Introduction

What we will cover:

Background to the 2011 Census and some results
Practical using ‘Census Data Explorer’
Links to Curricular frameworks
Discussion – future potential within Geography NQs
2011 Census in Scotland
Your average Scot

**In the late 1850s**
- were called John Smith or Mary Macdonald
- had a 1 in 7 chance of dying before their first birthday
- lived almost 2 to a room, with a 1 in 3 chance of sharing the room with the whole family
- got married at 27 (John) and 25 (Mary)
- had a 1 in 3 chance of being married in their 20s
- had a life expectancy at birth of 40 (John) and 44 (Mary)

**At end of the 20th Century**
- were called Lewis Smith or Emma Brown
- had a 1 in 200 chance of dying before their first birthday
- each had 2 rooms to live in
- got married at 32 (Lewis) and 29 (Emma)
- had a 1 in 7 chance of being married in their 20s
- had a life expectancy at birth of 76 (Lewis) or 81 (Emma)
Census 2011 – Key population facts

- Scotland’s population was 5,295,400 the highest ever recorded
- 2,567,000 men and 2,728,000 women.
- Population has increased by 233,000 (5 per cent) since 2001 Census
- More children under 5 (+6 per cent) since 2001
- Fewer children aged 5 to 14 (-11 per cent) since 2001
- More people aged 65 and over (+11 per cent) since 2001
- More people aged 80 and over (+19 per cent) since 2001
- More people aged 15 to 64 (+6 per cent) since 2001
1911 population by age and sex
2011 population by age and sex
Ethnicity

Proportion of population by ethnicity, 2011

- Scottish
- Other British
- Irish
- Gypsy/Traveller
- Polish
- Other white
- Mixed or multiple ethnic groups
- Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British
- Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British
- Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British
- Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British
- Other Asian
- African, African Scottish or African British
- Other African
- Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British
- Black, Black Scottish or Black British
- Other Caribbean or Black
- Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British
- Other ethnic group

Percentage of population
Growing ethnic diversity

Proportion of people reported as belonging to minority ethnic group in 2011, Aberdeen City

Less than 6%
6% to less than 12%
12% to less than 18%
18% to less than 24%
24% or more
National identity (New question in 2011)

Proportion of population by national identity, Scotland, 2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Aberdeen City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White: Scottish</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other British</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Gypsy/Traveller</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Polish</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other White</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/Multiple</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Asian Scottish, Asian British</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African, African Scottish, African British</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean or Black</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnic group</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Countries of birth outside of the UK

2001
- Republic of Ireland
- Germany
- Pakistan
- United States of America
- India
- Canada
- South Africa
- Australia
- Hong Kong
- Italy
- France
- New Zealand
- China
- Netherlands
- North Africa

Number of people

2011
- Poland
- India
- Republic of Ireland
- Germany
- Pakistan
- United States of America
- China
- South Africa
- Nigeria
- Canada
- Australia
- Hong Kong
- France
- Italy
- Spain

Number of people
Countries of birth outside the UK – Aberdeen City 2011

Number of people

- Poland
- Nigeria
- India
- Germany
- Ireland
- USA
- France
- China
- Lithuania
- Latvia
- Canada
- Malaysia
- Pakistan
- South Africa
- Netherlands
- Hong Kong
The number of households in Scotland with at least one usual resident in 2011 was 2,372,780 - the highest ever.

In 2011, one-person households accounted for 35 per cent of all households in Scotland, ranging from 27 per cent in Aberdeenshire to 43 per cent in Glasgow City.

Between 2001 and 2011 average household size from 2.27 to 2.19 people per household.

In 1961, one-person households were the least common household type and accounted for 14 per cent of all households. By 2011 they had become the most common household type and accounted for 35 per cent of all households.
Long-term trends - Household size

- One person households now most common household type – accounts for 35 per cent of all households.
Census Data Explorer

- Quick, easy (and FREE!) online access to the results from Scotland’s 2011 Census
- Area profiles
- Data visualisations and maps online
- All the standard output tables for all the available geographies
- Range of supporting information
What Census data is available?

Tables of the following topics at all census geographies:

- Population and Households
- Housing and Accommodation
- Health
- Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion
- Education
- Labour Market
- Transport
2011 Census Results

- Release 1 – headline figures on census population and household estimates  
  *Dec 2012 to Aug 2013*

- Release 2 – univariate tables: Key Statistics (KS) and Quick Statistics (QS)  
  *Sep 2013 to Apr 2014*

- Release 3 – multi-variate tables: Local Characteristics (LC) and Detailed Characteristics (DC) tables  
  *Feb 2014 to Jan 2015*

- LC tables provide less detail than DC tables but for lower geographies – down to output area

Those codes (DC, KS, LC & QS) prefix the code for any table called up in Standard Outputs of Census Data Explorer
2011 Census Results

- Origin-destination (flow) statistics
- Census microdata files (Samples of Anonymised Records)
- Alternative population statistics: workplace and ‘daytime’ population
- Commissioned tables service
- Analytical reports

*Ongoing
planned but …
depends on resources available
2011 Census Geographies

Geographical area types depend on level of data stored:

Area Profiles (7)
- Council Area 2011
- Health Board Area 2006
- Locality 2010
- Output Area 2011
- Postcode (at Output Area 2011)
- Scottish Parliamentary Constituency 2011
- Region 2011
2011 Census Geographies

- Geographical area types depend on the level of data stored:

Maps and Charts

- Only reported at Council Area 2011
- Advantage is any or all Council Areas can be selected simultaneously
- ‘Scotland’ can be selected for comparative purposes, providing the National picture
2011 Census Geographies

Standard outputs

For KS, LC and QS tables, geographical area types available are:

- All seven area types cited for Area Profiles, plus …
- Civil Parish 1930
- Community Health partnership 2012
- Electoral Wards 2007
- Inhabited Island 2011
- Local Characteristic Postcode Sector
- National Park 2010
- Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) data zone 2001
- Scotland
- Settlement 2010
- UK Parliamentary Constituency

THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH

National Records of Scotland
2011 Census Geographies

Standard outputs

For DC tables, geographical area types available are:

- Community Health partnership 2012
- Council Area 2011
- Detailed Characteristic Postcode Sector
- Electoral Wards 2007
- Health Board Area 2006
- Scotland
  - Scottish Parliamentary …
    - Constituency 2011
    - Region 2011
- UK Parliamentary Constituency
Census Data Explorer

Time for the practical session

www.scotlands-census.gov.uk
(1) Area profiles

Compare the national identity for your Council Area with another area in Scotland

- Select areas; Get Data

Data on Population, Identity, Health etc. can be selected from tabs (system defaults to ‘Population’)

- Select ‘Identity’ and then ‘National identity’ from next menu; Discuss in relation to Social Justice agenda in CfE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identity, Language and Religion</th>
<th>Aberdeenshire Council Area</th>
<th>Aberdeenshire East SPC</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>252973</td>
<td>77427</td>
<td>5295403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Scottish identity only</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% British identity only</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Scottish and British identities only</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Scottish and any other identities</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% English identity only</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Other identity</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Other identity and at least one UK identity</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Census Data Explorer

(2) Maps and Charts

Compare the national identity for your Council Area with all other Councils in Scotland

• Choose topic ‘Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion’; choose ‘National Identity Chart’; View Data

• Check Council Area for all councils; uncheck ‘National Identity new’ to deselect all, and then choose ‘Scottish identity only’

• Order by ‘Scottish identity only’ (toggle header to get increasing or decreasing order); hide menus using to maximize size of chart
I can work collaboratively, making appropriate use of technology, to source information presented in a range of ways, interpret what it conveys and discuss whether I believe the information to be robust, vague or misleading.
Links to National Outcomes and Numeracy Across Learning

- MTH2-21A/3-21A

I can display data in a clear way using a suitable scale, by choosing appropriately from an extended range of tables, charts, diagrams and graphs, making effective use of technology.
Links to National Courses

- National 5 and Higher Geography
  - Geography: Physical Environments
    Use of mapping skills and techniques including the use of Ordnance Survey maps
  - Geography: Human Environments
    Use of research skills and techniques which should include the use of fieldwork
  - Geography: Global Issues
    Use of numerical and graphical information
Links to National Courses

Geography: Global Issues (N5)
Population, Health, and Environmental hazards

Geographical skills (N5)
Extracting, interpreting and presenting numerical and graphical information – statistical, graphical & tabular
Links to National Courses

Geographical skills (Higher)
Extracting, interpreting and presenting numerical and graphical information – statistical, graphical & tabular

Geography: Human Environments (Higher)
Population – collecting data; population structure; urban/rural issues

Geography: Global Issues (Higher)
Health, Climate change (Transport)

Higher assignment (component 2)
processing and using a range of information; analysing information from a range of sources; …
Statistics cycle – what is the question?

- **Problem Analysis**
  - specify the problem; problem posing

- **Data Collection**
  - including small sets of primary data and large databases of secondary data

- **Data Presentation**
  - descriptive techniques and their interpretations, including tabulation, data display and statistical measures of location and spread

- **Data Analysis**
  - discussion of data, leading to some inference that is relevant to problem

Statistics cycle (Adapted from Porkess, 2013)
Census Data Explorer

(3) Standard Outputs

Compare the national identity for neighbouring Council Areas *using the map* to select councils

- Choose topic ‘Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion’; select table KS202SC – National identity (Key Statistics); Select table
- Choose Council Areas as area type; click on map to select 4-5 neighbouring councils; View table
- Standard output has raw totals by default; choose Row percentages for discussion of findings
Example analysis of household composition + other Census data

- Household composition by age and sex

Blog entry from Talking About Statistics
www.celiamac58.blogspot.co.uk
@celiamac58
Small Data: Are 51% of people really 'single'?

In statistical terms, a household, just like a single person, is not necessarily what you would think it is. A household may be one person living alone or any group of people living together, who may not be related to each other, but do share cooking facilities and some communal living space.

So what proportion of the population is single if you don't count cohabiting as being single? According to this [report](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/blogs-magazine-monitor-31461595), there were estimated to be 5.9 million people cohabiting in the UK in 2012, which was 11.7% of the population over 16.
(4) Standard Outputs (continued)

Have more control over outputs …

- Download a standard table in Excel format using raw totals for maximum flexibility; tailor to own needs and reformat in Excel to produce suitable tables and charts in response to area of interest.

- Choose All topics; select table DC1109SC – Household composition by sex by age (Detailed Characteristics); Select table; select area as Scotland; View Table; Download Table in Excel 2007 (or 2003); Go!
Census Data Explorer

(4) Standard Outputs (continued)

- Repeat for table DC1104SC – Residence type by sex by age (Detailed Characteristics); Download table to extract data on communal establishment; add to totals for people living on their own
- Manipulate data in Excel; select desired columns; compute totals and percentages of 16-65 in single dwelling situation; create a chart to illustrate finding
I am a final year student at *** School studying advanced higher geography. As part of my course I have to perform a study on a chosen issue. My study is on the areas of Pilton and Trinity within Edinburgh and why these two areas have such differing crime rates and types of crime, despite being so close to each other. I require information on the employment rates of the two areas and was wondering whether this information could be provided to me.

How would you support this pupil?
What is the best way to access required data?
Further information

- All data available at: [http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk)
  Sign up there for our e-newsletter

- Enquiries: [Customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

- @NatRecordsScot
## Links to National Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Possible learner responses</th>
<th>Possible question types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Higher** | - Extended response  
             - Explanation and analysis required  
             - Clear and structured expression of complex ideas  
             - Extensive and sophisticated use of evidence  
             - Able to consider different perspectives on an issue  
             - Able to make judgements                                                                                                                     | ... discuss  
                                                        To what extent ...  
                                                        How far ...  
                                                        Assess ...  
                                                        Critically examine ...  
                                                        Comment on ...                                                                                                                             |
| **National 5** | - Detailed response  
             - Description and explanation required with some analysis  
             - Clarity in expression of ideas  
             - Insightful use of evidence  
             - Use of appropriate exemplification                                                                                                         | Describe, in detail, ...  
                                                        Explain, in detail, ...  
                                                        To what extent ...  
                                                        How important ... |
Area profiles: Religion
Comparison of different geographies
Comparison of different geographies, at general level

Labour

Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

- Ethnicity
- National Identity
- Religion
- Country of Birth
- Length of Residence in UK
- Language
- Interesting Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Edinburgh Southern SPC</th>
<th>Edinburgh City of Council Area</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>77561</td>
<td>476266</td>
<td>5295403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Church of Scotland</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Roman Catholic</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Other Christian</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Muslim</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Other religions</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage No religion</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Not stated</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maps and charts are a very useful way to bring statistics to life, aiding interpretation and understanding of what the statistics mean. They can be used to highlight patterns and trends and make statistics more accessible to a wide variety of people.

**Topic based maps and charts**

View data on Ethnicity, Identity, Language, Religion, Health, Population, Housing & Accommodation, Education and Labour Market using the options provided opposite. Results are available at national and council area level. For charts, the default display is Aberdeen City, Dundee City, City of Edinburgh and Glasgow City but users can select / de-select from the full set of council areas using the table beneath the chart.

**Change over time**

Our population chart comparator tool illustrates differences in the population age by sex profiles between different areas and between 2001 and 2011.

Take a journey through A century of census how Scotland’s population has changed since 1911.

Links open in new windows. These tools use Adobe Flash, please ensure you install the latest version for your device from Adobe.
Maps and Charts: Map of Religion

Scotland's Census 2011
Shaping our future

Choose a variable:
- % Church of Scotland
- % Roman Catholic
- % Other Christian
- % Muslim
- % All other religions
- % No religion
- % Not stated

Color-coded legend:
- 20% to less than 30%
- 30% to less than 40%
- 40% or more

Map of Scotland showing the distribution of religious affiliations.
Maps and Charts: Distribution of Roman Catholic religion by council area

% Roman Catholic
- Less than 6%
- 6% to less than 12%
- 12% to less than 18%
- 18% or more
Maps & Charts: Religion chart
Standard outputs: Select a table
Standard outputs: Select an level of geography

1. Select a table: DC2107S
   Religion by sex by age

2. Select your areas
   Choose an area type
   - Select an Area Type
   - Community Health Partnership 2012
   - Council Area 2011
   - Electoral Ward 2007
   - Health Board Area 2006
   - Scotland
   - Scottish Parliamentary Constituency 2011
   - Scottish Parliamentary Region 2011
   - UK Parliamentary Constituency 2005
   Reset selections
   View table
Select an area

Standard Outputs

Main Menu | Area Profiles | Maps and Charts | Standard Outputs | Data Warehouse | Supporting Information

Standard outputs

1. Select a table: DC2107S
   Religion by sex by age

2. Select your areas
   Choose an area type
   - Scottish Parliamentary Constituency 2011

Select one or more areas
   - Aberdeen Central
   - Aberdeen Donside
   - Aberdeen South and North Kincardine

Selected areas
   - Edinburgh Southern

Add/remove labels

Edinburgh Northern and Leith
Edinburgh Central
Edinburgh Eastern
Edinburgh Southern

Midlothian North and Musselburgh

The University of Edinburgh
National Records of Scotland
Select area/s of interest and view or download data

### Table View

#### Scotland's Census 2011 - National Records of Scotland
Table DC2107SC - Religion by sex by age

**All people**
- Table cell count, including totals: 756 (12 columns x 63 rows).
- Percentage: None

**Select an area:**
- Edinburgh Central

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion (Scotland)</th>
<th>All people</th>
<th>Church of Scotland</th>
<th>Roman Catholic</th>
<th>Other Christian</th>
<th>Buddhist</th>
<th>Hindu</th>
<th>Jewish</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Sikh</th>
<th>Other religion</th>
<th>No religion</th>
<th>Religion not stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex &amp; Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>83,887</td>
<td>14,143</td>
<td>10,140</td>
<td>7,037</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>1,342</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>39,092</td>
<td>8,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 4</td>
<td>2,670</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,302</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 9</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>2,015</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 17</td>
<td>1,418</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 65</td>
<td>5,124</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 to 74</td>
<td>10,501</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>1,903</td>
<td>1,604</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>8,069</td>
<td>1,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 84</td>
<td>11,961</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6,377</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>5,113</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>1,185</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4,210</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people:</td>
<td>35,022</td>
<td>3,022</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,573</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Download Table:**
- Excel 2007 (xlsx) (max 65,000 columns x 65,000 rows and < 100,000 cells)
- Excel 2003 (xls) (max 65,000 columns x 65,000 rows and < 100,000 cells)
- Comma Separated Value (.csv)
- CSV String Value (.csv)
- SDMX Structure Definition (.xml)
- SDMX Archive (.zip)
The primary aim of official statistics in Scotland is to provide an accurate and up-to-date picture of the economy and society. All official statistics produced by Scottish Government are freely available.

Most of the statistics produced are national statistics which mean that they are produced according to the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and meet with standards of integrity, accuracy, impartiality.
Who produces statistics on Scotland

Produced in Scotland
- Learning
- Health
- Social care
- Justice
- Transport
- Economy
- Population & migration
- Farming & fisheries
- Census
- Spending

Produced about Scotland
- Labour market
- Welfare
- Tax
- Economy
- Higher education
The major Scottish social surveys

- **Cross Cutting:**
  - Census
  - Scottish Household Survey (incorporates the Scottish House Conditions Survey)

- **Business Area Specific:**
  - Scottish Health Survey
  - Scottish Crime and Justice Survey
  - Growing Up in Scotland
  - GP Survey Scotland
  - The Scottish Survey of Literacy and Numeracy
UK Surveys with Scottish data

- **Cross Sectional**
  - Labour Force Survey
  - Family Resources Survey
  - General Lifestyle Survey
  - Expenditure and Food in Scotland
  - Opinions Survey

- **Longitudinal**:
  - Millenium Cohort Study
  - Wealth and Assets Survey
  - Life Opportunities Survey
Where to find Scottish data

The primary aim of official statistics in Scotland is to provide an accurate and up-to-date picture of the economy and society. All official statistics produced by Scottish Government are freely available.
Welcome

This site provides access to a wide range of information and statistics on: health, education, poverty, unemployment, housing, population, crime and social/community issues in Scotland. The data is available at a range of different geographic levels.

We would like your opinions about using SNS and how we could improve it's look and functionality. Please send us your views to neighbourhood.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

We've recently launched a new pilot site where you can explore a range of SIMD and Schools data in open format. Please visit the pilot pages at www.opendata.scotland.org and let us know what you think.

OpenDataScotland.org is a pilot built by Swirl to showcase the potential of linked, open data to power smarter, more transparent and efficient data.
What type of data can you find?

- Health
- Education
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Housing
- Population
- Crime
- Social/community
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

- The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a fair way.
- SIMD 2012 is an update with improvements on the SIMD 2009 and uses the same geographical base (datazones) as previous versions of the SIMD.
- The SIMD provides a relative measure of deprivation which means that the main output from SIMD - the SIMD ranks - can be used to compare data zones by providing a relative ranking from most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 6,505). The SIMD cannot be used to determine 'how much' more deprived one data zone is than another e.g. it is not possible to say that data zone X, ranked 50, is twice as deprived as data zone Y, ranked 100.
- The SIMD can be used to identify Scotland's most deprived small areas on the overall index and each individual domain, commonly by applying a cut off such as 10%, 15% or 20%. The cut off should be informed by whether it aims to target areas with the very highest concentrations of deprivation or to be wider ranging.