

## Contents

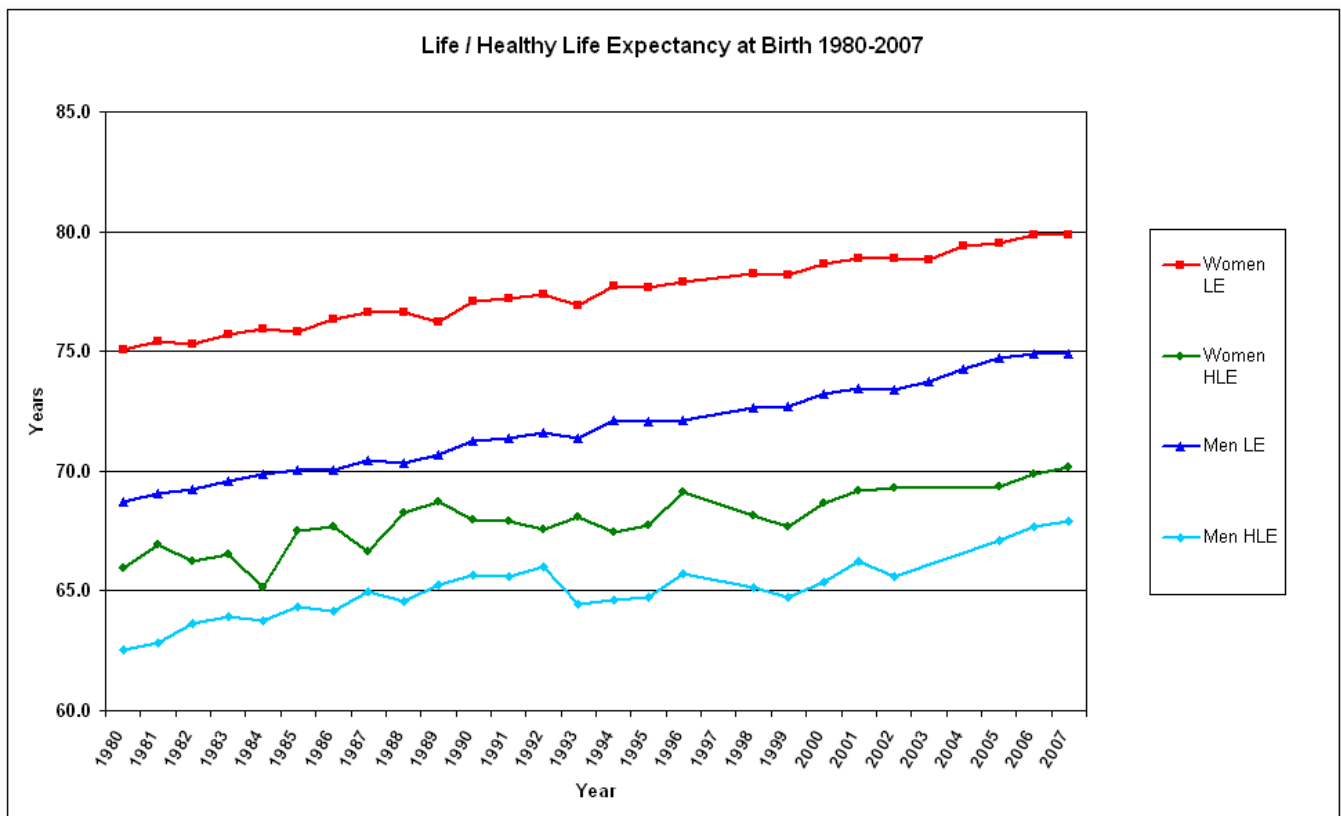
<b>Well Being</b>	<a href="#">Health Inequality</a>	2
	<a href="#">Air Quality</a>	3
	<a href="#">Economic Opportunity: NEET</a>	4
	<a href="#">Economic Opportunity: Employment</a>	5
<b>Supporting Thriving Communities</b>	<a href="#">Crime</a>	6
	<a href="#">Community:Neighbourhood Satisfaction</a>	7
	<a href="#">Community: Volunteering</a>	8
	<a href="#">Households: Child Poverty</a>	9
	<a href="#">Households: Homeless Households</a>	10
<b>Natural Heritage and Resources</b>	<a href="#">Waste</a>	11
	<a href="#">Biodiversity</a>	12
	<a href="#">Marine</a>	13
	<a href="#">River Quality</a>	14
<b>Scotland's Global Contribution</b>	<a href="#">Climate Change</a>	15
	<a href="#">Sustainable Energy: Renewable</a>	16
	<a href="#">Sustainable Energy: Carbon Emissions</a>	17
	<a href="#">Transport</a>	18
<b>Learning</b>	<a href="#">Learning</a>	19
<b>Context</b>	<a href="#">Economy</a>	20
	<a href="#">Demography</a>	21

# Well Being

## Health Inequality

### Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender

Life expectancy at birth in Scotland continues to improve for women, with the life expectancy for men staying constant from 2006 to 2007. This has resulted in the gap between the males and females increasing slightly to 5.0 years in 2007, with males having a life expectancy at birth of 74.9 years compared with 79.9 years for females. However, life expectancy in Scotland remains low compared with most Western European countries. In terms of quality of life, healthy life expectancy at birth (based on Self-Assessed Health) has also increased over the longer term but at a lower rate than the increase in overall life expectancy. The gap between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is greater for women than for men, suggesting that they spend more years in poor health.



Source: Government Actuary's Department; NHS Scotland Information Services Division

### Further Information

- [Government Actuary's Department](#)
- [Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland \( ISD\)](#)

[Back to Contents](#)

# Well Being

## Air Quality

### Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

All local authorities are required to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas against objectives for a number of air pollutants contained in the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. If this work indicates that any objective will not be met by the required date, the authority concerned must declare an AQMA and produce an action plan outlining how it intends to tackle the issues identified.

Year	Number of AQMAs
2000	1
2001	3
2002	3
2003	3
2004	3
2005	9
2006	12
2007	14
2008	20

Source: Local authorities

### Further Information

- [Air Quality in Scotland](#)
- [Air Quality \(Scottish Government\)](#)

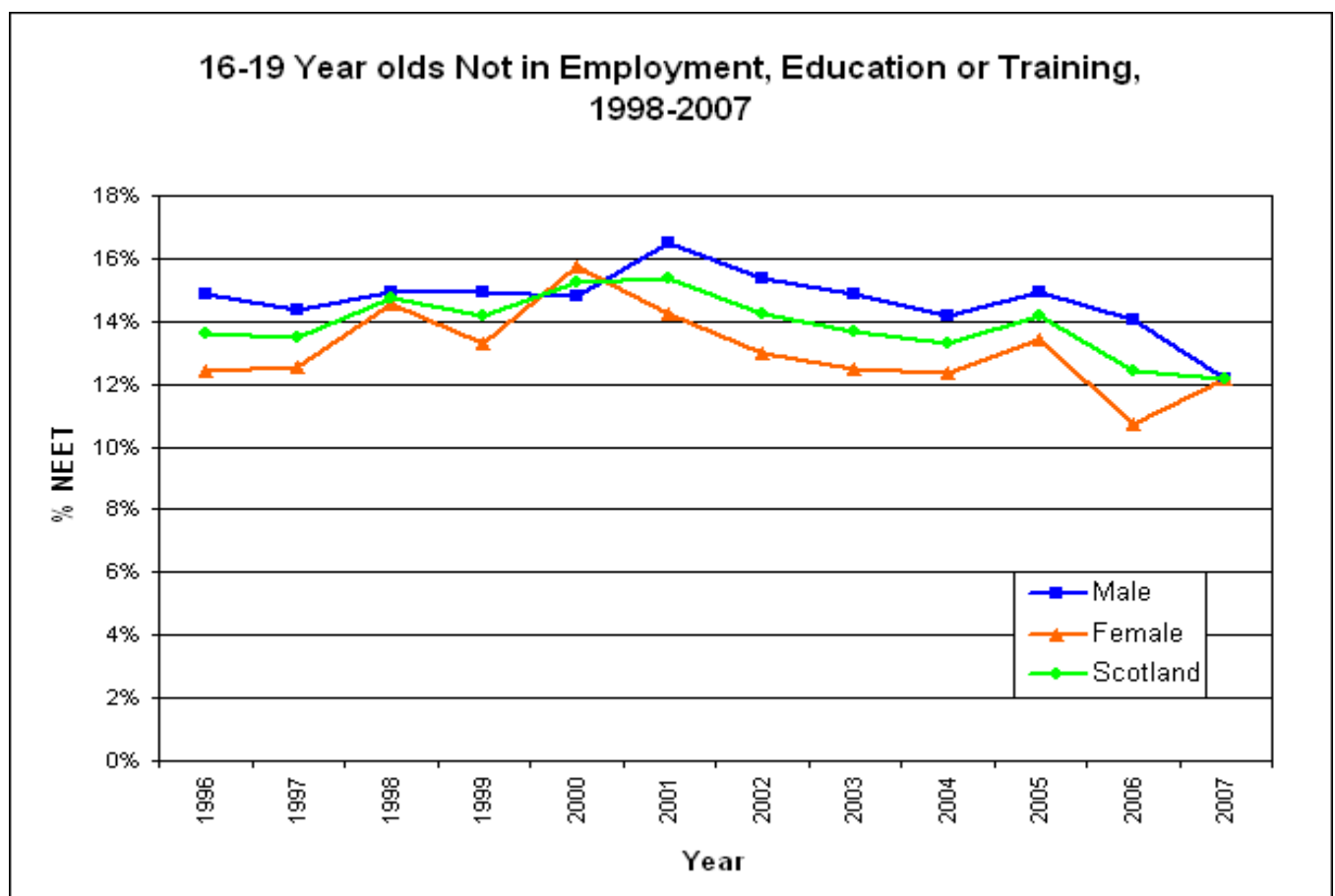
# Well Being

Economic Opportunity: NEET

## 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training

The number of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) was approximately 32,000 in 2007 which equates to 12.2 per cent of the 16-19 year old population. While this is a reduction on the previous year the proportion NEET in Scotland has not significantly changed in any year since 1998 with the proportion fluctuating between 12 per cent and 15 per cent. Males generally have a higher proportion of NEET than females.

Reducing the proportion of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training is one of the Closing the Opportunity Gap targets.



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Quarters combined for 1996-2002. The 2003 figures are taken from the Annual Scottish LFS (ASLFS). Data from 2004 onwards are taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS and ASLFS include boosts to the main LFS. This means there is a discontinuity in the series.

### Further Information

- [Closing the Opportunity Gap Target B](#)

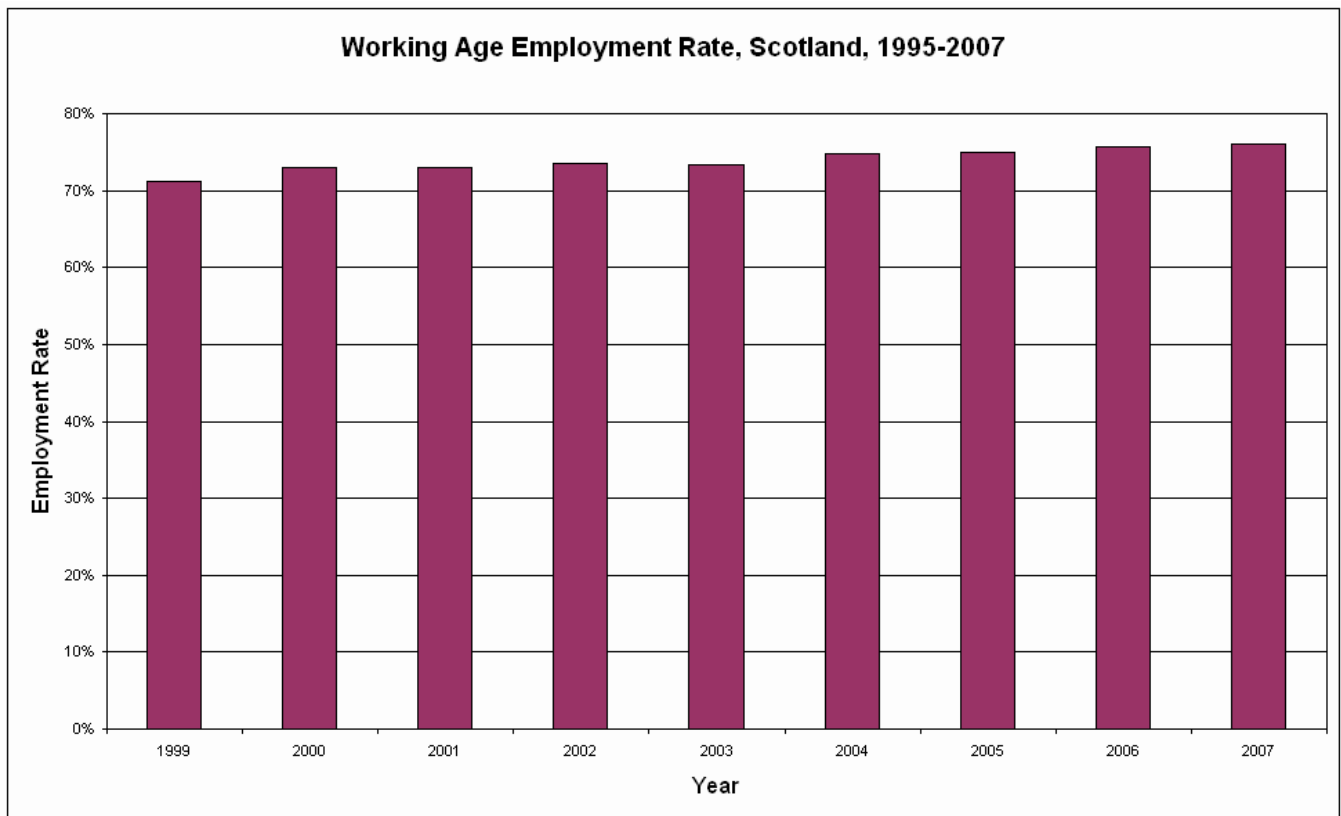
[Back to Contents](#)

# Well Being

Economic Opportunity: Employment

## Working Age Employment Rate

The working age employment rate in Scotland in 2007 was 76.0 per cent. This is an increase of 4.8 percentage points since 1999. Scotland's employment rate in 2007 was higher than the employment rate for the UK as a whole (74.3 per cent).



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Quarters combined for 1999-2002. The 2003 figures are taken from the Annual Scottish LFS (ASLFS). Data from 2004 onwards are taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS and ASLFS include boosts to the main LFS. This means there is a discontinuity in the series.

### Further Information

- [Annual Population Survey 2007](#)

[Back to Contents](#)

# Supporting Thriving Communities

## Crime

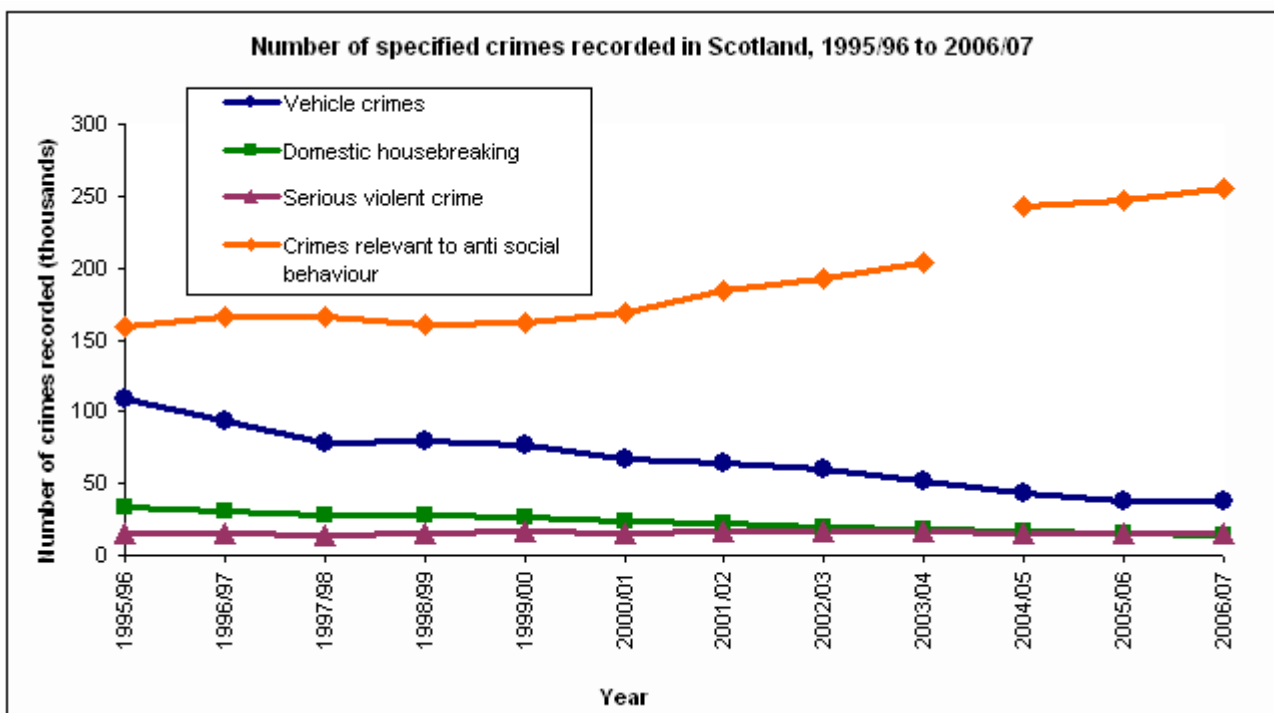
### Recorded crimes for (a) vehicle crime (b) domestic housebreaking (c) serious violent crime (d) antisocial behaviour

(a) vehicle crime (theft of and from motor vehicles) - several police forces have attributed the steady decline in the number of these crimes recorded to improved car security.

(b) domestic housebreaking (dwellings) - decrease of more than 50 per cent over the 12 year period.

(c) serious violent crime - the level for 2006-07 has increased by 2 per cent from the 2005-06 figure.

(d) crimes relevant to antisocial behaviour - this has been influenced by the introduction of the Scottish Crime Recoding Standard (SCRS) in April 2004. This is a more victim oriented approach, which was expected to increase the numbers of several less serious crimes recorded by the police and included in this category, such as minor crimes of vandalism and breach of the peace.



Source: Data supplied to the Scottish Government by Scottish Police Forces

### Further Information

[Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2006-07](#)

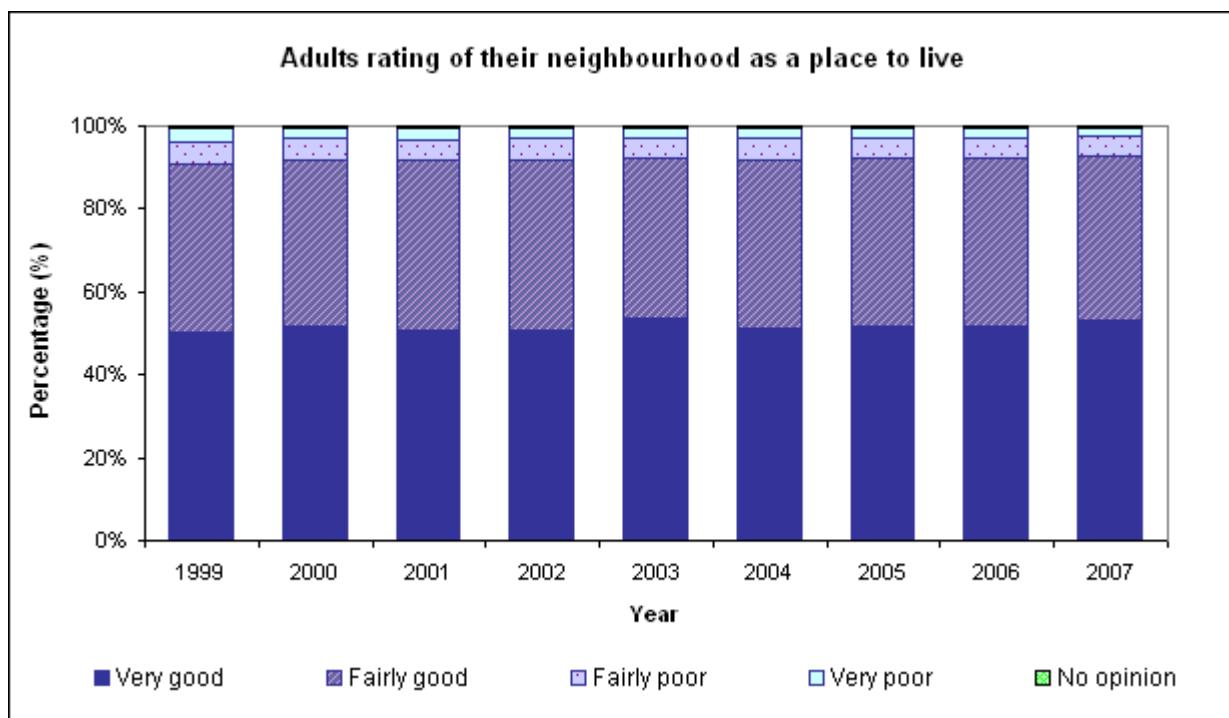
[Back to Contents](#)

# Supporting Thriving Communities

Community: Neighbourhood Satisfaction

## Adults' rating of their neighbourhood as a place to live

Scottish adults' perceptions of their neighbourhood as a place to live have changed very little over the eight-year period between 1999 and 2007, with just over half saying their neighbourhood was a very good place to live, and a further 40 per cent agreeing that it was a fairly good place to live. 93% of respondents gave a positive response in 2007, compared to 91% in 1999.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

### Further Information

- [Scottish Household Survey](#)

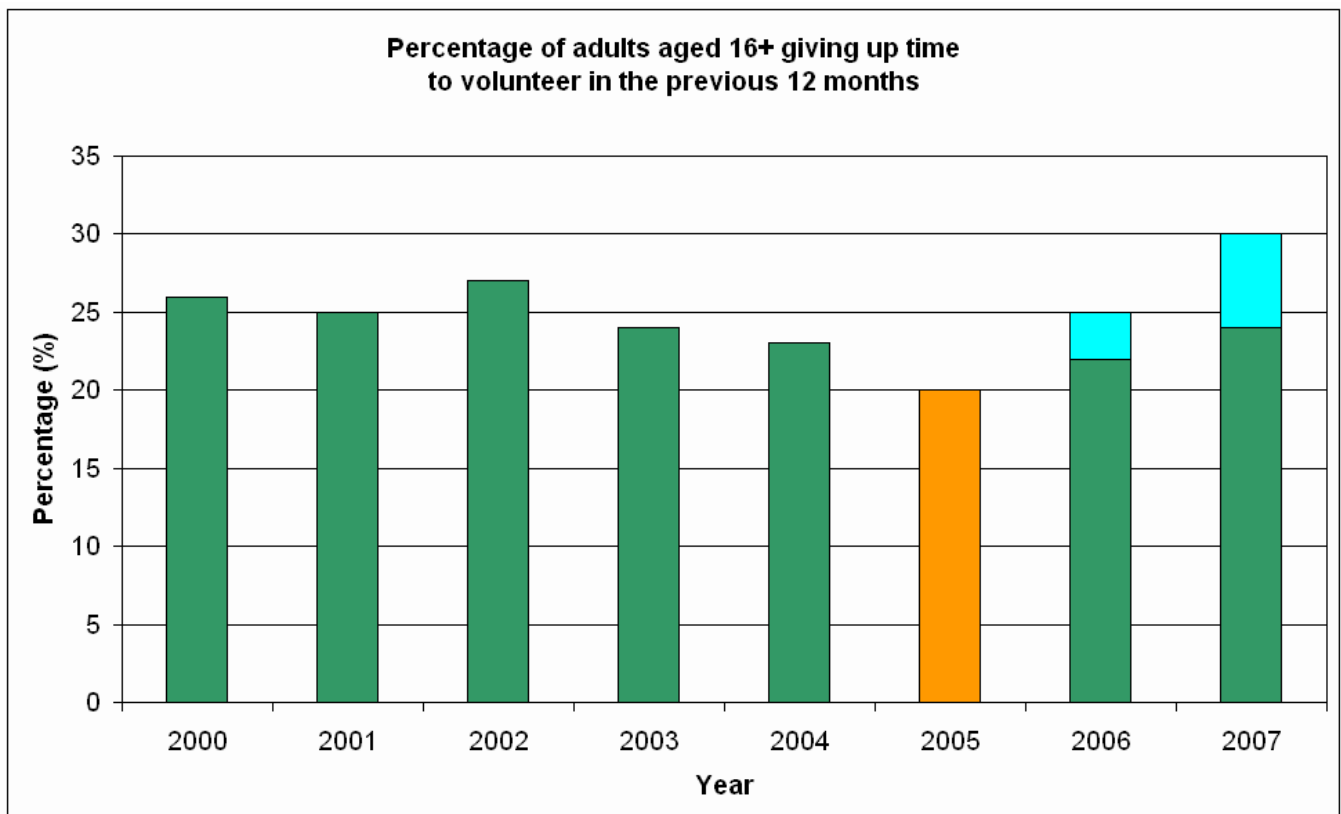
[Back to Contents](#)

# Supporting Thriving Communities

Community: Volunteering

## Proportion of people over 16 who have given up time on an unpaid basis for an organisation

According to figures from the Scottish Household Survey the level of volunteering reduced from 26 per cent to 22 per cent between 2000 and 2006, but increased to 24 per cent in 2007. These percentages relate to where respondents were not prompted about particular organisations that they have helped. A new set of questions was introduced in 2005 which yielded a figure of 20 per cent, however this is not comparable with previous years. The methodology changed again in 2006. The 25 per cent figure for 2006 is made up of 22 per cent under the 2004 methodology, plus an additional 3 per cent who answered yes when prompted about organisations they may have helped. In 2007, based on the same methodology as 2006, overall 30 percent of adults gave up time to volunteer, made up of 24 per cent under the 2004 methodology, plus an additional 6 per cent who answered yes when prompted about organisations they may have helped.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

### Further Information

- [Scottish Household Survey](#)
- [Volunteering Strategy](#)

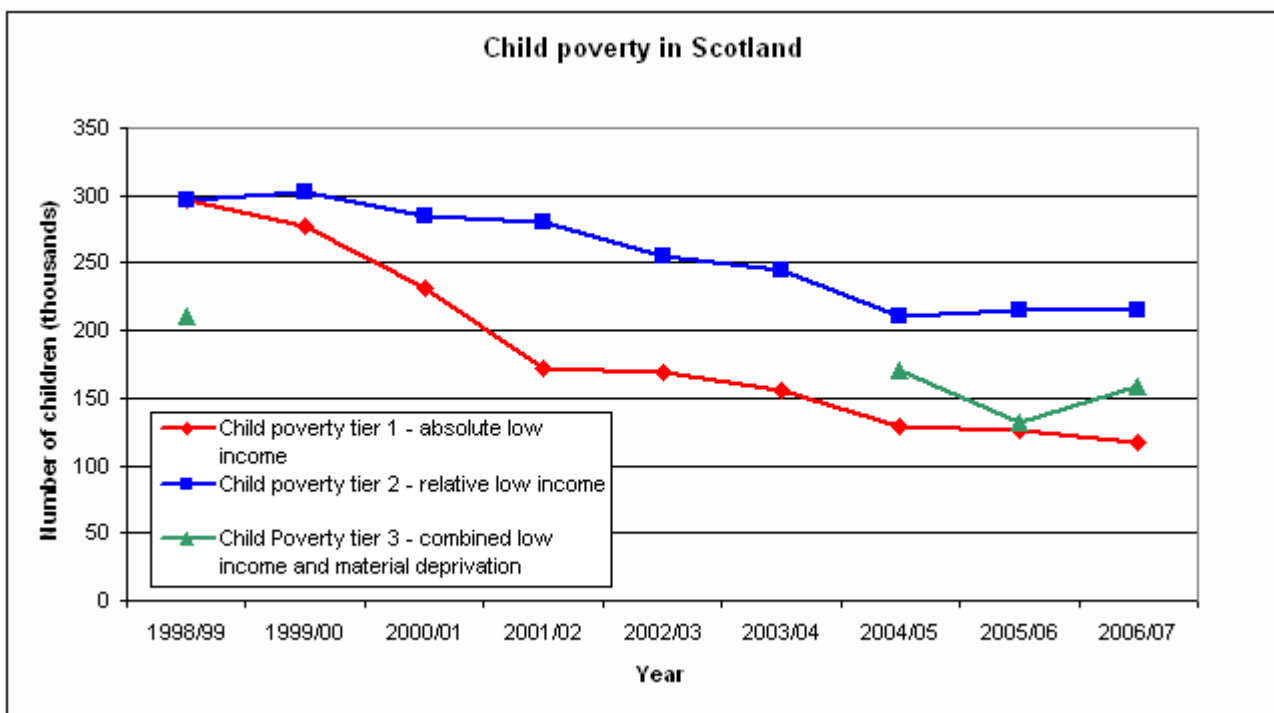
[Back to Contents](#)

# Supporting Thriving Communities

## Households: Child Poverty

### Proportion of children living in low income households

In Scotland, the number of children in tier 1 (Absolute low income) is down from 28% (300,000) in 1998/99 to 12% (120,000) in 2006/07. This is a decrease of 61%. Tier 1 represents children in absolute low income and is a measure of whether the poorest families are seeing their incomes rise in real terms. The number of children in tier 2 (relative low income) is down from 28% (300,000) in 1998/99 to 21% (210,000) in 2006/07. This is a decrease of 28%. Tier 2 represents children in relative low income and is a measure of whether the poorest families are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole. The proportion of children in tier 3 has fallen from an estimated 19% in 1998/99 to 16% in 2006/07. This is a decrease of 24%. Tier 3 represents the proportion of children in combined low income and material deprivation.



The material deprivation questions used to calculate tier 3 were not included in the Family Resources Survey before 2004/05. The 1998/99 figures for combined low income and material deprivation were estimated assuming that the reduction in tier 3 poverty between 1998/99 and 2005/06 was equivalent to the fall in tier 2 poverty in the same time period.

Source: Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions

### Further Information

- [Scottish Households Below Average Income 2006/07](#)
- [Income and poverty statistics web area](#) (Scottish Government)
- [Measuring child poverty](#), Department for Work and Pensions

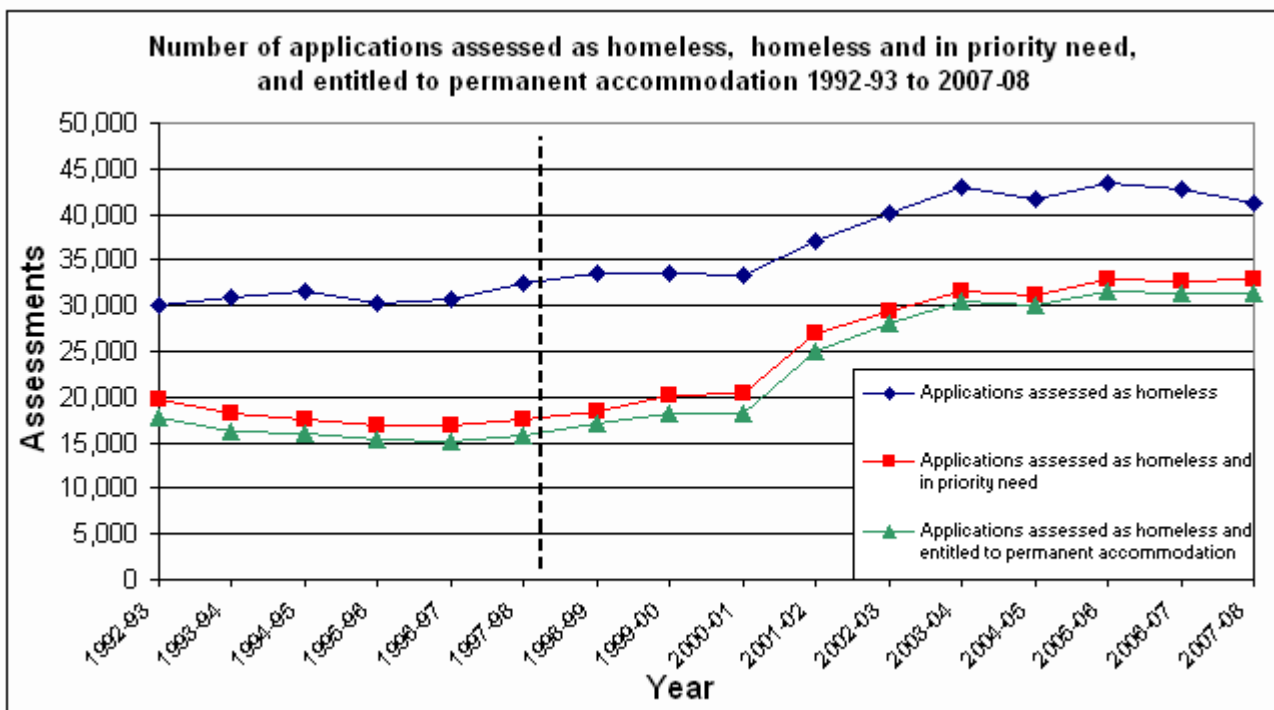
[Back to Contents](#)

# Supporting Thriving Communities

Households: Homeless Households

## Applications assessed as homeless

The percentage of applications to local authorities under the Homeless Persons legislation assessed as being unintentionally homeless and in priority need (and therefore entitled to permanent accommodation), has risen from 59 per cent in 1992-93 to 76 per cent in 2007-08. Over the same timescale the number of applications assessed as homeless and entitled to permanent accommodation (including potentially homeless) has risen by 78 per cent (from 17,700 to 31,452). The large increases since 2001 are in large part due to changes in legislation resulting in additional rights for homeless applicants. The Homelessness Etc (Scotland) Act 2003 aims to ensure that, by 2012, everyone assessed as being unintentionally homeless is entitled to settled accommodation, therefore ending distinction between priority and non-priority cases. Progress towards this commitment would be reflected in increasing proportions of applicants assessed as homeless/threatened with homeless also being assessed as priority need, which the Scottish Government has designated as a National Indicator.



Source: Scottish Government, Housing Access and Support Statistics

## Further Information

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/PubHomeless>

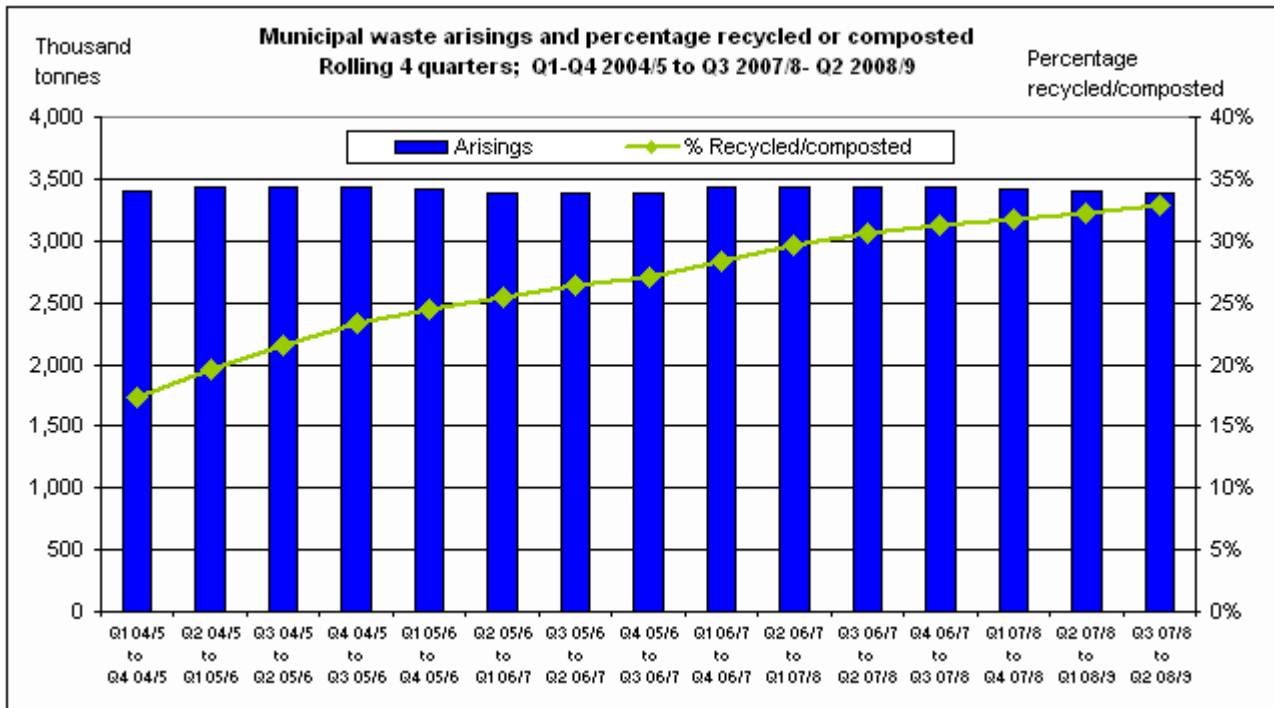
[Back to Contents](#)

# Natural Heritage and Resources

## Waste

### Municipal waste arisings and percentage recycled or composted

Annual municipal waste arisings have fluctuated around 3.4 million tonnes. The percentage of municipal waste recycled or composted rose from 17.3 per cent in the period Q1 2004/5 to Q4 2004/5 to 32.9 per cent in the period Q3 2007/8 to Q2 2008/9. This reflects an increase of 89 per cent in the amount of municipal waste that was recycled or composted.



Source: Scottish Environment Protection Agency

### Further Information

- SEPA Waste Data Digest  
[http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste\\_data\\_1/waste\\_data\\_digest.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data_1/waste_data_digest.aspx)
- Quarterly Returns for the Landfill Allowance Scheme  
[http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste\\_data/waste\\_data\\_reports/landfill\\_allowance.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/waste_data_reports/landfill_allowance.aspx)

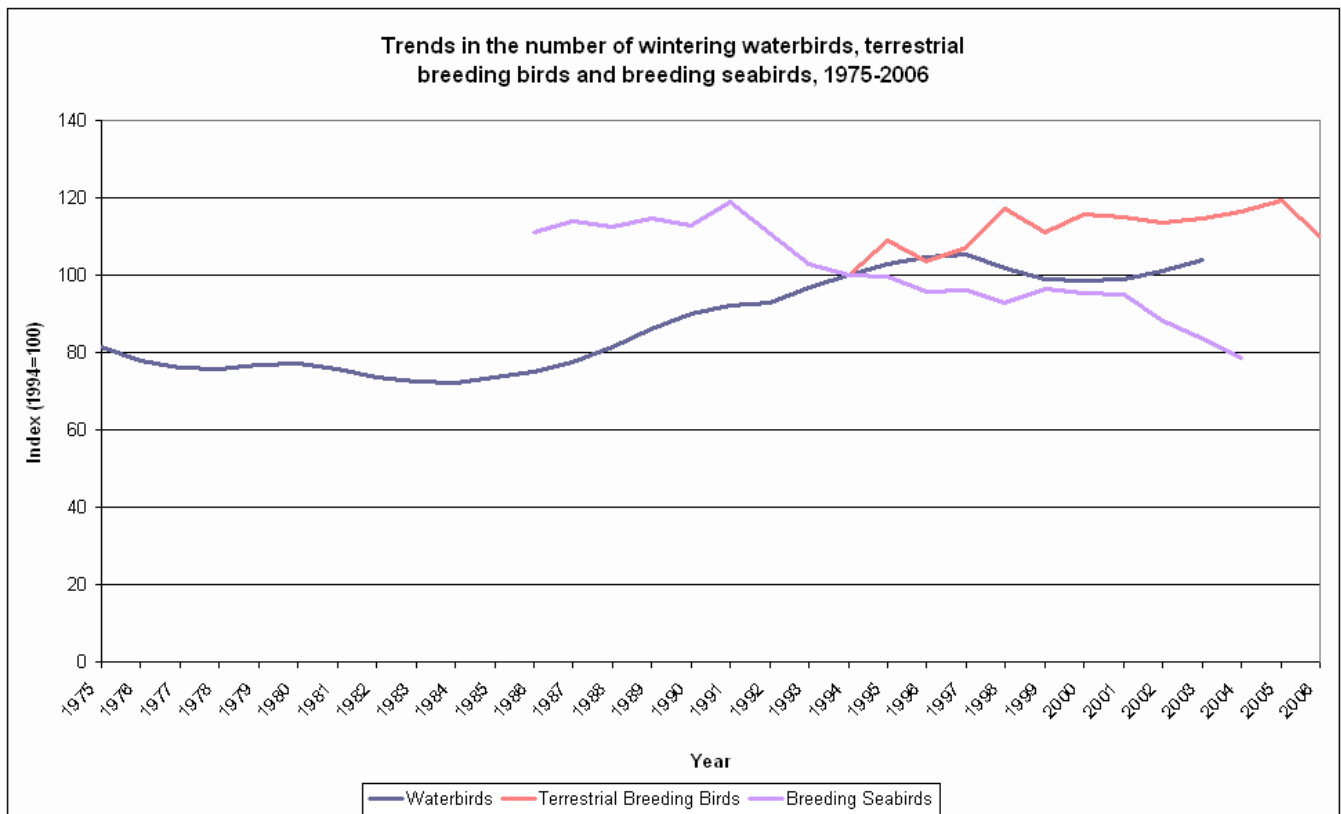
[Back to Contents](#)

# Natural Heritage and Resources

## Biodiversity

### Composite indicator of bird populations

Bird populations are relatively well studied and can provide an indication of the changing biodiversity of Scotland's habitats. The index for the 68 terrestrial breeding bird species showed a long term increase in the index of abundance by ten index points between 1994 to 2006, however the index of abundance decreased by nine index points between 2005 and 2006. The number of waterbirds rose between the mid 1980s and mid 1990s and subsequently has stayed relatively stable. Seabird numbers fell by one third between 1991 and 2004.



Source: BTO, JNCC, RSPB, WWT

### Further Information

- [Breeding Bird Survey \( BTO\)](#)
- [Wetland Bird Survey \( BTO\)](#)
- [Seabird Monitoring Programme \( JNCC\)](#)
- [Scottish Wintering Waterbird Indicator Report 2007 \( SNH\)](#)
- [Breeding Seabirds in Scotland Report 2007 \( SNH\)](#)

[Back to Contents](#)

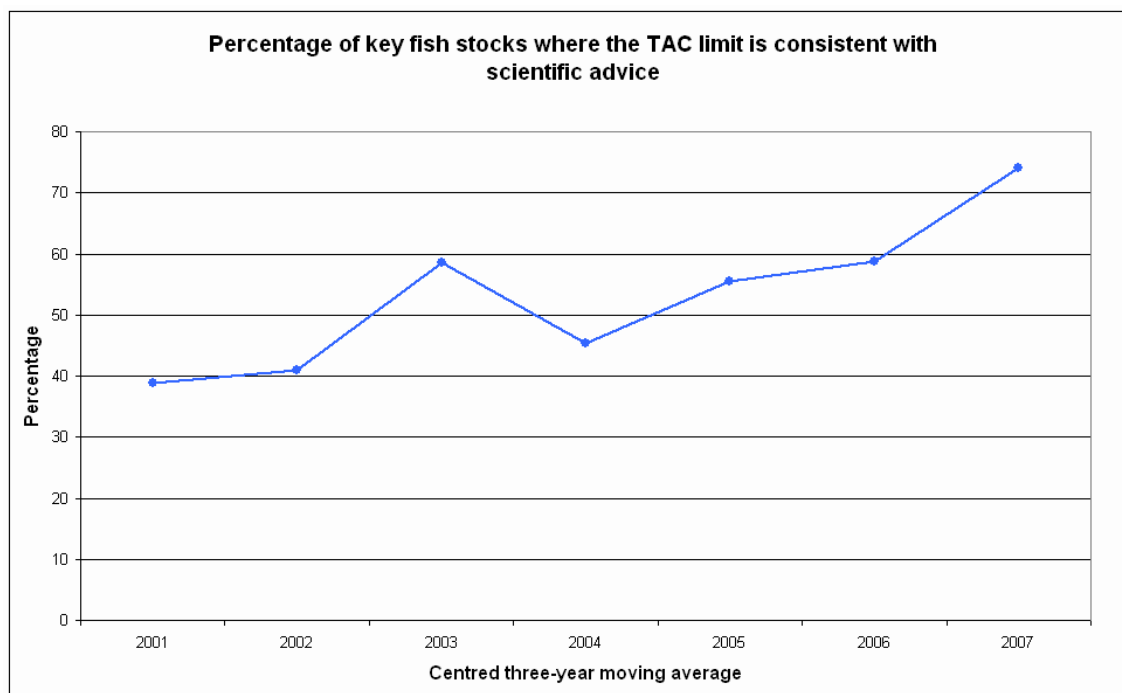
## Natural Heritage and Resources

### Marine

#### Proportion of fish stocks where the quota limit is consistent with scientific advice

These data provide a measure of the success of Scotland in establishing EU-wide catch limits at levels which ensure the sustainability and profitability of the 13 key Scottish commercial fisheries. The data used is a centred three year moving average and each year the proportion of fish stocks is weighted according to landings value data for that year. The proportion of Scotland's key commercial fish stocks where the quota (total allowable catch (TAC)) set in European negotiations was in line with scientific guidance has risen considerably since 2004. The 2007 figures show a 16 per cent increase from the previous year.

Advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) indicates for each fish quota stock a TAC (Total Allowable Catch) limit which, if adhered to, would ensure optimal numbers of fish able to breed and which would allow harvesting at a rate that optimises the economic benefits to the Scottish industry.



Source: Scottish Government Marine Directorate

Note - Landings data for 2008 was estimated using 2007 landings data.

#### Further Information

- [Fisheries Research Services](#)
- [International Council for the Exploration of the Sea](#)
- [Scottish Government Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistics 2007](#)
- [Scotland Performs - National Indicators](#)

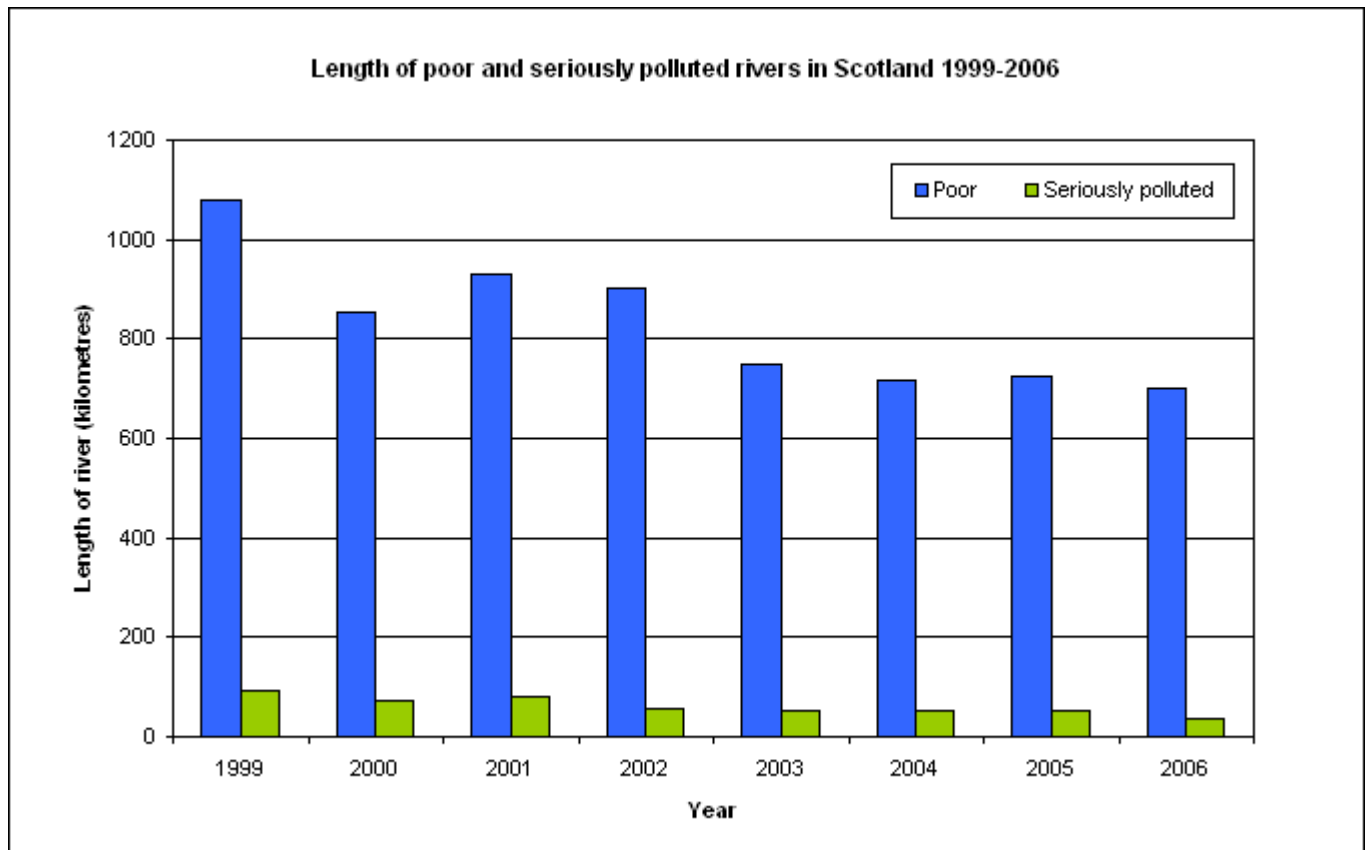
[Back to Contents](#)

# Natural Heritage and Resources

## River Quality

### Length of poor and seriously polluted rivers

Between 1999 and 2006, the length of "poor" and "seriously polluted" rivers in Scotland fell by 34% to 734 km, a reduction of 435 km. SEPA set a target of a reduction of 351 km in poor and seriously polluted rivers for the period 1999-2006. Poor biological and nutrient quality are the most frequent reasons for classifying rivers as "poor" or "seriously polluted".



Source: Scottish Environment Protection Agency

### Further Information

- [National Water Quality Classification \( SEPA\)](#)
- [Corporate Plan April 2003-March 2004 \( SEPA\)](#)

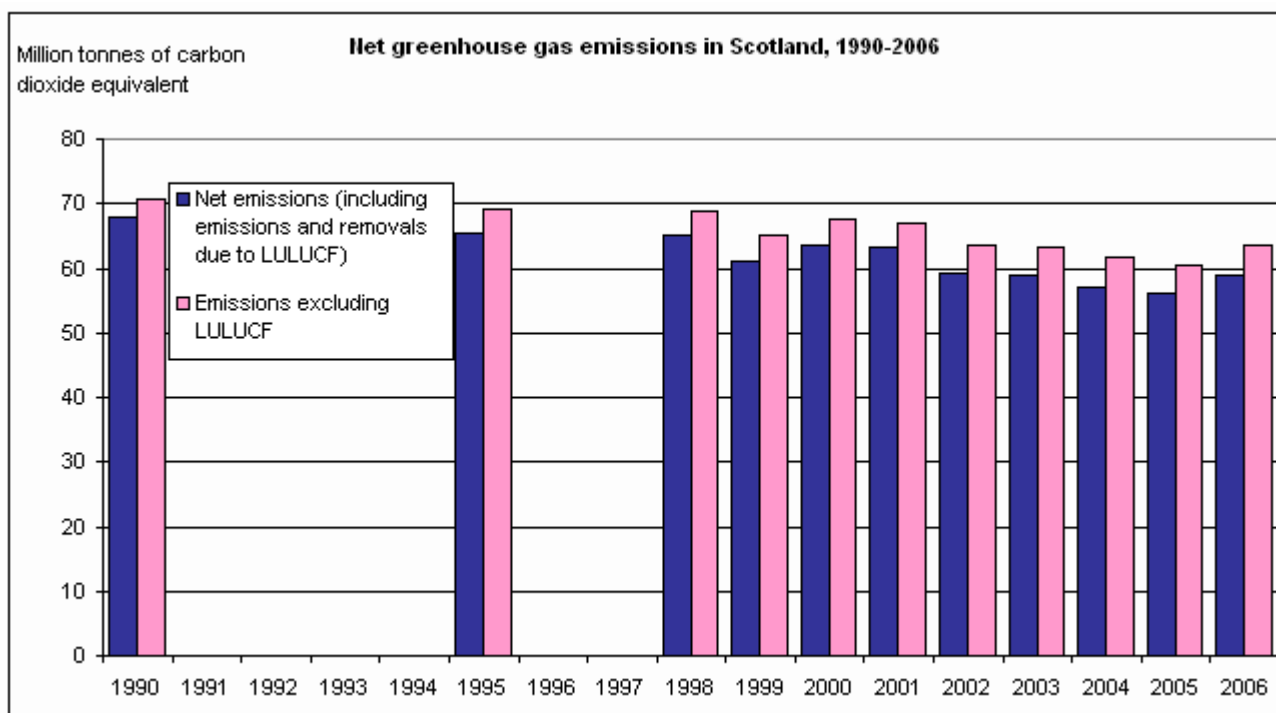
[Back to Contents](#)

# Scotland's Global Contribution

## Climate Change

### Net greenhouse gas emissions including emissions and removals due to Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry ( LULUCF), and emissions excluding LULUCF

Net emissions of greenhouse gases allocated to Scotland fell by 13.4 per cent between the base year (1990 for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O and 1995 for HFC's, PFC's and SF<sub>6</sub>'s) and 2006 from 68.0 to 59.0 Mt of carbon dioxide equivalent. In Scotland, the category LULUCF is a net sink (i.e. removals are greater than emissions). Emissions excluding LULUCF fell from 70.6 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 1990 to 63.5 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2006.



Source: AEA Energy and Environment

#### Further information

- [Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland \( NAEI\)](#)
- [Scottish Government Climate Change](#)

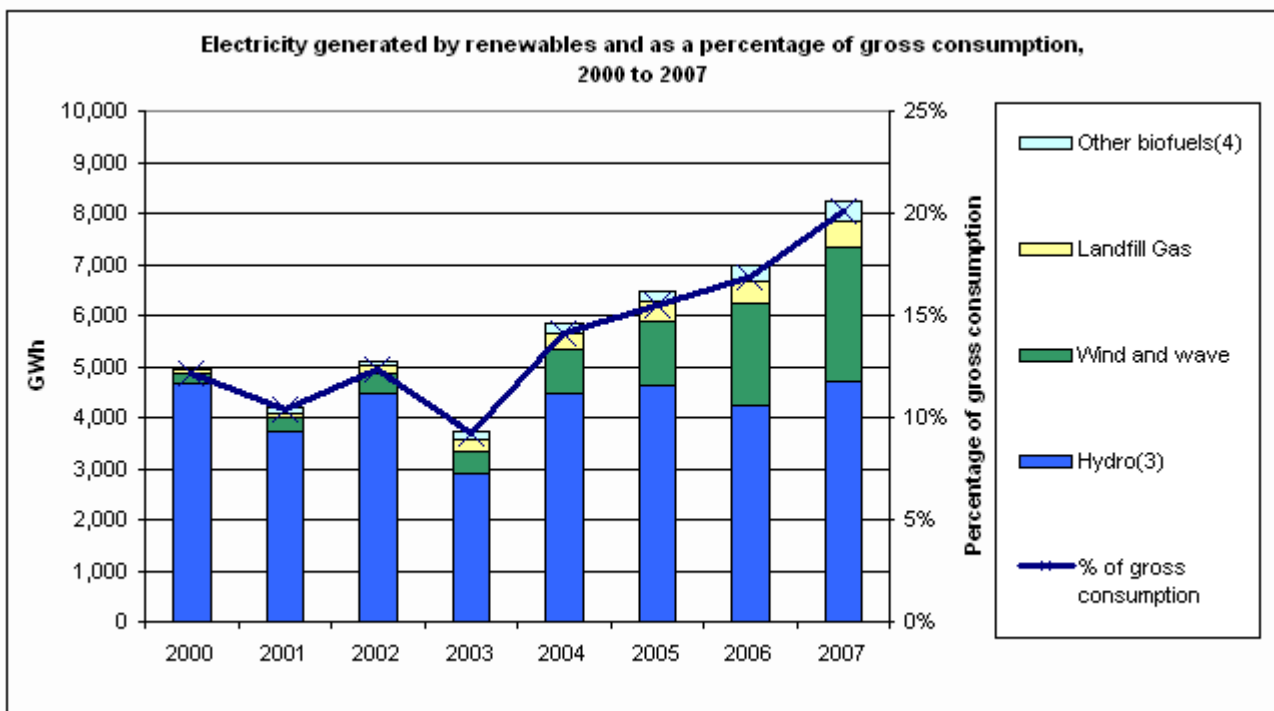
# Scotland's Global Contribution

Sustainable Energy: Renewable

## Percentage of Scottish gross electricity consumption generated from renewable sources in Scotland

Renewable sources of energy can provide a sustainable means of generating the energy we need. Scotland has huge potential for renewable energy. The amount of electricity generated from renewable sources as a percentage of the Scottish gross consumption increased from 12.2 per cent in 2000 to 20.1 per cent in 2007, where gross consumption equals electricity consumed including transmission and distribution losses and own use by generators. The renewables share tends to fluctuate as hydro (natural flow) is highly dependent on the level of precipitation in the catchment areas.

(Note: This indicator has been revised; originally the indicator showed electricity generated from renewables as a percentage of electricity consumed excluding transmission and distribution losses and own use by generators.)



Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change](#)

### Further information

DECC [Energy Statistics](#)  
[Scottish Government website renewable energy pages](#)

[Back to Contents](#)

# Scotland's Global Contribution

Sustainable Energy: Carbon Emissions

## **Carbon emission indicator**

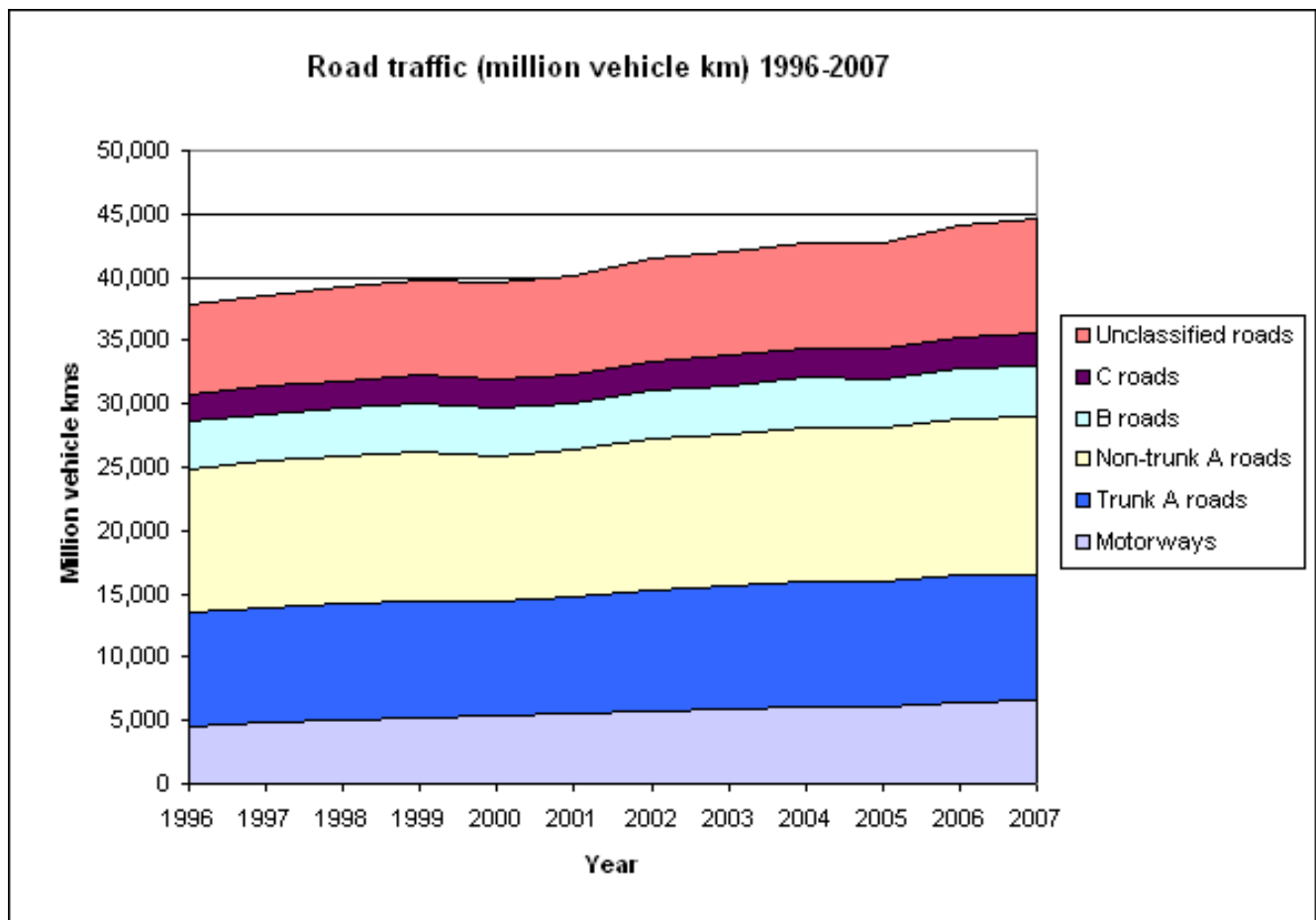
This indicator will define the carbon savings achieved as a result of the measures included within the Energy Efficiency and Microgeneration Strategy. As the Strategy is currently in the development stages, the data will become available after the Strategy has been published.

# Scotland's Global Contribution

## Transport

### Road Traffic

The total volume of traffic on Scotland's roads was at a record level in 2007: 44,666 million vehicle-kilometres. This was just over 1 per cent more than in 2006, a smaller increase than between 2005-2006. Traffic volume has tended to increase steadily, with rises of 16 per cent since 1997 and 11 per cent since 2001. The slight dip in 2000 was due to the fuel price protests.



Source: Scottish Transport Statistics Table 6.1, 2007 Edition

### Further Information

- [Scottish Transport Statistics and updated versions of STS tables](#)

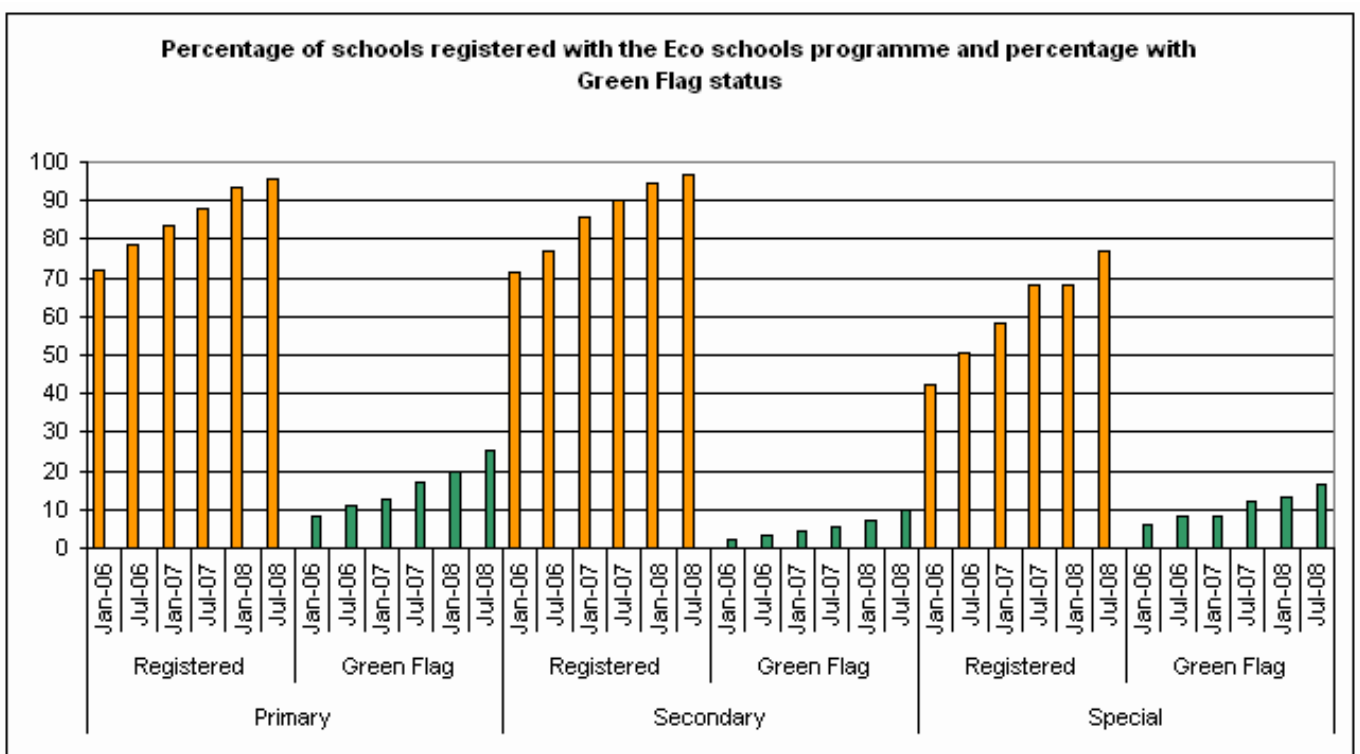
[Back to Contents](#)

# Learning

## Learning

### Percentage of schools registered for the Eco Schools programme and with Green Flag status

The percentage of local authority primary, secondary and special schools registered with Eco Schools rose from 70% at January 2006 to 94% at July 2008, while the percentage that had green flags rose from 7% to 23% over the same period. At July 2008, 96% of secondary schools, 97% of primary schools and 77% of special schools were registered. As at July 2008 there were also 284 local authority nursery schools registered as ecoschools, over half of which have Green Flags or other awards.



Source: Eco Schools Scotland and Scottish Government

### Further Information

- [Eco Schools Scotland](#)

[Back to Contents](#)

## Context

### Economy

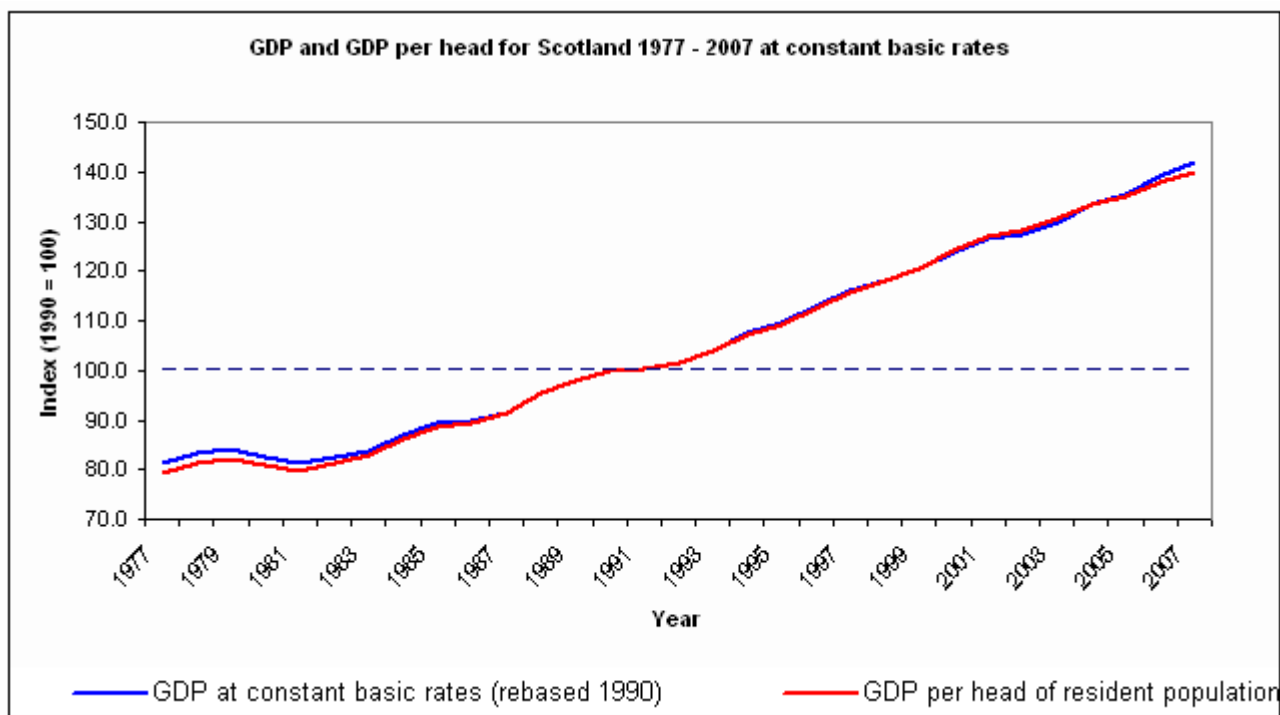
#### **Economic activity: Gross Domestic Product / Gross Domestic Product per head**

Maintaining economic growth is an important aspect of sustainable development. A healthy economy leads to higher living standards and greater prosperity for individuals. It also helps businesses to be profitable, which generates employment and income.

Gross Domestic Product ( GDP) is an important measure of the activity and strength of the economy. However, high GDP growth does not necessarily imply an efficient use of resources.

Long-run economic growth in Scotland over the period 1977-2007 is lower than that of the UK at 1.9 per cent per year on average compared to 2.4 per cent per year for the UK as a whole.

More recently, over the period 1990 to 2007 the Scottish economy grew by 31 per cent and by 16 per cent between 1999 and 2007. Expressed in terms of GDP per head of resident population, the growth rate is slightly lower (30% between 1990-2005 and 15% between 1999-2007).



Source: Scottish Government

#### **Further Information**

- [Quarterly Index of Gross Domestic Product for Scotland](#)

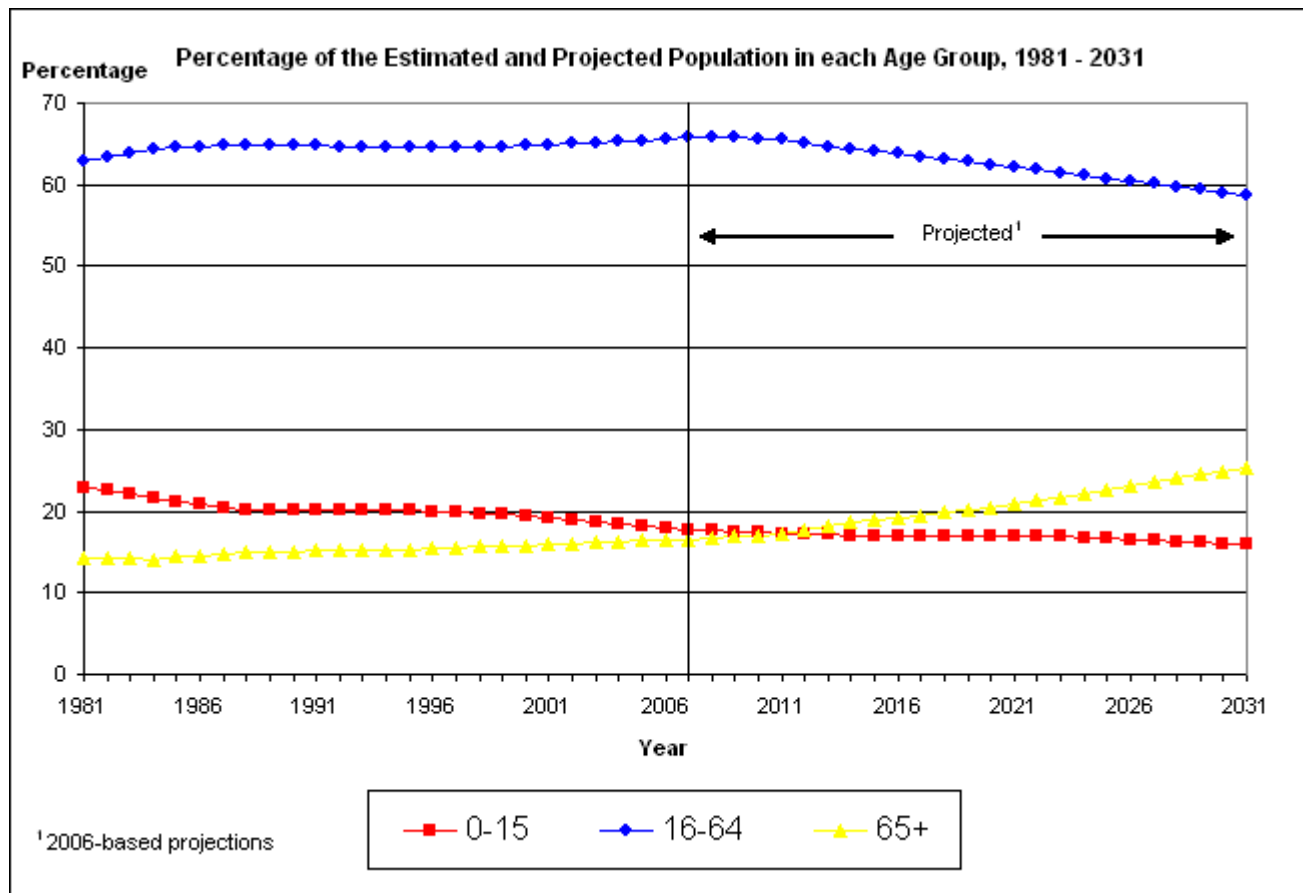
[Back to Contents](#)

## Context

### Demography

## Age Profile of the Population

Over the period 1981 - 2031 the percentage of population aged 0-15 years is projected to fall from 22.9% in 1981 to 16.0% in 2031, while the percentage of those aged 65+ will rise from 14.3% to 25.3%. The percentage of the population aged 16-64 is projected to rise from 62.8% in 1981 to 65.8% by 2008, before falling to 58.7% by 2031.



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, Office for National Statistics

### Further Information

- [Previously Published Population Estimates \(GROS\)](#)
- [Projected Population of Scotland \(2006-based\)](#)
- [Population Projections background \(ONS\)](#)

[Back to Contents](#)