SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL

Agenda Item

Report

Report to:	**Performance and Review Scrutiny Forum**
Date of Meeting:	**19 March 2024**
Report by:	**Chief Executive**

Subject:	**Scottish Household Survey Key Findings**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ♦ provide a summary of the key findings from the Scottish Household Survey which was published in December 2023

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Forum is asked to approve the following recommendation(s):-

(1) that the contents of the report be noted.

3. Background

3.1. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is an annual survey of the general population in Scotland, carried out since 1999. It aims to collect reliable and up-to-date information on a range of topics, through a random sample of people in private residences. It is a voluntary and interviewer-led survey.

3.2. This report presents key findings from the latest survey relating to 2022, which were published in December 2023.

4. The SHS

4.1. In 2022, the SHS was carried out as a face-to-face interview, primarily administered in people's homes. This represents a return to the traditional methodology after the Covid-19 pandemic disrupted the 2020 and 2021 survey years and necessitated a change in approach.

4.2. Around 10,500 households across Scotland were interviewed for the SHS 2022 survey, between 11 March 2022 and 6 March 2023. This represents 0.4% of the total Scottish households in 2022. Response rates were lower than they had been pre-pandemic (2019 and earlier), however, the SHS states that these differences are unlikely to have a significant impact on the reported results, and the 2022 results are broadly comparable to 2019 and earlier years.

4.3. The report notes, however, that questions which relate to social contact and aspects of community life that were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic may have been affected by the repercussions of the pandemic, including changes to work, recreation, commerce, the design of public services, community social infrastructure, public transport and more. It is important to bear this in mind when considering the results.

4.4. In South Lanarkshire, around 450 households participated in the survey, around 0.3% of the total in 2022.

4.5. Section 5 below summarises key findings for Scotland as a whole, with a focus on those relevant to local government. Section 6 looks at survey responses from South Lanarkshire, while appendix 1 gives selected data for South Lanarkshire relative to Scotland.

5. Key Findings - Scotland

Housing

5.1. For social rented properties (local authority and housing association properties):-

- Almost half (49%) of local authority properties and over six in 10 (62%) of housing association properties were flats.
- Over four in 10 (43%) of local authority properties and over half (53%) of housing association homes were in the 20% most deprived areas.
- Around six in 10 adults were not in employment (57% for local authority households and 56% for housing association households). The proportion of adults in social rented properties who were permanently sick or disabled was higher than those in all other tenure types (15% of social rented properties compared to between one and 4% in other tenures), and a further 7% were unemployed and seeking work.
- 24% of social rented households stated that they manage well financially, a figure lower than all other tenures. 7% reported to have had difficulty paying the rent in the last 12 months.
- Almost six in 10 adults stated that they would prefer to remain in social rented accommodation (58%). Around a third (34%) would most like to live in owner occupier accommodation.

5.2. Around one in 10 (11%) of households living in a social rented property in 2022 were on a housing list to move to another social rented property. A further 2% of social rented households had applied for social housing using a choice based letting system or similar within the last year.

5.3. Of the households on a housing list in 2022, around two thirds (65%) were on a single list and over half (53%) had been on a housing list for three years or less.

5.4. For social rented households on a housing list to move to another social rented property, the main reported reasons were to move to a bigger or smaller property (32%), to move to a different area due to anti-social or safety concerns (11%), and to move to a property with ground floor access (10%). For private rented households on a housing list, the main reasons were that they could not afford current housing or would like cheaper housing (24%), to move to a bigger or smaller property (15%), to move to a better area (12%), and being threatened with homelessness (12%).

5.5. Around nine in 10 households (91%) reported that they were very or fairly satisfied with their housing in 2022, with 51% being very satisfied and 39% being fairly satisfied, similar proportions to 2019.

5.6. Over nine in ten households (95%) rated their neighbourhood as either a very or fairly good place to live, with 88% of social rented households responding with this rating, compared to 95% of private rented households and 97% of owner occupier households.

Neighbourhoods and Communities

5.7. The majority of adults (57%) rated their neighbourhood as a ‘very good’ place to live. This has increased over the last ten years from 55% in 2012. Over nine in 10 adults (95%) rated their neighbourhood as a ‘very good’ or ‘fairly good’ place to live in 2022, an increase from 94% in 2012.

5.8. Neighbourhood ratings varied by area deprivation. Adults in the 20% least deprived areas were more likely to rate their neighbourhood as a ‘very good’ place to live than those in the 20% most deprived areas (77% in the least deprived areas, and 29% in the most deprived areas). This gap has remained stable over the past ten years.

5.9. In 2022, people were more positive about the people-based features of their neighbourhood (such as kindness and trust), and less positive about the physical aspects of their neighbourhoods (such as the availability of places to socialise and meet new people). In 2022, 87% agreed with the statement “this is a neighbourhood where people are kind to each other” (this has maintained from 2019), 82% agreed “this is a neighbourhood where most people can be trusted” (an increase from 79% in 2019), and 57% agreed “there are places where people can meet up and socialise” (the same as 2019).

5.10. In the 20% most deprived areas, over two-thirds (68%) agreed “this is a neighbourhood where people from different backgrounds get on well together”, an increase from 57% in 2019. There was higher agreement in the least deprived areas, with 79% agreeing with this statement (this figure has maintained since 2019).

5.11. In 2022, 87% of adults agreed that “If I was alone and needed help, I could rely on someone in this neighbourhood to help me”, an increase from 85% in 2019. Nine-in-ten (91%) agreed that “In an emergency, such as a flood, I would offer to help people in my neighbourhood who might not be able to cope well” and 81% agreed with the statement “I feel I could turn to someone in this neighbourhood for advice or support”.

5.12. Nearly a quarter of adults living in Scotland (23%) experienced feelings of loneliness in the last week, an increase from 21% in 2018. Those aged 75 or older reported the highest levels of loneliness, with 29% experiencing loneliness over the last week. Those living in the 20% most deprived areas were almost twice as likely to experience feelings of loneliness (30%) as those living in the 20% least deprived areas (16%). Disabled people, single pensioners, single adults and single parents were also more likely to experience loneliness in the last week compared to adults from other household types.

5.13. Since 2019, problems with rubbish and litter, and with vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property, have increased, particularly for social and private renters and those living in the most deprived areas.

5.14. The majority of people (81%) said they felt ‘very’ or ‘fairly safe’ walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, a decrease from 83% in 2019. There are differences by gender, with 91% of men saying they would feel ‘very’ or ‘fairly safe’ walking alone after dark, compared to 72% of women.

Finance

5.15. Historically, the proportion of households reporting they were managing well financially had been increasing, from 42% in 1999 to 56% in 2019. The most recent figures, for 2022, show a drop since 2019, with 50% of households reporting they were managing well financially.

5.16. Of households with a net annual household income over £30,000, 60% reported that they were managing well in 2022, and 5% said that they did not manage well. The proportion of households with a net annual household income up to £10,000 reporting that they managed well was 31%, with nearly one in five (21%) saying they did not manage well – over twice the overall Scottish average of 9%.

5.17. As in previous years, single parent and single adult households were the most likely to report that they were not managing well financially (26% and 15% respectively), compared to the Scotland average of 9%.

5.18. Of the different household tenures, owner occupiers were most likely to report they were managing well financially: 61%, compared to 24% for households in the social rented sector.

5.19. Households relying mainly on benefits (including the state pension) were the most likely to say they were not managing well financially (17%), compared to households relying on earnings (7%). Where households relied on other sources of income (including occupational pension and other investments), 3% reported that they were not managing well financially.

5.20. Households where the highest income householder (HIH) were male were more likely to say they managed well financially compared to those where the HIH was female (54% and 46% respectively).

Physical Activity and Sport

5.21. More than eight in ten (82%) adults had taken part in physical activity and sport in the previous four weeks. The percentage of adults taking part in physical activity and sport has increased slightly since 2019 when 80% of adults participated in physical activity and sport.

5.22. Recreational walking (for at least 30 minutes) was the most common type of physical activity with just under three quarters (74%) of adults reporting doing this in the past four weeks. This has increased from 68% in 2019. Excluding walking, just over half (51%) of the adult population participated in physical activity and sport in the previous four weeks, this has decreased slightly from 54% in 2019.

5.23. Participation rates in physical activity and sport (including recreational walking) were higher among men than women (84% and 80% respectively). Participation in physical activity and sport declined with age – 91% for those aged 16 to 34, 86% for those aged 35 to 59 and 70% for those aged 60 and over.

5.24. There was a 20% difference in participation in physical activity and sport (including recreational walking) between those living in the most deprived areas and the least deprived areas. Of those living in the most deprived areas, 70% participated in physical activity and sport (including recreational walking) compared to 90% for those living in the least deprived areas.

5.25. Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities among all respondents (including non-users) was 42%, a slight decrease from 44% in 2019. For those who used sports and leisure facilities, 83% of people were satisfied with them in the last 12 months, consistent with results from 2019.

5.26. In 2022, 40% of adults were satisfied with the quality of all three of the main public services (local health services, schools and public transport). This represents a decrease of 13 percentage points in the overall satisfaction of public services compared to the year 2019, when 53% of adults were satisfied. This indicates that satisfaction with public services was generally higher prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

5.27. Satisfaction for each of the individual public services has also decreased since 2019. In 2022, 64% of adults were satisfied with local health services; 69% of adults were satisfied with local schools; and 58% of adults were satisfied with public transport. In 2019, 80% of adults were satisfied with local health services, 73% of adults were satisfied with local schools; and 68% of adults were satisfied with public transport.

5.28. In 2022, service users were more satisfied with local schools and public transport than the whole adult population, but there was no difference in satisfaction with local health services between service users and non-users.

5.29. For local schools, 85% of service users reported being satisfied with the quality of the service. For public transport, 67% of service users reported being satisfied with the quality of the service. For local health services, 63% of service users were satisfied.

5.30. In 2022, 43% of respondents agreed that their local council does the best it can with the money available; 35% of respondents agreed that their local council is good at letting people know about what services it provides; and 31% of respondents agreed that their local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them.

5.31. Respondents aged 16 to 24 were less likely than adults aged 75 and over to agree that their local council does the best it can with the money available (39% compared to 49%); that their local council is addressing the key issues affecting the quality of life in their neighbourhood (29% compared to 37%); and that their local council is good at letting people know how well it is performing (20% compared to 33%).

5.32. Less than one in five adults (18%) felt they could influence decisions affecting their local area. At the same time, nearly one in three adults (33%) want to be more involved in the decisions their council make that affect their local area.

Climate Change

5.33. There has been an increase in the proportion of adults viewing climate change as an immediate and urgent problem, from 68% in 2019 to 74% in 2022.

5.34. By age group, the largest increases were amongst those aged 25-34, increasing from 67% in 2019 to 78% in 2022 and those aged 75+, increasing from 56% to 65% over the same period. The lowest proportions for all age groups were for those aged 16-24 (60%) and 75+ (65%).

5.35. In 2022, 70% of adults visited the outdoors at least once a week, a substantial increase from 56% in 2019.

5.36. The proportion of adults visiting the outdoors at least weekly in 2022 was lower for older age groups (50% for those age 75+ compared to 78% for those age 25-34). For all age categories 16-59 the proportion was more than 70%.

5.37. Adults living in the 20% most deprived areas were less likely to have visited the outdoors at least weekly (56%) compared to those in the 20% least deprived areas (77%). For the 20% most deprived areas, this was an increase from 43% in 2019 and for the 20% least deprived areas the proportion increased from 66% in 2019.

5.38. Adults in the 20% most deprived areas were also more likely not to have visited the outdoors at all in 2022 (15%) than those in the 20% least deprived areas (3%).

Other Findings

Internet Access

5.39. The proportion of households in Scotland with internet access was at a record high of 91% in 2022, an increase on 2019 (88%). Household internet access increased with net annual household income. Home internet access for households with a net annual income of between £6,001 and £10,000 was 69% in 2022, compared with almost all households (99%) with a net annual income of over £40,000.

5.40. Almost all (98%) adults who use the internet access it at home, and 67% access the internet on the move using a mobile phone or tablet. Younger internet users were more likely to access the internet using a smartphone than older users, with 99% of 16-34 year olds using smartphones compared with 75% of adults aged 60+. Older internet users were more likely than younger users to use a tablet to access the internet.

Volunteering

5.41. In the last year, 46% of respondents had taken part in volunteering of any kind (formal or informal).

5.42. The percentage of respondents who said that they had undertaken formal volunteering had dropped since 2019, when 26% of respondents said they had done so.

5.43. For informal volunteering, the last year for which comparable data are available is 2018, when 22% of respondents said they did informal volunteering only and 14% said they did both formal and informal volunteering.

5.44. The most common type of formal volunteering was with organisations working on ‘local community and neighbourhood’ issues (27% of adults). This is an increase from 2019 when 22% of adults did this. In 2022, ‘Youth or children's activities outside school’ was the second most popular type of volunteering (21%).

5.45. Similar percentages of respondents said they had volunteered for organisations working on ‘Health, disability and wellbeing’ (15%), ‘Hobbies and recreation’ (15%), and ‘Physical activity, sport and exercise’ (15%). The proportion of respondents who said they volunteered with ‘children’s education and schools’ had dropped from 19% in 2019 to 14% in 2022.

5.46. 79% of respondents who said they had not done any formal volunteering in the past 12 months said that nothing would encourage them to do this in the future. For those who identified any reasons that would encourage them to volunteer, the most common reasons given were if they knew how their time and skills could help others (8%); and availability of information on roles and how to get started (6%).

Culture and Heritage

5.47. 2022 data shows that 88% of adults had been culturally engaged in the last year, either by attending a cultural event or place of culture or participating in a cultural activity. This figure has decreased from 90% in 2019.

5.48. In 2022, the cinema (49% of adults) or a live music event (32% of adults) were the most common cultural events or places of culture to attend. Attendance at all events and places was lower in 2022 than 2019 apart from streaming of a live performance which has maintained (8%).

5.49. In 2022, just under nine out of ten users were satisfied with local authority libraries (89%), museums and galleries (87%), and theatres and concert halls (85%). Satisfaction with libraries and museums and galleries have maintained since 2019. Satisfaction with theatres and concert halls has decreased from 89% in 2019 to 85% in 2022.

5.50. Satisfaction levels for 'all adults' are generally lower than among service users. This is because non-service users are included, who may express no opinion about the service.

Childcare

5.51. In 2022, the most common forms of childcare used were a local authority nursery and a private nursery, used by 39% and 28% of households respectively. A further 22% used a relative or friend for childcare. 5% used a childminder, a decrease from 10% in 2018. 18% of households used no childcare, the same as in 2018 and 2019.

5.52. The most common reason given for using childcare was so that parents/carers can work (72%), which was also the most common reason in 2018 and 2019. The next most common reasons were for the child's social development (25%) and for the child's learning and language development (21%) (respondents could choose more than one reason).

5.53. Across the full year, 46% of households receiving funded Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) used the full entitlement of 1,140 hours, with 39% using less than this. The remaining 15% did not know how many hours they used annually.

5.54. Of households using funded ELC, 93% were either very or fairly satisfied with it, broadly the same as in 2019 (91%). Only 1% of households were dissatisfied with the funded ELC they received.

5.55. All households with at least one child aged up to eleven years old were asked how easy or difficult they found it to afford childcare. More than half said that they found it easy (16%) or very easy (37%) to afford childcare, with a further quarter (24%) stating they found it neither easy nor difficult. However, 9% of households said they found it difficult to afford childcare, and 5% found it very difficult.

Trust in Institutions

5.56. The institutions that respondents were most likely to express trust in were the Health System (79%) and the Police (78%). Respondents were most likely to express distrust in the Scottish Government (38%) and Local Government (32%). Respondents were least likely to express distrust in the Education system (15%) and the Police (14%).

6. SHS Results - South Lanarkshire

6.1. As noted at 4.4 above, around 450 households were sampled within South Lanarkshire. This is approximately 0.3% of the total.

6.2. For most of the data items there is a local authority breakdown, and in many cases a further breakdown by, e.g., deprivation or housing tenure etc. Some data items such as childcare are only available at the Scotland level.

6.3. In terms of housing, South Lanarkshire has a higher proportion of owner-occupied houses (70%) compared with Scotland (65%) and a correspondingly lower proportion of social and private rented houses (South Lanarkshire: 20% social and 10% private; Scotland: 22% social and 13% private). However, South Lanarkshire has a considerably higher percentage of local authority rented properties (17%) than the Scottish average (12%).

6.4. A slightly higher percentage of local authority tenants rate their neighbourhood as a very good or fairly good place to live (89%) than the Scottish average (87%), though the % describing their neighbourhood as “very good” is lower in South Lanarkshire (33% vs 39% for Scotland).

6.5. Overall, residents (all households, not just local authority(LA)) rated their neighbourhood more highly than the Scottish average across a number of “strengths”:-

	Scotland	SLC
People are kind to each other	87%	93%
Most people can be trusted	82%	86%
Welcoming places and opportunities to meet new people	53%	54%
There are places where people can meet up and socialise	57%	63%
People from different backgrounds get on well together	74%	75%
Local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood	64%	65%

6.6. The sense of community was also found to be higher in South Lanarkshire than Scotland as a whole, with 45% of households feeling “very strongly” that they belonged to the community compared with 38% nationally. This was further demonstrated by the proportion of people who agreed with statements about people in the neighbourhood helping each other:-

	Scotland	SLC
I could rely on someone in this neighbourhood to help me	87%	93%
I could count on someone to keep an eye on my home	87%	94%
I feel I could turn to someone for advice or support	81%	83%
I would offer to help people who might not be able to cope well	91%	96%

6.7. The great majority of households in South Lanarkshire perceived their neighbourhood as very or fairly safe (78%), however, the % was slightly lower than for Scotland as a whole (81%).

6.8. When asked about problems in their neighbourhood, the most commonly experienced issue was “rubbish or litter” (34% for Scotland vs 35% South Lanarkshire), followed by “animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling” (31% Scotland vs 28% South Lanarkshire Council (SLC)).

6.9. A lower % of households said they were managing well financially (45%) than in Scotland as a whole (50%), with a correspondingly higher proportion agreeing that they could “get by” on their income (46% SLC vs 41% Scotland).

6.10. In relation to climate change, a majority of households (71%) agree that climate change is an immediate and urgent problem, however, this is slightly lower than the Scottish average of 74%. South Lanarkshire households are more likely to doubt that climate change is happening than the Scottish average (9% SLC vs 5% Scotland) or to class themselves as “don’t know” (8% SLC vs 5% Scotland) on the issue.

6.11. Participation in physical activity is broadly comparable with the Scottish average, with 83% of South Lanarkshire households having engaged in physical activity (including walking) compared with 82% nationally. A closer analysis shows that while cycling is less prevalent in South Lanarkshire (7% vs 12%), swimming (16% vs 14%), keep fit/aerobics (18% vs 13%), and gym use (19% vs 16%) are more likely to be undertaken in South Lanarkshire. That these activities typically take place within a sports centre setting may indicate that South Lanarkshire residents are relatively well served in this respect compared with Scotland overall.

6.12. Attendance at cultural events in South Lanarkshire is in line with the Scottish average (74%).

6.13. South Lanarkshire residents express lower satisfaction with a range of public services than elsewhere in Scotland. This includes local health services (57% vs 64%), schools (66% vs 69%) and public transport (54% vs 58%). These are the views of all households, irrespective of whether they have used a service or not. In terms of education services, when service users are asked about their satisfaction with local schools, the SLC rate is higher than the Scottish average (88% SLC vs 85% Scotland).

6.14. In terms of respondents’ satisfaction with specific council services and facilities, the SHS paints a broadly positive picture for South Lanarkshire, with services generally achieving higher satisfaction ratings than the Scottish average. When all respondents are asked their opinion of specific services (regardless of whether they have used those services recently), SLC approval rates are higher than Scottish equivalents, particularly for “sport and leisure facilities” and “parks and open spaces”, where SLC scores higher by more than 10 percentage points. When the question is put to service users only (those who have used the service in the last 12 months), SLC continues to score higher than Scotland except for “museums and galleries” and “community centres and facilities”, where satisfaction is marginally lower (by one percentage point) than the Scottish average.

Percentage of respondents “Satisfied” or “Fairly satisfied”

	All respondents		Service users	
	Scotland	SLC	Scotland	SLC
Sport and leisure facilities	41%	53%	83%	85%
Libraries	37%	41%	89%	90%
Museums and galleries	38%	44%	87%	86%
Theatres and concert halls	38%	49%	86%	95%
Parks and open spaces	72%	78%	86%	86%
Community centres and facilities	26%	32%	76%	75%

6.15. South Lanarkshire residents expressed more positive views about their local council than the Scottish average, as illustrated by the percentage agreeing with the following statements, which across the board are more favourable in South Lanarkshire:

My local council….

	Scotland	SLC
… provides high quality services	42%	46%
… does the best it can with the money available	43%	48%
… is addressing key issues affecting quality of life in my neighbourhood	33%	40%
… is good at listening to people's views before taking decisions	24%	26%
… designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	31%	36%
… is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	27%	32%
… is good at letting people know about what services it provides	35%	43%
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	18%	20%
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes	33%	26%

6.16. Trust in institutions is generally within a few percentage points of the Scottish average, however, there are some notable variations. In South Lanarkshire, 63% of households "trust or tend to trust" Local Government, compared with 59% in Scotland. Trust is also higher in the education system (72% vs 68%), the police (80% vs 78%) and the justice system (66% vs 65%), however, lower for the Scottish Government (53% vs 55%) and the health system (77% vs 79%).

6.17. With regard to trust in local government in particular, levels of trust decrease with age-group, both for Scotland overall and within South Lanarkshire:-

Age-group	Scotland	SLC
16 to 34	62%	72%
35 to 59	59%	62%
60 or over	57%	58%
All	59%	63%

7. Next Steps and Recommendations

7.1. The SHS is a key source of information about behaviours and attitudes among Scotland's population. As well as contributing to high-profile initiatives such as the LGBF and the National Performance Framework, it is a useful data set which offers insights at a local authority level.

7.2. This report necessarily focuses on summary findings and an overview of the results for South Lanarkshire. Resources should examine the SHS findings to assess specific relevance to and implications for their own services.

8. Employee Implications

8.1. There are no direct employee implications.

9. Financial Implications

9.1. There are no direct financial implications.

10. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

10.1. There are no direct climate change, sustainability and natural environment implications arising from this report.

11. Other Implications

11.1. Considering the detail of the report and identifying actions as appropriate contribute towards effective risk management.

12. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

12.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a change to an existing policy, function or strategy and therefore no impact assessment is required.

12.2. Consultation was not required to inform the contents of this report, however, the information will be shared with the Corporate Improvement Advisory Board and Resources are advised to look at the SHS results where relevant to their services.

Paul Manning
Chief Executive

29 February 2024

Link(s) to Council Values/Priorities/Outcomes

- Promote Performance Management and Improvement

Previous References

- None

List of Background Papers

- None

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:-

Tom Little, Head of Communications and Strategy
Ext: 4904 (Tel: 01698 454904)
E-mail: Tom.Little@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Appendix 1 – selected statistics for South Lanarkshire Council vs Scotland

Housing Tenure	Scotland	SLC
Owner occupied	65%	70%
Owner occupied - owned outright	36%	38%
Owner occupied - buying with loan/mortgage	28%	32%
Social rented	22%	20%
Social rented - local authority	12%	17%
Social rented - housing assoc./co-op/char. trust	9%	3%
Private rented	13%	10%
Private rented - private landlord	11%	9%
Private rented - rented from family/friends/employer	2%	1%
Other	1%	0%
All	100%	100%

Number of bedrooms	Scotland	SLC
1 bedroom	12%	9%
2 bedrooms	34%	37%
3 bedrooms	36%	36%
4 or more bedrooms	19%	19%
All	100%	100%

Number of people in household	Scotland	SLC
1 person	35%	35%
2 people	36%	36%
3 people	14%	14%
4 or more people	15%	16%
All	100%	100%

Household type	Scotland	SLC

Single adult	22%	21%
Small adult	19%	17%
Single parent	5%	6%
Small family	12%	13%
Large family	5%	6%
Large adult	9%	9%
Older smaller	14%	16%
Single pensioner	15%	14%
All	100%	100%

Net household income	Scotland	SLC
Up to £6,000	2%	0%
£6,001 to £10,000	5%	6%
£10,001 to £15,000	10%	9%
£15,001 to £20,000	14%	14%
£20,001 to £25,000	12%	13%
£25,001 to £30,000	10%	10%
£30,001 to £35,000	7%	7%
£35,001 to £40,000	7%	9%
£40,001 to £50,000	11%	11%
£50,001 to £60,000	8%	9%
£60,001 to £70,000	4%	4%
£70,001 to £80,000	3%	1%
£80,001 or more	3%	2%
Unknown or low	5%	3%
All	100%	100%

Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live (LA tenants only)	Scotland	SLC
Very good	39%	33%

Fairly good	48%	56%
Fairly poor	9%	10%
Very poor	4%	1%
No opinion	0%	0%
All	100%	100%

Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live	Scotland	SLC
Very/fairly good	95%	97%
Very good	57%	55%
Fairly good	38%	41%
Fairly poor	4%	3%
Very poor	1%	1%
No opinion	0%	0%
All	100%	100%

Neighbourhood strengths - agree or stongly agree	Scotland	SLC
People are kind to each other	87%	93%
Most people can be trusted	82%	86%
There are welcoming places and opportunities to meet new people	53%	54%
There are places where people can meet up and socialise	57%	63%
People from different backgrounds get on well together	74%	75%
Local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood	64%	65%

Strength of feeling of belonging to community	Scotland	SLC
Very strongly	38%	43%
Fairly strongly	45%	45%
Not very strongly	13%	10%
Not at all strongly	4%	3%
Don't know	1%	0%
All	100%	100%

Involvement with other adults in neighbourhood	Scotland	SLC
I could rely on someone in this neighbourhood to help me	87%	93%
I could count on someone in this neighbourhood to keep an eye on my home	87%	94%
I feel I could turn to someone in this neighbourhood for advice or support	81%	83%
I would offer to help people in my neighbourhood who might not be able to cope well	91%	96%

Perceptions of neighbourhood safety	Scotland	SLC
Very/Fairly safe	81%	78%
Very/A bit unsafe	14%	19%
Dont Know	1%	1%
Not applicable	4%	3%
All	100%	100%

Neighbourhood problems	Scotland	SLC
Noisy neighbours or regular loud parties	10%	8%
Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property	10%	10%
Rubbish or litter lying around	34%	35%
Neighbour disputes	7%	8%
Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others	7%	6%
Drug misuse or dealing	15%	12%
Rowdy behaviour e.g. drunkenness, hooliganism or loutish behaviour	11%	8%
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2%	3%
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	31%	28%
Any of the above	52%	54%
None of the above	48%	46%

How the household is managing financially	Scotland	SLC
Manages well	50%	45%
Gets by	41%	46%

Does not manage well	9%	8%
All	100%	100%

Methods used to access the internet for personal use	Scotland	SLC
A personal computer or laptop	74%	66%
Digital, cable or satellite television	40%	38%
Mobile phone, for example iPhone / Smartphone	92%	93%
A games console, for example Playstation / xBox	19%	19%
A tablet - iPad/Playbook or similar	54%	61%
Another way	0%	2%
Any excluding a personal computer or laptop	95%	97%

Where the internet is accessed for personal use	Scotland	SLC
At home	98%	96%
At another person's home	10%	11%
At work	30%	32%
School, college, university, other educational institution	6%	11%
A government/council office	1%	3%
Community or voluntary centre/organisation	1%	1%
On the move via a mobile phone/smartphone/tablet	67%	76%
Public library	2%	2%
Somewhere else	7%	4%
Don't know	0%	0%

Participation in physical activity and sport	Scotland	SLC
Walking (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)	74%	78%
Swimming	14%	16%
Football	6%	7%
Cycling (at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes)	12%	7%
Keep Fit /Aerobics	13%	18%
Multigym use / Weight Training	16%	19%

Golf	6%	7%
Running / jogging	12%	12%
Snooker / Billiards / Pool	3%	2%
Dancing	6%	7%
Bowls	2%	3%
Other	11%	9%
None of these	18%	17%
Any including walking	82%	83%
Any excluding walking	51%	53%

Use of local authority sport and leisure facilities	Scotland	SLC
Have used in the past year	29%	30%
Not used in the past year	35%	42%
Never used	36%	27%
Don't know	1%	1%
All	100%	100%

Satisfaction with local health services, all households	Scotland	SLC
Satisfied	64%	57%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10%	8%
Dissatisfied	26%	35%
All	100%	100%

Satisfaction with quality of local schools, all households	Scotland	SLC
Satisfied	69%	66%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24%	31%
Dissatisfied	7%	2%
All	100%	100%

Satisfaction with quality of local schools, service users only	Scotland	SLC
Satisfied	85%	88%

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7%	8%
Dissatisfied	9%	4%
All	100%	100%

Satisfaction with quality of public transport, all households	Scotland	SLC
Satisfied	58%	54%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19%	20%
Dissatisfied	23%	27%
All	100%	100%

Perceptions of climate change as a problem	Scotland	SLC
Climate change is an immediate and urgent problem	74%	71%
Climate change is more of a problem for the future	12%	9%
Climate change is not really a problem	3%	2%
I'm still not convinced that climate change is happening	5%	9%
None of these	2%	1%
Don't know	5%	8%
All	100%	100%

Attendance at cultural events	Scotland	SLC
Cinema	49%	53%
Library (including mobile and online)	17%	17%
Live music event - e.g. traditional music, rock concert	32%	33%
Theatre - e.g. pantomime / musical / play	24%	26%
Dance show / event - e.g. ballet	6%	9%
Historic place - e.g. castle, stately home and grounds, battle or archaeological site	29%	31%
Museum	26%	26%
Art gallery	18%	14%
Exhibition - including art, photography and crafts	12%	9%
Street arts (e.g. musical performances or art in parks, streets or shopping centre)	10%	9%
Culturally specific festival (e.g. Mela /Feis/ local Gala days)	5%	3%

Book festival	3%	2%
Archive or records office (e.g. Scotland's Family History Peoples Centre)	1%	1%
Streaming of a live performance (e.g. theatre, dance, concert or comedy performance)	8%	9%
Classical music performance	5%	6%
Opera	2%	2%
Comedy performance	10%	8%
None	27%	26%
Any excluding cinema	65%	64%
Any including cinema	74%	74%

View of local council	Scotland	SLC
Council provides high quality services	42%	46%
Council does the best it can with the money available	43%	48%
Council is addressing key issues affecting quality of life in my neighbourhood	33%	40%
Council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions	24%	26%
Designs its services around the needs of the people who use them	31%	36%
Is good at letting local people know how well it is performing	27%	32%
My local council is good at letting people know about what services it provides	35%	43%
I can influence decisions affecting my local area	18%	20%
I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes for my local area	33%	26%

Trust in institutions	Scotland	SLC
The Scottish Government	55%	53%
Local Government	59%	63%
The Civil Service	62%	63%
The Education System	68%	72%
The Health System	79%	77%
The Police	78%	80%
The Justice System which includes courts, lawyers and prisons	65%	66%

Trust in local government by age	Scotland	SLC

16 to 34	62%	72%
35 to 59	59%	62%
60 or over	57%	58%
All	59%	63%

Satisfaction with specific local authority services, 2022
All respondents, including those who have not used the service recently.

Sports and Leisure Facilities	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	17%	13%
Fairly satisfied	36%	28%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	13%	16%
Fairly dissatisfied	6%	4%
Very dissatisfied	3%	3%
No opinion	25%	36%
All	100%	100%

Libraries	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	16%	14%
Fairly satisfied	25%	23%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18%	18%
Fairly dissatisfied	3%	2%
Very dissatisfied	2%	2%
No opinion	36%	42%
All	100%	100%

Museum and Galleries	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	25%	15%
Fairly satisfied	19%	23%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	20%	18%
Fairly dissatisfied	1%	1%
Very dissatisfied	1%	1%
No opinion	34%	41%
All	100%	100%

Theatres and Concert Halls	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	25%	14%
Fairly satisfied	24%	24%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17%	18%
Fairly dissatisfied	1%	1%
Very dissatisfied	0%	1%
No opinion	32%	41%
All	100%	100%

Parks and Open Spaces	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	33%	30%
Fairly satisfied	45%	42%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8%	9%
Fairly dissatisfied	6%	4%
Very dissatisfied	2%	2%
No opinion	8%	13%
All	100%	100%

Community Centres and Facilities	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	10%	8%
Fairly satisfied	22%	18%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	22%	21%
Fairly dissatisfied	4%	2%
Very dissatisfied	2%	2%
No opinion	41%	50%
All	100%	100%

Satisfaction with local authority services, 2022
Users who have said they have used services recently (within the last 12 months).

Sports and Leisure Facilities	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	24%	30%
Fairly satisfied	61%	53%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	4%	7%
Fairly dissatisfied	10%	6%
Very dissatisfied	1%	3%
No opinion	-	1%
All	100	100%

Libraries	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	38%	42%
Fairly satisfied	52%	47%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3%	6%
Fairly dissatisfied	4%	3%
Very dissatisfied	-	-
No opinion	3%	2%
All	100%	100%

Museum and Galleries	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	56%	42%
Fairly satisfied	30%	45%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10%	9%
Fairly dissatisfied	2%	1%
Very dissatisfied	-	-
No opinion	1%	3%
All	100%	100%

Theatres and Concert Halls	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	53%	36%
Fairly satisfied	42%	50%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	2%	9%
Fairly dissatisfied	1%	1%
Very dissatisfied	-	1%
No opinion	1%	4%
All	100%	100%

Parks and Open Spaces	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	37%	37%
Fairly satisfied	49%	49%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5%	6%
Fairly dissatisfied	6%	5%
Very dissatisfied	2%	2%
No opinion	1%	1%
All	100%	100%

Community Centres and Facilities	SLC	Scotland
Very satisfied	27%	27%
Fairly satisfied	48%	49%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	16%	15%
Fairly dissatisfied	3%	4%
Very dissatisfied	3%	1%
No opinion	3%	5%
All	100%	100%