

Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2013

An Official Statistics publication for Scotland

PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PLACES

Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2013 ¹



¹ The source of the graphic is: <https://pixabay.com/en/social-media-faces-social-networks-550766/>

Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2013

The Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ) 2013 is a new, annual Official Statistics publication for Scotland. SSCQ provides reliable and detailed information on the composition, characteristics and attitudes of Scottish households and adults across a number of topic areas including equality characteristics, housing, employment and perceptions of health and crime.

The SSCQ gathers survey responses from identical questions in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, the Scottish Health Survey and the Scottish Household Survey into one output. The pooling of Core Questions results in an annual sample of around 21,000 respondents, providing unprecedented precision of estimates at national level. This sample size enables the detailed and reliable analysis of key national estimates by country of birth, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, age and sex, marital status, education level and economic activity, as well as tenure, car access and household type. SSCQ also enables a detailed sub-national analysis by Local Authority, urban-rural classification and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. A guide to content is provided on page viii.

The Scottish Surveys Core Questions in 2013 covered:

self-assessed general health	car access
disability and long-term conditions	country of birth
smoking	ethnicity
perception of local crime rate	religion
perceptions of police performance	marital status
highest qualification held	sexual orientation
economic activity	gender
household type	age
housing type	

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

Publication of the SSCQ 2014 is planned for spring 2016, following the publication of the 2014/15 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. Re-weighted tables for 2012, including full breakdowns by variables covered in this release, will also be published in spring 2016 (see section 6).

Jamie Robertson, Sarah Martin, Michael Davidson, Julie Wilson
- together with numerous colleagues past and present who, along with our contractors, have helped deliver each of the surveys as well as this methodological transformation

Surveys Branch, Strategic Analytical Policy Unit

Office of the Chief Statistician and Strategic Analysis, The Scottish Government

Foreword by Scotland's Chief Statistician

I am pleased to welcome this first Official Statistics publication of the Scottish Surveys Core Questions (SSCQ), which pools responses from the major population surveys in Scotland.

One of the key aims in recent years has been a review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the surveys, in providing impactful information of public value. A range of stakeholder consultations, including Beyond 2011 (NRS) and the Long Term Strategy for Population Surveys 2009-2019 (Scottish Government) have driven the strategic approach to align methodologies and harmonise questions between surveys where possible – with a view to obtaining a pooled sample of core variables spanning several surveys. This evidence feeds the user need for local data identified in consultations, and offers an unprecedented, rich resource for analysis by socioeconomic and equality groups. This will be used to support single outcome agreements by Community Planning Partnerships, and widely to measure demographic change across the public sector.

The SSCQ now provides us with an immensely valuable collection of characteristics and attitudes of Scottish households and adults across a number of topic areas including equality characteristics, housing, employment and perceptions of health and crime.

I would like to thank our contractors who have been implementing the Long Term Strategy for Population Surveys since 2012 to provide this data. Most importantly, I would also like to thank the 21,772 people who gave their time to participate in the Scottish Crime and Justice, Health and Household Surveys in 2013. The information they have provided is invaluable delivering the evidence for the development of equality, health and justice policy in Scotland.

Roger Halliday

Chief Statistician for Scotland

Scottish Government Strategy and Constitution Directorate

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Guide to Tables and Figures

A wide range of tables are included in this report, drawing out key information from the SSCQ 2013 dataset, as shown in the overview of tables on page viii. It was not feasible to include all possible analyses in this report. The accompanying supplementary tables contain worksheets with full analysis of each topic across all possible social and geographic breakdowns.² Also included in the supplementary tables are the 95% confidence intervals on each estimate. These confidence intervals are plotted on all charts and figures in this report. If the intervals do not overlap then there is a significant difference between two points, but if they do overlap it does not necessarily mean there is no significant difference.³ In the report text the term “significant” refers to “statistically significant” differences.

Main report chapters primarily discuss statistically significant comparisons (unless stated otherwise) presented in the table of the same number, e.g. Table 4.4 “Sexual Orientation” is discussed in section 4.4. It is important to note that all other (supplementary) tables also contain sexual orientation as a cross-variable, and, where significant differences are observed, the topic will be discussed in more detail in the relevant chapter. As a result of this table structure, most information is transposed in tables across different sections, providing different options for comparisons. For example:

- Table 4.1 “Country of Birth” details the percentage of people who identify as ‘white: Scottish’ who were born in a country outside the EU (0.6%), whereas Table 4.2 “Ethnic Group” details the percentage of people born outside the EU who identify as ‘white: Scottish’ (11%)
- Table 1.2 “Limiting long-term health condition” details the percentage of people in the most deprived fifth of areas who reported a limiting long-term health condition (31%), while supplementary Table S1 “Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles” details the percentage of people with a limiting long-term health condition who live in the most deprived fifth of areas (27%).

All tables break down percentages in rows. ‘Refused’ and ‘don’t know’ responses are excluded, so row totals may not add to 100%, and numbers of adults and sample may not add to the Scotland total for each cross-variable.

² SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

³ see guidance at www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/confinv

Overview of Tables

Figure 1: Overview of Tables

		Tables																						
		1.1 General Health	1.2 Longterm Conditions	1.3 Smoking	2.1 Crime in Area	2.2 Police Confidence A	2.3 Police Confidence B	2.4 Police Confidence C	2.5 Police Confidence D	2.6 Police Confidence E	2.7 Police Confidence F	3.1 Household Type	3.2 Tenure	3.3 Car Access	4.1 Country of Birth	4.2 Ethnic Group	4.3 Religion	4.4 Sexual Orientation	4.5 Age	4.6 Marital Status	5.1 Economic Activity	5.2 Highest Qualification	S1 SIMD Quintiles	S2 Urban/Rural Classification
Scotland Overview		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Area	Deprivation: SIMD Quintiles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Urban/Rural Classification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Local Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Health Board	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H'hold	Household Type	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Detailed Tenure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Car Access	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Individual Characteristics	Country of Birth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ethnic Group	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Religion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Sexual Orientation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Respondent Age and Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Respondent Age	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Marital Status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Economic Activity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Highest Qualification Held	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Long Term Condition	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Currently Smokes Cigarettes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

✓ in main report
 in supplementary tables
 household data not crossed with respondent variables
 cross with same variable

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Core Questions by Topic ⁴



⁴ The source of the graphic is: <https://pixabay.com/en/social-media-faces-photo-album-550767/>

1 Core Health Questions

This chapter presents breakdowns of SSCQ data on:

- self-assessed general health (section 1.1)
- long-term limiting mental and physical health conditions (section 0)
- smoking (section 0)

All reported differences are statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

Self-assessed general health

Self-assessed general health is a critical measure of the population's overall health status and a key marker of health inequalities. One of the Scottish Government's National Outcomes is the overall strategic objective for health: We live longer, healthier lives⁵. This is supported by a number of National Indicators including 'improve self-assessed general health'⁶. The preferred source of statistics for time series at Scotland level is the Scottish Health Survey. The SSCQ is the preferred source for comparison across demographic or area results.

A comparison of SSCQ and census findings is provided in Annex A, Table A.6.

⁵ www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome

⁶ www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/generalhealth

Disability and limiting long-term

One of the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework National Outcomes is for people in Scotland to 'live longer, healthier lives'.⁷ There is also a National Performance indicator to 'reduce premature mortality' (deaths from all causes in those aged under 75)⁸.

In the Scottish Government's National Action Plan on long-term conditions, long-term conditions are defined as 'health conditions that last a year or longer, impact on a person's life, and may require on-going care and support'. Conditions include a wide range of mental and physical health conditions.

Long-term conditions account for 80% of all GP consultations and for 60% of all deaths in Scotland⁹. The link with deprivation, lifestyle factors and wider health determinants is also of importance in Scotland, given its persistent health inequalities. Long-term conditions therefore represent personal, social and economic costs both to individuals and their families and to Scottish society more widely. Details of long-term conditions are discussed in full in Chapter 8 of the Scottish Health Survey¹⁰.

The preferred source of statistics for time series at Scotland level is the Scottish Health Survey¹¹. The SSCQ is the preferred source for comparison across demographic or area results.

⁷ www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome

⁸ www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/mortality

⁹ Improving the Health and Wellbeing of People with Long Term Conditions in Scotland: A National Action Plan. Edinburgh: Scottish Government, 2009.

www.gov.scot/Publications/2009/12/03112054/11

¹⁰ www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/9982

¹¹ www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/9982

Smoking

Reducing smoking is a major priority for improving health. In Scotland, tobacco use is associated with over 13,000 deaths (around a quarter of all deaths) and around 56,000 hospital admissions every year.¹²

The Scottish Government's Tobacco Control Strategy sets a target to reduce smoking prevalence to 5% or lower by 2034.

Two of the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework (NPF) National Indicators are relevant to smoking.¹³ There is a specific indicator on reducing the proportion of adults who are current smokers, as well as a more general indicator on reducing premature mortality (deaths from all causes in those aged under 75), for which smoking is a significant contributory factor. Details of smoking behaviour are discussed in full in Chapter 4 of the Scottish Health Survey¹⁴. The preferred source of statistics on smoking for time series at Scotland level is the Scottish Household Survey. The SSCQ is the preferred source for comparison across demographic or area results.

1.1 Self-assessed general health

In 2013, three quarters (75%) of adults in Scotland assessed their health in general as either 'good' or 'very good,' while 7.6% assessed their health as being 'bad' or 'very bad'.

General health was strongly correlated with **age**, as shown in Figure 2. The proportion of men and women who reported being in 'good' or 'very good' health declined with age from 86% of women and 89% of men aged 16-24 to 51% of women and 54% of men aged 75+¹⁵.

Self-assessed health also reduced with increasing area **deprivation**. In the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland, 64% of adults reported being in good health, compared to 84% of adults in the least deprived areas.

There were strong associations with other demographic characteristics, e.g. worse self-assessed health among people with lower educational qualifications and among people in social rented housing, which correlate with deprivation. The strong association between age and general health is also likely to have influenced some of these patterns. For example, older people were more likely to own their home outright, and the age distribution by ethnic group varied. A full set of statistics on the age distribution of subgroups is provided in supplementary tables¹⁶.

Despite being a group made up of younger people, **unemployed** people were significantly more likely to report 'bad' or 'very bad' health (6.2%) compared to employed people (1.3%), and lower levels of 'good' or 'very good' health (73% instead of 87%).

¹² ScotPHO Smoking Ready Reckoner – 2011 Edition.

www.scotpho.org.uk/publications/reports-and-papers/868-smoking-ready-reckoner

¹³ www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/smoking

¹⁴ www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/12/9982

¹⁵ These estimates carry a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 3\%$. Confidence intervals for all estimates are presented in supplementary tables www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

¹⁶ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

Smokers were twice as likely to report 'bad' or 'very bad' health (12%) than non-smokers (6.2%).

Figure 2: Percentage of people reporting self-assessed "Good" or "Very good" general health by sex and age group, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintiles, and tenure

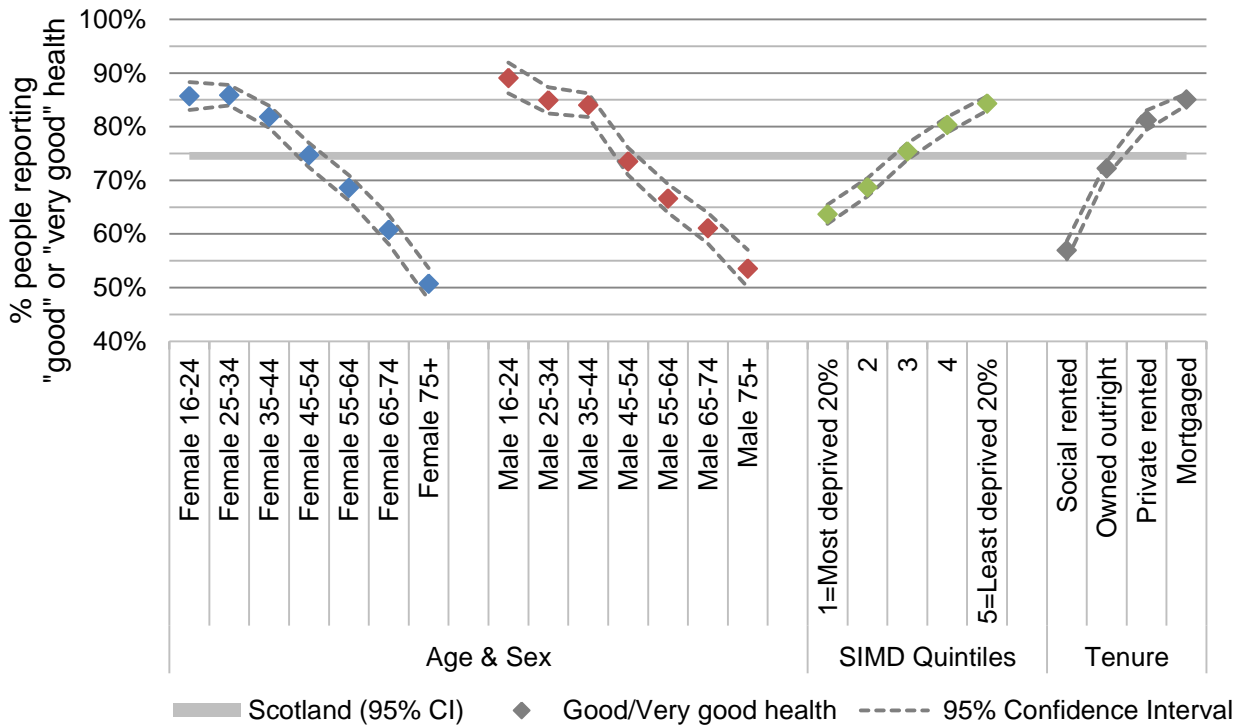


Table 1.1: Self-assessed general health

	Response %			Totals	
	Good/Very good	Fair	Bad/Very bad	Adults	Sample
All	74.6	17.8	7.6	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation					
1: most deprived fifth of households	63.7	22.3	13.9	859,800	3,942
2	68.7	21.5	9.7	871,600	4,305
3	75.4	17.8	6.8	902,300	4,615
4	80.3	15.0	4.6	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	84.3	12.4	3.2	873,500	3,722
Detailed Tenure					
Owned outright	72.2	20.6	7.1	1,265,100	6,894
Mortgaged	85.1	12.3	2.6	1,543,600	6,445
Social rented	57.0	25.2	17.8	950,900	4,889
Private rented	81.2	14.2	4.5	583,300	2,558
Unknown rented	66.7	16.2	17.2	46,800	222
Car Access					
No car	59.9	24.9	15.1	1,090,800	5,780
1 car	74.9	18.1	7.0	1,834,300	9,200
2 cars	85.3	11.9	2.6	1,152,900	4,918
3 or more cars	83.8	12.9	3.3	320,600	1,139
Ethnic Group					
White: Scottish	72.9	18.8	8.2	3,501,200	16,949
White: Other British	77.2	16.0	6.7	531,400	2,631
White: Polish	92.1	5.6	2.3	55,800	211
White: Other*	88.0	9.1	2.9	155,300	661
Asian**	81.7	15.6	2.7	99,800	359
All other ethnic groups***	86.7	9.3	4.0	51,300	209
Respondent Economic Activity					
In employment	86.8	11.9	1.3	2,427,100	10,762
Unemployed	73.1	20.7	6.2	190,200	804
Inactive	58.1	25.5	16.3	1,778,200	9,457
Highest Qualification Held					
No qualifications	53.4	27.9	18.6	833,600	4,453
Level 1	75.9	18.1	6.0	859,400	3,928
Level 2	81.9	13.7	4.4	745,000	3,234
Level 3	80.1	15.7	4.1	477,200	2,198
Level 4	85.3	11.6	3.1	1,219,400	5,768
Other qualification	55.9	30.6	13.5	228,500	1,293
Limiting Long-term Health Condition					
Limiting condition	26.4	42.7	30.9	992,300	5,644
No limiting condition	88.8	10.4	0.8	3,391,000	15,318
Currently Smokes Cigarettes					
Yes	64.6	23.1	12.3	999,400	4,879
No	77.5	16.2	6.2	3,391,200	16,131
Respondent Age and Sex					
Female 16-24	85.7	12.3	2.0	312,600	981
Female 25-34	85.9	11.0	3.1	346,000	1,730
Female 35-44	81.8	13.4	4.7	363,100	1,800
Female 45-54	74.7	17.6	7.7	407,200	2,077
Female 55-64	68.6	20.4	11.0	337,900	1,920
Female 65-74	60.8	26.5	12.7	268,300	1,691
Female 75+	50.7	31.6	17.5	254,500	1,556
Male 16-24	89.1	8.0	2.8	316,200	799
Male 25-34	84.9	11.9	3.1	334,000	1,243
Male 35-44	84.0	11.6	4.3	344,300	1,410
Male 45-54	73.5	18.1	8.3	387,800	1,671
Male 55-64	66.6	21.4	11.9	324,000	1,673
Male 65-74	61.1	27.5	11.4	239,000	1,460
Male 75+	53.5	33.0	13.2	164,000	1,027

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

Key to education levels

Level 1 - O Grade, Standard Grade or equiv (SVQ level 1 or 2)

Level 2 - Higher, A level or equivalent (SVQ Level 3)

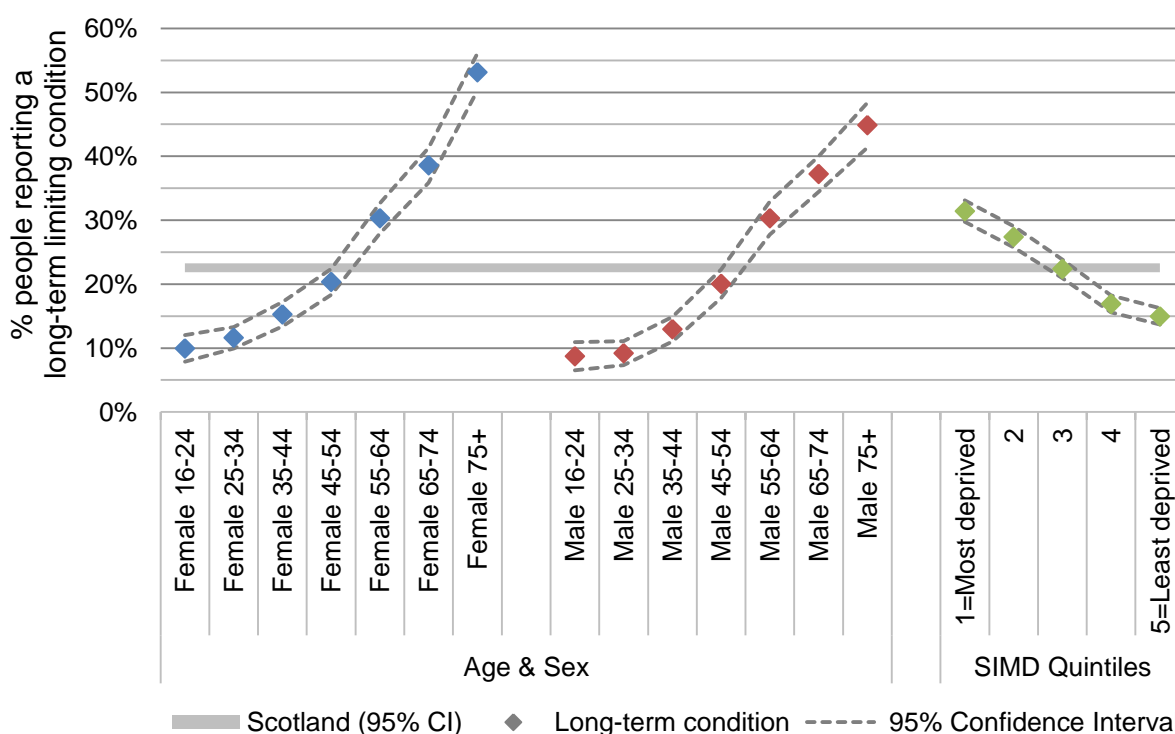
Level 3 - HNC/HND or equivalent (SVQ Level 4)

Level 4 - Degree, Professional qualification (Above SVQ Level 4)

1.2 Disability and limiting long-term conditions

In 2013, 23% of adults reported having a long-term condition which limits their daily activities. Respondents to the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) were more likely to say that they suffer from a long-term limiting health condition than respondents to the other sources SSCQ surveys (see Table B.3).

Figure 3: Percentage of people reporting a long-term limiting condition by sex and age group and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintiles



The proportion of adults with a limiting condition increased with **age**, as shown in Figure 3. For example, only 9% of adults aged 16-24 reported having a limiting long-term condition. This increased to 20% of adults aged 45-54, and around 50% of adults aged 75+ (53% of women and 45% of men).

In the most **deprived** fifth of areas in Scotland, 31% of adults reported a limiting long-term condition. This was double the reported proportion in the least deprived areas (15%)¹⁷.

Patterns by age and deprivation are likely to have influenced some other results, for example the relatively high proportion of adults reporting a limiting condition whose home is 'social rented' (39%) 'owned outright' (27%) or, are 'widowed / bereaved civil partner' (48%) and who hold 'no qualifications' (43%).

¹⁷ Note: the health domain in SIMD accounts for 14% of the overall SIMD ranking and is based on NHS administrative data (see list of SIMD Health Domain indicators: <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/technical-notes/domains-and-indicators/health-domain/>). Indicators in this domain are likely to be correlated with long-term sickness or disability. Two indicators in the employment domain (counts of Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance claimants) are also likely to be correlated with long-term sickness or disability. The total employment domain constitutes 28% of SIMD.

Despite being a group made up of younger people, **unemployed** people were around twice as likely to report a limiting long-term condition (19%) compared to employed people (9.2%).

Smokers were also significantly more likely to report a limiting long-term condition (28%) than non-smokers (21%).

Table 1.2 Limiting long-term health condition

	Response %		Totals	
	Limiting condition	No limiting condition	Adults	Sample
All	22.6	77.1	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	31.4	68.2	859,800	3,942
2	27.4	72.2	871,600	4,305
3	22.4	77.3	902,300	4,615
4	16.9	82.8	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	15.0	84.7	873,500	3,722
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	27.2	72.4	1,265,100	6,894
Mortgaged	11.7	88.0	1,543,600	6,445
Social rented	38.6	60.9	950,900	4,889
Private rented	14.3	85.4	583,300	2,558
Unknown rented	31.8	67.6	46,800	222
Car Access				
No car	36.8	62.7	1,090,800	5,780
1 car	22.2	77.3	1,834,300	9,200
2 cars	12.1	87.6	1,152,900	4,918
3 or more cars	13.3	86.7	320,600	1,139
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	24.0	75.7	3,501,200	16,949
White: Other British	21.6	78.1	531,400	2,631
White: Polish	6.8	93.0	55,800	211
White: Other*	11.5	87.7	155,300	661
Asian**	8.1	91.5	99,800	359
All other ethnic groups***	11.8	87.3	51,300	209
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	9.2	90.5	2,427,100	10,762
Unemployed	18.9	80.8	190,200	804
Inactive	41.1	58.4	1,778,200	9,457
Highest Qualification Held				
No qualifications	43.4	56.1	833,600	4,453
Level 1	19.7	80.0	859,400	3,928
Level 2	15.6	84.1	745,000	3,234
Level 3	16.8	82.9	477,200	2,198
Level 4	13.8	85.9	1,219,400	5,768
Other qualification	39.1	60.8	228,500	1,293
Currently Smokes Cigarettes				
Yes	28.4	71.2	999,400	4,879
No	20.9	78.8	3,391,200	16,131
Respondent Age and Sex				
Female 16-24	9.9	90.1	312,600	981
Female 25-34	11.6	88.1	346,000	1,730
Female 35-44	15.3	84.4	363,100	1,800
Female 45-54	20.4	79.4	407,200	2,077
Female 55-64	30.3	69.4	337,900	1,920
Female 65-74	38.6	61.1	268,300	1,691
Female 75+	53.1	45.9	254,500	1,556
Male 16-24	8.7	90.7	316,200	799
Male 25-34	9.2	90.6	334,000	1,243
Male 35-44	13.0	86.6	344,300	1,410
Male 45-54	20.1	79.7	387,800	1,671
Male 55-64	30.3	69.5	324,000	1,673
Male 65-74	37.2	62.2	239,000	1,460
Male 75+	44.9	54.6	164,000	1,027

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

Key to education levels

Level 1 - O Grade, Standard Grade or equiv (SVQ level 1 or 2)

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Level 3 - HNC/HND or equivalent (SVQ Level 4)

Level 4 - Degree, Professional qualification (Above SVQ Level 4)

1.3 Smoking

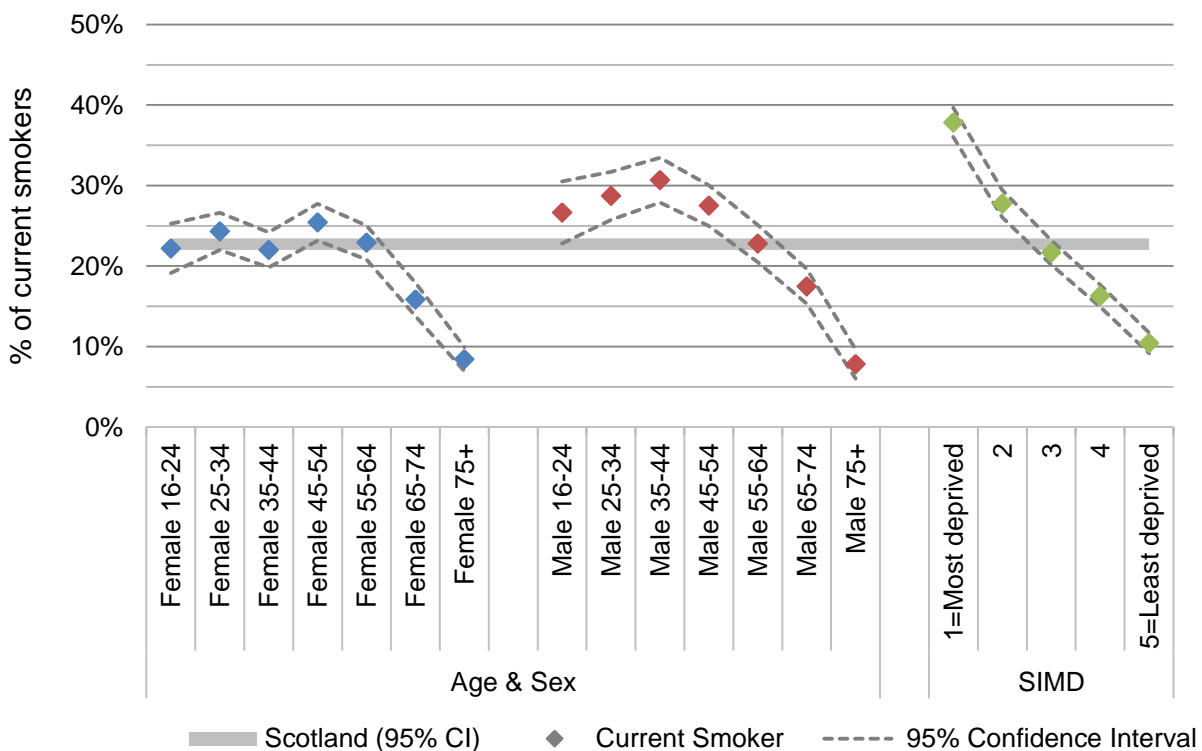
In 2013, 23% of adults were current smokers. There was a strong association between smoking and area **deprivation**, with 10% of adults in the least deprived areas and 38% of adults in the most deprived areas reporting being a current smoker.

Almost half (47%) of **unemployed** people were current smokers, compared to around one in five (21%) people in employment. Smoking rates tailed off significantly with **education** level, with around one in three people with standard grade or equivalent reporting current smoking (32%) compared to around one in eight (12%) of people with a degree or professional qualification.

A higher proportion of people in **rented** accommodation were current smokers, including 29% of those in private rented and 42% of those in social rented accommodation. This was significantly higher than the proportions in 'owned outright' or 'mortgaged' accommodation (12% and 17% respectively).

Among people aged 35 to 44, significantly more men than women smoked. Over the age of 65, smoking rates tailed off significantly for both sexes, see Figure 4. This is likely due to generational differences, changes in habit with age and premature deaths among smokers.

Figure 4: Smoking rates by sex and age group and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintiles



Single parents and **single adults** were around twice as likely to be current smokers (45% and 41%) than people living in small or large families (19% and 20%). Similarly, people whose **marital status** was single (30%), separated (38%) and following a divorce / the dissolution of a civil partnership (35%) were more than twice as likely to be current smokers than people in marriages / civil partnerships (15%), see supplementary tables¹⁸.

Current smokers were significantly more likely than non-smokers to be in 'bad' or 'very bad' **general health** or to have a limiting **long-term condition**.

¹⁸ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at
www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

Table 1.3: Smoking

	Response %		Totals	
	Yes	No	Adults	Sample
All	22.7	77.1	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	37.8	62.0	859,800	3,942
2	27.8	71.9	871,600	4,305
3	21.7	78.1	902,300	4,615
4	16.3	83.6	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	10.4	89.5	873,500	3,722
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	12.4	87.5	1,265,100	6,894
Mortgaged	16.7	83.1	1,543,600	6,445
Social rented	42.4	57.3	950,900	4,889
Private rented	28.7	71.3	583,300	2,558
Unknown rented	27.6	72.4	46,800	222
Car Access				
No car	36.8	63.0	1,090,800	5,780
1 car	21.4	78.4	1,834,300	9,200
2 cars	13.9	85.9	1,152,900	4,918
3 or more cars	13.9	85.8	320,600	1,139
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	23.8	76.0	3,501,200	16,949
White: Other British	17.3	82.5	531,400	2,631
White: Polish	29.5	70.5	55,800	211
White: Other*	22.5	77.2	155,300	661
Asian**	11.9	88.1	99,800	359
All other ethnic groups***	17.3	82.7	51,300	209
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	21.3	78.7	2,427,100	10,762
Unemployed	46.6	53.1	190,200	804
Inactive	22.2	77.5	1,778,200	9,457
Highest Qualification Held				
No qualifications	30.3	69.5	833,600	4,453
Level 1	32.2	67.6	859,400	3,928
Level 2	20.2	79.6	745,000	3,234
Level 3	23.1	76.9	477,200	2,198
Level 4	12.2	87.8	1,219,400	5,768
Other qualification	22.1	77.9	228,500	1,293
Limiting Long-term Health Condition				
Limiting condition	28.6	71.3	992,300	5,644
No limiting condition	21.0	78.8	3,391,000	15,318
Respondent Age and Sex				
Female 16-24	22.2	77.1	312,600	981
Female 25-34	24.3	75.7	346,000	1,730
Female 35-44	22.0	77.9	363,100	1,800
Female 45-54	25.4	74.6	407,200	2,077
Female 55-64	22.9	77.0	337,900	1,920
Female 65-74	15.8	84.2	268,300	1,691
Female 75+	8.4	91.5	254,500	1,556
Male 16-24	26.7	72.4	316,200	799
Male 25-34	28.7	71.1	334,000	1,243
Male 35-44	30.7	69.2	344,300	1,410
Male 45-54	27.5	72.3	387,800	1,671
Male 55-64	22.8	77.2	324,000	1,673
Male 65-74	17.5	82.4	239,000	1,460
Male 75+	7.8	91.8	164,000	1,027

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

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2 Core Crime and Police Questions

This chapter provides SSCQ data on public perceptions of crime and policing in 2013.

All reported differences are statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

Local Crime Rate

Respondents who had lived in their current neighbourhood for 2 or more years were asked how they perceive the crime rate in their area to have changed over the past year. The choices were 'a lot less', 'a little less', 'about the same', 'a little more', 'a lot more' crime, or 'don't know'. Responses were grouped into three groups for analysis:

- 'a lot less', 'a little less' or 'about the same'
- 'a little more' or 'a lot more'
- 'don't know'¹⁹

The preferred source of statistics on time series of the perception of crime is the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS).²⁰ The SCJS 2012-13 found just over three-quarters (76%) of adults perceived the crime rate in their local area to have stayed the same or reduced in the past two years, up from 69% in 2008/09.

The larger sample size of the SSCQ improves the capacity for analysis of population sub-groups and so the SSCQ is the preferred source for comparison across demographic groups or sub-national areas (see section 2.1).

A comparison of estimates from data pooled from the SCJS 2012-13 and estimates in SSCQ 2013 is provided in Annex B.

Confidence in the police

Survey respondents, regardless of whether they had ever been in contact with the police, were asked how confident they were in the ability of the police in their local area to undertake specific aspects of police work.

The following sections provide detailed analyses of the following six questions across a wide range of subgroups relating to confidence in the ability of the police:

- A. prevent crime (section 2.2.2)
- B. respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from the public (section 2.2.3)
- C. deal with incidents as they occur (section 2.2.4)
- D. investigate incidents after they occur (section 2.2.5)
- E. solve crimes (section 2.2.6)
- F. catch criminals (section 2.2.7)

Response options were 'very', 'fairly', 'not very', 'not at all' or 'don't know'. Responses were grouped into three groups for analysis:

- 'very' or 'fairly' confident
- 'not very' or 'not at all' confident

¹⁹ 'Don't know' responses are not included in tables.

²⁰ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/crime-and-justice-survey

- 'don't know'²¹

Measuring public perceptions of confidence in the ability of police in local areas in specific aspects of their work helps contextualise one of the aims of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, which saw the eight legacy Scottish police forces reform to create the Police Service of Scotland, on 1 April 2013. The forthcoming publication of SSCQ 2012 data will provide a pre-reform baseline result to support assessments of the change.

The preferred source for these statistics is the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS), which provides a time series back to 2008-09, the results of which are used for a National²² and Justice Outcome Indicators²³. The changes in SCJS respondents' confidence levels between the 2008-09 and 2012-13 surveys were positive and statistically significant across all six of these questions on aspects of confidence in the police.

The larger sample size of the SSCQ improves the capacity for analysis of population sub-groups and so the SSCQ now provides the preferred source for comparison across demographic groups or geographic area results.

A comparison of estimates from SCJS and SSCQ is provided in Annex B.

2.1 Perception of the local crime rate

More than three quarters of respondents (77%) perceived the crime rate in their local area was either 'about the same', 'a little less' or 'a lot less' than in the previous year. 12% perceived 'a little more' and 4.3% 'a lot more' crime.

While there is lots of consistency in results across a range of variables and population sub-groups, some significant differences emerge. In terms of geography, there were significant differences between people from the most deprived fifth of areas and least deprived fifth, with 73% and 81% perceiving a reduction or no change in crime rate respectively. Similarly, people in large urban areas (76%) were significantly less likely to say that crime had fallen or remained the same compared to people in accessible (81%) or remote rural areas (80%).

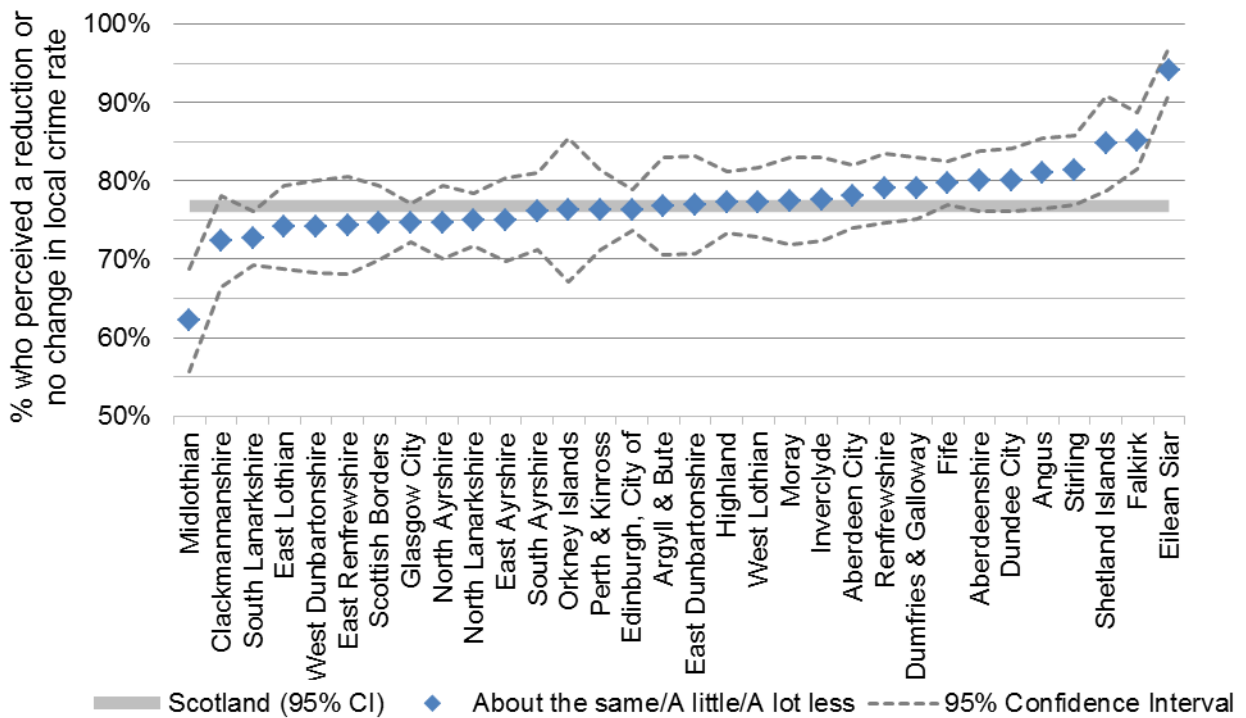
In relation to local authorities, people in Shetland, Falkirk and Eilean Siar were more likely than the Scottish average to say that crime in their local area had fallen or remained the same, while people in Midlothian were less likely than the Scottish average to feel that crime in their local area had fallen or remained the same. See Figure 5.

²¹ 'Don't know' responses are not included in tables.

²² www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/crimerate

²³ www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/partnerstories/Justice-Dashboard

Figure 5: Proportion of people who perceived a reduction or no change in local crime rate by Local Authority



The following groups of people were significantly less likely to say that crime in their local area had fallen or remained the same compared to the Scottish average (77%): single parents (68%), those following a divorce / the dissolution of a civil partnership (72%), those living in social rented accommodation (72%), those without access to a car (72%), women aged 35-44 (73%), smokers (74%), those with no qualifications (74%), people with limiting long-term health conditions (74%).

Conversely, significant proportions of young (age 16-24) and older (age 75+) men perceived an above-average reduction in local crime rate (83% and 82% respectively), as did people with a degree or professional qualification (80%) and those owning two cars (80%).

No significant differences were found when the results were examined broken down by a range of other variables, including: ethnicity, economic activity, country of birth, sexual orientation or religion.

Table 2.1: Perception of local crime rate

	Response %		Totals	
	About the same/ A little/A lot less	A little/A lot more	Adults	Sample
All	76.8	16.7	3,874,400	17,398
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	72.9	20.7	757,100	3,341
2	72.7	20.9	768,500	3,598
3	76.8	16.4	800,400	3,795
4	80.3	13.9	792,900	3,663
5: least deprived fifth of households	81.2	11.9	755,400	3,001
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	78.5	15.4	1,220,000	6,188
Mortgaged	78.7	15.3	1,414,000	5,366
Social rented	71.8	21.7	844,600	4,167
Private rented	75.7	15.5	344,800	1,465
Unknown rented	78.5	15.5	41,100	183
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	77.2	16.7	2,130,700	8,647
Unemployed	73.4	22.6	143,900	576
Inactive	76.6	16.3	1,597,800	8,167
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	76.9	17.3	3,191,400	14,439
White: Other British	77.1	13.8	448,600	2,070
White: Polish	72.5	13.3	36,600	127
White: Other*	77.3	13.5	99,500	418
Asian**	74.4	16.3	63,500	209
All other ethnic groups***	69.1	13.6	32,100	124

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

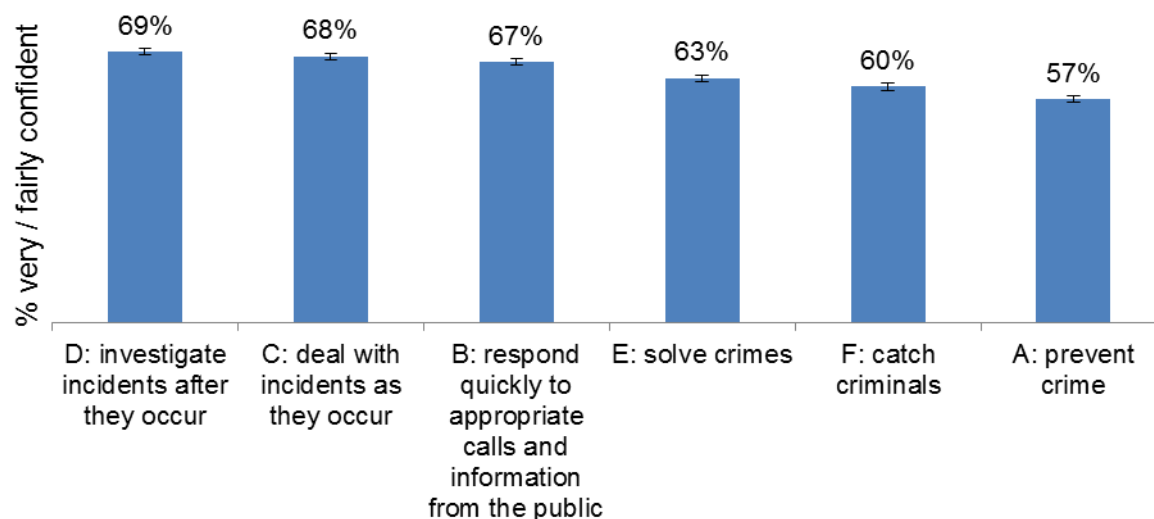
** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

2.2 Confidence in the police: overview of indicators

More than half of adults stated they were 'very' or 'fairly' confident in the police to do specific elements of their job in local areas in each of the six aspects of policing examined, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Scotland-level police confidence indicators, ranked by proportion of people responding 'very' or 'fairly confident'



Among local authorities, results varied across the six indicators. Local authority results are presented in charts in the relevant sections listed on page 74, and in supplementary tables 2.2 to 2.7.²⁴

'Very' or 'fairly' confident in the police

Several of the breakdowns by equality measures identified statistically significant differences between population sub-groups stating they were 'very' or 'fairly' confident in the police and the Scottish average. For results from specific questions see the sections listed on page 24 and supplementary tables 2.2 to 2.7. Results varied across each of the six police confidence indicators, however a range of overall themes emerged:

Statements of police confidence varied significantly with **deprivation**. For all six indicators, adults living in more deprived areas (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation SIMD quintiles 1 and 2) reported being significantly less confident in the police than the Scottish average (see for example question A in Figure 7). Conversely, adults living in SIMD quintile 4 reported greater confidence in the police than the Scottish average in five out of the six indicators (A, C, D, E, F), and adults living in the least deprived SIMD quintile 5 expressed greater confidence in three out of the six indicators (A, B, E). See for example question A in Figure 7.

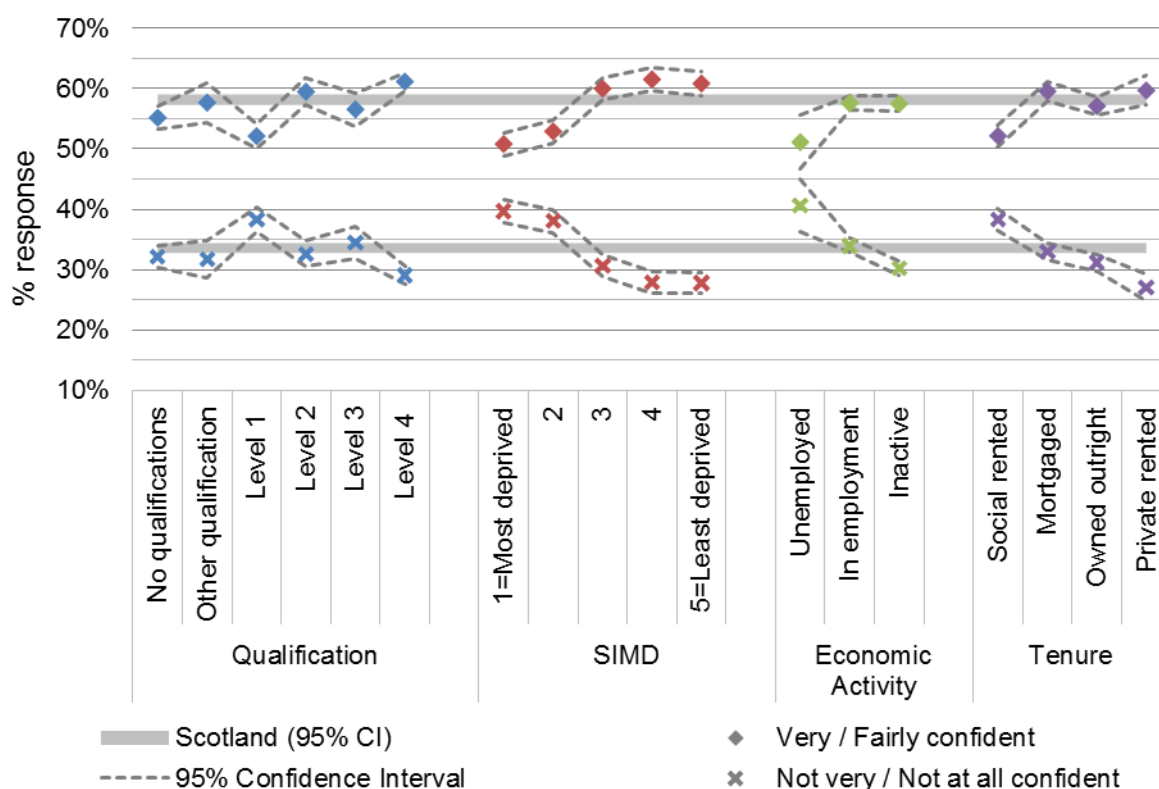
Social tenants reported significantly lower confidence in the police than the Scottish average for all six indicators (see for example indicator A in Figure 7), as did **smokers** and adults living with **limiting long-term health conditions**.

²⁴ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

Those with low **qualifications** (O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent) were significantly less confident for five out of six indicators (A, B, C, E, F), while those with degrees or professional qualifications were significantly more confident than the Scottish average for four out of six indicators (A, B, C, D), see for example indicator A in Figure 7.

For two indicators (A, B), **unemployed** people were less confident in the police than the Scottish average (see for example question A in Figure 7), while for one indicator (D), this was the case for economically inactive people.

Figure 7: Proportion of adults ‘very’ / ‘fairly’ confident or ‘not very’ / ‘not at all’ confident in the police to prevent crime (question A) by highest qualification, deprivation, economic activity and household tenure

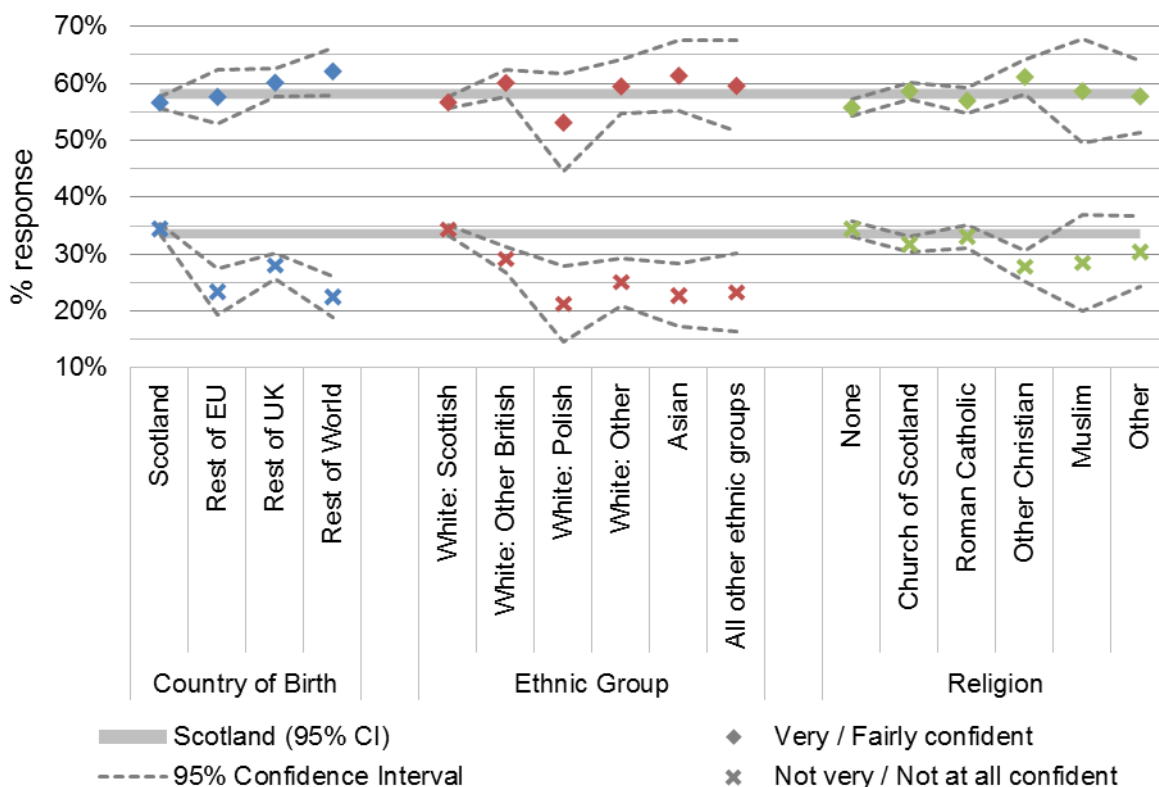


There were no significant differences between respondents stating they were ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ confident in the police by **sexual orientation** across any of the six indicators.

Responses by ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ confident did not vary much by **ethnic group**. There was only one indicator where a small but significant difference was identified between ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ confident responses by ethnic group: the ‘White: Polish’ group were less likely to state they were ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ confident in the police to investigate incidents after they occur (section 2.2.5) than the Scottish average.

Across other breakdowns such as **country of birth** or **religion** there were no significant differences between respondent groups when stating they were ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ confident in the police. See for example ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ confident responses for question A: “Confidence in the police to prevent crime” presented in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Proportion of adults 'very' / 'fairly' confident or 'not very' / 'not at all' confident in the police to prevent crime (question A) by country of birth, ethnic group and religion



'Not very' or 'not at all' confident in the police

Between one in five and one in three adults responded they were either 'not very' or 'not at all' confident in the police to do specific elements of their job in local areas in each of the six aspects of policing examined. Several of the breakdowns by equality measures identified statistically significant differences between population sub-groups stating they were 'not very' or 'not at all' confident in the police. For results from specific questions see the sections listed on page 24 and supplementary tables 2.2 to 2.7.

Results varied across each of the six police confidence questions. Similar themes as in the 'very' or 'fairly' confident analysis emerged, however several further comparisons surfaced as significantly different (see note on page 31) and are discussed in this section.

As in the previous analysis, levels of police confidence varied significantly with **deprivation**. For all six questions, adults living in more deprived areas (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation SIMD quintiles 1 and 2) reported significantly higher levels of 'not very' or 'not at all' confident than the Scottish average (see for example question A in Figure 7). Adults living in the least deprived SIMD quintile 5 were more confident for all six questions.

Social tenants again reported having significantly less confident in the police: higher levels of 'not very' or 'not at all' confident than the Scottish average for all six questions (see for example question A in Figure 7), as did smokers and adults living with limiting long-term health conditions.

Those with low **qualifications** (O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent) reported higher levels of ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident for all six questions, while those with degrees or professional qualifications were less likely to give these responses than the Scottish average for all six questions (see for example question A in Figure 7).

For five questions (A to E), **unemployed** people had higher levels of ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident in the police than the Scottish average (see for example question A in Figure 7).

There were again no significant differences between sexual orientation groups of respondents stating they were ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident in the police across any of the six questions.

When examining ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident responses by **ethnicity**, people identifying as ‘White: Other British’, ‘White: Other’ or one of ‘All other ethnic groups’ reported significantly lower levels of ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident than the Scottish average for all six questions.

Furthermore, people identifying as ‘White: Polish’ or ‘Asian’ were significantly more confident in the police than the Scottish average in five of the six questions. In the sixth question (D: “...investigate incidents after they occur” for Polish respondents, and E: “...solve crimes” for Asian respondents), these subgroups were not significantly different than the rest of the population.

Similarly, for all six questions, people **born outside Scotland** (rest of UK, EU and world) were significantly more confident in the police than the Scottish average, reporting lower levels of ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident responses. See for example ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident responses for question A: “Confidence in the police to prevent crime” presented in Figure 8. For all questions see supplementary tables 2.2 to 2.7.²⁵

Among **religious groups**, ‘Other Christian’ respondents also consistently reported lower levels of ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident in the police compared to the Scottish average. There were no significant differences for other religious groups. See for example ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident responses for question A: “Confidence in the police to prevent crime” presented in Figure 8, and for all questions see supplementary tables 2.2 to 2.7.

Note: The sum of proportions answering “Very/Fairly confident” and “Not very/Not at all confident” to these questions is less than 100%. This is because a proportion of respondents refused to answer some or all questions in this set, or did not express a preference. These cases have not been excluded from the analysis in line with reporting of these indicators from the SCJS. This also affects the width of the confidence intervals for every estimate. Estimates closer to 50% carry wider confidence intervals (e.g, ‘very’ / ‘fairly’ confident responses in this chapter) than estimates closer to 0% or 100% (e.g. ‘not very’ / ‘not at all’ confident responses).²⁶

²⁵ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

²⁶ Kish, Survey Sampling (1995)

2.2.2 Confidence in the police to prevent crime

Of the six police confidence indicators, the confidence of respondents in police to prevent crime was the lowest overall, at 57%.

The proportion of respondents reporting that they were “very” or “fairly” confident in Clackmannanshire (39%) and Midlothian (49%) was significantly below the Scottish average, while Shetland (71%), Orkney (72%) and Eilean Siar (75%) reported significantly higher levels (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Proportion of adults in each Local Authority confident in police to prevent crime

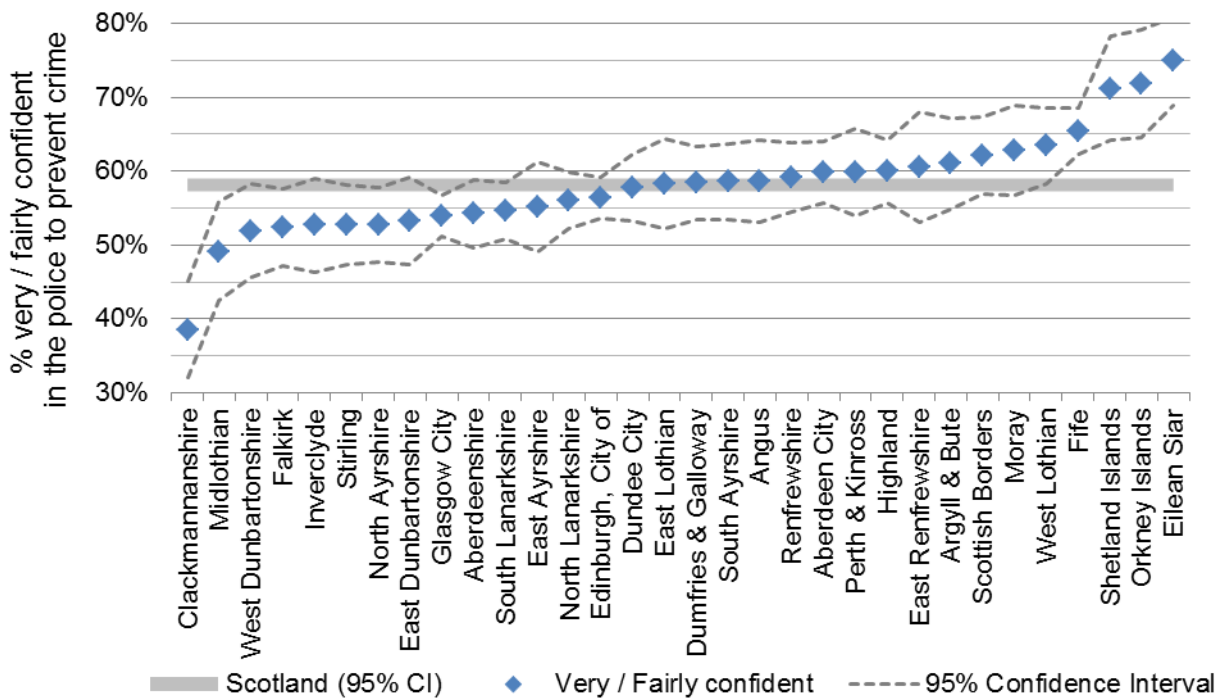


Table 2.2: Confidence in police to prevent crime

	Response %		Totals	
	Fairly confident	Not very/ Not at all confident	Adults	Sample
All	57.3	32.8	4,398,900	19,395
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	50.8	39.7	860,800	3,738
2	52.9	38.1	872,400	3,982
3	60.0	30.6	908,400	4,217
4	61.5	27.9	895,500	4,081
5: least deprived fifth of households	60.8	27.8	861,800	3,377
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	57.1	31.2	1,255,900	6,365
Mortgaged	59.6	33.0	1,526,300	5,769
Social rented	52.2	38.4	952,800	4,637
Private rented	59.7	27.1	604,400	2,372
Unknown rented	65.8	23.1	49,800	222
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	57.6	34.0	2,436,300	9,776
Unemployed	51.1	40.6	184,500	732
Inactive	57.5	30.3	1,775,800	8,877
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	56.7	34.3	3,499,200	15,668
White: Other British	60.1	29.1	538,600	2,426
White: Polish	53.1	21.2	55,400	182
White: Other*	59.5	25.1	152,800	594
Asian**	61.3	22.8	100,100	327
All other ethnic groups***	59.6	23.3	50,100	186

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

2.2.3 Confidence in the police to respond quickly to calls and information from the public

Around two thirds of respondents reported being ‘very’ or ‘fairly confident’ in the police to respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from the public (67%).

Responses ranged from 55% in Clackmannanshire to 83% in Eilean Saar, with responses in several Local Authorities varying significantly from the Scottish average (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Proportion of adults in each Local Authority confident in police to respond quickly to calls and information from the public

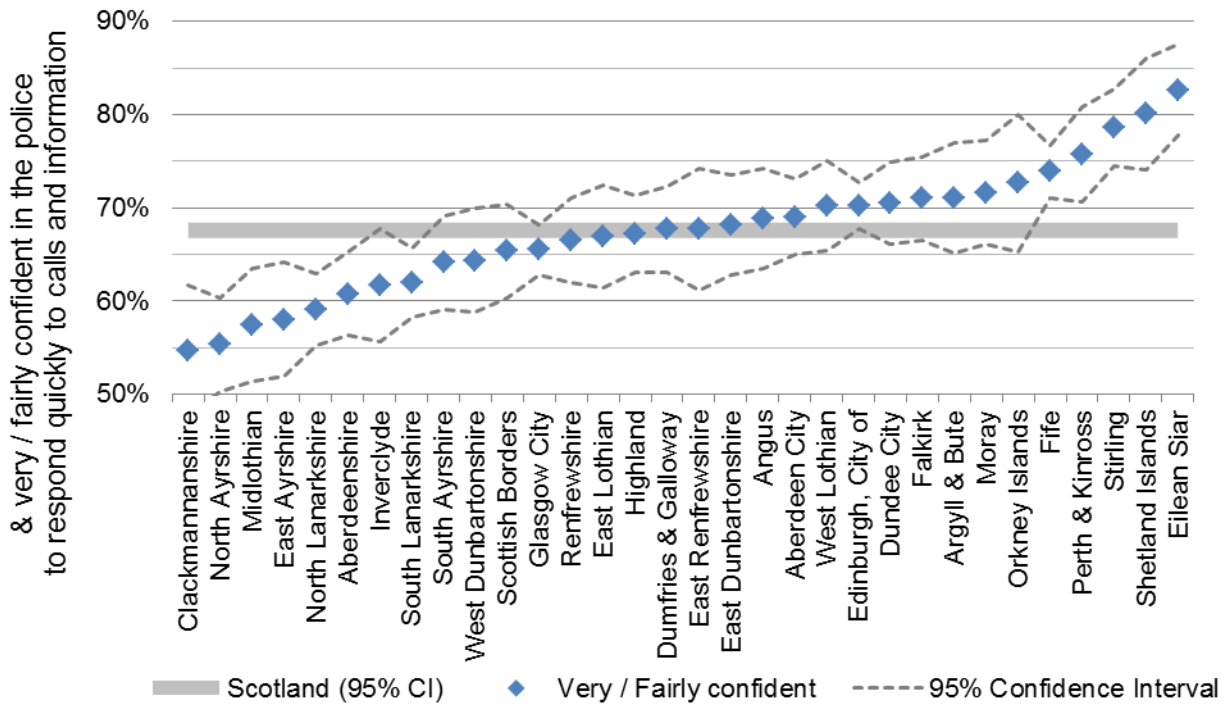


Table 2.3: Confidence in the police to respond quickly to calls and information from the public

	Response %		Totals	
	Fairly confident	Not very/ Not at all confident	Adults	Sample
All	66.8	22.8	4,398,900	19,395
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	62.9	27.2	860,800	3,738
2	63.9	26.3	872,400	3,982
3	67.5	22.4	908,400	4,217
4	68.8	20.8	895,500	4,081
5: least deprived fifth of households	70.7	17.6	861,800	3,377
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	64.2	24.1	1,255,900	6,365
Mortgaged	69.8	21.9	1,526,300	5,769
Social rented	63.3	26.9	952,800	4,637
Private rented	70.2	16.3	604,400	2,372
Unknown rented	66.5	20.9	49,800	222
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	68.2	22.8	2,436,300	9,776
Unemployed	59.6	30.8	184,500	732
Inactive	65.6	22.0	1,775,800	8,877
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	66.3	24.5	3,499,200	15,668
White: Other British	68.4	19.2	538,600	2,426
White: Polish	62.8	10.9	55,400	182
White: Other*	71.9	12.9	152,800	594
Asian**	68.1	12.1	100,100	327
All other ethnic groups***	70.6	14.2	50,100	186

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

2.2.4 Confidence in the police to deal with incidents as they occur

Around two thirds of respondents reported being 'very' or 'fairly confident' in the police to deal with incidents as they occur (68%). This is the joint-highest rated indicator (not significantly different from section 2.2.5: Confidence in the police to investigate incidents after they occur).

In terms of Local Authorities, responses ranged from 55% in Ayrshire to 86% in Eilean Siar (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Proportion of adults in each Local Authority confident in police to deal with incidents as they occur

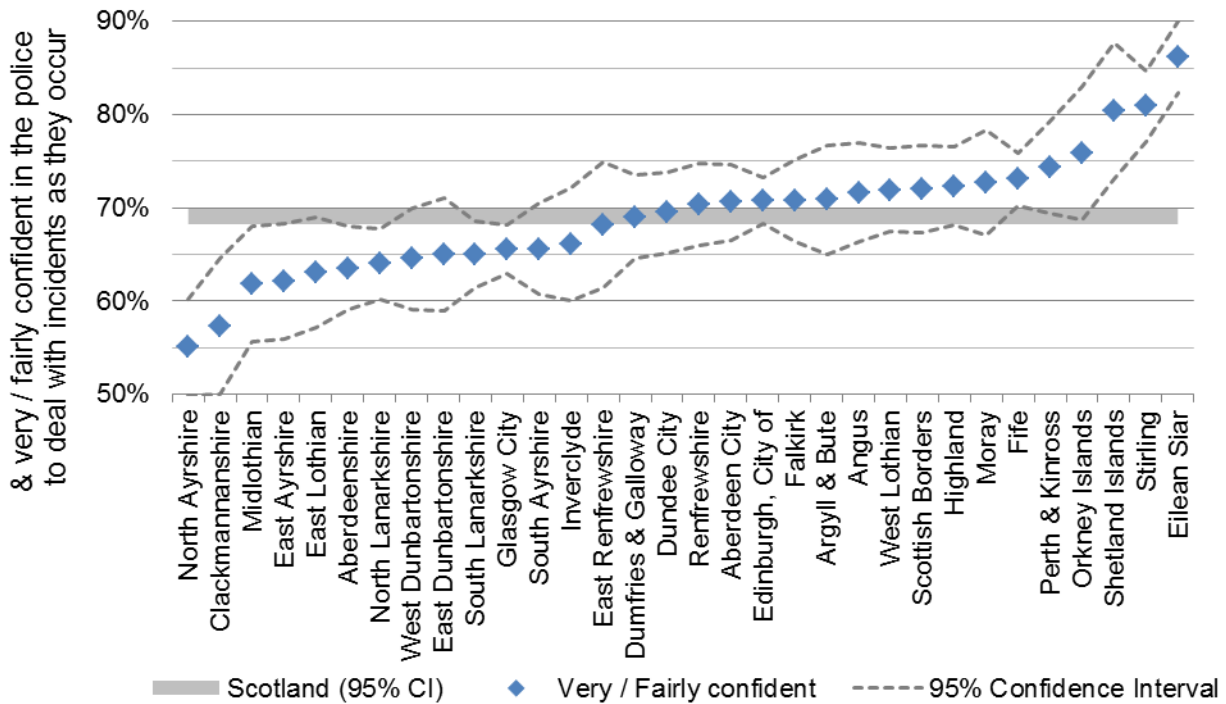


Table 2.4: Confidence in the police to deal with incidents as they occur

	Response %		Totals	
	Very/ Fairly confident	Not very/ Not at all confident	Adults	Sample
All	68.3	22.4	4,398,900	19,395
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	63.3	28.0	860,800	3,738
2	65.3	25.1	872,400	3,982
3	69.9	21.1	908,400	4,217
4	71.7	19.4	895,500	4,081
5: least deprived fifth of households	70.8	18.4	861,800	3,377
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	67.5	21.8	1,255,900	6,365
Mortgaged	70.8	22.4	1,526,300	5,769
Social rented	64.3	26.5	952,800	4,637
Private rented	70.1	17.0	604,400	2,372
Unknown rented	70.2	18.3	49,800	222
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	69.2	23.0	2,436,300	9,776
Unemployed	65.0	28.0	184,500	732
Inactive	67.3	20.9	1,775,800	8,877
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	67.9	23.8	3,499,200	15,668
White: Other British	70.5	19.1	538,600	2,426
White: Polish	63.7	12.3	55,400	182
White: Other*	70.4	13.6	152,800	594
Asian**	67.7	14.0	100,100	327
All other ethnic groups***	71.2	12.4	50,100	186

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

2.2.5 Confidence in the police to investigate incidents after they occur

Of the six police confidence indicators, the confidence in police to investigate incidents after they occur had the highest reported levels at 69%. Responses ranged from 57% in Clackmannanshire to 85% in Eilean Siar (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Proportion of adults in each Local Authority confident in police to investigate incidents after they occur

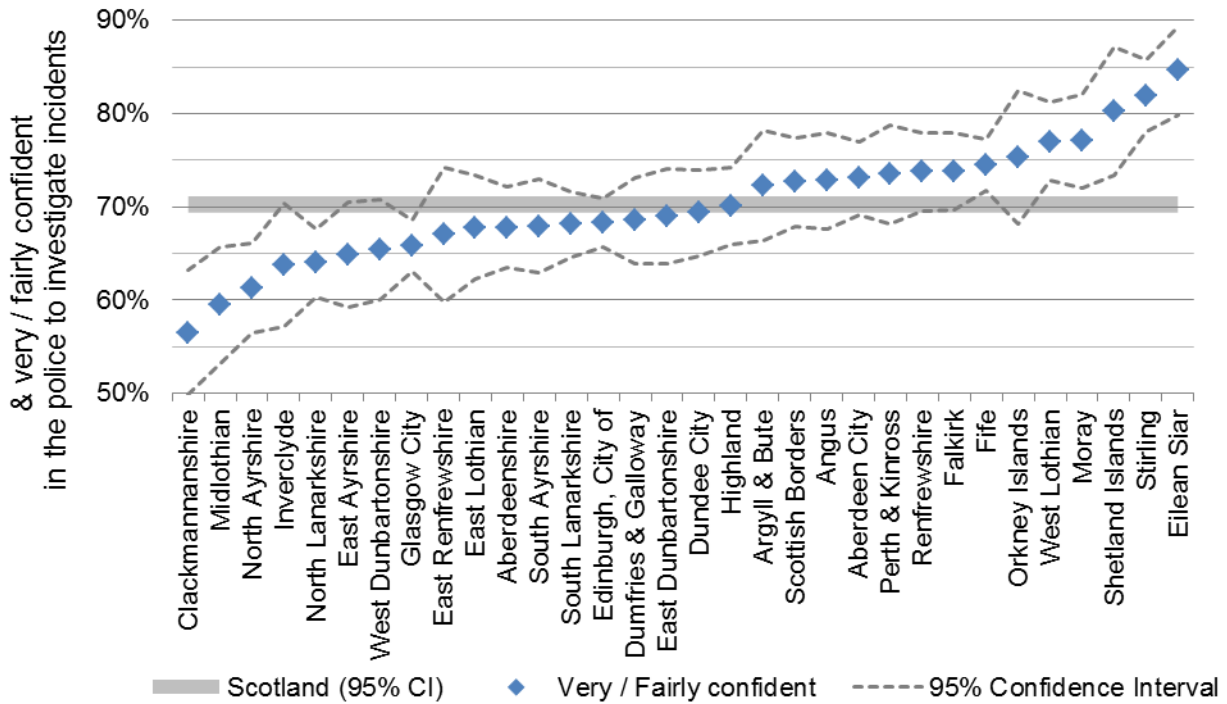


Table 2.5: Confidence in the police to investigate incidents after they occur

	Response %		Totals	
	Very/ Fairly confident	Not very/ Not at all confident	Adults	Sample
All	69.4	19.7	4,398,900	19,395
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	64.8	24.6	860,800	3,738
2	66.5	22.8	872,400	3,982
3	70.6	18.8	908,400	4,217
4	72.9	16.8	895,500	4,081
5: least deprived fifth of households	71.8	15.7	861,800	3,377
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	68.3	19.8	1,255,900	6,365
Mortgaged	72.7	18.9	1,526,300	5,769
Social rented	65.4	23.4	952,800	4,637
Private rented	69.6	16.0	604,400	2,372
Unknown rented	68.2	17.1	49,800	222
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	71.2	19.9	2,436,300	9,776
Unemployed	65.6	24.4	184,500	732
Inactive	67.2	19.0	1,775,800	8,877
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	69.5	20.8	3,499,200	15,668
White: Other British	70.3	17.0	538,600	2,426
White: Polish	58.7	15.2	55,400	182
White: Other*	70.0	13.4	152,800	594
Asian**	65.1	14.1	100,100	327
All other ethnic groups***	70.7	11.4	50,100	186

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

2.2.6 Confidence in the police to solve crimes

63% of respondents reported being 'very' or 'fairly confident' in the police to solve crimes. Responses ranged from 49% in Midlothian to 81% in Eilean Siar, see Figure 13.

Figure 13: Proportion of adults in each Local Authority confident in police to solve crimes

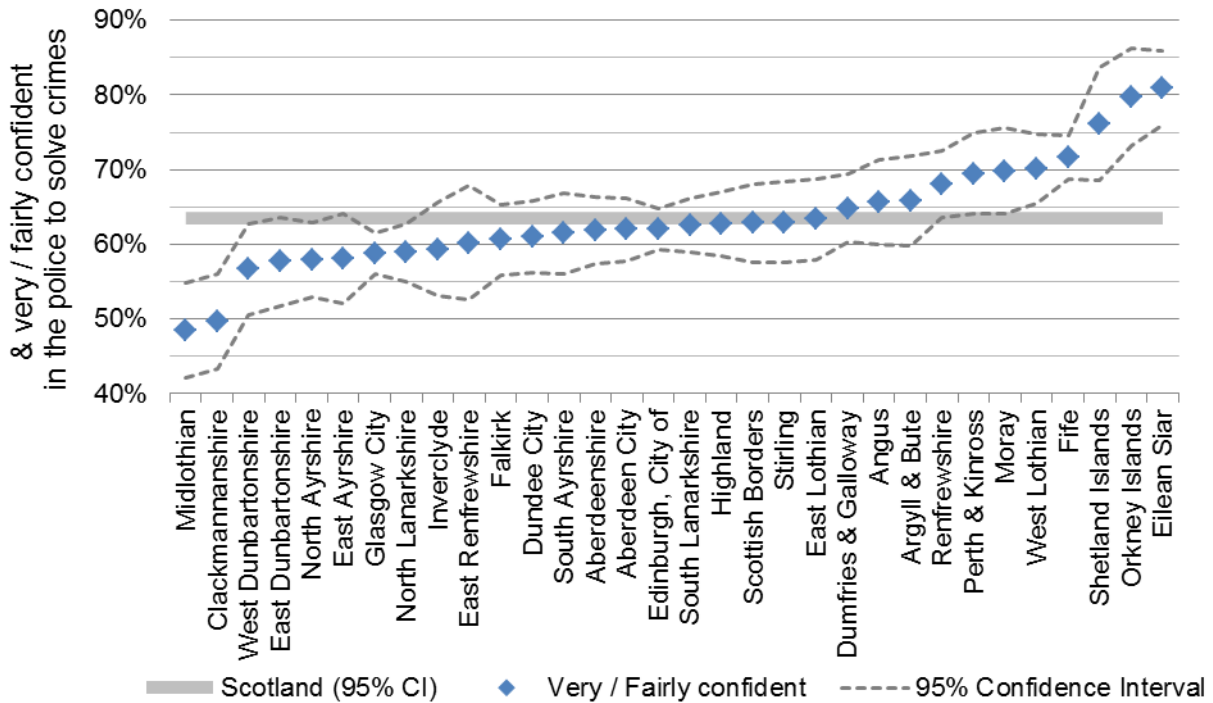


Table 2.6: Confidence in the police to solve crimes

	Response %		Totals	
	Fairly confident	Not very/ Not at all confident	Adults	Sample
All	62.6	24.2	4,398,900	19,395
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	57.2	30.8	860,800	3,738
2	58.8	28.4	872,400	3,982
3	64.9	22.0	908,400	4,217
4	66.1	20.7	895,500	4,081
5: least deprived fifth of households	66.0	19.5	861,800	3,377
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	61.4	23.9	1,255,900	6,365
Mortgaged	65.7	23.6	1,526,300	5,769
Social rented	58.3	29.5	952,800	4,637
Private rented	63.7	18.8	604,400	2,372
Unknown rented	68.4	16.4	49,800	222
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	63.7	24.7	2,436,300	9,776
Unemployed	59.5	29.2	184,500	732
Inactive	61.4	23.0	1,775,800	8,877
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	62.6	25.7	3,499,200	15,668
White: Other British	64.0	20.2	538,600	2,426
White: Polish	62.7	10.5	55,400	182
White: Other*	61.6	16.9	152,800	594
Asian**	57.9	19.2	100,100	327
All other ethnic groups***	63.5	16.3	50,100	186

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

2.2.7 Confidence in the police to catch criminals

61% of respondents reported being 'very' or 'fairly confident' in the police to catch criminals.

Responses ranged from 48% in Clackmannanshire to 81% in Eilean Siar (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Proportion of adults in each Local Authority confident in police to catch criminals

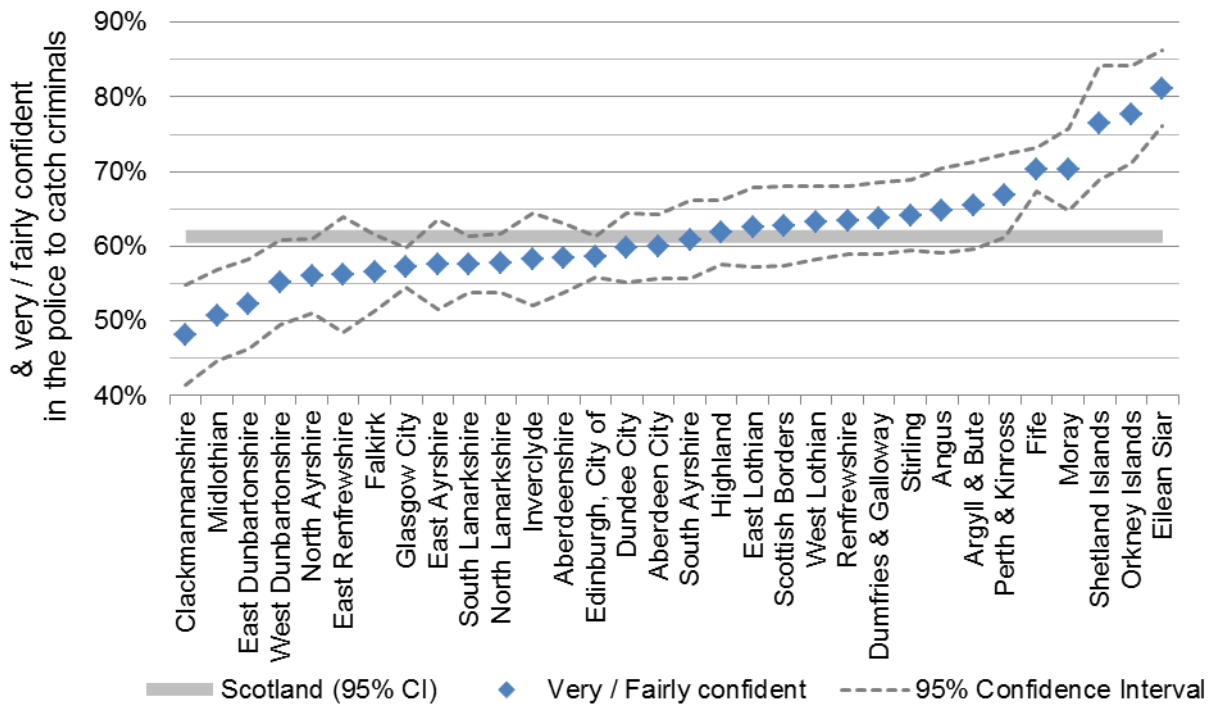


Table 2.7: Confidence in the police to catch criminals

	Response %		Totals	
	Very/ Fairly confident	Not very/ Not at all confident	Adults	Sample
All	60.5	26.9	4,398,900	19,395
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	55.8	32.8	860,800	3,738
2	56.6	31.7	872,400	3,982
3	62.1	25.4	908,400	4,217
4	64.4	22.7	895,500	4,081
5: least deprived fifth of households	63.1	22.3	861,800	3,377
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	58.7	26.9	1,255,900	6,365
Mortgaged	63.6	26.5	1,526,300	5,769
Social rented	56.9	31.7	952,800	4,637
Private rented	61.2	21.1	604,400	2,372
Unknown rented	66.3	19.3	49,800	222
Respondent Economic Activity				
In employment	61.2	28.1	2,436,300	9,776
Unemployed	57.7	30.6	184,500	732
Inactive	59.7	25.0	1,775,800	8,877
Ethnic Group				
White: Scottish	60.3	28.4	3,499,200	15,668
White: Other British	62.1	23.3	538,600	2,426
White: Polish	51.7	17.6	55,400	182
White: Other*	60.5	18.3	152,800	594
Asian**	57.5	19.5	100,100	327
All other ethnic groups***	65.1	13.7	50,100	186

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

3 Core Household Questions

This chapter presents breakdowns of SSCQ data on:

- household type (section 3.1)
- household tenure (section 3.2)
- car access (section 3.3)

All reported differences are statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

Household type

The household type categories provided by SSCQ mirror those used by constituent surveys in reporting. These categories encode information about the number and ages of individuals in the surveyed address as follows:

- Single adult: 1 adult of non-pensionable age and no children. Pensionable age is set at 65 for men and 60 for women²⁷
- Small adult: 2 adults of non-pensionable age and no children
- Large adult: 3 or more adults and no children
- Single parent: 1 adult of any age and 1 or more children
- Small family: 2 adults of any age and 1 or 2 children
- Large family: 2 adults of any age and 3 or more children or 3 or more adults of any age and 1 or more children
- Single pensioner: 1 adult of pensionable age and no children.
- Older smaller: 2 adults at least one of whom is of pensionable age and no children

Household tenure

Tenure information was collected to inform housing policy and to provide a socioeconomic comparison. The Scottish Household Survey reports on tenure annually (in broader categories)²⁸ and every ten years, the Scottish Census publishes tenure information with detailed breakdowns²⁹. SSCQ provides more frequent and detailed estimates, distinguishing between the private and social rental sector.

A comparison of SSCQ and census findings is provided in Annex A, Table A.1.

²⁷ The true state pension age for women in 2013 is just under 62 years old under the Pensions Act 1995. From 2014, all retirees will be 62 or over.

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/310231/spa-timetable.pdf

²⁸ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002

²⁹ www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html

Car access

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

Data on car access, collected in the Scottish Household Survey, is published annually in "Transport and Travel in Scotland".³⁰ The precise question, rolled out to the SSCQ surveys from 2013 includes vans and company cars: "In total, how many cars or vans are owned, or are available for private use, by members of your household? Include any company cars or vans available for private use". Every ten years, the Scottish Census publishes information on car ownership at a range of detailed geographies.

A comparison of SSCQ and census findings is provided in Annex A, Table A.2.

3.1 Household type

Most Scottish households in 2013 were composed of single adults (19%). The largest groups of single adult households were in the fifth most deprived areas (26%) and the smallest group of single adult households were in the fifth least deprived areas (12%). Similar comparisons were observed for single parents (10% and 1.9%). Most Scottish households in the least deprived fifth of areas were composed of small adult and older smaller households (both 18%).

Single adults made up the largest group in large urban areas (23%), dropping to 14% in remote rural areas. Conversely, older smaller households made up 23% of remote rural areas but only 11% of large urban areas. Other household types were evenly distributed.

Single pensioners and adults were least likely to have access to a car, making up 32% and 29% of the "no car access" group.

³⁰ www.transportscotland.gov.uk/statistics/transport-and-travel-scotland-all-editions

Table 3.1: Household type

	Response %								Totals	
	Single adult	Small adult	Large adult	Single parent	Small family	Large family	Single pensioner	Older smaller	Households	Sample
All	18.8	17.1	10.1	5.1	12.5	5.5	16.4	14.6	2,386,200	20,137
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation										
1: most deprived fifth of households	25.6	13.7	7.4	9.6	10.7	4.9	17.7	10.3	508,000	3,868
2	21.5	16.9	10.0	6.2	9.7	4.3	18.6	12.8	492,300	4,107
3	18.5	18.7	9.9	4.2	12.5	5.9	15.4	14.9	487,100	4,385
4	14.6	18.5	10.1	3.0	14.6	6.3	15.1	17.7	462,000	4,248
5: least deprived fifth of households	12.4	18.0	13.3	1.9	15.3	6.1	15.1	17.9	436,700	3,529
Urban/Rural Classification										
Large Urban Area	22.6	18.1	10.1	5.4	11.5	4.5	16.6	11.0	958,800	6,808
Other Urban Area	17.9	15.9	10.3	5.7	12.9	5.5	16.2	15.6	716,300	6,120
Accessible Small Town	14.3	17.6	10.7	4.7	12.9	6.9	16.7	16.2	211,400	1,830
Remote Small Town	18.6	15.1	10.8	4.4	11.3	6.2	16.4	17.3	89,600	1,122
Accessible Rural	13.8	18.1	8.3	4.2	14.8	6.8	16.0	18.0	259,300	2,231
Remote Rural	14.0	15.0	10.1	2.7	12.3	6.8	16.6	22.6	150,900	2,026
Detailed Tenure										
Owned outright	8.2	10.2	10.0	0.8	3.2	2.1	30.5	35.0	713,200	6,558
Mortgaged	16.5	24.0	13.9	3.5	24.9	10.0	2.7	4.5	732,600	6,064
Social rented	27.6	11.0	6.4	10.5	8.5	5.0	22.5	8.6	582,800	4,775
Private rented	30.4	28.7	7.9	8.9	12.4	3.8	4.8	3.1	323,000	2,478
Unknown rented	32.6	8.6	11.1	3.8	5.4	4.5	21.6	12.4	30,600	232
Car Access										
No car	29.0	11.2	4.5	8.5	4.6	2.0	32.4	7.8	741,400	5,716
1 car	21.1	16.6	6.7	5.7	12.2	4.6	14.3	18.8	1,021,900	8,832
2 cars	2.8	27.7	15.3	0.3	25.3	10.4	0.8	17.4	507,700	4,594
3 or more cars	2.7	13.3	52.8		8.7	14.1	0.7	7.7	115,100	994

3.2 Household tenure

The most common forms of tenure across Scotland in 2013 were mortgaged (31%) and owned outright (30%), followed by social rented (24%). A further 14% were private rented.

Some tenure types varied strongly across deprivation areas, with the proportion of outright ownership increasing from 15% in the most deprived areas to 45% in least deprived areas. Mortgaged households similarly increased from 19% to 38%. Conversely, social rented accommodation made up over half the households in the most deprived areas (55%) and only 3.0% in the least deprived areas.

Nearly half of households in remote rural areas owned outright (45%), compared to a quarter (25%) in large urban areas. Conversely, social rental housing made up 27% in large urban areas and only 16% in remote rural areas.

Nearly half of households with no access to a car were social tenants (49%). Similarly, half of single parents (50%) and around third of single pensioners (34%) and single adults (36%) were social tenants.

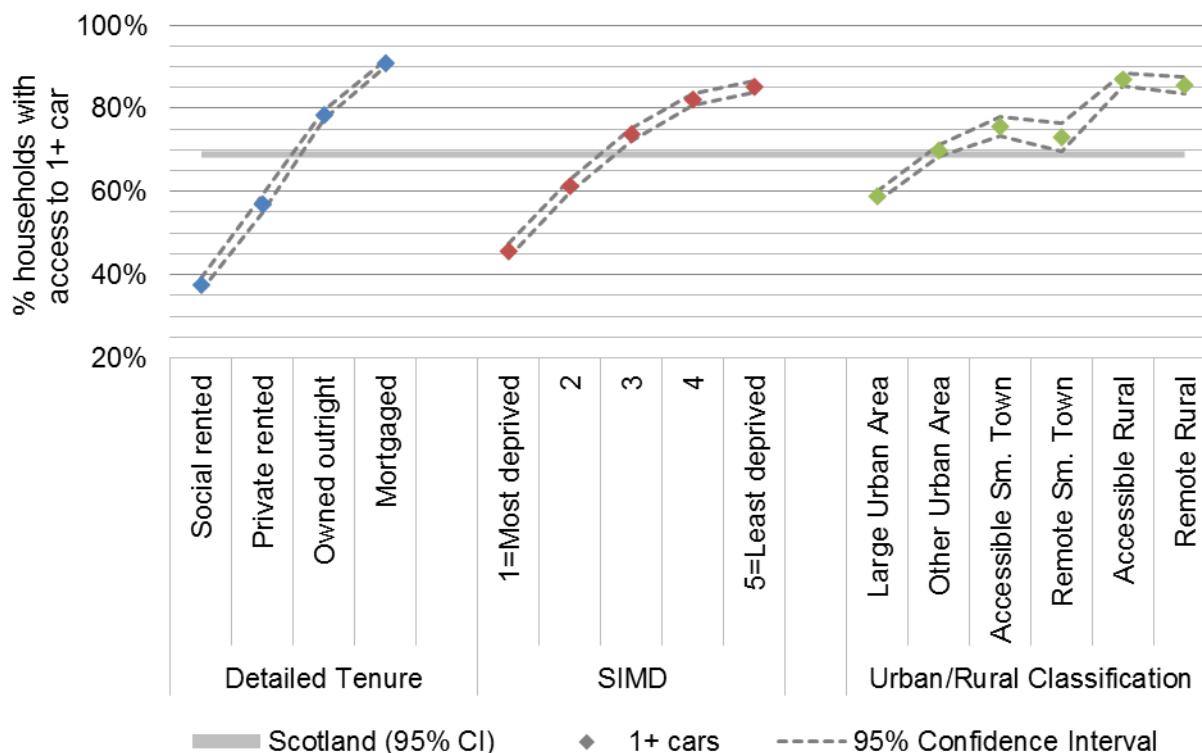
Table 3.2: Household tenure

	Response %					Totals	
	Owned outright	Mortgaged	Social rented	Private rented	Unknown rented	Households	Sample
All	29.9	30.7	24.4	13.5	1.3	2,386,200	20,137
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation							
1: most deprived fifth of households	15.0	18.9	54.6	9.8	1.6	508,000	3,868
2	24.5	28.1	32.2	13.7	1.2	492,300	4,107
3	31.1	33.1	18.6	15.8	1.3	487,100	4,385
4	36.8	36.8	9.4	15.4	1.4	462,000	4,248
5: least deprived fifth of households	44.6	38.2	3.0	13.1	0.8	436,700	3,529
Urban/Rural Classification							
Large Urban Area	25.2	29.1	27.1	16.7	1.6	958,800	6,808
Other Urban Area	29.3	32.5	26.2	11.3	0.7	716,300	6,120
Accessible Small Town	32.9	31.9	23.8	10.2	0.9	211,400	1,830
Remote Small Town	33.6	27.9	26.4	10.9	1.3	89,600	1,122
Accessible Rural	36.6	34.3	14.4	12.6	1.8	259,300	2,231
Remote Rural	44.6	25.9	15.8	11.7	1.9	150,900	2,026
Household Type							
Single adult	13.0	27.0	35.8	21.9	2.2	448,200	3,319
Small adult	17.9	43.0	15.7	22.7	0.6	408,000	3,312
Large adult	29.6	42.5	15.5	10.6	1.4	240,300	1,940
Single parent	4.9	20.8	49.9	23.4	1.0	122,100	1,038
Small family	7.8	61.3	16.7	13.4	0.6	297,300	2,643
Large family	11.2	55.9	22.3	9.5	1.1	130,900	1,225
Single pensioner	55.5	5.1	33.5	4.0	1.7	391,800	3,265
Older smaller	71.8	9.6	14.4	2.9	1.1	347,700	3,395
Car Access							
No car	20.8	9.0	49.1	18.8	2.1	741,400	5,716
1 car	34.9	32.3	18.4	13.3	1.0	1,021,900	8,832
2 cars	31.5	54.0	5.2	8.4	0.7	507,700	4,594
3 or more cars	37.4	53.0	3.4	5.0	1.0	115,100	994

3.3 Car access

The majority (69%) of Scottish households had access to at least one car in 2013 – 43% had access to one car, 21% two cars and 4.8% three or more cars, see Table 3.3

Figure 15: % households with access to one or more car, by deprivation and rurality



Car access tended to vary with deprivation; 85% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of households in Scotland had access to a car, compared to only 46% of those living in the most deprived fifth of households (see Figure 15). People living in urban areas were much less likely to have access to a car than those living in rural areas, with 41% of those living in a large urban area having no access to a car, compared to only 14% of those living in a remote rural area.

Single-occupant households were the least likely to have access to a car, with 48% of single adult, 51% of single parent and 61% of single pensioner households having no access to a car for personal use. By comparison, only 11% of those living in small or large family households had no access to a car. Large adult households had the highest access to multiple cars, with 25% having access to 3 or more cars.

Car access also varied by tenure, with 91% of those living in a mortgaged household and 78% of those who owned their house outright having access to a car. This contrasted with only 38% in social rented and 57% in private rented having access to a car.

Table 3.3: Car access

	Response %				Totals	
	No car	1 car	2 cars	3 or more cars	Households	Sample
All	31.1	42.8	21.3	4.8	2,386,200	20,137
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation						
1: most deprived fifth of households	54.4	35.9	8.3	1.4	508,000	3,868
2	38.7	44.2	14.0	3.1	492,300	4,107
3	26.2	46.3	22.8	4.7	487,100	4,385
4	17.9	44.2	30.6	7.3	462,000	4,248
5: least deprived fifth of households	14.8	43.9	32.9	8.3	436,700	3,529
Urban/Rural Classification						
Large Urban Area	41.1	40.8	15.3	2.8	958,800	6,808
Other Urban Area	30.1	44.4	21.5	3.9	716,300	6,120
Accessible Small Town	24.4	44.8	23.6	7.3	211,400	1,830
Remote Small Town	26.9	48.4	20.0	4.7	89,600	1,122
Accessible Rural	13.1	42.0	34.1	10.9	259,300	2,231
Remote Rural	14.4	43.7	33.5	8.4	150,900	2,026
Household Type						
Single adult	47.9	48.2	3.2	0.7	448,200	3,319
Small adult	20.3	41.5	34.5	3.8	408,000	3,312
Large adult	14.0	28.4	32.3	25.3	240,300	1,940
Single parent	51.3	47.4	1.3	.	122,100	1,038
Small family	11.5	41.9	43.2	3.4	297,300	2,643
Large family	11.3	35.9	40.4	12.4	130,900	1,225
Single pensioner	61.4	37.4	1.0	0.2	391,800	3,265
Older smaller	16.7	55.4	25.4	2.6	347,700	3,395
Detailed Tenure						
DK/Refused	35.0	31.4	28.0	5.6	4,000	30
Owned outright	21.6	50.0	22.4	6.0	713,200	6,558
Mortgaged	9.1	45.1	37.4	8.3	732,600	6,064
Social rented	62.5	32.3	4.5	0.7	582,800	4,775
Private rented	43.1	41.9	13.2	1.8	323,000	2,478
Unknown rented	51.4	33.3	11.5	3.7	30,600	232

4 Core Equality Questions

This chapter presents breakdowns of SSCQ data on:

- country of birth (section 4.1)
- ethnic group (section 4.2)
- religion (section 4.3)
- sexual orientation (section 4.4)

and further information on the following sections with reference to supplementary tables³¹:

- respondent age (section 4.5)
- marital status (section 4.6)

All reported differences are statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

Country of Birth

Details of the aggregate categories presented here are provided in section 6.5.

Data on country of birth was collected in the 2011 Census and is available through Scotland's Census website.³² Country of birth information has been reported in a range of Census 2011 statistical outputs; for example, a report on the characteristics of recent and established migrants in Scotland.³³

National Records of Scotland furthermore provide population projections.³⁴ A comparison of SSCQ and census findings is provided in Annex A, Table A.3.

There are several advantages of using country of birth data in migration research as a proxy for country of origin: The meaning of 'country of birth' is clear and unambiguous, and people only have one place of birth, which lessens the risk of double counting.

Ethnic Group

Ethnicity is a complex issue. There is no consensus about what constitutes an 'ethnic group'. Research shows that it means different things to different people, which can depend on the context or situation, and understanding of the term evolves over time. It is diverse, encompassing aspects of identity, race, ancestry, history and culture. Ethnic group statistics are important for monitoring discrimination and inequality, and informing policy formulation and service delivery.

Details of the aggregate categories presented by SSCQ are provided in section 6.6.

³¹ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

³² Scotland's Census website: www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/

³³ Characteristics of recent and established EEA and non-EEA migrants in Scotland: www.gov.scot/Resource/0047/00473606.pdf

³⁴ www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/estimates-of-special-populations/population-by-country-of-birth-and-nationality

Data on ethnic group was collected in the 2011 Census and is available through Scotland's Census website.³² The Scottish Government carried out a comprehensive equality analysis of this data.³⁵ A comparison of SSCQ and census findings is provided in Annex A, Table A.4.

Religion

There are several different concepts of religion that can be measured in social surveys. These include affiliation, belonging, belief and practice. It is important to be clear about what concept is being measured.

The Scottish Government's major household surveys ask specifically about religious belonging and this can be interpreted as both loose self-identification and active or formal belonging to a religious group. Statistics on religion are important for monitoring discrimination and inequality, informing policy formulation and service delivery.

Details of the aggregate categories presented by SSCQ are provided in section 6.6.

Data on religion was collected in the 2011 Census and is available through Scotland's Census website.³² The Scottish Government carried out a comprehensive equality analysis of this data.³⁵ A comparison of SSCQ and census findings is provided in Annex A, Table A.5.

Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation is a combination of emotional, romantic, sexual or affectionate attraction or feelings towards another person. It is important to acknowledge that sexual orientation is not just related to sex but is also about a person's identity. How a person determines their sexual orientation can be based on any combination of the above attractions, feelings or behaviours. It can be fluid over time and in different contexts, and an individual may not even know what their sexual orientation is.

Self-perceived sexual identity is a subjective view of oneself: it is about who a person is, not what they do. It is important to be clear that the question is not specifically about sexual behaviour or attraction, although these aspects might relate to the formation of identity. It is also important to note that a person can have a sexual identity while not being sexually active.

The question on self-identified sexual orientation was introduced into the large Scottish population surveys 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.

³⁵ Scottish Government, Analysis of Equality Results from the 2011 Census:
Part 1 www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/8378
Part 2: www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/03/8716

There is still significant prejudice and discrimination against LGB people in society. In a context where some LGB people will not have told friends and family about their sexual identity, there is a real question about whether LGB people generally would want to be open with an interviewer. The default option for being uncertain about one's sexual orientation may be to respond 'straight/heterosexual' rather than to say 'Don't know / not sure'. Particular LGB people are still less likely to be open where they belong to groups or communities where an LGB identity is less acceptable.

4.1 Country of Birth

Around four in five respondents in SSCQ 2013 were born in Scotland (81%), one in ten in the rest of the UK (11%) and less than one in twenty each in the rest of the EU (3.7%) and the rest of the world (4.4%), see Table 4.1. Scottish born adults made up a larger proportion of the population in the most deprived areas (87%) than in the least deprived areas (77%), while adults born in the rest of the UK formed only 4.8% of the population in the most deprived and 15% in the least deprived areas, see Table 4.1 and supplementary table S1.³⁶

Adults born in the rest of the UK formed nearly a quarter (23%) of remote rural communities, a much larger proportion than in urban areas (9.1%), see Table 4.1 and supplementary table S1. The largest groups of adults from the rest of the EU and the world lived in large urban areas, and formed a much larger proportion of private tenants (both 13%) than social tenants (3.9% and 2.8%) or other tenure types.

³⁶ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

Table 4.1: Country of birth

	Response %				Totals	
	Scotland	Rest of UK	Rest of EU	Rest of World	Adults	Sample
All	81.1	10.8	3.7	4.4	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation						
1: most deprived fifth of households	86.7	4.8	4.4	3.9	859,800	3,942
2	84.4	7.8	4.2	3.5	871,600	4,305
3	78.9	12.9	3.2	5.0	902,300	4,615
4	78.9	13.5	3.3	4.3	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	76.7	14.7	3.3	5.4	873,500	3,722
Urban/Rural Classification						
Large Urban Area	78.0	9.1	5.4	7.5	1,728,000	7,005
Other Urban Area	86.0	8.5	2.9	2.6	1,333,700	6,359
Accessible Small Town	84.9	10.6	2.3	2.1	402,400	1,921
Remote Small Town	80.1	13.2	3.9	2.4	165,300	1,204
Accessible Rural	80.8	15.0	2.2	2.0	483,000	2,334
Remote Rural	72.4	23.4	1.5	2.6	286,500	2,215
Detailed Tenure						
Owned outright	84.5	12.1	1.1	2.4	1,265,100	6,894
Mortgaged	83.0	11.0	2.2	3.7	1,543,600	6,445
Social rented	87.5	5.7	3.9	2.8	950,900	4,889
Private rented	58.0	15.8	13.0	13.2	583,300	2,558
Unknown rented	80.9	9.4	2.3	7.4	46,800	222
Ethnic Group						
White: Scottish	96.7	2.4	0.3	0.6	3,501,200	16,949
White: Other British	28.6	66.5	1.6	3.2	531,400	2,631
White: Polish	.	*	99.4	*	55,800	211
White: Other*	6.2	*	51.8	*	155,300	661
Asian**	13.9	8.2	.	77.4	99,800	359
All other ethnic groups***	8.9	8.4	11.3	71.1	51,300	209
Religion						
None	81.8	12.4	2.6	3.2	1,891,400	8,521
Church of Scotland	94.2	4.5	0.3	1.0	1,352,800	7,108
Roman Catholic	78.0	6.7	11.9	3.4	679,700	3,001
Other Christian	49.0	33.8	7.2	10.0	323,200	1,779
Muslim	23.2	*	*	62.7	52,500	176
Other	40.5	*	*	35.3	87,000	394

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

Country of Birth

Scotland: Respondents who specifically list "Scotland" as their country of birth

Rest of UK: England, Northern Ireland, Wales, Great Britain/United Kingdom (Not Otherwise Specified)

Rest of EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus (European Union), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal,

Rest of World: All other responses (excluding refusals)

Religion

The "Other" group includes Hindu, Buddhist, Pagan, Jewish, Sikh, and "Another religion" responses

4.2 Ethnic Group

Across Scotland, four in five (80%) of people identified as 'White: Scottish', one in eight (12%) as 'White: other British', 1.3% as 'White: Polish', 3.5% as 'White: Other', 2.3% as 'Asian' and 1.2% as another ethnic group (see Table 4.2 and grouping details in section 6.6).

The proportions of different ethnic groups varied significantly with area deprivation. 39% of adults identifying as 'White: Polish' lived in the most deprived fifth of areas, compared with only 6.3% in the least deprived fifth (see supplementary table S2).³⁷ Adults identifying as 'White: Scottish' were also more likely to live in deprived areas (21% vs 19%). On the other hand, adults who identified in the following ethnic groups were more likely to live in the least deprived areas: "White: other British" (10% in most vs. 27% in least deprived fifth or areas), 'White: other' (12% vs. 27%) and 'Asian' (15% vs 27%) see Table 4.2 and supplementary table S1.

95% of people who were born in Scotland identified as 'White: Scottish', as did 18% of those born in the rest of the UK, 6.9% born in the rest of the EU and 11% born in the rest of the world. See Table 4.2.

³⁷ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

Table 4.2: Ethnic Group

	Response %						Totals	
	White: Scottish	White: Other British	White: Polish	White: Other*	Asian**	All other ethnic groups***	Adults	Sample
All	79.6	12.1	1.3	3.5	2.3	1.2	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation								
1: most deprived fifth of households	85.4	5.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	859,800	3,942
2	83.2	9.2	1.7	3.2	1.8	0.9	871,600	4,305
3	78.2	13.5	0.9	3.8	2.5	1.0	902,300	4,615
4	76.9	15.4	0.8	3.7	2.3	0.7	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	74.4	16.2	0.4	4.8	3.0	1.1	873,500	3,722
Detailed Tenure								
Owned outright	82.2	14.2	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.5	1,265,100	6,894
Mortgaged	81.2	12.1	0.7	2.8	2.4	0.7	1,543,600	6,445
Social rented	87.2	6.3	2.1	1.9	0.9	1.5	950,900	4,889
Private rented	57.4	16.7	4.2	11.9	6.4	3.3	583,300	2,558
Unknown rented	77.4	12.2	.	2.5	5.0	2.9	46,800	222
Country of Birth								
Scotland	94.9	4.3	.	0.3	0.4	0.1	3,565,900	17,196
Rest of UK	17.7	74.5	*	*	1.7	0.9	474,500	2,363
Rest of EU	6.9	5.1	34.4	49.9	.	3.6	161,200	656
Rest of World	11.0	8.8	*	*	39.8	18.8	194,200	808
Religion								
None	81.2	13.4	0.3	3.3	1.0	0.7	1,891,400	8,521
Church of Scotland	91.1	7.8	.	0.7	0.1	0.2	1,352,800	7,108
Roman Catholic	77.5	6.6	6.5	7.2	1.0	1.2	679,700	3,001
Other Christian	49.6	34.2	1.6	7.9	1.8	4.9	323,200	1,779
Muslim	4.4	3.2	*	*	71.7	15.2	52,500	176
Other	40.3	17.8	*	*	32.1	2.4	87,000	394

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

Country of Birth

Scotland: Respondents who specifically list "Scotland" as their country of birth

Rest of UK: England, Northern Ireland, Wales, Great Britain/United Kingdom (Not Otherwise Specified)

Rest of EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus (European Union), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

Rest of World: All other responses (excluding refusals)

Religion

The "Other" group includes Hindu, Buddhist, Pagan, Jewish, Sikh, and "Another religion" responses

4.3 Religion

Across Scotland, 43% of adults said they had no religion, 31% stated Church of Scotland, 16% Roman Catholic, 7.3% other Christian, 1.2% Muslim and 2.0% another religion, see Table 4.3.

23% of adults who declared Church of Scotland as their religion lived in the least deprived fifth of areas, compared with only 17% in the most deprived areas. For people identifying as Roman Catholic, proportions were reversed (16% in least deprived fifth versus 30% in most deprived fifth). See supplementary table S1.³⁸

³⁸ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

Table 4.3: Religion

	Response %						Totals	
	None	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Muslim	Other	Adults	Sample
All	43.0	30.8	15.5	7.3	1.2	2.0	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - Quintiles								
1: most deprived fifth of households	41.9	26.0	23.7	5.4	1.3	1.4	859,800	3,942
2	45.5	27.8	17.5	6.3	0.7	2.0	871,600	4,305
3	45.5	30.4	12.7	8.0	0.9	2.3	902,300	4,615
4	41.9	34.5	11.5	8.6	1.5	1.9	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	40.1	34.9	12.2	8.4	1.6	2.3	873,500	3,722
Country of Birth								
Scotland	43.4	35.7	14.9	4.4	0.3	1.0	3,565,900	17,196
Rest of UK	49.6	12.7	9.6	23.0	*	*	474,500	2,363
Rest of EU	30.0	2.5	50.2	14.4	*	*	161,200	656
Rest of World	31.6	6.9	11.9	16.6	17.0	15.8	194,200	808
Ethnic Group								
White: Scottish	43.9	35.2	15.0	4.6	0.1	1.0	3,501,200	16,949
White: Other British	47.5	19.8	8.4	20.8	0.3	2.9	531,400	2,631
White: Polish	9.9	.	78.9	9.5	*	*	55,800	211
White: Other*	40.2	6.2	31.5	16.4	*	*	155,300	661
Asian**	19.3	1.9	6.9	5.7	37.7	28.0	99,800	359
All other ethnic groups***	27.4	5.9	15.9	31.0	15.6	4.1	51,300	209
Sexual Orientation								
Heterosexual	43.0	31.1	15.4	7.3	1.1	1.9	4,237,300	20,178
LGB & other	53.2	15.5	13.1	10.2	1.1	6.6	65,700	292
Respondent Age and Sex								
Female 16-24	57.5	16.6	16.1	6.2	1.9	1.5	312,600	981
Female 25-34	55.4	12.8	18.3	8.2	2.0	3.2	346,000	1,730
Female 35-44	48.0	23.1	16.9	7.8	2.0	2.1	363,100	1,800
Female 45-54	38.6	35.6	15.7	7.5	0.7	1.9	407,200	2,077
Female 55-64	30.7	42.0	15.9	8.4	0.5	2.1	337,900	1,920
Female 65-74	20.7	51.5	16.3	9.9	0.4	1.1	268,300	1,691
Female 75+	13.4	60.1	14.3	10.0	0.2	1.4	254,500	1,556
Male 16-24	63.4	13.4	13.0	5.7	1.5	2.2	316,200	799
Male 25-34	59.1	12.2	18.1	5.5	2.3	2.6	334,000	1,243
Male 35-44	52.9	18.7	16.8	6.3	2.3	2.4	344,300	1,410
Male 45-54	47.6	29.2	14.6	5.9	0.7	1.8	387,800	1,671
Male 55-64	36.2	41.5	13.3	7.1	0.4	1.4	324,000	1,673
Male 65-74	30.9	45.7	12.1	8.7	0.4	1.9	239,000	1,460
Male 75+	23.9	55.0	11.5	7.1	0.6	1.4	164,000	1,027

Footnotes

Religion

The "Other" group includes Hindu, Buddhist, Pagan, Jewish, Sikh, and "Another religion" responses

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

Country of Birth

Scotland: Respondents who specifically list "Scotland" as their country of birth

Rest of UK: England, Northern Ireland, Wales, Great Britain/United Kingdom (Not Otherwise Specified)

Rest of EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus (European Union), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

Rest of World: All other responses (excluding refusals)

4.4 Sexual Orientation

Across Scotland, 96% of people responded that they identified as heterosexual or straight, and 1.5% responded that they identified as either lesbian, gay, bisexual or other (LGB). Responses for the latter three were grouped to provide sufficient numbers for statistical analysis.

A higher proportion of LGB people were born outside of Scotland. Just 69% of LGB people were born in Scotland, compared with 81% of the heterosexual population, see Table 4.1.

A higher proportion of LGB people had a 'White: Other British' ethnic group, and fewer identified as "White: Polish" (23% and 0.3% respectively, compared with 12% and 1.3% of the heterosexual population), see Table 4.2. The majority (53%) of LGB people identified as having no religion, compared with 43% of heterosexuals, see Table 4.3.

Just over half of LGB people were under 35, and the majority were male (60%). Men aged 16-24 were more likely to identify as LGB (3.5%) than those aged 55+ (typically less than 1%). A similar pattern is observed among women: 16-24 year olds were more likely to identify as LGB than women aged 65+. See Figure 16.

Figure 16: Proportion of adults identifying as LGB by age and sex

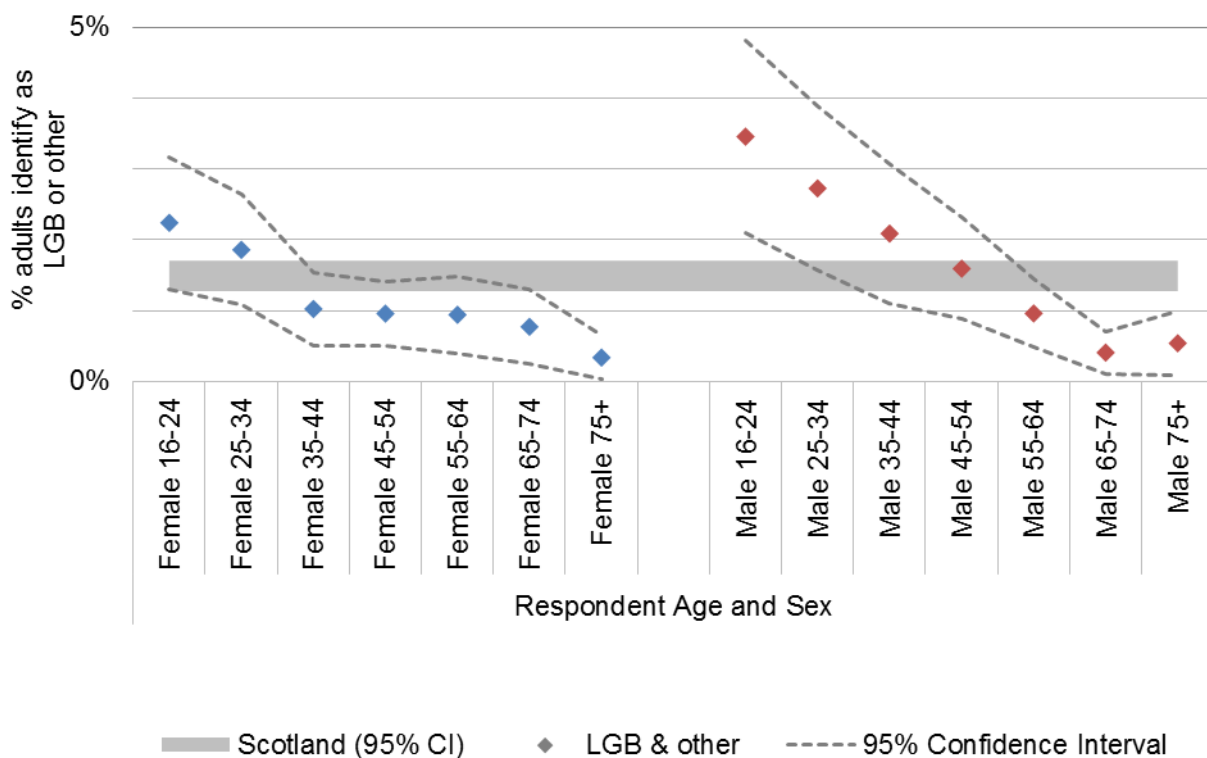


Table 4.4: Sexual orientation

	Response %		Totals	
	Heterosexual	LGB & other	Adults	Sample
All	96.3	1.5	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation				
1: most deprived fifth of households	95.9	1.4	859,800	3,942
2	96.4	1.3	871,600	4,305
3	96.4	1.5	902,300	4,615
4	96.5	1.7	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	96.5	1.5	873,500	3,722
Detailed Tenure				
Owned outright	97.3	0.7	1,265,100	6,894
Mortgaged	96.8	1.5	1,543,600	6,445
Social rented	95.9	1.5	950,900	4,889
Private rented	94.2	3.2	583,300	2,558
Unknown rented	97.1	0.7	46,800	222
Respondent Age and Sex				
Female 16-24	95.5	2.2	312,600	981
Female 25-34	96.9	1.9	346,000	1,730
Female 35-44	97.5	1.0	363,100	1,800
Female 45-54	97.5	1.0	407,200	2,077
Female 55-64	97.2	0.9	337,900	1,920
Female 65-74	97.0	0.8	268,300	1,691
Female 75+	95.4	0.3	254,500	1,556
Male 16-24	93.8	3.5	316,200	799
Male 25-34	95.3	2.7	334,000	1,243
Male 35-44	95.8	2.1	344,300	1,410
Male 45-54	96.4	1.6	387,800	1,671
Male 55-64	96.7	1.0	324,000	1,673
Male 65-74	97.6	0.4	239,000	1,460
Male 75+	94.9	0.5	164,000	1,027

4.5 Respondent Age

Tables providing details of the age group distribution of household and some social variables are presented in supplementary table 4.5.³⁹

Several estimates in this report are highly age dependent, for example health variables and qualifications. Further household and social variables, such as tenure, household type and country of birth also vary by age. To enable interpretation of these estimates when crossed (e.g. smoking by tenure), the supplementary table provides the age breakdown of respondents in key household and social cross-variables. This details, for example, the proportion of people who hold no qualifications that are aged 16 to 24. Conversely, every other supplementary table contains a break-down by age (or age and sex) group, detailing for example, which proportion of people aged 16 to 24 hold no qualifications. Significant comparisons are highlighted in each topic chapter.

The production of age-standardised estimates based on these statistics is planned in future.

³⁹ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

4.6 Marital Status

Details of the marital status by respondent and household characteristics are presented in supplementary table 4.6.⁴⁰ The headline figures for Scotland in 2013 were 34% never married (single), 47% married / in a civil partnership, 2.8% separated, 7.7% divorced / dissolved civil partnership and 8.2% widowed / bereaved civil partner.

All other supplementary tables also detail their estimates broken down by marital status.

⁴⁰ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

5 Core Education and Economic Questions

This chapter presents breakdowns of SSCQ data on:

- economic activity (section 5.1)
- highest achieved qualification (section 5.2)

All reported differences are statistically significant unless stated otherwise.

Economic activity

The preferred source of statistics on economic activity by detailed characteristics in Scotland is the Annual Population Survey (APS).⁴¹ In addition, the Labour Force Survey is used to produce headline estimates of employment and unemployment and is used to monitor the Scottish Government's Purpose Target on labour market participation.⁴²

The SSCQ figures presented here report on all adults aged 16+, whereas statistics in the APS are restricted to the working age population of 16 to 64. For the purpose of comparison, the overall employment rate in SSCQ 2013 for adults aged 16 to 64 was 68% compared to 71% for the APS. Unemployment among adults aged 16+ was 4.3% in SSCQ 2013 compared with the official estimate of 7.7% from the APS. Among young people aged 16-24, the APS reported 53% employment, while the SSCQ estimate was 50%.

A comparison of SSCQ and census findings is provided in Annex A, Table A.7.

Highest achieved qualification

The preferred source of statistics on educational level by detailed characteristics in Scotland is the Annual Population Survey (see also economic activity).

Qualifications were grouped into categories as follows:

No qualifications

Level 1: O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent (SVQ level 1 or 2)

Level 2: Higher, A level or equivalent (SVQ Level 3)

Level 3: HNC/HND or equivalent (SVQ Level 4)

Level 4: Degree, Professional qualification (Above SVQ Level 4)

Other qualifications

A comparison of SSCQ and census findings is provided in Annex A, Table A.8.

5.1 Economic activity

Across Scotland, 55% of respondents were in employment in 2013, 40% were inactive and 4.3% were unemployed.

People in the most deprived fifth of neighbourhoods were four times more likely to be unemployed (9.0%) than those in the least deprived fifth of households (2.1%) (see Figure 17).

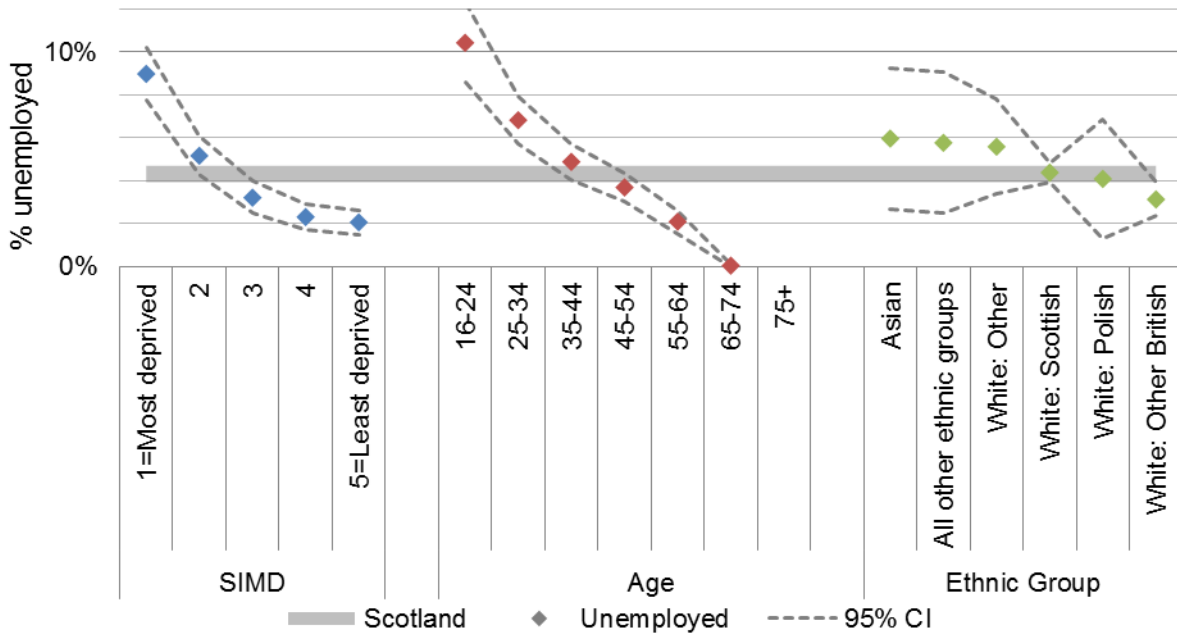
⁴¹ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/Publications

⁴² www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/purpose/participation

Unemployment levels were similar across ethnic groups and countries of birth, although people born in the rest of the UK were a little less likely to be unemployed (3.0%) than those born in Scotland (4.4%).

Young people aged 16 to 24 were around five times more likely to be unemployed (female: 8.0%, male: 13%) than 55 to 64 year olds (female: 1.5%, male: 2.7%).

Figure 17: Proportion unemployed by deprivation, age and ethnic group



People with level 1 or higher qualifications were more than twice as likely to be in employment (58% to 72%) than people with no qualifications (27%). This is likely due to a large proportion of people with no qualifications being of pensionable age.

Table 5.1: Economic activity

	Response %			Totals	
	In employment	Unemployed	Inactive	Adults	Sample
All	55.2	4.3	40.4	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation					
1: most deprived fifth of households	44.4	9.0	46.5	859,800	3,942
2	53.0	5.2	41.8	871,600	4,305
3	56.8	3.2	39.9	902,300	4,615
4	61.5	2.3	36.1	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	59.8	2.1	38.1	873,500	3,722
Detailed Tenure					
Owned outright	36.1	1.7	62.2	1,265,100	6,894
Mortgaged	81.0	2.2	16.6	1,543,600	6,445
Social rented	35.5	9.6	54.7	950,900	4,889
Private rented	62.0	6.5	31.5	583,300	2,558
Unknown rented	33.9	8.9	57.2	46,800	222
Highest Qualification Held					
No qualifications	26.6	4.4	68.9	833,600	4,453
Level 1	58.1	8.5	33.4	859,400	3,928
Level 2	61.5	4.0	34.4	745,000	3,234
Level 3	71.7	3.6	24.8	477,200	2,198
Level 4	69.9	2.2	28.0	1,219,400	5,768
Other qualification	18.9	1.9	79.2	228,500	1,293
Ethnic Group					
White: Scottish	54.3	4.4	41.2	3,501,200	16,949
White: Other British	56.6	3.1	40.2	531,400	2,631
White: Polish	82.4	4.1	13.5	55,800	211
White: Other*	61.8	5.6	32.5	155,300	661
Asian**	52.2	6.0	41.6	99,800	359
All other ethnic groups***	55.6	5.8	38.6	51,300	209
Sexual Orientation					
Heterosexual	55.4	4.3	40.3	4,237,300	20,178
LGB & other	56.8	8.5	34.3	65,700	292
Car Access					
No car	29.5	9.0	61.4	1,090,800	5,780
1 car	54.4	3.7	41.8	1,834,300	9,200
2 cars	74.7	1.6	23.6	1,152,900	4,918
3 or more cars	76.6	1.9	21.5	320,600	1,139
Limiting Long-term Health Condition					
Limiting condition	22.6	3.6	73.7	992,300	5,644
No limiting condition	64.8	4.5	30.6	3,391,000	15,318
Respondent Age and Sex					
Female 16-24	50.2	8.0	41.8	312,600	981
Female 25-34	71.2	5.5	23.3	346,000	1,730
Female 35-44	72.5	4.6	23.0	363,100	1,800
Female 45-54	76.4	2.7	20.9	407,200	2,077
Female 55-64	48.0	1.5	50.4	337,900	1,920
Female 65-74	*	*	90.4	268,300	1,691
Female 75+	*	*	98.8	254,500	1,556
Male 16-24	49.4	12.8	37.4	316,200	799
Male 25-34	81.4	8.1	10.3	334,000	1,243
Male 35-44	84.1	5.2	10.4	344,300	1,410
Male 45-54	79.0	4.7	16.2	387,800	1,671
Male 55-64	59.6	2.7	37.7	324,000	1,673
Male 65-74	*	*	84.4	239,000	1,460
Male 75+	*	*	97.3	164,000	1,027

Footnotes

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

Key to education levels

Level 1 - O Grade, Standard Grade or equiv (SVQ level 1 or 2)

Level 2 - Higher, A level or equivalent (SVQ Level 3)

Level 3 - HNC/HND or equivalent (SVQ Level 4)

Level 4 - Degree, Professional qualification (Above SVQ Level 4)

5.2 Highest achieved qualification

Across Scotland, 19% of respondents reported having no qualifications, 20% level 1 (O Grade, Standard Grade or equivalent), 17% level 2 (Higher, A level or equivalent), 11% level 3 (HNC/HND or equivalent) and 28% level 4 (Degree, Professional qualification).

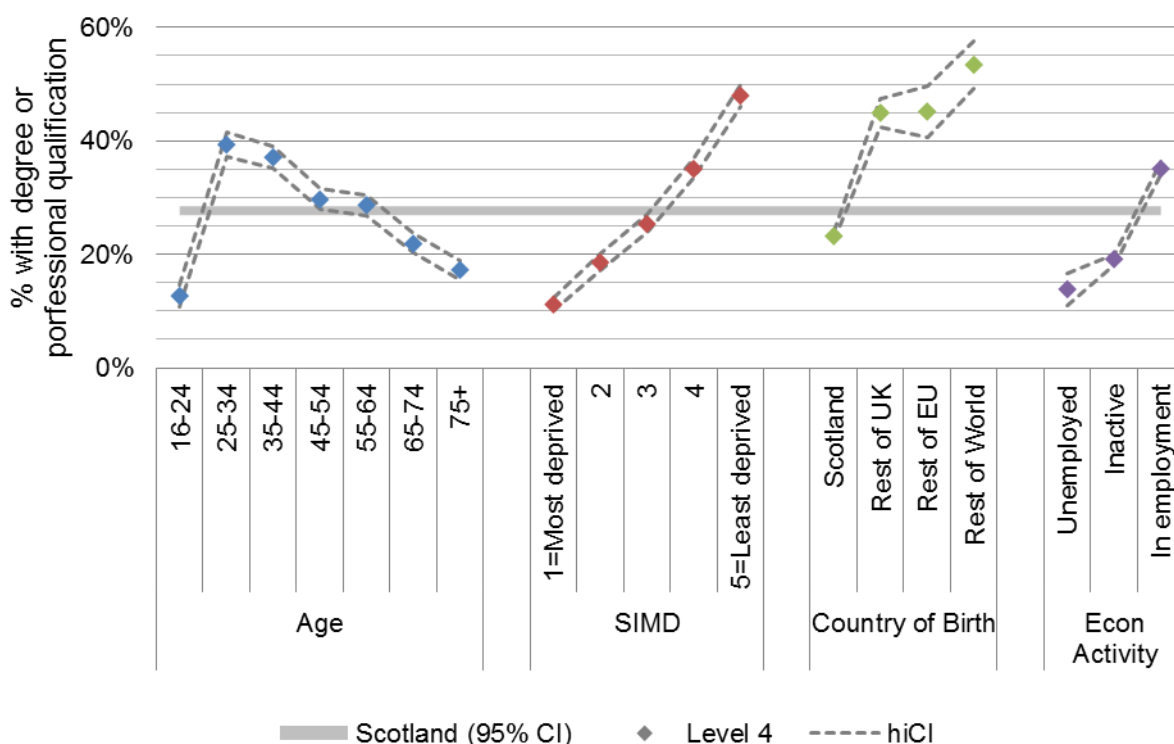
One in three people in the most deprived areas held no qualifications (33%), four times the proportion of people in the least deprived areas (8.1%). Conversely, one in ten (11%) of people in the most deprived areas held a degree or professional qualification, compared with nearly half of people in the least deprived areas (48%).

Similar socioeconomic comparisons were revealed by car access and tenure: people without access to a car were half as likely to hold a degree or professional qualification (15%) than the Scottish average (28%). For social tenants this dropped to a quarter (7%) of the Scottish average.

More than half of people who identified in an ethnic group other than white held degrees or professional qualifications (Asian: 51%, All other ethnic groups: 52%), around double the Scottish average.

Similarly, more than half of respondents born outside the EU held degrees or professional qualifications (53%), followed by rest of EU and rest of UK born (both 45%) and then born in Scotland (23%).

Figure 18: Percentage of adults with degrees or professional qualifications by age, deprivation, country of birth and current economic activity



Qualifications were strongly age dependent, with large proportions of older people holding low or no qualifications. This influences the lower numbers of qualifications found among people born in Scotland and identifying as 'White: Scottish', who include larger numbers of older respondents.

Table 5.2: Highest achieved qualification

	Response %						Totals	
	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Other qualification	Adults	Sample
All	19.0	19.5	16.9	10.8	27.7	5.2	4,398,900	21,038
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation								
1: most deprived fifth of households	32.8	25.7	14.0	8.9	11.2	6.0	859,800	3,942
2	22.4	23.3	18.1	10.5	18.6	6.3	871,600	4,305
3	18.9	19.7	18.4	11.8	25.4	5.3	902,300	4,615
4	12.9	17.1	16.6	12.7	35.1	5.1	891,700	4,454
5: least deprived fifth of households	8.1	12.0	17.5	10.3	48.0	3.3	873,500	3,722
Detailed Tenure								
Owned outright	22.6	14.2	14.2	9.2	29.9	9.2	1,265,100	6,894
Mortgaged	8.4	19.6	20.1	13.5	36.3	1.7	1,543,600	6,445
Social rented	35.1	28.3	12.5	7.9	7.0	7.6	950,900	4,889
Private rented	11.1	17.4	21.6	12.2	34.6	2.3	583,300	2,558
Unknown rented	38.4	14.0	17.8	8.0	19.4	2.3	46,800	222
Respondent Economic Activity								
In employment	9.1	20.6	18.9	14.1	35.1	1.8	2,427,100	10,762
Unemployed	19.4	38.3	15.6	9.0	13.9	2.3	190,200	804
Inactive	32.3	16.2	14.4	6.6	19.2	10.2	1,778,200	9,457
Ethnic Group								
White: Scottish	20.5	21.0	17.5	11.4	23.2	5.8	3,501,200	16,949
White: Other British	12.0	15.4	16.0	9.1	43.3	3.3	531,400	2,631
White: Polish	17.9	16.4	14.9	11.4	34.7	1.3	55,800	211
White: Other*	12.2	11.0	14.1	7.1	50.8	2.3	155,300	661
Asian**	17.3	10.8	8.9	8.4	51.4	2.2	99,800	359
All other ethnic groups***	13.9	11.7	11.1	8.1	51.5	1.0	51,300	209
Sexual Orientation								
Heterosexual	18.8	19.7	16.9	10.8	27.8	5.2	4,237,300	20,178
LGB & other	10.1	14.4	25.8	13.9	30.1	4.9	65,700	292
Car Access								
No car	33.5	20.6	14.6	7.1	14.5	8.1	1,090,800	5,780
1 car	18.7	20.0	16.3	10.8	27.5	6.0	1,834,300	9,200
2 cars	8.7	16.9	18.9	13.2	39.8	2.2	1,152,900	4,918
3 or more cars	7.6	22.9	21.3	15.5	31.0	1.5	320,600	1,139
Limiting Long-term Health Condition								
Limiting condition	36.5	17.1	11.7	8.1	16.9	9.0	992,300	5,644
No limiting condition	13.8	20.3	18.5	11.7	30.9	4.1	3,391,000	15,318
Respondent Age and Sex								
Female 16-24	5.3	30.1	36.0	11.8	14.7	1.4	312,600	981
Female 25-34	7.2	18.0	15.5	16.3	41.8	0.8	346,000	1,730
Female 35-44	8.8	22.3	14.4	13.1	39.4	1.4	363,100	1,800
Female 45-54	14.7	25.1	13.8	13.4	30.7	1.8	407,200	2,077
Female 55-64	25.5	16.1	13.5	9.2	28.1	7.1	337,900	1,920
Female 65-74	39.0	10.1	9.1	4.0	20.1	17.1	268,300	1,691
Female 75+	48.8	6.8	5.1	5.1	13.5	18.3	254,500	1,556
Male 16-24	9.1	28.7	36.0	12.0	10.7	1.8	316,200	799
Male 25-34	7.9	21.5	18.2	13.5	36.9	1.3	334,000	1,243
Male 35-44	10.0	21.4	17.9	14.5	34.8	0.8	344,300	1,410
Male 45-54	18.5	23.8	14.9	11.2	28.6	2.3	387,800	1,671
Male 55-64	22.2	17.0	17.5	8.0	29.3	5.9	324,000	1,673
Male 65-74	35.1	11.0	9.4	7.5	23.9	12.2	239,000	1,460
Male 75+	41.3	6.9	8.9	4.6	23.2	13.5	164,000	1,027

Footnotes

Key to education levels

- Level 1 - O Grade, Standard Grade or equiv (SVQ level 1 or 2)
- Level 2 - Higher, A level or equivalent (SVQ Level 3)
- Level 3 - HNC/HND or equivalent (SVQ Level 4)
- Level 4 - Degree, Professional qualification (Above SVQ Level 4)

Ethnic Groups

* 'White: Other' includes 'White: Irish', 'White: Gypsy/Traveller' and 'White: Other White Ethnic Group'

** 'Asian' includes the categories Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

*** 'All other ethnic groups' includes categories within the 'Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group', 'African', 'Caribbean or Black', and 'Other Ethnic Group' sections.

6 Technical Notes

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

- source surveys and core questions (section 6.1)
- weighting (section 6.2)
- confidence interval calculations (section 6.3)
- statistical disclosure control (section 6.4)
- presentation of data on country of birth (section 6.5), ethnic group (6.6) and religion (6.7)

6.1 Source surveys and core questions

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

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

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

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

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

Full details of the questions are available on the Scottish Government website.⁴³

The first set of pooled response tables for the year 2012 were published as data under development here: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Surveys/PooledSample2012

Following further consultation and methodological development, the 2013 dataset is now published as Official Statistics as the Scottish Surveys Core Questions 2013. The website contains further information and supplementary tables to this main report.

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

⁴³ www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/SurveyHarm

The SSCQ 2013 publication was pooled from the third and fourth quarter year⁴⁴ of the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2012/13 and all four quarters each of the Scottish Health Survey 2013 and the Scottish Household Survey 2013. Responses from adults aged 16 and over were included. Due to the different sampling nature to suit the primary aims of each survey, the number of respondents vary between different SSCQ questions. The questions were hence batched into three groups: household questions, individual questions and crime questions, and three different sets of weights calculated to ensure representative results. Sampling, weighting and pooled sample numbers are described separately for each survey below.

6.1.1 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) technical notes

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

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

The response rate was 67.7%, resulting in 12,048 interviews during the 2012/13 financial year field work. Of these, 6,226 interviews (completed in the second two quarters of the financial year) were pooled into the SSCQ 2013 dataset. The subset was re-weighted to be in itself representative of the adult Scottish population distribution, as described for the SCJS publication.

6.1.2 Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) technical notes

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

The SHeS sample is clustered in each calendar year and unclustered over four years. All adults and up to two children in each household are eligible for interview. Only one adult in each household was asked the crime and household questions, to remain in line with the SCJS sampling procedure. The SHeS sample is boosted by participating health boards (Ayrshire & Arran, Fife, Grampian and Eilean Siar in 2013). It is further boosted to interview children in further households. These households were excluded from the SSCQ dataset as equality questions were not asked.

The response rate was 66.3%, and 3,259 households were interviewed in the main and health board boost samples. 4,894 resulting adult interviews were pooled into the SSCQ 2013 dataset. Of these, 3,251 were asked the crime questions. The subset of households (excluding the child boost), and adult respondents were re-weighted to be representative of the Scottish private household and population distribution, as described for the SHeS publication.

⁴⁴ This equates to half the SCJS sample and enables a consistent sample size in each SSCQ publication for 2013-15, while the SCJS is produced biennially on a financial year basis. From 2016/17 onwards, the SCJS will be produced annually, which will enable data pooled on a calendar year basis. A revised set of 2012 tables will pool the first and second quarter of SCJS2012/13 and will be released in spring 2016. This will replace the 2012 publication which currently pools the first three quarters of SCJS2012/13 by calendar year.

6.1.3 Scottish Household Survey (SHS) technical notes

Sampling, survey response and weighting are described in full in the SHS 2013 technical report: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationMethodology/Methodology13

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

67.5% of eligible households responded, leading to 10,652 household interviews. The response for the random adult interview was 62.8%, yielding 9,918 interviews. Weighting is fully described in the SHS technical report and no further weighting required for the SSCQ.

6.2 Weighting

Datasets from the three source surveys were combined into three new SSCQ datasets: SSCQ household variables (20,743 responses), SSCQ individual variables (21,038 responses) and SSCQ crime variables (19,395 responses), see Table 6.1.

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

Table 6.1: Numbers of sample and effective sample pooled from the source surveys

	SCJS		SHeS		SHS		SSCQ	
	sample	neff	sample	neff	sample	neff	sample	neff
Household responses ⁴⁵	6,226	5,666	3,259	2,365	10,652	8,848	20,743	16,741
Individual responses ⁴⁶	6,226	4,769	4,894	2,365	9,918	6,752	21,038	13,164
Crime responses ⁴⁷	6,226	4,647	3,251	1,615	9,918	6,600	19,395	12,416

To combine the data the scale factors were applied to the grossing weights for the individual surveys (described in section 6.1). The neff of each survey contribution formed the basis for the scaling factors:

⁴⁵ SSCQ household variables are household type, tenure and car access

⁴⁶ SSCQ individual respondent variables are self-assessed general health, limiting long-term health conditions, smoking, highest achieved qualification, economic activity, country of birth, ethnic group, religion, marital status, sexual orientation, gender and age

⁴⁷ SSCQ crime variables are perception of local crime rate and six questions on perceptions of police performance

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

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

The three pooled SSCQ datasets were then weighted again to be representative of National Records of Scotland population estimates⁴⁸.

6.3 Confidence Interval Calculations

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

Confidence intervals have therefore been calculated using a method to account for stratification and clustering and the resulting design effects (surveyfreq in SAS). This method is to compare of estimates of all quantities estimated by SSCQ. Confidence intervals across all subgroup estimates are provided in the accompanying supplementary tables.⁴⁹

Confidence intervals are plotted on all charts and figures in this report. If the intervals do not overlap then there is a significant difference between two points, but if they do overlap it does not necessarily mean there is no significant difference.⁵⁰ In the report text the term “significant” refers to “statistically significant” differences.

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

6.4 Statistical Disclosure Control

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

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

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

⁴⁸ See SSCQ Weighting tables spreadsheet at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

⁴⁹ SSCQ Supplementary Tables available at www.gov.scot/Statistics/About/Surveys/SSCQ/SSCQ2013

⁵⁰ see guidance at www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/confinv

6.5 Presentation of Data on Country of Birth

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

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

6.6 Presentation of Data on Ethnic Group

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

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

In some instances we have tried to overcome this problem by combining categories. This is not an ideal solution as it can hide inequalities that occur between each of the separate categories, but it is often the option which provides the best balance between data utility, sensitivity and the protection of the individual. Our schema for doing so is provided in Table 6.2.

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

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

Table 6.2: Grouping of ethnicity in the SSCQ

Base Collection Categories	Sample	Super Groups	Sample
A - WHITE - White Scottish	16,949	White: Scottish	16,949
A - WHITE - Other British	2,631	White: Other British	2,631
A - WHITE - Polish	211	White: Polish	211
A - WHITE - Irish	172	White: Other	661
A - WHITE - Gypsy/Traveller	3		
A - WHITE - Any other white ethnic group	486		
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	97	Asian	359
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	120		
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	5		
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	70		
C - ASIAN, ASIAN SCOTTISH OR ASIAN BRITISH - Other Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	67		
B - MIXED OR MULTIPLE ETHNIC GROUP - Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups	33		
D - AFRICAN - African, African Scottish or African British	58		
D - AFRICAN - Other African background	22		
E - CARIBBEAN OR BLACK - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	8		
E - CARIBBEAN OR BLACK - Black, Black Scottish or Black British	4		
E - CARIBBEAN OR BLACK - Other Caribbean or Black background	1		
F - OTHER ETHNIC GROUP - Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	12		
F - OTHER ETHNIC GROUP - Other	71		

6.7 Presentation of Data on Religion

The religion of respondents is collected in considerable detail by the contributing surveys to the SSCQ. However, some religious group sample sizes are too small to present with reliable statistical accuracy. For this reason, religions have been grouped as shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Grouping of religion in the SSCQ

Base Collection Categories	Sample	Super Groups	Sample
None	8,521	None	8,521
Church of Scotland	7,108	Church of Scotland	7,108
Roman Catholic	3,001	Roman Catholic	3,001
Other Christian	1,779	Other Christian	1,779
Muslim	176	Muslim	176
Hindu	72	Other	394
Buddhist	62		
Pagan	29		
Jewish	24		
Sikh	19		
Another religion	188		

Annex A. Comparison with Census

In this chapter we compare estimates produced from the SSCQ 2013 data with the population of Scotland on census day 2011. The census tables used for the following comparisons are available to download from the Scotland-level bulk data file⁵¹.

Table A.1: Tenure of Scottish households

Tenure	Census 2011	SSCQ 2013
Owned	27.8%	29.9% ± 0.7%
Mortgaged	34.2%	30.7% ± 0.7%
Social rented	24.3%	24.4% ± 0.7%
Private rented	11.1%	13.5% ± 0.6%
Other rented	2.6%	1.3% ± 0.2%
<i>Census source table:</i>	<i>KS402SC</i>	

Census figures are close to being within the confidence intervals of the SSCQ tenure estimates. However, SSCQ estimates there to be fewer mortgage-holders (-3 p.p.) and more private renting tenants (+2.4 p.p.) than reported by census. Some of the differences are likely to be as a result of changes in the underlying composition of household tenure between 2011 and 2013. The Scottish Household Survey Annual Report 2014⁵² sets out trends in tenure between 1999 and 2014. This highlights for example that the proportion of households in the private rented sector has estimated to have grown steadily from 5 per cent in 1999 to 14 per cent in 2014.

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

Car Access	Census 2011	SSCQ 2013
None	30.5%	31.1% ± 0.7%
1	42.2%	42.8% ± 0.8%
2	21.6%	21.3% ± 0.6%
3+	5.6%	4.8% ± 0.3%
<i>Census source table:</i>	<i>KS404SC</i>	

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

Table A.3: Country of birth of adult population

Country of Birth	Census 2011	SSCQ 2013
Scotland	81.5%	81.1% ± 0.7%
Rest of UK	10.8%	10.8% ± 0.5%
Rest of EU	3.3%	3.7% ± 0.3%
Rest of World	4.4%	4.4% ± 0.4%
<i>Census source table:</i>	<i>DC2103SC</i>	

Estimates of country of birth from the SSCQ are in very close agreement with census figures.

⁵¹ Scotland's Census 2011 Data Warehouse: www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/data-warehouse.html#bulkdatatab

⁵² See housing chapter of the 2014 SHS report at www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002

Table A.4: Ethnicity of adult population

Ethnicity	Census 2011	SSCQ 2013
White Scottish	83.4%	79.6% ± 0.7%
White other British	8.6%	12.1% ± 0.5%
White Polish	1.1%	1.3% ± 0.2%
White other	3.3%	3.5% ± 0.3%
Asian	2.5%	2.3% ± 0.3%
All Other	1.1%	1.2% ± 0.2%

Census source table: DC2101SC

83% of census respondents were white Scottish, and 8.6% white other British. SSCQ puts these at around 80% and 12% respectively. Other ethnicities are in line with census figures.

Table A.5: Religion of adult population

Religion	Census 2011	excl. Missing	SSCQ 2013
Refused/DK	6.7%	-	0.3% ± 0.1%
None	34.3%	36.8%	43.0% ± 0.9%
Church of Scotland	34.8%	37.3%	30.8% ± 0.8%
Roman Catholic	16.0%	17.2%	15.5% ± 0.6%
Other Christian	5.8%	6.2%	7.3% ± 0.4%
Muslim	1.2%	1.3%	1.2% ± 0.2%
Other	1.2%	1.3%	2.0% ± 0.2%

Census source table: DC2107SC

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

Table A.6: Self-assessed general health

General Health	Census 2011	SSCQ 2013
Very good	46.0%	36.0% ± 0.8%
Good	33.0%	38.6% ± 0.8%
Fair	14.3%	17.8% ± 0.6%
Bad	5.1%	5.9% ± 0.4%
Very bad	1.6%	1.7% ± 0.2%

Census source table: DC3102SC

Reported levels of ‘very good’ general health were higher in census responses than in the SSCQ. However further reports of ‘good’ and ‘fair’ general health in SSCQ bring the national indicator combining these top two categories close (79% versus 75%). The responses were similar in reporting ‘bad’ and ‘very bad’ general health.

Table A.7: Economic activity

Economic Activity	Census 2011	SSCQ 2013
In Employment	57.7%	55.2% ± 0.8%
Unemployed	5.1%	4.3% ± 0.4%
Inactive	37.2%	40.4% ± 0.8%

Census source table: DC6107SC

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

Table A.8: Highest achieved qualification

Top Qualification	Census 2011	SSCQ 2013
No qualifications	26.8%	18.9% ± 0.6%
Other qualifications	-	5.2% ± 0.3%
Level 1	23.1%	19.5% ± 0.7%
Level 2	14.3%	16.9% ± 0.7%
Level 3	9.7%	10.8% ± 0.5%
Level 4 and above	26.1%	27.7% ± 0.8%

Census source table: DC5102SC

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

Annex B. Comparison of the pooled surveys

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

Estimates in these tables will be close to but may not be identical to figures published by the individual surveys. This is due to differences in the valid sample size and weights being applied before pooling (see section 6.1).

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

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

Respondents to the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) are more likely to perceive an increase in the crime rate of their local area and somewhat lower levels of confidence in the police overall (Tables B.4 & B.5).

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

	Very good		Good		Fair		Bad		Very Bad	
SSCQ	36.0	± 0.8	38.6	± 0.8	17.8	± 0.6	5.9	± 0.4	1.7	± 0.2
SCJS	37.4	± 1.4	38.0	± 1.4	17.2	± 1.1	5.9	± 0.6	1.4	± 0.3
SHS	36.1	± 1.2	38.3	± 1.2	18.3	± 0.9	5.6	± 0.5	1.8	± 0.3
SHeS	34.0	± 2.0	40.3	± 1.7	17.3	± 1.5	6.4	± 0.9	1.9	± 0.5

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

	Yes		No	
SSCQ	22.7	± 0.7	77.1	± 0.7
SCJS	23.0	± 1.2	76.8	± 1.2
SHS	23.1	± 1.0	76.9	± 1.0
SHeS	21.4	± 1.7	78.0	± 1.7

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

	Condition and limits a little or lots		No condition/condition that doesn't limit	
SSCQ	22.6	± 0.6	77.1	± 0.6
SCJS	19.3	± 1.1	80.5	± 1.1
SHS	21.8	± 0.9	77.7	± 0.9
SHeS	31.1	± 2.0	68.8	± 2.1

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

	A lot more	A little more	About the same	A little less	A lot less
SSCQ	4.3 ± 0.4	12.5 ± 0.6	66.9 ± 1.0	8.2 ± 0.5	1.7 ± 0.3
SCJS	5.7 ± 0.7	13.7 ± 1.1	64.6 ± 1.7	9.4 ± 0.9	1.7 ± 0.4
SHS	3.1 ± 0.4	11.4 ± 0.8	68.9 ± 1.3	7.4 ± 0.7	1.6 ± 0.4
SHeS	5.0 ± 1.2	13.0 ± 1.6	66.0 ± 3.3	8.3 ± 1.5	2.0 ± 0.8

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

	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident
A: Prevent crime				
SSCQ	9.4 ± 0.5	47.9 ± 0.9	25.2 ± 0.8	7.6 ± 0.5
SCJS	8.1 ± 0.8	46.8 ± 1.4	28.1 ± 1.3	10.2 ± 0.9
SHS	10.5 ± 0.8	47.3 ± 1.2	23.2 ± 1.0	6.5 ± 0.6
SHeS	8.7 ± 1.4	53.9 ± 2.5	25.4 ± 2.0	3.8 ± 0.8
B: Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information from the public				
SSCQ	17.6 ± 0.7	49.1 ± 0.9	16.4 ± 0.6	6.4 ± 0.4
SCJS	19.2 ± 1.1	47.3 ± 1.4	18.9 ± 1.1	8.0 ± 0.8
SHS	16.8 ± 0.9	48.8 ± 1.2	15.1 ± 0.9	5.8 ± 0.6
SHeS	16.9 ± 1.9	55.9 ± 2.2	14.7 ± 1.6	4.4 ± 0.9
C: Deal with incidents as they occur				
SSCQ	14.7 ± 0.6	53.6 ± 0.9	17.2 ± 0.7	5.1 ± 0.4
SCJS	15.0 ± 1.0	53.3 ± 1.4	19.7 ± 1.2	5.9 ± 0.7
SHS	14.8 ± 0.9	52.6 ± 1.2	15.5 ± 0.9	5.0 ± 0.5
SHeS	14.0 ± 1.7	58.7 ± 2.3	16.3 ± 1.9	3.5 ± 0.9
D: Investigate incidents after they occur				
SSCQ	15.1 ± 0.6	54.3 ± 0.9	15.4 ± 0.6	4.3 ± 0.4
SCJS	14.9 ± 1.0	57.4 ± 1.4	15.7 ± 1.1	4.8 ± 0.7
SHS	15.3 ± 0.9	51.3 ± 1.2	14.9 ± 0.9	4.3 ± 0.5
SHeS	15.2 ± 1.8	57.7 ± 2.4	15.8 ± 1.8	2.8 ± 0.8
E: Solve crimes				
SSCQ	9.7 ± 0.5	52.9 ± 0.9	19.3 ± 0.7	4.9 ± 0.4
SCJS	8.4 ± 0.8	55.0 ± 1.4	20.8 ± 1.2	5.5 ± 0.7
SHS	10.8 ± 0.8	50.4 ± 1.2	18.1 ± 0.9	4.9 ± 0.5
SHeS	9.2 ± 1.4	56.9 ± 2.6	20.2 ± 2.0	3.1 ± 0.8
F: Catch criminals				
SSCQ	9.4 ± 0.5	51.0 ± 0.9	21.5 ± 0.7	5.4 ± 0.4
SCJS	7.9 ± 0.8	53.0 ± 1.4	23.8 ± 1.2	6.3 ± 0.7
SHS	10.7 ± 0.8	48.8 ± 1.2	19.6 ± 1.0	5.2 ± 0.5
SHeS	9.0 ± 1.4	54.8 ± 2.5	21.5 ± 2.0	3.8 ± 0.8

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