The Scottish Government

Scotland's People

Annual report: results from 2009

Scottish Household Survey

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

Scotland's People

Annual report: results from 2009

Scottish Household Survey

Aberdeenshire 7 11 12 24 15 11 13 8 100 1,144 Angus 7 11 9 28 14 9 13 8 100 571 Argyll and Bute 8 12 12 25 10 10 16 8 100 555 Clackmannanshire 7 9 11 24 12 10 15 11 100 604 Dumfries and Galloway 7 13 12 22 11 11 13 11 100 785 Dundee City 12 12 11 21 12 11 11 11 100 782 East Ayrshire 5 11 9 19 14 11 15 16 100 613 East Dunbartonshire 6 7 9 19 14 13 17 16 100 475 East Lothian 8 11 8 27 11 11 11 13 100 493 East Renfrewshire 5 10 10 24 13 14 14 10 100 494 Edinburgh City 16 15 10 19 10 8 10 12 100 2,364 Eilean Siar 4 9 7 18 13 13 18 18 100 475 Falkirk 9 10 13 21 8 12 14 13 100 706 Fife 8 12 11 22 11 11 13 12 100 2,014 Glasgow City 11 14 12 20 11 10 11 11 100 2,879 Highland 8 11 10 23 13 12 13 10 100 1,100

13 13
5 100
wshire
1 11
2 100

1,488 Stirling 9 12 11 25 11 7 14 11 100 605 West Dunbartonshire 6 12 9 26 12 11 11 13 100 475 West Lothian 8 12 11 23 11 13 12 11 100 789 Scotland

The Scottish Government, Edinburgh 2010

ISBN: 978-0-7559-9579-0 (web only)

The Scottish Government
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

Produced for the Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland
DPPAS10585 (08/10)

Published by the Scottish Government, August 2010

The SHS Team
Communities Analytical Services
Scottish Government
1-F(Dockside) Victoria Quay
Edinburgh
EH6 6QQ

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

2 THE COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND ADULTS IN SCOTLAND

3 HOUSING

4 NEIGHBOURHOODS AND COMMUNITIES

8 TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

9 INTERNET

10 HEALTH AND CARING

11 LOCAL SERVICES

12 VOLUNTEERING

13 CULTURE AND SPORT

ANNEX 2 GLOSSARY

ANNEX 3 MAIN CLASSIFICATORY VARIABLES AND SAMPLE BASES

ANNEX 4 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS AND STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1 Background to the survey

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

CHANGES TO THE SHS IN 2009

Due to the high level of demand for space in the SHS, the questionnaire is reviewed every two years to ensure that the information collected is relevant to current policy interests and is making the best use of the time in the survey. The existing questionnaire was reviewed prior to the start of 2009 and a number of sections were revised. The key changes made were:

- HA3 household grid was extended to ask for all relationships in the household rather than just the relationship to the Highest Income Householder;
- Amendments to transport related questions including the addition of CARLOC where the household's car is kept overnight, ALTMODE additional methods of travel to work, and CYCL1 and CYCL2 barriers to cycling. HD19 how much is spent on the fuel in the household reinstated after being removed in 2007. Many other questions were amended;

- HI3 how much do you have in savings was dropped, with an amended question on banded saving amounts added. Similarly, HJ1AN amount outstanding on mortgage/loan was removed;

- All questions on childcare have been removed, comparable information can be obtained from the Growing Up in Scotland[1] study;

- A series of questions on activities engaged in by young people as well as children's play were added.

Further information on the SHS Questionnaire Review 2009 project can be found on the SHS website[2].

SAMPLING

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

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

The current sample design, like the one used from 1999 to 2008, uses a multi-stage stratified design with a mix of unclustered and clustered sampling. For the current contract, starting in 2007, the sampling strategy was revised to achieve a higher proportion of interviews from unclustered sample. In general, reducing the level of clustering in a sample increases its statistical efficiency, allowing the same level of precision to be achieved with fewer interviews than would be required from a clustered sample. However, unclustered sampling is generally more expensive, particularly in rural areas because of the larger distances between addresses. The revised sampling strategy was designed to achieve the optimum balance between these approaches. As a result, the cost-effectiveness of the interviewing has improved compared with the previous design because it now requires fewer interviews to achieve the same level of precision.

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

[1] www.growingupinscotland.org.uk

[2] www.scotland.gov.uk/SHSReview

The main features of the current design are:

- First stage, disproportionate stratification by local authority;
- Within each local authority, second stage stratification by the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification[3] with large urban and other urban areas combined into an „urban' stratum and all other areas combined into a „rural' stratum;
- Unclustered sampling is used in the „urban' strata, with addresses sorted by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[4] and selected systematically from a random starting point;
- Clustered sampling is used in the „rural' strata, with datazones used as primary sampling units which are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each, a systematic sample selected from a random starting point.

There are some variations to this overall design:

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

THE SHS INTERVIEW

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

The survey questionnaire is in two parts. The household reference person, who is the Highest Income Householder (HIH) or their spouse/partner completes Part 1 of the interview. Details of all members of the household, including children, are collected during the household interview. Subsequently a child is selected from all household members under 16 (the „random child') and the household respondent is asked questions about childcare for that child. A child who is at school is also selected (the „random school child')[5] and the household respondent answers questions about the school that child attends and the journey they make to go there.

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

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

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

Once the composition of the household has been established, one of the adults in the household is randomly selected by the computer to complete Part 2.[6] In all households with a single adult the same person completes both parts, but as the number of adults in the household increases, the probability of the random adult being the same as the household respondent declines.[7]

The household section of the interview deals with topics such as household composition and current economic situation of household members; accommodation, access to the internet and broadband connection; recycling; cars available to the household, employment details of the highest income householder; household income, savings and use of financial services; housing costs; childcare and schooling. The random adult section deals with marital status, ethnicity and religion, individuals' accommodation change; experiences of homelessness and housing problems; neighbourhoods and community safety; transport modes, car dependency, congestion and road safety; travel planning; use of the internet; public services; income and employment; participation in culture and sport. Further information on the topic coverage is available on the SHS website.[8]

RESPONSE RATES

After excluding addresses that were outwith the scope of the survey[9], the overall response rate for this sweep of the survey was 66.5%. There was significant variation in response between local authorities. The highest response rate was achieved in Orkney (80.3%) and the lowest response was achieved in Glasgow (56.8%).

WEIGHTING

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

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

Household data (collected in Part 1 of the interview) are weighted to take account of the disproportionate sampling and response between local authorities. The profile of household occupants within each local authority sample is then compared with the age/sex profile of the

---

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

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

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

population, as published by the General Register Office Scotland (GROS).[10] The SPSS software module g-Calib is used to produce calibration weights that match the survey sample to these population estimates. The procedure produces weights that provide both survey estimates and grossed up population estimates. This means, for example, that as well as being able to provide survey estimates (the **percentage** of households in owner-occupation), the survey can provide population estimates of the total **number** of households in owner-occupation.

Random adult data (from Part 2) are weighted to reflect both the disproportionate sampling and response to Part 2 between local authorities and the different probabilities of selection within households.[11] The profile of participating adults is then compared with the profile of adults produced by GROS and corrective weights calculated that provide survey and population estimates.

The random child and the random school child are dealt with in a similar way – weighting to correct for disproportionate sampling is undertaken and then residual weights, aligning the sample profile with official estimates, are calculated. The only exception to this is that in the case of the random school child, there are no official estimates of the age/sex profile of school children within each local authority. In this case, the population estimates are calculated within the survey itself using the information on the economic status of all household members and household grossing weights. Estimates of the number of school children in each age group are used as the basis for comparing the profile of the random school child and the profile of all school children.[12]

THE ANNUAL REPORT

SHS results have been reported in a series of ten Annual Reports between 1999 and 2008. The annual report is designed to act as an introduction to the survey and to present and interpret some of the key policy-relevant results.

A comprehensive range of web tables, including a range of results by local authority groupings, is provided on the SHS website.[13] A series of Local Authority Reports using the 2007/2008 data were published in July 2010, as part of the Scottish Government's ambition to extend the use of SHS data. Similar reports will likely be published again using the 2009/2010 data in late Autumn 2011.

---

[10] The mid-year 2009 population estimates, published in April 2010, were used for this. http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/mid-year/mid-2009-pop-est/index.html

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

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

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

STRUCTURE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

At the start of each chapter introductory paragraphs draw on key policy documents to set the results that follow into the policy context for the topic it covers. In most of the chapters, the introduction draws on the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007.[14] This document highlights the current Government's overall purpose of increasing sustainable economic growth, and five strategic objectives, which are designed to ensure the purpose is delivered. The objectives that are most relevant to the subject of a chapter, as defined in the spending review, are identified. The five objectives are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SHS is the source of information on five of the 45 national indicators in the Government's National performance framework.[15] One of the indicators[16] is derived from information collected in the travel diary and will be reported later this year.[17] This report provides estimates for the remaining four national indicators:

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

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

[16] To reduce the proportion of driver journeys delayed due to traffic congestion.

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

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

Increase the proportion of **journeys to work** made by public or active transport (Chapter 8);

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

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

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

The results are presented in the remaining 12 chapters covering: household composition; housing; neighbourhoods and communities; economic activity; finance; education; transport; internet; health and caring; local services; volunteering; culture and sport.

Guidance on using the information in the report and a glossary with detailed definitions of some of the key terms are included as annexes. Additional annexes present results on the main classificatory variables used in this report and provide guidance on assessing confidence intervals and the statistical significance of the results.

ADDITIONAL SHS REPORTING

Full details of the survey will also be made available through the companion Technical Reports. There are two parts to the technical reporting detailing the methodology and fieldwork outcomes[18] and, separately, the questionnaire[19] used.

A number of other Scottish Government publications covering previous years are also available. A comprehensive listing of all publications is available from the SHS website.[20]

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

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

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

2 The Composition and Characteristics of Households and Adults in Scotland

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

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

The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) uses the SHS to publish household estimates based on SHS data. Estimates of total numbers of households derived from the 2009 SHS, using the household grossing weight[21], are the same as the 2009 household estimates from GROS. Estimates for particular types of household, as described in this chapter, are likely to differ from GROS due to differences in weighting.

The characteristics of adults and the Highest Income Householder (HIH)[22] are used in this report as variables to examine SHS questions in the chapters that follow. The age and number of people in the household are combined in „household type', a variable which is used to examine the relationship of household composition with a number of different topics throughout this report.

To set the scene for the subsequent analysis, this chapter briefly presents information on selected characteristics of all household members and of adults. It examines household types and considers the relationship between household type and degree of rurality.

ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

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

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

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

Table 2.1: Characteristics of household members

Column percentages, 2009 data

All household members

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base	*31,770*

Age	
0-15	18
16-24	12
25-34	12
35-44	15
45-59	20
60-74	16
75+	7
All	100
Base	*31,770*

ADULTS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

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

Table 2.2: The characteristics of adults

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base	*12,543*

Age	
16 to 24	15
25 to 34	15
35 to 44	18
45 to 59	25
60 to 74	19
75 plus	9
All	100
Base	*12,543*

Marital status	
Married and living with spouse	51
In a same-sex civil partnership	1
Single, never been married / in civil partnership	32
Widowed	7
Divorced	6
Separated	3
Bereaved civil partner	0
All	100
Base	*12,543*

Ethnicity	
White	**96.8**
Scottish	82.1
Other British	11.4
Irish	0.9
Any other White background	2.4
Any mixed background	**0.1**
Asian*	**2.1**
Indian	0.5
Pakistani	0.7
Bangladeshi	0.1
Chinese	0.4
Any other Asian background	0.4
Black*	**0.4**
Caribbean	0.0
African	0.3
Any other Black background	0.1
Any other background	**0.7**
All	100
Base	*12,543*

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

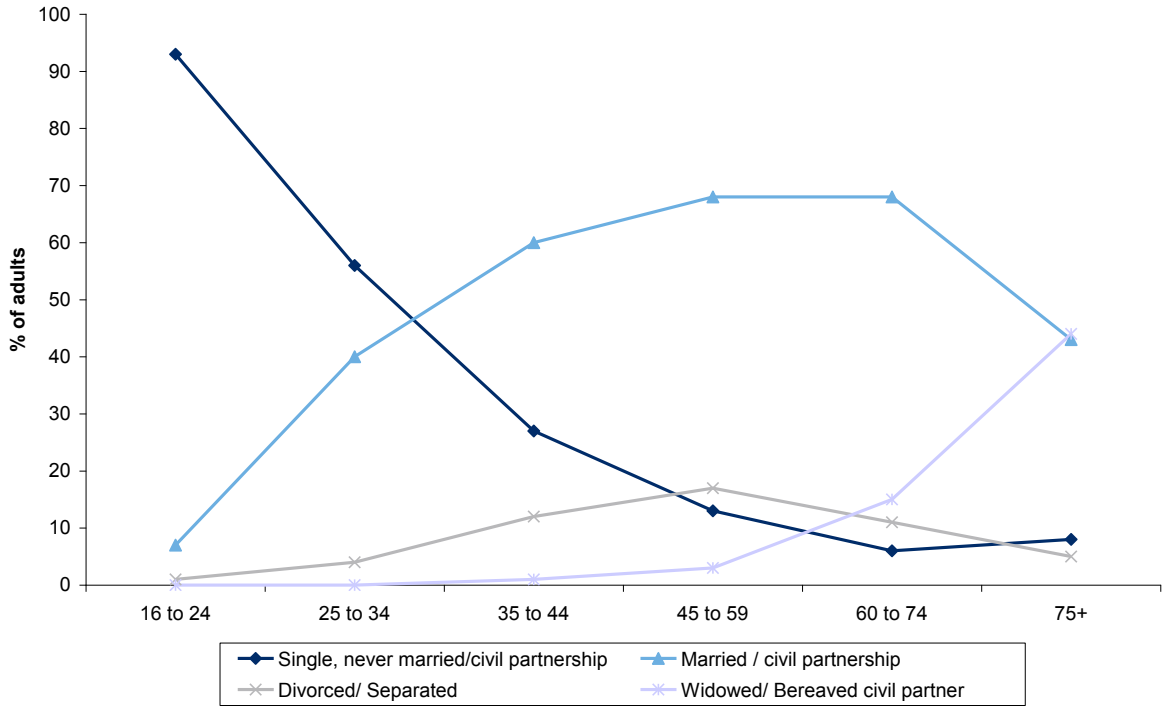
Just over half (51%) of adults are married and living with a spouse, while just under a third (32%) are single and have never been married. The majority of adults (96.8%) are of white ethnic origin with Scottish being the predominant ethnic group (82.1%). The next biggest group is „other British' (11.4%), while 3.2% of adults are non-white. Adults of Asian ethnic origin represent the biggest non-white group (2.1%).

Figure 2.1 examines the relationships between current marital status and adults of different ages. Of those adults aged 16-24, the majority (93%) are single. By the time adults reach the age of 35-44, the majority are married and living with spouse or in a civil partnership (60% in total). Being single declines throughout all age groups until the 75 and over, at which point there is a slight increase.

From the ages of 35 to 74, marriage is the predominant current status. Those aged 75 or over are more often „widowed' (44%) although around four in ten (43%) are still married.

Figure 2.1: Current marital status of adults by age

2009 data, Adults (min base: 1,036)



The data underlying Figure 2.1 are presented in Table 2.3. As well as showing the percentages of each age group who are single, married, divorced etc.,[23] it also shows the percentage of each marital status category who are aged 16-24, 25-34 and so on.[24] Over two thirds (69%) of those who are single are under 35, whilst just under eight in ten (79%) of married people are aged between 35 and 74.

Like marriage, being divorced or separated is more common than average between the ages of 35-74, and also like marriage, this peaks between the ages of 45-59 (42%).

[23] Shown as row percents.

[24] Shown as column percents.

Table 2.3: Age and marital status of adult population

Row and column percentages, 2009 data

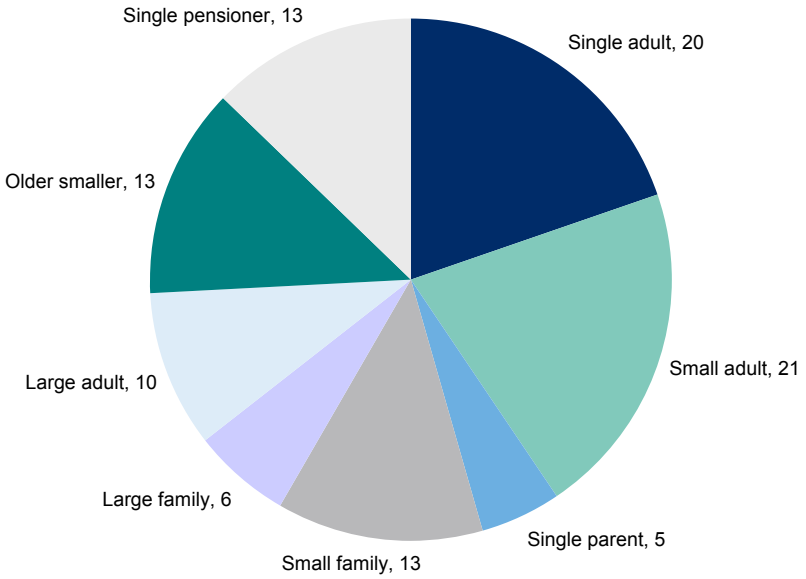
Adults		Single, never married / civil partnership	Married / civil partnership	Divorced / Separated	Widowed / Bereaved civil partner		Row total	*Row base*
16 to 24	*Row*	*93*	*7*	*1*	*0*	***15***	*100*	*1,036*
	Column	43	2	1	0			
25 to 34	*Row*	*56*	*40*	*4*	*0*	***15***	*100*	*1,686*
	Column	26	12	6	0			
35 to 44	*Row*	*27*	*60*	*12*	*1*	***18***	*100*	*2,170*
	Column	15	21	23	2			
45 to 59	*Row*	*13*	*68*	*17*	*3*	***25***	*100*	*3,101*
	Column	10	33	42	9			
60 to 74	*Row*	*6*	*68*	*11*	*15*	***19***	*100*	*2,925*
	Column	4	25	23	38			
75+	*Row*	*8*	*43*	*5*	*44*	***9***	*100*	*1,625*
	Column	2	7	4	51			
All		***32***	***51***	***10***	***7***	*100*		
Column total		100	100	100	100	100		
Column base		*3,633*	*5,506*	*1,732*	*1,672*	*12,543*		

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Household type is derived from the details collected from the household respondent about all household members, using a combination of age and number of people in the household. Combining the data in this way provides, in effect, an indicator of the life stage and family circumstance of households.

Figure 2.2: Household type

2009 data, Households (base: 14,190)



The structure of households, as represented by household type, is illustrated in Figure 2.2 and full definitions are included in the Glossary (Annex 2). A third of households in Scotland contain only one adult, split as 20% of those below pensionable age and 13% above pensionable age. Small families without children also account for one-third of households (small adult, older smaller), while almost a quarter (24%) are families with children aged under 16 (single parent, small family, large family).

Having identified the percentage of households accounted for by different household types, Table 2.4 shows the extent to which household type varies according to degree of rurality, as defined using the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification.[25] In general the differences between different types of area are relatively small. Exceptions are higher than average levels of single adults in large urban areas (23%) and of older smaller households in remote rural areas (17%). A slightly increased amount of small adult households (24%) can be found in accessible rural areas.

Table 2.4: Household type by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Single adult	23	19	16	20	13	14	20
Small adult	21	19	20	19	24	21	21
Single parent	5	6	5	5	5	3	5
Small family	11	13	14	10	15	13	13
Large family	5	7	8	6	7	8	6
Large adult	10	10	10	10	9	9	10
Older smaller	10	14	15	15	15	17	13
Single pensioner	13	12	13	16	12	15	13
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,038*	*4,227*	*1,169*	*762*	*1,587*	*1,393*	*14,176*

Additional tables providing further information on the composition and characteristics of households are available on the SHS website.[26]

[25] See Glossary – Annex 2 for definitions.

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

3 Housing

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government's vision for the future of housing includes an increased supply of housing across all tenures, more choice of affordable housing, and housing developments that contribute to the creation of sustainable mixed communities.[27] While the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)[28] is the primary source of information about the physical condition of housing in Scotland, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) also includes some questions on housing which are used to explore the relationships between living circumstances and the characteristics, attitudes and behaviours of Scottish households.

This chapter presents some basic information on housing tenure in Scotland, including changes over the past decade and how tenure varies with household type, rurality and deprivation. It also looks at the changing nature of housing tenure based on the length of time people have lived at their current address.

HOUSING TENURE

The last 50 years have seen a substantial change in housing tenure in Scotland. Historically, there has been a marked increase in the proportion of owner-occupier households, from a quarter in 1961[29] to around two thirds in recent years (66% in 2009) (Table 3.1). This was mirrored in the decline of the private and social rented sector, which in 1961 accounted for 34% and 41% of households respectively.

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

The more recent SHS data, from 2005 through to 2009, give some indication that the rising trend in relation to owner-occupation may be levelling out to some extent, possibly in part due to increasing pressure in the housing market. While the private rented sector has shown small but consistent growth from 5% in 1999 to 10% in 2009, this has been mirrored through a decline in the social rented sector (32% to 22%).

---

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

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

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

Table 3.1: Tenure of household by year

Column percentages, 1999-2009 data

Households	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Owner occupied	61	62	64	65	65	64	66	65	66	66	66
Social rented	32	30	28	28	26	27	25	25	23	23	22
Private rented	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*14,679*	*15,547*	*15,566*	*15,073*	*14,880*	*15,942*	*15,395*	*15,618*	*13,406*	*13,814*	*14,190*

The decline in social housing has been accompanied by substantial changes in the profile of its tenants. Data from the Scottish Census show that in 1981, the profile of social sector tenants was similar to the profile of households in society generally in terms of their size, composition, and social and economic characteristics. This is no longer the case and tenure patterns show marked differences by household type, reflecting differences in life stage and household circumstances (Table 3.2).[30]

Owner occupation is the predominant tenure for most household types, the notable exception being for single parent households (36%) and, to a somewhat lesser extent, single adult households (50%). Almost half of single parent households are in social housing (47%), which is the predominant tenure for this group. Single adult and pensioner households are both also somewhat overrepresented in the social sector relative to other groups.

Table 3.2: Tenure of household by household type

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pen-sioner	All
Owner occupied	50	69	36	75	75	75	82	60	66
Social rented	32	14	47	16	19	14	14	34	22
Private rented	16	16	16	8	5	9	3	4	10
Other	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,645*	*2,797*	*807*	*1,834*	*936*	*1,286*	*1,967*	*1,918*	*14,190*

The patterns highlighted above reflect to some extent differences in access to resources. Young adults in the early stages of their working lives are more likely to move around more often, whilst single parents and pensioners may likely be more static in their housing usage..

There is a strong geographic component to the changing profile of the social housing sector and a link with deprivation. The 15% most deprived areas[31] are characterised by high concentrations of social housing (Table 3.3), with over half (53%) of households in the social rented sector; compared to 22% overall – both of which are a slight decrease on the 2007/2008 estimates of 57% and 23% respectively. More generally, there is a consistent and marked linear relationship between levels of social sector renting and deprivation.[32]

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

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

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Owner occupied	39	71	66
Social rented	53	17	22
Private rented	7	11	10
Other	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Base	*2,009*	*12,167*	*14,176*

Tenure also varies between urban and rural areas, although this is somewhat less marked (Table 3.4). Levels of owner-occupation are higher in rural areas and accessible small towns, the former due to the relatively small social rented sector in rural areas, while the latter reflects in part urban workers moving out of high pressure housing markets to more affordable areas. Private renting is somewhat more common in large urban areas (13%, compared to 10% overall).

Table 3.4: Tenure of household by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Owner occupied	61	68	71	60	74	73	66
Social rented	25	24	22	29	12	14	22
Private rented	13	8	5	9	11	9	10
Other	1	1	2	2	2	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,038*	*4,227*	*1,169*	*762*	*1,587*	*1,393*	*14,176*

Those adults who have lived at their current address for less than one year are typically those from the private rented sector (47%). Those living within the social rented sector show comparatively similar levels up to 10 years living at their current address (around one in five), though this then drops off somewhat to 16% for those living there for more than 10 years. As expected, those in owner occupied households are more likely live at the same address for much longer; two-thirds of those living at their current address for between three and four years are in owner occupied households, increasing to 80% for those residing at the same address for more than 10 years..

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Less than one year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	All
Owner occupied	29	56	66	71	80	69
Social rented	22	21	23	24	16	20
Private rented	47	22	9	4	3	10
Other	3	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*956*	*1,613*	*1,345*	*2,764*	*5,865*	*12,543*

4 Neighbourhoods and Communities

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Improving the quality of life in Scotland's neighbourhoods and communities is one of the Government's five strategic objectives:[33] *Help local communities to flourish, becoming stronger, safer places to live, offering improved opportunities and a better quality of life*.

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

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

NEIGHBOURHOODS

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods

Overall ratings of neighbourhood have been consistently high over the past ten years, with over nine in ten typically saying their neighbourhood is a fairly or very good place to live (Table 4.1). There was a slight change between 2008 and 2009, with the figure increasing by 1.1 percentage points from 92.5% in 2008 to 93.6% in 2009. Over half (55%) of all adults gave the highest rating 'very good', the highest rating since the SHS first started collecting this information in 1999. Around 6% rated their neighbourhood has being fairly or very poor, again the lowest recorded.

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

Column percentages, 1999-2009 data

Adults	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Very/fairly good	*90.7*	*91.8*	*91.8*	*91.7*	*92.4*	*91.7*	*92.1*	*92.0*	*92.4*	*92.5*	*93.6*
Very good	49.4	51.5	49.9	49.8	52.8	50.3	50.7	51.1	51.7	53.1	55.0
Fairly good	41.3	40.3	41.9	41.9	39.6	41.4	41.4	40.9	40.7	39.4	38.6
Fairly poor	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.3
Very poor	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8
No opinion	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*13,782*	*14,557*	*14,643*	*14,042*	*13,968*	*14,778*	*14,071*	*14,190*	*10,385*	*9,314*	*12,543*

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

As Table 4.2 illustrates, there is a clear pattern between ratings of neighbourhoods between urban and rural areas. For example, people in remote rural areas are the most likely to rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live (79%). In contrast, the percentage of people living in urban areas and towns rating their neighbourhood as a 'very good' place to live ranges between 49% and 58%.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

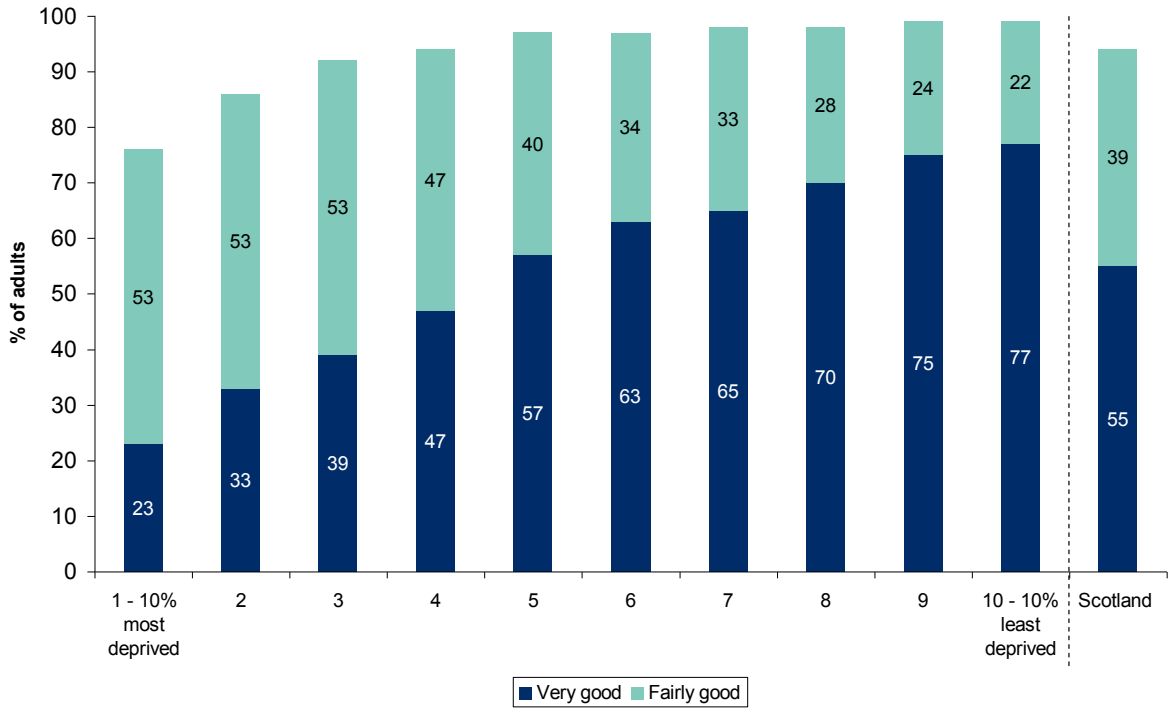
Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Very good	49	51	58	57	69	79	55
Fairly good	43	42	37	39	29	19	39
Fairly poor	5	5	4	2	2	1	4
Very poor	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
No opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,363*	*3,737*	*1,032*	*701*	*1,418*	*1,280*	*12,531*

However, the variations by levels of deprivation[34] reveal further area-based differences. As Figure 4.1 shows, the proportion rating their neighbourhood as very good increases significantly as deprivation declines. Of those living in the 10% most deprived areas of Scotland , 23% rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live; though 76% still rate their neighbourhood as either a fairly good or very good place to live. This proportion rises as deprivation decreases, with 77% of those living in the 10% least deprived areas rating their neighbourhood as very good.

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

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

2009 data, Adults (base: 12,531)



Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked and disliked

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Pleasant environment	63	54	38	27	*	57
Safe environment	27	13	4	3	*	20
Good public transport	19	23	20	12	*	21
Good amenities	49	42	31	17	*	45
Sense of community / friendly people	81	64	28	25	*	71
Other	2	2	3	1	*	2
None	1	4	28	46	*	4
Base	*5,402*	*3,580*	*428*	*190*	*25*	*9,625*

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

Table 4.4 and Table 4.5 present these positive aspects according to the type of area in which people live, based on the urban rural classification, and its level of deprivation. The findings in relation to area type are as might be expected. People in rural areas (especially remote) have more positive views in terms of the extent to which their neighbourhoods are pleasant or safe, but are less likely than people in the other types of area to mention having good public transport (2% in remote rural areas compared to 31% in large urban areas). In contrast, people in large urban areas are the most likely to mention good public transport (31%) and are the least likely to mention aspects relating to the sense of community or friendliness of local people (65%).

Table 4.4: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Access-ible small towns	Remote small towns	Access-ible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Pleasant environment	56	56	54	67	58	67	57
Safe environment	18	18	23	24	22	33	20
Good public transport	31	18	14	14	6	2	21
Good amenities	46	42	51	50	41	44	45
Sense of community / friendly people	65	70	80	71	82	86	71
Other	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
None	5	6	3	3	3	1	4
Base	*3,508*	*2,739*	*867*	*506*	*1,029*	*971*	*9,620*

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

People living in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland are less likely than those living elsewhere to mention that their local neighbourhood is pleasant, safe, or has a sense of community and friendly people. Similarly, 13% of people in the most deprived areas say they like nothing about their neighbourhood compared with just 3% in the rest of Scotland.

Table 4.5: Aspects of neighbourhood particularly liked by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Pleasant environment	45	60	57
Safe environment	9	22	20
Good public transport	24	20	21
Good amenities	41	46	45
Sense of community / friendly people	56	74	71
Other	2	2	2
None	13	3	4
Base	*1,455*	*8,161*	*9,616*

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

Aspects of neighbourhood particularly disliked

As was the case with the positive aspects presented above, when examining overall neighbourhood perceptions and dislikes there is a strong correspondence between overall ratings and mentions of particular negative aspects (Table 4.6). In particular, 9% of those who rate their neighbourhood as very good say it lacks a sense of community or has problems with residents or substance abuse compared with 82% of those who say their neighbourhood is a very poor place to live. This pattern can be seen, to varying degrees across all neighbourhood aspects with the exception of perceptions of public transport, which is unrelated to overall perceptions.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Unpleasant environment	23	35	62	67	*	30
Unsafe environment	1	4	21	33	*	4
Poor public transport	5	5	4	8	*	5
Poor amenities	10	13	25	39	*	12
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	9	28	69	82	*	20
Other	2	2	1	3	*	2
None	39	25	4	3	*	31
Base	*5,402*	*3,580*	*429*	*190*	*25*	*9,626*

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

Table 4.7 to an extent mirrors Table 4.6 above, with people in remote rural areas being the least likely to mention aspects of their neighbourhood as unpleasant or lacking a community or having problems with local residents or substance abuse. Seventeen per cent of those in remote rural areas dislike the unpleasant environment they live within, compared to 38% in large urban areas. There is much less variation between people in the different areas when it comes to what they dislike compared with what they like. This in part reflects the fact that the proportions mentioning particular things they dislike about their neighbourhood are generally lower than the corresponding proportions mentioning positive aspects. The main exception is again transport issues, with those in rural areas (around 17%) noting poor public transport as an issue, compared to less than 5% in other areas.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Access-ible small towns	Remote small towns	Access-ible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Unpleasant environment	38	28	27	20	22	17	30
Unsafe environment	6	3	2	1	1	0	4
Poor public transport	3	3	5	1	15	13	5
Poor amenities	12	10	12	7	16	17	12
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	25	21	23	17	10	7	20
Other	2	1	2	1	2	6	2
None	28	32	32	48	30	39	31
Base	*3,509*	*2,739*	*867*	*506*	*1,029*	*971*	*9,621*

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

Table 4.8 presents the neighbourhood aspects particularly disliked by people in the 15% most deprived of areas and by those in the rest of Scotland. As seen previously with analysis presented looking at positive aspects, there is relatively less variation between the areas when it comes to aspects such as public transport and amenities, and much more in relation to aspects such as the safety of the neighbourhood. Most strikingly, over four in ten (42%) of

those in the 15% most deprived of areas mention that their neighbourhood has no sense of community or problems with residents and substance abuse compared with 16% of those in the rest of Scotland.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Unpleasant environment	37	29	30
Unsafe environment	11	2	4
Poor public transport	2	6	5
Poor amenities	16	12	12
No sense of community / problem residents / substance abuse	42	16	20
Other	1	2	2
None	25	32	31
Base	*1,455*	*8,162*	*9,617*

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

Neighbourhood improvements

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Got much better	4	2	2
Got a little better	16	9	10
Stayed the same	48	69	66
Got a little worse	15	12	12
Got a lot worse	10	3	4
No opinion	7	5	5
Base	*1,440*	*8,170*	*9,610*

Looking first at Scotland as a whole the prevailing perception (66%) is that things have stayed the same, with those saying things have got worse (16%) slightly outweighing the proportion saying things have improved (12%). However, looking at perceptions of neighbourhood improvements by area deprivation reveals some notable differences. The views of people in the most deprived areas are more polarised than those in the rest of Scotland; they are more likely to say that their neighbourhood has got better (20% versus 11%) and they are more likely to say that it has got worse (25% versus 15%). Less than half (48%) of those in the most deprived 15% of areas say things have stayed the same compared with over two-thirds (69%) in the rest of Scotland.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The neighbourhood aspects discussed previously draw on respondents' spontaneous suggestions of things they like and dislike about their local areas. This section now looks at public perceptions of some specific neighbourhood problems such as anti-social behaviour. For 2009, a new item on animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling was added to the list of neighbourhood problems.

Previous research on SHS data showed that the perceived prevalence of anti-social behaviour in the local area was a key factor influencing respondents' overall perception of their neighbourhood as being rated poor.[35] Groupings of the existing eight neighbourhood problems queried through the survey were derived, and these have been retained within this report and updated to include the animal nuisance category. The resultant nine behaviours fall into four distinct groups:

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

Perceptions of neighbourhood problems

Table 4.10 presents perceptions of the eight neighbourhood problems, listed under the four anti-social behaviour groups identified above. The most prevalent problem is rubbish or litter lying around, with 26% saying this is very or fairly common in their neighbourhood, a decrease of almost three percentage points on the previous year. After rubbish the most common issues fall under the 'general anti-social behaviour' category: rowdy behaviour (16%) or vandalism and other types of deliberate damage to property (14%).

There is a trend of gradual improvements in perceptions of neighbourhood problems, with 2009 representing the lowest measures of problems for all except noisy neighbours or loud parties and neighbour disputes. In particular, perceptions of problems with vandalism have dropped from a high of 19.2% in 2002 to 14.0% in 2009.

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

Table 4.10: Perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems by year

Percentages, 1999-2009 data

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

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

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

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

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	1 - 10% most deprived	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - 10% least deprived	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour											
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	35	25	20	16	12	9	7	5	5	8	14
Groups or individual harassing others	28	17	15	10	8	7	6	6	3	3	10
Drug misuse or dealing	32	25	18	16	12	7	6	3	2	2	12
Rowdy behaviour	37	28	22	19	16	11	9	8	4	6	16
Neighbour problems											
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	20	19	14	10	7	8	6	5	3	5	10
Neighbour disputes	14	10	6	6	4	6	3	3	2	2	6
Rubbish and fouling											
Rubbish or litter lying around	48	35	34	32	26	23	18	18	13	19	26
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	37	33	29	25	23	21	20	17	18	14	24
Vehicles											
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
Base	*1,091*	*1,098*	*1,179*	*1,168*	*1,268*	*1,204*	*1,345*	*1,082*	*1,008*	*941*	*11,384*

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

Table 4.11 shows across all anti-social behaviours that, as areas become more deprived, perceptions of prevalence increase. Aside from litter, the biggest contrast in perceptions of

prevalence between the most and least deprived areas are seen in general anti-social behaviour, in particular drug misuse or dealing (32% in the 10% most deprived areas compared to 2% in the 10% least deprived areas) and vandalism (35% down to 8%).

It can also be sent that people living in social rented housing are most likely to perceive all neighbourhood problems as prevalent compared to other household tenure types (Table 4.12). In particular, those from the social rented sector are more likely to perceive drug misuse or dealing as being a problem in their neighbourhood (25%), or be concerned over issues such as rubbish (38%) or dog fouling (34%). Table 4.13 shows, perceptions of neighbourhood problems decline as age increases.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	11	25	11	12	14
Groups or individual harassing others	7	20	9	9	10
Drug misuse or dealing	9	25	9	10	12
Rowdy behaviour	12	29	20	17	16
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	6	19	13	10	10
Neighbour disputes	4	12	4	5	6
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	23	38	27	22	26
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	22	34	15	21	24
Vehicle					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	3	1	3	1
Base	*7,613*	*2,572*	*1,044*	*167*	*11,396*

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

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

Percentages, 2009 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	18	19	15	15	9	7	14
Groups or individual harassing others	16	14	12	10	5	3	10
Drug misuse or dealing	14	15	13	12	10	6	12
Rowdy behaviour	24	24	18	15	8	6	16
Neighbour problem							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	16	15	8	9	5	3	10
Neighbour disputes	8	8	6	6	2	2	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	33	31	27	25	22	17	26
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	24	27	28	23	21	18	24
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	2	2	2	1	0	1
Base	*945*	*1,533*	*1,988*	*2,839*	*2,624*	*1,467*	*11,396*

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

Table 4.14 shows that perception of prevalence of neighbourhood problems are, in almost all cases, more likely to be perceived to be common by people living in urban areas as compared to those from rural areas. Those living in urban areas are more likely to be concerned by rubbish or litter lying around (31%) or animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (26%). Looking at general anti-social behaviour, it can be seen that there is large range in perceptions between urban and rural areas for prevalence of rowdy behaviour and for vandalism, graffiti or damage to property. Perceptions of rowdy behaviour range between 16% and 20% in the three most urban areas, compared with 5% in remote rural areas. A similar pattern is seen in perceptions of vandalism, graffiti or damage to property ranging from 18% in large urban areas to 4% in remote rural areas.

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

Percentages, 2009 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	18	14	13	8	7	4	14
Groups or individual harassing others	13	11	10	6	5	3	10
Drug misuse or dealing	14	14	13	11	6	6	12
Rowdy behaviour	20	17	16	12	7	5	16
Neighbour problem							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	12	11	8	7	4	2	10
Neighbour disputes	7	6	5	4	4	3	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	31	27	25	25	15	13	26
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	26	23	28	24	18	15	24
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Base	*4,011*	*3,357*	*962*	*632*	*1,261*	*1,161*	*11,384*

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

Personal experience of neighbourhood problems

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

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

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

Over one quarter (26%) of adults perceive rubbish or litter lying around to be a problem, though less than one fifth (19%) have actually experienced or seen any.

Figure 4.2: Perceptions and experience of neighbourhood problems

2009 data, Adults (base: 11,396)

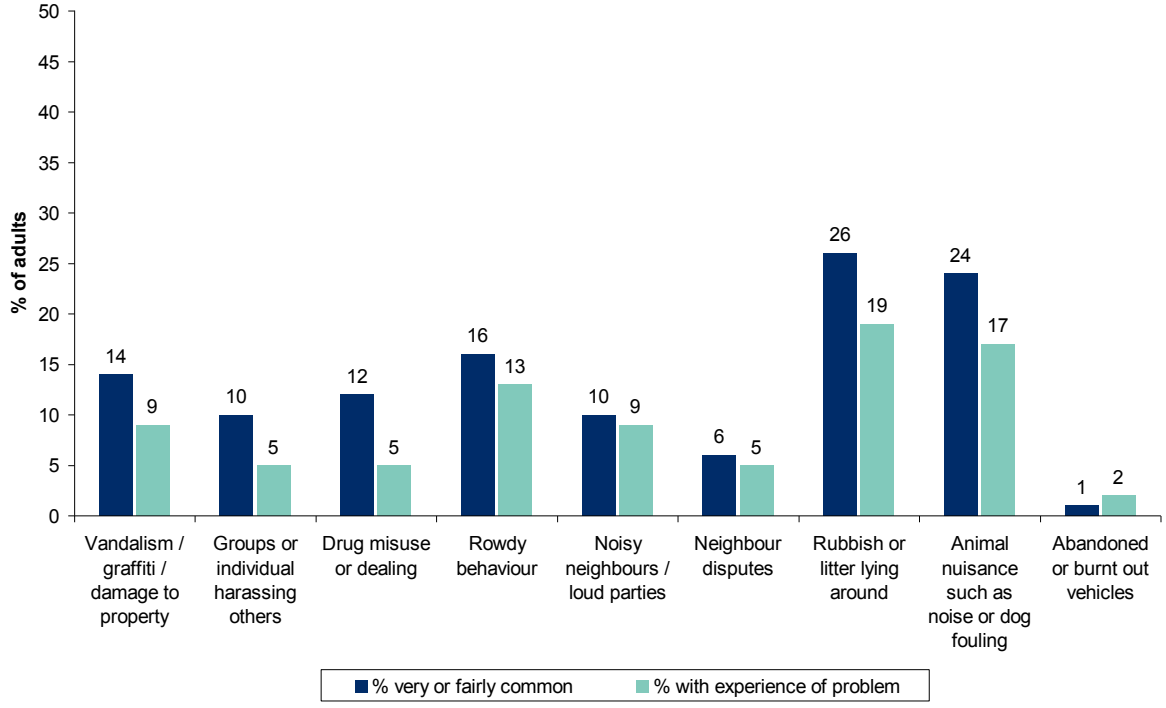


Table 4.15 to Table 4.17 present the proportions of people who say they have experienced each of these problems by area deprivation, housing tenure and urban rural classification. As found above in relation to perceptions of neighbourhood problems, experience of these problems is generally greatest among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

Table 4.15: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour			
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	18	8	9
Groups or individual harassing others	9	4	5
Drug misuse or dealing	14	4	5
Rowdy behaviour	22	11	13
Neighbour problem			
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	17	7	9
Neighbour disputes	10	4	5
Rubbish or fouling			
Rubbish or litter lying around	27	18	19
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	22	16	17
Vehicle			
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	3	1	2
None	47	60	58
Base	*1,636*	*9,748*	*11,384*

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

Table 4.16: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	8	15	7	10	9
Groups or individual harassing others	4	10	2	4	5
Drug misuse or dealing	3	13	4	7	5
Rowdy behaviour	11	20	13	11	13
Neighbour problem					
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	6	16	11	8	9
Neighbour disputes	4	10	3	4	5
Rubbish or fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	18	23	19	18	19
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	16	22	11	19	17
Vehicle					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	2	2	3	2
None	60	49	63	60	58
Base	*7,613*	*2,572*	*1,044*	*167*	*11,396*

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

Table 4.17: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2009 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	13	9	8	8	5	2	9
Groups or individual harassing others	6	4	5	4	3	3	5
Drug misuse or dealing	7	5	5	7	3	2	5
Rowdy behaviour	16	13	12	11	7	6	13
Neighbour problem							
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	11	9	8	9	5	3	9
Neighbour disputes	6	5	6	4	4	3	5
Rubbish or fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	23	19	21	16	13	12	19
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	18	16	20	21	14	14	17
Vehicle							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
None	53	60	53	56	67	72	58
Base	*4,011*	*3,357*	*962*	*632*	*1,261*	*1,161*	*11,384*

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

Reporting neighbourhood problems

Table 4.18 reports the proportion of people who say they have experienced a problem and have also reported it (for example to the council or police). Only those who had experienced a problem were asked whether they had reported the issue so it is not possible to explore the relationship between experience and reporting. Around one in six people who say that litter is a common problem or that animal nuisance is a problem have reported it (18% and 17% respectively) compared to close to two in five who have reported problems such as vandalism (37%) or individuals/groups harassing people (37%). It is not possible to conclude from this why such a difference might exist, but it could reflect differences in people's perceptions of the impact or significance of problems.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Has reported problem	Base
General anti-social behaviour		
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	37	*992*
Groups or individual harassing others	37	*478*
Drug misuse or dealing	25	*592*
Rowdy behaviour	26	*1,325*
Neighbour problem		
Noisy neighbours/loud parties	36	*948*
Neighbour disputes	35	*556*
Rubbish or fouling		
Rubbish or litter lying around	18	*2,055*
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	17	*1,875*
Vehicle		
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	28	*174*

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

Over half (52%) of adults are either fairly or very satisfied with what the police are doing to tackle anti-social behaviour, with 42% saying similarly for the council.

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

Row percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dis-satisfied	Fairly dis-satisfied	Very dis-satisfied	No opinion	All	*Base*
The police	15	37	14	9	5	20	100	*11,396*
The Council	9	32	16	10	6	27	100	*11,396*
Housing associations	4	12	13	3	2	65	100	*11,396*
Landlords or other property owners	5	13	13	2	2	65	100	*11,396*
Other agencies or institutions	3	8	13	1	1	74	100	*11,396*

FEAR OF CRIME

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

Three quarters of adults (75%) say they feel very or fairly safe while walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark, whilst almost all (97%) say they feel safe when they are alone in their home at night (Table 4.20).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Walking alone									
Very / Fairly safe	85	66	77	79	80	79	72	52	75
Very / A bit unsafe	12	30	22	20	18	19	24	35	22
Don't Know	2	4	1	2	2	2	4	13	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,920*	*5,189*	*741*	*1,185*	*1,566*	*2,312*	*2,120*	*1,185*	*9,109*
At home									
Very / Fairly safe	98	96	96	96	97	98	98	97	97
Very / A bit unsafe	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	3
Don't Know	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,920*	*5,189*	*741*	*1,185*	*1,566*	*2,312*	*2,120*	*1,185*	*9,109*

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

Whilst there is little variation by gender and age for those feeling safe in their home, the figures do vary quite markedly when walking alone at night. For example, women are more than likely as men to say they would not feel safe, with two thirds (66%) of females saying they would feel fairly or very safe compared to 85% of males. Perceptions of safety at home do not appear to be very strongly associated with age, although those in the oldest age

group are less likely to say they would feel very safe than all other age groups (35% of those aged 75 and over say they feel either a bit unsafe or very safe).

Table 4.21 compares perceptions of safety in the most deprived 15% of areas with perceptions in the rest of Scotland. A clear pattern is evident; 60% of people in the most deprived areas say they would feel very or fairly safe when walking alone compared with over three quarters (77%) of those elsewhere. Similarly, the proportion who say they would not feel safe at all is more than twice as high in the most deprived areas compared with elsewhere (37% and 19% respectively). There is also evidence of those living in the most deprived areas of Scotland feeling less sure about being safe in their home alone at night (6% feel a bit or very unsafe, compared to 2% from the rest of Scotland).

Table 4.21: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	60	77	75
Very / A bit unsafe	37	19	22
Don't Know	4	3	3
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,231*	*7,871*	*9,102*
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	94	98	97
Very / A bit unsafe	6	2	3
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,231*	*7,871*	*9,102*

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

Whether a person has some form of long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability appears to have an association with feeling of safety. Eighty per cent of adults with no illness or disability feel safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, whilst around a third of those with some form of illness or disability say they feel either a bit unsafe or very unsafe. Similar variations can be seen in those feeling safe alone in their home at night, though to a lesser extent.

Table 4.22: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by disability

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Yes, disability	Yes, illness or health problem	Yes, both disability and illness or health problem	No, neither	All
Walking alone					
Very / Fairly safe	58	63	54	80	75
Very / A bit unsafe	31	32	36	18	22
Don't Know	10	5	10	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*650*	*1,282*	*636*	*6,535*	*9,109*
At home					
Very / Fairly safe	95	95	93	98	97
Very / A bit unsafe	4	4	5	2	3
Don't Know	2	0	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*650*	*1,282*	*636*	*6,535*	*9,109*

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

When examining overall neighbourhood perceptions there is a strong correspondence between overall ratings of neighbourhood and the feeling of safety in the neighbourhood. In particular, of those who rated their neighbourhood as either fairly poor or very poor over half said they felt a bit or very unsafe when walking alone in the neighbourhood at night (53% and 63% respectively). Similar differences can also be seen in those feeling safe in their home at night.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
Walking alone						
Very / Fairly safe	82	71	45	36	*	75
Very / A bit unsafe	15	26	53	63	*	22
Don't Know	3	3	2	2	*	3
Total	100	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*5,221*	*3,321*	*374*	*174*	*19*	*9,109*
At home						
Very / Fairly safe	99	96	90	83	*	97
Very / A bit unsafe	1	3	10	17	*	3
Don't Know	0	1	0	0	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*5,221*	*3,321*	*374*	*174*	*19*	*9,109*

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

There is evidence that those people who have experienced groups or individuals intimidating or harassing them of having feelings of being more unsafe. Over half (51%) who have experienced harassment say they feel a bit of very unsafe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared to 20% for those who have not experienced any harassment.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Have experienced harassment	Have not experienced harassment	All
Walking alone			
Very / Fairly safe	48	76	75
Very / A bit unsafe	51	20	22
Don't Know	1	3	3
Total	100	100	100
Base	*332*	*7,630*	*7,962*
At home			
Very / Fairly safe	88	97	97
Very / A bit unsafe	12	2	2
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	*332*	*7,630*	*7,962*

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

5 Economic Activity

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government is committed to improving the economic situation and opportunity of people in Scotland, through sustainable economic growth.[36] The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) monitors the current economic situation and the characteristics of individuals and households in different economic activity categories. The information gathered in the SHS about the current economic situation of members of the household is reported by the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview and may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment. The SHS is not directly comparable with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) - the official source of employment data in the UK. The SHS has questions on these topics only for selecting the data of particular groups, such as working adults[37] or those who are permanently retired from work, for further analysis or for use as background variables when analysing other topics.

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

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

Figure 5.1 shows the current economic situation of adults by gender. Fifty nine per cent of men and 50% of women are currently in work. In addition, around one in seven (14%) men and one in ten (10%) women are looking for work or are in some form of education or training preparatory to work. Virtually all of the remainder are unavailable for work (26% of men and 40% of women) either currently, due to them looking after the home or family, or because they are permanently sick or disabled, or permanently retired.

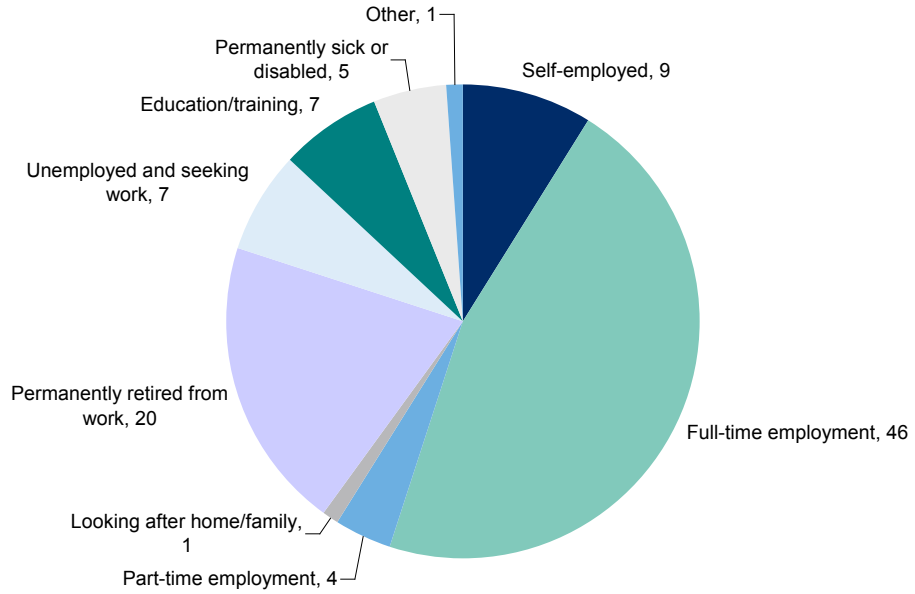
Just under half (46%) of all men and 28% of women are in full-time employment. Women are more often in part-time employment than men (18% compared with 4%). In contrast self-employment is more common among men than women (9% and 4% respectively).

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

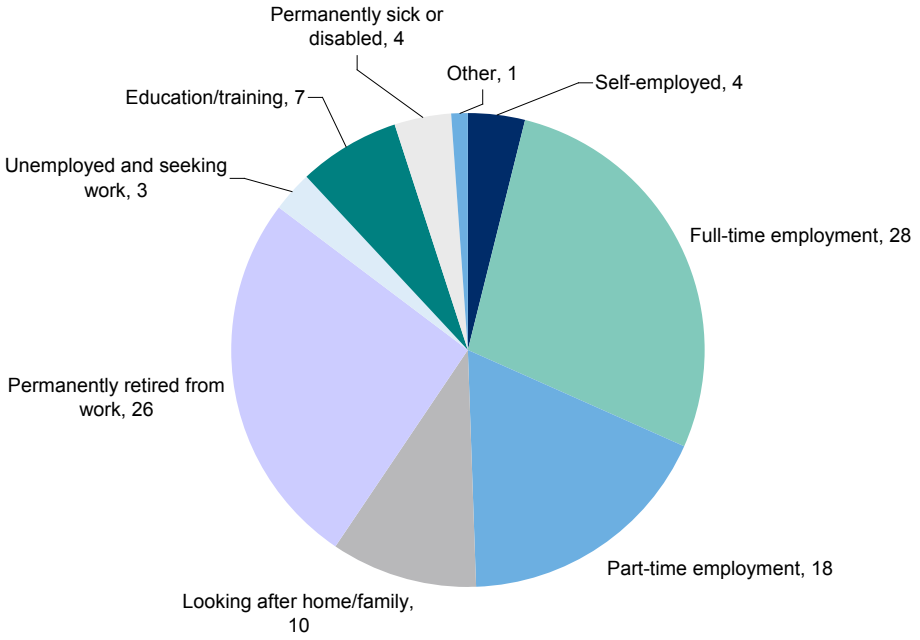
[37] Refer to the Glossary in Annex 2 for further definitions of the working age population.

Figure 5.1: Current economic situation of adults

2009 data, Adult males (base: 5,442)
Percentage of adults



2009 data, Adult females (base: 7,101)
Percentage of adults



Although there are relatively high levels of both men and women in work, there remains some evidence of the traditional model of caring for home and family being a female role. Ten per cent of women report that they are looking after home and family compared with 1% of men.

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

WORKING HOUSEHOLDS

In this section the focus is on working households. Firstly, the number of adults in paid employment[38] in households is examined. Subsequently, adults of working age are investigated in more detail.

Adults in paid employment

As Figure 5.2 shows, in Scotland as a whole, six in ten households include at least one adult in paid employment. This is made up of a little under a third of households (32%) containing two or more adults in paid employment and 28% having one. The remaining households (39%) contain no adults in paid employment.

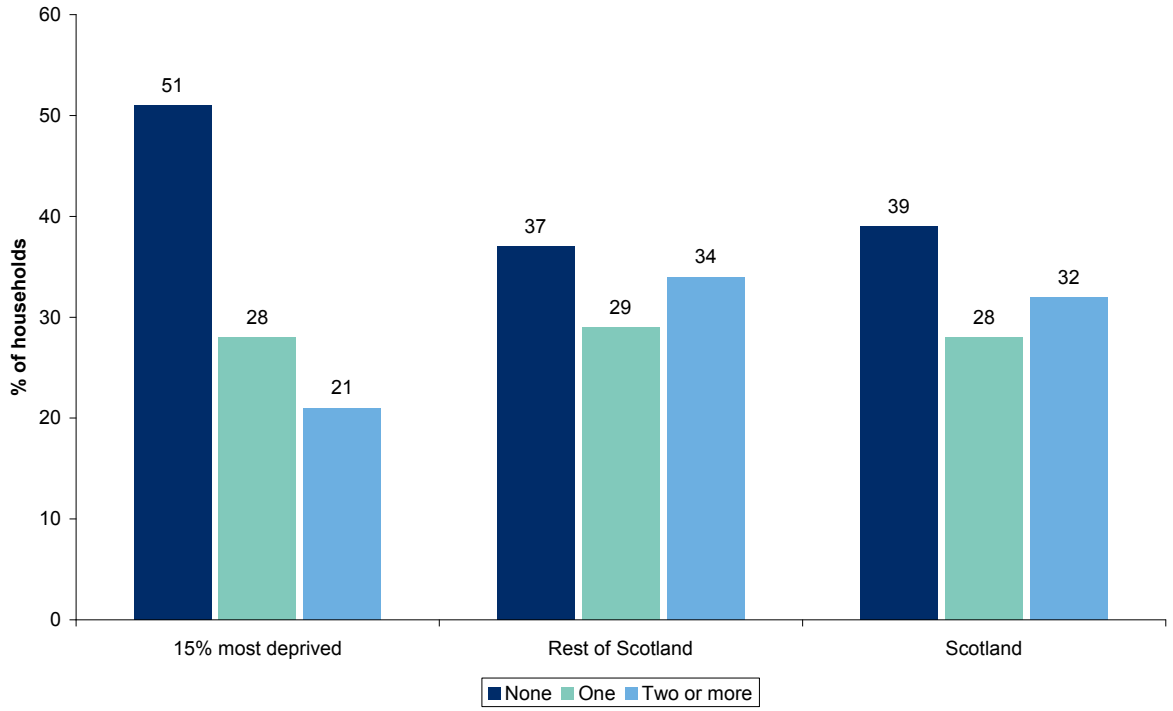
The number of working adults in a household varies according to the deprivation levels of the area in which they are situated.[39] A slight majority of households in the 15% most deprived of areas include no adults in paid employment (51%). Conversely the majority of households in the rest of Scotland contain one or more working adult (63% compared with 37% having no adults in paid employment).

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

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

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

2009 data, Households (base: 15% most deprived 2,011; Rest of Scotland 12,165; Scotland 14,176)



Current economic situation of working age adults

Not all households contain adults of working age,[40] so it is useful to look at the current economic situation of men and women in this category. As Table 5.1 shows, men of working age are employed predominantly either full-time (55%) or are self-employed (10%). Taken together with the relatively small proportion of working age men employed part-time, this means that around three-quarters (69%) of adult men of working age are currently engaged in some form of paid work. Six per cent is permanently sick or disabled.

Women's participation in the labour market has increased over recent years. Two-thirds (66%) of working age women are in some form of paid work. Like men, the majority of women in paid work are in full-time employment (39%). Unlike men, the next most common option among women is part-time employment; 23% of working age women work part-time. Thirteen per cent of working age women do not participate in the labour market because they are looking after their home or family.

It is relatively uncommon for men or women of working age to be permanently retired from work (5% males; 1% females). This will under-represent all those who have taken early retirement as some who do so will subsequently take up other employment opportunities.

[40] Defined as 16-64 for males and 16-59 for females, using the age at which the state pension was paid as the upper limit in 2009.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults of working age (Male 16-64 years, Female 16-59 years)	Male	Female	All
Self-employed	10	4	7
Full-time employment	55	39	47
Part-time employment	4	23	13
Looking after home/family	1	13	7
Permanently retired from work	5	1	3
Unemployed and seeking work	9	5	7
At school	3	3	3
Higher/further education	6	7	6
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	6	5	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	1	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*4,112*	*4,410*	*8,522*

There are a number of differences in current economic situation when looking at the highest level of qualification people have achieved. Those who have attained degree level or professional qualifications have the highest level of full-time employment (59%). Of those who have no qualifications, just under a third (32%) are in full-time employment. Similarly, almost one-fifth (18%) of those with no qualifications are permanently sick or disabled, higher than any other groups.

Table 5.2: Current economic situation of adults of working age by highest level of qualification

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults of working age (Male 16-64 years, Female 16-59 years)	'O' Grade, Standard grade or equiv	Higher, A level or equivalent	HNC/HND or equivalent	Degree, Professional qualification	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Self-employed	6	8	8	9	10	5	*	7
Full-time employment	40	47	58	59	39	32	*	47
Part-time employment	15	12	11	12	16	13	*	13
Looking after home/family	9	4	6	4	8	10	*	7
Permanently retired from work	2	2	2	4	8	5	*	3
Unemployed and seeking work	11	5	5	3	6	10	*	7
At school	7	5	-	-	-	1	*	3
Higher/further education	4	15	6	5	1	1	*	6
Government work/training scheme	0	0	-	-	-	1	*	0
Permanently sick or disabled	5	2	3	1	9	18	*	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1	0	2	2	*	1
Other	0	1	0	0	1	1	*	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*1,927*	*1,383*	*1,004*	*2,456*	*225*	*1,490*	*37*	*8,522*

Still focusing on adults of working age, it is possible to compare the differing economic situations of the adults who have a long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits their daily activities, with those of the rest of the adult population (Table 5.3). Under one-third (31%) of adults of working age with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability are permanently sick or disabled. Additionally, 5% are currently unable to work due to short term illness or injury, compared with less than 1% of those in the 'other' economic situation group. The biggest difference between those who do or do not have any long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability lies in full-time employment rates (23% who do as against 52% who do not).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults of working age (Male 16-64 years, Female 16-59 years)	Yes	No	All
Self-employed	5	8	7
Full-time employment	23	52	47
Part-time employment	9	14	13
Looking after home/family	7	6	7
Permanently retired from work	8	2	3
Unemployed and seeking work	6	7	7
At school	2	3	3
Higher/further education	4	7	6
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	31	0	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	5	0	1
Other	1	0	0
All	100	100	100
Base	*1,662*	*6,834*	*8,496*

Adjusting the figures to remove those who say they are permanently sick or disabled,[41] enables an examination of whether the economic situation of those who remain differs from the rest of the working age population. The key differences in current economic situation between those who have a long-standing illness, health problem or disability (excluding the permanently sick and disabled) and those who do not are:

- Working-full time (33% of those with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability compared with 52% of the rest of the working age population)
- Looking after the home/family (10% compared with 6%)
- Permanently retired from work (12% compared with 2%)
- Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury (7% compared with less than 1%)

So, adults of working age with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability, who are not permanently sick or disabled, are less often in full-time employment and more often looking after the home or family, permanently retired from work or unable to work because of short-term illness or injury than are other adults of working age.

Socio-economic classification of working age adults

The SHS collects information about the current or past employment of the Highest Income Householder and the random adult (if different). The information collected is used to classify households and adults using the National Statistics Socio-Economic and Standard Industrial Classifications (NS-SEC; NS-SIC).[42] Table 5.4 focuses on working adults of working age,

[41] By removing the 34% of respondents with a long-standing illness or disability in the 'yes' column shown in Table 5.3 and re-percentageing all other figures on the resulting reduced base size.

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

comparing the socio-economic classification of those who are self-employed, employed full-time and in part-time employment.

Unsurprisingly, just over two-thirds (67%) of self-employed people are classified as 'small employers and own account workers' while most of the remainder (25% of self-employed working adults of working age) are in professional occupations.

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

There is a higher concentration of part-time employment in semi-routine occupations (30% of part-time employees compared with 13% of full-time employees and 2% of self-employed adults of working age). After semi-routine the most common occupations for those in part-time employment are lower managerial and professional and intermediate (22% and 18% respectively).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Working adults of working age (Male 16-64 years, Female 16-59 years)	Self-employed	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	All
Higher managerial and professional occupations	13	16	5	13
Lower managerial and professional occupations	12	30	22	27
Intermediate occupations	2	12	18	12
Small employers and own account workers	67	2	2	9
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	2	16	7	13
Semi-routine occupations	2	13	30	15
Routine occupations	2	11	14	11
All (NS-SEC known)	100	100	100	100
Base	*574*	*3,642*	*1,035*	*5,251*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Working adults of working age (Male 16-64 years, Female 16-59 years)	Male	Female	All
Higher managerial and professional occupations	16	10	13
Lower managerial and professional occupations	22	32	27
Intermediate occupations	8	18	12
Small employers and own account workers	12	5	9
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	17	8	13
Semi-routine occupations	11	20	15
Routine occupations	13	8	11
All (NS-SEC known)	100	100	100
Base	*2,603*	*2,648*	*5,251*

Women of working age

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

As Table 5.1 demonstrated previously, the majority of women of working age are in some form of employment. Table 5.6 shows that this remains the case regardless of whether there are children in the household or not; 63% of working age women with children are employed or self-employed, rising to 68% of working age women without children in the household.

The main differences between the two groups of working age women are that a higher proportion of those with no children in the household are employed full-time (48% compared with 27% of those where children are present) while, unsurprisingly, a higher proportion who have children in the household are looking after the home or family (22% compared with 5% of those with no children present).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Female adults of working age (16-59 years)	Yes, have children	No children	All
Self-employed	5	4	4
Full-time employment	27	48	39
Part-time employment	31	16	23
Looking after home/family	22	5	13
Permanently retired from work	0	2	1
Unemployed and seeking work	4	5	5
At school	3	3	3
Higher/further education	5	8	7
Government work/training scheme	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	7	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1
All	100	100	100
Base	*1,939*	*2,471*	*4,410*

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

Table 5.7 shows, for example, a higher proportion of married working age women are in part-time employment (29%) or looking after the home and family (16%) than any other group. Just under one-in-seven (15%) of women of working age who are single are in higher or further education, reflecting the relatively high proportion of younger people (16-24) who are in this category. A slightly higher proportion of women who are divorced or separated are in full-time employment (42%) as compared to the other martial status groups.

Table 5.7: Current economic situation of women by marital status

Column percentages, 2009 data

Female adults of working age (16-59 years)	Single, never married/civil partnership	Married / civil partnership	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed/ Bereaved civil partner	All
Self-employed	2	6	6	5	4
Full-time employment	38	39	42	30	39
Part-time employment	15	29	16	29	23
Looking after home/family	9	16	12	6	13
Permanently retired from work	0	2	2	9	1
Unemployed and seeking work	7	2	6	3	5
At school	7	0	-	-	3
Higher/further education	15	2	2	1	7
Government work/training scheme	0	-	-	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	4	3	12	11	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	2	4	1
Other	1	0	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,690*	*1,859*	*763*	*98*	*4,410*

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

6 Finance

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government framework to tackle poverty, income inequality and financial exclusion in Scotland is set out in 'Achieving our Potential' which was published in November 2008. It outlines the key actions required by the Scottish Government and its partners such as the strengthening of income maximisation work, launching a campaign to raise awareness of statutory workers' rights and supporting people who find it hardest to get into jobs or use public services. It also calls for the UK government to transfer responsibility for personal taxation and benefits to Scotland, simplify the tax credits scheme and promote the greater availability of childcare vouchers.

Achieving Our Potential is one of three key elements of the Scottish Government's approach to alleviating disadvantage, which also focuses on reducing health inequalities and providing children with the best start in life.

The SHS asks several key questions that are used to measure progress against financial inclusion targets. This chapter begins by providing a picture of how households in Scotland are managing financially and looks at how this has changed recently. Other measures of financial inclusion[43] from the SHS examined across time are whether the household uses a bank account or other finance such as a credit union or Post Office Account, whether the household has savings or investments and what types of credit and debt, if any, the household uses.

The analysis of financial inclusion is presented for a number of different groups - those with lower and higher incomes, different types of household and those with different income sources. Households with children are examined to estimate the number of children living in low income households and the number dependent on out of work benefits or Child Tax Credit.

Analysis on the use of formal and informal childcare was presented within the SHS annual reports previously. The questions on which this was based were removed at the start of 2009, so no analysis is presented here.

Some commentary is provided throughout this chapter based on more in-depth analysis than that actually presented. The actual analysis will be presented as accompanying web tables on the SHS website.

[43] It should be noted that the SHS is not designed to provide reliable statistics on average income. Household income in the SHS is the income of the highest income household and partner only, and so is not directly comparable to the Family Resources Survey (FRS) - the official source of income data in the UK.

HOW HOUSEHOLDS ARE MANAGING FINANCIALLY

The SHS asks respondents to rate how they feel their households have coped financially over the last year. Trends over time for this question are presented in Figure 6.1 below.

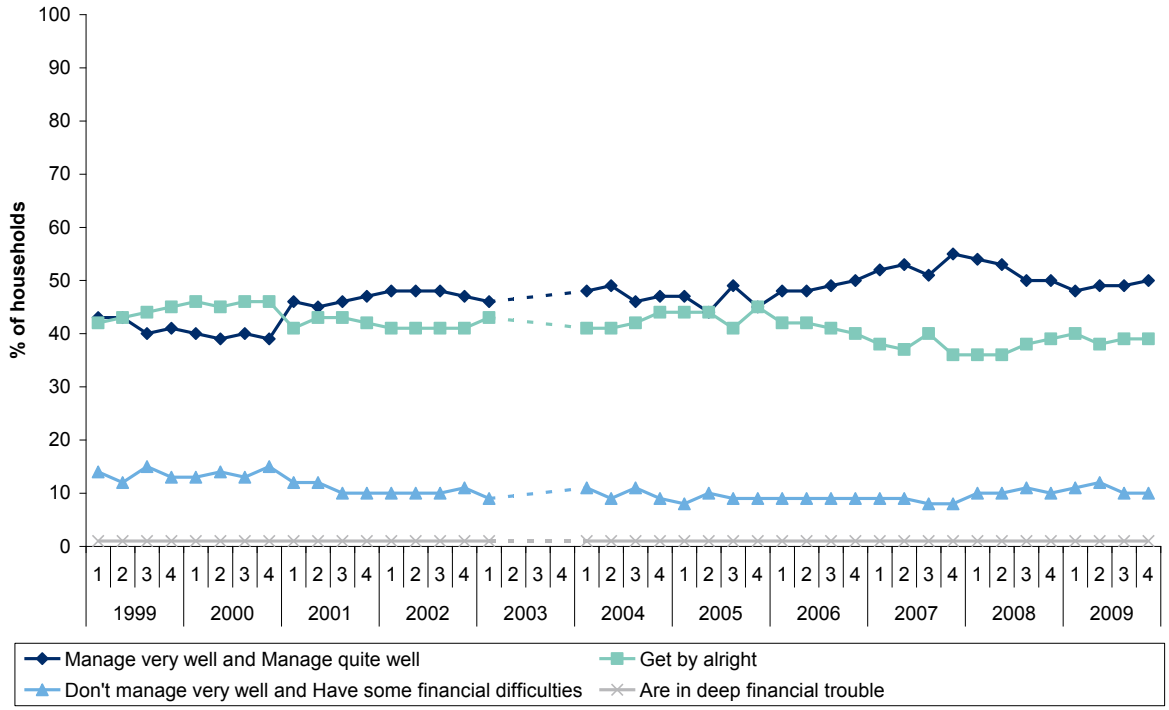
Between 1999 and 2007 the SHS data suggest that an increasing number of people felt positive about their household finances, rising from around 40% of households rating themselves as managing 'quite well or very well' in 1999 to a peak of 55% in the fourth quarter of 2007. During 2008 this proportion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

Throughout 2009, there is a suggestion that people are beginning to feel more positively about their household finances, with an increase of two percentage points over the year for those saying they are managing „quite well or very well'. There was also a levelling in the proportion of people answering that they either 'didn't manage very well' or 'had some difficulties', following increases throughout 2008.

The proportion of respondents describing themselves as in 'deep financial trouble' has remained consistently low, around one per cent over the period that this question has been asked.

Figure 6.1: How the household is managing financially this year

1999-2009 data, Households (2009 base: 6,965)

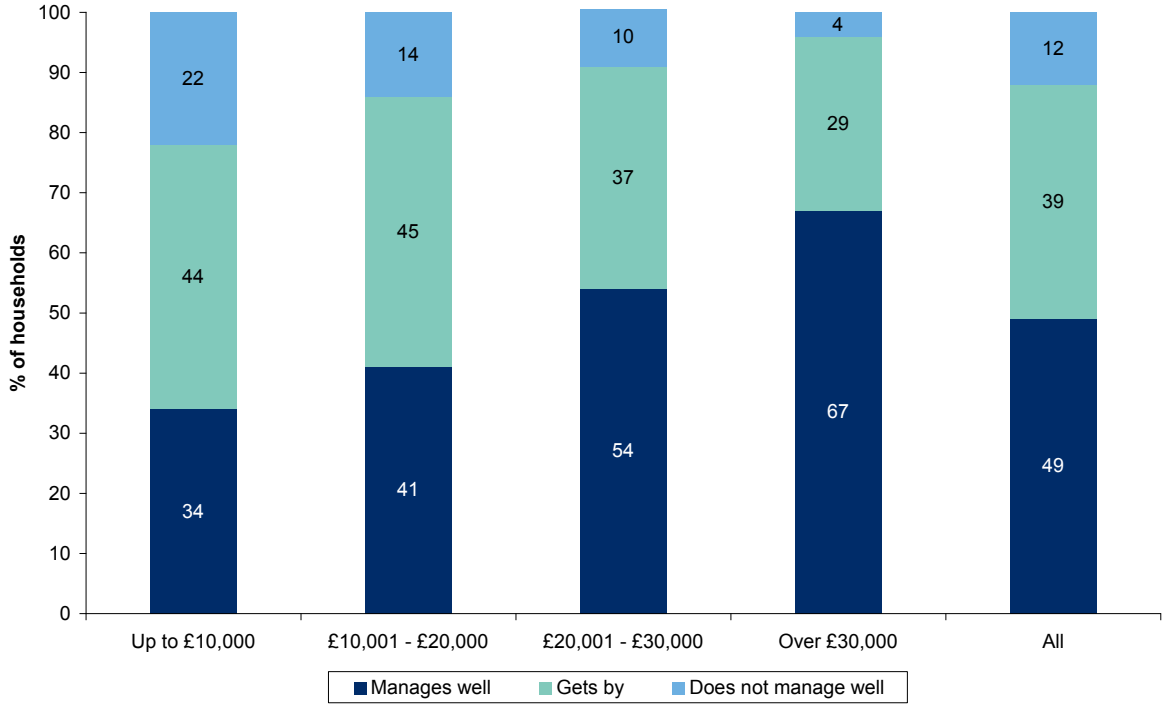


This question was only asked between January and March in 2003.

If we combine the data into three broad categories - those managing well, those getting by and those not managing well,[44] we can see that households with lower incomes are much more likely to say they are managing badly, with 22% of those with a household income of less than £10,000 saying this, compared with just 4% of those households with an income in excess of £30,000.

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

2009 data, Households (base: 6,725)



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

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

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

Just under a third of single parent households say they are not managing well financially (Table 6.1), compared with just over one-in-ten households across all household types. Almost one-in-five single adults also say they are not managing well, while only 3% of older smaller households and 6% of single pensioners say this. The likelihood of saying they are not managing well financially reduces with age - the median of those managing well is 54 while the median age of those not managing well is 42.

[44] Arguably, the definitions mean different things to different respondents i.e. 'deep financial trouble' or 'managing well' are quite subjective terms. Combining all the broadly positive and broadly negative responses controls for some of the differences in interpretation between different positive and negative responses.

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

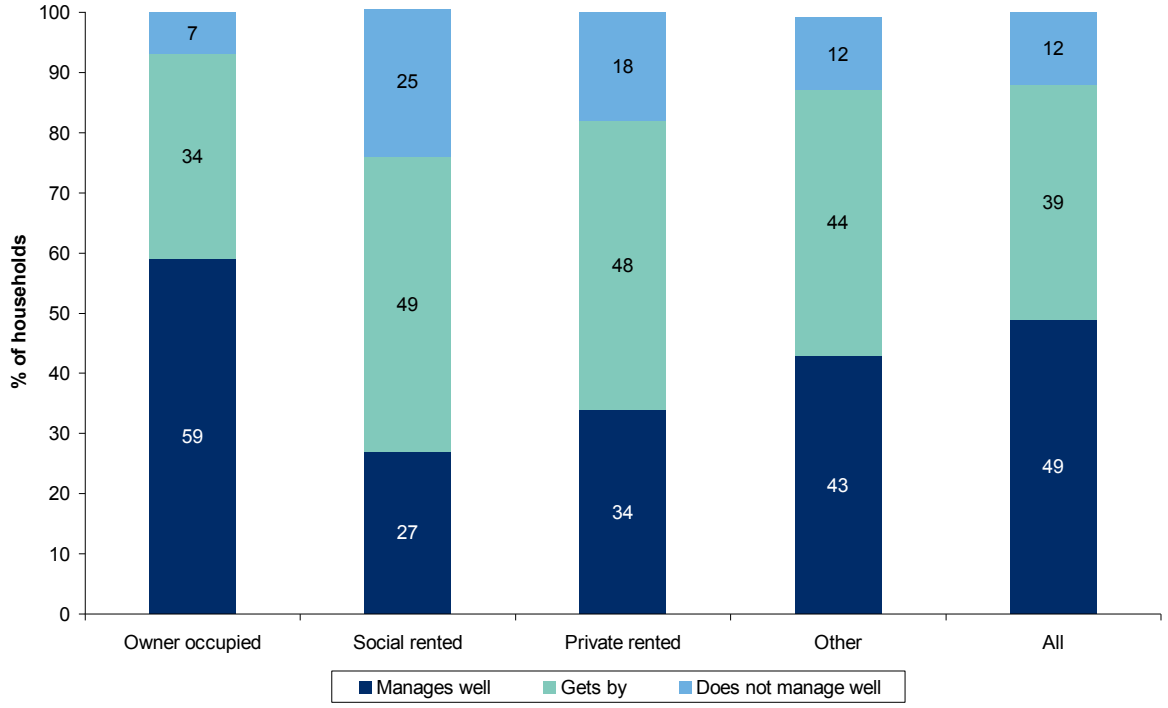
Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Manages well	42	56	20	47	41	51	62	53	49
Gets by	39	34	49	39	47	40	35	41	39
Does not manage well	19	10	31	14	12	9	3	6	12
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,316*	*1,368*	*384*	*937*	*457*	*618*	*975*	*910*	*6,965*

Managing financially for a household can be difficult if housing affordability is a concern. Figure 6.3 shows that those households in social and private rented sectors are less likely to say they are managing well (27% and 33% respectively) as compared to those who live in owner occupied accommodation (59%). Those within the social rented sector appear to have more concerns around not managing very well financially (5%).

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

2009 data, Households (base: 6,987)



Those households relying on benefits were far less positive about their finances than those whose income comes mainly from earnings or non-earned sources (Table 6.2).[45] Almost one-in-five households relying on benefits say they are not managing well compared with fewer than one-in-ten of those relying mainly on earnings and 4% of those whose income is mainly from 'other sources'.

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Main income from earning	Main income from benefits	Main income from other sources	An equal mix of income sources	All
Manages well	54	36	71	*	49
Gets by	38	45	25	*	39
Does not manage well	9	19	4	*	12
All	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*3,741*	*2,396*	*584*	*4*	*6,725*

Respondents in households where the Highest Income Householder (HIH) is male more commonly say they do manage well (53%, compared with 44% of households where the HIH is female). There are also marked differences in how people are managing financially when looking at age, with an increase in those managing well as people get older (35% of those aged 16 to 24 up to 60% of those aged 75 plus), as against decreasing pattern for those not managing well (22% of those aged 16 to 24 down to 2% of those aged 75 plus).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Manages well	53	44	35	39	44	50	56	60	49
Gets by	37	41	43	43	40	37	38	38	39
Does not manage well	10	15	22	17	17	13	6	2	12
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,142*	*2,823*	*292*	*906*	*1,325*	*1,963*	*1,585*	*894*	*6,965*

There is a concentration of perceived financial difficulty in areas of deprivation (Table 6.4). Twice the proportion of households in the 15% most deprived of data zones (according to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation) say they are not managing well financially, compared with the rest of Scotland (23%, compared with 10%).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Manages well	31	52	49
Gets by	46	38	39
Does not manage well	23	10	12
All	100	100	100
Base	*975*	*5,982*	*6,957*

From June 2007 this question was asked of half the sample

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

Column percentages, 1999-2009 data

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

Direct comparisons between 2009 and earlier years is not possible due to a change in questions. As respondents are now asked the amount of savings they hold at the same time as whether they have any savings, there been a move for those who say they have less than £1,000 savings from having previously said they had no savings.

Table 6.5 presents figures about whether SHS respondents had savings or investments between 1999 and 2009. As noted above, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between 2009 and earlier years. One quarter of households did not having any savings or investments in 2009. Almost one-in-five households have less than £1,000 savings. Prior to change of questions in the SHS in 2009, there had been an apparent decrease in the amount of savings being less than £1,000.

Figure 6.4 shows that just over a quarter of households in Scotland do not have any savings or investments (26%), with the proportion with savings or investments increasing from 50% of those with the lowest incomes to 74% of those with the highest incomes. Just over a third (35%) of single parent households have savings and investments compared with 69% of older smaller households (Figure 6.5).

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

2009 data, Households (base: 9,965)

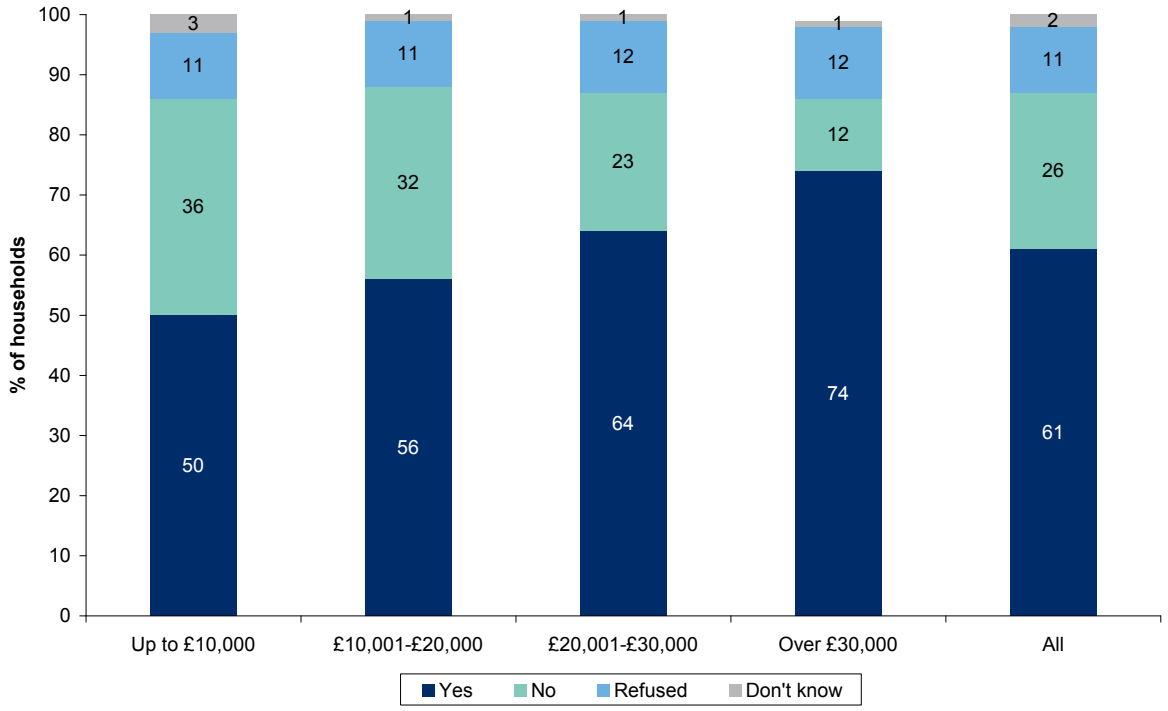
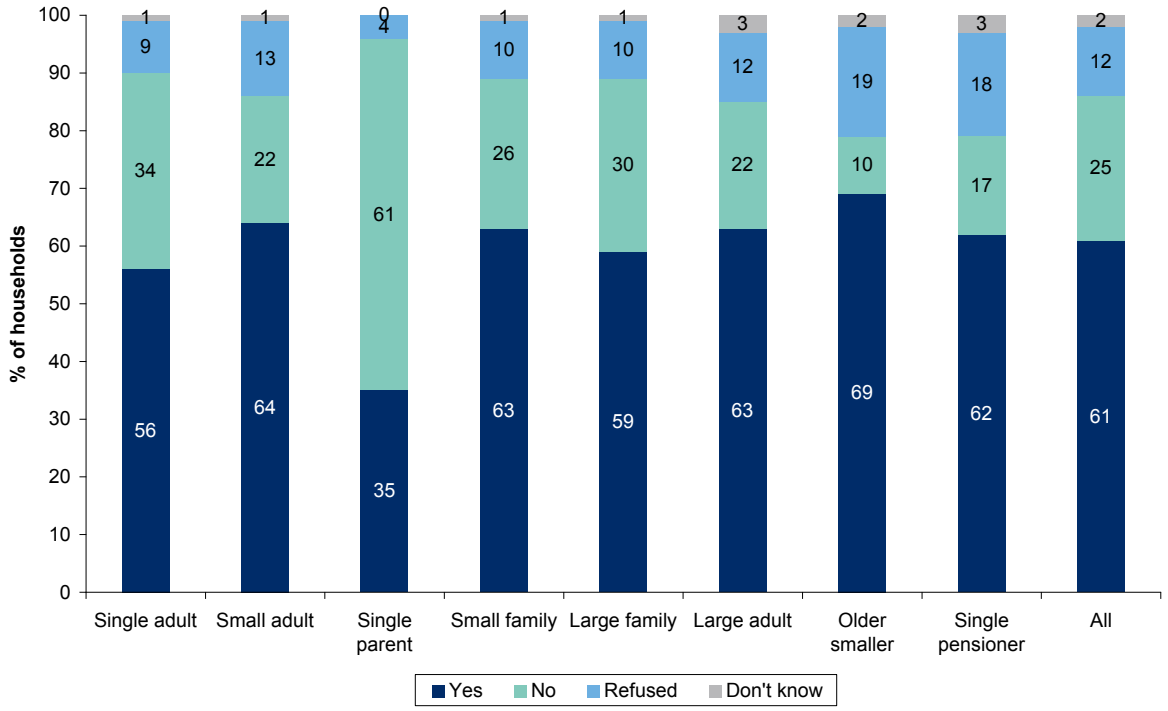


Figure 6.5: Whether respondent or partner has any savings or investments by household type

2009 data, Households (base: 10,324)



There are also differences by tenure, with 70% of owners having savings or investments, compared with just 39% of social renters. Income source is also influential, with 77% of those with income from non-earned sources[46] and 71% of those with mixed earning sources having savings or investments compared with 55% of those whose main income is from earnings and 36% whose main income is from benefits.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
No savings	14	51	41	35	25
Has savings	*70*	*39*	*50*	*49*	*61*
Less than £1,000	16	21	23	20	18
£1,000 or more	54	18	27	29	43
Don't know	1	2	2	4	2
Refused	14	9	7	11	12
All	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,959*	*2,276*	*933*	*156*	*10,324*

Again, there is a relationship between having savings or investments and age and gender. The median age of those with savings is 53 while the median age of those without is 44, reflected in the changing profile of savings within Table 6.7. Respondents from households where the HIH is female are slightly less likely to report having savings (57%, compared with 64% headed by men).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No savings	22	30	55	39	32	23	15	12	25
Has savings	*64*	*57*	*38*	*53*	*57*	*63*	*67*	*65*	*61*
Less than £1,000	17	20	23	22	19	17	15	15	18
£1,000 or more	47	37	15	31	38	46	52	50	43
Don't know	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	2
Refused	13	12	6	6	10	12	17	19	12
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,138*	*4,186*	*416*	*1,298*	*1,932*	*2,924*	*2,425*	*1,329*	*10,324*

[46] For example dividends, interest and rent.

USE OF CREDIT

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

Owing money through credit

A third of households owed money on their credit card from the previous month, with 4% of those with shop or store cards owing money (Table 6.8). Those households with higher income are more likely to owe money on credit cards, with just under half (47%) with an income of over £30,000 owing money to a credit card in the previous month. The proportion of people who have money outstanding on such credit also increases with household income. Almost four-fifths of households with incomes of up to £10,000 do not have any money outstanding, compared to less than half (48%) with an income exceeding £30,000.

Table 6.8: Whether respondent or partner owe money to the following by gender of the highest income householder and net annual household income

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Male	Female	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Credit Cards	35	29	18	27	39	47	33
Charge Cards	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
Shop or store cards	4	4	3	3	5	6	4
None of these	59	65	77	68	56	48	62
Refused	5	4	4	3	4	3	3
Base	*6,107*	*4,164*	*1,788*	*3,452*	*2,089*	*2,592*	*9,921*

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

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

Includes all households for whom household income is known or has been imputed.

As illustrated in Table 6.9, single pensioner households were the least likely to own money via credit in the previous month (77%). Small family households were less likely to owe nothing, with 48% owing money to a credit card.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

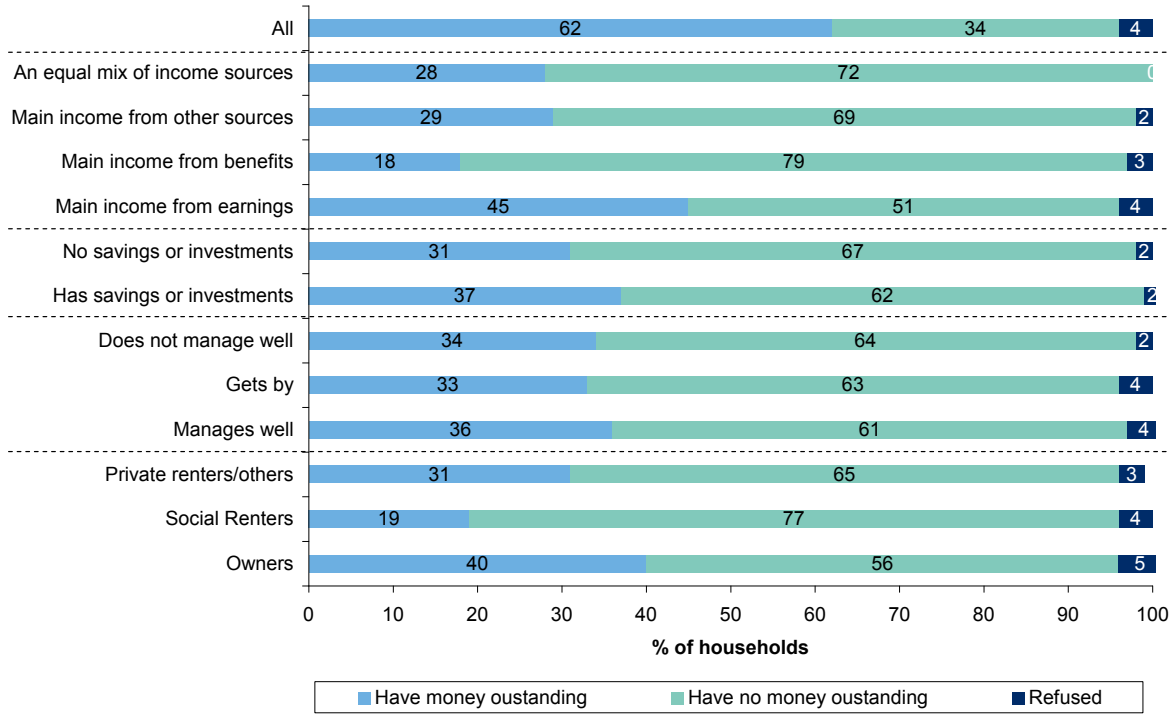
Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Credit Cards	29	37	26	48	43	34	25	17	32
Charge Cards	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1
Shop or store cards	2	5	6	6	7	5	3	2	4
None of these	64	57	69	47	51	60	69	77	62
Refused	5	4	2	3	4	4	5	5	4
Base	*1,912*	*2,005*	*568*	*1,366*	*689*	*929*	*1,434*	*1,368*	*10,271*

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

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

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

2009 data, Households (base: 10,271)



Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all households for whom household income is known or has been imputed.

Use of loans

Credit, as well as being used to make purchases through sources such as credit cards, can be used as a way of borrowing money. Table 6.10 shows the main types of loans people take out. The most common source is through a personal loan (such as through a bank or building society) with 14% of all households having such a loan. There is no apparent difference in the uptake of loans between males and females as highest income householders, though there is in the uptake of personal loans when looking at income. Only 4% of households with income less than £10,000 have a personal loan, compared to just under a quarter (24%) where the income is over £30,000.

Table 6.10: Whether respondent or partner has any loans by gender of highest income householder and net annual household income

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Male	Female	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All*
Catalogues or mail order schemes	5	7	4	7	6	6	6
Hire or Rental Purchase Agreements	3	3	0	2	3	5	3
Personal loan, e.g. with Bank, Building Society	14	12	4	9	17	24	14
Cash loan from company that comes to your home to collect payments	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Loan from a pawnbroker/cash converters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan from a Credit Union	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Loan from a Social Fund	1	2	2	2	0	0	1
Loan from an Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loan from a friend, relative or other private individual	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other type of loan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Loan from a student loan company	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Student loan from a bank or building society	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A loan from a pay day lender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None of these	71	71	82	75	68	61	71
Refused	5	4	4	3	4	4	4
Base	*6,115*	*4,170*	*1,788*	*3,455*	*2,095*	*2,594*	*9,932*

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

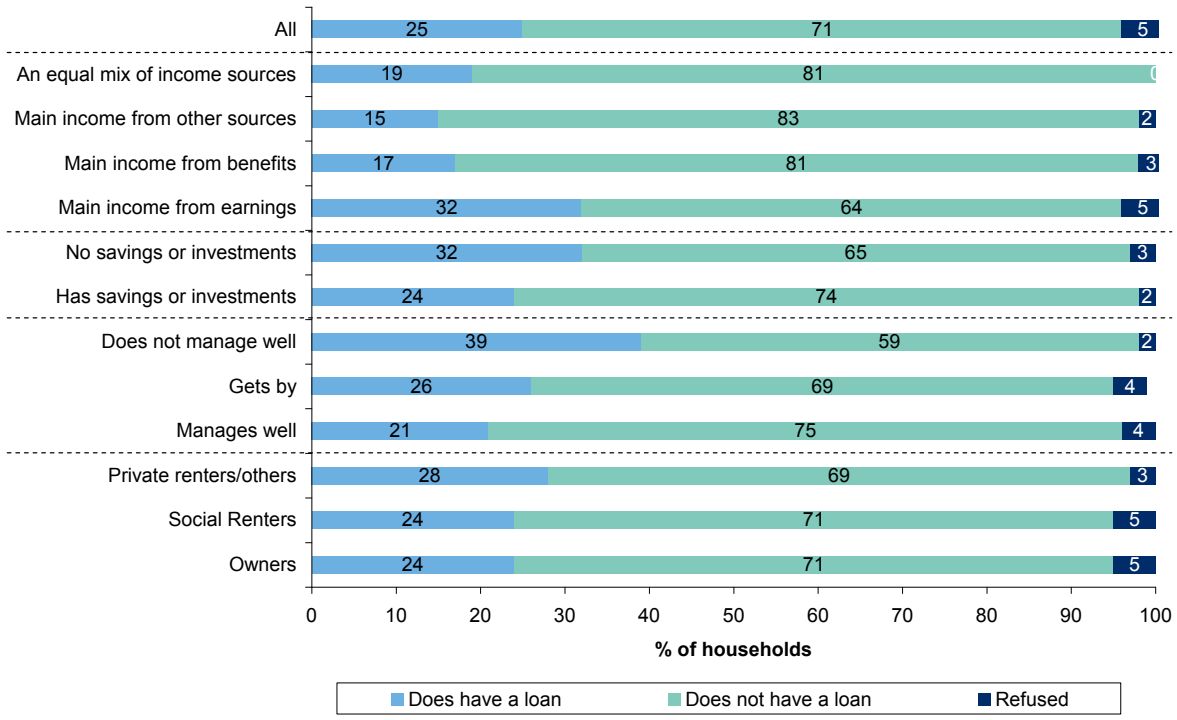
Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only.

Includes all households for whom household income is known or has been imputed.

Figure 6.7 shows that the use of credit to borrow money differs depending on the tenure or financial circumstances of the household. Those households who are not managing well financially, those who have no savings or investments or those where the main income is from earnings are more likely to take out a loan.

Figure 6.7: Whether respondent or partner has any loans by tenure of household and financial circumstances

2009 data, Households (base: 10,285)



There is some evidence that borrowing using credit is more commonly associated with financial hardship, with 39% of those who say they are not managing well financially having borrowed, compared with 26% who are 'getting by' and 21% of those who are managing well. Those without savings or investments are also more likely to borrow than those with savings (32% and 24% respectively). Similarly, those whose main income is from earnings are more likely to have a loan (32%) than those where income come from benefits or other sources (less than one in five).

BANKING

The SHS has asked about bank or building society accounts annually since 1999, with more details collected on Credit Unions and Post Office accounts since January 2007. The proportion of households with neither the respondent nor their partner having a bank or building society has seen a gradual decrease over the period to 2009. Just 4% of households in 2009 do not have any banking facilities (Table 6.11).

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

Column percentages, 1999-2009 data

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

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

This analysis excludes Credit Unions and Post Office accounts.

There is a clear pattern between not having a bank, building society or other account and levels of income and deprivation (Table 6.12). Those in the lowest income category were more likely to have no accounts, with 2% giving the 'none of these' option compared with less than 1% of those with household incomes above £30,000. Similarly, 4% of households in the 15% most deprived areas did not have an account of any kind compared with only 1% in the rest of Scotland.

Table 6.12: Whether respondent or partner has a bank or building society account by net annual household income and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All*
Bank account	87	90	94	96	82	92	91
Building Society account	13	17	23	35	10	24	22
Credit Union Account	1	2	3	4	4	2	2
Post Office Card Account	13	9	4	3	14	6	7
None of these	2	1	1	0	4	1	1
Refused	2	2	3	2	4	3	3
Base	*1,792*	*3,458*	*2,096*	*2,595*	*1,339*	*8,937*	*10,276*

7 Education and Young People

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Ensuring that everyone in Scotland has equal access to learning opportunities to achieve their full potential and increase skill levels across the population is a key part of achieving the Scottish Government's purpose:[47] *To focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth*. This is captured through one of the five strategic objectives:[48] *Expand opportunities for people in Scotland to succeed from nurture through to life long learning ensuring higher and more widely shared achievements.*.

Although the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is not the definitive source of information about education and qualifications in Scotland, it can contribute to the measurement of key education indicators. Education level is also an important factor that can be used in the wider analysis of the Survey's data, for example to explore differences in people's characteristics and attitudes by educational attainment.

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

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

HIGHEST QUALIFICATION LEVEL

Table 7.1 and Table 7.2 present the proportions of people who attained qualifications by gender, age and, for those of working age, by household income. Respondents to the SHS are asked about a wide variety of qualifications and these have been condensed into the categories presented in the tables.

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

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Degree, Professional qualification	26	27	13	38	34	28	22	16	26
HNC/HND or equivalent	10	9	9	16	13	10	6	3	12
Higher, A level or equivalent	17	14	31	15	15	15	9	7	15
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	21	19	37	21	23	19	10	4	20
Other qualification	5	6	1	1	1	4	13	16	6
No qualifications	21	24	7	9	13	23	40	53	23
Qualification unknown	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,442*	*7,101*	*1,036*	*1,686*	*2,170*	*3,101*	*2,925*	*1,625*	*12,543*

Just under one-quarter (23%) of all adults had none of the qualifications presented. Of these, by far the highest proportion was in the 75 and over age group, with 7 times as many of those aged 75 and over reporting having no qualifications than those aged 16 to 24 (53% and 7% respectively). There was little difference between men and women on the highest level of qualifications they held, though slightly more females reported having no qualifications than males.

Established links between degree level qualifications and higher incomes can be seen among working adults interviewed as part of the SHS. Just over one-in-six (16%) of those in the lowest income bracket have a degree or professional qualification compared with just over a half of the working age respondents with the highest incomes (52%). Additionally, those of working age in the highest income brackets were considerably less likely to have no qualifications. Around a third (32%) of adults with a household income of between £6,001 and £10,000 had no qualifications, compared with 4% of adults earning over £40,000.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults of working age (Male 16-64 years, Female 16-59 years)	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Degree, Professional qualification	16	12	13	22	25	28	30	52	28
HNC/HND or equivalent	11	8	11	9	10	12	14	12	11
Higher, A level or equivalent	21	14	14	15	17	16	20	19	17
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	21	29	28	30	24	27	23	13	24
Other qualification	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	1	3
No qualifications	26	32	29	19	19	13	10	4	16
Qualification unknown	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*395*	*848*	*1,412*	*1,301*	*1,132*	*946*	*1,394*	*1,426*	*8,854*

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

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

SATISFACTION WITH SCHOOLING

Parents of school aged children were asked about their satisfaction with the following three aspects of their child's schooling:[49]

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

Type of area

Table 7.3 and Table 7.4 look at satisfaction with schooling according to the type of area in which parents live, based on the level of deprivation and urban rural classification. Overall levels of satisfaction with schooling are high. Over nine in ten (92%) of all parents with school-aged children are satisfied with the education provided by their child's school, slightly fewer (88%) are satisfied with the amount of information about their child's progress, and 80% are satisfied with the school's explanation of what support children need outside school (the tables present the items in order of the level of satisfaction, rather than the order presented in the questionnaire).

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	15% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
I am satisfied with the education provided by the school	89	92	92
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	87	88	88
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	79	80	80
Base	*405*	*2,475*	*2,880*

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

Table 7.3 shows that for two of the three aspects noted above, satisfaction levels are similar for parents in the 15% most deprived areas and in the rest of Scotland. However, there is a small difference when it comes to satisfaction with the education provided by their school: 89% of parents in the 15% most deprived areas say they are satisfied with this compared with 92% of those in the rest of Scotland. Table 7.4 demonstrates that levels of satisfaction with all aspects of schooling are similarly high across all urban and rural areas, though slightly less satisfaction within remote rural areas particularly when considering whether the school explains how it can support the child's learning outside of the school.

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

Table 7.4: Satisifaction with schooling by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2009 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Access-ible small towns	Remote small towns	Access-ible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
I am satisfied with the education provided by my school	92	91	93	90	92	87	92
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	90	86	89	86	88	88	88
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	82	79	82	81	80	74	80
Base	*913*	*899*	*277*	*137*	*351*	*303*	*2,880*

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

Age of child

Parents' satisfaction with schooling can differ depending on the age of their child, this could reflect different levels of satisfaction with primary schools compared to secondary schools, or it could be the result of changing expectations for their children as they get older. As Table 7.5 demonstrates, satisfaction with the different elements of schooling does decrease as the age of the child increases. There is a more pronounced effect when considering the statement that their child's school explains how they can support their learning outside school: satisfaction is lower among parents of children aged 13 and over (74%) than it is for parents of the youngest school children (89%).

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

Percentages, 2007/2008 data

Parents of school aged children, % strongly agreed/tend to agree	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 12	13 and above	All
I am satisfied with the education provided by my school	96	93	93	88	92
The school keeps me well informed about {child}'s progress	93	90	89	84	88
The school explains how I can support {child}'s learning outside school	89	83	81	74	80
Base	*482*	*665*	*675*	*1,059*	*2,881*

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

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN TO PLAY

At the start of 2009, a series of questions on the opportunities for children to play in their neighbourhood was added to the SHS to measure progress on the Early Years Framework.[50] A key element of this framework is in improving the physical and social environment for children, with an emphasis on play. The set of questions is asked in one of two ways. If there is a child aged between 6 and 12 years, the questions will be set in the context of one of the children in the household. Otherwise, when there are no children in the household the questions will be asked in more general terms.

Table 7.6 shows that at least two-fifths of households have access to play areas within their neighbourhood. Over half (51%) have access to a park, whilst 39% can access a school playground. There are some differences based on the level of deprivation. In particular, of those households within the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland only 22% say there is a natural environment or wooded area in their neighbourhood, as compared to 44% in the rest of Scotland.

There is evidence of greater variation in access to play areas for children when considering the level of rurality. As expected, much higher proportion of households in rural areas have access to either fields (around 65%) and natural environment or wooded areas (72% or less) than urban areas. Those from the large urban areas generally have the lowest proportion of households being able to access children play areas, other than parks (51%).

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	41	48	56	55	50	41	45
Park	51	54	59	49	45	34	51
Football or other games pitch	36	44	54	45	43	40	41
Field or other open space	35	48	58	44	63	65	45
School playground	35	43	50	37	40	38	39
Natural environment / wooded area	27	41	58	44	65	72	40
Base	*3,168*	*2,115*	*628*	*379*	*770*	*700*	*7,760*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	42	46	45
Park	47	52	51
Football or other games pitch	41	41	41
Field or other open space	37	47	45
School playground	34	40	39
Natural environment / wooded area	22	44	40
Base	*1,274*	*6,486*	*7,760*

Columns may add to more than 100% since multiple responses were allowed.
This question is only asked of half the sample.

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

Generally, those households within rural areas are more likely to say children would be very safe or fairly safe when walking or cycling to play areas on their own (Table 7.7). For example, 56% of householders in large urban areas think it would be safe to travel to a playground, compared to 80% in remote rural areas.

It should be noted that when considering traveling to play on the streets around the respondent's home, those from accessible small towns and remote small towns have the highest proportion saying it would be safe (53% and 47% respectively).

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

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	56	67	74	73	75	80	65
Park	47	63	67	69	70	77	57
Football or other games pitch	58	61	66	72	67	75	62
Field or other open space	53	60	66	73	73	76	62
School playground	63	67	72	76	66	76	66
Natural environment/wooded area	38	40	47	52	59	70	47
Street/Road	37	49	53	47	47	45	43
Base	*869*	*864*	*321*	*138*	*313*	*198*	*3,047*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	51	68	65
Park	45	59	57
Football or other games pitch	55	64	62
Field or other open space	46	64	62
School playground	58	68	66
Natural environment/wooded area	31	49	47
Street/Road	37	44	43
Base	*293*	*2,602*	*3,047*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 7.8 shows similar patterns of variation when considering how safe it would be for children to go to play areas with two or three friends to play. Again, those in rural areas are more likely to say they think children would be safer than those living in urban areas. Intuitively, the overall feeling of safety for each type of play area are higher when going with two or three friends than they are when children travel alone. Seventy one percent of householders think it would be safe for children to travel to a some kind of playground, as compared to 65% for children traveling alone. There is little difference in feelings of safety when considering the streets around the respondent's home.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	65	73	78	76	79	81	71
Park	57	71	74	75	77	84	66
Football or other games pitch	66	70	71	78	72	77	69
Field or other open space	61	68	72	78	75	78	68
School playground	69	72	75	81	70	77	71
Natural environment/wooded area	44	48	54	59	65	71	53
Street/Road	39	50	55	47	49	45	45
Base	*869*	*864*	*321*	*138*	*313*	*198*	*3,047*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	58	74	71
Park	55	68	66
Football or other games pitch	62	71	69
Field or other open space	54	71	68
School playground	65	73	71
Natural environment/wooded area	37	55	53
Street/Road	40	46	45
Base	*293*	*2,602*	*3,047*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Householders concerns of children being bullied or harmed by other children while playing in play areas show little variation across the different types of play areas (Table 7.9). The lowest proportion of those with a concern over bullying by other children are for those playing within the streets around the respondent's home (32 per cent). The next lowest is within school playgrounds, which may be associated with a greater likelihood of supervision by adults.

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

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	47	47	40	45	30	24	43
Park	47	45	41	42	31	26	44
Football or other games pitch	46	48	38	44	30	25	43
Field or other open space	45	45	35	35	22	18	38
School playground	38	40	31	34	28	22	36
Natural environment/wooded area	46	50	42	40	26	16	40
Street/Road	37	35	23	28	21	16	32
Base	*869*	*864*	*321*	*138*	*313*	*198*	*3,047*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	55	41	43
Park	54	42	44
Football or other games pitch	55	40	43
Field or other open space	54	36	38
School playground	49	34	36
Natural environment/wooded area	59	38	40
Street/Road	47	29	32
Base	*293*	*2,602*	*3,047*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

There is less concern amongst householders of children being harmed by adults whilst playing in play areas (Table 7.10), though those saying they are very or fairly concerned are still high at around one third or higher within each play area. The greatest concern of safety is related to those playing within a natural environment or wooded area (46 per cent). In particular, those from the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland are much more likely to be concerned about the safety of children in coming to harm by adults in wooded areas (59%) than in other areas of Scotland (44%).

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

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	39	37	28	32	26	19	35
Park	45	40	31	34	28	19	40
Football or other games pitch	39	41	30	34	28	23	37
Field or other open space	41	46	34	24	24	18	37
School playground	32	35	25	21	23	17	30
Natural environment/wooded area	52	57	45	39	32	20	46
Street/Road	34	33	21	24	23	18	31
Minimum Base(s)	*869*	*864*	*321*	*138*	*313*	*198*	*3,047*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Playground	42	33	35
Park	48	38	40
Football or other games pitch	44	35	37
Field or other open space	45	36	37
School playground	42	28	30
Natural environment/wooded area	59	44	46
Street/Road	42	28	31
Minimum Base(s)	*293*	*2,602*	*3,047*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Playground	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.2	9.3
Park	10.3	9.8	10.4	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.4	9.6
Football or other games pitch	10.3	9.8	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.9
Field or other open space	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.2	8.3	9.7
School playground	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.6	9.3
Natural environment/wooded area	11.2	10.5	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.0	10.5
Street/Road	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.2	8.7	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.4
Base	*448*	*2,736*	*1,133*	*914*	*335*	*184*	*359*	*259*	*3,185*

Median age presented

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

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

Participation in activities

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

in a series of activities regularly. A fuller description of the activities are provided in the Glossary in Annex 2.

Table 7.12 shows that the majority of young people (54%) take part in sports or sporting activity whether played competitively or not. Just over one quarter (26%) take part in music or drama activities (such playing in a band or a theatre group). Three per cent of young people are involved representing young people's views or involvement in youth politics or within mentoring or peer education.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Music or drama activities	27	24	23	30	29	26	26
Other arts activities	7	5	6	6	6	7	6
Sports or sporting activity	50	54	59	52	60	61	54
Other outdoor activities	18	18	23	30	28	35	21
Other groups or clubs	22	23	25	20	26	29	23
Representing young people's views	3	3	4	1	2	5	3
Mentoring or peer education	2	3	4	1	5	3	3
None	26	25	23	21	19	16	21
Base	*766*	*753*	*204*	*119*	*277*	*212*	*2,331*

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Music or drama activities	17	27	26
Other arts activities	5	6	6
Sports or sporting activity	45	56	54
Other outdoor activities	15	22	21
Other groups or clubs	20	24	23
Representing young people's views	2	3	3
Mentoring or peer education	1	3	3
None	33	22	24
Base	*340*	*1,991*	*2,331*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

There are clear patterns in those not taking part in any of the activities within deprivation (33% in the 15% most deprived compared to 22% in the least deprived areas) and through the Urban Rural Classification (decreasing from 26% in large urban areas down to 16% in remote rural areas).

Those living in rural areas are more likely to have participated in some form of sporting activity (around 60%) as compared to those from towns and urban areas (50% in large urban areas). Participation in any of the activities is lower for those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland: most notably, 45% regularly take part in sporting activities compared to 56% in the least deprived areas, with similar differences in those undertaking music or drama activities (17% and 27% respectively).

8 Transport and Travel

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

An efficient transport system is essential to Scotland's economy, communities, environment, health and general well-being. Transport is important to everybody in Scotland, allowing them to reach workplaces or schools, have access to shops or services, visit friends and family and enjoy leisure services. Improving transport and the associated transport choices in Scotland will play an important role in achieving the Scottish Government's overall Purpose:[51] *to focus Government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth*.

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

- Increasing journeys to work made by active or public travel;
- Reducing the proportion of journeys delayed through congestion (uses SHS Travel Diary data which is not presented here).[52]

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.[53] This sets out current policy which aims to improve journey times and connections, reduce emissions, and improve the quality, accessibility and affordability of transport.

The first half of the chapter focuses on the main modes of transport used by adults for travelling to work and by children travelling to school, and the second half delves deeper into the reasons behind mode choice, using further analyses.

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

[52] Full data from the SHS 2009 Travel Diary data will be published by the end of 2010. For more information please see: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/PubSHSTravDiary

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

CARS AND DRIVING

Access to cars

Overall, seventy per cent of households in Scotland have access to at least one car (Table 8.1). However, this varies depending on a number of factors, such as the type of area an individual resides, or their level of income. In rural areas public transport may be less frequent/direct so a higher proportion of households have access to a car. Four-in-ten (41%) households in large urban areas do not have access to a car compared to only 15% of households in remote rural areas and 12% in accessible rural areas. Those households in rural areas are also more likely to have access to a larger number of cars, with 45% of households in accessible rural areas having access to two or more cars.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban	Small accessible towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
No access to cars	41	30	23	29	12	15	31
At least one	*59*	*70*	*77*	*71*	*88*	*85*	*69*
One	42	44	48	49	43	45	44
Two or more	18	26	28	22	45	41	26
Base	*5,038*	*4,227*	*1,169*	*762*	*1,587*	*1,393*	*14,176*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
No access to cars	57	61	52	33	17	11	5	2	30
At least one	*43*	*39*	*48*	*67*	*83*	*89*	*95*	*98*	*70*
One	35	33	42	55	61	55	44	26	44
Two or more	8	7	7	12	22	34	51	73	26
Base	*702*	*1,810*	*2,667*	*2,073*	*1,576*	*1,274*	*1,804*	*1,765*	*13,671*

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

There are clear links between access to a car and the level of deprivation of an area which are shown in Figure 8.1. Forty three per cent of households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland[54] have at least one car available to them compared with around three-quarters (74%) in the rest of Scotland. This difference becomes more pronounced when looking at households with two or more cars; less than one-in-ten households (8%) in the 15% most deprived areas have two or more cars available to them compared with almost three-in-ten (29%) in the rest of Scotland.

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

2009 data, Households (base: 14,176)

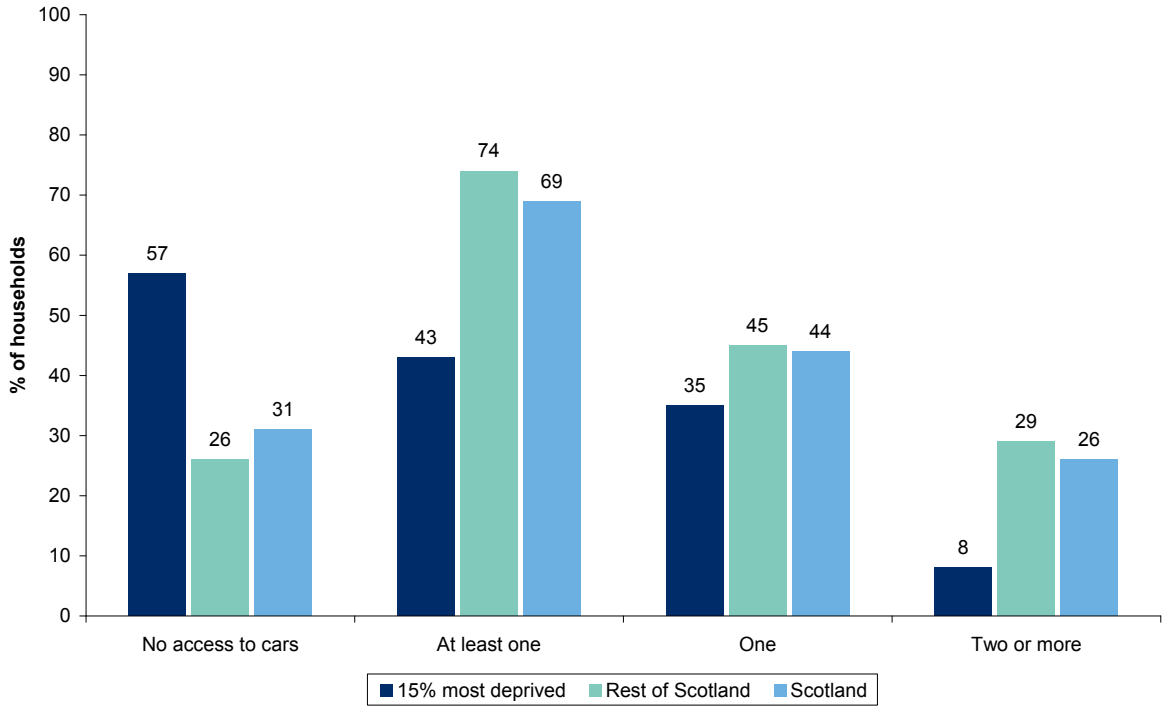


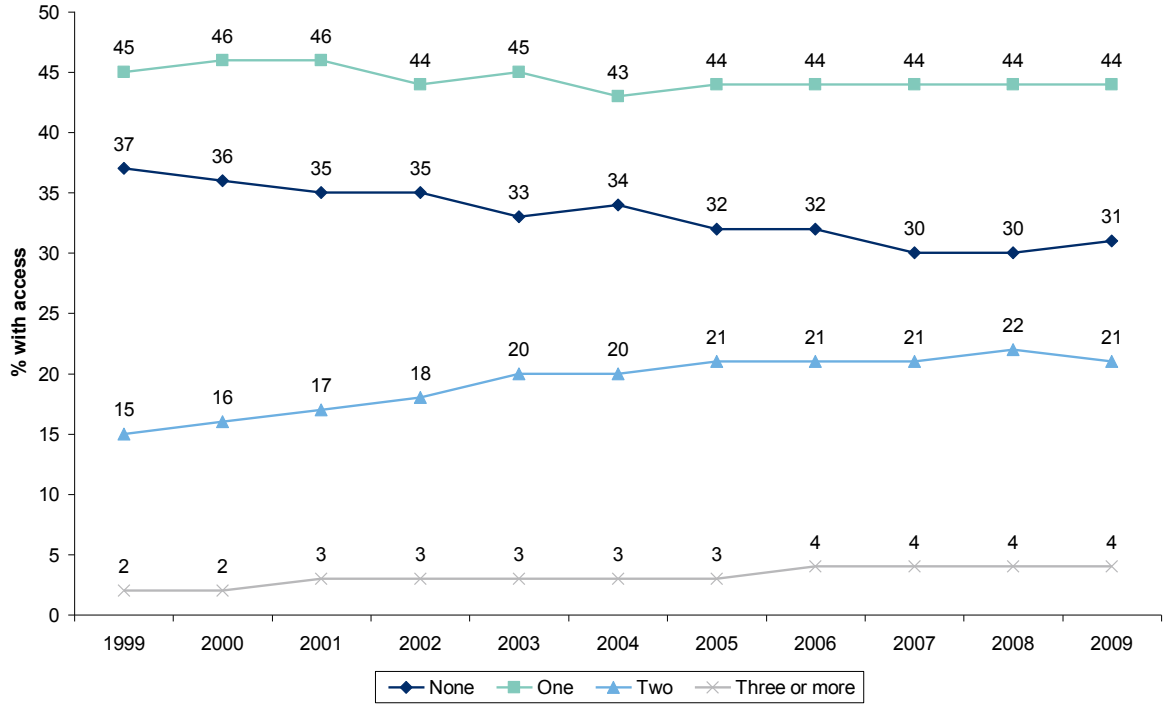
Figure 8.2 shows the changes in car availability over time. Over the period 1999 to 2008 the proportion of households having no access to a car had declined steadily, though there was a one percentage point increase in 2009 (to 31%). Those households with access to just one car has remained relatively stable over the past decade, particularly since 2005 when it has remained at 44%. In contrast there has been a general increasing trend of households with access to a larger number of cars, with those with access to two cars increasing from 15% in 1999 through to 21% in 2009. Those with access to three or more cars has also increased over that period, with current estimates at 4%.

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

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

Figure 8.2: Household car access by year

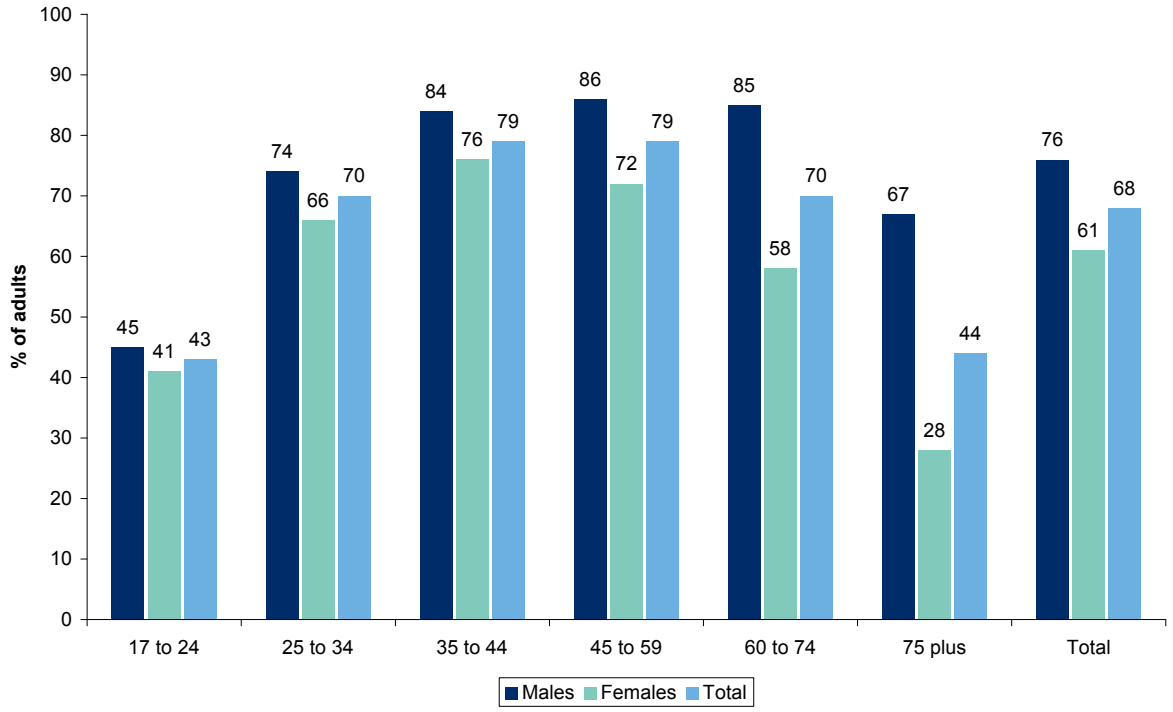
1999-2009 data, Household (2009 base: 14,190)



Driving licences

As Figure 8.3 shows, just over two-thirds (68%) of adults hold a full driving licence with a higher proportion of males (76%) holding a licence as compared to females (61%). The percentage with a full licence peaks for females within the 35 and 44 age group (76%) and for males between the ages of 35 and 74 (around 85%). There are significant differences between males and females holding full driving licenses for those aged 60 and over, with only one in four females aged over 75 having a licence.

Figure 8.3: Adults who hold a full driving license by gender within age
2009 data, Adults aged 17 and over (base: 12,447)



ADULTS TRAVELLING TO WORK OR EDUCATION

In this section the modes adults use to travel to work and education and the modes children use to travel to school are analysed to identify relationships and assess change over time.

Adults travelling to work

One of the National Indicators used in the Scottish Government's performance framework is to: *Increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport,* the data for which comes from the SHS.[55]

The indicator's aims are to reduce car dependency, along with subsequent congestion and harmful emissions, while making it easier to incorporate physical activity into daily routines, thus contributing to a longer and healthier life. Progress may be achieved by increasing choice through increased accessibility to public transport (rail, tram and bus), travel information and infrastructure for cycling and walking.

As Figure 8.4 shows, the proportion of adults usually travelling to work by car[56] has remained relatively stable around 67% since 1999. Following a decrease in 2008 to 66%, the latest figures show a slight increase with 67% of adults travelling to work by car or van in 2009.

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

[56] In this section whenever the survey results are discussed, the term car is used to indicate a car or van as the SHS question does not distinguish between the two.

Figure 8.4: Percentage of adults usually travelling to work by car

1999-2009 data, Adults in work only (except those working from home) (2009 base: 5,371)

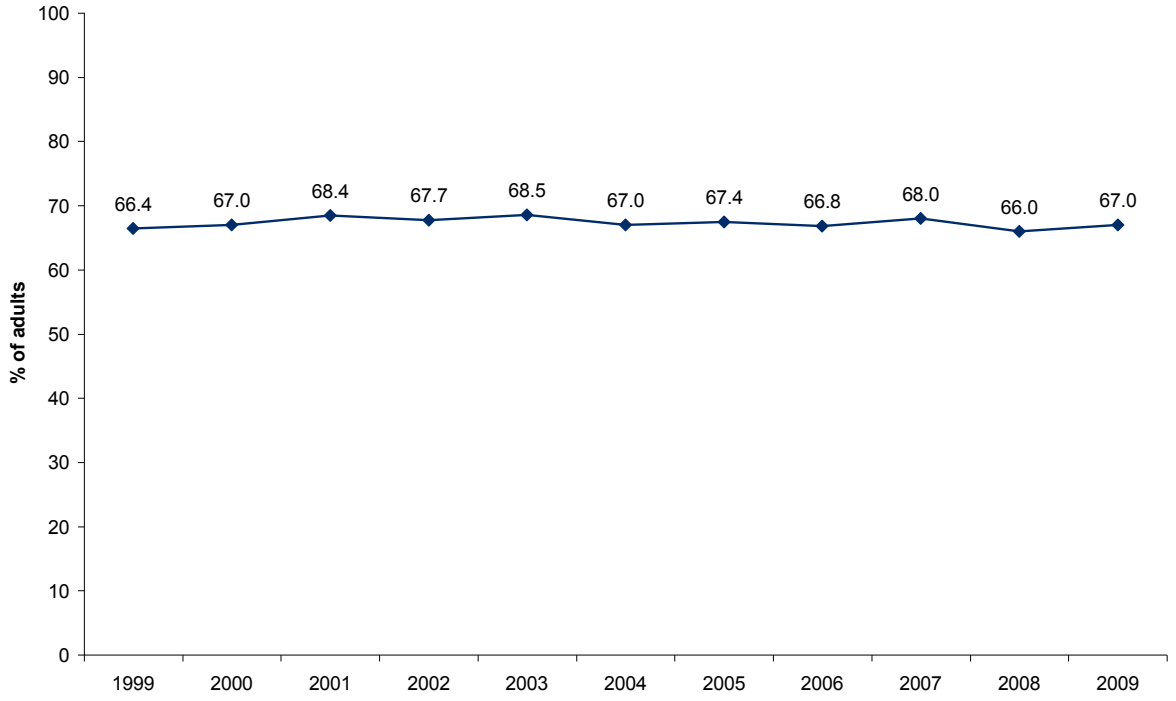


Table 8.3 provides detail on the various modes that adults usually use to travel to work over the past decade. While there have been some small fluctuations, in general there have been no major shifts in the type of transport adults use as a means of travelling to work over time. The biggest changes have actually been within car use. The percentage of adults travelling to work as a driver has increased (54.6% in 1999 to 60.7% in 2009), while the percentage making the journey to work as a passenger in a car has decreased (11.8% in 1999 to 6.4% in 2009). This suggests an increase in single occupancy car journeys. The percentage of people who usually walk to work increased has remained relatively stable, with 12.3% of adults usually walking to work in 2009.

Table 8.3: How adults usually travel to work by year

Column percentages, 1999-2009 data

Adults in employment only, excluding those who work from home	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Walking	13.7	13.7	13.1	13.1	12.6	12.7	12.7	13.8	11.9	12.5	12.3
Car/Van	*66.4*	*67.0*	*68.4*	*67.7*	*68.5*	*67.0*	*67.4*	*66.8*	*68.0*	*66.0*	*67.0*
Driver	54.6	56.5	57.9	56.6	59.8	58.9	59.8	59.8	61.3	59.9	60.7
Passenger	11.8	10.5	10.4	11.0	8.7	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.4
Bicycle	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.4
Bus (ordinary or works)	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.7	12.1	11.8	12.7	12.1	12.1
Rail	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.3	3.9
Other	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,021*	*6,253*	*6,276*	*5,974*	*6,033*	*6,359*	*6,044*	*6,068*	*5,175*	*5,437*	*5,371*

Adults travelling to work or education

Looking at travel to education combined with travel to work yields a similar but slightly different picture. As those in education tend to be younger, and younger people are less likely to have a full driving licence, proportions driving a car or van are lower if they are included.

Overall, 55% of respondents in 2009 report driving as their usual mode of transport for travelling to work or education. Public transport is the main mode used by 19% of adults; predominantly this involves bus use (14% bus, 5% rail). Seventeen per cent use active travel modes (15% walking; 2% bicycle).

Figure 8.5: How adults usually travel to work or education

2009 data, Adults (base: 5,869)

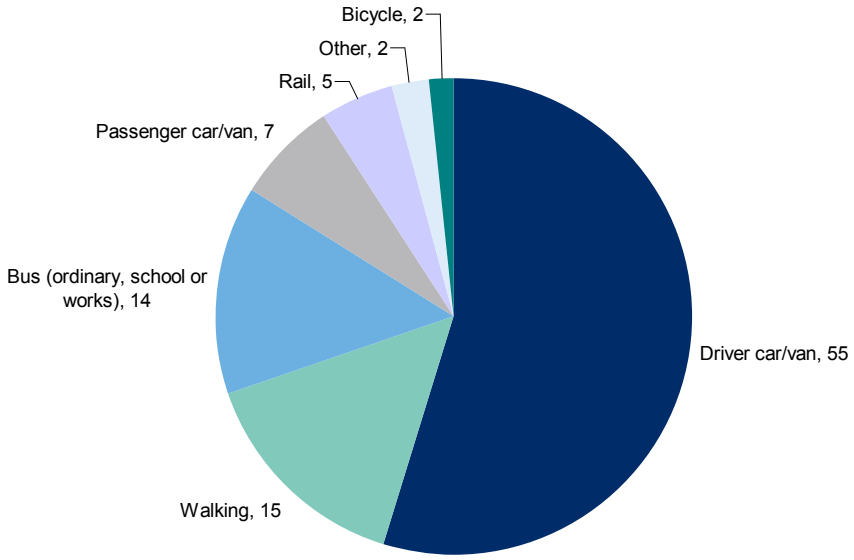
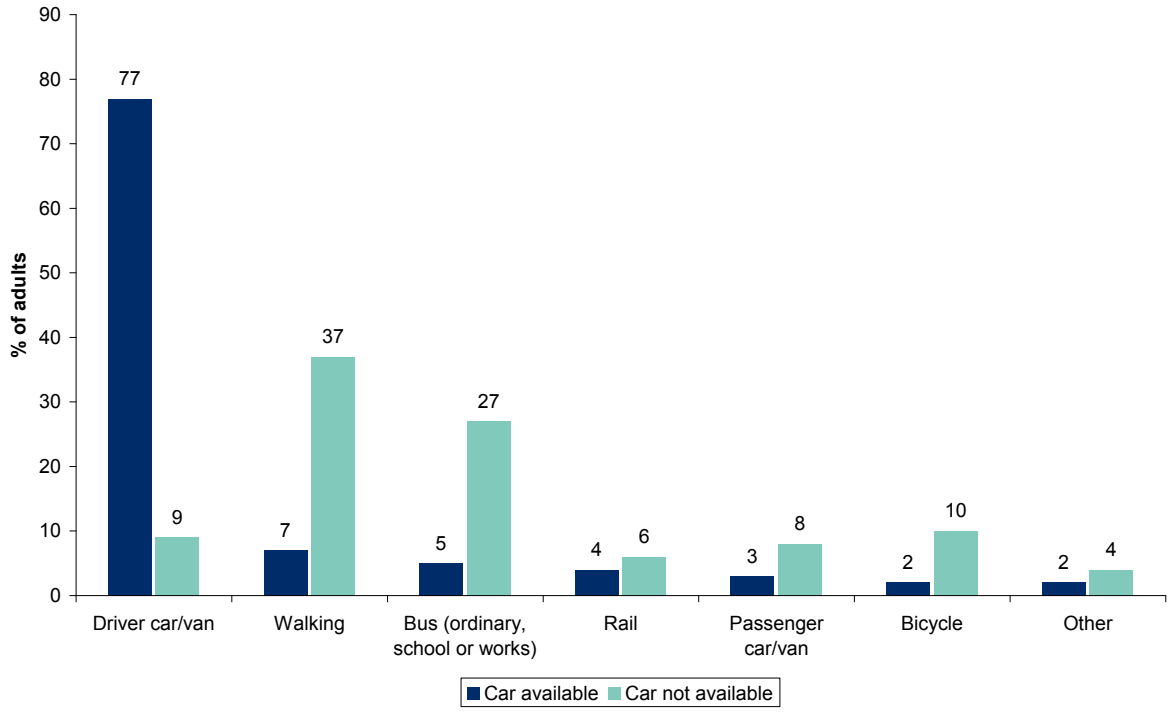


Figure 8.6 shows the difference in modes of transport used between those who have access to a car and those who do not, among adults having a full driving licence. It shows a clear majority (77%) of those who hold a full driving licence, and have access to a car, use it to travel to work/education. When there is no access to a car, most adults who hold a full driving licence would walk to work or education (37%) or go by bus (27%).

Figure 8.6: How adults usually travel to work or education by whether any cars normally available to household for private use

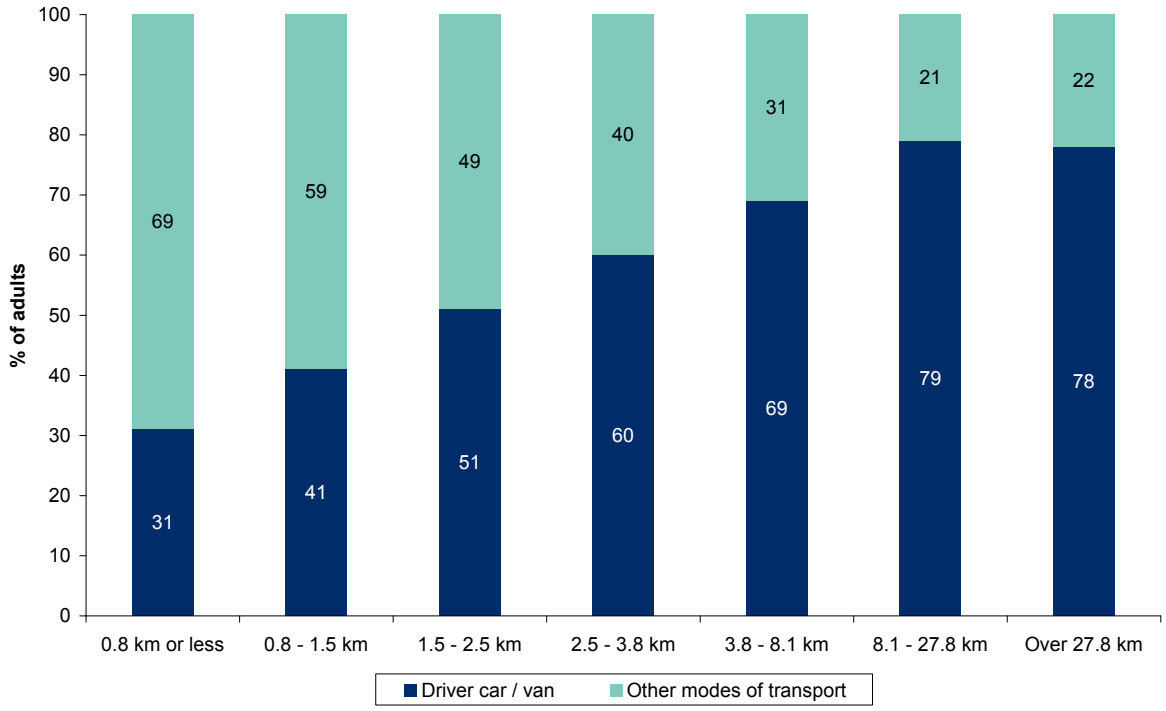
2009 data, Adults holding a full driving licence (base: 4,524)



Distance between home and work is the most important factor in determining whether people drive or use other modes of transport to travel to work or education. Generally, the further away an adult lives from work or education, the more likely they are to drive (Figure 8.7). The percentage of people who drive to work or education rises steadily from 31% of those living less than 0.8 kilometres (1/2 mile) from their destination to 78% of those who live more than 27.8 kilometres (over 17 miles) away.

Figure 8.7: How adults usually travel to work or education by distance between home and work or education

2009 data, Adults in work or education (base: 5,549)



CHILDREN TRAVELLING TO SCHOOL

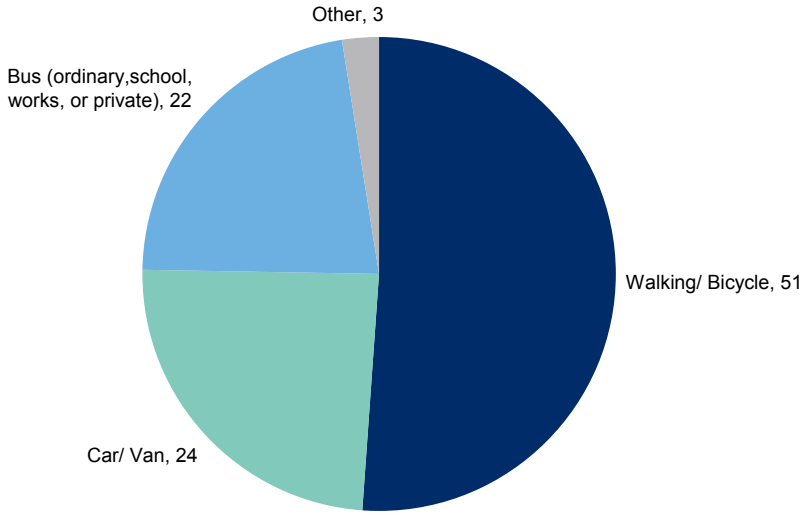
Having looked at how adults travel to work or education, it is also of interest to investigate the journeys children take to school, as these account for a large number of weekday journeys, often taken at peak times, during term time. In the SHS, information on travelling to school is collected from the household respondent about a randomly-selected school child within households containing at least one child in full time education at school.

As Figure 8.8 shows, over half of children (51%) usually walk or cycle to school.[57] Almost a quarter (24%) travel by car or van and a further 22% travel by bus.

[57] Walking and cycling have been grouped together as active forms of transport; the vast majority of those using active travel modes walk to school.

Figure 8.8: How children usually travel to school

2009 data, Pupils in full-time education at school (base: 2,881)



The proportion of school children using different modes of transport to travel to school varies according to the urbanisation of the area in which they live. Table 8.4 shows that in rural areas, away from towns, fewer walk and the 'Other' category, the vast majority of which is bus use, increases. This is particularly apparent in remote rural areas where there is greater access to school bus facilities (55% use the „other' modes of transport to travel to school). This increase in motorised transport and decrease in active transport use is because pupils are more likely to travel longer distances to reach their school in these areas.

Table 8.4: How children usually travel to school by Urban Rural Classification

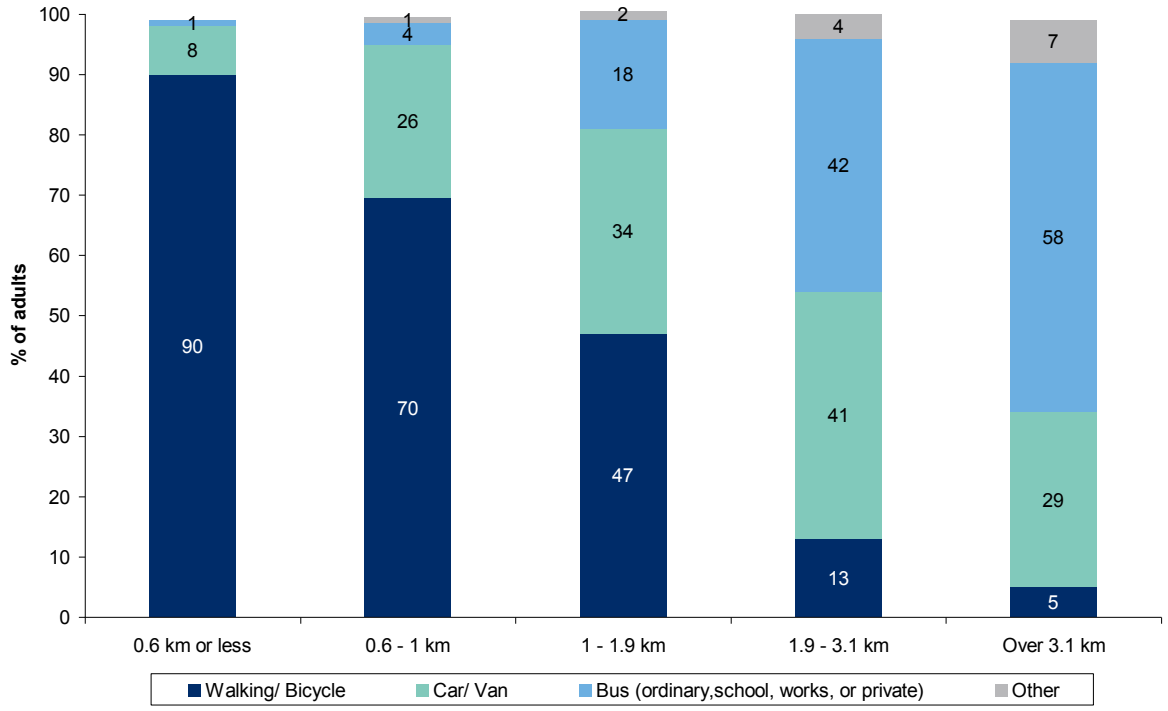
Column percentages, 2009 data

Pupils in full-time education at school	Large urban areas	Other urban	Small accessible towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Walking/Bicycle	57	58	51	65	29	26	51
Car/Van	25	26	19	23	27	18	24
Other	18	17	30	12	44	55	25
Base	*913*	*899*	*277*	*137*	*351*	*303*	*2,880*

Travel to school by car or van is less affected by distance (Figure 8.9), except for pupils living the closest to schools; eight per cent living 0.6 km or less (less than approximately 3/8 mile) travel to school by car. Beyond that distance, at least 26% of school children travel to school by car. Active forms of transport (walking and cycling) are used predominantly by school children when they live within 1.9 km of their school, ranging between 47% and 91%. With distances bigger than 1.9 km, travelling to school by bus is the most used mode of travel, with 58% of school children who live more than 3.1 km from school travelling by bus.

Figure 8.9: How children usually travel to school by distance between home and school

2009 data, Pupils (base: 2,316)



9 Internet

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

As part of a wider social inclusion agenda, the Scottish Government aims to reduce the digital divide in Scotland through improving awareness, practitioner support, accessibility, basic Information Communications Technology (ICT) training and public service website services, as well as increasing household access to, and personal use of, the Internet.

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) provides statistics on many key indicators against which the success can be measured. This chapter begins by looking at personal use of the Internet by key demographic factors, including age and gender, health status, income and deprivation. It then looks at how take-up by households of Internet and broadband services varies by income and by type of area, with a particular focus on level of deprivation and urban/rural classification.

The final section looks at the extent to which Government and local authority websites are used to access services. The increasing use of ICTs to deliver services is part of the Government's broader commitment to public service reform. In many instances efficiencies can be gained by enabling people to access information or services online that might otherwise require input from staff and services. Increasing the public's use of ICT to access public services is dependent both upon internet access as well as tendency to access the services online. Exploration of the prevalence of internet use amongst different sub-groups of the population helps determine which groups need alternative means of accessing public services.

PERSONAL INTERNET USE

The following section focuses on those who do not use the Internet at all, the group for whom the barriers to future use are arguably greatest. Overall, 29% of adults do not use the Internet at all which is a slight decrease from the 2007/2008 reported figures of 33%. There is a clear linear relationship between age and use of the Internet, with use declining as respondents get older; just 8% of men and 7% of women aged 16 to 24 do not use the Internet, whereas the corresponding figures for those aged 75 and over are 81% and 90% respectively. Gender also had an impact on Internet use as women are more likely than men to be non-users (31% and 27% respectively). The main differences between genders are among those aged 60 or older, with very little difference between men and women as non-users of the Internet for the younger age groups.

Table 9.1: Use or not of the Internet by age within gender

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Men							
Personal / work	90	86	85	73	49	19	71
Work only	2	3	2	3	1	0	2
Does not use	8	11	13	24	50	81	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*452*	*689*	*996*	*1,446*	*1,279*	*580*	*5,442*
Women							
Personal / work	92	89	85	73	41	10	67
Work only	1	2	2	3	1	-	2
Does not use	7	9	13	25	58	90	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*584*	*997*	*1,174*	*1,655*	*1,646*	*1,045*	*7,101*

Table 9.2 appears to show that there is an association between health status and Internet use: over half of people who have some form of a long-term illness, health problem or disability do not use the Internet, compared with 21% of those who do not have any of these conditions.

Table 9.2: Use of the Internet by whether has a long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Has a disability (only)	Has a long-term illness (only)	Has both disability and a long-term illness	Does not	All
Personal / work	42	46	40	77	69
Work only	1	1	1	2	2
Does not use	57	53	59	21	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*895*	*1,762*	*899*	*8,954*	*12,510*

There is, however, a very strong correlation between health status and age, so the pattern evident in Table 9.2 could be, at least in part, a reflection of the relatively low levels of Internet use among older people who are also more likely to have a long-term illness, health problem or disability. Prevalence of not using the Internet is generally highest where adults have both a disability and long-term illness than for any other group. The general pattern, of higher levels of not using the Internet among those with either a disability or long-term illness or both can be clearly seen among all age groups except the youngest and oldest adults. For the youngest age group (16-24 year olds) having either a disability or long-standing illness does not impact to a great extent upon Internet use. Eight per cent of those with a disability only, 7% of those with a long-standing illness only compared with 7% of those with neither did not use the Internet. However, when the respondents in this age group had both a disability and a long-standing illness the likelihood of them not using the Internet increased markedly to 24%. For those aged 75 or older, the vast majority do not use the Internet regardless of whether they have either a disability or long-term illness, both or neither.

Table 9.3: Use of Internet by whether has a long-standing limiting, illness, health problem or disability by age group

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Has a disability (only)	Has a long-term illness (only)	Has both disability and a long-term illness	Does not	All
16 to 24 *(base 1,028)*					
Internet user	92	93	76	93	93
Does not use the Internet at all	8	7	24	7	7
25 to 34 *(base 1,685)*					
Internet user	64	80	79	91	90
Does not use the Internet at all	36	20	21	9	10
35 to 44 *(base 2,165)*					
Internet user	63	67	80	90	87
Does not use the Internet at all	37	33	20	10	13
45 to 59 *(base 3,091)*					
Internet user	59	60	52	81	76
Does not use the Internet at all	41	40	48	19	24
60 to 74 *(base 2,916)*					
Internet user	28	36	34	53	46
Does not use the Internet at all	72	64	66	47	54
75 plus *(base 1,625)*					
Internet user	13	10	8	18	14
Does not use the Internet at all	87	90	92	82	86

The proportion of those having neither a disability nor a long-term illness who do not use the Internet remains at similar, relatively low, levels until the age of 45. In contrast, the proportion of those with either a disability or a long-term illness increases greatly between the ages of 16-24 (8% disability; 7% long-term illness) and 25-34 (36% disability; 20% long-term illness), continuing to increase further after this age.

There are also marked differences in the use of the Internet by the level of net annual household income. In general, the proportion of people who do not use the Internet decreases as net annual income increases. The exception is those living in households with a net annual income of under £6,000, which is comparatively low at 45% compared to next income group (57%). Only 4% of those in households with incomes in excess of £40,000 do not use the Internet

Table 9.4: Use of the Internet by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2009 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
Personal / work	54	43	48	61	71	81	88	94	70
Work only	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2
Does not use	45	57	50	36	27	17	10	4	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*632*	*1,673*	*2,453*	*1,851*	*1,392*	*1,106*	*1,517*	*1,487*	*12,111*

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 9.5 presents data on Internet use by deprivation.[58] A much higher proportion of those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland do not use the Internet compared with those living in the rest of the country (42% and 27% respectively).

Table 9.5: Use of the Internet by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Personal / work	57	71	69
Work only	1	2	2
Does not use	42	27	29
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,791*	*10,740*	*12,531*

HOME INTERNET ACCESS

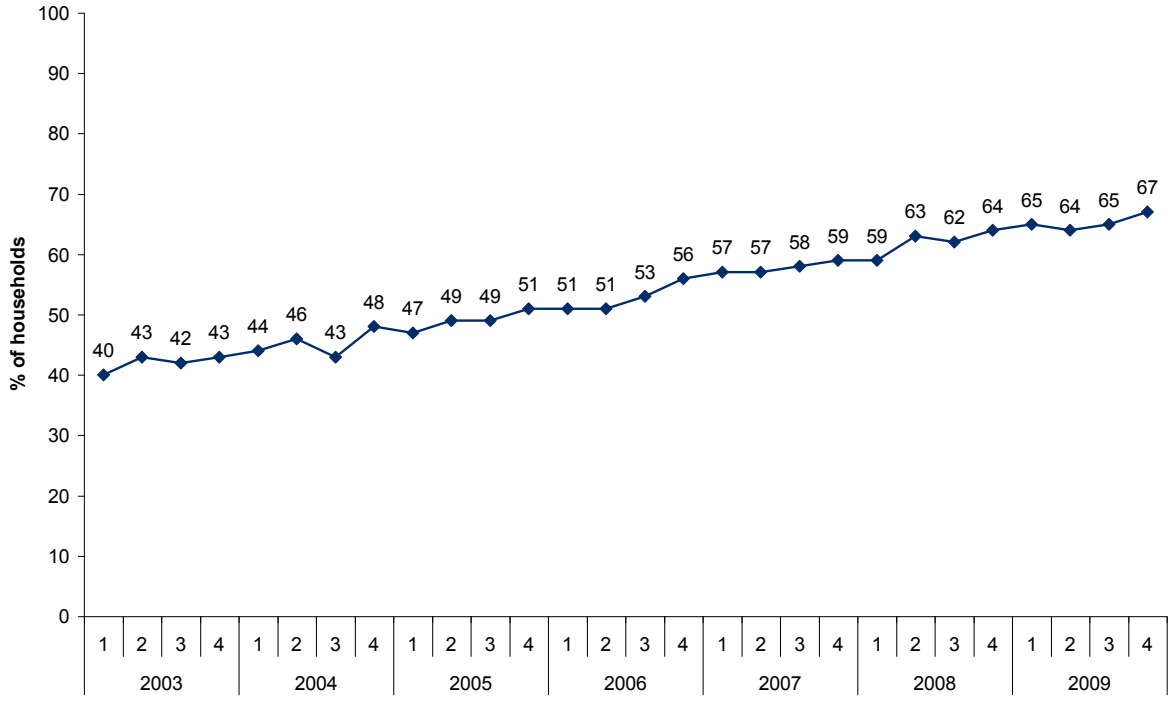
The previous section focused on use of the Internet, the location of which can vary. This section now looks at the prevalence of home Internet access. The SHS has asked whether households can access the Internet from their home every year since 2003.

Figure 9.1 displays the figures for homes with Internet access by quarter from 2003 to 2009. Overall, two-thirds of Scottish households report having home Internet access in 2009. The proportion of households with home Internet access has seen a gradual increase year on year, with no apparent change in the overall rate of change each year. In the first quarter of 2003, 40% of households had Internet access which has increased to 67% by the end of 2009.

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

Figure 9.1: Households with home Internet access by quarter

2003-2009 data, Households (base 2009: 11,039)



As with the previous data presented on Internet use, home Internet access increases with net annual household income (Table 9.6), although again there is a break in the pattern for income bracket £6,001-£10,000. Around a third of households with incomes between £6,001-£15,000 have home Internet access. This uptake of home Internet access increases with income, with as many as 97% of households with incomes over £40,000 having home Internet access.

Table 9.6: Households with home Internet access by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Yes	42	34	44	62	78	84	91	97	66
No	58	66	55	38	22	16	9	3	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*555*	*1,435*	*2,074*	*1,604*	*1,228*	*966*	*1,392*	*1,366*	*10,620*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

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

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

Table 9.7 and Table 9.8 report the prevalence of home Internet access by type of area, based on the Urban Rural Classification and the level of area deprivation. The proportion of households with home Internet access is higher in rural areas than in small towns and urban areas, though the difference has narrowed since 2008. Households within accessible rural areas have the highest proportion of households with home Internet access at 71%, which compares to 64% to those in urban areas. The proportion of those living in remote small towns who have home Internet access is the lowest at 61%.

Table 9.7: Households with home Internet access by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	64	64	65	61	71	68	65
No	35	36	35	39	28	32	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,131*	*3,196*	*896*	*570*	*1,179*	*1,057*	*11,029*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland are much less likely than those in the rest of Scotland to have home Internet access, at 51% and 68% respectively (Table 9.8).

Table 9.8: Households with home Internet access by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	51	68	65
No	49	32	35
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,654*	*9,375*	*11,029*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

ACCESS TO BROADBAND

The following section looks at access to broadband services by net annual income, both for households with an Internet connection and for all households. Drawing a distinction between those with and without Internet access helps to illustrate the extent of broadband use across the whole population as well as its use among existing Internet users. Broadband access is important as the increasingly complex ways in which the Internet is used often demand the higher connection and download speeds associated with broadband relative to dial-up access.

Almost two thirds (63%) of all households in Scotland report having a broadband Internet connection. This varies from around one third of households with incomes of £10,000 or less to 95% of those with incomes of over £40,000. In households that already have Internet access, however, the majority (95%) have a broadband connection. Households with a net annual household income of more than £30,000 have almost complete uptake of broadband at 98%. As Table 9.9 demonstrates, the issue is more one of whether a respondent has Internet access at all since, if they do, this is more than likely to be with a broadband connection, largely irrespective of income.

Table 9.9: Whether have broadband Internet connection by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2009 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
Households with Internet connection									
Yes	94	92	93	92	95	96	98	98	95
No	5	7	5	7	4	4	2	2	4
Total	99	99	98	99	99	100	100	100	99
Base	*224*	*483*	*916*	*986*	*949*	*813*	*1,278*	*1,322*	*6,971*
All households									
Yes	39	31	42	58	74	80	89	95	63
No	60	68	58	42	25	19	10	5	37
Total	99	99	100	100	99	99	99	100	100
Base	*555*	*1,435*	*2,074*	*1,604*	*1,228*	*966*	*1,392*	*1,366*	*10,620*

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

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

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

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

Broadband access is fairly consistent at around 62% of all households across most types of area using the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification (Table 9.10). The exceptions are remote small towns, in which broadband access is lowest at 56%, and accessible rural areas, in which it is highest at 68%. However, the higher percentage of all households with broadband access in accessible rural areas would seem to reflect the higher Internet access in such areas generally. When considering broadband uptake within households that have Internet access there is little difference by area type, though those in remote small towns and remote rural areas have a lower proportion of households with broadband Internet connection (91% and 90% respectively) compared to other areas.

Overall, just under one half (48%) of all households in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland have a broadband Internet connection, compared with almost two thirds (65%) in the rest of Scotland (Table 9.11). However, when looking at households with an Internet connection, broadband uptake rates are very similar in the 15% most deprived of areas and the rest of Scotland (94% for the 15% most deprived areas and 95% for the rest of Scotland).

Table 9.10: Whether have broadband Internet connection by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Households with Internet connection							
Yes	96	96	96	91	95	90	95
No	3	3	4	6	5	9	4
Total	99	99	100	97	100	99	99
Base	*2,627*	*2,022*	*589*	*344*	*843*	*727*	*7,152*
All							
Yes	62	61	62	56	68	61	62
No	38	38	38	42	32	38	37
Total	100	99	100	98	100	99	99
Base	*4,131*	*3,196*	*896*	*570*	*1,179*	*1,057*	*11,029*

Totals do not sum to 100 as the "don't knows" have not been included.

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Table 9.11: Whether have broadband Internet connection by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Households with Internet connection			
Yes	94	95	95
No	5	4	4
Total	100	99	99
Base	*838*	*6,314*	*7,152*
All			
Yes	48	65	62
No	51	35	37
Total	100	99	99
Base	*1,654*	*9,375*	*11,029*

Totals do not sum to 100 as the "don't knows" have not been included.

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Broadband uptake appears to be more related to the rurality of the local area and the availability of a broadband service there than it is to the level of deprivation in the area or the household income.

USE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AND GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

The SHS explored the part played by ICT-based service delivery in reforming the public sector through first of all asking about accessing services and information from respondents' local council website and then asking about services and information provided by a government website (though the question did not refer to any particular websites). Typically, users of both local authority and government websites access the sites for distinct reasons: information and practical services respectively.

Table 9.12: Use of public services on the Internet

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Internet users	All adults
Local authority website		
Finding information	38	31
Download a form	13	11
Make a complaint	5	4
Ask a question	7	6
Participate in a discussion forum	1	1
Access services like report a fault, renew library books, planning applications	8	6
Make payment like council tax or parking fine	7	6
Some other purpose	9	7
Any purpose	47	38
None of these	53	32
Do not use the Internet	-	29
Base	*9,701*	*12,430*
Government website		
Apply for road tax	27	22
Complete income tax assessment	7	5
Register to vote	5	4
Look for information: health services	14	12
Look for information: healthy living/health	10	8
Apply for / renew TV licence	13	11
Apply for benefits	4	3
Renew passport	9	7
Other	7	6
Any purpose	46	38
None of these	54	33
Do not use the Internet	-	29
Base	*5,276*	*6,736*

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

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

Table 9.12 presents the proportions that have ever used a local authority or government website based on all of those who use the Internet and on all adults separately. The figures for all adults help present a fuller picture of the use of these websites as they take into account the fact that 29% of the population do not use the Internet. This helps to assess the overall extent to which services or information are provided via ICT as opposed to more traditional methods. It does not, however, take account of whether people have actually

needed to access information or use these services in the first place - for example, only car owners require road tax and few people each year need to renew their passport.

Over half of all internet users make no use of either local authority websites (53%) or government websites (54%) in using the Internet. Interestingly, only 1% of internet users participate in a discussion forum in using local authority websites, which in part may reflect the role such websites are expected to provide in simply providing information or access to services.

10 Health and Caring

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Improving health is one of the Scottish Government's five strategic objectives:[59] *Help people to sustain and improve their health, especially in disadvantaged communities, ensuring better, local and faster access to health care*.

This is supported by the national outcome: *'we live longer, healthier lives'*. A series of 45 national indicators and targets has been devised to help assess progress towards achieving these national outcomes and strategic objectives. A number of these indicators are directly related to health and health-related behaviours. For example, the following target has been set in relation to smoking: „*Reduce the percentage of the adult population who smoke to 22% by 2010*'. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) will be used to monitor progress towards this target.

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

The section on adult smoking looks at trends in smoking prevalence between 1999 and 2008 and examines the influence of age, sex and deprivation. The health and caring experiences of men and women are examined, as well as consideration of who is providing such care. The influence of other factors such as housing tenure, household income and area deprivation is also explored. Finally, some analysis on life satisfaction is presented.

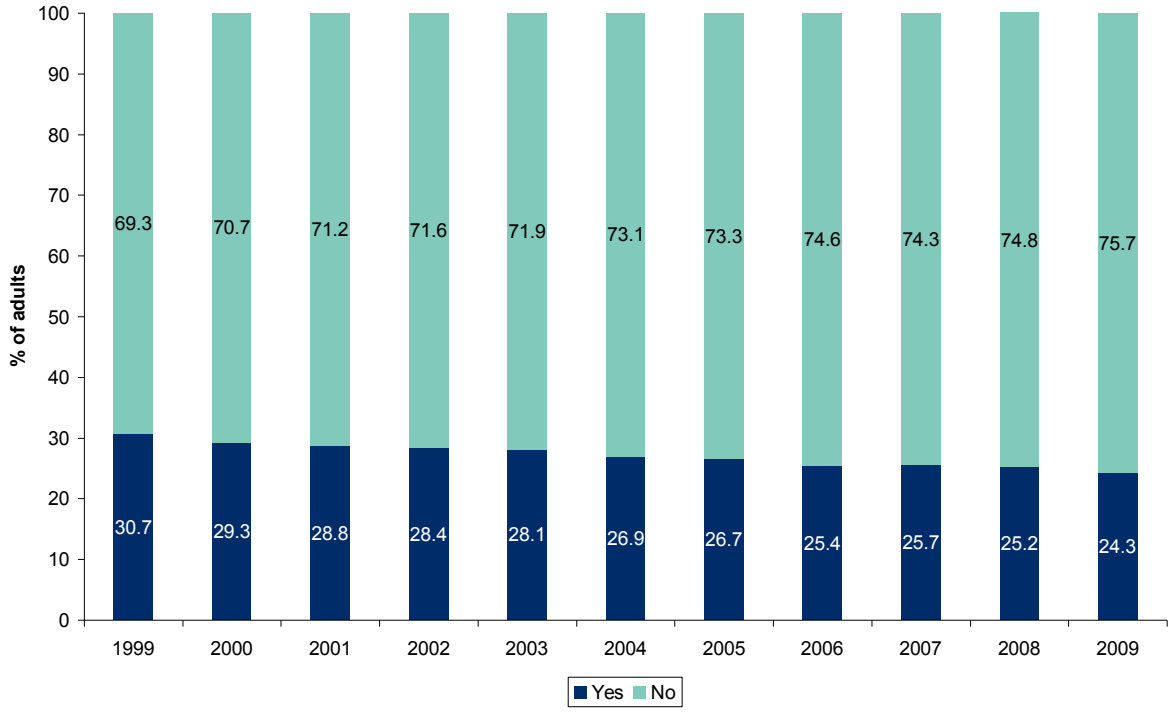
SMOKING IN ADULTS

Figure 10.1 shows the trend in proportion of adults saying they smoke between 1999 and 2009, with smoking among adults seeing a gradual decline from 30.7% in 1999 to 24.3% in 2009. This compares against the target of reducing the proportion smoking to 22% by 2010.

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

Figure 10.1: Whether respondent smokes by year

1999-2009 data, Adults (2009 base: 12,509)



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

Legislation to prohibit smoking in public places came into effect in late March 2006. The primary intention of the legislation was to reduce the harm from environmental tobacco smoke in the general population and, in particular, among employees exposed to smoke in the course of their work (e.g. bar workers). The legislation might, as an additional consequence, have encouraged some people to give up smoking, though there is no apparent change in the overall trend through that period.

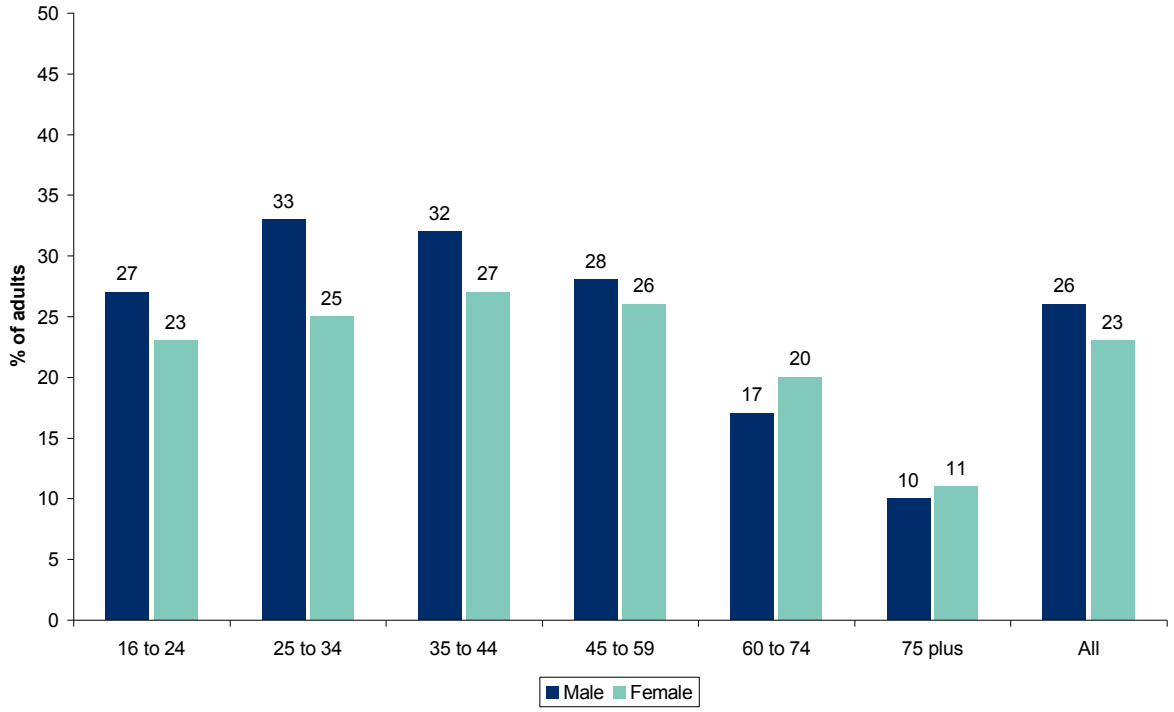
Figure 10.1 shows that the smoking rate declined every year between 1999 and 2009, except in 2007 where there was a slight increase. The average reduction across the period is around half a percentage point each year. If this average reduction continued, the 2010 figure is likely to be around 23.5%, above the 22% target.

Analysis of the number of cigarettes smoked each day suggests that respondents tend to provide estimates based on typical cigarette pack sizes. The number of cigarettes smoked by adults in 2009 is typically between 10 and 20, with a median value of 15.

Figure 10.2 shows the proportion of men and women who smoke, along with the prevalence of smoking in different age groups. Typically, more men than women smoke (26% and 23% respectively). Younger men more commonly smoke than younger women, with the gap widest (eight percentage points) between the ages of 25 and 34 years. This relationship is reversed among those aged 60 years and up, with a higher prevalence of female smokers to male smokers (e.g. of those aged 60 to 74, 20% of females smoke compared to 17% of males). Men smoke more, on average, smoking a median of 15 cigarettes, compared with a median of 12 a day for women, no change on the estimates from 2007/2008. Males smoking more cigarettes amongst smokers is true across all age groups.

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

2009 data, Adults (minimum base: 12,509)



Younger people more commonly smoke through there is a pronounced drop in smoking prevalence among those aged over 60 years. Among the 60-74 year old group, the proportion smoking is down to 1 in 5, reducing to a little over 1 in 10 among those aged 75 or over. The average number of cigarettes peaks at a later age, with those aged 16 to 24 years smoking a median of 10 cigarettes per day, compared with 15 among those aged between 35 and 74 years, dropping to 10 again among those aged 75 years or older.

Figure 10.3 shows the variation in smoking behaviour by economic status, with those still at school least commonly smoking (3%) followed by those permanently retired from work and those in Higher or Further Education (both 16%). The adults who most commonly smoke are those unable to work due to short-term ill-health (59%) those unemployed and seeking work (51%) and those who are permanently sick or disabled (48%).

Figure 10.4 illustrates the relationship between smoking prevalence and area deprivation.[60] Adults in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland are considerably more likely than those in the rest of Scotland to say that they are current smokers (41% and 21% respectively). Looking across from the 10% most deprived to the 10% least deprived areas shows a trend of generally decreasing smoking prevalence rates. Less than one in ten adults living in the 10% least deprived areas of Scotland smoke, compared to 43% in the most deprived areas.

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

Figure 10.3: Percentage of respondents who smoke by economic status

2009 data, Adults (base: 12,509)

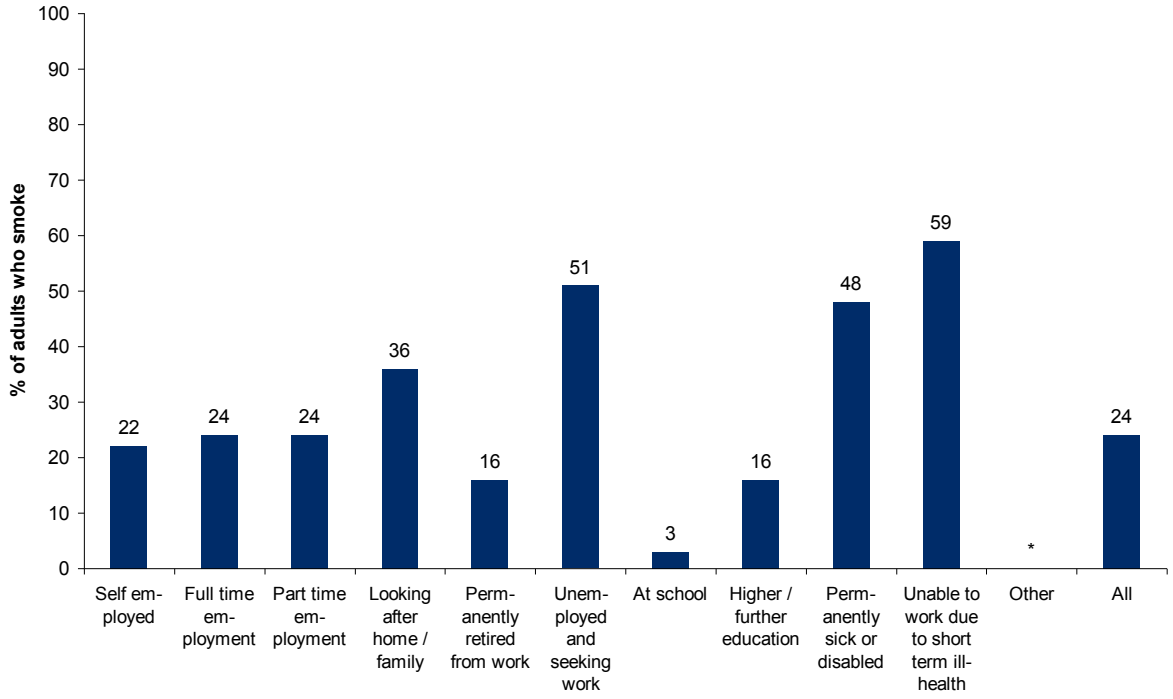


Figure 10.4: Percentage of respondents who smoke by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprvation

2009 data, Adults (base: 12,498)

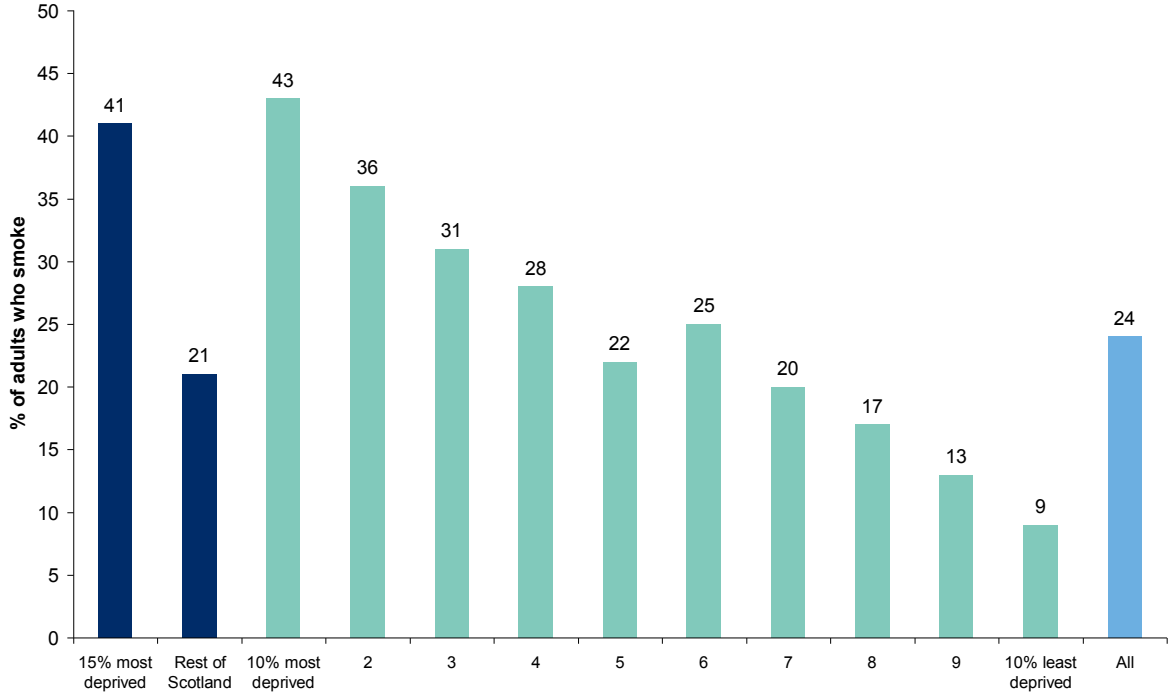
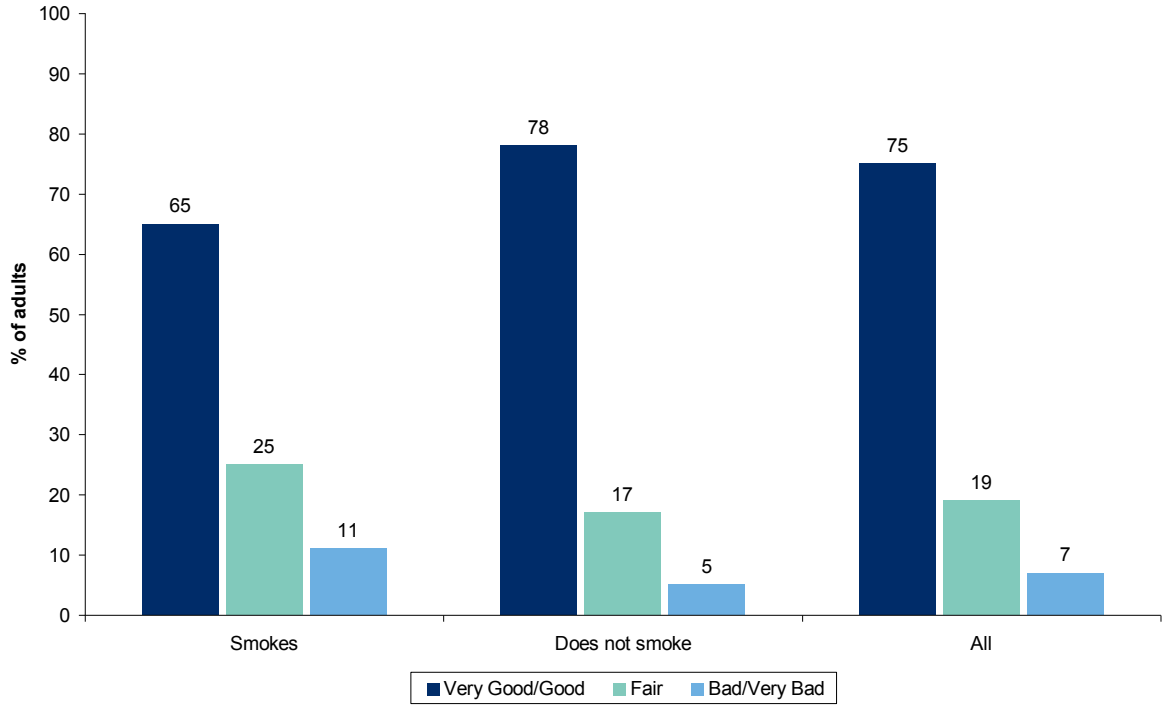


Figure 10.5 compares the self-assessed health status of non-smokers and smokers. Smoking causes and exacerbates a number of chronic respiratory diseases and cardio-vascular disease, and can worsen the health of people with long-term conditions such as asthma. Smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as 'good' or „very good' (65% and 78% respectively) while 11% of smokers say their health is 'bad' or „very bad' compared with 5% of non-smokers. The determinants of self perceived health are examined further towards the end of the chapter.

Figure 10.5: Percentage of respondents who smoke by self perception of health
2009 data, Adults (base: 12,509)



LONG-STANDING ILLNESS OR DISABILITY

The SHS asks participants whether anyone in their household, including children, has: "*Any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits your/their daily activity or the kind of work that you/they can do? By disability as opposed to ill-health, I mean a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day to day activities.*"

The question is therefore a subjective measure of long-standing illness, disability and health problems and is not subject to any verification. In addition, this wording does not capture all forms of disability covered by the legal definition within the Disability Discrimination Act 2005, though this is being explored for future years of the survey.[61]

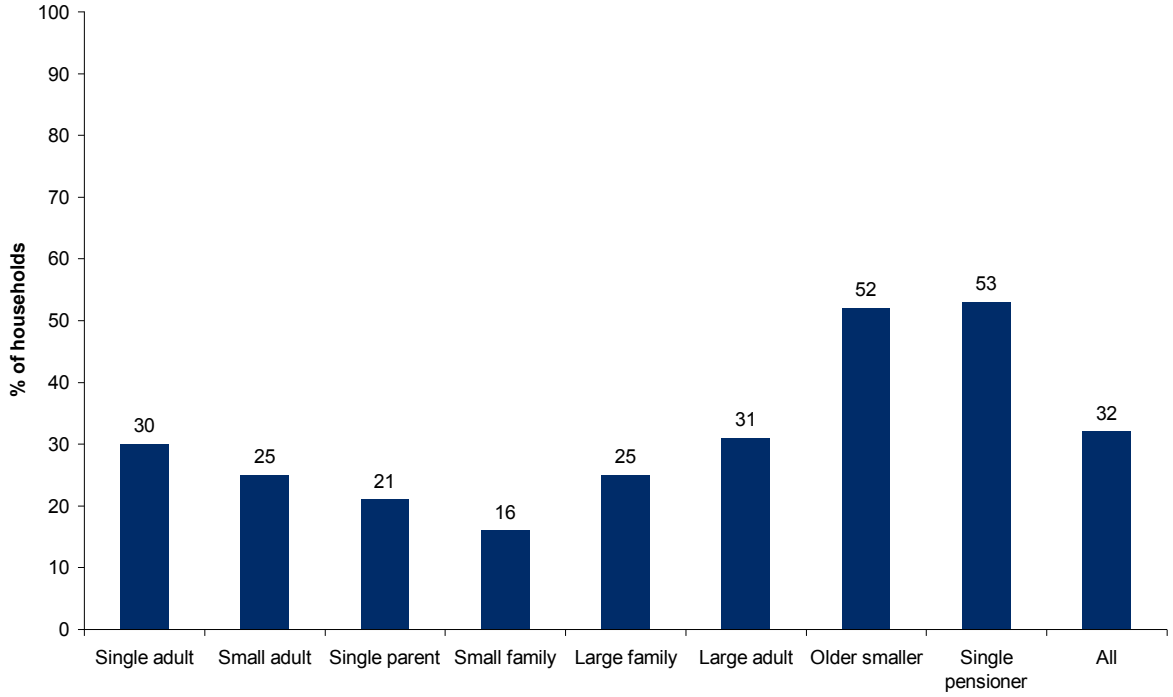
Figure 10.6 shows that about a third of households in Scotland (32%) contain at least one person with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. This figure covers all members of the household, including children. Households comprised of older people are more likely to contain someone with a long-standing health problem or disability, with over

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

half of 'older smaller'[62] (52%) and 'single pensioner' households (53%) doing so compared with only 16% of small family households.

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

2009 data, Households (base: 14,190)

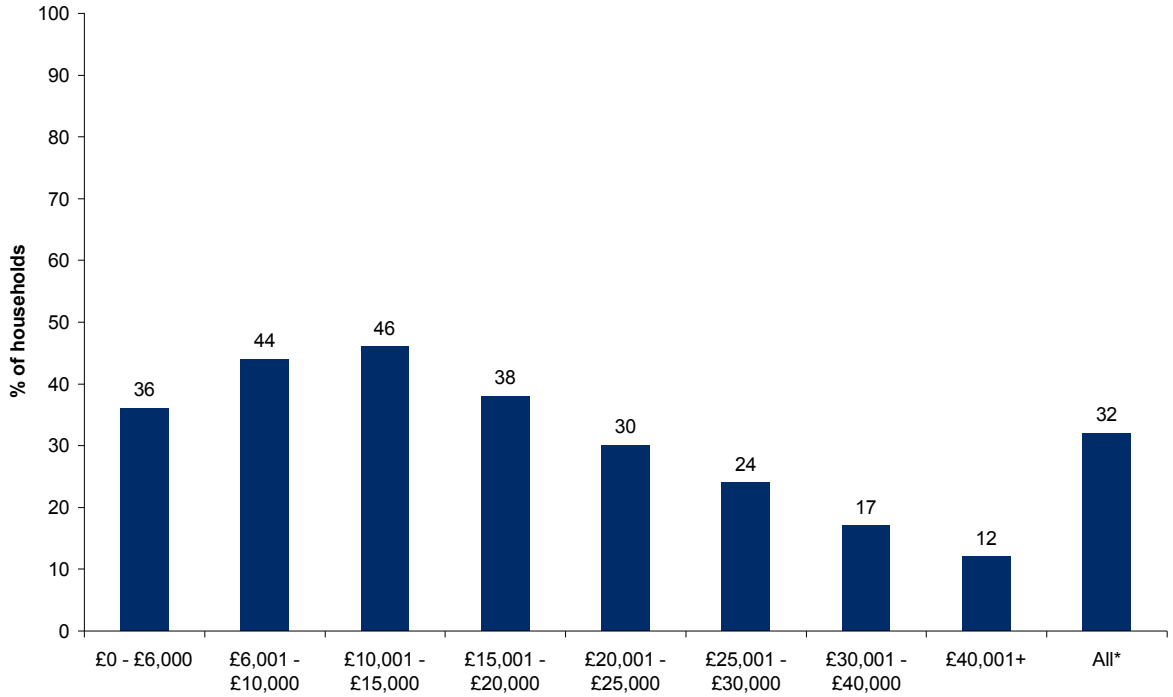


In Figure 10.7 around 45% of households with net annual incomes between £6,001 and £15,000 contain someone with a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. The corresponding figure for households with a net annual income of over £40,000 is 12%. These findings are partly explained by the income profile of older households, which suggest that older smaller households and single pensioner households have lower income than other households.

[62] These households contain two adults, at least one of whom is of pensionable age.

Figure 10.7: Households where someone in the household has a long-standing illness, health problem or disablity by net annual household income

2009 data, Households (base: 13,671)



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

Owner occupier households (28%) and those who rent from the private sector (19%) are less likely to contain someone with long-standing health problems or disabilities than those living in the social rented sector (51%) or other tenure types (Figure 10.8). The discussion above noted that many pensioners and single pensioners in particular have low incomes. However, although they can have lower incomes, older people are more likely to be owner occupiers than people in other age groups, so the association between disability, health status and living in the social rented sector is likely to be explained by factors other than just the age of the householders.

Figure 10.9 shows the age and gender profile of those with a long-term health issue or disability. The gender split of those with a long-term health issue or disability is 54% female and 46% male overall, with proportionately more ill or disabled women than men in the over 70 age group (38%, compared with 28% of ill or disabled men). Men are more prevalent in the slightly younger group, with 22% of ill or disabled men in the 60-69 age group compared with 18% of ill or disabled women.

There is evidence of a greater concentration of males with health issues or disabilities in their youth. A total of 11% males aged less than twenty years, compared with 5% of females are reported as having a disability or long-term illness.

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

2009 data, Households (base: 14,190)

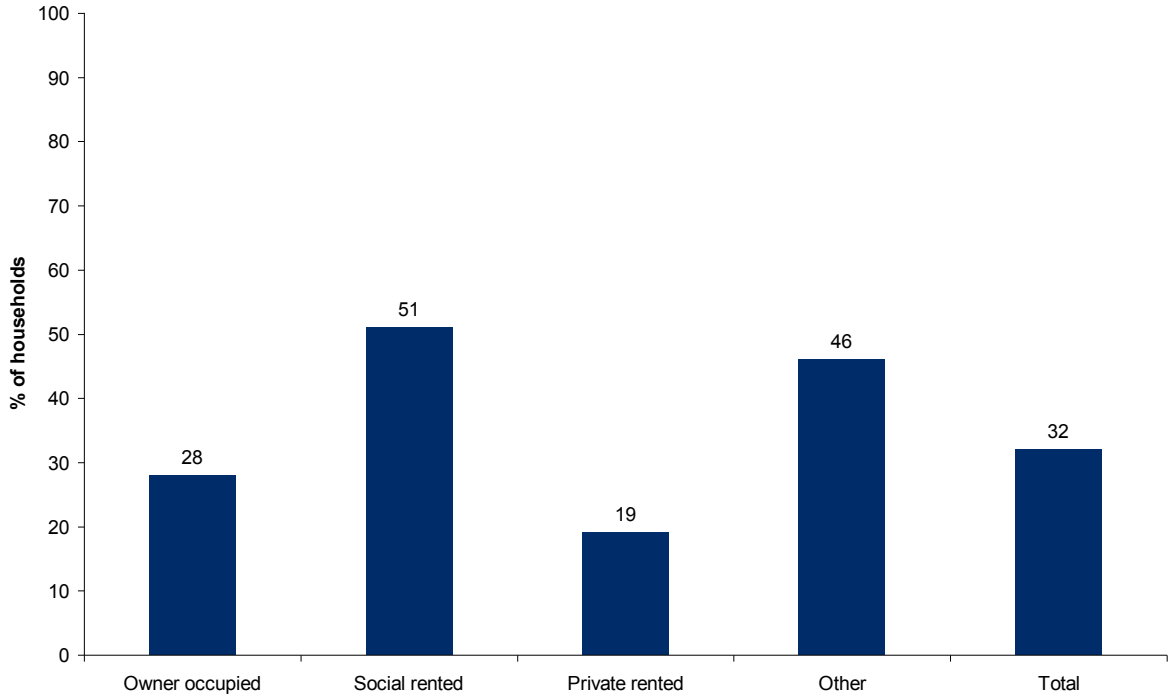
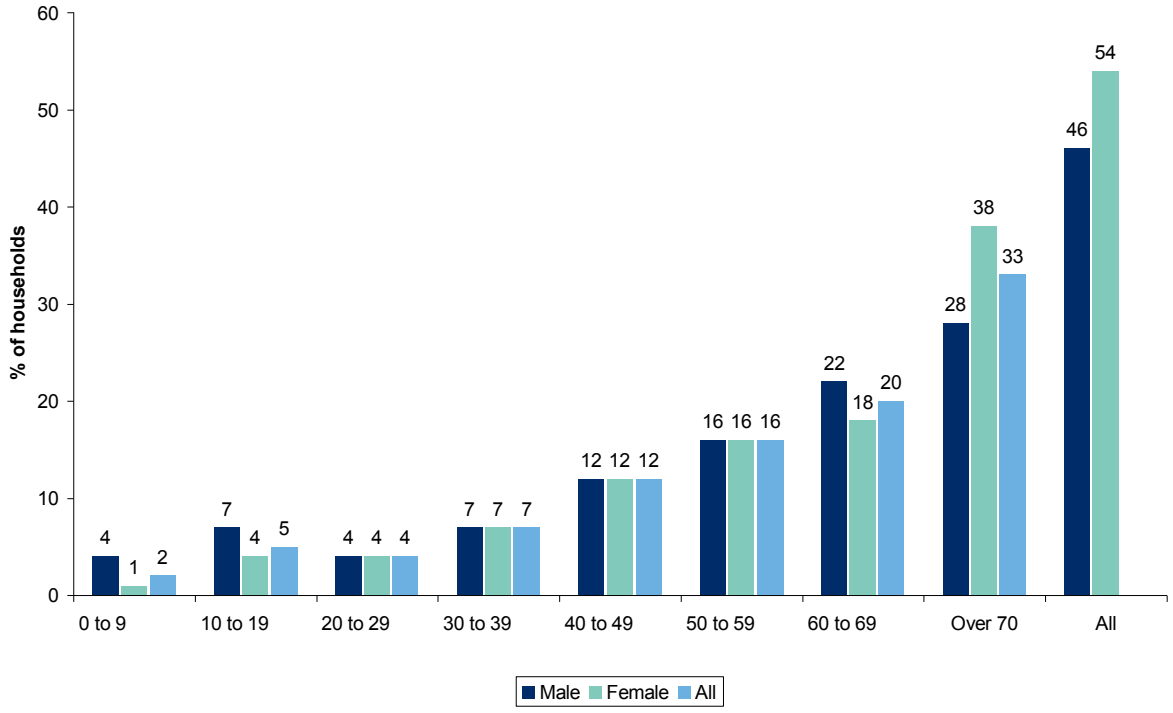


Figure 10.9: Household members with a long-standing limiting illness, health problem or disability by age and gender

2009 data, Household members with a disability and/or long-term illness (base: 5,685)



CARE NEEDS WITHIN THE HOME

This section looks at the care needs of household members in Scotland, including children's needs. Figure 10.10 shows that while 13% of all households contain at least one person who requires regular help or care, one in four single pensioners and one in five older smaller households have care needs. Looking across different types of household, it can be seen that over half (51%) of those households with care needs contain only one adult[63] so such households are more likely to need care from outside the household.

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

2009 data, Households (base: 12,331)

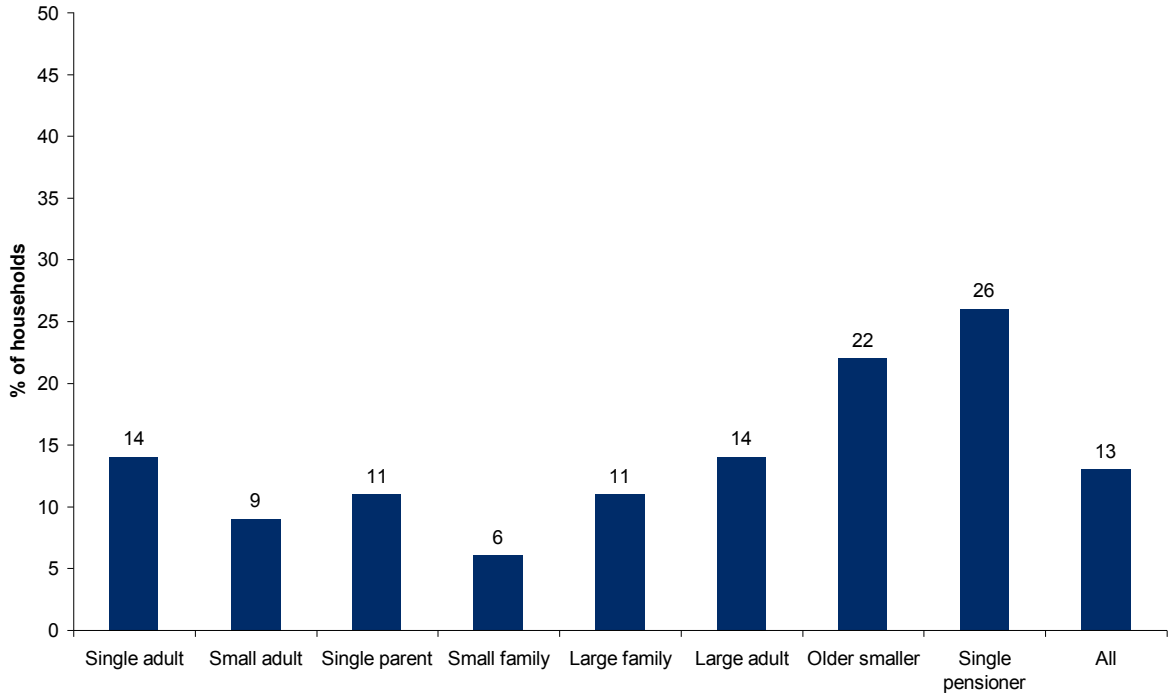


Table 10.1 shows how the required care is being provided, which can either be provided by someone inside the household, from a person outside the household or a combination of both. As would be expected for single adult and single pensioner households the care is provided exclusively from outside the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

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

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

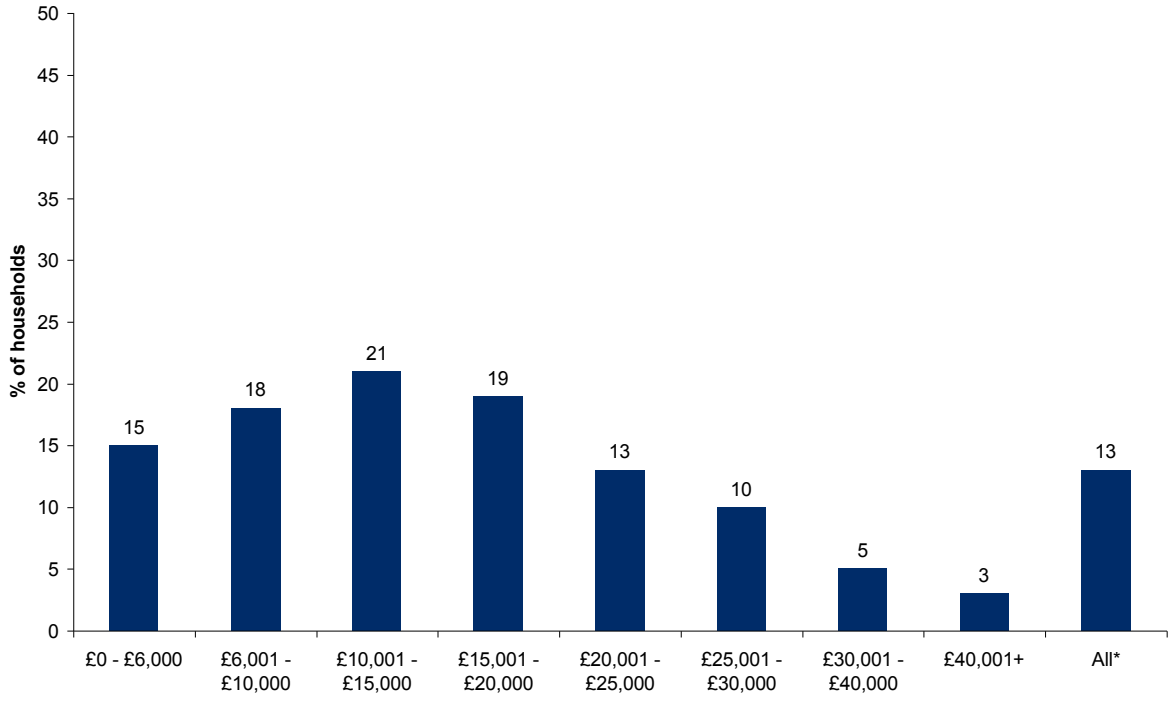
Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Care provided within household (informal)	0	8	7	5	10	13	19	0	7
Care provided from outside the household (informal and formal)	12	3	5	2	2	3	6	23	8

There is also a significant pattern between needing care and household income, with the highest income households being the least likely to contain someone in need of regular care or help. Between 15% and 21% of households with a net annual income of £20,000 or below contain someone who requires regular help, compared with around one in ten with incomes between £20,001 and £30,000, and around 5% of households with an annual income above £30,000 (Figure 10.11).

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

2009 data, Households (base: 11,950)



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

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

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

Percentages, 2009 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*
Care provided within household (informal)	5	4	9	11	9	8	4	2	7
Care provided from outside the household (informal and formal)	10	13	13	9	5	3	2	1	7

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	Total
Yes	11	25	7	14	13
No	89	75	93	86	87
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,547*	*2,482*	*1,134*	*168*	*12,331*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	Total
Yes	7	10	4	6	7
No	93	90	96	94	93
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*9,530*	*3,112*	*1,329*	*219*	*14,190*

Looking at the provision of unpaid care by adults in Scotland, around 87% of adults don't provide any unpaid care. Table 10.5 also shows that 9.2% provide unpaid care solely outside of the household and 3.3% provide unpaid care solely inside of the household. By taking those people who do not provide any unpaid care out of the analysis, it can be seen that 71% of adult carers solely provide care to someone outside the household, with 25% providing care solely within the household and just 4% providing care inside and outside the household.

Table 10.5: Provision of unpaid care by adults

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	
Don't provide unpaid care	87.1
Provide unpaid care outside the household	9.2
Provide unpaid care inside the household	3.3
Both	0.5
Total	100
Base	*12,543*

SELF PERCEPTION OF HEALTH

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

Three quarters of adults (75%) say their own health is either „very good' or 'good', compared to 7% of those saying it is „bad' or „very bad' (see Table 10.6). There is little difference in self perception of health between males and females. There are differences in health when looking at age however, with those 60 and above much more likely to say their health is in general „bad' or „very bad' (around one in ten adults aged 60 and over).

Table 10.6: Self perception of health by gender and age

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Very Good/Good	76	74	84	86	81	73	65	52	75
Fair	18	19	14	12	14	19	25	35	19
Bad/Very Bad	6	7	2	3	4	8	10	13	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,423*	*7,087*	*1,028*	*1,685*	*2,165*	*3,091*	*2,916*	*1,625*	*12,510*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Very Good/Good	69	62	62	70	74	82	85	88	75
Fair	23	26	27	21	20	14	13	11	19
Bad/Very Bad	9	12	12	9	6	4	2	1	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*629*	*1,669*	*2,448*	*1,846*	*1,386*	*1,104*	*1,516*	*1,481*	*12,079*

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

Looking at tenure (Table 10.8), those adults who live in the social rented sector are more likely to say their health in general has been „bad' or „very bad' (14%) as compared to those from owner occupied households or the private rented sector (around 5%).

Table 10.8: Self perception of health by tenure of household

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Very Good/Good	79	58	80	67	75
Fair	17	28	16	21	19
Bad/Very Bad	5	14	4	12	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*8,352*	*2,814*	*1,149*	*195*	*12,510*

Table 10.9 also shows that people living in the 15% most deprived of areas in Scotland[64] are around twice as likely to say their health is poor compared with those living elsewhere (12%, compared with 6%). When considering differences in perception of health by deprivation deciles (from the 10% most deprived areas to 10% least deprived), we see a gradual increase in the proportion saying their health is good. Around two thirds of adults living in the 30% most deprived areas in Scotland say their health is „good' or „very good', which compares against over four fifths for those in the 30% least deprived areas.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

			10% most deprived									10% least deprived	
Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Scotland
Very Good/Good	64	77	62	68	67	72	77	77	77	80	82	85	75
Fair	24	18	25	22	23	21	18	17	18	16	15	12	19
Bad/Very Bad	12	6	13	10	10	7	5	5	5	5	3	3	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,787*	*10,712*	*1,181*	*1,223*	*1,289*	*1,308*	*1,365*	*1,334*	*1,458*	*1,208*	*1,111*	*1,022*	*12,499*

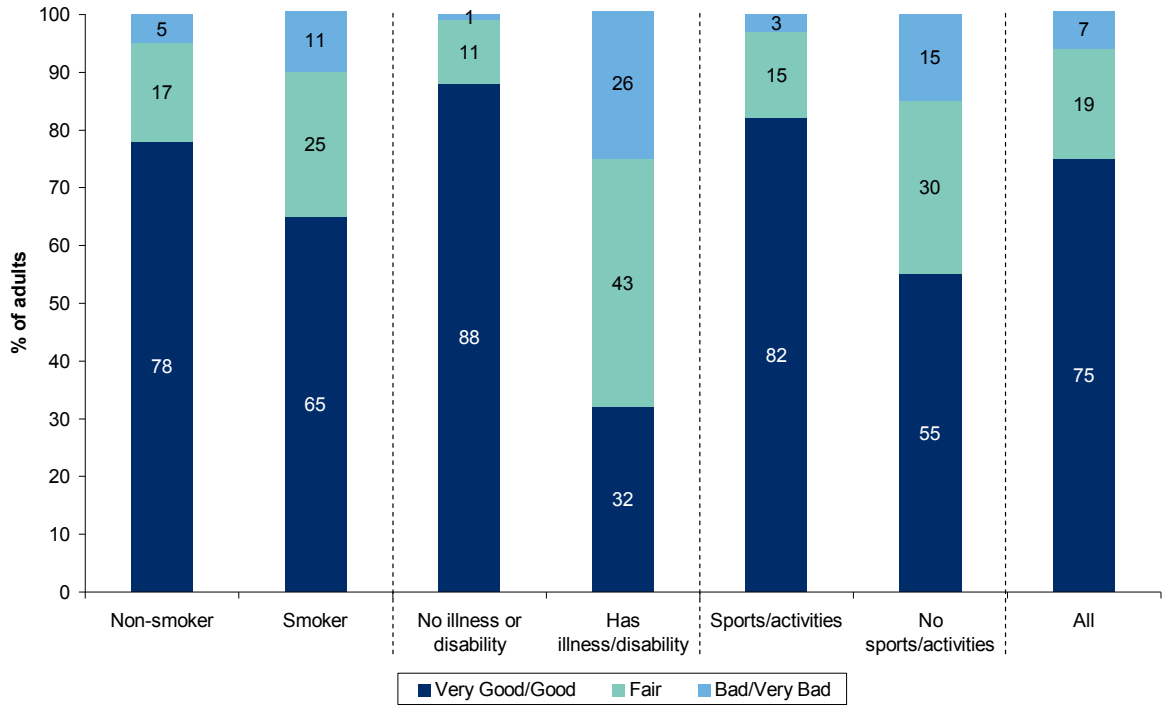
Figure 10.12 shows that smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as good, with 5% of non-smokers describing their health as „good' or „very good' as against 11% for smokers. However, it is unclear how smoking works alongside age - since older people less commonly smoke but more commonly report not having good health, while smokers tend to be younger but also tend to report less good health.

It is also evident that differences exist in self perception of health depending on whether people have undertaken any physical activity in the past four weeks. The vast majority of adults who have undertake some form of physical activity (82%) consider their health to be „good' or „very good', with only 3% saying it was „bad' or „very bad'. In contrast, 15% of those people who have undertaken no physical activity the past four weeks described their health as „bad' or 'very bad'.

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

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

2009 data, Adults (minimum base: 2,884)



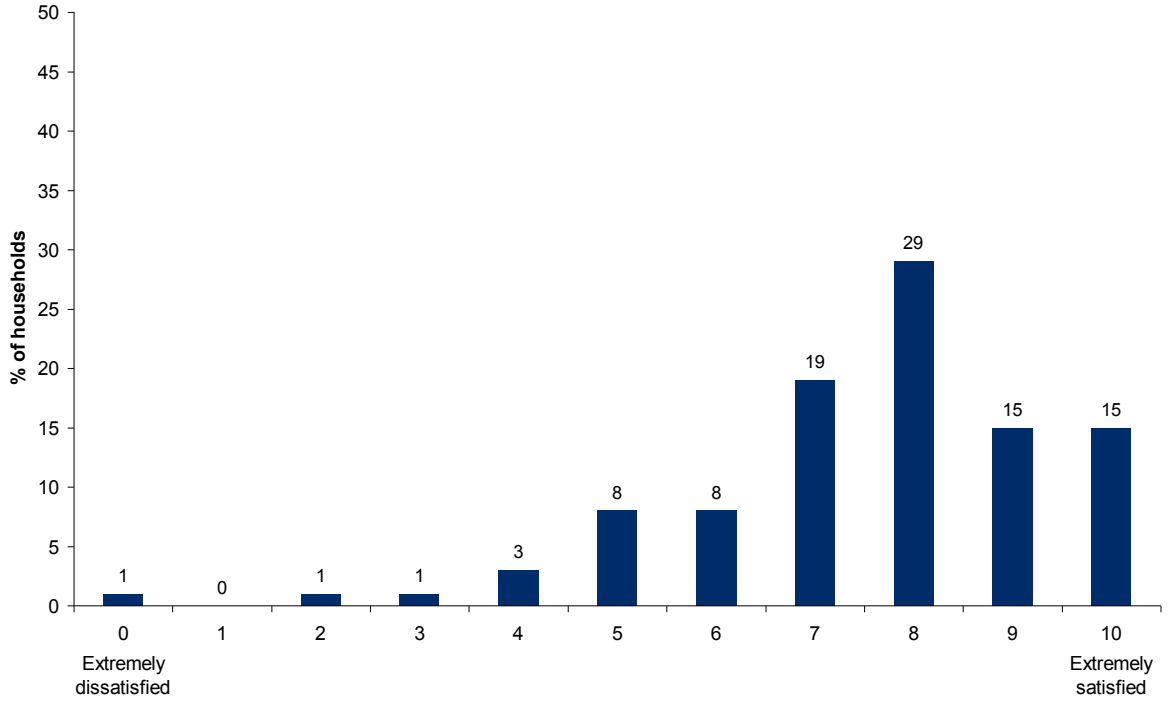
LIFE SATISFACTION

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

Figure 10.13 shows that the majority of adults are generally satisfied with their life as a whole nowadays. Fifteen per cent of adults are extremely satisfied with their life, whilst the highest grouping was for those rating their level of satisfaction at eight (29%).

Figure 10.13: Satisfaction with life as a whole nowadays

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,018)



There are some differences in life satisfaction when looking at variables of interest such as age and gender. Females are more likely to say they are extremely satisfied with their life than males are (17% and 13% respectively). When looking at differences by age, there is evidence that those from the older age groups have more polarised views; around one in five of those aged 60 and over say they are extremely satisfied with their life, compared to at most 15% from the other age groups. At the same time, those aged 75 and over (whilst having a higher propensity of saying they are extremely satisfied) are also likely to providing a rating of five (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
0 - Extremely dissatisfied	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
4	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
5	7	7	6	7	8	6	7	11	7
6	7	8	7	7	8	8	6	7	7
7	20	18	18	23	21	19	14	17	19
8	31	31	30	31	31	32	30	30	31
9	17	16	21	15	15	15	18	14	16
10 - Extremely satisfied	13	17	15	14	12	13	21	18	15
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,753*	*4,974*	*707*	*1,149*	*1,530*	*2,228*	*2,013*	*1,100*	*8,727*

There are other differences when you consider socio-economic issues such as economic status or level of deprivation, though nothing to any great effect. Such differences can be examined by looking at the median score provided, though the full analysis for this is not presented within this report.

Some of the key differences noted are:

- Those adults who are permanently sick or disabled provide a lower median score (seven) than other economic status groups;
- Living in the 15% most deprived areas, on average, sees median scores slightly lower (eight) than compared to the less deprived areas (nine);
- Similarly, there is evidence that those who live within social rented housing have lower median score (eight) than other tenure types; and,
- Median scores for those with either a disability, an illness or health problem or neither of these are all nine, whilst those with both a disability and an illness or health problem are lower at eight.

11 Local Services

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Improving local services within communities in Scotland will ensure equitable access to services and amenities, help those who live there have a better quality of life and ensure a sustainable environment, thereby contributing to four of the Scottish Government's Strategic Objectives:[65] *Enabling people to increase their wealth and more people to share fairly in that wealth; Help people to sustain and improve their health, especially in disadvantaged communities, ensuring better, local and faster access to health care; Help local communities to flourish, become stronger, safer places to live, offering improved opportunities and a better quality of life; Improve Scotland's natural and built environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it*.

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) provides evidence that is used to assess progress towards the national outcomes and indicators attached to these objectives and towards the more detailed strategies that underpin them. Specifically, '*improving people's perceptions of the quality of public services delivered*', National Indicator 5 in the Scottish Government's performance framework, is monitored using the results from the SHS.

This chapter concentrates on local services and amenities focusing on four distinct elements. It begins by exploring adults' attitudes to their local council and the services it provides, examining differences by their age, income and area deprivation. Further investigation is made on how convenient they find access to a range of local services according to the degree of rurality where they live.

This chapter also examines the levels of recycling of various types of household waste and how this has changed over time. The extent to which recycling differs by access to a car, accommodation, housing tenure, household type and area deprivation is considered.

Finally in this chapter the availability and use of greenspaces is explored, identifying factors which are associated with increased frequency of use, focusing on variation by household type and groups within them, area deprivation and health status.

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

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL SERVICES

The Scottish Government argues that achieving public services that are available and accessible to all, and that users find of acceptable standard, will help to attain a wealthier and fairer Scotland. National Indicator 5 on 'improving people's perceptions of the quality of public services delivered' is a composite measure comprising public perceptions of local health services, local schools and public transport, focusing on levels of satisfaction with those services.

Table 11.1: Percentage of people very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport)

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults		Base
Local health services	86.3	*9,388*
Local Schools	82.9	*5,465*
Public Transport	75.0	*8,106*
% satisfied with all three services*	64.9	*9,631*

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

Table 11.1 shows that 64.9% of adults said they were very or fairly satisfied with all three local services, which represents an increase of over five percentage point on the 2007/2008 figure of 59.3%. It is important to note however that this figure includes those who expressed 'No opinion' for up to two of the services. These are included because the proportion who expressed 'No opinion' varied according to the service asked about; for example those without children might have no opinion about local schools while being satisfied with all other aspects of local services. The base number quoted therefore also includes people with 'no opinion' for up to two service types.

Looking at the services individually, it can be seen that adults were most satisfied with local health services (86.3%), followed by local schools (82.9%). Adults were least satisfied with public transport; although three-quarters of adults (75.0%) were very or fairly satisfied with that service.

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

One of the National Outcomes sought by the Scottish Government, which is supported by public service providers under the Concordat between central and local government,[66] includes an ambition that public services are, 'high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs'. This section continues to examine perceptions of public services. In this case, the focus is on views of local authority performance as a whole and the desire of individuals to have a say in local decision-making.

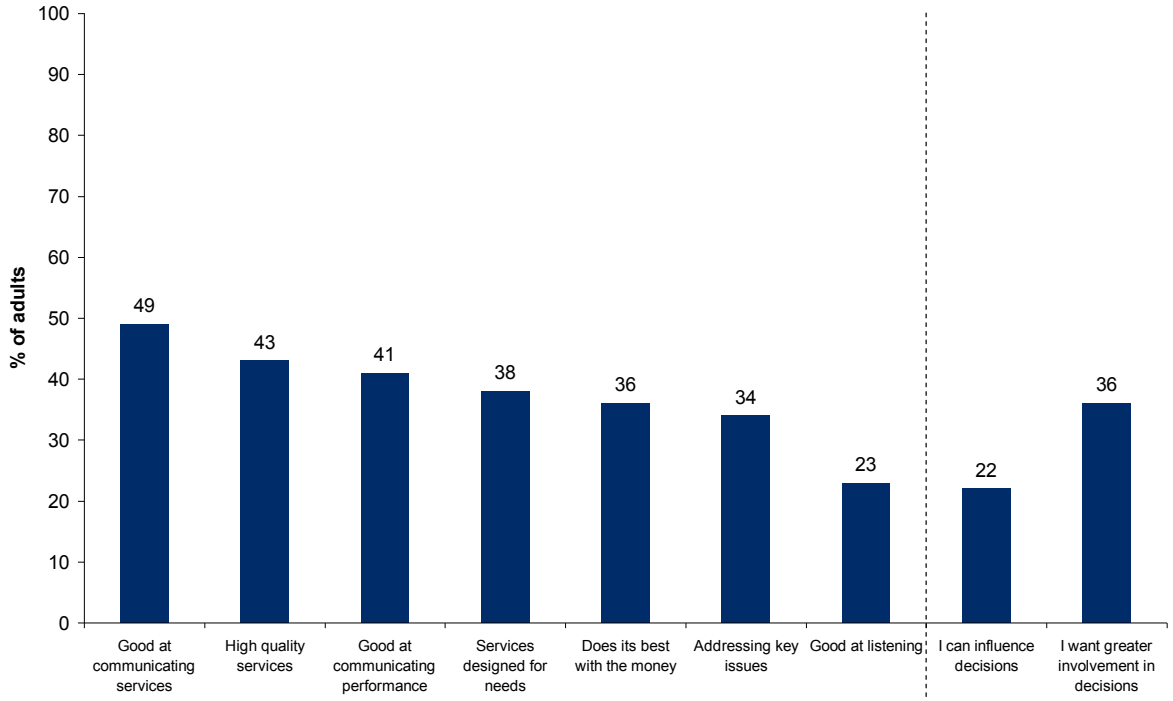
Figure 11.1 presents the percentage of adults that agree (strongly or slightly) with a number of statements about their local authority's performance. Agreement with each of the

[66] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/13092240/concordat

statements, with the exception of the desire to participate in local decision-making, signifies that a local authority is perceived to perform well on that aspect of performance (though not necessarily that the individual attaches importance to good performance on that dimension).

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

2009 data, Adults (minimum base: 9,709)



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

Each of the statements found agreement from fewer than half of adults. The highest level of agreement relates to communication; almost half (49%) say the council is good letting people know about the kinds of services it provides, whilst 43% say that it is providing high quality services. There is much less satisfaction amongst adults perceiving their council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions.

The picture is different when considering the ability to, and desire to, influence decisions. Firstly, the percentage of all adults agreeing that they would like to influence local authority decisions (36%) is higher than those who perceive they can have an influence (22%). Table 11.2 shows that those aged 75 and over are the least likely to perceive they can influence decisions (15%) and by far they are also the least likely to express a wish to be more involved in making those decisions (12%).

The strongest desire to participate in local decision-making is shown by those aged 25 to 44; around 45% of them would like to be more involved. The desire to be more involved in decision-making also demonstrates a shift in the pattern of agreement between the youngest and the oldest respondents.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
My local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides	37	43	47	51	59	57	49
My local council provides high quality services	40	37	40	42	48	55	43
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	24	32	39	45	53	52	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	37	32	35	38	43	48	38
My local council does the best it can with the money available	28	28	33	37	44	52	36
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	30	27	31	35	40	42	34
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	24	19	19	23	27	32	23
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	25	20	22	24	21	15	22
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	37	45	45	38	29	12	36
Base	*803*	*1,337*	*1,663*	*2,381*	*2,263*	*1,262*	*9,709*

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

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

Generally speaking, older adults are likely to be more satisfied with the performance statements about local government services than younger adults. For example, there is a corresponding increase in satisfaction as age increases with the statements around letting people know about the kinds of services it provides (37% of those aged 16 to 25 are satisfied, increasing to 59% of those aged 60 to 74). There is little difference by age for the statement on how the council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them, though again the older age groups are more likely to be satisfied with this than the younger age groups (48% of those aged 75 plus).

Table 11.3 examines differences in agreement by net annual household income. On the performance statements, there is less variation between income groups and consistent patterns in the data are less obvious. The main pattern is that adults in households with incomes between £6,001 and £15,000 are more likely to agree with all the statements than other income bands.

When it comes to a perception of being able to influence decision-making, those in the lowest income band are least likely and those in the highest income band are most likely to perceive they can influence decisions (around 20%). In terms of a desire to be involved in council decision-making, there is an pattern as agreement with this statement increases with income. Just over a quarter of those with a household income of up to £10,000 would like to be involved in council decision-making, rising from less than a third (31%) of those with an income of £10,001-£15,000 to over two-fifths (43%) of those earning £40,001 or more.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
My local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides	49	50	50	49	48	48	46	53	49
My local council provides high quality services	44	45	44	41	43	43	41	45	43
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	41	45	46	44	41	38	36	39	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	38	41	40	39	37	38	37	36	38
My local council does the best it can with the money available	40	40	40	36	35	36	34	33	36
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	33	35	37	33	34	34	32	32	34
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	25	25	26	24	23	21	20	21	23
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	20	19	19	22	21	22	23	28	22
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	27	26	31	34	39	41	43	43	36
Base	*499*	*1,322*	*1,895*	*1,423*	*1,081*	*831*	*1,173*	*1,139*	*9,363*

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

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

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

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

Figure 11.2 explores differences in agreement with the statements by deprivation levels.[67] Not surprisingly, variation in agreement is similar to that seen among different household income groups, although the patterns of answers are, in some cases, more obvious.

There is little variation between areas with different levels of deprivation for five aspects of local authority performance: being good at communicating performance, designing services around local people's needs, doing its best with the money, addressing key issues and being good at listening before taking decisions. For the remainder, perceptions of performance tend to decline as deprivation levels increase (for example 38% in the most deprived areas and 46% in the least deprived areas agree with the statement „my local council provides high quality services').

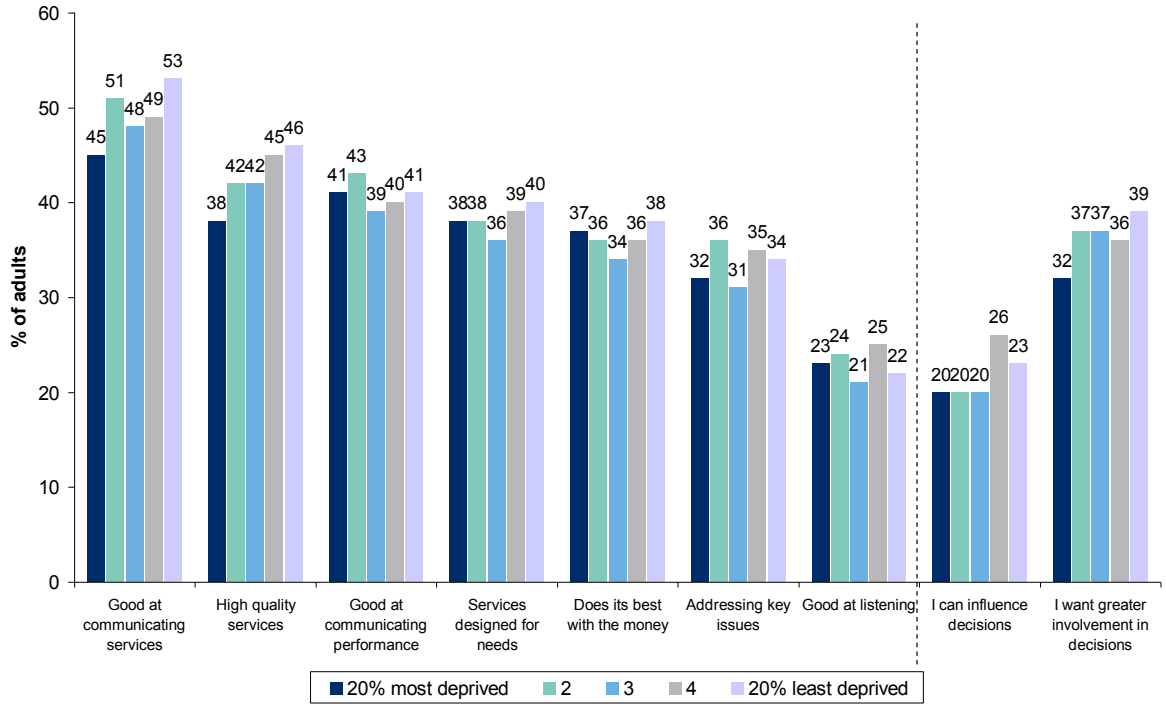
Perceptions of being able to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making do not show a consistent pattern of differences, though those from the least deprived areas are more likely to be higher than others. For example, 32% of adults from the 20%

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

most deprived areas in Scotland want to be more involved in decisions their council makes, compared to 39% from the 20% least deprived.

Figure 11.2: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2009 data, Adults (minimum base: 1,633)



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

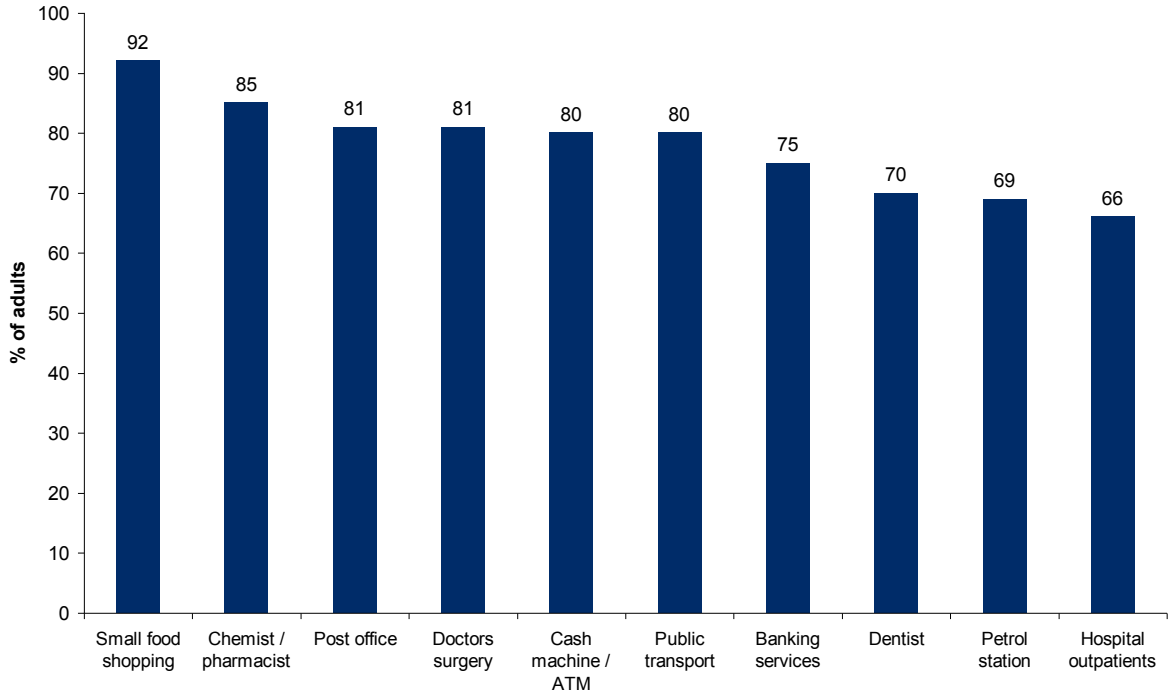
CONVENIENCE OF SERVICES

One aspect of a strong community is having access to high quality services and amenities. Within the SHS, adults were asked how convenient or inconvenient they would find it to make use of a selected range of relatively commonplace services during their normal opening hours, assuming they needed to. In this section, the percentage of adults saying they would find access very or fairly convenient is explored, firstly in Scotland as a whole and subsequently within communities in different types of location.

As can be seen in Figure 11.3, at least two-thirds of adults would find all of the services convenient if they needed to use them. Over nine-in-ten (92%) adults would find shopping for small amounts of food convenient, the highest percentage saying this for any of the services. The lowest percentage of adults would find hospital outpatient services convenient, should they need to use them (66%).

Figure 11.3: Percentage who would find various local services very or fairly convenient

2009 data, Adults (minimum base: 9,138)



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

In the context of relatively high perceptions of convenience for all services, Table 11.4 shows that, for most of the services listed, adults who live in rural areas are less likely to say services would be convenient to access than those in small towns and urban areas. This is particularly the case for public transport (for example 58% of adults in rural areas find public transport convenient to access compared with 86% of those in large urban areas). Similarly, convenience of dentists is less for those in rural areas (52% of adults in remote rural areas say dentists are convenient compared with at least 71% in urban areas).

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Small amount of grocery or food shopping	94	93	95	92	82	86	92
Chemist/pharmacist	90	88	93	88	70	62	85
Cash machine or ATM	82	83	88	87	65	65	80
Post office	80	79	93	86	77	82	81
Doctors surgery	82	82	89	84	73	77	81
Public transport	86	85	79	79	58	58	80
Petrol station	69	74	65	83	59	64	69
Banking services	76	78	83	83	62	62	75
Dentist	71	75	74	73	55	52	70
Hospital outpatient department	67	69	67	79	56	51	66
Base	*2,997*	*2,808*	*751*	*535*	*1,079*	*957*	*9,127*

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

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

Adults in accessible small towns tend to be more likely to say that services would be convenient to access, if required, than adults in any other areas, other than for petrol stations where 65% say they find these convenient.

In general, hospital outpatient departments are least likely to be seen as convenient across all areas of Scotland. Conversely shopping for small amounts of food or grocery shopping is the most convenient for people regardless of the type of area in which they live.

RECYCLING

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

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of households that reported recycling waste items in the previous month in 2009 and how this has changed since 2003. Considering current recycling first, recycling services are used by the majority (88%) of households in Scotland. Households are typically more likely to recycle newspapers, magazines, paper and cardboard (84%), though there are still high recycling rates for the other items.

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

Percentages, 2003-2009 data

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

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

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

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

The percentage of households recycling at least some of the different types of waste has increased considerably since 2003, and continues to increase year-on-year. These increases may in part be linked, among other things, to the increase in recycling services over that period as well as changing behaviours and attitudes of individuals. All items have seen considerable increases in recycling rates since 2003, with recycling of plastic bottles increasing from 12% in 2003 to 71% in 2009; an increase of six percentage points compared with 2008. Unlike earlier years, in 2009 more households reported recycling plastic bottles than recycling metal cans.

The relationship between recycling and access to a car is explored in Table 11.6. Households with access to at least one car are considerably more likely to recycle one or more of the items compared to households without access to cars (92% and 77% respectively). While the same is true for the individual waste items, the biggest difference between households with and without access to cars relates to the recycling of glass bottles and jars (24 percentage points difference).

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Access to a car	No access to a car	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	89	72	84
Glass bottles and jars	81	57	73
Metal cans	75	58	69
Plastic bottles	76	60	71
One or more of the above	92	77	88
Base	*7,736*	*3,303*	*11,039*

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

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

Recycling of the items is clearly related to the type of property in which households live, reflecting the differing availability of recycling services to residents in different types of property (Table 11.7). For example, 94% of households living in a house or bungalow recycle one or more of these items compared with 57% for those living in high rise flats.

The same relationship is true for the individual waste items between accommodation types; households living in houses or bungalows recycle the most followed by flats (other than high rise) and lastly by high rise flats. The relationship between household waste items within accommodation types remains broadly the same regardless of accommodation type; for example newspapers and similar materials are the most recycled household waste items in houses or bungalows and flats of all types.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	House or bungalow	Flat (new or traditional tenement / four-in-a-block or conversion	Flat (in a high-rise block with five or more levels)	All*
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	92	71	49	84
Glass bottles and jars	82	58	43	73
Metal cans	77	56	35	69
Plastic bottles	78	61	40	71
One or more of the above	94	77	57	88
Base	*7,557*	*3,114*	*293*	*11,039*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	91	72	68	76	84
Glass bottles and jars	81	56	63	65	73
Metal cans	76	58	55	65	69
Plastic bottles	77	60	57	66	71
One or more of the above	93	76	76	82	88
Base	*7,377*	*2,428*	*1,052*	*182*	*11,039*

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

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

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

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Newspaper / magazine / paper / cardboard	71	85	73	87	89	90	94	86	84
Glass bottles and jars	62	76	60	78	81	80	82	69	73
Metal cans	58	70	58	77	77	78	79	65	69
Plastic bottles	60	72	64	79	79	79	76	67	71
One or more of the above	78	89	78	91	92	93	95	88	88
Base	*2,057*	*2,175*	*643*	*1,404*	*726*	*1,001*	*1,524*	*1,509*	*11,039*

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

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

Older smaller households report the highest levels of recycling overall and for three of the four waste items (other than plastic bottles); for example, over nine-in-ten (95%) recycle at least one item and a similar proportion (94%) recycles newspapers and other pulp products. Once again this is likely to be linked to accommodation type and tenure of such households. Large and small families along with large adult households report the highest levels of recycling plastic bottles (69%), which may be related to usage, although this is not covered in the SHS.

Table 11.10 looks at the percentage of household recycling at least one item of waste by both accommodation type and household type. For each household type, a higher percentage of those living in houses or bungalows recycle compared with those living in flats. Much of the difference between household types shown in Table 11.9 can be explained by the different types of accommodation type they live in. However, for those living in houses

or bungalows and in non high-rise flats, older small families are most likely to recycle at least one item (97% and 87% respectively) and, except in single pensioners, households with only one adult are least likely to recycle.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	House or bungalow	Flat (new or traditional tenement / four-in-a-block or conversion	Flat (in a high-rise block with five or more levels)	All	Base
Single adult	88	73	58	78	*2,057*
Small adult	95	77	*	89	*2,175*
Single parent	89	68	*	78	*643*
Small family	95	76	*	91	*1,404*
Large family	95	*	*	92	*726*
Large adult	96	84	*	93	*1,001*
Older smaller	97	87	*	95	*1,524*
Single pensioner	93	82	*	88	*1,509*
Total	94	77	57	88	
Base	*7,557*	*3,114*	*293*		*11,039*

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

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

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

Table 11.11 shows how recycling varies across accommodation type by area deprivation. The percentage of households recycling at least one waste item increases as the level of area deprivation decreases, from 75% of households living in the 20% most deprived datazones to 95% of households living in the 20% least deprived datazones. For each type of accommodation, the largest differences occur between those living in the 20% most deprived datazones and those living in the second most deprived quintile of datazones.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Households	1 - 20% most deprived	2	3	4	5 - 20% least deprived	Scotland	*Base*
House or bungalow	88	94	95	95	97	94	*7,551*
Flat (new or traditional tenement / four-in-a-block conversion)	68	76	80	86	88	77	*3,112*
Flat (in a high-rise block with five or more levels)	47	*	*	*	*	57	*292*
All	75	86	90	93	95	88	
Base	*2,213*	*2,282*	*2,326*	*2,295*	*1,913*		*11,029*

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

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

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

GREENSPACE

Access to good quality greenspace is associated with higher levels of physical activity and improved quality of life, including better health and wellbeing.[68] Other research has also shown that being very satisfied with the quality of your local greenspace is associated with higher life satisfaction, greater social trust and a higher sense of community cohesion.[69] The impacts of greenspace and the wider neighbourhood physical environment on health are recognized in „Equally Well',[70] the Scottish Government's strategic framework on health inequalities, and in „Good Places, Better Health'[71] which seeks to improve evidence based policy-making in relation to physical environments and health.

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

Please note that caution should be used with regard to comparing 2009 results on greenspace with data from previous years. This relates to issues around the likely interpretation of the survey question by respondents; the question covers three separate

[68] Croucher et al, 2007; The links between greenspace and health: a critical literature review; Greenspace Scotland, Stirling

[69] Bell et al, 2008; Greenspace and quality of life: a critical literature review; Greenspace Scotland, Stirling

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

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

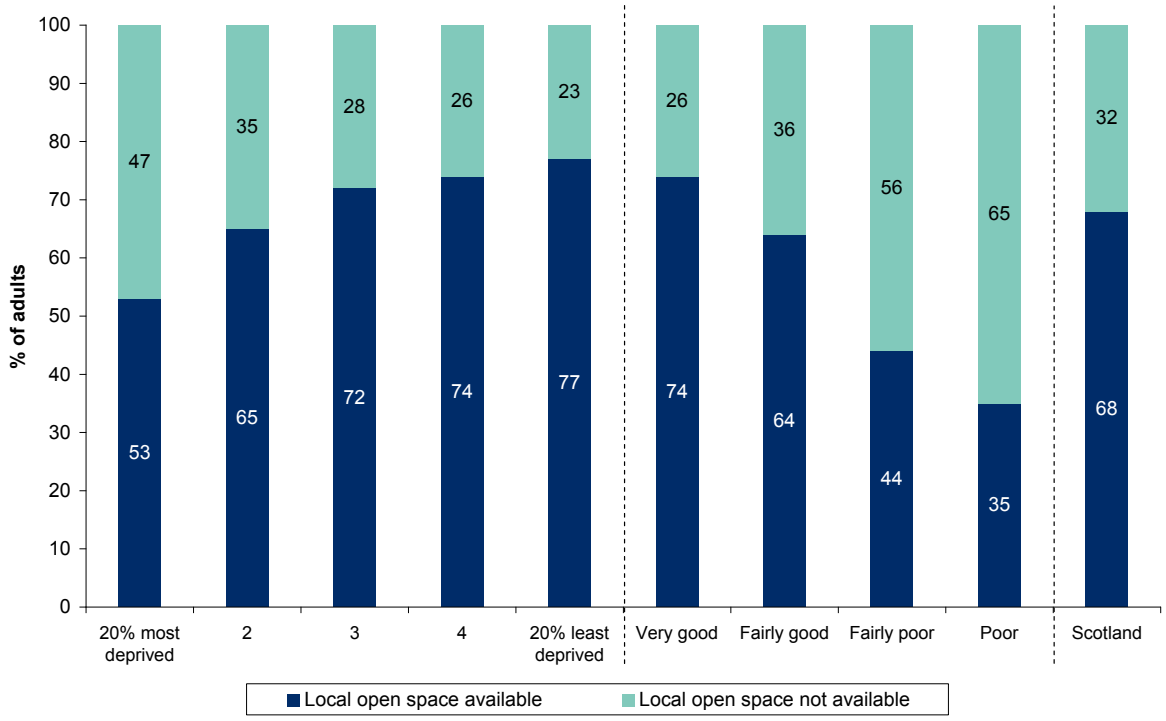
cognitive issues namely the availability, safety and pleasantness of greenspace. How respondents interpret each of these individually and collectively may have been affected by a change in question order from the start of 2009.

Availability of open spaces

Almost seven in ten adults in Scotland have access to a park, greenspace or other area of grass in their neighbourhood that they and their family can use that is safe and pleasant (Figure 11.4). Availability of local greenspace differs significantly by area deprivation levels; just over half (53%) of those living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland have access to greenspace which is safe and pleasant, compared to over three-quarters (77%) of those in the least deprived.

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

2009 data, Adults (minimum base: 189)



This question is only asked of half of the sample.

It can also be seen that there is an association between access to grenspace and how people rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. Seventy four percent of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live say they have access to an open space in their neighbourhood, compared to just over a third (35%) from those rating their neighbourhood as poor.

Table 11.12 shows that those adults who say their health in general has been very good, good or fair are much more likely to say they have access to safe and pleasant greenspace in their neighbourhood (71% and 63%) respectively. There is very little difference for those who say their health is bad or very bad. It is not clear whether those with poor health simply

do not have access to open spaces in their neighbourhood, or whether they are just not aware of having such spaces in the first place.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Very good / Good	Fair	Very bad / Bad	Scotland
Local open space available	71	63	53	68
Local open space not available	29	37	47	32
Base	*6,795*	*2,016*	*778*	*9,589*

This question is only asked of half of the sample.

Perceptions of council run parks and open spaces

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

There are a number of variations in use of council run parks and open spaces by age, especially for the older age groups where just over a third (34%) of those aged 75 and over have never used council run park or open spaces. Those from the younger age groups, 16 to 44, are the most frequent users of greenspace.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Frequency of use							
Most days	8	10	11	10	9	4	9
At least once a week	26	29	29	19	16	8	22
About once a month	26	28	28	22	16	10	22
Once or twice a year	13	12	13	14	14	12	13
Not used in the past year	11	8	9	13	18	31	14
Never used	16	12	11	21	27	34	19
Don't Know	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*803*	*1,337*	*1,663*	*2,381*	*2,263*	*1,262*	*9,709*
Satisfaction							
Satisfied	66	73	71	65	64	50	66
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8	7	7	8	6	7	7
Dissatisfied	8	8	10	6	5	4	7
No opinion	18	12	12	21	25	40	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*803*	*1,337*	*1,662*	*2,381*	*2,263*	*1,262*	*9,708*

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

Two-thirds of adults are satisfied with council run parks and open spaces, with less than one in ten (7%) being dissatisfied. There are a number of differences in satisfaction with open spaces also, though these are more likely associated with the frequency of use. Seventy three percent of those aged 25 to 34 are satisfied, whilst the highest levels of dissatisfaction are from within the 35 to 44 age group (10%).

There is little variation in use of and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces when looking at deprivation (Table 11.14). Just over one-in-six (17%) of adults living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland use such open spaces at least once a week, increasing to one quarter (26%) of those from the least deprived areas. Conversely, the proportion of adults who have never used open spaces decreases as level of deprivation decreases (from 24% in the most deprived to 12% in the least deprived).

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	20% most deprived	2	3	4	20% least deprived	Scotland
Frequency of use						
Most days	9	9	9	10	10	9
At least once a week	17	21	22	23	26	22
About once a month	21	21	21	22	27	22
Once or twice a year	12	14	13	13	13	13
Not used in the past year	17	15	13	12	11	14
Never used	24	20	21	20	12	19
Don't Know	1	0	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,952*	*2,015*	*2,071*	*2,031*	*1,633*	*9,702*
Satisfaction						
Satisfied	58	65	65	67	75	66
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8	8	7	8	6	7
Dissatisfied	9	8	7	5	5	7
No opinion	25	20	21	20	14	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,952*	*2,015*	*2,071*	*2,031*	*1,632*	*9,701*

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Frequency of use							
Most days	8	11	8	10	8	10	9
At least once a week	23	21	22	23	20	15	22
About once a month	24	23	22	20	21	17	22
Once or twice a year	13	13	15	13	13	12	13
Not used in the past year	14	13	13	12	13	19	14
Never used	17	19	19	23	23	26	19
Don't Know	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,567*	*2,832*	*778*	*520*	*1,043*	*962*	*9,702*
Satisfaction							
Satisfied	67	66	67	66	62	61	66
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7	7	6	11	8	6	7
Dissatisfied	7	7	8	7	7	5	7
No opinion	19	19	18	16	23	28	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*3,567*	*2,832*	*777*	*520*	*1,043*	*962*	*9,701*

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

As with deprivation, there are also a number of apparent differences when considering differences by concept of rurality (Table 11.15). Those living in remote rural areas are more likely to have either not used council run parks and open spaces in the past year (26%) or never used at all (26%) than other areas.

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

Table 11.16 examines differences in people's use of and satisfaction with council run parks and open spaces by how they rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. Although the majority of people across all neighbourhood rating levels are satisfied with such open spaces, the percentage of those satisfied decreases steadily from seven in ten (69%) for those rating their neighbourhood as a very good place to live to under half (44%) of those saying it is very poor.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	All
Frequency of use					
Most days	9	9	10	8	9
At least once a week	22	22	18	16	22
About once a month	23	22	22	15	22
Once or twice a year	12	14	12	13	13
Not used in the past year	13	14	15	16	14
Never used	20	18	22	31	19
Don't Know	1	1	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,562*	*3,528*	*401*	*191*	*9,709*
Satisfaction					
Satisfied	69	63	58	44	66
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6	9	7	6	7
Dissatisfied	5	8	13	19	7
No opinion	20	20	22	30	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,561*	*3,528*	*401*	*191*	*9,708*

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

12 Volunteering

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

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

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) includes a range of questions on volunteering, the data from which can be used to help guide the promotion of the Scottish Government's volunteer ethos. The questions gather information on the prevalence and frequency of volunteering, the type of organisations and activities for which individuals give up time, and the reasons for, and for not, volunteering.

The results of those questions are presented in this chapter. Firstly, differences in the percentage of those giving up time to provide unpaid help are examined by gender, current economic situation, area deprivation and net household income. Further details on the volunteering activities are then presented. This includes the types of organisations for which volunteering is undertaken and the types of activities carried out, as well as the hours spent in the previous month volunteering.

PROVIDING UNPAID HELP TO ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

Prevalence of providing unpaid help

As Table 12.1 shows, about three-in-ten adults (28%) have provided unpaid help to organisations or individuals in the last 12 months. Broadly similar percentages of men and women overall volunteer (26% of men and 30% of women), and this is also true for most age groups (Figure 12.1). The biggest difference between males and females is within the 16 to 24 age group, where males (29%) are more likely to volunteer than females (21%).

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

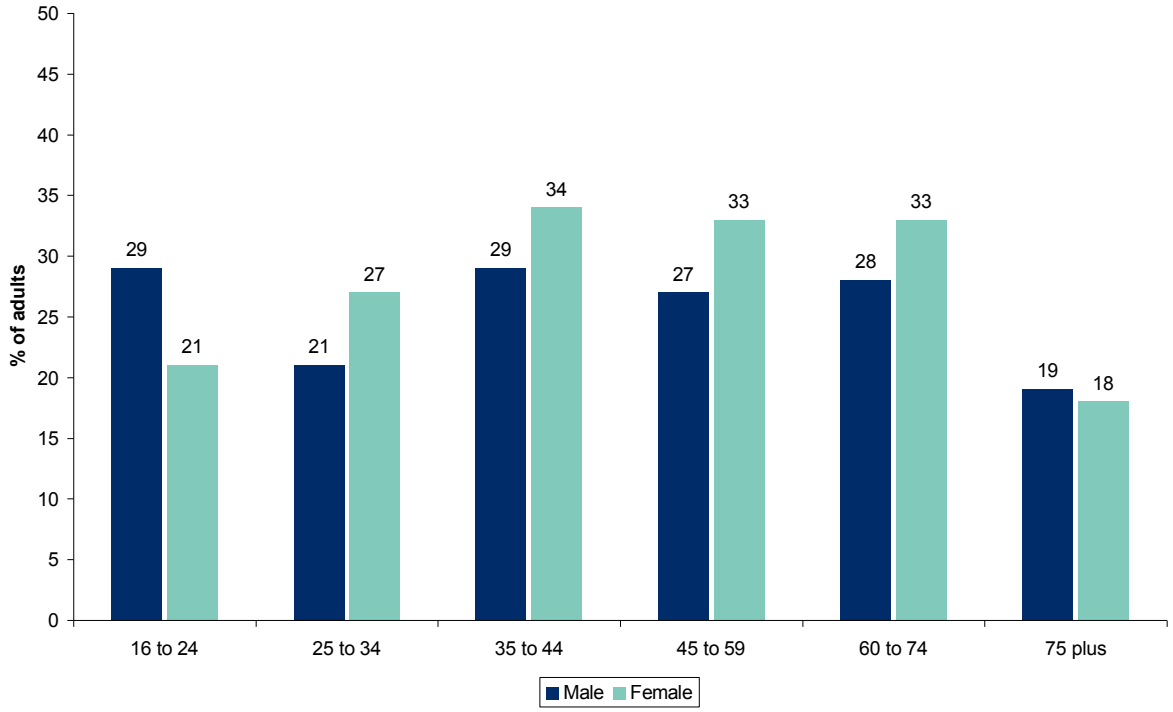
Adults	Male	Female	All
Yes	26	30	28
No	74	70	72
Total	100	100	100
Base	*2,903*	*3,881*	*6,784*

This question is only asked of half the sample

Around a third of women aged 35 to 74 provided unpaid help to organisations in 2009. In general, for most age groups, women volunteered more than men. Volunteering is lower among men aged 25 to 34 compared to some of the other age groups; just over one fifth (21%) of those aged 25 to 34 reported volunteering compared to closer to three-in-ten in other age groups under the age of 75. After the age of 74, providing unpaid help declines; 19% of men and 18% of women aged 75 and over has provided unpaid help to organisations or individuals in the last 12 months.

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

2009 data, Adults (minimum base: 255)



There is also variation in volunteering according to the current economic situation of individuals (Table 12.2). Unpaid help is most likely to be provided by those who are self-employed (37%) and those in higher or further education (36%). Adults who are permanently sick or disabled or are unemployed are less likely to provide unpaid help; 14% of the former and 16% of the latter do so. These results appear to corroborate to some extent existing knowledge about disadvantaged groups volunteering less than others.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Self - employed	Full-time employ-ment	Part-time employ-ment	Looking after home / family	Perma-nently retired from work	Unem-ployed and seeking work	At School	Higher / further education	Perma-nently sick or disabled	Unable to work due to short-term illness	All
Yes	37	28	32	26	27	16	*	36	14	*	28
No	63	72	68	74	73	84	*	64	86	*	72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100	100	*	100
Base	*353*	*2,176*	*693*	*394*	*2,089*	*304*	*62*	*236*	*379*	*65*	*6,784*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Area level deprivation is another way of identifying disadvantaged adults.[92] As Table 12.3 shows, prevalence of providing unpaid help is much lower for those in the most deprived areas (15%) than in the rest of Scotland (31%), providing further confirmation of the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in volunteering.

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	15	31	28
No	85	69	72
Total	100	100	100
Base	*1,121*	*5,659*	*6,780*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

It can also be seen that the level of net annual household income plays a role in differences in volunteering rates, as the percentage of adults volunteering rises with income. Adults in households having an income of up to £15,000 are less likely to volunteer than those in other income groups, with around one fifth of adults from lower income households volunteer. By contrast, almost twice that proportion of those with a household income of more than £40,000 have provided unpaid help in the last 12 months (40%). Older people are more likely to have lower household incomes, therefore the pattern evident in Table 12.4 will in part reflect the fact that people aged 75 and over are also the least likely to provide unpaid help.

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

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Yes	19	19	20	26	27	33	34	40	28
No	81	81	80	74	73	67	66	60	72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*360*	*948*	*1,313*	*984*	*736*	*588*	*820*	*772*	*6,521*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

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

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

Types of unpaid help provided

In this section the types of organisations for which help is provided and the types of activities undertaken is explored. The total number of hours provided in the last four weeks is also identified. Differences in all of these are examined by area deprivation.

The types of organisations for which adults provide unpaid help are examined in Table 12.5, ranked in descending order for Scotland as a whole. Working with organisations connected to children, either through schools (22%) or other youth and children's organisations (22%) are the most common form of volunteering. The next most common is religion-based organisations, where 17% have provided unpaid help to such organisations.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Children's activities associated with schools	23	21	22
Youth/children	15	23	22
Health, disability and social welfare	22	17	18
Religion	13	17	17
Local community or neighbourhood groups	11	15	15
Sport/exercise (coaching or organising)	9	15	15
Hobbies/recreation/arts/social clubs	6	15	14
The elderly	12	12	12
The environment, animals	7	7	7
Education for adults	3	4	4
Citizens groups	1	4	4
Safety, first aid	4	3	3
Justice and human rights	2	3	3
Politics	4	2	2
Trade union activities	2	1	1
None of these	6	4	4
Base	*173*	*1,740*	*1,913*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

There is some apparent variation by deprivation level, although given the relatively small sample size of the 15% most deprived areas, most of these differences could have occurred by chance. The largest differences, which are significant, are found in the percentage providing help to organisations involved in hobbies/recreation/arts/social clubs (6% in deprived areas, compared to 15% in the rest of Scotland), sport or exercise (9% in deprived areas compared to 15% in the rest of Scotland) and those involved with youth/children (15% in deprived areas compared to 23% in the rest of Scotland).

Table 12.6 shows the types of organisations for which adults provide unpaid help examined by age. Volunteering for organisations connected with children through youth and children's organisations, was more common among adults aged between 16 and 44 than those aged 44 and over (40% of adults aged 16 to 24 volunteer through youth and children's organisations). Volunteering through sport also showed some differences by age, with 30% of adults aged 16 to 24 volunteering in sports compared to at most 16% across the other age groups. On the other hand, volunteering for religious organisations and organisations dealing with the elderly people tended to increase as adults get older. Close to half (44%) of those adults aged 75 and over who volunteer did so with religious organisations.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Children's activities associated with schools	19	25	38	21	10	4	22
Youth/children	40	26	29	19	11	3	22
Health, disability and social welfare	14	17	14	21	19	19	18
Religion	10	12	11	14	26	44	17
Local community or neighbourhood groups	6	13	16	19	15	13	15
Sport/exercise (coaching or organising)	30	14	16	12	10	6	15
Hobbies/recreation/arts/social clubs	18	13	13	12	17	10	14
The elderly	8	6	7	16	18	20	12
The environment, animals	5	7	6	11	5	0	7
Education for adults	3	4	4	4	4	2	4
Citizens groups	2	2	3	2	6	7	4
Safety, first aid	8	2	4	3	1	3	3
Justice and human rights	2	6	1	4	3	-	3
Politics	6	1	1	3	2	2	3
Trade union activities	2	0	1	2	1	-	1
None of these	4	3	3	6	4	8	4
Base	*145*	*247*	*375*	*504*	*478*	*165*	*1,914*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

In Table 12.7 the types of unpaid activity adults have undertaken are also explored, shown in descending order for Scotland as a whole. Typically, those volunteering provide general help (40% of adults volunteering in Scotland) as well as undertaking more specific roles. Over a third (35%) of adults raise money whilst 27% help to organise or run events or activities. Just over a quarter (26%) say they do „whatever is required'.

When considering differences caused by deprivation it is important to note that for some types of activities the percentage of those volunteering from the most deprived areas is higher than that of the rest of Scotland. This is most evident in those providing direct services such as meals on wheels or doing odd jobs (9% in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland, 7% in Scotland as a whole) and in campaigning (9% as against 6%). Some of these differences are small but they are still worth noting, especially as some of these involve the types of roles associated with the skills and confidence building policy aims of volunteering.

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

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Generally helping out	36	40	40
Raising money	33	35	35
Helping to organize or run events or activities	19	28	27
Doing whatever is required	30	25	26
Committee work	11	21	20
Providing advice or assistance to others	15	15	15
Education or training or coaching	10	16	15
Office work or administration	8	12	12
Visiting, buddying or befriending people	8	7	7
Providing transport or driving	5	7	7
Managing, organising or co-ordinating other unpaid helpers	7	7	7
Providing direct services (e.g. meals on wheels, doing odd jobs	9	7	7
Campaigning	9	6	6
Counselling	3	4	4
Representing others	3	4	4
IT Support	2	3	3
Advocacy	1	2	2
None	0	1	1
Base	*162*	*1,701*	*1,863*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 12.8 shows the number of hours of unpaid work provided in the last four weeks. Respondents were asked the specific number of hours for which they provided unpaid help and this was aggregated up to provide the categories presented in this report. Over seven-in-ten (73%) across the whole of Scotland provided unpaid help for 10 hours or less; the majority of these provided help for between one and 5 hours (51%). Over two and a half hours per week of unpaid help were provided on average across the four weeks. This does not vary greatly according to deprivation level

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

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	15% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Less than an hour	4	4	4
Between 1 and 5 hours	56	51	51
6 to 10 hours	13	18	18
11 to 15 hours	7	8	8
16 to 20 hours	7	7	7
21 to 35 hours	5	4	4
36 hours or more	7	7	7
Don't know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	*162*	*1,701*	*1,863*

This question is only asked of half the sample.

Table 12.9 shows the number of hours of unpaid work provided by adults in the last four weeks broken down by the types of activities undertaken in the past 12 months. Among those adults who spent up to 5 hours volunteering in the last four weeks, most common activities undertaken over the previous year included raising money (54%) and generally helping out (47%). Adults who spent 36 hours or more volunteering in the last four weeks were more likely to have been involved in managing, organising or coordinating other unpaid helpers over the past 12 months (24%).

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

Row percentages, 2009 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Up to 5 hours	6 to 10 hours	11 to 15 hours	16 to 20 hours	21 to 35 hours	36 hours or more	Total	*Base*
Generally helping out	47	16	12	8	5	8	100	*746*
Raising money	54	15	7	5	4	8	100	*643*
Helping to organize or run events or activities	37	23	13	9	6	8	100	*505*
Doing whatever is required	39	17	12	10	6	12	100	*474*
Committee work	40	20	12	9	4	12	100	*399*
Providing advice or assistance to others	34	18	10	12	9	12	100	*288*
Education or training or coaching	36	24	9	10	7	11	100	*250*
Office work or administration	32	18	12	14	6	12	100	*234*
Visiting, buddying or befriending people	29	24	10	10	6	14	100	*147*
Providing transport or driving	32	16	20	6	9	11	100	*123*
Managing, organising or co-ordinating other unpaid helpers	19	18	12	12	9	24	100	*123*
Providing direct services (e.g. meals on wheels, doing odd jobs	37	17	14	12	5	12	100	*137*
Campaigning	37	22	6	12	4	17	100	*101*
Counselling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*80*
Representing others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*73*
All	51	18	8	7	4	7	100	*1,864*

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

This question is only asked of half the sample.

13 Culture and Sport

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Scottish Government promotes sport and culture because of the benefits brought by each to communities and individuals. The Government aims both to widen access and participation, and to increase excellence, contributing towards the Government's strategic objectives[73] including: *Expand opportunities for people in Scotland to succeed from nurture through to life long learning, ensuring higher and more widely shared achievements; Help people to sustain and improve their health, especially in disadvantaged communities, ensuring better, local and faster access to health care; Help local communities to flourish, becoming stronger, safer places to live, offering improved opportunities and a better quality of life.*

The culture and sport suite of questions within the SHS covers attending cultural events and places, and participating in cultural and sports activities. As well as establishing attendance and participation, the frequency of undertaking these activities was also investigated. This chapter explores the prevalence and frequency of undertaking cultural activities and attending cultural events and places of culture in the last 12 months and of participation in sport in the last 4 weeks. Differences are investigated in participation at all, and in specific types of activity, among the total population of adults and particular sub-groups of interest.

Throughout the analysis, reference to "any activity" means that people do at least one activity from the available list (rather than each and every activity).

PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Respondents are asked to say in which cultural activities (excluding as a result of paid work, school or academic activities) they have participated during the last 12 months. Figure 13.1 presents the results for adults as a whole.

Almost three-quarters (74%) have participated in cultural activities in the last 12 months. The predominant activity is reading for pleasure (excluding newspapers, magazines or comics), with almost two-thirds of adults (63%) having done so. Dance is the next most popular with just under one fifth of adults (19%) having taken part in this. This is followed by crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc (11%); playing a musical instrument or writing music (11%); and art or sculpture (10%). Participation rates for each of the other activities are less than 10%. All these figures are broadly comparable to those from 2007/2008.

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

Figure 13.1: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,135)

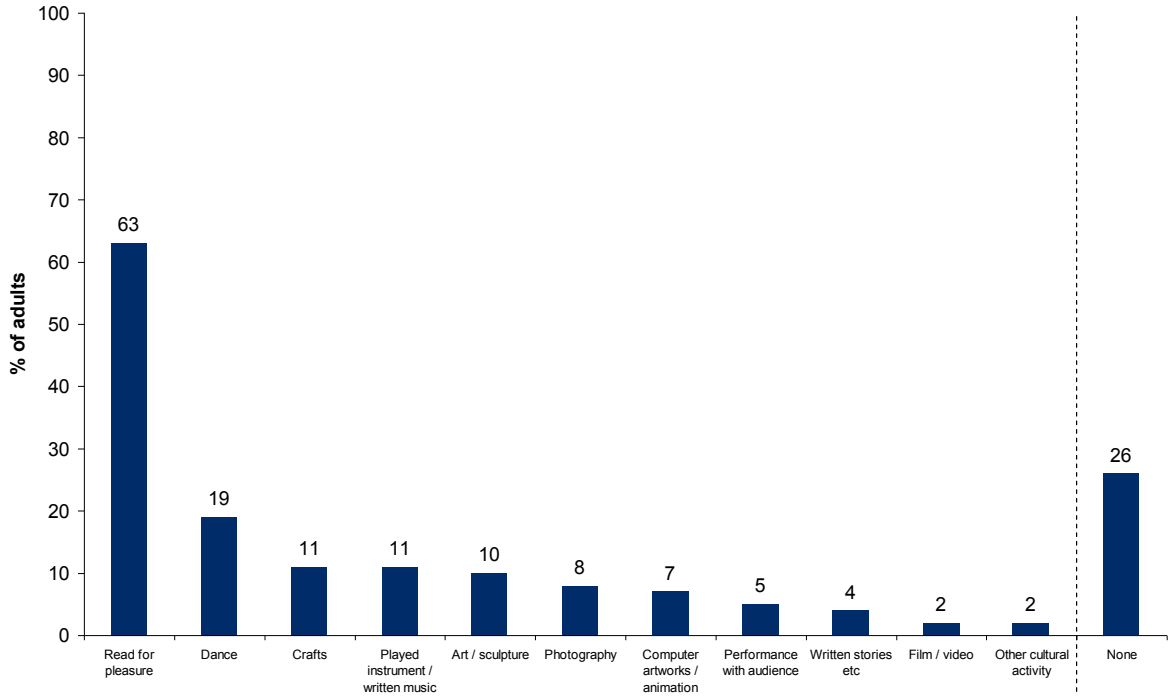


Table 13.1 shows women are more likely than men to have taken part in any of the cultural activities in the past 12 months, 79% and 68% respectively. Participation in any of the cultural activities is similar, around three quarters, for all ages until the age of 75 when it drops to just over two thirds (67%).

Table 13.1: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by age and gender

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Not participated in any	32	21	27	24	26	27	25	33	26
Participated in any	68	79	73	76	74	73	75	67	74
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,027*	*5,108*	*750*	*1,214*	*1,597*	*2,220*	*2,178*	*1,176*	*9,135*

The higher the level of qualification[74] attained the more likely an individual is to have participated in any of the cultural activities in the past 12 months; for example, 57% of those with no qualifications compares against 89% of those with a degree or professional qualification for those who have participated in any cultural activity in the last 12 months (Figure 13.2). Around two thirds of adults with O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent have participated in any cultural activity in the previous 12 months.

[74] Qualifications have been grouped into categories. The full list of how these are grouped can be found in Annex 2.

Figure 13.2: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,135)

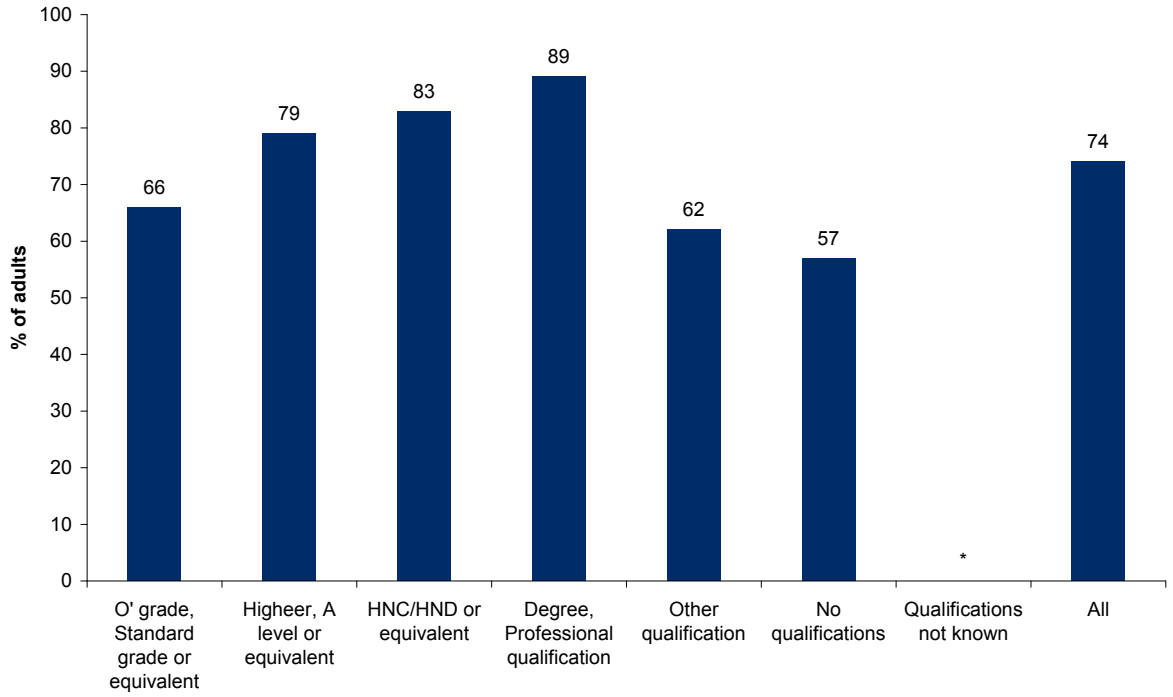


Figure 13.3: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,124)

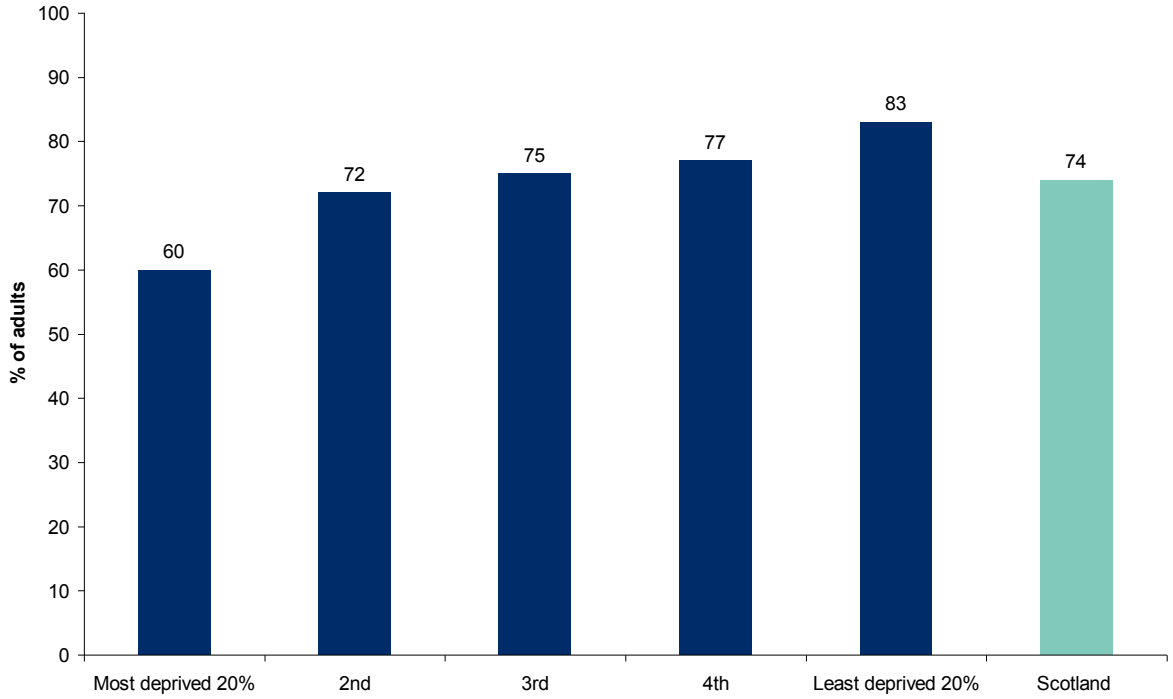
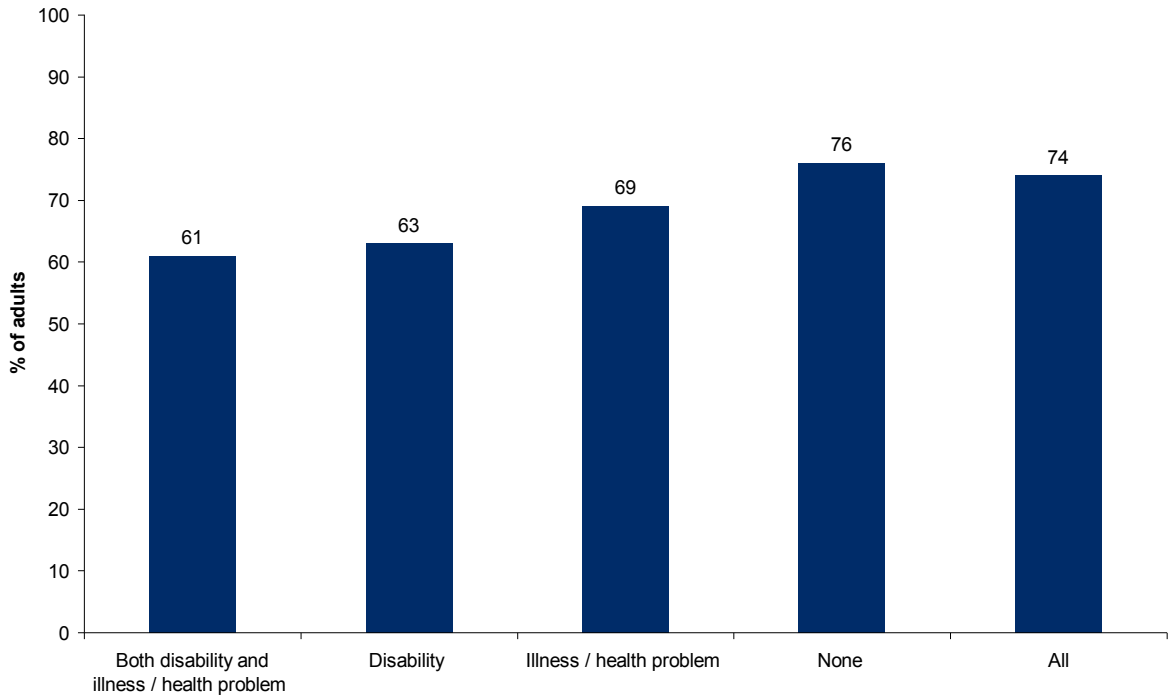


Figure 13.3 shows that participation in cultural activities in the past 12 months increases as area deprivation reduces.[75] In the most deprived areas participation in any cultural activity is below the Scotland average at around three fifths of adults (60%); this steadily increases to reach 83% in the least deprived areas.

There are also differences in participation in cultural activities when considering those that have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability. Figure 13.4 shows that those with a disability, illness or health problem (69% or less) are less likely to participate than those without (76%). Those with an illness or health problem only (69%) are more likely to participate in a cultural activity than those with a disability (63%) or both (61%).

Figure 13.4: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,135)



Types of activities

In Figure 13.2 participation in any cultural activity was shown to vary by highest level of qualification. Examination of participation in individual cultural activities shows that this relationship is driven by the predominance of reading for pleasure. Eighty two per cent of adults with a degree or professional qualification read for pleasure (Table 13.2).

For most other activities, those with Highers or equivalent qualifications, with HNC/ HND or equivalent and with a degree or professional qualification have broadly similar levels of participation. Participation remains lower for activities among those with 'O' Grades or equivalent than those with the various higher level qualifications.

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

Table 13.2: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	'O' Grade, Standard grade or equiv	Higher, A level or equivalent	HNC/HND or equivalent	Degree, Professional qualification	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Read for pleasure	53	67	71	82	52	47	*	63
Dance	18	23	24	25	12	11	*	19
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	8	12	14	16	11	8	*	11
Played musical instrument / written music	10	14	10	13	4	4	*	10
Painting / drawing / printmaking / sculpture	8	17	13	18	2	3	*	11
Photography	5	10	12	13	3	2	*	8
Computer artworks or animation	6	9	11	11	1	2	*	7
Rehearsed/performed/sang	3	8	5	9	1	1	*	5
Written stories / books / plays / poetry	3	5	4	7	2	2	*	4
Made films/videos	1	2	2	3	1	0	*	2
Other cultural activity	2	3	3	4	1	1	*	2
None	34	21	17	11	38	43	*	26
Base	*1,571*	*1,217*	*828*	*2,357*	*618*	*2,490*	*54*	*9,135*

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

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

There are different participation rates for a number of individual activities by gender (Table 13.3). A higher proportion of women than men have read for pleasure (69% compared to 57%) or taken part in dance (22% and 15%). In contrast, men are more likely than women to have taken part in photography as an artistic activity (14% compared to 8%). The proportions of men and women undertaking the remaining activities are similar.

Table 13.1 demonstrated that participation in any cultural activity was similar up to the age of 74 and then declined. However, looking at specific activities (Table 13.3) many show a decline in participation with increasing age. This is because the average number of activities in which adults take part declines as age increases. Participation in activities such as dancing shows higher proportions in the younger age groups (28% of those aged 16 to 24), decreasing with age through to those aged 75 plus (6%). This may in part be due to the interpretation of what „dance' means, as it may encompass such activities as dancing in nightclubs through to ballroom dancing or others. There is a slight increase in participation in craft activities (such as textile, wood, pottery, etc) with age, with around 14% of those aged 60 and above participating in such activities.

Table 13.3: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2009 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	57	69	53	66	65	65	66	59	63
Dance	15	22	28	24	17	18	17	6	19
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	6	16	8	10	12	11	14	13	11
Played a musical instrument or written music	8	11	18	13	10	7	6	5	10
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	14	8	20	16	11	9	6	4	11
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	9	6	10	8	7	8	7	3	8
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	9	6	11	12	8	6	4	1	7
Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not karaoke)	6	5	10	6	5	5	3	2	5
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	4	4	6	5	5	3	3	2	4
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	0	2
Other cultural activity	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2
None	32	21	27	24	26	27	25	33	26
Base	*4,027*	*5,108*	*750*	*1,214*	*1,597*	*2,220*	*2,178*	*1,176*	*9,135*

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

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

Frequency of participation in cultural activities

For each cultural activity, those who participated were asked how frequently they did so in the last year. The results are shown in Table 13.4, presented in order of the percentage of people who participated. As well as being the most common activity overall, reading for pleasure is also undertaken more frequently than other cultural activities. Over eight-in-ten (83%) read for pleasure at least once a week. Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpting is also relatively frequently undertaken by those who participate; over half (58%) of those who undertake this activity do so at least once a week. Making films or video is the activity that adults were the least likely to participate in, and is also undertaken most infrequently.

To aid comparison between different activities, a 'mean' was calculated by assigning approximate scores to the frequency scale used in this question. The resulting scores are shown in the right hand column of the table. These are intended to give a guide to relative frequency rather than a 'true' indication of average frequency with which each of the activities are undertaken. People who have read for pleasure have done so on average 45 times a year, which compares to around 20 times for other activities.

Table 13.4: Frequency of participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months

Row percentages, 2009 data

Adults	At least once a week (52)	Less often than once a week but at least once a month (12)	Less often than once a month but at least 3-4 times a year (4)	Twice in the last 12 months (2)	Once in the last 12 months (1)	Don't know	Total	*Base*	'Mean'
Read for pleasure	83	10	5	2	1	0	100	*5,847*	44.6
Dance	28	23	27	14	7	0	100	*1,662*	18.7
Crafts such as textile, wood, pottery, etc.	45	23	19	8	4	0	100	*1,140*	27.1
Played a musical instrument or written music	42	26	19	9	3	0	100	*803*	25.9
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	58	22	12	5	2	0	100	*881*	33.4
Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	32	34	23	8	3	1	100	*663*	21.8
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	33	26	23	10	8	1	100	*552*	21.4
Rehearsed, performed or sang in front of audience, e.g. play or choir (not karaoke)	33	22	20	11	13	1	100	*403*	20.9
Written any stories, books, plays or poetry	36	27	19	7	10	1	100	*354*	22.9
Made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holidays)	22	22	25	17	14	-	100	*139*	15.5
Other cultural activity	52	24	14	7	2	2	100	*272*	30.6

This question is asked of three quarters of the sample.

To enable mean frequency to be calculated values were assigned to the frequency scales as shown in the table in the headings row. These are approximate values only to aid interpretation of the data.

ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL EVENTS AND PLACES

The next question in this series concerns attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture (not as a result of paid work, school or academic activities). Once again respondents were asked about the last 12 months. Figure 13.5 presents the results for adults as a whole.

Almost three quarters (74%) of adults have attended cultural events or visited cultural places in the last 12 months. On average, these people attended approximately three different types of event or place during this time. Viewing a film at a cinema or other venue is the most common; just over half (53%) have done this in the last 12 months. Between a quarter and a third have visited a library (29%); attended a theatrical performance (27%); a live music event (27%) or a museum (26%). As before, these show little difference from 2007/2008 estimates.

Figure 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,134)

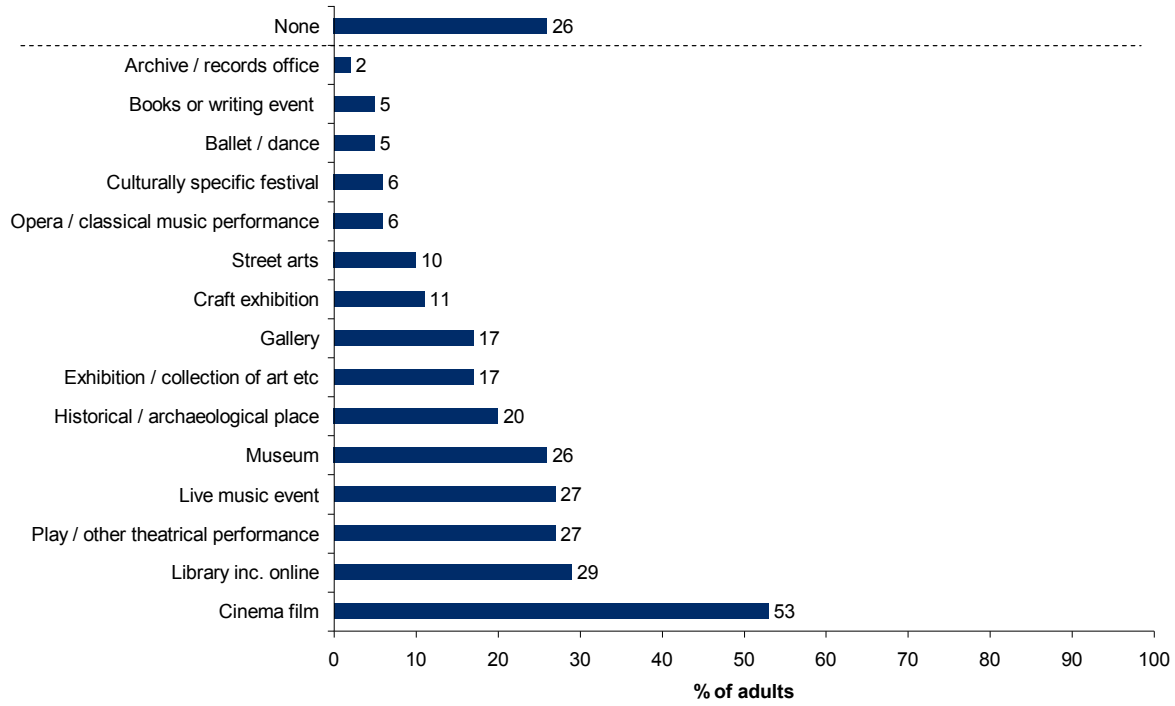


Table 13.5 shows that there is little difference by gender in overall attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture; around three-quarters of both men and women have done so in the last 12 months. However, there is a difference according to age, with those aged 75 or older being least likely to attend a cultural event or visit a place of culture (46%) compared with over four-fifths of those aged 16-44 years old.

Table 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by age and gender

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No	28	25	13	15	19	29	35	54	26
Yes	72	75	87	85	81	71	65	46	74
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,027*	*5,107*	*750*	*1,213*	*1,597*	*2,220*	*2,178*	*1,176*	*9,134*

As with participation in cultural activity, attendance at cultural events and visiting a place of culture increases as highest level of qualification increases (Figure 13.6); Attendance is lowest amongst those with no qualifications (47%) and much higher for those with a minimum level of O Grade (778%). A similar proportion of adults with Highers, 'A' level or equivalent and with HNC/ HND or equivalent have attended cultural events in the last 12 months, while over nine in ten (91%) of those with a degree or professional qualification have done so.

Figure 13.7 shows that attendance at cultural events in the last 12 months increases steadily as area deprivation decreases; in the 20% most deprived areas attendance is around two-thirds (62%) increasing to almost nine-in-ten (85%) in the 20% least deprived areas.

Figure 13.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,134)

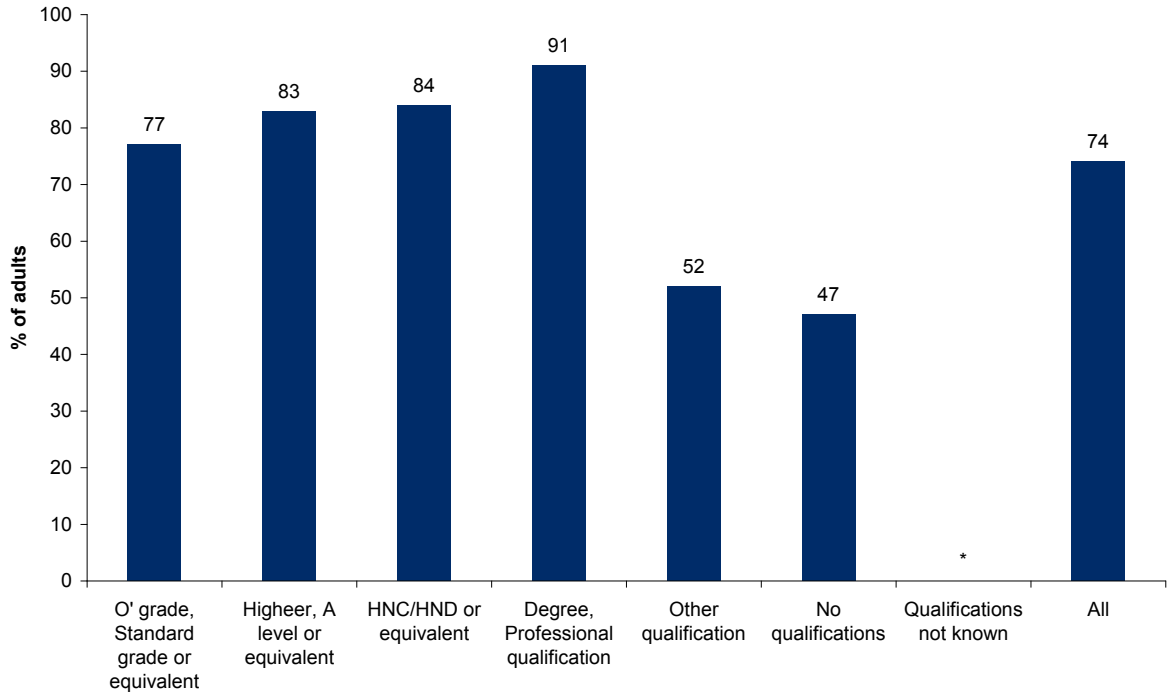
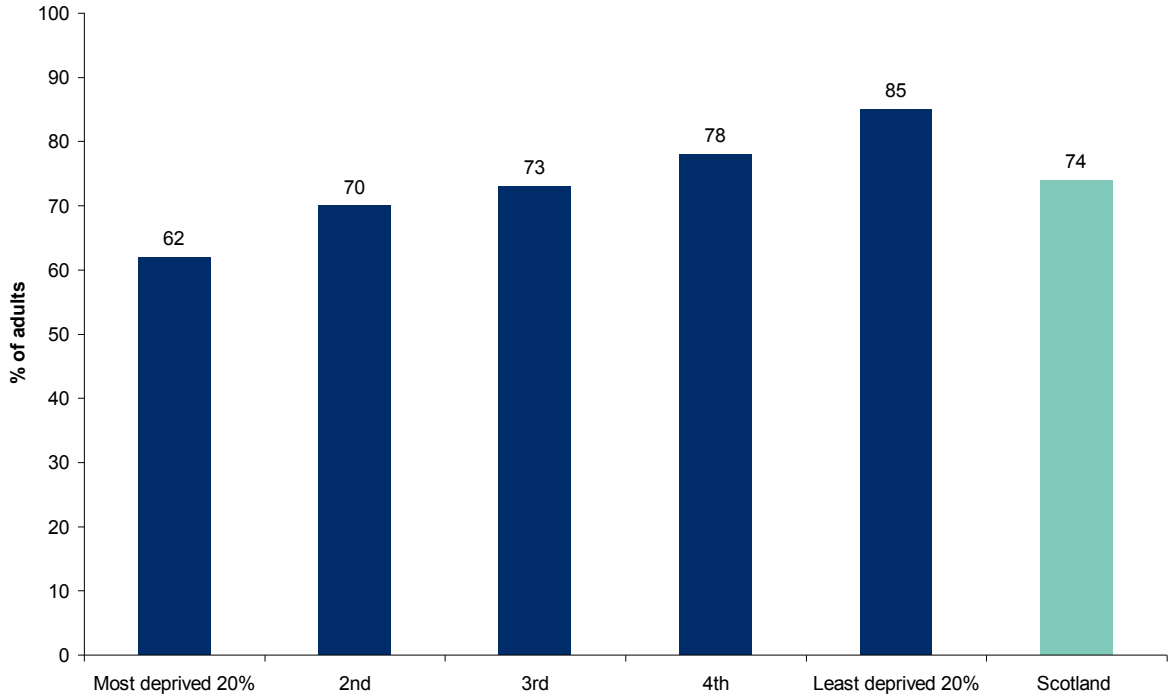


Figure 13.7: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

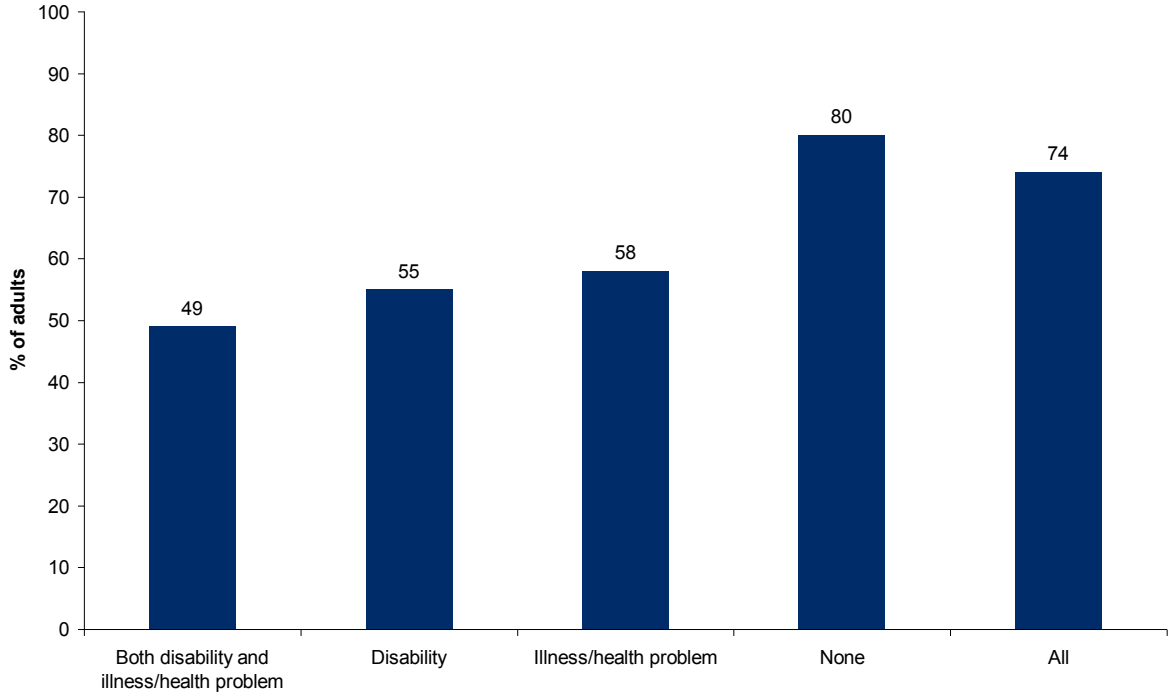
2009 data, Adults (base: 9,123)



The final chart in this section (Figure 13.8) demonstrates that those with either a disability, illness or health problem, or both, are less likely to attend than those without.

Figure 13.8: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long-standing illness, health problem or disability

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,134)



Types of activities

Table 13.6 shows some clear gender differences by specific types of event or place. A higher proportion of women than men have visited a library (32% females, compared to 25% males) or attended a play, drama or other theatrical performance (32% compared to 22%). In contrast, men are less likely to attend most cultural events more than women, though there is some evidence of them attending a place of historical or archaeological interest (22% males, compared to 18% females) or live music events such as jazz events (29% compared to 26%).

Cinema-going stands out from the majority of other activities in that attendance is greatest for younger adults and declines with age. For example 79% of 16-24 year olds have visited the cinema in the past 12 months compared with 13% of those aged 75 and over. Attending live music events similarly declines with age. Those aged 75 and over are the least likely of any age group to attend any of the cultural events or places.

Table 13.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Film at cinema or other venue	51	54	79	73	64	49	30	13	52
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	25	32	29	32	32	26	28	23	28
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	22	32	20	26	29	31	29	19	27
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	29	26	36	39	32	28	16	7	27
Museum	26	26	20	33	33	27	25	13	26
Place of historical or archaeological interest	22	18	13	22	24	23	20	9	20
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	17	18	13	20	19	20	17	10	17
Gallery	17	16	12	20	20	18	16	9	17
Craft exhibition	8	13	5	9	11	15	13	7	11
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	10	11	11	15	14	11	6	2	10
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	5	7	3	4	5	7	9	7	6
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	7	6	6	9	8	7	5	2	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	3	7	4	6	6	5	4	2	5
Event connected with books or writing	5	5	4	5	6	6	5	2	5
Archive or records office	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	2
None	28	25	13	15	19	29	35	54	26
Base	*4,027*	*5,107*	*750*	*1,213*	*1,597*	*2,220*	*2,178*	*1,176*	*9,134*

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

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

Table 13.7 reveals that, in some contrast to the findings on cultural participation, those having highest qualification at Degree or professional level show clearly the highest attendance for almost all events. Those with Highers or HNC/ HND form a group with a similar but intermediate level of attendance. Those with a degree show similar levels of attendance to these two groups for attending a film at a cinema or similar venue; approximately two-thirds of each of these groups has seen a film at a cinema or similar venue in the last 12 months.

Table 13.7: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest qualification level

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	HNC/HND or equivalent	Degree, Professional qualification	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Film at cinema or other venue	59	66	65	69	23	22	*	52
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	22	31	34	44	18	14	*	28
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	18	29	33	45	17	13	*	27
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	24	35	38	41	11	10	*	27
Museum	19	28	32	46	14	10	*	26
Place of historical or archaeological interest	12	20	23	39	9	5	*	20
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	9	17	20	37	7	4	*	17
Gallery	7	18	19	34	6	5	*	17
Craft exhibition	7	11	12	20	6	4	*	11
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	8	12	13	19	3	3	*	10
Opera / operetta / classical music performance	2	5	6	14	5	2	*	6
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	4	6	9	13	1	1	*	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	3	3	6	11	2	1	*	5
Event connected with books or writing	2	5	5	12	1	1	*	5
Archive or records office	1	3	4	5	0	0	*	2
None	23	17	16	9	48	53	*	26
Base	*1,571*	*1,216*	*828*	*2,357*	*618*	*2,490*	*54*	*9,134*

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

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

Considering how attendance varies by income, Table 13.8 reveals there is greater attendance as household income increases for nearly all events (other than those within the £0 to £6,000 income group, which usually starts out with higher attendance rates than those from the £6,001 to £10,000 income group).

Table 13.8: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by total annual household income

Percentages, 2009 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
Film at cinema or other venue	42	33	37	45	51	60	67	74	53
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	30	23	25	27	27	29	30	34	28
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	20	17	19	22	26	28	33	42	27
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	19	14	18	22	26	29	38	43	28
Museum	20	14	19	24	25	28	33	40	26
Place of historical or archaeological interest	14	9	11	15	19	24	25	34	20
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	12	8	11	15	16	18	21	30	17
Gallery	11	9	10	12	16	18	20	28	16
Craft exhibition	10	8	8	9	9	12	12	16	11
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	9	6	6	9	9	11	14	17	11
Opera / operetta /	8	4	4	6	6	5	7	10	6
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	7	3	3	5	7	8	7	9	6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	7	3	3	4	5	5	6	8	5
Event connected with books or writing	4	3	3	3	5	5	6	9	5
Archive or records office	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
None	36	43	39	28	27	21	14	11	26
Base	*456*	*1,201*	*1,807*	*1,339*	*1,019*	*820*	*1,112*	*1,074*	*8,828*

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

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

Frequency of attending cultural events or places

Table 13.9 shows the frequency at which those who have visited places of culture or attended cultural events in the last year have done so, shown in descending order of attendance (at any event or place). Strikingly, the frequency with which adults use libraries is higher than any other cultural activity. One-in-five (20%) of those who have used a library in the last year have done so at least once a week and a further 39% have done so less often than weekly but at least once a month. Similarly, those watching a film at a cinema or other such venue less often than once a week though at least once a month (24%) is higher than the other events or places (other than library).

Once again a 'mean' has been calculated (by assigning approximate scores to the frequency scale used in this question) to provide a relative frequency measure, further highlighting the difference between using a library and all other activities listed. The mean frequency for using a library is 16.1, approximately the equivalent to between once and twice a month. Cinema-going is the next most frequently undertaken (on average around 7 days a year), followed by visiting an archive or records office, although this is undertaken by the fewest

adults. Those attending either a museum or a gallery are also slightly higher (both 4.3 days on average).

Table 13.9: Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

Row percentages, 2009 data

Adults	At least once a week (52)	Less often than once a week / at least once a month (12)	Less often than once a month / at least 3-4 times a year (4)	Twice in the last 12 months (2)	Once in the last 12 months (1)	Don't know	Total	*Base*	'Mean'
Film at cinema or other venue	4	24	43	20	9	0	100	*4,256*	6.9
Library (any type of library, e.g. public / mobile / online)	20	39	22	13	6	0	100	*2,617*	16.1
Play, drama other theatrical performance (musical / pantomime)	1	4	31	34	29	0	100	*2,450*	3
Other live music event e.g. jazz event	2	7	30	35	27	0	100	*2,310*	3.7
Museum	2	10	33	32	24	0	100	*2,258*	4.3
Place of historical or archaeological interest	2	8	32	33	24	0	100	*1,701*	4
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture	2	8	28	33	28	0	100	*1,549*	3.8
Gallery	2	8	28	32	28	0	100	*1,422*	4.3
Craft exhibition	1	5	21	38	35	0	100	*1,067*	2.9
Street arts (art in everyday surroundings like parks, streets or shopping centre) or circus (not animals)	3	5	17	30	45	1	100	*856*	3.6
Opera / operetta /	1	4	25	28	40	1	100	*610*	3.1
Culturally specific festival (mela/feis)	1	4	14	30	50	0	100	*596*	2.6
Ballet / contemporary dance / other live dance event e.g. multi cultural	2	4	15	22	56	1	100	*442*	2.8
Event connected with books or writing	3	8	21	29	39	1	100	*446*	4
Archive or records office	5	8	19	32	35	1	100	*231*	5.4

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

To enable mean frequency to be calculated values were assigned to the frequency scales as shown in the table in the headings row. These are approximate values only to aid interpretation of the data.

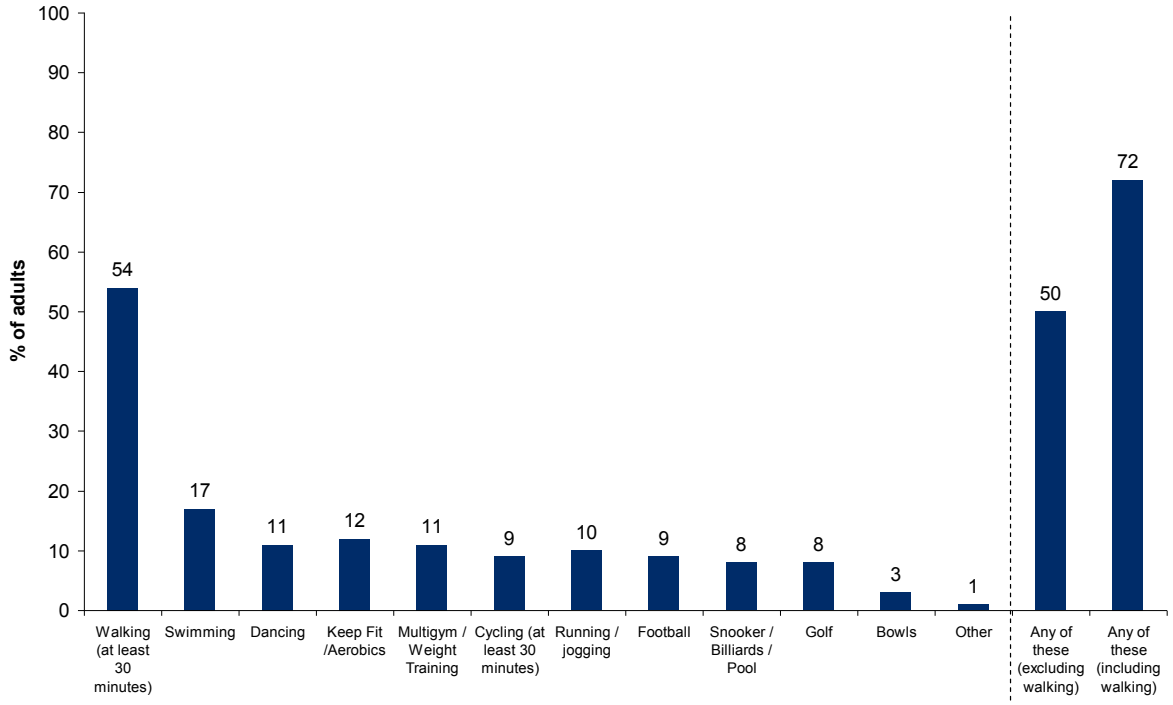
PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

The final questions in this section investigated levels of participation among adults in sport. A broad definition of sport is used and includes, for example, recreational walking (for more than 30 minutes). For this question, adults were asked about participation in the last four weeks. The results are shown in Figure 13.9.

The 72% of people who had participated in any sport in the last four weeks undertook on average a little over two activities each. By far the most prevalent activity was walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes). Over half (54%) had done this in the last four weeks compared with fewer than one-in-five undertaking any other individual activity. When walking was removed, half of adults had undertaken at least one of the remaining sports activities in the last four weeks. Excluding walking, adults participating in other sports did so in an average of a little over two activities in the past four weeks, broadly comparable to the average when walking is included.

Figure 13.9: Participation in sport in the last four weeks

2009 data, Adults (base: 9,134)



Previous analysis of SHS data[76] has shown that there is a relationship between participation in overall sport excluding and including walking and self-assessed health. Those who rated their own health over the last 12 months as good were more likely to participate in sport, though it is unclear from this to what extent good health is a result of taking part in sport or, instead, to what extent having good health enables participation in sport.

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

Table 13.10 shows that in 2009, those people who rated their health in general to be „very good' or „good' were more likely to participate in any sporting activity than those who had „bad' or „very bad' health. Including walking, 79% of those with „good' or „very good' health reporting participating in any sporting activity over the past twelve months compared to 31% who said they had „bad' or „very bad' health.

Table 13.10: Participation in any sporting activity and self-assessed health over past twelve months

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Very Good / Good health	Fair health	Very Bad / Bad health	All
Participation in any sporting activity excluding walking				
No	43	67	83	50
Yes	57	33	17	50
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,469*	*1,957*	*694*	*9,120*
Participation in any sporting activity including walking				
No	21	44	69	28
Yes	79	56	31	72
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,480*	*1,958*	*699*	*9,137*

It can also be seen that there is an increasing trend of participation in sports as deprivation decreases (Table 13.11). Those living in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland are much more likely to participate in any sporting activity (80%, including walking) are compared to the 20% most deprived (62%).

Table 13.11: Participation in any activity by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	20% most deprived	2	3	4	20% least deprived	All
Participation in any sporting activity excluding walking						
No	57	56	52	46	40	50
Yes	43	44	48	54	60	50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,660*	*1,905*	*1,973*	*1,983*	*1,588*	*9,109*
Participation in any sporting activity including walking						
No	38	34	27	24	20	28
Yes	62	66	73	76	80	72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,666*	*1,909*	*1,979*	*1,984*	*1,588*	*9,126*

Differences in sports participation levels between genders and between adults of different ages are explored in Table 13.12. The percentage of women who had participated in sport in the last four weeks was lower than the corresponding figure for men (69% versus 75%). Among different age groups, participation was highest among those aged 16 to 24 (84%), thereafter, participation decreased steadily until the age of 75, after which there was a sharp reduction with only 39% of those aged 75 and over engaging in sport in the past four weeks. The range of activities also reduced as age increased; those aged 16 to 24 had participated in between 2 and 3 different activities on average, compared with an average of between 1 and 2 for those aged 75 or over.

Table 13.12: Participation in sport in the last four weeks by gender and age

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)	52	55	51	60	61	56	53	29	54
Swimming	16	19	23	25	27	15	9	2	18
Dancing	8	14	18	14	10	10	9	3	11
Keep Fit /Aerobics	9	15	17	18	16	10	8	4	12
Multigym use / Weight Training	14	8	21	18	14	7	3	1	11
Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes)	12	7	10	12	16	9	4	1	9
Running / jogging	13	8	20	18	14	6	1	0	10
Football	16	1	27	15	8	3	1	0	9
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	14	2	21	12	8	4	3	1	8
Golf	13	2	7	8	9	8	8	4	8
Bowls	3	3	3	2	2	2	5	6	3
Other	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
Any of these (excluding walking)	56	45	72	64	60	45	34	17	50
Any of these (including walking)	75	69	84	83	80	71	63	39	72
None of these	25	31	16	17	20	29	37	61	28
Base	*4,023*	*5,097*	*749*	*1,212*	*1,595*	*2,213*	*2,177*	*1,174*	*9,120*

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

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

Walking was the predominant activity regardless of gender and for all age groups, though only 29% of those aged 75 and over participated in such walking activities. Similar proportions of men and women had walked for at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes in the past four weeks (52% and 55% respectively). The peak age group for walking was 35 to 44 (61%).

As participation in walking dominated, the proportion participating in all other sports, excluding walking, was also examined. Half of all adults had participated in sport (excluding walking) in 2009. Participation was higher among men (56%) than women (45%) and declined with age (for example 72% of those aged 16 to 24 compared with 17% of those 75 or over had participated in other sports activities).

There were some differences between the other sports and physical activities. The activities with the highest participation in the last four weeks after walking were swimming (18%), dancing (13%), taking part in keep fit or aerobics (12%) or dancing (11%); a higher proportion of women than men had undertaken each of these activities. Participation in all other individual physical activities was higher or equal among men than women.

For the majority of activities (excluding walking), participation in the last four weeks broadly decreased with age. Exceptions to this included: cycling where, similar to walking, the peak age was 35-44 (16% and 61% respectively); swimming which showed increasing participation between the ages of 16 and 44, decreasing thereafter; and, golf where a similar proportion of all ages up to 75 had played golf in the past four weeks. Those aged 60 and over were more likely to have played bowls in the last four weeks than any other age group (6% of those aged 60-74 and 5% of those aged 75 and over), although participation in bowls was relatively low among all adults (3%).

Table 13.13 shows that in nearly all sporting activities, as area deprivation decreased participation increased. The exceptions to this were; dance, football and bowls which saw similar participation levels across all areas. Snooker, billiards or pool show higher participation rates in the more deprived areas (e.g. 10% in the 20% most deprived areas) as compared to 7% in the 20% least deprived areas. The table also shows those who rated their health as good in the last 12 months were more likely to participate in the majority of the sports. The exception to this being bowls where similar levels of participation were apparent across all three ratings of health; it is worth bearing in mind that, as demonstrated previously, this is a sport with an older profile of participants.

Table 13.13: Participation in sport in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and self-assessment of health in past 12 months

Percentages, 2009 data

Adults	20% most deprived	2	3	4	20% least deprived	Very Good/Good health	Fair health	Very Bad/Bad health	All
Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)	42	49	56	60	61	60	43	21	54
Swimming	14	15	17	20	22	21	10	4	18
Dancing	10	12	9	11	11	12	7	4	11
Keep Fit /Aerobics	11	10	12	12	16	14	7	4	12
Multigym use / Weight Training	8	9	11	11	14	13	5	2	11
Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes)	5	6	11	12	14	11	5	2	9
Running / jogging	7	8	10	11	14	13	3	1	10
Football	10	8	8	8	9	10	4	0	9
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	10	9	6	8	7	9	7	4	8
Golf	4	5	7	10	12	9	4	0	8
Bowls	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Other	0	1	1	1	1	1	-	0	1
Any of these (excluding walking)	43	44	48	54	60	57	33	17	50
Any of these (including walking)	62	66	73	76	80	79	56	31	72
None of these	38	34	27	24	20	21	44	69	28
Base	*1,660*	*1,905*	*1,973*	*1,983*	*1,588*	*6,465*	*1,950*	*694*	*9,109*

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

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

Frequency of participation in sports

Having established the percentage of adults taking part in sport in the last four weeks, those who participated in the activities were asked the number of days they had undertaken at least one of them during that period (rather than using a frequency scale). This enabled an average to be calculated from the answers provided, which is shown in the last row of Table 13.14. On average adults had undertaken sporting activity on over 13 days in the last four weeks, which would equate to a frequency of around three days per week.

Table 13.14: Frequency of participating in sport in the last four weeks by gender and age

Column percentages, 2009 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
1-4 days	26	27	28	26	25	29	25	25	27
5-8 days	19	18	18	19	20	18	18	19	19
9-14 days	15	15	12	17	17	14	13	16	15
15-20 days	14	13	15	15	13	12	13	13	13
21-28 days	25	27	25	22	24	27	31	27	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
„Mean'	13.2	13.5	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.3	14.4	13.7	13.4
Base	*2,927*	*3,358*	*621*	*1,006*	*1,275*	*1,570*	*1,374*	*439*	*6,285*

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

The frequency of taking part in these activities in the last four weeks does not vary by gender nor, broadly, by age. However, perhaps surprisingly, of those participating in sporting activities, the average number of days in which people participated in sport increased over the age of 60. Those aged 60 to 74 undertook an average of 14.4 days of participation in sporting activities in the previous four week period which equates to close to four days a week. Almost a third of adults in this age group (31%) participated in sport at least 5 days a week (21 to 28 days over a four week period).

It should be noted that those from the older age group are likely to be retired and hence have more time on their hands to participate in sporting activities. Also, these figures do not record the intensity of participation so although those aged 60 and over do sport most often it may be at a lower intensity than those in younger age groups. Finally, it also does not record how long they did the sport on each occasion so someone who did sport on fewer occasions may have done it for longer.

Annex 1 Using the information in this report

HOW DATA IS DISPLAYED IN TABLES

All tables are presented in the format 'dependent variable by independent variable' where the independent variable is being used to examine or explain variation in the dependent variable. Thus, a table titled 'housing tenure by household type' shows how housing tenures vary among different household types. Where the tables show column percentages, the dependent variable is shown in the rows and the columns show the independent variable. Where the tables show row percentages, this is switched and the dependent variable is shown in the columns. Some summary tables combine three dimensions, for example agreement by age within statement. These are shown as cell percentages.

All tables have a descriptive and numerical base showing the population or population sub-group examined in it. While all results have been calculated using weighted data, the bases shown provide the unweighted counts. It should therefore be noted that the results and bases presented cannot be used to calculate how many respondents gave a certain answer.

REPORTING CONVENTIONS

In general, percentages in tables have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Zero values are shown as a dash (-), values greater than 0% but less than 0.5% are shown as 0% and values of 0.5% but less than 1% are rounded up to 1%. Columns or rows may not add to 100% because of rounding, where 'don't know/refused' answers are not shown[77] or where multiple responses to a question are possible.

In some tables, percentages have been removed from columns and replaced with '*' where the base on which percentages would be calculated is less than 100. This data is judged to be insufficiently reliable for publication.

VARIATIONS IN BASE SIZE FOR TOTALS

As the questionnaire is administered using computer assisted personal interviewing CAPI, item non-response is kept to a minimum. Bases do fluctuate slightly due to small amounts of missing information (where, for example, the age or sex of household members has been refused and where derived variables such as household type use this information).

Some questions are asked of a reduced sample and the bases are correspondingly lower. In 2007 some questions were streamed or changed in the course of the year and again the base size is lower. Further changes to streaming was made in both 2008 and 2009. A footnote is included below a table where this occurs.

[77] Missing responses are not included within the analysis. Similarly the 'don't know/refused' options are typically not shown as a separate category in the tables.

The sample base annex (Annex 3) gives details of frequencies and bases for the main dependent variables.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

All proportions produced in a survey have a degree of error associated with them because they are generated from a sample of the population rather than the population as a whole. Any proportion measured in the survey has an associated confidence interval (within which the 'true' proportion of the whole population is likely to lie), usually expressed as ±x%. It is possible with any survey that the sample achieved produces estimates that are outside this range. The number of times out of a 100 surveys when the result achieved would lie within the confidence interval is also quoted; conventionally the level set is 95 out of 100, or 95%.[78] Technically, all results should be quoted in this way. However, it is less cumbersome to simply report the percentage as a single percentage, the convention adopted in this report.

Where sample sizes are small or comparisons are made between sub-groups of the sample, the sampling error needs to be taken into account. There are formulae to calculate whether differences are statistically significant (i.e. they are unlikely to have occurred by chance) and Annex 4 provides a simple way to estimate if differences are significant.

[78] For example, a survey result with a confidence interval of ±2% at the 95% level means that the 'true' population value lies with 2% either side of that result. If the survey was repeated 100 times, the proportion would be within the confidence interval quoted.

Annex 2 Glossary

This Annex includes an alphabetical list of terms used within the report. Definitions for those terms and, in some cases, further explanation of the term are provided.

CHILDCARE

Households which include children aged 15 or under are asked what forms of childcare they have used in the past year for their child. A single child is randomly selected where more than one qualifying child is in the household. A distinction can be made between formal and informal types of childcare:

- **Formal Childcare** - includes registered child minder; local authority nursery; private nursery; playgroup; crèche; before school care; after school care; holiday club/care.
- **Informal Childcare** - includes me and/or other adults living here; other household members (including children); child's mum or dad (but not living here); grandparent(s); another relative; friend(s).

CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

The household respondent is asked to select which of the following categories best describes the current situation of each member of the household:

- Self-employed
- Employed full-time
- Employed part-time
- Looking after the home or family
- Permanently retired from work
- Unemployed and seeking work
- At school
- In further/higher education
- Government work or training scheme
- Permanently sick or disabled
- Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury

- Pre-school/not yet at school
- Other

SHS data on the **economic situation** of members of the household reflects the view of the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview, and so may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment, for example. The SHS cannot provide estimates of unemployment that are comparable to official statistics of unemployment.[79] Therefore, the SHS cannot be used as a source of unemployment rates or average earnings. Please see the 'Correspondence and enquiries' section at the end of this report for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with unemployment rates and average earnings statistics.

DISTANCE BETWEEN HOME AND WORK AND BETWEEN HOME AND SCHOOL

The distance between home and work (and home and school) are calculated using postcode data collected as part of the main survey and travel diary sections of the SHS. These are the estimated distances as the crow files, based upon the grid co-ordinates of the centres of the postcodes (or whatever types of area were recorded) of the home, place of work and school. Further information on the methods used within the travel diary are available through the Transport and Travel Statistics website.[80]

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.

[79] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

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

HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION

The highest level of qualification has been classified as follows:

- **Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent** - Includes: O Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE, GCE O level, CSE, NQ Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, Senior Certificate, GNVQ/ GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ Level 1, SVQ Level 2, SCOTVEC/National Certificate Module, City and Guilds Craft, RSA Diploma or equivalent.

- **Higher, A Level or equivalent** - Includes: Higher Grade, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate. GNVQ/ GSVQ Advanced, SVQ Level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA Advanced Diploma or equivalent.

- **HNC/ HND or equivalent** - Includes: HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4, RSA Higher Diploma or equivalent

- **Degree, Professional qualification** - Includes: First degree, Higher degree, SVQ Level 5, Professional qualifications e.g. teaching, accountancy

- **Other qualification**

- **No qualifications**

- **Qualifications not known**

Please see the 'Correspondence and enquiries' section at the end of this report for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with economic activity, qualifications and training statistics.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

Household economic situation refers to economic situation of the highest income householder (HIH) and/or their spouse or partner. The variable is derived from the question that asks about the economic activity of members of the household. Household economic situation variable includes the following categories:

- Single working adult

- Non-working single

- Working couple

- Couple, one works

- Couple, neither work

As mentioned previously (see Current Economic Situation), SHS data on the economic situation of the household reflects the view of the respondent to the 'household' part of the

interview, and so may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment, for example.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The term **net annual household income** refers to income (i.e. after taxation and other deductions) from employment, benefits and other sources that is brought into the household by the highest income householder and/or their spouse or partner. This includes any contribution to household finances made by other household members (e.g. dig money).

The definition is not the same as that used by other Government surveys such as the Family Resources Survey. These measure the income of all household members. Income data from the SHS should not, therefore, be compared with other sources without careful consideration of the methods used in compiling the data.[81] The SHS is not designed to provide reliable statistics on average income or average earnings. The current income information collected through the SHS is only intended to provide estimates by income band. The SHS asks for income only for use as a 'background' variable when analysing other topics, or for selecting the data for particular sub-groups of the population (such as the low paid) for further analysis.[82]

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

For the purposes of the SHS, a **household** is defined as one person, or a group of people, living in accommodation as their only or main residence and either sharing at least one meal a day or sharing the living accommodation.

The respondent for the first part of the interview must be the **household reference person**, a person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented or who is otherwise responsible for the accommodation.

In households that have joint householders, the household reference person is defined as the **highest income householder (HIH)**, that is, the person with the highest income. If householders have exactly the same income, the older is taken as the household reference person.

Adult is used to refer to those aged 16 and over (except where otherwise stated). **Children** are aged under 16 years.

References to **working age** population throughout the publication refer to the traditional working age definition (females aged 16-59 and males aged 16-64). As the data covers up to 2009, it does not take into account recent changes to the female state pension age introduced in 2010.

---

[81] 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.

[82] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

In each household, one of the eligible adult members of the household is randomly selected to take part in the second half of the interview. Eligible adults are adult household members who have not been living apart from the household continuously for the previous six months. This might include adults working away from home, in the Armed Forces or in prison. The person selected is referred to as the **random adult**. The household respondent is automatically the random adult in one-adult households and may be the same as the household respondent in households with more than one adult.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The SHS uses eight household types defined as follows:

- A **single adult** household contains one adult of working age and no children.
- A **single parent** household contains one adult of any age and one or more children.
- A **single pensioner** household contains one adult of pensionable age and no children. Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.
- A **small family** household contains two adults of any age and one or two children.
- An **older smaller** household contains one adult of working age and one of pensionable age and no children, or two adults of pensionable age and no children.
- A **large adult** household contains three or more adults and no children.
- A **small adult** household contains two adults of working age and no children.
- A **large family** household contains two adults of any age and three or more children, or three or more adults of any age and one or more children.

HOUSING TENURE

The SHS collects information on the ways in which households occupy their accommodation and from which organisation or individual their accommodation is rented, where this is the case. These are combined into a housing tenure variable, which is shown in the annual report broken down into four categories, namely:

- **owner occupied**, which includes households who own outright and those buying with a mortgage or loan.
- the **social rented** sector, which includes households renting from a local authority and all households renting from a Housing Association or Co-operative.
- the **private rented** sector, which includes households renting from an individual private landlord.
- **other** tenure, which includes any other category of tenure such as living rent free.

INCOME IMPUTATION

While in general the level of missing data throughout the SHS is minimal, one section of the questionnaire is substantially affected by missing information. In the section on household income, approximately one-in-three of respondents either refuse to answer the questions or are unable to provide information that is sufficiently reliable to report, for example, because there are no details of the level of income received for one or more components of their income.

Statistical analysis of data gathered in the survey on the characteristics of households where income is available, allows income data to be imputed for households where income data is missing. Income imputation is a process whereby complete information given by 'similar' households is used for respondents that have missing income information. Income is collected as a variety of different components, such as income from employment, benefits and other sources, which are summed to create total net household income. Income was imputed for each component using either Hot Deck imputation, where the sample is divided into subgroups based on relevant characteristics, or Predictive Mean, where a statistical model is constructed and the value is predicted using this model. After imputation, income data is unavailable for between 3%-4% of households. Please contact the SHS project team if you would like further information on the imputation process.

LONG-STANDING LIMITING ILLNESS, HEALTH PROBLEM OR DISABILITY

The question '*Could I just check, do you have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits your daily activities or the kind of work you can do? By disability as opposed to ill-health, I mean a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.*' was asked of the random adult respondent to establish the prevalence of long-term illness among the adult population.[83] The respondent's own assessment of what constitutes a long-standing illness, health problem or disability was used rather than a medical assessment of illness.

It should be noted that that this data is not directly comparable to reports relating to the period 1999-2002. During this period, the SHS Annual Reports used data from the household respondent about each household member. From 2003, the survey results were extracted from the question asked to the random adult directly.

MARITAL STATUS

The random adult is asked to confirm their marital status using the following categories:

- Single/never been married
- Cohabiting/living together
- Married and living with spouse

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

- In a same-sex civil partnership
- Separated
- Divorced
- Dissolved civil partnership
- Widowed
- Bereaved civil partner

Where these have been used in the report to analyse results, these categories have been combined as:

- Single/never been married
- Cohabiting/living together
- Married/civil partnership
- Separated/divorced/dissolved civil partnership
- Widowed/bereaved civil partner

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF NEIGHBOURHOODS

Respondents to the SHS are asked spontaneously to mention any aspects of their neighbourhood, if any, they particularly like. Their answers are coded using a list comprised of 31 'likes' and 34 'dislikes'. These positive and negative aspects have been grouped in the analysis as follows:

Positive aspects:

- **Pleasant environment** - Includes: Area well maintained; Safe/slow traffic; Clean/tidy place to live; No pollution/fresh air; Good quality houses/investment potential; Pace of life/quality of life; Nicely landscaped/open spaces; Convenient shop/other amenities; Good outlook/view; Like house; Like area/living here; Privacy; Rural/green/countryside/seaside; No/little traffic.
- **Safe environment** - Includes: Safety, security or accessibility measures (CCTV, warden, concierge etc); Safe area/low crime.
- **Good amenities** - Includes: Friendly people; Good local shops; Good local leisure facilities; Good local schools; Good facilities for young people.
- **Sense of community/friendly people** - Includes: Quiet/peaceful; Good neighbours; Family/friends here; Community spirit.
- **Other** - Includes: Accessible/good location/handy; Always lived here/been here a long time; Affordable/prices/sell well.

Negative aspects:

- **Unpleasant environment** - Includes: Area poorly maintained/run down; Lack of privacy; Problems with road/pavements/drainage; Pollutions/smells/problem with industry; Inadequate street lighting; Poor outlook/view; Problems with dogs; Vandalism and graffiti; Environmental noise; Parking problems; Too much traffic; Litter/rubbish; Property/gardens in poor condition.

- **Unsafe environment** - Includes: Unsafe area/crime; Lack of policing.

- **Poor amenities** - Includes: Lack of amenities (doctor, bank post office, etc.); Poor local shops; Poor local leisure facilities; Poor local schools; Nowhere for children to play.

- **No sense of community/Problem residents/substance abuse** - Includes: Bad reputation, 'rough' area, problem residents moving in; Problems with neighbours; Drug abuse and dealing; Alcohol abuse; Young people hanging about/nothing for young people to do.

- **Other** - Includes: No jobs/investment, poverty; Environment - weather, hills, flooding etc; Too much being built; Too expensive; Too far from the town/city/shops.

SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[84] identifies the most deprived areas across Scotland. It is based on 38 indicators across seven individual domains, namely: income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access and crime.

SIMD is derived at data zone level, enabling small area concentrations of deprivation to be identified. The data zones are ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (6,505) on the overall SIMD and on each of the individual domains. The result is a comprehensive picture of relative area deprivation across Scotland.

The classificatory variable used in the analysis contained in the report is based on the 2009 version of SIMD. In the tables, the data zones are grouped as the 15% most deprived data zones and the rest of Scotland. Occasionally deciles (from the 10% most deprived data zones to 10% least deprived)[85] or quintiles (from the 20% most to the 20% least deprived data zones)[86] are used.

[84] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD

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

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

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (NS-SEC)

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)[87] is an occupationally-based classification which, in line with all official statistics and surveys, is used in the SHS. The eight-fold analytic version of NS-SEC has been used.

Respondents' occupations and details of their employment status (whether an employer, self-employed or employee; whether a supervisor; number of employees at the workplace) have been used to create the following classifications:

- Higher managerial and professional occupations.
- Lower managerial and professional occupations.
- Intermediate occupations.
- Small employers and own account workers.
- Lower supervisory and technical occupations.
- Semi-routine occupations.
- Routine occupations.

URBAN RURAL CLASSIFICATION

The Scottish Government six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is used throughout this report. This classification is based on settlement size and remoteness (measured by drive times) allowing more detailed geographical analysis to be conducted on a larger sample size. The classification being used in this report is the 2009-2010 version.[88]

The areas in which respondents live have been classified as follows:

- **Large urban areas** - settlements of over 125,000 people.
- **Other urban areas** - settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.
- **Accessible small towns** - settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Remote small towns** - settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

---

[87] More information on the definition of NS-SEC can be found at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec

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

- **Accessible rural** - settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.

- **Remote rural** - settlements of less than 3,000 people with a drive time of more than 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Table A 1 shows the percentage of households in each area type.

Table A 1: Number of households by Scottish Government 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification

2009 data

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Large urban areas	5,038	5,715	40.3
Other urban areas	4,227	4,333	30.6
Small accessible towns	1,169	1,105	7.8
Small remote towns	762	529	3.7
Accessible rural	1,587	1,548	10.9
Remote rural	1,393	944	6.7
Total	14,176	14,174	100

VOLUNTEERING

This section of the questionnaire was revised for the 2006 survey in order to gather greater information on individuals' experience of volunteering and barriers that may prevent them from participation. Respondents were asked to give a 'yes' or 'no' response to a question on whether they had given up any time to help clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations in the last 12 months. This question was followed up by a question asked of those who said no to the first, which gave a list of types of groups and organisations and asked for which, if any, the respondent had undertaken any work or activities on a voluntary basis. The list of options was revised substantially in 2007. The third question asked if there were any other types of organisations not on the list for which respondents had given up their time. Respondents who did not answer 'yes' to the first question, or who answered 'none' to the first question but 'yes' to the second or third question were classed as having taken part in voluntary activities.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

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

- *Any music or drama activities* such as playing in a band or a theatre group;

- *Any other arts activities* such as a photography or art club including classes;

- *Any sports or sporting activity* whether played competitively or not;

- *Any other outdoor activities* such as walking, angling, bird-watching, etc;

- *Any other groups or clubs* such as a youth club or youth group, scouts, chess club, bridge club, etc;

- *Representing young people's views* or involvement in youth politics (e.g. Youth Forum or Dialogue Youth);
- *Mentoring or peer education*; and,
- *None.*

Annex 3 Main classificatory variables and sample bases

In this annex, results for the main household and adult variables that are commonly used for classificatory purposes within the report are detailed, along with their unweighted sample bases. All figures are based on the 2009 data.

Table A 2: Main household classification variables

2009 data

Gender of Highest Income Householder	
Male	59
Female	41
All	100
Base (households)	14,190

Household type	
Single adult	20
Small adult	21
Single parent	5
Small family	13
Large family	6
Large adult	10
Older smaller	13
Single pensioner	13
All	100
Base (households)	14,190

Tenure	
Owner occupied	66
Social rented	22
Private rented	10
Other	2
All	100
Base (households)	14,190

Property type	
House or bungalow	67
Flat (new or traditional tenement / four-in-a-block or conversion)	30
Flat (in a high-rise block with five or more levels)	3
Other accommodation	1
All	100
Base (households)	14,190

Urban/Rural classification	
Large urban areas	40
Other urban areas	31
Small accessible towns	8
Small remote towns	4
Accessible rural	11
Remote rural	7
All	100
Base (households)	14,176

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	
15% most deprived data zones	15
Rest of Scotland	85
All Scotland	100
Base (households)	14,176

Net annual household income	
£0 - £6,000	5
£6,001 - £10,000	13
£10,001 - £15,000	19
£15,001 - £20,000	15
£20,001 - £25,000	12
£25,001 - £30,000	9
£30,001 - £40,000	13
Over £40,000	13
All	100
Base (households)	13,671*

* Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only.

Household classification variables with less than 14,190 cases have a number of cases with missing information.

Table A 3: Main adult classification variables

2009 data

Age	
16 to 24	15
25 to 34	15
35 to 44	18
45 to 59	25
60 to 74	19
75 plus	9
All	100
Base (adults)	12,543

Gender	
Male	48
Female	52
All	100
Base (adults)	12,543

Current economic situation	All adults	Adults of working age
Self employed	6	7
Full time employment	37	47
Part time employment	11	13
Looking after home/family	5	7
Permanently retired from work	23	3
Unemployed and seeking work	5	7
At school	2	3
Higher/further education	5	6
Government work/training scheme	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	4	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1
Other	0	0
All	100	100
Base (adults)	12,543	8,522

National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC)	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	12
Lower managerial and professional occupations	25
Intermediate occupations	12
Small employers and own account workers	9
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	12
Semi-routine occupations	18
Routine occupations	13
All	100
Base (working adults of working age)	6,845

Whether respondent has any long-standing illness or disability	
Yes	24
No	76
All	100
Base (adults)	12,510

Adult classification variables with less than 12,543 cases have a number of cases with missing information.

Annex 4 Confidence intervals and statistical significance

THE REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Although the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) sample is chosen at random, the people who take part in the survey will not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the population. Like all sample surveys the results of the SHS are estimates of the corresponding figures for the whole population and these results might vary from the true values in the population for three main reasons:

1. The sample source does not completely cover the population because accommodation in hospitals, prisons, military bases, larger student halls etc. are excluded from the sampling frame. The SHS provides a sample of private households rather than all households. The effect of this on the representativeness of the data is not known.

2. Some people refuse to take part in the survey and some cannot be contacted by interviewers. If these people are systematically different from the people who are interviewed, this represents a potential source of bias in the data. Comparison of the SHS data with other sources suggests that for the survey as a whole, any bias due to non-response is not significant.[109]

3. Samples always have some natural variability because of the random selection of households and people within households. In some areas where the sample is clustered, the selection of sampling points adds to this variability.

Each of these sources of variability becomes much more important when small sub-samples of the population are examined. For example, a sub-sample with only 100 households might have had very different results if the sampling had, by chance, selected four or five more households with children, or households including one or two adults of pensionable age and no younger adults.

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

The likely extent of sampling variability can be quantified by calculating the 'standard error' associated with an estimate produced from a random sample. Statistical sampling theory states that, on average:

- only about one sample in three (33%) would produce an estimate that differed from the (unknown) true value by more than one standard error;

[109] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

- only about one sample in twenty (5%) would produce an estimate that differed from the true value by more than two standard errors;

- only about one sample in 400 (0.25%) would produce an estimate that differed from the true value by more than three standard errors.

By convention, the '95% confidence interval' is defined as the estimate plus or minus about twice the standard error because there is only a 5% chance (on average) that a sample would produce an estimate that differs from the true value of that quantity by more than this amount.

There is no simple 'rule of thumb' for the size of standard errors: the standard error of the estimate of a percentage depends upon several things:

- the value of the percentage itself;

- the size of the sample (or sub-sample) from which it was calculated (i.e. the number of sample cases corresponding to 100%);

- the sampling fraction (i.e. the fraction of the relevant population that is included in the sample);

- the 'design effect' associated with the way in which the sample was selected (for example, a clustered random sample would be expected to have larger standard errors than a simple random sample of the same size).

Table A 4 at the end of this Annex shows the 95% confidence limits for a range of estimates calculated for a range of sample sizes, incorporating a design factor of 1.3[110] to account for the fact that some of the sample is clustered rather than a simple random sample. To estimate the potential variability for an estimate for the survey you should read along the row with the value closest to the estimate until you reach the column for the value closest to the sub-sample. This gives a value which, when added and subtracted from the estimate, gives the range (the 95% confidence interval) within which the true value is likely to lie. Where the exact value is not given in the table, we recommend using the closest value in the table.

For example, if the survey estimates that 16% (rounded to the nearest whole number) are Single Adult households and this has a confidence interval of ±0.8%, it means that, if the estimate were 16.0% we could be 95% confident that the true value for the population lies between 15.2% and 16.8%.

Smaller sample sizes have wider confidence intervals so looking at household type might show that in, say, Edinburgh, 24% of households are Single Adult households. However, if fewer than 2,500 households in Edinburgh are interviewed this estimate has a 95% confidence interval of approximately ±2.5%. Assuming that the estimate is 24.0%, this suggests that the true value lies between 21.5% and 26.5%. Clearly, the estimate for any single area is less reliable that the estimate for Scotland as a whole.

[110] The design factor is calculated as an overall average across a number of variables, and should not be taken as a 'typical' value across all variables. For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Because the survey's estimates may be affected by sampling errors, apparent differences of a few percentage points between sub-samples may not reflect real differences in the population. It might be that the true values in the population are similar but the random selection of households for the survey has, by chance, produced a sample which gives a high estimate for one sub-sample and a low estimate for the other.

A difference between two areas is significant if it is so large that a difference of that size (or greater) is unlikely to have occurred purely by chance. Conventionally, significance is tested at the 5% level, which means that a difference is considered significant if it would only have occurred once in 20 different samples. Testing significance involves comparing the difference between the two samples with the 95% confidence limits for each of the two estimates.

For example, suppose the survey estimates that there are 14% Single Adult households in Stirling (±4.1%), 10% in Aberdeenshire (±1.7%), 15% in Fife (±2.0%), and 24% in Edinburgh (±2.5%). Assuming that the estimates' values are 'exact' (i.e. that the figure underlying 10% is 10.0%), we can say the following:

- the difference between Stirling and Fife is not significant because the difference between the two (1%) is smaller than either of the confidence limits (at least ±2.0%). In general, if the difference is smaller than the larger of the two limits, it could have occurred by chance and is not significant;

- the difference between Stirling and Edinburgh is significant because the difference (10%) is greater than the sum of the limits (4.1 + 2.5 = 6.6%). In general, a difference that is greater than the sum of the limits is significant.

If the difference is greater than the larger of the two confidence limits but less than the sum of the two limits, the difference might be significant, although the test is more complex.

Statistical sampling theory suggests that the difference is significant if it is greater than the square root of the sum of the squares of the limits for the two estimates.

The difference of 5% between Aberdeenshire and Fife is greater than the largest confidence limit (±4.1%) but it is less than the sum of the two limits (4.1% + 2.0% = 6.1%) so it might be significant. In this case 4.1^2 = 16.81 and 2.0^2 = 4 giving a total of 20.81. The square root of this is 4.56, which means that the difference of 5% is significant (although only just). Similar calculations will indicate whether or not other pairs of estimates differ significantly.

It should be noted that the estimates published in this report have been rounded, generally to the nearest whole number, and this can affect the apparent significance of some of the results. For example:

- if the estimate for Aberdeenshire was 10.49% (rounded to 10%) and the estimate for the Fife was 14.51% (rounded to 15%) the difference would be calculated as 4.02% rather than 5%. This is below the calculated 'significance threshold' value of 4.56%;

- if, however, the estimate for the Lothians was 10.51% (rounded to 11%) and the estimate for Fife was 15.49% (rounded to 15%) the difference would be calculated as 4.98% rather than 5%. This is higher than 4.56%.

For this reason, caution should be exercised where differences are on the margins of significance. In general, we would suggest that differences should only be considered significant where the difference is clearly beyond the threshold of significance.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND REPRESENTATIVENESS

Calculations of confidence limits and statistical significance only take account of sampling variability. The survey's results could also be affected by non-contact/non-response bias. If the characteristics of the people who should have been in the survey but who could not be contacted, or who refused to take part, differ markedly from those of the people who were interviewed, there might be bias in the estimates. If that is the case, the SHS's results will not be representative of the whole population.

Without knowing the true values (for the population as a whole) of some quantities, we cannot be sure about the extent of any such biases in the SHS. However, comparison of SHS results with information from other sources suggests that they are broadly representative of the overall Scottish population, and therefore that any non-contact or non-response biases are not large overall. However, such biases could, of course, be more significant for some sub-groups of the population or in certain Council areas, particularly those that have the highest non-response rates.

In addition, because it is a survey of private households, the SHS does not cover some sections of the population - for example, it does not collect information about students in halls of residence. Please refer to the companion technical reports[111] for a comparison of SHS results with information from other sources.

[111] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

Table A 4: Estimated sampling error associated with different proportions for different sample sizes

	100	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
5%	5.6%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
10%	7.6%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
15%	9.1%	4.1%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
20%	10.2%	4.6%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
25%	11.0%	4.9%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
30%	11.7%	5.2%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
35%	12.2%	5.4%	3.8%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
40%	12.5%	5.6%	3.9%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
45%	12.7%	5.7%	4.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
50%	12.7%	5.7%	4.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
55%	12.7%	5.7%	4.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
60%	12.5%	5.6%	3.9%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
65%	12.2%	5.4%	3.8%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
70%	11.7%	5.2%	3.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
75%	11.0%	4.9%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
80%	10.2%	4.6%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
85%	9.1%	4.1%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
90%	7.6%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
95%	5.6%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

Official and National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics at . Both undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference.

- http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf

Statistics assessed, or subject to assessment, by the UK Statistics Authority carry the National Statistics label, a stamp of assurance that the statistics have been produced and explained to high standards and that they serve the public good.

Further information about Official and National Statistics can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website at www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk

SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN GROUP

Our Aim

To provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meet the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

For more information on the Statistician Group, please see the Scottish Government website at www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics

Correspondence and enquiries

Enquiries on this publication should be addressed to:

Nic Krzyzanowski
Communities Analytical Services
1-F (Dockside) Victoria Quay
Edinburgh EH6 6QQ
Telephone: 0131 244 8420
Fax: 0131 2447573
e-mail: shs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries on Scottish Government statistics can be addressed to:

Office of the Chief Statistician
Scottish Government
1N.04, St Andrews House
EDINBURGH EH1 3DG
Telephone: (0131) 244 0442
e-mail:
statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Further contact details, e-mail addresses and details of previous and forthcoming publications can be found on the Scottish Government Website at www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service, please write to the Chief Statistician, Mr Rob Wishart, 1N.04, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail rob.wishart@scotland.gsi.gov.uk. We also welcome any comments or suggestions that would help us to improve our standards of service.

ScotStat

If you would like to be consulted about new or existing statistical collections or receive notification of forthcoming statistical publications, please register your interest on the Scottish Government ScotStat website at www.scotland.gov.uk/scotstat

ISBN < ISBN number > Price Free

Crown Copyright

The Scottish Government

ISBN: 978-0-7559-9579-0 (web only)

APS Group Scotland
DPPAS10585 (08/10)

w w w . s c o t l a n d . g o v . u k