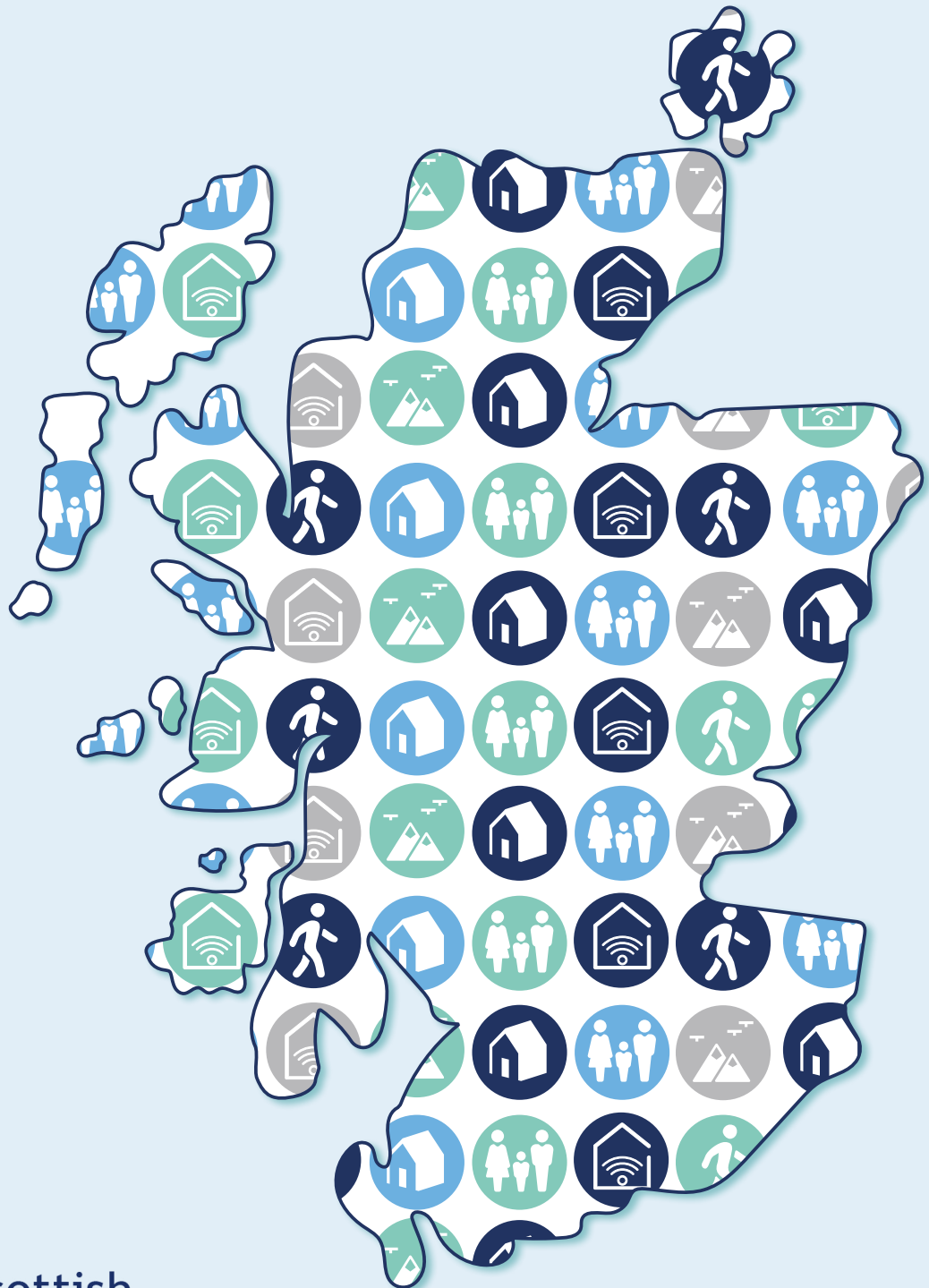


# Scottish Household Survey 2020 Telephone Survey | Key Findings

An Experimental Statistics Publication for Scotland



# Acknowledgements

**The Scottish Government thanks the people across Scotland who gave their time to take part in the Scottish Household Survey 2020.**

We would also like to thank all the Scottish Government lead analysts who contributed to the project.

Finally, special thanks to Ipsos MORI and their interviewers for their flexibility, help and support as we developed, tested and implemented new modes of data collection.

This report was produced by the Scottish Household Survey Project Team at the Scottish Government.

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**Survey  
background  
and design**

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# **Introduction**

# Survey background and design

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is an annual survey carried out since 1999. It collects data on a wide range of topics not available from any other sources, and is at the heart of the Scottish Government's evidence-based approach to policy. It uses face-to-face in-home interviewing. In March 2020, fieldwork was suspended in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Only a small proportion of the 2020 survey had been completed. The approach was adapted, and the remainder of the 2020 survey fieldwork was carried out using telephone interviewing.

This report presents key findings from the SHS 2020 telephone survey. Results on [Transport and Travel in Scotland](#) and the [Scottish Surveys Core Questions](#) are reported separately.

**The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years.** Everything else being equal, we would expect some genuine changes in people's views and experiences, due to the pandemic. However, it is not possible to determine whether differences between the 2020 results and previous years represent genuine changes in views and experiences, or are due to changes in how the survey was carried out. Response rates for the telephone survey were lower than usual, and there was a change in the profile of respondents (e.g. home owners and people with degree level qualifications were over-represented). There are also potential mode effects (respondents answering differently over the telephone than they would face-to-face) and seasonal effects (the telephone survey took place during October 2020 and January to March 2021, whereas SHS face-to-face surveys normally run throughout the year). The [SHS 2020 methodology report](#) provides more detail on the change in approach, and how it may have impacted the results.

Around 3,000 households were interviewed for the SHS 2020 telephone survey, compared to around 10,500 for the SHS 2019. Due to the smaller sample size, we are not be able to provide 2020 data broken down in as many ways as usual. For example, we are not able to provide data for individual local authorities.

# Survey background and design

Excel tables have been published in the supporting files to this publication, and the relevant table numbers are referred to throughout this publication. The Excel tables include specific results for various sub-groups in the population (e.g. men and women, different age groups etc.). Because of sampling variation, some differences may occur by chance. We therefore use standard statistical tests to examine whether differences are likely to be due to chance. Only differences that are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level are described as differences in the text of this report, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Housing



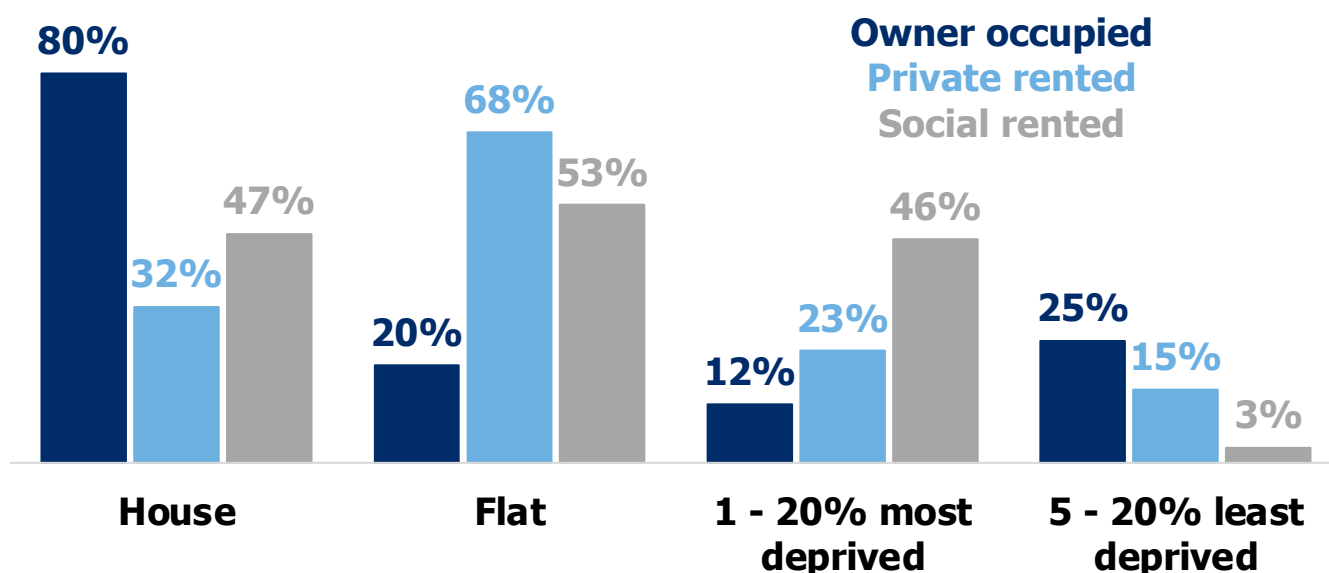
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# Section one

# Housing



## Dwelling type and area deprivation of households by tenure



The majority of owner occupied properties (80%) were houses and the majority of private rented properties (68%) were flats (Table 1.7).

46% of social rented households were in the 20% most deprived areas, compared to only 3% in the 20% least deprived areas (Table 1.8).

25% of owner occupied households were in the 20% least deprived areas, compared to 12% in the 20% most deprived areas.

Owner occupiers tended to have lived at their current address the longest, with 59% of adults having lived there for eleven years or more (Table 1.26).



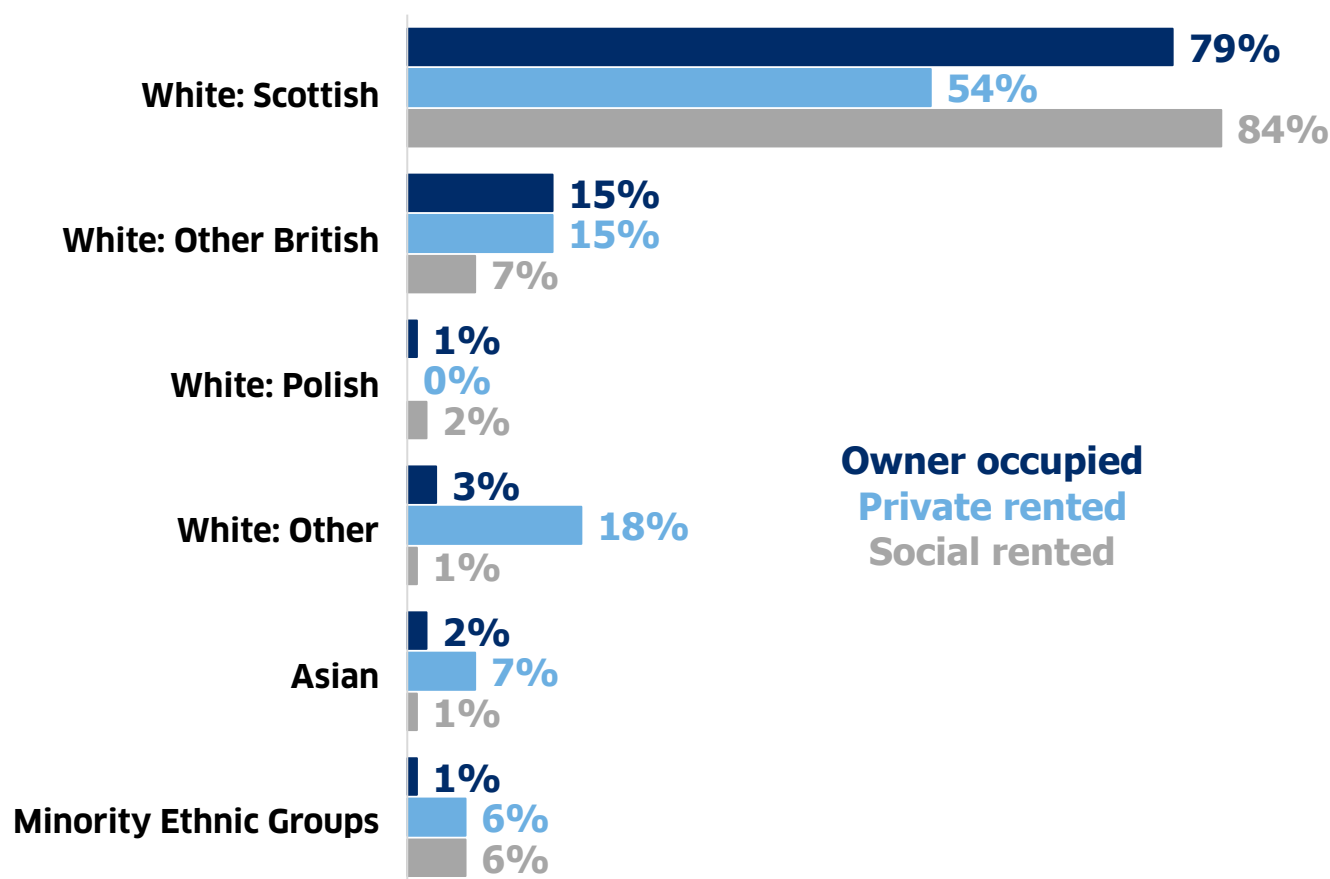
The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.



# Housing



## Ethnicity of adults by tenure



54% of adults in private rented households reported their ethnicity as white Scottish, which is lower than for other tenures (Table 1.24).

Also among adults in private rented households, 18% reported their ethnicity as white 'other' (i.e. not white Scottish, other British, or Polish), and 7% reported their ethnicity as Asian. These are higher than for other tenures.

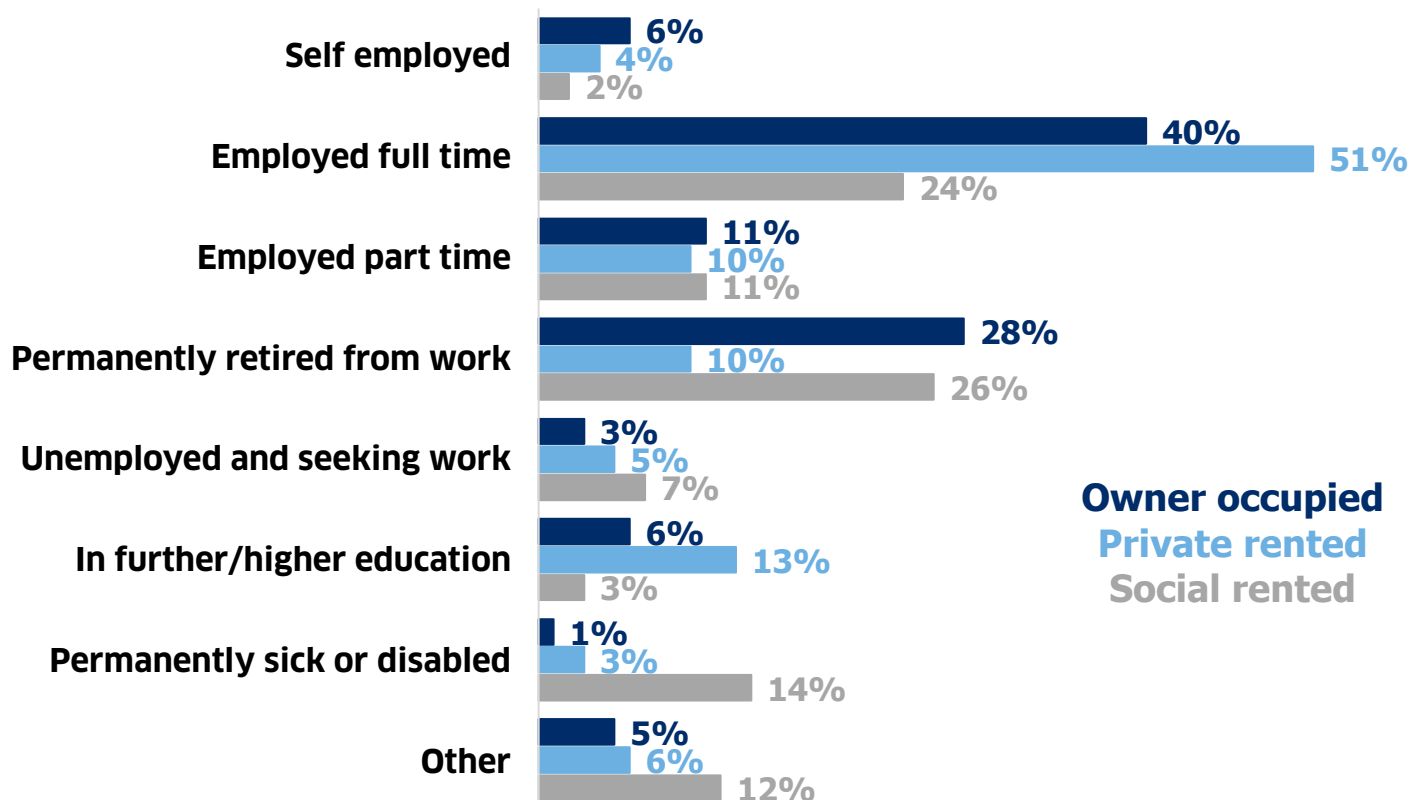


The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Housing



## Economic status of adults by tenure



62% of adults in social rented households were not in employment (Table 1.25).

26% were permanently retired from work, 14% were permanently sick or disabled (higher than those in all other tenures), 8% were at school or in further or higher education, 7% were unemployed and seeking work, and 5% were looking after the home or family.

51% of adults in private rented households were employed full time and 13% were in further or higher education, which are higher than for other tenures.

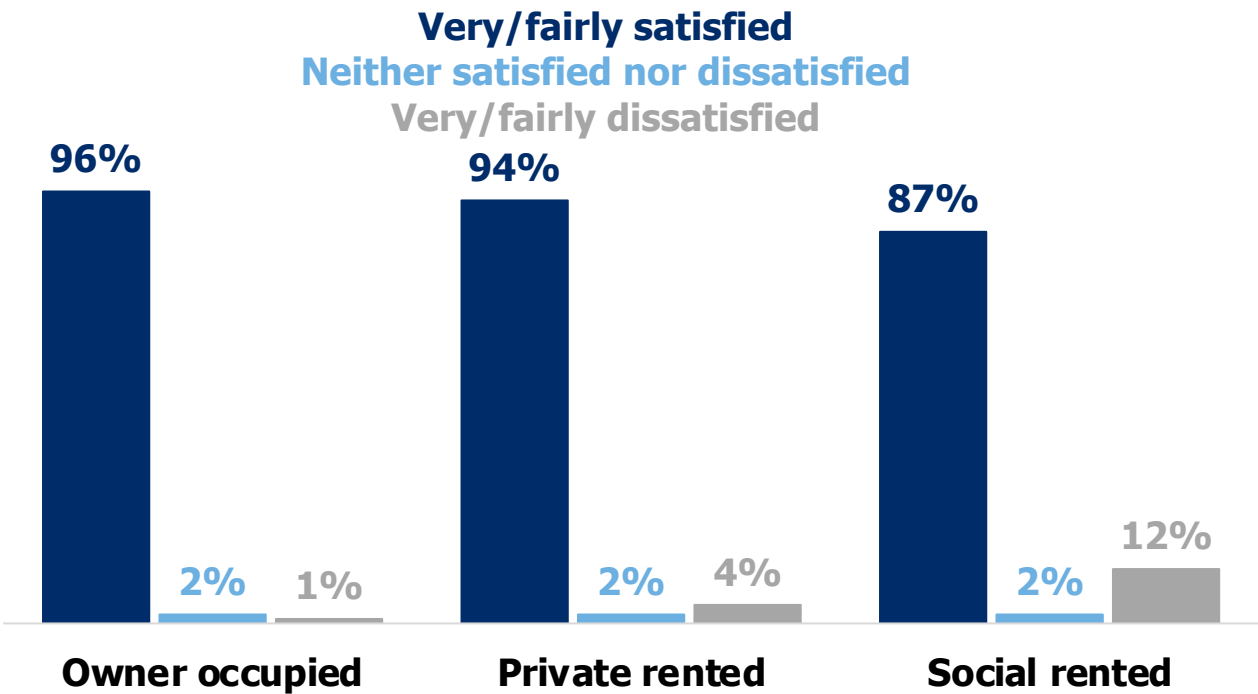


The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Housing



## Satisfaction with housing by tenure



94% of households were either very or fairly satisfied with their housing (Table 1.39).

Owner occupied households (96%) were more likely to be satisfied with their housing than social rented households (87%).



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

**Neighbourhoods  
and communities**



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# Section two

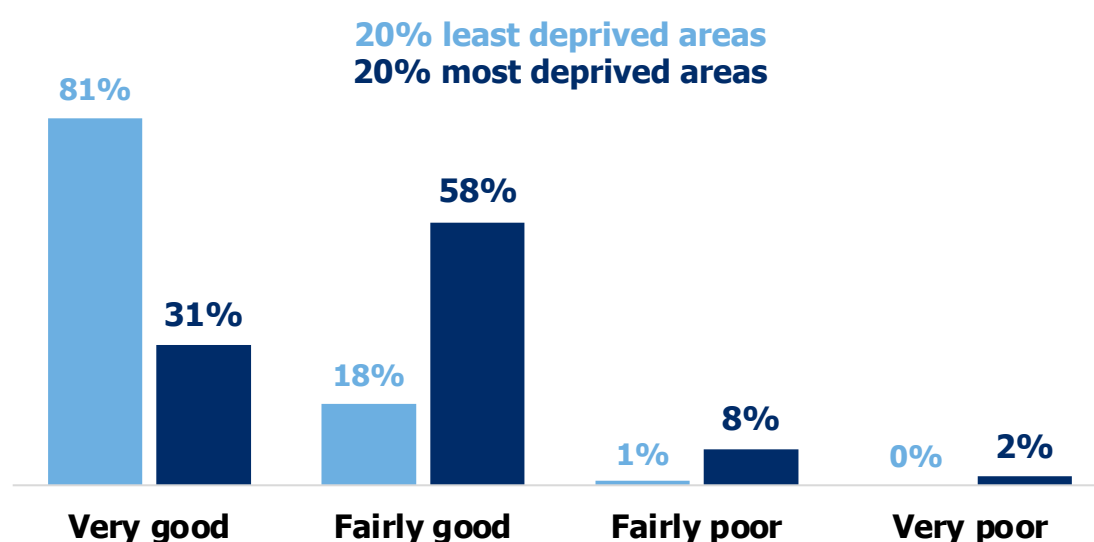
# Neighbourhoods and communities



96% of adults rated their neighbourhood as a very or fairly good place to live (Table 2.4).

59% of adults rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, and 37% rated it as a fairly good place to live.

## Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation



In the 20% least deprived areas in Scotland, 81% rated their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, whereas only 31% did so in the 20% most deprived areas.

In the 20% most deprived areas, 11% of adults rated their neighbourhood as a fairly or very poor place to live, whereas only 1% did so in the 20% least deprived areas.



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

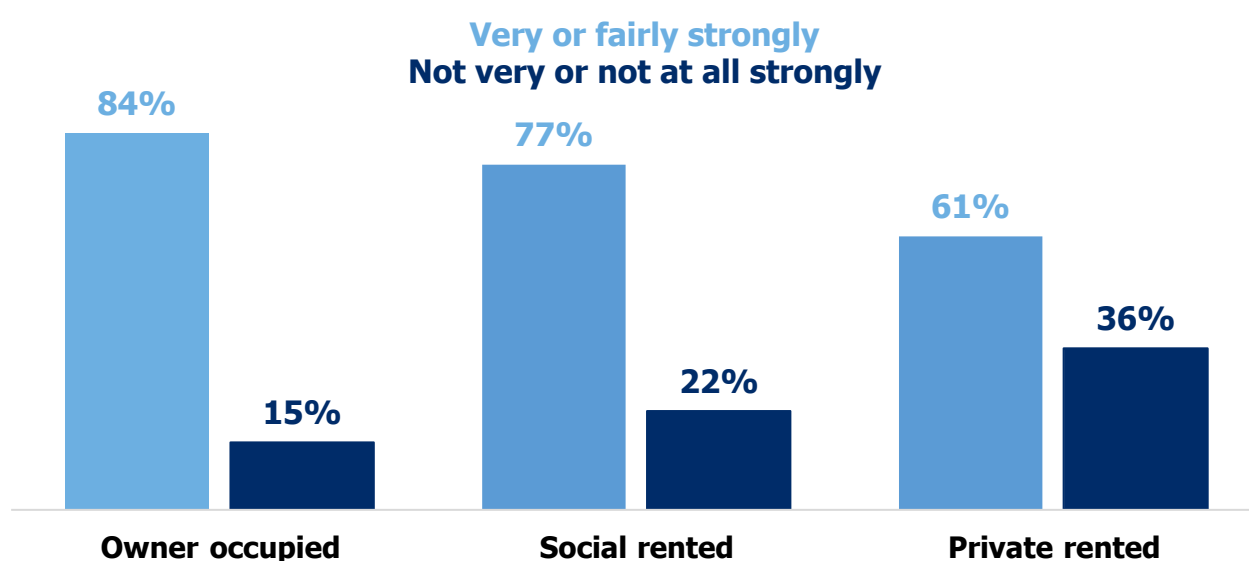
# Neighbourhoods and communities



84% of adults felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging to their community (Table 2.14).

This differed by tenure. 84% of adults who were owner occupiers reported that they felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging. The equivalent figures were 77% for those in the social rented sector and 61% for those in the private rented sector.

## Strength of feeling of belonging to community by tenure



Adults living in less deprived areas were more likely to report a strong sense of belonging than those living in more deprived areas: 88% of adults in the 20% least deprived areas reported that they felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging, compared to 72% in the 20% most deprived areas (Table 2.13).

Sense of belonging to one's community increased with age (Table 2.11): 93% of adults aged 75 or over felt a very or fairly strong sense of belonging compared to 74% of adults aged 16 to 24.



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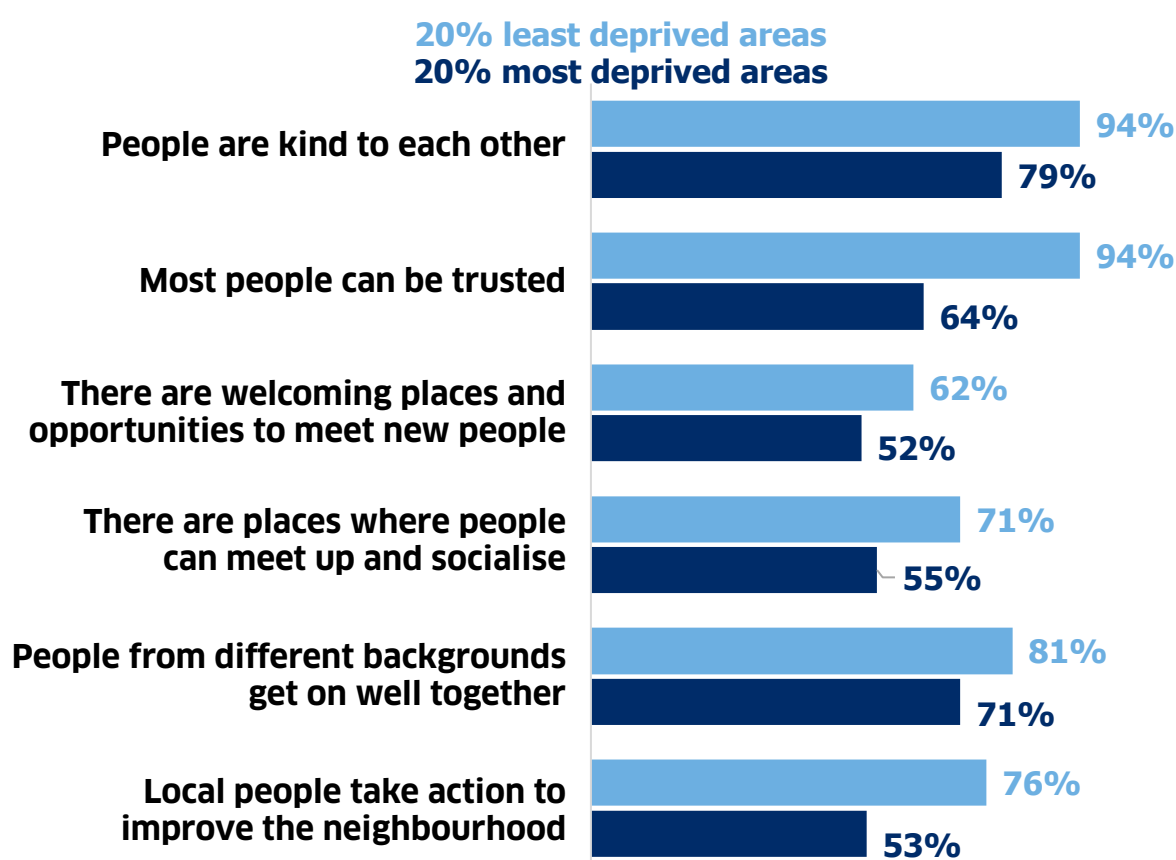
# Neighbourhoods and communities



61% of adults agreed that there are places in their neighbourhood where people can meet up and socialise (Table 2.8).

This varied by area deprivation: 71% of adults in the 20% least deprived areas agreed that there are places in their neighbourhood where people can meet up and socialise, compared to 55% of adults in the 20% most deprived areas.

## Agreement with statements about neighbourhood strengths by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

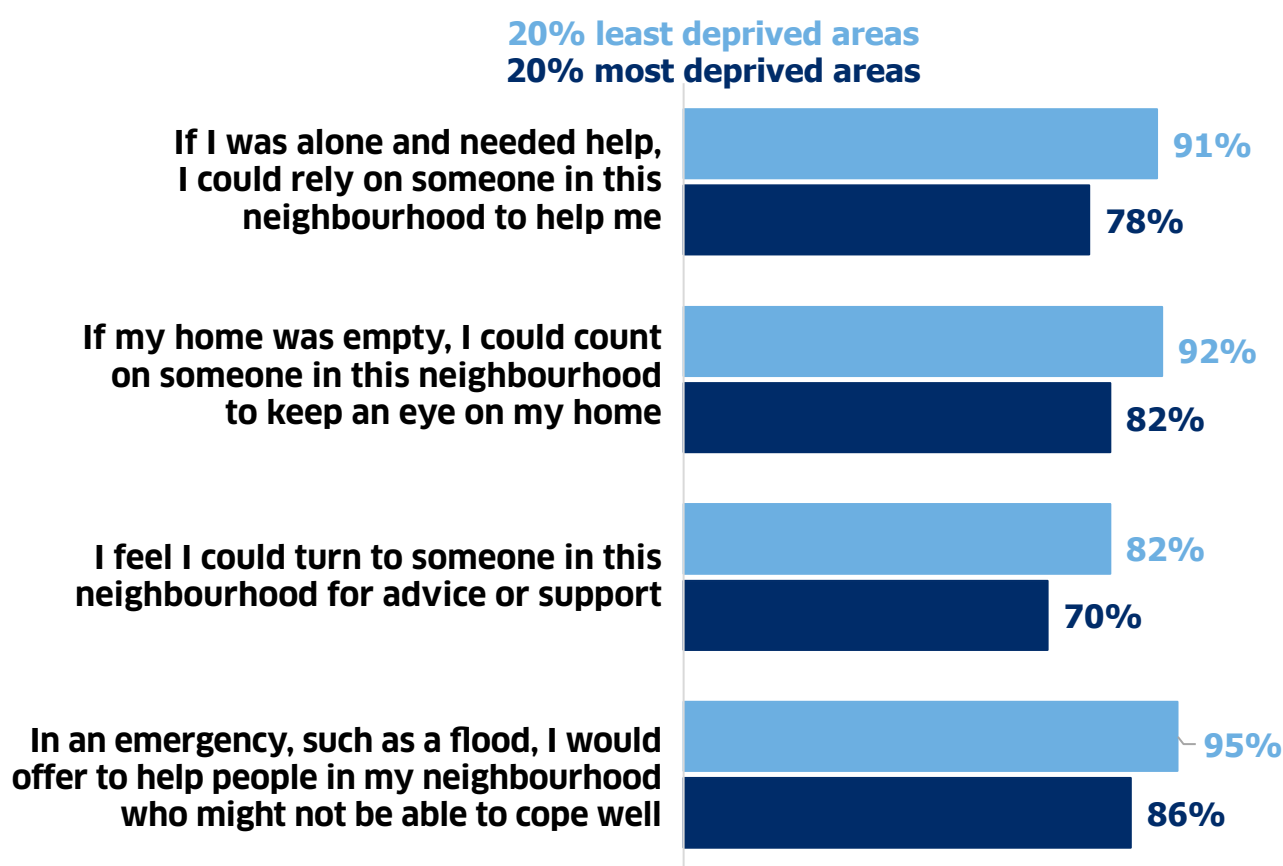
# Neighbourhoods and communities



Most adults agreed with statements about their involvement with other people in their neighbourhood: if I was alone and needed help, I could rely on someone to help me (88%); if my home was empty, I could count on someone to keep an eye on it (88%); I could turn to someone for advice or support (80%) and; in an emergency I would offer to help people who might not be able to cope well (92%) (Table 2.18).

This varied by area deprivation with adults from the 20% least deprived areas more likely to agree than those from the 20% most deprived areas.

## Agreement with statements about their involvement with other people in the neighbourhood by deprivation



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.



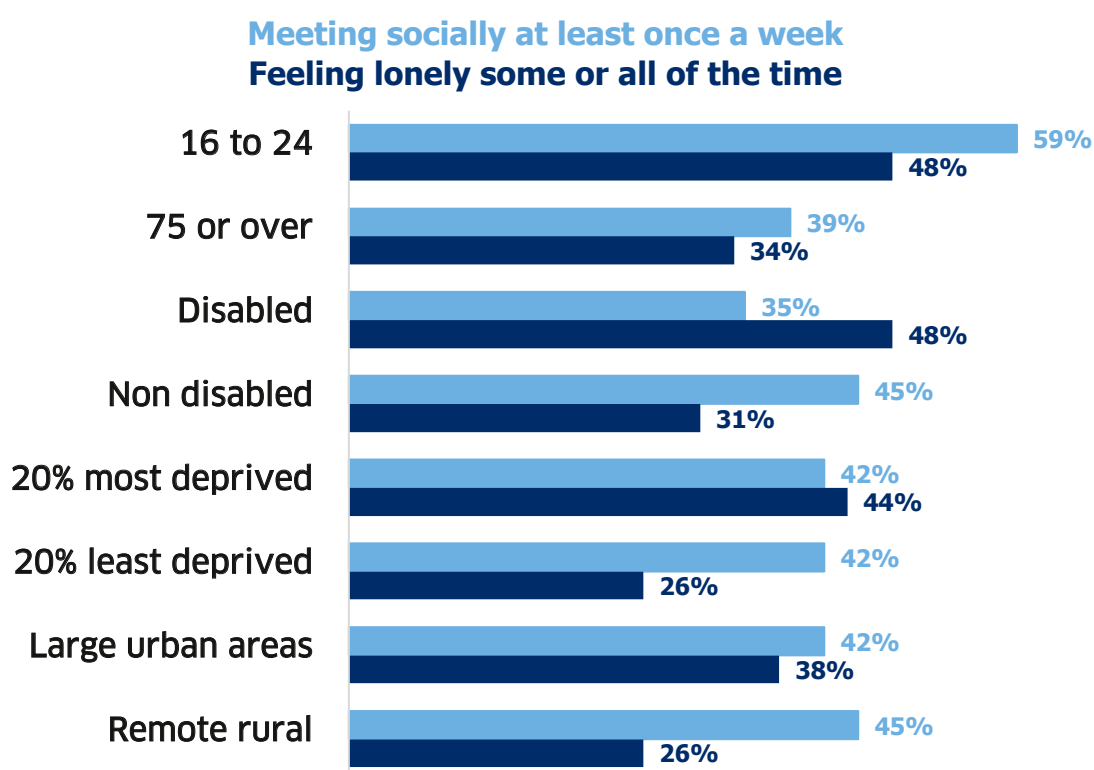
# Neighbourhoods and communities



44% of adults rarely (less than once a month) or never met people socially (Table 2.19) and 35% of adults reported feeling lonely (Table 2.25).

Although younger adults were more likely to meet others socially at least once a week than older adults, they were also more likely to report feeling lonely. Disabled adults (Table 2.28), adults from deprived areas (Table 2.26) and adults from urban areas (Table 2.27) were more likely to report feeling lonely.

## Socialising and loneliness



Younger adults living in single households were most likely to report feeling lonely (65% of single parents and 63% of single adults), followed by older adults living in single pensioner households (46%) (Table 2.29).



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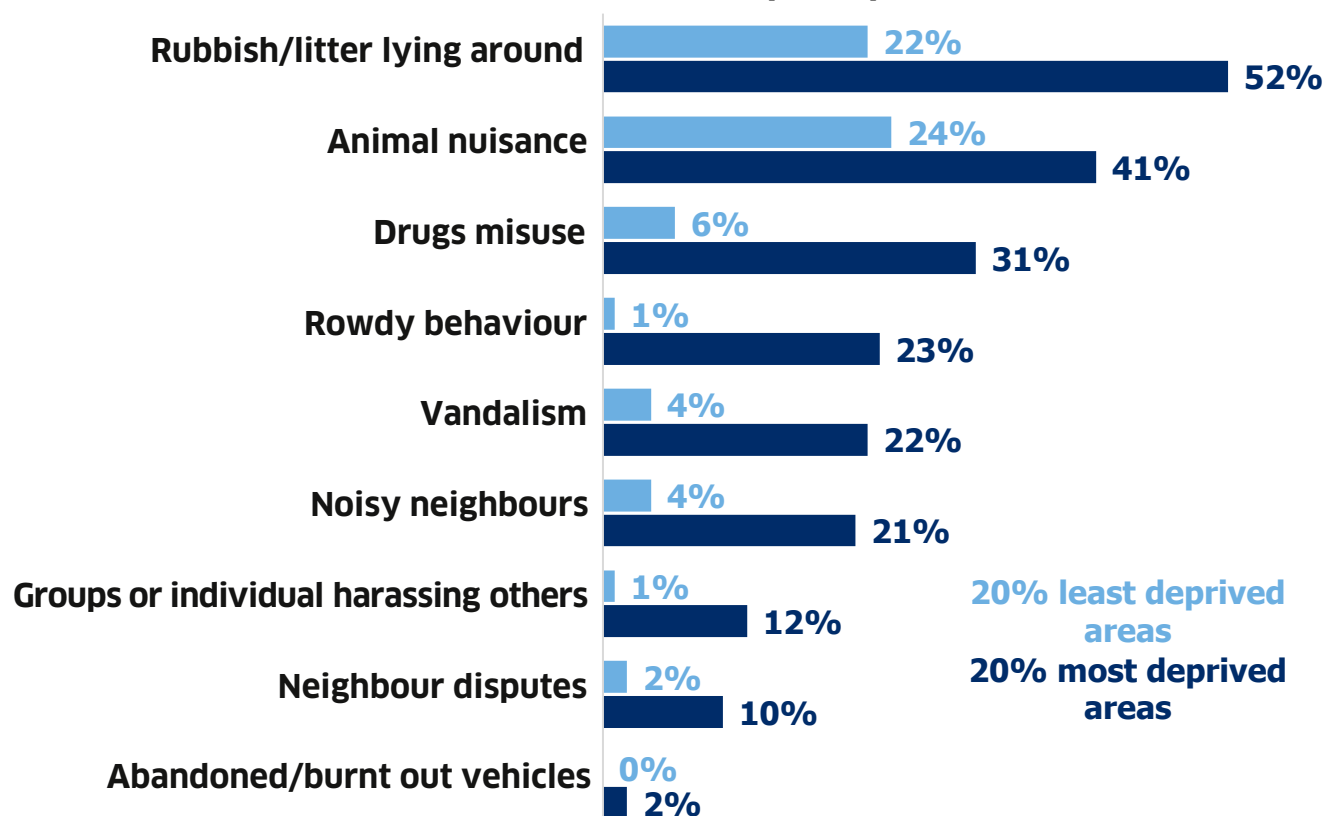
# Neighbourhoods and communities



50% of adults perceived at least one problem to be very or fairly common in their neighbourhood (Table 2.31). The most commonly perceived problems were rubbish or litter lying around (32%), animal nuisance (29%), and drug misuse (15%).

Most problems were perceived to be common in their neighbourhood by more adults in the 20% most deprived areas compared to those in the 20% least deprived areas.

**Perception of neighbourhood problems as very or fairly common by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation**



Animal nuisance was a problem experienced (40%) to a greater extent than it was perceived to be common (29%) (Table 2.35). The opposite was true for drug misuse (8% experienced it, compared to 15% who perceived it as common).



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Neighbourhoods and communities



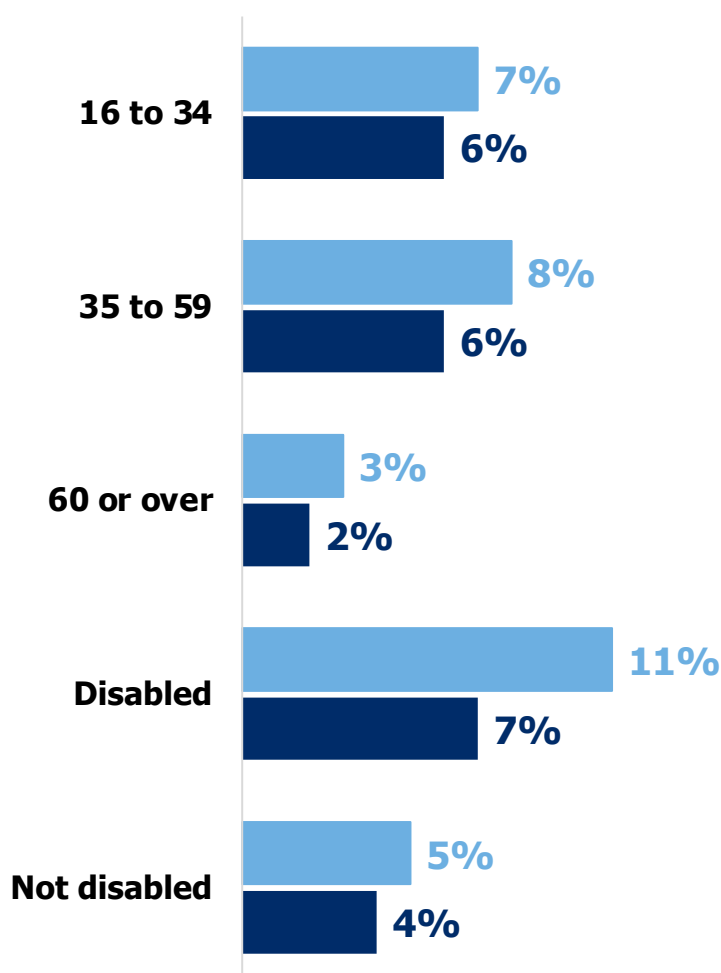
6% of adults reported having experienced discrimination and 5% of adults reported having experienced harassment (Tables 2.40 and 2.48).

Adults aged 60 or over were less likely to have experienced discrimination and harassment than younger adults.

Disabled adults were more likely to have experienced discrimination (11%) and harassment (7%) than non disabled adults (5% and 4%, respectively) (Tables 2.45 and 2.53).

## Experience of discrimination and harassment

Experienced discrimination  
Experienced harassment



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

Finance



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# Section three

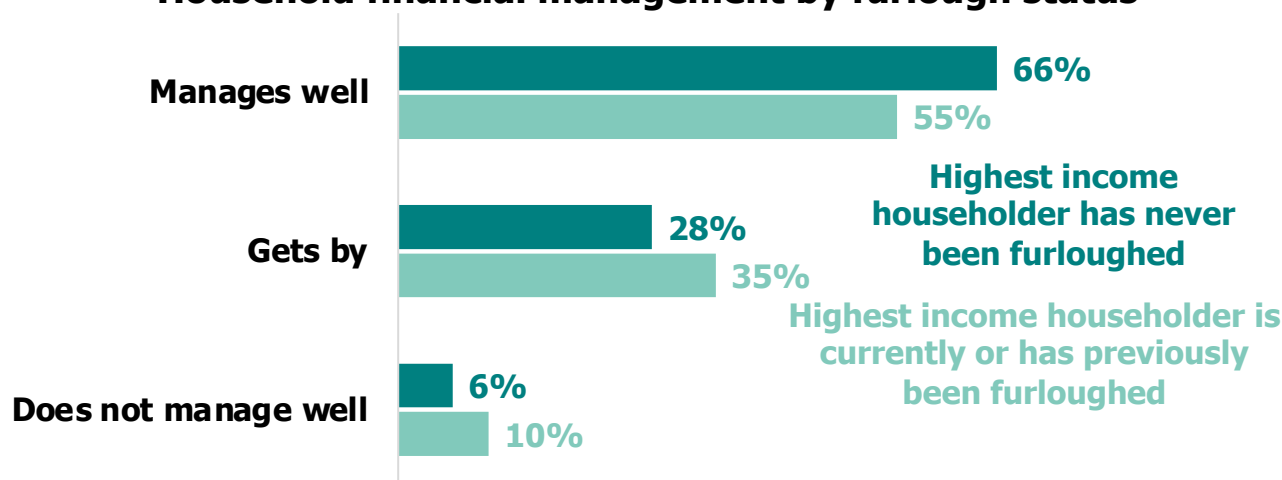
# Finance



64% of households reported managing well financially (Table 3.10), and 7% reported that they did not manage well financially.

This varied depending on whether or not the highest income householder was currently, or had previously been, furloughed from work. Households where the highest income householder was, or had been furloughed were less likely to report that they were managing well financially (55%) than households whose highest income householder had not been furloughed (66%).

## Household financial management by furlough status



This also varied by net annual household income, with the proportion of households reporting that they manage well financially increasing with income (Table 3.1). 76% of households with an income exceeding £30,000 reported that they managed well financially compared with 33% of households with an income of £10,000 or less.

18% of households whose main income was from benefits reported that they did not manage well financially (Table 3.5).



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

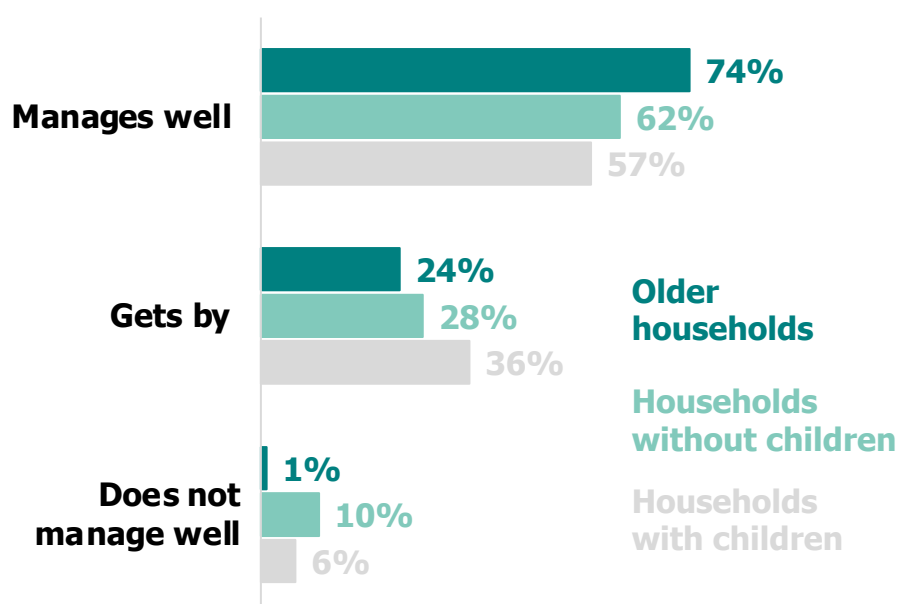
# Finance



Older households (with at least one adult of pensionable age, and no children) were more likely to report that they were managing well financially (Table 3.3).

74% of older households reported that they were managing well financially, which was higher than for households with children (57%) and households without children (62%). 10% of households without children reported that they did not manage well financially, which was higher than for households with children (6%) and older households (1%).

## Household financial management by household type



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

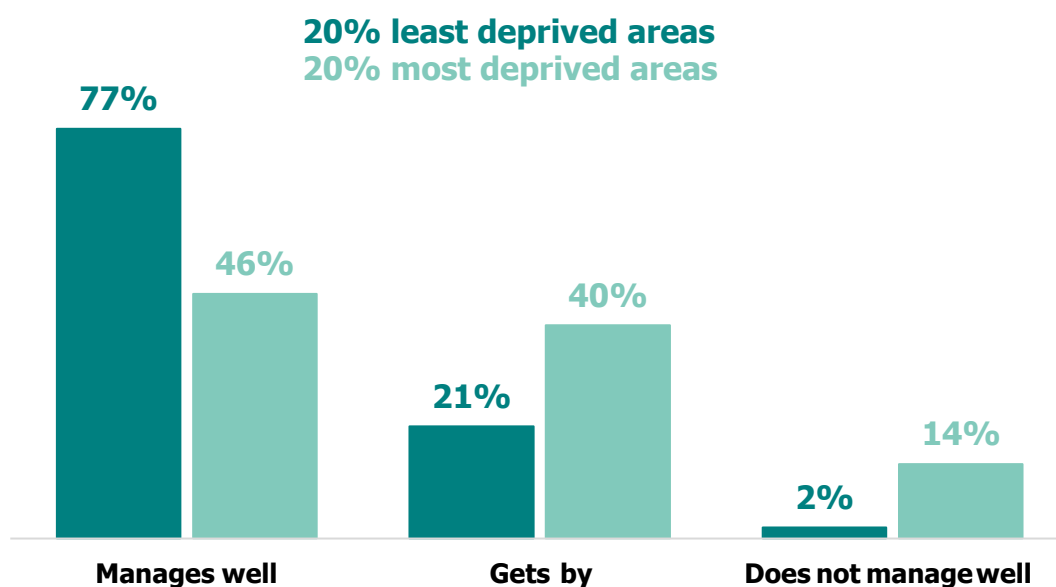
# Finance



77% of households in the 20% least deprived areas reported that they were managing well financially, compared to only 46% of households in the 20% most deprived areas (Table 3.9).

Households in the 20% most deprived areas were more likely than those in the 20% least deprived to say that they got by (40%) or did not manage well financially (14%).

## Household financial management by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation



74% of owner occupiers reported that they were managing well financially (Table 3.4). This was higher than for households in the private rented (48%) and social rented (32%) sectors.



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

Internet



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# Section four

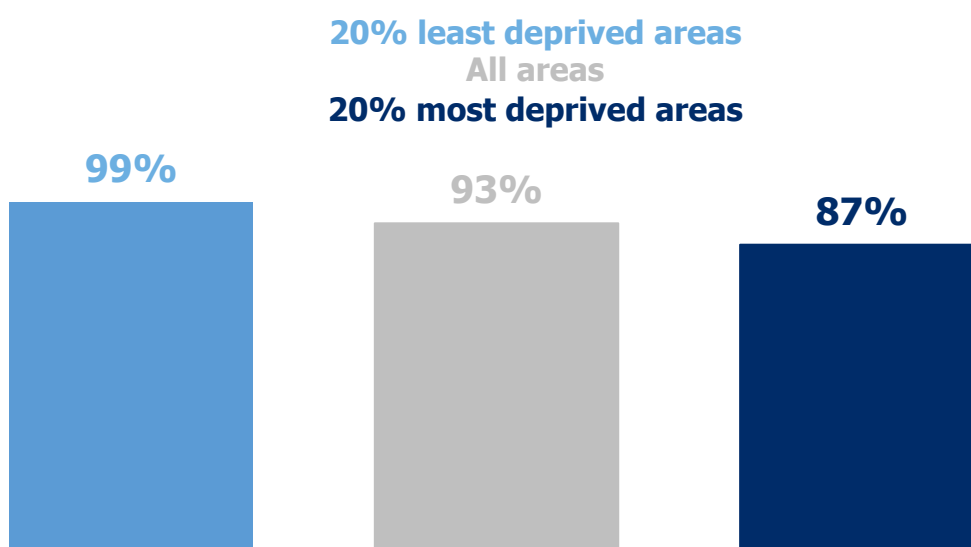


# Internet



93% of households had access to the internet (Table 4.2). The proportion of households with internet access varied by deprivation. Only 87% of households in the 20% most deprived areas had access to the internet whereas almost all households (99%) in the 20% least deprived areas had access to the internet.

## Home internet access by deprivation



The proportion of households with internet access also varied by household type (Table 4.5). Single pensioner households were least likely to have internet access (70%), followed by older smaller (91%) and single adult (92%) households. Older smaller households are those with one adult under pensionable age and one of pensionable age, or two adults of pensionable age, and no children.

21% of social rented households did not have access to the internet at home (Table 4.3). In contrast, only 5% of owner occupied households and 2% of private rented households had no access to the internet at home.



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

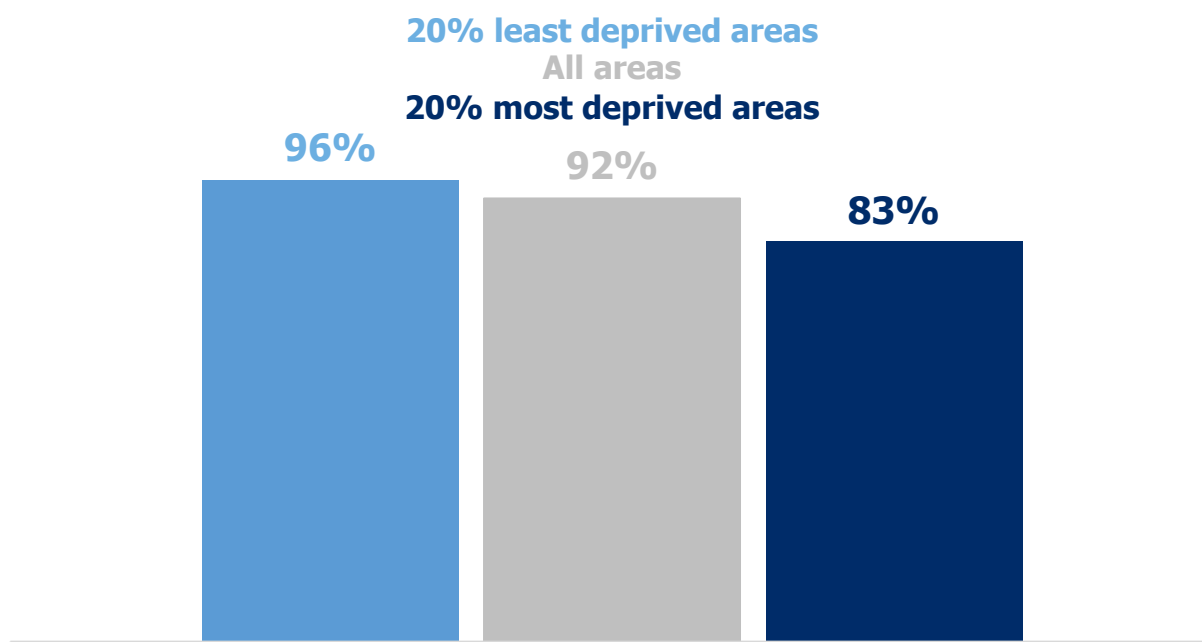
# Internet



92% of adults used the internet (Table 4.9).

Internet use was lower in the 20% most deprived areas, with 83% of adults using the internet compared to 96% of adults in the 20% least deprived areas.

## Internet use by deprivation



Internet use also varied with age, with older people less likely to use the internet (Table 4.6). Only 58% of those aged 75 or above and 87% of those aged 60 to 74 used the internet whereas nearly all adults aged under 60 used the internet.

18% of adults from social rented households did not use the internet. In contrast, only 3% of adults from private rented households and 7% of owner occupiers did not use the internet (Table 4.10)



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

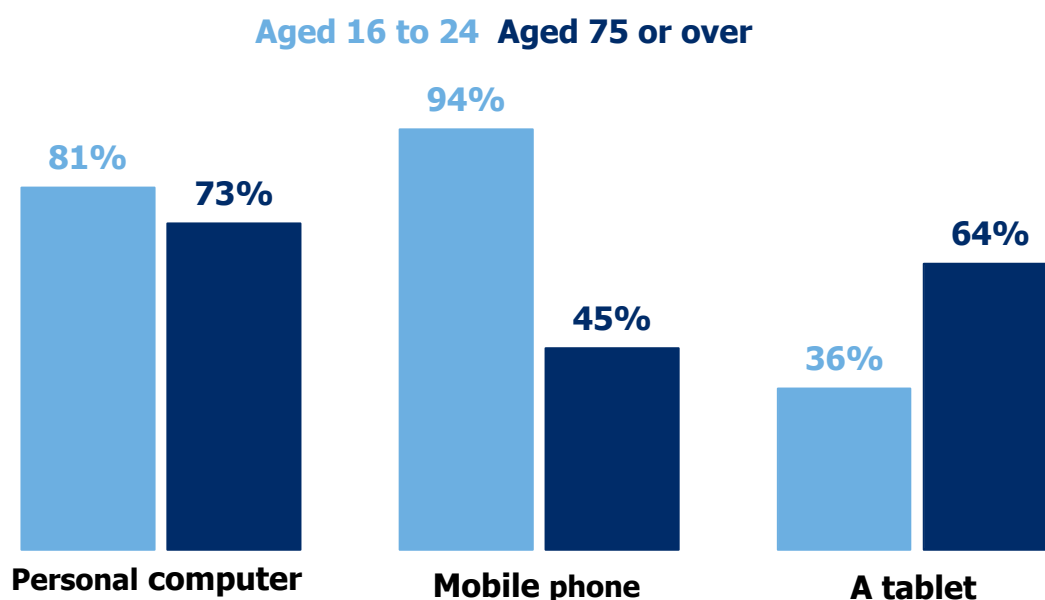
# Internet



The most common device used to access the internet was a mobile phone, such as a smartphone – with 86% of internet users accessing the internet this way (Table 4.13).

However this varied with age. For internet users aged 75 or over, the most common devices used to access the internet were a personal computer (73%) or a tablet (64%). For internet users aged 16 to 24 years old, the most common devices used to access the internet were a mobile phone (94%) or a personal computer (81%).

## Devices used to access the internet by age



98% of adults who access the internet for personal use access it at home (Table 4.11). 70% of adults who access the internet for personal use do so when they are on the move via a mobile phone.



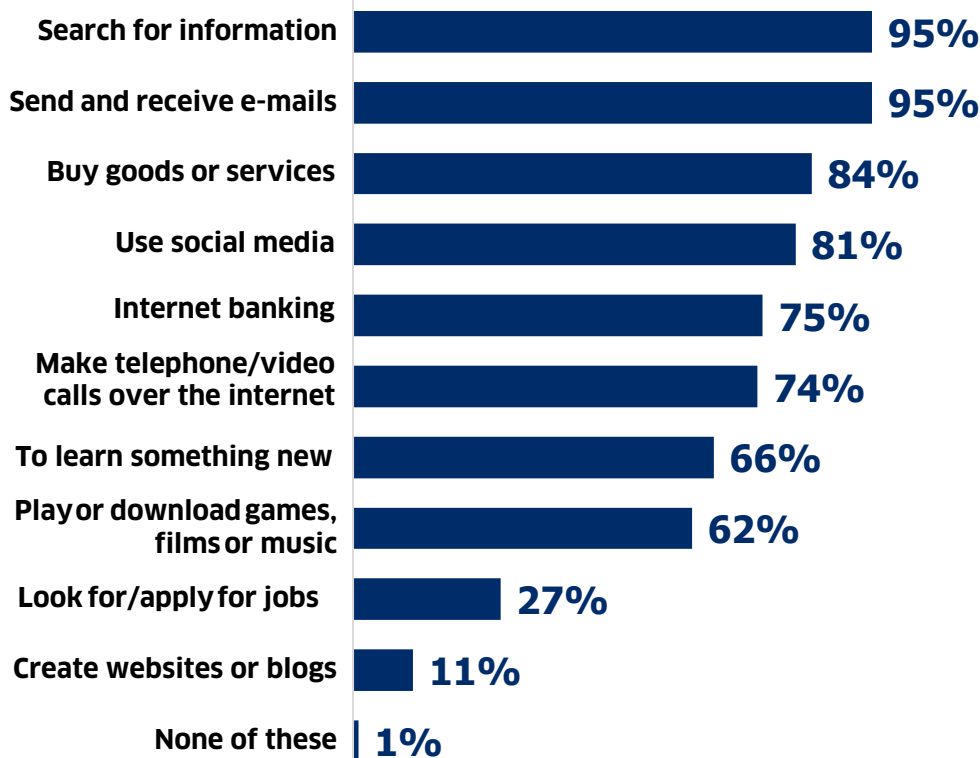
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# Internet



Searching for information and sending/receiving emails were the most common reasons for using the internet for personal use (Table 4.15). 95% of internet users used the internet to search for information, and 95% used it to send and receive emails.

## Reasons for using the internet for personal use



Adults living in private rented households were more confident than owner occupiers and adults living in social rented households in their ability to tell what websites to trust and to control their privacy settings online (Table 4.17).

Older adults were less likely to be confident in their ability to tell what websites to trust and to control their privacy settings online (Table 4.18).



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Internet



Only 4% of adults who use the internet for personal use had not taken any online security measures (Table 4.21).

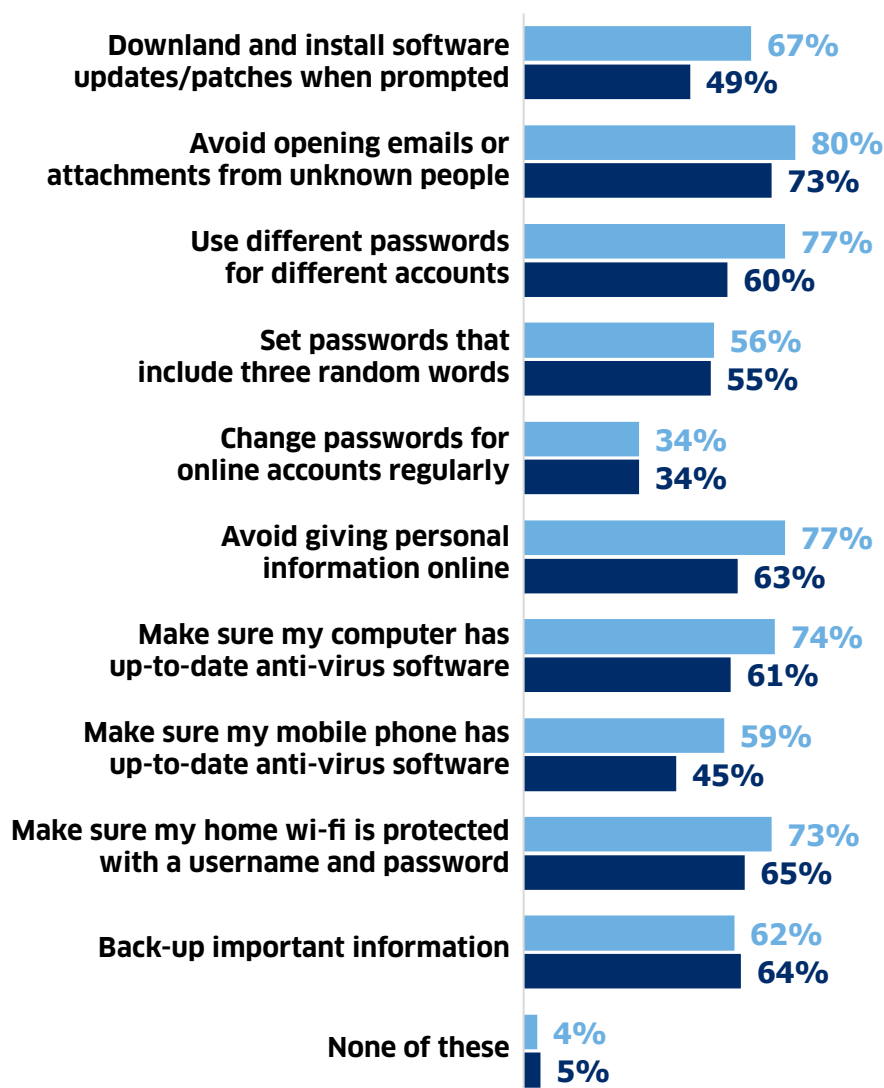
Adults who use the internet for personal use and live in the 20% least deprived areas were more likely to use different passwords for different accounts (77%) compared to those from the 20% most deprived areas (60%).

Similarly, those in the 20% least deprived areas were more likely to download and install software updates/patches when prompted (67%), compared to those from the 20% most deprived areas (49%).

Online security concerns impact internet usage, and this varied by age. The percentage reporting they were less likely to buy goods online due to security concerns increased with age (Table 4.22).

## Online security measures taken by those who use the internet for personal use

20% least deprived areas  
20% most deprived areas



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# Internet



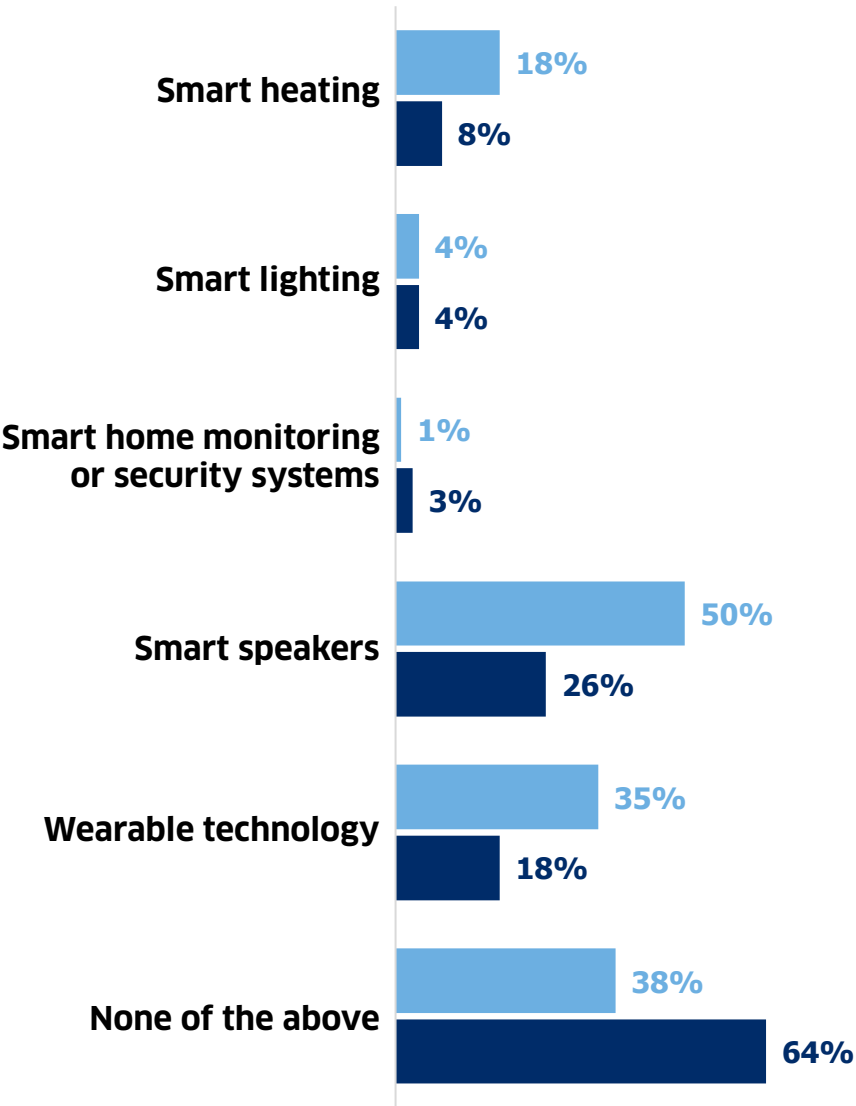
54% of households with internet access had some form of smart appliance in the house (Table 4.12).

The most common smart appliance was speakers, with 41% of households having them.

Whether or not a household with internet access owned smart appliances varied with deprivation. Households in the 20% most deprived areas were less likely to have any smart appliances, smart speakers, wearable technology or smart heating compared to those in the 20% least deprived areas.

## Smart appliances and deprivation

20% least deprived areas  
20% most deprived areas



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

**Physical activity  
and sport**



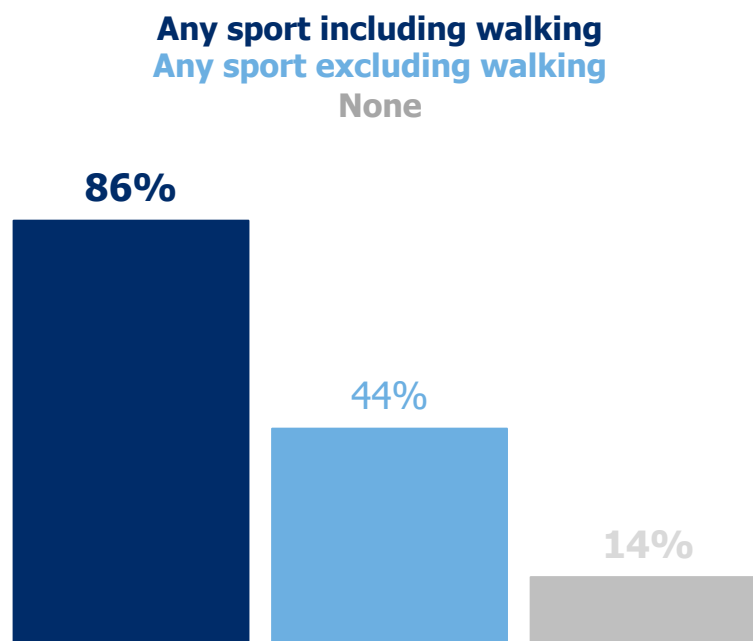
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# Section five

# Physical activity and sport



## Participation in physical activity and sports



86% of adults had participated in physical activity in the previous four weeks (Table 5.1).

Walking was the most common activity with 82% of adults having done this for recreational purposes for at least 30 minutes in the last four weeks.

61% of adults who participated in physical activity did so on more than half of the last 28 days (Table 5.7).



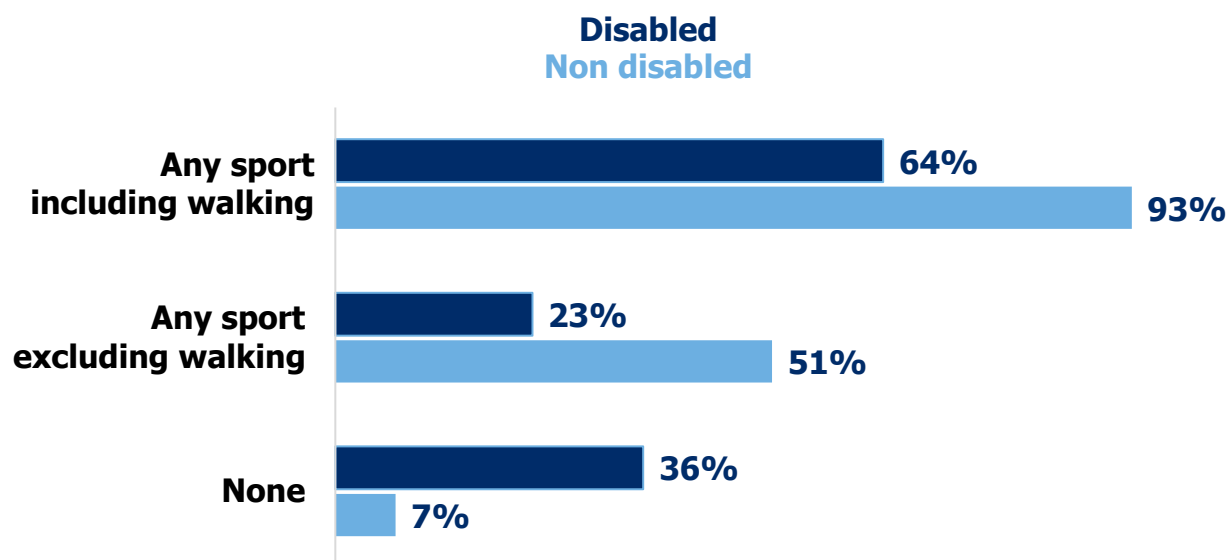
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# Physical activity and sport



## Participation in physical activity and sport by disability



Adults with a disability were less likely to participate in physical activity (Table 5.3).

64% of adults with a disability participated in physical activity compared to 93% of adults with no disability.

Walking was the most common activity among disabled adults, with 61% having done this for recreational purposes for at least 30 minutes in the last four weeks.

36% of adults with a disability did not participate in any physical activity.



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Physical activity and sport



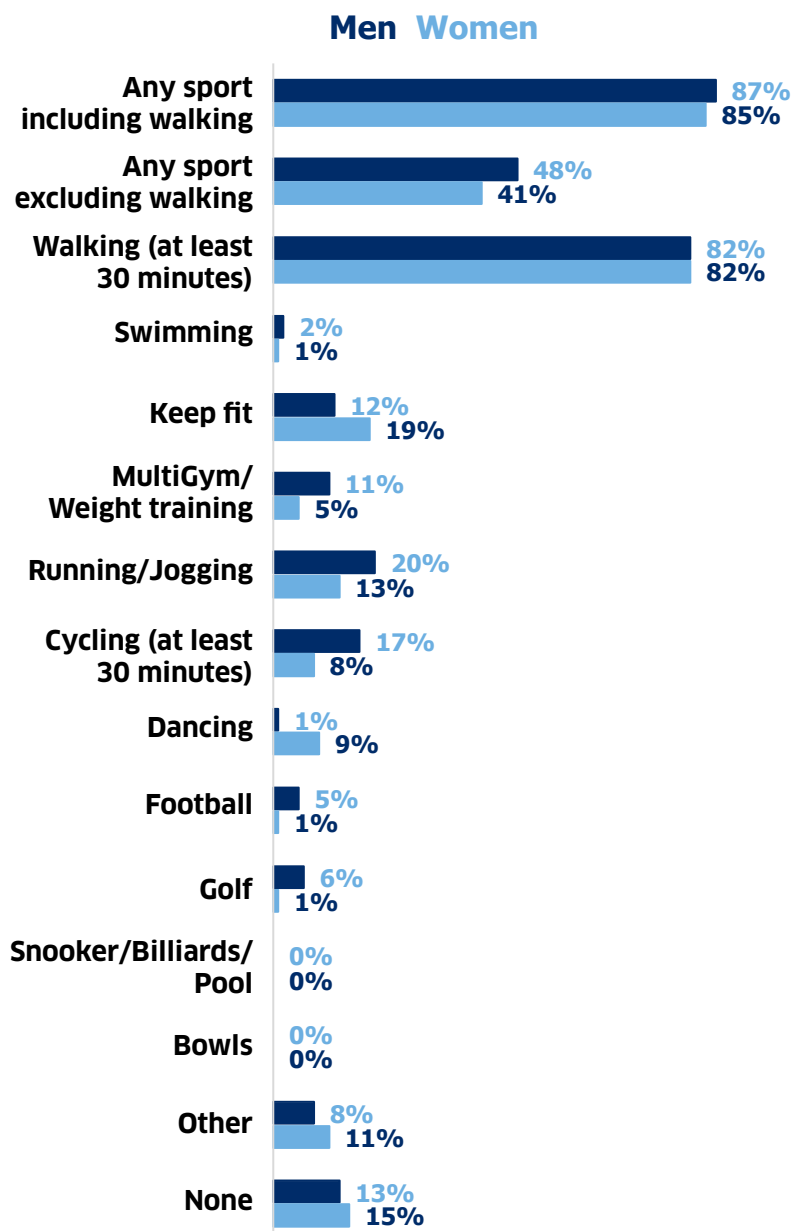
When including walking, there was little difference in participation in physical activity between men (87%) and women (85%). However, when excluding walking, men (48%) were more likely to participate than women (41%) (Table 5.1).

Walking was the most common form of physical activity for men and women.

Men were more likely than women to participate in running/jogging, cycling, MultiGym/weight training, football and golf.

Women were more likely than men to participate in keep fit and dancing.

## Participation in physical activity and sport by gender



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# Physical activity and sport

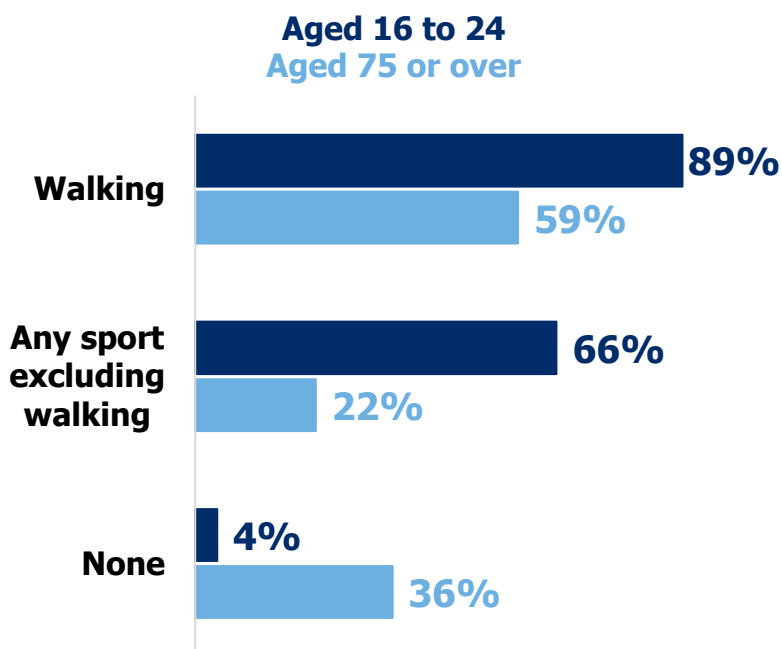


## Participation in physical activity and sports by age

Participation in physical activity varied by age (Table 5.2).

Adults aged 16 to 24 were the more likely to participate in recreational walking (89%) and sports excluding walking (66%) than those aged 75 or over.

36% of adults aged 75 or over did not participate in any physical activity.



Participation in physical activity varied by ethnicity (Table 5.6).

White Scottish adults were less likely to participate in recreational walking (81% compared to 87% and 92%, respectively) and sports excluding walking (42% compared to 50% and 60%, respectively) than white other British adults and other white adults. Other white adults includes Irish, Gypsy/Traveller, Polish and other white ethnic groups.

There were no statistically significant differences between minority ethnic groups and white Scottish adults in participation in walking or any sport excluding walking, though there was some evidence of differences for specific sports. Minority ethnic groups includes mixed or multiple, Asian, African, Caribbean or Black, Arab or any other ethnic groups.



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# Physical activity and sport



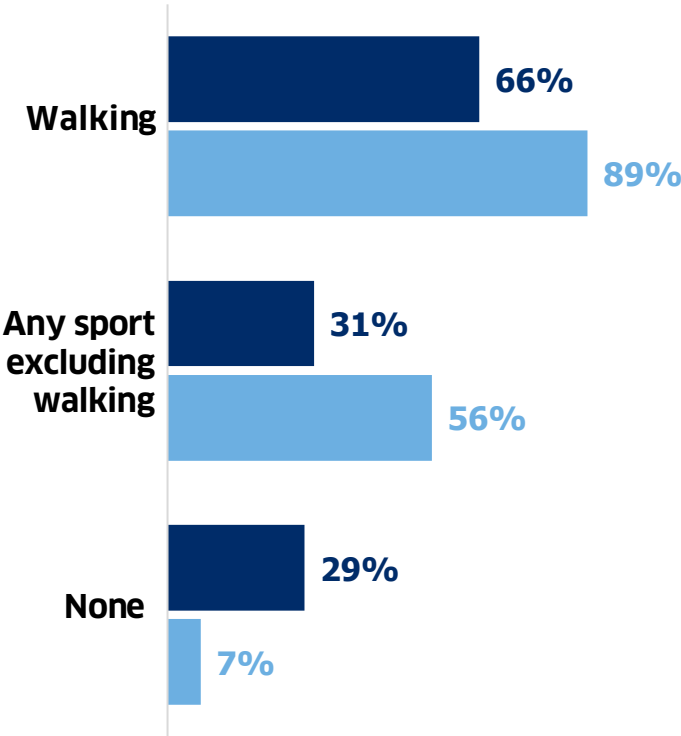
## Participation in physical activity and sport by deprivation

20% most deprived areas  
20% least deprived areas

Participation in physical activity varied by deprivation (Table 5.5).

Adults living in the 20% least deprived areas were more likely to participate in recreational walking (89%) and sports excluding walking (56%) than those living in the 20% most deprived areas.

Walking was the most common physical activity undertaken by adults living in the least and most deprived areas.



29% of adults from the 20% most deprived areas did not participate in any physical activity.



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

**Public services  
and institutions**



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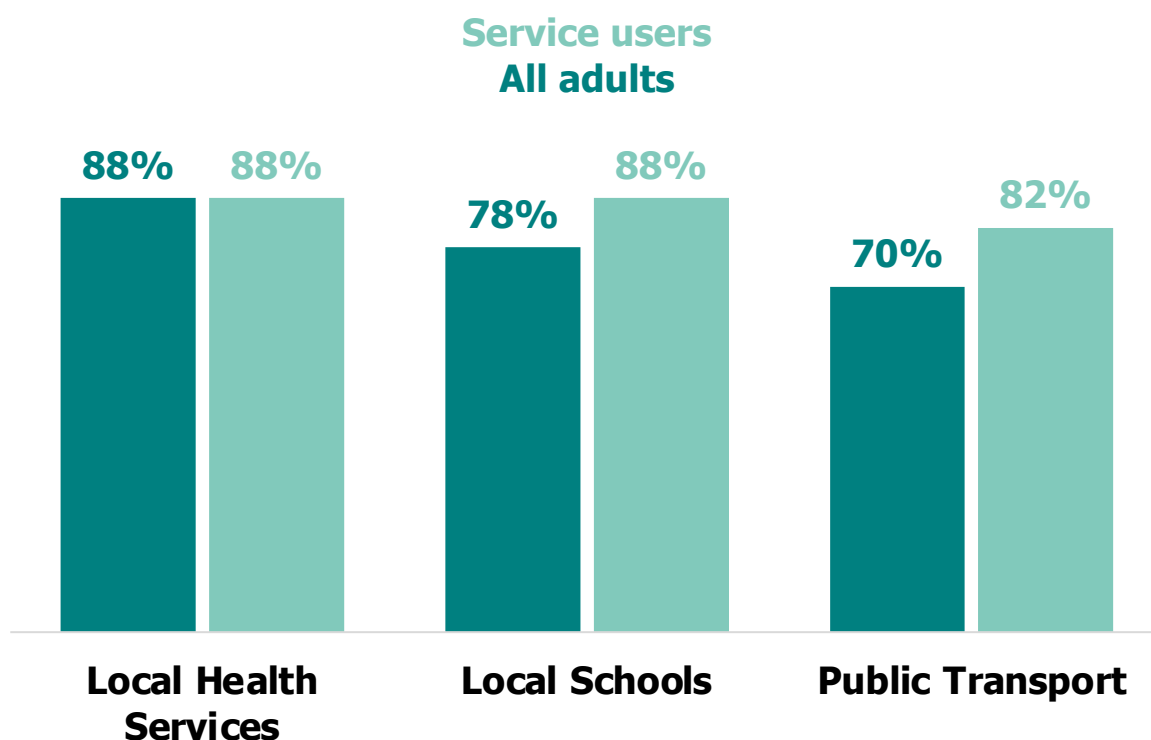
# Section six

# Public services and institutions



61% of adults were satisfied with the quality of all three of the following public services: local health services, local schools and public transport (Table 6.10).

## Satisfaction with public services



Satisfaction with local schools and public transport was higher among service users than among all adults (Tables 6.4, 6.6, 6.7 and 6.9).

There was no difference in satisfaction with local health services between service users and all adults (Tables 6.1 and 6.3).



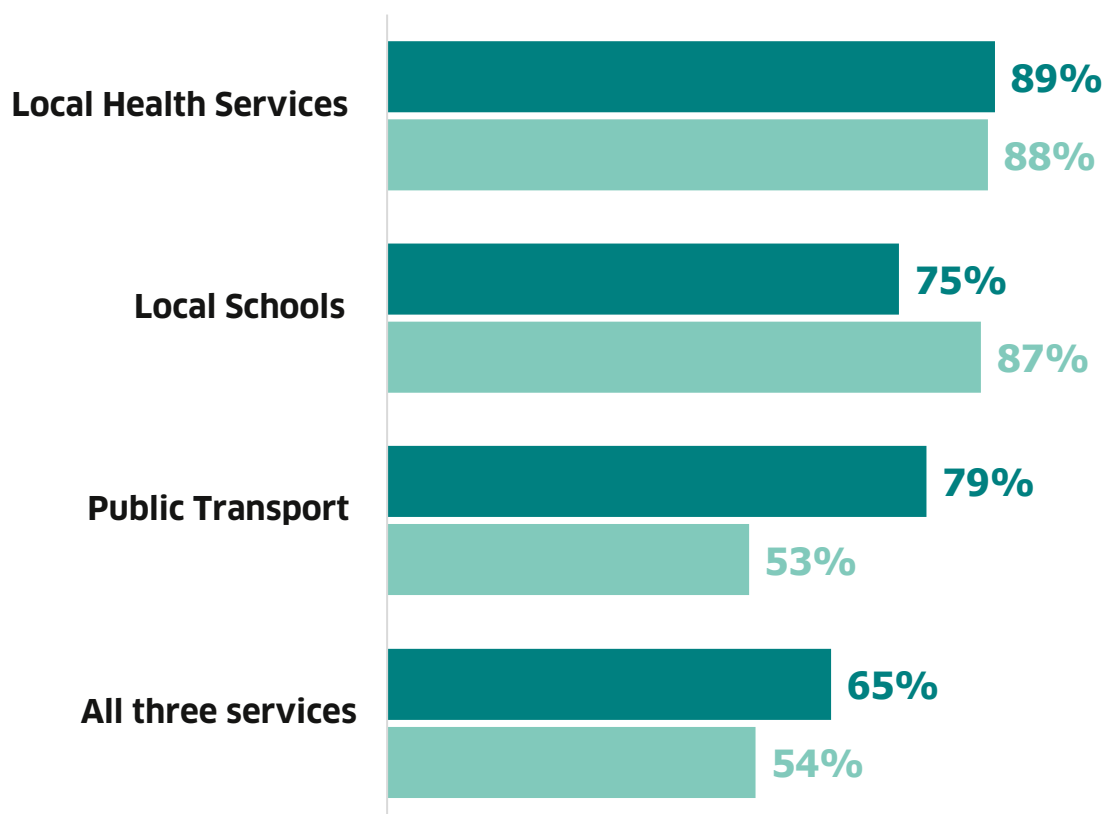
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# Public services and institutions



## Satisfaction with public services by rurality

Adults from large urban areas  
Adults from remote rural areas



The percentage of adults satisfied with all three public services was lower in remote rural areas (54%) than in large urban areas (65%) (Table 6.10).

Most of this difference was due to adults from remote rural areas being less satisfied with public transport (Table 6.7).



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# Public services and institutions

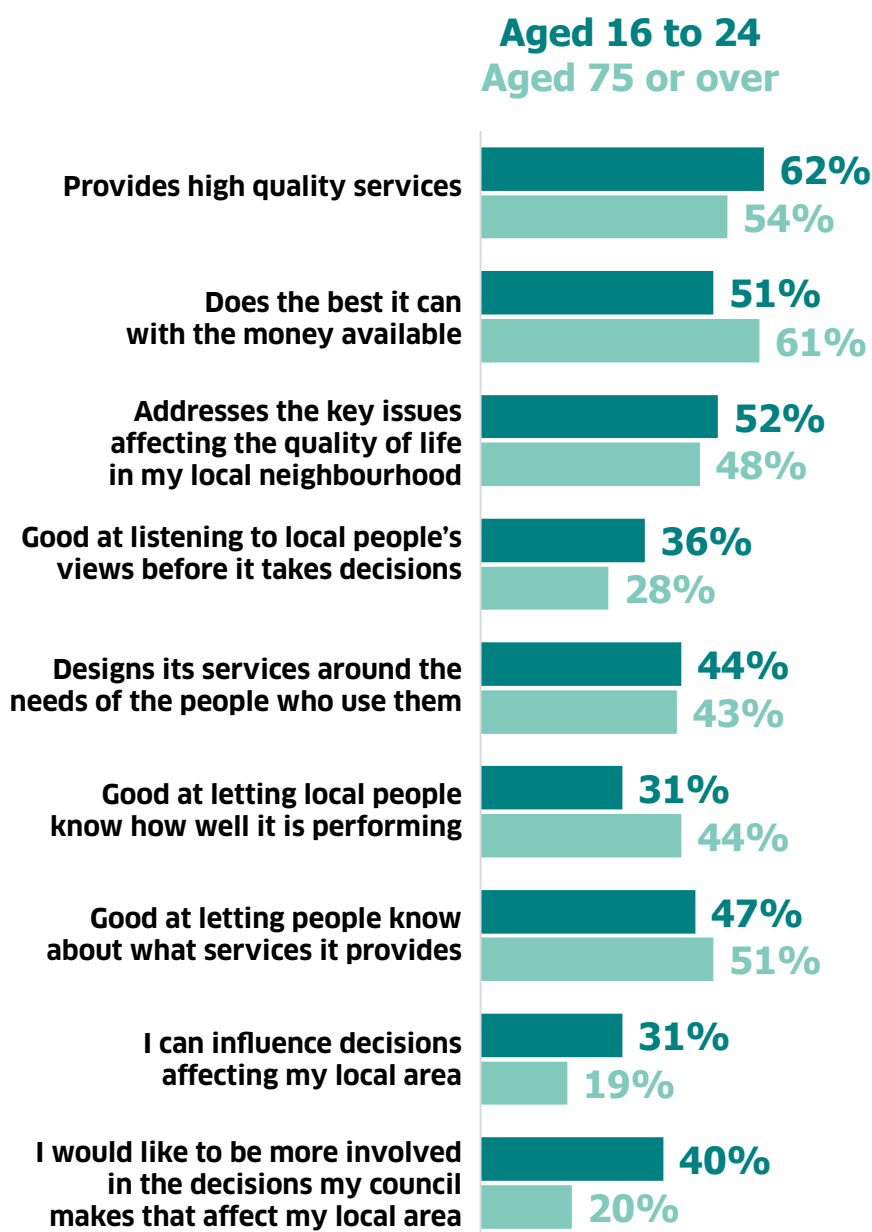


25% of adults felt they could influence decisions affecting their local area (Table 6.12).

Adults aged 75 or over were more likely than those aged 16 to 24 to agree that their council was good at letting local people know how well it is performing, and were less likely to want greater involvement in the decisions their council make that affect their local area. There were no other statistically significant differences between these age groups in their agreement with statements about their local council.

Adults living in the 20% least deprived areas were more likely to agree that their council address the key issues affecting the quality of life in their local neighbourhood (46%) than those from the 20% most deprived areas (36%) (Table 6.13).

## Agreement with statements about their local council by age



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.



# Public services and institutions



93% of adults trusted the Health System, making it the institution that adults were most likely to express trust in, followed by the police (Table 6.14).

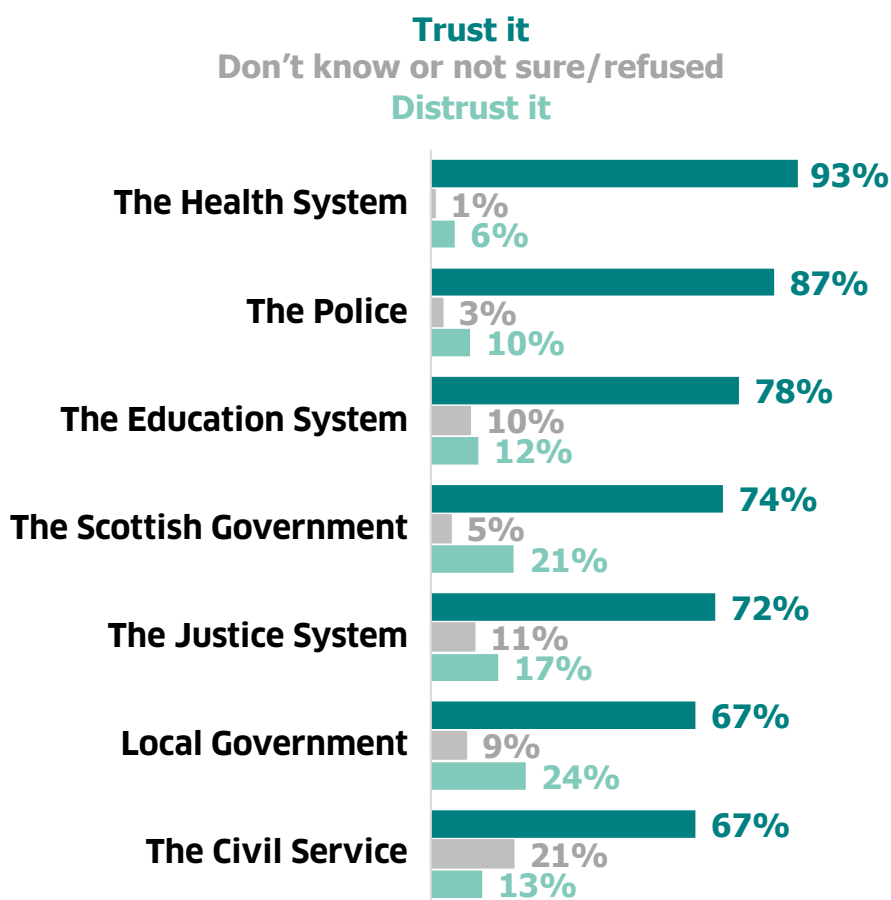
67% of adults reported that they trust the Civil Service and Local Government, making them the public institutions that adults were least likely to express trust in.

However, care must be taken when making comparisons between institutions because the percentage of adults saying they don't know or are not sure if they trust an institution varies, e.g. 21% of adults for the Civil Service compared to only 1% of adults for the Health System.

Trust in institutions varied by age, with adults aged 16 to 24 being more likely than adults aged 75 or over to express trust in the Scottish Government (81% compared to 57%), Local Government (75% compared to 60%) and the Education System (85% compared to 62%) (Tables 6.15, 6.16 and 6.18).

91% of adults thought it was very or fairly important to vote in local council elections (Table 6.22).

## Trust in institutions



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

Environment



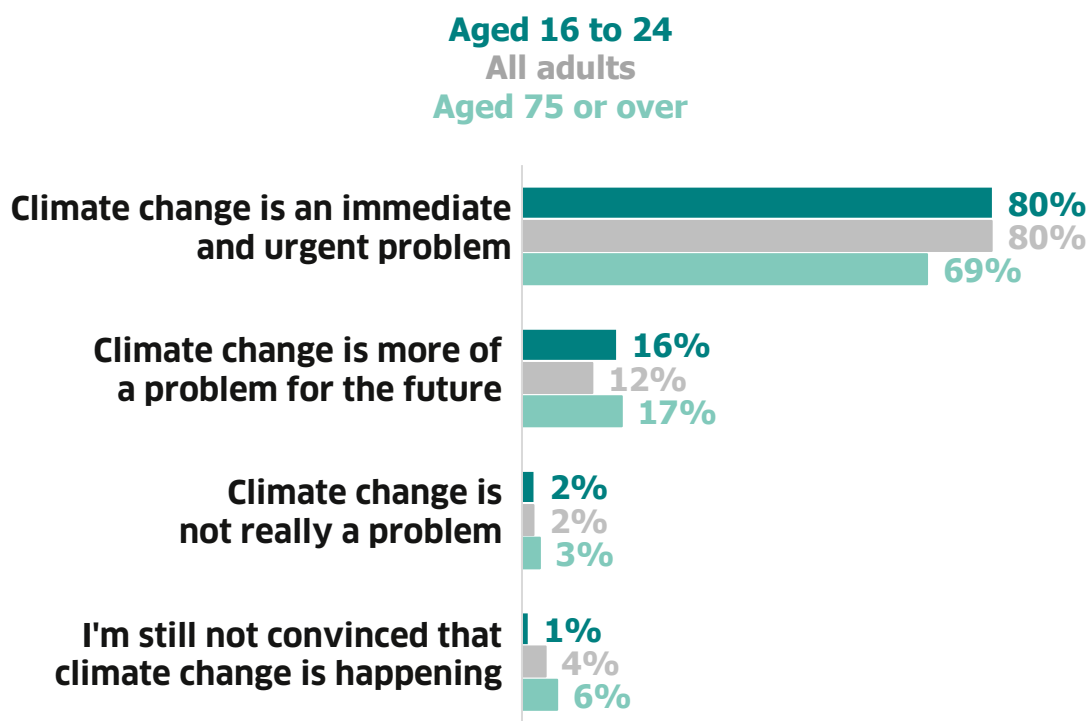
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# Section seven

# Environment



## Perceptions about climate change as a problem by age



80% of adults felt that climate change is an immediate and urgent problem. This view was more common among younger adults (Table 7.1) and adults who live in less deprived areas (Table 7.3).

12% of adults believed that climate change is more of a problem for the future.

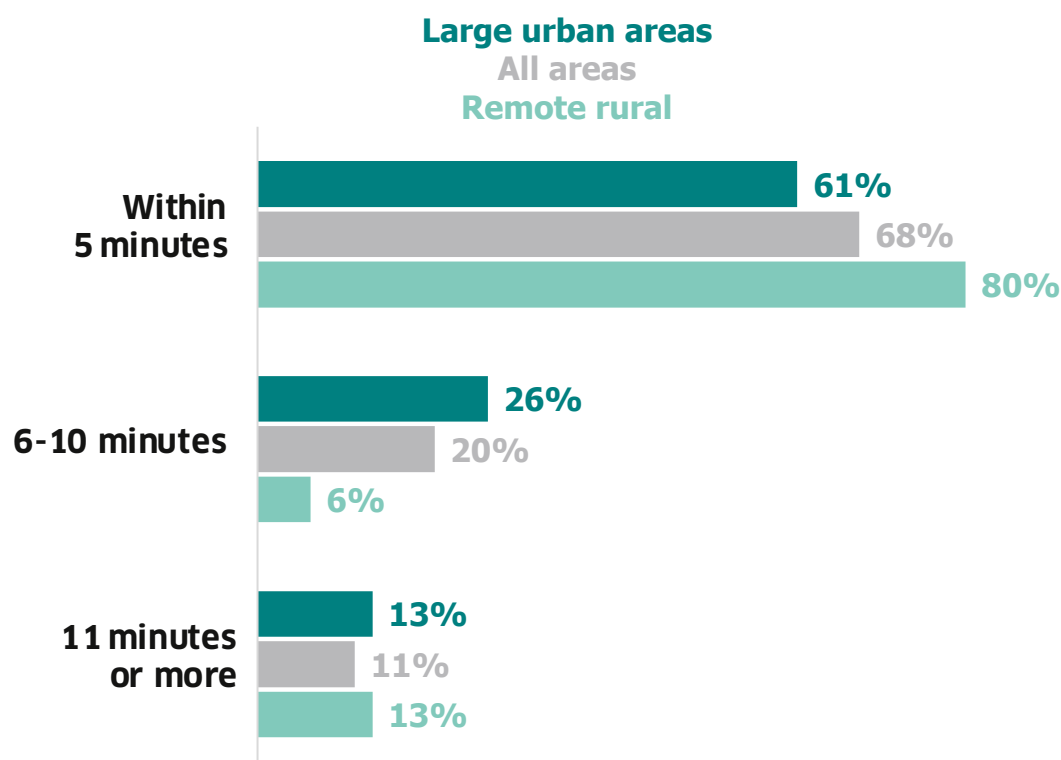


The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Environment



## Walking distance to an open green or blue (water) space by rurality



68% of adults lived within a five minute walk from an open green or blue (water) space (Table 7.12).

Adults living in remote rural areas were more likely than those living in large urban areas to live within a five minute walk of an open green or blue (water) space.



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Environment

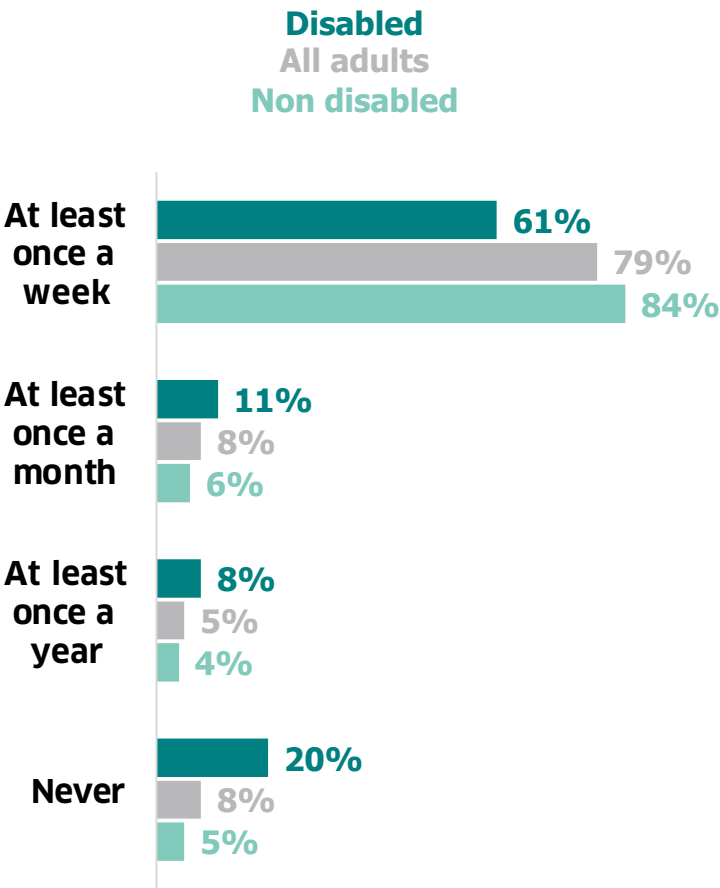


79% of adults visited the outdoors at least once a week (Table 7.10).

Disabled adults were less likely to visit the outdoors at least once a week than non disabled adults.

There was also variation by area deprivation. Adults living in the 20% least deprived areas were more likely to visit the outdoors at least once a week (83%) than those living in the 20% most deprived areas (68%) (Table 7.5).

Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by disability



Adults living in remote rural areas were more likely to visit the outdoors frequently than those living in large urban areas (Table 7.6): 87% of adults living in remote rural areas visited the outdoors at least once a week or more, compared to 77% of adults living in large urban areas.



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

**Volunteering**



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# Section eight

# Volunteering



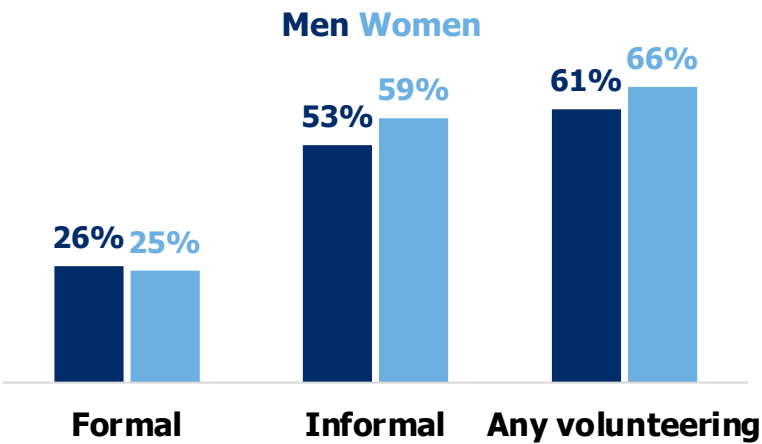
Formal volunteering refers to unpaid work undertaken through an organisation to help other people or a cause. Informal volunteering refers to unpaid help given as an individual directly to people who are not relatives.

64% of adults had taken part in formal or informal volunteering in the last year (Table 8.46). 56% of adults took part in informal volunteering, and 26% took part in formal volunteering. 70% of adults who took part in formal volunteering did so for 5 hours or less in the past month (Table 8.22). 62% of adults who took part in informal volunteering did so for 5 hours or less in the past month (Table 8.67).

65% of adults who do not do formal volunteering said nothing could convince them to volunteer in the future (Table 8.37). For those who could be convinced, the most common reasons given were if they knew how their time or skills could help others (11%) and availability of information on roles and how to get started (8%).

Participation in volunteering by gender

Though men and women were equally likely to take part in formal volunteering, women were more likely to take part in informal volunteering than men (Table 8.47).



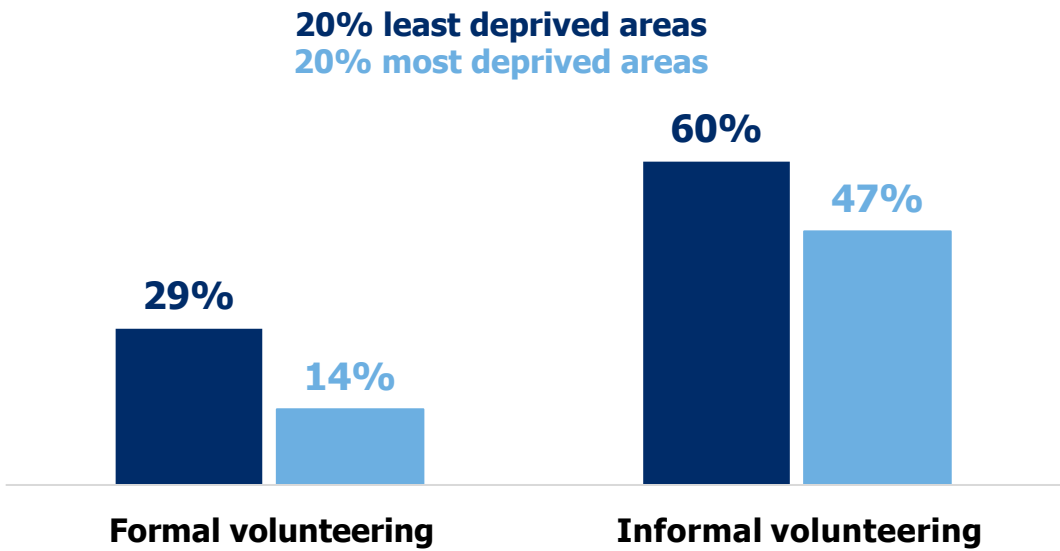
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# Volunteering



Adults living in the 20% least deprived areas were more likely to have undertaken formal volunteering in the previous 12 months (29%) than adults living in the 20% most deprived areas (14%) (Table 8.51). The same was true for informal volunteering.

## Participation in volunteering by deprivation



Adults living in remote rural areas were more likely to have undertaken formal volunteering (38%), compared to adults living in large urban areas (25%) (Table 8.8).



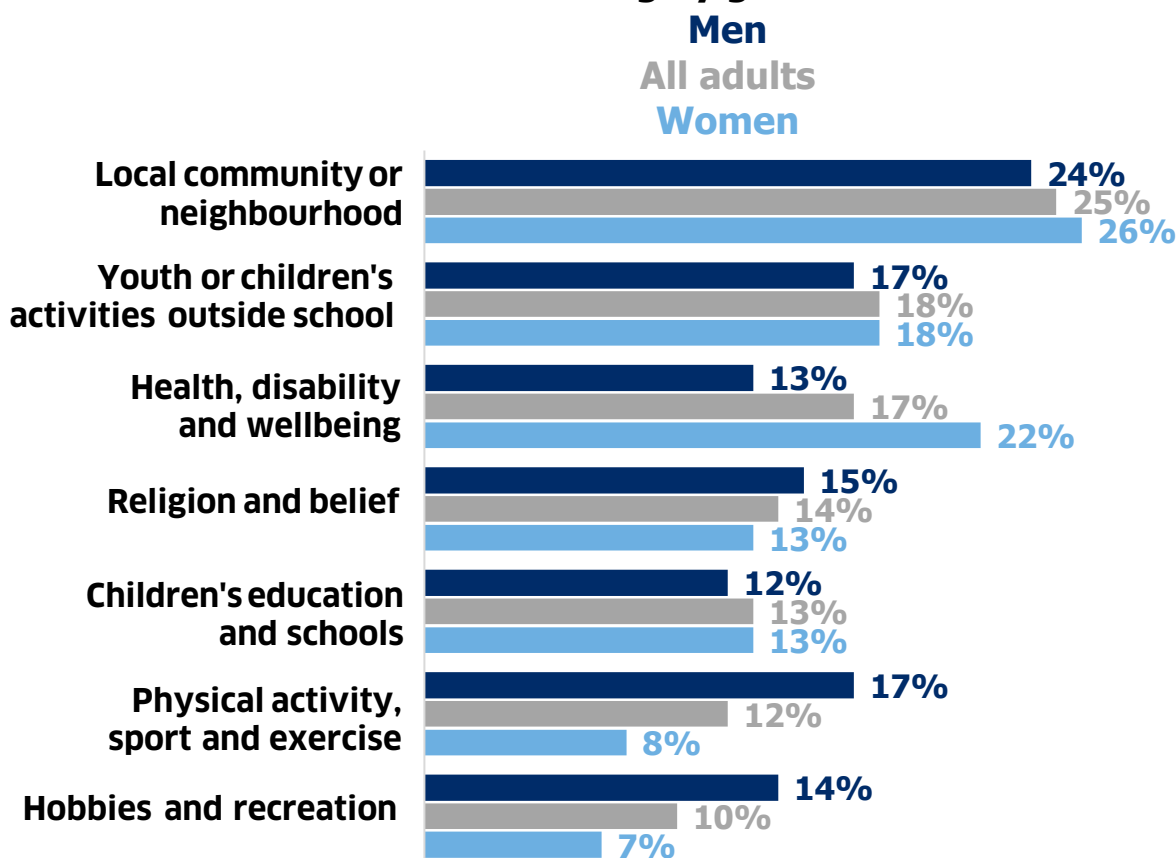
The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.



# Volunteering



## Common organisations or groups for which adults have done formal volunteering by gender



The organisations or groups for which adults undertook formal volunteering varied by gender (Table 8.11). Women were more likely to take part in formal volunteering with organisations or groups related to health, disability and wellbeing. Men were more likely to take part in formal volunteering with organisations or groups related to physical activity, sport and exercise or hobbies and recreation.

Common roles that adults who took part in formal volunteering said they undertook were 'helping out as required' (58%) and 'acting as a committee member or a trustee' (25%) (Table 8.25).



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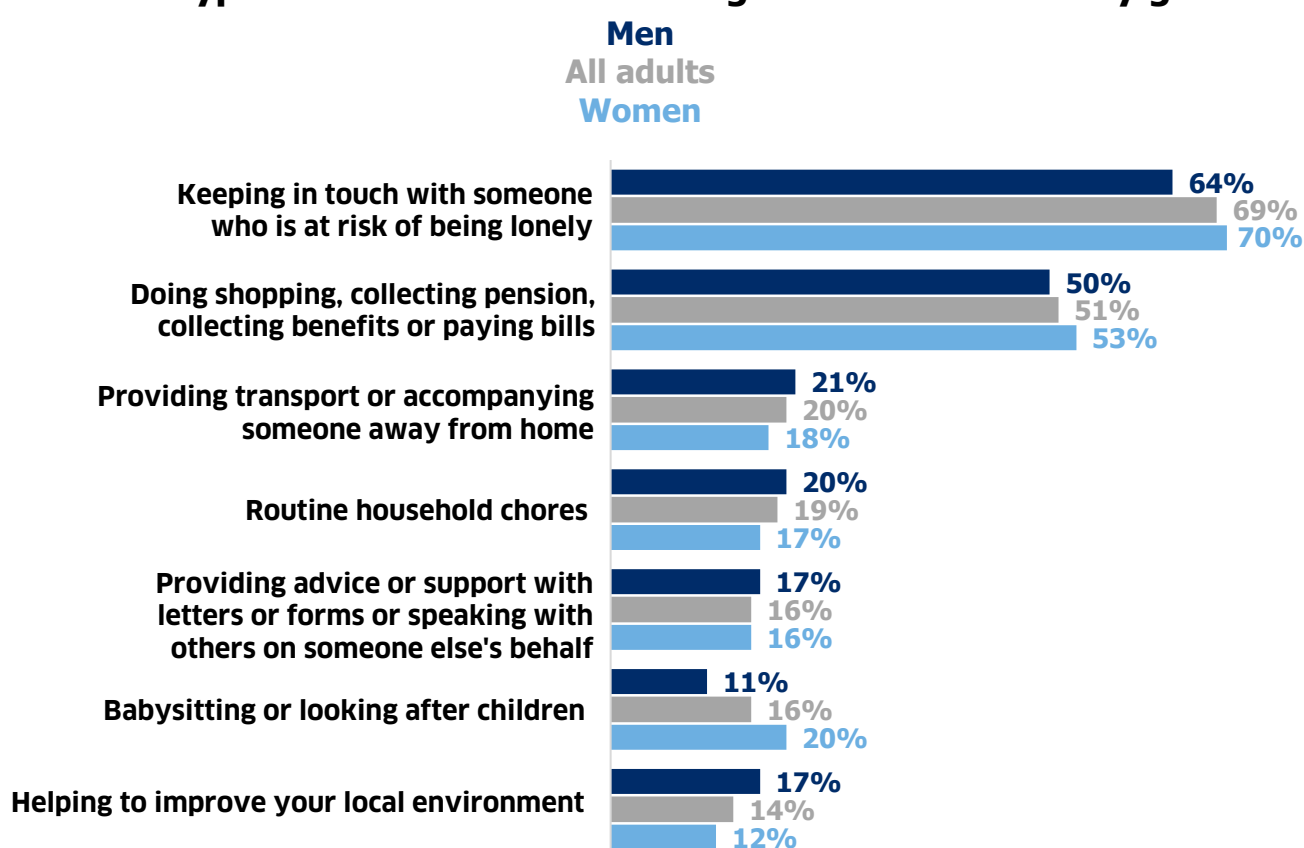
# Volunteering



Keeping in touch with someone at risk of being lonely was the most common type of informal volunteering (Table 8.56).

The types of informal volunteering undertaken varied by gender. Women were more likely to keep in touch with someone at risk of being lonely or to babysit/look after children. Men were more likely to help improve their local environment.

## Common types of informal volunteering adults have done by gender



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

Culture and  
heritage



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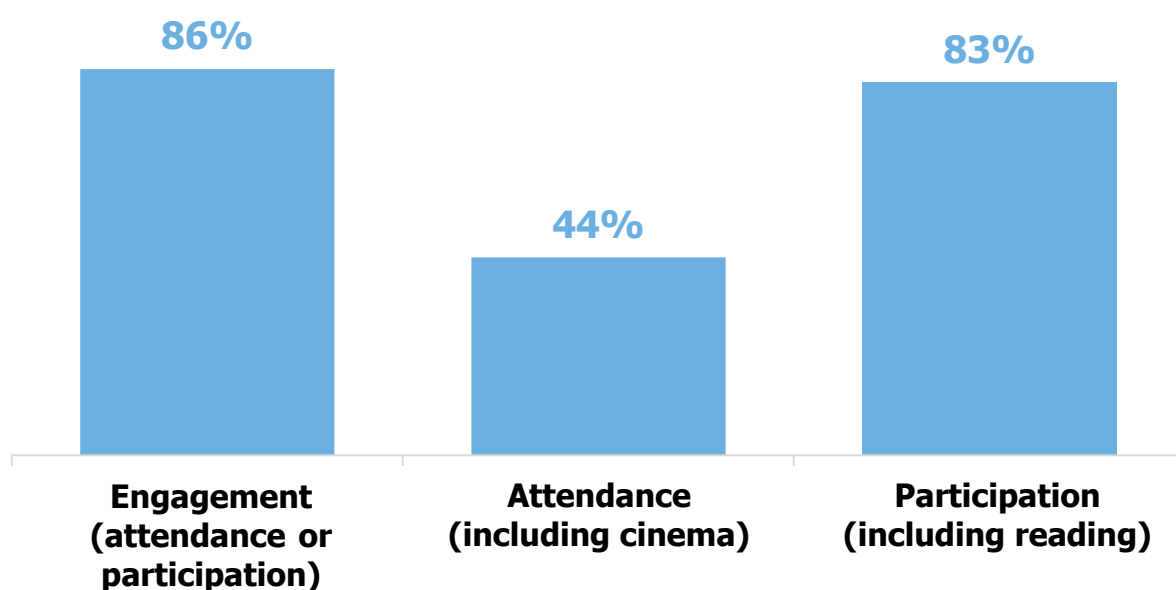
# Section nine

# Culture and heritage



86% of adults had been culturally engaged in the last year, attending a cultural event or place of culture or participated in a cultural activity (Table 9.1). 44% of adults had attended a cultural event or place of culture (Table 9.2) and 83% of adults had participated in a cultural activity (Table 9.15).

## Cultural engagement, attendance and participation



When excluding cinema, only 39% of adults had attended a cultural event or place of culture in the last year (Table 9.2).

When excluding reading, only 62% of adults had participated in a cultural activity in the last year (Table 9.15).



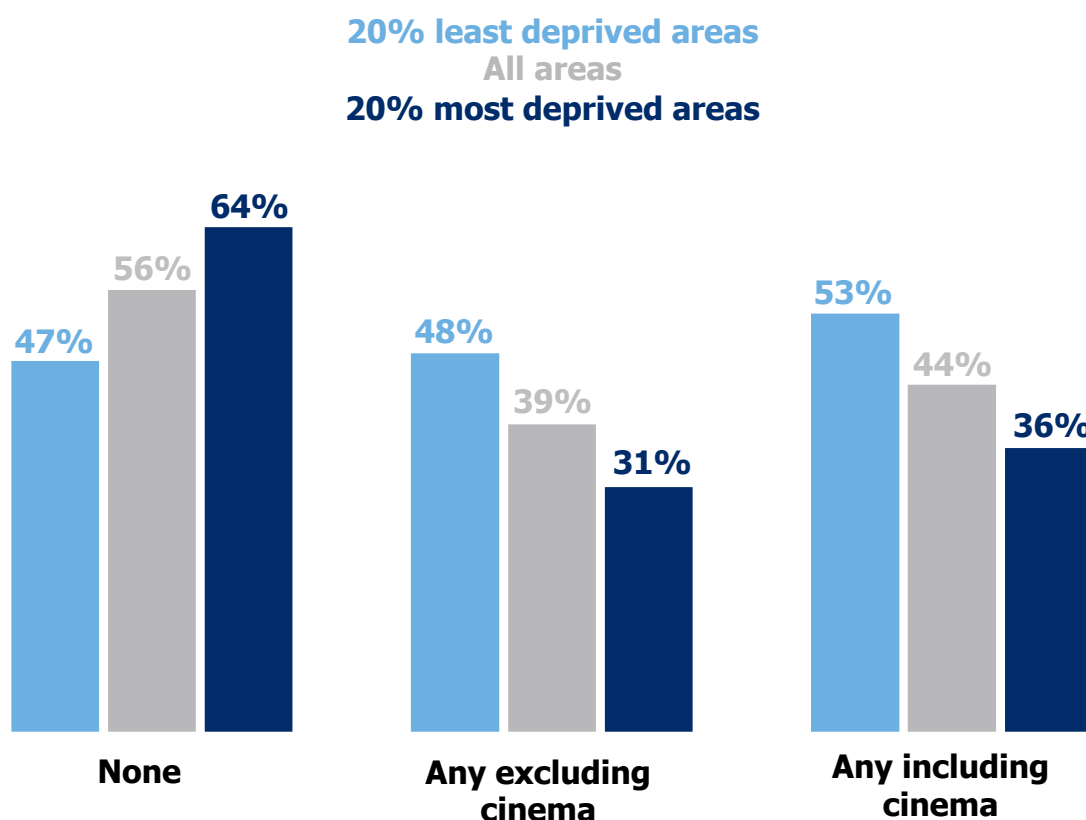
The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Culture and heritage



36% of adults living in the 20% most deprived areas had attended a cultural event or place of culture, including the cinema, compared to 53% of adults living in the 20% least deprived areas (Table 9.5).

## Attendance at cultural events or places of culture by deprivation



Attendance at cultural events or places of culture also varied by age (Table 9.3). 55% of adults aged 16 to 24 had attended a cultural event or place of culture, including the cinema, compared to 23% of adults aged 75 or over (Table 9.3).

Only 32% of adults with a disability had attended a cultural event or place of culture, compared to 48% of non disabled adults (Table 9.7).



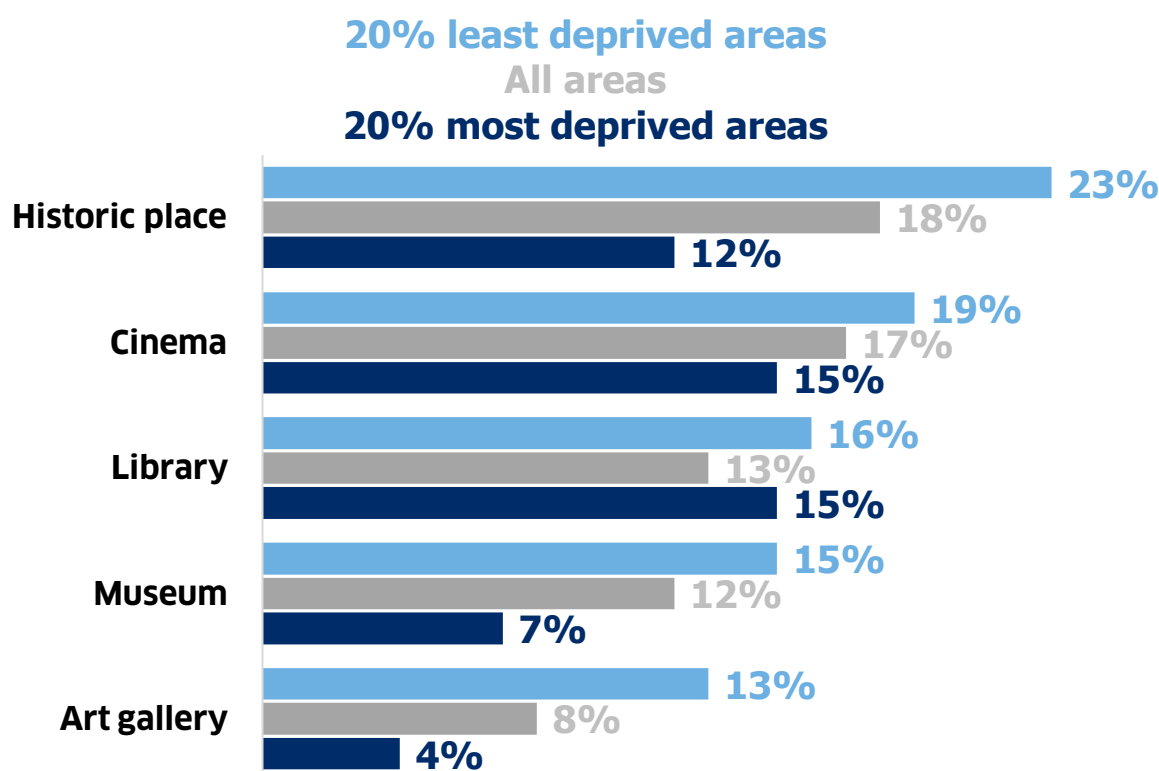
The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Culture and heritage



A historic place (18% of adults) or the cinema (17% of adults) were the most common cultural events or places of culture to attend (Table 9.5).

## Common cultural events or places of culture attended by deprivation



Adults living in the 20% least deprived areas were more likely to have attended historic places, museums and art galleries in the last year than those living in the 20% most deprived areas.

The proportion of adults from the least and most deprived areas that had visited libraries was similar.



The results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Please see page 5 for more detail.

# Culture and heritage



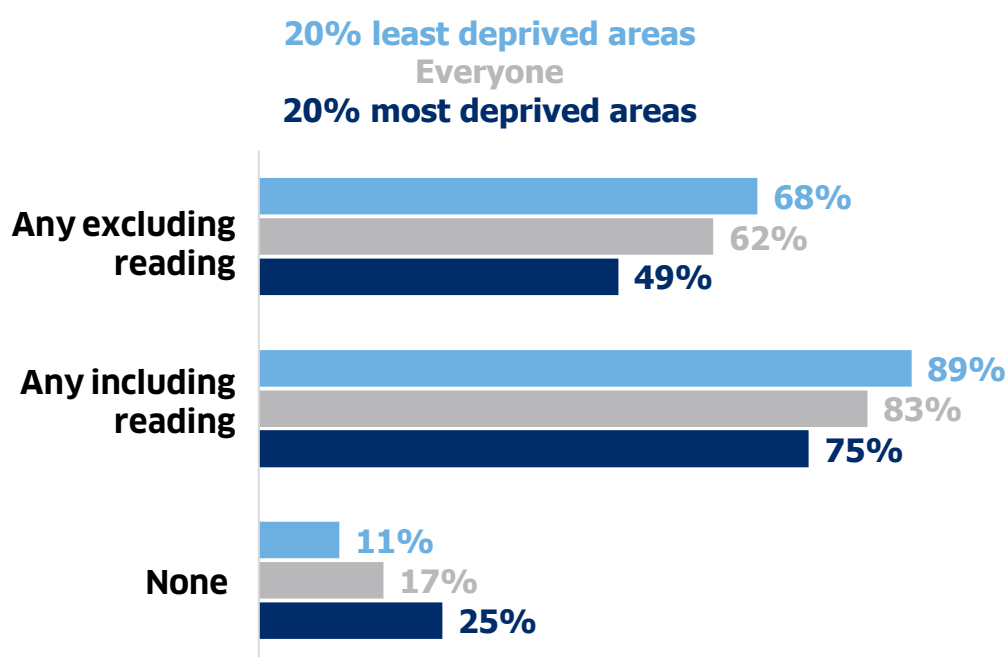
83% of adults had participated in a cultural activity, including reading, in the last year. When excluding reading, 62% of adults had participated in a cultural activity (Table 9.16).

When excluding reading, adults aged 16 to 24 (76%) were more likely to have participated in a cultural activity than adults aged 75 or over (44%).

88% of women had participated in a cultural activity, including reading, in the last year, compared to only 78% of men. Excluding reading, 68% of women had participated in a cultural activity compared to only 56% of men (Table 9.15).

Adults living in the 20% most deprived areas were less likely to have participated in a cultural activity, including or excluding reading, than those living in the 20% least deprived areas (Table 9.18).

## Participation in cultural activities by deprivation

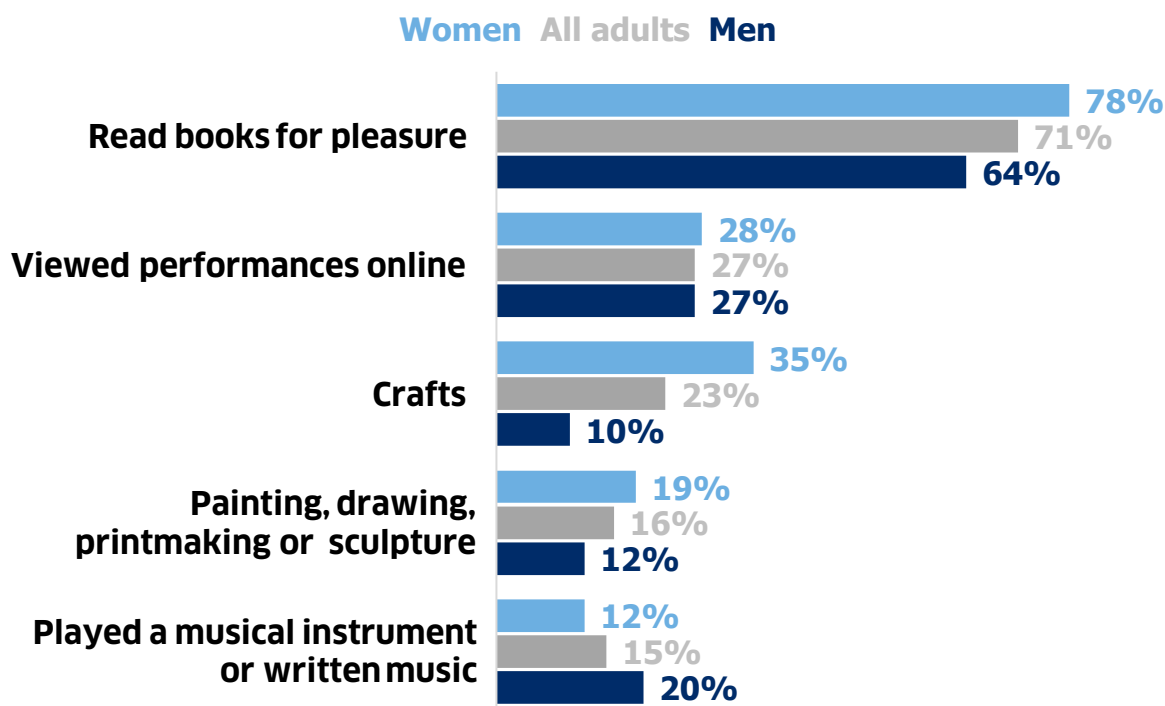


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# Culture and heritage



## Common cultural activities participated in by gender



The most common cultural activity to participate in was reading books for pleasure, with 71% of adults having read in the last year (Table 9.15). 85% of adults who read books did so at least once a week (Table 9.27).

Women were more likely than men to read or participate in crafts or painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture. Men were more likely than women to have played a musical instrument or written music.

Adults living in the 20% least deprived areas (78%) were more likely to read books for pleasure than adults living in the 20% most deprived areas (64%) (Table 9.18).

Adults aged 75 or over (75%) were more likely to read books for pleasure than adults aged 16 to 24 (59%) (Table 9.16).



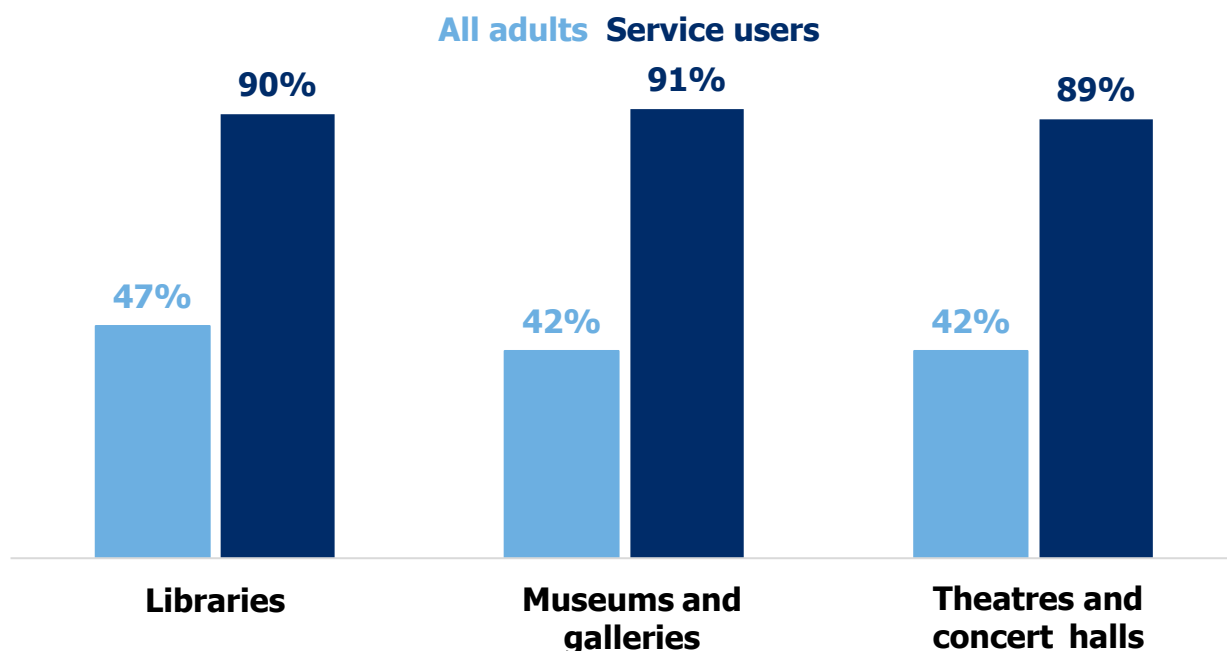
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# Culture and heritage



## Very/fairly satisfied with local authority services



Around nine out of ten users were satisfied with local authority libraries, museums and galleries, and theatres and concert halls (Tables 9.64, 9.66 and 9.68).

It should be noted that satisfaction levels for all adults are generally lower than among service users. This is because non service users are included, who may express no opinion about the service (Tables 9.28 to 9.63).

94% of men who had used local authority libraries were satisfied with the service, compared to 87% of women who had used the service (Table 9.64).



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Childcare



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# Section ten

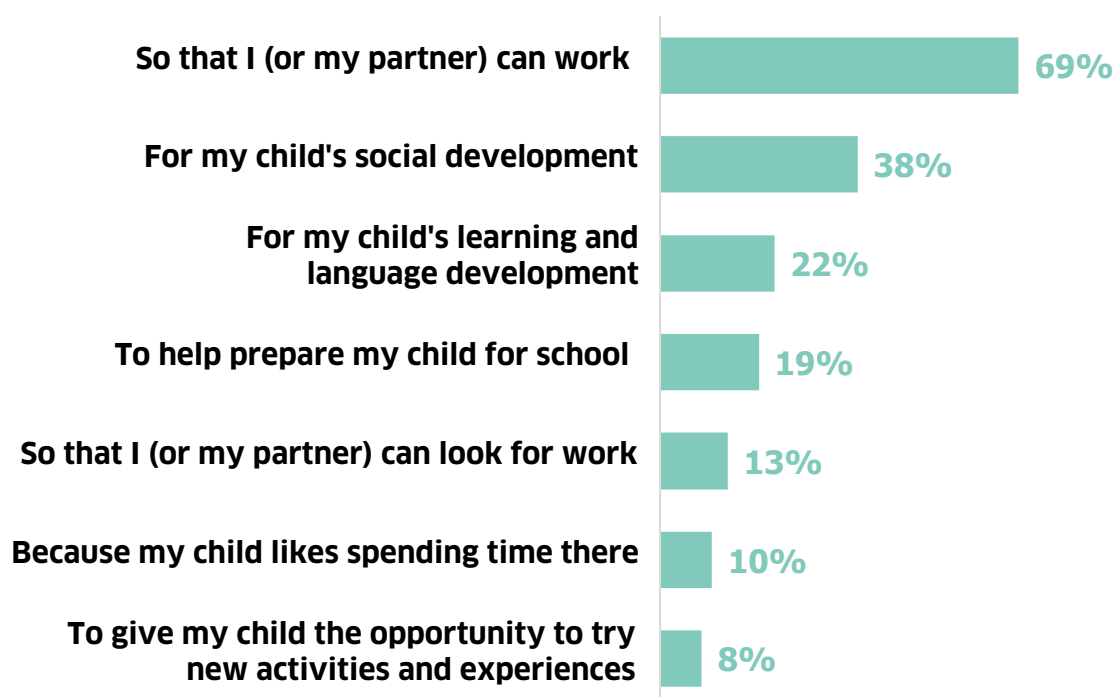
# Childcare



The following results relate to childcare use by households who have a child aged between two and five years that is not yet at school. They cover childcare use relating to only one randomly selected pre-school child between two and five years old, not for all children in the household.

79% of households with a pre-school child aged 2 to 5 used childcare for that child (Table 10.1).

## Common reasons for using childcare



The most common reason for using childcare, for a pre-school child aged 2 to 5, was to enable the child's parent/carer (or their partner) to work (Table 10.4).



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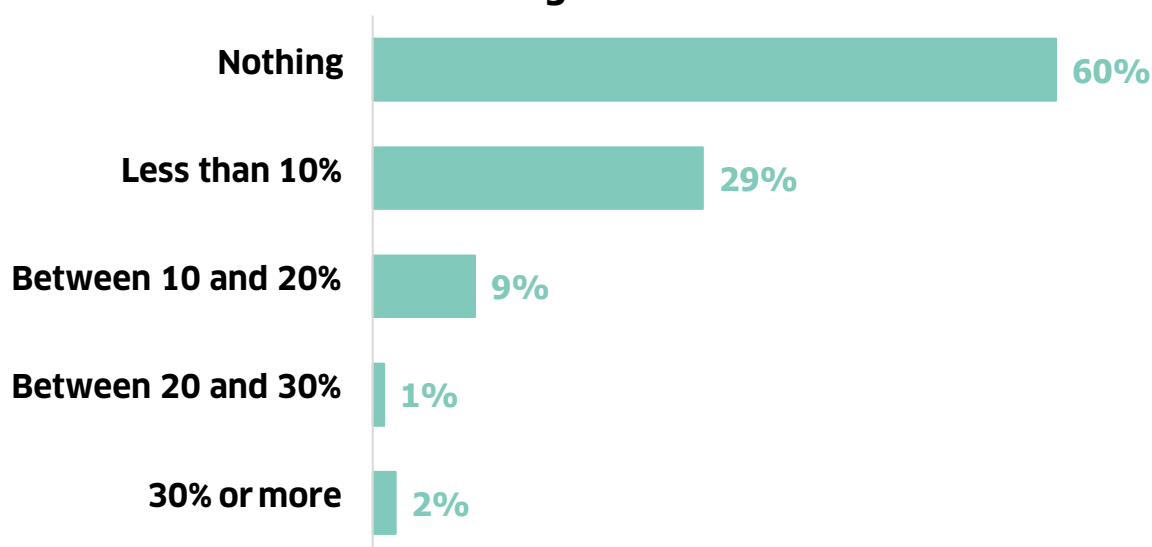
# Childcare



The following results relate to the amount spent on childcare by households with a child aged between two and five years not yet at school. They do not cover all childcare costs for the household, as they include costs for only one randomly selected pre-school child between two and five years old.

60% of households with a child aged 2 to 5 not yet at school who used childcare did not spend any of their income on childcare for that child during school term-time (Table 10.13). This was because the childcare was free or paid for by the local council or Scottish Government. 29% spent less than 10% of their income on childcare, and 9% spent less than 20% of their income on childcare.

## Amount spent on childcare as a proportion of income during school term-time



61% of households with children aged 0 to 11 years said that it was easy or very easy to afford childcare (Table 10.16).



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# An Experimental Statistics publication for Scotland

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## Correspondence and enquiries

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SHS Project Team, Communities Analysis Division, e-mail: [shs@gov.scot](mailto:shs@gov.scot).

## How to access background or source data

The data collected for the SHS is made available via the UK Data Service and may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact [shs@gov.scot](mailto:shs@gov.scot) for further information.

Further breakdowns of the data are available via the SHS website: [www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-household-survey](http://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-household-survey).

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