

Series 24 - Scottish Household Survey

#24:255 – Scottish Household Survey 1999-2001

Universe: Households and individual adults within households in Scotland.

Sample size: 30,227 (1999 and 2000 waves combined).

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

Sample: Simple random sample; multi-stage stratified random sample; random adult sample; weighting used.

Fieldwork: January 1999-January 2001 (the dates specified cover the 1999 and 2000 waves of the study).

Geography: Local Authority Areas (main file); variables covering local authority of place of work, journey starting point and journey destination are also included in the travel diary files.

Access: SN 4351 (Lite version 5030).

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: n/a.

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking

None.

Other alcohol variables

▪ Cause of harm - social (Whether alcohol abuse is an aspect of respondent's immediate neighbourhood that they particularly dislike; How common respondent considers people who have been drinking or using drugs are in their neighbourhood)

▪ Alcohol - misc (Eating/drinking as purpose of journey)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (High, including respondent's perception of their own health over the past 12mths)
- Smoking (Medium)
- Drugs (Low)
- Fitness (Low)

Other variables

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (High)
- Political opinions (High, including July-September 1999: questions regarding voting behaviour in local council elections, the Scottish Parliament election on 6th May 1999 and the European Parliament election held on 10th June 1999)
- Use of services (High)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (High)

#24:256 – Scottish Household Survey 2001-2003

Universe: Households and individual adults within households in Scotland.

Sample size: 30,639 (main survey); 15,073 (travel diary).

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

Sample: Simple random sample; multi-stage stratified random sample; random adult sample; weighting used.

Fieldwork: January 2001-January 2003.

Geography: Local Authority Areas (main file); variables covering local authority of place of work, journey starting point and journey destination are also included in the travel diary files.

Access: SN 4642 (Lite version 5031).

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: n/a.

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking

None.

Other alcohol variables

- Cause of harm - social (Whether alcohol abuse is an aspect of respondent's immediate neighbourhood that they particularly dislike; How common respondent considers people who have been drinking or using drugs are in their neighbourhood)
- Alcohol - misc (Eating/drinking as

purpose of journey)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (High, including respondent's perception of their own health over the past 12mths)
- Smoking (Medium)
- Drugs (Low)
- Fitness (Low)

Other variables

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (High)
- Political opinions (High, including July-September 1999: questions regarding voting behaviour in local council elections, the Scottish Parliament election on 6th May 1999 and the European Parliament election held on 10th June 1999)
- Use of services (High)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (High)

#24:257 – Scottish Household Survey 2003-2004

Universe: Households and individual adults within households in Scotland.

Sample size: 30,822 (main survey); c.27,000 journeys included (travel diary).

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

Sample: Simple random sample; multi-stage stratified random sample; random adult sample; weighting used.

Fieldwork: April 2003 - December 2004.

Geography: Local Authority Areas (main file); variables covering local authority of place of work, journey

starting point and journey destination are also included in the travel diary files.

Access: SN 5020 (Lite version 5261).

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: n/a.

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking

None.

Other alcohol variables

- Cause of harm - social (Whether alcohol abuse is an aspect of respondent's immediate neighbourhood that they particularly dislike; How common respondent considers people who have been drinking or using drugs are in their neighbourhood)
- Alcohol - misc (Eating/drinking as purpose of journey)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (High, including respondent's perception of their own health over the past 12mths)
- Smoking (Medium)

Description: The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population in private residences in Scotland. The aim of the survey is to provide representative information about the composition, characteristics and behaviours of Scottish households, both nationally and at a more local level. The survey covers a wide range of topics to allow links to be made between different policy areas, with a particular focus on information to aid policy decisions on transport (including a travel diary) and social inclusion. Further information about the survey series, and links to publications, can be found on the Scottish Executive's Scottish Household Survey web pages (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002>).

▪ **Available years:** 1999-2005

▪ **Principal investigator:** Scottish Executive, MORI Scotland and NFO Social Research

- Drugs (Low)
- Fitness (Low)

Other variables

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (High)
- Political opinions (High, including July-September 1999: questions regarding voting behaviour in local council elections, the Scottish Parliament election on 6th May 1999 and the European Parliament election held on 10th June 1999; May-July 2003: questions regarding voting behaviour in local council elections and the Scottish Parliament election on 1st May 2003)
- Use of services (High)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (High)

#24:258 – Scottish Household Survey 2005

Universe: Households and individual adults within households in Scotland.

Sample size: 15395.

Methods: Face-to-face interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

Sample: Simple random sample; multi-stage stratified random sample; random adult sample; weighting used.

Fieldwork: 03 January 2005-01 January 2006 (all interviews were carried out using the sample compiled in 2005. However, some of the fieldwork extended into early 2006).

Geography: Local Authority Areas (main file); variables covering local authority of place of work, journey starting point and journey destination are also included in the travel diary files.

Access: SN 5608.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: n/a.

Single occasion: n/a.

Other drinking

None.

Other alcohol variables

- Cause of harm - social (Whether alcohol abuse is an aspect of respondent's immediate neighbourhood that they particularly dislike; commonness of rowdy behaviour e.g. drunkenness, hooliganism or loutish behaviour in their neighbourhood)
- Experience of harm (personal experience of rowdy behaviour e.g. drunkenness, hooliganism or loutish behaviour to be in their neighbourhood in the past 12mths, and whether reported to anyone)
- Alcohol services (Whether the group or organisation respondent spends most time undertaking voluntary work or activities with is involved in the

drugs/alcohol and substance abuse field)

- Alcohol - misc (eating/drinking as purpose of journey)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (High, including respondent's perception of their own health over the past 12mths)
- Smoking (Medium)
- Drugs (Low)
- Fitness (Low)

Other variables

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (High)
- Political opinions (High, including July-September 1999: questions regarding voting behaviour in local council elections, the Scottish Parliament election on 6th May 1999 and the European Parliament election held on 10th June 1999; May-July 2003: questions regarding voting behaviour in local council elections and the Scottish Parliament election on 1st May 2003)
- Use of services (High)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (High)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (High)
- Employment (High)
- Education (High)
- Ethnicity and religion (High)