



Economic and Social Data Service

# Guide to data sources for Scotland

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## ESDS Government

Author: Lee Williamson  
Updated: Necla Acik-Toprak  
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## Executive Summary

Scotland has characteristic social and economic features which are distinct from those of other parts of the United Kingdom which justify Scotland-only analysis. However, many datasets suitable for British or UK analysis provide only inadequate sample sizes for analysing Scotland on its own. This guide provides an overview of data sources available, primarily through the Economic and Social Data Service.

The guide is organised by topic and has a focus on key datasets:

- **Employment and the Labour Market.** The Labour Force Survey is part of a series which stretches back to the mid 1970s. Although the dataset is designed to provide a UK-wide sample it includes approximately ten thousand Scottish case and is an excellent source of information on employment and training. The dataset is available through the Economic and Social Data Service and is supported by ESDS Government.
- **Crime.** The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey is the most recent in a series of Scottish crime surveys. It has a larger sample than its predecessor, the Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey, at 16,000 in 2008-09. It contains information on a range of crime related issues and attitudes including up to five victim forms. The dataset is available through the Economic and Social Data Service and is supported by ESDS Government.
- **Health.** The Scottish Health Survey has been conducted four times, in 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008. It has similarities with the Health Survey for England including the inclusion of a nurse visit which obtains objective anthropometric measures and samples. The dataset is available through the Economic and Social Data Service and is supported by ESDS Government.
- **Demography.** The Scottish Household Survey has been conducted since 1999 and is a wide ranging survey covering household composition, accommodation and travel among other topics. Recent surveys have had samples of approximately 30,000 over two years. It is available through the Economic and Social Data Service. Additionally the Census for Population programme generates both tabular data, anonymised cross-sectional microdata in the form of the SARs and more recently, longitudinal microdata through the Scottish Longitudinal Study which constitutes the largest sample of Scottish residents.

## Introduction

This guide has drawn on a wide range of sources, including the UK Statistics Agency (UKSA)<sup>1</sup>, UK Data Archive (UKDA), Scottish Executive and Question Bank. Possible links have been provided to further documentation wherever appropriate. The main focus of the guide is the large-scale government surveys supported by the Economical and Social Data Service (ESDS). The aim of this guide is to provide a resource to researchers who want to study Scotland. For the most part the main large-scale government surveys, especially those supported by ESDS, will be covered in detail. This includes the methodology, sampling design and sample size for Scotland, the main themes or topics and some examples of recent work using the survey. The smaller scale Scotland-only surveys and non-ESDS sources will be listed and links to the data or further resources given. For a general exploration of the datasets that are specifically for Scotland see the [Economic and Social Data Service catalogue](#) search<sup>2</sup>. Another useful resource for information on datasets (although not Scotland specific) is the [current dataset holdings](#)<sup>3</sup> arranged by theme at the Data Library at Edinburgh University. Useful publications, similar to this guide, are [Data sources for social research in Scotland: results from a scoping study on longitudinal research](#)<sup>4</sup> by Hinds, Sproston and Taylor (2001) and [Micro-Level Data Sources for Scottish Policy Studies](#)<sup>5</sup> by Bell, Jack and Wright (2004).

### Why is there a need for a guide to Scottish data sources?

Scotland has a distinct and unique history; a rich but accessible account can be found in Devine (1999). Scotland shares similarities with the rest of the UK but at the same time has noticeable differences. Some of these more notable features include the economy, the organisation and administration of law and order, the organisation of the health service, the structure and organisation of schools and educational qualifications. Scotland also has a distinctive set of media institutions, which include newspapers, radio stations and television broadcasts that are not available south of the border. Other key differences include the religious composition of Scotland, the organisation and participation in sport and the tourist industry. However, there are more subtle Scottish differences for example in health, migration, unemployment and fertility. Linklater and Denniston (1992) provide a useful overview of the distinctive features of Scottish life.

The most significant development in Scotland's recent history was the assent of the Scotland Act 1998 which led to the first Scottish Parliament for nearly 300 years. This led to devolution in Scotland which means that there is a delegation of power from the UK Government at Westminster. There are 129 elected representatives, known as Members of the Scottish Parliament or MSPs. The Scottish Parliament has 'devolved' powers within the United Kingdom. Devolved powers relate to matters such as education, health, social work, housing, tourism, sport and statistics, which are now dealt with by the Scottish Parliament at Holyrood rather than at Westminster. In contrast to 'devolved' powers, 'reserved' powers relate to decisions still made at Westminster. They mostly appertain to matters relating to the UK

as a whole, for example constitutional matters, UK foreign policy, defence, national security, monetary systems and equal opportunities.

The Scottish Parliament operates as a self-contained and fully functioning Parliament in its own right. This means that legislation can be passed by the Scottish Parliament without going through the Westminster Parliament. The Parliament at Westminster still retains power to legislate on any matter. However, the convention of devolution is that Westminster will not normally legislate on devolved matters without the consent of the Scottish Parliament. More information on the Scottish Parliament can be found at [www.scottish.parliament.uk](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk)<sup>6</sup>. The Scottish Executive is the devolved government for Scotland and useful information on the Executive can be found at [www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)<sup>7</sup>.

In this climate of devolution there is a healthy body of analysis of social, economic and political life in Scotland. McCrone (2001) offers an approachable overview and Paterson, Bechhofer and McCrone (2004) provide an empirically detailed account of social and economic change in Scotland in the closing decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The importance of studying social change (and social stability) in the devolutionary climate has been widely recognised. For example, the UK Economic and Social Research Council set up a specific programme of research activities to study the effects of devolution (see [www.devolution.ac.uk](http://www.devolution.ac.uk)<sup>9</sup>).

Devolution has increased the requirement for social science research which explores life north of the border and has thus increased the need for Scottish large-scale datasets. Whilst there is an increase in analyses that concentrate solely on Scotland, there is also a growing interest in making intra-Great Britain (or intra-UK) comparisons and research that develops international comparisons, most notably between Scotland and the Scandinavian (or sometimes Nordic) nations. There is also a burgeoning interest in comparing Scotland, especially in political analyses, with areas such as Catalan and the Basque country.

Coupled with the obvious needs of social science research for Scottish data, the Scottish Parliament has assumed responsibility for research and statistics in relation to devolved matters (see McKendrick, 1999). Therefore we can expect that new data sources that are appropriate for social science research will become available. Social science data is also required to meet the commitment by Westminster and the government in Scotland to evidence-based policy formulation.

This guide identifies a range of large-scale data resources; some have a particular Scottish focus (e.g. the Scottish Health Survey) whilst others cover GB or the UK but have a sufficient Scottish component (for example a large sample size) to make analyses for Scotland practicable (e.g. the UK Census and the Labour Force Survey).

Scottish specific datasets can ask questions on Scotland specific issues such as health issues or questions on Scottish identity. However, a potential drawback is that these surveys may not be comparable with related surveys for England or for the UK. Questions may be worded in a way that means a

direct comparison is not possible or that variables are missing that are essential to create further derived variables. The question of whether to use a Scottish dataset or a dataset that has a suitable sample for Scotland will depend upon the research requirement. The information contained in this guide should help the analyst in choosing the right data source.

*The ESDS Government team would like to thank Vernon Gayle for his valuable input into version 1 of this guide.*

## A Guide to Datasets for Scotland

This guide to datasets for Scotland will provide users with an indication of which major government surveys and datasets are available in Scotland. The emphasis is on the large-scale government surveys supported by ESDS Government, but other surveys and data sources are also covered in this guide.

The large-scale government surveys supported by ESDS Government are:

- [Labour Force Surveys/Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey](#)
- [General Lifestyle Survey](#) (formerly [General Household Survey](#))/[Continuous Household Survey \(Northern Ireland\)](#)
- [Family Expenditure Survey/Northern Ireland Family Expenditure Survey](#)
- [Living Costs and Food Survey](#) (formerly the [National Food Survey](#) and [Expenditure and Food Survey](#))
- [Family Resources Survey](#)
- [ONS Opinions Survey](#) (formerly [ONS Omnibus Survey](#))
- [English Housing Survey](#) (formerly Survey of English Housing)
- [Health Survey for England/Welsh Health Survey/Scottish Health Survey](#)
- [British Crime Survey/Scottish Crime Survey](#)
- [British Social Attitudes/Scottish Social Attitudes/Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey \(and the former Northern Ireland Social Attitudes\)/Young People's Social Attitudes \(periodic offshoot of the BSA\)](#)
- [National Travel Survey](#)
- [Time Use Survey](#)

Of these surveys, only those with larger sample sizes that would plausibly permit analysis on the Scottish population are covered in this guide. In addition to that, since the guide was written the following new surveys have been added to the ESDS government data:

- [European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#) (EU-SILC)
- FRS [Individual](#) Income Series (offshoot of the Family Resource Survey)
- [Integrated Household Survey](#)(IHS)
- [Life Opportunities Survey](#) (LOS)

The guide is structured into themes. The themes are chosen in a way that will allow researchers to investigate a wide range of issues and facilitate the investigation of empirical research questions that are relevant to researching Scotland. These include employment issues, health issues, identity, attitudes and social capital, crime and the demography of Scotland.

## Accessing the microdata

Finding out about the surveys through the web pages and documentation contained in it is available to all via the pages of the [Economic and Social Data Service](#) (ESDS). However, to access ESDS Government survey *data*, all users must [Login/register](#)<sup>10</sup> with the ESDS. You will need a UK academic institution username and password to register at an institution which participates in the UK federation (aka 'Shibboleth) access system. Most UK Universities participate in this authentication system which allows you to use your normal username and password to access a wide range of academic resources. If you do not have access to an academic account you can [obtain a dedicated username and password from ESDS](#)<sup>11</sup>.

Registered users can download/order the datasets direct from the UK Data Archive web site (usually in SPSS, STATA or tab-delimited formats) via its online catalogue record and via the download/order section of the [Major Studies](#)<sup>12</sup> web page on the ESDS site.

An increasing number of datasets are also available in the [Nesstar](#)<sup>13</sup> system, which will allow you to explore the data online and do basic exploratory analysis before choosing without registering. If you are a registered user you are able to download all, or a subset of, the data. Nesstar can save data into formats suitable for SPSS, STATA, SAS, Statistica, DIF (suitable for use in Excel), Dbase and NSDStat formats.

All users requiring data for non-commercial purposes can download data free of charge. For all CD orders there is a flat media fee of £7.50, a per study number handling fee of £2.50 and a flat rate postage and packing fee (£3 in the UK, £4 rest of EU, £5 rest of world). All packages are sent first class via Royal Mail. Where data is required for commercial purposes there is a project fee of £450 and a study fee of £50. See [Charges](#)<sup>14</sup> on the ESDS web site for more details.

## Theme 1: Employment and the Labour Market

The ESDS Government web site contains a number of [pages dedicated to each of the surveys](#)<sup>15</sup> that collect data on employment and the labour market. The web site also contains a range of topic-specific [themes](#)<sup>16</sup>.

### Employment and labour market questions in the large-scale government surveys

All the ESDS government surveys ask questions about employment. The survey you choose for your research will depend upon what you want to do. The main source of data for many researchers is the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which collects a wide range of data on economic activity and the labour market.

Since the mid 1990s the government surveys have applied the principle of [harmonisation](#)<sup>17</sup> in order to improve the comparability of statistics. The process of harmonisation attempts to develop and encourage the use of standard questions and outputs with common classifications and definitions for a number of key concepts. Economic status, industry, occupation, employment status and socio-economic classifications are all harmonised concepts, which means that all government surveys that contain data on these topics will have obtained the data through the use of harmonised or 'standard' questions. Each of the government surveys also collects 'harmonised' core demographic variables from respondents which are sex, age, ethnicity, marital status/cohabitation.

For example, the harmonised questions on employment and unemployment are in line with the internationally agreed International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of employment and unemployment. To be unemployed, according to the ILO definition, you must not be in paid employment in the last seven days but available to start within two weeks and have either looked for work in the last four weeks or been waiting to start a new job. ILO employment includes those who have been in paid work in the last seven days (either as an employee or self-employed) and those on a government-supported training scheme in the last seven days. ILO employed also includes people who are temporarily away from their job/business (e.g. on maternity leave or on holiday) and people who do unpaid work for their own business or a family business<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> NB: other than the Labour Force Survey and General Household Survey, many of the large-scale government surveys measure ILO unemployment and employment without including unpaid family work and/or being temporarily away from work because they do not ask this level of detail in the questionnaire. For more information about the definition of ILO unemployment and how to measure it see the [LFS documentation](#) on the UKDA web site and the [ONS harmonisation web site](#).

## The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey ([LFS](#))<sup>18</sup> is the main comprehensive source of information about all aspects of the labour market and it assists many government departments in the framing and monitoring of social and economic policy. The UK is required by European Union Regulation to carry out an annual LFS. The survey is carried out by ONS.

### Methodology

The LFS has undergone several major redesigns since it was first undertaken in 1973. Since 1992, the LFS has a systematic random sampling design (unclustered) drawn from the Postcode Address File (PAF). North of the Caledonian Canal the sample is taken from the telephone directory, rather than the Postcode address file, and this accounts for five percent of the total population of Scotland. ONS state that there could be a 'very small bias' from this (for further information see, for example, page 4 of the [LFS user guide – Vol.1 Background](#) for Jan-March 2009<sup>19</sup>). This is a large document (around 140 pages) containing detailed explanations of the survey design, sampling errors and weighting, among other things. The LFS includes those living in NHS accommodation and those in student halls. All individuals age 16+ in the sampled household take part.

**Table 1 The Labour Force Survey 1992 onwards**

Years	Other information
1992 (Spring) onwards	<p>The questions that are specifically on employment and the labour market include ILO measures, training at work, work history, hours worked and earnings (1992 onwards). Aside from the employment and labour type questions the LFS questionnaire comprises a set of core questions which are included in every survey and cover household, family structure, basic housing information and demographic details of individuals in the households. Some questions in the core are only asked at the first interview e.g. sex, ethnic group. The survey also asks non-core questions which change from quarter to quarter. These non-core questions provide information which is only needed once or twice a year. Further details on the LFS questions can be found at <a href="#">National Statistics</a><sup>20</sup> questionnaires are given in the relevant documentation.</p> <p>Users should note that the data is available in different formats according to the users research type; individual/income quarterly data, household quarterly data, linked panel data and a 'special licence' version containing additional detail which is only available to Approved Researchers (as defined in the Statistics Act 2007).</p>
2000 (Spring) onwards	<p>Local LFS (annual enhancement to LFS) From March 2003 there was the Local Scottish LFS enhancement increasing the overall target population from 8,000 to 23,000 households, resulting in around 50,000 (40,000 aged 16 and over) people in the sample (see <a href="#">pg.37</a><sup>21</sup> of report Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey (ASLFS) 2003/4). This was a target of a minimum sample size of 875 economically active adults for each Unitary Authority (UA). Nine smaller sized UAs are listed with smaller target samples to avoid saturation (see <a href="#">pg.30</a><sup>22</sup> of report). These are Clackmannanshire (300); East Lothian (800); East Renfrewshire (800); Eilean Siar (Western Isles) (200); Inverclyde</p>

	(700); Midlothian (700); Orkney Islands (200); Shetland Islands (200); Stirling (600). See appendix 1 for a map of Scotland.
2004 (Jan) onwards	The ASLFS has now been replaced by the Annual Population Survey across the UK. Like the ASLFS, the boosted data provides a much larger sample for Scotland (23,000 households compared with the 8,000 in the general LFS) and is funded by the Scottish Executive ( <a href="#">see Annual Population Survey Scotland</a> <sup>23</sup> )  The APS boosts the local area populations using a separate shorter survey instrument. For more information on the APS see the <a href="#">ESDS government APS page</a> <sup>24</sup> . Like the LFS the APS is available as a special licence edition.
2009	The LFS is integrated into a wider survey programme known as the Integrated Household Panel Study. The survey modules in the project have a common core of questions. A page on <a href="#">the Integrated Household Survey</a> <sup>25</sup> (aka Continuous Population Survey) containing links to updates is available on the ESDS Government website.

The LFS has an overlapping panel design introduced with five waves throughout the year. With the exception of the recent enhancement or boost, each sampled household is interviewed for five 'waves' at three-monthly intervals (the first interview is face-to-face and subsequent interviews are by telephone). Moving households are not followed, and movers are replaced by households who reside at the selected residence. This means that there is an 80 percent overlap in the samples for each successive quarter ([see pg.54](#) of the ESDS guide to working with survey data<sup>26</sup> for a diagram). Interviewers can accept proxy information for household members who are unavailable when the interview takes place.

For the new boosts there is an overlapping panel element to it, where the design is for households to be interviewed each year for four years. In the first wave of the boost not all interviews were face-to-face, telephone interviews were used based on costs. This enables there to be a 75 percent overlap in the supplementary sample from one year to the next (for more info go to [pg.1](#)<sup>27</sup> on survey methodology).

The sample size for UK achieved c. 60, 000 households per quarter in 2003/4 (c. 96,000 per year).

The structure of the LFS supports different types of secondary analysis as the LFS can be used cross-sectionally (e.g. for getting an unemployment rate); comparatively, for example comparing two time points through the repeated cross-sectional data (e.g. unemployment rate in Sept 2000 and Sept 2001); and for longitudinal analysis (e.g. using the panel element of the data).

For information concerning the structure of the survey pre-1992 see the [Employment and the labour market Introductory User Guide](#)<sup>28</sup> or the [User Guide 7](#)<sup>29</sup> detailing variables 1979-1991. Other Scotland specific information can be found in a document produced by ONS from the 2003/4 data released

following the Scottish boost to the LFS, [Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey 2003/4](#)<sup>30</sup> and the [Local Area LFS Data](#) Volume 6<sup>31</sup> tables.

Other, more specific, information on the LFS (which are not Scotland specific) include:

- [ONS information booklet What Exactly is the Labour Force Survey?](#)<sup>32</sup>
- [User Guides Vol.1-9](#)<sup>33</sup>
- [Methodology for 2002/03 annual local area Labour Force Survey data](#)<sup>34</sup>
- [ONS guide to regional and local labour market statistics](#)<sup>35</sup>
- [Guidance on the use of LFS micro data pending full re-weighting following the 2001 Census](#)<sup>36</sup>
- [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\): regrossing and seasonal adjustment. A description of the effects of the annual seasonal adjustment and regrossing on the headline LFS estimates.](#)<sup>37</sup>
- [NSQR Series Report No.12: Review of the Labour Force Survey \(released 4 September 2002\)](#)<sup>38</sup>
- [NSM17: Methodological issues in the production and analysis of longitudinal data from the labour force survey, GSS Methodology Series](#)<sup>39</sup>
- [Annual local area LFS data for 2000/01, Labour Market Trends, January 2002](#)<sup>40</sup>
- [The new ethnicity classification in the LFS, Labour Market Trends, December 2002 \(pg.657\)](#)<sup>41</sup>
- [ONS guide to the classification of ethnic group in the LFS](#)<sup>42</sup>
- [User Guide LFS two-quarter and five-quarter longitudinal datasets](#)<sup>43</sup>

## The LFS datasets

There are a number of different types of LFS datasets available from the UK Data Archive. These are described briefly below. However the [ESDS web site](#)<sup>44</sup> contains fuller explanations of each of the datasets.

[Quarterly Labour Force Survey](#)<sup>45</sup> each of the quarterly datasets from Jun-Aug 1992 through to Jan-Mar 2006 are available. These datasets are for usually used for individual/person level analyses. If you are carrying out household level analyses then you should use the Household Datasets (see below). The lowest geography available for Scotland is Strathclyde and Rest of Scotland. Most of the QLFS datasets from 1998 onwards are available to in the [Nesstar system](#)<sup>46</sup>, which will allow basic exploratory analysis before downloading the data.

[Quarterly LFS Special Licence Access:](#)<sup>47</sup> From the Mar-May 2005 quarter, a [Special Licence](#)<sup>48</sup> version of the QLFS data is available in addition to the QLFS. This contains [extra variables](#)<sup>49</sup>, mostly covering geographical area, that are not included in the standard End User Licence version of the QLFS data and therefore is subject to more restrictive access conditions. The datasets available are Mar-May 2005, Jun-Aug 2005 and Sept-Nov 2005.

[Quarterly LFS Local Area Data](#)<sup>50</sup> the QLFS Local Area Datasets are available from Autumn 1992 to Spring 2003. They provide data aggregated by area, i.e. data are on an area-level rather than an individual/person level. For example, from this dataset you can find out the number of people in

employment in a specific area. Data have been produced for the geography of Scottish Councils (32 areas) and Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) (22 areas). The datasets contain a subset of the variables from the main QLFS (approximately 100), e.g. employment (by age groups); employees; self-employed; ILO unemployed (by age groups); economically active (by age groups).

*The LFS Annual Local Area Data Series* containing individual/person level data and the Unitary Authority/Local Authority (UA/LA series) was available from UKDA but in 2004 was removed from general release to lower the risk of identification<sup>2</sup>.

[Labour Force Survey Household Datasets](#)<sup>51</sup> the LFS Household Datasets should be used for household level or family-unit level analyses. They are available from 1990 to 1997 and for each spring and autumn thereafter, the most recent dataset available is Sept-Nov 2005. The lowest geography available for Scotland is Strathclyde and Rest of Scotland. The datasets include all the usual variables found in the individual level LFS datasets with the exception of those relating to income. The datasets contain new derived variables at household and family unit level, to facilitate the analysis of economic activity patterns of whole households<sup>3</sup>. From 1999, most of these datasets are available for online exploration using the [Nesstar](#)<sup>52</sup> system.

[LFS Two-Quarter Longitudinal Datasets](#)<sup>53</sup> and [LFS Five-Quarter Longitudinal datasets](#)<sup>54</sup> the LFS Longitudinal Datasets are available from winter 1992 onwards. The two-quarter datasets link data for the same people from two consecutive waves, while the five-quarter datasets link across a whole year (for example summer 1999 to summer 2000 inclusive) and contain data from all five waves. The longitudinal datasets only contain a subset of the data from the quarterly datasets and they have different weights (although they are weighted for the same reasons). See the [Longitudinal Datasets User Guide](#)<sup>55</sup> for more information. Again, the lowest geography available for Scotland is Strathclyde and Rest of Scotland. The most recent data for the Two-Quarter Longitudinal Datasets is April-Sept 2006 and the Five-Quarter Longitudinal Datasets is July 2005-Sept 2006.

[Labour Force Survey, 1975-1991](#)<sup>56</sup> these are data from the annual and biennial surveys and are available from 1975 to 1991. The geography available for Scotland is for Clydeside and the Rest of Scotland, and for 1989 onwards also Strathclyde and the Rest of Scotland. Work has been carried out by ESDS government to create a derived variable consistent over time for 'Scotland', details can be found in the [derived variables](#)<sup>57</sup> section of the website.

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<sup>2</sup> ONS released the following information: ONS and its predecessors have always offered an assurance of confidentiality to potential respondents in its surveys. Databases released for analysis by outside bodies have always been anonymised to ensure that users could not identify any respondent with the information given. However advances in technology and software has made it easier to link survey records to either other survey files or other administrative or commercial databases. Although the risk for most respondents is very small, there remains a risk of identification for people with unusual combinations of personal circumstances. Thus the release outside the central government statistical services of social survey databases with small area identifiers, alongside a national database with detailed coding, has now been ceased."

<sup>3</sup> A specific set of household level weights are provided with these data files. For more information see [Household and Family Data User Guide](#) in the LFS Documentation

Additionally Eurostat versions of the LFS are available. These datasets are the versions of the Labour Force Survey which are provided to Eurostat. These are available in quarterly format since 2004 and annual format since 1999. Ad hoc modules are also available. All series can be access from the general [LFS series page](#)<sup>58</sup> on the ESDS website.

[LFS 2002: Teaching Dataset](#)<sup>59</sup> This dataset can help class tutors to incorporate empirical data into their courses and thus develop students' skills in quantitative methods of analysis and their knowledge of large-scale government surveys. For more information see the [user guide](#)<sup>60</sup> or information on variable derivations is available from [ESDS web site](#)<sup>61</sup>.

### Other ESDS Government resources for the LFS

- [LFS survey pages on ESDS web site](#)<sup>62</sup>
- [Analysis of the LFS Using Stata \(user guide\)](#)<sup>63</sup>
- [frequently asked questions](#)<sup>64</sup>
- Derived Variables over time: [Occupational coding and NS-SEC](#)<sup>65</sup>, [Country of Birth and Nationality](#)<sup>66</sup>, [Ethnicity](#)<sup>67</sup> and [Usual residence in the early LFS datasets 1975-1991](#)<sup>68</sup> and [Education](#).
- Derived Variables: [comparability between Census 2001 and QLFS Spring 2001 variables](#)<sup>69</sup>
- LFS User Meetings: [2003](#)<sup>70</sup>, [2004](#)<sup>71</sup>, [2005](#)<sup>72</sup>, [2007](#)<sup>73</sup>, [2008](#)<sup>74</sup>, [2009](#)<sup>75</sup> and [2010](#)<sup>76</sup>.
- [Publications citing the LFS](#)<sup>77</sup> from a fully searchable database of publications which cite the ESDS Government surveys
- [LFS 2002 teaching dataset](#)<sup>78</sup>

### Other useful information

- Other than the LFS there are many surveys that ask questions on employment and labour market issues. In this guide the table in appendix 5 summarises other datasets which cover relevant questions.
- A comparison of geography levels available for the different large-scale surveys is in appendix 4 (of this guide).
- [Impact of the LFS switch from seasonal to calendar quarters: an overview of the switch of the LFS to calendar quarters and the potential effects of this change on users](#)<sup>79</sup>, Madouros, V. (2006). The transition to calendar quarters resulted in the loss of some variables where it was not possible to create consistent data across the new quarters. Information about this issue is available on the [ESDS Government LFS page](#)<sup>80</sup>.

### Other data sources and resources

As well as the surveys covered by ESDS Government, there are a number of other data sources and resources on employment and the labour market that may be of use including:

- [Sources of Statistics on the Scottish Economy](#)<sup>81</sup>, from pg.9 there are tables (similar to those in the appendices 5 and 6) that list all sources of labour market data, business data, general economic data and economic sectors
- The New Earnings Survey, Annual Business Inquiry, Claimant Count and Jobcentre Vacancies (covered by [NOMIS](#)<sup>82</sup> and explained in more detail in the [ONS Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics](#))<sup>83</sup>
- [Census Aggregate Statistics](#)<sup>84</sup> (via CasWeb)
- [Samples of Anonymised Records](#)<sup>85</sup>
- [Workplace Employee Relations Survey](#)<sup>86</sup>
- [Workforce Jobs quarterly surveys](#)<sup>87</sup> (formerly Workforce in Employment)
- [ESDS Longitudinal](#)<sup>88</sup> surveys such as the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and the British Cohort Studies

If you simply want to obtain a figure, for example, the number of unemployed people in the UK or in Scotland in a year, you can access a range of sources on the [Office for National Statistics](#)<sup>89</sup> web site including [NOMIS](#)<sup>90</sup>, [Labour Market Trends](#)<sup>91</sup> and since 2007 the [Economic and Labour Market Review](#)<sup>92</sup> and [Social Trends](#)<sup>93</sup>.

## Theme 2: Health

The ESDS Government web site contains a page on the [health theme](#)<sup>94</sup> which contains links to useful documents and a [topic guide](#)<sup>95</sup> similar to this guide for starting research on health issues, although these resources are not Scotland specific.

There are many reasons why it is important to research health related issues. Bell and Blanchflower (2004: 174)<sup>96</sup> identify some health concerns for Scotland:

“There is a vast array of statistics showing that Scots are relatively unhealthy. Recent investigations have shown that Scots have higher rates of obesity (Chin and Rona 2001), multiple sclerosis ([McFox 2004](#))<sup>97</sup> and asthma (Masoli *et al.* 2004) than in other parts of the UK and indeed Europe. Diabetes in Scotland is 24 per 100,000 per year in the under 15-year-old population and is one of the highest incidence areas in the world. Scottish men and women have the highest premature mortality from coronary heart disease and one of the highest rates of stroke in the Western World. It is estimated that half a million Scots have coronary heart disease, of whom 180,000 require treatment. The incidence of lung cancer is especially high. Colorectal and breast cancer are also more prevalent in Scotland than in England, Wales or Northern Ireland although prostate cancer is less common than elsewhere. More than half of middle-aged Scots are overweight. The middle-aged Scot also has a blood pressure which rates as one of the highest in the Western World.”

### **Scottish Health Survey**

The Scottish Health Survey ([SHeS](#))<sup>98</sup> is a cross-sectional survey established as a result of the publication in 1992 of *Scotland's health: a challenge to us all* (The Scottish Office 1992). The first survey in the series, in 1995, was commissioned by the then Scottish Office Department of Health. The aim of the SHeS is to gain knowledge about the nation's health; to estimate the prevalence of particular health conditions; to estimate the prevalence of risk factors associated with these conditions; to examine differences between population subgroups and between Scotland and England to contribute towards monitoring progress towards selected health targets and to monitor trends in the population's health over time.

The SHeS, now commissioned by the Scottish Executive Health Department, is closely modelled on the Health Survey for England ([HSE](#))<sup>99</sup> and is carried out by the Joint Health Surveys Unit of the National Centre for Social Research ([NatCen](#))<sup>100</sup> and University College London Medical School (which also carries out the HSE). There have been three surveys to date (1995, 1998 and 2003-4).

## Methodology

The survey is carried out in two parts. In all cases a letter is sent to the sampled address. The SHeS covers private households only. The first stage of the survey is the interviewer visit and the second stage is a visit from the nurse. The nurse takes the physical measurements and, with written consent, takes samples of blood, and in 1998 and 2003 saliva and also urine and electrocardiogram readings in 2003.

The SHeS adopts a multi-stage stratified random sampling design, drawing addresses from the Postcode Address File (PAF). The survey is carried out continually throughout the year. Sampled addresses are selected from 312 postal sectors, with 26 postal sectors covered each month. In 2003 each point contained 44 addresses, 26 of these formed the main sample where all adults and up to 2 children per household were eligible to take part. The remaining 18 addresses formed a child boost sample at which only households containing children aged 0-15 were eligible to take part. This was done to ensure that sufficient numbers of children were included in the sample overall. All private households in the general population sample were eligible for inclusion in the survey (up to a maximum of three households per address).

To ensure large enough sample sizes seven regions were devised, defined as (1) Highland and Islands, (2) Grampian and Tayside, (3) Lothian and Fife, (4) Borders, Dumfries and Galloway, (5) Greater Glasgow, (6) Lanarkshire, Ayrshire and Arran and (7) Forth Valley, Argyll and Clyde. For more information on sampling, including which Islands are included and over-sampling of certain regions see volume 2 of the SHeS [2008 main report](#)<sup>101</sup>. Details on weighting in the SHeS can be found in the user guides.

The geography on the data is Scottish Health Boards (12 in 1995 and 15 in 1998 and 2003) and the regions (as above). In the 1995 a variable on postal areas was included in the dataset. There is also a variable which relates to area type (five different categories: inner city, other dense urban/town centre, suburban residential (city/large town outskirts), rural residential/village centre and rural agricultural with isolated dwellings or small hamlets). The assessment of the area type is made by the interviewer. However, in 2003, 6 and 8-fold Scottish Executive urban/rural classifications were available. For a comparison of the level of geography for the SHeS along with the geography used in other large-scale surveys go to appendix 4.

**Table 2 The Scottish Health Survey**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Main themes/topics</b>
1995 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>102</sup>	In the 1995 survey 14,358 addresses were selected, 7932 individuals completed an interview and 6958 were visited by a nurse. In 1995 the survey covered those aged 16-64.	Key household data is collected in each year. Main topics include physical activity, eating habits, smoking, drinking, general health, use of services, prescribed medicines and dental health, psychosocial well-being and accidents. Physical measurements carried out were height, weight, waist and hip measurements, blood pressure and lung function. A blood samples was also taken with written consent. The 1995 survey focused on cardiovascular disease.
1998 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>103</sup>	In 1998 the survey covered those aged 2-74. One adult and up to two children were selected. 15,332 addresses were selected, with 12,939 people being interviewed. A total of 9,047 adults and 3,892 children completed an individual interview, of these 7,455 adults and 3,211 children were visited by a nurse. Parents completed the interview for those aged under 13, with the child present. Only children aged 8 and over completed the self-completion questionnaire.	The 1998 survey has a wider range of topics, including asthma and accidents. Saliva was also taken by the nurse. For more information go to the user guide
2003 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>104</sup>	In 2003-4, all adults (no upper age limit) and up to two children are included. A total of 8,148 adults and 3,324 children (including 391 aged 0-1) were interviewed. Of these, 5,444 adults were visited by a nurse and 2,224 children (including 254 aged 0-1).	Topics covered in the interviewer were general health, cardiovascular disease and use of services, asthma, accidents, eating habits, adult (16+) and child (2-15) physical activity, fruit and vegetable consumption, smoking, alcohol consumption, dental health, economic activity, education, parental history, measurements and standard classification questions.
2008	The survey design is composed of a main	General health and wellbeing, cardiovascular disease and

<a href="#">Data and documentation</a> <sup>105</sup>	<p>sample, child (0-15) boost and health board boost. Interviews were carried out with 1,750 children aged 0-15 and 6,465 adults. 1,123 adults saw a nurse and 903 gave a blood sample.</p>	<p>use of services, asthma, eating habits, adult (16+) and child (2-15) physical activity, fruit and vegetable consumption, smoking and alcohol consumption (16+), dental health (16+), economic activity, education, parental history, measurements and standard classification questions. Health messages and knowledge.</p> <p>The nurse visit covered prescribed medicines; vitamin supplements; nicotine replacement therapy; stress, anxiety and self-harm; food poisoning; blood pressure; demi-span (65+); waist and hip circumference; lung function; blood sample; saliva sample and urine sample</p>
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The microdata for all years is available from the [Economic and Social Data Service](#)<sup>106</sup>.

## Other SHeS resources

- ESDS Government web site: [SHeS](#)<sup>107</sup> web pages  
[SHeS frequently asked questions](#)<sup>108</sup>  
[SHeS starting analysis](#)<sup>109</sup>  
[Publications citing the SHeS](#)<sup>110</sup>  
searchable publications database,  
citing ESDS surveys
- Reports include: 1995 [vol.1 a and b](#)<sup>111</sup> and in 2003 the [report and technical report](#)<sup>112</sup> (note: these are long documents)
- In starting analysis the Practical Exemplars and Survey Analysis ([PIE|A|S Exemplar 3](#)<sup>113</sup> on smoking by Health Board in Scotland using the 1998 SHeS is also a useful introduction to weighting
- [SHeS webpages](#)<sup>114</sup> on the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) website

## Useful resources

Listed below are a number of links to resources that you may find useful when carrying out health research.

- [Health Statistics User Group JISCmail list](#)<sup>115</sup>
- [Department of Health](#)<sup>116</sup>
- [Office for National Statistics](#)<sup>117</sup>
- [National Centre for Social Research](#)<sup>118</sup> (NatCen)
- [Scottish Centre for Social Research](#)<sup>119</sup> (ScotCen)
- a range of sources of official health statistics which are not covered in this guide are included in Leadbetter D (2000) *Harnessing Official Statistics*, Radcliffe Medical Press, Oxon

## Data sources

Aside from the surveys covered by ESDS, there are a number of other data sources that relate to health in Scotland.

- [MRC National Survey of Health and Development \(NSHD\)](#)<sup>120</sup> (The British 1946 birth cohort study): the NSHD is a prospective, longitudinal birth cohort study and one of the longest running large-scale studies of human development. Its aim is to map biological and social pathways to health and disease, from early life to ageing.
- [National Child Development Study \(NCDS\)](#)<sup>121</sup>: a continuing, multi-disciplinary study, conducted by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies at the Institute of Education in London, which is seeking to follow the lives of all those living in Great Britain who were born between 3 and 9 March 1958. The aim of the study is to improve understanding of the factors affecting human development over the whole lifespan.
- [British Cohort Study 1970 \(BCS70\)](#)<sup>122</sup>: a continuing, multi-disciplinary longitudinal study which began in 1970. The BCS70 subjects are all those living in Great Britain who were born between 5 and 11 April 1970. The study initially had a medical focus but has widened to encompass physical, educational, social and economic development in later years.
- [British Household Panel Survey \(BHPS\)](#)<sup>123</sup>: a longitudinal survey which follows the same representative sample of individuals - the

- panel - over a period of years. It has been conducted since 1991 and involves a number of topics including health and caring. In 1999 there was a Scottish boost sample (for more information see the BHPS section in theme 5 on demography in this guide).
- For other Longitudinal Studies go to the [ESDS Longitudinal](#)<sup>124</sup> web pages.
  - [ESDS International surveys](#)<sup>125</sup>.
  - [The Sample of Anonymised Records \(SARs\)](#)<sup>126</sup>: samples of individual Census records which have been adapted to preserve respondents' confidentiality. The SARs contain data on limiting longstanding illness, and general health in 2001 (for more information see the SARs section in theme 5 on demography in this guide).
  - [Health Behaviour of School Children \(HBSC\)](#)<sup>127</sup> a 35 country cross-sectional survey of 11, 13 and 15 year olds, highlighting age transitions in health and examining gender differences (the HBSC International Coordinating Centre is located in Edinburgh).
  - Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young Teenagers, England and Scotland, [1998](#)<sup>128</sup> and Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People from [2000](#)<sup>129</sup> and [every year since](#).
  - Smoking among Secondary Schoolchildren, England, Scotland and Wales, [1990](#)<sup>130</sup>, [1992](#)<sup>131</sup>, [1994](#)<sup>132</sup> and in England and Scotland in [1996](#)<sup>133</sup>.

### Scottish specific data sources and resources

- Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey ([SALSUS](#))<sup>134</sup>, carried out in [2002](#)<sup>135</sup> and [2004](#)<sup>136</sup>, was established by the Scottish Executive to provide a broad based approach to the monitoring of substance use among young people in Scotland.
- Health Education Population Survey ([HEPS](#))<sup>137</sup>. HEPS is a cross-sectional monitoring survey of the health-related behaviours and beliefs of the Scottish population. The survey also aims to monitor the effectiveness of NHS Scotland's health education initiatives. Data is available from ESDS for [1996-1999, 2001 - 2007](#)<sup>138</sup>
- Well? What Do You Think? A National Scottish Survey of Public Attitudes to Mental Health, Well Being and Mental health Problems. The fourth of these biennial surveys was carried out in [2008](#).<sup>139</sup>
- for information on other surveys carried out in Scotland go to [Health Scotland](#)<sup>140</sup>, and for Scottish health statistics collected by the NHS go to [ISD](#)<sup>141</sup>
- The NHS Scotland also provides specific information collected on [drug misuse](#)<sup>142</sup> and [alcohol information](#)<sup>143</sup>.
- <sup>144</sup>
- Within the Scottish Executive the research conducted in the area of health can be found in the [health and community care](#)<sup>145</sup> topic area
- more information on health can be found at [Scotland's health on the web](#)<sup>146</sup>, [Health Scotland](#)<sup>147</sup> and Public Health Institute Network of Scotland ([PHINS](#))<sup>148</sup>
- for NHS staff the NHS Education for Scotland [E-library](#)<sup>149</sup> is a useful resource
- information from Scottish Executive Research <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Research>

## **Theme 3: Crime**

Crime and victimisation surveys try to understand the attitudes of the Scottish population towards crime, rather than simply recording the crime statistics. The [1996 Scottish Crime Survey: First Results](#)<sup>150</sup> showed that victimisation surveys provide an important complement to the statistics compiled by the police. Not all crimes are reported to the police and, of those that are, not all are subsequently recorded. Thus, by asking the public directly about their experiences, crime surveys provide a fuller picture of the extent of and trends in most types of victimisation. Crime surveys also allow the opportunity to explore issues related to crime, such as the impact on victims, fear of crime and attitudes towards the police.

The Scottish Executive in part of the [Crime and Criminal Justice Research Agenda](#)<sup>151</sup> 2003 says:

“Comparisons between the Scottish Crime Survey and the British Crime Survey (covering England and Wales) suggest some significant differences in the pattern of offending north and south of the border. For example, in 2000, rates of both household and personal victimisations in Scotland were roughly half of those in England and Wales. It would be valuable to understand why there are such differences, particularly in view of the fact that Scotland has a significantly higher homicide rate than England and Wales. It would also be valuable to learn whether and to what extent differences can be accounted for in terms of specific aspects of the legal framework and particular criminal justice policies.

As well as being a crucial source of information on crime trends, the Scottish Crime Survey also provides an important measure of the so-called ‘dark figure’ of crime by helping to estimate the proportion of crime which does not get reported to the police or which the police do not record. The 2000 Scottish Crime Survey suggests that for a comparable subset of crimes, only 33 percent of the total number of crimes estimated by the Survey were recorded by the police in 1999. These findings raise questions about the way crime is reported to and recorded by the police. While a close relationship is maintained between statisticians within the Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit and individual police forces, research may have a role to play in reviewing reporting and recording of crimes and offences.”

### ***Scottish Crime Surveys***

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey ([SCJS](#))<sup>152</sup> is part of a series of related cross-sectional surveys measuring the incidence and prevalence of victimisation among the Scottish population. The surveys aim to provide an alternative measure of crime to the police recorded crime statistics, examine trends in the level and nature of crime over time, assess varying crime risks and collect information on a range of other crime-related issues, e.g. concern about crime, attitudes to the police, drug misuse and domestic violence.

Crime surveys have been carried out in Scotland since the early 1980s. In [1982](#)<sup>153</sup> and [1988](#)<sup>154</sup> the Crime Survey in Scotland formed part of the British Crime Survey ([BCS](#))<sup>155</sup>, although it only covered Southern and Central Scotland – the Scottish part of the 1988 BCS was also known as the Scottish Areas Crime Survey. In 1993, however, the first independent SCS was run in Scotland and was repeated in 1996, 2000 and 2003. Fieldwork was carried out by MVA Consultancy for the Scottish Executive.

From 2004 the SCS was re-launched as the larger Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey ([SCVS](#))<sup>156</sup> and from 2008 as the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey ([SCJS](#))<sup>157</sup>.

The series was recast again as the [Scottish Crime and Justice Survey](#)<sup>158</sup> in 2008. The sample for this survey was much larger than that previously produced with a target sample of around 16,000. The design allows a sample of 1,000 for each Police Force Area (PFA). PFA, like a range of other geographies are identifiable within the data.

**Table 3 Content and Methodology of the Crime Surveys.**

Year		Sample size and response rate	Main themes/topics
1993 SCS	<a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>159</sup>	7,140 addresses (across 334 sample points on the Scottish mainland and islands), resulting in 5,030 people age 16 and over being interviewed (response rate of 76.5 percent). 495 young people between the ages of 12 and 15 completed a short questionnaire.	Main questionnaire, asked of every respondent. This includes perceptions of crime as a problem and fear of crime, all 'screening questions' gauging experience of crime and socio-demographic information. The adult self-completion questionnaire included admissions to a list of criminal or anti-social behaviours, knowledge and use of a list of controlled drugs
1996 SCS		6,911 sampled addresses resulted in 5,045 people aged 16 or over being interviewed (77.0 percent response rate) and 353 young people completing the short questionnaire.	The adult self-completion questionnaire included questions on domestic violence and sexual assault.
2000 SCS	<a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>160</sup>	7,651 sampled addresses, with 5,059 people interviewed aged 16 and over (70.5 percent response rate) and 403 people aged 12-15 completed a short questionnaire. Ethnic booster, interviews 380 people aged 16 and over from 782 addresses (39.2 percent response rate), plus 44 young people aged 12-15.	The adult self-completion questionnaire included questions on the knowledge and use of illegal drugs and the experience of domestic violence.
2003 SCS	<a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>161</sup>	8,190 addresses, resulting in 5,041 interviews from (61.6 percent response rate, or 68.1 percent after taking account of ineligible addresses).	The adult self-completion questionnaire included questions on the knowledge and use of illegal drugs and the experience of domestic violence.
2004 SCVS	<a href="#">Data and Documention</a> <sup>162</sup>	Main file: 3,034 cases. Short file: 5,007 cases. Victim form file: 1,310 cases. Adult self-completion file: 4,424 cases. Persons aged 16 or over.	Views on social issues, fear of crime, victimisation since 1 Jan of survey year and demographics. Security, harassment, workplace violence, views of locality, views on police and criminal justice system. Drug use and domestic violence.
2006 SCVS	<a href="#">Data</a>	Non-victim file: 4,988 cases. Victim file: 2,596 cases.	Victimisation since 1 April 2005. Views of local

<a href="#">and Documentation</a> <sup>163</sup>	Persons aged 16 or over living in private households in Scotland.	areas, harassment, workplace violence, attitudes to sentencing and personal safety. Awareness, confidence and contact with agencies in criminal justice system. Drug use and domestic violence. Demographics.
2008-09 SCJS <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>164</sup>	survey: 16,003 cases. Self-completion form: 10,974 cases. Victim form: 5,772 cases. Adults aged 16+ in private households in Scotland.	Victimisation, fear of crime, workplace violence, criminal justice organisations, harassment, fraud, civil justice, road safety cameras, community sentencing, criminal justice. Drug use, partner abuse and sexual victimisation.

#### Other SCS resources on the ESDS Government web site

- [SCS](#)<sup>165</sup> web pages
- SCS [frequently asked questions](#)<sup>166</sup>
- SCS [starting analysis](#)<sup>167</sup>
- [Publications citing the SCS](#)<sup>168</sup> a fully searchable database of publications which cite the ESDS Government surveys

## Scottish specific data source

### ***Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime***

Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime ([ESYTC](#))<sup>169</sup> waves one to four from 1997-2001 are available from [ESDS](#)<sup>170</sup>. Information on the most recent waves starting in 1998 onward are available from the [ESYTC web site](#)<sup>171</sup>.

Recent publications from the ESYTC

McAra, L. (2005) [Negotiated Order: Gender, Youth Transitions and Crime](#)<sup>172</sup> British Society of Criminology Online Journal, 6.

Smith, D.J. and McVie, S., (2003) Theory and method in the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, in the *British Journal of Criminology*, 43 (1) 169-195 (available from [BJC web site](#)<sup>173</sup>).

Bradshaw, P. (2003) Underage Drinking and the Illegal Purchase of Alcohol (from [Scottish Executive Social Research](#)<sup>174</sup>).

Flint, J. (2002) Social Housing Agencies and the Governance of Anti-Social Behaviour *Housing Studies*, 17(4)

Smith, D.J. (2001) [Youth, Parenting and Crime](#)<sup>175</sup> article for *Children in Scotland Magazine*.

Smith, D.J. (1999) [Less crime without more punishment](#)<sup>176</sup> *Edinburgh Law Review*, 3 294-316.

In starting analysis the Practical Exemplars and Survey Analysis ([P|E|A|S Exemplar 6](#))<sup>177</sup> on Young people and delinquency uses six sweeps of the ESYTC to give an introduction to multiple imputations for longitudinal data.

### **Other data sources and resources**

- Bulletins for recorded crimes in Scotland: from [1997 onwards](#)<sup>178</sup>
- [World Criminal Justice Library Network's](#)<sup>179</sup> page on Criminal Justice Statistical Sources for Scotland has many useful links including official statistics on administration of justice, corrections, drugs and alcohol, firearms, homicide, law and the courts, victims of crime and youth and crime
- International comparisons of criminal justice statistics in [1999](#)<sup>180</sup>, [2000](#)<sup>181</sup> and [2001](#)<sup>182</sup> from the Home Office
- [Homicide in Britain: A comparative study of rates in Scotland and England and Wales](#)<sup>183</sup> by Soothill, K., Francis, B., Ackerley, E. and Collett, S. for the Scottish Executive
- British Crime Survey: Scottish Data, [1982](#)<sup>184</sup> and [1988](#)<sup>185</sup>

Other large-scale surveys which cover crime and related issues, such as perception of neighbourhood, are summarised in the table in appendix 5 of this guide.

## Theme 4: Identity and Social Capital

This theme introduces data sources that can be used to start research on aspects of identity, attitudes and social capital. The ESDS Government web site contains a page on the theme of [social capital and social exclusion](#)<sup>186</sup> which contains links to useful documents (these are not Scottish specific).

### **Scottish Social Attitudes Survey**

The Scottish Social Attitudes survey ([SSA](#))<sup>187</sup> has been designed as an annual Scottish survey similar to the British Social Attitudes ([BSA](#))<sup>188</sup> survey. Like the British Social Attitudes series, the survey aims to chart and interpret attitudes on a range of social, political, economic and moral issues. The first SSA survey was conducted in 1999 and in that year it also doubled as the Scottish Parliament Election Study. The survey focuses mainly on people's attitudes but also collects details of their behaviour patterns, household circumstances and work.

The SSA survey is carried out by the Scottish Centre for Social Research ([ScotCen](#))<sup>189</sup>. The 1999 and 2000 surveys were wholly funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and were conducted in conjunction with the Unit for the Study of Government in Scotland at the University of Edinburgh. Since then it has been funded on a modular basis, with each module comprising around 40 questions on a particular topic. Funders since 2001 have included the Scottish Executive, Communities Scotland, the Nuffield Foundation, Leverhulme Foundation and the ESRC.

### **Methodology**

The SSA survey uses a multi-stage stratified random sample of private households, drawn from the Postcode Address File covering all of Scotland, including individuals that are north of the Great Glen/Caledonian Canal. The survey is administered to people over the age of 18. Each annual survey consists of an hour-long, interviewer administered, face-to-face interview and self-completion supplement. In most cases the self-completion is collated by the interviewer, failing that the respondents post it back. The questionnaire topics differ every year, but usually include some items about political behaviour and attitudes and some on social attitudes.

The geography of the SSA has always included postcode districts, Local Authority districts and parliamentary constituencies. In more recent years, from 2000, wards have also been included and from 2002 the Scottish Household Survey ([SHS](#))<sup>190</sup> six-fold classification of urban-rural Scotland has been added to the data (more details in the user guide). The 2004 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation has been added since [2004](#). However, low level geography may not be available in the deposited datasets, users who wish to use ward or geodemographic detail are advised to contact ScotCen.

Since 2002 the sample has been boosted each year in order to increase numbers in the more rural/remote areas. Therefore relevant weights have been calculated to account for the addresses in remote and rural parts of Scotland having a greater chance of selection due to the rural/remote boost (fuller information is available in the [user guide](#)<sup>191</sup>). The table below shows the development in the SSA survey over time and lists the topics covered, including main themes for the self-completion section for selected years.

**Table 4 The Scottish Social Attitudes survey**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sample size and response rate</b>	<b>Main Themes/Topics</b>
1999 <a href="#">Documentation and data</a> <sup>192</sup> .	2810 household target, 2493 in scope, 1482 obtained (59 percent response rate)	Newspaper Readership and TV Viewing, Electoral Registration, Party ID and Voting, Politics, Retrospective Voting, Party and Leader Image, Europe, Issues, Nationalism Scales, Political Trust, National and Class Identity, Constitutional Issues, Expectations and Local Elections and Classification. Self-completion Questionnaire: Same topics as main interview, plus attitudes to the voting system and attitudinal scales (left/right; liberal/authoritarian).
2001 <a href="#">Documentation and data</a> <sup>193</sup> .	2976 household target, 2670 in scope, 1605 obtained (60 percent response rate)	Newspaper Readership, Party Identification, Public Spending and Social Welfare, Devolution and Constitutional Change, Housing, Drugs, Community Care, Religion and Classification Self-Completion: Same topics as main interview, plus attitudinal scales (left/right; liberal/authoritarian).
2003 <a href="#">Documentation and data</a> <sup>194</sup> .	3007 household target, 2649 in scope, 1508 obtained (57 percent response rate)	Newspaper Readership, Party ID and Voting, Voting at Scottish Parliament Election, Proportional Representation, Leadership Evaluations, Political Issues and Trust, National Identity, Constitutional Issues, Effectiveness of Institutions, English people and Muslims in Scotland and classification. Self-completion Questionnaire: Same topics as main interview, plus attitudes to the voting system and attitudinal scales (left/right; liberal/authoritarian).
2005 <a href="#">Documentation and data</a> <sup>195</sup>	1549 productive interviews (57% response rate)	Newspaper Readership, Party identification and voting, Politics, Health, Families, National Identity, Social Identity, Providing for old age
2007 <a href="#">Documentation and data</a> <sup>196</sup>	1508 productive interviews (55-58%)	Newspaper Readership and party identification, drinking alcohol, public services , elections

Data for all years is available from the [Economic and Social Data Service](#)<sup>197</sup>.

## Other SSA resources on the ESDS Government web site

- [SSA](#)<sup>198</sup> web pages
- SSA [frequently asked questions](#)<sup>199</sup>
- SSA [starting analysis](#)<sup>200</sup>

## Scottish School Leavers Survey

Scottish School-leavers Survey series obtain information on the educational and employment activities of young people after they leave school, their views and experiences of school itself and key decisions about whether to stay in education. In addition, background characteristics are ascertained, such as parents' level of education and social class, family circumstances and housing tenure. One of the main aims of the survey is to try and predict demand for higher education.

The data available from ESDS includes [1993:1992 Leavers](#)<sup>201</sup>, [1994:1993 Leavers](#)<sup>202</sup>, [16-17 Year Olds in 1997](#)<sup>203</sup>, [cohort 1 sweep 3 1999](#)<sup>204</sup>, [cohort 2 sweep 2 and 3 1999-2004](#)<sup>205</sup>, [cohort 3 sweeps 1 to 4 1999-2006](#)<sup>206</sup> and [cohort 4 sweeps 1 and 2 2003-2005](#)<sup>207</sup>.

- Publications using the SSLs are listed on the [ESDS](#)<sup>208</sup> web sites.

## Selected Other Scottish studies

- Scottish Minorities Survey, [2003-2004](#)<sup>209</sup>
- Sectarianism, Intolerance and Racism in Glasgow, [2002](#)<sup>210</sup>
- Public Attitudes to the Environment in Scotland, [2002](#)<sup>211</sup>
- Mapping Scottish and Welsh Parliamentarians' Attitudes to European Integration, [2001](#)<sup>212</sup>
- Scottish Election Study, [1979](#)<sup>213</sup> and [1997](#)<sup>214</sup> and General Election in Scotland, [1992](#)<sup>215</sup>
- Scottish Referendum Survey, [1997](#)<sup>216</sup>
- Scottish Church Attendance Census, [1984](#)<sup>217</sup>, [1994](#)<sup>218</sup> and [2002](#)<sup>219</sup>
- British Election Study, October 1974; [Scottish Cross-Section Sample](#)<sup>220</sup>
- Scottish Education Time Series Data, [1962, 1970, 1972](#)<sup>221</sup>
- Scottish Qualified School Leavers Survey, [1970](#)<sup>222</sup>

## Other resources

- information from Scottish Executive Research <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Research>
- the ONS [Social Capital Matrix of surveys](#)<sup>223</sup> is useful as it lists all the large-scale surveys that ask questions that are associated with social capital
- [Social Capital and Social Exclusion Theme](#)<sup>224</sup> on the ESDS government website

Other large-scale surveys, mostly covered in this guide, which ask questions on identity, social capital and related issues are summarised in the table in appendix 5 (of this guide).

## **Theme 5: Demography**

### **Surveys, datasets and general resources for research on the Scottish population**

#### ***The Census of population***

The key data source for obtaining information on the demographics of the Scottish population is the decennial Census of Population. The most recent Census of Population took place on Sunday 29 April 2001. The Census is a valuable data source firstly given that it, unlike a sample survey, records information on the entire population of interest. Secondly there is lots of information; it covers a wide range of topics including information on the family, housing, health, employment, transport, ethnic group and religion. For the questions asked see the [2001 Census form](#)<sup>225</sup>.

The Scottish Census covers the same main topic areas as the Censuses in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The difference is that some census questions are asked differently for Scotland (resulting in some variables being coded up differently for use in the Samples of Anonymised Records (SARs)) and also the order of the questions asked is different.

The differences include:

- the question on ethnic group, where not only was the position of the question different from that of the [English Census form](#)<sup>226</sup>, there was also difference in the ethnic group category options offered. For Scotland 9 different ethnic group categories were pre-coded which were not accompanied by a write-in box, the other 5 boxes included write in options (in the SARs this resulted in 14 categories, in contrast to ethnic group for England which has 16 categories - for more information on the SARs see the next section)
- the question on travel to work is different, in the Scottish Census form the question was extended to include place of study and school
- the religion question is asked differently from that of the English Census. In Scotland two questions on religion were asked; the first was on 'What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?', with the second being 'What religion, religious denomination or body were you brought up in?', and the Scottish Census also distinguishes between the main Christian denominations
- a question that is only asked in Scotland is on whether accommodation, if rented, is furnished or not
- there are also questions on reading, writing, speaking and understanding Gaelic

- the question on qualifications is different from question asked in the English Census to account for the Scottish education system and qualifications

Many of the outputs from the Census are available from the General Register Office for Scotland (GRO) through Scotland's Census Results OnLine ([SCROL](#))<sup>227</sup>. Apart from being online, these results, for varying geographies, are also available in a set of seven CDs or one DVD, which are detailed below.

**Table 5 2001 Census results the CDs, tables and geography**

CD Name/Description	Tables	Geography provided
SCROL CD1 Key Statistics and Univariate Statistics for Administrative and Electoral Areas	24 Key Statistics tables and 56 Univariate statistic tables	Scotland, Council Areas, Health Board Areas, Scottish Parliamentary Regions and Constituencies, CAS Wards
SCROL CD2 Key Statistics and Univariate Statistics for Output Areas, Wards and Sectors - Volume 1	24 Key Statistics tables and 56 Univariate statistic tables	Output Areas
SCROL CD2 Key Statistics and Univariate Statistics for Output Areas, Wards and Sectors – Volume 2	24 Key Statistics tables and 56 Univariate statistic tables	Scotland, Standard and CAS Wards, Standard and CAS Postcode Sectors
SCROL CD3 Key Statistics, Univariate Statistics and Census Area Statistics (CAS) for Settlements and Localities	24 Key Statistics tables, 56 Univariate statistic tables, 87 CAS and CAS Theme tables	Scotland, Settlements and Localities
SCROL CD4 CAS for Output Areas and Selected Higher Areas	82 CAS tables and 5 CAS Theme tables	Scotland, Council areas, CAS Wards, CAS Sectors, Standard Table Wards, Standard Table Sectors, Health Board areas, Scottish Parliamentary Regions and Constituencies and Output Areas
SCROL CD5 Standard Tables for Wards, Postcode Sectors and Selected Higher Areas – Volume 1	116 Standard tables and 17 Standard Theme	Scotland, Wards and Scottish Parliamentary Regions and Constituencies
SCROL CD5 Standard Tables for Wards, Postcode Sectors and Selected Higher Areas – Volume 2	116 Standard tables and 17 Standard Theme	Scotland, Postcode Sectors, Council areas and Health Board areas
SCROL CD6 Key Statistics, Univariate Statistics and CAS for Civil Parishes and Inhabited Islands	24 Key Statistics tables, 56 Univariate Statistics tables, 87 CAS and CAS Theme tables	Scotland, Civil Parishes and Inhabited Islands
SCROL CD7 Area Statistics (tables on	8 Standard tables, 11	Scotland, Council areas, Health Board Areas,

migration, travel and households living rent free)	Univariate statistics tables, 8 CAS tables, 6 Theme tables and 3 Key statistics tables	Scottish Parliamentary Regions and Constituencies, Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies, Inhabited Islands, Civil Parishes, Localities, Settlements, Census Standard Wards, Census Standard Sectors, Census Area Statistics Sector, Census Area Statistics Wards and Census Output Areas
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For Scotland only, tables are listed and downloadable from GRO. Note that many of the Key Statistics Tables are also now available for the Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies (2005). In addition, if users are interested in obtaining commissioned tables from the 2001 Census these are available from [GRO customer services](#)<sup>228</sup>.

## ***The Samples of Anonymised Records (SARs)***

Another source of data from the Census that goes beyond the cross-tabulations of the Standard Tables is the Samples of Anonymised Records ([SARs](#))<sup>229</sup>. The SARs are samples of individual records from the Census of population. Information on the sample size and geography for the different types of SARs, the individual and household SAR for [1991](#)<sup>230</sup> and [2001](#)<sup>231</sup>, and also the new Small Area Microdata ([SAM](#))<sup>232</sup> in 2001 for Scotland is detailed in the table below:

**Table 6 SAR type and geography**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Small Area Microdata (SAM)</b>
<a href="#">1991</a> <sup>233</sup>	Two percent sample. The geography is SAR areas and SAR regions (which identifies Local Authorities with populations over 120,000). For Scotland the SAR area is Scotland and the SAR regions are 25 areas (go to <a href="#">pg.13</a> <sup>234</sup> of the user guide for more details of these areas).	One percent sample. The geography is regional (with no details within Scotland).	N/A
<a href="#">2001</a> <sup>235</sup>	One percent sample. The geography is region of usual residence, Scotland is not subdivided.	N/A (the one percent sample is for England and Wales only).	Five percent sample. Geography is by a Local Authority, for Scotland this is for Council Areas (with the exception of Orkney and Shetland being merged).

### ***The 2001 Individual SAR***

From the 2001 SARs there are 164,307 people with Scotland as their usual country of residence; this constitutes 8.91 percent of the whole SAR. In the Individual SAR for Scotland there is no further regional breakdown. Some Census measures that are particularly relevant to demographic analysis for Scotland are listed in the table below.

**Table 7 Key Variables in the 2001 SAR**

<b>Type of question/Variable</b>	<b>Information and categories</b>
Country of birth	16 categories
Ethnic group	14 categories (for Scotland only)
Religion	11 categories (for Scotland only)
Distance of move migrants-banded	13 categories, 12 of these in kms within the UK and from outside UK category
NS-SEC	National Statistics Socio-economic classifications
Standard Occupational Classification 2000-minor	Full 81 categories of occupation classifications
SOC (SubMajor)	The standard 2000 SOC classifications (reduced version of 81 categories)
Family type	9 categories
Dependent Children in Family	4 categories: no children, dependent children only, dependent and non-dependent children and non-dependent children
Economic position of Family Reference person	In employment, unemployed and Economically inactive
NS-SEC of Family Reference person	The Socio-economic classifications for the reference person
Sex of Family Reference person	Male/Female
No. of carers in the Household	0, 1, 2+
No. of persons in Household aged 65 and over	0, 1, 2+
No. of families in Household	6 categories starting from all ungrouped individuals
No. in Household with limiting long term illness	None, 1, 2+
No. of Household members with Poor health	0, 1, 2+
Social grade of Household reference person	5 category classification
Multiple ethnicity Household indicator	4 categories: One person household, All household members have same ethnic group, Different identities between generation only, Different identities within partnerships and Any other combination of multiple identities

## Other SAR resources

- research using the SARs on Scotland is detailed [online](#)<sup>236</sup>
- codebooks for the 1991 [individual file](#)<sup>237</sup> and [household file](#)<sup>238</sup>
- codebook for the 2001 [individual file](#)<sup>239</sup> and a variable list for the [SAM](#)<sup>240</sup>
- user guides [1991](#)<sup>241</sup> and [2001](#)<sup>242</sup>
- for more information on starting to analyse the SARs see [Getting Started with the SARs](#)<sup>243</sup>
- *Analysing Census Microdata* (2000) by Dale, A., Fieldhouse, E. and Holdsworth, C., London: Arnold

## Scottish Household Survey

The Scottish Household Survey ([SHS](#))<sup>244</sup> has been run annually since 1999. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population in private residences in Scotland. It is financed by the Scottish Executive and undertaken by a partnership between TNS Social Research (formerly NFO Social Research) and MORI 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 and Social Inclusion.

Each year 15,500 private households across Scotland are selected for interview. This includes the Highlands and Islands. The sample is drawn from the Postcode Address File, for detailed information see the user guides (for example [pg.57](#)<sup>245</sup> of the 2003 user guide). There are two parts to the interview:

- the Highest Income Householder or their spouse/partner answers questions about the composition and characteristics of the household
- the second part consists of the interviewer randomly selecting one adult (16+) from the household to answer more detailed individual questions on attitudes and behaviours
- in addition to the main questionnaire, the travel diary collects information about personal travel on the day prior to the interview

**Table 8 The Scottish Household Survey**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Main Themes/Topics</b>
1999/2000 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>246</sup>	Main survey (1999 and 2000 waves combined): 50,676 (target) 30,227 (obtained).	Main topic areas include Household composition; Accommodation; Sharing Accommodation, Internet Access, Recycling; Driving and Transport; Young People in household; Health and disability; Employment of highest income householder; Household income and finances
2001/2002 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>247</sup>	Main survey: 50,698 (target) 30,639 (obtained).	From January 2001: Religion
2003/2004 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>248</sup>	Main survey: 30,822 (obtained).	From April 2003 some new questions, these include questions on All household relationships, Languages: need for translation, Methods of accessing internet among others. From January 2005 new ASB, volunteering and social capital questions.
2005/2006 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>249</sup>	31,013 complete interviews obtained	Household composition, housing and tenure, health, transport and vehicles, the occupation and industry of the highest income householder, household income and housing costs, neighbourhood problems, public services, income and employment
2007/2008 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>250</sup>	34,496 complete interviews obtained	Household composition, housing and tenure, health, the vehicles available to the household, the occupation and industry of the highest income householder, household income and housing costs. Individuals' housing change, tenure change, neighbourhood problems, transport and use of public transport, public services, income and employment. Includes a travel diary and Culture and sport module.

For an expanded version of the main topic areas covered by the SHS, go to the [SHS web site](#)<sup>251</sup>. For a comparison on topics asked alongside other surveys see appendix 5.

The Scottish Household Survey can be contrasted with the General Household Survey. As the General Household Survey contains approximately ten thousand households across Britain, the sample size for Scotland is small. The 2006 GHS data, for example, contained only 893 Scottish households. As such, it has limited scope for Scottish analysis.

## **SHS Lite**

In 1999-2000, 2000-01, and 2003-04 a 'Lite' Version of the data was also made available which contained a cut down number of variables. These are listed with other [SHS datasets](#)<sup>252</sup> in the ESDS website from which data and documentation are available.

## **Publications**

Publications produced relating to the Scottish Household Survey including Annual, Quarterly and Technical reports are available from the [Scottish Government](#).<sup>253</sup> The page includes a link to information on the uses to which data have been put.

## ***Scottish House Condition Survey***

The Scottish House Condition Survey ([SHCS](#))<sup>254</sup> is the largest single housing research project in Scotland and the only national survey to look at the physical condition of Scotland's homes as well as the experiences of householders. The SHCS is a repeated cross-sectional study, a five-yearly survey.

The SHCS is sponsored by the Scottish Homes and the Scottish Office/Executive. Scottish Homes was responsible for developing the data collection instruments, managing the data collection and analysing, reporting and disseminating the findings. MORI (and MORI Scotland in 2002) undertook the data collection work.

The SHCS consists of two parts, a face-to-face interview and the physical house survey, an inspection of dwellings by a qualified surveyor.

The sampling methodology has developed over the years. In 1991 it was a simple random sample with boost samples in Scottish Homes, housing association and private rented sector. In 1996 the sample was designed to be nationally representative of the Scottish population and there were five elements to it:

- a fresh random sample selected from the Postcode Address File (PAF)
- a subset of the addresses issued for the SHCS 1991
- an additional sample of housing association properties
- an additional sample of private rented sector properties
- boosted samples in eight local authority areas (Angus, Argyll and Bute, East Lothian, Edinburgh City, Glasgow City, Highland, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire)

In 2002 it was also a multi-stage stratified random sample; it consisted of two discrete sub samples:

- a fresh sample of around 18,000 addresses drawn from the February 2001 version of the PAF
- a longitudinal sample of 10,459 addresses which had been issued (but had not necessarily resulted in a survey) in the SHCS 1996

The sample was stratified to ensure a minimum of 400 cases with full information achieved in each Local Authority area. The strategy allows for accurate sub-national reporting while having a limited impact on the accuracy of national estimates.

In February 2000 new data files were added and the user guide updated for the second edition of the 1996 SHCS. Along with the changes a key was added to the longitudinal element to enable a link between the 1991 and 1996 SHCS studies (this was postal addresses for houses, not people) and a sub-sample of the physical data has been re-collected. The introductory documentation was also updated and contains information on the newly deposited and updated data.

In 2003, the SHCS moved to a continuous format. The survey format is such that a similar sample size to the previous cross-sectional surveys (15 000 cases) should be achieved over a five year period (from [Scottish House Condition Survey: Key Findings for 2003-2004](#))<sup>255</sup>.

**Table 9 Scottish House Condition Survey**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Main themes/topics</b>
1991 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>256</sup> .	Social survey 15,266 and 11,750 in the physical survey.	Household Interview: tenure; repairs, improvements, grants; security; heating; accommodation current and preferred; household composition; housing costs; employment and income, benefits, savings, previous moves and intention to move, neighbourhood environment, impact of damp and condensation on household. Physical Survey: dwelling description; characteristics of common block; locality; repairs required/defects; amenities; services and fittings; heating and insulation; common access repairs and condition; external construction, repairs and features; Tolerable Standard; repair costs.
1996 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>257</sup> .	Social survey 19,892 and for the physical survey 17,918.	The social interview expanded the self-reported health status, including respiratory health and the existence of, and requirements for, housing adaptations. Ethnic group was also asked. Physical Survey included the residual life of building components, the material used in construction and whether dwelling conformed with barrier free standards.
2002 <a href="#">Data and Documentation</a> <sup>258</sup>	Social survey 18,417 and 15,168 in physical survey.	Household Interview: tenure; repairs, improvements, grants; heating; accommodation current and preferred; household composition; housing costs; employment and income, benefits, savings, previous moves and intention to move, neighbourhood environment, impact of damp and condensation on household, health, adaptations, respiratory health of children, respiratory health of adults and psychosocial well-being (measured by GHQ12). Physical Survey: dwelling description; characteristics of common block; locality; repairs required/defects; amenities; services and fittings; heating and insulation; common access repairs and condition; external construction, repairs and features; Tolerable Standard and repair costs.
2003-04 to 2008 <a href="#">Data and documentation</a> <sup>259</sup>		The social interview: Household composition, Tenure, Neighbourhood environment, Impact of noise, Housing aspirations, Repairs and work done, o Satisfaction with housing, Heating and fuel bills, Health, disability, and well-being, Existence and requirement for housing adaptations, Housing costs, Employment and education, Income from earnings, benefits and miscellaneous sources.

### **Other SHCS resources**

- 1991: User guides [part 1](#)<sup>260</sup> and [part 2](#)<sup>261</sup>
- 1996: [User guides 1-4](#)<sup>262</sup>,
- 2004/5 to 2008: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SHCS>

The SHCS is included in the comparison of information collected in large-scale surveys for research on Scotland in appendix 5.

### ***The British Household Panel Survey***

The British Household Panel Survey ([BHPS](#))<sup>263</sup> began in 1991 and is a major multi-purpose study. The unique research value of the BHPS resides in the fact that:

- it follows the same representative sample of individuals (i.e. the panel)
- it is a household based survey
- every adult member of the household is surveyed
- information on every household member is collected
- detailed information is collected on every adult member of the household
- there is special data collected on young people
- as young people grow up they enter the adult sample
- as well as general measures of income and wealth considerable effort is put into developing and making available a special set of wave by wave resources on household income and wealth and their components
- special efforts have been made to collect work and life history data
- it follows the same representative sample of individuals - the panel - over a period of years
- it is household-based, interviewing every adult member of sampled households
- it contains sufficient cases for meaningful analysis of certain groups such as the elderly or lone parent families

The wave 1 (1991) panel consists of some 5,500 households and 10,300 individuals drawn from 250 areas of Great Britain.

### ***The Scottish boost sample***

Additional samples of 1,500 households in each of Scotland and Wales were added to the main sample in 1999 (wave 9), making the panel more suitable for GB-wide research. A detailed account can be found in Laurie and Wright (2000).

There were two main aims of the extension sample in Wave 9. First, to increase the relatively small Scottish sample sizes (approximately 500 households and approximately 900 individuals) to support independent analyses of Scotland. Second, the extension sample allows research that can meaningfully compare Scotland and England following devolution. The extension sample in Scotland is sometimes referred to as the 'booster' or 'Scottish booster'. The Scottish element of the BHPS is sometimes referred

to as the 'Scottish Household Panel Study' for convenience, but is more formally known as 'the British Household Panel Survey – Living in Scotland'.

The new extension sample in Scotland means that there are substantial differences in selection probabilities within BHPS. Therefore a special set of weights for the Scottish sample have been developed:

- more information about the sample and weighting can be found in [Volume A of the User Guide](#)<sup>264</sup>
- general information on the survey is available on the ESDS Longitudinal [BHPS web page](#)<sup>265</sup>, similar to ESDS Government there are the sections Introduction, Datasets, Questionnaires, Resources and FAQ.
- all BHPS datasets, including two teaching datasets that can be explored using Nesstar, are available from [ESDS](#)<sup>266</sup>

Useful articles on starting analysis on Scotland using the BHPS are:

- Laurie, H. and Wright, R.E. (2000) The Scottish Household Panel Survey, *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 47(3), pp.337-339
- Changing Scotland Evidence from the British Household Panel Survey (2005) edited by John F. Ermisch and Robert E. Wright (Policy Press, Bristol)

The BHPS is also included in the comparison of information collected in large-scale surveys for research on Scotland which can be found in appendix 5 of this guide.

## ***The Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS)***

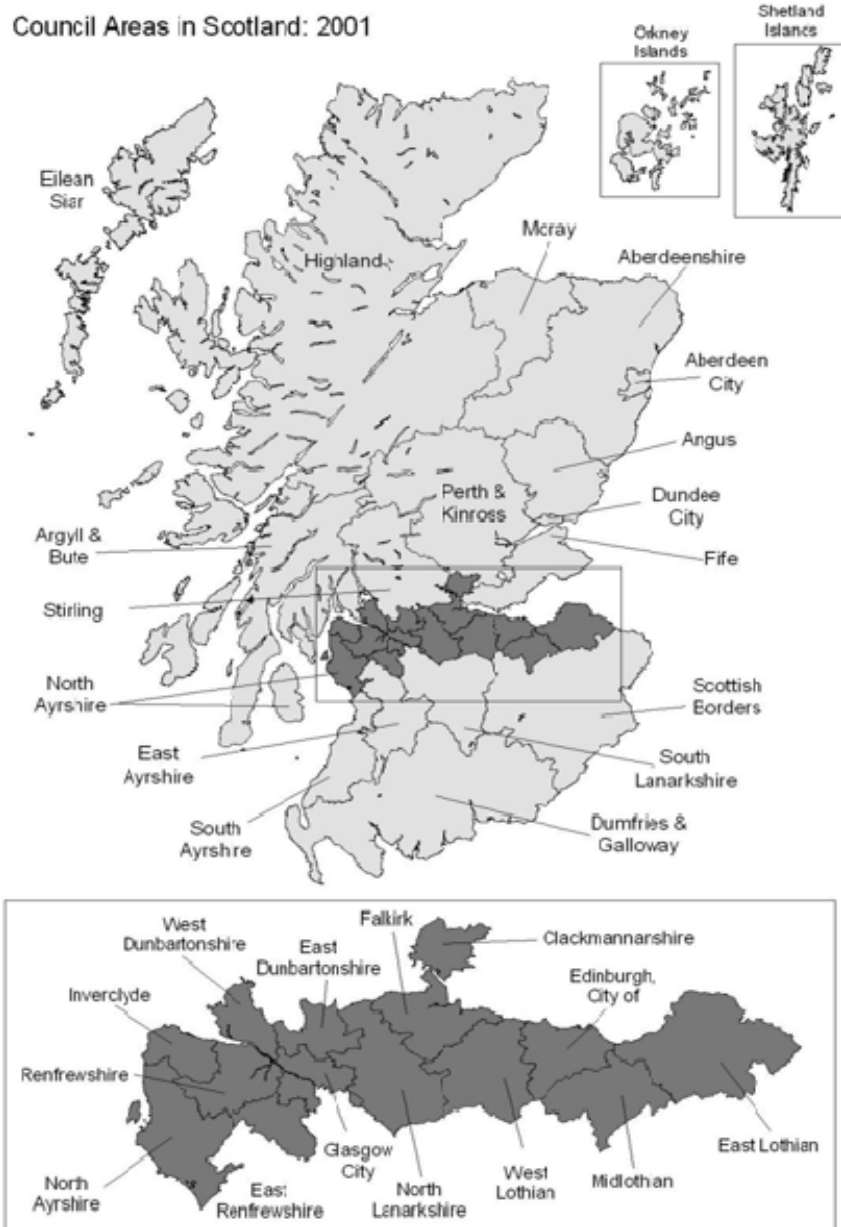
The Scottish Longitudinal Study ([SLS](#))<sup>267</sup> is a dataset based on UK Census information from Scotland. It is similar (but not identical) to the ONS Longitudinal Study. The SLS links administrative records for a 5.3 percent sample of the Scottish population. The linked data includes the 1991 and 2001 Census information. It also include data on vital events, including births, deaths and marriages; and health related information on cancers and hospital admissions. This is the largest longitudinal dataset in Scotland, including information on approximately 270,000 people.

The data is held in a secure room at the offices of the General Register Office for Scotland and is accessed by SLS staff. Further information on access can be found at <http://www.lscs.ac.uk/sls/access.htm>.

## **Other Scottish specific resources**

- [Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009](#)<sup>268</sup>
- General [statistics](#)<sup>269</sup> are available on the GRO website, including population estimates and projections
- Out-migration from Rural Scotland, [2000](#)<sup>270</sup> (small study 212 individuals)

## Appendix 1: Map of council areas in Scotland in 2001<sup>4</sup>



<sup>4</sup> GIS map of Scotland was produced by Dr Paul Norman of CCSR and ESDS based on data provided through EDINA UKBORDERS with the support of the ESRC and JISC and uses boundary material which is copyright of the Crown and the Post Office. Crown copyright 2003. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

## Appendix 2: New ESDS Surveys

### ***The Integrated Household Survey*** **(formerly Continuous Population Survey)**

Fieldwork for the Integrated Household Survey ([IHS](#))<sup>271</sup> (formerly the Continuous Population Survey (CPS)) is proposed to begin in January 2008. The design involves the integration of the household surveys on which ONS leads into one IHS (CPS). The surveys included for integration are:

- Labour Force Survey ([LFS](#))<sup>272</sup> and associated boosts (APS)
- General Lifestyle Survey ([GLF](#)) (formerly the General Household Survey ([GHS](#))<sup>273</sup>)
- Living Costs and Food Survey ([LCF](#)) (formerly the Expenditure and Food Survey ([EFS](#))<sup>274</sup>)
- [ONS Opinions Survey](#) (formerly Omnibus Survey ([OMN](#))<sup>275</sup>)
- English Housing Survey ([EHS](#))<sup>276</sup>

The IHS will collect information on employment and the labour market along with a variety of other topics such as health, expenditure, income etc so it has great potential as a secondary source for employment and labour market research.

### ***European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions***

The [European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#)<sup>277</sup> is an instrument aimed at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty and social exclusion. It is the European Union (EU) reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level, particularly in the context of the 'Programme of Community action to encourage cooperation between Member States to combat social exclusion' and for producing structural indicators on social cohesion for the annual spring report to the European Council.

#### **Main Topics:**

The data contains interview survey data for adults aged 16 years and over, plus basic demographic information for children in the register files. These variables cover topics such as:

- basic personal and household data
- child care
- dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions
- housing costs and amenities
- housing and non-housing related arrears
- non-monetary household deprivation indicators
- physical and social environment
- household and personal level income

- education
- health and access to healthcare
- labour information

Additionally, each year there is an annual module. The modules for [2008 and 2009](#)<sup>278</sup> are:

- 2008: over-indebtedness and financial exclusion
- 2009: material deprivation

## ***Life Opportunities Survey***

The [Life Opportunities Survey \(LOS\)](#)<sup>279</sup> is a major new national survey of disability in Britain. The survey is being carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on behalf of the Office for Disability Issues (ODI). The ODI leads the government's vision of achieving equality for disabled people.

The LOS starts with a baseline random sample of 37,500 households across Britain, interviewing all people aged 16+ in each household. This baseline survey started in June 2009 and will take two years to complete. The intention is that the LOS will be a longitudinal survey. This means it will track the experiences of disabled people over time to assess transitions through key life stages, such as moving from childhood to adulthood or in and out of work.

Survey topics include work and learning, health, transport, community and social life, leisure, use of key services, caring and domestic life, hate crime and discrimination, income and benefits. Non-disabled people are also taking part in the survey. This means that the life opportunities of disabled and non-disabled people can be compared. This will allow the changes to life opportunities that occur with the onset of impairment to be better understood.

The LOS is the first major government survey to explore disability in terms of social barriers across Britain (England, Scotland and Wales). The survey has been designed to find out about the interaction of social barriers with impairments. The survey also measures the prevalence of different impairments and conditions and collects information on those who have entitlements under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). In addition, the survey also collects information on all equality strands, not just disability.

Further information on the LOS can be found on the [Office for National Statistics web site](#)<sup>280</sup>.

## **FRS Individual Income Series**

The [Individual Income Series](#)<sup>281</sup> provides estimates of the individual income of women and men in Great Britain and changes in income over time. These provide a means of comparing the income accruing to women with that accruing to men, either directly or in their own right. Individual income estimates cover all adult women and men, whether living as couples or as single persons. The data are derived directly from the Family Resources Survey (FRS) and the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) .

The Individual Income Series is distinct in that they seek to compare the incomes that accrue to women with those that accrue to men. This information complements data in other official statistics publications, which address different issues: HM Revenue and Customs' statistics cover only taxable income; certain other statistics cover only earned income; and other series such as the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) HBAI analyse household income.

The Individual Income Series does not provide a means of comparing the living standards of women and men, nor of different groups of women: the analyses take no account of the extent to which members of a household share their incomes or resources with other household members.

### **Main Topics:**

- total income
- net income
- disposable income
- demographics (gender, ethnicity, age, disability status, occupational social class, housing tenure)

For more information about the data see [ESDS web page](#)<sup>282</sup>.

## Appendix 3: References

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## Appendix 4: Summary table of size and geographic coverage for the main datasets covered in this guide

(unless specifically reported this is for the most recent version of the survey)

Survey	Sample size	Geography
Labour Force Survey <a href="#">Series page</a> <sup>283</sup>	In the most recent QLFS (October-December 2009, there were 9,429 people usually resident in Scotland in the sample.	For most data sets the geography is for Strathclyde and Rest of Scotland.
<a href="#">Scottish Crime and Justice Survey</a> <sup>284</sup> 2008-09	Around 16,000 respondents ages 16 and over for the main questionnaire.	Health Boards; Police Force Areas; Community Justice Authority Areas; National Criminal Justice Board Areas; Local Authority Areas
Scottish Social Attitudes Survey <a href="#">Series page</a> <sup>285</sup>	Around 1,600 respondents aged 18 and over.	Generally: Postcode Districts, Local Authority Areas and Parliamentary Constituencies. From 2000 wards are included and in 2002 the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 6-fold urban-rural classification. From 2004 wards are no longer available.
<a href="#">Scottish Health Survey</a> <sup>286</sup> . <a href="#">Variable list</a> <sup>287</sup> (1998), <a href="#">2003 questionnaire</a> <sup>288</sup> and <a href="#">data</a> <sup>289</sup> .	Around 8,000 respondents, in the age ranges 16-64 for 1995, up to 74 in 1998 and in 2003 no upper limit.	Scottish Health Boards (12 in 1995 and 15 in 1998 and 2003) and 7 regions. In 1995 postal areas were also included. In 2003 a 6 and 8-fold Scottish Executive urban/rural classification.
Individual <a href="#">Samples of Anonymised Records</a> <sup>290</sup> from 2001 Census of	3 percent sample from the Census of population, 164,307 people with Scotland	Scotland level only

Survey	Sample size	Geography
population <a href="#">SAR codebook</a> <sup>291</sup> and <a href="#">2001 Census questionnaire</a> <sup>292</sup> and <a href="#">data</a> <sup>293</sup>	as their usual country of residence	
<a href="#">Scottish House Condition Survey</a> <sup>294</sup> <a href="#">Variable list</a> <sup>295</sup> , <a href="#">1996 questionnaire</a> <sup>296</sup> and 2002 <a href="#">data</a> <sup>297</sup> ,	An average of just under 18,000 in the social survey and an average of 16,000 for the physical survey.	Urban/rural, for 2002 Unitary Authority, Health Board, CS Area Office and Region, and Mosaic banded classifications
<a href="#">Scottish Household Survey</a> <sup>298</sup> <a href="#">Variable list (2001-02)</a> <sup>299</sup> , <a href="#">2003 questionnaire</a> <sup>300</sup> and <a href="#">data</a> <sup>301</sup> .	Around 15,000 respondents aged 16+ per year, or around 30,000 for the 2 years 1999-00 and 2001-02.	Local Authority Areas (for the travel diary section, local authority of place of work, plus local authority of origin and destination of journeys is also included).
<a href="#">The Scottish Longitudinal Study</a> <sup>302</sup>	Around 270,000. A 5.3% sample of census records is defined on the basis of a semi random sample of 20 birth dates.	Census records from 1991 and 2001, vital registrations. An online data dictionary is available at <a href="http://www.lscs.ac.uk/sls/dict.htm">http://www.lscs.ac.uk/sls/dict.htm</a>

## Appendix 5: Extended table comparing information contained in surveys for analysis of Scotland

(This table is amended from a larger table which was kindly provided by Jack Vize of the Analytical Services Division in the Scottish Executive Health Department in August 2005, note: this table is based on 2005 information and has not been updated.)

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
<b>General</b>											
Urban/rural	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
Sex	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Age/date of birth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Country born	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
Ethnicity	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Young people in the household		Y			Y			Y	Y	Y	
Social class	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y - Social grade
National identification				Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	
Religion		Y		Y		Y	Y			Y	
Leisure activities										Y	
Worklife balance module											W 10 only
Affectometer module											W 11 only
<b>Housing/Home</b>											
General household	Y	Y									
Household composition	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Building type	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y		Y	
Rooms in house		Y - Number of bedrooms			Y	Y		Y		Y	
Household fires		Y								Y	

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
Local services/facilities		Y			Y					W8 & W13	
House owned/rented		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y
Aspirations to move house		Y (away from other householders)			Y					Y	
Repairs & improvements to house		Y (stairlifts, etc.)			Y					Y	
Heating in house		Y			Y	Y		Y		Y	
Ventilation in house					Y						
Condition of accommodation					Y					Y	
Home security											
Preferred accommodation					Y					Y	
Owners housing costs		Y			Y					Y	
Renters housing costs		Y			Y					Y	
Landlord repairs					Y						
Household repairs					Y					Y	
Theft		Y	Y					Periodically but last asked in 1996		Y	
Vandalism		Y	Y							Y	
Assault (Incl. Sexual)		Y	Y							Y	
Tenure		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
Rented accommodation/rent Owned		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
accommodation/mortgage		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
Household durables		Y					Y	Y		Y	Y
Housing benefits		Y			Y			Y		Y	
Proximity of facilities		Y			Y						
Central heating					Y					Y	
Second dwellings					Y					Y	
Capital improvements										Y	

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
House maintenance					Y					Y	
<b>Economic, Employment, training and qualifications</b>											
Economic activity (employment)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
Employment	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	
Income	2003	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Money spent (outgoings)										Y	
Financial services, savings and housing costs		Y			Y					Y	
Working from home		Y								Y	
Savings		Y			Y					Y	
Council tax					Y		Y			Y	
Government training schemes		Y				Y	Y			Y	
Redundancy		Y					Y			Y	
Work location		Y				Y	Y			Y	
Sickness - off work							Y			Y	
Hours worked		Y				Y	Y			Y	
Shifts worked		Y					Y			Y	
Parental leave from work							Y			Y	
Holiday entitlement							Y				
Union representation at work							Y			Y	
Second job		Y					Y			Y	
Work from home		Y					Y			Y	
Job seeking/changing						Y	Y			Y	
Benefit entitlement		Y			Y		Y	Y		Y	
Employment 12 months ago		Y					Y			Y	
Studying towards qualifications		Y					Y	Y		Y	

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
Apprenticeships							Y	Y		Y	
Training		Y					Y	Job training last asked in 1987		Y	
Insurance		Y					Y			Y	
Property charges							Y			Y	
Rent from boarders/lodgers/shared households/sub letting		Y			Y		Y			Y	
Grants & loans					Y					Y	
Pension schemes		Y						Y		Y	
Incomes from pensions, trusts, royalties and allowances		Y			Y					Y	
Maintenance payments					Y					Y	
Savings and investments		Y			Y			Y		Y	
Total assets		Y			Y					Y	
Electricity payments					Y					Y	
Gas payments					Y					Y	
Credit cards										Y	
Loans										Y	
Hire purchase										Y	
Money given to household members										Y	
<b>Attitudes, perceptions, crime</b>											
Neighbourhood		Y			Y			Y		Y	Y
Fear of crime		Y	Y							Y	
Contact with police			Y								
Attitude to police			Y								
Attitude to criminal sentences			Y								

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
Perception of crime in area		Y	Y							Y	
Perception of neighbourhood/neighbours		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y
Crime committed against		Y	Y					Y			
Police involvement in crime committed		Y	Y								
Bullying/fighting			Y							In YP survey	
			Y - Collected in 1993, 1996 & 2000 but will not be collected again								
Victim of crime (children aged 12-15)											
Newspaper readership				Y						In W1,2,6 & 7	
Support for political party	Y			Y						Y	
Voting	Y									Y	Y
								Periodically last run in 2000 and to be run in 2004			
Social capital				Y						Y	Y
Attitude to public spending & social welfare				Y						Y	
Attitude to cohabitation				Y						Y	
Attitude to democracy and participation				Y						Y	
Attitude to nations and regions				Y						Y	
Attitude to education				Y							
Attitude to drugs				Y					Y		Y
Attitude to marriage				Y						Y	
Political attitudes				Y						Y	

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
Attitude to religion				Y						Y	
Attitudes of child's parents & child to parents										Y	
<b>Travel</b>											
Driving and transport		Y								Y	
Access to motor vehicle						Y	Y			Y	
Travel to work		Y				Y	Y			Y	
Vehicle ownership/use		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	
Public transport		Y									
Health impediment to using public transport		Y									
Frequency of use of different types of transport		Y									
Hold full driving licence, car only, motorcycle only		Y									
Car usually driven		Y									
Location of workplace		Y				Y					
Mode of travel to work		Y				Y				Y	
Season ticket or area travel card		Y									
Long distance journeys made		Y									
Details of where vehicle usually parked		Y									
Mileage of vehicle in a year		Y									
Establish purpose of every journey made during travel week		Y									
<b>Health</b>											
Home help		Y								Y	
Child safety in home											Y
Views on sex education											Y
Sexual health									Y		Y

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
General Health	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Limiting Longterm Illness	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Cardiovascular disease	Y									Y	
Accidents	Y							Note type of illness is asked. Accidents at home last asked in 1984		Y	Y
Adult physical activity (16+)	Y							Y-Periodically (latest will be 2002, sports participation)			Y
Child physical activity (2-15)	Y								Y (13 & 15 year olds only)		
Eating habits (diet)	Y								Y		Y
Smoking	Y	Y						Y	Y	Y	Y
Drinking module	Y							Y	Y		Y
Illegal drugs									Y	YP	Y
Dental health module	Y							Y-Periodically (latest will be 2003)			Y
Brush teeth											Y
Parental medical history	Y										
Physical measurements	Y										
Prescribed medicines and drugs	Y										
Vitamin supplements/nicotine replacements	Y										
Food poisoning	Y										
Upper arm circumference	Y										

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
Blood pressure	Y										
Demispan	Y										
Waist and hip circumference	Y										
Lung function	Y										
Blood sample	Y										
Saliva sample	Y										
Mental Health	Y									Y	Y
Carers/cared for		Y				Y		Y - Periodically (2000 latest available)		Y	
Drug misuse (adults & children aged 12-15)			Y						Y (13 & 15 year olds)		
Home help		Y			Y						
Accidents							Y			Y	Y
NHS Treatment								Y		Y	
Health Insurance										Y	
Oral Health											Y
Sense of coherence module											Y
Physical development									Y		
Mobility aids								Y - Periodically last asked in 2001			
Elderly module								Y - Periodically last asked in 2000			
Hearing and hearing aids								Y - Periodically last asked in 2002			
Contraception								Y - Periodically last asked in 2002			

<b>Comparison of Surveys for Scotland</b>	Scottish Health Survey (SHes)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	Scottish Crime Survey (SCS)	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (SSA)	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)	2001 Census in Scotland	Labour force survey (LFS)	General household survey (GHS)	Salsus	British Household Panel Survey (W=wave)	Health Education Population Survey (W=wave)
<b>Outputs</b>											
<b>Education</b>											
Education (qualifications)	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	
School										Y	
Education fees										Y	
Leisure courses										Y	
<b>Relationships</b>											
Marital status	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Abuse in relationship			Y								
Relationship with children										Y	Y
Domestic violence			Y								
Childcare		Y					Y			Y	
Friends, brothers and sisters										W13	

Further to this table comparing datasets it may be useful for researchers to also compare across the UK and overseas. The Research and information institute for health economics ([IRDES](#))<sup>303</sup> provides a document that provides a comparison [table for surveys](#)<sup>304</sup>. The document details the methodology, health indicators used and published results, the productive engagement indicators used, the survey measures of chronic diseases, disabilities, perceived health, drinking and smoking consumption, quality of life scales and disease risk factors, employment status, unpaid activity, occupational status, education and income for the GHS, HSE, SHes, the Welsh Health Survey, BHPS and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing and for comparable surveys in the countries the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain and Sweden (note: this [document](#)<sup>305</sup> is 381 pages long).

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## Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> On April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008, the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) was replaced by the UK Statistics Agency (UKSA) See: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/news/announcements/announcing-the-new-uk-statistics-authority-website/index.html>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/search/searchStart.asp>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ed.ac.uk/schools-departments/information-services/services/research-support/data-library/finding-data>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2001/10/10159/File-1>

<sup>5</sup> <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.0036-9292.2004.05101009.x/abstract>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/home>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.devolution.ac.uk>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.devolution.ac.uk>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/aandp/access/login.asp>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/aandp/access/login.asp>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/majorStudies.asp>

<sup>13</sup> <http://nesstar.esds.ac.uk/webview>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/orderingData/Charges.asp>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/surveys>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/themes/>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/docs/workingwithsurveyfiles.doc>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/lfs/>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/labour-market-statistics/index.html>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/labour-market-statistics/index.html>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/11/20288/47022>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/11/20288/47022>

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/25095306/0>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/aps>

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/cps>

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/resources/analysis/>

<sup>27</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/442/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/alafs/annexa.pdf)

[2011/442/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/alafs/annexa.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/442/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/alafs/annexa.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/docs/ELMintro.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/443/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/LFSUGvol7.pdf)

[2011/443/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/LFSUGvol7.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/443/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/LFSUGvol7.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/society/aslfs03.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/labour-market-statistics/index.html>

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/445/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/What_exactly_is_LFS1.pdf)

[2011/445/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/What\\_exactly\\_is\\_LFS1.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/445/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/What_exactly_is_LFS1.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/labour-market-statistics/index.html>

<sup>34</sup> [http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/ref/Alafs\\_methodology\\_0203.pdf](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/ref/Alafs_methodology_0203.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/49/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/Guide_regional_local_lms.pdf)

[2011/49/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/Guide\\_regional\\_local\\_lms.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/49/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/Guide_regional_local_lms.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/48/www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_by_theme/Interim_2001-Census-adjusted_LFS_estimates/downloads/LFS_microdata.pdf)

[2011/48/www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology\\_by\\_theme/Interim\\_2001-Census-](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/48/www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_by_theme/Interim_2001-Census-adjusted_LFS_estimates/downloads/LFS_microdata.pdf)

[adjusted\\_LFS\\_estimates/downloads/LFS\\_microdata.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/48/www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_by_theme/Interim_2001-Census-adjusted_LFS_estimates/downloads/LFS_microdata.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> [http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?pageSize=50&newquery=Labour+Force+Survey+regro-](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?pageSize=50&newquery=Labour+Force+Survey+regro+sing+and+seasonal+adjustment+)

[sing+and+seasonal+adjustment+](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?pageSize=50&newquery=Labour+Force+Survey+regro+sing+and+seasonal+adjustment+)

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?newquery=Quality+Reviews+for+the+Labour+Market+heme+>

<sup>39</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august2011/411/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_other/GSSMethodology_No_17_v2.pdf)

[august2011/411/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_other/GSSMethodology\\_No\\_17\\_v2.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august2011/411/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_other/GSSMethodology_No_17_v2.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/45/www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/labour_market_trends/Annual_local_area_LFS_jan2002.pdf)

[2011/45/www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/labour\\_market\\_trends/Annual\\_local\\_area\\_LFS\\_jan2002.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/45/www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/labour_market_trends/Annual_local_area_LFS_jan2002.pdf)

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<sup>41</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/53/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/LMT\\_Dec2002.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/53/www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/LMT_Dec2002.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/46/www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Classifications/downloads/ethnicity\\_changes.pdf](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/ons-mirror-august-2011/46/www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Classifications/downloads/ethnicity_changes.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/6201/mrdoc/pdf/longitudinal.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/lfsTitles.asp>

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/lfsTitles.asp#qlfs>

<sup>46</sup> <http://nesstar.esds.ac.uk/webview/index.jsp>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/lfsTitles.asp#qlfs>

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/orderingData/specialLicence.asp>

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/lfs/varcomp.xls>

<sup>50</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/qlfslad.asp>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/lfsh.asp>

<sup>52</sup> <http://nesstar.esds.ac.uk/webview/>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/lfs21.asp>

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/lfs51.asp>

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/6201/mrdoc/pdf/longitudinal.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/lfs.asp>

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/dv/geog/lfs/index.asp>

<sup>58</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/lfsTitles.asp>

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=4736>

<sup>60</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/doc/4736/mrdoc/pdf/4736userguide.pdf>

<sup>61</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/lfs/resources/#teaching>

<sup>62</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/lfs>

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/resources/statguides.asp>

<sup>64</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/lfs/faq>

<sup>65</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/dv/nssec/lfs/>

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/dv/cob/cobLFS.asp>

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Economic and Social Data Service

ESDS Government  
Economic and Social Data Service  
Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research  
University of Manchester  
Manchester M13 9PL

Email: [govsurveys@esds.ac.uk](mailto:govsurveys@esds.ac.uk)  
Tel: +44 (0)161 275 1980  
Fax: 0161 275 4722  
[www.esds.ac.uk/government](http://www.esds.ac.uk/government)