

PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PLACES

**Scottish Surveys Core Questions
2012**

Technical Notes

Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2012 ¹



¹ Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/social-media-faces-social-networks-550766/>

Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2012

Following the publication of the Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2013² in December 2015, SSCQ 2012 provides data for back series comparison and replaces previously published experimental statistics. Official Statistics from SSCQ 2012 are published as online tables³.

SSCQ provides reliable and detailed information on the composition, characteristics and attitudes of Scottish households and adults across a number of topic areas including equality characteristics, housing, employment and perceptions of health and crime.

The SSCQ⁴ gathers survey responses from identical questions in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, the Scottish Health Survey and the Scottish Household Survey into one output. The pooling of Core Questions results in an annual sample of around 20,000 respondents, providing unprecedented precision of estimates at national level. This sample size enables the detailed and reliable analysis of key national estimates by country of birth, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, age and sex, marital status, education level and economic activity, as well as tenure, car access and household type. SSCQ also enables a detailed sub-national analysis by Local Authority, urban-rural classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. A guide to content is provided on page v.

The Scottish Surveys Core Questions in 2012 covered:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• self-assessed general health• disability and long-term conditions• smoking• perception of local crime rate• perceptions of police performance• highest qualification held• economic activity• household type• housing tenure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• car access• country of birth• ethnicity• religion• marital status• sexual orientation• gender• age |
|--|---|

Further questions are under development for inclusion in future, covering income, caring responsibilities and mental well-being.

Publication of the SSCQ 2014 is planned for May 2016, following the publication of the 2014/15 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey.

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² SSCQ 2013: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013>

³ SSCQ 2012: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2012>

⁴ About the Scottish Surveys Core Questions: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/>

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Overview of Tables

The tables listed below are published in the form of an Excel workbook, available online at <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00493724.xlsx>

Figure 1: Overview of Tables

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provided as tables
 household data not crossed with respondent variables
 cross with same variable

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1 Technical Notes

This chapter provides additional background on the methodology and reporting conventions of the SSCQ and its constituent surveys:

1.1 Source surveys and core questions

Three large-scale Scottish Government population surveys are published separately as National Statistics:

- Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS)
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/crime-and-justice-survey
- Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey
- Scottish Household Survey (SHS)
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002

Further information on Population Surveys in Scotland can be found here:

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys

Since the beginning of 2012 each of the surveys has included a set of 20 core questions that provide information on the composition, characteristics and attitudes of Scottish households and adults across a number of topic areas including equality characteristics, housing, employment and perceptions of health and crime. Responses on these questions from all three surveys have been pooled to provide the Scottish Surveys Core Questions dataset with a sample size of around 20,000 responses.

Full details of the questions are available on the Scottish Government website.⁵

The first set of pooled response tables for the year 2012 were published as data under development here: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/PooledSample2012. Following further consultation and methodological development, the revised 2012 dataset is now published as Official Statistics as the Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2012. The website contains further information about the SSCQ project and its development.

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ

The SSCQ 2012 publication was pooled from the first and second quarter year⁶ of the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2012/13 and all four quarters each of the Scottish Health Survey 2012 and the Scottish Household Survey 2012. Responses from adults aged 16 and over were included. Due to the different sampling nature to suit the primary aims of each survey, the number of respondents vary between different SSCQ questions. The questions were hence batched into three groups: household questions, individual questions and crime questions, and three different sets of weights calculated to ensure representative results. Sampling, weighting and pooled sample numbers are described separately for each survey below.

⁵ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm>

⁶ This equates to half the SCJS sample and enables a consistent sample size in each SSCQ publication for 2012-15, while the SCJS is produced biennially on a financial year basis. From 2016/17 onwards, the SCJS will be produced annually, which will enable data pooled on a calendar year basis.

1.1.1 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) technical notes

Sampling, survey response and weighting are described in full in the SCJS2012/13 technical report: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/crime-and-justice-survey/publications/SCJS2012-13-TR

Briefly, the survey consists of a simple random sample, designed to achieve a minimum effective sample size of 750 interviews in the eight Police Force Areas (PFAs), enabling robust analysis at this level. One random adult per household was interviewed and asked all SSCQ and SCJS questions.

The response rate was 67.7%, resulting in 11,472 interviews during the 2012/13 financial year field work. Of these, 5,695 interviews (completed in the first two quarters of the financial year) were pooled into the SSCQ 2012 dataset. The subset was re-weighted to be in itself representative of the adult Scottish population distribution, as described for the SCJS publication.

1.1.2 Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) technical notes

Sampling, survey response and weighting are described in full in the SHeS 2013 technical report: www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/6634/downloads

The SHeS sample is clustered in each calendar year and unclustered over four years. All adults and up to two children in each household are eligible for interview. Only one adult in each household was asked the crime and household questions, to remain in line with the SCJS sampling procedure. The SCJS sample is boosted with additional households to increase the number of children participating in the survey. However, these households were excluded from the SSCQ dataset: equality questions are not asked of children in the SHeS and SSCQ results cover only adult participants.

The response rate was 65.8%, and 3,804 households were interviewed in the main and health board boost samples. 4,815 resulting adult interviews were pooled into the SSCQ 2012 dataset. Of these, 3,804 were asked the crime questions. The subset of households (excluding the child boost), and adult respondents were re-weighted to be representative of the Scottish private household and population distribution, as described for the SHeS publication.

1.1.3 Scottish Household Survey (SHS) technical notes

Sampling, survey response and weighting are described in full in the SHS 2012 technical report: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/Methodology12>

The SHS consists of a simple random sample with a target minimum effective sample size of 250 per local authority. The SSCQ household questions are asked of the highest income householder or their spouse/partner, and one adult is randomly selected to answer the individual and crime questions, in line with the other two surveys.

67.2% of eligible households responded, leading to 10,644 household interviews. The response for the random adult interview was 62.5%, yielding 9,893 interviews. Weighting is fully described in the SHS technical report and no further weighting required for the SSCQ.

1.2 Weighting

Datasets from the three source surveys were combined into three new SSCQ datasets: SSCQ household variables (20,267 responses), SSCQ individual variables (20,527 responses) and SSCQ crime variables (19,516 responses), see Table 1.

Each variable response category in each of the surveys carries a different design effect. If we were solely seeking the most efficient estimate for each variable separately then separate scale factors could be derived for each one. However, this would restrict the use and understanding of the dataset. Rather, for each constituent survey dataset the design effects were estimated for each response category and then the median design effect over all response categories for all variables was used as the representative design effect of that survey. These design effects were then used along with the sample sizes to calculate the effective sample sizes (neff) and scaling factors for combining the three datasets.

Due to collection issues in Country of Birth data in the SHS 2012 fieldwork (see section 1.5), a separate weight was required for all tabulations of the Country of Birth variable.

Table 1: Numbers of sample and effective sample pooled from the source surveys

	SCJS		SHeS		SHS		SSCQ	
	sample	neff	sample	neff	sample	neff	sample	neff
Household responses ⁷	5,819	5,071	3,804	2,486	10,644	8,823	20,267	16,380
Individual responses ⁸	5,819	4,226	4,815	2,317	9,893	6,802	20,527	13,344
Crime responses ⁹	5,819	4,065	3,804	1,526	9,893	6,583	19,516	12,174
Country of Birth AND individual responses	5,819	4,226	4,815	2,317	8,146	5,541	18,780	12,083
Country of Birth AND crime responses	5,819	4,065	3,804	1,526	8,146	5,450	17,769	11,041

To combine the data the scale factors were applied to the grossing weights for the individual surveys (described in section 1.1). The neff of each survey contribution formed the basis for the scaling factors:

survey A weight scaling factor = $\text{neff}(\text{surveyA}) / (\text{sum of three survey neffs})$.

The weights were then re-scaled to be proportionate to effective sample size contribution of each survey and used as pre-weights.

⁷ SSCQ household variables are household type, tenure and car access

⁸ SSCQ individual respondent variables are self-assessed general health, limiting long-term health conditions, smoking, highest achieved qualification, economic activity, ethnic group, religion, marital status, sexual orientation, gender and age

⁹ SSCQ crime variables are perception of local crime rate and six questions on perceptions of police performance

The three pooled SSCQ datasets were then weighted again to be representative of National Records of Scotland population estimates¹⁰.

1.3 Confidence Interval Calculations

All three of the source surveys are stratified to ensure sufficient sample sizes in the smaller local authority areas. In addition, SHeS is clustered in each annual fieldwork period and, while this effect cancels out over each four-year period, it must be accounted for in producing annual results.

Confidence intervals have therefore been calculated using a method to account for stratification and clustering and the resulting design effects (surveyfreq in SAS). Confidence intervals are provided alongside all survey estimates in the accompanying tables.¹¹ Where the intervals do not overlap then there is a significant difference between two points. If they do overlap it does not necessarily mean there is no significant difference.¹²

A comparison of estimates of key variables across the three constituent surveys and the SSCQ are provided in Annex B.

1.4 Statistical Disclosure Control

All estimates based on a single respondent and displayed in the published tables have been denoted with ‘*’ to safeguard the confidentiality of respondents with rare characteristics.

For individual variables crossed with individual variables (e.g. Ethnicity by Religion), further cells with zero or low respondent numbers in the same row and column as the single response have also been suppressed with ‘*’ to ensure confidentiality. For household and geographic variables, only one further cell in the same row was suppressed, as these cross-tabulations are not transposed.

Cells with true zero counts are denoted with ‘.’ throughout, unless denoted ‘*’ as part of disclosure control.

1.5 Collection Issues in Country of Birth Data

An error in questionnaire scripting meant that in the first quarter of the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) country of birth was not collected where the highest income householder (who responds to the household survey) was also the person who responded to the random adult questionnaire. For this reason there were 1,747 cases where country of birth was not collected. Due to the nature of the error, this happens more frequently for single adult, single pensioner and single parent household types, as shown in Table 2.

¹⁰ See SSCQ Weighting tables spreadsheet at <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00493725.xlsx>

¹¹ See SSCQ Statistical tables, available at <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00493724.xlsx>

¹² see guidance at <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/confinv>

This error therefore introduces a bias pattern when examining country of birth and leads to particular concerns when looking at patterns in the distribution of country of birth by variables linked with household type. For example, household type and age are closely related, with no single adult householders aged over 64 and few single parents aged over 54. Similarly there are (by definition) no single pensioners aged under 60. Any analysis of age by country of birth is biased against those individuals living alone in each age group.

To correct for this bias, the data were reweighted excluding cases where SHS failed to collect Country of Birth information on the respondent using the procedure described in section 1.2.

Table 2: Country of birth missing responses by household type

Household Type	Valid Response	Normal DK/Refused	SHS Missing	% cases missing	Total Sample	Weighted % missing
Single adult	2,627	5	523	16.6%	3,155	15.7%
Single pensioner	2,826	2	463	14.1%	3,291	13.3%
Single parent	861	1	121	12.3%	983	11.2%
Small adult	3,222	4	201	5.9%	3,427	7.1%
Small family	2,430	2	132	5.1%	2,564	6.3%
Older smaller	3,534	0	184	4.9%	3,718	5.5%
Large family	1,268	1	52	3.9%	1,321	3.8%
Large adult	1,993	4	71	3.4%	2,068	4.2%
Total	18,761	19	1,747	8.5%	20,527	7.6%

1.6 Presentation of Data on Country of Birth

The country of birth of respondents is collected in considerable detail by the pooled surveys. Reporting on the data in this way would uniquely identify, and therefore potentially disclose the identity of, participants from a range of countries. For this reason, country of birth has been presented as follows:

- Scotland: Respondents who specifically list “Scotland” as their country of birth
- Rest of UK: England, Northern Ireland, Wales, Great Britain/United Kingdom (Not Otherwise Specified). Inclusion of this last item may lead to an over-count of respondents from outside Scotland.
- Rest of EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus (European Union), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, , Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden
- Rest of World: All other responses (excluding refusals)

1.7 Presentation of Data on Ethnic Group

Ethnicity of respondents is collected in considerable detail by the contributing surveys to the SSCQ.

We have tried to present the data on ethnic group in a way that would be most helpful to users, with consideration to producing analysis to reveal inequalities that highlight the need for action. However, in Scotland, many ethnic groups are small in number and this can often lead to statistical unreliability when analysing and presenting data drawn from a sample survey. This can hinder publication of figures because of the need to avoid identification of individuals.

Table 3: Grouping of ethnicity in the SSCQ

Base Collection Categories	Super Groups
A - WHITE - White Scottish	White: Scottish
A - WHITE - Other British	White: Other British
A - WHITE - Polish	White: Polish
A - WHITE - Irish	White: Other
A - WHITE - Gypsy/Traveller	
A - WHITE - Any other white ethnic group	
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	Asian
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Other Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	
B - MIXED OR MULTIPLE ETHNIC GROUP - Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups	All other ethnic groups
D - AFRICAN - African, African Scottish or African British	
D - AFRICAN - Other African background	
E - CARIBBEAN OR BLACK - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	
E - CARIBBEAN OR BLACK - Black, Black Scottish or Black British	
E - CARIBBEAN OR BLACK - Other Caribbean or Black background	
F - OTHER ETHNIC GROUP - Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	
F - OTHER ETHNIC GROUP - Other	

In some instances we have tried to overcome this problem by combining categories. This is not an ideal solution as it can hide inequalities that occur between each of the separate categories, but it is often the option which provides the best balance between data utility, sensitivity and the protection of the individual. Our schema for doing so is provided in Table 3.

Where it has been necessary to combine categories, we have tried to make the headings reflective of the individual categories that have been combined. We have tried to take account of the sensitivities around differing stakeholders' views of the ethnic group categories used in Scottish surveys. In the accompanying commentary we have used current terminology on ethnicity.

Where the numbers are too small to publish and we haven't grouped categories, Statistical Disclosure Control has been applied.

1.8 Presentation of Data on Religion

The religion of respondents is collected in considerable detail by the contributing surveys to the SSCQ. However, some religious group sample sizes are too small to present with reliable statistical accuracy. For this reason, religions have been grouped as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Grouping of religion in the SSCQ

Base Collection Categories	Super Groups
None	None
Church of Scotland	Church of Scotland
Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic
Other Christian	Other Christian
Muslim	Muslim
Hindu	Other
Buddhist	
Pagan	
Jewish	
Sikh	
Another religion	

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Annex A. Comparison with Census

In this chapter we compare estimates produced from the SSCQ 2012 data with the population of Scotland on census day 2011. The census tables used for the following comparisons are available to download from the Scotland-level bulk data file¹³.

Table A.1: Tenure of Scottish households

Tenure	Census 2011	SSCQ 2012
Owned	27.8%	30.6% ± 0.7%
Mortgaged	34.2%	31.9% ± 0.7%
Social rented	24.3%	22.9% ± 0.7%
Private rented	11.1%	13.6% ± 0.6%
Other rented	2.6%	1.0% ± 0.2%

Census source table: KS402SC

SSCQ estimates there to be more outright owners (+1.8 p.p.) fewer mortgage-holders (-2.3 p.p.), fewer social renters (-1.4 p.p.) and more private renting tenants (+2.5 p.p.) than reported by census. Some of the differences are likely to be as a result of changes in the underlying composition of household tenure between 2011 and 2012. The Scottish Household Survey Annual Report 2014¹⁴ sets out trends in tenure between 1999 and 2014. This highlights for example that the proportion of households in the private rented sector has estimated to have grown steadily from 5 per cent in 1999 to 14 per cent in 2014.

Table A.2: Number of cars accessible by household members

Car Access	Census 2011	SSCQ 2012
None	30.5%	30.5% ± 0.8%
1	42.2%	42.8% ± 0.8%
2	21.6%	21.7% ± 0.6%
3+	5.6%	5.0% ± 0.3%

Census source table: KS404SC

Estimates of car access by household are very accurate compared to census figures.

Table A.3: Country of birth of adult population

Country of Birth	Census 2011	SSCQ 2012
Scotland	81.5%	79.8% ± 0.8%
Rest of UK	10.8%	11.8% ± 0.6%
Rest of EU	3.3%	3.7% ± 0.4%
Rest of World	4.4%	4.6% ± 0.4%

Census source table: DC2103SC

There are small differences between the SSCQ 2012 and census results. SSCQ estimates a 1 p.p. smaller proportion of Scottish-born individuals, and slightly larger proportions born outside Scotland.

¹³ Scotland's Census 2011 Data Warehouse: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/data-warehouse.html#bulkdatatab>

¹⁴ See housing chapter of the 2014 SHS report at www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002

Table A.4: Ethnicity of adult population

Ethnicity	Census 2011	SSCQ 2012
White Scottish	83.4%	79.4% ± 0.7%
White other British	8.6%	12.4% ± 0.6%
White Polish	1.1%	1.4% ± 0.2%
White other	3.3%	3.2% ± 0.3%
Asian	2.5%	2.5% ± 0.3%
All Other	1.1%	1.1% ± 0.2%

Census source table: DC2101SC

83% of census respondents were white Scottish, and 8.6% white other British. SSCQ puts these at around 79% and 12% respectively. Other ethnicities are in line with census figures.

Table A.5: Religion of adult population

Religion	Census 2011	excl. Missing	SSCQ 2012
Refused/DK	6.7%	-	0.4% ± 0.1%
None	34.3%	36.8%	41.3% ± 0.9%
Church of Scotland	34.8%	37.3%	32.1% ± 0.8%
Roman Catholic	16.0%	17.2%	15.5% ± 0.7%
Other Christian	5.8%	6.2%	7.2% ± 0.4%
Muslim	1.2%	1.3%	1.5% ± 0.3%
Other	1.2%	1.3%	1.9% ± 0.3%

Census source table: DC2107SC

A large proportion (6.7%) of census respondents did not provide information about their religious belief. Excluding these missing cases from census responses indicates that SSCQ picks up fewer Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic respondents, and more non-religious, non-Church of Scotland Christians and “Other”.

Table A.6: Self-assessed general health

General Health	Census 2011	SSCQ 2013
Very good	46.0%	36.1% ± 0.9%
Good	33.0%	37.6% ± 0.8%
Fair	14.3%	19.0% ± 0.6%
Bad	5.1%	5.6% ± 0.4%
Very bad	1.6%	1.6% ± 0.2%

Census source table: DC3102SC

Reported levels of ‘very good’ general health were higher in census responses than in the SSCQ. However greater reporting of ‘good’ general health in SSCQ bring the national indicator combining these top two categories close (79% versus 74%). The responses were similar in reporting ‘bad’ and ‘very bad’ general health.

Table A.7: Economic activity

Economic Activity	Census 2011	SSCQ 2012
In Employment	57.7%	55.5% ± 0.9%
Unemployed	5.1%	4.2% ± 0.4%
Inactive	37.2%	40.1% ± 0.8%
<i>Census source table: DC6107SC</i>		

SSCQ reported marginally lower levels of employment and unemployment, and higher levels of inactivity than the census estimates.

Table A.8: Highest achieved qualification

Top Qualification	Census 2011	SSCQ 2012
No qualifications	26.8%	19.5% ± 0.7%
Other qualifications	-	5.3% ± 0.3%
Level 1	23.1%	19.8% ± 0.7%
Level 2	14.3%	16.8% ± 0.7%
Level 3	9.7%	10.8% ± 0.5%
Level 4 and above	26.1%	27.1% ± 0.8%
<i>Census source table: DC5102SC</i>		

SSCQ reported similar levels of higher qualifications and a distinction between 'no qualifications' and 'other qualifications' when compared to census estimates.

Annex B. Comparison of the pooled surveys

In this section, key outcome variables are assessed across the three surveys to determine if there is broad agreement between the constituents of the SSCQ. Where the quoted confidence intervals overlap, we can assume that differences in the estimates are not statistically significant.

Estimates in these tables will be close to but may not be identical to figures published by the individual surveys. This is due to differences in the valid sample size and weights being applied before pooling (see section 1.1).

The three surveys and the pool broadly agree on the distribution of self-assessed health (Table B.1) and on the proportion of the adult population that smoke (Table B.2).

Respondents to the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) are somewhat more likely to say that they suffer from a long-term limiting health condition (Table B.3). Respondents are more likely to identify long-term conditions when asked about them in the context of an interview about numerous aspects of their health and wellbeing.

Respondents to the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) tend to have somewhat lower levels of confidence in the police overall (Tables B.5). It should also be noted that compared to the other two surveys, SHS had higher levels of non-response – typically 11-16% compared with SHeS and SCJS 5-10%. When this difference is accounted for by redacting missing cases, in most questions the three surveys agree. In questions A and B SHeS respondents are less, and SCJS respondents are slightly more, likely to express a lack of confidence in the police.

Table B.1: Self-assessed general health by survey (row % and margin of error)

	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad
SSCQ	36.1 ± 0.8	37.6 ± 0.8	19.0 ± 0.6	5.6 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.2
SCJS	36.8 ± 1.5	37.3 ± 1.5	18.6 ± 1.1	5.6 ± 0.6	1.5 ± 0.4
SHeS	33.9 ± 2.0	40.1 ± 2.0	17.5 ± 1.3	6.7 ± 0.9	1.8 ± 0.4
SHS	36.4 ± 1.2	37.2 ± 1.2	19.8 ± 0.9	5.1 ± 0.5	1.5 ± 0.3

Table B.2: Current smoker (row % and margin of error)

	Yes	No
SSCQ	23.8 ± 0.7	76.1 ± 0.7
SCJS	24.6 ± 1.3	75.3 ± 1.3
SHeS	24.3 ± 2.0	75.0 ± 2.0
SHS	22.9 ± 1.0	77.1 ± 1.0

Table B.3: Long-term limiting health condition (row % and margin of error)

	Condition and limits a little or lots	No condition/condition that doesn't limit
SSCQ	23.9 ± 0.7	75.9 ± 0.7
SCJS	19.6 ± 1.1	80.1 ± 1.1
SHeS	31.6 ± 1.9	68.4 ± 1.9
SHS	23.7 ± 1.0	76.1 ± 1.0

Table B.4: Perception of local crime rate (row % and margin of error)

	A lot more	A little more	About the same	A little less	A lot less
SSCQ	5.4 ± 0.4	13.9 ± 0.7	66.3 ± 0.9	7.6 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.3
SCJS	6.2 ± 0.8	13.8 ± 1.1	65.5 ± 1.5	8.1 ± 0.9	2.0 ± 0.6
SHeS	6.7 ± 1.3	13.4 ± 1.7	65.1 ± 2.6	8.9 ± 1.4	2.1 ± 0.7
SHS	4.5 ± 0.5	14.0 ± 0.9	67.5 ± 1.3	7.0 ± 0.7	1.7 ± 0.4

Table B.5: Confidence in the Police to... (row % and margin of error)

	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident
A: Prevent crime				
SSCQ	8.7 ± 0.5	48.5 ± 0.9	25.7 ± 0.8	7.5 ± 0.5
SCJS	9.3 ± 0.9	48.4 ± 1.5	27.6 ± 1.4	9.4 ± 0.8
SHeS	7.5 ± 1.4	55.8 ± 2.6	25.9 ± 2.2	4.4 ± 0.9
SHS	8.6 ± 0.7	46.9 ± 1.2	24.7 ± 1.0	7.1 ± 0.6
B: Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from the public				
SSCQ	17.1 ± 0.7	48.5 ± 0.9	17.0 ± 0.7	7.4 ± 0.5
SCJS	18.3 ± 1.2	47.2 ± 1.5	20.0 ± 1.3	9.0 ± 0.9
SHeS	16.5 ± 2.1	57.7 ± 2.5	15.0 ± 1.7	4.2 ± 0.9
SHS	16.5 ± 0.9	47.2 ± 1.2	15.8 ± 0.9	7.1 ± 0.6
C: Deal with incidents as they occur				
SSCQ	14.0 ± 0.6	54.2 ± 0.9	17.2 ± 0.7	5.6 ± 0.4
SCJS	14.3 ± 1.1	54.7 ± 1.5	19.4 ± 1.2	6.2 ± 0.7
SHeS	13.8 ± 1.9	59.8 ± 2.4	17.1 ± 2.0	3.2 ± 0.7
SHS	13.9 ± 0.9	52.7 ± 1.2	16.0 ± 0.9	5.8 ± 0.6
D: Investigate incidents after they occur				
SSCQ	14.5 ± 0.6	55.6 ± 0.9	15.4 ± 0.7	4.6 ± 0.4
SCJS	15.4 ± 1.1	57.8 ± 1.5	16.5 ± 1.2	4.4 ± 0.6
SHeS	14.4 ± 1.9	60.5 ± 2.5	15.2 ± 1.8	3.4 ± 0.9
SHS	14.0 ± 0.9	53.1 ± 1.2	14.8 ± 0.9	5.0 ± 0.5
E: Solve crimes				
SSCQ	8.7 ± 0.5	53.4 ± 0.9	20.3 ± 0.7	4.9 ± 0.4
SCJS	8.3 ± 0.9	55.4 ± 1.5	22.0 ± 1.3	5.1 ± 0.7
SHeS	9.6 ± 1.7	58.2 ± 2.5	20.6 ± 2.1	3.4 ± 0.8
SHS	8.8 ± 0.7	51.3 ± 1.2	19.0 ± 0.9	5.2 ± 0.5
F: Catch criminals				
SSCQ	8.7 ± 0.5	51.4 ± 0.9	22.2 ± 0.7	5.8 ± 0.4
SCJS	8.5 ± 0.9	52.5 ± 1.5	25.2 ± 1.3	5.8 ± 0.7
SHeS	8.7 ± 1.7	57.3 ± 2.6	22.9 ± 2.1	3.9 ± 0.9
SHS	8.8 ± 0.7	49.5 ± 1.2	20.2 ± 1.0	6.2 ± 0.6