

# Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from the 2014 Scottish Household Survey



A National Statistics publication for Scotland

PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PLACES

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# 1 Background to the Survey

## 1.1 Introduction

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population in private residences in Scotland. The survey started in 1999 and up to 2011 followed a fairly consistent survey design. From 2012 onwards, the survey was substantially redesigned to include elements of the Scottish House Condition Survey<sup>1</sup> (SHCS) including the follow-up Physical Survey component. The survey is run through a consortium led by Ipsos MORI.

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

The specific aims of the survey are:

- Meet central and local Government needs for priority policy relevant data across a broad range of topics (including needs for continuing time-series of data collected by the SHS and SHCS previously);
- Be understandable and useful to stakeholders and so lead to a high level of buy-in and use of the SHS;
- Have built in flexibility to respond to different data needs regarding geography and frequency (e.g. to provide some data annually at Local Authority level, and some biennially at national level), and changes to these requirements over time;
- Align with other surveys and data vehicles (in particular the Scottish Health Survey and Scottish Crime and Justice Survey);
- Produce high quality data in accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics<sup>2</sup> so as to provide data that is suitable for the production of National Statistics publications in a cost effective way;
- To permit disaggregation of information both geographically and in terms of population sub-groups (such as families with children or households in the social rented sector);
- To allow the relationships between social variables within households to be examined. This will support cross-analysis on a range of issues;

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<sup>1</sup> [www.gov.scot/SHCS](http://www.gov.scot/SHCS)

<sup>2</sup> [www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html)

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

## 1.2 The Annual Report

SHS results have been reported in a series of Annual Reports between 1999 and 2013. The annual report is designed to act as an introduction to the survey and to present and interpret some of the key policy-relevant results at a national level. Results from the SHS at a local authority level will be published soon after. Findings from the Physical Survey component and other house condition information will be published through a separate SHCS 2014 Key Findings report usually scheduled for publication later in the year.

Whilst this release focuses on a number of key results, the SHS collects a wide array of information and so SHS Project Team can be contacted with any additional analysis requests or enquiries<sup>3</sup>.

The SHS is the source of information on nine of the 50 national indicators in the Government's National Performance Framework<sup>4</sup>. The two transport indicators<sup>5</sup> will be reported on separately by Transport Scotland within their Transport and Travel in Scotland, 2014 report<sup>6</sup> which will also include the first release of the SHS Travel Diary 2014. The SHS Annual Report provides estimates for the remaining seven national indicators:

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<sup>3</sup> [shs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:shs@scotland.gsi.gov.uk) 0131 244 1685

<sup>4</sup> Information on the suite of indicators which comprise the performance framework can be found at [www.gov.scot/About/scotPerforms/indicators](http://www.gov.scot/About/scotPerforms/indicators)

<sup>5</sup> To reduce the proportion of driver journeys delayed due to traffic congestion and to increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport.

<sup>6</sup> [www.transportscotland.gov.uk/analysis/statistics/publications/transport-and-travel-in-scotland-previous-editions](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/analysis/statistics/publications/transport-and-travel-in-scotland-previous-editions)

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

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

### **1.2.1 Additional SHS Reporting**

Further technical information on the SHS will also be published through the Technical Reports. The Technical Reports comprise of two documents; one providing details of the questionnaire<sup>7</sup> used during 2014 fieldwork; and a more detailed technical report detailing the methodology and fieldwork outcomes<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire)

<sup>8</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology)

<sup>9</sup> [www.gov.scot/SHSPublications](http://www.gov.scot/SHSPublications)

### 1.3 Comparability with Other Sources

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

The Scottish Government conducts several major population surveys that are used to inform the policy debate in Scotland, and in some instances the surveys can be complimentary. The Long Term Strategy for Population Surveys in Scotland 2009-2019, of which the SHS is a central element, is designed to improve the way population surveys are run and to increase the availability and use of survey data, both at a national and local level. A guide is available providing more information on Scotland's surveys<sup>10</sup>.

There are also a number of Great British (GB) or UK surveys that include a Scottish dimension. The Integrated Household Survey<sup>11</sup> (IHS) is a composite survey combining questions asked in a number of Office for National Statistics GB-wide social surveys. The IHS is currently designated as "experimental statistics" so while the results should be considered with some care, in some instances the IHS may be particularly useful for making cross-GB comparisons. Please contact the Survey Methodology and Coordination team (0131 244 3339) if you have any queries.

### 1.4 Survey Design

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

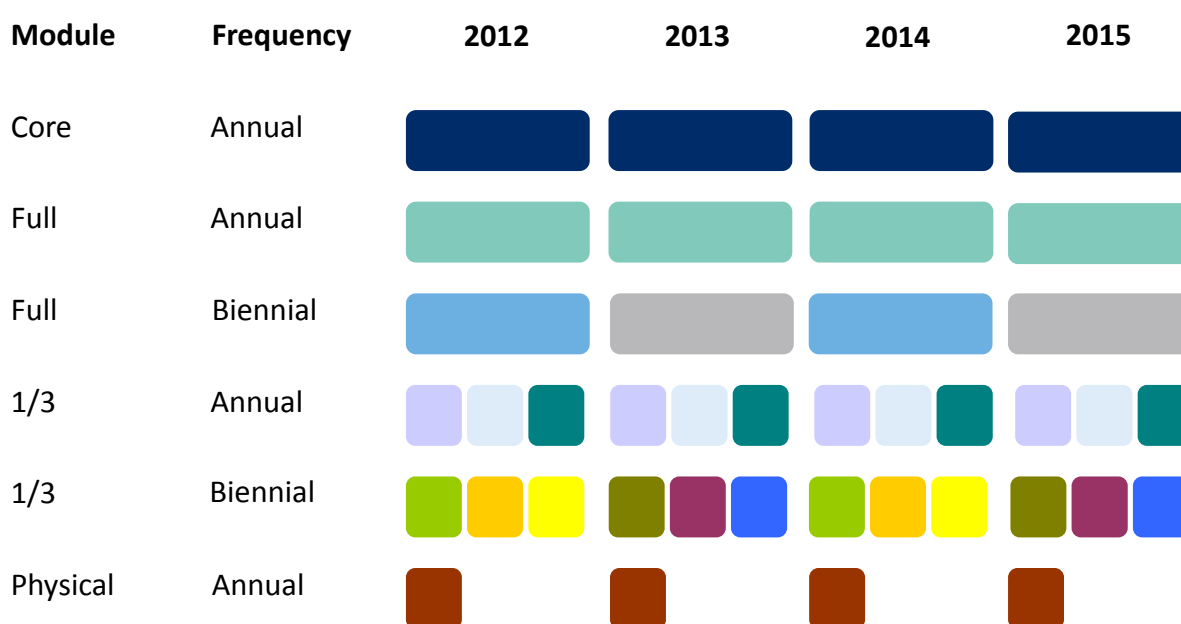
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<sup>10</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/scotlandsurveys](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/scotlandsurveys)

<sup>11</sup> [www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/surveys/list-of-surveys/survey.html?survey=Integrated+Household+Survey](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/surveys/list-of-surveys/survey.html?survey=Integrated+Household+Survey)

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

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



The survey questionnaire itself is structured in three main parts:

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

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

Subsequently a child is selected from all household members under 16 (the 'Random Child') and the household respondent is asked questions about childcare for that child. A child who is at school is also selected (the 'Random School Child')<sup>12</sup> and the household respondent answers questions about the school that child attends and the journey they make to go there.

Once the composition of the household has been established, one of the adults in the household is randomly selected by the interview's computer to complete part two ('Random Adult')<sup>13</sup>. This covers the behavioural and attitudinal type questions, such as satisfaction with local services, and captures further demographic information on the random adult. This element also covers the 'Travel Diary' component which asks about travel behaviours on the day previous to that of the interview day. In all households with a single adult the same person completes both parts, but as the number of adults in the household increases, the probability of the random adult being the same as the household respondent declines<sup>14</sup>. The topics covered in the Random Adult section of the survey are presented in Figure 1.3.

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

Further information on the SHS Questionnaire can be found via the relevant technical report on the SHS website<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> The random school child may be the same as, or different from, the random child.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> [www.gov.scot/SHSPublications](http://www.gov.scot/SHSPublications)

Figure 1.2: Topics covered in SHS 2014 Household component

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

Figure 1.3: Topics covered in SHS 2014 Random Adult component

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

## 1.5 Sampling

Since 2012 the SHS sample has been designed by the Scottish Government. The sample design was coordinated with the sample designs for the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) and the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) as part of a survey efficiency project and to allow the samples of the three surveys to be pooled for further analysis. The 2012 pooled sample for the three surveys was published as “Data Being Developed” in May 2014 in order to encourage users to analyse the data and provide feedback<sup>16</sup>

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.

<sup>16</sup> 2012 Pooled Sample - <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/PooledSample2012>



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

The main features of the design are:

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

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

Information on response rates and other such information is available in the accompanying SHS 2014 Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> [www.gov.scot/SHSPublications](http://www.gov.scot/SHSPublications)

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

### 2.1 Introduction and Context

To set the scene for the subsequent analysis, this chapter briefly presents information on selected characteristics of all household members, of adults and of households. This year is the first time we have reported household characteristics outwith an annex. The characteristics of adults, households and the Highest Income Householder (HIH)<sup>18</sup> are used in this report as variables to examine SHS questions in the chapters that follow.

The collection of data on protected equality characteristics (age, disability, ethnicity, religion, sex, and sexual orientation) provides an important contribution to the overall equality evidence base, which is used by policy makers to target services and tackle discrimination and disadvantage. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) collects information about all household members, including children, from the household respondent. This information is used principally for selecting the data of particular groups for further cross-cutting analysis or for use as background variables when analysing other topics.

The age and number of people in the household are combined in 'household type', a variable which is used to examine the relationship of household composition with a number of different topics throughout this report.

### 2.2 All Household Members

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

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<sup>18</sup> For information on how this is derived, see Annex 2: Glossary.

**Table 2.1: Characteristics of household members**

Column percentages, 2014 data

All household members

Gender	
Male	49
Female	51
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>23,410</i>
Age	
0-15	17
16-24	12
25-34	13
35-44	13
45-59	22
60-74	16
75+	7
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>23,410</i>

Long-term physical or mental health condition	
Yes	22
No	78
Don't know	-
Refused	-
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>23,290</i>

## 2.3 Adults in Private Households

Table 2.2 presents equalities characteristics of adults, based on those selected to take part in the 'random adult' interview. These tables provide estimates for age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, current economic situation of all adults and working age adults, whether they have a long term illness or disability, sexual orientation and religion of adults in Scotland.

**Table 2.2: Characteristics of adults**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adult

<b>Gender</b>	
Male	48
Female	52
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,800</i>
<b>Age</b>	
16-24	14
25-34	16
35-44	16
45-59	26
60-74	20
75+	9
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,800</i>
<b>Marital status</b>	
Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership	35
Married	47
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0
Separated, but still legally married	2
Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership.	0
Divorced	8
Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved.	0
Widowed.	7
Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	0
Refused	-
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,800</i>

<b>Long-term physical or mental health condition</b>	
Yes	30
No	70
Don't know	-
Refused	-
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,750</i>
<b>Religion</b>	
None	47.3
Church of Scotland	27.8
Roman Catholic	14.4
Other Christian	7.7
Muslim	1.4
Buddhist	0.3
Sikh	0.1
Jewish	0.1
Hindu	0.3
Pagan	0.1
Another religion	0.5
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,800</i>

Scotland's People: Results from the 2014 Scottish Household Survey

Economic status (all adults)	
Self employed	5
Employed full time	38
Employed part time	11
Looking after the home or family	5
Permanently retired from work	24
Unemployed and seeking work	4
At school	2
In further / higher education	6
Gov't work or training scheme	0
Permanently sick or disabled	4
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	1
Pre school / Not yet at school	-
Other	0
Total	100
Base	9,800

Economic status (working age adults)	
Self employed	6
Employed full time	48
Employed part time	13
Looking after the home or family	6
Permanently retired from work	5
Unemployed and seeking work	6
At school	3
In further / higher education	7
Gov't work or training scheme	0
Permanently sick or disabled	5
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	1
Pre school / Not yet at school	-
Other	0
Total	100
Base	6,950

Ethnicity	
<b>White</b>	<b>96.7</b>
Scottish	78.2
Other British	13.2
Irish	0.8
Gypsy / Traveller	0.0
Polish	1.7
Other white ethnic group	2.8
<b>Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	0.9
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0.4
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0.0
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0.4
Other Asian ethnic group	0.3
<b>African</b>	<b>0.5</b>
African, African Scottish or African British	0.3
Other African ethnic group	0.2
<b>Caribbean or Black</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0.1
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0.0
Other Caribbean or Black ethnic group	-
<b>Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	0.1
Any other ethnic group	0.4
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0
Total	100
Base	9,800

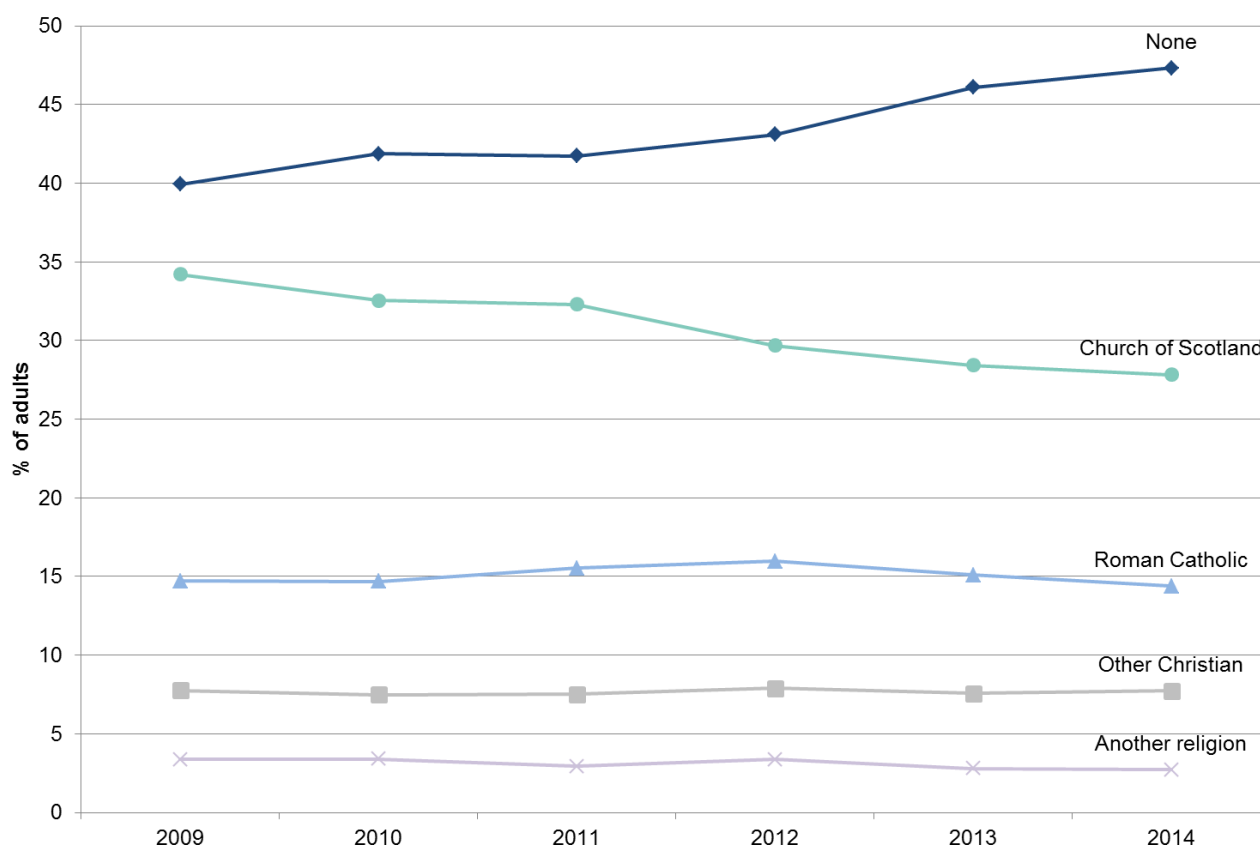
Sexual orientation	Male	Female	All
Heterosexual/Straight	98.1	98.6	98.4
Gay/Lesbian	1.0	0.6	0.8
Bisexual	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0
Refused	0.7	0.6	0.6
Dont know	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100
Base	4,440	5,360	9,800

The question on sexual orientation was introduced to the SHS in 2011 as one of the Scottish Government’s “core” questions<sup>19</sup>. Developed by the Office for National Statistics<sup>20</sup>, the question was designed to provide accurate statistics to underpin the equality monitoring responsibilities of public sector organisations and to assess the disadvantage or relative discrimination experienced by the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. Please note that estimates on self-identified sexual orientation from the SHS are likely to under-represent the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. Potential reasons for this are discussed in Annex 2: Glossary.

Since the harmonised<sup>21</sup> religion question was introduced to the SHS in 2009, there has been an upward trend in the proportion of adults reporting not having a religion, from 40 per cent in 2009 to 47 per cent in 2014 (Figure 2.1). There has also been a corresponding decrease in the proportion reporting ‘Church of Scotland’, from 34 per cent to 28 per cent.

**Figure 2.1: Religion of adults by year**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 9,800)



<sup>19</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm)

<sup>20</sup> [www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/measuring-equality/equality/sexual-identity-project/index.html](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/measuring-equality/equality/sexual-identity-project/index.html)

<sup>21</sup> Survey Harmonisation: Core Questions - [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm)

Figure 2.2 shows the relationships between current marital status and adults of different ages. Of those adults aged 16 to 24 in 2014, the vast majority (96 per cent) have never been married or been in a same sex civil partnership. For those in the age bands between 35 to 74, marriage is the predominant status and accounts for 63 per cent of adults across these categories. The proportion married or in a civil partnership then drops off slightly for those aged 75 or over (43 per cent) with a similar proportion (46 per cent) in this age group reporting being widowed or a bereaved civil partner.

**Figure 2.2: Current marital status of adults by age**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 790)

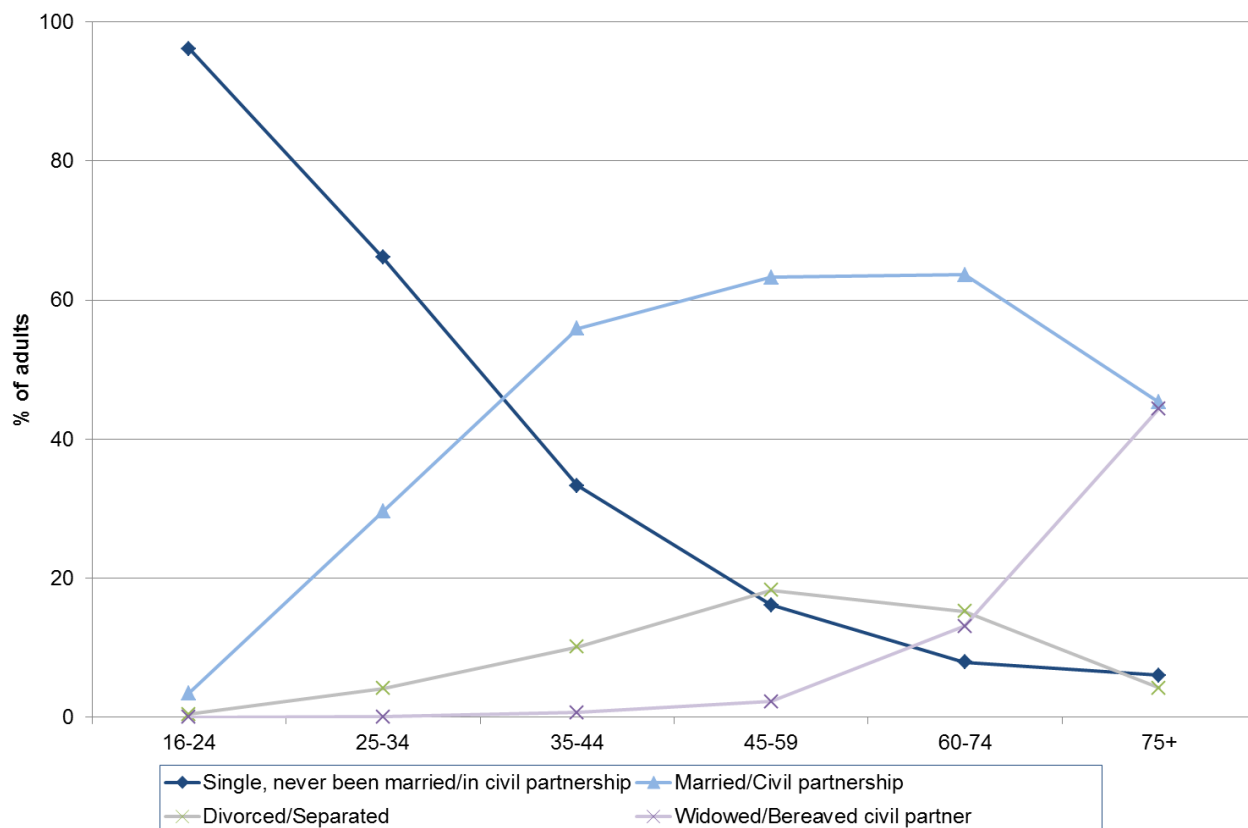


Table 2.3 shows the percentage of each marital status category who are aged 16 to 24, 25 to 34 and so on<sup>22</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> Shown as row percentages.

**Table 2.3: Marital status and age of population**

Row percentages, 2014 data

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Total	Base
Single, never been married/in civil partnership	38	29	15	12	4	2	100	3,110
Married/Civil partnership	1	10	19	35	27	9	100	3,980
Divorced/Separated	1	6	15	46	29	4	100	1,430
Widowed/Bereaved civil partner	-	0	2	8	35	55	100	1,280
All	14	16	16	26	20	9	100	9,800

## 2.4 Household Characteristics

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

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



**Table 2.4: The characteristics of households in Scotland**

Column percentages, 2014 data

<b>Property Type</b>	
A house or bungalow	64.3
A flat, maisonette or apartment (including four-in-a-block or conversion)	35.4
A room or rooms	0.1
A caravan, mobile home or a houseboat	0.1
Some other kind of accommodation	0.1
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,630</i>
<b>Tenure</b>	
Owner occupied	60
Social rented	24
Private rented	14
Other	2
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,630</i>
<b>Urban/Rural classification</b>	
Large urban areas	36
Other urban areas	34
Accessible small towns	9
Remote small towns	4
Accessible rural	11
Remote rural	6
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,630</i>
<b>SIMD quintiles</b>	
1 - Most Deprived	21
2	20
3	20
4	20
5 - Least Deprived	18
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,630</i>
<b>Total household income</b>	
£0 - £6000	3
£6001 - £10000	10
£10001 - £15000	18
£15001 - £20000	16
£20001 - £25000	12
£25001 - £30000	10
£30001 - £40000	13
£40001+	18
Total	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,330</i>

## 3 Housing

### 3.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government's vision for housing is that 'All people in Scotland live in high quality sustainable homes that they can afford and that meet their needs'<sup>23</sup>. While the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)<sup>24</sup> is the primary source of information about the physical condition of housing in Scotland, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) also includes many useful questions on housing which can be used to explore the relationships between living circumstances and the characteristics, attitudes and behaviours of Scottish households.

This chapter presents information on changes to housing tenure in Scotland since 1999, along with tenure profiles for 2014 that provide information on characteristics of households by type of tenure.

The SHS has included a question on housing lists since 2013, and therefore headline analysis on this topic is also presented. These estimates provide additional evidence on housing lists and complement existing sources, such as the Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS) publication<sup>25</sup>, scheduled for release on 8 September 2015, which will include statistics on the number of households on a housing list as at 31 March 2015.

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<sup>23</sup> Housing and Regeneration Outcomes Framework - <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/reform/HARO>

<sup>24</sup> [www.gov.scot/SHCS](http://www.gov.scot/SHCS)

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS>

## Main Findings

### Housing Tenure from 1999 to 2014

The total number of households in Scotland has increased by 11 per cent from 2.19 million households in 1999 to 2.42 million households in 2014. This means a specific tenure can have reduced in relative proportion but increased in absolute size.

Scottish Household Survey data shows that the proportion of households in the private rented sector has grown steadily from 5 per cent in 1999 to 14 per cent in 2014 (an estimated 175% increase in numbers of households). In contrast, the percentage of households in the social rented sector has declined from 32 per cent in 1999 to 23 per cent in 2007 (a 22 per cent drop in numbers of households). The social sector has remained at around 23 per cent of all households since then, and was 24 per cent in 2014.

The percentage of households in owner occupation grew from 61 per cent in 1999 to 66 per cent in 2005, but has declined since 2009 to stand at 60 per cent in 2014. The increase in total dwellings in Scotland from 1999 to 2014 means that the number of owner occupier properties in 2014 (1.46 million households) was higher than in 1999 (1.34 million households). The decrease in the share of owner occupier households between 2009 and 2014 has been driven by a decline in the percentage of households owning their property with a mortgage or loan, from 39 per cent of all households in 2003 to 30 per cent of all households in 2014. The proportion of all households owning outright increased steadily from 22 per cent in 1999 to 30 per cent in 2007, a level at which it has remained since.

### Characteristics of households by tenure, 2014

The vast majority of properties owned outright in 2014 are houses (82 per cent). Nearly three quarters (72 per cent) of people who own their home outright are over the age of 60<sup>26</sup>. Over half (52 per cent) of adults in a household in which the property is owned outright have lived at their address for more than 20 years, and 55 per cent are permanently retired from work<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>26</sup> Analysis by age is based on the age of the highest income person in a household

<sup>27</sup> Characteristics such as economic activity, length of residence and ethnicity are based on an analysis of adult characteristics obtained through the 'random adult interview'

For properties owned with a mortgage or loan in 2014, over half (52 per cent) of households contain 3 or more people. Nearly three quarters (73 per cent) of adults in a household in which the property is owned with a mortgage or loan are employed full time or part time.

Private rented properties in 2014 were most likely to be flats (65 per cent) and located in large urban areas (51 per cent). Six in ten (61 per cent of) households contain one or two adults with no children. Forty four per cent of adults in a household in which the property is privately rented have been at their address for less than one year. Only 55 per cent have recorded their ethnicity as white Scottish, which is much lower than other tenures.

Local authority properties are almost evenly split between houses (48 per cent) and flats (52 per cent), while 42 per cent are located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland.

Housing association properties have a similar share of flats (63 per cent) to private rented properties, although they have a larger proportion (34 per cent) of one-bedroom properties. Fifty-five per cent of housing association properties are located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland, and 55 per cent are located in large urban areas.

Households in the local authority and housing association sectors have very similar characteristics. In the social rented sector 12 per cent of adults are permanently sick or disabled, 11 per cent are unemployed and seeking work, and 61 per cent of households do not own a car. The social rented tenure has the greatest share of adults who describe themselves as white Scottish (87 per cent).

#### **Households on housing lists, 2013 and 2014:**

An estimated 160,000 (7 per cent) of households were on a housing list in 2014, a similar figure to the estimated 170,000 (7 per cent) of households in 2013.

## 3.2 Housing Tenure

All figures presented in this section on proportions of households in different tenures should be considered in the context of changes over time to the total number of dwellings in Scotland. The number of dwellings in Scotland has increased from 1.88 million in 1969 to 2.52 million in 2014, an increase of 42 per cent over this time period. This means that a reporting of a decrease over time in the percentage share of a specific group of households does not necessarily mean that this group has reduced in absolute size. Some groups of households may have maintained or increased their absolute size whilst their proportionate share of the total has reduced.

There has been a substantial change in the profile of housing tenure in Scotland since the 1960s. The long-term trend has been a marked increase in the proportion of owner-occupier households, from around 30 per cent in 1969<sup>28</sup> to 66 per cent in 2005, although this percentage has since dropped to 60 per cent in 2014. This long-term increase has been mirrored over this time period by the decline in the percentage of households in the social rented sector, which in 1969 accounted for around 50 per cent of households compared to 24 per cent in 2014. The proportion of households in the private rented sector also decreased from around 20 per cent in 1969 to 5 per cent in 1999, before increasing to 14 per cent in 2014.

Scottish Household Survey data shows that the percentage of households in owner occupation grew from 61 per cent in 1999 to 66 per cent in 2005 (an estimated 12 per cent increase in absolute numbers of households), but has declined since 2009 to stand at 60 per cent in 2014 (an estimated 6 per cent decrease in absolute numbers of households). The increase in total numbers of dwellings in Scotland from 1999 to 2014 means that there are more owner occupier properties in 2014 in terms of absolute numbers (1.46 million households) than there were in 1999 (1.34 million households). The decrease in the proportionate share of owner occupier households between 2009 and 2014 has been driven by a decline in the percentage of households owning their property with a mortgage or loan, from 39 per cent of all households in 2003 to 30 per cent of all households in 2014. The proportion of all households owning outright increased steadily from 22 per cent in 1999 to 30 per cent in 2007, a level at which it has remained since.

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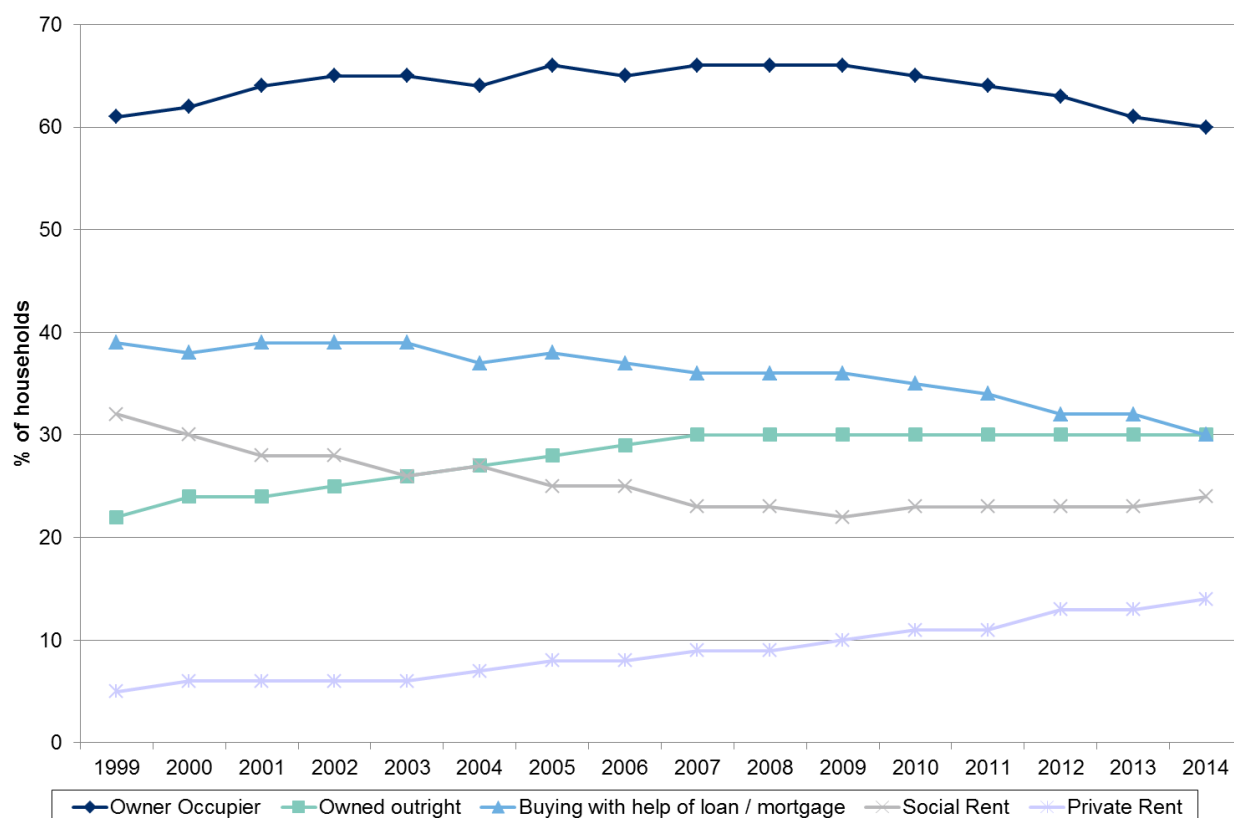
<sup>28</sup> See DCLG Live table 107 at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

Trends over the medium term have also seen an increase in the proportion of households in the private rented sector, from 5 per cent in 1999 to 14 per cent in 2014 (an estimated 175% increase in absolute numbers of households). The breakdown of the private rented sector into component parts of households renting from private landlord and households renting from family/friends/employers is available from 2009 onwards. This shows that the increase in the private rented sector since 2009 has been largely due to growth in the private landlord element of the sector, which has increased from 8 per cent to 12 per cent of all households, whilst the family/friends/employer part of the sector has remained flat at 2 per cent of all households for most of these years.

The percentage of households in the social rented sector has declined from 32 per cent in 1999 to 23 per cent in 2007 (a 22 per cent drop in estimated numbers of households). The social sector has remained at around 23 per cent of all households since then, and is 24 per cent in 2014.

**Figure 3.1: Tenure of household by year**

1999-2014 data, Households (minimum base: 10,630)



Note: Chart excludes 'other' tenure category

**Table 3.1: Households by tenure and year**

Column percentages and estimates, 1999-2014 data

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Owner Occupier</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>
Owned outright	22	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	39	38	39	39	39	37	38	37	36	36	36	35	34	32	32	30
<b>Social Rent</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
Local authority	27	25	23	22	20	19	17	17	16	15	14	14	15	13	14	14
Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust	5	5	5	6	6	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10
<b>Private Rented</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
Private landlord	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	12
Family/Friends/Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	2
<b>Other</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>14,679</i>	<i>15,547</i>	<i>15,566</i>	<i>15,073</i>	<i>14,880</i>	<i>15,942</i>	<i>15,395</i>	<i>15,618</i>	<i>13,406</i>	<i>13,814</i>	<i>14,190</i>	<i>14,214</i>	<i>14,358</i>	<i>10,644</i>	<i>10,652</i>	<i>10,633</i>

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Owner Occupier</b>	<b>1,340,000</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>1,430,000</b>	<b>1,460,000</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,520,000</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>1,530,000</b>	<b>1,520,000</b>	<b>1,490,000</b>	<b>1,470,000</b>	<b>1,460,000</b>
Owned outright	490,000	530,000	530,000	560,000	590,000	610,000	630,000	660,000	690,000	700,000	700,000	710,000	710,000	730,000	710,000	730,000
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	850,000	850,000	860,000	870,000	870,000	840,000	860,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	850,000	830,000	810,000	760,000	770,000	730,000
<b>Social Rent</b>	<b>690,000</b>	<b>660,000</b>	<b>620,000</b>	<b>610,000</b>	<b>590,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>590,000</b>
Local authority	580,000	550,000	500,000	490,000	450,000	420,000	390,000	390,000	370,000	350,000	330,000	330,000	350,000	320,000	330,000	330,000
Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust	110,000	110,000	120,000	120,000	140,000	170,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	200,000	190,000	200,000	210,000	220,000	230,000	250,000
<b>Private Rented</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>330,000</b>
Private landlord	120,000	120,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	210,000	210,000	190,000	220,000	230,000	270,000	270,000	290,000
Family/Friends/Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	40,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	40,000
<b>Other</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>
<i>All*</i>	<i>2,186,100</i>	<i>2,203,160</i>	<i>2,194,564</i>	<i>2,211,430</i>	<i>2,230,796</i>	<i>2,251,260</i>	<i>2,274,280</i>	<i>2,295,182</i>	<i>2,318,962</i>	<i>2,337,962</i>	<i>2,351,755</i>	<i>2,364,835</i>	<i>2,376,424</i>	<i>2,387,207</i>	<i>2,401,691</i>	<i>2,419,921</i>

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

\* Household estimates are from National Records of Scotland. The 1999 and 2000 estimates are based on 2001 census data, all other years are based on 2011 census data.

<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-estimates>

Figure 3.2 shows the trends from 1999 to 2014 in the proportions of households split by age group of the highest income householder. The proportion of households with a highest earner of age 16 to 34 years fell from 22 per cent in 1999 to 19 per cent in 2003, and has remained around this level since then. The percentage of households with a highest earner of age 35 to 59 years increased from 45 per cent in 1999 to 48 per cent in 2003, but has since fallen back to 46 per cent. The proportion of households with a highest earner of age 60 and over has risen gradually from 32 per cent in 1999 to 35 per cent in 2014.

The small fall in the percentage of households aged 16 to 34 years between 1999 and 2014 may be a result of overall demographic population changes, for example an aging of the general population, but might also be a result of some younger people remaining within family homes rather than moving to their own property.

**Figure 3.2: Households by age of highest income householder, 1999 to 2014**

1999-2014 data, Households (minimum base: 10,630)

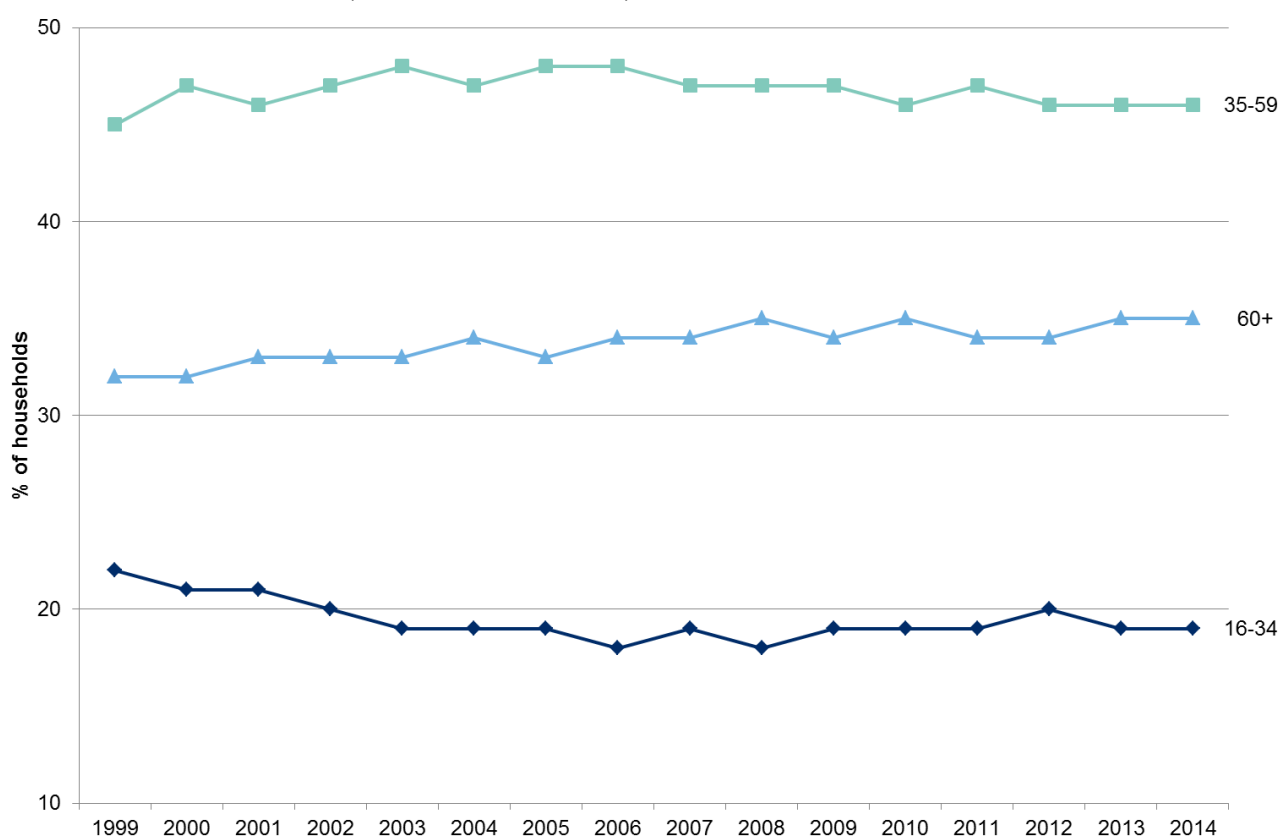


Figure 3.3 to Figure 3.5 take these age groupings and look at changes to tenure composition within each group.

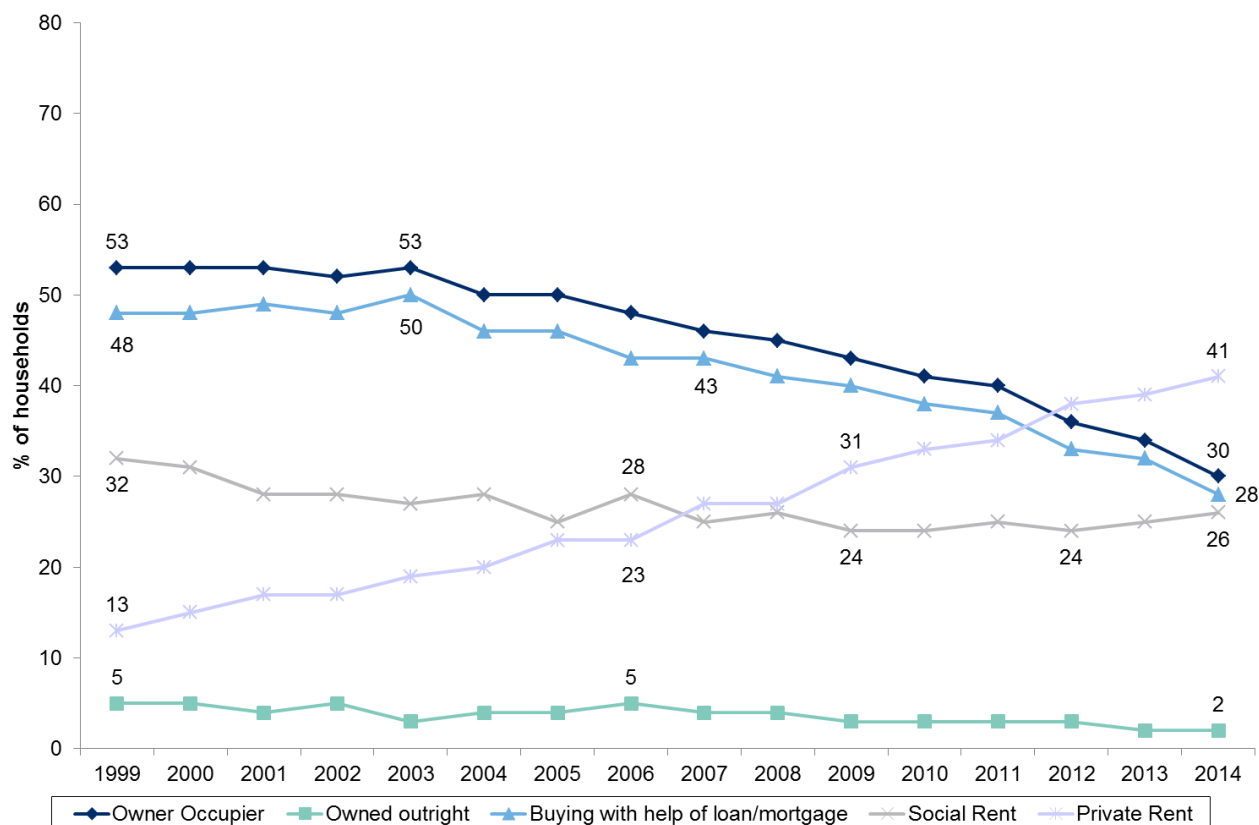


These show that tenure changes have been particularly marked for households in which the highest income earner has been under 35, and households where the highest income earner has been over 60.

In particular the percentage of households with a 16 to 34 year old highest income householder that live in the private rented sector has increased substantially since 1999 (from 13 per cent in 1999 to 41 per cent in 2014), to the extent that this is now the most common tenure for these households. The counterpart to this trend is the large decrease since 2003 in the percentage of younger households owning with a mortgage, a fall from 48 per cent in 1999 to 28 per cent in 2014. The increase in house prices in Scotland from 2002 to 2008 is likely to have contributed to the earlier part of this trend. Thereafter, the financial crisis in 2008, which led to a sharp fall in high loan-to-value mortgage lending, has meant that younger households have faced larger deposit requirements in order to access mortgage finance.

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

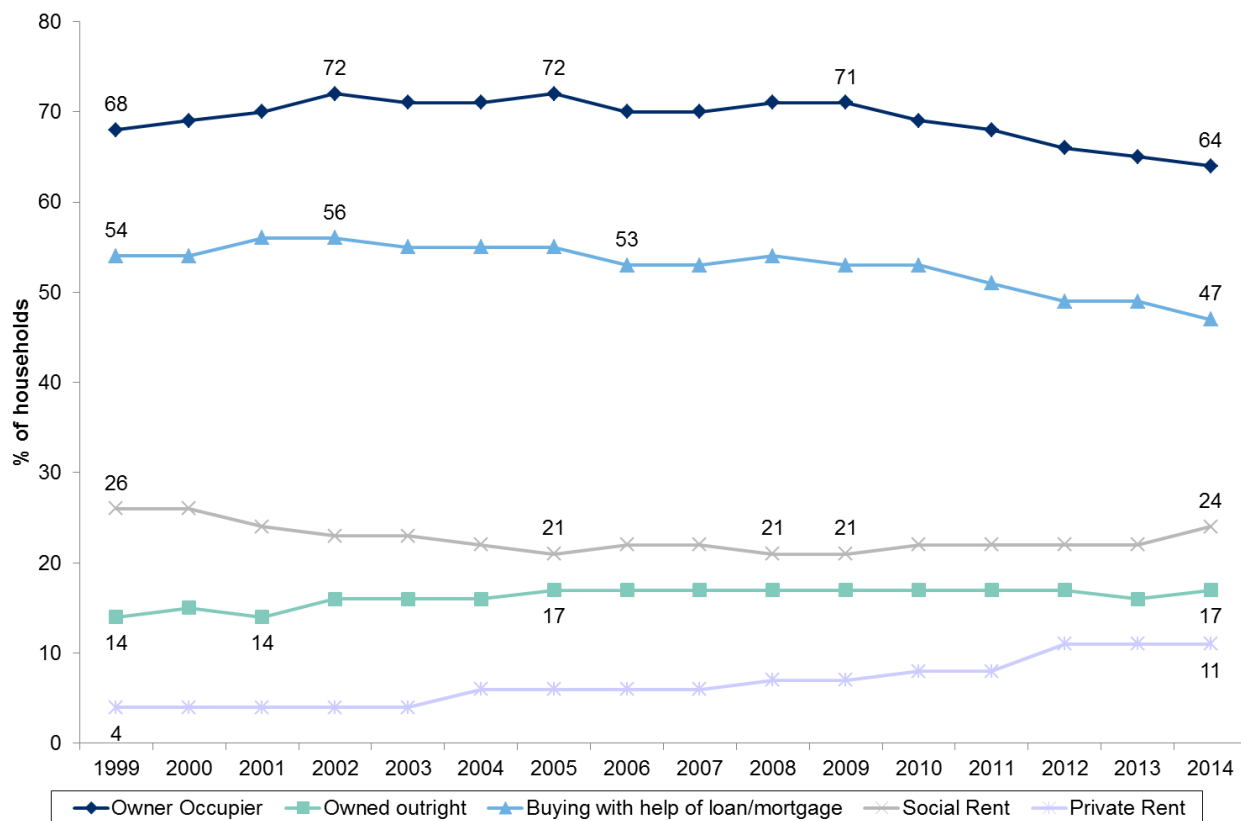
1999-2014 data, Households (minimum base: 1,770)



Households in which the age of the highest income earner is between 35 and 59 years have seen a rise in the percentage renting in the private sector, from 4 per cent in 1999 to 11 per cent in 2014. The proportion owning with a loan or mortgage has dropped from 54 per cent in 1999 to 47 per cent in 2014.

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

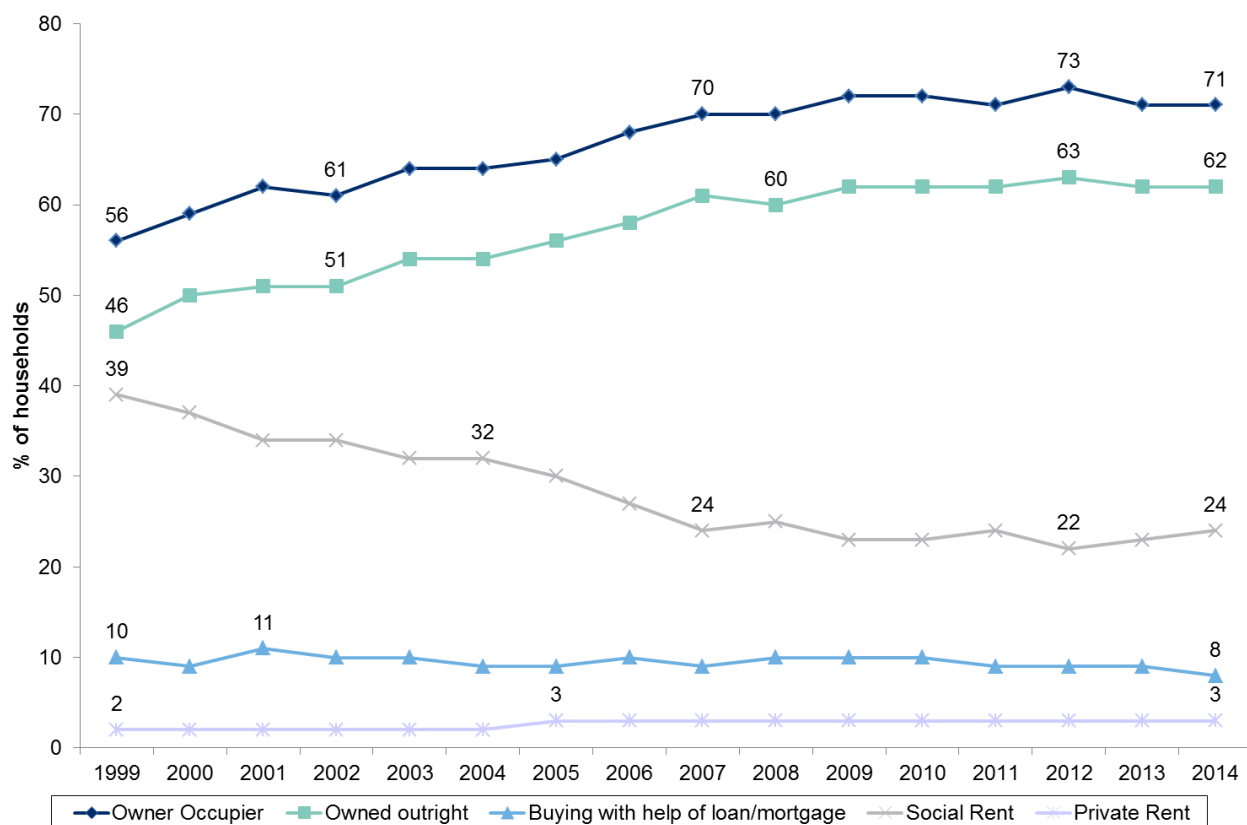
1999-2014 data, Households (minimum base: 4,970)



Households in which the age of the highest income earner is 60 years or over have seen a rise in the percentage who own outright, from 46 per cent in 1999 to 62 per cent in 2014. There has been a corresponding drop in the proportion renting a social sector property from 39 per cent in 1999 to 24 per cent in 2014.

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

1999-2014 data, Households (minimum base: 4,030)



The long-term decline in percentage of social housing has been accompanied by substantial changes in the profile of its tenants. Data from the Scottish Census<sup>29</sup> show that in 1981 the profile of social sector tenants was similar to the profile of all Scottish households in terms of size, composition, and social and economic characteristics. This is no longer the case and household characteristics in 2014 show some marked differences by tenure.

Table 3.2 to Table 3.4 explore these differences in characteristics for 2014 in more depth across all main tenure categories.

Table 3.2 focusses on housing characteristics such as dwelling type, location (urban/rural and index of multiple deprivation) as well as size of property as measured by the numbers of bedrooms.

Owner occupier properties are much more likely to be houses (80 per cent) than flats (20 per cent). Over half (52 per cent) of properties owned outright are located in the 40 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland, while only 11 per cent are in the 20 per cent most deprived areas. Only 4 per cent of properties owned outright have one bedroom, with two-thirds of properties having three or more bedrooms.

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/201716/0053780.pdf> (Page 35, Chart 10)

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

In contrast to owner occupied properties, private rented properties are more likely to be flats (65 per cent) than houses (34 per cent), and they are generally much smaller – a quarter have one bedroom and around half (46 per cent) have two bedrooms. Over half (51 per cent) of private rented properties are located in large urban areas.

Local authority social housing is split roughly evenly between houses (48 per cent) and flats (52 per cent). Two-fifths (42 per cent) of local authority properties are located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland, while nearly half are located in 'other' (i.e. not large) urban areas. The breakdown by number of bedrooms is similar to private rented properties.

Housing association properties have a similar profile to private rented properties in terms of dwelling type (63 per cent are flats) and urban/rural location (55 per cent are located in large urban areas). However, they are more likely than any other tenure to be located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (55 per cent) and to have one bedroom (34 per cent).

**Table 3.2: Housing characteristics by tenure**

Column percentages, 2014 data

	Owner Occupier			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing association / Co-op /		All	Other	All
	Owned outright	Buying with help of loan/mortgage	All		Local authority	Charitable trust			
<b>Proportional sizes of sectors</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Dwelling type</b>									
House	82	77	80	34	48	37	43	64	64
Flat	17	23	20	65	52	63	56	36	35
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0
<b>SIMD</b>									
1 - Most Deprived	11	13	12	16	42	55	47	31	21
2	16	19	18	22	31	21	27	22	20
3	21	21	21	21	17	14	16	18	20
4	26	23	24	21	8	9	8	23	20
5 - Least Deprived	26	24	25	20	2	2	2	5	18
<b>Urban / Rural Classification</b>									
Accessible rural	14	12	13	9	8	5	7	15	11
Accessible small towns	10	10	10	7	11	5	9	8	9
Large urban areas	29	36	32	51	24	55	38	26	36
Other urban areas	34	35	35	25	48	26	38	38	34
Remote rural	9	4	7	5	4	3	4	11	6
Remote small towns	5	3	4	3	4	5	4	2	4
<b>Number of bedrooms</b>									
1 bedroom	4	5	5	25	27	34	30	15	14
2 bedrooms	30	28	29	46	46	42	44	42	35
3 bedrooms	45	42	44	22	25	21	23	32	36
4+ bedrooms	21	25	23	7	3	3	3	11	15
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,530</i>	<i>3,070</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1,460</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>2,570</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>10,630</i>

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

Households who own outright have the biggest percentage of two-person households (49 per cent) across all main tenure types. Only 16 per cent of owned outright households have three or more people living in them. Correspondingly, households in this tenure are much more likely than other tenures to be older one-person (28 per cent) or older two-person (37 per cent) households. Over 80 per cent of households owning outright have at least one car.

Households that own with a mortgage or loan have the highest proportion of three people (22 per cent) or four or more people (30 per cent) living in the household. Correspondingly, 38 per cent of these households have children. Over 90 per cent of households that own with a mortgage or loan have at least one car and 80% of households have a net household income of over £20,000.

Private renting households are more likely to be single adults (32 per cent) or households with two adults (29 per cent) compared with other tenures. 14 per cent of households in the private rented sector state that they are on a housing list. Almost half (48 per cent) of private renting households do not have a car.

The profiles of households in local authority rented properties and those in housing association properties are similar. Social rented households are characterised by large percentages of one-person households (49 per cent), and correspondingly high proportions of single pensioners (22 per cent) and single adult household compositions (27 per cent). An estimated 14 per cent of social rented households state that they are on a housing list. This could mean that these households wish to transfer to a different social sector property within their current social landlord area, or alternatively that they wish to move to a social sector home in a different area or provided through a different social landlord. Six in ten (61 per cent of) social sector households do not have a car, and half (50 per cent) have a net household income of £15,000 or less.

**Table 3.3: Household characteristics by tenure**

Column percentages, 2014 data

	Owner Occupier			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing association / Co-op /		All	Other	All
	Owned outright	Buying with help of loan/mortgage	All		Local authority	Charitable trust			
<b>Proportional sizes of sectors</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of people in household</b>									
1 person	36	18	27	36	48	51	49	49	34
2 people	49	31	40	37	25	24	25	32	36
3 people	9	22	15	15	14	13	13	9	15
4+ people	7	30	18	13	13	13	13	10	16
<b>Household composition</b>									
Large adult	10	14	12	6	8	7	7	6	10
Large family	2	10	6	4	5	5	5	5	6
Older smaller	37	5	21	2	9	8	8	9	15
Single adult	9	16	12	32	27	27	27	25	19
Single parent	0	4	2	9	10	10	10	8	5
Single pensioner	28	3	16	5	21	24	22	25	16
Small adult	11	24	18	29	11	10	10	17	17
Small family	3	24	14	13	10	9	9	5	12
<b>Number of cars</b>									
0 cars	19	9	14	48	59	63	61	52	31
1 car	51	45	48	41	34	32	33	40	43
2+ cars	29	46	38	12	6	5	6	8	26
<b>Net household income</b>									
£0-£6,000	3	1	2	5	4	3	3	4	3
£6,001-£10,000	10	3	7	8	18	16	17	15	10
£10,001-£15,000	18	6	12	18	31	30	30	27	18
£15,001-£20,000	16	9	12	17	22	22	22	21	15
£20,001 plus	48	80	64	46	24	25	24	30	51
Don't know/Refused	3	1	2	6	2	5	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,530</i>	<i>3,070</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1,460</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>2,570</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>10,630</i>
<b>Whether household is on a housing list</b>									
Yes	1	2	2	14	15	13	14	8	7
No	98	97	97	85	83	85	84	91	92
Don't know/Refused	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,310</i>	<i>2,740</i>	<i>6,050</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>9,800</i>

Table 3.4 provides information on person characteristics such as age, ethnicity, length of tenure and tenure of previous address.

Households who own outright tend to be older compared to other tenures, with 72 per cent having a highest income householder aged 60 years or more. Based on random adult householder interviewees, over half (55 per cent) of adults in owned-outright properties are estimated to be permanently retired from work, and 52 per cent have been in living in the same address for more than 20 years. Of the small proportion (3 per cent) who have moved into their property within the previous year, it is estimated that nearly half (49 per cent) have moved from another owned-outright property.

Households owning with a mortgage or a loan are more likely to have a highest income householder of age 35 to 44 (29 per cent) or 45 to 59 (44 per cent) than any other tenure. Based on random adult householder interviewees, adults in properties owned with a mortgage or loan are more likely to be working, either full time (59 per cent), part time (14 per cent) or in self-employment (7 per cent), than adults in other tenures. Of the 6 per cent who have moved into their property in the previous year, an estimated 39 per cent have moved from another property owned with a mortgage and a further 29 per cent have moved from the private rented sector.

Households in private rented accommodation are more likely to have a highest income householder aged 16 to 24 (19 per cent) or 25 to 34 (37 per cent) than other tenures. An estimated 22 per cent of adults in private rented properties and adults in the private rented sector are in school or further/higher education. Only 55 per cent have recorded their ethnicity as white Scottish, which is much lower than other tenures, while 44 per cent have been at their current address for less than one year, much higher than any other tenure. For those who have moved into their property in the last year, over half moved from another private rented dwelling, whilst 27 per cent moved from living at their parental home.

Adults living in local authority dwellings and housing association properties have a very similar profile based on the random adult householder interviews. Adults in social rented properties have a higher proportion of people permanently sick or disabled (12 per cent) compared to other tenures, and a higher proportion of people unemployed and seeking work (11 per cent) compared to other tenures. Eighty-seven per cent of people in social sector properties record their ethnicity as white Scottish, compared with 78 per cent for Scotland as a whole. For the 14 per cent who have moved into their property in the last year, 51 per cent had moved from another social rented property.



**Table 3.4: Person characteristics by tenure**

Column percentages, 2014 data

	Owner Occupier			Private Rent	Social Rent Housing association / Co-op /		All	Other	All
	Owned outright	Buying with help of loan/mortgage	All		Local authority	Charitable trust			
<b>Proportional sizes of sectors</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
White Scottish	81	80	80	55	88	86	87	73	78
White other British	16	14	15	16	6	7	6	11	13
White Polish	0	1	0	6	3	2	3	2	2
White other	2	2	2	14	2	2	2	8	4
Any Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1	0
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	5	2
African, Caribbean or Black	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1
Other Ethnic Group	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	-	0
Don't know	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Refused	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Economic situation</b>									
Self employed	5	7	6	6	2	2	2	7	5
Employed full time	22	59	42	44	23	23	23	27	38
Employed part time	8	14	11	7	12	12	12	8	11
Looking after the home or family	3	3	3	7	8	8	8	9	5
Permanently retired from work	55	6	28	5	22	23	22	23	24
Unemployed and seeking work	2	2	2	5	13	9	11	8	4
At school	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
In further / higher education	2	4	3	21	4	5	4	8	6
Govt work or training scheme	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	1	1	1	2	11	14	12	7	4
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	-	1
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Length of time at current address</b>									
Less than one year	3	6	5	44	14	14	14	23	12
1 to 2 years	4	11	8	27	15	15	15	15	12
3 to 4 years	5	10	8	14	12	14	12	10	10
5 to 10 years	14	30	23	10	23	26	24	13	21
10 to 20 years	23	30	27	4	20	19	19	19	22
More than 20 years	52	13	31	2	17	12	15	19	23
Average time at current address in years	23.2	10.7	16.5	2.7	11.1	9.0	10.2	10.3	13.2
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,310</i>	<i>2,740</i>	<i>6,050</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>9,800</i>
<b>Age</b>									
16 to 24	0	1	1	19	6	4	5	7	4
25 to 34	1	17	9	37	16	14	15	21	14
35 to 44	4	29	16	20	16	18	17	14	17
45 to 59	23	44	33	16	28	27	27	22	29
60 to 74	45	8	27	7	23	23	23	17	23
75 plus	27	2	15	2	12	13	12	19	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,526</i>	<i>3,070</i>	<i>6,596</i>	<i>1,298</i>	<i>1,459</i>	<i>1,111</i>	<i>2,570</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>10,633</i>
<b>Tenure of previous address*</b>									
Owned outright	54	6	18	2	3	3	3	7	6
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	16	38	32	9	7	3	5	10	14
Private Rented	18	30	27	53	18	17	18	25	36
Rent – Local authority	6	5	5	6	42	20	31	-	13
Rent - Housing association/Coop/Charitable trust	0	3	2	2	8	35	21	-	7
Other	2	2	2	4	7	4	5	33	5
In parental/family home	3	17	13	25	16	17	17	25	20
<i>Base</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,120</i>

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

### 3.3 Housing Lists

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

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

The Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 contains provisions intended to support social landlords to allocate and manage their housing in a way which balances the variety of housing needs in their area and gives local communities a greater say in who gets priority for housing.

A new question on housing lists was introduced to the Scottish Household Survey in 2013. This question was asked in the second part of the interview of the random adult<sup>30</sup>. Table 3.5 and Table 3.6 present the results for 2013 and 2014 based on the percentage of respondents who indicated that they were on at least one housing list, whether through a Council, Registered Social Landlord (RSL) or a Common Housing Register (CHR).

**Table 3.5: Adults on housing lists**

Column percentages and population estimates, 2013 and 2014 data

	2013		2014		Difference	
	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults
No, not on a housing list	91.9	4,060,000	92.9	4,120,000	1.1	60,000
Yes, on a housing list	6.4	280,000	6.0	270,000	-0.4	-10,000
Don't know/refused	1.7	80,000	1.1	50,000	-0.7	-30,000
All*	100	4,416,021	100	4,436,318	-	20,297
Base	9,920	-	9,800	-	-	-

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

<sup>30</sup> Further explanation of the interview structure is contained in the Background Information (Chapter 1)

**Table 3.6: Households on housing lists, 2013 and 2014**

Column percentages and household estimates, 2013 and 2014 data

	2013		2014		Difference	
	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households
No, not on a housing list	90.9	2,180,000	92.2	2,230,000	1.4	50,000
Yes, on a housing list	7.3	170,000	6.6	160,000	-0.7	-10,000
Don't know/refused	1.8	40,000	1.2	30,000	-0.7	-10,000
All*	100	2,401,691	100	2,419,921	-	18,230
Base	9,920	-	9,800	-	-	-

\* Household estimates are from National Records of Scotland

To convert the SHS estimate into the corresponding number of adults, the SHS percentage is multiplied by the estimated adult population<sup>31</sup>. This estimates that there were 270,000 adults in Scotland on housing lists for 2014, a small drop from the estimated 280,000 adults in 2013. It is important to note that this estimate does not include children and that, where an adult is responsible for a child, the child will effectively also be on a housing list.

Housing list statistics are more commonly reported in terms of the number of households on lists rather than the number of adults. Table 3.6 shows that 6.6 per cent of households were on a housing waiting list in 2014. In a similar way to the estimates for adults, this is multiplied by NRS household estimates<sup>32</sup> to give an estimate that 160,000 households are on a list. This is a small drop from the estimated 170,000 households in 2013.

Note that the SHS is a sample survey and therefore small year on year changes in the number of households on housing lists may be due to sample variation rather than reflecting actual increases or decreases over time. Further information on confidence intervals and statistical significance is given in Annex 3: Confidence Intervals and Statistical Significance.

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

<sup>31</sup> National Records of Scotland, Population Estimates Scotland - <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population>

<sup>32</sup> National Records of Scotland, Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland - <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households>

### 3.3.1 Other Sources of Housing List Statistics

Housing list statistics are also reported in Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS)<sup>33</sup>, which reports that there were 179,954 applicant households on Local Authority or Common Housing Register housing waiting or transfer lists as at 31 March 2014, compared with the estimate of 160,000 from the SHS. The Housing Statistics for Scotland figure will include some double counting of households who are on multiple housing lists. However, it also excludes six Local Authorities (including Glasgow) which have transferred all of their social housing stock to Housing Associations. The next release of Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS) is scheduled for 8 September 2015 and will include statistics on the number of households on a housing list as at 31 March 2015.

Housing lists statistics are also available from an Ipsos MORI Omnibus Survey<sup>34</sup> conducted in 2010 and 2011, which reported 144,000 and 128,000 households respectively on lists. The questions asked in this survey were more detailed than the question asked in the SHS and provide information about current and previous experiences of households on housing lists. The Ipsos MORI results were based on sample sizes of around 1,000 adults, so they are less reliable than the SHS results.

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<sup>33</sup> Housing Statistics for Scotland - <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/HousingLists>

<sup>34</sup> Housing List Statistics from an Ipsos MORI Omnibus Survey - <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/HousingListSurvey>

## 4 Neighbourhoods and Communities

### 4.1 Introduction and Context

Improving the quality of life in Scotland's neighbourhoods and communities is one of the Government's five strategic objectives: 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<sup>35</sup> and targets associated with this overarching objective. It is used specifically to monitor one of the National Indicators<sup>36</sup> associated with the objective: 'Improve people's perceptions of their neighbourhood' and the outcome 'we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger' can draw directly on the survey findings presented in this chapter.

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

#### **Main Findings**

More than half (55.8 per cent) of adults in Scotland rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live. This continues the trend of consistently high ratings since the survey began in 1999, with over 90 per cent of adults rating their neighbourhood as a very or fairly good place to live.

Overall prevalence of different types of anti-social behaviours are relatively low with the most commonly perceived problem continuing to be animal nuisance (noise or fouling) - 31 per cent of adults said it is very or fairly common.

Around half of adults said they have not experienced any kind of neighbourhood problems (51 per cent) – this figure falls significantly (to 43 per cent) for adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland.

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator>

Around four in five (85 per cent) adults said they feel very or fairly safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. Males (93 per cent) were more likely to report feeling safe than females (78 per cent).

One in twenty (6 per cent of) adults reported experiencing discrimination in Scotland in the last three years, with a similar proportion of adults reported experiencing harassment (5 per cent). Younger adults were more likely to report experiences of discrimination and harassment than older ones.

Apart from 'other' reasons, the most common reasons that people gave for why they thought they had experienced discrimination was ethnic group (32 per cent), followed by age (14 per cent). The most common reason given for why people believed they had experienced harassment was ethnic group (18 per cent).

Around seven in ten (70 per cent of) adults feel that the crime rate in their local area is about the same as it was two years ago. Of those who noted a change in crime rate, more people feel that there is now more crime in their local area as opposed to less crime (14 per cent versus 9 per cent).

Around seven in ten adults were confident in the ability of their local police. Over three quarters (77 per cent) were confident in the ability of local police to investigate incidents after they occur, while confidence in the ability of police to prevent crime and to catch criminals is slightly lower (65 per cent and 70 per cent, respectively).

Over three quarters (77 per cent) of adults feel fairly or very strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. People from a white ethnic background were more likely to feel very strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood compared to those from a minority ethnic group (37 per cent versus 19 per cent).

Overall, adults in Scotland reported high levels of involvement with other people in the neighbourhood. Around three-quarters (72 per cent) of adults strongly agreed that they would offer help to neighbours in an emergency.

## 4.2 Neighbourhoods

### 4.2.1 Overall Ratings of Neighbourhoods

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

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

Overall ratings of neighbourhoods have been consistently high since the Scottish Household Survey began in 1999. Over nine in ten adults said their neighbourhood is a fairly or very good place to live (Table 4.1). Since 2005 over half of adults have consistently rated their neighbourhood as very good, most recently 55.8 per cent in 2014.

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

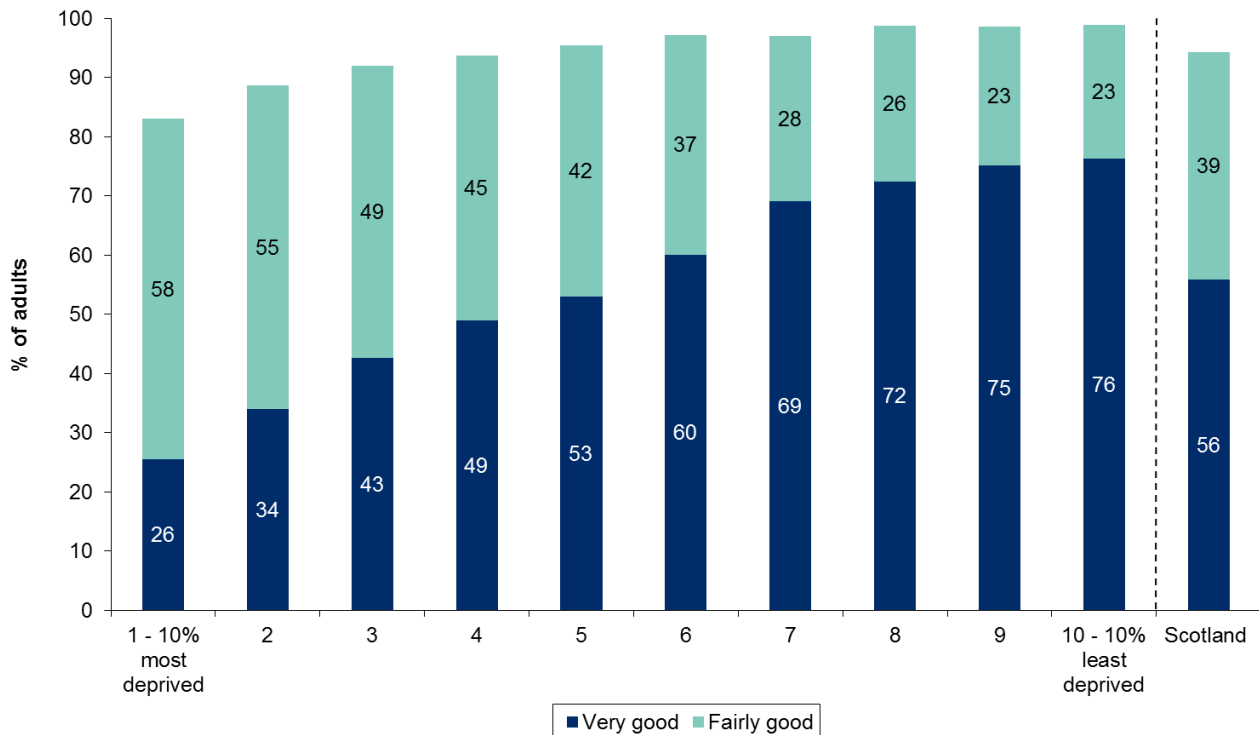
Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Very good	49	54	62	60	67	72	56
Fairly good	43	40	34	37	29	25	39
Fairly poor	5	3	2	3	2	2	4
Very poor	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
No opinion	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,950	3,240	940	600	1,070	1,020	9,800

Neighbourhood ratings vary by urban rural classification. People in accessible or remote rural areas were most likely to rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live (67 per cent and 72 per cent respectively). In contrast, around half of those living in large urban and other urban areas rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live.

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

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 780)



Neighbourhood ratings also vary by deprivation<sup>37</sup>. The proportion of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live increases as deprivation decreases. Only one in four adults living in the 10 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, compared to three quarters of those living in the 10 per cent least deprived areas.

#### 4.2.2 Neighbourhood Improvements

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Got much better	4	2	2
Got a little better	17	11	12
Stayed the same	52	69	65
Got a little worse	14	11	11
Got much worse	8	3	4
No opinion	6	6	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>7,880</i>	<i>9,800</i>

<sup>37</sup> As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – see Annex 2: Glossary



The survey also asks about people's perceptions of the extent to which their neighbourhood has changed in the preceding three years. Overall across Scotland, just under two-thirds of adults perceive things as staying the same. However, Table 4.3 shows that people living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were more likely than those elsewhere to say that their area has got better or worse.

### 4.3 Anti-Social Behaviour

The neighbourhood aspects, discussed above, draw on spontaneous suggestions by respondents of things that they like and dislike about their local areas. This section looks at public perceptions of some specific neighbourhood problems such as anti-social behaviour. Groupings of the nine neighbourhood problems that respondents were questioned about fall into four distinct groups:

<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>	<b>Neighbour problems</b>	<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>
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			

### 4.3.1 Perceptions of Neighbourhood Problems

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

Percentages, 2005-2014 data

Adults	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>										
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	16	16	17	15	14	11	11	11	10	8
Groups or individual harassing others	11	11	12	11	10	8	8	8	7	6
Drug misuse or dealing	12	12	12	13	12	11	12	13	12	11
Rowdy behaviour	17	16	17	17	16	14	14	15	13	12
<b>Neighbour problems</b>										
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	11	11
Neighbour disputes	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6
<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>										
Rubbish or litter lying around	27	27	29	29	26	24	25	29	27	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	*	*	*	*	24	23	26	30	31	31
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	*	*	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Base	14,070	14,190	10,390	9,310	11,400	11,140	11,280	9,890	9,920	9,800

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

Table 4.4 presents perceptions of the nine neighbourhood problems, listed under the four anti-social behaviour groups identified above. The most prevalent neighbourhood problems are:

- animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (31 per cent saw this as a very or fairly common problem); and
- rubbish or litter lying around (27 per cent saw this as a very or fairly common problem).

**Table 4.5: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	10% most deprived							10% least deprived			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>											
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	21	17	13	8	7	5	4	5	1	3	8
Groups or individual harassing others	17	13	10	7	4	5	2	3	1	2	6
Drug misuse or dealing	29	24	18	13	10	8	5	4	2	1	11
Rowdy behaviour	26	23	17	12	10	9	6	6	4	5	12
<b>Neighbour problems</b>											
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	23	19	14	13	8	7	6	7	6	5	11
Neighbour disputes	14	10	8	7	3	5	4	3	2	2	6
<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>											
Rubbish or litter lying around	47	42	32	31	28	24	19	18	14	15	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	45	41	37	31	31	32	26	24	20	20	31
<b>Vehicles</b>											
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Base	1,000	920	920	1,080	1,070	1,040	1,100	1,020	880	780	9,800

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

Table 4.5 shows that, in more deprived areas, perceptions of the prevalence of neighbourhood problems is generally higher. This is true across all categories of anti-social behaviour. For example, there is a marked contrast between the 10 per cent most deprived and the 10 per cent least deprived in perceptions of rubbish or litter lying around (47 per cent compared to 15 per cent), drug misuse or dealing (29 per cent compared to 1 per cent) and vandalism (21 per cent compared to 3 per cent).

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	6	16	9	10	8
Groups or individual harassing others	4	13	6	9	6
Drug misuse or dealing	7	24	10	13	11
Rowdy behaviour	7	21	16	16	12
<b>Neighbour problems</b>					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	7	20	15	13	11
Neighbour disputes	4	11	7	6	6
<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>					
Rubbish or litter lying around	23	38	28	29	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	29	40	25	27	31
<b>Vehicles</b>					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	0	2	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>6,050</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

Table 4.6 shows that people living in social rented housing were most likely to perceive each of the neighbourhood problems as very or fairly common, compared to owner occupiers and private renters.

For example, around a quarter (24 per cent) of those living in the social rented sector perceive drug misuse or dealing to be a common problem, compared to 7 per cent for owner occupiers and 10 per cent for private renters. In part, these associations further emphasise the link between social rented housing and deprivation.

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	11	13	9	7	6	4	8
Groups or individual harassing others	9	10	7	6	3	2	6
Drug misuse or dealing	15	14	12	11	9	6	11
Rowdy behaviour	18	17	13	11	7	3	12
<b>Neighbour problems</b>							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	16	18	10	10	6	3	11
Neighbour disputes	9	10	7	5	3	1	6
<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>							
Rubbish or litter lying around	33	34	28	26	23	16	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	29	34	34	31	29	24	31
<b>Vehicles</b>							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,430</i>	<i>2,530</i>	<i>2,390</i>	<i>1,310</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

Table 4.7 shows that perceptions of neighbourhood problems generally decline with age. For example, those aged 16 to 24 were six times as likely (18 per cent) to consider rowdy behaviour to be fairly or very common, compared to those over 75 (3 per cent).

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	13	7	6	4	4	4	8
Groups or individual harassing others	8	6	6	5	3	3	6
Drug misuse or dealing	13	11	11	13	6	8	11
Rowdy behaviour	16	11	10	11	4	6	12
<b>Neighbour problems</b>							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	14	11	9	7	6	4	11
Neighbour disputes	7	6	6	4	3	3	6
<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>							
Rubbish or litter lying around	35	26	23	25	17	15	27
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	34	29	32	34	27	25	31
<b>Vehicles</b>							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,950</i>	<i>3,240</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

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

Adults living in large urban areas were most concerned by general anti-social behaviour. For example, 35 per cent consider rubbish or litter lying around to be a very or fairly common problem in large urban areas, compared with 15 per cent in remote rural areas.

### 4.3.2 Personal Experience of Neighbourhood Problems

The previous section focused on perceptions of neighbourhood problems; this section will now consider personal experience of neighbourhood problems. Figure 4.2 compares the perception that an issue is fairly or very common and actual experience of problems in the previous year. It is notable that, in most cases, perceptions of how common a problem is were higher than actual experience. For example, 11 per cent of respondents considered drug misuse or dealing to be a common problem, however, only 6 per cent had personally experienced this problem.

Of course, it is not always necessary to have direct personal experience of some issues to know or perceive that they are a problem in an area. For example, in the case of vandalism, a person may not have experienced vandalism to their property, but may have seen property that has been vandalised in their neighbourhood. It is important to note, however, that experience is self-defined. For example, one respondent may say they have experienced drug dealing because they have seen it taking place, while another's experience may be of being offered drugs by a dealer.

**Figure 4.2: Perceptions and experience of neighbourhood problems**

2014 data, Adults (base: 9,800)

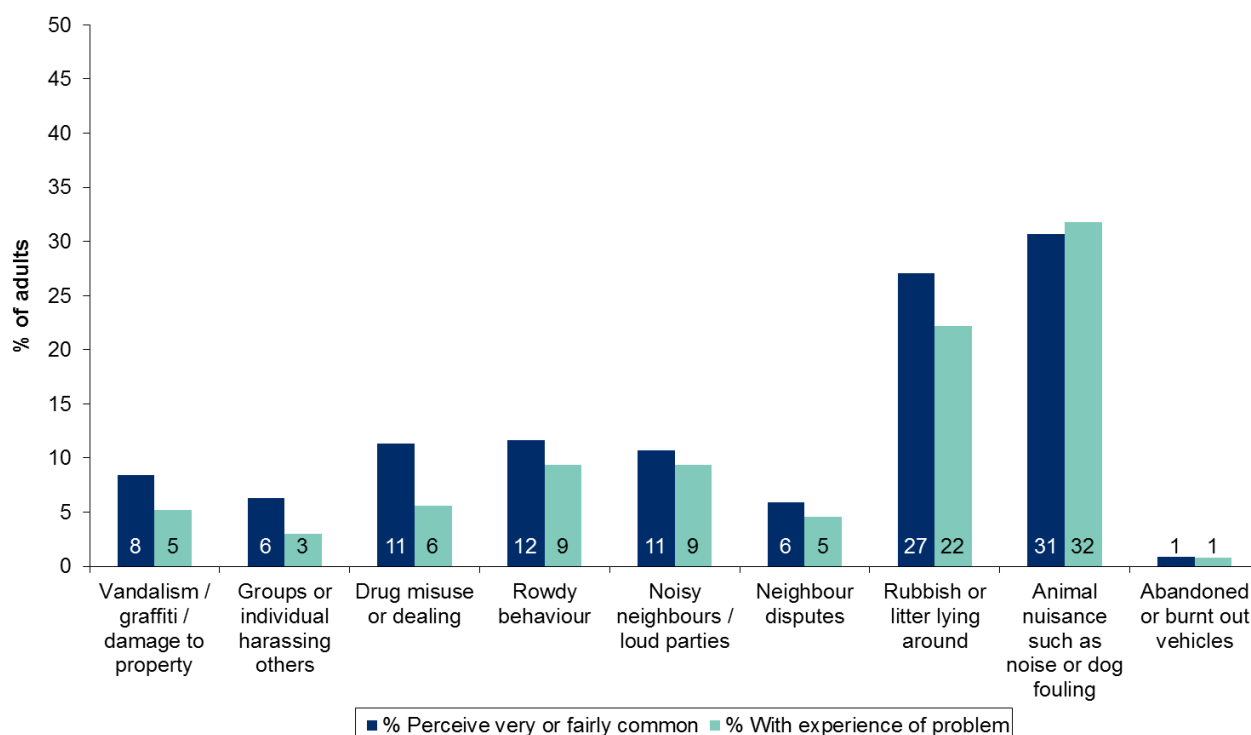


Table 4.9 to Table 4.11 present the proportions of people who said that they have experienced each of these problems by area deprivation, housing tenure and urban rural classification.

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>			
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	9	4	5
Groups or individual harassing others	6	2	3
Drug misuse or dealing	12	4	6
Rowdy behaviour	16	8	9
<b>Neighbour problems</b>			
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	16	8	9
Neighbour disputes	7	4	5
<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>			
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	20	22
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	37	31	32
<b>Vehicles</b>			
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	1
None	43	54	51
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>7,880</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

**Table 4.10: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	4	8	5	3	5
Groups or individual harassing others	2	6	2	6	3
Drug misuse or dealing	3	12	5	6	6
Rowdy behaviour	7	15	13	9	9
<b>Neighbour problems</b>					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	6	16	14	11	9
Neighbour disputes	3	8	5	8	5
<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>					
Rubbish or litter lying around	21	26	23	25	22
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	32	36	25	28	32
<b>Vehicles</b>					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	0	2	1
None	53	44	54	51	51
<i>Base</i>	<i>6,050</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

**Table 4.11: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
<b>General anti-social behaviour</b>							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	7	5	4	4	2	3	5
Groups or individual harassing others	4	3	3	1	1	2	3
Drug misuse or dealing	8	5	4	7	3	3	6
Rowdy behaviour	11	10	9	11	4	4	9
<b>Neighbour problems</b>							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	12	10	6	5	6	4	9
Neighbour disputes	5	4	5	2	4	3	5
<b>Rubbish and fouling</b>							
Rubbish or litter lying around	26	22	20	25	16	16	22
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog	32	30	35	41	31	31	32
<b>Vehicles</b>							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
None	48	52	51	44	56	58	51
Base	2,950	3,240	940	600	1,070	1,020	9,800

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

## 4.4 Crime

### 4.4.1 Fear of Crime

This section first looks at two questions in the survey about fear of crime; one refers to "walking alone in the local neighbourhood after dark" and the second asks about safety "at home alone at night". The final part of this section investigates the prevalence of, and some of the reasons for, discrimination and harassment.

Over four-fifths of adults (85 per cent) felt very or fairly safe while walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, and the vast majority (98 per cent) felt fairly or very safe when alone in their home at night (Table 4.12).

Feeling safe when walking alone at night varies markedly by gender, with 78 per cent of women saying that they would feel fairly or very safe, compared to 93 per cent of men.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
<b>Walking alone</b>									
Very / Fairly safe	93	78	84	85	87	88	84	74	85
Very / A bit unsafe	7	21	15	14	12	11	15	22	14
Don't Know	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,300	5,010	780	1,350	1,410	2,490	2,240	1,040	9,310
<b>At home</b>									
Very / Fairly safe	99	97	96	97	98	98	99	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	2
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,440	5,360	790	1,360	1,430	2,530	2,390	1,310	9,800

People living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were less likely to feel very or fairly safe walking alone at night (72 per cent) compared to people living in the rest of Scotland (88 per cent).

**Table 4.13: Perceptions of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood and in their home alone at night by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
<b>Walking alone</b>			
Very / Fairly safe	72	88	85
Very / A bit unsafe	27	11	14
Don't Know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>9,310</i>
<b>At home</b>			
Very / Fairly safe	96	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	4	2	2
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>7,880</i>	<i>9,800</i>

Having a long-standing physical or mental health problem appears to have an influence on feelings of safety (Table 4.14). Those who identified as having a long-standing condition were less likely to say that they felt safe walking alone at night (77 per cent) than those who did not (88 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Long-standing physical or mental health condition			Impact of condition on ability to carry out day-to-day activities			
	Yes	No	All	A lot	A little	Not at all	All
<b>Walking alone</b>							
Very / Fairly safe	77	88	85	71	77	86	77
Very / A bit unsafe	21	11	14	26	21	13	21
Don't Know	2	0	1	3	2	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,020</i>	<i>6,240</i>	<i>9,310</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>3,020</i>
<b>At home</b>							
Very / Fairly safe	96	98	98	94	98	99	96
Very / A bit unsafe	3	2	2	6	3	1	3
Don't Know	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,390</i>	<i>6,360</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>3,390</i>

"Walking alone" excludes 'no answer'

Respondents were asked to rate their neighbourhood as a place to live from very poor to very good. There is a clear link between how adults rated their neighbourhoods and how safe they feel (Table 4.15).



Two-thirds (66 per cent) of adults that rated their neighbourhood as a very poor place to live felt very or a bit unsafe when walking alone while only 12 per cent of adults that rated their neighbourhood very or fairly good felt very or a bit unsafe.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Very/fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	All
<b>Walking alone</b>					
Very / Fairly safe	87	55	32	*	85
Very / A bit unsafe	12	45	66	*	14
Don't Know	1	-	1	*	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	8,790	340	150	30	9,310
<b>At home</b>					
Very / Fairly safe	99	88	79	*	98
Very / A bit unsafe	1	12	20	*	2
Don't Know	0	-	1	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	9,250	360	160	30	9,800

#### 4.4.2 Discrimination and Harassment

The SHS has asked respondents if, in the last three years, whilst in Scotland, they have experienced any kind of discrimination or harassment.

A small proportion of adults reported experiencing discrimination (6 per cent) or harassment (5 per cent) in Scotland in the last three years (Table 4.16). Table 4.16 shows that experiences of discrimination and harassment varies slightly by age and gender.

**Table 4.16: Experiences of discrimination and harassment by gender and age**

Row percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Discrimination		Harassment		Base
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	7	93	6	94	4,440
Female	6	94	5	95	5,360
<b>Age</b>					
16 to 24	8	92	7	93	790
25 to 34	9	91	8	92	1,360
35 to 44	7	93	7	93	1,430
45 to 59	7	93	6	94	2,530
60 to 74	3	97	2	98	2,390
75+	2	98	1	99	1,310
<b>Deprivation</b>					
20% Most Deprived	7	93	8	92	1,920
Rest of Scotland	6	94	5	95	7,880
All	6	94	5	95	9,800

Those who have experienced harassment or discrimination in Scotland in the last three years were more likely to say that they feel very or a bit unsafe walking at night in their local neighbourhood or being home alone at night (Table 4.17).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

	Have experienced harassment	Have not experienced harassment	Have experienced discrimination	Have not experienced discrimination	All
<b>Adults</b>					
<b>Walking alone</b>					
Very / Fairly safe	70	86	79	85	85
Very / A bit unsafe	29	13	20	14	14
Don't Know	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>8,800</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>8,730</i>	<i>9,310</i>
<b>At home</b>					
Very / Fairly safe	91	98	93	98	98
Very / A bit unsafe	9	2	7	2	2
Don't Know	-	0	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>9,270</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>9,800</i>

Table 4.18 shows the proportion of adults' experiences of discrimination and harassment by sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion and whether the adult has a long term physical or mental health condition which has (or is expected to) last at least 12 months. Caution should be taken when interpreting percentages with a base number less than 100.

The table highlights that adults who identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual experienced higher levels of discrimination (21 per cent) and harassment (17 per cent). However, as shown in Table 4.19, this discrimination or harassment may not necessarily be due to their sexual orientation.

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

Row percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Discrimination		Harassment		Base
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>					
Heterosexual/Straight	6	94	5	95	9,620
Gay/Lesbian/ Bisexual	21	79	17	83	90
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White	6	94	5	95	9,550
Other minority ethnic group	21	79	14	86	250
<b>Religion</b>					
None	6	94	6	94	4,330
Church of Scotland	5	95	4	96	3,020
Roman Catholic	6	94	5	95	1,340
Other Christian	13	87	8	92	880
Another religion	14	86	13	87	230
<b>Long term physical/mental health condition</b>					
Yes	9	91	7	93	3,390
No	5	95	5	95	6,360
All	6	94	5	95	9,800

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

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

Around a third (32 per cent) of those who reported that they had been discriminated against said that the reason was their ethnic group, followed by age (14 per cent). Of those who had experienced harassment, over half (18 per cent) said that the reason was their ethnic group.

**Table 4.19: Reasons for discrimination and harassment**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Discrimination	Harassment
Age	14	6
Disability	10	5
Gender	8	4
Ethnic group	32	18
Religion	7	5
Sexual orientation	4	4
Sectarian reasons	5	3
Other	28	54
Don't know	2	5
Refused	-	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>530</i>

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

### 4.4.3 Perceptions of Crime

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

Table 4.20 shows that most (70 per cent) people feel that the crime rate in their local area had remained about the same as two years ago. Table 4.20 highlights that the views of those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas differ from those in the rest of Scotland.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
A lot more	6	2	3
A little more	10	12	11
About the same	62	72	70
A little less	11	6	7
A lot less	3	1	1
Don't know	8	7	7
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,720</i>	<i>7,100</i>	<i>8,820</i>

Table 4.21 shows the percentage of people who were either very or fairly confident in the ability of local police. There is a generally high level of confidence in the police, across all categories. There were some differences between age groups, with the highest levels of confidence in the over 75 age category.

Table 4.22 shows that confidence in the police is lower in the 20 per cent most deprived areas, compared to the rest of Scotland. For example, 56 per cent of people in the most deprived areas were confident in the ability of the police to prevent crime, compared to 67 per cent in the rest of Scotland. Table 4.22 also presents some variation in police confidence between urban and rural areas.

**Table 4.21: People saying they are very/fairly confident in police by gender and age**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Prevent crime	63	66	66	64	64	61	65	73	65
Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from public	72	77	78	75	77	72	73	79	75
Deal with incidents as they occur	73	78	80	74	78	72	75	81	76
Investigate incidents after they occur	74	81	79	76	80	75	76	83	77
Solve crimes	69	74	73	71	74	68	72	78	72
Catch criminals	68	72	70	71	73	67	69	76	70
Base (minimum)	3,830	4,510	670	1,140	1,250	2,270	2,000	1,010	8,340

**Table 4.22: People saying they are very/fairly confident in police by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and Urban/Rural Classification**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Prevent crime	56	67	63	65	67	64	66	64	65
Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from public	69	76	76	75	77	69	76	67	75
Deal with incidents as they occur	69	77	75	76	79	73	76	70	76
Investigate incidents after they occur	70	79	77	79	79	74	77	78	77
Solve crimes	64	74	71	72	76	69	72	70	72
Catch criminals	63	72	70	71	71	68	72	66	70
Base (minimum)	1,630	6,710	2,450	2,790	790	540	890	880	8,340

## 4.5 Community Engagement and Resilience

It is of interest to investigate how strongly adults feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. Table 4.23 shows that 77 per cent of adults felt very or fairly strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood.

Table 4.23 highlights the differences in feelings of belonging by gender, age, ethnic background and deprivation. Those from a white ethnic background were more likely to feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood (78 per cent), compared to those from a minority ethnic group (59 per cent).

**Table 4.23: Strength of feeling of belonging to community by gender, age, ethnicity and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Row percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Very strongly	Fairly strongly	Not very strongly	Not at all strongly	Don't know	Total	Base
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	34	42	18	6	1	100	4,440
Female	38	40	15	6	1	100	5,360
<b>Age</b>							
16-24	29	39	21	9	2	100	790
25-34	23	40	24	11	1	100	1,360
35-44	29	46	19	5	1	100	1,430
45-59	37	45	13	4	0	100	2,530
60-74	47	38	11	3	1	100	2,390
75+	53	35	9	2	1	100	1,310
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
White	37	41	16	5	1	100	9,550
Minority Ethnic Groups	19	40	20	17	4	100	250
<b>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>							
20% Most Deprived Areas	34	38	18	9	1	100	1,920
Rest of Scotland	37	42	16	5	1	100	7,880
All	36	41	16	6	1	100	9,800

Table 4.24 highlights that the majority of adults would help their neighbours in an emergency and are positive about their ability to call on friends and relatives for support.

**Table 4.24: Involvement with other people in the neighbourhood**

Row percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Base
Could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood for help	66	23	5	5	1	9,800
Could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood to look after home	68	22	4	5	1	9,800
Could turn to friends/relatives in neighbourhood for advice or support	63	23	6	6	2	9,800
Would offer help to neighbours in an emergency	72	21	4	2	1	9,800

### 4.5.1 Resilience

Ready Scotland is a suite of guidance which sets out a recommended approach to preparing for and dealing with emergencies. From January 2012, the SHS incorporated three separate questions to help support the work of Ready Scotland<sup>38</sup>.

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

Table 4.25 indicates the availability of a range of emergency response items, broken down by tenure and SIMD. Almost a third (32 per cent) of households don't have a first aid kit. This proportion is higher among social tenants (45 per cent) and private tenants (43 per cent), compared to owner occupiers (25 per cent).

**Table 4.25: Availability of emergency response items in household by tenure of household and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
<b>First aid kit</b>						
Yes	70	47	52	49	65	62
No, could not locate within five minutes	5	7	5	6	5	6
No, don't have	25	45	43	44	29	32
Don't know	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Torch</b>						
Yes	92	70	71	75	86	84
No, could not locate within five minutes	3	7	10	7	4	5
No, don't have	5	23	20	18	9	11
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Important documents</b>						
Yes	88	81	89	81	88	86
No, could not locate within five minutes	10	14	8	14	10	11
No, don't have	2	5	3	4	2	3
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Battery-powered/Wind-up radio</b>						
Yes	33	26	25	26	31	30
No, could not locate within five minutes	6	6	5	7	6	6
No, don't have	61	67	70	66	63	64
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,120</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>2,760</i>	<i>3,400</i>

<sup>38</sup> [www.readyscotland.org](http://www.readyscotland.org)



**Table 4.26: Availability of emergency response items in household by net annual household income**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001- £20,000	£20,001- £30,000	Over £30,000	All
<b>First aid kit</b>					
Yes	49	54	66	76	63
No, could not locate within five minutes	7	5	6	4	5
No, don't have	43	41	27	19	32
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Torch</b>					
Yes	76	78	88	92	84
No, could not locate within five minutes	5	6	4	3	5
No, don't have	18	16	8	5	11
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Important documents</b>					
Yes	79	84	89	91	86
No, could not locate within five minutes	14	13	9	8	11
No, don't have	6	3	1	1	3
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Battery-powered/Wind-up radio</b>					
Yes	32	28	30	32	30
No, could not locate within five minutes	5	6	6	6	6
No, don't have	63	66	63	61	64
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>1,190</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>3,300</i>

## 5 Economic Activity

### 5.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government is committed to improving the economic situation and opportunity of people in Scotland, through sustainable economic growth<sup>39</sup>. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) gathers information about the current economic situation and the characteristics of individuals and households in different economic activity categories.

The information gathered in the SHS about the current economic situation of members of the household is reported by the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview and may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment. The SHS has questions on these topics only for selecting the data of particular groups, such as working adults<sup>40</sup> or those who are permanently retired from work, for further analysis or for use as background variables when analysing other topics.

The official source of statistics on employment, unemployment and economic activity is the Labour Force Survey for Scotland and the Annual Population Survey at a local authority level. Results from both surveys are available from the Scottish Government website<sup>41</sup>.

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<sup>42</sup>, the current economic situation is further analysed by gender and whether an adult has a long standing illness, health problem or disability. Finally, this chapter explores the current economic situation of women of working age, specifically investigating the impact of whether there are children present in the household.

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<sup>39</sup> Scottish Government 2007, The Government Economic Strategy, Edinburgh, Scottish Government [www.gov.scot/Publications/2007/11/12115041](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2007/11/12115041)

<sup>40</sup> Refer to the Annex 2: Glossary for further definitions of the working age population.

<sup>41</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market)

<sup>42</sup> Defined as 16-64 for males and females

## Main Findings

Just under one in five (18 per cent) adults had no qualifications, with those aged 75 and over least likely to have qualifications (49 per cent).

In 2014, 50 per cent of working age adults in households earning over £40,000 had degree level or professional qualifications, while only three per cent had no qualifications.

A higher proportion of men (58 per cent) than women (50 per cent) were currently in work. Women were more likely to be in part-time employment than men (17 compared with 4 per cent). In contrast, self-employment was more common among men than women (8 and 3 per cent, respectively).

There was a relationship between the highest level of qualification and full time employment, with those who have attained degree level or professional qualifications having the highest proportion in full-time employment (59 per cent). In contrast, 27 per cent of adults with no qualifications were in full time employment.

## 5.2 Highest Qualification Level

Variation in the highest level of qualification held by adults can be seen across age groups. Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of those with a degree or professional qualification was highest in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age categories (37 and 39 per cent, respectively) and can then be seen to decrease by increasing age group. The proportion of adults with degree level or professional qualifications was lowest for those aged 16 to 24 (14 per cent), but this is likely to be because many adults in this age category were in higher or further education and had therefore not completed degree qualifications.

In contrast, just under one in five adults (18 per cent) had none of the qualifications presented. Of these, the highest proportion was in the 75 and over age group, with around half (49 per cent) having no qualifications.

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

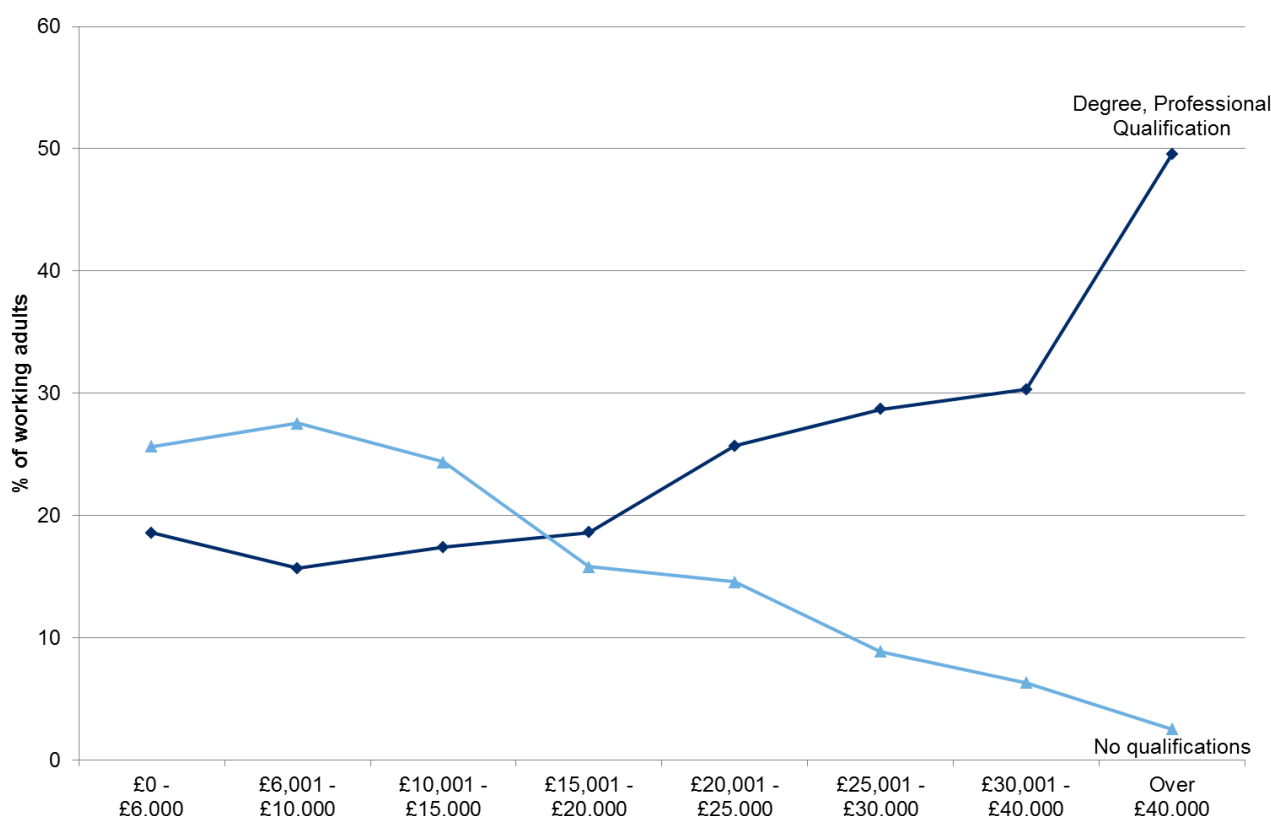
Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Degree, Professional Qualification	27	29	14	37	39	31	24	17	28
HNC/HND or equivalent	12	10	14	14	13	12	7	3	11
Higher, A level or equivalent	18	15	31	17	16	16	12	7	17
No qualifications	17	19	7	9	7	17	31	49	18
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	22	21	33	22	23	23	16	8	22
Other qualification	3	5	0	1	1	2	10	14	4
Qualifications not known	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,440	5,360	790	1,360	1,430	2,530	2,390	1,310	9,800

Links between degree level qualifications and higher incomes can be seen among working adults<sup>43</sup> (Table 5.2). In 2014, as income increased, the proportion of working age adults with a degree or professional qualification increases, while conversely, the proportion with no qualifications decreases (Figure 5.1).

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

2014 data, Adults (base: 6,770)



<sup>43</sup> Adults aged over 16 and employed full time, employed part time or self employed

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

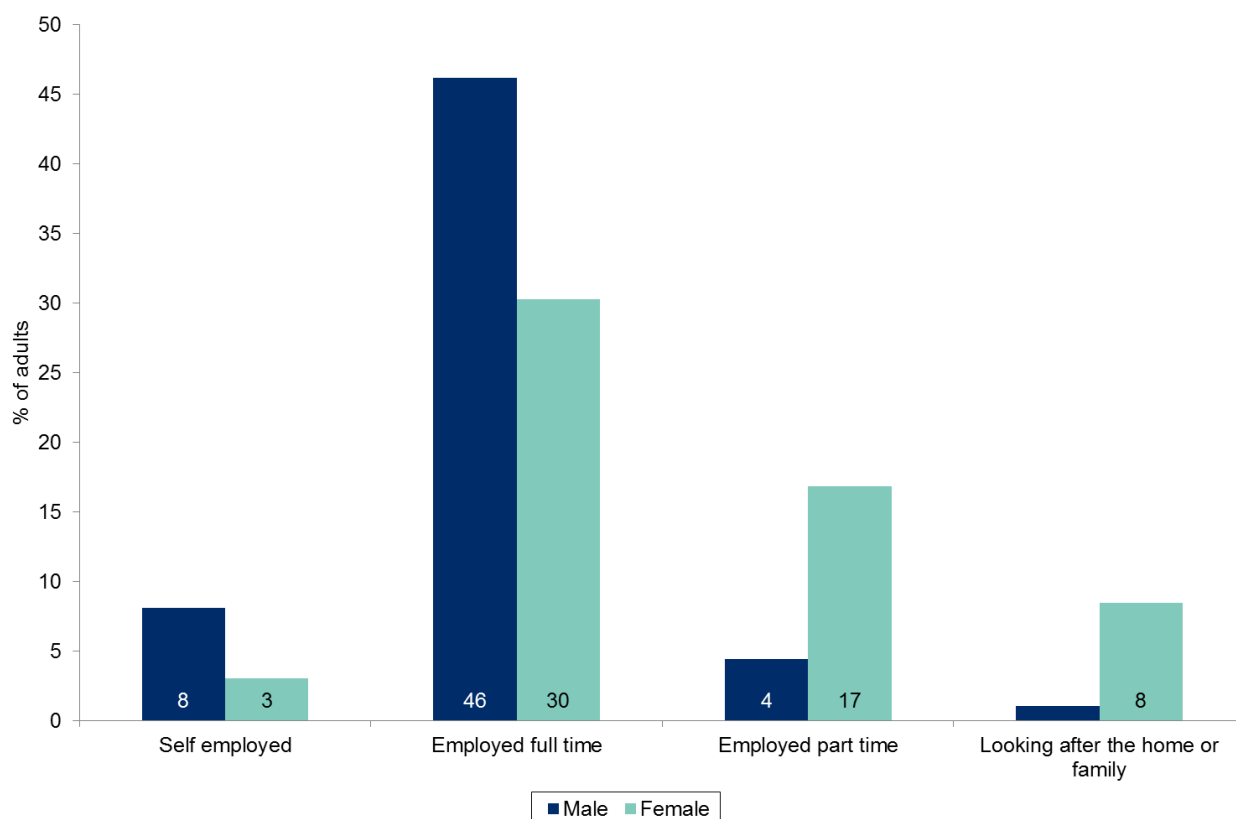
Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	Over £40,000	All
Degree, Professional Qualification	19	16	17	19	26	29	30	50	30
HNC/HND or equivalent	12	11	11	11	11	12	15	15	13
Higher, A level or equivalent	24	14	14	20	19	21	21	18	19
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	18	29	29	31	27	27	26	14	24
Other qualification	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	0	2
No qualifications	26	28	24	16	15	9	6	3	12
Qualifications not known	-	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	200	580	1,000	980	830	720	1,000	1,470	6,770

### 5.3 Current Economic Situation

A higher proportion of men (58 per cent) compared to women (50 per cent) were currently in work. This is demonstrated in Table 5.3, with some of the key differences picked out and displayed graphically in Figure 5.2, which shows that men were more likely to be full-time employed or self-employed, while women were more likely to be part-time employed or looking after the home or family.

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

2014 data, Adults (base: 9,800)



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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Self employed	8	3	5
Employed full time	46	30	38
Employed part time	4	17	11
Looking after the home or	1	8	5
Permanently retired from work	21	27	24
Unemployed and seeking work	6	3	4
Education/training	8	8	8
Permanently sick or disabled	4	4	4
Other	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Base	4,440	5,360	9,800

### 5.3.1 Current Economic Situation of Working Age Adults

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

In comparison, 64 per cent of working age women were in some form of paid work. However, there was greater variation in the how women were employed. Full-time employment was the most common type of employment and accounted for 39 per cent of working age women. However, unlike men, the next most common option among women was part-time employment which accounted for 21 per cent of working age women.

It was relatively uncommon for men or women of working age to be permanently retired from work (4 per cent males; 7 per cent females). This is likely to have under-represented all those who have taken early retirement as some who do so will subsequently take up other employment opportunities.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Working age adults (16-64)	Male	Female	All
Self employed	9	4	6
Employed full time	57	39	48
Employed part time	4	21	13
Looking after the home or	1	11	6
Permanently retired from work	4	7	5
Unemployed and seeking work	8	4	6
At school	3	3	3
Higher/Further education	7	7	7
Government work/training	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	5	4	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Base	3,210	3,740	6,950

There was a relationship between the highest level of qualification and full time employment, with those who had attained degree level or professional qualifications having the highest proportion in full-time employment (59 per cent). In contrast, 27 per cent with no qualifications were in full time employment. This group also had the highest proportion (20 per cent) who were permanently sick or disabled.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Working age adults (16-64)	Degree, Professional Qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher level or equivalent	O Grade, A Standard or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Self employed	7	7	7	5	7	5	*	6
Employed full time	59	55	47	43	31	27	*	48
Employed part time	13	14	12	14	10	10	*	13
Looking after the home or	4	4	4	9	12	11	*	6
Permanently retired from work	7	4	4	3	18	10	*	5
Unemployed and seeking work	3	4	3	9	12	11	*	6
At school	0	0	4	7	-	3	*	3
Higher/Further education	5	9	18	4	-	1	*	7
Government work/training	-	0	-	0	-	0	*	0
Permanently sick or disabled	1	1	2	5	8	20	*	5
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	1	0	1	3	2	*	1
Other	0	0	0	0	-	0	*	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,110	880	1,220	1,610	130	960	30	6,950

It is possible to compare the differing economic situations of the adults with limiting long-term conditions with the rest of the population (Table 5.6). In 2014, around three-in-ten (29 per cent) adults of working age with a long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness were permanently sick or disabled.

Around a quarter (24 per cent) working age adults who reported having long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness were in full-time employment compared with around half (53 per cent) of those who did not. Excluding those who are permanently sick or disabled, the proportion of people with limiting health issues who were in full-time employment rises to 33 per cent.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Working age adults (16-64)	Limiting long-term condition	Non-limiting long-term condition	No long-term condition	All	Excluding 'Permanently sick or disabled'			
					Limiting long-term condition	Non-limiting long-term condition	No long-term condition	All
Self employed	2	7	7	6	3	7	7	7
Employed full time	24	52	53	48	33	53	53	50
Employed part time	10	12	13	13	13	12	14	13
Looking after the home or family	8	6	6	6	11	7	6	6
Permanently retired from work	11	8	4	6	15	8	4	6
Unemployed and seeking work	9	5	5	6	12	5	5	6
At school	0	3	3	3	0	4	3	3
Higher/Further education	4	3	8	7	5	3	8	8
Government work/training scheme	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	26	3	0	5	-	-	-	-
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	4	0	0	1	5	0	0	1
Other	1	-	0	0	1	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,380	430	5,110	6,910	960	410	5,090	6,470

## 5.4 Working Households

In this section the focus is on working households. Firstly, the number of adults in paid employment<sup>44</sup> in households is examined. Subsequently, adults of working age are investigated in more detail.

<sup>44</sup> Including those in full or part time employment and the self-employed.



### 5.4.1 Adults in Paid Employment

As Figure 5.3 shows, in 2014 for Scotland as a whole, six in ten (61 per cent of) households included at least one adult in paid employment. This was made up of a third of households (33 per cent) containing two or more adults in paid employment and 28 per cent having one adult in paid employment. The remaining households (39 per cent) contained no adults in paid employment.

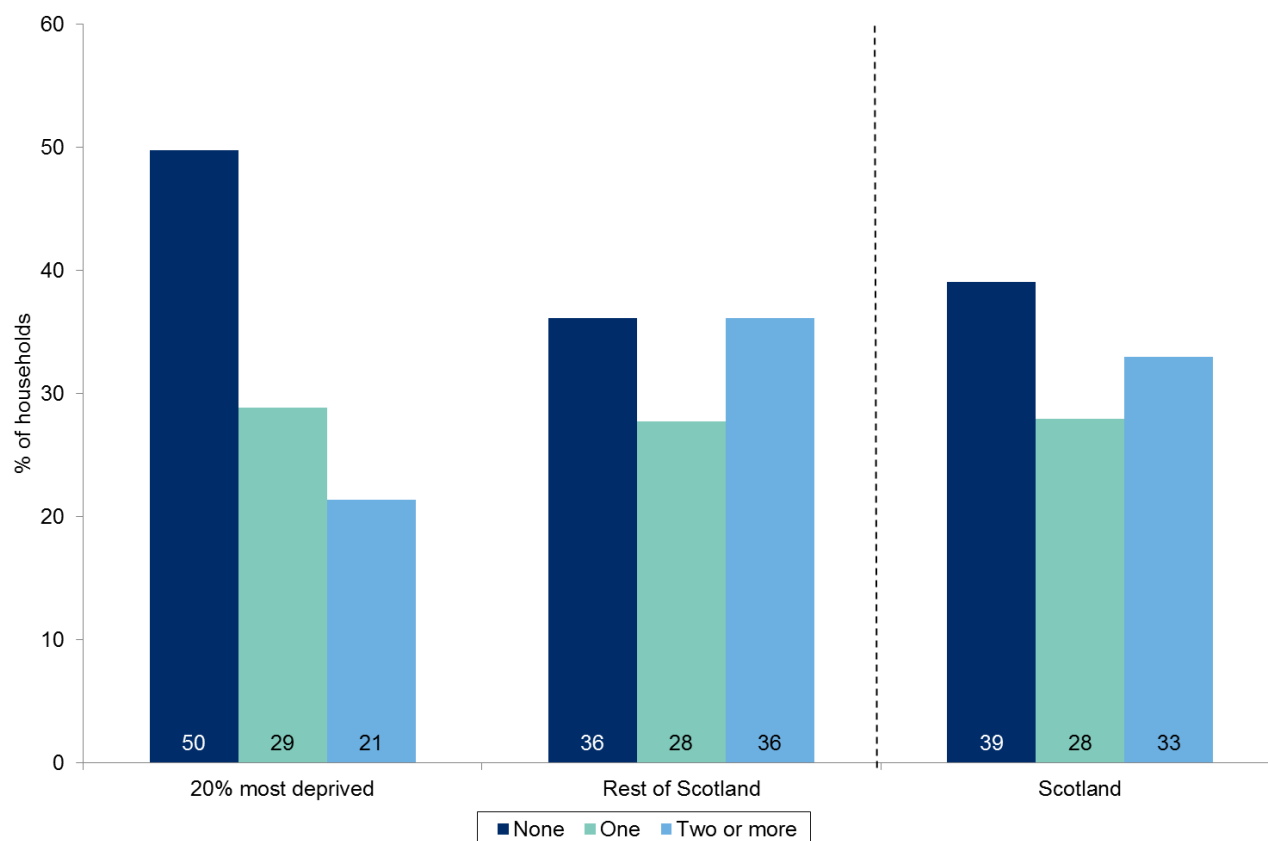
The number of working adults in a household varied according to the deprivation levels of the area in which they were situated<sup>45</sup>. Half of the households in the 20 per cent most deprived of areas contained no adults in paid employment (50 per cent). Conversely the majority of households in the rest of Scotland contain one or more working adult (64 per cent compared with 36 per cent having no adults in paid employment).

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

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<sup>45</sup> As defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Annex 2: Glossary.

**Figure 5.3: Number of adults in paid employment by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**  
2014 data, Households (minimum base: 2,080)



## 5.4.2 Women of Working Age

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

Table 5.4 showed that the majority of women of working age are in some form of work and Table 5.7 shows that the presence of children in the household does not significantly affect this. The 2014 SHS found that 64 per cent of women in households containing children were in work, compared to 64 per cent of those without children.

The main differences between the two groups of working age women were that a higher proportion of those with no children in the household were employed full-time (45 per cent compared with 30 per cent of those where children are present), while a higher proportion with children in the household were looking after the home or family (20 per cent compared with 5 per cent of those with no children present).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Working age females (16-64)	Yes, have children	No children	All
Self employed	3	4	4
Employed full time	30	45	39
Employed part time	31	15	21
Looking after the home or	20	5	11
Permanently retired from work	0	10	7
Unemployed and seeking work	3	4	4
At school	4	2	3
Higher/Further education	5	8	7
Government work/training	0	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	6	4
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	1	1	1
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,380</i>	<i>2,360</i>	<i>3,740</i>

## 6 Finance

### 6.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government's approach to tackling poverty, reducing income inequality and increasing financial inclusion is set out in the Child Poverty Strategy for Scotland Our Approach 2014-2017<sup>46</sup> which focuses on three key outcomes:

- Maximising household resources – With an aim to reduce income poverty and material deprivation by maximising financial entitlements and reducing pressure on household budgets among low income families, as well as by maximising the potential for parents to increase family incomes through good quality, sustained employment, and promoting greater financial inclusion and capability (Pockets).
- Improving children's wellbeing and life chances – With an aim to break inter-generational cycles of poverty, inequality and deprivation. This requires a focus on tackling the underlying social and economic determinants of poverty and improving the circumstances in which children grow up – recognising the particular importance of improving children's outcomes in the early years (Prospects).
- Children from low income households live in well-designed, sustainable places – With an aim to address area-based factors which currently exacerbate the effects of individual poverty for many families by continuing to improve the physical, social and economic environments in local areas, particularly in those areas of multiple deprivation in which child poverty is more prevalent (Places).

Questions relating to child material deprivation have been included in the SHS for the first time, being asked of one-third sample. This will allow analysis of the larger local authorities this year and all local authorities next year. As this data is new, provisional analysis will be made available later in the year providing an overview of the responses.

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<sup>46</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/5304>

## Main Findings

Between 2013 and 2014 there has been a statistically significant increase in the proportion of households reporting that they felt positive about their household finances increasing from 48 per cent in 2013 to over half (52 per cent) in 2014.

Single parent and single adult households were most likely to report that they do not manage well financially with around a quarter (24 and 23 per cent, respectively) - much higher than the overall Scotland figure of 11 per cent.

Households in the social rented sector were the least likely to say they are managing well (26 per cent) which is in contrast to owner occupiers where nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) reported that they were managing well.

One quarter of households (25 per cent) reported not having any savings or investments in 2014 though around half (53 per cent) of households reported having savings of £1,000 or more.

Over half (59 per cent) of single parent households reported having no savings, more than double than the overall Scotland figure of 25 per cent.

Around half (53 per cent) of households in the social rented sector reported have no savings.

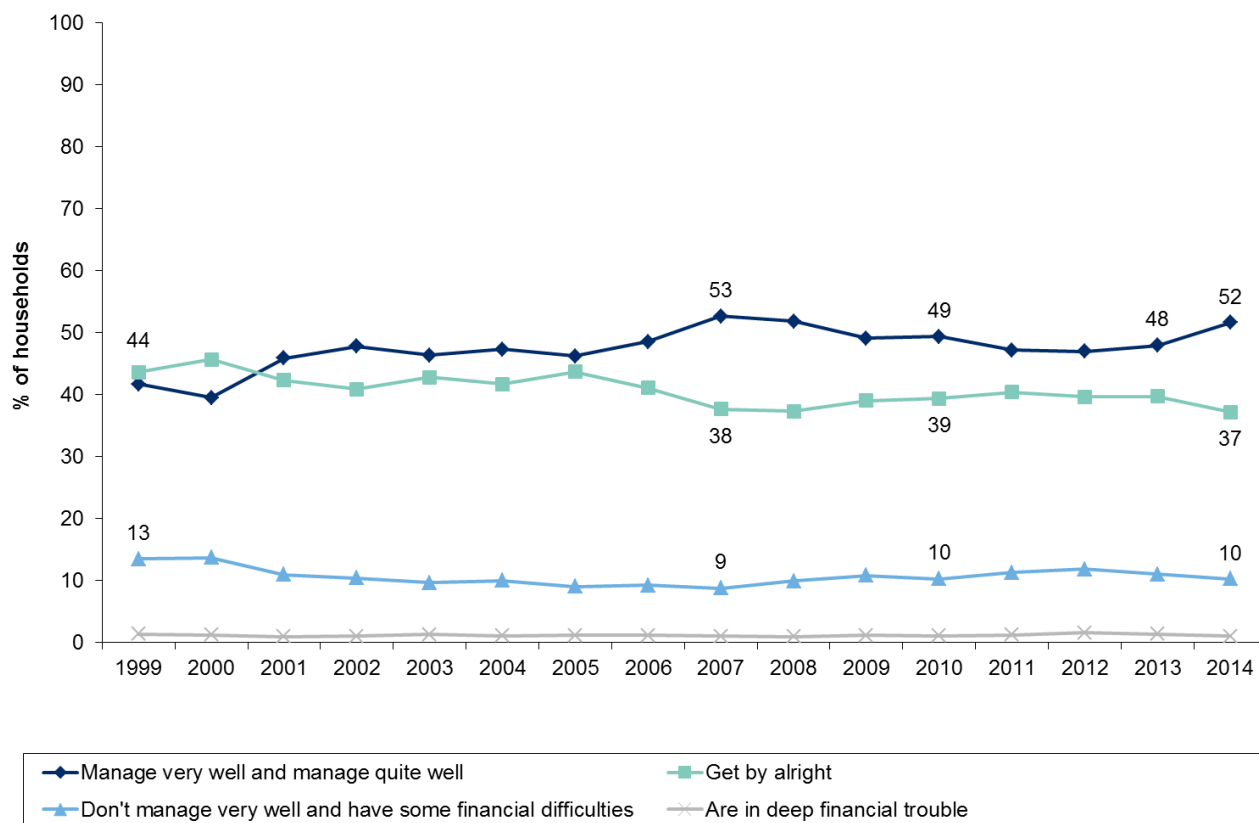
## 6.2 How Households are Managing Financially

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

Between 1999 and 2007 there was a general increase in the proportion of households that reported positively about their household finances, rising from 42 per cent of households in 1999 to more than half (53 per cent) in 2007. Between 2007 and 2010 this proportion fell to around half of all households and remained stable to 2013. In the year to 2014 there has been a statistically significant increase in households reporting they are managing well with over half (52 per cent) of households saying they manage very or quite well. The proportion of households that don't manage very well and have some financial difficulties has remained stable at around ten per cent since 2002.

**Figure 6.1: How the household is managing financially this year**

1999-2014 data, Households (minimum base: 3,660)



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

Figure 6.2 shows the household perceptions of how they manage financially varies by household income. Households on lower incomes (up to £20,000) are more likely to say that they get by rather than manage well while nearly a quarter (24 per cent of) households on incomes up to £10,000 say they do not manage well - much higher than those on higher incomes.

There is a large gap between households with incomes over £30,000 and those below £30,000 - nearly three quarters of all households with incomes over £30,000 reported managing well which is 21 percentage points higher than households with annual net income of £20,001 to £30,000. This is in line with the overall Scotland figure in 2014.

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

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 1,360)

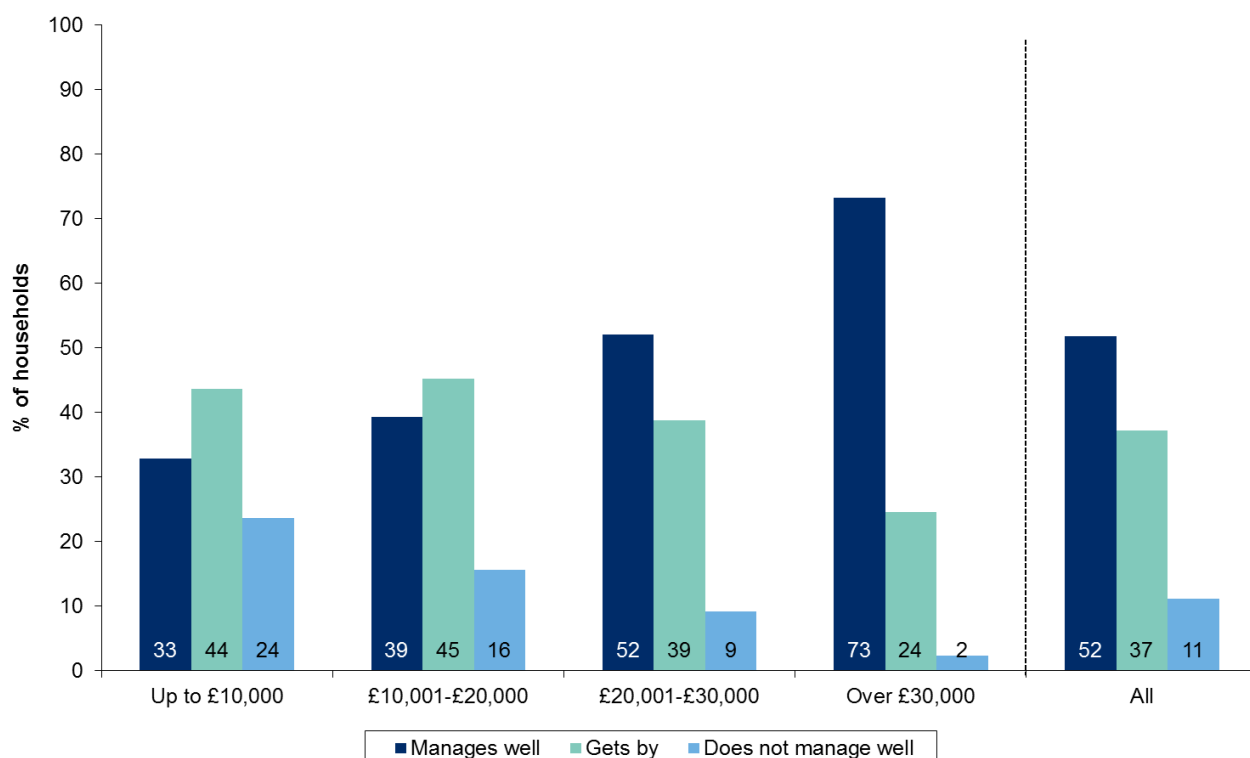


Table 6.1 shows how perceptions of management of household finances varied by household type. Single parent and single adult households were the most likely to report that they are not managing well financially with around a quarter (24 and 23 per cent, respectively) saying they are not managing well financially – this is more than double the proportion of all households in Scotland at 11 per cent.

Perceptions of financial management are also associated with household tenure, as shown in Figure 6.3. Around two-thirds (64 per cent) of owner occupiers reported managing well – more than double the proportion of households in social rented properties saying the same (26 per cent). Around one-in-five (24 per cent) social rented households reported not managing well which is more than double the rate of all households in Scotland (11 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	All
Manages well	39	59	24	49	44	52	67	57	52
Gets by	38	31	52	40	40	41	31	39	37
Does not manage well	23	10	24	11	16	7	3	5	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,890	1,700	550	1,310	640	960	1,750	1,780	10,580

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

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 170)

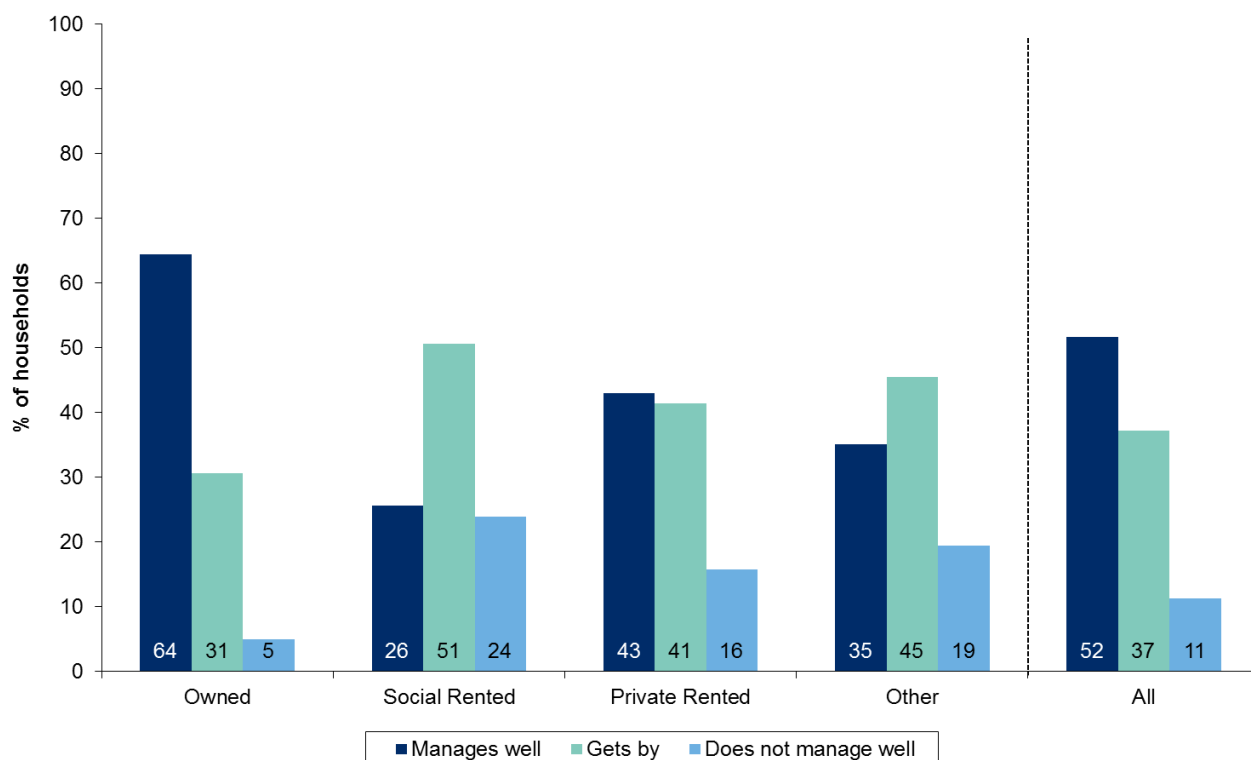


Table 6.2 shows how households are managing financially by their main income source. Households relying mainly on benefits (which includes recipients of the state pension) are the most likely to say they are not managing well with around a fifth (18 per cent) reporting that they are not managing well. Conversely only eight per cent of households relying on earnings and four per cent of households relying on other sources<sup>47</sup> reported that they were not managing well.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	Main income from earnings	Main income from benefits	Main income from other sources	All
Manages well	56	37	74	52
Gets by	35	45	22	37
Does not manage well	8	18	4	11
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	5,660	3,520	1,110	10,290

<sup>47</sup> Occupational pensions, other investments and other non-earned income such as maintenance payments or student grants.



Households where the Highest Income Householder (HIH) is male were more likely to say they do manage well with over half saying so compared to less than half of households where the highest income householder was female (56 per cent, compared with 45 per cent). Age is also a strong factor, with increasing age associated with higher levels of households reporting that they are managing well. Households where the HIH is aged over 60 are less likely to report that they're not managing well than all other age groups.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Manages well	56	45	41	44	46	50	57	66	52
Gets by	34	41	42	40	40	36	37	32	37
Does not manage well	9	14	17	17	14	14	6	2	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	6,150	4,430	410	1,360	1,630	3,180	2,610	1,400	10,580

There are high levels of perceived financial difficulty in areas of deprivation (Table 6.4). More than double the proportion of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland said they were not managing well financially (21 per cent), compared with households in the rest of Scotland (nine per cent).

**Table 6.4: How the household is managing financially this year by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation<sup>48</sup>**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Manages well	34	57	52
Gets by	46	35	37
Does not manage well	21	9	11
Total	100	100	100
Base	2,070	8,510	10,580

## 6.3 Savings and Investments

Prior to 2009, information on savings or investments was asked via two questions. From January 2009 questions on savings were consolidated into a single question asking whether the highest income householder and their spouse or partner had savings of £1,000 or more, less than £1,000 or no savings or investments. This means that data prior to 2009 is not comparable with later data

<sup>48</sup> As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Annex 2: Glossary

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

Table 6.5 shows figures about whether SHS respondents had savings or investments from 2009 (when the new, consolidated question was introduced). A quarter of households (25 per cent) reported not having any savings or investments in 2014. This is around the same as in 2013 and unchanged from 2009. There has been an increase in the proportion of households with savings of £1,000 or more increasing by 10 percentage points from 43 per cent in 2009 to 53 per cent in 2014.

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

Column percentages, 2009-2014 data

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

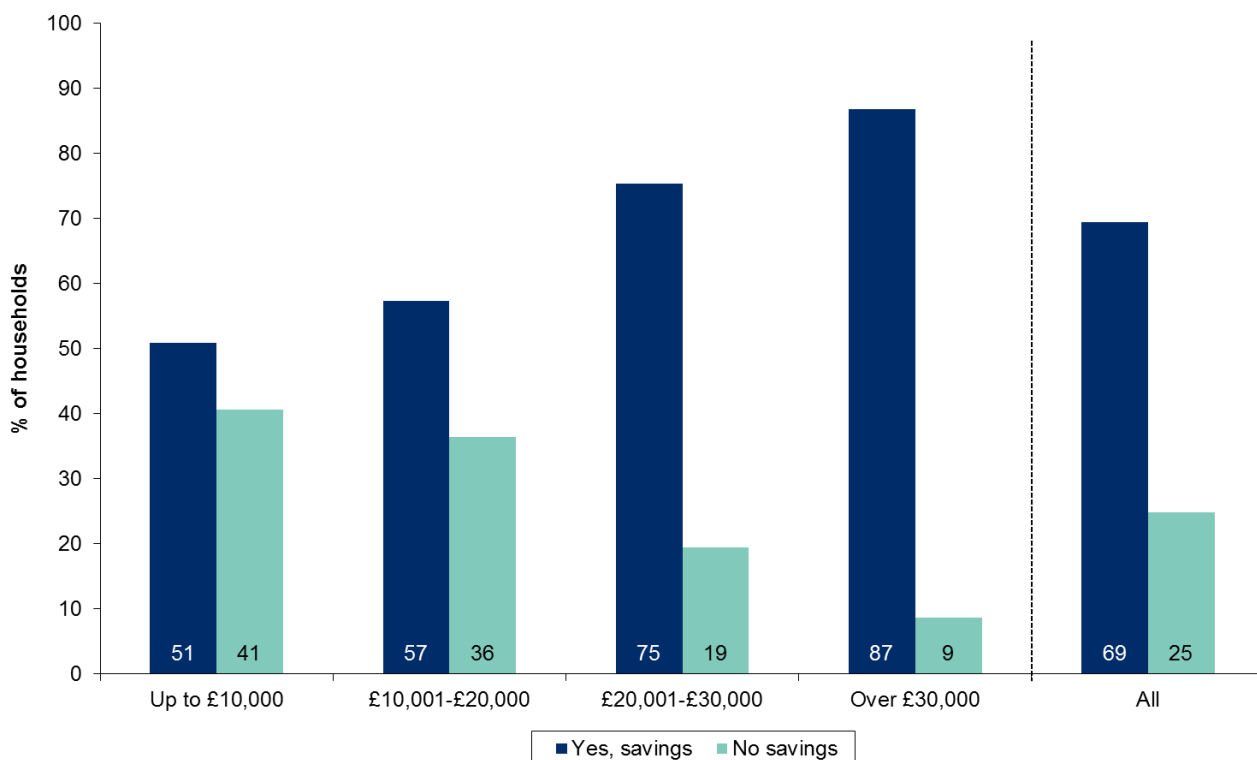
Note: Question asked only of a 1/3 sample from 2012

Figure 6.4 shows how the level of savings households have varied by net annual household income. Households with a net annual income of up to £20,000 are more likely not to have any savings when compared to all households (36 per cent with income between £10,001 and £20,000 compared to 25 per cent of all households). Only one in ten households (nine per cent) with income over £30,000 reported having no savings.

Household type also shows some variation on whether a household has savings, as shown in Figure 6.5. Single parent and single adult households are more likely to report having no savings (59 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively) when compared to all households (25 per cent). Around 30 per cent of small and large families had no savings in 2014 (29 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively) while older smaller households were the most likely to have savings (83 per cent).

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

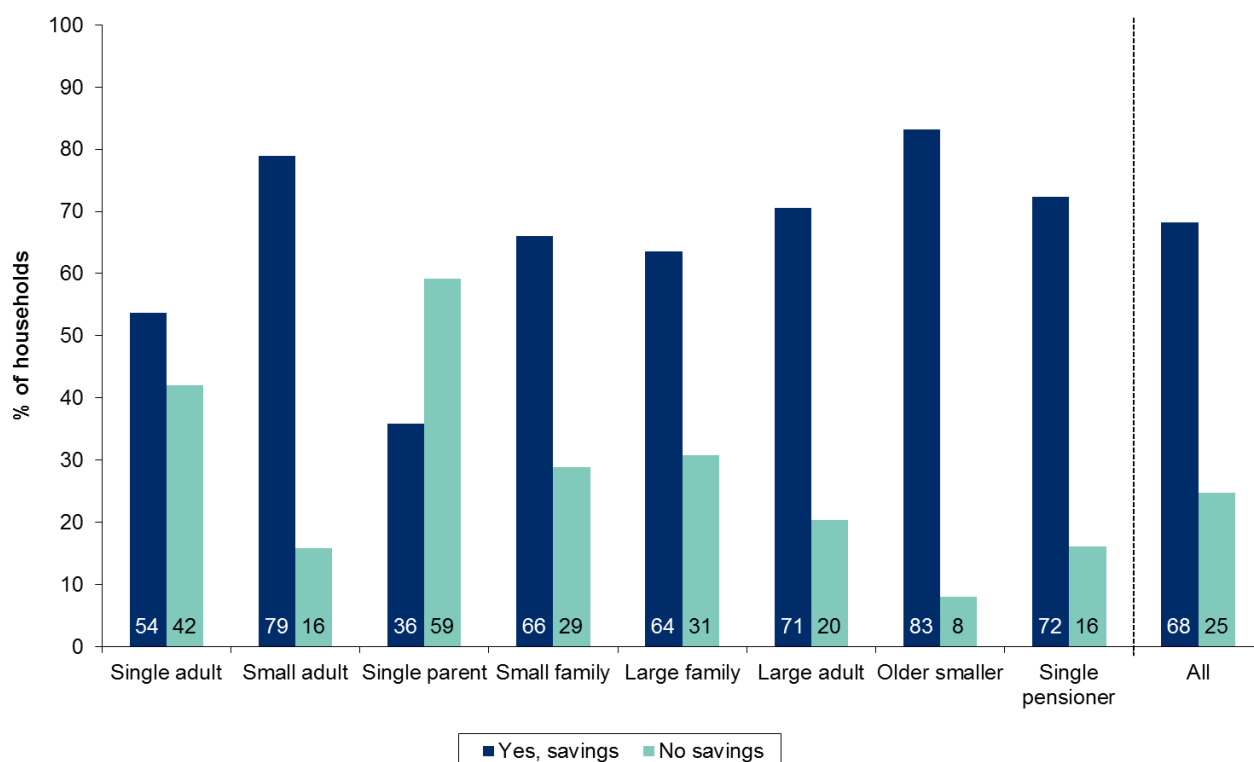
2014 data, Households (minimum base: 490)



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

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

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 200)



Levels of savings and investments vary by the tenure of households with owner occupiers much more likely to report having savings (83 per cent) when compared to the overall Scotland figure (68 per cent). Conversely, just over half of all social rented households reported having no savings (53 per cent) which is more than double the proportion of all households in Scotland (25 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	Tenure				All
	Owned	Social Rented	Private Rented	Other	
No savings	10	53	36	41	25
Yes, savings	83	40	59	55	68
Less than £1,000	11	20	23	13	15
£1,000 or more	71	19	36	42	53
Dont know	1	2	1	3	1
Refused	6	5	4	2	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,170	890	420	60	3,530

Table 6.7 shows how levels of having savings or investments varies by age and gender of the highest income householder. Households with older highest income householders were more likely to report having savings (77 per cent aged 60 to 74 compared to 68 per cent of all households). There is a relationship between having savings or investments and sex – households where the highest income householder is female were more likely to report having no savings (31 per cent) compared to males (20 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
No savings	20	31	52	39	31	24	15	9	25
Has savings	73	62	44	58	64	68	77	78	68
Less than £1,000	14	16	21	21	17	15	12	9	15
£1,000 or more	59	45	23	37	47	53	65	69	53
Don't know	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	1
Refused	6	6	2	3	4	7	7	7	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,070	1,470	130	480	530	1,050	890	460	3,530

## 6.4 Banking

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

Table 6.8 shows how the proportion of households with a bank or building society account has changed between 2009 to 2014. The proportion of households where neither the respondent nor their spouse or partner had a bank or building society account had fallen from 12 per cent in 1999 to 4 per cent in 2009 – it has remained stable with only 3 per cent of households reporting having no bank or building society account.

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

Column percentages, 2009-2014 data

Households	1999	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yes	86	93	92	93	93	95	95
No	12	4	4	4	4	3	3
Refused	2	3	4	3	3	3	2
Base	14,650	10,290	11,000	10,790	3,460	3,510	3,530

From January 2012, this question was asked of three quarters and one third of the sample, respectively. This analysis excludes Credit Unions and Post Office accounts.

There is a clear pattern between not having a bank, building society or other account and levels of income and deprivation as shown in Table 6.9. Households with a smaller income were more likely to say they make use of banking facilities through the Post Office (11 per cent of those with an income up to £10,000 compared to 2 per cent with an income over £30,000). Households living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were less likely to have a bank account than the rest of Scotland (89 per cent compared to 95 per cent) or a building society account (eight per cent compared to 19 per cent).

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Households	Up to £10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
Bank account	88	93	97	97	89	95	93
Building Society	10	11	18	26	8	19	17
Credit Union Account	1	3	5	5	6	3	4
Post Office Card	11	9	3	2	10	4	6
None of these	3	1	-	-	3	0	1
Refused	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>2,840</i>	<i>3,530</i>

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

## 7 Transport and Travel

### 7.1 Introduction and Context

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

Two key transport National Indicators that are used to measure Government progress use Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data, these are: reduce traffic congestion; and, increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport.

Transport Scotland publishes the Transport and Travel in Scotland (TATIS) annual publication<sup>49</sup> which includes information on households' access to cars and bikes, frequency of driving, modes of travel to work and school (including an update to the National Indicator), use and opinions of public transport and access to local services. From August 2014, TATIS has included results from the SHS Travel Diary, covering information about travel by adults, including journey purposes and the means of transport used amongst others, as well as an update to the congestion National Indicator.

The SHS also provides a range of other transport-related information that can be used to understand travel patterns and choices across Scotland as well as monitoring progress on Scotland's Transport Strategy. This sets out current policy which aims to improve journey times and connections, reduce emissions, and improve the quality, accessibility and affordability of transport. This chapter focuses on the number of cars available to households and possession of driving licenses.

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<sup>49</sup> <http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/transport-and-travel-scotland-all-editions>

## Main Findings

The proportion of households with at least one car for private use increased from 63 per cent in 1999 to 68 per cent in 2005. Car ownership has been relatively stable since with around seven in ten household (70 per cent) with at least one car available for private use. Households living in rural areas are more likely to have access a car compared to those living in urban areas in Scotland (around 87 per cent compared to 59 per cent in large urban areas).

The number of cars that households have access to has been relatively stable since 2005, however, there's an indicative increase in the proportion of households with three or more cars, increasing from 3 per cent in 2005 to 5 per cent in 2012, where it has remained since.

Car availability is strongly associated with income and deprivation: in households with a net annual household income of over £40,000, almost all households (97 per cent) have access to at least one car compared to under half of households on low incomes - 38 per cent of households with net incomes between £6,001 and £10,000.

Overall around two-thirds (68 per cent) of adults aged 17 and over have a driving licence. In all age groups, more men had driving licences than women with the gap widening as age increases. The gap between males and females has fallen since 1999 from 26 percentage points in 1999 to around 14 percentage points in 2012.

## 7.2 Cars and Driving

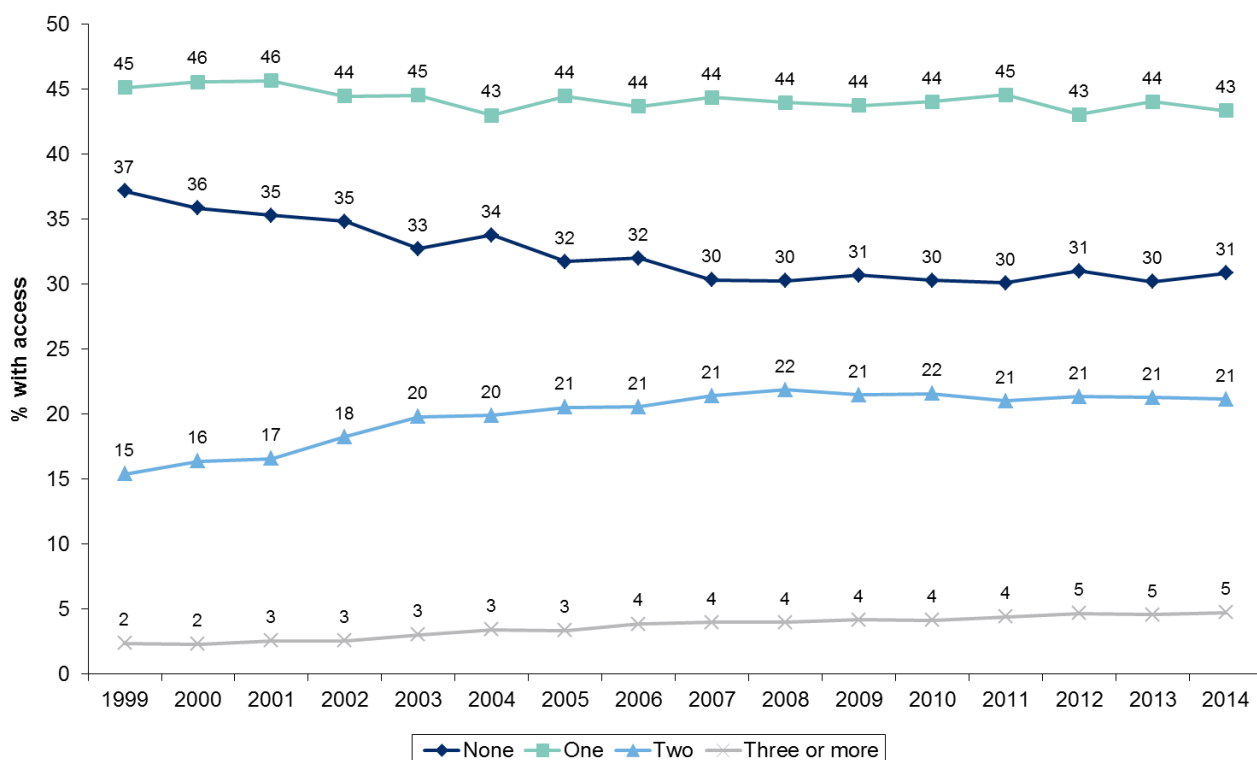
### 7.2.1 Access to Cars or Vans

Figure 7.1 shows changes in car and van availability over time. In the eight years from 1999 to 2007 the proportion of households with no access to cars fell by 7 percentage points (from 37 per cent to 30 per cent) and has been relatively stable since. This is balanced against the rise in households with access to multiple cars; households with access to two cars had risen from 15 per cent of all households in 1999 to 21 per cent in 2007.



**Figure 7.1: Household access to cars and vans by year**

1999-2014 data, Household (minimum base: 10,630)



Car availability varies by rurality of the area (urban/rural classification) and net annual household income as shown in Table 7.1 and Table 7.2, respectively. There is a general trend of increasing car ownership as the level of rurality increases: rural areas also have higher levels of multiple car ownership with 37 per cent of remote rural areas having two or more cars compared to 18 per cent of households in large urban areas. Car availability has a strong positive relationship with net annual household income as shown in Table 7.2. Nearly all (97 per cent) of households with net annual income of more than £40,000 have access to at least one car compared to less than half (44 per cent) of households with an income of £6,000 or less. Therefore, fewer households from groups with below average income levels (such as single adults/parents/pensioners) have access to a car.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
No access to cars	41	30	25	31	14	13	31
At least one	59	70	75	69	86	87	69
One	41	44	45	47	42	50	43
Two or more	18	26	30	21	45	37	26
Base	3,240	3,520	1,010	640	1,160	1,060	10,630

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Households	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
No access to cars	56	62	54	40	24	15	7	3	30
At least one	44	38	46	60	76	85	93	97	70
One	36	32	39	49	58	58	47	32	44
Two or more	8	6	7	11	18	27	46	66	26
Base	310	1,060	1,880	1,650	1,250	1,030	1,340	1,810	10,330

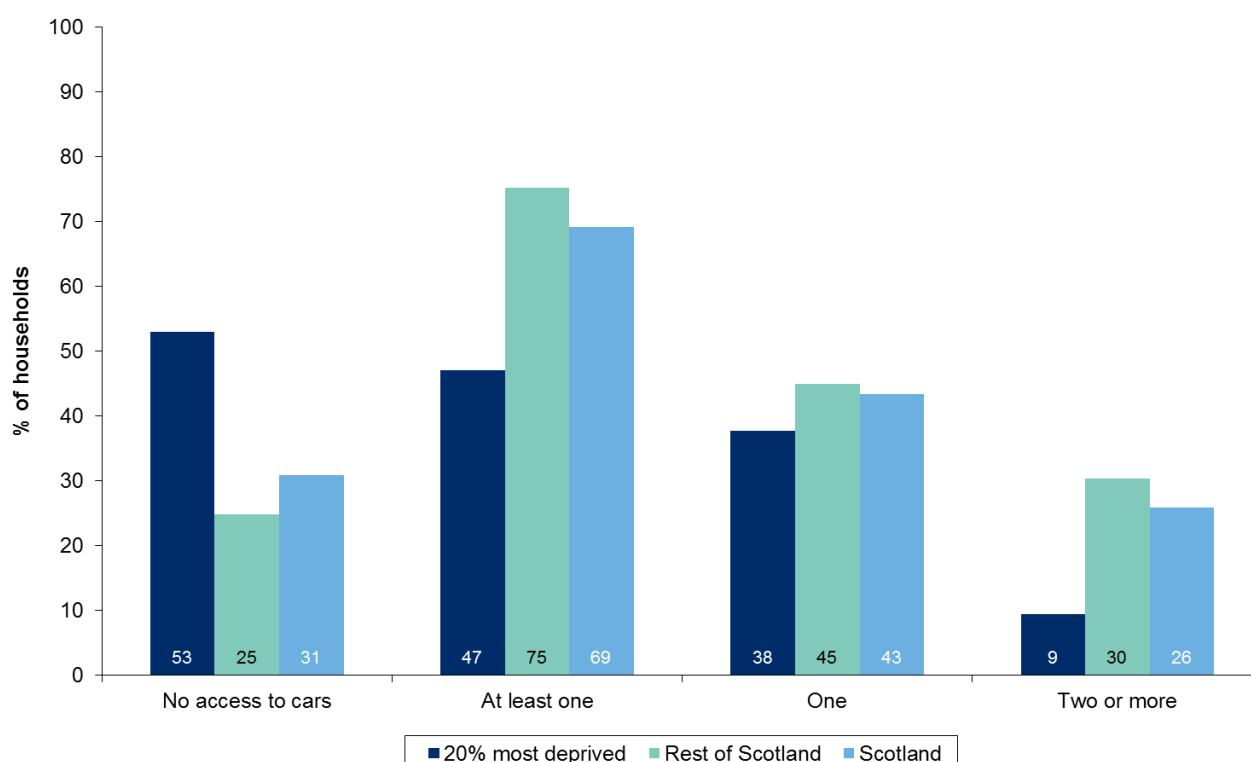
Due to missing income information "All" figures may not match between tables

Excludes refusals/don't know responses

Higher levels of deprivation are associated with car access as shown in Figure 7.2. Around half (53 per cent) of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland have no access to cars compared with a quarter (25 per cent) of households in the rest of Scotland. This difference is more pronounced when looking at households with two or more cars with only one in ten (9 per cent) of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland with two or more cars compared to three in ten (30 per cent) of households in the rest of Scotland. Part of the reason behind these findings will be the link between multiple deprivation and the urban rural classification, i.e. most areas in the 20 per cent most deprived are urban areas.

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

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 2,080)



## 7.3 Driving Licences

Overall around two-thirds (68 per cent) of adults in Scotland hold a driving licence with men more likely than women to hold one as shown in Table 7.3 and Figure 7.3. Overall adults are more likely to hold a driving licence as they get older while this falls after the age of 60. Figure 7.4 shows how the differences between males and females holding driving licences has changed since 1999 (when the survey began). Overall the gap between males and females has remained though has become much smaller, from a difference of 26 percentage points in 1999 to around 14 in 2012.

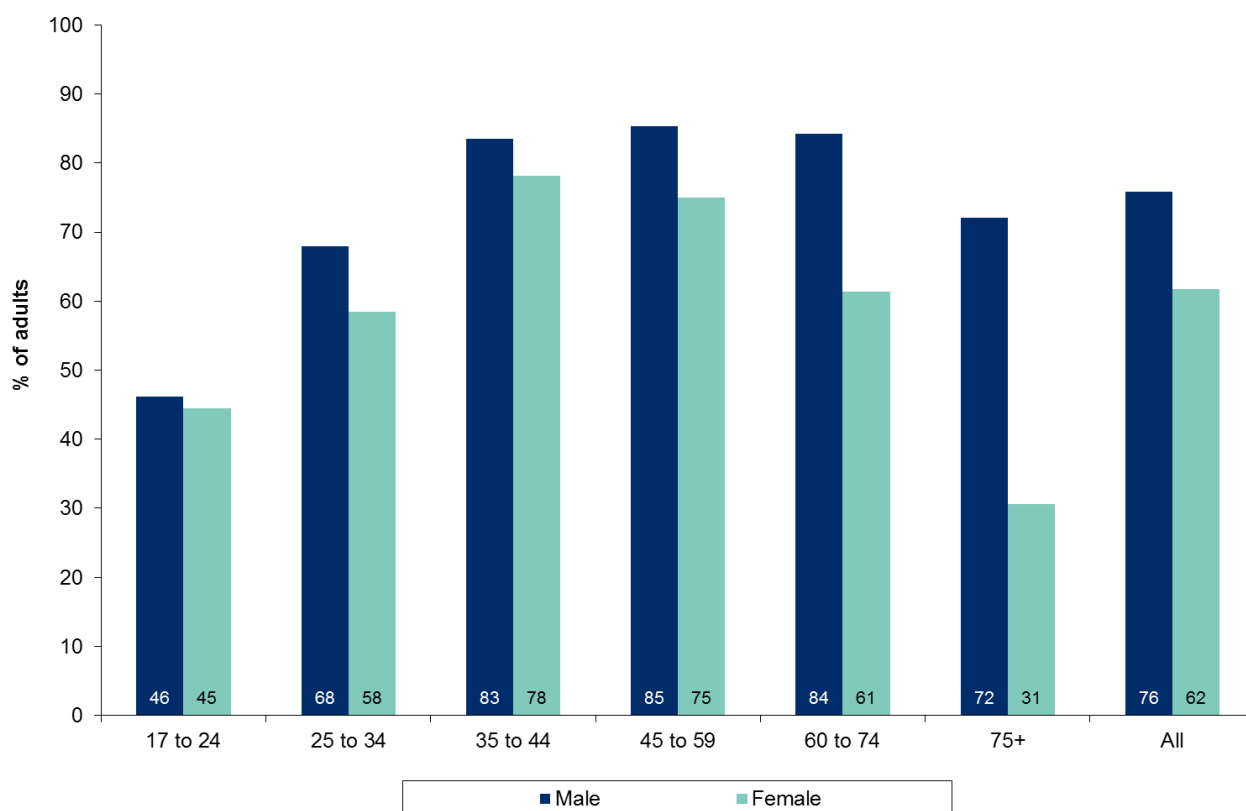
**Table 7.3: Proportion of adults with driving licences by gender and age**

Percentages, 2014 data

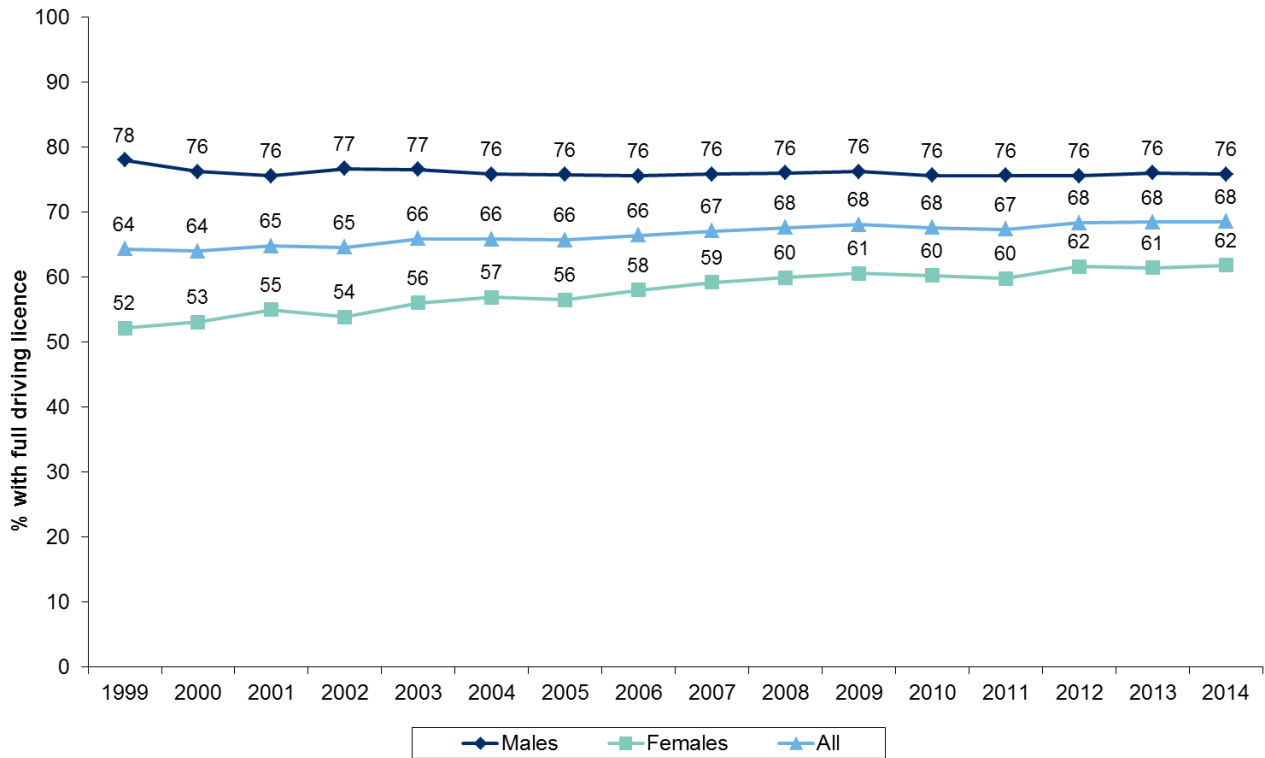
	17 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75+	All
Male	46	68	83	85	84	72	76
Female	45	58	78	75	61	31	62
All	45	63	81	80	72	47	68
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	310	610	700	1,180	1,090	520	4,410

**Figure 7.3: Adults with driving licences by gender and age**

2014 data, adults aged 17 and over (minimum base: 310)



**Figure 7.4: Adults with full driving licences by gender and year**  
 2014 data, adults aged 17 and over (minimum base: 4,410)



## 8 Internet

### 8.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government is committed to ensuring that all of Scotland is well positioned to take full advantage of all opportunities offered by the digital age. This includes a vision of a Scotland where businesses and individuals are making effective use of the digital infrastructure available to them, and where digital technology is supporting economic growth, social cohesion and future innovation<sup>50</sup>.

Part of the Scottish Government's Digital Strategy<sup>51</sup> is to increase digital participation. Digital participation refers to people's ability to gain access to digital technology and use it effectively and creatively. Being able to use the internet provides access to a range of political, educational, cultural and economic resources and is thereby an important facilitator of social inclusion. Ultimately, increased digital participation can improve people's quality of life, boost economic growth and allow for more effective delivery of public services.

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) provides information on a number of relevant areas of digital participation that can be used to measure progress. This chapter begins by looking at take-up of internet and broadband by households in Scotland, with a focus on how this varies by income and area. It then looks at personal use of internet – including frequency of use as well as where and how the internet is accessed – by key demographic factors, such as age and gender, health status, income and deprivation. The third section looks at reasons why adults do not use the internet with the final part looking at use of government and local authority websites to access information and services.

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<sup>50</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Economy/digital](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Economy/digital)

<sup>51</sup> Scotland's Digital Future: A Strategy for Scotland - <http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/981/0114237.pdf>

## Main Findings

Eighty per cent of Scottish households reported having internet access at home in 2014. This continued the trend of increasing home internet access over the past decade (up from 42 per cent in 2003). The vast majority of households with internet access at home reported having a broadband connection (98 per cent). Across all households, 78 per cent had broadband at home.

The prevalence of home internet access increased with net annual household income, from around six in ten households with incomes of £15,000 or less, up to 99 per cent of those with income greater than £40,000.

Home internet access remains significantly different by deprivation, with households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas less likely to have internet access at home compared to the rest of Scotland (69 per cent compared with 83 per cent, respectively).

Around one in five (18 per cent of) adults report not using the internet at all, a continued reduction from previous years. There was a clear relationship between age and use of the internet, with lower proportions of older adults using the internet. However usage is generally increasing across subgroups.

The diversification of the way people access the internet is one of the largest changes from 2013. More people are using internet on the move across age groups and income bands. Fewer people are using laptops and computers to connect while other means of access such as tablets have increased, particularly amongst the relatively young and the very old.

Not liking or needing the internet or computers remain the main reasons for not using the internet (39 per cent). A smaller proportion of people are reporting that they do not know how to use a computer than in 2013 (16 per cent from 29 per cent).

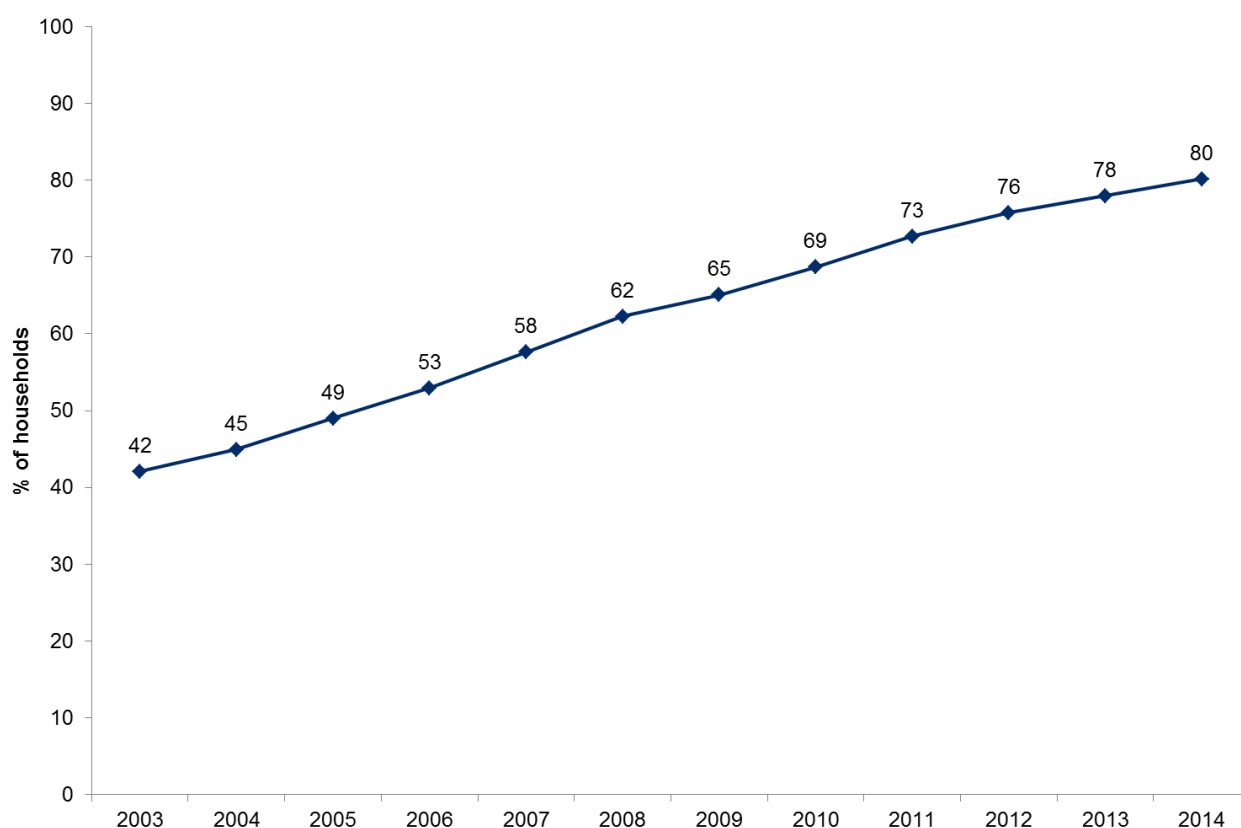
There has been little change in the way local authority and Government websites are used and the extent to which they are used since 2013.

## 8.2 Household and Internet Broadband Take-Up

The SHS has asked whether households currently have access to the internet from their home every year since 2003. The proportion of households with home internet access has increased gradually year on year (Figure 8.1) with the proportion rising from 42 per cent of households surveyed in 2003 to 80 per cent of households in 2014.

**Figure 8.1: Households with home internet access by year**

2003-2014 data, Households (minimum base: 3,380)



Households were more likely to have home internet access as net annual household income increased (Table 8.2) although the annually repeated break in the pattern for income bracket £6,000-£10,000 is present again this year. Students are overrepresented in the lowest income bracket and very likely to have internet access at home (96 per cent). It also contains a lower proportion of the permanently retired (only 57 per cent have access) than those with annual incomes of between £6,001 and £15,000 which may explain the higher figure. In 2014, 59 per cent of households with incomes of £15,000 or less had home internet access, increasing to 99 per cent of households with incomes over £40,000.

**Figure 8.2: Households with home internet access by net annual household income**

2014 data, households (minimum base: 100)

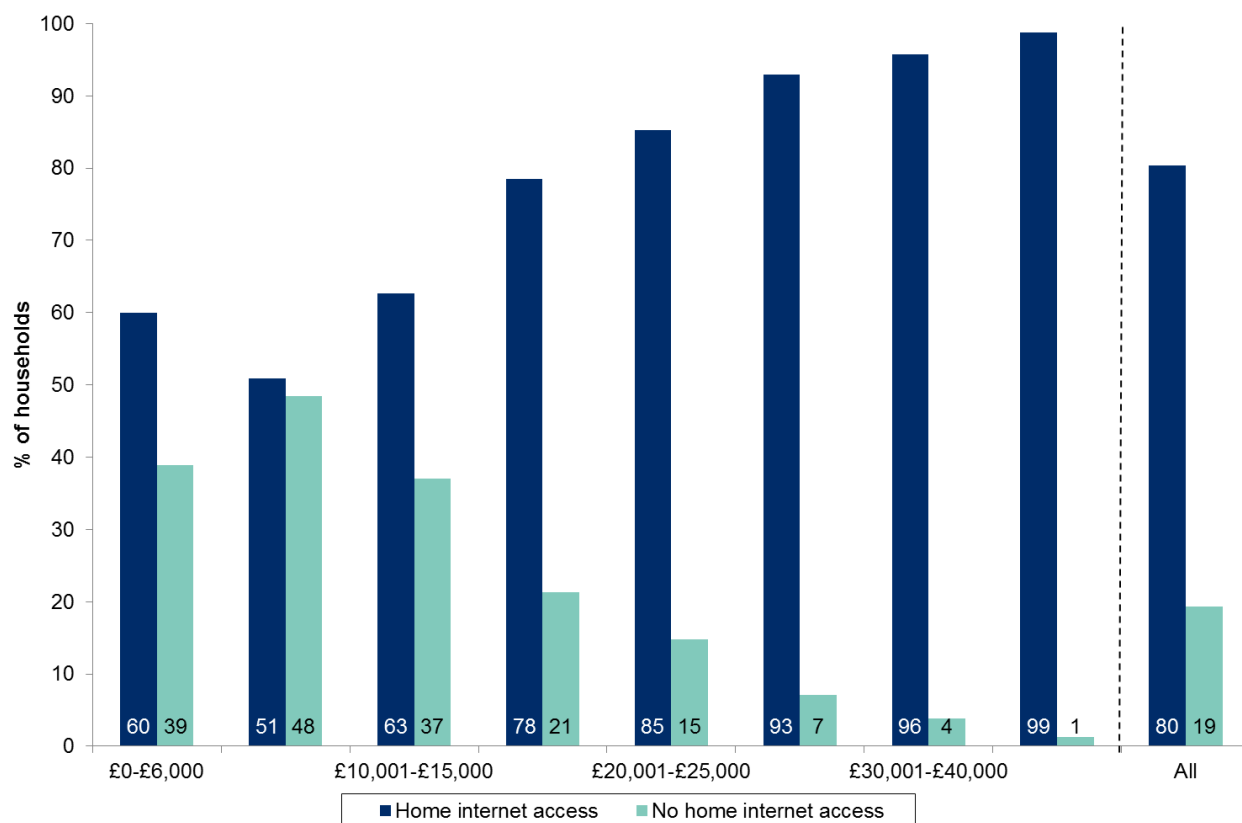


Figure 8.3 shows that households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas<sup>52</sup> were still significantly less likely than those in the rest of Scotland (69 per cent compared to 83 per cent) to have access to the internet at home. Access among households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas is rising and increased by 3 percentage points between 2013 and 2014.

<sup>52</sup> As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Annex 2: Glossary.



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

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 680)

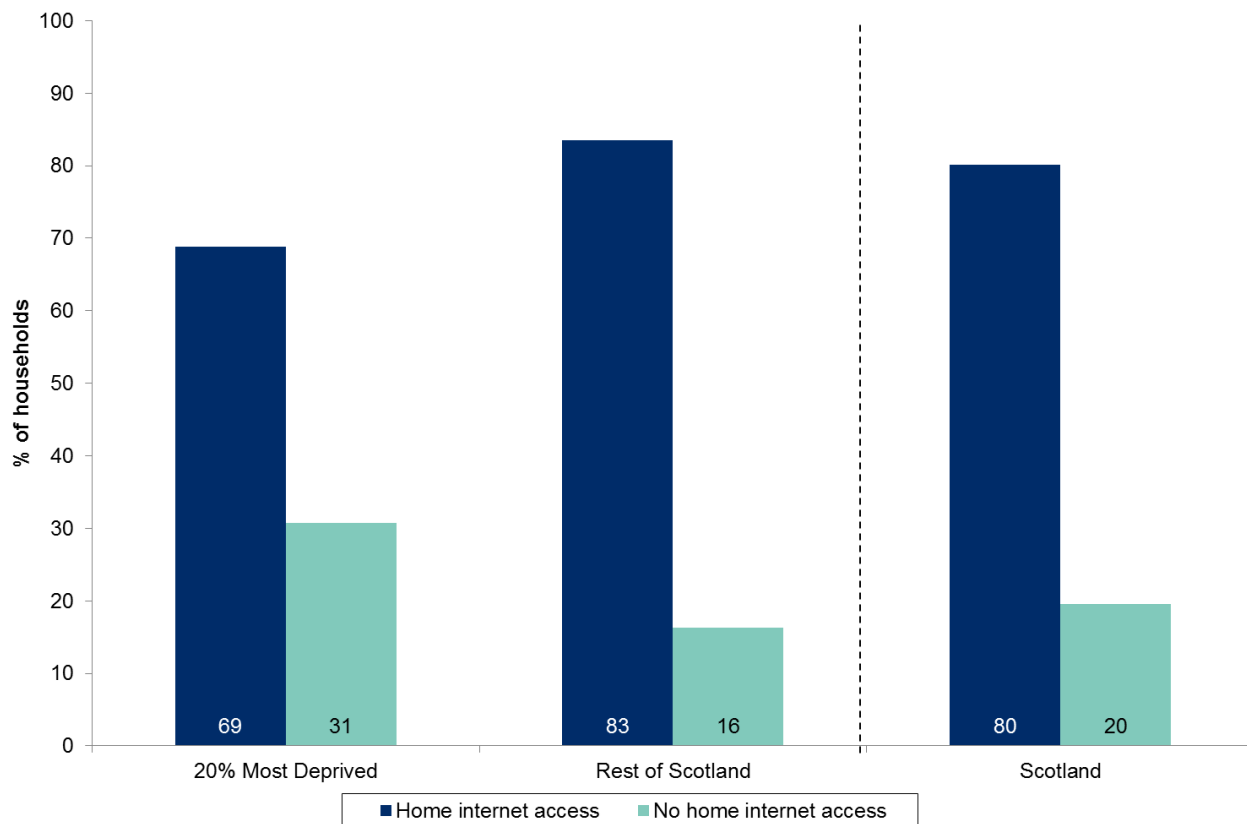


Figure 8.4 shows that there was a significant difference in internet access by tenure; around nine in ten owner occupier households (87 per cent) and private rented households (89 per cent) have internet access compared to only six in ten (61 per cent) of social rented households. Internet access has increased marginally across tenure since last year. The only exception being a large fall (almost 12 percentage points from 2013) in the 'other' category of tenure.

**Figure 8.4: Households with internet access at home by tenure**

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 60)

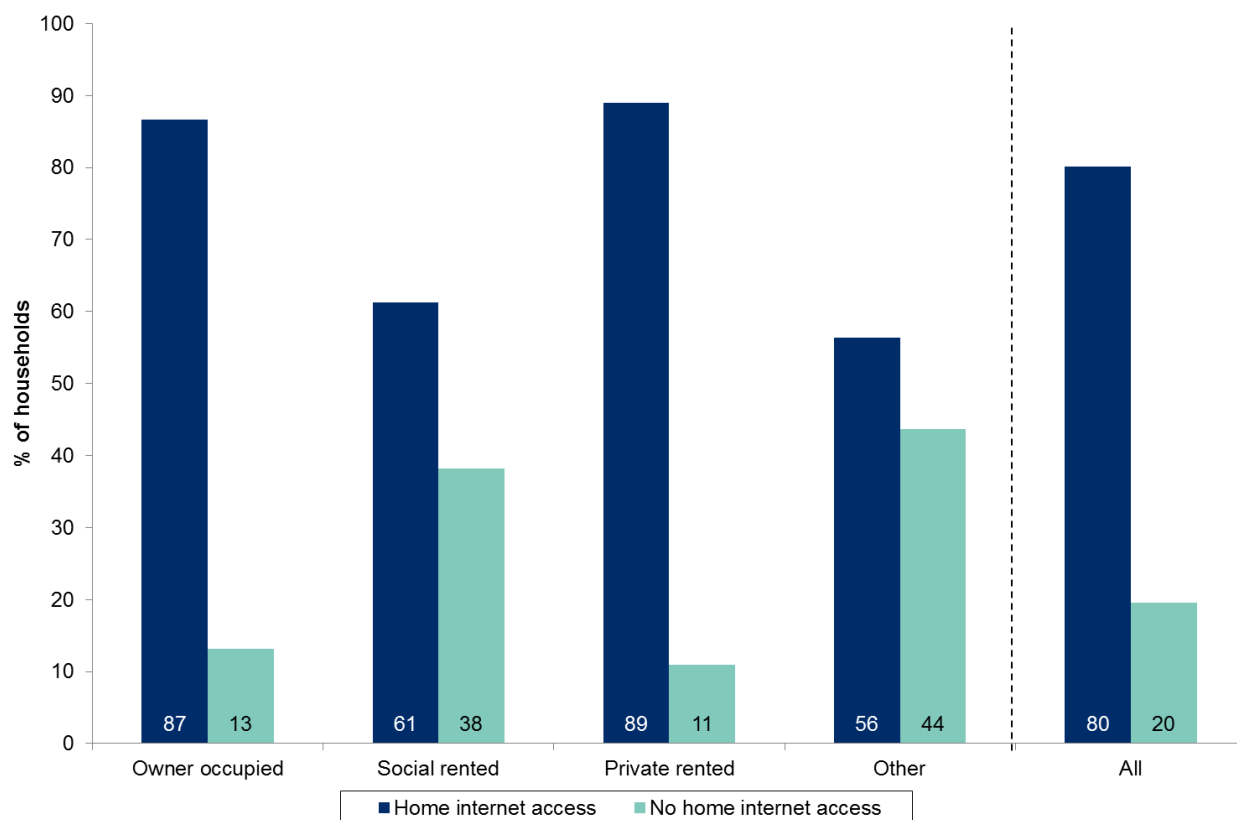
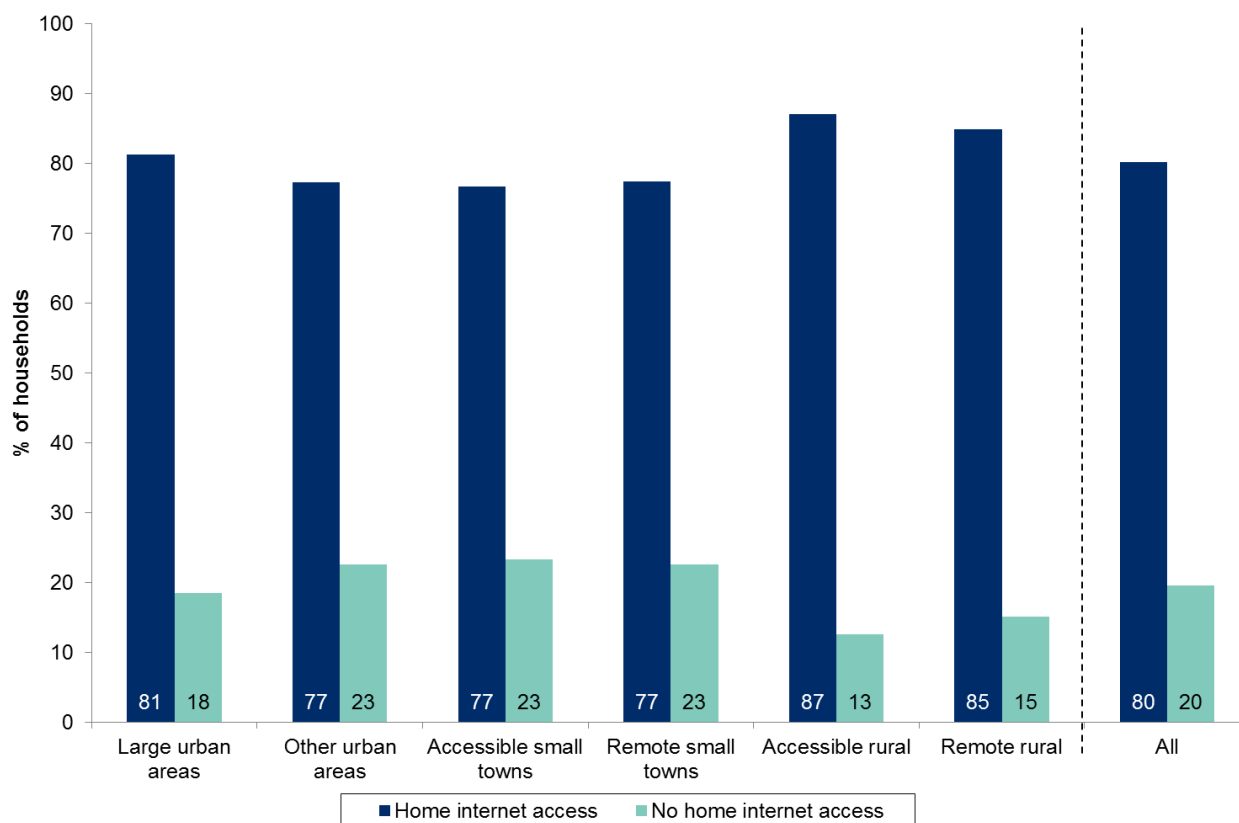


Figure 8.5 shows the prevalence of home internet access by type of area, based on Urban Rural Classification<sup>53</sup>. The proportion of households with home internet access was highest in accessible rural areas (87 per cent), access in remote small towns rose from 69 per cent to 77 per cent narrowing the difference between it and the other classifications observed in 2013.

<sup>53</sup> See Annex 2: Glossary.

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

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 200)



Since 2007, the SHS has asked households who reported having access to the internet from home if they have a broadband connection<sup>54</sup>. The vast majority of households with internet access at home had broadband (98 per cent). Across all households, 78 per cent had broadband at home. The proportion of households with access to the internet through a broadband connection has risen from 87 per cent since 2007.

There appears to be no significant difference in broadband uptake among households who had internet access at home depending on the level of rurality with proportions for most of the categories sitting in the high nineties. There was relatively little variation by income, tenure or deprivation among households with internet access at homes who had broadband.

<sup>54</sup> A breakdown of the type of internet connection other than broadband that households have at home can be provided on request.

### 8.3 Internet Use

In addition to the questions on household take up of internet and broadband, the SHS asks a randomly selected adult in the household whether they use the internet these days, either for work or personal use. Overall, 82 per cent of adults said that they used the internet in 2014 for work or personal use. Under 1 per cent said that they only used it for work purposes.

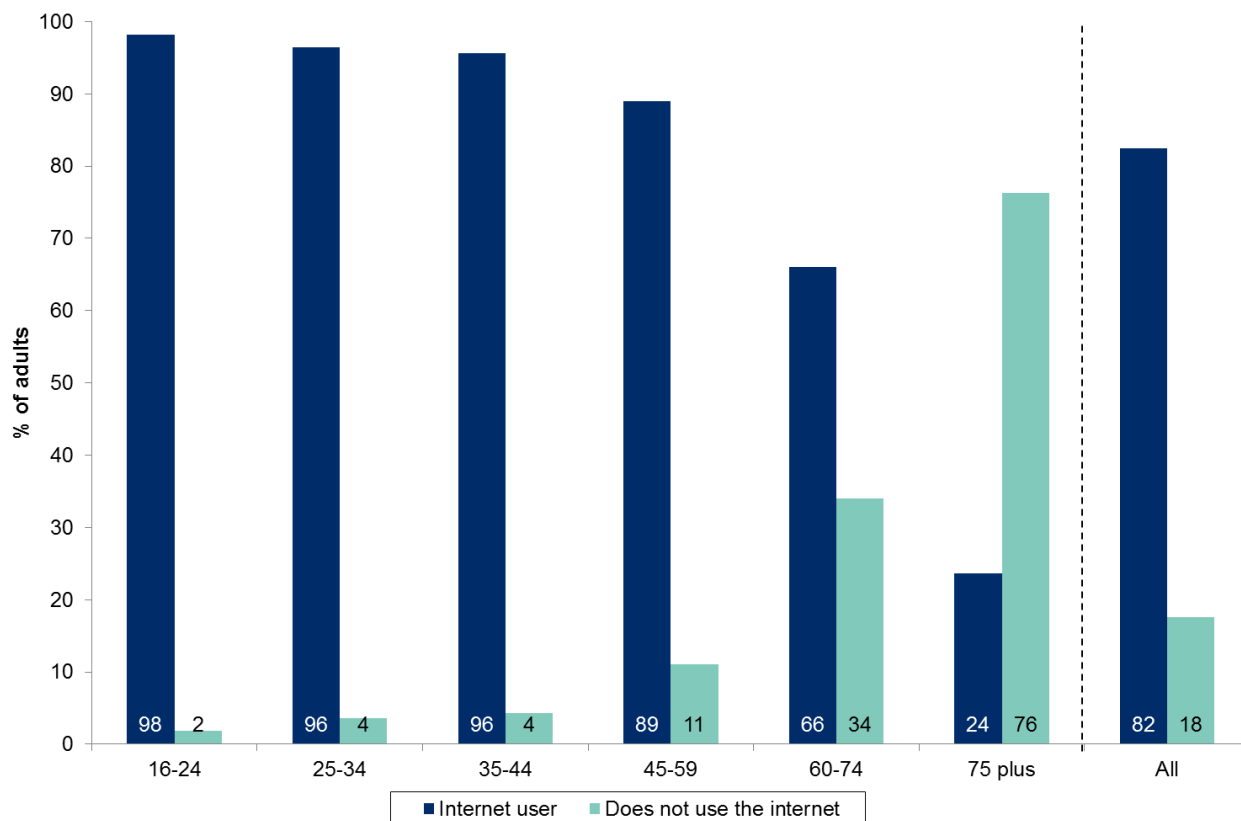
The following section mainly focuses on those who do not use the internet at all. In order to increase digital participation and enable more people to enjoy the benefits that the internet can offer, it is important to identify if there are any groups of people that face barriers accessing or using the internet. In particular, the section looks at those who do not use the internet by age, health, income, level of deprivation and tenure.

Figure 8.6 shows that there is a clear relationship between age and use of internet with significantly lower rates of internet use among older adults. Around 5 per cent or less of adults aged 16 to 44 reported not using the internet, whereas the figure for those aged 75 and over is 76 per cent.

Overall there was no significant difference in use of internet between genders. The gender gap among adults aged over 60 previously observed is now largely confined to 75 and over following an increase in usage from 58 per cent to 64 per cent among women aged 60 to 74.

**Figure 8.6: Use of internet by age**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 400)



Thirty six per cent of those who have some form of long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness reported not using the internet. This compares with 10 per cent of those who do not have any such condition (Table 8.1). In previous years, the result looked as though it may have been largely due to those in the older age groups; however this year there was a significant difference in usage across all ages.

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

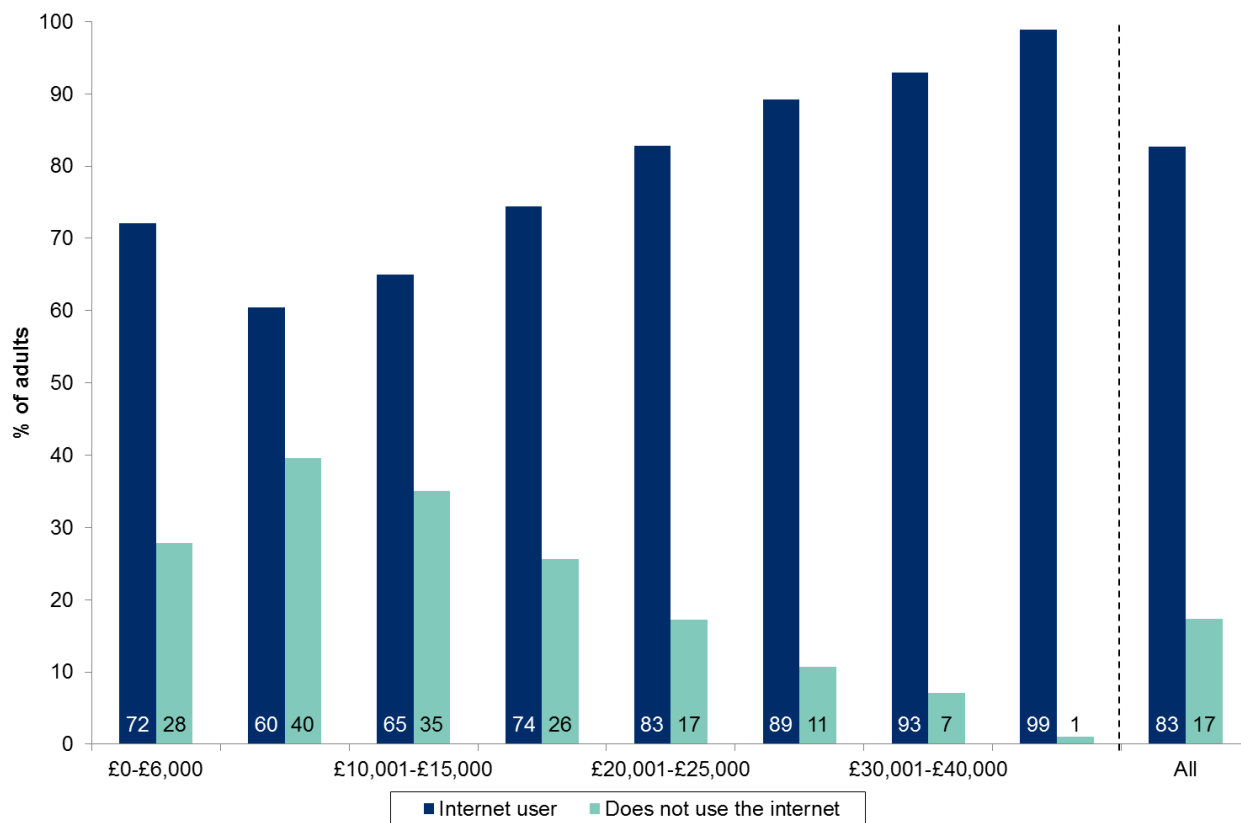
Column percentages, 2014 data

	Does not have a physical or mental health condition or illness	Has a physical or mental health condition	All
<b>16-24</b>			
Internet user	99	*	98
Does not use the internet	1	*	2
<i>Base</i>	350	50	400
<b>25-34</b>			
Internet user	98	88	96
Does not use the internet	2	12	4
<i>Base</i>	550	110	660
<b>35-44</b>			
Internet user	98	89	96
Does not use the internet	2	11	4
<i>Base</i>	530	170	700
<b>45-59</b>			
Internet user	94	78	89
Does not use the internet	6	22	11
<i>Base</i>	830	390	1,230
<b>60-74</b>			
Internet user	73	58	66
Does not use the internet	27	42	34
<i>Base</i>	630	530	1,170
<b>75+</b>			
Internet user	27	22	24
Does not use the internet	73	78	76
<i>Base</i>	200	420	620
<b>All</b>			
Internet user	90	64	82
Does not use the internet	10	36	18
<i>Base</i>	3,100	1,670	4,790

As in the household internet access section (Section 8.2) there is a positive relationship between adult internet usage and household net annual income, with a break in the trend for the lowest income bracket. Only 1 per cent of adults living in a household with a total net annual income of over £40,000 do not use the internet compared with 40 per cent of those in the £6,001-£10,000 bracket.

**Figure 8.7: Use of the internet by net annual household income**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 150)



As with household internet access there is a significant difference in adult internet usage by area deprivation. Twenty five per cent of adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas reported not using the internet compared with 16 per cent in the rest of Scotland.

**Figure 8.8: Use of the internet by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 20 per cent most deprived areas**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 950)

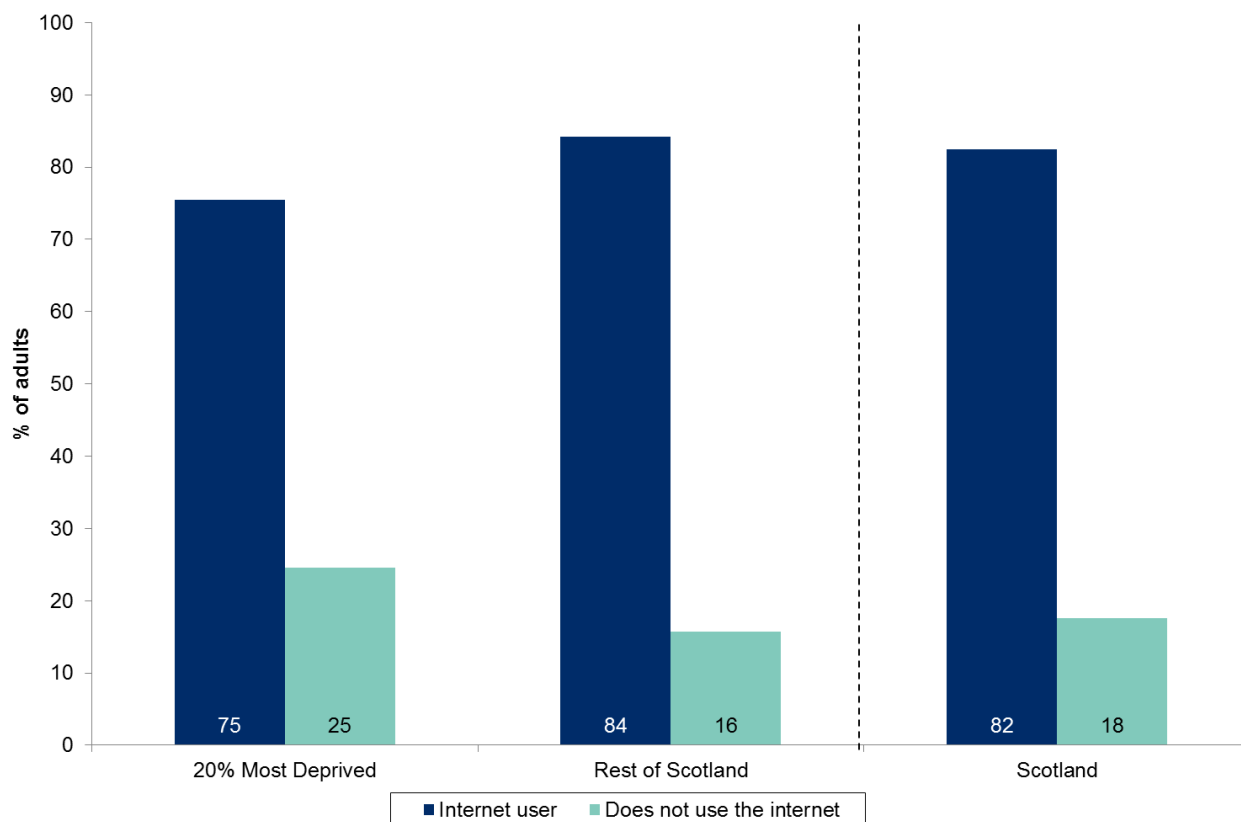
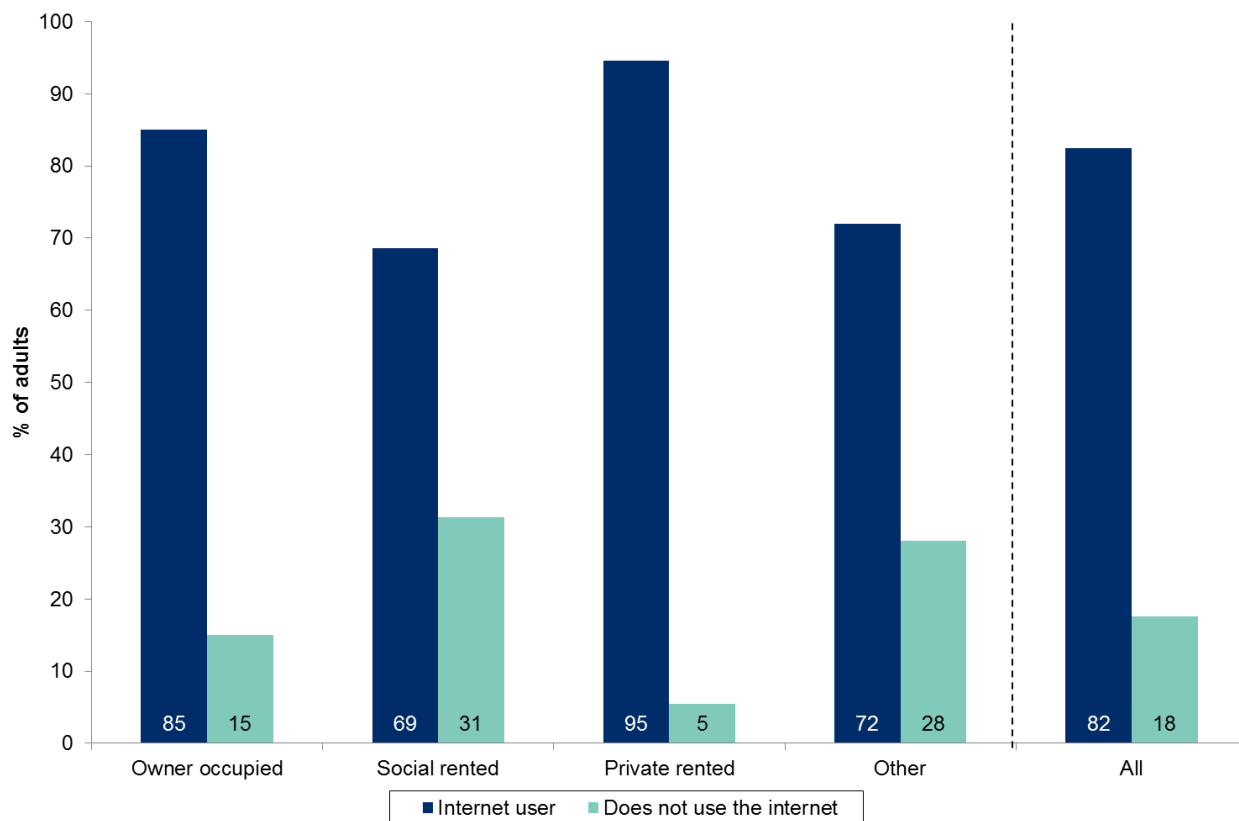


Figure 8.9 shows that there was a significant difference in internet use by tenure. 31 per cent of those in social rented housing reported not using the internet compared to only 5 per cent of those in private rented housing and 15 per cent of those that own their own homes. This said, social rented housing has seen a 4 percentage point increase since 2013, the largest of any type of tenure this year.



**Figure 8.9: Use of the internet by tenure**

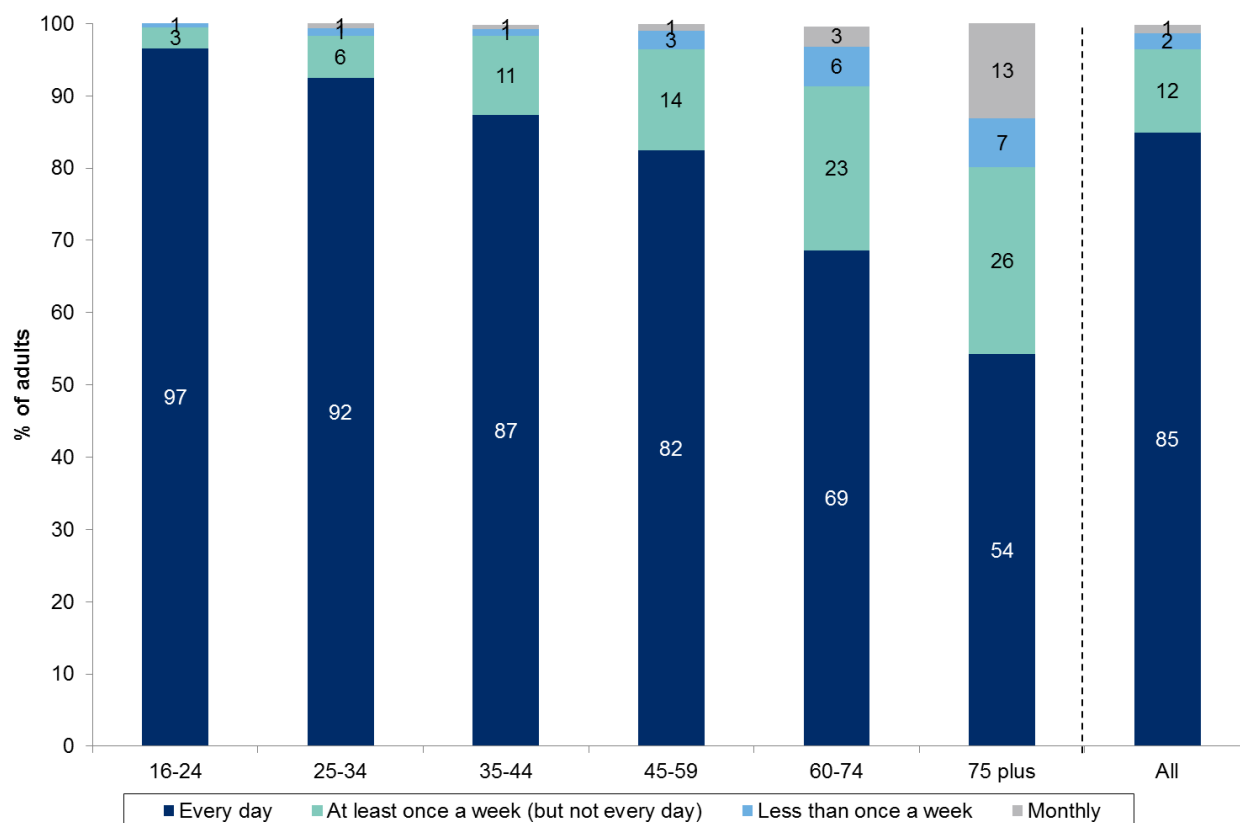
2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 80)



Eighty five per cent of adults with internet connections use the internet every day. A greater proportion of those over 60 use the internet less frequently. Gender differences by age are minimal until the 75 and over age band where 71 per cent of men use the internet every day as opposed to only 37 per cent of women. Higher frequency of use is more likely among younger people and those on higher incomes.

**Figure 8.10: Frequency of internet use by age**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 250)



## 8.4 Where and How Users Access the Internet

The ways in which people access the internet are becoming increasingly diverse as shown in Table 8.2. Since 2007, the SHS has asked adults who use the internet for personal use about the location they access it from and which methods they use. Almost all adults (97 per cent) said that they use the internet at home. Those reporting that they access the internet on the move using a mobile phone or tablet has continued to rise (now at 41 per cent: an increase of 11 percentage points since 2013). Over a quarter (28 per cent) said that they make personal use of the internet at work.

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

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	
At home	97
On the move via a mobile phone/smartphone/tablet	41
At work	28
At another person's home	10
School, college, university, other educational institution	8
Internet café or shop	4
Public library	3
Somewhere else	1
A government/council office	1
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	0
Don't know	0
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>2,370</i>

There is also a relationship between net annual household income and where users access the internet for personal use with the proportion of people accessing the internet on the move or at work increasing with income. Use of internet on the move by those in the lowest income band (£0-£10,000) at 33 per cent compared to those on an income of over £30,000 at 47 per cent.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	£0-£10,000	£10,001-£20,000	£20,001-£30,000	£30,001 plus	All
At home	91	95	98	98	97
On the move via a mobile phone/smartphone/tablet	33	36	38	47	41
At work	6	18	24	42	29
At another person's home	13	10	9	10	10
School, college, university, other educational institution	18	6	6	5	7
Internet café or shop	4	4	4	4	4
Public library	8	3	2	1	2
Somewhere else	1	2	1	1	1
A government/council office	1	0	1	1	1
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	1	0	0	0	0
Don't know	-	0	-	-	0
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>2,310</i>

A smaller proportion of adults are reporting that they access the internet using personal computers or laptops than in 2013. This has been accompanied by a large increase in alternative means of access across age groups, largely due to a larger proportion of people using tablets. This change is particularly marked among adults aged over 75 (8 per cent to 24 per cent) and those in the 25 to 34 band (28 per cent to 41 per cent) more of whom are also using mobile phones to access internet (72 per cent to 82 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75 plus	All
A personal lap top or computer	77	84	90	90	92	87	87
Digital, cable or satellite television	8	12	10	7	3	-	8
Mobile phone/iPhone/Smartphone	89	82	72	53	25	7	63
A games console/PS2/xBox	17	11	9	4	0	-	8
A tablet - iPad/Playbook or similar	32	41	50	42	33	24	40
Another way	-	0	0	-	0	-	0
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>2,370</i>

## 8.5 Why People Do Not Use the Internet

The SHS asked adults who make no personal use of the internet why they do not (Table 8.5).

Not liking or needing to use a computer remain the main reported reasons. The largest change since last year has been a decrease in the proportion of adults reporting that they do not know how to use a computer (from 29 per cent to 16 per cent); those preferring to do things in person also fell (11 per cent to 5 per cent). There has also been an increase in adults reporting that they don't like using computers (34 per cent to 39 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults who make no personal use of the internet	
I don't like using the internet or computers	39
I don't need to use the internet or computers	29
There's nothing of interest to me on the internet	16
I don't know how to use a computer	16
I can't afford a computer	10
It would be too difficult to learn how to use the internet	9
Other reason	5
I prefer to do things in person rather than use computers	5
I have a disability or illness that prevents me	3
Internet connection would be too expensive	3
I am concerned about privacy e.g. keeping credit card or personal details safe	2
I am worried about unsuitable or inappropriate material on the internet	1
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>790</i>

## 8.6 Use of Local Authority and Government Websites

It is possible to access an increasing number of public services and information online. Accessing online services and information can be quicker and more convenient for people to use, and can be provided at a lower cost than other methods. However, a person's use of websites to access public services is dependent both upon internet access and their tendency to access information or services online. The SHS explores people's use of digitally delivered public services by asking which, if any, things adults have ever used their local council website and (non-specified) Government websites for.

Table 8.6 presents the proportions of internet users who, in 2014, reported having ever used a local council or Government website. It should be noted that these figures do not take into account whether people have actually needed to access information or use these services in the first place.

Usage of both local authority and Government websites was similar to 2013 (58 per cent and 64 per cent, respectively). The most common use for local authority websites remained finding information (44 per cent). For Government websites applying for road tax was again the most common reason for use (41 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Internet user	All adults
<b>Local authority website</b>		
Finding information	44	36
Make payment like council tax or parking fine	13	11
Download a form	12	10
Used for some other purpose	9	8
Access services like report a fault, renew library books, planning applications	8	7
Ask a question	7	6
Make a complaint	5	4
Participate in a discussion forum or consultation	1	1
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>2,460</i>	<i>3,240</i>
<b>Government website</b>		
Apply for road tax	41	33
Apply for or renew my TV licence	18	15
Register to vote	14	11
Look for information about health services	13	11
Apply for or renew passport	12	10
Other	9	8
Complete income tax assessment	8	7
Look for information about health or healthy living	8	6
Apply for benefits	5	4
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>2,460</i>	<i>3,240</i>

## 9 Health

### 9.1 Introduction and Context

Improving health is one of the Scottish Government's five strategic objectives.<sup>55</sup> Help people to sustain and improve their health, especially in disadvantaged communities, ensuring better, local and faster access to health care.

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

Although other sources of data on health in Scotland exist, such as the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)<sup>56</sup>, 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. The SHS also provides data on self-assessed health, which is used to produce estimates of healthy life expectancy as reported in the national purpose target 'To match average European population growth over the period from 2007 to 2017, supported by increased healthy life expectancy'. This chapter also includes results showing the prevalence of long-term conditions.

The section on adult smoking shows trends in cigarette smoking prevalence between 1999 and 2014 and includes patterns by age, sex and deprivation. General health measures are summarised, including analysis of the influence of factors such as housing tenure, household income and area deprivation.

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<sup>55</sup> [www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/objectives](http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/objectives)

<sup>56</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey)

## Main Findings

Twenty per cent of adults were current cigarette smokers in 2014, a reduction from 23 per cent of adults in each of the three previous years and from 31 per cent in 1999.

One in three (34 per cent) adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in Scotland smoke cigarettes, significantly higher than 9 per cent of those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas.

More men than women smoke cigarettes (22 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively), with the gender gap widest (nine percentage points) between the ages of 25 and 34 years.

Four in ten (39 per cent) households in Scotland contain at least one person with a long-term condition.

Social rented households (58 per cent) are more likely to contain someone with a long-term condition compared to owner occupier households (35 per cent) or private rented households (22 per cent).

Three quarters of adults (74 per cent) reported being in 'good' or 'very good' general health, compared to 7 per cent in 'bad' or 'very bad' health.

People living in the 20 per cent most deprived of areas in Scotland are more likely to report their health is 'bad' or 'very bad' compared to those living elsewhere in Scotland (11 per cent compared to 5 per cent).



## 9.2 Smoking

In 2013, the Scottish Government's 5 year tobacco control Strategy, 'Creating a Tobacco-Free Generation'<sup>57</sup>, set a target to reduce smoking prevalence in Scotland to 5 per cent or lower by 2034. It also set out milestones at five year intervals for smoking prevalence in Scotland and by area deprivation quintile. The strategy describes a range of measures to support young people to choose not to smoke, to protect people from second hand smoke and continue to support those who do smoke to quit. The actions taken by the Scottish Government to tackle the harm caused by tobacco include legislation to prohibit smoking in public places, which came into effect in March 2006, raising the age of sale for tobacco from 16 to 18 in 2007, implementation of a tobacco retail register in 2011, a ban on self-service sales from vending machines in 2013, and the introduction of a tobacco display ban in shops from 2013.

The Scottish Household Survey is currently the preferred source for statistics on smoking prevalence among adults in Scotland and asks whether the random adult smokes cigarettes. The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) provides a set of estimates of smoking prevalence in Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland on a fully comparable basis<sup>58</sup>.

The Scottish Health Survey, Health Survey for England, Health Survey for Northern Ireland, and the Welsh Health Survey also provide useful estimates of smoking prevalence in each UK country. Smoking prevalence statistics taken from these various sources are partially comparable.

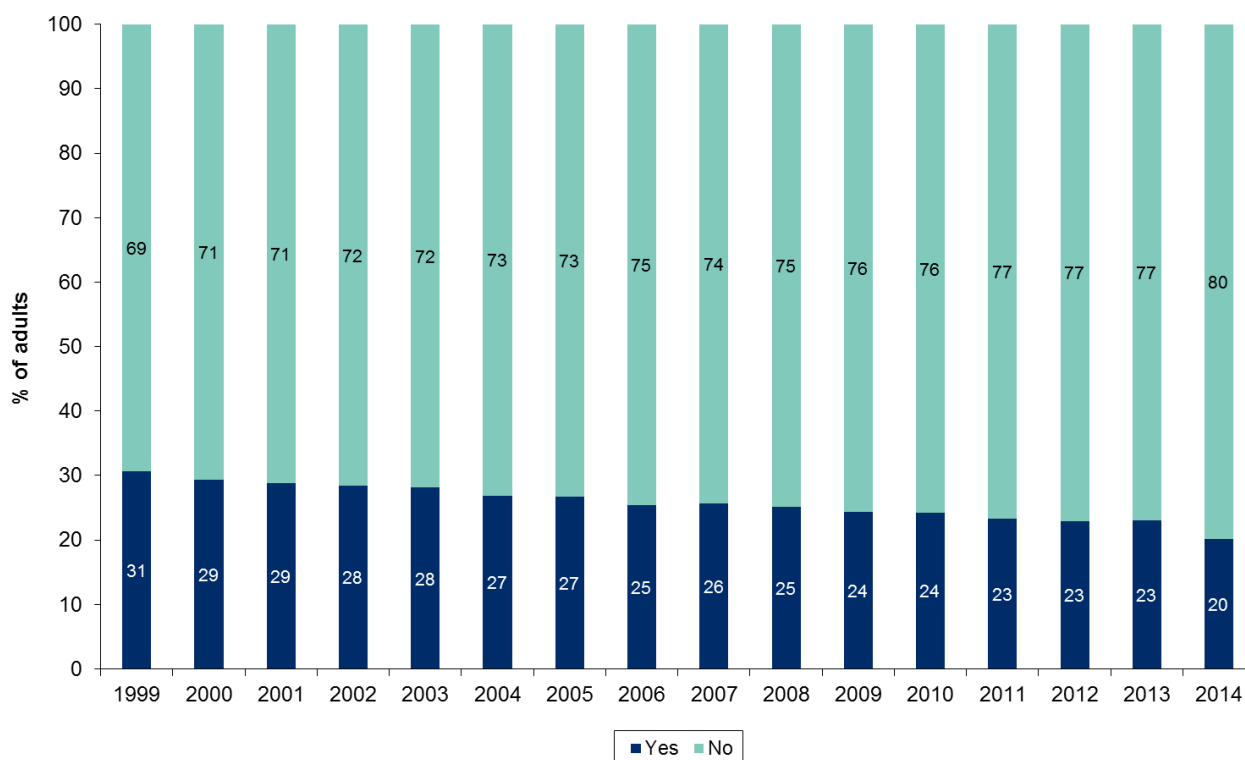
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<sup>57</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/03/3766](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/03/3766)

<sup>58</sup> For further information on the comparability of UK smoking statistics, see – <https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Comparability-Report-Final.pdf>

**Figure 9.1: Whether respondent smokes cigarettes by year**

1999-2014, Adults (minimum base: 9,800)



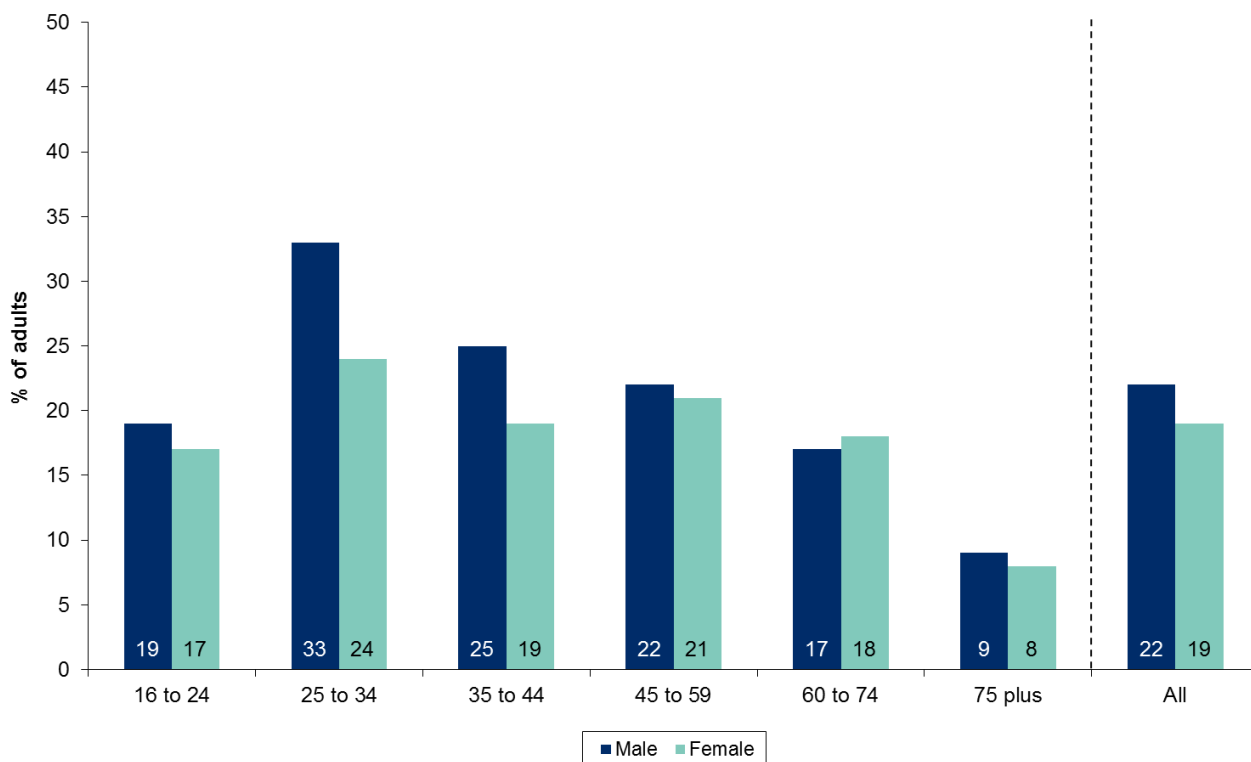
The proportion of adults who smoke cigarettes declined from 31 per cent in 1999 to 20 per cent in 2014. The decline between 2013 and 2014, from 23 per cent to 20 per cent, is the sharpest year-on-year reduction over the full time series. This follows a period between 2011 and 2013 when smoking rates were relatively stable at 23 per cent.

More men than women smoke cigarettes (22 per cent and 19 per cent respectively), with the gender gap widest (nine percentage points) for the age group 25 to 34 years. Smoking prevalence drops markedly in the older age groups. Among adults aged 60 to 74 years old, 17 per cent currently smoke, reducing to 8 per cent among those aged 75 and over (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.3 shows how cigarette smoking rates vary by economic status. Almost half of adults who are permanently sick or disabled (48 per cent) or unemployed and seeking work (46 per cent) are current smokers.

**Figure 9.2: Percentage of respondents who smoke cigarettes by age and gender**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 340)



**Figure 9.3: Percentage of respondents who smoke cigarettes by economic status**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 330)

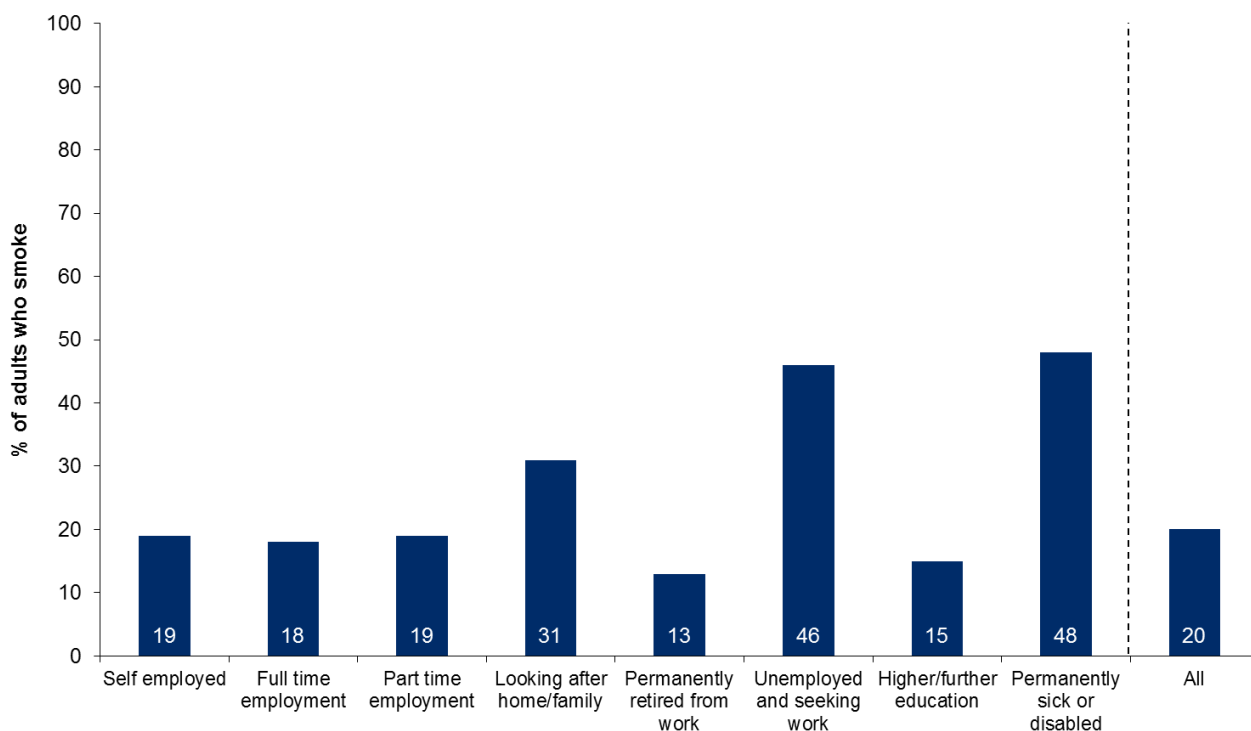


Figure 9.4 illustrates the strong association between smoking prevalence and area deprivation<sup>59</sup>. Adults in the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland are considerably more likely than those in the rest of Scotland to be current cigarette smokers (34 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively).

There is a trend of generally decreasing cigarette smoking prevalence with decreasing area deprivation. Although the pattern is broadly similar to that in previous years, prevalence has reduced in all deprivation quintiles in the last year, most notably from 39 per cent to 34 per cent in the 20 per cent most deprived areas.

**Figure 9.4: Percentage of respondents who smoke by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**  
2013-2014, Adults (minimum base: 1,450)

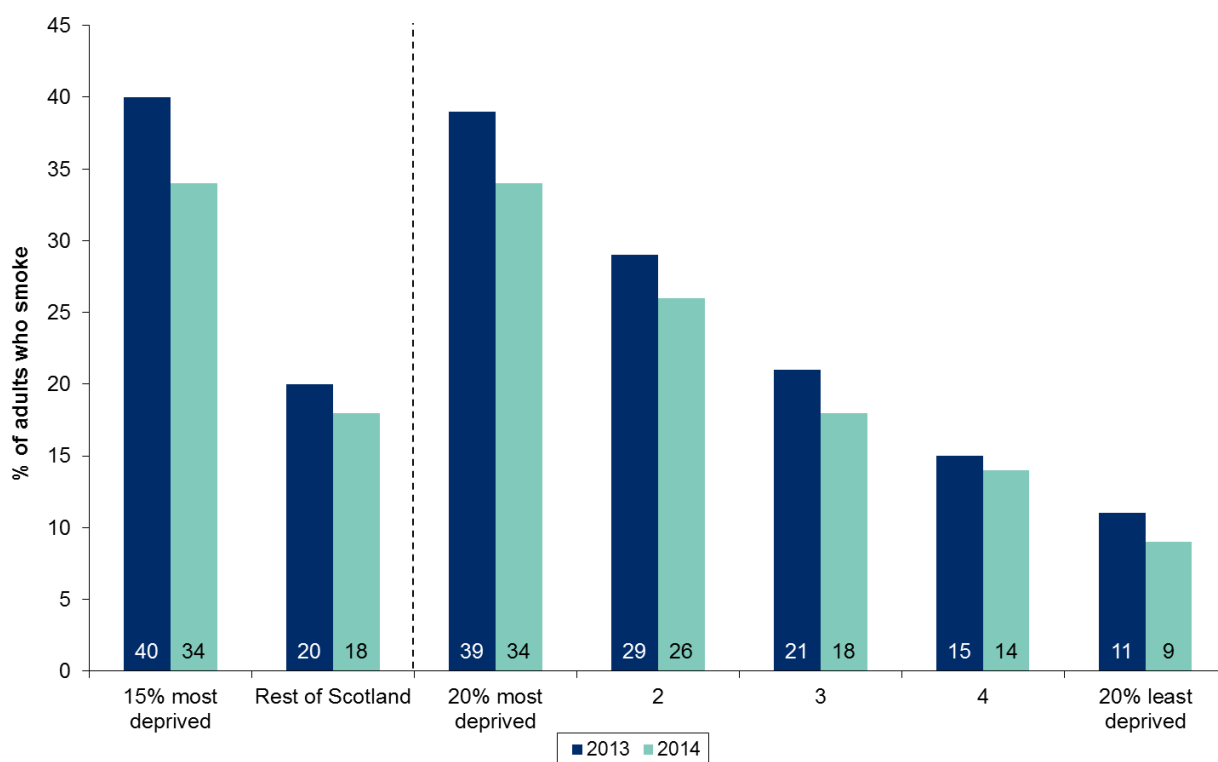
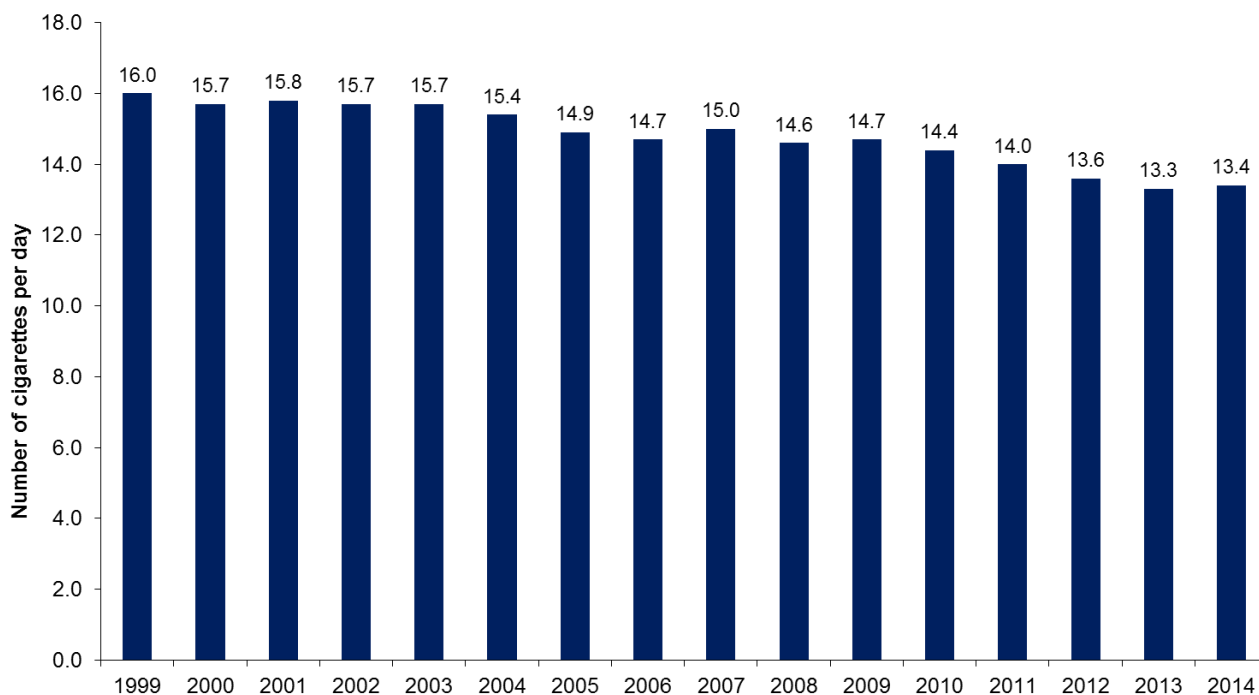


Figure 9.5 illustrates that the mean number of cigarettes smoked per day by current smokers has gradually declined from 16.0 per day in 1999 to 13.4 per day in 2014.

<sup>59</sup> As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - see Annex 2: Glossary.

**Figure 9.5: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day by year**

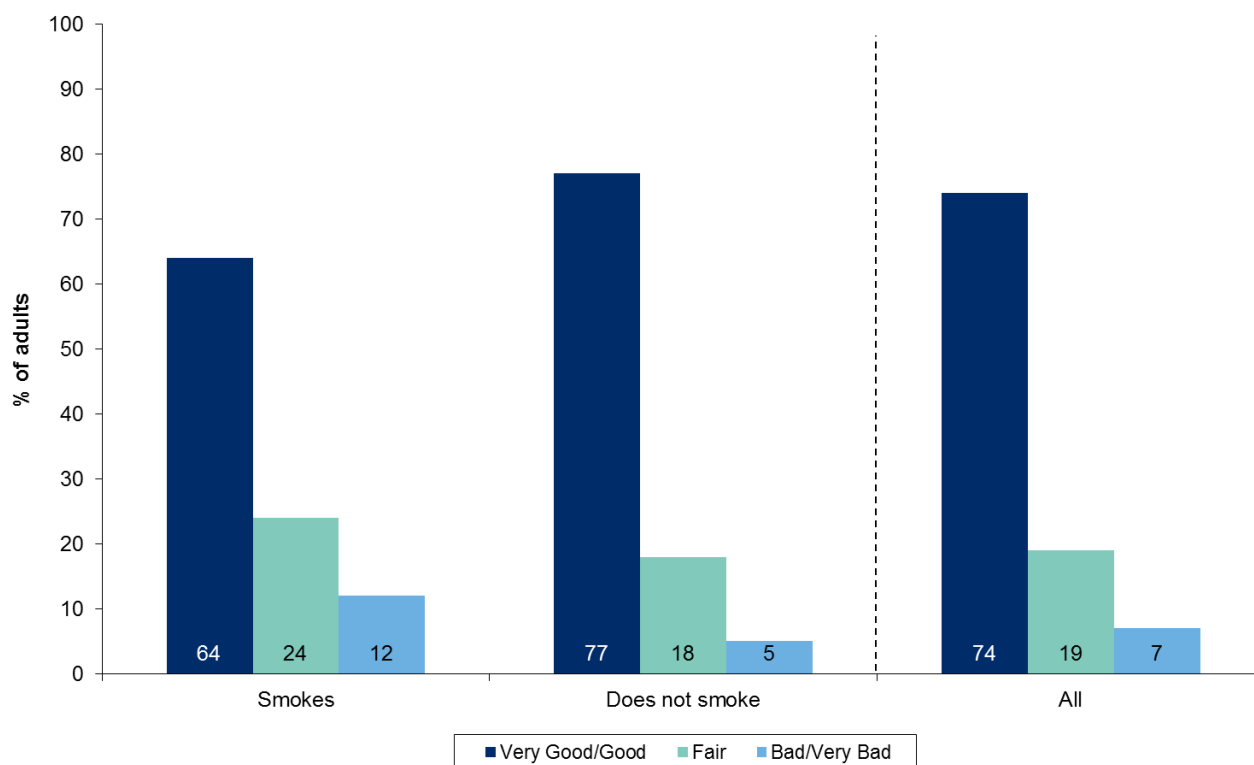
1999-2014, Current smokers (minimum base: 2,090)



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. Figure 9.6 compares the self-assessed health of non-smokers and smokers. Smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as 'good' or 'very good' (64 per cent and 77 per cent respectively) while 12 per cent of smokers say their health is 'bad' or 'very bad' compared with only 5 per cent of non-smokers.

**Figure 9.6: Self-assessed general health by smoking status**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 2,150)



### 9.3 Long-term Conditions

The SHS asks participants whether anyone in their household, including children, “has a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more.” The question is a subjective measure of the existence of long-term conditions and is not subject to further verification. This wording does not capture all forms of disability covered by the legal definition within the Disability Discrimination Act 2005. This represents a change to the survey question, effective from 2014 onwards, so like-for-like comparisons with figures for earlier years are not possible.

Figure 9.7 shows that four in ten households in Scotland (39 per cent) contain at least one person with a long-term condition. This covers all members of the household, including children. Households comprised of older people are more likely to contain someone with a long-term condition (59 per cent of 'single pensioner' households and 57 per cent of 'older smaller'<sup>60</sup> households) compared to other types of households.

<sup>60</sup> These households contain two adults, at least one of whom is of pensionable age.

**Figure 9.7: Households where someone has a long-term condition by household type**  
 2014 data, Households (minimum base: 550)

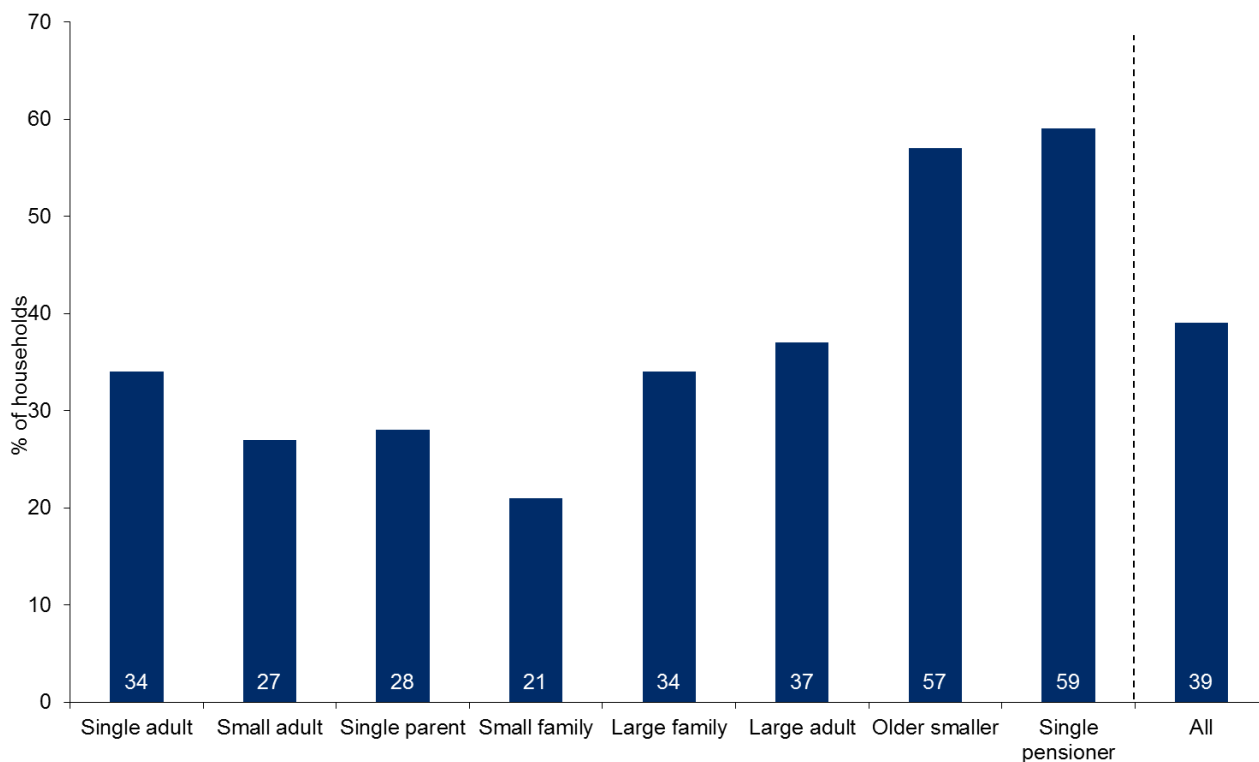
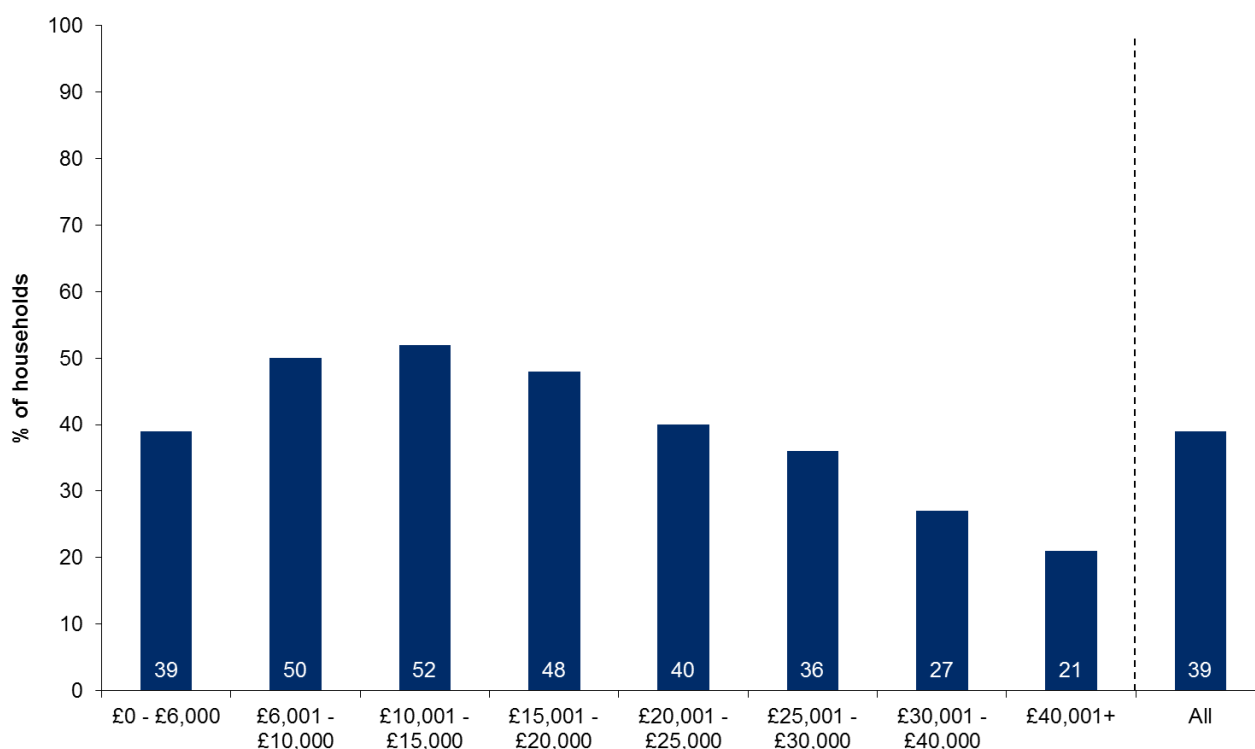


Figure 9.8 shows that approximately half of households with an income of between £6,000 and £20,000 per year include someone with a long-term condition. The proportion of households containing someone with a long-term condition then declines with increasing net income, with one in five (21 per cent) households with a net annual income of over £40,000 including someone with a long-term condition.

These findings are partly explained by the associations between age and household income. For example, eight in ten (79 per cent) single pensioner households have a net household income of between £6,001 and £20,000.

**Figure 9.8: Households where someone has a long-term condition by net annual household income\***

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 310)



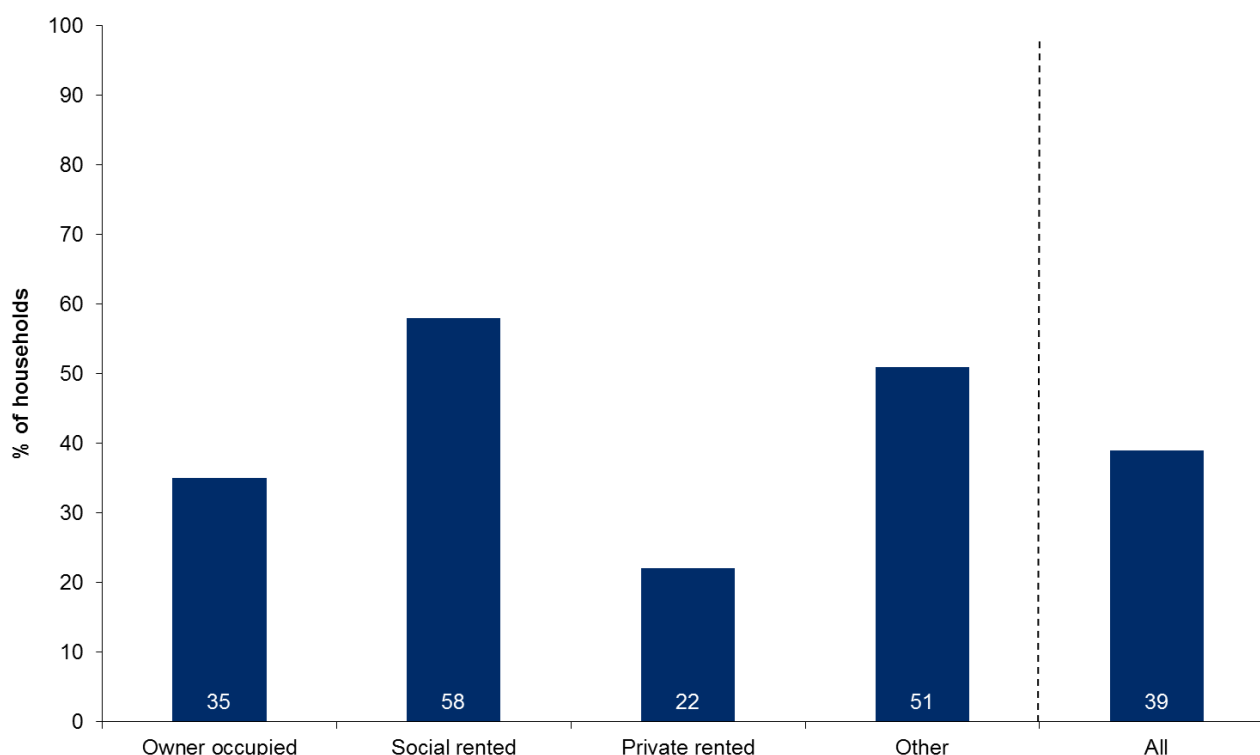
\* Household income in the SHS is that of the highest income householder and their partner only. Includes all adults for whom household income is known or has been imputed. Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

Six in ten (58 per cent) social rented households contain someone with a long-term condition. This is significantly higher than the proportion of owner-occupier (35 per cent) and private rented (22 per cent) households which do so, despite a greater proportion of owner occupied households being either single pensioner or older smaller households (37 per cent of owner occupied households compared to 30 per cent of social rented households are single pensioner or older smaller households; Figure 9.9).



**Figure 9.9: Households where someone in the household has a long-term condition by tenure of household**

2014 data, Households (minimum base: 170)



## 9.4 Self-Assessed Health

Self-assessed health is an important measure of the overall health of people in Scotland. Poor self-reported health is a good predictor of mortality and is strongly correlated with area deprivation. Self-reported health data from the Scottish Household Survey is used in calculations of healthy life expectancy, which is reported as part of the Scottish Government's Population purpose target<sup>61</sup>.

Three quarters of adults (74 per cent) report being in either 'good' or 'very good' general health, compared to 7 per cent who report 'bad' or 'very bad' health (Table 9.1). The proportion of adults in 'good' or 'very good' health declines with age. Around half (48 per cent) of those aged 75 and older report 'good' or 'very good' health, while 16 per cent report 'bad' or 'very bad' health.

<sup>61</sup> [www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/purpose/population](http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/purpose/population)

**Table 9.1: Self-perception of health by gender and age**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Very Good/Good	75	74	86	86	82	73	66	48	74
Fair	19	19	12	11	14	20	25	36	19
Bad/Very Bad	6	7	1	3	5	7	9	16	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,440	5,350	790	1,350	1,430	2,530	2,380	1,310	9,790

One in eight adults with a net annual household income of £6,001-£15,000 report 'bad' or 'very bad' health, significantly higher than the 1 per cent of those whose income is in excess of £40,000. This association is partly explained by the association between household net income and the age profile of household members (Table 9.2).

**Table 9.2: Self-perception of health by net annual household income\***

Column percentages, 2014 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	72	61	59	66	73	80	83	89	75
Fair	21	27	28	24	21	15	14	10	19
Bad/Very Bad	7	12	13	10	6	5	4	1	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	300	1,010	1,780	1,550	1,160	920	1,190	1,610	9,520

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

Excludes refusals/don't know responses.

Adults who live in the social rented sector are much more likely to report 'bad' or 'very bad' general health (15 per cent) compared to those in owner occupied households (4 per cent) or the private rented sector (3 per cent; Table 9.3).

**Table 9.3: Self-perception of health by tenure of household**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Very Good/Good	78	58	84	64	74
Fair	17	27	13	27	19
Bad/Very Bad	4	15	3	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	6,040	2,400	1,180	160	9,790

Adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived of areas in Scotland are more likely to say their health is 'bad' or 'very bad' compared with those living elsewhere in Scotland (11 per cent, compared to 5 per cent).

The proportion of adults reporting 'good' or 'very good' health increases with decreasing area deprivation, from 63 per cent in the 10 per cent most deprived areas to 87 per cent in the least deprived areas. There is a corresponding decrease in the proportion reporting 'bad' or 'very bad' health, from 13 per cent in the most deprived areas to only 2 per cent in the least deprived areas (Table 9.4).

**Table 9.4: Self-assessed health by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)**

Column percentages, 2014 data

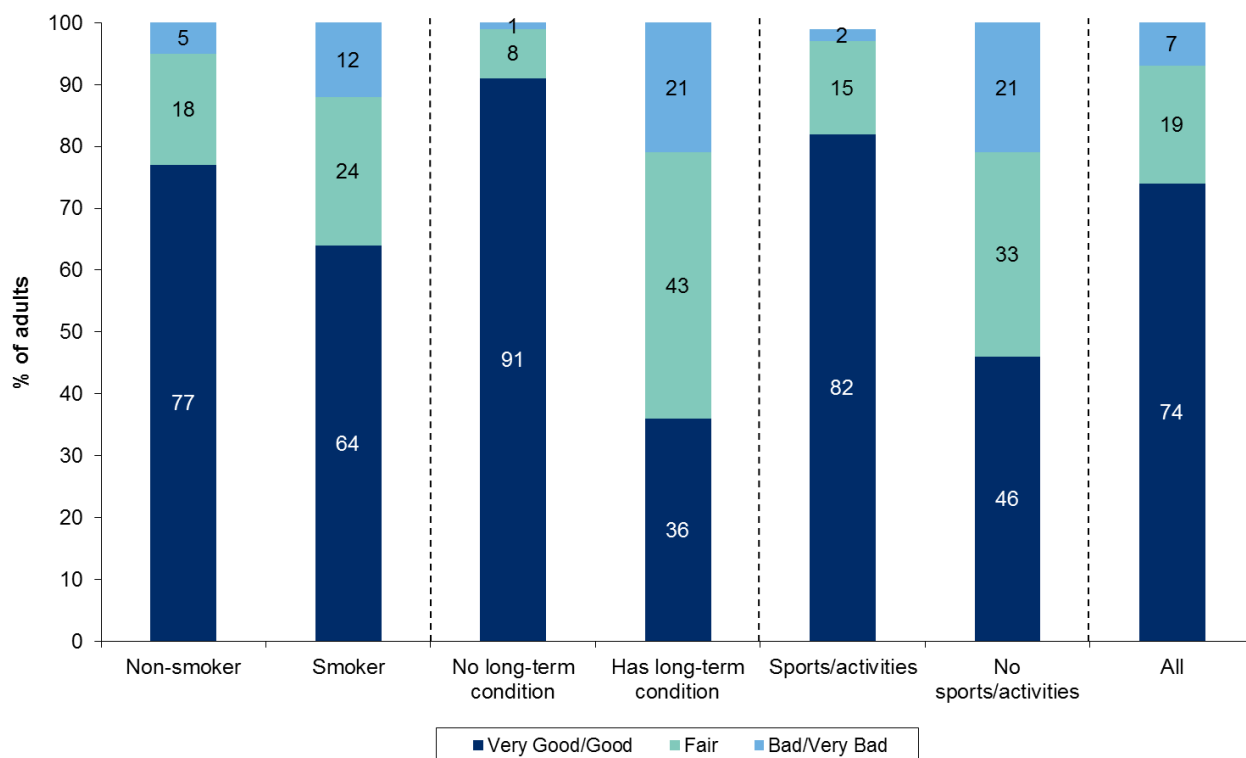
Adults	← 10% most deprived										Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Very Good/Good	63	67	64	74	73	77	79	79	82	87	74
Fair	25	23	25	19	20	18	17	17	15	10	19
Bad/Very Bad	13	10	11	7	6	6	4	4	3	2	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,000	920	920	1,080	1,070	1,040	1,090	1,020	880	780	9,790

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Very Good/Good	65	77	74
Fair	24	18	19
Bad/Very Bad	11	5	7
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,920	7,870	9,790

Smokers are less likely than non-smokers to report good health, with 64 per cent of smokers compared to 77 per cent of non-smokers describing their health as 'good' or 'very good'. This mirrors the results in Figure 9.4 and Table 9.4 which show that respondents who live in more deprived areas are increasingly likely to smoke and are less likely to report good health. Self-reported health also varies significantly by physical activity. Eight in ten (82 per cent) adults who have undertaken some physical activity in the last four weeks were in 'good' or 'very good' health, compared to only 46 per cent of those people who have undertaken no physical activity the past four weeks. One in five (21 per cent) adults who have a long-term condition reported being in 'bad' or 'very bad' health, significantly higher than only 1 per cent of those who have no long-term condition (Figure 9.10).

**Figure 9.10: Self-assessed health by smoking status, long-term condition and presence and physical activity in the past four weeks**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 2,140)



## 10 Local Services

### 10.1 Introduction and Context

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

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

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

## Main Findings

In 2014, 62 per cent of adults were satisfied with three public services: local health services, schools and public transport.

Adults living in urban areas were more satisfied with the quality of the three public services than those in more rural areas; satisfaction was higher in the 20 per cent most deprived areas compared to the Scotland average.

In 2014, 23 per cent of adults agreed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, the highest level since the question was introduced in 2007. Around one-third (34 per cent) said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes.

Generally, older adults were more likely than younger adults to say they are satisfied with local government performance and less likely to want to be more involved in making decisions.

Adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were less likely to agree that their local council provides high quality services, less likely to agree that they can influence decisions in their local area and less likely to want to be more involved in local decision making, compared to the least deprived areas.

## 10.2 Local Service Quality

The Scottish Government's National Indicator to 'improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services' is measured by the percentage of adults who say they are (very or fairly) satisfied with three public services: local health services, schools and public transport. The percentage of adults who said they were very or fairly satisfied with these services increased slightly from 60 per cent in 2013 to 62 per cent in 2014 (Table 10.1).

Looking at the services individually, adults tend to be most satisfied with local health services, followed by local schools and public transport. In 2014, 86 per cent of adults were satisfied with local health services, compared to 75 per cent who were satisfied with public transport.

**Table 10.1: Percentage of people very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport) by year**

Percentages, 2007-2014 data

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

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

Respondents could express no opinion for up to two of the services. While the base minimum has been quoted here (for the three main services) the base size for the composite “satisfaction with all three services” is for the whole adult sample 9,800.

Table 10.2 shows the differences in people’s perceptions of public services by urban rural classification. It can be seen that, overall, adults living in urban areas and accessible small towns were more satisfied with the quality of public services than those in remote and rural areas. However, when we look at the individual services separately, it can be seen that it is the satisfaction with public transport in remote and rural areas that is mainly responsible for these overall results. Satisfaction with public transport in large urban areas was 82 per cent, compared to only 53 per cent in remote rural areas, whereas remote rural areas had higher levels of satisfaction with local schools (85 per cent compared to 73 per cent in large urban areas).

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Local health services	85	87	82	86	85	86
Local Schools	73	82	79	78	79	85
Public Transport	82	78	73	70	57	53
% satisfied with all three services*	63.8	67.1	58.8	57.3	50.5	51.0
Base (minimum)	1,490	1,820	560	450	640	780

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

Respondents could express no opinion for up to two of the services. While the base minimum has been quoted here (for the three main services) the base size for the composite “satisfaction with all three services” is for the whole adult sample 9,800.

Table 10.3 shows the differences in people's perceptions of public services by level of deprivation, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) and divided into quintiles<sup>62</sup>. Overall satisfaction with the quality of public services is seen to be higher in the 20 per cent most deprived area (64 per cent) which is around the Scotland average (62 per cent), with satisfaction with local schools and public transport also higher in these areas. Satisfaction with local health services is very similar across all deprivation levels, at around 86 per cent.

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		20% least deprived→			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Local health services	85	84	86	86	86	86
Local Schools	80	80	80	77	78	79
Public Transport	78	78	72	71	76	75
% satisfied with all three services*	63.9	62.9	59.7	59.9	63.1	61.9
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	1,010	1,110	1,340	1,300	960	5,720

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

Respondents could express no opinion for up to two of the services. While the base minimum has been quoted here (for the three main services) the base size for the composite "satisfaction with all three services" is for the whole adult sample 9,800.

### 10.3 Involvement in Local Decision Making

The Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services report<sup>63</sup> (2011) highlighted the importance of ensuring that our public services are built around people and communities. The National Performance Framework also includes a National Indicator which aims to 'improve the responsiveness of public services'. This is measured as the percentage of adults in the SHS who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area. In 2014, 23 per cent of people agreed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, the highest level since the question was introduced in 2007, shown in Table 10.4.

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

Percentages, 2007-2014 data

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

<sup>62</sup> See Annex 2: Glossary

<sup>63</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2011/06/27154527/0](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2011/06/27154527/0)



The proportion of adults who agree that they would like greater involvement in the decisions affecting their local area tends to be higher than those who perceive they *can* influence them. In 2014, 34 per cent of adults said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes that affects their local area, compared to 23 per cent who felt they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Figure 10.1). In 2014, around a quarter (26 per cent) of adults agreed that their council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions.

### 10.4 Perceptions of Local Authority Performance

Figure 10.1 shows the percentage of adults who agreed (strongly or slightly) with a number of statements about different aspects of their local authority's performance. The highest level of agreement was around half (49 per cent) who said their council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides. The lowest levels of agreement were with statements about being able to influence decisions and the council being good at listening to local people's views.

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

2014 data, Adults (base: 9,800)

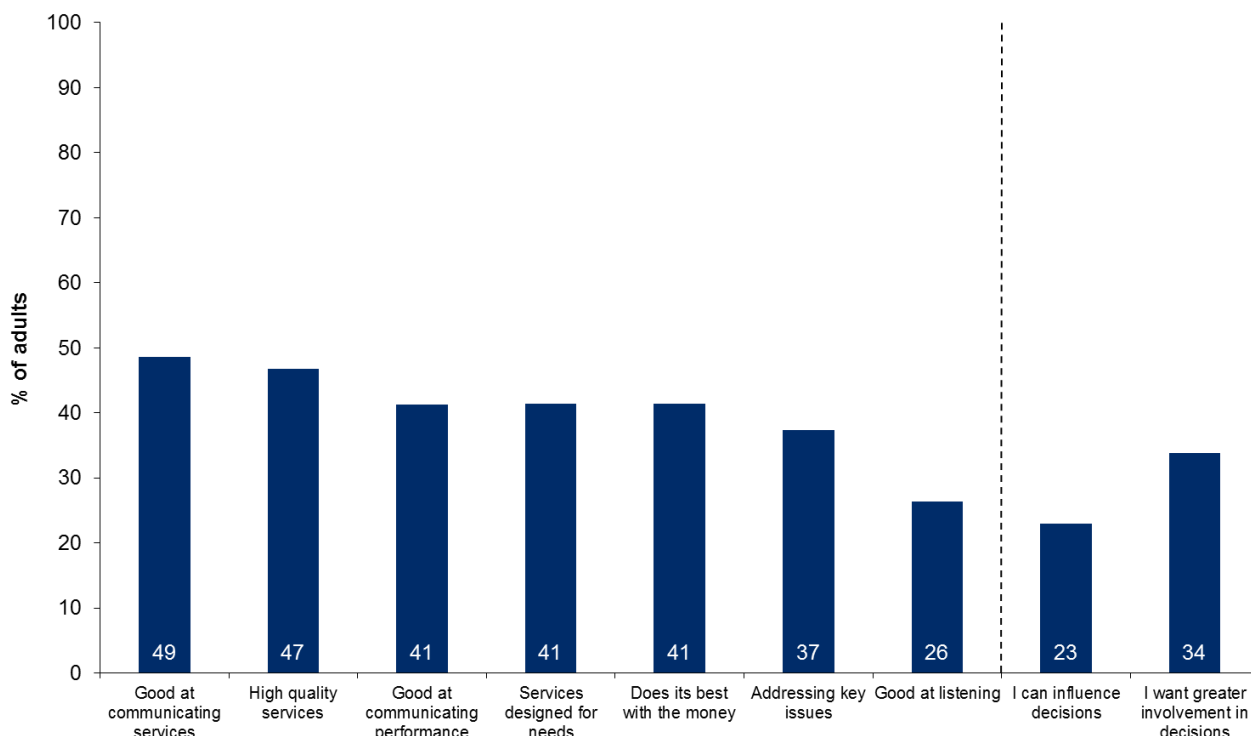


Table 10.5 shows there are some differences by age group in agreement with statements about local authority services and performance. Generally, older adults are more likely than younger adults to say they are satisfied with the performance statements about local government services and less likely to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

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

Percentages, 2014 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	40	40	47	51	56	58	49
My local council provides high quality services	41	42	47	46	50	57	47
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	30	32	36	44	51	55	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	39	37	37	42	45	49	41
My local council does the best it can with the money available	34	31	36	44	50	53	41
My local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	35	32	34	39	41	45	37
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	26	23	24	25	30	35	26
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	25	20	25	24	22	18	23
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	35	42	42	35	27	15	34
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	790	1,360	1,430	2,530	2,390	1,310	9,800

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

Table 10.6 looks at differences in agreement with statements about local authority performance by the level of deprivation of the area, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) and divided into quintiles as above. In the most deprived areas, 43 per cent of adults agreed that services were high quality, compared with 49 per cent in the least deprived areas. Perceptions of being able to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making were also lower in the 20 per cent most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. Whilst adults living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas were more likely to agree that their council provides high quality services compared to the 20 per cent most deprived, they were less likely to think that their local council was good at listening to local people's views before taking decisions.

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		20% least deprived→			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
My local council is good at letting people know about the kinds of services it provides	49	48	48	49	48	49
My local council provides high quality services	43	47	47	48	49	47
My council is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	43	41	42	41	39	41
My local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	41	41	41	41	42	41
My local council does the best it can with the money available	42	40	41	42	41	41
My local council addresses the key issues affecting the quality of life in my local neighbourhood	37	36	38	38	38	37
My council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	29	25	27	26	25	26
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	22	20	24	24	25	23
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area	31	34	33	36	35	34
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>1,660</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

# 11 Environment

## 11.1 Introduction and Context

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

There are a number of Scottish Government National Outcomes relating to the environment<sup>64</sup> including:

- We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations;
- We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production; and
- We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.

A range of National Indicators<sup>65</sup> have been developed to track progress towards environmental outcomes. One of these indicators, 'increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors', is now monitored using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). Other relevant national indicators include 'reduce Scotland's carbon footprint' and 'reduce waste generated' (although these are monitored using data sources other than the SHS). Some local authorities use the SHS to assess progress towards environmental objectives, including those in their Single Outcome Agreements (a statement of the outcomes that they want to see for their local area). This chapter begins by exploring attitudes towards climate change and then reports findings on recycling of waste. It finishes by looking at visits to the outdoors and access to local greenspace.

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

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<sup>64</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome>

<sup>65</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator>

## **Main Findings**

### **Climate change**

Less than half of adults (45 per cent) viewed climate change as an immediate and urgent problem. Eight per cent felt it was not really a problem and 11 per cent were not convinced that climate change is happening.

Adults with a degree or professional qualification were twice as likely to view climate change as an immediate and urgent problem compared with adults with no qualifications (61 per cent compared with 29 per cent).

Adults aged 16 to 24 and those aged 75 and over were least likely to consider climate change to be an urgent problem (40 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively).

### **Recycling**

More households are now disposing of their food waste in local authority-provided food caddies (40 per cent in 2014 compared with 26 per cent in 2012).

Households in flats are much more likely to dispose of their food waste mixed with their general waste (74 per cent), while households in rural areas were much more likely to use composting (17 per cent).

Around 4 out of 5 (around 80 per cent) of households generally recycle each of the five main categories of dry recyclable materials. Those in houses and who owned their own home were more likely to recycle all types of materials compared to households that rent.

### Visits to the outdoors and greenspace

Around half of adults visited the outdoors at least once a week in the last year (48 per cent). Only 32 per cent of adults that were aged 75 or older visited the outdoors once a week.

Most adults (69 per cent) live within a five minute walk of their nearest area of greenspace.

More than a third of adults visit their nearest area of greenspace more often than once week or more (37 per cent).

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

## 11.2 Attitudes to Climate Change

### 11.2.1 Introduction and Context

Action to address climate change is a high priority for the Scottish Government. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009<sup>66</sup> set a target of reducing Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by 42 per cent by 2020 and 80 per cent by 2050, compared with the 1990 baseline. The Scottish Government's Second Report on Proposals and Policies (RPP2)<sup>67</sup> for meeting its climate change targets sets out how Scotland can deliver these targets over the period 2013–2027. The Low Carbon Behaviours Framework<sup>68</sup> sets out a strategic approach to encourage low carbon lifestyles amongst individuals, households and businesses in Scotland.

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

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/climatechangeact>

<sup>67</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/lowcarbon/meetingthetargets>

<sup>68</sup> Scottish Government (2013) Low Carbon Scotland: Behaviours Framework  
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/03/8172>

Table 11.1 shows that the 2014 findings were very similar to those from 2013, with less than half of adults viewing climate change as an immediate and urgent problem (45 per cent in 2014 compared with 46 per cent in 2013). In 2014, around a quarter of adults (26 per cent) considered that climate change was more of a problem for the future, eight per cent of adults felt that climate change was not really a problem and 11 per cent of adults were still not convinced that climate change is happening.

**Table 11.1: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change**

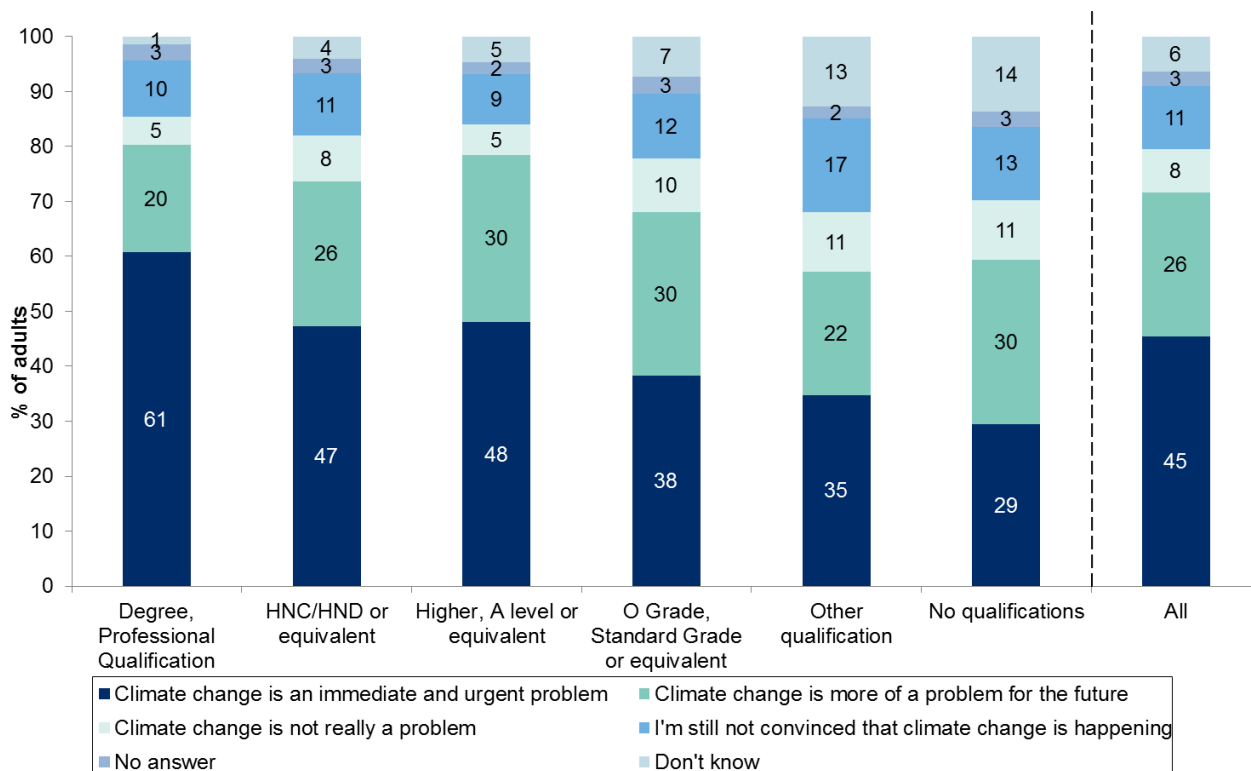
Column percentages

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

Views on the urgency of climate change are closely related to educational attainment. In 2014, around six out of ten adults with a degree or professional qualification considered that climate change was an immediate and urgent problem, twice as many compared with adults with no qualifications (around three out of ten) (see Figure 11.1).

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

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 480)

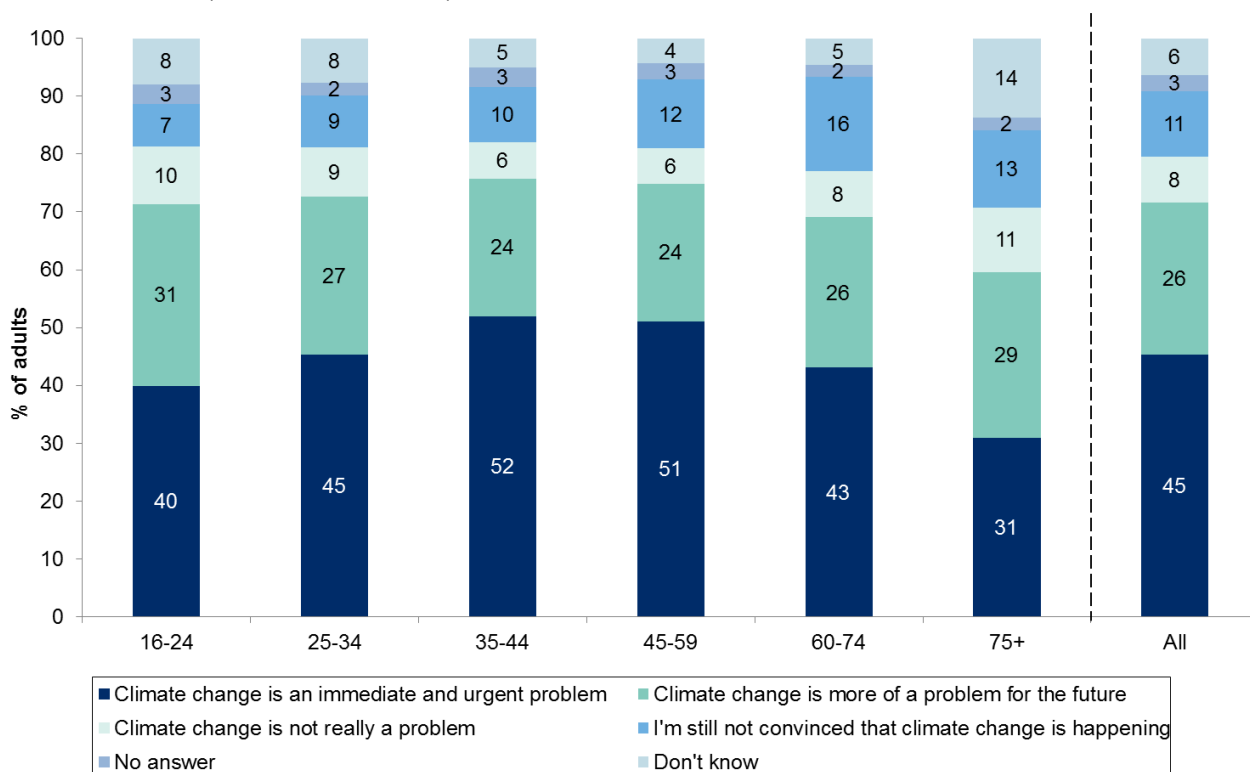


Attitudes about the urgency of climate change as a problem varies across age groups. The youngest and oldest adults are least likely to consider it an urgent problem. In 2014, four in ten adults (40 per cent) aged 16 to 24 and around three in ten adults (31 per cent) aged 75 and over took this view, compared with 45 per cent of all adults. Figure 11.2 shows these findings for 2014.



**Figure 11.2: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change by age**

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 790)



## 11.3 Recycling

### 11.3.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government's Zero Waste Plan (2010)<sup>69</sup> sets an agenda to transform the way in which waste is viewed and managed in Scotland – in line with a vision where all waste is seen as a resource. The plan sets a target to recycle at least 70 per cent of Scotland's waste by 2025. Building on this, the 2012 Safeguarding Scotland's Resources – Blueprint for a More Resource Efficient and Circular Economy<sup>70</sup> initiates a programme to reduce waste and deliver economic and environmental benefits.

<sup>69</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy>

<sup>70</sup> Scottish Government (2013) Safeguarding Scotland's Resources - <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/10/6262>

To help achieve Scotland's recycling targets, the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 require local authorities to provide separate household collections for recyclable materials. Outwith specified rural areas this includes collection of food waste. Food collected for recycling can be processed to produce nutrient-rich fertilisers and biogas – a low carbon energy source. In June 2014, Zero Waste Scotland estimated that 56 per cent of Scottish households (1.3 million) had access to a food waste collection service<sup>71</sup>. Zero Waste Scotland and the Scottish Government have also led initiatives to help people reduce unnecessary food waste (e.g. the Love Food Hate Waste and Greener Scotland campaigns), as well as to recycle food waste.

### 11.3.2 Food Waste Recycling

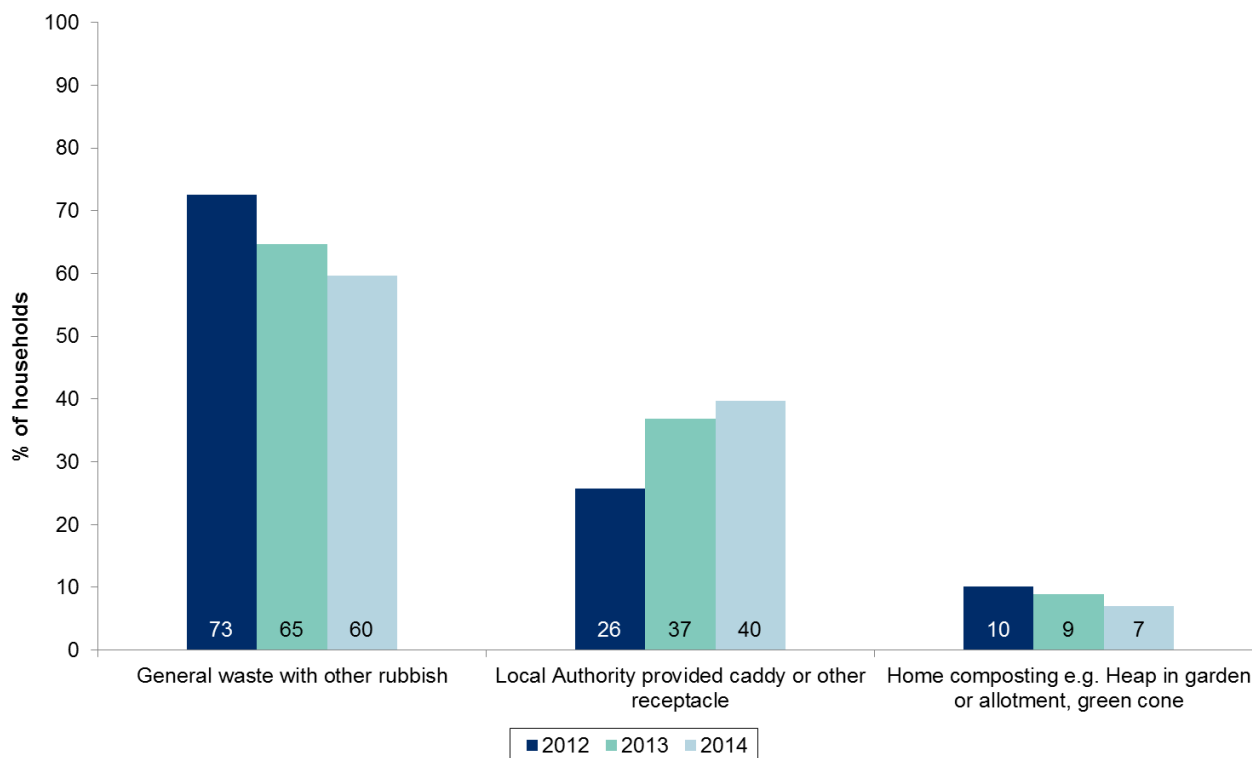
Food waste disposal has shown steady improvement in the number of people using recycling caddies rather than throwing food out in general waste. In 2014, 60 per cent of households disposed of food waste in their general rubbish (Figure 11.3), down from 65 per cent in 2013 and 73 per cent in 2012. There was a corresponding increase in households making use of local authority-provided food caddies, up from 26 per cent in 2012 and 37 per cent in 2013 to 40 per cent in 2014. Less than one in ten Scottish households composted their food waste in 2014 (seven per cent) compared with nine per cent in 2013.

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<sup>71</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy>

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

2014 data, Households (base: 3,530)



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

Table 11.2 shows that a larger percentage of households living in flats (74 per cent) put their food waste in the general rubbish compared to those living in houses (51 per cent). Correspondingly, a smaller percentage of those living in flats used a food waste caddy (27 per cent) or home composting (two per cent) compared to others. This may reflect reduced provision of food waste caddies or unavailability of space, including gardens, among households living in flats.

**Table 11.2: Method used to dispose of food waste by house type**

Percentages, 2014 data

Household	House or bungalow	Flat, maisonette or apartment	Scotland
General waste with other rubbish	51	74	60
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	47	27	40
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	10	2	7
<i>Base</i>	2,360	1,160	3,530

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

Table 11.3 shows that the key difference between urban and rural households is the higher rate of food waste composting in rural areas (17 per cent compared to five per cent), perhaps due to the increased space for gardens.

**Table 11.3: Methods used to dispose of food waste by urban / rural split**

Percentages, 2014 data

Household	Urban	Rural	Scotland
General waste with other rubbish	60	57	60
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	40	36	40
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	5	17	7
Base	2,810	720	3,530

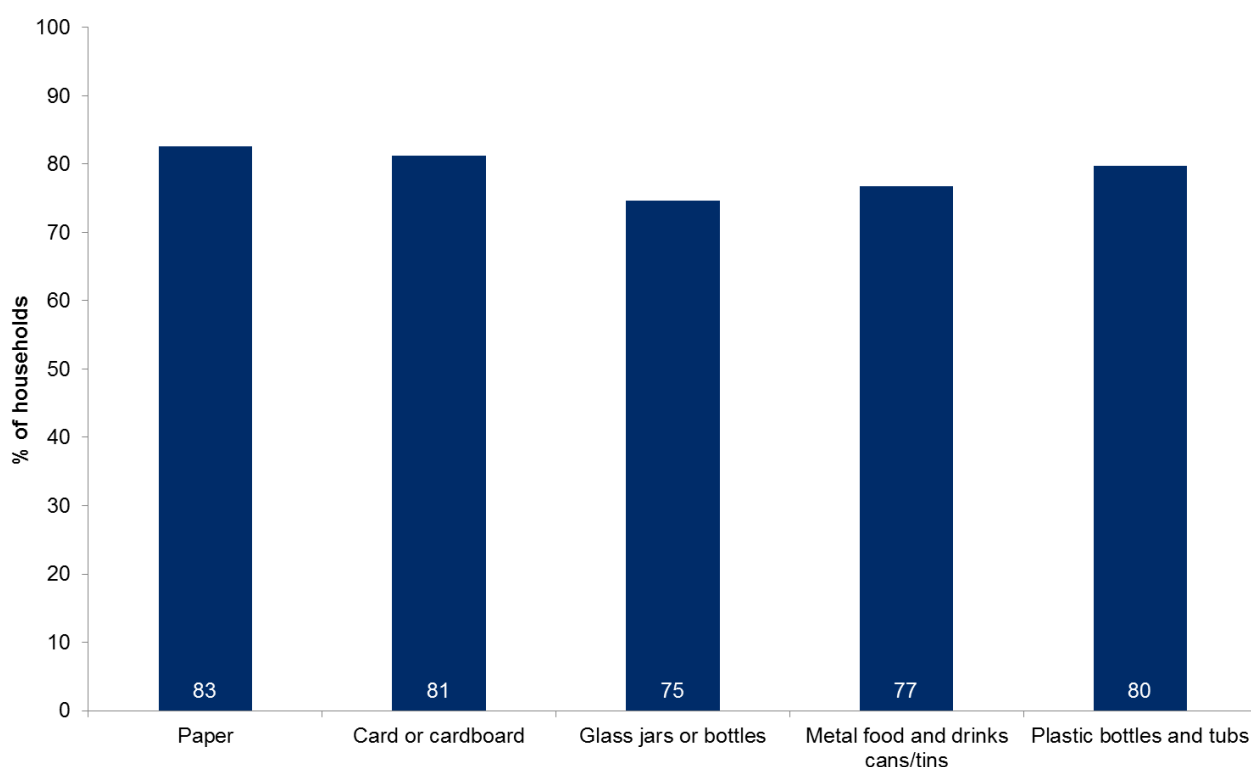
Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

### 11.3.3 Recycling of Dry Recyclable Materials

Around four-fifths of households reported that, in general, they recycle each of the dry recyclable materials. This was highest for paper (83 per cent) and lowest for glass (75 per cent).

**Figure 11.4: Household who report they generally recycled certain materials**

2014 data, Households (base: 3,530)



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

Table 11.4 shows households living in flats have a lower rate of recycling for all materials compared to households living in houses. This difference is largest for cans and tins, where 86 per cent of people living in houses report they recycle these compared to 60 per cent of households living in flats.

**Table 11.4: Recycling of materials by type of property**

Percentages, 2014 data

Household	House or bungalow	Flat, maisonette or apartment	Scotland
Paper	91	68	83
Card	89	68	81
Glass	83	59	75
Metal	86	60	77
Plastic	88	65	80
<i>Base</i>	2,360	1,160	3,530

Table 11.5 shows households renting their property were less likely to recycle materials than owner-occupier households across all material types, with the biggest difference being in glass (84 per cent compared to 61 per cent).

**Table 11.5: Recycling of materials by tenure**

Percentages, 2014 data

Household	Owner occupier	Rented	Scotland
Paper	91	71	83
Card	89	70	81
Glass	84	61	75
Metal	86	64	77
Plastic	87	68	80
<i>Base</i>	2,170	1,310	3,530

Recycling behaviour shows a clear pattern across areas with different levels of deprivation, as shown in Table 11.6. The most deprived areas have the lowest rates of recycling and rates improve in the least deprived areas.

**Table 11.6: Recycling of materials by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Percentages, 2014 data

Households	← 20% most deprived					Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5: →	
Paper	73	81	83	88	90	83
Card	72	79	80	87	89	81
Glass	63	69	75	82	87	75
Metal	66	74	79	80	86	77
Plastic	71	78	80	84	88	80
<i>Base</i>	700	730	730	780	590	3,530

## 11.4 Visits to the Outdoors and Local Greenspace

### 11.4.1 Introduction and Context

Enjoyment of the outdoors brings people into closer contact with the natural environment. Outdoor recreation is associated with improved quality of life, including better health and wellbeing<sup>72</sup>. The importance of outdoors recreation is reflected in the National Indicator to 'increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors'<sup>73</sup>

Responsibility for promoting visits to the outdoors is shared between Scottish Natural Heritage, local authorities and other agencies such as Forestry Commission Scotland and the National Park Authorities, while local authorities and National Park Authorities are responsible for developing core path networks in their areas.

Increasing people's participation in physical activity is a Scottish Government priority. In 2014, the Scottish Government launched the National Physical Activity Implementation Plan<sup>74</sup> which provides the framework for delivering the active legacy ambitions for the Commonwealth Games. A key element in delivering this ten year plan is the National Walking Strategy<sup>75</sup> which was also launched in 2014. The approach to managing outdoor access in Scotland creates opportunities for physical activity through recreation and active travel. People have a right of access to most land and inland water in Scotland, for walking, cycling and other non-motorised activities.

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

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<sup>72</sup> James Hutton Institute et al (2014) Contribution of Green and Open Space to Public Health and Wellbeing - <http://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/projects/GreenHealth-InformationNote7-Contribution-of-green-and-open-space-in-public-health-and-wellbeing.pdf>

<sup>73</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/outdoors>

<sup>74</sup> Scottish Government (2014) A More Active Scotland - Building a Legacy from the Commonwealth Games - <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/02/8239>

<sup>75</sup> Scottish Government (2014) Let's get Scotland Walking - The National Walking Strategy - <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/06/5743>

## 11.4.2 Visits to the Outdoors

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

Table 11.7 shows that 48 per cent of Scottish adults visited Scotland's outdoors one or more times a week in 2014. This represents an increase from 2013 when the figure was 46 per cent. A further fifth of adults (19 per cent) visited the outdoors at least once a month in 2014. The proportion of adults who reported they had never visited the outdoors in the last twelve months remained static at 16 per cent.

**Table 11.7: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors**

Column percentages, 2014 data

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

There is substantial variation in the proportion of adults making visits to the outdoors by level of area deprivation (Table 11.8). While 40 per cent of adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland visited the outdoors at least once a week, this is less than the 57 per cent of adults in the 20 per cent least deprived areas. Adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were more likely never to have visited the outdoors in the past twelve months (23 per cent) compared to those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (nine per cent).

**Table 11.8: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
One or more times per week	40	46	48	51	57	48
At least once a month	18	17	21	21	20	19
At least once a year	19	18	16	16	14	17
Not at all	23	19	15	12	9	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>1,660</i>	<i>9,800</i>

Table 11.9 shows that men are slightly more likely to visit the outdoors at least once a week. Over 40 per cent of the over 75 age group reported never visiting the outdoors in the past twelve months, which may reflect declining mobility and accessibility issues.

**Table 11.9: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by gender and age**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
One or more times per week	51	46	50	53	51	52	44	32	48
At least once a month	19	20	20	22	23	19	17	12	19
At least once a year	15	18	18	16	16	16	18	15	17
Not at all	15	16	11	9	9	13	21	41	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,440	5,360	790	1,360	1,430	2,530	2,390	1,310	9,800

### 11.4.3 Walking Distance to Local Greenspace

Accessibility of outdoor recreation space is an important factor in its use, both in terms of its proximity to people's homes and physical access. Another important influence is how safe people feel in the greenspace. The accessibility standard is taken to be equivalent to a five minute walk to the nearest publicly usable open space<sup>76</sup>. Greenspace is defined in the SHS as a park, green or other area of grass in the neighbourhood (but excludes private gardens).

In 2014, 69 per cent of adults reported living within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace.

Table 11.10 Shows that adults in deprived areas are slightly more likely to live further from their nearest greenspace, which may reflect the tendency for some urban areas to be more deprived.

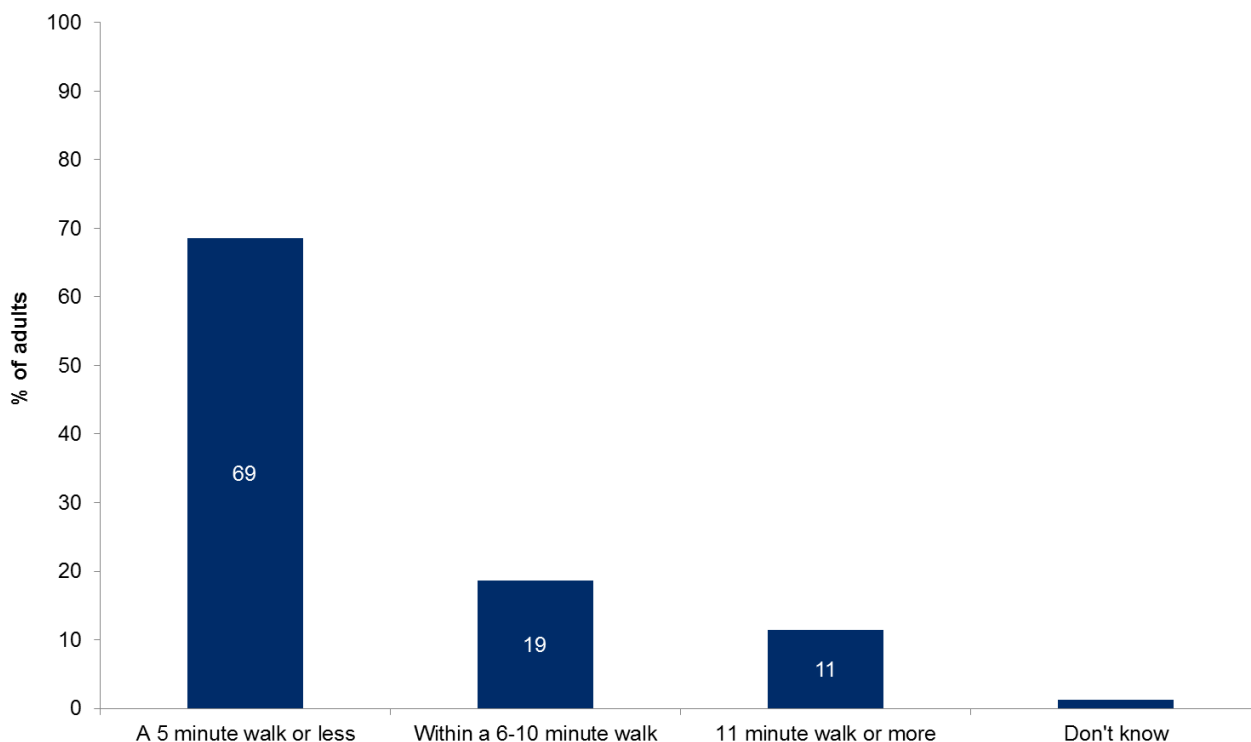
Table 11.11 shows that neighbourhoods which are perceived as very poor by residents are more likely to be areas which have greater distances to the nearest greenspace. This may indicate that nearby greenspace may improve resident's attitudes to their local area.

<sup>76</sup> Greenspace Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage (2013) Developing Open Space Standards: Guidance and Framework - <http://www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/SharedFiles/Download.aspx?pageid=133&mid=129&fileid=411>



**Figure 11.5: Distance to nearest greenspace**

2014 data. Random adults (base: 9,650)



**Table 11.10: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived					20% least deprived →					Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
A 5 minute walk or less	62	66	72	72	71	69	69	69	69	69	69
Within a 6-10 minute walk	21	21	17	16	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
11 minute walk or greater	15	12	10	12	9	11	11	11	11	11	11
Don't Know	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,920	2,000	2,110	2,110	1,660	9,800					

**Table 11.11: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by rating of neighbourhood as place to live**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	All
A 5 minute walk or less	71	66	60	58	69
Within a 6-10 minute walk	17	21	24	18	19
An 11 minute walk or greater	11	12	14	21	11
Don't Know	1	1	2	3	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	5,670	3,590	360	160	9,800

### 11.4.4 Frequency of Use of Local Greenspace

As shown in Figure 11.6, over 37 per cent of adults visit their nearest green space several times a week, but nearly a quarter reported never visiting it in the last twelve months.

**Figure 11.6: Frequency of use of local greenspace**

2014 data. Random adults (base: 9,650)

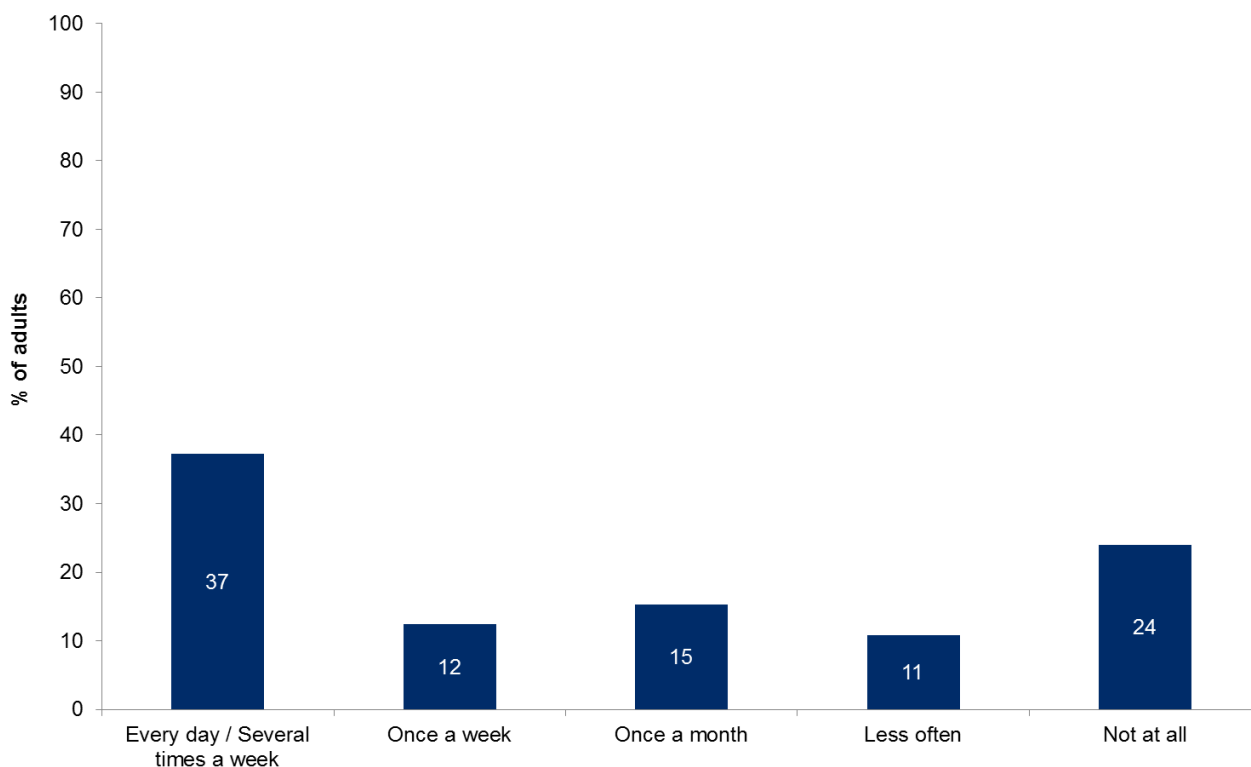


Table 11.12 shows that usage of greenspace increases the nearer a person lives to an area of greenspace. This intuitive result supports the accessibility standard for greenspace, as participation declines when households live outwith the five minute standard.

**Table 11.12: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by walking distance to nearest greenspace**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	A 5 minute walk or less	Within a 6-10 minute walk	An 11 minute walk or more	All
Every day / Several times a week	45	24	13	37
Once a week or less	34	47	48	39
Not at all	20	29	38	24
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	6,600	1,870	1,180	9,650

Table 11.13 shows that people in the most deprived areas use their nearest greenspace less often than those in areas which are not as deprived.

**Table 11.13: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		20% least deprived →			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Every day / Several times a week	31	33	39	42	41	37
Once a week or less	37	37	39	38	43	39
Not at all	32	29	22	20	16	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,880	1,970	2,070	2,100	1,640	9,650

### 11.4.5 Greenspace and Health

General health has a strong influence on how often a person uses their nearest greenspace. More than half (53 per cent) of people who rated their health as bad or very bad never visited their nearest greenspace. This may reflect issues with mobility and the accessibility of their local greenspace.

**Table 11.14: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by self-perception of health**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Good / Very Good	Fair	Bad / Very Bad	All
Every day / Several times a week	40	31	21	37
Once a week or less	40	36	26	39
Not at all	19	33	53	24
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	6,820	2,050	780	9,650

Table 11.15 shows that adults who report that their health in general had been very good or good are more likely to live within five minutes of their nearest greenspace than those who reported their health was bad or very bad (70 per cent versus 56 per cent). It is not possible to say from this data the strength of influence of accessibility to greenspace on health, merely that there is an association. Scottish Government funded research found that green and open spaces contribute to public health and wellbeing, particularly mental health and wellbeing, but that the relationships are complex<sup>77</sup>.

<sup>77</sup> James Hutton Institute et al (2014) Contribution of Green and Open Space to Public Health and Wellbeing - <http://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/projects/GreenHealth-InformationNote7-Contribution-of-green-and-open-space-in-public-health-and-wellbeing.pdf>

**Table 11.15: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by self-perception of health**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adult	Good/Very Good	Fair	Bad/Very Bad	All
A 5 minute walk or less	70	66	56	69
Within a 6-10 minute walk	18	19	21	19
An 11 minute walk or greater	10	14	19	11
Don't Know	1	1	4	1
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	6,890	2,090	810	9,800

### 11.4.6 Satisfaction with Local Greenspaces

In order to be effective, greenspaces need to be viewed as suitable for use by the local population. If individuals feel that greenspaces are unsafe, unclean or otherwise not fit for purpose then people may be less likely to make use of them. Over 75 per cent of adults are satisfied with their nearest greenspace, while only nine per cent were dissatisfied.

**Figure 11.7: Satisfaction with local greenspace**

2014 data, Adults (base: 9,650)

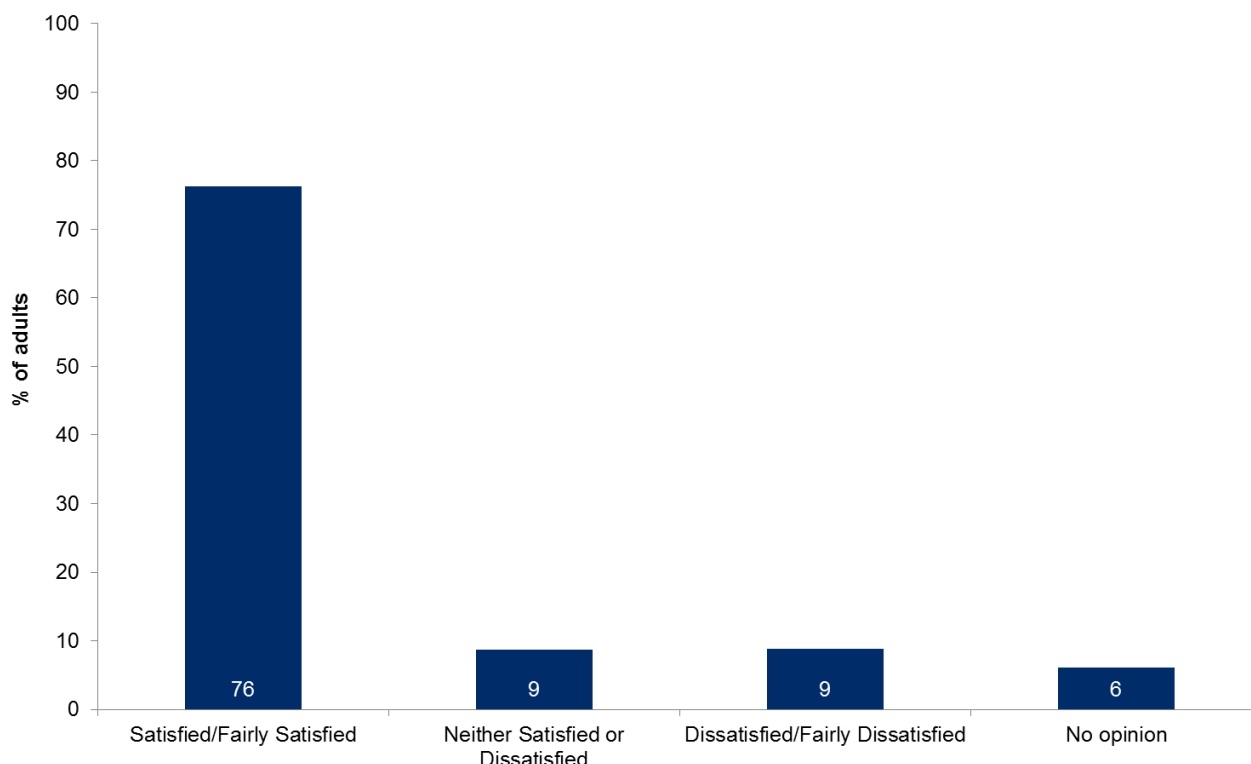


Table 11.16 shows that satisfaction with local greenspaces is generally lower in areas which have greater levels of deprivation, while local greenspaces in areas which are not as deprived are more often reported as being satisfactory.

**Table 11.16: Satisfaction with local greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Satisfied	66	72	79	82	82	76
Neither	11	11	7	7	8	9
Dissatisfied	15	9	8	7	5	9
No opinion	8	8	6	4	4	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,880	1,970	2,070	2,100	1,640	9,650

# 12 Volunteering

## 12.1 Introduction and Context

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

The definition of volunteering currently used by the Scottish Government is: ‘the giving of time and energy through a third party, which can bring measurable benefits to the volunteer, individual beneficiaries, groups and organisations, communities, environment and society at large. It is a choice undertaken of one's own free will, and is not motivated primarily for financial gain or for a wage or salary’<sup>78</sup>. This definition broadly encompasses ‘formal volunteering’ – where unpaid work is undertaken through an organisation, group or club to help other people or to help a cause (such as improving the environment). In contrast, ‘informal volunteering’<sup>79</sup> has been referred to as unpaid help given by an individual directly to people (e.g. friend, neighbourhood or someone else) who are not relatives.

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

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<sup>78</sup> Scottish Executive (2004-2009) *Volunteering Strategy* - <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2004/05/19348/36990>

<sup>79</sup> [www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-life-survey-questionnaire-2014-to-2015](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-life-survey-questionnaire-2014-to-2015)

## Main Findings

Levels of volunteering have remained relatively stable over the last 5 years, with around three in ten adults providing unpaid help to organisations or groups. In 2014, 27 per cent of adults provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months.

Levels of volunteering varies by economic status, area deprivation and household income. Volunteering is lower for those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (17 per cent) than the rest of Scotland (29 per cent).

The type of organisations most commonly volunteered for are youth / children organisations (22 per cent), followed by those working with health, disability and social welfare organisations (21 per cent).

Younger adults, and those in age groups 35 to 44 and 45 to 59 were more likely to volunteer with children and young people. Younger adults were also more likely to volunteer in sports / exercise activities. Older adults were more likely to volunteer with organisations working with elderly people and for religious organisations.

Three in four (75 per cent) of adults that volunteer do so for up to 10 hours a week.

Most people stop volunteering due to changes in their circumstances such as no longer having time (33 per cent), due to illness (13 per cent) or they had moved house (11 per cent).

## 12.2 Providing Unpaid Help to Organisations or Groups

### 12.2.1 Prevalence of Providing Unpaid Help

Table 12.1 shows that 27 per cent of adults have provided unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months. In the past five years there has been an indicative difference along gender lines with a slightly higher percentage of women saying that they provide unpaid help compared to men. Figure 12.1 shows the trend in volunteering over the past 5 years. It can be seen that the overall rate of volunteering has remained relatively stable over the time period. However, the 2014 data shows volunteering has decreased 4 percentage points from 31 per cent in 2010.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Yes	26	28	27
No	74	72	73
Total	100	100	100
Base	4,440	5,360	9,800

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

2009-2014 data, Adults (2014 base: 9,800 minimum base: 4,440)

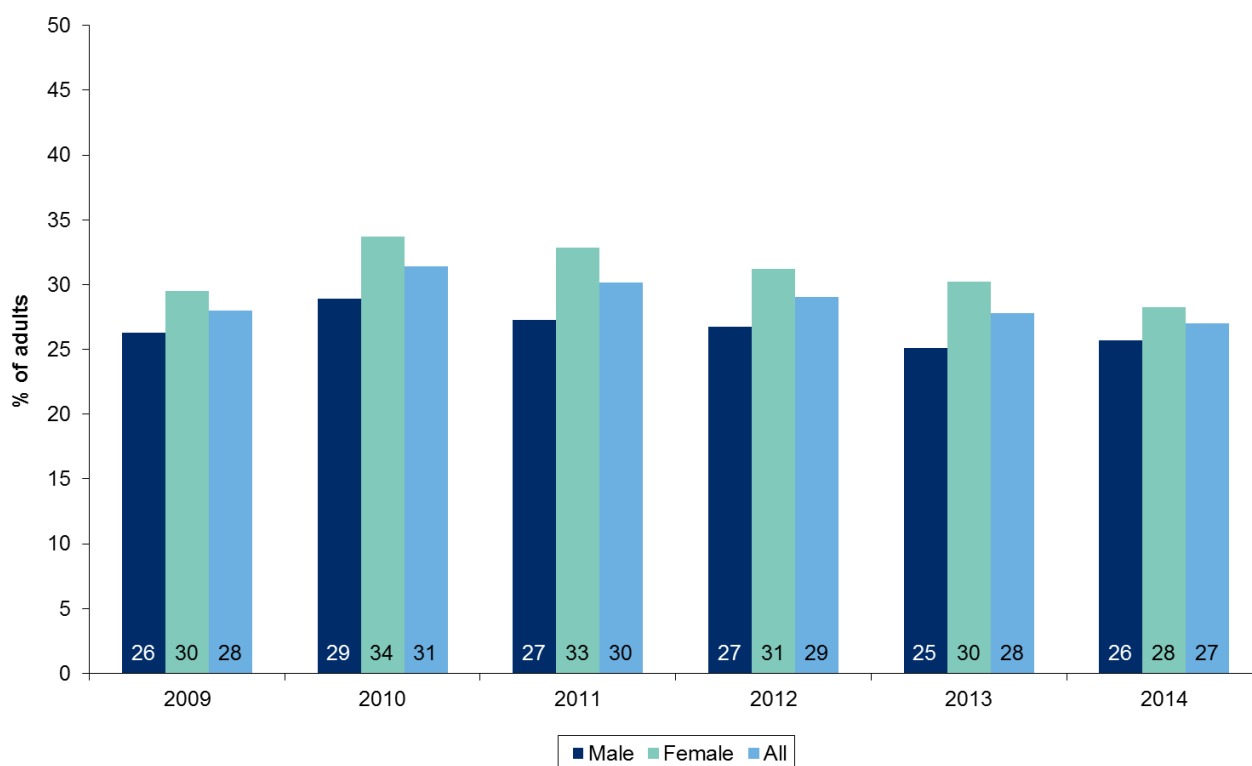
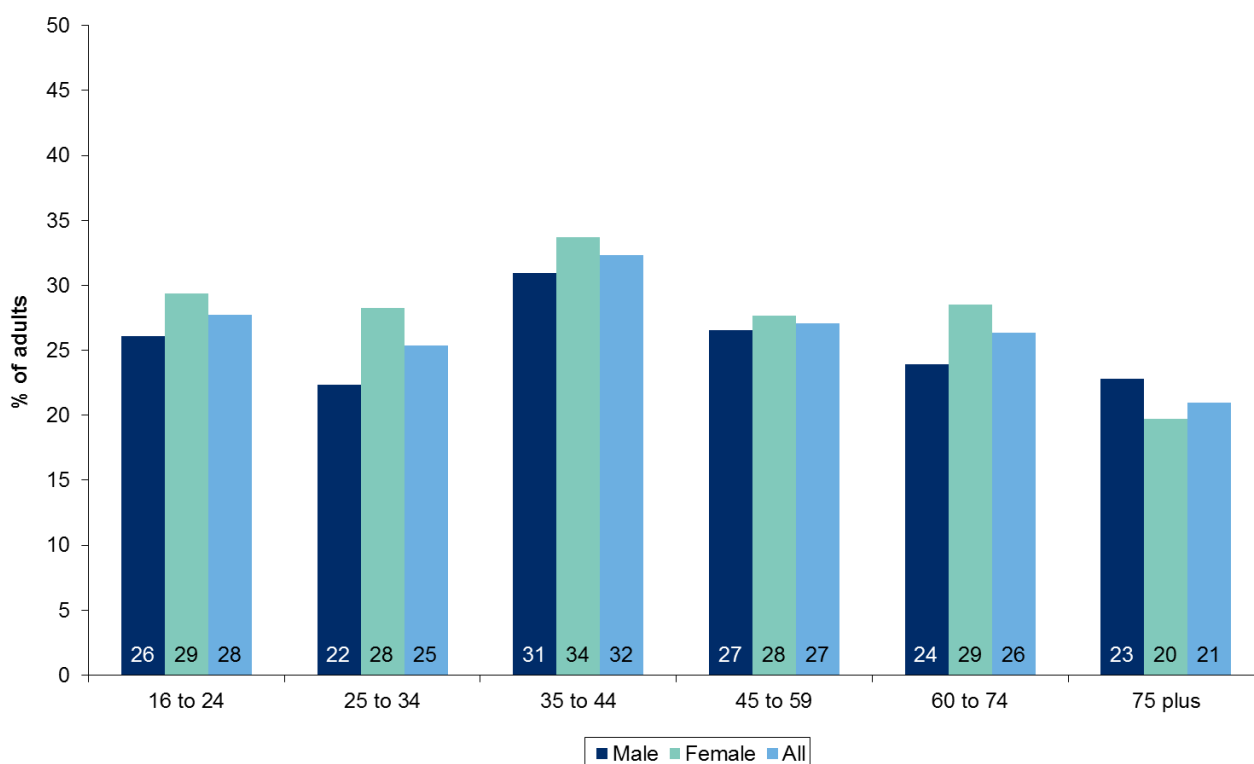


Figure 12.2 shows rates of volunteering by age and gender in 2014. Adults aged 75 plus are the least likely to volunteer with around a fifth (21 per cent) providing unpaid help in the last 12 months. In 2014, the biggest difference between females and males was within the 25 to 34 age group, where a higher proportion of females (28 per cent) volunteered than males (22 per cent). Caution should be exercised when interpreting figures on age and gender due to small base sizes resulting in large confidence intervals.



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

2014 data, Adults (minimum base: 790)



There is variation in volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation (Table 12.2). Those who are 'self-employed' and those in 'higher / further education' are most likely to provide unpaid help (36 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively). Adults who are 'permanently sick or disabled' (11 per cent) are least likely to volunteer.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Self-employed	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Looking after home / family	Permanently retired from work	Unemployed and seeking work	Higher / further education	Permanently sick or disabled	All
Yes	36	27	31	25	25	20	35	11	27
No	64	73	69	75	75	80	65	89	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	540	3,260	1,010	460	3,120	430	330	460	9,800

Additional categories suppressed from table due to low base totals

Table 12.3 shows the prevalence of volunteering by level of deprivation, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). Volunteering is lower for those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (17 per cent) than in the rest of Scotland (29 per cent).

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Yes	17	29	27
No	83	71	73
Total	100	100	100
Base	1,920	7,880	9,800

Table 12.4 shows volunteering rates by annual net household income. Around one-fifth (around 20 per cent) of adults in households in the three income bands up to £15,000 volunteered in the last 12 months, compared to around two-fifths (38 per cent) of those with a net household income of more than £40,000.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	£0 - £6,000	£6,001 - £10,000	£10,001 - £15,000	£15,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £25,000	£25,001 - £30,000	£30,001 - £40,000	£40,001+	All
Yes	22	20	19	24	23	25	32	38	27
No	78	80	81	76	77	75	68	62	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	300	1,010	1,780	1,550	1,160	930	1,190	1,610	9,530

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.

Overall, the results from 2014 support existing evidence about the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in volunteering when looking at levels of volunteering by economic situation, household income and area deprivation.

Table 12.5 shows differences in volunteering by Urban Rural classification<sup>80</sup>. The rate of volunteering in rural areas is markedly higher than in urban areas, with 39 per cent of adults in remote rural areas and 32 per cent in accessible rural areas providing unpaid help to groups or organisations, compared to only 22 per cent in other urban areas.

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

Column percentages, 2014 data

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	27	22	33	31	32	39	27
No	73	78	67	69	68	61	73
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2,950	3,240	940	600	1,070	1,020	9,800

<sup>80</sup> As defined using the Scottish Government's Urban Rural Classification – see Annex 2: Glossary

## 12.2.2 Frequency of Help Provided

As well as considering the prevalence of unpaid help it is also useful to consider the frequency with which volunteers undertake any unpaid work. Table 12.6 shows that 18 per cent of adults that provide unpaid help do so several times a week and around a quarter (26 per cent) of volunteers provide unpaid help about once a week.

**Table 12.6: Frequency of unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by gender**

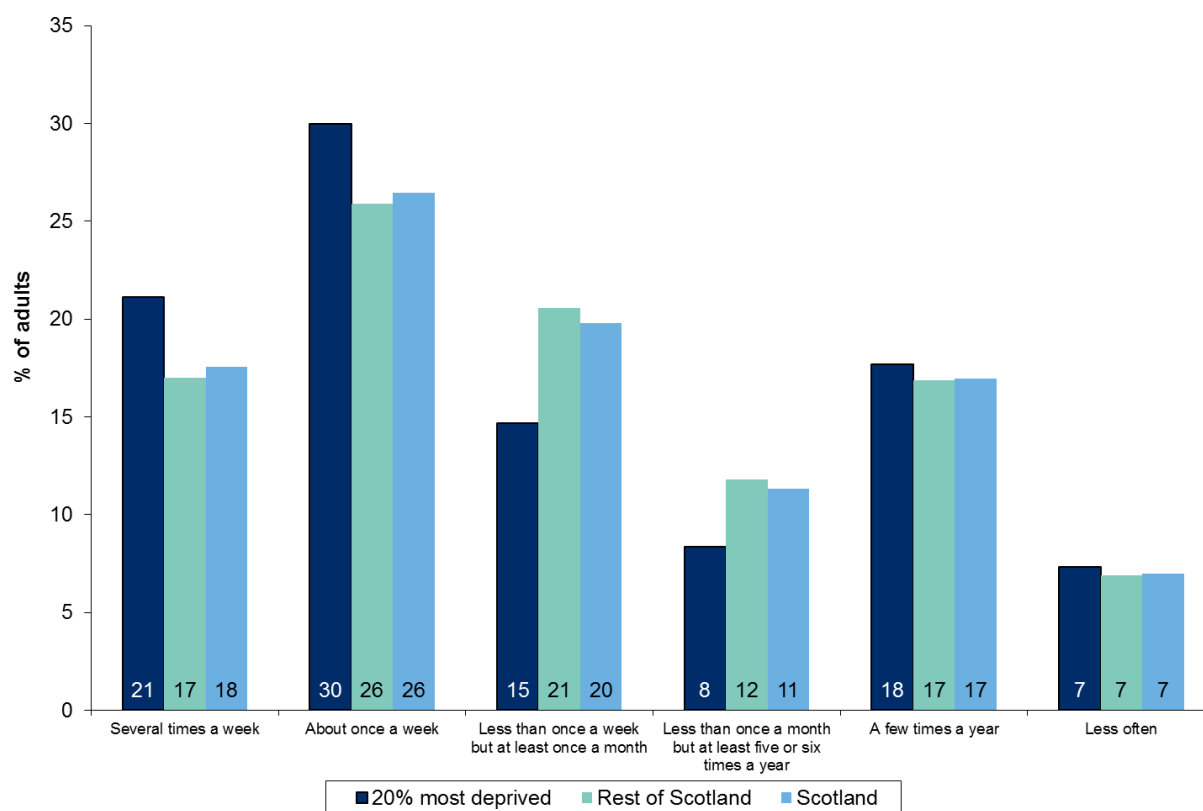
Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	All
Several times a week	19	16	18
About once a week	27	26	26
Less than once a week but at least once	18	21	20
Less than once a month but at least five	10	12	11
A few times a year	17	17	17
Less often	8	6	7
No answer	1	1	1
All	100	100	100
Base	1,140	1,530	2,670

Figure 12.3 shows how the frequency of volunteering varies by area level deprivation. Although the proportion of volunteers in the 20 per cent most deprived areas is lower than the rest of Scotland (Table 12.3), there is an indication that those who do volunteer in these areas do so more frequently than in the rest of Scotland (several times a week), 21 per cent compared to 17 per cent respectively. Many of the differences may not be statistically significant due to small base sizes in the 20 per cent most deprived areas.

**Figure 12.3: Frequency of unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

2014 data, Adults (base minimum 320)



### 12.2.3 Types of Unpaid Help Provided

This section explores the types of organisations that people help and the types of activities undertaken, as well as the total number of hours provided in the last four weeks.

Table 12.7 presents the types of organisations that adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months provided unpaid help to. The most common types of organisations which volunteers helped with were those working with 'youth / children' (22 per cent), 'health, disability and social welfare' organisations (21 per cent) and 'local community or neighbourhood groups' (18 per cent).

Table 12.7 also shows the variation in the types of organisations that adults are volunteering with by Urban Rural Classification. A higher percentage of adults in other urban areas (25 per cent) provided unpaid help to 'health, disability and social welfare' organisations, compared to remote rural (15 per cent) and accessible rural areas (20 per cent). One-third (33 per cent) of volunteers in remote rural areas and around one-fifth (22 per cent) in accessible rural areas provided unpaid help to 'local community or neighbourhood' groups, compared to 13 per cent in other urban areas.

**Table 12.7: Types of organisations or groups for which adults provided help for in the last 12 months by Urban Rural Classification**

Percentages, 2014 data

	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	All
Health, disability and social welfare	22	25	16	24	20	15	21
Youth / children	19	23	27	28	26	17	22
Local community or neighbourhood	15	13	18	24	22	33	18
Children's activities associated with	16	16	22	16	20	15	17
Religious groups	14	17	19	16	12	16	15
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	16	16	12	16	14	14	15
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	13	15	15	22	13	18	15
The elderly	8	8	11	11	9	15	9
Citizens groups	3	4	4	1	5	4	4
Education for adults	4	4	2	1	5	2	4
Wildlife protection	2	1	6	1	4	4	3
Environmental protection	5	2	4	5	5	4	4
Safety, first aid	2	1	5	5	1	6	3
Justice and human rights	4	2	3	2	1	4	3
Domestic animal welfare	2	3	4	2	2	4	3
Political groups	4	3	2	2	3	2	3
Trade union activities	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
None	5	4	3	6	3	5	4
Dont know	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2,670</i>

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

**Table 12.8: Types of organisations or groups for which adults provided help for in the last 12 months by age**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Health, disability and social welfare	17	26	19	22	23	19	21
Youth / children	33	22	30	22	11	6	22
Local community or neighbourhood	10	14	15	20	25	20	18
Children's activities associated with	22	19	31	17	4	2	17
Religious groups	9	9	12	13	25	35	15
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	22	14	15	18	10	6	15
Hobbies / recreation / arts / social clubs	16	14	9	15	20	15	15
The elderly	6	5	8	8	13	23	9
Citizens groups	2	2	3	4	6	6	4
Education for adults	2	3	4	4	5	3	4
Wildlife protection	4	1	2	4	3	1	3
Environmental protection	4	6	2	5	4	1	4
Safety, first aid	5	3	2	4	1	1	3
Justice and human rights	4	4	2	3	3	-	3
Domestic animal welfare	2	2	3	3	3	-	3
Political groups	2	6	2	4	3	1	3
Trade union activities	1	1	2	2	0	-	1
None	5	5	4	4	4	7	4
Dont know	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>2,670</i>

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

Table 12.8 shows the types of organisations that adults volunteered with in the last 12 months by age. Adults aged 16 to 24 were most likely to have volunteered with organisations working with 'youth / children' (33 per cent). Those aged 25 to 34 were most likely to have volunteered for 'health, disability and social welfare' organisations (26 per cent) and adults aged 60 to 74 were most likely to have volunteered with 'local community or neighbourhood groups' and 'religious groups' (both at 25 per cent). Volunteering through 'sport / exercise (coaching or organising)' also showed some differences by age, with 22 per cent of adults aged 16 to 24 volunteering in sports compared to, at most 18 per cent across the other age groups. In contrast volunteering for 'religious groups' and organisations working with 'the elderly' tends to increase as adults get older. Of those adults aged 75 and over who volunteer, 35 per cent did so with 'religious groups' and 23 per cent with organisations working with 'the elderly'.

Table 12.9 shows the type of unpaid work or activities that respondents undertook on behalf of the group or organisation they gave most help to in the last 12 months. The most common unpaid activity undertaken was 'generally helping out', with 44 per cent of adults who volunteered doing this type of activity. In terms of more specific roles, 32 per cent of adults helped by 'raising money', whilst 28 per cent helped to 'organise or run events or activities'. Twenty-nine per cent said they did 'whatever is required'.

The proportion of females 'raising money' was 35 per cent compared to 29 per cent of males. Conversely, a higher proportion of males were involved in 'education or training or coaching' (21 per cent) compared to females (14 per cent).



**Table 12.9: Types of unpaid activity adults have undertaken in the last 12 months by gender**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the	Male	Female	All
Generally helping out	44	43	44
Raising money	29	35	32
Helping to organise or run events or activities	28	27	28
Doing whatever is required	27	31	29
Committee work	21	20	20
Providing advice or assistance to others	15	13	14
Education or training or coaching	21	14	17
Office work or administration	11	11	11
Visiting, buddying or befriending people	6	9	8
Providing transport or driving	7	4	5
Managing, organising or co-ordinating	8	8	8
Providing direct services (e.g. meals on wheels)	6	6	6
Campaigning	7	5	6
Counselling	4	4	4
Representing others	4	4	4
IT Support	4	2	3
Advocacy	2	2	2
No answer	1	0	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,130</i>	<i>1,510</i>	<i>2,640</i>

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

### 12.2.4 Time Spent Volunteering

Respondents who had undertaken voluntary work in the last 12 months were asked the specific number of hours that they provided unpaid help in the last four weeks. Table 12.10 shows that three quarters (75 per cent) of volunteers in Scotland provided unpaid help for 10 hours or less, and that around half (52 per cent) provided help for between one and 5 hours. Differences between the 20 per cent most deprived areas and the rest of Scotland are not statistically significant due to the small base size in the 20 per cent most deprived areas.

**Table 12.10: Total number of hours of unpaid work provided in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	20% most deprived	Rest of Scotland	Scotland
Less than an hour	9	4	5
Between 1 and 5 hours	50	53	52
6 to 10 hours	14	18	18
11 to 15 hours	5	7	7
16 to 20 hours	10	7	8
21 to 35 hours	4	6	5
36 hours or more	7	5	6
All	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>2,330</i>	<i>2,640</i>

## 12.2.5 Reasons for Stopping Volunteering

Table 12.11 shows that of those respondents who said they had not given unpaid help to clubs or organisations in the last 12 months, 24 per cent said they had nonetheless given unpaid help to an organisation or group previously. This figure has remained fairly constant in recent years, ranging between 23 per cent and 25 per cent of respondents since 2009.

**Table 12.11: Adults not involved in volunteering but have previously volunteered**

Column percentages, 2009-2014 data

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Yes	23	25	24	23	24
No	75	74	75	76	75
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	3,430	2,650	3,390	6,960	7,130

Table 12.12 shows that the majority of respondents stopped being involved in voluntary work or activities because of changes to their life circumstances, for example because they no longer had the time (33 per cent), due to illness (13 per cent), they moved house (11 per cent) or had started paid employment (7 per cent). There was little indication that people stopped volunteering due to anything the organisation they had volunteered for had done, or had failed to do: for example, only 1 per cent said they had felt unappreciated and only 1 per cent felt things could have been better organised.

**Table 12.12: Reasons why adults stopped providing unpaid help**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Reasons for stopping unpaid help	Male	Female	All
I didn't have the time any longer	30	35	33
Through illness	11	14	13
I moved house	12	10	11
I started paid employment	6	8	7
I had achieved what I wanted to achieve	5	4	4
I had children	6	7	6
I had new caring responsibilities	3	7	5
My circumstances changed (Please specify)	6	3	4
I got bored or lost interest	3	1	2
Things could have been better organised	2	1	1
I wanted a change	2	2	2
I didn't feel appreciated	2	1	1
It was costing me money	1	1	1
Other reasons (Please specify)	8	5	6
<i>Base</i>	700	1,030	1,720

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

Correspondingly, when asked what might encourage them to undertake work or activities on a voluntary basis again in the future, the most common response (Table 12.13) was 'if it fitted in with my other commitments' (15 per cent). This suggests that people are most likely to opt in or out of volunteering according to how much time they have to give to it, and the fit with other commitments in their life at the time. However, 5 per cent of respondents said they might be encouraged to undertake unpaid work or activities again in the future 'if it fitted in with my interests and skills' or 'if someone asked me to do something', suggesting there may be potential to tailor more volunteering opportunities to the interests and skills individuals feel they have to offer or improve communication about the opportunities on offer.

**Table 12.13: Reasons why adults may undertake unpaid work in the future**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Reasons for undertaking unpaid work i	Male	Female	All
If it fitted in with my other commitments	14	16	15
If someone asked me to do something	5	4	5
If it fitted in with my interests and skills	6	4	5
If I thought I could help others	4	3	3
If I knew more about the opportunities avail	2	2	2
If it was good fun	1	1	1
If I could volunteer when I felt like it	2	2	2
If someone I knew volunteered with me	1	1	1
If there were more people like me volunteer	1	0	0
If it would improve my skills	1	1	1
If it helped me gain qualifications	1	1	1
If it would improve my career/job prospects	2	1	2
If I was certain that it wouldn't effect my be	1	0	0
If I was sure I wouldn't be out of pocket	0	1	1
If I had more confidence	0	0	0
No answer	54	54	54
Other (specify)	0	1	1
Don't know	12	12	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,830</i>	<i>7,130</i>

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

# 13 Culture and Sport

## 13.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government is committed to promoting and supporting sport and cultural activities because it recognises and values the benefits that sport and culture bring, not only to individuals, but to our communities. The Government's work is focused on widening access and participation and ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is in place to deliver sporting and cultural opportunities whilst promoting a drive to achieve sporting and cultural excellence. This work contributes to the Government's strategic objectives<sup>81</sup>, through understanding and monitoring levels of cultural engagement and sporting participation both at the national and sub-national levels and to inform decisions on government and local government policy making. For example, Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data informs the National Indicator: Increase cultural engagement<sup>82</sup>.

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

The suite of culture and sport questions within the SHS covers attendance at cultural events and places, and participating in cultural and sport and exercise activities. This chapter explores the prevalence and frequency of attending cultural events and places of culture and participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months and of participation in sport and exercise in the last 4 weeks. There is also analysis on engagement with the 2014 Commonwealth Games, questions on which were included in the Scottish Household Survey for the first time in 2013.

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<sup>81</sup> [www.gov.scot/ScotlandPerforms](http://www.gov.scot/ScotlandPerforms)

<sup>82</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/culture>

## **Main Findings**

### **Culture**

Around nine in ten (91 per cent) adults engaged in culture in 2013 and 2014, either by attending or visiting a cultural event or place or participating in a cultural activity.

### **Cultural attendance**

In 2013 and 2014, four in five adults (80 per cent) attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months. When excluding cinema, the attendance figure is 73 per cent in 2014.

Attendance at all cultural events or places either increased or stayed the same between 2013 and 2014. The largest increase seen was a 3 percentage point increase in attendance at a historic place (from 28 per cent in 2013 to 31 per cent in 2014).

More women attended a cultural event than men (82 per cent and 79 per cent respectively). When excluding cinema, women still attend cultural events more than men (75 per cent and 71 per cent respectively). However, the difference is much less than that for cultural participation.

Overall levels of cultural attendance fell with increasing age of respondent – partly due to the popularity of cinema attendance amongst younger age groups (82 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds compared to 16 per cent of adults aged 75 and over attended cinema in the last 12 months).

### **Cultural participation**

Overall participation in 2014 was 79 per cent (it was around the same in 2013 at 78 per cent). When excluding reading, participation was 50 per cent.

By far the most popular form of cultural participation was reading for pleasure at 68 per cent. Overall participation in cultural activities was higher amongst women (84 per cent) than men (73 per cent). This was not true for all activities.

Overall cultural participation was broadly constant for all age groups (ranging between 73 per cent to 82 per cent). When excluding reading however, participation decreased with age (from 61 per cent of adults aged 16 to 24 to 34 per cent of adults aged 75 or over).

## **Sport and Exercise**

Over three-quarters of adults (78 per cent) participated in sport and exercise (including recreational walking) in the last four weeks. This was the same as in 2013. Walking for 30 minutes (for recreational purposes) was by far the most common activity with around two-thirds (64 per cent) of adults having done this.

When walking was excluded, around half of adults (51 per cent) had undertaken at least one of the remaining sport and exercise activities in the last four weeks.

Frequency of participation in sport and exercise among participants has increased since 2007. Regular participation (on more than 15 days in the past 4 weeks prior to interview) has increased from over a third (36 per cent) in 2007, to almost half (48 per cent) in 2014 and there has been a corresponding decrease in less frequent participation (of less than 15 days).

Overall sport and exercise participation was higher for men than women (81 per cent and 75 per cent respectively). This difference was larger when walking was excluded (57 per cent and 46 per cent respectively).

Some sport and exercise is more popular with younger adults. Playing football decreases with age for example, with 22 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 having participated in the previous four weeks, compared with 3 per cent of 45 to 59 year olds. Running/jogging and weight-training also showed this same pattern of decreasing participation with age.

Some sports, such as swimming and cycling, showed a pattern of decreasing participation at a later age and were most popular amongst adults aged 35 to 44 (27 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively).

## **Local Authority cultural and sports services**

Respondents (which include non-users) are generally more satisfied with both museum and galleries and theatre and concert hall services with relatively stable levels of satisfaction with sports and leisure services since 2007. Library services have seen a decrease in satisfaction of 6 percentage points (from 55 per cent in 2007 to 49 per cent in 2014) .

In 2014, around nine in ten of respondents who have used these services in the past year were very or fairly satisfied with each of the four services (with a range between 87 per cent and 92 per cent). An increase in levels of satisfaction by users was observed for each of the service types.

### **Commonwealth Games 2014**

In 2014, watching the Games on TV was the most popular method of following the Games (70 per cent). The next most popular way was by reading printed or online newspapers (49 per cent). Over three quarters of people intended to follow, or followed the Games in any way (76 per cent).

Four in ten adults (40 per cent) in 2014 believed that hosting the Games in Scotland would provide lasting benefits (either to them and their family or their local area).

## **13.2 Culture**

Within this report, attendance at "a cultural event or place of culture" is defined as those adults who attend at least one type of cultural place in the previous year. There are a number of different types of cultural events and places of culture. Examples of these include cinemas, libraries and live music events. Likewise, participation in any cultural activity means that adults take part in at least one activity in the previous year. Examples of cultural activities include reading for pleasure, dancing and crafts. Annex 2: Glossary provides a complete list of activities, places or events for cultural attendance or participation.

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

The following sections in this report provides high level information on cultural engagement, attendance and participation. It also provides some key messages on adults' levels of satisfaction with local authority cultural services. A more detailed report on the new culture questions contained in the 2013 Scottish Household Survey is available in the report, People, Culture and Heritage in Scotland – Topic Report on results from the 2013 Scottish Household Survey, published in January 2015<sup>83</sup>.

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<sup>83</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/01/2156>

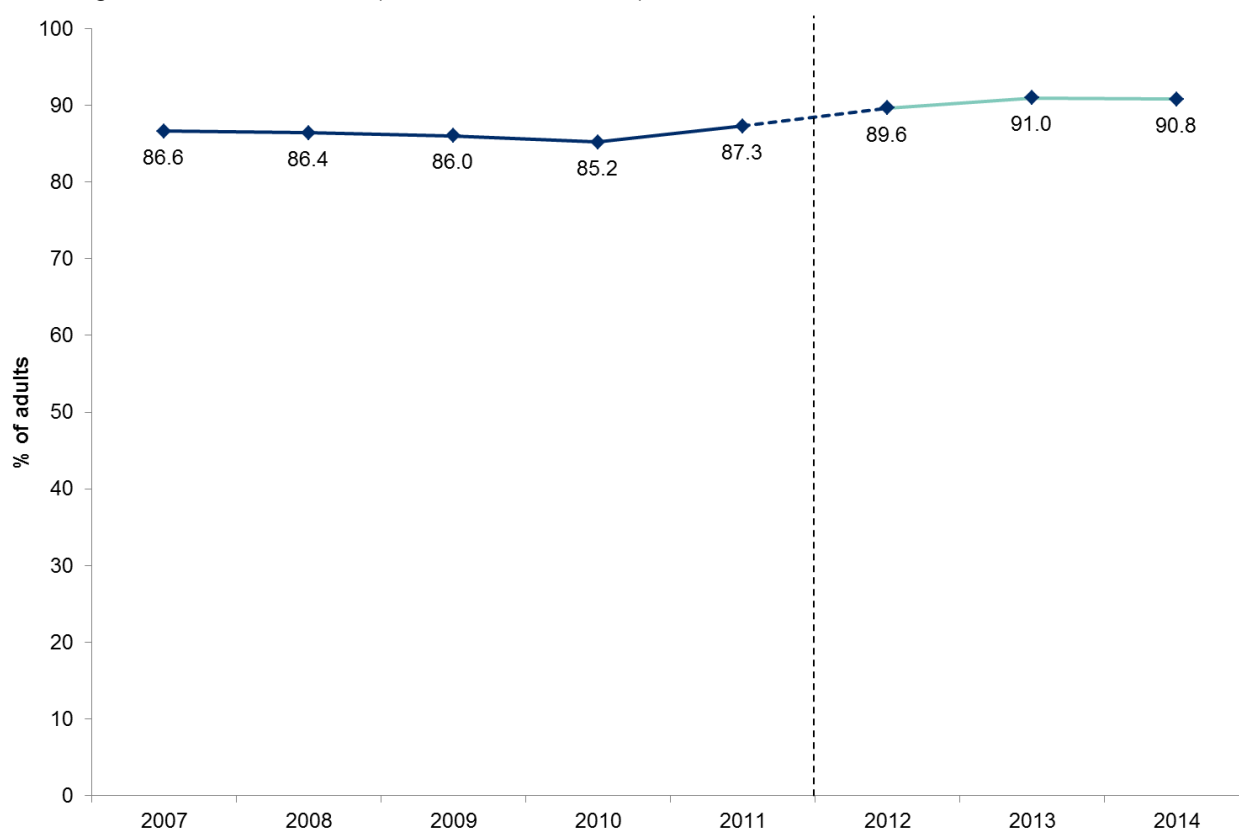
### 13.3 Cultural Engagement

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

Figure 13.1 shows that in 2014, the percentage of adults who engaged in culture was around nine in ten (91 per cent). It should be noted that, in 2012, the wording of the cultural attendance and participation questions changed. As a result, figures from 2012 onwards are not directly comparable to those for the years 2007 to 2011. The culture questions themselves can be found in the Scottish Household Survey questionnaires<sup>84</sup>.

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

Percentages, 2007 to 2014 data (minimum base: 9,800)



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

<sup>84</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire>



## 13.4 Attendance at Cultural Events and Places

Figure 13.2 shows levels of attendance by adults at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture (not as a result of paid work, school or academic activities) in the last 12 months for 2013 and 2014.

The chart shows that:

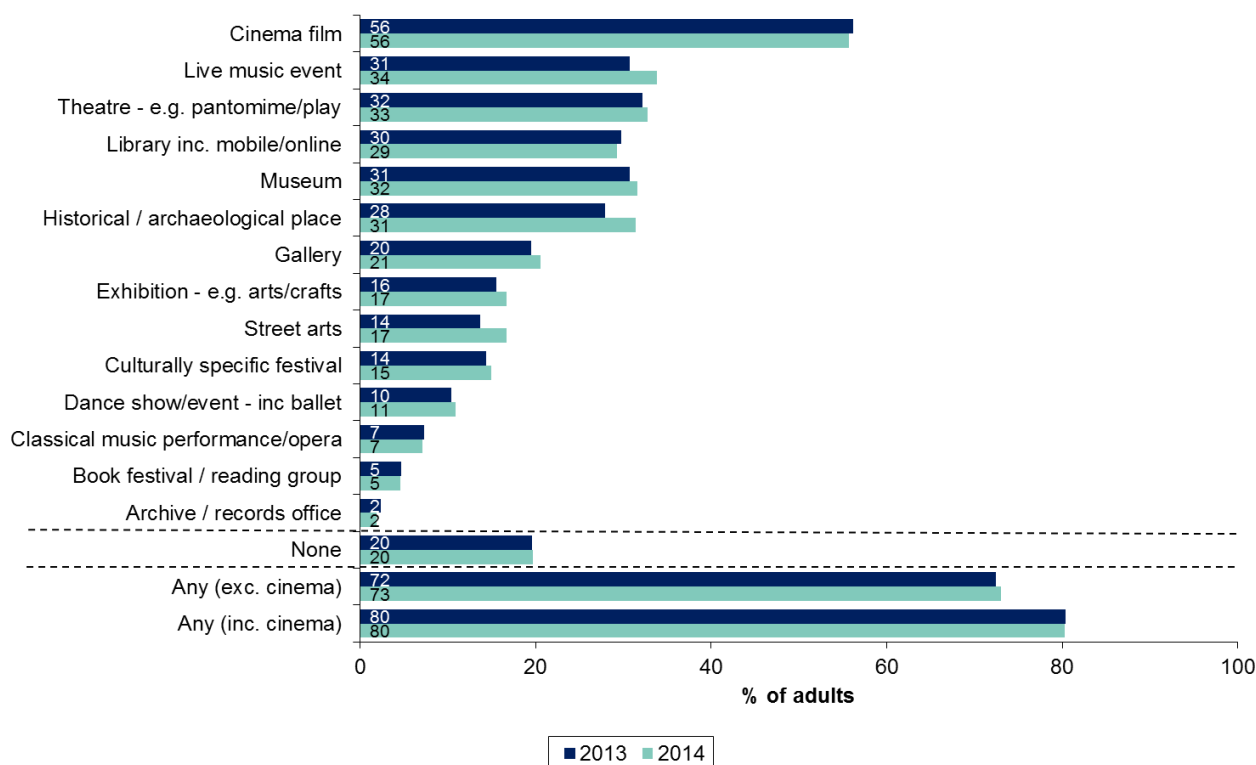
- In 2013 and 2014, four in five adults (80 per cent) attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months. When excluding cinema, the attendance figure is 73 per cent in 2014 compared to 72 per cent in 2013.
- Attendance at all events or places listed either increased or stayed the same between 2013 and 2014. The exception to this is for attendance at the library (including visiting via mobile or online), which decreased slightly from 30 per cent in 2013, to 29 per cent in 2014. The largest increase seen was a 3 percentage point increase in attendance at a historic place<sup>85</sup> (from 28 per cent in 2013 per cent to 31 per cent in 2014).
- Over half of respondents (56 per cent) viewed a film at a cinema in the last 12 months, making this the most common type of cultural attendance.
- The next most common type of cultural attendance was at live music events (34 per cent), then the theatre (33 per cent). This was then followed by museums and visits to a historical place (32 and 31 per cent respectively), libraries (29 per cent), and visits to a gallery (21 per cent).
- A fifth of adults (20 per cent) did not attend a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months in 2014, which was the same figure in 2013.

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<sup>85</sup> e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site.

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

Percentage of adults (minimum base: 9,800)



### 13.4.1 Attendance by Gender and Age

Table 13.1 shows levels of attendance at any cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months by gender and age of respondent for 2014, including and excluding cinema.

More women attended a cultural event than men (82 per cent and 79 per cent respectively). When excluding cinema, women still attend cultural events more than men (75 per cent and 71 per cent respectively). However, the difference is much less than that for cultural participation. Analysis on cultural participation by gender is presented later in this chapter (Table 13.5).

The level of overall cultural attendance was highest among younger age groups and decreased for those aged 45 or older. Whilst levels of cultural attendance are 88 per cent or greater for adults aged 16 to 44, the figure falls to 81 per cent for those aged 45 to 59 and to just over half (53 per cent) of all adults aged 75 or over. When excluding cinema, cultural attendance rose to a peak in the 35 to 44 year-old age group before declining again as age increased.

In 2014, attendance in the last 12 months at specific cultural events and visiting places of culture varied by gender and age. Specifically:

- More women (39 per cent) compared to men (26 per cent) attended the theatre<sup>86</sup>. Library visits were also attended by more women (33 per cent) compared to men (26 per cent).
- However, there were many cultural events where attendance by men and women was similar. For instance, 17 per cent of both men and women stated that they attended a street arts performance<sup>87</sup> and 15 per cent had visited a culturally specific festival<sup>88</sup>.
- More younger than older people attended the cinema and live music events. For cinema, attendance was around four-fifths (82 per cent) of 16 to 24 year olds, compared with 35 per cent of 60 to 74 years olds and 16 per cent of those aged 75 or greater. Almost half (46 per cent) of 16 to 24 year olds attended a live music event, compared with 22 per cent of 60 to 74 year olds and 9 per cent of those aged 75 or over.
- Comparatively, the age groups in the middle attended theatre more than the youngest and oldest age groups (39 per cent of those aged 35 to 44 and 36 per cent of those aged 45 to 74, compared with 25 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 and 21 per cent of those aged 75 or greater).

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<sup>86</sup> e.g. pantomime / musical / play

<sup>87</sup> e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre

<sup>88</sup> e.g. mela / Feis / local Gala days

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Cinema	55	57	82	74	68	52	35	16	56
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	34	33	46	41	39	37	22	9	34
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	26	39	25	30	39	36	36	21	33
Library (including mobile and online)	26	33	28	33	36	26	29	24	29
Museum	31	32	27	35	40	33	30	16	32
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	32	31	26	35	41	33	29	15	31
Gallery	20	21	16	22	24	23	22	10	21
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	16	17	12	17	19	19	18	9	17
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	17	17	15	20	23	20	12	4	17
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	15	15	11	19	21	17	12	5	15
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	8	14	9	11	15	12	10	7	11
Classical music performance or opera	6	8	5	6	6	7	10	8	7
Book festival or reading group	3	6	2	6	6	5	5	2	5
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	2
None	21	18	9	12	11	19	28	47	20
Any cultural attendance (excluding cinema)	71	75	75	77	82	76	69	50	73
Any cultural attendance (including cinema)	79	82	91	88	89	81	72	53	80
Base	4,440	5,360	790	1,360	1,430	2,530	2,390	1,310	9,800

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

### 13.4.2 Attendance by Highest Level of Qualification

Figure 13.3 shows that in 2014, attendance at cultural places and visiting places of culture was highest for those with degrees or professional qualifications (95 per cent). Attendance was lowest for those with no qualifications (52 per cent). The same pattern holds when excluding cinema, with 92 per cent attendance for those with degrees or professional qualifications compared to 45 per cent for those with no qualifications.

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

2014 data, percentage of adults (minimum base: 480)

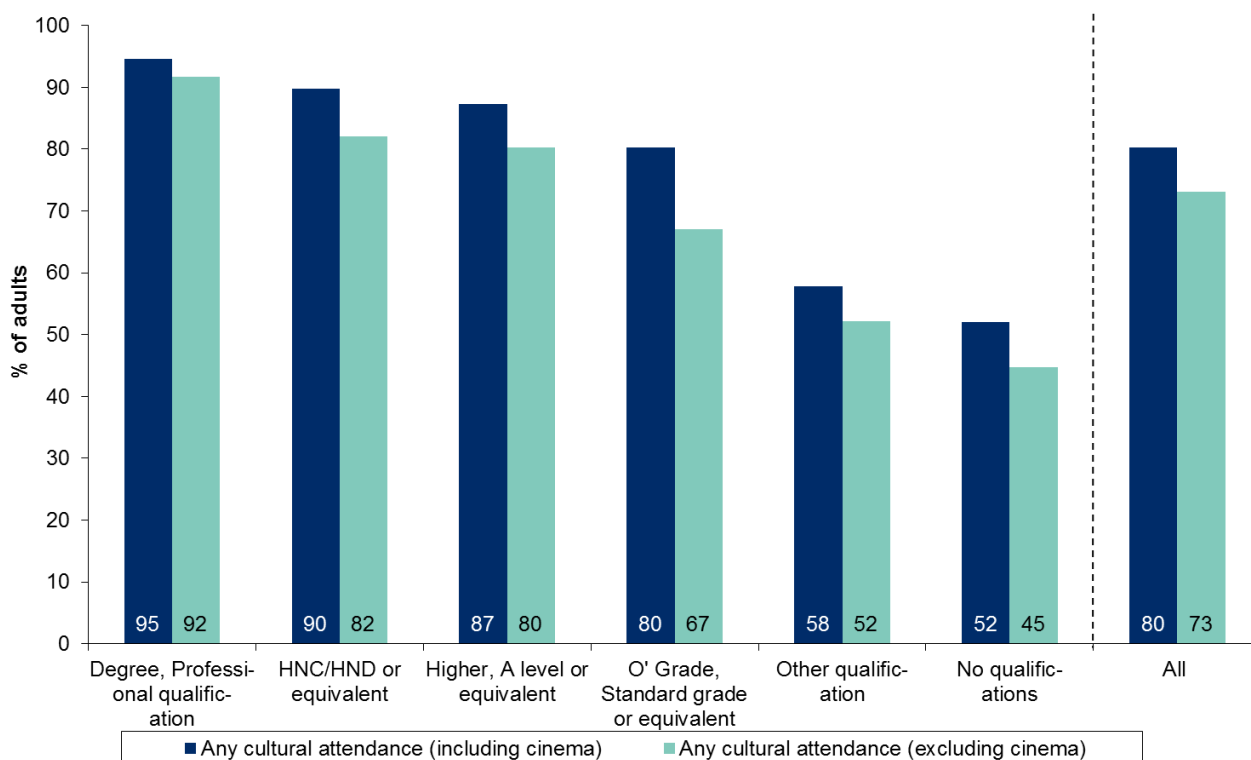


Table 13.2 gives a breakdown of attendance at each individual cultural event or place. Attendance was consistently highest for adults with a degree or professional qualification and lowest for those with no qualifications. The most marked differences can be seen for attendance at the cinema (71 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively) and at a historic place (55 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively).

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

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	All
Cinema	71	67	66	56	26	23	56
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	49	38	41	30	9	12	34
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	49	36	34	25	24	16	33
Library (including mobile and online)	40	32	30	25	21	18	29
Museum	51	37	33	22	16	12	32
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	55	37	33	20	13	9	31
Gallery	39	21	20	12	8	6	21
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	33	20	14	8	7	4	17
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	28	20	18	12	7	4	17
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	26	16	16	10	7	4	15
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	15	14	13	9	7	4	11
Classical music performance or opera	16	7	5	3	3	2	7
Book festival or reading group	11	4	3	2	3	1	5
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	4	2	2	1	1	0	2
None	5	10	13	20	42	48	20
Any cultural attendance (excluding cinema)	92	82	80	67	52	45	73
Any cultural attendance (including cinema)	95	90	87	80	58	52	80
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,660</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>1,460</i>	<i>1,940</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>2,190</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

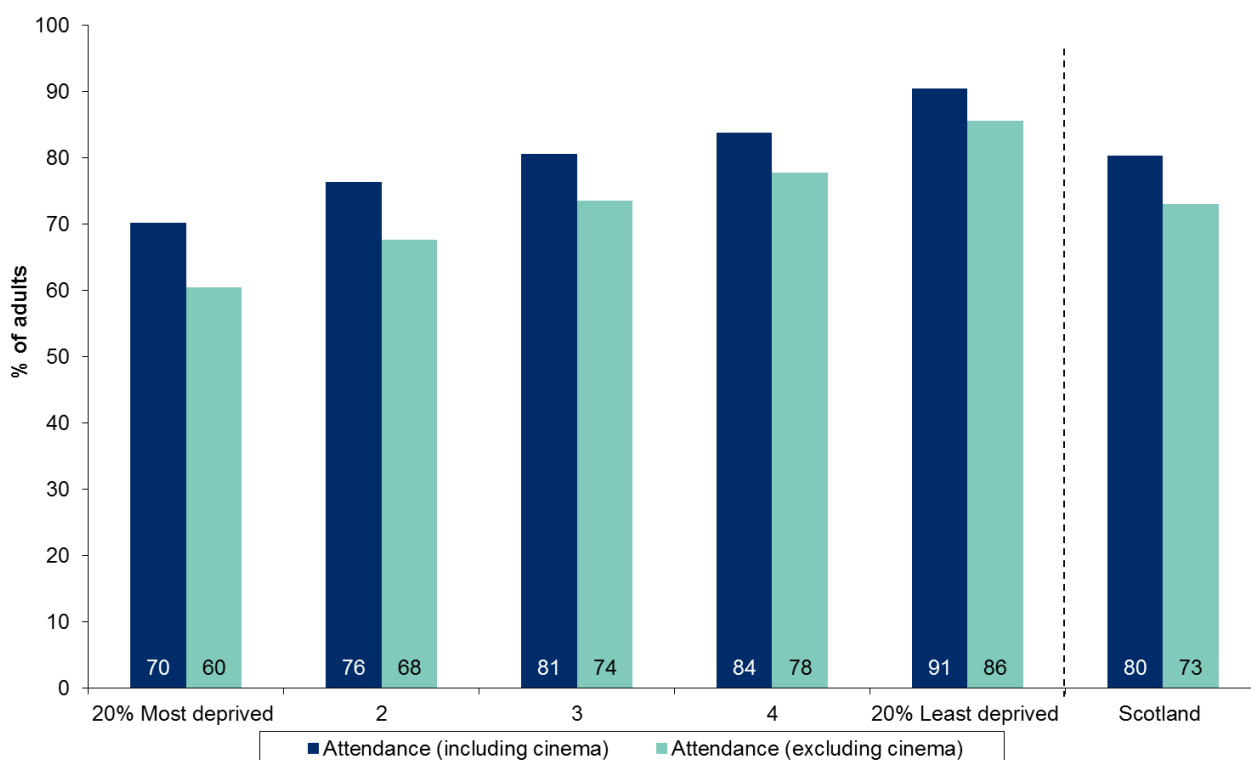
### 13.4.3 Attendance by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

Figure 13.4 shows that levels of cultural attendance increase as deprivation as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012) decreases.

There is a 21 percentage point difference in cultural attendance between the 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas (70 per cent compared with 91 per cent). This gap was slightly smaller at 18 percentage points in 2013. When excluding cinema, this percentage point difference is higher at 26 points (60 per cent in the most deprived areas and 86 per cent in the least deprived areas). This gap was slightly smaller at 24 percentage points in 2013.

**Figure 13.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

2014 data, adults (minimum base: 1,660)



**Table 13.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by area deprivation**

Percentages, 2013 and 2014 data

Adults	2013		2014		Base (2014)
	Attendance (including cinema)	Attendance (excluding cinema)	Attendance (including cinema)	Attendance (excluding cinema)	
20% Most deprived	72	61	70	60	1,920
2	76	67	76	68	2,000
3	79	71	81	74	2,110
4	85	78	84	78	2,110
20% Least deprived	90	85	91	86	1,660
Scotland	80	72	80	73	9,800

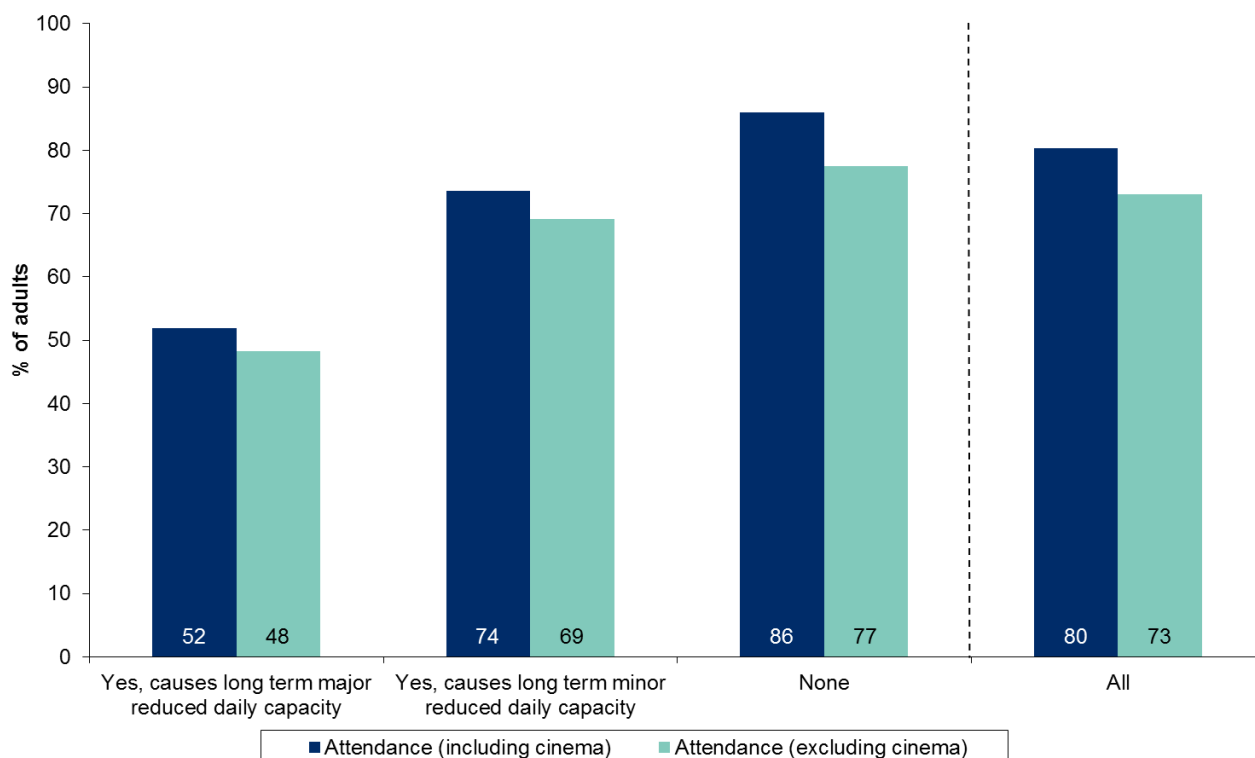
#### 13.4.4 Attendance by Long-Term Physical/Mental Health Condition

Figure 13.5 shows that cultural attendance was lower for those with a physical or mental health condition (lasting, or expected to last 12 months or more). Attendance was lowest where this condition caused long term major reduced daily capacity at 52 per cent compared to a higher 86 per cent attendance for those with no condition (a 34 percentage point difference). For those where the condition caused minor reduced daily capacity, the attendance rate was 74 per cent.

When cinema was excluded, the gap between attendances for both categories with a long term health condition compared to with none was slightly less. Attendance for those with conditions with major reduced daily capacity was 48 per cent, and for those with none was 77 per cent, (a 29 percentage point difference). For those with minor reduced daily capacity, the participation rate was 69 per cent.

**Figure 13.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long term physical/mental health condition**

2014 data, adults (minimum base: 1,210)



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

### 13.4.5 Frequency of Attending cultural events or places

Table 13.4 shows the frequency of cultural attendance in the past year. Library attendance is by far the most frequently attended cultural place or event, with one in five people (19 per cent) attending at least once a week, and 40 per cent attending at least once a month. Cinema attendance was the next most popular, with one quarter (24 per cent) of adults attending at least once a month.



**Table 13.4: Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months**

Row percentages, 2014 data

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week / at least once a month	Less often than once a month but within the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	Base
Cinema	3	21	76	0	100	4,840
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)	1	10	89	0	100	3,040
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	0	4	96	0	100	3,100
Library (including mobile and online)	19	40	41	0	100	2,890
Museum	1	9	89	0	100	2,980
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	2	10	88	0	100	2,900
Gallery	1	11	87	0	100	1,970
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	1	8	91	0	100	1,680
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	1	5	93	0	100	1,470
Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	0	1	98	0	100	1,470
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	1	5	93	1	100	1,040
Classical music performance or opera	1	8	90	0	100	760
Book festival or reading group	2	12	86	0	100	450
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	6	8	84	1	100	220

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

## 13.5 Participation in Cultural Activities

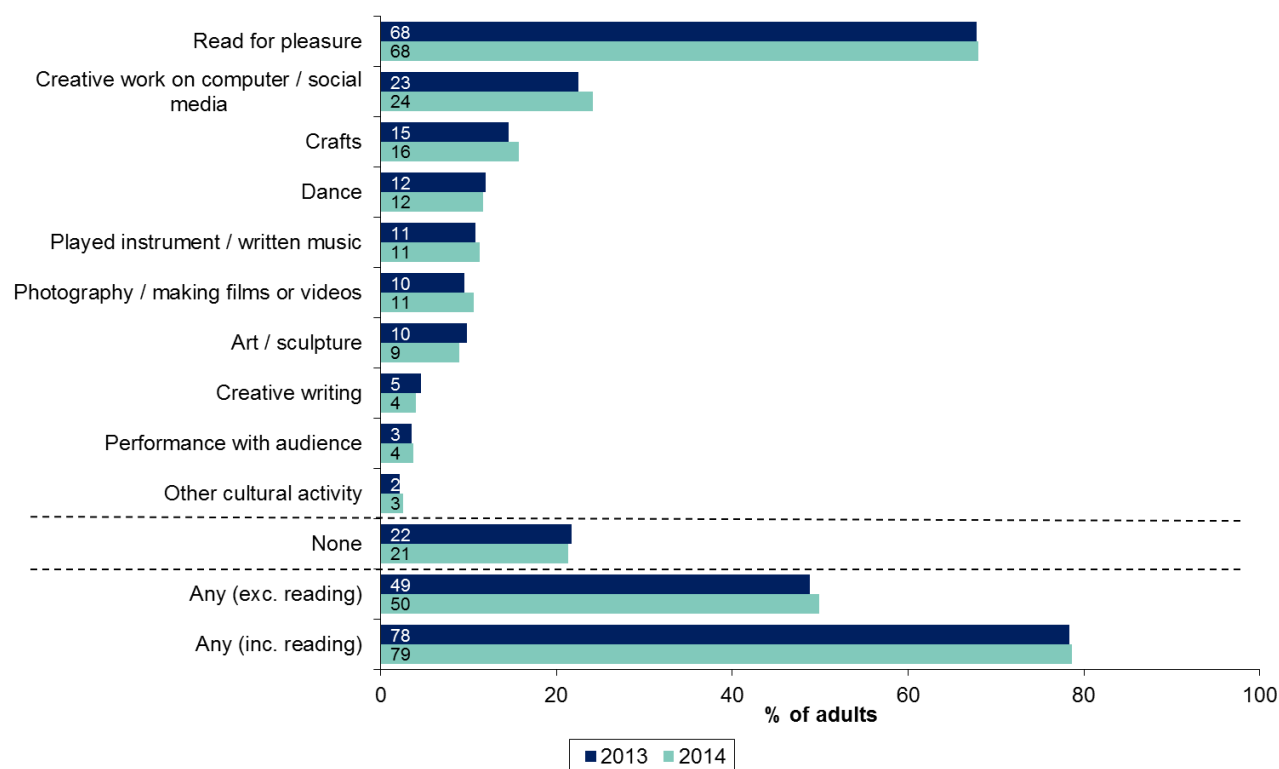
Figure 13.6 shows levels of participation by adults at specific cultural activities in the last 12 months for 2013 and 2014.

The chart shows that:

- Overall participation in 2014 was 79 per cent (up from 78 in 2013). When excluding reading, participation was 50 per cent (up from 49 per cent in 2013).
- Reading for pleasure was by far the most common cultural activity in 2014, with 68 per cent of adults saying that they had done this in the last year. This was the same in 2013.
- The next most popular activity was doing creative work on a computer or by social media (24 per cent), followed by crafts (16 per cent) and dance (12 per cent). Participation levels in all other cultural activities was 11 per cent or less.

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

Percentage of adults (minimum base: 9,800)



### 13.5.1 Participation by Gender and Age

Table 13.5 shows that in 2014, more women participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months than men (84 per cent and 73 per cent respectively). When excluding reading, the difference between women and men was smaller (53 per cent and 47 per cent respectively).

Overall cultural participation was broadly constant for all age groups (ranging from between 73 per cent to 82 per cent). When excluding reading however, participation decreased with age (from 61 per cent of adults aged 16 to 24 to 34 per cent of adults aged 75 or over).

**Table 13.5: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by gender and age**

Column percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Male	Female	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	61	75	59	67	72	71	69	65	68
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	26	23	37	30	30	23	17	5	24
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	7	24	9	13	15	16	22	18	16
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	9	14	16	14	12	11	9	6	12
Played a musical instrument or written music	15	8	21	15	12	9	7	5	11
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	13	9	12	13	12	11	9	3	11
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	7	11	15	12	11	6	6	4	9
Creative writing - stories, books, plays	4	4	10	5	4	2	3	1	4
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	3	4	6	3	3	4	4	2	4
Other cultural activity	3	2	1	2	3	3	4	3	3
None	27	16	23	22	18	20	23	27	21
Participated in any (excluding reading)	47	53	61	52	53	48	47	34	50
Participated in any (including reading)	73	84	77	78	82	80	77	73	79
Base	4,440	5,360	790	1,360	1,430	2,530	2,390	1,310	9,800

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

In 2014, participation in the last 12 months in specific cultural activities varied by gender and age. Specifically:

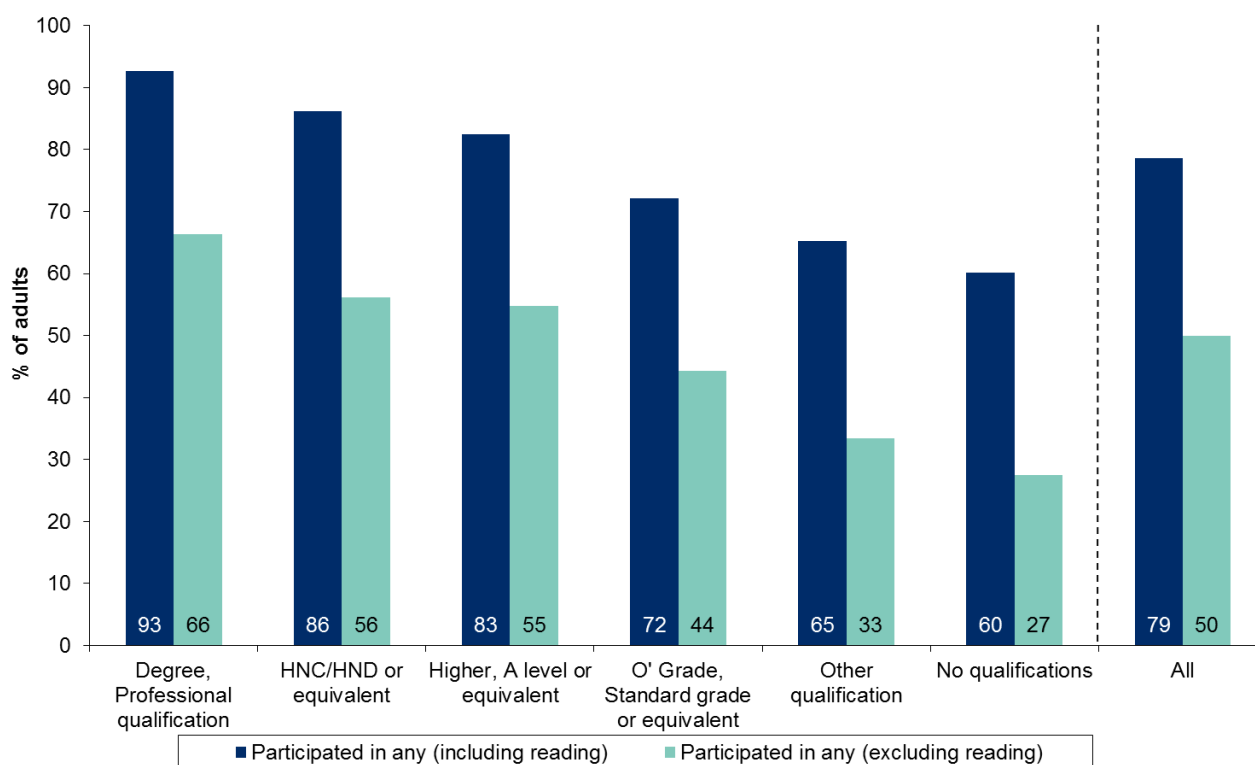
- Women participated more than men in a number of cultural activities including reading for pleasure (75 per cent compared with 61 per cent), crafts (24 per cent compared with 7 per cent) and dancing (14 per cent compared with 9 per cent).
- Conversely, men participated more than women regarding playing a musical instrument or writing music (15 per cent of men, 8 per cent of women) and photography/making films or videos (13 per cent compared with 9 per cent).
- Participation in some, but not all, cultural activities decreased with increasing age of respondent. For instance, 37 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds and 30 per cent of 25 to 34 year olds used a computer or social media to produce creative work of any kind. This contrasts with 17 per cent of 60 to 74 year olds and 5 per cent of those aged 75 or older. Participation in dance was most popular for younger age groups (16 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds compared with 6 per cent for those aged 75 or above).
- Reading for pleasure was more popular among 35 to 74 year olds with around seven in ten adults within these age groups participating in this cultural activity compared to 59 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds.

### 13.5.2 Participation by Highest Level of Qualification

As with cultural attendance, Figure 13.7 and Table 13.6 show that participation in any cultural activity in 2014 was highest amongst adults with a degree or professional qualifications (93 per cent) and lowest for those with no qualifications (60 per cent). When excluding reading, the difference between qualification levels is even greater (66 per cent with a degree or professional qualifications, compared to 27 per cent with none). Participation rates for specific cultural activities are shown in Table 13.6.

**Figure 13.7: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification**

2014 data, percentage of adults (minimum base: 480)



**Table 13.6: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Degree, Professional qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O' Grade, Standard grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	All
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	86	75	69	58	57	50	68
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	36	30	26	22	11	7	24
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.	21	16	14	13	17	13	16
Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	18	12	13	9	7	5	12
Played a musical instrument or written music	18	13	13	9	4	3	11
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	18	15	11	7	3	2	11
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	13	11	10	8	3	3	9
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	6	5	5	3	0	1	4
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	7	3	4	3	1	2	4
Other cultural activity	4	2	2	2	3	2	3
None	7	14	17	28	35	40	21
Participated in any (excluding reading)	66	56	55	44	33	27	50
Participated in any (including reading)	93	86	83	72	65	60	79
Base	2,660	1,020	1,460	1,940	480	2,190	9,800

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

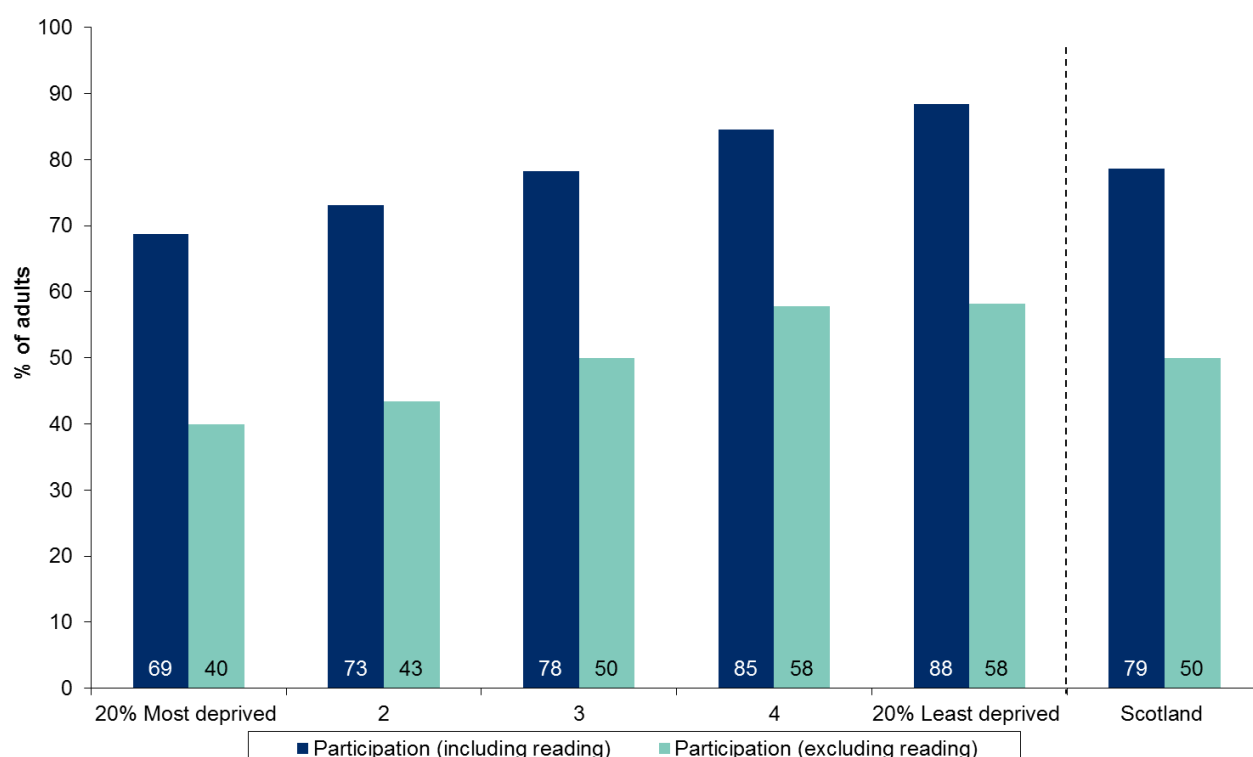
### 13.5.3 Participation by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

Figure 13.8 shows that levels of cultural participation increase as deprivation as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012) decreases. Those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in Scotland had 69 per cent participation, compared to 88 per cent participation among those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (a 19 percentage point difference). When excluding reading, a similar pattern emerges.

Table 13.7 shows that participation rates from 2013 to 2014 are very similar.

**Figure 13.8: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

2014 data, adults (minimum base: 1,660)



**Table 13.7: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by area deprivation**

Percentages, 2013 and 2014 data

Adults	2013		2014		Base (2014)
	Participation (including reading)	Participation (excluding reading)	Participation (including reading)	Participation (excluding reading)	
20% Most deprived	68	40	69	40	1,920
2	73	44	73	43	2,000
3	79	50	78	50	2,110
4	83	53	85	58	2,110
20% Least deprived	88	56	88	58	1,660
Scotland	78	49	79	50	9,800

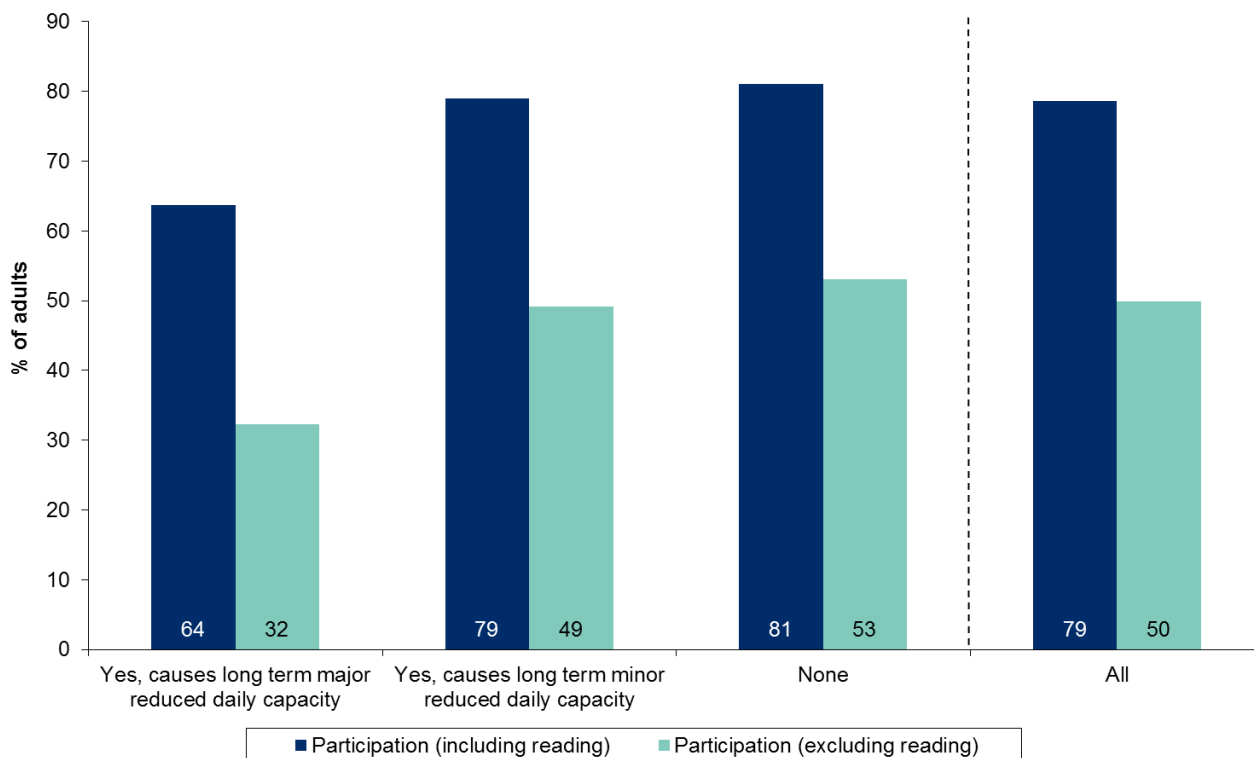
### 13.5.4 Participation by Long-Term Physical/Mental Health Condition

Similar to cultural attendance, Figure 13.9 shows that cultural participation was lower for those with a physical or mental health condition (lasting, or expected to last 12 months or more). Participation was lowest where this condition caused long term major reduced daily capacity at 64 per cent compared to a higher 81 per cent participation for those with no condition (a 17 percentage point difference). For those where the condition caused minor reduced daily capacity, the participation rate was 79 per cent.

When reading was excluded, the difference between participation rates was even greater for those with a long term health condition compared to those with none. Participation for those with conditions with major reduced daily capacity was 32 per cent, and for those with none was 53 per cent (a 21 percentage point difference). For those with minor reduced daily capacity, the participation rate was 49 per cent.

**Figure 13.9: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months by long term physical/mental health condition**

2014 data, adults (minimum base: 1,210)



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

### 13.5.5 Frequency of Participating in Cultural Activities

Table 13.8 shows that reading for pleasure was the cultural activity most frequently participated in. Of those that read for pleasure in the last year, 80 per cent stated that they read at least once a week, and 11 per cent read at least once a month. Using a computer or social media for creative work was also frequent amongst participants, with 69 per cent of those who participated having done so at least once a week. Almost two thirds (60 per cent) of those who played a musical instrument or wrote music did so at least once a week.

**Table 13.8: Frequency of participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months**

Row percentages, 2014 data

Adults	At least once a week	Less often than once a week / at least once a month	Less often than once a month but within the last 12 months	Don't know	Total	Base
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	80	11	9	0	100	6,650
Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind	69	14	16	1	100	2,220
Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, Dance - e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet	48	25	26	0	100	1,750
Played a musical instrument or written music	22	23	56	-	100	1,120
Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')	60	23	17	-	100	1,000
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	33	34	32	0	100	1,050
Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry	39	33	28	0	100	860
Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance (not karaoke)	35	30	34	0	100	390
Other cultural activity	32	22	45	1	100	360
	45	22	32	1	100	270

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

Respondents participated in cultural activities more frequently than they attended cultural places or events. Excluding the library from the list (where attendance was most popular), attendance of at least once a week ranged from between 0 per cent to 6 per cent. However, when looking at participation and excluding reading from the list (where participation was most popular), participation at least once a week ranged from 22 per cent to 69 per cent.

## 13.6 Participation in Sport and Exercise

This section provides high level information on the percentage of adults who participated in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks, as well as participation in specific activities over this time period. It also provides some key messages on adults' levels of satisfaction with local authority sports and leisure facilities.



Sport has a key role to play in combatting problems caused by physical inactivity, which it is estimated results in around 2,500 premature deaths in Scotland each year and costs the NHS around £91 million annually<sup>89</sup>. Sport, therefore, contributes to a number of National Outcomes including "we live longer, healthier lives" and the associated National Indicator, to increase physical activity<sup>90</sup>.

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

### 13.6.1 Participation in Specific Sports in the Last Four Weeks

Figure 13.10 shows that over three quarters of adults (78 per cent) had participated in any sport in the last four weeks. By far, the most prevalent activity was walking for at least 30 minutes (for recreational purposes), with two-thirds (64 per cent) of adults doing this. Comparatively, participation in other activities listed ranged from 3 per cent to 18 per cent.

When walking was excluded, just over half of adults (51 per cent) had undertaken at least one of the remaining sports in the previous four weeks. Annex 2: Glossary provides the complete list of activities which respondents were asked to choose from.

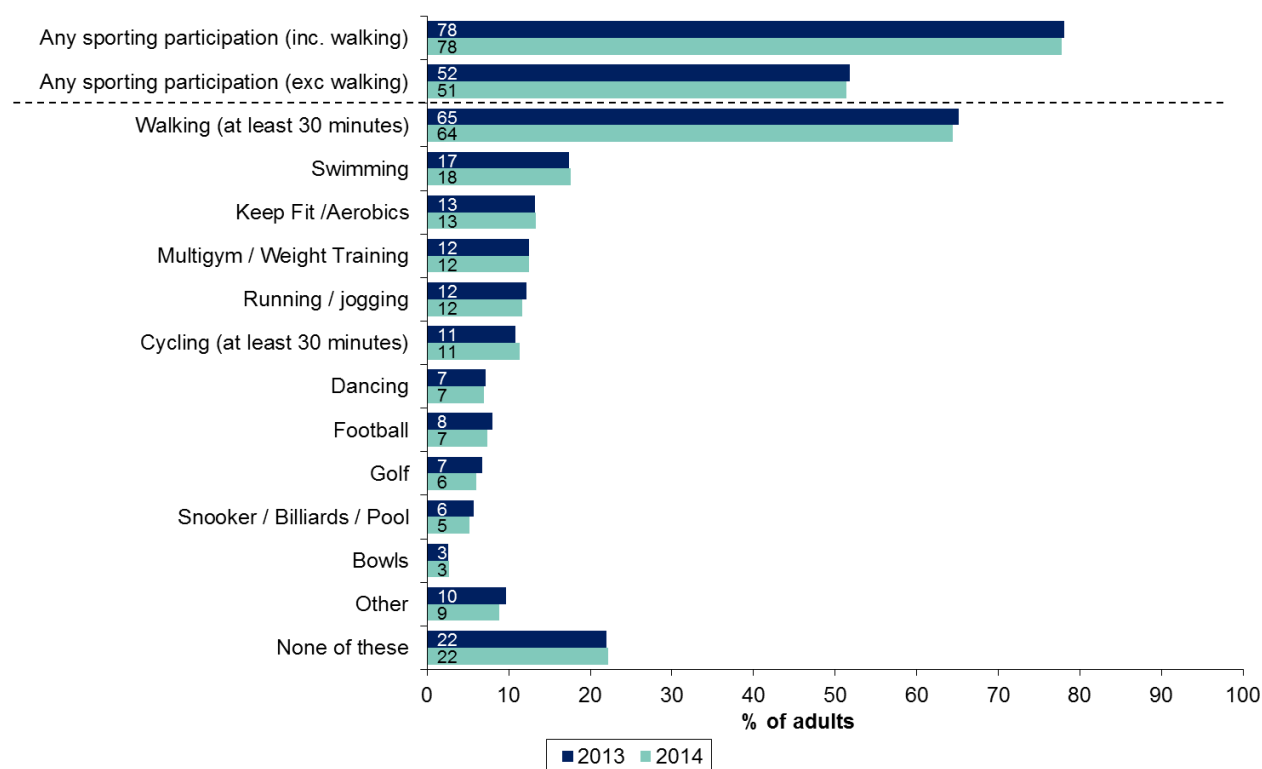
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<sup>89</sup> Scottish Government (SG) (2012) - <http://www.healthscotland.com/uploads/documents/20437-D1physicalinactivityscotland12final.pdf>.

<sup>90</sup> The Scottish Government's national performance indicator on physical activity - <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/physicalactivity>

**Figure 13.10: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks**

Percentage of adults (minimum base: 9,800)



### 13.6.2 Participation in Sports and Exercise – Trends Over Time

Figure 13.11 and Table 13.9 show that participation in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks remained relatively constant from 2007 to 2010 (between 72 per cent and 73 per cent). Since 2010, participation in sport and exercise increased to 78 per cent in 2013 and remained at that level in 2014, which is largely attributable to more adults taking up recreational walking. Between 2007 and 2010, participation in walking was relatively similar (between 54 per cent and 56 per cent), but it increased to a high of 65 per cent in 2013, and was 64 per cent in 2014. Overall participation when walking is excluded remains relatively stable across the 2007 to 2014 time period (ranging between 51 and 54 per cent).

**Figure 13.11: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks**

Percentages, 2007 to 2014 data (minimum base: 9,800)

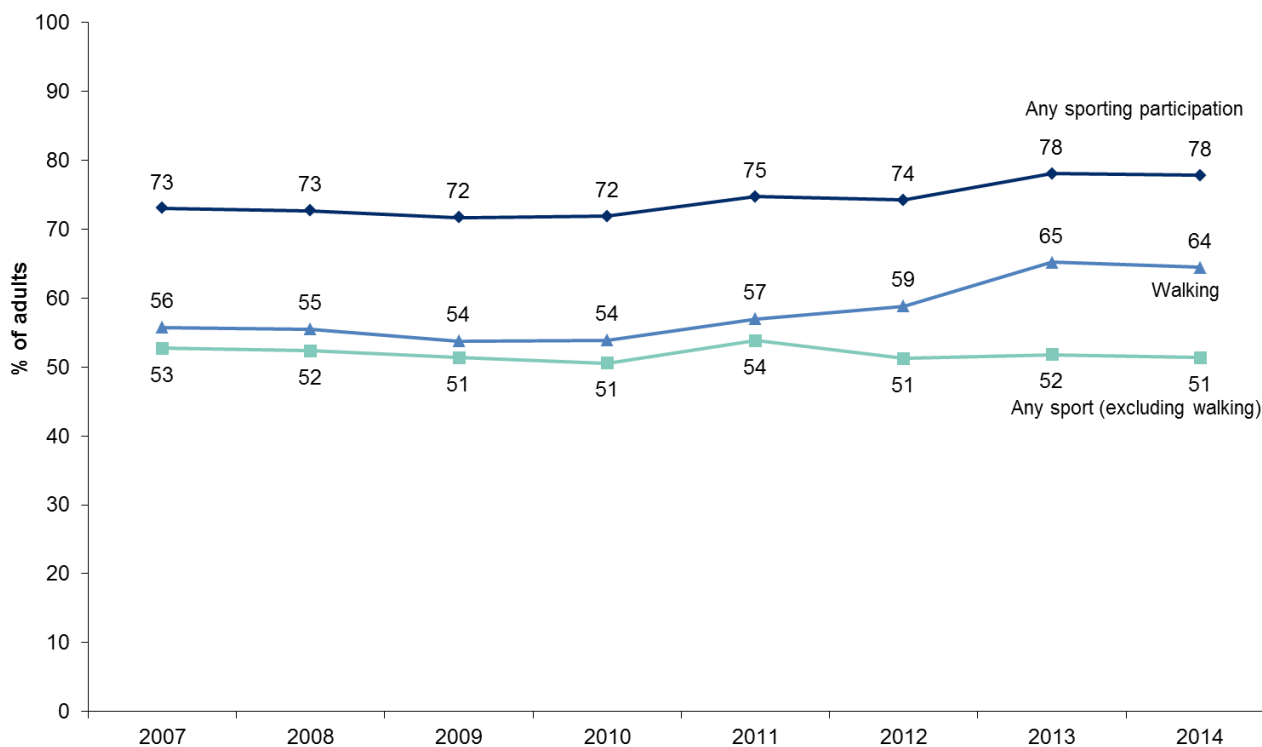


Table 13.9 shows that, apart from walking, participation in most sports and types of exercise has been stable between 2007 and 2014.

**Table 13.9: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks**

Percentages, 2007 to 2014 data

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

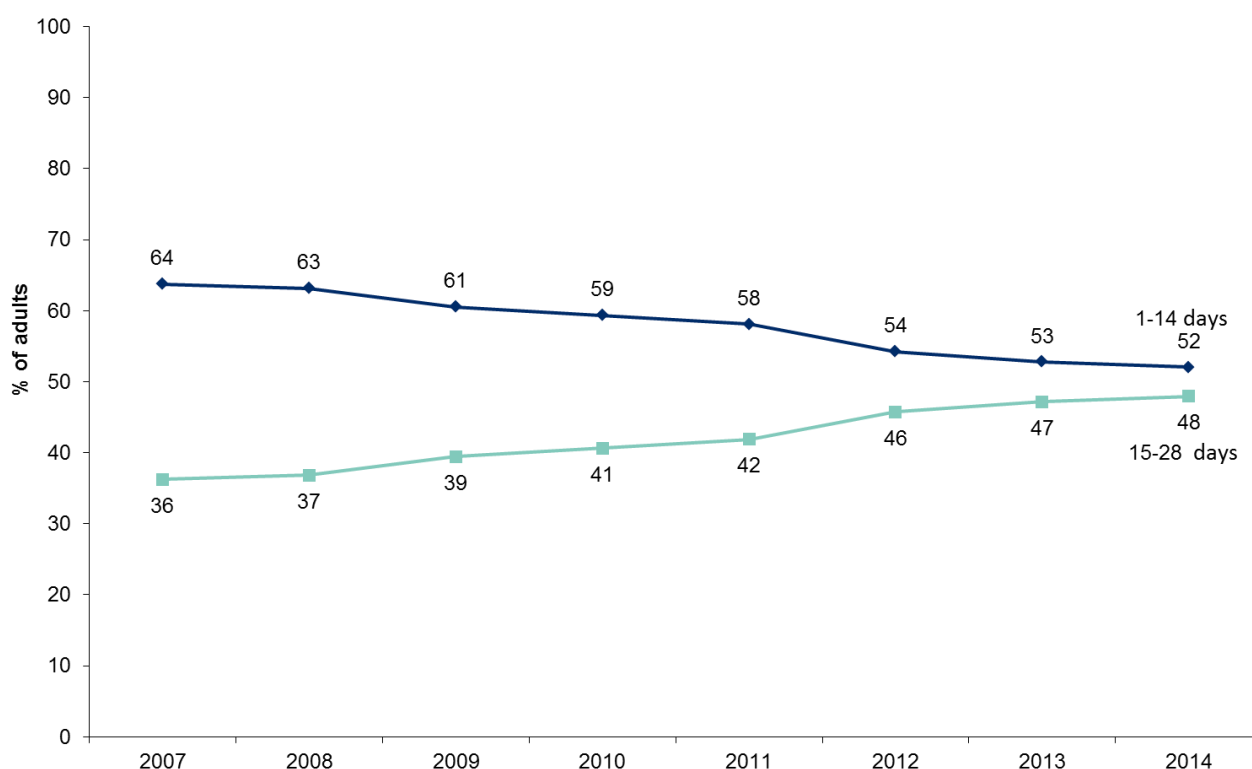
Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed.

### 13.6.3 Frequency of Participation in Sport and Exercise – Trends Over Time

Figure 13.12 shows that frequency of participation in sport and exercise among participants has increased since 2007. Regular participation (on more than 15 days in the past 4 weeks prior to interview) had increased from over a third (36 per cent) in 2007, to almost half (48 per cent) in 2014. There has been a corresponding decrease in less frequent participation (of less than 15 days).

**Figure 13.12: Frequency of participation by adults who took part in sport and exercise in the previous four weeks**

Percentages, 2007 to 2014 data (minimum base: 6,240)



### 13.6.4 Participation in Sport and Exercise by Gender and Age

Table 13.10 presents results on sport and exercise participation in the past four weeks by age and gender for 2014. The main points are described in section 13.6.4.1 and 13.6.4.2.

#### 13.6.4.1 By Gender

Overall sport and exercise participation was higher for men than women (81 per cent and 75 per cent respectively). This difference was larger when walking was excluded (57 per cent and 46 per cent respectively).

Walking for at least 30 minutes was the most popular form of participation for both men and women (65 per cent of men and 64 per cent of women).

Men participated more than women in most sports and exercise listed. However, women participated more than men in keep fit/aerobics (17 per cent compared to 9 per cent), dancing (10 per cent compared to 4 per cent), and swimming (19 per cent compared to 16 per cent).

### 13.6.4.2 By Age

Some sport and exercise is more popular with younger adults. Playing football decreases with age for example, with 22 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 having participated in the previous four weeks, compared with 3 per cent of 45 to 59 year olds. Running/jogging and weight-training also showed this same pattern of decreasing participation with age.

However, participation in some sports, such as swimming and cycling, initially increased with age and then declined at a later age and were most popular amongst adults aged 35 to 44 (27 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively).

Walking was shown to be prevalent at a similar level within most age groups, with a decline only observed from 60 to 74 and a marked decline age 75 and over. A lesser decline with age of participation in all sports and exercise was noted if walking was included compared to when it was excluded.

**Table 13.10: Participation in sport and exercise in the past four weeks by gender and age**  
Percentages, 2014 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)	65	64	68	70	71	69	60	34	64
Swimming	16	19	22	23	27	16	10	3	18
Keep Fit /Aerobics	9	17	17	20	17	12	9	5	13
Multigym / Weight Training	16	9	24	21	17	8	5	1	12
Running / jogging	14	10	25	19	18	8	2	0	12
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	16	7	13	15	16	13	5	2	11
Dancing	4	10	11	9	7	6	5	4	7
Football	14	1	22	12	8	3	1	-	7
Golf	11	2	5	4	7	7	7	4	6
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	9	1	12	8	6	3	2	1	5
Bowls	4	2	3	1	2	1	4	6	3
Other	10	8	13	11	11	8	6	2	9
None of these	19	25	11	12	15	20	31	57	22
Any sporting participation (inc. walking)	81	75	89	88	85	80	69	43	78
Any sporting participation (exc walking)	57	46	70	66	61	50	34	21	51
Base	4,440	5,360	790	1,360	1,430	2,530	2,390	1,310	9,800

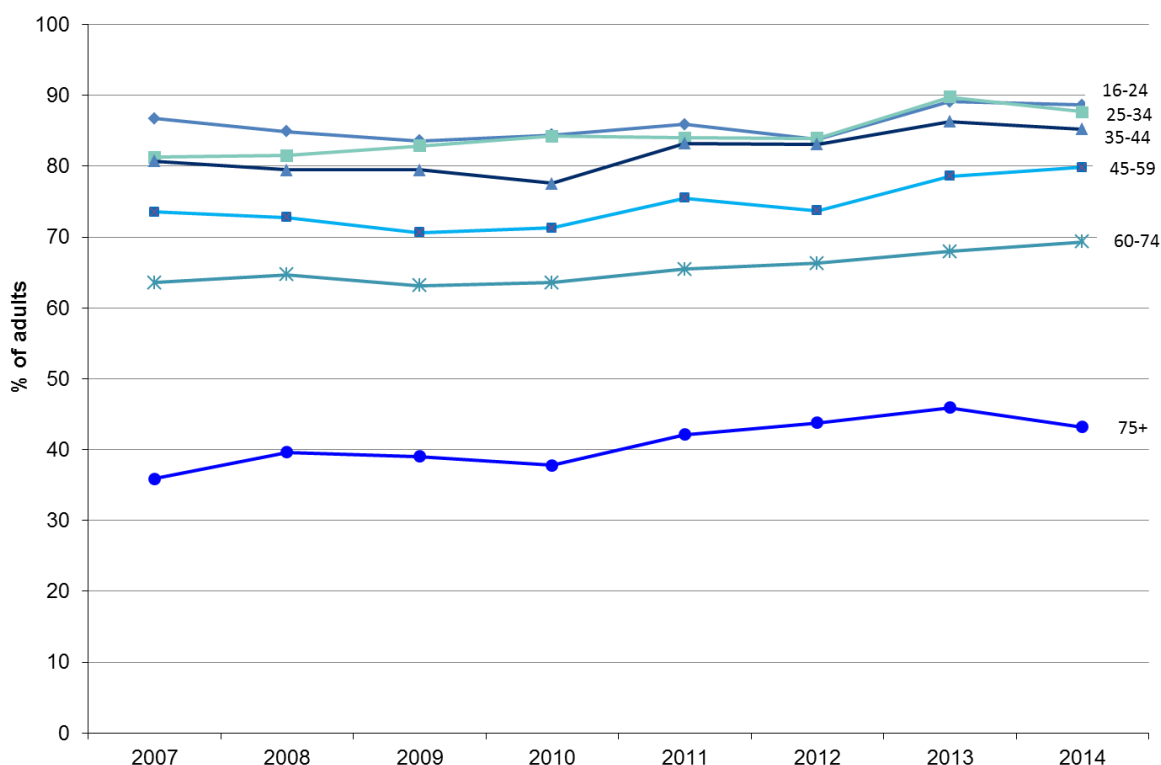
Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed.

### 13.6.5 By Age Groups Over Time (Including Walking)

Figure 13.13 shows how sport and exercise participation in the previous four weeks (including walking) has changed over time within different age groups. Overall, there has been an increase in participation since 2007 among all age groups, particularly for those aged 75 or more (from 36 per cent in 2007 to 43 per cent in 2014).

**Figure 13.13: Participation in sport and exercise (including walking) in the last four weeks by age**

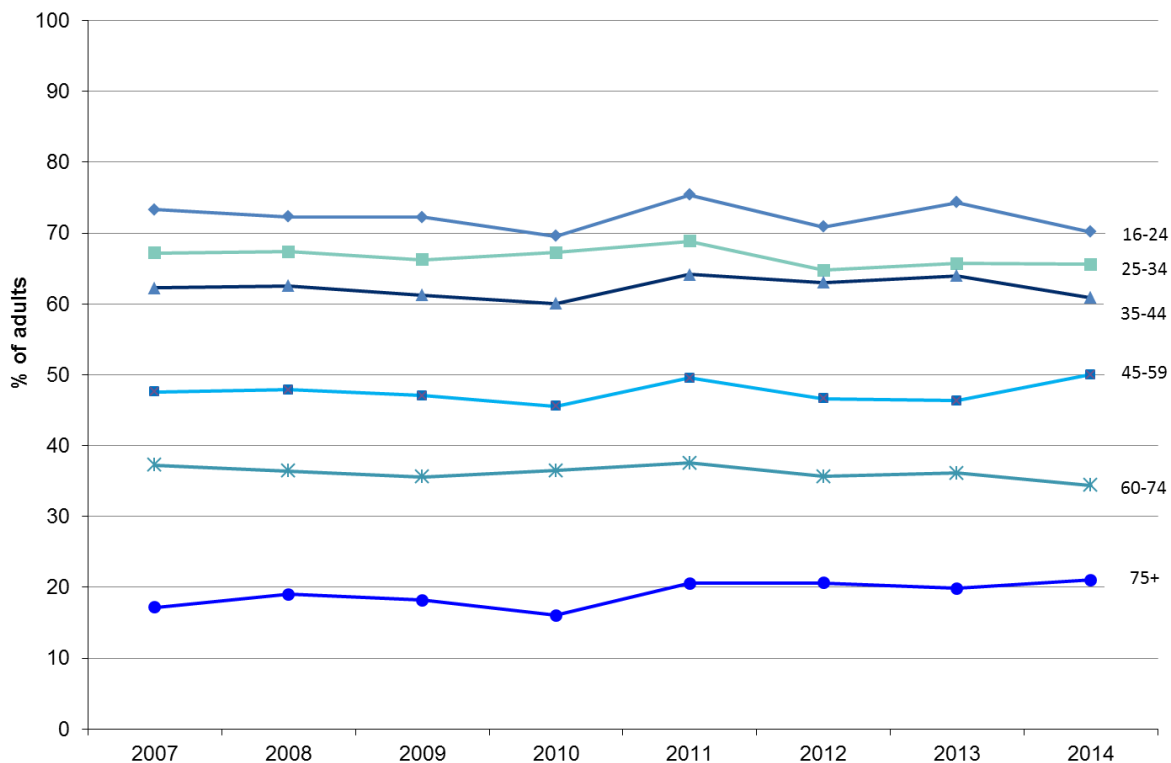
Percentages, 2007 to 2014 data (minimum base: 710)



### 13.6.6 By Age Groups Over Time (Excluding Walking)

Figure 13.14 shows how sport and exercise participation in the previous four weeks (excluding walking) has changed over time within different age groups. It shows that, unlike when walking is included, there has been little change in sports and exercise participation over the years within any of the age groups.

**Figure 13.14: Participation in any sport (excluding walking) in the last four weeks by age**  
 Percentages, 2007 to 2014 data (minimum base: 710)



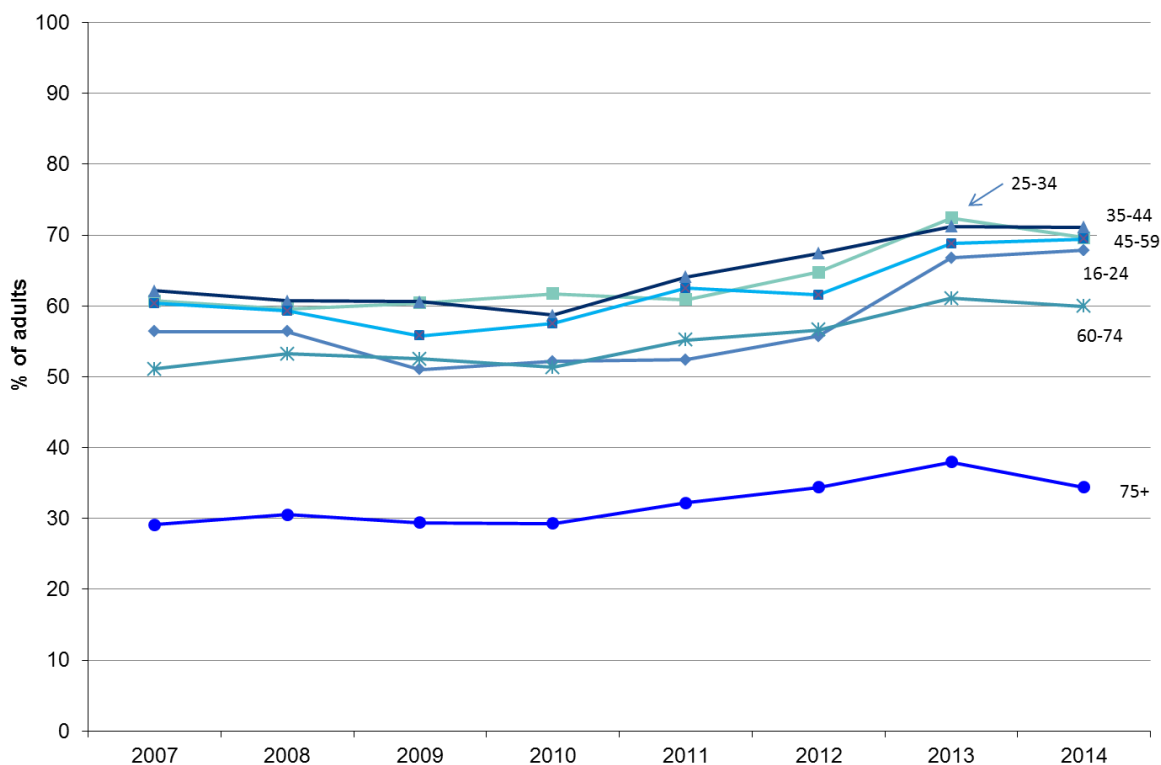
### 13.6.7 By Age Groups Over Time (Walking)

Figure 13.15 shows how participation in recreational walking (for at least 30 minutes) in the previous four weeks has changed over time within different age groups.

There has been an increase in walking from 2007 across all age groups. This has been most notable among 16 to 24 year olds, where there was a 12 percentage point increase (from 56 per cent in 2007 to 68 per cent in 2014). This compares with an 8 percentage point increase in walking among those aged 25 and over (from a combined average of 53 per cent in 2007 to 61 per cent in 2014).

**Figure 13.15: Participation in walking in the last four weeks by age**

Percentages, 2007 to 2014 data (minimum base: 710)



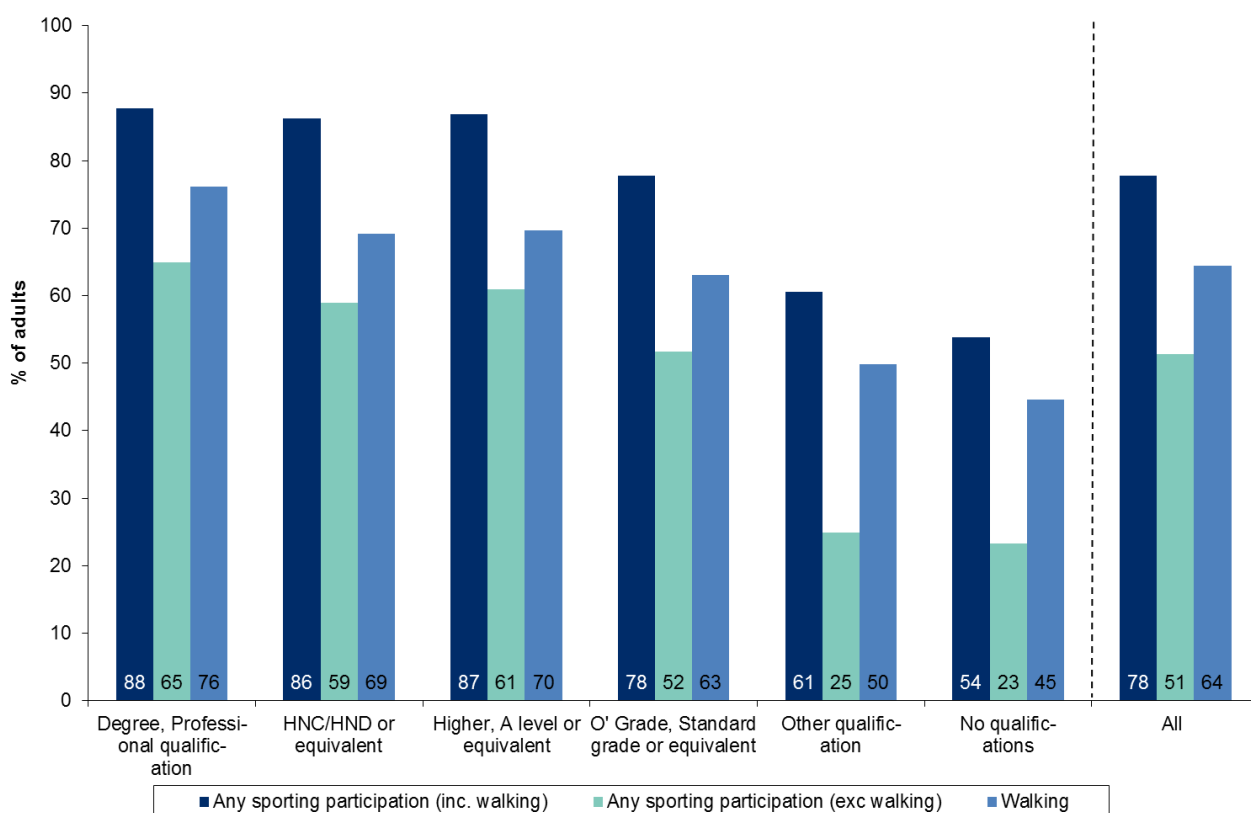
### 13.6.8 Participation by Highest Level of Qualification

Figure 13.16 shows how participation in sport and exercise (including walking) varies with level of qualification. Participation in 2014 was highest amongst adults with a degree or professional qualifications (88 per cent) and lowest for those with no qualifications (54 per cent). When excluding walking, the difference between qualification levels is even greater (65 per cent with a degree or professional qualifications, compared to 23 per cent with none).



**Figure 13.16: Participation in sport and exercise in the past four weeks by highest level of qualification**

2014 data, percentage of adults (minimum base: 480)



### 13.6.9 Participation in Sport and Exercise by Area Deprivation

Figure 13.17 shows how participation in sport and exercise (including walking) varies by area deprivation. Participation in the previous four weeks was lowest, 71 per cent among those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland, compared with 84 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas, as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD; a 13 percentage point difference). When walking was excluded, the difference between the most and least deprived was slightly greater (42 per cent in the 20 per cent most deprived areas, compared with 61 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas, a 19 percentage point difference).

**Figure 13.17: Participation in Sport and Exercise in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

2014 data, adults (minimum base: 1,660)

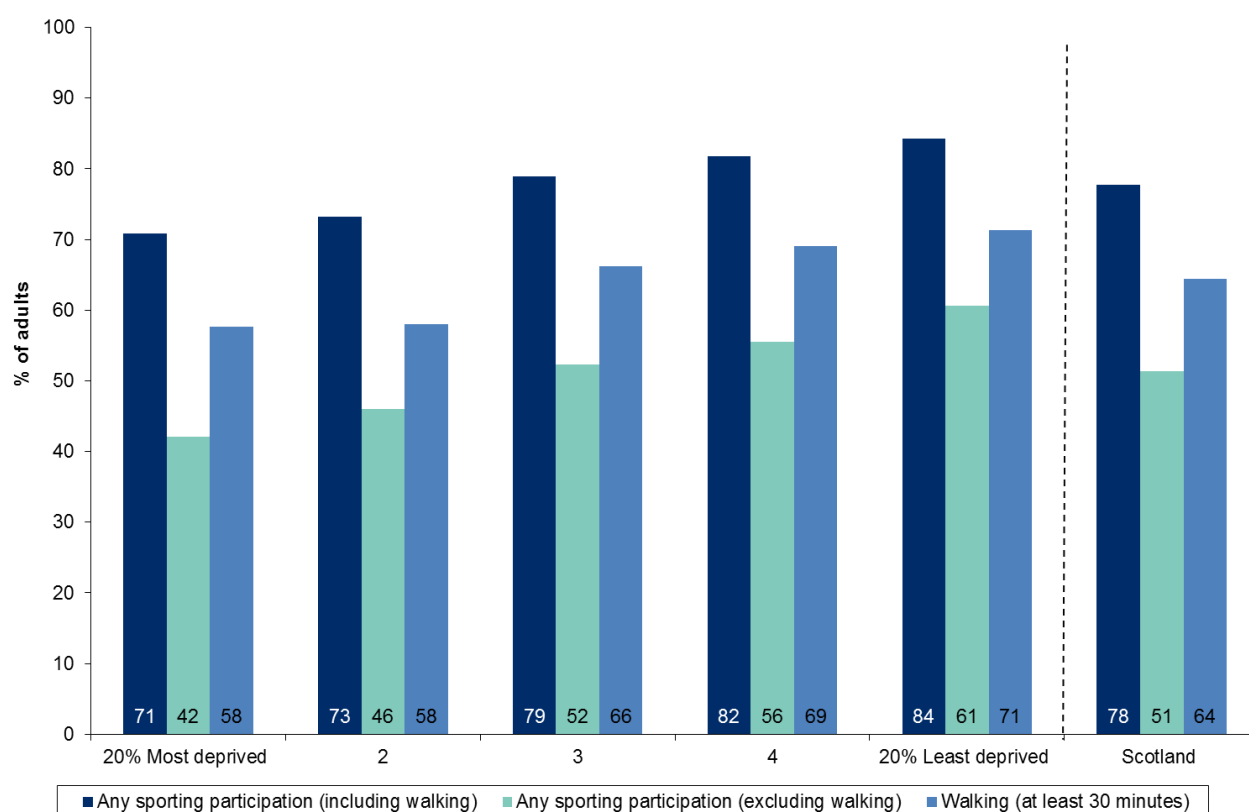


Table 13.11 shows there was little change between 2013 and 2014 in the variation of participation in sport and exercise by area deprivation.

**Table 13.11: Participation in Sport and Exercise in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Percentages, 2013 and 2014 data

Adults	2013			2014			Base (2014)
	Any sporting participation (including walking)	Any sporting participation (excluding walking)	Walking (at least 30 minutes)	Any sporting participation (including walking)	Any sporting participation (excluding walking)	Walking (at least 30 minutes)	
20% Most deprived	71	42	58	71	42	58	1,920
2	73	47	58	73	46	58	2,000
3	78	51	66	79	52	66	2,110
4	82	56	70	82	56	69	2,110
20% Least deprived	86	63	73	84	61	71	1,660
Scotland	78	52	65	78	51	64	9,800

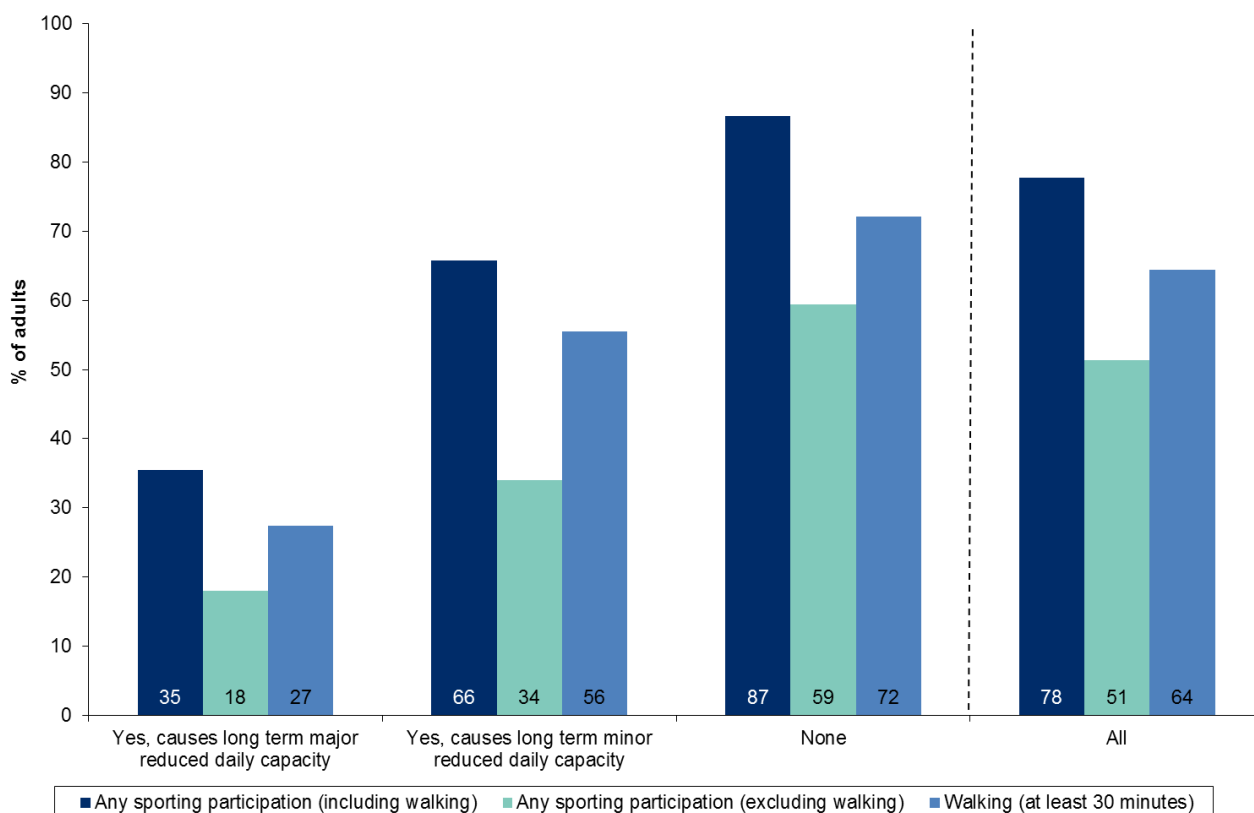
### 13.6.10 Participation in Sport and Exercise by Long-Term Physical/Mental Health Condition

Figure 13.18 shows participation in sport or exercise by long-term physical or mental health condition (lasting, or expected to last 12 months or more). Participation was lowest for those with such a condition, especially where this condition caused long term major reduced daily capacity (35 per cent), compared to 87 per cent participation for those with no condition. For those where the condition caused minor reduced daily capacity, the participation rate was 66 per cent.

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

**Figure 13.18: Participation in sport and exercise in the last four weeks, by long term physical/mental health condition**

Percentages, 2014 data (minimum base: 1,210)



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

## 13.7 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural and Sports Services

Since 2007, questions have been asked in the Local Services suite of questions in the SHS on the frequency of use and satisfaction with local authority cultural and sport and leisure services.

Table 13.12 presents the results for satisfaction with four different types of local authority services in 2014. It shows that respondents (which include non-users) are generally more satisfied with both museum and galleries and theatre and concert hall services with relatively stable levels of satisfaction with sports and leisure services since 2007. There has been a decrease in satisfaction of 6 percentage points with library services.

**Table 13.12: Satisfaction with local authority culture and sport and leisure services**

Column percentages, 2007 to 2014 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Sports and leisure facilities</b>								
Very/fairly satisfied	50	50	48	49	51	51	53	52
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	9	9	9	9	7	9	12
Very/fairly dissatisfied	9	8	8	8	8	5	6	5
No opinion	30	32	35	35	33	36	33	31
<b>Libraries</b>								
Very/fairly satisfied	55	55	53	52	52	50	51	49
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	8	7	8	8	8	10	12
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
No opinion	32	34	37	38	37	39	38	36
<b>Museums and galleries</b>								
Very/fairly satisfied	41	42	41	38	44	42	44	46
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	12	10	11	10	10	11	14
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
No opinion	41	42	45	48	44	46	42	38
<b>Theatres or concert halls</b>								
Very/fairly satisfied	44	44	43	42	45	44	46	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	11	10	10	10	9	10	13
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
No opinion	38	40	43	45	42	45	42	38
<i>Base</i>	<i>10,220</i>	<i>9,240</i>	<i>9,710</i>	<i>9,020</i>	<i>9,660</i>	<i>9,890</i>	<i>9,920</i>	<i>9,800</i>

Table 13.13 shows levels of satisfaction with the four different types of local authority services, as above, but only amongst adults who have used these services in the past year. In 2014, around nine in ten respondents were very or fairly satisfied with each of the four services (between 87 per cent and 92 per cent). An increase in levels of satisfaction by users was observed across the board for each of the service types, with sports and leisure facilities seeing a six percentage point increase in proportion of users being satisfied since 2007.

**Table 13.13: Satisfaction with local authority culture and sport and leisure services. (Service users within the past 12 months only)**

Column percentages, 2007 to 2014 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Sports and leisure facilities</b>								
Very/fairly satisfied	82	83	82	82	85	88	88	87
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Very/fairly dissatisfied	10	9	10	9	8	7	6	7
No opinion	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
<i>Base</i>	3,650	3,210	3,270	3,140	3,230	3,400	3,450	3,390
<b>Libraries</b>								
Very/fairly satisfied	90	92	92	91	92	93	92	92
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	2
No opinion	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	4,090	3,510	3,590	3,400	3,510	3,450	3,370	3,270
<b>Museums and galleries</b>								
Very/fairly satisfied	87	89	88	87	90	92	91	92
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	7	6	7	5	3	4	5
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1
No opinion	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	2
<i>Base</i>	2,870	2,630	2,720	2,460	2,830	2,800	2,980	3,020
<b>Theatres or concert halls</b>								
Very/fairly satisfied	86	87	88	88	89	90	91	91
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	6	6	6	5	5	4	5
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
No opinion	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	3,560	3,210	3,270	2,960	3,280	3,020	3,260	3,290

## 13.8 Engagement with the Commonwealth Games 2014

The XX Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games has the potential to create lasting social, cultural and economic benefits for both Scotland as a whole and for Glasgow. These benefits are collectively described as the 'legacy' of the Games. The Scottish Government's Assessing Legacy 2014<sup>91</sup> tracks the progress of these legacy ambitions, covering a ten-year period to 2019. Analysis presented in this chapter will contribute to the evidence base used to evaluate the legacy of the Games, and will inform a series of national evaluation reports<sup>92</sup> over the evaluation period up until 2019.

A change in the script of the questionnaire for the Games section was necessary to reflect the questions being asked before, during, and after the Games for the 2014 SHS Annual Report. It is important to note that this scripting change means caution should be exercised in comparing results between these periods. The inherent break in the series is analogous to comparing intended behaviour to actual behaviour, which can be quite different.

<sup>91</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/ArtsCultureSport/Sport/MajorEvents/Glasgow-2014/Commonwealth-games/Indicators/A1>

<sup>92</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/ArtsCultureSport/Sport/MajorEvents/Glasgow-2014/Commonwealth-games/Indicators/Publications-Reviews/Highlights-report>

Table 13.14 shows ways that adults intended to follow or actually followed the Games. Although not directly comparable to 2013 due to the scripting change mentioned above, the 2014 results show that watching the Games on TV was the most popular method of following the Games (70 per cent). The next most popular way was by reading printed or online newspapers (49 per cent). In 2014, over three quarters of people intended to follow, or followed the Games in any way (76 per cent).

**Table 13.14: Ways adults intended to follow or actually followed the Games**

Percentages, 2013 and 2014 data

Adults	2013	2014
Watch on TV at home	72	70
Listen on radio at home	16	14
Watch/listen on internet at home	20	15
Reading in newspapers online/offline	54	49
Watching live events on public big screens	17	12
Follow in any way	78	76
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,920</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

Table 13.15 shows whether respondents think there will be lasting benefits either to themselves and their families or to their local area. These results are not affected by the scripting change mentioned above for previous questions related to the Games. Results show that overall, four in ten adults (40 per cent) believed that hosting the Games in Scotland will provide lasting benefits. The percentages have changed very little in comparison to the findings from 2013. More adults stated this in large urban areas (45 per cent) than in remote small towns and remote rural areas (both around 27 per cent).

**Table 13.15: Will there be any lasting benefits of the games?**

Percentages, 2014 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
To you and your family or your local area?	45	39	39	27	36	27	40
To you and your family?	31	30	28	19	28	18	29
To your local area?	34	27	26	20	19	16	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,950</i>	<i>3,240</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>9,800</i>

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

Analysis by local authority level shows that residents of Glasgow City are more likely to respond that the Games will have lasting benefits. Over half of adults (53 per cent) believed that hosting the Games in Scotland would provide lasting benefits (either to them and their family or their local area). This is significantly higher than the national figure of 40 per cent. Full local authority level results are due to be published after this main SHS report.

## 14 Young People

### 14.1 Introduction and Context

This chapter starts with an overview of the types of play areas available for children to play in, followed by the 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.

Data from these variables are collected on a bi-annual basis and were last presented in the Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2012 Scottish Household Survey<sup>93</sup>.

In this report, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) results have been broken down differently compared to those published in the 2012 report.

The changes are twofold:

- First, in the 'Education and Young People' chapter in the 2012 report (and in this analysis), we found many of the results to the safety questions from rural areas were significantly greater than those in urban areas. Additional analysis shows that approximately 97 per cent of deprived neighbourhoods were in urban areas. Therefore, the SIMD breakdowns were not comparing like with like when comparing deprived areas with the rest of Scotland and the high rural figures artificially elevate the rest of Scotland figures. In order to make the comparison fairer, it was decided that only data from urban areas would be broken down by SIMD.
- Second, in this report, the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were used instead of the 15 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland used previously. The sample size at local authority level prevents the use of the 15 per cent most deprived breakdown for most local authorities. Therefore, we have brought the annual report analyses in line with the local authority analyses by reporting for 20 per cent most deprived areas.

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<sup>93</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/08/6973](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/08/6973)

## Main Findings

Around nine-in-ten households (91 per cent) with young children have access to some form of play areas within their neighbourhood. Around two thirds have access to a park (65 per cent), whilst over half have access to either a playground (58 per cent) or field or other open space (55 per cent).

Generally, households with young children 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 – the largest difference is 20 percentage points for being safe walking or cycling to natural environment/wooded areas when compared to urban areas (57 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively).

The average age that most householders with young children felt comfortable with children playing without supervision at such play areas was around 9 or 10 years old. This increases to closer to 11 years old when considering children playing within a natural environment or wooded area.

Around three-quarters (76 per cent) of young people aged 8 to 21 take part in some form of activity regularly, with the majority of young people (55 per cent) taking part in a sports or sporting activity.

## 14.2 Opportunities for Children to Play

At the start of 2009, a series of questions on the opportunities for children to play in their neighbourhood were added to the SHS to measure progress on the Early Years Framework. A key element of this framework is improving the physical and social environment for children, with an emphasis on play. As in 2012, the set of questions were only asked if there was a child aged 6 to 12 in the household. Due to the relatively small sub-group of households asked the questions on play, many of the breakdowns have wide confidence intervals meaning that many of the results presented in this chapter are indicative but not statistically significant. Please see Annex 3 for an explanation of statistical significance.



Table 14.1 shows that just over nine-in-ten households with children aged 6 to 12 have access to play areas within their neighbourhood (91 per cent). Around two-thirds (65 per cent) have access to a park, and over half can access a playground and a field or other open space (58 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively). There are some differences based on the level of deprivation. In particular, of those households within the 20 per cent most deprived urban areas of Scotland, only 28 per cent say there is a natural environment or wooded area in their neighbourhood, as compared to just over half of households (51 per cent) in other urban areas of Scotland.

There is evidence of greater variation in access to play areas for children when considering the level of rurality. As expected, a higher proportion of households in rural areas have access to either fields or other open space (66 per cent) or and natural environment / wooded areas (67 per cent) than urban areas (52 per cent and 45 per cent respectively). Conversely, a higher proportion of households in urban areas have access to a park (67 per cent) in comparison to rural areas (56 per cent).

**Table 14.1: Types of children play areas available in the neighbourhood by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)**

Percentages, 2014 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Urban			Rural	Scotland
	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Urban	All Urban		
Playground	54	59	57	58	58
Park	67	67	67	56	65
Football or other games pitch	48	46	46	53	48
Field or other open space	45	55	52	66	55
School playground	31	39	37	35	36
Natural environment / wooded	28	51	45	67	49
Access to at least one play area	89	91	91	95	91
Access to none	10	8	9	5	8
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>1,380</i>

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

Generally, households within rural areas are more likely to say children would be very or fairly safe when walking or cycling to play areas on their own (Table 14.2). The largest difference of 20 percentage points is for walking or cycling to natural environment/wooded areas (57 per cent in rural areas compared to 37 per cent in urban areas).

**Table 14.2: Percentage of households that think it is very or fairly safe for children to walk or cycle to play areas on their own by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)**

Percentages, 2014 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Urban			Rural	Scotland
	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Urban	All Urban		
Playground	47	62	58	76	62
Park	45	58	55	67	57
Football or other games pitch	55	61	59	66	60
Field or other open space	56	56	56	64	58
School playground	64	56	58	67	60
Natural environment / wooded	31	39	37	57	42
Street/Road	53	55	54	60	55
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>530</i>

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

Table 14.3 shows similar patterns of variation when considering how safe it would be for children to go to play areas with two or three friends to play. Again, those in rural areas are generally more likely to say they think it is very or fairly safe 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. There is little difference in feelings of safety when considering the streets around the respondent's home.

**Table 14.3: Percentage of households that think it is very or fairly safe for children to go to play areas with 2 or 3 friends by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)**

Percentages, 2014 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Urban			Rural	Scotland
	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Urban	All Urban		
Playground	53	68	64	81	67
Park	52	66	62	72	64
Football or other games pitch	57	65	63	71	65
Field or other open space	64	62	62	70	64
School playground	62	60	61	70	62
Natural environment / wooded	35	44	42	60	47
Street/Road	56	58	57	61	58
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>530</i>

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

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 14.4).

There are indicative differences when looking at impacts of rurality and deprivation. Those from rural areas are less concerned about bullying by other children compared to those from urban areas (differences between 11 and 23 percentage points in favour of rural areas). Indicatively, Households in the 20 per cent most deprived urban areas of Scotland are more concerned of bullying by other children compared to other urban areas (largest difference of 34 percentage points in favour of other urban areas).

**Table 14.4: Percentage of households who are very or fairly concerned of bullying by children in play areas by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)**

Percentages, 2014 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	Urban			Rural	Scotland
	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Urban	All Urban		
Playground	55	32	38	21	35
Park	58	37	43	20	39
Football or other games pitch	50	37	41	24	37
Field or other open space	53	36	40	23	36
School playground	41	33	35	23	33
Natural environment / wooded	72	38	44	24	39
Street/Road	36	24	27	15	25
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>530</i>

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

There is a similar level of concern amongst householders of children being harmed by adults whilst playing in play areas (Table 14.5), 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 (49 per cent). In particular, those in the 20 per cent most deprived urban areas are much more likely to be concerned about the safety of children in coming to harm by adults than households in other urban areas (82 per cent compared to 50 per cent).

**Table 14.5: Percentage of households who are very or fairly concerned of children being harmed by adults in play areas by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)**

Percentages, 2014 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	20% Most Deprived	Urban		Rural	Scotland
		Rest of Urban	All Urban		
Playground	52	31	36	20	33
Park	58	34	40	23	37
Football or other games pitch	52	35	40	24	36
Field or other open space	58	37	42	24	38
School playground	41	32	34	26	32
Natural environment / wooded	82	50	55	30	49
Street/Road	35	25	28	15	25
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>530</i>

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

Table 14.6 shows the average youngest age that households consider it would be safe for a child to play in each of the different play areas without supervision. Most would feel comfortable with children being aged around 9 or 10 years old to play without supervision at such play areas with little variation between urban and rural areas.

**Table 14.6: Youngest mean age at which it is considered it would be safe for a child to play without supervision by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and Urban Rural Classification (SIMD)**

Percentages, 2014 data

Households containing children aged 6 to 12	20% Most Deprived	Urban		Rural	Scotland
		Rest of Urban	All Urban		
Playground	10	9	9	8	9
Park	10	10	10	9	10
Football or other games pitch	10	10	10	9	10
Field or other open space	11	10	10	9	10
School playground	10	10	10	9	10
Natural environment / wooded	12	11	11	10	11
Street/Road	9	9	9	8	9
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>530</i>

Mean age presented

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

### 14.2.1 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 Annex 2: Glossary.

Table 14.7 shows that the majority of young people (55 per cent) take part in sports or sporting activity whether played competitively or not. Young people in rural areas are more likely to take part in sporting activities (63 per cent) compared to those in urban areas (53 per cent). One quarter (26 per cent) take part in music or drama activities (such as playing in a band or a theatre group).

**Table 14.7: Activities young people aged 8 to 21 take part in by Urban Rural Classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)**

Percentages, 2014 data

Households containing anyone aged 8 to 21	Urban			Rural	Scotland
	20% Most Deprived	Rest of Urban	All Urban		
Music or drama activities	20	29	27	25	26
Other arts activities	8	7	7	6	7
Sports or sporting activities	47	56	53	63	55
Other outdoor activities	14	19	17	24	19
Other groups or clubs	19	25	23	29	24
Representing young people's views	1	4	3	5	3
Mentoring or peer education	3	5	4	7	5
None	29	23	24	19	24
<i>Base (minimum)</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>1,380</i>	<i>1,870</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>2,390</i>

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

# Annex 1: Using the Information in this Report

## How Data is Displayed in Tables

Tables are generally presented in the format 'dependent variable by independent variable' where the independent variable is being used to examine or explain variation in the dependent variable. Thus, a table titled 'housing tenure by household type' shows how housing tenures vary among different household types. Tables generally take three forms within the report; column percentages (the dependent variable is in the rows), row percentages (the dependent variable is in the columns) and cell percentages which may show agreement or selection of a statement with one or a number of statements.

All tables have a descriptive and numerical base showing the population or population sub-group examined in it. While all results have been calculated using weighted data, the bases shown provide the unweighted counts, which have been rounded to the nearest 10 to comply with statistical disclosure control principles and the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. It is therefore not possible to calculate how many respondents gave a certain answer based on the results and bases presented in the report.

## Reporting Conventions

In general, percentages in tables have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Zero values are shown as a dash (-), values greater than 0 per cent but less than 0.5 per cent are shown as 0 per cent and values of 0.5 per cent but less than 1 per cent are rounded up to 1 per cent. Columns or rows may not add to exactly 100 per cent because of rounding, where 'don't know/refused' answers are not shown<sup>94</sup> or where multiple responses to a question are possible.

In some tables, percentages have been removed and replaced with '\*'. This is where the base on which percentages would be calculated is less than 50 and this data is judged to be insufficiently robust for publication.

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<sup>94</sup> Missing responses are not included within the analysis. Similarly 'don't know/refused' options are not shown as a separate category in some tables.

## Variations in Base Size for Totals

As the questionnaire is administered using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), item non-response is kept to a minimum. Bases do fluctuate slightly due to small amounts of missing information (where, for example, the age or sex of household members has been refused and where derived variables such as household type use this information).

Some questions are asked of a reduced sample and the bases are correspondingly lower. From January 2012, the redesigned survey asked questions typically of full or one-third sample allocation. This concept of streaming was first introduced to the SHS in 2007, when some questions were streamed or changed in the course of the year and again the base size is lower. Further changes to streaming have been made in subsequent years.

Chapter 2 gives details of frequencies and bases for the main dependent variables.

## Statistical Significance

All proportions produced in a survey have a degree of error associated with them because they are generated from a sample survey of the population rather than a survey of the entire population (e.g. Census). Any proportion measured in the survey has an associated confidence interval (within which the 'true' proportion of the whole population is likely to lie), usually expressed as  $\pm x$  per cent. As a general rule of thumb, the larger the sample size for a given question, the smaller the confidence interval around that result will be (thus making it easier to detect real change year-on-year and differences between sub-groups).

It is possible with any survey that the sample achieved produces estimates that are outside this range. If the survey were to be run multiple times on the same population in the same year (i.e. under repeated sampling), the number of times out of a 100 surveys that the result achieved would be expected to lie within the confidence interval is also quoted; conventionally the level set is 95 out of 100, or 95 per cent. Technically, all results should be quoted in this way however, it is less cumbersome to simply report the percentage as a single percentage, the convention adopted in this report.

Where sample sizes are small or comparisons are made between sub-groups of the sample, the sampling error needs to be taken into account. There are formulae to calculate whether differences are statistically significant (i.e. they are unlikely to have occurred by chance) and Annex 3: Confidence Intervals and Statistical Significance provides a simple way to calculate whether differences are significant. Annex 3 also provides further explanation on statistical significance and on how confidence intervals can be interpreted. The local authority tables, published alongside this report, incorporate a tool which highlights cells that are significantly different from the comparator figure - the default setting is to compare a local authority with national level data.



## Annex 2: Glossary

This Annex includes an list of terms used within the report. Definitions for those terms and, in some cases, further explanation of the term are provided.

### Current Economic Situation

The household respondent is asked to select which of the following categories best describes the current situation of each member of the household:

- Self-employed.
- Employed full-time.
- Employed part-time.
- Looking after the home or family.
- Permanently retired from work.
- Unemployed and seeking work.
- At school.
- In further/higher education.
- Government work or training scheme.
- Permanently sick or disabled.
- Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury.
- Pre-school/not yet at school.
- Other.

SHS data on the economic situation of members of the household reflects the view of the respondent to the 'household' part of the interview, and so may not conform to official definitions of employment and unemployment, for example. The SHS cannot provide estimates of unemployment that are comparable to official statistics of unemployment<sup>95</sup>. Therefore, the SHS cannot be used as a source of unemployment rates or average earnings. Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website<sup>96</sup> for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with unemployment rates and average earnings statistics through the Labour Market topic.

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<sup>95</sup> For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology)

<sup>96</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics)

## Economic Activity, Qualifications and Training

The SHS is not directly comparable with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is the official source of employment, qualifications and training data in the UK. Compared with the LFS, the SHS under-estimates the level of employment and over-estimates both unemployment and economic inactivity. This is due to the fact that current economic situation in the SHS is asked in a single question whereas in the LFS it is determined by a selection of other questions.

The SHS also underestimates the number of people with a qualification of some sort, as the LFS covers all possible levels of qualifications. The LFS is the preferred source of estimates on employment, qualifications and training as it uses internationally agreed definitions and is used for international comparisons including OECD indicators.

It should be noted that SHS estimates of working age adults historically were based on the traditional working age definition (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59). From 2011, these were replaced by estimates based on the population aged 16-64 to account for legislative changes in the state retirement age. Specifically the current female state pension age is changing dynamically to match the male state pension age. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) no longer publish rates using a working age definition, instead reports rates for all people aged 16 to 64.

### Highest Level of Qualification

The highest level of qualification has been classified as follows:

- **O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent** – Includes: School leaving certificate, NQ unit, O Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE, GCE O level, CSE, NQ Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, Senior Certificate, GNVQ/ GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ Level 1, SVQ Level 2, SCOTVEC/National Certificate Module, City and Guilds Craft, RSA Diploma or equivalent.
- **Higher, A Level or equivalent** – Includes: Higher Grade, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate. GNVQ/ GSVQ Advanced, SVQ Level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, RSA Advanced Diploma or equivalent.
- **HNC/ HND or equivalent** – Includes: HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4, RSA Higher Diploma or equivalent.
- **Degree, Professional qualification** – Includes: First degree, Higher degree, SVQ Level 5, Professional qualifications e.g. teaching, accountancy.
- **Other qualification.**

- **No qualifications.**
- **Qualifications not known.**

Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website<sup>97</sup> 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).

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<sup>97</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics)

The definition is not the same as that used by other Government surveys such as the Family Resources Survey. These measure the income of all household members. Income data from the SHS should not, therefore, be compared with other sources without careful consideration of the methods used in compiling the data<sup>98</sup>. 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<sup>99</sup>.

## Housing Lists

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

Calculating an estimate of the number of households on a housing list makes an assumption that the random adult response is valid for the entire household.

This may however lead to a slight under-estimate because there may be a small number of multi-adult households where one adult is on a housing list but the remaining adults are not. In these cases, the SHS estimate will be influenced by which household member is selected as the random adult. In some cases, the household member on a housing list will be picked up, but in others cases they will not. This means that some households containing a household member who is on a housing list will not be identified in the survey. An example would be where a young adult is living with their parents but now wishes to form their own household separately from the existing household.

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<sup>98</sup> 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.

<sup>99</sup> For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology)

The weighting strategy for households is based on the 10,633 households responding to the household interview, rather than the 9,799 households with a complete random adult interview (providing responses to the housing lists question). This is likely to introduce a small level of non-response bias, because those households which do not complete a random adult interview are likely to be systematically different from those that do.

There is also the possibility, as with the majority of social survey questions, for a respondent to give an incorrect answer. In this case, a respondent may report being on a housing list when they are not as a result of local authorities refreshing lists and removing people from whom they have not had any contact. A respondent may report not being on a housing list when in fact they are, because some local authorities do not refresh lists and so somebody who no longer wishes to be on a housing list may still be on one that they signed up to many years previously. This factor is also relevant to the estimate of random adults on housing lists. These effects are not likely to be greatly impact upon results, but are worth noting.

## Household Members

For the purposes of the SHS, a **household** is defined as one person, or a group of people, living in accommodation as their only or main residence and either sharing at least one meal a day or sharing the living accommodation.

The respondent for the first part of the interview must be the household reference person, a person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented or who is otherwise responsible for the accommodation.

In households that have joint householders, the **household reference person** is defined as the **highest income householder (HIH)**, that is, the person with the highest income. If householders have exactly the same income, the older is taken as the household reference person.

**Adult** is used to refer to those aged 16 and over (except where otherwise stated). **Children** are aged under 16 years.

References to **working age** population throughout the publication refer to the working age definition as discussed in the economic activity, qualifications and training section in the Glossary, i.e. those aged 16 to 64.

In each household, one of the eligible adult members of the household is randomly selected to take part in the second half of the interview. Eligible adults are adult household members who have not been living apart from the household continuously for the previous six months. This might include adults working away from home, in the Armed Forces or in prison. The person selected is referred to as the **random adult**. The household respondent is automatically the random adult in one-adult households and may be the same as the household respondent in households with more than one adult.

## Household Type

The SHS uses eight household types defined as follows:

- A **single adult** household – contains one adult of working age and no children.
- 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** – Includes: households who own outright and those buying with a mortgage or loan.
- **Social rented** sector – Includes: households renting from a local authority and all households renting from a Housing Association or Co-operative.

- **Private rented** sector – Includes: households renting from an individual private landlord.
- **Other** tenure – Includes: any other category of tenure such as living rent free.

## Income Imputation

While in general the level of missing data throughout the SHS is minimal, one section of the questionnaire is substantially affected by missing information. In the section on household income, approximately one-in-three of respondents either refuse to answer the questions or are unable to provide information that is sufficiently reliable to report, for example, because there are no details of the level of income received for one or more components of their income.

Statistical analysis of data gathered in the survey on the characteristics of households where income is available, allows income data to be imputed for households where income data is missing. Income imputation is a process whereby complete information given by 'similar' households is used for respondents that have missing income information. Income is collected as a variety of different components, such as income from employment, benefits and other sources, which are summed to create total net household income. Income was imputed for each component using either Hot Deck imputation, where the sample is divided into subgroups based on relevant characteristics, or Predictive Mean, where a statistical model is constructed and the value is predicted using this model. After imputation, income data is unavailable for between 3%-4% of households. Please contact the SHS project team if you would like further information on the imputation process.

A more advanced income imputation project was undertaken by the Scottish Government Income and Poverty Statistics team in 2010 to impute income for adults in multi-adult households for which the SHS does not capture any information. Estimates from this project were released through the "Relative Poverty Across Scottish Local Authorities" publication in August 2010<sup>100</sup> as data being developed. These estimates were subsequently used in a project commissioned by the Improvement Service to develop improved measures of local incomes and poverty in Scotland at a small level published in March 2013<sup>101</sup>.

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<sup>100</sup> [www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/08/26155956](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/08/26155956)

<sup>101</sup> [www.improvementservice.org.uk/income-modelling-project.html](http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/income-modelling-project.html)



## Physical or Mental Health Problems and Disabilities

### Random Adult

A two part question was introduced to replace the old question on long-standing illnesses. The new question asked, of the random adult respondent, to establish the prevalence of physical or mental health conditions among the adult population and the extent to which such conditions reduce ability to carry out day-to-day activities<sup>102</sup>. The respondent's own assessment of what constitutes a physical or mental condition or illness was used rather than a medical assessment.

The current question was introduced in October 2012 and is split into two parts: 'Do you have a physical or mental condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?' and if so then 'Does your condition or illness reduce your ability to carry-out day-to-day activities?'

It should be noted that these changes in the question mean the 2013 data is not directly comparable to reports relating to the period 1999-2012.

### Household

In the household questionnaire, the household representative is asked whether anyone in the household (including children) has any physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last for twelve months or more. The current question was introduced in 2014 and has been designed to align it with the question asked of the random adult. The response options for this question are 'Yes', 'No', 'Don't know', and 'Refused'.

Previously, the question had asked the household representative whether anyone in the household had any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits daily activity. The response options were 'Disability', 'Long-term illness', 'Both', 'Neither' and 'Refused'.

As noted in Chapter 2, this figure is likely to under represent the true value as the household representative may not know about the health conditions of other household members.

The above changes in the question mean that the 2014 results are not directly comparable with previous years data.

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<sup>102</sup> For further details, please see questions RG5A and RG5B in the 2013 SHS questionnaire and RG5 in previous years: [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire)



## Marital Status

The random adult is asked to confirm their legal marital status using the following categories:

- **Single** – never married or never formed a legally recognised same sex civil partnership.
- **Married and living with husband/wife.**
- **A civil partner in a legally recognised same sex civil partnership.**
- **Married and separated from husband/wife.**
- **In a legally recognised same sex civil partnership and separated from your civil partner.**
- **Divorced.**
- **Formerly a civil partner** – the same sex civil partnership now legally dissolved.
- **Widowed.**
- **A surviving same sex civil partner** – your partner having since died

It should be noted that this question was changed from October 2012 to remove references to “single” and to simplify the wording of the other status types. Whilst two different variables have been created in the datasets to reflect the different questions being asked, a combined derived variable was produced.

Where these have been used in the report to analyse results, these categories have been combined as:

- Single/never been married.
- Cohabiting/living together.
- Married/civil partnership.
- Separated/divorced/dissolved civil partnership.
- Widowed/bereaved civil partner.

## Participation, Attendance and Engagement at Cultural Events

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

A number of changes were made to the questions in 2012. The ordering of questions changed from asking about “attendance” then “participation”, in 2011 for example, to asking about “participation” first from January 2012. The types of activities or events were also reworded (e.g. ‘Dance’ became ‘Dance – e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet’) as well as switching the order of the activities and events also. More detailed information on the changes can be found in the SHS 2011 and 2012 Questionnaire publications.

Attendance at "a cultural event or place of culture" can cover any one of the following:

- Cinema.
- Library – Includes: mobile and online.
- Classical music performance or opera.
- Live music event – e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance).
- Theatre – e.g. pantomime / musical / play.
- Dance show / event – e.g. ballet.
- Historic place – e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site.
- Museum.
- Gallery.
- Exhibition – Includes: art, photography and crafts.
- Street arts – e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre.
- Culturally specific festival (e.g. mela /Feis/ local Gala days)
- Book festival or reading group.
- Archive or records office – e.g. Scotland’s Family History Peoples Centre.
- None.

Participation in "any cultural activity" means that people do at least one activity from the available list asked of respondents in the survey (rather than each and every cultural activity). The activities are listed as follows:

- Read for pleasure – not newspapers, magazines or comics.
- Dance – e.g. ceilidh, salsa, Highland dancing, ballet.
- Played a musical instrument or written music.
- Took part in a play / sang in a choir or other performance – not karaoke.
- Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture.

- Photography / making films or videos as an artistic activity – not family or holiday 'snaps'.
- Used a computer / social media to produce creative work of any kind.
- Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.
- Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry.
- Other cultural activity.
- None.

Participation in “any sporting activity” means that people do at least one activity from the available list asked of respondents in the survey (rather than each and every sporting activity). The activities are listed as follows:

- Walking – at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes.
- Swimming.
- Football.
- Cycling – at least 30 minutes for recreational, health, training or competition purposes.
- Keep Fit / Aerobics.
- Multigym use / Weight Training.
- Golf.
- Running / Jogging.
- Snooker / Billiards / Pool.
- Dancing.
- Bowls.
- Other (specified) – e.g. Angling, Badminton, Judo, Horse-riding, Skiing, Sailing, Yoga.
- + Angling, bird-watching.
- + Racket/ball sports.
- + Field sports – shooting, archery.
- + Water sports.
- + Winter sports – curling, skating, skiing.
- + Boxing, martial arts.
- + Riding.
- + Pilates, Yoga, Tai-Chi.
- + Climbing, hillwalking.
- None of these.

Note, that activities prefixed above with a '+' indicate that these are backcoded following data collection based on the open text responses to the 'Other' category. This means that these activities will have been coded as 'Other' at point of collection but then moved out during the post-data processing to be assigned against the more detailed variables, and the number of responses within the 'Other' category thus lowered. The analysis presented in this report groups these additional activities back under the 'Other' category though.

## Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)<sup>103</sup> is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. The seven domains in SIMD 2012, used to measure the multiple aspects of deprivation, are: income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access to services and crime.

It divides Scotland into 6,505 small areas, called datazones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each datazone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). By identifying small areas where there are concentrations of multiple deprivation, the SIMD can be used to target policies and resources at the places with greatest need.

### A2 1: Number of households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012

2014 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Per cent
1 - 10% most deprived	1,070	1,170	11.0
2	1,010	1,110	10.5
3	1,000	1,070	10.0
4	1,160	1,100	10.4
5	1,150	1,030	9.7
6	1,120	1,080	10.2
7	1,210	1,050	9.9
8	1,110	1,080	10.2
9	950	980	9.3
10 - 10% least deprived	870	950	8.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,630</i>	<i>10,630</i>	<i>100</i>

<sup>103</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD)

The classificatory variable used in the analysis contained in the report is based on the 2012 version of SIMD. In the tables, the data zones are grouped as the 15% most deprived data zones and the rest of Scotland. Occasionally deciles (from the 10% most deprived data zones to 10% least deprived)<sup>104</sup> or quintiles (from the 20% most to the 20% least deprived data zones)<sup>105</sup> are used.

## Self-identified Sexual Orientation

The question on self-identified sexual orientation, presented in Chapter 2, was introduced to the SHS in 2011 to provide statistics to underpin the equality monitoring responsibilities of public sector organisations and to assess the disadvantage or relative discrimination experienced by the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. Despite this positive step in collecting such information, it is felt that the figures are likely to under-report the percentage of lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) people within society due to a number of reasons, including the following.

- Asking about sexual orientation/identity is a new development in national surveys and such questions can be seen as intrusive and personal.
- There is still significant prejudice and discrimination against LGB people in society. In a context where some LGB people will not have told friends and family about their sexual identity, there is a real question about whether LGB people generally would want to be open with an interviewer.
- The default option for being uncertain about one's sexual orientation may be to respond 'straight/heterosexual' rather than to say 'Don't know / not sure'.
- Particular LGB people are still less likely to be open where they belong to groups or communities where an LGB identity is less acceptable.

Despite the uncertainties of the data, it does make sense to collect statistics on sexual orientation, to start to make this a more standard element within data collection. This does not mean that data will necessarily become reliable over the short term, but they may still be able to offer useful insights into the experience of some LGB people in particular areas of policy interest. The Scottish Government is looking at how it can improve its data collection on these issues going forward.

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<sup>104</sup> Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

<sup>105</sup> Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).

## Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)<sup>106</sup> 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 2013-2014 version<sup>107</sup>.

The areas in which respondents live have been classified as follows:

- **Large urban areas** – settlements of over 125,000 people.
- **Other urban areas** – settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people.
- **Accessible small towns** – settlements of between 3,000 and 9,999 people and within a 30 minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Remote small towns** – settlements of between 3,000 and 9,999 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Accessible rural** – settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.

<sup>106</sup> More information on the definition of NS-SEC can be found at - [www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/index.html](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/index.html)

<sup>107</sup> More information on the six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is available at - [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification)

- **Remote rural** – settlements of less than 3,000 people with a drive time of more than 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Table A2 2 shows the percentage of households in each area type.

**A2 2: Number of households by Scottish Government 2013-2014 Urban Rural Classification**

2014 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Per cent
Large urban areas	3,240	3,810	35.9
Other urban areas	3,520	3,660	34.4
Accessible small towns	1,010	980	9.2
Remote small towns	640	390	3.7
Accessible rural	1,160	1,180	11.1
Remote rural	1,060	610	5.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,630</i>	<i>10,630</i>	<i>100</i>

## Volunteering

This section of the questionnaire was revised for the 2006 survey in order to gather greater information on individuals' experience of volunteering and barriers that may prevent them from participation. Respondents were asked to give a 'yes' or 'no' response to a question on whether they had given up any time to help clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations in the last 12 months. This question was followed up by a question asked of those who said no to the first, which gave a list of types of groups and organisations and asked for which, if any, the respondent had undertaken any work or activities on a voluntary basis. The list of options was revised substantially in 2007. The third question asked if there were any other types of organisations not on the list for which respondents had given up their time. Respondents who did not answer 'yes' to the first question, or who answered 'none' to the first question but 'yes' to the second or third question were classed as having taken part in voluntary activities.

A series of follow-up questions are asked to determine the frequency and types of activities adults volunteer within, if it is clear from their responses to the first three questions that they have indeed volunteered within the previous 12 months. Similarly, for those that haven't volunteered a follow-up question is asked on what might encourage them to volunteer in the future.

In 2012, it was noticed that in some cases during post-data processing, respondents that have been subsequently identified as volunteers from their answers to the second and third questions, may not have been asked the follow up questions during the actual interview. As such the number of people asked the follow-up questions might not have matched the total number of volunteers identified in the final dataset.

In 2014, the routing of the questionnaire was changed so that the maximum number of suitable people were asked the follow up questions. This means that, although it will only affect a small proportion of the sample, the 2014 results to the follow up volunteering questions are not directly comparable with previous years.

## 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** – e.g. playing in a band or a theatre group.
- **Any other arts activities** – e.g. photography or art club including classes.
- **Any sports or sporting activity** – whether played competitively or not.
- **Any other outdoor activities** – e.g. walking, angling, bird-watching etc.
- **Any other groups or clubs** – e.g. 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.**
- **None.**



## Annex 3: Confidence Intervals and Statistical Significance

### The Representativeness of the Scottish Household Survey

Although the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) sample is chosen at random, the people who take part in the survey will not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the population. Like all sample surveys, the results of the SHS are estimates for the whole population and these results might vary from the true values in the population for three main reasons:

- The sample frame does not completely cover the population because accommodation in hospitals, prisons, military bases, larger student halls etc. are excluded from the sampling frame. The SHS provides a sample of private households rather than all households. The effect of this on the representativeness of the data is not known.
- 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<sup>108</sup>.
- Samples always have some natural variability because of the random selection of households and people within households. In some areas where the sample is clustered, the selection of sampling points adds to this variability.

Each of these sources of variability becomes much more important when small sub-samples of the population are examined. For example, a sub-sample with only 100 households might have had very different results if the sampling had, by chance, selected four or five more households with children, rather than households including one or two adults of pensionable age and no younger adults.

### Confidence Intervals

The likely extent of sampling variability can be quantified by calculating the 'standard error' associated with an estimate produced from a random sample. Statistical sampling theory states that, on average:

- only about one sample in three (33 per cent) would produce an estimate that differed from the (unknown) true value by more than one standard error;

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<sup>108</sup> For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports - [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology)

- only about one sample in twenty (5 per cent) would produce an estimate that differed from the true value by more than two standard errors;
- only about one sample in 400 (0.25 per cent) would produce an estimate that differed from the true value by more than three standard errors.

By convention, the '95 per cent confidence interval' is defined as the estimate plus or minus about twice the standard error because there is only a 5 per cent chance (on average) that a sample would produce an estimate that differs from the true value of that quantity by more than this amount.

The standard error of the estimate of a percentage depends upon several things:

- the value of the percentage itself;
- the size of the sample (or sub-sample) from which it was calculated (i.e. the number of sample cases corresponding to 100 per cent per cent);
- the sampling fraction (i.e. the fraction of the relevant population that is included in the sample); and
- the 'design effect' associated with the way in which the sample was selected (for example, a clustered random sample would be expected to have larger standard errors than a simple random sample of the same size).

Figure A3 1 at the end of this Annex shows the 95 per cent confidence limits for a range of estimates calculated for a range of sample sizes, incorporating a design factor of 1.15<sup>109</sup> to account for the complex survey design. To estimate the potential variability for an estimate for the survey you should read along the row with the value closest to the estimate until you reach the column for the value closest to the sub-sample. This gives a value which, when added and subtracted from the estimate, gives the range (the 95 per cent confidence interval) within which the true value is likely to lie. Where the exact value is not given in the table, we recommend using the closest value in the table. Otherwise, you may also derive more precise estimates through using standard formulas for confidence intervals from survey estimates, incorporating a design factor of 1.15.

For example, if the survey estimates that 18.0 per cent of households in Scotland are 'single adult' households and this has a confidence interval of  $\pm 0.9$  per cent, it means that, we could be 95 per cent confident that the true value for the population lies between 17.1 per cent and 18.9 per cent.

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<sup>109</sup> The design factor is calculated as an overall average across a number of variables, and should not be taken as a 'typical' value across all variables. For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports - [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology)

However, smaller sample sizes have wider confidence intervals. So, for example, looking at household type might show that in, say, Edinburgh, 28.0 per cent of households are 'single adult' households. However, if there were 780 households in Edinburgh interviewed, this estimate would have a 95 per cent confidence interval of approximately  $\pm 3.7$  per cent. This suggests that the true value lies between 24.3 per cent and 31.7 per cent. Clearly, the estimate for any single area is less reliable than the estimate for Scotland as a whole.

## Statistical Significance

Because the survey's estimates may be affected by sampling errors, apparent differences of a few percentage points between sub-samples may not reflect real differences in the population. It might be that the true values in the population are similar but the random selection of households for the survey has, by chance, produced a sample which gives a high estimate for one sub-sample and a low estimate for the other.

A difference between two areas is significant if it is so large that a difference of that size (or greater) is unlikely to have occurred purely by chance. Conventionally, significance is tested at the 5 per cent level, which means that a difference is considered significant if it would only have occurred once in 20 different samples. Testing significance involves comparing the difference between the two samples with the 95 per cent confidence limits for each of the two estimates.

For example, suppose the survey estimates that there are 14 per cent 'single adult households' in Stirling ( $\pm 4.1$  per cent), 10 per cent in Aberdeenshire ( $\pm 1.7$  per cent), 15 per cent in Fife ( $\pm 2.0$  per cent), and 24 per cent in Edinburgh ( $\pm 2.5$  per cent). Assuming that the estimates' values are 'exact' (i.e. that the figure underlying 10 per cent is 10.0 per cent), we can say the following:

- the difference between Stirling and Fife is not significant because the difference between the two (1 per cent) is smaller than either of the confidence limits (at least  $\pm 2.0$  per cent). In general, if the difference is smaller than the larger of the two limits, it could have occurred by chance and is not significant;
- the difference between Stirling and Edinburgh is significant because the difference (10 per cent) is greater than the sum of the limits ( $4.1 + 2.5 = 6.6$  per cent). In general, a difference that is greater than the sum of the limits is significant.

If the difference is greater than the larger of the two confidence limits, but less than the sum of the two limits, the difference might be significant, although the test is more complex.

Statistical sampling theory suggests that the difference is significant if it is greater than the square root of the sum of the squares of the limits for the two estimates.

The difference of 5 per cent between Aberdeenshire and Fife is greater than the largest confidence limit ( $\pm 4.1$  per cent) but it is less than the sum of the two limits (4.1 per cent + 2.0 per cent = 6.1 per cent) so it might be significant. In this case  $4.1^2 = 16.81$  and  $2.0^2 = 4$  giving a total of 20.81. The square root of this is 4.56, which means that the difference of 5 per cent is significant (although only just). Similar calculations will indicate whether or not other pairs of estimates differ significantly.

It should be noted that the estimates published in this report have been rounded, generally to the nearest whole number, and this can affect the apparent significance of some of the results. For example:

- if the estimate for Aberdeenshire was 10.49 per cent (rounded to 10 per cent) and the estimate for the Fife was 14.51 per cent (rounded to 15 per cent) the difference would be calculated as 4.02 per cent rather than 5 per cent. This is below the calculated 'significance threshold' value of 4.56 per cent;
- if, however, the estimate for the Lothians was 10.51 per cent (rounded to 11 per cent) and the estimate for Fife was 15.49 per cent (rounded to 15 per cent) the difference would be calculated as 4.98 per cent rather than 5 per cent. This is higher than 4.56 per cent.

For this reason, caution should be exercised where differences are on the margins of significance. In general, we would suggest that differences should only be considered significant where the difference is clearly beyond the threshold of significance.

### Statistical Significance and Representativeness

Calculations of confidence limits and statistical significance only take account of sampling variability. The survey's results could also be affected by non-contact/non-response bias. If the characteristics of the people who should have been in the survey but who could not be contacted, or who refused to take part, differ markedly from those of the people who were interviewed, there might be bias in the estimates. If that is the case, the SHS results will not be representative of the whole population.

Without knowing the true values (for the population as a whole) of some quantities, we cannot be sure about the extent of any such biases in the SHS. However, comparison of SHS results with information from other sources suggests that they are broadly representative of the overall Scottish population, and therefore that any non-contact or non-response biases are not large overall. However, such biases could, of course, be more significant for some sub-groups of the population or in certain council areas, particularly those that have the highest non-response rates.

In addition, because it is a survey of private households, the SHS does not cover some sections of the population - for example, it does not collect information about students in halls of residence. Please refer to the companion technical reports<sup>110</sup> for a comparison of SHS results with information from other sources.

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<sup>110</sup> For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology)

**A3 1: Estimated sampling error associated with different proportions for different sample sizes**

	100	200	300	400	500	700	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000
5%	4.9%	3.5%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
10%	6.7%	4.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
15%	8.0%	5.7%	4.6%	4.0%	3.6%	3.0%	2.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
20%	9.0%	6.4%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	3.4%	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
25%	9.7%	6.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
30%	10.3%	7.3%	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
35%	10.7%	7.6%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	4.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
40%	11.0%	7.8%	6.4%	5.5%	4.9%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
45%	11.2%	7.9%	6.4%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
50%	11.2%	7.9%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	3.6%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
55%	11.2%	7.9%	6.4%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
60%	11.0%	7.8%	6.4%	5.5%	4.9%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
65%	10.7%	7.6%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	4.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
70%	10.3%	7.3%	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
75%	9.7%	6.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
80%	9.0%	6.4%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	3.4%	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
85%	8.0%	5.7%	4.6%	4.0%	3.6%	3.0%	2.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
90%	6.7%	4.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
95%	4.9%	3.5%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

## A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

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### How to Access Background or Source Data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics.
- will be made available via the UK Data Archive.
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact SHS@Scotland.gsi.gov.uk for further information.

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