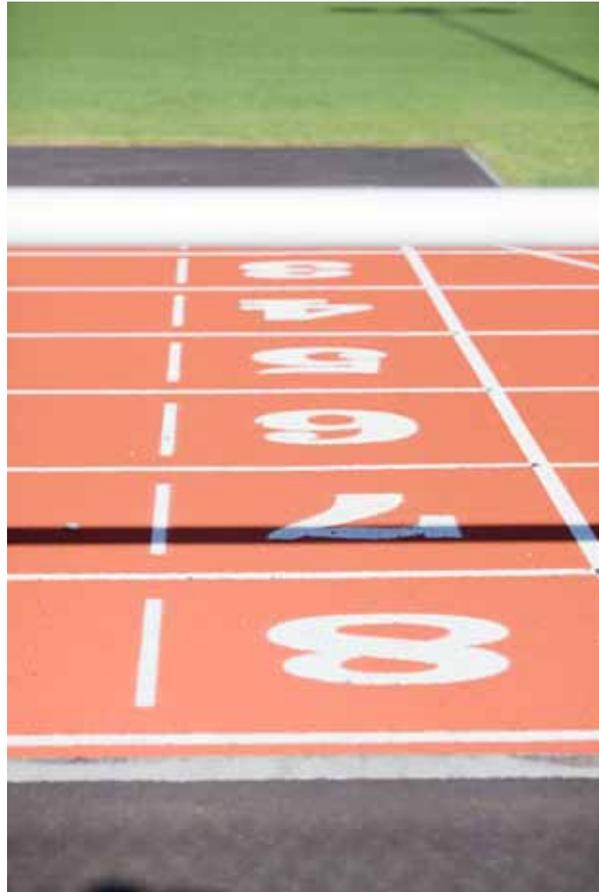


Commonwealth Games: Games Legacy

THE POTENTIAL OF EXISTING CROSS-SECTIONAL AND LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS TO SUPPORT THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2014 LEGACY EVALUATION



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ipsos MORI were commissioned by the Scottish Government to conduct a Data Review in support of the Commonwealth Games Legacy Evaluation. The work aimed to assess the potential of existing cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys to answer some research questions in four topic areas in the evaluation of the legacy of the games. The study was designed to complement Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline of the Games Legacy Evaluation Working Group (GLEWG) that had already identified a number of indicators and baselines.

Methodology

Data sources were identified through several sources including literature reviews, online searches and through the UK data service. Each data source was measured against the following criteria: relevance; quality; regularity and disaggregation.

Surveys that met the criteria were then assessed to establish which could best address the legacy evaluation. A number of surveys were assessed and three surveys were deemed most suitable for exploratory secondary analysis: Understanding Society; the Life Opportunities Survey; and the Glasgow Household Survey (GHS).

Sports participation

The indicators used in Report 1 to measure the sports participation legacy are robust and cover all target groups. Additional data sources identified in this study provided further depth by allowing longitudinal analysis of the same issues.

Volunteering

Similarly, robust data on volunteering by adults is covered by the existing evidence collected by the Scottish Household Survey (SHS)(outlined in Report 1) and at the East End of Glasgow level by GoWell. The Glasgow Household Survey would provide valuable data at a city level. However, the questions used in these surveys differ and do not allow for direct comparison. Consideration should be given to bring these questions into line.

There is also a gap in evidence when it comes to young people and the extent of their volunteering. We would advise including questions on volunteering in a young persons' omnibus survey.

Cultural activities

The SHS and GoWell provide the main indicators of participation in cultural activities at a national and local level. Understanding Society and Life Opportunities Survey allow for longitudinal analysis of cultural activities though add little in terms of topic coverage.

As with volunteering there is a gap in relation to levels of cultural participation among young people.

Civic Pride

The indicators available for measuring civic pride at a national level are limited. Understanding Society does provide measures of neighbourhood pride but it is unclear whether these would be expected to change as a result of the Games. The Glasgow Household Survey asks more directly about civic pride, providing information at a city level, while GoWell provides this information at an East End level.

The Scottish Government have outlined plans to fill the gaps in evidence at a national level by placing questions on civic pride on an adult and young persons' omnibuses. This will go some way in filling the current gaps in national and civic pride at the Scotland level.

Measuring impact

A common thread across all four topic areas is the benefit of the inclusion of questions in the key longitudinal surveys around awareness of, and types of participation in the Commonwealth Games. Without such questions, the scope for analysing the direct effect of the Games will be limited.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 Glasgow will be hosting the 2014 Commonwealth Games between 23 July and 3 August 2014. The Games will be the biggest multi-sports event that Scotland has ever hosted, with an expected cost of over £500 million. This event will shine a spotlight on Scotland not only as a venue for hosting major sporting occasions, but more broadly as a place to live, work and visit.
- 1.2 The 2014 Games will also provide an opportunity to promote longer term positive benefits, or 'legacy', in both Glasgow and Scotland as a whole. The Scotland-wide Games legacy plan 'A Games Legacy for Scotland'¹ was launched in September 2009 and sets out the legacy ambitions of the Scottish Government and its wide range of partners. These ambitions centre around four themes:
- Flourishing – contributing to the growth of the Scottish economy.
 - Active – encouraging Scots be more physically active
 - Connected – strengthening connections at home and internationally through culture and learning
 - Sustainable – demonstrating environmental responsibility and helping communities live more sustainably
- 1.3 The Government has embarked on a programme of research and evaluation activities to enable an assessment of the Games legacy in respect of the four themes. The Games Legacy Evaluation Working Group (GLEWG) was established in 2012 to design and deliver this body of work. In October 2012, the group produced Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline², which sets out its broad approach to the Glasgow 2014 legacy evaluation, the research questions that will be addressed and the range of methods to be used.

¹ Scottish Government (2009). A Games Legacy for Scotland. Accessed at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/282449/0085405.pdf>

² Scottish Government (2012). An Evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy for Scotland. Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline. Accessed at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00408160.pdf>

- 1.4 GLEWG has designed a programme of research with 6 key legacy evaluation components. The first component, Tracking Outcome Indicators, is concerned with creating a set of outcome indicators that will be tracked from a 2008 baseline to 2019 across the four national themes.
- 1.5 Some indicators and baseline are presented in Report 1. These have been drawn from: statistical data, survey data and indices.
- 1.6 The key survey datasets used as sources of outcome indicators include: the Scottish Health Survey³; the Scottish Household Survey⁴; and GoWell⁵.
- 1.7 Under the second component of the legacy evaluation, Secondary analysis, the working group identified the need for a piece of work assessing the potential of existing cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys, other than those already mentioned in Report 1, to answer some of the key research questions⁶, namely:
- Has there been a change in sport participation and physical activity?
 - Are sustained changes in physical activity and sports participation evident among particular groups?
 - Is there evidence for a 'demonstration effect' among those already, or recently, physically active?
 - Is there evidence of a 'festival effect' among those who are currently sedentary?
 - What effect has the Games had on volunteering?
 - Have legacy investments and programmes which aim to support people into volunteering contributed to change?
 - Has there been a change in cultural engagement?

³ The Scottish Health Survey provides a detailed picture of the health of the Scottish population in private households and is designed to make a major contribution to the monitoring of health in Scotland.

⁴ The Scottish Household Survey is designed to provide accurate, up-to-date information about the characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of Scottish households and individuals on a range of issues.

⁵ GoWell: Studying Change in Glasgow's East End is a five-year, mixed methods research programme, designed to evaluate the impacts of regeneration and other changes associated with the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games upon the health and wellbeing of communities in the East End of Glasgow.

⁶ Not all of the key questions can be addressed using survey methods. Some require analysis of financial and economic data and some require qualitative research.

- Are sustained changes in cultural engagement evident among particular groups?
- Has there been a change in civic pride?
 - Has there been a change in civic pride among particular groups?

1.8 Ipsos MORI was commissioned to conduct a ‘Data Review in support of the Commonwealth Games Legacy Evaluation’ in order to meet this priority. This report outlines the findings from the data review.

Research Objectives

1.9 The main objectives of the data review were to:

- establish which UK and Scottish surveys can address the research questions set out in the evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy;
- describe and present the data within these surveys which is currently available, that will help address research questions on Games legacy;
- identify additional future survey questions that would help address the research questions, specify on which survey they would be best placed, and explore the feasibility of having them included in future survey waves⁷.

Structure of the report

1.10 Chapter 2 begins with an outline of the methodology used to identify the different data sources used in the review, before discussing the relative merits of cross-sectional and longitudinal data.

1.11 Chapters 3-6 cover the analysis conducted in relation to the four main legacy areas on which this research is focused, namely sport and physical activity, cultural engagement, volunteering and civic pride. It then provides a discussion of the current evidence base before drawing conclusions.

⁷ Additional survey questions will be identified and made available in separate documentation

1.12 Finally, chapter 7 provides the overall conclusions of the review and recommendations drawn from the analysis.

Presentation and interpretation of the data

1.13 Where percentages do not sum to 100%, this is due to computer rounding, the exclusion of 'don't know' categories or multiple answers. Throughout the report, an asterisk (*) denotes any value of less than half a percent and a dash (-) denotes zero.

1.14 All tables have a numerical base showing the population or population sub-group examined in it. While all results have been calculated using weighted data, the bases shown give the unweighted counts. It should therefore be noted that the results and bases presented cannot be used to calculate how many respondents gave a certain answer. When base sizes are small, please interpret with caution.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 The research comprised two stages. The first was designed to identify possible additional data sources to inform the evaluation of the legacy of the 2014 Commonwealth Games. This was followed by secondary analysis of a number of the surveys identified as valuable sources of information.

Stage one

2.2 Existing surveys were identified through several sources. First, literature that highlighted available longitudinal research in Scotland and the UK was reviewed. This literature included:

- ‘UK Longitudinal Research and Analysis Network: Inventory of UK Longitudinal Surveys’
- ‘Tracking people: A guide to longitudinal social sources’
- ‘Use of longitudinal research in the evaluation of the Scottish Government’s National Outcomes.’

2.3 Next, data available on the UK data service site was assessed, general internet searches for relevant longitudinal and cross-sectional surveys were conducted and the expertise and knowledge of Ipsos MORI colleagues in our Edinburgh and London offices was sought.

2.4 Data sources identified through this process were then assessed on the following criteria, taken from the Scottish Government’s baseline evaluation document Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline⁸:

- relevance (e.g. does the data cover the topics upon which legacy is focused?)
- quality (e.g. is the sampling method robust?)
- regularity (e.g. does the data cover the time period between 2008 and 2019?)

⁸ Scottish Government (2012). An Evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy for Scotland. Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline. Accessed at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00408160.pdf>

- disaggregation (does the survey cover Scotland/Glasgow/east end of Glasgow?)
- 2.5 For each data source that met these criteria key details were recorded, including the survey sponsor, target audience, sampling strategy, geographical coverage and topic coverage (these are included in Appendix B). Surveys that did not meet the criteria listed were discounted from further consideration (see Table 1 in Appendix B).
- 2.6 An assessment was then made of which of the 'in scope' surveys could best address the legacy evaluation questions. As part of this process, consideration was given to the extent to which the surveys could provide information on key equalities groups. Tables 2 and 3 in Appendix B summarise the outcome of this analysis, ranking the surveys in order of applicability to the evaluation questions.

Stage two

- 2.7 Three surveys were selected for inclusion in phase two of the research:
- Understanding Society
 - The Life Opportunities Survey
 - Glasgow Household Survey
- 2.8 These surveys were chosen as they offered information above and beyond that included in previous analysis conducted by the Scottish Government for the evaluation legacy document Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline.
- 2.9 Understanding Society is the largest UK longitudinal survey, sampling over 40,000 households. The survey uses pre-selected random sampling and the Scottish sample consists of almost 3,000 individual respondents. The survey is conducted annually and comprises an individual computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) interview with all adults in the household, a self-completion survey completed by all aged 16+ in the household and a self-completion survey completed by those aged 10-15 in the household. The questionnaire covers a variety of topics including: family, relationships, fertility and child-birth history; health, disability and caring; employment, finance and personal consumption; ethnicity,

discrimination, politics and the environment; beliefs and values, and attitudes. Understanding Society is an annual survey with waves planned until 2018.

2.10 The Life Opportunities Survey is a longitudinal study which compares how people with and without an impairment participate in society in a number of areas, including: education and training; employment; transport; leisure; social and cultural activities; and social contact. Around 20,000 addresses are sampled using a pre-selected random sample, with approximately 2,000 interviews completed in Scotland. A face-to-face CAPI interview is conducted with each adult in sampled households. The Life Opportunities Survey is an annual survey. Funding for the survey is granted on a wave by wave basis so it does not have a set lifespan. However, the survey was set up in view of the Government's goal for achieving equality for disabled people in the UK by 2025 so future waves are very likely.

2.11 The Glasgow Household Survey is run on behalf of Glasgow City Council and is an annual cross-sectional survey of Glasgow residents to assess use and perceptions of local services, and views on other local issues. It comprises face-to-face CAPI interviews with a single respondent in the household and uses quota sampling. Approximately 1,000 respondents are interviewed each wave. The Glasgow Household Survey is carried out annually (although it was biannual up until 2013). The next wave is planned for spring 2014 and, budget permitting, will continue to run on an annual basis in the future.

Secondary data analysis

2.12 At the heart of the research objectives is the need to establish the existing data sources that can be used to measure the legacy of the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games in four topic areas: Sports Participation and Physical Activity, Volunteering, Cultural Engagement, and Civic Pride.

2.13 The first report of the Games Legacy Evaluation Working Group (GLEWG) sets out an approach to the evaluation. It notes that while previous similar evaluations have varied in their quality and rigour, most have used a cross-sectional design. It suggests that there may be merit in using longitudinal data.

- 2.14 It is worth comparing here where the strengths of longitudinal data and cross-sectional data lie in relation to evaluating the legacy of the Games.
- 2.15 Cross-sectional surveys (and longitudinal surveys) measure statuses at single time points. Both, for example, would give estimates of the percentage of people who undertook some form of sport or exercise in 2012. Similarly, both types of survey allow changes in these statuses over time to be measured among populations and sub-groups. For example, whether more, less, or the same proportion of people in 2012 undertook some form of sport or exercise compared with 2011.
- 2.16 Repeated cross-sectional surveys are intrinsically no better or worse than longitudinal surveys for measuring changes over time at a population or sub-group level. It is worth noting that some national longitudinal surveys, like the British Cohort Survey 1970 and the National Development Study, follow a single age cohort, so are not representative of adults overall, but of a single age group. Other longitudinal surveys, like Understanding Society, are panel surveys and provide data that is representative of the adult population overall, and not just a single age cohort.
- 2.17 However, in practise, cross-sectional surveys tend to have larger sample sizes than longitudinal surveys. This means that survey estimates have narrower confidence intervals that allow smaller changes over time to be detected. It also means that they provide more scope for robust analysis of sub-groups.
- 2.18 Longitudinal surveys, however, unlike cross-sectional surveys, measure changes over time at an individual level by going back and surveying the same people. A number of advantages stem from this.
- 2.19 Firstly, longitudinal data allows the longevity of a status to be explored. If 20% of people volunteer at any one time, this may mean that 20% of the population always volunteer and 80% never volunteer. Alternatively, it may mean that the whole population volunteer for one fifth of the time. It is not possible to conclude which of these is more accurate without using longitudinal data.
- 2.20 Secondly, because of the inclusion of a temporal dimension, longitudinal data can be better when undertaking analysis examining why people move in and out of different statuses. The classic example cited is

unemployment and ill-health. People who are unemployed tend to have poorer health than those who are in work. Why? This could be because ill-health tends to lead to unemployment, or it could be because unemployment leads to ill-health. Longitudinal data is needed to disentangle the strength of each effect.

- 2.21 It would not be surprising, for example, to find that people who tend to volunteer in areas unrelated to the Commonwealth Games also volunteer for activities related to the Commonwealth Games. Longitudinal data, unlike cross-sectional data, would throw light on the strength of any demonstration or festival effect to examine how much prior volunteering behaviour leads people to volunteer for the activities related to the Games, and how much volunteering for the Games leads people to continue to volunteer for other organisations and activities beyond the Commonwealth Games.
- 2.22 Similarly, it may be that people who participate in some form of sport or exercise are more likely than those who are inactive to attend a Commonwealth Games event. This data would again be consistent with two very different hypotheses: that prior involvement in sport or exercise leads to encourage people to attend the Commonwealth Games; and the attendance at a Commonwealth Games event leads to increased participation in sport/exercise. Both are plausible and would require longitudinal data to fully disentangle.
- 2.23 However, in order to undertake the type of analysis outlined above, not only is longitudinal data required, but the data needs to include some indication of the nature of people's involvement with the Commonwealth Games. The usefulness of the various sources of longitudinal data will, in part, be driven by the questions they include on awareness of, and types of participation in, the Commonwealth Games. Without such measures, the benefit of longitudinal data over cross-sectional data in measuring the legacy of the Commonwealth Games is limited.
- 2.24 In order to support the analysis of the legacy of the Commonwealth Games, the inclusion of such measures in suitable longitudinal data sources should be a priority for consideration.
- 2.25 An additional consideration for longitudinal data analysis is the separation of the historic period and the effect of ageing. As noted previously, some

longitudinal surveys follow a single cohort of people, while others are representative across different age groups. Analysis of multiple cohorts would be beneficial in order to separate out the effects of the legacy of the Commonwealth Games from aging. As Understanding Society covers all ages rather than a single cohort, it would be a more suitable source of data than the individual cohort surveys, and would preclude the need to analyse multiple cohorts to separate out the effects of the legacy of the Commonwealth Games from aging. Similarly, Growing Up in Scotland would be a suitable source of data because it uses a repeated cohort design.

2.26 The power of using longitudinal data will be in analysing change over time. For this report, however, the analysis presented in this report is limited to baseline measures. The next four chapters of this report detail the pre-Commonwealth Games baseline levels using the key data sources for each of the four research areas.

3. SPORTS PARTICIPATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Introduction

- 3.1 The legacy evaluation document states that the 2014 Games should present an opportunity to ‘inspire Scots both young and old to become - and stay - physically active’. There are two main ways in which physical activity levels can be improved. First, it is hoped that there will be a ‘demonstration effect’ whereby those who currently participate in sport, or have done in the past, feel encouraged to do so more frequently. Second, those who are currently sedentary may be encouraged to take up physical activity or sport through a ‘festival effect’; a feeling of celebration garnered by the event that goes beyond simply sport.
- 3.2 However, the evidence shows that these are not easy goals to achieve^{9,10}. It is not enough for individuals to engage with the Games and become inspired by the sporting activity, as this only tends to have a short term impact. This short term effect must be backed by the development of sporting facilities and link into long term programmes to encourage physical activity.
- 3.3 To this end, the sporting legacy of the 2014 Games has been aligned with Scotland’s Physical Activity Strategy, Let’s Make Scotland More Active. Key programmes which have been put in place include: providing high quality sporting facilities across Scotland, such as the development of Community Sports Hubs, better co-ordination of physical activity policy at a local and national level and clearer communication to educate the public on the benefits of physical activity.
- 3.4 The key research questions that the Legacy Evaluation will address are:
- Are sustained changes in physical activity and sports participation evident among particular groups?

⁹ McCartney, et al., 2010b. A health impact assessment of the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow. Public Health, 124(8-2), pp. 444-451.

¹⁰ <http://www.london.nhs.uk/publications/independent-publications/independent-reports/a-systematic-review-of-the-evidence-base-for-developing-a-physical-activity-and-health-legacy-from-the-london-2012-olympic-and-paralympic-games>

- Is there evidence for a 'demonstration effect' among those already, or recently, physically active?
- Is there evidence of a 'festival effect' among those who are currently sedentary?

Levels of physical activity and sports participation among particular groups

- 3.5 GLEWG has already conducted analysis on several key measures in relation to sports and physical activity for Report 1. The analysis has been drawn from two surveys: the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) and the Scottish Household Survey (SHS).
- 3.6 The key measures from the SHeS look at the percentage of both adults and children who meet the recommended levels of physical activity¹¹. In 2011, 39% of adults and 73% of children met the recommended guidelines. The survey also looks at the percentage of respondents that report low levels of physical activity¹²: 32% of adults and 10% of children. A further indicator drawn from the SHeS is the proportion of children participating in sport in the previous week (69% in 2011).
- 3.7 The SHS measures the percentage of adult respondents who participate in different sports in the last 4 weeks. In 2011, 54% of adults had participated in sport in the last 4 weeks with swimming (18%), keep fit/aerobics (14%) and multigym/weight training (12%) reported most frequently.
- 3.8 The rest of this chapter sets out baseline findings from Understanding Society and the Life Opportunities Survey, additional data sources not used in Report 1. For the most part the relevant measures contained within these surveys are not comparable with those from the SHeS and the SHS. However, the SHS does provide one measure for which comparisons can be made with the Understanding Society data: active travel to and from work. The data for this comparison is contained within the body of the discussion below (see paragraph 3.26).

¹¹ The recommended guidelines for adults are 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous exercise at least 5 times a week. For children the guidelines are at least 60 minutes of exercise, 7 days a week.

¹² A low level of physical activity among adults was defined as less than 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous activity a week and, among children, less than 30 minutes per day.

3.9 In the 2010 wave of Understanding Society, respondents were asked if they had taken part in 14 different moderate intensity sports in the last 12 months. More than half (59%) of the Scottish sample had undertaken at least one of the activities. The most common was swimming or diving, with almost a third of respondents (32%) reporting they had undertaken this activity (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Moderate intensity sporting activities done in the last 12 months, Scotland, 2010

Any participation	59%
Swimming or diving	32%
Health, fitness, gym or conditioning activities (including aerobics, keep-fit classes, weight-training or weight-lifting)	28%
Cycling, BMX or mountain biking (for sport or recreation)	18%
Jogging, cross-country, road-running	14%
Hill trekking, backpacking, climbing or mountaineering	13%
Golf (including pitch and putt)	11%
Football (including 5 or 6-a-side)	10%
Water sports, including yachting, dinghy sailing, canoeing, rowing, windsurfing, water-skiing etc.	6%
Martial arts (including tai chi, taekwondo, karate and judo)	2%
Horse riding	2%
Gymnastics	1%
Rugby (Union or League) or American Football	1%
Track and field athletics	1%
Boxing	1%
Nothing of this kind	41%
N (unweighted)	2,682

Source: Understanding Society

3.10 The next most common activities included health, fitness, gym or conditioning activities (28%) and cycling, BMX, or mountain biking (18%). Less common activities were: jogging, cross-country or road-running (14%); hill trekking, backpacking, climbing or mountaineering (13%); golf (11%); and football (10%). Fewer than one in ten respondents reported participating in any of the other sports listed.

3.11 Respondents were also asked about their participation in a list of another 15 moderate intensity sports. The sports in the second list were less

popular than those in the first; just over a quarter of the Scottish sample reported that they had undertaken at least one of these (Table 3.2).

3.12 Racquet sports were the most common activity, mentioned by almost one in ten (9%), followed by angling or fishing (6%) and ice-skating (5%). The remaining activities were undertaken by fewer than 5%.

Table 3.2. Other moderate intensity sporting activities done in the last 12 months, Scotland, 2010

Any participation	26%
Racquet sports such as table tennis, tennis, badminton or squash	9%
Angling or Fishing	6%
Ice-skating	5%
Ski-ing (on snow, or an artificial surface: on slopes or grass)	4%
Basketball	3%
Baseball, softball or rounders	2%
Motor sports	2%
Netball	1%
Volleyball	1%
Cricket	1%
Hockey (exclude ice, roller or street hockey but include in 'other')	1%
Other sporting activity	4%
Nothing of this kind	74%
N (unweighted)	2,673

Source: Understanding Society

3.13 The intensity of four sporting activities was classified differently dependent on the respondent's age. For those aged 65 and over, bowls, archery, croquet and yoga/Pilates were classified as moderate intensity, while for younger respondents they were classified as mild intensity. Table 3.3 shows the proportion of Scottish respondents aged 65 and over who had participated in these activities in the last 12 months.

Table 3.3. Moderate intensity sporting activities done in the last 12 months by those aged 65 and over, Scotland, 2010

Bowls (indoors or outdoors) {if Age > 64}	9%
Yoga or Pilates {if Age > 64}	2%
Archery {if Age > 64}	*
Croquet {if Age > 64}	*
N (unweighted)	543

Source: Understanding Society

3.14 Those who had participated in at least one moderate intensity sport in the last 12 months (from either of the two lists) were asked how frequently they played sports. Just over half of Scottish respondents participated in sporting activities at least once a week (54%), with a further fifth doing so at least once a month (21%) (Table 3.4).

3.15 One restriction of the survey is that it only collects the overall frequency of sporting activities and does not enable the frequency of each individual activity to be examined. Consequently, the results in Table 3.4 will primarily reflect the frequency of the most common sporting activities: swimming or diving, and health, fitness, gym or conditioning activities.

Table 3.4. Frequency of moderate intensity sports, Scotland 2010

3+ times a week	22%
1-3 times a week	32%
At least once a month	21%
At least 3 - 4 times a yr	16%
Twice in past year	6%
Once in past year	3%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	1,715

Source: Understanding Society

3.16 In addition to moderate sporting activities, Understanding Society also looked at participation in mild intensity activities. Respondents were again given a list of activities and asked if they had undertaken any of these in the last 12 months. Just over half of Scottish respondents had participated in at least one of the activities (Table 3.5).

3.17 3.17 The most common activity was rambling or walking for pleasure or recreation, with a third participating in this pastime (33%). Leisure activities such as snooker, pool or billiards (21%), ten-pin bowling (18%) and darts (12%) were the next most common.

Table 3.5. Mild intensity sporting activities done in the last 12 months, Scotland, 2010

Any participation	55%
Rambling, walking for pleasure or recreation	33%
Snooker, pool or billiards	21%
Ten-pin bowling	18%
Darts	12%
Shooting	3%
Nothing of this kind	45%
N (unweighted)	2,682

Source: Understanding Society

3.18 Yoga/Pilates, bowls, archery and croquet were not particularly common among Scottish respondents aged 64 or less. Less than one in ten participated in each of these activities in the last 12 months (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Mild intensity sporting activities done in the last 12 months by those aged 64 or less, Scotland, 2010

Yoga or Pilates {if Age < 65}	8%
Bowls (indoors or outdoors) {if Age < 65}	4%
Archery {if Age < 65}	2%
Croquet {if Age < 65}	*
N (unweighted)	2,130

Source: Understanding Society

3.19 Respondents who had participated in some form of mild sporting activity in the last 12 months were asked how often they had done so.

3.20 Thirty-nine per cent of the Scottish sample had participated in an activity at least once a week, while a further 25% had done so at least once a month. Thirty-six per cent had participated in an activity less often (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7. Frequency of mild intensity sports, Scotland, 2010

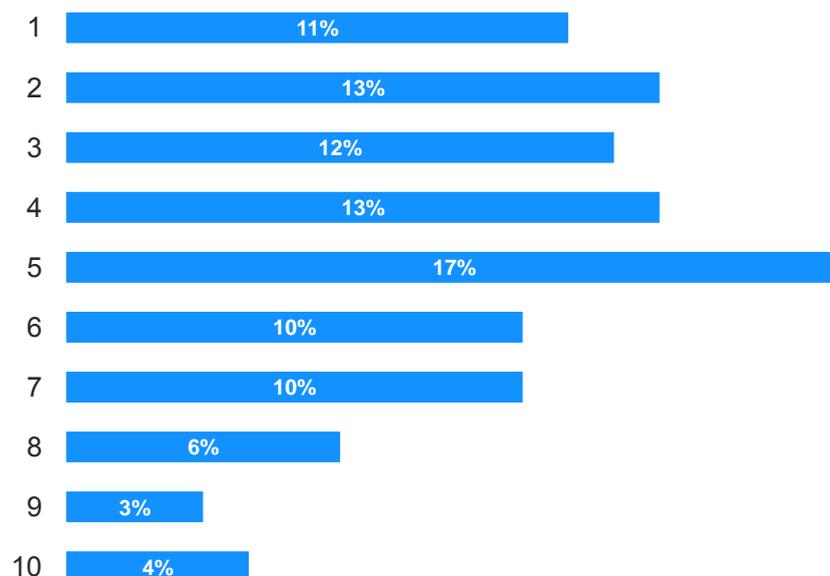
3+ times a week	15%
1-3 times a week	24%
At least once a month	25%
At least 3 - 4 times a year	22%
Twice in past year	9%
Once in past year	5%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	1,511

Source: Understanding Society

3.21 The Understanding Society respondents were also asked to indicate, on a scale of 1 to 10, how active they were through sport, with 1 defined as 'doing no sport at all' and 10, 'very active through sport'. Overall Scottish respondents tended to rank themselves in the lower half of the scale with two-thirds rating themselves 1-5 and a third 6-10 (Figure 3.1).

3.22 Around one in ten respondents ranked themselves as doing no sport at all, while only 4% rated themselves as very active through sport.

Figure 3.1. Figure 3.1 Ranking of level of activity through sport, Scotland,



Base: All respondents (2,004)

3.23 The accessibility of sports and leisure facilities did not seem to be a factor restricting Scottish respondents' participation in activities to any great extent. The vast majority (83%) reported that it was either very easy or easy for them to get to a sporting or leisure facility and only 8% said that it was very difficult or difficult (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8. Perceptions of ease of accessing sporting or leisure facilities, Scotland, 2010

Very difficult	3%
Difficult	5%
Not difficult nor easy	8%
Easy	40%
Very easy	43%
Does not apply	2%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	2,679

Source: Understanding Society

3.24 Only a very small proportion of respondents found it very difficult or difficult to access sporting and leisure facilities, but those that did were asked what made it difficult. The most common response was health reasons or a disability, with over a third (37%) of respondents mentioning this, followed by a lack of facilities in the area (30%) and not having access to a car (23%). Personal safety concerns when travelling (2%), a lack of information on public transport (1%) and doing fitness at home/not needing to go to sporting or leisure facilities (0%) were least likely to make it difficult for respondents to access sporting and leisure facilities. These results must be interpreted with caution due to the small base size (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9. Factors that make it difficult to access to sporting and leisure facilities, Scotland, 2010

Health reasons or disability	37%
Lack of facilities in the area	30%
No access to car	23%
Lack of time due to family or work commitments	20%
Can't afford costs (including travel costs)	18%
I don't want to participate in sports and leisure activities	16%
No public transport available	14%
Public transport is infrequent or unreliable	12%
Can't physically access public transport that is available	5%
Facilities not available at suitable times	4%
No-one to play sport or do activity with	3%
Personal safety concerns when travelling	2%
Lack of information on available public transport	1%
Does fitness at home/no need to go	-
Other reason	3%
N (unweighted)	194*

Source: Understanding Society

*Small base size, please interpret with caution

3.25 The Understanding Society respondents were also asked if they have walked continuously for at least 10 minutes in the last 4 weeks. The vast majority (84%) of Scottish respondents had done so, with only 15% not having walked continuously for this amount of time (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10. Whether respondent walked at least 10 minutes in the last 4 weeks, Scotland, 2010

Yes	84%
No	15%
Can't walk	1%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	2,680

Source: Understanding Society

3.26 Those respondents who had walked continuously for at least 10 minutes in the last 4 weeks were asked on how many days they had managed to do this. Forty-three per cent of respondents had walked for at least 10

minutes every day in the last 4 weeks. However, 26% had done so on less than 10 days (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11. Number of days walked at least 10 minutes in the last 4 weeks, Scotland, 2010

Every day	43%
19 to 27 days	16%
10 to 18 days	15%
1 to 9 days	26%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	2,251

Source: Understanding Society

3.27 Understanding Society also asked respondents how they usually travel to work. The majority (68%) reported that they usually drive to work by car or van. Active forms of travel were much less common, with 16% walking to work and only 3% cycling (Table 3.12). These figures are broadly in line with the most recently published figures from the SHS (2011): 13% of respondents in that survey walked to work and 2% cycled.

Table 3.12. Main method of travel to work, Scotland, 2010

Drive myself by car or van	58%
Walk	16%
Bus/coach	11%
Get a lift with someone from household	4%
Train	4%
Cycle	3%
Get a lift with someone outside the household	2%
Other	1%
Motorcycle/moped/scooter	-
Taxi/minicab	-
Underground/metro/tram/light railway	-
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	1,358

Source: Understanding Society

3.28 Understanding Society also included a self-completion questionnaire for young people (aged 10-15 years). This questionnaire too included a

number of items on physical activity; the first of which asked about the types of exercise in which respondents had participated. Walking was by far the most common exercise mentioned, with nearly three-quarters (72%) of Scottish young people reporting that they did this. Cycling (50%), jogging or running (48%), football (43%) and swimming or diving (43%) were also popular activities, while martial arts (7%), horse riding (7%) and cricket (3%) were notably less so. All of these results should be interpreted with caution, however, as the question did not contain a reference period (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13. Exercise in which young people participate, Scotland, 2010

Walking, including walking the dog	72%
Cycling	50%
Jogging or running	48%
Football	43%
Swimming or diving	43%
Tennis, squash or badminton	23%
Netball, basketball or hockey	23%
Dance	23%
Keep fit, aerobics or gym training	18%
Athletics	15%
Gymnastics	10%
Rugby	8%
Martial Arts	7%
Horse riding	7%
Cricket	3%
Don't know	1%
Other type of sport or activity	19%
N (unweighted)	246

Source: Understanding Society

3.29 Young respondents in Understanding Society were also asked about the frequency with which they undertook sport, aerobics or other physical activity. Just over a fifth (22%) of the Scottish sample said they exercise every day of the week, while a total of 70% said they did so on between 1 and 6 days a week. Only 2% reported that they never or hardly ever did any physical activity (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14. Frequency of sport, aerobics or other physical activity among young people, Scotland, 2010

Every day	22%
5-6 days	21%
3-4 days	30%
1-2 days	19%
Less than once a week	5%
Never or hardly ever	2%
Don't know	1%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	246

Source: Understanding Society

3.30 Young respondents were also asked about their main mode of travel to school. Nearly half walked to school (47%); a greater proportion than used any other type of travel. The next most common methods of travel were by bus or tube (23%) and by car (17%). Cycling was much less common, with only 1% mentioning they travelled to school in this way (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15. Usual method of travel to school among young people, Scotland, 2010

Walk all the way	47%
By bus or tube	23%
By car	17%
By train	2%
Ride a bike	1%
Some other way/combination	5%
Don't know	5%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	246

Source: Understanding Society

3.31 A small number of questions on sports participation were also included in the Life Opportunities Survey. The first wave of the study was conducted between 2009 and 2011.

3.32 The Life Opportunities Survey is a longitudinal survey that focuses on participation in society in a number of areas, including education and training, employment, transport, leisure, social and cultural activities, and social contact among both disabled and non-disabled individuals. It is potentially a very useful source of information to address questions related to sport and disability.

3.33 Respondents in the survey were presented with a list of activities, including sport, and asked: firstly, if they would be interested in doing these activities in an ideal world; and secondly, whether they had done as much of each activity as they would have liked in the last 12 months. Two-fifths of Scottish respondents indicated that they would be interested in doing sport, although the figure was appreciably lower among those with an impairment than those without one (29% compared with 44%, respectively) (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16. Interest in doing sport in an ideal world, Scotland 2009-2011

	Respondents with no impairment	Respondents with an impairment	All
Interested in doing sport	44%	29%	40%
Not interested in doing sport	56%	71%	60%
Total	100%	100%	100%
N (unweighted)	1,952	854	2,806

Source: Life Opportunities Survey

3.34 Overall, 80% of respondents in Scotland said that they had not done as much sport as they would have liked. Ninety percent of those with an impairment said that they had not done as much sport as they would of liked in the last 12 months and 75% of those without an impairment said the same (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17. Participation in as much sport as would like in the last 12 months, Scotland 2009-2011

	Respondent has no impairment	Respondent has any impairment	All
Yes	25%	10%	20%
No	75%	90%	80%
Total	100%	100%	100%
N (unweighted)	1,952	854	2,806

Source: Life Opportunities Survey

3.35 The Life Opportunities Survey also presented respondents with a list of different buildings and facilities, including leisure or sport centres, and asked how much difficulty they had at each in the last 12 months. Overwhelmingly, Scottish respondents reported having no difficulty accessing leisure or sports centres: 97% of respondents with no impairment and 91% of respondents with an impairment said this (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18. Difficulty in accessing leisure or sports centres, Scotland 2009-2011

	Respondents with no impairments	Respondents with an impairment	All
No difficulty	97%	91%	96%
Some difficulty	2%	5%	3%
A lot of difficulty	1%	4%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%
N (unweighted)	581	165	746

Source: Life Opportunities Survey

Conclusions

3.36 The Scottish Health Survey and Understanding Society are both robust sources of Scotland-wide data on levels of participation in sport and physical activity. While Understanding Society has the advantage of providing longitudinal data – for adults and young people, the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) collects much more detailed information on multiple measures of sports participation. The SHeS has greater scope for capturing data related to all kinds of physical activity and includes more in-depth follow up questions, such as the amount of time spent doing

each sport and whether the respondents got out of breath while undertaking the activity. However, Understanding Society predominantly focuses on sports and only asks respondents about the overall frequency with which they participate in sporting activities. As previously noted, this limits the analysis that can be conducted as it does not enable the frequency of individual activities to be examined. A further benefit of the SHeS data is that it asks about participation in the last 4 weeks (and is collected throughout the year), as opposed to Understanding Society which asks about the last 12 months. Due to the shorter timeframe the information will be more salient to the respondent which means that it will elicit a more accurate answer. For these reasons we would suggest that the SHeS is a better measure of participation in sport, as well as other forms of physical activity.

3.37 Questions in Understanding Society on travel to work overlap to a degree with those in the SHS. Again, both provide a robust Scotland-wide measure on respondents' usual method of travel. However, the SHS asks follow up questions about the reason why that form of travel is used. In order to be able to examine whether the Commonwealth Games has encouraged more active forms of travel to and from work, it is vital that we have data on respondents' motivation. This would suggest that the SHS question is a better measure.

3.38 Although the Life Opportunities Survey does not provide overall measures of sports participation among the general public, it does provides very specific information about the ability of those with a disability or impairment to access leisure or sports centres, which is helpful in establishing whether sporting facilities are open to all.

3.39 In order to evaluate the Games legacy on levels of sports participation, we would suggest that additional questions be added to the SHeS and Understanding Society examining the motivations behind sports participation and levels of engagement with the Commonwealth Games.

3.40 At the Glasgow and East End level, robust cross-sectional data on sports participation is available for adults and young people from the SHeS and GoWell, respectively.

4. VOLUNTEERING

Introduction

- 4.1 Report 1 of GLEWG notes that the Commonwealth Games offers the opportunity to get the Scottish public involved, or further involved, in volunteering in all sorts of ways. Recruitment of volunteers for the Games is currently underway – it is estimated that around 15,000 volunteers will be needed over the course of the event – and will continue until the end of 2013. A host of other, related volunteering initiatives are also underway, including EventTeam Scotland, People Making Waves, Youth Legacy Ambassadors and the Host City Ambassador Programme¹³.
- 4.2 Not only is volunteering crucial to the successful delivery of all major sporting events, but it can bring important subsidiary benefits to volunteers themselves; not least gains in qualifications, skills and confidence that might improve their chances in the job market.
- 4.3 The key research question that the Legacy Evaluation will address in respect of volunteering is: ‘Have legacy investments and programmes which aim to support people into volunteering contributed to change?’ To answer this question it will be necessary to assess both levels of volunteering over time and the extent to which any increases in volunteering can be attributed directly to legacy investments and programmes.

Levels of volunteering

- 4.4 In the 2010 sweep of Understanding Society, respondents were asked if they had given any unpaid help or worked as a volunteer for any type of local, national or international organisation over the preceding 12 months. Seventeen per cent in Scotland said they had done so, which is significantly lower than the comparable figure recorded in the 2009/10 Scottish Household Survey (30%).

¹³ Further information on these programmes can be found in the Scottish Government’s Legacy Evaluation document.

4.5 In Understanding Society those who said they had given unpaid help or worked as a volunteer were presented with a list of organisation types and asked how often over the preceding 12 months they had done something to help any of these. The list included: a public limited company; a nationalised industry/state corporation; central government or civil service; local government; a university or other grant-funded education establishments; a health authority or NHS trust; a charity, voluntary organisation or trust; and the armed forces.

4.6 A total of 54% of respondents had given up their time at least once a fortnight, while 14% had done so at least once a month and 33% had done so less regularly (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Frequency of volunteering, Scotland, 2010

3 days or more a week	8%
Twice a week	13%
Once a week	24%
Once a fortnight	9%
At least once a month	14%
Quite often but not regularly	9%
Just a few times	16%
One off activity	7%
On a seasonal basis	1%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	477

Source: Understanding Society, 2010

4.7 All those who had done something to help any of the organisations were asked how many hours over the preceding four weeks they had spent doing this. Just over a quarter (28%) said zero hours, while a similar proportion (27%) said between 1 and 4 hours, 21% said between 5 and 10 hours, and 24% said 11 hours or more. The mean number of hours respondents had spent doing unpaid or voluntary work was 9.

4.8 A module of questions on volunteering also appeared in the autumn 2008 and spring 2012 waves of the Glasgow Household Survey (GHS), giving a robust measure of activity at the Glasgow level.

4.9 A total of 11% of respondents in 2008 and 15% in 2012 said they had given up their time to help others on a voluntary basis over the preceding 12 months. These figures are again lower than the comparable SHS data but more in line with the headline result (17%) from Understanding Society.

4.10 As table 4.2 shows, roughly half of the GHS respondents who had volunteered had done so formally (i.e. through an organisation, club or charity), while the remainder had volunteered informally (defined as giving unpaid help as an individual to people who are not relatives, such as neighbours).

Table 4.2. Levels of volunteering, Glasgow, autumn 2008 & spring 2012

	Autumn 2008	Spring 2012
Not volunteered	89%	85%
Volunteered formally	6%	9%
Volunteered informally	5%	6%
Total	100%	100%
N (unweighted)	1,002	1,018

Source: Glasgow Household Survey

4.11 Those who had volunteered formally were asked how they found out about volunteering opportunities. In the spring 2012 survey, the most common response was word of mouth, mentioned by around half of respondents (47%), followed by a referral from someone in a professional capacity (16%) and the internet (5%). Other sources were mentioned by fewer than five per cent of respondents¹⁴.

¹⁴ Changes in the response options preclude direct comparisons with the autumn 2008 results.

Figure 4.1. Sources of information about volunteering opportunities, Glasgow, spring 2012 – top 10 responses (excludes ‘other’ and ‘don’t know’ responses)



Source: Glasgow Household Survey

4.12 Almost all of those who had volunteered formally reported that they had benefitted personally from doing so. In the spring 2012 survey, around a third said volunteering had aided their personal development (35%), given them a sense of personal achievement (35%), or increased their knowledge of the local community (30%), while around a quarter (23%) said it had enabled them to develop transferable skills. Smaller proportions mentioned other benefits (figure 4.2), while 11% said they had gained no personal benefits from volunteering¹⁵.

¹⁵ Again, changes to the response options preclude direct comparisons with the 2008 results.

Figure 4.2. Personal benefits of volunteering, Glasgow City, spring 2012 (excludes 'other' and 'don't know' responses)



Source: Glasgow Household Survey

4.13 The Life Opportunities Survey collects a limited amount of data on volunteering. Respondents are presented with a list of activities; one of which is 'charitable or voluntary work', and asked which of these they have done as much as they would have liked over the preceding 12 months. In the 2009-2011 wave of the survey, almost nine in ten (87%) respondents with an impairment, and a similar proportion of those without an impairment (85%), said they had done as much charitable or voluntary work as they would have liked. While this is to some extent an encouraging finding, it does not necessarily tell us that around nine in ten of the respondents in each case had actually done such work; merely that they were content with their current level of volunteering – some could have done no charitable or voluntary work and been entirely content with this.

Conclusions

4.14 Robust Scotland-wide data on volunteering is collected in Understanding Society and the Scottish Household Survey; although the absolute level of volunteering recorded in the former study (17%) is appreciably lower than in the latter (30%).

- 4.15 The lower level of volunteering recorded in Understanding Society may in part be a function of question structure and wording. Respondents are asked simply whether they have given any unpaid help or worked as a volunteer for any type of local, national or international organisation. The SHS module, in contrast, begins with a question that asks: ‘Have you given up any time to help any clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations. I mean in an unpaid capacity’. All respondents who state that they have not given up any time are subsequently presented with a comprehensive list of different types of groups/ organisation then asked: ‘have you undertaken any work or given unpaid help to any of these types of groups or organisations at any time in the last 12 months’. It may be that the SHS approach – in terms of both the specific reference to clubs, charities, campaigns and organisations in the first question, and the use of the list of organisations in the second – prompts better recall of volunteering and thus elicits more accurate data on the subject. For this reason we would suggest that the SHS currently provides better national, population-level data on the incidence of volunteering in Scotland than Understanding Society. The Understanding Society data could be considered alongside the SHS data to allow for an assessment of the longevity of volunteering – that is, whether or not those individuals who become involved in volunteering around the time of the Games remain so over subsequent years.
- 4.16 At the sub-Scotland level, the GHS provides a robust source of data on volunteering in Glasgow city. However, the question used to assess the level of volunteering is similar to that used in Understanding Society and, as in that survey, the figure it elicits (15% in 2012) is lower than the comparable result from the SHS. Again, therefore, we would recommend that the GHS question be brought more in line with the SHS one.
- 4.17 The GHS sample size is not sufficiently large to provide a measure of volunteering at the East End level. However, the GoWell survey has the potential to plug this gap to an extent. The question used in GoWell is similar but not identical to that used in the SHS. We would recommend a consistent approach across the two surveys to provide improved opportunities for comparison of national-, city- and local-level data.
- 4.18 Very little robust data is available on volunteering among young people, so the Government might consider adding relevant questions to a schools

omnibus survey. There is also limited robust data on volunteering among people with a disability, although the SHS provides some opportunity for analysis in this regard.

4.19 An important limitation of all of the current data sources on volunteering is the lack of any questions that might provide for an assessment of the impact of the Commonwealth Games (for example, questions that ask about people's reasons for volunteering). It will be important that this gap is filled in order to address fully the research question. Additionally, but less crucially, a national level question on how people have benefitted from volunteering, similar to that currently included in the GHS, would provide for an assessment of the extent to which volunteering is contributing to the Scottish Government's broader 'Flourishing' objective.

5. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Introduction

- 5.1 A number of cultural activities are planned to tie in with the Commonwealth Games, including the 2014 Cultural Programme, the Queen’s Baton Relay, and Get Scotland Dancing. It is hoped that the Commonwealth Games will stimulate both participants and spectators and that part of the legacy of the Games will be an increase in participation in cultural activities.
- 5.2 Cultural engagement is linked to a number of perceived benefits: “... it impacts positively on general wellbeing and helps to reinforce resilience in difficult times. It is also known to bring benefits in learning and education”¹⁶.
- 5.3 One of the headline indicators is to measure success of “increasing cultural engagement in Scotland among adults and young people (attendance and participation).” Report 1 detailed existing data from a number of surveys. Below we summarise additional baseline data from two UK-wide longitudinal surveys: Understanding Society and the Life Opportunities Survey.
- 5.4 Understanding Society asks respondents if they have undertaken any of 14 different types of activities in the last twelve months (Table 5.1). This is similar to a question asked in the Scottish Household Survey (as detailed in Report 1).
- 5.5 Overall, almost 4 out of 5 people (78%) had undertaken at least one of the activities in the last year. The most common activity on this list was reading for pleasure, with 69% having done this in the last 12 months. With the exclusion of reading, 47% of people had undertaken at least one of the 13 other activities listed in the last year.
- 5.6 The second most common activity was craftwork, undertaken by 17%. Activities such as photography, film or video making as an artistic activity

¹⁶ Scottish Government (2012). An Evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy for Scotland. Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline.

(14%), and painting, drawing, print-making or sculpture (13%) were less common. Fewer still had undertaken dance, including ballet (12%), played a musical instrument (12%) and sang to an audience or rehearsed for a performance (5%).

Table 5.1. Activities done in last 12 months. Scotland, 2010

Any participation	78%
Any participation excluding reading for pleasure	47%
Read for pleasure (not newspapers, magazines or comics)	69%
Textile crafts, wood crafts or any other crafts, such as embroidery, knitting, wood turning, furniture making, pottery or jewellery.	17%
Photography, film or video making as an artistic activity (not family or holiday)	14%
Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture	13%
Dance, including ballet	12%
Played a musical instrument	12%
Used a computer to create original artworks or animation	9%
Written any stories, plays or poetry	5%
Sang to an audience or rehearsed for a performance (not karaoke)	5%
Written music	3%
Been a member of a book club, where people meet up to discuss and share books	3%
Rehearsed or performed in a play/drama, opera/operetta or musical theatre	2%
Taken part in a carnival or street arts event (e.g. as a musician, dancer or costume maker)	2%
Learned or practised circus skills	1%
None of the above	22%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	2,682

Source: Understanding Society

5.7 Of those who had undertaken at least one activity, three quarters (75%) had done so at least once a week, with a further 14% having participated in at least one activity at least once a month (Table 5.2). Note, however, that as reading for pleasure was much more common than any of the other activities mentioned, the results are driven primarily by how often people read. The data, unfortunately, does not enable the frequency of each activity to be examined - how often people dance, for example, cannot be explored.

Table 5.2. How often have they done these activities in last 12 months. Scotland, 2010

	All	Those who have done at least one activity
None of these activities undertaken in past year	22%	
At least once a week	58%	75%
Less often than once a week but at least once a month	11%	14%
Less often than once a month but at least 3 or 4 times a year	7%	9%
Twice in past 12 months	1%	2%
Once in past 12 months	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%
N (Unweighted)	2,682	2,126

Source: Understanding Society

5.8 Understanding Society presents respondents with a list of 14 types of events and asks them which, if any, they have attended in the last year (Table 5.3). (The Scottish Household Survey again asks a similar question.) Overall, 73% of Scottish respondents in Understanding Society had attended one of the events or places listed. Attending a film at a cinema or other venue was the most common type of event attended on the list, with 56% having done this in the past year.

5.9 The proportion of adults who had attended a cultural event or place of culture other than the cinema was 61%.

Table 5.3. Events attended in the last 12 months. Scotland, 2010

	All
Any attendance	73%
Any attendance (excluding cinema)	61%
Film at a cinema or other venue	56%
Play/drama, pantomime or a musical	35%
Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture or a craft exhibition	29%
Rock, pop or jazz performance	28%
Street arts or a public art display or installation (art in everyday surroundings, or an art work such as sculpture that is outdoors or in a public place)	16%
Carnival or culturally specific festival (for example, Mela, Baisakhi, Navrati)	9%
Classical music performance	8%
Event connected with books or writing	7%
Event which included video or electronic art	7%
Opera/operetta	4%
Ballet	3%
Circus (not animals)	3%
Contemporary dance	3%
African people's dance or South Asian and Chinese dance	2%
None of these	27%
Total	100%
N (unweighted)	2,682

Source: Understanding Society

5.10 Attending a cultural event or place of culture tends to be an intermittent activity among most people. Among all adults in Scotland, 2% had attended a cultural event or place of culture at least once a week, 17% had done so less often than once a week but at least once a month, and 31% had done so less often than once a month but at least 3 to 4 times a year (Table 5.4).

5.11 The frequency of attendance at cultural events overall will be most influenced by the most commonly attended cultural activity, namely cinema going. However, the data does not enable the frequency of each activity to be examined separately.

Table 5.4. Frequency of attending these types of events in last 12 months. Scotland, 2010

	All	Those who have attended at least one event
Never in the past year	27%	
At least once a week	2%	3%
Less often than once a week but at least once a month	17%	23%
Less often than once a month but at least 3 or 4 times a year	31%	43%
Twice in past 12 months	14%	19%
Once in past 12 months	9%	12%
Total	100%	100%
N (Unweighted)	2,682	1,976

Source: Understanding Society

5.12 Understanding Society also asks separately about visits to libraries, archives or records offices, museums or galleries, and heritage sites. Overall, 61% had visited a heritage site in the past year, 40% had visited a museum or gallery, 35% had visited a library, and 4% had visited an archive or records office.

5.13 In terms of frequency, 10% visited a heritage site at least once a month (including 1% who visited at least once a week), 18% visited a library at least once a month (including 5% who visited at least once a week) and 7% visited a museum or gallery at least once a month (including 4% who visited at least once a week).

Table 5.5. Frequency of visiting library, archive or records office, or a museum or gallery in the last 12 months. Scotland, 2010

	Visits to heritage sites	Library	Museum or gallery	Archive or records office
Never in past year	39%	65%	60%	96%
Ever in past year	61%	35%	40%	4%
At least once a week	1%	5%	0%	0%
Less often than once a week but at least once a month	9%	13%	3%	1%
Less often than once a month but at least 3 or 4 times a year	26%	10%	14%	1%
Twice in past 12 months	14%	4%	13%	1%
Once in past 12 months	12%	2%	10%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (unweighted)	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682

Source: Understanding Society

5.14 Understanding Society also asks about the types of heritage sites visited in the last year. Among people in Scotland, the most commonly visited types of heritage site were a city or town with historic character (44%), a monument such as a castle, fort or ruin (38%), a non-religious historic build open to the public (32%) and a historic park or garden open to the public (30%). Sites connected with sports heritage but not visited for the purposes of watching sport (e.g. Firhill Stadium) were visited by 4% of adults in Scotland.

Table 5.6. Types of heritage sites visited in last twelve months. Scotland, 2010

	All
A city or town with historic character	44%
A monument such as a castle, fort or ruin	38%
A historic building open to the public (non-religious)	32%
A historic park or garden open to the public	30%
A historic place of worship attended as a visitor (not to worship)	20%
A place connected with industrial history (e.g. an old factory, dockyard or mine) or historic transport system (e.g. an old ship or railway)	16%
A site of archaeological interest (e.g. roman villa, ancient burial site)	12%
A site connected with sports heritage (e.g. Wimbledon) (not visited for the purpose of watching sport)	4%
None of these	39%
N (unweighted)	2,682

Source: Understanding Society

5.15 The Life Opportunities Survey asks about interest in doing a series of activities, and then separately, about whether people have done these activities as much as they would have liked in the past year. Table 5.7 and 5.8 shows the results to these questions for three of the activities asked about: going to the cinema, theatre or other arts activity; going to a museum or place of historic interest; and going to the library or an archive.

5.16 Overall, just under two-thirds (63%) said they would like to go to the theatre, cinema or other arts activities, around half (48%) had an interest in going to museums or places of historic interest, and just under a third (31%) had an interest in going to a library or archive. Respondents with no impairments were more likely than those with an impairment to be interested in going to the theatre, cinema or other arts activities (66% compared with 58%).

Table 5.7. Interest in activities by whether have any impairment ('In an ideal world, where you were able to do whatever you like, which of the things on this card would you be interested in doing?' Percentage saying yes to three categories shown) Scotland 2009-2011

	Respondents with no impairments	Respondents with an impairment	All
Going to the theatre, cinema or other arts activity	66%	58%	63%
Going to a museum or place of historic interest (country home, castle etc)	49%	47%	48%
Going to the library or archive	29%	34%	31%
N (unweighted)	1953	854	2,807

Source: Life Opportunities Survey

5.17 Respondents with an impairment were less likely to say that they had done the activities that they expressed an interest in as much as they would had liked (Table 5.8). Among those with an interest in going to the theatre, cinema or other arts activity, 50% of those with no impairment had done so in the past year compared with 38% of those with an impairment. There was a similar gap with regard to going to museums or places of historic interest, and going to a library or archive.

Table 5.8. Percentage of those with an interest in activity saying that they have done these things as much as they would like by whether have any impairment, Scotland 2009-2011

	Respondents with no impairments	Respondent with an impairment	All	N =
Going to the theatre, cinema or other arts activity	50%	38%	47%	1730
Going to a museum or place of historic interest (country home, castle etc)	47%	34%	44%	1294
Going to the library or archive	57%	48%	54%	855

Source: Life Opportunities Survey

5.18 Table 5.9 shows perceived barriers to undertaking these activities. The sample size in Scotland is too small for a meaningful breakdown by whether people had an impairment or not. The most common barrier given for all three types of activities was ‘too busy/not enough time’. The second most commonly mentioned barrier to visiting theatres, cinemas or other arts activity and to visiting museums or places of historic interest was expense.

Table 5.9. Perceived barriers to visiting theatres, cinemas or other arts activity and to visiting libraries or archives. Scotland, 2009-2011

	Theatres, cinemas or other arts activity	Library or archive	Museum or place of historic interest
Too busy/not enough time	44%	52%	61%
Too expensive	37%	3%	16%
Do not need or want to	7%	18%	10%
A health condition, illness or impairment	9%	10%	10%
No-one to go with	7%	4%	6%
Lack of availability	8%	3%	5%
Caring responsibilities	5%	6%	3%
Difficulty with transport	4%	4%	4%
A disability	3%	4%	3%
Fear of crowds	1%	1%	1%
Lack of help or assistance	1%	1%	1%
Difficulty getting into buildings	1%	0%	1%
Fear of crime	1%	0%	0%
Attitudes of other people	0%	1%	0%
Difficulty using facilities	0%	1%	0%
Feel that I am not welcome	0%	0%	0%
Other reasons	6%	7%	4%
N (unweighted)	469	221	392

Source: Life Opportunities Survey

Conclusions

- 5.19 The questions on cultural engagement in Understanding Society are similar to, but do not exactly replicate, those used in the Scottish Household Survey. For example, in terms of the events attended in the last year, Understanding Society includes a small number of categories that are not included in the SHS. However, the SHS asks about frequency of attendance separately for each type of event rather than combined.
- 5.20 Understanding Society has an additional question on type of heritage site visited in the last year. If it was expected that the legacy of the Commonwealth Games was to encourage visits to particular types of heritage sites, this question would be a useful
- 5.21 In the main, the results from these two surveys can be compared, and the level of cultural engagement recorded is similar. In the Scottish Household Survey, the proportion of people attending a cultural event or visiting a place of culture was 74% in 2010. The corresponding figure for Scottish respondents in Understanding Society was 73%.
- 5.22 The Life Opportunities Survey has fewer relevant questions on cultural engagement than the SHS and Understanding Society. However, it does have a relatively large sample size of people with some sort of impairment (physical disability or health issue) in Scotland, so may be of use for examining changes to cultural engagement among this group.
- 5.23 In terms of evaluating the legacy of the Commonwealth Games in relation to its impact on cultural engagement, the priority for additional survey questions would be the inclusion of questions in the longitudinal studies in 2014 on engagement with the Commonwealth Games. This would help enable analysis of the potential festival and demonstration effects of the Games.

6. CIVIC PRIDE

Introduction

- 6.1 The Scottish Government and partner agencies are keen to use the opportunity of the Games to increase national and civic pride and enhance the international reputation of Scotland.
- 6.2 There is currently a dearth of data on national and civic pride in Scotland that could be used to evaluate progress on this theme, beyond those contained within the British and Scottish Social Attitudes Surveys¹⁷, and the Scottish Household Survey¹⁸. The small number of measures presented in this chapter comprise a question from the self-completion module of Understanding Society and a module from the most recently published wave of the Glasgow Household Survey (GHS).

Levels of civic pride

- 6.3 The data from the self-completion module¹⁹ of Understanding Society points towards reasonably strong levels of civic pride in Scotland. Around three-quarters of respondents said that they regularly stopped and talked with people in their neighbourhood and that they would be willing to work together with others to improve something in their neighbourhood. A majority also said that they felt they belonged to their neighbourhood, thought of themselves as similar to other people who lived in their neighbourhood and valued the friendships and associations they had with other people (Table 6.1).

¹⁷ Both Social Attitudes Surveys capture views of national identity and perceptions of national services.

¹⁸ The SHS includes questions on views of local neighbourhood, neighbourhood belonging and perceptions of change in the neighbourhood in the last year.

¹⁹ A paper self-completion questionnaire is given to all respondents in Understanding Society, although a small number of respondents each wave choose not to complete it.

Table 6.1. Civic pride in Scotland, 2010

	Strongly agree/ agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly disagree/ disagree	N
I would be willing to work together with others to improve something in my neighbourhood	77%	17%	6%	2,945
I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood	73%	16%	12%	2,972
I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood	67%	25%	8%	2,981
I like to think of myself as similar to the people who live in this neighbourhood	62%	26%	12%	2,964
The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighbourhood mean a lot to me	60%	29%	10%	2,965
If I needed advice about something, I could go to someone in my neighbourhood	55%	22%	24%	2,948
I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours	44%	22%	34%	2,935

Source: Understanding Society

6.4 Data from the most recently published wave (autumn 2012) of the GHS are broadly consistent with these findings: around two-thirds (65%) of residents said they felt part of the community in which they lived and an equal proportion said they felt proud of their local area. Almost nine in ten (85%) said they felt proud of Glasgow as a whole.

6.5 Table 6.2 provides a break-down of these results by Community Planning Partnership Area (CPPA)²⁰. In the two CPPAs that make up the East of Glasgow (Baillieston, Shettleston & Greater Easterhouse, and East Centre & Calton), levels of belonging and civic pride were in line with the city-wide averages. In most of the other CPPAs, the results were similarly consistent, although it was notable that a higher than average proportion of residents in Central & West said they felt proud of their local area (76% versus 65% overall), compared with a lower than average proportion in Greater Pollok, Newlands & Auldburn (47% versus 65% overall). All of

²⁰ Glasgow is divided into ten Community Planning Partnership Areas. Community Planning Partnerships bring together key public, private, community and voluntary representatives with the aim of delivering better, more joined-up public services in the city.

these results should be treated as indicative rather than representative, however, given the small CPPA bases sizes involved.

6.6 Across Glasgow, a higher than average proportion of residents aged 65 years and over felt part of their community (74% versus 65% overall), proud of their local area (77% versus 65% overall) and proud of the city as a whole (93% versus 85% overall).

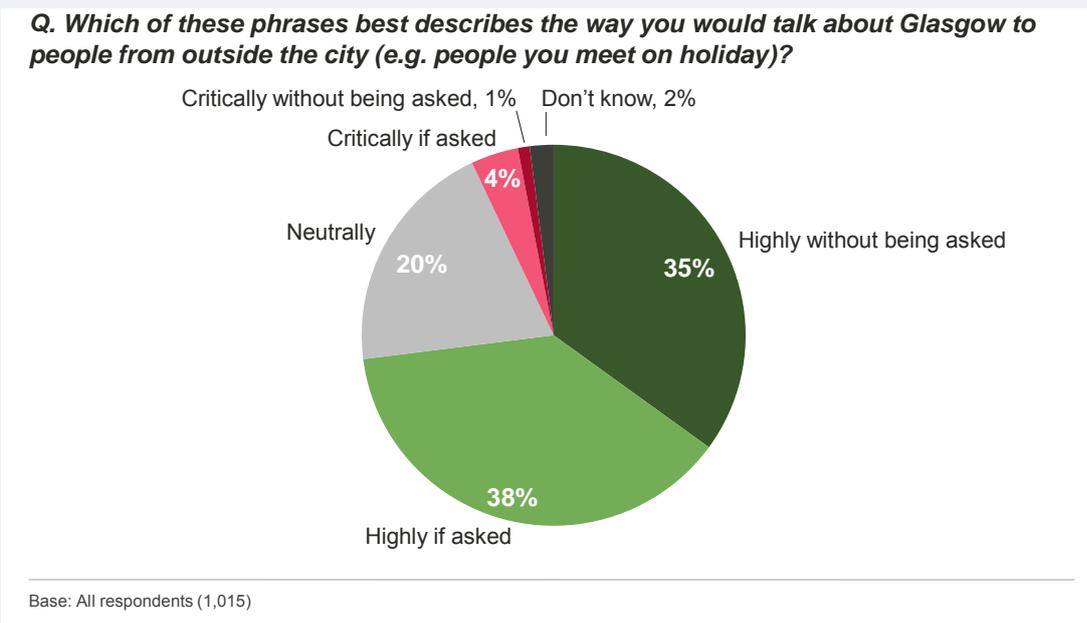
Table 6.2. Civic pride in Glasgow by CPPA, autumn 2012

	I feel part of the community I live in	I feel proud of my local area	I feel proud of the city of Glasgow	N
All CPPAs	65%	65%	85%	1,015
East End CPPAs				
Baillieston, Shettleston & Greater Easterhouse	65%	61%	78%	101
East Centre & Calton	71%	61%	89%	101
Other CPPAs				
Central & West	62%	76%	88%	104
Govan & Craigton	68%	67%	86%	101
Greater Pollok, Newlands & Auldburn	61%	47%	85%	108
Langside & Linn	65%	68%	88%	99
Maryhill, Kelvin & Canal	68%	72%	86%	103
North East	69%	53%	90%	98
Pollokshields & Southside Central	64%	62%	78%	95
West	55%	73%	83%	98

Source: Glasgow Household Survey

6.7 Reflecting the pride most residents felt for Glasgow as a whole, a majority (73%) said that they would speak highly of the city to people from elsewhere, with around a third saying they would do so without being asked their opinion. Meanwhile, 20% said they would be neutral about the city and just 5% in total said they would be critical of it (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1. Advocacy of Glasgow among residents, autumn 2012



Source: Glasgow Household Survey

6.8 Again, the results for the two East End CPPAs were consistent with the city-wide averages, whereas in Central and West, a higher than average proportion of residents said they would speak highly of Glasgow (Table 6.3).

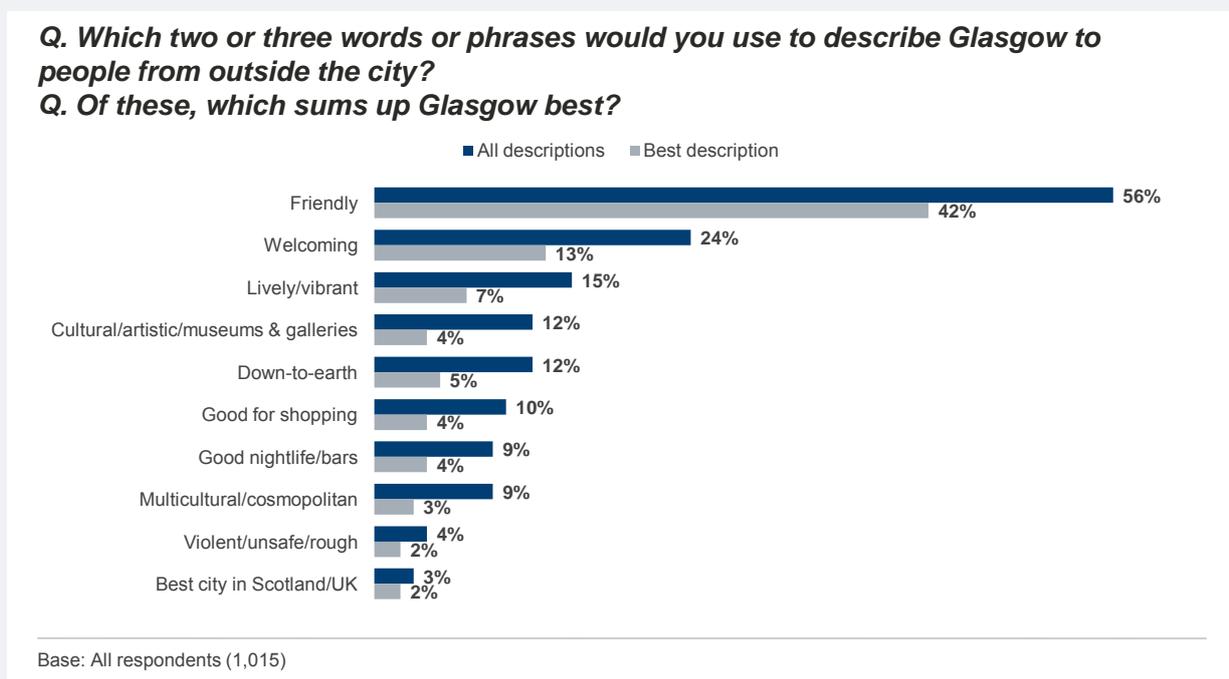
Table 6.3. Advocacy of Glasgow among residents by CPPA, autumn 2012

	Percentage who would speak highly of Glasgow	N
All CPPAs	73%	1,015
East End CPPAs		
Baillieston, Shettleston & Greater Easterhouse	72%	101
East Centre & Calton	75%	101
Other CPPAs		
Central & West	86%	104
Govan & Craigton	68%	101
Greater Pollok, Newlands & Auldburn	66%	108
Langside & Linn	69%	99
Maryhill, Kelvin & Canal	79%	103
North East	78%	98
Pollokshields & Southside Central	64%	95
West	69%	98

Source: Glasgow Household Survey

6.9 Asked which specific words or phrases they would use to describe Glasgow to people from outside the city, around three in five (56%) residents said friendly, while 24% said welcoming and 15% said they would refer to the city’s vibrancy or liveliness. Most other words and phrases mentioned related to Glasgow’s leisure and cultural credentials – there was a specific focus on the quality of its retail offering, nightlife and museums and galleries (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2. Perceived characteristics of Glasgow among residents – top 10 (unprompted) responses, autumn 2012 (excludes ‘other’ and ‘don’t know’ responses)



Source: Glasgow Household Survey

6.10 As table 6.4 shows residents in East Centre & Calton, along with those in the West, were more likely than average to say they would describe Glasgow as lively. There were few other CPPA-based differences, although the perception of Glasgow as friendly was most common in Langside & Linn and North East.

Table 6.4. Perceived characteristics of Glasgow among residents by CPPA, autumn 2012

	Friendly	Welcoming	Lively	Cultural	N
All CPPAs	56%	25%	25%	12%	1,015
East End CPPAs					
Baillieston, Shettleston & Greater Easterhouse	45%	23%	7%	11%	101
East Centre & Calton	52%	15%	25%	10%	101
Other CPPAs					
Central & West	51%	25%	25%	7%	104
Govan & Craigton	62%	30%	13%	15%	101
Greater Pollok, Newlands & Auldburn	41%	15%	6%	17%	108
Langside & Linn	77%	29%	11%	16%	99
Maryhill, Kelvin & Canal	62%	32%	14%	12%	103
North East	67%	27%	7%	10%	98
Pollokshields & Southside Central	54%	23%	16%	14%	95
West	58%	23%	22%	12%	98

Source: Glasgow Household Survey

Conclusions

6.11 It is hoped that pride at both a national and civic level will increase around the time of the Commonwealth Games and be sustained thereafter. There is currently very little relevant data available on national pride in Scotland and so the measures considered in this chapter focused on pride at the neighbourhood, local area and civic level.

6.12 The Understanding Society questions provide a robust, longitudinal measure of different potential indicators of neighbourhood pride but it is not clear that these indicators would be expected to change as a consequence of an event like the Games, even if national or civic pride increased. Quite apart from this, and as discussed in relation to volunteering, Understanding Society includes no questions that assess factors underpinning neighbourhood pride that might allow for an assessment of the impact of the Games in this regard.

6.13 The GHS includes questions that focus more directly and explicitly than those in Understanding Society on residents' level of pride in their area and, as such, arguably provide more relevant data at the city level. But

again, the survey includes no questions to assess factors underpinning pride and thus the Games' impact. If possible, we suggest that such a question be added to the GHS module in the future.

6.14 The GHS provides some indicative data on civic pride at the East End level but the base sizes are too small to provide for a robust analysis. Therefore, we recommend adding at least some of the GHS questions to GoWell to provide a source of data on civic pride at this level.

6.15 In Report 1, the Scottish Government outlined plans to collect new data on national and civic pride through a Schools omnibus and an Adult omnibus survey. This will go some way to filling current gaps in the evidence on national and civic pride at the Scotland-level, including among young people. Augmenting the GHS and GoWell questions in the ways suggested will help to ensure that gaps at the Glasgow- and East-End-level are similarly addressed.

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 At the heart of the present study was a need to establish if additional data sources could be used as indicators for the four topic areas related to the evaluation of the legacy of the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games: Sports Participation and Physical Activity, Volunteering, Cultural Engagement, and Civic Pride.
- 7.2 The first stage of this study was to identify possible data sources to inform the evaluation of the legacy of the 2014 Commonwealth Games. A number of surveys can help address the legacy evaluation research questions and two surveys, in particular, were judged to be potentially of high value. Firstly, Understanding Society. This is the best source of longitudinal data for the four topic areas in Scotland. Secondly, the Glasgow Household Survey. This survey has a large sample size in Glasgow and good coverage of civic pride issues in particular.
- 7.3 There were also a number of surveys that were judged to be of medium value. One of particular interest was the Life Opportunities Survey. While the survey has lower coverage of the issues than some of the others, it provides a unique opportunity to address the issue of sports participation among the disabled. We detail all the surveys we reviewed in Appendix B.
- 7.4 For all of the topic areas, the evaluation of the legacy of the Commonwealth Games first needs to measure the nature and scale of changes in people's behaviour and attitudes during the period of the Games, but also needs to understand what drives these changes.
- 7.5 Cross-sectional surveys, because they tend to have larger sample sizes and more detailed questions on each of the topic areas than the longitudinal surveys, will be of particular value in the overall measurement of changes in behaviour and attitudes. In contrast, longitudinal surveys, because they measure change over time at an individual level, are potentially more powerful in understanding what drives these changes.
- 7.6 The usefulness of the various sources of longitudinal data will not only be driven by sample size but also by topic coverage, and in particular, the inclusion of questions on awareness of, and types of participation in, the

Commonwealth Games. Without such questions, the scope for analysing potential festival and demonstration effects of the Commonwealth Games will be significantly reduced.

7.7 In order to support the analysis of the legacy of the Commonwealth Games, the inclusion of such measures in suitable longitudinal data sources should be a priority for consideration. We recommend that appropriate measures are introduced into the key longitudinal data sources, particularly Understanding Society.

7.8 We summarise the findings for each of the topic areas below.

Sport and exercise

7.9 The best source for national-level longitudinal data on sports participation is Understanding Society – for both adults and young people. However, the measures included in the Scottish Health Survey, the best cross-sectional source of data on the issue, have greater coverage of the topic. Understanding Society does provide measures that are not found elsewhere, accessibility of sporting and leisure facilities, although only for those aged 16 and over. The legacy evaluation should therefore draw on both sources to address whether there has been a change in levels of sport and physical activity.

7.10 In terms of evaluating the legacy of the Commonwealth Games in relation to its impact on sports participation, the inclusion of questions in the 2014 sweep of Understanding Society on engagement with the Commonwealth Games would be extremely beneficial, allowing for an analysis of the potential festival and demonstration effects of the Games.

Volunteering

7.11 National-level longitudinal data on volunteering is available in Understanding Society. However, the measure used to elicit the data is weaker than the comparable SHS measure, which may explain the lower levels of volunteering recorded in the former survey. For this reason we suggest that the SHS currently provides better national, population-level data on the incidence of volunteering in Scotland. The data from Understanding Society could be considered alongside the SHS data to allow for an assessment of the longevity of volunteering; that is, whether

those individuals who get involved in volunteering around the time of the Games remain so over subsequent years.

- 7.12 No longitudinal data is available on volunteering at the Glasgow- or East End-level but the Glasgow Household Survey and GoWell are good, robust sources of cross-sectional data. Greater alignment of the GHS and GoWell question with the SHS questions would enable comparisons of the national-, city- and local- level pictures.
- 7.13 Very little robust data is available on volunteering among young people so the Government might consider adding relevant questions to a schools omnibus survey.
- 7.14 None of the data sources on volunteering include questions that would allow for an assessment of the impact of the Commonwealth Games. The development of such questions should similarly be a priority moving forward.

Cultural Activities

- 7.15 The best source of national-level cross-sectional data on cultural engagement is the SHS. While Understanding Society is the best source of national-level longitudinal data, its coverage of cultural engagement is less comprehensive than the SHS. In particular, unlike the SHS, Understanding Society does not collect information on frequency of attendance separately for each activity. The Legacy Evaluation should therefore draw on both sources of data in addressing the cultural engagement research questions. The SHS is the best source of data on cultural engagement at Glasgow-level while GoWell will be a good source for the East End of Glasgow specifically.
- 7.16 In terms of evaluating the legacy of the Commonwealth Games in relation to its impact on cultural engagement, the priority for additional survey questions would be the inclusion of questions in the longitudinal studies in 2014 on engagement with the Commonwealth Games. Again, this would enable analysis of the potential festival and demonstration effects of the CG.

Civic Pride

- 7.17 Beyond measures contained in the British and Scottish Social Attitudes Surveys, there is very little longitudinal – or indeed cross-sectional – data on national or civic pride at the Scotland-level. The new question modules the Government plans to include on school and adult omnibus surveys will therefore be crucial sources of data for the legacy evaluation.
- 7.18 The GHS is a good source of data on civic-pride at the Glasgow-level and we recommend that at least some of the questions be added to GoWell to provide for an assessment of the picture at the East End level. To both surveys it will also be necessary to add questions that will allow for an assessment of the impact of the Games – for example, questions that ask about respondents’ level of participation in the Games and/or factors underpinning civic pride.

APPENDIX A – LIST OF SURVEY SOURCES

Understanding Society

University of Essex. Institute for Social and Economic Research and NatCen Social Research, Understanding Society: Waves 1-2, 2009-2011 [computer file]. 4th Edition. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], January 2013. SN: 6614, <http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6614-4>

Life Opportunities Survey

Office for National Statistics. Social Survey Division, Life Opportunities Survey: Wave One, 2009-2011: Special Licence Access [computer file]. 3rd Edition. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], March 2012. SN: 6654, <http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6654-2>

Glasgow Household Survey

Glasgow City Council, Glasgow Household Survey: Spring autumn 2008, spring 2012 and autumn 2012. Available on Glasgow City Council website: <http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3822>

Scottish Household Survey

Scottish Government, Scottish Household Survey: 2011. Available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/08/5277>

Scottish Health Survey

Scottish Government, Scottish Health Survey: 2011. Available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey>

APPENDIX B – POTENTIAL DATA SOURCES TO SUPPORT THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2014 LEGACY EVALUATION

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1 GLOSSARY

Clustering	A sample in which the population is separated into groups, called clusters. Then, a simple random sample of clusters is selected from the population.
Cross-sectional Survey	A cross-sectional study is a research study that involves observation of all of a population, or a representative subset, at one specific point in time.
Datazones	The datazone is the key small area statistical geography in Scotland. Datazones are groups of 2001 Census output areas and have, on average, populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents.
Equalities groups	The term 'equalities groups' is used to refer to people or communities who face discrimination or social exclusion due to personal characteristics; particularly: age; disability; sex; race or ethnicity; language; faith, religion or belief; sexual orientation; gender identity; and pregnancy/maternity.
Longitudinal Survey	A longitudinal study is a research study that involves repeated observations of the same respondents over long periods of time – often many decades.
Postcode Address File	A list of addresses which can be purchased from the Royal Mail
Primary sampling unit	Primary Sampling Units are the first stage of sampling, usually clusters in clustered samples and individual units in unclustered samples.
Quota sample	A sampling method of gathering representative data from a group. As opposed to random sampling, quota sampling requires that representative individuals are chosen out of a specific subgroup.
Random sample	A sample in which every individual (or household) in the population has an equal chance of being selected
Response rate	Response rate refers to the number of people who answered the survey divided by the number of people in the sample. It is usually expressed in the form of a percentage.
Sample frame	A sampling frame is the source or device from which a sample is drawn. It is a list of all those within a population who can be sampled, and may include individuals, households or institutions.
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivations across all of Scotland in a consistent way. The SIMD ranks small areas (called datazones) from most deprived – ranked 1 – to least deprived
Spatial levels	Spatial levels refer to information based on geographic properties
Stratified sample	A sample in which the population is divided into subpopulations (strata) and random samples are taken of each stratum
Target population	The target population is the entire group of people the research is studying

2 INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Introduction

- 2.1 Ipsos MORI was commissioned by the Scottish Government to review potential of existing cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys to inform the Commonwealth Games 2014 legacy evaluation.
- 2.2 The main objectives of the project were to:
- 1) establish which UK and Scottish surveys can address the research questions set out in the evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy
 - 2) describe and present the data within these surveys which is currently available that will help address research questions on Games legacy
 - 3) identify additional future survey questions that would help address the research questions, specify on which survey they would be best placed, and explore the feasibility of getting them included in future survey waves
- 2.3 This report presents findings related to the first of these objectives.

Methodology

- 2.4 Existing surveys were identified through several sources. First, literature that highlighted available longitudinal research in Scotland and the UK was reviewed. This literature included:
- ‘UK Longitudinal Research and Analysis Network: Inventory of UK Longitudinal Surveys’
 - ‘Tracking people: A guide to longitudinal social sources’
 - ‘Use of longitudinal research in the evaluation of the Scottish Government’s National Outcomes.’
- 2.5 Next, data available on the UK data service site was assessed, general internet searches for relevant longitudinal and cross-sectional surveys were conducted and the expertise and knowledge of Ipsos MORI colleagues in our Edinburgh and London offices was sought.
- 2.6 Data sources identified through this process were then assessed on the following criteria, taken from the Scottish Government’s baseline evaluation document Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline²¹:
- relevance (e.g. does the data cover the topics upon which legacy is focused?)
 - quality (e.g. is the sampling method robust?)
 - regularity (e.g. does the data cover the time period between 2008 and 2019?)

²¹ Scottish Government (2012). An Evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy for Scotland. Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline. Accessed at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00408160.pdf>

- disaggregation (does the survey cover Scotland/Glasgow/east end of Glasgow?)

2.7 For each data source that met these criteria key details were recorded, including the survey sponsor, target audience, sampling strategy, geographical coverage and topic coverage. These details are set out in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document which cover longitudinal and cross-sectional surveys, respectively. Surveys that did not meet the criteria listed were discounted from further consideration (see table 1).

2.8 An assessment was then made of which of the 'in scope' surveys could best address the legacy evaluation questions. As part of this process, consideration was given to the extent to which the surveys could provide information on key equalities group. Tables 1 and 2 below summarises the outcome of this analysis, ranking the surveys in order of applicability to the evaluation questions.

Table 1: Surveys excluded from the data review

Survey	Reason for exclusion
The Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey (SEABS)	SEABS was last conducted 2008 and there are no plans to repeat it. This is because environment-related questions will now be included in the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) instead.
Scottish Longitudinal Study	The information collected in the Scottish Longitudinal Study is made up of administrative data from the Census. Therefore, it contains no relevant questions.
The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)	SALSUS currently contains no questions relevant to the Commonwealth Games 2014 legacy evaluation. It previously contained physical activity questions but these have not been included since 2006.
Labour Force Survey	The Labour Force Survey does not contain questions relevant to the Commonwealth Games 2014 legacy evaluation.
National Travel Survey	The only relevant questions this survey contain relate to type of travel to work, which are included in the Scottish Household Survey and are already included in the Scottish Government's baseline evaluation document.
Sports Club Survey	This survey has very low Scottish coverage (less than 5 Scottish sports clubs were included in the last sweep).
The West of Scotland Twenty-07 Study	This was a cohort survey that is now complete.
The West of Scotland 11 to 16 Study	This was a cohort survey that is now complete.
Families and Children Survey	This survey is no longer in existence.
Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime	This survey is only conducted in Edinburgh and the future of the funding for the research is unclear.
Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	The SHS has already been evaluated in the document: An Evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy for Scotland Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline.
Go Well	Go Well has already been evaluated in the document: An Evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy for Scotland Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline.
Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)	The SHeS has already been evaluated in the document: An Evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy for Scotland Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline
Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS)	The SCJS has already been evaluated in the document: An Evaluation of the Commonwealth Games 2014 Legacy for Scotland Report 1: Questions, Methods and Baseline.

Table 2: Longitudinal survey proformas

Longitudinal Surveys	Survey applicability to the Commonwealth Games 2014 legacy evaluation
Understanding Society	High applicability. This survey will be an extremely useful source of information as it contains many relevant questions and is representative at a Scotland level. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis among equalities groups.
Life Opportunities Survey (part of the Integrated Household Survey)	Medium applicability. The questions in this survey focus primarily on issues related to disability, and could be used to explore changes among the disabled. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis among other equalities groups as well, although pregnancy/maternity is not recorded.
Millennium Cohort Study	Medium applicability. This survey provides a source of longitudinal data on teenagers' attitudes and behaviours. It contains some relevant questions and good contextual information. The sample size is large enough to allow subgroup analysis among some equalities groups, although only parents' religion and ethnicity is recorded, not that of the cohort members. Sexual orientation is not covered.
Growing up in Scotland	Medium applicability, especially in the longer term. Once Birth Cohort 2 is more progressed (in say 5-6 years time) it would be very interesting to compare whether the two cohorts have different patterns of activities. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis among equalities groups, although only parents' religion and ethnicity is recorded, not that of the cohort members. Sexual orientation is not covered.
1970 British Cohort Survey	Limited applicability. The survey covers a single age cohort only. Further, it contains few relevant questions and those were only asked in the 2012 sweep, not in 2008. The sample size is a little small for equalities subgroup analysis and ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation are not covered.
1958 National Child Development Survey	Limited applicability. The survey covers a single age cohort only. While some relevant questions are included, the Scottish sample size is relatively small, precluding robust national- and subgroup-level analysis. Other longitudinal surveys, listed above, contain similar questions but have larger sample sizes.

Table 3: Cross-sectional survey proformas

Cross-sectional surveys	Survey applicability to the Commonwealth Games 2014 legacy evaluation
Glasgow Household Survey (GHS)	High applicability. This is a quota survey with the data comparing favourably with Scottish Household Survey data. With the exception of the GoWell survey, the GHS is the best available source of data at the Glasgow- and East End-level on key themes of interest. Opportunities to add new questions are also good. The sample size is large enough to allow subgroup analysis among most equalities groups, although pregnancy/maternity is not covered.
Glasgow Health and Wellbeing Survey	Medium applicability. This survey has a good sample size and contains a number of relevant questions. Information is available at a Community Health and Care Partnership level, although the base sizes concerned are small. The sample size is large enough to allow subgroup analysis among some equalities groups but religion, sexuality and pregnancy/maternity are not covered.
Glasgow Schools Survey	Medium applicability. This is a good source of physical activity information for young people in Glasgow. The sample sizes for Glasgow and individual Community Health Partnerships are good. The city-wide sample size is also large enough to allow for subgroup analysis among equalities groups, although religion and pregnancy/maternity are not covered.
Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children	Medium applicability. The Glasgow sample size is small but the survey provides Scotland-wide coverage of physical activity among young people. It would possibly provide a useful comparison with Glasgow Schools' Survey. There is the possibility of adding additional questions in discussion with HBSC Scotland. The sample size is large enough to allow subgroup analysis by age and sex (no other equality characteristics are covered).
Ipsos MORI School's Omnibus	Medium applicability. The survey has good question coverage and there are opportunities to include new questions. The Glasgow sample is small but could be boosted if required. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis by age and sex but sexual orientation, pregnancy/maternity, and disability are not covered. Religion was covered in 2008 but not in 2012.
Scottish Recreation Survey	Limited applicability. The survey is very limited in terms of relevant questions but it would be possible to add questions. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis by age and sex (no other equality characteristics are covered).
Glasgow CPP Neighbourhood Management Survey	Limited applicability. The sampling methodology for this survey is problematic: the Glasgow Housing Association Tenant Satisfaction Survey sample is taken as a basis and boosted to be representative of all households (4,500 tenants and 2,434 non-tenants). Even with weighting, it seems that this would introduce bias. However, the sample is large enough to allow analysis at the East End-level. It would also allow for analysis by some key equalities groups (including those living in social housing),

	although sexual orientation, disability and pregnancy/maternity are not covered.
European Values Survey	Low applicability. The sample size in Scotland is too small for analysis and there are few relevant questions.
World Values Survey	Low applicability. The sample size in Scotland is too small for analysis and there are very few relevant questions.

3 LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

Understanding Society

SUMMARY DETAILS				
Study name	Understanding Society (The UK Household Longitudinal Study)			
Organisation responsible for study	Funded by the ESRC and run by Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex			
Description of study	Largest UK longitudinal survey covering a range of topics.			
Type of study	Longitudinal Survey			
Target population	Individuals. (Information is collected from all adults within households of sample members: by CAPI and self-completion paper questionnaire for 16+, and self-completion for 10-15 year olds)* ¹			
Frequency of data collection	Annual			
Planned future waves	Yes - 10 waves planned 2009-2018			
Possibility of adding questions	Reasonably likely (alongside UK Government departments, the Scottish Government provides funding for the survey)			
Geographical Coverage	UK			
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	Wave 1 (2009) (Panel recruitment)	Wave 2 (2010)	Wave 3 (2011)	Wave 4 (2012)
In UK	30,117	23,820	Information not yet released	Information not yet released
In Scotland	Approx 2260	Approx 2880		
Glasgow	Not available	Not available		
East End of Glasgow	Not available	Not available		
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)				
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Government Office Regions, Local Authority, datazones, Health Boards, Community Health Partnerships (special license needed to access).			
METHODOLOGY				
Sampling frame	Small user Postcode Address File (PAF) covering the whole of Britain, including north of the Caledonian Canal.			

Sampling methodology	<p>The general public sample was based on a proportionally stratified, clustered, equal probability sample of residential addresses. In Scotland, England and Wales the sample was drawn in two stages. The first stage involved selecting the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) - postcode sectors or groups of postcode sectors. The second stage selected addresses within each PSU. The Northern Irish sample was drawn separately and is unclustered.</p> <p>The survey also contained a boost ethnic minority sample.</p>
Mode of data collection	Face to face interviewing (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) - household and adult interviews. Paper self-completion for youth surveys (10-15 years old). In Wave 2 the British Household Panel was incorporated, a very small number of this panel wished to complete by telephone.
Response rates	Wave 1 54% (57% general public sample 40% ethnic minority boost sample), Wave 2 76% (77% general public sample 68% ethnic minority boost sample)
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	<p>Family, relationships, fertility and child-birth history; health, disability and caring; employment, finance and personal consumption; ethnicity, discrimination, politics and the environment; beliefs and values and attitudes.</p> <p>Youth self-completion questionnaires included questions about health, behaviours, school, neighbourhood, families, hopes and concerns</p>
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	<p>How frequently take part in physical activity, walking frequency and pace; participation in different types of sport, sports club membership (waves 2, 5 and 8); access and barriers to sporting and leisure facilities (wave 2)</p> <p>10-15 year olds</p> <p>Participation in leisure/activities outside school (all waves); method of travel to school (waves 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10); frequency of physical activity</p>
Volunteering	Participation in volunteering, time spent volunteering (waves 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10)
Cultural Engagement	Participation in, and frequency of, cultural activities (waves 2, 5 and 8)
Civic Pride	<p>Attitudes towards neighbours, perceptions of neighbourhood and local services (waves 3, 6 and 9); group/organisation membership (waves 3, 6 and 9); neighbourhood belonging (waves 1, 3, 6 and 9)</p> <p>10-15 year olds</p> <p>Like/dislike of local neighbourhood (waves 3, 5, 7 and 9)</p>
Commonwealth Games/Olympics	Ways the Olympic Games were followed, involvement in the Olympic Games (wave 4)

Demographic/contextual questions	Basic demographics, employment, self-assessed health, disability, household finances, urban/rural classification
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	<p>Wave 1 & 2 User Guide: https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/system/uploads/assets/000/000/004/original/Use_r_manual_Understanding_Society_Waves_1_2.pdf?1359115559</p> <p>Wave 1 Technical report: https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/system/uploads/assets/000/000/010/original/Wave_1_Technical_Report.pdf?1354035538</p> <p>Wave 2 Technical report: https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/system/uploads/assets/000/000/011/original/Wave_2_Technical_Report.pdf?1354035554</p> <p>Wave 1 – 4 questionnaires: https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/mainstage/questionnaires</p> <p>Understanding Society: Early findings https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/research/publications/findings/early</p> <p>Understanding Society: 2012 findings https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/research/publications/findings/2012</p> <p>Paper released showing comparability of survey with region populations https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/research/publications/working-paper/understanding-society/2013-01.pdf</p>
WEBSITE	https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/
OTHER INFORMATION	
Data Linkage	Asks for consent to link to health and education records.
*1	"As with other household panel surveys, the sample for Understanding Society is a sample of

	individual persons. At each wave data are collected regarding the whole household of each sample member in order to provide understanding of the household context of each sample member.” See https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/research/publications/working-paper/understanding-society/2009-01.pdf
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OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW

High applicability. This survey will be an extremely useful source of information as it contains many relevant questions and is representative at a Scotland level. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis among equalities groups.

Questionnaire wording – Understanding Society

	Sample size	Year /Wave
Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions (include var. names)		
How many days in a usual week do you play sports, do aerobics or do some other keep fit activity? YPPSPRT	Approx 2,650 in Wave 2 (UK)	1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10
What is the main way you usually travel to school? YPTRVL2SCH	Approx 2,650 in Wave 2 (UK)	1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10
I'd like you to think about all the walking you have done in the past four weeks either locally or away from here {if CAPI} / home {if CATI}.	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	waves 2, 5 and 8
Please include any country walks, walking to and from work or college and any other walks that you have done. In the past four weeks, have you done a continuous walk that lasted at least 10 minutes? That is, since [DOI - 4 weeks]. Wlk10m	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	waves 2, 5 and 8
During the past four weeks, on how many days did you do a walk of at least 10 minutes? That is, since [DOI - 4 weeks]. Daywlk	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	waves 2, 5 and 8
Which of the following best describes your usual walking pace...? Walkpace	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	waves 2, 5 and 8
Here is a list of types of sporting activities. Please tell me which ones, if any, you have done in the last 12 months? Sports1	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	waves 2, 5 and 8
And have you done any of these sporting activities in the last 12 months? Please include ALL the sports activities you have done. If there are any other sport activities you want to mention, just let me know which ones. Sports2	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	waves 2, 5 and 8
You said you have done [LIST OF SELECTIONS FROM SPORTS1 + SPORTS2]. How often in the last 12 months have you done this sport {if one sport mentioned at SPORTS1/SPORTS2} / all of these sports {if more than one sport mentioned at SPORTS1/SPORTS2}? If there is a 'peak season' for some of the sports then please bear this in mind when thinking of your answer. Sportsfreq		
Lastly, have you done any of these sporting activities in the last 12 months? Sports3	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	waves 2, 5 and 8
Are you currently a member of a sports club to do this sport {if one sport mentioned at SPORTS1/SPORTS2/SPORTS3} / to do at least one of these sports {if more than one sport mentioned at SPORTS1/SPORTS2/SPORTS3}? Club		
Please look at this card and tell me how easy or difficult you would find it to get to a sports or leisure facility including leisure centre, recreation ground or park, if you wanted to participate in sports and leisure activities? Access	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	wave 2
Please look at this card and tell me what makes it difficult for you to get to a sports or leisure facility in order to participate in sports or other activities when and where you want to? Acc1to16	Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)	wave2

<p>Volunteering</p> <p>Including any time spent at home or elsewhere, about how often over the last 12 months have you generally done something to help any of these organisations? Volfreq</p> <p>And in the last 4 weeks approximately how many hours have you spent doing unpaid or voluntary work for any organisation? Volhrs</p>	<p>Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)</p> <p>Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)</p>	<p>waves 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10</p> <p>waves 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10</p>
<p>Cultural Engagement</p> <p>I am now going to ask you about activities that you may have done in the last 12 months. In the last 12 months, have you done any of these activities? Please only include activities done in your own time or for the purpose of voluntary work. Arts1a</p> <p>And in the last 12 months, have you done any of these activities? (Please only include activities done in your own time or for the purpose of voluntary work.) Arts1b</p> <p>You said you have done [LIST SELECTIONS FROM ARTS1A + ARTS1B]. Thinking about this activity {if one activity mentioned at ARTS1A/ARTS1B} / all these activities {if more than one activity mentioned at ARTS1A/ARTS1B}, how often in the last 12 months have you done activities like this? Remember only include activities done in your own time or for the purposes of voluntary work. Arts1freq</p> <p>In the last 12 months, have you been to any of these events? (Please only include events attended in your own time or for the purpose of voluntary work.) Arts2a</p> <p>And in the last 12 months, have you been to any of these events? (Please only include events attended in your own time or for the purpose of voluntary work. Arts2b</p> <p>You said you had been to [LIST OF SELECTIONS FROM ARTS2A + ARTS2B]. Thinking about this event {if one event mentioned at ARTS2A/ARTS2B} / all these events {if more than one event mentioned at ARTS2A/ARTS2B}, how often in the last 12 months have you been to events such as this? Remember only include events attended in your own time or for the purposes of voluntary work. Arts2freq</p> <p>During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following at least once? Please only include activities done in your own time or for the purpose of voluntary work. Mla</p> <p>Please tell me how often in the last 12 months you have used a public library? (Again only include if used in your own time or for the purposes of voluntary work) Libfreq</p> <p>Please tell me how often in the last 12 months you have been to an archive or records office? (Again only include if used in your own time or for the purposes of voluntary work) Archfreq</p> <p>Please tell me how often in the last 12 months you have visited a museum or gallery? (Again only include if used in your own time or for the purposes of</p>	<p>Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)</p> <p>Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)</p> <p>Approx 39000 in wave 2 (UK)</p> <p>Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)</p> <p>Approx 39000 in wave 2 (UK)</p>	<p>waves 2, 5 and 8</p>

<p>voluntary work) Musfreq</p> <p>Here is a list of types of historical sites. Please tell me which ones you have visited in the last 12 months? Please only include activities done in your own time or for the purpose of voluntary work or for academic study. Heritage</p> <p>You said you had visited [LIST OF SELECTIONS FROM HERITAGE]. Thinking about this visit {if one visit mentioned at HERITAGE} / all of these visits {if more than one visit mentioned at HERITAGE}, how often in the last 12 months have you visited places like this? Again only include places you have visited in your own time or for the purposes of voluntary work or academic study. Herfreq</p>	<p>Approx 39000 in wave 2 (UK)</p> <p>Approx 39,000 in wave 2 (UK)</p>	<p>waves 2, 5 and 8</p> <p>Waves 2, 5 and 8</p>
<p>Civic Pride</p> <p>Next, here are some statements about neighbourhoods</p> <p>Please tick the box that indicates how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood. SCOPNGBHA • The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighbourhood mean a lot to me. SCOPNGBHB • If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood. SCOPNGBHC • I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours. SCOPNGBHD • I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighbourhood. SCOPNGBHE • I plan to remain a resident of this neighbourhood for a number of years. SCOPNGBHF • I like to think of myself as similar to the people who live in this neighbourhood. SCOPNGBHG • I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood. SCOPNGBHH • <p>Overall, do you like living in this neighbourhood? LLKNBRD</p> <p>I'm going to read out a list of facilities and services in your local area. For each one please tell me whether you consider your local area services to be excellent, very good, fair or poor?</p> <p>Primary schools LOCSERAP</p> <p>Secondary schools LOCSERAS</p> <p>Medical facilities LOCSERB</p> <p>Shopping facilities LOCSERD</p> <p>Leisure facilities LOCSERE</p> <p>I am going to read out a set of statements that could be true about your neighbourhood. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree that each statement describes your neighbourhood.</p>	<p>Approx 40,500 in wave 1 (UK)</p> <p>Info not yet available</p>	<p>Waves 1, 3, 6 and 9</p> <p>waves 3, 6</p>

First, this is a close-knit neighbourhood NBRCOH1	available	and 9
People around here are willing to help their neighbours. NBRCOH2	Info not yet available	waves 3, 6 and 9
People in this neighbourhood can be trusted.NBRCOH3		
People in this neighbourhood generally don't get along with each other. NBRCOH4	Info not yet available	waves 3, 6 and 9
Are you currently a member of any of the kinds of organisations on this card? ORG		
Which ones? ORGM		
Whether you are a member or not, do you join in the activities of any of these organisations on a regular basis? ORGA	Info not yet available	Waves 3, 5, 7 and 9
Overall, do you like living in this neighbourhood? (No variable name included in questionnaire)		

Life Opportunities Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS			
Study name	Life Opportunities Survey		
Organisation responsible for study	Department for Work and Pensions		
Description of study	The survey compares how disabled and non-disabled people participate in society in a number of areas, including education and training, employment, transport, leisure, social and cultural activities, and social contact.		
Type of study	Longitudinal		
Target population	Disabled and non-disabled in GB (Interviews attempted with all adults in each household and proxy interviews for people aged 11-15)		
Frequency of data collection	Annual		
Planned future waves	Funding for the survey is granted on a wave by wave basis so no set lifespan. However the survey was set up in view of the Government's goal for achieving equality for disabled people in the UK by 2025, so future waves are very likely.		
Possibility of adding questions	Unlikely – study focused primarily on disability issues and at the UK level		
Geographical Coverage	GB		
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	Wave 1 Jun '09–Mar '11	Wave 2 June '10–Mar'12	
In UK	19,600	9,738	
In Scotland	1,790*	t.b.c.	
Glasgow	N/A	N/A	
East End of Glasgow	N/A	N/A	
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)			
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Urban/rural, Government Office Regions		
METHODOLOGY			
Sample frame	Postcode Address File		
Sampling method	Random, single-stage unclustered sample of address selected from Postal Address File at Wave 1. Households split into three groups for wave 2 follow-ups (those with adults with impairments, a control group, and households with 'onset-screening' adults). Not		

	all household selected for interview at Wave 2.
Mode of data collection	Face to Face interviewing (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing)
Response rates	Wave 1 – 59%. Wave 2 – 73%
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Learning, work, economic life, transport, community, leisure and civic life, accessibility (inside & outside home), services & policies, domestic life, caring for others, discrimination, crime, social contact, impairments and health conditions, income, benefits, quality of life.
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Interest in playing sport; amount of sport (generally - not individual sports) played over last 12 months; factors hindering playing of more sport; experience of difficulties accessing sports, culture and leisure services; Causes of these difficulties (All questions asked in both waves).
Volunteering	Interest in charitable and voluntary work; amount of charitable and voluntary work done over last 12 months; actors hindering chartable and voluntary work (All questions asked in both waves).
Cultural Engagement	Interest in going to: a museum or place of historic interest; theatre cinema or other arts activity; and library or archive. Amount of these activities done over last 12 months. Factors hindering visits to: museums or places of historic interest; theatre or others arts activity; library or archive (All questions asked in both waves).
Civic Pride	N/A
Commonwealth Games/ Olympics	N/A
Demographic/contextual questions	Household members, accommodation, tenure, nationality, country of birth, national identity, ethnicity, sexual identity, religion, period at current address, health, smoking, participation in government training schemes, employment, looking for work, education, Index of Multiple Deprivation
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	Latest findings from the survey (2010-2012): http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/los/index.php?page=los Wave 1 results (2009/11): http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/los/index.php?page=los_wor_results Wave 1 technical report: http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/los/index.php?page=los Wave 2 interim technical report: www.ons.gov.uk/.../life-opportunities-survey/wave.../wave-two-interim-technical-report.pdf
WEBSITE	http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/disability-statistics-and-research/life-

	opportunities-survey.php
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW
Medium applicability. The questions in this survey focus primarily on issues related to disability, and could be used to explore changes among the disabled. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis among other equalities groups as well, although pregnancy/maternity is not recorded.

Questionnaire wording – Life Opportunities Survey

All questions asked each wave

Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions

Q182: In an ideal world, where you were able to do whatever you like, which of the things on this card would you be interested in doing? [list presented to respondents includes: Playing sport]

Q183: Looking at the card again, in the last 12 months, which things have you done as much as you would like?

Q190: What is stopping you from playing sport (more)?

Q191: [asked if answer given at Q190 is 'other'] Please specify what is stopping you from playing sport (more).

Q227: In the last 12 months, how much difficulty did you have accessing culture, sports and leisure services?

Q228: What caused you difficulty accessing culture, sports and leisure services?

Q229: [asked in answer given at Q228 is 'other'] Please specify what caused you difficulty

Volunteering

Q182: In an ideal world, where you were able to do whatever you like, which of the things on this card would you be interested in doing? [list presented to respondents includes Charitable or voluntary work]

Q183: Looking at the card again, in the last 12 months, which things have you done as much as you would like?

Q192: What is stopping you from doing charitable or voluntary work (more)?

Q193: [asked if answer given at Q192 is 'other'] Please specify what is stopping you from doing charitable or voluntary work (more).

Cultural Engagement

Q182: In an ideal world, where you were able to do whatever you like, which of the things on this card would you be interested in doing? [list presented to respondents includes Going to a museum or place of historic interest (country home, castle etc); Going to the theatre, cinema or other arts activity; Going to the library or archive]

Q183: Looking at the card again, in the last 12 months, which things have you done as much as you would like?

Q194: What is stopping you from going to museums or places of historic interest (more)?

Q195: [asked if answer given at Q194 is 'other'] Please specify what is stopping you from going to museums or places of historic interest (more).

Q196: What is stopping you from going to the theatre, cinema or other arts activity (more)?

Q197: [asked if answer given at Q196 is 'other'] Please specify what is stopping you from going to the theatre, cinema or other arts activity (more).

Q198: What is stopping you from going to the library or archive (more)?

Q199: [asked if answer given at Q196 is 'other'] Please specify what is stopping you from going to the library or archive (more).

Also Q227, 228 and 229 as above under 'Sports participation and physical activity questions'

Millennium Cohort Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS		
Study name	Millennium Cohort Survey	
Organisation responsible for study	Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) (Institute of Education, University of London)	
Description of study	The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) is a multi-disciplinary research project following the lives of around 19,000 children born in the UK in 2000-01. It is the most recent of Britain's world-renowned national longitudinal birth cohort studies. The study has been tracking the Millennium children through their early childhood years and plans to follow them into adulthood.	
Type of study	Longitudinal	
Target population	Parents, Children	
Frequency of data collection	Sweeps conducted at 9 months, 3 years, 5 years, 7 years and 11 years of age.	
Planned future waves	The next wave will be in 2015 (aged 15 years)	
Possibility of adding questions	Researchers can submit a 2 page proposal for data enhancements to the principal investigator. More details can be found here: www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/shared/get-file.ashx?itemtype=document&id=1014	
Geographical Coverage	UK	
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2008 Wave	2012 Wave
In UK	13,857	Data yet to be released
In Scotland	1,620	
Glasgow		
East End of Glasgow		
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)		
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Country, Government Office Region	
METHODOLOGY		
Sample frame	Classes in schools in Scotland.	
Sampling method	The sample was selected from a random sample of electoral wards, disproportionately stratified to ensure adequate representation of all four UK countries, deprived areas and areas with high concentrations of Black and Asian families.	

Mode of data collection	2008/2012 – Face-to face interviews with parents, child cognitive assessments, child physical measurements and child self-completion questionnaire. In addition, self-completion paper questionnaire for child’s teacher.
Response rates	2008 – 82%
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	<p>Parent questionnaire: Family context, early education, schooling and childcare, child and family activities, child’s behaviour, parenting activities, child health, parent’s health, employment, income and education, housing and local area.</p> <p>Child cognitive tests Child physical measurements</p> <p>Child self-completion questionnaire: hobbies, their relationship with their friends, their feelings, e.g. how often they feel happy or sad, what they do at school.</p>
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Participation in sports and physical activity, barriers to physical activity/sport, frequency of sports participation
Volunteering	
Cultural Engagement	Participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months
Civic Pride	Suitability of local area for bringing up children.
Commonwealth Games/Olympics	Olympic legacy question (2012 only)
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, sex, marital status, housing tenure, working status, income, ethnicity, height, weight
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	<p>2008 Technical Report: http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/shared/get-file.ashx?id=844&itemtype=document</p> <p>2008 Questionnaires: http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=875&sitesectiontitle=Questionnaires</p> <p>2012 Questionnaires: http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=1080&sitesectiontitle=Questionnaires</p>
WEBSITE	http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=851&sitesectiontitle=Welcome+to+the+Millennium+Cohort+Study
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW

Medium applicability. This survey provides a source of longitudinal data on teenagers' attitudes and behaviours. It contains some relevant questions and good contextual information. The sample size is large enough to allow subgroup analysis among some equalities groups, although only parents' religion and ethnicity is recorded, not that of the cohort members. Sexual orientation is not covered.

Questionnaire wording – Millennium Cohort Survey

	Year /Wave
Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions (include var. names)	
Parent questionnaire Now some questions about things that [^Cohort child's name] might do outside school lessons , but including at lunchtimes, breakfast and after-school clubs as well as at other times.	2008/2012
How many days a week does [^Cohort child's name] usually go to a club or class to do sport or any other physical activity like swimming, gymnastics, football, dancing etc? (SEHO)	2008
Parent questionnaire Do you feel that [^Cohort child's name] doesn't go to these kinds of clubs or classes more often for any of these reasons? (PLBR)	2008/2012
Parent questionnaire Not including clubs or classes, how many days a week does [^Cohort child's name] usually take part in physical activities (e.g. swimming, walking) or physically active play with [^his/ her] friends or brothers and sisters?	2012
Please don't include walking to school. (PLFR)	2008
Parent questionnaire How often does [^Cohort Child's name] use a bicycle? Please include travel to and from school.	2008/2012
Parent questionnaire How often do you [^or your husband/wife] take part in physical activities (e.g. swimming, walking) or physically active play with [^Cohort child's name]? (FAPA)	
Parent questionnaire How often do you... play sports or physically active games outdoors or indoors with [^Cohort child's name]? (ACTI)	2012
Child questionnaire Q3 How often do you play sports or active games inside or outside, not at School	2008
Child questionnaire Q5 How much do you like playing sports and games outside?	2008
Child questionnaire Q6 How much do you like playing sports and games inside?	2008
Cultural Engagement	
Parent questionnaire Over the past 12 months, that is since [^Date one year ago], which, if any, of the places on this card has [^Cohort child's name] been to? (PLVS)	2008
Civic Pride	
Parent questionnaire I'd like to ask you some questions about your area. By area, I mean within about a mile or 20 minutes walk of here. Is this a good area to bring up children? (ARGD)	2012

Growing up in Scotland

SUMMARY DETAILS							
Study name	Growing up in Scotland study						
Organisation responsible for study	Scottish Government						
Description of study	The study focuses on the characteristics, circumstances and experiences of a sample of Scottish children in their early years and through to adolescence						
Type of study	Longitudinal						
Target population	Children in Scotland. Birth Cohort 1 (BC1) was with children born in 2004/2005, the Child Cohort (CC) was those born in 2002/2003, and Birth Cohort 2 (BC2) was children born in 2010/11. In the initial waves of each cohort, the child's carer was interviewed. In latter sweeps, it is expected that the child will play a more active role in the interview.						
Frequency of data collection	During the first phase of the survey, families were visited by an interviewer every year until the child reached 5 years old. During phase 2 (from 2010), families will be visited less frequently at key stages in the child's development or just after transitions (e.g. after starting primary or secondary school).						
Planned future waves	2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16						
Possibility of adding questions	Likely – a Scottish Government sponsored survey						
Geographical Coverage	Scotland						
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	Yr 1 2005/6	Yr 2 2006/7	Yr 3 2007/8	Yr 4 2008/9	Yr 5 2009/10	Yr 6 2010/11	Yr 7 2011/12
In UK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
In Scotland	BC1 5,217 CC 2,859	BC1 4,512 CC 2,500	BC1 4,193 CC 2,332	BC1 3,994 CC 2,200	BC1 3,833	BC1 3,657 BC2 6,127	
Glasgow	BC1 1200 (NHS GGC)	BC1 997 (NHS GGC)	BC1 917 (NHS GGC)	BC1 865 (NHS GGC)	BC1 833 (NHS GGC)	BC1 796 (NHS GGC)	

East End of Glasgow							
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)							
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Health Board; SG Urban/rural classification; Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation						
METHODOLOGY							
Sample frame	Child Benefits Records.						
Sampling method	A random sample of families with children across Scotland - stratified by region and deprivation level and clustered based on aggregated Data Zones. Within selected families, all eligible children were selected for the 0-1 aged cohort and 3/5ths of all eligible children were selected for the 2-3 aged cohort. Where a 0-1 year old child had a sibling aged 2-3, one child was selected at random.						
Mode of data collection	Face to face interviewing, (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), with some self completion modules (Computer Assisted Self Interviewing)						
Response rates		BC1	CC				
	Sweep 3	90%	90%				
	Sweep 4	91%	89%				
	Sweep 5	91%	n/a				
	Sweep 6	86%	n/a				
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE							
Main topics covered	Childcare, education, social work/support for parents, health social inclusion						
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Amount of time child has done active things such as running, dancing, trampoline, riding a bike, kicking a ball (sweeps 3 & 5);Child's television viewing (sweeps 3, 4 & 5) and use of a computer/games console (sweep 5) [See also 'cultural engagement' topics, below].						
Volunteering							
Cultural Engagement	Frequency of visiting/attending places/events – including library, live performance, swimming pool, art gallery, zoo, cinema, sporting event, religious event - and who with (sweeps 2 & 4). Importance of child experiencing different types of activity – social, educational, cultural, physical (sweep 2)						

	Satisfaction with available range of activities (sweep 2)
Civic Pride	Community spirit (sweep 3) Involvement in local groups/activities (sweeps 2 & 3)
Commonwealth Games/ Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Household composition, child's age, child's health problems, child's long standing illness/disability. Parent's ethnicity, religion, country of birth, languages spoken at home, accommodation
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	Research reports, summaries, briefings and journal articles on all previous sweeps are available on the Growing Up in Scotland website here: http://www.growingupinScotland.org.uk/
WEBSITE	http://www.growingupinScotland.org.uk/
OTHER INFORMATION	A new group of just over 6,000 babies, born between 1st March 2010 and 28th February 2011 has been recruited to take part in GUS and interviews with parents took place during 2011/12.

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW	
Medium applicability, especially in the longer term. Once Birth Cohort 2 is more progressed (in say 5-6 years time) it would be very interesting to compare whether the two cohorts have different patterns of activities. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis among equalities groups, although only parents' religion and ethnicity is recorded, not that of the cohort members. Sexual orientation is not covered.	

Questionnaire wording – Growing up in Scotland

	Year /Wave
Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions	
In the last week, did ^childname do any of the following active things, including activities in nursery or school? McApha01-09/ MeApha01-09	Sweep 3/5
What other activity has ^childname done in the last week? McApha10-23/MeApha10-23	Sweep 3/5
Now looking at this card, in the last week, how much time did ^childname spend ^doing > activity? McAphy01-08/MeAphy01-08	Sweep 2/4
First of all can you tell me which of the following places or events ^childname has visited since ^month_of_interview last year? MbAvst	Sweep 2/4
In the past year, how often has ^childname gone to a swimming pool? MbAswm20	Sweep 2/4
Thinking about the last time ^childname went to ^the swimming pool, who did ^he> go with? MbAswm	Sweep 2/4
In the past year, how often has ^childname gone to an athletic or sporting event? MbAath20	Sweep 2/4
Thinking about the last time ^childname went to ^an athletic or sporting event in> which ^he was not a player, who did ^he go with? MbAath.	Sweep 2/4
I now have some questions about watching television. Thinking about the past week, on how many days did ^ChildName watch television for least 10 minutes at a time? MbAtv01	Sweep3/4/5
How long would ^childname usually watch television for in total on an average > weekday. MbAtv09	Sweep3/4/5
And roughly how long on average would ^childname watch TV at the weekend? MbAtv10	Sweep3/4/5
How important is it for you that ^childname gets to run around and play outside? MbAatt03	Sweep 2
How important is it for you that ^childname takes part in exercise – for example, going swimming or doing dancing or gymnastics? MbAatt04	Sweep 2

Cultural Engagement	
First of all can you tell me which of the following places or events ^childname has visited since ^month_of_interview last year? MbAvst	Sweep 2/4
In the past year, how often has ^childname gone to the library MbAlib20	Sweep 2/4
Thinking about the last time ^childname went to ^the library, who did ^he go with? MbAlib.	Sweep 2/4
In the past year, how often has ^childname gone to a live performance for children > such as a musical concert, play or pantomime? MbAliv20	Sweep 2/4
Thinking about the last time ^childname went to ^a live performance for children such as a musical concert, play or pantomime, who did ^he go with? MbAliv.	Sweep 2/4
In the past year, how often has ^childname gone to an art gallery, museum or historical site? MbAart20	Sweep 2/4
Thinking about the last time ^childname went to ^an art gallery, museum or historical site, who did ^he go with? MbAart	Sweep 2/4
In the past year, how often has ^childname gone to a zoo, aquarium or farm? MbAzoo20	Sweep 2/4
Thinking about the last time ^childname went to ^the zoo, who did ^he go with? MbAzoo.	Sweep 2/4
In the past year, how often has ^childname gone to a cinema? MbAcnm20	Sweep 2/4
Thinking about the last time ^childname went to ^the cinema, who did ^he go with? MbAcmn.	Sweep 2/4
In the past year, how often has ^childname gone to a religious service or event? MbAfai20	Sweep 2/4
Thinking about the last time ^childname went to ^a religious service or event, who> did ^he go with? MbAfai.	Sweep 2
How important is it for you that ^childname experiences social activities such as visiting friends or relatives or having friends or relatives visit you? MbAatt01	Sweep 2
How important is it for you that ^childname experiences cultural activities such as visiting museums or going to live performances? MbAatt02	Sweep 2
How important is it for you that ^childname experiences educational activities such as reading books or drawing and painting? MbAatt05	Sweep 2
Civic Pride	
We know that children have different opportunities to experience activities for example because of what is available in their local area. Which of the following statements best describes what you think about the range of activities available to your child? MbAsat01	Sweep 2
How much do you agree with the following statements? "This neighbourhood has a good community spirit" McNHsa02	Sweep 3
Are you an active member of a local group set up for children or parents? MbMact10	Sweep 2/3

What sort of group is it? MbMact11	Sweep 2/3
Are you an active member of any other group or organisation? (e.g. trade union, political party, voluntary group or charity, social club, PTA, tenants association, neighbourhood watch, church group, etc - please specify) MbMact12	Sweep 2/3
What is the group or organization? MbMact13	Sweep 2/3
Can you tell me which of the following facilities exist in your area and how often you use > them McNHsv	Sweep 2/3
I would like to ask you a few questions about local activities that you may be involved in. Are you an active member of a local group set up for children or parents? (Active means giving up your time to attend, organise or promote the group) McMact10	Sweep 2/3

British Cohort Survey 1970

SUMMARY DETAILS		
Study name	British Cohort Survey 1970	
Organisation responsible for study	Centre for Longitudinal Studies (Institute of Education, University of London)	
Description of study	The 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) follows the lives of more than 17,000 people born in England, Scotland and Wales in a single week of 1970.	
Type of study	Longitudinal	
Target population	Adults	
Frequency of data collection	Infrequent up to 2000 then every four years	
Planned future waves	Plan to continue sweeps every four years	
Possibility of adding questions	Researchers can submit a 2 page proposal for data enhancements to the principal investigator. More details can be found here: www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/shared/get-file.ashx?itemtype=document&id=1014	
Geographical Coverage	UK	
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2008 Wave	2012 Wave
In UK	8,874	Data not yet released.
In Scotland	827	
Glasgow		
East End of Glasgow		
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)		
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Government Office Regions (GOR)	
METHODOLOGY		
Sample frame	All children in the UK born in one week in April 1970.	
Sampling method	In later sweeps, the cohort was augmented by additional children who were born outside Great Britain, but within the target week in 1970, and subsequently moved to and were educated within Britain. No more were added after the age of 16.	
Mode of data collection	2008 - Telephone (Computer assisted telephone interviewing CATI). 2012 – Face-to-face and	

	self-completion.
Response rates	2008 – 76%
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Relationship history, household composition, family relationships, housing, employment and income, health, mental wellbeing
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Frequency of physical activity, participation in different sporting activities in the last 12 months
Volunteering	
Cultural Engagement	Participation in cultural activities in last 12 months
Civic Pride	Membership of local groups
Commonwealth Games/Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, sex, marital status, housing tenure, working status
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	<p>2008 Technical Report:</p> <p>http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/shared/get-file.ashx?id=907&itemtype=document</p> <p>2008 Questionnaire:</p> <p>http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=836&sitesectiontitle=Questionnaire</p> <p>2012 Questionnaires:</p> <p>http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=1118&sitesectiontitle=Questionnaires</p>
WEBSITE	http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=795&sitesectiontitle=Welcome+to+the+1970+British+Cohort+Study+(BCS70)
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW	
<p>Limited applicability. The survey covers a single age cohort only. Further it contains few relevant questions and those were only asked in the 2012 sweep, not in 2008. The sample size is a little small for equalities subgroup analysis and ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation are not covered.</p>	

Questionnaire wording – British Cohort Survey 1970

	Year /Wave
<p>Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions</p> <p>Main interview On how many days in a typical week do you do 30 minutes or more of exercise where you are working hard enough to raise your heart rate and break into a sweat? (EXERCISE)</p> <p>Q2 (Paper self-completion) How often have you done each of the following sporting activities in the last 12 months?</p> <p>Q1 (Paper self-completion) How often have you done each of the following activities in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>2012</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2012</p>
<p>Civic Pride</p> <p>Q8 (Paper self-completion) Are you currently a member of any of the following organisations?</p>	<p>2012</p>

1958 National Development Study

SUMMARY DETAILS		
Study name	1958 National Development Study	
Organisation responsible for study	Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) (Institute of Education, University of London)	
Description of study	The 1958 National Development Study (NCDS) follows the lives of more than 17,000 people born in England, Scotland and Wales in a single week of 1958.	
Type of study	Longitudinal	
Target population	Adults	
Frequency of data collection	Infrequent sweeps between 1958 and 2000. As of 2008, CLS plan to conduct a sweep every 5 years	
Planned future waves	The next wave will be this year, beginning in June.	
Possibility of adding questions	Researchers can submit a 2 page proposal for data enhancements to the principal investigator. More details can be found here: www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/shared/get-file.ashx?itemtype=document&id=1014	
Geographical Coverage	UK	
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2008 Wave	2013 Wave
In UK	9,790	In progress
In Scotland	932	
Glasgow		
East End of Glasgow		
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)		
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Country, Government Office Regions	
METHODOLOGY		
Sample frame	All children in the UK born in one week in March 1958.	
Sampling method	In later sweeps, the cohort was augmented by additional children who were born outside Great Britain, but within the target week in 1958, and subsequently moved to and were educated	

	within Britain. No more were added after the age of 16.
Mode of data collection	2008 – 60 minute face-to-face interview and 16 page paper self-completion questionnaire. 2013 – online and telephone surveys.
Response rates	2008 – 80%
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Relationship history, household composition, family relationships, housing, employment and income, health, mental wellbeing
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Whether regularly takes part in physical activities Frequency of taking part in physical activities Whether gets out of breath or sweaty when taking part in physical activities Amount of physical work involved in cohort member's job (if applicable)
Volunteering	
Cultural Engagement	Leisure activities Regularity of taking part in 12 leisure activities (from The British Household Panel Study)
Civic Pride	Membership of organisations: Current and previous membership of organisations Regularity of taking part in activities of these organisations Political activity: Whether has attended a public meeting, taken part in a public demonstration or protest, or signed a petition in the last 12 months Neighbourhood 9 questions on neighbourhood and psychological sense of Community
Commonwealth Games/	

Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, sex, marital status, housing tenure, working status, income
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	<p>2008 Technical Report:</p> <p>http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/shared/get-file.ashx?id=811&itemtype=document</p> <p>2008 Questionnaire:</p> <p>http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=784&sitesectiontitle=Questionnaire</p>
WEBSITE	http://cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=724&sitesectiontitle=Welcome+to+the+1958+National+Child+Development+Study
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW
Limited applicability. The survey covers a single age cohort only. While some relevant questions are included, the Scottish sample size is relatively small, precluding robust national- and sub-group-level analysis. Other longitudinal surveys, listed above, contain similar questions but have larger sample sizes.

Questionnaire wording – National Child Development Survey 1958

	Year /Wave
Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions (include var. names)	
Main questionnaire Do you regularly take part in any of the activities on this card. By regularly I mean at least once a month, for most of the year? (exercise)	2008
Main questionnaire How often do you take part in any activity of this type? (BREATHLS)	2008
Main questionnaire And when you take part in any activity of this type, would you say you got out of breath or sweaty...(SWEAT)	2008
Cultural Engagement	
Q1 (Paper self-completion) We are interested in the things people do in their leisure time. Please indicate how frequently you do each one...	2008

Civic Pride	
Main questionnaire Have you ever been a member of any of the kinds of organisations on this card? (orgever)	2008
Main questionnaire And are you currently a member of any of the organisations on this card? (orgnow)	2008
Main questionnaire How often do you take part in the activities of the organisation: (orgfreq)	2008
Main questionnaire And in the last 12 months have you...	2008
1 ...attended a public meeting or rally?	
2 ...taken part in a public demonstration or protest?	
3 ...signed a petition? (prally)	
Q17 (Paper self-completion) The following statements are about neighbourhoods. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement.	2008

4 CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEYS

Glasgow Household Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS										
Study name	Glasgow Household Survey									
Organisation responsible for study	Glasgow City Council									
Description of study	An annual survey of Glasgow residents to assess use and perceptions of local services, and views on other local issues. The survey has run since 1999									
Type of study	Cross-sectional									
Target population	Adult Glasgow residents (aged 16+)									
Frequency of data collection	Annual (was biannual until 2013)									
Planned future waves	Spring 2014 and more than likely annually after that, budget permitting									
Possibility of adding questions	Likely - Council services and council partners are given the opportunity to submit question suggestions at the beginning of each year. This includes the local Commonwealth Games Legacy Team with which the Scottish Government is in regular contact									
Geographical Coverage	Glasgow									
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	Spring 2008	Autumn 2008	Spring 2009	Autumn 2009	Spring 2010	Autumn 2010	Spring 2011	Autumn 2011	Spring 2012	Autumn 2012

In UK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
In Scotland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glasgow	1,010*	1,002*	1,010*	1,010*	1,000*	1,002*	1,009*	1,013*	1,018*	1,015*
East End of Glasgow	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	197	204	202
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)										
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Community Planning Partnership area and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. (From 2013 the CPP area analysis will be replaced with Sector Partnership Area analysis, reflecting recent changes to the structure for community planning in Glasgow). Postcodes are also routinely collected as part of the survey, so it is possible to carry out bespoke spatial analysis.									
METHODOLOGY										
Sample frame	Postcode Address File									
Sampling method	Sample points are selected at random across the city and, within each point, a quota of residents is interviewed. Until 2013 the sample was stratified by Community Planning Area (CPA) and from 2013 onwards it will be stratified by Sector Partnership Area.									
Mode of data collection	Face to face interviewing (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing)									
Response rates	Response rates are not calculated for quota surveys									
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE										
Main topics covered	Each wave the survey covers use of, and satisfaction with, local services. Beyond this, the topic coverage tends to change each wave, reflecting the Council's/its partners' current information needs, but some topics are repeated (see below).									
Sports Participation and Physical	Use of, and satisfaction with, sports and leisure centres									

Activity	<p>(These questions have appeared in all waves of the survey since its inception in 1999)</p> <p>Level of physical activity at work, mode of travel to work, participation in gardening/DIY, participation in sport/other physical activities, sources of information on sport and physical activity available in the local area, extent to which household followed major sporting events in 2012 and were motivated to do more sport or physical activity as a result.</p> <p>(These questions appeared in the 2013 wave of the survey and all but the last were taken from the Scottish Health Survey)</p>
Volunteering	<p>Formal and informal volunteering, sources of information on volunteering opportunities, personal benefits of volunteering, reasons for not volunteering.</p> <p>(All these questions appeared in the autumn 2008 and the spring 2012 waves of the survey)</p>
Cultural Engagement	<p>Use of, and satisfaction with, museums and galleries (These questions have appeared in all waves of the survey since its inception in 1999)</p> <p>Museums and galleries visited in the last 12 months, activities engaged in at museums and galleries, what would make respondent visits museums and galleries more often, reasons for not visiting museums and galleries, sources of information on museums and galleries</p> <p>(These questions appeared in the autumn 2011 wave of the survey)</p> <p>Who respondent visited a museum or gallery with, and the main reason for their visit</p> <p>(These questions appeared in the spring 2013 wave of the survey)</p>
Civic Pride	<p>Pride in Glasgow as a whole and in local areas, words/phrases that sum up Glasgow, advocacy of Glasgow to people from outside the city, ratings of Glasgow compared to other Scottish cities</p> <p>(These questions appeared in the autumn 2012 wave of the survey)</p>
Commonwealth Games/ Olympics	<p>Anticipated impact of Glasgow 2014 on a) Glasgow b) respondent's local area and c) respondent/their family; priorities for getting maximum benefit for the Games, awareness of improvements being made across the city for the Games, concerns about Glasgow hosting the Games</p> <p>(These questions appeared in the autumn 2008, spring 2011 and autumn 2012 waves of the survey)</p>

Demographic/contextual questions	Gender, age, social class, income, ethnicity, disability, sexuality, length of residence in Glasgow, age of children in household
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	All previous reports are available on the Glasgow City Council website (see link below)
WEBSITE	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3822
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW

High applicability. This is a robust quota survey with the data comparing favourably with Scottish Household Survey data. With the exception of the GoWell survey, the GHS is the best available source of data at the Glasgow- and East End-level on key themes of interest. Opportunities to add new questions are also good. The sample size is large enough to allow subgroup analysis among most equalities groups, although pregnancy/maternity is not covered.

Questionnaire wording – Glasgow Household Survey

	Sample size	Year /Wave
<p>Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions</p> <p>Which of these services provided by Glasgow City Council, or its partners, if any, have you or any other household members used in the last year or so? [options include sport and leisure centres]</p> <p>I'd like you to tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the quality of each in your local area.</p> <p>Thinking about your job in general would you say that you are....? Very physically active, fairly physically active, not very physically active, not at all physically active.</p> <p>And how do you usually travel to work</p> <p>Apart from the days when you use [INSERT MODE], do you regularly use any other method of travel to get to work?</p> <p>We are interested in whether people have done any gardening or DIY recently. Have you done any of the things shown on this card in the past four weeks?</p> <p>During the past four weeks on how many days have you done this kind of gardening or DIY?</p> <p>In the last four weeks, have you done any of the activities listed on this card?</p> <p>On how many days in the last four weeks did you do at least one of these activities?</p> <p>If you needed information on sport and other physical activities available in your local area, where would you go for this information</p> <p>A range of major sporting events took place in 2012 including these that are shown on this card. Can I just check whether your household followed any of these or other similar events by...? Watching coverage on TV or the internet; Listening to coverage on radio or the internet; Reading</p>	<p>c1,000</p> <p>c.500</p> <p>survey in field</p>	<p>All waves</p> <p>2013</p>

<p>about events in newspaper or on the internet</p> <p>Has following sporting events in 2012 motivated you or other members of your household to do more sport or physical activity?</p> <p>Which sport or physical activity have you done more of? Which sport or physical activity have other members of your household done more of?</p>		
<p>Volunteering</p> <p>During the last 12 months, have you given up any time to help others on a voluntary/unpaid basis? (this may include charities, clubs, school boards or helping someone in your community</p> <p>Was this....a) Formal volunteering (i.e. it was undertaken through an organisation, charity or club); or b) Or Informal volunteering (i.e. giving unpaid help as an individual to people who are not relatives, a neighbour for example)</p> <p>How did you find out about the opportunity to volunteer and contribute your time?</p> <p>What personal benefits, if any, have you gained from your involvement in volunteering?</p> <p>What is your main reason for NOT volunteering?</p>	<p>c1,000</p> <p>c100</p> <p>c100</p> <p>c900</p>	<p>Autumn 2008 & spring 2012</p>
<p>Cultural Engagement</p> <p>Which of these services provided by Glasgow City Council, or its partners, if any, have you or any other household members used in the last year or so? [options include museums and galleries]</p> <p>I'd like you to tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the quality of each in your local area.</p> <p>Which of these attractions, if any, have you or other household members visited in the last 12 months?</p> <p>Which of these, if any, did you do during your visit to [INSERT NAME OF ATTRACTION CODED]? Please just read out the letters that apply.</p> <p>And what would encourage you to visit these attractions more often?</p> <p>What are your main reasons for not visiting any of the attractions in the last 12 months?</p> <p>From which of these sources, if any, would you say you receive most of your information about visitor attractions in Glasgow? Please just read out the letters that apply.</p> <p>You said that you or other household members have used museums and galleries in the last year or so. Thinking about the last time you visited a museum or gallery, who did you go with? Please just read out the letters that apply</p>	<p>c1,000</p> <p>c500</p> <p>1,013</p> <p>692</p> <p>692</p> <p>322</p> <p>1,013</p> <p>survey in field</p>	

Taking your answer from this card, what was the main reason for your visit?		
<p>Civic Pride</p> <p>How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I feel part of the community in which I live - I feel proud of my local area (the area within a 15 – 20 minute walk from your home) - I feel proud of the city of Glasgow <p>And which of these phrases best describes the way you would talk about Glasgow to people from outside the city (e.g. people you meet on holiday)?</p> <p>Which 2 or 3 words or phrases would you use to describe Glasgow to people from outside the city?</p> <p>And of these, which single word or phrase would you say best sums up Glasgow?</p> <p>Generally, how would you rate Glasgow compared to other Scottish cities? Please select your answer from this card.</p>	1,015	Autumn 2012
<p>Commonwealth Games</p> <p>Do you think Glasgow hosting the Commonwealth Games in 2014 will have a positive or negative effect on.....a) you and your family b) your local area c) yourself and your family?</p> <p>To ensure Glasgow gets as much benefit as possible from hosting the Commonwealth Games, what do you think the city's priorities should be? From this list, could you tell me which one you think should be...a) the 1st priority b) the second priority c) the third priority d) the lowest priority</p> <p>Do you have any concerns about Glasgow hosting the Commonwealth Games?</p> <p>What concerns do you have about Glasgow hosting the Games?</p> <p>Are you aware of improvements that are underway or planned across the city in preparation for the Games?</p> <p>Can you tell me what these improvements are?</p>	1,002, 1,009, 1,015	All questions asked in autumn 2008, spring 2011 and autumn 2012

Glasgow Health and Wellbeing Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS	
Study name	Glasgow Health and Wellbeing Survey
Organisation responsible for study	NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde

Description of study	A survey of residents living in Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board area with three key aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide intelligence to inform the health promotion directorate • to explore the different experience of health and wellbeing in most deprived communities compared to other areas • to provide information that would be useful for monitoring health promotion interventions. 				
Type of study	Cross-sectional				
Target population	Adults (16+)				
Frequency of data collection	Every 3 years				
Planned future waves	2014, 2017				
Possibility of adding questions	Would be possible to add questions space permitting. If looking to add questions on the 2014 wave would need to get in touch as soon as possible.				
Geographical Coverage	Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board area				
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011
In UK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
In Scotland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glasgow	1,693	1,802	1,954 + 1,488 in boosted areas (South Lanarkshire (249), West Dunbartonshire (505), East Dunbartonshire (228) and East CHCP (506).	8,278 (includes boosts at CHCP level)	6,101 (includes boosts at CHCP level)
East End of Glasgow		273 (Glasgow East CHCP)	506 (Glasgow East CHCP)	585 (Glasgow East CHCP)	
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)					
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	NHSGGC Board area; CH(C)Ps; SIMD (15% most deprived areas versus rest)				
METHODOLOGY: Random pre-selected survey					
Sample frame	Postcode Address File				
Sampling method	Postcodes are stratified by local authority and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles (SIMD). Within each stratum, residential addresses are selected at random				

Mode of data collection	Face-to-face, in-home interviewing
Response rates	Around 70%
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Perceptions of health and illness; use of health services; health behaviours; social health; financial health; environmental health and satisfaction with local services; participation in sport/physical activity.
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Exercise and sport: Proportion of adults who meet the national physical activity target (an adult to take 20 minutes of strenuous physical activity 3 or more times a week OR to take 30 minutes of moderate activity 5 or more times a week); participation in sport activities in the last four weeks.
Volunteering	Membership of social clubs, associations, church group; number of hours worked as volunteer
Cultural Engagement	
Civic Pride	Feeling of belonging to local area; community pride; trust
Commonwealth Games/Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Sex; Age; Most deprived 15% datazones (or most deprived 20% datazones in East Dunbartonshire) versus other datazones; Whether all household income is from benefits; SIMD quintile; Whether feel isolated from family and friends; Whether have control over decisions affecting daily life; Self assessed general health; Self assessed physical wellbeing; Self assessed mental/emotional wellbeing; Self assessed quality of life; GHQ12 score (high/low); Whether has a limiting illness/condition; Whether exposed to second hand smoke (most/some of the time); Smoking status; Whether exceeds recommended weekly alcohol limits; Whether consumes 5+ portions of fruit/veg per day; BMI (obese/not obese); Whether has any educational qualifications.
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	Reports and other publications for each wave of the survey are available on the survey website at: http://www.phru.net/rande/Web%20Pages/Health%20and%20Wellbeing.aspx
WEBSITE	http://www.phru.net/rande/Web%20Pages/Health%20and%20Wellbeing.aspx
OTHER INFORMATION : Reports have been published for all waves conducted to date. In more recent years this includes: an overall report, a key trends report, and reports for each CHCP boost area.	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW
Medium applicability. This survey has a good sample size and contains a number of relevant questions. Information is available at a Community Health and Care Partnership level, although the base sizes concerned are small. The sample size is large enough to allow subgroup analysis among some equalities groups but religion, sexuality and pregnancy/maternity are not covered.

Questionnaire wording – Glasgow Health and Wellbeing Survey

	Year /Wave
<p>Sports Participation and Physical Activity</p> <p>Q: Thinking now of the exercise and physical activity you take. In an average week, on how many days do you take at least 30 minutes of moderate physical exercise such as brisk walking? It doesn't have to be 30 minutes all at once.</p> <p>Q: In an average week, on how many days do you spend at least 20 continuous minutes doing vigorous exercise (enough to make you sweaty and out of breath)?</p> <p>Q: Including ALL types of exercise and activity you take. In an average week, on how many days do you take at least 30 minutes of moderate physical exercise such as brisk walking? It doesn't have to be 30 minutes all at once</p> <p>Q: And including ALL types of exercise and activity. In an average week, on how many days do you spend at least 20 continuous minutes doing vigorous exercise (enough to make you sweaty and out of breath)?</p> <p>Q: I am now going to read out a list of activities, and I'd like you to tell me which you have done in the last 4 WEEKS and how many days a week you did them? Include teaching, coaching, training and practice sessions. Activities: Swimming Cycling Workout at a gym / exercise bike / weight training Aerobics / Keep Fit / Gymnastics / Dance for Fitness Any other type of dancing Running / jogging Football / rugby Badminton / Tennis Squash Exercises (e.g. press-up, sit ups)</p>	<p>All waves</p> <p>All waves</p> <p>All waves</p> <p>All waves</p> <p>2008, 2011</p>
<p>Volunteering questions</p> <p>Q: Do you belong to any social clubs, associations, church groups or anything similar?</p> <p>Q: In the past 3 years, have you had any responsibilities in the groups you belong to, such as being a committee member, raising funds, organising events, or doing administrative or clerical work?</p> <p>Q: Do you act as a volunteer?</p> <p>Q: How many hours (approximately) do you volunteer per week?</p>	<p>All waves</p>
<p>Civic Pride questions</p> <p>Q: Now I would like to ask you some questions regarding your local area and community. Please look at the card and could you tell me which face on the scale indicates how you feel about your local area as a place to live.</p> <p>Q: And how do you feel about this area as a place in which to bring up children?</p> <p>Q: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about living in this local area?</p>	<p>All waves</p>

<p>Statements:</p> <p>This is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other</p> <p>I feel I belong to this local area</p> <p>The friendships and associations I have with other people in my local area mean a lot to me</p> <p>I feel valued as a member of my community</p> <p>Generally speaking, you can trust people in my local area</p> <p>By working together, people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood</p> <p>If I have a problem, there is always someone to help me</p>	<p>All waves</p> <p>All waves</p>
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Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS						
Study name	Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey					
Organisation responsible for study	NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde					
Description of study	A health & wellbeing survey with secondary pupils					
Type of study	Cross-sectional					
Target population	S1-S4 pupils across 30 secondary schools in Glasgow City					
Frequency of data collection	Annual					
Planned future waves	2014, 2017/2018					
Possibility of adding questions	Yes, space permitting. If looking to include questions in the 2014 wave would need to get in touch as soon as possible.					
Geographical Coverage	Glasgow City					
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2007	2010				
In UK						
In Scotland						
Glasgow	9,246	8,282				
East End of Glasgow	2,309	2,713				
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)	Glasgow City CHP North East Sector (NE Sector) area from 2,713 pupils in 10 secondary schools.					
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	CHP, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation					
METHODOLOGY						
Sample frame	S1-S4 pupils in Glasgow City Council area attending mainstream school.					
Sampling method	Class-based within schools. Target of 50% of all S1 to S4 pupils.					
Mode of data collection	School-based with data collected through a self-completion questionnaire administered in the classroom					

Response rates	All 30 Glasgow secondary schools took part. In 2010, the survey achieved a response rate of 83% (8,282 completed questionnaires compared to a target of 9,995).
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Demographics; physical activity; diet & sleep; smoking, alcohol & drugs; general health; mental health & wellbeing; self-esteem, bullying and anti-social behaviour; future aspirations; services aimed at young people
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Time spent doing physical activity; mode of travel to school; frequency of participation in physical activity whilst at school clubs; time spent doing sport and physical activity at clubs away from school; bike ownership; participation in sports activities in and out of school and as a club member.
Volunteering	
Cultural Engagement	
Civic Pride	
Commonwealth Games/ Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, gender, family composition, ethnicity, illness or disability, home internet access, caring responsibilities, money and savings, postcode.
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	
WEBSITE	http://www.phru.net/rande/Web%20Pages/Schools%20Survey%202010.aspx
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW
Medium applicability. This is a good source of physical activity information for young people in Glasgow. The sample sizes for Glasgow and individual Community Health Partnerships are good. The city-wide sample size is also large enough to allow for subgroup analysis among equalities groups, although religion and pregnancy/maternity are not covered.

Questionnaire wording – Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey

	Sample size	Year /Wave
<p>Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions</p> <p>How many days over the last 7 days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes?</p> <p>How do you usually travel to school?</p> <p>How often do you do sports or physical activities at school clubs?</p> <p>How often do you do sports or physical activities at clubs away from school in your own time?</p> <p>How many minutes of physical exercise per day do you think young people should do to stay healthy?</p> <p>Do you own a bicycle?</p> <p>In the last year have you taken part in any of the following activities in school?</p> <p>In the last year have you taken part in any of the following activities outside of school?</p> <p>In the last year have you taken part in any of the following activities as a club member?</p>	8,282	2010

Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children

SUMMARY DETAILS						
Study name	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC)					
Organisation responsible for study	World Health Organisation					
Description of study	A cross-national survey about young people's wellbeing, health behaviours and their social context as they move from childhood through to adulthood.					
Type of study	Cross-sectional					
Target population	Young people aged 11, 13 and 15 attending school					
Frequency of data collection	Every 4 years					
Planned future waves	2014, 2018					
Possibility of adding questions	Yes, in discussion with HBSC Scotland					
Geographical Coverage	43 countries took part in the most recent wave of the survey, including Scotland, England Ireland and Wales					
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	1989/90	1993/4	1997/8	2001/2	2005/6	2009/10
In UK						
In Scotland		2007 11 year olds, 1579 13 year olds, 1373 15 year olds	2279 11 year olds, 2222 13 year olds, 1872 15 year olds	1743 11 year olds, 1512 13 year olds, 1149 15 year olds	1691 11 year olds, 2256 13 year olds, 2198 15 year olds	2055 11 year olds, 2116 13 year olds, 2567 15 year olds.
Glasgow			597	272	514	695
East End of Glasgow						
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)						
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	National level available only					
METHODOLOGY						

Sample frame	School pupils		
Sampling method and sample frame	The sample for each country is designed to deliver nationally representative data about young people aged 11, 13 and 15 attending school. Each country survey team uses a stratified cluster probability sampling scheme, with school class as the sampling unit.		
Mode of data collection	School-based with data collected through a self-completion questionnaire administered in the classroom		
Response rates	Year	Class response rate	Pupil Response rate
	1998	91%	92%
	2002	75%	87%
	2006	76%	88%
	2010	73%	89%
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE			
Main topics covered	Health and wellbeing, social environments, health behaviour		
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Number of days a week physically active for a total of at 60 minutes, number of weekdays watched TV for two or more hours (All questions asked all waves)		
Volunteering	n/a		
Cultural Engagement	n/a		
Civic Pride	n/a		
Commonwealth Games/Olympics	n/a		
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, gender, family affluence, school performance, self-rated health, life satisfaction, health complaints, weight/obesity, body image, weight reduction behaviour, fruit consumption, soft drink consumption, frequency of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use. (All questions asked all waves)		
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	Reports and other publications for each wave of the survey are available on the survey website at: http://www.hbsc.org/publications/international/		
WEBSITE	http://www.hbsc.org/		
OTHER INFORMATION : The latest data available is for the 2005/6 wave of the survey but reports have been published for all waves conducted to date and these include top line findings for all questions and all countries, with some analysis by key socio-demographic variables.			

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW

Medium applicability. The Glasgow sample size is small but the survey provides Scotland-wide coverage of physical activity among young people. It would possibly provide a useful comparison with Glasgow Schools' Survey. There is the possibility of adding additional questions in discussion with HBSC Scotland. The sample size is large enough to allow subgroup analysis by age and sex (no other equality characteristics are covered).

Questionnaire wording – Health Behaviour in school-aged children

	Year /Wave
Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions	All waves
Q8 Over the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?	
Q92 OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS: How often do you usually exercise in your free time so much that you get out of breath or sweat?	
Q93 OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS: How many hours a week do you usually exercise in your free time so much that you get out of breath or sweat?	
Q94 How long does it usually take you to travel to school from your home?	
Q95 On a typical day is the main part of your journey to school made by...	
Q96 On a typical day is the main part of your journey from school made by...	

Ipsos MORI's Schools Omnibus Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS						
Study name	Ipsos MORI's Schools Omnibus survey					
Organisation responsible for study	Ipsos MORI					
Description of study	An omnibus survey of secondary school children in Scotland					
Type of study	Cross-sectional					
Target population	Young people aged 11-18 attending school in a nationally representative sample of secondary schools					
Frequency of data collection	Annual from 2012 onwards					
Planned future waves	Autumn school term 2013, 2014, 2015					
Possibility of adding questions	Questions to be submitted to Ipsos MORI by August of the year in which the survey takes place					
Geographical Coverage	Scotland					
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2008	2012				
In UK	n/a	n/a				
In Scotland	2,221	2,339				
Glasgow		185				
East End of Glasgow						
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)						
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, Eligibility for Free School Meals and Urban/Rural classification. Postcodes also collected as part of the survey.					
METHODOLOGY						
Sample frame	Pupils in mainstream Scottish secondary state schools.					
Sampling method	Schools were stratified by local authority, free school meal eligibility, school size, and urban-rural classification. PSE Classes within schools were then chosen to ensure a representative spread of ages.					

Mode of data collection	School-based with data collected through a self-completion questionnaire administered in the classroom.
Response rates	n/a
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Participation in cultural activities inside and outside of school; Attendance at cultural and sports events inside and outside of school; Participation in sports and physical activity inside and outside of school; Volunteering
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Time spent taking part in PE lessons and sports activities at school; time spent participating in sports or physical recreation outside of school; reasons for not participating.
Volunteering	Done any voluntary work in the last 12 months and if so, which areas this was connected to
Cultural Engagement	Frequency of visiting libraries, reasons for going, why not visited more often; Frequency of visits to historical/archaeological sites, reasons for going and why not visited more often; Frequency of visits to museums and galleries, reasons for going and why not visited more often; Creative activities and events undertaken inside and outside of school
Civic Pride	N/A
Commonwealth Games/ Olympics	Awareness, knowledge and perceptions of the Commonwealth Games; future involvement with the Commonwealth Games; perceived benefits of Commonwealth Games
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, gender, family affluence, self-rated health and ethnicity.
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	Report available on Scottish Government's website at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/235324/0064561.pdf
WEBSITE	http://www.scotland.gov.uk
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW
Medium applicability. The survey has good question coverage and there are opportunities to include new questions. The Glasgow sample is small but could be boosted if required. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis by age and sex but sexual orientation, pregnancy/maternity, and disability are not covered. Religion was covered in 2008 but not in 2012.

<p>In the last 12 months, have you been to any of these events or places?</p> <p>Volunteering</p> <p>During the last 12 months, have you done any voluntary work? Voluntary work is where people help clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations without getting paid for it.</p> <p>If you <u>have</u> done volunteering during the last 12 months, was this connected to any of the following areas? Helping at sports (e.g. raising money, organising events, coaching, refereeing, score keeping etc); Helping with art, music, singing or a drama group (e.g. painting scenery, teaching singing etc); Helping at a library; Helping at museums/ galleries; Helping at a historical site (e.g. conservation, restoration, archaeology).</p>	<p>2,221</p>	<p>2012</p> <p>2008</p>
<p>Commonwealth Games</p> <p>When you think of major sporting events which will be held in the UK in the next few years, which events come to mind?</p> <p>In 2 years time, Glasgow will be the city which runs the 2014 Commonwealth Games. How much, if anything, would you say you know about the Commonwealth Games?</p> <p>Please tell us how you feel about Glasgow hosting the 2014 Commonwealth Games?</p> <p>There will be lots of ways that people can join in with the 2014 Commonwealth Games, either before the Games happen or at the Games themselves. What would you MOST like to join in with? Choose your top 3</p> <p>Please think about yourself and the things that you could personally get from joining in with things connected to the Commonwealth Games, either before the Games happen or at the Games themselves. What do you think will be the main things that you get out of joining in, if anything? Choose your top three.</p> <p>When the Commonwealth Games are over, what do you think will have changed because of them, if anything? Choose your top three</p>		<p>2012</p>

Scottish Recreation Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS					
Study name	Scottish Recreation Survey				
Organisation responsible for study	Scottish Natural Heritage				
Description of study	The Scottish Recreation Survey is a series of questions that is included on the TNS Scottish Opinion Survey – a monthly face-to-face omnibus. The data is collected monthly but analysed on an annual basis.				
Type of study	Cross-sectional				
Target population	Scottish adults aged 16+				
Frequency of data collection	Monthly (analysed annually)				
Planned future waves	Research strategy planned until end of 2013.				
Possibility of adding questions	The survey is run through an omnibus so questions can be added whether or not they are part of the Scottish Recreation Survey				
Geographical Coverage	Scotland				
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
In UK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
In Scotland	12,174	12,200	12,209	12,536	Not yet published
Glasgow	2,425	1,838	1,691	1,569	
East End of Glasgow					
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)	The Glasgow level data is not designed to be representative and Scottish Natural Heritage advise against sub-level analysis.				
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	National nature reserve regions (Central Belt)				
METHODOLOGY					
Sample frame	Adults in Scotland.				
Sampling method	For this survey, sampling points (55 parliamentary constituencies) are selected to be “representative of Scotland demographically and geographically”. Within each point, a quota sampling method is used with quotas based on sex, age group, working status and social grade.				

Mode of data collection	Face to face interviewing (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing)
Response rates	Response rates are not calculated for quota surveys
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Participation in, and frequency of, outdoor recreational activities in Scotland, location of outdoor recreation, barriers to outdoor recreation, transport methods in outdoor locations, distanced travelled to site, expenditure during outdoor recreation activities, knowledge and awareness of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code, demographics
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	Type of outdoor activities undertaken, transport methods used to reach outdoor location
Volunteering	
Cultural Engagement	
Civic Pride	
Commonwealth Games/ Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, gender, children in household, internet access, car access, working status, social class
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	
WEBSITE	http://www.snh.gov.uk/land-and-sea/managing-recreation-and-access/increasing-participation/measuring-participation/
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW
Limited applicability. The survey is very limited in terms of relevant questions but it would be possible to add questions. The sample size is large enough to conduct subgroup analysis by age and sex (no other equality characteristics are covered).

Questionnaire wording – Scottish Recreation Survey

	Year /Wave
<p>Sports Participation and Physical Activity questions</p> <p>Q4 Thinking about your last visit to the outdoors for leisure and recreation, which of the activities listed on the screen would you consider to have been your MAIN activity during that visit?</p> <p>Q5 During this visit did you participate in any OTHER activities listed on the screen?</p> <p>Q12 What was the main means of transport used on this last visit? That is, the one used to get to the main destination of the visit.</p>	All waves

Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Neighbourhood Management Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS					
Study name	Glasgow CPP Neighbourhood Management Survey				
Organisation responsible for study	Glasgow CPP (managed by GHA)				
Description of study	The CPP Neighbourhood Management Survey was a survey of almost 7,000 city residents to find out what they thought about their local area				
Type of study	Cross-sectional				
Target population	Adults in Glasgow				
Frequency of data collection	Infrequent				
Planned future waves	Hope is to repeat if funding available				
Possibility of adding questions	May be possible in discussion with the CPP, if the survey goes ahead again.				
Geographical Coverage	Glasgow				
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2010/11				
In UK	n/a				
In Scotland	n/a				
Glasgow	6,934				
East End of Glasgow	1,376				
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)					
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Local Community Planning Partnership areas				
METHODOLOGY					
Sample frame	Adults in Glasgow – unclear what sampling frame was used.				
Sampling method	Unclear – was conducted in tandem with the Glasgow Housing Association tenant satisfaction survey with a boost to make it “representative” of all households (GHA)				

	survey 4,500, CPP survey 6,934). The report claims the sample is representative at a ward level by tenure, age, gender, ethnicity and economic status. Probably quota.
Mode of data collection	In home face-to-face household survey
Response rates	Response rates are not calculated for quota surveys
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Housing, neighbourhood, cleansing, environment
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	
Volunteering	
Cultural Engagement	
Civic Pride	Satisfaction with local area, change in local area over last 12 months, sense of belonging to local area, perception of aspects of local neighbourhood (housing, access to shops etc.), perceptions of quality of local services
Commonwealth Games/Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, gender, children in household, internet access, car access, working status, social class
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	http://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2514
WEBSITE	http://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW	
<p>Limited applicability. The sampling methodology for this survey is problematic: the Glasgow Housing Association Tenant Satisfaction Survey sample is taken as a basis and boosted to be representative of all households (4,500 tenants and 2,434 non-tenants). Even with weighting, it seems that this would introduce bias. However, the sample is large enough to allow analysis at the East End-level. It would also allow for analysis by some key equalities groups (including those living in social housing), although sexual orientation, disability and pregnancy/maternity are not covered.</p>	

Questionnaire wording – Glasgow CPP Neighbourhood Management Survey

	Year /Wave
<p>Civic Pride</p> <p>Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your neighbourhood as a place to live?</p> <p>Do you believe your neighbourhood has become a better place to live, a worse place to live or has it remained the same over the last year?</p> <p>What one thing, if anything, would you change about your neighbourhood that would help improve your quality of life?</p> <p>How would you rate the quality of your neighbourhood in terms of each of the following...</p> <p>To what extent do you feel that you belong to this neighbourhood?</p> <p>How would you rate the quality of the following services in and around your local area?</p>	<p>2010/2011</p>

European Values Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS					
Study name	European Values Survey				
Organisation responsible for study	Economic and Social Research Council				
Description of study	The European Values Study is a large-scale, cross-national, survey research program on basic human values. It provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values and opinions of citizens all over Europe.				
Type of study	Cross-sectional				
Target population	Adults (18+)				
Frequency of data collection	Every 9 years				
Planned future waves	2017				
Possibility of adding questions	Low				
Geographical Coverage	UK				
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2008				
In UK	1561				
In Scotland	Approx 125				
Glasgow					
East End of Glasgow					
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)					
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Country				
METHODOLOGY					
Sample frame	Postcode Address File (PAF) of residential addresses in UK excluding Highlands (apart from Inverness and surrounding area) and Islands of Scotland.				
Sampling method	Multistage cluster sampling. Super OAs selected within selected Local Authorities. Adults within households selected using a Kish grid.				
Mode of data collection	Face to face interviewing (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing)				
Response rates	The technical documentation does not report a response rate, but does report that 1,561 interviews were achieved from 6,720 issued addresses.				

SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Perceptions of life, work, religion, family and marriage, politics and society, moral attitudes, national identity, environment.
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	
Volunteering	Participation in volunteering
Cultural Engagement	
Civic Pride	
Commonwealth Games/ Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, sex, nationality, marital status, relationship history, household composition, education, employment status
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	
WEBSITE	
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW
Low applicability. The sample size in Scotland is too small for analysis and there are few relevant questions.

Questionnaire wording – European Values Survey

	Year /Wave
Volunteering questions Q5 Please look carefully at the following list of voluntary organisations and activities and say ... a) which, if any, do you belong to? b) which, if any, are you currently doing unpaid voluntary work for?	All waves

World Values Survey

SUMMARY DETAILS					
Study name	World Values Survey				
Organisation responsible for study	International network of social scientists				
Description of study	The World Values Survey (WVS) is a global network of social scientists who have surveyed the public's basic values and beliefs in almost hundred societies, on all six inhabited continents.				
Type of study	Cross-sectional				
Target population	Adults (15+)				
Frequency of data collection	Every 5 years				
Planned future waves	2014				
Possibility of adding questions	Low				
Geographical Coverage	UK				
TIMESCALES & SAMPLE SIZES	2005-2008				
In UK	1041				
In Scotland	Approx 115 (11% of sample)				
Glasgow					
East End of Glasgow					
(* indicates if sample is designed for estimates to be representative in these geographies)					
SPATIAL LEVELS AVAILABLE	Government Office Regions (Scotland as single region)				
METHODOLOGY					
Sample frame	Census Enumeration Districts				
Sampling method	Quota sample with randomly selected sample points. The sample design was a 3-stage design, sampling first parliamentary constituencies, then enumeration districts within those selected constituencies and finally respondents within the enumeration districts. Quotas based on gender, age, and professional status of respondent.				

Mode of data collection	Face to face interviewing (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing)
Response rates	Response rates are not calculated for quota surveys
SUMMARY OF TOPIC COVERAGE	
Main topics covered	Perceptions of life, work, religion, family and marriage, politics and society, moral attitudes, national identity, environment.
Sports Participation and Physical Activity	
Volunteering	
Cultural Engagement	
Civic Pride	
Commonwealth Games/ Olympics	
Demographic/contextual questions	Age, sex, nationality, education, employment status
PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE	Additional documentation: http://www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs/WVSDocs.jsp?Idioma=l Methodological reports: http://www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs/WVSDocumentation.jsp?Idioma=l
WEBSITE	http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/index.html
OTHER INFORMATION	

OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY FOR DATA REVIEW
Low applicability. The sample size in Scotland is too small for analysis and there are very few relevant questions.

Questionnaire wording – World Values Survey

	Sample size	Year /Wave
<p>Volunteering questions</p> <p>Now I am going to read off a list of voluntary organizations. For each one, could you tell me whether you are an active member, an inactive member or not a member of that type of organization? (V24-V33)</p>		2005-2008
<p>Civic Pride questions</p> <p>Now I'd like you to look at this card. I'm going to read out some forms of political action that people can take, and I'd like you to tell me, for each one, whether you have done any of these things, whether you might do it or would never under any circumstances do it (V96-V99)</p> <p>Have you or have you not done any of these activities in the last five years? (V100- V103)</p>		2005-2008

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