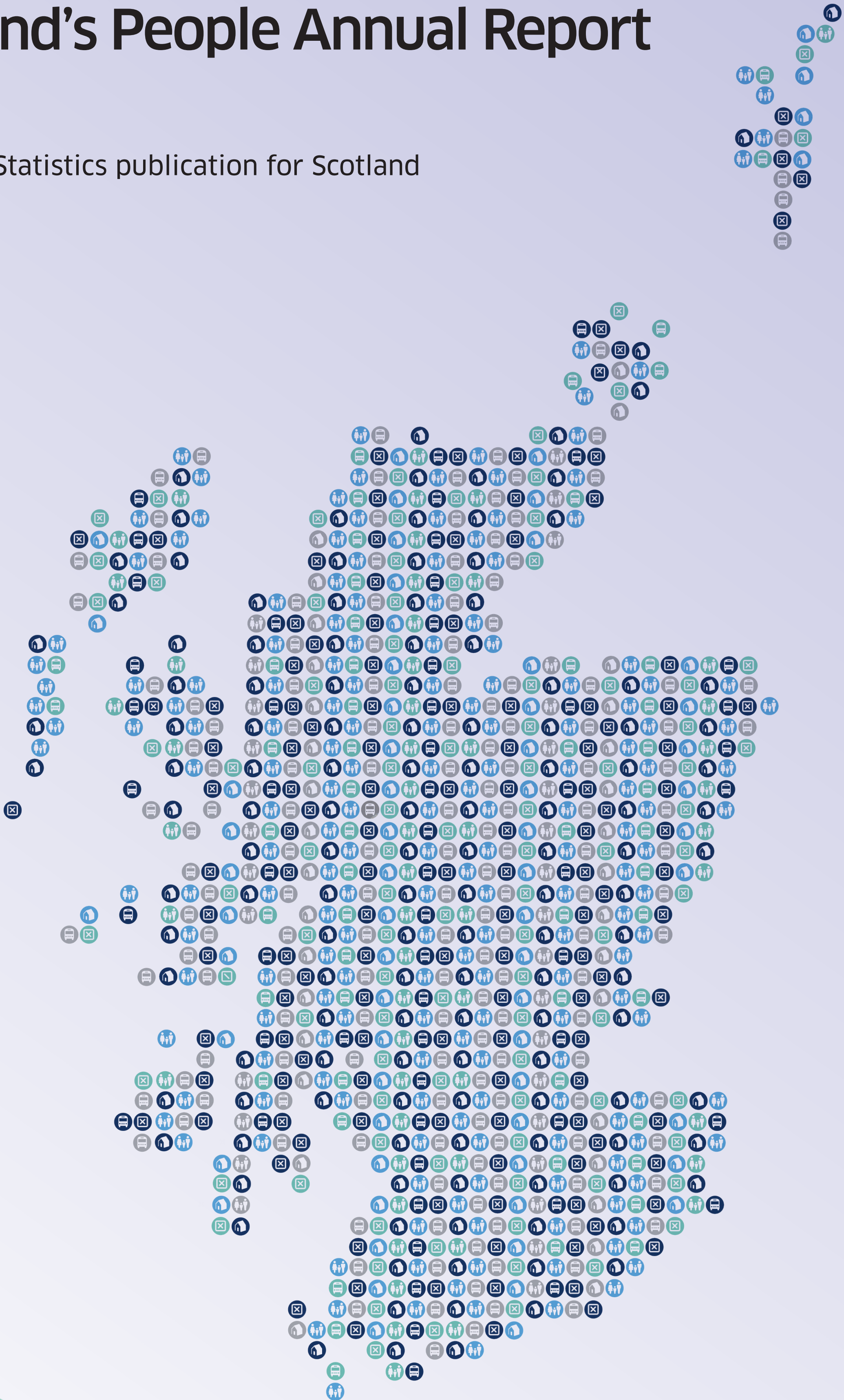
Scotland's People Annual Report 2018

A National Statistics publication for Scotland



Scottish Household Survey
Help Shape Scotland

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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Scottish Household Survey Project Team
Communities Analysis Division
The Scottish Government
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1 Introduction to the Survey

1.1 Introduction

The Scottish Household Survey is:

- a face-to-face survey of a sample of people in private residences in Scotland
- interviewer-administered in people's homes
- voluntary
- Scotland-wide; it covers all 32 local authorities
- three surveys in one: Transport and Travel in Scotland Survey, the Scottish House Condition Survey as well as the Scottish Household Survey
- long-running since 1999
- wide-ranging in topics covered, including evidence on the physical condition of Scotland's homes
- a provider of robust evidence on the composition, characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of private households and individuals

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) asks questions of a random sample of people in private residences in Scotland. This current report summarises the answers to those questions. Questions are asked face-to-face by an interviewer in homes all over Scotland. Participation is voluntary, and is important in helping us make representative estimates for Scotland.

The survey runs continuously. 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[1] (SHCS) including the follow-up physical survey component. The SHS is now essentially three surveys in one: Transport and Travel in Scotland Survey (TATIS), the SHCS as well as the SHS. 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.

[1] www.gov.scot/SHCS

The specific aims of the survey are to:

- 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[2] so as to provide data that is suitable for the production of National Statistics publications in a cost effective way;
- 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);
- Allow the relationships between social variables within households to be examined. This will support cross-analysis on a range of issues;
- Allow detailed follow-up surveys of sub-samples from the main survey sample, if required.

Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) is being used to collect the survey data. This has a number of important advantages over 'pen and paper' interviewing techniques, including faster interviews, automatic edit checks and a quicker flow of information from the survey interviewer to the survey database.

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

1.2 Reporting

The SHS results have been reported **in a series of annual reports between 1999 and 2018**[3]. 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. From 2017, an accompanying SHS 'Key Findings' report has also been published. **Complementary local-authority tables** will be published soon after. Findings from the physical survey component and other house condition information will be published through a separate **SHCS 2018 Key Findings** report usually scheduled for publication later in the year. Findings from the SHS travel diary are published in **Transport and Travel in Scotland (TATIS),** usually released around a similar time to the SHS annual report.

Whilst this publication focuses on a number of key results, the SHS collects a wide array of information and so the SHS Project Team can be contacted for any additional analysis requests or enquiries[4].

Furthermore, SHS data is published through the Open Data Platform[5], which provides a range of official statistics about Scotland for information and re-use. In 2018, the Scottish Household Survey Interactive Dashboard[6] was produced for the first time which links to the Open Data Platform. This dashboard aims to help Local Authorities more easily access results. The dashboard provides the ability for anyone to compare variables over time and between Local Authorities and allows users to choose a local authority and examine trends affecting their local area. It also contains maps showing which LAs are significantly higher/lower than Scotland. For more guidance on how to use and analyse the data within, see the associated learning tutorial which contains a series of questions to answer by using the interactive dashboard.

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**[7] used during 2018 fieldwork; and a more detailed technical report detailing **the methodology and fieldwork outcomes**[8]. From 2018, the Technical Report is now accompanied by a visual summary.

A number of other Scottish Government (SG) publications covering previous years are also available. A comprehensive listing of all publications is available from the SG website. For ease, recent SHS publications are also listed below[9].

[3] https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual
[4] shs@gov.scot 0131 244 1685
[5] https://statistics.gov.scot/home
[6] https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual/SHSDashboard2017
[7] http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationQuestionnaire
[8] www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology
[9] www.gov.scot/SHSPublications

2017 SHS Publications (published in September 2018)

Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from the 2017 Scottish Household Survey

Scottish Household Survey: Key Findings Summary Report

Scottish Household Survey: Data Comic

Scottish Household Survey: Inequalities Data Comic

Scottish Household Survey: Climate Change Topic Report

2017 Local Authority Tables

Bespoke Report - Fife

Local Authority Services and Performance Dashboard

Scottish Household Survey: Behind the Numbers 2017

Scottish Household Survey: Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes 2017

Glossary and annexes

Guidance on using the information in the report and a glossary with detailed definitions of some of the key terms are included as annexes in this report. 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 Other Scottish Government reporting on SHS data

Other SG reports also use substantial amounts of SHS data. A couple of examples include:

Social Tenants in Scotland, 2017[10]

This is the annual statistical compendium publication on Social Tenants in Scotland. It presents an overview of social tenants and social rented housing in Scotland for the year 2017, covering information on stock, households, housing flows, and rents and incomes. It includes trend data for earlier years and comparisons to other housing tenures and to other UK countries where possible. It is based on analysis of a range of existing Official Statistics data sources such as the SHS, the Family Resources Survey (FRS), and Scottish Government Housing Statistics, along with figures (not Official Statistics) from the Scottish Housing Regulator Social Housing Charter Indicator Data.

[10] https://www.gov.scot/publications/social-tenants-scotland-2017/

Child poverty measurement framework

Data from the SHS is used in the child poverty measurement framework. The baseline report for the framework was published on 26 June 2019, as an annex to the Child Poverty Progress Report[11]. Another annex provides ethnicity breakdowns for each of the indicators in the framework, where possible.

1.2.2 Additional SHS use in performance frameworks, funding allocations and modelling

The SHS directly measures almost one fifth of the National Indicators in Scotland Performs (see 1.2.3 for more detail) and it underpins large shares of many other published performance frameworks. This includes: half the Housing and Regeneration Outcomes Framework, a quarter of the Child Poverty Measurement Framework, half the Active Scotland Framework indicators, and key satisfaction with public services indicators in the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF)[12].

SHS is the only source of Fuel Poverty evidence (which combines household incomes with dwelling characteristics and energy efficiency modelling) and the only nationally representative source of data on energy efficiency, house conditions and quality. This evidence is used extensively in the design, targeting and funding allocations for SG energy efficiency programmes.

The Travel Diary component of the SHS is the only data source on personal travel patterns, which underpins analysis of future transport needs and economic business cases that are used for allocating billions of pounds of funding for national and local transport infrastructure investment projects.

Transport and Housing Energy Efficiency data are crucial for informing carbon emissions, Climate Change policies[13] and progress towards Scotland's climate change targets.

SHS data is also a crucial element of National Records of Scotland (NRS) Household Projections[14], which SG requires Local Authorities (LAs) to use at the core of their Housing Plans. Billions of Affordable Housing Funding is allocated across LAs using these projections. Planning essential services such as housing, schools and hospitals are based on NRS annual household projections.

[11] https://www.gov.scot/publications/tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-first-year-progress-report-2018-19/pages/6/
[12] http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/benchmarking/
[13] climate change Report on Proposals and Policies (RPP) or, as it is more formally known, Low Carbon Scotland https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00513102.pdf
[14] https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-projections

Health data is used to calculate the Healthy Life Expectancy element of the Population Purpose Target, which is widely used, for example in projecting future costs to the NHS.

The environment and land use questions, together with data on the environment and wildlife categories from the volunteering question, provide a third of the Land Use Strategy indicators.

Neighbourhood perception, anti-social behaviour and supportive communities questions are used as Justice indicators.

SHS data is being used as part of current social security benefits delivery analytical work to model eligibility for winter fuel payments.

SHS data is also needed by Transport Scotland to conduct transport modelling and appraisals of major infrastructure decisions.

Housing data is used to determine the size of the Private Rented Sector and characteristics of households living across all tenures.

Going forward, the SHS can also provide evidence for new policy priorities, for example to develop and measure community empowerment and local democracy, to continue to understand and address inequalities across Scotland, and to further model eligibility for specific benefits, and changes to eligibility, as part of the SG taking on responsibility for the delivery of social security.

The survey is much valued by, and important to the work of Local Government and other agencies, who rely on it to understand their local areas, for benchmarking and to develop and monitor Single Outcome Agreements.

As well as enabling LA results to be published on an annual basis, the large sample size of the SHS enables important equality analysis to be conducted, including for those on low incomes and/or in poverty, and by protected equality groups, as well as urban/rural breakdowns. The large sample size is also needed to measure other rarely occurring characteristics in the population, including the true frequency of discrimination and harassment as this is not picked up by other data sources due to under reporting.

The survey is heavily utilised by research and academic institutions across Scotland and the UK who can download the data from the UK Data Archive or via specially prepared micro datasets. An example would be the use of SHCS data to model housing energy efficiency options as part of both the National Housing Model[15] and the TIMES climate change model[16], and use of these models by the Committee on Climate Change (CCC)[17] when considering sector contributions to their mandatory reporting on Scotland's progress against its legally binding climate change targets.

1.2.3 National Performance Framework

The SHS is the source of information on 14 of the 81 national indicators in the refreshed SG **National Performance Framework**[18]. The SHS Annual Report provides estimates for 12 of these national indicators, an overview of these is in Table 1.1. One of the 14 indicators, state of historic sites, is based on the SHCS data, which will be reported on separately through the above-mentioned SHCS Key Findings report. The final indicator, journeys by active travel, will also be reported on separately by Transport Scotland within their **2018 Transport and Travel in Scotland report**[19] which will also include the SHS Travel Diary 2018.

Table 1.1: National indicators reported in the SHS report

National Indicator	Topic	Chapter
Satisfaction with housing	Housing	Chapter 3
Perceptions of local area	Neighbourhoods	Chapter 4
Places to interact	Neighbourhoods	Chapter 4
Social capital	Neighbourhoods	Chapter 4 (Composite Indicator)
Loneliness	Neighbourhoods	Chapter 4
Public services treat people with dignity and respect	*Local services*	*Indicator in progress*
Quality of public services	Local services	Chapter 9
Influence over local decisions	Local services	Chapter 9
Access to green and blue space	Environment	Chapter 10
Visits to the outdoors	Environment	Chapter 10
Attendance at cultural events or places of culture	Culture	Chapter 12
Participation in a cultural activity	Culture	Chapter 12

15 https://data.gov.uk/dataset/957eadbe-43b6-4d8d-b931-8594cb346ecd/national-household-model
16 http://www.parliament.scot/S5_Environment/General%20Documents/20160922_Scottish_TIMES_model_-_an_overview.pdf
17 https://www.theccc.org.uk/
18 Information on the suite of indicators which comprise the performance framework can be found at http://www.nationalperformance.gov.scot
19 www.transportscotland.gov.uk/analysis/statistics/publications/transport-and-travel-in-scotland-previous-editions

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 SG conducts several major population surveys that are used to inform the policy debate in Scotland and in some instances, the surveys can be complementary. The Long-term Survey Strategy 2018-2022[20], 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[21].

There are also a number of Great British (GB) or UK surveys that include a Scottish dimension i.e. the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Annual Population Survey (APS), which provide statistics for Scotland on employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. The results from both surveys are available from the Labour Market pages of the SG website.

Table 1.2: Overview of the preferred sources

Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ)	Demographic data (e.g. age, gender, religion, ethnicity or tenure) Economic activity & qualifications Disability/long term health condition
Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)	Smoking Health information
Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS)	Fear and Perceptions of crime Confidence in the police
Transport and Travel in Scotland (TATIS)	All transport information, including the Travel Diary results
Family Resources Survey (FRS)	Scotland level household income estimates

[20] https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0053/00533188.pdf
[21] www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/scotlandsurveys

The SHS will continue to gather information on a range of topics to contribute to the **Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) pooled sample.** Pooling samples across the SHS, SHeS and SCJS **enables detailed and reliable analysis of national estimates** by ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, education level and a wide range of other characteristics and estimates for low levels of geography, including local authorities.

The latest estimates for the SSCQ 2017 were published in April 2019[22], the 2018 dataset is expected to be published in 2020. The SG recommends that users refer to the SSCQ publication as the preferred source of local authority data for these questions.

Table 1.3: Topics covered in the Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ)

The Scottish Surveys Core Questions in 2018 covered:	
disability and long-term conditions	housing tenure
smoking	car access
provision of unpaid care	ethnic group
household type	religion
perception of local crime rate	marital status
highest qualification held	sexual orientation
economic activity	gender
local government satisfaction	self-assessed general health
country of birth	age

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

Due to methodological difficulties, banded household income is not currently reported in the SSCQ and will continue to be published in the SHS annual report and local authority tables as another key contextual variable. However, it should be noted that the FRS[23] is the preferred source for Scotland level household income estimates.

[22] http://www.gov.scot/SSCQ
[23] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/family-resources-survey--2

1.4 Survey Design

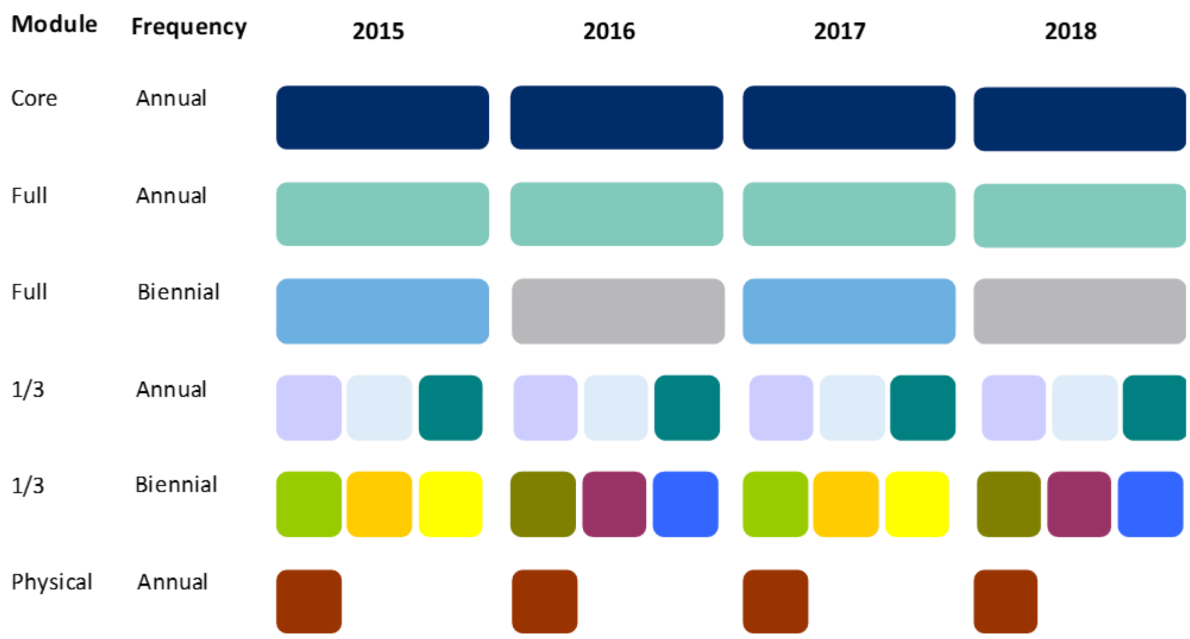
The current survey uses **a fully un-clustered core and modular structure**, meaning some questions are asked of the full sample and others of a one-third sub-sample. The overall **sample size is around 10,500** though improvements from the old survey design means it is possible to obtain **local authority estimates on an annual basis** where sample sizes allow for robust estimates.

Figure 1.1 provides a visual representation of how the core and modular design is structured within each year (between 2015 and 2018) and how this rotates and replicates across subsequent years. This includes **a "core" set of 20 questions which have been designed to be asked in consistent ways with other surveys**, such as age and gender. The subsequent **"modules" of questions have been designed to be flexible in terms of topic, frequency and geography**. For example, questions asked of the "full" sample and asked on an "annual" basis would be able to provide local authority level data on an annual basis. Similarly, questions might only be asked of "1/3" of the sample on a "biennial" basis (i.e. asked every second year). Such questions could only get national level estimates every second year.

The survey questionnaire itself is **structured in three main parts**:

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

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



The respondent for the first part of the interview must be a person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented or who is otherwise responsible for the accommodation.

The **household reference person** is defined as the **highest income householder (HIH)**. In households that have joint householders, that is the person with the highest income. If householders have exactly the same income, the older is taken as the household reference person.

Details of all members of the household, including children, are collected during the household interview with the household respondent. 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 as detailed information on dwelling characteristics as captured through the old SHCS (prior to 2012). **The topics covered in the Household section of the survey are presented in Table 1.4.**

Subsequently a child who is at school is selected from all household members under 16 (the ‘Random School Child’) and the household respondent answers questions about the school that child attends and the journey they make to go there.

Table 1.4: Topics covered in SHS 2018 Household component

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

Once the composition of the household has been established, one of the adults in the household is randomly selected by the interviewer's computer to complete part two ('Random Adult')[24]. This covers 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 before 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[25]. The topics covered in the Random Adult section of the survey are presented in Table 1.5.

[24] 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.

[25] 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.

Table 1.5: Topics covered in SHS 2018 Random Adult component

Adult Characteristics	Basic demographics, Country of birth and date of entry
Accommodation	Housing experiences
Neighbourhoods and Communities	Rating, Strengths, Belonging, Involvement, Social Isolation & Loneliness, Anti-social Behaviour, Discrimination and Harassment, Community Engagement and Resilience
Education	Qualifications, Internet (including use and access, internet security)
Travel and Transport	Licence, Driving, Park and rides, Electric cars, Travel to work/ education, Congestion, Car sharing, Air travel, Public transport, Incidents, Journey planning, Road accidents, and Travel Diary
Volunteering, Local government & services, Culture & Sport, Environment	Perceptions of local government, Volunteering, Perceptions of local services, Culture, Sport, Views on Climate change, Access to outdoors, Greenspace
Health, Disability & Caring	Self-assessed health, Disability, Caring responsibilities, Smoking, Concessionary travel
Employment	Employment status & Government work scheme

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 and non-intrusive 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 in the SHCS report previously mentioned.

Further information on the SHS Questionnaire can be found via the relevant technical report on the SHS website[26].

[26] www.gov.scot/SHSPublications

1.5 Sampling

Since 2012, **the SHS sample has been designed by the SG**. The sample design was coordinated with the sample designs for the SHeS and the SCJS as part of a survey efficiency project and to allow the samples of the three surveys to be pooled for further analysis.

The SHS sample has been designed to provide the following:

- nationally representative sample of private households
- nationally representative sample of the adult population in private households
- annual publication of results at a local-authority level as well as Scotland.

To meet these requirements the target sample size for Scotland was 10,678 household interviews with a minimum local authority target of 258. From 2012 onwards, the physical survey of the SHCS has been incorporated into the SHS. A subsample of the main sample has been allocated to the physical survey, which has a target sample size of 3,004 for Scotland and a minimum target of 80 for each local authority. During the procurement of the 2018-2021 SHS, the target sample size was reduced from 10,678 to 10,450 and the minimum local authority target was reduced from 258 to 250 to introduce further cost efficiencies.

The SHS sample is drawn from the small user file of the Postcode Address File (PAF). The overall design is a random sample, stratified to target a minimum of 250 interviews per 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 have all been selected by the SG since 2012, addresses selected for any of the surveys are removed from the sample frame so that they cannot be re-sampled for another survey. This has helped to reduce respondent burden and has facilitated the development of the pooled sample. The addresses are removed from the sample frame for a minimum of four years.

The SHS response rate declined from 67 per cent in 2014 to 64 per cent in 2018 (the achieved sample in 2018 was 10,532 and 9,702 random adult interviews). Analysis carried out to date suggests that this has had minimal or little impact on the survey results. Further information on response rates and other such information will be available in the SHS 2018 Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report.

2 The Composition and Characteristics of Households in Scotland

Main Findings

Twenty eight per cent of the population were under 25 years old and 25 per cent were over 60 years old in 2018.

There were more women than men in Scotland and the gender of one tenth of one per cent (0.1 per cent) of household members was reported as ‘in another way’.

Three in 10 adults in Scotland reported having a long-term health condition.

The population in Scotland was largely white, with over three-quarters of adults (77 per cent) reporting having White Scottish ethnicity in 2018. This has dropped since 2013 where 80 per cent of adults identified as White Scottish.

Nearly a quarter of all adults (16+) in Scotland were permanently retired from work. Almost half of adults aged 16-64 were in full-time employment.

Religious belonging in Scotland has been declining and this trend continued into 2018; a half of adults reported that they didn’t belong to any religion. In 2018 there was an increase in the proportion of adults reporting belonging to ‘Other Christian’ compared to previous years.

The proportion of adults who had never been married or in a civil partnership has increased since 2013 to 37 per cent in 2018.

Over a third of people in Scotland lived alone.

In 2018, over half of households which contain children were small families with two adults of any age and one or two children.

Six out of 10 households were in a home they owned outright or were buying.

Scotland’s population was largely urban-based, with over eight out of 10 households located in urban areas in 2018.

In 2018, over a half of households in Scotland earnt less than £25,000 a year. Around one in four households earnt more than £40,000 a year.

2.1 Introduction and Context

This chapter describes the types of homes in Scotland and who lives in them.

Collecting information on age, gender, disability, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation provides an important contribution to the overall equality evidence base. This 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.

Please note that 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 unrounded weighted data, the bases shown provide the unweighted counts. These have been rounded to the nearest 10 to comply with statistical disclosure control principles and the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Where base numbers are less than five, the bases shown have been rounded down to zero. It is therefore not possible to calculate how many respondents gave a certain answer based on the results and bases presented in the report. See Annex 1: Using the Information in this Report for more information on reporting conventions.

The age and number of eligible people in the household are combined to give a **'household type'**. See Annex 2: Glossary for a full definition of eligibility. The SHS uses eight household types defined as follows:

- A **single adult** household – contains one adult aged 16-64 and no children.
- A **single parent** household – contains one adult of any age and one or more children.
- A **single older** household - contains one adult of pensionable age and no children. Pensionable age is 65 for both women and men.
- A **small family** household – contains two adults of any age and one or two children.
- An **older smaller** household – contains one adult aged 16-64 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 aged 16-64 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.

2.2 All Household Members

The household respondent[27] gives the characteristics of all household members, including children, and answers questions on characteristics of the household. Due to the method of collecting this data, the household member characteristics of 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 respondent may not know of individuals' conditions. Similarly, the gender of a member of the household may be misreported as the respondent may not know how an individual identifies.

The age of all household members is presented in Table 2.1. Similar to previous years, **28 per cent of household members were under 25 years old and 25 per cent were 60 or over** in 2018.

Table 2.1: Age of all household members by year

Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, All household members

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0-15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
16-24	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
25-34	13	13	13	13	13	13	14
35-44	13	13	13	12	12	12	12
45-59	21	22	22	22	21	22	22
60-74	16	16	16	17	17	17	17
75+	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*23,240*	*23,530*	*23,410*	*22,610*	*22,760*	*23,080*	*22,610*

The gender of all household members is presented in Table 2.2. This shows that **more household members were reported as women than men in Scotland**. In 2018, **the gender of one tenth of one per cent (0.1 per cent) of household members was reported as 'in another way'.**

Table 2.2: Gender of all household members by year[28]

Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, All household members

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Men	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6
Women	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.2
Identified in another way	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*23,240*	*23,530*	*23,410*	*22,610*	*22,760*	*23,080*	*22,610*

[27] See Annex 2: Glossary – Household Members

[28] In SHS 2018, the question on gender was non-binary and included 'Identified in another way' and 'Refused' responses in addition to 'Man' and 'Woman'. In previous years the question on gender was binary, i.e. only two response options were provided to respondents: 'Male' and 'Female'.

Table 2.3 shows that just under a quarter (23 per cent) of all household members were reported as having a long-term physical or mental health condition[29] in 2018, similar to previous years.

Table 2.3: All household members with a long-term physical or mental health condition by year

Column percentages, 2014-2018 data, All household members

Long-term physical or mental health condition	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	22	23	22	22	23
No	78	77	78	78	77
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*23,290*	*22,520*	*22,670*	*23,000*	*22,500*

[29] The question on long-term physical or mental health condition asks: "Do you have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?" Long-term conditions were defined as a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting, or expected to last, 12 months or more. The wording of this question changed in 2014 and is now aligned with the harmonised questions for all large Scottish Government surveys. A long-term condition was defined as limiting if the respondent reported that it limited their activities in any way.

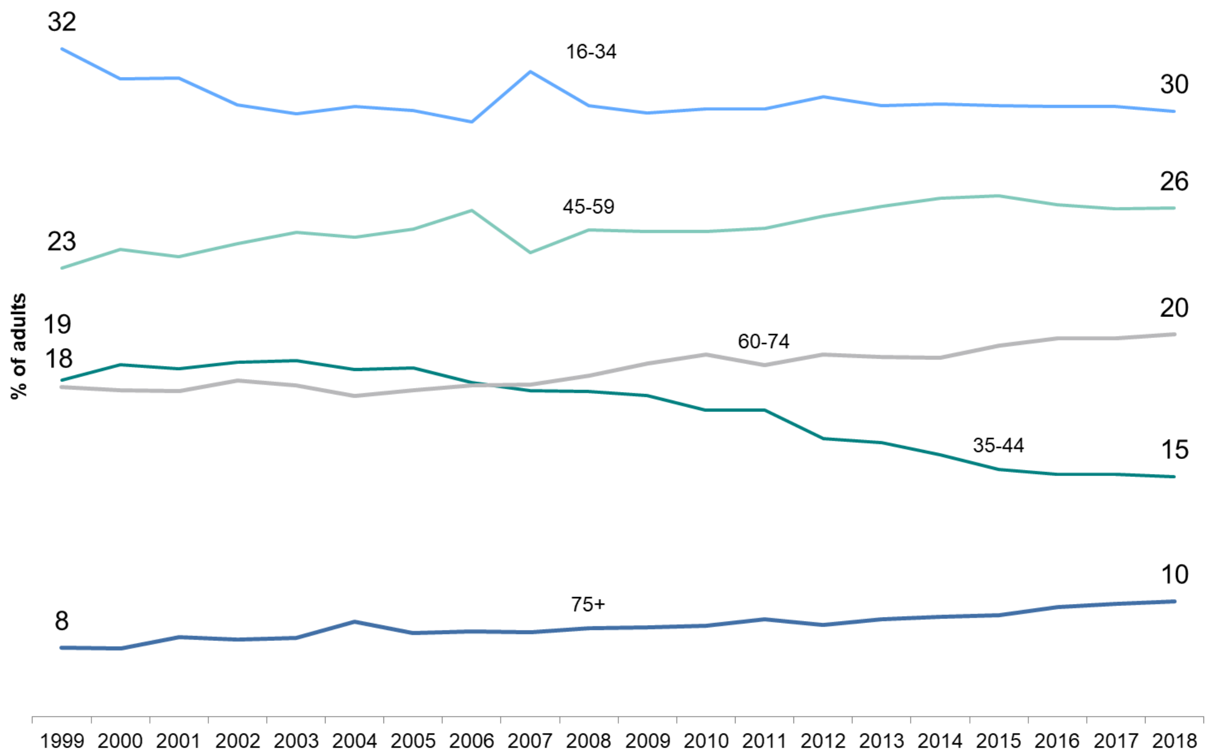
2.3 Adults in Private Households

Figure 2.1 to Table 2.10 present equality characteristics of adults, based on those selected to take part in the random adult interview. These tables provide estimates for age, gender, whether adults have a long term illness or disability, ethnicity, current economic situation of all adults and 16-64 aged adults, sexual orientation, religion and marital status of adults in Scotland.

Figure 2.1 shows the age of adults in households since 1999. Similar to previous years, 30 per cent of adults were under 35 years old and 30 per cent were 60 or over in 2018.

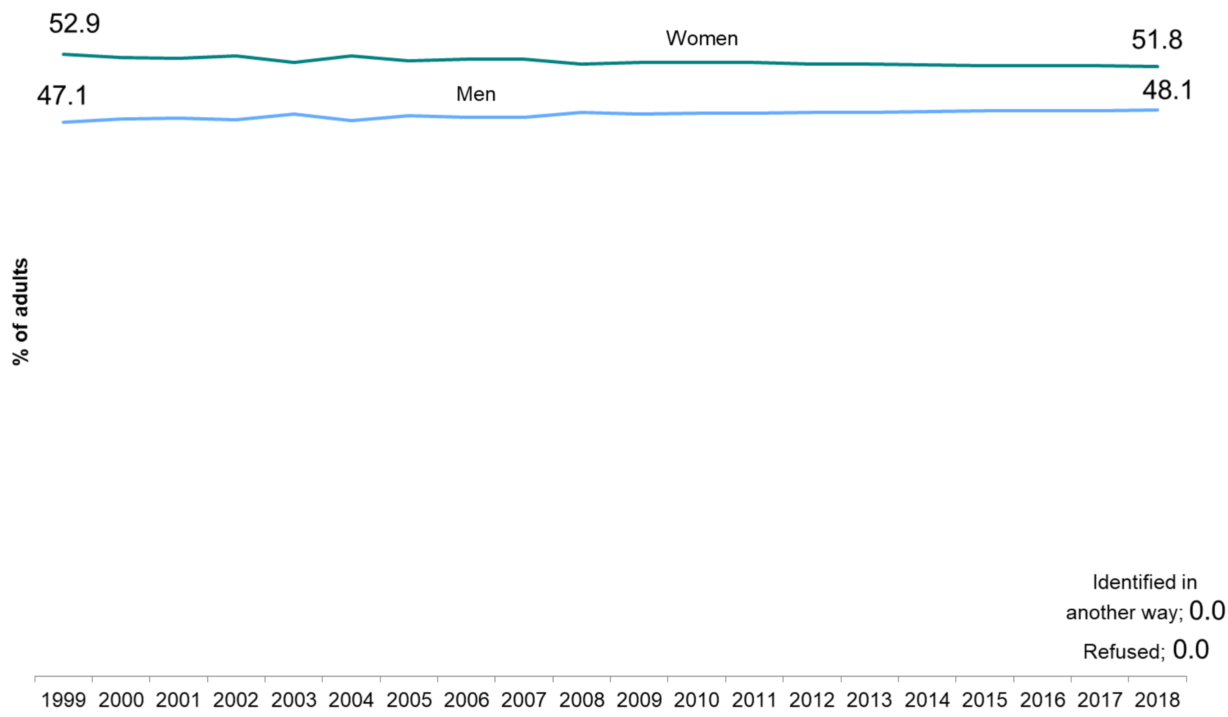
Figure 2.1: Age of adults by year

1999 - 2018, Adults dataset (minimum base: 9,410)



The gender of adults in Scotland across time is presented in Figure 2.2. This shows that **there were more women than men in Scotland**. In 2018, **less than a tenth of one per cent of adults responded as 'identified in another way'**.

Figure 2.2: Gender[30] of adults by year
1999 - 2018, Adults dataset (minimum base: 9,410)



2.3.1 Long-term physical or mental health condition

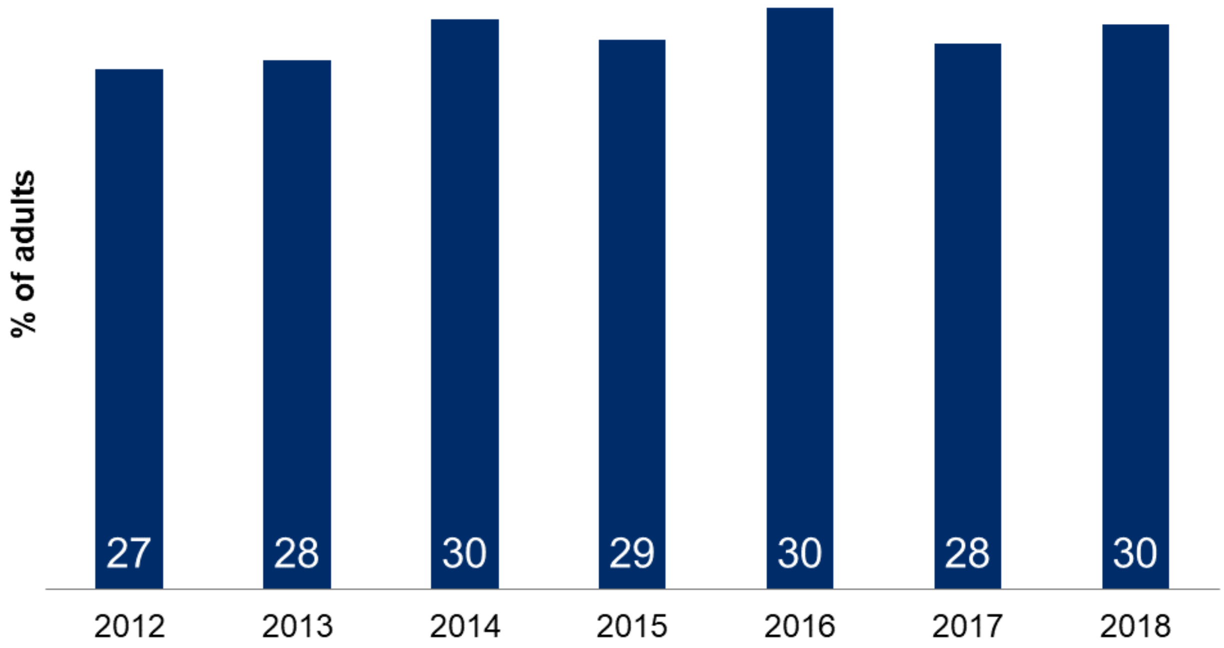
The proportion of adults with a long-term physical or mental health condition varied over time, as shown in Table 2.4 and Figure 2.3. **In 2018, three in 10 adults (30 per cent) reported a long-term physical or mental health condition**, a similar proportion as in 2014-2017 (28 per cent). A larger proportion of respondents in 2018 reported a long-term physical or mental health condition compared to 2012 and 2013 (27 per cent and 28 per cent respectively).

Table 2.4: Adults with a long-term physical or mental health condition by year
Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, Adults dataset

Long-term physical or mental health condition	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	27	28	30	29	30	28	30
No	73	72	70	71	70	72	70
Base	*3,200*	*9,860*	*9,750*	*9,370*	*9,610*	*9,760*	*9,660*

[30]In years prior to 2018 the question on gender was binary, i.e. only two response options were provided to respondents: 'Male' and 'Female', therefore no time series data is available for 'Identified in another way' and 'Refused'.
In 2018 the 'Male' and 'Female' responses were reworded to 'Man' and 'Woman'.
'Identified in another way' and 'Refused' data has been rounded to one decimal place and is not equal to zero.

Figure 2.3: Adults with a long-term physical or mental health condition by year
2012–2018, Adults dataset (minimum base: 3,200)



2.3.2 Ethnicity

Table 2.5 shows a breakdown of the Scottish population by ethnicity. The population in Scotland was largely white, with over three-quarters of adults (77 per cent) identifying themselves as White Scottish in 2018. This has dropped compared to 2013 where 80 per cent of adults identified themselves as White Scottish.

Table 2.5: Ethnicity of adults by year

Column percentages, 2013 – 2018 data, Adults dataset

Ethnicity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	**96.4**	**96.7**	**96.3**	**96.0**	**95.6**	**96.0**
Scottish	79.7	78.2	78.9	78.9	78.3	77.3
Other British	12.1	13.2	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.9
Irish	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.1
Gypsy / Traveller	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Polish	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6
Other white ethnic group	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.9	4.2
Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.6**
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other Asian ethnic group	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
African	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**
African, African Scottish or African British	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other African ethnic group	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Caribbean or Black	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Caribbean or Black ethnic group	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Ethnic Group	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.4**
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Any other ethnic group	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.2
Don't know	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

2.3.3 Economic situation

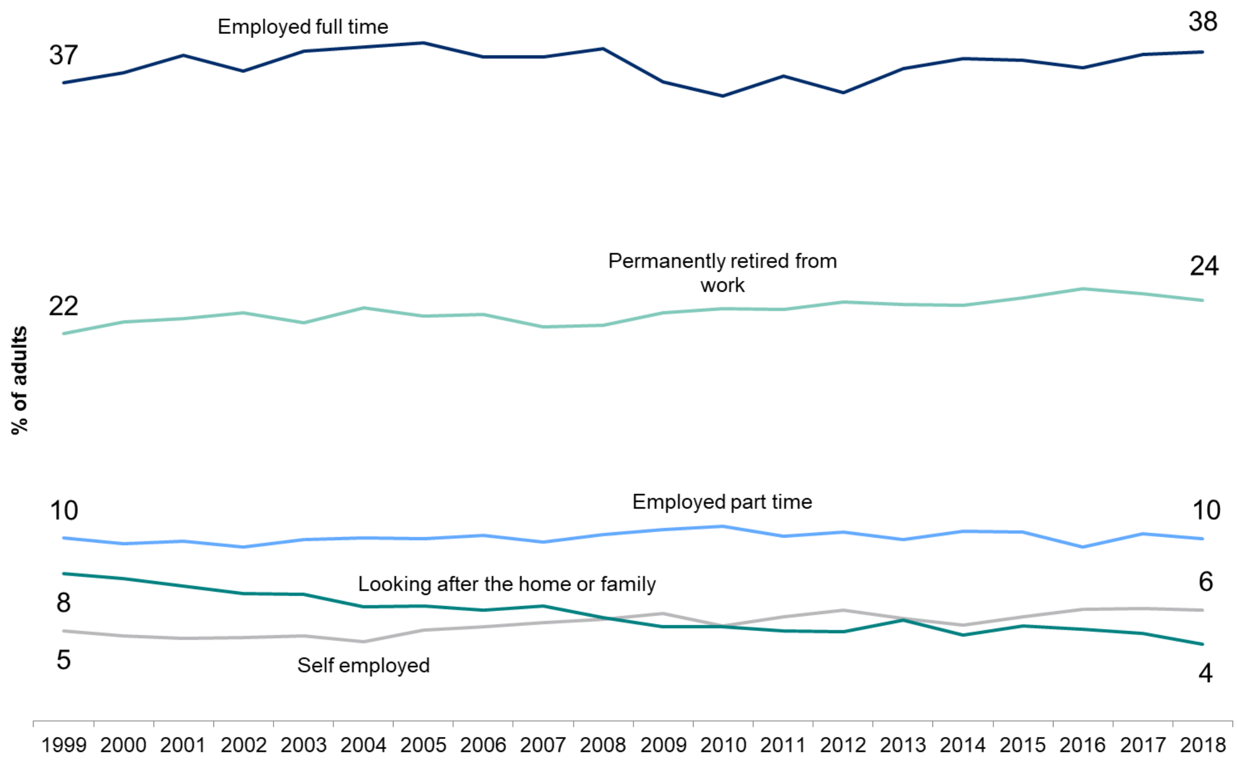
In Table 2.6, examining the economic situation of all adults (16+) in 2018 as well as a subset of adults aged 16-64 shows that **almost a quarter of all adults and four per cent of 16-64 aged adults were permanently retired from work**. Only five per cent of adults aged 16-64 were unemployed and seeking work.

Table 2.6: Economic situation of all adults and adults aged 16-64
Column percentages, 2018, Adults dataset

Economic status	All adults	Adults aged 16-64
Self employed	6.3	7.6
Employed full time	38.3	48.9
Employed part time	10.4	12.6
Looking after the home or family	4.4	5.6
Permanently retired from work	24.1	4.3
Unemployed and seeking work	3.6	4.6
At school	1.6	2.1
In further / higher education	5.4	7.0
Gov't work or training scheme	0.3	0.3
Permanently sick or disabled	4.6	5.7
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	0.7	0.9
Other	0.3	0.3
Refused	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100
Base	*9,700*	*6,600*

Examining the economic situation of adults (16+) over time, in Figure 2.4, shows that **the proportion of those who were in full-time employment or were self-employed has increased since 1999**. Similarly, the proportion of those who were permanently retired from work has increased since 1999. The proportion of those looking after the home or family has decreased.

Figure 2.4: Economic situation of adults (16+) by year – selected groups
1999 – 2018, Adults dataset (minimum base: 9,410)



2.3.4 Sexual orientation

Around two per cent of all adults self-identified as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2018. This is an increase from around one per cent of adults in 2011, as shown in Table 2.7. It should be noted that estimates on self-identified sexual orientation from the SHS are likely to under-represent the lesbian, gay and bisexual population. Potential reasons for this are discussed in Annex 2: Glossary.

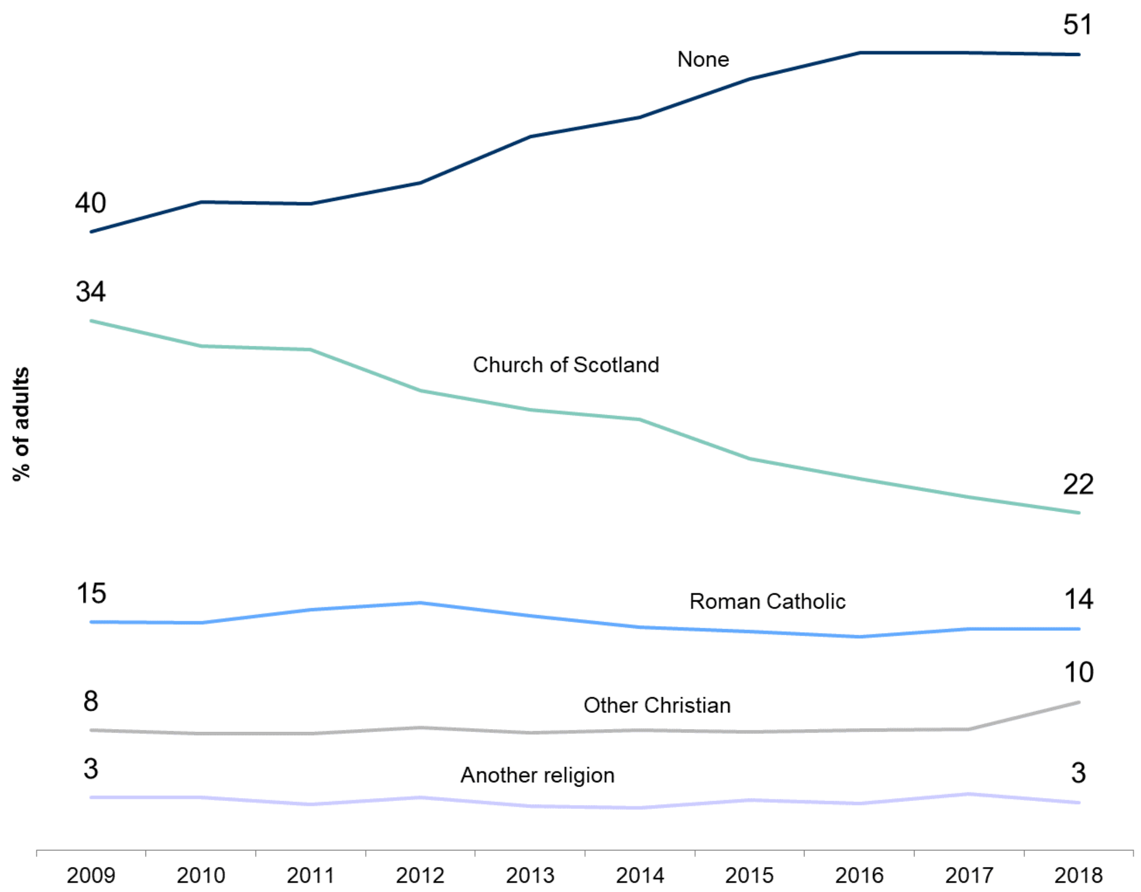
Table 2.7: Sexual orientation of adults by year
Column percentages, 2011-2018 data, Adults dataset

Sexual orientation	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Heterosexual/Straight	98.4	98.0	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.6
Gay/Lesbian	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Bisexual	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refused	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*12,890*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

2.3.5 Religion

Since 2009, when the harmonised question on religious belonging was introduced to the SHS, there has been **an increase in the proportion of adults reporting not belonging to a religion**, from 40 per cent in 2009 to just over a half of adults (51 per cent) in 2018 (Figure 2.5). There has also been a corresponding decrease in the proportion reporting belonging to 'Church of Scotland', from 34 per cent to 22 per cent. In 2018 there was an increase in the proportion of adults reporting belonging to 'Other Christian'. In 2018 this was 10 per cent, around two per cent higher than in previous years (seven to eight per cent since 2009).

Figure 2.5: Religious belonging of adults by year
2009 - 2018 data, Adults dataset (minimum base: 9,410)



2.3.6 Marital status

The proportion of adults who have never been married or in a civil partnership has increased from 34 per cent in 2013 to 37 per cent in 2018 (Table 2.8). There has been a corresponding decrease in the proportion of adults who are widowed, from eight per cent to six per cent.

Table 2.8: Marital status of adults by year

Column percentages, 2013-2018 data, Adults dataset

Marital status	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership	34	35	35	36	36	37
Married	48	47	47	47	47	47
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0	0	0	0	0	0
Separated, but still legally married	2	2	2	2	2	2
Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership	1	0	1	0	0	0
Divorced	7	8	8	8	7	8
Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widowed	8	7	7	7	7	6
Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	0	-	-	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

As shown in Table 2.9, in 2018 the majority of younger adults (aged 16-34) had never been married or in a civil partnership whereas the majority of adults aged 35 and over were married or in a civil partnership.

Table 2.9: Current marital status of adults by age

Column percentages, 2018, Adults dataset

Marital status	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
Single, never been married/in civil partnership	94	67	35	23	10	6	37
Married/Civil partnership	5	31	56	58	65	48	47
Divorced/Separated	1	2	8	17	15	5	10
Widowed/Bereaved civil partner	-	0	0	2	10	40	6
Refused	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*680*	*1,300*	*1,370*	*2,390*	*2,540*	*1,430*	*9,700*

Exploring how marital status is spread across age groups reveals that single adults tended to be in the younger age groups (Table 2.10). The proportion of those who were married/in civil partnership or divorced/separated increased with age, with the majority of these respondents aged 45-59. Widowed adults were in the older age groups with over nine in 10 of the widowed respondents being over the age of 60.

Table 2.10: Age of adults by marital status

Row percentages, 2018, Adults dataset

Marital status	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Total	*Base*
Single, never been married/in civil partnership	31	32	14	16	5	2	100	*3,240*
Married/Civil partnership	1	12	18	32	28	10	100	*3,960*
Divorced/Separated	1	4	13	46	32	5	100	*1,330*
Widowed/Bereaved civil partner	-	0	1	7	32	60	100	*1,180*
All	12	18	15	26	20	10	100	*9,700*

2.4 Household Characteristics

The Scottish Household Survey provides estimates of geographical characteristics (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and urban/rural classification), property type, household type, tenure and net household income[31] for households 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.

2.4.1 Household type

In 2018, over a third of people in Scotland lived alone (36 per cent) (Table 2.11). Only five per cent of households in Scotland were two adult families with three or more children, or three or more adult families with one or more children. Less than one in four households in Scotland contained children (22 per cent). Since 2012, the proportion of single and small adult households in Scotland has increased whereas the proportion of single older and older smaller households has dropped.

Table 2.11: Household type of households by year

Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, Households dataset

Household Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single adult	19	18	19	20	21	20	22
Small adult	18	17	17	20	20	19	20
Single parent	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Small family	12	13	12	12	12	13	12
Large family	6	5	6	5	5	5	5
Large adult	10	10	10	9	9	10	9
Older smaller	15	15	15	13	13	13	14
Single older	15	16	16	15	14	14	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,640*	*10,650*	*10,630*	*10,330*	*10,470*	*10,680*	*10,530*

Of the households which contained children, over half were small families with two adults of any age and one or two children (Table 2.12). Single parents accounted for just over one in five households with children (22 per cent in 2018).

[31] Please note that the Scottish Household Survey is not the preferred source of income data. Income data in the SHS is mainly collected to be used to explain other results. The official source of income statistics for Scotland is the Family Resource Survey (FRS), available at http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty.
Modeled local level household income estimates provide the best source of income data at a sub-Scotland level, available at: http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/supply-demand/chma/statistics

Table 2.12: Households with children by year

Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, Households dataset

Household Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single parent	23	22	22	22	24	21	22
Small family	52	55	54	54	55	56	55
Large family	24	23	25	24	22	23	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,460*	*2,560*	*2,510*	*2,440*	*2,420*	*2,390*	*2,260*

2.4.2 House type and tenure

Table 2.13 shows that around two thirds of households in Scotland were a house or a bungalow with the remaining third a flat.

Table 2.13: Property type of households by year

Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, Households dataset

Property Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A house or bungalow	65.1	64.4	64.3	64.8	64.3	65.6	66.3
A flat, maisonette or apartment (including four-in-a-block or conversion)	34.4	35.3	35.4	34.9	35.3	33.9	33.4
A room or rooms	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
A caravan, mobile home or a houseboat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,640*	*10,650*	*10,630*	*10,330*	*10,470*	*10,680*	*10,530*

Owner-occupier was the most common type of tenure with over six out of 10 households living in a home they owned outright or were buying (Table 2.14). A fifth of households (23 per cent in 2018) were in the social rented sector. Fourteen per cent of households were rented from a private landlord. More information on this is contained in Chapter 3 on housing.

Table 2.14: Tenure of households by year

Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, Households dataset

Tenure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Owner occupied	63	61	60	61	61	62	62
Social rented	23	23	24	23	23	22	23
Private rented	13	13	14	14	15	15	14
Other	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,640*	*10,650*	*10,630*	*10,330*	*10,470*	*10,680*	*10,530*

2.4.3 Area type

Table 2.15 describes the split of households by deprivation quintiles as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD).

Table 2.15: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation of households by year
Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, Households dataset

SIMD quintiles	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1 - Most Deprived	21	21	21	21	22	21	21
2	21	20	20	20	21	20	20
3	20	21	20	21	20	20	20
4	20	19	20	20	19	19	20
5 - Least Deprived	18	19	18	18	19	20	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,640*	*10,650*	*10,630*	*10,330*	*10,470*	*10,680*	*10,530*

Table 2.16 shows that **over eight in 10 households in Scotland were located in urban areas** (including small towns) (83 per cent), with only 17 per cent in rural areas in 2018. The proportion of households in large urban areas has decreased over time whilst those in other urban areas has increased.

Table 2.16: Urban rural split of households by year
Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, Households dataset

Urban/Rural classification	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Large urban areas	40	40	36	36	36	35	35
Other urban areas	30	30	34	35	35	36	35
Accessible small towns	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Remote small towns	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
Accessible rural	11	11	11	11	11	10	11
Remote rural	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,640*	*10,650*	*10,630*	*10,330*	*10,470*	*10,680*	*10,530*

2.4.4 Income

In 2018, over a half of households in Scotland earnt less than £25,000 a year (53 per cent) and just under a quarter of households earnt more than £40,000 a year (24 per cent) (Table 2.17). The proportion of households that earnt more than £40,000 a year has increased since 2012 whereas the proportion that earnt between £6,001-£15,000 has decreased.

Table 2.17: Household income of households by year

Column percentages, 2012-2018 data, Households dataset

Total household income	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
£0 - £6,000	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
£6,001 - £10,000	11	10	10	9	9	8	7
£10,001 - £15,000	19	19	18	18	17	15	15
£15,001 - £20,000	16	16	16	16	15	15	15
£20,001 - £25,000	13	12	12	12	13	12	12
£25,001 - £30,000	10	10	10	9	10	10	10
£30,001 - £40,000	13	13	13	15	14	15	14
£40,001+	16	17	18	18	20	22	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*10,260*	*10,320*	*10,330*	*9,980*	*10,080*	*10,300*	*10,090*

3 Housing

Main Findings

Note: The total number of households in Scotland has increased by 13 per cent from 2.19 million households in 1999 to 2.48 million households in 2018. Therefore, in some cases, a specific tenure can have reduced in relative proportion over time whilst still increasing in absolute size.

Housing Tenure from 1999 to 2018

The proportion of households in the private rented sector grew steadily from five per cent in 1999 (120,000 households) to 15 per cent in 2016 (370,000 households), an increase of a quarter of a million households. The proportion has since dropped slightly to 14 per cent in the latest year (2018) to stand at 340,000 households, a decrease of 30,000 households since 2016.

The drop in private rented tenure was partly due to a fall in the proportion of households where the highest income householder (HIH) was aged between 16 and 34 and living in the private rented sector, from 41 per cent in 2015 to 36 per cent in 2018. Between 2015 and 2018, there has been a decrease of approximately 20,000 households aged 16-34 who are renting privately, and an increase of approximately 30,000 households aged 16-34 who are owning a property with a mortgage.

The percentage of households in the social rented sector declined from 32 per cent in 1999 to 23 per cent in 2007, an estimated drop of 150,000 households, but has remained between 22 and 24 per cent of all households since then.

The percentage of households in owner occupation grew from 61 per cent in 1999 to 66 per cent in 2005, was stable at around 65 and 66 per cent until 2009 but then declined by an estimated 90,000 households between 2009 and 2014 to 60 per cent. The level has since remained around 61 and 62 per cent. Within this, the steady decline in the proportion of younger households aged between 16 and 34 in owner occupation, which fell from 53% in 2009 to 30% in 2014, has reversed recently, rising to 37 per cent in 2018.

Characteristics of households by tenure, 2018

Owned outright properties (estimated 810,000 households and 1,520,000 people):

- Most properties were houses (82 per cent).
- Nearly three quarters (73 per cent) had a HIH who was aged 60 or over.

- Over half (51 per cent) contained adults who had lived at their address for more than 20 years.
- Over eight in 10 (82 per cent) contained adults who did not expect to move from their current property in the future.

Owned with a mortgage or loan (estimated 720,000 households and 1,960,000 people):

- Almost eight in 10 (79 per cent) were houses.
- The majority (92 per cent) had a HIH who was aged under 60.
- Six in 10 (60 per cent) did not contain children.
- Eighty-two per cent of adults were employed, higher than the proportion of employed adults in all other tenures.
- Three-quarters (75 per cent) had a net annual household income of more than £25,000.

Private rented properties (estimated 340,000 households and 690,000 people):

- Sixty-three per cent were flats.
- The majority were located in urban areas (48 per cent in large urban areas and 29 per cent in other urban areas).
- Two thirds of adults had lived at their address for less than two years (67 per cent). The proportion of adults in private rented properties who lived in their current address for less than a year was higher than those in all other tenure types (39 per cent compared to between three and 22 per cent).
- Over six in 10 rented direct from a landlord (62 per cent) as opposed to through a letting agent, falling to almost a half (51 per cent) of households in which the respondent had been living at that address for under a year.
- Almost eight in 10 paid a deposit when they started to rent their property (78 per cent), rising to almost nine in 10 (87 per cent) for households in which the respondent had been living at that address for under a year.

Social rented properties (local authority and housing association properties) (estimated 550,000 households and 1,150,000 people):

- Fifty per cent of local authority and 62 per cent of housing association properties were flats.
- Forty-three per cent of local authority properties and 53 per cent of housing association homes were located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas.

- Six in 10 adults were not in employment (60 per cent for both local authority and housing association properties). The proportion of adults in social rented properties who were permanently sick or disabled was higher than those in all other tenure types (15 per cent of social rented properties compared to between one and five per cent in other tenures), and a further nine per cent were unemployed and seeking work.
- Around half of adults stated that they would prefer to remain in social rented accommodation (53 per cent). Over a third (38 per cent) would most like to live in owner occupier accommodation.

Households on housing lists:
An estimated 130,000 (five per cent) of households were on a housing list in 2018, with a further 10,000 (0.5 per cent) of households estimated to have applied for social housing using a choice based letting system or similar within the last year, figures which are similar to those for the previous year 2017.

Of the households on a housing list in 2018, two thirds (66 per cent) were on a single list and over half (58 per cent) had been on a housing list for three years or less.

For around a third (29 per cent) of social rented households on a housing list, the main reason was to move to a bigger or smaller property. The main reasons for private rented households were that they could not afford current housing / would like cheaper housing (24 per cent of private rented households on a housing list) or to move to a bigger or smaller property (21 per cent). The main reason for owner occupier households to be on a list was to move away from parents / partner (22 per cent).

Private Rented Sector – changes over time between 1999 and 2018:
The growth of the private rented sector between 1999 and 2016 was largely concentrated in urban areas, with the number of households renting privately in urban areas rising from 80,000 in 1999 to 280,000 in 2016. The number of private rented households in urban areas has since dropped by 20,000 to 260,000 in 2018 as the overall size of the sector has decreased.

Between 2016 and 2018 there has been a fall in the proportion of private rented sector households which are comprised of single parent families, from nine per cent in 2016 to five per cent in 2018, a drop of around 10,000 households. There has also been a slight drop in the proportion of private rented sector households which are comprised of large families, from five per cent in 2017 to three per cent in 2018, a drop of approximately 10,000 households.

The overall proportion of private rented sector households with children has dropped from around a quarter (24 per cent) in 2016 to around a fifth (20 per cent) in 2018.

The average length of stay for adults living in private rented households in urban areas has been relatively steady since 1999, with averages of two years being seen for most years, including the latest year 2018.

Satisfaction with housing:
Over nine in 10 households (90 per cent) reported that they were very or fairly satisfied with their housing, with 51 per cent being very satisfied and 39 per cent being fairly satisfied (Figure 3.6). Between 2017 and 2018, there was a slight drop in the percentage of households being either very or fairly satisfied with their housing, from 92 per cent to 90 per cent, with the proportion of households being very satisfied with their housing dropping from 56 per cent in 2017 to 51 per cent in 2018.

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'[32]. While the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)[33] is the primary source of information about the physical condition of housing in Scotland, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) includes many questions on housing which can be used to provide insight into 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 between 1999 and 2018, along with tenure profiles for 2018 that provide information on characteristics of households by type of tenure.

The SHS has included a question since 2013 on whether a household is on a housing list, and therefore analysis on this is also presented. These estimates provide additional evidence on the proportion and number of households that are on housing lists and complement existing sources, such as the Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS) publication[34] last published on 25 September 2018, which included statistics on the number of households on a local authority or common housing list up to 31 March 2018.

[32] Housing and Regeneration Outcomes Framework http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/partnerstories/HARO
[33] www.gov.scot/SHCS
[34] http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS

3.2 Housing Tenure

3.2.1 Long-term trends in housing tenure

Note that all figures presented in this section on the proportion of households in different tenures should be considered in the context of changes over time to the total number of dwellings in Scotland. **The total number of households in Scotland has increased by 13 per cent from 2.19 million households in 1999 to 2.48 million households in 2018[35].** This means that in the main findings presented below, a specific tenure can have reduced in relative proportion over time but increased in absolute size.

In the period prior to 1999 – the first year in which the SHS was undertaken – the long-term trend was a marked increase in the proportion of owner-occupier households, which doubled from around 30 per cent in 1969[36] to 61 per cent in 1998. There were corresponding falls in the shares of the social rented sector, which fell from 50 per cent to 32 per cent, and the private rented sector, which fell from 20 per cent to seven per cent, over this period.

From 1999 onwards, SHS data in Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1 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), was stable at around 65 and 66 per cent until 2009 **but then declined from 2009 to 60 per cent in 2014** (an estimated six per cent decrease in absolute numbers of households between 2009 and 2014), **and has since stayed at around the same level, standing at 62 per cent in 2018** (an estimated five per cent increase in absolute numbers of households between 2014 and 2018). The increase in total numbers of households in Scotland from 1999 to 2018 means that although the share of owner occupiers in 2018 is approximately the same as in 1999, there are more owner occupier households in 2018 in terms of absolute numbers (1.53 million) than there were in 1999 (1.34 million).

The decrease in the share of owner occupier households between 2009 and 2014 was driven by a decline in the percentage of households owning their property with a mortgage or loan, from 36 per cent of all households in 2009 to 30 per cent of all households in 2014, after which the figure has remained at similar levels, standing at 29 per cent in 2018. The proportion of all households owning outright increased steadily from 22 per cent in 1999 to 30 per cent in 2007, a level at which it remained until 2014, after which the level increased to 33 per cent in 2018.

[35] Household estimates are from National Records of Scotland: https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-estimates
[36] See MHCLG Live table 107 at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants for estimates of dwellings by tenure prior to the start of the Scottish Household Survey time series in 1999.

Trends over the medium term have also seen **an increase in the proportion of households in the private rented sector, from five per cent in 1999 to 15 per cent in 2016** (an estimated tripling in absolute numbers of households from 120,000 in 1999 to 370,000 in 2016). **This proportion has since decreased to 14 per cent in the latest year 2018** (an estimated 340,000 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 between 2009 and 2016 was due to growth in the private landlord element of the sector, which has increased from eight per cent to 13 per cent of all households across this time period. The family/friends/employer part of the sector has remained flat at two per cent of all households for most of these years. The drop in the proportion of households in the private sector between 2016 and 2018 corresponds to a drop in the private landlord part of the sector from 13 per cent to 12 per cent, whilst the family/friends/employer part has remained similar at two per cent across these years

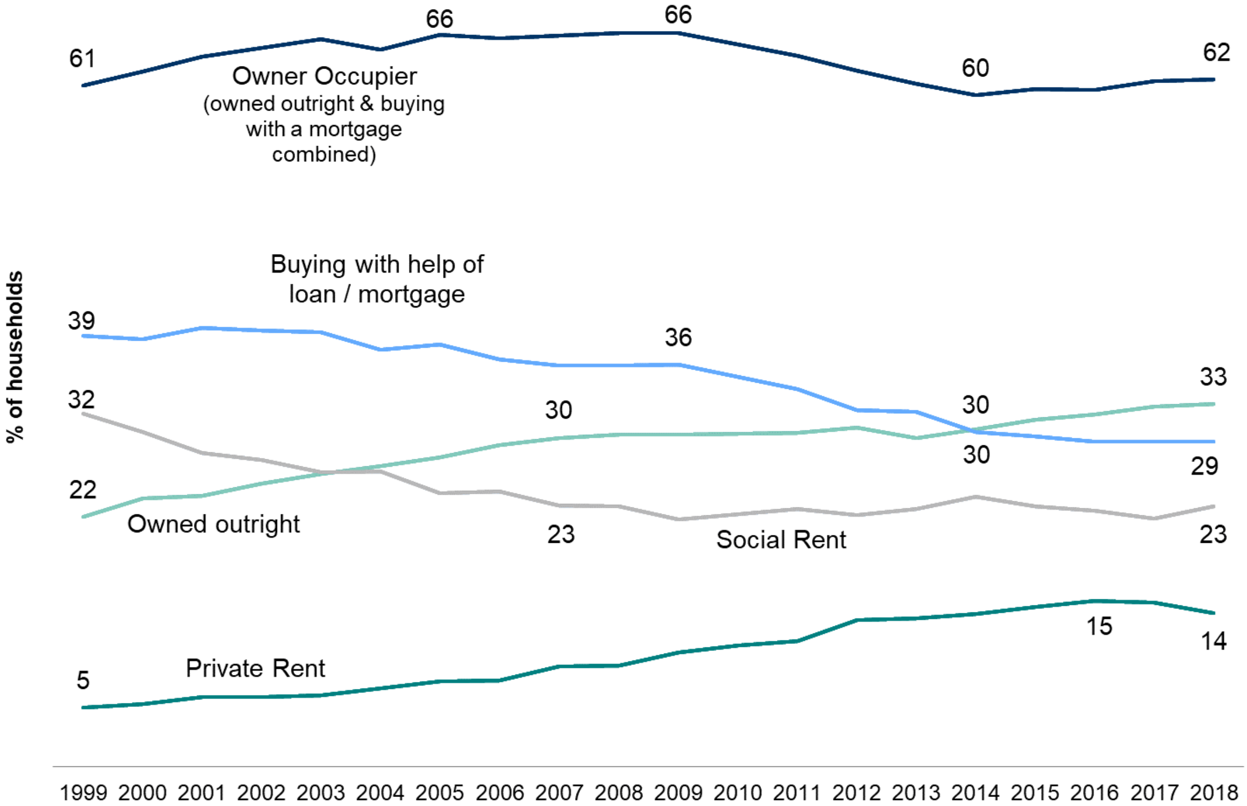
The percentage of households in the social rented sector declined from 32 per cent in 1999 to 23 per cent in 2007 (an estimated drop of 150,000 households), after which the social sector has remained between around 22 and 24 per cent of all households since then. Right to Buy sales have been a key driver for this reduction in social rented stock, with a total of 113,800 sales being made between 1999 and 2007, an annual average of 12,600 homes per year over this period[37]. The number of Right to Buy sales in the subsequent period between 2008 and 2017 has been lower, with a total of 22,500 sales, equating to an annual average of 2,250 homes per year. In July 2013 the Scottish Government announced that the Right to Buy scheme was to end for all tenants, with Right to Buy sales in Scotland subsequently being closed to all new applicants on 31st July 2016. The number of Right to Buy sales has correspondingly dropped since the first quarter of 2017, with only 142 local authority Right to Buy applications still pending as at March 2018.

The tenure category of “Other” includes households living rent-free, and this category accounted for one per cent of households surveyed in 2018.

[37] Statistics on sales of social housing are available at https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/Sales

Figure 3.1: Tenure of households by year[38]

1999-2018 data, Households (minimum base: 10,330)



[38] Please note the chart excludes 'other' tenure

Table 3.1: Tenure of households by year

Column percentages and estimated household numbers[39], 1999-2018 data

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Owner Occupier	**61**	**62**	**64**	**65**	**65**	**64**	**66**	**65**	**66**	**66**	**66**	**65**	**64**	**63**	**61**	**60**	**61**	**61**	**62**	**62**
Owned outright	22	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	32	32	33
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	39	38	39	39	39	37	38	37	36	36	36	35	34	32	32	30	30	29	29	29
Social Rent	**32**	**30**	**28**	**28**	**26**	**27**	**25**	**25**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**24**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**23**
Local authority	27	25	23	22	20	19	17	17	16	15	14	14	15	13	14	14	13	13	13	14
Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust	5	5	5	6	6	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9
Private Rented	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**9**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**11**	**13**	**13**	**14**	**14**	**15**	**15**	**14**
Private landlord	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	12
Family/Friends/Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*14,680*	*15,550*	*15,570*	*15,070*	*14,880*	*15,940*	*15,400*	*15,620*	*13,410*	*13,810*	*14,190*	*14,210*	*14,360*	*10,640*	*10,650*	*10,630*	*10,330*	*10,470*	*10,680*	*10,530*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Owner Occupier	**1,340,000**	**1,380,000**	**1,400,000**	**1,430,000**	**1,460,000**	**1,450,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,520,000**	**1,540,000**	**1,550,000**	**1,530,000**	**1,520,000**	**1,490,000**	**1,470,000**	**1,460,000**	**1,480,000**	**1,490,000**	**1,520,000**	**1,530,000**
Owned outright	490,000	530,000	530,000	560,000	590,000	610,000	630,000	660,000	690,000	700,000	700,000	710,000	710,000	730,000	710,000	730,000	760,000	770,000	800,000	810,000
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	850,000	850,000	860,000	870,000	870,000	840,000	860,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	850,000	830,000	810,000	760,000	760,000	730,000	720,000	710,000	720,000	720,000
Social Rent	**690,000**	**660,000**	**620,000**	**610,000**	**590,000**	**600,000**	**560,000**	**570,000**	**540,000**	**550,000**	**520,000**	**540,000**	**550,000**	**540,000**	**560,000**	**590,000**	**570,000**	**560,000**	**550,000**	**580,000**
Local authority	580,000	550,000	500,000	490,000	450,000	420,000	390,000	390,000	370,000	350,000	330,000	330,000	350,000	320,000	330,000	330,000	320,000	320,000	330,000	350,000
Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust	110,000	110,000	120,000	120,000	140,000	170,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	200,000	190,000	200,000	210,000	220,000	230,000	250,000	240,000	240,000	220,000	220,000
Private Rented	**120,000**	**120,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**160,000**	**170,000**	**180,000**	**210,000**	**210,000**	**240,000**	**260,000**	**270,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**330,000**	**350,000**	**370,000**	**360,000**	**340,000**
Private landlord	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,000	220,000	230,000	270,000	270,000	290,000	310,000	320,000	320,000	290,000
Family/Friends/Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	40,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Other	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**50,000**	**40,000**	**50,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**50,000**	**40,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**
*All**	*2,186,100*	*2,203,160*	*2,194,564*	*2,211,430*	*2,230,797*	*2,251,262*	*2,274,283*	*2,295,185*	*2,318,966*	*2,337,967*	*2,351,780*	*2,364,850*	*2,376,424*	*2,386,660*	*2,400,342*	*2,416,014*	*2,429,943*	*2,446,171*	*2,462,736*	*2,477,275*

[39] 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. https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/households/household-estimates

Note that during 2003, Dumfries and Galloway, Glasgow and Scottish Borders transferred their local authority social rented housing stock to housing associations. Following this, Argyll & Bute and Na h-Eileanan Siar transferred their stock in late 2006, and Inverclyde transferred its stock in December 2007.

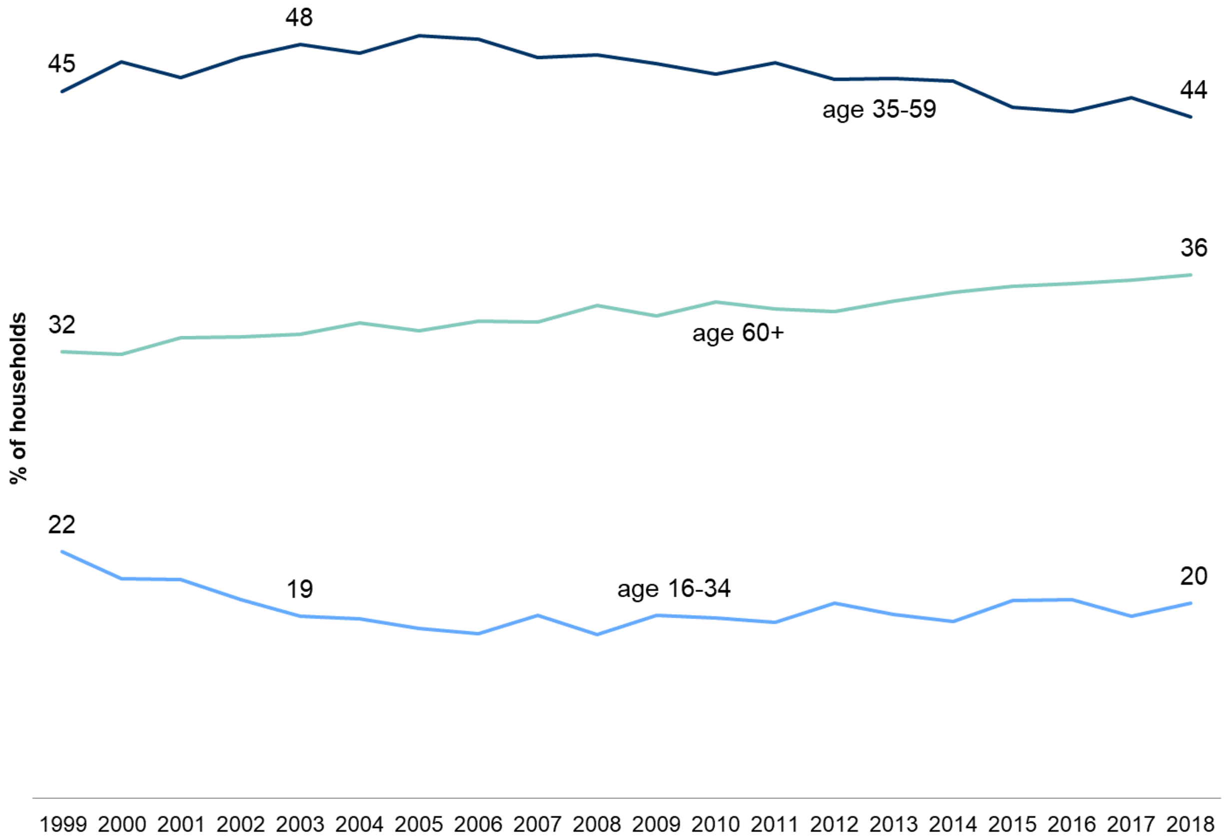
3.2.2 Age group of the highest income householder

Figure 3.2 shows the trends from 1999 to 2018 in the proportions of households split by age group of the highest income householder (HIH). **The proportion of households with a HIH aged 16 to 34 years fell from 22 per cent in 1999 to 19 per cent in 2003, and has remained around this level since then, being 20 per cent in 2018.** The percentage of households with a highest earner aged 35 to 59 years increased from 45 per cent in 1999 to 48 per cent in 2003, before falling back to 44 per cent in 2018. **The proportion of households with a HIH aged 60 and over has risen gradually from 32 per cent in 1999 to 36 per cent in 2018.**

These trends reflect changes over time in both the underlying age structure of the population of Scotland as well as differences in household composition. The proportion of adults in the population in Scotland aged 16 to 34 has fallen from 32 per cent in 1999 to 29 per cent in 2018, whilst that of adults aged 60 or over has increased from 26 per cent in 1999 to 30 per cent in 2018[40]. In terms of household composition, Census data[41] shows that the percentage of people aged 20 to 34 living with their parents increased by two percentage points between 2001 (24 per cent) and 2011 (26 per cent). The 2018 National Records of Scotland Household Estimates[11] illustrate that the number of households in Scotland has been rising faster than the population. People are increasingly living alone or in smaller households, partly because Scotland's population is ageing.

[40] See NRS Population Estimates time-series data at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/population-estimates-time-series-data
[41] NRS Census 2011 Analytical Report on composition for specific groups of people in Scotland http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/documents/analytical_reports/HHper cent20report.pdf

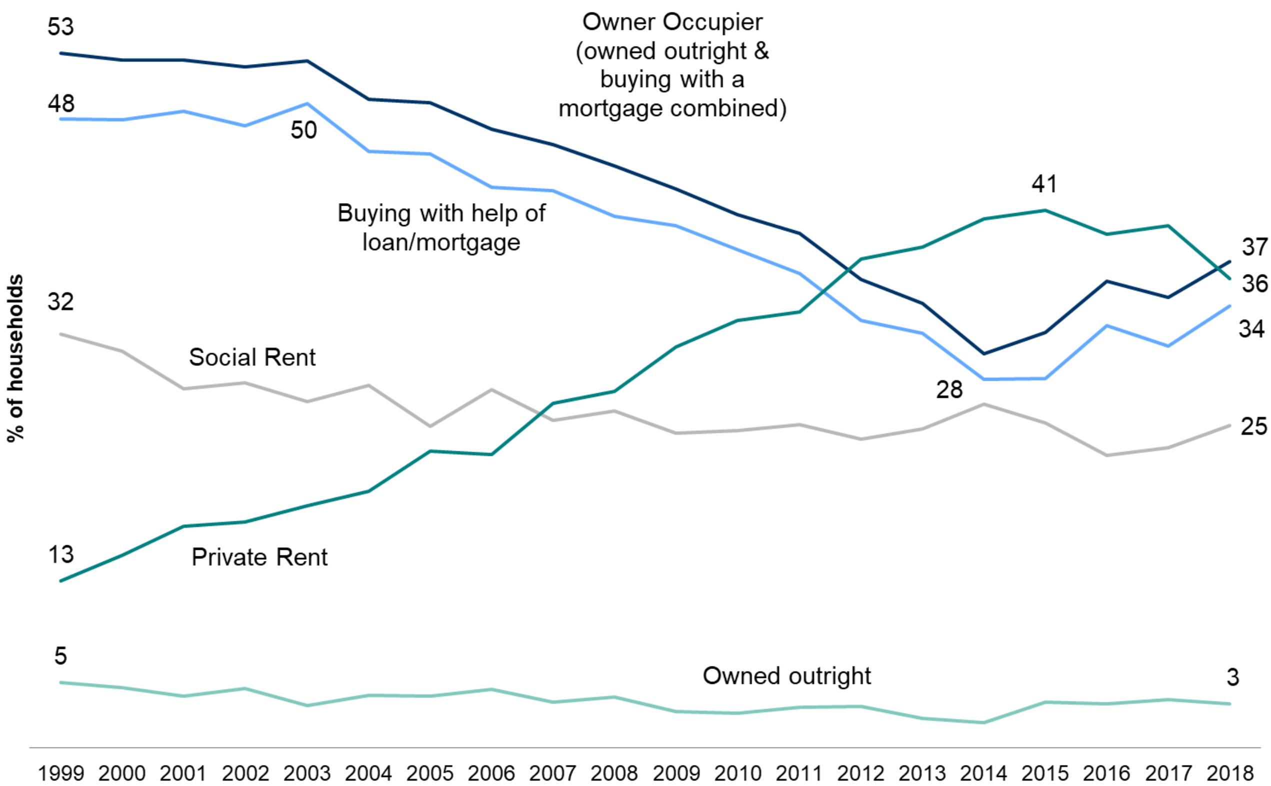
Figure 3.2: Households by age of highest income householder, 1999 to 2018
1999-2018 data, Households (minimum base: 10,330)



The proportion of households with a HIH aged between 16 and 34 years living in the private rented sector increased substantially from 1999 (13 per cent) to 2015 (41 per cent), but has since decreased to 36 per cent in 2018 (Figure 3.3). Correspondingly, the percentage of these households owned with a mortgage fell from 50 per cent in 2003 to 28 per cent in 2014, but has since increased to 34 per cent in 2018.

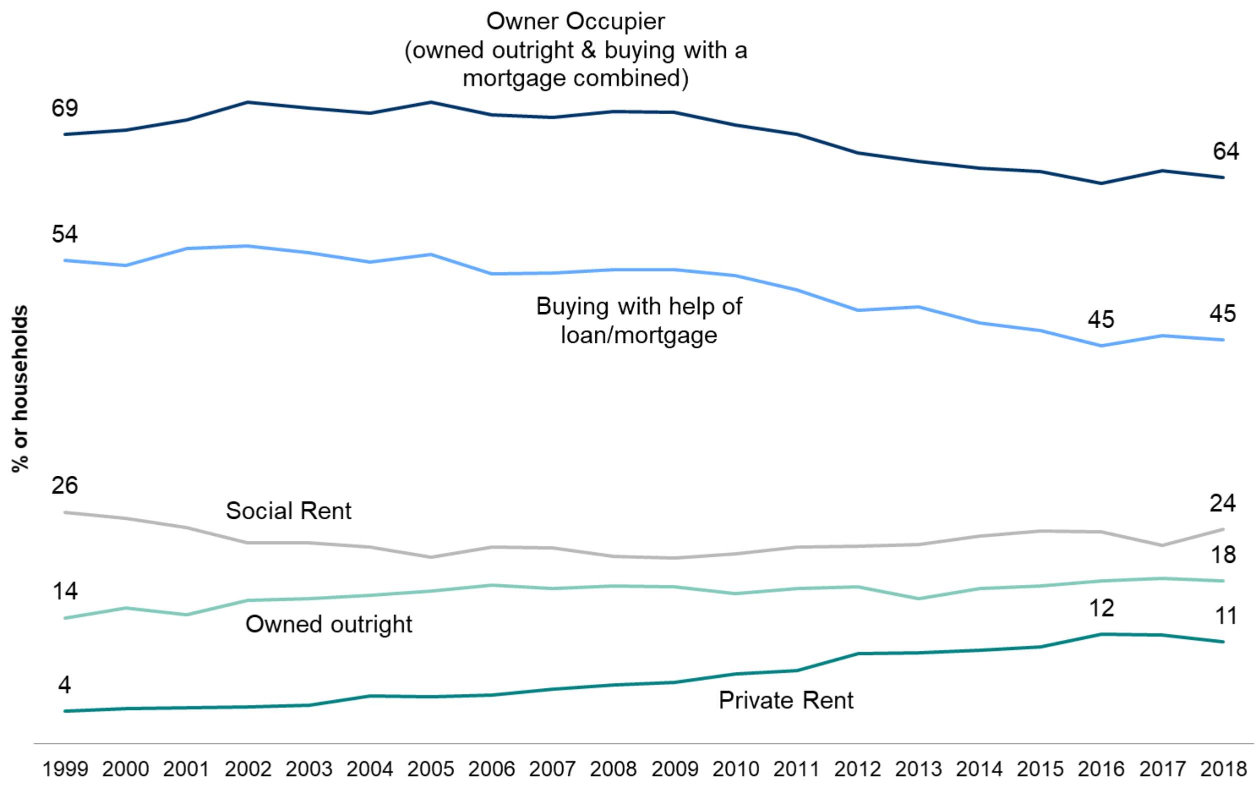
These changes between 2015 and 2018 equate to a decrease of approximately 20,000 households aged 16 and 34 who are renting privately, and an increase of approximately 30,000 households aged 16 and 34 who are owning with a mortgage.

Figure 3.3: Tenure of households by year (HIH aged 16 to 34)
1999-2018 data, Households (minimum base: 1,640)



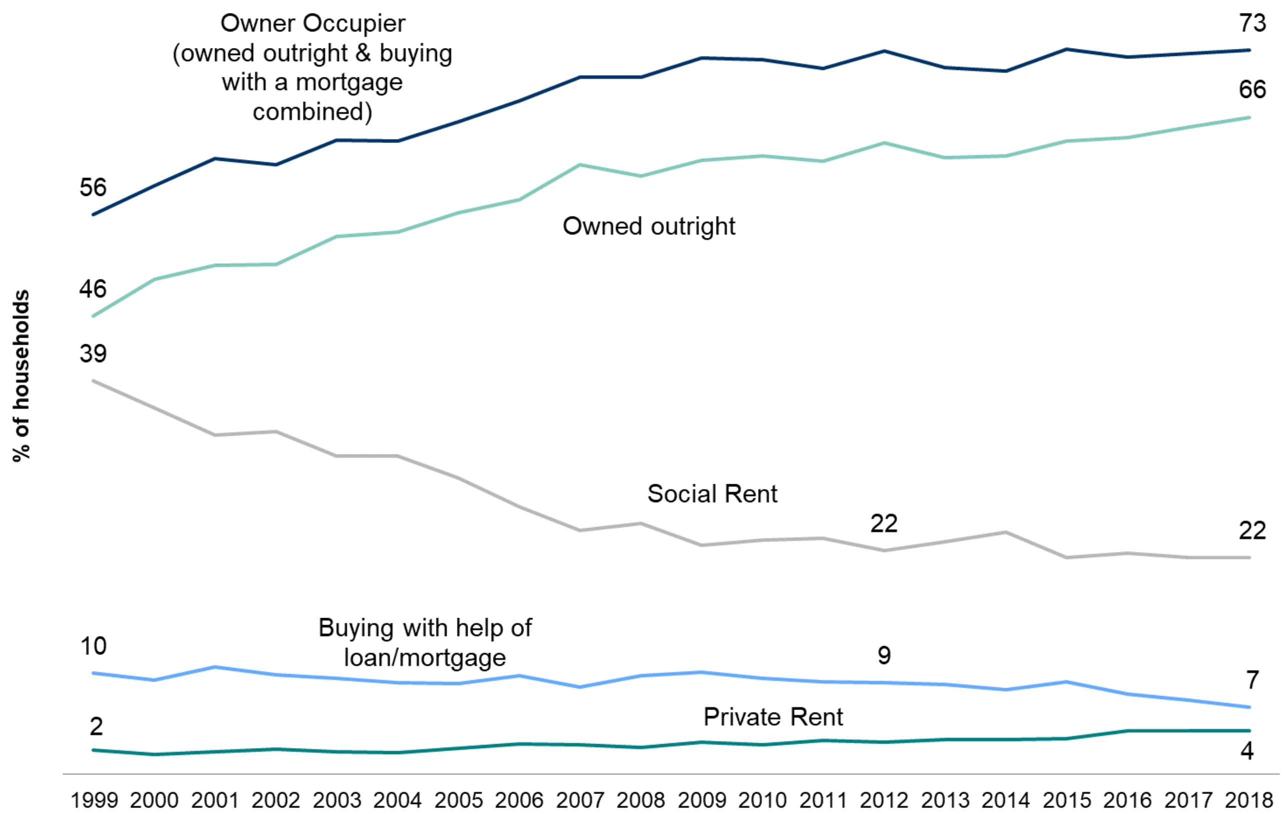
Households in which the age of the HIH is between 35 and 59 years (Figure 3.4) have also seen a rise in the percentage renting in the private sector, from four per cent in 1999 to 12 per cent in 2016. This has levelled off since and was 11 per cent in the latest year 2018. The proportion owning with a loan or mortgage correspondingly dropped from 54 per cent in 1999 to 45 per cent in 2016, after which the figures have remained at similar levels.

Figure 3.4: Tenure of households by year (HIH aged 35 to 59)
1999-2018 data, Households (minimum base: 4,640)



Households in which the age of the HIH is 60 years or over have seen a rise in the percentage who own outright, from 46 per cent in 1999 to 66 per cent in 2018 (Figure 3.5). There has been a corresponding drop in the proportion renting a social sector property from 39 per cent in 1999 to 22 per cent in 2012, after which levels have remained at 22 per cent. In addition, between 2012 (nine per cent) and 2018 (seven per cent), there was a drop in households buying with the help of a loan/mortgage. One factor behind the changes seen in the proportions of older households owning outright and living in social rented accommodation between 1999 and 2012 is likely to have been Right to Buy, given that households in this age group are most likely to have been able to benefit from the scheme compared to younger households.

Figure 3.5: Tenure of households by year (HIH aged 60 plus)
1999-2018 data, Households (minimum base: 3,980)



3.3 Characteristics of Households by Tenure, including housing aspirations and housing satisfaction

This section covers characteristics of households by tenure, including various aspects related to housing such as housing aspirations, and satisfaction with housing and the local neighbourhood.

3.3.1 Household Characteristics

Table 3.2 focuses on housing characteristics for the year 2018 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.

Properties owned with a mortgage or loan generally have a similar profile to properties owned outright. **Owner occupier properties were much more likely to be houses** (81 per cent) than flats (19 per cent). Half (49 per cent) of owner occupier properties were located in the 40 per cent least deprived areas of Scotland, while only 13 per cent were in the 20 per cent most deprived areas. Only four per cent of owner occupier properties had one bedroom, with two thirds (66 per cent) of properties having three or more bedrooms.

In contrast to owner occupier properties, **private rented properties were more likely to be flats** (63 per cent) than houses (37 per cent), and they were generally much smaller – one quarter (24 per cent) had one bedroom and half (49 per cent) had two bedrooms. **Seventy-seven per cent of private rented properties were located in urban areas**.

For local authority dwellings there was an equal split between local authority flats and houses (49 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively). Seventy-four per cent of local authority properties were located in the 40 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland, with 43 per cent located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas. Almost half (48 per cent) were located in ‘other’ (i.e. not large) urban areas.

Housing association properties were similar to private rented properties in terms of dwelling type (62 per cent were flats). Seventy-two per cent of housing association properties were located in the 40 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland, with 53 per cent located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas. Housing association properties were more likely to have just one bedroom (31 per cent) than local authority properties (24 per cent), private rented dwellings (24 per cent), and owner occupied properties (four per cent).

Table 3.2: Housing characteristics by tenure

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier				Social Rent				
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All	Private Rent	Local authority	Housing association**	All	Other	All
Proportional sizes of sectors	**33**	**29**	**62**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**23**	**1**	**100**
Dwelling type									
House	82	79	81	37	49	37	45	67	66
Flat	17	21	19	63	50	62	55	33	33
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-	0
SIMD 2016									
1 - Most Deprived	12	13	13	16	43	53	47	17	21
2	17	17	17	20	31	19	26	16	20
3	21	22	21	22	16	17	16	29	20
4	24	24	24	23	8	7	8	24	20
5 - Least Deprived	26	25	25	19	2	4	3	14	19
Urban / Rural Classification									
Large urban areas	30	35	32	48	25	53	36	29	35
Other urban areas	34	36	35	29	48	28	40	23	35
Accessible small towns	10	9	9	6	11	5	9	8	9
Remote small towns	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	7	4
Accessible rural	13	12	13	9	7	5	6	13	11
Remote rural	9	5	7	5	4	4	4	20	6
Number of bedrooms									
1 bedroom	4	4	4	24	24	31	27	20	12
2 bedrooms	31	28	30	49	48	43	46	27	36
3 bedrooms	44	39	42	21	25	21	23	33	35
4+ bedrooms	21	28	24	7	4	5	4	19	17
Base	*3,860*	*2,880*	*6,730*	*1,250*	*1,460*	*970*	*2,430*	*120*	*10,530*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"

** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"

Table 3.3 provides information on household characteristics for the year 2018 such as the number of people in the household, type of household composition, and number of cars.

Properties owned outright were more likely to contain older adults compared to other tenures, with 73 per cent having a HIH aged 60 years or more. Households who owned outright also had the largest percentage of two-person households (49 per cent) across all specified tenure types except ‘other’. **Only 15 per cent of owned outright households had three or more people living in them**. Correspondingly, households in this tenure were much more likely than other specified tenures to be older one-person (26 per cent) or older two-person (33 per cent) households. Eighty-one per cent of households owning outright had at least one car. Almost three quarters (74 per cent) of owned outright households stated that they were managing very well or quite well financially, a figure higher than other tenures.

Households owning with a mortgage or a loan were more likely to have a HIH aged 35 to 44 (27 per cent) or 45 to 59 (41 per cent) than any other tenure. Households owning with a mortgage or loan also had the highest proportion of three people (20 per cent) or four or more people (31 per cent) living in the household. Correspondingly, 40 per cent of these households had children. **Over 90 per cent (92 per cent) of households that owned with a mortgage or loan had at least one car and 75 per cent had a net household income of over £25,000, the highest of any tenure.**

Households in private rented accommodation were more likely to have a HIH aged 16 to 24 (18 per cent) or 25 to 34 (34 per cent) than specified tenures. Sixty-five per cent of private renting households were either single adult households or small adult households. Forty-three per cent of private renting households did not have a car.

The profiles of households in local authority rented properties and those in housing association properties were similar. **Social rented households were characterised by large percentages of one-person households (47 per cent)**, and correspondingly had a high proportion of single adult households (31 per cent) and single older households (17 per cent). Six in 10 (59 per cent) social sector households did not have a car, and **two fifths (41 per cent) had a net household income of £15,000 or less**. Twenty-eight per cent of social sector households stated that they managed well financially, a figure lower than all other tenures. **Around one in five (22 per cent) stated that they didn't manage well, a figure that is higher than other tenures.**

Table 3.3: Household characteristics by tenure

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier				Social Rent				All
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All	Private Rent	Local authority	Housing association**	All	Other	
Proportional sizes of sectors	**33**	**29**	**62**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**23**	**1**	**100**
Number of people in household									
1 person	36	18	28	40	47	47	47	36	34
2 people	49	32	41	35	27	26	26	41	37
3 people	8	20	14	14	16	13	15	12	14
4+ people	7	31	18	12	11	14	12	11	16
Household composition									
Large adult	9	11	10	7	7	8	7	10	9
Large family	2	10	6	3	5	6	5	1	5
Older smaller	33	3	19	3	8	7	7	13	14
Single adult	12	18	15	37	30	31	31	19	22
Single parent	1	4	3	5	11	10	11	5	5
Single older	26	2	15	5	18	17	17	20	14
Small adult	15	27	20	27	14	14	14	21	20
Small family	3	26	13	12	9	9	9	11	12
Age of highest income householder									
16 to 24	1	2	1	18	6	4	5	15	5
25 to 34	1	21	11	34	16	15	16	14	15
35 to 44	2	27	14	18	16	15	16	14	15
45 to 59	22	41	31	19	29	31	30	16	29
60 to 74	44	7	27	8	21	22	22	21	23
75 plus	29	1	16	3	12	12	12	20	13
Number of cars									
0 cars	19	8	14	43	59	58	59	36	29
1 car	49	42	46	40	34	33	33	39	42
2+ cars	32	50	40	16	7	9	8	26	29
Net household income									
£0-£6,000	3	1	2	5	3	2	3	5	2
£6,001-£10,000	8	1	5	7	12	12	12	8	7
£10,001-£15,000	16	4	10	14	28	24	27	17	15
£15,001-£20,000	16	7	12	15	22	21	22	14	15
£20,001-£25,000	13	10	12	12	11	13	12	10	12
£25,001-£30,000	9	10	10	10	7	9	8	9	9
£30,001-£35,000	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	5	7
£35,001-£40,000	5	10	7	6	3	3	3	5	6
£40,001-£50,000	8	20	14	8	3	3	3	14	10
£50,001-£60,000	4	12	8	5	1	1	1	4	6
£60,001-£70,000	2	6	4	2	0	0	0	-	3
£70,001-£80,000	1	4	2	1	-	0	0	-	2
Over £80,000	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	2	2
Don't know/Refused	6	1	4	7	4	5	4	6	4
Base	*3,860*	*2,880*	*6,730*	*1,250*	*1,460*	*970*	*2,430*	*120*	*10,530*
How well household is managing financially*									
Manages well	74	62	69	44	27	29	28	43	55
Gets by	24	32	28	43	51	49	50	49	35
Does not manage well	2	5	4	13	22	22	22	9	9
Base	*3,820*	*2,850*	*6,670*	*1,240*	*1,440*	*970*	*2,410*	*120*	*10,440*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"

** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"

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

3.3.2 Adult Characteristics

Table 3.4 provides information on characteristics of adults for the year 2018 such as ethnicity, length of tenure and tenure of previous address.

Over half of adults in owned outright properties were **permanently retired** from work (55 per cent), **and had been living at the same address for more than 20 years** (51 per cent). Of the small proportion (three per cent) of adults who had moved into their address within the previous year, half (50 per cent) had moved from another owned outright property and four-fifths (80 per cent) changed address to occupy the entire property, as opposed to moving address to join an existing household.

Adults in properties owned with a mortgage or loan were more likely to be employed (82 per cent) than adults in all other tenures. Of the eight per cent of adults who had moved into their address in the previous year, more than four-fifths (82 per cent) moved to occupy the entire property as opposed to joining an existing household, and 37 per cent moved from a previous property owned with a mortgage. A further 27 per cent moved from the private rented sector.

Nineteen per cent of adults in the private rented sector were in school or further/higher education. Only 52 per cent recorded their ethnicity as white Scottish, which is lower than other tenures. **Thirty-nine per cent had been at their current address for less than one year, much higher than any other tenure**. For those who had moved into their property in the last year, 86 per cent moved to occupy the entire property as opposed to joining an existing household, almost two thirds (61 per cent) moved from another private rented dwelling, whilst 20 per cent moved from their parental home.

The profiles of adults living in local authority dwellings and housing association properties were very similar. Adults in social rented properties had a higher proportion of people permanently sick or disabled (15 per cent) and a higher proportion of people unemployed and seeking work (nine per cent) compared to adults in all other tenures. For the 11 per cent who had moved into their property in the last year, 55 per cent had moved from another social rented property.

Table 3.4: Adult characteristics by tenure[42]

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier				Social Rent				
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All	Private Rent	Local authority	Housing association**	All	Other	All
Proportional sizes of sectors* **	**33**	**29**	**62**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**23**	**1**	**100**
Ethnicity									
White Scottish	82	79	81	52	85	80	83	70	77
White other British	14	12	13	16	6	8	7	11	12
White Polish	0	1	1	4	3	3	3	1	2
White other	2	4	3	18	3	5	4	6	5
Any Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	1	3	2	7	1	2	1	5	3
African, Caribbean or Black	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	1
Other Ethnic Group	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Don't Know	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	1	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
Economic situation									
Self employed	6	8	7	7	3	3	3	6	6
Employed full time	21	61	41	45	27	25	26	25	38
Employed part time	9	13	11	7	11	12	11	2	10
Looking after the home or family	2	3	3	5	8	9	8	14	4
Permanently retired from work	55	4	29	6	21	18	20	22	24
Unemployed and seeking work	2	2	2	5	9	8	9	5	4
At school	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	-	2
In further / higher education	2	4	3	18	4	6	4	20	5
Govt work or training scheme	0	0	0	-	0	1	1	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	2	1	1	4	15	16	15	2	5
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	1
Refused	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Length of time at current address									
Less than one year	3	8	5	39	11	12	11	22	11
1 to 2 years	5	16	10	28	12	14	13	14	13
3 to 4 years	5	15	10	14	12	13	12	16	11
5 to 10 years	12	23	18	12	26	26	26	16	19
11 to 20 years	24	28	26	5	21	26	23	16	22
More than 20 years	51	10	30	3	18	9	15	17	23
Average time at current address in years	23	9	16	3	12	9	11	11	13
Base	*3,620*	*1,570*	*6,190*	*1,160*	*1,340*	*910*	*2,250*	*105*	*9,700*
Tenure of previous address******									
Owned outright	50	6	16	4	1	4	2	*	8
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	24	37	34	6	1	5	3	*	14
Private Rented	10	27	23	61	14	14	14	*	39
Rent – Local authority	2	4	3	2	46	21	36	*	10
Rent - Housing association/Coop/Charitable trust	-	2	2	2	7	38	19	*	5
Other	3	3	3	4	16	6	12	*	6
In parental/family home	11	21	19	20	15	13	14	*	19
Whether the change of address was to join an existing family/household, or to occupy the entire property******									
To join an existing family or household	20	16	17	13	12	24	17	*	15
To occupy the entire property	80	82	82	86	82	76	79	*	83
Don't know	-	2	2	2	6	1	4	*	2
Base	*100*	*200*	*300*	*410*	*150*	*110*	*250*	*20*	*980*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"

** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"

*** Based on Household sample (base: 10,530)

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

[42] Note that the figures provided in this table are based on the random adult part of the survey, and therefore reflect characteristics of adults within households rather than the entire household.

3.3.3 Neighbourhood views, reasons for moving and future housing aspirations

Table 3.5, Table 3.6, Figure 3.6 and Table 3.7 provide information for the year 2018 on people's views on their neighbourhood, their satisfaction with their current housing, their reasons for moving to the area, and their future housing aspirations.

Nine in 10 households (90 per cent) reported that they were very or fairly satisfied with their housing, with 51 per cent being very satisfied and 39 per cent being fairly satisfied (Figure 3.6). Between 2017 and 2018, there was a slight drop in the percentage of households being either very or fairly satisfied with their housing, from 92 per cent to 90 per cent, with the proportion of households being very satisfied with their housing dropping from 56 per cent in 2017 to 51 per cent in 2018.

Around a third (36 per cent) of households who owned their property outright moved to their area to get the right size or kind of property, a figure higher than for rented tenures (20 per cent and 28 per cent for private and social rented respectively) (Table 3.5). Over two thirds (68 per cent) of households who owned outright rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, with a further 30 per cent rating their neighbourhood as fairly good (Table 3.7). **Nearly half (48 per cent) of households who owned outright had a very strong feeling of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood**, with a further 39 per cent having a fairly strong feeling of belonging. Eighty-two per cent of households who owned outright expected not to move from their current property in the future (Table 3.5), and nearly all owned outright households (98 per cent) stated that the type of accommodation they would most like to live in would be an owner occupier property (Table 3.6). Sixteen per cent of households owning their property outright would most like to live in a property of a smaller size, a percentage higher than other tenures. **Around two thirds (65 per cent) of households owning their property outright were very satisfied with their housing, a proportion higher than any other tenure group (Table 3.7).**

Similar to owned outright households, over **a third** (39 per cent) **of households owning with a mortgage or a loan moved to their area to get the right size or kind of property** (Table 3.5). One in five (20 per cent) households owning with a mortgage or a loan stated that they would expect to move from their current property within five years. **Almost three quarters (71 per cent) expected not to move from their current property in the future.** Similar to owned outright households, nearly all (98 per cent) households stated that the type of accommodation they would most like to live in would be an owner occupier property (Table 3.6). Around a third (29 per cent) of households owning with a mortgage or loan would like to live in a larger property. The main barriers to moving to accommodation the householders would most like to live in (where the respondent would like to move but are not certain they will be able to move) included not being able to afford mortgage/rent payments (22 per cent), not available / in limited supply where they want to live (21 per cent), and not being able to raise a sufficient deposit (18 per cent). **More than half (53 per cent) of households owning with a mortgage or loan were very satisfied with their housing (Table 3.7).**

Around one in five (19 per cent) households in private rented accommodation moved to their area to be close to work or employment, a higher percentage figure than all other specified tenures (except ‘other’) (Table 3.5). Only 21 per cent of households in private rented accommodation had a very strong feeling of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood, whilst 37 per cent felt not very strongly or not at all strongly; the highest of any tenure (Table 3.7). Over half (54 per cent) of households in private rented accommodation expected to move from their current property within the next five years, a percentage much higher than in other tenures (Table 3.5). **Over two thirds (68 per cent) of households in private rented accommodation stated that the type of accommodation they would most like to live in would be an owner occupier property, and a third would most like to live in a larger property** (Table 3.6). The main barriers to moving to accommodation the householders would most like to live in (where the respondent would like to move but are not certain they will be able to move) included **the inability to raise a sufficient deposit (40 per cent), and not being able to obtain a mortgage (26 per cent).** Six per cent would most like to live in social rented accommodation and 17 per cent would most like to live in private rented accommodation.

Local authority dwellings and housing association properties showed a very similar profile. Around four in 10 (39 per cent) households in social rented properties rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, a percentage which is lower than other tenures (Table 3.7). Around two thirds (65 per cent) expected not to move from their current property in the future (Table 3.5). **Over a third (38 per cent) of households in social rented accommodation stated that the type of accommodation they would most like to live in would be an owner occupier property, with around half (53 per cent) preferring to live in social rented accommodation** (Table 3.6). The main barriers to moving to accommodation the householders would most like to live in (where the respondent would like to move but are not certain they will be able to move) included **the inability raise a sufficient deposit (50 per cent), not being able to obtain a mortgage (25 per cent), and not being able to afford mortgage/rent payments (22 per cent).**

Table 3.5: Reasons for moving to local area, and when households expect to move, by tenure

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier				Social Rent				
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All	Private Rent	Local authority	Housing association**	All	Other	All
Proportional sizes of sectors ***	**33**	**29**	**62**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**23**	**1**	**100**
Reasons for moving to area ****									
To be near family/friends	12	10	11	11	11	12	11	5	11
To be close to work/employment	12	9	10	19	2	3	3	35	10
Change in family/household circumstances / left home	19	19	19	20	27	22	25	21	20
To buy own house/flat or rent place of own	12	25	18	10	9	9	9	7	15
Health reasons, including move to bungalow / flat	4	0	2	2	11	12	11	4	4
Moved to sheltered housing / supported accommodation	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	3	1
Like the area / nice area	18	18	18	14	8	9	8	-	15
Move to the countryside / sea	2	3	2	3	0	1	1	-	2
Good schools	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	-	2
Good services / amenities	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2
Good transport	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	-	1
Wanted a garden / land	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	-	2
Right size / kind of property	36	39	38	20	30	24	28	22	33
Cheaper property	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	2
No choice - allocated by council / Housing Association, eviction	1	0	1	4	11	10	11	6	4
To avoid violence / discrimination	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	-	1
Other	3	2	3	5	3	4	3	-	3
Don't know	1	-	0	0	0	1	1	-	0
Base	*1,540*	*1,190*	*2,730*	*470*	*630*	*410*	*1,040*	*50*	*4,300*
When the householder expects to move									
Within 6 months	2	2	2	15	6	4	5	*	5
Over 6 months to less than 1 year	2	2	2	11	2	4	3	*	4
Over 1 year, less than 2 years	2	4	3	12	5	7	6	*	5
Over 2 years, less than 3 years	2	5	3	8	4	7	5	*	4
Over 3 years, less than 4 years	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	*	2
Over 4 years, less than 5 years	2	3	2	4	1	2	2	*	2
More than 5 years	3	6	4	2	4	3	3	*	4
Don't expect to move	82	71	77	36	68	62	65	*	68
Don't know	4	4	4	9	8	10	9	*	6
Base	*1,070*	*790*	*1,860*	*370*	*400*	*290*	*690*	*30*	*2,950*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"

** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"

*** Based on Household sample (base: 10,530)

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

Table 3.6: Size of property that householder would most like to live in, and barriers to moving.

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier				Social Rent				
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All	Private Rent	Local authority	Housing association**	All	Other	All
Proportional sizes of sectors ***	**32**	**29**	**62**	**15**	**13**	**9**	**22**	**1**	**100**
Accommodation householder would like to live in									
Owner occupier	98	98	98	68	33	44	38	*	79
Local Authority Rent	1	1	1	6	52	5	33	*	9
Housing Association Rent	0	0	0	2	4	43	20	*	5
Private Rent	0	0	0	17	3	1	2	*	3
Sheltered / Supported accommodation	0	-	0	1	3	3	3	*	1
Other	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	*	0
Don't know	1	1	1	5	5	3	4	*	2
Compared to current accommodation, the size of property householder would most like to live in									
Larger	7	29	17	33	22	26	23	*	21
Same size as current	75	65	70	59	69	68	69	*	68
Smaller	16	5	11	6	8	6	7	*	9
Don't know	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	*	2
Base	*1,070*	*790*	*1,860*	*370*	*400*	*290*	*690*	*30*	*2,950*
Barriers to moving to the accommodation the householder would most like to live in****									
Cannot raise sufficient deposit	*	18	15	40	51	50	51	*	38
Cannot obtain a mortgage	*	5	5	26	26	23	25	*	21
Cannot afford mortgage/rent payments	*	22	16	19	23	21	22	*	19
Not available/in limited supply where I want/have to live	*	21	21	12	17	11	14	*	14
Waiting lists are too long	*	1	1	5	12	8	10	*	5
Practicalities of moving are too challenging/daunting	*	10	7	1	1	-	1	*	3
Lack support/assistance	*	0	0	-	2	3	3	*	1
Lack of suitable adapted/specialised accommodation for needs	*	2	4	-	4	-	2	*	2
Other	*	8	12	11	1	12	6	*	10
No barrier	*	26	32	14	11	11	11	*	17
Base	*40*	*70*	*100*	*150*	*70*	*60*	*130*	*10*	*400*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"

** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"

*** Based on Household sample (base: 10,530)

**** Where respondents would like to move from their current property and are not certain they will be able to move

Figure 3.6: Percentage of households very or fairly satisfied with housing

2018 data, Households (minimum base: 2,950)

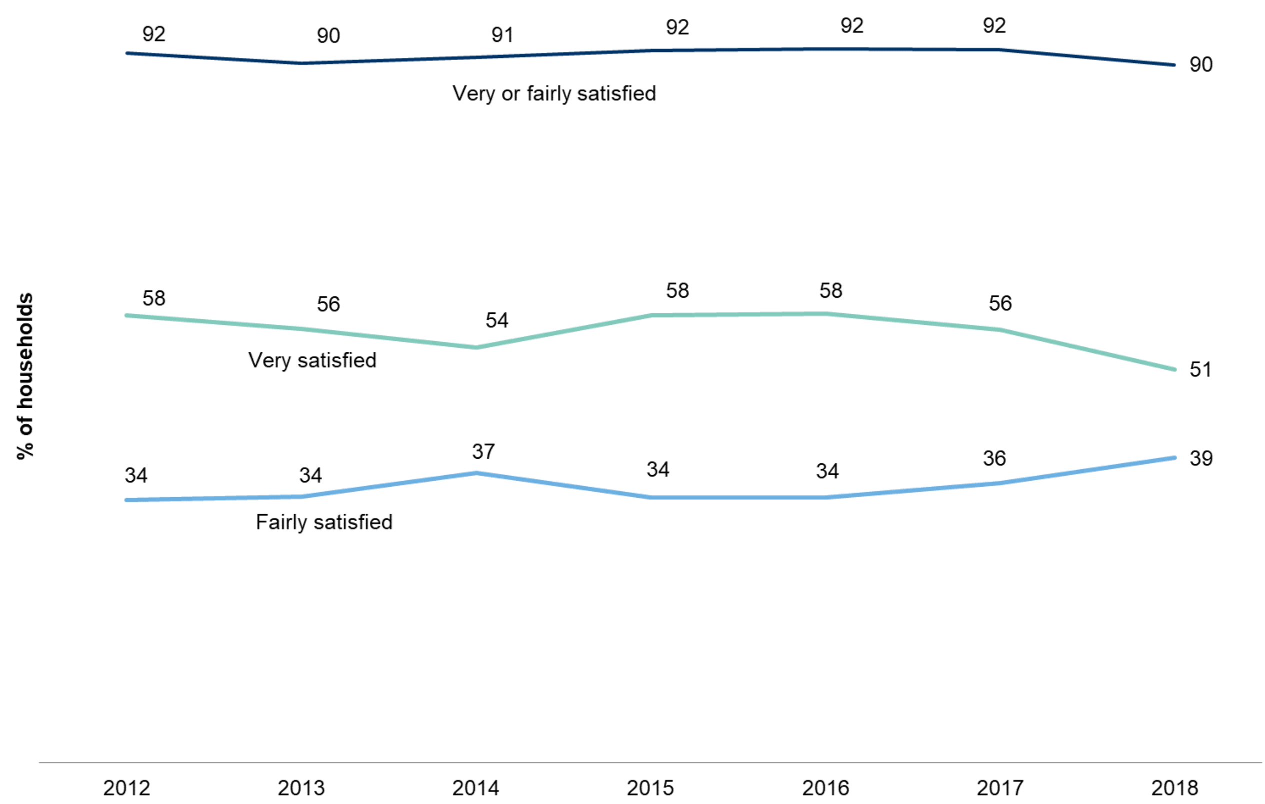


Table 3.7: Views on neighbourhood and housing aspirations, by tenure.

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier				Social Rent				
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All	Private Rent	Local authority	Housing association**	All	Other	All
Proportional sizes of sectors* **	**33**	**29**	**62**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**23**	**1**	**100**
Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live									
Very good	68	62	65	51	40	38	39	55	57
Fairly good	30	35	33	42	46	51	48	38	37
Fairly poor	2	2	2	5	11	8	10	7	4
Very poor	1	0	1	2	3	3	3	1	1
No opinion	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-	0
Strength of belonging to immediate neighbourhood									
Very strongly	48	34	41	21	32	31	31	30	36
Fairly strongly	39	46	43	39	40	42	41	40	42
Not very strongly	10	16	13	27	18	20	18	21	16
Not at all strongly	2	3	2	10	9	7	8	6	5
Don't know	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1
Base	*3,620*	*2,570*	*6,190*	*1,160*	*1,340*	*910*	*2,250*	*110*	*9,700*
Housing Satisfaction									
Very satisfied	65	53	59	38	35	40	37	*	51
Fairly satisfied	32	41	36	45	45	44	45	*	39
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	4	3	12	8	8	8	*	6
Fairly dissatisfied	0	2	1	4	8	5	7	*	3
Very dissatisfied	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	*	1
No opinion	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	*	0
Base	*1,070*	*790*	*1,860*	*370*	*400*	*290*	*690*	*30*	*2,950*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"

** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"

*** Based on Household sample (base: 10,530)

3.4 Households Renting Privately – information on use of deposits, and landlords and letting agents

Table 3.8 provides information for the year 2018 on households who are renting privately; whether they are renting direct from a landlord or letting agent, if they paid a deposit, when they first started to rent their property, and on views on the management and service provided by landlords and letting agents.

Almost two thirds (62 per cent) of households renting privately in 2018 were renting direct from a landlord, with 34 per cent renting through a letting agent, two per cent renting from neither a landlord or letting agent, and one per cent reporting that they didn't know. This equates to approximately 210,000 private rented households renting direct from a landlord, and 120,000 private rented households renting from a letting agent.

The use of letting agents was more common amongst private renting households in which the adult respondent to the survey had been living at that address for under a year, for which almost half (45 per cent) were renting through a letting agent, compared to 51 per cent direct from a landlord.

Almost eight in 10 (78 per cent) households who were currently renting privately paid a deposit when they started to rent their property. This rises to almost nine in 10 (87 per cent) for households in which the adult respondent to the survey had been living at that address for under a year.

For households renting direct from a landlord, a quarter (25 per cent) had been consulted on changes to services, policy or rent in the latest year. Over a half (54 per cent) were very satisfied with the overall service provided by the landlord, with a further 32 per cent being fairly satisfied. **The majority (78 per cent) thought that the management of the home by the landlord had stayed the same during the last five years, with nine per cent saying it had improved, and four per cent stating it had gotten worse.** Over three-quarters (77 per cent) were either very or fairly confident that they would know what to do if they wanted to make a formal complaint about the landlord.

For households renting from a letting agent, around a quarter (28 per cent) had been consulted on changes to services, policy or rent in the latest year. Over a third (35 per cent) were very satisfied with the overall service provided by the letting agent, with a further 48 per cent being fairly satisfied. The majority (82 per cent) thought that the management of the home by the letting agent had stayed the same during the last five years, with four per cent saying it had improved and three per cent stating it had gotten worse. **Around three-quarters (76 per cent) were either very or fairly confident that they would know what to do if they wanted to make a formal complaint about the letting agent.**

Table 3.8: Households renting privately – information on landlord / letting agents and deposits

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Households renting privately
Whether the property is rented direct from a landlord or through a letting agent (all current PRS households)	
Direct from landlord	62
Through a Letting Agent	34
None of the above	2
Don't know	1
Base	*530*
Whether the property is rented direct from a landlord or through a letting agent - where at address for less than a year	
Direct from landlord	51
Through a Letting Agent	45
None of the above	2
Don't know	2
Base	*220*
Was a deposit paid when the householder started to rent this property (all current PRS households)	
Yes	78
No	20
Don't know	2
Base	*1,250*
Was a deposit paid when the householder started to rent this property - where at address for less than a year	
Yes	87
No	11
Don't know	2
Base	*410*

	Landlord	Letting Agent
In the last year has your landlord / letting agent consulted you on changes to services, policy or rent?		
Yes	25	28
No	73	71
Don't know	2	0
How satisfied are you with the overall service provided by your landlord / letting agent		
Very satisfied	54	35
Fairly satisfied	32	48
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	6	8
Fairly dissatisfied	3	6
Very dissatisfied	4	1
No optinion	0	1
Would you say that the management of your home by your landlord / letting agent has improved during the last five years		
Improved	9	4
Same	78	82
Worse	4	3
Don't know	9	11
If you had a problem with your landlord / letting agent and wanted to make a formal complaint about them, how confidence are you that you would know what to do		
Very confident	45	32
Fairly confident	32	44
Not very confident	12	16
Not at all confident	7	7
Don't know	4	1
Base	*340*	*170*

3.5 Housing Adaptations and Support

Table 3.9 and Table 3.10 provide information for the year 2018 on housing adaptations and support.

Households owning their property outright (46 per cent) and households in social rented accommodation (59 per cent) were more likely than those who privately rented (27 per cent) or were buying with a mortgage (23 per cent) to have a member of the household with a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expecting to last 12 months or more (Table 3.9).

For households with a person with a physical or mental health condition, the most common aspects of their home that limit activities that can be done were not being able to get upstairs inside the house (six per cent) and the bath or shower being difficult to access or use (five per cent). Of all households with a person with a physical or mental health condition, 84 per cent stated that nothing about the home limited activities could be done.

Twelve per cent of households with a person with a physical or mental health condition stated that their home requires adaptations to make it easier to go about daily activities, which equates to a total of around 120,000 households.

Table 3.10 shows that the most common types of home adaptions already in place for all homes (whether needed or not) were handrails, which were in 10 per cent of all homes, and in 17 per cent of social sector homes. **Over one in 10** (12 per cent) **social sector homes had a specially designed or adapted bath or shower, and seven per cent had a specially designed or adapted toilet or door entry phone.**

Two per cent of all households received a home care worker or home help to help with housework, cooking and cleaning, whilst one per cent received a home care worker to help with washing, bathing, dressing etc. Three per cent of homes received some sort of assistance from a relative, friend or neighbour. Social sector homes received the largest proportion of assistance from a relative, friend or neighbour (seven per cent).

Table 3.9: Limiting activities by tenure[43]

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier				Social Rent				
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All	Private Rent	Local authority	Housing association**	All	Other	All
Proportional sizes of sectors* **	**33**	**29**	**62**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**23**	**1**	**100**
Household has someone with a long term physical/mental health condition/illness*****									
Yes	46	23	36	27	60	58	59	43	40
No	54	77	64	73	40	42	41	57	60
Base	*3,860*	*2,880*	*6,730*	*1,250*	*1,460*	*970*	*2,430*	*120*	*10,530*
What about the home limits activities that can be done*******									
Can't get upstairs inside house	6	4	6	8	6	8	7	*	6
Too small / need more rooms	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	*	1
Can't leave house because of stairs to	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	*	2
Restricted movement / can't get around the house due to design / layout	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	*	1
Doors too narrow	1	0	0	-	2	1	1	*	1
Rooms too small	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	*	1
Bath / shower difficult to access / use	4	3	4	4	8	7	8	*	5
Toilet difficult to access / use	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	*	2
Electric lights / sockets are difficult to reach / use	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	*	1
Heating controls are difficult to reach / use	0	1	0	-	1	0	1	*	1
Can't open windows	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	*	1
Difficulty answering / opening door	1	1	1	-	3	1	2	*	1
Cupboards / shelves are difficult to reach / use	1	0	1	3	3	3	3	*	2
Can't get into / use garden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	*	1
Other	1	1	1	-	1	3	2	*	1
None / nothing	87	90	88	88	78	78	78	*	84
Whether the home requires adaptations to make it easier to go about daily activities *******									
Yes	10	7	9	8	18	18	18	*	12
No	90	92	90	91	80	81	80	*	87
Don't know	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	*	1
Base	*790*	*290*	*1,080*	*160*	*420*	*260*	*670*	*20*	*1,930*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"

** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"

*** Based on Household sample (base: 10,530)

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

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

[43] Columns may not add up to 100 due to multiple answers allowed

Table 3.10: Housing adaptations and support, by tenure[44]

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier				Social Rent				
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All	Private Rent	Local authority	Housing association**	All	Other	All
Proportional sizes of sectors* **	**32**	**29**	**62**	**15**	**13**	**9**	**22**	**1**	**100**
Home adaptations that are already in place									
Ramps	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	4	2
Door widening	2	2	2	0	1	7	3	4	2
Relocated light switches and power points	2	1	2	-	2	5	3	-	2
Individual alarm systems	2	1	1	0	3	5	4	-	2
Stairlift	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	-	1
Through floor lift	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	-	0
Handrails	12	4	8	4	18	15	17	5	10
Specially designed / adapted kitchen	0	0	0	-	1	3	2	-	1
Specially designed / adapted bathroom / shower	7	2	4	2	11	13	12	9	6
Specially designed / adapted toilet	3	1	2	1	7	7	7	2	3
Door entry phone	2	2	2	7	6	9	7	14	4
Extension to meet disabled person's needs	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
Special Furniture	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-	0
None needed / provided	76	89	82	83	67	65	66	70	78
Don't know	4	2	3	5	4	4	4	-	3
Services that household members currently receive									
Home care worker / home help (helping with housework, cooking, cleaning)	2	0	1	1	3	5	4	-	2
Home care worker (helping with washing / bathing, dressing, toilet)	2	0	1	1	3	3	3	-	1
Meals delivered to home / meals on wheels	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-	0
Day care / day centre (in hospital, residential home or other organisation)	0	0	0	-	1	1	1	2	0
Respite / short term care in residential / nursing home	0	0	0	-	1	0	1	2	0
Occupational therapy / physiotherapy	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	-	1
Help with shopping	2	0	1	1	4	3	4	5	2
Night care (someone present at night only)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-	0
Assistance from relative / friend / neighbour	3	1	2	2	7	7	7	1	3
None	93	98	95	97	86	86	86	93	93
Base	*1,740*	*1,270*	*3,010*	*530*	*680*	*440*	*1,110*	*60*	*4,710*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"

** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"

*** Based on Household sample (base: 10,530)

[44] Columns may not add up to 100 due to multiple answers allowed

3.6 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[45] contains provisions intended to support social landlords to allocate and manage their housing in a way which balances the variety of housing needs in their area and gives local communities a greater say in who gets priority for housing.

A question about being on a housing list was introduced to the SHS in 2013 and these questions are asked of the random adult[46]. However, note that changes were made to the questions in 2017 with the aim to better capture households who are using choice based lettings when seeking social housing. These may affect comparisons over time, and therefore some caution should be used when comparing the 2017 and 2018 results to earlier years.

Also note that the Scottish Household Survey is based on a sample of the general population living in private residences in Scotland, and therefore it may exclude some people or households or who are on a housing list but who are living in other types of accommodation such as hostels or bed and breakfast accommodation.

Nine per cent of private rented households stated that they were on a housing list, of which more than half (57 per cent) were only on one list (Table 3.11). Over half (52 per cent) of private rented households on a housing list had been so for three years or less, with just under a third (29 per cent) on a list for one to three years. Sixteen per cent have been on a housing list for more than 10 years. **For around a quarter** (24 per cent) **of private rented households on a housing list, the main reason for being on a housing list was that they can't afford current housing or would like cheaper housing.** This was a much larger percentage than the equivalent figure for social rented households (three per cent). An additional one per cent of private rented households had applied for social housing under a choice-based letting scheme, or similar, in the last year.

45 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/14/contents/enacted
46 Further explanation of the interview structure is contained in the Introduction to the Survey

Fourteen per cent of social rented households stated that they were on a housing list, of which 72 per cent were only on one list. Sixty per cent of social rented households on a housing list had been so for three years or less, with over a quarter (27 per cent) on a list for less than a year. Eight per cent had been on a housing list for more than 10 years. **For around a third** (29 per cent) **of social rented households on a housing list, the main reason for being on a housing list was to move to a bigger or smaller property**. An additional two per cent of social rented households had applied for social housing under a choice-based letting scheme, or similar, in the last year.

One per cent of owner occupier households stated that they were on a housing list, of which over half (57 per cent) were only on one list. Over half (56 per cent) of households on a housing list had been so for three years or less. Eighteen per cent had been on a housing list for more than 10 years. **For around a quarter** (22 per cent) **of owner occupier households on a housing list, the main reason for being on a housing list was to move to their own property away from parents / partner.**

Table 3.11: Households on a housing list by tenure

Column percentages, 2018 data

	Owner Occupier			Private Rent	Social Rent			Other	All
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage*	All		Local authority	Housing association**	All		
Whether household is on a housing list									
Yes	1	1	1	9	15	12	14	5	5
No***	99	99	99	90	83	87	85	95	94
Don't know / refused	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	-	1
If not on a housing list, whether household has applied for social housing under a a choice-based letting scheme, or similar, in the last year									
Yes	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1
No****	100	100	100	99	97	97	97	99	99
Don't know	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	-	1
Base	*3,620*	*2,570*	*6,190*	*1,160*	*1,340*	*910*	*2,250*	*110*	*9,700*
The number of housing lists that households are on (households on a list)									
1 list	*	*	57	57	74	67	72	*	66
2 lists	*	*	13	20	7	9	8	*	12
3 or more lists	*	*	2	10	3	8	4	*	5
Don't know / refused	*	*	28	14	16	16	16	*	18
How long the household has been on a housing list*** (households on a list)**									
Less than a year	*	*	28	23	26	29	27	*	26
1 to 3 years	*	*	28	29	35	29	33	*	31
4 to 5 years	*	*	11	19	15	19	16	*	16
6 to 10 years	*	*	6	8	7	6	7	*	7
More than 10 years	*	*	18	16	8	7	8	*	11
Don't know	*	*	8	6	9	9	9	*	8
The main reason for household being on a housing list (households on a list)									
Can't afford current housing / Would like cheaper housing	*	*	6	24	2	3	3	*	8
Threatened with homelessness	*	*	14	9	12	9	11	*	11
To move to a different area - anti-social/safety concerns in current area	*	*	-	2	7	7	7	*	5
To move to a different area - for work opportunities	*	*	5	1	1	1	1	*	2
To move to a different area - to a better area	*	*	9	7	11	15	12	*	11
To move to a different area - to be nearer family and friends	*	*	1	3	4	9	6	*	5
To move to a different area - school catchment area	*	*	0	-	0	-	0	*	0
To move to a different area - other reason	*	*	2	5	2	0	2	*	2
To move to a different property - bigger/smaller	*	*	15	21	28	31	29	*	25
To move to a different property - need adaptations	*	*	4	2	4	2	3	*	3
To move to a different property - need ground floor access	*	*	5	5	7	11	9	*	7
To move to my own property away from parents/partner etc	*	*	22	9	8	5	7	*	10
To move to a different property - other reason	*	*	3	1	3	0	2	*	2
Other	*	*	5	4	7	2	5	*	5
Don't know	*	*	9	5	3	5	4	*	5
Refused	*	*	-	-	1	-	0	-	0
Base	*40*	*30*	*70*	*110*	*190*	*110*	*300*	*0*	*480*

* The full category name is "Buying with the help of loan/mortgage"
** The full category name is "Housing association / Co-op / Charitable trust"
*** Respondents who have said that either they have never looked for social housing or that they have looked for social housing but are not currently on a list
**** Respondents who have said that either they have never looked for social housing or that they have looked for social housing but are not currently on a list and they have also not applied for housing under a choice based letting scheme in the last year
***** where a household has been on multiple lists, this is the time spent on the list that they have been on for the longest
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.

Table 3.12 and Table 3.13 present the results for 2018 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).
To convert the SHS estimate into the corresponding number of adults, the SHS percentage is multiplied by the estimated adult population[47]. This results in an estimate that there were 210,000 adults in Scotland on housing lists for 2018. 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. A further 20,000 adults were estimated to have applied for social housing using a choice based letting system, or similar, in the last year. These figures are similar to those seen in the previous year 2017, in which an estimated 220,000 adults were on a housing list, and a further 20,000 had used a choice based letting system.

Housing list statistics are more commonly reported in terms of the number of households on lists rather than the number of adults. Table 3.11 shows that five per cent of households were on a list. As with adults, this figure is multiplied to estimate the total number of households, displayed in Table 3.13 . This table shows that an estimated 130,000 households were on a list, with a further 10,000 households estimated to have applied for social housing using a choice based letting system, or similar, in the last year, figures which are similar to those seen in the previous year 2017.

Table 3.12: Adults on housing lists[48]

Column percentages and population estimates, 2013 to 2018 data

All adults	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults
No, not on a housing list	91.9	4,060,000	92.9	4,120,000	94.3	4,210,000	95.5	4,290,000
Yes, on a housing list	6.4	280,000	6.0	270,000	5.0	220,000	3.9	170,000
Don't know / refused	1.7	80,000	1.1	50,000	0.7	30,000	0.6	30,000
All*	100	4,416,121	100	4,436,559	100	4,460,738	100	4,488,783
Base	*9,920*	-	*9,800*	-	*9,410*	-	*9,640*	-

All adults who have ever looked for social housing	2017		2018	
	Per cent	Adults	Per cent	Adults
No, not on a housing list**	94.7	4,270,000	95.0	4,290,000
Yes, on a housing list	4.9	220,000	4.6	210,000
Don't know / refused	0.4	20,000	0.5	20,000
All*	100	4,507,358	100	4,518,598
Base	*9,810*	-	*9,700*	-
Not on a housing list, but have applied for social housing using choice based lettings, or similar, in the last year	0.6	30,000	0.4	20,000

* Adult estimates (population aged 16 and over) are from National Records of Scotland http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates

** Respondents who have said that either they have never looked for social housing, or that they have looked for social housing but are not currently on a list

[47] National Records of Scotland, Population Estimates Scotland http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population

[48] Note that changes were made to the 2017 SHS questions on housing lists with the aim to better capture households who are using choice based lettings when seeking social housing. This may have also affected comparisons over time, and therefore some caution should be used when comparing the 2017 results to earlier years

Table 3.13: Households on housing lists[49]

Column percentages and household estimates, 2013 to 2018 data

	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households
No, not on a housing list	90.9	2,180,000	92.2	2,230,000	94.0	2,280,000	94.9	2,320,000
Yes, on a housing list	7.3	170,000	6.6	160,000	5.2	130,000	4.4	110,000
Don't know/refused	1.8	40,000	1.2	30,000	0.8	20,000	0.7	20,000
All*	100	2,400,342	100	2,416,014	100	2,429,943	100	2,446,171
Base	*9,920*	-	*9,800*	-	*9,410*	-	*9,640*	-

	2017		2018	
	Per cent	Households	Per cent	Households
No, not on a housing list**	94.3	2,320,000	94.2	2,330,000
Yes, on a housing list	5.2	130,000	5.3	130,000
Don't know / refused	0.5	10,000	0.6	10,000
All*	100	2,462,736	4927038	2,477,275
Base	*9,810*	-	*9,810*	-
Not on a housing list, but have applied for social housing using choice based lettings, or similar, in the last year	0.7	20,000	0.5	10,000

* Household estimates are from National Records of Scotland https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates

**Respondents who have said that either they have never looked for social housing, or that they have looked for social housing but are not currently on a list

3.6.1 Other Sources of Housing List Statistics

Housing list statistics are also reported in Housing Statistics for Scotland (HSfS)[50]. Compared with the SHS estimate of 130,000, HSfS recorded 157,800 applicant households on local authority or Common Housing Register housing waiting or transfer lists as of 31 March 2018. The Housing Statistics for Scotland figure includes 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.

49 Note that changes were made to the 2017 SHS questions on housing lists with the aim to better capture households who are using choice based lettings when seeking social housing. This may have also affected comparisons over time, and therefore some caution should be used when comparing the 2017 results to earlier years. 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.

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

3.7 Private Rented Sector - Changes between 1999 and 2018

As covered in previous sections, the private rented sector has seen significant growth in recent years, with the proportion of households living in this sector growing steadily from five per cent in 1999 to 15 per cent in 2016, an estimated increase of around a quarter of a million households from 120,000 to 370,000. The sector has subsequently slightly reduced in size between 2016 and the latest year 2018 (a drop of around 20,000 households), with an estimated total of 340,000 households in the sector in 2018, comprising 14 per cent of all households in Scotland.

Given these changes to the size of the sector, there is interest in understanding more about how characteristics of households in the sector have changed over time, along with interest in assessing any impacts of the introduction of the new private residential tenancy[51], which came into effect on 1st December 2017 for all new tenancies.

This section provides information on trends in some of the key characteristics of private rented sector households between 1999 and 2018. For each characteristic of interest, results for each year are presented in three complementary ways:

(i) Privately renting households with each characteristic as a percentage of all households in the private rented sector. This will reflect changes in the composition of the sector.

(ii) The number of privately renting households with each characteristic.

(iii) Privately renting households[52] with each characteristic as a percentage of all Scottish households with that characteristic. This measure helps to distinguish whether a change in the composition of the private rented sector, as captured by (i), is due to a change in the relative importance of the private rented sector for households with the particular characteristic, or whether it reflects changes in the composition of the Scottish population.

Key characteristics that are covered are: the urban / rural location of households, the age of the highest income householder, household composition, the economic situation of adults in the sector, the average length of time at current address, and previous tenure. This information is covered in detail in Table 3.14, Table 3.15, Table 3.16, Table 3.17 and Table 3.18.

[51] https://www.gov.scot/policies/private-renting/private-tenancy-reform/
[52] Or adults, where the characteristic reflects the random adult in the household who is interviewed.

3.7.1 Urban / Rural location of private rented households

Table 3.14 illustrates that **the growth of the private rented sector over the years between 1999 and 2016 was largely concentrated in urban areas**. In 1999, the private rented sector accounted for 10 per cent of homes in remote rural areas, double the share across all locations (five per cent). **Since then**, while there has been little growth in rural areas, **the share of the private rented sector in urban areas and small towns has increased significantly**. For example **rising by 12 percentage points in large urban areas so that by 2016 one fifth (19 per cent) of households in these areas were in the private rented sector.** This is equivalent to an additional 110,000 households in large urban areas in 2016 compared with 1999, a nearly three-fold increase over this time period.

Between 2016 and 2018 there has been a slight drop of approximately 20,000 privately rented households in urban areas, from 280,000 households to 260,000 households.

3.7.2 Ages of private rented householders

Table 3.15 provides information on the age of households in the private rented sector over the period 1999 to 2018, based on the age of the highest income adult in each household.

This shows that **the growth in the private rented sector between 1999 and 2016 was greater for households with younger highest income householders**, with all age groups except those aged 75 and over seeing an increase in the share living in the private rented sector. **The proportion of all households aged 16 to 24 who were living in the private rented sector increased from 30 per cent in 1999 up to 57 per cent in 2016**, equivalent to an increase of 40,000 households.

The largest increase in the number of households was in the age category 25 to 34 years, which saw an increase of 80,000 households between 1999 and 2016, from 40,000 households in 1999 to 120,000 households in 2016. For this age group, the share of households living in the private rented sector increased from nine per cent in 1999 up to 34 per cent in 2016.

The composition of private rented households by age of highest income householder has remained relatively stable across the latest two years between 2016 and 2018.

3.7.3 Household composition of private rented households

Table 3.16 shows that **there was a substantial growth in the number of both single adult households as well as small adult households (i.e. a couple younger than pensionable age with no children) living in the private rented sector between 1999 and 2016**, increasing by an estimated 90,000 and 70,000 households respectively between 1999 and 2016.

As a result, over this period the share of all single adults who rented privately and the share of all small adult households who rented privately increased by 13 and 14 percentage points respectively, to stand at 25 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in 2016.

The share of all small family households (i.e. households of two adults and one or two children) living in the private rented sector also rose, from three per cent in 1999 to 14 per cent in 2016, equivalent to an increase of 30,000 households from 10,000 to 40,000.

Between 2016 and 2018 there has been a fall in the proportion of private rented sector households which were comprised of single parent families, from nine per cent in 2016 to five per cent in 2018, a drop of around 10,000 households. The proportion of all single parent households living in the private rented sector has correspondingly fallen from 27 per cent in 2016 to 16 per cent in 2018, the lowest proportion since 2009.

There has also been a slight drop in the proportion of private rented sector households which were comprised of large families, from five per cent in 2017 to three per cent in 2018, a drop of approximately 10,000 households.

Given these drops in single parent and large family households (i.e. households of two adults of any age and three or more children, or three or more adults of any age and one or more children), the overall proportion of private rented sector households with children has dropped from around a quarter (24 per cent) in 2016 to around a fifth (20 per cent) in 2018.

It is worth noting that the private rented sector had a smaller share of large families than the overall population, and so the proportion of all children living in the private sector is lower than 20 per cent. There were an estimated 120,000 children living in the private rented sector in 2018 (See Table 3.17), which equates to around 13 per cent of the 919,502 0-15 year olds in Scotland (mid-2018 population estimates[53]).

[53] https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2018

3.7.4 Economic situation of adults in private rented households

Table 3.17 provides information on the economic situation of adults in privately renting households from 1999 to 2018. It is based on interview responses from the 'random adult' in the household, and so is representative of adults in private rented accommodation and not entire households. The results should therefore be considered in terms of the overall number of adults in privately renting households, which has estimated to have increased by 420,000 from 200,000 adults in 1999 to 620,000 adults in 2017, before dropping to 570,000 adults in 2018.

There has been a large increase in the number of full-time employed adults who were living in the private rented sector, with the number of adults increasing by an estimated 190,000 people between 1999 and 2018. In 1999, the share of all full-time employed adults living the private rented sector was five per cent, but this has since risen to 16 per cent in 2018. This growth rate is reflected in changes to the composition of adults living in the private rented sector over time, with the proportion of adults renting privately who were working full-time rising by 11 percentage points over the period from 1999 to stand at 45 per cent in 2018.

The share of adults looking after the home or family living in the private rented sector increased from three per cent in 1999 to 21 per cent in 2016, but has since dropped to 16 per cent in 2018, which is consistent with the drops in the latest two years in the proportions of large family and single parent households over these years as covered in Table 3.16.

Ten per cent of all adults in the private rented sector in 1999 were permanently retired from work, and this proportion fell to six per cent by 2018. Given the increase in the sector as whole from 1999 to 2016, this lower share still equates to an increase in the number of permanently retired adults renting privately, rising from an estimated 20,000 adults in 1999 to 30,000 adults in 2018.

3.7.5 Length of time at current address, and previous tenure, of adults in private rented households

Table 3.18 provides information on the length of time at current address, along with information on the previous tenure, of adults in private rented households. It is based on interview responses from the 'random adult' in the household, and therefore is representative of adults in private rented accommodation and not entire households. Information on length of tenure is available from 1999 to 2018, whilst information on previous tenure is available from 2009 to 2018.

As with the previous results on the economic situation of adults, the results should be considered in terms of the overall number of adults in privately renting households, which has been estimated to have increased by 420,000 from 200,000 adults in 1999 to 620,000 adults in 2017, before dropping to 570,000 adults in 2018.

The growth in the private rented sector has brought about some changes to the profile of adults in the sector in terms of the length of time that people have been living at their current address. Within the private rented sector as a whole, there has been a fall between 1999 and 2017 in the percentages of adults that have been resident at their address for less than a year (46 per cent in 1999, down to 35 per cent in 2017), and at their address for 11 or more years (11 per cent in 1999, down to six per cent in 2017), with increases seen for those at their address for one to two years (23 per cent in 1999, up to 32 per cent in 2017) and for those at their address for three to 10 years (20 per cent in 1999, up to 27 per cent in 2017). The figures have been relatively stable between 2017 and 2018.

It is important to note that any changes to these profiles over time are likely to reflect in part changes to the underlying composition of the sector over time, such as the increase of the share of properties located in urban or small town areas, which have different underlying profiles for lengths of stay, or the increased number of young people (16-24) putting downward pressure on the length of time at current address.

The long term trend in the average length of time at current address shows a slightly downward trajectory through most years within the period. This may reflect changes in the composition of the sector in terms of growth in the number of properties in urban areas, households which generally have shorter lengths of stay on average compared to properties in small town or rural areas. **The average length of stay for adults living in private rented households in urban areas has been relatively steady between 1999 and 2018, with averages of two or three years being seen for most years**.

Where adults have been at their current address for less than one year, information is available on the previous tenure of these adults. Sample sizes are relatively low for this, so some caution should be used when comparing trends over time. The results show that **in 2018 more than eight in 10 (82 per cent) adults in private sector accommodation had moved into their current address in the last year from either other private sector accommodation (61 per cent) or from their parental / family home (20 per cent)**. These percentages both appear to have remained relatively stable over the years 2009 to 2018.

Equating these figures to number of adults shows that during 2018, of the estimated 570,000 adults living in private sector accommodation, around 220,000 adults had been living at their address for less than one year, and of these, 140,000 had moved from another private sector household and 40,000 had moved from a parental or family home.

Table 3.14: Urban Rural Location of private rented households, by year

Column percentages and household estimates, 1999 to 2018 data

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimated number of households in the private rented sector	**120,000**	**120,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**160,000**	**170,000**	**180,000**	**210,000**	**210,000**	**240,000**	**260,000**	**270,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**330,000**	**350,000**	**370,000**	**360,000**	**340,000**
Urban / Rural Classification of private rented sector households (percentages of all private rented households):																				
Large urban areas	50	51	52	53	53	52	55	55	50	52	52	53	52	50	50	51	47	47	47	48
Other urban areas	16	18	18	20	17	18	18	20	24	20	23	24	23	26	26	25	32	31	32	29
Accessible small towns	6	5	6	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	6	5	6	6	7	6	7	7	6
Remote small towns	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	3
Accessible rural	17	12	14	12	13	14	11	10	11	11	12	10	11	10	9	9	7	8	8	9
Remote rural	10	10	8	9	9	8	7	7	8	7	6	4	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
As approximate number of private rented households:																				
Large urban areas	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	160,000	160,000	170,000	160,000	170,000	170,000	160,000
Other urban areas	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	100,000
Accessible small towns	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Remote small towns	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Accessible rural	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Remote rural	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Base	*750*	*850*	*920*	*890*	*890*	*1,040*	*1,130*	*1,150*	*1,070*	*1,110*	*1,330*	*1,420*	*1,460*	*1,250*	*1,270*	*1,300*	*1,330*	*1,390*	*1,360*	*1,250*
For each urban/rural category, private rented households as a proportion of all households:																				
Large urban areas	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	19	20	19
Other urban areas	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	7	6	8	9	9	12	11	10	13	13	13	11
Accessible small towns	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	8	7	10	9	11	10	12	11	9
Remote small towns	3	6	8	5	7	7	5	5	8	9	9	7	8	12	11	10	8	11	9	10
Accessible rural	8	5	7	6	7	8	8	6	8	10	11	9	11	12	11	11	10	11	11	12
Remote rural	10	10	9	11	10	10	9	8	12	11	9	9	11	9	11	13	13	11	11	11
All areas	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	13	13	14	14	15	15	14
Base	*13,780*	*14,560*	*14,610*	*14,040*	*13,970*	*14,780*	*14,070*	*14,190*	*12,240*	*12,370*	*12,540*	*12,440*	*12,890*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,400*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*10,530*

Table 3.15: Age of Highest Income Householder in private rented households, by year

Column percentages and population estimates, 1999 to 2018 data

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimated number of households in the private rented sector	**120,000**	**120,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**160,000**	**170,000**	**180,000**	**210,000**	**210,000**	**240,000**	**260,000**	**270,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**330,000**	**350,000**	**370,000**	**360,000**	**340,000**
Age of highest income householder (percentages of all private rented households):																				
16 to 24	23	23	26	27	24	21	23	21	23	24	22	23	22	19	18	19	19	19	19	18
25 to 34	31	32	32	29	31	32	32	32	34	31	35	34	34	37	38	37	38	34	33	34
35 to 44	17	20	17	18	18	20	20	17	18	19	17	19	19	19	20	20	18	19	20	18
45 to 59	14	13	13	14	14	16	13	16	14	16	14	14	15	17	15	16	16	18	17	19
60 to 74	9	7	6	9	7	7	8	10	7	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	8	8	8
75 plus	6	5	6	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
As approximate number of private rented households:																				
16 to 24	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	60,000
25 to 34	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000	120,000	120,000
35 to 44	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	60,000
45 to 59	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	60,000
60 to 74	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
75 plus	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Base	*750*	*850*	*920*	*890*	*890*	*1,040*	*1,130*	*1,150*	*1,070*	*1,110*	*1,330*	*1,420*	*1,460*	*1,250*	*1,270*	*1,300*	*1,330*	*1,390*	*1,360*	*1,250*
For each age category, private rented households as a proportion of all households:																				
16 to 24	30	32	37	38	37	36	42	40	44	45	46	52	51	51	51	59	55	57	60	53
25 to 34	9	11	12	12	13	15	17	18	21	21	26	26	28	33	35	35	37	34	34	31
35 to 44	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	9	11	12	14	15	16	16	18	19	17
45 to 59	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	8	7	7	8	9	9	9
60 to 74	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
75 plus	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4
All ages	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	13	13	14	14	15	15	14
Base	*14,680*	*15,550*	*15,570*	*15,070*	*14,880*	*15,940*	*15,400*	*15,620*	*13,410*	*13,810*	*14,190*	*14,210*	*14,360*	*10,640*	*10,650*	*10,630*	*10,330*	*10,470*	*10,680*	*10,530*

Table 3.16: Household composition of private rented households, by year

Column percentages and households estimates, 1999 to 2018 data

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimated number of households in the private rented sector	**120,000**	**120,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**160,000**	**170,000**	**180,000**	**210,000**	**210,000**	**240,000**	**260,000**	**270,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**330,000**	**350,000**	**370,000**	**360,000**	**340,000**
Household composition (percentages of all private rented households):																				
Large adult	9	12	7	11	9	6	8	8	9	9	8	10	9	6	7	6	7	7	7	7
Large family	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	3
Older smaller	6	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
Single adult	36	35	40	35	37	36	35	34	33	30	31	31	31	33	32	32	33	35	35	37
Single parent	6	8	8	9	8	10	9	9	7	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	5
Single pensioner	8	7	6	7	6	5	5	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5
Small adult	21	21	21	21	22	25	24	27	26	30	32	27	25	27	29	29	29	27	26	27
Small family	9	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	10	10	10	11	12	13	12	13	12	11	12	12
As approximate number of private rented households:																				
Large adult	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000
Large family	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
Older smaller	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Single adult	40,000	40,000	60,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Single parent	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000
Single pensioner	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Small adult	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	80,000	70,000	70,000	90,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	90,000	90,000
Small family	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Base	*750*	*850*	*920*	*890*	*890*	*1,040*	*1,130*	*1,150*	*1,070*	*1,110*	*1,330*	*1,420*	*1,460*	*1,250*	*1,270*	*1,300*	*1,330*	*1,390*	*1,360*	*1,250*
For each household composition category, private rented households as a proportion of all households:																				
Large adult	5	6	5	7	6	4	6	7	8	8	9	10	9	8	10	9	10	11	11	11
Large family	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	7	6	5	7	10	9	9	10	12	11	13	7
Older smaller	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Single adult	12	12	16	13	14	15	16	15	17	16	16	19	20	23	23	23	23	25	25	24
Single parent	6	9	9	10	9	12	12	12	13	16	16	20	21	25	22	24	26	27	24	16
Single pensioner	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5
Small adult	6	7	8	7	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	16	20	22	23	21	20	20	19
Small family	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	7	7	8	10	11	14	13	14	14	14	14	14
All types of households	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	13	13	14	14	15	15	14
Base	*14,680*	*15,550*	*15,570*	*15,070*	*14,880*	*15,940*	*15,400*	*15,620*	*13,410*	*13,810*	*14,190*	*14,210*	*14,360*	*10,640*	*10,650*	*10,630*	*10,330*	*10,470*	*10,680*	*10,530*

Table 3.17: Economic situation of adults in private rented households, by year

Column percentages and households estimates, 1999 to 2018 data

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimated number of households in the private rented sector	**120,000**	**120,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**160,000**	**170,000**	**180,000**	**210,000**	**210,000**	**240,000**	**260,000**	**270,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**330,000**	**350,000**	**370,000**	**360,000**	**340,000**
Estimated number of children	**40,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**60,000**	**70,000**	**60,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**100,000**	**120,000**	**140,000**	**120,000**	**130,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**120,000**
Estimated number of adults	**200,000**	**210,000**	**220,000**	**230,000**	**230,000**	**260,000**	**290,000**	**300,000**	**360,000**	**370,000**	**420,000**	**450,000**	**460,000**	**530,000**	**550,000**	**560,000**	**590,000**	**610,000**	**620,000**	**570,000**
Estimated number of people	**240,000**	**260,000**	**270,000**	**290,000**	**290,000**	**320,000**	**360,000**	**350,000**	**440,000**	**450,000**	**500,000**	**550,000**	**580,000**	**670,000**	**670,000**	**690,000**	**740,000**	**750,000**	**770,000**	**690,000**
Economic situation of adults (percentages of all adults in private rented households):																				
Self employed	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	5	7	5	5	5	6	8	6	6	7	8	6	7
Employed full time	34	34	37	32	37	41	37	40	41	42	40	38	40	40	44	44	44	41	41	45
Employed part time	8	6	6	5	8	7	7	8	7	9	10	9	10	9	8	7	9	8	9	7
Looking after the home or family	5	6	8	9	9	8	10	8	8	9	6	7	6	6	8	7	7	8	7	5
Permanently retired from work	10	8	9	8	7	7	8	8	6	6	7	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6
Unemployed and seeking work	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	4	9	11	6	7	7	5	6	5	4	5
At school	-	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
In further / higher education	22	27	22	27	22	19	21	20	19	20	19	21	20	17	17	21	18	20	20	18
Gov't work or training scheme	1	0	0	0	0	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-
Permanently sick or disabled	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	4
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Other	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
As approximate number of adults in private rented households:																				
Self employed	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000
Employed full time	70,000	70,000	80,000	70,000	80,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	150,000	150,000	170,000	170,000	180,000	210,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	250,000	250,000	260,000
Employed part time	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	40,000
Looking after the home or family	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	30,000
Permanently retired from work	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	30,000
Unemployed and seeking work	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000	50,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	30,000
At school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
In further / higher education	40,000	60,000	50,000	60,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	120,000	100,000	120,000	130,000	100,000
Gov't work or training scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanently sick or disabled	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base	*700*	*790*	*870*	*820*	*830*	*960*	*1,030*	*1,040*	*960*	*980*	*1,150*	*1,230*	*1,300*	*1,160*	*1,160*	*1,180*	*1,200*	*1,270*	*1,250*	*1,160*
For each economic status category, private rented adults as a proportion of all adults:																				
Self employed	6	7	6	8	6	8	9	7	11	9	8	10	11	16	13	15	17	18	15	15
Employed full time	5	5	6	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	16	16	16
Employed part time	4	3	4	3	5	4	5	6	6	8	9	9	10	11	10	9	12	12	12	10
Looking after the home or family	3	4	6	7	7	8	12	9	11	13	11	14	14	16	18	20	18	21	20	16
Permanently retired from work	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Unemployed and seeking work	9	8	11	11	9	10	14	11	12	11	17	20	13	17	17	15	24	19	17	18
At school	.	5	3	4	2	4	2	3	3	2	5	4	9	7	8	8	9	9	16	7
In further / higher education	26	35	32	32	29	29	34	33	31	38	38	40	40	42	41	49	46	48	56	45
Gov't work or training scheme	11	1	7	3	4	20	-	4	16	10	13	7	-	26	27	-	-	26	62	.
Permanently sick or disabled	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	5	8	6	6	4	8	11	10	8	9	8	13	11
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	10	6	7	11	10	14	6	7	9	9	12	10	12	24	6	20	11	13	27	21
Other (specify)	3	10	3	4	9	10	11	10	7	7	3	17	17	20	28	11	5	28	-	3
All adults	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	13	13	13	14	14	15	13
Base	*13,780*	*14,560*	*14,640*	*14,040*	*13,970*	*14,780*	*14,070*	*14,190*	*12,240*	*12,370*	*12,540*	*12,440*	*12,890*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

Table 3.18: Length of time at address in private rented households, by year

Column percentages and households estimates, 1999 to 2018 data

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimated households in the sector	**120,000**	**120,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**140,000**	**160,000**	**170,000**	**180,000**	**210,000**	**210,000**	**240,000**	**260,000**	**270,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**330,000**	**350,000**	**370,000**	**360,000**	**340,000**
Estimated number of children	**40,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**60,000**	**70,000**	**60,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**100,000**	**120,000**	**140,000**	**120,000**	**130,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**120,000**
Estimated number of adults	**200,000**	**210,000**	**220,000**	**230,000**	**230,000**	**260,000**	**290,000**	**300,000**	**360,000**	**370,000**	**420,000**	**450,000**	**460,000**	**530,000**	**550,000**	**560,000**	**590,000**	**610,000**	**620,000**	**570,000**
Estimated number of people	**240,000**	**260,000**	**270,000**	**290,000**	**290,000**	**320,000**	**360,000**	**350,000**	**440,000**	**450,000**	**500,000**	**550,000**	**580,000**	**670,000**	**670,000**	**690,000**	**740,000**	**750,000**	**770,000**	**690,000**
Length of time at current address (percentages of all adults in private rented households):																				
Less than one year	46	45	48	52	46	47	46	45	49	47	39	42	42	44	40	44	43	41	35	39
1 to 2 years	23	27	25	21	30	26	26	27	28	28	30	30	29	29	30	27	28	27	32	28
3 to 4 years	11	11	10	11	7	9	11	11	10	8	10	11	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	14
5 to 10 years	9	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	7	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	12	12	12
11 to 20 years	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	5
More than 20 years	6	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	7	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	3
As approximate number of adults in private rented households:																				
Less than one year	90,000	100,000	110,000	120,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	180,000	170,000	170,000	190,000	190,000	230,000	220,000	240,000	250,000	250,000	220,000	220,000
1 to 2 years	50,000	60,000	50,000	50,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	150,000	170,000	160,000	200,000	160,000
3 to 4 years	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	80,000
5 to 10 years	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	70,000
11 to 20 years	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000
More than 20 years	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
Average time at current address	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9
Base	*700*	*790*	*870*	*820*	*830*	*960*	*1,030*	*1,040*	*960*	*980*	*1,150*	*1,230*	*1,300*	*1,160*	*1,160*	*1,180*	*1,200*	*1,270*	*1,250*	*1,160*
Average time (years) - urban areas	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1
Base	*410*	*500*	*540*	*520*	*520*	*620*	*690*	*730*	*640*	*650*	*780*	*840*	*890*	*800*	*810*	*810*	*840*	*910*	*920*	*820*
Average time (years) - small towns	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.3	3.4	4.0	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.6	3.1
Base	*70*	*90*	*110*	*80*	*90*	*90*	*100*	*100*	*80*	*120*	*120*	*130*	*140*	*150*	*140*	*150*	*150*	*160*	*130*	*120*
Average time (years) - rural areas	8.1	6.5	9.1	8.6	6.6	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.0	9.9	8.7	6.7	7.5	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.4	6.3	6.6	7.4
Base	*230*	*210*	*210*	*210*	*220*	*250*	*240*	*220*	*240*	*220*	*260*	*210*	*270*	*210*	*210*	*220*	*210*	*200*	*200*	*220*
Tenure of previous address* (percentages of all adults in private rented households):																				
Owned outright	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	3	4	3	1	4	5	5	4
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	6	7	10	11	9	8	7	8	6
Private Rented	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	56	57	54	53	55	52	56	55	55	61
Rent – Local authority	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	3	5	4	5	5	3	2	3	2
Rent - Housing association/Coop/Charitable trust	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	2	3	5	3	4	4	3	3	4
In parental/family home	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	28	26	23	21	27	24	26	24	20
As approximate number of adults in private rented households:																				
Owned outright	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Buying with help of loan/mortgage	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000
Private Rented	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	90,000	110,000	100,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	120,000	140,000
Rent – Local authority	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
Rent - Housing association/Coop/Charitable trust	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
In parental/family home	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	70,000	60,000	60,000	50,000	40,000
Base	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*450*	*500*	*510*	*460*	*450*	*480*	*460*	*470*	*430*	*410*

* asked of those who have lived at their current address for less than one year

4 Neighbourhoods and Communities

Main Findings

The majority of adults in Scotland (57.4 per cent) rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live. This has improved by 4.3 percentage points over the last 10 years. Over nine in 10 adults rated their neighbourhood as a very or fairly good place to live in 2018.

Neighbourhood ratings varied by area deprivation. Adults in less deprived areas were more likely to rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live. However, the proportion of people living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas who rated their neighbourhood as very good has increased over the last decade, and the gap between the most and least deprived areas has slightly narrowed since 2006.

Those in accessible or remote rural areas were more likely to describe their neighbourhood as a very good place to live than those in urban areas.

People were positive about different aspects of their neighbourhoods but were more positive about the people-based factors (such as kindness, trust and people taking action to improve the neighbourhood) and less positive about the physical aspects of their neighbourhoods (such as the availability of places to meet new people, and socialise).

Over three-quarters (78 per cent) of adults felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood in 2018. This varied according to age, ethnic group and deprivation where sense of belonging was lower for younger people, ethnic minorities and people living in deprived areas.

More than three-quarters of adults agreed with all statements regarding neighbourhood involvement (such as level of neighbourhood support, and reliance on friends/neighbours). The majority of adults in Scotland strongly agreed that they would assist neighbours in an emergency (91 per cent) and could rely on those around them for advice and support (77 per cent).

The majority of adults in Scotland (73 per cent) met socially with friends, relatives, neighbours or work colleagues at least once a week. One in five adults living in Scotland experienced feelings of loneliness in the last week, and this didn’t vary by the respondents’ age. Although level of deprivation did not impact social isolation, as measured by the number of people meeting socially at least once a week, those living in the most deprived areas were almost twice as likely to experience feelings of loneliness as those living in the least deprived areas. People living with a long-term physical or mental health condition were more than twice as likely to experience loneliness as those without.

Forty-six per cent of all adults reported that they did not experience any neighbourhood problems in 2018. Those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were more likely to experience neighbourhood problems.

The most prevalent perceived neighbourhood problems were rubbish or litter lying around and animal nuisance (both 30 per cent).

One in 12 adults reported that they had experienced discrimination and one in 17 had experienced harassment in the last 12 months. Some groups were more likely than others to report having experienced discrimination or harassment in Scotland, for instance ethnic minorities, people who are gay/lesbian/bisexual and those who reported belonging to a religion other than Christianity. The most common reason cited as a motivating factor was the respondent’s nationality.

The majority of households in Scotland (64 per cent) reported that they have not thought about, or made any preparations for, events like severe weather or flooding.

4.1 Introduction and Context

The National Performance Framework in Scotland contains a vision for our **communities to be inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe**.

Data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a helpful means for us to understand progress towards achieving this outcome. This chapter presents the latest findings from the survey relevant to our neighbourhoods and communities.

This chapter also includes four national indicators[54]:

- Perceptions of local area
- Loneliness
- Places to interact
- Social capital (which is a dashboard measure but based on some of the variables discussed in this chapter).

The chapter starts with an overview of the latest results on people's perceptions of their local area and its strengths, including statistical breakdowns by demographic and geographic characteristics. It then goes on to investigate how engaged people were with their local community. This section has been updated to include new variables measuring social isolation and feelings of loneliness.

Perceptions and experiences of various forms of neighbourhood problems such as anti-social behaviour are then explored, before looking at experiences of discrimination and harassment. Finally, it investigates how prepared households were for emergency situations in 2018.

[54] National performance indicators: https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/measuring-progress/national-indicator-performance

4.2 Neighbourhoods

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

4.2.1 Overall Ratings of Neighbourhoods

The **majority of adults in Scotland** (57.4 per cent) rated their neighbourhood as a **very good place to live in 2018** - an indicator in the National Performance Framework - as shown in Table 4.1. When 'very good' and 'fairly good' is added together, 94.6 per cent of adults felt positively about their neighbourhood.

Ratings of neighbourhoods have been consistently high since the SHS began in 1999, with over **nine in 10 adults viewing their neighbourhood as a very or fairly good place to live in each year**. The number of people rating their neighbourhood as very/fairly good in 2018 has significantly increased from 2008.

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

Column percentages, 1999; 2008-2018 data

Adults	1999	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Very/fairly good	*90.7*	*92.5*	*93.6*	*93.5*	*93.9*	*93.7*	*94.1*	*94.4*	*94.6*	*95.0*	*95.0*	*94.6*
Very good	49.4	53.1	55.0	55.4	55.9	55.2	55.2	55.8	56.3	56.7	57.0	57.4
Fairly good	41.3	39.4	38.6	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.0	37.2
Fairly poor	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.0
Very poor	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
No opinion	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*13,780*	*9,310*	*12,540*	*12,440*	*12,890*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

Whilst neighbourhoods were rated positively across the board, ratings varied by urban rural classification (Table 4.2). **Those in accessible or remote rural areas were most likely to describe their neighbourhood as a very good place to live** (69 per cent and 77 per cent respectively).

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

Column percentages, 2018 data

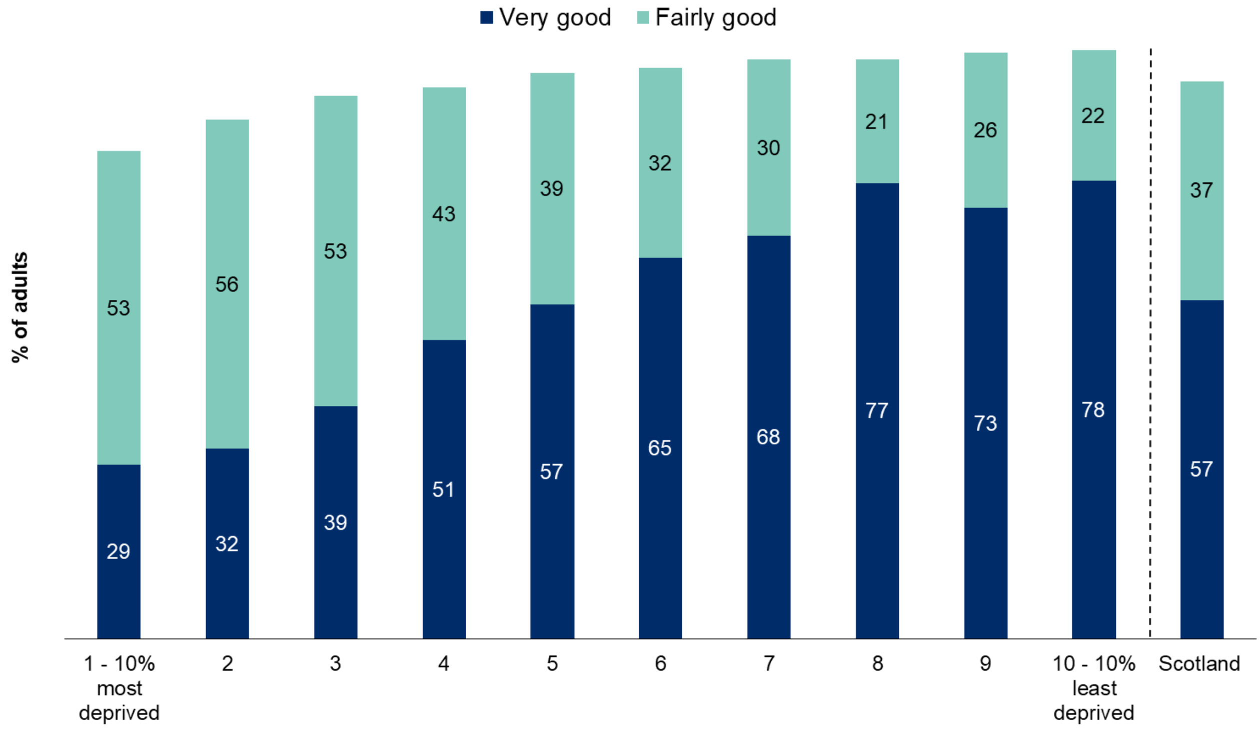
Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Very/fairly good	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*95*
Very good	53	54	60	60	69	77	57
Fairly good	41	40	36	36	28	21	37
Fairly poor	5	5	3	3	2	1	4
Very poor	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
No opinion	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,970*	*3,250*	*840*	*580*	*1,030*	*1,030*	*9,700*

Neighbourhood ratings also varied by deprivation[55], with the proportion of **adults rating their neighbourhood as a very good place to live increasing as deprivation decreases,** as shown in Figure 4.1.

Just under three in 10 adults in the 10 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live in 2018, compared to almost eight in 10 of those living in the 10 per cent least deprived areas. Overall, more than four-fifths (82 per cent) of adults in the most deprived areas described their neighbourhood as either very or fairly good.

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

2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 860)

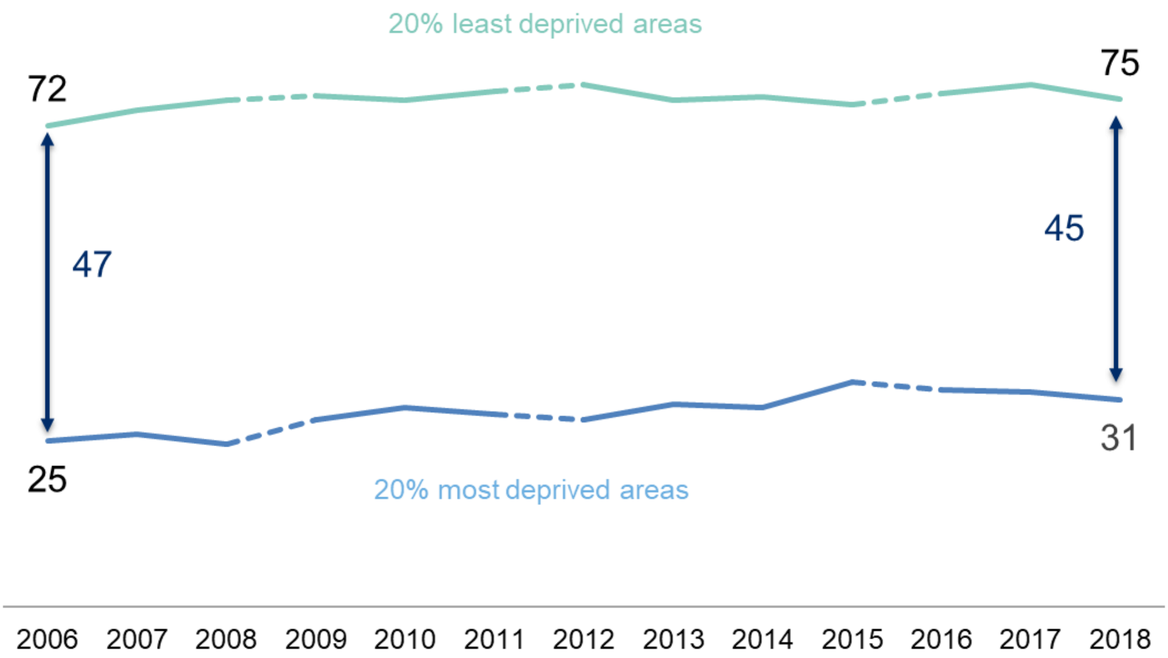


Neighbourhood ratings have improved amongst those living in the most deprived areas over the last decade (Figure 4.2). For those who live in the 20 per cent most deprived areas, the proportion rating their neighbourhood as a very good place to live has increased from 25 per cent in 2006 to 31 per cent in 2018.

Notwithstanding some year-to-year fluctuations, **the gap between the 20 per cent most and least deprived areas has narrowed slightly since 2006** when we look at those describing their neighbourhood as a very good place to live.

[55] As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – see Annex 2: Glossary

Figure 4.2: Rating of neighbourhood as a very good place to live by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 20 per cent and 20 per cent least deprived areas
2006-2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 1,580)



Note: Dotted lines represent breaks in SIMD data. Calculation based on unrounded data.

4.2.2 Neighbourhood Strengths

For 2018, an updated set of questions were included in the SHS to explore how the population perceives their neighbourhood strengths.

The survey asked people about their experiences and perceptions of trust, kindness, welcome, social contact, help and getting on well with people from different backgrounds. The percentage of people agreeing with statements about their neighbourhood strengths is higher for people-based strengths (such as kindness, trust and people from different backgrounds getting on well together) and lower for place-based strengths (such as welcoming places and places where people can meet up and socialise). Eighty-three per cent[56] of adults living in Scotland believed their neighbourhood is one where people are kind to each other, and 78 per cent believed their neighbourhood is one where people can be trusted. In contrast, just over half of people living in Scotland (53 per cent[57]) believed that there are welcoming places and opportunities to meet new people in their neighbourhood, and 59 per cent agreed that there are places where people can meet up and socialise – an indicator in the National Performance Framework.

[56] Calculation based on unrounded data
[57] Calculation based on unrounded data

Table 4.3 shows that adults are also more likely to strongly disagree with statements about place-based strengths compared to people-based strengths. Around one in 10 people strongly disagreed that their neighbourhood has welcoming places and opportunities to meet new people (nine per cent), and that their neighbourhood has places where people can meet up and socialise (10 per cent).

Table 4.3 Percentage of people agreeing with statements about their neighbourhood strengths
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Base
This is a neighbourhood where people are kind to each other	40	42	12	2	1	2	*9700*
This is a neighbourhood where most people can be trusted	38	40	13	4	2	3	*9700*
There are welcoming places and opportunities to meet new people	19	33	16	18	9	4	*9700*
There are places where people can meet up and socialise	22	37	12	16	10	3	*9700*
This is a neighbourhood where people from different backgrounds get on well together	25	45	18	4	2	6	*9700*
This is a neighbourhood where local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood	23	35	21	10	4	7	*9700*

Perception of neighbourhood strengths generally improves with age (Table 4.4). In particular, neighbourhood kindness, neighbourhood trust and people taking action to help improve the local area were perceived to be lower amongst younger people compared to older people.

Table 4.4: Percentage of people agreeing with statements about their neighbourhood strengths by age
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Age						Scotland
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	
This is a neighbourhood where people are kind to each other	79	78	84	83	85	87	83
This is a neighbourhood where most people can be trusted	69	69	75	79	85	87	78
There are welcoming places and opportunities to meet new people	52	53	53	50	54	55	53
There are places where people can meet up and socialise	57	58	58	59	61	60	59
This is a neighbourhood where people from different backgrounds get on well together	68	67	68	72	74	71	70
This is a neighbourhood where local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood	44	52	60	61	63	62	58
Base	680	1300	1370	2390	2540	1430	9700

A higher proportion of people living in accessible and remote rural areas agreed with statements regarding neighbourhood strengths than people living in large and other urban areas (Table 4.5). Almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of adults living in remote rural areas agreed that people take action to improve their neighbourhood, compared to just over half (51 per cent) of those living in other urban areas.

Table 4.5: Percentage of people agreeing with statements about their neighbourhood strengths by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Urban-Rural Classification						Scotland
	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	
This is a neighbourhood where people are kind to each other	79	81	86	80	90	89	83
This is a neighbourhood where most people can be trusted	73	75	83	77	88	89	78
There are welcoming places and opportunities to meet new people	55	46	59	56	57	63	53
There are places where people can meet up and socialise	62	51	67	61	62	66	59
This is a neighbourhood where people from different backgrounds get on well together	71	67	73	70	75	75	70
This is a neighbourhood where local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood	55	51	66	55	72	73	58
Base	2970	3250	840	580	1030	1030	9700

Owner occupiers are more likely to agree with the statements regarding neighbourhood people-based strengths than people who rent their home (Table 4.6). Eighty-five per cent of owner occupied households regarded their neighbourhood as one where most people can be trusted compared to 61 per cent of socially rented households.

Table 4.6: Percentage of people agreeing with statements about their neighbourhood strengths by tenure

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Tenure				Scotland
	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	
This is a neighbourhood where people are kind to each other	87	74	74	81	83
This is a neighbourhood where most people can be trusted	85	61	65	77	78
There are welcoming places and opportunities to meet new people	54	45	59	51	53
There are places where people can meet up and socialise	61	50	64	58	59
This is a neighbourhood where people from different backgrounds get on well together	73	63	67	64	70
This is a neighbourhood where local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood	64	47	46	54	58
Base	6190	2250	1160	110	9700

4.3 Community Engagement

4.3.1 Neighbourhood Belonging

The SHS also seeks to explore how strongly adults feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. Table 4.7 shows that **78 per cent of adults felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood in 2018**, a finding which has been stable in recent years.

Whilst the majority of all adults said that they felt a very strong or fairly strong sense of belonging, there is variation between breakdown groups. Table 4.7 shows that **the age, ethnicity and area respondents lived in affected their strength of feeling of belonging**. The gender of the respondent had no bearing on their strength of belonging.

Almost nine in 10 adults (87 per cent) aged 75 and above said they felt a very strong or fairly strong sense of belonging to their community, compared to two thirds (67 per cent) of those aged 25-34.

Seventy-eight per cent of those whose ethnicity was recorded as White expressed a very or fairly strong feeling of belonging compared to 71 per cent of those whose ethnicity was recorded as minority ethnic[58].

Those who live in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were less likely to have a strong feeling of belonging to the community compared to those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (71 per cent and 83 per cent[59] respectively).

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[58] Calculations based on unrounded data
[59] Calculation based on unrounded data

Table 4.7: Strength of feeling of belonging to community by gender, age, ethnicity and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Row percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Very strongly	Fairly strongly	Not very strongly	Not at all strongly	Don't know	Total	*Base*
Gender							
Men	34	42	17	5	1	100	*4,320*
Women	38	42	15	4	1	100	*5,380*
Identified in another way	*	*	*	*	*	*	*0*
Refused	*	*	*	*	*	*	*0*
Age							
16-24	28	45	19	7	2	100	*680*
25-34	24	43	23	7	2	100	*1,300*
35-44	30	46	18	5	2	100	*1,370*
45-59	37	42	16	4	1	100	*2,390*
60-74	45	41	11	2	1	100	*2,540*
75+	56	31	9	2	1	100	*1,430*
Ethnicity							
White	37	42	16	5	1	100	*9,410*
Minority Ethnic Groups	25	47	21	4	4	100	*290*
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation							
20% Most Deprived Areas	31	40	19	8	1	100	*1,840*
20% Least Deprived Areas	37	45	14	2	1	100	*1,770*
All	36	42	16	5	1	100	*9,700*

4.3.2 Neighbourhood Involvement

Along with feelings of neighbourhood belonging, the SHS explored neighbourhood involvement. This included perceptions about social support and social connections within neighbourhoods.

Table 4.8 highlights that **over three-quarters of adults in Scotland agreed with all statements regarding their neighbourhood involvement.** Offering help to a neighbour in an emergency had the highest level of agreement (91 per cent) whilst turning to someone in the neighbourhood for advice or support had the lowest level of agreement (77 per cent). Neighbourhood involvement was generally higher for older people, those living in remote rural areas, and those living in less deprived areas.

Table 4.8: Involvement with other people in the neighbourhood by gender, age, ethnicity and SIMD

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Age						Gender				Scotland
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	
Could rely on someone in neighbourhood for help	81	79	85	87	89	93	84	87	*	*	86
Could rely on someone in neighbourhood to look after home	78	77	85	88	90	94	84	87	*	*	85
Could turn to someone in neighbourhood for advice or support	72	68	77	78	83	86	75	79	*	*	77
Would offer help to neighbours in an emergency	89	90	92	93	92	83	91	90	*	*	91
Base	680	1300	1370	2390	2540	1430	4320	5380	0	0	9700

Adults	Urban-Rural Classification						20% most deprived				20% least deprived	Scotland
	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	1	2	3	4	5	
Could rely on someone in neighbourhood for help	83	85	90	85	89	93	80	83	88	87	90	86
Could rely on someone in neighbourhood to look after home	81	85	91	89	92	93	79	82	86	89	90	85
Could turn to someone in neighbourhood for advice or support	75	75	80	76	84	86	72	74	78	80	80	77
Would offer help to neighbours in an emergency	91	89	90	91	93	93	86	89	91	93	94	91
Base	2970	3250	840	580	1030	1030	1840	1850	2140	2100	1770	9700

4.3.3 Social Isolation and Loneliness

For 2018, an updated set of questions were included in the SHS to explore feelings of loneliness and isolation in Scotland. Loneliness is an indicator in the National Performance Framework.

Social isolation refers to when an individual has an objective lack of social relationships (in terms of quality and/or quantity) at individual, group, community and societal levels. Loneliness is a subjective feeling experienced when there is a difference between the social relationships we would like to have and those we have[60].

Table 4.9 shows that **the majority of adults in Scotland (73 per cent) reported meeting socially with friends, family, relatives, neighbours or work colleagues at least once a week.** Middle-aged people (35-59) were less likely to meet socially at least once a week than other ages (65 and 66 per cent for people in this age category, compared to 86 per cent of people aged 16-24). Women met socially more regularly than men.

[60] As defined by the Scottish Government's strategy for tackling social isolation and loneliness and building stronger social connections.

Table 4.9: Social isolation: how often people meet socially with friends, relatives, neighbours or work colleagues by age and gender
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Age						Gender				Scotland
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	
At least once a week	86	74	65	66	75	77	70	75	*	*	73
At least once a month	11	20	24	23	16	13	20	18	*	*	19
A few times a year/very rarely	3	4	9	9	7	7	8	6	*	*	7
Never	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	*	*	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	*	*	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	*	100
Base	680	1300	1370	2390	2540	1430	4320	5380	0	0	9700

Table 4.10 shows that there is no obvious trend in meeting socially at least once a week between urban and rural areas or by area deprivation levels.

Table 4.10: Social isolation: how often people meet socially with friends, relatives, neighbours or work colleagues by Urban-Rural Classification and SIMD
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Urban-Rural Classification						← 20% most deprived				20% least deprived →	Scotland
	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	1	2	3	4	5	
At least once a week	75	72	68	77	70	72	72	73	71	72	74	73
At least once a month	18	19	21	14	20	17	18	16	20	20	19	19
A few times a year/very rarely	5	7	9	6	8	9	7	8	7	6	6	7
Never	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	1
Don't know	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2970	3250	840	580	1030	1030	1840	1850	2140	2100	1770	9700

Table 4.11 shows that people living with a long-term physical or mental health condition were less likely to meet socially more often than people living without this. Sixty-nine per cent of people with a long-term physical or mental health condition met socially at least once a week compared to 74 per cent of people without.

Table 4.11: How often people meet socially with friends, relatives, neighbours or work colleagues by long-term physical or mental health condition status
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Long-term physical or mental health condition				Scotland
	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused	
At least once a week	69	74	*	*	73
At least once a month	18	19	*	*	19
A few times a year/very rarely	9	6	*	*	7
Never	3	1	*	*	1
Don't know	0	0	*	*	0
All	100	100	*	*	100
Base	3330	6330	20	20	9700

Loneliness

Whilst the majority of adults in Scotland reported having no or almost no feelings of loneliness in the last week, one in five adults (21 per cent) did feel lonely some or most of the time. Table 4.12 highlights that feelings of loneliness were similar across all age categories.

Table 4.12: How often people have felt lonely within the last week by age
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Age						Scotland
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	
None or almost none of the time	76	75	80	79	82	74	78
Some of the time	20	20	16	16	15	21	17
Most, almost all, or all of the time	3	4	4	5	3	5	4
Don't know	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	680	1300	1370	2390	2540	1430	9700

Although level of deprivation did not impact social isolation, as measured by the number of people meeting socially at least once a week, **those living in the most deprived areas were almost twice as likely to experience feelings of loneliness as those living in the least deprived areas** (Table 4.13). Twenty-eight per cent of people living in the most deprived areas experienced feelings of loneliness in the last week, compared to 15 per cent[61] of people living in the least deprived areas.

Table 4.13: How often people have felt lonely within the last week by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived				20% least deprived →	Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
None or almost none of the time	71	76	77	82	84	78
Some of the time	21	19	18	15	14	17
Most, almost all, or all of the time	7	5	4	2	2	4
Don't know	1	0	1	0	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1840	1850	2140	2100	1770	9700

There is also some variance in feelings of loneliness by urban rural classification. Table 4.14 shows that remote small towns had the highest prevalence of loneliness (26 per cent compared to 15 per cent[62] for those living in accessible rural areas).

[61] Calculation based on unrounded data
[62] Calculation based on unrounded data

Table 4.14: How often people have felt lonely within the last week by Urban Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Urban-Rural Classification: Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
None or almost none of the time	78	76	78	74	84	80	78
Some of the time	17	19	18	21	13	17	17
Most, almost all, or all of the time	4	5	3	4	3	2	4
Don't know	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2970	3250	840	580	1030	1030	9700

Table 4.15 shows that people living with a long-term physical or mental health condition are more than twice as likely to experience feelings of loneliness within the last week compared to those without (34 per cent vs 16 per cent[63]).

Table 4.15: How often people have felt lonely within the last week by long-term physical or mental health condition status

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Long-term physical or mental health condition: Yes	No	Don't know	Refused	Scotland
None or almost none of the time	65	84	*	*	78
Some of the time	26	14	*	*	17
Most, almost all, or all of the time	9	2	*	*	4
Don't know	1	1	*	*	1
All	100	100	*	*	100
Base	3330	6330	20	20	9700

Chapter 2 shows that over a third of people in Scotland lived alone, and Table 4.16 shows that feelings of loneliness were highest in single-occupier households in 2018. Forty per cent of people living in single adult households and 38 per cent[64] of people living in single pensioner households experienced feelings of loneliness in the last week. Over a third (34 per cent) of respondents in single parent households experienced feelings of loneliness in the last week.

Table 4.16: How often people have felt lonely within the last week by household type

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Household Type: Single adult	Small adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Large adult	Older smaller	Single pensioner	Scotland
None or almost none of the time	59	80	66	85	86	83	88	62	78
Some of the time	29	17	26	14	11	13	10	29	17
Most, almost all, or all of the time	11	2	9	1	2	3	2	8	4
Don't know	1	1	-	0	1	0	0	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	2080	1690	470	1090	450	700	1570	1650	9700

[63] Calculation based on unrounded data
[64] Calculation based on unrounded data

4.4 Neighbourhood Problems

4.4.1 Perceptions of Neighbourhood Problems

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

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

Perceptions of social problems are outlined in Table 4.17 which shows the percentage of adults describing each issue as very or fairly common in their neighbourhood over the last 10 years.

Continuing the trend seen over the last decade, **the most prevalent issues cited in 2018** were:

- **Animal nuisance** such as noise or dog fouling (which 30 per cent saw as very or fairly common); and
- **Rubbish or litter lying around** (which 30 per cent said was very or fairly common).

Notwithstanding relatively minor (although sometimes statistically significant) fluctuations in the estimated proportion of adults viewing each issue as common between survey sweeps, many perceived problems have been broadly stable in recent years. Looking over the longer term reveals more notable changes in some categories. For instance, **the proportion of people citing vandalism/damage to property as a common issue almost halved between 2008 and 2018**, whilst the perceived commonality of animal nuisance has increased since 2009.

Table 4.17: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood

Percentages, 2008-2018 data

Adults	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General anti-social behaviour											
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	15	14	11	11	11	10	8	8	8	9	8
Groups or individual harassing others	11	10	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6
Drug misuse or dealing	13	12	11	12	13	12	11	12	12	13	12
Rowdy behaviour	17	16	14	14	15	13	12	11	11	12	11
Neighbour problems											
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	10	10	10	10	12	11	11	10	10	11	10
Neighbour disputes	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Rubbish and fouling											
Rubbish or litter lying around	29	26	24	25	29	27	27	28	30	30	30
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	-	24	23	26	30	31	31	31	31	32	30
Vehicles											
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Base	*9,310*	*11,400*	*11,140*	*11,280*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

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

4.4.2 Variation in Neighbourhood Problems

The perceived prevalence of neighbourhood problems varied by deprivation. Table 4.18 shows that those living in the most deprived areas were more likely to perceive each issue to be a very or fairly common problem compared to those who lived in the least deprived areas. The most notable differences being the commonality of rubbish or litter lying around (48 per cent compared to 20 per cent) and drug misuse or dealing (30 per cent compared to two per cent).

Table 4.18: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	10% most deprived 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10% least deprived 10	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour											
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	20	16	10	9	6	6	4	3	3	4	8
Groups or individual harassing others	15	12	8	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	6
Drug misuse or dealing	30	27	19	15	11	8	6	4	4	2	12
Rowdy behaviour	25	20	16	14	10	8	6	5	4	4	11
Neighbour problems											
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	20	18	14	12	10	6	7	6	4	5	10
Neighbour disputes	13	13	8	8	5	4	4	3	2	2	6
Rubbish and fouling											
Rubbish or litter lying around	48	45	39	35	29	26	23	20	17	20	30
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	41	43	35	36	32	26	28	23	23	19	30
Vehicles											
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Base	*940*	*900*	*920*	*930*	*1,070*	*1,070*	*1,090*	*1,010*	*860*	*910*	*9,700*

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

Table 4.19 shows that neighbourhood problems were generally perceived to be more common by those who lived in socially rented housing compared to owner occupiers and private renters. Drug misuse or dealing was most likely to be perceived to be a very or fairly common problem by those in socially rented accommodation, with a quarter (25 per cent) citing it as regular issue compared to 11 per cent of those in private rented housing and nine per cent of owner occupiers. This may be an effect of the association between tenure and area-deprivation as explained in Chapter 3.

Table 4.19: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by tenure of household

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Owner occupie	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	6	15	9	7	8
Groups or individual harassing others	4	12	5	4	6
Drug misuse or dealing	9	25	11	11	12
Rowdy behaviour	7	19	18	9	11
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	6	19	15	8	10
Neighbour disputes	4	13	6	4	6
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	26	38	32	35	30
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	29	39	23	24	30
Vehicles					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	3	2	1	2
Base	*6,190*	*2,250*	*1,160*	*110*	*9,700*

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

Perceptions of neighbourhood problems generally decreased with age, as shown in Table 4.20 below. For example, those aged 16-24 were more likely than all other age groups to view rowdy behaviour as a very or fairly common issue (reported by 16 per cent and three per cent respectively). However, the number of 16-24 year olds reporting this problem fell from last year (16 per cent in 2018 compared to 21 per cent in 2017[65]).

The association between age and the perceived prevalence of neighbourhood problems is not linear across all of the issues considered. Adults aged 35-44 were the most likely to perceive animal nuisance (such as noise or fouling) as being very or fairly common (36 per cent) with those in the younger and older age brackets of 16-24 and 75 plus less so (26 per cent and 23 per cent respectively).

Table 4.20: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by age of respondent

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	10	9	10	9	6	3	8
Groups or individual harassing others	8	7	6	7	3	2	6
Drug misuse or dealing	12	13	13	15	11	6	12
Rowdy behaviour	16	15	14	11	7	3	11
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	16	13	12	9	7	3	10
Neighbour disputes	9	8	7	6	4	3	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	34	33	32	29	28	20	30
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	26	32	36	31	30	23	30
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	1	3	2	1	1	1	2
Base	*680*	*1,300*	*1,370*	*2,390*	*2,540*	*1,430*	*9,700*

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

Table 4.21 shows that **adults living in large urban areas were generally most likely to perceive each issue as being very or fairly common**, whilst those in rural areas tended to be least likely to consider neighbourhood problems to be common.

Continuing the trend from recent years, the issue most commonly reported by those in large urban areas was rubbish or litter lying around (39 per cent), a problem only rated as very or fairly common by 21 per cent of those in accessible rural areas, and 14 per cent of adults living in remote rural areas.

[65] https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/pages/5/

Table 4.21: Percentage of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood by Urban Rural classification
Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	12	7	6	7	4	3	8
Groups or individual harassing others	7	6	5	5	3	3	6
Drug misuse or dealing	14	13	13	13	6	6	12
Rowdy behaviour	16	10	10	10	4	4	11
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	13	11	7	9	5	5	10
Neighbour disputes	6	7	5	6	6	4	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	39	27	27	26	21	14	30
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	32	30	34	31	30	21	30
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Base	*2,970*	*3,250*	*840*	*580*	*1,030*	*1,030*	*9,700*

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

4.4.3 Personal Experience of Neighbourhood Problems

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

It is not always necessary to have direct personal experience of an issue to know about it or perceive it as a problem in an area. For example, in the case of vandalism, a person may not have experienced vandalism to their property, but may have seen other vandalised property in their neighbourhood.

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

Figure 4.3 compares the perception that a neighbourhood problem is fairly or very common with reported experiences of that problem and shows that this varies depending on the problem. Twelve per cent of individuals believed drug misuse or dealing was a very or fairly common problem in their neighbourhood, yet only seven per cent of adults reported that they had personally experienced this. Conversely, 30 per cent of adults perceived animal nuisance to be a problem although 35 per cent of adults experienced it. The relationship between experiences and perceptions was much more evident for certain neighbourhood problems such as issues with neighbour disputes.

Figure 4.3: Perceptions and experience of neighbourhood problems
2018 data, Adults, (Base: 9,700)

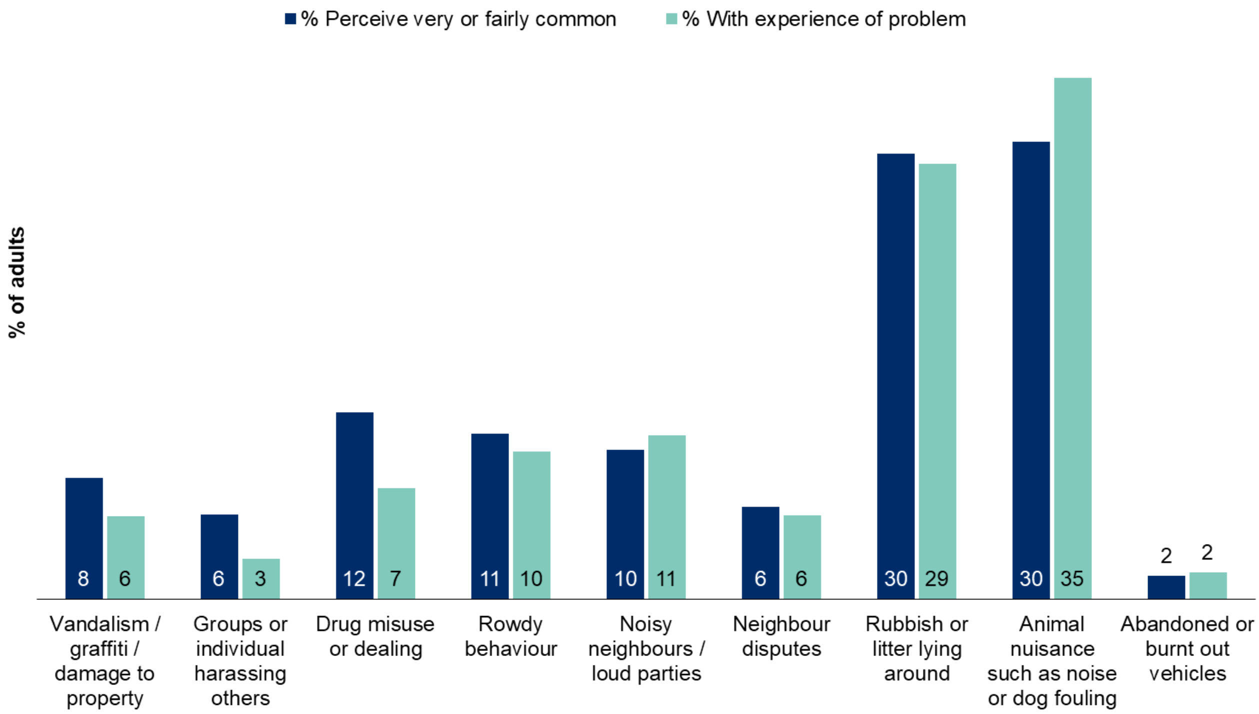


Table 4.22 shows that although **46 per cent of all adults in Scotland reported that they had experienced no neighbourhood problems in 2018**, this varied by area deprivation. Those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were least likely to report experiencing no problems, with around one-third (35 per cent) of adults experiencing no problems. In comparison, more than a half (54 per cent) of adults living in the least deprived areas experienced no problems. In all cases, animal nuisance was the most commonly experienced problem.

Table 4.22: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	1 - 20% most deprived	2	3	4	5 - 20% least deprived	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour						
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	11	7	4	3	3	6
Groups or individual harassing others	6	3	2	1	1	3
Drug misuse or dealing	16	10	6	3	3	7
Rowdy behaviour	17	12	8	6	7	10
Neighbour problems						
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	18	14	9	7	7	11
Neighbour disputes	10	7	4	4	3	6
Rubbish and fouling						
Rubbish or litter lying around	41	33	28	24	20	29
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	42	39	32	32	29	35
Vehicles						
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	3	2	2	1	1	2
None	35	40	47	51	54	46
Base	*1,840*	*1,850*	*2,140*	*2,100*	*1,770*	*9,700*

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

Adults in socially rented accommodation were generally less likely than those in owner occupied and private rented housing to say they had experienced no neighbourhood problems (Table 4.23). In all tenure types, the most commonly experienced problems were animal nuisance or rubbish lying around (between 26 per cent and 39 per cent).

Table 4.23: Experience of neighbourhood problems by tenure of household

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
General anti-social behaviour					
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	4	9	6	4	6
Groups or individual harassing others	2	6	3	2	3
Drug misuse or dealing	5	14	8	8	7
Rowdy behaviour	7	14	15	12	10
Neighbour problems					
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	7	19	17	2	11
Neighbour disputes	4	10	6	7	6
Rubbish and fouling					
Rubbish or litter lying around	27	33	31	33	29
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	35	39	26	29	35
Vehicles					
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	3	1	2	2
None	47	39	47	42	46
Base	*6,190*	*2,250*	*1,160*	*110*	*9,700*

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

People living in remote rural areas were the most likely to report having experienced no neighbourhood problems in the last year (60 per cent; Table 4.24) and had the lowest proportion of adults reporting experience of rubbish lying around (15 per cent) or animal nuisance (24 per cent). Respondents living in large urban areas were the least likely to report experiencing no neighbourhood problems (40 per cent).

Table 4.24: Experience of neighbourhood problems by Urban Rural Classification

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
General anti-social behaviour							
Vandalism / graffiti / damage to property	7	5	4	4	4	2	6
Groups or individual harassing others	4	2	2	2	1	1	3
Drug misuse or dealing	10	7	6	8	3	3	7
Rowdy behaviour	14	9	8	12	4	2	10
Neighbour problems							
Noisy neighbours / loud parties	14	11	6	10	6	5	11
Neighbour disputes	6	6	5	5	5	4	6
Rubbish and fouling							
Rubbish or litter lying around	37	27	27	27	23	15	29
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	36	34	40	35	36	24	35
Vehicles							
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
None	40	48	45	46	48	60	46
Base	*2,970*	*3,250*	*840*	*580*	*1,030*	*1,030*	*9,700*

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

4.5 Discrimination and Harassment

4.5.1 Experiences of Discrimination and Harassment

The SHS explores whether respondents have experienced any kind of discrimination or harassment[66], in the last 12 months, whilst in Scotland. **In 2018**, **one in 12 adults** reported that they **had experienced discrimination** (eight per cent) **and one in 17 had experienced harassment** (six per cent) **in Scotland at some point over the 12 months** (Table 4.25).

People living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were more likely to experience both discrimination (10 per cent) and harassment (seven per cent) compared to those living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (seven per cent and four per cent respectively).

The wording of questions about discrimination and harassment in the SHS changed in 2018. In previous years the questions asked about experiences in 'the last 3 years', and from 2018 they refer to experiences in the last 12 months. The data is therefore not comparable with data reported on these topics in previous years' surveys.

Table 4.25: Experience of discrimination and harassment by gender, age and level of deprivation

Row percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Discrimination		Harassment		*Base*
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Gender					
Men	8	92	6	94	*4,320*
Women	8	92	6	94	*5,380*
Identified in another way	*	*	*	*	*0*
Refused	*	*	*	*	*0*
Age					
16 to 24	14	86	9	91	*680*
25 to 34	12	88	7	93	*1,300*
35 to 44	9	91	7	93	*1,370*
45 to 59	8	92	6	94	*2,390*
60 to 74	5	95	4	96	*2,540*
75+	3	97	2	98	*1,430*
Deprivation					
20% Most Deprived	10	90	7	93	*1,840*
20% Least Deprived	7	93	4	96	*1,770*
All	8	92	6	94	*9,700*

[66] *Discrimination* was defined in the survey as: occasions when you felt you were treated unfairly or with less respect than other people because of your age, gender, ethnic group, religion, disability, sexual orientation or for sectarian or other reasons.
Harassment was defined in the survey as: occasions when you have felt intimidated, threatened or disturbed because of your age, gender, ethnic group, religion, disability, sexual orientation or for sectarian or other reasons.

Table 4.26 displays the proportion of adults who have experienced discrimination or harassment by a further range of demographic breakdowns: sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, and whether the individual has a long term physical or mental health condition which has (or is expected to) last at least 12 months. It highlights that **some groups were more likely than others to report having experienced discrimination or harassment including: those who are gay/lesbian/bisexual, recorded as a minority ethnic group or belong to a religion other than Christianity**. Small base sizes for some groups – such as 'gay/lesbian/bisexual' - means that estimates can have relatively large degrees of uncertainty around them and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.25 and Table 4.26 do not show the reasons behind experiences of discrimination and harassment, which can be but are not necessarily related to the equality characteristics presented. To get an understanding of this, those who have experienced such issues are also asked about the factors they believe may have motivated their experiences (as detailed below).

Table 4.26: Experiences of discrimination and harassment by sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion and long term physical/mental health condition

Row percentages, 2018 data[67]

Adults	Discrimination		Harassment		*Base*
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sexual Orientation					
Heterosexual/Straight	8	92	6	94	*9,490*
Gay/Lesbian/ Bisexual	25	75	23	77	*150*
Ethnicity					
White	8	92	6	94	*9,410*
Other minority ethnic group	17	83	11	89	*290*
Religion					
None	9	91	6	94	*4,690*
Church of Scotland	4	96	3	97	*2,470*
Roman Catholic	9	91	7	93	*1,310*
Other Christian	9	91	6	94	*1,000*
Another religion	17	83	15	85	*230*
Long term physical/mental health condition					
Yes	11	89	8	92	*3,330*
No	7	93	5	95	*6,330*
All	8	92	6	94	*9,700*

[67] Caution around the precision and significance of findings should be exercised when interpreting percentages with low base numbers as results derived from a relatively small number of individuals have large margins of error around them and are subject to large fluctuations based on the experiences of only a few people. This is particularly important when considering trends over time or comparing experiences of different population groups.

4.5.2 Motivating factors

Adults who reported that they had experienced harassment or discrimination were asked what they think might have motivated this. Respondents were asked to provide spontaneous responses to these questions and where possible, the interviewer coded these answers into one of the main categories shown in Table 4.27 (e.g. age, disability, gender, and so on). As there were a wide range of options which adults could have provided (and the fact multiple reasons could be given), it was not possible to code every potential type of response in advance, which has resulted in high levels of 'other' reasons being recorded.

Table 4.27 shows that **19 per cent of respondents who had been discriminated against believed the reason behind this was their nationality**. Other common motivating factors included the respondent's age (15 per cent), health problem or disability (11 per cent), ethnicity (11 per cent), mental ill-health (10 per cent), gender (10 per cent) and accent (10 per cent).

Of those who had experienced **harassment**, **15 per cent cited their nationality as the perceived reason and 11 per cent cited their ethnicity**, with 'other reasons' being the most common individual response (20 per cent).

Table 4.27: Reasons for discrimination and harassment

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Discrimination	Harassment
Your age	15	7
Your sex or gender	10	8
Where you live	8	6
Your language	3	5
Your ethnicity	11	11
Your nationality	19	15
Your accent	10	6
Your social or educational background	6	5
Your sexual orientation	4	4
Your trans status, including non-binary identities	0	0
Sectarian reasons	7	7
Your religious belief or faith	7	5
Your mental ill-health	10	7
Any other health problems or disability	11	10
Other reason	11	20
Base	*750*	*550*

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

4.6 Community Engagement and Resilience

4.6.1 Resilience and preparedness for emergency situations

The SHS seeks to explore how prepared the population are for potential emergency situations.

It explores how much thought and/or activity households in Scotland had undertaken in preparation for issues like **severe weather or flooding**[68]. As shown in Table 4.28, **in 2018** just under **two thirds (64 per cent) of households in Scotland had given no thought to preparing for such situations**, whilst a further 14 per cent had thought about it but had taken no action. Just one in 17 households (six per cent) said they were fully prepared.

Households in the most deprived areas were most likely to report having given no thought to preparing for issues like severe weather or flooding.

Table 4.28: Activity undertaken to prepare for events like severe weather or flooding

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	1 - 20% most deprived	2	3	4	5 - 20% least deprived	All
Given it no thought	72	71	59	56	60	64
Thought about but haven't done anything	13	13	16	15	15	14
Thought about and have made some preparations	10	10	17	19	19	15
Thought about and am fully prepared	3	5	7	9	6	6
Don't know	2	1	1	1	0	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*560*	*560*	*630*	*610*	*550*	*2,910*

Table 4.29 shows the proportion of households with specific items readily available for potential use in the event of severe weather or flooding, by tenure and SIMD. In 2018, one in five households had an emergency kit prepared (20 per cent), just under two-fifths had a battery-powered radio (36 per cent) and three-fifths had a first aid kit (61 per cent). Households were more likely to hold copies of important documents, such as insurance policies, than the other items with 68 per cent of households having these readily accessible.

Availability varied across household types. Owner occupiers were more likely than social or private renter to have all emergency response items available. Households in the 20 per cent least deprived areas were more likely to have a working radio, first aid kit and copies of important documents available compared to households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas.

[68] Questions do not take into account relative risk of the location of the household.

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

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	20% Most Deprived	20% Least Deprived	All
An emergency kit already prepared with essential items	23	16	17	*	18	18	20
A working radio with batteries	41	28	26	*	27	37	36
A first aid kit	70	43	50	*	45	67	61
Copies of important documents (like insurance policies)	76	53	62	*	56	74	68
Base	*1,860*	*660*	*370*	*30*	*560*	*550*	*2,910*

5 Economic Activity

Main Findings

In 2018, around one in three adults (32 per cent) had a degree or professional qualification. This was highest for those aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44. A larger proportion of women had a degree or professional qualification compared to men.

The proportion of adults without any qualifications has decreased from around one in four adults (23 per cent) in 2007 to around one in six adults (15 per cent) in 2018.

The proportion of 16-64 year old adults with a degree or professional qualification increased with income whilst the proportion with no qualifications decreased.

A higher proportion of men (59 per cent) compared to women (51 per cent) were 'in work'. This gap has stayed around the same level since 2009.

Almost half of adults aged between 16 and 64 years were in full-time employment (49 per cent), an increase from 45 per cent in 1999.

Men aged 16-64 were more likely to be in employment than women (73 and 66 per cent respectively). Men were predominantly in full-time employment (58 per cent) or self-employed (10 per cent), while the employment of women showed greater variation; 40 per cent were in full-time employment, followed by 21 per cent in part-time employment.

More men than women aged 16-64 were unemployed and seeking work.

Those with limiting health issues were less likely to be in full-time employment. In 2018, just under a quarter (24 per cent) were in full-time employment compared to over half (54 per cent) of those who did not report having a long-term physical or mental health condition or illness.

Just over three fifths (62 per cent) of households had at least one adult in paid employment. The proportion of households containing at least one adult in paid employment rose from 54 per cent in the 20 per cent most deprived areas to 68 per cent and 66 per cent in the least deprived areas (quintiles four and five, respectively).

The majority of women aged 16-64 were in some form of work and the presence of children in the household affected this. In 2018, a significantly higher proportion of women aged 16-64 in households containing children were in work, compared to women in households without children (68 per cent and 64 per cent, respectively). A higher proportion of women with no children in the household were in full-time employment.

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[69]. 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 self-reported by the respondent in the 'household'[70] 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 those in employment 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 inactivity 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[71].

Scotland's Labour Market Strategy provides a framework for our approach to the labour market. It describes the actions to be taken forward and how this approach will help to drive inclusive growth.

In this chapter, the current economic situation of men and women (aged 16 years and over) 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 aged 16-64, 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 aged 16-64; specifically investigating whether the presence of children in the household might have an impact on their economic situation.

[69] Scotland's Economic Strategy (March 2015) http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/03/5984
[70] See chapter 1 for further information on the survey design
[71] www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market

5.2 Highest Qualification Level

Figure 5.1 shows that the proportion of adults whose highest qualification was a degree or professional qualification has increased to around one in three adults (32 per cent in 2018) from one in four adults (23 per cent) in 2007. The proportion of adults without any qualifications has decreased from around one in four adults (23 per cent) in 2007 to around one in six adults (15 per cent) in 2018. Aside from the increase in adults with an HNC/HND or equivalent, the proportion of adults with other types of qualifications has been largely stable over time (Table 5.1).

The proportion of adults whose highest qualification was a Higher, A level or equivalent has decreased from 18 per cent in 2017 to 16 per cent in 2018. In contrast, the proportion of adults who held some other qualification has increased from four to five per cent (2017 and 2018, respectively). There were no changes in the proportion of adults who held any other type of qualification between 2017 and 2018.

Figure 5.1: Highest level of qualification held by adults aged 16 and over by year
2007-2018 data, Adults dataset (minimum base: 9,410)

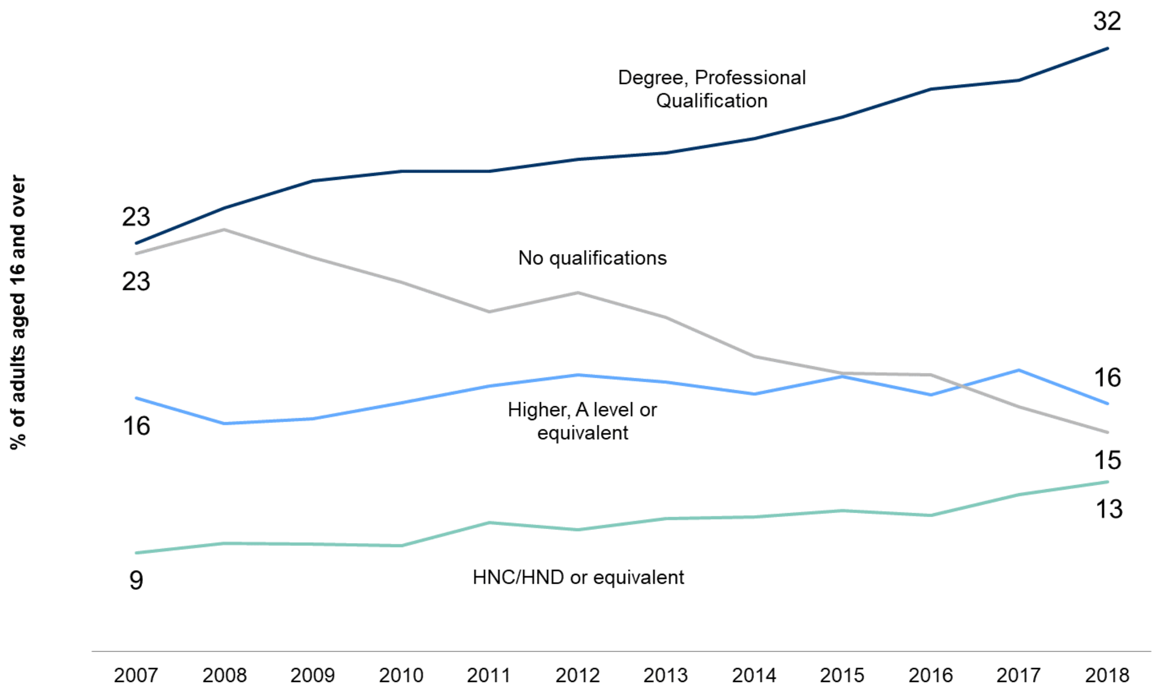


Table 5.1: Highest level of qualification held by adults aged 16 and over by year

Column percentages, 2007-2018 data, Adults dataset

Highest level of qualification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Degree, Professional Qualification	23	25	26	27	27	27	27	28	29	30	31	32
HNC/HND or equivalent	9	10	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	13
Higher, A level or equivalent	16	15	15	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	16
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	21	20	20	19	20	19	19	22	20	20	19	19
Other qualification	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5
No qualifications	23	24	23	22	20	21	20	18	17	17	16	15
Qualifications not known	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*11,920*	*12,370*	*12,540*	*12,440*	*12,890*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

Table 5.2 shows that a larger proportion of women had a degree or professional qualification compared to men (33 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively) whereas the proportion of men with an HNC/HND or equivalent (14 per cent) was higher than women (11 per cent).

The proportion of those with a degree or professional qualification was highest for those aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 (43 and 45 per cent, respectively) and decreased with age (Table 5.2). The proportion of adults with degree level or professional qualifications was lowest for those aged 16 to 24 (16 per cent), likely because many adults in this age category were in higher or further education and had therefore not yet completed a degree qualification.

The proportion of those with no qualifications increased with age. The highest proportion was in the oldest age group, with **two in five (40 per cent) adults aged 75 or over having no qualifications**.

Table 5.2: Highest level of qualification held by gender and age of adults aged 16 and over

Column percentages, 2018 data, Adults dataset

Highest level of qualification	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Degree, Professional Qualification	31	33	*	*	16	43	45	33	27	18	32
HNC/HND or equivalent	14	11	*	*	13	16	16	13	9	6	13
Higher, A level or equivalent	17	16	*	*	36	15	14	15	13	8	16
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	19	18	*	*	27	17	17	22	17	9	19
Other qualification	4	5	*	*	2	2	1	2	9	18	5
No qualifications	14	15	*	*	5	6	6	13	24	40	15
Qualifications not known	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,320*	*5,380*	*0*	*0*	*680*	*1,300*	*1,370*	*2,390*	*2,540*	*1,430*	*9,700*

Links between degree level qualifications and higher incomes can be seen amongst adults aged 16-64 (Figure 5.2 and Table 5.3). In 2018, **as income increased, the proportion of adults aged 16-64 with a degree or professional qualification more than doubled** (from 24 per cent of those in the lowest income group to 51 per cent for those in the highest income group). Conversely, the proportion of adults aged 16-64 with no qualifications decreased from 17 per cent to only three per cent for the same income groups.

As shown in Table 5.3, one in three (33 per cent) adults aged 16-64 in the lowest income group had a Higher, A-level or equivalent qualification. The largest proportion of adults aged 16-64 in the income bands £6,001-£10,000, £10,001-£15,000 and £15,001-£20,000 held an O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent as their highest level of qualification (28 per cent, 32 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively).

Figure 5.2: Highest level of qualification held by adults aged 16-64 by net annual household income

2018 data, Adults dataset (minimum base: 160)

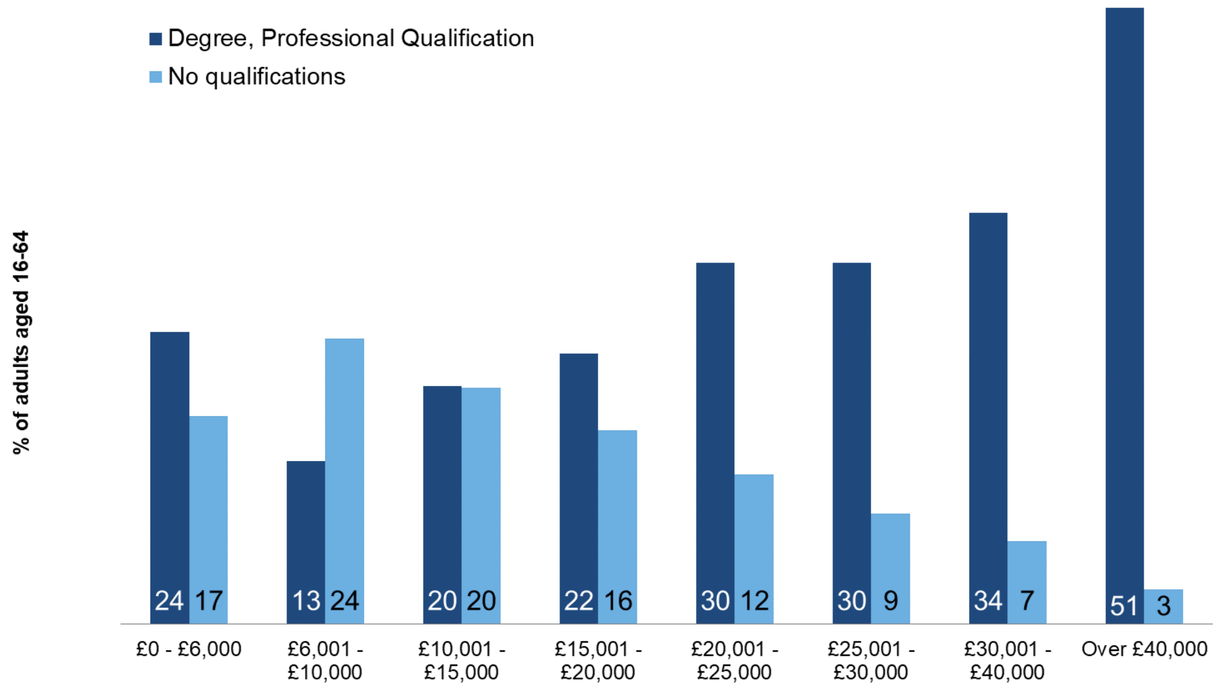


Table 5.3: Highest level of qualification held by adults aged 16-64 by net annual household income

Column percentages, 2018 data, Adults dataset

Highest level of qualification	£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	24	13	20	22	30	30	34	51	35
HNC/HND or equivalent	5	10	12	17	15	18	16	13	14
Higher, A level or equivalent	33	20	15	15	16	18	19	18	18
O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	18	28	32	25	24	20	23	14	21
Other qualification	2	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	2
No qualifications	17	24	20	16	12	9	7	3	10
Qualifications not known	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*160*	*380*	*810*	*840*	*720*	*640*	*1,010*	*1,810*	*6,370*

5.3 Current Economic Situation

A higher proportion of men (59 per cent) compared to women (51 per cent) were currently 'in work'. In 2018, this is demonstrated in Figure 5.3, which shows that men were more likely to be in full-time employment or self-employed, while women were more likely to be employed part-time or looking after the home or family.

Figure 5.3: Current economic situation of adults aged 16 and over by gender[72]
2018 data, Adults dataset (min base: 4,320)

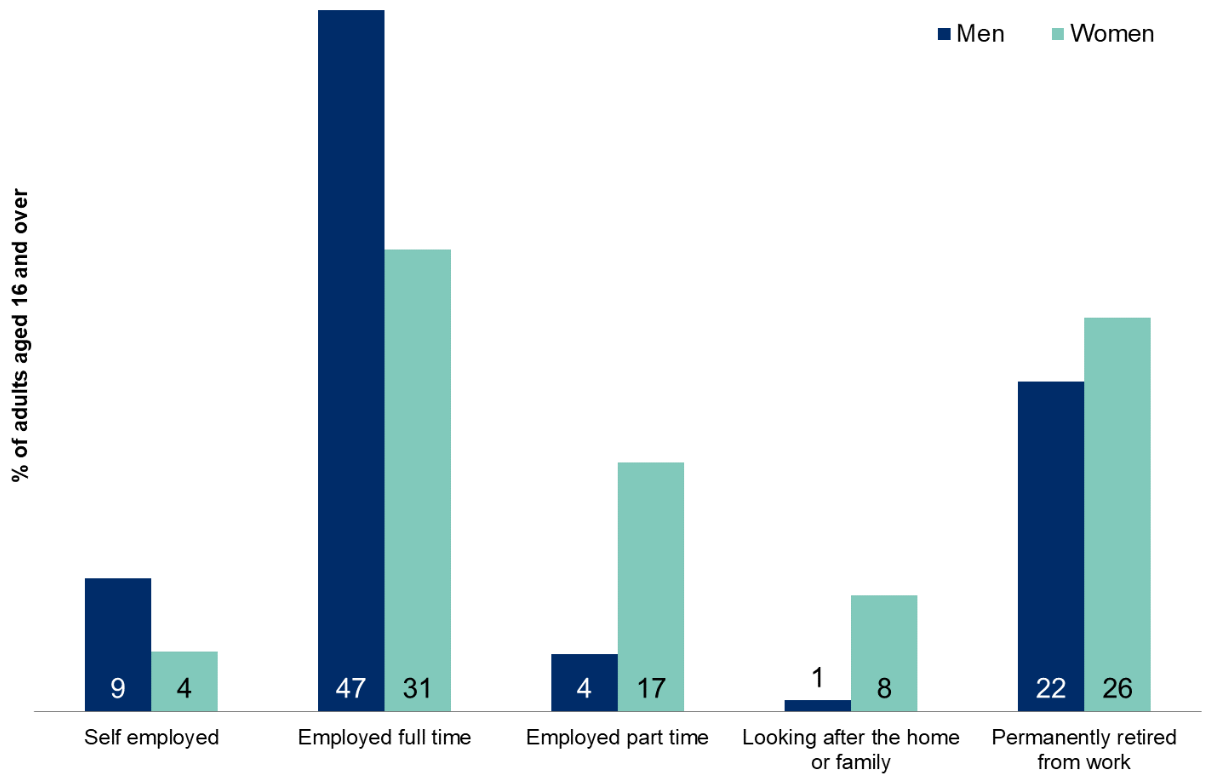
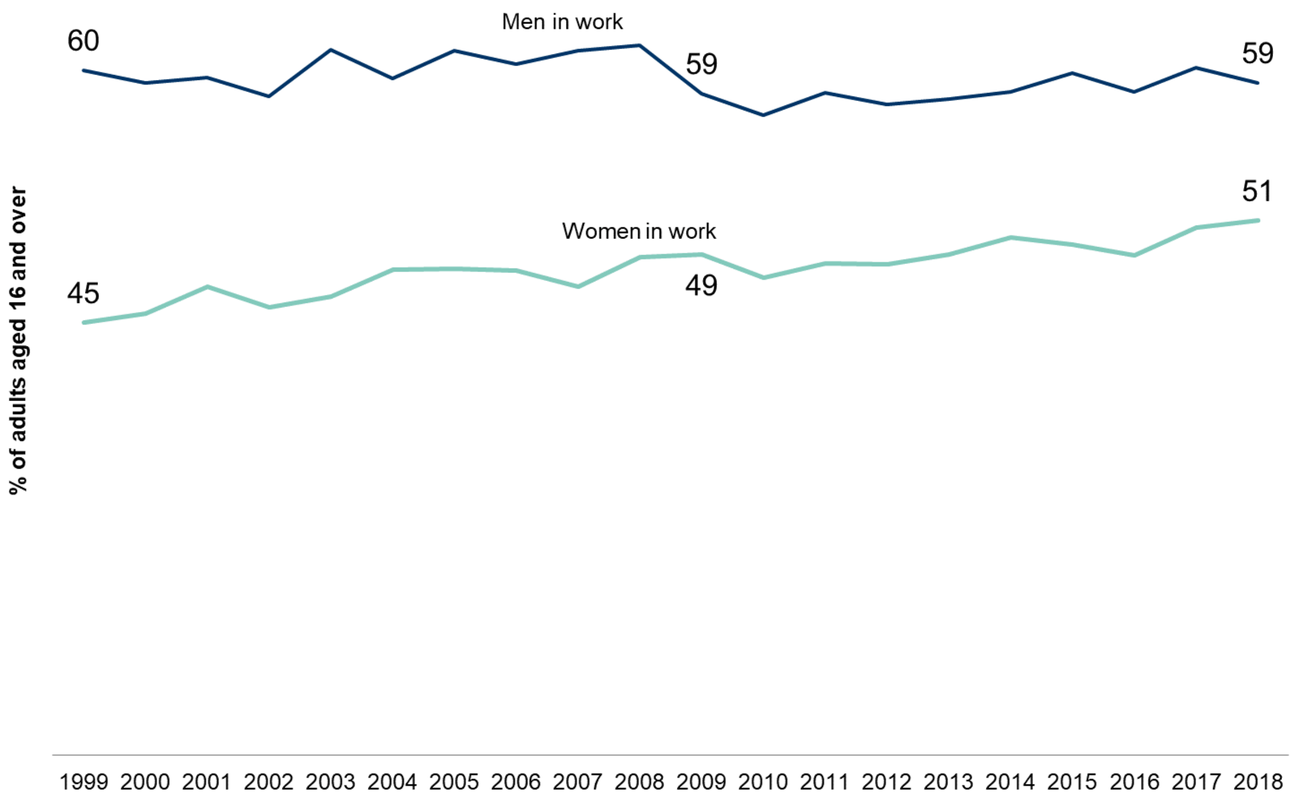


Figure 5.4 shows how the proportion of men and women in work has changed over time. **The proportion of men in work has been far greater than the proportion of women in work**. In 1999 this was 60 and 45 per cent, respectively. **This gap narrowed to around nine percentage points in 2009 due to an increase in the proportion of women in work, and has been relatively stable since then** with 59 per cent of men and 51 per cent of women in work in 2018.

[72] Data for those who responded to the question on gender as "identified in another way" or "refused" are not included in the figure as the base numbers included in this breakdown are too low and the data has been suppressed.

Figure 5.4: Adults aged 16 and over currently in work over time by gender[73]
1999 - 2018 data, Adults datasets (minimum base: 4,240)



5.3.1 Current Economic Situation of Adults Aged 16-64

Figure 5.5 shows the current economic situation of adults aged 16-64 over time. **Almost half of adults aged between 16 and 64 years in full-time employment** (49 per cent), an increase from 45 per cent in 1999. Since 1999, the proportion of adults (16-64) employed part-time has been stable, at around 13 per cent. The data also shows that the proportion of adults looking after the home or family decreased from nine to six per cent while the proportion of 16-64 year old adults who were self-employed increased from six to eight per cent.

[73] In the SHS 2018, the question on gender was non-binary and included "Identified in another way" and "Refused" responses. In previous years the question on gender was binary, i.e. only two response options were provided to respondents: male and female. Data for those who responded to the question on gender as "identified in another way" or "refused" are not included in the figure as the base numbers included in this breakdown are too low and the data has been suppressed.

Figure 5.5: Current economic situation of adults aged 16 - 64 by year
1999 - 2018 data, Adults dataset (minimum base: 6,590)

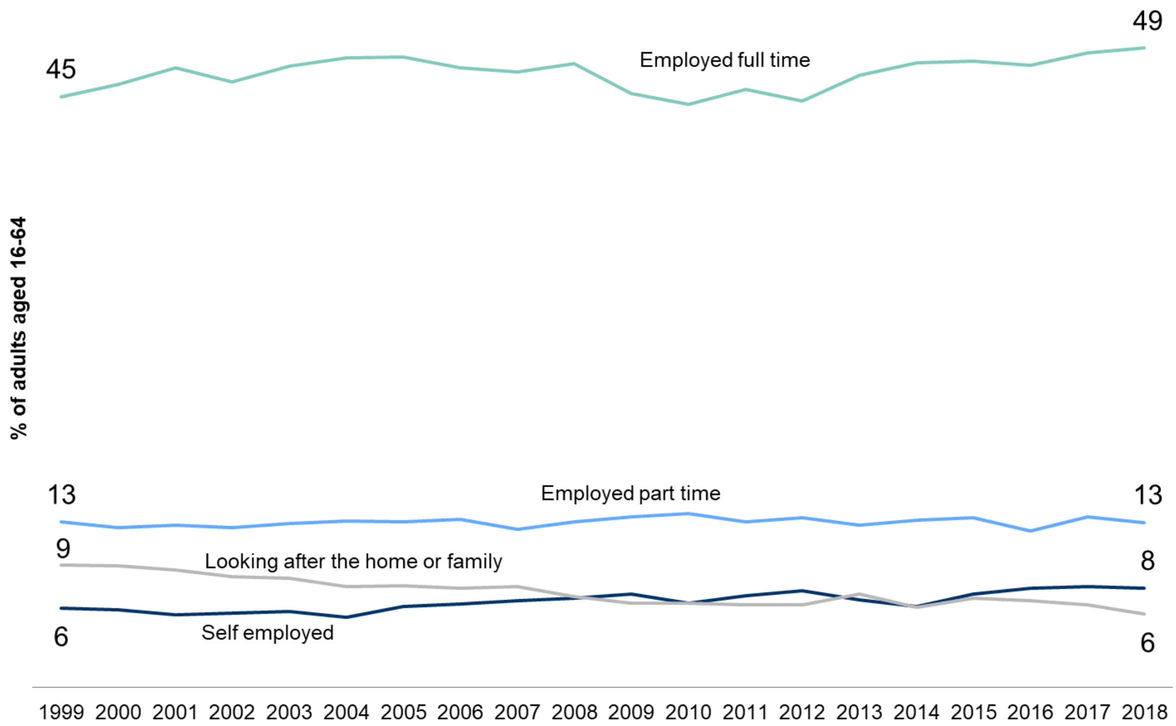
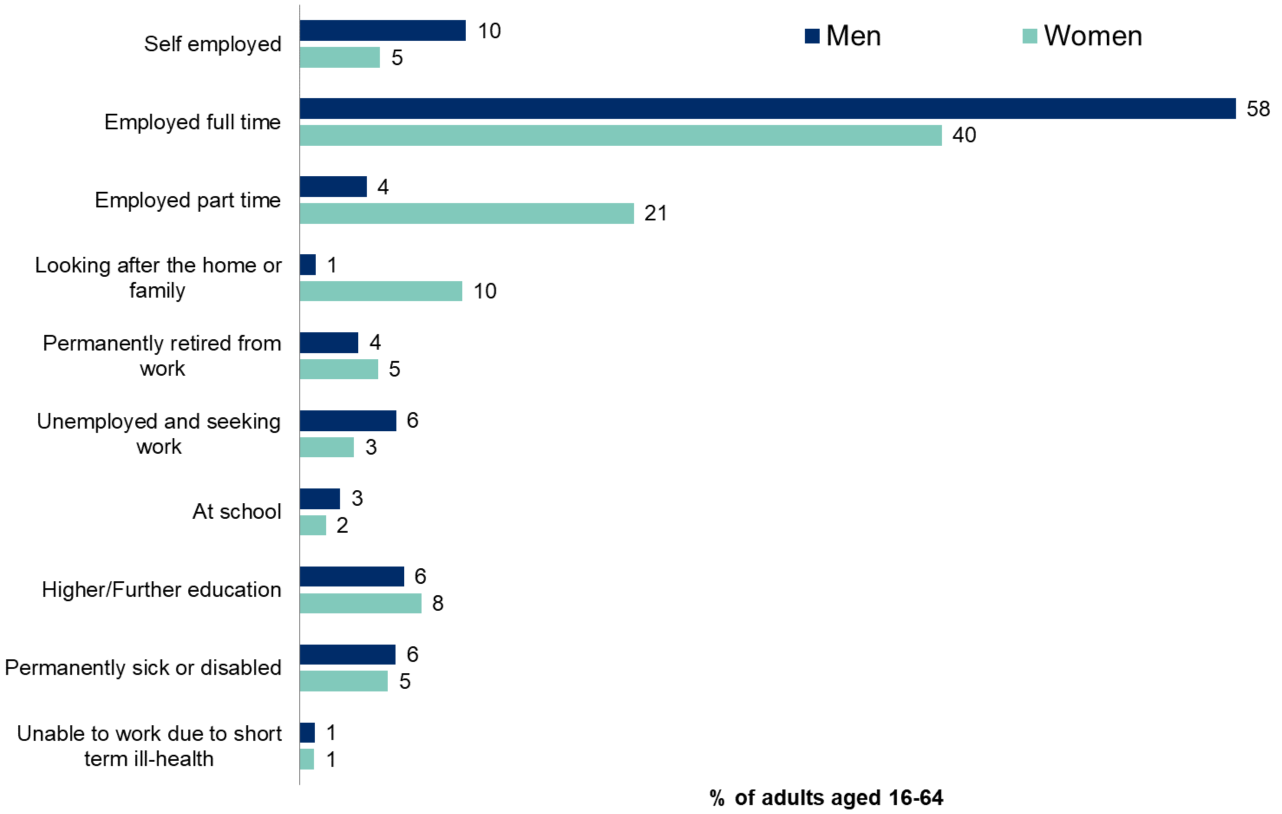


Figure 5.6 shows that **men aged 16-64 were more likely to be in employment than women aged 16-64**. Men were predominantly employed either full-time (58 per cent) or self-employed (10 per cent). Taken together with the relatively small proportion of men aged 16-64 employed part-time, over **seven in 10 (73 per cent) men aged 16-64 were engaged in some form of paid work.**

In comparison, **66 per cent of women aged 16-64 were in some form of paid work**. There was a greater variation in how women were employed. Full-time employment was the most common type of employment and accounted for 40 per cent of women aged 16-64. **Unlike men, the next most common option amongst women was part-time employment which accounted for 21 per cent of women aged 16-64**.

More men than women aged 16-64 were unemployed and seeking work; six per cent and three per cent, respectively. It was relatively uncommon for men or women aged 16-64 to be permanently retired from work (four per cent for men; five per cent for women). 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.

Figure 5.6: Current economic situation of adults of aged 16-64 by gender[74]
2018 data, Adults dataset (minimum base: 3,020)



There was a relationship between the highest level of qualification and full-time employment in 2018 (Table 5.4); **those who had attained degree level or professional qualifications were most likely to be in full-time employment** (61 per cent). In contrast, only around one in three (30 per cent) adults with no qualifications were in full-time employment.

Adults with no qualifications had the highest proportion (23 per cent) who were permanently sick or disabled compared to the other qualification levels. Those who had 'other' qualifications had the highest proportion (15 per cent) of those who were unemployed and seeking work.

[74] Data for those who responded to the question on gender as "identified in another way" or "refused" are not included in the figure as the base numbers included in this breakdown are too low and the data has been suppressed.

Table 5.4: Current economic situation of adults aged 16-64 by highest level of qualification

Column percentages, 2018 data, Adults dataset

Economic status	Degree, Professional Qualification	HNC/HND or equivalent	Higher, A level or equivalent	O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent	Other qualification	No qualifications	Qualifications not known	All
Self employed	8	8	7	8	5	5	12	8
Employed full time	61	55	45	38	30	30	46	49
Employed part time	12	15	11	15	15	11	4	13
Looking after the home or family	4	4	4	8	6	11	13	6
Permanently retired from work	5	4	3	3	5	6	5	4
Unemployed and seeking work	2	2	5	7	15	8	8	5
At school	-	0	5	5	0	1	3	2
Higher/Further education	6	7	16	4	5	1	-	7
Government work/training scheme	0	1	-	1	-	0	-	0
Permanently sick or disabled	1	3	4	8	18	23	6	6
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	1
Other	0	-	1	0	1	0	-	0
Refused	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,320*	*920*	*1,080*	*1,380*	*120*	*720*	*50*	*6,600*

Those with limiting long-term health issues were less likely to be in full-time employment than those with no long-term health issues (Table 5.5). In 2018, almost a third (30 per cent) of adults aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term physical or mental health condition or illness were permanently sick or disabled and just under a quarter (24 per cent) were in full-time employment.

In comparison, over a half (54 per cent) of adults aged 16-64 who reported not having a long-term physical or mental health condition or illness were in full-time employment.

Excluding those who are permanently sick or disabled, the proportion of people with limiting long-term health issues who were in full-time employment rises to 34 per cent and for those with no long-term health issues, the proportion rises slightly to 55 per cent.

Table 5.5: Current economic situation of adults aged 16-64 by whether they have a long-term physical or mental health condition or illness

Column percentages, 2018 data, Adults dataset

Economic status	All adults aged 16-64				Excluding 'Permanently sick or disabled'			
	Limiting long- term condition	Non-limiting long-term condition	No long-term condition	All	Limiting long-term condition	Non-limiting long-term condition	No long-term condition	All
Self employed	5	9	8	8	7	10	8	8
Employed full time	24	53	54	49	34	55	55	52
Employed part time	9	11	14	13	12	12	14	13
Looking after the home or family	8	4	5	6	11	4	5	6
Permanently retired from work	8	7	3	4	11	8	3	4
Unemployed and seeking work	7	3	4	5	10	4	4	5
At school	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Higher/Further education	4	4	8	7	5	4	8	7
Government work/training scheme	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Permanently sick or disabled	30	4	0	6	-	-	-	-
Unable to work due to short term ill-health	4	1	0	1	6	1	0	1
Other	1	-	0	0	1	-	0	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,330*	*390*	*4,850*	*6,570*	*870*	*380*	*4,830*	*6,070*

5.4 Working Households

In this section the number of adults (aged 16 years and over) in paid employment in households is examined. This is followed by an analysis of the current economic situation of women aged 16-64; specifically investigating whether the presence of children in the household might have an impact on their economic situation.

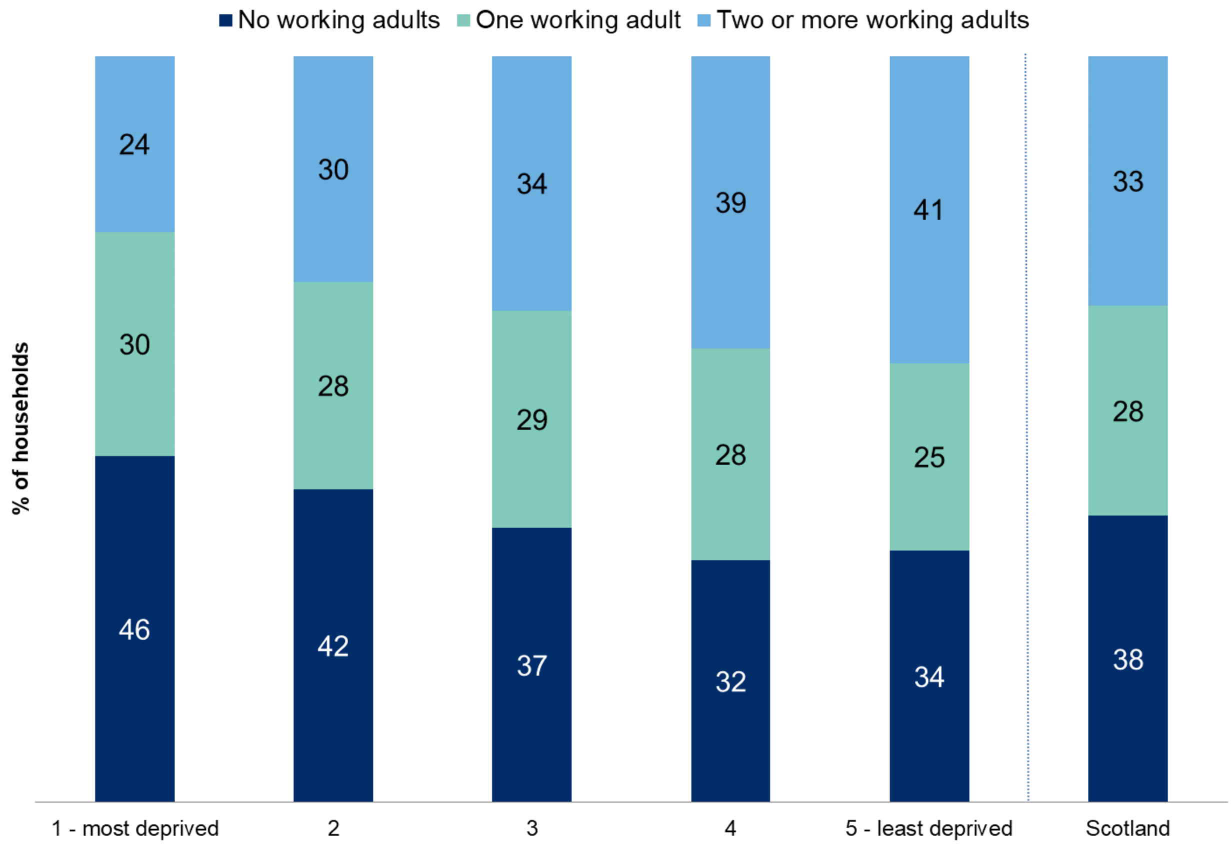
5.4.1 Adults in Paid Employment

As Figure 5.7 shows, in 2018 **just over three fifths (62 per cent) of households had at least one adult in paid employment;** a third of households (33 per cent) contained two or more adults in paid employment and 28 per cent had one adult in paid employment. The remaining households (38 per cent) contained no adults in paid employment.

The number of working adults in a household varied according to the deprivation levels of the area in which they were situated. The proportion of households containing adults in paid employment rose as area levels of deprivation decreased. Just over a half of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas contained at least one adult in paid employment (54 per cent). In comparison, over two thirds of households in the 40 per cent least deprived areas contained at least one adult in paid employment (68 per cent and 66 per cent in SIMD quintile four and five, respectively).

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

Figure 5.7: Number of adults aged 16 and over in paid employment in households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
2018 data, Households dataset (minimum base: 1,930)



5.4.2 Women aged 16-64

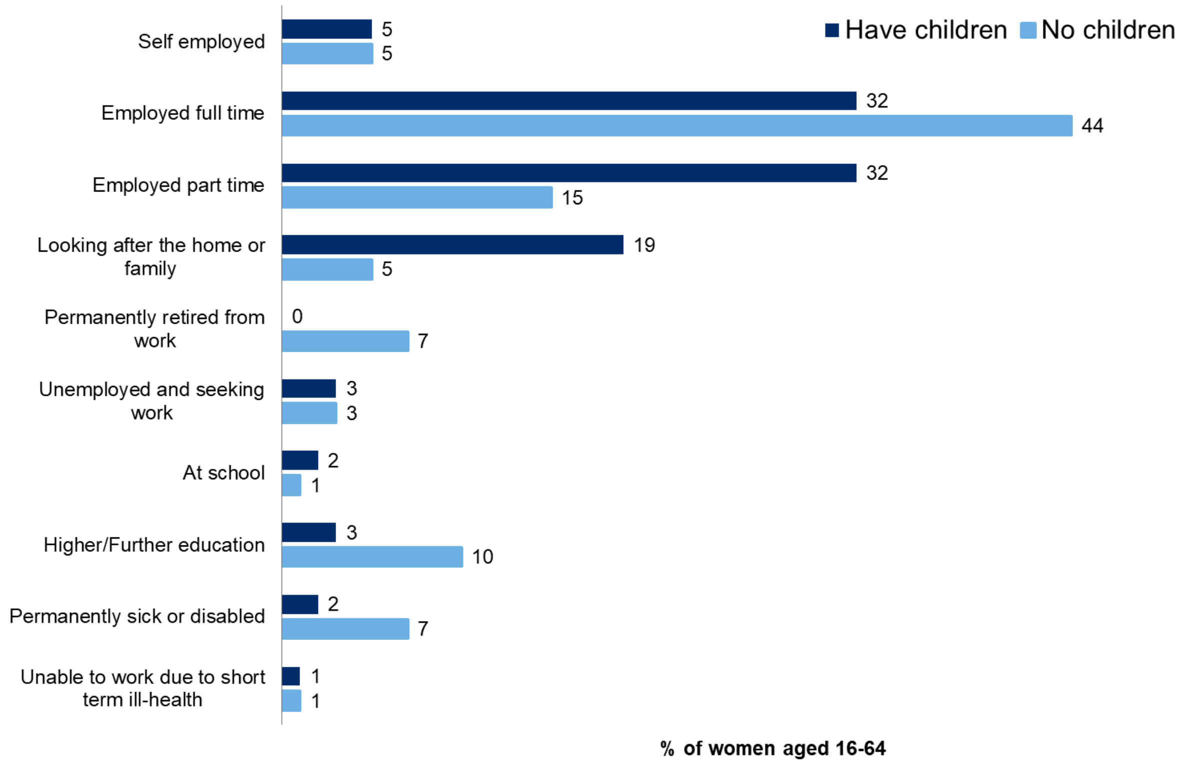
The final section of this chapter focuses on the current economic situation of women and examines the difference in situation according to whether there are children in the household.

Figure 5.6 showed that **the majority of women aged 16-64 are in some form of work** and Figure 5.8 shows how **the presence of children in the household affects this.** In 2018, a significantly higher proportion of women aged 16-64 in households containing children were in work, compared to those without children (68 per cent and 64 per cent, respectively).

A higher proportion of women aged 16-64 with no children in the household were employed full-time (44 per cent compared with 32 per cent of those where children are present), while a higher proportion of women with children in the household were looking after the home or family (19 per cent compared with five per cent of those with no children present) or employed part-time (32 per cent compared with 15 per cent of those with no children present).

Figure 5.8: Current economic situation of women aged 16-64 by the presence of children in the household

2018 data, Adults dataset (minimum base: 1,250)



6 Finance

Main Findings

Overall, the proportion of households reporting they were managing well financially increased, from 42 per cent in 1999 to 55 per cent in 2018. The recent levels suggest a period of recovery following the dip between 2007 and 2012, which may be explained in part by the economic downturn during that period.

The proportion of households reporting that they managed well financially increased with household income. Although the majority of households on incomes up to £10,000 said they managed well or got by, over one in five (22 per cent) said they did not manage well - higher than the overall average of nine per cent.

As in previous years, single parent and single adult households were the most likely to report that they were not managing well financially (both 18 per cent), both figures above the Scotland average of nine per cent.

Owner occupiers were most likely to report they were managing well (69 per cent compared to 28 per cent for households in the social rented sector).

Households relying mainly on benefits were the most likely to say they were not managing well with one in six households (16 per cent) reporting as such, nearly double the overall rate of nine per cent.

In contrast, only two per cent of households relying on other sources of income (including occupational pension and other investments) reported that they were not managing well.

Households where the highest income householder (HIH) was male were more likely to say they managed well compared to where the HIH was female (60 per cent and 49 per cent respectively).

Levels of perceived financial difficulty were higher in areas of deprivation as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation; 20 per cent for households in the 10 per cent most deprived areas, falling consistently to two per cent for households in the 10 per cent least deprived areas.

Since 2006, there has consistently been a gap between those in the 20 per cent most and least deprived areas, with households in the most deprived areas being less likely to say they were managing well financially.

6.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government is committed to reducing levels of poverty and inequality and building a fairer and more prosperous country where everyone can reach their full potential.

To help realise this ambition the Fairer Scotland Action Plan[75] was published in October 2016. The Plan committed 50 concrete actions to deliver progress in this Parliamentary term. Since publication, progress has been made[76], including the introduction of a new Fairer Scotland Duty, ensuring selected public bodies take account of poverty and disadvantage when making key decisions, delivery of 25,405 affordable homes (between April 2016 to March 2019), against a target of 50,000 and the enactment of the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017, setting ambitious income-based targets to reduce child poverty by 2030.

Tackling Child Poverty remains a priority for the Scottish Government. We published the first Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan[77] in March 2018, and in June 2019, we provided a first annual update on progress[78]. This sets out that many of the actions committed are now in progress, with families being supported by enhanced Early Learning and Childcare (ELC), a new Best Start Grant and increased School Clothing Grant.

Analysis published shows that in 2018-19 over £527 million of investment is estimated to have been directly targeted at low income families with children – not including universal services such as ELC, education and health. The Scottish Government has also committed to introduce the Scottish Child Payment, which will give eligible families £10 a week for every child under 16 by the end of 2022, with early introduction for under sixes starting in early 2021.

[75] https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-action-plan/
[76] https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-action-plan-progress-report-2018/
[77] https://www.gov.scot/publications/child-chance-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2018-22/
[78] https://www.gov.scot/publications/tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-first-year-progress-report-2018-19/

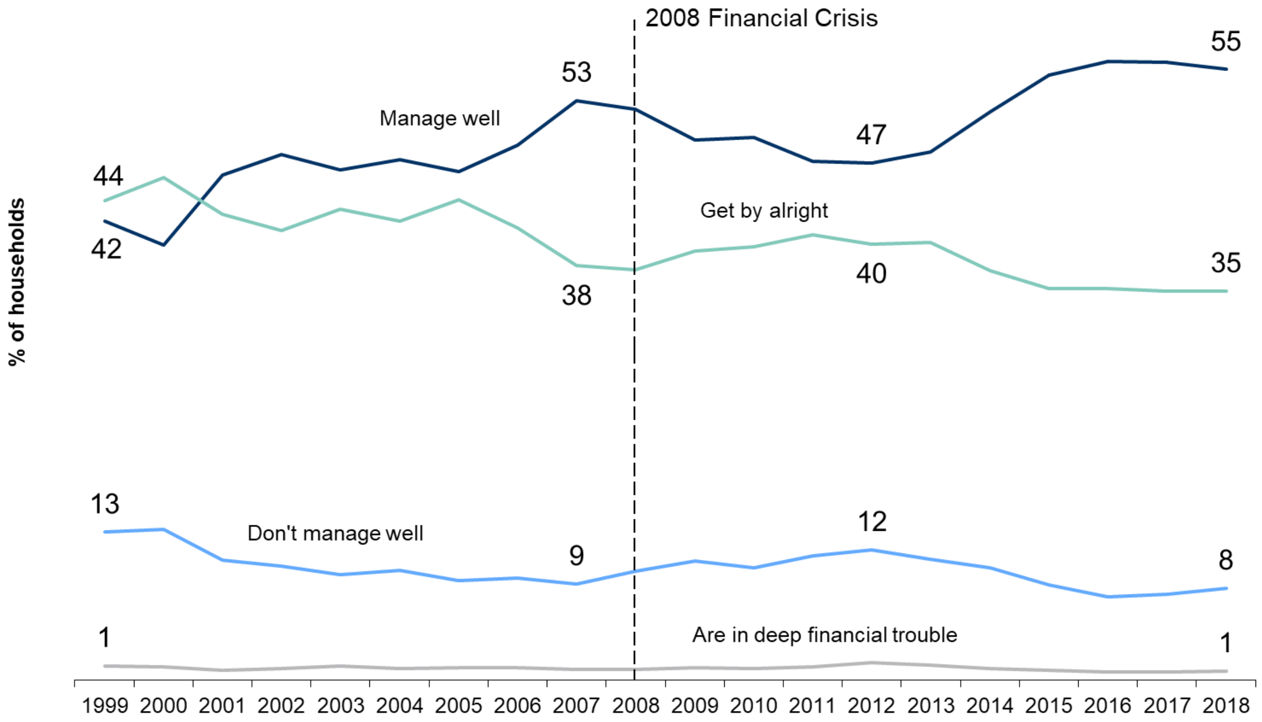
6.2 How Households are Managing Financially

Respondents are asked how they feel the household has coped financially over the last year. Figure 6.1 shows the trend since 1999.

Overall, the **proportion of households reporting they were managing well financially increased**, from 42 per cent in 1999 to 55 per cent in 2018. The recent levels suggest a period of recovery following the dip between 2007 and 2012, which may be explained in part by the economic downturn during that period. The proportion of households reporting that they got by alright shows a mirror trend, with an overall decrease from 44 to 35 per cent between 1999 and 2018.

The proportion of households who reported they did not manage well or were in deep financial trouble showed a flatter trend, with some small peaks and troughs in response to the economic downturn.

Figure 6.1: How households are managing financially by year
1999-2018 data[79], Households dataset (minimum base: 3,660)



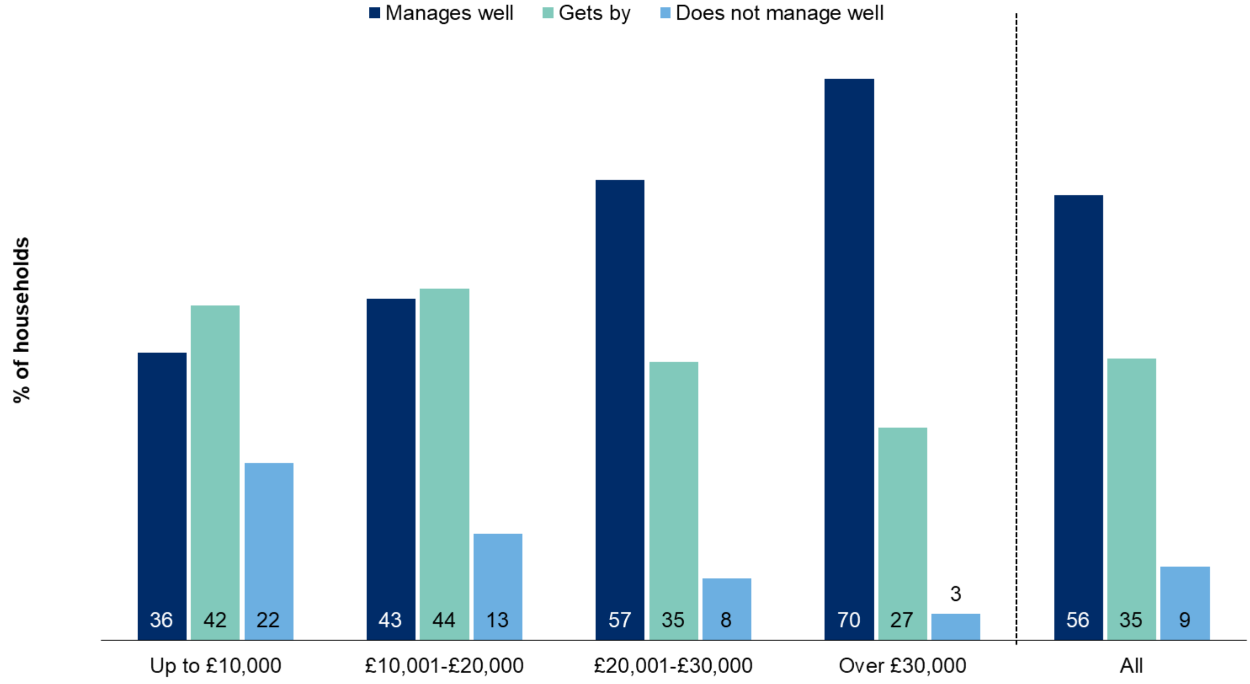
[79] This question was only asked between January and March in 2003.

Household perceptions of how they managed financially varied by household income (Figure 6.2). While the majority of households on incomes up to £10,000 said that they managed well or got by (36 and 42 per cent respectively), **over one in five (22 per cent) said they did not manage well - higher than the overall average of nine per cent.**

The proportion of households reporting that they manage well financially increased with household income. Seven in 10 (70 per cent) households with incomes over £30,000 reported that they were managing well, compared to 57 per cent for households with incomes between £20,000-£30,000, and 36 per cent for households in the lowest income category.

The proportion of households reporting that they did not manage well shows a mirror trend, with an overall decrease from 22 per cent to three per cent between the lowest and highest income bands.

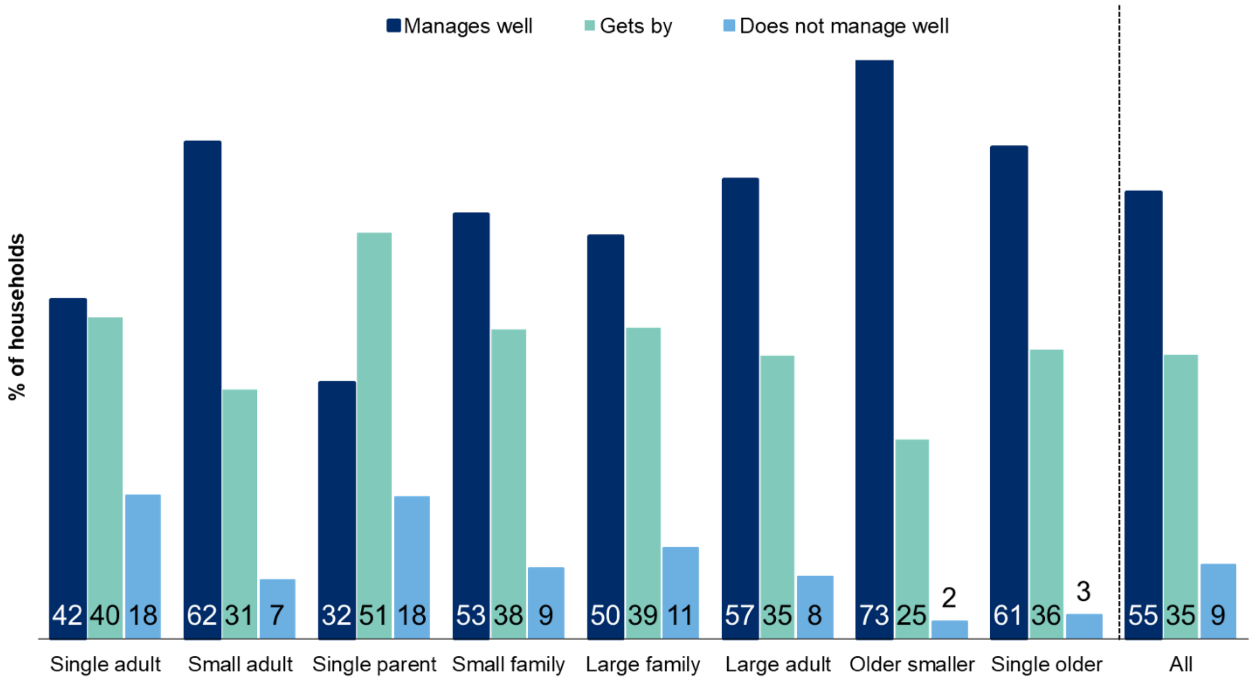
Figure 6.2: How the household is managing financially by net annual household income
2018 data, Households dataset (minimum base: 980)



Perceptions of managing household finances varied by household type[80] (Figure 6.3). **Single parent households and single adult households were the most likely to report that they were not managing well financially: just over one in six (18 per cent) for both groups, compared to nine per cent overall**. In contrast, older smaller and single older households were the least likely to report that they were not managing well financially (two per cent and three per cent respectively).

[80] For the full definition, please see the Annex 2: Glossary.

Figure 6.3: How the household is managing financially by household type
2018 data, Households dataset (minimum base: 500)



Perceptions of managing financially varied with household tenure (Figure 6.4). **Owner occupiers were the most likely to report they were managing well** (69 per cent compared to 28 per cent for households in the social rented sector) and **least likely to say they were not managing well** (four per cent compared to 22 per cent in the social rented sector). A more detailed breakdown by tenure can be found in Chapter 3.3.

Figure 6.4: How the household is managing financially by tenure of household
2018 data, Households dataset (minimum base: 120)

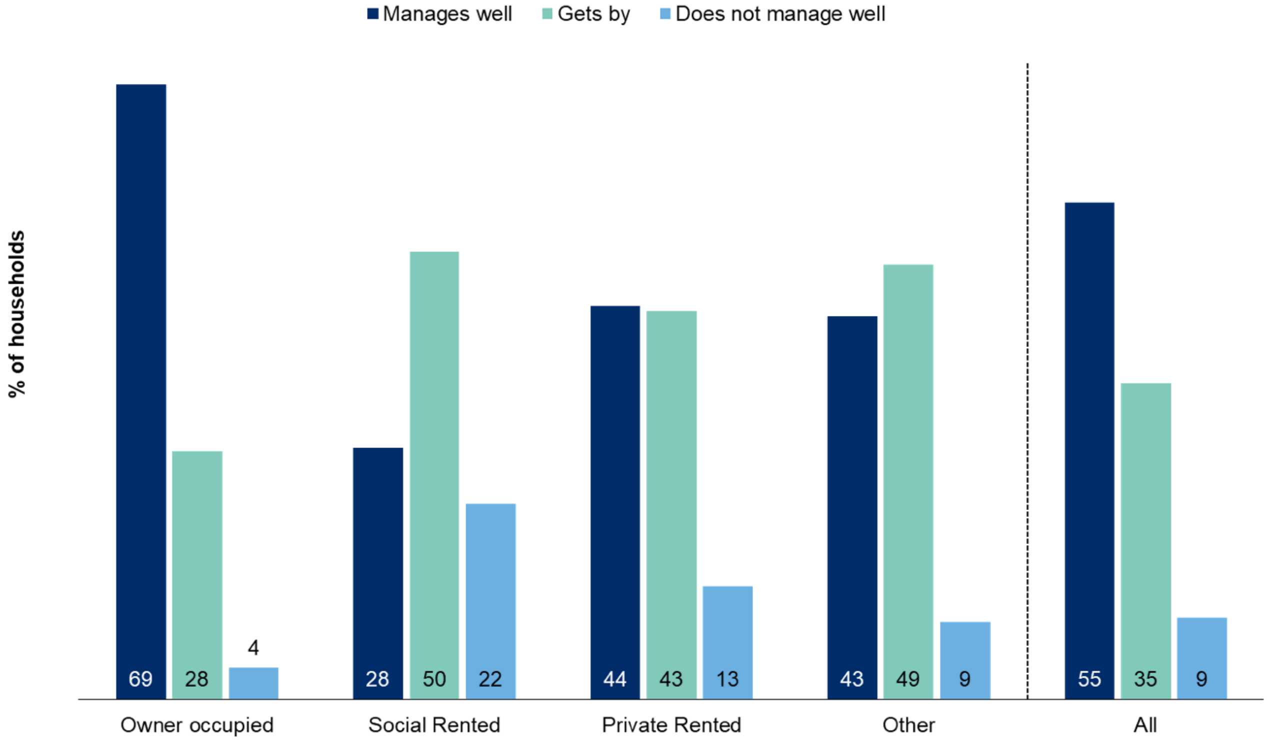


Table 6.1 shows how households were managing financially by their main income source. **Households relying mainly on benefits** (including state pensions) **were the most likely to say they were not managing well** (16 per cent), nearly double the overall rate of nine per cent. **Only two per cent of households relying on 'other' sources[81] reported that they were not managing well**.

Table 6.1: How the household is managing financially by income sources
Column percentages, 2018 data, Households dataset

Managing financially	Main income from earnings	Main income from benefits	Main income from other sources	An equal mix of income sources	All
Manages well	58	42	80	*	56
Gets by	35	42	18	*	35
Does not manage well	7	16	2	*	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*5,620*	*3,240*	*1,170*	*10*	*10,030*

* Excludes Refused and Don't know answers

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

Households where the highest income householder (HIH) was a man were more likely to say they managed well (Table 6.2), with three fifths (60 per cent) saying so compared to a half (49 per cent) of households where the HIH was a woman. **The proportion of households reporting that they were managing well was higher for older (60 and over) householders.**

Table 6.2: How the household is managing financially by gender[82] and age of the highest income householder

Column percentages, 2018 data, Households dataset

Managing financially	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Manages well	60	49	*	*	53	48	49	52	63	68	55
Gets by	32	40	*	*	39	40	38	36	32	31	35
Does not manage well	8	11	*	*	9	11	13	13	5	2	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*6,080*	*4,350*	*0*	*0*	*380*	*1,270*	*1,520*	*2,990*	*2,710*	*1,570*	*10,440*

* Excludes Refused and Don't know answers

Levels of perceived financial difficulty were higher in areas of deprivation as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[83] (Figure 6.5). Twenty per cent of households in the 10 per cent most deprived areas reported not managing well, falling consistently with levels of deprivation to two per cent for households in the 10 per cent least deprived areas.

[82] In the SHS 2018, the question on gender was non-binary and included "Identified in another way" and "Refused" responses. In previous year's the question on gender was binary, i.e. only two response options were provided to respondents: male and female.
[83] The SIMD is a relative measure of deprivation across small areas in Scotland. For more details see Annex 2: Glossary

Figure 6.5: How households are managing financially by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

2018 data, Households dataset (minimum base: 930)

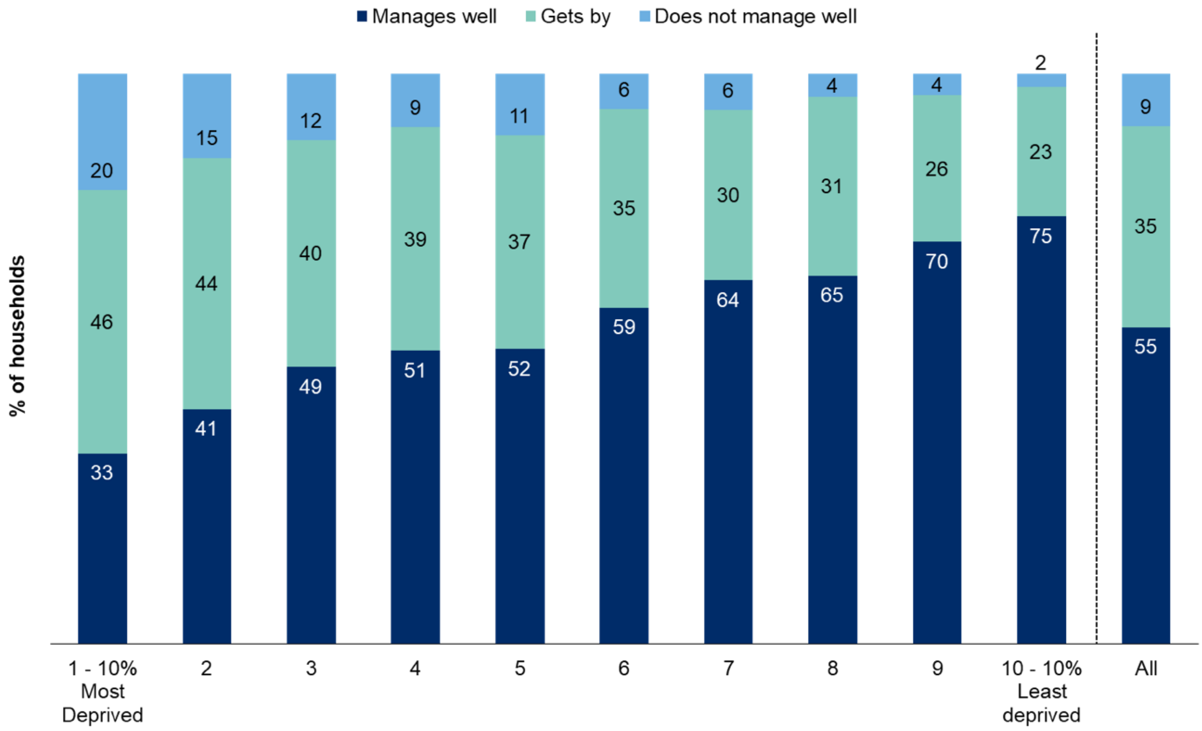
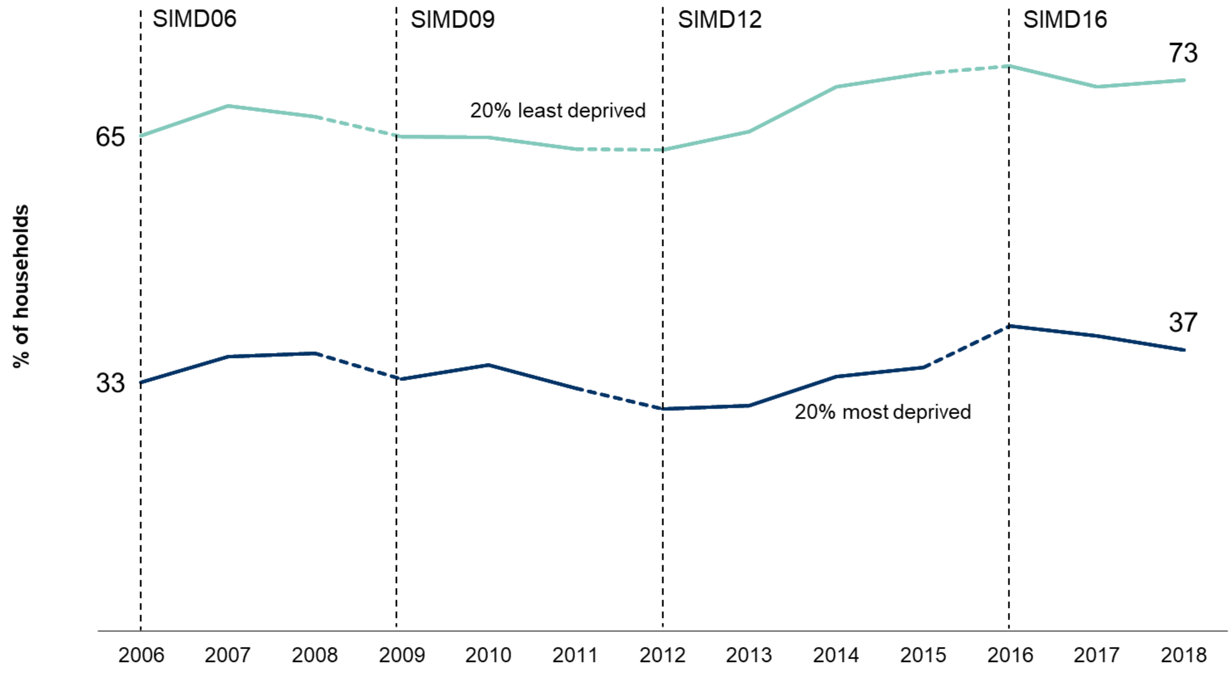


Figure 6.6 shows changes over time for the proportion of households who manage well financially in the 20 per cent most and least deprived areas. The trends over time are similar for both groups as described in relation to Figure 6.1. Since 2006, **there has consistently been a gap between those in the 20 per cent most and least deprived areas, with households in the most deprived areas being less likely to say they were managing well financially.**

Figure 6.6: Households who manage well financially by deprivation[84] over time
2006 - 2018 data, Households dataset (minimum base: 6,800)



[84] Based on the most recent available SIMD measure for each year: SIMD06, SIMD09, SIMD12 and SIMD16.

7 Internet

Main Findings

Home internet access has increased steadily over time, reaching an all-time high of 87 per cent of households in 2018.

Forty-six per cent of households with internet access had a subscription to a superfast broadband service, an increase from 30 per cent in 2017.[85]

Households with lower incomes and households in Scotland's most deprived areas were less likely to have home internet access than higher income households and those in less deprived areas, but the gap has narrowed in recent years.

Around one in eight (13 per cent) adults do not use the internet at all.

Older adults were less likely to use the internet, but the divide in internet use between younger and older adults has narrowed over time.

The use of smartphones to access the internet increased again in 2018, and was more common than the use of a PC or laptop to access the internet.

The most common activities undertaken by those who had access to the internet included sending and receiving emails (90 per cent) and searching for information (87 per cent).

The most common reason that could convince people who don't use the internet for personal use to go online was keeping in touch with family and friends at no extra cost (10 per cent).

Over one third (36 per cent) of internet users stated that security concerns made them less likely to share personal information online.

[85] Scottish Household Survey 2017 (Sept 2018) https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/pages/8/

7.1 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 digital tools, public services are designed around the needs of users, high quality connectivity is provided across the whole of the country, the current gender gap in digital skills and careers is addressed and where digital technology is supporting inclusive economic growth, fair and rewarding work, social cohesion and future innovation.

Part of the Scottish Government's Digital Strategy[86] is to increase digital participation in order to enable social mobility and tackle persistent inequalities. Digital participation refers to people's ability to gain access to digital technology and use it effectively, creatively and with confidence. 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 a more effective delivery of public services.

The SHS provides information on a number of relevant areas of digital participation that can be used to measure progress. This chapter begins by looking at take-up of internet and broadband by households in Scotland, with a focus on how this varies by income and area. It then looks at personal use of internet – including where and how the internet is accessed – by key demographic factors, such as age, health status, income and deprivation. Next, there is coverage of some more specific use, in order to understand the activities for which the internet is being used and how confident users are at undertaking different activities.

The next section looks at the reasons why adults do not use the internet and the use of public services websites to access information and services.

The final part of the chapter looks at the online security measures taken by internet users, and explores how security concerns are affecting the way in which people use the internet.

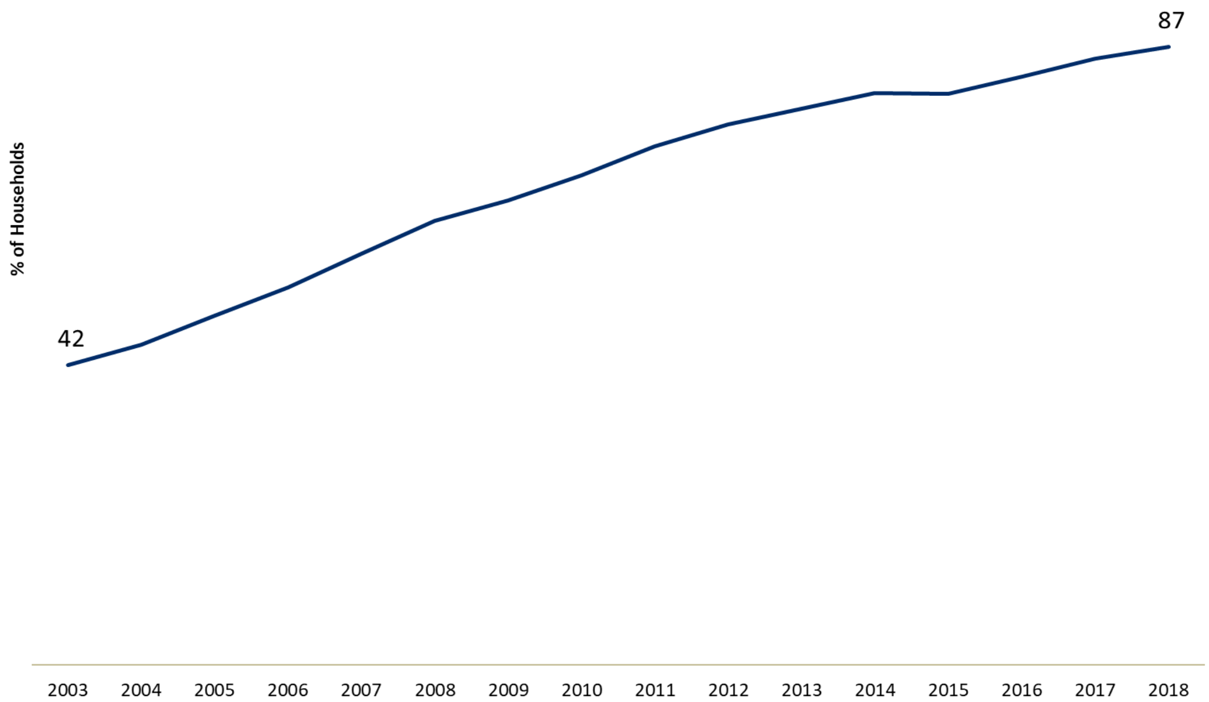
[86] http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/03/7843

7.2 Internet Access and Use

7.2.1 Internet Access

In 2018, the proportion of households with home internet access was stable compared to 2017 (87 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively) (Figure 7.1). **The share has increased steadily from 42 per cent of households surveyed in 2003.**

Figure 7.1: Households with home internet access by year
2003-2018 data, Households (minimum base: 2,870)



7.2.2 Variations in internet access

Home internet access tended to increase with household income (Figure 7.2). In 2018, 69 per cent of households with an income of less than £10,000 had internet access at home. In comparison, almost all (99 per cent) households with an income of 40,000 and over had home internet access.

Since 2003, the gap in home internet access between the lowest income group (£0 - £6,000) and the highest income group (over £40,000), has decreased from 69 percentage points to 30 percentage points in 2018 (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.2: Households with home internet access by net annual household income
2018 data, households (minimum base: 70)

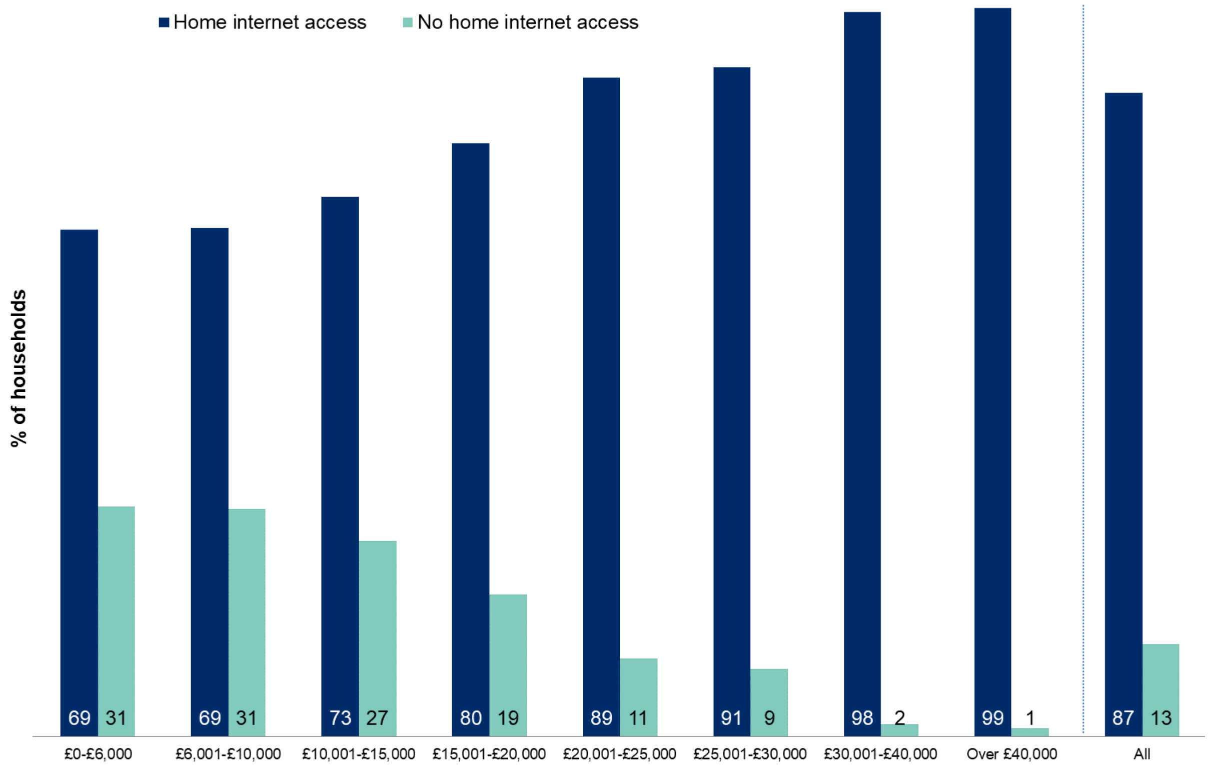
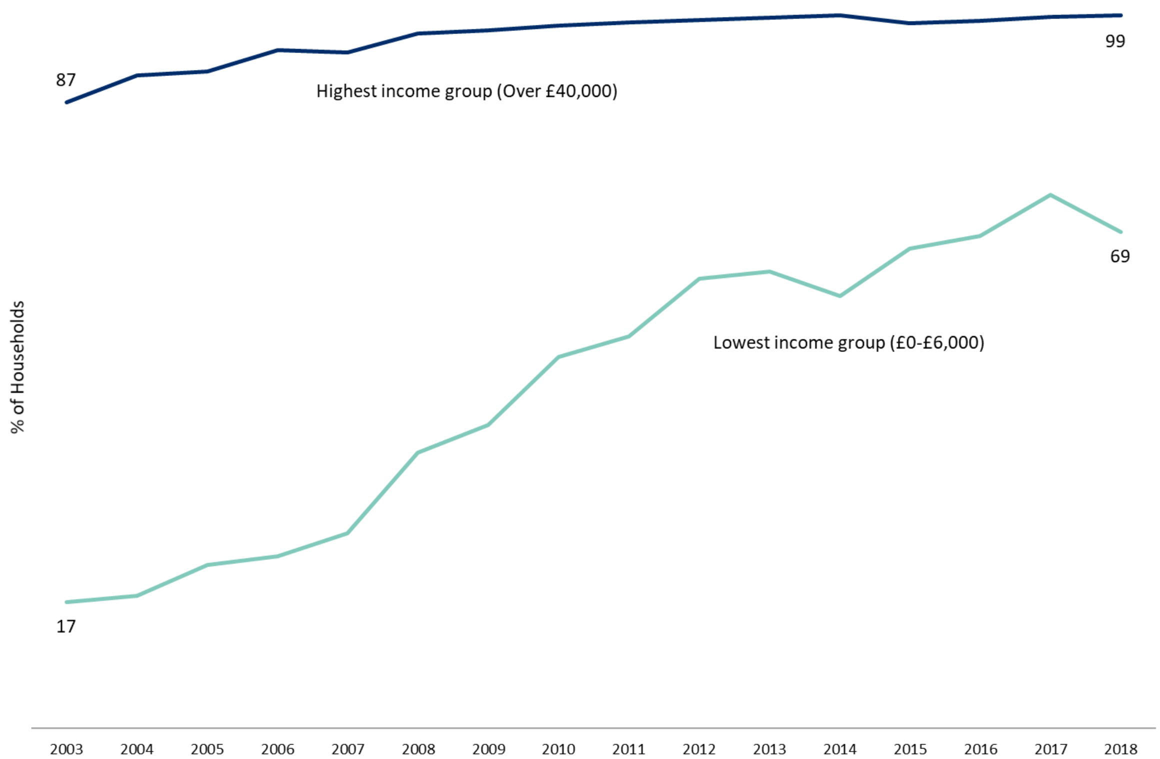


Figure 7.3: Households with home internet access by year and net annual household income
2003 - 2018 data, households (minimum base: 70)



Households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas[87] in Scotland were less likely than those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas to have access to the internet at home (82 per cent and 94 per cent respectively in 2018; Figure 7.4).

The gap in home internet access between households in Scotland's 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas has decreased gradually over time from 36 percentage points in 2006 to 12 percentage points in 2018.

Figure 7.4: Households with home internet access by area deprivation[88]
2006 - 2018 data, households (minimum base: 540)

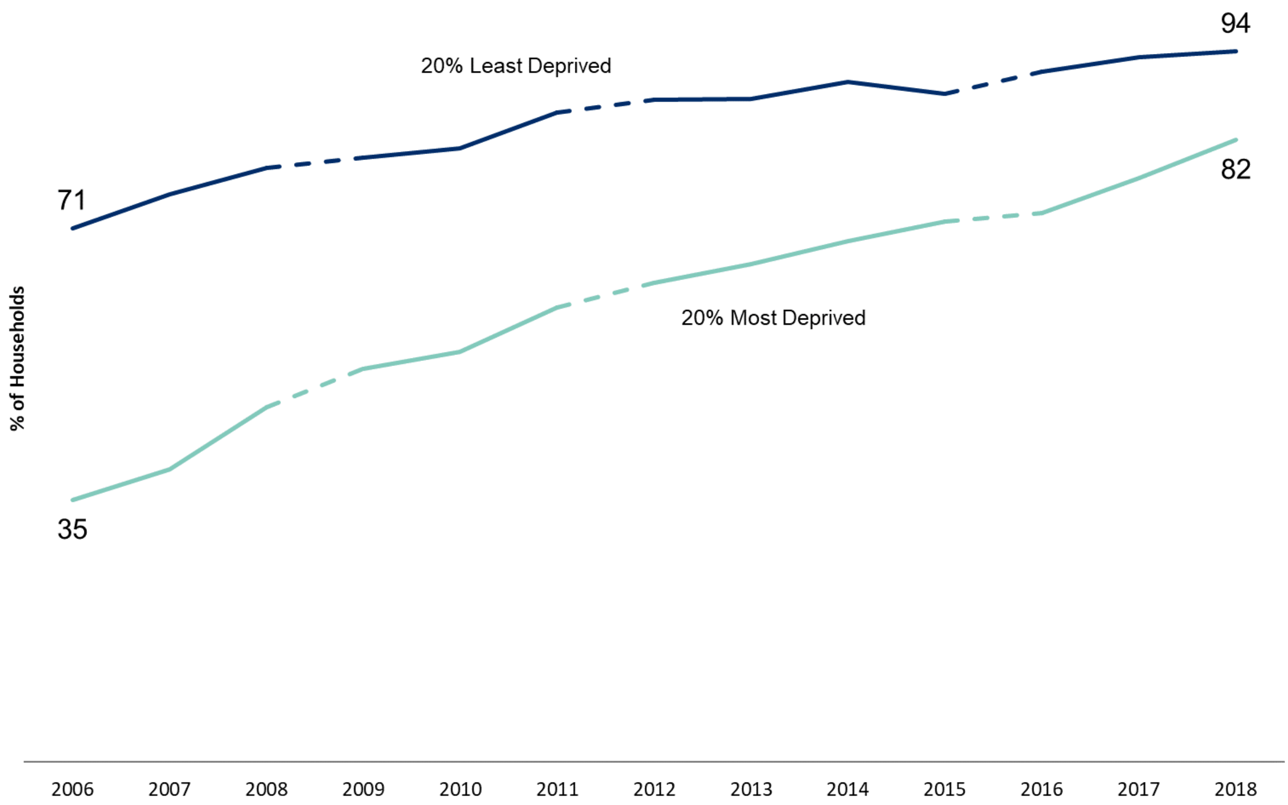


Figure 7.5 shows how **home internet access varied by tenure.** Ninety per cent of households who owned their home and 91 per cent of those in private rented housing had home internet access compared to 75 per cent of those in social rented housing.

[87]As defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.
[88] Dashed lines denote updates to SIMD measure

Figure 7.5: Households with internet access at home by tenure
2018 data, Households (minimum base: 350)

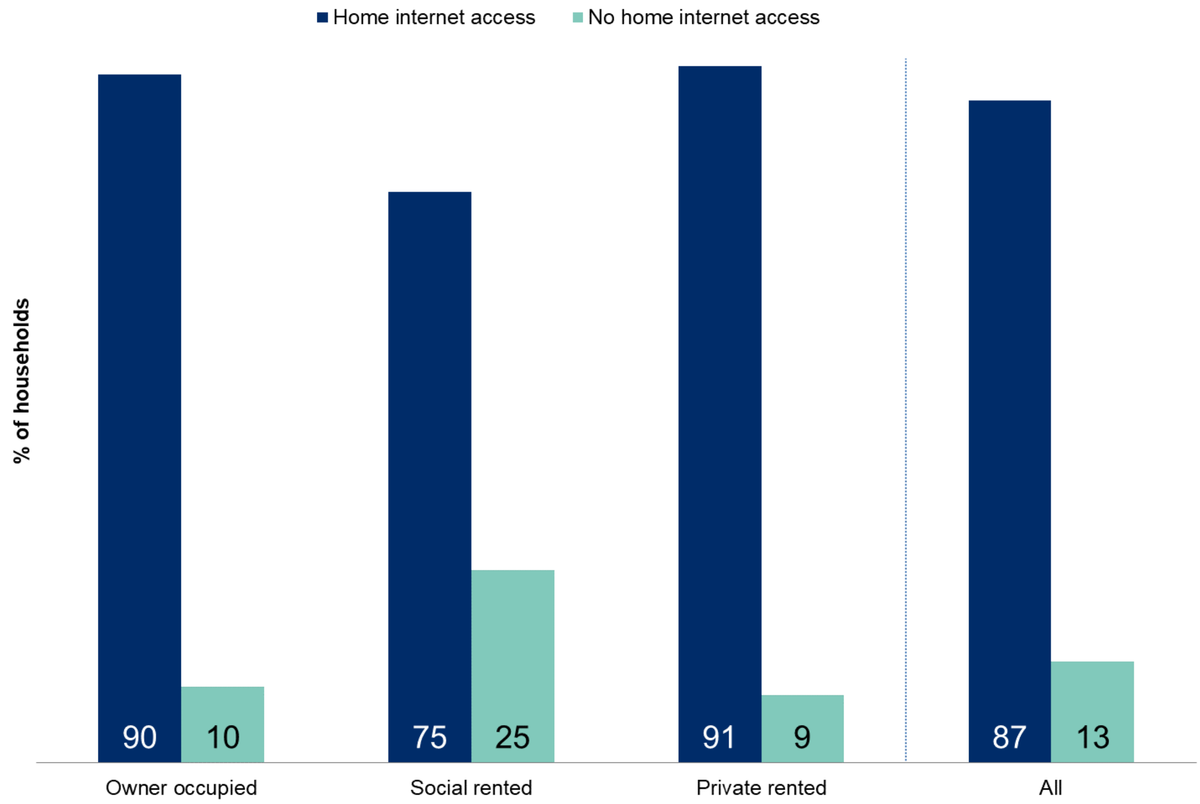
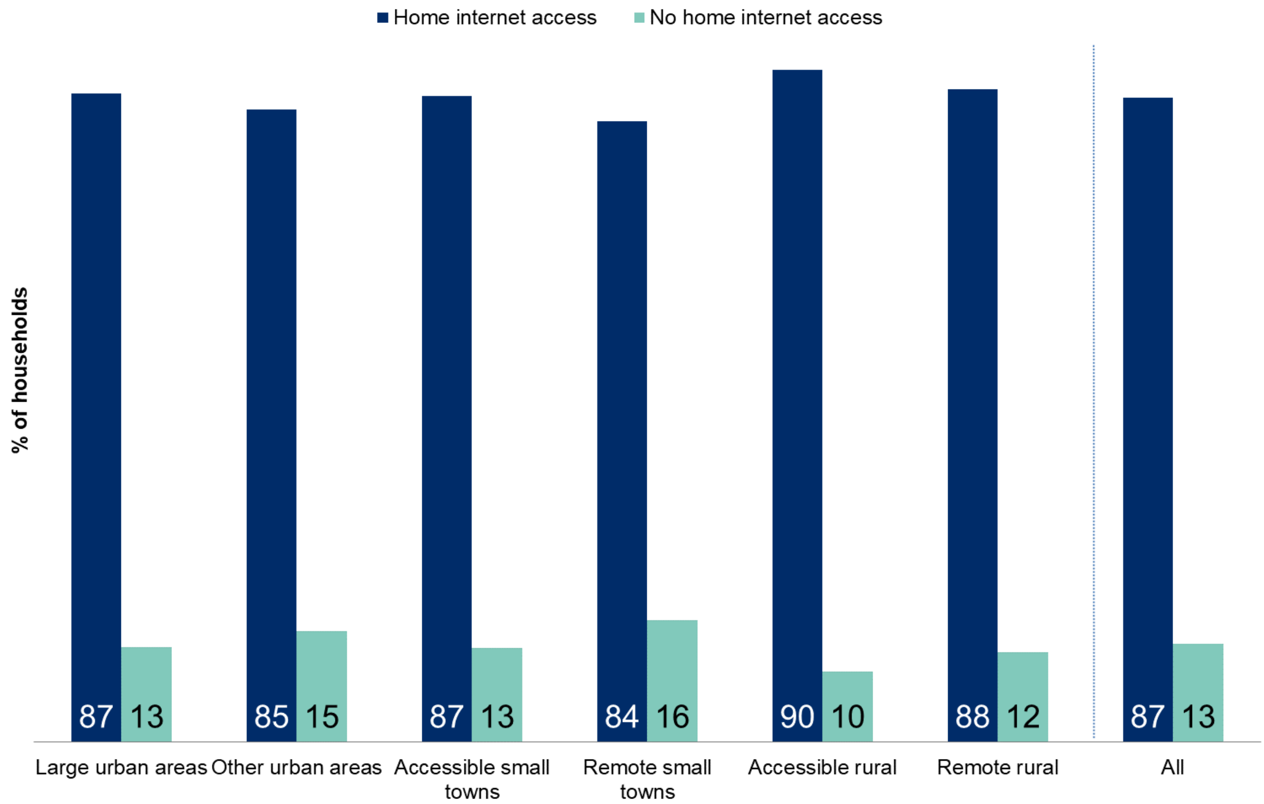


Figure 7.6 shows the prevalence of home internet access by area, based on Urban Rural Classification. There was no significant variation in access between households across different geographies.

Figure 7.6: Households with home internet access by Urban Rural Classification
2018 data, Households (minimum base: 160)



Since 2007, the SHS has asked households who reported having access to the internet at home about what type of connection they have. **The vast majority of households with internet access at home had a broadband connection in 2018 (99 per cent), and 46 per cent had access via a superfast broadband subscription, an increase from 30 per cent in 2017[89].**

7.2.3 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 either for work or personal use. **Internet use has increased since 2007 from 65 per cent to 87 per cent in 2018** (Figure 7.7).

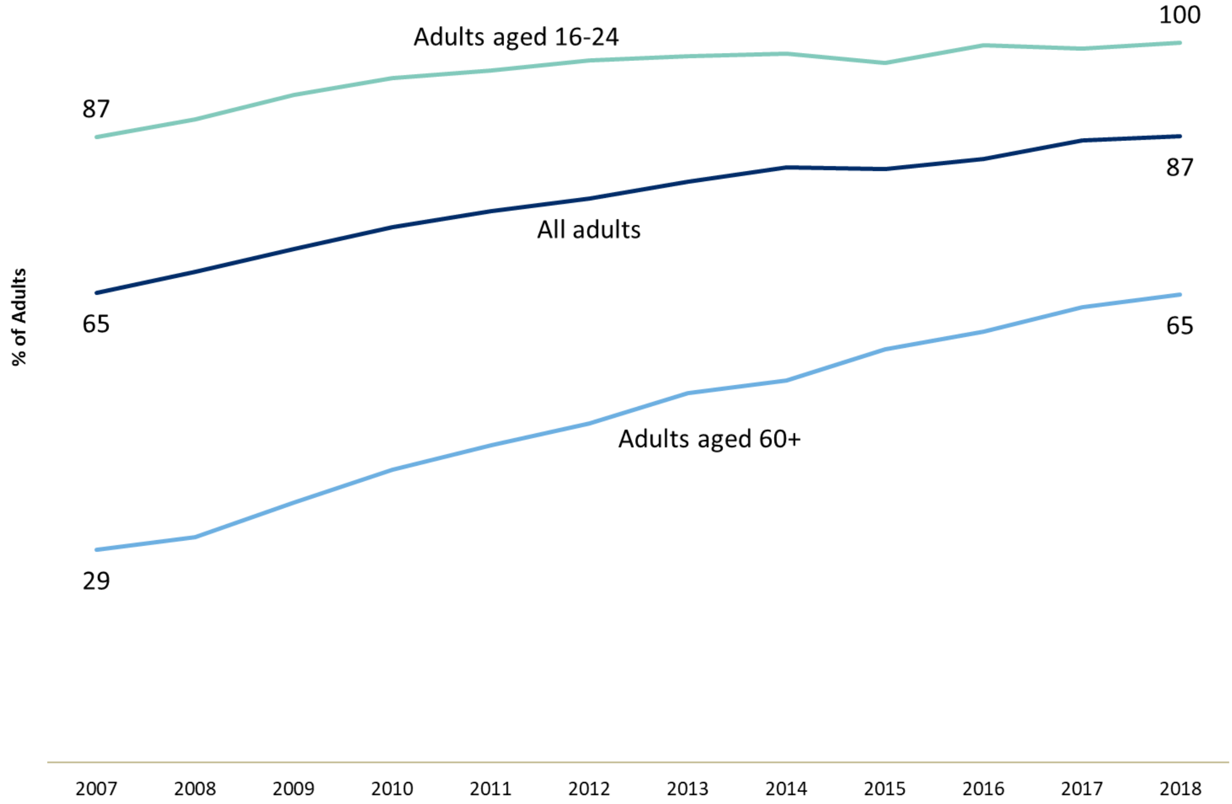
Figure 7.7 and Figure 7.8 show that there is a **clear relationship between age and use of internet**, with lower rates of internet use among older adults. **In 2018, 100 per cent of adults aged 16 to 24 reported using the internet compared to 38 per cent of those aged 75 and over.** Thirteen per cent of all adults stated that they did not use the internet at all.

[89] Scottish Household Survey 2017 (Sept 2018) https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/pages/8/

Although older adults were less likely to use the internet, the gap in internet use between adults aged 16-24 and adults aged 60 and above has fallen over time from 57 percentage points in 2007 to 35 percentage points in 2018[90]. This result has mainly been driven by an increase in internet use amongst adults aged 60+ (from 29 per cent to 65 per cent).

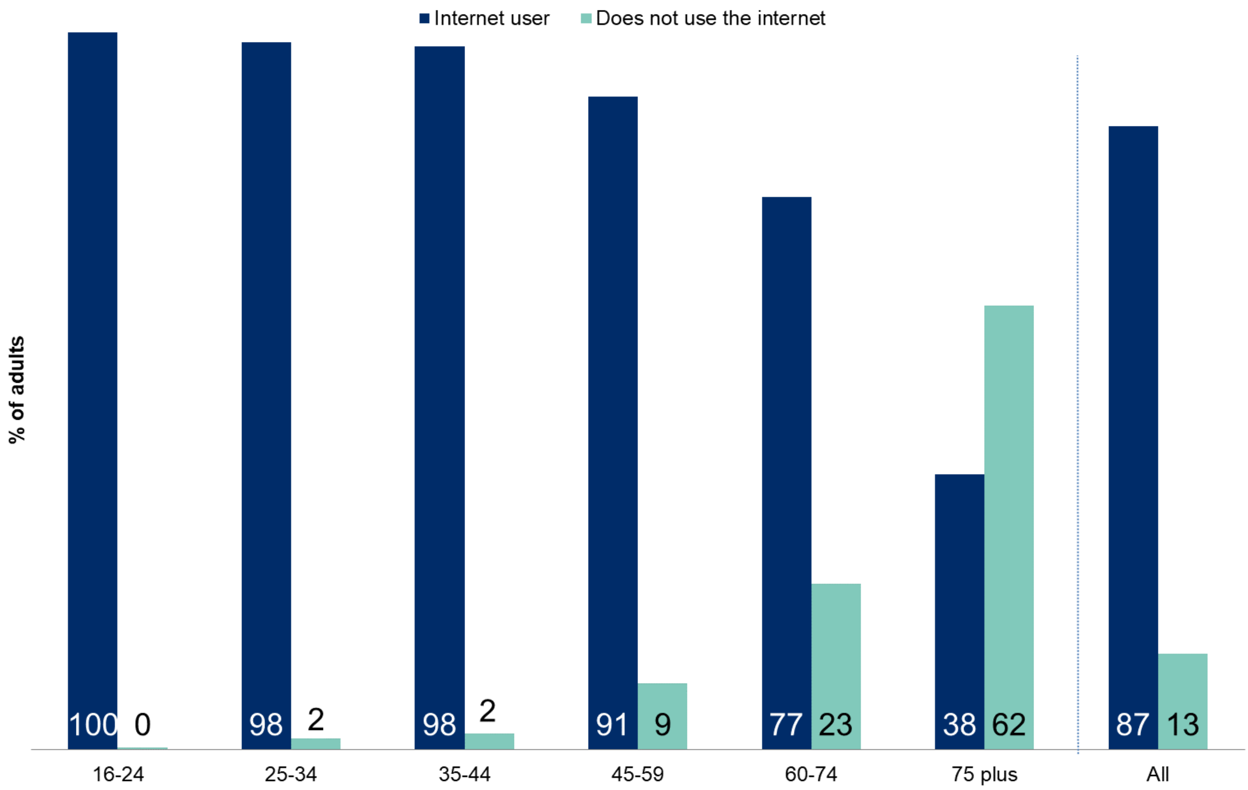
Figure 7.7: Use of internet by year and age

2007 – 2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 300)



90 Calculations based on unrounded data

Figure 7.8: Use of the internet by age
2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 320)



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 society that face barriers accessing or using the internet. In particular, this section looks at those who do not use the internet by health, income, level of deprivation and tenure.

Twenty-seven per cent of adults who have some form of long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness reported not using the internet, compared with eight per cent of those who do not have any such condition (Table 7.1). This divide in internet use is more marked among the older age groups, but is prevalent across all age bands to some extent with the exception of 16-24 year olds.

Table 7.1: 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, 2018 data

	Does not have a physical or mental health condition or	Has a physical or mental health condition	All
16-24			
Internet user	100	100	100
Does not use the internet	0	-	0
Base	*270*	*50*	*320*
25-34			
Internet user	99	96	98
Does not use the internet	1	4	2
Base	*470*	*120*	*590*
35-44			
Internet user	99	92	98
Does not use the internet	1	8	2
Base	*490*	*140*	*630*
45-59			
Internet user	95	82	91
Does not use the internet	5	18	9
Base	*740*	*350*	*1,090*
60-74			
Internet user	81	72	77
Does not use the internet	19	28	23
Base	*620*	*480*	*1,100*
75+			
Internet user	49	31	39
Does not use the internet	51	69	61
Base	*260*	*370*	*620*
All			
Internet user	92	73	87
Does not use the internet	8	27	13
Base	*2,840*	*1,500*	*4,350*

Excludes ‘Don’t know’/’Refused’ statements

Figure 7.9 shows that, as with internet access, **internet use increased with income**, with a break in the trend for the lowest income bracket. This may be due to a disproportionate percentage of those on a low income (£0-£6,000) being students (32 per cent) compared to other income brackets where students make up between four and seven per cent of the group of respondents.

Two per cent of adults living in a household with a total net income of £40,000 or more did not use the internet in 2018 compared with 31 per cent of those in the £6,001-£10,000 bracket. **Since 2007, the gap in internet use between adults in the lowest income group (£0-£6,000) and the highest income group (over £40,000) has fallen from 54 to 17 percentage points** (Figure 7.10).

Figure 7.9: Use of the internet by net annual household income

2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 110)

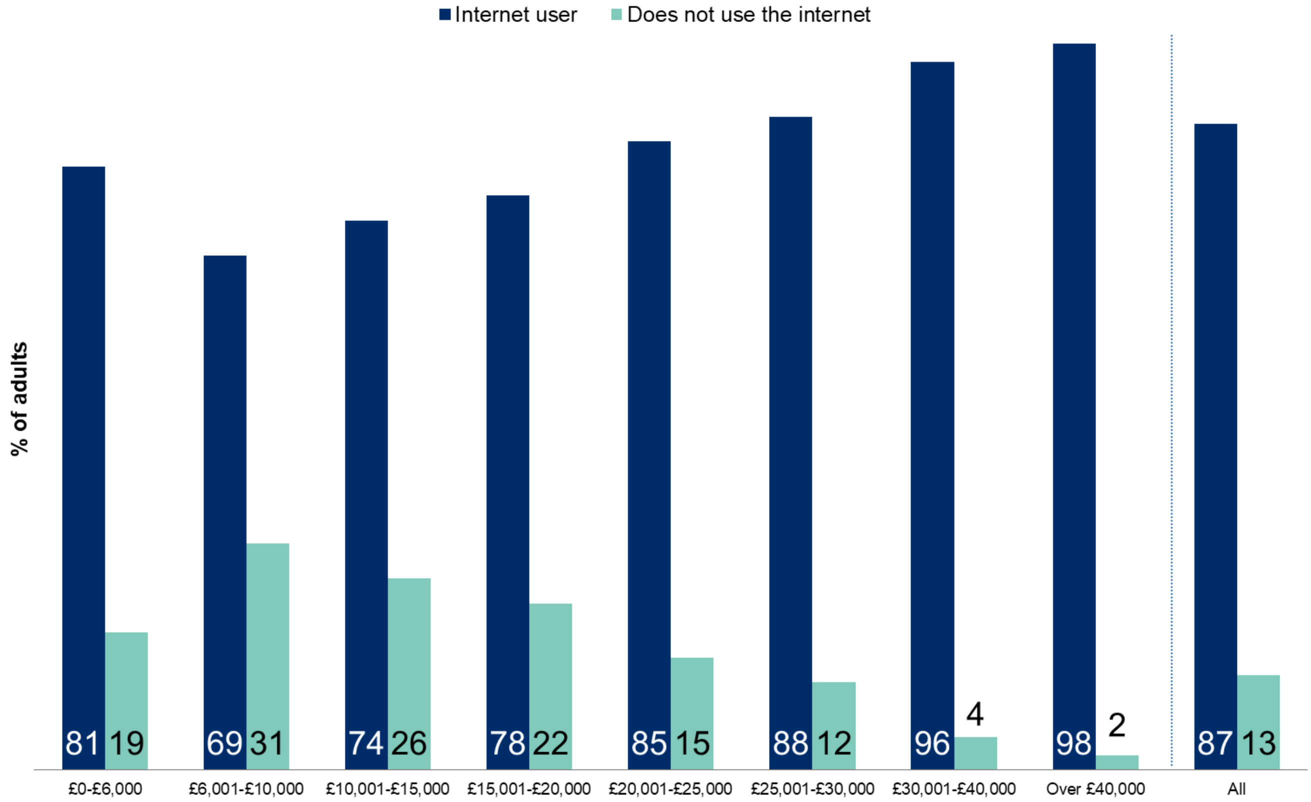
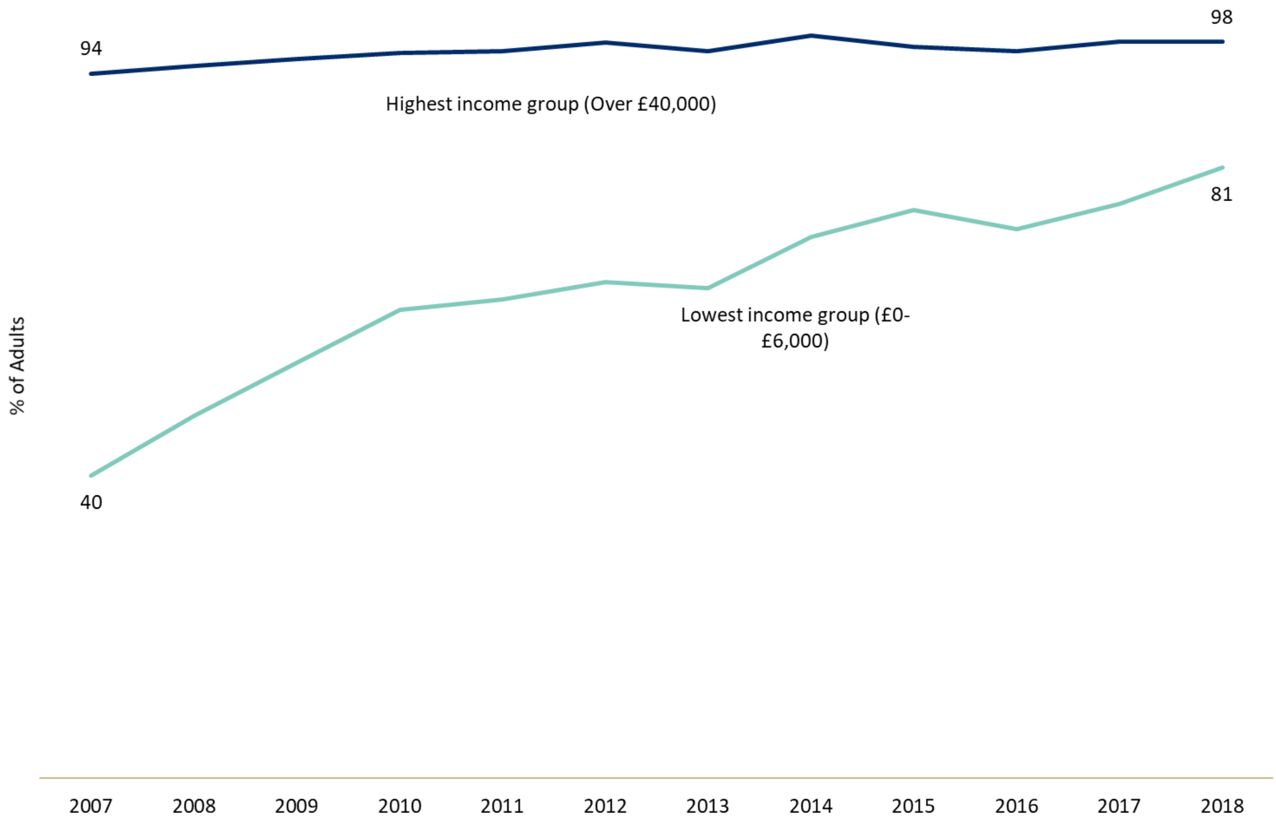
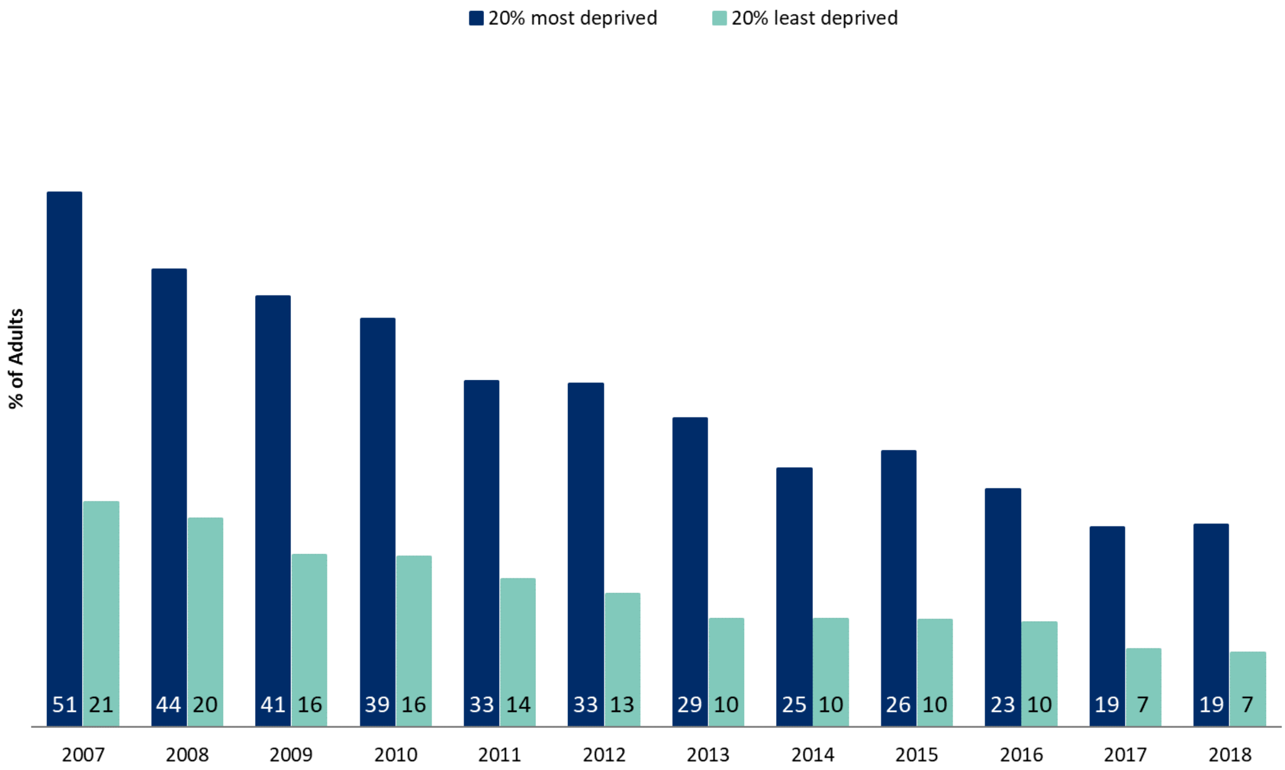


Figure 7.10: Use of the internet by year and net annual household income
2007 - 2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 110)



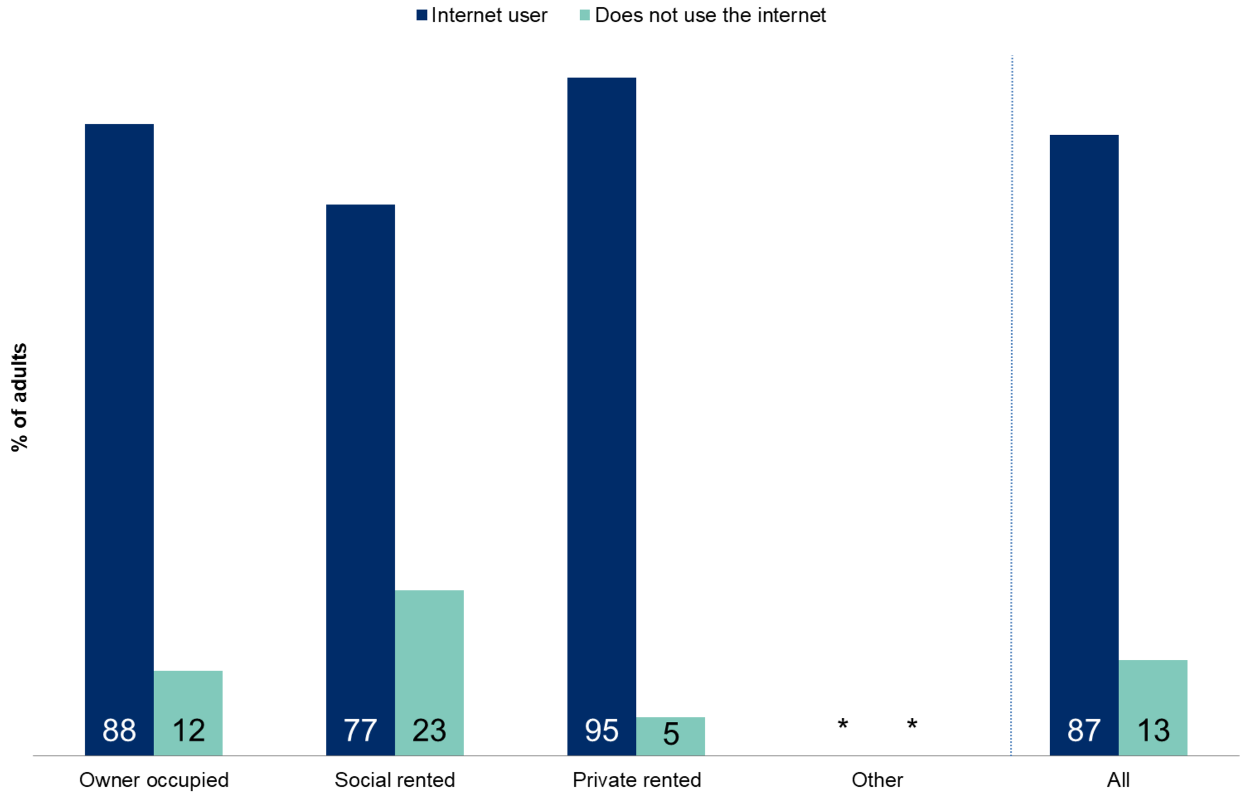
As with internet access, **there was a difference in internet use by area deprivation** (Figure 7.11). **Nineteen per cent of adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in Scotland reported not using the internet in 2018, compared to seven per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas.**

Figure 7.11: Adults in the 20 per cent most and least deprived areas who do not use the internet
2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 800)



Twenty-three per cent of adults in social rented housing reported not using the internet in 2018, compared to only five per cent of those in private rented housing and 12 per cent of those that owned their own homes (Figure 7.12).

Figure 7.12: Use of the internet by tenure[91]
2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 530)



[91] Data for the 'Other' tenure category has been suppressed due to low base numbers

7.3 Where and How Users Access the Internet

The ways in which people access the internet are becoming increasingly diverse. Since 2007, the SHS has asked adults who use the internet for personal use about the locations where they access it and the methods they use.

7.3.1 Where internet users access the internet

Almost all internet users (97 per cent) said that they used the internet at home (Table 7.2). **Those reporting that they accessed the internet on the move using a mobile phone or tablet has declined by four percentage points since 2017[92] to 54 per cent in 2018.** Three in 10 internet users (30 per cent) said that they make personal use of the internet at work.

There is a broadly positive relationship between household income and the share of internet users accessing the internet on the move via a smartphone or tablet. A positive relationship is also displayed between income and the share of internet users making personal use of the internet at work.

Table 7.2: Where adults who use the internet access it for personal use by annual net income

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	£0-£6,000	£6,001-£10,000	£10,001-£15,000	£15,001-£20,000	£20,001-£25,000	£25,001-£30,000	£30,001-£40,000	Over £40,000	All
At home	*	93	93	97	98	97	99	99	97
On the move via a mobile phone/smartphone/tablet	*	38	47	50	50	50	58	61	54
At work	*	12	17	16	17	24	39	44	30
At another person's home	*	15	13	13	8	12	12	14	13
School, college, university, other educational institution	*	18	9	9	10	8	7	5	8
Public library	*	9	6	4	3	3	3	2	4
Somewhere else	*	2	-	3	1	1	2	1	1
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	*	-	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
A government/council office	*	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Base (minimum)	*50*	*130*	*250*	*300*	*250*	*220*	*340*	*560*	*2,090*

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

There is a negative relationship between increased deprivation and the share of smart appliances in the home (Table 7.3). **Households with internet access in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in Scotland were less likely to own smart appliances**, with 83 per cent of those in the most deprived areas having no smart appliances compared to 66 per cent in the least deprived areas.

92 Scottish Household Survey 2017 (Sept 2018) https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/pages/8/

Table 7.3: Smart appliances in the house by area deprivation
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	20% Most Deprived	20% Least Deprived	All
Smart heating (eg Nest or Hive thermostats)	3	10	6
Smart lighting (eg Philips Hue)	1	3	2
Smart home monitoring or security systems (Nest or Panasonic camera)	1	3	2
Smart speakers (eg Amazon Echo, Google Home)	9	18	12
Wearable Technology (eg Fitbit, Smart watch etc)	10	23	17
None of the above	83	66	74
Base (minimum)	*440*	*500*	*2,430*

7.3.2 How internet users access the internet

Table 7.4 shows which methods were used to access the internet for personal use by age. **Younger internet users were more likely to access the internet using a smartphone than older users**, with 96 per cent of 16-24 year olds using smartphones compared to 29 per cent of adults aged 75 and above. This **age divide** can also be seen in the use of **digital, cable or satellite television** to access the internet and **games consoles**. Older internet users were more likely than younger users to use a tablet to access the internet.

The proportion of internet users reporting that they access the internet using a smartphone increased (from 78 per cent in 2017[93] to 81 per cent in 2018), **and was greater than the share of internet users using a PC or laptop to go online** (75 per cent). Sixty-one per cent of respondents reported using both a smartphone and a PC or laptop to access the internet.

Table 7.4: Methods used by adults who use the internet for personal use by age
Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75 plus	All
A personal computer or laptop	74	74	75	79	74	72	75
Mobile phone/iPhone/Smartphone	96	93	91	80	61	29	81
A tablet - iPad/Playbook or similar	41	52	58	62	57	50	54
Digital, cable or satellite television	20	26	25	20	10	11	20
A games console	37	25	17	10	1	1	17
Another way	1	-	0	1	0	-	0
Other than a personal computer or laptop	98	95	94	88	81	61	90
Base (minimum)	*210*	*370*	*370*	*570*	*500*	*140*	*2,150*

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

93 Scottish Household Survey 2017 (Sept 2018) https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/pages/8/

7.3.3 Common internet activities and online confidence

As shown in Table 7.5, the **most common activities** undertaken by those who had access to the internet **included sending and receiving emails** (90 per cent of all adults who made personal use of the internet), **searching for information** (87 per cent), **buying goods or services** (77 per cent), using social media (75 per cent) and internet banking (69 per cent). Adults renting private housing were the most likely to use the internet for making telephone/video calls, social media and looking/applying for jobs. Those in social rented housing were least likely to use the internet for banking, to send and receive e-mails or for buying goods or services.

Table 7.5: Reasons for using the internet by tenure

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Send and receive e-mails	93	80	91	*	90
Search for information	90	77	84	*	87
Buy goods or services	79	68	79	*	77
Use social media (such as facebook or twitter)	72	77	84	*	75
Internet banking	70	59	74	*	69
Play or download games, films or music	52	56	58	*	54
Make telephone/video calls over the internet	53	44	62	*	53
Look for/apply for jobs	25	26	37	*	27
Create websites or blogs	10	6	15	*	10
To learn something new	49	38	51	*	47
None of these	1	3	1	*	1
Base (minimum)	*1,430*	*400*	*290*	*30*	*2,150*

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

Among those that used the internet, **a lower proportion of adults in social housing were confident in their ability to use the internet for any of the activities** listed in Table 7.6 compared to those in private rented housing and those who owned their home. **Adults in private rented housing were the most confident** in their ability to use the internet for the listed activities.

Table 7.6: Confidence in pursuing activities when using the internet by tenure

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who make personal use of the internet	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
Send and receive e-mails	93	85	96	*	92
Use a search engine	96	89	98	*	95
Shop online	91	81	94	*	89
Use public services online	88	76	90	*	86
Identify and delete spam	86	76	90	*	85
Be able to tell what websites to trust	85	76	90	*	84
Control privacy settings online	81	74	89	*	81
Base (minimum)	*1,390*	*390*	*290*	*20*	*2,090*

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

7.4 People Who Do Not Use the Internet

As shown in Table 7.7, out of the options presented, the **most common reasons** that could convince people to go online were **keeping in touch with family and friends at no extra cost** (10 per cent), finding information about personal interests (six per cent) and accessing information about public services (five per cent).

The share of non-internet users stating that none of the reasons given would convince them to go online was 80 per cent in 2018.

Table 7.7: Reasons that could convince people, who don't use the internet for personal use, to go online

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who make no personal use of the internet	
Accessing information about public services (e.g. bus timetables)	5
Keeping in touch with family and friends at no extra cost	10
Finding more jobs and applying quickly	3
Accessing online learning resources	3
Connecting with healthcare services (e.g. making appointments, ordering prescriptions)	3
Managing and saving money (e.g. via online shopping and banking)	3
Finding information about personal interests	6
None of the above	80
Base (minimum)	*580*

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

7.5 Use of Public Services Websites

It is possible to access an increasing number of public services and information online. Online services can be quicker and more convenient for people to use, and can be provided at a lower cost than other methods. However, a person's use of websites to access public services is dependent upon both 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 they have used the websites for.

Table 7.8 presents the reasons why internet users reported having used a public services website over the past 12 months. **The most common reason for using public services websites was looking for information** (87 per cent).

Table 7.8: Use of public services on the internet in the past 12 months

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who make use of the internet	
Look for information	87
Download forms	23
Send completed forms	22
Ask a question	21
Make a complaint	10
Access services like report a fault, renew library books, planning applications	14
Make a payment (council tax etc.)	23
Apply for a job	9
Apply for funding (housing benefit, legal aid or student funding)	7
Report a crime	3
Participate in a consultation	4
Another reason	9
Base	*1,680*

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

As shown in Table 7.9, **86 per cent** of adults were fairly or very **satisfied with the overall quality** of the public services they had used online. Only **five per cent of adults were fairly or very dissatisfied**.

Table 7.9: Satisfaction with quality of public service websites

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults who make use of the internet	
Very/fairly satisfied	86
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5
Don't know	0
Base	*1,680*

7.6 Online Safety and Security

Since 2015, the SHS has asked about the security measures adults take to protect themselves whilst online and how security concerns are impacting on internet use.

7.6.1 Security measures used online

Table 7.10 shows that some online security measures were more popular than others. **The most common online security measures** taken were **avoiding opening emails or attachments from unknown people** (70 per cent), **avoiding giving personal information online** (69 per cent), **making sure my home has up-to-date anti-virus software** (63 per cent) and **making sure my home wi-fi is protected with a username and password** (63 per cent). The share of internet users who said they made sure their mobile phone had up-to-date anti-virus software increased from 40 per cent to 46 per cent since 2017[94].

Use of the various online security measures varied by age, with **those aged 60 and above generally less likely to adopt each of the measures** than those in younger age groups. In particular, internet users aged 75+ were notably less likely to use online security measures, with **23 per cent** stating that they **did not take any of the suggested actions**. Whilst 72 per cent of internet users aged 16-24 said that they avoid giving personal information online, only 64 per cent of those aged 60-75 and 49 per cent of those aged 75 and above did the same.

Adults living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland were less likely than those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas to adopt each of the security measures, and **more likely to say that they took none of the suggested actions**. For example, 58 per cent of those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas stated that they avoid opening emails or attatchments from unknown people, compared to 77 per cent of those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas.

[94] Scottish Household Survey 2017 (Sept 2018) https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/pages/8/

Table 7.10: Online security measures taken by age and deprivation

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who make use of the internet	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75 plus	20% Most Deprived	20% Least Deprived	All
Avoid opening emails or attachments from unknown people	69	71	71	73	66	54	58	77	70
Avoid giving personal information online	72	73	72	69	64	49	64	74	69
Use different passwords for different accounts	57	66	65	63	58	48	53	66	61
Make sure my home wi-fi is protected with a username and password	57	70	68	66	59	37	53	71	63
Make sure my computer has up-to-date anti-virus software	67	61	63	63	63	53	52	72	63
Download and install software updates/patches when prompted	55	62	61	60	51	42	49	66	57
Set passwords that include three random words	32	38	34	37	29	21	33	35	34
Back-up important information	48	55	49	47	38	29	41	54	47
Make sure my mobile phone has up-to-date anti-virus software	50	52	49	48	40	19	40	53	46
Change passwords for online accounts regularly	33	40	41	34	28	21	34	39	35
None of these	10	7	7	9	12	23	16	5	9
Base (minimum)	*210*	*370*	*370*	*570*	*500*	*140*	*390*	*440*	*2,150*

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

7.6.2 Impact of security concerns on internet use

Overall, **the proportion of internet users who stated that security concerns had not caused them to change their internet use remained stable** and was 45 per cent in 2018.

Table 7.11 shows that, in general, younger people were less likely to have changed their use of the internet as a result of security concerns. For example, **only nine per cent** of those aged **16-24** and **six per cent of 35-34 year-olds** said that **security concerns made them less likely to bank online**, compared to **20 per cent of** those aged between **60-74**, and **23 per cent of those aged 75 and above**.

In some instances, the impact of security concerns on internet activity was greater for internet users with a long-term physical or mental health condition. For example, 17 per cent of internet users with a long-term condition reported that they were less likely to bank online due to security concerns, compared to 11 per cent of those without such a condition.

Table 7.11: Impact of security concerns on internet use by age and deprivation
Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Age						Long -term physical or mental health		All
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Yes	No	
Less likely to give personal information on websites	31	32	34	39	42	33	39	35	36
Only visit websites you know and trust	27	30	35	34	37	34	35	32	33
Only use your own computer/mobile device	12	16	20	24	23	22	24	18	20
Less likely to bank online	9	6	9	14	20	23	17	11	12
Less likely to buy goods online	6	5	7	8	13	20	13	7	8
Less likely to use the internet	2	1	3	4	3	6	7	2	3
No, none of the above	56	50	45	41	38	45	42	47	45
Base (minimum)	*210*	*370*	*370*	*570*	*500*	*140*	*610*	*1,540*	*2,150*

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

8 Physical Activity and Sport

Main Findings

In 2018 the vast majority of adults (80 per cent) had taken part in physical activity and sport in the previous four weeks.

Participation in all physical activity and sport remained relatively constant between 2007 and 2010 (around 72 per cent). Recently people had become more active (rising to 75 per cent in 2011 and to 80 per cent in 2018). The rise in physical activity was driven by the rise in recreational walking.

Recreational walking (for at least 30 minutes) has consistently been the most common type of physical activity. This has risen from 57 per cent in 2011 to 68 per cent in 2018.

Excluding walking, just over half (54 per cent) of the adult population participated in physical activity and sport in the four weeks prior to interview. This has remained broadly constant since 2007.

Frequent participation (on more than 14 days in the past four weeks) by those who were active has increased from 36 per cent in 2007 to 50 per cent in 2018.

Participation rates were higher among men than women (81 per cent and 78 per cent respectively).

Participation in physical activity and sport including walking declined with age.

Participation in physical activity and sport (including recreational walking) was lower for those living in deprived areas (69 per cent for those living in the most deprived areas compared to 90 per cent for those living in the least deprived). When walking is excluded, the gap between participation in the most deprived and least deprived areas has increased since 2007.

Ill health and disability had a big impact on participation. Those with a long term limiting condition were less likely to be physically active (39 per cent compared to 87 per cent of those with no condition).

Although the satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities of all respondents (including non-users) fell from 51 per cent in 2017 to 47 per cent in 2018, 83 per cent of sports and leisure facilities users in the past 12 months were very or fairly satisfied in 2018.

8.1 Introduction and Context

Physical activity and sport are a powerful force in transforming lives. There is clear and growing evidence of the health, economic and social benefits physical activity and sport can bring. Physical activity and sport improve the health of the heart, skeletal muscles, bones and blood, the immune system and nervous system, and enable people to live longer, healthier lives. Being active improves psychological wellbeing, boosts self-esteem, plays an important role in maintaining a healthy weight and improves mood and sleep quality.

Physical activity and sport can also play a major role in improving outcomes and tackling inequalities across many different aspects of our lives and society. Positive changes being achieved through physical activity and sport initiatives in Scotland include improving mental health, supporting weight management initiatives, overcoming loneliness and isolation; reducing reoffending; promoting sustainable forms of transport; and enabling people to connect with the natural environment[95].

The Active Scotland Delivery Plan, published in 2018, is one of five linked public health strategies and delivery plans which support the Public Health priorities[96]. Taken together, these aim to create a healthy environment whilst encouraging people to make good choices about their health, their life and their communities.

Questions on physical activity and sport participation were introduced in the SHS for the first time in 2007. The SHS questions cover levels and frequency of participation in physical activity and sport activities in the last four weeks prior to interview. From 2012 onwards, it is possible to obtain data at local authority level every year.

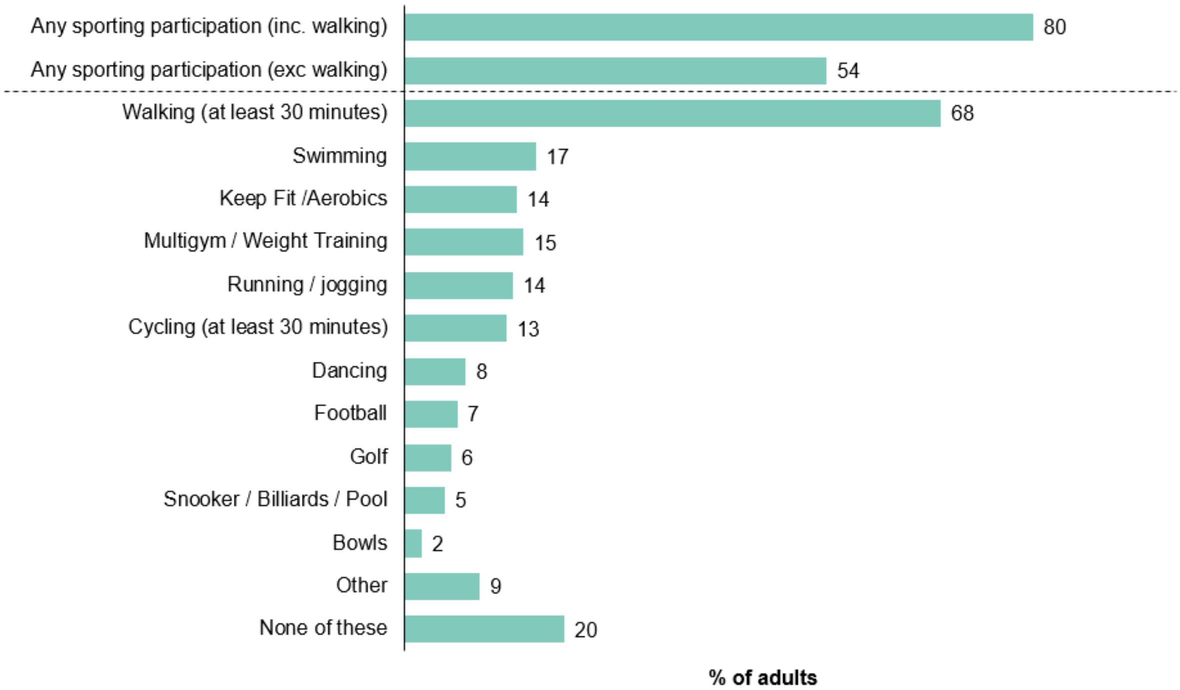
[95] See: https://www.gov.scot/publications/active-scotland-delivery-plan/
[96] See: https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-public-health-priorities/

8.2 Participation in Physical Activity and Sport

8.2.1 Participation in Physical Activity and Sport in the Last Four Weeks

Figure 8.1 shows the percentage of adults who participated in physical activity and sports. **In 2018 approximately four fifths of adults** (80 per cent) **participated in physical activity**. **The most prevalent activity by far was walking for at least 30 minutes** (for recreational purposes), reported by 68 per cent of adults. If walking is excluded, over half of adults (54 per cent) participated in physical activity and sport. Participation in sporting activities ranged from two per cent (in bowls) to 17 per cent (swimming). Twenty per cent of adults reported that they had not participated in any sport or physical activity in the last four weeks.

Figure 8.1: Participation in sports and physical activity in the last four weeks
Percentage of adults, 2018 data (base: 9,700)



8.2.2 Participation in Physical Activity and Sport – Trends Over Time

Figure 8.2 and Table 8.1 show that **participation in all physical activity and sport has been gradually increasing since 2010** from 72 per cent. In 2018, 80 per cent of adults reported participating in any activity in the last four weeks.

This increase was **driven by a steady rise in the percentage of adults who walked for 30 minutes or more**, from 54 per cent in 2010, to 64 per cent in 2014, and to 68 per cent in 2018. When recreational walking is excluded, participation in physical activity and sport remained relatively constant in the past decade, fluctuating between 51 and 54 per cent.

Figure 8.2: Participation in physical activity and sport in the last four weeks
Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data (minimum base: 9,130)

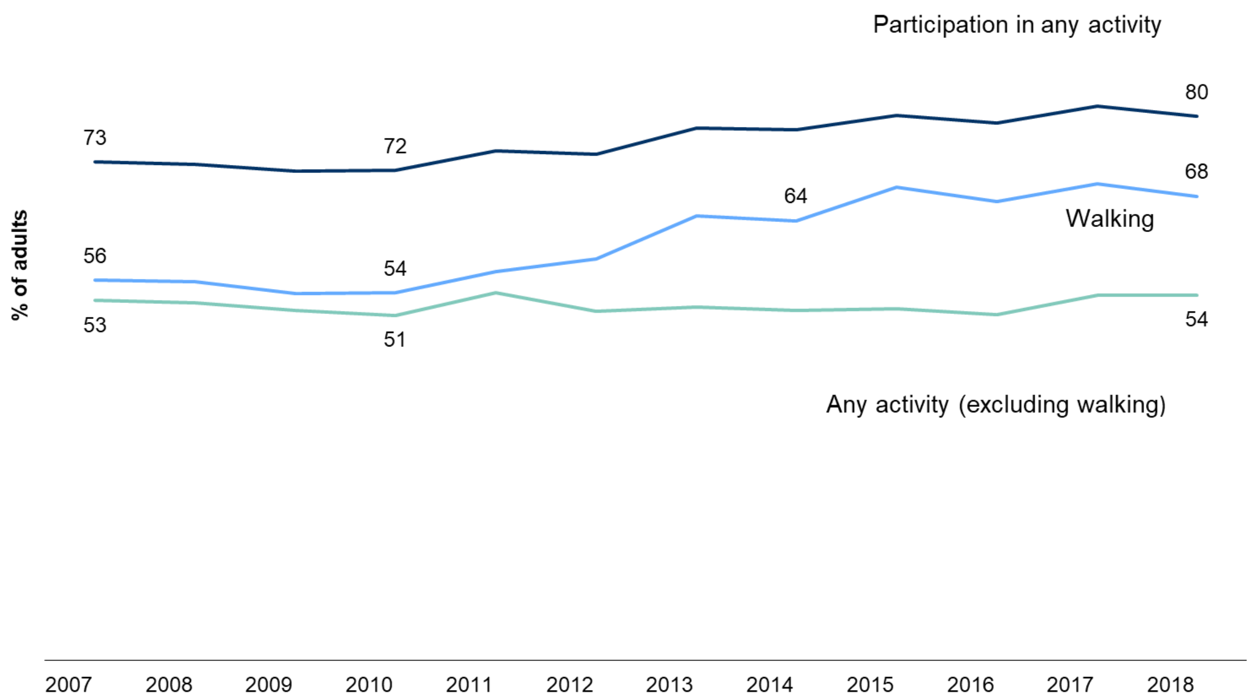


Table 8.1 shows that **participation in different types of sport has seen changes over time between 2007 and 2018.** Between 2007 and 2018, dancing has fallen in popularity (from 14 per cent to eight per cent). Likewise, the proportion of adults participating in activities such as bowls, snooker, and golf, has fallen during this time.

Other activities have become increasingly popular between 2007 and 2018. **Participation levels all increased for cycling (from nine per cent to 13 per cent), multigym / weight training (from 11 per cent to 15 per cent), and running / jogging (from 10 per cent to 14 per cent).**

Table 8.1: Participation in physical activity and sport in the last four weeks

Percentage of adults

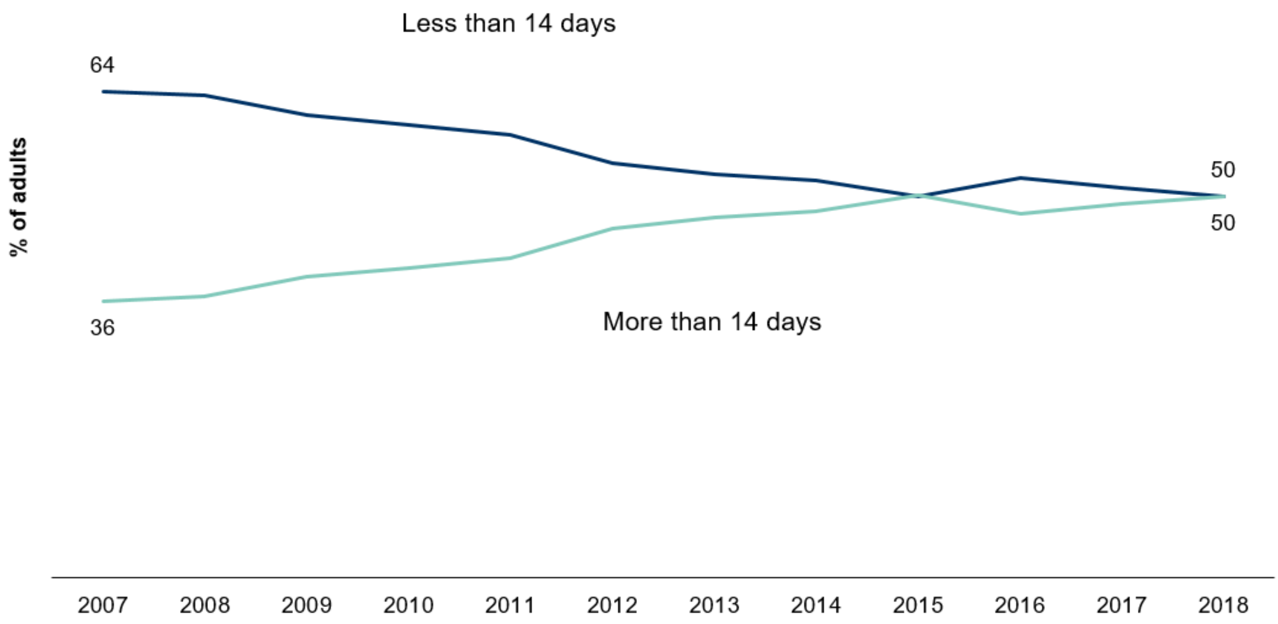
Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Any sporting participation (inc. walking)	73	73	72	72	75	74	78	78	80	79	81	80
Any sporting participation (exc walking)	53	52	51	51	54	51	52	51	52	51	53	54
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	56	55	54	54	57	59	65	64	69	67	70	68
Swimming	19	19	17	17	18	17	17	18	17	16	18	17
Keep Fit /Aerobics	12	12	12	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	15	14
Multigym / Weight Training	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	14	15	15
Running / jogging	10	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	14	14
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	11	12	13
Dancing	14	12	11	10	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	8
Football	9	8	9	9	8	7	8	7	8	8	7	7
Golf	9	8	8	7	8	6	7	6	6	6	5	6
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	9	9	8	7	7	5	6	5	5	6	6	5
Bowls	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Other	9	10	6	8	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	9
None of these	27	27	28	28	25	26	22	22	20	21	19	20
Base	*10,300*	*9,230*	*9,130*	*9,620*	*9,680*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

8.2.3 Frequency of Participation in Physical Activity and Sport – Trends over Time

Figure 8.3 shows that **frequency of participation in physical activity** and sport among participants has **increased since 2007**. The proportion of the population reporting frequent participation (on more than 14 days in the past four weeks) increased from just over a third (36 per cent) in 2007, to exactly half (50 per cent) in 2018. Given the relatively steady levels of participation shown in Figure 8.2, **it would appear this increase in frequency of participation is due to individuals who are already active becoming more active**.

Figure 8.3: Frequency of participation by adults who took part in physical activity and sport in the previous four weeks

Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data (minimum base: 6,240)



8.2.4 Participation in Physical Activity and Sport by Gender and Age

In 2018, overall **physical activity and sport participation was higher for men than women** (81 and 78 per cent respectively, as shown in Table 8.2). Gender differences were more pronounced for particular types of physical activity and sport.

The **most common activity was recreational walking for both men and women**, however the level of participation was lower for men than it was for women (66 and 70 per cent respectively).

When walking is excluded, the difference in participation between men and women is larger (59 and 49 per cent respectively). In particular, men participated more in multigym (19 and 11 per cent respectively), cycling (17 and nine per cent respectively), and football (12 and one per cent respectively). The activities in which men participated less than women included swimming (16 and 18 per cent), dancing (four and 11 per cent) and keep fit / aerobics (nine and 19 per cent respectively).

Participation in all physical activity and sport, including walking, declined with age (Table 8.2). The highest levels of participation were in the 25 to 34 year age group (89 per cent). This fell gradually to 81 per cent for those aged 45 to 59. The decline becomes more evident in the 60 to 74 and 75+ age groups where 73 per cent and 53 per cent of respondents engaged in physical activity in the past four weeks respectively.

When walking is excluded, the decline in participation with age was even more pronounced. Participation levels were highest for those aged 16-24 (68 per cent), decreasing among those aged 45-59 years (53 per cent) and further decreasing among those over the age of 75 (23 per cent).

Recreational walking levels were highest in the 35-44 age group at 75 per cent, and declined gradually to 43 per cent for those older than 75.

The popularity of different types of physical activity and sports varied with age. **Football** is one example, with **19 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 having participated in the previous four weeks compared to eight per cent of 35-44 year olds, and four per cent of 45 to 59 year olds**. Multi-gym / weight-training and running showed similar patterns. Contrary to this, **participation in swimming initially increased with age**, peaking at around 27 per cent for **35 and 44 year olds** and then declined from the age of 45.

Table 8.2: Participation in physical activity and sport in the past four weeks by gender and age group

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	66	70	*	*	66	74	75	72	66	43	68
Swimming	16	18	*	*	15	23	27	16	12	4	17
Keep Fit /Aerobics	9	19	*	*	15	18	19	14	11	6	14
Multigym / Weight Training	19	11	*	*	28	25	20	12	6	1	15
Running / Jogging	15	12	*	*	24	23	23	10	3	0	14
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	17	9	*	*	15	15	18	16	7	2	13
Dancing	4	11	*	*	11	9	9	8	7	3	8
Football	12	1	*	*	19	12	8	4	1	0	7
Golf	11	1	*	*	6	6	6	6	7	5	6
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	9	2	*	*	11	8	6	4	2	1	5
Bowls	3	2	*	*	1	2	2	1	4	4	2
Other	10	9	*	*	8	14	10	10	8	5	9
None of these	19	22	*	*	13	11	13	19	27	47	20
Any sporting participation (inc. walking)	81	78	*	*	87	89	87	81	73	53	80
Any sporting participation (exc walking)	59	49	*	*	68	67	66	53	40	23	54
Base	4320	5380	0	0	680	1300	1370	2390	2540	1430	*9,700*

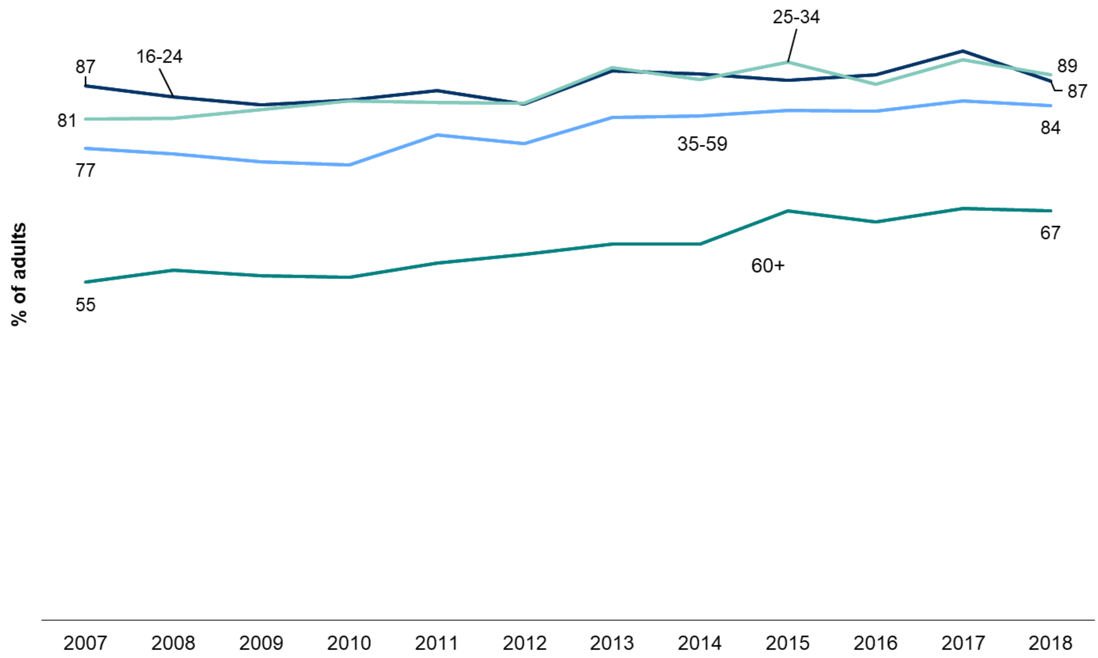
Columns add up to more than 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed.

8.2.5 By Age Groups Over Time

Figure 8.4, Figure 8.5 and Figure 8.6 show how physical activity and sport participation has changed over time for different age groups.

While fluctuations are evident, there is a definite **upward trend in participation in physical activity and sport since 2007 for most age groups** (Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4: Participation in physical activity and sport (including walking) in the last four weeks over time by age group
Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data (minimum base: 650)



However, **when walking is excluded** (Figure 8.5), **participation remained relatively stable for most age groups over time**.

Figure 8.5: Participation in physical activity and sport (excluding walking) in the last four weeks over time by age group

Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data (minimum base: 650)

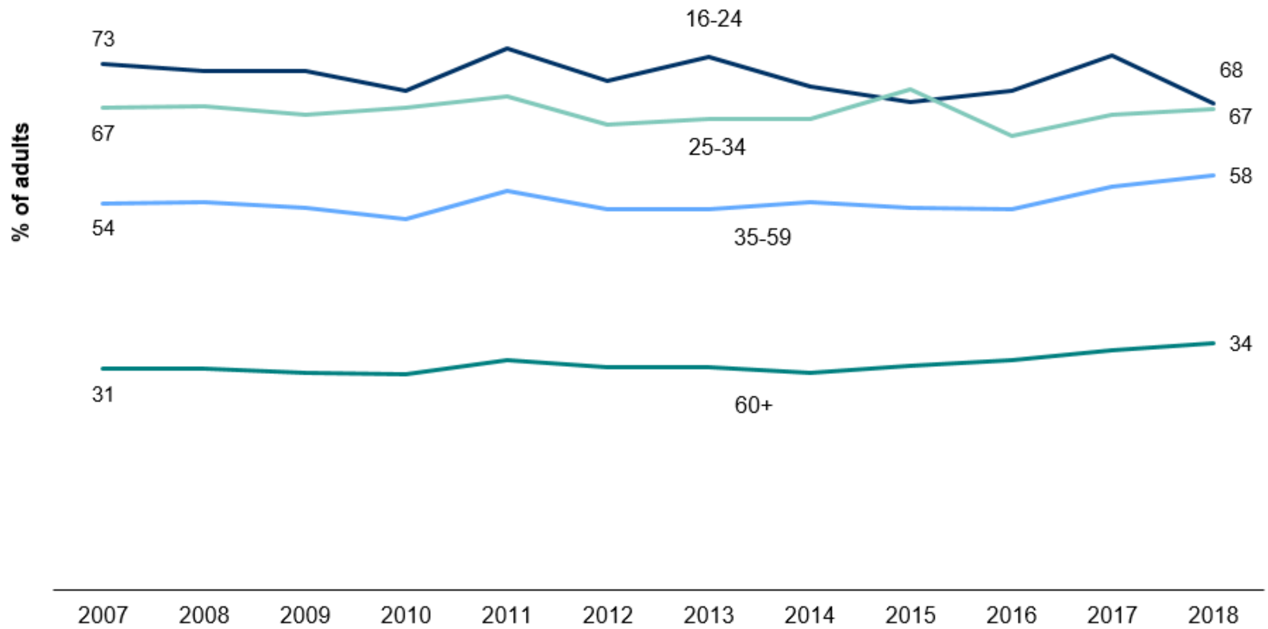
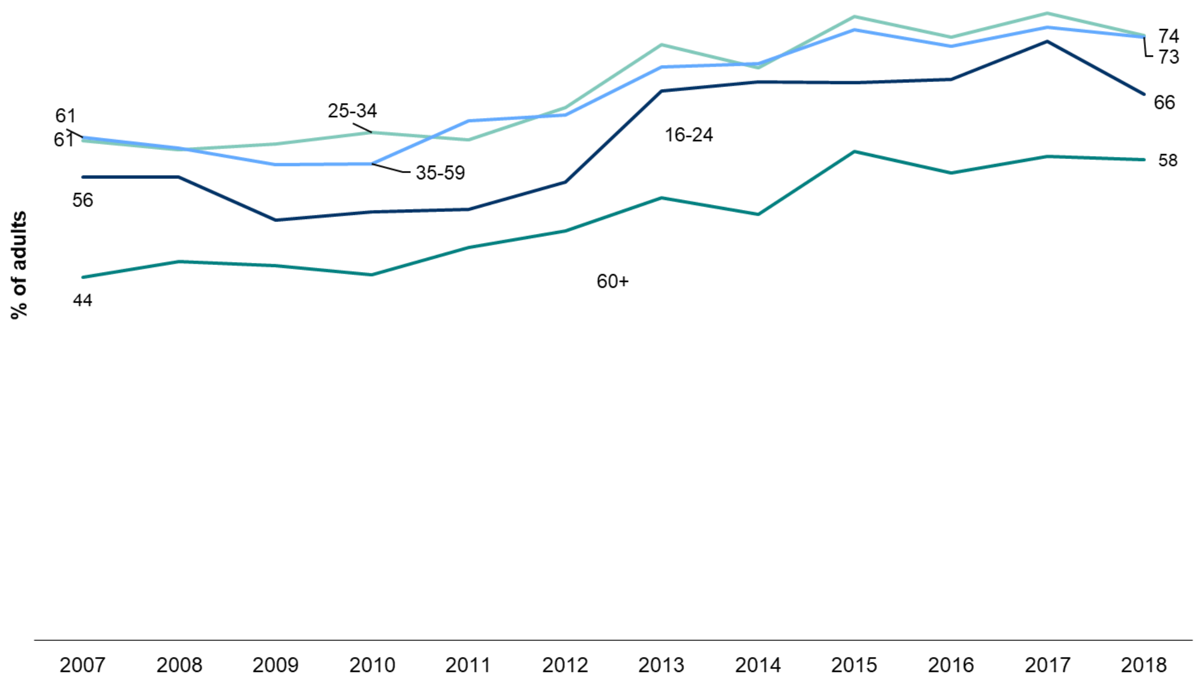


Figure 8.6 shows that the **upward trend in recreational walking since 2011 has levelled off in 2018 for all age groups.**

Figure 8.6: Participation in recreational walking in the last four weeks over time by age group
Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data (minimum base: 650)



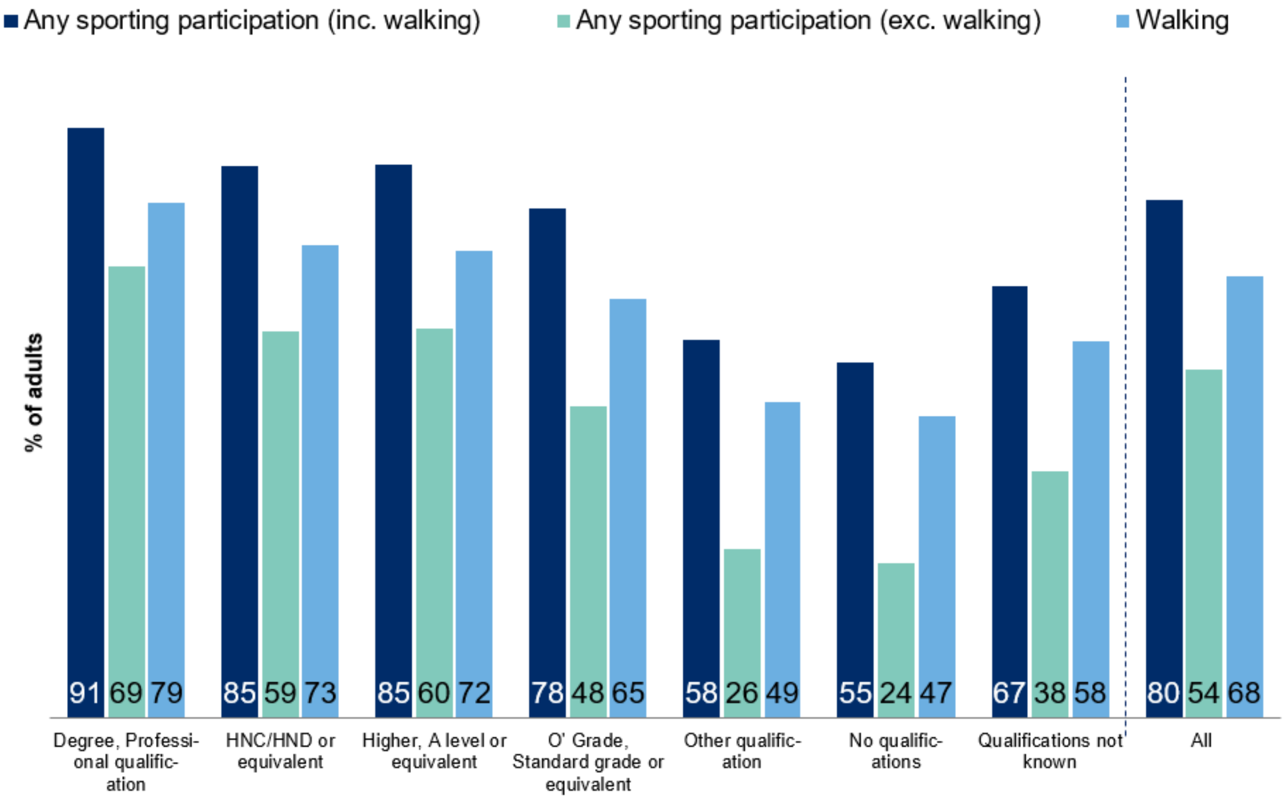
8.2.6 Participation in Physical Activity and Sport by Highest Level of Qualification

Figure 8.7 shows how participation in physical activity and sport varied with level of qualification. **In 2018 participation was highest amongst those with a degree or professional qualification** (91 per cent) **and lowest for those with no qualifications** (55 per cent).

When walking was excluded, the difference between qualification levels was even greater (69 per cent compared to 24 per cent). Walking was the most prevalent activity across the range of educational attainment but there was still a 32 percentage point gap in participation between those with a degree or professional qualification (79 per cent) and those with no qualifications (47 per cent).

Figure 8.7: Participation in physical activity and sport in the past four weeks by highest level of qualification

Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 80)



8.2.7 Participation in Physical Activity and Sport by Area Deprivation

Figure 8.8 shows how participation in physical activity and sport varied by area deprivation. **Participation** in the previous four weeks **was lowest (69 per cent) among those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of Scotland**, compared with 90 per cent of those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas, as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). Participation excluding walking and participation in recreational walking followed the same pattern with more activity being associated with lower levels of deprivation.

Figure 8.8: Participation in physical activity and sport in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 1,770)

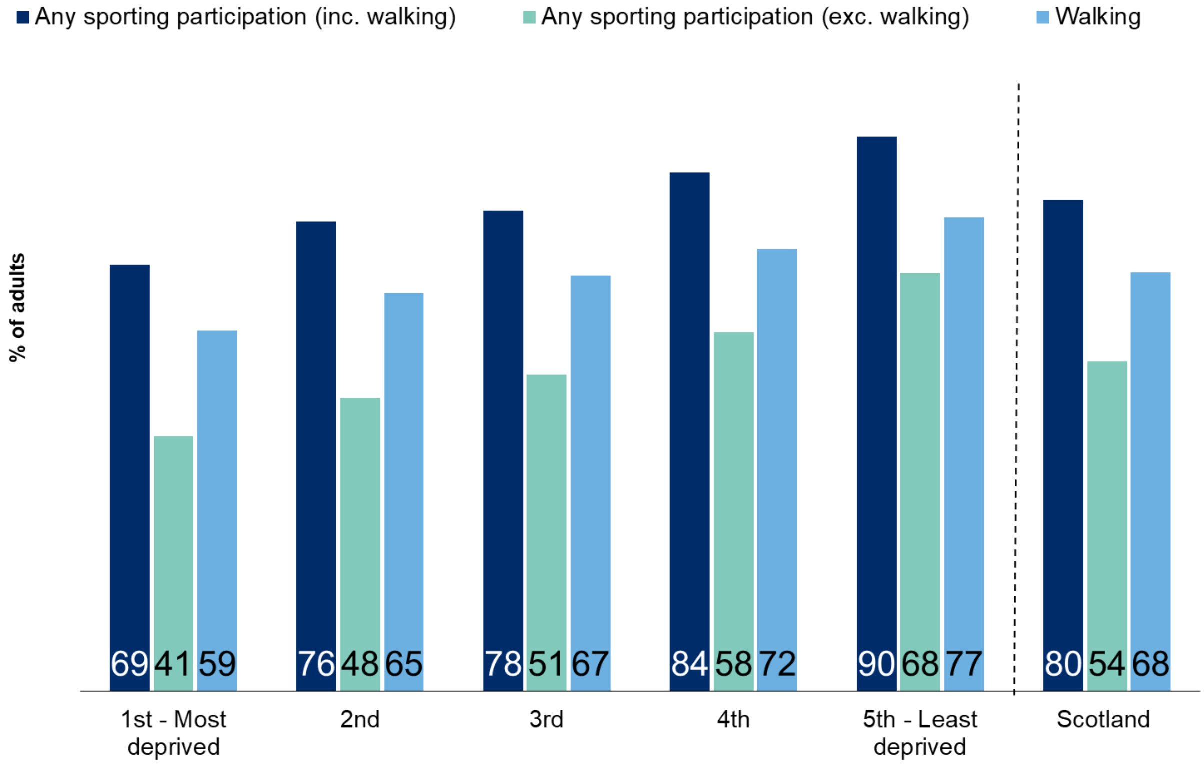


Table 8.3 shows participation in a range of different physical activity and sports by SIMD. This indicates that **walking was the most popular activity irrespective of deprivation**; however those in the least deprived areas participated substantially more than those in the areas of highest deprivation.

A similarly unequal pattern of participation was observed for swimming, keep fit, running, cycling and golf, whereas levels of participation in football, snooker, bowls and dancing were broadly similar between areas of both high and low deprivation.

Table 8.3: Participation in different types of physical activity and sport in the last four weeks by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentages, 2018 data

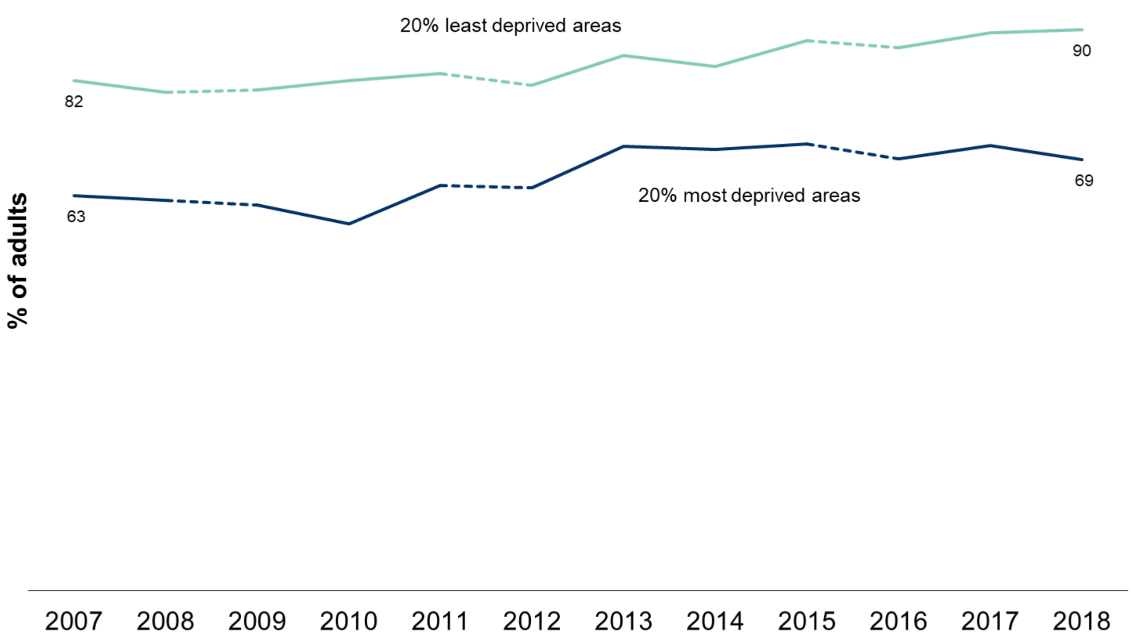
Adults	Most deprived 20%	2nd	3rd	4th	Least deprived 20%	Scotland
Walking (at least 30 minutes)	59	65	67	72	77	68
Swimming	12	15	15	17	23	17
Keep Fit /Aerobics	11	11	12	16	21	14
Multigym / Weight Training	11	13	14	16	21	15
Running / jogging	8	11	12	16	20	14
Cycling (at least 30 minutes)	8	10	13	16	18	13
Dancing	8	7	7	8	9	8
Football	6	7	6	7	6	7
Golf	3	4	5	7	10	6
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	6	6	4	5	4	5
Bowls	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other	5	7	9	12	15	9
None of these	31	24	22	16	10	20
Any sporting participation (inc. walking)	69	76	78	84	90	80
Any sporting participation (exc walking)	41	48	51	58	68	54
Base (minimum)	*1840*	*1850*	*2140*	*2100*	*1770*	*9700*

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

Figure 8.9 shows that **the gap between participation in any sport and physical activity (including walking) in the 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas has been consistent over time.** The gap was 19 percentage points in 2007 (63 per cent and 82 per cent respectively) and 21 percentage points in 2018 (69 per cent and 90 per cent respectively).

Figure 8.9: Participation in physical activity and sport (including walking) in the last four weeks over time by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation[97]

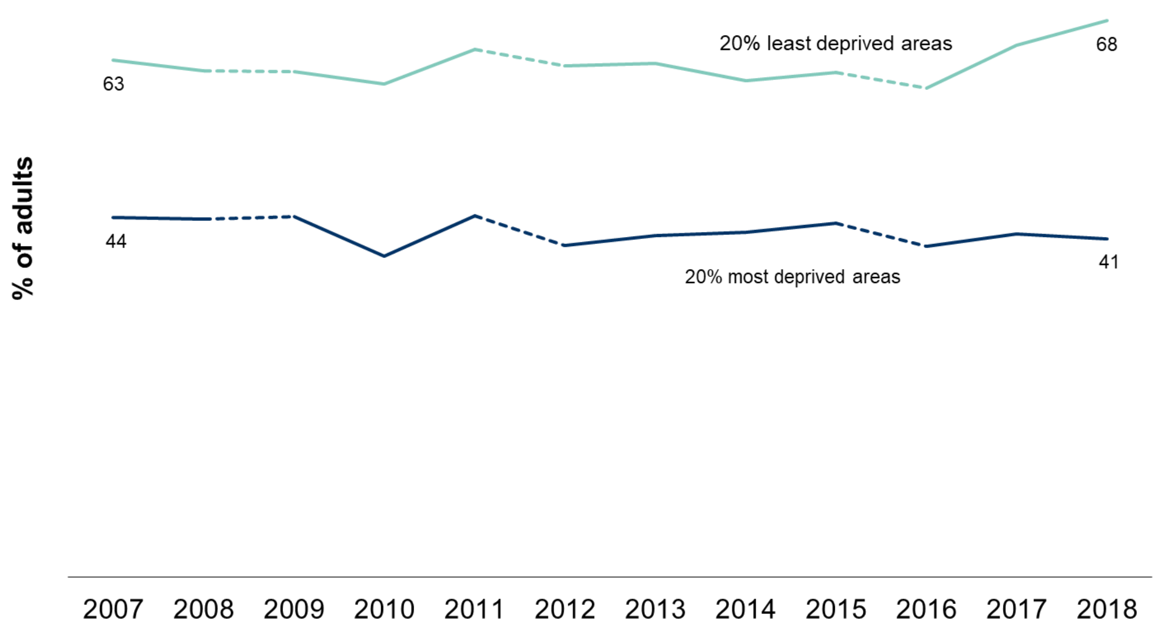
Percentage of adults, 2007-2018 data (minimum base: 1,540)



When walking is excluded, **the gap between participation in the 20 per cent most deprived and 20 per cent least deprived areas increased from 19 percentage points in 2007** (44 per cent and 63 per cent respectively), **to 27 percentage points** (41 per cent and 68 per cent respectively) **in 2018** (Figure 8.10).

[97] Dotted lines indicate where there has been an update to the SIMD measure: SIMD06 SIMD09 SIMD12 SIMD16

Figure 8.10: Participation in physical activity and sport (excluding walking) in the last four weeks over time by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation[98]
Percentage of adults, 2007-2018 data (minimum base: 1,540)

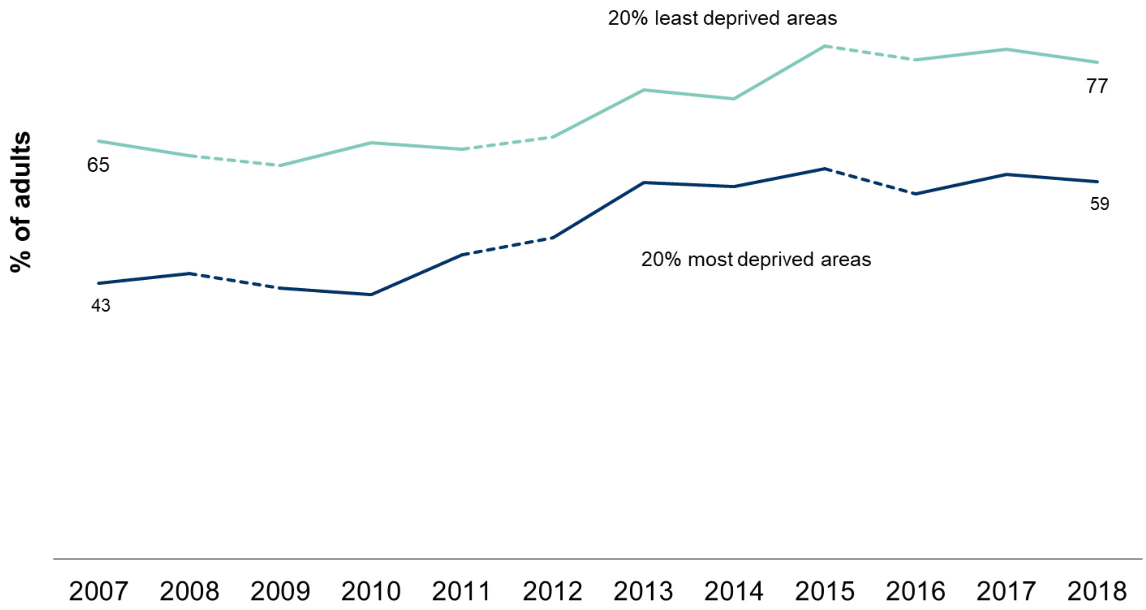


For recreational walking, the gap between participation in the 20 per cent most deprived and 20 per cent least deprived areas narrowed over time from 22 percentage points in 2007 to 18 percentage points in 2018 (Figure 8.11).

[98] Dotted lines indicate where there has been an update to the SIMD measure: SIMD06 SIMD09 SIMD12 SIMD16

Figure 8.11: Participation in walking (at least 30 minutes) in the last four weeks over time by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation[99]

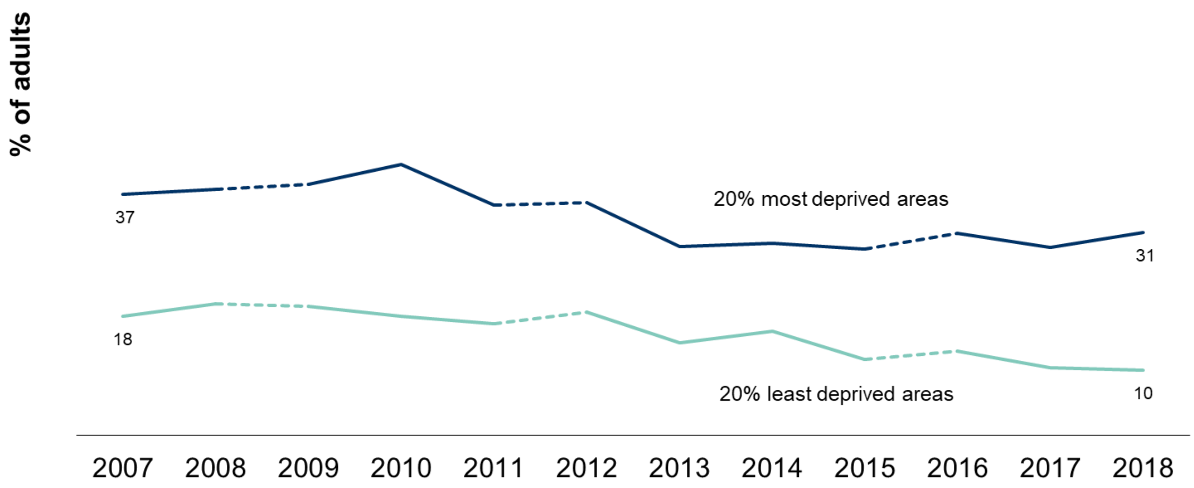
Percentage of adults, 2007-2018 data (minimum base: 1,540)



For those who did not participate in walking or sporting activities in the four weeks prior to the interview, **the gap between the 20 per cent most and the 20 per cent least deprived areas increased from 18 percentage points in 2007 to 21 percentage points in 2018** (Figure 8.12).

[99] Dotted lines indicate where there has been an update to the SIMD measure: SIMD06 SIMD09 SIMD12 SIMD16

Figure 8.12: Non-participation in physical activity and sport in the last four weeks over time by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation[100]
Percentage of adults, 2007-2018 data (minimum base: 1,540)



8.2.8 Participation in Physical Activity and Sport by Long-term Physical/Mental Health Condition

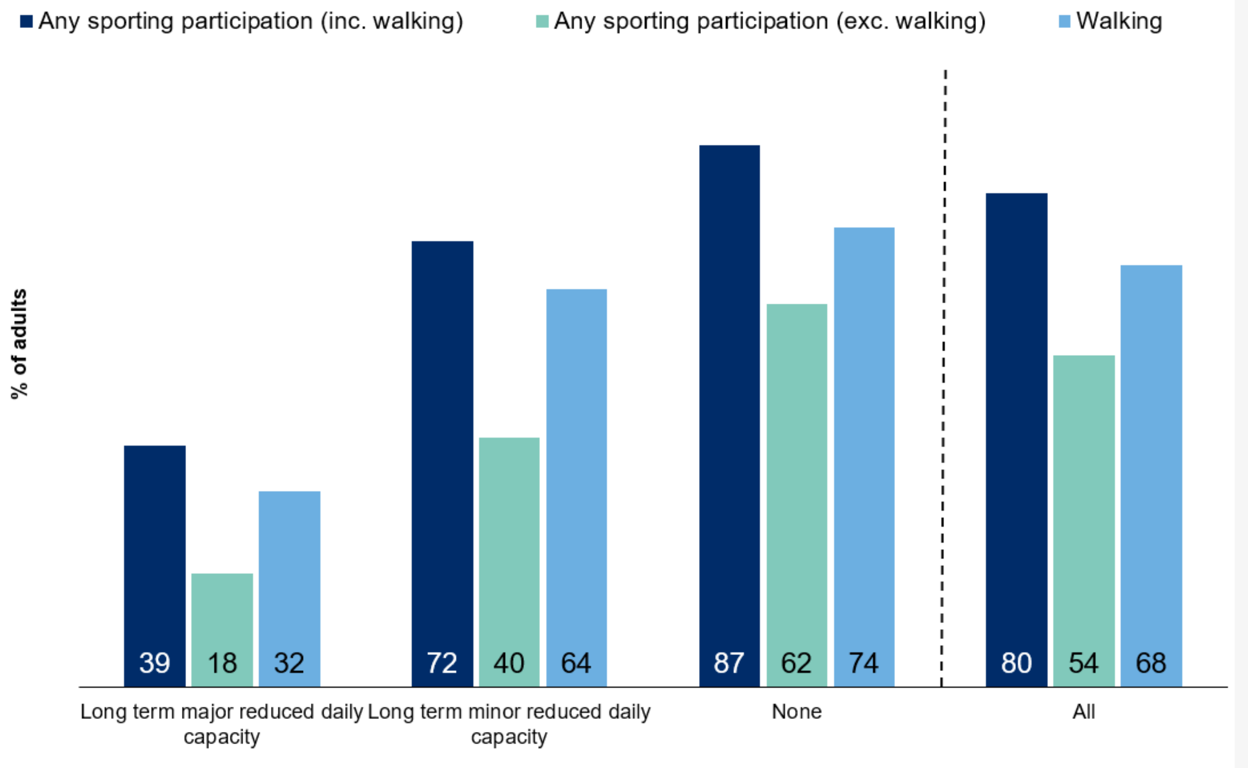
Figure 8.13 shows participation in physical activity and sport by long-term physical or mental health condition (lasting, or expected to last 12 months or more). **Participation was lowest for those who reported a long-term condition which had a major impact on day to day activities** (39 per cent), 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 lower at 72 per cent.

There was also a marked difference in participation in recreational walking between those with (32 per cent) and without longer-term physical and mental health conditions (74 per cent).

[100] Dotted lines indicate where there has been an update to the SIMD measure: SIMD06 SIMD09 SIMD12 SIMD16

Figure 8.13: Participation in physical activity and sport in the last four weeks, by long-term limiting health condition

Percentages, 2018 data (minimum base: 1,250)



8.3 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural and Sports Services

Since 2007, questions have been asked in the Local Services suite of questions in the SHS on the frequency of use and satisfaction with local authority cultural and sport and leisure services. Table 8.4 presents the results for satisfaction with local authority sports and leisure services in 2018. It shows that **levels of satisfaction amongst respondents** (which include non-users) **have been relatively constant since 2007** at around 50 per cent.

Between 2017 and 2018, there was a slight decline in the proportion of people who were satisfied with services, falling from 51 per cent to 47 per cent. This coincided with a rise in both the proportion of people who said they were 'very/fairly dissatisfied' (from five per cent to seven per cent), and those who said that they had 'no opinion' on leisure services (from 29 per cent to 33 per cent).

Table 8.4: Satisfaction with local authority sport and leisure services

Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sports and leisure facilities												
Very/fairly satisfied	50	50	48	49	51	51	53	52	51	50	51	47
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	11	9	9	9	9	7	9	12	14	14	15	14
Very/fairly dissatisfied	9	8	8	8	8	5	6	5	5	5	5	7
No opinion	30	32	35	35	33	36	33	31	30	31	29	33
Base	*10,220*	*9,240*	*9,710*	*9,020*	*9,660*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

Table 8.5 shows levels of satisfaction with local authority sports and leisure services, as above, but only amongst **adults who used these services in the past year. In 2018, a large majority were very or fairly satisfied** (83 per cent). This has been stable since 2011 but represents **a small decrease compared to the years in between 2011 and 2017** (between 85 per cent and 88 per cent).

Table 8.5: Satisfaction with local authority culture and sport and leisure services. (Service users within the past 12 months only)

Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sports and leisure facilities												
Very/fairly satisfied	82	83	82	82	85	88	88	87	86	87	86	83
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	7
Very/fairly dissatisfied	10	9	10	9	8	7	6	7	7	7	6	9
No opinion	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Base	*3,650*	*3,210*	*3,270*	*3,140*	*3,230*	*3,400*	*3,450*	*3,390*	*3,230*	*3,200*	*3,350*	*3,250*

9 Local Services

Main Findings

In 2018, 51.7 per cent of adults were satisfied with all three of the main public services, local health services, schools and public transport. This is a composite measure of the three services, and this composite indicator is the Scottish Government's National Indicator on 'quality of public services'[101]. The indicator is based on the percentage of adults who said that they were very or fairly satisfied with all three services, or for one or two services if they chose to express "no opinion" on the other service(s).

Combined satisfaction with the three public services was at its lowest level since first measured in 2007, and down from a peak of 66.0 per cent in 2011 – the largest factor being a fall in satisfaction with local schools over the same period.

The percentage of people dissatisfied with at least one of these three public services has increased since 2009, from 20 per cent to 28 per cent.

In 2018, 81 per cent of adults were satisfied with local health services, compared to 71 per cent who were satisfied with schools and 65 per cent with public transport.

Satisfaction with schools has fallen over the last seven years, from a high of 85 per cent in 2011 to the current level of 71 per cent, and this is the biggest factor in the corresponding trend in the combined indicator over this period – though satisfaction with the other two services has also fallen since 2011. The reason local schools satisfaction has fallen is almost entirely due to a corresponding increase from 11 per cent to 22 per cent in the number of people who are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. The number of people who are very or fairly dissatisfied with local schools has remained fairly stable until 2011, increasing slightly from four per cent in 2011 to seven per cent in 2018.

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

Eight out of 10 respondents were satisfied with local health services, independent of whether they used the service or not.

Service users were more satisfied with local schools and public transport than that of the whole adult population. This trend has been more stable over time, but since 2016 user satisfaction has been declining for public transport.

101 http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/PSquality

In 2018, four in five adults (80 per cent) felt that they can't influence decisions affecting their local area. Around a third (34 per cent) said they would like to be more involved in the decisions their council makes, a decrease from 38 per cent in 2007. Younger people were more likely to want to be more involved in making decisions.

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.

9.1 Introduction and Context

High quality public services which work together and with Scotland’s communities are essential to support a fair, prosperous and inclusive society. The Scottish Government’s approach to public service delivery seeks to place people and communities at the centre of what we do. In particular, it is an approach designed to target the causes rather than the consequences of inequalities; and to make sure that our public services are sustainable.

The National Performance Framework (NPF)[102], which is supported by local councils, contains two National Indicators relating to public services where progress is monitored using data from this section of the Scottish Household Survey (SHS): “quality of public services” and “influence over local decisions”.

Scotland's 32 local authorities work closely with other organisations in a range of partnerships, including Community Planning Partnerships (CPP), to plan and deliver a wide range of services that improve the lives of people living in their areas. Under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, community planning is about how public bodies work together and with the local community to plan for, resource and provide or secure the provision of services which improve local outcomes in a local authority area, with a view to reducing inequalities. Each CPP must produce a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan which is collaboratively agreed. Many CPPs use the SHS to assess progress within their Local Outcomes Improvement Plans.

This chapter begins by exploring satisfaction with the quality of local services. It then reports respondents' views on local authority performance and attitudes to involvement in local decision-making.

[102] https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/

9.2 Local Service Quality

9.2.1 Satisfaction among all adults in Scotland

The Scottish Government's National Indicator ‘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. **Over the last year, the percentage of adults who said they were very or fairly satisfied with these services remained stable, with satisfaction at 51.7 per cent in 2018.** However, satisfaction has decreased from 66.0 per cent in 2011 and is at its lowest level since first measured in 2007 (Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1).

Looking at the services individually, **adults tended to be most satisfied with local health services**. In 2018, 81 per cent of adults were satisfied with local health services, compared to 71 per cent who were satisfied with schools and 65 per cent with public transport. **Satisfaction with schools has fallen over the last seven years, from a high of 85 per cent in 2011 to the current level of 71 per cent**, and this is the biggest factor in the corresponding trend in the combined indicator over this period – though satisfaction with the other two services has also fallen since 2011.

Table 9.1: Percentage of people very or fairly satisfied[103] with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport) by year

Percentages, 2007-2018 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Local health services	81	85	86	86	88	87	85	86	83	83	82	81
Local Schools	79	81	83	83	85	83	81	79	74	73	70	71
Public Transport	69	73	75	74	76	72	71	75	74	72	69	65
% satisfied with all three services*	57.1	61.8	64.9	64.0	66.0	63.0	59.9	61.9	57.5	56.1	51.9	51.7
Base (minimum)	*6,270*	*5,500*	*5,470*	*5,000*	*5,510*	*5,340*	*5,700*	*5,720*	*5,790*	*6,130*	*6,260*	*5,780*

[103] 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 9,810.

Figure 9.1: Percentage of people very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport) by year
2007 - 2018 data, Adults (min base: 5,000)

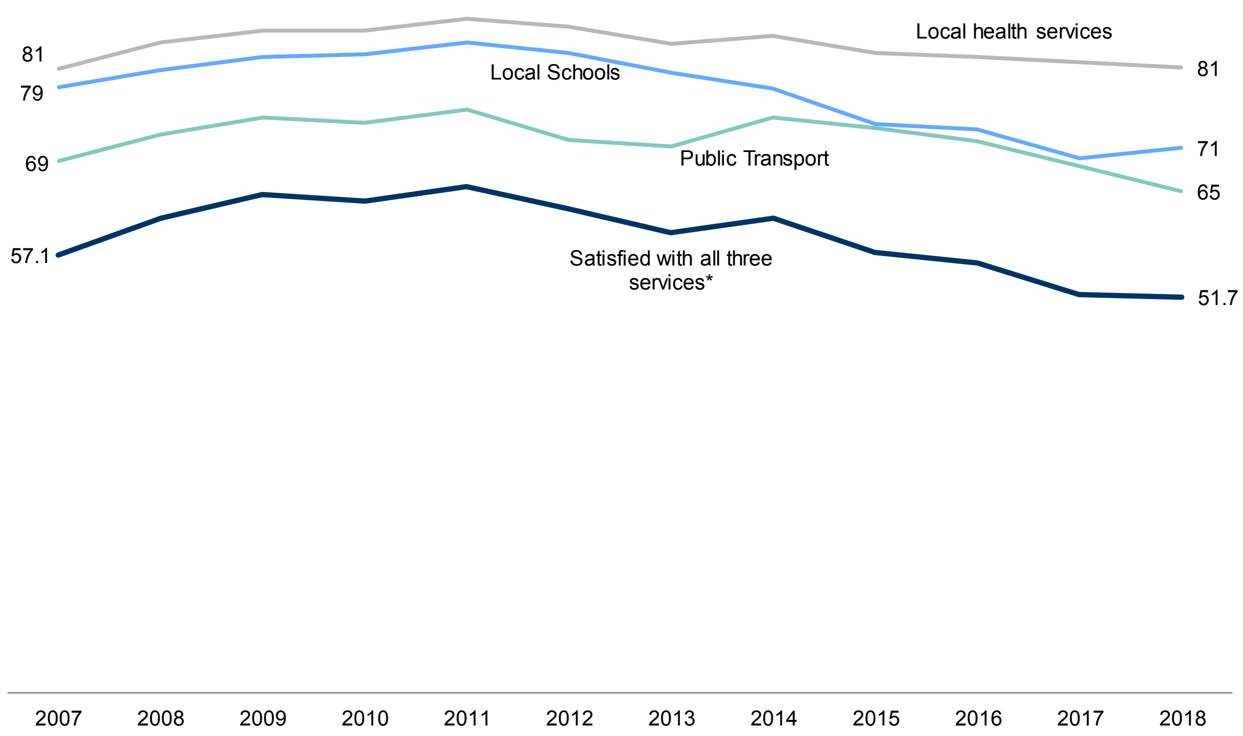


Table 9.2 provides a more detailed breakdown of satisfaction levels with each of the three public services. While the number of adults very or fairly satisfied with local schools has fallen from 85 per cent to 71 per cent since 2011, **this is mainly due to a corresponding increase from 11 per cent to 22 per cent in the number of people who were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** – there has not been a large increase in the number of people expressing dissatisfaction with local schools.

Satisfaction levels have also fallen since 2011 for both local health services and public transport. In both cases, there has been an increase over this period in the number of people who were very or fairly dissatisfied – from eight per cent to 12 per cent for local health services and from 14 per cent to 19 per cent for public transport. The percentage of people dissatisfied with at least one of the three public services has increased since 2011, from 20 per cent to 28 per cent.

Table 9.2: 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, 2007-2018 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Local Health Services												
Very or fairly satisfied	81	85	86	86	88	87	85	86	83	83	82	81
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7	6	5	5	4	5	6	5	6	6	6	6
Very or fairly dissatisfied	12	10	9	9	8	9	10	9	11	11	12	12
Local Schools												
Very or fairly satisfied	79	81	83	83	85	83	81	79	74	73	70	71
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17	14	12	12	11	13	15	18	22	22	25	22
Very or fairly dissatisfied	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	7
Public Transport												
Very or fairly satisfied	69	73	75	74	76	72	71	75	74	72	69	65
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14	12	11	12	10	14	12	13	12	15	15	15
Very or fairly dissatisfied	17	15	14	14	14	14	17	11	14	13	16	19
Composite Measure												
Satisfied with all three	57	62	65	64	66	63	60	62	57	56	52	52
Not dissatisfied with any, but not satisfied with all	18	16	15	16	14	17	17	19	20	22	23	21
Dissatisfied with at least one	25	22	20	20	20	20	23	19	23	22	25	28
Base (minimum)	*6,270*	*5,500*	*5,470*	*5,000*	*5,510*	*5,340*	*5,700*	*5,720*	*5,790*	*6,130*	*6,260*	*5,780*

Table 9.3 shows the differences in people's perceptions of public services by urban rural classification. Overall, adults living in urban areas were more satisfied with the quality of public services than those in rural areas. However, this is almost entirely due to differences in satisfaction with public transport – **satisfaction with public transport in large urban areas was 77 per cent in 2018, compared to only 46 per cent in remote rural areas**. Rural areas and urban areas had similar satisfaction with local health services (84 per cent in both remote rural and large urban areas), while rural areas had slightly higher satisfaction with local schools (75 per cent in accessible rural areas compared with 70 per cent in large urban areas)

Table 9.3: 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, 2018 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Local health services	84	79	82	80	79	84	81
Local Schools	70	70	73	73	75	73	71
Public Transport	77	65	58	61	44	46	65
% satisfied with all three services*	59.5	50.4	46.0	51.1	41.2	42.0	51.7
Base (minimum)	*1,560*	*2,010*	*510*	*410*	*620*	*670*	*5,780*

Table 9.4 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[104]. **Overall satisfaction with the quality of public services was broadly similar across all levels of deprivation**, although satisfaction was higher in both the most and least deprived quintiles due to higher levels of satisfaction with public transport.

[104] See Annex 2: Glossary

Table 9.4: 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, 2018 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived→		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Local health services	82	81	79	82	84	81
Local Schools	69	70	69	73	74	71
Public Transport	71	70	60	60	67	65
% satisfied with all three services*	54.5	53.6	47.2	49.9	53.5	51.7
Base (minimum)	*1,100*	*1,110*	*1,270*	*1,250*	*1,050*	*5,780*

9.2.2 Satisfaction among service users only

The SHS allows us to identify users of services and establish if the views of service users are different to those of the population as a whole.

Table 9.5 shows satisfaction with the three public services among service users only. Satisfaction with both schools (86 per cent) and public transport (72 per cent) was higher in 2018 among those who used these services compared to the corresponding satisfaction level for the whole adult population. Satisfaction with health services (82 per cent) among users was similar to the whole adult population. Satisfaction of service users was more stable over time than that of all adults. This suggests that public opinion of services may be formed by more than current personal experience of those services.

Table 9.5: Percentage of service users very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services delivered (local health services, local schools and public transport) by year[105]

Percentages, 2007-2018 data

Service users	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Local health services	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	83	82
Local Schools	90	89	88	88	90	92	90	90	90	88	87	86
Public Transport	77	80	81	80	82	80	78	82	79	80	76	72
Base (minimum)	*2,040*	*1,740*	*1,880*	*1,650*	*1,800*	*1,750*	*1,820*	*1,780*	*1,690*	*1,740*	*1,660*	*1,580*

[105] Users of Local health services not available prior to 2017
Users of Local schools identified by whether there is a school child present in the household
Users of Public transport identified by whether the respondent had used a bus or train within the last month

9.3 Perceptions of Local Authority Performance and Involvement in Local Decision Making

The Scottish Government's approach continues to be informed by the findings of the Christie Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services in 2011[106], providing consistent and clear strategic direction built around the four pillars of reform: partnership; prevention; people and performance. This approach places people and communities at the centre of public service delivery and policy making.

As well as satisfaction with local services, perceptions of local authority performance are measured in the SHS by asking people to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with various statements relating to the role of a local council and the perceived quality of communication and services, involvement in decision making, and value for money.

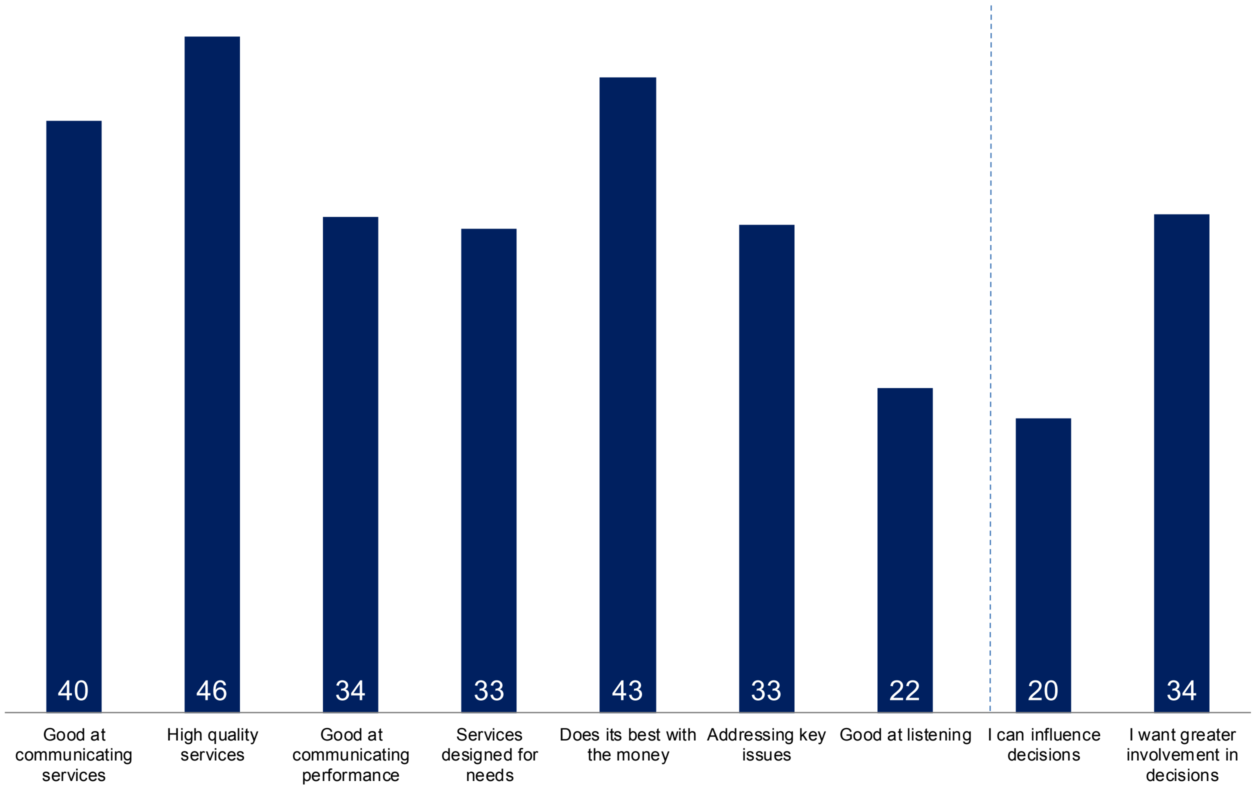
Figure 9.2 shows the percentage of adults who agreed (strongly or slightly) with these statements about different aspects of their local authority's performance. The highest level of agreement was amongst those who said their **council provides high quality services (46 per cent) and does its best with the money available (43 per cent).**

The lowest levels of agreement were with statements about being able to influence decisions in their local area (20 per cent) and the council being good at listening to local people's views (22 per cent).

[106] https://www.gov.scot/publications/commission-future-delivery-public-services/

Figure 9.2: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local authority services and performance

2018 data, Adults (base: 9,700)



The National Performance Framework National Indicator 'Influence over local decisions' is measured as the percentage of adults in the SHS who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

In 2018, 20.1 per cent of people agreed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, as shown in Table 9.6. This is a decrease of 2.6 percentage points since last year, and is similar to the level of 19.6 per cent in 2007 – the lowest level since first measured.

Table 9.6: Percentage of people who agree with the statement 'I can influence decisions affecting my local area' by year

Percentages, 2007-2018 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
I can influence decisions	19.6	21.7	21.8	21.3	22.4	21.5	22.0	23.0	23.6	23.1	22.7	20.1
Base (minimum)	*10,230*	*9,250*	*9,710*	*9,020*	*9,660*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

In 2018, 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 20 per cent who felt they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Figure 9.2). Around a fifth (22 per cent) of adults agreed that their council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions.

Table 9.7 shows how level of agreement with the nine statements has changed over time. The percentage of people who agreed that their local council is good at communicating services and good at communicating performance were both relatively stable between 2007 and 2014. Since then **the percentage who said that their local council is good at communicating services has declined** (from 49% to 40%), **as has the percentage who said that their local council is good at communicating performance** (from 41 per cent to 34 per cent). **The percentage of people who said that services are designed to meet their needs has also fallen in recent years** (from 40 per cent in 2016 to 33 per cent in 2018).

Table 9.7: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local authority services and performance by year

Percentages, 2007-2018 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Good at communicating services	47	48	49	48	49	48	48	49	46	45	43	40
High quality services	40	42	43	42	44	44	45	47	46	45	41	46
Good at communicating performance	42	42	41	41	40	41	40	41	38	37	34	34
Services designed for needs	32	34	38	39	39	40	40	41	40	40	37	33
Does its best with the money	35	38	36	39	39	40	40	41	41	41	39	43
Addressing key issues	33	34	34	34	34	35	36	37	36	36	33	33
Good at listening	21	22	23	23	23	25	25	26	25	25	24	22
I can influence decisions	20	22	22	21	22	21	22	23	24	23	23	20
I want greater involvement in decisions	38	37	36	36	36	33	35	34	34	34	33	34
Base (minimum)	*10,230*	*9,250*	*9,710*	*9,020*	*9,660*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

Figure 9.3 shows that there are some differences by age group in agreement with statements about local authority services and performance. **Generally, older adults were more likely than younger adults to say they were 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 (51 per cent) and those aged 75 years and over (55 per cent) agreed with the statement that their council does the best it can with the money available, compared to around one third of 16 to 24 (34 per cent) and 25 to 34 year olds (36 per cent).

The strongest desire to participate in local decision-making was shown by those aged 25 to 34, with 41 per cent saying they would like to have greater involvement with decisions affecting their local area compared to 29 per cent for those aged 60-74, and 16 per cent for those 75 and above. The percentage who felt that they can influence decisions was similar across all age groups.

Figure 9.3: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by age

2018 data, Adults (min base: 680)

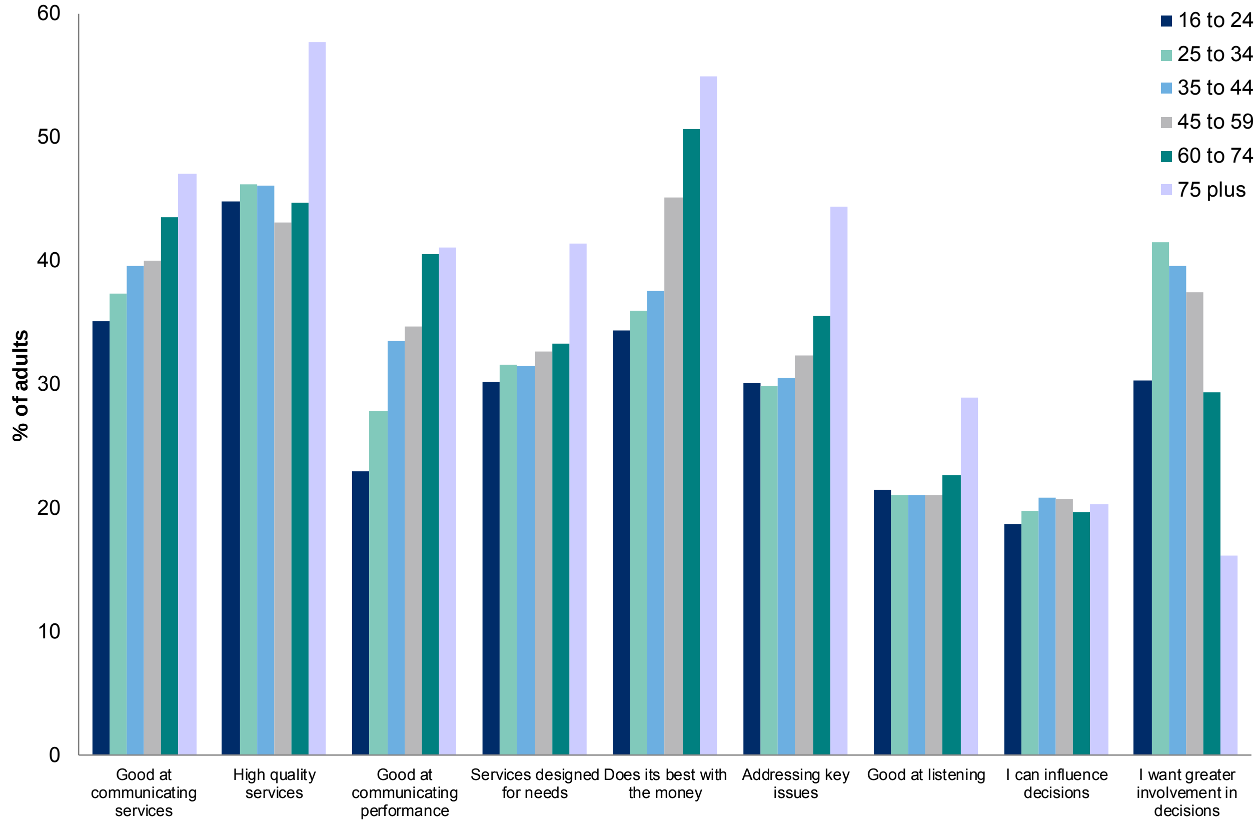
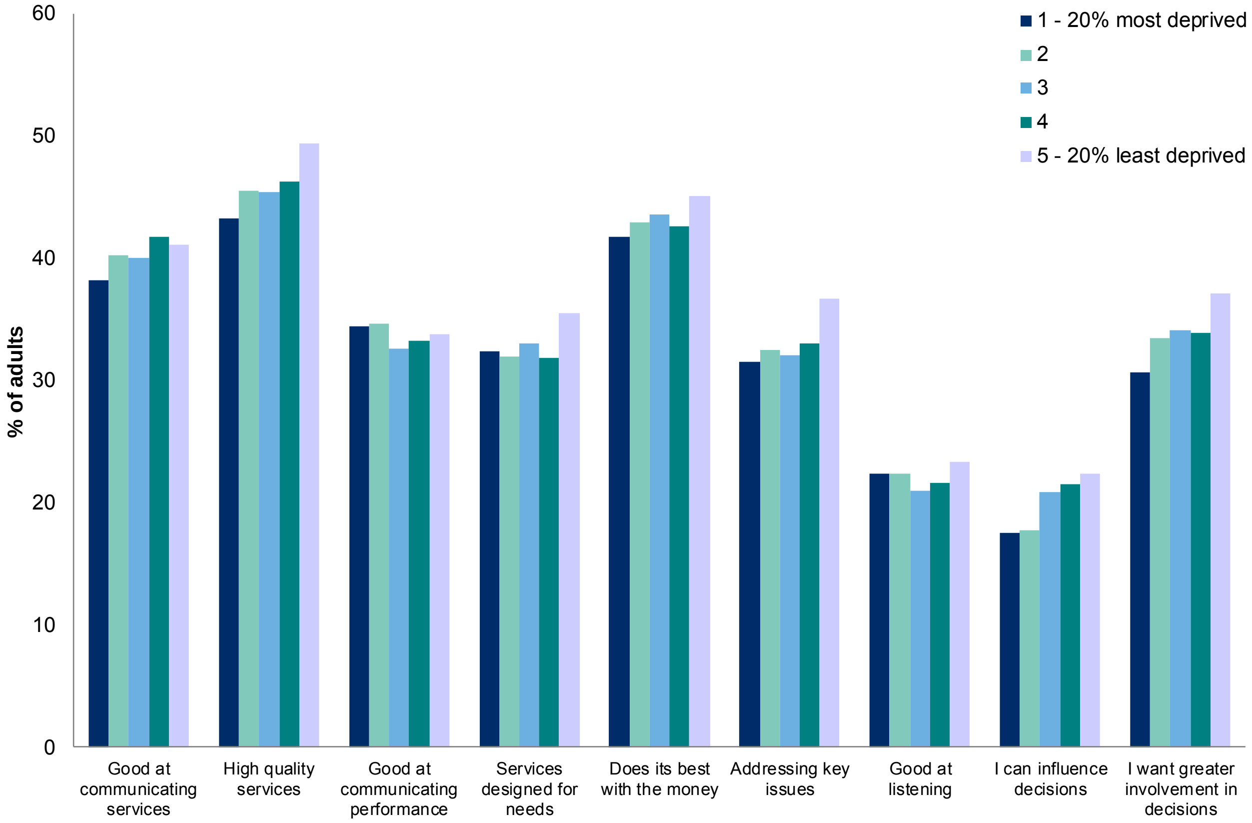


Figure 9.4 looks at differences in agreement with statements about local authority performance by the level of deprivation of the area, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) and divided into quintiles. **Levels of agreement with most statements were similar across areas, regardless of deprivation levels**.

Perceptions of ability to influence decisions and the desire to be involved in decision-making were lower in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. Adults living in the most deprived areas were less likely to agree that they can influence decisions in their local area (18 per cent in the most deprived areas, compared to 22 per cent in the least deprived areas) and less likely to want to be more involved in local decision making, (31 per cent in the most deprived areas, compared to 37 per cent in the least deprived areas).

Figure 9.4: Percentage agreeing with various statements about local council services by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

2018 data, Adults (min base: 1,840)



10 Environment

Main Findings

Climate change
Since 2013 there has been a steady increase in adults viewing climate change as an immediate and urgent problem, from less than half (46 per cent) to nearly two thirds (65 per cent) of adults. The largest increase in those who agreed with this is amongst 16-24 year olds, increasing from 38 per cent to 67 per cent.

In 2018, the proportion of adults with a degree or professional qualification who perceived climate change as an immediate and urgent problem was double that of adults with no qualifications (81 per cent compared to 40 per cent).

In 2018, around three quarters (74 per cent) of adults agreed that they understood what actions they should take to help tackle climate change with an increase from a quarter (26 per cent) to a third (34 per cent) of those who strongly agreed with this since 2015.

Visits to the outdoors and greenspace
More than half of adults (59 per cent) visited the outdoors at least once a week in the last year, an increase from 52 per cent in 2017. The 2018 figure is the highest percentage observed since the start of the time series in 2012.

Adults living in the most deprived areas were more likely not to have made any visits to the outdoors in the past 12 months (18 per cent) compared to those in the least deprived areas (five per cent).

Most adults (65 per cent) lived within a five minute walk of their nearest area of greenspace, a similar proportion to 2017 and 2016. A smaller proportion of adults in deprived areas lived within a five minute walk of their nearest greenspace compared to adults in the least deprived areas (58 per cent compared to 68 per cent).

Participation in land use decisions
In 2018, less than a sixth of adults (15 per cent) reported that they gave their views on land use, the same proportion as in 2015 and 2017.

A greater proportion of adults living in rural areas reported giving their views on land use compared to adults living in urban areas

The most common way in which people reported giving their views on land use was by signing a petition (seven per cent of adults) and the least common was through discussions with a land owner or land manager (one per cent of adults).

10.1 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.

The updated National Performance Framework, published in June 2018, contains a National Outcome for the environment[107]: **We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment.**

A range of National Indicators have been developed to track progress towards this environmental outcome. Two of these indicators, 'visits to the outdoors' and 'access to green and blue space', are monitored using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). **"Access to green and blue space"** is measured using the greenspace question which defines greenspaces as **"public green or open spaces in the local area, for example a park, countryside, wood, play area, canal path, riverside or beach".**

Some local authorities also use the SHS to assess progress towards environmental objectives, including those in their Single Outcome Agreements[108] (a statement of the outcomes that they want to see for their local area).

This chapter begins by exploring attitudes towards climate change. It then looks at visits to the outdoors and access to local greenspace. Finally it examines participation in land use decisions.

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

[107] http://nationalperformance.gov.scot
[108] http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/phone/community-planning-and-single-outcome-agreements.html

10.2 Attitudes to Climate Change

10.2.1 Introduction and Context

There is a global climate emergency, and the Scottish Government is acting accordingly. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 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. A Bill to amend that Act is currently before Parliament. This Bill includes amendments that set a net-zero emissions target for 2045 and increase the targets for 2030 and 2040. It increases the level of ambition in the climate change targets in response to both the 2016 United Nations Paris Agreement on climate change and the updated advice received in May 2019 from the UK Committee on Climate Change in light of the 2018 report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). An update to the Scottish Government's current Climate Change Plan will be published within six months of the Bill receiving Royal Assent.

The Scottish Government recognises that public understanding, engagement and action will be critical to achieving the social and economic transformations required to transition to a net-zero society and to meet climate change targets. In June 2019, the Scottish Government launched 'The Big Climate Conversation' to engage with the public, communities, businesses, industry, and the public sector in a discussion about what more can be done. The responses from these events will also inform a revised Public Engagement Strategy, which will encourage and assist the Scottish public in transitioning to net-zero emission lifestyles.

Since 2013, the SHS has included a question about perceptions of climate change as a problem. In 2015, the SHS also added four new questions to explore people's perceptions relevant to action to tackle climate change. Following a recent review of the SHS questionnaire, these four questions are now asked in even years and so the next data available will be for 2020, which is expected to be published in 2021.

10.2.2 Attitudes towards Climate Change as a problem

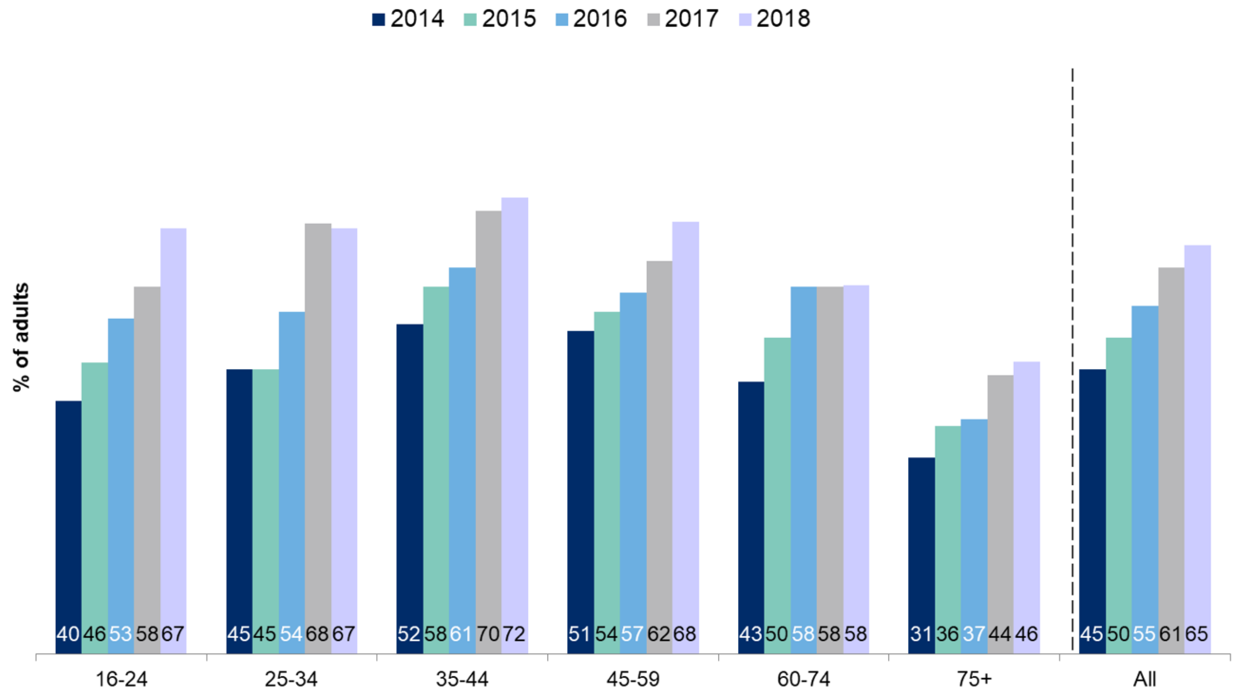
Respondents were presented with four different statements about the problem of climate change and asked which, if any, came closest to their own view. Table 10.1 shows that **the proportion of adults who viewed climate change as an immediate and urgent problem increased by more than one third between 2013 and 2018**, from 46 per cent to 65 per cent.

Table 10.1: Perceptions about climate change as a problem
Column percentages, 2013-2018 data

Adults	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Climate change is an immediate and urgent problem	46	45	50	55	61	65
Climate change is more of a problem for the future	25	26	23	23	18	16
Climate change is not really a problem	7	8	7	6	5	4
I'm still not convinced that climate change is happening	13	11	11	9	8	7
No answer	3	3	3	2	1	1
Don't know	7	6	7	6	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*9,920*	*9,800*	*3,100*	*3,150*	*3,160*	*3,090*

The perception of climate change as an immediate and urgent problem varied by age, educational attainment and area deprivation. Figure 10.1 shows that the perception of climate change as an immediate and urgent problem **was highest among 35–44 year olds (72 per cent)**, and has been consistently lowest among the oldest age group, 75+ (46 per cent). While **this perception has increased among all age groups over time, the largest increase has occurred among the youngest age group** (16–24 year olds). For the first time since this time series began, **the proportion of 16-24 year olds who viewed climate change as an immediate problem (67 per cent) was higher than the proportion across all age categories (65 per cent)**.

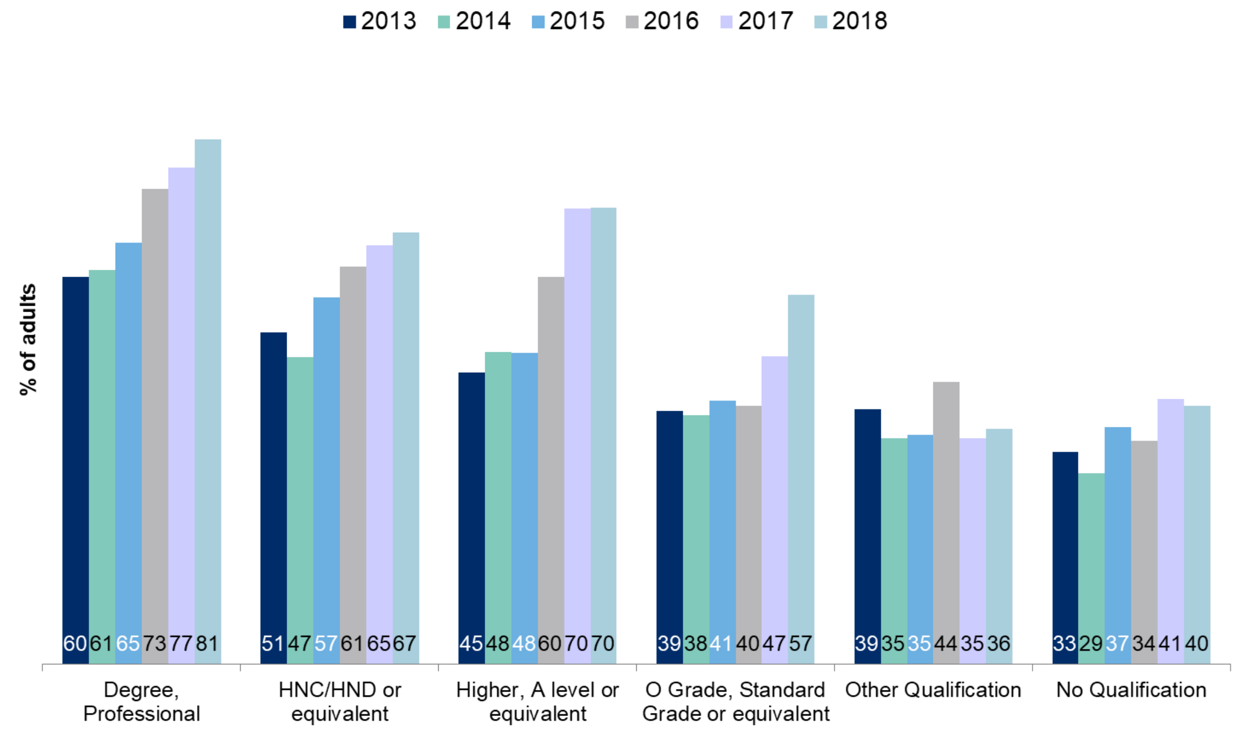
Figure 10.1: Percentage of adults perceiving climate change as an immediate and urgent problem by age over time
2014-2018 data, Adults (2018 minimum base: 230)



2013 data has been omitted from this graph to aid visual interpretation. The 2013 results are in line with the trend shown (16-24: 38 per cent; 25-34: 47 per cent; 35-44: 54 per cent; 45-59: 51 per cent; 60-74: 42 per cent; 75+: 33 per cent; All: 46 per cent).

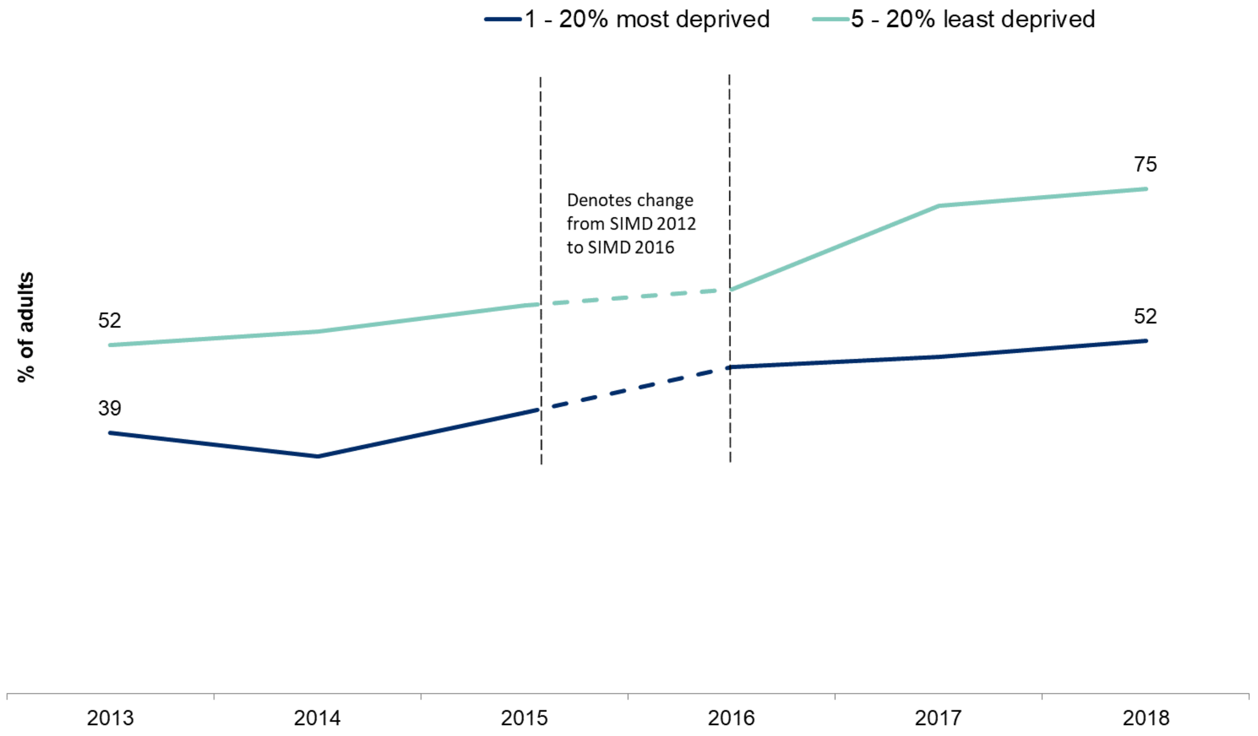
Figure 10.2 shows that the proportion of adults perceiving climate change as an immediate and urgent problem tended to be higher amongst those with a higher level of qualification. **In 2018, the proportion of adults with a degree or professional qualification who perceived climate change as an immediate and urgent problem was double that of adults with no qualifications** (81 per cent compared to 40 per cent). The proportion who perceived climate change to be an immediate and urgent problem has increased over time in both these groups, however, **the relative increase over time has been greater for adults with a degree or professional qualification** (increasing by over a third from 60 per cent in 2013 to 81 per cent in 2018) than for those with no qualifications (increasing by approximately one fifth from 33 per cent to 40 per cent).

Figure 10.2: Perceptions about climate change as a problem by educational attainment
2013-2018 data, Adults (2018 minimum base: 150)



Climate change was more likely to be perceived as an immediate and urgent problem by adults living in the least deprived quintile (75 per cent), compared with adults living in the most deprived quintile (52 per cent). Figure 10.3 shows that this gap has persisted since 2013. Whilst the proportion of adults perceiving climate change to be an immediate and urgent problem has increased over time among adults in both the most and least deprived quintiles, this increase has been greater in the least deprived quintile, resulting in a widening of the gap over time.

Figure 10.3: Perceptions about climate change as a problem for 20% most and 20% least deprived areas
2013-2018 data, Adults (2018 minimum base: 570)



10.2.3 Attitudes towards taking action to tackle Climate Change

People's attitudes towards taking action to address climate change will be influenced by, amongst other things, their views about whether climate change will affect Scotland; whether their everyday behaviours and lifestyles contribute to climate change; whether any actions they take would have an impact on climate change; and whether they know what actions to take personally. Respondents' views were explored by inviting them to agree or disagree with four statements, which vary in terms of whether agreement or disagreement represents a favourable attitude towards taking action to tackle climate change.

10.2.3.1 The value of individual actions to help the environment

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

Table 10.2 shows that, in 2018, **two out of three of adults disagreed with this statement**. The most substantial change with time has been the proportion of adults who strongly disagreed, which has increased by 15 percentage points between 2015 and 2018 (from 31 per cent to 46 per cent). Over the same time period, there has been a decrease in the proportion of adults stating that they tend to disagree (from 31 to 21 percent), which suggests a strengthening of public opinion amongst those who disagreed. There has also been a decrease in the proportion of those who tended to agree with this statement between 2015 and 2018 (from 17 to 10 per cent), while the proportion of adults who strongly agreed has remained consistently very low (five or six per cent).

Table 10.2: "It's not worth me doing things to help the environment if others don't do the same"

Column percentages, 2015, 2017 and 2018 data

Adults	2015	2017	2018
Strongly agree	5	6	5
Tend to agree	17	14	10
Neither agree nor disagree	10	10	10
Tend to disagree	31	27	21
Strongly disagree	31	39	46
Don't know	4	4	4
No opinion	-	-	4
Total	100	100	100
Base	*3,100*	*3,160*	*3,090*

10.2.3.2 The contribution of behaviour and everyday lifestyle to climate change

Respondents were then asked about their agreement or disagreement with the statement: **"I don't believe my behaviour and everyday lifestyle contribute to climate change"**. Again, disagreement with this statement suggests a perception that there is a link between individual behaviours and lifestyle and climate change.

Table 10.3 shows that **the proportion of adults who strongly disagree with this statement has increased by 13 percentage points between 2015 and 2018** (from 20 per cent to 33 per cent). Overall, in 2018, around six out of 10 adults disagreed with this statement and only two out of 10 agreed. Fewer adults stated that they either tend to disagree or tend to agree in 2018 compared to 2015, while the proportion of those who strongly agreed has stayed relatively consistent (six or seven per cent).

Table 10.3: "I don't believe my behaviour and everyday lifestyle contribute to climate change"

Column percentages, 2015, 2017 and 2018 data

Adults	2015	2017	2018
Strongly agree	6	6	7
Tend to agree	21	17	14
Neither agree nor disagree	15	13	13
Tend to disagree	34	33	25
Strongly disagree	20	26	33
Don't know	5	5	5
No opinion	-	-	3
Total	100	100	100
Base	*3,100*	*3,160*	*3,090*

10.2.3.3 Perceptions about where climate change will have an impact

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

Table 10.4 shows that, in 2018, **more than three quarters of adults disagreed with this statement.** As with other variables, there has been an increase in strong disagreement with this statement in every survey year (from 48 per cent in 2015 to 61 per cent in 2018) and a decrease in the proportion of adults who tended to disagree (from 28 to 17 per cent), which suggests a strengthening of opinion amongst those who disagreed. The overall proportion of adults who agreed with this statement (either tend to agree or strongly agree) has remained very low between 2015 and 2018 (six or seven per cent),

Table 10.4: "Climate change will only have an impact on other countries, there is no need for me to worry"

Column percentages, 2015, 2017 and 2018 data

Adults	2015	2017	2018
Strongly agree	1	2	2
Tend to agree	6	5	4
Neither agree nor disagree	10	9	8
Tend to disagree	28	24	17
Strongly disagree	48	54	61
Don't know	6	6	4
No opinion	-	-	4
Total	100	100	100
Base	*3,100*	*3,160*	*3,090*

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

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

Table 10.5 shows that, in 2018, around **three quarters of adults agreed with this statement**, with an increase in strong agreement consistently observed each survey year and a corresponding decrease in the proportion tending to agree. There was also a decrease in the proportion of adults who tended to disagree with this statement (from seven per cent to four per cent). Overall, between 2015 and 2018, the proportion of adults who either strongly disagreed or tended to disagree with this statement has remained low, at around one in 10.

Table 10.5: "I understand what actions people like myself should take to help tackle climate change"

Column percentages, 2015, 2017 and 2018 data

Adults	2015	2017	2018
Strongly agree	26	31	34
Tend to agree	47	43	40
Neither agree nor disagree	13	11	11
Tend to disagree	7	7	4
Strongly disagree	2	3	4
Don't know	5	5	4
No opinion	-	-	3
Total	100	100	100
Base	*3,100*	*3,160*	*3,090*

A separate report containing further analysis of Scottish Government data on climate change attitudes and behaviours, including the 2018 Scottish Household Survey data, is expected to be published in early 2020.

10.3 Visits to the Outdoors, Greenspace

10.3.1 Introduction and Context

Spending time outdoors has been associated with numerous benefits, with urban green and open spaces having been shown to contribute to public health and wellbeing[109].

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

The updated National Performance Framework includes two National Indicators which aim to measure progress in this area. These are:

- 'Visits to the outdoors', and
- ‘Access to green and blue spaces’.

The second indicator was renamed from the previous National Performance Framework to reflect that access to blue spaces should also be included when considering the importance of accessibility to greenspace. Although the term “blue space” was not used in the 2018 SHS questionnaire, greenspace was defined to include canal path, riverside or beach and as such the indicator will continue to be based on responses to this question in the survey.

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)[110] and National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3)[111] aim to significantly enhance green infrastructure networks, particularly in and around Scotland’s cities and towns. Green infrastructure should be an integral part of place making and this is reflected in our policy approach, as well as in development plans across the country.

The 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 to greenspace for adults in the local neighbourhood.

[109] 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
[110] Scottish Government (2014) Scottish Planning Policy - http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/00453827.pdf
[111] http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework

10.3.2 Visits to the Outdoors

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

Fifty-nine per cent of Scottish adults visited Scotland's outdoors at least once a week in 2018 compared to 52 per cent in 2017 (see Table 10.6). The 2018 figure is the highest percentage observed since the start of the time series in 2012. The annual increase of seven percentage points is also the largest observed. Less than a fifth of adults reported visiting the outdoors at least once a month while **11 per cent of adults reported that they did not visit the outdoors at all in 2018**. In 2012, 20 per cent of adults reported not visiting the outdoors at all.

Table 10.6: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors

Column percentages, 2012-2018 data

Adults	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
One or more times a week	42	46	48	49	48	52	59
At least once a month	19	20	19	20	20	19	17
At least once a year	20	18	17	17	18	17	13
Not at all	20	16	16	14	13	12	11
Base	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

There is substantial variation in the proportion of adults making visits to the outdoors by level of area deprivation (Table 10.7). **In the most deprived areas of Scotland, 45 per cent of adults visited the outdoors at least once a week, compared to 68 per cent of adults in the least deprived areas.** Figure 10.4 further demonstrates that this difference has been consistently observed in previous years and that the increase over time has been greater in the least deprived areas. Adults in the most deprived areas were also more likely not to have visited the outdoors at all in the past 12 months (18 per cent) compared to those in the least deprived areas (five per cent).

Table 10.7: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
One or more times per week	45	56	60	65	68	59
At least once a month	18	17	17	16	16	17
At least once a year	19	14	11	10	11	13
Not at all	18	13	12	9	5	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,840*	*1,850*	*2,140*	*2,100*	*1,770*	*9,700*

Figure 10.4: Percentage of adults visiting the outdoors at least once a week for 20% most and 20% least deprived areas
2013-2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 1,640)

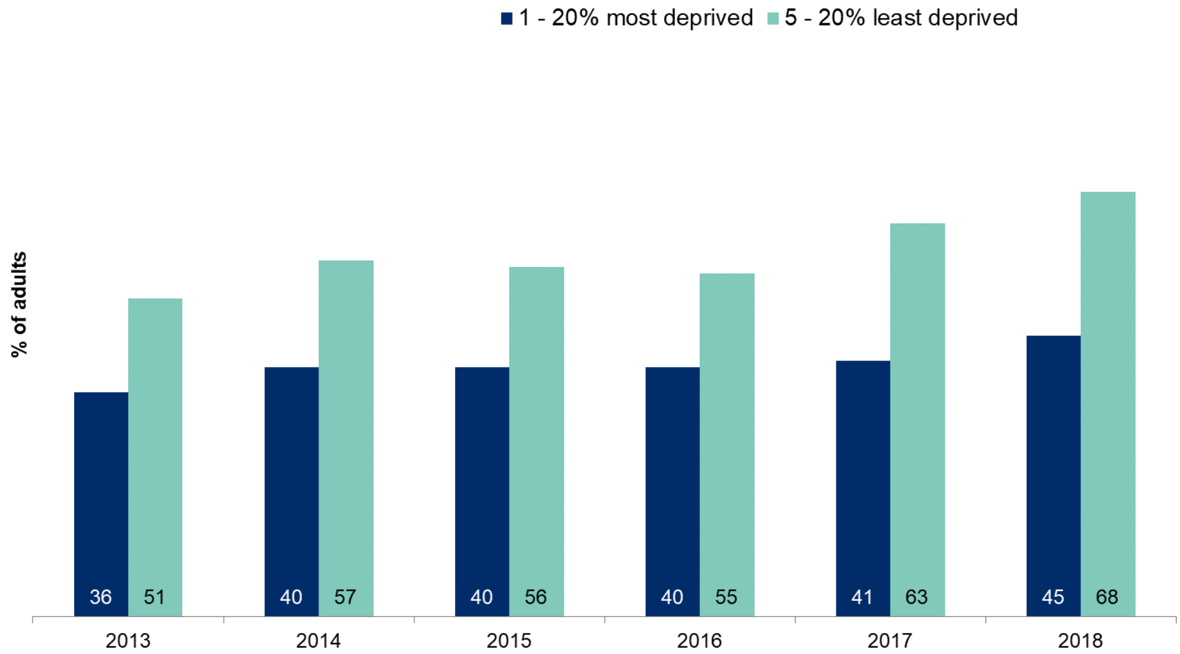


Table 10.8 shows that in 2018 adults living in rural areas were more likely to visit the outdoors at least once a week compared to adults living in urban areas (69 per cent compared to 57 per cent). These figures are both increases from 2017 (61 per cent rural and 51 per cent urban).

Table 10.8: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past 12 months by Urban/Rural classification
Column percentages, 2018 data

Household	Urban	Rural	Scotland
Once or more times a week	57	69	59
At least once a month	18	12	17
At least once a year	14	8	13
Not at all	11	11	11
Total	100	100	100
Base	*7,640*	*2,060*	*9,700*

The proportion of men visiting the outdoors at least once a week in 2018 was the same as the proportion of women (59 per cent) (Table 10.9).

The age group with the highest proportion visiting the outdoors at least once a week was 25-34 year olds (66 per cent). Thirty per cent of the over 75 age group reported that they did not visit the outdoors at all in the past 12 months, which may reflect declining mobility and accessibility issues.

Table 10.9: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past 12 months by gender and age group

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
One or more times per week	59	59	*	*	57	66	64	60	57	42	59
At least once a month	17	17	*	*	20	18	19	16	16	12	17
At least once a year	12	12	*	*	13	11	13	13	13	17	13
Not at all	11	11	*	*	10	5	5	10	14	30	11
Total	100	100	*	*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*4,320*	*5,380*	*0*	*0*	*680*	*1,300*	*1,370*	*2,390*	*2,540*	*1,430*	*9,700*

This is further reflected in the high proportion of those adults describing their health as either bad or very bad, who did not visit the outdoors at all in the last year (39 per cent). Conversely, 65 per cent of adults who described their health as good or very good reported that they visited the outdoors at least once a week (Table 10.10).

Table 10.10: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past 12 months by self-perception of health

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Good / Very Good	Fair	Bad / Very Bad	Don't Know	All
Once or more times a week	65	48	28	*	59
At least once a month	17	18	15	*	17
At least once a year	11	18	19	*	13
Not at all	7	16	39	*	11
Total	100	100	100	*	100
Base	*6,710*	*2,020*	*970*	*10*	*9,700*

10.3.3 Walking Distance to Local Greenspace

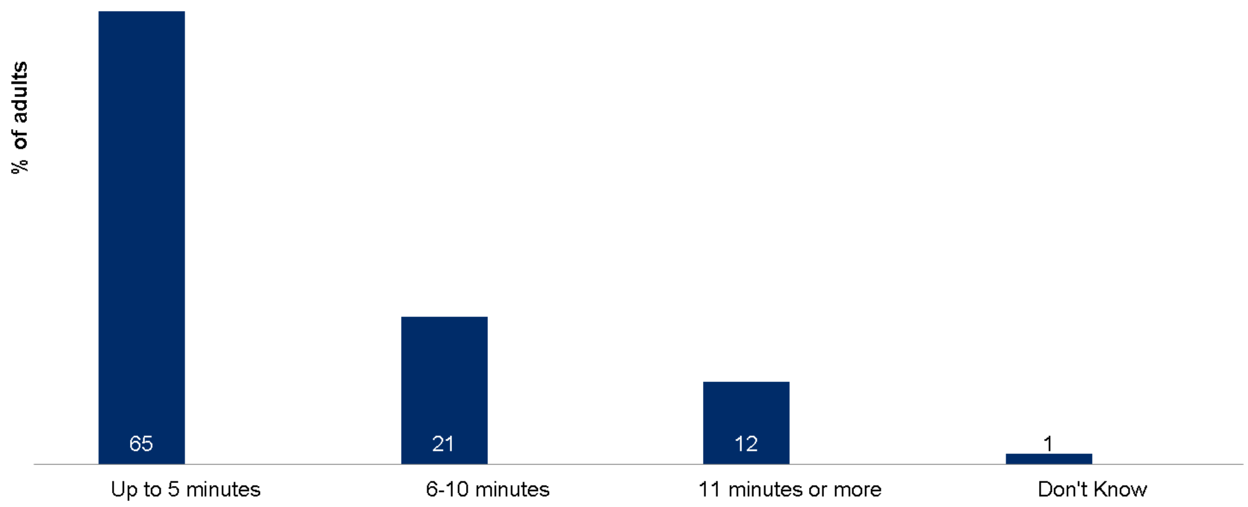
Accessibility of greenspace is an important factor in its use, both in terms of its proximity to people's homes and the ease of physical access. The accessibility standard is taken to be equivalent to a five minute walk to the nearest publicly usable open space, which is the measurement used for the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

Respondents are asked how far the nearest greenspace is from their home and how long they think it would take the interviewer to walk there[112].

In 2018, 65 per cent of adults reported living within a five minute walk of their nearest greenspace (see Figure 10.5), unchanged from both 2017 and 2016. The earlier figures are 67 per cent in 2015, 69 per cent in 2014 and 68 per cent in 2013.

[112] Please note that the questions on frequency of use of nearest green or blue space and satisfaction with it are now biennial (asked in odd years only) and so the next available figures will be for 2019, which are expected to be published in 2020.

Figure 10.5: Percentage of adults within walking distance of nearest greenspace
2018 data. Random adults (base: 9,700)



10.3.4 Greenspace by level of area deprivation

People's distance from their nearest greenspace varied with the level of area deprivation. Table 10.11 shows that **a smaller proportion of adults in deprived areas lived within a five minute walk of their nearest greenspace compared to adults in the least deprived areas** (58 per cent compared to 68 per cent).

Table 10.11: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived				20% least deprived	Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
A 5 minute walk or less	58	63	68	69	68	65
Within a 6-10 minute walk	26	22	20	17	22	21
11 minute walk or greater	14	13	11	12	10	12
Don't Know	3	2	1	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,840*	*1,850*	*2,140*	*2,100*	*1,770*	*9,700*

Satisfaction with greenspaces and how frequently they are used also varied with the level of area deprivation with the gap being consistent over time. Using previously published figures, Figure 10.6 shows that **from 2013 to 2017 approximately two thirds of adults in the most deprived areas were satisfied with their nearest greenspace compared to four fifths of adults in the least deprived areas**.

Figure 10.6: Percentage of adults expressing satisfaction with their nearest greenspace for 20% most and 20% least deprived areas
2013-2017 data. Random adults (minimum base: 1,630)

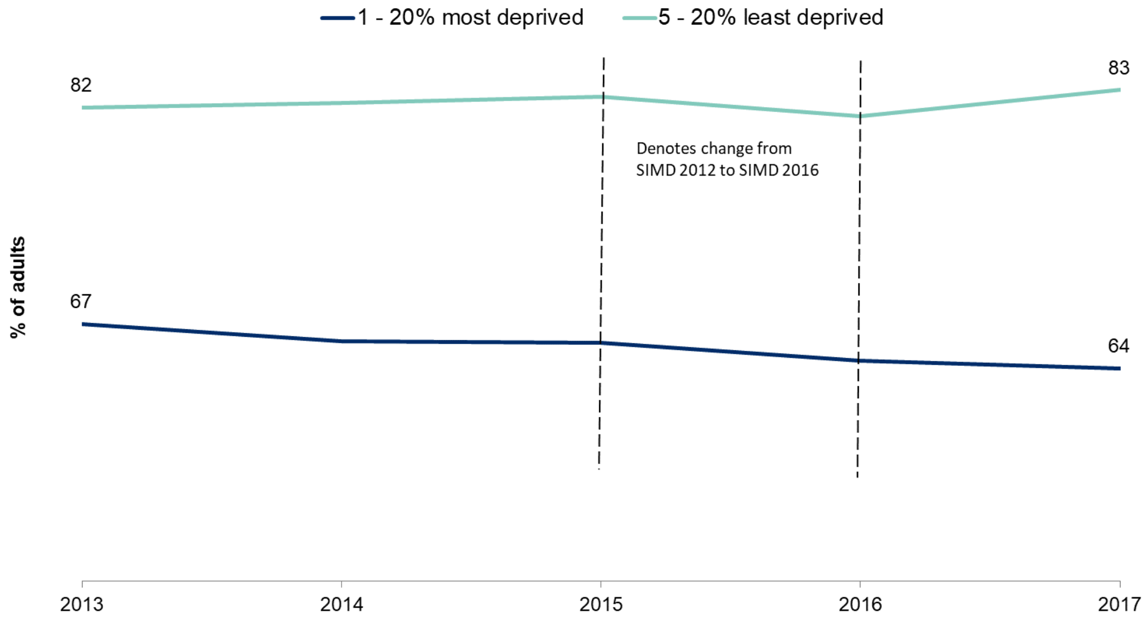
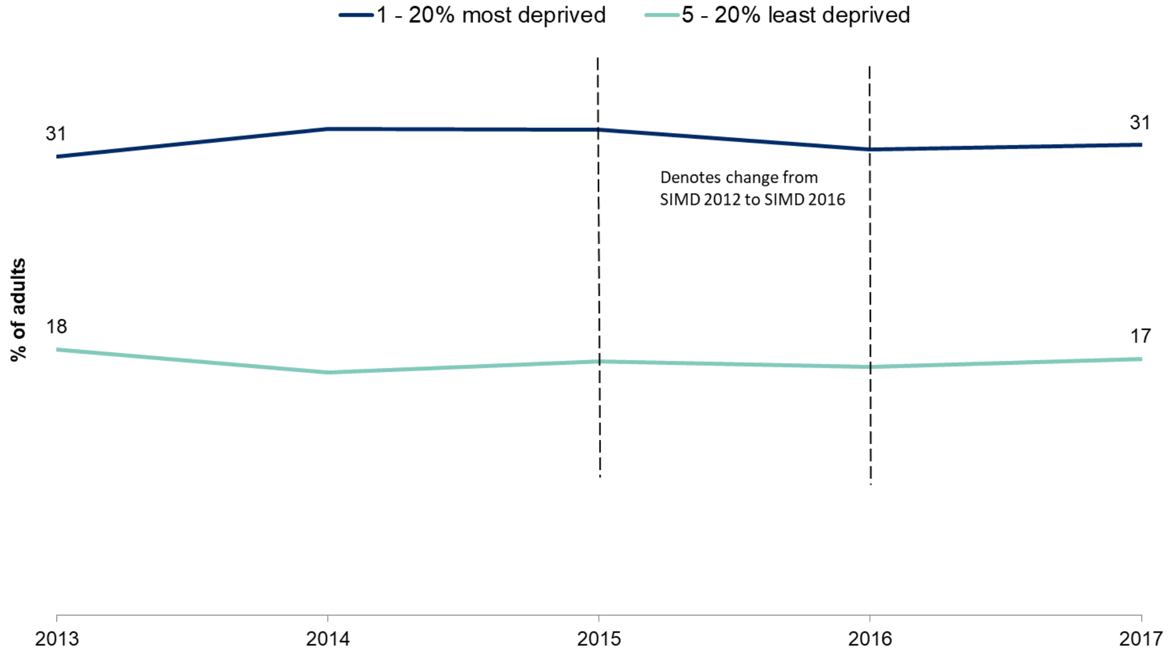


Figure 10.7 further shows that from 2013 to 2017 just under one third of adults in the most deprived areas did not use their nearest greenspace in the previous 12 months compared to approximately one sixth of adults in the least deprived areas.

Figure 10.7: Percentage of adults who have not visited their nearest greenspace in the previous 12 months for 20% most and 20% least deprived areas
2013-2017 data. Random adults (minimum base: 1,630)



The previously published 2017 annual report provides a detailed breakdown by area deprivation of adults' satisfaction with their nearest greenspace[113] and how frequently they used it[114]. Similar breakdowns for earlier years are provided in the corresponding annual reports[115]. The next update to these figures will be for 2019 and published in 2020.

[113] https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/pages/11/#Table10.20
[114] https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2017-scottish-household-survey/pages/11/#Table10.21
[115] https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual

10.4 Participation in Land Use Decisions

The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016 recognises the importance of land in realising people's human rights. This is reflected in the principles of the Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement[116]. In particular, Principle 4 states that:

"The holders of land rights should exercise these rights in ways that take account of their responsibilities to meet high standards of land ownership, management and use. Acting as the stewards of Scotland's land resource for future generations they contribute to sustainable growth and a modern, successful country."

Principle 6 further states:

"There should be greater collaboration and community engagement in decisions about land."

This recognises that participation in land use decisions is important in giving communities more control over the land where they live and work. In April 2018 the Scottish Government published its Guidance on Engaging Communities in Decisions Relating to Land[117], which sets out the responsibilities of those with control over land, both owners and tenants, in terms of engaging with communities about decisions relating to land.

10.4.1 Participation in land use decisions

SHS 2018 gave a list of possible ways people could have used to give their views on land use decisions, which are given in Table 10.12. **In 2018, 15 per cent of adults reported that they gave their views on land use** in at least one of these ways, the same proportion as in 2015 and 2017.

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

[116] Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/09/7869
[117] Guidance on Engaging Communities in Decisions Relating to Land http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2018/04/2478

Table 10.12: Percentage of people who gave their views on land use in the last 12 months[118]

Column percentages, 2015, 2017 and 2018 data

Adults	2015	2017	2018
Signed a petition	7	7	7
Attended a public meeting/ community council meeting	5	5	5
Took part in a consultation or a survey	5	5	6
Responded to a planning application	4	4	4
Been involved with interest group or campaign	3	3	3
Contacted an MP, MSP or Local Councillor	4	3	3
Had discussions with a landowner/land-manager	2	2	1
None of the above	85	85	85
Base	*9,410*	*9,810*	*9,700*

As shown in Table 10.13, **a greater proportion of adults living in rural areas reported giving their views on land use compared to adults living in urban areas** (20 per cent compared to 14 per cent). The proportions in 2018 are very similar to 2017 and 2015.

Table 10.13: Percentage of people who gave their views on land use by Urban/Rural classification[119]

Column percentages, 2015, 2017 and 2018 data

Adults	Urban	Rural	Scotland
2015	14	21	15
Base	*7,420*	*1,980*	*9,410*
2017	14	20	15
Base	*7,790*	*2,020*	*9,810*
2018	14	20	15
Base	*7,640*	*2,060*	*9,700*

[118] The question about views on land use decisions is now asked in even years only. The next available data will be for 2020 and published in 2021.

[119] 2018 and 2017 data uses the 2016 Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2015 data uses the 2013/14 Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification.

11 Volunteering

Main Findings

In 2018, 48 per cent of adults provided unpaid help through formal and / or informal volunteering in the last 12 months.

Levels of formal volunteering have remained relatively stable over the last 10 years, with around three in 10 adults providing unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations. In 2018, 26 per cent of adults had provided unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months.

In 2018, 36 per cent of adults provided unpaid help through informal volunteering.

The profile of formal volunteers has also remained relatively stable over time and the profile of informal volunteers is similar to that of formal volunteers. Volunteers were more likely to be:

- women
- from higher income groups
- from rural areas
- from less deprived areas.

There is variation in formal volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation with around one-third of those in 'part-time employment', those in 'education (including HE/FE)' and those who are 'self-employed' most likely to have provided unpaid help compared to 12 per cent of adults who are 'permanently sick or have short-term ill-health issues or are disabled'. Similarly for informal volunteering, around 40 per cent of those in 'part-time employment', those 'self-employed' and those in 'full-time employment', alongside those 'looking after home / family' were most likely to have informally volunteered compared to 19 per cent of adults who are 'permanently sick or have short-term ill-health issues or are disabled.'

The types of organisations most commonly formally volunteered for were 'youth or children's activities outside schools' (24 per cent), 'local community or neighbourhood groups' (21 per cent) and 'children's education and schools' organisations (20 per cent).

More women than men volunteered with ‘children’s education and schools’ (26 and 13 per cent respectively), ‘youth or children’s activities outside schools’ (25 and 22 per cent respectively) and ‘religion and belief’ (17 and 13 per cent respectively). In contrast, more men than women volunteered with ‘hobbies and recreation’ (20 and 12 per cent respectively) and ‘physical activity, sport and exercise’ (19 and 11 per cent respectively).

Younger adults were more likely to formally volunteer with ‘youth or children’s activities outside school’ than older adults, whilst older adults were more likely to volunteer for ‘local community or neighbourhood’ and ‘religion or belief’ organisations.

The most common unpaid activity undertaken whilst formally volunteering was ‘generally helping out as required’ (55 per cent). In terms of specific unpaid activities, ‘fundraising’ (28 per cent) was most commonly undertaken followed by ‘acting as a committee member or Trustee’ (25 per cent).

Fifty per cent of adults who formally volunteered did so regularly; 22 per cent do so ‘several times a week’ and 28 per cent do so ‘about once a week’. Seventy per cent of formal volunteers in Scotland provided unpaid help for 10 hours or less in the last four weeks.

Seventy-two per cent of adults who had not undertaken voluntary work in the last 12 months said that ‘nothing’ would encourage them to undertake voluntary work in the future.

For informal volunteering, the most common unpaid activities were ‘keeping in touch with someone who is at risk of being lonely’ (18 per cent), ‘babysitting or looking after children’ (15 per cent), ‘doing shopping, collecting pension or paying bills’ (12 per cent) and ‘routine household chores’ (11 per cent).

Women were more likely than men to help by ‘babysitting or looking after children’, whilst men were more likely than women to help with ‘car or home maintenance or repairs.’

Fifty-eight per cent of adults who informally volunteered did so regularly; 28 per cent did so ‘several times a week’ and 30 per cent did so ‘about once a week’. Sixty-five per cent of informal volunteers in Scotland provided unpaid help for 10 hours or less in the last four weeks.

11.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government recognises that volunteering matters and volunteers of all ages form a valuable national resource, vital to the success of Scotland. Volunteering is a key component of strong communities, community empowerment and strengthening public services. Volunteering is all about new experiences, feeling good and making a difference and the evidence[120] base is clear on the benefits of volunteering, in terms of:

- physical health benefits – the evidence suggests that volunteering can promote healthy lifestyle and improve self-rated health;
- social benefits – research finds that volunteering can improve companionship, tackle social isolation and increase social capital;
- mental wellbeing – evidence shows that volunteering can improve confidence, purpose and life satisfaction; and,
- instrumental benefits – volunteering can help people to develop new skills, gain knowledge, develop attitudes and increase employability.

Over 2018, the Scottish Government developed "Volunteering for All – Our National Framework"[121] (see Diagram 11.1) jointly with partners from: the volunteer and community sector, local government and NHS, academics, social researchers, and with volunteers. The Framework recognises that "volunteering" is a choice. A choice to give time or energy, a choice undertaken of one's own free will and a choice not motivated for financial gain or for a wage or salary. In developing the Framework, the term volunteering is used to describe the wide range of ways in which people help out, get involved, volunteer and participate in their communities (both communities of interest and communities of place). These contributions range from the very formal such as volunteering with public sector bodies and community councils, engaging with local clubs and charitable / community organisations, getting involved with local activism or helping out with community activity, to very informal participation such as helping a neighbour with their bins or bringing shopping in from the car.

Recognising the wide range of volunteering contributions, new biennial questions on informal volunteering[122] were included for the first time in the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2018. This chapter presents the findings from the 2018 data by firstly presenting the overall prevalence rate for adults who have been involved in any volunteering[123] (formal

[120] Scottish Government (2019) Volunteering for All – National Framework – Literature Review; Volunteer Scotland (2018) Volunteering, Health and Wellbeing.
[121] The objective of the Framework is to: set out clearly and in one place a coherent and compelling narrative for volunteering; define the key outcomes desired for volunteering in Scotland over the next 10 years; identify the key data and evidence that will inform, indicate and drive performance at national and local level; and enable informed debate and decision about the optimal combination of programmes, investments and interventions.
[122] This is any unpaid help an individual may have given to other people or to improve their local environment, that is apart from any help given through a group, club or organisation (this does not include help given to a relative).
[123] 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).

and informal) in the last 12 months. Secondly, the chapter discusses the data in the context of formal volunteering, around: prevalence of providing unpaid help; the type of clubs, groups or organisations for which individuals give up their time; the activities which individuals undertake; time spent formally volunteering in the past month; and what would encourage people who currently do not volunteer to provide unpaid help in the future. Thirdly, the 2018 data is presented in the context of informal volunteering, around: prevalence of providing unpaid help; the activities which individuals undertake and time spent in the past month informally volunteering. Some of the data has been explored in terms of differences in relation to: gender, age, current economic situation, net annual household income, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), and Urban / Rural Classification.

Diagram 11.1: **"Volunteering for All – Our National Framework"**

11.2 Prevalence of Volunteering in Scotland

Table 11.1 shows that **48 per cent of adults provided unpaid help through formal and / or informal volunteering in the last 12 months**. Of these, 14 per cent of adults provided unpaid help through both formal and informal volunteering, 12 per cent through formal volunteering only, and 22 per cent through informal volunteering only.

Table 11.1: Whether involved in any unpaid help in the last 12 months

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	All
Yes, some type of volunteering	**46**	**50**	*	*	**48**
of which:					
Both formal and informal volunteering	*13*	*15*	*	*	*14*
Formal volunteering only	*12*	*13*	*	*	*12*
Informal volunteering only	*21*	*22*	*	*	*22*
No volunteering	**54**	**50**	*	*	**52**
Total	100	100	*	*	100
Base	*4,320*	*5,380*	*0*	*0*	*9,700*

When considering formal volunteering and informal volunteering separately, Table 11.2 shows that 26 per cent of adults provided unpaid help formally to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months, and Table 11.12 shows that 36 per cent provided unpaid help through informal volunteering.

11.3 Formal Volunteering: Providing Unpaid Help to Groups, Clubs or Organisations

11.3.1 Prevalence of Providing Unpaid Help

Table 11.2 shows that **26 per cent of adults provided unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months**. There is a difference along gender lines with **a higher percentage of women** (28 per cent) saying that they **provided unpaid help compared with men** (25 per cent).

Table 11.2: Whether provided unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months by gender

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	All
Yes	25	28	*	*	26
No	75	72	*	*	74
Total	100	100	*	*	100
Base	*4,320*	*5,380*	*0*	*0*	*9,700*

Figure 11.1 shows the trend in volunteering over the past 10 years. It can be seen that the overall **rate of formal volunteering has remained relatively stable** over the time period with **the proportion of women volunteering being consistently higher than men**.

Figure 11.1: Percentage providing unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months by gender[124]

2009-2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 2,450)

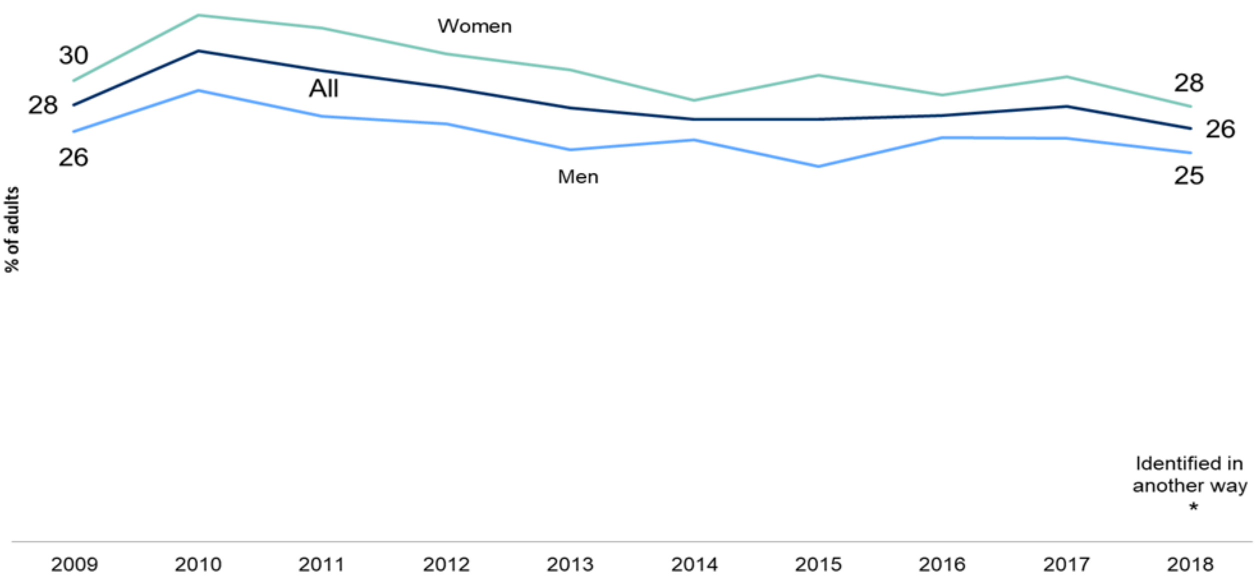


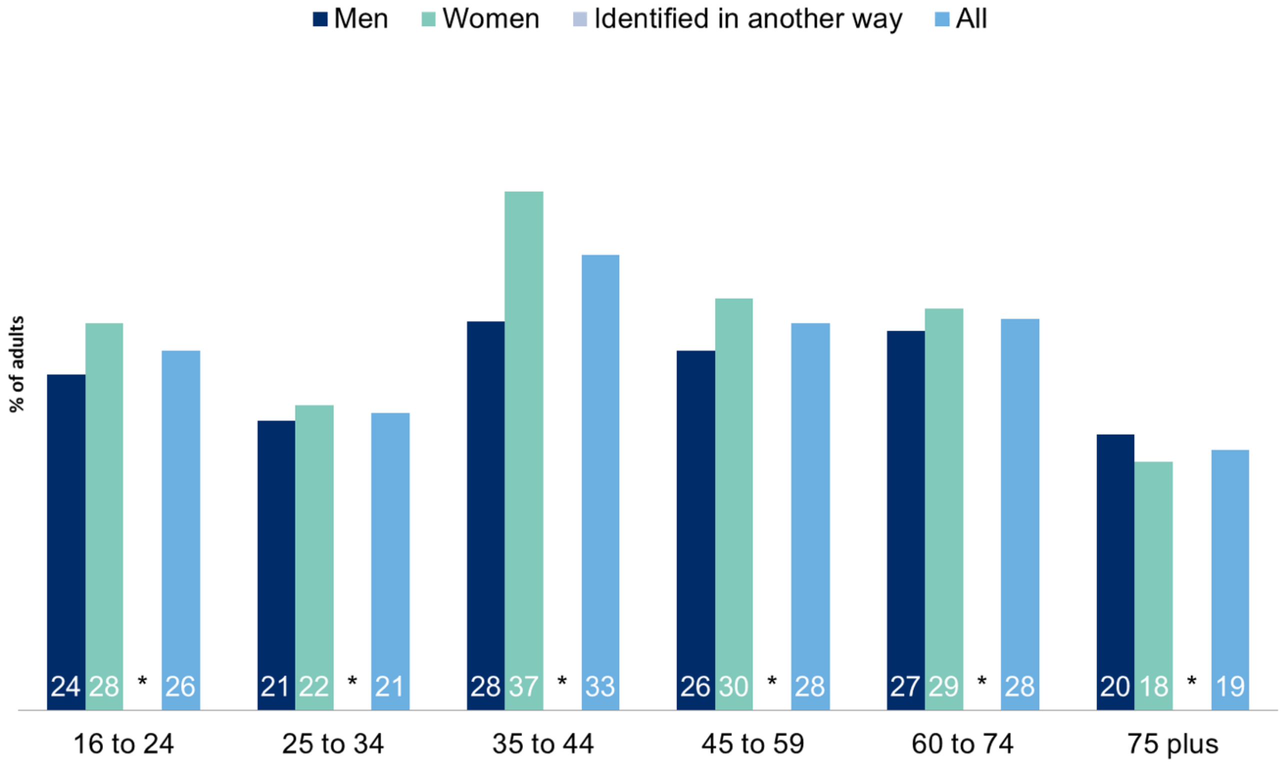
Figure 11.2 shows the difference in volunteering by age and gender. In 2018, there was a difference between women and men within the 35 to 44 age group, where 37 per cent of women and 28 per cent of men volunteered.

Volunteering was lowest among men aged 25 to 34 compared to all of the other age groups under 75. After the age of 75, providing unpaid help declined, particularly for women (18 per cent).

[124] In the SHS 2018, the question on gender was non-binary and included "Identified in another way" and "Refused" responses. In previous years the question on gender was binary, i.e. only two response options were provided to respondents: male and female. Data for those who responded to the question on gender as "identified in another way" has been suppressed due to low base numbers.

Figure 11.2: Percentage providing unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months by age within gender[125]

2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 680)



There is also variation in volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation (Table 11.3). Those in 'part-time employment', those in 'education (including HE/FE)', and those who are 'self-employed' were most likely to have provided unpaid help (34, 32, and 32 per cent respectively). **Adults who are 'permanently sick or have short-term ill-health issues or are disabled' (12 per cent) were least likely to have volunteered**.

Table 11.3: Whether provided unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months by current economic situation

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Self - employed	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Looking after home / family	Permanently retired from work	Unemployed and seeking work	In Education (including HE/FE)	Permanently sick or short term ill health or disabled	All
Yes	32	25	34	23	26	26	32	12	26
No	68	75	66	77	74	74	68	88	74
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*590*	*3,140*	*990*	*380*	*3,260*	*320*	*390*	*610*	*9,700*

Table 11.4 shows the differences in volunteering by household income. **In general, the percentage of adults who volunteered increased with income**. Around a fifth (23 per cent) of adults in households in the lowest net income bands, £0-£20,000, volunteered in

[125] Data for those who responded to the question on gender as "identified in another way" has been suppressed due to low base numbers.

the last 12 months, compared to just over one-third (34 per cent) of those with a net household income of more than £40,000.

Table 11.4: Whether provided unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months by net annual household income[126]

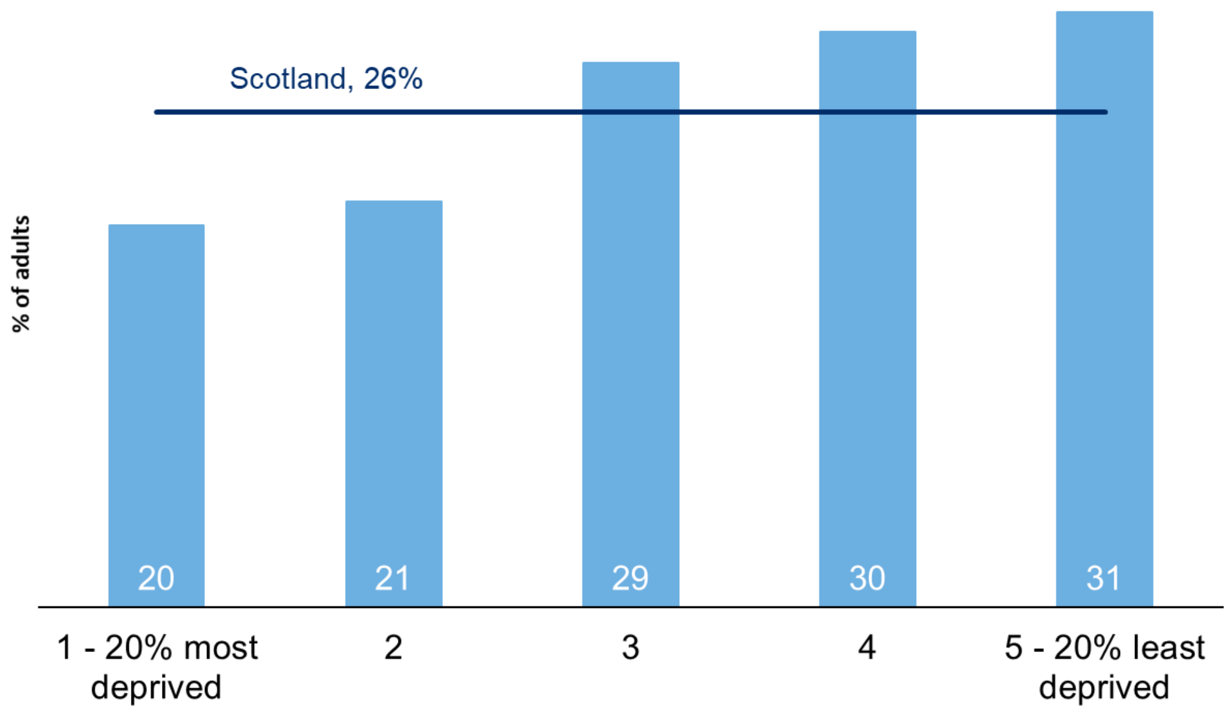
Column percentages, 2018 data

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	23	18	20	22	25	26	29	34	27
No	77	82	80	78	75	74	71	66	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*220*	*720*	*1,530*	*1,480*	*1,170*	*890*	*1,270*	*2,030*	*9,300*

Figure 11.3 shows the prevalence of volunteering by level of deprivation, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). **Levels of volunteering increased as area deprivation decreased**, 20 per cent of adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas volunteered in 2018 compared to 31 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas.

Figure 11.3: Percentage of adults who provided unpaid help to group, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintiles

2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 1,770)



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

Table 11.5 shows differences in volunteering by Urban / Rural classification. It can be seen that **the rate of volunteering in rural areas was higher than in urban areas**, with 34 per cent of adults in remote rural areas and 31 per cent in accessible rural areas saying they provided unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations compared to around a quarter of adults in large and other urban areas (24 per cent and 26 per cent respectively).

Table 11.5: Whether provided unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months by Urban / Rural Classification

Column percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	24	26	28	25	31	34	26
No	76	74	72	75	69	66	74
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,970*	*3,250*	*840*	*580*	*1,030*	*1,030*	*9,700*

The findings from the SHS 2018 data on economic situation, household income and area deprivation continue to support existing evidence[127] about the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in volunteering.

11.3.2 Types of Organisations Unpaid Help Provided to

Table 11.6 shows that **the most common types of organisations which volunteers helped with were 'youth or children's activities outside schools'** (24 per cent), followed by 'local community or neighbourhood groups' (21 per cent) and 'children's education and schools' (20 per cent). **The least common types of organisations which volunteers helped with were 'politics', 'emergency services, first aid and public saftey'** (both three per cent), and **'trade unions, justice and human rights'** (four per cent).

Table 11.6 also shows the variation in the types of organisations that adults volunteered with by Urban / Rural Classification. **A higher percentage of adults in accessible small towns** (31 per cent) provided unpaid help to **'youth or children's activities outside school'** compared to around one-fifth in other urban (22 per cent) and remote rural (21 per cent) areas.

It can also be seen that **a higher percentage of adults in remote rural areas** (39 per cent) **provided unpaid help to 'local community or neighbourhood'** organisations compared to large and other urban areas (17 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

[127] Scottish Government (2019) Volunteering for All – National Framework – Literature Review: https://www.gov.scot/publications/literature-review-scotlands-volunteering-outcomes-framework/

A lower percentage of adults who lived in accessible small towns (14 per cent) provided unpaid help to ‘children’s education and schools’ compared to those who lived in urban areas (22 and 21 per cent in large and other urban areas).

A higher percentage provided unpaid help to ‘health, disability and wellbeing’ organisations in large urban (18 per cent), other urban (20 per cent) and remote rural (18 per cent) areas compared to accessible small towns (11 per cent) and remote small towns (10 per cent).

Providing unpaid help to ’hobbies and recreation’ organisations was highest in accessible small towns (21 per cent) and lowest in large and other urban areas (both 14 per cent).

A higher percentage of adults in accessible small towns provided unpaid help to ‘religious groups’ (22 per cent) compared to large urban areas (13 per cent).

Table 11.6: Types of groups, clubs or organisations for which adults provided unpaid help for in the last 12 months by Urban / Rural Classification

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Children’s education and schools	22	21	14	21	20	18	20
Youth or children’s activities outside school	25	22	31	21	23	21	24
Health, disability and wellbeing	18	20	11	10	14	18	17
Physical activity, sport and exercise	14	15	12	16	15	13	15
Local community or neighbourhood	17	16	22	30	30	39	21
Religion and belief	13	16	22	17	15	16	15
Hobbies and recreation	14	14	21	19	18	20	16
Groups aimed at supporting older people	5	7	6	14	6	10	7
Politics	4	3	4	5	2	2	3
Trade Unions, justice and human rights	6	4	4	3	4	2	4
Environmental protection	5	5	5	5	6	9	6
Culture and heritage	6	3	6	8	5	12	5
Emergency services, first aid and public safety	2	4	1	3	2	5	3
Adult guidance, advice and learning	6	4	6	7	3	7	5
Animal welfare	5	5	8	7	6	8	6
Other	1	2	1	-	1	0	1
Don't know	2	1	2	1	4	3	2
Base	*700*	*820*	*230*	*170*	*310*	*380*	*2,590*

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

Table 11.7 shows the types of organisations that adults volunteered with in the last 12 months by gender and age. **Women were most likely to volunteer with ‘children’s education and schools’** (26 per cent) and ‘youth or children’s activities outside school’ (25 per cent). **Men were most likely to have volunteered with ‘youth or children’s activities outside school’** (22 per cent), followed by ‘hobbies and recreation’ and ‘physical activity, sport and exercise’ organisations (20 and 19 per cent respectively).

There were differences along gender lines with more women than men volunteering with 'children's education and schools' (26 and 13 per cent respectively), 'youth or children's activities outsides school' (25 and 22 per cent respectively) and 'religion and belief' (17 and 13 per cent respectively). In contrast, more men than women volunteered with 'hobbies and recreation' (20 and 12 per cent respectively) and 'physical activity, sport and exercise' (19 and 11 per cent respectively).

Providing help with 'youth or children's activities outside school' (40 per cent) **was most common among adults aged 16 to 24** and for those aged 25 to 34 (23 per cent) and 45 to 59 (26 per cent). Providing help to 'children's education and schools' was most common among adults aged 35 to 44 (39 per cent). **Adults aged 60 to 74 and 75 plus were most likely to have volunteered with 'local community or neighbourhood' organisations** (29 and 27 per cent respectively) **and 'religion or belief' organisations** (25 and 29 per cent respectively).

Volunteering for 'religious and belief' organisations and working with 'groups aimed at supporting older people' increased with age, as did volunteering with 'local community or neighbourhood' organisations.

Table 11.7: Types of groups, clubs or organisations for which adults provided unpaid help for in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Identified in another way	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Children's education and schools	13	26	*	17	21	39	21	10	4	20
Youth or children's activities outside school	22	25	*	40	23	33	26	11	9	24
Health, disability and wellbeing	16	18	*	16	15	14	20	19	15	17
Physical activity, sport and exercise	19	11	*	16	14	15	18	12	6	15
Local community or neighbourhood	21	21	*	11	14	20	21	29	27	21
Religion and belief	13	17	*	7	9	12	13	25	29	15
Hobbies and recreation	20	12	*	19	16	10	16	17	20	16
Groups aimed at supporting older people	5	8	*	2	3	4	8	9	11	7
Politics	4	3	*	4	4	2	4	3	3	3
Trade Unions, justice and human rights	5	3	*	6	7	3	4	3	4	4
Environmental protection	6	5	*	5	4	5	7	7	3	6
Culture and heritage	6	5	*	3	3	5	5	9	8	5
Emergency services, first aid and public safety	3	3	*	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Adult guidance, advice and learning	5	5	*	2	4	5	5	7	3	5
Animal welfare	4	7	*	7	6	5	8	4	3	6
Other	1	1	*	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
None	0	0	*	1	-	-	0	-	-	0
Don't know	1	3	*	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Base	*1,070*	*1,520*	*0*	*170*	*310*	*450*	*670*	*740*	*260*	*2,590*

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

Table 11.8 shows the type of unpaid work or activities that adults undertook on behalf of the group, club or organisation they gave the most help to in the last 12 months. **The most common unpaid activity was 'generally helping out as required'**, with 55 per cent of adults who volunteered doing this type of activity. In terms of more specific roles, 28 per cent of adults helped by 'fundraising', 25 per cent helped by 'acting as a committee member or Trustee', and 21 per cent helped by undertaking 'office or administrative work' and 'providing education, training or coaching'.

A higher proportion of women (10 per cent) were involved in ‘visiting, buddying or befriending’ compared to men (seven per cent). A higher proportion of men were involved in ‘providing education, training or coaching’ (24 per cent) compared to women (19 per cent). A higher proportion of men (17 per cent) were also involved in ‘providing advice, support or advocacy’ compared to women (12 per cent).

After ‘generally helping out as required’ the next most common activity across all age groups under 60 was ‘fundraising.’ Being involved in ‘providing education, training or coaching’ was most common for the 16 to 24 age group (29 per cent) and the 25 to 34 age group (25 per cent), whereas ‘acting as a committee member or Trustee’ was most common for older age groups (36 per cent for those over 60 years of age).

Table 11.8: Types of unpaid activity adults have undertaken in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Identified in another way	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Acting as a committee member or Trustee	26	23	*	9	16	22	25	36	36	25
Promotion and marketing	13	10	*	14	14	14	11	8	7	11
Office or administrative work	20	21	*	11	19	20	23	23	23	21
Providing advice, support or advocacy	17	12	*	10	13	12	16	15	16	14
Transporting people or things	13	11	*	5	7	13	16	12	11	12
Providing education, training or coaching	24	19	*	29	25	22	21	16	15	21
Campaigning	8	7	*	14	7	5	9	5	8	8
Fundraising	27	30	*	31	25	35	27	27	24	28
Counselling	4	4	*	1	2	3	5	7	3	4
Visiting, buddying or befriending	7	10	*	11	6	6	9	10	12	9
Care work e.g. providing meals, cleaning, dressing	3	5	*	7	4	3	4	4	2	4
Generally helping out as required	55	54	*	60	55	59	52	55	45	55
Other	1	1	*	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Don't know	2	2	*	2	4	1	2	1	4	2
Base	*1,060*	*1,480*	*0*	*170*	*300*	*440*	*660*	*720*	*250*	*2,540*

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

11.3.3 Time Spent Volunteering

Table 11.9 shows that 22 per cent of adults that provided unpaid help did so ‘several times a week’ and 28 per cent provided unpaid help ‘about once a week’. More men (25 per cent) than women (19 per cent) provided unpaid help ‘several times a week’ and more women (30 per cent) than men (26 per cent) provided unpaid help ‘about once a week.’ Adults volunteering at least once a week increased with age, from 47 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds, up to 63 per cent of adults aged 75 and above.

Table 11.9: Time spent volunteering in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Identified in another way	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Several times a week	25	19	*	19	15	19	22	28	25	22
About once a week	26	30	*	28	27	24	26	31	38	28
Less than once a week but at least once a month	25	26	*	26	24	30	25	25	22	26
Less than once a month	24	25	*	27	34	27	27	16	14	25
All	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,060*	*1,480*	*0*	*170*	*300*	*440*	*660*	*720*	*250*	*2,540*

Adults 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 11.10 shows that **70 per cent of volunteers in Scotland provided unpaid help for 10 hours or less**, with just over one-third (34 per cent) providing help for between one and five hours.

Table 11.10: Total number of hours of unpaid work provided in the last four weeks
Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Scotland
Less than an hour	19
Between 1 and 5 hours	34
6 to 10 hours	17
11 to 15 hours	7
16 to 20 hours	7
21 to 35 hours	6
36 hours or more	5
Dont know	5
All	100
Base	*2,540*

11.3.4 Reasons for Providing Unpaid Help in the Future

Adults who had not undertaken voluntary work in the last 12 months were asked if there was anything that might encourage them to provide unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations in the future. Table 11.11 shows that **72 per cent of adults said that ‘nothing’ would encourage them to undertake voluntary work in the future**. Reasons for undertaking unpaid work in the future were similar for men and women.

Table 11.11: What would encourage adults to undertake voluntary work in the future
Percentages, 2018 data

Reasons for undertaking unpaid work in future	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	All
Employer support (e.g. flexible working)	2	2	-	*	2
Information on available roles and how to get started	4	4	-	*	4
Information on and knowing it would not impact on my benefits	1	1	-	*	1
If I knew my expenses would be paid	1	1	-	*	1
Understanding the benefits for me	1	0	-	*	1
If I could do it with people I know	1	1	-	*	1
If I knew how my time/skills could help others	7	6	-	*	6
Other (please specify)	9	11	-	*	10
Nothing	74	71	-	*	72
Don’t know	6	6	-	*	6
Base	*3,250*	*3,860*	-	*0*	*7,110*

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

11.4 Informal Volunteering

11.4.1 Prevalence of Informal Volunteering

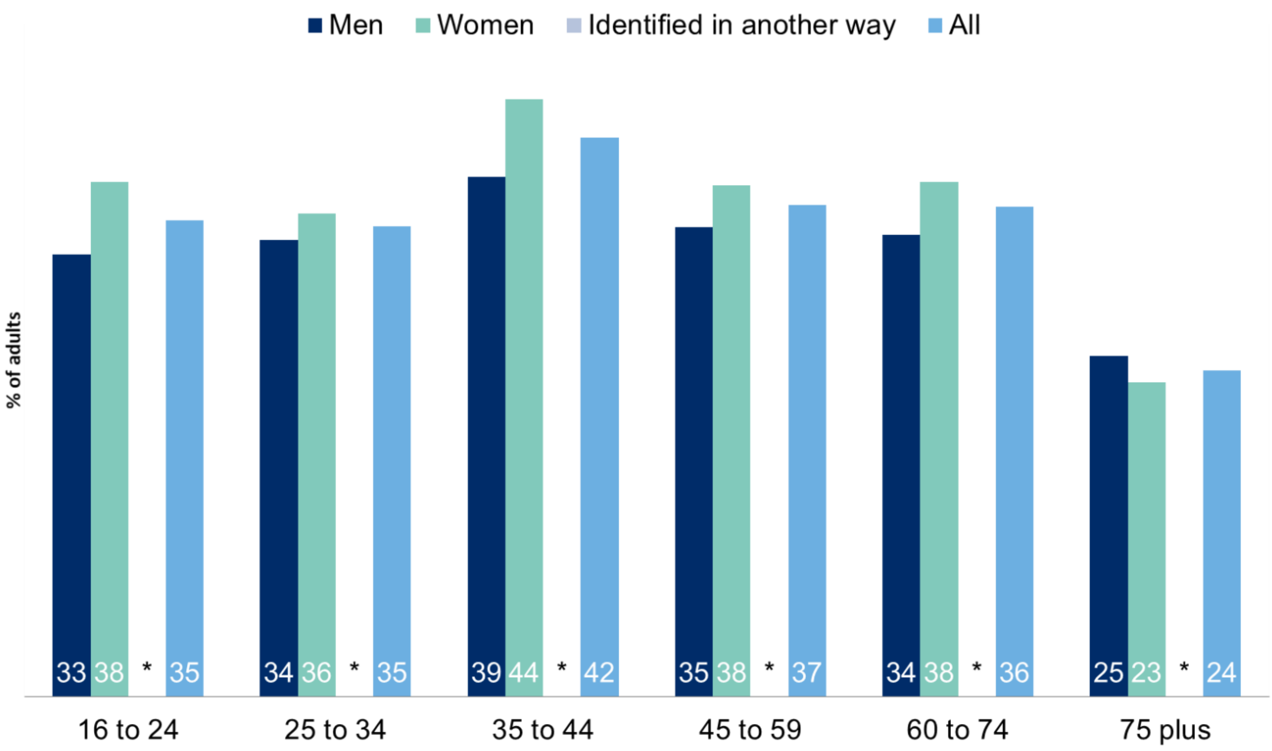
Table 11.12 shows that **36 per cent of adults provided unpaid help through informal volunteering in the last 12 months**. More women (37 per cent) informally volunteered than men (34 per cent).

Table 11.12: Informal volunteering in the last 12 months, by gender
Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	All
Yes	34	37	*	*	36
No	66	63	*	*	64
Total	100	100	*	*	100
Base	*4,320*	*5,380*	*0*	*0*	*9,700*

Figure 11.4 shows the gender difference in informal volunteering by age. Levels of informal volunteering were similar for men and women. Volunteering was lowest among those aged 75 and above and highest for those aged 35 to 44.

Figure 11.4: Informal volunteering in the last 12 months, by age within gender
2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 680)



There is variation in informal volunteering according to individuals' current economic situation (Table 11.13). Those in 'part-time employment' (40 per cent), 'looking after home /

family' (39 per cent), 'self-employed' (39 per cent) and in 'full-time employement' (38 per cent) were most likely to have informally volunteered. **Adults who are 'permanently sick or have short-term ill-health issues or are disabled' (19 per cent) were least likely to have informally volunteered**.

Table 11.13: Informal volunteering in the last 12 months by current economic situation

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Self - employed	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Looking after home / family	Permanently retired from work	Unemployed and seeking work	In Education (including HE/FE)	Permanently sick or short term ill health or disabled	All
Yes	39	38	40	39	32	31	36	19	36
No	61	62	60	61	68	69	64	81	64
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*590*	*3,140*	*990*	*380*	*3,260*	*320*	*390*	*610*	*9,700*

Table 11.14 shows the differences in informal volunteering by household income. It can be seen that **a higher proportion of adults in the highest net household incomes provided unpaid help than in the lowest** with 43 per cent providing unpaid help with a net household income of more than £40,000 compared to 34 per cent in the lowest net household income (£0-£6,000).

Table 11.14: Informal volunteering in the last 12 months by net annual income

Percentages, 2018 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	34	27	31	33	35	33	37	43	36
No	66	73	69	67	65	67	63	57	64
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*220*	*720*	*1,530*	*1,480*	*1,170*	*890*	*1,270*	*2,030*	*9,300*

Figure 11.5 shows the prevalence of informal volunteering by level of deprivation, as defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). It can be seen that **levels of volunteering generally increased as area deprivation decreased**. Thirty-one per cent of adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas provided unpaid help in 2018 compared to 39 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas.

Figure 11.5: Percentage of adults who informally volunteered in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
2018 data, Adults (minimum base: 1,770)

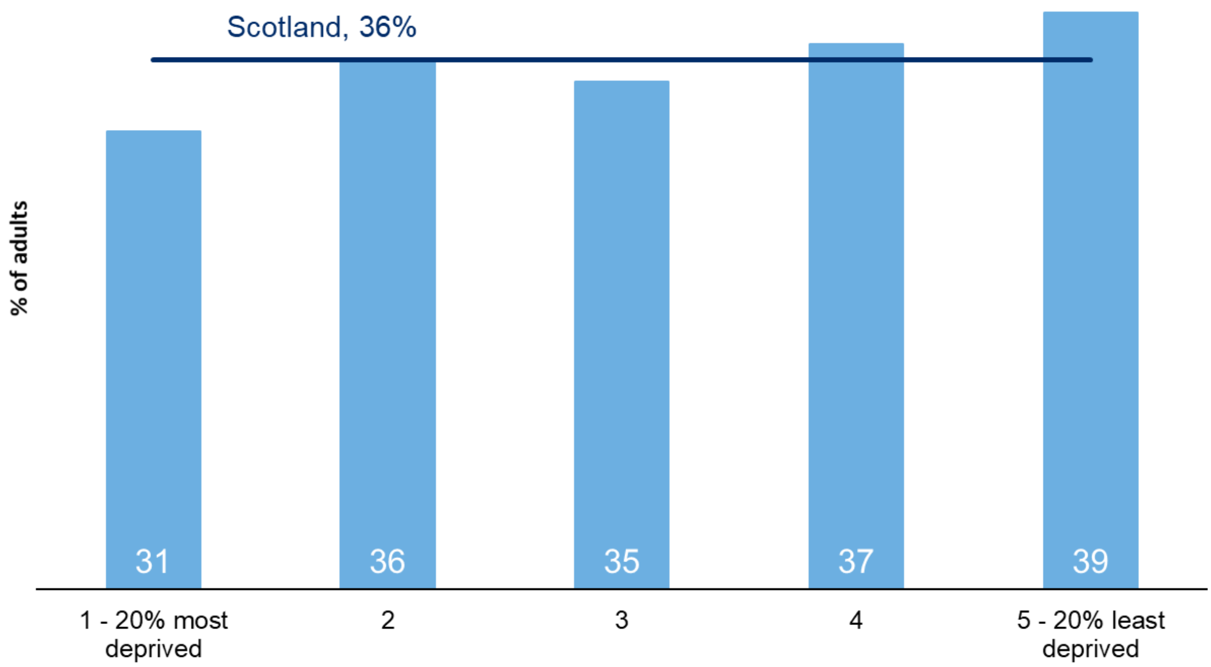


Table 11.15 shows informal volunteering by Urban / Rural classification. **A higher percentage of adults in remote rural areas (40 per cent) and accessible small towns (39 per cent) provided unpaid help compared to large urban areas (34 per cent)**.

Table 11.15: Informal volunteering in the last 12 months by Urban / Rural Classification
Percentages, 2018 data

Adults	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural	Remote rural	Scotland
Yes	34	36	39	35	37	40	36
No	66	64	61	65	63	60	64
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*2,970*	*3,250*	*840*	*580*	*1,030*	*1,030*	*9,700*

Similar to formal volunteering, the findings from the SHS 2018 data evidence the under-representation of disadvantaged groups in informal volunteering. Although coverage of informal volunteering is less visibile in the available literature[128], evidence highlights that informal volunteering is an important form of participation for traditionally excluded or disadvantaged groups and that consideration should be given for ways in which informal volunteering can be recognised and included in policy development. The latter has been reflected in “Volunteering for All – Our National Framework”[129] (see Diagram 11.1).

[128] Scottish Government (2019) Volunteering for All – National Framework – Literature Review https://www.gov.scot/publications/literature-review-scotlands-volunteering-outcomes-framework/
[129] https://www.gov.scot/publications/volunteering-national-framework/

11.4.2 Types of Unpaid Activities Undertook

Table 11.16 shows the types of unpaid activities that adults undertook when informally volunteering by gender and age. The **most common activities were 'keeping in touch with someone who is at risk of being lonely'** (18 per cent), 'babysitting or looking after children' (15 per cent), 'doing shopping, collecting pension or paying bills' (12 per cent) and 'routine household chores' (11 per cent).

Women (19 per cent) **were more likely to help by 'babysitting or looking after children' than men** (11 per cent). **Men** (eight per cent) **were more likely to help with 'car or home maintenance or repairs' than women** (two per cent).

Types of unpaid activities varied with age. **Those in the 16 to 24 age group were most likely to help with 'babysitting or looking after children'** (17 per cent) and **those 60 years old and over were most likely to help by 'keeping in touch with someone who is at risk of being lonely'** (21 and 16 per cent for those aged 60 to 74 and 75 and over).

Table 11.16: Informal volunteering activities in the last 12 months by gender and age

Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Identified in another way	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Keeping in touch with someone who is at risk of being lonely	16	20	*	14	17	19	18	21	16	18
Doing shopping, collecting pension, collecting benefits or paying bills	11	14	*	10	11	13	15	13	7	12
Routine household chores eg cooking, cleaning, laundry, gardening	10	12	*	14	12	11	13	10	4	11
Car or home maintenance or repairs	8	2	*	5	7	6	6	3	2	5
Babysitting or looking after children	11	19	*	17	14	21	13	19	6	15
Helping with personal care	2	3	*	4	4	2	4	2	1	3
Providing advice or support with letters or forms etc	5	7	*	3	6	7	9	7	2	6
Providing transport or accompanying someone away from home	8	10	*	6	7	9	11	11	6	9
Helping to improve your local environment	5	4	*	2	5	6	5	5	2	4
Helping someone else to improve a skill	7	5	*	9	7	7	6	5	1	6
Helping someone else to be more active	6	6	*	7	8	6	6	5	2	6
Other	0	0	*	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Base	*4,320*	*5,380*	*0*	*680*	*1,300*	*1,370*	*2,390*	*2,540*	*1,430*	*9,700*

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

11.4.3 Time Spent Informally Volunteering

Table 11.17 shows that **30 per cent of adults informally volunteered 'about once a week' and 28 per cent did so 'several times a week'**. Women informally volunteered more regularly than men, as a higher proportion of women than men provided unpaid help 'several times a week' (31 and 26 per cent respectively). Generally, providing unpaid help regularly increased with age with around a third of those aged 45 to 59 and 60 to 74 (31 and 36 per cent respectively) providing unpaid help 'several times a week'.

Table 11.17: Frequency of informal volunteering in the last 12 months by gender and age
Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Men	Women	Identified in another way	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Several times a week	26	31	-	25	23	22	31	36	30	28
About once a week	29	31	-	34	30	27	28	30	36	30
Less than once a week but at least once a month	25	25	-	26	28	29	22	22	21	25
Less than once a month	20	14	-	15	19	22	18	12	12	17
All	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*1,410*	*1,970*	-	*240*	*450*	*550*	*880*	*920*	*340*	*3,380*

Adults who had undertaken informal volunteering in the last 12 months were asked the specific number of hours they had provided unpaid help in the last four weeks. Table 11.18 shows that **65 per cent of adults provided unpaid help for 10 hours or less**, with 38 per cent providing help for between one and five hours.

Table 11.18: Total number of informal volunteering participation hours in the last four weeks
Percentages, 2018 data

Adults who did voluntary work in the last 12 months	Scotland
Less than an hour	11
Between 1 and 5 hours	38
6 to 10 hours	16
11 to 15 hours	5
16 to 20 hours	5
21 to 35 hours	5
36 hours or more	6
Dont know	13
All	100
BaseMin	*3,380*

12 Culture and Heritage

Main Findings

Nine in 10 (90 per cent) adults were culturally engaged in 2018, either by attending or visiting a cultural event or place or by participating in a cultural activity. Although this represents a decline since 2017, the level of cultural engagement in Scotland has increased by three percentage points since first recorded in 2007.

Cultural attendance
Around eight in 10 adults (81 per cent) in Scotland had recently attended or visited a cultural event or place of culture in 2018. The most popular form of cultural attendance was going to the cinema (56 per cent of adults) followed by visits to historical or archaeological places and attendance at live music events (both 34 per cent).

Women, younger people, those with degrees or professional qualifications, those with good physical and mental health, those living in less deprived areas and those with a higher household income were most likely to attend cultural events. This profile has remained the same over time.

Cultural participation
Over three quarters (76 per cent) of adults participated in some form of cultural activity in 2018. By far the most popular form of cultural participation was reading books for pleasure (63 per cent).

Overall participation in cultural activities was higher among women, those with degrees or professional qualifications, those with good physical and mental health, those living in less deprived areas and those with a higher household income.

The overall level of cultural participation did not change with age. However, the types of cultural activities people participated in changed with age for most activities.

Cultural services provided by local authorities
Satisfaction with local authority cultural services varied by type of service. Satisfaction with library services in 2018 has decreased since 2007. Satisfaction with theatre or concert hall services has maintained over this period whilst satisfaction with museums and galleries has improved.

In 2018, over eight in 10 adults who had used local authority cultural services were very or fairly satisfied with their provision.

12.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government wants to develop the conditions and skills for culture to thrive, so it is cared for, protected and produced for the enjoyment and enrichment of all present and future generations. The Scottish Household Survey is the main source of data on heritage and cultural engagement Scotland.

The Scottish Government is currently developing a Culture Strategy for Scotland following engagement with individuals, artists, cultural organisations and communities across Scotland. A public consultation was held in summer 2018 and the finalised strategy is due to be published later in 2019.

This strategy highlights the positive impact that culture has on society and its potential to contribute to individual, community and national wellbeing and prosperity.

The strategy sets out three ambitions:

- **Transforming through culture**
- **Empowering through culture**
- **Strengthening culture**

The new national outcome for culture in the newly refreshed National Performance Framework[130] signifies that Scottish Ministers and the Scottish Government recognise the potential and importance of culture as an intrinsic part of Scotland's wellbeing and that other policy areas should give consideration to it. The national outcome is:

"We are creative and our vibrant and diverse cultures are expressed and enjoyed widely"

Four new national indicators will monitor progress against this outcome. These are:

- Attendance at cultural events or places of culture
- Participation in a cultural activity
- Growth in the cultural economy
- People working in arts and culture

The first two national indicators are measured using the data from the SHS at national and sub national levels that is presented in this chapter. The Scottish Household Survey is the primary source of data on heritage and cultural engagement Scotland.

[130] National Performance Framework

This data helps the Scottish Government and our key partners across the public sector and cultural sectors to monitor the progress of culture strategy ambitions which in turn will inform strategic policy decisions and broader ambition.

Cultural **engagement** is defined as those adults who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended at least one type of cultural event or place in the past 12 months. The SHS is the primary source of information on cultural attendance and participation in Scotland and is the only source of data on attendance and participation at local authority level. Questions on cultural attendance were introduced in the SHS for the first time in 2007. It is possible to obtain data at local authority level every year from 2012 onwards. The 2018 local authority data will be published at a later date.

"Attendance at a cultural event or place of culture" is defined as those adults who attended or visited at least one type of cultural event or place in the previous year. There are a number of different types of cultural events and places of culture: cinemas, museums, libraries and live music events, for example. Likewise, "**participation** in any cultural activity" is defined as adults taking part in at least one activity in the previous year. Examples of cultural activities include reading for pleasure, dancing and crafts.

Annex 2: Glossary provides a full list of activities, places or events for cultural attendance and participation. When respondents are asked about their cultural attendance and participation "in the last 12 months" this is referring to the 12 months prior to the respondents interview and not the calendar year January-December 2018.

Please note that figures from 2018[131] onwards are not directly comparable with previous years, due to substantial changes that were made to the culture questions in 2018. As part of a substantial review of the whole SHS questionnaire new response categories were added to better understand the nature and frequency of attendance and participation at cultural events and activities. For example, 'streaming of a live performance' and 'viewing cultural content online' were included to collect information on newer forms of digital cultural engagement. Some of the activities and events were also reworded (e.g. 'Gallery' became 'Art Gallery' and 'Dance show / event - e.g. ballet' became 'Dance, either for fitness or not for fitness'). The order of the activities and events was also changed.

For this reason, changes between 2018 and previous years will not be reported in this chapter for the more detailed breakdowns. **The 2018 culture data will be treated as a new baseline.** More detailed information on the changes can be found in the 2017 and 2018 SHS questionnaires[132].

[131] Similarly, figures from 2012 to 2017 are not directly comparable with figures from 2007 and 2011, due to a change of wording in 2012.
[132] Scottish Household Survey - Questionnaire

12.2 Cultural Engagement

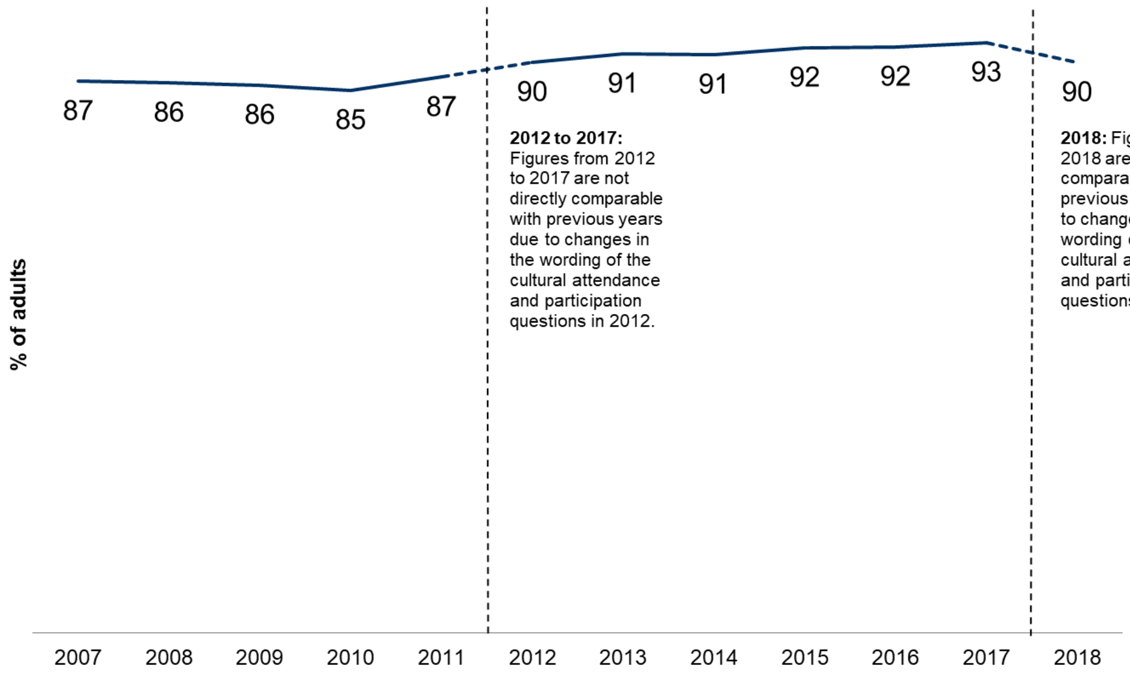
Cultural engagement[133] in Scotland was high. Nine in 10 (90 per cent) adults were culturally engaged in 2018, either by attending or visiting a cultural event or place or by participating in a cultural activity (Figure 12.1).

Although this represents a decline since 2017 (from 93 per cent to 90 per cent), the level of cultural engagement in Scotland has maintained since 2012 and increased by three percentage points since it was first recorded in the SHS in 2007 (from 87 per cent to 90 per cent).

Note that the figures for years 2012 to 2017 are provided for illustration purposes only and caution should be used when comparing the 2018 results to earlier years.

Figure 12.1: Cultural engagement by adults in the last 12 months[134] by year

Percentages, 2007 to 2018 data (minimum base: 9,130)



Substantial changes were made to the cultural attendance and participation questions in 2018 with the aim to better capture the nature and frequency of cultural attendance and participation. This may have affected cultural engagement comparisons over time. For this reason, changes between 2018 and previous years will not be reported in this chapter for the more detailed breakdowns.

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133 Cultural engagement is a composite measure of both cultural attendance and participation. Each of these will be reported on separately in the sections to follow.

134 See the glossary for a definition of "in the last 12 months".

12.3 Attendance at Cultural Events and Places

In 2018, 81 per cent of adults in Scotland attended or visited a cultural event or place (Table 12.1). When trips to the cinema are excluded, the attendance figure was lower at 74 per cent.

Whilst cultural attendance has decreased by three percentage points since 2017, attendance was still higher than it was in 2012 (81 per cent compared to 78 per cent). A similar pattern is seen when trips to the cinema are excluded.

Note that the figures for years 2012 to 2017 are provided for illustration purposes only and caution should be used when comparing the 2018 results to earlier years.

Table 12.1: Attendance at any cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months[135] by year

Percentage of adults, 2012 to 2018 data

Adults	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Attendance (exc. cinema)	70	72	73	75	75	77
Attendance (inc. cinema)	78	80	80	82	83	84
Base	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*

Adults	2018
Attendance (exc. cinema)	74
Attendance (inc. cinema)	81
Base	*9,700*

Substantial changes were made to the cultural attendance questions in 2018 with the aim to better capture the nature and frequency of cultural attendance. This may have affected attendance comparisons over time. For this reason changes between 2018 and previous years will not be reported in this chapter for the more detailed breakdowns.

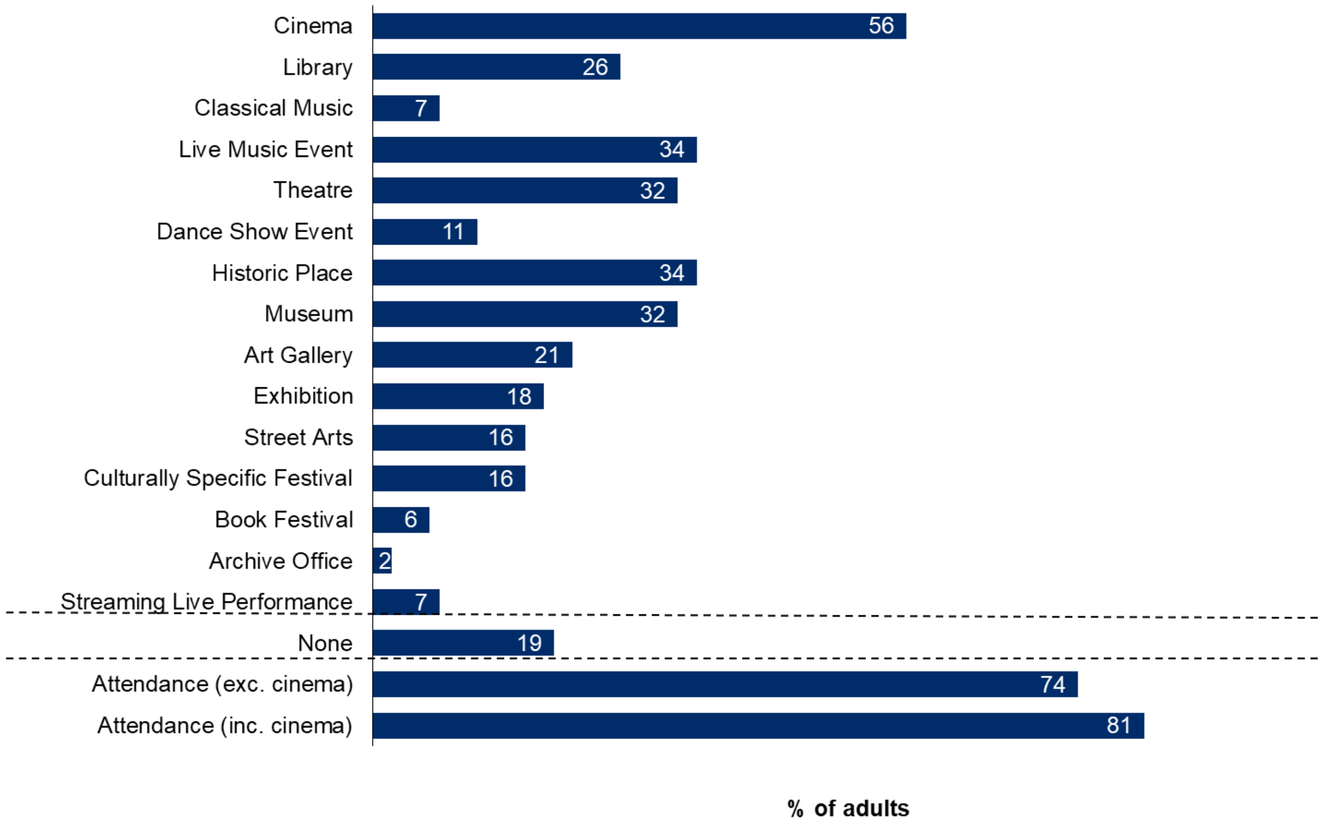
Figure 12.2 shows that **over half of respondents (56 per cent) went to the cinema in the last 12 months making this the most common type of cultural attendance**. The next most common types of cultural attendance were visits to historical or archaeological places and attendance at live music events (both 34 per cent).

In 2018, the lowest levels of attendance were seen at archives (two per cent) and book festivals (six per cent). **Just under a fifth of adults (19 per cent) did not attend or visit a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months**.

[135] See the glossary for a definition of “in the last 12 months”.

Figure 12.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

Percentage of adults, 2018 data (base: 9,700)



12.3.1 Attendance by Gender

In 2018, more women attended or visited a cultural event or place than men. Eighty two per cent of women attended or visited a cultural event or place compared to 79 per cent of men (Table 12.2). Women also had higher cultural attendance than men after excluding trips to the cinema, with the gap between women and men increasing to five percentage points (76 per cent and 71 per cent).

Table 12.2 shows that gender differences were more pronounced for particular cultural events and places. More women than men visited the theatre (37 per cent compared with 27 per cent). Women were also more likely than men to visit the library (30 per cent compared with 23 per cent).

Table 12.2: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by gender

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	All
Cinema	55	57	*	*	56
Library	23	30	*	*	26
Classical Music	7	8	*	*	7
Live Music Event	34	33	*	*	34
Theatre	27	37	*	*	32
Dance Show Event	7	13	*	*	11
Historic Place	35	33	*	*	34
Museum	32	32	*	*	32
Art Gallery	21	21	*	*	21
Exhibition	17	19	*	*	18
Street Arts	16	16	*	*	16
Culturally Specific Festival	15	16	*	*	16
Book Festival	5	7	*	*	6
Archive Office	2	2	*	*	2
Streaming Live Performance	6	9	*	*	7
None	21	18	*	*	19
Attendance (exc. cinema)	71	76	*	*	74
Attendance (inc. cinema)	79	82	*	*	81
Base	*4,320*	*5,380*	*0*	*0*	*9,700*

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

12.3.2 Attendance by Age

In 2018, younger age groups were more likely to attend a cultural event than older age groups. Ninety-one per cent of 16 to 24 year olds attended or visited a cultural event or place compared to 56 per cent of those aged 75 and over (Table 12.3). The pattern holds when cinema attendance is excluded (78 per cent and 54 per cent).

Table 12.3 reveals that age differences were more pronounced for certain cultural events or places. Eighty per cent of adults aged 16 to 24 and 73 per cent of 25 to 34 year olds went to the cinema, compared with 18 per cent of those aged 75 or over. Similarly, almost half of 16 to 24 year olds (44 per cent) attended a live music event, compared with 10 per cent of those aged 75 or over.

Table 12.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by age

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Cinema	80	73	71	55	38	18	56
Library	25	30	36	22	24	22	26
Classical Music	6	7	7	7	9	8	7
Live Music Event	44	41	41	36	25	10	34
Theatre	21	32	35	35	37	23	32
Dance Show Event	8	11	16	10	11	5	11
Historic Place	30	39	45	36	30	16	34
Museum	28	39	42	31	29	17	32
Art Gallery	21	22	24	22	21	12	21
Exhibition	16	18	20	19	19	9	18
Street Arts	15	19	24	19	13	4	16
Culturally Specific Festival	15	20	21	17	12	6	16
Book Festival	3	6	8	6	6	4	6
Archive Office	1	2	2	2	3	2	2
Streaming Live Performance	11	8	9	6	7	2	7
None	9	10	11	20	27	44	19
Attendance (exc. cinema)	78	80	82	74	69	54	74
Attendance (inc. cinema)	91	90	89	80	73	56	81
Base	*680*	*1,300*	*1,370*	*2,390*	*2,540*	*1,430*	*9,700*

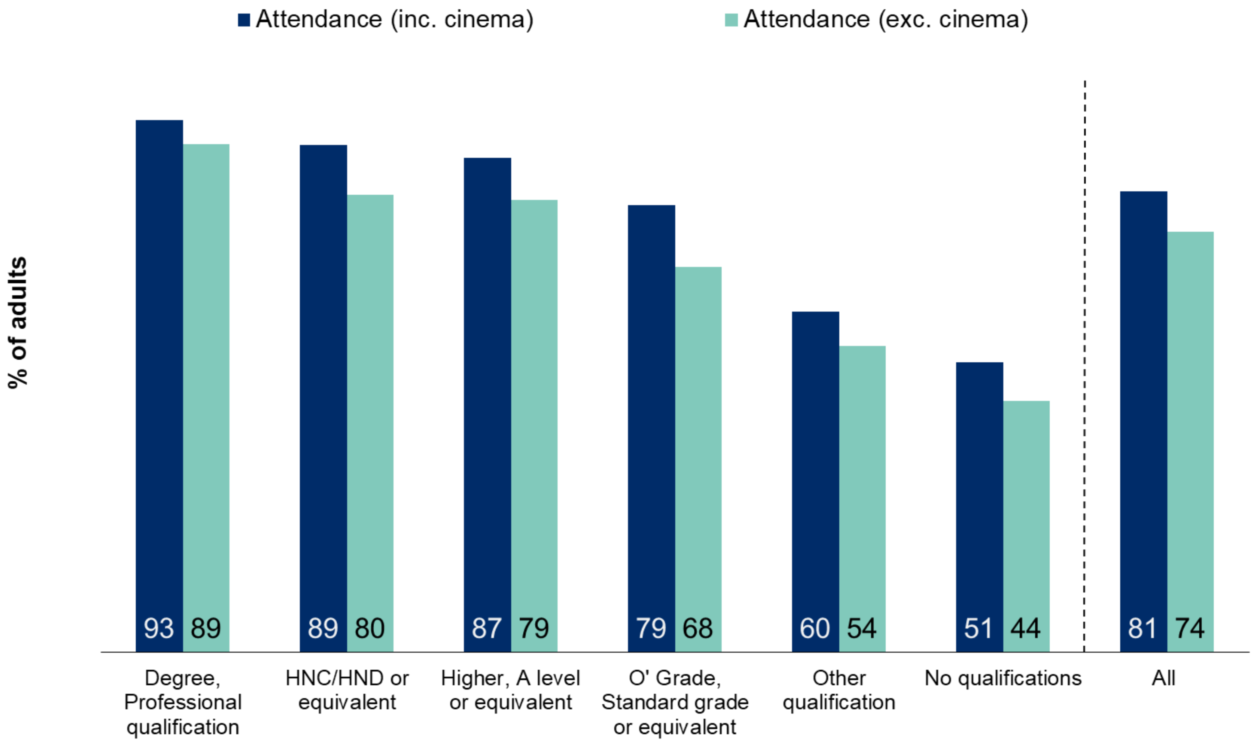
Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

12.3.3 Attendance by Highest Level of Qualification

In 2018, adults with degrees or professional qualifications were most likely to attend cultural places and events; whereas attendance was lowest for those with no qualifications (93 per cent compared to 51 per cent) (See Figure 12.3). The pattern holds when cinema attendance is excluded (89 per cent compared to 44 per cent).

Figure 12.3: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification[136]

Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 560)



As with the overall figure, attendance at individual events or places was consistently higher for adults with a degree or professional qualification (Table 12.4). The most marked differences between those with degrees and no qualifications can be seen for trips to the cinema (70 per cent and 23 per cent respectively) and visits to historic or archaeological places (54 per cent and 11 per cent respectively).

[136] "Qualifications not known" have been excluded from this figure.

Table 12.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by highest qualification level[137]

Percentage of adults, 2018 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	70	66	64	54	27	23	56
Library	38	27	25	20	19	14	26
Classical Music	14	7	5	3	3	2	7
Live Music Event	46	41	38	28	12	11	34
Theatre	45	34	31	24	22	17	32
Dance Show Event	16	12	9	8	6	5	11
Historic Place	54	37	32	23	12	11	34
Museum	51	34	30	21	14	11	32
Art Gallery	36	21	18	12	9	7	21
Exhibition	33	18	14	8	6	4	18
Street Arts	27	17	15	11	6	5	16
Culturally Specific Festival	25	17	15	10	5	6	16
Book Festival	12	6	4	2	2	1	6
Archive Office	4	2	1	1	1	1	2
Streaming Live Performance	12	7	8	5	4	2	7
None	7	11	13	21	40	49	19
Attendance (exc. cinema)	89	80	79	68	54	44	74
Attendance (inc. cinema)	93	89	87	79	60	51	81
Base	*3,000*	*1,140*	*1,370*	*1,760*	*560*	*1,780*	*9,700*

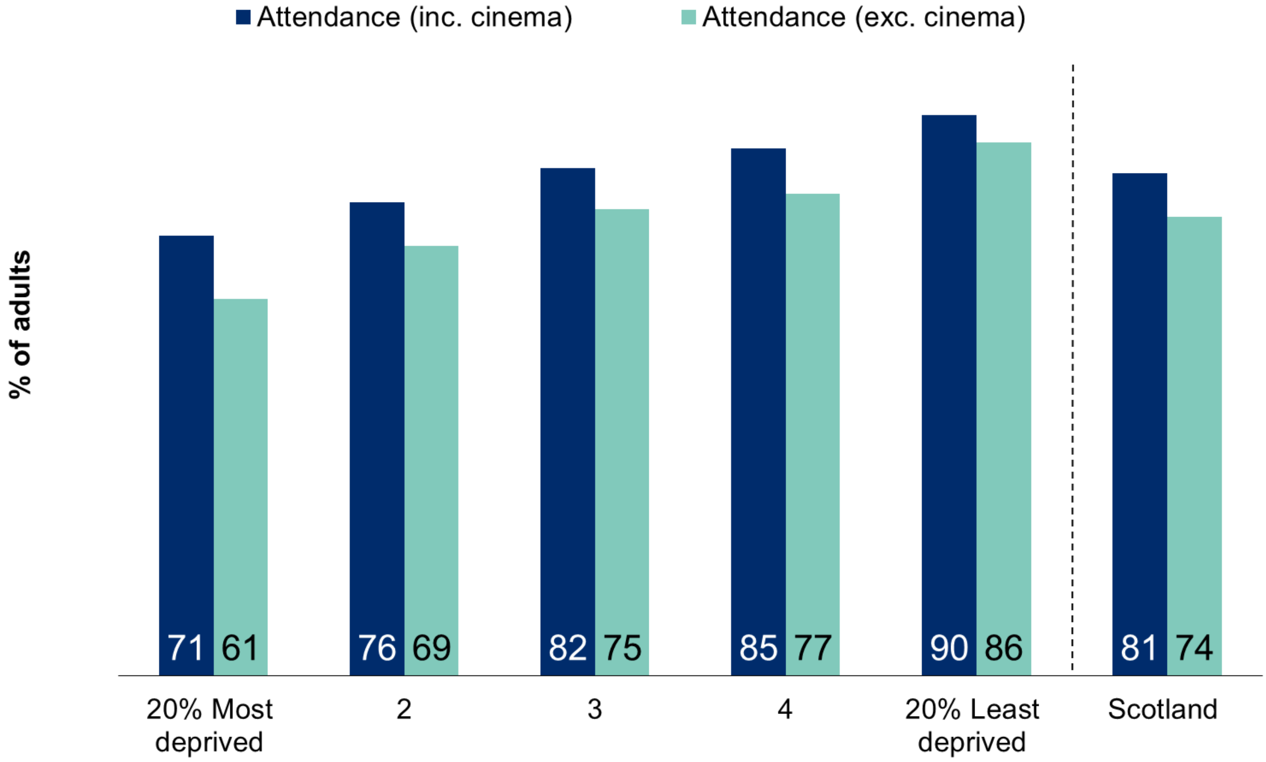
Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

[137] "Qualifications not known" have been excluded from this table.

12.3.4 Attendance by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

In 2018, levels of cultural attendance increased as deprivation as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2016) **decreased**. Figure 12.4 shows there was a 19 percentage point difference in cultural attendance (including cinema) between the 20 per cent most and 20 per cent least deprived areas (71 per cent compared with 90 per cent). When cinema attendance is excluded, the difference is even greater, with 61 per cent in the most deprived areas and 86 per cent in the least deprived areas attending a cultural event or place.

Figure 12.4: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 1,770)



As with the overall figure, attendance at individual events or places was consistently higher for adults living in the least deprived areas (Table 12.5). The most noticeable differences between the least deprived and most deprived can be seen for visits to historic or archaeological places (45 per cent and 20 per cent respectively) and the theatre (44 per cent and 21 per cent respectively).

Table 12.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by area deprivation

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	20% Most deprived	2	3	4	20% Least deprived	Scotland
Cinema	48	51	54	60	68	56
Library	23	23	27	28	31	26
Classical Music	3	5	8	8	13	7
Live Music Event	23	30	34	36	44	34
Theatre	21	28	31	35	44	32
Dance Show Event	7	9	11	10	14	11
Historic Place	20	28	37	39	45	34
Museum	23	27	31	34	43	32
Art Gallery	14	17	21	23	30	21
Exhibition	10	14	18	21	25	18
Street Arts	11	15	16	16	23	16
Culturally Specific Festival	10	15	16	17	19	16
Book Festival	3	4	6	6	10	6
Archive Office	1	2	2	2	3	2
Streaming Live Performance	4	6	8	8	10	7
None	29	24	18	15	10	19
Attendance (exc. cinema)	61	69	75	77	86	74
Attendance (inc. cinema)	71	76	82	85	90	81
Base	*1,840*	*1,850*	*2,140*	*2,100*	*1,770*	*9,700*

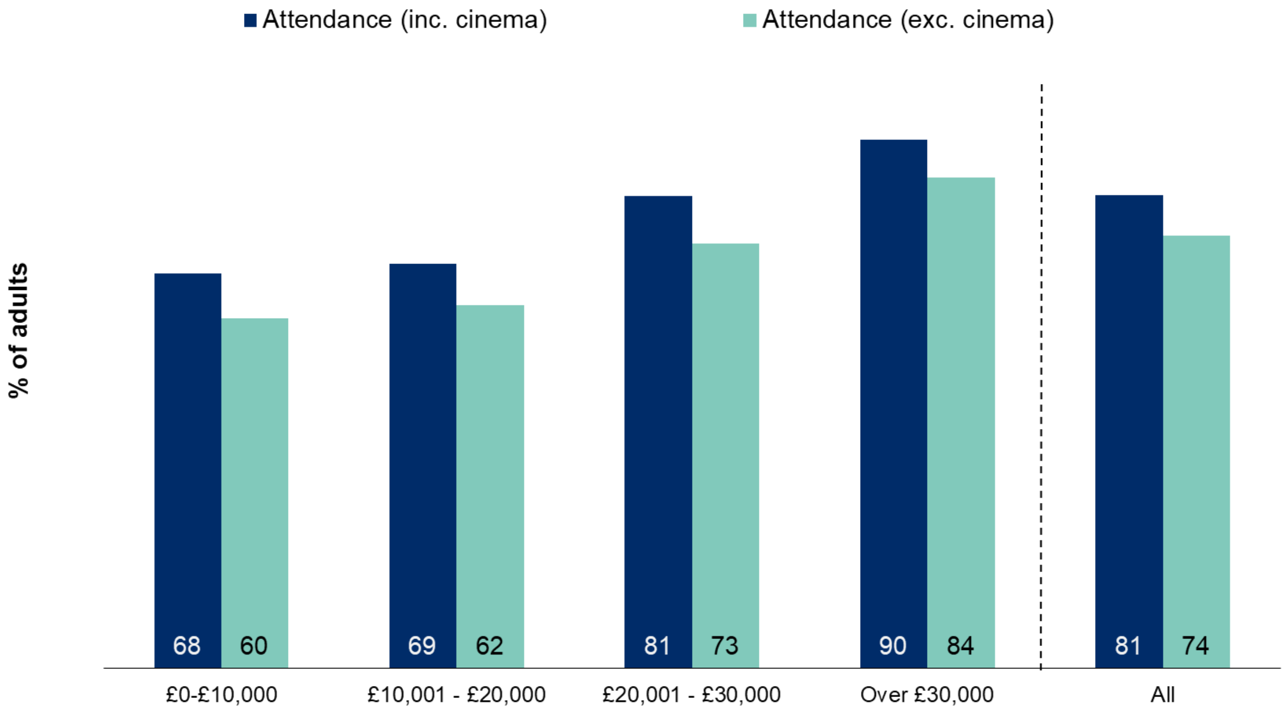
Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

12.3.5 Attendance by Net Annual Household Income

In 2018, cultural attendance was the highest for those with the highest net annual household income. Ninety per cent of those with a net annual household income of over £30,000 attended or visited a cultural event or place (Figure 12.5). Attendance was lowest for those with a net annual household income of between £0 and £10,000 (68 per cent). The pattern holds when cinema attendance is excluded (84 per cent compared to 60 per cent).

Figure 12.5: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture by net annual household income

Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 930)



As with the overall figure, attendance at individual events or places was consistently highest for adults with the highest net annual household income (Table 12.6). The biggest differences between those with a net annual household income of over £30,000 and those with a net annual household income of between £0 and £10,000 can be seen for trips to the cinema (69 per cent and 42 per cent) and visits to historic or archaeological places (46 per cent and 23 per cent).

Table 12.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by net annual household income

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	£0-£10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Cinema	42	42	55	69	57
Library	26	24	26	28	26
Classical Music	5	5	6	10	7
Live Music Event	23	24	30	45	34
Theatre	21	23	29	41	32
Dance Show Event	7	7	9	14	11
Historic Place	23	21	31	46	34
Museum	23	22	30	40	32
Art Gallery	16	15	20	26	21
Exhibition	14	13	15	23	18
Street Arts	13	10	14	22	17
Culturally Specific Festival	11	10	13	21	16
Book Festival	3	4	5	8	6
Archive Office	2	2	2	3	2
Streaming Live Performance	8	5	6	9	7
None	32	31	19	10	19
Attendance (exc. cinema)	60	62	73	84	74
Attendance (inc. cinema)	68	69	81	90	81
Base	*930*	*3,010*	*2,050*	*3,300*	*9,300*

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

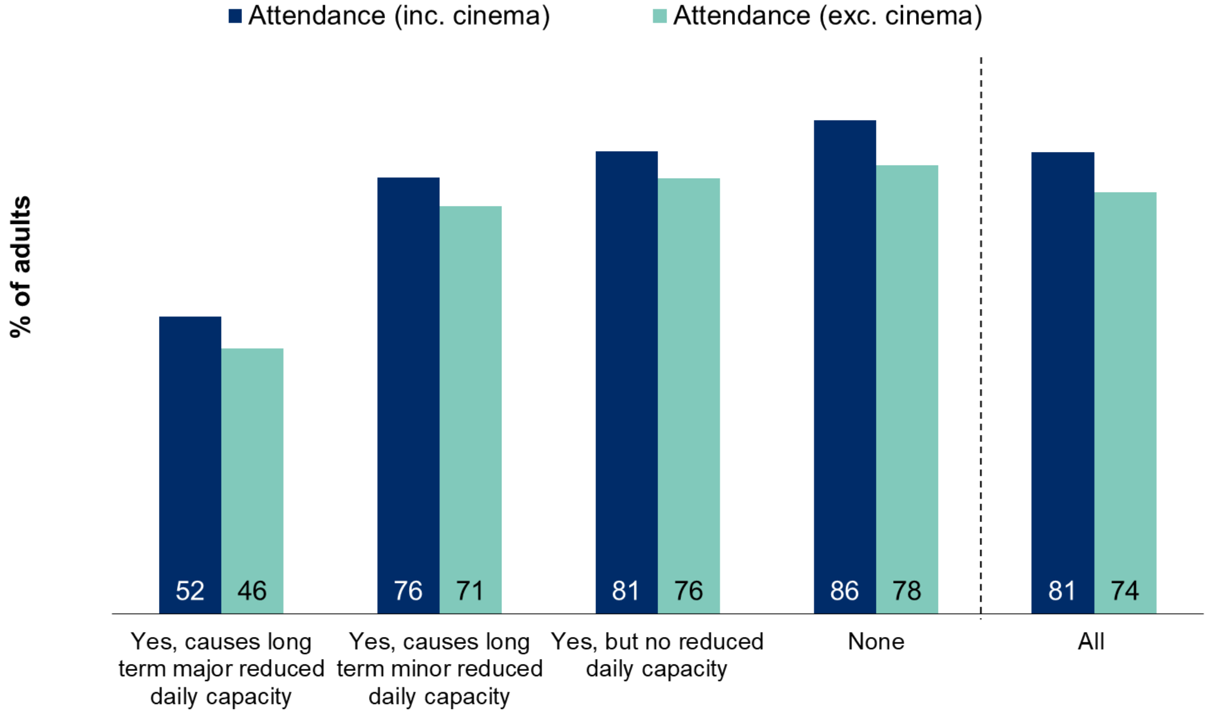
12.3.6 Attendance by Long-Term Physical or Mental Health Condition

In 2018, cultural attendance was lowest among adults with a physical or mental health condition that caused long-term major reduced daily capacity. Fifty-two per cent of those with a condition that caused long-term major reduced capacity attended or visited a cultural event or place compared with 86 per cent attendance for those with no condition (Figure 12.6).

For those whose condition caused minor reduced daily capacity, the attendance rate was 76 per cent, and for those whose condition caused no reduced daily capacity, the attendance rate was 81 per cent.

When cinema is excluded, attendance for those with major reduced daily capacity conditions was 46 per cent and, for those with no condition, it was 78 per cent. For those with minor reduced daily capacity, the attendance rate was 71 per cent and for those with no reduced capacity, the attendance rate was 76 per cent.

Figure 12.6: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long-term physical or mental health condition
Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 710)



As with the overall figure, attendance at individual events or places was consistently higher for adults with no long-term physical or mental health condition (Table 12.7). The most striking differences between those with no condition and those with a long-term physical or mental health condition that caused long-term major reduced daily capacity can be seen for trips to the cinema (63 per cent and 26 per cent respectively) and attendance at live music events (39 per cent and 12 per cent respectively), although attending the cinema was the most frequently attended activity for those that did have a long-term physical or mental health condition that caused long-term major reduced daily capacity.

Table 12.7: Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months by long-term physical or mental health condition

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	Yes, causes long term major reduced daily capacity	Yes, causes long term minor reduced daily capacity	Yes, but no reduced daily capacity	None	All
Cinema	26	47	51	63	56
Library	19	30	31	27	26
Classical Music	3	8	10	8	7
Live Music Event	12	27	33	39	34
Theatre	18	29	36	34	32
Dance Show Event	5	8	11	12	11
Historic Place	13	30	38	38	34
Museum	15	29	32	35	32
Art Gallery	8	21	21	23	21
Exhibition	7	17	19	19	18
Street Arts	6	13	15	19	16
Culturally Specific Festival	7	15	15	17	16
Book Festival	2	5	5	7	6
Archive Office	1	2	3	2	2
Streaming Live Performance	3	5	8	8	7
None	48	24	19	14	19
Attendance (exc. cinema)	46	71	76	78	74
Attendance (inc. cinema)	52	76	81	86	81
Base	*1,360*	*1,250*	*710*	*6,330*	*9,700*

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

12.3.7 Frequency of Attending Cultural Events or Places

In 2018 the library was the most frequently attended cultural place or event, with almost one in five people (18 per cent) visiting at least once a week, and over a third of adults visiting at least once a month (35 per cent) (See Table 12.8). Twenty per cent of respondents who attended the cinema within the past 12 months went at least once a month.

Table 12.8: Frequency of attending cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months

Percentage of adults, 2018 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	20	76	0	100	*4,840*
Library	18	35	47	0	100	*2,600*
Classical Music	1	6	92	1	100	*750*
Live Music Event	2	9	89	0	100	*3,010*
Theatre	0	4	95	0	100	*2,960*
Dance Show Event	1	4	94	2	100	*1,000*
Historic Place	2	11	87	0	100	*3,110*
Museum	1	9	90	0	100	*2,940*
Art Gallery	2	11	87	0	100	*1,980*
Exhibition	1	7	91	1	100	*1,730*
Street Arts	1	4	94	1	100	*1,420*
Culturally Specific Festival	0	1	98	0	100	*1,410*
Book Festival	5	12	82	1	100	*570*
Archive Office	6	13	80	1	100	*230*
Streaming Live Performance	3	6	88	3	100	*690*

12.4 Participation in Cultural Activities

In 2018, 76 per cent of adults in Scotland participated in a cultural activity (Table 12.9). When reading is excluded, participation was 53 per cent. Levels of participation, when reading is included, have decreased from 78 per cent in both 2012 and 2017. When reading is excluded, participation has increased from 48 per cent in 2012 to 53 per cent in 2018. This 2018 participation figure has maintained since 2017.

Note that the figures for years 2012 to 2017 are provided for illustration purposes only and caution should be used when comparing the 2018 results to earlier years.

Table 12.9: Participation in any cultural activity in the last 12 months[138] by year[139]

Percentage of adults, 2012 to 2018 data

Adults	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Participation (exc. reading)	48	49	50	52	53	54
Participation (inc. reading)	78	78	79	79	79	78
Base	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*

Adults	2018
Participation (exc. reading)	53
Participation (inc. reading)	76
Base	*9,700*

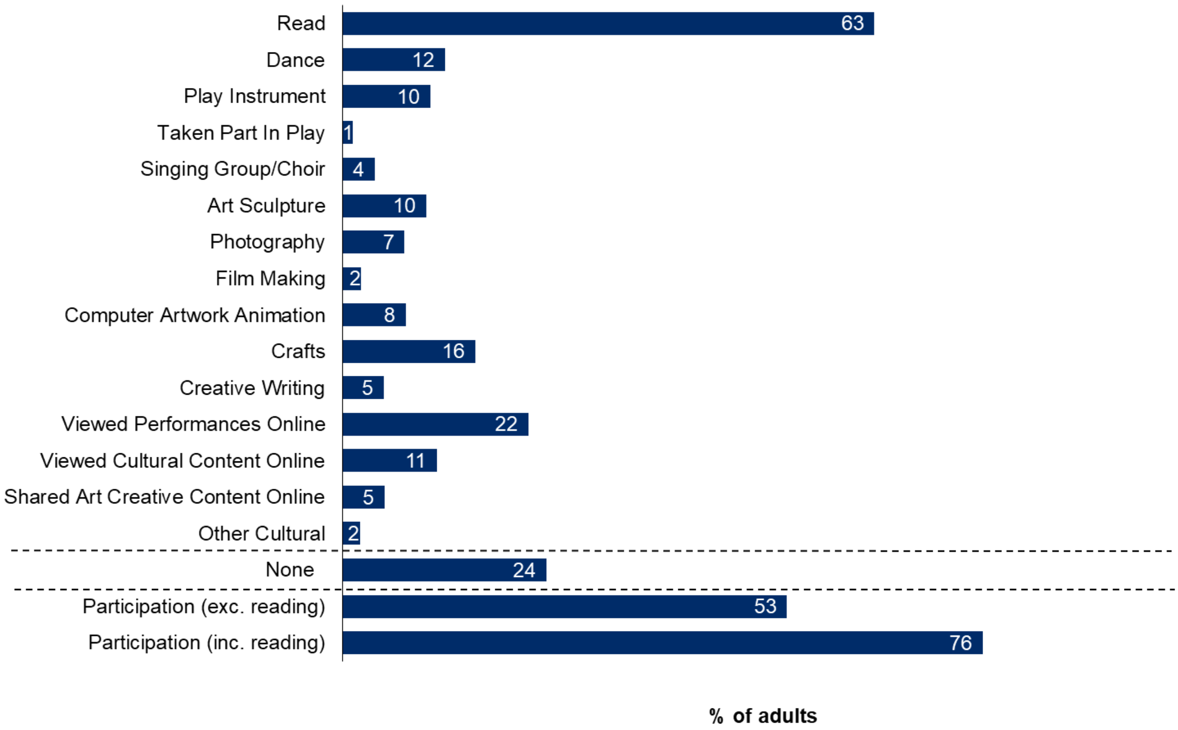
Substantial changes were made to the cultural participation questions in 2018 with the aim to better capture the nature and frequency of cultural participation. This may have affected participation comparisons over time. For this reason changes between 2018 and previous years will not be reported in this chapter for the more detailed breakdowns.

Figure 12.7 shows levels of participation by adults at specific cultural activities in the last 12 months in 2018. **Reading for pleasure was by far the most common cultural activity in 2018**, with 63 per cent of respondents saying that they had done this in the last year.

The next most popular activity was viewing performances online (22 per cent), followed by crafts (16 per cent). Participation levels in all other cultural activities was 12 per cent or less. **About one in four people (24 per cent) had not participated in any cultural activity in the last 12 months**.

[138] See the glossary for a definition of "in the last 12 months".
[139] Note that the figures from 2018 onwards are not directly comparable with figures from previous years due to changes in the wording of the cultural participation in 2018

Figure 12.7: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months
Percentages, 2018 data (base: 9,700)



12.4.1 Participation by Gender

In 2018, **more women than men participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months**. Eighty-one per cent of women participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months compared with 71 per cent of men, although this did vary by activity (Table 12.10). When reading is excluded, the difference between women and men was slightly smaller (seven percentage points).

Table 12.10 shows women participated more than men in a number of cultural activities including crafts (23 per cent compared with seven per cent), reading books for pleasure (69 per cent compared with 56 per cent) and dance (18 per cent compared with six per cent).

Men had higher participation rates than women for playing a musical instrument (14 per cent of men and seven per cent of women) and viewing performances online (24 per cent compared with 20 per cent).

Table 12.10: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by gender

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	Men	Women	Identified in another way	Refused	All
Read	56	69	*	*	63
Dance	6	18	*	*	12
Play Instrument	14	7	*	*	10
Taken Part In Play	1	1	*	*	1
Singing Group/Choir	2	5	*	*	4
Art Sculpture	8	12	*	*	10
Photography	9	6	*	*	7
FilmMaking	3	1	*	*	2
Computer Artwork Animation	9	6	*	*	8
Crafts	8	23	*	*	16
Creative Writing	5	5	*	*	5
Viewed Performances Online	24	20	*	*	22
Viewed Cultural Content Online	12	10	*	*	11
Shared Art Creative Content Online	6	4	*	*	5
Other Cultural	3	1	*	*	2
None	29	19	*	*	24
Participation (exc. reading)	49	56	*	*	53
Participation (inc. reading)	71	81	*	*	76
Base	*4,320*	*5,380*	*0*	*0*	*9,700*

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

12.4.2 Participation by Age

Overall, cultural participation in 2018 was broadly similar for all age groups; however, participation decreased with age when reading was excluded from the measure. Sixty per cent of 16 to 24 year olds participated in culture when reading was excluded compared to 36 per cent of those aged 75 and over (Table 12.11).

For most cultural activities, younger adults, particularly those aged 16 to 24 were more likely than older age groups to participate (Table 12.11). The biggest difference can be seen for viewing performances online (29 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds and four per cent of 75 years and over).

Those in the 75 and over age group were more likely to read books for pleasure (64 per cent compared to 52 per cent) and do craftwork such as knitting, woodwork and pottery (19 per cent compared to eight per cent).

Table 12.11: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by age

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75 plus	All
Read	52	60	66	65	67	64	63
Dance	15	15	15	12	10	4	12
Play Instrument	18	13	12	9	7	4	10
Taken Part In Play	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Singing Group/Choir	2	4	3	5	5	3	4
Art Sculpture	15	14	13	7	7	5	10
Photography	10	8	7	8	6	4	7
FilmMaking	4	3	3	2	1	1	2
Computer Artwork Animation	12	10	10	7	5	2	8
Crafts	8	14	15	15	22	19	16
Creative Writing	9	6	5	4	3	3	5
Viewed Performances Online	29	29	29	22	14	4	22
Viewed Cultural Content Online	12	14	11	13	10	3	11
Shared Art Creative Content Online	8	7	6	4	3	1	5
Other Cultural	1	2	2	2	3	2	2
None	27	24	21	23	25	27	24
Participation (exc. reading)	60	59	58	52	48	36	53
Participation (inc. reading)	73	76	79	77	75	73	76
Base	*680*	*1,300*	*1,370*	*2,390*	*2,540*	*1,430*	*9,700*

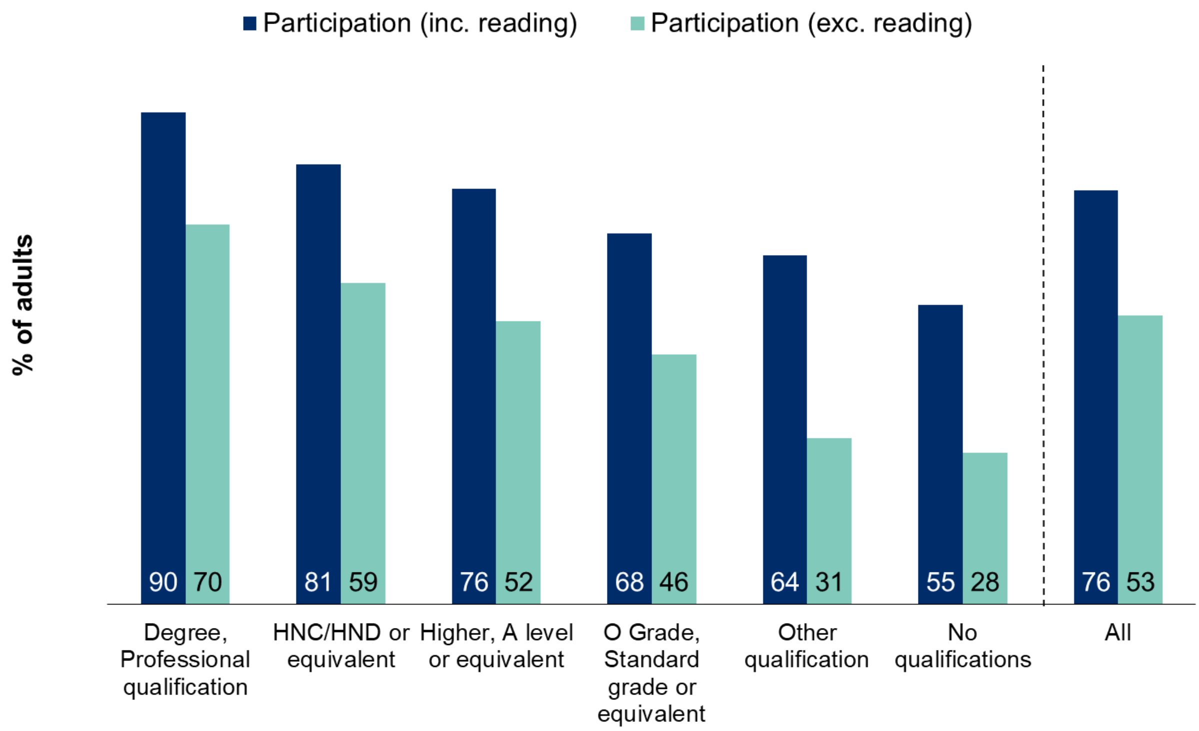
Columns add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses allowed.

12.4.3 Participation by Highest Level of Qualification

As with cultural attendance, **participation in cultural activities in 2018 was highest among adults with a degree or professional qualification** (90 per cent) **and lowest for those with no qualifications** (55 per cent) (See Figure 12.8). When reading is excluded, the difference between participation is even greater (70 per cent for those with a degree or professional qualifications compared with 28 per cent for those with no qualifications).

Figure 12.8: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification[140]

Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 560)



As with the overall figure, participation in individual cultural activities was consistently higher for those with a degree or professional qualification (Table 12.12). Eighty-one per cent of those with a degree or professional qualification were more likely to read books for pleasure compared with 45 per cent of those with no qualifications. Adults with a degree or professional qualification were also more likely than adults with no qualifications to view performances online (33 per cent compared with seven per cent).

[140] "Qualifications not known" have been excluded from this figure.

Table 12.12: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by highest level of qualification[141]

Percentage of adults, 2018 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	81	65	60	51	55	45	63
Dance	18	15	13	9	5	4	12
Play Instrument	16	11	10	8	4	3	10
Taken Part In Play	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
Singing Group/Choir	7	4	3	2	3	2	4
Art Sculpture	15	13	9	7	2	5	10
Photography	12	9	6	5	2	2	7
FilmMaking	3	3	2	1	0	1	2
Computer Artwork Animation	11	10	8	6	2	2	8
Crafts	19	16	12	14	17	12	16
Creative Writing	8	5	6	2	1	1	5
Viewed Performances Online	33	28	22	16	4	7	22
Viewed Cultural Content Online	20	13	10	5	2	3	11
Shared Art Creative Content Online	7	9	4	3	1	2	5
Other Cultural	3	2	1	1	1	2	2
None	10	19	24	32	36	45	24
Participation (exc. reading)	70	59	52	46	31	28	53
Participation (inc. reading)	90	81	76	68	64	55	76
Base	*3,000*	*1,140*	*1,370*	*1,760*	*560*	*1,780*	*9,700*

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

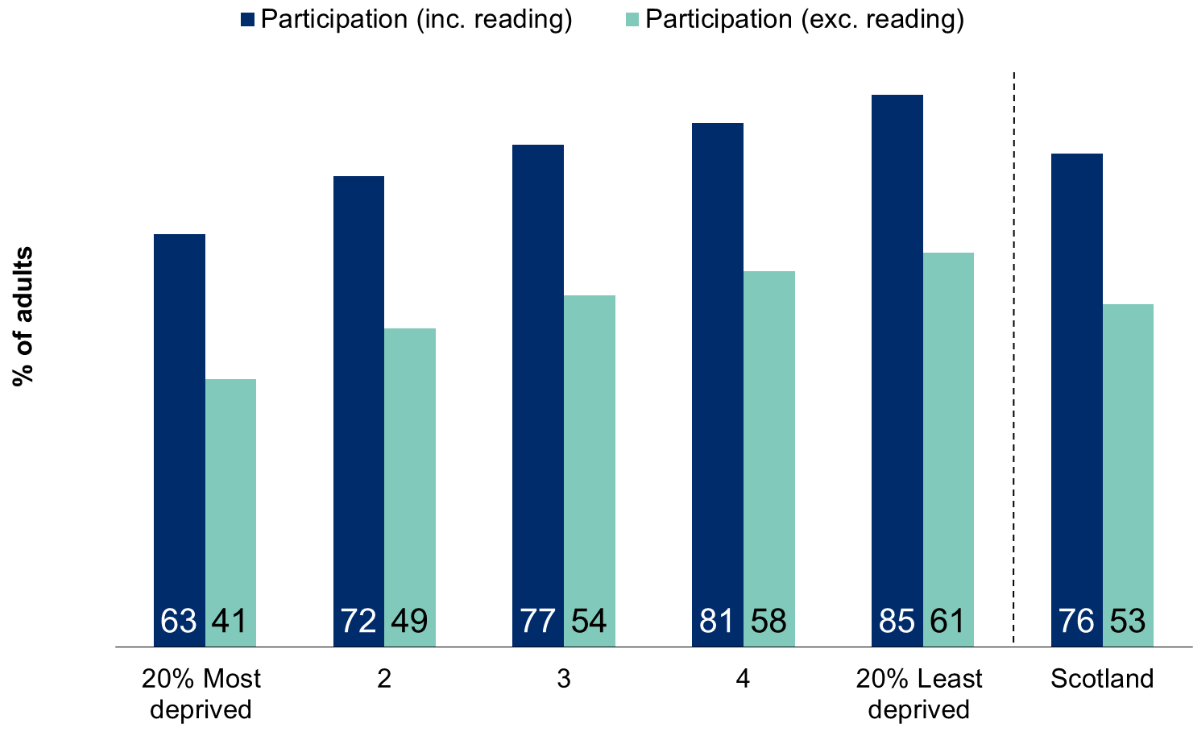
[141] "Qualifications not known" have been excluded from this table.

12.4.4 Participation by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2016)

There was a large difference (22 percentage points) in cultural participation between those living in the 20 per cent most deprived and the 20 per cent least deprived areas. Sixty-three per cent of adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas participated in cultural activities in 2018, compared with 85 per cent of adults in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (Figure 12.9). This is consistent with the differences observed for cultural attendance.

When reading is excluded, the pattern is similar, with 41 per cent in the most deprived areas and 61 per cent in the least deprived areas of Scotland participating in a cultural activity.

Figure 12.9: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 1,770)



As with the overall figure, participation in cultural activities was consistently higher for adults living in the least deprived areas (Table 12.13). The most marked differences between those living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas and those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas can be seen for reading a book for pleasure (73 per cent and 51 per cent) and viewing performances online (27 per cent and 16 per cent).

Table 12.13: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

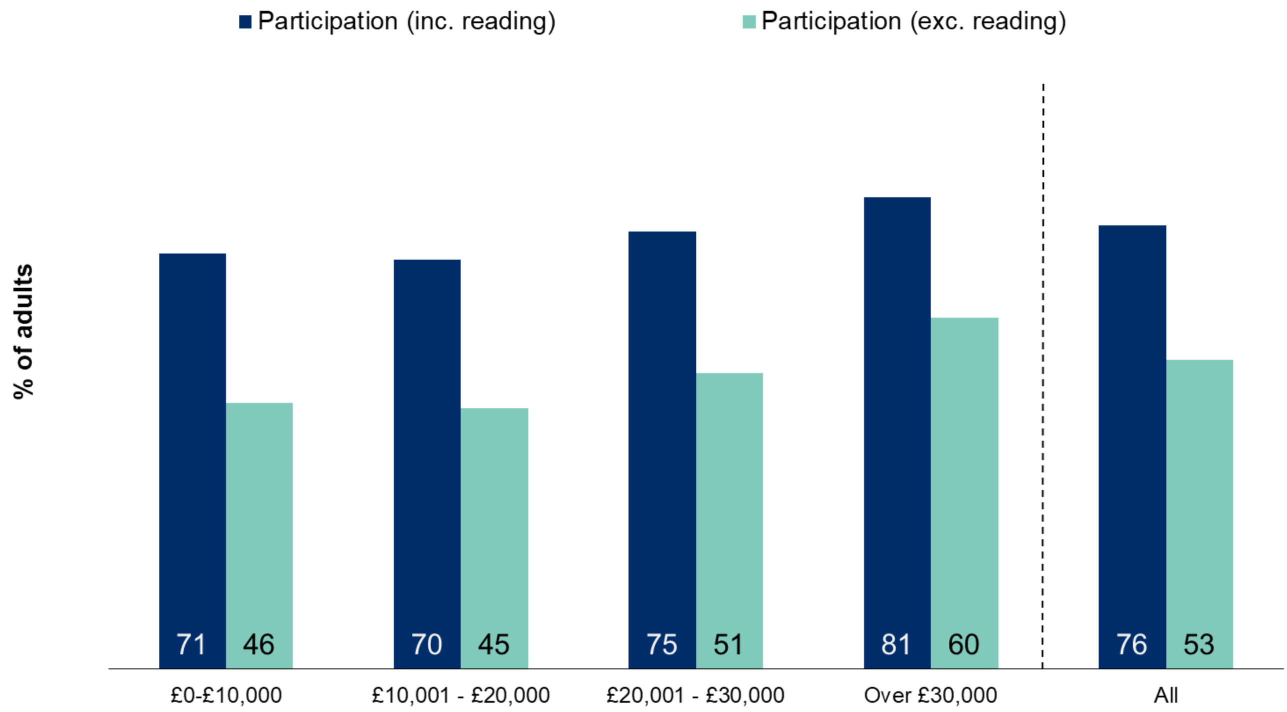
Adults	20% Most deprived	2	3	4	20% Least deprived	Scotland
Read	51	59	63	68	73	63
Dance	10	11	11	14	15	12
Play Instrument	6	10	11	12	13	10
Taken Part In Play	1	1	1	1	2	1
Singing Group/Choir	3	3	4	5	5	4
Art Sculpture	9	10	9	10	11	10
Photography	5	7	7	10	9	7
FilmMaking	2	2	3	2	3	2
Computer Artwork Animation	7	7	8	8	8	8
Crafts	10	15	18	19	17	16
Creative Writing	4	5	5	5	6	5
Viewed Performances Online	16	20	22	24	27	22
Viewed Cultural Content Online	7	9	11	13	15	11
Shared Art Creative Content Online	4	5	4	6	5	5
Other Cultural	1	2	2	2	2	2
None	37	28	23	19	15	24
Participation (exc. reading)	41	49	54	58	61	53
Participation (inc. reading)	63	72	77	81	85	76
Base	*1,840*	*1,850*	*2,140*	*2,100*	*1,770*	*9,700*

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

12.4.5 Participation by Net Annual Household Income

In 2018, cultural participation was highest for those with the highest net annual household income. Eighty-one per cent of those with a net annual household income of over £30,000 participated in culture (Figure 12.10). Participation was lowest for those with a net annual household income of between £10,000 and £20,000 (70 per cent). The pattern holds when reading is excluded (60 per cent compared to 45 per cent).

Figure 12.10: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by net annual household income
Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 930)



As with the overall figure, participation in cultural activities was consistently higher for adults with a net annual household income of over £30,000 (Table 12.14). The most marked differences between those with the highest net annual household income and those with a net annual household income of between £10,001 and £20,000 can be seen for viewing performances online (29 per cent compared to 15 per cent) and reading for pleasure (67 per cent compared to 58 per cent).

Table 12.14: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by net annual household income

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	£0-£10,000	£10,001 - £20,000	£20,001 - £30,000	Over £30,000	All
Read	58	58	63	67	63
Dance	12	9	10	15	12
Play Instrument	8	8	9	12	10
Taken Part In Play	1	1	1	1	1
Singing Group/Choir	2	3	5	4	4
Art Sculpture	9	9	9	11	10
Photography	7	6	7	9	7
FilmMaking	1	2	2	3	2
Computer Artwork Animation	4	6	6	9	7
Crafts	15	17	17	15	16
Creative Writing	4	6	4	5	5
Viewed Performances Online	15	15	19	29	22
Viewed Cultural Content Online	8	8	9	15	11
Shared Art Creative Content Online	5	4	4	6	5
Other Cultural	2	2	2	2	2
None	29	30	25	19	24
Participation (exc. reading)	46	45	51	60	53
Participation (inc. reading)	71	70	75	81	76
Base	*930*	*3,010*	*2,050*	*3,300*	*9,300*

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

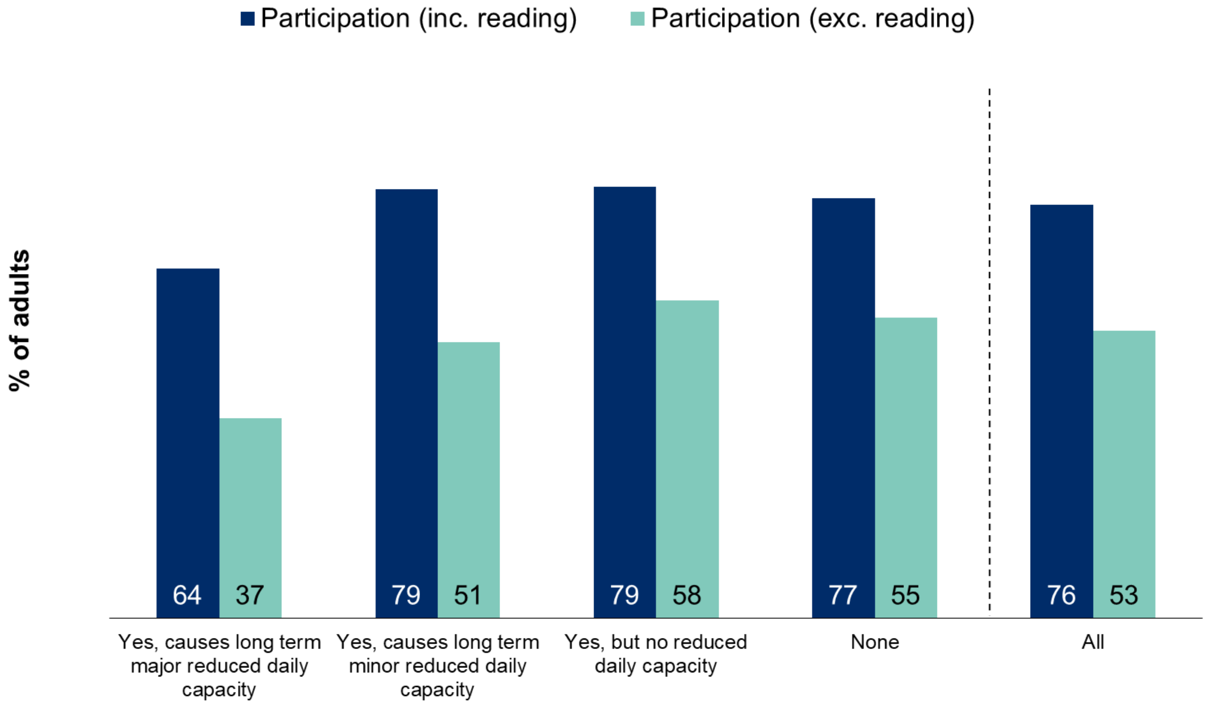
12.4.6 Participation by Long-Term Physical or Mental Health Condition

In 2018, cultural participation was lowest where a condition caused long-term major reduced daily capacity. Sixty-four per cent of those with a condition that caused long-term major reduced daily capacity participated in culture compared with 77 per cent participation for those with no such condition (Figure 12.11). For both those with minor reduced daily capacity or no reduced daily capacity, the participation rate was 79 per cent.

When reading is excluded, participation for those with major reduced daily capacity conditions was 37 per cent and, for those with no condition, it was 55 per cent. For those with minor reduced daily capacity, the participation rate was 51 per cent and for those with no reduced capacity, the participation rate was 58.

Figure 12.11: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by long-term physical or mental health condition

Percentage of adults, 2018 data (minimum base: 710)



As with the overall figure, participation in individual cultural activities was consistently higher for adults with no long-term physical or mental health condition, except for participation in crafts (Table 12.15).

The most marked differences between those with no condition and a condition that caused long-term major reduced daily capacity can be seen for viewing performances online (24 per cent and 10 per cent respectively), reading for pleasure (64 per cent and 54 per cent respectively) and dance (14 per cent and four per cent).

Those with a condition that caused long-term major reduced daily capacity were more likely to participate in crafts than those with no condition (18 per cent and 14 per cent).

Table 12.15: Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months by long-term physical or mental health condition

Percentage of adults, 2018 data

Adults	Yes, causes long term major reduced daily capacity	Yes, causes long term minor reduced daily capacity	Yes, but no reduced daily capacity	None	All
Read	54	67	66	64	63
Dance	4	9	16	14	12
Play Instrument	6	9	11	11	10
Taken Part In Play	0	1	2	1	1
Singing Group/Choir	2	4	5	4	4
Art Sculpture	8	10	14	10	10
Photography	5	7	9	8	7
FilmMaking	1	2	1	3	2
Computer Artwork Animation	5	6	7	8	8
Crafts	18	21	20	14	16
Creative Writing	4	6	5	5	5
Viewed Performances Online	10	18	25	24	22
Viewed Cultural Content Online	5	10	17	12	11
Shared Art Creative Content Online	3	6	7	5	5
Other Cultural	2	3	3	2	2
None	36	21	21	23	24
Participation (exc. reading)	37	51	58	55	53
Participation (inc. reading)	64	79	79	77	76
Base	*1,360*	*1,250*	*710*	*6,330*	*9,700*

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

12.4.7 Frequency of Participating in Cultural Activities

Those who read a book for pleasure participated in the cultural activity the most frequently in 2018 (Table 12.16). Of those who read for pleasure, 73 per cent did so at least once a week, and a further 13 per cent read at least once a month. Playing a musical instrument was also popular amongst responding participants, with 55 per cent participating at least once a week.

Table 12.16: Frequency of participating in cultural activities in the last 12 months
Percentage of adults, 2018 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	73	13	14	0	100	*6,250*
Dance	37	26	37	0	100	*1,100*
Play Instrument	55	23	21	1	100	*940*
Taken Part In Play	10	9	77	3	100	*110*
Singing Group/Choir	51	17	30	2	100	*420*
Art Sculpture	34	32	33	1	100	*920*
Photography	37	36	27	1	100	*690*
FilmMaking	18	25	56	2	100	*180*
Computer Artwork Animation	37	25	37	1	100	*640*
Crafts	48	26	26	0	100	*1,750*
Creative Writing	33	27	37	2	100	*440*
Viewed Performances Online	43	27	29	1	100	*1,900*
Viewed Cultural Content Online	32	30	36	1	100	*1,020*
Shared Art Creative Content Online	32	26	40	2	100	*440*
Other Cultural	31	23	40	6	100	*190*

Respondents participated in cultural activities more frequently than they attended cultural places or events. Eighteen per cent attended a library at least once a week (Table 12.8), apart from this, attendance at cultural events at least once a week was low. Participation in cultural activities at least once a week ranged from 10 per cent to 73 per cent.

12.5 Satisfaction with Local Authority Cultural Services

Since 2007, questions have been asked on the frequency of use and satisfaction with local authority cultural services. Table 12.17 presents the reported levels of satisfaction (including users and non-users of these services) with three different types of local authority cultural services.

Between 2007 and 2018, **satisfaction with libraries has decreased by 10 percentage points** (55 per cent to 45 per cent); **satisfaction with theatres or concert halls has maintained** and **satisfaction with museums and galleries has increased** (41 per cent to 42 per cent).

Table 12.17: Satisfaction with local authority culture services

Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Libraries												
Very/fairly satisfied	55	55	53	52	52	50	51	49	49	48	49	45
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	8	7	8	8	8	10	12	15	15	17	15
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
No opinion	32	34	37	38	37	39	38	36	34	35	32	37
Museums and galleries												
Very/fairly satisfied	41	42	41	38	44	42	44	46	46	45	46	42
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	12	10	11	10	10	11	14	16	17	18	16
Very/fairly dissatisfied	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
No opinion	41	42	45	48	44	46	42	38	35	36	34	39
Theatres or concert halls												
Very/fairly satisfied	44	44	43	42	45	44	46	47	48	47	47	43
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	14	11	10	10	10	9	10	13	15	16	17	16
Very/fairly dissatisfied	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
No opinion	38	40	43	45	42	45	42	38	35	35	34	39
Base	*10,220*	*9,240*	*9,710*	*9,020*	*9,660*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,640*	*9,810*	*9,700*

Table 12.18 shows levels of satisfaction with local authority culture services, as above, but only amongst adults who have used these services in the past year. **Levels of satisfaction with local authority provision was considerably higher when only users of the services are included in the analysis**. **In 2018, over eight in 10 adults were either very or fairly satisfied with each of the three services** (between 85 per cent and 88 per cent).

Table 12.18: Satisfaction with local authority culture services (Service users within the past 12 months[142] only)

Percentage of adults, 2007 to 2018 data

Adults	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Libraries												
Very/fairly satisfied	90	92	92	91	92	93	92	92	92	93	91	88
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	7
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3
No opinion	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Base	*4,090*	*3,510*	*3,590*	*3,400*	*3,510*	*3,450*	*3,370*	*3,270*	*3,100*	*3,060*	*3,160*	*3,090*
Museums and galleries												
Very/fairly satisfied	87	89	88	87	90	92	91	92	91	91	87	86
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	7	6	7	5	3	4	5	6	5	8	9
Very/fairly dissatisfied	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3
No opinion	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
Base	*2,870*	*2,630*	*2,720*	*2,460*	*2,830*	*2,800*	*2,980*	*3,020*	*2,920*	*2,830*	*2,990*	*3,050*
Theatres or concert halls												
Very/fairly satisfied	86	87	88	88	89	90	91	91	90	90	89	85
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	6	6	7	9
Very/fairly dissatisfied	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
No opinion	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Base	*3,560*	*3,210*	*3,270*	*2,960*	*3,280*	*3,020*	*3,260*	*3,290*	*3,340*	*3,230*	*3,270*	*3,300*

[142] See the glossary for a definition of “in the last 12 months”.

13 Childcare

Main Findings

Questions on childcare were included in Scottish Household Survey for the first time in 2018. Therefore, yearly comparisons are not available for this report.

Types of childcare

Overall, 80 per cent of households with a two- to five-year-old used some form of childcare.

A total of 43 per cent of households in Scotland with a child aged between two and five years old used a local authority nursery for childcare. Households with two year olds were more likely to use private nurseries or a relative or friend for childcare than any other type of childcare. Use of local authority childcare increased as area deprivation increased.

Small families were more likely to use private nurseries[143] (28 per cent) compared with large families (12 per cent) and single parent families (18 per cent).

Hours of Childcare used

Of the households who used childcare, almost half (45 per cent) used between 11 and 20 hours per week during term-time. A further 23 per cent used between 21 and 30 hours of childcare, and 12 per cent used more than 30 hours.

The majority (63 per cent) of families stated that the main reason they used childcare was so that they could work.

Use of funded childcare

Around half of parents/carers with three and four year olds used between 11 and 20 hours of funded childcare compared with only six per cent of parents/carers with two year olds. The percentage using funded childcare was a lot lower for two year olds as only some children of this age are entitled to funded provision.

Childcare costs and affordability

More than half of households (52 per cent) either did not pay for childcare during school term-time or all childcare used was funded by the local authority or Scottish

[143] The SHS question referred to nursery or pre-school. These types of childcare are equivalent and so this chapter will refer to nursery throughout.

Government. The proportion of households who paid for childcare increased as area deprivation levels decreased. The majority of households (72 per cent) said that they did not find it difficult to afford childcare. However, 17 per cent of households said they find it was difficult to afford childcare and 11 per cent stated it was very difficult.

13.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government's ambition is that every child in Scotland is able to realise their full potential. Giving every child the best start in life is central to this commitment, and investment in early learning and childcare (ELC) is one way in which the Scottish Government is working towards making Scotland the best place in the world to grow up.

The Scottish Government and local authorities have committed to almost doubling the funded ELC entitlement from 600 to 1,140 hours per year for all three and four year olds[144], and eligible two year olds[145] from August 2020[146]. This expansion follows a number of smaller expansions in the past decade. Families will be able to access their funded ELC entitlement through local authority settings as well as providers in the private and third sector, including childminders[147]. This expansion will extend the entitlement to the equivalent of 30 hours a week over a 38-week term.

The ELC expansion aims to deliver three benefits for children and families:

- Children's development improves and the poverty-related attainment gap narrows
- More parents will have the opportunity to be in work, training or study
- Increased family resilience through improved health and wellbeing of parents and children.

The expansion of funded ELC is underpinned by four guiding principles:

- Quality – the expansion will ensure a high quality ELC experience for all children
- Flexibility – the expansion will support more parents and carers into work, training or study, through a greater choice of provider and patterns of provision
- Accessibility – the expansion will ensure that ELC provision is sufficient and is as conveniently geographically located as possible, particularly in areas of higher deprivation and in rural communities
- Affordability – the expansion will increase access to affordable ELC which will help to reduce barriers to participating in the labour market.

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[144]The statutory entitlement for three-year-olds and two-year-olds (who qualify for the earlier offer) commences from the start of the first term after the child's 3rd or 2nd birthday, respectively. Education authorities also have discretionary power under section 1(1C) of the 1980 Act to provide additional ELC to any child. A number of education authorities therefore secure earlier commencement dates, including: from a child's 3rd birthday; from the first term after their 3rd birthday; or certain children before they are three-years-old. More information is available at: https://www.mygov.scot/childcare-costs-help/when-funded-early-learning-and-childcare-can-start/

[145] Two-year-olds are entitled to statutory funded ELC if they meet various criteria as set out in the Children and Young People Act 2014 and the Provision of Early Learning and Childcare (Specified Children) (Scotland) Order 2014 (SSI 2014/196). Some local authorities provide discretionary funding for some two-year-olds who do not qualify for the statutory entitlement. More information is available at: https://www.mygov.scot/childcare-costs-help/funded-early-learning-and-childcare/

[146] Some local authorities have already started to roll out 1,140 hours. Some respondents to this survey will already be receiving 1,140 hours entitlement. Some local authorities also have discretionary powers to provide funded ELC to children who are not eligible for statutory funded ELC. Further, local authorities have discretion as to whether or not children whose entry to primary school is deferred are entitled to additional ELC funding. In this chapter, 'funded ELC' refers to both forms of funding.

[147] Further information on the ELC expansion is available at: https://www.gov.scot/policies/early-education-and-care/early-learning-and-childcare/

Local authorities are responsible for the implementation and delivery of funded ELC to their local communities. They have flexibility to determine the most appropriate way to phase in the expanded entitlement in their local area as they build capacity. This means that many children have already started receiving between 600 and 1,140 hours of funded ELC.

The Scottish Government collects a wide range of data on ELC. The ELC Census monitors the provision of funded ELC, collecting data on the number of centres, staff and registrations. The Scottish Study of ELC (SSELC) will assess the impact of the ELC expansion on child, parent and family outcomes[148]. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is another source of evidence on experiences of households accessing childcare that can be used to understand the use and impact of ELC in Scotland.

Within the context of the ELC expansion, questions on ELC, and childcare more broadly, were included in the SHS for the first time in 2018[149]. The first section of this chapter outlines the variations in the type of childcare (both formal and informal) and number of hours used. The next sections look at funded ELC in particular, outlining households' use and views of funded ELC. The final section details costs of and views on the affordability of childcare.

The data presented in this chapter focuses on households with a child aged between two and five years old (who has not yet started school). If a household had more than one child that fits these criteria, a child was chosen at random within this age range. All questions were then answered in response to the childcare this child received. Some questions on childcare were asked of a further group of households with a child aged 11 and under but analysis on this data is not included in this chapter[150].

[148] Further information on the ELC Census and SSELC is available at: https://www.gov.scot/policies/early-education-and-care/early-learning-and-childcare/
[149] In this chapter, childcare is used as an umbrella term to encompass formal and informal childcare, as well as what is defined as ELC in the Children and Young People's (Scotland) Act 2014.
[150] These statistics can be requested from shs@gov.scot

13.2 Use of Childcare

The Scottish Household Survey provides information on the different types and the number of hours of childcare used in school term-time and during school holidays; and also covers information on the main reasons parents/carers choose to use childcare.

13.2.1 Type of Childcare

The different types of childcare parents/carers use are:

- Local authority nursery or pre-school[151]
- Private nursery or pre-school
- Childminder
- Play group
- Family centre
- A relative or friend.

Among the different childcare options available, some parents/carers choose to use one or a mix of two or more of the types of childcare mentioned above. Some parents did not use any kind of childcare.

Figure 13.1 shows that the type of childcare **used by the majority of parents who have children aged three or four years old (or five years old not yet at school) is local authority nurseries**. Just over half (52 per cent) of three year olds and 62 per cent of children aged four and above used local authority nursery provision. Only 13 per cent of two year olds used this type of childcare. The difference by age is likely to be due to the eligibility criteria for accessing funded Early Learning and Childcare (ELC). The statutory entitlement to funded ELC begins the term after a child’s third birthday, although some two year olds are also entitled to funded ELC[152].

For households with a **two year old, the most common types of childcare used were private nurseries or being taken care of by a relative or friend**, both at 27 per cent. The proportion of parents using a relative or friend for childcare was similar for all age groups.

[151] The SHS question referred to nursery or pre-school. These types of childcare are equivalent and so this chapter will refer to nursery throughout.
[152] Those eligible for the two year old offer include looked after children and children who are subject to a kinship or guardianship order. It also includes children in families receiving support under part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and children whose family are in receipt of a ‘qualifying benefit’. Full criteria are available at: https://www.mygov.scot/childcare-costs-help/funded-early-learning-and-childcare/.

A total of **19 per cent of households** with a child aged between two and five years old (who has not yet started school) **did not use any type of childcare**. Households with two year olds were more likely than households with older children to not use any childcare: 31 per cent compared with 14 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

Figure 13.1: Type of childcare used by age of the child[153]

Percentages, 2018 data (minimum base: 210)

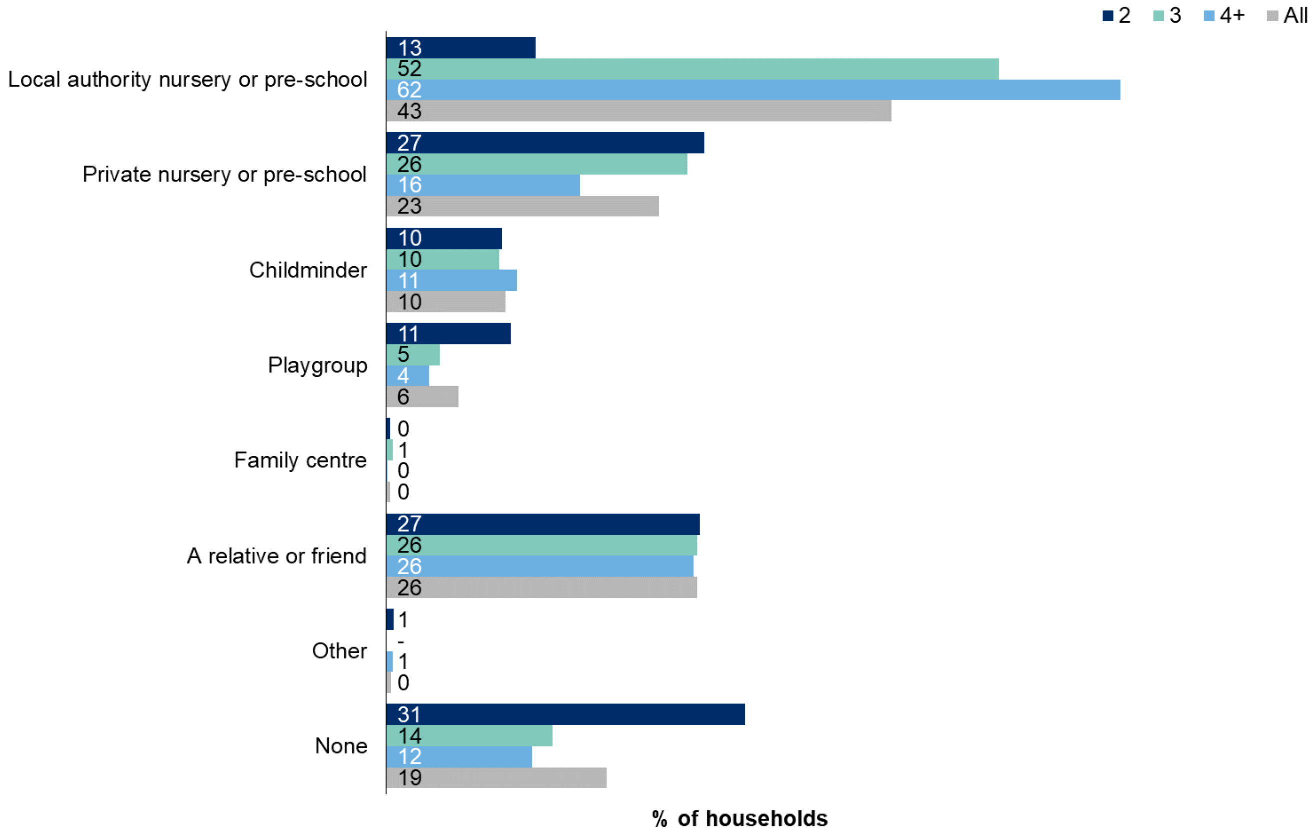
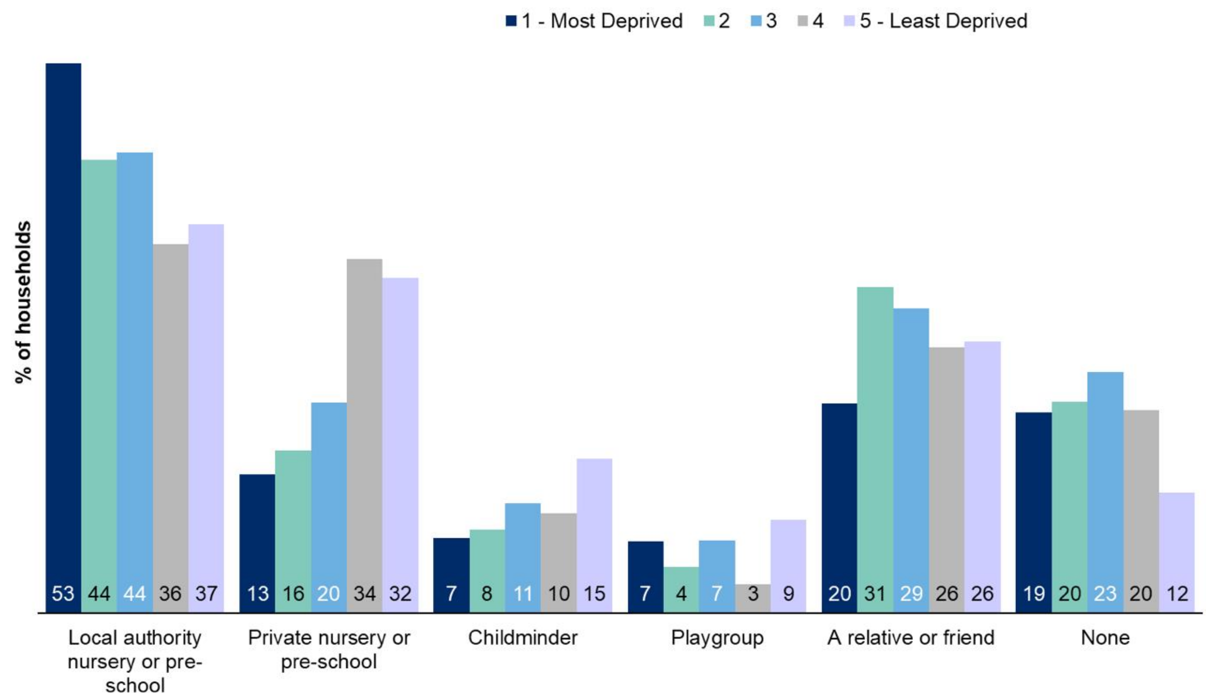


Figure 13.2 shows the type of childcare used according to the level of deprivation experienced by respondents (using Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2016)). **The use of local authority nursery provision increased with area deprivation. Over half (53 per cent) of households in the 20 per cent most deprived areas used local authority nurseries** compared with 37 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas. In contrast, the use of private nurseries generally increased as area deprivation of the household decreased, with 32 per cent of the least deprived households using this type of provision compared with 13 per cent from the most deprived areas.

[153] Aged 4+ includes children aged four and over who have not yet started school.

Figure 13.2: Type of childcare used by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016 quintiles[154]

Percentages, 2018 data (minimum base: 130)

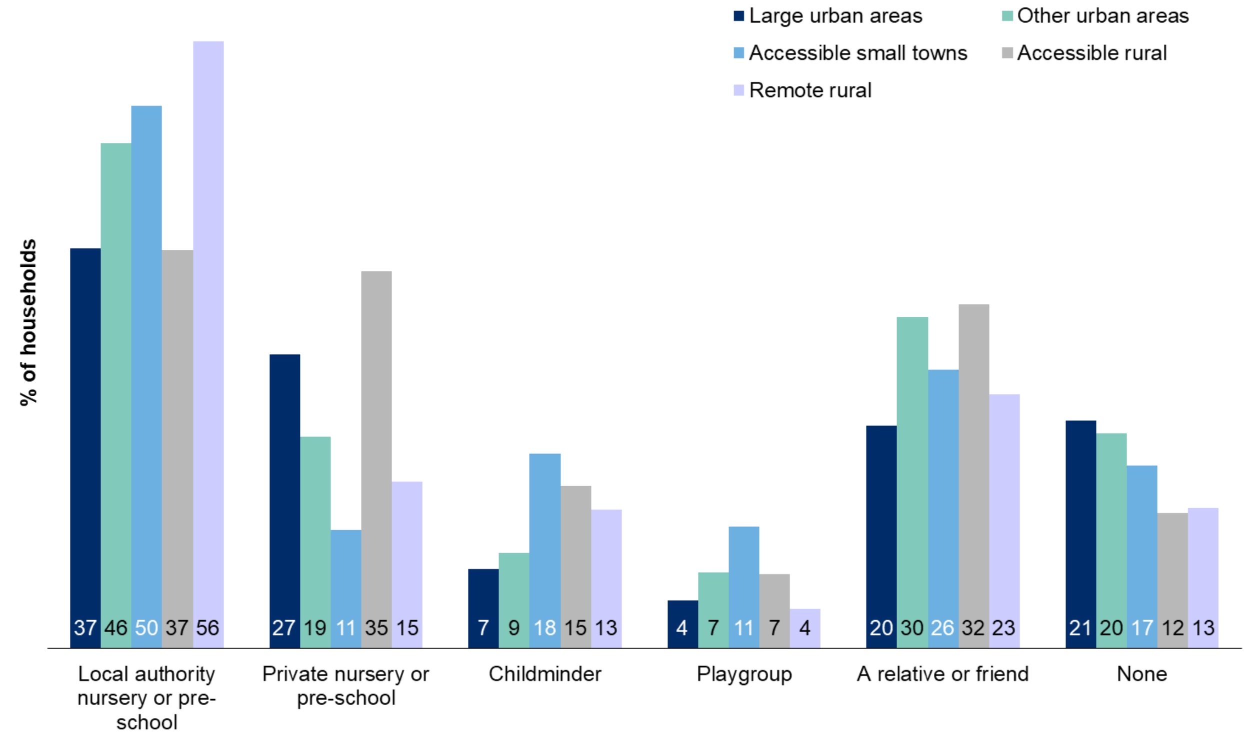


When it comes to urban and rural areas (Figure 13.3), the highest use of a local authority nursery was in remote rural areas, with over half (56 per cent) accessing this type of childcare. The second most commonly used type of childcare for households living in these areas was a relative or a friend at 23 per cent. **The use of local authority nurseries was greater in rural areas compared with urban areas, with the exception of accessible rural areas.** In accessible rural areas, the use of local authority or private nurseries was similar, at 37 and 35 per cent respectively.

[154] Family centres are not included in the figure as the numbers included in this breakdown are too low.

Figure 13.3: Type of childcare used by urban rural classification[155]

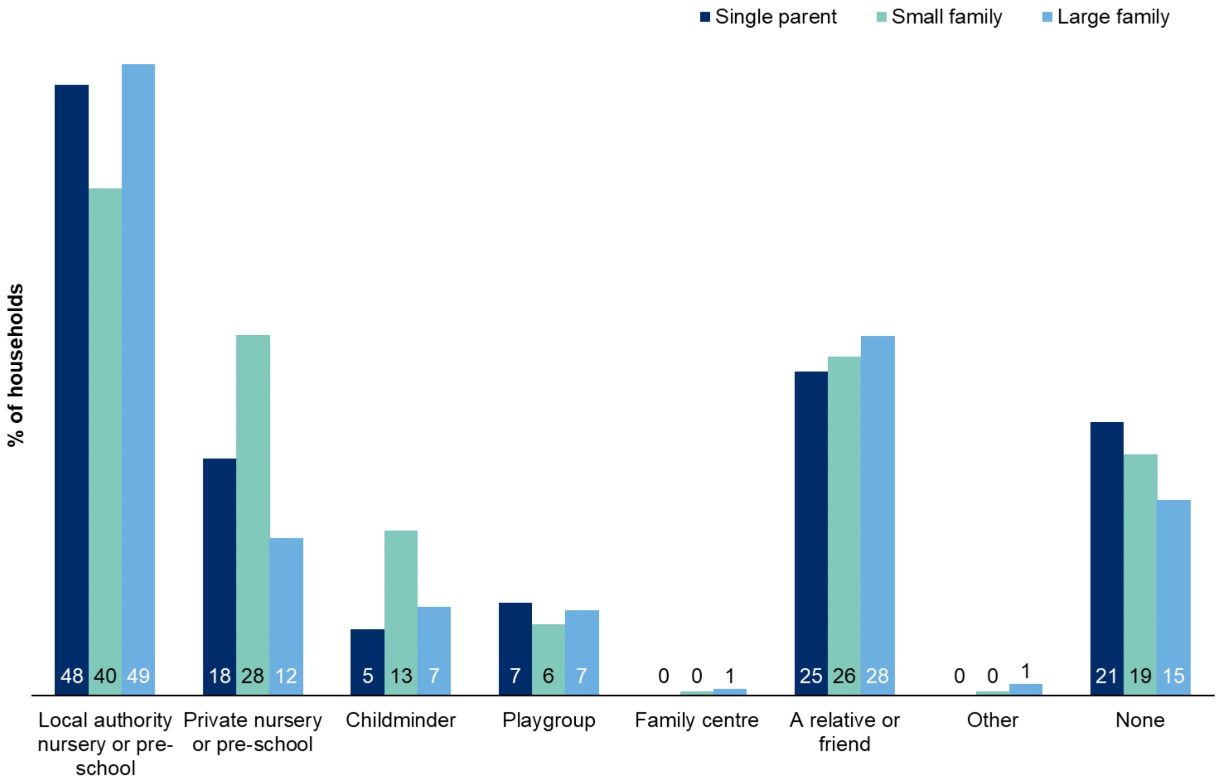
Percentages, 2018 data (minimum base: 60)



The use of local authority nurseries was similar for all household types[156] and ranged from 40 per cent (small families) to 49 per cent (large families) (Figure 13.4). **Twenty-eight per cent of small families used private nurseries, more than double compared with large families (12 per cent) and 10 percentage points more than single parent families (18 per cent).** Small families were around twice as likely to use childminders as single parents (13 per cent and five per cent respectively). Very few households used playgroups (six per cent) or family centres (less than one per cent).

[155] Remote small towns are not included in the figure as the numbers included in this breakdown are too low.
[156] A small family is up to two children and a large family is three or more children in the household – see Annex 2: Glossary for more information on household type classification

Figure 13.4: Type of childcare used by household type
Percentages, 2018 data (minimum base: 140)



13.2.2 Hours of childcare used per week

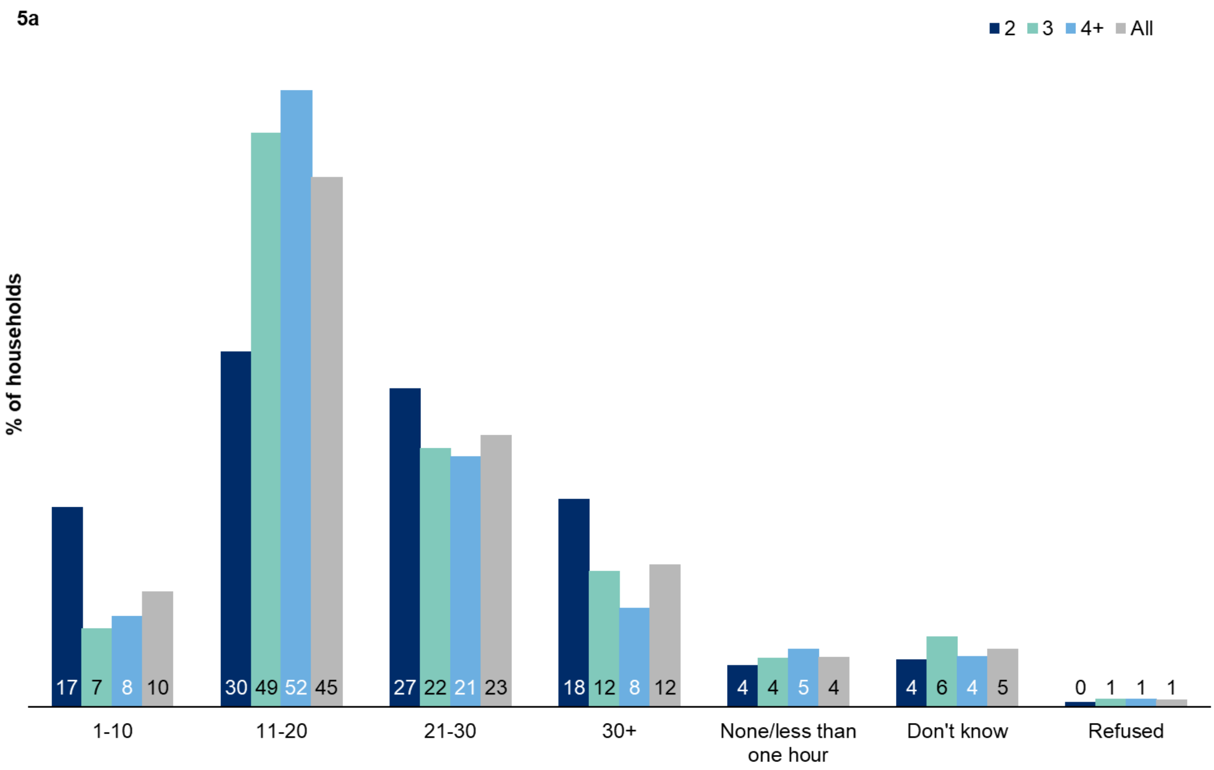
The data presented below show the number of hours of childcare used by the families that used one or more of the types of childcare mentioned in section 13.2.1.

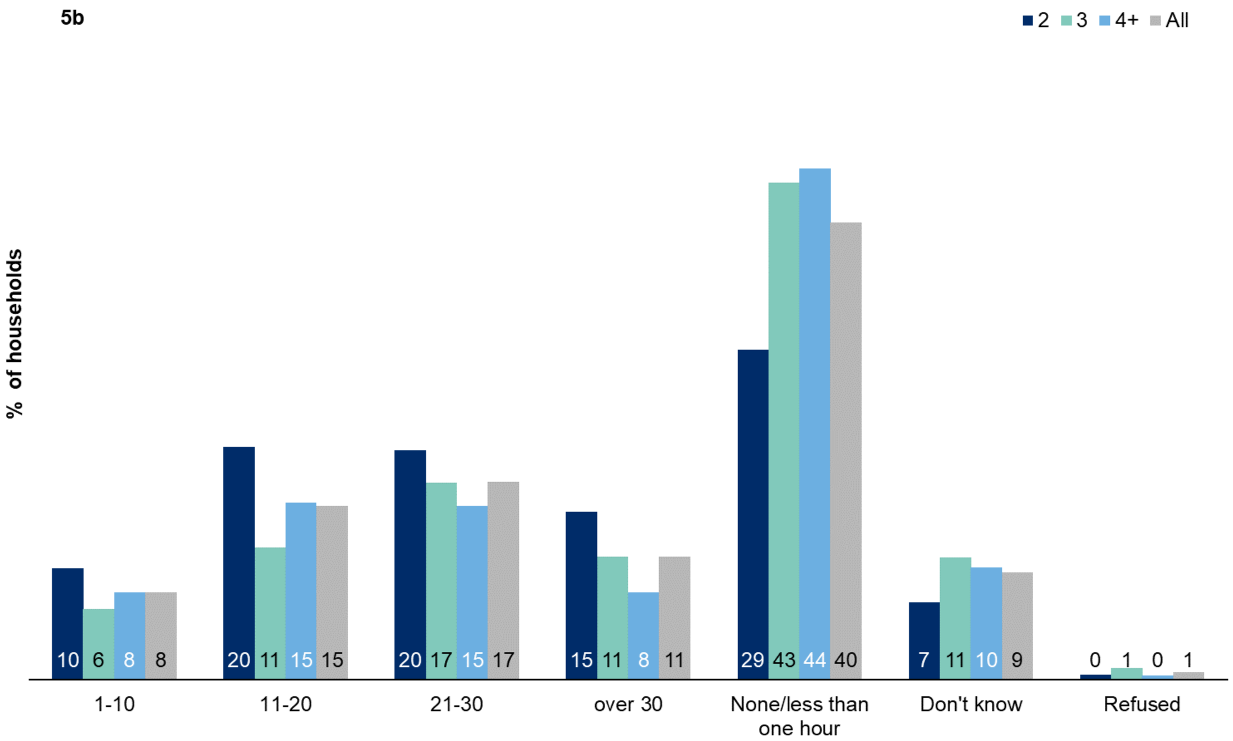
Just under half (45 per cent) of households used between 11 and 20 hours of childcare per week during term-time (Figure 13.5a). A further 23 per cent used between 21 and 30 hours of childcare, and 12 per cent of households used more than 30 hours of childcare per week during term-time.

The **majority of households with three and four year olds and above used 11 to 20 hours of childcare during term-time** (Figure 13.5a). This is in line with the current entitlement of around 16 hours of funded ELC per week during term-time**. Over 30 hours of childcare was more likely to be used by households with two year olds** (18 per cent) than households with four year olds and above (eight per cent).

During school holidays, two fifths of families did not use childcare (40 per cent) and the hours of childcare that families did use was similar among all age groups (Figure 13.5b).

Figure 13.5: Hours of childcare used per week during school term-time (5a) and during school holidays (5b) by age (asked to families that use some type of childcare)[157158]
Percentages, 2018 data (minimum base: 150)





Area deprivation had little effect on the hours of childcare used during term-time (Table 13.1a). Although there appear to be large differences in percentages between deprivation quintiles, small base sizes mean that estimates can have relatively large degrees of uncertainty around them and therefore this data should be interpreted with caution.

During school holidays a large proportion of households responded that they either do not use any childcare or use less than an hour of childcare per week (Table 13.1b). The number of hours of childcare used during school holidays was variable across different deprivation areas.

Table 13.1: Hours of childcare used per week during school term-time (1a) and school holidays (1b) by SIMD quintiles[159]

Percentage of households, 2018 data

13.1a Hours during term-time	1 - Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 - Least Deprived	All
1-10	11	5	10	7	14	10
11-20	46	51	49	48	33	45
21-30	22	18	19	21	34	23
over 30	9	11	6	21	14	12
None/less than one hour	6	6	6	1	3	4
Don't know	5	8	8	2	2	5
Refused	1	1	1	-	-	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*120*	*100*	*110*	*110*	*130*	*580*

13.1b Hours during school holidays	1 - Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 - Least Deprived	All
1-10	7	9	7	6	8	8
11-20	7	19	19	21	12	15
21-30	19	11	13	15	25	17
over 30	8	10	9	15	12	11
None/less than one hour	48	38	39	37	36	40
Don't know	10	13	13	6	6	9
Refused	2	1	-	-	0	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*120*	*100*	*110*	*110*	*130*	*580*

[157] Age 4+ includes four- and five year olds not yet at school.
[158] Data from families who use some type of childcare.
[159] Data from families who use some type of childcare.

13.2.3 Main reason for using childcare by Scottish Index of Multiple deprivation (SIMD) quintiles

The **most commonly reported reason for using childcare (Table 13.2) was so that parents/carers can work (63 per cent).** The proportion of households reporting this as a reason increased as area deprivation decreased, from 46 per cent of households in the most deprived areas to 77 per cent of households in the least deprived areas. A similar pattern can be seen for households who used childcare for their child's social development (including mixing with other children), where there was a 13 percentage point difference between households in the most and least deprived areas (21 per cent and 34 per cent respectively). The pattern for parents reporting that they used childcare to help their child prepare for school, or for their child's learning and language development does not follow this trend.

Table 13.2: Main reason for using childcare by SIMD quintile[160]

Percentage of households, 2018 data

Type of childcare	1 Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 Least Deprived	All
So that I (or my partner) can work	46	59	60	69	77	63
For my child's social development (including mixing with other children)	21	25	24	32	34	27
To help prepare my child for school	30	27	26	23	20	25
For my child's learning and language development	24	20	18	25	17	21
To give my child the opportunity to try new activities and experiences	13	16	24	21	11	17
Because my child likes spending time there	11	8	3	9	14	9
So that I (or my partner) can look for work	1	6	6	3	7	5
To give my child the opportunity to use different toys, books and outdoor equipment	5	3	7	4	2	4
So that I (or my partner) can socialise, exercise, spend time on hobbies, etc.	4	4	1	6	5	4
To give me (or my partner) some time to rest/destress/relax	7	7	2	0	3	4
So that I (or my partner) can study or improve work-related skills	7	4	3	2	1	3
To improve my child's behaviour	9	2	0	2	2	3
So that I (or my partner) can look after other children	6	3	2	-	1	2
Other	2	3	2	1	2	2
So that I (or my partner) can look after the home (for example cooking,DIY, cleaning, etc.)	2	4	1	2	1	2
So that I (or my partner) can look after another relative or friend	-	-	1	0	1	1
Base	*120*	*100*	*110*	*110*	*130*	*580*

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

[160] Data from those who use some type of childcare

13.3 Use of funded ELC

All three and four year olds and some two year olds are entitled to Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) that is funded by the Scottish Government. Some children also receive ELC that is funded at the local authority's discretion. Both types of funded ELC are combined and reported as funded ELC here. Please refer to the introduction for more information on the funded entitlement.

Information on the use of funded ELC during the school holidays is not included as the vast majority of people do not use funded ELC during school holidays.

13.3.1 Number of hours and days funded ELC used

For those who use funded ELC, this section will explore over how many days parents/carers use the funded hours and the number of hours of funded ELC used per week during term-time.

Table 13.3 shows that **53 per cent of parents/carers used funded ELC during term-time**. Three per cent used between one and 10 hours, 39 per cent used between 11 and 20 hours, and another three per cent used between 21 and 30 hours. **Around half (51 and 52 per cent) of parents/carers with children over three used 11 to 20 hours of funded ELC,** compared with only six per cent of households with two year olds. This is likely to be because the current funded ELC entitlement is often offered as around 16 hours per week during term-time, although some children may receive their entitlement over the full year. Some children might also be entitled to more than this due to the phasing of the increase in funded hours through the ELC expansion[161], or due to local entitlements made available to some children. **The percentage of households using funded childcare was a lot lower for two year olds as only some children of this age[162] are entitled to funded provision.**

[161] Further information on the ELC expansion is available at: https://www.gov.scot/policies/early-education-and-care/early-learning-and-childcare/.

[162] Two-year-olds are entitled to statutory funded ELC if they meet various criteria as set out in the Children and Young People Act 2014 and the Provision of Early Learning and Childcare (Specified Children) (Scotland) Order 2014 (SSI 2014/196). Some local authorities provide discretionary funding for some two-year-olds who do not qualify for the statutory entitlement. More information is available at: https://www.mygov.scot/childcare-costs-help/funded-early-learning-and-childcare/.

Table 13.3: Number of funded ELC hours used per week during school term-time by age[163]

Percentage of households, 2018 data

Hours	2	3	4+	All
1-10	2	3	2	3
11-20	6	51	52	39
21-30	2	2	6	3
30+	-	0	-	0
None/my child is not entitled to any funded childcare	80	21	23	37
I don't know if my child is eligible	6	4	1	3
My child uses funded childcare but I'm not sure how many hours	2	11	8	8
Refused	-	1	1	1
Don't know	1	6	9	6
All	100	100	100	100
Base	*150*	*230*	*200*	*580*

Table 13.4 shows that the number of funded ELC hours used during term-time was similar across all levels of area deprivation.

Table 13.4: Number of funded ELC hours used per week during school term-time by SIMD[164]

Percentage of households, 2018 data

Hours	1 - Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 - Least Deprived	All
1-10	3	2	1	4	2	3
11-20	37	47	43	33	39	39
21-30	5	5	3	2	1	3
30+	1	-	0	-	-	0
None/my child is not entitled to any funded childcare	34	25	36	45	46	37
I don't know if my child is eligible	4	7	2	1	2	3
My child uses funded childcare but I'm not sure how many hours	9	8	7	9	5	8
Refused	2	-	1	-	0	1
Don't know	6	6	6	5	5	6
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*120*	*100*	*110*	*110*	*130*	*580*

Of those that used funded ELC, 64 per cent of parents/carers spread their hours of funded ELC over five days during school term-time (Table 13.5).

[163] 'None' and 'my child is not entitled to any funded childcare' are combined in the table because some respondents reported 'none' when their child is not entitled to funded childcare
[164] 'None' and 'my child is not entitled to any funded childcare' are combined in the table because some respondents reported 'none' when their child is not entitled to funded childcare

Table 13.5: Number of days over which funded hours are used per week by those using funded ELC during school term-time

Percentage of households, 2018 data

Days	All
1	-
2	7
3	14
4	11
5	64
6	-
7	-
Refused	-
Don't know	4
All	100
Base	*280*

13.3.2 Reasons for not using funded ELC

Section 13.3.2 presents data showing the reasons families do not use funded ELC. Households who reported not using funded ELC in earlier questions were asked for the reasons why they did not use it. Excluded from this were households who reported earlier (13.3.1, Table 13.3) that they were not entitled to funded ELC. Table 13.6 shows that the largest group (43 per cent) responded that they were not eligible. Another group (15 per cent of households) reported that they did not know if their child was eligible and three per cent of families said they were not aware of the availability of funded childcare. This indicates that there was confusion amongst respondents when initially asked whether they were entitled to funded childcare; those not eligible should have reported this when asked about the number of hours of funded ELC used (Section 13.3.1).

Eight per cent of households said they would rather look after their child themselves and the same percentage of families felt their child was too young. Additionally, five per cent said that their child does not get a place in funded ELC until later in the year.

As a result of some non-eligible households being included in the base for this question, the percentages reported are likely to be underestimates, and this should be taken into account when interpreting these figures.

Table 13.6: Reasons for not using funded ELC
Percentage of households, 2018 data

Reasons	All
Not eligible	43
I don’t know if my child is eligible	15
No reason/Don't know	14
He/she is too young	8
Rather look after him/her myself	8
Other	7
He/she does not get a place until later in the year	5
He/she is better cared for in a home environment	4
I was not aware of the availability of funded childcare	3
Don’t know how to apply/find applying too difficult	2
Lack of flexibility/choice in types of childcare available	1
None I could trust to provide a high quality service	1
The travel costs would be too high to get to a suitable provider	1
Lack of provision in school holidays	1
Lack of flexibility/choice in opening hours	1
Rarely need to be away from him/her	0
He/she wouldn’t like to be separated from myself (or my partner)	-
Travel time too long	-
Can’t afford it, even with funded hours, because always hidden costs	-
Doesn’t meet the additional support needs of my	-
Base	*230*

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

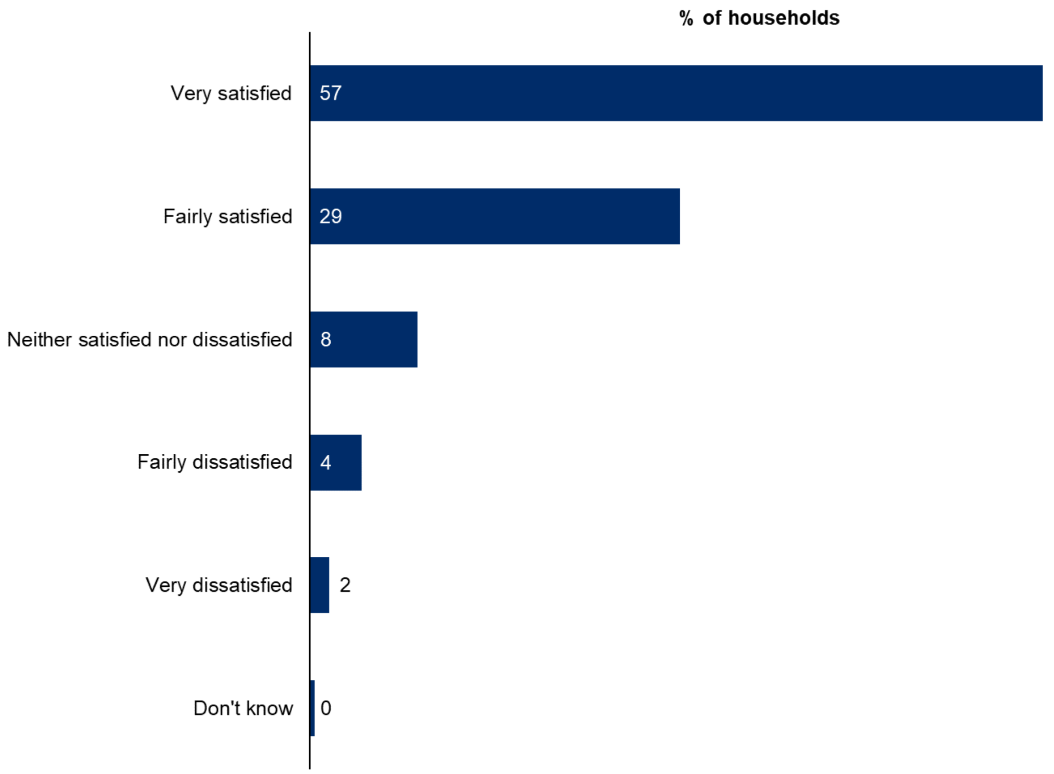
13.4 Views on Funded ELC

Some families who use funded ELC have issues with some aspects of the provision. This section will present the responses of those who use funded hours, either during term-time or during school holidays, and their satisfaction with funded ELC and the issues they face.

13.4.1 Level of satisfaction with funded ELC

Figure 13.6 shows the level of satisfaction families had with the funded ELC they were receiving. Among the families who used funded hours, **86 per cent were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the overall quality of funded childcare** and six per cent of families said they were not satisfied with the provision they were receiving.

Figure 13.6: Level of satisfaction with funded ELC
Percentages, 2018 data (base: 290)



Comparing the level of satisfaction by SIMD areas (Table 13.7), satisfaction was similar across all deprivation areas. Although satisfaction was slightly lower for the 20 per cent least deprived areas, the difference compared to other deprivation areas was not significant due to low base numbers.

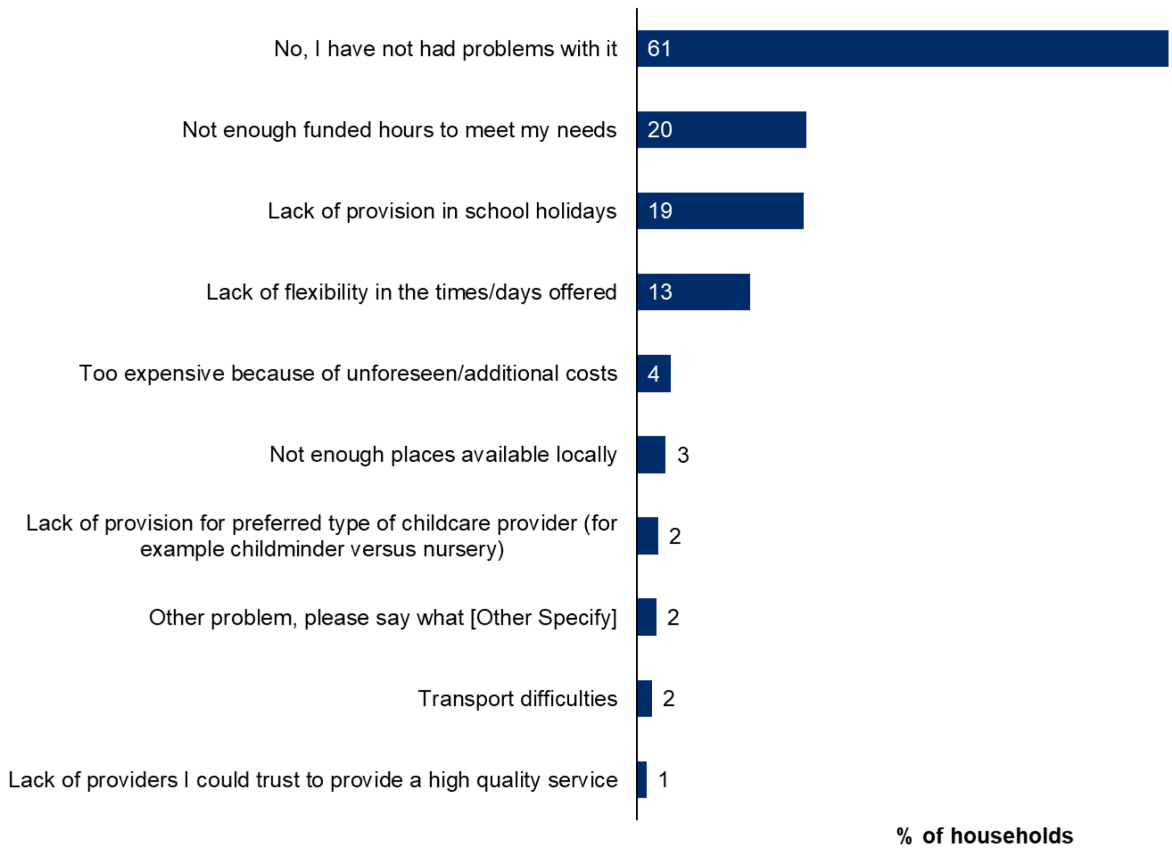
Table 13.7: Level of satisfaction with funded ELC by SIMD
Percentage of households, 2018 data

Level of Satisfaction	1 Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 Least Deprived	All
Very satisfied	56	65	58	61	46	57
Fairly satisfied	33	27	29	21	32	29
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6	2	10	5	17	8
Fairly dissatisfied	2	6	3	7	2	4
Very dissatisfied	2	-	-	5	1	2
Don't know	-	-	-	-	2	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*60*	*60*	*60*	*50*	*60*	*290*

13.4.2 Issues in using funded ELC

The majority of households (61 per cent) did not report any problems with the funded ELC they were receiving (Figure 13.7). However, some families reported issues with some aspects of funded provision. The most common issues families reported were: that there are not enough funded hours to meet their needs (20 per cent); the lack of provision during school holidays (19 per cent); and the lack of flexibility in the times or days offered (13 per cent).

Figure 13.7: Issues in using funded ELC
Percentages, 2018 data (base: 290)



In general, level of area deprivation had little impact on the issues being reported (Table 13.8). Although there appears to be a large difference between the most and least deprived areas for several issues, these are not significantly different due to low base numbers in these categories (See Annex 3 for more information). The exception to this was the reporting of ‘not enough funded hours to meet my needs’: families in the 20 per cent least deprived areas were more likely to report this issue than those in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (34 per cent and 14 per cent respectively).

Table 13.8: Issues in using funded ELC by SIMD

Percentage of households, 2018 data

Issues	1 - Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 - Least Deprived	All
No, I have not had problems with it	70	62	66	54	51	61
Not enough funded hours to meet my needs	14	19	10	19	34	20
Lack of provision in school holidays	14	13	25	28	18	19
Lack of flexibility in the times/days offered	10	7	10	12	25	13
Too expensive because of unforeseen/additional costs	3	5	0	9	3	4
Not enough places available locally	-	4	3	8	3	3
Lack of provision for preferred type of childcare provider (for example childminder versus nursery s	2	-	5	7	-	2
Other problem, please say what [Other Specify]	4	-	5	-	2	2
Transport difficulties	1	2	-	7	-	2
Lack of providers I could trust to provide a high quality service	-	1	-	5	-	1
Base	*60*	*60*	*60*	*50*	*60*	*290*

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

13.4.3 Ways funded ELC providers are helping parents/carers support their children

There are many ways childcare providers support parents and carers with their child’s learning, such as by providing good ideas for childhood learning and development, and communication regarding their child’s progress to parents and carers of children receiving funded ELC.

Parents get help from the ELC providers by giving them ideas to support their child’s learning, such as outdoor activities, reading stories together, and sorting washing together. Table 13.9 shows that **half (50 per cent) of households strongly agreed that they receive good ideas for learning and 31 per cent tended to agree**. The level of agreement differed by area deprivation, where a total of 86 per cent of households from the most deprived areas agreed that the providers give them good ideas for ways to help their child learn compared to 65 per cent in the least deprived areas.

Table 13.9: Level of agreement of parents and carers with the statement 'They give me good ideas for ways to help my child learn' by SIMD
Percentage of households, 2018 data

Level of Agreement	1 - Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 - Least Deprived	All
Strongly agree	52	63	53	47	33	50
Tend to agree	34	25	29	33	32	31
Neither agree nor disagree	12	2	14	14	16	11
Tend to disagree	2	5	5	3	13	6
Strongly disagree	-	1	-	3	6	2
Don't know	-	4	-	-	-	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*60*	*60*	*60*	*50*	*60*	*290*

Table 13.10 shows how much parents and carers agreed that their funded ELC providers communicate with them regularly about their child's progress. **Sixty-four per cent of households strongly agreed that they are being informed regularly about the progress of their child.** Level of agreement was lowest for those in the least deprived areas compared with those in all other deprivation areas; 76 per cent in the 20 per cent least deprived areas strongly or tended to agree whilst those from the other four deprivation areas were all above 90 per cent. Only four per cent of parents/carers disagreed with the statement.

Table 13.10: Level of agreement of parents and carers with the statement 'They communicate with me regularly about my child's progress' by SIMD
Percentage of households, 2018 data

Level of Agreement	1 - Most Deprived	2	3	4	5 - Least Deprived	All
Strongly agree	61	71	65	69	54	64
Tend to agree	33	26	33	27	23	28
Neither agree nor disagree	-	3	-	1	12	3
Tend to disagree	3	-	2	3	8	3
Strongly disagree	2	-	-	-	3	1
Don't know	2	-	-	-	-	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	*60*	*60*	*60*	*50*	*60*	*290*

13.5 Childcare Costs

This section presents the amount spent on childcare per month by SIMD and by household type during school term-time, for households who have a child aged between two and five years and not yet at school. It does not cover all childcare costs for the household as it only includes costs for the selected child aged between two and five years old.

13.5.1 Average amount spent on childcare per month by SIMD

Figure 13.8 shows the amount spent on childcare per household on their child aged between two and five years old during school term-time as a percentage of their net household annual income. Some of these children will be accessing Scottish Government or local authority funded ELC, reducing their childcare costs.

Just over half (52 per cent) of households had no childcare costs. **The percentage of households that did not pay towards childcare or where all childcare was funded by the Scottish Government or their local authority, varied by area deprivation and decreased from 66 per cent of households in the most deprived areas to 35 per cent in the least deprived areas.**

Due to this, **there was a corresponding increase in the percentage of households spending up to 10 per cent of their income on childcare from the most deprived to the least deprived areas from 22 per cent to 42 per cent of households.** The same trend follows for households spending between 10 and 20 per cent of their income, increasing from six per cent in the most deprived areas to 16 per cent in the least deprived areas.

Overall, **two per cent of households spent more than 30 per cent of their income on childcare. This did not vary by area deprivation.**

Figure 13.8: Amount spent on childcare as a percentage of household income during school term-time by SIMD[165]

Percentage of households, 2018 data (minimum base: 90)

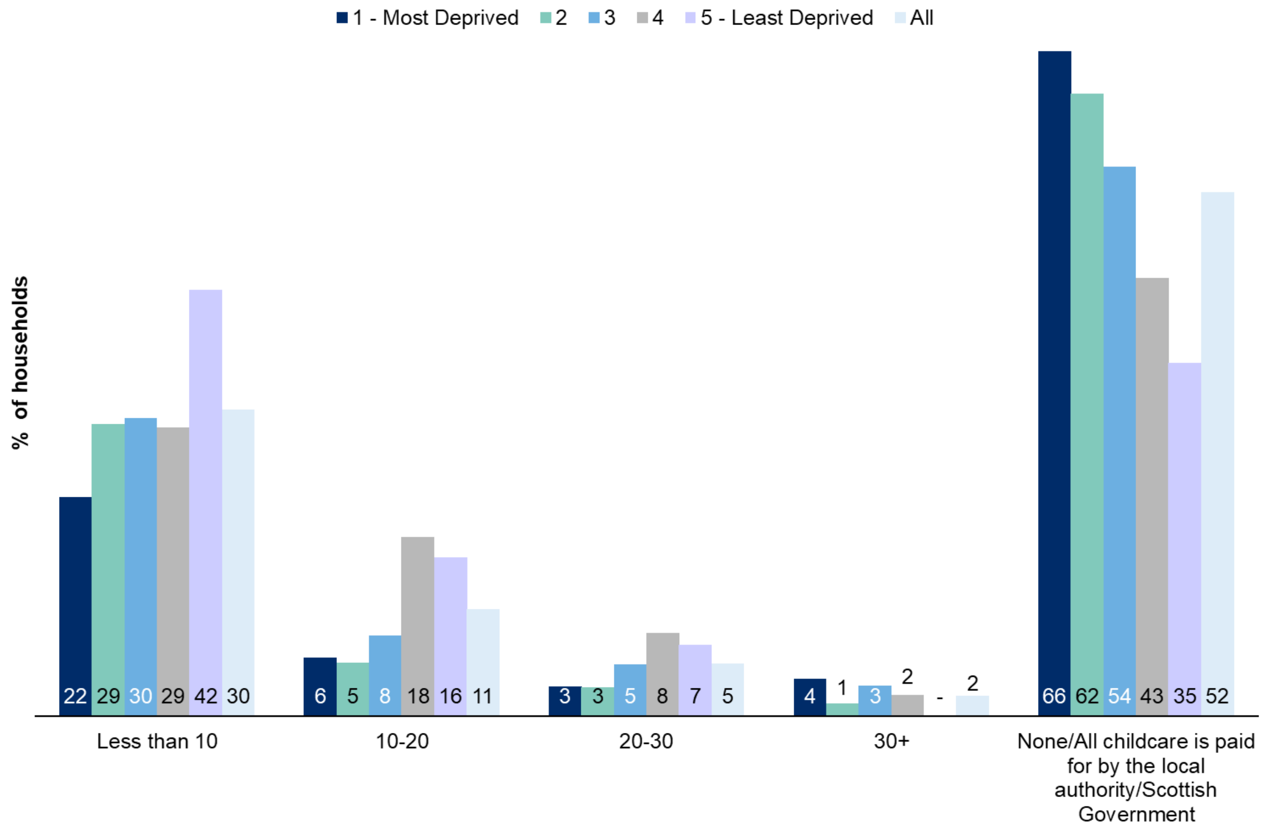


Figure 13.9 shows the amount spent on childcare during school term-time as a percentage of household income by household type. **For 64 per cent of single parent families and 67 per cent of large families (households with three or more children) all childcare was either funded by the local authority or the Scottish Government or was free.** Small families were more likely to spend money on childcare than the other household types as only 43 per cent stated that they did not spend anything on childcare.

A higher percentage of small families spent up to 30 per cent of their income on childcare compared with other household types. Seven per cent of single parent families spent more than 30 per cent of their income on childcare, which is the highest percentage amongst the three household types.

[165] Responses where the household either refused to say or did not know how much they spent on childcare during school term-time have been excluded from Figure 13.8.

Figure 13.9: Amount spent on childcare as a percentage of household income by household type during school term-time[166]

Percentage of households, 2018 data (minimum base: 110)

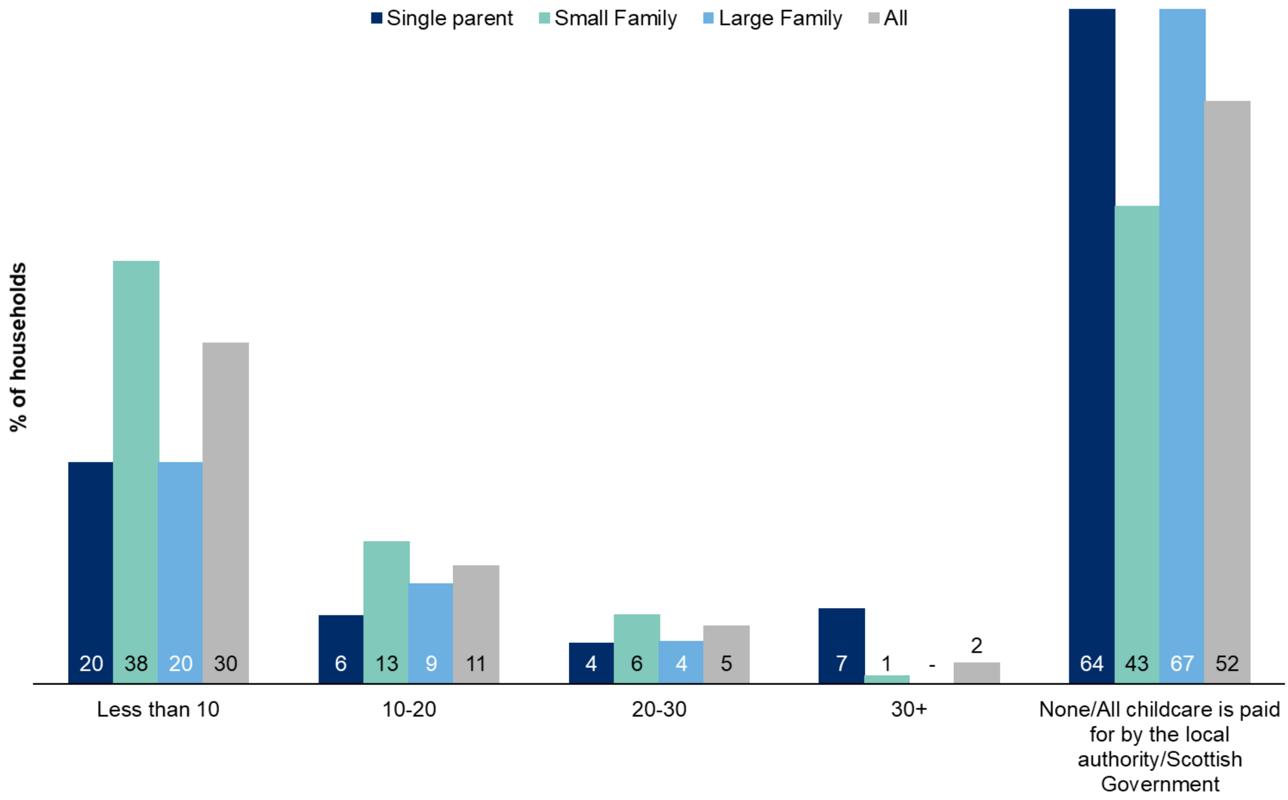


Table 13.11 shows spend on childcare during school holidays for households who were using some kind of childcare for a child aged between two and five years old (and not yet at school). **Over two in five (44 per cent) households either did not pay towards childcare or all childcare was paid for by their local authority or the Scottish Government during the holidays**. Thirty-one per cent of households spent up to 10 per cent of their income on childcare, and 15 per cent of households spent between 10 and 20 per cent of their income on childcare.

166 Responses where the household either refused to say or did not know how much they spent on childcare during school term-time have been excluded from Figure 13.9.

Table 13.11: Amount spent on childcare as a percentage of household income during school holidays[167]

Percentage of households, 2018 data

Per cent of Household Income	All
Less than 10	31
10-20	15
20-30	8
30+	3
None/All childcare is paid for by the local authority/Scottish Government	44
All	100
Base	260

Table 13.12 shows the percentage of households that used salary sacrifice childcare vouchers or tax-free childcare to pay for childcare for any of their children aged 0 to 11 years old. **Twenty-seven per cent of households used salary sacrifice childcare vouchers and 10 per cent of households used tax-free childcare to pay towards their childcare expenses.**

Table 13.12: Percentage of households that pay for childcare with salary sacrifice childcare vouchers or through tax-free childcare

Percentage of households, 2018 data

Responses	All
Yes, salary sacrifice childcare vouchers	27
Yes, tax-free childcare	10
No	61
Don't know	2
All	100
Base	*260*

13.5.2 Affordability: How easy/difficult it is to afford childcare by SIMD

Table 13.13 shows the affordability of childcare for households with a child aged between two and five years old who are not yet at school and are paying for some type of childcare. This information refers to household childcare costs, so the costs may cover childcare for multiple children.

167 Responses where the household either refused to say or did not know how much they spent on childcare during school term-time have been excluded from Table 13.11.

Table 13.13 shows that the majority of households (72 per cent) said that they did not find it difficult to afford childcare. However, 17 per cent of households said they find it difficult to afford childcare and 11 per cent stated it was very difficult.

Households in the 20 per cent least deprived areas were less likely to find it difficult to afford childcare compared to households in the rest of Scotland: 15 per cent of households from the 20 per cent least deprived areas found it difficult to afford childcare compared with 33 per cent from the rest of the Scotland. Three per cent in the least deprived areas stated it was very difficult to afford, compared with 15 per cent for the rest of Scotland.

Table 13.13: How easy/difficult it is to afford childcare by SIMD (20 per cent least deprived to rest of Scotland)

Percentage of households, 2018 data

Responses	20 per cent Least deprived	Rest of Scotland	All
Very easy	17	12	13
Easy	26	22	23
Neither easy nor difficult	42	32	35
Difficult	12	19	17
Very difficult	3	15	11
All	100	100	100
Base	*80*	*180*	*260*

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 unrounded weighted data, the bases shown provide the unweighted counts. These have been rounded to the nearest 10 to comply with statistical disclosure control principles and the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Where base numbers are less than five, the bases shown have been rounded down to zero. 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 zero per cent but less than 0.5 per cent are shown as zero per cent and values of 0.5 per cent but less than one per cent are rounded up to one 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[168] 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.

[168] 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 gender 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 ±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 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 after this report, incorporate a tool which highlights cells that are significantly different from the comparator figure - the default setting is to compare a local authority with national level data.

Annex 2: Glossary

This Annex includes a list of terms used within the report. Definitions for those terms and, in some cases, further explanation of the term are provided.

Household Members

For the purposes of the SHS, a **household** is defined as one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address as their only or main residence who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

The respondent for the first part of the interview must be a person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented or who is otherwise responsible for the accommodation.

The **household reference person** is defined as the **highest income householder (HIH)**. In households that have joint householders, 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. **Pensionable age** is 65 for both women and men.

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 away 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 aged 16-64 and no children.
- A **single parent** household – contains one adult of any age and one or more children.
- A **single older** household - contains one adult of pensionable age (65 or over) and no children.
- A **small family** household – contains two adults of any age and one or two children.

- An **older smaller** household – contains one adult aged 16-64 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 aged 16-64 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 or from a Housing Association or Co-operative.
- **Private rented** sector – Includes households renting from an individual private landlord or where they are renting their property from family, friends or their employer.
- **Other tenure** – Includes any other category of tenure such as living rent free.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)[169] is a relative measure of deprivation across small areas in Scotland. It is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from multiple deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index.

SIMD16 has been used throughout this report for 2018 data. It divides Scotland into 6,976 small areas, called data zones, each containing around 350 households. The Index provides a relative ranking for each data zone, from one (most deprived) to 6,976 (least deprived). By identifying small areas where there are concentrations of multiple deprivation, SIMD can be used to target policies and resources at the places with greatest need.

SIMD16 uses seven domains to measure the multiple aspects of deprivation:

- income,
- employment,

[169] www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

- health,
- education,
- skills and training,
- housing, geographic access to services
- and crime.

In the majority of tables, the data zones are grouped as quintiles (from the 20 per cent most to the 20 per cent least deprived data zones)[170]. Occasionally deciles (from the 10 per cent most deprived data zones to 10 per cent least deprived)[171] are used.

There are also time series charts in the annual report, comparing certain characteristics over time using SIMD. The SIMD was updated in 2006, 2009, 2012 and, most recently, in 2016. The time series charts use the most relevant version of SIMD for each year; SIMD 2006 for 2006 – 2008 data, SIMD 2009 for 2009 – 2011 data, SIMD 2012 for 2012 – 2015 data, and SIMD16 for 2016 – 2018 data. Therefore, upon each update, some areas will shift away from being the most deprived. This creates "breaks" in the data, which are represented by the dotted lines in the figures.

Table A2 1 shows the percentage of households in each deprivation area.

A2 1: Number of households by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
2018 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Per cent
1 - 10% most deprived	1,030	1,150	10.9
2	1,000	1,080	10.2
3	1,020	1,080	10.2
4	1,010	980	9.3
5	1,140	1,080	10.3
6	1,160	1,070	10.2
7	1,170	1,040	9.9
8	1,090	1,060	10.1
9	940	980	9.3
10 - 10% least deprived	990	1,010	9.6
Total	*10,530*	*10,530*	*100*

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 2016[172] version.

[170] Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 5 (least deprived).
[171] Numbered 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).
[172] More information on the six-fold urban/rural classification of Scotland is available at - www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification

The areas in which respondents live have been classified as follows:

- **Large urban areas** – settlements of over 125,000 people.
- **Other urban areas** – settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people.
- **Accessible small towns** – settlements of between 3,000 and 9,999 people and within a 30 minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Remote small towns** – settlements of between 3,000 and 9,999 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Accessible rural** – settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
- **Remote rural** – settlements of less than 3,000 people with a drive time of more than 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Table A2 2 shows the percentage of households in each area type.

A2 2: Number of households by Scottish Government 2016 Urban Rural Classification
2018 data, Frequency rounded to base 10

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Frequency	Weighted Per cent
Large urban areas	3,220	3,720	35.3
Other urban areas	3,580	3,730	35.4
Accessible small towns	930	920	8.7
Remote small towns	600	390	3.7
Accessible rural	1,120	1,130	10.8
Remote rural	1,080	650	6.2
Total	*10,530*	*10,530*	*100*

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/in a civil partnership
- Cohabiting/living together
- Married/civil partnership
- Separated/divorced/dissolved civil partnership
- Widowed/bereaved civil partner

Gender

In SHS 2018, the question on gender was non-binary and included two additional responses: ‘Identified in another way’ and ‘Refused’. This addition allows those who identify as neither a man nor a woman the option to respond accurately and honestly. In previous years, the question on gender was binary and only two response options were available to respondents: male and female.

As the questions have always reported gender based on what respondents tell interviewers, there has been little change to the concept behind the question being asked. Biological sex is not collected and has never been asked in the SHS.

It is felt that the figures are likely to under-report the percentage of people who identify as neither a man nor a woman due to a number of reasons, including the following:

- Asking about gender identity can be seen as intrusive and personal.
- There is still prejudice and discrimination in society. In a context where some people will not have told friends and family family that they identify as neither a man nor a woman, there is a real question about whether these people generally would want to be open with an interviewer.
- The default option for being uncertain about one's gender identity may be to respond with man or woman rather than to respond in another way.
- Particular people are less likely to be open when they belong to groups or communities where an alternative gender identity is less acceptable.

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 when 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.

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:

- **Degree, Professional qualification** – Includes: First degree, Higher degree, SVQ Level 5, Professional qualifications e.g. teaching, accountancy or equivalent.
- **HNC/ HND or equivalent** – Includes: HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4, RSA Higher 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.
- **O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent** – Includes: School leaving certificate, National Qualification (NQ) Access Unit, O Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE, GCE O level, CSE, NQ Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, National 4, National 5, 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.
- Other qualification.
- No qualifications.
- Qualifications not known.

Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website[173] for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with economic activity, qualifications and training statistics through the Labour Market topic.

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

[173] www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics

- 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. The SHS cannot provide estimates of unemployment that are comparable to official statistics of unemployment[174]. Therefore, the SHS cannot be used as a source of unemployment rates or average earnings. Please see the Scottish Government Statistics website[175] for details of Scottish Government contacts who deal with unemployment rates and average earnings statistics through the Labour Market topic.

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)[176] 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.

[174] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology
[175] www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics
[176] 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

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). In 2018, the SHS questionnaire added questions to gather information on the income of up to three other adults in the household for the first time. In 2018 a new broader measure of household income in the SHS has been created that includes the income of ‘other adults’.

The definition is not the same as that used by other Government surveys such as the Family Resources Survey. Income data from the SHS should not, therefore, be compared with other sources without careful consideration of the methods used in compiling the data[177]. 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[178].

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 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. Overall, 11 per cent of households have three of more adults. Among all other adults, just over half (55 per cent) are either earning income or potentially earning income. Of these, around 60 per cent are missing information on their earnings and this information needs to be imputed[179]. This is a considerably higher level for missing data than for the HIH and the spouse (For the main earnings of the HIH, around a quarter of all cases are imputed).

[177] 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.
[178] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology
[179] Unpublished, Ipsos Mori.

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 three to four per cent of households.

It should be noted that it is more difficult to impute with accuracy the income of other adults than it is to impute income of the HIH or their spouse. Not only are there higher levels of missing data (and therefore less complete data to model), but there are fewer explanatory variables such as occupational information to use in the modelling and data cleaning. Additionally, household-level variables, such as tenure, are likely to be more closely associated to the HIH than to other adults and therefore less useful in the other adult imputation routines.

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[180] 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[181].

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.

[180] www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/08/26155956
[181] www.improvementservice.org.uk/income-modelling-project.html

This may however lead to a slight under-estimate because there may be a small number of multi-adult households where one adult is on a housing list but the remaining adults are not. In these cases, the SHS estimate will be influenced by which household member is selected as the random adult. In some cases, the household member on a housing list will be picked up, but in others cases they will not. This means that some households containing a household member who is on a housing list will not be identified in the survey. An example would be where a young adult is living with their parents but now wishes to form their own household separately from the existing household.

The weighting strategy for households is based on the 10,532 households responding to the household interview, rather than the 9,702 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.

Further to this, some households may not consider themselves to be on a housing list even though they are actively seeking social housing through other routes such as choice based lettings. Changes were made to the 2017 SHS questions on housing lists with the aim to better capture households who are using choice based lettings when seeking social housing.

A final point on the use of the SHS to estimate the number of households or adults on a housing list is that it is a sample of the general population living in private residences in Scotland, and therefore it may not pick up some people or households who are on a housing list but who are living in other types of accommodation such as hostels or bed and breakfast accommodation.

Physical or Mental Health Problems and Disabilities

Random Adult

A two part question was introduced in 2012 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[182]. 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 means that data since 2013 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 results from 2014 onwards are not directly comparable with previous years' data.

[182] 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

Data Based on Experiences from a Set Time Period

The following SHS topics include questions where respondents answer based on their experiences over the year, month or week before their interview:

- Neighbourhoods and Communities
- Local Services
- Environment
- Volunteering
- Culture and Heritage

An example of this would be when 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.

As interviews are completed continuously throughout the year, data published on the ‘last 12 months’ refers to the year prior to the respondents interview and not the calendar year January-December 2018. The same will hold true for other time periods being reported on.

Participation, Attendance and Engagement in Sports and Physical Activity

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
- + Croquet
- 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.

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.

In 2017, as part of the wide consultation on the content review of the 2018-2021 SHS Questionnaire, new biennial questions on informal volunteering were included alongside the formal volunteering questions. This was in recognition of the wide range of volunteering contributions undertaken in Scotland ranging from the very formal such as volunteering with public sector bodies and community councils, engaging with local clubs and charitable community organisations, getting involved with local activism or helping out with community activity, to very informal participation such as keeping in touch with someone at risk of being lonely or helping a neighbour with their shopping.
As part of the review consultation the formal volunteering questions were also amended to link and align to current policy contexts / direction, outcomes and the National Performance Framework. A repeat prompt reminder question on whether adults volunteer or not was removed and the barriers to volunteering question was also removed as responses had remained static for a number of years, and it was agreed by stakeholders that evidence on barriers was available from other literature sources.

Participation, Attendance and Engagement at Cultural Events

Cultural engagement is defined as those adults who have either attended at least one type of cultural place or who have participated in a cultural activity in the previous 12 months.
A number of changes were made to the questions in 2018. New response categories were added to better understand the nature and frequency of attendance and participation at cultural events / activities. For example, ‘streaming of a live performance’ and ‘viewing cultural content online’ were included to collect information on newer forms of digital cultural engagement. Some of the activities and events were also reworded (e.g. ‘Gallery’ became ‘Art Gallery’ and ‘Dance show / event - e.g. ballet’ became ‘Dance, either for fitness or not for fitness’). The order of the activities and events was also changed. More detailed information on the changes can be found in the SHS 2017 and 2018 Questionnaire publications.

Attendance at "a cultural event or place of culture" can cover any of the following:

- Cinema
- Library (including mobile and online)
- Classical music performance or opera
- Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert, jazz event (not opera or classical music performance)
- Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play
- Dance show / event - e.g. ballet

- Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site
- Museum
- Art gallery
- Exhibition - including 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)
- Streaming of a live performance (e.g. theatre or dance) into a local venue such as a cinema or community hall
- None

Attendance at "any cultural event or place of culture" means that people do at least one activity from the available list asked of respondents in the survey (rather than each and every cultural event or place of culture).

Participation in "a cultural activity" can cover any of the following:

- Read books for pleasure (including on a Kindle or other mobile device)
- Dance, either for fitness or not for fitness
- Played a musical instrument or written music
- Taken part in a play (including backstage)
- Sang in a singing group or choir
- Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture
- Photography as an artistic activity (not family or holiday 'snaps')
- Film- making/ video-making as an artistic activity
- Used a computer to produce artwork or animation
- Crafts such as knitting, wood, pottery, etc.
- Creative writing - stories, books, plays or poetry
- Viewed performances (e.g. music or dance) online on a smartphone, computer, smart TV etc
- Viewed cultural content online (e.g. museum or heritage collections or artist's work)
- Shared art or creative content online that you have created yourself (such as digital art, music, dance, videos or recordings)
- Other cultural activity
- 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).

Annex 3: Confidence Intervals and Statistical Significance

The Representativeness of the Scottish Household Survey

Although the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) sample is chosen at random, the people who take part in the survey will not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the population. Like all sample surveys, the results of the SHS are estimates for the whole population and these results might vary from the true values in the population for three main reasons:

1. The sample frame does not completely cover the population because accommodation in hospitals, prisons, military bases, larger student halls etc. are excluded from the sampling frame. The SHS provides a sample of private households rather than all households. The effect of this on the representativeness of the data is not known.
2. Some people refuse to take part in the survey and some cannot be contacted by interviewers. If these people are systematically different from the people who are interviewed, this represents a potential source of bias in the data. Comparison of the SHS data with other sources suggests that for the survey as a whole, any bias due to non-response is not significant[183].
3. Samples always have some natural variability because of the random selection of households and people within households. In some areas where the sample is clustered, the selection of sampling points adds to this variability.

Each of these sources of variability becomes much more important when small sub-samples of the population are examined. For example, a sub-sample with only 100 households might have had very different results if the sampling had, by chance, selected four or five more households with children, rather than households including one or two adults of pensionable age and no younger adults.

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;

[183] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes reports - www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

- Only about one sample in 20 (five 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 five 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);
- 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).

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 1.13[184] 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 1.13.

For example, if the survey estimates that 18.0 per cent of households in Scotland are ‘single adult’ households and this has a confidence interval of ±0.9 per cent, it means that, we could be 95 per cent confident that the true value for the population lies between 17.1 per cent and 18.9 per cent.

[184] 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

However, smaller sample sizes have wider confidence intervals. So, for example, looking at household type might show that in, say, Edinburgh, 28.0 per cent of households are 'single adult' households. However, if there were 780 households in Edinburgh interviewed, this estimate would have a 95 per cent confidence interval of approximately ±3.7 per cent. This suggests that the true value lies between 24.3 per cent and 31.7 per cent. Clearly, the estimate for any single area is less reliable that 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 five per cent level, which means that a difference is considered significant if it would only have occurred once in 20 different samples. Testing significance involves comparing the difference between the two samples with the 95 per cent confidence limits for each of the two estimates.

For example, suppose the survey estimates that there are 14 per cent 'single adult households' in Stirling (±4.1 per cent), 10 per cent in Aberdeenshire (±1.7 per cent), 15 per cent in Fife (±2.0 per cent), and 24 per cent in Edinburgh (±2.5 per cent). Assuming that the estimates' values are 'exact' (i.e. that the figure underlying 10 per cent is 10.0 per cent), we can say the following:

- The difference between Stirling and Fife is not significant because the difference between the two (one per cent) is smaller than either of the confidence limits (at least ±2.0 per cent). In general, if the difference is smaller than the larger of the two limits, it could have occurred by chance and is not significant;
- The difference between Stirling and Edinburgh is significant because the difference (10 per cent) is greater than the sum of the two confidence limits (4.1 + 2.5 = 6.6 per cent). In general, a difference that is greater than the sum of the limits is significant.

If the difference is greater than the larger of the two confidence limits, but less than the sum of the two limits, the difference might be significant, although the test is more complex.

Statistical sampling theory suggests that the absolute value of the difference between the two estimates $|p_{1-}p_2|$ is significant if it is greater than the square root of the sum of the squares of the limits for the two estimates, as explained by the following formula:

$$|p_{1-}p_2| > \sqrt{[(CI_1)^2 + (CI_2)^2]}$$

The difference of five per cent between Aberdeenshire and Fife is greater than the largest confidence limit (±4.1 per cent) but it is less than the sum of the two limits (4.1 per cent + 2.0 per cent = 6.1 per cent) so it might be significant. In this case 4.12 = 16.81 and 2.02 = 4 giving a total sum of 20.81. The square root of this is 4.56, lower than the sum of the two limits (6.1 per cent), which means that the difference of five per cent is significant (although only just). Similar calculations will indicate whether 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 five per cent. This is below the calculated 'significance threshold' value of 4.56 per cent;
- If, however, the estimate for the Lothian's 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 five 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. 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 technical report[185] for a comparison of SHS results with information from other sources.

[185] For further information, please see the SHS Methodology and Fieldwork Outcomes report: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology

A3 1: Estimated sampling error associated with different proportions and sample sizes in 2018 with a design factor of 1.13

	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%	4.8%	3.4%	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%	6.6%	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
15%	7.9%	5.6%	4.6%	4.0%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
20%	8.9%	6.3%	5.1%	4.4%	4.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
25%	9.6%	6.8%	5.5%	4.8%	4.3%	3.6%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
30%	10.2%	7.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.5%	3.8%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
35%	10.6%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.0%	3.3%	2.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
40%	10.9%	7.7%	6.3%	5.4%	4.9%	4.1%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
45%	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%	1.1%
50%	11.1%	7.8%	6.4%	5.5%	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%
55%	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%	1.1%
60%	10.9%	7.7%	6.3%	5.4%	4.9%	4.1%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
65%	10.6%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.0%	3.3%	2.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
70%	10.2%	7.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.5%	3.8%	3.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
75%	9.6%	6.8%	5.5%	4.8%	4.3%	3.6%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
80%	8.9%	6.3%	5.1%	4.4%	4.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
85%	7.9%	5.6%	4.6%	4.0%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
90%	6.6%	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
95%	4.8%	3.4%	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

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The designation of the Scottish Household Survey as National Statistics was confirmed on 26 May 2010 following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority[186].

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:
• meet identified user needs;
• are well explained and readily accessible;
• are produced according to sound methods, and
• are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

Changes to these statistics

Since the latest review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have:

- improved the accessibility of the statistics by creating a digital interactive dashboard to allow for easier comparisons across two topic areas[187]
- added more value by creating an infographic Key Findings report and data comic to accompany the detailed annual report[188]
- introduced face-to-face briefings of our interviewers to improve the quality of the data collection
- introduced additional quality assurance processes of the raw data
- completed a user consultation to collect information about our users and how they use the data[189]
- completed a 2018-2021 Questionnaire Review to ensure that the SHS continues to deliver high quality evidence on key policy priorities[190]
- shortening delivery timescales so users had access to the local authority tables and micro-data[191] quicker

[186] https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/images_letter-from-richard-alldritt-to-rob-wishart-assessment-of-scottish-household-survey-outputs-26052010_tcm97-32343.pdf
[187] https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual/SHSDashboard2017
[188] https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual
[189] https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/Consultation/2017Consultation/SHS2017response
[190] https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/Publications
[191] https://beta.ukdataservice.ac.uk/datacatalogue/series/series?id=2000048

How to Access Background or Source Data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:
☒are available in more detail through statistics.gov.scot.
☒ 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@gov.scot for further information.

Correspondence and Enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:
SHS Project Team, Communities Analysis Division
Tel: 0131 244 1685, e-mail: SHS@gov.scot

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