79	79	78	79	71	73	83	76
Deal with incidents as they occur	73	80	80	78	79	72	75	82	77
Investigate incidents after they occur	75	80	80	77	79	75	76	83	78
Solve crimes	70	75	76	71	75	70	71	80	73
Catch criminals	68	73	75	70	73	66	68	76	71
Base (minimum)	3,770	4,510	700	1,130	1,250	2,230	1,990	980	8,280

The underlying calculations for these results do not include responses of 'Don't know' so are completed on a different basis to the equivalent results in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey.

Table 4.22 shows that confidence in the police is lower in the 15 per cent most deprived areas, compared to the rest of Scotland. In particular, 57 per cent of people in the most deprived areas were confident in the ability of the police to prevent crime, compared to 68 per cent in the rest of Scotland. Furthermore, those living in urban areas generally have less confidence in the police than those living in rural areas.

Table 4.22: Percentage of people saying they are very/fairly confident in the police by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and Urban Rural Classification
Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Prevent crime	57	68	64	66	67	68	72	67	66
Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from public	71	77	77	75	73	81	77	74	76
Deal with incidents as they occur	72	77	77	76	74	80	79	76	77
Investigate incidents after they occur	73	79	77	78	77	78	80	80	78
Solve crimes	66	74	71	72	74	73	78	74	73
Catch criminals	64	72	68	70	72	73	75	75	71
Base (minimum)	1,200	7,070	2,690	2,510	750	540	880	890	8,280

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE

It is of interest to investigate how strongly individuals feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. Table 4.23 shows that 78 per cent of adults felt very or fairly strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. Those from a white ethnic background were more likely to feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood (78 per cent), compared to those from a minority ethnic group (64 per cent).

Table 4.23: Strength of feeling of belonging to immediate neighbourhood by ethnicity
Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	White	Other minority ethnic group	All
Very strongly	37	23	37
Fairly strongly	41	41	41
Not very strongly	16	24	16
Not at all strongly	6	9	6
Don't know	1	3	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	9,650	270	9,920

Table 4.24 indicates that, generally, the strength of feeling of belonging increased with age, with over half (57 per cent) of those aged 75 and over saying that they felt very strongly that they belong to their immediate community, compared to around a quarter (24 per cent) of 25 to 34 year olds.

Table 4.24: Strength of feeling of belonging to immediate neighbourhood by gender and age
Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Very strongly	34	39	28	24	30	37	49	57	37
Fairly strongly	42	39	42	42	45	41	38	31	41
Not very strongly	17	16	21	24	18	15	9	9	16
Not at all strongly	6	5	8	9	6	6	3	2	6
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Table 4.25 shows that those living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas were twice as likely to feel not at all strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood (10 per cent) compared to the rest of Scotland (5 per cent).

Table 4.25: Strength of feeling of belonging to immediate neighbourhood by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
Very strongly	34	37	37
Fairly strongly	36	41	41
Not very strongly	19	16	16
Not at all strongly	10	5	6
Don't know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,450	8,470	9,920

Resilience

Ready Scotland is a suite of guidance which sets out a recommended approach to preparing for and dealing with emergencies⁵³. From January 2012, the SHS incorporated three separate questions to help support the work of Ready Scotland.

Table 4.26 shows that the majority of adults agreed that they could rely on friends and relatives for help (91 per cent), to look after their home (91 per cent) or for advice and support (86 per cent). Almost all respondents (93 per cent) said that they would offer to help their neighbours in an emergency, with only 3 per cent disagreeing with this statement.

Table 4.26: Involvement with other people in the neighbourhood

Row percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Base
Could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood for help	71	20	4	4	2	9,920
Could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood to look after home	73	18	3	4	2	9,920
Could turn to friends/relatives in neighbourhood for advice or support	67	19	5	6	2	9,920
Would offer help to neighbours in an emergency	77	17	4	2	1	9,920

Table 4.26 shows that 77 per cent of adults agree strongly that they would offer help to neighbours in an emergency. This provides strong evidence of a willingness and ability to help in an emergency, reinforcing the concept of helping neighbours and feeling of belonging to the community. Householders were also asked about how prepared they think the household is for periods of major disruption, such as a period of severe weather.

Table 4.27 shows that 3 per cent of households would not have enough food in their home to eat without going to the shops that same day. Over half (55 per cent) suggested that the food supplies in their home would last for six days or more.

Table 4.27: Number of days could last on food supplies in emergency by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Owner			All
	occupied	Social rented	Private rented	
0	2	4	3	3
1-2	7	17	20	11
3-5	29	35	32	31
6-9	38	29	29	34
10-15	16	11	13	15
16-25	4	2	2	3
26 or more	4	2	1	3
Total	100	100	100	100
Mean	8.1	6.0	6.1	7.3
Base	2,220	810	400	3,510

⁵³ www.readyscotland.org

There are differences when looking at tenure type, those in the private and social rental sectors said that their food supplies would last less time on average (6.1 and 6.0 days, respectively) than owner occupiers (8.1 days). Four per cent of owner occupiers said that their food supplies could last more than 26 days, higher than the proportion of households in the private rented sector (1 per cent).

Differences are also apparent when considering household income (Table 4.28), with those with a net annual household income of up to £10,000 feeling that their food supplies would not last as long on average (6.8 days), than those on higher incomes (around 7.3 days).

Table 4.28: Number of days could last on food supplies in emergency by net annual household income

Column percentages and mean, 2013 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
0	5	3	1	2	2
1-2	14	13	11	8	11
3-5	29	30	31	32	31
6-9	31	34	34	38	35
10-15	16	14	16	14	15
16-25	3	3	3	3	3
26 or more	2	4	4	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.3
Base	450	1,170	750	1,020	3,390

It is recognised that emergencies can happen at any time, and that there are a few small steps that householders can take to prepare their family and home for the unexpected things that can cause disruption to daily lives.

Table 4.29 shows that almost a third (32 per cent) of households don't have a first aid kit – a higher proportion for social tenants (45 per cent) and private tenants (42 per cent) than owner occupiers (24 per cent).

Most households (86 per cent) said that they could easily access important documents (such as birth certificates and insurance policies), within five minutes. Although 11 per cent said that, while they had the documents, they would not be able to locate them within five minutes. Overall, 3 per cent of households said that they did not have such documents. This was three times higher, however, in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland (6 per cent) compared to the rest of Scotland (2 per cent).

The proportion of those who do not have a first aid kit, torch or important documents increases as incomes declines (Table 4.30). For example, around three quarters (74 per cent) of households with an income of over £30,000 had a first aid kit, compared to around half (49 per cent) of those with an income of under £10,000.

Table 4.29: Availability of emergency response items in household by tenure of household and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	15% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
First aid kit						
Yes	69	46	50	52	63	61
No, could not locate within five minutes	6	8	8	5	7	7
No, don't have	24	45	42	42	30	32
Don't know	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Torch						
Yes	88	65	72	70	83	81
No, could not locate within five minutes	5	8	6	5	6	6
No, don't have	6	26	21	24	11	13
Don't know	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Important documents						
Yes	88	80	87	80	87	86
No, could not locate within five minutes	10	13	9	13	10	11
No, don't have	2	5	4	6	2	3
Don't know	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Battery-powered/Wind-up radio						
Yes	37	23	24	25	33	32
No, could not locate within five minutes	7	6	8	3	8	7
No, don't have	55	70	67	71	58	60
Don't know	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,220	810	400	500	3,010	3,510

Table 4.30: Availability of emergency response items in household by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001-£20,000	£20,001-£30,000	Over £30,000	All
First aid kit					
Yes	49	54	65	74	62
No, could not locate within five minutes	9	7	5	5	6
No, don't have	41	39	30	21	32
Don't know	2	0	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Torch					
Yes	75	74	86	88	81
No, could not locate within five minutes	6	7	4	6	6
No, don't have	17	18	9	5	12
Don't know	1	1	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Important documents					
Yes	80	84	87	90	86
No, could not locate within five minutes	13	11	10	9	11
No, don't have	6	4	2	1	3
Don't know	1	1	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Battery-powered/Wind-up radio					
Yes	32	29	34	36	32
No, could not locate within five minutes	6	6	7	8	7
No, don't have	61	65	59	56	60
Don't know	2	1	-	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	450	1,170	750	1,020	3,390

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 growth⁵⁴. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) gathers information about the current economic situation and the characteristics of individuals and households in different economic activity categories.

The information gathered in the SHS about the current economic situation of members of the household is reported by the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview and may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment. The SHS has questions on these topics only for selecting the data of particular groups, such as working adults⁵⁵ 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 website⁵⁶.

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 age⁵⁷, the current economic situation is further analysed by gender and whether an adult has a long standing illness, health problem or disability. Finally, this chapter explores the current economic situation of women of working age, specifically investigating the impact of whether there are children present in the household.

⁵⁴ Scottish Government 2007, The Government Economic Strategy, Edinburgh, Scottish Government www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/12115041

⁵⁵ Refer to the Glossary in Annex 2 for further definitions of the working age population.

⁵⁶ www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market

⁵⁷ Defined as 16-64 for males and females.

Main Findings

- One in five (20 per cent) adults had no qualifications, with those aged 75 and over least likely to have qualifications (48 per cent).
- In 2013, 49 per cent of working age adults in households earning over £40,000 had degree level or professional qualifications, while only four per cent had no qualifications.
- A higher proportion of men (58 per cent) than women (49 per cent) were currently in work. Women were more likely to be in part-time employment than men (17 compared with 4 per cent). In contrast, self-employment was more common among men than women (8 and 4 per cent, respectively).
- There was a relationship between the highest level of qualification and full time employment, with those who have attained degree level or professional qualifications having the highest proportion in full-time employment (60 per cent). In contrast, 29 per cent with no qualifications were in full time employment.

HIGHEST QUALIFICATION LEVEL

Variation in the highest level of qualification held by adults can be seen across age groups. Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of those with a degree or professional qualification was highest in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age categories (37 and 38 per cent, respectively) and can then be seen to decrease by increasing age group. The proportion was lowest for those aged 16 to 24 (12 per cent), but this is likely to be because many adults in this age category were in higher or further education and had therefore not completed degree qualifications.

In contrast, one in five adults (20 per cent) had none of the qualifications presented. Of these, the highest proportion was in the 75 and over age group, with around half (48 per cent) having no qualifications.

Table 5.1: Highest level of qualification held by gender and age

Column percentages, 2013 data

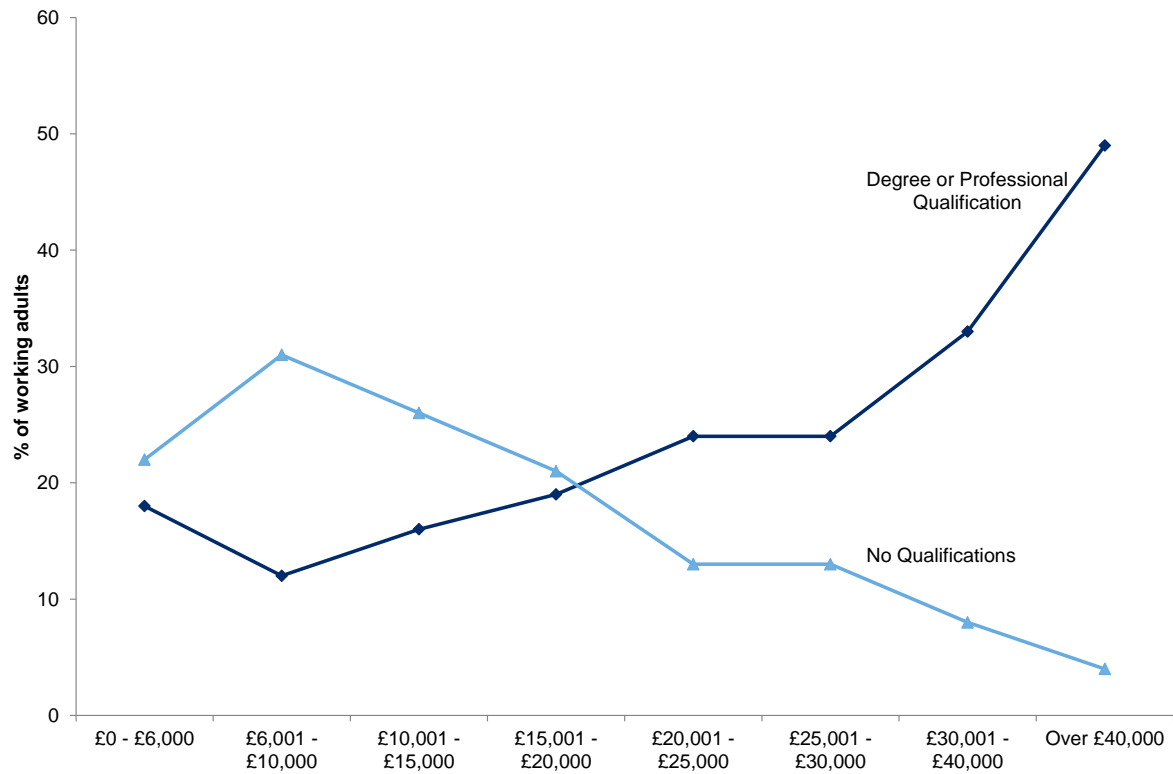
Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75+	All
Degree, Professional Qualification	27	28	12	37	38	30	24	19	27
HNC/HND or equivalent	11	11	12	16	13	11	7	4	11
Higher, A level or equivalent	19	15	36	17	16	15	12	7	17
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	20	19	30	20	21	22	11	7	19
Other qualification	4	6	1	1	1	2	12	14	5
No qualifications	19	21	7	9	10	19	35	48	20
Qualifications not known	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Links between degree level qualifications and higher incomes can be seen among working adults⁵⁸ (Table 5.2). In 2013, as income increased, the proportion of working age adults with a degree or professional qualification increases, while conversely, the proportion with no qualifications decreases (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Highest level of qualifications held by working adults by net annual household income

2013 data, Adults (base: 6,900)

Percentage of adults



⁵⁸ Adults aged over 16 and employed full time, employed part time or self employed

Table 5.2: Highest level of qualifications held by working adults by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2013 data

Working 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	Over £40,000	All
Degree, Professional Qualification	18	12	16	19	24	24	33	49	29
HNC/HND or equivalent	8	9	9	12	11	15	15	14	13
Higher, A level or equivalent	30	20	18	18	21	21	19	18	19
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	20	24	27	26	26	25	22	15	22
Other qualification	1	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	2
No qualifications	22	31	26	21	13	13	8	4	14
Qualifications not known	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	180	550	1,030	1,020	860	720	1,080	1,460	6,900

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

A higher proportion of men (58 per cent) compared to women (49 per cent) were currently in work. This is demonstrated in Table 5.3, with some of the key differences picked out and displayed graphically in Figure 5.2, which shows that men were more likely to be full-time employed or self-employed, while women were more likely to be part-time employed or looking after the home or family.

Figure 5.2: Current economic situation of adults aged 16 and over

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)

Percentage of adults

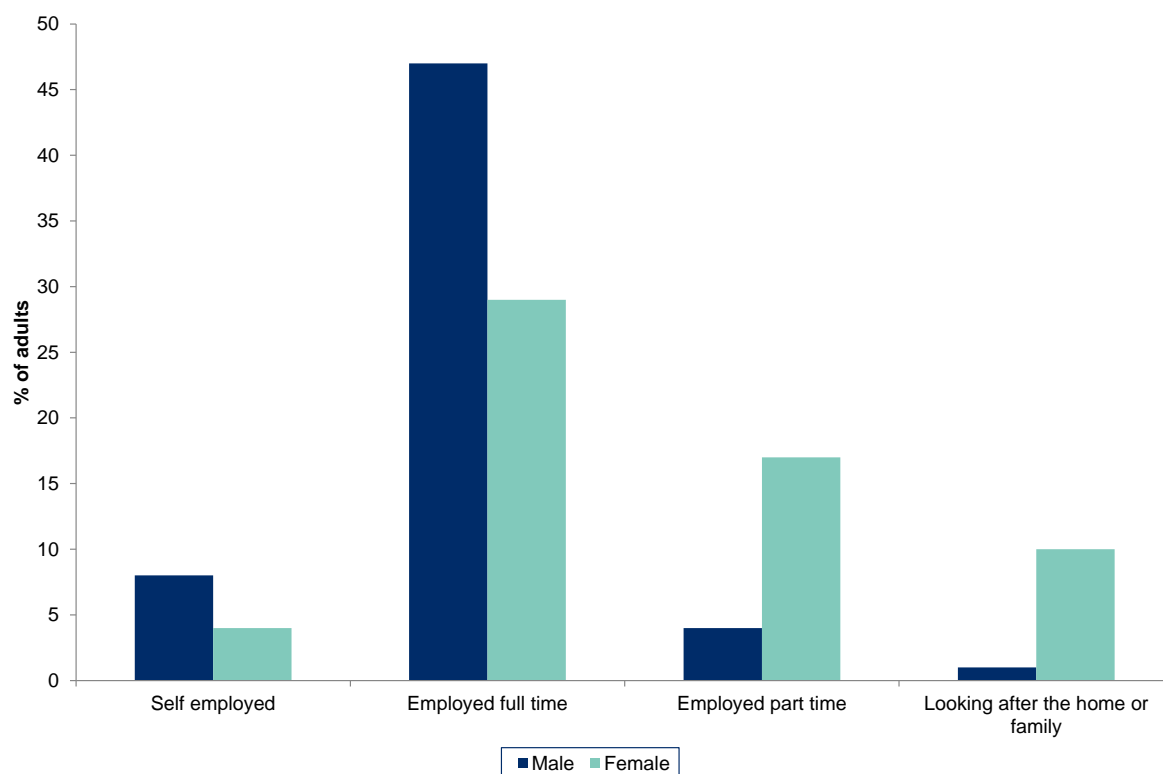


Table 5.3: Current economic situation of adults aged 16 and over

Adults	Male	Female	All
Self employed	8	4	6
Employed full time	47	29	37
Employed part time	4	17	10
Looking after the home or family	1	10	6
Permanently retired from work	21	26	24
Unemployed and seeking work	6	4	5
Education/training	8	7	7
Permanently sick or disabled	5	3	4
Other	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	4,450	5,470	9,920

Current economic situation of working age adults

Table 5.4 shows that men of working age were more likely to be employed in paid work compared to women. Men were employed predominantly either full-time (57 per cent) or were self-employed (9 per cent). Taken together with the relatively small proportion of working age men employed part-time, this means that over two-thirds (70 per cent) of adult men of working age were currently engaged in some form of paid work.

In comparison, 62 per cent of working age women were in some form of paid work. However, there was greater variation in the how women were employed. Full-time employment was the most common type of employment and accounted for 37 per cent of working age women. However, unlike men, the next most common option among women was part-time employment which accounted for 21 per cent of working age women.

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

Table 5.4: Current economic situation of adults of working age by gender

Column percentages, 2013 data

Working age adults (16-64)	Male	Female	All
Self employed	9	5	7
Employed full time	57	37	47
Employed part time	4	21	12
Looking after the home or family	1	13	7
Permanently retired from work	5	7	6
Unemployed and seeking work	8	5	6
At school	3	2	3
Higher/Further education	7	6	6
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	6	4	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	3,260	3,840	7,100

There was a relationship between the highest level of qualification and full time employment, with those who had attained degree level or professional qualifications having the highest proportion in full-time employment (60 per cent). In contrast, 29 per cent with no qualifications were in full time employment. This group also had the highest proportion (18 per cent) who are permanently sick or disabled.

Table 5.5: Current economic situation of adults of working age by highest level of qualification
Column percentages, 2013 data

Working age adults (16-64)	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
Self employed	8	8	7	6	3	4	*	7
Employed full time	60	55	42	42	35	29	*	47
Employed part time	11	14	12	14	10	12	*	12
Looking after the home or family	5	6	6	9	12	10	*	7
Permanently retired from work	7	3	4	3	21	9	*	6
Unemployed and seeking work	2	4	4	10	9	13	*	6
At school	-	0	4	5	2	3	*	3
Higher/Further education	4	7	18	3	1	1	*	6
Government work/training scheme	-	-	0	0	-	0	*	0
Permanently sick or disabled	1	2	2	5	7	18	*	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	1	1	1	0	2	*	1
Other	0	-	-	0	1	0	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,110	890	1,290	1,540	170	1,050	40	7,100

It is possible to compare the differing economic situations of the adults with limiting long-term conditions with the rest of the population (Table 5.6). In 2013, around three in ten (28 per cent) adults of working age with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability were permanently sick or disabled.

Around one in five (21 per cent) working age adults who reported having a long standing limiting illness or disability were in full-time employment compared with around half (52 per cent) of those who did not. Excluding those who are permanently sick or disabled, the proportion of people with health issues who were in full-time employment rises to 29 per cent.

Table 5.6: Current economic situation of adults of working age by long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability

Column percentages, 2013 data

Working age adults (16-64)	Limiting long-term condition	Non-limiting long-term condition	No long-term condition	All	Excluding 'Permanently sick or disabled'			
					Limiting long-term condition	Non-limiting long-term condition	No long-term condition	All
Self employed	4	8	7	7	5	8	7	7
Employed full time	21	43	52	47	29	43	52	49
Employed part time	8	17	13	12	12	17	13	13
Looking after the home or family	9	6	7	7	12	7	7	7
Permanently retired from work	11	13	4	6	15	13	4	6
Unemployed and seeking work	9	7	6	6	13	8	6	7
At school	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	3
Higher/Further education	3	2	7	6	4	2	7	7
Government work/training scheme	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	28	1	0	5	-	-	-	-
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	4	1	0	1	6	1	0	1
Other	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,350	400	5,310	7,060	940	390	5,300	6,630

WORKING HOUSEHOLDS

In this section the focus is on working households. Firstly, the number of adults in paid employment⁵⁹ in households is examined. Subsequently, adults of working age are investigated in more detail.

Adults in paid employment

As Figure 5.3 shows, in 2013 for Scotland as a whole, six in ten households included at least one adult in paid employment. This was made up of a third of households (33 per cent) containing two or more adults in paid employment and 28 per cent having one adult in paid employment. The remaining households (39 per cent) contained no adults in paid employment.

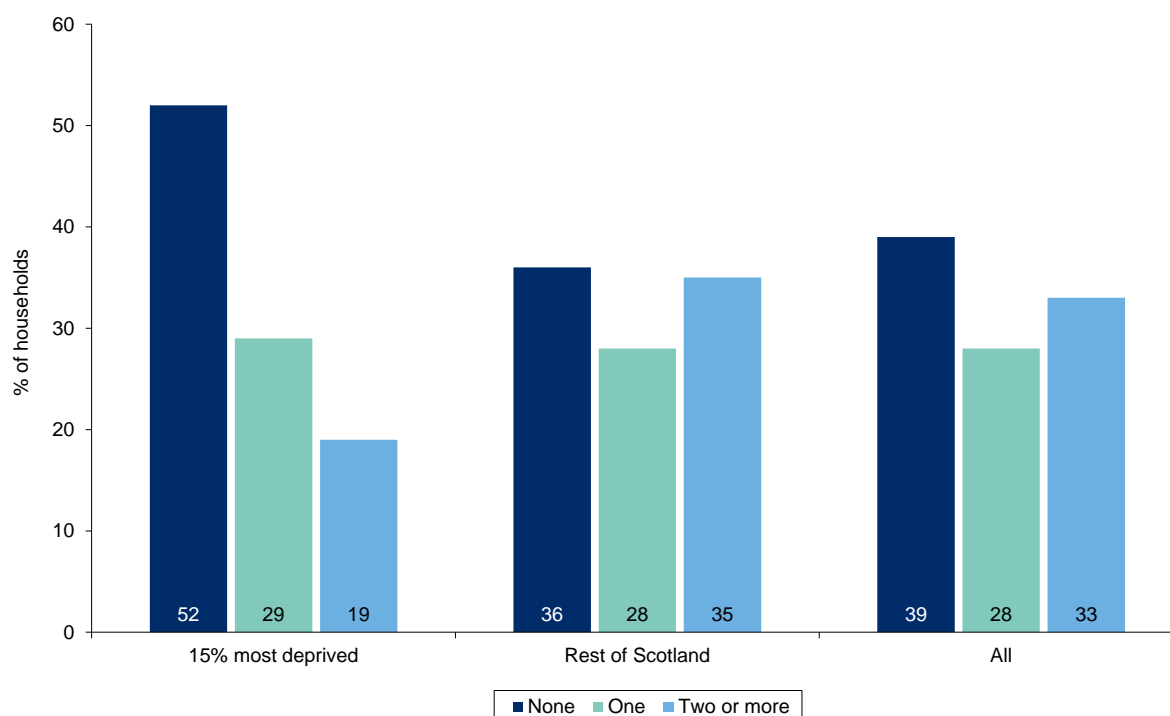
The number of working adults in a household varied according to the deprivation levels of the area in which they were situated⁶⁰. Half of the households in the 15 per cent most deprived of areas contained no adults in paid employment (52 per cent). Conversely the majority of households in the rest of Scotland contain one or more working adult (62 per cent compared with 38 per cent having no adults in paid employment).

⁵⁹ Including those in full or part time employment and the self-employed.

⁶⁰ As defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

It is important to note that while these estimates demonstrate that households in the most deprived areas were less likely contain adults in employment, these households also contained fewer adults (see Chapter 2) and we would therefore expect to see a smaller proportion of households in these areas to have two or more working adults.

Figure 5.3: Number of adults in paid employment by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
2013 data, Households (base: 10,650; minimum: 1,530)



Women of working age

The final section of this chapter focuses on the current economic situation of women of working age and examines the difference in situation according to whether there are children in the household.

Table 5.4 demonstrated that the majority of women of working age are in some form of work and Table 5.7 shows that the presence of children in the household does not significantly affect this. The 2013 SHS found that 61 per cent of women in households containing children were in work, compared to 63 per cent of those without children.

The main differences between the two groups of working age women were that a higher proportion of those with no children in the household were employed full-time (43 per cent compared with 28 per cent of those where children are present), while a higher proportion with children in the household were looking after the home or family (25 per cent compared with 5 per cent of those with no children present).

Table 5.7: Current economic situation of women by presence of children in the household

Column percentages, 2013 data

Working age females (16-64)	Yes, have children	No children	All
Self employed	5	5	5
Employed full time	28	43	37
Employed part time	29	15	21
Looking after the home or family	25	5	13
Permanently retired from work	0	11	7
Unemployed and seeking work	5	5	5
At school	3	2	2
Higher/Further education	4	8	6
Government work/training scheme	-	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	1	6	4
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>3,840</i>



6 Finance

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government's approach to tackling poverty, reducing income inequality and increasing financial inclusion is set out in the Child Poverty Strategy for Scotland Our Approach 2014-2017 which focuses on three key outcomes.

Maximising household resources – With an aim to reduce income poverty and material deprivation by maximising financial entitlements and reducing pressure on household budgets among low income families, as well as by maximising the potential for parents to increase family incomes through good quality, sustained employment, and promoting greater financial inclusion and capability (Pockets).

Improving children's wellbeing and life chances – With an aim to break inter-generational cycles of poverty, inequality and deprivation. This requires a focus on tackling the underlying social and economic determinants of poverty and improving the circumstances in which children grow up – recognising the particular importance of improving children's outcomes in the early years (Prospects).

Children from low income households live in well-designed, sustainable places – With an aim to address area-based factors which currently exacerbate the effects of individual poverty for many families by continuing to improve the physical, social and economic environments in local areas, particularly in those areas of multiple deprivation in which child poverty is more prevalent (Places).

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.

Main Findings

- In 2013, around half (48 per cent) of people reported that they felt positive about their household finances. This figure has remained relatively stable since 2010 after falling from the 2007 peak of 53 per cent.
- Single parent households were most likely to report that they do not manage well financially with three in ten (30 per cent) saying this compared to around one in ten of all households (12 per cent). Those households in the social and private rented sectors were less likely to say they are managing well (24 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively) when compared to those who live in owner occupied accommodation (59 per cent).
- Around one quarter of households (24 per cent) did not have any savings or investments in 2013, with 16 per cent having less than £1,000 savings.
- Single parent households were the most likely not to have savings (55 per cent), followed by single adult households (36 per cent) while only 24 per cent of all households had no savings. Around half (52 per cent) of households in the social rented sector reported have no savings.

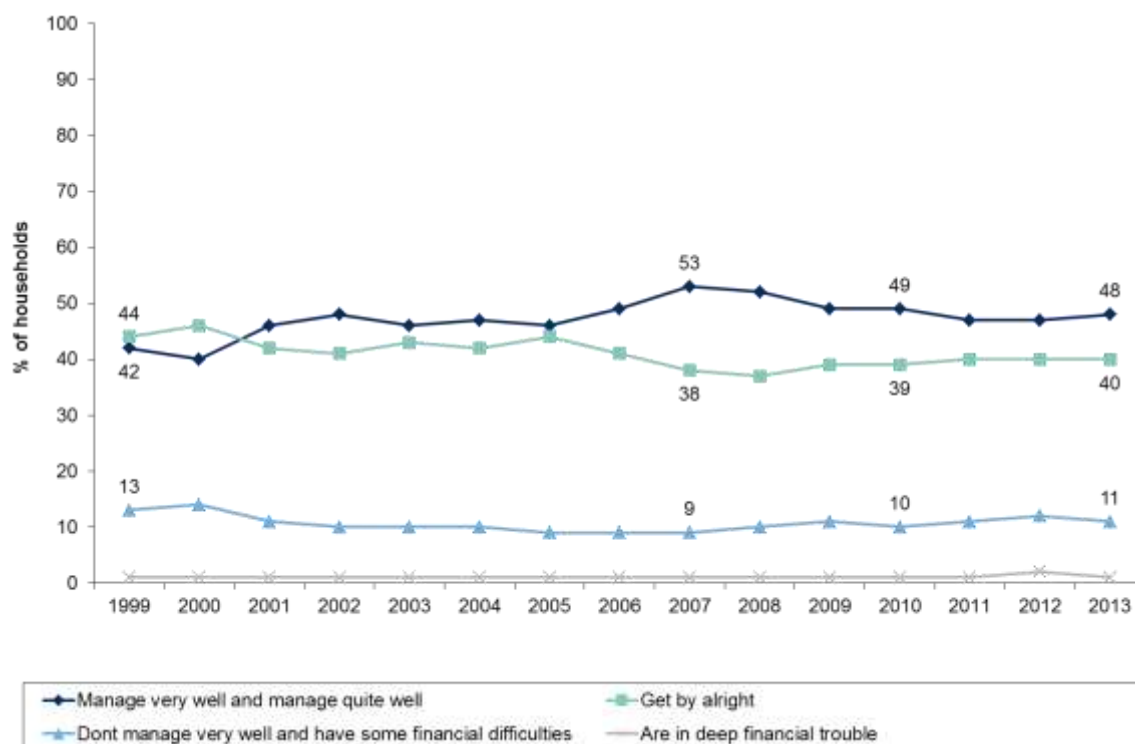
HOW HOUSEHOLDS ARE MANAGING FINANCIALLY

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) asks respondents to rate how they feel their households have coped financially over the last year. The trend since 1999 (when the survey started) is shown in Figure 6.1 below.

Between 1999 and 2007 an increasing number of households felt positive about their finances, rising from 42 per cent of households saying they were managing quite or very well in 1999 to a peak of 53 per cent in 2007. Between 2007 and 2010, the proportion of households that felt they are managing quite or very well fell 4 percentage points (to 49 per cent) and has remained stable to 2013. This fall in the proportion of households reporting that they manage very or quite well is seen against an increase in the proportion of households which report that they get by alright and don't manage very well and have some financial difficulties. The proportion of households that felt they are in deep financial trouble has remained low, at around 1 per cent of households since 1999.

Figure 6.1: How the household is managing financially this year

1999-2013 data, Households (2013 base minimum: 10,590)



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

Combining the question on how households are managing financially into three broad categories - those managing well, those getting by and those not managing well allows us to see how this varies by net annual household income⁶¹ (household income), household type, household tenure more easily⁶².

Figure 6.2 shows the household perceptions of how they manage financially varies by household income. There is a clear relationship between household income and the proportion of households that reported that they do not manage well. One in four (25 per cent) households with a household income of up to £10,000 said they are not managing well financially - double the figure for all households in 2013 (12 per cent). This falls to one in twenty (4 per cent) households with a household income over £30,000.

There is also a large gap between households with incomes over £30,000 and those with £30,000 and below. Two-thirds (66 per cent) of households with income over £30,000 reported that they manage well financially which is 18 percentage points above the national figure of 48 per cent.

⁶¹ 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.

⁶² 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.

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

2013 data, Households (base: 10,280; minimum: 1,370)

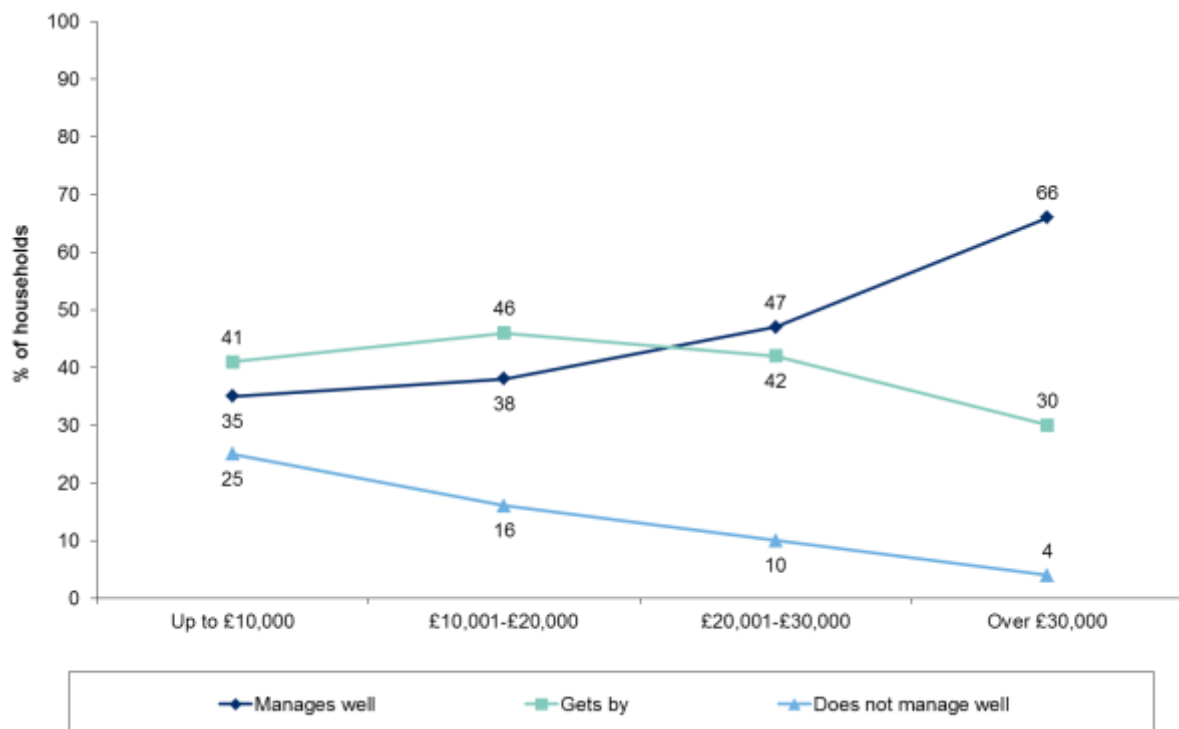


Table 6.1 shows how perceptions of financial management vary by household type. Single parent and single adult households were the most likely to report that they are not managing well financially with around one in three (30 per cent) and one in four (23 per cent) saying they are not managing well financially, respectively. Only one in ten (12 per cent) of all households reported that they do not manage well financially.

Only a small proportion of older households (older smaller and single pensioner) said they do not manage well (each with 4 per cent). The likelihood of a highest income householder reporting that they are not managing well financially reduces with age - the median of those managing well is 55 while the median age of those not managing well is 44.

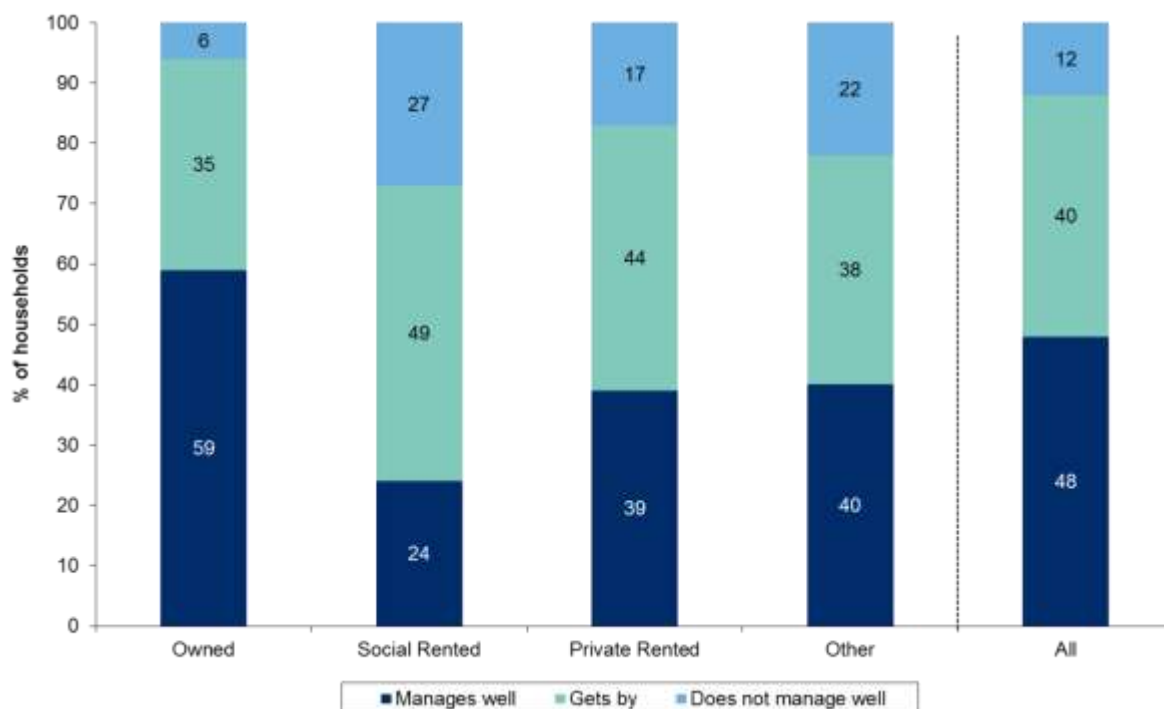
Table 6.1: How the household is managing financially this year by household type

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Manages well	37	52	20	44	38	50	63	56	48
Gets by	39	37	49	45	44	40	33	41	40
Does not manage well	23	11	30	11	18	10	4	4	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,840	1,680	590	1,340	620	960	1,760	1,800	10,590

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 were less likely to say they are managing well in 2013 (24 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively) which is significantly lower than the proportion of owner occupied households (59 per cent) that said this. Those within the social rented sector also reported higher levels of having concerns around managing financially than all other household tenures (27 per cent compared to 12 per cent overall).

Figure 6.3: How the household is managing financially this year by tenure of household
2013 data, Households (base: 10,590; minimum: 210)



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)⁶³. Around one in five households relying on benefits say they are not managing well (19 per cent) compared with one in ten of those relying mainly on earnings (10 per cent).

⁶³ 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 sourcesColumn percentages, 2013 data⁶⁴

Households	Main income from earnings	Main income from benefits	Main income from other sources	All
Manages well	51	36	73	48
Gets by	39	45	24	40
Does not manage well	10	19	2	12
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	5,650	3,600	1,020	10,280

Respondents in households where the Highest Income Householder (HIH) is male more commonly said they do manage well (53 per cent, compared with 41 per cent of households where the HIH is female). There are also differences in how people were managing financially when looking at age. As the age of the HIH increased so does the proportion of those households which reported they are managing well (around 62 per cent of households where the HIH is aged 75 and over compared 48 per cent of all households).

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

Column percentages, 2013 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	41	38	42	40	45	56	62	48
Gets by	37	43	46	42	42	39	38	36	40
Does not manage well	10	15	16	17	18	16	6	2	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	6,200	4,390	410	1,350	1,660	3,190	2,550	1,410	10,590

There is a concentration of perceived financial difficulty in areas of deprivation (Table 6.4). Around twice the proportion of households in the 15 per cent most deprived data zones said they are not managing well financially (24 per cent), compared with households in the rest of Scotland (10 per cent).

⁶⁴ During processing of the 2013 data the SHS team found a coding error which resulted in households with no income information being incorrectly included as having an equal mix of earnings. This has been resolved and these records excluded from the analysis for 2013.

Table 6.4: How the household is managing financially this year by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation⁶⁵

Column percentages, 2012 data

Households	15% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
Manages well	29	52	48
Gets by	47	38	40
Does not manage well	24	10	12
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,530	9,060	10,590

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

Prior to 2009, information on savings or investments was asked via two questions which means that the data prior to 2009 is not comparable to later data. From 1999-2008, the highest income householder was asked whether they or their spouse or partner had any money saved or invested and this is then followed up by asking how much is saved or invested, using banded amounts. From January 2009 questions on savings were consolidated into a single question which asked whether the highest income householder and their spouse or partner had savings of £1,000 or more, less than £1,000 or no savings or investments.

This new, single, question resulted in a higher proportion of people reporting that they had savings and investments (when compared to the old question). This apparent change is more likely to be the result of respondents perceptions of what constituted savings and investments before. For example, under the old question, a respondent may have had savings of less than £1,000 but answered 'no' to the question on whether they had and savings and investments if they perceived this amount to be too low.

Table 6.5 presents figures about whether SHS respondents had savings or investments from 2009 (when the new, consolidated question was introduced). Around a quarter of households reported not having any savings or investments in 2013 (24 per cent), while 16 per cent of households have less than £1,000 savings.

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

Table 6.5: Whether respondent or partner has any savings or investments by year⁶⁶

Column percentages, 2009-2013 data

Households	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No savings	25	29	27	26	24
Has savings	61	60	63	65	67
Less than £1,000	18	12	12	15	16
£1,000 or more	43	48	51	50	51
Don't know	2	1	1	1	1
Refused	12	9	9	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	10,320	11,000	10,790	3,460	3,510

* Note: Question asked only of a 1/3 sample in 2012 and 2013

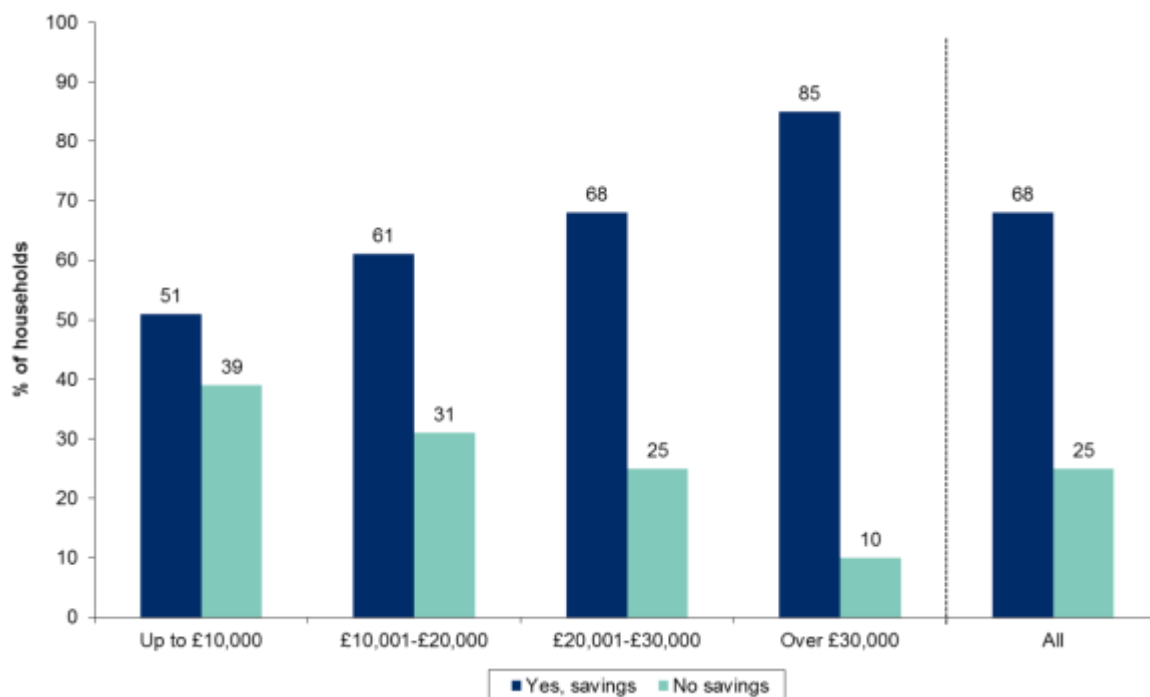
Figure 6.4 shows how the level of savings households varies by net annual household income. Households with net annual income of up to £10,000 are more likely not to have any savings (39 per cent) compared to households with incomes over £20,000. Households with net annual incomes of £30,000 or more are much more likely to have savings (85 per cent) than all households (68 per cent).

Household type also shows some variation on whether a household has savings, as shown in Figure 6.5. Single parent and single adult households are more likely to report having no savings (55 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively) when compared to all households (24 per cent).

⁶⁶ During production of the 2013 Annual Report the SHS team identified a discrepancy which led to 'Refused' responses being included in the '£1,000+' category for years 1999 – 2008. This resulted in previous versions of the SHS Annual Report reporting higher levels of households with savings (and lower rates of refusal to the questions). This discrepancy has been resolved and the full correct time series for 1999 to 2008 is included in Table 6.5 published alongside this main publication. Only the time series from 2009 is included in Table 6.5.

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

2013 data, Households (base: 3,400; minimum: 480)

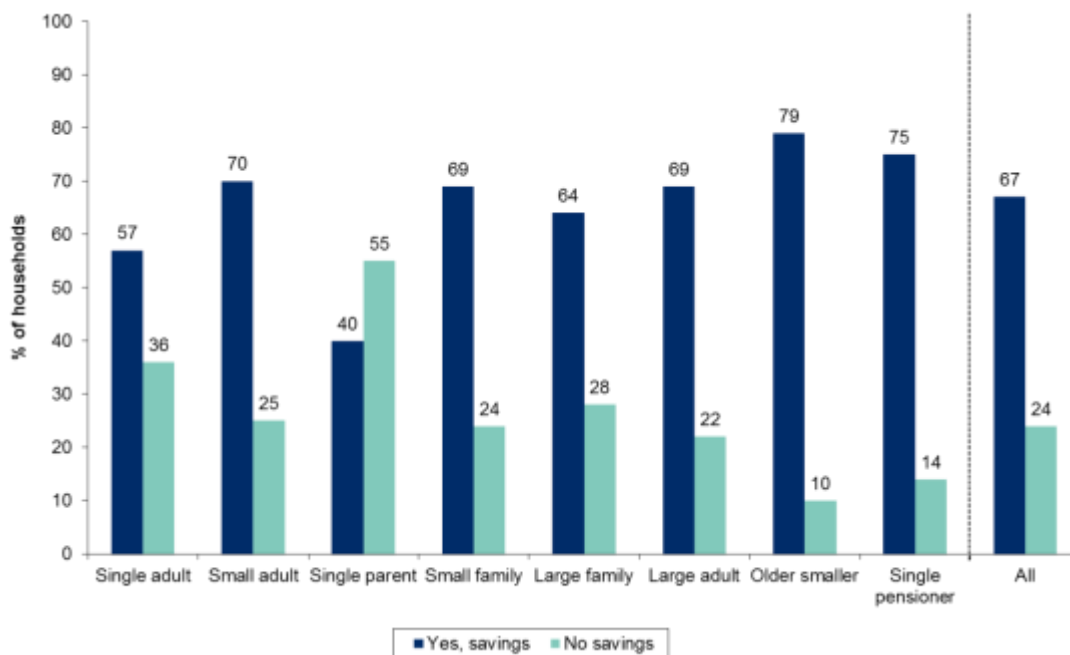


'Don't know' and 'Refused' responses not shown

Please note that overall figures may differ slightly from Table 6.5 due to missing income information.

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

2013 data, Households (base: 3,510; minimum: 220)



'Don't know' and 'Refused' responses not shown

Table 6.6 shows how levels of savings and investments varies by the tenure of households. Owner occupiers are much more likely to report having savings (80 per cent) when compared to other types of household tenures (all households 67 per cent). Conversely, social renters report higher levels of not having savings (52 per cent) when compared to all households, in which around half that proportion report having no savings (24 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Owned	Social Rented	Private Rented	Other	All
No savings	11	52	35	43	24
Yes, savings	80	41	59	50	67
Less than £1,000	13	22	21	14	16
£1,000 or more	67	19	38	36	51
Don't know	1	2	0	2	1
Refused	8	5	6	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,220	800	420	70	3,510

Table 6.7 shows how levels of having savings or investments varies by age and gender of the highest income householder. Households with older highest income householders were more likely to report having savings (74 per cent aged 60 to 74 compared to 67 per cent of all households). There is a relationship between having savings or investments and gender – households where the highest income householder is female were less likely to report having savings (63 per cent) when compared to males (71 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No savings	21	29	45	38	32	24	14	9	24
Has savings	71	63	50	55	62	69	74	81	67
Less than £1,000	14	19	22	20	22	15	12	12	16
£1,000 or more	57	44	28	35	40	54	62	69	51
Don't know	1	2		1	1	1	1	5	1
Refused	7	6	5	5	5	7	10	6	7
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,060	1,450	120	460	540	1,090	850	450	3,510

BANKING

The SHS has asked about bank or building society accounts annually since 1999, with more details collected on Credit Unions and Post Office accounts since January 2007. These questions were reduced in scope to be asked of one-third of the sample in 2012.

Table 6.8 shows how the proportion of households with a bank or building society account has changed between 1999 and between 2009 to 2013. The proportion of households where neither the respondent nor their spouse or partner had a bank or building society had fallen from 12 per cent in 1999 to 4 per cent in 2009. The proportion of households with neither a bank or building society account has remained around 4 per cent since 2009 though currently at 3 per cent in 2013.

Table 6.8: Whether respondent or partner has a bank or building society account by year⁶⁷

Column percentages, 1999, 2009-2013 data

Households	1999	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yes	86	93	92	93	93	95
No	12	4	4	4	4	3
Refused	2	3	4	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>14,650</i>	<i>10,290</i>	<i>11,000</i>	<i>10,790</i>	<i>3,460</i>	<i>3,510</i>

From June 2007 and January 2012, this question was asked of three quarters and one third of the sample, respectively.

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 6.9). Households living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were less likely to have a bank account than the rest of Scotland (88 per cent compared to 94 per cent) and a building society account (7 per cent compared to 18 per cent). Households with a smaller income were also more likely to say they make use of banking facilities through the Post Office (10 per cent of those with an income up to £10,000 compared to 2 per cent with an income over £30,000).

Table 6.9: Whether respondent or partner has banking facilities by net annual household income and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2013 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	91	91	95	96	88	94	93
Building Society account	9	13	14	24	7	18	16
Credit Union Account	1	2	5	5	6	3	4
Post Office Card Account	10	6	4	2	10	4	5
None of these	1	1	0	0	2	0	1
Refused	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>3,510</i>

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

⁶⁷ During production of the 2013 SHS Annual Report the SHS team identified a discrepancy for 2012 which resulted in respondents refusing to answer the question on bank accounts being incorrectly coded as 'No' showing the number of households with no bank account as 6 per cent in 2012 when it should have been 4 per cent as below.

7 Transport and Travel

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

An efficient transport system is essential to Scotland's economy, communities, environment, health and general well-being. Transport is important to everybody in Scotland, allowing them to reach workplaces or schools, have access to shops or services, visit friends and family and enjoy leisure services. Improving transport and the associated transport choices in Scotland plays an important role in achieving the Scottish Government's overall Purpose⁶⁸: *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, these are: *reduce traffic congestion*; and, *increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport.*

Transport Scotland publishes the Transport and Travel in Scotland (TATIS) annual publication⁶⁹. TATIS includes information on households' access to cars and bikes, frequency of driving, modes of travel to work and school (including an update to the National Indicator), use and opinions of public transport and access to services. From 2014 onwards, TATIS will also include the SHS Travel Diary, covering information about travel by adults, including journey purposes and the means of transport used amongst others, as well as an update to the congestion National Indicator.

The SHS also provides a range of other transport-related information that can be used to understand travel patterns and choices across Scotland as well as monitoring progress on Scotland's Transport Strategy.⁷⁰ 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.

⁶⁸ Scottish Government (2013), Edinburgh: Scottish Government.
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/09/9971>

⁶⁹ <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/statistical-publications>

⁷⁰ Scottish Government (2006) Scotland's Transport Strategy Summary, Edinburgh: Scottish Government

Main Findings

- Seven in ten (70 per cent) households have a car available for private use, with those living in rural areas more likely to own at least one car (87 per cent in remote rural areas compared to 60 per cent in large urban areas).
- Car availability is strongly associated with income: in those households with a net annual household income of over £40,000, almost all households (97 per cent) have access to at least one car, whilst around half of households with an income of £15,000 or less do not have access to a car at all.
- The number of cars that households have access to has been relatively stable since 2005. Both 2012 and 2013 figures suggest that there may be a slight increase in the proportion of households that have three or more cars (5 per cent compared to 4 per cent from 2006 to 2011).
- Overall two-thirds of adults aged 17 and over have a driving licence. In all age groups of 25 and over, more males have driving licences than females. The gap between males and females widens with increasing age.

CARS AND DRIVING

Access to cars

Overall, seven in ten (70 per cent) households in Scotland have access to at least one car (Table 7.1). This varies depending on the type of area an individual resides and household income⁷¹. Six in ten (60 per cent) households in large urban areas have access to at least one car compared to nine in ten households in accessible rural and remote rural areas (89 per cent and 87 per cent, respectively). Households in rural areas are more likely to have access to a larger number of cars, with 44 per cent of households in accessible rural areas having access to two or more cars. Differences between rural and urban areas are likely to be due to less frequent/direct public transport services that are available in rural areas.

Table 7.1: Number of cars normally available to the household for private use by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
No access to cars	40	29	24	24	11	13	30
At least one	60	71	76	76	89	87	70
One	42	45	47	50	44	43	44
Two or more	17	26	29	25	44	44	26
<i>Base</i>	3,570	3,230	970	650	1,150	1,080	10,650

⁷¹ 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.

Car availability is strongly associated with income; the higher a household's income the higher likelihood it will have access to at least one car. It is extremely common for households with higher incomes to have access to at least one car. Ninety seven per cent of households with net annual income of £40,000 or more have access to at least one car. In contrast, around half of households with an income of £15,000 or less do not have access to a car at all. This means that fewer households from groups with below average income levels⁷² (such as single adults/parents/pensioners) have access to a car.

Table 7.2: Number of cars normally available to the household for private use by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2013 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	56	63	52	37	21	12	7	3	29
At least one	44	37	48	63	79	88	93	97	71
One	41	32	39	50	60	59	47	31	44
Two or more	3	5	9	12	19	29	46	65	26
<i>Base</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>1,060</i>	<i>1,960</i>	<i>1,620</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,380</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>10,320</i>

Excludes refusals/don't know responses

The level of deprivation in an area is also associated with access to cars, shown in Figure 7.1. Over half (56 per cent) of households in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland⁷³ have no access to cars compared with a quarter (25 per cent) of households in the rest of Scotland. This difference is more pronounced when looking at households with two or more cars with only one in ten (9 per cent) of households in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland with two or more cars compared to three in ten (29 per cent) of households in the rest of Scotland. Part of the reason behind these findings will be the link between multiple deprivation and the urban rural classification, i.e. most areas in the 15 per cent most deprived are urban areas.

⁷² See Chapter 6, Finance

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

Figure 7.1: Number of cars normally available to the household for private use by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2013 data, Households (base: 10,650; minimum: 1,530)

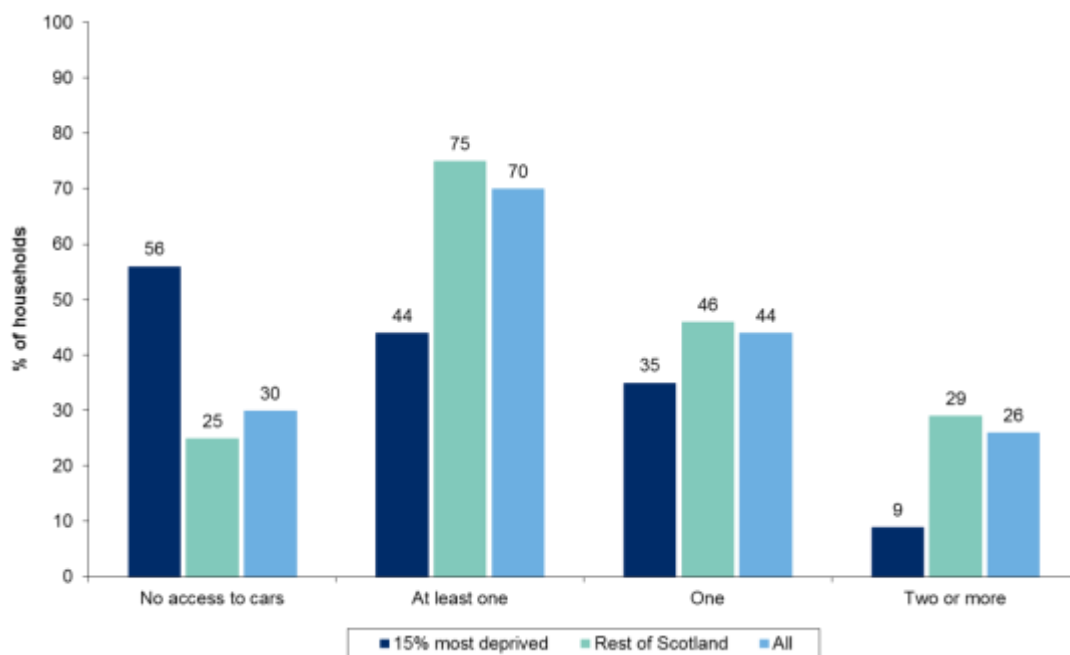
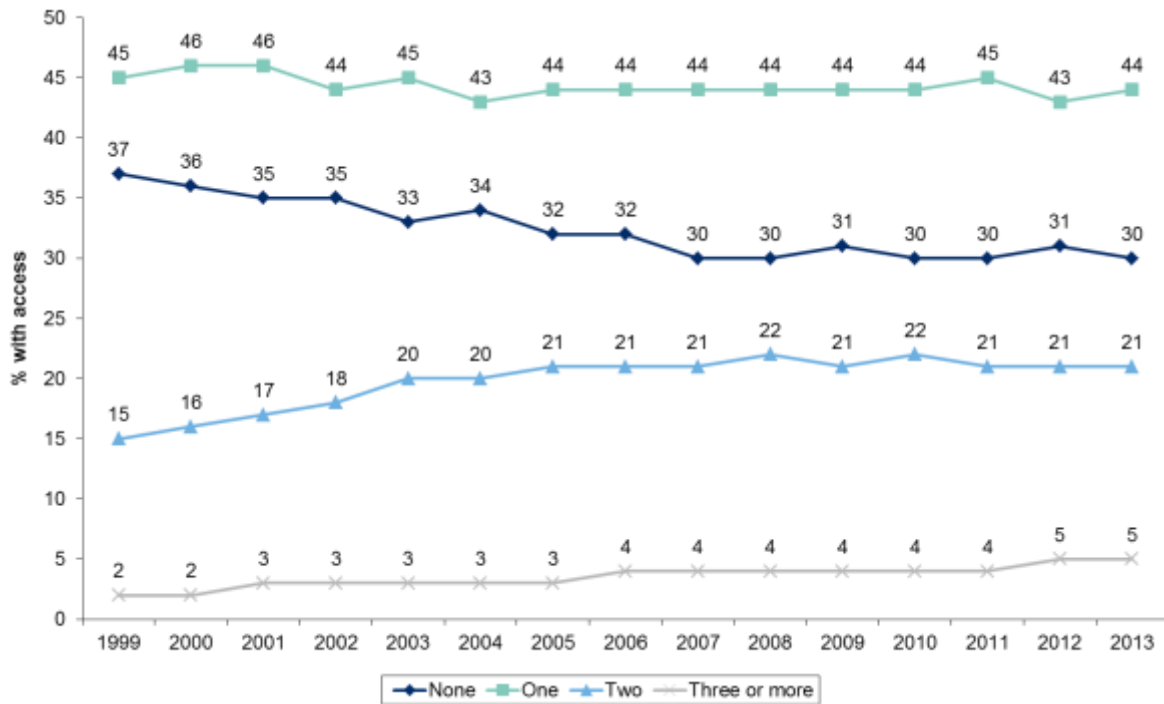


Figure 7.2 shows the changes in car availability over time. In the 14 years to 2013 the proportion of households with no access to cars has fallen by 7 percentage points (from 37 per cent to 30 per cent). This is balanced against the rise in households with access to two cars (rising from 15 per cent in 1999 to 21 per cent in 2013). Most of the change occurred between 1999 and 2005, and the proportions have been relatively stable since.

Figure 7.2: Household car access by year
1999-2013 data, Household (2013 base: 10,650)



Driving licences

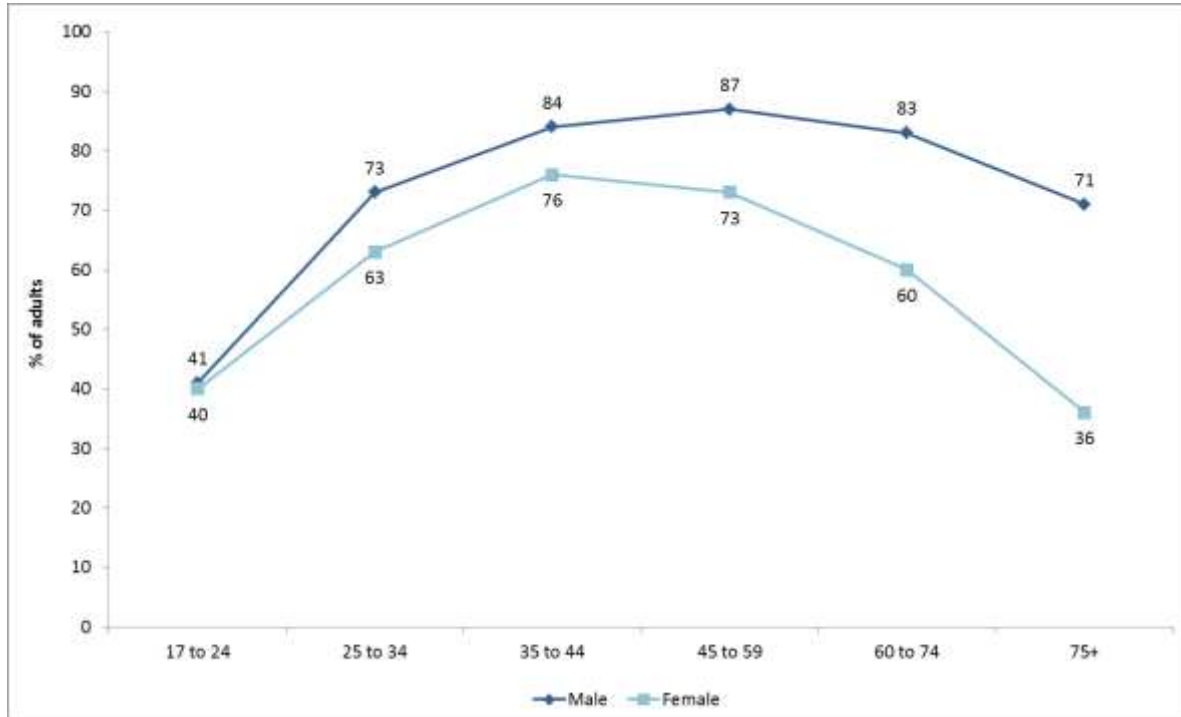
Figure 7.3 shows that there is a gap between older males and females with ownership of driving licences – the data including all adults is also shown in Table 7.3. This shows that around two-thirds (68 per cent) of adults hold a full driving licence, with a higher proportion of males (76 per cent) holding a licence compared to females (62 per cent). Between the ages of 17 and 24 there is no difference in the proportion of adults that have driving licences. However, as age increases there is a large gap as a higher proportion of males hold driving licences than women in all age groups. There is also a dramatic fall in the 75 and over age group where only one in three (31 per cent) women hold driving licences compared to around double that proportion (71 per cent) of males.

Table 7.3: Proportion of adults with driving licences by gender and age

Percentages, 2013 data

	17 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75+	All
Male	41	73	84	87	83	71	76
Female	40	63	76	73	60	36	61
All	40	68	80	80	71	50	68
Base (minimum)	330	560	680	1,240	1,070	520	4,410

Figure 7.3: Adults who hold a full driving license by gender within age
2013 data, Adults aged 17 and over (base: 4,410; minimum: 330)



8 Internet

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government is committed to ensuring that all of Scotland is well positioned to take full advantage of all opportunities offered by the digital age. This includes a vision of a Scotland where businesses and individuals are making effective use of the digital infrastructure available to them, and where digital technology is supporting economic growth, social cohesion and future innovation⁷⁴.

Part of the Scottish Government's Digital Strategy⁷⁵ is to increase digital participation. Digital participation refers to people's ability to gain access to digital technology and to use it effectively and creatively. Being able to access and use the internet provides access to a range of political, educational, cultural and economic resources and it is thereby an important facilitator of social inclusion. Ultimately, increased digital participation can improve people's quality of life, boost economic growth and allow for more effective delivery of public services.

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) provides information on a number of relevant areas of digital participation 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 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.

⁷⁴ www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/digital

⁷⁵ [Scotland's Digital Future: A Strategy for Scotland](#)

Main Findings

78 per cent of Scottish households reported having internet access at home in 2013. This continued the trend of increasing home internet access over the past decade (up from 42 per cent in 2003). The vast majority of households with internet access at home reported having a broadband connection (95 per cent). Across all households, 74 per cent had broadband at home.

The prevalence of home internet access increased with net annual household income, from 56 per cent of households with incomes of £15,000 or less, up to 98 per cent of those with an income greater than £40,000.

Home internet access rates also showed significant difference by deprivation, where households in the 15 per cent most deprived areas were less likely to have internet access at home compared to the rest of Scotland (64 per cent compared to 81 per cent). There appears to be no consistent relationship between internet access at home and the level of rurality.

One-fifth (20 per cent) of adults reported not using the internet at all, an improvement on the 22 per cent reported in 2012. There was a clear relationship between age and use of the internet, with lower proportions of older respondents using the internet. However, it should be noted that the proportion of older people using the internet has increased greatly in the decade up to 2013 (25 per cent of those aged 75 and over reported using the internet in 2013, compared with four per cent in 2003).

The ways in which people access the internet are becoming increasingly diverse. In particular, the proportion of people accessing the internet on the move using for example a smart phone or a tablet has increased from a quarter (25 per cent) in 2012 to 30 per cent in 2013.

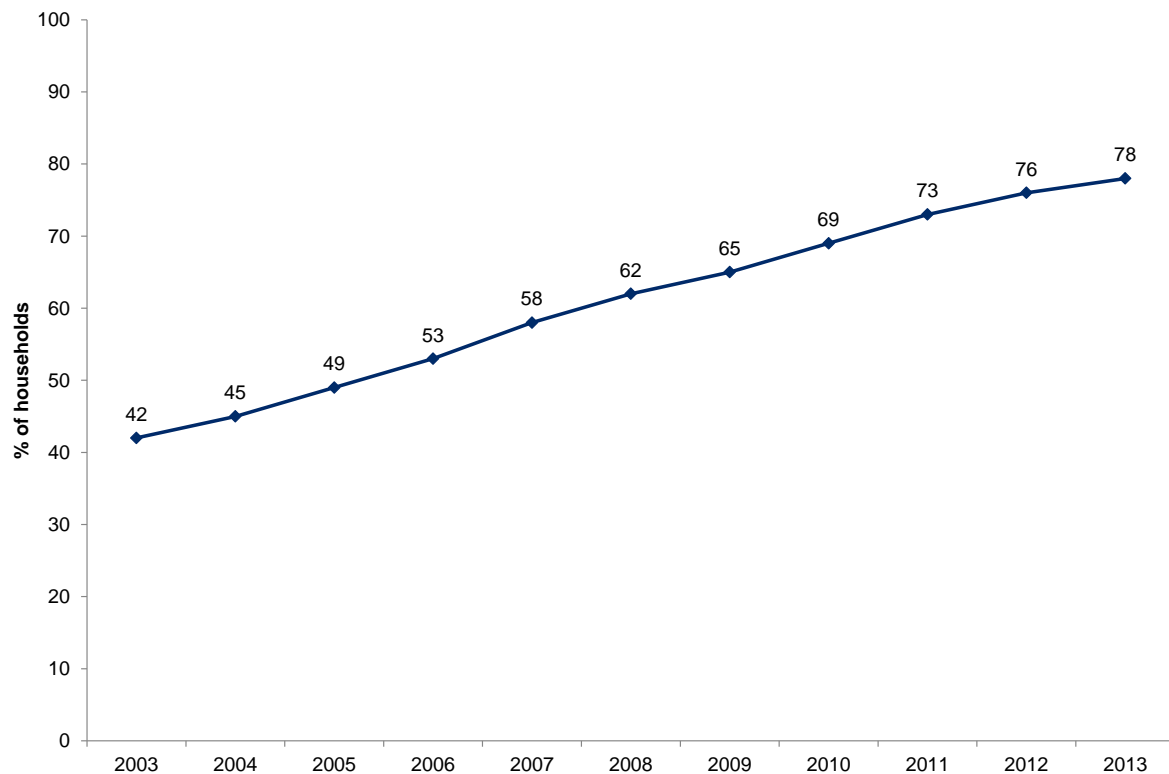
The SHS asked adults who make no personal use of the internet the reasons why they do not. Among the most common responses were people saying that they do not like or need to use the internet/computers (34 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively); and that they do not know how to use a computer (29 per cent).

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. The proportion of households with home internet access has seen a gradual increase year on year since 2003 (Figure 8.1), rising from 42 per cent of households surveyed in 2003 to reach 78 per cent of households in 2013.

Figure 8.1: Households with home internet access by year

2003-2013 data, Households (base minimum, 2012: 3,420)



Home internet access increased with net annual household income (Figure 8.2) - although there was a break in the pattern for income bracket £6,001-£10,000 which appears to repeat annually. A possible explanation for this is that students, who are overrepresented in the lowest income bracket, are very likely to have access to internet at home (93 per cent in 2013). This will therefore boost the internet access figure in the £0-£6,000 income group. In 2013, 56 per cent of households with incomes of £15,000 or less had home internet access, increasing to 98 per cent of households with incomes over £40,000.

Figure 8.2: Households with home internet access by net annual household income⁷⁶
 2013 data, Households (base minimum, £0-6,000: 90)

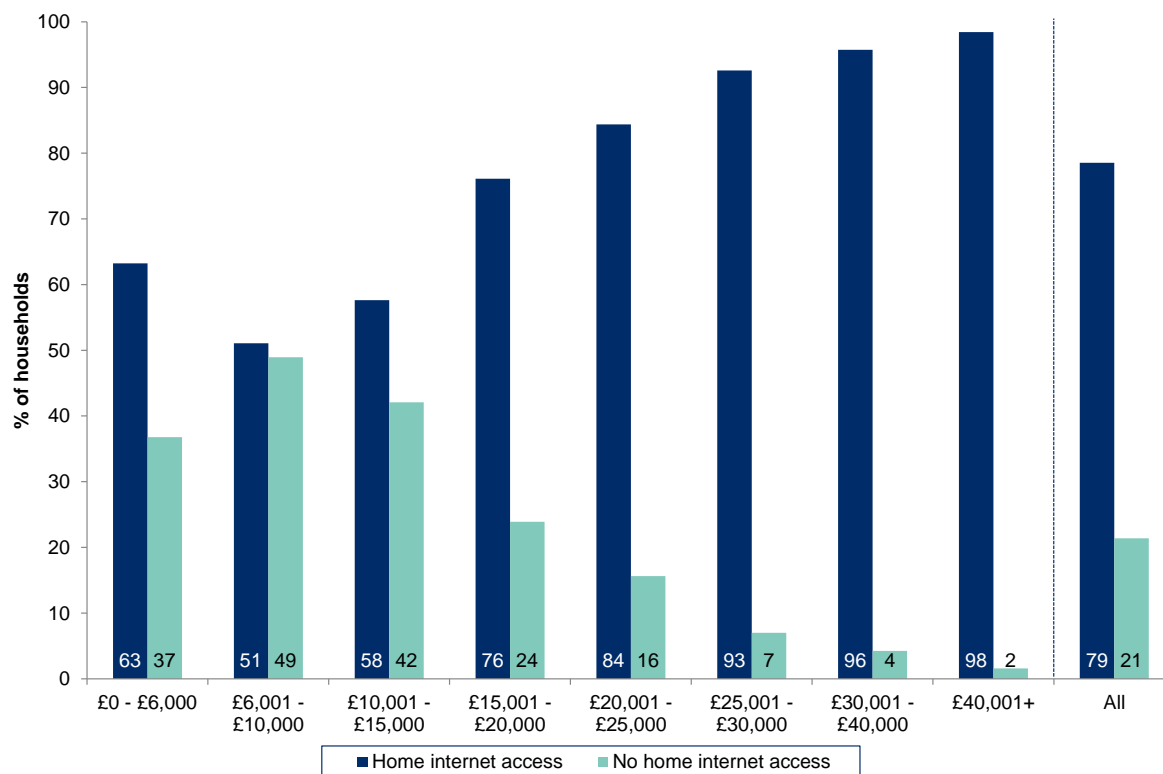


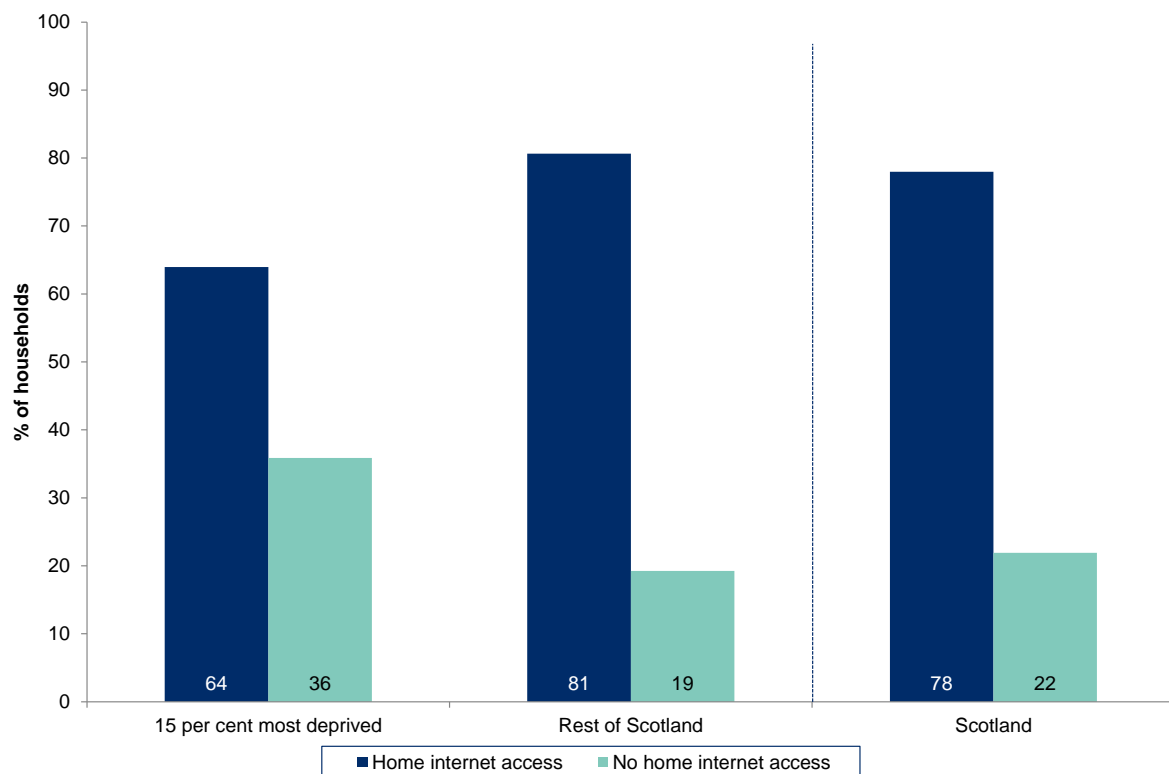
Figure 8.3 shows that households in the 15 per cent most deprived areas⁷⁷ were significantly less likely than those in the rest of Scotland to have access to the internet at home, at 64 per cent and 81 per cent respectively. Internet access did not change significantly between 2012 and 2013 among households in the 15 per cent most deprived areas, having seen a four percentage point increase between 2011 and 2012.

⁷⁶ 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.

⁷⁷ As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: see Glossary in Annex 2.

Figure 8.3: Households with home internet access by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 15 per cent most deprived areas

2013 data, Households (base minimum: 15 per cent most deprived: 510)



Similarly, Figure 8.4 shows that there was a significant difference in internet access by tenure, where 84 per cent of households who own their home had home internet access, compared to 85 per cent of those in private rented housing and 58 per cent of those in social rented housing.

Figure 8.4: Households with internet access at home by tenure

2013 data, Households (base minimum, Other: 80)

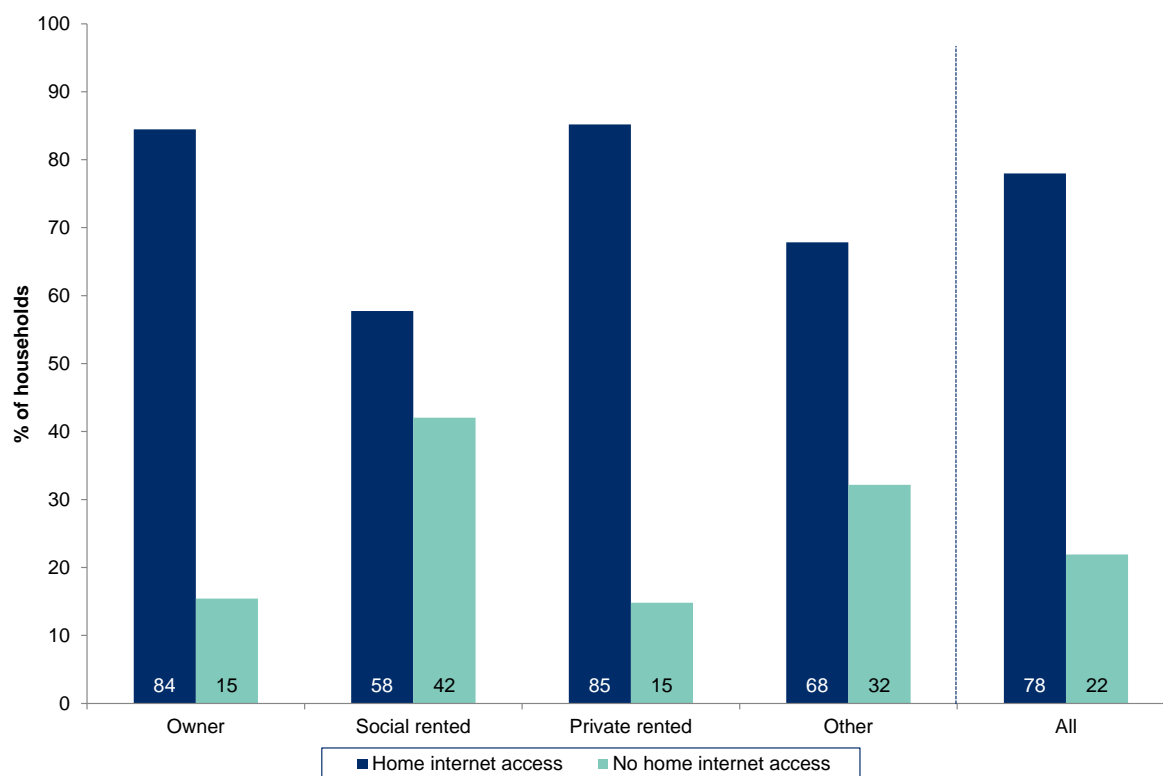
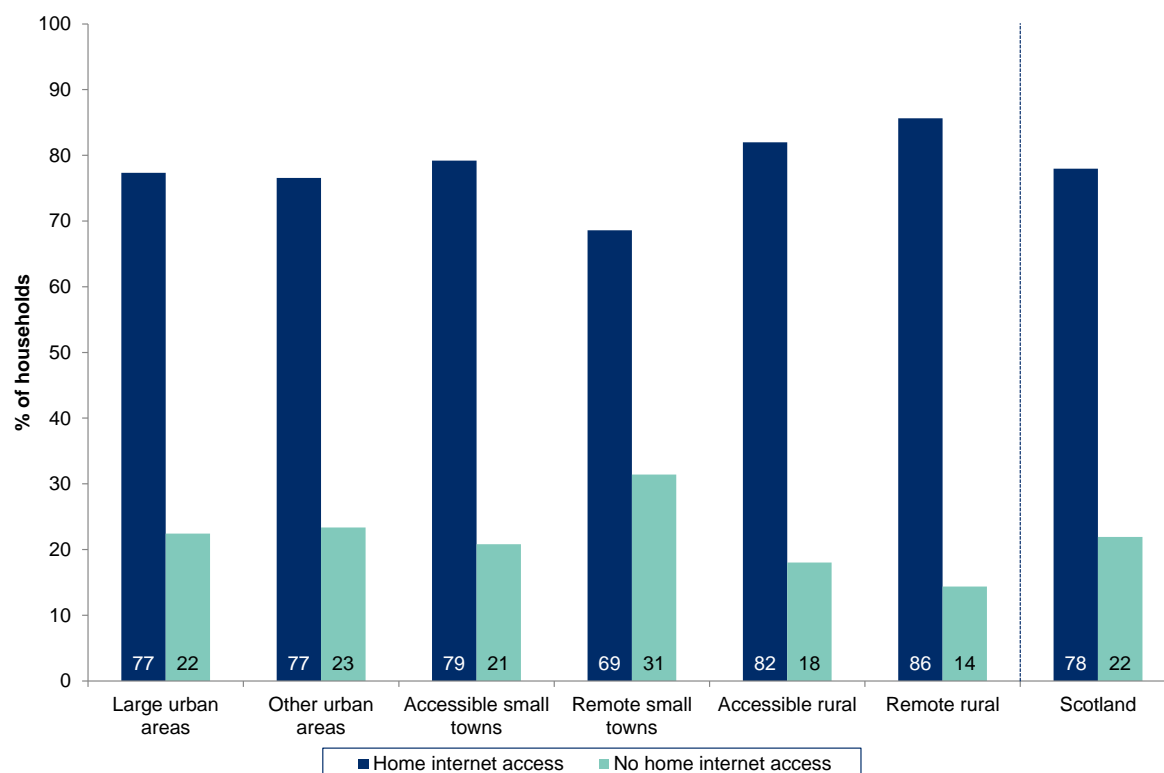


Figure 8.5 shows the prevalence of home internet access by type of area, based on the Urban Rural Classification⁷⁸. The proportion of households with home internet access was higher in accessible and remote rural areas than in urban areas. Home internet access in remote rural areas has increased since 2012 (from 75 per cent to 86 per cent in 2013).

⁷⁸ See Glossary in Annex 2.

Figure 8.5: Households with home internet access by Urban Rural Classification

2013 data, Households (base minimum, Remote small towns: 210)



Since 2007, the SHS has asked households who reported having access to the internet from home if they have a broadband connection⁷⁹. The vast majority of households with internet access at home had broadband (95 per cent). Across all households, 74 per cent had broadband at home. The proportion of households with access to the internet through a broadband connection has risen from 87 per cent in 2007, however in recent years this figure seems to have reached a saturation point of around 95 per cent.

There appears to be no significant differences in broadband uptake among households who had internet access at home depending on level of deprivation or the level of rurality; more than nine out of ten households in these groups had a broadband connection. Similarly, there was relatively little variation by income among households with internet access at home who had broadband. The only exception is those in income group £6,001-£10,000 who stand out with the lowest level of broadband uptake at 87 per cent. Broadband uptake in all other income groups varied between 92 per cent and 99 per cent. Households with a net annual income of £30,001 or more saw the highest levels of broadband uptake⁸⁰.

⁷⁹ A breakdown of the type of internet connection other than broadband that households have at home can be provided on request.

⁸⁰ Analysis is presented in the web tables.

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 use the internet these days, either for work or personal use. Overall, 80 per cent of adults said that they used the internet in 2013. Just 1 per cent 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 mainly focuses on those who do not use the internet at all. In order to increase digital participation and enable more people to enjoy the benefits that internet use can bring, it is important to identify if there are any groups of people that face any particular barriers accessing or using the internet. In particular, the section looks at those who do not use the internet by age, health, income, level of deprivation and tenure.

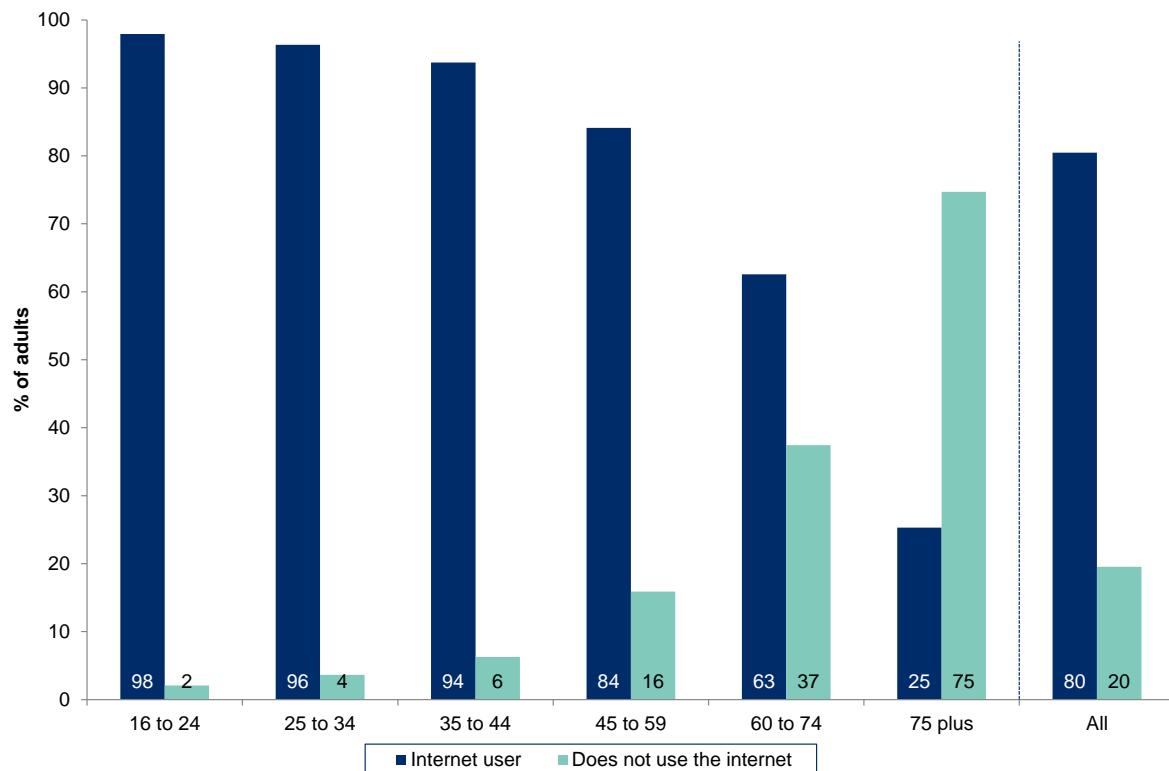
Figure 8.6 shows that there is a clear relationship between age and use of internet, with significantly lower rates of internet use among older respondents. Only 3 per cent of adults aged 16 to 34 reported not using the internet, whereas the corresponding proportion of those aged 75 and over is 75 per cent.

Overall there was no significant difference in use of internet between the genders. However, a gender gap becomes apparent in older age groups, where 57 per cent of men and 46 per cent of women aged 60 and over stated that they use the internet. Internet use among men aged 60 and over has increased by 10 percentage points since 2012, while internet use among women in the same age group has remained roughly the same (down 1 percentage point)⁸¹.

⁸¹ Analysis is presented in the web tables.

Figure 8.6: Use of internet by age

2013 data, Adults (base minimum, 16 to 24: 380)



Around two-fifths (38 per cent) of those who have some form of a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness⁸² reported not using the internet, compared with 13 per cent of those who do not have any such condition (Figure 8.7 and Table 8.1). However, there was no statistically significant difference in internet use among those with and without a longstanding health condition in the younger age groups (aged 16 to 34), suggesting that the relatively low level of internet use among all those with a longstanding health condition can in part be a reflection of the low levels of internet use among older people. This is supported by evidence in the Health Chapter (Chapter 9), which demonstrates the very strong correlation between health status and age (older people are more likely to have a long-term physical or mental health condition).

⁸² I.e. lasting or expected to last 12 months or more.

Figure 8.7: Proportion of adults who do not use the internet by age and whether they have a physical or mental health condition lasting or expected to last 12 months or more
2013 data, Adults (base minimum, 16 to 24, has a physical or mental health condition or illness: 50)

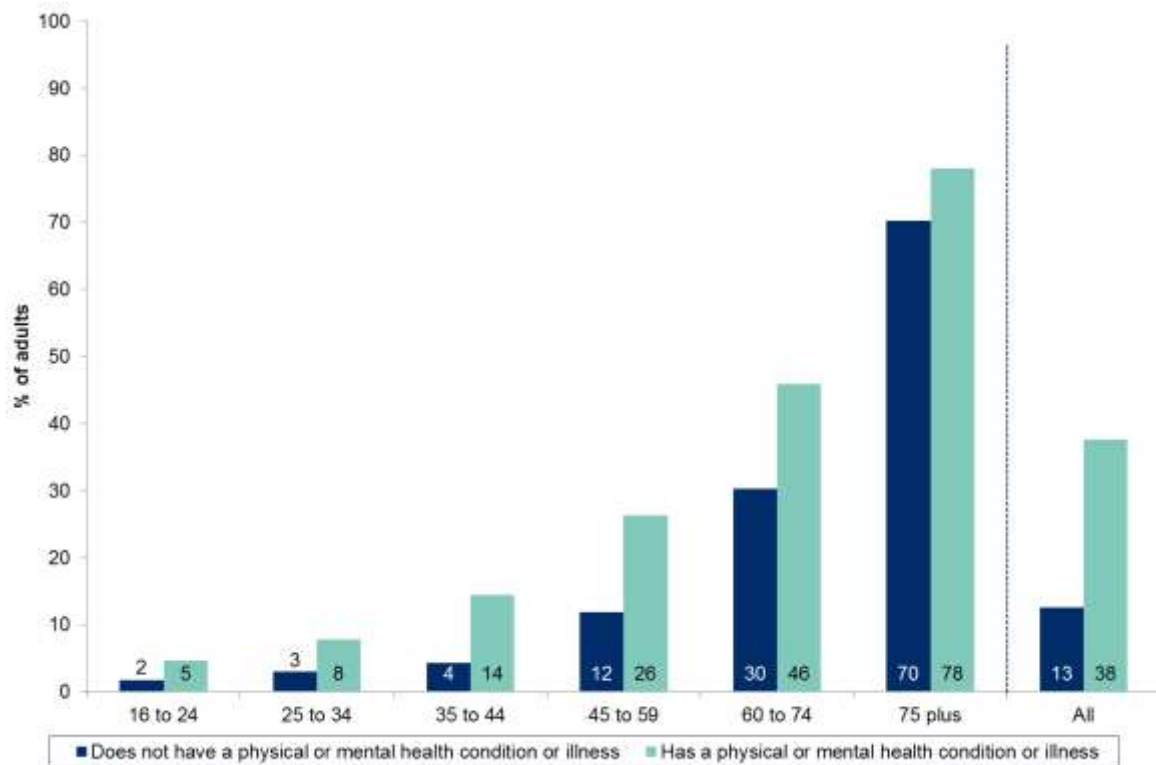


Table 8.1: Proportion of adults who do not use the internet by age and whether they have a physical or mental health condition lasting or expected to last 12 months or more

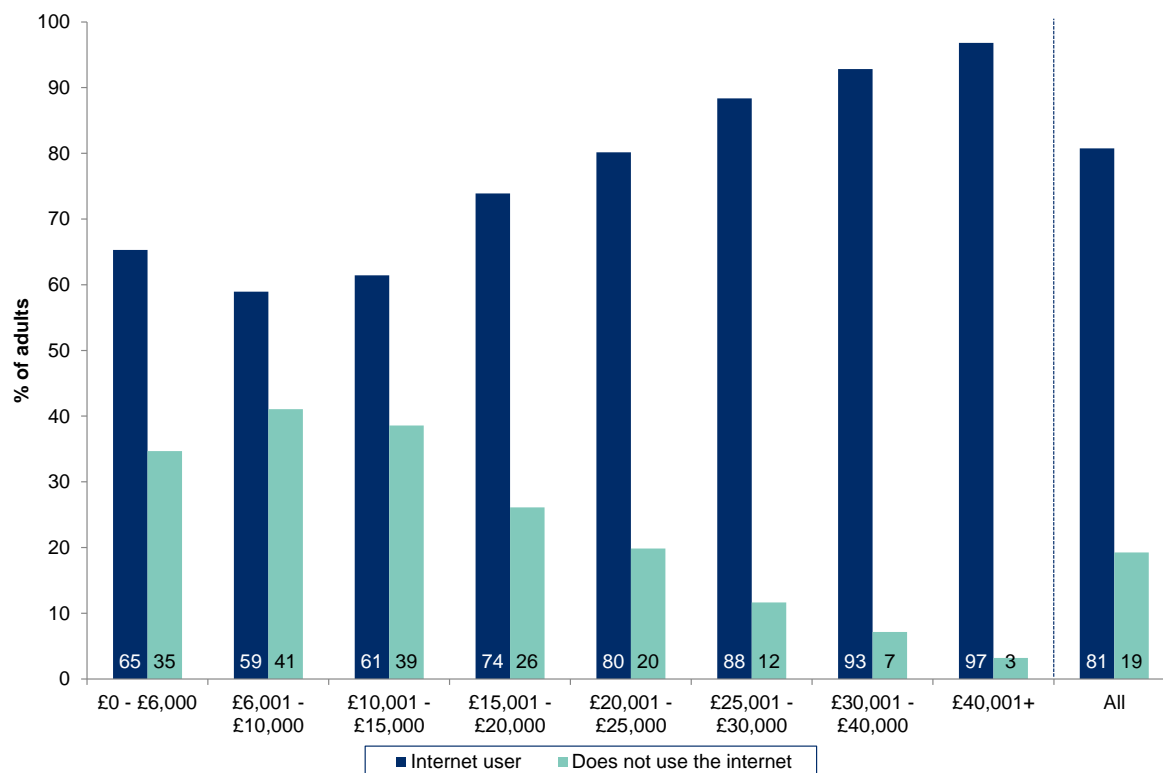
Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Does not have a physical or mental health condition or illness	Has a physical or mental health condition or illness	All
16 to 24			
Internet user	98	95	98
Does not use the internet at all	2	5	2
<i>Base</i>	330	50	380
25 to 34			
Internet user	97	92	96
Does not use the internet at all	3	8	4
<i>Base</i>	590	100	690
35 to 44			
Internet user	96	86	94
Does not use the internet at all	4	14	6
<i>Base</i>	560	140	700
45 to 59			
Internet user	88	74	84
Does not use the internet at all	12	26	16
<i>Base</i>	920	390	1,310
60 to 74			
Internet user	70	54	63
Does not use the internet at all	30	46	37
<i>Base</i>	640	520	1,160
75 plus			
Internet user	30	22	25
Does not use the internet at all	70	78	75
<i>Base</i>	260	360	620
All			
Internet user	87	62	80
Does not use the internet at all	13	38	20
<i>Base</i>	3,300	1,560	4,860

As with the previous data presented on household internet access, there were also differences in the use of internet by net annual household income (Figure 8.8). In general, the proportion of adults who reported using the internet increases as income increases - with the exception of those living in households with a net annual income of £6,000 or less. As above, a likely explanation for this is that students, 99 per cent of whom state that they use the internet, are overrepresented in this income bracket. Only 3 per cent of adults who live in a household with an annual income in excess of £40,000 stated that they do not use the internet.

Figure 8.8: Use of the internet by net annual household income

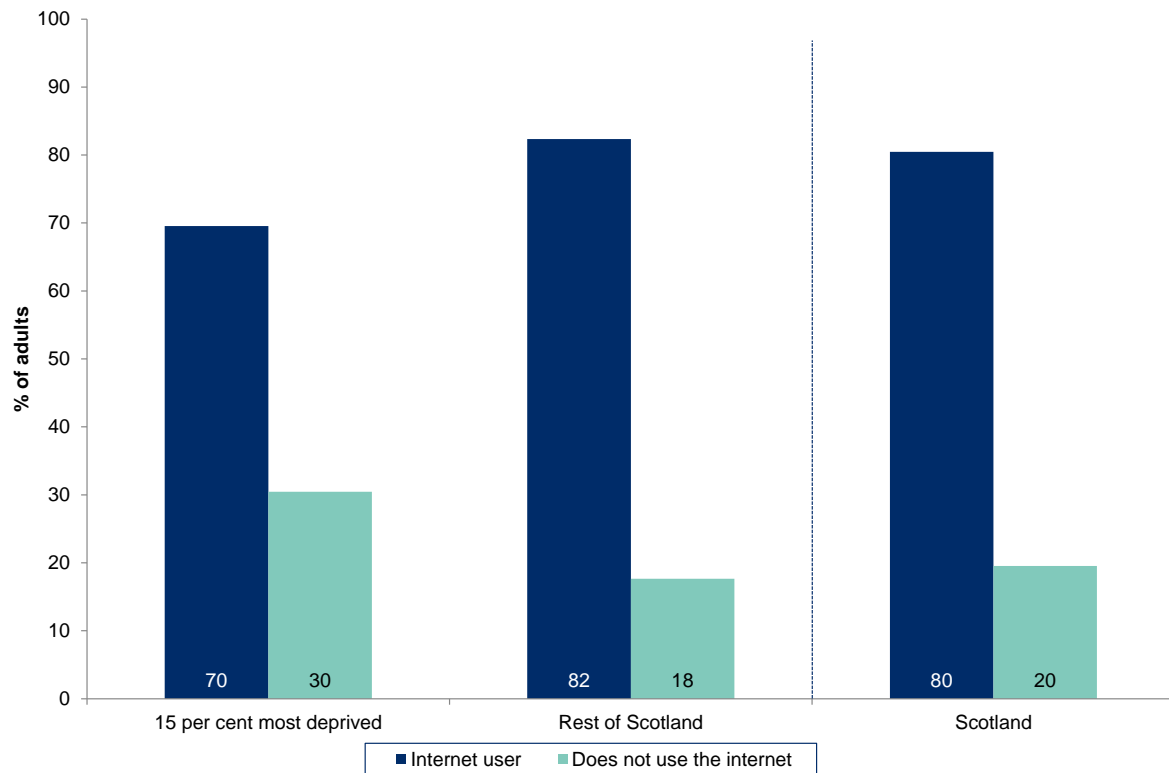
2013 data, Adults (base minimum, £0-6,000: 140)



A much greater proportion of adults living in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland said that they do not use the internet (30 per cent) compared to those living in the rest of the country (18 per cent) (Figure 8.9).

Figure 8.9: Use of the internet by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 15 per cent most deprived areas

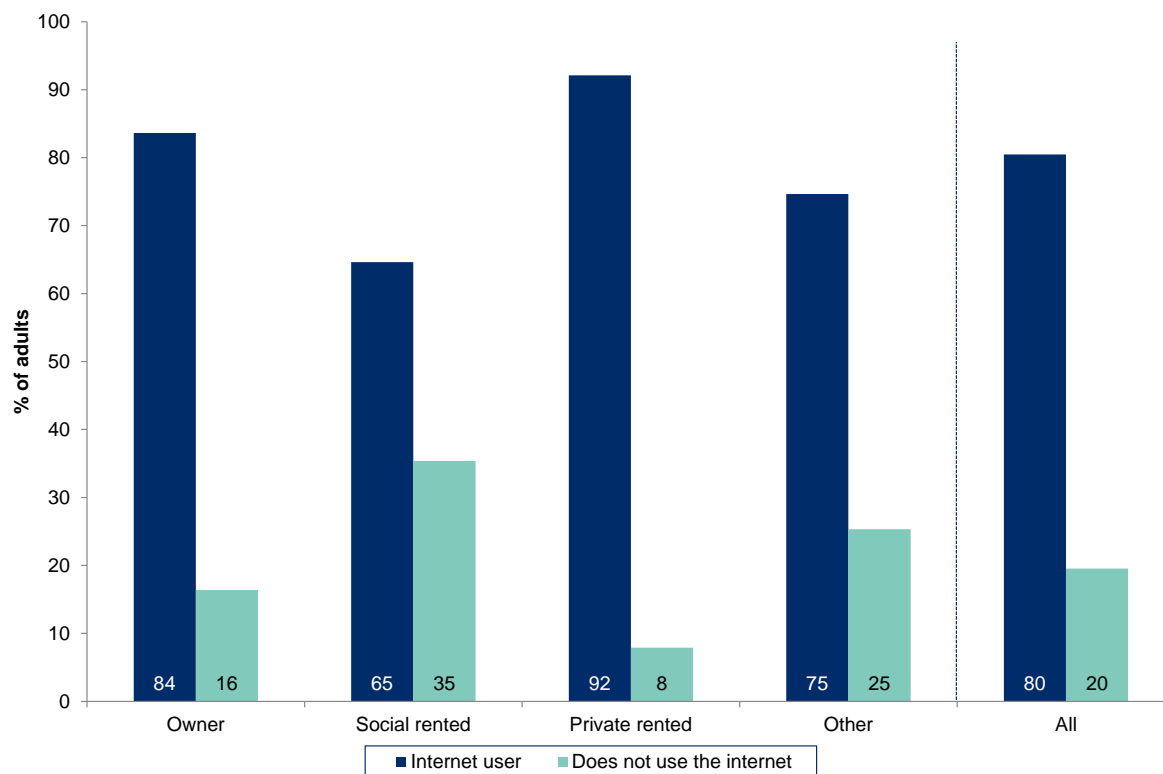
2013 data, Adults (base minimum, 15 per cent most deprived: 710)



Internet use also differs by tenure (Figure 8.10), where a significantly greater proportion of adults living in social rented housing reported not using the internet (35 per cent) compared to those in private rented housing (8 per cent) and those who own the property they live in (16 per cent).

Figure 8.10: Use of the internet by tenure

2013 data, Adults (base minimum, Other: 100)



WHERE AND HOW USERS ACCESS THE INTERNET

The ways in which people access the internet are becoming increasingly diverse. Since 2007 the SHS has asked adults who use the internet for personal use about the location where they access it and which methods they use. Table 8.2 shows that almost all (96 per cent) adults who said that they use the internet access it at home. Just under one-third (30 per cent) said that they access the internet on the move using a mobile phone or a tablet - an increase of five percentage points since 2012. Around a quarter (26 per cent) said that they make personal use of the internet at work.

There appears to be a relationship between age and accessing the internet on the move, in 2013 just over two-fifths of users aged 16 to 34 reported accessing the internet on the move compared to 10 per cent of users aged 60 to 74⁸³. However, it should be noted that the proportion of people aged 60 to 74 who access the internet on the move is up 7 percentage points from 2012.

Table 8.2: Where adults who use the internet access it for personal use

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	
At home	96
On the move via a mobile phone/smart phone/tablet	30
At work	26
At another person's home	9
School, college, university, other educational institution	8
Public library	4
Internet café or shop	3
A government/council office	1
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	0
Somewhere else	1
Don't know	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,370</i>

Columns may add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed

There also seems to be a relationship between net annual household income and where users access the internet for personal use. Adults in lower income households were more likely to access the internet at a public library and at some kind of educational institution, and they were slightly less likely to access the internet from home (Table 8.3). The proportion of people accessing the internet on the move or at work increases as household income goes up.

⁸³ Analysis available in web tables.

Table 8.3: Where adults who use the internet for personal use access it by annual net income⁸⁴

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	£0 - £10,000	£10,000 - £20,000	£20,000 - £30,000	30,000+	All
At home	88	93	97	99	96
On the move via a mobile phone/smartphone/tablet	24	22	27	37	30
At work	6	14	20	41	27
At another person's home	13	9	9	8	9
School, college, university, other educational institution	22	4	8	6	7
Public library	12	5	4	3	4
Internet café or shop	3	1	4	4	3
A government/council office	1	0	0	1	1
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	1	1	0	0	0
Somewhere else	2	1	1	1	1
Don't know	1	-	0	-	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>2,300</i>

Columns may add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed

The SHS also asks about methods used to access the internet for personal use. The vast majority of internet users (93 per cent) used a personal computer or laptop, although it should be noted that this figure is down 3 percentage points from 2012. A possible explanation for this decrease is that a significantly greater proportion now access the internet through other methods, including mobile phones, tablets, game consoles and televisions (63 per cent in 2013 compared to 46 per cent in 2012) (

Table 8.4). In particular, the proportion of people using mobile phones to access internet has increased from 42 per cent in 2012 to 56 per cent in 2013, and the proportion accessing internet using tablets is up from 11 per cent in 2012 to 28 per cent in 2013.

Use of alternative methods to access the internet appears to be more prevalent among younger age groups, with 87 per cent of 16-24 year old internet users reporting using alternative methods compared to 11 per cent of internet users aged 75 and over.

⁸⁴ Income brackets have been re-banded to overcome issues of small sample sizes.

Table 8.4: Which methods are used to access the internet for personal use by age

Column percentages, 2013 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	90	91	93	95	97	98	93
Other	87	75	73	57	33	11	63
<i>Mobile phone / iPhone/ Smartphone</i>	80	72	67	45	21	5	56
<i>A tablet - iPad / Playbook or similar</i>	22	28	38	30	19	8	28
<i>A games console / PS2 / xBox</i>	25	15	14	4	1	0	11
<i>Digital, cable or satellite television</i>	9	8	9	5	3	1	6
<i>Another way</i>	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,370</i>

Columns may add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed

WHY PEOPLE DO NOT USE THE INTERNET

The SHS asked adults who make no personal use of internet the reasons why they do not (Table 8.5). Among the most common responses in 2013 were that respondents do not like or do not need to use the internet/computers (34 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively). Other reasons for not using the internet were related to lack of digital skills, where 29 per cent stated that they do not know how to use a computer and 11 per cent said that it would be too difficult to learn. Cost also seems to be an issue, with 10 per cent saying that they could not afford a computer.

Table 8.5: Reasons why people might not use the internet (other than work)

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults who make no personal use of the internet	
I don't like using the internet or computers	34
I don't need to use the internet or computers	30
I don't know how to use a computer	29
There's nothing of interest to me on the internet	17
I prefer to do things in person rather than use computers	11
It would be too difficult to learn how to use the internet	11
I can't afford a computer	10
Other reason	6
I am concerned about privacy, e.g. keeping credit card or personal details safe	4
I have a disability or illness that prevents me	3
Internet connection would be too expensive	2
I am worried about the unsuitable or inappropriate material on the internet	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>850</i>

Columns may add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed

Looking into the characteristics of those who do not use the internet and their reasons for not using it in a bit more in detail, the responses show that people on lower incomes (between £0-£10,000) were much more likely to state that they can't afford a computer as a reason for not using the internet (22 per cent) compared with higher income groups (ranging from 10 per cent to none). Those with a net annual household income greater than £30,000 were more likely to state that they don't know how to use a computer (33 per cent) compared to those in the £0-£10,000 income group (25 per cent)⁸⁵.

⁸⁵ This data is presented in the web tables.

A greater proportion of those with a long-standing physical or mental health condition stated that they don't know how to use a computer (33 per cent, compared to 25 per cent of those without a long-standing health condition), and that it would be too difficult to learn (14 per cent, compared with 6 per cent of those that don't have a health condition). Six per cent of those with a longstanding health condition stated that they had a disability or illness that prevents them as a reason for not using the internet.

More detailed results and further breakdowns are available in the web tables.

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 explores people's use of digitally delivered public services by asking which, if any, things the respondent had ever used their local council website and (non-specified) government websites for.

Table 8.6 presents the proportions of internet users who, in 2013, reported having ever used a local council or government website. It should be noted that these figures do not take into 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).

In 2013, over half (56 per cent) of internet users had made use of a local authority website for any purpose, and 64 per cent have used a government website. Most common among those who have used local authority websites is to find information (44 per cent), download a form (13 per cent) or make a payment (13 per cent). Most common among those who have used government website is to apply for road tax (41 per cent), apply for or renew TV license (23 per cent) and apply for or renew passport (17 per cent).

Table 8.6: Use (ever) of public services on the internet

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	
Local authority website	
Any purpose	56
Find information	44
Download a form	13
Make payment like council tax or parking fine	13
Access services like report a fault, renew library books, planning applications	9
Ask a question	8
Make a complaint	7
Participate in a discussion forum or consultation	2
Used for some other purpose	8
None of these	44
Base	2,410
Government website	
Any purpose	64
Apply for road tax	41
Apply for or renew my TV license	23
Apply for or renew passport	17
Look for information about health services	14
Complete income tax assessment	12
Register to vote	12
Look for information about health or healthy living	9
Apply for benefits	5
Other	9
None of these	36
Base	2,410

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

9 Health and Caring

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Improving health is one of the Scottish Government's five strategic objectives.⁸⁶ *Help people to sustain and improve their health, especially in disadvantaged communities, ensuring better, local and faster access to health care.*

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

Although other sources of data on health in Scotland exist, such as the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)⁸⁷, 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, which is used to produce estimates of healthy life expectancy. These measures are both explored in this chapter, alongside prevalence of long-standing illness and the provision of unpaid care and support.

The section on adult smoking shows trends in smoking prevalence between 1999 and 2013 and includes patterns by age, sex and deprivation. General health measures are summarised, including analysis of the influence of factors such as housing tenure, household income and area deprivation.

⁸⁶ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/objectives>

⁸⁷ www.scotland.gov.uk/ScottishHealthSurvey

Main Findings

- Twenty-three per cent of adults were current smokers in 2013, in line with the proportion in the two previous years following a longer term downward trend.
- More men than women smoke (25 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively), with the gap widest (nine percentage points) between the ages of 35 and 44 years.
- Adults in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were considerably more likely than those in the rest of Scotland to be current smokers (40 per cent and 20 per cent respectively).
- Around one third of households in Scotland (34 per cent) contained at least one person with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability.
- Social rented households were more likely to contain someone with a long-standing health problem or disability than owner occupier households (55 per cent compared to 29 per cent, respectively) or private rented households (20 per cent).
- Three quarters of adults (74 per cent) reported that their own health is either 'very good' or 'good', compared to 7 per cent saying their health is either 'bad' or 'very bad'.
- People living in the 15 per cent most deprived of areas in Scotland were more likely to say their health is 'bad' or 'very bad' compared to those living elsewhere (14 per cent, compared with 6 per cent).

SMOKING

In 2013, the Scottish Government's 5 year tobacco control strategy, [Creating a Tobacco-Free Generation](#)⁸⁸, set a target to reduce smoking prevalence in Scotland to less than 5 per cent by 2034. The Strategy sets out a range of measures to support young people to choose not to smoke, to protect people from second hand smoke and continue to support those who do smoke to quit. The actions taken by the Scottish Government to tackle the harm caused by tobacco include legislation to prohibit smoking in public places which came into effect in March 2006, raising the age of sale for tobacco from 16 to 18 in 2007, implementation of a tobacco retail register in 2011, a ban on self-service sales from vending machines in 2013, and the introduction of a tobacco display ban in shops from 2013.

The Scottish Household Survey is currently the preferred source for statistics on smoking prevalence among adults in Scotland. The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) provides a set of estimates of smoking prevalence in Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland on a fully comparable basis.⁸⁹

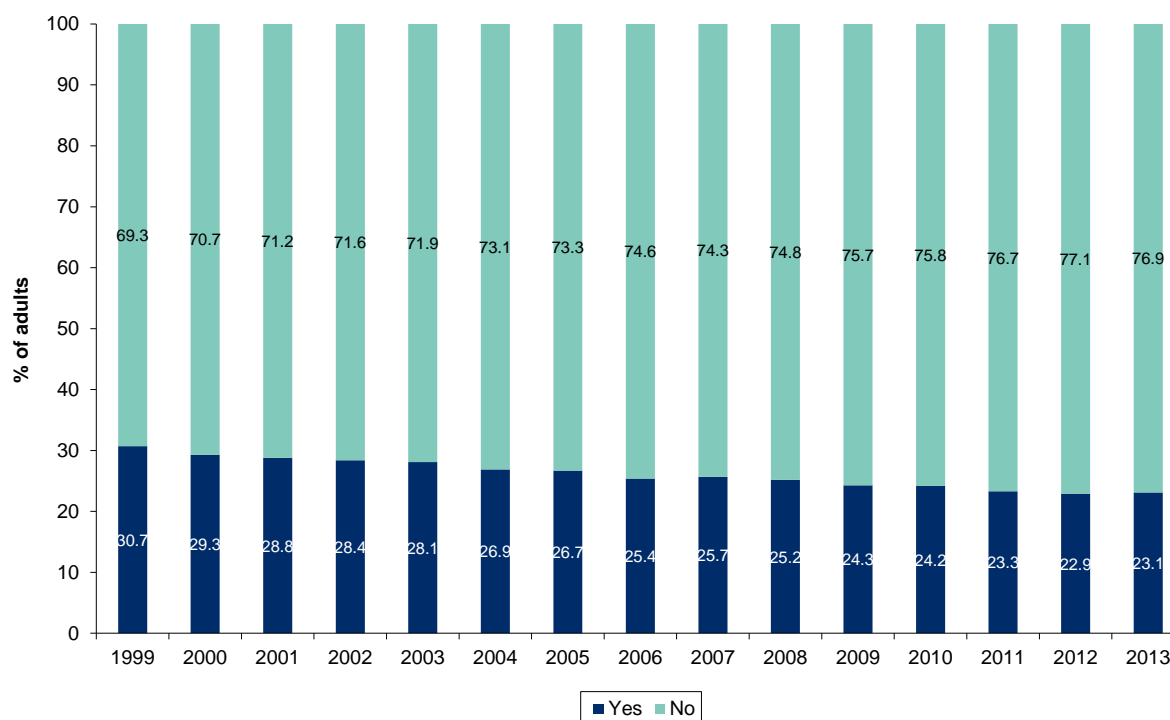
⁸⁸ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/03/3766>

⁸⁹ For further information on the comparability of UK smoking statistics, see: <https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Comparability-Report-Final.pdf>

Additionally, the Scottish Health Survey, Health Survey for England, Health Survey for Northern Ireland, and the Welsh Health Survey provide useful estimates of smoking prevalence in each UK country. The surveys are run separately with different sampling methodologies. Smoking prevalence statistics taken from these various sources are partially comparable.

Figure 9.1: Whether respondent smokes, by year

1999-2013, Adults (2013 base: 9,920)



As shown in Figure 9.1, the smoking has rate declined from 30.7 per cent of adults in 1999 to 23.1 per cent in 2013. The rate has remained at around 23 per cent each year since 2011.

More men than women reported being current smokers (25 per cent and 22 per cent respectively), with the gap widest (nine percentage points) between the ages of 35 and 44 years. Smoking prevalence drops markedly in the older age groups (older than 60 years). Among the 60-74 year old group, the proportion smoking is 19 per cent, reducing to 8 per cent among those aged 75 or over. (Figure 9.2)

Figure 9.3 shows the variation in smoking behaviour by economic status. Smoking prevalence is highest among those who are unemployed and seeking work (55 per cent), those who are unable to work due to short-term ill-health (47 per cent) and those who are permanently sick or disabled (46 per cent).

Figure 9.2: Percentage of respondents who smoke, by age and gender
 2013 data, Adults (base: 4,450; minimum: 380)

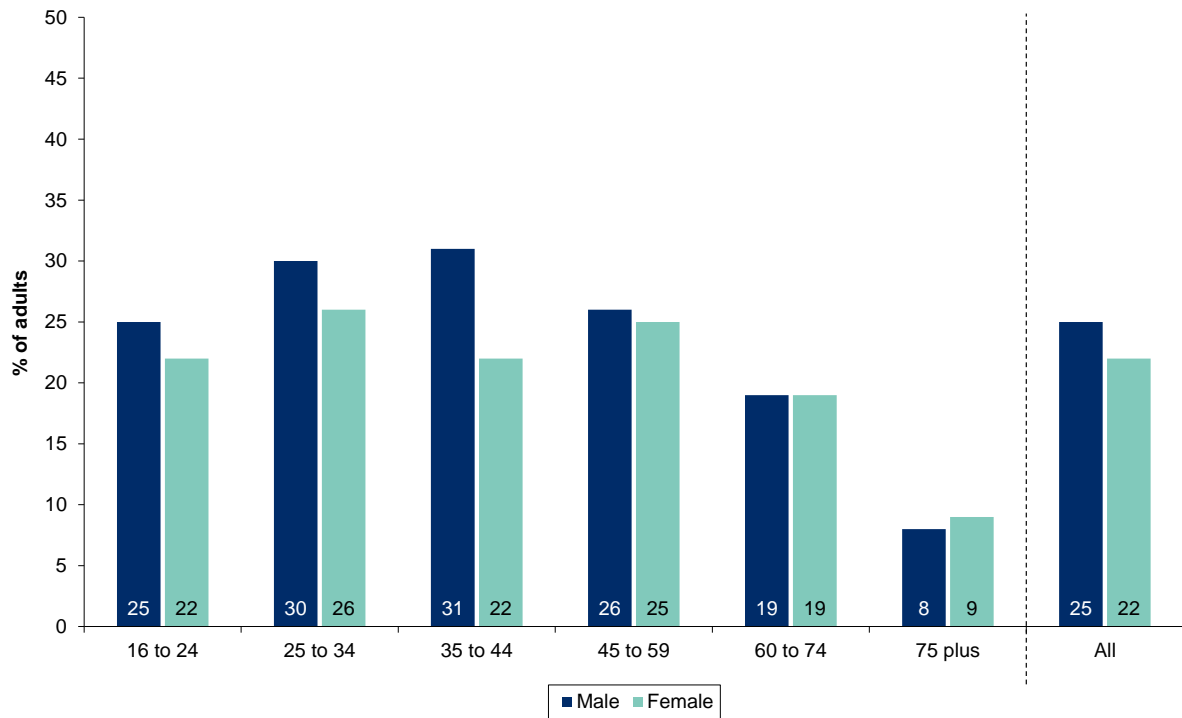


Figure 9.3: Percentage of respondents who smoke, by economic status
 2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920; minimum: 70)

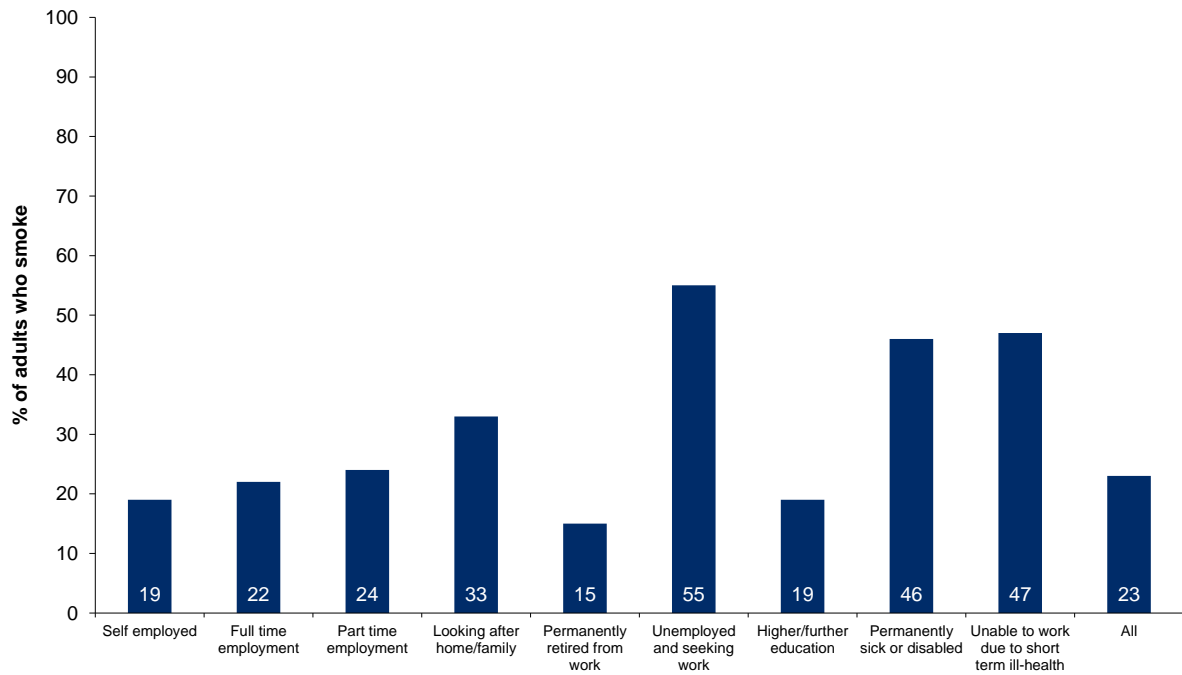


Figure 9.4 illustrates the relationship between smoking prevalence and area deprivation⁹⁰. Adults in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were considerably more likely than those in the rest of Scotland to say that they are current smokers (40 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively). Looking across from the 20 per cent most deprived to the 20 per cent least deprived areas shows a trend of generally decreasing smoking prevalence. Although the pattern is broadly similar to that in previous years, prevalence in the 20 per cent most deprived areas appears to have increased slightly from its lowest rate (36 per cent) in 2012 to 39 per cent in 2013.

Figure 9.4: Percentage of respondents who smoke, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 15 per cent most deprived and quintiles

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920; minimum: 850)

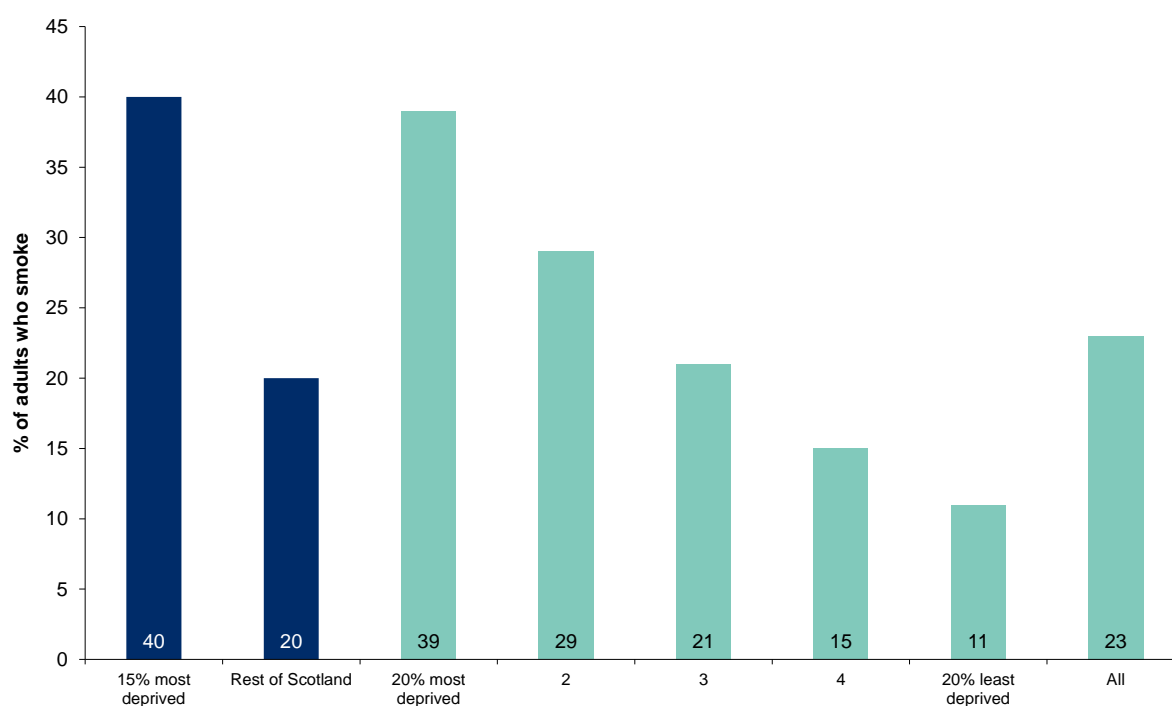
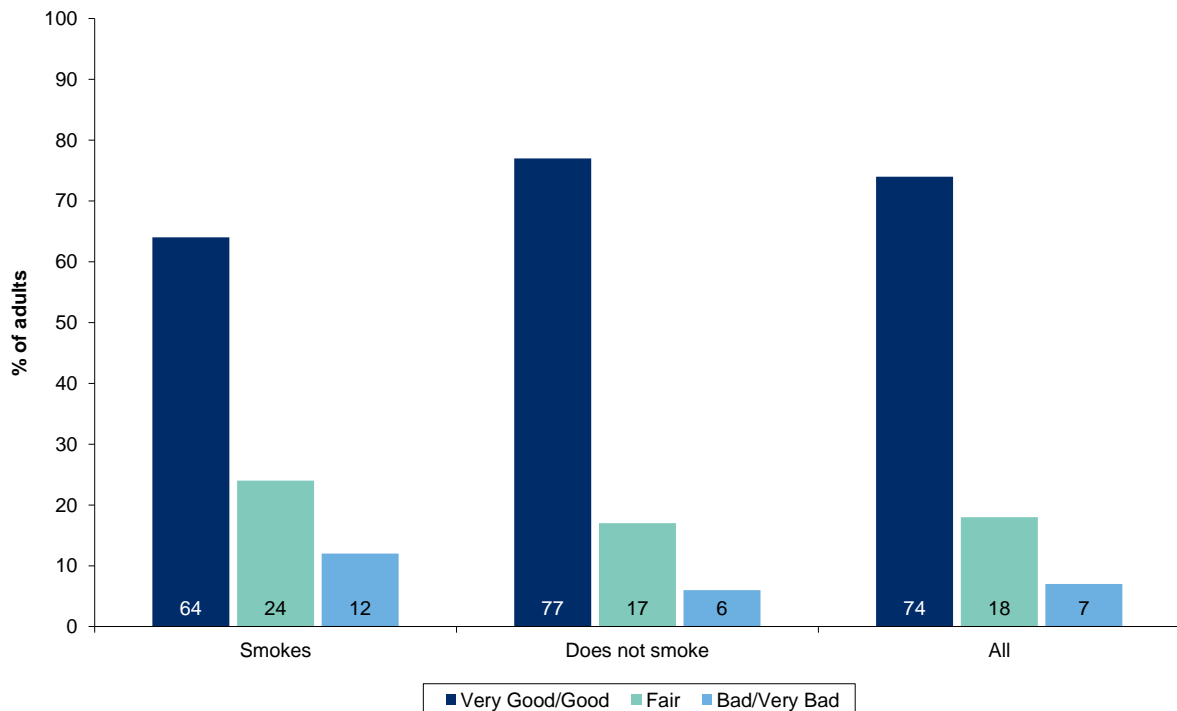


Figure 9.5 compares the self-assessed health status of non-smokers and smokers. Smoking causes and exacerbates a number of chronic respiratory diseases and cardiovascular disease, and can worsen the health of people with long-term conditions such as asthma. Smokers were less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as 'good' or 'very good' (64 per cent and 77 per cent, respectively) while 12 per cent of smokers said their health is 'bad' or 'very bad' compared with 6 per cent of non-smokers. The determinants of self perceived health are examined further towards the end of the chapter.

⁹⁰ As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

Figure 9.5: Percentage of respondents who smoke, by self-perception of health
2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920; minimum: 2,370)



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 verification. This wording does not capture all forms of disability covered by the legal definition within the Disability Discrimination Act 2005.

Figure 9.6 shows that around a third of households in Scotland (34 per cent) contained 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 were more likely to contain someone with a long-standing health problem or disability, with around half of 'single pensioner' (54 per cent) and 'older smaller'⁹¹ (50 per cent) households doing so, compared to 17 per cent of small family households.

⁹¹ These households contain two adults, at least one of whom is of pensionable age.

Figure 9.6: Households where someone in the household has a long-standing illness, health problem or disability, by household type

2013 data, Households (base: 10,650; minimum: 590)

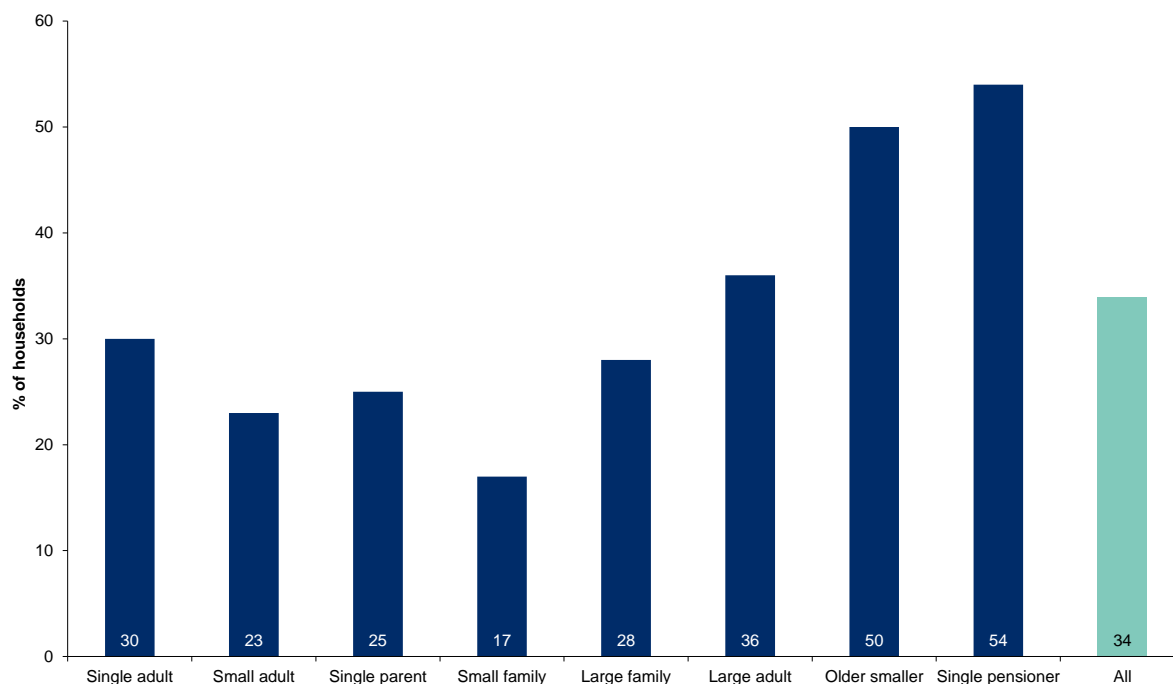
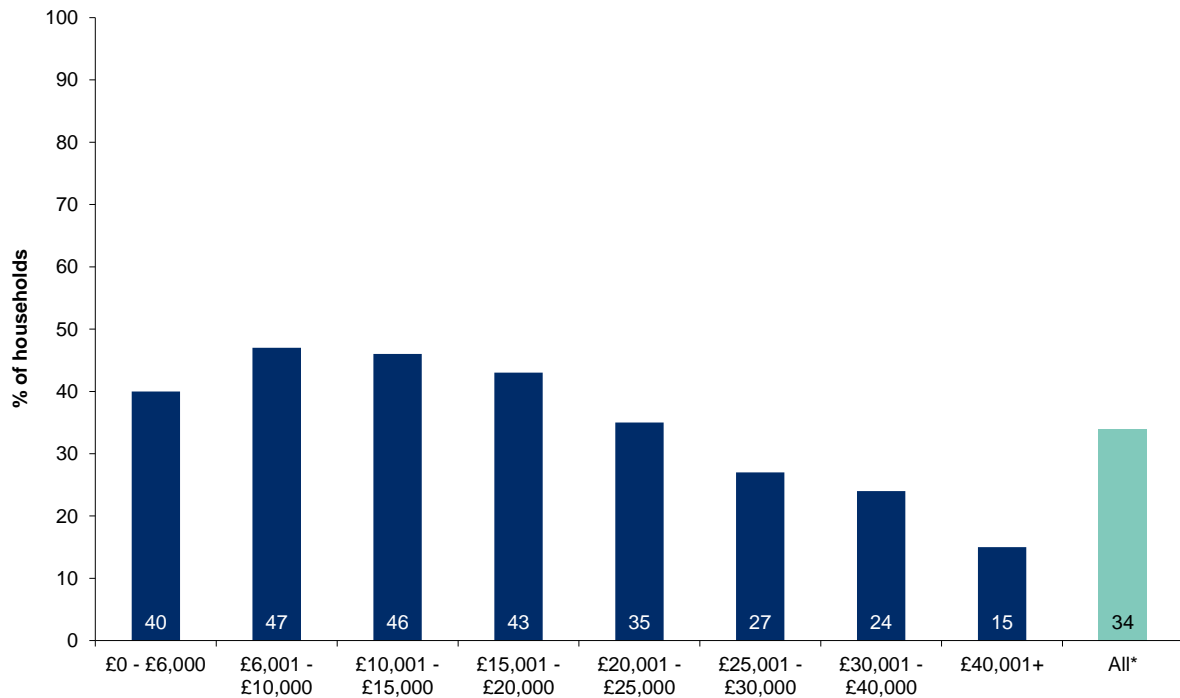


Figure 9.7 shows that the proportion of households which contain someone with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability decreases as the net annual household income (of the highest income householder and their spouse or partner) increases. More than two-fifths (45 per cent) of households with an income of £20,000 or less have 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 15 per cent. These findings are partly explained by the income profile of older households, which shows that older smaller households and single pensioner households have lower income than other households.

Figure 9.7: Households where someone in the household has a long-standing illness, health problem or disability, by net annual household income

2013 data, Households (base: 10,320; minimum: 320)



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.

Social rented households (55 per cent) are more likely to contain someone with a long-standing health problem or disability than owner occupier households (29 per cent) and private rented households (20 per cent) (Figure 9.8). The proportion of social rented households containing someone with a long-standing health problem or disability is significantly higher than the proportion of owner occupied households which do, even though proportionately more owner occupied households are either single pensioner or older smaller households (36% of owner occupied households compared to 31% of social rented households are single pensioner or older smaller households). Figure 9.9 shows the age and gender profile of those people with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. Overall, 18 per cent of males have a long-standing illness, health problem or disability compared to 20 per cent of females. There is some evidence of a greater concentration of males with long-standing illnesses, health problems or disabilities in their youth, with a slightly higher proportion of males than females aged below thirty reported as having a long-standing illness, health problem or disability.

Figure 9.8: Households where someone in the household has a long-standing illness, health problem or disability, by tenure of household

2013 data, Households (base: 10,650; minimum: 220)

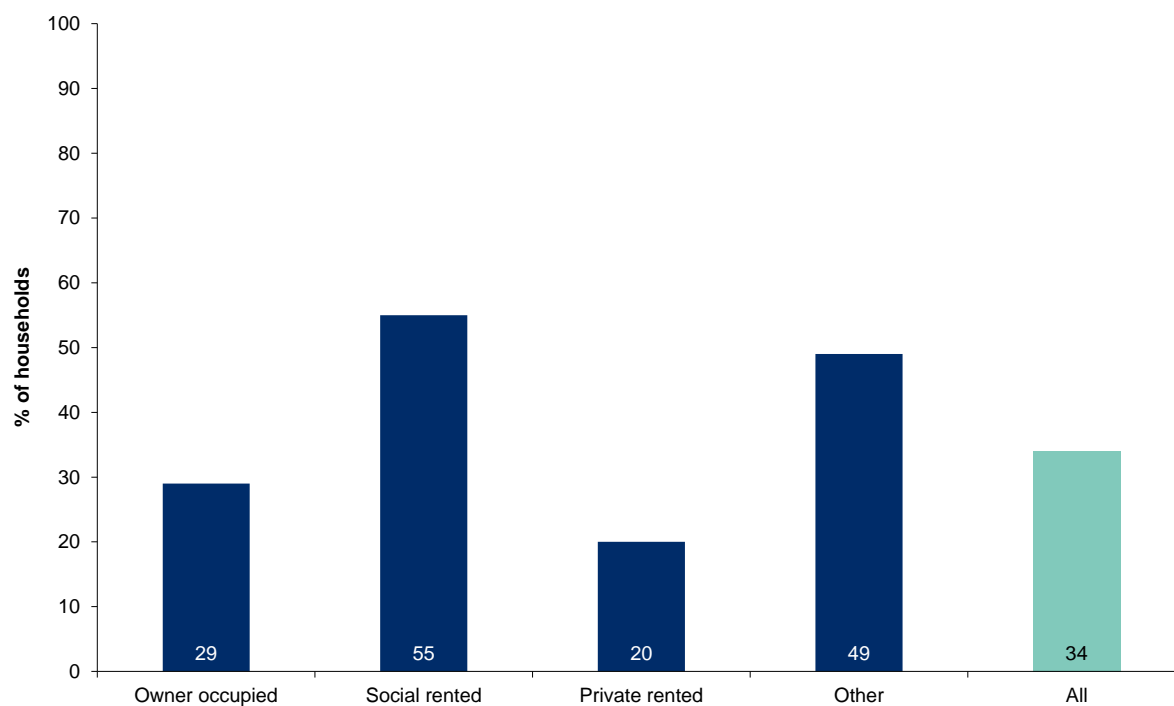
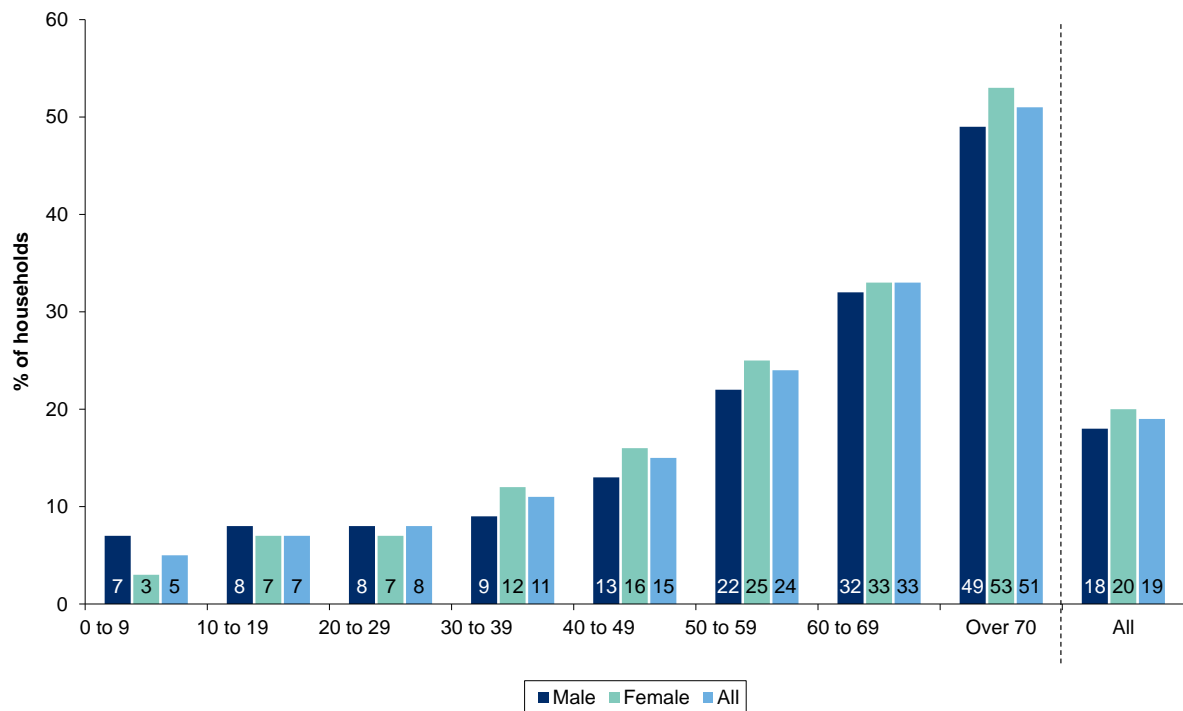


Figure 9.9: Household members with a long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability, by age within gender

2013 data, Household members with a disability and/or long-term illness (base: 23,480; min: 11,430)



CARE PROVISION

This section looks at whether household members in Scotland look after or give any regular help or support to other family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical, mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age.

Following work comparing results on unpaid caring prevalence with those in the Scottish Health Survey and Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, the survey question has been changed from April 2014. The Scottish Health Survey is currently the preferred source for statistics on overall prevalence of unpaid caring in Scotland.

Table 9.1 shows the proportion of households, by tenure of household, which contain an unpaid carer. Social rented households (15 per cent) or owner occupied (13 per cent) households were more likely to contain an unpaid carer than private rented (7 per cent) or other (8 per cent) households.

Table 9.1: Households containing someone who provides regular unpaid help or care to others, by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2013 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Yes	13	15	7	8	12
No	87	85	93	92	88
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	6,730	2,440	1,270	220	10,650

SELF ASSESSED HEALTH

Self-reported health is an important measure of the overall health of people in Scotland. Poor self-reported health is a good predictor of mortality, and is strongly correlated with area deprivation. Self-reported health data from the Scottish Household Survey is used in calculations of healthy life expectancy, which is reported as part of the Scottish Government's Population purpose target.⁹²

Just under three quarters of adults (74 per cent) of adults said their own health is either 'very good' or 'good', compared to 7 per cent of those saying it is 'bad' or 'very bad' (see Table 9.2). The proportion of adults who report 'good' or 'very good' health declines with age, with those 60 and above much more likely to say their health is in general 'bad' or 'very bad' (around one in eight adults aged 60 and over).

Table 9.2: Self perception of health, by gender and age

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Very Good/Good	76	73	87	85	81	73	63	52	74
Fair	17	19	11	12	14	19	26	33	18
Bad/Very Bad	7	8	2	4	5	9	11	15	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

There is a relationship between income and perceived health - one in which age may be a contributory factor - with one in eight (12 per cent) of those with a net annual household income of £20,000 or less saying they have 'bad' or 'very bad' health compared with 2 per cent of those whose income is in excess of £30,000. (Table 9.3.)

⁹² <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/purpose/population>

Table 9.3: Self perception of health, by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2013 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	64	60	63	66	72	79	84	88	75
Fair	24	25	25	24	19	16	13	11	18
Bad/Very Bad	12	15	12	10	9	5	3	1	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	300	1,010	1,860	1,530	1,180	910	1,250	1,580	9,620

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.

Those adults who live in the social rented sector were more likely to say their health in general is 'bad' or 'very bad' (17 per cent) as compared to those in owner occupied households (4 per cent) or the private rented sector (5 per cent). (Table 9.4.)

Table 9.4: Self perception of health, by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Very Good/Good	79	57	82	64	74
Fair	17	25	14	18	18
Bad/Very Bad	4	17	5	18	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	6,250	2,300	1,160	210	9,920

Table 9.5 shows that people living in the 15 per cent most deprived of areas in Scotland⁹³ were more likely to say their health is 'bad' or 'very bad', compared with those living elsewhere (14 per cent, compared with 6 per cent). When considering differences in perception of health by deprivation deciles (from the 10 per cent most deprived areas to the 10 per cent least deprived), we see a gradual increase in the proportion saying their health is good or very good, from 64 per cent in the most deprived areas to 84 per cent in the least deprived areas. There is a corresponding decrease in the proportion who report bad or very bad health by deprivation decile, from 14 per cent in the most deprived areas to only 2 per cent in the least deprived areas.

⁹³ As defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Glossary in Annex 2.

Table 9.5: Self perception of health, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) deciles

Column percentages, 2013 data

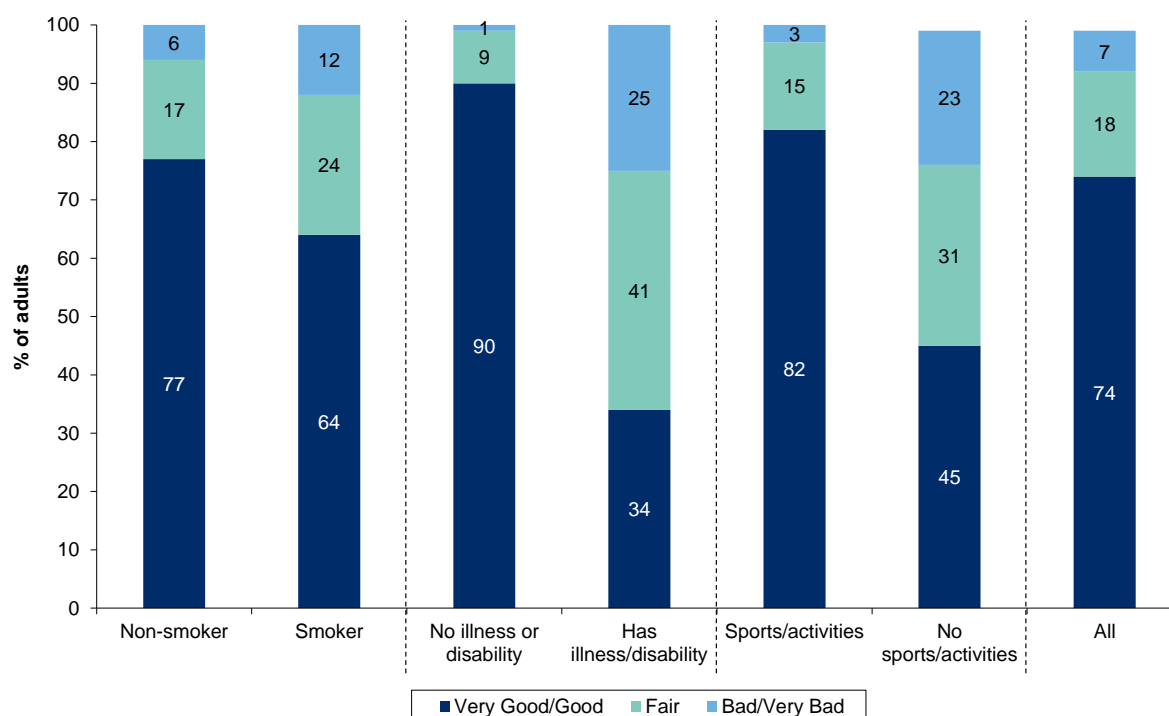
	← 10% most deprived						10% least deprived →				Scotland
Adults	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Very Good/Good	64	66	69	68	73	75	79	82	83	84	74
Fair	22	23	21	23	21	18	15	14	13	14	18
Bad/Very Bad	14	11	10	9	7	6	6	4	5	2	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	980	920	910	1,110	1,120	1,030	1,100	1,000	910	850	9,920

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Very Good/Good	63	76	74
Fair	23	18	18
Bad/Very Bad	14	6	7
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,450	8,470	9,920

Figure 9.10 shows that smokers were less likely than non-smokers to report good general health, with 77 per cent of non-smokers describing their health as 'good' or 'very good' compared to 64 per cent of smokers. 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 undertaken some form of physical activity (82 per cent) consider their health to be 'good' or 'very good', with only 3 per cent saying it was 'bad' or 'very bad'. In contrast, 23 per cent of those people who have undertaken no physical activity the past four weeks described their health as 'bad' or 'very bad'.

Figure 9.10: Self perception of health, by smoking, illness or disability and whether has done physical activity in the past four weeks

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920; minimum: 2,370)



10 Local Services

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

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

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

This chapter begins by exploring satisfaction with the quality of local services and attitudes to involvement in local decision making. It then reports respondents' views on local authority performance. Breakdowns by urban rural classification and SIMD are provided.

Main Findings

- In 2013, 60 per cent of adults were satisfied with three public services: local health services, schools and public transport.
- Adults living in urban areas and accessible small towns were more satisfied with the quality of the three public services than those in remote and rural areas; satisfaction was higher in the 20 per cent most deprived areas compared to the Scotland average.
- In 2013, around one-fifth (22 per cent) of adults agreed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area and just over a third (35 per cent) said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes.
- Generally, older adults were more likely than younger adults to say they are satisfied with local government performance and less likely to want to be more involved in making decisions.
- Adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were less likely to agree that their local council provides high quality services, less likely to agree that they can influence decisions in their local area and less likely to want to be more involved in local decision making, compared to the least deprived areas.

LOCAL SERVICE QUALITY

The Scottish Government's National Indicator to 'improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services' is measured by the percentage of adults who say they are (very or fairly) satisfied with three public services: local health services, schools and public transport. The percentage of adults who said they were very or fairly satisfied with these services fell from 63 per cent in 2012 to 60 per cent in 2013 (Table 10.1).

Looking at the services individually, adults tend to be most satisfied with local health services, followed by local schools and public transport. In 2013, 85 per cent of adults were satisfied with local health services, compared to 71 per cent who were satisfied with public transport. The trend since 2011 suggests that the percentage of people who were very or fairly satisfied has fallen for each of the three services.

Table 10.1: 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, 2007-2013 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Local health services	81	85	86	86	88	87	85
Local Schools	79	81	83	83	85	83	81
Public Transport	69	73	75	74	76	72	71
% satisfied with all three services*	57	62	65	64	66	63	60
Base	10,080	9,160	9,630	8,950	9,610	9,830	9,860

* Percentages reported for all three services combined are those for which an opinion was given.

Respondents could express no opinion for up to two of the services.

Table 10.2 shows the differences in people's perceptions of public services by urban rural classification. It can be seen that, overall, adults living in urban areas and accessible small towns were more satisfied with the quality of public services than those in remote and rural areas. However, when we look at the individual services separately, it can be seen that it is the satisfaction with public transport in remote and rural areas that is mainly responsible for these overall results. Satisfaction with public transport in large urban areas was 78 per cent, compared to only 50 per cent in remote rural areas, whereas remote rural areas had higher levels of satisfaction with local schools (84 per cent compared to 78 per cent in large urban areas).

Table 10.2: Percentage of people very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport) by urban rural classification

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Local health services	85	84	85	80	85	87	85
Local Schools	78	81	83	84	83	84	81
Public Transport	78	72	70	66	58	50	71
% satisfied with all three services*	64	60	60	55	53	49	60
Base	3,290	2,990	900	610	1,050	1,030	9,860

Table 10.3 shows the differences in people's perceptions of public services by level of deprivation, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) and divided into quintiles⁹⁴. Overall satisfaction with the quality of public services is seen to be higher in the 20 per cent most deprived area (64 per cent) compared to the Scotland average, with satisfaction with local schools and public transport also higher in these areas. Satisfaction with local health services is very similar across all deprivation levels, at around 85 per cent.

Table 10.3: Percentage of people very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport) by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived→			All
	1	2	3	4	5		
Local health services	85	84	84	85	86	85	
Local Schools	85	80	79	82	79	81	
Public Transport	77	73	68	66	72	71	
% satisfied with all three services*	64	61	57	58	59	60	
Base	1,880	2,010	2,130	2,090	1,750	9,860	

INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL DECISION MAKING

The *Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services* report⁹⁵ (2011) highlighted the importance of ensuring that our public services are built around people and communities. The National Performance Framework also includes a National Indicator which aims to 'improve the responsiveness of public services'. This is measured as the percentage of adults in the SHS who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Typically, just over one in five adults agree with this statement (Table 10.4). In the past seven years, this figure has remained fairly consistent. It was at its lowest in 2007 (19.6 per cent) and at its highest in 2011 (22.4 per cent). In 2013, 22.0 per cent of people agreed that they can influence decisions, which is a 0.5 percentage point increase from 21.5 in 2012.

Table 10.4: Percentage of people who agree with the statement 'I can influence decisions affecting my local area' by year

Percentages, 2007-2013 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Can influence decisions	19.6	21.7	21.8	21.3	22.4	21.5	22.0
Base	10,230	9,250	9,710	9,020	9,660	9,890	9,920

⁹⁴ See Glossary in Annex 2

⁹⁵ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/06/27154527/0>

The proportion of adults who agree that they *would like* greater involvement in the decisions affecting their local area tends to be higher than those who perceive they *can* influence them. In 2013, 35 per cent of adults said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes that affects their local area, compared to 22 per cent who felt they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Figure 10.1). Similarly, in 2013, a quarter (25 per cent) of adults agreed that their council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions.

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY PERFORMANCE

Figure 10.1 shows the percentage of adults who agreed (strongly or slightly) with a number of statements about different aspects of their local authority's performance. The highest level of agreement was around half (48 per cent) who said their council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides. The lowest levels of agreement were with statements about being able to influence decisions and the council being good at listening to local people's views.

Figure 10.1: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local authority services and performance

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)

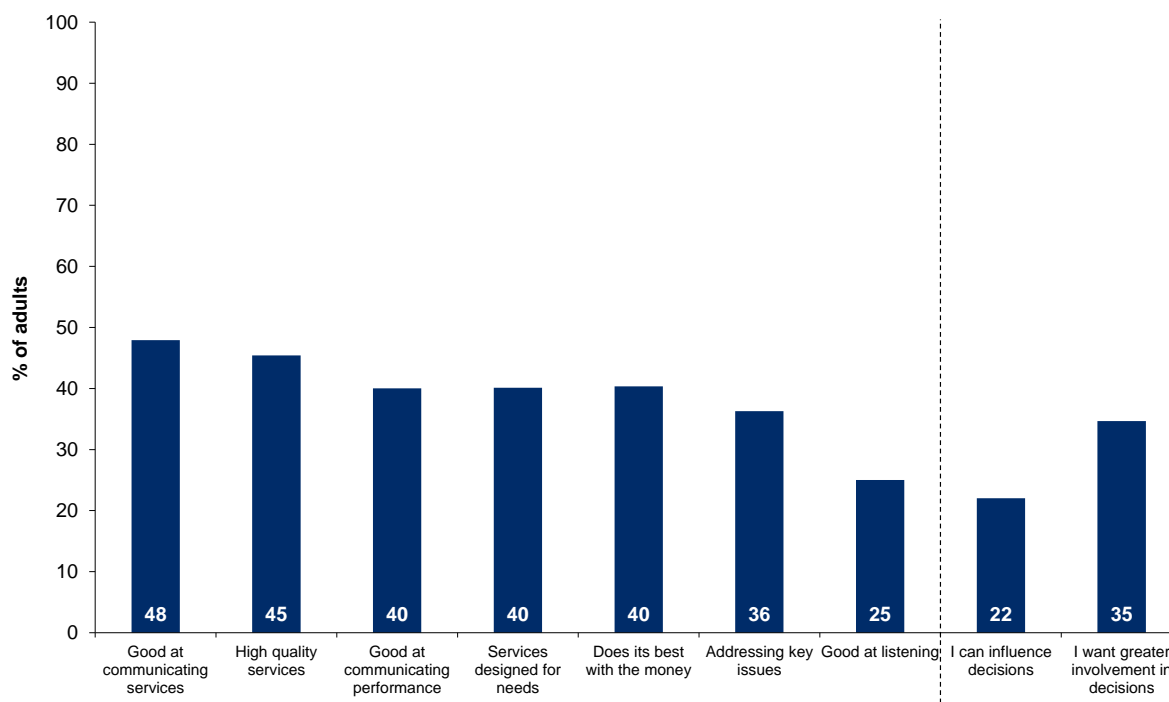


Table 10.5 shows there are some differences by age group in agreement with statements about local authority services and performance. Generally, older adults are more likely than younger adults to say they are satisfied with the performance statements about local government services and less likely to want to be more involved in making decisions. Around half (49 per cent) of 60 to 74 year olds and those aged 75 years and over agreed with the statement that their council does the best it can with the money available, compared to 31 per cent of 25 to 34 year olds. The strongest desire to participate in local decision-making was shown by those aged 25 to 44, with 42 per cent saying they would like to have greater involvement with decisions affecting their local area.

Table 10.5: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by age
Percentages, 2013 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	37	38	45	51	57	60	48
My local council provides high quality services	41	44	43	43	49	57	45
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	24	31	35	44	53	52	40
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	40	36	37	39	44	47	40
My local council does the best it can with the money available	33	31	36	42	49	52	40
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	33	32	34	33	43	47	36
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	24	22	22	24	29	31	25
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	20	22	23	25	23	15	22
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	34	42	42	37	31	12	35
<i>Base</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>1,450</i>	<i>2,590</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

Table 10.6 looks at differences in agreement with statements about local authority performance by the level of deprivation of the area, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) and divided into quintiles as above. In the most deprived areas, 42 per cent of adults agreed that services were high quality, compared with 48 per cent in the least deprived areas. Perceptions of being able to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making were also lower in the 20 per cent most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. Whilst adults living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas were more likely to agree that their council provides high quality services compared to the 20 per cent most deprived, they were less likely to think that their local council was good at listening to local people's views before taking decisions.

Table 10.6: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived→			All
	1	2	3	4	5		
My local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides	45	48	47	51	48	48	
My local council provides high quality services	42	44	43	50	48	45	
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	41	41	40	40	38	40	
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	39	40	39	44	39	40	
My local council does the best it can with the money available	40	41	42	41	37	40	
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	36	34	35	40	36	36	
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	28	27	24	24	22	25	
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	19	20	22	23	25	22	
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	32	33	33	38	38	35	
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,890</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>2,150</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>1,760</i>	<i>9,920</i>	

Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.



11 Environment

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government and partners are working towards creating a greener Scotland by improving the natural and built environment, and protecting it for present and future generations. Actions are being taken to reduce local and global environmental impacts, through tackling climate change, moving towards a zero-waste Scotland, increasing the use of renewable energy and conserving natural resources. The Scottish Government is also committed to promoting the enjoyment of the countryside and of green spaces in and around towns and cities.

There are a number of Scottish Government National Outcomes relating to the environment⁹⁶, including: We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations; We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production; and We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.

A range of National Indicators⁹⁷ have been developed to track progress towards environmental outcomes. One of these indicators, 'increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors', is now monitored using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). Other relevant national indicators include 'reduce Scotland's carbon footprint' and 'reduce waste generated' (although these are monitored using data sources other than the SHS). Some local authorities use the SHS to assess progress towards environmental objectives, including those in their Single Outcome Agreements (a statement of the outcomes that they want to see for their local area).

This chapter begins by exploring attitudes towards climate change and then reports findings on recycling of food waste. It finishes by looking at visits to the outdoors and access to local greenspace.

⁹⁶ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome>

⁹⁷ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator>

Main Findings

Climate change

- Less than half of adults (46 per cent) viewed climate change as an immediate and urgent problem. Seven per cent felt it was not really a problem and 13 per cent were not convinced that climate change is happening.
- Adults with a degree or professional qualification were more likely to view climate change as an immediate and urgent problem compared to adults with no qualifications (60 per cent compared to 33 per cent).
- Adults aged 16 to 24 and those aged 75 and over were least likely to consider climate change to be an urgent problem (38 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively).

Food waste recycling

- In 2013, 37 per cent of households disposed of food waste in local authority-provided food recycling caddies (an increase from 26 per cent in 2012), and 65 per cent of households put their food waste in their general rubbish (a decrease from 73 per cent in 2012).
- Households living in flats were more likely than those living in a house or bungalow to put their food waste in the general rubbish bin (78 per cent compared to 57 per cent) and less likely to use a food-recycling caddy (25 per cent compared to 43 per cent).

Visits to the outdoors and greenspace

- In 2013, 46 per cent of adults in Scotland visited Scotland's outdoors one or more times a week, an increase from 42 per cent in 2012. Sixteen per cent never visited the outdoors.
- Around two-thirds (or 68 per cent) of adults in Scotland have access to a useable local greenspace that is within a five minute walk from their home. Over a third (36 per cent) of adults use their local greenspace either every day or several times a week. Around one quarter (24 per cent) of adults do not use their local greenspace at all.
- The proportion of adults who never visit the outdoors or use their local greenspace falls as the level of deprivation in the area falls (for greenspace this ranges from 31 per cent in the 20 per cent most deprived areas to 18 per cent in the least deprived).

ATTITUDES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Introduction and context

Action to address climate change is a high priority for the Scottish Government. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009⁹⁸ set a target of reducing Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by 42 per cent by 2020 and 80 per cent by 2050, compared with the 1990 baseline. The Scottish Government's Second Report on Proposals and Policies (RPP2)⁹⁹ for meeting its climate change targets sets out how Scotland can deliver these targets over the period 2013–2027. The Low Carbon Behaviours Framework¹⁰⁰ sets out a strategic approach to encourage low carbon lifestyles amongst individuals, households and businesses in Scotland.

Public attitudes about the extent to which climate change is an immediate problem for Scotland are likely to influence their willingness to support initiatives to address climate change and to change their own behaviours. In 2013 the SHS included, for the first time, a question about views on the immediacy and urgency of climate change. Respondents were presented with four different statements about the problem of climate change and asked which, if any, came closest to their own view.

Table 11.1 shows that less than half of adults (46 per cent) viewed climate change as an immediate and urgent problem, whilst a quarter (25 per cent) considered that climate change was more of a problem for the future. Seven per cent of adults felt that climate change was not really a problem, and 13 per cent were still not convinced that climate change is happening.

Table 11.1: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	
Climate change is an immediate and urgent problem	46
Climate change is more of a problem for the future	25
Climate change is not really a problem	7
I'm still not convinced that climate change is happening	13
No answer	3
Don't know	7
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Views on the urgency of climate change are closely related to educational attainment. Six out of ten adults (60 per cent) with a degree or professional qualification said that climate change was an immediate and urgent problem, compared with 33 per cent of those with no qualifications (see Figure 11.1).

⁹⁸ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/climatechangeact>

⁹⁹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets>

¹⁰⁰ Scottish Government (2013) *Low Carbon Scotland: Behaviours Framework*
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/03/8172>

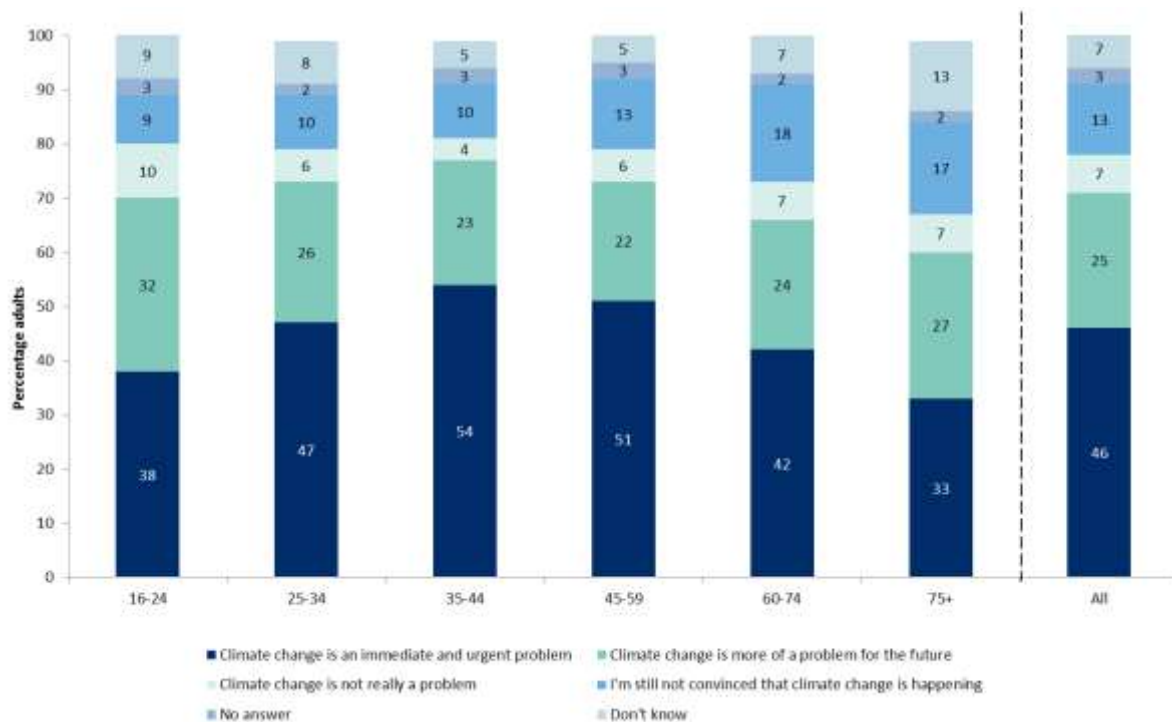
Figure 11.1: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change by highest level of qualification

2013 data, Adults (base (minimum): 830)



Figure 11.2 shows that attitudes about the urgency of climate change as a problem varied across age groups, with the youngest and oldest adults least likely to consider it an urgent problem. Around four in ten (38 per cent) adults aged 16 to 24 and around three in ten (33 per cent) adults aged 75 and over took this view, compared with 46 per cent of all adults.

Figure 11.2: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change by age group
2013 data, Adults (base (minimum): 830)



Comparison with 2008 Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey

Although the question about the immediacy and urgency of climate change has not previously been included in the SHS, the same question was asked in the 2008 Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey (SEABS)¹⁰¹. This allows for some comparison of responses over time. However, it is important to note that differences between the two surveys¹⁰² are likely to have some effect on the comparability of results (although the nature and extent of the effect is not known).

In the 2008 SEABS, 57 per cent of adults thought that climate change was an immediate and urgent problem, compared with the 2013 SHS figure of 46 per cent, a fall of 11 percentage points. In contrast, 13 per cent of adults in the 2008 SEABS considered either that climate change was not a problem or were not convinced it was happening, compared with 20 per cent of adults in the 2013 SHS, an increase of seven percentage points.

¹⁰¹ Davidson, S. Martin C. and Treanor S. (2009) *Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey 2008* <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/08/03100422/15>

¹⁰² SEABS was an in-depth survey undertaken among a quota sample of the Scottish adult population between August and November 2008, and involved interviews with 3,054 adults aged 16 years and over. It focused on environmental issues, with the climate change question located in the middle of the survey and preceded by other questions about the environment. The SHS is a broader survey in which the climate change question was a stand-alone. For more information on the methodology and sampling of SHS and SEABS (respectively) see Chapter 1 of this report and Davidson, S. Martin C. and Treanor S. (2009) *Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey 2008 Technical Report*. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/25155151/0>.

The relationships between attitudes on the urgency of climate change and respondent characteristics were very similar between the two surveys. In both there was a relationship with educational attainment and income, and the pattern of attitudes by age group was similar.

RECYCLING

Introduction and context

The Scottish Government's Zero Waste Plan¹⁰³ (2010) sets an agenda to transform the way in which waste is viewed and managed in Scotland – in line with a vision where all waste is seen as a resource. The plan sets a target to recycle at least 70 per cent of Scotland's waste by 2025. Building on this, last year's *Safeguarding Scotland's Resources - Blueprint for a More Resource Efficient and Circular Economy*¹⁰⁴ initiates a programme to reduce waste and deliver economic and environmental benefits.

To help achieve Scotland's recycling targets, the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 require local authorities to provide separate household collections for recyclable materials. Outwith specified rural areas, this includes collection of food waste. Food collected for recycling can be processed to produce nutrient-rich fertilisers and biogas – a low carbon energy source. Scottish local authorities have made significant progress in rolling out collections, with support from Zero Waste Scotland (the Scottish Government's delivery organisation for waste and resources). In June 2014, Zero Waste Scotland estimated that 56 per cent of Scottish households (1.3 million) had access to a food waste collection service¹⁰³.

Zero Waste Scotland and the Scottish Government have also led initiatives to help people reduce unnecessary food waste (e.g. the Love Food Hate Waste and Greener Scotland campaigns), as well as to recycle food waste.

Previously, the SHS asked about recycling a range of items (e.g. paper, plastic bottles, metal cans, and glass bottles and jars). The percentage of households who recycled one or more of these items in the past month rose from 55 per cent to 89 per cent between 2003 and 2011. As the majority of households in Scotland were recycling these items, it was decided to discontinue this question and focus on food recycling. The SHS has asked about methods used to dispose of food waste since 2012. Respondents provide details on all methods used.

Food waste recycling

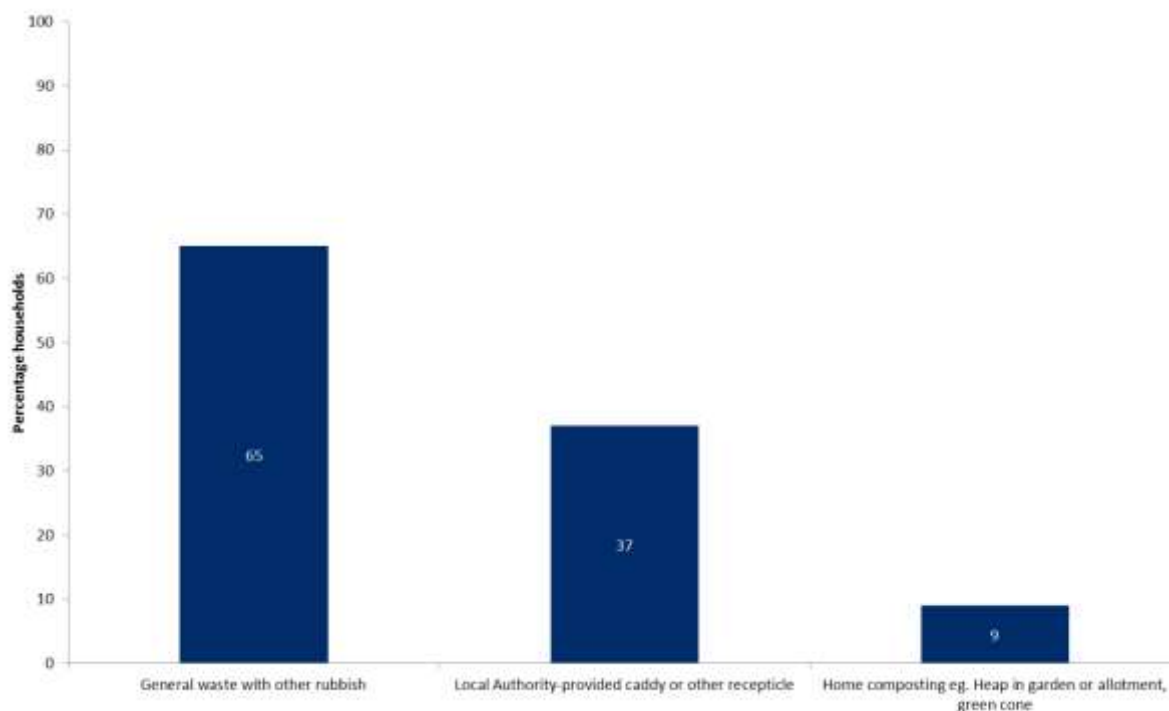
In 2013, around two-thirds (65 per cent) of households disposed of food waste in their general rubbish (see Figure 11.3), which is a decrease from 73 per cent in 2012. There was a corresponding increase in households making use of local authority-provided food caddies, from 26 per cent in 2012 to 37 per cent in 2013. Around one in ten Scottish households compost their food waste (9 per cent in 2013 and 10 per cent in 2012).

¹⁰³ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy>

¹⁰⁴ Scottish Government (2013) *Safeguarding Scotland's Resources*
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/10/6262>

Figure 11.3: Methods used to dispose of food waste in the past week

2013 data, Households (base: 3,510)



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

There were differences in the methods households typically used to dispose of food waste depending on the type of accommodation they lived in, where they lived and who they lived with.

Table 11.2 shows that a larger percentage of households living in flats (78 per cent) put their food waste in the general rubbish compared to those living in houses (57 per cent) and to Scottish households overall (65 per cent). Correspondingly, a smaller percentage of those living in flats used a food-recycling caddy (25 per cent) or home composting (3 per cent) compared to others. This may reflect availability of space or facilities, including gardens, among households living in flats.

Table 11.2: Methods used to dispose of food waste in the past week by accommodation type

Percentages, 2013 data

Household	House or bungalow	Flat, maisonette or apartment	Scotland
General waste with other rubbish	57	78	65
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	43	25	37
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	12	3	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,380</i>	<i>1,120</i>	<i>3,510</i>

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

Table 11.3 shows that a quarter (25 per cent) of households in rural areas disposed of their food waste through home composting, which is significantly higher than in the rest of Scotland .

Table 11.3: Methods used to dispose of food waste in the past week by urban/rural classification

Percentages, 2013 data

Household	Urban	Rural	All
General waste with other rubbish	66	58	65
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	38	34	37
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	6	25	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,770</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>3,510</i>

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

Table 11.4 shows the methods used to dispose of food by household type. In 2013, single adult households were most likely out of all household types to dispose of their food waste in the general rubbish (74 per cent) and least likely to use a caddy (27 per cent). Large families, large adult households and smaller older adult households were most likely to use a caddy and least likely to use the general rubbish to dispose of food waste.

Table 11.4: Methods used to dispose of food waste in the past week by household type

Percentages, 2013 data

Household	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
General waste with other rubbish	74	68	66	66	59	60	53	65	65
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	27	37	36	37	43	42	43	37	37
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	5	9	2	12	13	7	16	7	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>3,510</i>

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

VISITS TO THE OUTDOORS AND LOCAL GREENSPACE

Introduction and context

Enjoyment of the outdoors brings people into closer contact with the natural environment. Outdoor recreation is associated with improved quality of life, including better health and wellbeing^{105,106}. The importance of getting outdoors is reflected in the National Indicator to 'increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors'¹⁰⁷. From 2014 this indicator is being measured using data from the SHS, replacing the Scottish Recreation Survey¹⁰⁸.

Responsibility for promoting visits to the outdoors is shared between Scottish Natural Heritage, local authorities and other agencies such as Forestry Commission Scotland and the National Park Authorities, while local authorities and National Park Authorities are responsible for developing core path networks in their areas. The Scottish Government encouraged people to make the most of Scotland's outdoors by marketing 2013 as the 'Year of Natural Scotland'. This initiative involved a programme of events aimed at inspiring people to experience and participate in Scotland's natural heritage.

Increasing people's participation in physical activity is a priority of the Scottish Government. In 2014, the Scottish Government launched the National Physical Activity Implementation Plan¹⁰⁹, which provides the framework for delivering the active legacy ambitions for the Commonwealth Games. A key element in delivering this ten year plan is the National Walking Strategy¹¹⁰, which was also launched in 2014. The approach to managing outdoor access in Scotland creates opportunities for physical activity through recreation and active travel. People have a right of access to most land and inland water in Scotland, for walking, cycling and other non-motorised activities.

¹⁰⁵ James Hutton Institute *et al* (2014) *Contribution of Green and Open Space to Public Health and Wellbeing*

¹⁰⁶ Reid, S. and Curtice, J. (2010), *Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2009: Sustainable Places and Greenspace*. Scottish Government <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/07/02134238/0>

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/outdoors>

¹⁰⁸ The Scottish Recreation Survey (ScRS) was commissioned by Scottish Natural Heritage and between 2006 and 2012 was used to monitor progress on the Scottish Government's National Indicator to 'Increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors'. In 2013 ScRS was superceded by Scotland's People and Nature Survey (SPANS). This survey will run every third year and so can no longer provide the annual National Indicator update. A question on weekly visits to the outdoors was added to the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) in 2012, with a view to becoming the source of the National Indicator from 2013. Results from the three surveys may not be directly comparable.

¹⁰⁹ Scottish Government (2014) *A More Active Scotland - Building a Legacy from the Commonwealth Games* <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/02/8239>

¹¹⁰ Scottish Government (2014) *Let's get Scotland Walking - The National Walking Strategy* <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/06/5743>

This section starts by looking at key factors and characteristics associated with visits to Scotland's outdoors for leisure and recreation purposes. This is followed by an exploration of adults' access to, and use of, greenspace in their local neighbourhood and their satisfaction with that greenspace.

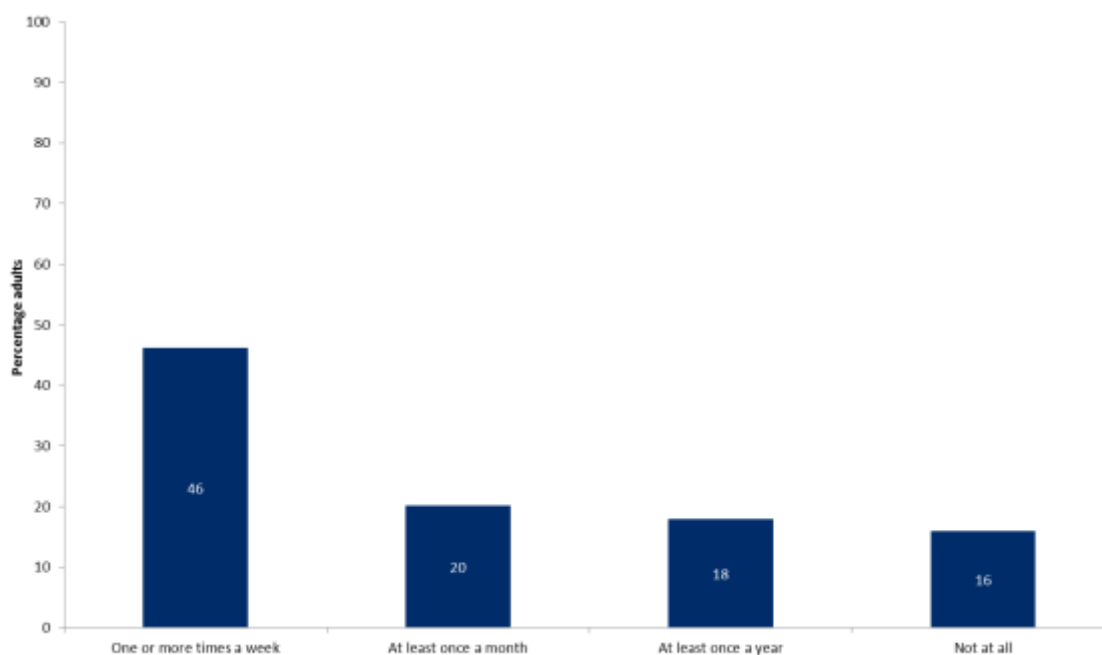
Visits to the outdoors

This National Indicator is measured by the proportion of adults making one or more visits to the outdoors per week. Outdoor visits for leisure and recreation purposes includes both urban and countryside open spaces (for example, to parks, woodland, farmland, paths and beaches) and for a range of purposes (such as walking, running, cycling or kayaking).

Figure 11.4 shows that 46 per cent of Scottish adults visited Scotland's outdoors one or more times a week in 2013. This represents an increase from 2012 when the figure was 42 per cent (in both the SHS and the Scottish Recreation Survey). A further fifth of adults (20 per cent) visited the outdoors at least once a month in 2013. The proportion of adults who had never visited the outdoors fell from 20 per cent in 2012 to 16 per cent in 2013.

Figure 11.4: Frequency of visits to the outdoors

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)



There is substantial variation in the proportion of adults making visits to the outdoors by area deprivation (see Table 11.5). While 36 per cent of adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland visited the outdoors at least once a week, this is less than the 51 per cent of adults in the 20 per cent least deprived areas. Adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were more likely never to have visited the outdoors (24 per cent) compared to those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (10 per cent).

Table 11.5: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
One or more times per week	36	42	49	51	51	46
At least once a month	19	18	20	21	23	20
At least once a year	20	19	17	16	16	18
Not at all	24	20	14	12	10	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,890	2,020	2,150	2,100	1,760	9,920

Table 11.6 shows visits to the outdoors by gender and age group. Men and women were just as likely to have visited the outdoors at least once a week in 2013 (47 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively).

Those aged 25 to 44 were the most frequent visitors to the outdoors (around half had visited the outdoors at least once a week), while adults aged 75 and over were the least likely to visit frequently (with 32 per cent making weekly visits to the outdoors). However, this represents an increase from 23 per cent in 2012. Around four in ten (39 per cent) adults aged 75 and over had not visited the outdoors at all in 2013, which is a decrease from 45 per cent in the previous year but significantly higher than all adults, overall.

Table 11.6: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by age group and gender

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
One or more times per week	47	45	46	51	50	47	45	32	46
At least once a month	21	20	20	23	26	20	17	12	20
At least once a year	17	18	19	16	17	19	17	17	18
Not at all	15	17	14	9	8	14	20	39	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Local greenspace

Accessibility of outdoor recreation space is an important influence for its use, both in terms of its proximity to people's homes and physical access. Another important influence is how safe people feel in the greenspace. A number of Scottish local authorities are working to develop accessibility standards for their open space, in line with national planning guidance. In most cases, the accessibility standard is taken to be equivalent to a five minute walk to the nearest publicly usable open space¹¹¹.

¹¹¹ Greenspace Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage (2013) *Developing Open Space Standards: Guidance and Framework*

<http://www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/SharedFiles/Download.aspx?pageid=133&mid=129&fileid=411>

It should be noted that in 2012 the wording of some of the SHS greenspace questions differed from those in 2011 and 2013, including the response options on the distance of a person's nearest local greenspace¹¹². Following consultation with key stakeholders and data users, it was agreed that from 2013 the responses options on this question would return to asking about greenspace that is less than 5 minutes' walk away. Greenspace is defined in the SHS as a park, green or other area of grass in the neighbourhood (but excludes private gardens).

Walking distance to local greenspace

Around two-thirds (68 per cent) of adults in Scotland had access to a useable local greenspace that is within a five minute walk from their home (Figure 11.5).

Figure 11.5: Walking distance to nearest greenspace

2013 data, Adults (base 9,920)

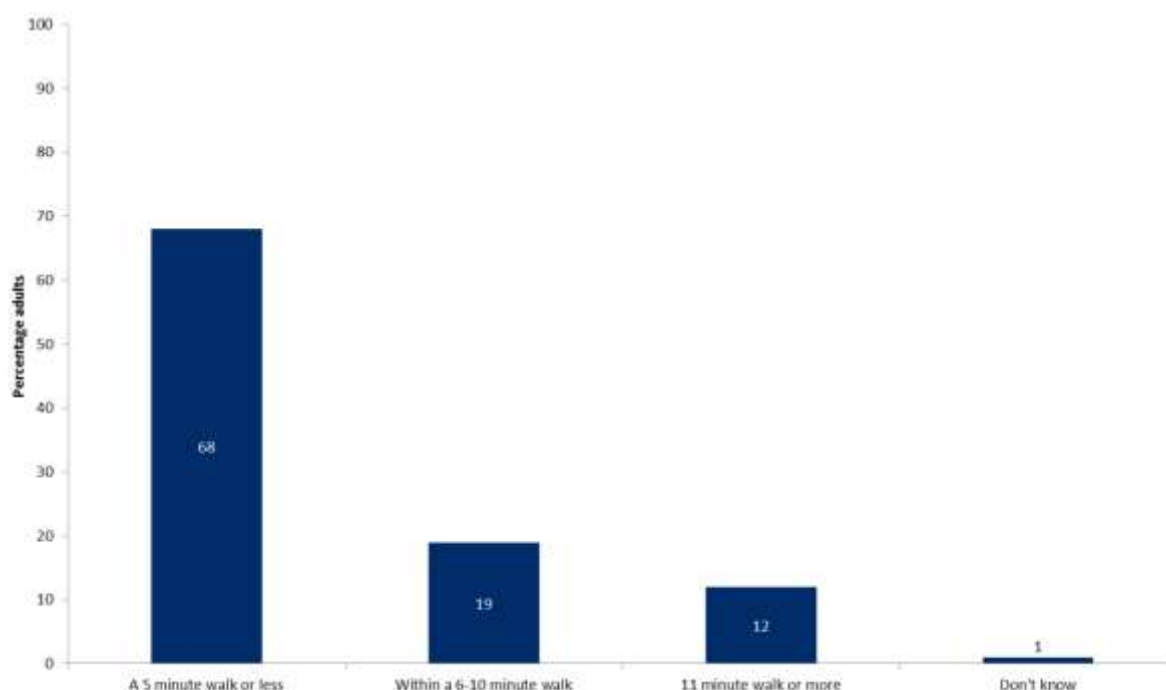


Table 11.7 shows that those living in more deprived areas tended to have further to travel to the nearest usable greenspace as six in ten (62 per cent) of those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland had access to a useable greenspace within a five minute walk, compared to 69 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland.

¹¹² The response options in the 2013 and 2011 questionnaire were: a 5 minute walk or less, within a 6-10 minute walk, within an 11-20 minute walk, within a 21-30 minute walk, more than 30 minutes' walk away. The response options in 2012 were: 3 minutes or less, 4-6 minutes, 7-13 minutes, 14-26 minutes, 27-43 minutes, 44 minutes or longer.

Table 11.7: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles

Column percentages, 2013 data

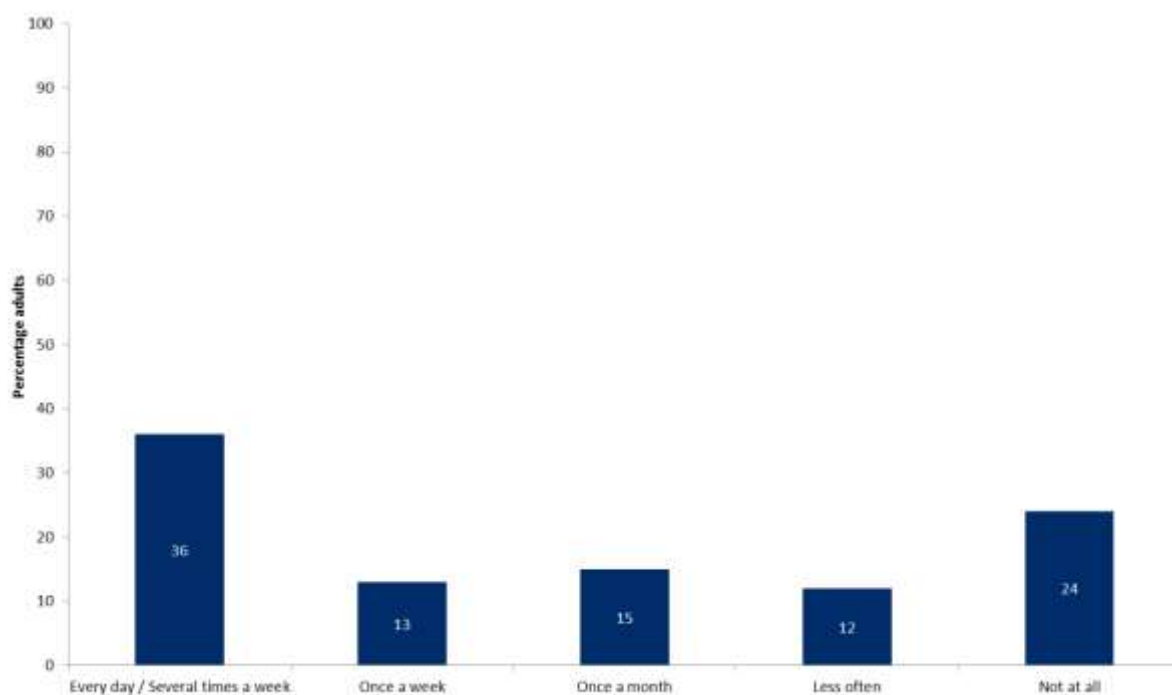
Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
A 5 minute walk or less	62	65	70	73	69	68
Within a 6-10 minute walk	21	22	17	15	19	19
11 minute walk or greater	15	12	12	11	12	12
Don't Know	2	2	1	2	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,890	2,020	2,150	2,100	1,760	9,920

Frequency of use of local greenspace

Figure 11.6 shows that over a third (36 per cent) of adults used their local greenspace either every day or several times a week. Around a quarter (24 per cent) of adults in Scotland did not use their local greenspace at all.

Figure 11.6: Frequency of using nearest greenspace

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,760)



Adults who live within a five minute walk from their local greenspace were more likely to use it than those who live further away (Table 11.8). Forty-four per cent of adults who live within a five minute walk from useable greenspace said they used it every day or several times a week, compared to 23 per cent who live a 6-10 minute walk away and 12 per cent who live 11 minutes' or more walk away.

However, one in five (20 per cent) of adults living within a five minute walk from useable greenspace never used it. Those who live even further away were more likely to say that they did not use their nearest greenspace at all.

Table 11.8: Frequency of using nearest greenspace by walking distance

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	A 5 minute walk or less	Within a 6-10 minute walk	An 11 minute walk or more	All
Every day / Several times a week	44	23	12	36
Once a week or less	36	50	48	40
Not at all	20	27	40	24
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	6,630	1,900	1,240	9,760

Table 11.9 shows that frequency of use of local greenspace differs by area deprivation levels. Three in ten (31 per cent) adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas never used their local greenspace, compared to 18 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas. Similarly, adults in the most deprived areas were less likely to use their local greenspace every day or several times a week compared with Scotland overall (31 per cent compared to 36 per cent).

Table 11.9: Frequency of using nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Every day / Several times a week	31	31	39	42	37	36
Once a week or less	38	40	38	39	45	40
Not at all	31	29	23	19	18	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,890	2,020	2,150	2,100	1,760	9,920

Greenspace and health

Table 11.10 shows that adults who have a useable greenspace within a five minute walk from their home were more likely to say their health in general had been very good or good than those whose nearest useable greenspace was more than eleven minutes' walk away (77 per cent versus 69 per cent). It is not possible to say from this data the strength of influence of accessibility to greenspace on health, merely that there is an association. Scottish Government funded research found that green and open spaces contribute to public health and wellbeing, particularly mental health and wellbeing, but that the relationships are complex¹¹³.

¹¹³ James Hutton Institute *et al* (2014) *Contribution of Green and Open Space to Public Health and Wellbeing*

Table 11.10: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by self-perception of health

Row percentages, 2013 data

Adult	Good / Very		Bad / Very		Total	Base
	Good	Fair	Bad	Bad		
A 5 minute walk or less	77	17	6	100	6,630	
Within a 6-10 minute walk	71	20	8	100	1,890	
An 11 minute walk or greater	69	20	11	100	1,240	
All	74	18	7	100	9,920	

Table 11.11 shows that those who use their local greenspace every day or several times a week were much more likely to say that their health in general is good or very good than those who did not use it at all (80 per cent versus 61 per cent). Similarly those who never used their local greenspace were far more likely than those who used it every day or several times a week to say their health was bad or very bad (15 per cent versus 4 per cent). It is not possible to say from this data whether using greenspace improves health or whether those who are healthy are more likely to use local greenspace or the extent to which poor health limits greenspace use.

Table 11.11: Frequency of using nearest greenspace by self-perception of health

Row percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Good / Very		Bad / Very		Total	Base
	Good	Fair	Bad	Bad		
Every day / Several times a week	80	16	4	100	3,510	
Once a week or less	78	17	5	100	3,820	
Not at all	61	24	15	100	2,420	
All	74	18	7	100	9,920	

Rating of neighbourhood and satisfaction with local greenspaces

Chapter 4 shows how adult perceptions of their neighbourhoods as a place to live has changed over time. Table 11.12 shows there is an association between walking distance to greenspace and how adults rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. Seventy per cent of adults who rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live said they had access to useable greenspace within a five minute walk, compared to around half (48 per cent) of those rating their neighbourhood as very poor.

Table 11.12: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by rating of neighbourhood as place to live

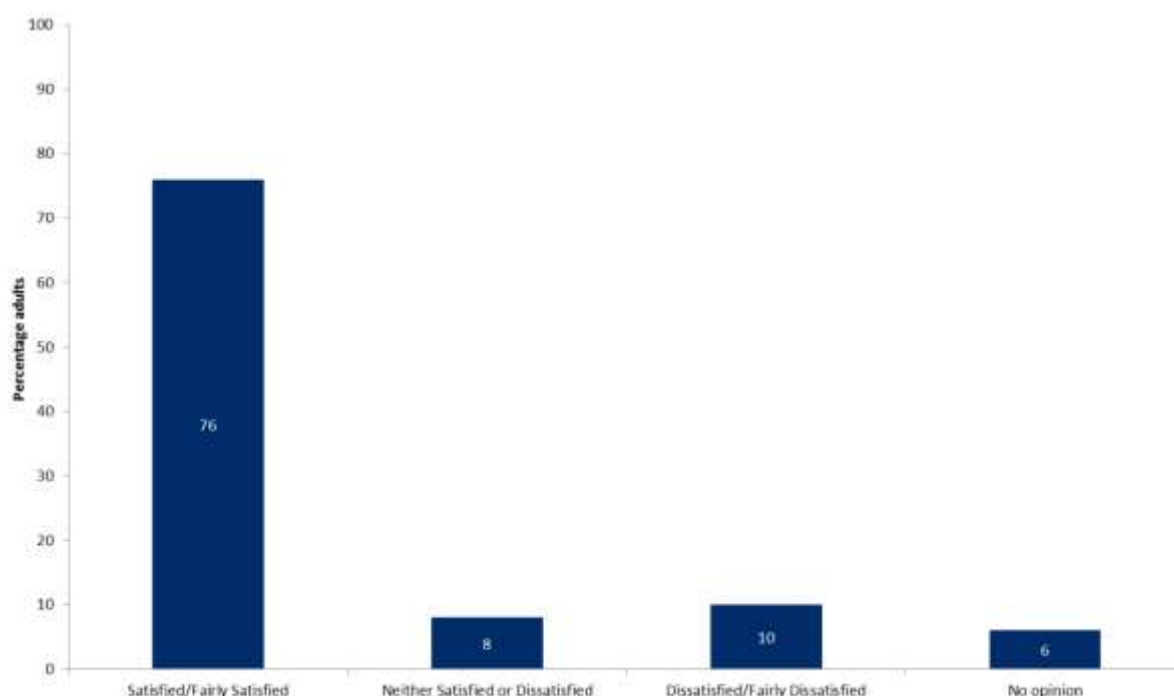
Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	All
A 5 minute walk or less	70	66	61	48	68
Within a 6-10 minute walk	18	20	20	27	19
An 11 minute walk or greater	11	13	16	21	12
Don't Know	2	1	2	4	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	5,740	3,630	380	150	9,900

Figure 11.7 shows that around three quarters (76 per cent) of adults were satisfied with their local greenspace in 2013, while 10 per cent were dissatisfied.

Figure 11.7: Satisfaction with local greenspaces

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,760)



There are differences in satisfaction with greenspaces when looking at area deprivation (Table 11.13). Around two-thirds (67 per cent) of adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were satisfied with their local greenspace, compared to 82 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas. Similarly, 16 per cent of adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas reported that they were dissatisfied with their local green space, compared to only 6 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas.

Table 11.13: Satisfaction with local greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5		
Satisfied	67	70	77	81	82	76	
Neither	10	11	7	8	8	8	
Dissatisfied	16	12	10	7	6	10	
No opinion	7	7	7	5	4	6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Base	1,890	2,020	2,150	2,100	1,760	9,920	

12 Volunteering

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government recognises that volunteers of all ages form a valuable national resource, vital to the success of Scotland and that volunteering is a key component of strong communities. Volunteering is all about new experiences, feeling good and making a difference and it is important to recognise the benefits of volunteering, in terms of skills development, community empowerment and strengthening public services.

The definition of volunteering currently used by the Scottish Government is: *‘the giving of time and energy through a third party, which can bring measurable benefits to the volunteer, individual beneficiaries, groups and organisations, communities, environment and society at large. It is a choice undertaken of one’s own free will, and is not motivated primarily for financial gain or for a wage or salary’*¹¹⁴. This definition broadly encompasses ‘formal volunteering’ – where unpaid work is undertaken through an organisation, group or club to help other people or to help a cause (such as improving the environment). In contrast, ‘informal volunteering’ refers to unpaid help given as an individual directly to people who are not relatives.

The volunteering questions in the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) ask about providing unpaid help to organisations or groups, therefore the focus of this chapter is on formal volunteering. This chapter presents findings about the prevalence and frequency of volunteering, and the type of organisations for which individuals give up their time. Biennially, questions are asked about the activities which individuals undertake, hours spent volunteering in the past month, and reasons why people who volunteered in the past have now given up. These questions were last asked in the 2012 survey, and were asked again in 2014. A number of terms are used interchangeably to refer to volunteering throughout the chapter (e.g. unpaid help, unpaid work, unpaid activity and voluntary work).

¹¹⁴ Scottish Executive (2004) *Volunteering Strategy*

Main Findings

- Levels of volunteering have remained relatively stable over the last 5 years, with around three in ten adults providing unpaid help to organisations or groups. In 2013, 28 per cent of adults provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months.
- Levels of volunteering vary according to gender across all age groups. Overall, in 2013, more women (30 per cent) than men (25 per cent) volunteered in the last 12 months.
- Levels of volunteering vary according to economic status with fewer people from lower socio-economic groups volunteering compared with higher income groups.
- The type of organisations most commonly volunteered for are youth or children's organisations (23 per cent), health, disability and social welfare organisations (21 per cent), and children's activities associated with schools (20 per cent).
- Younger adults are more likely to work with children and young people and help with sporting activities, whilst older adults are more likely to volunteer for religious organisations, community groups, and groups working with the elderly.

PROVIDING UNPAID HELP TO ORGANISATIONS OR GROUPS

Prevalence of providing unpaid help

Table 12.1 shows that 28 per cent of adults have provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months. There is a difference along gender lines with a slightly higher percentage of women (30 per cent) saying that they provide unpaid help compared with men (25 per cent). Figure 12.1 shows the trend in volunteering over the past 5 years. It can be seen that the overall rate of volunteering has remained relatively stable over the time period with the proportion of females being consistently higher than males.

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

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Yes	25	30	28
No	75	70	72
Total	100	100	100
Base	4,450	5,470	9,920

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

2009-2013 data, Adults (2013 base: 9,920 minimum base: 2,450)

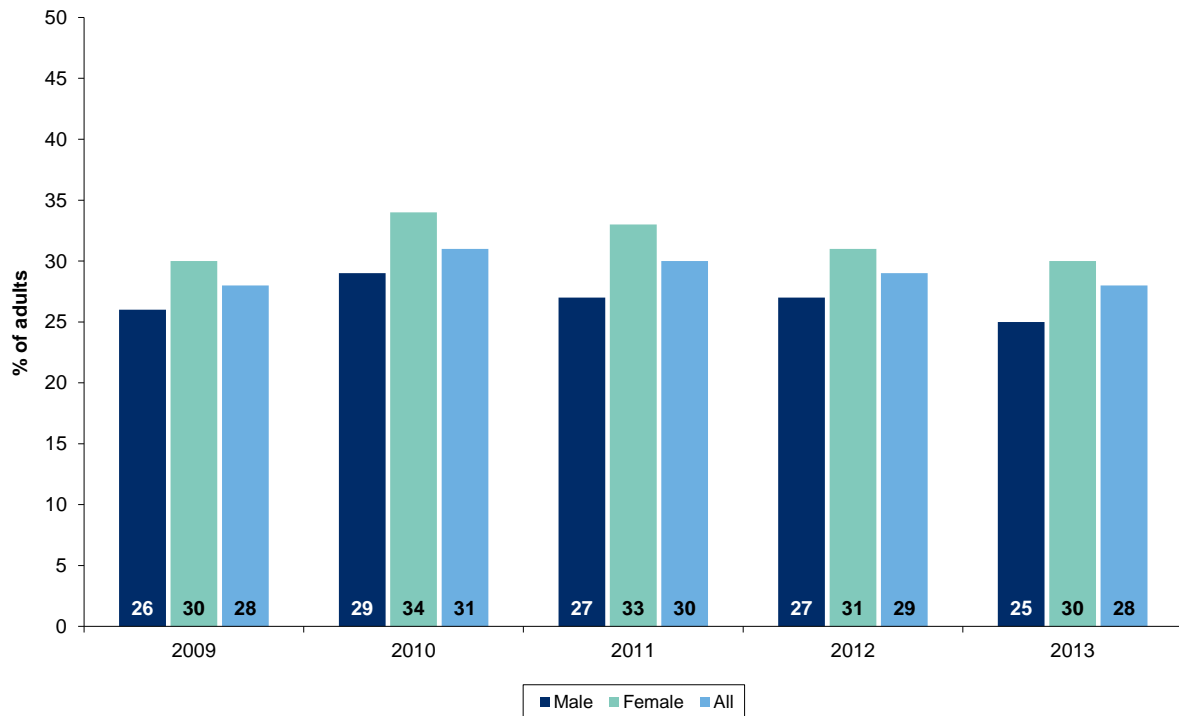


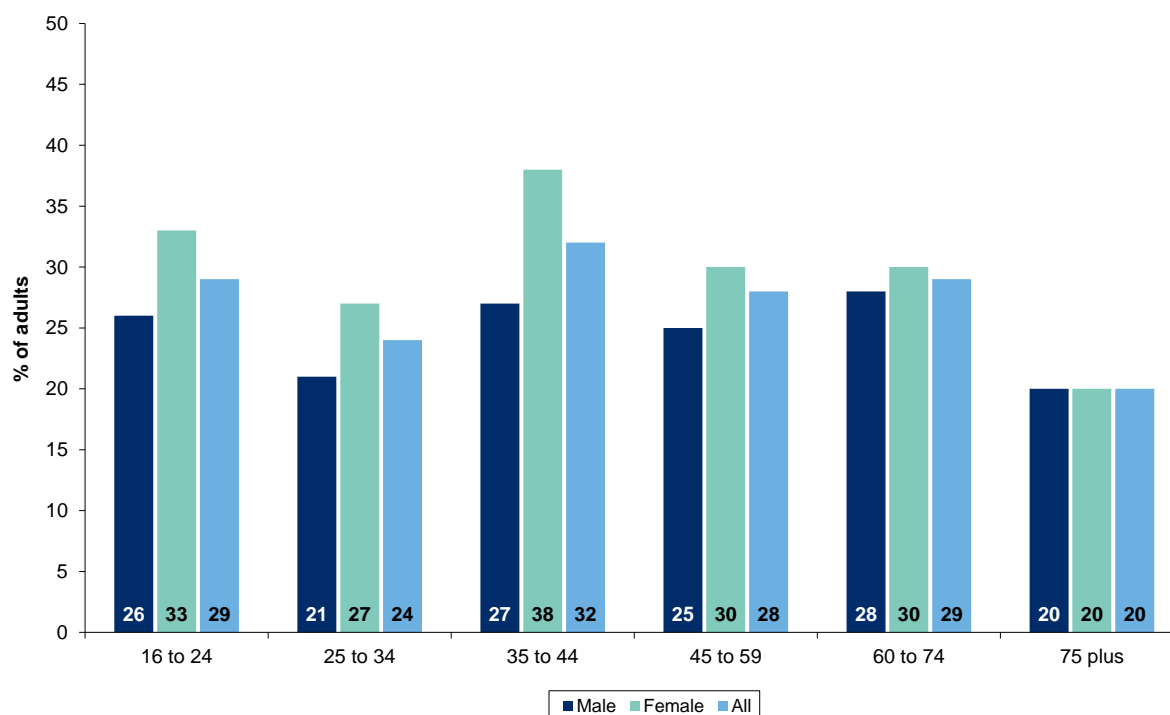
Figure 12.2 shows that the gender difference is true for all age groups between 16 and 59. Of those aged over 60, similar proportions of males and females reported volunteering¹¹⁵. In 2013, the biggest difference between males and females was within the 35 to 44 age group, where a significantly higher proportion of females (38 per cent) volunteered than males (27 per cent).

Volunteering was lowest among men aged 25 to 34 compared to all of the other age groups under the age of 75, with around one fifth (21 per cent) of men in this age group providing unpaid help. After the age of 75, providing unpaid help declines: 20 per cent of both men and women aged 75 and over had provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months.

¹¹⁵ In the 60 to 74 group, although a higher proportion of females than males reported volunteering, the difference was not statistically significant. See Annex 4 for further information on confidence intervals and statistical significance.

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

2013 data, Adults (minimum base: 380)



There was also variation in volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation (Table 12.2). Those who were 'self-employed' (36 per cent), in part-time employment (35 per cent), and those in higher / further education (33 per cent) were most likely to have provided unpaid help. Adults who were permanently sick or disabled (14 per cent) were least likely to have volunteered. Over one fifth (21 per cent) of those unemployed and seeking work had volunteered in the previous 12 months.

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

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Self - employed	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Looking after home / family	Permanently retired from work	Unemployed and seeking work	Higher / further education	Permanently sick or disabled	All
Yes	36	26	35	27	26	21	33	14	28
No	64	74	65	73	74	79	67	86	72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	600	3,250	990	540	3,130	480	290	460	9,920

Additional categories suppressed from table due to low base totals

Table 12.3 shows the differences in volunteering by household income band. It can be seen that in general the percentage of adults volunteering increases with income. One-fifth (20 per cent) of adults in households in the lowest net income band, £0-£6,000, volunteered in the last 12 months, compared to around two-fifths (38 per cent) of those with a net household income of more than £40,000.

Table 12.3: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2013 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	20	21	22	24	26	28	32	38	28
No	80	79	78	76	74	72	68	62	72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	310	1,010	1,860	1,530	1,180	910	1,250	1,580	9,620

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

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

Table 12.4 shows the prevalence of volunteering by level of deprivation, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). It can be seen that volunteering is lower for those in the 15 per cent most deprived areas (17 per cent) than in the rest of Scotland (30 per cent).

Table 12.4: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 15 per cent most deprived

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	15 per cent most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	17	30	28
No	83	70	72
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,450	8,470	9,920

Overall, the results from 2013 looking at levels of volunteering by economic situation, household income and area deprivation continue to support evidence¹¹⁶ about the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in volunteering.

Table 12.5 shows differences in volunteering by Urban Rural classification¹¹⁷. Similar to 2012, it can be seen that the rate of volunteering in rural areas is higher than in urban areas, with 37 per cent of adults in remote rural areas providing unpaid help to groups or organisations compared to 25 per cent in large and other urban areas (although the proportion of adults in remote rural areas volunteering fell from 45 per cent in 2012).

¹¹⁶ Scottish Household Survey Analytical Topic Report: Volunteering - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/01/18110338/0>

¹¹⁷ As defined using the Scottish Government's Urban Rural Classification – see Glossary in Annex 2

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

Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Yes	25	25	32	32	34	37	28
No	75	75	68	68	66	63	72
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	3,300	3,010	910	610	1,060	1,030	9,920

Types of unpaid help provided

This section explores the types of organisations that people help by Urban Rural classification and age.

Table 12.6 presents the types of organisations that adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months provided unpaid help to. The most common types of organisations which volunteers helped with were those working with 'youth / children' (23 per cent), people who work with 'health, disability and social welfare' (21 per cent) and 'children's activities associated with schools' (20 per cent). Volunteering with 'religious groups' (17 per cent) and 'local community or neighbourhood groups' (17 per cent) were also common.

Table 12.6 also shows the variation in the types of organisations that adults are volunteering with by Urban Rural Classification. Almost one-third (31 per cent) of volunteers in remote rural areas provided unpaid help to 'local community or neighbourhood' organisations and 27 per cent provided help to 'children's activities associated with schools', compared to 14 per cent and 18 per cent respectively in large urban areas.

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

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Youth / children	25	21	24	19	21	21	23
Health, disability and social welfare	22	22	20	19	20	17	21
Childrens activities associated with schools	18	20	21	21	19	27	20
Religious groups	16	18	16	19	17	15	17
Local community or neighbourhood groups	14	14	15	13	28	31	17
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	14	17	18	11	18	20	16
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	13	14	14	18	17	18	14
The elderly	13	11	12	22	12	14	13
Education for adults	5	3	2	3	3	2	4
Citizens groups	4	3	5	4	4	6	4
Justice and human rights	4	2	1	6	3	1	3
Political groups	4	2	2	2	2	0	3
Wildlife protection	3	3	3	5	4	3	3
Environmental protection	3	3	2	6	4	4	3
Safety, first aid	3	4	3	6	3	4	3
Trade union activities	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
Domestic animal welfare	1	3	2	3	2	6	2
None	3	4	4	2	4	3	3
Dont know	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Base	800	740	270	210	340	410	2,780

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

Table 12.7 shows the types of organisations that adults volunteered with in the last 12 months by age. Providing help with 'children's activities associated with schools' was the most common type of volunteering among adults aged 35 to 44 (35 per cent). Of adults aged 16 to 24 who volunteer, they were most likely to have volunteered with organisations working with 'youth / children' (30 per cent). Volunteering through 'sport / exercise (coaching or organising)' accounts for 23 per cent of adults aged 16 to 24 who reported volunteering, compared to, at most, 19 per cent across the other age groups. In contrast, volunteering for 'religious groups' and organisations working with 'the elderly' becomes a more popular choice as adults get older, as does volunteering with 'local community or neighbourhood groups'. Of those adults aged 75 and over who volunteer, 40 per cent did so with 'religious groups' and 23 per cent with organisations working with 'the elderly' and 'local community or neighbourhood groups'.

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

Percentages, 2013 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
Youth / children	30	31	27	25	10	6	23
Health, disability and social welfare	24	18	18	23	21	22	21
Children's activities associated with schools	23	25	35	20	7	2	20
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	23	17	19	16	10	12	16
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	17	10	13	14	17	15	14
Religious groups	9	8	11	17	25	40	17
Local community or neighbourhood groups	8	12	17	21	21	23	17
The elderly	8	9	7	14	19	23	13
Safety, first aid	5	5	5	3	1	1	3
Wildlife protection	4	3	3	4	3	2	3
Education for adults	3	2	3	4	5	1	4
Environmental protection	3	2	3	4	4	3	3
Justice and human rights	3	3	2	3	2	1	3
Political groups	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
Domestic animal welfare	2	3	1	3	3	1	2
Trade union activities	2	1	1	2	0	.	1
Citizens groups	1	2	2	5	7	7	4
None	4	2	5	3	3	4	3
Dont know	1	1	0	0	1	2	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>2,780</i>

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 objectives¹¹⁸, through understanding and monitoring levels of cultural engagement and sporting participation both at the national and sub-national levels and to inform decisions on government and local government policy making. For example, Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data informs National Indicator 41: *Increase cultural engagement*.

The SHS is the primary source of information on cultural attendance and sporting participation in Scotland and it is the only source of data on attendance and participation at local authority level. Questions on cultural attendance and sporting participation were introduced in the SHS for the first time in 2007. From 2012 onwards, it is possible to obtain data at local authority level every year.

The suite of culture and sport questions within the SHS covers attendance at cultural events and places, and participating in cultural and sport and exercise 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 and exercise in the last 4 weeks. There is also analysis on engagement with the 2014 Commonwealth Games, questions on which were included in the Scottish Household Survey for the first time in 2013.

¹¹⁸ www.scotland.gov.uk/ScotlandPerforms

Main Findings

- Around nine in ten (91 per cent) adults engaged in culture in 2013, either through attending or visiting a cultural event or place or participating in a cultural activity and is a one percentage point increase from 90 per cent in 2012.
- Four in five (80 per cent) adults have attended a cultural event or place in the last 12 months which is up from 78 per cent in 2012. The most popular form of cultural attendance was watching films at a cinema with 56 per cent of adults having done so in 2013 compared to 54 per cent in 2012.
- Attendance at all cultural events or places either increased between 2012 and 2013, or remained the same. The largest increase seen was a 3 percentage point increase in the proportion of adults attending culturally specific festivals.
- Overall attendance was higher amongst women than men (3 percentage point difference), but this was not true of all types of cultural place or event. The gap between males and females increases when trips to the cinema are excluded (7 percentage point difference).
- Overall levels of cultural attendance fell with increasing age of respondent - partly due to the popularity of cinema attendance amongst younger age groups (83 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds compared to 18 per cent of adults aged 75 and over attended cinema in the last 12 months).
- Over three-quarters (78 per cent) of adults participated in some form of cultural activity in 2013, the same level as in 2012. When reading for pleasure was excluded, the figure was 49 per cent which is around the 2012 figure of 48 per cent.
- By far the most popular form of cultural participation was reading for pleasure at 68 per cent. Overall participation in cultural activities was higher amongst women (84 per cent) than men (73 per cent), again, this was not true for all activities.
- Over three-quarters of adults (78 per cent) participated in sport and exercise (including recreational walking) in the last four weeks. This was an increase from 74 per cent seen in 2012. Walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes) was by far the most prevalent activity with around two-thirds (65 per cent) of adults having done this, an increase of 7 percentage points from 2012.
- When walking was excluded, around half of adults (52 per cent) had undertaken at least one of the remaining sport and exercise activities in the last four weeks. This represented a one percentage point increase from the level seen in 2012.
- Overall sport and exercise participation was higher for men than women (81 per cent and 75 per cent respectively). This difference was larger when walking was excluded, with 58 per cent of men and 46 per cent of women having participated in a sport or exercise other than walking.
- Sport and exercise participation decreased with age, particularly amongst adults aged 45 or older. Between 86 and 90 per cent of adults aged between 16 to 44 participated in the previous four weeks in 2013 decreasing to 46 per cent of those aged 75 or older.

- The frequency of participation amongst those who take part in sport and exercise has increased since 2007. In 2007, 36 per cent of participants took part in sport regularly (on more than 15 days) in the four weeks prior to interview. In 2013, this figure had increased to 48 per cent.
- 2013 saw an increase in the satisfaction levels of adults (including non-users) with all local authority culture and sports and leisure facilities. Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities increased two percentage points since 2012 to 53 per cent, the highest level recorded since data was first collected in 2007. Theatres or concert halls and museums and galleries also recorded a 2 percentage point increase in satisfaction since 2012. The corresponding figures for service users in the past year were around nine in ten service users being satisfied with all culture and sports and leisure facilities.
- Around four in five (78 per cent) adults reported their intention to follow the Commonwealth Games in some way (note: all figures refer to data collected throughout 2013). Watching on TV was the most commonly reported method among these with 72 per cent of adults reporting their intention to do this. Around a third of adults reported their intention to get actively involved in the Games (32 per cent), with attending events being the most popular method (17 per cent).
- Four in ten adults (41 per cent) in Scotland believed there will be a lasting benefit from Scotland hosting the Games, either to themselves and their family, or to their local area. This was felt strongly in large urban areas (48 per cent) and less so in remote rural areas (27 per cent).

CULTURE

Within this report, attendance at "a cultural event or place of culture" is defined as those adults 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 adults take part in at least one activity in the previous year. Examples of cultural activities include reading for pleasure, dancing and crafts. The Glossary in Annex 2 provides a complete list of activities which are classed as cultural participation.

The percentage of adults who have engaged in culture is defined as those who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended at least one type of cultural place in the previous 12 months.

This report provides high level information on cultural engagement, attendance and participation. It also provides some key messages on adults' levels of satisfaction with local authority cultural services. More detailed information on the reasons for (and not) attending cultural places and participating in particular activities is available in the Scottish Household Survey People and Culture in Scotland 2007/2008 report, published in November 2009. A more detailed topic report on new culture questions contained in the 2013 Scottish Household Survey this year will be published in December 2014.

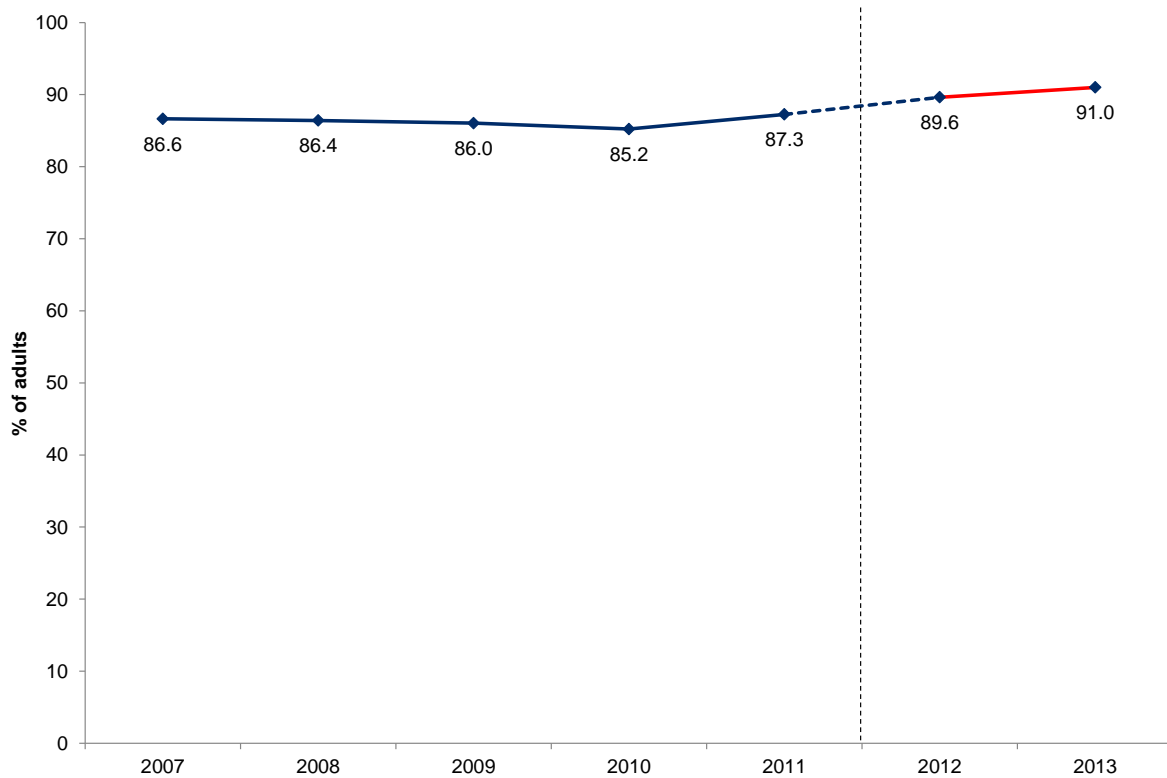
CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

This section contains data on levels of cultural engagement. This is a composite measure which measures the percentage of adults who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months. This information is used to inform progress on the Scottish Government's National Indicator 41: *Increase cultural engagement*.

Figure 13.1 shows that in 2013, the percentage of adults who engaged in culture was around nine in ten (91 per cent). It is worth noting that the 2012 and 2013 figures are not directly comparable to those for the years 2007 to 2011 due to changes in the wording of the cultural attendance and participation questions; the figures for these years are provided for illustration only. More detailed information on wording of the culture questions can be found in the Scottish Household Survey questionnaires for 2012 and 2013¹¹⁹. The wording of the previous culture questions can be found in the corresponding questionnaire for 2011.

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

Percentages, 2007 to 2013 data (2013 base: 9,920)



* Note that the figures for 2012 and 2013 are not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in the wording of the cultural attendance and participation questions.

¹¹⁹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire>

ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL EVENTS AND PLACES

Attendance at specific cultural events or places

Figure 13.2 shows levels of attendance by adults at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture (not as a result of paid work, school or academic activities) in the last 12 months for 2012 and 2013.

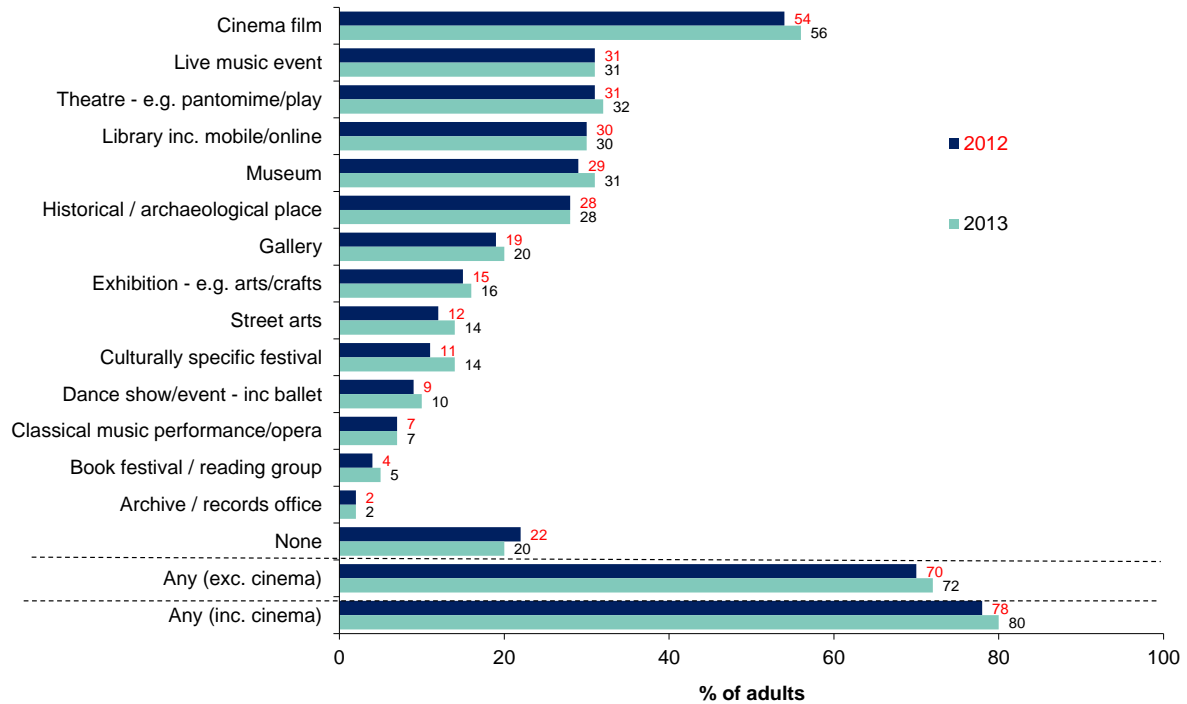
The chart shows that:

- In 2013, four in five adults (80 per cent) attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months, an increase from 78 per cent in 2012¹²⁰. When excluding cinema, the attendance figure falls to 72 per cent in 2013 compared to 70 per cent in 2012.
- Attendance at all events or places listed either increased or stayed the same between 2012 and 2013. The largest increase seen was a 3 percentage point increase in attendance at culturally specific festivals (from 11 per cent to 14 per cent).
- Over half of respondents (56 per cent) viewed a film at a cinema in the last 12 months, making this the most common type of cultural attendance.
- The next most common type of cultural attendance was at the theatre (32 per cent), followed by museums and live music events (both 31 per cent), libraries (30 per cent), and historical or archaeological places (28 per cent).
- Each of the remaining types of cultural places recorded in the survey was attended by around 20 per cent of adults or less, with galleries at 20 per cent being the most attended of the rest.
- A fifth of adults (20 per cent) did not attend a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months in 2013, down slightly from 22 per cent of adults having not attending in 2012.

¹²⁰ This increase is statistically significant

Figure 13.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months, 2012-2013

2012-2013 data, Adults (2013 base: 9,920)



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 2013. Figure 13.3 displays the age trends of attendance including and excluding cinema.

More women attended a cultural event than men (82 per cent and 79 per cent respectively). When excluding cinema, the difference between men and women is greater (7 percentage points), although the difference is much less than that for cultural participation. Analysis on cultural participation by gender is presented later in this chapter (Table 13.6).

The level of overall cultural attendance was highest among younger age groups and decreased for those aged 45 or older. Whilst levels of cultural attendance are 88 per cent or greater for adults aged 16 to 45, the figure falls to 80 per cent for those aged 45 to 59 and to just over half (54 per cent) of all adults aged 75 or over. When excluding cinema, cultural attendance rose to a peak in the 35 to 44 year-old age group before declining again as age increased, as illustrated in Figure 13.3.

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

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Any cultural attendance (including cinema)	79	82	91	88	89	80	72	54	80
Any cultural attendance (excluding cinema)	69	76	74	77	81	74	69	52	72
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed

Figure 13.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months, by age

2013 data (2013 base minimum: 830)

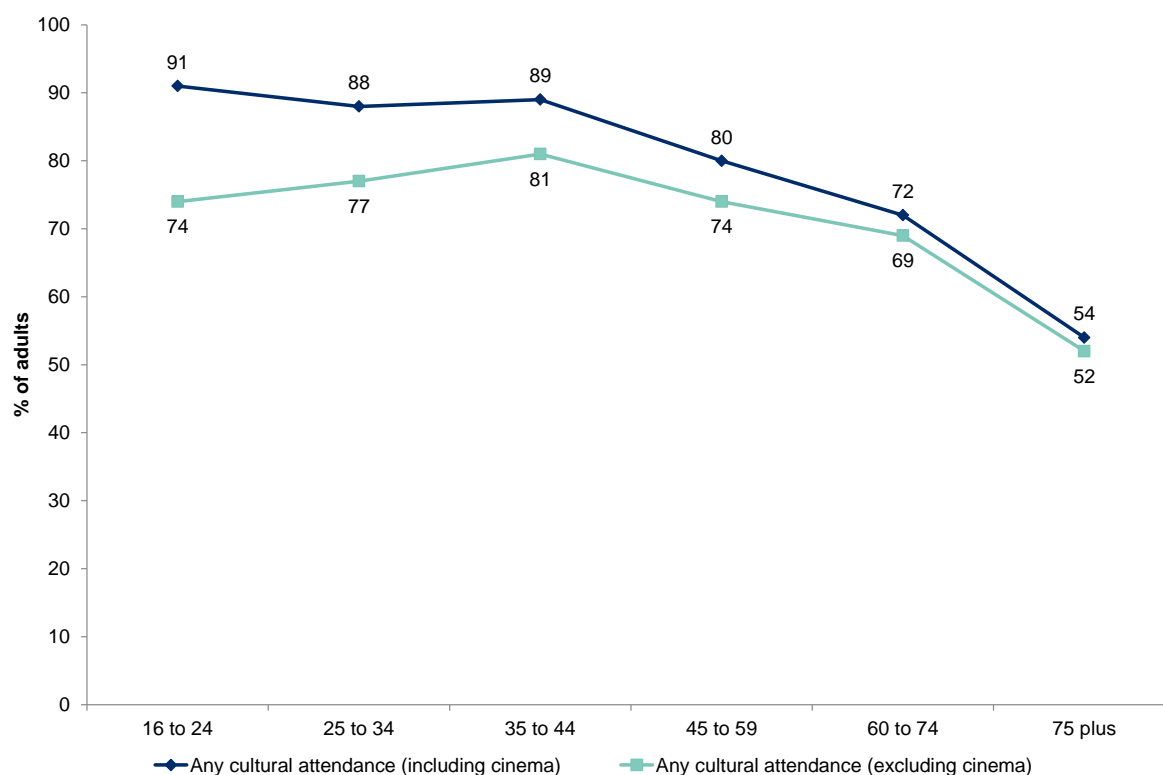


Table 13.2 shows how attendance at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture varies by gender and age.

The key points are:

- There are some cultural events or places which women were more likely to attend or visit than men. The greatest percentage point difference was for attendance at plays, drama or theatrical performances (39 per cent of women compared with 25 per cent of men). Library visits also showed considerable differences by gender, 34 per cent of women and 25 per cent of men reported that they visited in the last 12 months.
- In contrast, there were many cultural events where attendance by men and women was similar. For instance, 31 per cent of both men and women stated that they attended a live music event in the past year and 28 per cent had visited a historic place.

- Cultural attendance at specific events or places varied by age. Differences between the youngest and oldest age groups were most marked for cinema attendance and for attendance at live music events. Around four-fifths (83 per cent) of 16 to 24 year olds stated that they had viewed films at the cinema in the last 12 months, compared with 18 per cent of those aged 75 or greater. Under half (46 per cent) of 16 to 24 year olds stated that they had attended a live music event in the last 12 months, compared with 20 per cent of 60 to 74 year olds and 8 per cent of those aged 75 or over.
- For some cultural places, attendance was highest for many of the middle and older age groups. This included attendance at theatres where around a third of 35 to 44 and 45 to 74 year olds stated they attended (36 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively) compared with 23 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds and 75 or greater.

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

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Cinema	55	57	83	74	69	53	34	18	56
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	31	31	46	36	35	32	20	8	31
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	25	39	23	28	36	37	36	23	32
Library (including mobile and online)	25	34	28	31	37	28	29	27	30
Museum	30	31	25	35	40	32	30	15	31
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	28	28	25	25	38	30	27	14	28
Gallery	18	21	16	20	25	21	20	9	20
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	15	16	12	13	18	18	18	8	16
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	13	14	15	16	19	15	11	4	14
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	14	15	11	16	23	16	12	5	14
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	8	13	11	10	15	11	8	4	10
Classical music performance or opera	6	8	5	5	6	9	10	7	7
Book festival or reading group	4	5	4	4	6	5	5	3	5
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	2	2
None	21	18	9	12	11	20	28	46	20
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

Attendance by highest level of qualification

Figure 13.4 shows that in 2013, attendance at cultural places and visiting places of culture was highest for those with degrees or professional qualifications (93 per cent). Attendance was lowest for those with no qualifications (53 per cent). The percentage of adults who attended any cultural event or place (excluding cinema) showed a similar picture; 89 per cent for those with degrees or professional qualifications and 46 per cent for those with no qualifications.

Figure 13.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)

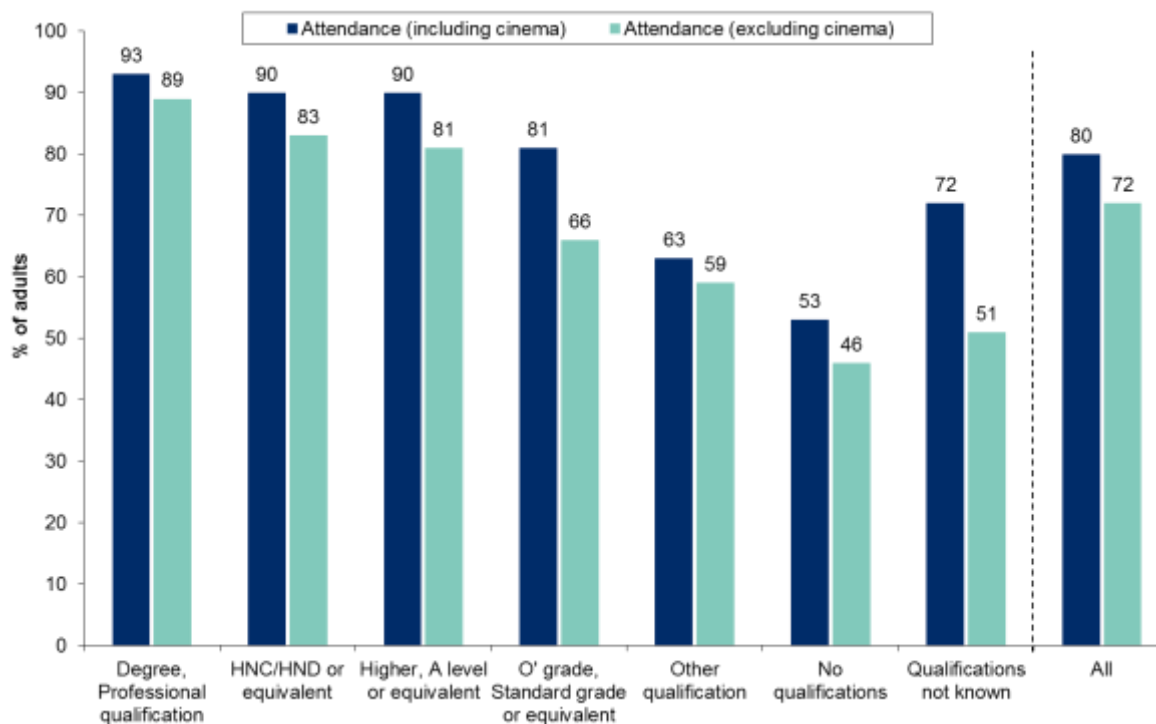


Table 13.3 gives a breakdown of attendance at each individual cultural event or place. Attendance was consistently highest for adults with a degree or professional qualification. Attendance at different types of cultural event or place was lowest among adults with no qualifications, with the largest attendance gaps in cinema attendance where there was a 48 percentage point gap between those who attended the cinema (72 per cent) with a degree or professional qualification and those with no qualification (24 per cent). The next largest observed differences were in visits to museums and historic places, both with a 42 percentage point gap between those with a degree or professional qualification and those with no qualifications. These results mirrored patterns seen in 2012.

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

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Cinema	72	67	70	57	25	24	52	56
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	43	39	40	27	12	10	16	31
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	47	38	34	24	27	17	22	32
Library (including mobile and online)	51	33	33	20	16	13	15	30
Museum	50	33	29	17	14	8	13	31
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	51	35	26	18	15	9	*	28
Gallery	37	19	22	10	9	6	14	20
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	31	18	16	7	7	4	1	16
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	22	17	15	11	8	4	7	14
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	25	17	16	9	8	5	1	14
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	17	11	11	9	5	4	2	10
Classical music performance or opera	16	7	6	3	4	2	6	7
Book festival or reading group	11	3	3	2	1	1	1	5
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	2
None	7	10	10	19	37	47	28	20
Base	2,660	1,040	1,530	1,780	550	2,280	70	9,920

Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

Attendance by area deprivation

Figure 13.5 shows that levels of cultural attendance had an linear relationship with area deprivation. That is, respondents living in more deprived areas were the least likely to visit a cultural place or event, with attendance level increasing as area deprivation decreases.

There is an 18 percentage point difference in cultural attendance by adults between the 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas (72 per cent compared with 90 per cent). This was the same gap as seen in 2012. When excluding cinema, the differences in attendance were more pronounced (61 per cent in the most deprived areas and 85 per cent in the least deprived areas). This is a gap of 24 percentage points, which has increased by one percentage point between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2013 data, Adults (base (minimum): 1,760)

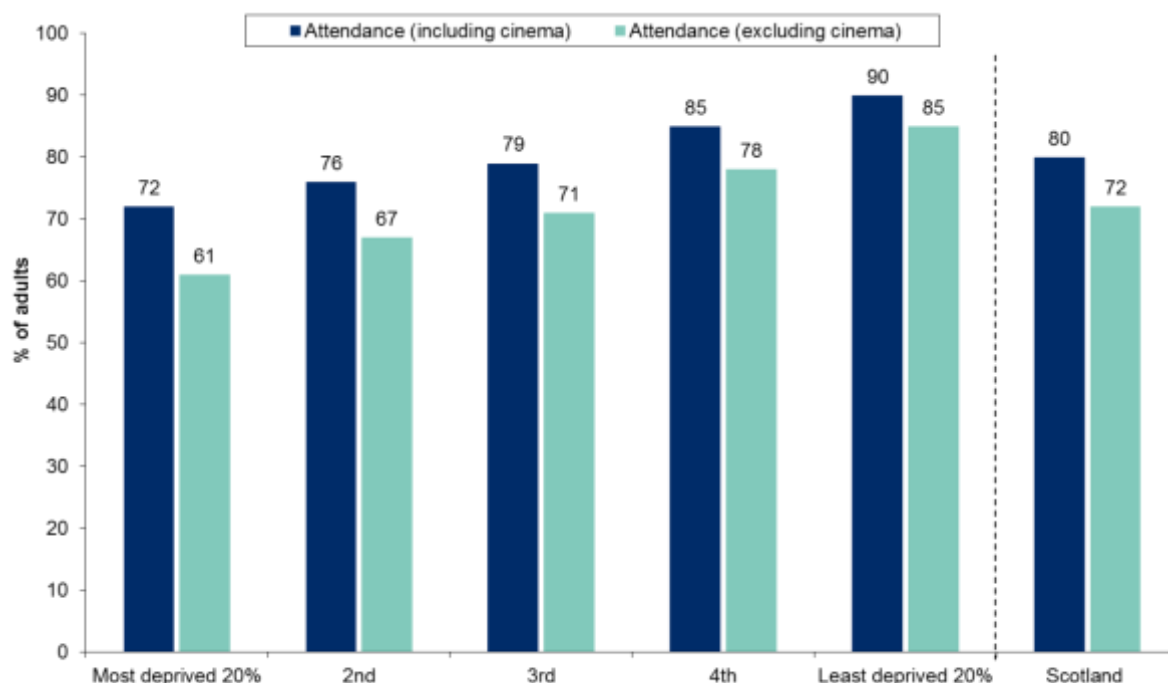


Table 13.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by area deprivation

Percentages, 2012 - 2013 data

Adults	2012		2013		2013 Base
	Attendance (including cinema)	Attendance (excluding cinema)	Attendance (including cinema)	Attendance (excluding cinema)	
Most deprived 20%	70	60	72	61	1,890
2nd	73	63	76	67	2,020
3rd	77	69	79	71	2,150
4th	82	75	85	78	2,100
Least deprived 20%	88	83	90	85	1,760
Scotland	78	70	80	72	9,920

Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

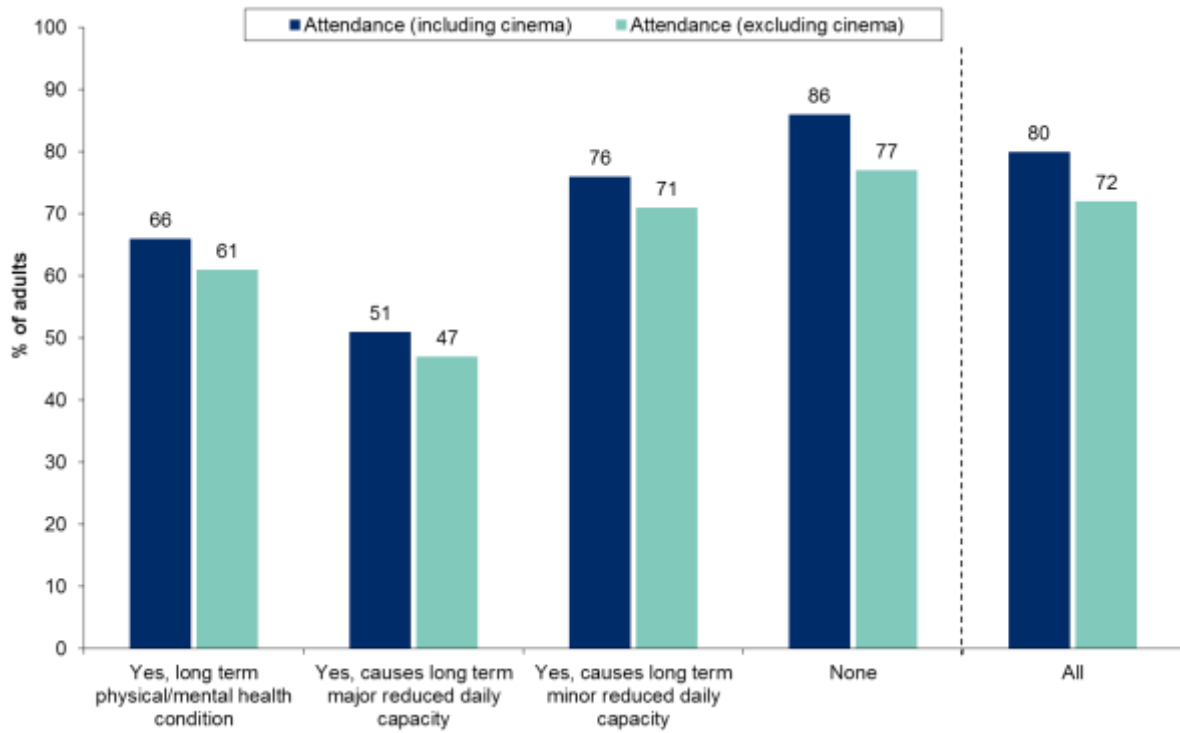
Attendance by long-term physical/mental health condition

Figure 13.6 shows that those with a physical or mental health condition lasting, or expected to last 12 months or more, were less likely (66 per cent) to attend cultural events or places than those who don't report any long term condition (86 per cent). The same pattern existed when considering cultural attendance (excluding cinema), although the difference is smaller.

Of those with long term conditions, those whose daily capacity is reduced a lot attended less than those whose daily capacity is diminished a little. Around half of adults whose long term condition affects their daily capabilities a lot attended any cultural event (51 per cent), compared to 76 per cent of those whose condition only has a small effect on their ability to carry out day-to-day tasks.

Figure 13.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long term physical/mental health condition

2013 data, Adults (base (minimum): 1,440)



This question was asked in the survey from October (Q4) 2012

Frequency of attending cultural events or places

Table 13.5 provides more information on how frequently 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 had visited a library, around one in five (20 per cent) visited at least once a week in the past year. A further 39 per cent of respondents had visited at least once a month. For comparison, of those who visited a cinema, 4 per cent had attended once a week and around a quarter (23 per cent) had attended at least once a month. Visits to other cultural events or places in the past 12 months were far less frequent.

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

Row percentages, 2013 data

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week / at least once a month	Less often than once a month / at least 3-4 times a year	Twice in the last 12 months	Once in the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	Base
Cinema	4	23	43	21	10	0	100	4,910
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	2	10	30	31	27	0	100	2,800
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	0	4	25	39	32	0	100	3,080
Library (including mobile and online)	20	39	19	16	7	1	100	3,060
Museum	1	9	29	36	25	0	100	2,980
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	1	10	36	33	20	0	100	2,690
Gallery	1	12	29	35	23	0	100	1,940
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	1	8	24	34	32	1	100	1,580
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	2	5	18	32	42	1	100	1,260
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	0	2	13	30	54	1	100	1,450
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	1	4	15	28	51	0	100	1,000
Classical music performance or opera	1	8	25	30	35	1	100	750
Book festival or reading group	2	11	9	20	57	1	100	470
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	3	8	19	17	51	2	100	260

PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

This section contains data on adults who participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months in 2013, a comparison to participation in 2012, as well as participation in specific activities over this time period. Data is presented on cultural participation for a number of socio-economic indicators. These include gender, age, highest level of qualification, area deprivation and long-standing illness, health problem or disability. Participation in 'any cultural activity' is a composite measure, which when combined with 'any cultural attendance' generates the headline cultural engagement figure.

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

Participation in specific cultural activities

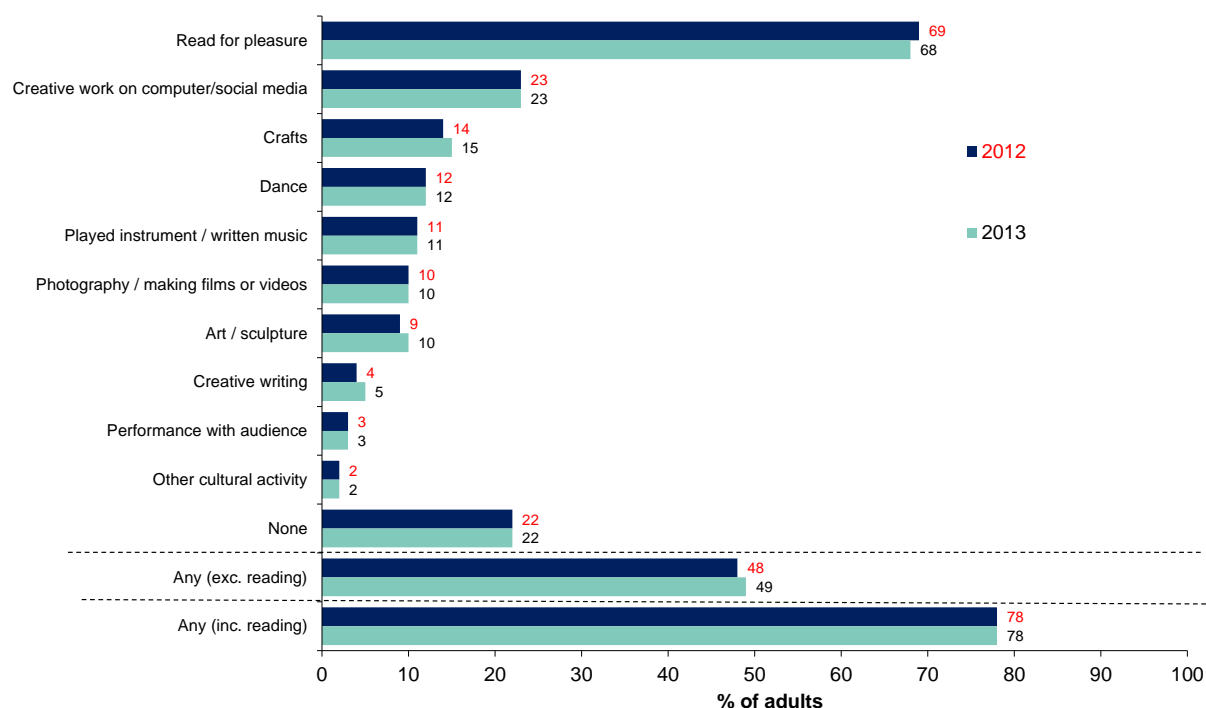
Figure 13.7 shows levels of cultural participation in specific activities by adults in the last 12 months for 2013, and a comparison to 2012.

The chart shows that:

- Overall, participation in a cultural activity in the last 12 months was 78 per cent - the same as in 2012. When excluding reading, the percentage of adults who participated in a cultural activity was lower at 49 per cent - a one percentage point increase from 2012.
- Reading for pleasure was by far the most common cultural activity in 2013 with 68 per cent of adults saying that they had done this in the last year, one percentage point lower than in 2012.
- The next most popular activity was doing creative work on a computer or by social media at 23 per cent, the same level as seen in 2012. This was followed by crafts at 15 per cent (one percentage point higher than 2012). Twelve per cent of respondents had participated in dance in 2013, followed by 11 per cent of adults having played an instrument or written music; the same levels for both activities as seen in 2012.
- Participation levels in all other cultural activities was 10 per cent or less.

Figure 13.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months

2012 - 2013 data, Adults (base: 9,918)



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 2013.

More women participated in a cultural activity than men (84 per cent and 73 per cent respectively). When excluding reading, the difference between women and men was smaller (52 per cent and 45 per cent respectively).

Overall levels of cultural participation were broadly constant for all age groups (ranging between 74 per cent and 81 per cent). The differences between age groups were more marked when considering cultural participation excluding reading and decreased as age increased (from 59 per cent of adults aged 16 to 24 to 33 per cent of adults aged 75 or over). This is illustrated in

Figure 13.8.

Table 13.6: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by gender and age
 Column percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Participated in any (including reading)	73	84	77	75	81	79	81	74	78
Participated in any (excluding reading)	45	52	59	50	49	49	47	33	49
<i>Base</i>	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Figure 13.8: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by age

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)

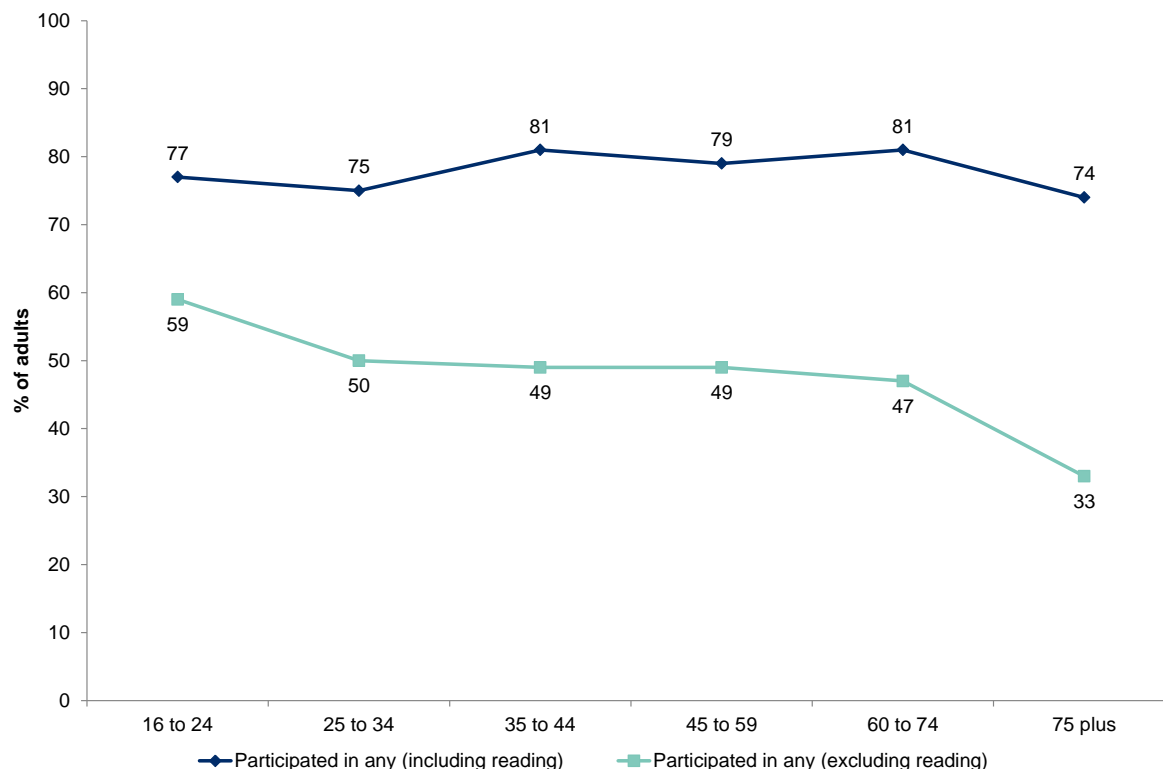


Table 13.7 shows how participation in specific cultural activities varied by age and gender.

The key points are:

- Women participated more than men in a number of cultural activities including reading for pleasure (75 per cent compared with 60 per cent), crafts (23 per cent compared with 6 per cent) and dancing (15 per cent compared with 9 per cent).
- Participation was higher for men than women for playing a musical instrument or writing music (14 per cent of men, 8 per cent of women) and photography/making films or videos (11 per cent compared with 8 per cent).
- Participation in some, but not all, cultural activities decreased with increasing age of respondent. For instance, 34 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds and 27 per cent of 25 to 34 year olds used a computer or social media to produce creative work of any kind. This is compared with 17 per cent of 60 to 74 year olds and 6 per cent of those aged 75 or older. Participation in dance was most popular for younger age groups (18 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds compared with 6 per cent for those aged 75 or above).
- Reading for pleasure was more popular among 35 to 74 year olds with around 70 per cent for these age groups compared to 57 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds.

Table 13.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender and age
Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	60	75	57	64	71	70	73	66	68
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	23	22	34	27	25	22	17	6	23
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	6	23	8	11	13	15	22	17	15
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	9	15	18	13	12	12	9	6	12
Played a musical instrument or written music	14	8	19	12	12	10	6	5	11
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	11	8	9	12	10	12	8	3	10
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	8	12	17	14	11	7	6	5	10
Creative writing - stories, books, plays	5	5	10	4	5	4	3	2	5
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	2	4	7	2	3	4	3	2	3
Other cultural activity	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
None	27	16	23	25	19	21	19	26	22
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

Participation by highest level of qualification

As with cultural attendance, Figure 13.9 shows that participation in any cultural activity in 2013 was highest amongst adults with a degree or professional qualifications (92 per cent) and lowest for those with no qualifications (57 per cent). A similar picture can be seen when looking at the percentage of adults who participated in a cultural activity other than reading, although the difference between qualification levels is even greater. Participation rates for specific cultural activities are shown in Table 13.8.

Figure 13.9: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)

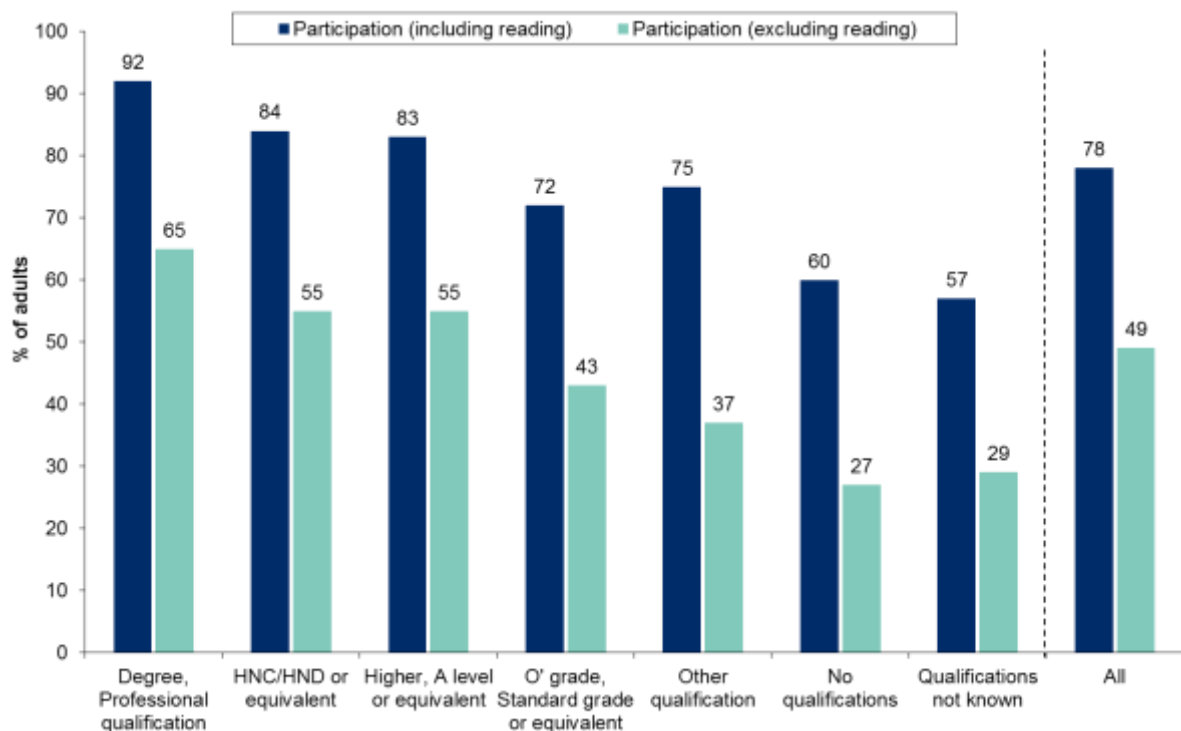


Table 13.8: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	85	72	70	58	65	50	40	68
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	32	27	28	19	12	8	12	23
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	20	18	12	10	18	12	10	15
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	18	15	15	8	6	5	8	12
Played a musical instrument or written music	17	11	14	8	4	4	8	11
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	16	14	10	7	3	2	-	10
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	14	13	11	10	4	3	8	10
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	8	4	6	4	1	1	-	5
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	6	4	3	2	1	1	7	3
Other cultural activity	4	2	2	2	1	1	-	2
None	8	16	17	28	25	40	43	22
Base	2,660	1,040	1,530	1,780	550	2,280	70	9,920

Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

Participation by area deprivation

Figure 13.10 shows that adult cultural participation varied with the level of deprivation in the area that respondents lived in. Respondents living in more deprived areas participated less in any cultural activity - there was nearly a 20 percentage point difference in cultural participation between the most and least deprived areas. The percentage of adults who participated in a cultural activity other than reading in the past 12 months showed a similar pattern.

Table 13.9 shows that while there are differences across deprivation levels, there has been no significant change in participation levels between 2012 and 2013, both when including and excluding reading.

Figure 13.10: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)

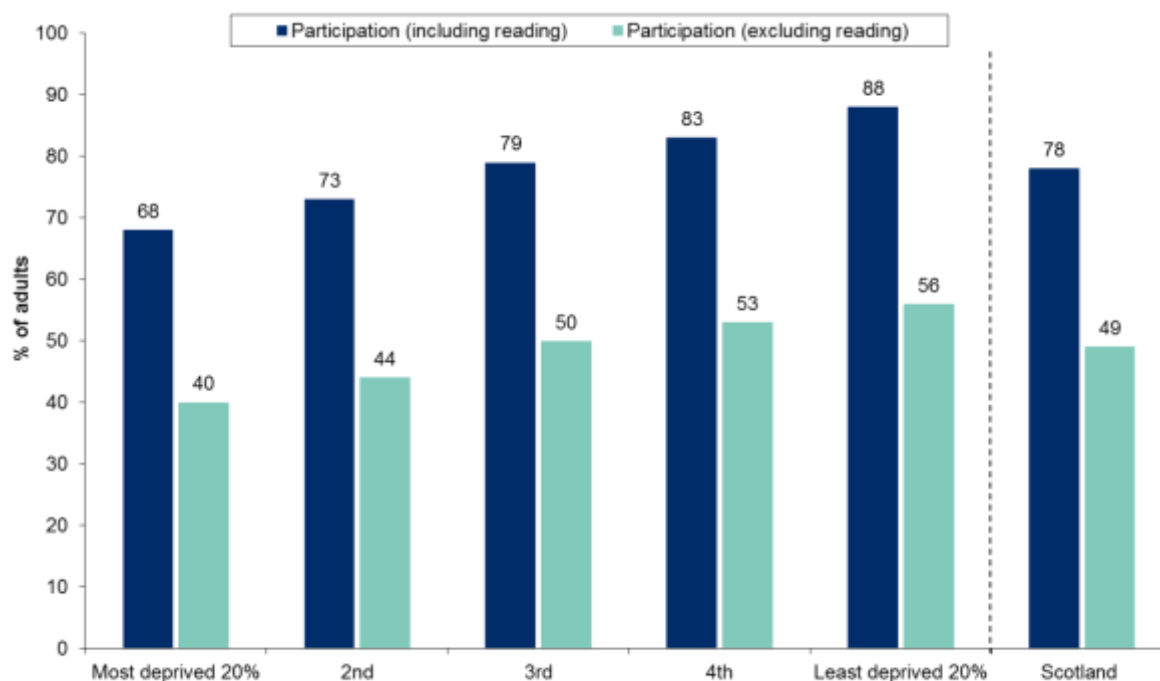


Table 13.9 Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by area deprivation

Percentages, 2012-2013 data

Adults	2012		2013		2013 Base
	Participation (including reading)	Participation (excluding reading)	Participation (including reading)	Participation (excluding reading)	
Most deprived 20%	68	38	68	40	1,890
2nd	74	42	73	44	2,020
3rd	80	49	79	50	2,150
4th	83	55	83	53	2,100
Least deprived 20%	87	55	88	56	1,760
Scotland	78	48	78	49	9,920

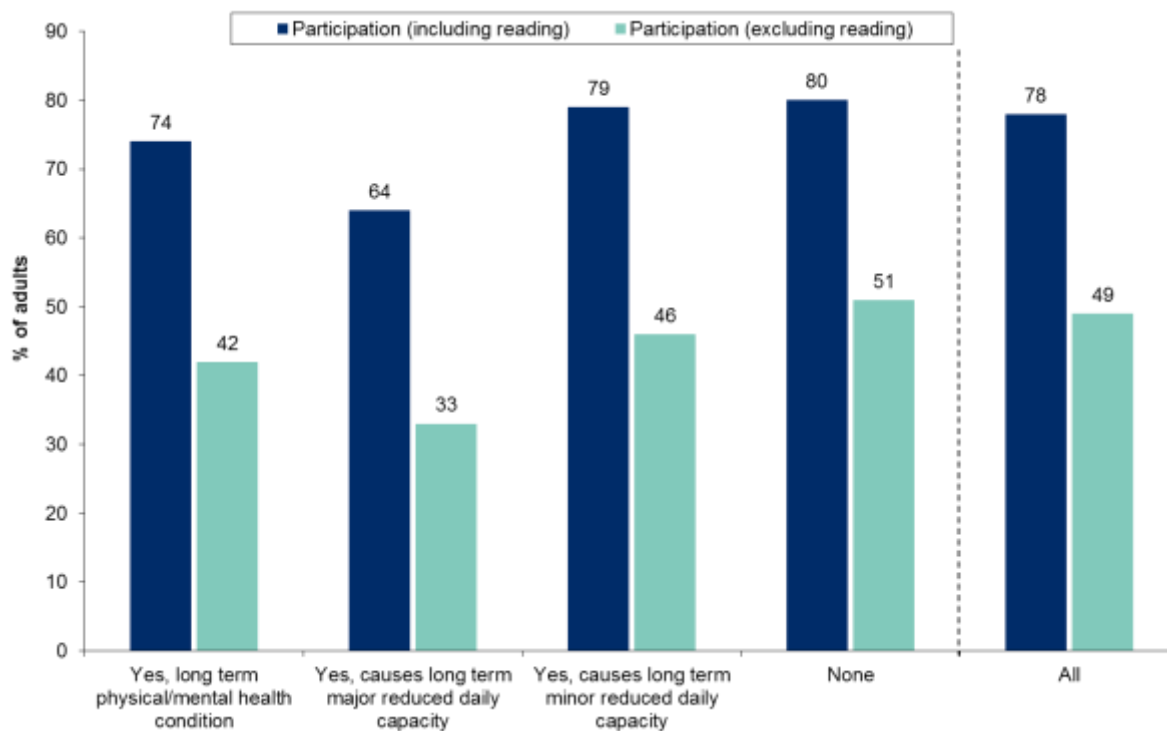
Participation by long-term physical/mental health condition

Figure 13.11 shows that those with a physical or mental health condition lasting, or expected to last 12 months or more, were less likely (74 per cent) to participate than those without (80 per cent). The same pattern existed when considering cultural participation excluding reading, although the difference was slightly larger (42 per cent compared to 51 per cent).

Of those with long term conditions, those whose daily capacity is reduced a lot participated less than those whose daily capacity is diminished a little. When the ability to carry out daily activities was only affected a little, the overall participation figure was only one percentage point lower than those with no long term condition. When reading was excluded this gap widened for both categories with a long term condition.

Figure 13.11: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by long term physical/mental health condition

2013 data, Adults (base (minimum): 1,140)



Note that this question was asked in the survey from October (Q4) 2012

Frequency of participating in cultural activities

Table 13.10 shows that reading for pleasure was the cultural activity which respondents most frequently participated in. Of those that read for pleasure in the last year, 82 per cent stated that they read at least once a week with a further 9 per cent saying that they had read at least once a month. Using a computer or social media for creative work was also frequent amongst participants, with 71 per cent of those who participated having done so at least once a week. Over six in ten (64 per cent) of those who played a musical instrument or wrote music did so at least once a week. The general pattern for many other cultural activities was that although a relatively small proportion of adults participated in them, those who had participated often did so frequently (at least once a month). This contrasts with attendance at many cultural events or places, where a higher proportion of adults had attended, but less frequently.

Table 13.10: Frequency of participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months

Row percentages, 2013 data

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week / at least once a month	Less often than once a month / at least 3-4 times a year	Twice in the last 12 months	Once in the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	Base
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	82	9	6	2	1	0	100	6,830
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	71	14	8	5	2	1	100	2,030
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	51	24	17	5	3	0	100	1,700
Played a musical instrument or written music	23	19	28	19	11	0	100	1,160
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or	64	21	10	3	2	0	100	1,010
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	33	36	21	7	3	0	100	950
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	41	29	19	7	3	1	100	950
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	40	22	23	8	5	1	100	450
Other cultural activity	43	10	20	12	15	0	100	320
	36	29	18	11	6	1	100	220

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND EXERCISE

This section contains data on the percentage of adults who participated in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks, as well as participation in specific activities over this time period. The Glossary (in Annex 2) provides a complete list of activities which are included. In some cases, information is provided for each of the years from 2007 to 2013 and figures are presented by age, gender, area deprivation and whether respondents have a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. Results are presented which show how frequently adults participate in sport and exercise in each of the years from 2007 to 2013. The report also provides some key messages on adults' levels of satisfaction with local authority local authority sports and leisure facilities. In 2013, this chapter also reports on engagement among respondents with the Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, reporting on how much people know about the Games and the ways they plan to get involved with the Games.

Sport is a fantastic way to get active, and as demonstrated by the spectacular success of the Commonwealth Games, it has the ability to engage and inspire the young and old, from grassroots through to elite performance. Sport also has a key role to play in addressing the problems caused by physical inactivity, which it is estimated results in around 2,500 premature deaths in Scotland each year and is estimated to cost the NHS around £91 million annually¹²¹. By doing so, sport contributes to a number of National Outcomes including "we live longer, healthier lives" and the associated National Indicator, to increase physical activity.

¹²¹ "Costing the burden of ill health related to physical inactivity for Scotland"

<http://www.healthscotland.com/uploads/documents/20437-D1physicalinactivityscotland12final.pdf>

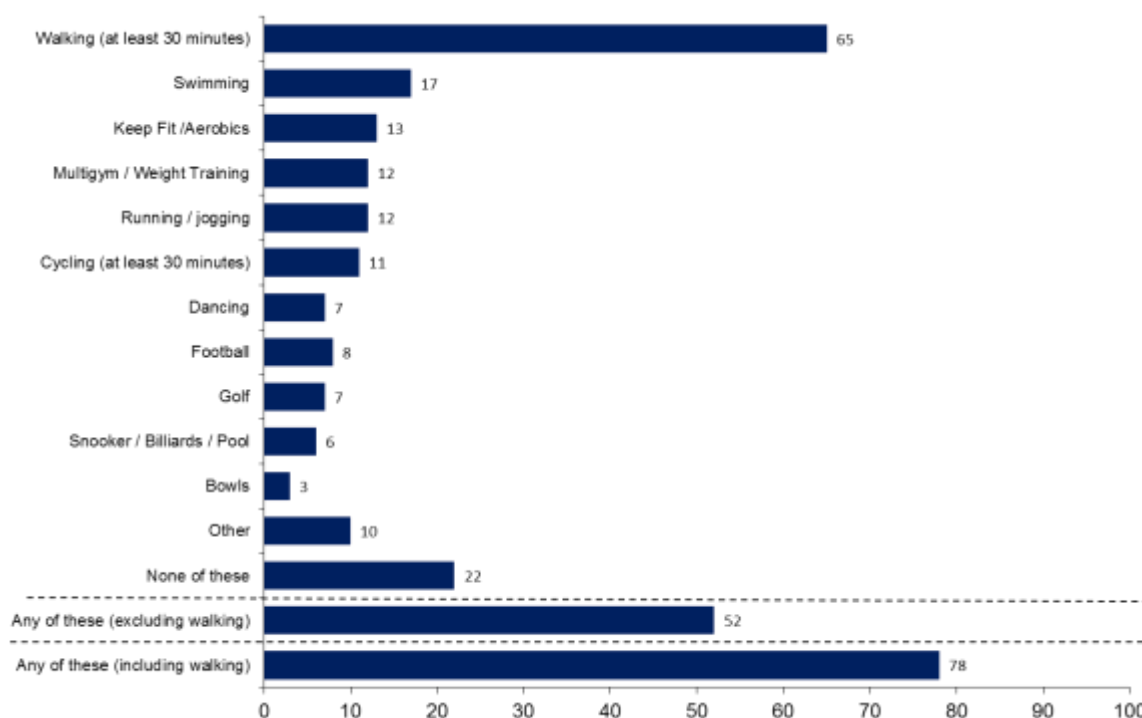
The Scottish Government is determined to ensure that we capitalise on the Commonwealth Games to create a lasting social, cultural and economic legacy for the whole of Scotland. In relation to sport particularly, the Scottish Government and Sportscotland will continue to develop Scotland's world-class systems for sport and continue to invest in world-class facilities such as the National Performance Centre for Sport which will be completed in 2016. There will be a particular focus on encouraging greater equality of opportunity in relation to participation in sport and physical activity, and enhancing the role of community sport.

Participation in specific sports in the last four weeks

Figure 13.12 shows the percentage of adults who participated in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks in 2013. Over three quarters of adults (78 per cent) had participated in any sport in the last four weeks. By far the most prevalent activity was walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes) with two-thirds (65 per cent) of adults having done this in the last four weeks compared with fewer than one in five (20 per cent) undertaking any other individual activity. When walking was excluded, just over half of adults (52 per cent) had undertaken at least one of the remaining sports in the previous four weeks.

Figure 13.12: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks

2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920)



Participation in sports – trends over time

Figure 13.13 shows the participation figures for sport and exercise amongst all adults in each year from 2007 to 2013. The percentage of adults who participated in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks remained broadly constant between 2007 and 2010 (between 72 per cent and 73 per cent), although there has been an increase in participation to a high of 78 per cent in 2013. This increase was largely attributable to a greater number of adults walking recreationally than ever before. When excluding walking, the sport and exercise participation figures have fluctuated between 51 per cent to 54 per cent between 2007 and 2013. In 2013, 52 per cent of adults reported participating in sport in the last four weeks, one percentage point higher than in 2012. The percentage of adults who walked for more than 30 minutes at a time in the last four weeks has seen a year-on-year increase every year from 2010 to 2013, increasing eleven percentage points from 54 per cent in 2010 to 65 per cent in 2013.

Figure 13.13: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks

Percentages, 2007 to 2013 data

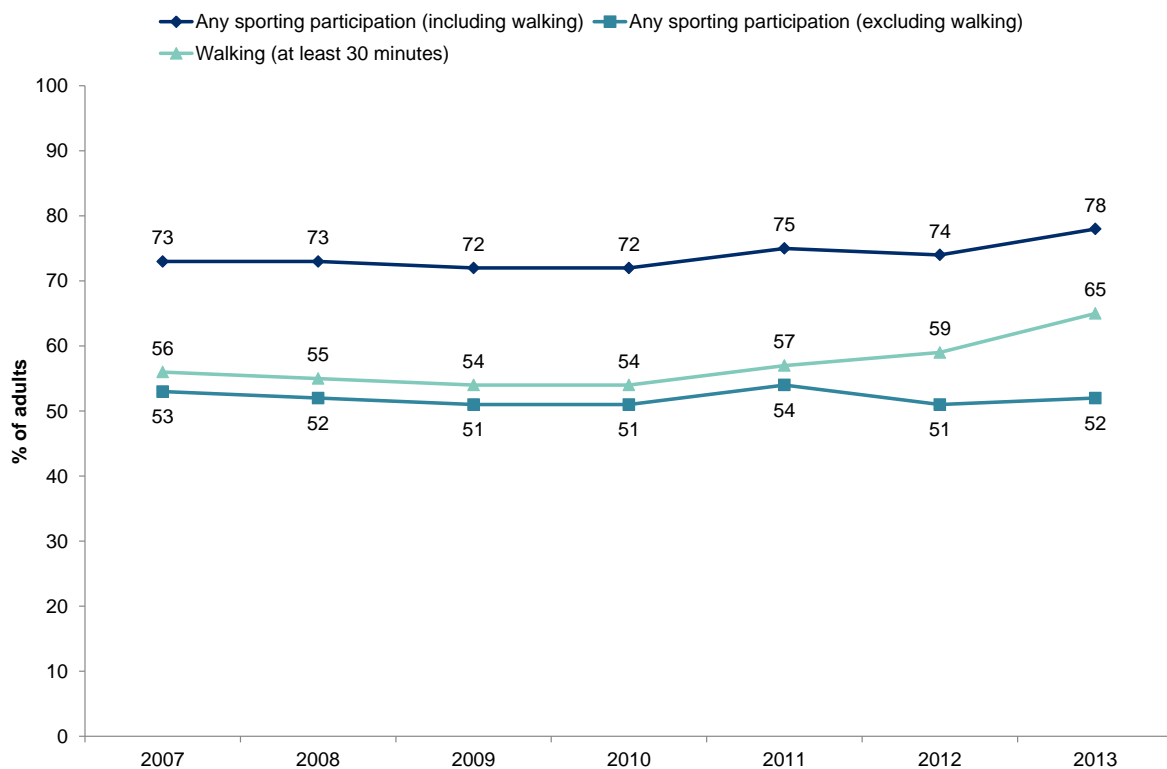


Table 13.11 shows the difference in the percentage of adults who participated in sport and exercise activities between 2007 and 2013. There hasn't been a great deal of change in participation in most sports over this time period. The largest change (excluding walking at least 30 minutes) was dancing where participation decreased from 14 per cent in 2007 to 7 per cent in 2013. Participation in cycling increased by two percentage points since 2007 (from 9 per cent in 2007 to 11 per cent in 2013). There has been a trend in the last six years of increasing frequency of participation amongst those who do take part in sport and exercise, and this will be explored later in the chapter.

Table 13.11: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks

Percentages, 2007 to 2013 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Any sporting participation (including walking)	73	73	72	72	75	74	78
Any sporting participation (excluding walking)	53	52	51	51	54	51	52
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	56	55	54	54	57	59	65
Swimming	19	19	17	17	18	17	17
Keep Fit /Aerobics	12	12	12	13	14	14	13
Multigym / Weight Training	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Running / jogging	10	9	10	10	11	11	12
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	9	9	9	9	10	10	11
Dancing	14	12	11	10	10	8	7
Football	9	8	9	9	8	7	8
Golf	9	8	8	7	8	6	7
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	9	9	8	7	7	5	6
Bowls	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Other	9	10	6	8	10	10	10
None of these	27	27	28	28	25	26	22
Base	10,300	9,230	9,130	9,620	9,680	9,890	9,920

Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed

Figure 13.14 shows how sport and exercise participation in the previous four weeks has changed amongst different age groups from 2007 to 2013. As may be expected, sport and exercise participation decreases with age, peaking among 16 to 34 year olds before decreasing among 60 year olds and over. In 2013, between 86 per cent and 90 per cent of 16 to 44 year olds participated in sport and exercise in the last 4 weeks which is significantly higher than 68 per cent of 60 to 74 year olds and 46 per cent of adults aged 75 and over.

The differences between age groups were not as large as in 2007, having decreased from a difference of 51 percentage points to 44 percentage points in 2013. There has been a long term increase in participation in sport and exercise for adults aged 75 or more, from 36 per cent in 2007 to 46 per cent in 2013.

There has been an increase in participation between 2012 and 2013 among all age groups, particularly for those aged 16 to 34, with the 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups having increased by five and six percentage points, respectively.

Figure 13.14: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks, by age
 Percentages, 2007 to 2013 data (base 2013 9,920, (minimum): 830)

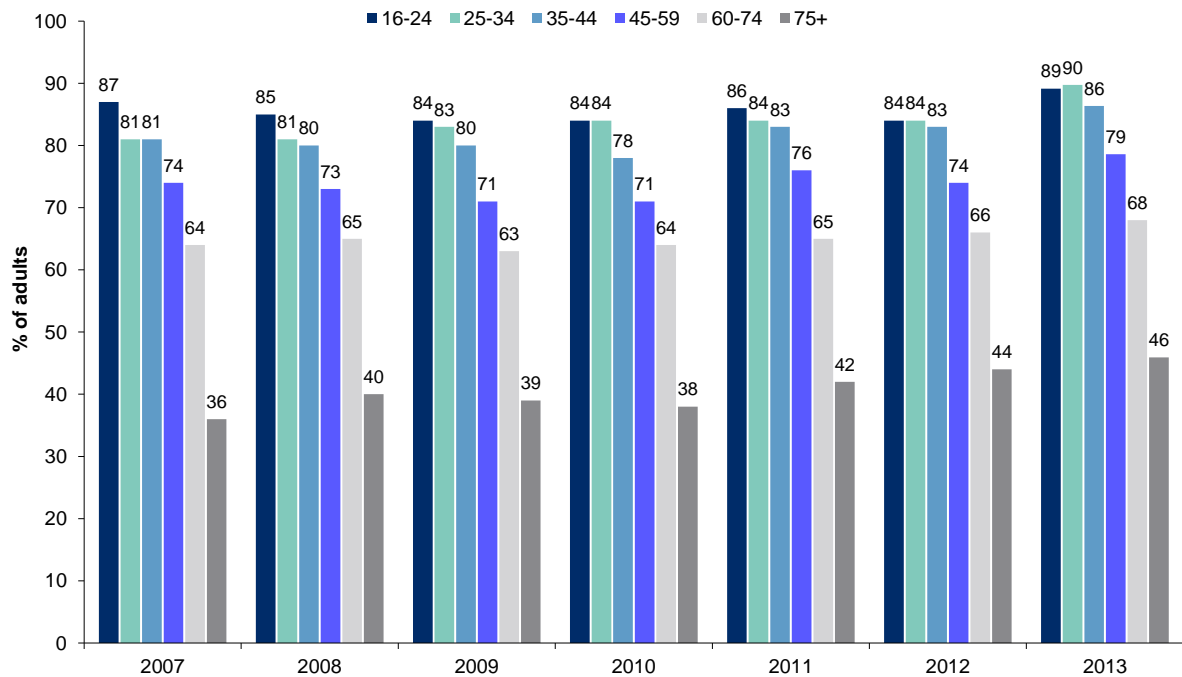


Figure 13.15 shows how the age breakdown of adults who participated in any sport and exercise other than walking in the previous four weeks changed over time from 2007 to 2013. Excluding walking as a sporting activity increases the differences between age groups, with the middle and older age groups having participated far less than younger age groups. The 16 to 24 age group report higher levels of participation than the other age groups. In 2013, 74 per cent of adults aged 16 to 24 participated in sport and exercise, other than walking, in the previous four weeks (eight percentage points higher than the 66 per cent of 25 to 24 year old who were the next highest group of participants).

The proportion of adults in different age groups participating in sport and exercise except walking in the last 4 weeks has remained relatively stable between 2012 and 2013 with no significant changes.

Figure 13.15: Participation in any sport (excluding walking) in the last four weeks, by age
 Percentages, 2007 to 2013 data (base 2013 9,920, (minimum): 830)

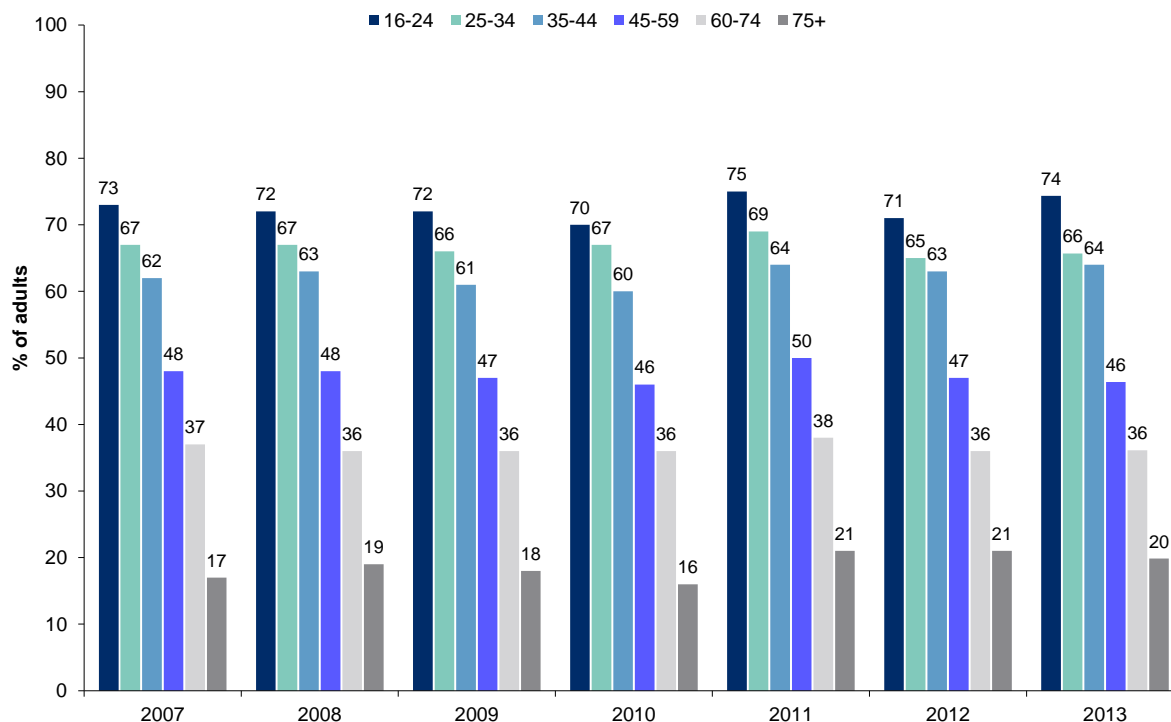
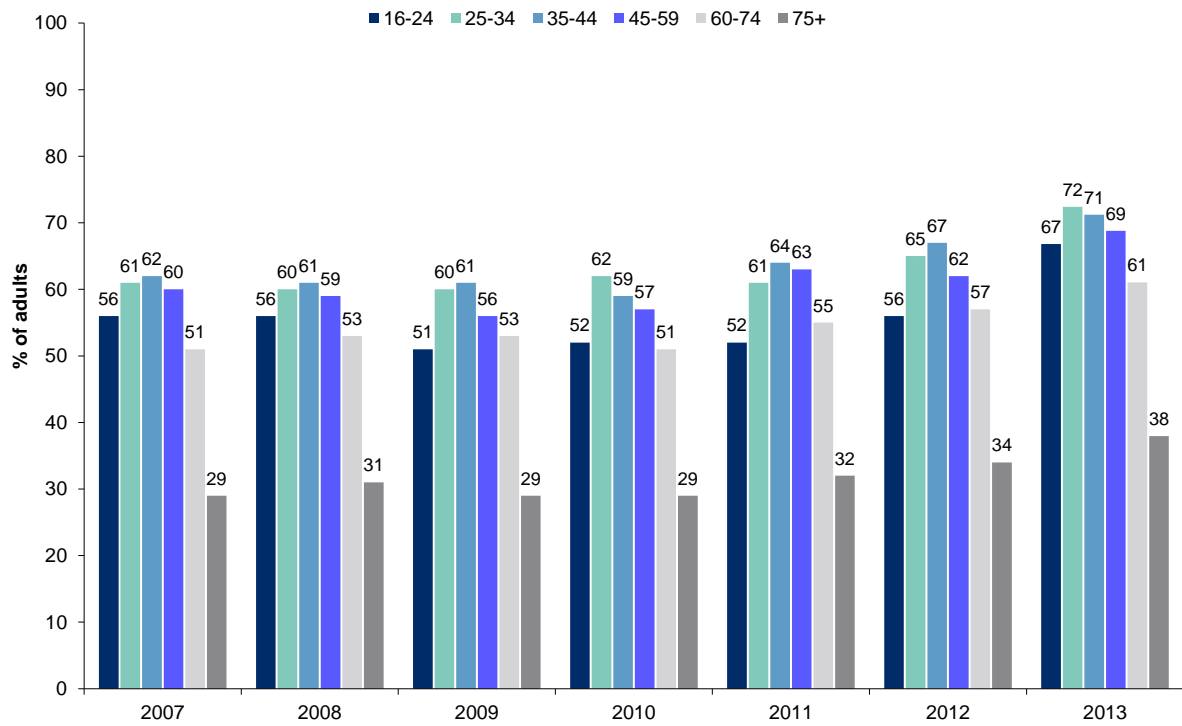


Figure 13.16 shows how the age breakdown of adults who participated in walking in the previous four weeks changed over time from 2007 to 2013. The percentage of adults who walked more than 30 minutes at a time in the previous four weeks showed a smaller gap among the age groups for 16 to 74 year olds than for participation figures for any sport and exercise participation. In 2013, walking was most popular amongst those aged 25 to 34 (72 per cent), 35 to 44 (71 per cent) and 45 to 59 (69 per cent).

There has been an increase from 2012 to 2013 in the proportion of adults who walked for pleasure in the previous four weeks across all age groups, most notably among 16 to 24 year olds where there was an eleven percentage point increase (from 56 per cent in 2012 to 67 per cent in 2013).

Figure 13.16: Participation in walking in the last four weeks, by age
 Percentages, 2007 to 2013 data (base 2013, 9,920, (minimum): 830)



Participation in sport and exercise by gender and age

Table 13.12 presents results on sport and exercise participation in the past four weeks by age and gender for 2013.

The main points are:

- Overall sport and exercise participation was higher for men than women (81 per cent and 75 per cent respectively). This difference was larger when walking was excluded, with 58 per cent of men and 46 per cent of women having participated in sport and exercise other than walking. The proportions of both men and women who participated increased since 2012.
- Walking for at least 30 minutes was the most popular form of participation for both men and women with both around two-thirds (66 per cent of women and 64 per cent of men). There were a number of specific sport/exercises in which participation by women was greater than men – swimming (19 per cent compared to 16 per cent), keep fit/aerobics (17 per cent compared to 9 per cent) and dancing (10 per cent compared to 4 per cent).
- Participation in many other sports/exercises was higher amongst men than women. These included football (15 per cent compared to 1 per cent), running/jogging (15 per cent compared to 10 per cent), multigym/weight-training (16 per cent compared to 9 per cent) and golf (12 per cent compared to 2 per cent).
- Some of the sport and exercise activities listed in Table 13.12 were most popular with younger adults. Playing football was particularly associated with age, with a quarter of adults aged 16 to 24 (24 per cent) having participated in the previous four weeks, compared with 3 per cent of 45 to 59 year olds. Running/jogging and weight-training also showed this same pattern of decreasing participation with age.
- Some sports such as swimming and cycling showed much less of a pattern of with age and were most popular amongst adults aged 35 to 44 (27 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively).

Table 13.12: Participation in sport and exercise in the past four weeks by gender and age, 2013
Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Any sporting participation (including walking)	81	75	89	90	86	79	68	46	78
Any sporting participation (excluding walking)	58	46	74	66	64	46	36	20	52
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	64	66	67	72	71	69	61	38	65
Swimming	16	19	21	24	27	14	12	4	17
Keep Fit /Aerobics	9	17	20	19	15	11	9	4	13
Multigym / Weight Training	16	9	25	22	15	9	4	1	12
Running / jogging	15	10	25	22	17	8	2	0	12
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	14	8	11	12	19	13	6	1	11
Dancing	4	10	12	9	8	6	5	4	7
Football	15	1	24	13	8	3	1	-	8
Golf	12	2	5	6	7	8	7	4	7
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	10	2	12	9	7	4	2	1	6
Bowls	3	2	2	2	2	1	4	5	3
Other	12	8	17	10	10	10	6	3	10
None of these	19	25	11	10	14	21	32	54	22
Base	4,450	5,470	830	1,350	1,450	2,590	2,400	1,300	9,920

Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed

Participation in sport and exercise by area deprivation

Figure 13.17 shows how participation in sport varies by area deprivation. In 2013, participation by adults in any sport and exercise (including walking) in the previous four weeks varied according to the area deprivation that respondents live in (71 per cent of those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland compared with 86 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas). Variation in levels of sports participation by area deprivation was greater when walking was excluded (42 per cent in the 20 per cent most deprived areas, compared with 63 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas).

Figure 13.17: Participation in Sport and Exercise in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2013 data, Adults (base (minimum): 1,760)

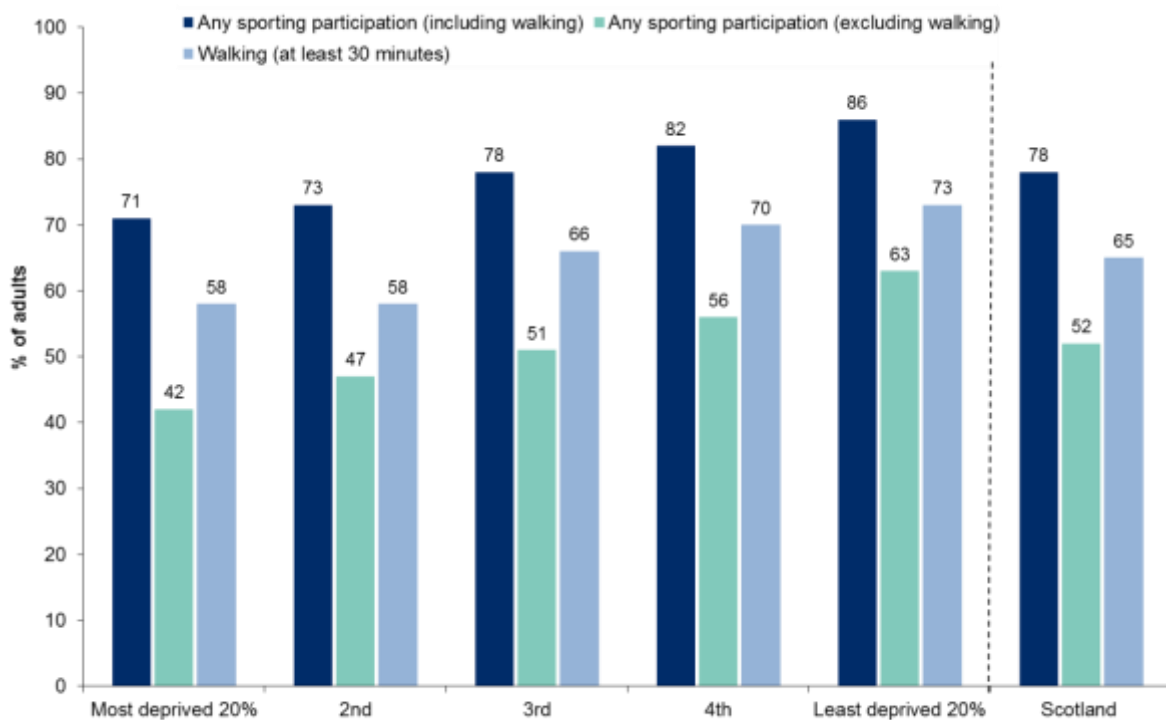


Table 13.13 shows that between 2012 and 2013 overall participation increased across all levels of area deprivation, the highest change being a six percentage point increase among adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland. This group also saw the largest increase in walking with an eight percentage point jump between 2012 and 2013 (50 per cent in 2012 to 58 per cent in 2013).

Table 13.13: Participation in Sport and Exercise in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2012 - 2013 data

Adults	2012			2013			2013 Base
	Any sporting participation (including walking)	Any sporting participation (excluding walking)	Walking (at least 30 minutes)	Any sporting participation (including walking)	Any sporting participation (excluding walking)	Walking (at least 30 minutes)	
Most deprived 20%	65	40	50	71	42	58	1,890
2nd	70	46	55	73	47	58	2,020
3rd	76	51	60	78	51	66	2,150
4th	79	56	64	82	56	70	2,100
Least deprived 20%	81	62	65	86	63	73	1,760
Scotland	74	51	59	78	52	65	9,920

Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed

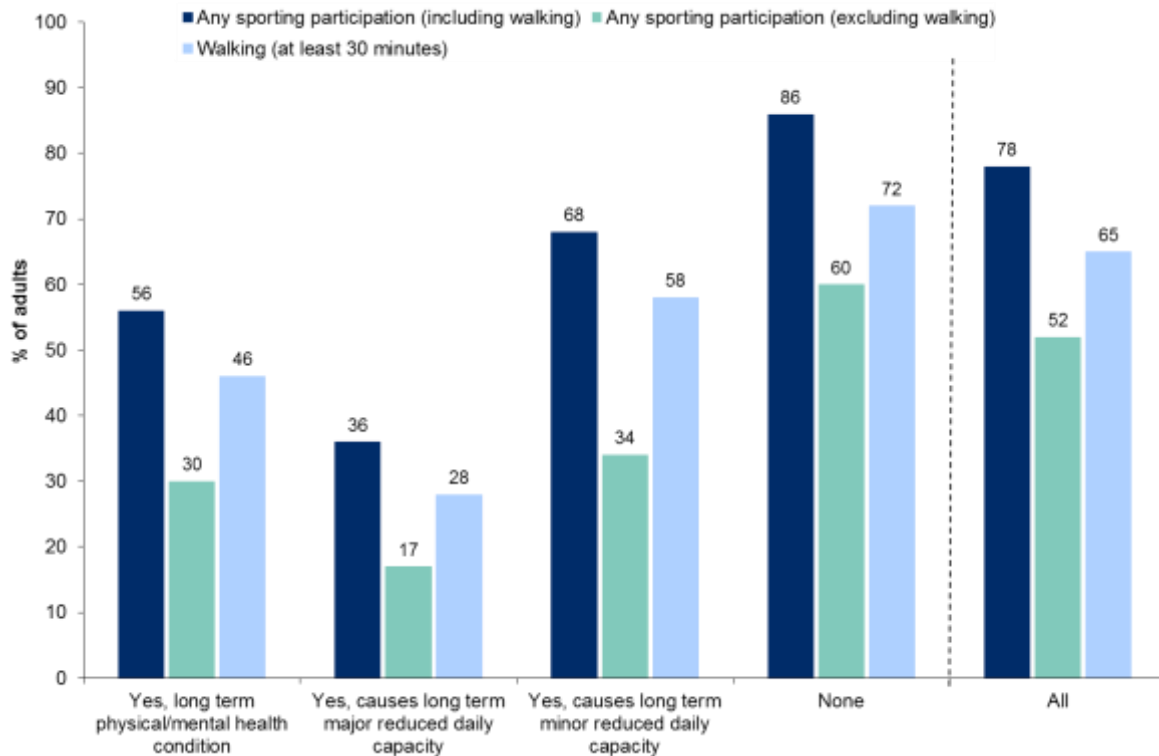
Participation in sport and exercise by long-term physical/mental health condition

Figure 13.18 shows that those with a physical or mental health condition lasting or expected to last 12 months or more, were less likely to participate (56 per cent) than those without (86 per cent). The same pattern exists when looking at participation excluding walking, although the gap between those with and without a long term condition was smaller for walking at least 30 minutes recreationally.

Of those with long term conditions, those whose daily capacity is reduced a lot participated much less (36 per cent) when compared to those whose daily capacity is diminished a little (68 per cent). When the ability to carry out daily activities was affected a lot, the participation figure excluding walking was around half that of those whose ability to carry out day-to-day task was only affected a little (17 per cent compared to 34 per cent). This was also true of walking (28 per cent compared to 58 per cent).

Figure 13.18: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks, by long term physical/mental health condition, 2013

Percentages, 2013 data (base (minimum): 1,140)



This question was asked in the survey from October 2012 (Q4)

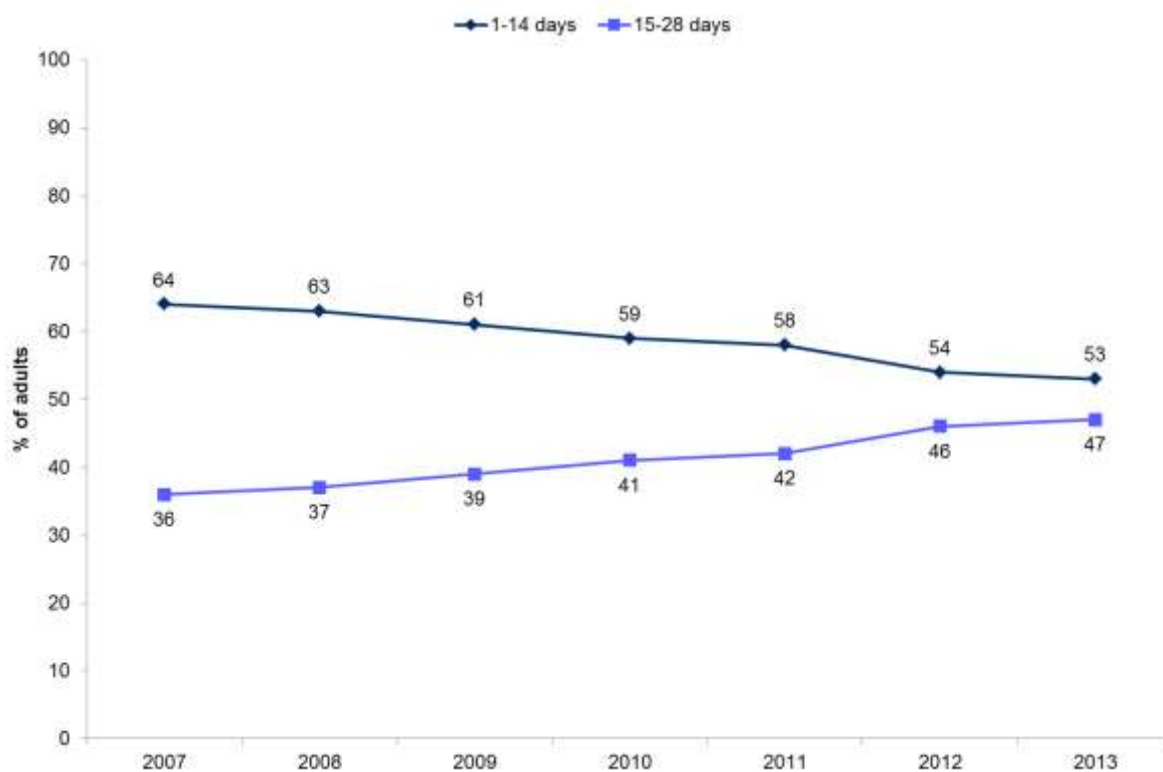
Frequency of participation in sport and exercise – trends over time

Figure 13.19 shows how the frequency of participation changed over time for those who participated in sport and exercise over the previous four weeks.

The frequency of participation among those who participated in sport and exercise increased over time since 2007. In 2007, over a third (36 per cent) of participants took part in sport and exercise regularly (on more than 15 days) in the four weeks prior to interview. In 2013, this figure had increased to 48 per cent. Conversely, the percentage of participants who took part in sport and exercise less frequently has fallen over this time period – in 2007, two-thirds (64 per cent) of participants took part in sport and exercise between 1 and 14 days in the month prior to interview while this figure had fallen to 53 per cent of participants in 2013. The trend among adults participating in sport and exercise is to participate more frequently than in the past.

Figure 13.19: Frequency of participation by adults who took part in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks

Percentages, 2007-2013 data (2013 base: 7,370)



SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY CULTURAL AND SPORTS SERVICES

Since 2007, questions have been asked in the Local Services suite of questions in the SHS on the frequency of use and satisfaction with local authority cultural and sport and leisure services. In particular, data are available on how frequently adults use council run sport and leisure facilities, libraries, museums and galleries and theatres and concert halls and on how satisfied they are with each of these services.

Table 13.14 provides data on levels of satisfaction with local authority cultural and sport and leisure services from 2007 to 2013. Of the four services, respondents (including non-users) were most satisfied with sports and leisure facilities and libraries (over 50 per cent of all respondents have been very or fairly satisfied since 2011). Levels of satisfaction with museums and galleries amongst all respondents varied between 38 per cent and 44 per cent in each of the years between 2007 and 2013. The year 2013 saw an increase in the satisfaction levels of respondents with all local authority culture and sports and leisure facilities. Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities increased two percentage points from 2012 to 53 per cent, the highest level recorded since data was first collected in 2007. Theatres or concert halls and museums and galleries also recorded a 2 percentage point increase in satisfaction since 2012.

Table 13.14: Satisfaction with local authority culture and sport and leisure services

Column percentages, 2007 to 2013 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sports and leisure facilities							
Very/fairly satisfied	50	50	48	49	51	51	53
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	9	9	9	9	7	9
Very/fairly dissatisfied	9	8	8	8	8	5	6
No opinion	30	32	35	35	33	36	33
Libraries							
Very/fairly satisfied	55	55	53	52	52	50	51
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	8	7	8	8	8	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
No opinion	32	34	37	38	37	39	38
Museums and galleries							
Very/fairly satisfied	41	42	41	38	44	42	44
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	12	10	11	10	10	11
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
No opinion	41	42	45	48	44	46	42
Theatres or concert halls							
Very/fairly satisfied	44	44	43	42	45	44	46
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	11	10	10	10	9	10
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	4	4	3	3	2	2
No opinion	38	40	43	45	42	45	42
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,220</i>	<i>9,240</i>	<i>9,710</i>	<i>9,020</i>	<i>9,660</i>	<i>9,890</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Table 13.15 shows levels of satisfaction in local authority culture and sport and leisure services, amongst adults who have used these services in the past year. In 2013, the percentage of respondents who were very or fairly satisfied with each of the four services was around nine in ten (90 per cent) for all the services. Satisfaction levels amongst service users has remained at a similar level between 2012 and 2013. The percentage of respondents who were very or fairly dissatisfied with sports and leisure facilities was slightly higher than for other services in 2013 (6 per cent compared with a high of 3 per cent for other services), although levels have fallen from 2007, when 10 per cent of service users were very or slightly dissatisfied.

Table 13.15: Satisfaction with local authority culture and sport and leisure services. Service users within the past year only

Column percentages, 2007 to 2013 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sports and leisure facilities							
Very/fairly satisfied	82	83	82	82	85	88	88
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	7	6	6	6	5	5	5
Very/fairly dissatisfied	10	9	10	9	8	7	6
No opinion	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
<i>Base</i>	3,650	3,210	3,270	3,140	3,230	3,400	3,450
Libraries							
Very/fairly satisfied	90	92	92	91	92	93	92
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3	4	2	2	3
No opinion	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	4,090	3,510	3,590	3,400	3,510	3,450	3,370
Museums and galleries							
Very/fairly satisfied	87	89	88	87	90	92	91
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	7	6	7	5	3	4
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	2	3	2	1	2	2
No opinion	3	2	4	4	4	3	3
<i>Base</i>	2,870	2,630	2,720	2,460	2,830	2,800	2,980
Theatres or concert halls							
Very/fairly satisfied	86	87	88	88	89	90	91
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	6	6	6	5	5	4
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	3	3	3	2	2
No opinion	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	3,560	3,210	3,270	2,960	3,280	3,020	3,260

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2014

In the summer of 2014 Scotland hosted a successful XX Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games. From the early stages of bidding there has been an emphasis on the positive and lasting benefits that could be achieved for both Scotland as a whole and for Glasgow. These benefits are often collectively described as the 'legacy'.

Analysis presented in this chapter will add to the evidence base used on the legacy of the Commonwealth Games, and will feed into other publications and evidence around the Games. This includes national legacy reports over the next few years, the first of which is expected in summer 2015. Worthy of note is that the same questions are being asked in 2014.

Table 13.16 shows respondents intention to follow the Games in any way when given a list of five choices. Around four fifths of adults reported their intention to follow the Games (78 per cent), with watching on TV at home being the most popular method of keeping up with the Games (72 per cent). More than half (54 per cent) of adults intended to read about the Games in newspapers, either in print or online and nearly a fifth (17 per cent) of respondents intended watching the Games on public big screens.

Table 13.16: Ways adults intend to watch the Games

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	
Watch on TV at home	72
Listen on radio at home	16
Watch/listen on internet at home	20
Reading in newspapers online/offline	54
Watching live events on public big screens	17
Follow in any way	78
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed

Table 13.17 shows adults' intentions to get actively involved in the Games and Games related events in any way. Around a third of adults intended to actively engage with the Games (32 per cent), with attending events being the most popular form of involvement; 17 per cent of adults intended to attend a ticketed Games event and 15 per cent of adults intended to attend a free Games event. One in twenty (5 per cent) adults believed they would be able to utilise new or improved sports facilities linked to the Games. We might expect to see these numbers increase in the 2014 Scottish Household Survey as the impact of the Games take effect.

Table 13.17: Ways adults intend to get involved in the games

Percentages, 2013 data

Adults	
Attending free Games event	15
Attending ticketed Games event	17
Games related sports/physical activity	2
Using new/improved sports facility linked to the Games	5
Games related employment	1
Taking part in Games related cultural event/activity	2
Volunteering during the Games	3
Taking part in Games related community event/activity	2
None of the above	68
Get involved in any way	32
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed

Table 13.8 shows whether respondents thought that the Games will provide any lasting benefit either to themselves and their family, or their local area by urban rural classification. Overall, around four in ten adults (41 per cent) believed that Scotland hosting the Games would provide lasting benefits (either to them and their family or their local area) with more adults saying this in large urban areas (48 per cent) than in remote small towns and remote rural areas (both around 27 per cent).

Full local authority tables are due to be published after the publication of the main SHS report. However, analysis of the expected benefits by local authority area has indicated that, in 2013, the proportion of adults that believed that the Games will have a lasting benefit to themselves and their family or their local area was felt strongly in and around Glasgow

where around six in ten adults (58 per cent) in Glasgow expected the Games to provide a lasting benefit. This is significantly higher than the national figure of 41 per cent. The data reported here is for 2013, so is reporting expectations before the experience of the Games themselves.

Table 13.18: Will there be any lasting benefits of the games?

Percentages, 2013 Data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
To you and your family or your local area?	48	39	38	27	36	27	41
To you and your family?	33	29	30	20	29	20	30
To your local area?	36	28	25	19	21	16	29
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>1,060</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed

Annex 1 Using the information in this report

HOW DATA IS DISPLAYED IN TABLES

Tables are generally 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. Tables generally take three forms within the report; column percentages (with dependent variable in the rows), row percentages (dependent variable in the columns) and cell percentages which may show agreement or selection of a statement with one or a number of statements.

All tables have a descriptive and numerical base showing the population or population subgroup examined in it. While all results have been calculated using weighted data, the bases shown provide the unweighted counts, which have been rounded to the nearest 10 to comply with statistical disclosure control principles and the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. It is therefore not possible to calculate how many respondents gave a certain answer based on the results and bases presented in the report.

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 per cent but less than 0.5 per cent are shown as 0 per cent and values of 0.5 per cent but less than 1 per cent are rounded up to 1 per cent. Columns or rows may not add to exactly 100 per cent because of rounding, where 'don't know/refused' answers are not shown¹²² or where multiple responses to a question are possible.

In some tables, percentages have been removed and replaced with '*'. This is where the base on which percentages would be calculated is less than 50 and this data is judged to be insufficiently robust 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).

¹²² Missing responses are not included within the analysis. Similarly 'don't know/refused' options are not shown as a separate category in some tables.

Some questions are asked of a reduced sample and the bases are correspondingly lower. From January 2012, the redesigned survey asked questions typically of full or one-third sample allocation. This concept of streaming was first introduced to the SHS in 2007, when some questions were streamed or changed in the course of the year and again the base size is lower. Further changes to streaming have been made in subsequent years.

The sample base annex (Annex 3) gives details of frequencies and bases for the main dependent variables.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

All proportions produced in a survey have a degree of error associated with them because they are generated from a sample survey of the population rather than a survey of the entire population (e.g. Census). 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 $\pm x$ per cent. As a general rule of thumb, the larger the sample size for a given question, the smaller the confidence interval around that result will be (thus making it easier to detect real change year-on-year and differences between sub-groups).

It is possible with any survey that the sample achieved produces estimates that are outside this range. If the survey were to be run multiple times on the same population in the same year (i.e. under repeated sampling), the number of times out of a 100 surveys that the result achieved would be expected to lie within the confidence interval is also quoted; conventionally the level set is 95 out of 100, or 95 per cent. 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 calculate whether differences are significant. Annex 4 also provides further explanation on statistical significance and on how confidence intervals can be interpreted.

Annex 2 Glossary

This Annex includes an list of terms used within the report. Definitions for those terms and, in some cases, further explanation of the term are provided.

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

The household respondent is asked to select which of the following categories best describes the current situation of each member of the household:

- Self-employed
- Employed full-time
- Employed part-time
- Looking after the home or family
- Permanently retired from work
- Unemployed and seeking work
- At school
- In further/higher education
- Government work or training scheme
- Permanently sick or disabled
- Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury
- Pre-school/not yet at school
- Other

SHS data on the **economic situation** of members of the household reflects the view of the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview, and so may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment, for example. The SHS cannot provide estimates of unemployment that are comparable to official statistics of unemployment.¹²³ Therefore, the SHS cannot be used as a source of unemployment rates or average

¹²³ For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

earnings. Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website¹²⁴ for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with unemployment rates and average earnings statistics through the Labour Market topic.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

The SHS is not directly comparable with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is the official source of employment, qualifications and training data in the UK. Compared with the LFS, the SHS under-estimates the level of employment and over-estimates both unemployment and economic inactivity. This is due to the fact that current economic situation in the SHS is asked in a single question whereas in the LFS it is determined by a selection of other questions.

The SHS also underestimates the number of people with a qualification of some sort, as the LFS covers all possible levels of qualifications. The LFS is the preferred source of estimates on employment, qualifications and training as it uses internationally agreed definitions and is used for international comparisons including OECD indicators.

It should be noted that SHS estimates of working age adults historically were based on the traditional working age definition (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59). From 2011, these were replaced by estimates based on the population aged 16-64 to account for legislative changes in the state retirement age. Specifically the current female state pension age is changing dynamically to match the male state pension age. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) no longer publish rates using a working age definition, instead reports rates for all people aged 16 to 64.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION

The highest level of qualification has been classified as follows:

- **O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent** - Includes: School leaving certificate, NQ unit, O Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE, GCE O level, CSE, NQ Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, Senior Certificate, GNVQ/ GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ Level 1, SVQ Level 2, SCOTVEC/National Certificate Module, City and Guilds Craft, RSA Diploma or equivalent.
- **Higher, A Level or equivalent** - Includes: Higher Grade, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate. GNVQ/ GSVQ Advanced, SVQ Level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA Advanced Diploma or equivalent.
- **HNC/ HND or equivalent** - Includes: HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4, RSA Higher Diploma or equivalent
- **Degree, Professional qualification** - Includes: First degree, Higher degree, SVQ Level 5, Professional qualifications e.g. teaching, accountancy
- **Other qualification**

¹²⁴ www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics

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

Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website¹²⁵ 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).

¹²⁵ www.scotland.gov.uk/Statistics

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.¹²⁶ 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 the data for particular sub-groups of the population (such as the low paid) for further analysis.¹²⁷

HOUSING LISTS

Housing lists are held by social landlords, local authorities and housing associations, individually or jointly as Common Housing Registers. They can include people who are already in social housing but are seeking a move and in some cases applicants will be on more than one landlord's list. Social landlords are responsible for allocating their housing, in line with their allocation policies and the legislative framework.

Calculating an estimate of the number of households on a housing list makes an assumption that the random adult response is valid for the entire household.

This may however lead to a slight under-estimate because there may be a small number of multi-adult households where one adult is on a housing list but the remaining adults are not. In these cases, the SHS estimate will be influenced by which household member is selected as the random adult. In some cases, the household member on a housing list will be picked up, but in others cases they will not. This means that some households containing a household member who is on a housing list will not be identified in the survey. An example would be where a young adult is living with their parents but now wishes to form their own household separately from the existing household.

The weighting strategy for households is based on the 10,652 households responding to the household interview, rather than the 9,918 households with a complete random adult interview (providing responses to the housing lists question). This is likely to introduce a small level of non-response bias, because those households which do not complete a random adult interview are likely to be systematically different from those that do.

There is also the possibility, as with the majority of social survey questions, for a respondent to give an incorrect answer. In this case, a respondent may report being on a housing list when they are not as a result of local authorities refreshing lists and removing people from whom they have not had any contact. A respondent may report not being on a housing list when in fact they are, because some local authorities do not refresh lists and so somebody who no longer wishes to be on a housing list may still be on one that they signed up to many years previously. This factor is also relevant to the estimate of random adults on housing lists. These effects are not likely to be greatly impact upon results, but are worth noting.

¹²⁶ 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.

¹²⁷ For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

For the purposes of the SHS, a **household** is defined as one person, or a group of people, living in accommodation as their only or main residence and either sharing at least one meal a day or sharing the living accommodation.

The respondent for the first part of the interview must be the **household reference person**, a person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented or who is otherwise responsible for the accommodation.

In households that have joint householders, the household reference person is defined as the **highest income householder (HIH)**, that is, the person with the highest income. If householders have exactly the same income, the older is taken as the household reference person.

Adult is used to refer to those aged 16 and over (except where otherwise stated). **Children** are aged under 16 years.

References to **working age** population throughout the publication refer to the working age definition as discussed in the economic activity, qualifications and training section in the Glossary, i.e. those aged 16 to 64.

In each household, one of the eligible adult members of the household is randomly selected to take part in the second half of the interview. Eligible adults are adult household members who have not been living apart from the household continuously for the previous six months. This might include adults working away from home, in the Armed Forces or in prison. The person selected is referred to as the **random adult**. The household respondent is automatically the random adult in one-adult households and may be the same as the household respondent in households with more than one adult.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The SHS uses eight household types defined as follows:

- A **single adult** household contains one adult of working age and no children.
- A **single parent** household contains one adult of any age and one or more children.
- A **single pensioner** household contains one adult of pensionable age and no children. Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.
- A **small family** household contains two adults of any age and one or two children.
- An **older smaller** household contains one adult of working age and one of pensionable age and no children, or two adults of pensionable age and no children.
- A **large adult** household contains three or more adults and no children.
- A **small adult** household contains two adults of working age and no children.
- A **large family** household contains two adults of any age and three or more children, or three or more adults of any age and one or more children.

HOUSING TENURE

The SHS collects information on the ways in which households occupy their accommodation and from which organisation or individual their accommodation is rented, where this is the case. These are combined into a housing tenure variable, which is shown in the annual report broken down into four categories, namely:

- **owner occupied**, which includes households who own outright and those buying with a mortgage or loan.
- the **social rented** sector, which includes households renting from a local authority and all households renting from a Housing Association or Co-operative.
- the **private rented** sector, which includes households renting from an individual private landlord.
- **other** tenure, which includes any other category of tenure such as living rent free.

INCOME IMPUTATION

While in general the level of missing data throughout the SHS is minimal, one section of the questionnaire is substantially affected by missing information. In the section on household income, approximately one in three of respondents either refuse to answer the questions or are unable to provide information that is sufficiently reliable to report, for example, because there are no details of the level of income received for one or more components of their income.

Statistical analysis of data gathered in the survey on the characteristics of households where income is available, allows income data to be imputed for households where income data is missing. Income imputation is a process whereby complete information given by 'similar' households is used for respondents that have missing income information. Income is collected as a variety of different components, such as income from employment, benefits and other sources, which are summed to create total net household income. Income was imputed for each component using either Hot Deck imputation, where the sample is divided into subgroups based on relevant characteristics, or Predictive Mean, where a statistical model is constructed and the value is predicted using this model. After imputation, income data is unavailable for between 3%-4% of households. Please contact the SHS project team if you would like further information on the imputation process.

A more advanced income imputation project was undertaken by the Scottish Government Income and Poverty Statistics team in 2010 to impute income for adults in multi-adult households for which the SHS does not capture any information. Estimates from this project were released through the "Relative Poverty Across Scottish Local Authorities" publication in August 2010¹²⁸ as data being developed. These estimates were subsequently used in a project commissioned by the Improvement Service to develop improved measures of local incomes and poverty in Scotland at a small level published in March 2013.¹²⁹

¹²⁸ www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/26155956

¹²⁹ www.improvementservice.org.uk/income-modelling-project

LONG-STANDING LIMITING ILLNESS, HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY

A two part question was asked of the random adult respondent to establish the prevalence of physical or mental health conditions among the adult population and the extent to which such conditions reduce ability to carry out day-to-day activities.¹³⁰ The respondent's own assessment of what constitutes a physical or mental condition or illness was used rather than a medical assessment.

The current question was introduced in October 2012 and is split into two parts: '*Do you have a physical or mental condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?*' and if so then '*Does your condition or illness reduce your ability to carry-out day-to-day activities?*'.

It should be noted that these changes in the question mean the 2013 data is not directly comparable to reports relating to the period 1999-2012.

MARITAL STATUS

The random adult is asked to confirm their legal marital status using the following categories:

- Single, that is, never married or never formed a legally recognised same sex civil partnership
- Married and living with husband/wife
- A civil partner in a legally recognised same sex civil partnership
- Married and separated from husband/wife
- In a legally recognised same sex civil partnership and separated from your civil partner
- Divorced
- Formerly a civil partner, the same sex civil partnership now legally dissolved
- Widowed
- A surviving same sex civil partner: your partner having since died

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

Where these have been used in the report to analyse results, these categories have been combined as:

¹³⁰ For further details, please see questions RG5A and RG5B in the 2013 SHS questionnaire and RG5 in previous years: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire

- Single/never been married
- Cohabiting/living together
- Married/civil partnership
- Separated/divorced/dissolved civil partnership
- Widowed/bereaved civil partner

PARTICIPATION, ATTENDANCE AND ENGAGEMENT AT CULTURAL EVENTS

Cultural engagement is defined as those adults who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended at least one type of cultural place in the previous 12 months.

A number of changes were made to the questions in 2012. The ordering of questions changed from asking about "attendance" then "participation", in 2011 for example, to asking about "participation" first from January 2012. The types of activities or events were also reworded (e.g. 'Dance' became 'Dance – e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet') as well as switching the order of the activities and events also. More detailed information on the changes can be found in the SHS 2011 and 2012 Questionnaire publications.¹³¹

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

- Cinema
- Library (including mobile and online)
- Classical music performance or opera
- Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)
- Theatre – e.g. pantomime / musical / play
- Dance show / event – e.g. ballet
- Historic place – e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site
- Museum
- Gallery
- Exhibition – including art, photography and crafts
- Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)

¹³¹ www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire

- Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)
- Book festival or reading group
- Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)
- None

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

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

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

- Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)
- Swimming
- Football
- Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes)
- Keep Fit /Aerobics
- Multigym use / Weight Training
- Golf
- Running / jogging

- Snooker / Billiards / Pool
- Dancing
- Bowls
- Other - please specify (eg Angling, Badminton, Judo, Horse-riding, Skiing, Sailing, Yoga)
- + Angling, bird-watching
- + Racket/ball sports
- + Field sports (shooting, archery)
- + Water sports
- + Winter sports (curling, skating, skiing)
- + Boxing, martial arts
- + Riding
- + Pilates, Yoga, Tai-Chi
- + Climbing, hillwalking
- None of these

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

SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)¹³² is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. The seven domains in SIMD 2012, used to measure the multiple aspects of deprivation, are: income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access to services and crime.

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

¹³² www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD

Table A2 1: Number of households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2013

2013 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
1 - 10% most deprived	1,040	1,150	10.8
2	980	1,090	10.2
3	980	1,070	10.0
4	1,160	1,100	10.3
5	1,210	1,130	10.6
6	1,110	1,080	10.1
7	1,180	1,000	9.4
8	1,090	1,060	10.0
9	1,000	1,020	9.6
10 - 10% least deprived	910	960	9.1
Total	10,650	10,650	100

The classificatory variable used in the analysis contained in the report is based on the 2012 version of SIMD. In the tables, the data zones are grouped as the 15% most deprived data zones and the rest of Scotland. Occasionally deciles (from the 10% most deprived data zones to 10% least deprived)¹³³ or quintiles (from the 20% most to the 20% least deprived data zones)¹³⁴ are used.

SELF-IDENTIFIED SEXUAL ORIENTATION

The question on self-identified sexual orientation, presented in Chapter 2, was introduced to the SHS in 2011 to provide statistics to underpin the equality monitoring responsibilities of public sector organisations and to assess the disadvantage or relative discrimination experienced by the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. Despite this positive step in collecting such information, it is felt that the figures are likely to under-report the percentage of lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) people within society due to a number of reasons, including the following.

- Asking about sexual orientation/identity is a new development in national surveys and such questions can be seen as intrusive and personal.
- There is still significant prejudice and discrimination against LGB people in society. In a context where some LGB people will not have told friends and family about their sexual identity, there is a real question about whether LGB people generally would want to be open with an interviewer.
- The default option for being uncertain about one's sexual orientation may be to respond 'straight/heterosexual' rather than to say 'Don't know / not sure'.
- Particular LGB people are still less likely to be open where they belong to groups or communities where an LGB identity is less acceptable.

¹³³ Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

¹³⁴ Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

Despite the uncertainties of the data, it does make sense to collect statistics on sexual orientation, to start to make this a more standard element within data collection. This does not mean that data will necessarily become reliable over the short term, but they may still be able to offer useful insights into the experience of some LGB people in particular areas of policy interest. The Scottish Government is looking at how it can improve its data collection on these issues going forward.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (NS-SEC)

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)¹³⁵ is an occupationally-based classification which, in line with all official statistics and surveys, is used in the SHS. The eight-fold analytic version of NS-SEC has been used.

Respondents' occupations and details of their employment status (whether an employer, self-employed or employee; whether a supervisor; number of employees at the workplace) have been used to create the following classifications:

- Higher managerial and professional occupations.
- Lower managerial and professional occupations.
- Intermediate occupations.
- Small employers and own account workers.
- Lower supervisory and technical occupations.
- Semi-routine occupations.
- Routine occupations.

URBAN RURAL CLASSIFICATION

The Scottish Government six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is used throughout this report. This classification is based on settlement size and remoteness (measured by drive times) allowing more detailed geographical analysis to be conducted on a larger sample size. The classification being used in this report is the 2011-2012 version.¹³⁶

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.

¹³⁵ More information on the definition of NS-SEC can be found at www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/index.html

¹³⁶ More information on the six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is available at: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification

- **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 A2 1 shows the percentage of households in each area type.

Table A2 2: Number of households by Scottish Government 2011-2012 Urban Rural Classification

2013 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Large urban areas	3,570	4,250	39.9
Other urban areas	3,230	3,220	30.2
Small accessible towns	970	940	8.8
Small remote towns	650	430	4.0
Accessible rural	1,150	1,170	10.9
Remote rural	1,080	650	6.1
Total	10,650	10,650	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.

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

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

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

- Any music or drama activities such as playing in a band or a theatre group;
- Any other arts activities such as a photography or art club including classes;
- Any sports or sporting activity whether played competitively or not;
- Any other outdoor activities such as walking, angling, bird-watching, etc;
- Any other groups or clubs such as a youth club or youth group, scouts, chess club, bridge club, etc;
- Representing young people's views or involvement in youth politics (e.g. Youth Forum or Dialogue Youth);
- Mentoring or peer education; and,
- None.

Annex 3: Main classificatory variables and sample bases

In this annex, results for the main household and adult variables that are commonly used for classificatory purposes within the report are detailed, along with their unweighted sample bases. All figures are based on the 2013 data.

Table A3 1: Main household classification variables

2013 data

Gender of Highest Income Householder	
Male	58
Female	42
All	100
<i>Base (households)</i>	<i>10,650</i>

Household type	
Single adult	18
Small adult	17
Single parent	5
Small family	13
Large family	5
Large adult	10
Older smaller	15
Single pensioner	16
All	100
<i>Base (households)</i>	<i>10,650</i>

Tenure	
Owner occupied	61
Social rented	23
Private rented	13
Other	2
All	100
<i>Base (households)</i>	<i>10,650</i>

Property type	
A house or bungalow	64
A flat, maisonette or apartment (including four-in-a-block or conversion)	35
A room or rooms	0
A caravan, mobile home or a houseboat	0
Some other kind of accommodation	0
All	100
<i>Base (households)</i>	<i>10,650</i>

Urban/Rural classification	
Large urban areas	40
Other urban areas	30
Small accessible towns	9
Small remote towns	4
Accessible rural	11
Remote rural	6
All	100
<i>Base (households)</i>	<i>10,650</i>

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	
15% most deprived data zones	16
Rest of Scotland	84
All Scotland	100
<i>Base (households)</i>	<i>10,650</i>

Net annual household income	
£0 - £6,000	3
£6,001 - £10,000	10
£10,001 - £15,000	19
£15,001 - £20,000	16
£20,001 - £25,000	12
£25,001 - £30,000	10
£30,001 - £40,000	13
Over £40,000	17
All	100
<i>Base (households)</i>	<i>10,650</i>

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

Household classification variables may have a number of cases with missing information.

Table A3 2: Main adult classification variables

2013 data

Age	
16 to 24	14
25 to 34	15
35 to 44	16
45 to 59	26
60 to 74	20
75 plus	9
All	100
<i>Base (adults)</i>	<i>9,920</i>
Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
<i>Base (adults)</i>	<i>9,920</i>

Current economic situation	All adults	Adults of working age
Self employed	6	7
Full time employment	37	47
Part time employment	10	12
Looking after home/family	6	7
Permanently retired from work	24	6
Unemployed and seeking work	5	6
At school	2	3
Higher/further education	5	6
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
<i>Base (adults)</i>	<i>9,920</i>	<i>7,830</i>

Whether respondent has a long term physical or mental health condition which has lasted or is expected to last more than 12 months	
Yes	28
No	72
All	100
<i>Base (adults)</i>	<i>9,860</i>

Extent to which the long term condition reduces the ability to carry-out day-to-day activities	
A lot	44
A little	36
Not at all	21
<i>Base (adults)</i>	<i>3,210</i>

Adult classification variables may have a number of cases with missing information.

Annex 4: Confidence intervals and statistical significance

THE REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Although the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) sample is chosen at random, the people who take part in the survey will not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the population. Like all sample surveys, the results of the SHS are estimates for the whole population and these results might vary from the true values in the population for three main reasons:

1. The sample frame 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 significant¹³⁷.
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, rather than households including one or two adults of pensionable age and no younger adults.

¹³⁷ For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

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:

- only about one sample in three (33 per cent) would produce an estimate that differed from the (unknown) true value by more than one standard error;
- only about one sample in twenty (5 per cent) would produce an estimate that differed from the true value by more than two standard errors;
- only about one sample in 400 (0.25 per cent) would produce an estimate that differed from the true value by more than three standard errors.

By convention, the '95 per cent confidence interval' is defined as the estimate plus or minus about twice the standard error because there is only a 5 per cent chance (on average) that a sample would produce an estimate that differs from the true value of that quantity by more than this amount.

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 per cent per cent);
- the sampling fraction (i.e. the fraction of the relevant population that is included in the sample); and
- 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 A4.1 at the end of this Annex shows the 95 per cent confidence limits for a range of estimates calculated for a range of sample sizes, incorporating a design factor of 1.16¹³⁸ to account for the complex survey design. To estimate the potential variability for an estimate for the survey you should read along the row with the value closest to the estimate until you reach the column for the value closest to the sub-sample. This gives a value which, when added and subtracted from the estimate, gives the range (the 95 per cent 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 1.16.

¹³⁸ The design factor is calculated as an overall average across a number of variables, and should not be taken as a 'typical' value across all variables. For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

For example, if the survey estimates that 18.0 per cent of households in Scotland are 'single adult' households and this has a confidence interval of ± 0.9 per cent, it means that, we could be 95 per cent confident that the true value for the population lies between 17.1 per cent and 18.9 per cent.

However, smaller sample sizes have wider confidence intervals. So, for example, looking at household type might show that in, say, Edinburgh, 28.0 per cent of households are 'single adult' households. However, if there were 780 households in Edinburgh interviewed, this estimate would have a 95 per cent confidence interval of approximately ± 3.7 per cent. This suggests that the true value lies between 24.3 per cent and 31.7 per cent. Clearly, the estimate for any single area is less reliable than 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 per cent 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 per cent confidence limits for each of the two estimates.

For example, suppose the survey estimates that there are 14 per cent 'single adult households' in Stirling (± 4.1 per cent), 10 per cent in Aberdeenshire (± 1.7 per cent), 15 per cent in Fife (± 2.0 per cent), and 24 per cent in Edinburgh (± 2.5 per cent). Assuming that the estimates' values are 'exact' (i.e. that the figure underlying 10 per cent is 10.0 per cent), we can say the following:

- the difference between Stirling and Fife is not significant because the difference between the two (1 per cent) is smaller than either of the confidence limits (at least ± 2.0 per cent). 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 per cent) is greater than the sum of the limits ($4.1 + 2.5 = 6.6$ per cent). 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 per cent between Aberdeenshire and Fife is greater than the largest confidence limit (± 4.1 per cent) but it is less than the sum of the two limits (4.1 per cent + 2.0 per cent = 6.1 per cent) 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 per cent 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 per cent (rounded to 10 per cent) and the estimate for the Fife was 14.51 per cent (rounded to 15 per cent) the difference would be calculated as 4.02 per cent rather than 5 per cent. This is below the calculated 'significance threshold' value of 4.56 per cent;
- if, however, the estimate for the Lothians was 10.51 per cent (rounded to 11 per cent) and the estimate for Fife was 15.49 per cent (rounded to 15 per cent) the difference would be calculated as 4.98 per cent rather than 5 per cent. This is higher than 4.56 per cent.

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 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 reports¹³⁹ for a comparison of SHS results with information from other sources.

¹³⁹ For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

Table A4.1: Estimated sampling error associated with different proportions for different sample sizes

	100	200	300	400	500	700	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000
5%	5.0%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
10%	6.8%	4.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
15%	8.1%	5.7%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
20%	9.1%	6.4%	5.3%	4.5%	4.1%	3.4%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
25%	9.8%	7.0%	5.7%	4.9%	4.4%	3.7%	3.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
30%	10.4%	7.4%	6.0%	5.2%	4.7%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
35%	10.8%	7.7%	6.3%	5.4%	4.8%	4.1%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
40%	11.1%	7.9%	6.4%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
45%	11.3%	8.0%	6.5%	5.7%	5.1%	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
50%	11.4%	8.0%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
55%	11.3%	8.0%	6.5%	5.7%	5.1%	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
60%	11.1%	7.9%	6.4%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
65%	10.8%	7.7%	6.3%	5.4%	4.8%	4.1%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
70%	10.4%	7.4%	6.0%	5.2%	4.7%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
75%	9.8%	7.0%	5.7%	4.9%	4.4%	3.7%	3.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
80%	9.1%	6.4%	5.3%	4.5%	4.1%	3.4%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
85%	8.1%	5.7%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
90%	6.8%	4.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
95%	5.0%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

Annex 5: SHS Dissemination and Reporting

KEY FINDINGS AND REPORTS

Results are reported in a series of annual reports, topic reports and other Scottish government publications which can be found on the survey's website¹⁴⁰.

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.

SHS Local Authority Tables are planned for publication soon after the main SHS Annual Report. These 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 commentary, 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 website¹⁴¹.

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 for researchers to use the SHS to identify a sample for follow-up research. This may allow more detailed probing of certain sub-groups or variables of interest, and to examine under-lying issues within the data.
- Similarly, a request to be provided with a special dataset can be submitted where the standard publicly available and anonymised datasets does not contain all the information researchers require. This should allow users to undertake more detailed analyses for a specific project.
- A simplified version of the full survey data is available, called SHS Lite. The last SHS Lite to be commissioned was for the 2009/2010 sweeps of the SHS. The SHS Project team may consider further developing this if user demand is high. 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.

¹⁴⁰ www.scotland.gov.uk/SHS

¹⁴¹ www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSAnnualReport

- An 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 .

Anonymised copies of the survey up to the 2007/2008 sweeps of the SHS are currently deposited with the UK Data Service website , together with supporting documentation to facilitate wider access to, and analysis of, the information gathered. The SHS Project team will be looking to commit resources in the coming year to ensuring that more recent sweeps of the SHS data are deposited with the UK Data Archive.

Revisions

REVISIONS TABLE

	Date	Changes
First Published 1.0	13/08/2014	N/A
Revision 1.1	07/10/2015	Revision 1.1

Revisions Detail:

First Published 13/08/2014

Revision 1.1 07/10/2015

- Figure 4.2: previously published figures were unweighted
- Figure 5.1: incorrect base accompanied this figure. The correct base was published in table 5.2
- Figure 11.4 and tables 11.5 and 11.6: the percentage reported for 'At least once a year' was incorrect
- Table 11.8: incorrect base numbers accompanied this table
- Table 13.3: percentages for library and museum in the 'All' column were incorrect. The correct figures were published in table 13.2
- Figure 13.18: the three percentages for the category 'All' were incorrect
- Figure 13.19: a rounding error was found for some of the values
- The text accompanying figure 7.2 referenced data from households with two cars, but labeled it as households with one car. The labels in figure 7.2 are correct.

Most of the percentage value differences are just by a single percentage point compared to the value originally published and are therefore within the margin of error. The exceptions are the changes to the museum figure in Table 13.3 and the changes to Figure 13.18.

The changes listed above only affect the tables, figures and text mentioned above.

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- will be made available via the UK Data Archive
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact shs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk for further information.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

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If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

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