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Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from the 2015 Scottish Household Survey



A National Statistics publication for Scotland

PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PLACES

Scottish Household Survey Project Team

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Communities Analytical Services

The Scottish Government

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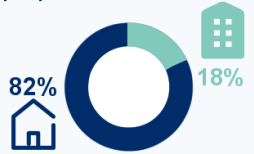
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Summary Graphics: 2015 Scottish Household Survey Key Findings

Housing

Owned-outright properties

82% of owned-outright properties were houses



Half of adults had lived at their address for more than 20 years



Owned with a mortgage/loan

39% of households had children

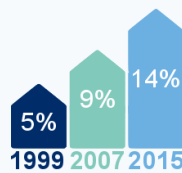


Four in five households had a net income £20,000+.



Private rented properties

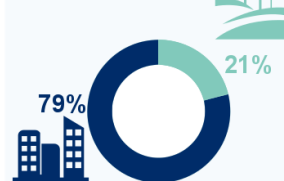
The private rented sector grew from 5% in 1999 to 14% in 2015



64% of private rented properties were flats



79% of private rented properties were located in urban areas

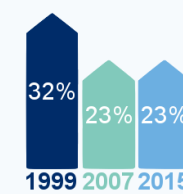


43% of adults had been at their address for less than a year



Social rented properties

The social rented sector declined from 32% in 1999 to 23% in 2007 and has been stable since



64% of housing-association properties were flats



39% of social rented households would most like to live in an owner occupier property



Half of local authority properties were houses



51% would most like to live in a social rented home

Neighbourhoods & Communities

56% of adults rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live



74% of adults would assist neighbours in an emergency



Animal nuisance was reported as the most common neighbourhood problem (31%)



Household Finances

55% of adults had at least £1,000 in savings



55% of households reported they managed well financially in 2015



Single parent & single adult households were more likely to report that they do not manage well financially, compared to Scotland overall



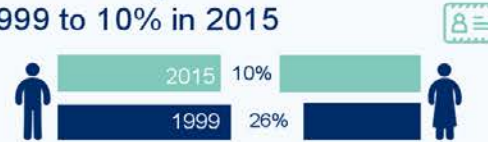
Economic activity

83% of adults held qualifications



Transport & Travel

The gap between males and females with a driving licence fell from 26% in 1999 to 10% in 2015



Households in remote rural areas were more likely to have access to a car than those in large urban areas



Internet

One in five adults did not use the internet at all



60% of households with incomes up to £15,000 had home internet access, increasing to 98% of those with incomes over £40,000



80% of households had internet access at home

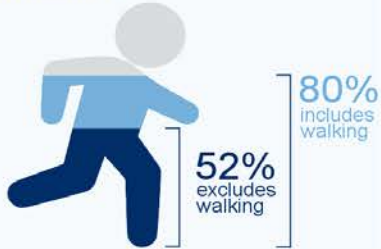


86% of users were satisfied with the overall quality of public services online



Sport & Exercise

Participation in sport & exercise in past month



Regular sports participation (including walking) has increased since 2007



Local Services

Around a third of adults would like to be more involved in local council decision making

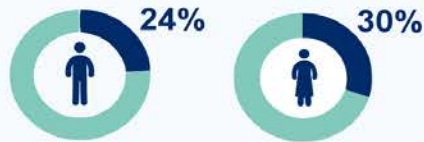


58% of adults were satisfied with 3 public services: local health services, schools and public transport in 2015, compared to 62% in 2014



Volunteering

More women (30%) than men (24%) volunteered



Volunteering level has been stable for the past 5 years, 27% of adults provided unpaid help



Culture

92% were culturally engaged



Environment

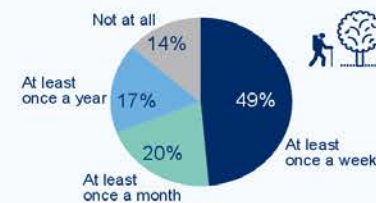
Half of adults think that climate change is an immediate and urgent problem



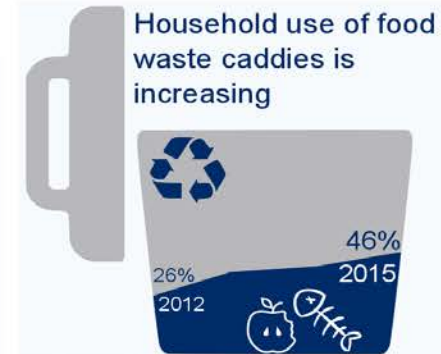
Two thirds of adults live within 5 minutes walk of their nearest greenspace



Nearly half of adults visit the outdoors at least once a week



Household use of food waste caddies is increasing



1 Introduction to the Survey

1.1 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);

¹ www.gov.scot/SHCS

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

² www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/monitoring-and-assessment/code-of-practice/

1.2 The Annual Report

SHS results have been reported in a series of Annual Reports between 1999 and 2015. 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 2015 Key Findings report usually scheduled for publication later in the year.

Whilst this release focuses on a number of key results, the SHS collects a wide array of information and so SHS Project Team can be contacted with any additional analysis requests or enquiries³.

The SHS is the source of information on nine of the 55 national indicators in the Government's National Performance Framework⁴. The two transport indicators⁵ will be reported on separately by Transport Scotland within their Transport and Travel in Scotland, 2015 report⁶ which will also include the first release of the SHS Travel Diary 2015. The SHS Annual Report provides estimates for the remaining seven national indicators:

³ shs@gov.scot 0131 244 1685

⁴ Information on the suite of indicators which comprise the performance framework can be found at www.gov.scot/About/scotPerforms/indicators

⁵ 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.

⁶

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

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

Widen use of the Internet (Chapter 8);

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 and access to local greenspace (Chapter 11); and

Increase cultural engagement (Chapter 13).

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.

Both the SHS and the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) collect information on smoking prevalence. Until September 2016, the SHS was the preferred source used to update National Indicator 29 on smoking prevalence. The main reason was a larger sample size compared to the Scottish Health Survey and the longer time series available for all adults aged 16+ when the indicator was initially developed.

From September 2016, SHeS will become the preferred source for the National Indicator and the complete time series for the indicator will be revised. The rationale for the decision is that SHeS uniquely gathers a wide range of other information on smoking behaviour in Scotland, which can also be linked to health related data. Furthermore, SHeS contains a self-completion component for young adults who are more likely to accurately report their smoking behaviour this way compared to a face-to-face survey question. The latest results from SHeS were published on 20 September 2016 and can be found on the SHeS website⁷.

⁷ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey/Publications>

SHS will continue to gather information on smoking prevalence to contribute to the Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) pooled sample. Pooling samples across the SHS, SHeS and Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) enables detailed and reliable analysis of national estimates by ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, education level and a wide range of other characteristics and estimates for low levels of geography, including local authorities. The latest estimates for the SSCQ 2014 were published in May 2016.⁸

Alongside smoking, there are a number of questions on general health, long-term conditions and unpaid care which are usually published in the Health chapter of the SHS report. These are also published in SHeS and are also Scottish Survey Core Questions. To avoid confusion around published national estimates, the decision has been taken to dispense with the health chapter in the SHS annual report.

Similarly, Neighbourhoods and Communities previously contained data on fear of crime, perceptions of crime and confidence in the police. However, the recommended source for national estimates for these questions is the SCJS, with the most recent findings published in March 2016. Therefore, most of the results based on these questions (which were

provided in earlier SHS reports) are no longer included in the SHS 2015 annual report.

Similar to smoking prevalence, the perceptions of crime and confidence in the police are also SSCQs. The Scottish Government recommends that users refer to the SSCQ publication as the preferred source of local authority data for these questions. It is anticipated that the SSCQ publication for 2015 will be published around the same time as the SHS local authority tables which are due in November 2016 (date to be confirmed).

There are some key demographic and contextual SSCQs for which data continues to be published in the SHS annual report at national level and will therefore also be published in the SHS local authority tables, as well as in the SSCQ. This includes gender, religion, economic activity and qualifications, disability/long term health condition, tenure and car access. Due to its higher combined sample size, SSCQ data on these questions will offer a higher level of precision for users seeking standalone estimates for these variables.

⁸ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ>

Due to methodological difficulties banded household income is not currently reported in the SSCQ and will continue to be published in the SHS annual report and local authority tables as another key contextual variable. However, it should be noted that the Family Resources Survey is the preferred source of Scotland level household income estimates.

1.2.1 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 2015 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.

⁹ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire>

¹⁰ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

¹¹ www.gov.scot/SHSPublications

1.3 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.

¹² www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/scotlandsurveys

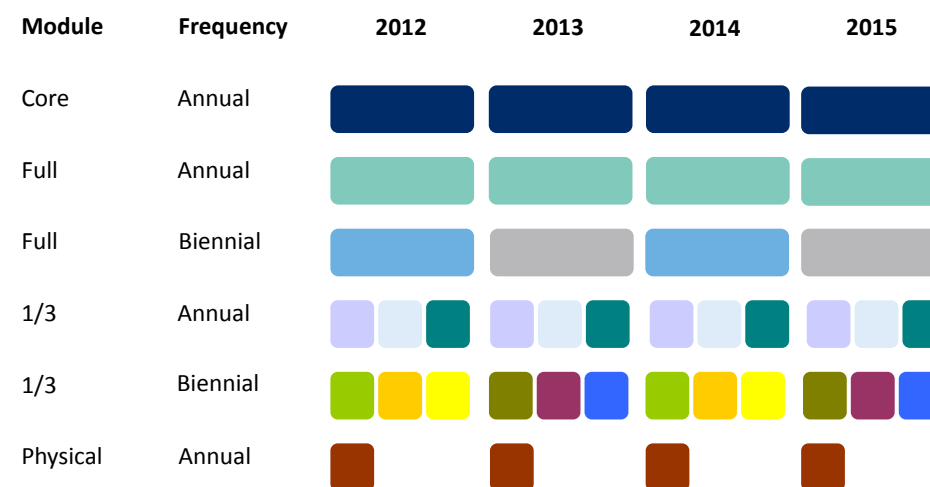
¹³ www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/surveys/list-of-surveys/survey.html?survey=Integrated+Household+Survey

1.4 Survey Design

The current survey uses a fully unclustered core and modular structure, meaning some questions are asked of the full sample and others of a one-third sub-sample. The overall sample size is around 11,000 though improvements from the old survey design mean it will be possible to obtain local authority estimates on an annual basis where sample sizes will produce robust estimates.

Figure 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 data 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.

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



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 Figure 1.2.

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.

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

Once the composition of the household has been established, one of the adults in the household is randomly selected by the 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 Figure 1.3.

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.

¹⁷ www.gov.scot/SHSPublications

Figure 1.2: Topics covered in SHS 2015 Household component

Household Composition	People living in household, basic demographics	Household Finances	Bank, Savings and investments, Standard of living
Accommodation	Property type, Tenure & Length of tenure, Ownership of property, Previous home	Mortgages and Rent	
Household Services	Number of bedrooms, Internet access, Food waste/recycling		Mortgage & Rent, Household costs including service charge and council tax, managing financially
Driving and Transport	Cars, Fuel spend, Bicycles	Household Composition	People living in household, basic demographics
Children and Young People	Schools and travel to school, Activities		
Health and Disability	Long- term health condition/illness		
House Condition Survey	Noise, Aspirations, Responding to emergency, Repairs, Satisfaction with accommodation, Heating (including heating patterns, control, cost and suitability), Renewables, Energy Efficiency and Insulation		
Household Employment	Employment details including status, working patterns, type of work		
Household Income	Householder/Spouse paid/self-employed/other jobs, Benefits, Other sources		

Figure 1.3: Topics covered in SHS 2015 Random Adult component

Adult Characteristics	Basic demographics, Country of birth and date of entry	Health, Disability & Caring	Self-assessed health, Disability, Caring responsibilities, Smoking, Concessionary travel
Accommodation	Housing experiences, Homelessness	Employment	Employment status & Government work scheme
Neighbourhoods and Communities	Rating, Belonging, Crime & Police performance, Greenspace, Anti-social behaviour, Safety, Discrimination and Harassment, Involvement with Neighbours		
Education	Qualifications, Internet (including use and access, public sector websites, internet security)		
Travel and Transport	Licence, Park and rides, Travel to work/education, Congestion, Car Sharing, Public transport & Incidents, Travel Diary		
Volunteering, Local government & services, Culture & Sport, Environment	Perceptions of local government, Land use, Volunteering, Outdoors, Perceptions of local services, Culture & Sport, Views on Climate change		

1.5 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 2014 pooled sample for the three surveys was published in May 2016¹⁸.

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 target sample size of 3,004 for Scotland and a minimum target of 80 for each local authority.

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.

¹⁸ Scottish Survey Core Questions 2014
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2014>

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.

Information on response rates and other such information will be available in the accompanying SHS 2015 Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report due for publication in autumn 2016. The SHS response rate declined from 67 per cent in 2014 to 64 per cent in 2015. Analysis carried out to date suggests that this has had minimal or little impact on the survey result¹⁹.

¹⁹ www.gov.scot/SHSPublications

2 The Composition and Characteristics of Household Members, Adults and Households in Scotland

2.1 Introduction and Context

To set the scene for the subsequent analysis, this chapter briefly presents information on selected characteristics of all household members, of adults and of houses. Similarly to the last year's results, we are reporting house characteristics outwith an annex. The characteristics of adults, houses and the Highest Income Householder (HIH) are used in this report as variables to examine SHS questions in the chapters that follow.

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 analyzing other topics.

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.

2.2 All Household Members

The characteristics of all household members, including children, are ascertained from the responses of the reference person in the household. The gender and age of all household members as well as whether a household member has a long term illness or disability are presented in Table 2.1. Due to the method of collecting this data, the household member characteristics of gender and age will be accurately reported. However, whether a member of the household has a long standing illness or disability is thought to be under reported as the household reference person may not know of individuals conditions.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of household members

Column percentages, 2015 data

All household members

Gender	
Male	49
Female	51
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>22,610</i>
Age	
0-15	17
16-24	11
25-34	13
35-44	12
45-59	22
60-74	17
75+	8
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>22,610</i>
Long-term physical or mental health condition	
Yes	23
No	77
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>22,520</i>

2.3 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, current economic situation of all adults and working age adults, whether they have a long term illness or disability, sexual orientation and religion of adults in Scotland.

Table 2.2: Characteristics of adults

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adult

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,410</i>
Age	
16-24	14
25-34	16
35-44	15
45-59	26
60-74	20
75+	9
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,410</i>

Marital status	
Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership	35
Married	47
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	8
Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved.	0
Widowed.	7
Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	0
Refused	-
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,410</i>
Long-term physical or mental health condition	
Yes	29
No	71
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,370</i>

The Composition and Characteristics of Household Members, Adults and Households in Scotland

Ethnicity	
White	96.3
Scottish	78.9
Other British	12.1
Irish	0.7
Gypsy / Traveller	0.0
Polish	1.8
Other white ethnic group	2.8
Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups	0.1
Asian	2.4
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	0.8
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0.9
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0.1
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0.4
Other Asian ethnic group	0.3
African	0.5
African, African Scottish or African British	0.2
Other African ethnic group	0.2
Caribbean or Black	0.1
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0.1
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0.0
Other Caribbean or Black ethnic group	0.0
Other Ethnic Group	0.6
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	0.1
Any other ethnic group	0.4
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,410</i>

Religion	
None	49.8
Church of Scotland	25.3
Roman Catholic	14.1
Other Christian	7.6
Muslim	1.4
Buddhist	0.2
Sikh	0.2
Jewish	0.1
Hindu	0.5
Pagan	0.1
Another religion	0.7
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,410</i>
Economic status (all adults)	
Self employed	6
Employed full time	38
Employed part time	11
Looking after the home or family	5
Permanently retired from work	24
Unemployed and seeking work	4
At school	2
In further / higher education	6
Govt work or training scheme	0
Permanently sick or disabled	4
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	1
Other	0
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,410</i>

Economic status (working age adults)	
Self employed	7
Employed full time	48
Employed part time	13
Looking after the home or family	7
Permanently retired from work	5
Unemployed and seeking work	5
At school	2
In further / higher education	7
Gov't work or training scheme	0
Permanently sick or disabled	5
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	1
Other	0
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>6,590</i>

Sexual orientation	Male	Female	All
Heterosexual/Straight	97.8	98.4	98.1
Gay/Lesbian	1.1	0.5	0.8
Bisexual	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refused	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>4,240</i>	<i>5,160</i>	<i>9,410</i>

The question on sexual orientation was introduced to the SHS in 2011 as one of the Scottish Government's "core" questions. Developed by the Office for National Statistics, 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. 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: Glossary.

Since the harmonised 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 50 per cent in 2015 (Figure 2.1). There has also been a corresponding decrease in the proportion reporting 'Church of Scotland', from 34 per cent to 25 per cent.

Figure 2.1: Religion of adults by year

2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 9,410)

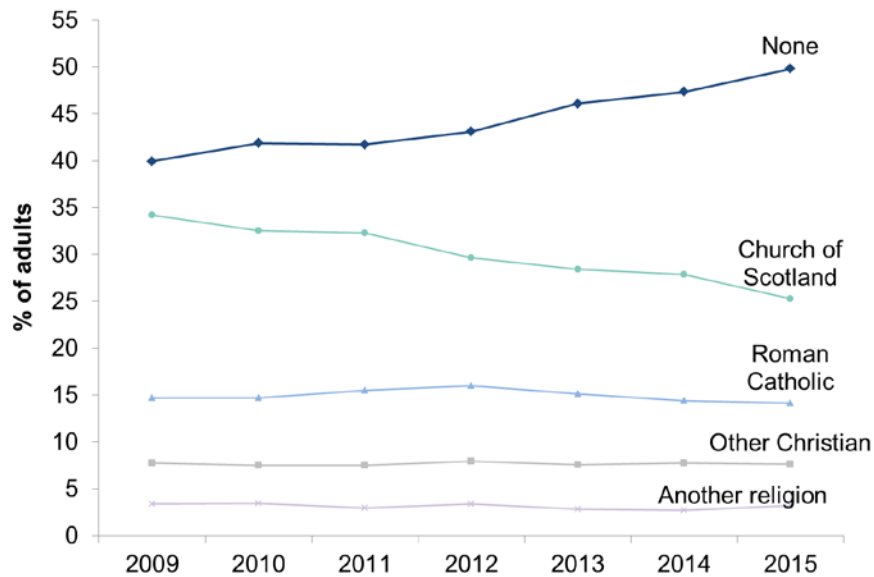
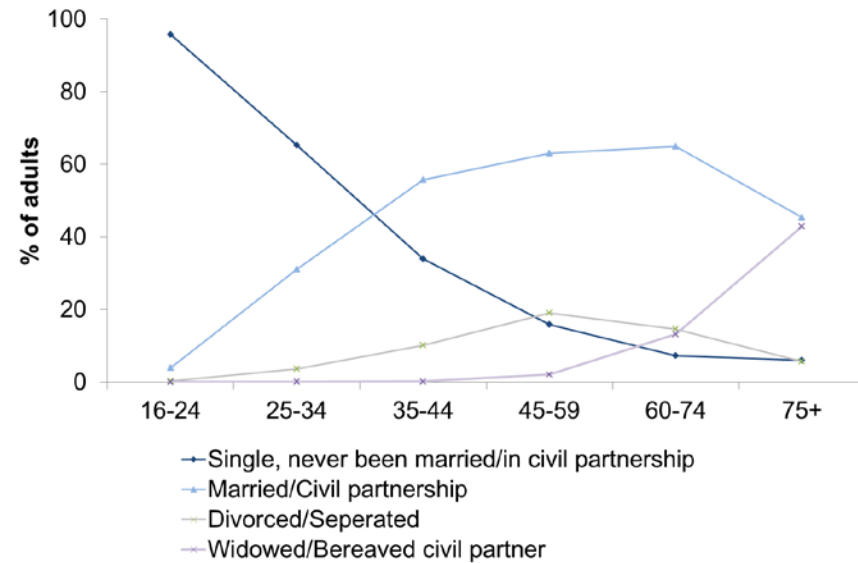


Figure 2.2 shows the relationships between current marital status and adults of different ages. Of those adults aged 16 to 24 in 2015, the vast majority (96 per cent) have never been married or been in a same sex civil partnership. For those in the age bands between 35 to 74, marriage is the predominant status and accounts for 61 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 (45 per cent) with a similar proportion (43 per cent) in this age group reporting being widowed or a bereaved civil partner. Table 2.3 shows the percentage of each marital status category who are aged 16 to 24, 25 to 34 and so on²⁰.

Figure 2.2: Current marital status of adults by age

2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 750)



²⁰ Shown as row percentages.

Table 2.3: Marital status and age of population

Row percentages, 2014 data

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Total	Base
Single, never been married/in civil partnership	38	30	15	12	4	2	100	2,950
Married/Civil partnership	1	10	18	35	27	9	100	3,840
Divorced/Seperated	0	6	14	47	28	5	100	1,420
Widowed/Bereaved civil partner	-	0	0	8	37	55	100	1,200
All	14	16	15	26	20	9	100	9,410

2.4 Household Characteristics

Table 2.4 provides estimates of geographical characteristics (Scottish Index of Multiple deprivation and urban/rural classifications), property type, household type, tenure and net household income for house in Scotland.

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 Annex 2: Glossary. Combining the data in this way provides an indicator of the life stage and family circumstance of households.

Table 2.4: The characteristics of households in Scotland

Column percentages, 2015 data

Household Type	
Single adult	20
Small adult	20
Single parent	5
Small family	12
Large family	5
Large adult	9
Older smaller	13
Single older	15
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,330</i>
Property Type	
A house or bungalow	64.8
A flat, maisonette or apartment (including four-in-a-block or conversion)	34.9
A room or rooms	0.0
A caravan, mobile home or a houseboat	0.1
Some other kind of accommodation	0.2
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,330</i>
Tenure	
Owner occupied	61
Social rented	23
Private rented	14
Other	1
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,330</i>

Urban/Rural classification	
Large urban areas	36
Other urban areas	35
Accessible small towns	9
Remote small towns	3
Accessible rural	11
Remote rural	6
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,330</i>
SIMD quintiles	
1 - Most Deprived	21
2	20
3	21
4	20
5 - Least Deprived	18
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,330</i>
Total household income	
£0 - £6000	3
£6001 - £10000	9
£10001 - £15000	18
£15001 - £20000	16
£20001 - £25000	12
£25001 - £30000	9
£30001 - £40000	15
£40001+	18
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,980</i>

3 Housing

3.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government's vision for housing is that 'All people in Scotland live in high quality sustainable homes that they can afford and that meet their needs'²¹. While the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)²² is the primary source of information about the physical condition of housing in Scotland, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) also includes many useful questions on housing which can be used to explore the relationships between living circumstances and the characteristics, attitudes and behaviours of Scottish households.

This chapter presents information on changes to housing tenure in Scotland since 1999, along with tenure profiles for 2015 that provide information on characteristics of households by type of tenure.

The SHS has included a question on housing lists since 2013, and therefore headline analysis on this topic is also presented. These estimates provide additional evidence on housing lists and complement existing sources, such as the Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS) publication²³, which was published on 13 September 2016 and included statistics on the number of households on a local authority or common housing list up to 31 March 2016.

²¹ Housing and Regeneration Outcomes Framework
<http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/partnerstories/HARO>

²² www.gov.scot/SHCS

²³ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS>

Main Findings

The total number of households in Scotland has increased by 11 per cent from 2.19 million households in 1999 to 2.43 million households in 2015. This means a specific tenure can have reduced in relative proportion but increased in absolute size.

Housing Tenure from 1999 to 2015

The proportion of households in the private rented sector grew steadily from 5 per cent in 1999 to 14 per cent in 2015, an estimated 192 per cent increase in the number of households.

The percentage of households in the social rented sector declined from 32 per cent in 1999 to 23 per cent in 2007, a 22 per cent drop in the number of households, and has remained at around 23 per cent of all households since then.

The percentage of households in owner occupation grew from 61 per cent in 1999 to 66 per cent in 2005, but then declined between 2009 and 2014 to 60 per cent, and in 2015 was around the same level at 61 per cent.

Characteristics of households by tenure, 2015

Owned-outright properties:

Most properties were houses (82 per cent).

Nearly three quarters (72 per cent) of households had a highest-income householder over the age of 60.

Half of adults in these properties have lived at their address for more than 20 years.

The vast majority (86 per cent) of adults in these properties did not expect to move from their current property in the future.

Properties owned with a mortgage or loan:

Thirty nine per cent of households contained children.

Based on random adult householder interviews, adults in properties owned with a mortgage or loan were more likely to be employed (80 per cent) than adults in other tenures.

Over eight in ten (82 per cent) households had a net income of more than £20,000.

Private rented properties:

Sixty four per cent of properties were flats and 47 per cent were located in large urban areas.

Six in ten (61 per cent of) households contained one or two adults under 65 with no children.

Forty three per cent of adults in these properties had been at their address for less than one year.

Social rented properties (local authority and housing association properties):

Local authority properties were evenly split between houses and flats (50 per cent each), with over four in ten (41 per cent) properties located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas.

Almost two-thirds (64 per cent) of housing association properties were flats, with over half (52 per cent) of these properties located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas and 56 per cent located in large urban areas.

Thirteen per cent of adults in social rented properties were permanently sick or disabled, and a further 9 per cent were unemployed and seeking work.

Around four in ten (39 per cent) of households in social rented accommodation stated that they would most like to live in an owner occupier property, with over half (51 per cent) preferring to live in social rented accommodation.

Households on housing lists, 2014 to 2015:

An estimated 130,000 (5 per cent) of households were on a housing list in 2015, a decrease compared with the estimated 160,000 (7 per cent) of households in 2014.

3.2 Housing Tenure

All figures presented in this section on proportions of households in different tenures should be considered in the context of changes over time to the total number of dwellings in Scotland. The number of dwellings in Scotland has increased from 1.77 million in 1969 to 2.56 million in 2015, an increase of 45 per cent over this time period. This means that a reporting of a decrease over time in the percentage share of a specific group of households does not necessarily mean that this group has reduced in terms of absolute size. Some groups of households may have maintained or increased their absolute size whilst their proportionate share of the total has reduced.

There has been a substantial change in the profile of housing tenure in Scotland since the 1960s. The long-term trend has been a marked increase in the proportion of owner-occupier households, from around 30 per cent in 1969²⁴ to 66 per cent in 2005, although this percentage dropped to 60 per cent in 2014, and in 2015 was around the same level at 61 per cent. This long-term increase has been mirrored over this time period by the decline in the percentage of households in the

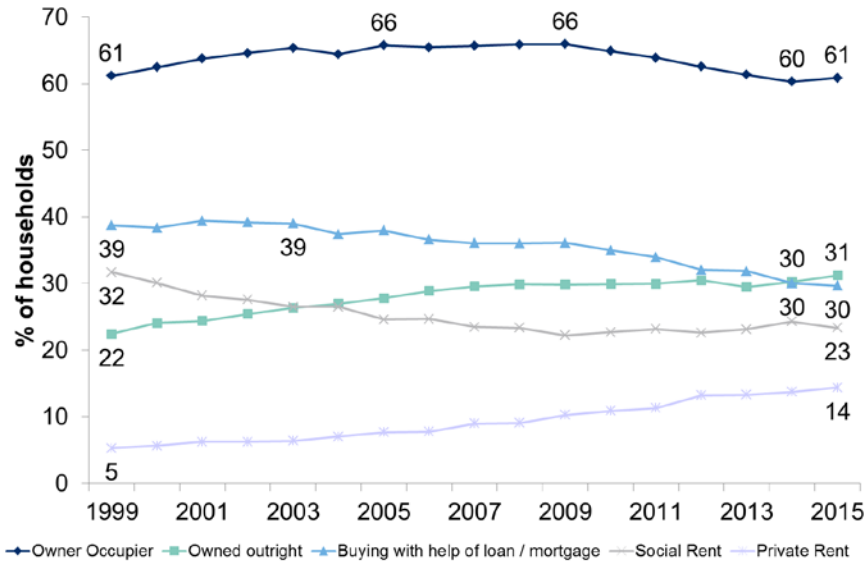
social rented sector, which in 1969 accounted for around 50 per cent of households compared to 23 per cent in 2015. The proportion of households in the private rented sector also decreased from around 20 per cent in 1969 to 5 per cent in 1999, before increasing to 14 per cent in 2015.

The percentage of households in owner occupation grew from 61 per cent in 1999 to 66 per cent in 2005 (an estimated 12 per cent increase in absolute numbers of households), but declined since 2009 to stand at 60 per cent in 2014 (an estimated 6 per cent decrease in absolute numbers of households), and stayed at around the same level in 2015 (an estimated 1 per cent increase in absolute numbers of households). The increase in total numbers of dwellings in Scotland from 1999 to 2015 means that there are more owner occupier properties in 2015 in terms of absolute numbers (1.48 million households) than there were in 1999 (1.34 million households). The decrease in the share of owner occupier households between 2009 and 2014 was driven by a decline in the percentage of households owning their property with a mortgage or loan, from 39 per cent of all households in 2003 to 30 per cent of all households in 2014 where it remained in 2015. The proportion of all households owning outright increased steadily from 22 per cent in 1999 to 30 per cent in 2007, a level at which it remained in 2015.

²⁴ See DCLG Live table 107 at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

Figure 3.1: Tenure of household by year

1999-2015 data, Households (minimum base: 10,330)



Note: Chart excludes 'other' tenure category

Trends over the medium term have also seen an increase in the proportion of households in the private rented sector, from 5 per cent in 1999 to 14 per cent in 2015 (an estimated 192 per cent increase in absolute numbers of households). The breakdown of the private rented sector into component parts of households renting from private landlord and households renting from family/friends/employers is available from 2009 onwards. This shows that the increase in the private rented sector since 2009 has been largely due to growth in the private landlord element of the sector, which has increased from 8 per cent to 13 per cent of all households, whilst the family/friends/employer part of the sector has remained flat at 2 per cent of all households for most of these years.

The percentage of households in the social rented sector has declined from 32 per cent in 1999 to 23 per cent in 2007 (a 22 per cent drop in estimated numbers of households). The social sector has remained at around 23 per cent of all households for most years since then.

Table 3.1: Households by tenure and year

Column percentages and estimates, 1999-2015 data

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Owner Occupier	61	62	64	65	65	64	66	65	66	66	66	65	64	63	61	60	61
Owned outright	22	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	30	30	30	31	30	30	31
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	39	38	39	39	39	37	38	37	36	36	36	35	34	32	32	30	30
Social Rent	32	30	28	28	26	27	25	25	23	23	22	23	23	23	23	24	23
Local authority	27	25	23	22	20	19	17	17	16	15	14	14	15	13	14	14	13
Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust	5	5	5	6	6	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10
Private Rented	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	13	13	14	14
Private landlord	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	12	13
Family/Friends/Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
All	100	100	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	10,630	10,330

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Owner Occupier	1,340,000	1,380,000	1,400,000	1,430,000	1,460,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,520,000	1,540,000	1,550,000	1,530,000	1,520,000	1,490,000	1,470,000	1,460,000	1,480,000
Owned outright	490,000	530,000	530,000	560,000	590,000	610,000	630,000	660,000	690,000	700,000	700,000	710,000	710,000	730,000	710,000	730,000	760,000
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	850,000	850,000	860,000	870,000	870,000	840,000	860,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	850,000	830,000	810,000	760,000	760,000	730,000	720,000
Social Rent	690,000	660,000	620,000	610,000	590,000	600,000	560,000	570,000	540,000	550,000	520,000	540,000	550,000	540,000	560,000	590,000	570,000
Local authority	580,000	550,000	500,000	490,000	450,000	420,000	390,000	390,000	370,000	350,000	330,000	330,000	350,000	320,000	330,000	330,000	320,000
Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust	110,000	110,000	120,000	120,000	140,000	170,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	200,000	190,000	200,000	210,000	220,000	230,000	250,000	240,000
Private Rented	120,000	120,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	210,000	210,000	240,000	260,000	270,000	320,000	320,000	330,000	350,000
Private landlord	120,000	120,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	210,000	210,000	190,000	220,000	230,000	270,000	270,000	290,000	310,000
Family/Friends/Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	40,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000
Other	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	30,000
All*	2,186,100	2,203,160	2,194,564	2,211,430	2,230,797	2,251,262	2,274,283	2,295,185	2,318,966	2,337,967	2,351,780	2,364,850	2,376,424	2,387,211	2,401,788	2,418,335	2,433,956

Note that these estimates differ to the estimated stock of dwellings by tenure figures presented in annual Housing Statistics for Scotland publications. Housing Statistics for Scotland estimates focus on the number of dwellings each year as at March and use separately collected figures on social rent stock.

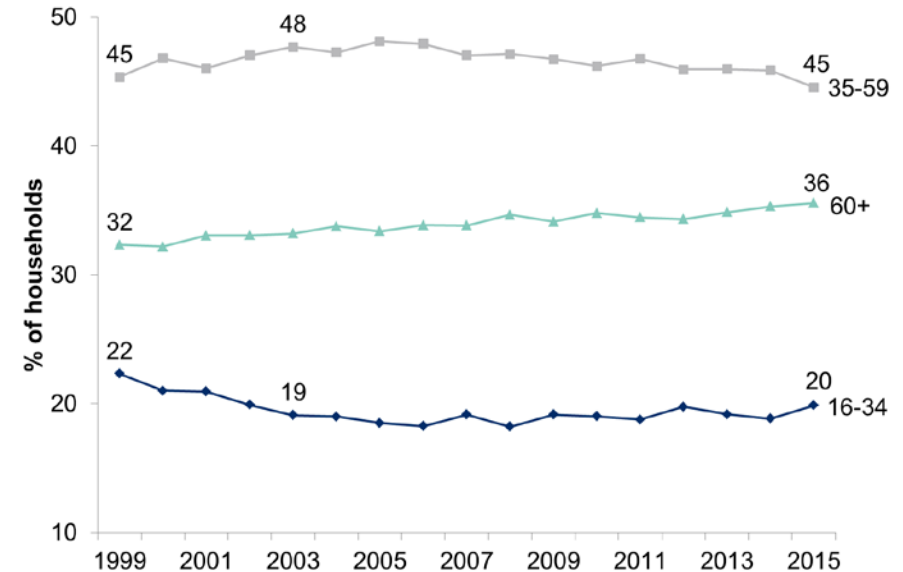
* Household estimates are from National Records of Scotland. The 1999 and 2000 estimates are based on 2001 census data, all other years are based on 2011 census data. <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-estimates>

Figure 3.2 shows the trends from 1999 to 2015 in the proportions of households split by age group of the highest income householder. The proportion of households with a highest earner of age 16 to 34 years fell from 22 per cent in 1999 to 19 per cent in 2003, and has remained around this level since then, being 20 per cent in 2015. The percentage of households with a highest earner of age 35 to 59 years increased from 45 per cent in 1999 to 48 per cent in 2003, but has since fallen back to 45 per cent in 2015. The proportion of households with a highest earner of age 60 and over has risen gradually from 32 per cent in 1999 to 36 per cent in 2015.

The small fall in the percentage of households aged 16 to 34 years between 1999 and 2015 may be a result of overall demographic population changes, for example an aging of the general population, but might also be a result of some younger people remaining within family homes rather than moving to their own property. Separate Census data on household composition²⁵ shows that the percentage of people aged 20 to 34 living with their parents increased by 2.2 per cent percentage points between 2001 (23.7 per cent) and 2011 (25.9 per cent).

Figure 3.2: Households by age of highest income householder, 1999 to 2015

1999-2015 data, Households (minimum base: 10,330)



²⁵ NRS Census 2011 Analytical Report on composition for specific groups of people in Scotland

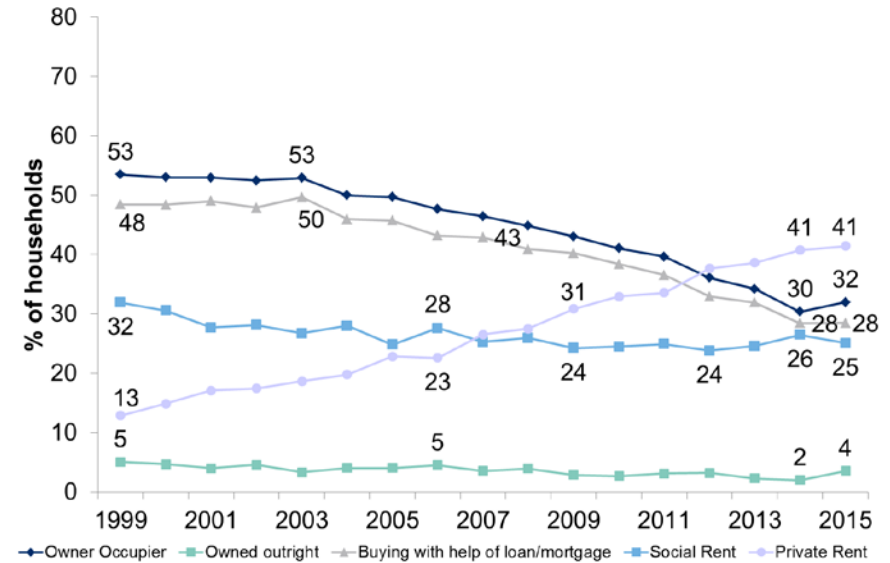
Figure 3.3, Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5 take these age groupings and look at changes to tenure composition within each group.

These show that tenure changes have been particularly marked for households in which the highest income earner has been under 35, and households where the highest income earner has been over 60.

In particular the percentage of households with a 16 to 34 year old highest income householder that live in the private rented sector has increased substantially since 1999 (from 13 per cent in 1999 to 41 per cent in 2015), to the extent that this is now the most common tenure for these households. The counterpart to this trend is the large decrease since 2003 in the percentage of younger households owning with a mortgage, a fall from 48 per cent in 1999 to 28 per cent in 2015. The increase in house prices in Scotland from 2002 to 2008 is likely to have contributed to the earlier part of this trend. Thereafter, the financial crisis in 2008, which led to a sharp fall in high loan-to-value mortgage lending, has meant that younger households have faced larger deposit requirements in order to access mortgage finance.

Figure 3.3: Tenure of households by year (HIH aged 16 to 34)

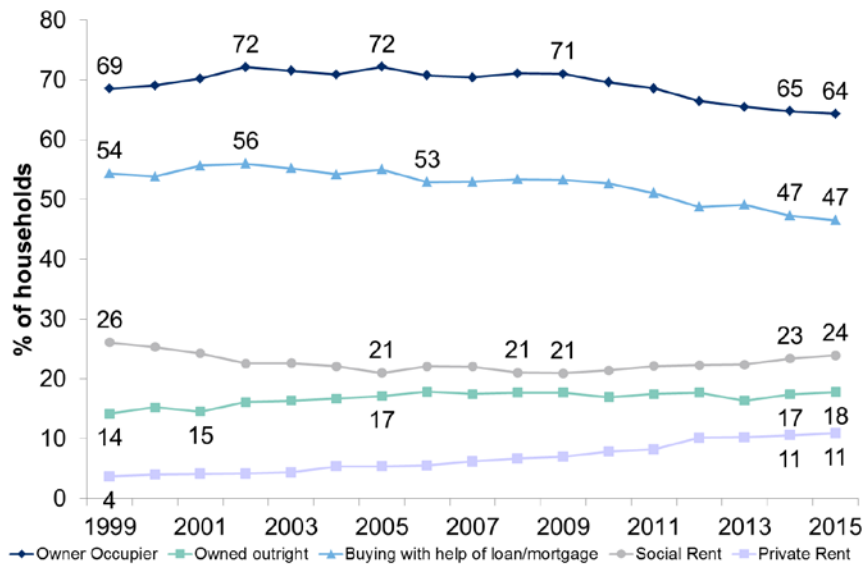
1999-2015 data, Households (minimum base: 1,700)



Households in which the age of the highest income earner is between 35 and 59 years have seen a rise in the percentage renting in the private sector, from 4 per cent in 1999 to 10 per cent in 2012, although this percentage has stayed steady since then. The proportion owning with a loan or mortgage has dropped from 54 per cent in 1999 to 47 per cent in 2015.

Figure 3.4: Tenure of households by year (HIH aged 35 to 59)

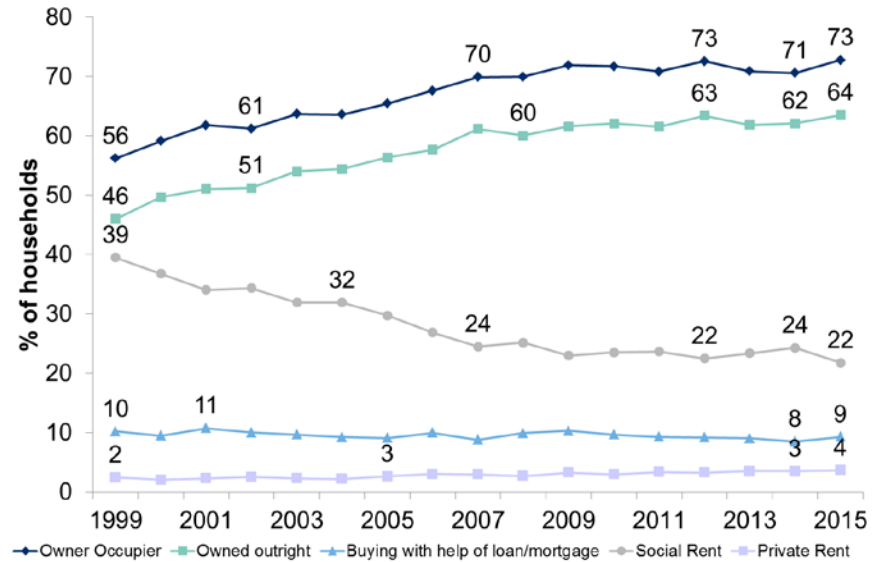
1999-2015 data, Households (minimum base: 4,640)



Households in which the age of the highest income earner is 60 years or over have seen a rise in the percentage who own outright, from 46 per cent in 1999 to 64 per cent in 2015. There has been a corresponding drop in the proportion renting a social sector property from 39 per cent in 1999 to 22 per cent in 2015.

Figure 3.5: Tenure of households by year (HIH aged 60 plus)

1999-2015 data, Households (minimum base: 3,980)



The long-term decline in percentage of social housing has been accompanied by substantial changes in the profile of its tenants. Data from the Scottish Census²⁶ show that in 1981 the profile of social sector tenants was similar to the profile of all Scottish households in terms of size, composition, and social and economic characteristics. This is no longer the case and household characteristics in 2015 show some marked differences by tenure.

Table 3.2, Table 3.3, Table 3.4, Table 3.5 and Table 3.6 explore these differences in characteristics for 2015 in more depth across all main tenure categories. Table 3.2 focuses on housing characteristics for the year 2015 such as dwelling type, location (urban/rural and index of multiple deprivation) as well as size of property as measured by the numbers of bedrooms.

Owned outright properties are much more likely to be houses (82 per cent) than flats (18 per cent). Over half (52 per cent) of properties owned outright are located in the 40 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland, while only 10 per cent are in the 20 per cent most deprived areas. Only 4 per cent of properties owned outright have one bedroom, with nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of properties having three or more bedrooms.

Properties owned with a mortgage or loan have a similar profile to properties owned outright, although they are marginally more likely to be flats, located in large urban areas and in more-deprived areas.

In contrast to owner occupied properties, private rented properties are more likely to be flats (64 per cent) than houses (35 per cent), and they are generally much smaller – one in five (21 per cent) have one bedroom and around half (51 per cent) have two bedrooms. Almost half (47 per cent) of private rented properties are located in large urban areas.

Local authority social housing is split evenly between houses and flats (both 50 per cent). Two-fifths (41 per cent) of local authority properties are located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland, while nearly half (47 per cent) are located in 'other' (i.e. not large) urban areas.

Housing association properties have a similar profile to private rented properties in terms of dwelling type (64 per cent are flats). However, they are more likely than any other tenure to be located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (52 per cent) and to have one bedroom (34 per cent).

²⁶ <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/201716/0053780.pdf> (Page 35, Chart 10)

Table 3.2: Housing characteristics by tenure

Column percentages, 2015 data

	Owner Occupier Buying with help of			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing associatio n / Co-op / Charitable			Other	All
	Owned outright	loan/mort gage	All		Local authority	trust	All		
Proportional sizes of sectors	31	30	61	14	13	10	23	1	100
Dwelling type									
House	82	78	80	35	50	35	43	60	65
Flat	18	22	20	64	50	64	56	39	35
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
SIMD									
1 - Most Deprived	10	13	12	17	41	52	46	25	21
2	17	18	17	21	31	22	27	22	20
3	21	22	21	27	17	15	16	17	21
4	25	24	24	20	9	8	9	22	20
5 - Least Deprived	27	23	25	16	2	2	2	14	18
Urban / Rural Classification									
Large urban areas	28	36	32	47	27	56	39	26	36
Other urban areas	35	35	35	32	47	27	38	41	35
Accessible small towns	10	10	10	6	10	4	8	6	9
Remote small towns	4	2	3	2	3	5	4	6	3
Accessible rural	14	12	13	7	7	5	6	15	11
Remote rural	9	4	7	6	5	4	4	6	6
Number of bedrooms									
1 bedroom	4	5	5	21	26	34	29	20	13
2 bedrooms	32	28	30	51	48	42	45	40	37
3 bedrooms	43	42	43	20	24	20	22	29	34
4+ bedrooms	21	25	23	7	3	4	3	12	16
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,550</i>	<i>2,960</i>	<i>6,510</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>2,350</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>10,330</i>

Table 3.3 provides information on household characteristics for the year 2015 such as number of people in the household, type of household composition, and number of cars.

Households who own outright have the biggest percentage of two-person households (48 per cent) across all main tenure types. Only 15 per cent of owned outright households have three or more people living in them. Correspondingly, households in this tenure are much more likely than other tenures to be older one-person (27 per cent) or older two-person (32 per cent) households. Eighty per cent of households owning outright have at least one car. Almost three quarters (74 per cent) of owned-outright households state that they are managing very well or quite well financially, a figure higher than other tenures

Households that own with a mortgage or loan have the highest proportion of three people (21 per cent) or four or more people (29 per cent) living in the household. Correspondingly, 39 per cent of these households have children. Over 90 per cent (91 per cent) of households that own with a mortgage or loan have at least one car and 82 per cent of households have a net household income of over £20,000.

Sixty-one per cent of private renting households are either single adult households or small adult households. Twelve per cent of households in the private rented sector state that they are on a housing list. Forty four per cent of private renting households do not have a car.

The profiles of households in local authority rented properties and those in housing association properties are similar. Social rented households are characterised by large percentages of one-person households (48 per cent), and correspondingly have a high proportion of single adult household compositions (30 per cent). An estimated 11 per cent of social rented households state that they are on a housing list. This could mean that these households wish to transfer to a different social sector property within their current social landlord area, or alternatively that they wish to move to a social sector home in a different area or provided through a different social landlord. Six in ten (61 per cent) of social sector households do not have a car, and half (50 per cent) have a net household income of £15,000 or less. Twenty nine per cent of social sector households state that they manage well financially, a figure lower than other tenures. More than one in five (22 per cent) state that they don't manage well, a figure that is higher than other tenures.

Table 3.3: Household characteristics by tenure

Column percentages, 2015 data

	Owner Occupier Buying with help of			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing associatio n / Co-op /		All	Other	All
	Owned outright	loan/mort gage	All		Local authority	Charitable trust			
Proportional sizes of sectors	31	30	61	14	13	10	23	1	100
Number of people in household									
1 person	37	18	28	36	47	50	48	52	34
2 people	48	31	40	36	28	25	27	30	36
3 people	9	21	15	15	13	14	13	14	15
4+ people	6	29	17	13	12	11	12	5	15
Household composition									
Large adult	9	12	11	7	6	8	7	7	9
Large family	2	10	6	5	6	5	5	1	5
Older smaller	32	3	18	3	8	6	7	11	13
Single adult	10	16	13	33	29	33	30	23	20
Single parent	1	4	2	9	10	10	10	3	5
Single older	27	3	15	4	19	18	18	28	15
Small adult	15	27	21	29	12	13	12	17	20
Small family	3	25	14	12	10	8	9	8	12
Number of cars									
0 cars	20	9	14	44	59	64	61	44	30
1 car	51	45	48	42	34	30	32	36	43
2+ cars	29	47	38	14	7	6	7	20	27
Net household income									
£0-£6,000	3	1	2	4	3	3	3	3	3
£6,001-£10,000	10	2	6	8	16	15	16	13	9
£10,001-£15,000	18	5	12	15	31	31	31	27	17
£15,001-£20,000	15	8	12	19	21	22	21	16	15
£20,001 plus	48	82	65	48	25	25	25	40	53
Don't know/Refused	5	1	3	6	4	4	4	1	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,550</i>	<i>2,960</i>	<i>6,510</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>2,350</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>10,330</i>
How well household is managing financially*									
Manages well	74	61	68	43	29	29	29	54	55
Gets by	24	33	28	43	50	49	50	36	36
Does not manage well	2	6	4	14	21	22	22	10	10
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,520</i>	<i>2,940</i>	<i>6,460</i>	<i>1,320</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>2,340</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>10,250</i>
Whether household is on a housing list									
Yes	1	1	1	12	12	11	11	4	5
No	99	98	98	87	86	87	87	96	94
Don't know/Refused	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	-	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>2,640</i>	<i>5,930</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>2,160</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>9,410</i>

*Excludes Don't know / Refused responses. The "Manage well" category has been created by combining the response categories "Manages very well" and "Manages quite well". The "Does not manage well" category has been created by combining the response categories "Doesn't manage very well", "Has some financial difficulties" and "Is in deep financial trouble".

Table 3.4 provides information on characteristics for the year 2015 such as age, ethnicity, length of tenure and tenure of previous address.

Adults in households who own outright tend to be older compared to other tenures, with 72 per cent having a highest income householder aged 60 years or more. Based on random adult householder interviewees, over half (56 per cent) of adults in owned-outright properties are estimated to be permanently retired from work, and half have been in living in the same address for more than 20 years. Of the small proportion (4 per cent) of adults who have moved into their address within the previous year, it is estimated that nearly half (47 per cent) have moved from another owned-outright property.

Households owning with a mortgage or a loan are more likely to have a highest income householder of age 35 to 44 (28 per cent) or 45 to 59 (42 per cent) than any other tenure. Based on random adult householder interviews, adults in properties owned with a mortgage or loan were more likely to be employed (80 per cent) than adults in other tenures. Of the 7 per cent of adults who have moved into their address in the previous year, an estimated 39 per cent moved from another property owned with a mortgage and a further 30 per cent moved from the private rented sector.

Households in private rented accommodation are more likely to have a highest income householder aged 16 to 24 (19 per cent) or 25 to 34 (38 per cent) than other tenures. An estimated 19 per cent of adults in the private rented sector are in school or further/higher education. Only 58 per cent have recorded their ethnicity as white Scottish, which is much lower than other tenures, while 43 per cent have been at their current address for less than one year, much higher than any other tenure. For those who have moved into their property in the last year, over half (56 per cent) moved from another private rented dwelling, whilst 24 per cent moved from living at their parental home.

Adults living in local authority dwellings and housing association properties have a very similar profile of person characteristics. Adults in social rented properties have a higher proportion of people permanently sick or disabled (13 per cent) compared to adults in private rented households or owner occupier households, and a higher proportion of people unemployed and seeking work (9 per cent) compared to other tenures. Eighty-five per cent of people in social sector properties record their ethnicity as white Scottish, compared with 79 per cent for Scotland as a whole. For the 13 per cent who have moved into their property in the last year, 46 per cent had moved from another social rented property.

Table 3.4: Person characteristics by tenure

Column percentages, 2015 data

	Owner Occupier Buying with help of			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing associatio n / Co-op /		All	Other	All
	Owned outright	loan/mort gage	All		Local authority	Charitable trust			
Proportional sizes of sectors*	31	30	61	14	13	10	23	1	100
Ethnicity									
White Scottish	82	81	82	58	87	83	85	74	79
White other British	15	12	13	15	6	7	6	16	12
White Polish	0	1	1	5	3	2	3	2	2
White other	2	2	2	11	2	3	2	5	3
Any Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	1	2	2	6	1	3	2	1	2
African, Caribbean or Black	-	0	0	2	0	2	1	-	1
Other Ethnic Group	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Don't know	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Refused	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Economic situation									
Self employed	6	8	7	7	2	2	2	7	6
Employed full time	22	58	41	44	26	22	24	23	38
Employed part time	8	14	11	9	12	11	12	4	11
Looking after the home or family	3	4	4	7	9	11	10	6	5
Permanently retired from work	56	5	29	5	23	21	22	35	24
Unemployed and seeking work	1	2	1	6	8	9	9	4	4
At school	0	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
In further / higher education	2	5	3	18	4	4	4	7	6
Govt work or training scheme	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	1	1	2	11	15	13	9	4
Unable to work because of short- term illness or injury	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	1
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Length of time at current address									
Less than one year	4	7	6	43	14	13	13	15	13
1 to 2 years	5	11	8	28	14	17	15	14	12
3 to 4 years	4	11	8	14	11	13	12	12	10
5 to 10 years	13	29	21	10	23	27	25	15	20
11 to 20 years	25	29	27	3	20	21	20	20	22
More than 20 years	50	13	30	2	18	10	14	24	23
Average time at current address in years	22.4	10.8	16.3	2.6	11.6	8.9	10.4	13.8	13.1
Base	3,300	2,640	5,930	1,200	1,250	920	2,160	120	9,410
Age									
16 to 24	1	2	1	19	7	5	6	9	5
25 to 34	2	17	9	38	14	16	15	14	15
35 to 44	3	28	15	18	17	17	17	8	16
45 to 59	22	42	32	16	28	29	28	20	29
60 to 74	45	9	28	7	22	20	21	25	23
75 plus	27	2	15	2	12	12	12	23	13
Base	3,550	2,960	6,510	1,330	1,360	1,000	2,350	130	10,330
Tenure of previous address**									
Owned outright	47	3	17	4	1	3	2	*	7
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	19	39	32	8	5	7	6	*	14
Private Rented	14	30	25	56	21	11	17	*	39
Rent – Local authority	-	4	3	3	31	10	23	*	7
Rent - Housing association/Coop/Charitable trust	2	1	2	2	10	42	23	*	6
Other	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	*	4
In parental/family home	16	20	19	24	27	22	25	*	23
Base	110	190	300	460	150	110	260	10	1,030

* Based on Household sample (base: 10,330)

** Only asked of those who have been at their current address for less than a year

Responses for ethnicity, economic situation, length of time at current address and tenure of previous address are based on the random adult part of the survey, and therefore reflect characteristics of adults within households rather than the entire household.

Table 3.5 provides information for the year 2015 on people's views on their neighbourhood, their reasons for moving to the area, and their future housing aspirations.

Almost a third (30 per cent) of households who own their property outright moved to their area to get the right size or kind of property, and 16 per cent moved because they like the area, figures which are both higher percentages than rented tenures. Over two thirds (68 per cent) of households who own outright rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, with a further 30 per cent rating their neighbourhood as fairly good. Nearly half (45 per cent) of households who own outright have a very strong feeling of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood, with a further 40 per cent having a fairly strong feeling of belonging. Eighty six per cent of households who own outright expect not to move from their current property in the future, and nearly all owned-outright households (99 per cent) state that the type of accommodation they would most like to live in would be an owner occupier property.

Similar to owned-outright households, a third (33 per cent) of households owning with a mortgage or a loan moved to their area to get the right size or kind of property, and 16 per cent moved because they like the area, both higher percentage figures than rented tenures. Almost one in five (18 per cent) of households owning with a mortgage or a loan state that

they would expect to move from their current property within 5 years. Almost three quarters (74 per cent) expect not to move from their current property in the future. Similar to owned-outright households, nearly all (98 per cent) of households owning with a mortgage or a loan state that the type of accommodation they would most like to live in would be an owner occupier property.

Almost one in five (19 per cent) households in private rented accommodation moved to their area to be close to work or employment, a higher percentage figure than other tenures. Only 16 per cent of households in private rented accommodation had a very strong feeling of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood, whilst 43 per cent felt not very strongly or not at all strongly. Over half (53 per cent) of households in private rented accommodation expect to move from their current property within the next 5 years, a percentage much higher than in other tenures. Almost two-thirds (64 per cent) of households in private rented accommodation state that the type of accommodation they would most like to live in would be an owner occupier property. Twelve per cent would most like to live in social rented accommodation and 17 per cent would most like to live in private rented accommodation.

Local authority dwellings and housing association properties show a very similar profile. Almost four in ten (39 per cent) of households in social rented properties rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, a percentage which is lower than other tenures. Almost three quarters (74 per cent) expect not to move from their current property in the future. Almost four in ten (39 per cent) of households in social rented accommodation state that the type of accommodation they would most like to live in would be an owner occupier property, with over half (51 per cent) preferring to live in social rented accommodation.

Table 3.5: Views on neighbourhood and housing aspirations, by tenure

Column percentages, 2015 data

	Owner Occupier Buying with help of			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust		All	Other	All
	Owned outright	loan/mort gage	All		Local authority				
Proportional sizes of sectors*	31	30	61	14	13	10	23	1	100
Reasons for moving to area**									
To be near family/friends	9	10	9	10	8	11	9	*	9
To be close to work/employment	11	9	10	19	5	5	5	*	11
Change in family/household circumstances / left home	26	25	26	29	36	27	32	*	28
To buy own house/flat or rent place of own	13	23	18	7	9	7	8	*	14
Health reasons, including move to bungalow / flat	3	1	2	1	7	8	7	*	3
Moved to sheltered housing / supported accommodation	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	*	1
Like the area / nice area	16	16	16	12	5	9	7	*	13
Move to the countryside / sea	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	*	1
Good schools	1	3	2	2	0	-	0	*	2
Good services / amenities	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	*	2
Good transport	0	1	1	0	-	-	-	*	0
Wanted a garden / land	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	*	2
Right size / kind of property	30	33	32	19	22	23	22	*	27
Cheaper property	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	*	2
No choice - allocated by council / Housing Association, eviction	1	0	1	3	9	9	9	*	3
To avoid violence / discrimination	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	*	1
Other	2	1	2	5	3	7	5	*	3
Don't know	1	0	0	1	-	0	0	*	0
Base	1,150	1,020	2,170	480	420	370	790	40	3,480
Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live									
Very good	68	60	63	48	41	37	39	61	56
Fairly good	30	37	33	46	49	48	48	31	38
Fairly poor	2	3	2	4	7	10	8	5	4
Very poor	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	3	1
No opinion	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-	0
Strength of belonging to immediate neighbourhood									
Very strongly	45	32	38	16	32	30	31	44	34
Fairly strongly	40	48	44	41	45	41	43	37	43
Not very strongly	12	16	14	28	16	18	17	12	16
Not at all strongly	3	3	3	15	7	10	8	5	6
Don't know	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Base	3,300	2,640	5,930	1,200	1,250	920	2,160	120	9,410
When the householder expects to move									
Within 6 months	1	3	2	12	4	4	4	*	4
Over 6 months to less than 1 year	1	2	2	13	2	4	2	*	3
Over 1 year, less than 2 years	1	5	3	13	5	6	5	*	5
Over 2 years, less than 3 years	2	4	3	10	2	4	3	*	4
Over 3 years, less than 4 years	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	*	2
Over 4 years, less than 5 years	2	3	2	3	2	-	1	*	2
More than 5 years	2	5	3	4	2	0	1	*	3
Don't expect to move	86	74	80	34	76	72	74	*	72
Don't know	4	3	4	9	5	10	7	*	5
Accommodation householder would like to live in									
Owner occupier	99	98	99	64	42	35	39	*	79
Local Authority Rent	0	1	1	8	45	7	29	*	9
Housing Association Rent	-	1	0	4	4	47	22	*	6
Private Rent	0	0	0	17	1	3	2	*	3
Sheltered / Supported accommodation	0	-	0	0	4	4	4	*	1
Other	-	-	-	1	0	-	0	*	0
Don't know	0	0	0	6	4	5	4	*	2
Base	1,150	950	2,100	450	440	320	760	40	3,340

* Based on Household sample (base: 10,330)

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

Table 3.6 and Table 3.7 provide information for the year 2015 on housing adaptations and support.

Households owning their property outright (46 per cent) and households in social rented accommodation (59 per cent) were more likely than other tenures to have a member of the household with a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expecting to last 12 months or more.

For households with a person with a physical or mental health condition, the most common aspects of their home that limit activities that can be done (based on the question options provided in the Scottish Household Survey) are not being able to get upstairs inside the house (7 per cent) and the bath or shower being difficult to access or use (4 per cent). Of all households with a person with a physical or mental health condition, 87 per cent stated that nothing about the home limited activities that could be done.

One in ten (10 per cent) of households with a person with a physical or mental health condition state that their home requires adaptations to make it easier to go about daily activities.

The most common types of home adaptations already in place for all homes (whether needed or not) are handrails, which are in 9 per cent of all homes, and in 15 per cent of social

sector homes. Nearly one in ten (9 per cent) of social sector homes have a specially designed or adapted bath or shower, and 5 per cent of social sector homes have a specially designed or adapted toilet.

Three per cent of all households currently receive a home care worker or home help to help with housework, cooking and cleaning. Two per cent of all homes receive a home care worker to help with washing, bathing, dressing etc. Four per cent of homes receive some sort of assistance from a relative, friend or neighbour.

Table 3.6: Limiting activities by tenure

Column percentages, 2015 data

	Owner Occupier Buying with help of			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing association / Co-op / Local Charitable		All	Other	All
	Owned outright	loan/mort gage	All		authority	trust			
Proportional sizes of sectors*	31	30	61	14	13	10	23	1	100
Household has someone with a long term physical/mental health condition/illness**									
Yes	46	26	36	24	58	60	59	53	40
No	54	74	64	76	42	40	41	47	60
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,550</i>	<i>2,960</i>	<i>6,510</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>2,350</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>10,330</i>
What about the home limits activities that can be done***									
Can't get upstairs inside house	8	3	6	9	7	9	8	*	7
Too small / need more rooms	1	1	1	-	1	0	1	*	1
Can't leave house because of stairs to house	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	*	1
Restricted movement / can't get around the house due to design / layout	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	*	1
Doors too narrow	1	-	1	1	0	-	0	*	0
Rooms too small	-	1	0	-	-	1	0	*	0
Bath / shower difficult to access / use	4	1	3	2	4	7	6	*	4
Toilet difficult to access / use	1	0	1	-	3	1	2	*	1
Electric lights / sockets are difficult to reach / use	1	1	1	-	0	-	0	*	1
Heating controls are difficult to reach / use	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	*	0
Can't open windows	1	0	1	-	1	1	1	*	1
Difficulty answering / opening door	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	*	1
Cupboards / shelves are difficult to reach / use	1	2	1	-	3	0	2	*	1
Can't get into / use garden	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	*	1
Other	1	-	0	-	0	1	0	*	0
None / nothing	86	93	88	90	86	83	84	*	87
Whether the home requires adaptations to make it easier to go about daily activities***									
Yes	11	7	9	9	14	10	12	*	10
No	89	93	90	91	86	89	87	*	89
Don't know	1	-	0	-	1	1	1	*	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1,500</i>

* Based on Household sample (base: 10,330)

** A long term condition is defined as lasting or expecting to last for 12 months or more

*** Asked of households with someone with a long term condition/illness

Columns may not add up to 100 due to multiple answers allowed

Table 3.7: Housing adaptations and support, by tenure

Column percentages, 2015 data

	Owner Occupier Buying with help of			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing associatio n / Co-op / Charitable		All	Other	All
	Owned outright	loan/mort gage	All		Local authority	trust			
Proportional sizes of sectors*	31	30	61	14	13	10	23	1	100
Home adaptations that are already in place**									
Ramps	3	3	3	0	3	2	3	10	2
Door widening	2	2	2	0	2	5	3	3	2
Relocated light switches and power points	1	2	1	0	2	3	2	5	2
Individual alarm systems	2	1	1	0	2	4	3	10	2
Stairlift	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	8	1
Through floor lift	0	-	0	-	0	1	1	-	0
Handrails	12	5	8	4	17	12	15	29	9
Specially designed / adapted kitchen	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	-	1
Specially designed / adapted bathroom / shower	4	2	3	2	9	8	9	12	5
Specially designed / adapted toilet	3	1	2	1	5	4	5	9	2
Door entry phone	3	2	3	7	5	10	7	7	4
Extension to meet disabled person's needs	1	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0
Special Furniture	1	0	0	-	0	1	1	-	0
Other	0	-	0	1	-	0	0	-	0
None needed / provided	81	85	83	87	74	71	73	57	81
Don't know	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	-	1
Services that household members currently receive									
Home care worker / home help (helping with housework, cooking, cleaning)	4	1	2	1	4	6	5	9	3
Home care worker (helping with washing / bathing, dressing toilet)	2	0	1	1	3	4	3	4	2
Meals delivered to home / meals on wheels	0	-	0	0	1	1	1	-	0
Day care / day centre (in hospital, residential home or other organisation)	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	-	1
Respite / short term care in residential / nursing home	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-	0
Occupational therapy / physiotherapy	1	1	1	0	3	2	2	-	1
Help with shopping	3	1	2	1	4	4	4	8	2
Night care (someone present at night only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Assistance from relative / friend / neighbour	4	2	3	2	9	7	8	10	4
None	92	97	94	96	86	85	86	81	92
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>2,330</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>3,710</i>

* Based on Household sample (base: 10,330)

** Asked of households with someone with a long term condition/illness

Columns may not add up to 100 due to multiple answers allowed

3.3 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. Since there is no test of particular housing need at the stage that an application is made, housing lists are 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) Act 2014 contains provisions 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 gives local communities a greater say in who gets priority for housing.

A question on housing lists was introduced to the SHS in 2013. This question is asked of the random adult²⁷. Table 3.8 and Table 3.9 present the results for 2015 based on the percentage of respondents who indicated that they were on at least one housing list, whether through a Council, Registered Social Landlord (RSL) or a Common Housing Register (CHR).

²⁷ Further explanation of the interview structure is contained in the Introduction to the Survey

Table 3.8: Adults on housing lists

Column percentages and population estimates, 2013 to 2015 data

	2013		2014		2015		Difference	
	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults
No, not on a housing list	91.9	4,060,000	92.9	4,120,000	94.3	4,210,000	1.4	90,000
Yes, on a housing list	6.4	280,000	6.0	270,000	5.0	220,000	-1.0	-50,000
Don't know/refused	1.7	80,000	1.1	50,000	0.7	30,000	-0.3	-20,000
All*	100	4,416,021	100	4,436,318	100	4,460,738	-	24,420
Base	9,920	-	9,800	-	9,410	-	-	-

* Adult estimates (population aged 16 and over) are from National Records of Scotland

Table 3.9: Households on housing lists

Column percentages and household estimates, 2013 to 2015 data

	2013		2014		2015		Difference	
	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households
No, not on a housing list	90.9	2,180,000	92.2	2,230,000	94.0	2,290,000	1.7	60,000
Yes, on a housing list	7.3	170,000	6.6	160,000	5.2	130,000	-1.4	-30,000
Don't know/refused	1.8	40,000	1.2	30,000	0.8	20,000	-0.4	-10,000
All*	100	2,401,691	100	2,419,921	100	2,433,956	-	14,035
Base	9,920	-	9,800	-	9,410	-	-	-

* Household estimates are from National Records of Scotland

To convert the SHS estimate into the corresponding number of adults, the SHS percentage is multiplied by the estimated adult population²⁸. This estimates that there were 220,000 adults in Scotland on housing lists for 2015, a decrease from the estimated 270,000 adults in 2014. It is important to note 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.

Housing list statistics are more commonly reported in terms of the number of households on lists rather than the number of adults. Table 3.9 shows that 5.2 per cent of households were on a housing list in 2015. In a similar way to the estimates for adults, this is multiplied by NRS household estimates²⁹ to give an estimate that 130,000 households are on a list. This is a decrease from the estimated 160,000 households in 2014.

Note that the SHS is a sample survey and therefore year on year changes in the number of households on housing lists may be due to sample variation rather than reflecting actual

²⁸ National Records of Scotland, Population Estimates Scotland <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population>

²⁹ National Records of Scotland, Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households>

increases or decreases over time. Further information on confidence intervals and statistical significance is given in Annex 3: Confidence Intervals and Statistical Significance.

Also note that the survey data is showing a large decrease in the proportion of adults and households who reported that they were on a housing list in Glasgow between 2013 and 2015. The move by some Glasgow based housing associations to using a choice based letting system, as opposed to a more traditional points based housing list system, may have contributed to some of this reported decrease. The decrease in the Glasgow figures accounts for about one third of the decrease reported at the national level between 2014 and 2015 and most of the decrease reported between 2013 and 2014.

The estimated share of households on a housing list has been calculated based on responses from the random adult but weighted to make it representative of households. This methodology is likely to slightly under-estimate the true figure due to assumptions which are discussed in Annex 2: Glossary.

3.3.1 Other Sources of Housing List Statistics

Housing list statistics are also reported in Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS)³⁰, which reported that there were 175,333 applicant households on Local Authority or Common Housing Register housing waiting or transfer lists as at 31 March 2015, compared with the estimate of 130,000 from the SHS. The Housing Statistics for Scotland figure will include some double counting of households 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.

Housing lists statistics are also available from an Ipsos MORI Omnibus Survey³¹ conducted in 2010 and 2011, which reported 144,000 and 128,000 households respectively on lists. The questions asked in this survey were more detailed than the question asked in the SHS and provide information about 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.

³⁰ Housing Statistics for Scotland
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/HousingLists>

³¹ Housing List Statistics from an Ipsos MORI Omnibus Survey
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/HousingListSurvey>

4 Neighbourhoods and Communities

4.1 Introduction and Context

Improving the quality of life in Scotland's neighbourhoods and communities is one of the Scottish Government's five Strategic Objectives³²: Safer and Stronger - 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 Outcomes³³ associated with this overarching objective. It is used specifically to monitor one of the National Indicators associated with the Safer and Stronger objective: 'Improve people's perceptions of their neighbourhood'. In addition, the outcome 'we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger' can draw directly on the findings presented in this chapter.

This chapter starts with an overview of public perceptions of their neighbourhoods. It then explores the perceptions and experiences of various forms of anti-social behaviour, before looking at experiences of discrimination and harassment. Finally, the chapter investigates how engaged people were with their local community in 2015 and how prepared they were for emergency situations.

³² <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/objectives>

³³ <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome>

Main Findings

The majority of adults in Scotland (56.3 per cent) rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live in 2015. Overall ratings of neighbourhoods have been consistently high since the SHS began in 1999. The proportion of adults who described their neighbourhood as very or fairly good in 2015 was higher than the levels seen in 1999 and 2007.

Most potential neighbourhood problems are not considered to be particularly common. In 2015, the most prevalent issue cited was animal nuisance (e.g. noise or fouling) which was reported as being very or fairly common by 31 per cent of adults. There has been little change in perceived neighbourhood problems between 2014 and 2015.

Just under half (49 per cent) of all adults reported that they did not experience any neighbourhood problems in 2015, however this was true for 41 per cent of those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas compared to 51 per cent of those in the rest of Scotland.

Relatively few adults reported that they had experienced discrimination or harassment in the last three years (reported by 7 per cent and 6 per cent of respondents respectively). Such experiences were more common amongst those in younger age groups. Experiences also varied according to sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity and whether an individual had a long-term physical or mental illness. Of respondents who reported that they had been discriminated against, the most common reason given for why they thought they were discriminated against was their ethnicity (32 per cent).

More than three-quarters (77 per cent) of all adults felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood in 2015, however this varied according to age, ethnic group and deprivation. The majority of adults in Scotland indicated that they would assist neighbours in an emergency (74 per cent) and could rely on those around them for advice and support (63 per cent).

4.2 Neighbourhoods

The section below explores how people view their neighbourhoods and their impression of how their local areas has changed (if at all) over the last few years.

4.2.1 Overall Ratings of Neighbourhoods

The majority of adults in Scotland (56.3 per cent) rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live in 2015, as shown in Table 4.1.

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

Column percentages, 1999-2015 data

Adults	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Very/fairly good	90.7	92.1	92.0	92.4	92.5	93.6	93.5	93.9	93.7	94.1	94.4	94.6
Very good	49.4	50.7	51.1	51.7	53.1	55.0	55.4	55.9	55.2	55.2	55.8	56.3
Fairly good	41.3	41.4	40.9	40.7	39.4	38.6	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.9	38.5	38.3
Fairly poor	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.7
Very poor	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4
No opinion	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	13,780	14,070	14,190	10,390	9,310	12,540	12,440	12,890	9,890	9,920	9,800	9,410

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods have been consistently high since the SHS began in 1999, with over nine in ten adults viewing their neighbourhood as a very or fairly good place to live in each year. This proportion has steadily increased over the last decade as shown in the above table, meaning the percentage of adults describing their neighbourhood as very or fairly good was higher in 2015 than in 1999 and 2007.

Whilst neighbourhoods were rated highly across the board, the strength of view varied by urban rural classification, with those in accessible or remote rural areas most likely to describe their neighbourhood as a very good place to live (71 per cent and 73 per cent respectively). In contrast, around half of those in large urban areas rated their neighbourhood as being very good, as shown in Table 4.2.

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

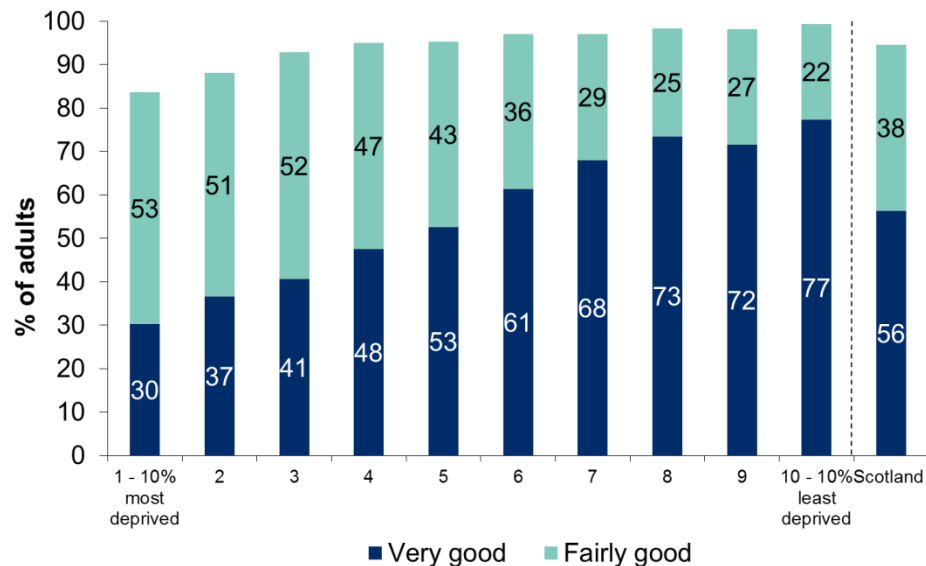
Column percentages, 2015 data

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Adults							
Very/fairly good	93	94	96	96	98	96	95
Very good	50	54	58	61	71	73	56
Fairly good	43	40	38	35	26	23	38
Fairly poor	4	4	3	4	2	3	4
Very poor	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
No opinion	0	0	0	-	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,760	3,220	860	580	1,010	980	9,410

Neighbourhood ratings also vary by deprivation³⁴, with the proportion of adults rating their neighbourhood as a very good place to live increasing as deprivation decreases, as in previous years (see Figure 4.1).

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

2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 820)



Only three in 10 adults (30 per cent) in the 10 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live in 2015, compared to 77 per cent of those living in the 10 per cent least deprived areas.

4.2.2 Neighbourhood Improvements

Respondents were also asked whether and to what extent they thought their neighbourhood had changed in the preceding three years. Like the SHS in 2014, the 2015 survey found that overall just under two-thirds of adults thought their neighbourhood had stayed the same over the last few years.

However, as shown in Table 4.3 below, perceptions varied by deprivation with those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland most likely to believe that their area had improved or worsened to some extent over the reference period.

³⁴ As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – see Annex 2: Glossary

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Got much better	5	2	3
Got a little better	18	11	12
Stayed the same	51	68	65
Got a little worse	13	11	11
Got much worse	6	2	3
No opinion	8	6	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>7,670</i>	<i>9,410</i>

4.2.3 Neighbourhood Ratings and Fear of Crime

As discussed in section 1.2, much of the analysis in relation to perceptions and fear of crime, and confidence in the police that is published in alternative sources has been excluded from this year's report. However, the SHS questions on fear of crime uniquely enable the link between neighbourhood ratings and feelings of safety to be explored.

Table 4.4 below shows a clear association between how adults rated their neighbourhoods and how safe they felt in their communities.

For example, the majority of all respondents (85 per cent) said they felt very or fairly safe walking alone in their neighbourhood. However, this was true for just over a third (35 per cent) of adults who rated their neighbourhood as a very poor place to live, compared to 87 per cent of those who rated their local area as very or fairly good.

Table 4.4: 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, 2015 data

Adults	Very/fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Walking alone					
Very / Fairly safe	87	53	35	*	85
Very / A bit unsafe	12	46	64	*	14
Don't Know	1	1	1	*	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>8,520</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>8,980</i>
At home					
Very / Fairly safe	98	91	72	*	98
Very / A bit unsafe	1	9	28	*	2
Don't Know	0	-	-	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>8,920</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>9,410</i>

4.3 Neighbourhood Problems

As well as asking respondents about their general views on their neighbourhoods and how it has changed, the SHS also collects information on perceptions and experiences of specific neighbourhood problems, such as anti-social behaviour. As with previous years, the nine neighbourhood problems which respondents were asked about can be categorised in four key groups as shown below.

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 social problems overall are outlined in Table 4.5 which shows the percentage of adults describing each issue as very or fairly common in their neighbourhood over the last 10 years.

Continuing the trend seen over the last decade, the most prevalent issues cited in 2015 were:

- Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (which 31 per cent saw as very or fairly common); and
- Rubbish or litter lying around (which 28 per cent said was very or fairly common).

There was little change in perceived prevalence of each of the issues between 2014 and 2015.

The perceived prevalence of neighbourhood problems varies by deprivation. Table 4.6 shows that those living in more deprived areas were more likely to perceive each issue to be a very or fairly common problem. For example, there is a difference between adults in the 10 per cent most and 10 per cent least deprived areas in perceptions of rubbish or litter lying around (45 per cent compared to 18 per cent), drug misuse or dealing (29 per cent compared to 2 per cent), and rowdy behaviour (23 per cent compared to 3 per cent).

Table 4.5: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood

Percentages, 2006-2015 data

Adults	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
General anti-social behaviour										
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	16	17	15	14	11	11	11	10	8	8
Groups or individual harassing others	11	12	11	10	8	8	8	7	6	6
Drug misuse or dealing	12	12	13	12	11	12	13	12	11	12
Rowdy behaviour	12	17	17	16	14	14	15	13	12	11
Neighbour problems										
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	11	11	10
Neighbour disputes	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Rubbish and fouling										
Rubbish or litter lying around	27	29	29	26	24	25	29	27	27	28
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	-	-	-	24	23	26	30	31	31	31
Vehicles										
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Base (minimum)</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>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

Table 4.6: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	10% most deprived							10% least deprived			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
General anti-social behaviour											
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	19	17	10	9	7	4	4	5	4	3	8
Groups or individual harassing others	12	12	11	6	6	4	4	2	3	1	6
Drug misuse or dealing	29	23	19	13	12	6	6	5	4	2	12
Rowdy behaviour	23	20	15	13	11	7	7	5	6	3	11
Neighbour problems											
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	20	16	13	10	11	8	6	5	3	5	10
Neighbour disputes	12	12	8	5	6	4	4	2	2	2	6
Rubbish and fouling											
Rubbish or litter lying around	45	40	36	32	30	23	22	20	19	18	28
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	42	41	36	36	33	31	26	24	24	22	31
Vehicles											
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

Table 4.7 shows that perceptions of the prevalence of neighbourhood problems were higher amongst those who live in social rented housing compared to owner occupiers and private renters. For instance, drug misuse was most likely to be perceived to be a very or fairly common problem by those in social rented accommodation, with just under a quarter (23 per cent) citing it as a common issue. In part, these associations further emphasise the link between social rented housing and deprivation.

Perceptions of neighbourhood problems generally decrease with age, as shown in Table 4.8 below. For example, those aged 16-24 were more likely than those aged 75 and above to view rowdy behaviour as a very or fairly common issue (reported by 16 per cent and 2 per cent respectively).

However, it should be noted that the association between age and the perceived prevalence of neighbourhood problems is not entirely linear, despite the general declining trend in reported prevalence with increasing age. For example, just over one-quarter (26 per cent) of adults aged 16-24 reported animal nuisance (such as noise or fouling to be very or fairly common), compared to more than a third (37 per cent) of those aged 25-34.

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

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	6	14	9	8	8
Groups or individual harassing others	4	11	6	8	6
Drug misuse or dealing	8	23	11	10	12
Rowdy behaviour	7	17	16	7	11
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	6	17	14	9	10
Neighbour disputes	4	11	6	5	6
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	25	37	31	35	28
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	30	38	28	23	31
Vehicles					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	2	1	-	1
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>5,930</i>	<i>2,160</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

Table 4.8: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by age of respondent

Percentages, 2015 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	11	12	9	7	6	3	8
Groups or individual harassing others	7	8	8	6	4	1	6
Drug misuse or dealing	11	14	13	13	10	5	12
Rowdy behaviour	16	15	13	10	7	2	11
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	15	15	11	9	5	2	10
Neighbour disputes	7	9	7	5	4	2	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	33	36	31	25	25	19	28
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	26	37	38	30	32	19	31
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>1,390</i>	<i>2,440</i>	<i>2,380</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

Table 4.9 shows that adults living in urban areas were generally more likely to consider neighbourhood problems to be common, compared to those in rural areas.

In particular, those living in large urban areas were generally most likely to perceive each issue as being very or fairly common, whilst those in accessible and remote rural areas tended to have the lowest levels of perceived prevalence.

As with the findings in 2014, the issue most commonly reported by those in large urban areas was rubbish or litter lying around (37 per cent), a problem only rated as very or fairly common by 19 per cent of those in accessible rural areas, and 14 per cent of adults living in remote rural areas.

Table 4.9: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by Urban Rural classification

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	12	7	7	6	3	1	8
Groups or individual harassing others	8	6	6	4	4	1	6
Drug misuse or dealing	13	13	12	12	6	3	12
Rowdy behaviour	15	10	9	12	5	2	11
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	13	9	8	9	5	3	10
Neighbour disputes	7	5	6	4	5	2	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	37	26	24	21	19	14	28
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	34	31	36	33	25	20	31
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>2,760</i>	<i>3,220</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>980</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

4.3.1 Personal Experience of Neighbourhood Problems

The previous section examined perceptions of neighbourhood problems by a range of socio-demographic and geographic characteristics; this section will now focus on personal experience of neighbourhood problems.

It is important to note that it is not always necessary to have direct personal experience of an issue to know about it or perceive it as 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 other vandalised property in their neighbourhood.

In addition, what respondents define as “experience” is related to their own perceptions, beliefs and definitions. For instance, one respondent may consider witnessing drug dealing as experiencing the issue, whilst another respondent may only report experience of this problem if they personally have been offered drugs.

Figure 4.2 compares the perception that a neighbourhood problem is fairly or very common with actual experiences of that problem in the previous year. It is notable that generally problems were perceived to be common by a higher percentage of the adult population than had actually experienced each particular issue (with the exception of animal nuisance). For example, 12 per cent of individuals believed drug misuse or dealing to be a very or fairly common problem in the neighbourhood, yet only 6 per cent of adults reported that they had personally experienced this problem.

Figure 4.2: Perceptions and experience of neighbourhood problems

2015 data, Adults (base: 9,410)

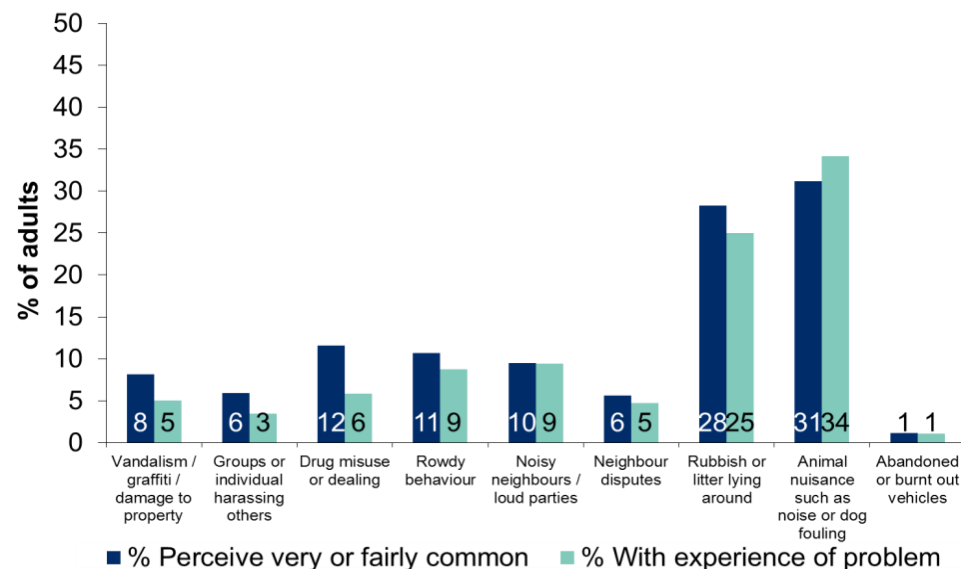


Table 4.10, Table 4.11 and Table 4.12 present the proportions of people who said that they have experienced each of the neighbourhood problems broken down by area deprivation, housing tenure and urban rural classification. These show:

- Just under half (49 per cent) of all adults in Scotland reported that they had experienced no neighbourhood problems in 2015;
- Those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were more likely to report experiencing problems than those in the rest of Scotland;
- Adults in social rented accommodation were generally more likely than those in owner occupied and private rented house to say they had experienced neighbourhood problems; and
- People living in rural areas were the most likely to report having experienced no neighbourhood problems in the last year.

Table 4.10: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour			
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	9	4	5
Groups or individual harassing others	7	3	3
Drug misuse or dealing	13	4	6
Rowdy behaviour	14	8	9
Neighbour problems			
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	17	8	9
Neighbour disputes	8	4	5
Rubbish and fouling			
Rubbish or litter lying around	34	23	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	39	33	34
Vehicles			
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1
None	41	51	49
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>7,670</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

Table 4.11: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	4	7	6	9	5
Groups or individual harassing others	2	6	4	6	3
Drug misuse or dealing	4	11	6	9	6
Rowdy behaviour	6	12	14	11	9
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	6	15	14	11	9
Neighbour disputes	4	8	5	3	5
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	23	30	27	29	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	34	37	31	24	34
Vehicles					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	1	1
None	51	44	48	55	49
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>5,930</i>	<i>2,160</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

Table 4.12: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2015 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	5	4	3	2	2	5
Groups or individual harassing others	5	3	3	3	2	2	3
Drug misuse or dealing	8	6	5	6	3	2	6
Rowdy behaviour	12	8	10	11	3	3	9
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	12	9	7	10	7	3	9
Neighbour disputes	6	4	5	3	4	3	5
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	32	23	20	23	18	15	25
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	36	34	39	40	30	25	34
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	0	2	1	1	1
None	43	51	47	43	56	62	49
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>2,760</i>	<i>3,220</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>980</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

4.4 Discrimination and Harassment

The SHS also explores whether respondents have experienced any kind of discrimination or harassment, in the last three years, whilst in Scotland.

In 2015, just over one in 20 adults reported that they had experienced either discrimination (7 per cent) or harassment (6 per cent) in Scotland at some point over the last three years. However, Table 4.13 shows that whilst experiences varied slightly by gender, the association between age and experience was more notable with those in younger categories most likely to have experienced either discrimination or harassment.

Table 4.13: Experiences of discrimination and harassment by gender, age and level of deprivation

Row percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Discrimination		Harassment		Base
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Gender					
Male	8	92	6	94	4,240
Female	7	93	6	94	5,160
Age					
16 to 24	10	90	10	90	750
25 to 34	10	90	7	93	1,210
35 to 44	10	90	9	91	1,390
45 to 59	8	92	7	93	2,440
60 to 74	4	96	3	97	2,380
75+	1	99	1	99	1,240
Deprivation					
20% Most Deprived	9	91	8	92	1,740
Rest of Scotland	7	93	6	94	7,670
All	7	93	6	94	9,410

Table 4.14 displays the proportion of adults experiencing discrimination or harassment by a further range of demographic breakdowns: sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, and whether the individual has a long term physical or mental health condition which has (or is expected to) last at least 12 months.

The table below highlights that some groups are more likely than others to have experienced discrimination or harassment in the last three years in Scotland. For instance, more than a quarter of those who identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual reported that they had experienced discrimination in the reference period, compared to only 7 per cent of heterosexual people (although attention should be paid to base sizes here). In addition, experiences of discrimination and harassment were reported by a greater percentage of those from an 'other minority ethnic' background compared to those who described themselves as 'white' (e.g. 17 per cent compared to 7 per cent experiencing discrimination respectively).

It is important to note that Table 4.13 and Table 4.14 do not show the reasons behind experiences of discrimination and harassment, which are not necessarily related to the equality characteristics presented.

Table 4.14: Experiences of discrimination and harassment by sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion and long term physical/mental health condition

Row percentages, 2015 data³⁵

Adults	Discrimination		Harassment		Base
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sexual Orientation					
Heterosexual/Straight	7	93	6	94	9,230
Gay/Lesbian/ Bisexual	27	73	14	86	80
Ethnicity					
White	7	93	6	94	9,170
Other minority ethnic group	17	83	13	87	240
Religion					
None	7	93	7	93	4,390
Church of Scotland	5	95	4	96	2,730
Roman Catholic	9	91	7	93	1,250
Other Christian	9	91	8	92	780
Another religion	18	82	11	89	250
Long term physical/mental health condition					
Yes	11	89	8	92	3,200
No	6	94	6	94	6,170
All	7	93	6	94	9,410

³⁵ Caution around the precision and significance of findings should be exercised when interpreting percentages with a base number less than 100 as results are derived from a relatively small number of individuals, so have large margins of error around them and are subject to large fluctuations based on the experiences of only a few people.

During the SHS interview, adults who reported that they had experienced harassment or discrimination were asked why they thought they had experienced it. Respondents were asked to provide spontaneous responses to these questions and where possible, the interviewer coded these answers into one of the main categories shown in Table 4.15 (e.g. age, disability, gender, etc.). As there were a wide range of options which adults could have provided (and the fact multiple reasons could be given), it was not possible to code every potential type of response in advance, which has resulted in high levels of 'other' reasons being recorded.

Table 4.15 shows that around a third (32 per cent) of respondents who reported that they had been discriminated against said that they believed the reason behind this was their ethnic origin. Age, disability and gender were all cited as reasons for discrimination experienced by around one in ten adults.

Of those who had experienced harassment, a fifth cited their ethnic group as the perceived reason, with 'other reasons' being the most common response (42 per cent).

Table 4.15: Reasons for discrimination and harassment

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Discrimination	Harassment
Age	10	5
Disability	11	6
Gender	11	11
Ethnic group	32	20
Religion	7	5
Sexual orientation	3	4
Sectarian reasons	7	5
Other	20	42
Don't know	3	7
Refused	0	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>550</i>

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

As in previous years, those who had experienced harassment or discrimination were more likely to say that they feel very or a bit unsafe walking in the local neighbourhood or at home late at night as shown in Table 4.16³⁶.

³⁶ Much of the analysis in relation to perceptions and fear of crime, and confidence in the police that is published in alternative sources has been excluded from this year's report - See Section 1.2 The Annual Report for more detail. However, this section does make use of the fear of crime questions as an analytical variable to provide breakdowns on experiences of harassment and discrimination as these are not available in alternative sources.

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Have experienced harassment	Have not experienced harassment	Have experienced discrimination	Have not experienced discrimination	All
Walking alone					
Very / Fairly safe	68	86	77	86	85
Very / A bit unsafe	32	13	23	14	14
Don't Know	0	1	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>8,440</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>8,360</i>	<i>8,980</i>
At home					
Very / Fairly safe	93	98	95	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	7	2	5	2	2
Don't Know	-	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>8,860</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>8,770</i>	<i>9,410</i>

4.5 Community Engagement and Resilience

4.5.1 Community Engagement

The SHS also seeks to explore how strongly adults feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. Table 4.17 shows that in 2015 77 per cent of adults felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, a similar finding to that in 2014.

However, whilst the majority of those in all categories shown said that they felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging, it is important to note the variation in feelings by gender, age, ethnic background and deprivation. For example, almost nine in ten adults (89 per cent) aged 75 and above said they felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging to their community, compared to just two thirds (66 per cent) of those aged between 16 and 24.

In addition, those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were twice as likely as those in the rest of Scotland to say that they did not at all feel a strong sense of belonging to their local neighbourhood (10 per cent compared to 5 per cent).

Table 4.17: Strength of feeling of belonging to community by gender, age, ethnicity and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Row percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Very strongly	Fairly strongly	Not very strongly	Not at all strongly	Don't know	Total	Base
Gender							
Male	31	44	17	7	1	100	4,240
Female	36	43	15	5	1	100	5,160
Age							
16-24	22	44	23	10	1	100	750
25-34	22	45	22	10	1	100	1,210
35-44	27	47	19	7	1	100	1,390
45-59	34	45	16	5	0	100	2,440
60-74	45	41	10	3	1	100	2,380
75+	54	34	9	2	0	100	1,240
Ethnicity							
White	34	43	16	6	1	100	9,170
Minority Ethnic Groups	19	44	25	11	2	100	240
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation							
20% Most Deprived Areas	28	42	19	10	1	100	1,740
Rest of Scotland	35	44	16	5	1	100	7,670
All	34	43	16	6	1	100	9,410

Table 4.18: Involvement with other people in the neighbourhood highlights that the vast majority of adults in Scotland reported that they would help their neighbours in an emergency and are also positive about the ability to call on others around them for support if need be, offering a slightly different perspective of community engagement.

Table 4.18: Involvement with other people in the neighbourhood

Row percentages, 2015 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	67	23	4	4	1	9,410
Could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood to look after home	69	21	4	4	2	9,410
Could turn to friends/relatives in neighbourhood for advice or support	63	22	6	6	2	9,410
Would offer help to neighbours in an emergency	74	20	4	2	1	9,410

4.5.2 Resilience

Ready Scotland³⁷ is a suite of guidance which sets out a recommended approach to preparing for and dealing with emergencies. Since January 2012, the SHS has incorporated three separate questions to support the work of Ready Scotland.

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

Table 4.19 and Table 4.20 outline the availability of a range of emergency response items and shows the variation in availability by tenure and SIMD, and according to net household income respectively. For example, whilst a third (33 per cent) of households in Scotland do not have a first-aid kit, the proportion without this item is higher amongst social tenants (49 per cent) and private renters (41 per cent) compared to owner occupiers (25 per cent).

³⁷ <http://www.readyscotland.org/>

Table 4.19: Availability of emergency response items in household by tenure of household and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
First aid kit						
Yes	68	45	51	48	63	60
No, could not locate within five minutes	7	6	8	6	7	7
No, don't have	25	49	41	46	30	33
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Torch						
Yes	91	73	76	74	87	84
No, could not locate within five minutes	4	6	6	6	5	5
No, don't have	4	20	18	20	8	11
Don't know	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Important documents						
Yes	88	81	85	82	87	86
No, could not locate within five minutes	10	13	11	14	10	11
No, don't have	2	5	4	4	3	3
Don't know	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Battery-powered/Wind-up radio						
Yes	33	20	29	23	31	29
No, could not locate within five minutes	6	6	3	5	6	5
No, don't have	61	73	67	71	63	65
Don't know	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,060	790	430	610	2,700	3,320

Table 4.20: Availability of emergency response items in household by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001- £20,000	£20,001- £30,000	Over £30,000	All
First aid kit					
Yes	46	50	63	74	60
No, could not locate within five minutes	9	7	6	5	7
No, don't have	44	43	31	20	33
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Torch					
Yes	75	80	89	90	85
No, could not locate within five minutes	6	5	4	5	5
No, don't have	18	14	7	5	10
Don't know	1	0	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Important documents					
Yes	83	83	88	90	86
No, could not locate within five minutes	11	13	10	9	11
No, don't have	5	4	2	1	3
Don't know	1	0	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Battery-powered/Wind-up radio					
Yes	29	27	27	34	29
No, could not locate within five minutes	8	6	5	5	5
No, don't have	63	68	68	61	65
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>1,060</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>3,220</i>

5 Economic Activity

5.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government is committed to improving the economic situation and opportunity of people in Scotland, through sustainable economic growth³⁸. 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 adults³⁹ or those who are permanently retired from work, for further analysis or for use as background variables when analysing other topics.

³⁸ Scotland's Economic Strategy (March 2015)
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/03/5984>

³⁹ Refer to Annex 2: Glossary for further definitions of the working age population.

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 website⁴⁰.

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 age⁴¹, 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.

⁴⁰ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market

⁴¹ Defined as 16-64 for males and females

Main Findings

Just under one in five (17 per cent) adults had no qualifications, with those aged 75 and over least likely to have qualifications (45 per cent).

In 2015, 51 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 (60 per cent) than women (50 per cent) were currently in work. Women were more likely to be in part-time employment than men (17 compared with 5 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 (59 per cent). In contrast, 29 per cent of adults with no qualifications were in full time employment.

5.2 Highest Qualification Level

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 40 per cent, respectively) and can then be seen to decrease by increasing age group. The proportion of adults with degree level or professional qualifications was lowest for those aged 16 to 24 (16 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, just under one in five adults (17 per cent) had none of the qualifications listed below. Of these, the highest proportion was in the 75 and over age group, with around half (45 per cent) having no qualifications.

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

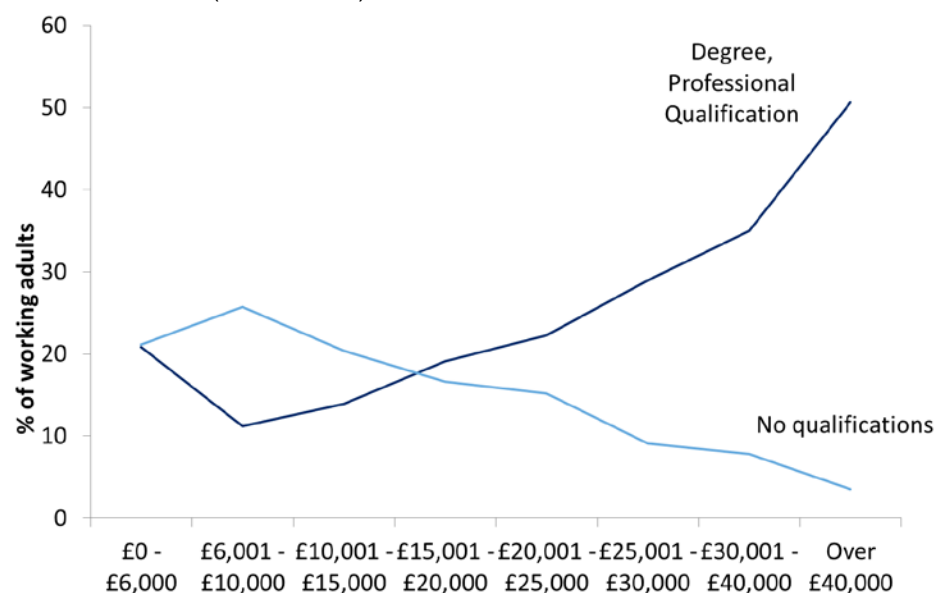
Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Degree, Professional Qualification	28	30	16	37	40	31	26	19	29
HNC/HND or equivalent	11	11	12	15	15	13	7	5	11
Higher, A level or equivalent	19	16	35	17	17	17	11	7	17
No qualifications	17	18	8	8	8	16	30	45	17
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	21	20	27	22	18	23	16	8	20
Other qualification	3	5	1	1	1	1	9	15	4
Qualifications not known	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,240	5,160	750	1,210	1,390	2,440	2,380	1,240	9,410

Links between degree level qualifications and higher incomes can be seen among working adults⁴² (Table 5.2). In 2015, 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

2015 data, Adults (base: 6,400)



⁴² 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, 2015 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	Over £40,000	All
Degree, Professional Qualification	21	11	14	19	22	29	35	51	31
HNC/HND or equivalent	6	11	10	13	15	14	14	13	13
Higher, A level or equivalent	33	20	19	20	19	21	20	18	20
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	17	27	33	28	26	25	22	14	23
Other qualification	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
No qualifications	21	26	20	17	15	9	8	4	11
Qualifications not known	-	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	160	450	880	910	760	690	1,060	1,490	6,400

5.3 Current Economic Situation

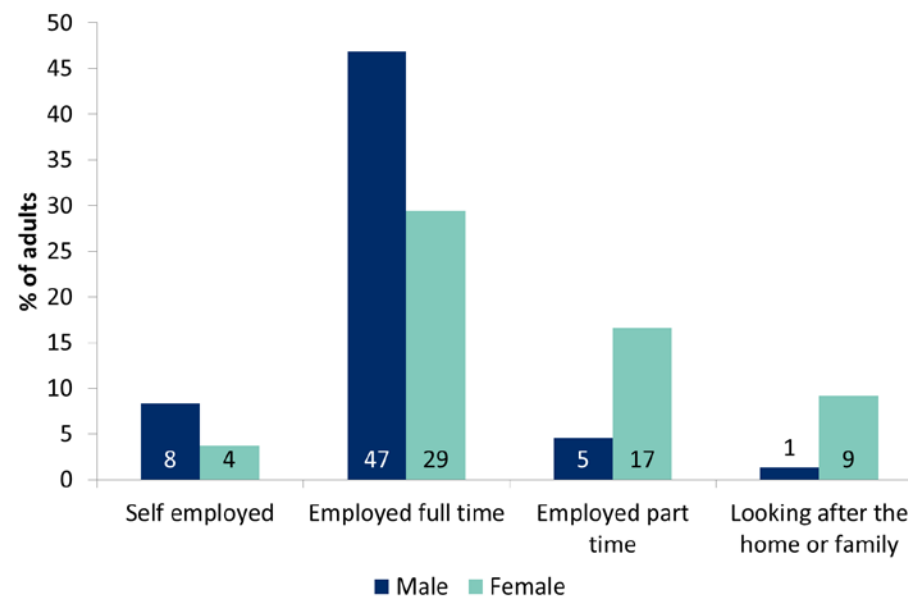
A higher proportion of men (60 per cent) compared to women (50 per cent) were 'currently in work'. In 2015, this is demonstrated in Table 5.3, with some of the key differences picked out and displayed graphically in Figure 5.2, which shows that men were more likely to be full-time employed or self-employed, while women were more likely to be part-time employed or looking after the home or family.

Table 5.3: Current economic situation of adults aged 16 and over
Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Self employed	8	4	6
Employed full time	47	29	38
Employed part time	5	17	11
Looking after the home or family	1	9	5
Permanently retired from work	22	26	24
Unemployed and seeking work	5	2	4
Education/training	7	8	7
Permanently sick or disabled	4	4	4
Other	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	4,240	5,160	9,410

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

2015 data, Adults (base: 9,410)



5.3.1 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 (58 per cent) or were self-employed (10 per cent). Taken together with the relatively small proportion of working age men employed part-time, this means that over seven in ten (73 per cent) adult men of working age were currently engaged in some form of paid work.

In comparison, 64 per cent of working age women were in some form of paid work. However, there was greater variation in how women were employed. Full-time employment was the most common type of employment and accounted for 38 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; 6 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, 2015 data

Working age adults (16-64)	Male	Female	All
Self employed	10	5	7
Employed full time	58	38	48
Employed part time	5	21	13
Looking after the home or family	2	12	7
Permanently retired from work	5	6	5
Unemployed and seeking work	6	3	5
At school	2	2	2
Higher/Further education	7	8	7
Government work/training	-	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	5	5	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	3,030	3,560	6,590

There was a relationship between the highest level of qualification and full time employment (Table 5.5), with those who had attained degree level or professional qualifications having the highest proportion in full-time employment (59 per cent). In contrast, 29 per cent with no qualifications were in full time employment. This group also had the highest proportion (20 per cent) who were permanently sick or disabled.

Table 5.5: Current economic situation of adults of working age by highest level of qualification

Column percentages, 2015 data

Working age adults (16-64)	Degree, Professio Qualifica tion	HNC/HND or equivale nt	Higher, A level or equivale nt	O Grade, Standard Grade or Other qualificat ion	No qualificat ions	Qualifica tions not known	All	
Self employed	8	8	8	6	11	5	*	7
Employed full time	59	53	45	42	37	29	*	48
Employed part time	12	14	12	15	10	10	*	13
Looking after the home or family	5	6	5	10	7	11	*	7
Permanently retired from work	6	3	4	4	16	8	*	5
Unemployed and seeking work	2	4	3	8	5	9	*	5
At school	0	-	4	4	-	2	*	2
Higher/Further education	6	9	15	4	5	2	*	7
Government work/training	0	-	0	0	-	-	*	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	3	3	5	5	20	*	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	1	1	2	4	3	*	1
Other	0	0	-	-	0	0	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,040	860	1,240	1,470	100	830	40	6,590

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 2015, just over a quarter (27 per cent) of adults of working age with a long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness were permanently sick or disabled.

Around a quarter (23 per cent) of working age adults who reported having long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness were in full-time employment. In comparison, around half (53 per cent) of working age adults who did not report having long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness were in full-time employment. Excluding those who are permanently sick or disabled, the proportion of people with limiting health issues who were in full-time employment rises to 31 per cent.

Table 5.6: Current economic situation of adults of working age by whether they have a long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness

Column percentages, 2015 data

Working age adults (16-64)	Including 'Permanently sick or disabled'				Excluding 'Permanently sick or disabled'			
	Limiting long-term condition	Non-limiting long-term condition	No long-term condition	All	Limiting long-term condition	Non-limiting long-term condition	No long-term condition	All
Self employed	5	6	8	7	7	6	8	8
Employed full time	23	54	53	48	31	54	53	50
Employed part time	10	13	14	13	13	13	14	14
Looking after the home or family	9	4	6	7	12	4	7	7
Permanently retired from work	8	13	4	5	12	13	4	5
Unemployed and seeking work	6	3	4	4	8	3	4	5
At school	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Higher/Further education	5	3	8	7	7	3	8	7
Government work/training scheme	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	27	1	0	5	-	-	-	-
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	6	0	0	1	8	0	0	1
Other	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,320	390	4,850	6,560	910	380	4,840	6,130

5.4 Working Households

In this section the focus is on working households. Firstly, the number of adults in paid employment⁴³ in households is examined. Subsequently, adults of working age are investigated in more detail.

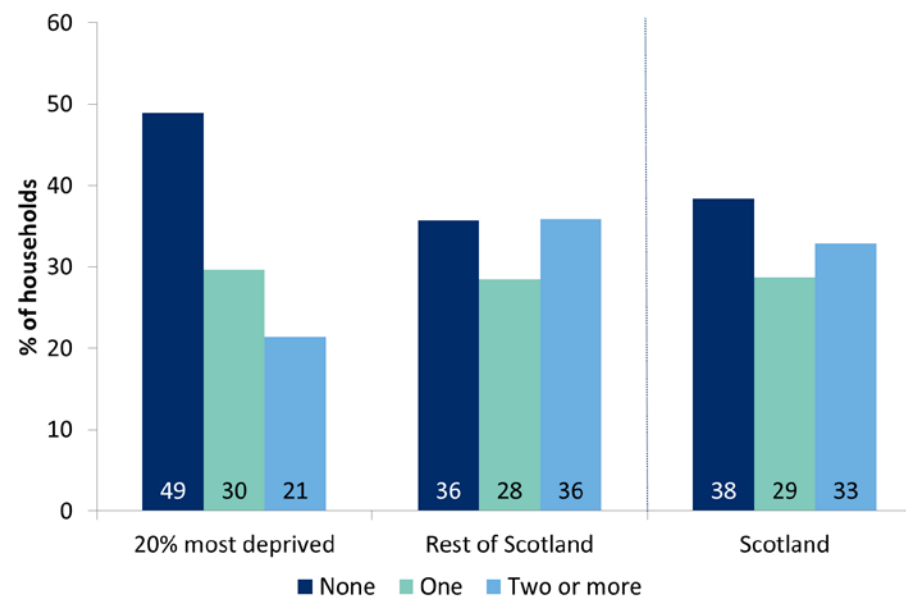
5.4.1 Adults in Paid Employment

As Figure 5.3 shows, in 2015 for Scotland as a whole, just over four fifths (62 per cent of) households had at least one adult in paid employment. This was made up of just a third of households (33 per cent) containing two or more adults in paid employment and 29 per cent having one adult in paid employment. The remaining households (38 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 situated. Just over a half of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas contained at least one adult in paid employment (51 per cent). In comparison, over six in ten households in the rest of Scotland contained at least one adult in paid employment (64 per cent).

Figure 5.3: Number of adults in paid employment by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2015 data, Households (minimum base: 1,910)



⁴³ Including those in full or part time employment and the self-employed.

It is important to note that while these estimates demonstrate that households in the most deprived areas were less likely to contain adults in employment, these households also contained fewer adults and we would therefore expect to see a smaller proportion of households in these areas to have two or more working adults. Furthermore, the figures presented here are for all households that took part in the survey. This means the data presented includes people who you would not necessarily expect to be in paid employment. For example, pensioners, people who have taken early retirement and students are all included. The results have not been broken down further because the SHS is not the recognised source for employment statistics.

5.4.2 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 showed 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 2015 SHS found that 64 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 (45 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 (22 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, 2015 data

Working age females (16-64)	Yes, have children	No children	All
Self employed	5	4	5
Employed full time	28	45	38
Employed part time	31	14	21
Looking after the home or family	22	5	12
Permanently retired from work	0	9	6
Unemployed and seeking work	3	3	3
At school	2	2	2
Higher/Further education	6	9	8
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	6	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,380</i>	<i>2,190</i>	<i>3,560</i>

6 Finance

6.1 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 2014-2017⁴⁴ 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).

⁴⁴ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/5304>

The SHS also includes brand new questions on parental and child material deprivation. This data has been collected since 2014 and is asked of one-third sample. Due to the complexity of these questions, and the fact that this is a new question set in the survey, thorough quality assurance is required. The national-level analysis based on the 2014 and 2015 data will be available in spring 2017. The 2016 national-level data will be presented in the annual SHS report, followed by an analysis for all local authorities later in the year.

Main Findings

The proportion of households reporting that they manage well financially, increased from 52 per cent in 2014 to 55 per cent in 2015.

Single parent and single adult households were most likely to report that they do not manage well financially with around a fifth (23 and 17 per cent, respectively) reporting they do not manage well financially - higher than the overall Scotland figure of 10 per cent.

Households in the social rented sector were the least likely to say they were managing well (29 per cent) which is in contrast to owner occupiers and the private rented sector where 68 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively, reported that they were managing well.

The percentage of households reporting having savings of £1,000 or more increased from 43 per cent in 2009 to 55 per cent in 2015.

Households with a net annual income of up to £20,000 are more likely not to have any savings when compared to all households (34 and 23 per cent respectively). Only one in ten households (ten per cent) with income over £30,000 reported having no savings.

Over a half (59 per cent) of single parent households reported having no savings, more than double than the overall Scotland figure of 22 per cent.

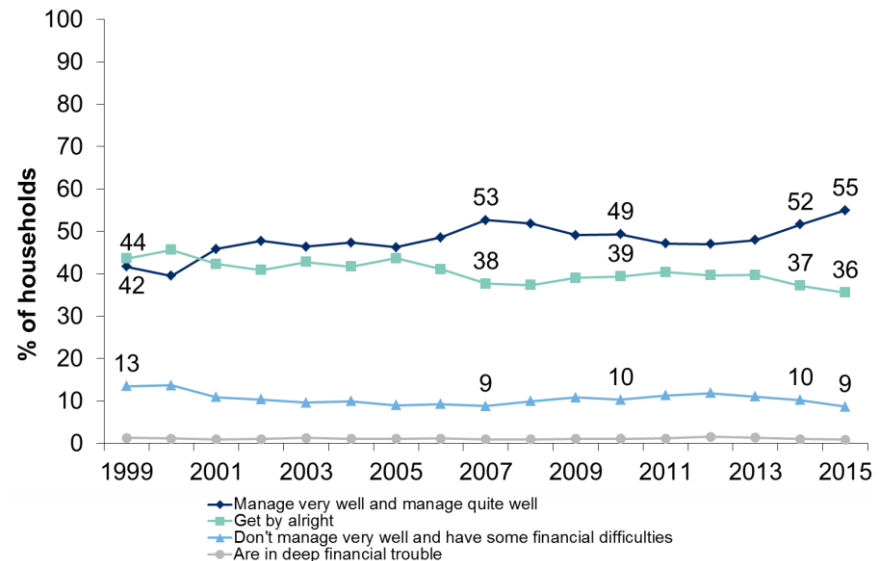
Around a half (52 per cent) of households in the social rented sector reported having no savings, compared to a third in the private rented sector (34 per cent) and less than one in ten of owner occupiers (8 per cent).

6.2 How Households are Managing Financially

The 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 there was a general increase in the proportion of households that reported positively about their household finances, rising from 42 per cent of households in 1999 to more than a half (53 per cent) in 2007. Between 2007 and 2010 this proportion fell to around a half of all households and remained stable until 2013. As in 2014, in 2015 there was an increase in the number of households reporting they were managing well with over a half (55 per cent) of households saying they managed very or quite well, increasing from 48 per cent in 2013 and 52 per cent in 2014. The proportion of households that don't manage very well and have some financial difficulties decreased by three per cent since its high in 2012 (12 per cent).

Figure 6.1: How the household is managing financially this year
1999-2015 data, Households (minimum base: 3,660)



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

Figure 6.2 shows the household perceptions of how they manage financially varies by household income. Households on lower incomes (up to £20,000) were as likely to say that they manage well as they were to say that they get by (43 and 42 per cent respectively). However, one in five (21 per cent) of households on incomes up to £10,000 said they did not manage well - much higher than those on higher incomes.

There is a large gap between households with incomes over £30,000 and those below £30,000 - nearly three quarters (72 per cent) of all households with incomes over £30,000 reported managing well which is 16 percentage points higher than households with annual net income of £20,001 to £30,000 and 32 percentage points higher than households on the lower incomes up to £10,000.

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

2015 data, Households (minimum base: 1,180)

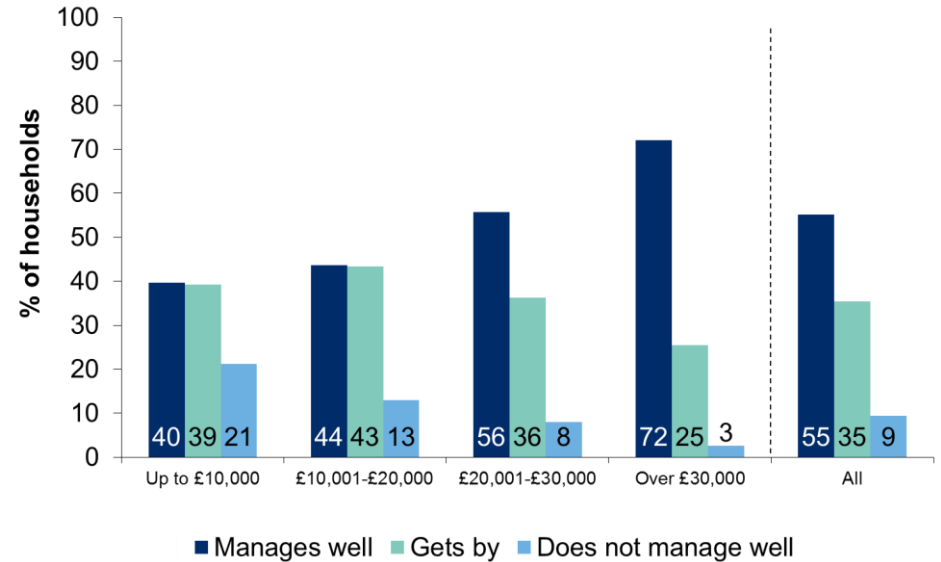


Table 6.1 shows how perceptions of management of household finances varied by household type. Single parent households were the most likely to report that they were not managing well financially with almost a quarter (23 per cent) saying they are not managing well financially – this is more

than double the proportion of all households in Scotland at 10 per cent. Another group above the Scotland average were single adult households with around one in six (17 per cent) reporting that they were not managing well financially.

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single older	All
Manages well	44	61	23	53	42	60	68	64	55
Gets by	39	31	55	39	47	31	28	33	36
Does not manage well	17	8	23	9	11	8	4	3	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,980	1,890	560	1,290	580	880	1,500	1,570	10,250

Perceptions of financial management are also associated with household tenure, as shown in Figure 6.3. Around two-thirds (68 per cent) of owner occupiers reported managing well – more than double the proportion of households in social rented properties saying the same (29 per cent). Around one-in-five (22 per cent) social rented households reported not managing well which is more than double the rate of all households in Scotland (10 per cent). By contrast, only 14 per cent in the private rented sector and 4 per cent in the owner occupied sector reported that they were not managing well financially.

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

2015 data, Households (minimum base: 130)

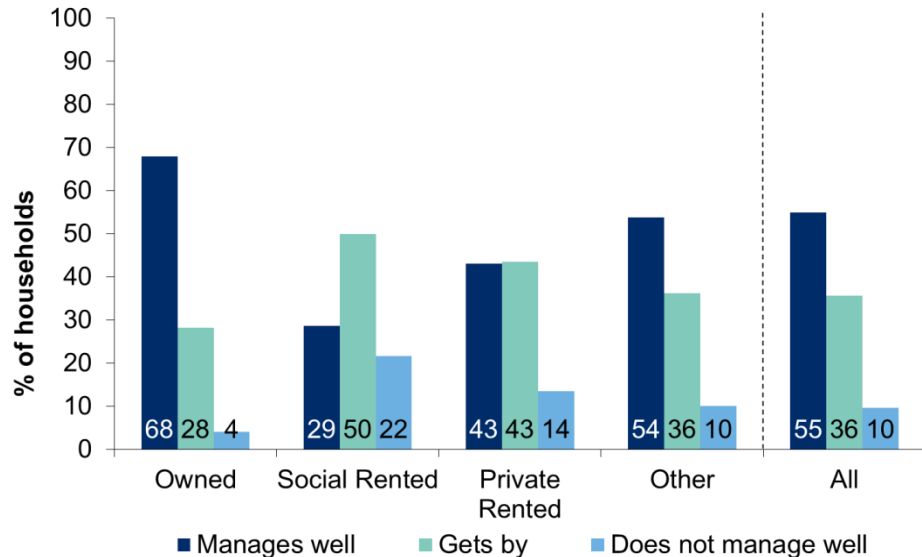


Table 6.2 shows how households were managing financially by their main income source. Households relying mainly on benefits (which includes recipients of the state pension) were the most likely to say they are not managing well with around a sixth (16 per cent) reporting that they were not managing well. Conversely only seven per cent of households relying on earnings and four per cent of households relying on other sources⁴⁵ reported that they were not managing well.

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	Main income from earnings	Main income from benefits	Main income from other sources	All
Manages well	59	43	76	55
Gets by	35	42	20	35
Does not manage well	7	16	4	9
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	5,500	3,330	1,080	9,930

⁴⁵ Occupational pensions, other investments and other non-earned income such as maintenance payments or student grants.

Households where the Highest Income Householder (HIH) was male were more likely to say they do manage well (Table 6.3) with almost three fifths saying so compared to a half of households where the highest income householder was female (59 per cent, compared with 50 per cent).

Increasing age of the highest income householder is also associated with a higher percentage of households reporting that they were managing well.

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Manages well	59	50	44	50	48	51	63	69	55
Gets by	33	39	43	39	38	37	32	30	36
Does not manage well	8	11	13	12	14	12	5	2	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	6,000	4,250	430	1,260	1,590	3,020	2,590	1,360	10,250

There are high levels of perceived financial difficulty in areas of deprivation (Table 6.4). More than double the proportion of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland said they were not managing well financially (18 per cent), compared with households in the rest of Scotland (seven per cent).

Table 6.4: How the household is managing financially this year by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation⁴⁶

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Manages well	35	60	55
Gets by	47	33	36
Does not manage well	18	7	10
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,890</i>	<i>8,360</i>	<i>10,250</i>

⁴⁶ As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Annex 2: Glossary

6.3 Savings and Investments

Prior to 2009, information on savings or investments was asked via two questions. From January 2009 questions on savings were consolidated into a single question asking 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 means that data prior to 2009 is not comparable with later data

This new, single question resulted in a higher proportion of people reporting that they had savings and investments (when compared to the old questions). 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 savings and investments if they perceived this amount to be too low. Table 6.5 shows figures about whether SHS respondents had savings or investments from 2009 (when the new, consolidated question was introduced). Over this period, the percentage of households reporting having savings of £1,000 or more increased by 12 percentage points, from 43 per cent in 2009 to 55 per cent in 2015.

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

Column percentages, 2009-2015 data

Households	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No savings	25	29	27	26	24	25	22
Has savings	61	60	63	65	67	68	70
Less than £1,000	18	12	12	15	16	15	15
£1,000 or more	43	48	51	50	51	53	55
Don't know	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Refused	12	9	9	9	7	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	10,320	11,000	10,790	3,460	3,510	3,530	3,480

Note: Question asked only of a 1/3 sample from 2012

Figure 6.4 shows how the level of household savings varied by net annual household income in 2015. Households with a net annual income of up to £20,000 were more likely not to have any savings when compared to all households (34 and 23 per cent respectively). Only one in ten households (ten per cent) with income over £30,000 reported having no savings.

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

2015 data, Households (minimum base: 410)

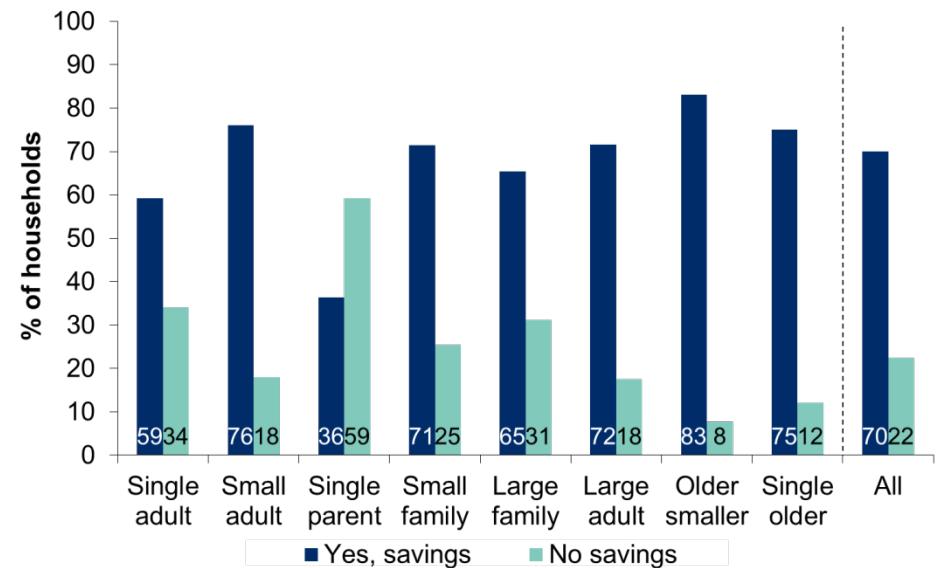


Please note that the 'All' figures may differ slightly from Table 6.5 due to missing income information.

Household type also shows some variation on whether a household has savings, as shown in Figure 6.5. Single parent and single adult households were more likely to report having no savings (59 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively) when compared to all households (22 per cent). Around a third of large families had no savings in 2015 (31 per cent), while a quarter of small families reported not having any savings (25 per cent). Older smaller households were most likely to have savings (83 per cent).

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

2015 data, Households (minimum base: 170)



As shown in Table 6.6, levels of savings and investments vary by the tenure of households with owner occupiers much more likely to report having savings (84 per cent) when compared to the overall Scotland figure (70 per cent). Conversely, just over a half of all social rented households

reported having no savings (52 per cent) which is more than double the proportion of all households in Scotland (22 per cent). This compares to a third (34 per cent) in the private rented sector reporting having no savings, and less than one in ten of owner occupiers (8 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	Owned	Social Rented	Private Rented	Other	All
No savings	8	52	34	*	22
Yes, savings	84	42	59	*	70
Less than £1,000	10	21	26	*	15
£1,000 or more	73	20	34	*	55
Dont know	1	1	1	*	1
Refused	7	6	5	*	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,210	810	410	40	3,480

Table 6.7 shows how levels of household 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 (80 per cent aged 60 to 74 compared to 70 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 more likely to report having no savings (28 per cent) compared to males (18 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No savings	18	28	55	33	30	22	11	10	22
Has savings	74	64	43	63	65	70	80	76	70
Less than £1,000	14	17	21	24	22	12	12	9	15
£1,000 or more	61	47	23	39	44	58	68	67	55
Don't know	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Refused	6	7	2	3	4	7	7	13	7
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,060	1,420	160	390	500	1,040	920	460	3,480

6.4 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 changed between 2009 to

2015. The proportion of households where neither the respondent nor their spouse or partner had a bank or building society account fell from 12 per cent in 1999 to 4 per cent in 2009. Since then it has remained stable with only around 3 per cent of households reporting having no bank or building society account.

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

Column percentages, 2009-2015 data

Households	1999	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yes	86	93	92	93	93	95	95	94
No	12	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Refused	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	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>	<i>3,530</i>	<i>3,480</i>

From 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 as shown in Table 6.9. Households with a smaller income were more likely to say they made use of banking facilities through the Post Office (seven per cent of those with an

income up to £10,000 compared to two per cent with an income over £30,000). Households living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were less likely to have a bank account than the rest of Scotland (90 per cent compared to 94 per cent) or a building society account (nine per cent compared to 17 per cent).

Table 6.9: Whether respondent or partner has banking facilities by net annual household income and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Percentages, 2015 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
Bank account	90	92	95	97	90	94	93
Building Society account	11	11	15	23	9	17	15
Credit Union Account	2	3	5	4	6	3	4
Post Office Card Account	7	6	3	2	7	3	4
None of these	2	1	1	0	2	1	1
Refused	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>2,820</i>	<i>3,480</i>

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

7 Transport and Travel

7.1 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, access shops or local services, visit friends and family and enjoy leisure services. Improving transport and the associated transport choices in Scotland plays an important role in achieving the Scottish Government's overall Purpose: 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 publication⁴⁷ which 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 local services. From August 2014, TATIS has included results from 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.

⁴⁷ <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/transport-and-travel-scotland-all-editions>

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. This sets out current policy which aims to improve journey times and connections, reduce emissions, and improve the quality, accessibility and affordability of transport. This chapter focuses on the number of cars available to households and possession of driving licenses.

Main Findings

The proportion of households with at least one car for private use increased from 63 per cent in 1999 to 68 per cent in 2006. Car ownership has been relatively stable since with around seven in ten households (70 per cent) with at least one car available for private use.

Households living in rural areas are more likely to have access to a car compared to those living in urban areas in Scotland (around 83 per cent compared to 60 per cent in large urban areas).

Car availability is strongly associated with income and deprivation: in households with a net annual household income of over £40,000, almost all households (97 per cent) have access to at least one car compared to 51 per cent of households with net incomes of less than £6,001 and 37 per cent of households with net incomes between £6,001 and £10,000.

Overall around two-thirds (68 per cent) of adults aged 17 and over have a driving licence. In all age groups, more men had driving licences than women with the gap widening as age increases.

The number of males with a driving licence has dropped by three percentage points since 2014. This has led to a larger decrease in the gap between males and females with driving licences than has been observed previously. Overall, the gap between males and females has fallen since 1999 from 26 percentage points in 1999 to ten percentage points in 2015.

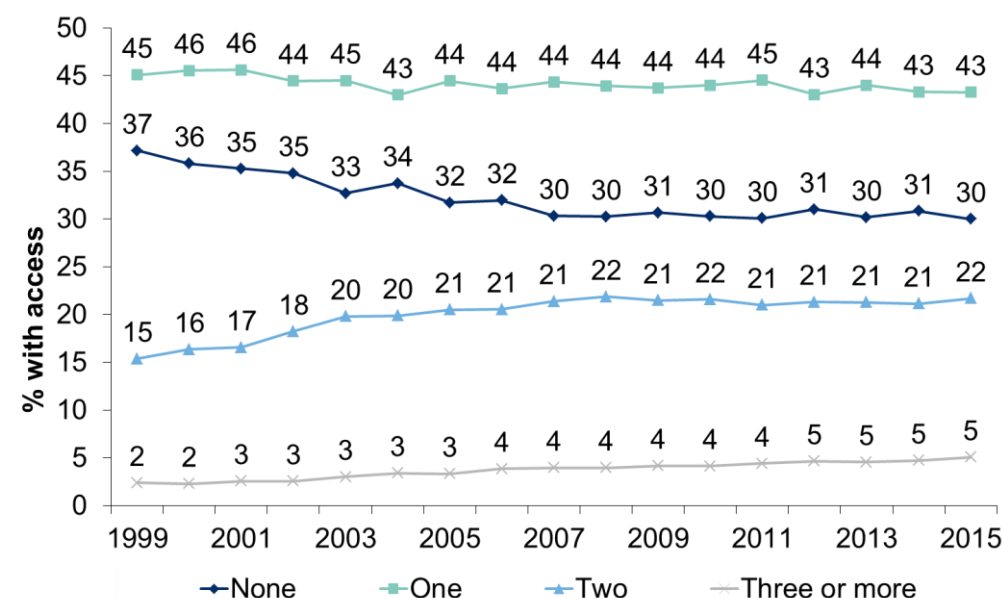
7.2 Cars and Driving

7.2.1 Access to Cars or Vans

Figure 7.1 shows changes in car and van availability over time. In the eight years from 1999 to 2007 the proportion of households with no access to cars fell by 7 percentage points (from 37 per cent to 30 per cent) and has been relatively stable since. This is balanced against the rise in households with access to multiple cars; households with access to two cars had risen from 15 per cent of all households in 1999 to 21 per cent in 2005 and has remained relatively stable since. Households with access to three or more cars has risen steadily since the survey started in 1999, but has been stable at 5 per cent over the last four years.

Figure 7.1: Household access to cars and vans by year

1999-2015 data, Household (minimum base: 10,330)



Car availability varies by rurality of the area (urban/rural classification) and net annual household income as shown in Table 7.1 and Table 7.2, respectively. There is a general trend of increasing car ownership as the level of rurality increases: rural areas also have higher levels of multiple car ownership with 38 per cent of remote rural areas having two or more cars compared to 19 per cent of households in large urban areas. Car availability has a strong positive

relationship with net annual household income as shown in Table 7.2. Nearly all (97 per cent) of households with net annual income of more than £40,000 have access to at least one car compared to 51 per cent of households with net incomes of less than £6,001 and 37 per cent of households with net incomes between £6,001 and £10,000. Therefore, fewer households from groups with below average income levels have access to a car.

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
No access to cars	40	30	22	30	12	17	30
At least one	60	70	78	70	88	83	70
One	41	46	43	47	41	45	43
Two or more	19	25	35	23	47	38	27
<i>Base</i>	3,090	3,490	960	620	1,120	1,040	10,330

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

Column percentages, 2015 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	49	63	53	40	26	15	8	3	29
At least one	51	37	47	60	74	85	92	97	71
One	38	31	40	49	55	55	47	33	44
Two or more	13	6	7	11	19	30	45	64	27
<i>Base</i>	250	940	1,770	1,560	1,210	960	1,430	1,870	9,980

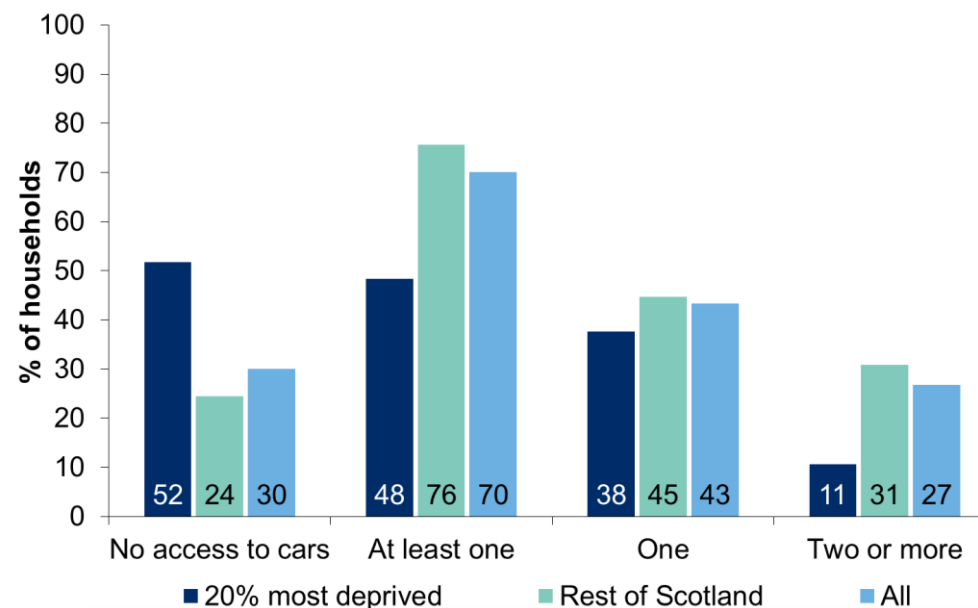
Due to missing income information "All" figures may not match between tables

Excludes refusals/don't know responses

Higher levels of deprivation are associated with car access as shown in Figure 7.2. Around half (52 per cent) of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland have no access to cars compared with close to a quarter (24 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 (11 per cent) of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland with two or more cars compared to three in ten (31 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 20 per cent most deprived are urban areas.

Figure 7.2: Number of cars normally available to the household for private use by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 1,910)



7.3 Driving Licences

Overall around two-thirds (68 per cent) of adults in Scotland hold a driving licence with men more likely than women to hold one as shown in Figure 7.3. Adults are more likely to hold a driving licence as they get older up until the age of 60, when the trend reverses.

Figure 7.3: Adults with driving licences by gender and age
2015 data, adults aged 17 and over (minimum base: 310)

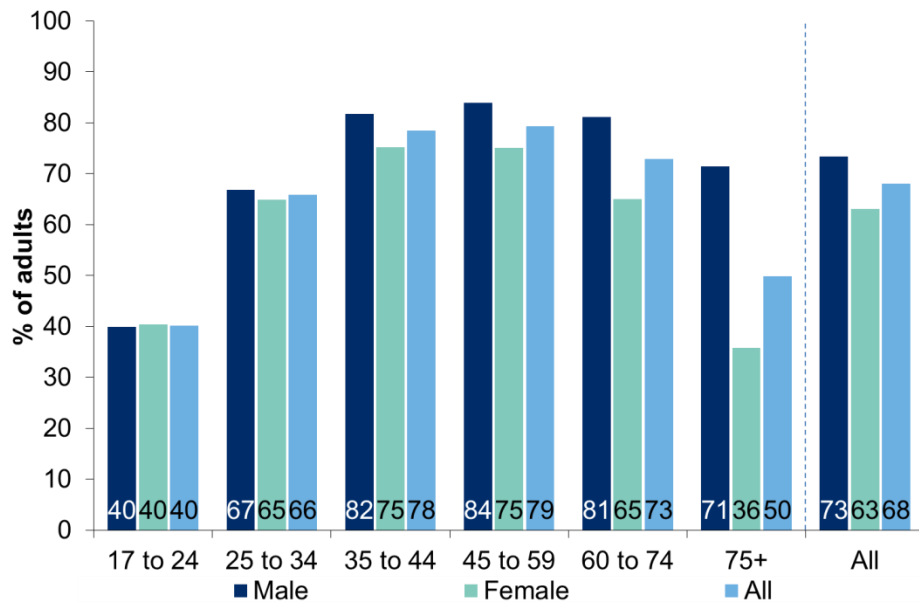
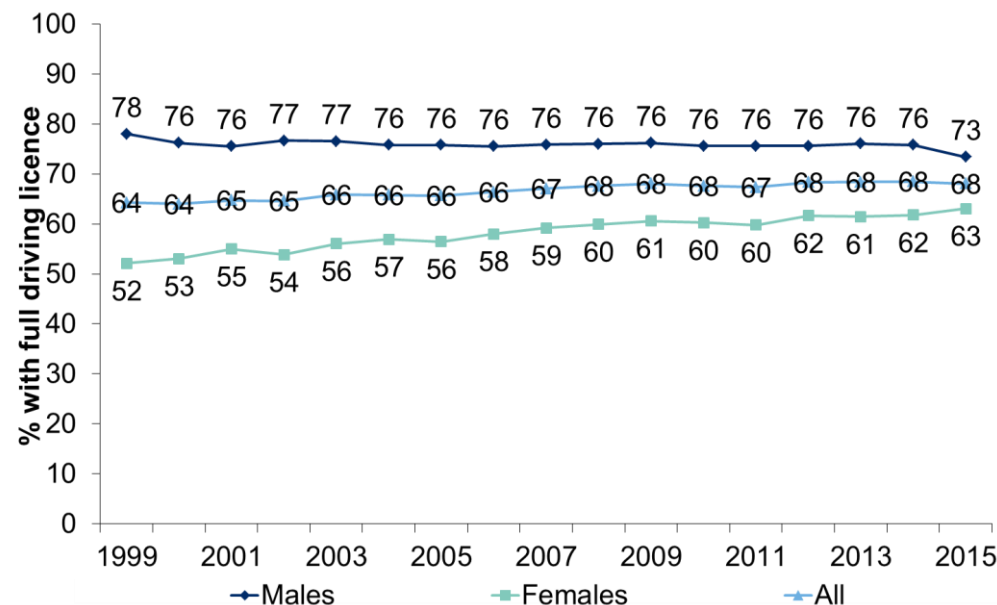


Figure 7.4 shows how the differences between males and females holding driving licences has changed since 1999 (when the survey began). There is a general downward trend in the proportion of males with driving licences, with the largest annual decrease in the number of males with a driving licence since the survey started being reported (three percentage point change since 2014). Conversely, there is an upward trend in the proportion of females with driving licences. This has led to a larger decrease in the gap between males and females with driving licences than has been observed previously. Overall, the gap between males and females has fallen since 1999 from 26 percentage points in 1999 to ten percentage points in 2015

Figure 7.4: Adults with full driving licences by gender and year

2015 data, adults aged 17 and over (minimum base: 4,210)



8 Internet

8.1 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 innovation⁴⁸.

Part of the Scottish Government's Digital Strategy⁴⁹ is to increase digital participation. Digital participation refers to people's ability to gain access to digital technology and use it effectively and creatively. Being able to use the internet provides access to a range of political, educational, cultural and economic resources and 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. This year's Scottish Household Survey

(SHS) is the first to include more detailed measures of digital participation.

The 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 frequency of use as well as where and how the internet is accessed – by key demographic factors, such as age and gender, health status, income and deprivation. Lastly, there is coverage of some more specific use, in order to understand the activities for which the internet is being used and how confident users are undertaking different activities. The third section looks at the reasons why adults do not use the internet and at use of Government and local authority websites to access information and services.

The 2015 SHS included two new questions related to online security which were asked of those who make personal use of the internet. These are presented in the final part of the chapter.

⁴⁸ www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/digital

⁴⁹ Scotland's Digital Future: A Strategy for Scotland

Main Findings

Eighty per cent of Scottish households reported having internet access at home in 2015, unchanged from 2014. Home internet access has increased over the past decade from 42 per cent in 2003. The vast majority of households with internet access at home reported having a broadband connection (98 per cent). Across all households (both households that have access to the internet and those who do not), 79 per cent had broadband at home.

Around one in five (18 per cent) of adults report not using the internet at all, in line with last year's figure.

Sixty 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.

Gaps in internet access and use remain amongst certain groups including those in deprived areas, those in social housing and those on low incomes. In terms of access, there has been no significant change by most measures (income, deprivation and tenure) from 2014.

Methods used to access the internet are continuing to change. Methods other than a personal computer or laptop have continued to increase, rising to 81 per cent in 2015, whilst personal computer/laptop use continued to fall, decreasing to also stand at 81 per cent. The rise in use via methods other than personal computers or laptops is overwhelmingly due to tablets and mobile phones.

The most common activities undertaken by those who have access to the internet include sending and receiving emails (91 per cent) and searching for information (88 per cent).

Among those that have access, a lower proportion of adults in social housing were very or fairly confident than those in private rented housing in their ability to use the internet for all purposes including using public services online, shopping on line and being able to tell which websites to trust. Those aged over 60 and those on incomes between £10,000-£20,000 consistently reported being less confident than average.

Not liking or not needing to use the internet or computers remain the main reasons for not using the internet.

In 2015, 38 per cent of adults reported that they had used a Local Authority website for any purpose whilst 18 per cent reported that they had used a Government website for any purpose. The most common use for Local Authority and Government websites in 2015 was looking for information (30 per cent and 15 per cent respectively).

The main perceived benefits of public service websites were the time savings (89 per cent of adults who used a public sector website). Eighty-six per cent of these adults were fairly or very satisfied with the overall quality of the public services they had used online, and 81 per cent responded that they were fairly or very satisfied with the ease of finding information.

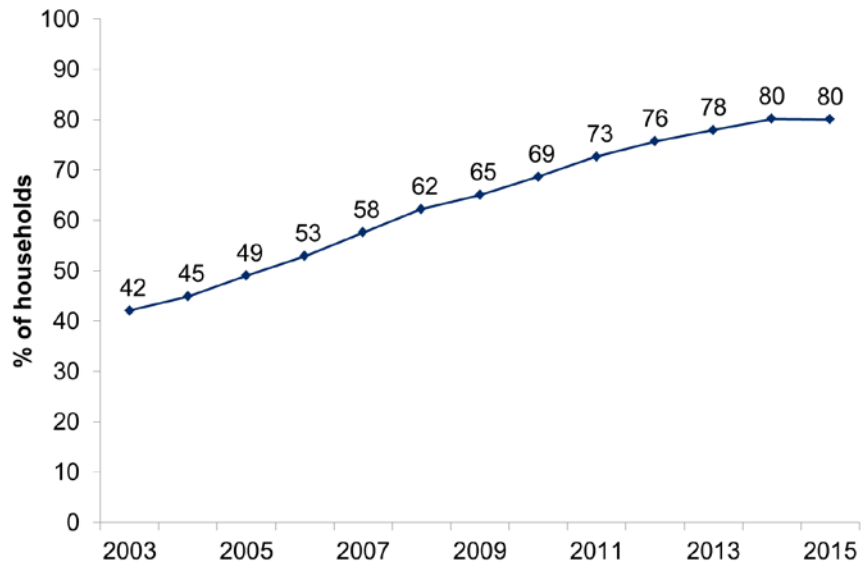
The 2015 SHS asked respondents for the first time about security measures they take to protect themselves when online, with results showing some preventative actions are adopted much more commonly than others. For instance, whilst 66 per cent of respondents said they avoid opening emails or attachments from unknown people, just under a third (31 per cent) regularly change their passwords for online accounts. Those aged 75 and above were most likely to say they took none of the suggested precautions, with 21 per cent selecting this answer in comparison to 3 per cent of those aged 25-34.

8.2 Household and Internet Broadband Take-Up

8.2.1 Internet Access

The SHS has asked whether households currently have access to the internet from their home every year since 2003. In 2015, the proportion of households with home internet access remained at 80 per cent (Figure 8.1) having increased gradually year on year from 42 per cent of households surveyed in 2003.

Figure 8.1: Households with home internet access by year
2003-2015 data, Households (minimum base: 3,270)



Home internet access tends to increase with household income (Figure 8.2) although a break in the pattern for income bracket £6,001-£10,000 is present year on year. Students are overrepresented in the lowest income bracket, £0 - £6,000, (making up almost a quarter of it) and are very likely to have internet access at home (93 per cent). The bracket also contains a lower proportion of the permanently retired (of whom only 58 per cent have access) than the £6,001 - £10,000 and £10,001 - £15,000 bands which may explain the higher figure. In 2015, 60 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 income

2015 data, households (minimum base: 80)

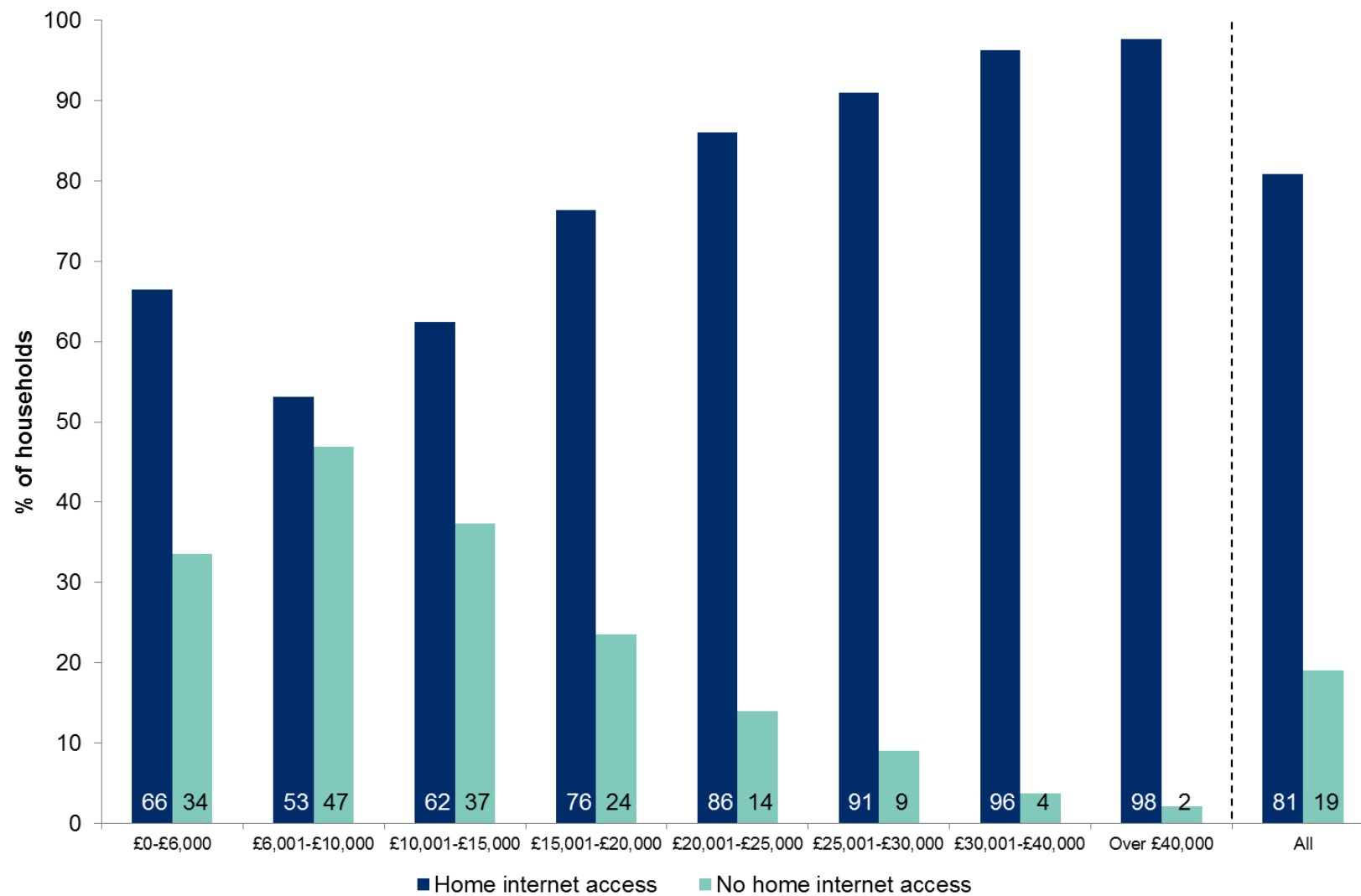
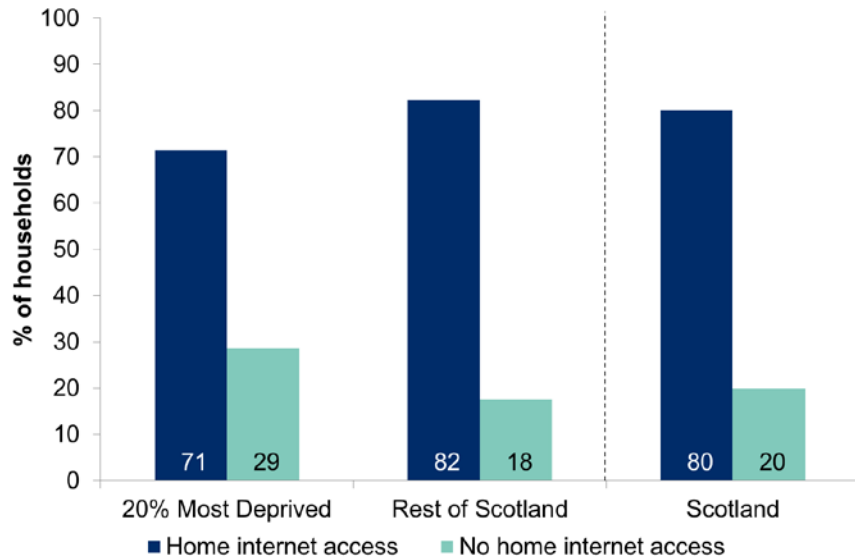


Figure 8.3 shows that households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas⁵⁰ in Scotland continue to be less likely than those in the rest of Scotland to have access to the internet at home, the proportion with access being 71 per cent and 82 per cent respectively.

Figure 8.3: Households with home internet access by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 20 per cent most deprived areas

2015 data, Households (minimum base: 610)

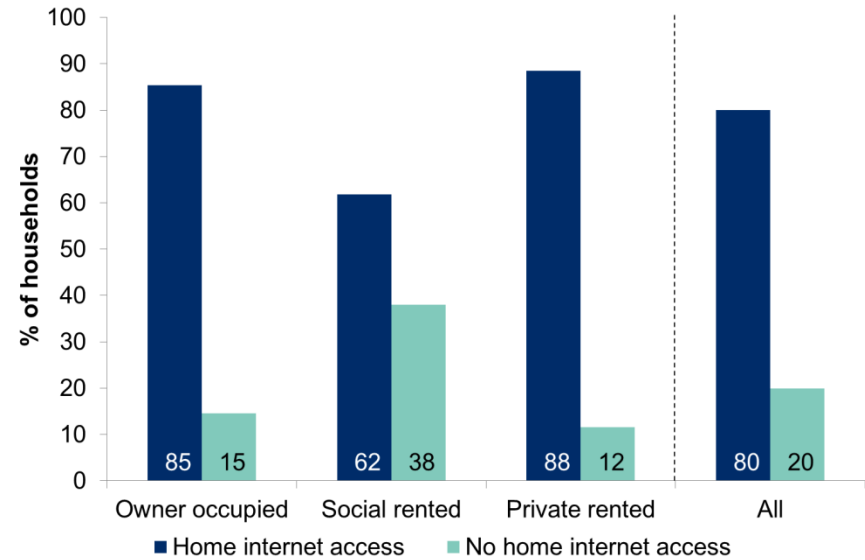


⁵⁰ As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: see Annex 2: Glossary

Figure 8.4 shows that that internet access varies by tenure, with 85 per cent of households who own their home having home internet access, compared to 88 per cent of those in private rented housing and only 62 per cent of those in social rented housing.

Figure 8.4: Households with internet access at home by tenure

2015 data, Households (minimum base: 40*)

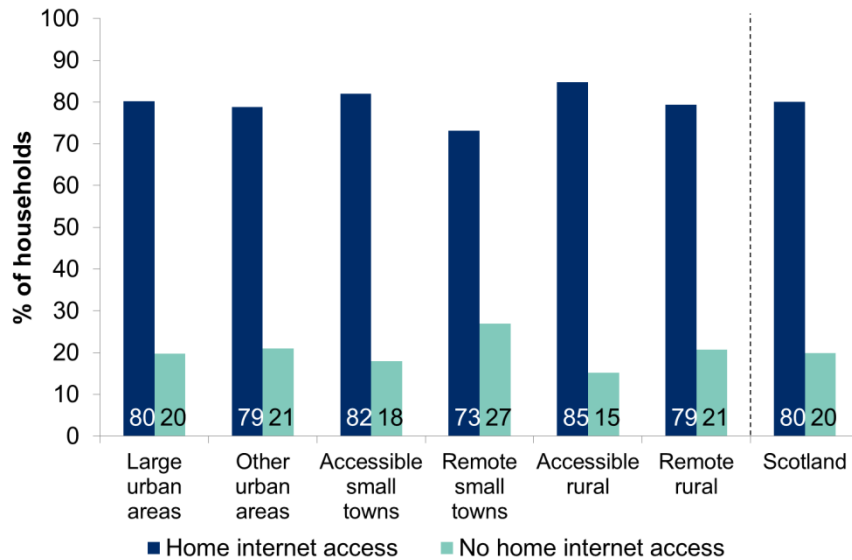


*The category with the minimum base is not shown in the chart because the size of the sample for that category means that the figures have been suppressed

Figure 8.5 shows the prevalence of home internet access by area, based on Urban Rural Classification⁵¹. The proportion of households with home internet access remained highest in accessible rural areas (85 per cent).

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

2015 data, Households (minimum base: 190)



Since 2007, the SHS has asked households who reported having access to the internet at home if they have a broadband connection⁵². The vast majority of households with internet access at home had broadband in 2015 (98 per cent). The proportion of households with access to the internet through a broadband connection has risen from 87 per cent since 2007. Across all households (that is, both households that have access to the internet and those who do not), 79 per cent had broadband at home in 2015.

There appears to be very little difference in broadband uptake among households who had internet access at home depending on the level of rurality and little variation by income, tenure or deprivation, all of which sit at the mid to high 90 per cent mark.

⁵¹ See Annex 2: Glossary

⁵² A breakdown of the type of internet connection other than broadband that households have at home can be provided on request.

8.2.2 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 either for work or personal use. Overall, 82 per cent of adults said that they used the internet in 2015 for work or personal use, with 18 per cent stating that they did not use the internet at all. Under 1 per cent said that they only used it for work purposes.

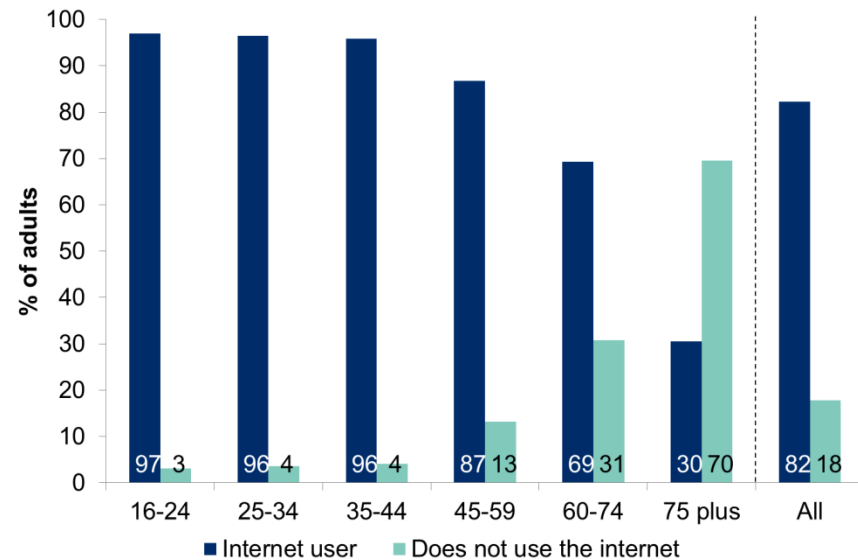
The following section mainly focuses on those who do not use the internet at all. In order to increase digital participation and enable more people to enjoy the benefits that the internet can offer, it is important to identify if there are any groups of people that face barriers accessing or using the internet. In particular, this section looks at those who do not use the internet by age, health, income, level of deprivation and tenure. It then looks at use in more detail by 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 people. Around 4 per cent of adults aged 16 to 44 reported not using the internet, whereas the figure for those aged 75 and over is 70 per cent, although this latter figure has fallen from 76 per cent in 2014.

There was no significant difference in internet use between genders.

Figure 8.6: Use of internet by age

2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 380)



Thirty five per cent of those who have some form of a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness reported not using the internet compared with 11 per cent of those who do not have any such condition (Table 8.1). The result remains more marked among the older age groups but is prevalent across age bands

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 expecting to last 12 months or more

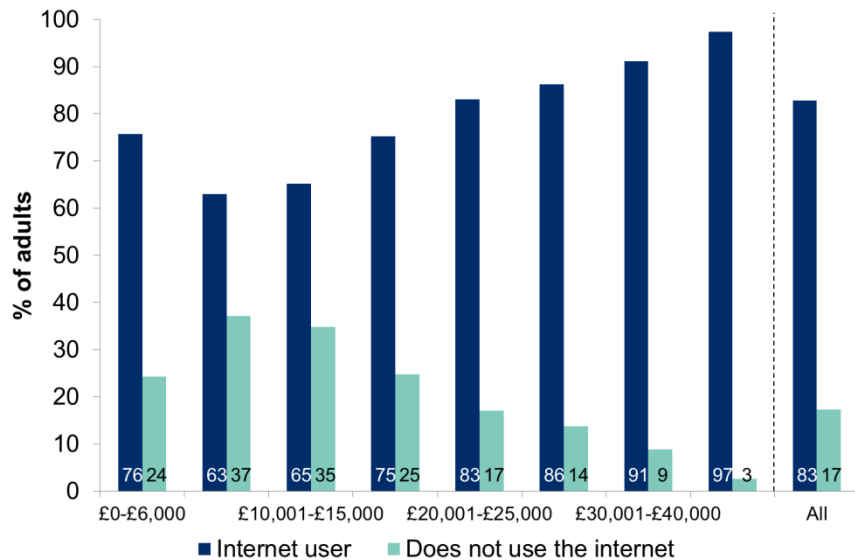
Column percentages, 2015 data

	Does not have a physical or mental health condition or illness	Has a physical or mental health condition	All
16-24			
Internet user	98	92	97
Does not use the internet	2	8	3
<i>Base</i>	330	50	380
25-34			
Internet user	97	94	97
Does not use the internet	3	6	3
<i>Base</i>	460	90	540
35-44			
Internet user	97	89	96
Does not use the internet	3	11	4
<i>Base</i>	530	120	650
45-59			
Internet user	90	79	87
Does not use the internet	10	21	13
<i>Base</i>	850	390	1,240
60-74			
Internet user	76	60	69
Does not use the internet	24	40	31
<i>Base</i>	660	530	1,190
75+			
Internet user	39	25	31
Does not use the internet	61	75	69
<i>Base</i>	230	370	610
All			
Internet user	89	65	82
Does not use the internet	11	35	18
<i>Base</i>	3,050	1,550	4,600

Excludes 'Don't know'/'Refused' statements

Figure 8.7 shows that, as with internet access, there is a broadly positive relationship between internet usage and income with a break in the trend for the lowest income bracket – this feature of income is discussed in the internet access section above. Three per cent of adults living in a household with a total net income of £40,000 or more did not use the internet in 2015 compared with 37 per cent of those in the £6,001-£10,000 bracket.

Figure 8.7: Use of the internet by net annual household income
2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 120)



As with internet access, there is a difference in internet usage by deprivation (Figure 8.8). Twenty six per cent of adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in Scotland reported not using the internet compared with 16 per cent in the rest of the country.

Figure 8.8: Use of the internet by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 20 per cent most deprived areas
2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 870)

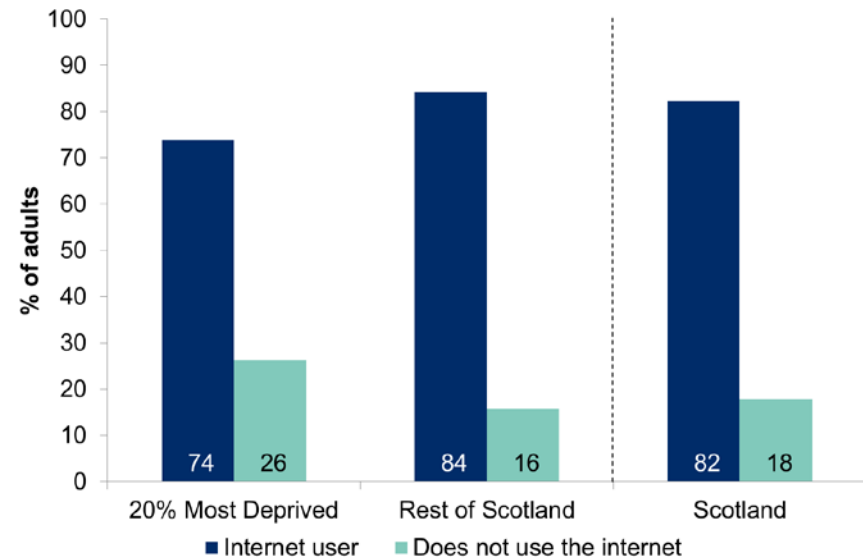
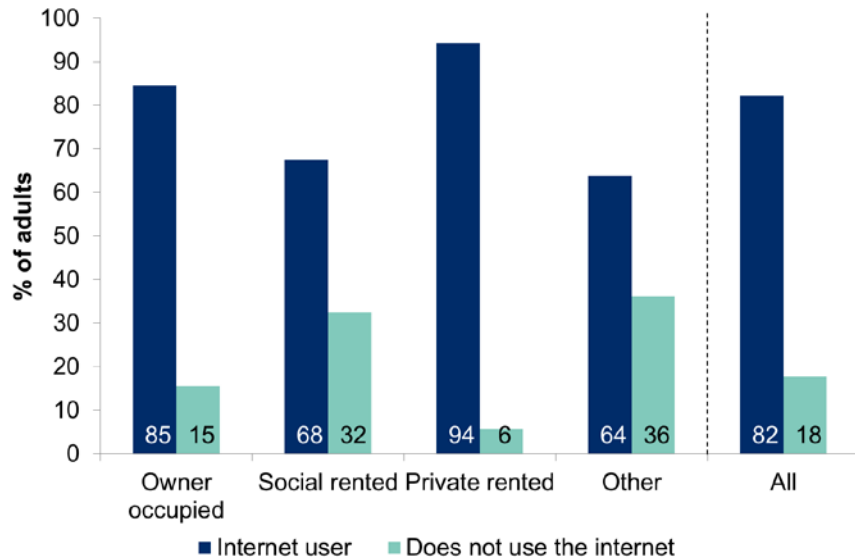


Figure 8.9 shows that there was a significant difference in internet use by tenure. Thirty two per cent of those in social rented housing reported not using the internet compared to only 6 per cent of those in private rented housing and 15 per cent of those that own their own homes.

Figure 8.9: Use of the internet by tenure

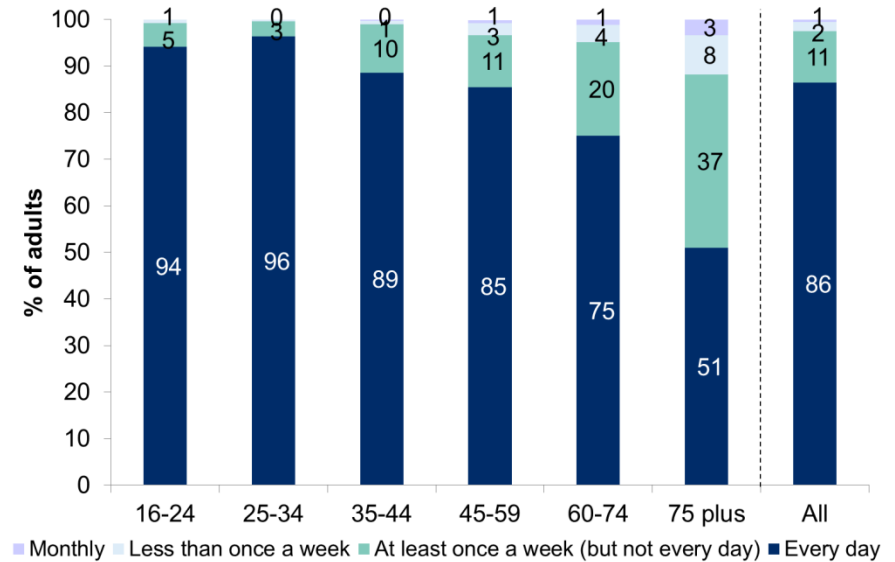
2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 60)



Eighty six per cent of all adults with internet connections use the internet every day (Figure 8.10). This decreases with age, to 51 per cent of those aged 75 plus. The large gender differences in everyday use among the 75 plus band in 2014 are no longer present in 2015 as men in this category are reporting that they use the internet less frequently than in 2014. Ninety three per cent of adults with incomes of £40,001 and over report using the internet every day.

Figure 8.10: Frequency of internet use by age

2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 110)



8.3 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 the methods they use. Almost all adults (97 per cent) said that they use the internet at home (Table 8.2). Those reporting that they access the internet on the move using a mobile phone or tablet (45 per cent in 2015) has continued to rise, increasing by 4 percentage points since 2014. Over a quarter (28 per cent) said that they make personal use of the internet at work.

The inverse relationship observed between age and accessing the internet on the move remains.

There is also a relationship between household income and where users access the internet for personal use, with the proportion of people accessing the internet on the move or at work, for the most part, increasing with income. Internet use on the move in the £6,001-£10,000 income band rose by 13 percentage points from 2014.

Table 8.2: Where adults who use the internet access it for personal use by annual net income

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	£0-£6,000	£6,001-£10,000	£10,001-£15,000	£15,001-£20,000	£20,001-£25,000	£25,001-£30,000	£30,001-£40,000	Over £40,000	All
At home	87	90	93	96	99	98	96	99	97
On the move via a mobile phone/smartphone/tablet	36	40	34	41	41	49	44	55	45
At work	11	7	10	20	21	25	33	46	28
At another person's home	8	13	11	13	13	16	13	16	14
School, college, university, other educational institution	31	13	10	7	7	3	5	9	8
Internet café or shop	-	4	4	7	2	2	4	5	4
Public library	3	10	6	4	2	2	4	3	4
Somewhere else	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	1
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	1
A government/council office	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Don't know	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>2,230</i>

Table 8.3 shows which methods are used to access the internet for personal use by age. The proportion of adults reporting that they access the internet using personal computers or laptops is continuing to decrease, from 87 per cent in 2014 to 81 per cent in 2015. Conversely, the proportion of adults accessing the internet by means other than a personal computer or laptop (including tablets and mobile phones) is continuing to increase, from 74 per cent in 2014 to 81 per cent in 2015. There is very little change in access by means other than a personal computer or laptop

among 25-34 year olds, where uptake was already very high in 2014. 16-24 year olds are accessing the internet more through television. However there are substantial increases in access by these 'other' means of 18 and 22 percentage points among 60-74 year olds and those aged 75 plus respectively. The 'other' technologies used are overwhelmingly tablets and mobile phones amongst all age brackets. However, among 35-59 year olds, this is tilted more towards phones, whereas for those over 60, tablets are the main driver of the change.

Table 8.3: Where adults who use the internet for personal use access it by age

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75 plus	All
A personal computer or laptop	73	74	80	86	87	81	81
Digital, cable or satellite television	15	15	12	12	3	5	11
Mobile phone/iPhone/Smartphone	90	86	79	67	36	19	69
A games console/PS2/xBox	23	15	11	6	1	1	10
A tablet - iPad/Playbook or similar	40	45	52	52	48	40	48
Another way	0	2	0	1	1	-	1
Other than a personal computer or laptop	94	90	88	78	61	50	81
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	230	340	420	670	510	110	2,280

As shown in Table 8.4, the most common activities undertaken by those who have access to the internet include sending and receiving emails (91 per cent of all adults who make personal use of the internet), searching for information (88 per cent), buying goods or services (76 per cent), using

social media (67 per cent) and internet banking (59 per cent). Those renting private housing were more likely than average to use the internet for making telephone/video calls and looking/applying for jobs. Those in social rented housing were less likely than average to use the internet for banking and buying goods and services.

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Send and receive e-mails	93	83	91	*	91
Search for information	89	82	90	*	88
Buy goods or services	78	62	76	*	76
Use social media	63	73	75	*	67
Internet banking	62	43	64	*	59
Play or download games, films or music	49	53	55	*	51
Make telephone/video calls over the internet	38	36	58	*	41
Look for/apply for jobs	24	32	40	*	28
Create websites or blogs	10	4	19	*	11
None of these	1	2	0	*	1
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>1,520</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>2,280</i>

Among those that have access, a lower proportion of adults in social housing were very or fairly confident than in private rented housing in their ability to use public services online, shop online, know which websites to trust, identify and delete

spam, send emails, control privacy settings, send and receive emails and use a search engine (Table 8.5). Those aged over 60 and those on incomes between £10,000-£20,000 consistently reported being less confident than average across all activities.

Table 8.5: Confidence in pursuing activities when using the internet by tenure

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Send and receive e-mails	93	86	95	*	92
Use a search engine	96	92	99	*	96
Shop online	88	77	91	*	87
Use public services online	86	69	89	*	84
Identify and delete spam	83	73	88	*	83
Be able to tell what websites to trust	80	73	88	*	81
Control privacy settings online	74	74	85	*	76
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>1,470</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>2,190</i>

8.4 Why People Do Not Use the Internet

The SHS asked adults who make no personal use of the internet why they do not (Table 8.6).

Not liking or not needing to use a computer remain the main reported reasons for not using the internet. The most significant change since last year is the increase in those reporting that they prefer to do things in person rather than use a computer (from 5 per cent in 2014 to 8 per cent in 2015).

Table 8.6: Reasons why people might not use the internet (other than work)

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults who make no personal use of the internet	
I don't like using the internet or computers	40
I don't need to use the internet or computers	33
I can't afford a computer	9
Internet connection would be too expensive	4
It would be too difficult to learn how to use the internet	10
There's nothing of interest to me on the internet	16
I don't know how to use a computer	19
I prefer to do things in person rather than use computers	8
I have a disability or illness that prevents me	3
I am concerned about privacy e.g. keeping credit card or personal details safe	2
I am worried about unsuitable or inappropriate material on the internet	1
Other reason	4
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>770</i>

8.5 Use of Local Authority and Government Websites

It is possible to access an increasing number of public services and information online. Online services 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 internet access 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 has ever used their local council website and (non-specified) government websites for.

Table 8.7 presents the proportions of internet users who, in 2015, 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.

Because of changes to the structure of the questions in the 2015 survey, results are not directly comparable to 2014. In 2015, 38 per cent of adults reported that they had used a Local Authority website for any purpose whilst 18 per cent reported that they had used a Government website for any purpose. The most common use for Local Authority and Government websites was looking for information (30 per cent and 15 per cent respectively). Figures are also available on a broader range of public services websites. Of these, NHS (including GP or Dentist) websites were used in the highest proportion with 28 per cent of adults having used them. Sixteen per cent of adults had used the VisitScotland website. Thirty five per cent of internet users had used none of the public services websites.

Table 8.7: Use (ever) of public services on the internet

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Internet users	All adults
Local authority website		
Any purpose	46	38
Look for information	37	30
Download forms	6	5
Send completed forms	3	2
Ask a question	5	4
Make a complaint	3	2
Access services like report a fault, renew library books, planning application	5	4
Make a payment (council tax etc)	6	5
Apply for a job	2	2
Apply for funding (housing benefit, legal aid or student funding)	1	1
Report a crime	0	0
Participate in a consultation	1	1
Another reason	3	2
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	2,390	3,160
Government website		
Any purpose	22	18
Looking for information	15	15
Download forms	2	2
Send completed forms	1	1
Ask a question	1	1
Participate in a discussion forum or consultation	0	0
Access services like report a fault, renew library books, planning applications	0	0
Make payment like (council tax etc)	1	1
Apply for a job	1	1
Apply for funding (housing benefit, legal aid or student funding)	0	0
Report a crime	*	-
Participate in a consultation	1	1
Another reason	2	2
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	2,390	3,160

As shown in Table 8.8, the main perceived benefits of public service websites were the time savings (89 per cent of adults who used a public sector website). Eighty-six per cent of these adults were fairly or very satisfied with the overall quality of the public services they had used online, and 81 per cent responded that they were fairly or very satisfied with the ease of finding information.

Table 8.8: Perceptions of using public services websites

Column percentages, 2015 data

Accessing public services online helps me save time	89
Accessing public services online helps me save money	54
It is easier to access public services online than in person	78
I am satisfied with the ease of finding information on public services websites	81
Public services websites are easy to use	77
I am satisfied with the overall quality of the public services I have used online	86
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>1,440</i>

Excludes Don't know/Refused responses

8.6 Use of Security Measures

Table 8.9 shows the security measures that people take to protect themselves when online. Across the board, it is clear that some measures are used more commonly than others. For example, two-thirds of adults (66 per cent) indicated that they avoid opening emails or attachments from unknown people, whilst just under a third said they make sure their mobile phone has up-to-date antivirus software (32 per cent) or regularly change passwords for online accounts (31 per cent).

Use of the various online security measures varies by age, with those aged 60 and above generally less likely to adopt each of the measures than those in younger age groups as shown in Table 8.9. In particular, adults aged 75+ were notably less likely to adopt any of the suggested actions. Likewise, whilst 53 per cent of those aged 16-24 said that they back-up important information, this is true for only 33 per cent of those aged 60-75 and 16 per cent of those aged 75 and above.

In addition, adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were generally less likely than those in the rest of Scotland to adopt each of the security measures and more likely to say that they took none of the suggested actions. For example, around two-thirds (65 per cent) of those in the rest of Scotland make sure that their computer has up-to-date anti-virus software compared to just under half of those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (48 per cent).

Table 8.9: Online security measures by age and deprivation

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75 plus	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Download and install software updates/patches when prompted	60	65	64	61	54	31	49	62	60
Avoid opening emails or attachments from unknown people	64	71	68	68	63	44	55	69	66
Use different passwords for different accounts	63	68	62	62	55	34	50	64	61
Set complex passwords	64	56	55	47	40	22	41	53	51
Change passwords for online accounts regularly	37	36	31	32	24	7	29	32	31
Avoid giving personal information online	67	67		65	62		54		
Make sure my computer has up-to-date anti-virus software	58	57	65	63	66	59	48	67	65
Make sure my mobile phone has up-to-date anti-virus software	42	40	36	28	20	6	32	32	32
Make sure my home wi-fi is protected with a username and password	58	61	64	58	55	28	45	61	58
Back-up important information	53	42	39	38	33	16	30	42	40
None of these	6	3	6	11	12	21	13	8	8
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	230	340	420	670	510	110	380	1,900	2,280

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

8.6.1 Impact of Security Concerns on Internet Use

The other additional question aimed to explore whether concerns about security issues had made people change the way they make use of the internet. Table 8.10 shows that in general younger people (particularly those aged 16-24) were less likely to have changed their use of the internet as a

result of security concerns. For example, only 5 per cent of those aged 16-24 said that security concerns made them less likely to bank online, compared to 16 per cent of 45-59 year-olds, 26 per cent of those aged between 60 and 74, and 30 per cent of those aged 75 and above.

Table 8.10: Impact of security concerns on internet use by age and deprivation

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75 plus	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Less likely to buy goods online	5	4	6	9	17	19	11	8	8
Less likely to bank online	5	5	9	16	26	30	12	14	13
Less likely to give personal information on websites	24	31	37	35	43	33	25	36	34
Only visit websites you know and trust	22	26	37	38	43	31	32	34	34
Only use your own computer/mobile device	13	18	24	24	29	27	21	22	22
Less likely to use the internet	1	2	2	3	4	14	3	3	3
No, none of the above	62	48	43	44	38	42	50	46	46
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>2,280</i>

9 Sport

9.1 Introduction and Context

Sport has a key role to play in combatting problems caused by physical inactivity, which it is estimated results in around 2,500 premature deaths in Scotland each year and costs NHS Scotland around £94 million annually⁵³. Sport, therefore, contributes to a number of National Outcomes including "we live longer, healthier lives" and the associated National Indicator, to "increase physical activity"⁵⁴.

The Scottish Government is committed to promoting and supporting sport as part of a broader physical activity agenda. It recognises and values the benefits that sport can bring to individuals and our communities. The Government's work is focused on enabling a greater equality of opportunity in relation to participation in sport and physical activity, and enhancing the role of community sport.

⁵³ Foster, C and Allender, S. (2012) Costing the burden off ill health related to physical inactivity for Scotland. British Heart Foundation Research Group report for SPARCOII. NHS Health Scotland www.healthscotland.com/uploads/documents/20437-D1physicalinactivityscotland12final.pdf

⁵⁴

<http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/physicalactivity>

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 system for sport and continue to invest in world-class facilities such as the National Performance Centre for Sport for both community use and elite athletes to train in.

The SHS contributes to the Government's vision of a More Active Scotland where more people are more active, more often through understanding and monitoring levels of sporting participation both at the national and sub-national levels and in turn to inform decisions on government and local government policy making. It is the primary source of information on sporting participation in Scotland and the only comparable source of data on participation at local authority level. Questions on 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 sport questions within the SHS cover levels and frequency of participation in sport and exercise activities in the last 4 weeks, as well as providing an indication of satisfaction with local authority leisure services.

Main Findings

A large majority of adults (80 per cent) reported participation in sport and exercise (including recreational walking) in the last four weeks in 2015. This is a small increase from 2014 and is largely a result of an increase in recreational walking participation. Walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes) was by far the most common activity with 69 per cent of adults having done this. This compares to 64 per cent in 2014.

When walking was excluded, 52 per cent had undertaken at least one of the remaining sport and exercise activities in the last four weeks. Participation in sport and exercise (excluding walking) has remained largely unchanged over the period 2007 to 2015.

Frequency of participation in sport and exercise among participants continues an upward trend. Regular participation (on more than 15 days in the past 4 weeks prior to interview) has increased from over a third (36 per cent) in 2007, to half (50 per cent) in 2015.

Inequalities in sports and exercise participation are evident. If walking is excluded, sports participation declines markedly with age and men participate considerably more than women (57 per cent compared to 47 per cent).

Participation in sport and exercise (including walking) is lowest in those living in the most deprived areas (72 per cent) or those with no qualifications (56 per cent) compared to those from the least deprived areas (88 per cent) or with higher level of education (91 per cent).

Participation in sport and exercise (including walking) varies also by health. It was lowest for those who reported a condition which caused long-term major reduced daily capacity (40 per cent), compared to 87 per cent participation for those with no condition.

There have been relatively stable levels of satisfaction with sports and leisure services over time amongst users and non-users. In 2015, a large majority of users in the past 12 months were very or fairly satisfied (86 per cent). This has been stable since 2011 but represents an increase compared to 2007 (82 per cent).

9.2 Participation in Sports and Exercise

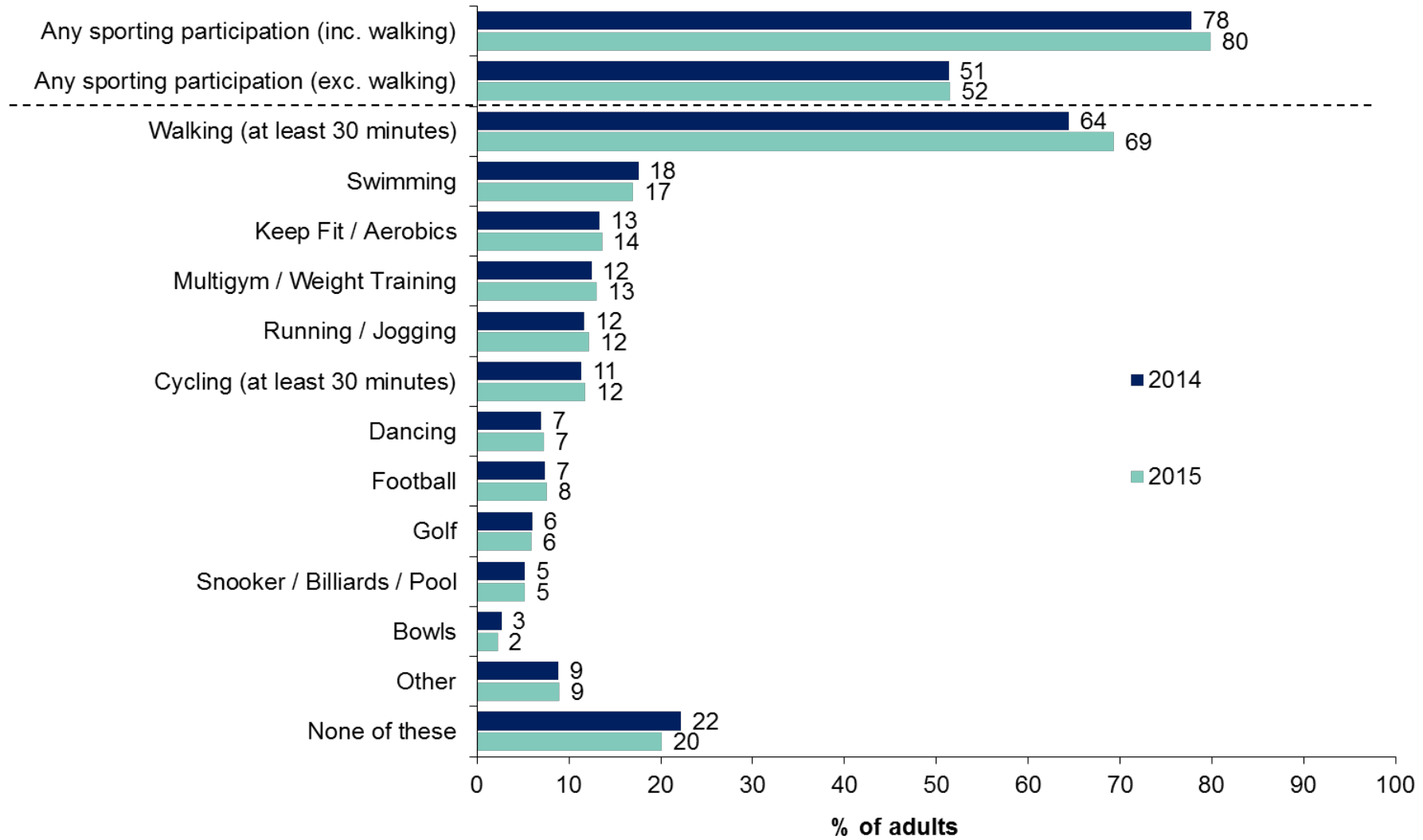
9.2.1 Participation in Sports and Exercise in the Last Four Weeks

Figure 9.1 shows that four fifths of adults (80 per cent) had participated in any sport in the last four weeks. By far the most prevalent activity was walking for at least 30 minutes (for recreational purposes), with 69 per cent of adults doing this. Comparatively, participation in other activities listed ranged from 2 to 17 per cent.

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. Annex 2: Glossary provides the complete list of activities which respondents were asked to choose from.

Figure 9.1: Participation in sports and exercise in the last four weeks

Percentage of adults (minimum base: 9,410)



9.2.2 Participation in Sports and Exercise – Trends Over Time

Figure 9.2 and Table 9.1 show that participation in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks remained relatively constant from 2007 to 2010 (between 72 per cent and 73 per cent). Since 2010, participation in sport and exercise increased to 78 per cent in 2013 and has increased again to 80 per cent in 2015. This is largely attributable to more adults taking up recreational walking.

Between 2007 and 2010, participation in walking was relatively similar (between 54 per cent and 56 per cent), but it increased to 65 per cent in 2013 and has increased again to 69 per cent in 2015.

Overall participation in sport and exercise, when walking is excluded, has remained relatively stable between 2007 to 2015 (ranging between 51 and 54 per cent). Within the different types of sports, levels of participation are also relatively stable with the exception of some sports, such as cycling, which has seen participation increase from 9 per cent in 2007 to 12 per cent in 2015. Dancing has seen a decrease from 14 to 7 per cent.

Figure 9.2: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks
 Percentages, 2007 to 2015 data (minimum base: 9,130)

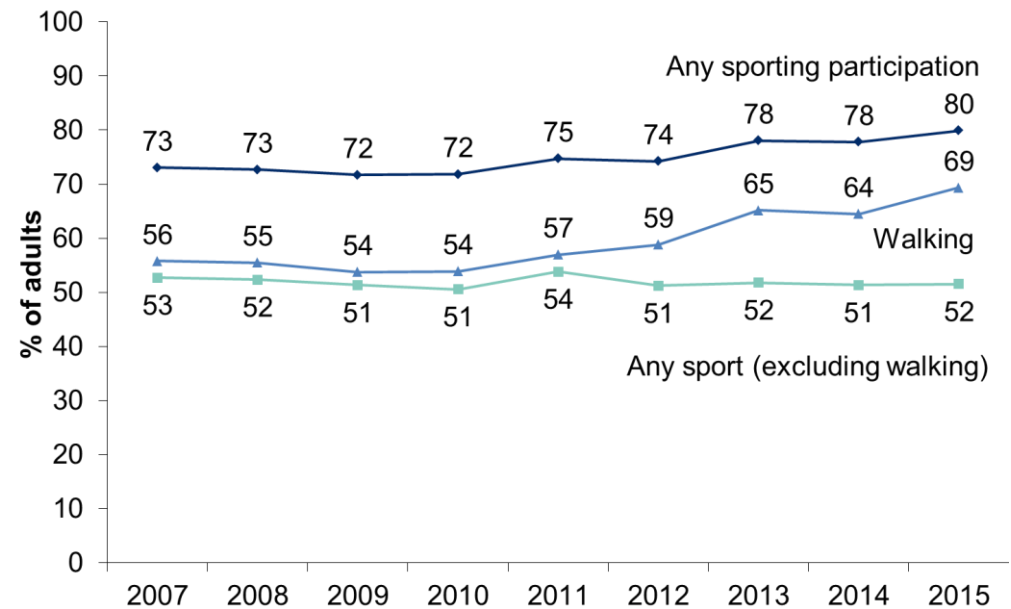


Table 9.1: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks

Percentages, 2007 to 2015 data

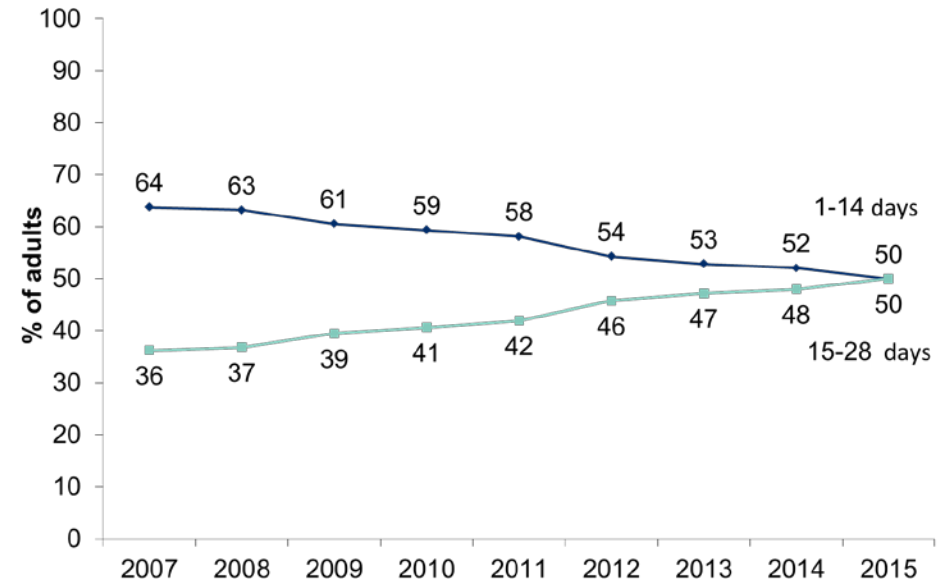
Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Any sporting participation (inc. walking)	73	73	72	72	75	74	78	78	80
Any sporting participation (exc. walking)	53	52	51	51	54	51	52	51	52
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	56	55	54	54	57	59	65	64	69
Swimming	19	19	17	17	18	17	17	18	17
Keep Fit / Aerobics	12	12	12	13	14	14	13	13	14
Multigym / Weight Training	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
Running / Jogging	10	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	12
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12
Dancing	14	12	11	10	10	8	7	7	7
Football	9	8	9	9	8	7	8	7	8
Golf	9	8	8	7	8	6	7	6	6
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	9	9	8	7	7	5	6	5	5
Bowls	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Other	9	10	6	8	10	10	10	9	9
None of these	27	27	28	28	25	26	22	22	20
Base	10,300	9,230	9,130	9,620	9,680	9,890	9,920	9,800	9,410

9.2.3 Frequency of Participation in Sports and Exercise – Trends Over Time

Figure 9.3 shows that frequency of participation in sport and exercise among participants has increased since 2007. Regular participation (on more than 15 days in the past 4 weeks prior to interview) had increased from over a third (36 per cent) in 2007, to half (50 per cent) in 2015.

Figure 9.3: Frequency of participation by adults who took part in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks

Percentages, 2007 to 2015 data (minimum base: 6,240)



9.2.4 Participation in Sport and Exercise by Gender and Age

Table 9.2 presents results on sport and exercise participation in the past four weeks by age and gender for 2015.

9.2.4.1 By Gender

Overall sport and exercise participation was marginally higher for men than women (81 per cent and 78 per cent respectively). This difference was larger when walking was excluded (57 per cent and 47 per cent respectively).

Walking for at least 30 minutes was the most popular form of participation for both men and women (67 per cent of men and 71 per cent of women) with women participating more than men.

Men participated more than women in most sports and exercise listed. However, women participated more than men in keep fit/aerobics (17 per cent compared to 10 per cent) and dancing (10 per cent compared to 4 per cent).

9.2.4.1 By Age

If walking is excluded, sports participation declines markedly with age. Participation is at its highest in age group 25-34 (70

per cent) compared to 36 per cent in those aged 60-74 years and 21 per cent for those over the age of 75.

Walking initially increases with age and then declines from about the mid-40s. Sixty eight per cent of 16-24 year olds report participation in recreational walking compared to 77 per cent age 35-44 and 43 per cent aged over 75. A lesser decline with age of participation in all sports and exercise was noted if walking was included compared to when it was excluded.

The popularity of different types of sports and exercise varied by age. Playing football decreases with age for example, with 19 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 having participated in the previous four weeks compared with 3 per cent of 45 to 59 year olds. Running/jogging and weight-training showed a similar pattern. However, participation in swimming and cycling initially increased with age and then declined at a later stage being most popular amongst adults aged 35 to 44.

Table 9.2: Participation in sport and exercise in the past four weeks by gender and age

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	67	71	68	76	77	73	67	43	69
Swimming	16	18	19	24	25	16	11	4	17
Keep Fit / Aerobics	10	17	20	19	15	13	9	5	14
Multigym / Weight Training	17	9	27	22	16	10	4	1	13
Running / Jogging	14	10	25	22	16	9	1	0	12
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	16	8	12	16	18	14	6	1	12
Dancing	4	10	9	9	7	7	6	5	7
Football	14	2	19	15	10	3	1	-	8
Golf	11	1	5	5	5	7	7	5	6
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	9	2	13	7	6	4	2	1	5
Bowls	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	5	2
Other	10	8	13	12	10	9	6	2	9
None of these	19	22	12	9	13	20	27	49	20
Any sporting participation (inc. walking)	81	78	88	91	87	80	73	51	80
Any sporting participation (exc. walking)	57	47	68	70	61	49	36	21	52
<i>Base</i>	<i>4,240</i>	<i>5,160</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>1,390</i>	<i>2,440</i>	<i>2,380</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

9.2.5 By Age Groups Over Time

Figure 9.4, Figure 9.5 and Figure 9.6 show how sport and exercise participation (including and excluding walking) and recreational walking in the previous four weeks has changed over time within different age groups.

Within almost all age groups there has continued to be an increase in participation in all sport including walking. The exception is for the youngest age group where participation has remained relatively stable, 87 per cent in 2007 compared to 88 per cent in 2015. In contrast, those in the oldest age group (age 75 and over) have seen a 15 percentage point rise in the proportion participating between 2007 and 2015, with an 8 percentage point rise compared to 2014.

Figure 9.4: Participation in sport and exercise (including walking) in the last four weeks over time by age

Percentages, 2007 to 2015 data (minimum base: 710)

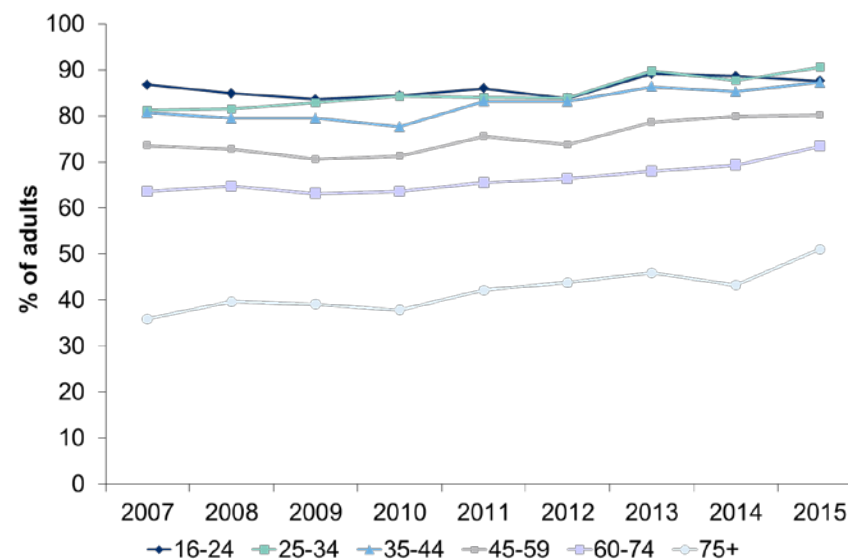


Figure 9.5 shows how sport and exercise participation in the previous four weeks (excluding walking) has remained relatively stable within most age groups over time. This contrasts with the pattern already described when walking is included. Those in the youngest age group show a decline in participation from 73 per cent in 2007 to 68 per cent in 2015.

Figure 9.5: Participation in sport and exercise (excluding walking) in the last four weeks over time by age

Percentages, 2007 to 2015 data (minimum base: 710)

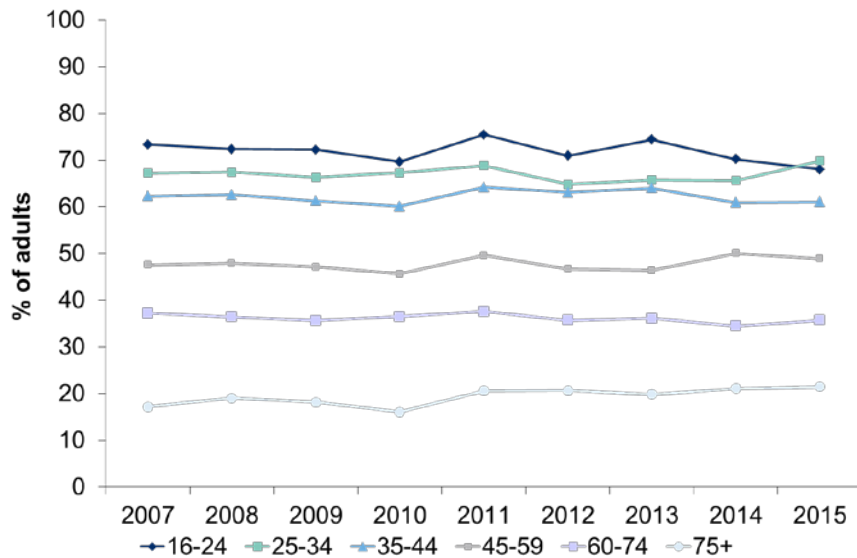
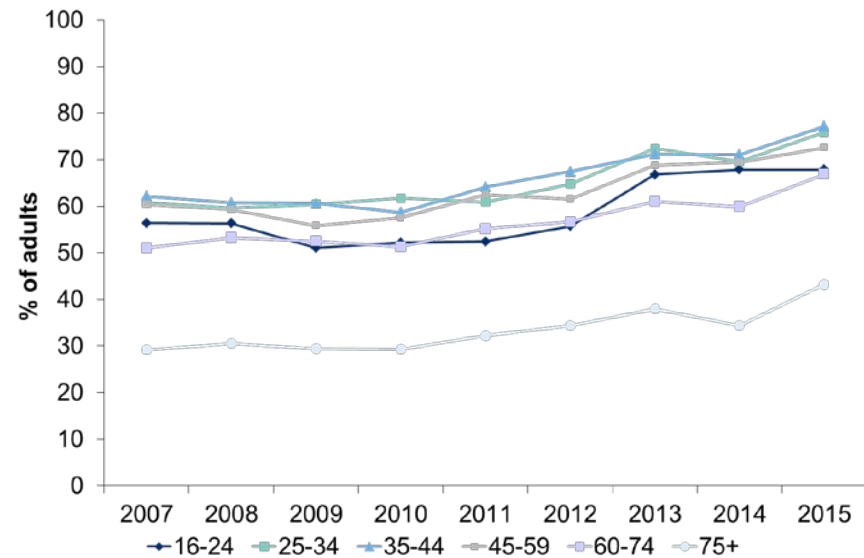


Figure 9.6 shows there has been an increase in recreational walking from 2007 across all age groups. With the exception of those aged 16-24 years, all age groups continued to increase participation in recreational walking in 2015 compared to 2014.

Figure 9.6: Participation in recreational walking in the last four weeks over time by age

Percentages, 2007 to 2015 data (minimum base: 710)

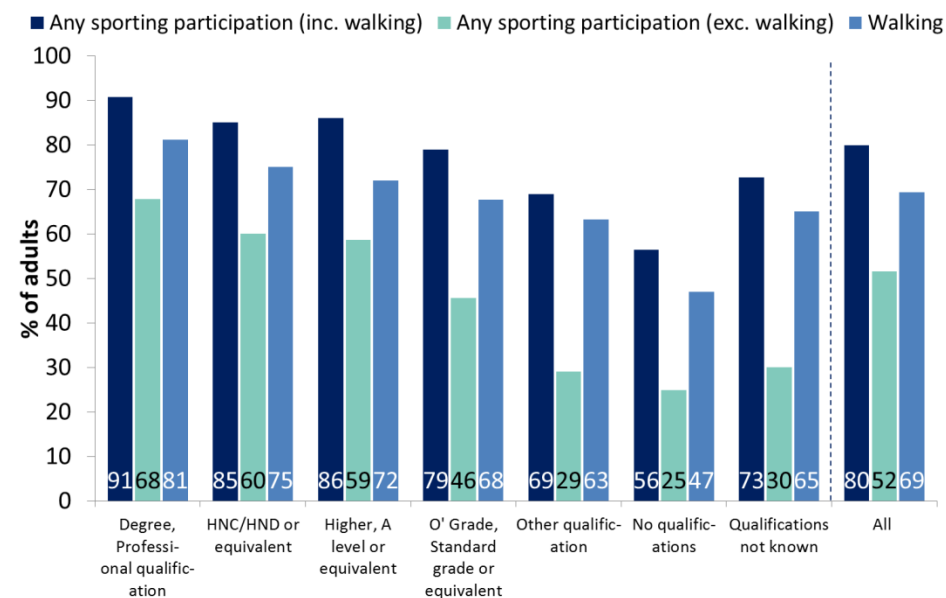


9.2.6 Participation in Sport and Exercise by Highest Level of Qualification

Figure 9.7 shows how participation in sport and exercise (including walking) varies with level of qualification. Participation in 2014 was highest amongst adults with a degree or professional qualifications (91 per cent) and lowest for those with no qualifications (56 per cent). When walking is excluded, the difference between qualification levels is even greater (68 per cent with a degree or professional qualifications, compared to 25 per cent with none).

Figure 9.7: Participation in sport and exercise in the past four weeks by highest level of qualification

2015 data, percentage of adults (minimum base: 70)



9.2.7 Participation in Sport and Exercise by Area Deprivation

Figure 9.8 shows how participation in sport and exercise (including walking) varies by area deprivation. Participation in the previous four weeks was lowest (72 per cent) among those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland, compared with 88 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas, as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (a 16 percentage point difference).

Figure 9.8: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2015 data, percentage of adults (minimum base: 1,640)

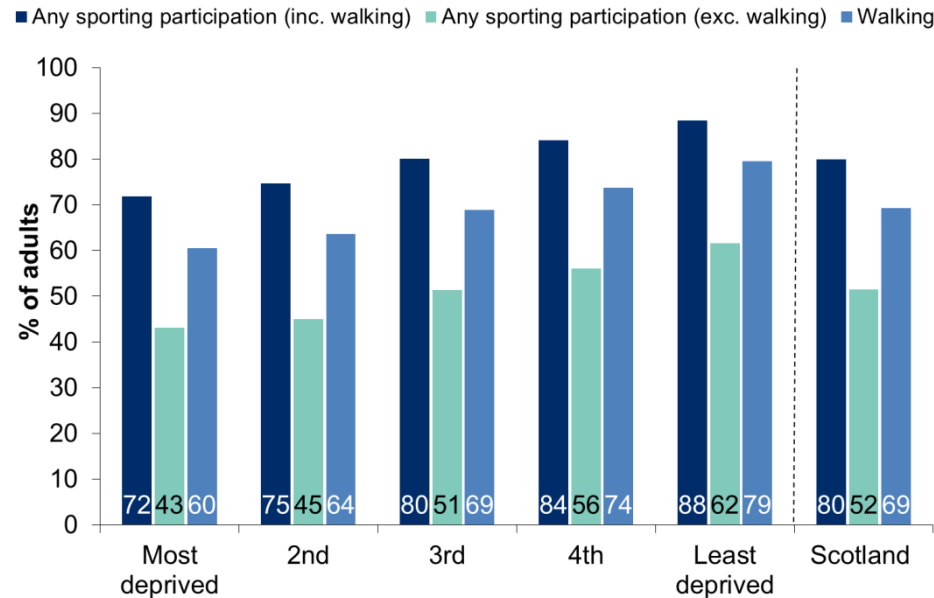


Table 9.3 shows participation in a range of different sports by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). This indicates that walking is the most popular irrespective of SIMD area, however those in the least deprived areas participate substantially more than those in the areas of highest deprivation.

A similar unequal pattern of participation was observed for swimming, keep fit, running, cycling and golf, whereas there was less difference by deprivation levels in football, snooker, bowls and dancing.

Table 9.3: Participation in different types of sport and exercise in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Most deprived				Least deprived		Scotland
	20%	2nd	3rd	4th	20%		
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	60	64	69	74	79	69	
Swimming	14	15	16	19	21	17	
Keep Fit / Aerobics	11	12	13	15	18	14	
Multigym / Weight Training	11	11	15	12	17	13	
Running / Jogging	10	10	11	14	16	12	
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	8	10	11	14	16	12	
Dancing	6	6	7	9	8	7	
Football	9	7	8	7	7	8	
Golf	3	4	5	7	10	6	
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	7	5	4	6	5	5	
Bowls	2	2	2	3	2	2	
Other	7	6	9	10	12	9	
None of these	28	25	20	16	12	20	
Any sporting participation (inc. walking)	72	75	80	84	88	80	
Any sporting participation (exc. walking)	43	45	51	56	62	52	
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>2,050</i>	<i>2,080</i>	<i>1,640</i>	<i>9,410</i>	

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

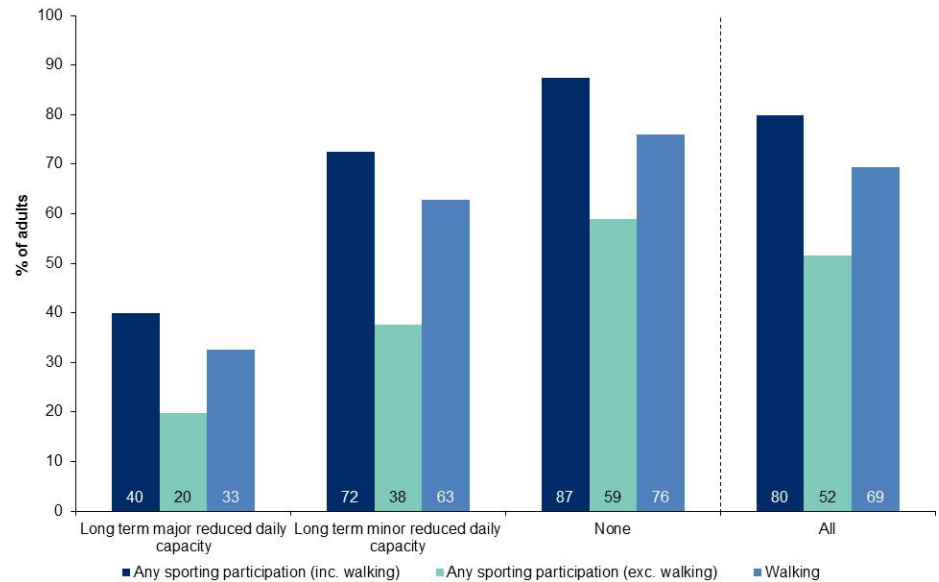
9.2.8 Participation in Sport and Exercise by Long-term Physical/Mental Health Condition

Figure 9.9 shows participation in sport or exercise by long-term physical or mental health condition (lasting, or expected to last 12 months or more). Participation was lowest for those who reported a condition which caused long-term major reduced daily capacity (40 per cent), compared to 87 per cent participation for those with no condition. For those where the condition caused minor reduced daily capacity, the participation rate was also lower at 72 per cent.

There is also a marked difference in participation in recreational walking between those with and without longer-term physical and mental health conditions and hence sports and exercise participation whether walking is included or not.

Figure 9.9: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks, by long-term physical/mental health condition

Percentages, 2015 data (minimum base: 1,200)



9.3 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. Table 9.4 presents the results for satisfaction with local authority sports and leisure services in 2015. It shows that levels of satisfaction amongst

respondents (which include non-users) have been relatively stable since 2007. There has been a small decrease in the proportion who expressed dissatisfaction and a corresponding increase in neutral responses in the period 2007 to 2015.

Table 9.4: Satisfaction with local authority sport and leisure services

Column percentages, 2007 to 2015 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Very / Fairly satisfied	50	50	48	49	51	51	53	52	51
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	9	9	9	9	7	9	12	14
Very / Fairly dissatisfied	9	8	8	8	8	5	6	5	5
No opinion	30	32	35	35	33	36	33	31	30
<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>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>9,410</i>

Table 9.5 shows levels of satisfaction with local authority sports and leisure services, as above, but only amongst adults who have used these services in the past year. In

2015, a large majority were very or fairly satisfied (86 per cent). This has been stable since 2011 but represents an increase compared to 2007 (82 per cent).

Table 9.5: Satisfaction with local authority culture and sport and leisure services. (Service users within the past 12 months only)

Column percentages, 2007 to 2015 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Very / Fairly satisfied	82	83	82	82	85	88	88	87	86
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6
Very / Fairly dissatisfied	10	9	10	9	8	7	6	7	7
No opinion	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,650</i>	<i>3,210</i>	<i>3,270</i>	<i>3,140</i>	<i>3,230</i>	<i>3,400</i>	<i>3,450</i>	<i>3,390</i>	<i>3,230</i>

9.4 The Commonwealth Games 2014

The XX Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games had the potential to create lasting social, cultural and economic benefits for both Scotland as a whole and for Glasgow. These benefits are collectively described as the 'legacy' of the Games. The Scottish Government's Assessing Legacy 2014 tracks the progress of these legacy ambitions. The data in Table 9.6 on perception of benefits from the Games contributes to the evidence base used to evaluate the legacy of the Games.

Table 9.6 shows whether respondents think there will be lasting benefits either to themselves and their families or to their local area. Results show that overall, 42 per cent in 2015 believed that hosting the Games in Scotland will provide lasting benefits to either their family or the local area.

Table 9.6: Will there be any lasting benefits of the games?

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	2013	2014	2015
To you and your family or your local area?	41	40	42
To you and your family?	30	29	32
To your local area?	29	28	29
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,920</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>9,410</i>

10 Local Services

10.1 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 2015, 58 per cent of adults were satisfied with three public services: local health services, schools and public transport - down from 62 per cent in 2014.

Adults living in urban areas were more satisfied with the quality of the three public services than those in small towns and rural areas – mainly due to greater satisfaction with public transport.

In 2015, 24 per cent of adults agreed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, the highest level since the question was introduced in 2007. Just over a third (34 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 most deprived areas were 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 area.

10.2 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 decreased from 62 per cent in 2014 to 58 per cent in 2015 (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 2015, 83 per cent of adults were satisfied with local health services, compared to 74 per cent who were satisfied with schools and public transport. Satisfaction with schools has fallen over the last 4 years, from a high of 85 per cent in 2011 to the current level of 74 per cent.

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, 2007-2015 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Local health services	81	85	86	86	88	87	85	86	83
Local Schools	79	81	83	83	85	83	81	79	74
Public Transport	69	73	75	74	76	72	71	75	74
% satisfied with all three services*	57.1	61.8	64.9	64.0	66.0	63.0	59.9	61.9	57.5
Base (minimum)	6,270	5,500	5,470	5,000	5,510	5,340	5,700	5,720	5,790

* 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. While the base minimum has been quoted here (for the three main services) the base size for the composite "satisfaction with all three services" is for the whole adult sample 9,410.

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 remote small towns were more satisfied with the quality of public services than those in accessible small towns 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 80 per cent, compared to only 54 per cent in remote rural areas, whereas remote rural areas had higher levels of satisfaction with local schools (83 per cent compared to 67 per cent in large urban areas).

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 quintiles⁵⁵. Overall satisfaction with the quality of public services is similar across all levels of deprivation, with satisfaction with public transport higher in deprived areas. Satisfaction with schools and local health services is very similar across all deprivation levels.

⁵⁵ See Annex 2: Glossary

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, 2015 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Local health services	85	83	78	82	83	87	83
Local Schools	67	77	77	75	76	83	74
Public Transport	80	76	68	69	60	54	74
% satisfied with all three services*	59.5	59.8	52.5	58.4	50.1	52.7	57.5
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	1,530	1,940	540	430	670	680	5,790

* 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. While the base minimum has been quoted here (for the three main services) the base size for the composite “satisfaction with all three services” is for the whole adult sample 9,410.

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, 2015 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived→		All
	1	2	3	4	5	
Local health services	82	82	85	83	85	83
Local Schools	74	73	74	75	75	74
Public Transport	78	77	69	70	75	74
% satisfied with all three services*	60.1	59.3	55.5	54.4	58.3	57.5
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	990	1,120	1,340	1,330	1,010	5,790

* 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. While the base minimum has been quoted here (for the three main services) the base size for the composite “satisfaction with all three services” is for the whole adult sample 9,410.

10.3 Involvement in Local Decision Making

The Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services report⁵⁶ (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. In 2015, 23.6 per cent of people agreed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, the highest level since the question was introduced in 2007, shown in Table 10.4.

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 2015, 34 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 24 per cent who felt they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Figure 10.1). In 2015, a quarter (25 per cent) of adults agreed that their council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions.

⁵⁶ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/06/27154527/0>

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

Percentages, 2007-2015 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Can influence decisions	19.6	21.7	21.8	21.3	22.4	21.5	22.0	23.0	23.6
Base (minimum)	10,230	9,250	9,710	9,020	9,660	9,890	9,920	9,800	9,410

10.4 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 who said their council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides (46 per cent) and provides high quality services (46 per cent). 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

2015 data, Adults (base: 9,410)

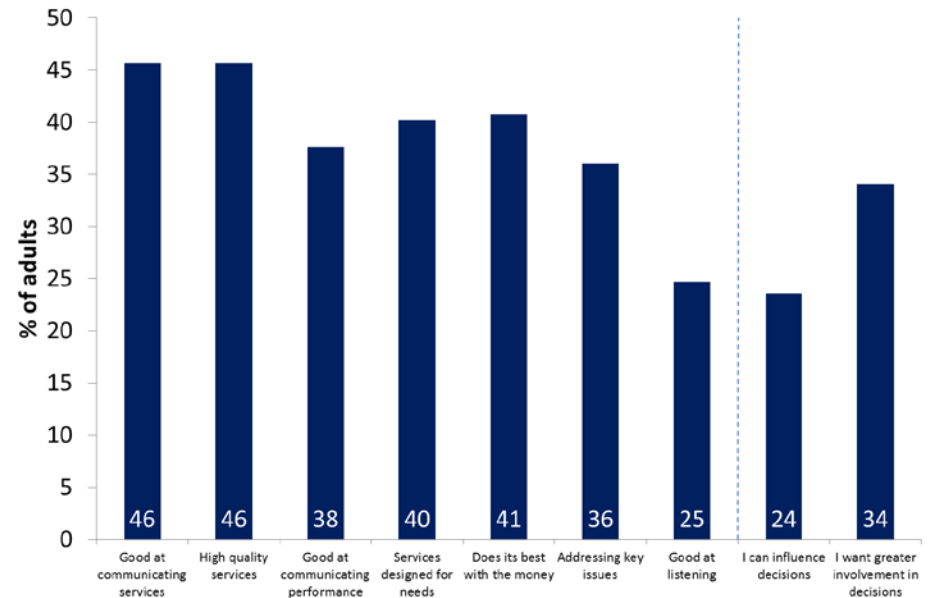


Table 10.5 shows there are some differences by age group in agreement with statements about local authority services and performance. Generally, older adults are more likely than younger adults to say they are satisfied with the performance statements about local government services and less likely to want to be more involved in making decisions. Around half 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 around one third of 16 to 14 and 25 to 34 year olds. The strongest desire to participate in local decision-making was shown by those aged 35 to 44, with 43 per cent saying they would like to have greater involvement with decisions affecting their local area.

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. Levels of agreement with most statements were similar across areas, regardless of deprivation levels. Perceptions of being able to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making were lower in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas.

Table 10.5: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by age

Percentages, 2015 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	35	40	45	47	53	54	46
My local council provides high quality services	41	46	47	43	47	53	46
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	27	29	34	40	48	48	38
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	38	40	39	38	41	49	40
My local council does the best it can with the money available	31	35	35	42	49	54	41
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	31	35	33	35	40	45	36
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	24	23	23	23	26	32	25
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	24	24	25	25	22	19	24
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	35	40	43	34	30	16	34
<i>Base</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>1,390</i>	<i>2,440</i>	<i>2,380</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

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

Percentages, 2015 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	42	43	46	50	47	46
My local council provides high quality services	42	45	46	49	46	46
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	39	36	37	38	38	38
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	37	41	40	42	41	40
My local council does the best it can with the money available	37	42	42	43	40	41
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	33	35	36	39	37	36
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	24	27	24	25	24	25
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	21	21	23	26	27	24
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	30	31	34	35	39	34
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>2,050</i>	<i>2,080</i>	<i>1,640</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

11 Environment

11.1 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 through the development of a more circular economy, 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 environment⁵⁷ 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

⁵⁷ <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome>

- We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.

A range of National Indicators⁵⁸ have been developed to track progress towards environmental outcomes. Two of these indicators, 'increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors' and 'improve access to local greenspace', are monitored using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). The Land Use Strategy indicators⁵⁹, which measure progress towards the objectives set out in the Land Use Strategy 2016-2021, also include three indicators measured using SHS data including 'community inclusion in land use decision-making'.

⁵⁸ <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator>

⁵⁹

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/Countryside/Landusestrategy/Landusestrategy>

Some local authorities also 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 the recycling of waste. It finishes by looking at visits to the outdoors, access to local greenspace and participation in land use decisions.

Responses to questions on litter and dog fouling are found in Chapter 4 - "Neighbourhoods and Communities".

Main Findings

Climate change

Half of adults (50 per cent) view climate change as an immediate and urgent problem, an increase of 5 percentage points compared with 2014 (45 per cent). Concern about climate change remains lowest among the youngest and oldest age groups, but increased among the 16-24 age group in 2015.

Over half of adults (63 per cent) perceive a value in doing things to help the environment even if others do not do the same. However this proportion is lower compared with findings from 2008 (68 per cent)⁶⁰.

Just over half of adults (54 per cent) believe that their behaviour and lifestyle contribute to climate change, an increase compared with findings from 2008 (48 per cent).

Over three quarters of adults (77 per cent) consider that climate change will have an impact on Scotland as well as on other countries. However this represents a decrease compared with 2008 (85 per cent).

73 per cent of adults consider that they understand what actions people like themselves should take to help tackle climate change.

Recycling

More households are now disposing of their food waste in local authority-provided food caddies (46 per cent in 2015 compared with 26 per cent in 2012).

⁶⁰ The 2008 findings are from the Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey (SEABS) undertaken in that year

Households in flats are much more likely to dispose of their food waste with their general waste as opposed to those living in houses (73 per cent compared to 45 per cent), while households in rural areas are more likely to use composting to dispose of their food waste than households in urban areas (20 per cent compared to 6 per cent).

Around 4 out of 5 households generally recycle each of the five main categories of dry recyclable materials. This is roughly the same proportion of households as in 2014. Those living in houses are more likely to recycle each type of recyclable material compared to households living in flats.

Visits to the outdoors and greenspace

Around half of adults (49 per cent) visited the outdoors at least once a week in the last year. This is around the same proportion as in 2014. Adults living in the most deprived areas were more likely not to have made any visits to the outdoors in the past twelve months (21 per cent) compared to those in the least deprived areas (8 per cent).

Most adults (67 per cent) live within a five minute walk of their nearest area of greenspace, a similar proportion to 2014.

More than a third of adults (36 per cent) visit their nearest area of greenspace at least once a week, which is around the same proportion as in 2014.

Around three-quarters of adults (76 per cent) are satisfied or very satisfied with their nearest area of greenspace.

Less than a sixth of adults (15 per cent) have given their views on land use in the last 12 months.

11.2 Attitudes to Climate Change

11.2.1 Introduction and Context

Action to address climate change is a high priority for the Scottish Government. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009⁶¹ 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)⁶² for meeting its climate change targets sets out how Scotland can deliver these targets over the period 2013–2027. The third Report (RPP3), covering the period up to 2032, is in development. The Scottish Government recognises that all sectors of society will need to contribute to meeting these targets. Its Low Carbon Behaviours Framework sets out a strategic approach to encourage low carbon lifestyles amongst individuals, households, communities and businesses in Scotland⁶³.

Public attitudes towards climate change are likely to influence their willingness to support initiatives to address climate change, as well as to take action themselves. For the last three years the SHS has included a question about the immediacy of climate change as a problem, which was first asked in the Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey (SEABS) in 2008⁶⁴. In 2015, the SHS added four new questions to explore people's perceptions about taking action to tackle climate change, three of which were also asked in SEABS 2008. The SHS results are discussed in relation to the SEABS results in this section, although it is worth noting that there were some differences between the surveys. In the SEABS survey, respondents were asked a more detailed set of questions about the environment compared with the SHS, in which climate change is one of a wide range of topics on which respondents answer questions.

⁶¹ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/climatechangeact>

⁶² <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets>

⁶³ Scottish Government (2013) Low Carbon Scotland: Behaviours Framework <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/03/8172>

⁶⁴ Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey 2008 - <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/funding-and-grants/enviro-attitudes-2008>

11.2.2 Attitudes about 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 an increase in the proportion of adults who view climate change as an immediate and urgent problem, from 45 per cent in 2014 to 50 per cent in 2015. This figure remains lower than the finding of 57 per cent in 2008.

Table 11.1: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change

Column percentages

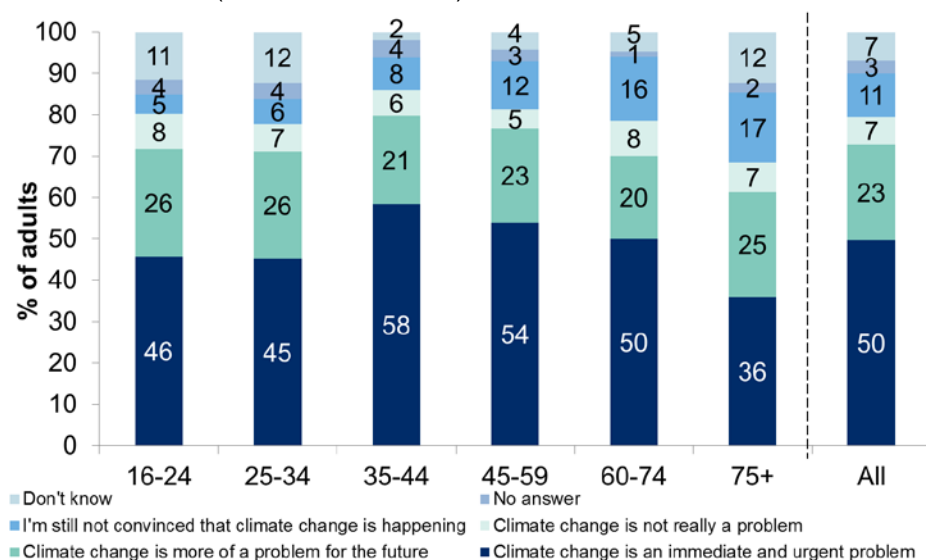
Adults	2013	2014	2015
Climate change is an immediate and urgent problem	46	45	50
Climate change is more of a problem for the future	25	26	23
Climate change is not really a problem	7	8	7
I'm still not convinced that climate change is happening	13	11	11
No answer	3	3	3
Don't know	7	6	7
Total	100	100	100
Base	9,920	9,800	3,100

Attitudes about the immediacy of climate change as a problem have consistently varied by age, with the youngest and oldest age groups least likely to view climate change as an immediate problem. In 2015, while this pattern continues, there has been an increase in concern among the youngest group, aged 16-24 (see Figure 11.1). Forty-six per cent of this group now consider climate change to be an immediate and urgent problem, compared with 40 per cent in 2014. The highest concern continues to be among adults aged 35-44 (58 per cent), with the lowest concern among adults aged 75+ (36 per cent).

Perceptions of climate change as a problem have consistently been closely related to educational attainment. In 2015, there is still a considerable gap in perceptions between adults with a degree or professional qualification (over six out of ten perceive climate change as an immediate problem), and adults with no qualifications (under four out of ten perceive it as an immediate problem). However this gap closed by four percentage points compared with 2014, reflecting an increase in concern about climate change amongst those with no educational qualifications.

Figure 11.1: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change by age

2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 260)



11.2.3 Attitudes towards taking action to address climate change

People's willingness to take action to address climate change will be influenced by their views about whether climate change will affect Scotland; whether their actions will have any impact; and whether they know what actions they could take. Perceptions about these issues were explored through inviting respondents to agree or disagree with four statements. These statements vary in terms of whether agreement or disagreement represents a positive attitude towards taking action to tackle climate change.

11.2.4 The value of individual actions to help the environment

Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with the statement: “It’s not worth me doing things to help the environment if others don’t do the same”. Disagreement with this statement would suggest a positive perception of the value of individual actions, regardless of the actions of others.

Table 11.2 shows that, in 2015, over half of adults (63 per cent) disagree with this statement, split equally between strongly disagreeing and tending to disagree. Twenty-three per cent agree with the statement, with only 5 per cent strongly agreeing.

Table 11.2: Perceptions about the value of individual actions to help the environment

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	
Strongly agree/Tend to agree	23
Neither agree nor disagree	10
Strongly disagree/Tend to disagree	63
Don't know	4
Total	100
Base	3,100

Total disagreement with this statement in 2015 (63 per cent) represents a decrease of 5 percentage points compared with the SEABS 2008 finding (68 per cent). That is, in 2015 a lower proportion of adults considered it worth undertaking individual actions to help the environment.

11.2.5 The contribution of behaviour and everyday lifestyle to climate change

Respondents were then asked about their agreement or disagreement with the statement: “I don’t believe my behaviour and everyday lifestyle contribute to climate change”.

Again, disagreement with this statement would suggest a perception that there is a link between individual behaviours and lifestyle and climate change.

Table 11.3 shows that in 2015 just over half of adults (54 per cent) disagree with this statement, of whom 20 per cent strongly disagree.

Table 11.3: Perceptions about the contribution of behaviour and everyday lifestyle to climate change

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	
Strongly agree/Tend to agree	26
Neither agree nor disagree	15
Strongly disagree/Tend to disagree	54
Don't know	5
Total	100
Base	3,100

Compared with 2008, there has been a considerable swing from agreement (a reduction of nine percentage points) to disagreement (an increase of six percentage points) with this statement. That is, in 2015, a higher proportion of adults do believe that their behaviour and lifestyle contribute to climate change.

11.2.6 Perceptions about where climate change will have an impact

Respondents were invited next to agree or disagree with the following statement: “Climate change will only have an impact on other countries, there is no need for me to worry”. Disagreement with this statement would suggest a perception that climate change will have an impact on Scotland, as well as on other countries.

Since 2008 disagreement with this statement has fallen by 8 percentage points, from 85 per cent in 2008 to 77 per cent in 2015. The level of agreement is unchanged. These findings show that, in 2015, a lower proportion of adults believe that climate change will have an impact on Scotland.

Table 11.4 shows that there is strong disagreement with this statement: 77 per cent of adults disagree, of whom 48 per cent strongly disagree.

Table 11.4: Perceptions about where climate change will have an impact

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	
Strongly agree/Tend to agree	7
Neither agree nor disagree	10
Strongly disagree/Tend to disagree	77
Don't know	6
Total	100
Base	3,100

11.2.7 Understanding about actions that people can take to tackle climate change

Finally, respondents were invited to agree or disagree with the following statement: “I understand what actions people like myself should take to help tackle climate change”. Agreement with this statement would suggest that respondents believe that they know what actions they could take personally to help tackle climate change, though it would not show whether they were actually taking any action in practice.

Table 11.5 shows that there is strong agreement with this statement: 73 per cent of adults agree, of whom 26 per cent strongly agree.

Table 11.5: Understanding about actions that people can take to tackle climate change

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	
Strongly agree/Tend to agree	73
Neither agree nor disagree	13
Strongly disagree/Tend to disagree	9
Don't know	5
Total	100
Base	3,100

11.3 Recycling

11.3.1 Introduction and Context

Scotland's first circular economy strategy, "Making Things Last"⁶⁵, published in February 2016, sets out the Scottish Government's priorities for moving towards a more circular economy – where products and materials are kept in high value use for as long as possible. It builds on Scotland's progress in the zero waste and resource efficiency agendas.

Scottish Government's recycling and landfill targets, as originally set out in its 2010 "Zero Waste Plan"⁶⁶, are as follows:

- 60 per cent of household waste recycled by 2020
- 70 per cent of all waste recycled by 2025
- A ban on municipal biodegradable waste going to landfill from 1 January 2021

⁶⁵ Scottish Government (2016) Making Things Last - <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00494471.pdf>

⁶⁶ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy>

- No more than 5 per cent of all waste going to landfill by 2025

In addition, a Scottish Food Waste Reduction Target was announced in February 2016, the first such target in Europe. This commits to a 33 per cent reduction by 2025.

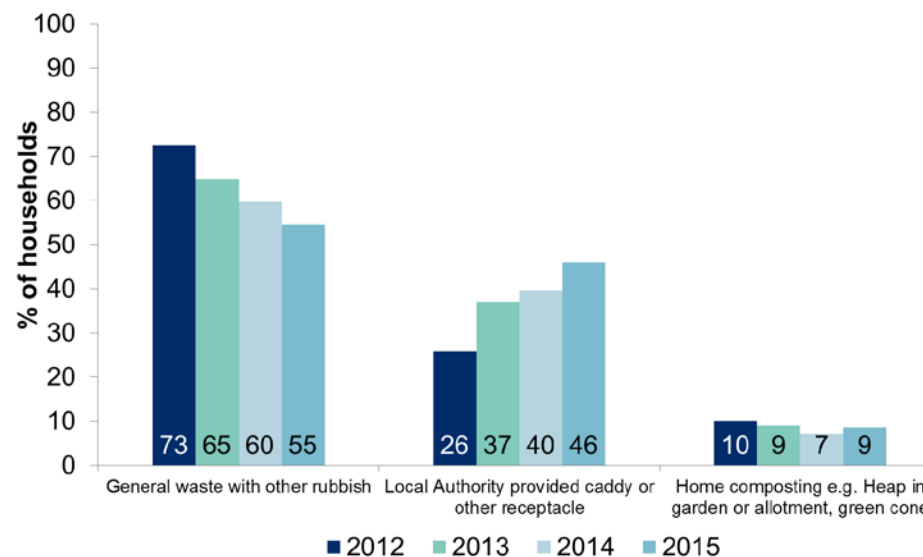
To help achieve Scotland's recycling targets, the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 require local authorities to provide separate household collections for recyclable materials. Outwith specified rural areas this includes collection of food waste. Food collected for recycling can be processed to produce nutrient-rich fertilisers and biogas - a low carbon energy source. In May 2016, Zero Waste Scotland estimated that 75 per cent of Scottish households (1.8 million) had access to a food waste collection service. Zero Waste Scotland (ZWS) and the Scottish Government have also led initiatives to help people reduce unnecessary food waste (e.g. the Love Food Hate Waste, ZWS Volunteer and Community Advocate Programme, and Greener Scotland campaigns), as well as to recycle food waste.

11.3.2 Food Waste Recycling

There has been a steady increase in the number of people using food waste recycling caddies, rather than throwing food out with general waste. Fifty-five per cent of households now dispose of food waste with their general rubbish (Figure 11.2), a decrease from 60 per cent of households in 2014. There has also been an increase in the proportion of households making use of local authority-provided food caddies between 2014 and 2015, from 40 per cent to 46 per cent. This represents a substantial increase from the 26 per cent of households using food waste recycling caddies in 2012. Nine per cent of households dispose of their food waste by home composting, which is a similar proportion to previous years.

Figure 11.2: Methods used to dispose of food waste in the past week

2015 data, Households (base: 3,480)



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

Table 11.6 shows that less than half of those living in houses (45 per cent) dispose of their food waste with the general rubbish while 73 per cent of households living in flats dispose of their food waste in this way. This represents a statistically significant decrease from 2014, where 51 per cent of those living in houses disposed of their food waste with the general rubbish.

Table 11.6: Method used to dispose of food waste by property type
Percentages, 2015 data

Household	House or bungalow	Flat, maisonette or apartment	Scotland
General waste with other rubbish	45	73	55
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	55	29	46
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	11	3	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,420</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>3,480</i>

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

A higher percentage of households living in houses use a food waste caddy (55 per cent) or home composting (11 per cent) to dispose of their food waste compared to households living in flats. This may reflect differences in the amount of space available for food waste caddies and home composting.

Table 11.7 shows that the largest difference between urban and rural households is in the higher rate of food waste composting in rural areas (20 per cent compared to 6 per cent in urban areas). This might be due to households in some rural areas being provided with compost bins as opposed to food waste caddies.

Table 11.7: Methods used to dispose of food waste by Urban/Rural classification

Percentages, 2015 data

Household	Urban	Rural	Scotland
General waste with other rubbish	56	46	55
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	46	45	46
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	6	20	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,750</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>3,480</i>

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

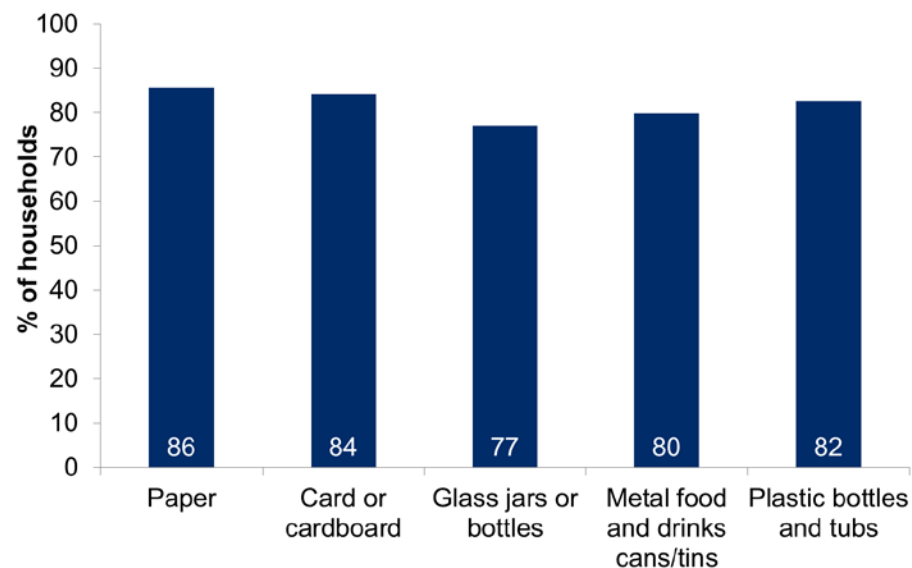
11.3.3 Recycling of Dry Recyclable Materials

Around four in five households report that, in general, they recycle each of the main categories of dry recyclable materials: paper, card, glass, food and drink cans/tins and plastic bottles/tubs.

The recycling rate is highest for paper (86 per cent) and lowest for glass (77 per cent), which is the same pattern as observed in the previous year.

Figure 11.3: Households who reported they generally recycle certain materials

2015 data, Households (base: 3,480)



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

Table 11.8 shows that households living in flats have a lower rate of recycling for all materials compared to those living in houses. As in the previous year, this difference is largest for cans and tins, where 89 per cent of those living in houses report that they generally recycle these compared to 63 per cent of households living in flats.

Table 11.8: Recycling of materials by type of property

Percentages, 2015 data

Household	House or bungalow	Flat, maisonette or apartment	Scotland
Paper	93	72	86
Card	92	69	84
Glass	85	61	77
Metal	89	63	80
Plastic	91	68	82
<i>Base</i>	2,420	1,050	3,480

Recycling behaviour shows a clear pattern across areas with different levels of deprivation (Table 11.9). The most deprived areas have the lowest rates of recycling while rates improve in less deprived area.

Table 11.9: Recycling of materials by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2015 data

Households	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Paper	76	83	87	91	92	86
Card	74	82	84	90	92	84
Glass	62	73	78	86	87	77
Metal	70	77	81	87	86	80
Plastic	73	80	83	89	89	82
<i>Base</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>3,480</i>

11.4 Visits to the Outdoors, Greenspace and Land Use Decisions

11.4.1 Introduction and Context

Spending time outdoors has been associated with numerous benefits, with urban green and open spaces having been shown to contribute to public health and wellbeing⁶⁷.

Responsibility for promoting visits to the outdoors is shared between Scottish Natural Heritage, other agencies such as Forestry Commission Scotland, local authorities and the National Park Authorities. Local authorities and National Park Authorities are also responsible for developing core path networks in their areas. People have a right of access to most land and inland water in Scotland, for walking, cycling and other non-motorised activities.

The National Performance Framework includes two National Indicators which aim to measure progress in this area. These are 'Increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors'⁶⁸ and

'Improve access to local greenspace'⁶⁹. The second indicator was added during the recent National Performance Framework review to reflect the importance of accessibility to greenspace in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)⁷⁰ and National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3)⁷¹, which aims to significantly enhance green infrastructure networks, particularly in and around Scotland's cities and towns.

⁶⁷ James Hutton Institute et al (2014) Contribution of Green and Open Space to Public Health and Wellbeing
<http://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/projects/GreenHealth-InformationNote7-Contribution-of-green-and-open-space-in-public-health-and-wellbeing.pdf>

⁶⁸

<http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/outdoors>

⁶⁹

<http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/greenspace>

⁷⁰ Scottish Government (2014) Scottish Planning Policy -
<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/00453827.pdf>

⁷¹ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework>

The Land Use Strategy 2016-2021⁷² also emphasises the importance of giving communities more opportunity to engage with and have some control over the land where they live and how it is used. This can be achieved in many ways, including through community-run schemes such as those funded through the Climate Challenge Fund (CCF)⁷³. 'Community Inclusion in Land Use Decision-Making'⁷⁴ has been included as one of the ten Land Use Strategy Indicators used for monitoring the progress of the Land Use Strategy.

This section starts by looking at key factors and characteristics associated with outdoor visits for leisure and recreation purposes. This is followed by an exploration of the access and use of greenspace for adults in the local neighbourhood and their satisfaction with that greenspace. Finally, this section concludes by looking at people's participation in land use decisions.

⁷² Scottish Government (2016) Land Use Strategy 2016 – 2021
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/03/5773>

⁷³

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/climatechange/howyoucanhelp/communities/ClimateChallengeFund>

⁷⁴

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/Countryside/Landusestrategy/Monitoring/Indicator10>

11.4.2 Visits to the Outdoors

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

There has been no change in the proportion of adults visiting the outdoors at least once a week between 2014 and 2015. Forty-nine per cent of Scottish adults visited Scotland's outdoors at least once a week in 2015 compared to 48 per cent in 2014 (see Table 11.10). A further fifth of adults report visiting the outdoors at least once a month while 14 per cent of adults report that they did not visit the outdoors at all in 2015 (down 2 per cent from the previous year).

Table 11.10: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors

Column percentages

Adults	2012	2013	2014	2015
One or more times a week	42	46	48	49
At least once a month	19	20	19	20
At least once a year	20	18	17	17
Not at all	20	16	16	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,890</i>	<i>9,920</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>9,410</i>

There is substantial variation in the proportion of adults making visits to the outdoors by level of area deprivation (Table 11.11). In the most deprived areas of Scotland, 40 per cent of adults visit the outdoors at least once a week, compared to 56 per cent of adults in the least deprived areas. Adults in the most deprived areas are also more likely not to have visited the outdoors at all in the past twelve months (21 per cent) compared to those in the least deprived areas (8 per cent).

Table 11.12 shows that adults living in rural areas are more likely to visit the outdoors at least once a week compared to adults living in urban areas (56 per cent compared to 47 per cent). There was little difference in the proportion of men and women visiting the outdoors at least once a week in 2015 (Table 11.13).

Table 11.11: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
One or more times per week	40	42	51	54	56	49
At least once a month	19	20	21	21	21	20
At least once a year	19	21	15	16	15	17
Not at all	21	17	13	9	8	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,740	1,900	2,050	2,080	1,640	9,410

Table 11.12: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past twelve months by Urban/Rural classification

Column percentages, 2015 data

Household	Urban	Rural	Scotland
Once or more times a week	47	56	49
At least once a month	21	17	20
At least once a year	18	14	17
Not at all	14	13	14
Total	100	100	100
Base	7,420	1,980	9,410

Table 11.13: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past twelve months by gender and age group

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
One or more times per week	49	48	46	54	57	49	48	29	49
At least once a month	21	20	23	23	23	21	16	15	20
At least once a year	17	18	19	15	13	18	18	21	17
Not at all	13	14	11	8	7	12	18	34	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,240	5,160	750	1,210	1,390	2,440	2,380	1,240	9,410

Thirty-four per cent of the over 75 age group report that they did not visit the outdoors at all in the past twelve months, which may reflect declining mobility and accessibility issues. This is further reflected in the high proportion of those adults describing their health as either bad or very bad, who did not

visit the outdoors at all in the last year (41 per cent). Conversely, 53 per cent of adults who describe their health as good or very good report that they visit the outdoors at least once a week (Table 11.14).

Table 11.14: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past twelve months by self-perception of health

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Good / Very Good	Fair	Bad / Very Bad	All
Once or more times a week	53	41	25	49
At least once a month	21	20	13	20
At least once a year	16	20	21	17
Not at all	9	19	41	14
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	6,570	1,980	840	9,410

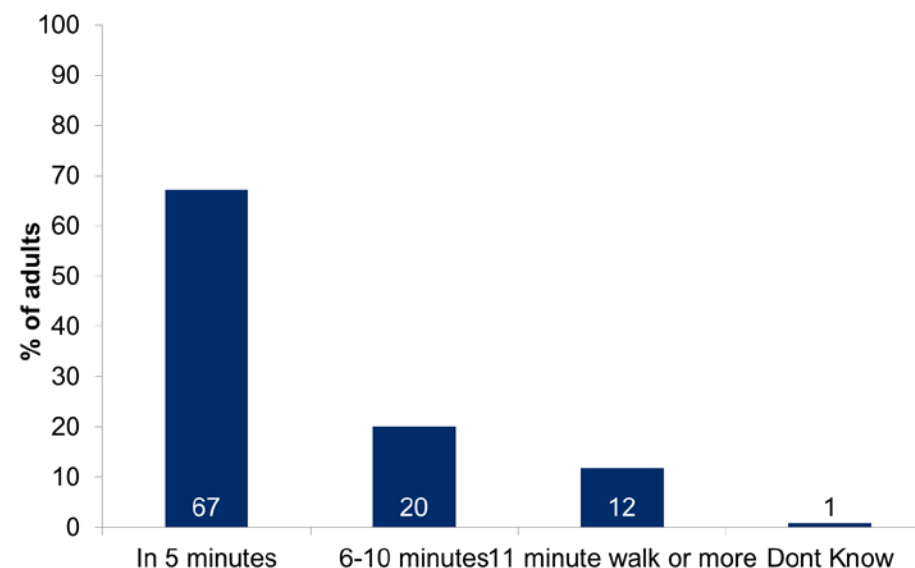
11.4.3 Walking Distance to Local Greenspace

Accessibility of greenspace is an important factor in its use, both in terms of its proximity to people's homes and the ease of physical access. The accessibility standard is taken to be equivalent to a five minute walk to the nearest publicly usable open space, which is the measurement used for the National Indicator. Greenspace is defined in the SHS as public green or open spaces in the local area such as parks, play areas, canal paths and beaches (private gardens are not included). Respondents are asked how far the nearest greenspace is from their home and how long they think it would take the interviewer to walk there.

In 2015, 67 per cent of adults reported living within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace (see Figure 11.4).

Figure 11.4: Walking distance to nearest greenspace

2015 data. Random adults (base: 9,410)



11.4.4 Frequency of Use of Local Greenspace

As shown in Figure 11.5, there has been little change in how often local greenspace is used between 2014 and 2015. In 2015, 36 per cent of adults reported visiting their nearest green space several times a week compared to 37 per cent in 2014, while nearly a quarter of adults reported not visiting their nearest greenspace at all during the same period (24 per cent in 2014 and 23 per cent in 2015).

Figure 11.5: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace

2014 and 2015 data. Random adults (minimum base: 9,300)

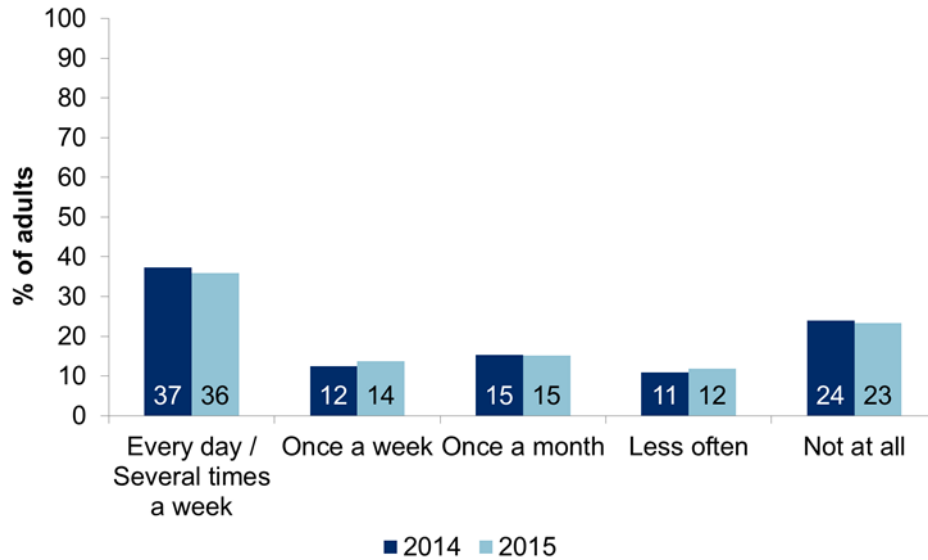


Table 11.15 shows that a higher proportion of people who live within 5 minutes of their nearest greenspace report using it at least once a week compared to people who live a 6-10 minute walk away (44 per cent compared to 24 per cent).

Table 11.15: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by walking distance to nearest greenspace

Column percentages, 2015 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	24	11	36
Once a week or less	37	49	50	41
Not at all	20	27	38	23
Don't know	0	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>6,210</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>9,300</i>

As shown in Table 11.16, a higher proportion of people who describe their health as good or very good report using their nearest greenspace several times a week (38 per cent) while nearly half of those who describe their health as bad or very bad (48 per cent) report not visiting their nearest greenspace at all in the last 12 months.

Table 11.16: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by self-perception of health

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Good / Very Good	Fair	Bad / Very Bad	All
Every day / Several times a week	38	33	20	36
Once a week or less	43	37	31	41
Not at all	19	30	48	23
Don't know	0	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>6,520</i>	<i>1,960</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>9,300</i>

11.4.5 Satisfaction with Local Greenspaces

In order to be effective, greenspace needs to be viewed as suitable for use by the local population. If individuals feel that greenspace is unsafe, unclean or otherwise not fit for purpose then people may be less likely to make use of it. Over three quarters of adults described themselves as satisfied with their nearest greenspace in 2015, while only 9 per cent were dissatisfied.

Figure 11.6: Satisfaction with nearest greenspace

2015 data, Adults (base: 9,300)

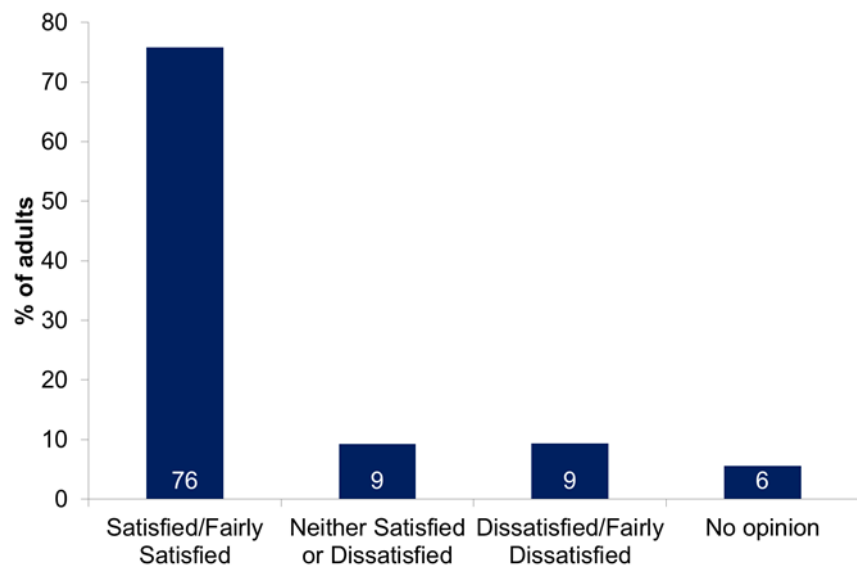


Table 11.17 shows that those who describe their neighbourhood as a fairly good or very good place to live are more satisfied with their local greenspace than those who rate their neighbourhood as a fairly poor or very poor place to live. This may be because higher levels of satisfaction with local greenspace contribute to a more favourable impression of the neighbourhood in general, or vice versa.

Table 11.17: Satisfaction with nearest greenspace by rating of neighbourhood as place to live

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	Scotland
Satisfied/Fairly Satisfied	81	71	54	50	*	76
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	7	12	16	9	*	9
Dissatisfied/Fairly Dissatisfied	7	11	23	31	*	9
No opinion	5	6	7	10	*	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	5,530	3,300	320	120	30	9,300

While those living closer to their nearest greenspace are more likely to use it more frequently, satisfaction with greenspace does not have much effect on the frequency of use (see Table 11.18). Although, those who describe themselves as satisfied or fairly satisfied with their local greenspace are slightly more likely to use it than the national average.

Table 11.18: Use of nearest greenspace by satisfaction with nearest greenspace

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Satisfied/ Fairly Satisfied	Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied/ Fairly Dissatisfied	No opinion	All
Every day / Several times a week	42	18	29	1	36
Once a week or less	44	37	41	8	41
Not at all	15	44	30	91	23
<i>Base</i>	<i>7,120</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>9,300</i>

11.4.6 Greenspace by level of area deprivation

People's distance from their nearest greenspace and their use and satisfaction of that space seem to vary with the level of area deprivation. Table 11.19 shows that a greater proportion of adults in deprived areas live at least an 11 minute walk away from their nearest greenspace compared to adults in the least deprived areas (15 per cent compared to 10 per cent).

Table 11.19: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		20% least deprived →			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
A 5 minute walk or less	60	66	70	72	68	67
Within a 6-10 minute walk	23	21	18	16	22	20
11 minute walk or greater	15	12	11	11	10	12
Don't Know	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,740	1,900	2,050	2,080	1,640	9,410

Also, Table 11.20 shows that adults in the most deprived areas are less likely to be satisfied with their nearest greenspace than adults in the least deprived areas. This could lead to fewer people in deprived areas making use of their nearest greenspace, as people are more likely to use greenspace if it is close by and of good quality.

Table 11.20: Satisfaction of nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		20% least deprived →			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Satisfied/Fairly Satisfied	66	72	77	81	83	76
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	11	10	9	9	8	9
Dissatisfied/Fairly Dissatisfied	14	11	9	7	6	9
No opinion	8	7	5	4	4	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,710	1,890	2,030	2,060	1,630	9,300

This is supported somewhat in Table 11.21. Adults in the most deprived areas are more likely than adults in the least deprived areas not to have used their nearest greenspace in the past 12 months (32 per cent compared to 17 per cent). Adults in more deprived areas are also less likely to use their nearest greenspace several times a week compared to adults in less deprived areas.

Table 11.21: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		least deprived →			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Every day / Several times a week	30	31	39	41	39	36
Once a week or less	37	43	40	39	44	41
Not at all	32	26	22	20	17	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,710	1,890	2,030	2,060	1,630	9,300

11.4.7 Participation in Land Use decisions

Participation in land use decisions is important for giving communities more control over the land where they live and encouraging greater engagement. In 2015, 15 per cent of adults reported that they gave their views on land use in at least one of the ways listed in Table 11.22.

The most common way in which people report giving their views on land use is by signing a petition (7 per cent of adults) and the least common is through discussions with a land owner or land manager (2 per cent of adults). This may be because signing a petition does not require much effort and is more likely to be about an issue affecting a larger number of people. Having a discussion with a land owner or manager, on the other hand, requires more time and effort and is more likely to be about an issue affecting fewer individuals in that specific area (smaller area issues).

Table 11.22: Percentage of people who gave their views on land use in the last twelve months

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adult	
Been involved with interest group or campaign	3
Attended a public meeting/ community council meeting	5
Took part in a consultation or a survey	5
Signed a petition	7
Contacted an MP, MSP or Local Councillor	4
Responded to a planning application	4
Had discussions with a landowner/land-manager	2
None of the above	85
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

As shown in Table 11.23, a greater proportion of adults living in rural areas report giving their views on land use compared to adults living in urban areas (21 per cent compared to 14 per cent).

Table 11.23: Percentage of people who gave their views on land use by Urban/Rural classification

Percentages, 2015 data

Adult	
Urban	14
Rural	21
All	15
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,410</i>

12 Volunteering

12.1 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’⁷⁵. This definition broadly encompasses ‘formal volunteering’ – where unpaid work is undertaken through an organisation, group or club to help other people or to help a cause (such as improving the environment). In contrast, ‘informal

volunteering’ refers to unpaid help given as an individual directly to people who are not relatives.

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 2014 survey. 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).

⁷⁵ Scottish Executive (2004) Volunteering Strategy
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2004/05/19348/36990>

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 2015, 27 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 2015, more women (30 per cent) than men (24 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 (22 per cent), health, disability and social welfare organisations (20 per cent), and children's activities associated with schools (19 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.

12.2 Providing Unpaid Help to Organisations or Groups

12.2.1 Prevalence of Providing Unpaid Help

Table 12.1 shows that 27 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 higher percentage of women (30 per cent) saying that they provide unpaid help compared with men (24 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, 2015 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Yes	24	30	27
No	76	70	73
Total	100	100	100
Base	4,240	5,160	9,410

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

2009-2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 2,450)

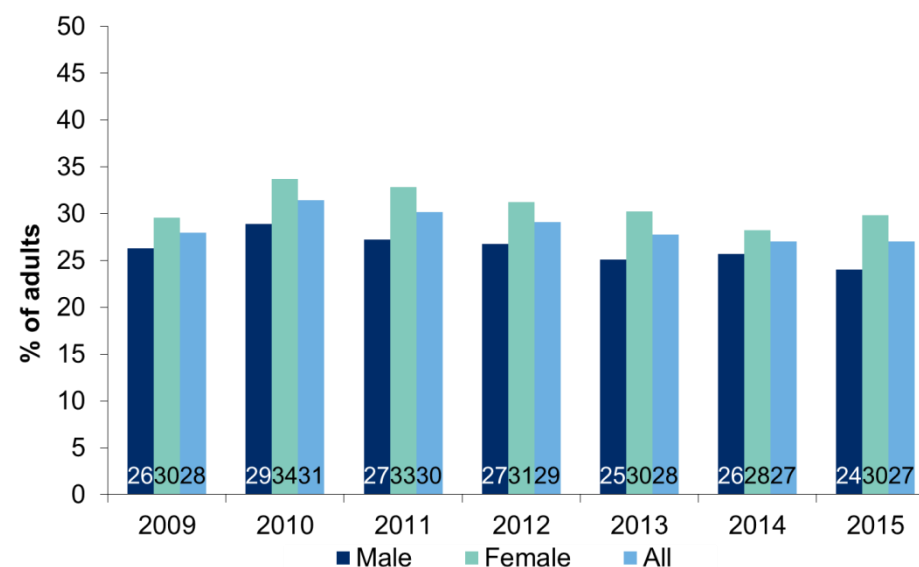
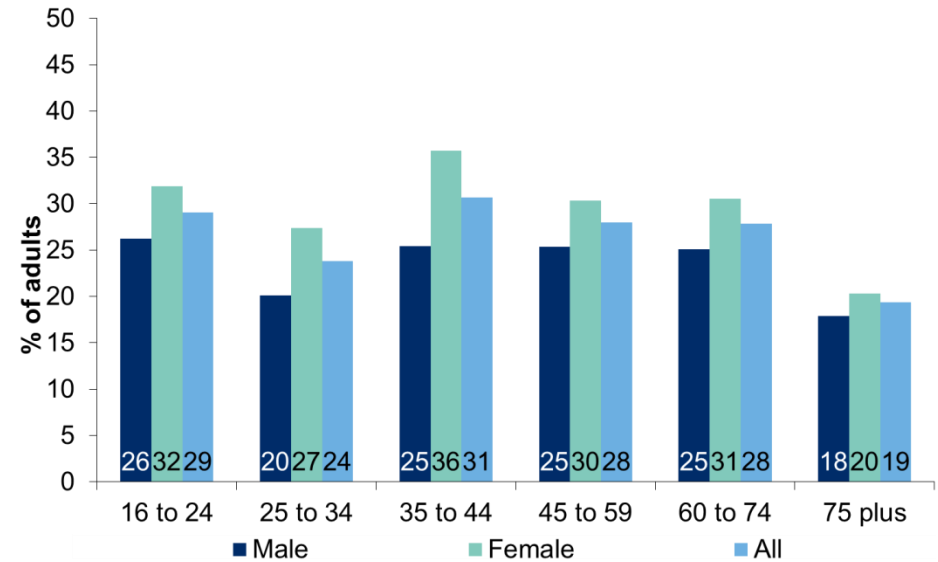


Figure 12.2 shows that the gender difference is true for all age groups. In 2015, the biggest difference between males and females was within the 35 to 44 age group, where a higher proportion of females (36 per cent) volunteered than males (25 per cent).

Volunteering is lowest among men aged 25 to 34 compared to all of the other age groups under the age of 75 with one-fifth (20 per cent) of men in this age group providing unpaid help. After the age of 75, providing unpaid help declines: 18 per cent of men and 20 per cent of women aged 75 and over provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months.

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

2015 data, Adults (minimum base: 750)



There is also variation in volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation (Table 12.2). Those in higher / further education (38 per cent), followed by those who are 'self-employed' (32 per cent) and those in part-time employment (31 per cent) are most likely to provide unpaid help. Adults who are permanently sick or have short term ill

health issues or are disabled (17 per cent) are least likely to volunteer. One-fifth (20 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, 2015 data

Adults	Self - employed	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Looking after home / family	Permanently retired from work	Unemployed and seeking work	In Education (including HE/FE)	Permanently sick or short term ill health or disabled	All
Yes	32	25	31	27	26	20	38	17	27
No	68	75	69	73	74	80	62	83	73
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	560	3,130	980	450	3,030	310	390	550	9,410

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. Around one-fifth of adults in households in the lowest net income bands, £0-£15,000, volunteered in the last 12

months, compared to almost two-fifths (37 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, 2015 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Yes	22	18	19	24	26	28	29	37	27
No	78	82	81	76	74	72	71	63	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	230	880	1,670	1,460	1,110	870	1,270	1,620	9,100

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 20 per cent most deprived areas (18 per cent) than in the rest of Scotland (29 per cent).

Overall, the volunteering results from 2015 by economic situation, household income and area deprivation continue to support existing evidence about the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in volunteering.

Table 12.4: Whether provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2015 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	18	29	27
No	82	71	73
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>7,670</i>	<i>9,410</i>

Table 12.5 shows differences in volunteering by Urban Rural classification. It can be seen that the rate of volunteering in rural areas is higher than in urban areas, with 36 per cent of adults in remote rural and 33 per cent of adults in accessible rural areas providing unpaid help to groups or organisations

compared to around a quarter of adults in large and other urban areas (26 per cent and 24 per cent respectively).

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

Column percentages, 2015 data

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	26	24	27	33	33	36	27
No	74	76	73	67	67	64	73
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	2,760	3,220	860	580	1,010	980	9,410

12.2.2 Types of Unpaid Help Provided

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' (22 per cent). This was followed by people who work with 'health, disability and social welfare' (20 per cent) and 'children's activities associated with schools' (19 per cent). The next most common types of volunteering were 'local community or neighbourhood groups', 'religious groups' and 'sport / exercise (coaching or organised)' (all 16 per cent).

Table 12.6 also shows the variation in the types of organisations that adults are volunteering with by Urban Rural Classification. It can be seen that similar percentages of adults in large and other urban areas and remote rural areas (21 per cent) provided unpaid help to 'youth / children' organisations. A higher percentage of adults in large urban areas (22 per cent) provided unpaid help to 'health, disability and social welfare' organisations compared to remote rural areas (13 per cent). Conversely, almost one-third (30 per cent) of volunteers in remote rural areas provided unpaid help to 'local community or neighbourhood' organisations compared to 13 per cent in large and other 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, 2015 data

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Health, disability and social welfare	22	21	20	26	16	13	20
Youth / children	21	21	24	23	29	21	22
Local community or neighbourhood groups	13	13	19	18	23	30	16
Children's activities associated with schools	19	20	15	20	21	19	19
Religious groups	16	16	15	13	17	16	16
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	16	15	12	19	22	12	16
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	18	11	12	23	14	19	15
The elderly	15	12	9	19	11	16	13
Citizens groups	3	4	4	3	3	6	3
Education for adults	5	3	4	7	2	5	4
Wildlife protection	4	3	4	6	4	4	4
Environmental protection	6	4	9	6	7	6	6
Safety, first aid	4	4	3	5	5	2	4
Justice and human rights	6	2	3	4	2	2	4
Domestic animal welfare	3	2	2	2	4	3	3
Political groups	8	3	3	3	6	3	5
Trade union activities	3	2	1	0	2	0	2
None	4	5	3	5	2	2	4
Dont Know	1	0	-	-		0	0
<i>BaseMin</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>2,550</i>

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 gender and age.

Women were more likely to volunteer with 'youth / children' (25 per cent), 'children's activities associated with schools' (24 per cent) and 'health, disability and social welfare' organisations (22 per cent). Men were most likely to volunteer with 'sport / exercise (coaching or organising)' (25 per cent), 'youth / children' (19 per cent) and 'hobbies / recreation / arts / social club' (18 per cent).

Providing help with 'youth / children' (32 per cent) and 'children's activities associated with schools' (33 per cent) was most common among adults aged 35 to 44. Adults aged 16 to 24 were most likely to have volunteered with organisations working with 'youth / children' (28 per cent), followed by 'sport / exercise (coaching or organising)' (26 per cent). In contrast, volunteering for 'religious groups' and organisations working with 'the elderly' tends to increase as adults get older, as does volunteering with 'local community or neighbourhood groups' (to age 60-74 on the latter). Of those adults aged 75 and over who volunteer, 39 per cent did so with 'religious groups', and 22 per cent with organisations working with 'the elderly'.

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

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Health, disability and social welfare	17	22	19	17	20	21	22	17	20
Youth / children	19	25	28	25	32	25	12	4	22
Local community or neighbourhood groups	17	16	8	10	17	19	23	16	16
Children's activities associated with schools	12	24	19	23	33	21	8	4	19
Religious groups	14	17	5	12	9	14	28	39	16
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	25	10	26	12	19	19	9	6	16
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	18	13	14	18	14	13	16	16	15
The elderly	11	15	12	11	6	13	19	22	13
Citizens groups	3	4	3	1	1	5	4	6	3
Education for adults	5	3	3	2	4	5	4	3	4
Wildlife protection	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	2	4
Environmental protection	7	5	3	8	5	6	6	5	6
Safety, first aid	3	4	6	4	5	4	2	1	4
Justice and human rights	4	4	2	5	3	4	5	2	4
Domestic animal welfare	2	3	3	5	2	3	2	5	3
Political groups	6	5	4	5	4	6	6	3	5
Trade union activities	3	1	2	4	1	2	2	1	2
None	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	5	4
Dont Know	1	0	-	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>BaseMin</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>2,550</i>

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

13 Culture and Heritage

13.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government is committed to ensuring that everyone in Scotland has an opportunity to access, enjoy and participate in cultural activity and can experience and enjoy our heritage. Culture, creativity and a rich, dynamic heritage sit at the heart of Scotland's communities. The Scottish Government aims to:

- Promote and develop the crucial role of culture and creativity in making the strongest contribution that we can to sustainable economic development;
- Focus on the contribution that culture can make to improving the health, wellbeing, confidence and quality of life for our communities;
- Encourage the understanding, value and enjoyment of the historic environment, and to promote the care and protection of this precious and dynamic resource to ensure a rich legacy for future generations;
- Raise the profile of Scotland at home and abroad, and ensure that as many people as possible in Scotland and overseas are able to benefit from, be inspired by and enjoy the very best of Scotland's creative, cultural and historic wealth.

The Government's work is focused on widening access and participation and ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is in place to deliver cultural opportunities whilst promoting a drive to achieve cultural excellence. This work contributes to the Government's strategic objectives⁷⁶, through understanding and monitoring levels of cultural engagement and participation both at the national and sub-national levels, to inform decisions on government and local government policy making. For example, data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) informs our National Indicator 41: Increase cultural engagement.

⁷⁶ www.scotland.gov.uk/ScotlandPerforms

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 event or place in the past 12 months. The SHS is the primary source of information on cultural attendance and participation in Scotland and is the only source of data on attendance and participation at local authority level. Questions on cultural attendance 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. For 2015, these data will be published at a later date.

Attendance at "a cultural event or place of culture" is defined as those adults who attended 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: cinemas, museums libraries and live music events, for example. 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.

Annex 2: Glossary provides a full list of activities, places or events for cultural attendance and participation.

In previous reports, culture and sport were included in the same chapter. However, participation in sport and exercise, and satisfaction with local authority sport and leisure services, are now included in the Sport chapter.

Please note that figures from 2012 onwards are not directly comparable with previous years, due to a change of wording in 2012. More detail about the culture questions can be found in the historical SHS questionnaires⁷⁷.

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

Main Findings

Culture

Around nine in ten (92 per cent) adults were culturally engaged in 2015, either by **attending** or visiting a cultural event or place or by **participating** in a cultural activity. The level of cultural engagement in Scotland has increased by around 5 percentage points since it was first recorded in 2007.

Cultural attendance

More women than men attended cultural events (85 per cent and 80 per cent respectively). This was a slight increase for women since 2014. When cinema visits are excluded, women were still more likely than men to attend cultural events (78 per cent and 71 per cent respectively).

Levels of cultural attendance were lowest in the oldest age group, particularly in relation to cinema attendance. Eighty-one per cent of 16 to 24 year olds visited a cinema in the last 12 months, compared with 18 per cent of adults aged 75 and over.

Attendance at cultural places or events was highest for those with degrees or professional qualifications (94 per cent) and lowest for those with no qualifications (58 per cent).

Those living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland were more likely to attend cultural events or places than those living in the most deprived areas (91 per cent compared to 72 per cent). In all quintiles, attendance increased by between 2 and 6 per cent between 2012 and 2015.

Cultural attendance was lower for those with a long-term physical or mental health condition, especially if the condition caused a major reduction in daily capacity (54 per cent, compared with 88 per cent for those with no such condition).

Cultural participation

The most popular form of cultural participation was reading for pleasure. Overall participation in cultural activities was higher among women than men (85 per cent to 73 per cent); although this does vary by activity.

Cultural participation was broadly similar for all age groups (ranging between 76 per cent to 81 per cent). Participation in most activities, particularly in using computers and social media, decreases in the older age groups; the exceptions to this are in reading for pleasure and crafts.

Those with a degree or professional qualification were more likely to participate than adults with no qualifications (93 per cent compared to 60 per cent). The gap between these two groups increases when reading is excluded.

There was a 20 percentage point difference in cultural participation between those living in the 20 per cent most deprived and the 20 per cent least deprived areas (68 per cent compared with 88 per cent). This is consistent with the differences observed for cultural attendance.

Cultural participation was lower for those with a long-term physical or mental health condition, especially if this caused major reduced daily capacity (67 per cent, compared with 81 per cent for those with no such condition).

Cultural services provided by local authorities

Adults (including non-users) were generally more satisfied with local authority services provision in 2015 than they were in 2007. Library services saw a decline in reported satisfaction during this period (6 percentage points, from 55 per cent in 2007 to 49 per cent in 2015).

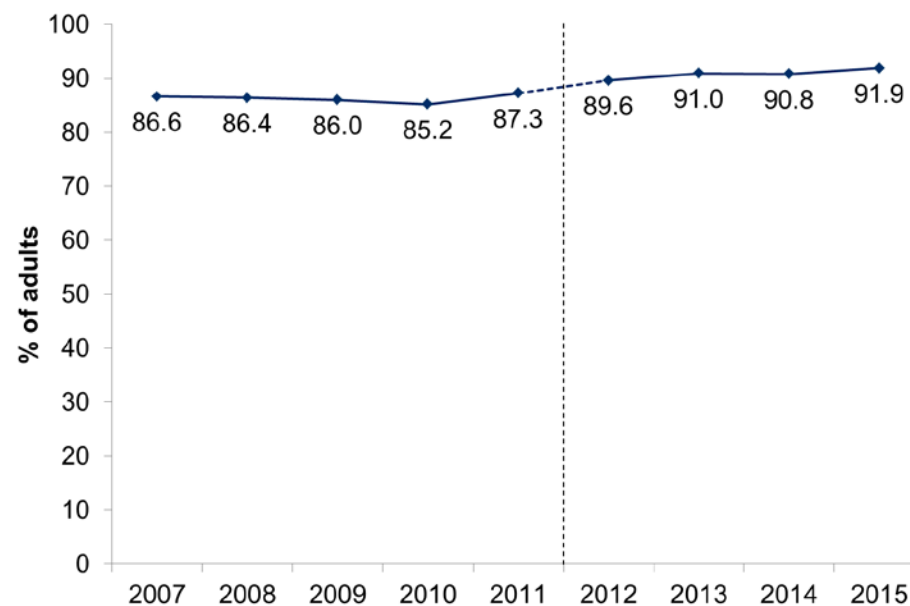
In 2015, around nine in ten adults who had used these services were very or fairly satisfied with each provision. This is particularly true for libraries which have the highest satisfaction rate among users (92 per cent)

13.2 Cultural Engagement

Figure 13.1 shows that around nine in ten adults had attended or participated in some cultural event or activity in 2015 (92 per cent). Trips to the cinema make up the majority of cultural attendance, and reading for pleasure is the most common participation activity. The level of cultural engagement in Scotland has increased by around 5 percentage points since it was first recorded in the SHS in 2007.

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

Percentages, 2007 to 2015 data (minimum base: 9,410)



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

13.3 Attendance at Cultural Events and Places

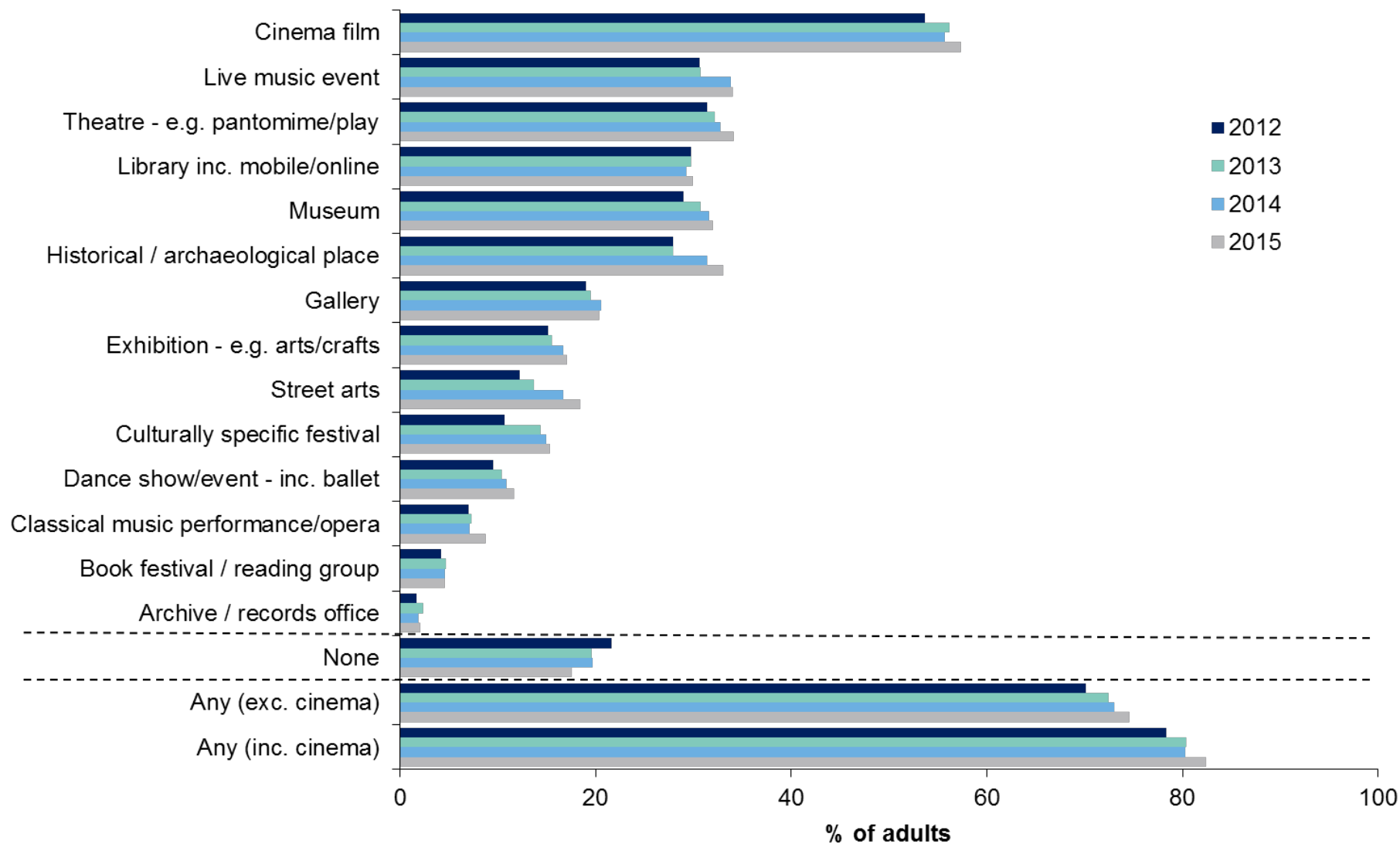
In 2015, around eight in ten adults had attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months. When trips to the cinema are excluded, the attendance figure was lower at 75 per cent. Since 2012, attendance when cinema trips are included has increased from 78 per cent to 82 per cent. When trips to the cinema are excluded, the attendance figure has increased from 70 per cent to 75 per cent.

Attendance at individual cultural events or places has been broadly static or increased by one or two percentage points since 2012. However, there have been larger increases in some areas. The number of adults who attended street art events has increased by 6 percentage points between 2012 and 2015 (12 per cent to 18 per cent). Similarly, visits to historical or archaeological places increased by 5 percentage points (28 to 33 per cent).

Figure 13.2 shows how attendance has changed since 2012.

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

Percentage of adults, 2012 to 2015 data (minimum base: 9,410)



13.3.1 Attendance by Gender and Age

More women attended a cultural event than men (85 per cent and 80 per cent). Women also had higher cultural attendance than men after excluding trips to the cinema, increasing the gap to seven percentage points (78 per cent and 71 per cent).

Table 13.1 shows that in 2015, attendance in the last 12 months at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture varied by gender and age:

- More women than men attended the theatre (41 per cent, compared with 27 per cent). Women were also more likely than men to visit the library (33 per cent compared with 26 per cent).
- People in the younger age groups were more likely to have attended the cinema. Eighty-one percent of adults aged 16 to 24 and 74 per cent of 25-34 year olds visited the cinema, compared with 18 per cent of those aged 75 or over. Similarly, almost half of 16 to 24 year olds attended a live music event, compared with a quarter of 60 to 74 year olds.

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

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Cinema	56	59	81	74	71	56	37	18	57
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	35	33	43	40	38	39	24	10	34
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	27	41	24	30	39	39	37	27	34
Library (including mobile and online)	26	33	29	29	40	26	30	27	30
Museum	32	32	26	37	44	32	30	19	32
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	33	33	25	35	44	37	31	18	33
Gallery	20	21	18	21	25	22	20	11	20
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	16	18	14	14	20	20	19	10	17
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	17	20	19	21	24	21	13	7	18
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	15	15	13	18	23	17	11	5	15
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	8	15	11	11	16	13	10	7	12
Classical music performance or opera	8	10	6	6	7	10	12	10	9
Book festival or reading group	4	6	2	4	7	5	6	3	5
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2
None	20	15	10	9	10	18	25	40	18
Any cultural attendance (excluding cinema)	71	78	71	81	84	76	71	58	75
Any cultural attendance (including cinema)	80	85	90	91	90	82	75	60	82
Base	4,240	5,160	750	1,210	1,390	2,440	2,380	1,240	9,410

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

13.3.2 Attendance by Highest Level of Qualification

Figure 13.3 shows that in 2015, adults with degrees or professional qualifications were most likely to attend cultural places and events in 2015; whereas attendance was lowest for those with no qualifications (94 per cent compared to 58 per cent). The pattern holds when cinema attendance is excluded (91 percent to 49 per cent).

Table 13.2 gives a breakdown of attendance at each individual cultural event or place. As with the overall figure, attendance was consistently higher for adults with a degree or professional qualification. The most marked differences between those with degrees and no qualifications can be seen for attendance at the cinema (72 per cent and 25 per cent respectively) and at an historic place (57 per cent and 11 per cent respectively).

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

2015 data, percentage of adults (minimum base: 480)

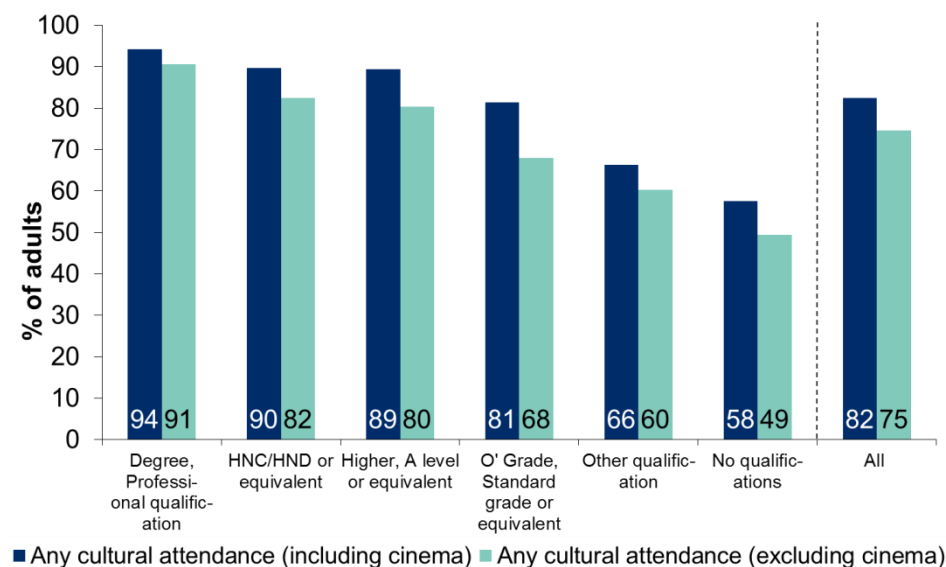


Table 13.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest qualification level

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	All
Cinema	72	67	68	56	32	25	57
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	47	41	41	28	15	13	34
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	50	36	34	26	30	18	34
Library (including mobile and online)	42	35	31	21	20	18	30
Museum	52	36	31	21	16	14	32
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	57	39	33	20	18	11	33
Gallery	38	22	20	11	8	5	20
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	34	20	15	7	8	4	17
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	29	20	20	14	10	6	18
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	25	20	15	10	7	6	15
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	18	14	12	8	8	5	12
Classical music performance or opera	19	6	7	4	5	2	9
Book festival or reading group	11	4	4	2	2	1	5
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	4	2	2	1	2	1	2
None	6	10	11	19	34	42	18
Any cultural attendance (excluding cinema)	91	82	80	68	60	49	75
Any cultural attendance (including cinema)	94	90	89	81	66	58	82
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,640</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1,940</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

13.3.3 Attendance by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

Figure 13.4 shows that levels of cultural attendance increase as deprivation as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012) decreases.

There was a 19 percentage point difference in cultural attendance between the 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas (72 per cent compared with 91 per cent). When excluding cinema attendance, the difference is greater (23 percentage points: 62 per cent in the most deprived areas and 85 per cent in the least deprived areas). This gap was slightly larger in 2014 (26 percentage points).

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

2015 data, adults (minimum base: 1,640)

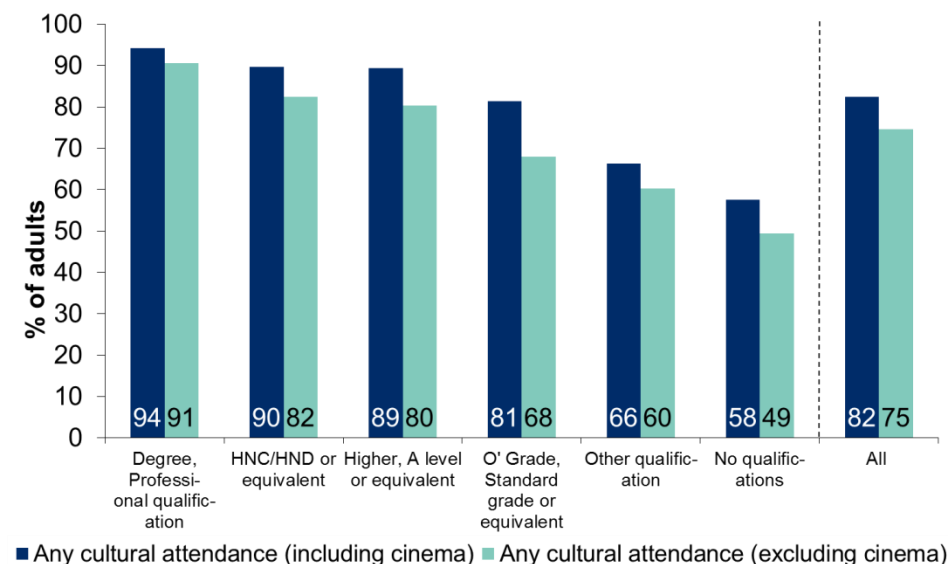


Table 13.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by area deprivation

Percentages, 2012 to 2015 data

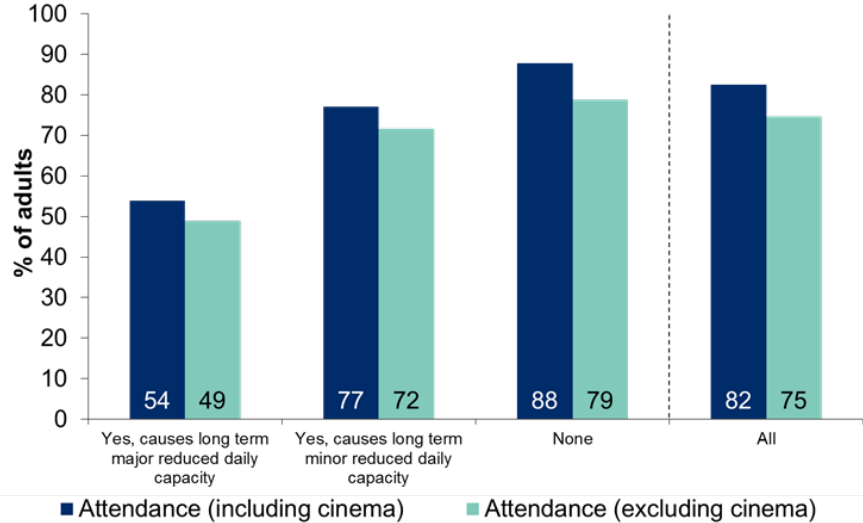
Adults	2012		2013		2014		2015		Base (2015)
	Attendance (including cinema)	Attendance (excluding cinema)	Attendance (including cinema)	Attendance (excluding cinema)	Attendance (including cinema)	Attendance (excluding cinema)	Attendance (including cinema)	Attendance (excluding cinema)	
20% Most deprived	70	60	72	61	70	60	72	62	1,740
2	73	63	76	67	76	68	79	69	1,900
3	77	69	79	71	81	74	83	75	2,050
4	82	75	85	78	84	78	87	81	2,080
20% Least deprived	88	83	90	85	91	86	91	85	1,640
Scotland	78	70	80	72	80	73	82	75	9,410

13.3.4 Attendance by Long-Term Physical/Mental Health Condition

Figure 13.5 shows that cultural attendance was lowest among adults with a physical or mental health condition that caused long term major reduced daily capacity (54 per cent compared to 88 per cent attendance for those with no condition). For those whose condition caused minor reduced daily capacity, the attendance rate was 77 per cent.

Figure 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long term physical/mental health condition

2015 data, adults (minimum base: 1,200)



13.3.5 Frequency of Attending cultural events or places

The library was the most frequently attended cultural place or event, with almost one in five people (18 per cent) attending at least once a week, and double that number attending at least once a month (37 per cent). Cinema attendance was the next most popular, with 22 per cent of respondents attending at least once a month.

Table 13.4 shows the frequency of cultural attendance in the past year.

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

Row percentages, 2015 data

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week / at least once a month	Less often than once a month but within the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	Base
Cinema	3	22	75	0	100	4,830
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	1	11	87	0	100	2,920
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	0	4	95	0	100	3,130
Library (including mobile and online)	18	37	44	1	100	2,890
Museum	1	8	90	0	100	2,920
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	1	10	89	0	100	3,010
Gallery	1	9	89	0	100	1,890
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	0	6	93	0	100	1,670
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	3	5	92	1	100	1,540
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	0	2	98	0	100	1,370
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	1	5	94	1	100	1,020
Classical music performance or opera	2	8	89	0	100	850
Book festival or reading group	2	9	87	2	100	440
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	4	10	85	1	100	220

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

13.4 Participation in Cultural Activities

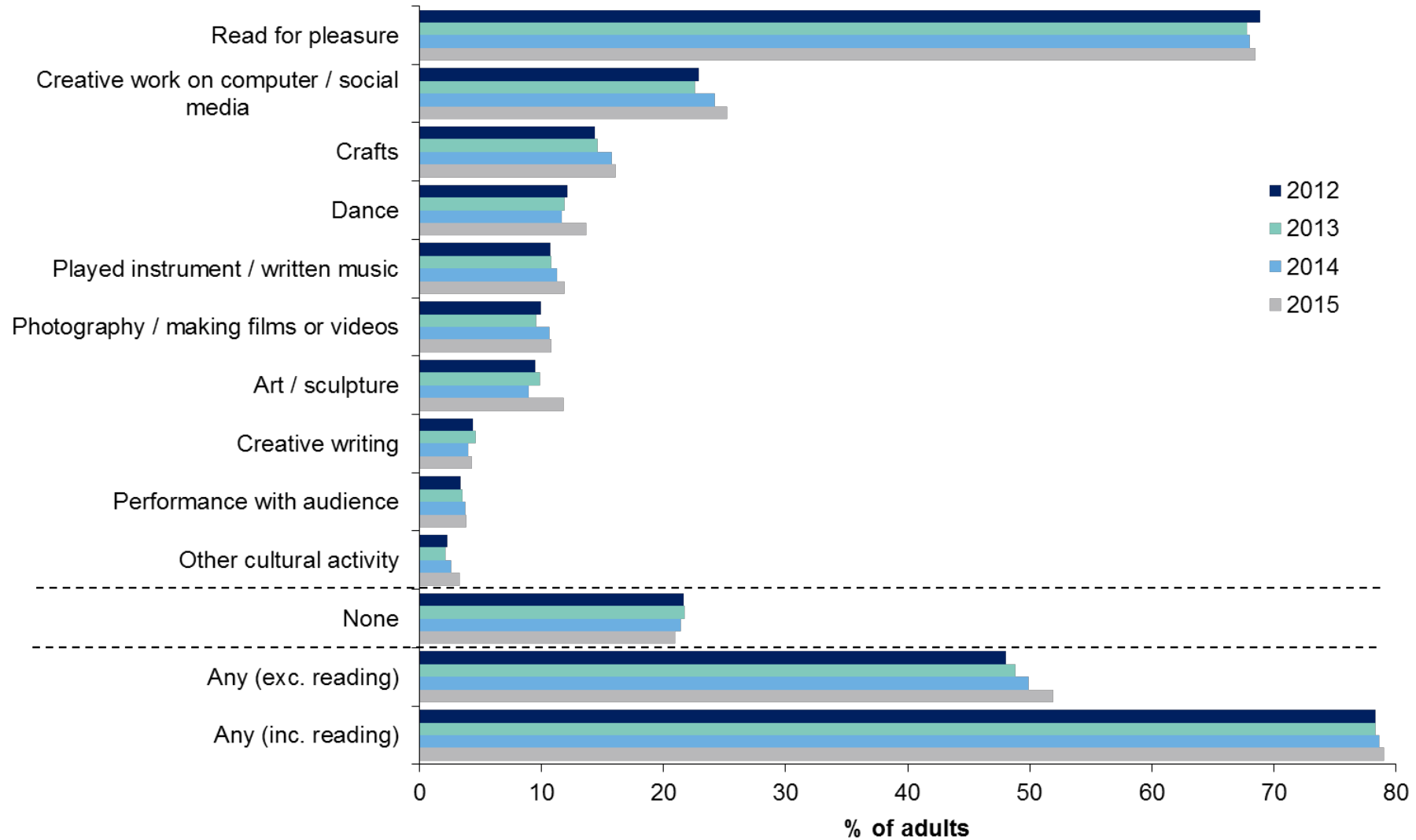
Figure 13.6 shows levels of participation by adults at specific cultural activities in the last 12 months between 2012 and 2015.

The chart shows that:

- Overall participation in 2015 was 79 per cent, which is largely unchanged since 2012. When reading is excluded, participation was 52 per cent. This has increased, year on year, from 48 per cent in 2012.
- Reading for pleasure was by far the most common cultural activity in 2015, with 69 per cent of respondents saying that they had done this in the last year.
- The next most popular activity was doing creative work on a computer or by social media (25 per cent), followed by crafts (16 per cent) and dance (14 per cent). Participation levels in all other cultural activities was 12 per cent or less.
- About one in five people (21 per cent) had not participated in any cultural activity in the last 12 months.

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

Percentage of adults (minimum base: 9,410)



13.4.1 Participation by Gender and Age

Table 13.5 shows that in 2015, more women than men participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months (85 per cent and 73 per cent respectively). When reading is excluded, the difference between women and men was slightly smaller (9 percentage points).

Overall cultural participation was broadly similar for all age groups; however, participation decreased with age when reading was excluded from the measure.

In 2015, participation in specific cultural activities varied by gender and age:

- Younger adults, particularly those aged 16-24 were more likely to produce creative work using computer or social media. However, reading for pleasure and craftwork such as knitting, woodwork and pottery were more popular with older age groups.
- Women participated more than men in a number of cultural activities including reading for pleasure (76 per cent compared with 60 per cent), crafts (25 per cent compared with 6 per cent) and dance (17 per cent compared with 10 per cent).
- Men had higher participation rates than women for playing a musical instrument or writing music (15 per cent of men and 9 per cent of women) and photography/making films or videos (13 per cent compared with 9 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2015 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	76	59	64	70	72	72	70	69
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	27	24	39	30	30	25	17	6	25
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	6	25	8	13	14	17	23	19	16
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	10	17	17	16	14	14	11	7	14
Played a musical instrument or written music	15	9	20	14	12	11	8	5	12
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	13	9	13	12	14	11	10	3	11
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	9	15	19	17	14	10	7	5	12
Creative writing - stories, books, plays	4	4	7	6	5	4	3	2	4
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	3	5	6	3	3	3	4	4	4
Other cultural activity	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	3
None	27	15	23	23	19	19	20	24	21
Participated in any (excluding reading)	47	56	61	55	54	52	50	36	52
Participated in any (including reading)	73	85	77	77	81	81	80	76	79
<i>Base</i>	<i>4,240</i>	<i>5,160</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>1,390</i>	<i>2,440</i>	<i>2,380</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

13.4.2 Participation by Highest Level of Qualification

As with cultural attendance, Figure 13.7 and Table 13.6 show that participation in cultural activities in 2015 was highest among adults with a degree or professional qualification (93 per cent) and lowest for those with no qualifications (60 per cent). When reading is excluded, the difference between qualification levels is even greater (71 per cent for those with a degree or professional qualifications, compared with 30 per cent for those with no qualifications). Participation rates for specific cultural activities are shown in Table 13.6.

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

2015 data, percentage of adults (minimum base: 480)

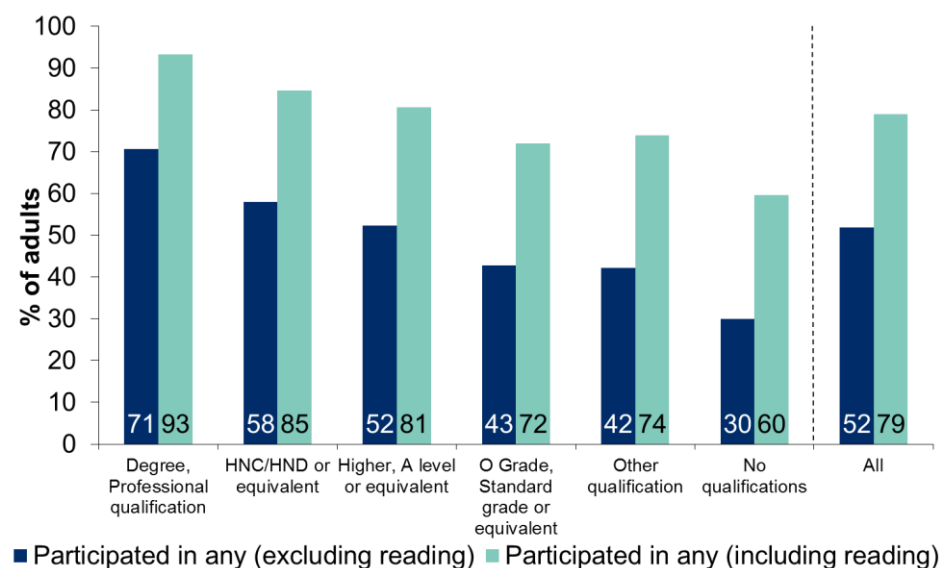


Table 13.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

Percentages, 2015 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	All
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	86	72	70	59	64	48	69
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	39	31	26	20	13	7	25
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	22	17	15	11	17	12	16
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	23	14	13	8	8	7	14
Played a musical instrument or written music	21	11	13	7	5	5	12
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	19	13	10	6	4	2	11
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	17	14	13	10	6	4	12
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	8	4	5	2	1	1	4
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	7	2	5	2	3	1	4
Other cultural activity	6	3	2	3	4	1	3
None	7	15	19	28	26	40	21
Participated in any (excluding reading)	71	58	52	43	42	30	52
Participated in any (including reading)	93	85	81	72	74	60	79
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,640</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1,940</i>	<i>9,410</i>

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

13.4.3 Participation by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

Table 13.7 and Figure 13.8 show that levels of cultural participation increase as deprivation as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012) decreases. Sixty-eight per cent of adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas participated in cultural activities, compared with 88 per cent of adults in the 20 per cent least deprived areas. When reading is excluded, the pattern is similar, with 42 per cent in the most deprived areas and 60 per cent in the least deprived areas of Scotland participating in cultural activity.

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

2015 data, adults (minimum base: 1,640)

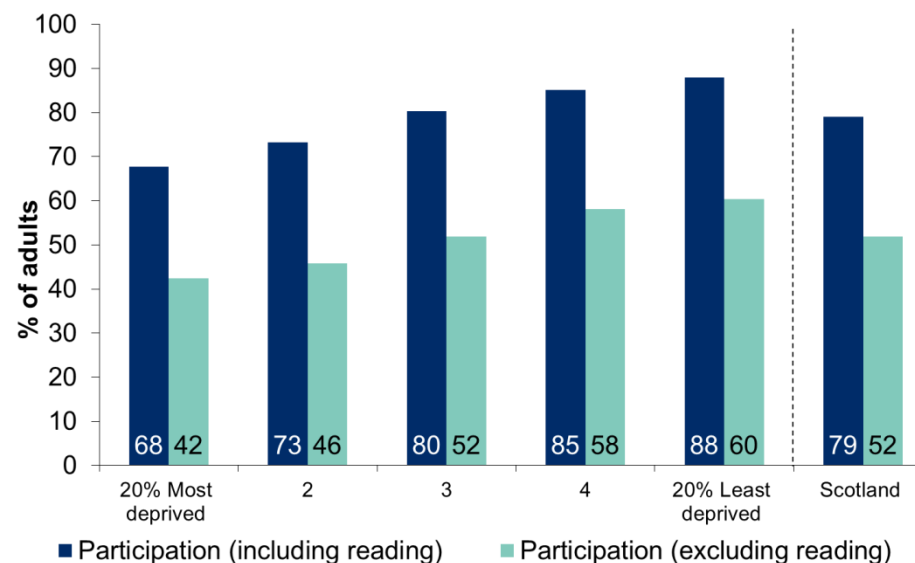


Table 13.7: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by area deprivation

Percentages, 2012 to 2015 data

Adults	2012		2013		2014		2015		Base (2015)
	Participati on (including reading)	Participati on (excluding reading)	Participati on (including reading)	Participati on (excluding reading)	Participati on (including reading)	Participati on (excluding reading)	Participati on (including reading)	Participat ion (excludin g reading)	
20% Most deprived	68	38	68	40	69	40	68	42	1,740
2	74	42	73	44	73	43	73	46	1,900
3	80	49	79	50	78	50	80	52	2,050
4	83	55	83	53	85	58	85	58	2,080
20% Least deprived	87	55	88	56	88	58	88	60	1,640
Scotland	78	48	78	49	79	50	79	52	9,410

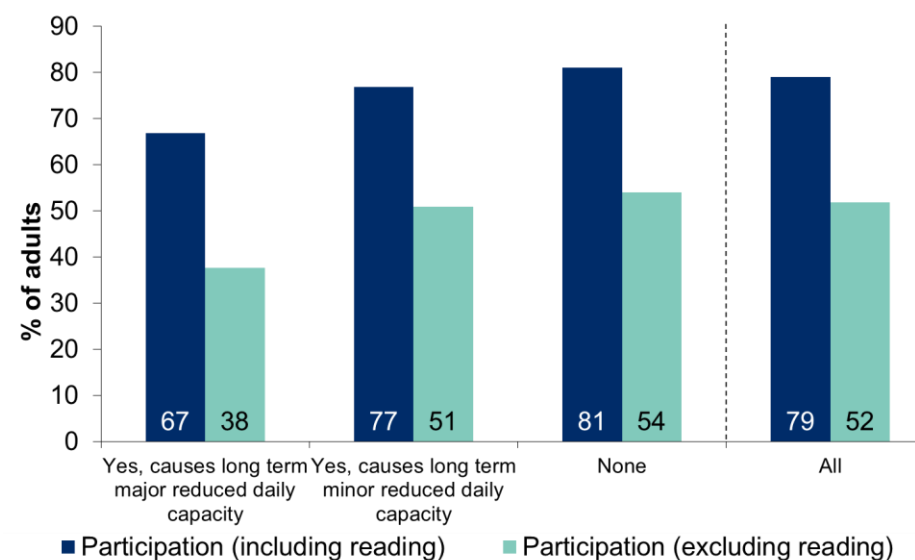
13.4.4 Participation by Long-Term Physical/Mental Health Condition

Figure 13.9 shows that cultural participation was lower for those with a physical or mental health condition (lasting, or expected to last 12 months or more). Participation was lowest where this condition caused long term major reduced daily capacity (67 per cent) compared with 81 per cent participation for those with no such condition.

When reading is excluded, participation for those with conditions with major reduced daily capacity was 38 per cent and, for those with no condition, it was 54 per cent. For those with minor reduced daily capacity, the participation rate was 51 per cent.

Figure 13.9: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by long term physical/mental health condition

2015 data, adults (minimum base: 1,200)



13.4.5 Frequency of Participating in Cultural Activities

Table 13.8 shows that reading for pleasure was the cultural activity most frequently participated in. Of those who read for pleasure, 77 per cent did so at least once a week, and a further 12 per cent read at least once a month. Using a computer or social media for creative work was also popular among participants, with 68 per cent of those who participated having done so at least once a week.

Respondents participated in cultural activities more frequently than they attended cultural places or events. Eighteen per cent attended a library at least once a week but, apart from this, attendance at cultural events at least once a week was low. However, participation in cultural activities at least once a week ranged from 20 per cent to 77 per cent.

Table 13.8: Frequency of participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months

Row percentages, 2015 data

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week / at least once a month	Less often than once a month but within the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	Base
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	77	12	11	0	100	6,540
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	68	14	17	1	100	2,130
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	48	25	27	0	100	1,740
Played a musical instrument or written music	20	21	59	0	100	1,200
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	53	27	20	0	100	1,020
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	35	35	29	0	100	990
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	36	29	34	1	100	1,040
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	37	30	32	1	100	390
Other cultural activity	38	16	43	3	100	340
	46	24	29	0	100	310

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

13.5 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services

Since 2007, questions have been asked in the SHS on the frequency of use and satisfaction with local authority cultural services.

As noted at the beginning of this chapter, findings on sport and leisure are reported elsewhere.

Table 13.9 presents the results for satisfaction with three different types of local authority services in 2015. It shows that adults (including users and non-users of these services) were more satisfied with museums and galleries and with theatres or concert halls in 2015 than they had been in 2007. This increase was relatively small, 4 to 5 percentage points across this period for each type of service, and with small declines in 2010. However, there has been a 6 percentage point decrease in satisfaction with library services (from 55 per cent in 2007 and 2008 to 49 per cent in 2014 and 2015).

Table 13.9: Satisfaction with local authority culture services

Column percentages, 2007 to 2015 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Libraries									
Very/fairly satisfied	55	55	53	52	52	50	51	49	49
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	8	7	8	8	8	10	12	15
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
No opinion	32	34	37	38	37	39	38	36	34
Museums and galleries									
Very/fairly satisfied	41	42	41	38	44	42	44	46	46
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	12	10	11	10	10	11	14	16
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
No opinion	41	42	45	48	44	46	42	38	35
Theatres or concert halls									
Very/fairly satisfied	44	44	43	42	45	44	46	47	48
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	11	10	10	10	9	10	13	15
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	3
No opinion	38	40	43	45	42	45	42	38	35
<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>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>9,410</i>

Table 13.10 shows levels of satisfaction with local authority provision is considerably higher when only users of the services are included in the analysis. In 2015, around nine in ten adults were either very or fairly satisfied with each of the three services (between 90 per cent and 92 per cent).

Satisfaction with library services has been consistent since 2007 (between 90 and 92 per cent). As noted above, the overall level of satisfaction with library services has decreased since 2007, with satisfaction levels among non-users driving the decrease.

Table 13.10: Satisfaction with local authority culture services. (Service users within the past 12 months only)

Column percentages, 2007 to 2015 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Libraries									
Very/fairly satisfied	90	92	92	91	92	93	92	92	92
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	2	3
No opinion	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Base</i>	4,090	3,510	3,590	3,400	3,510	3,450	3,370	3,270	3,100
Museums and galleries									
Very/fairly satisfied	87	89	88	87	90	92	91	92	91
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	7	6	7	5	3	4	5	6
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2
No opinion	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	2,870	2,630	2,720	2,460	2,830	2,800	2,980	3,020	2,920
Theatres or concert halls									
Very/fairly satisfied	86	87	88	88	89	90	91	91	90
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	6
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
No opinion	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	3,560	3,210	3,270	2,960	3,280	3,020	3,260	3,290	3,340

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 (the dependent variable is in the rows), row percentages (the dependent variable is 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 sub-group examined in it. While all results have been calculated using weighted data, the bases shown provide the unweighted counts, which have been rounded to the nearest 10 to comply with 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 shown⁷⁸ 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.

⁷⁸ Missing responses are not included within the analysis. Similarly 'don't know/refused' options are not shown as a separate category in some tables.

Variations in Base Size for Totals

As the questionnaire is administered using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), item non-response is kept to a minimum. Bases do fluctuate slightly due to small amounts of missing information (where, for example, the age or sex of household members has been refused and where derived variables such as household type use this information).

Some questions are asked of a reduced sample and the bases are correspondingly lower. From January 2012, the redesigned survey asked questions 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.

Chapter 2 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 3: Confidence Intervals and Statistical Significance provides a simple way to calculate whether differences are significant. Annex 3: Confidence Intervals and Statistical Significance also provides further explanation on statistical significance and on how confidence intervals can be interpreted. The local authority tables, published alongside this report, incorporate a tool which highlights cells that are significantly different from the comparator figure - the default setting is to compare a local authority with national level data.

Annex 2: Glossary

This Annex includes a 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 unemployment⁷⁹. Therefore, the SHS cannot be used as a source of unemployment rates or average earnings. Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website⁸⁰ for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with unemployment rates and average earnings statistics through the Labour Market topic.

⁷⁹ For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports:
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

⁸⁰ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics

Economic Activity, Qualifications and Training

The SHS is not directly comparable with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is the official source of employment, qualifications and training data in the UK. Compared with the LFS, the SHS under-estimates the level of employment and over-estimates both unemployment and economic inactivity. This is due to the fact that current economic situation in the SHS is asked in a single question whereas in the LFS it is determined by a selection of other questions.

The SHS also underestimates the number of people with a qualification of some sort, as the LFS covers all possible levels of qualifications. The LFS is the preferred source of estimates on employment, qualifications and training as it uses internationally agreed definitions and is used for international comparisons including OECD indicators.

It should be noted that SHS estimates of working age adults historically were based on the traditional working age definition (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59). From 2011, these 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.

No qualifications.

Qualifications not known.

Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website⁸¹ 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).

⁸¹ www.gov.scot/Topics/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 data⁸². 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 analysis⁸³.

⁸² 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.

⁸³ For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports:
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

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 10,633 households responding to the household interview, rather than the 9,799 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.

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. Working age is defined as 16-65.

A **single parent** household – contains one adult of any age and one or more children.

A **single older** – household contains one adult aged 65 or over and no children.

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 aged 65 or over and no children, or two adults aged 65 or over 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 – Includes: households who own outright and those buying with a mortgage or loan.

Social rented sector – Includes: households renting from a local authority and all households renting from a Housing Association or Co-operative.

Private rented sector – Includes: households renting from an individual private landlord.

Other tenure – 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 per cent-4 per cent 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 2010⁸⁴ 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 2013⁸⁵.

⁸⁴ www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/08/26155956

⁸⁵ www.improvementservice.org.uk/income-modelling-project.html

Physical or Mental Health Problems and Disabilities

Random Adult

A two part question was introduced to replace the old question on long-standing illnesses. The new question 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 activities⁸⁶. 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.

⁸⁶ For further details, please see questions RG5A and RG5B in the 2013 SHS questionnaire and RG5 in previous years:
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire

Household

In the household questionnaire, the household representative is asked whether anyone in the household (including children) has any physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last for twelve months or more. The current question was introduced in 2014 and has been designed to align it with the question asked of the random adult. The response options for this question are 'Yes', 'No', 'Don't know', and 'Refused'.

Previously, the question had asked the household representative whether anyone in the household had any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits daily activity. The response options were 'Disability', 'Long-term illness', 'Both', 'Neither' and 'Refused'.

As noted in Chapter 2, this figure is likely to under represent the true value as the household representative may not know about the health conditions of other household members.

The above changes in the question mean that the 2014 results are not directly comparable with previous years data.

Marital Status

The random adult is asked to confirm their legal marital status using the following categories:

Single – 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:

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.

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

Cinema.

Library – Includes: 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 – Includes: art, photography and crafts.

Street arts – e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre.

Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)

Book festival or reading group.

Archive or records office – e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre.

None.

Participation in "any cultural activity" means that people do at least one activity from the available list asked of respondents in the survey (rather than each and every cultural activity).

The activities are listed as follows:

Read for pleasure – not newspapers, magazines or comics.

Dance – e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet.

Played a musical instrument or written music.

Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance – not karaoke.

Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture.

Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity – not family or holiday 'snaps'.

Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind.

Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.

Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry.

Other cultural activity.

None.

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

Walking – at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes.

Swimming.

Football.

Cycling – at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes.

Keep Fit / Aerobics.

Multigym use / Weight Training.

Golf.

Running / Jogging.

Snooker / Billiards / Pool.

Dancing.

Bowls.

Other (specified) – e.g. 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)⁸⁷ 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.

⁸⁷ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

SIMD 2012 has been used throughout this report as SIMD 2016 was not available in time to complete the analysis. 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. In the tables, the data zones are grouped as quintiles (from the 20 per cent most to the 20 per cent least deprived data zones)⁸⁸. Occasionally deciles (from the 10 per cent most deprived data zones to 10 per cent least deprived)⁸⁹ are used.

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.

⁸⁸ Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

⁸⁹ Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

A2 1: Number of households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012

2015 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Per cent
1 - 10% most deprived	952	1,069	10.4
2	957	1,048	10.2
3	949	1,022	9.9
4	1,124	1,072	10.4
5	1,141	1,049	10.2
6	1,141	1,108	10.7
7	1,160	1,019	9.9
8	1,076	1,037	10.0
9	918	933	9.0
10 - 10% least deprived	907	968	9.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,330</i>	<i>10,330</i>	<i>100</i>

The classificatory variable used in the analysis contained in the report is based on the 2012 version of SIMD.

Self-identified Sexual Orientation

The question on self-identified sexual orientation, presented in Chapter 2, was introduced to the SHS in 2011 to provide statistics to underpin the equality monitoring responsibilities of public sector organisations and to assess the disadvantage or relative discrimination experienced by the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. Despite this positive step in collecting such information, it is felt that the figures are likely to under-report the percentage of lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) people within society due to a number of reasons, including the following.

Asking about sexual orientation/identity is a new development in national surveys and such questions can be seen as intrusive and personal.

There is still significant prejudice and discrimination against LGB people in society. In a context where some LGB people will not have told friends and family about their sexual identity, there is a real question about whether LGB people generally would want to be open with an interviewer.

The default option for being uncertain about one's sexual orientation may be to respond 'straight/heterosexual' rather than to say 'Don't know / not sure'.

Particular LGB people are still less likely to be open where they belong to groups or communities where an LGB identity is less acceptable.

Despite the uncertainties of the data, it does make sense to collect statistics on sexual orientation, to start to make this a more standard element within data collection. This does not mean that data will necessarily become reliable over the short term, but they may still be able to offer useful insights into the experience of some LGB people in particular areas of policy interest. The Scottish Government is looking at how it can improve its data collection on these issues going forward.

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)⁹⁰ 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.

⁹⁰ 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

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 2013-2014 version⁹¹.

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 124,999 people.

Accessible small towns – settlements of between 3,000 and 9,999 people and within a 30 minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Remote small towns – settlements of between 3,000 and 9,999 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 minute 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 2 shows the percentage of households in each area type.

⁹¹ More information on the six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is available at - www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification

A2 2: Number of households by Scottish Government 2013-2014 Urban Rural Classification

2015 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Per cent
Large urban areas	3,094	3,700	35.8
Other urban areas	3,493	3,640	35.3
Accessible small towns	959	910	8.8
Remote small towns	623	347	3.4
Accessible rural	1,121	1,109	10.7
Remote rural	1,035	620	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,330</i>	<i>10,330</i>	<i>100</i>

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.

In 2012, it was noticed that in some cases during post-data processing, respondents that have been subsequently identified as volunteers from their answers to the second and third questions, 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 have matched the total number of volunteers identified in the final dataset.

In 2014, the routing of the questionnaire was changed so that the maximum number of suitable people were asked the follow up questions. This means that, although it will only affect a small proportion of the sample, the 2014 results to the follow up volunteering questions are not directly comparable with previous years.

Annex 3: 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 significant⁹².

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.

⁹² For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports - www.gov.scot/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).

Figure A3 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 1.16⁹³ 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.

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.

⁹³ 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.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

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 absolute value of the difference between the two estimates $|p_1 - p_2|$ is significant if it is greater than the square root of the sum of the squares of the limits for the two estimates, as explained by the following formula:

$$|p_1 - p_2| > \sqrt{[(CI_1)^2 + (CI_2)^2]}$$

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 reports⁹⁴ for a comparison of SHS results with information from other sources.

⁹⁴ For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports:
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

A3 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%	4.9%	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%	3.0%	2.6%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
15%	8.1%	5.7%	4.7%	4.0%	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%	5.2%	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%	6.9%	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%	7.3%	6.0%	5.2%	4.6%	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%	7.6%	6.2%	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%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
50%	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%
55%	11.3%	8.0%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	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%	7.6%	6.2%	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%	7.3%	6.0%	5.2%	4.6%	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%	6.9%	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%	5.2%	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%	4.0%	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%
90%	6.8%	4.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.6%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
95%	4.9%	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%

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The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

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