



# The Futures Project

THE STRATEGIC AUDIT | 2006

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# Introduction

Over the last 7 years, Scottish Ministers have been addressing the key challenges facing Scotland and building on the opportunities provided by devolution. The economy has strengthened and employment risen, public services have achieved more across the board and poverty has decreased, particularly among children and pensioners. Internationally, Scotland has an increasingly positive profile. Scotland is moving in the right direction and devolution has helped that cause.

Through knowledge of our specific circumstances, we have been able to take a distinctive policy approach across a range of areas – from health improvement to investment in growing Scotland's economy. Knowledge about the long-term demographic challenges facing us has also led to policies such as the Fresh Talent initiative. As this report shows, however, action is still needed to position ourselves better for the future.

As part of this, it is important that we have a more comprehensive understanding of where we are today. Often comparisons are made with other parts of the UK or a UK average. While this is an important and necessary part of any assessment, Scottish Ministers are also committed to compare our position in an *international* context, especially with regard to other Western European countries.

The **Strategic Audit** paints a picture of how well Scotland compares with other countries across a wide range of performance indicators. It provides a snapshot or benchmark of how we compare, mostly internationally, to complement a range of existing Scotland-specific performance data. It is intended to widen understanding of our relative strengths and those areas where we wish to see improvement.

All the data included in the Audit are from previously published sources and some commentators will be familiar with some of the trends highlighted. However, drawing the data together in a single report allows a broad picture of our position to be painted and to highlight where challenges and opportunities remain for the future.

# Introduction

The Audit provides background and context for the devolved government's overall policy objectives as set out in the Partnership Agreement *A Partnership for a Better Scotland*, published in 2003. It provides scope for international comparisons across each of the Partnership Agreement's four themes:

- Growing the Economy
- Delivering Excellent Public Services
- Supporting Stronger, Safer Communities
- Developing a Confident, Democratic Scotland.

International comparisons are dependent upon the data available and in some instances international data can lag several years behind. However, if this is the case, the more recent Scottish position has been included where it is available.

The Audit focuses mainly on Scotland as a whole. Within Scotland there are, however, considerable differences and variations across many of the indicators included in this report. More detailed information on these differences can be found elsewhere such as the report *Social Focus on Deprived Areas*.

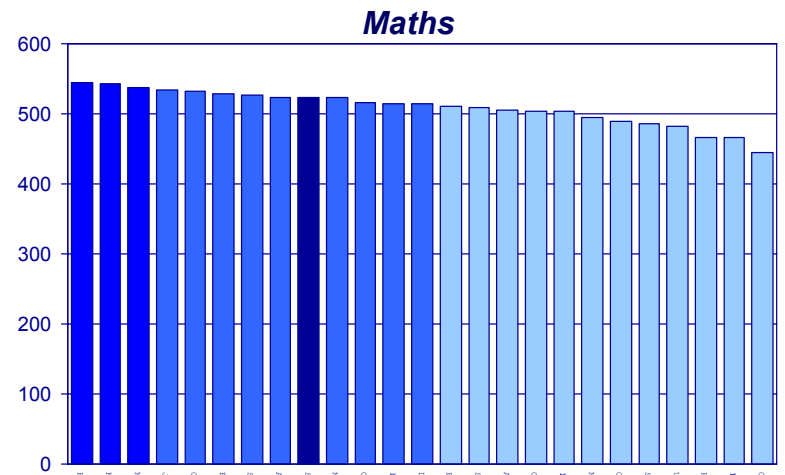
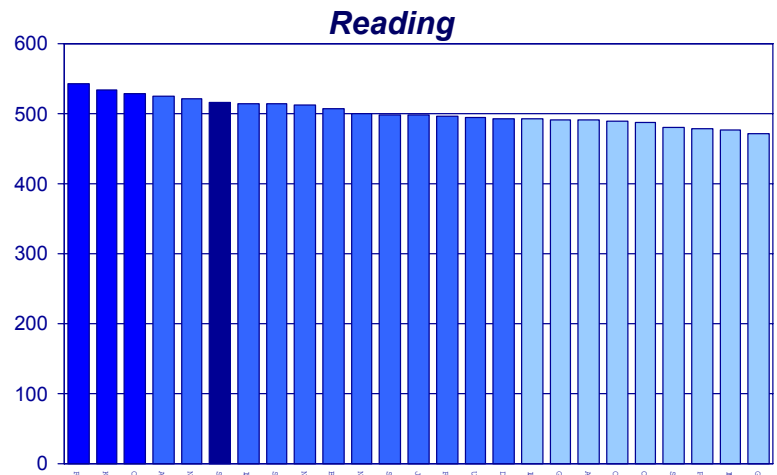
This is not intended as a review of particular targets or commitments made by the devolved government. The Audit is also not intended to comment upon any particular programmes or activity. Instead it should be viewed as developing an objective assessment about our relative position.

There are many areas where  
Scotland performs well

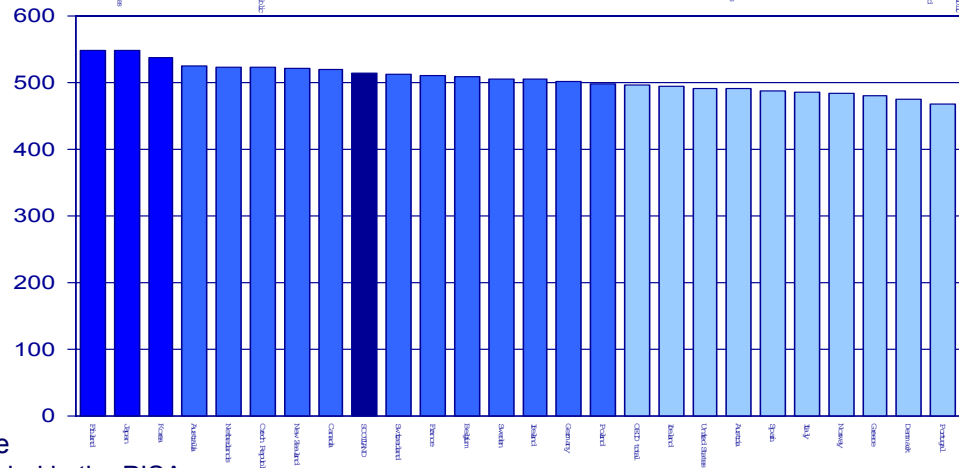
We appear to have a  
relatively strong  
performance in  
important aspects of  
**education**

# We do well in basic skills according to a key comprehensive international survey

Mean scores for 15 year olds  
Programme for International Student Assessment (*PISA*) 2003 survey



## Science

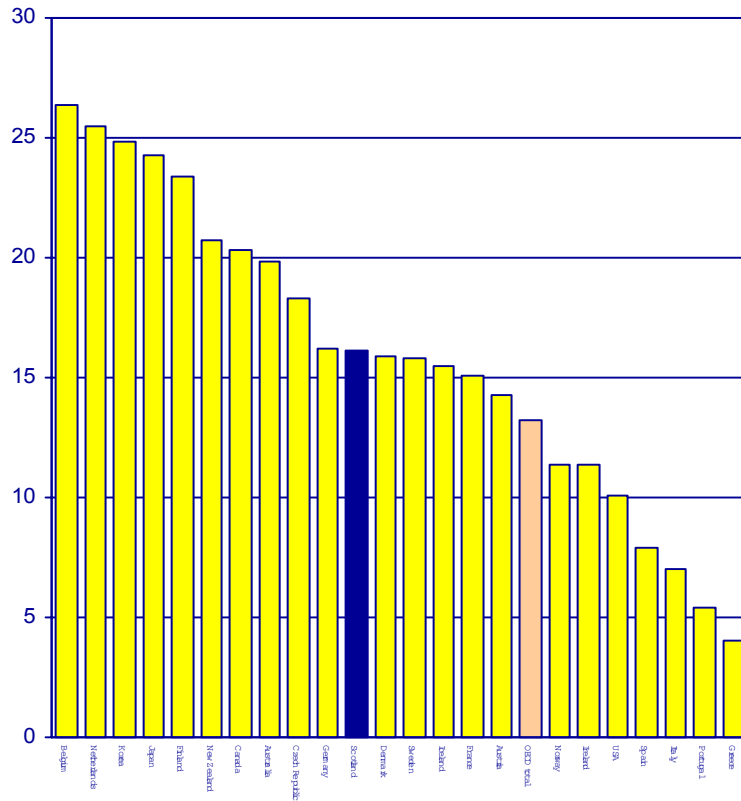


- Scotland
- Significantly above Scotland
- About the same as Scotland
- Significantly below Scotland

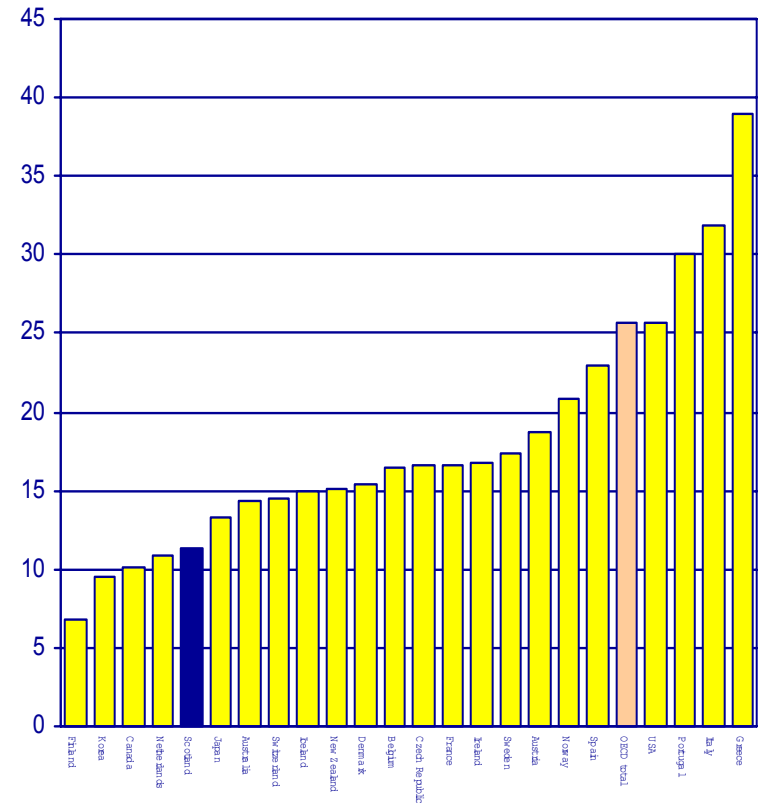
Source: OECD and Scottish Executive  
Note: Data for England were not included in the PISA survey

# Above OECD average in terms of maths proficiency

Maths proficiency levels - % achieving level 5 or above - PISA 2003

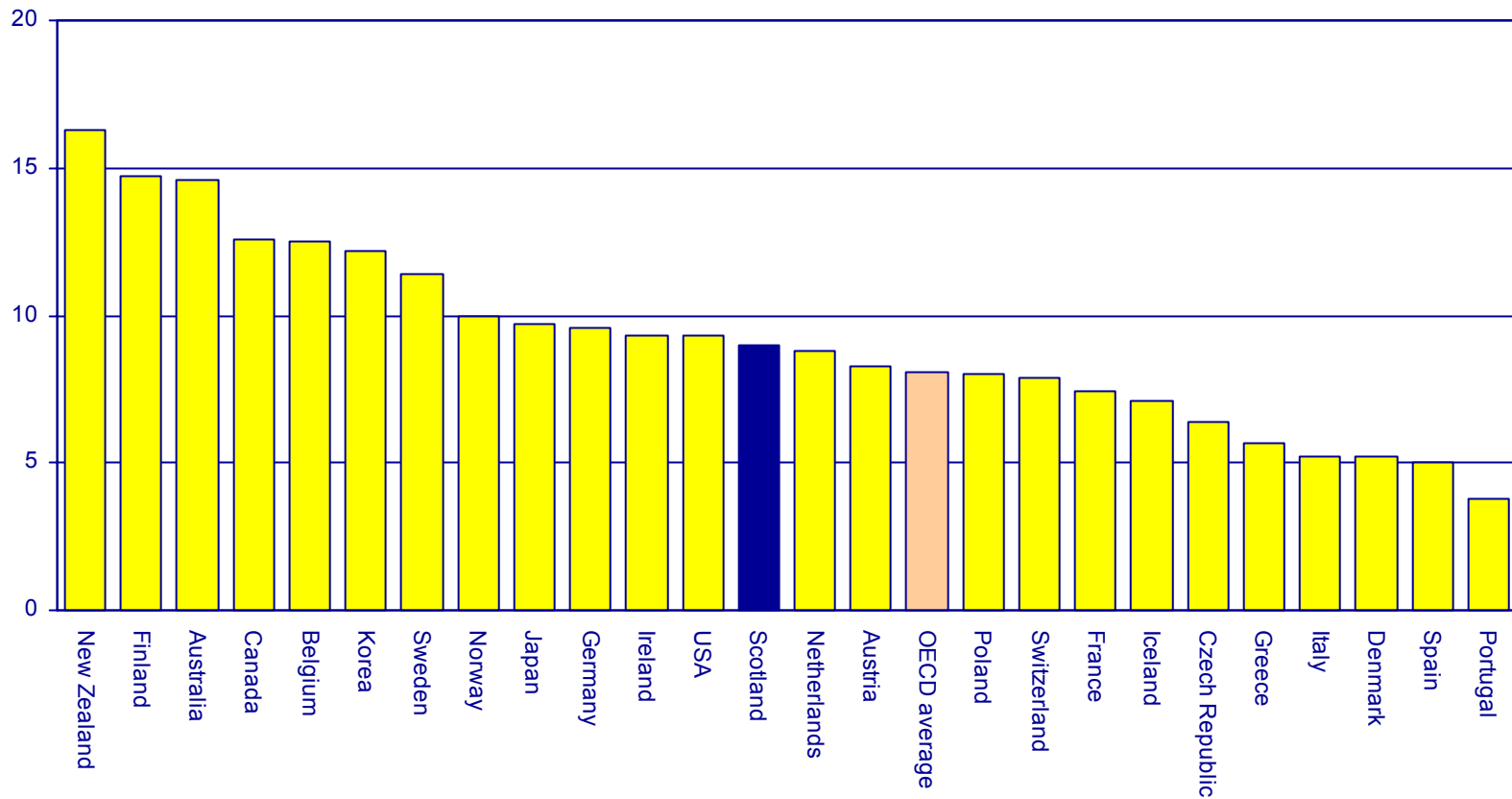


Maths proficiency levels - % not achieving level 2 - PISA 2003



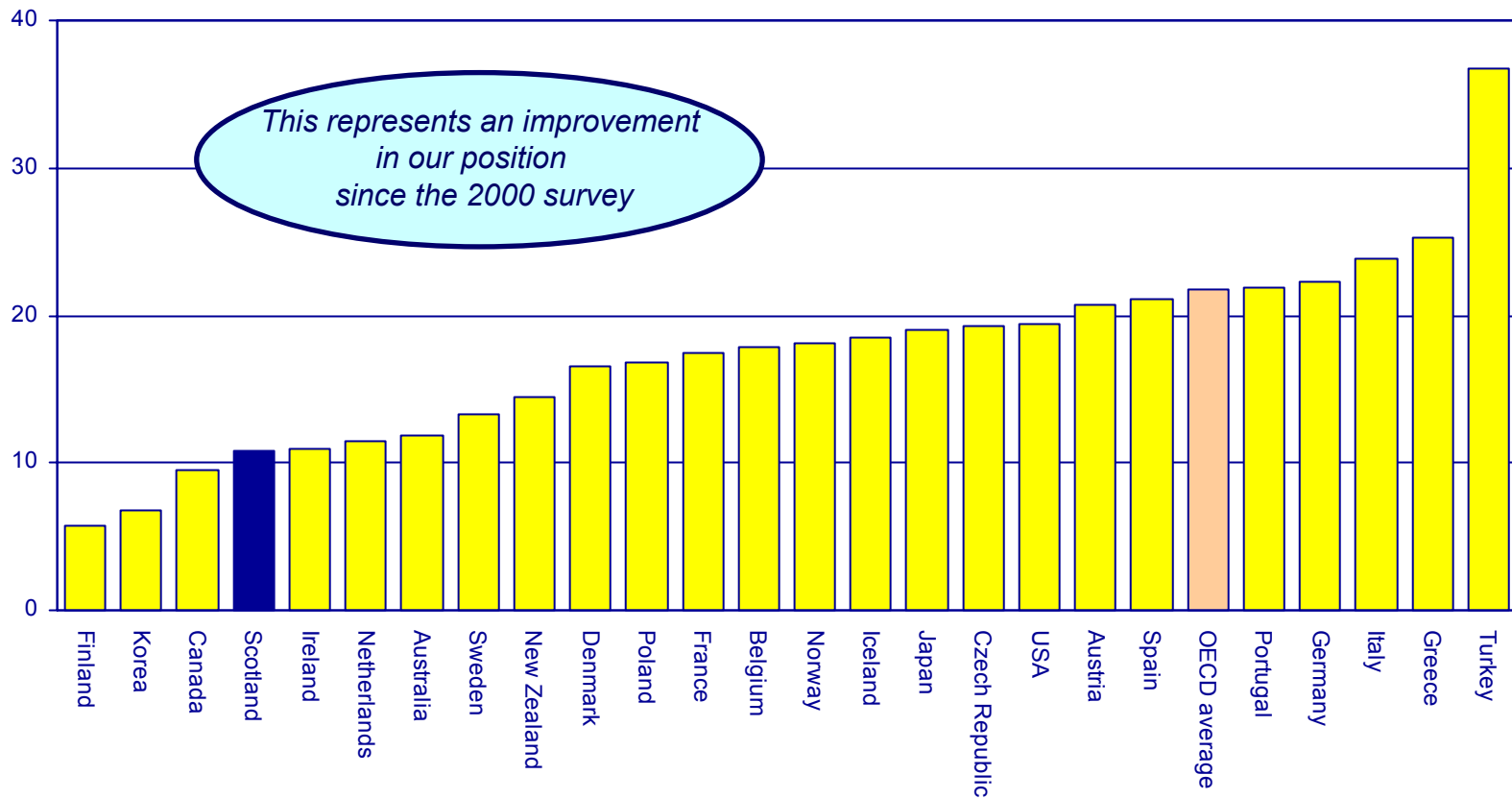
# Slightly above the OECD average level for reading proficiency

Reading proficiency levels - % achieving level 5 or above  
PISA - 2003



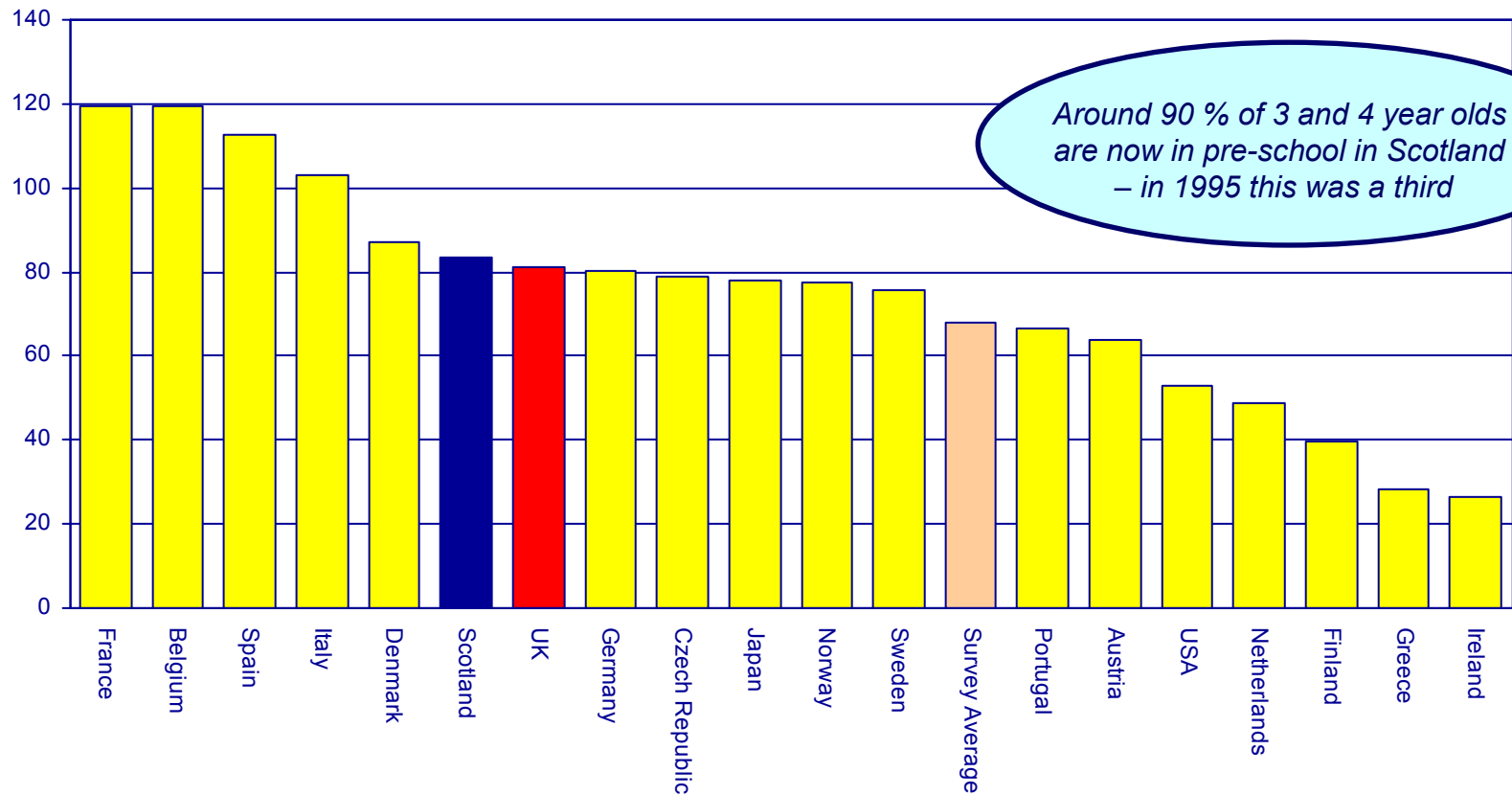
# And performance of low attainers better than most other countries

Reading Proficiency levels - % failing to reach Level 2  
PISA - 2003



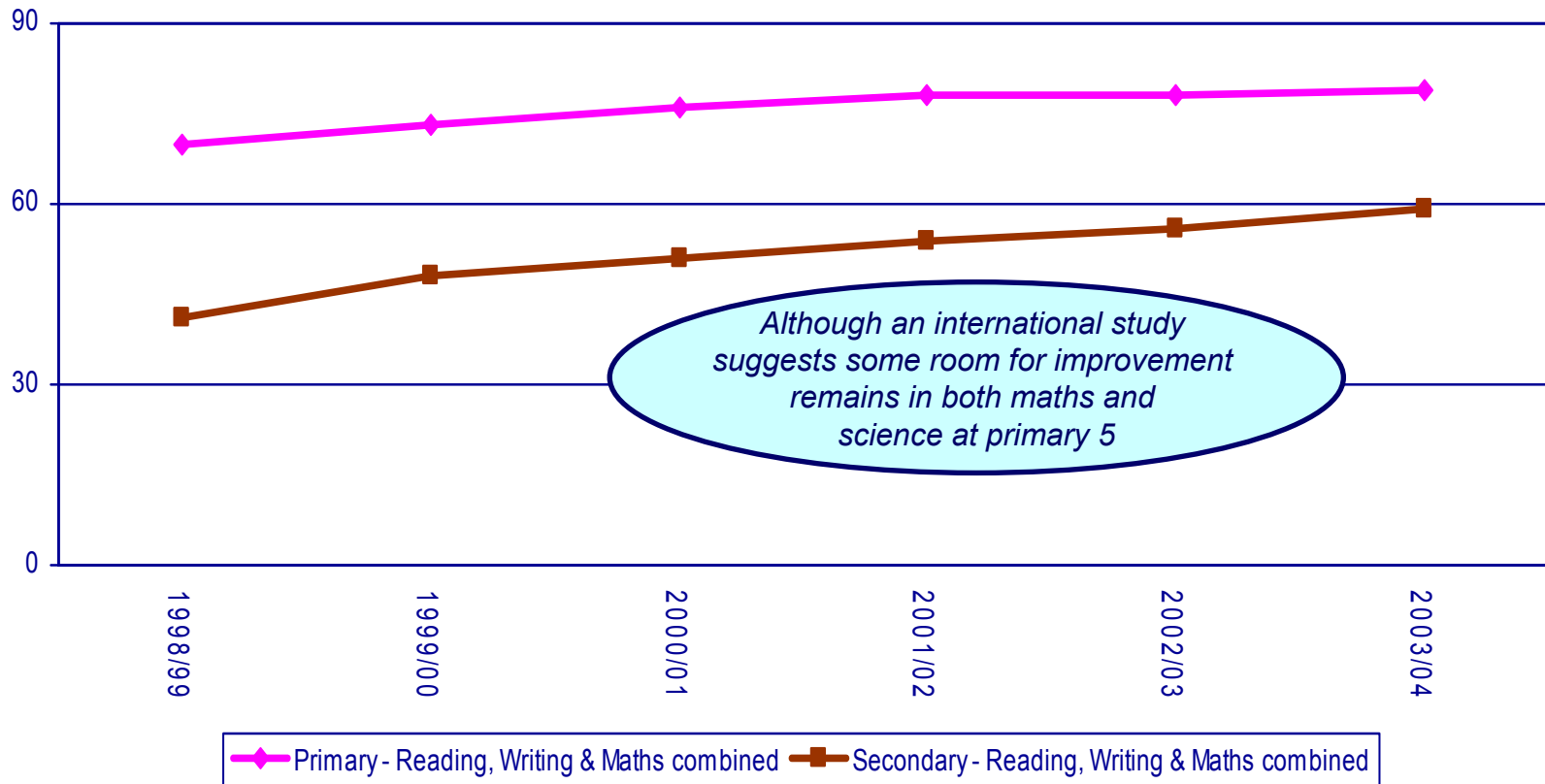
# Share of under-fives enrolled in education slightly above OECD average

Pupils enrolled in education aged 4 and under as a percentage of the population aged 3 & 4 - 2002



# Attainment levels in Scotland are rising at primary and early secondary stages

Percentage of pupils achieving or exceeding 5-14 levels relevant to their stage



Source: Scottish Executive

Note: International Study refers to the Trends in Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) from 2003

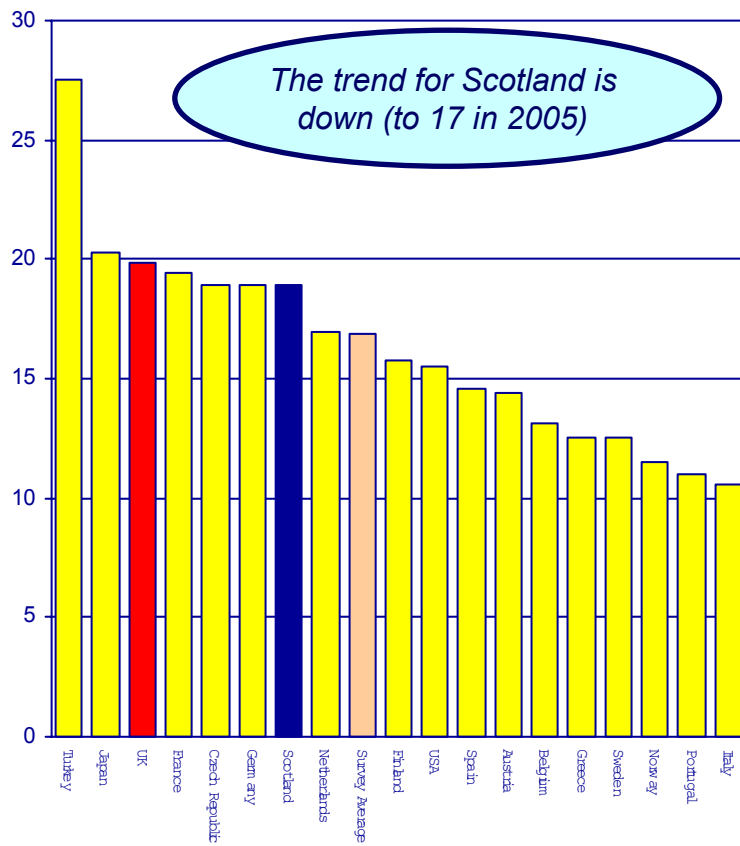
# There have been improvements in S4 and larger increases by the end of S6

Percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more awards at SCQF level 5 or better

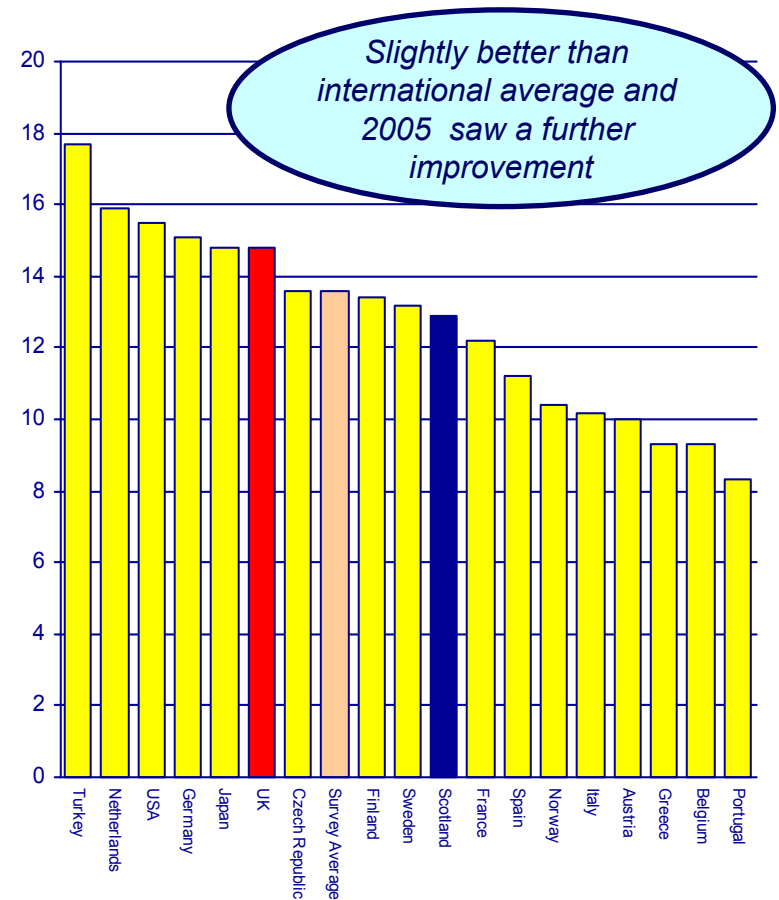


# Class sizes close to average and falling

Number of primary school pupils per teacher  
2002

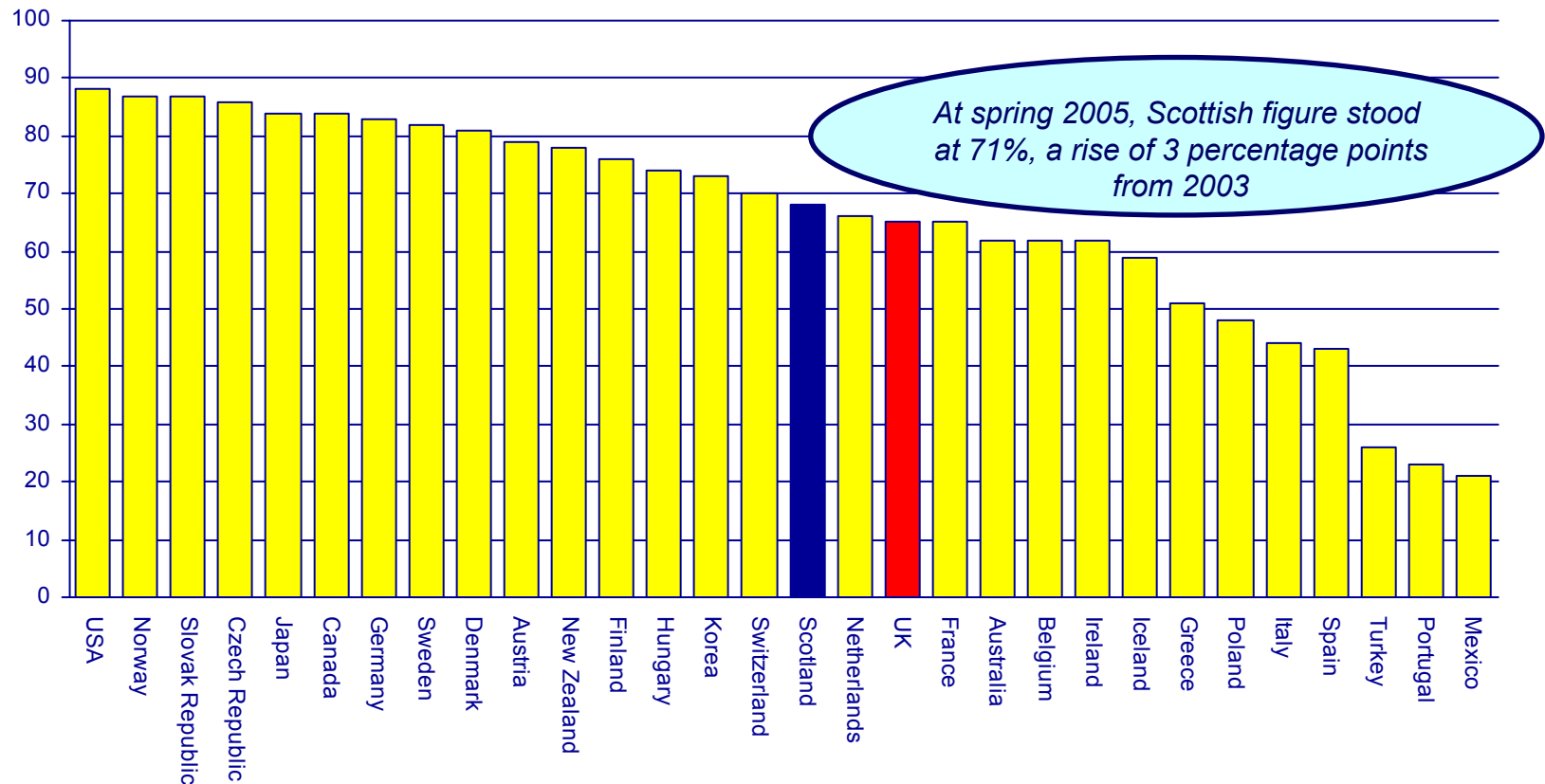


Number of secondary school pupils per teacher  
2002



# Around mid-range in achieving at least upper secondary education

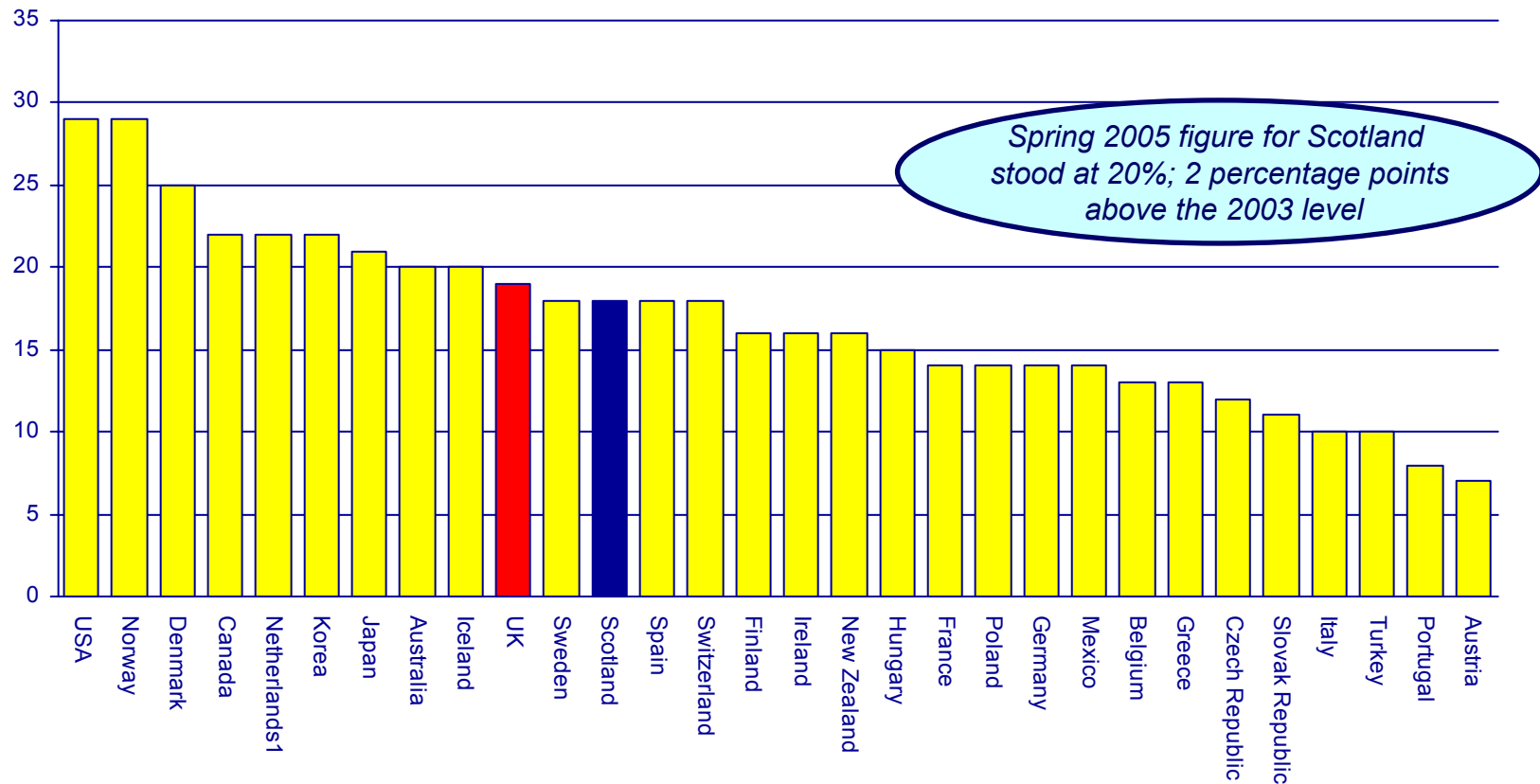
Percentage of the population aged 25 -64 that has attained at least upper secondary education - 2003



Source: OECD and Scottish Executive  
Attaining upper secondary education broadly equates to having left school with a recognised qualification at Standard Grade or equivalent.

# We perform stronger in terms of numbers achieving higher education

Percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 that has attained higher education - 2003

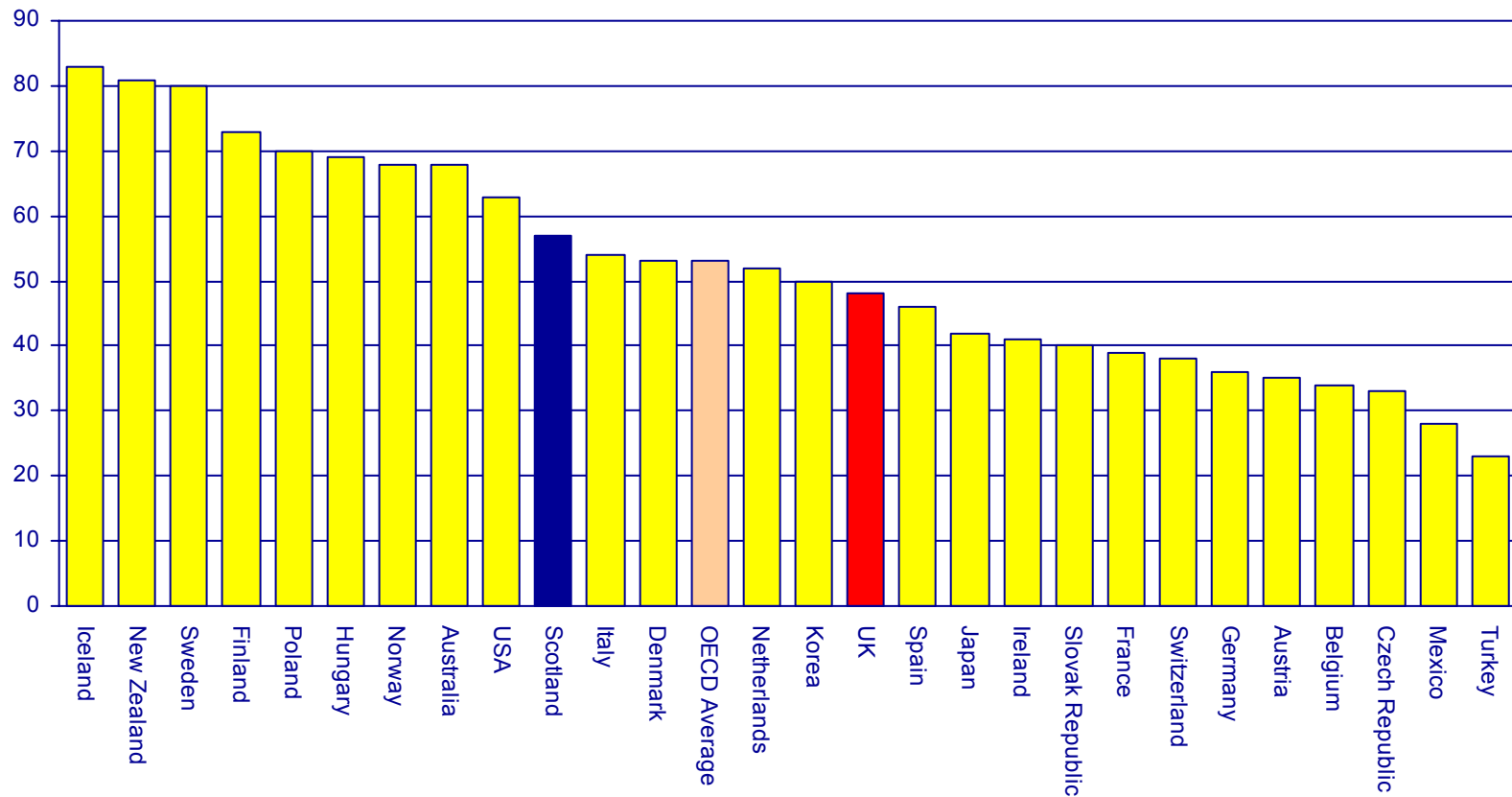


Source: OECD and Scottish Executive

Note: Higher Education defined as ISCED level 5A/6 which is degree and above (including teaching qualifications)

# Participation in Higher Education is above OECD and UK averages

Tertiary Type A (First Degree) entry rate - 2003

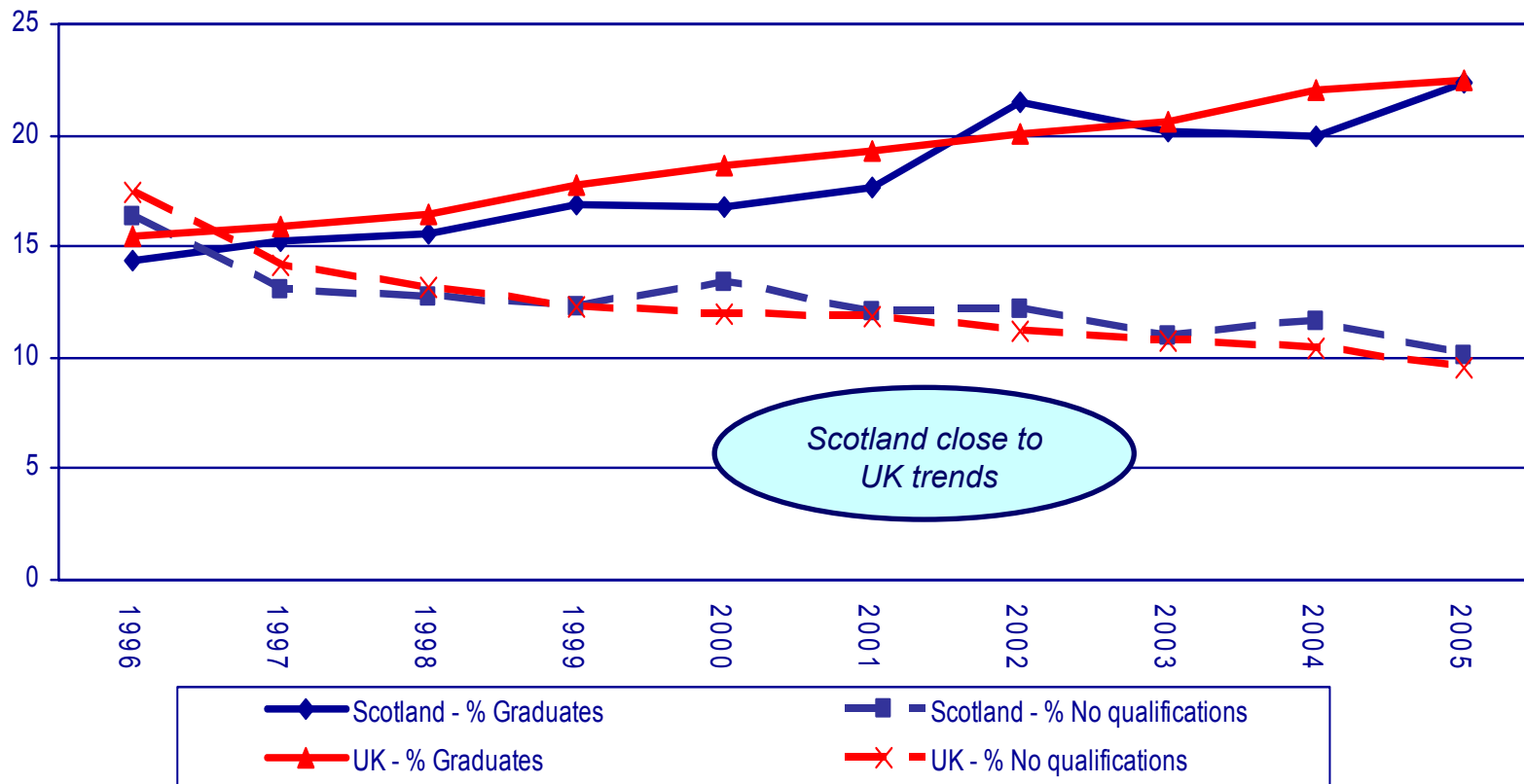


Source: OECD and Scottish Executive

Note: The Entry Rate refers to the proportion of people who will enter tertiary type A (first degree level) programmes in their lifetime if current entry rates continue.

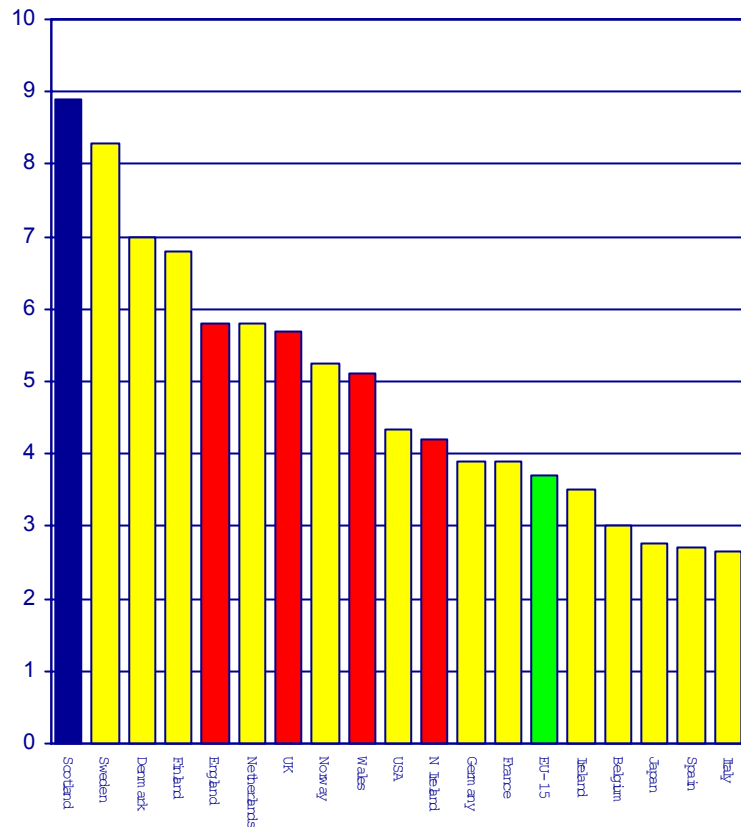
# % of people with degrees has risen while those with no qualification has declined

Graduates and those with no qualifications as a percentage of the workforce aged 25-64 years

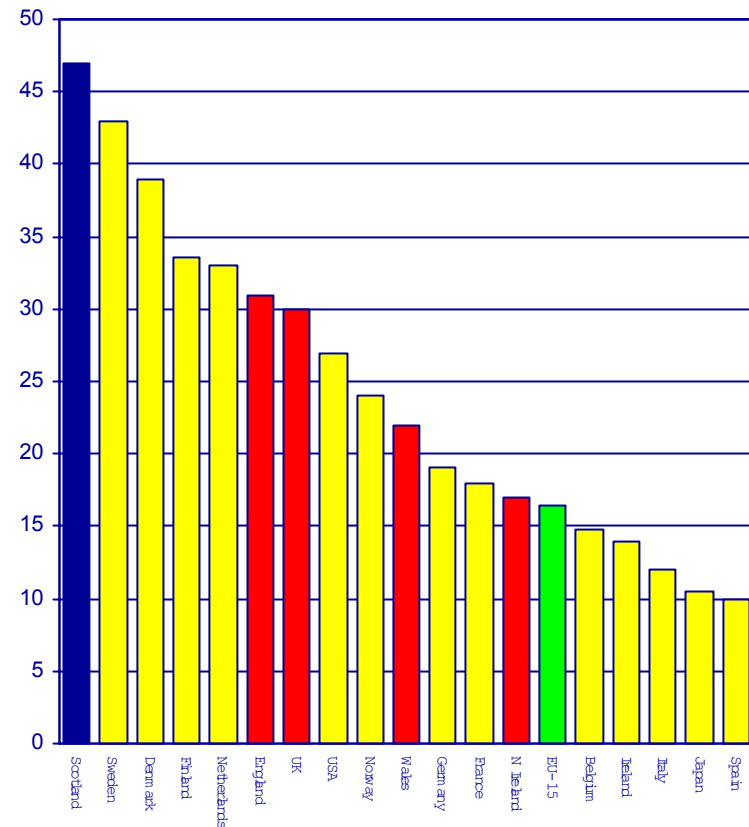


# Scotland does well in terms of academic performance

Number of academic papers per 000 population

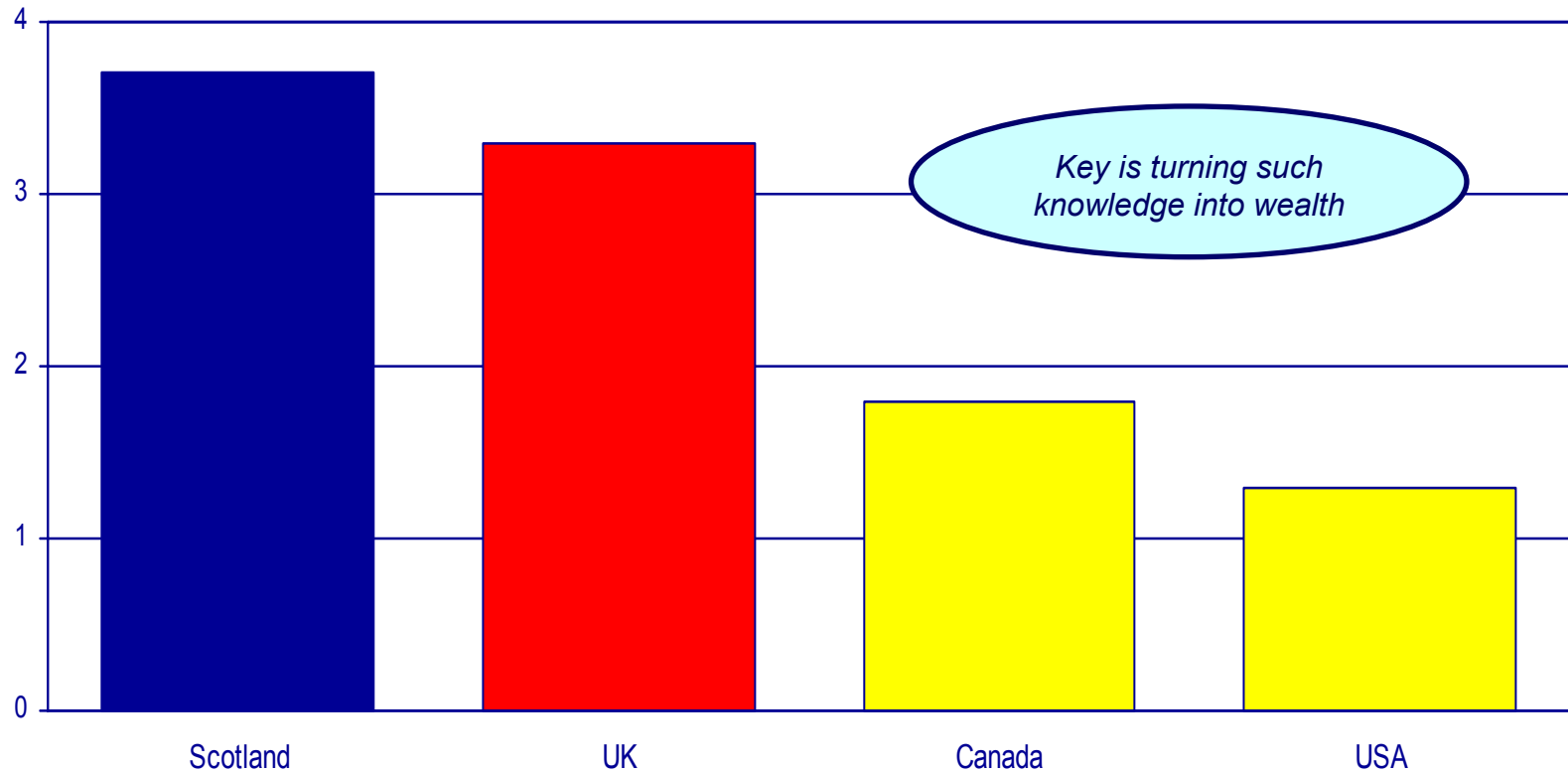


Citations of academic papers per 000 population



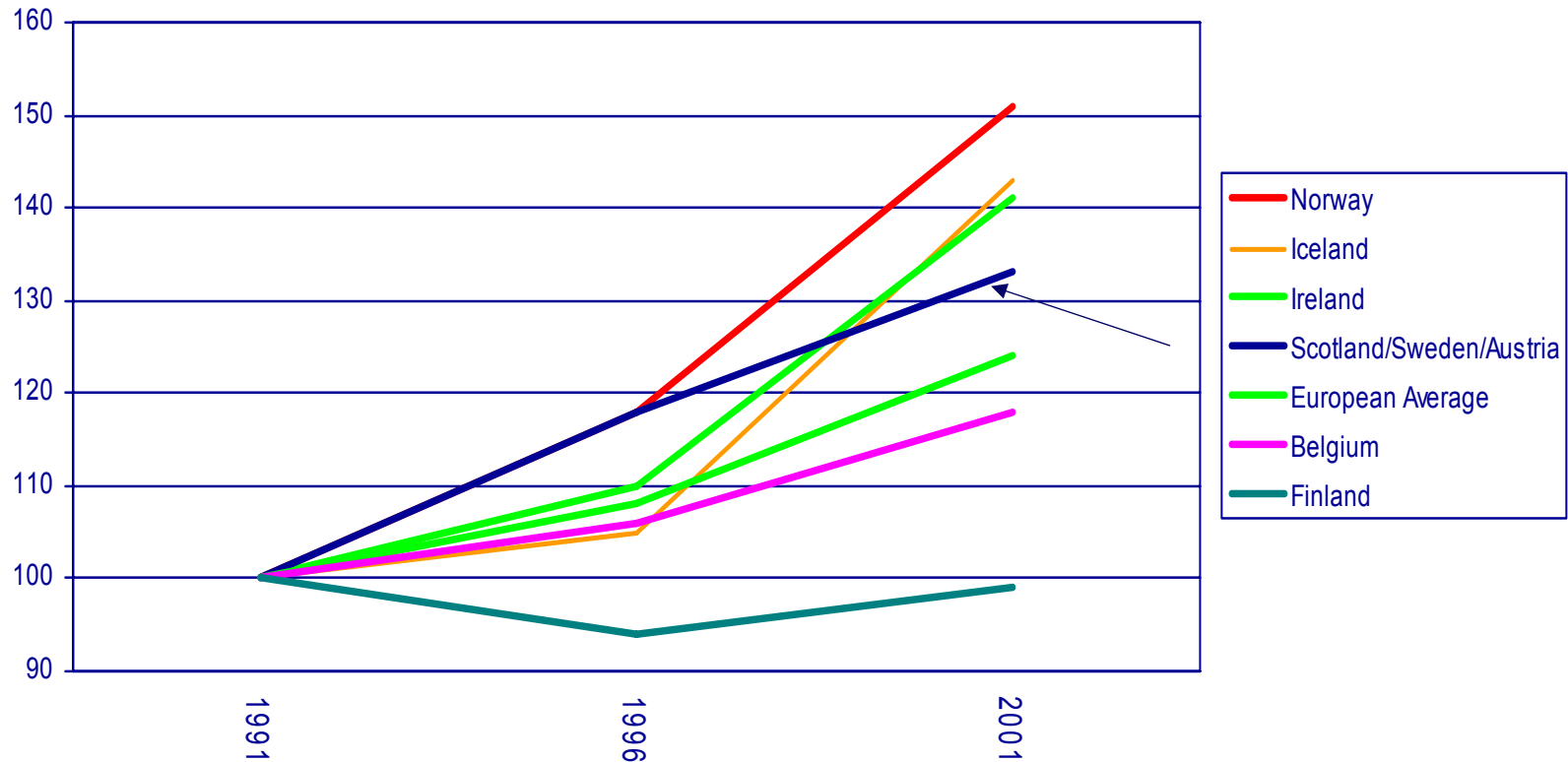
# Relatively strong performance in academic research

Academic spinouts per million population  
2002 - 2003



# 'Productivity' in Higher Education appears to be rising

Index of productivity\* in European Higher Education  
change 1991 - 2001



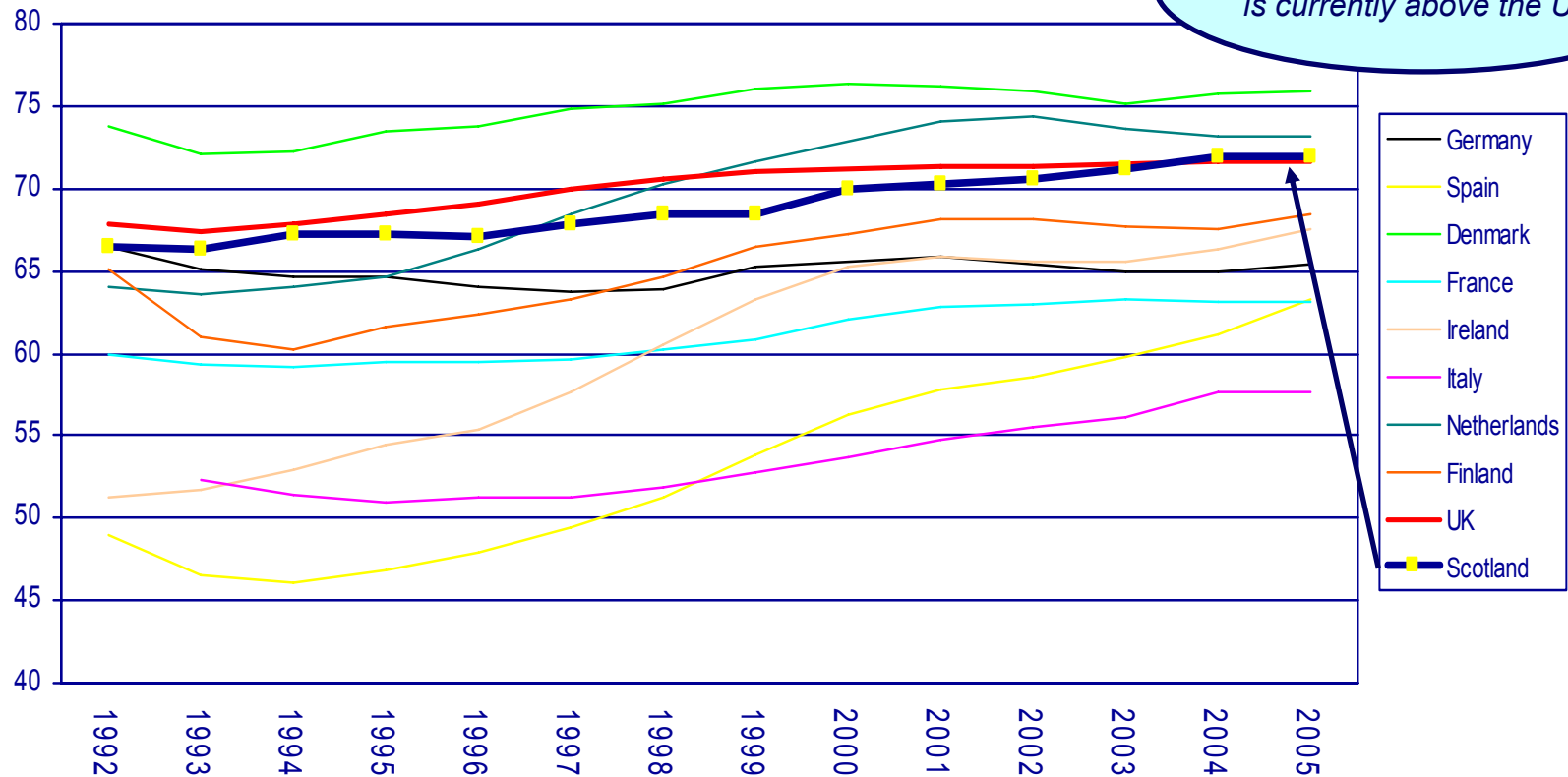
Productivity defined as the relationship between inputs (funding) and outputs (students educated).

There are many areas where Scotland performs well such as employment

Our recent performance in  
**labour market** terms is  
strong

# Employment levels are high in the European context

Annual average employment rate (%)  
1992 - 2005

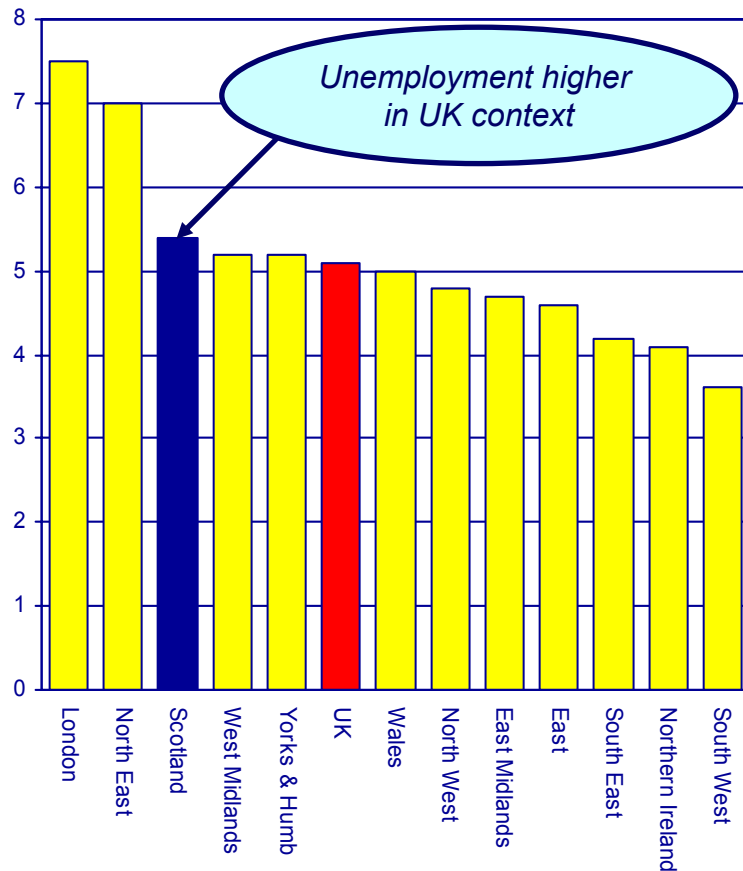


Our employment rate is currently above the UK

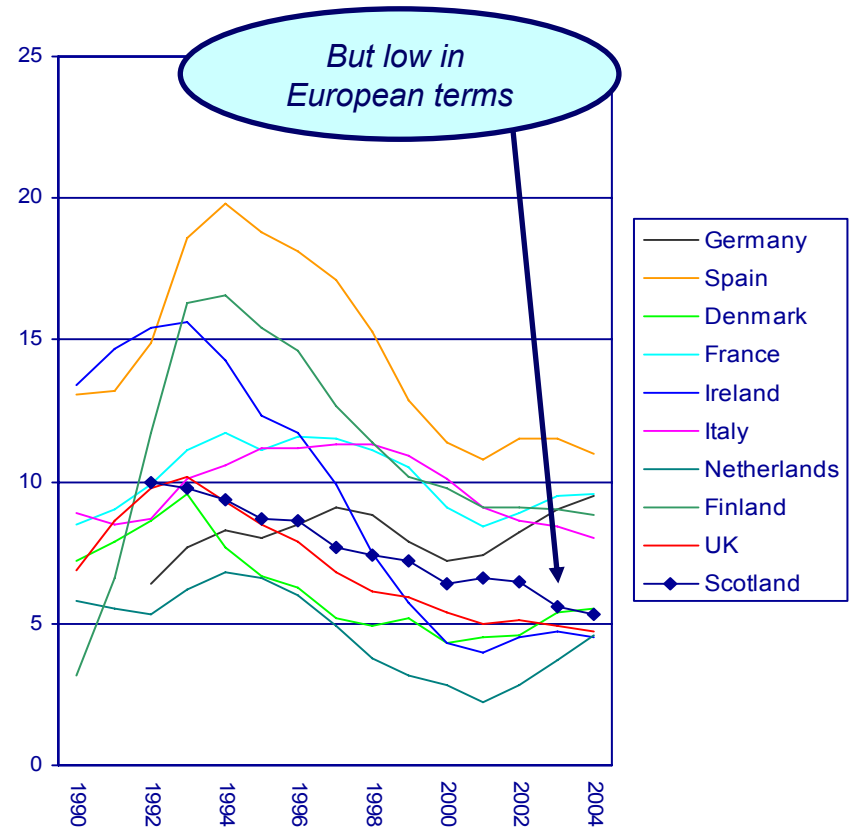
Source: Eurostat and Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey  
Note: Germany figure includes East Germany; Data refer to 15-64 year olds

# Unemployment relatively low in international terms

ILO unemployment rate (%):  
December 2005 - February 2006

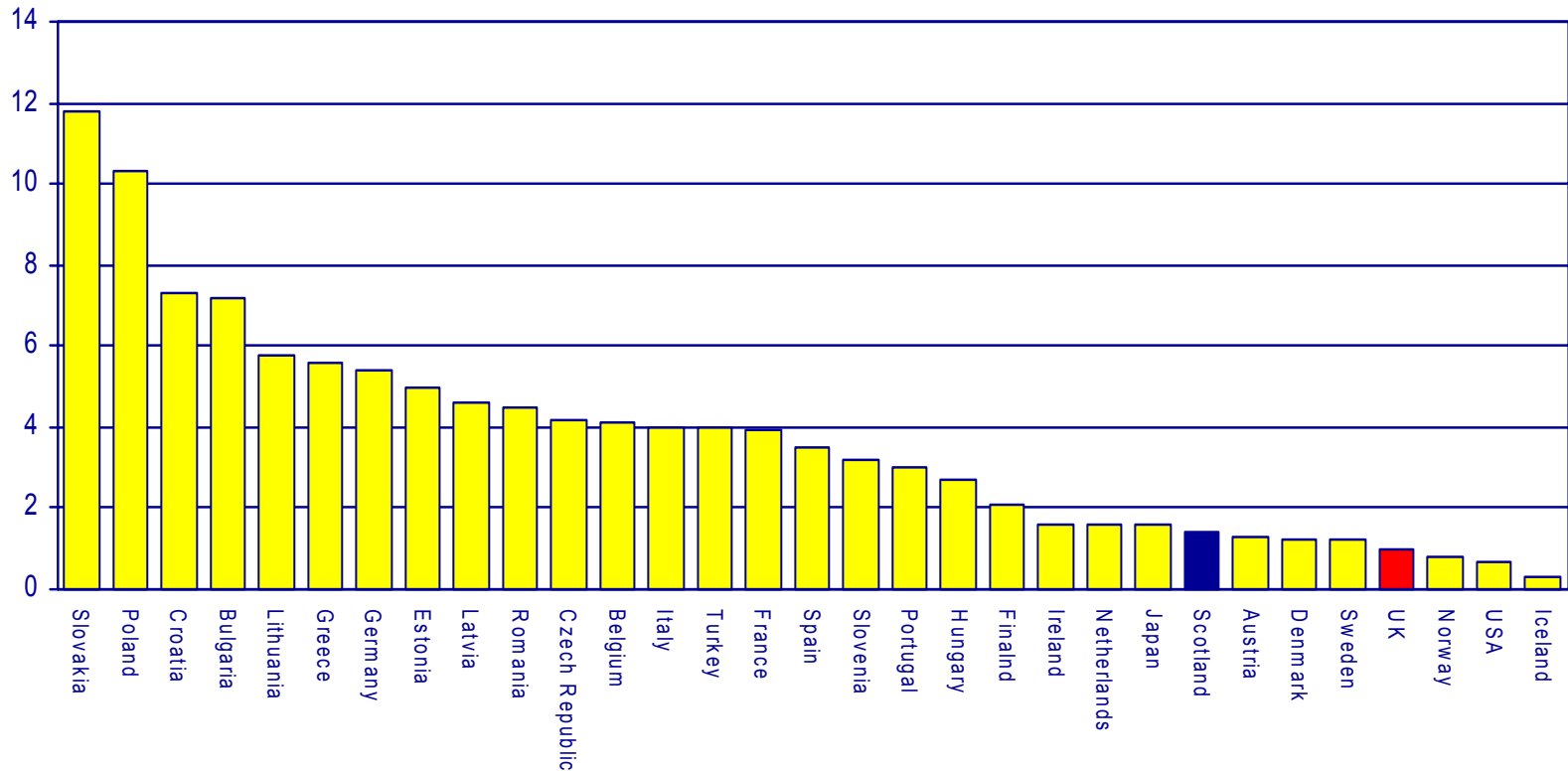


Annual unemployment rate (%)



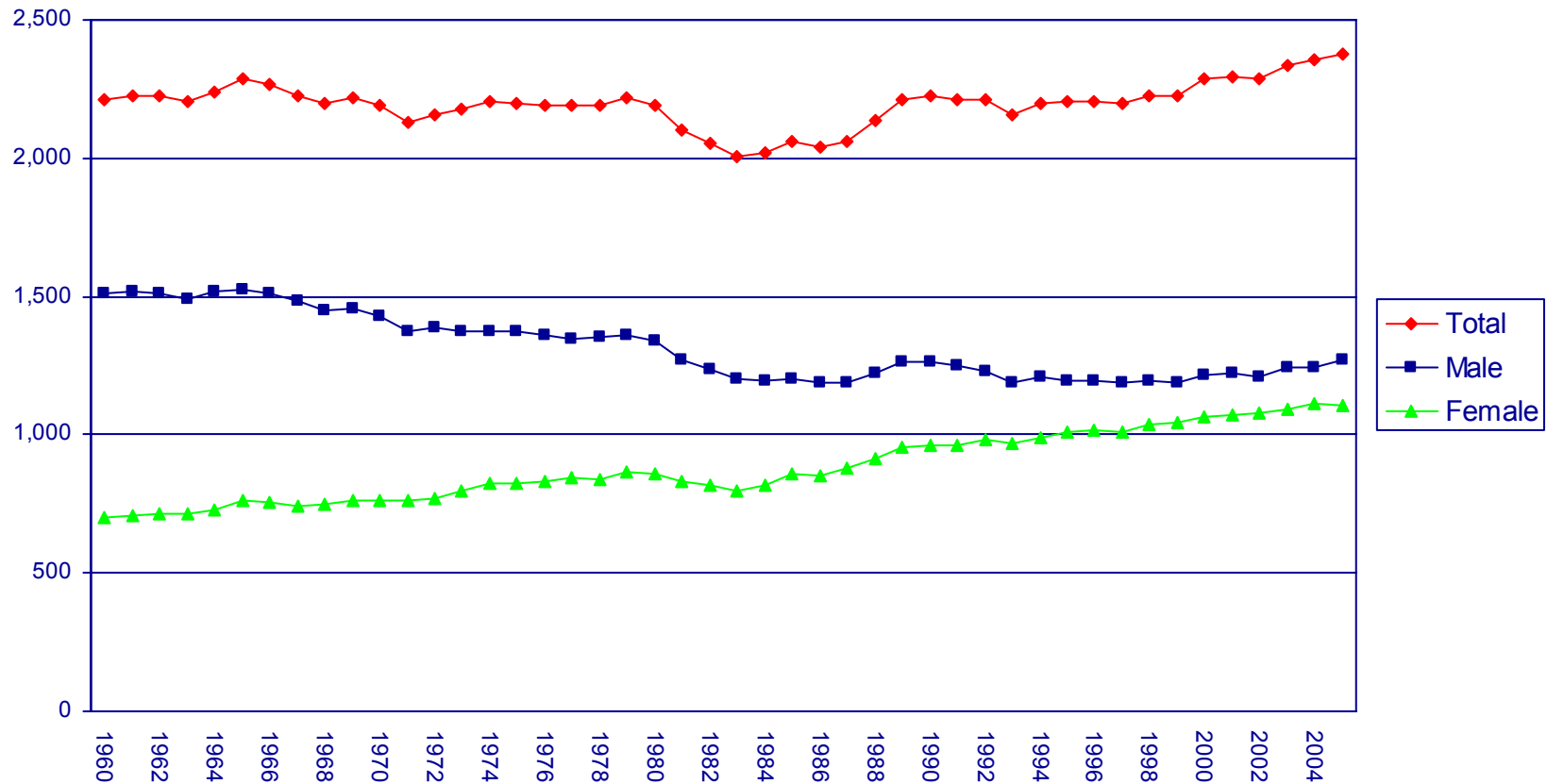
# Long term unemployment above UK average but low internationally

Percentage of economically active population who have been unemployed for more than one year - 2004



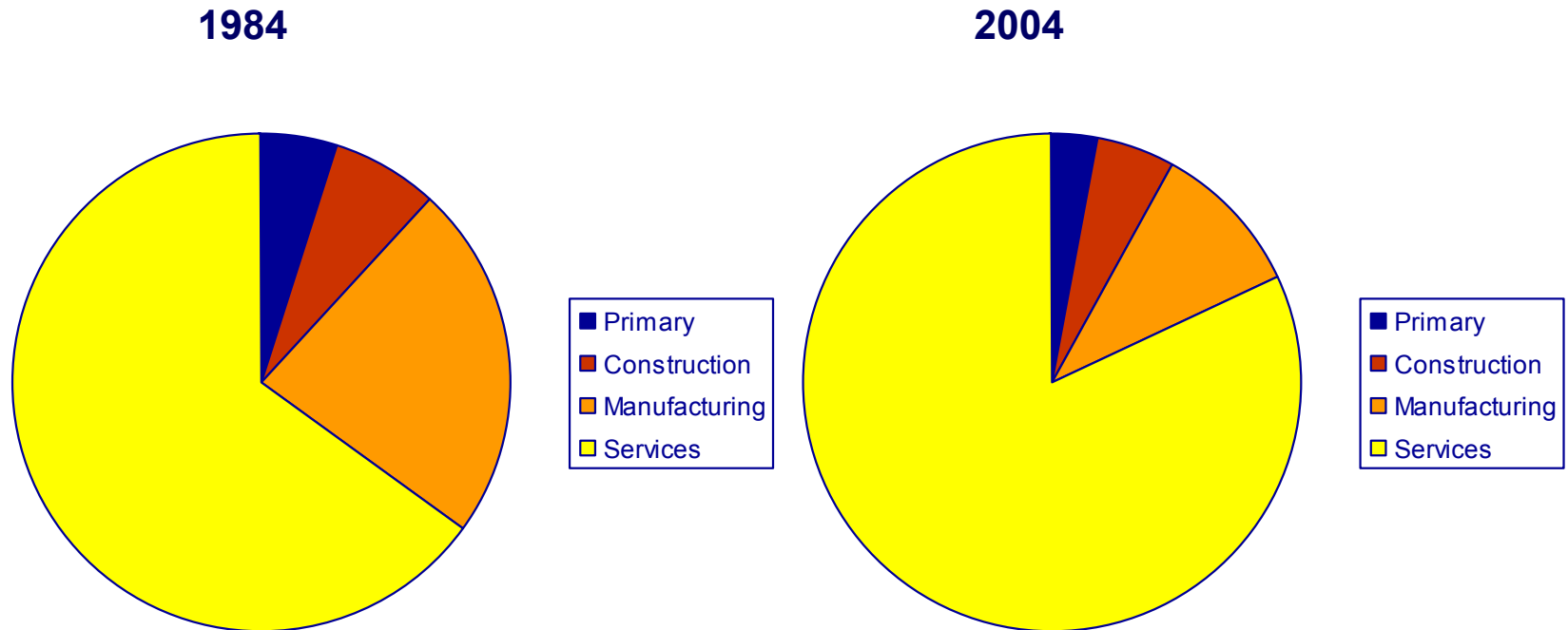
# Significant change in the gender make up of our labour force

Total employment  
in Scotland 1960 - 2005 (000s)



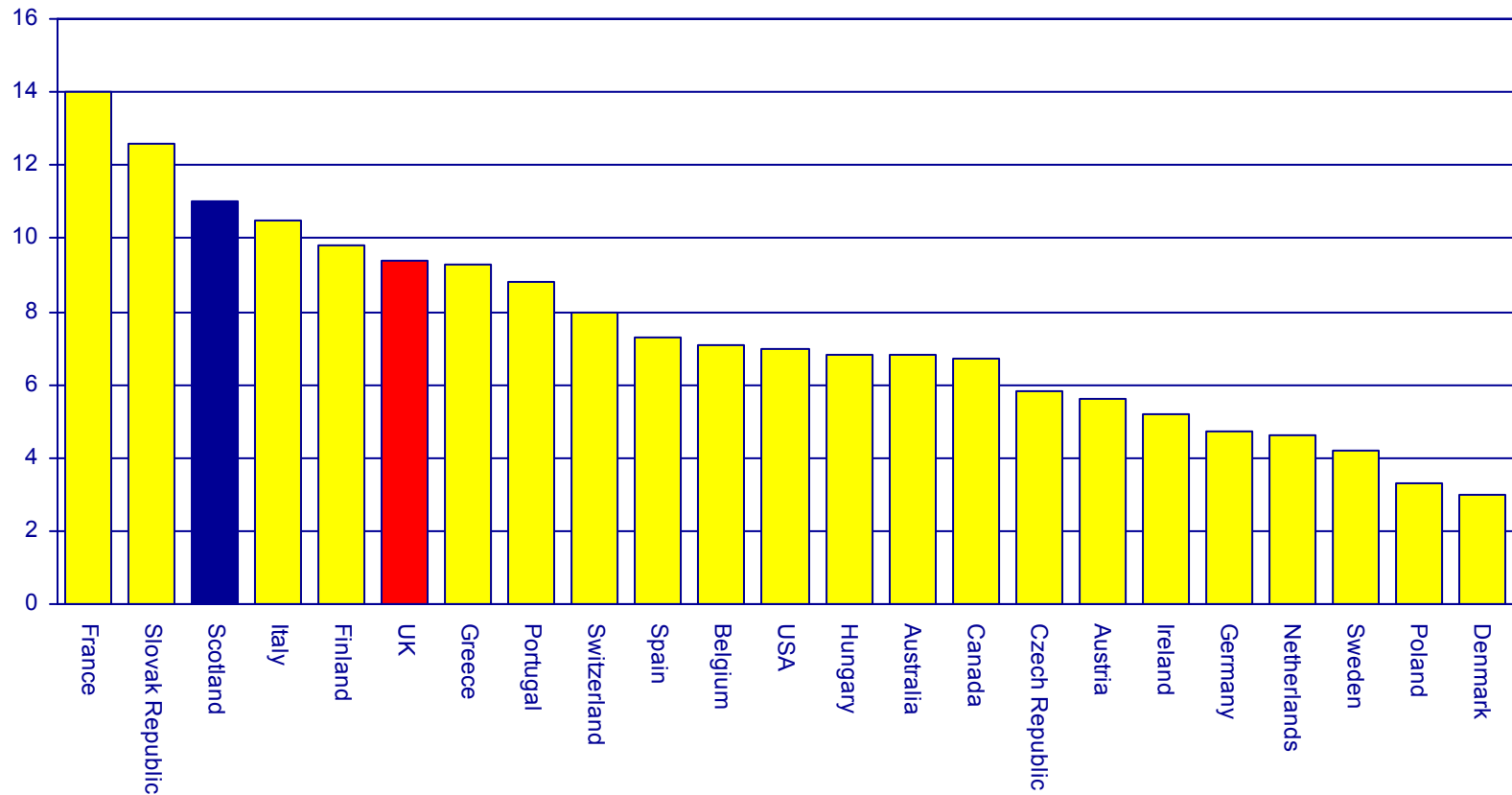
# Also change in the sectoral make-up of employment in recent decades

Breakdown of employment in Scotland by broad category (%)



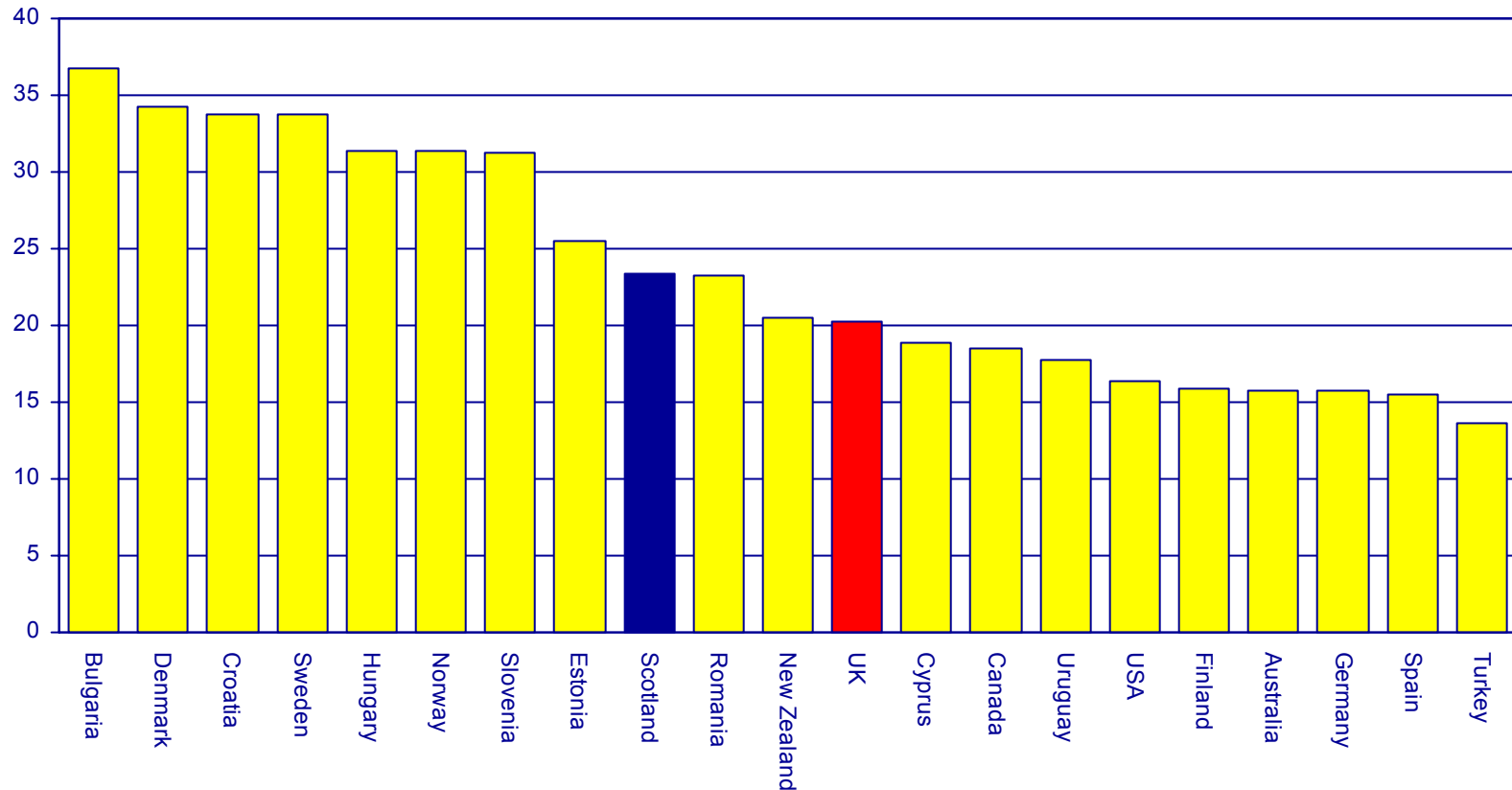
# A high share of young people not in education, employment or training

% of 15 – 19 year olds not in employment, education or training (NEET)  
2003



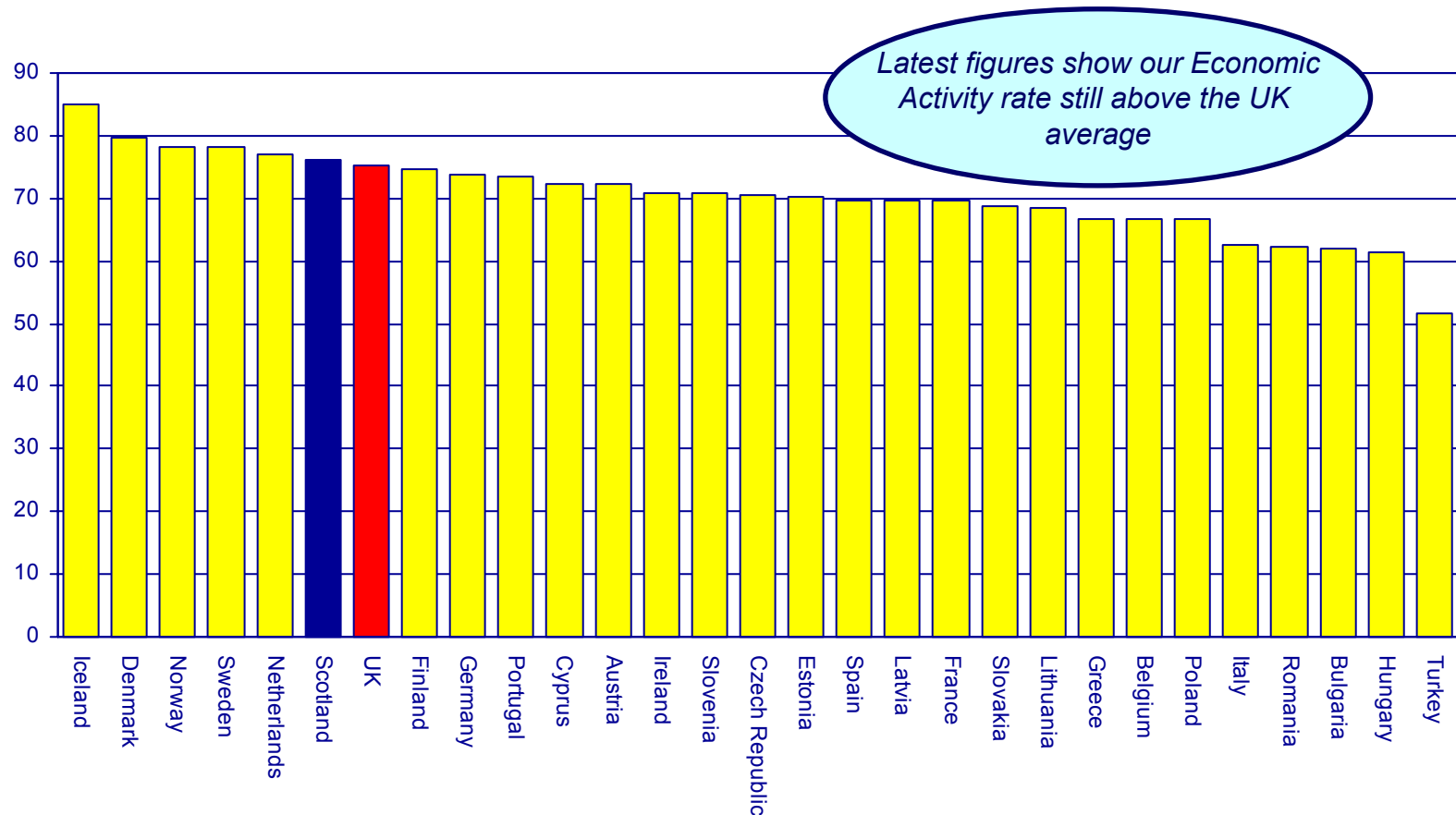
# Public sector an important employer in Scotland although not as high as some

Public Sector employment as a share of total employment - 2004



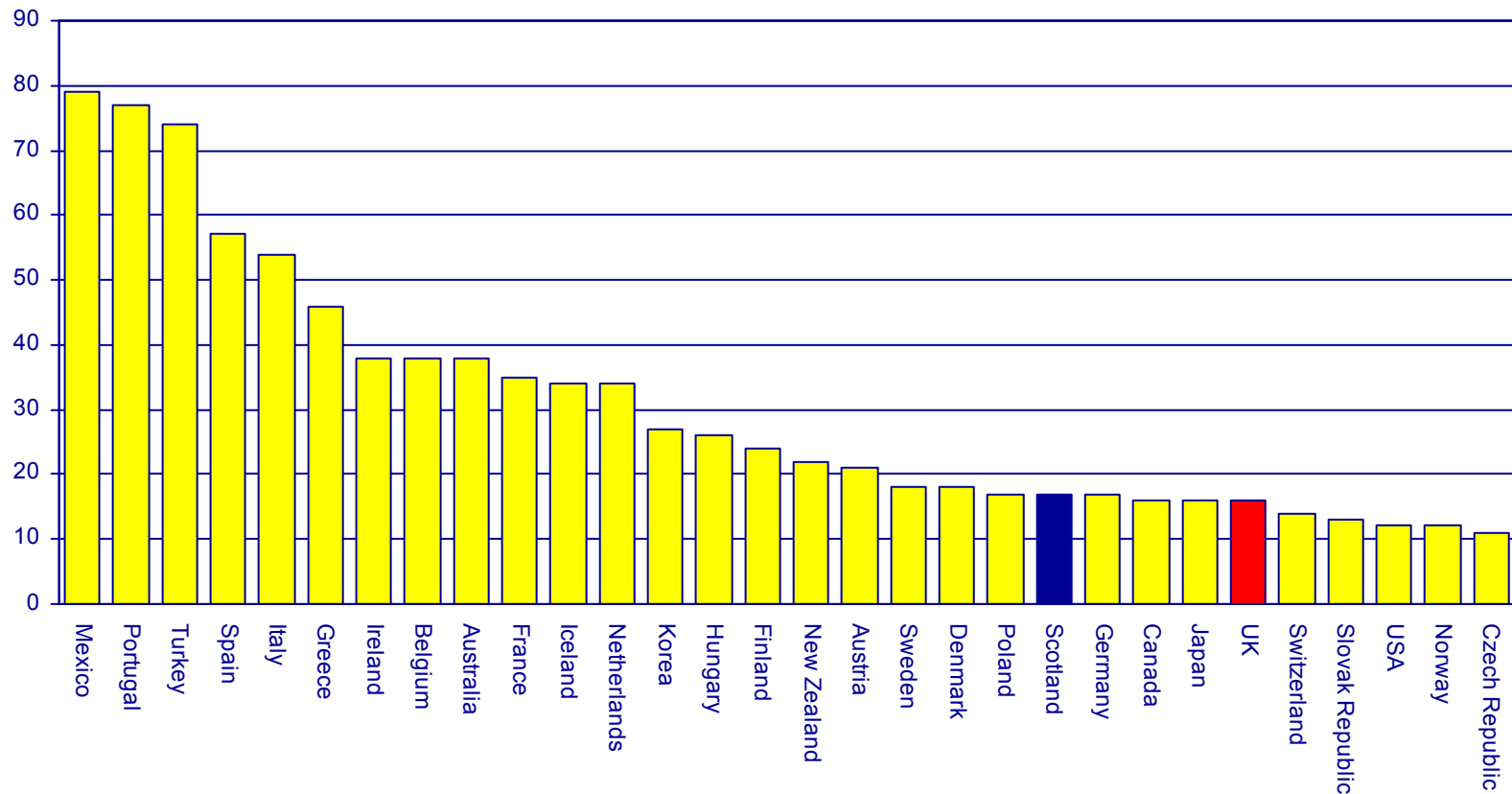
# Along with the UK, our economic activity rate at higher end of the scale

Economic Activity rates (percentage of working age population) - 2005



# We compare well in terms of numbers of people with no formal qualifications

Percentage of the population with lower secondary education as highest level of attainment - 2003

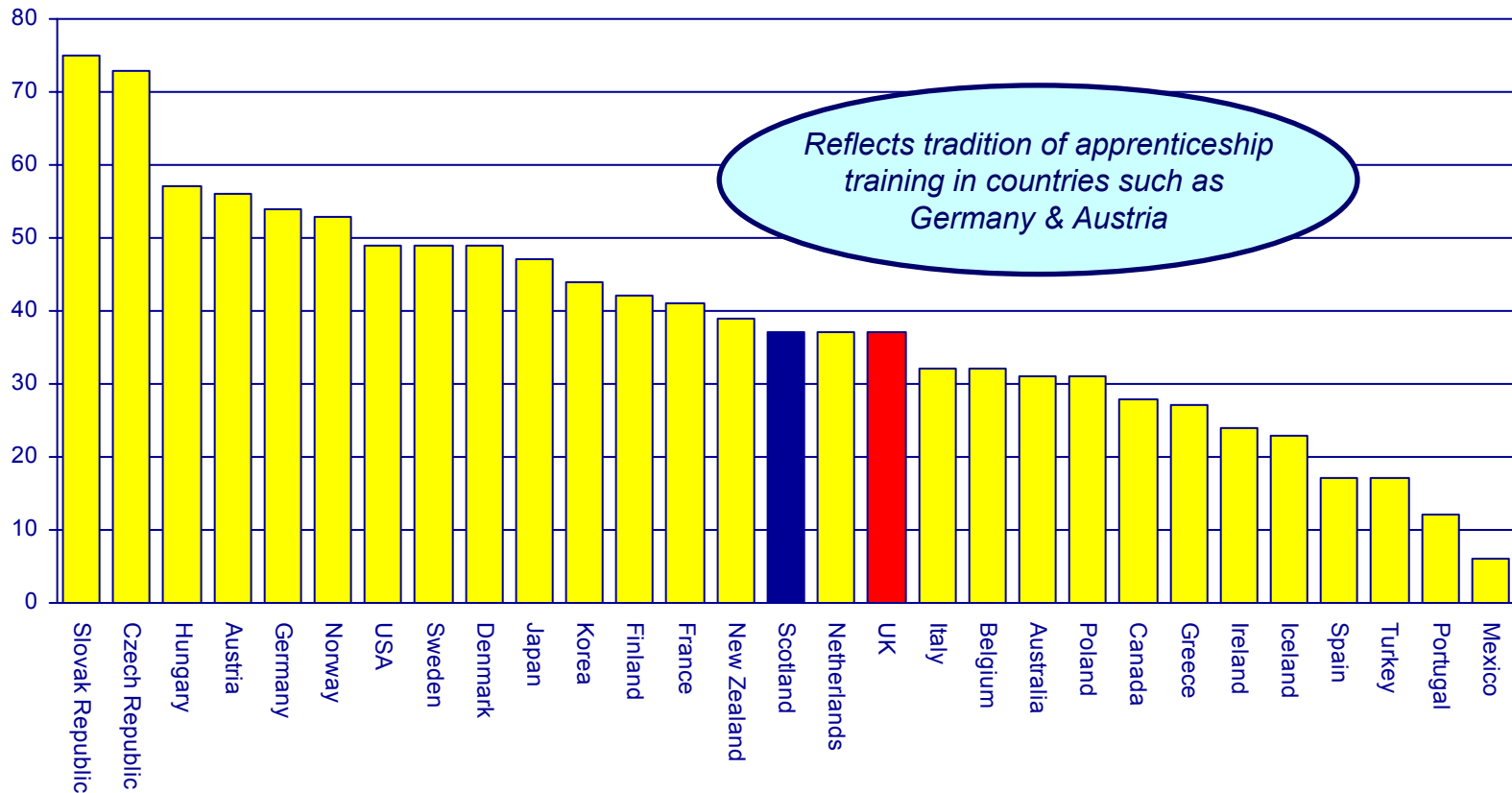


Source: OECD and LFS

Note: No qualifications defined as having achieved a maximum of Lower Secondary education

# But we rank less well in intermediate qualifications

Percentage of the population with upper secondary education as highest level of attainment - 2003

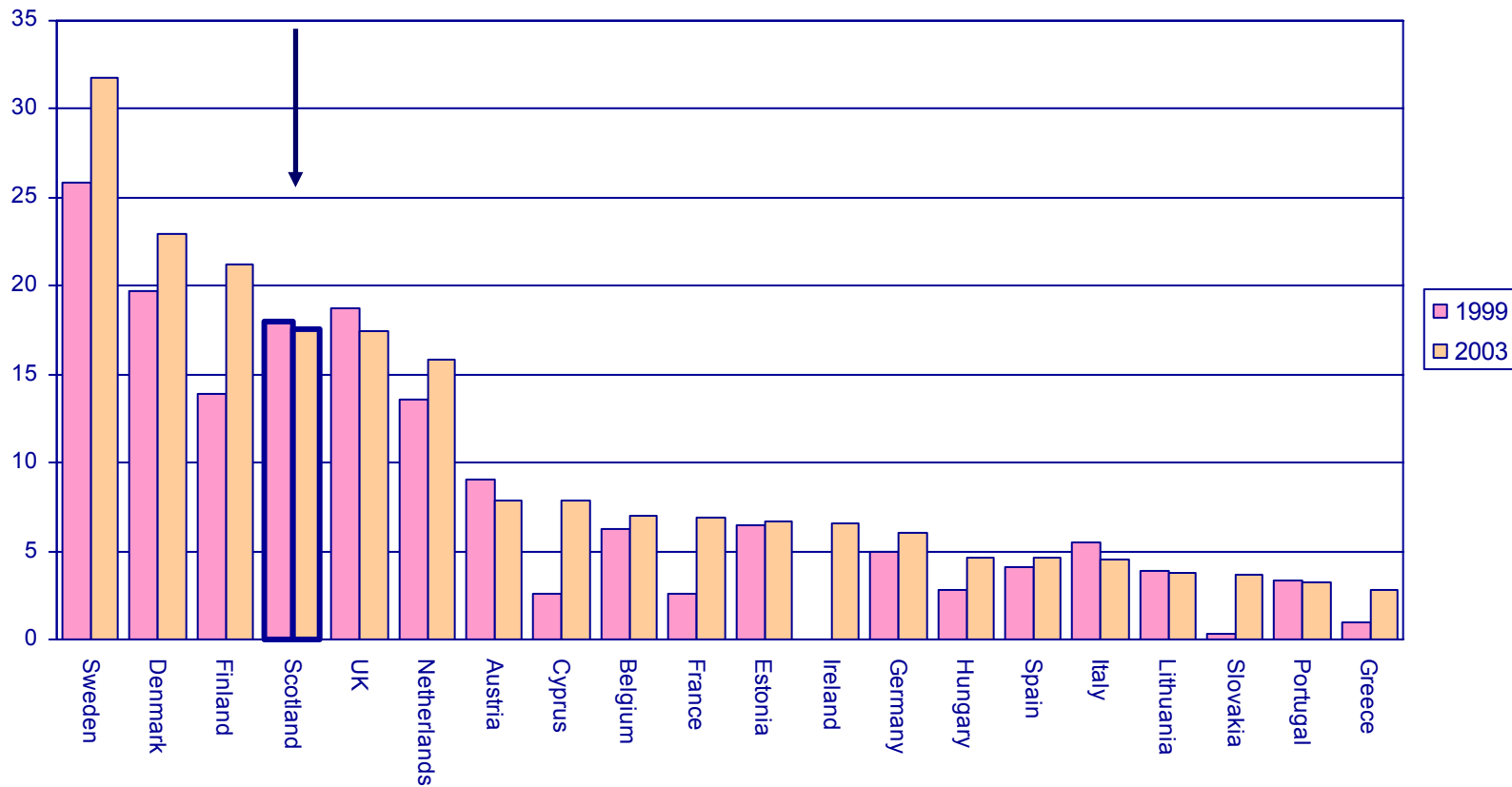


Source: OECD & LFS

Note: Intermediate qualifications defined as having a maximum of upper secondary (including Vocational)

# High level of education & training for adults

Percentage of Adults (25-64) participating in education and training in last 4 weeks

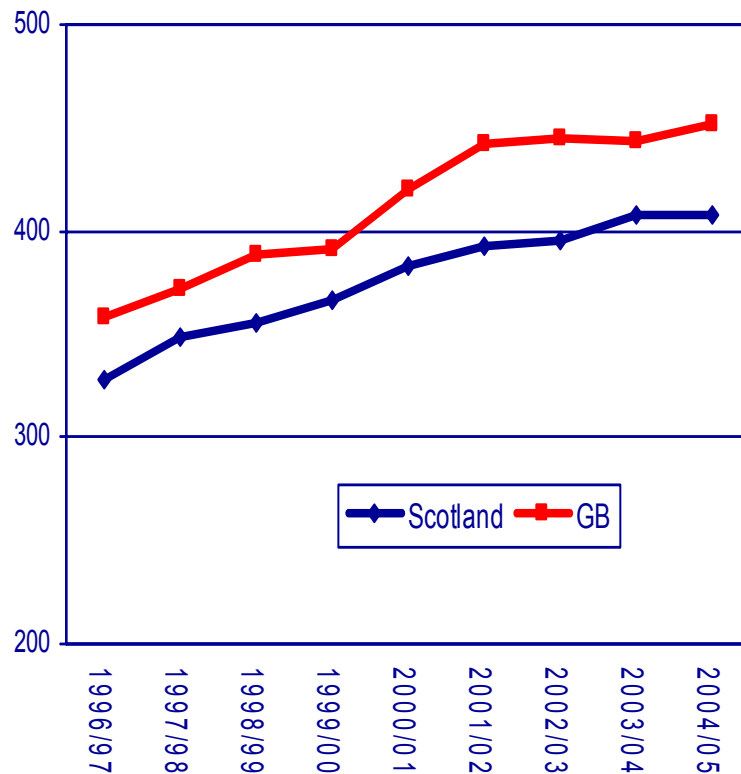


There are areas where we perform  
around middle of the range

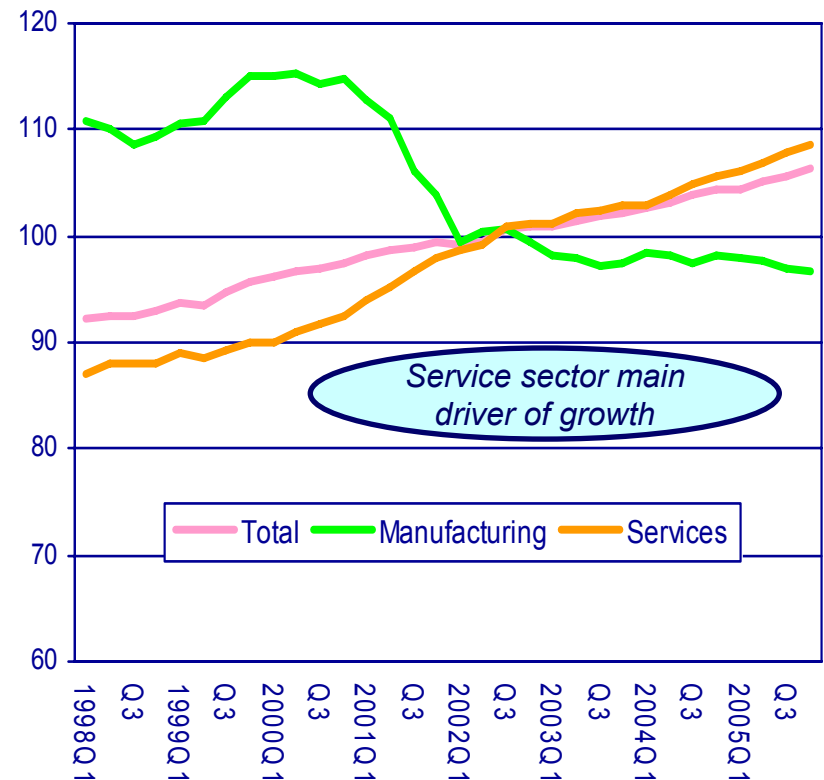
Our **Economy** for example  
provides some mixed  
pictures

# Within Scotland, income is rising while the economy continues to grow

Mean weekly net household income  
(£ - 2004/05 prices)

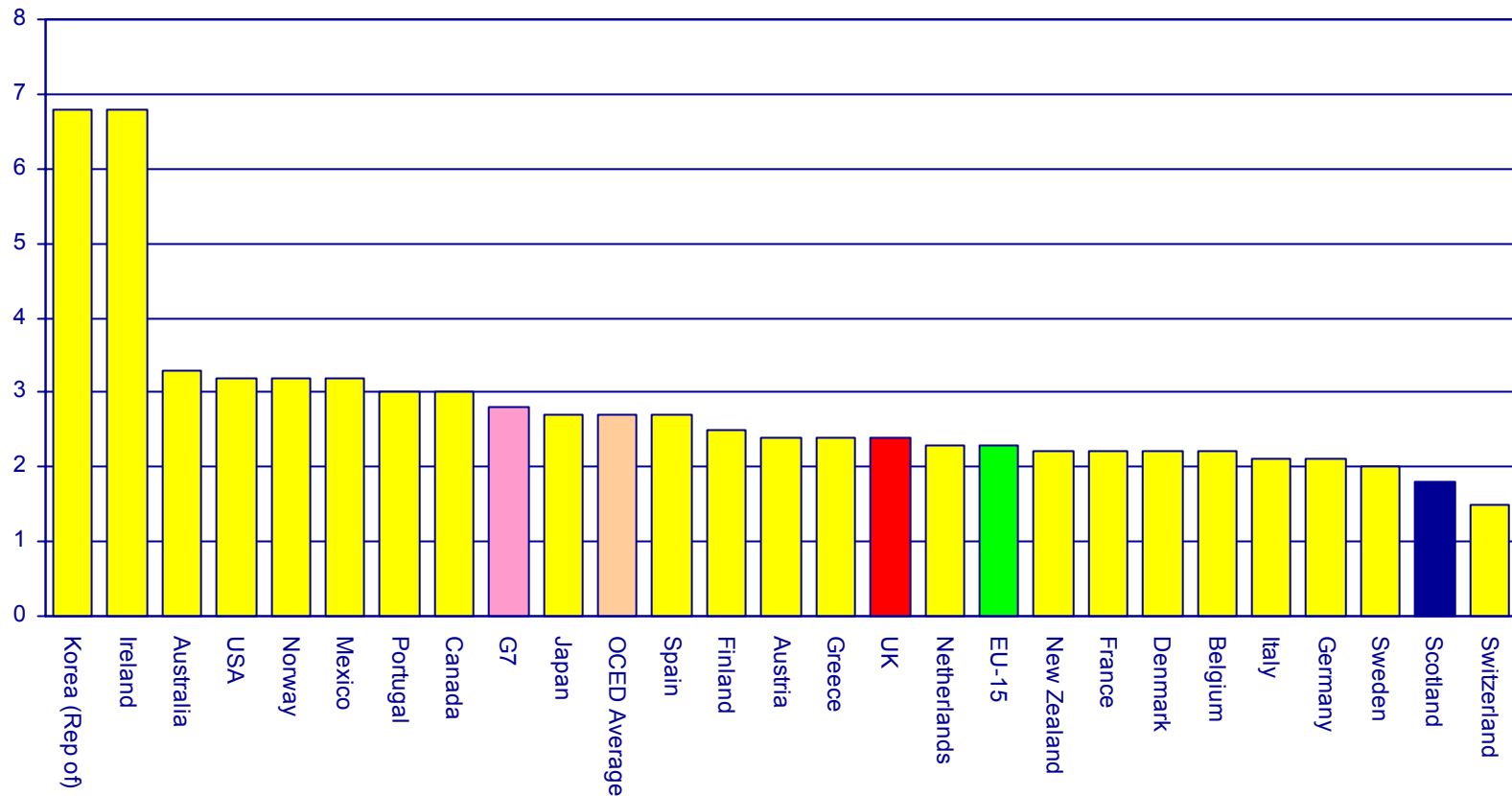


Index of Gross Value Added as basic prices  
for Scotland by quarter (2002 = 100)



# Comparative long-term economic growth rate is at the lower end of the scale

Annual average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate (%) 1975 - 2005\*



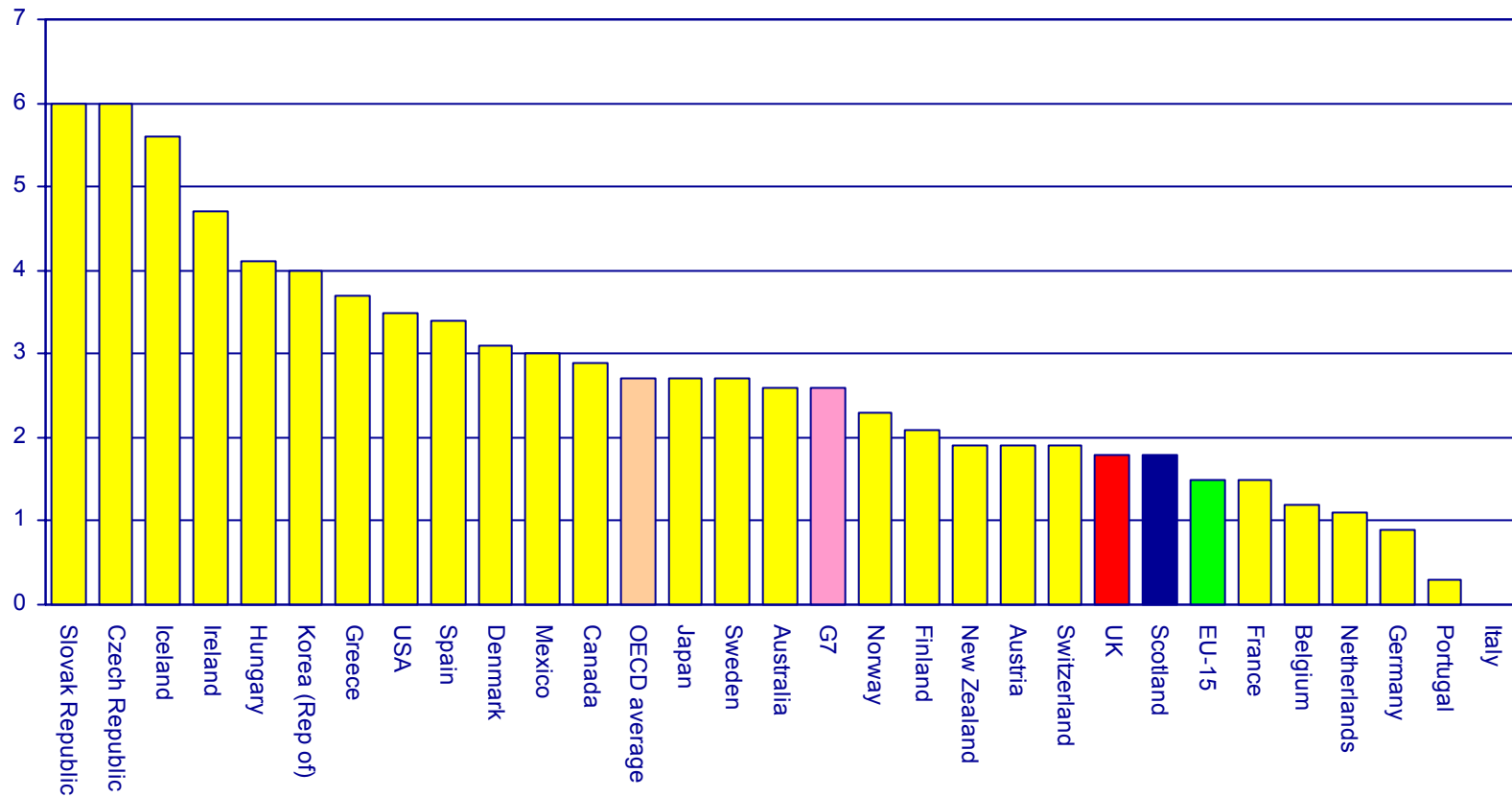
Source: OECD/Scottish Executive

Note: Comparisons need to be treated with some caution – Scottish data based on basic prices while others are market based

Note: \*Except Ireland (1997-2005) and OECD average (1995-2005)

# Recent performance suggests growth around EU average

Annual Change in GDP (%) - 2005

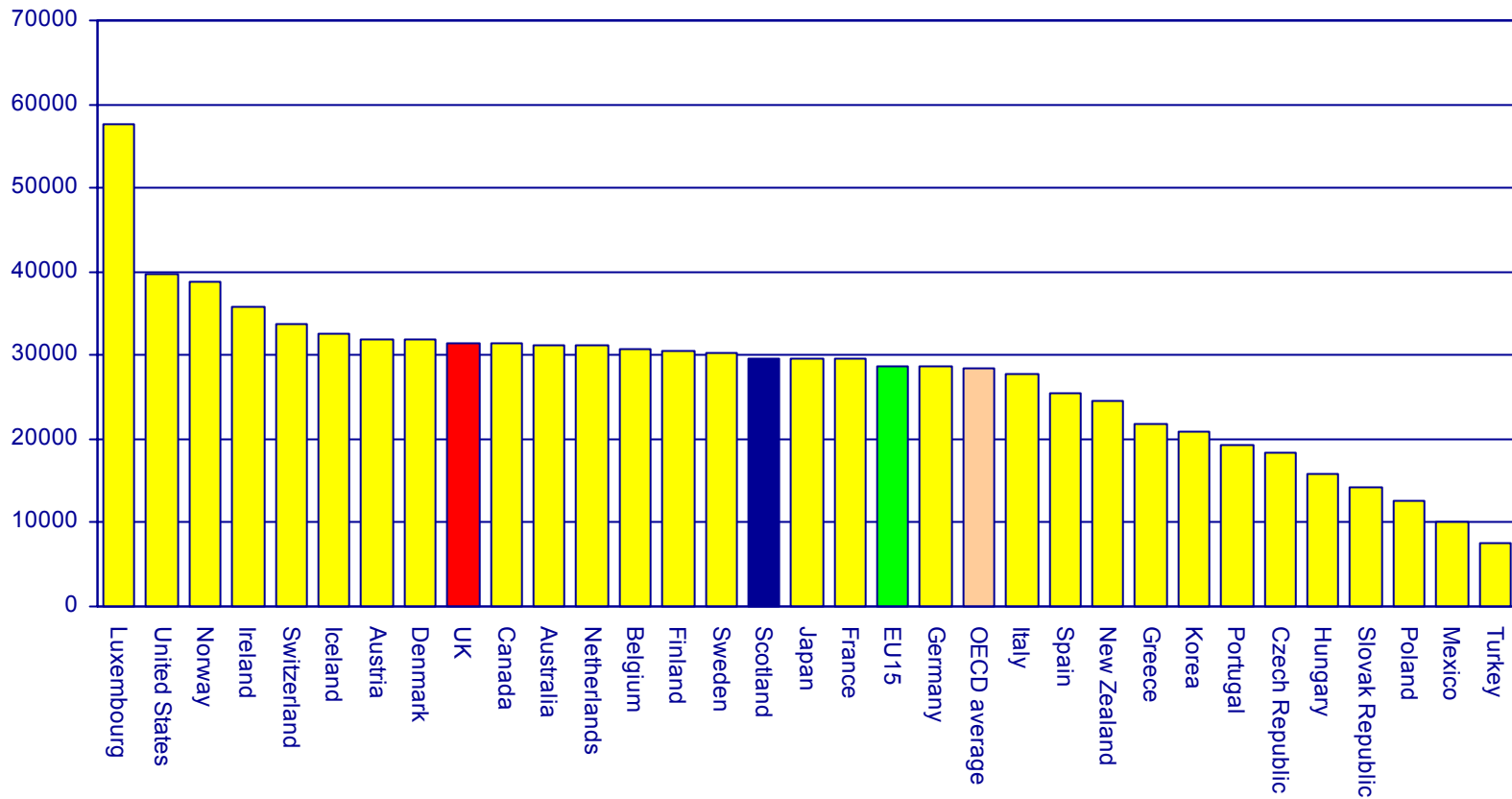


Source: OECD/Scottish Executive

Note: Comparisons need to be treated with some caution due to different methodologies

# But our GDP per head is in the mid-range

GDP per head, OECD countries - 2004 (\$US current purchasing power)

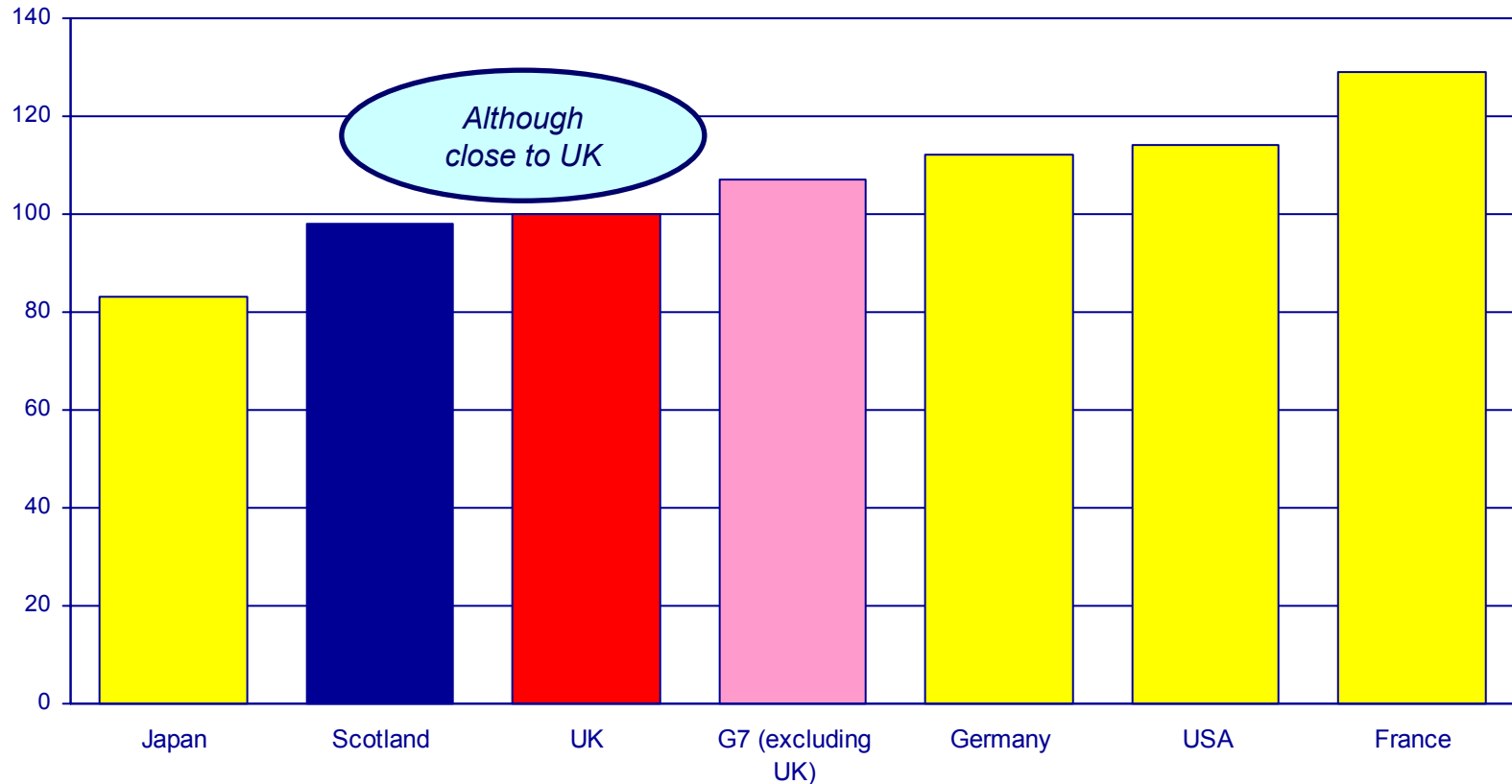


Source: OECD/Scottish Executive

Note: OECD Average excludes Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovak Republic.

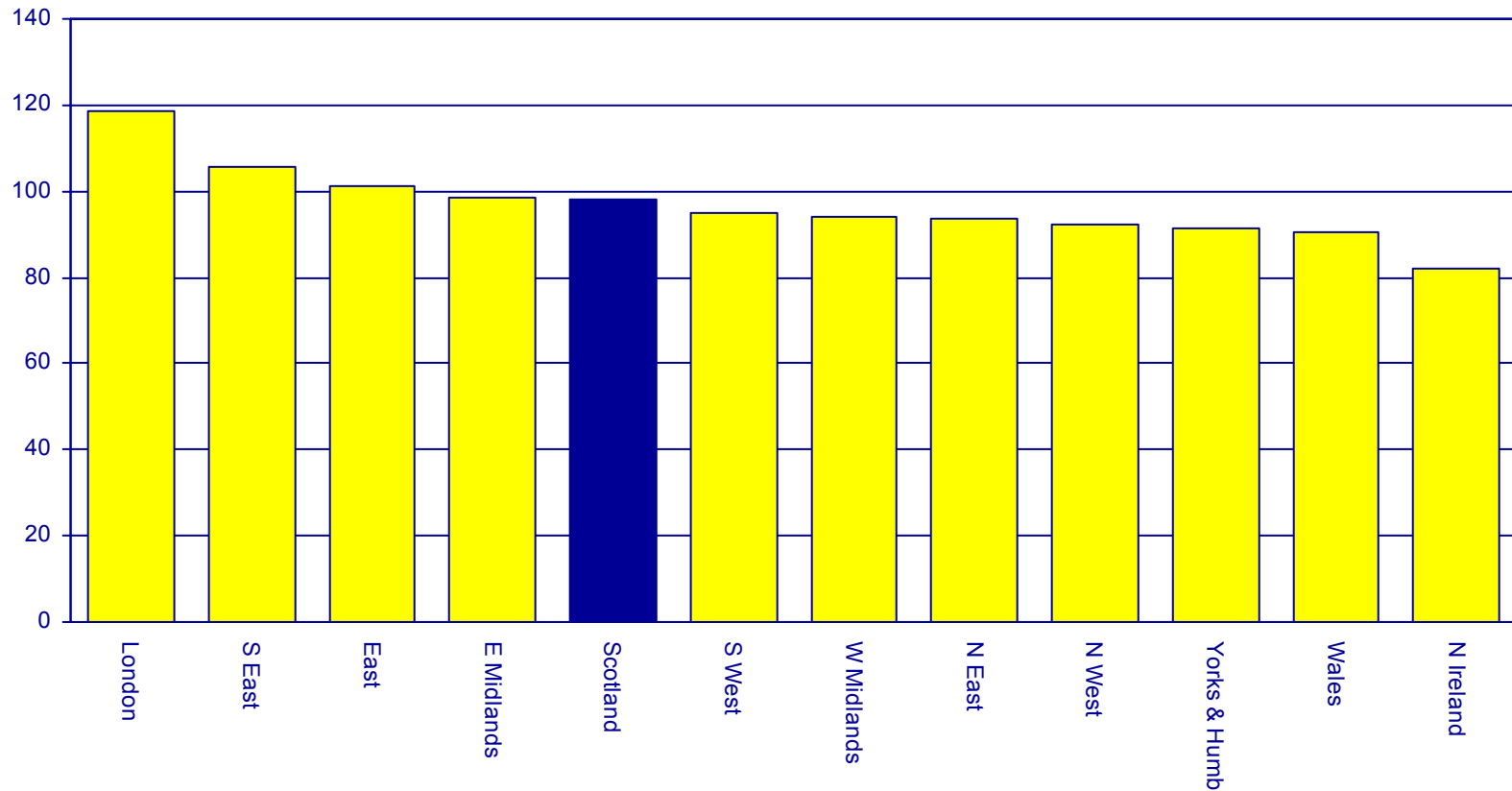
# Scotland has lower productivity than some major international players

Index of GDP per hour worked - 2004 (UK = 100)



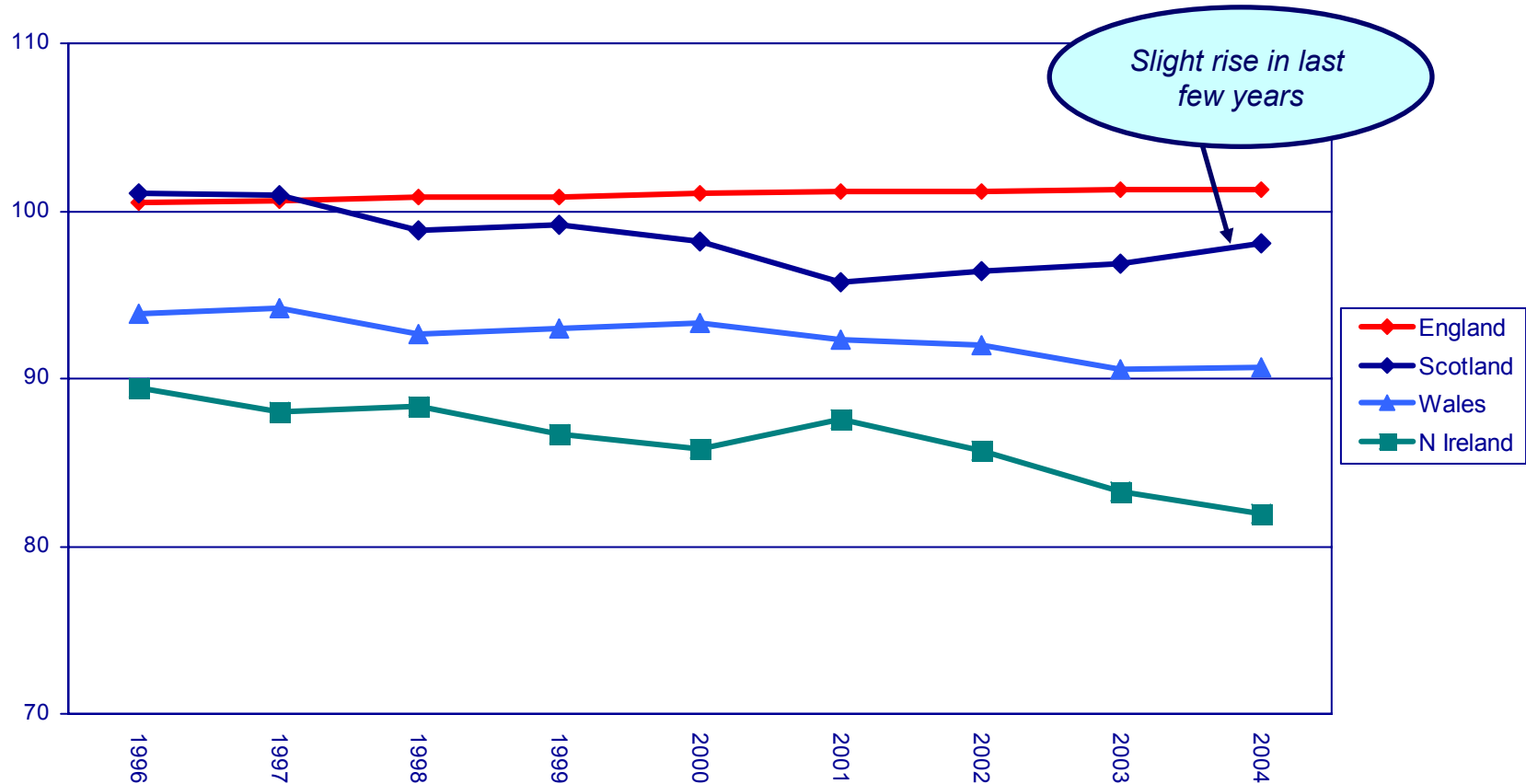
# But around mid-range within UK context

Index of Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked  
2004 (UK = 100)



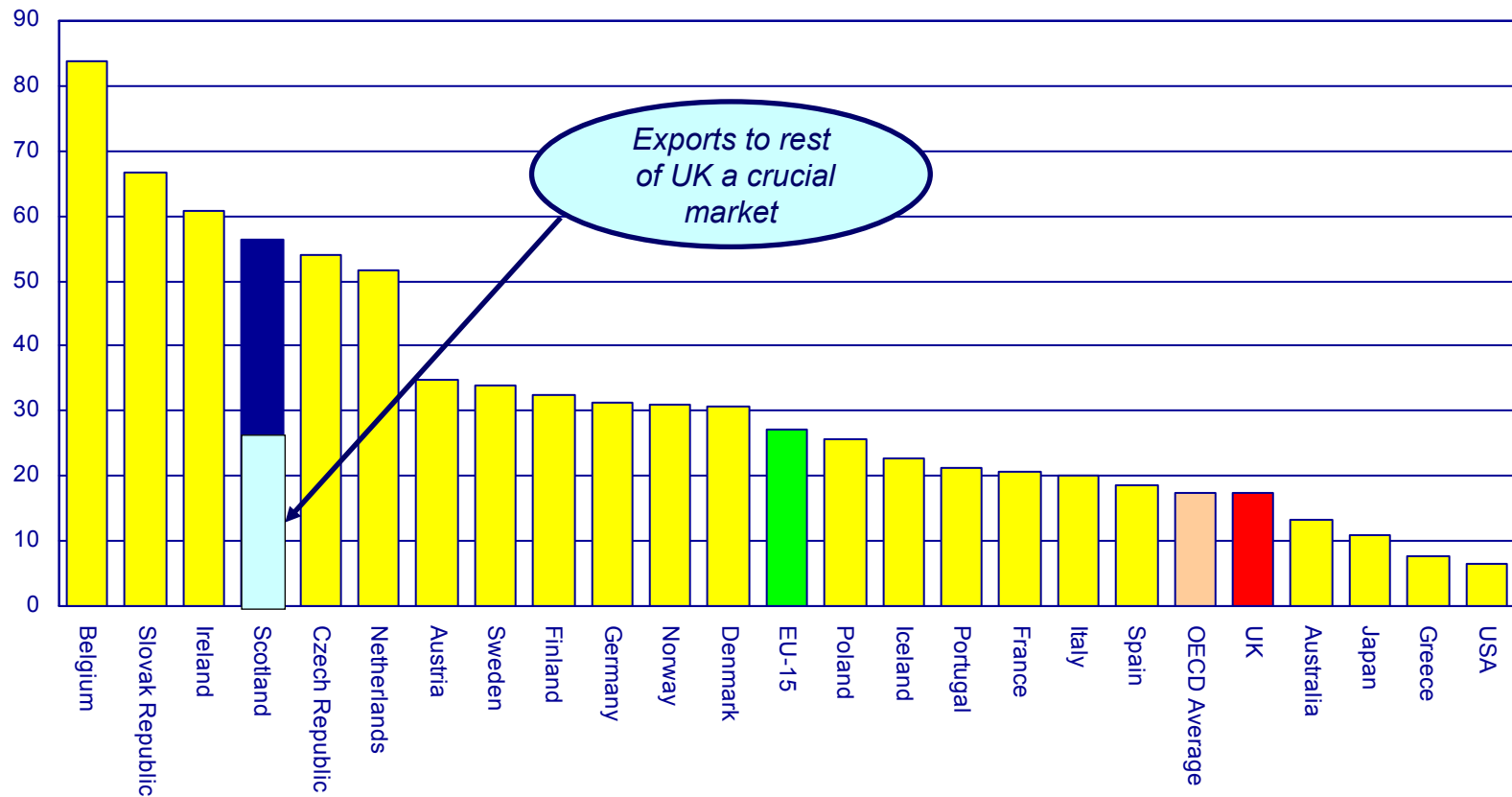
# Productivity growth appears to have declined slightly relative to UK average

Index of GVA per hour worked 1996 - 2004  
UK = 100



# High level of exports – mainly due to a small number of sectors

Exports as % share of GDP  
2003

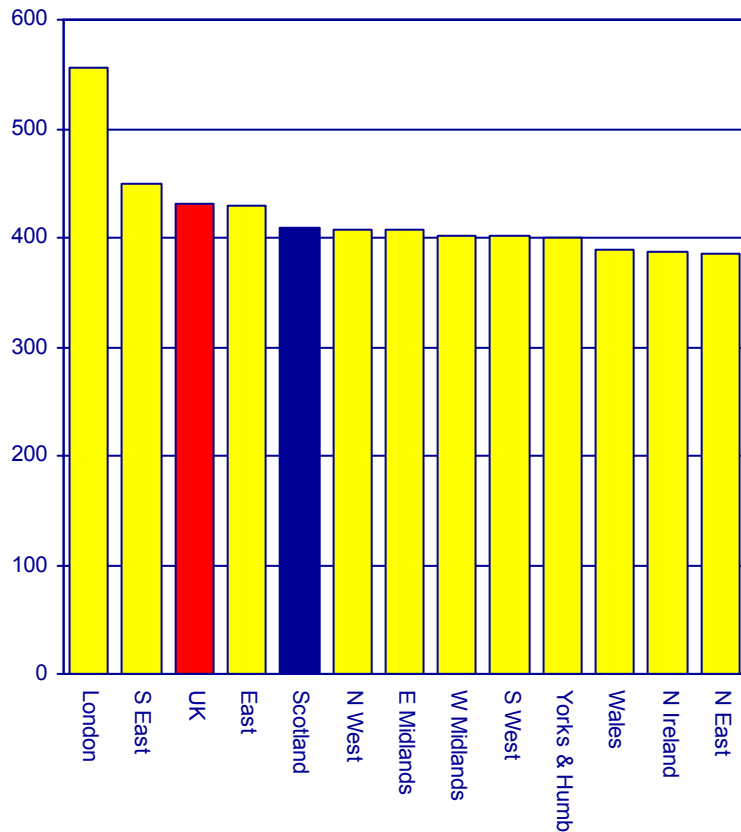


Source: OECD and Scottish Executive

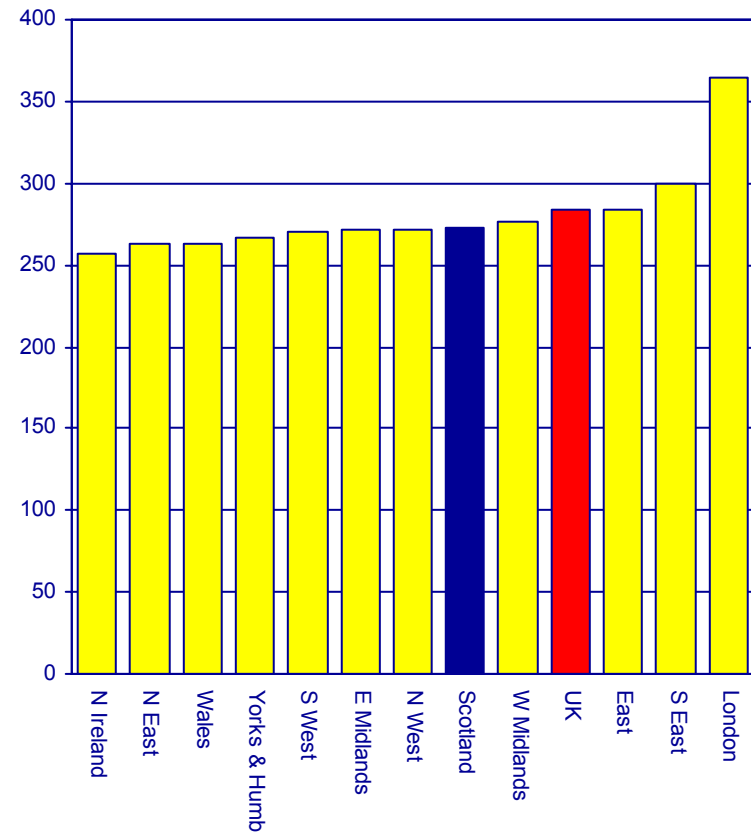
Note: Scottish data include international exports plus exports to the rest of the UK

# Scottish average earnings below the UK average

Gross median average weekly pay for employee jobs 2005 (£)

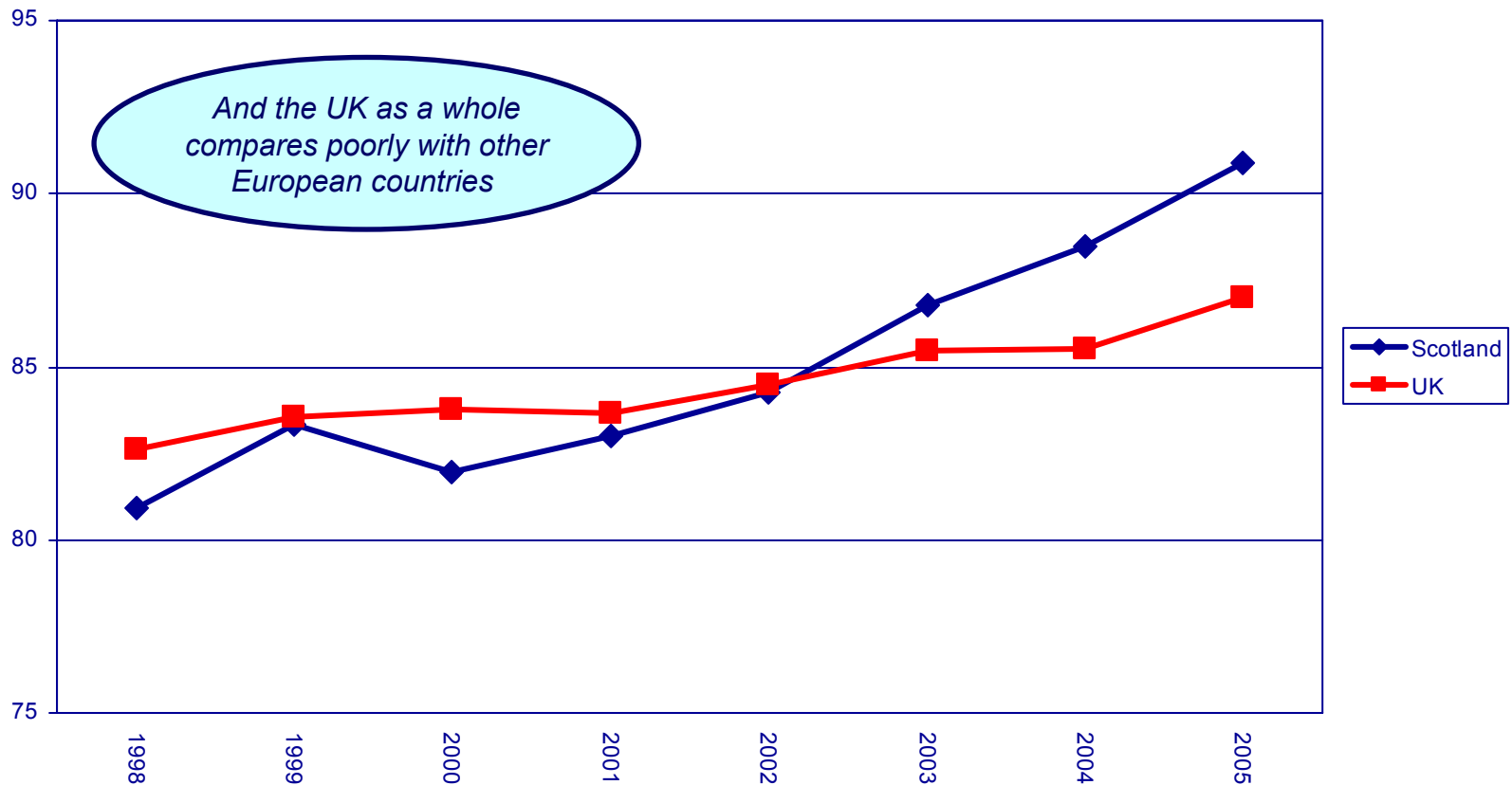


Gross weekly pay for lowest 20% of earners 2005 (£)



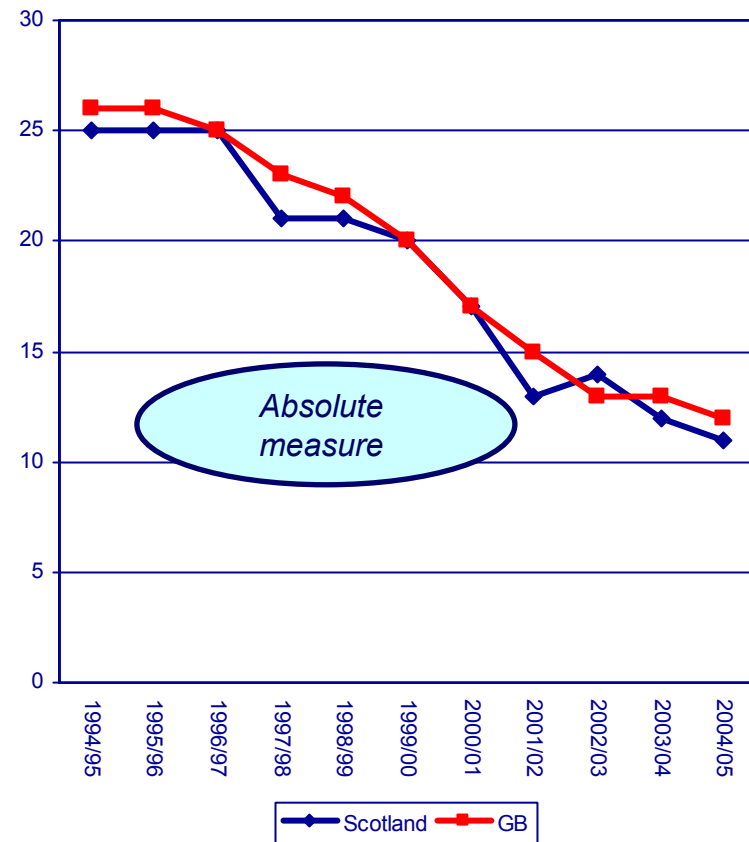
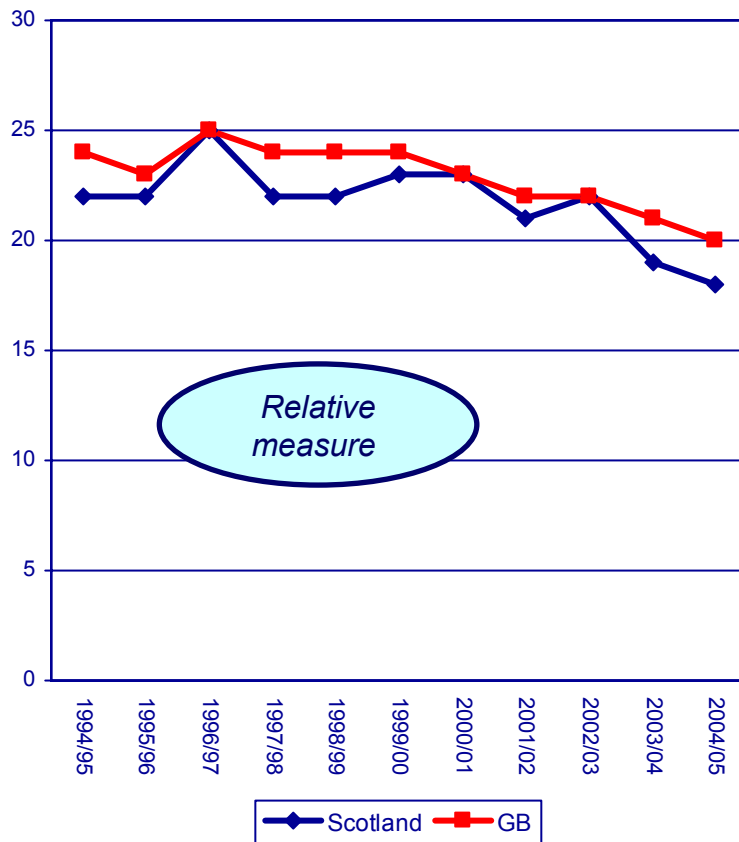
# The gender split in earnings still exists

Hourly pay for full time employees  
female as % of male



# While trend is falling, significant share of our population still in poverty

Percentage share of people in households with incomes below 60% of GB Median (after housing costs)



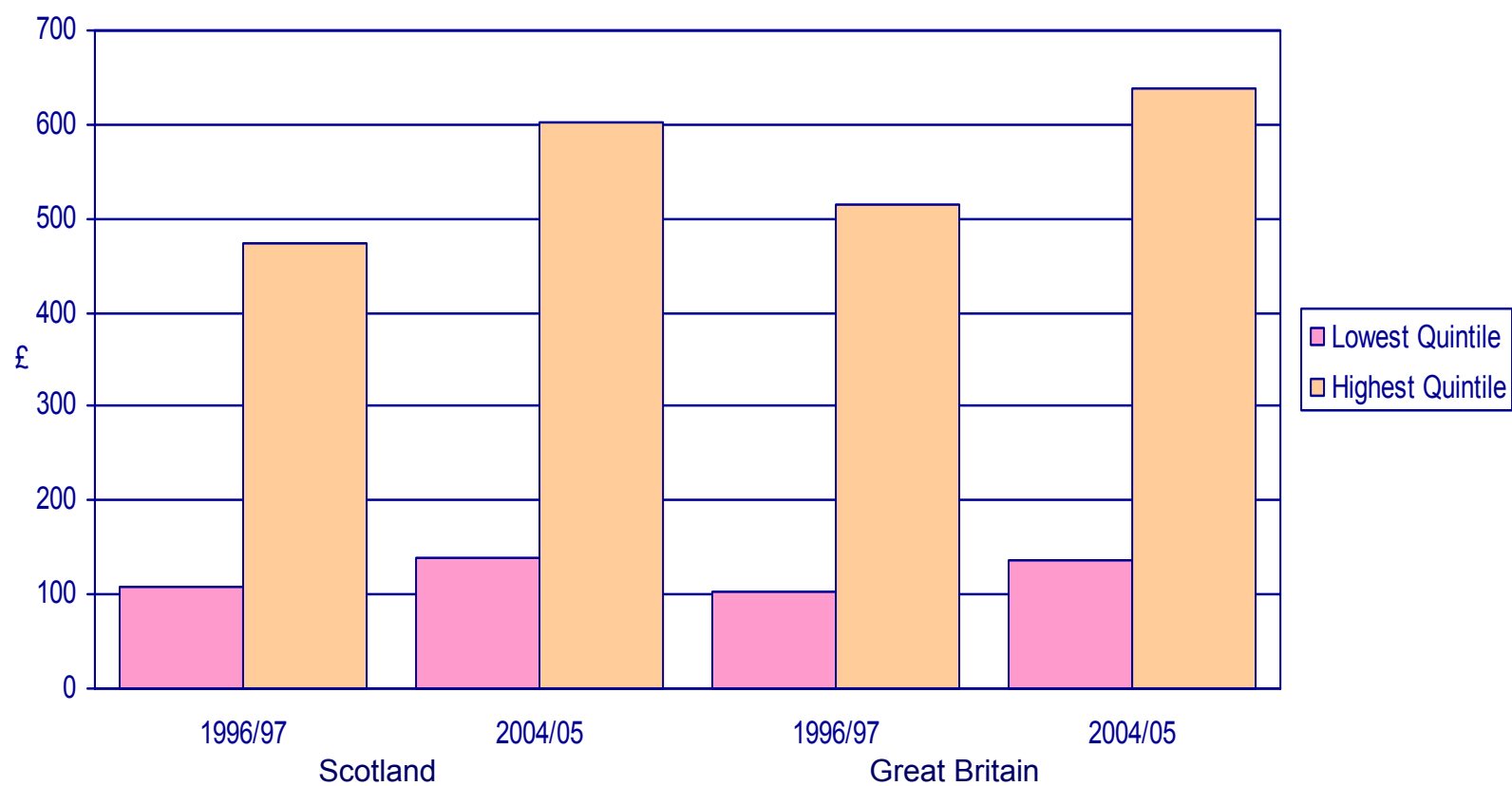
Source: Department of Work and Pensions and Scottish Executive

Note: The **relative** low income measure compares against the median in the same year

While the **absolute** measure compares progress against the baseline year, updated for inflation

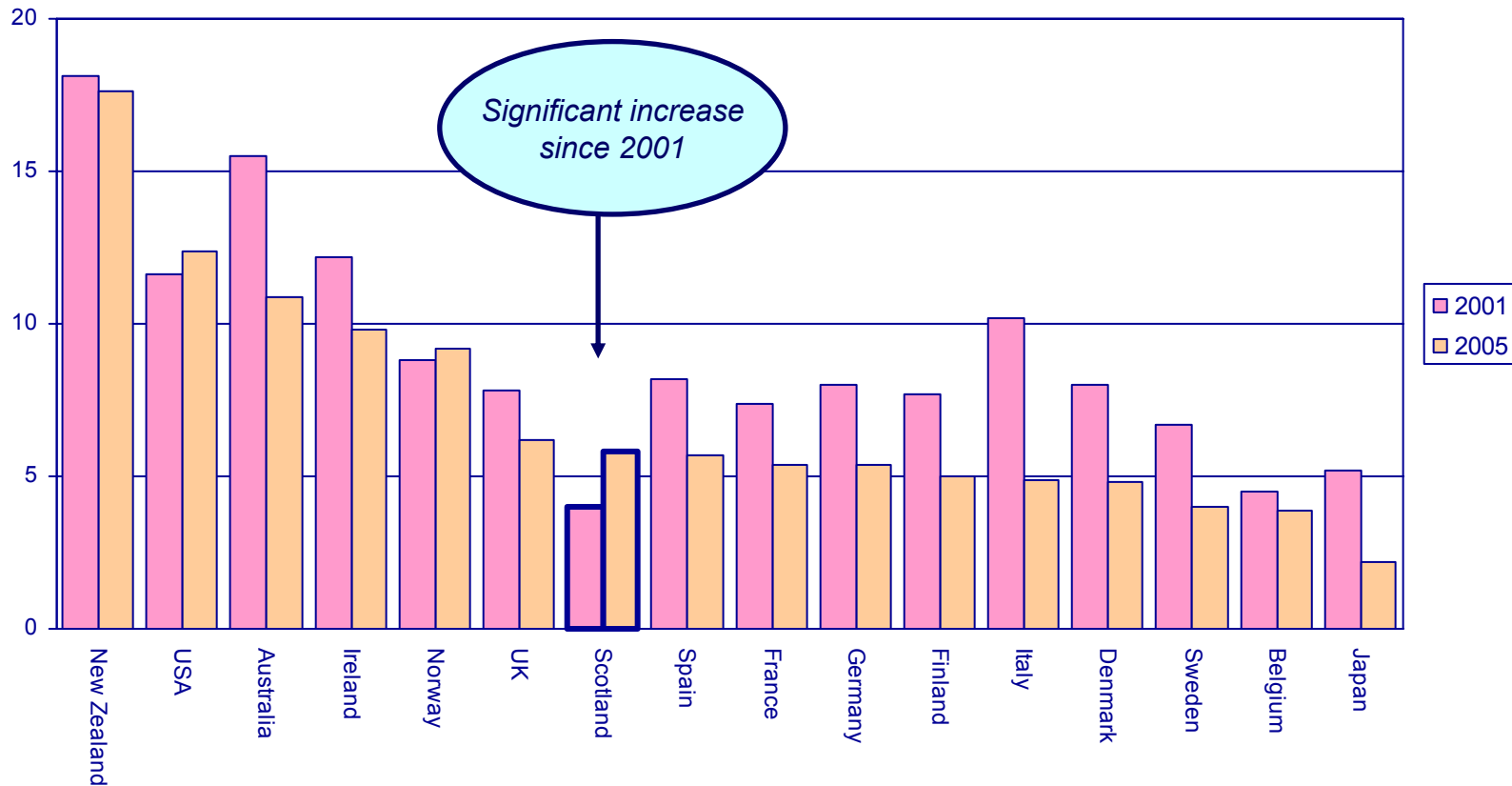
# The gap in income levels does not appear to be closing significantly

Average (median) household income (£)  
1996/97 & 2004/05



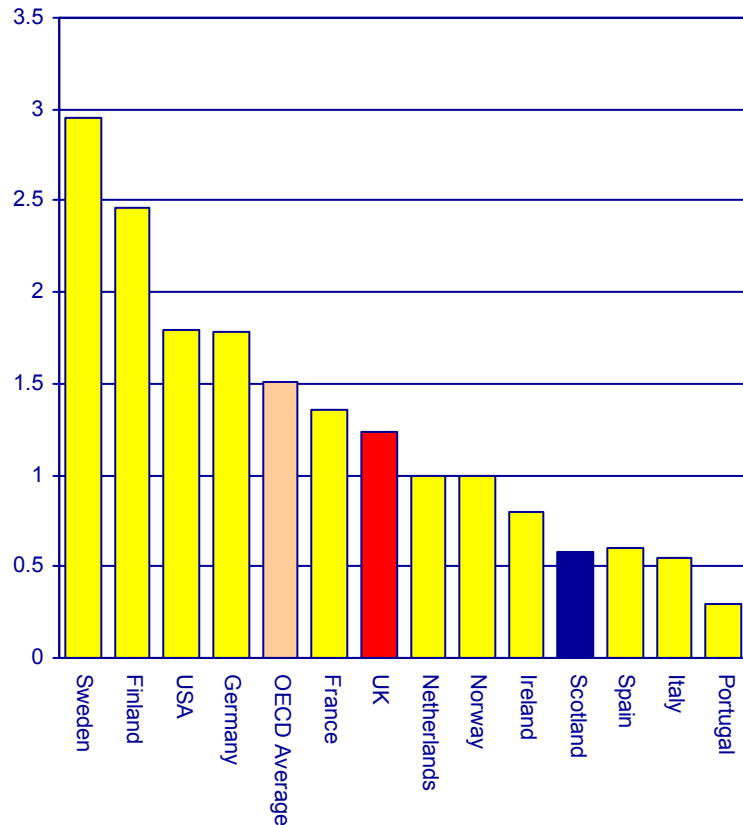
# Entrepreneurship appears to be towards the mid to low-range internationally

Index of Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA)

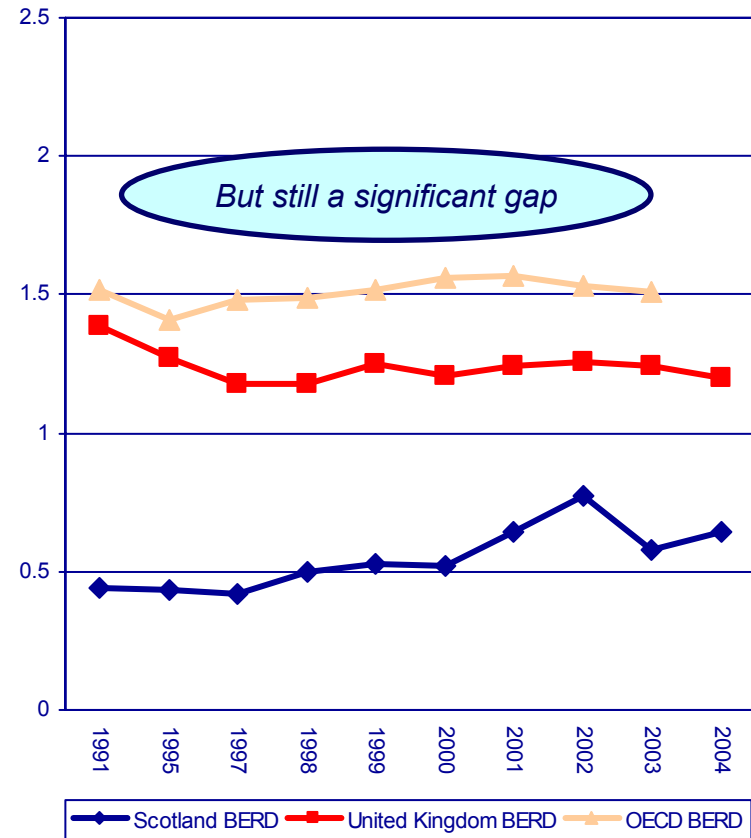


# Business R&D low although gap is closing slightly over the longer-term

Business R&D spend (BERD) as % of GDP  
2003

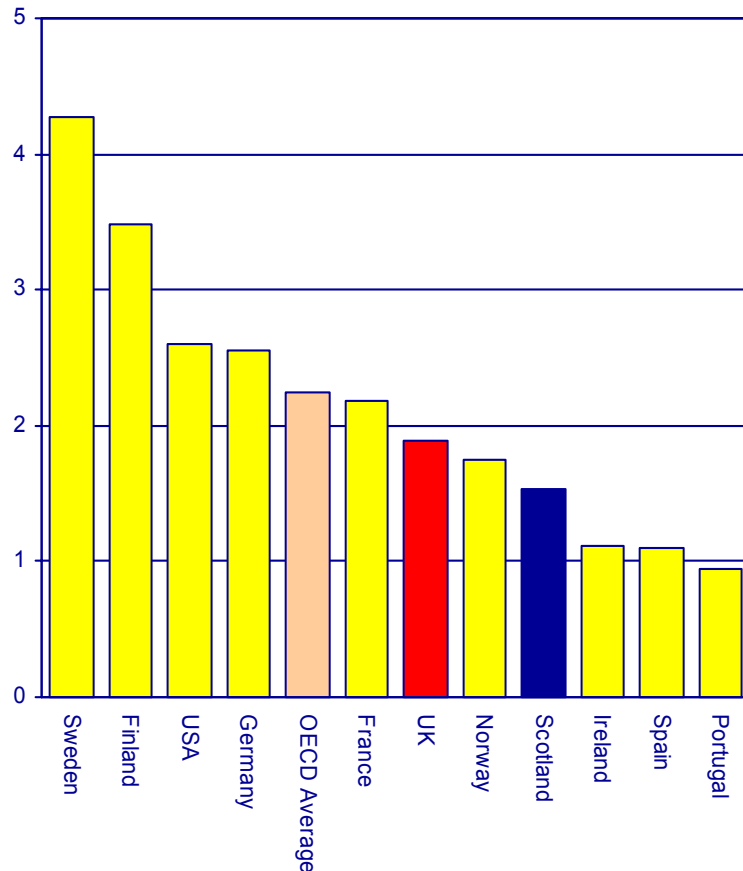


Trend in R&D spend  
as % of GDP

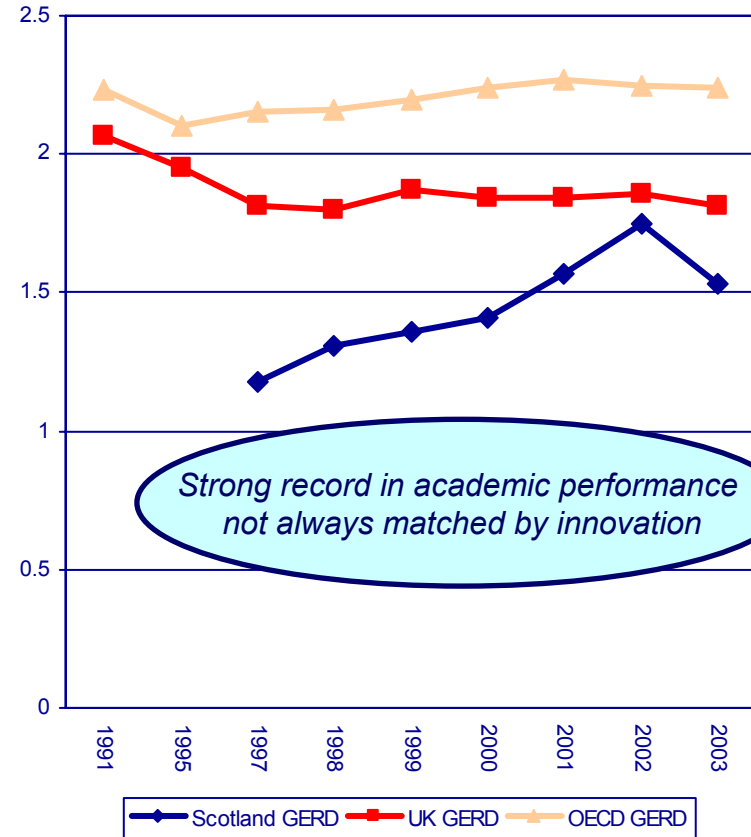


# For total R&D spending, Scotland & UK lower than average

Total R&D spend (GERD) as % of GDP  
2003



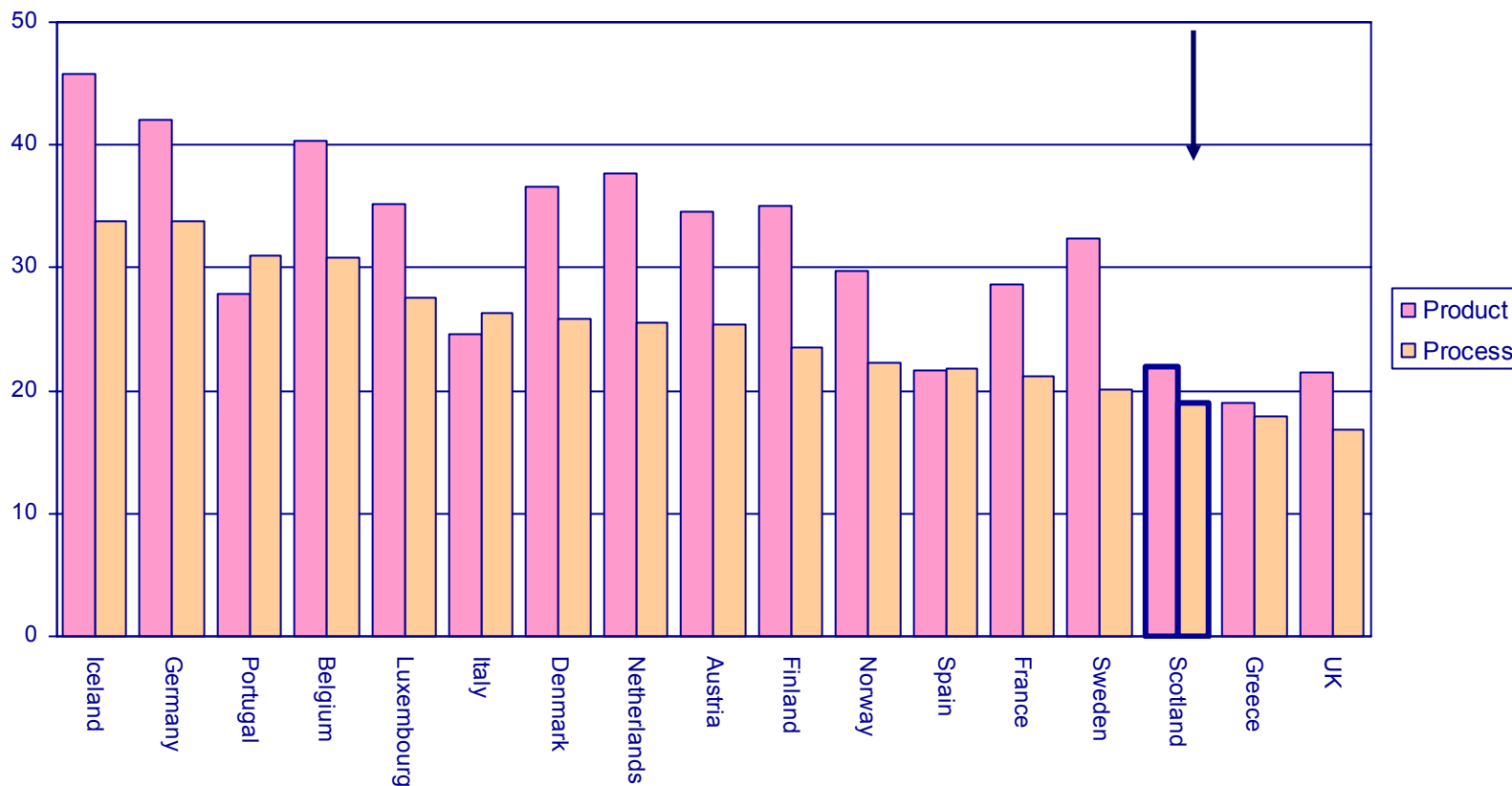
Trend in Total R&D spend  
as % of GDP



Source: OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators and Regional Trends  
Note: GERD includes Business, Govt and HE spending on R&D

# Scotland fairly low in terms of 'Innovative' firms although close to UK

Proportion of innovative businesses 1998 – 2000 (%)



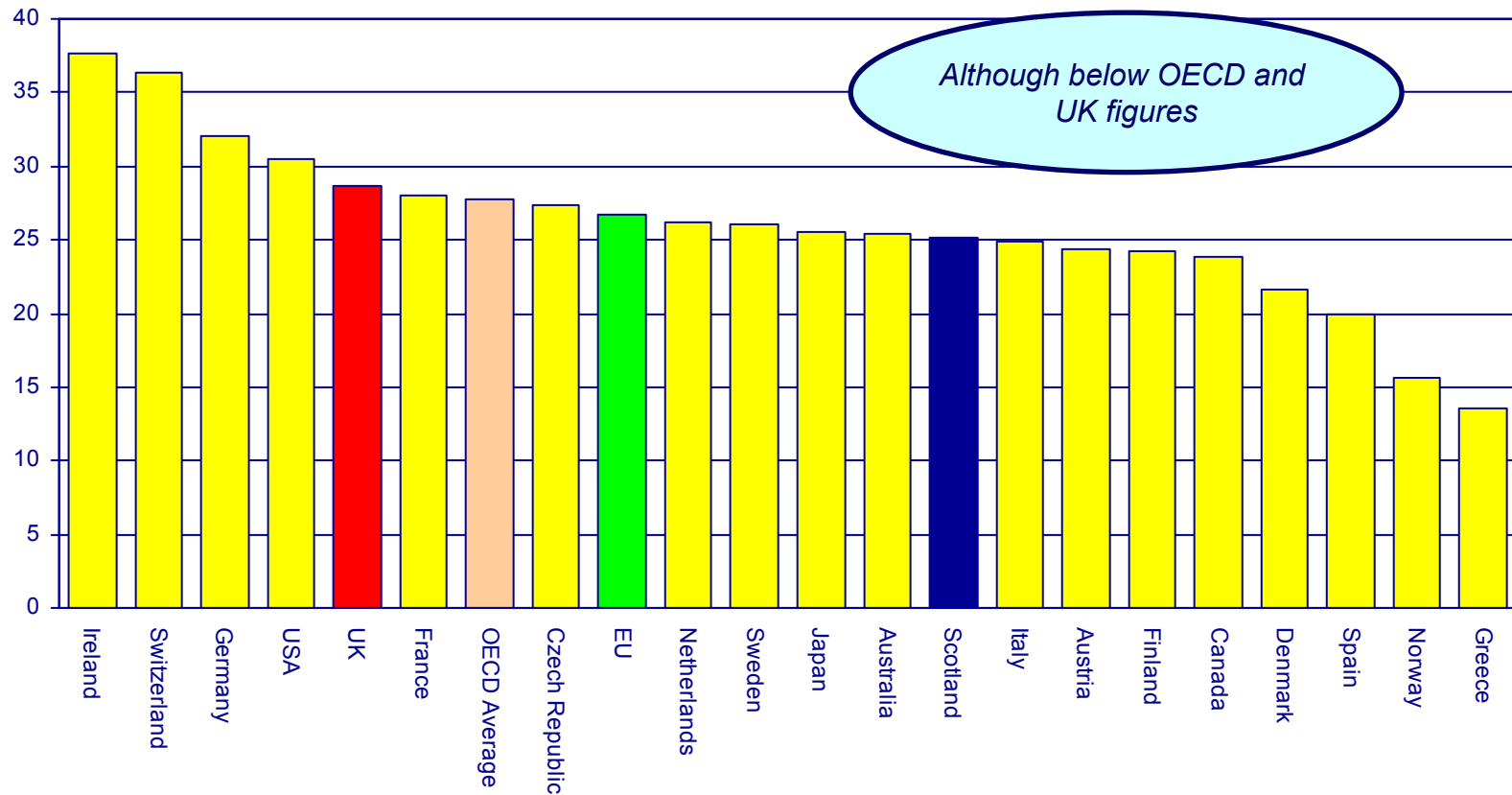
Source: Eurostat, DTI and NewCronos Database

Note: **Product** innovation defined as a new or significantly improved *good or service* introduced by the business

**Process** innovation defined as new or significantly improved *methods of production* or supply by the business

# Around mid-range in terms of knowledge-based industries

Share of value-added in gross value added technology and knowledge-based industries (%) - 2002



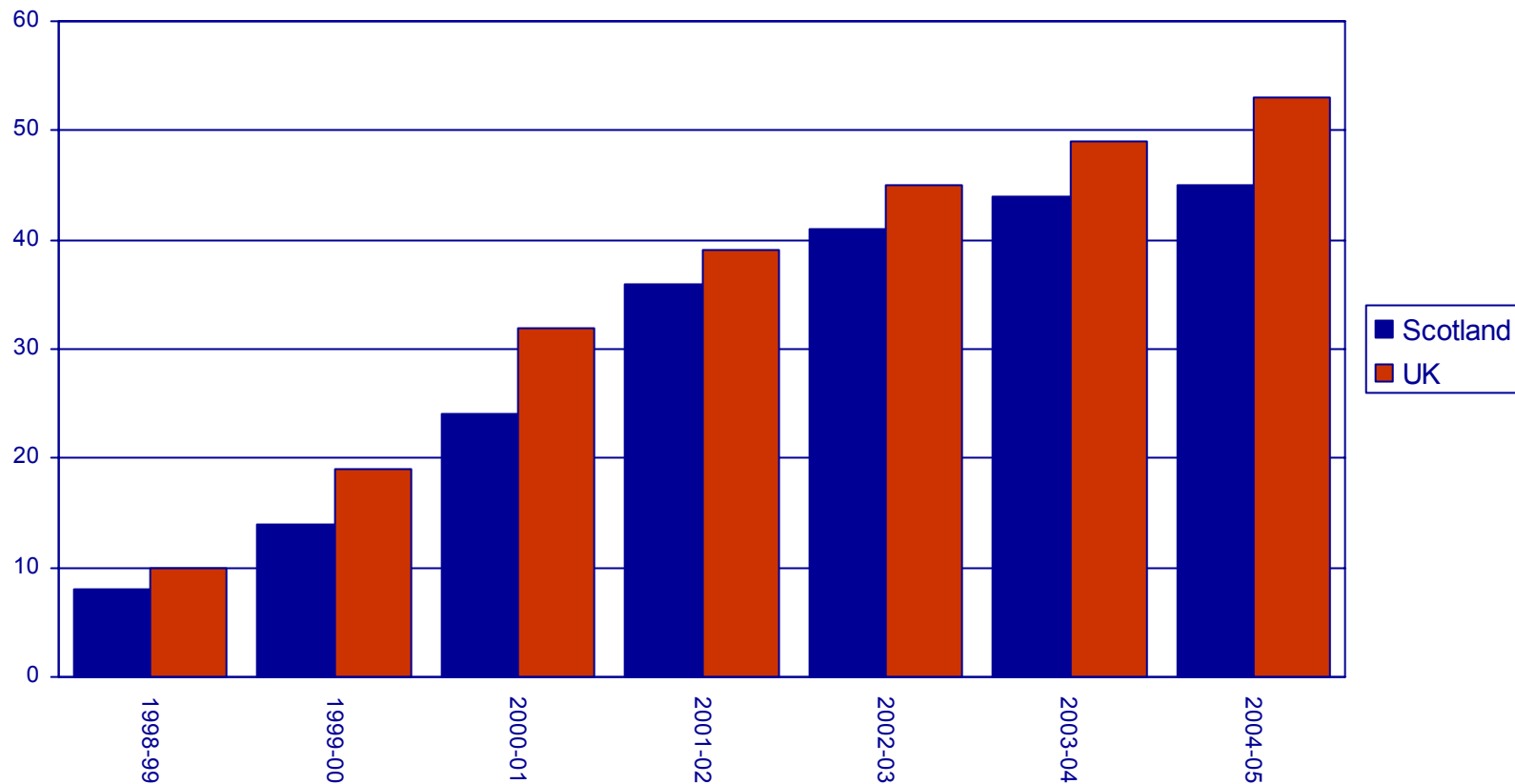
Source: OECD and Scottish Executive

Note: Figures based on 'knowledge-intensive "market" services' and 'high- and medium-high technology manufactures'

Note: Data for Scotland and Canada 2001; for Czech Republic 2000

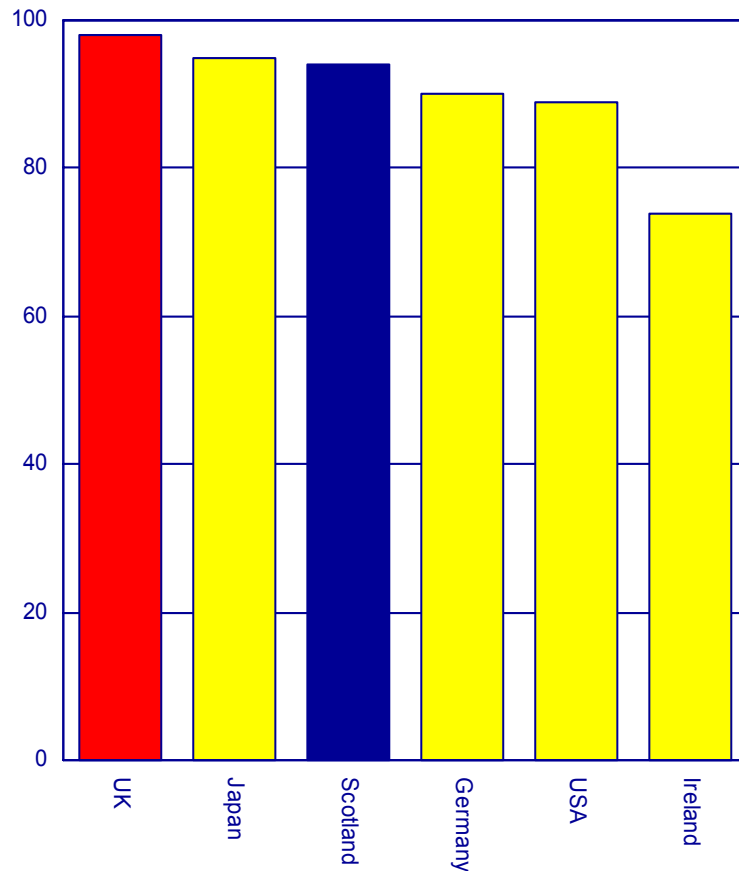
# Home access to the internet rising although slightly lower than UK average

% of households with home access to the internet

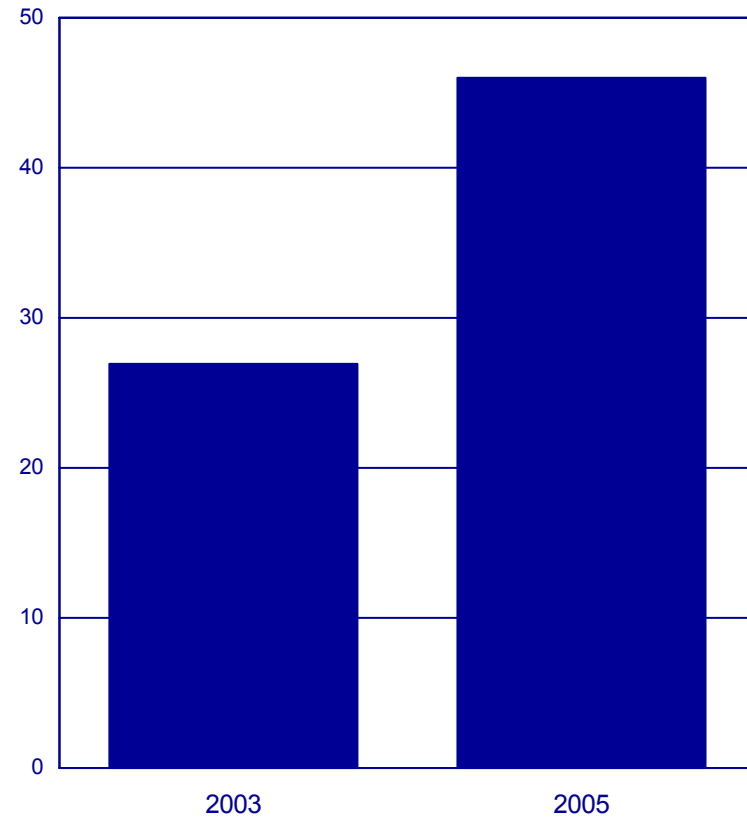


# Broadband at home slightly below UK level - business connections increasing

% Coverage of households - 2005

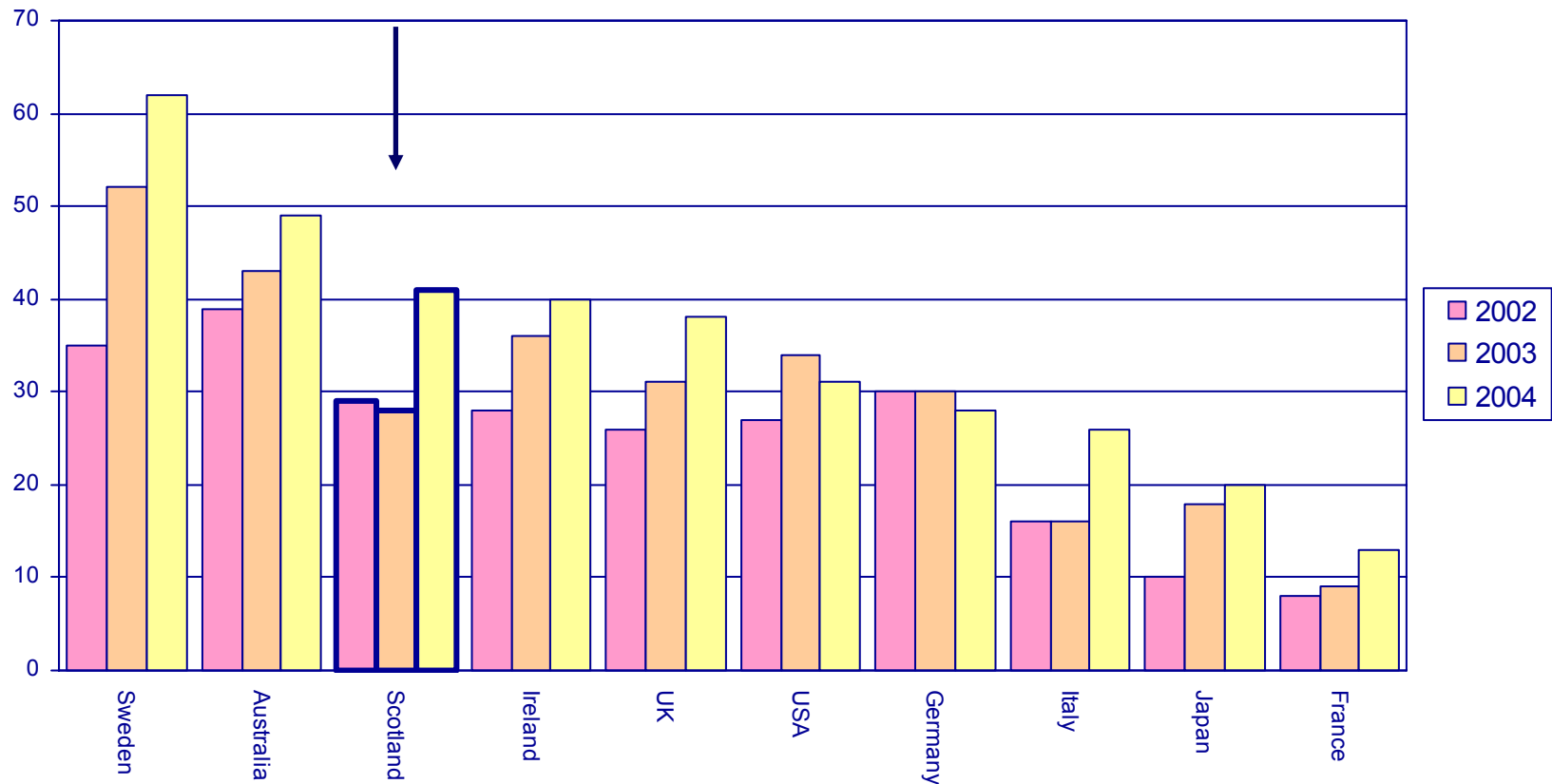


% Of businesses in Scotland which have broadband connection



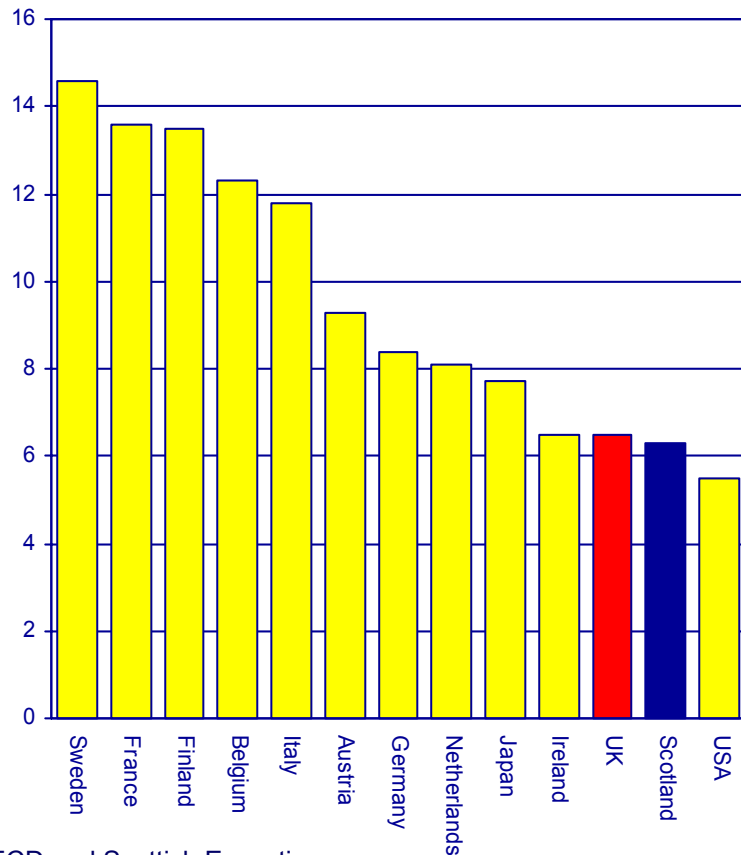
# Scotland doing well in terms of business trading on-line

% Country's employment in businesses that trade on-line

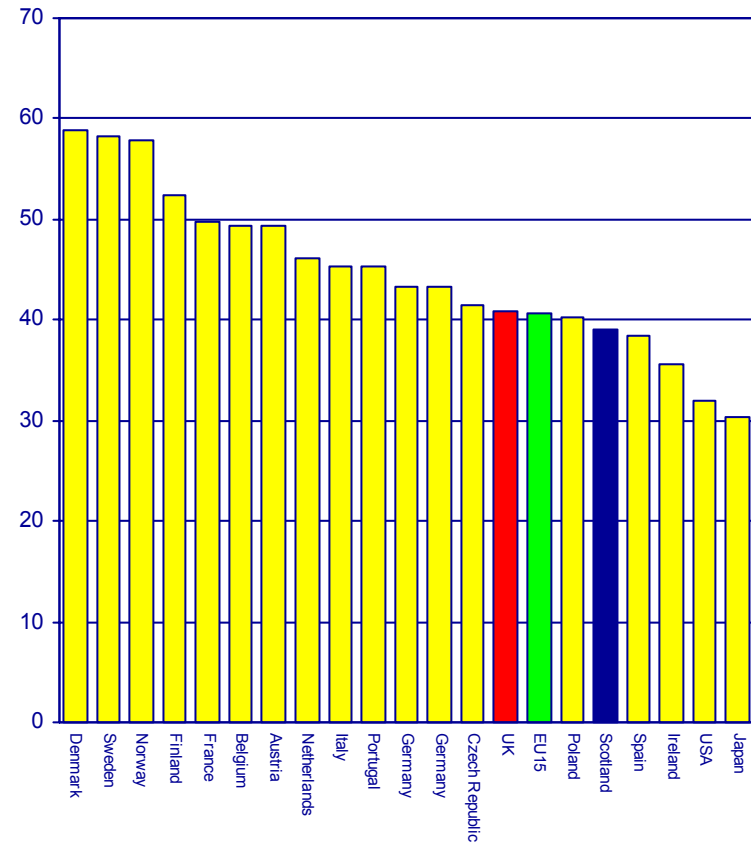


# Taxation Levels around the mid to low range

Business tax revenues as a % of GDP - 2003



Total government revenue - % of GDP



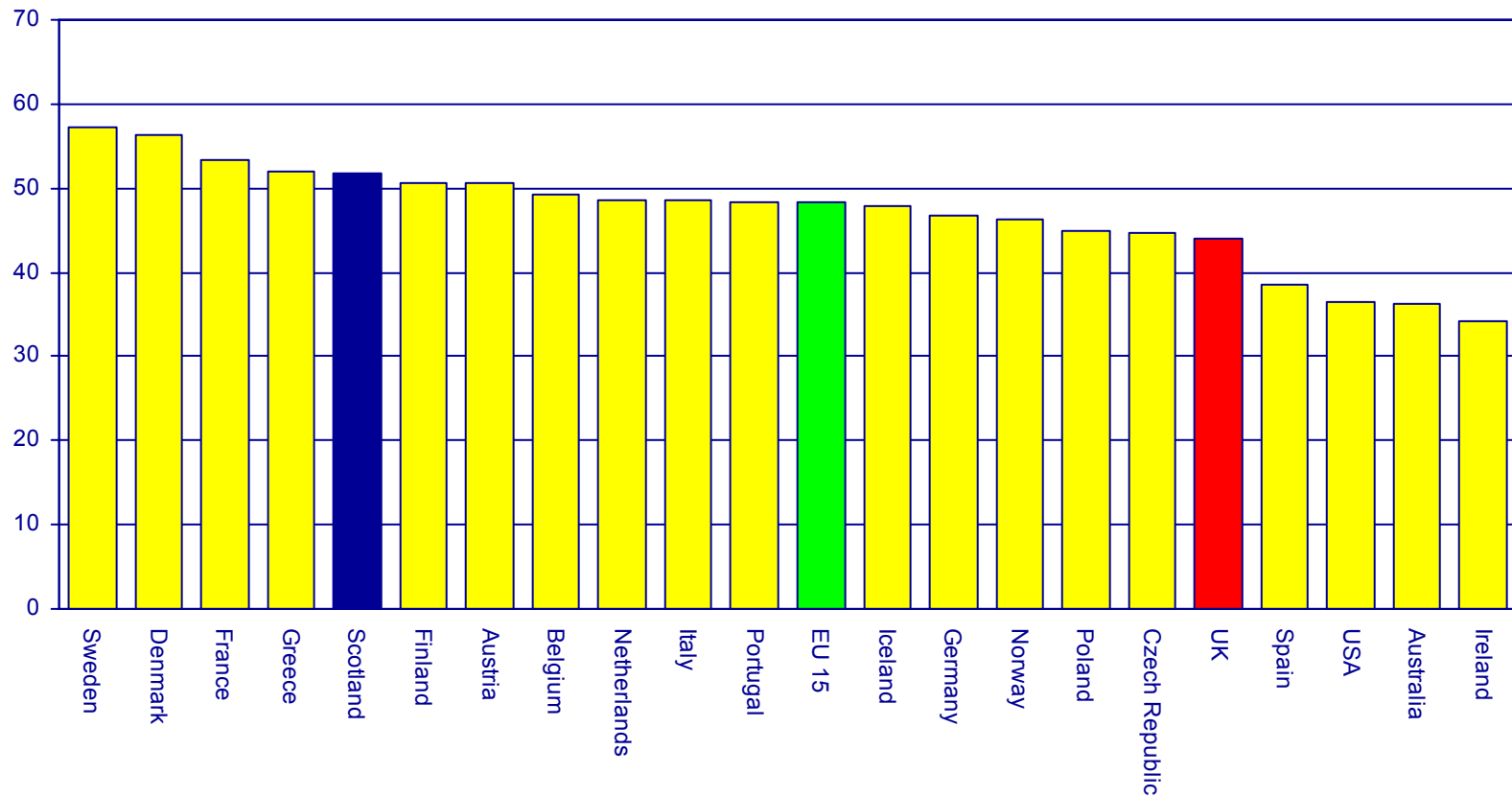
Source: OECD and Scottish Executive

Note: 1. Business taxes defined as corporate income taxation plus employers' social security Contributions (Scottish data 2003/04 while for others 2003 or 2002).

2. For total government revenue Scottish data is 2003/04; others 2004; EU15 figure 2002

# Government spending above EU15 average

Government expenditure expressed as a proportion of GDP (%)

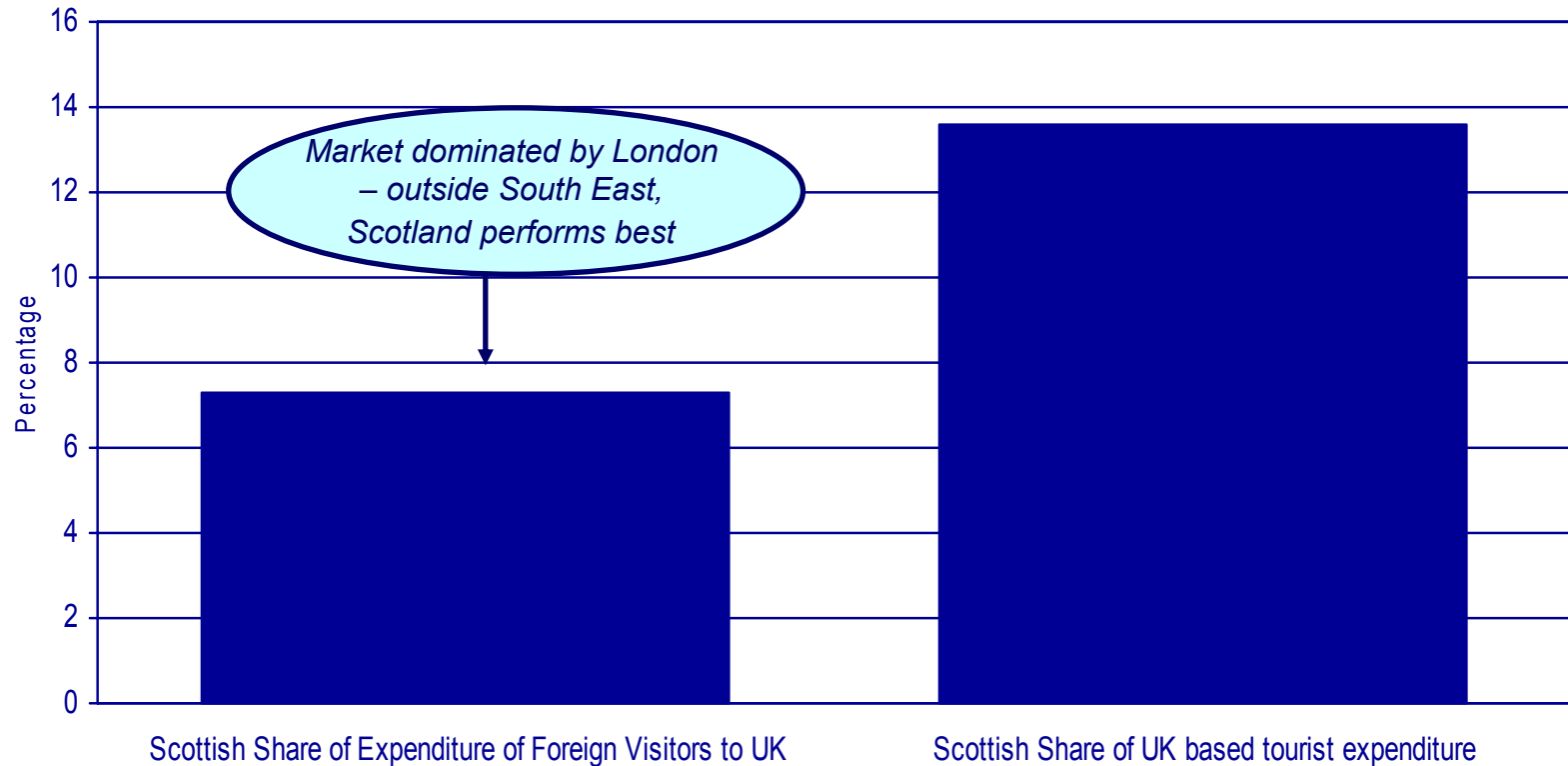


Source: Scottish Executive and OECD

Note: Scottish data for 2003/04 Financial Year while others are 2004; EU-15 figure 2002

# Scotland performs well in tourism particularly within the UK market

Scottish share of overseas and domestic tourist expenditure  
rolling 3 year average 2002 - 2004

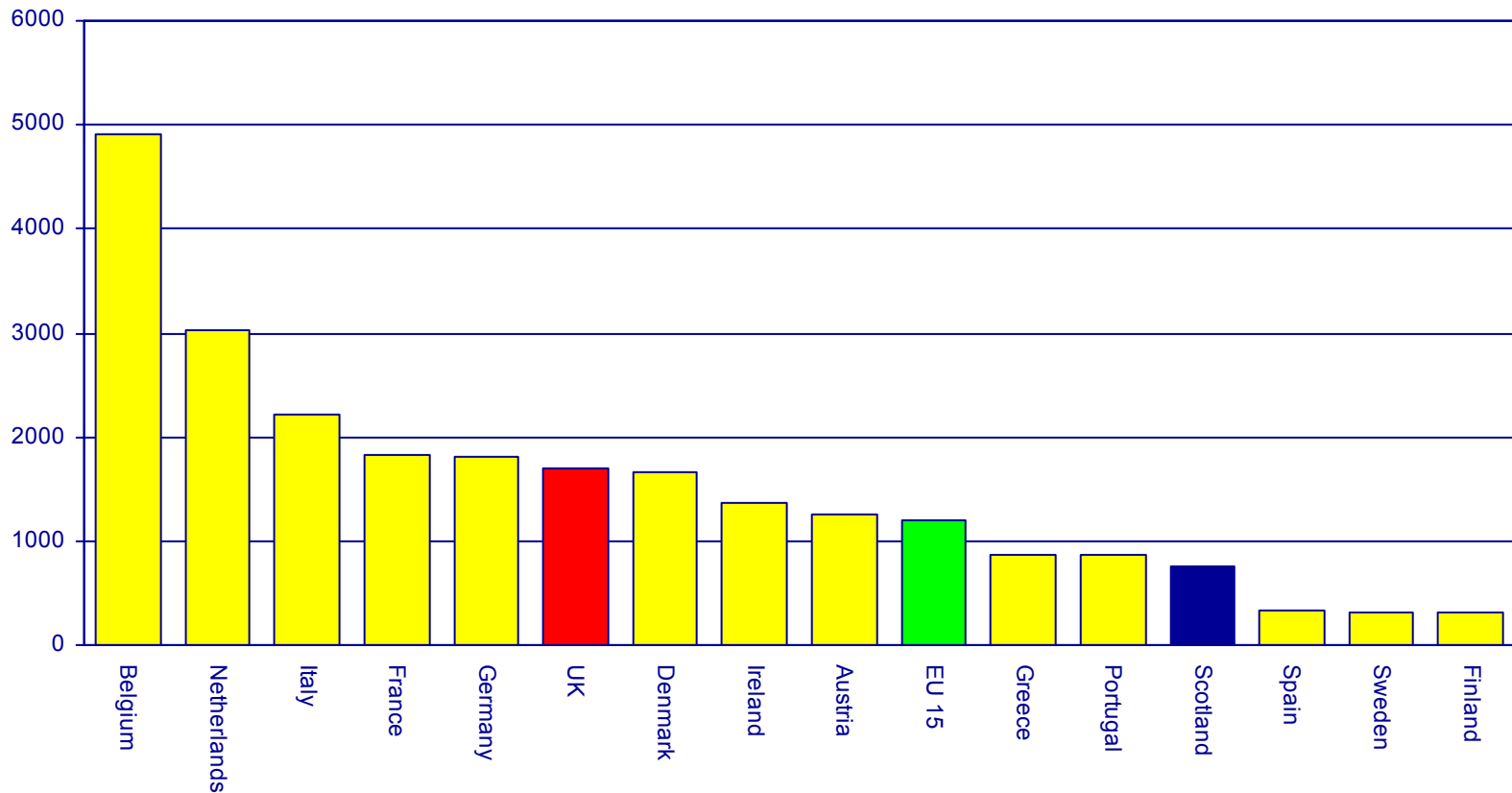


There are areas where our performance is more mixed

**Transport and Housing**  
for example

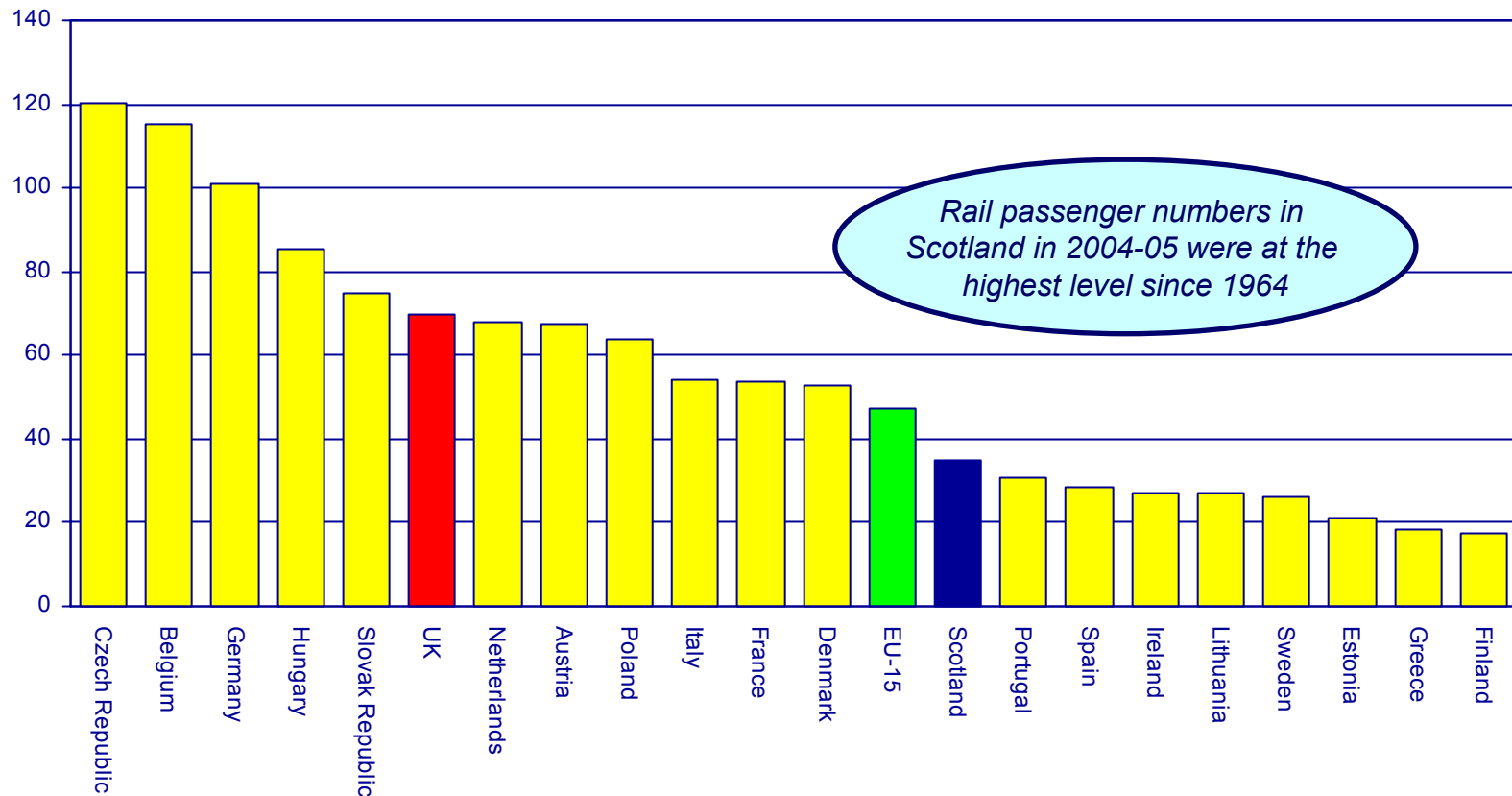
# Scotland's geography means relatively low density of roads

All roads - km of road per '000 sq km - 2003



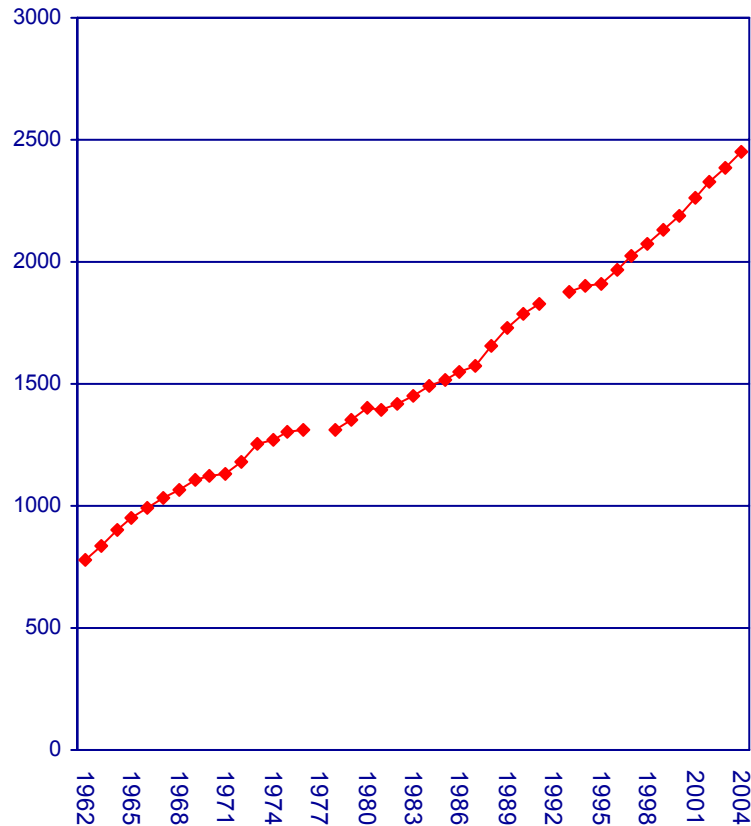
# Geography also means low to mid-range in terms of railway provision

km of railway per '000 sq kilometres – 2003

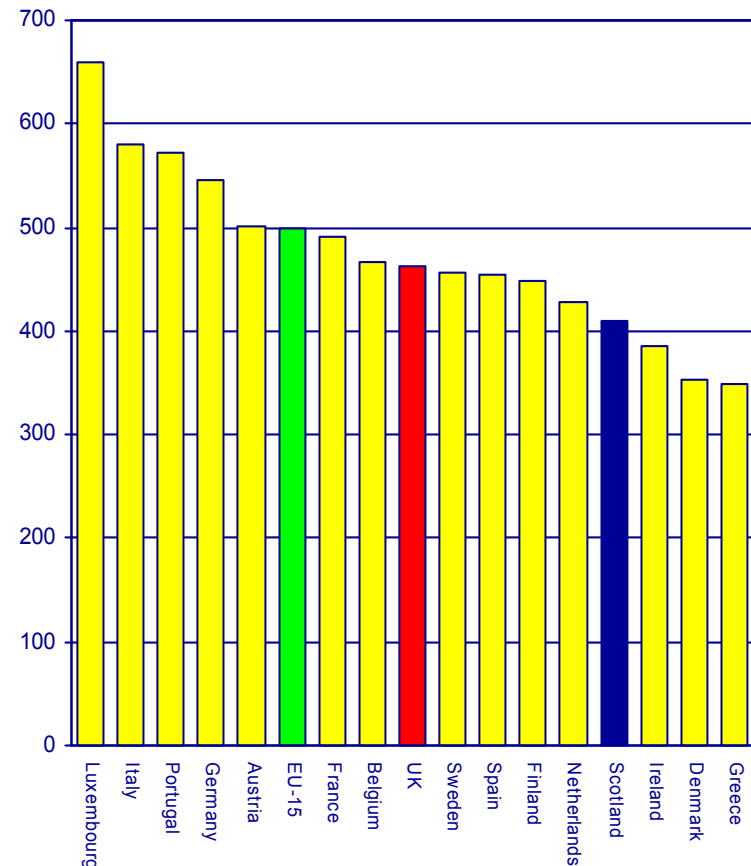


# Car ownership rising but still relatively low in international terms

Motor vehicles licensed in Scotland  
000s

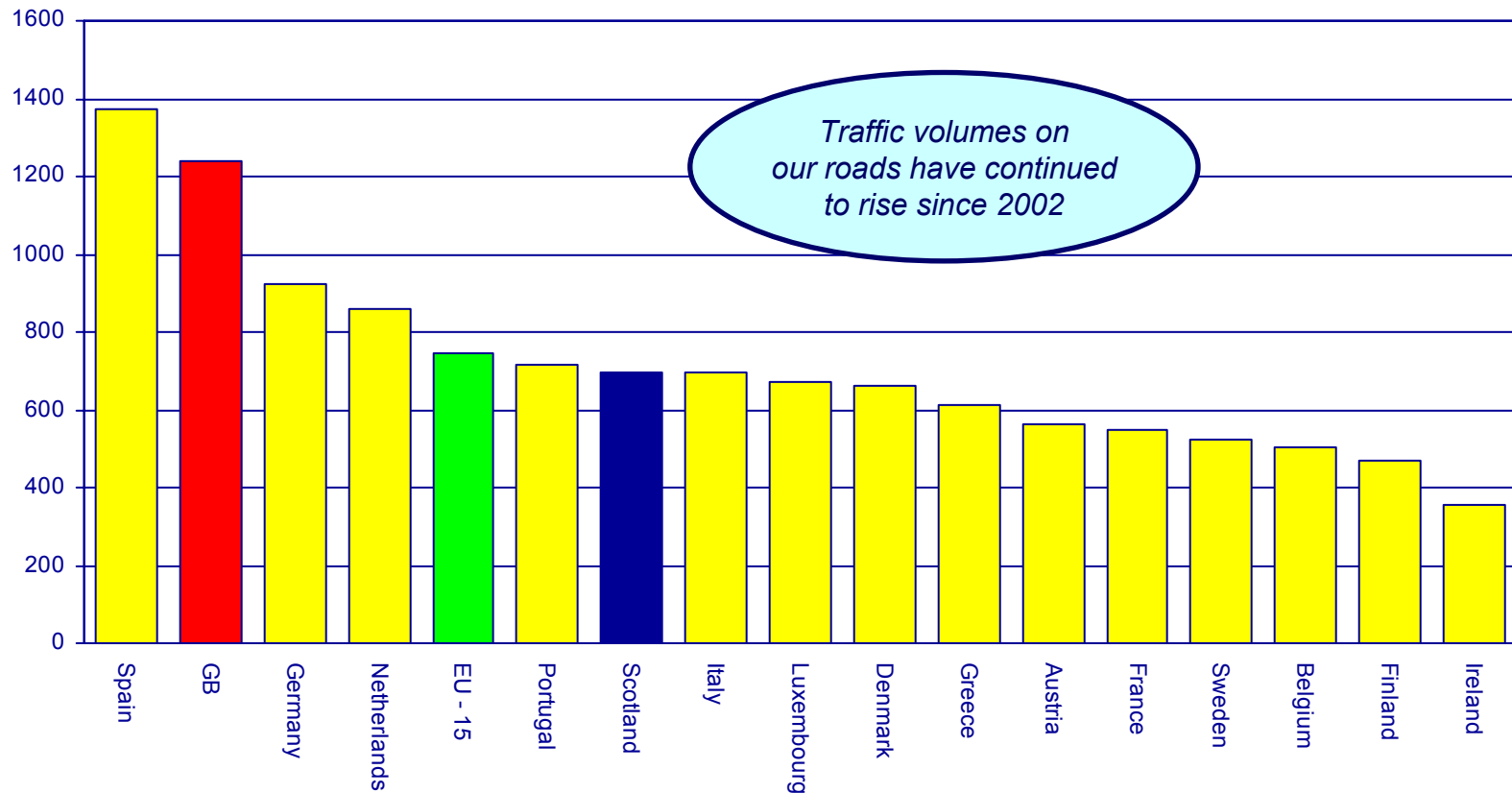


Number of Cars per '000 Population  
2004



# Close to the EU average regarding traffic flows— although below GB level

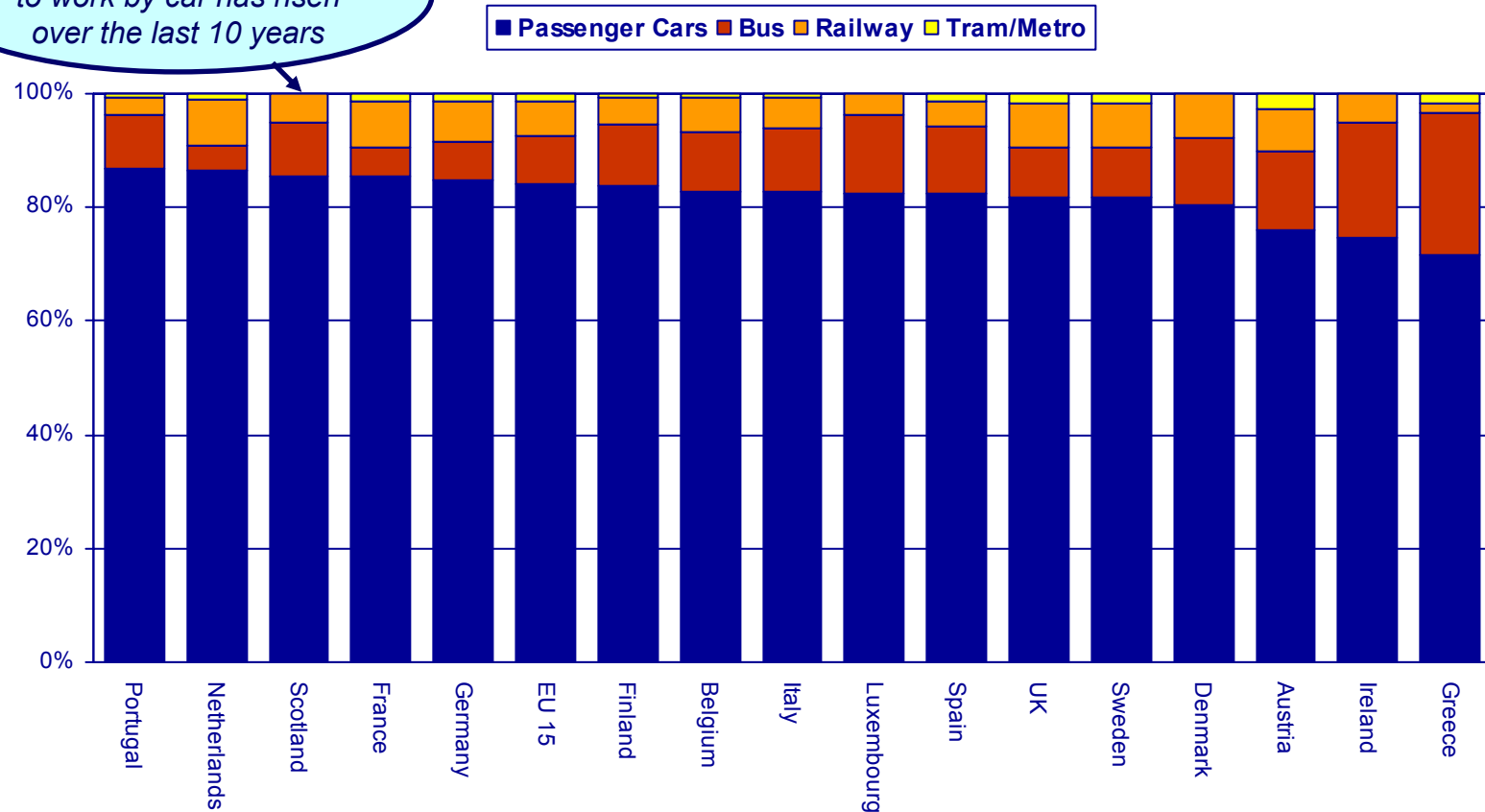
Flow of vehicles in thousand vehicle-'000 per km of road - 2002



# Car dominant mode of transport - rail low in line with most other countries

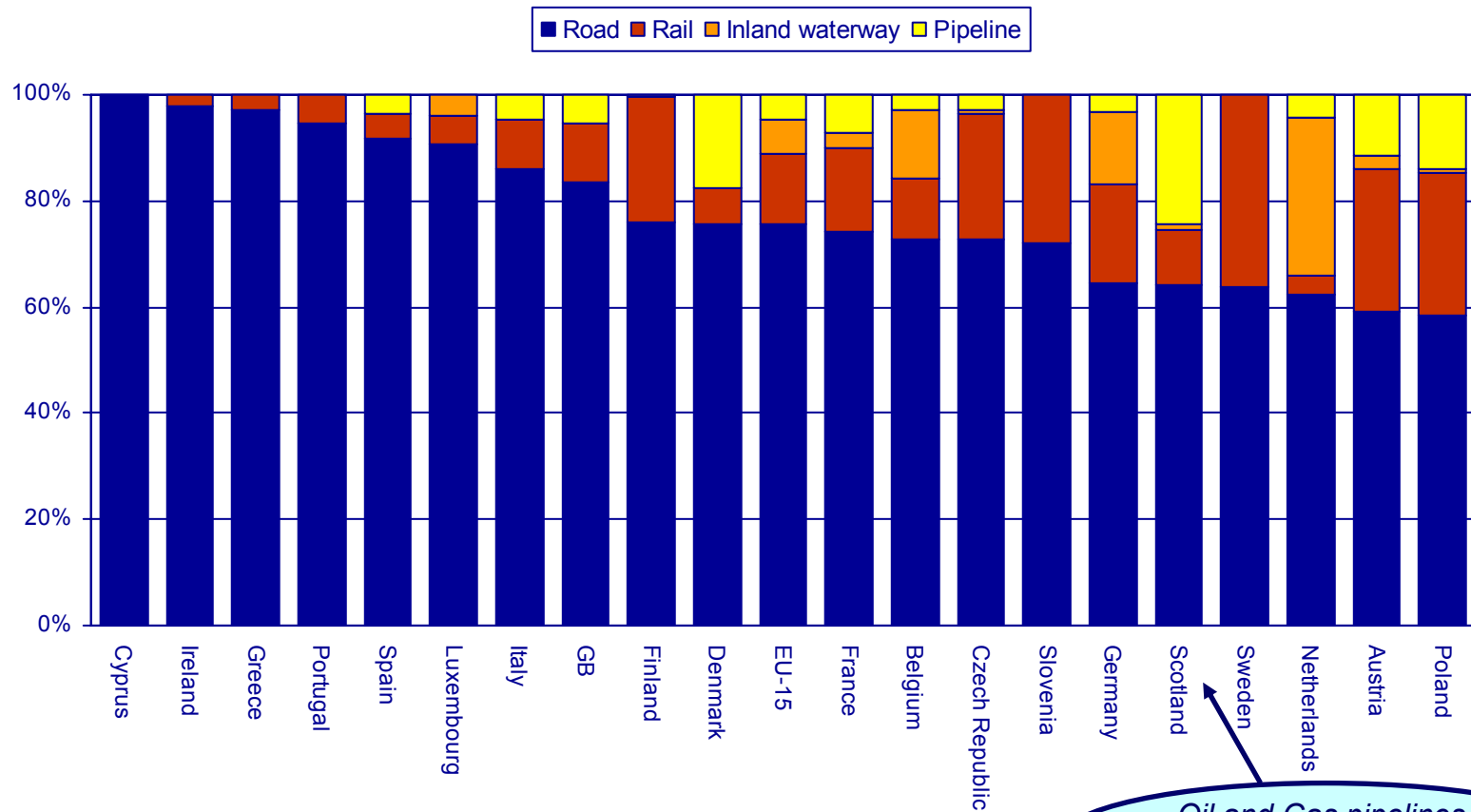
Percentage share of total passenger kilometres for four modes  
2003

Share of people travelling to work by car has risen over the last 10 years



# Scotland largely dependent on roads for freight transport

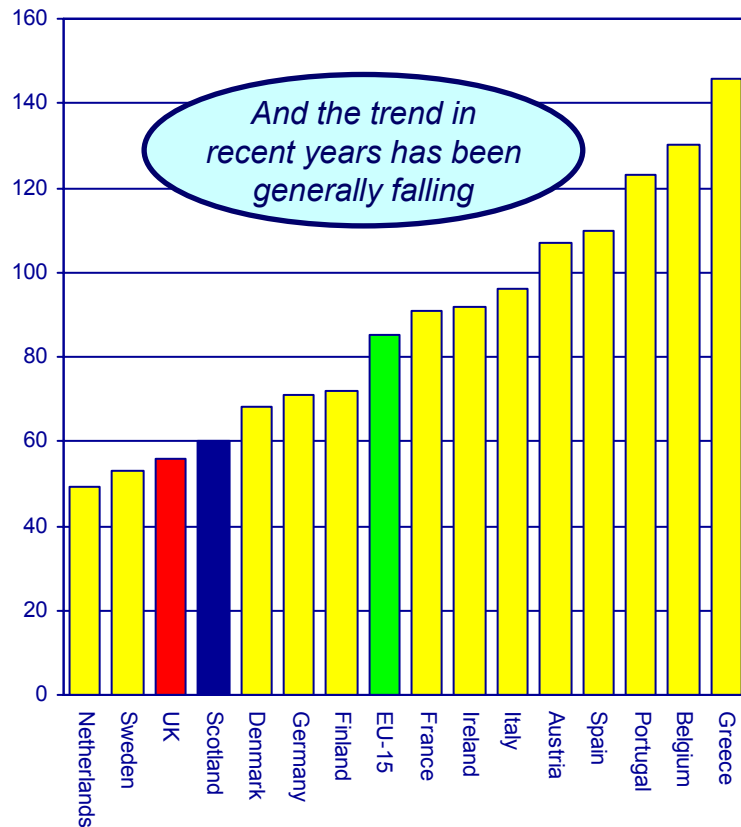
Percentage share of freight transport - 2004



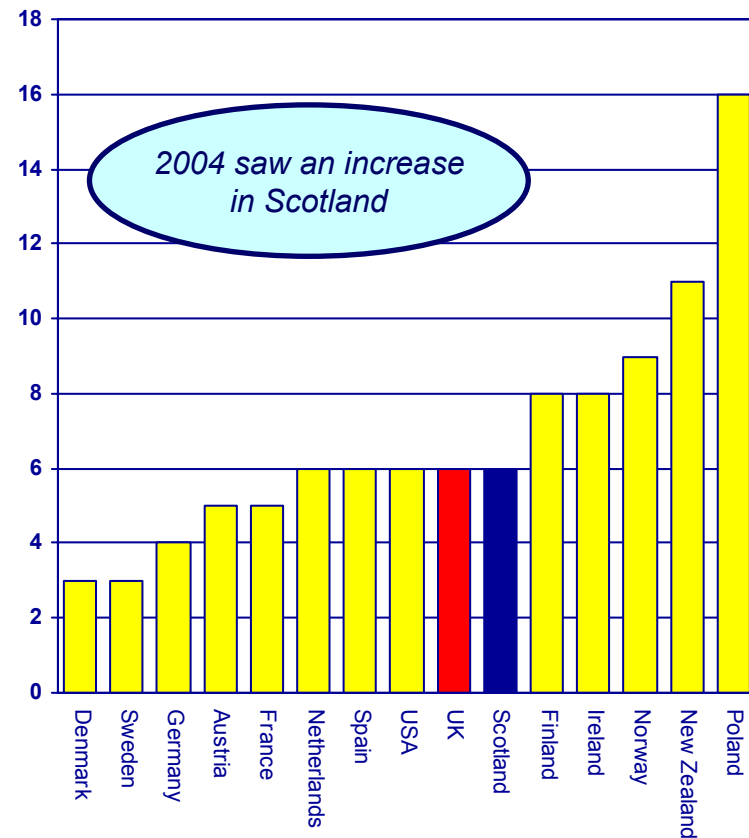
Oil and Gas pipelines influence Scottish figure

# Good road safety record – but not so for child pedestrian deaths

Roads fatalities - per million population  
2004



Child pedestrian fatalities - per million population - 2003

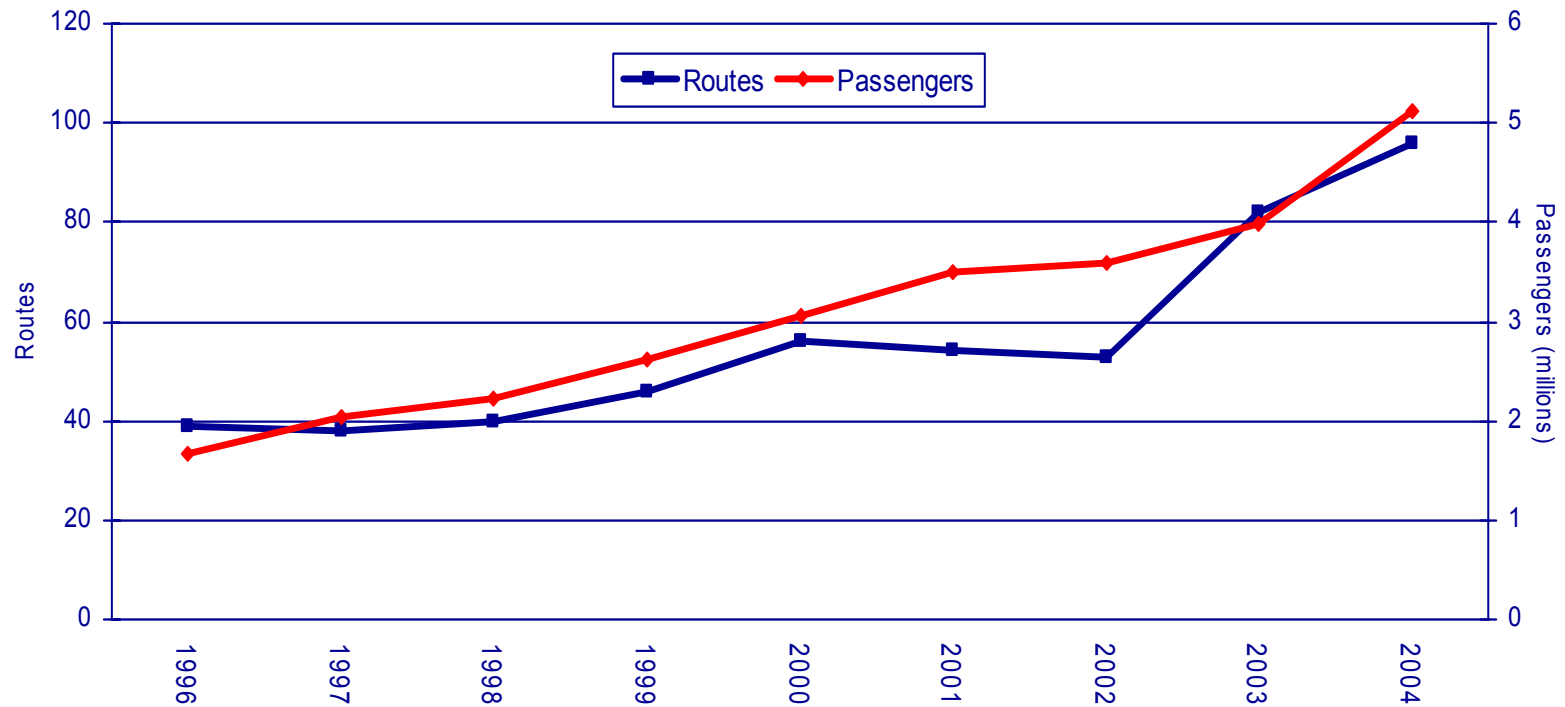


Source: Scottish Transport Statistics (roads): Road Casualties Great Britain 2004 (child pedestrian)

Note: Number of actual child pedestrian deaths in Scotland is relatively small (e.g. 12 in 2002, 5 in 2003, 8 in 2004) and therefore may be subject to large year-to-year percentage changes.

# Rise in air links with Scotland

Direct international routes and passenger numbers  
(excluding charter flights) from Scottish airports

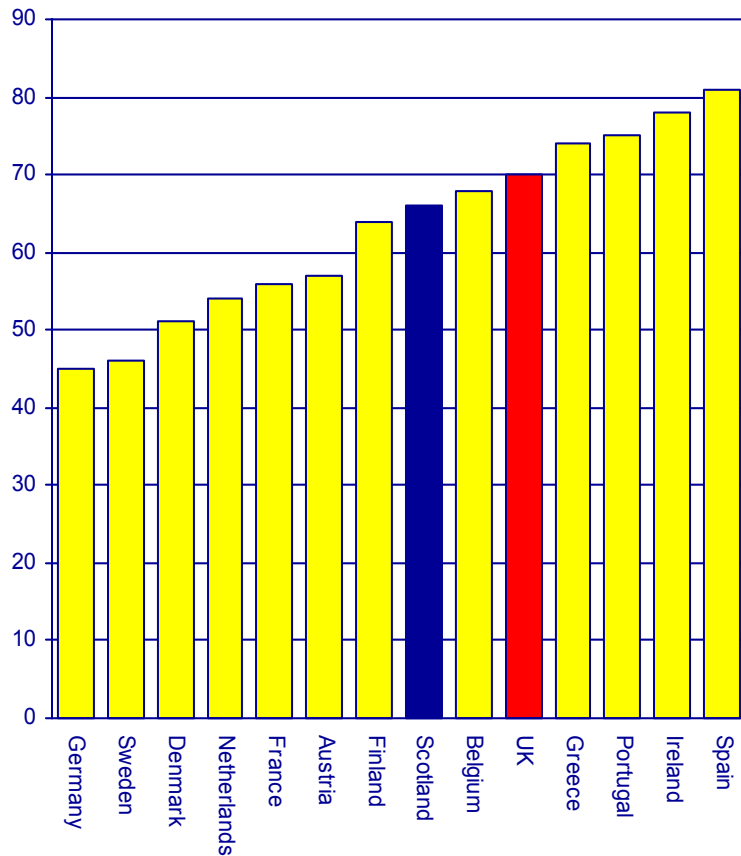


Source: Measuring Progress Towards a Smart Successful Scotland

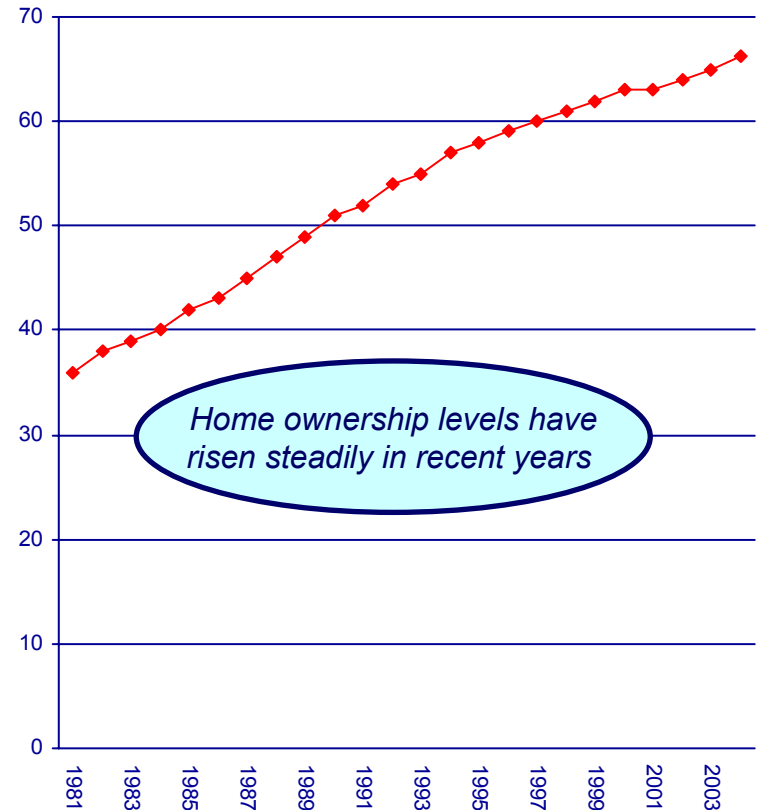
Note: Passenger Numbers are combined inwards and outwards: Some routes may have more than one operator

# Scotland's home ownership has grown and is now mid-range

% of housing stock classed as owner occupied

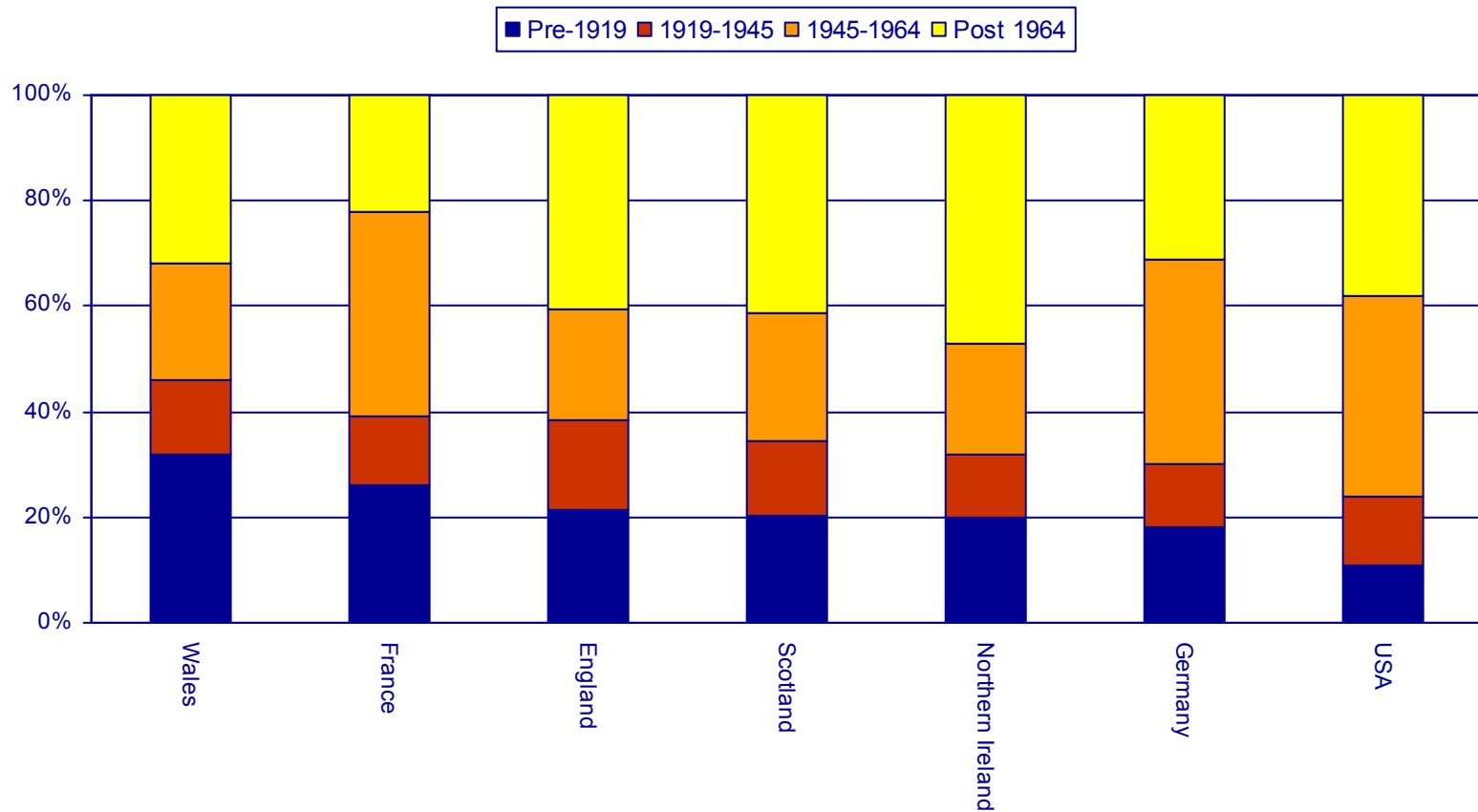


% of housing stock in Scotland classed as owner occupied



# We have a high level of post-war homes in line with the rest of the UK

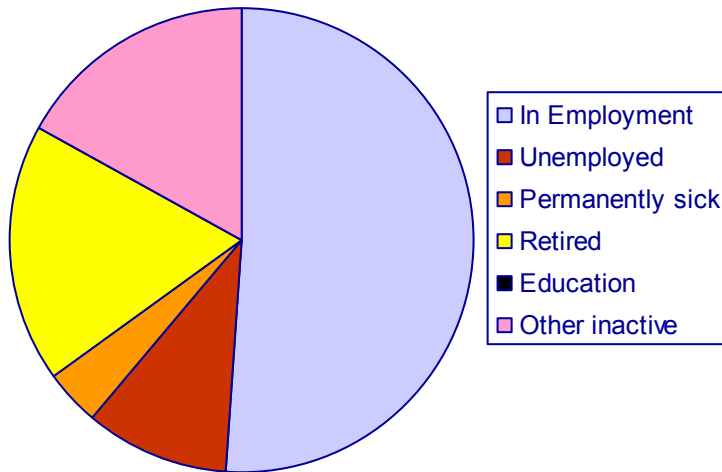
Percentage share of total housing stock by period of construction



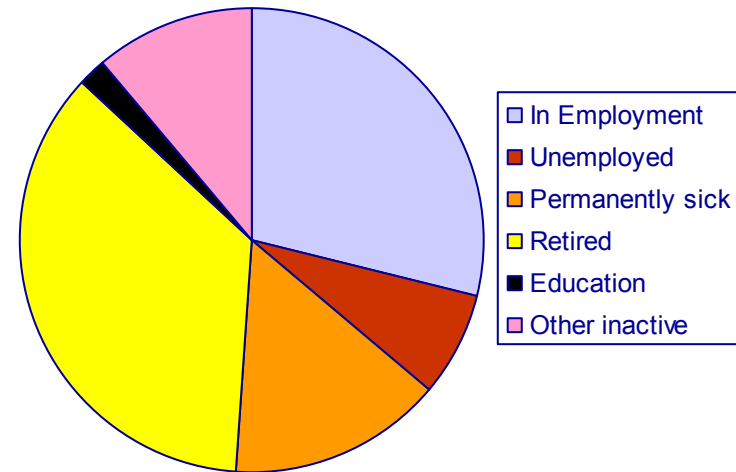
# Significant change in make up of social housing tenure in recent years

Social rented tenants by economic activity

1981

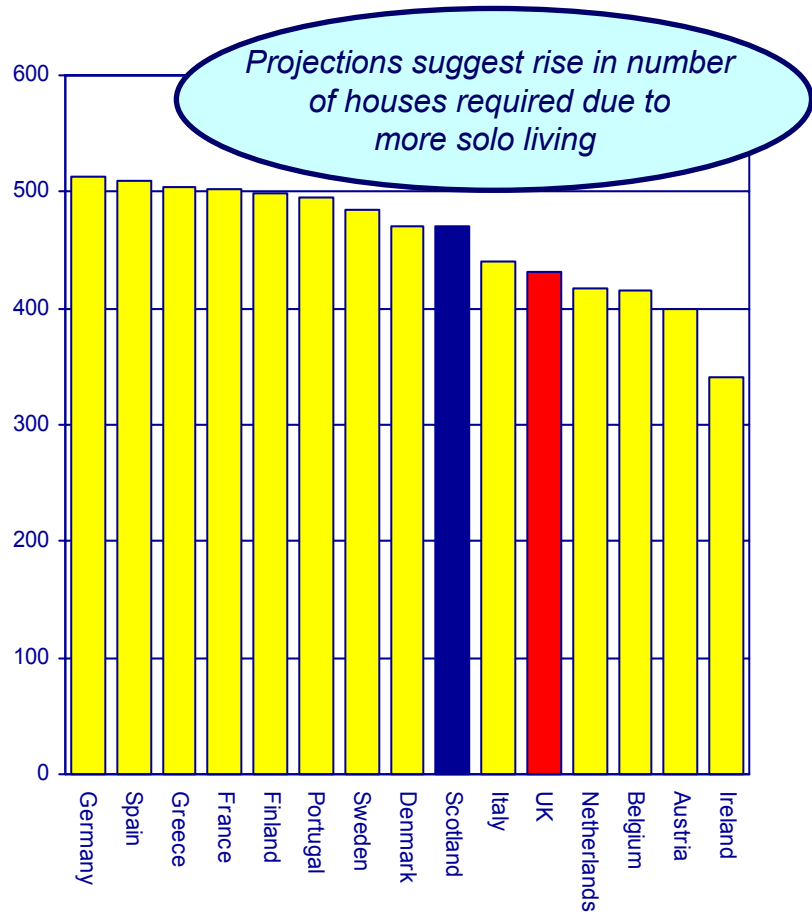


2003

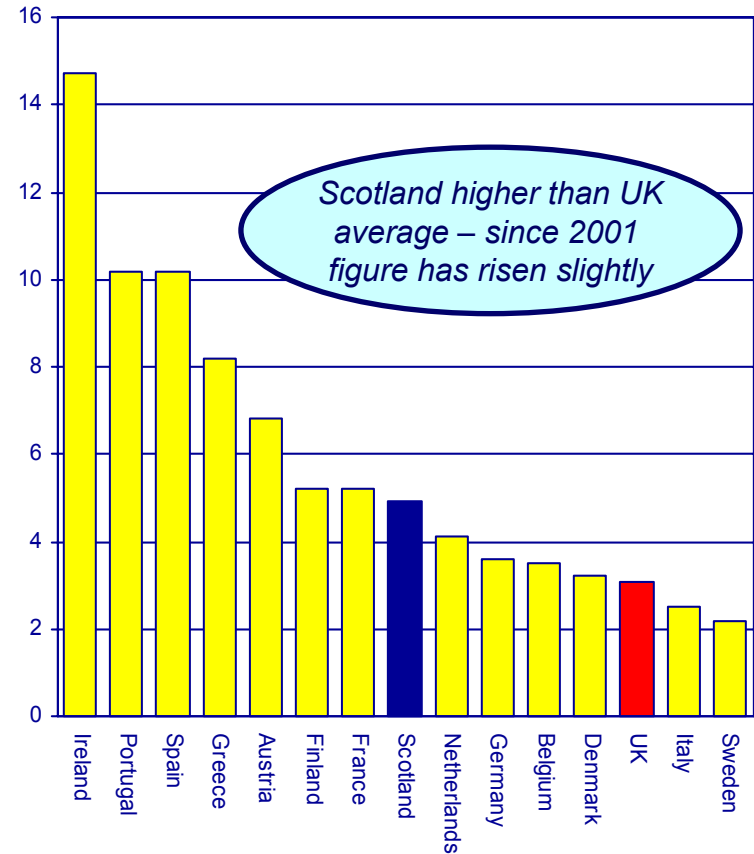


# We are about mid-range in terms of house density and completions

Dwellings per 1,000 population



Completions per 1,000 population

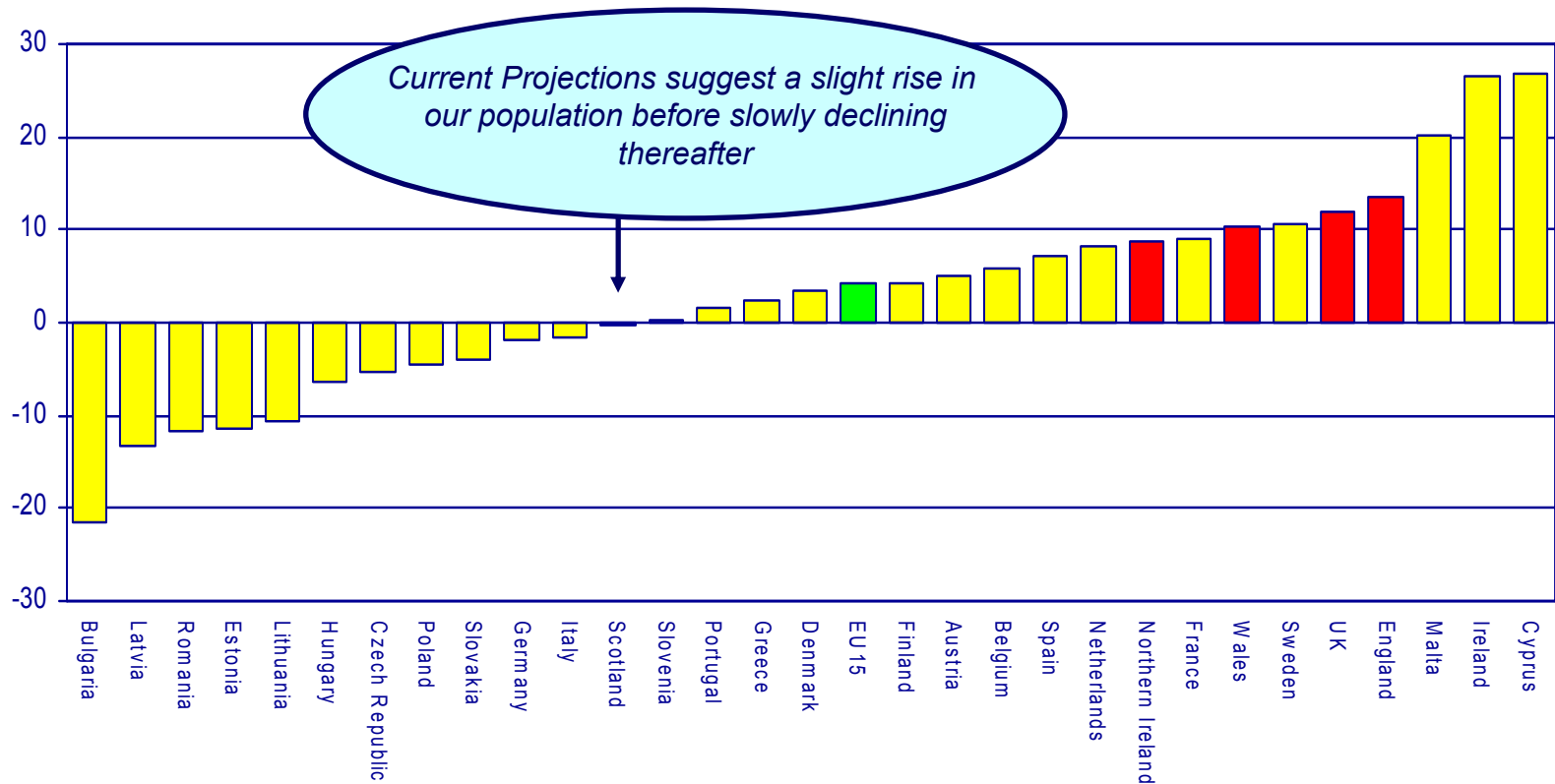


There are areas where we perform less well or at least around average

Our **Demographic Position**  
presents  
mixed messages

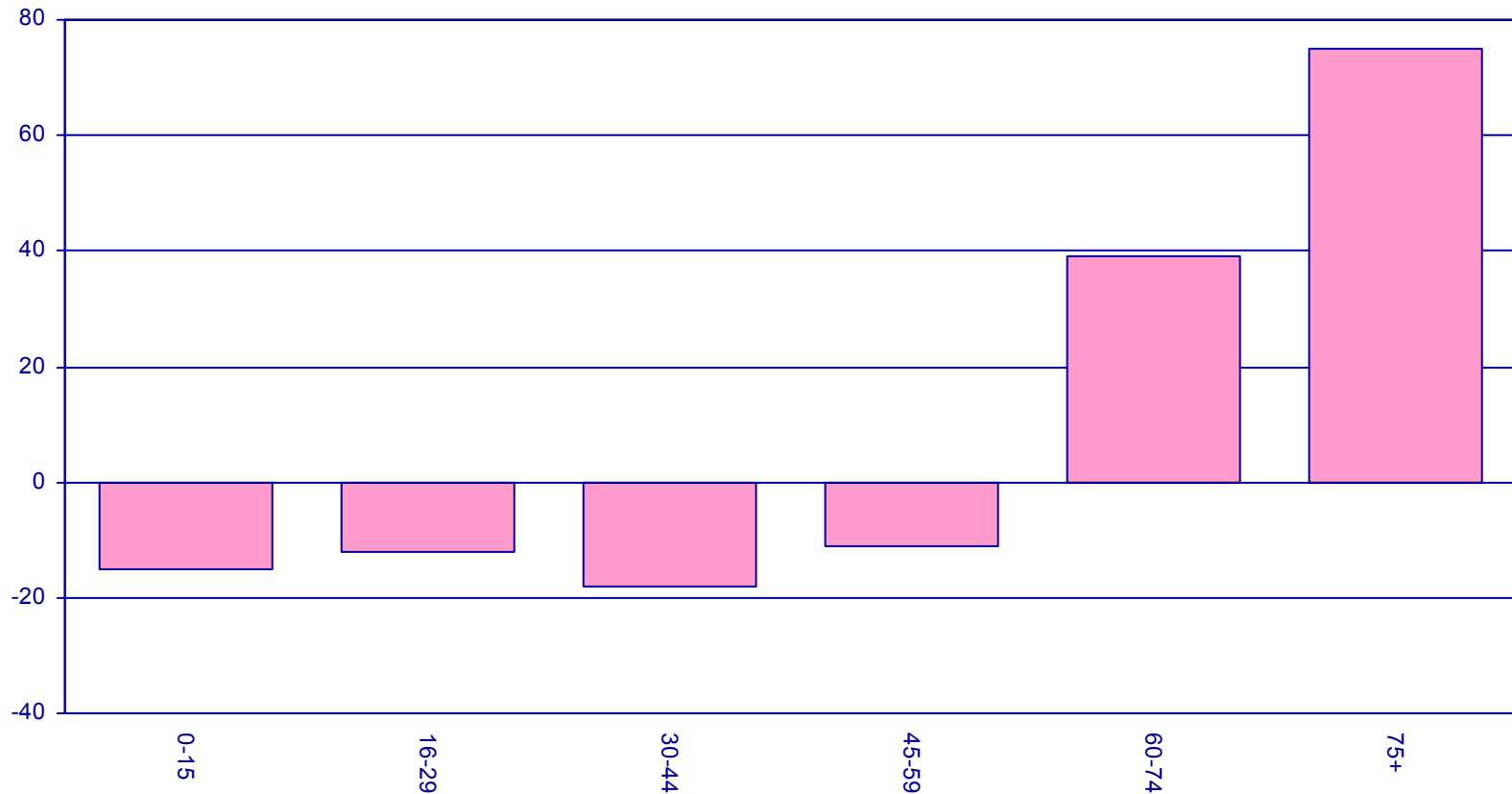
# Scotland one of the few countries in Western Europe not currently predicted to see a rise in population in the longer-term

Projected percentage population change in selected European countries  
2004 - 2031



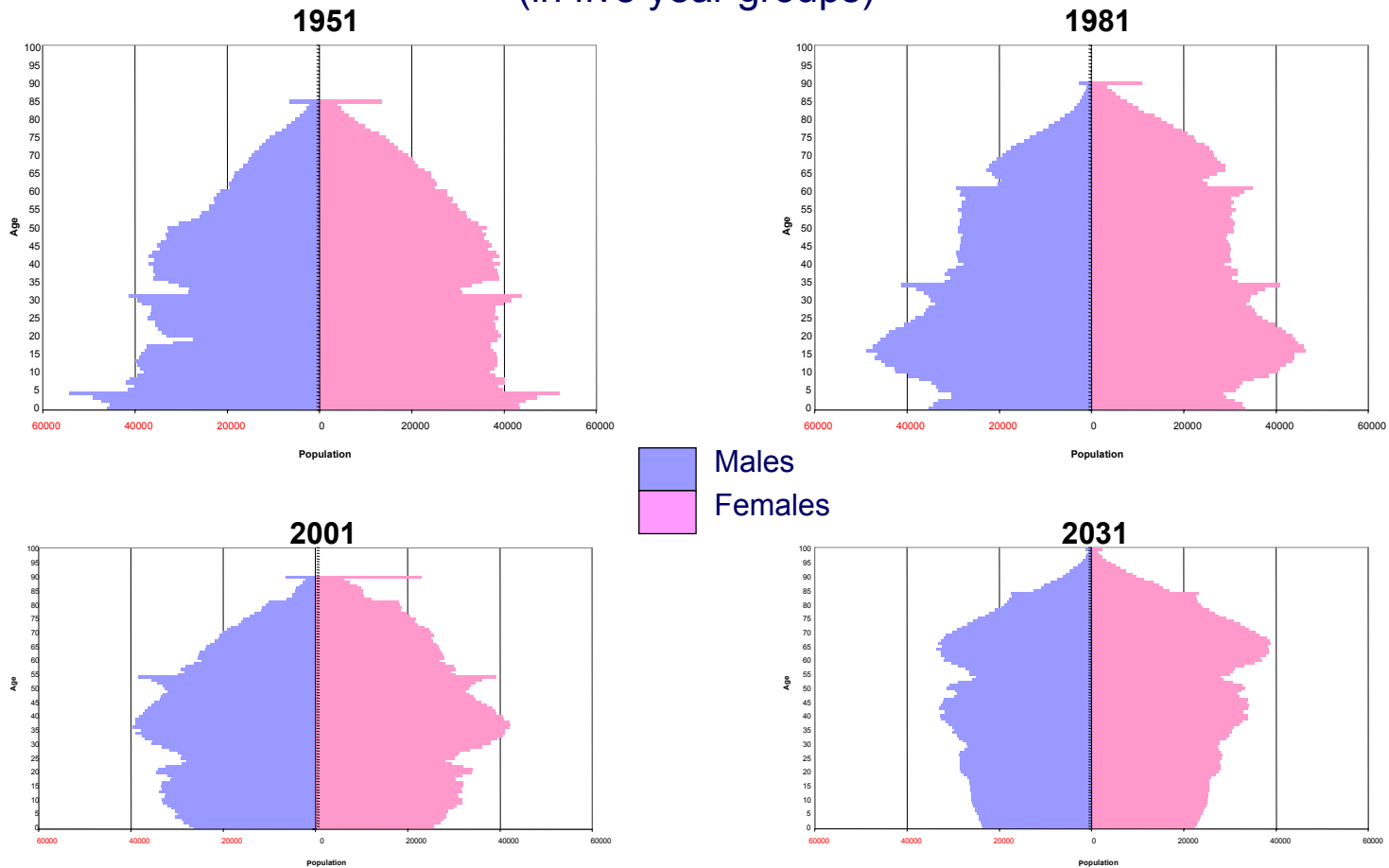
# And our population is expected to age markedly

Projected percentage change in Scotland's population by age group  
2004 - 2031



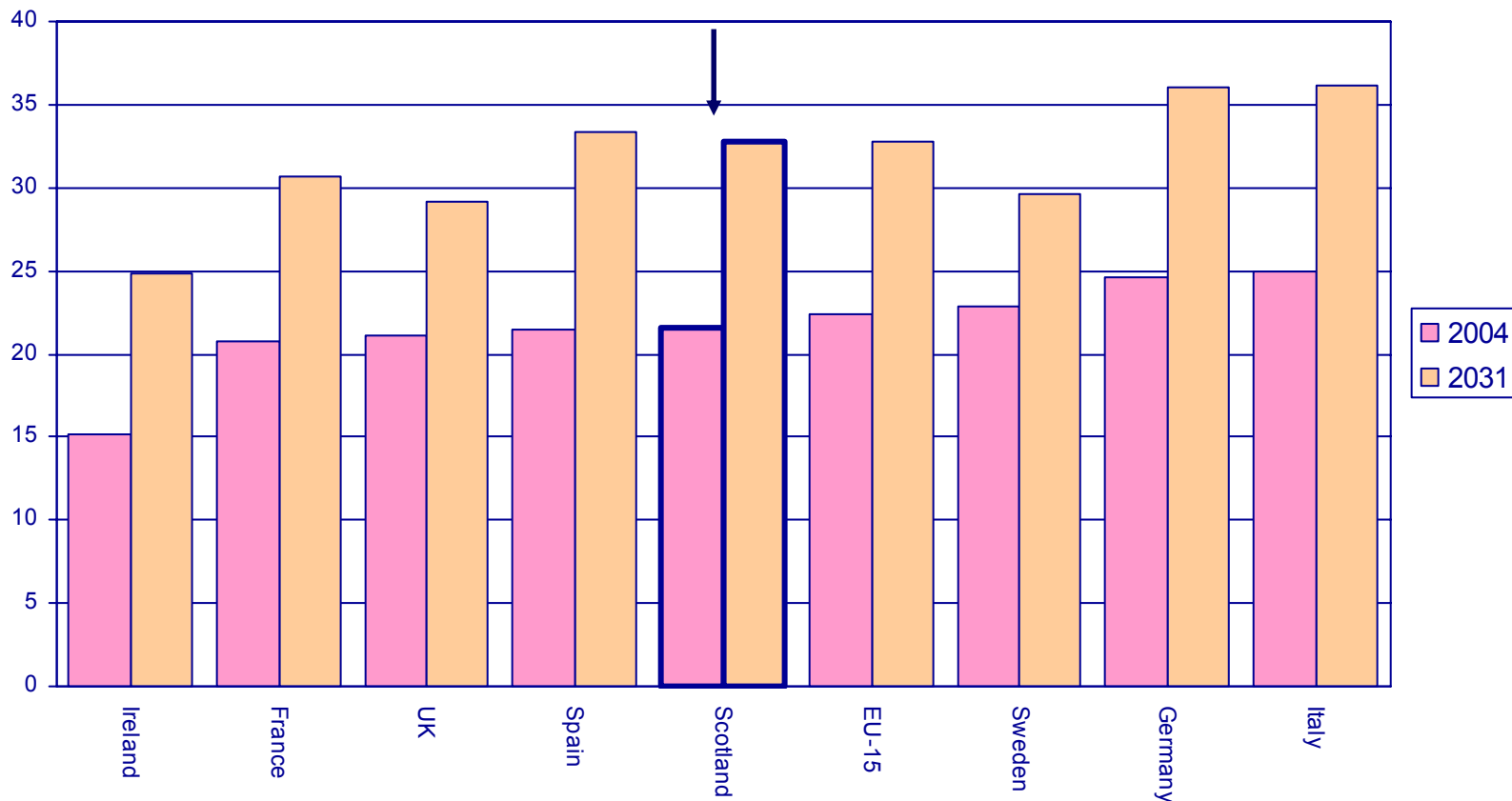
# This is not a new trend

Scotland's past and projected age structure 1951 – 2031  
(in five year groups)



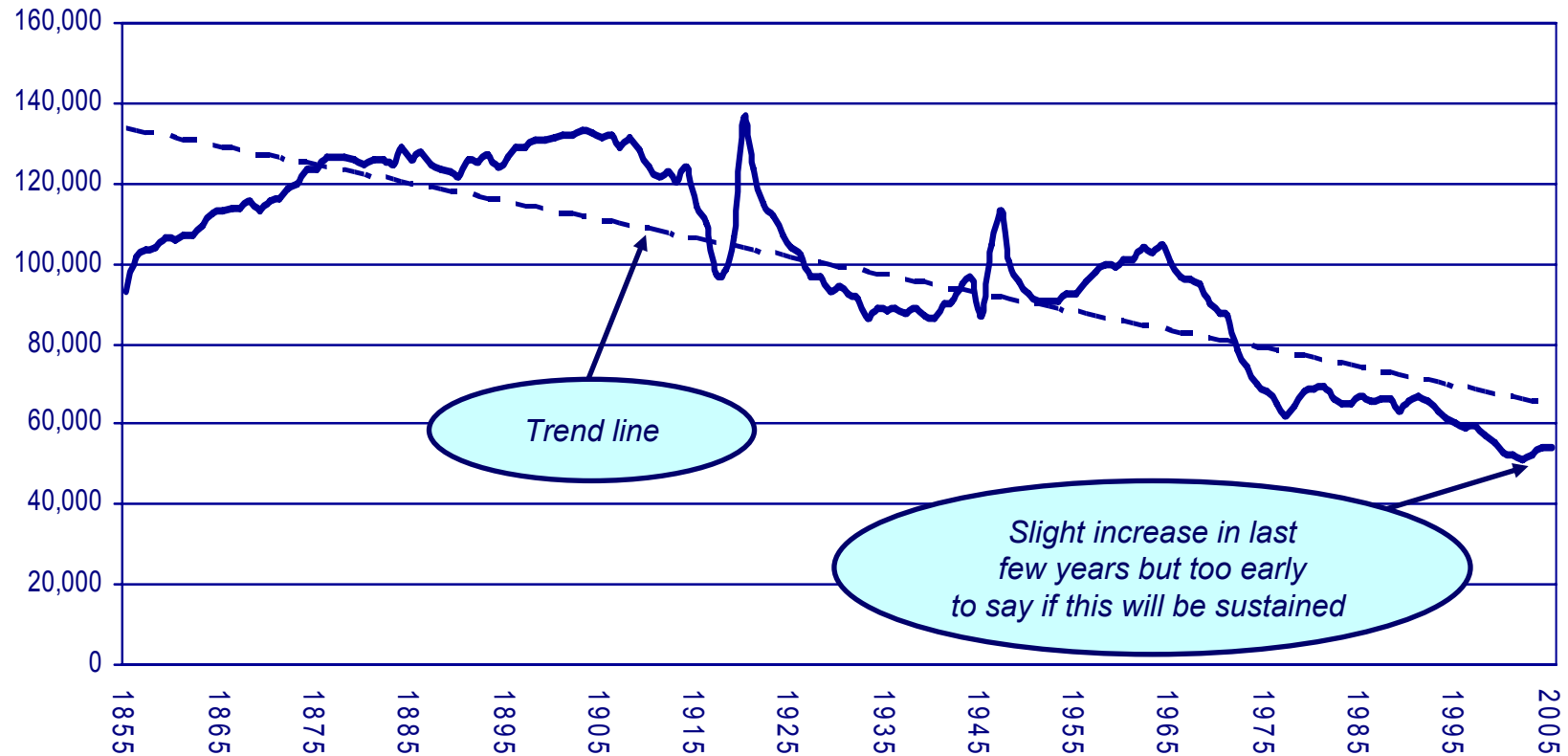
# Neither is it exclusive to Scotland – populations are ageing elsewhere

Proportion of actual and projected total population aged over 60 selected countries



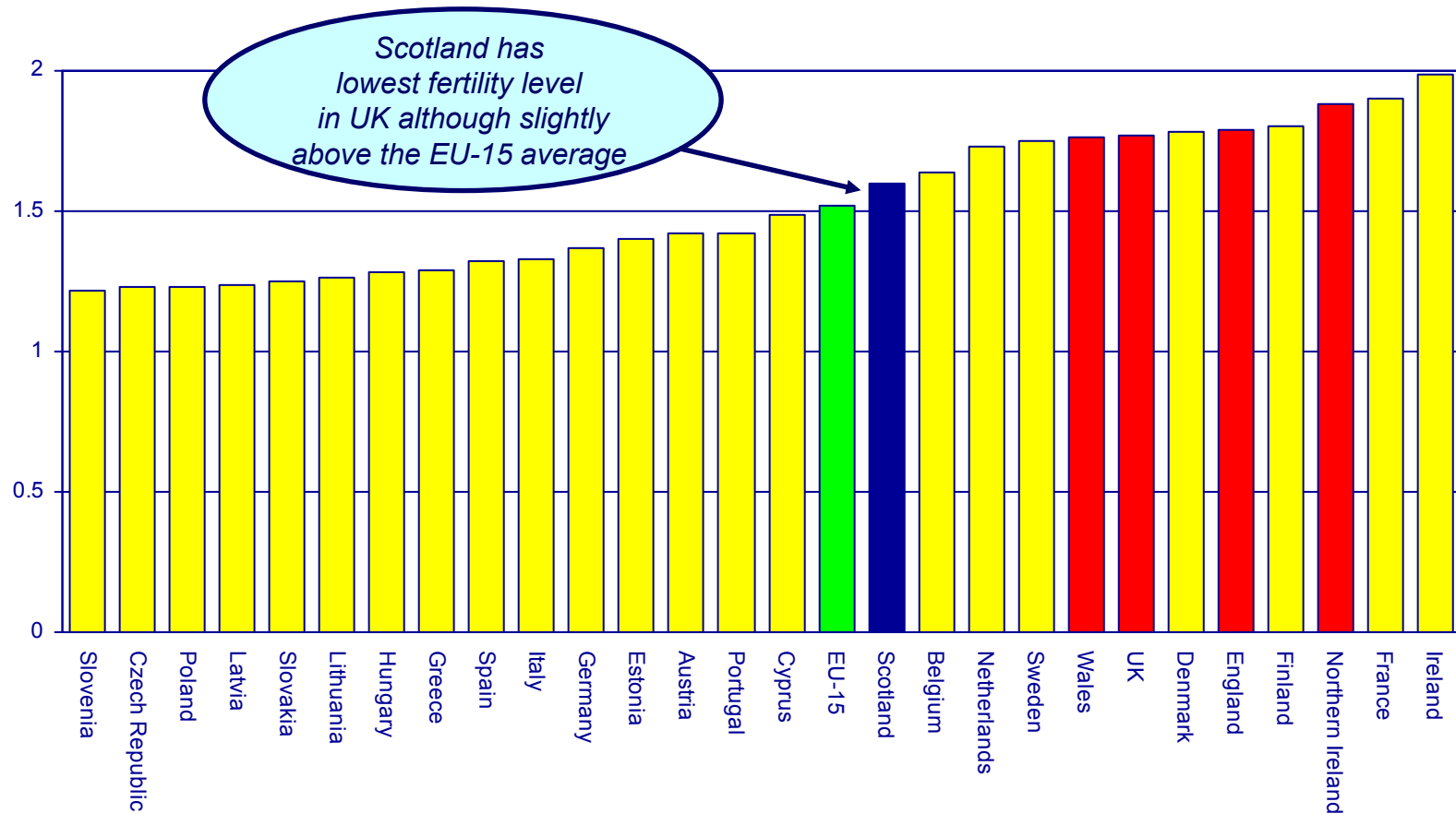
# Number of factors behind these trends – births are falling

Number of births in Scotland  
1855 - 2005



# Although we lie around mid-range in international terms

Total Fertility Rates (TFR), selected countries - 2004



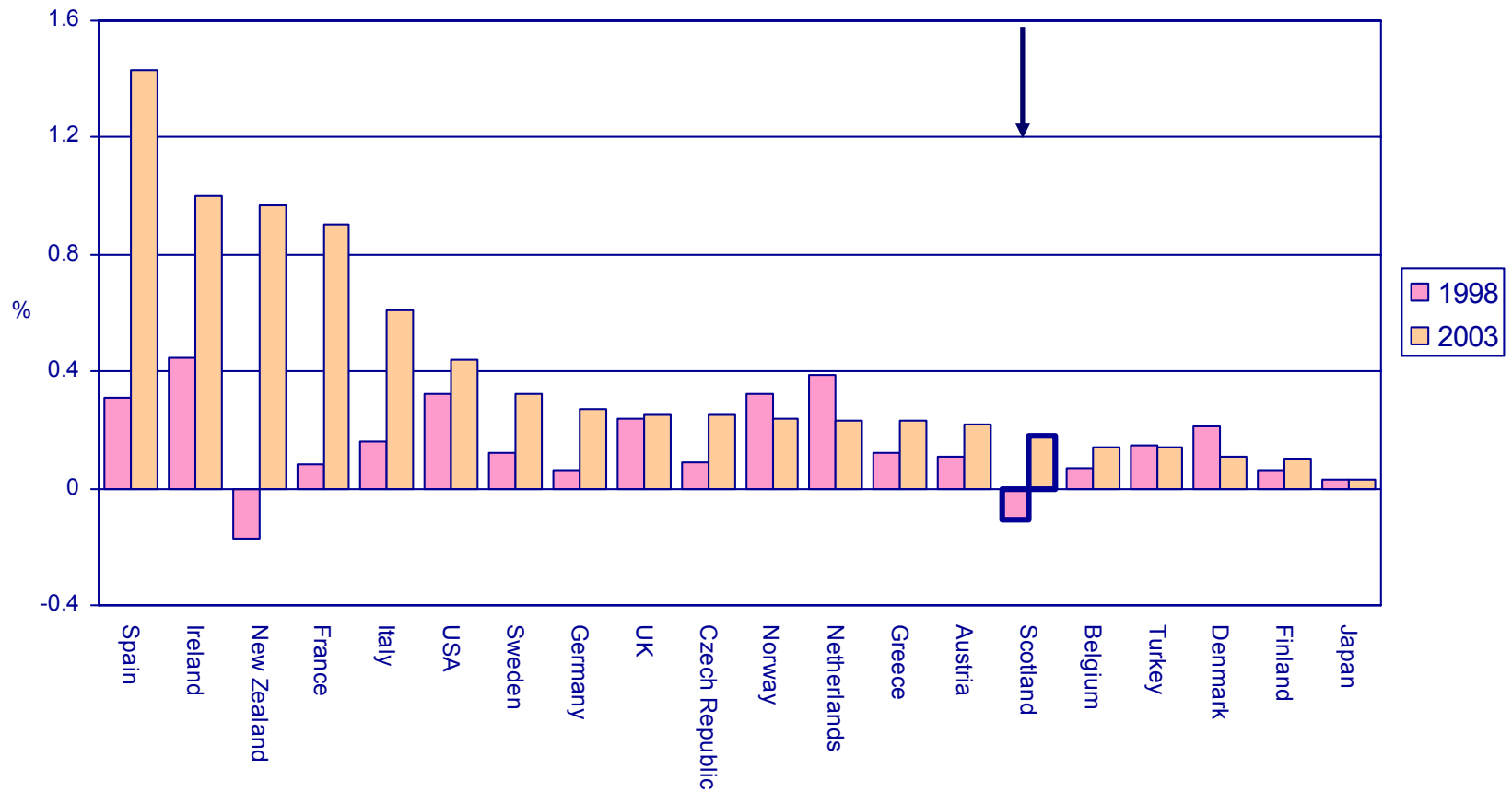
Source: GROS, ONS and Eurostat

Note: For some countries, data are for previous years

For a population to be maintained, the TFR needs to be around 2.1.

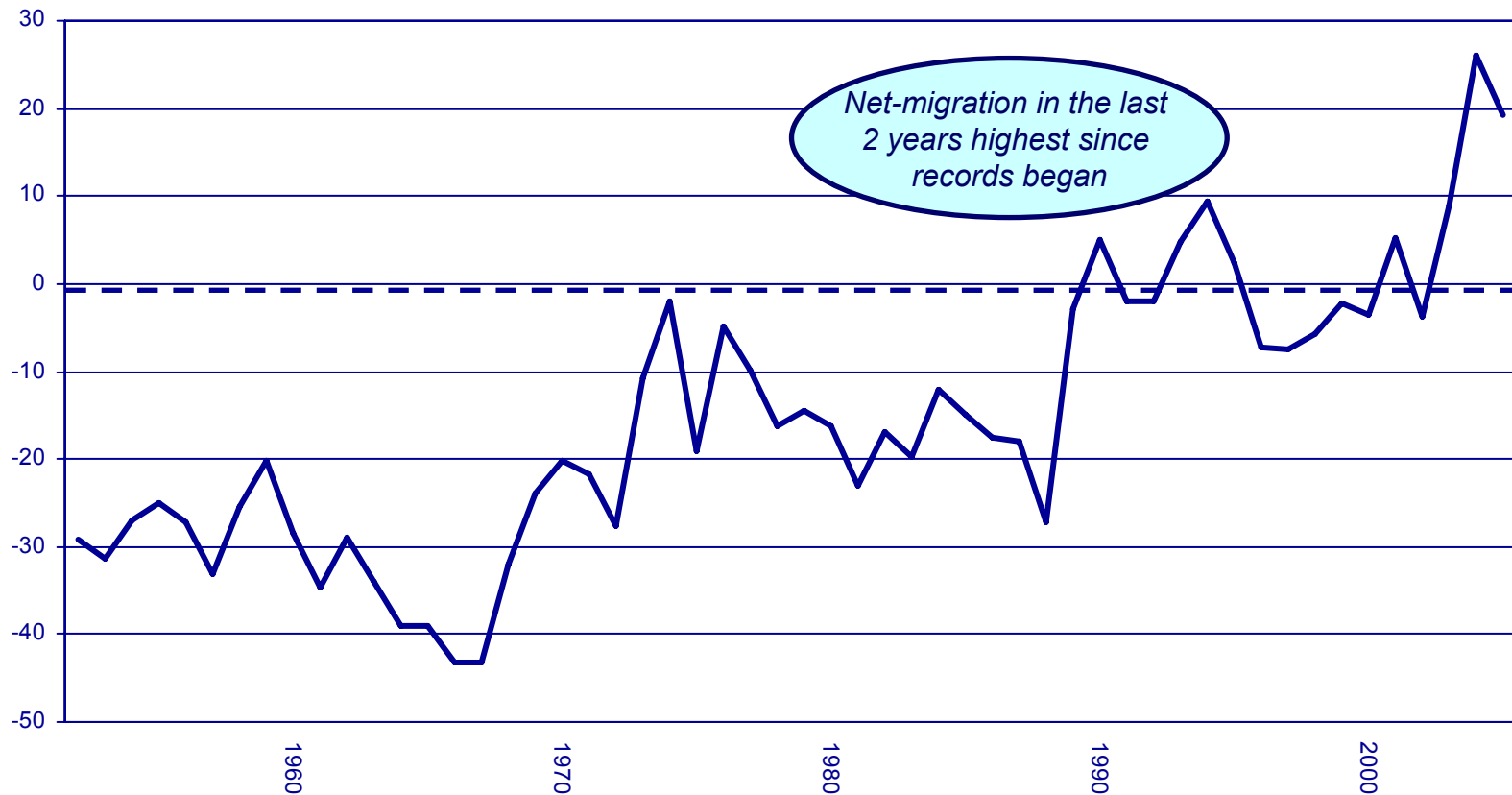
# In-migration lower than in some countries although it seems to be increasing

Net migration as proportion of resident population



# Our historical trend of large scale emigration seems to have ended

Scottish net migration  
1952 - 2005 (000's)

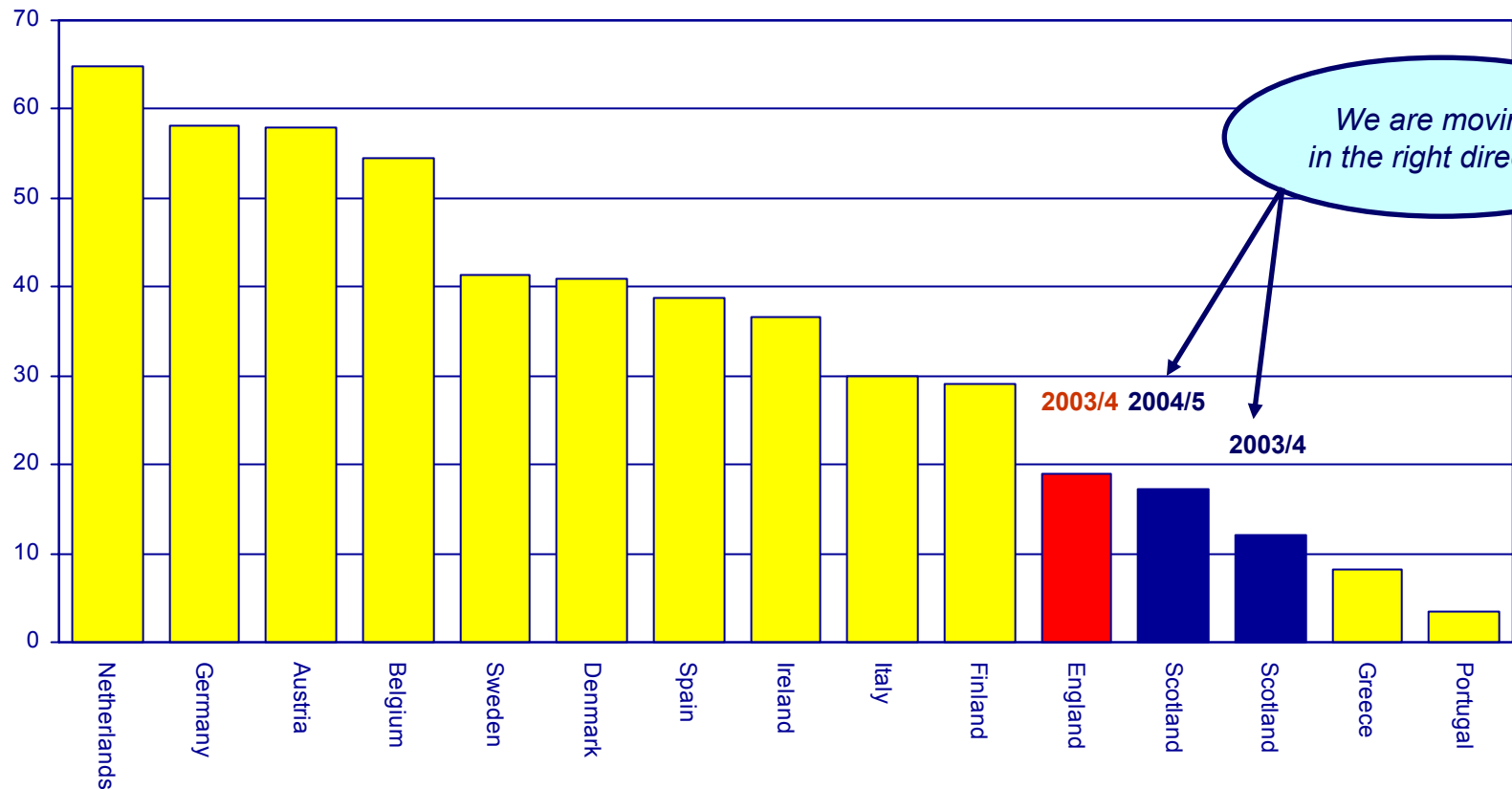


There are areas where we appear to perform less strongly

Our record on the  
**Environment** indicates  
room for improvement

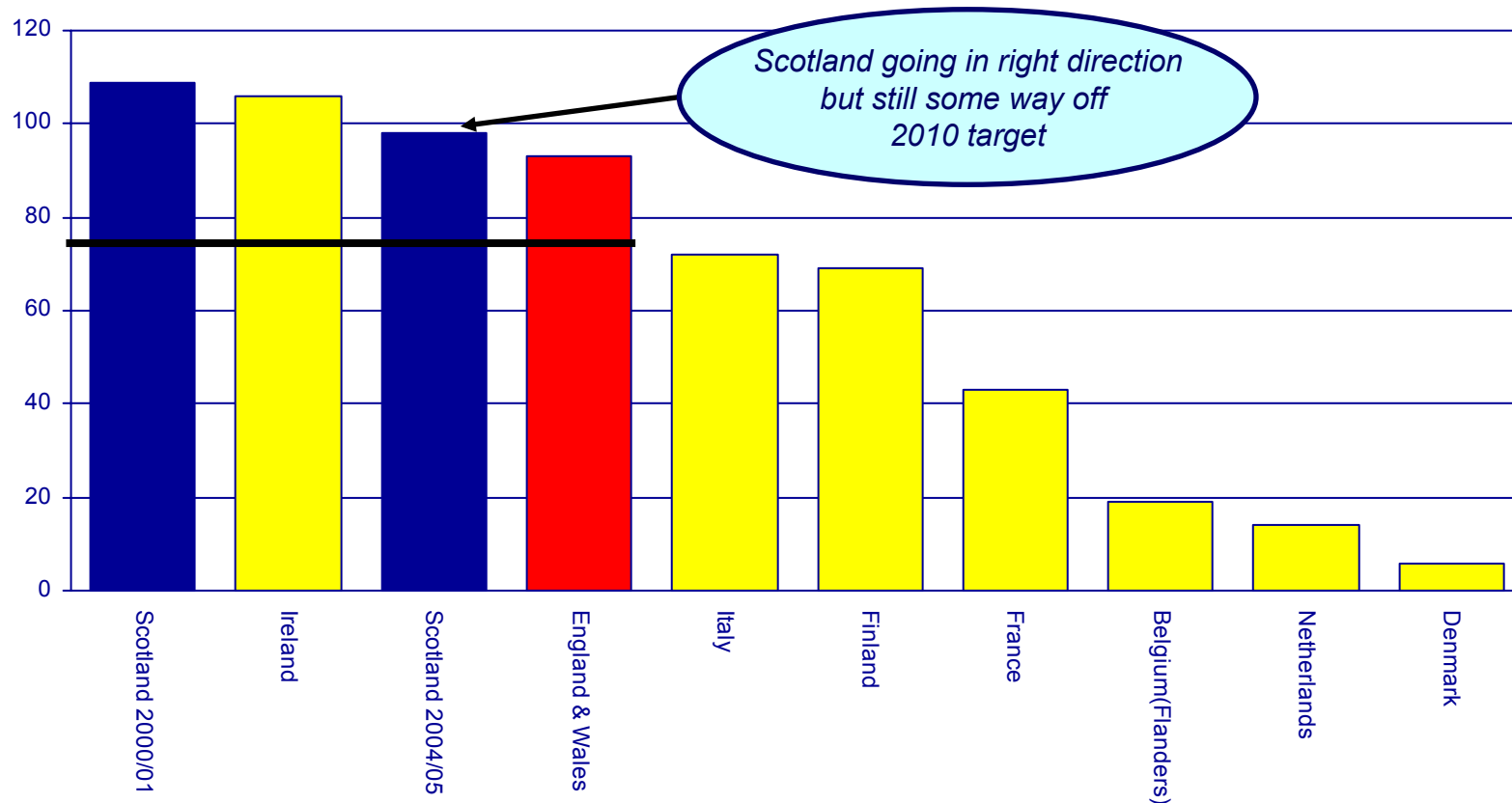
# A low level of waste recycling although some progress

Municipal waste recycling rates - %



# And progress required to meet EU directive on reducing landfill

Biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) sent to landfill as a % of the total collected in the baseline year

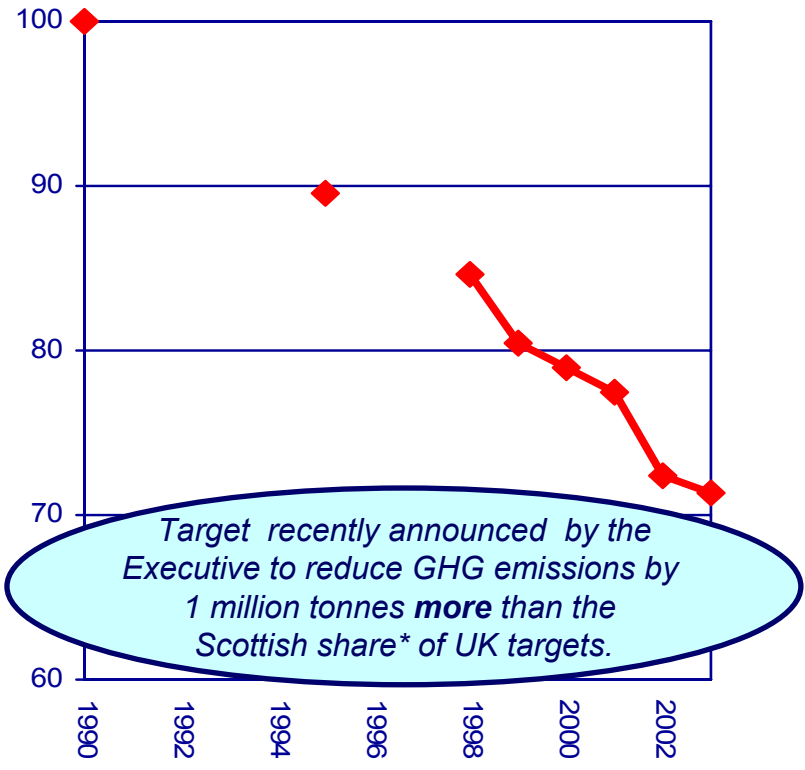


EU directive: reduce BMW sent to landfill to 75% of country baseline by 2010, 50% by 2013, 35% by 2020 (these years apply to UK and Ireland only, four years earlier for other countries)

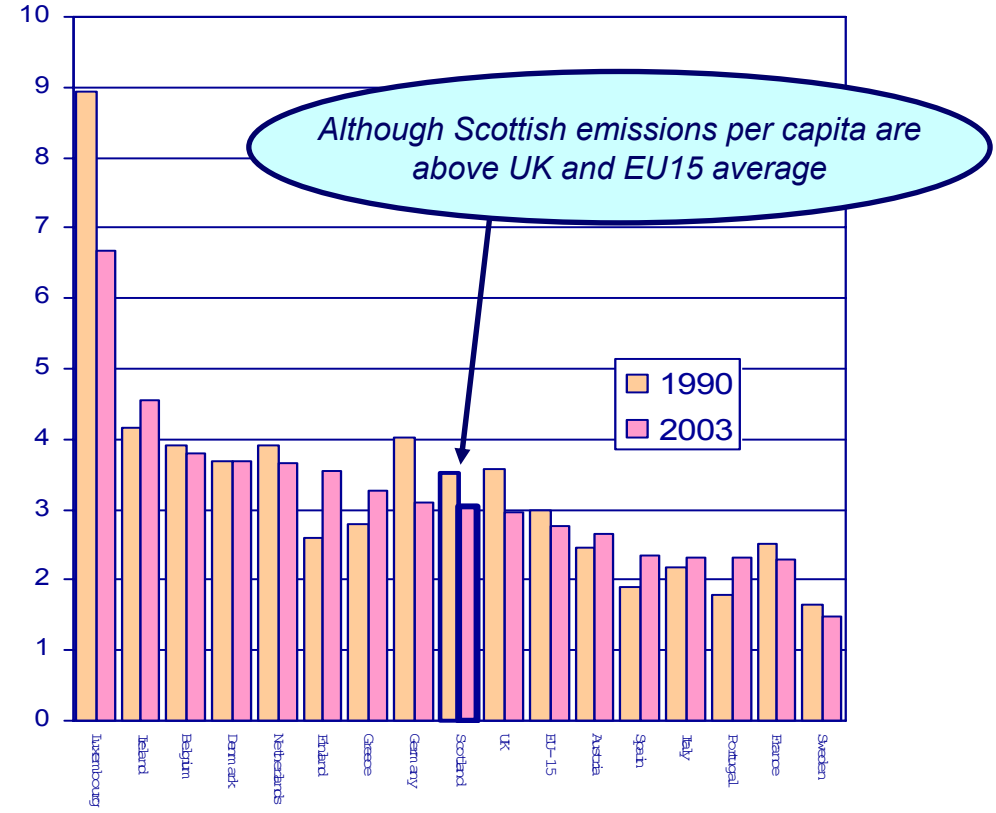
Source: EUROSTAT and SEPA - Note: baseline year is 1995; data for all countries outside Scotland are for 1998

# Some progress made in breaking link between economic growth & CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Index of carbon dioxide emissions divided by GVA  
1990 = 100



Greenhouse gas emissions per person (MtC) – includes emissions and removals due to land use change and forestry

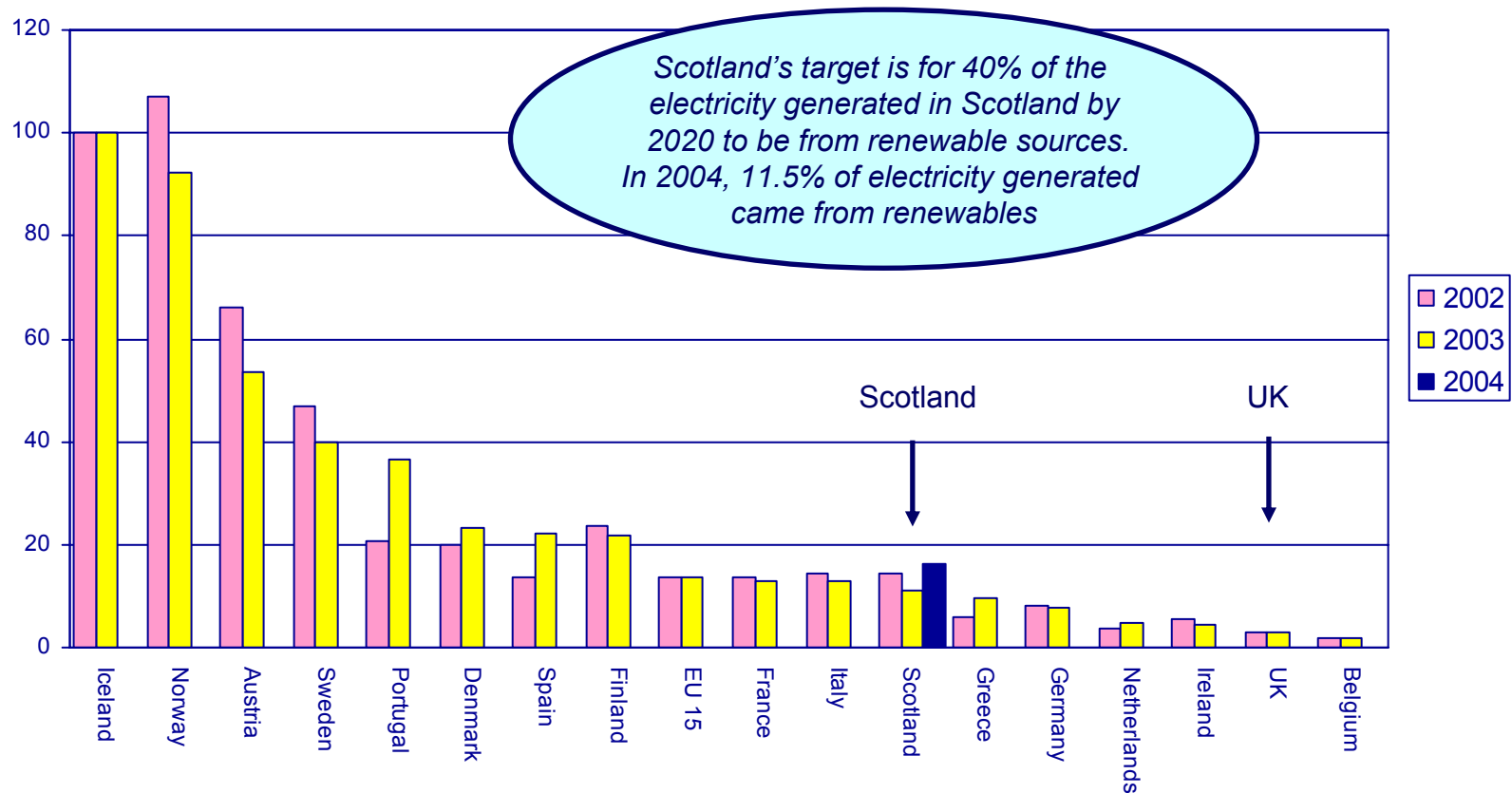


Source: Scottish Executive, UN & NETCEN

Note: 1. Scottish GHG emissions (right) include a portion of unallocated UK emissions, attributed to the Scotland on a per capita basis 2.\*Scottish Share equates to 1.7 million tonnes of carbon savings per year by 2010 3. GVA = Gross Value Added, a proxy for Gross Domestic Product

# Renewable electricity near EU15 average - and above that for the UK

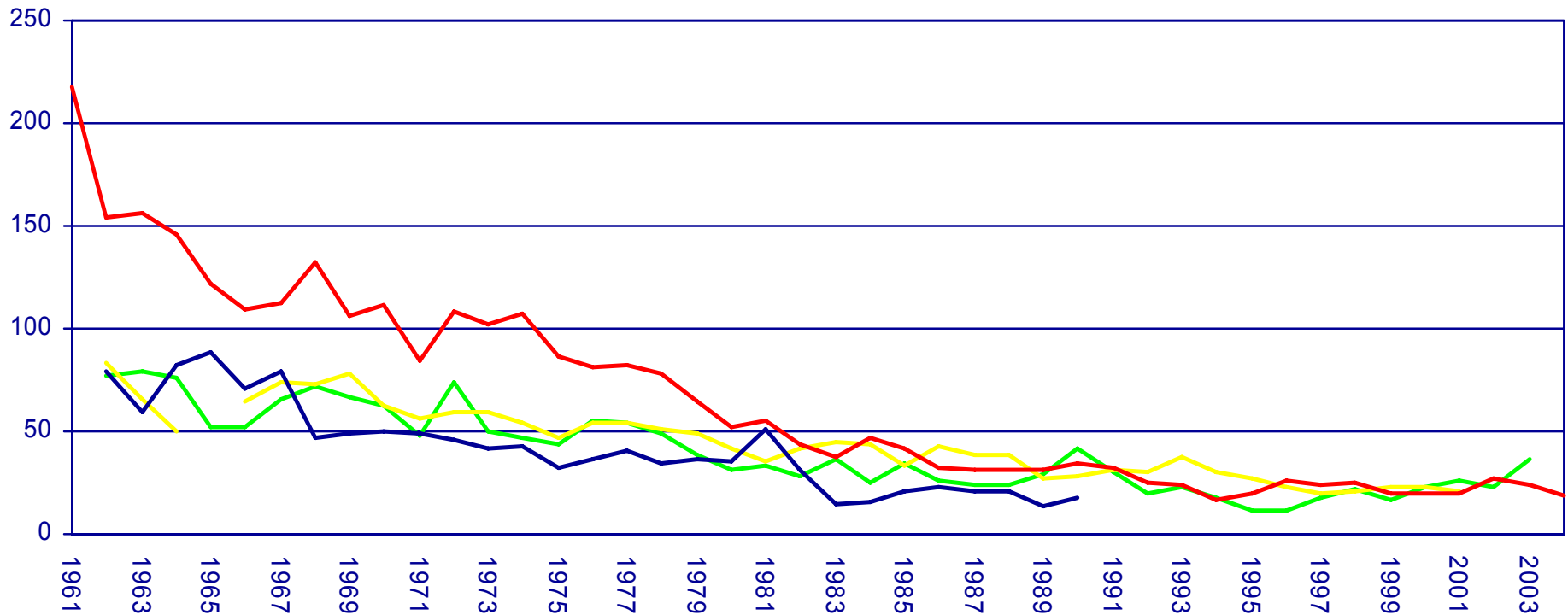
Renewable electricity as a share of total electricity consumption 2000 – 2004 (%)



# Long term improvements in air quality – e.g. reduction in Sulphur Dioxide concentrations

Concentrations of sulphur dioxide ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) recorded at non-automatic monitoring stations 1961 - 2004

Aberdeen stations    Edinburgh stations    Falkirk stations    Glasgow stations

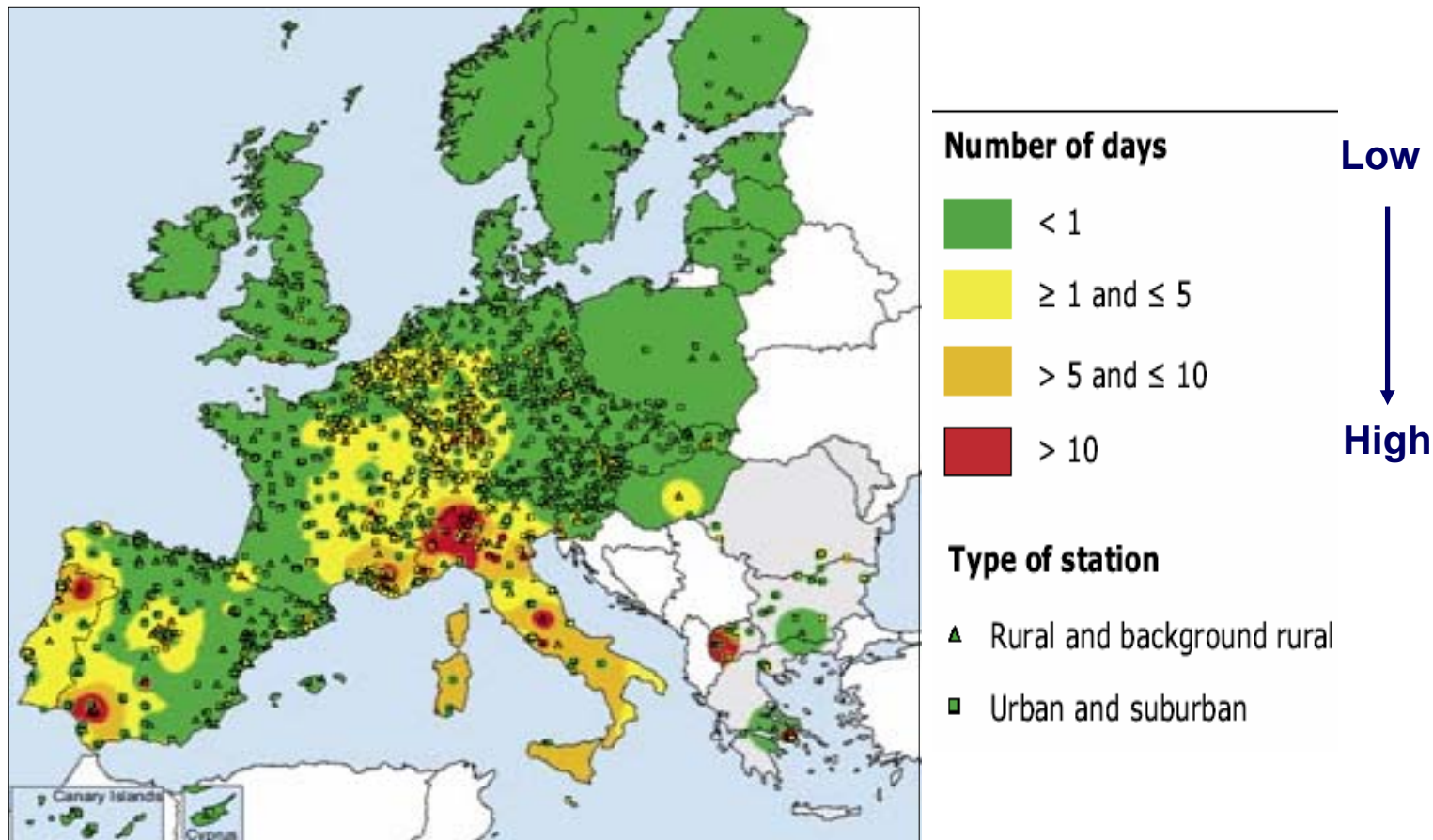


Source: UK Air Quality Archive

Note: The figures are derived from measurements of net acidity. In recent years this method has increasingly tended to overestimate levels of  $\text{SO}_2$

# Ozone quality better than much of Western Europe

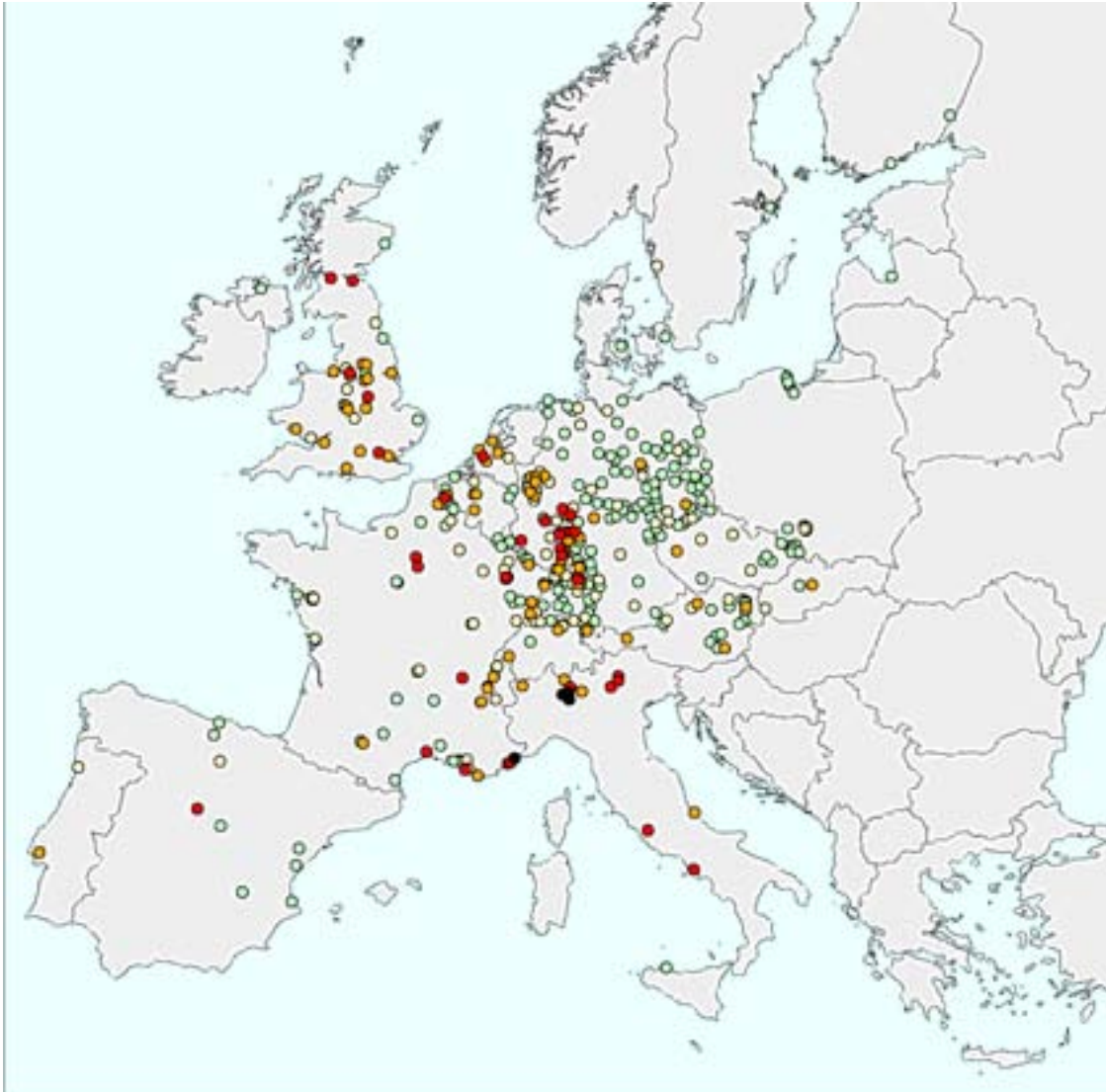
Number of exceedances of the threshold value for informing the public (one-hour ozone concentration  $> 180 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) observed at rural and urban background stations, summer 2004 (April - September)



Source: Map produced by the European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change, CHMI.

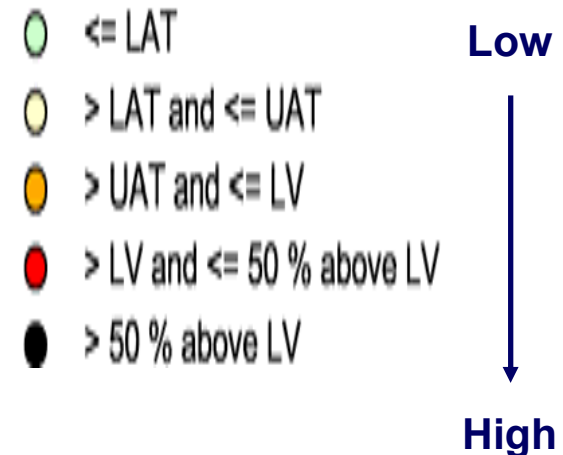
Source: EEA

# But air quality in some cities needs further improvement – e.g. Nitrogen Dioxide



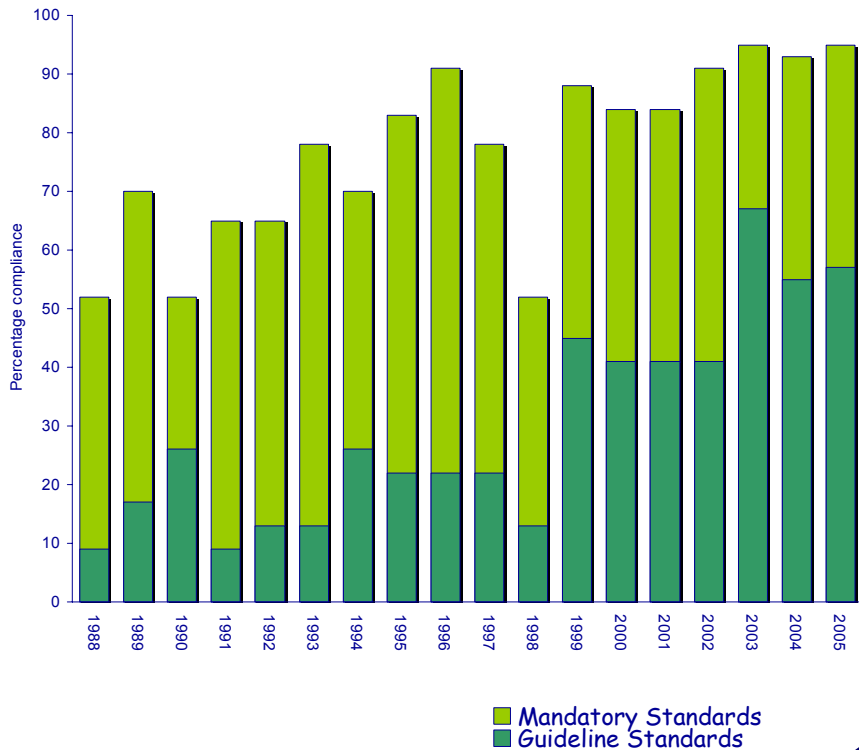
Urban background stations, annual average, 2000

The maximum UB station in each city with data, relative to EU limit value (LV) and upper and lower assessment thresholds (UAT, LAT).  
LV:  $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , UAT:  $32 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , LAT:  $26 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

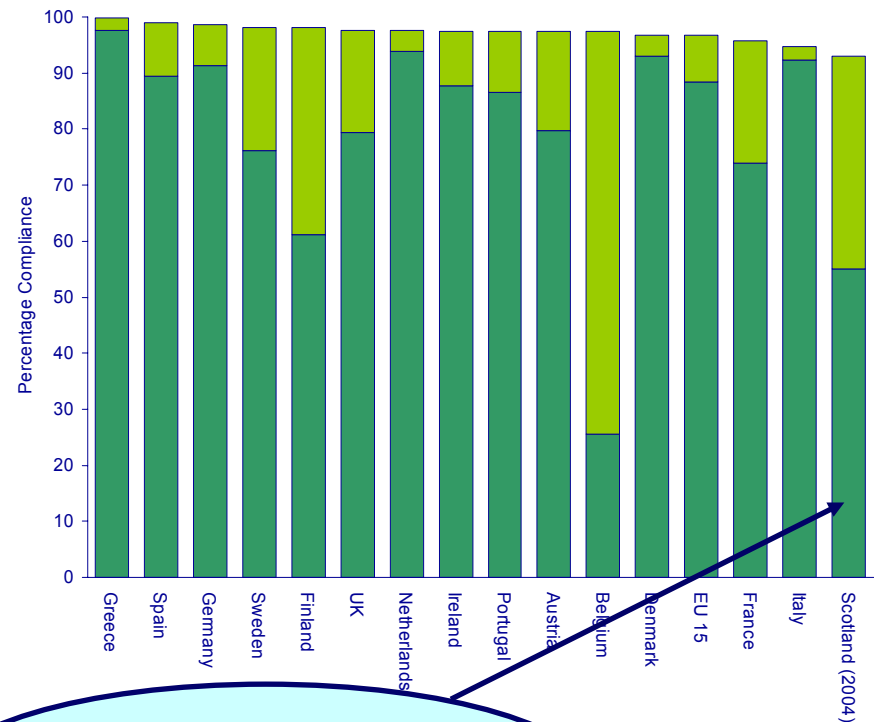


# Coastal bathing water quality is getting better but room for improvement

Coastal waters - Scottish compliance with the EC bathing water directive (76/160/EEC): 1988 - 2005



Compliance with the EC bathing water directive (76/160/EEC): 2004



Scotland below EU-15 average for compliance with mandatory standards

Source: SEPA and EUROSTAT

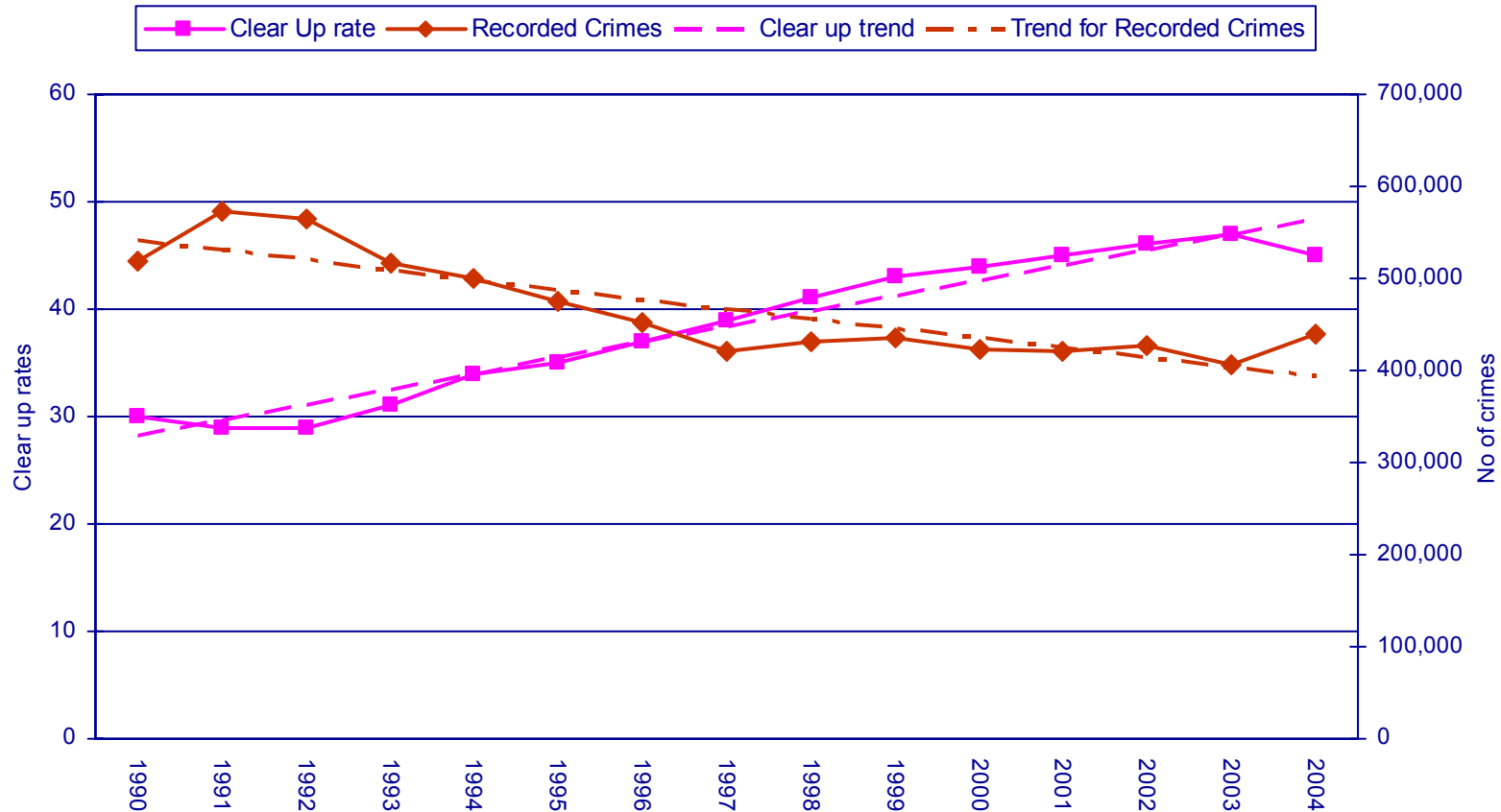
Note: Guideline standards are more stringent than mandatory; hence compliance with the former indicates superior water quality

There are areas where we appear to perform less strongly

We compare less well internationally on **Crime** although there have been significant improvements domestically

# Within Scotland long-term recorded crime is falling while clear-ups are rising

Number of recorded crimes & clear up rates (%) in Scotland

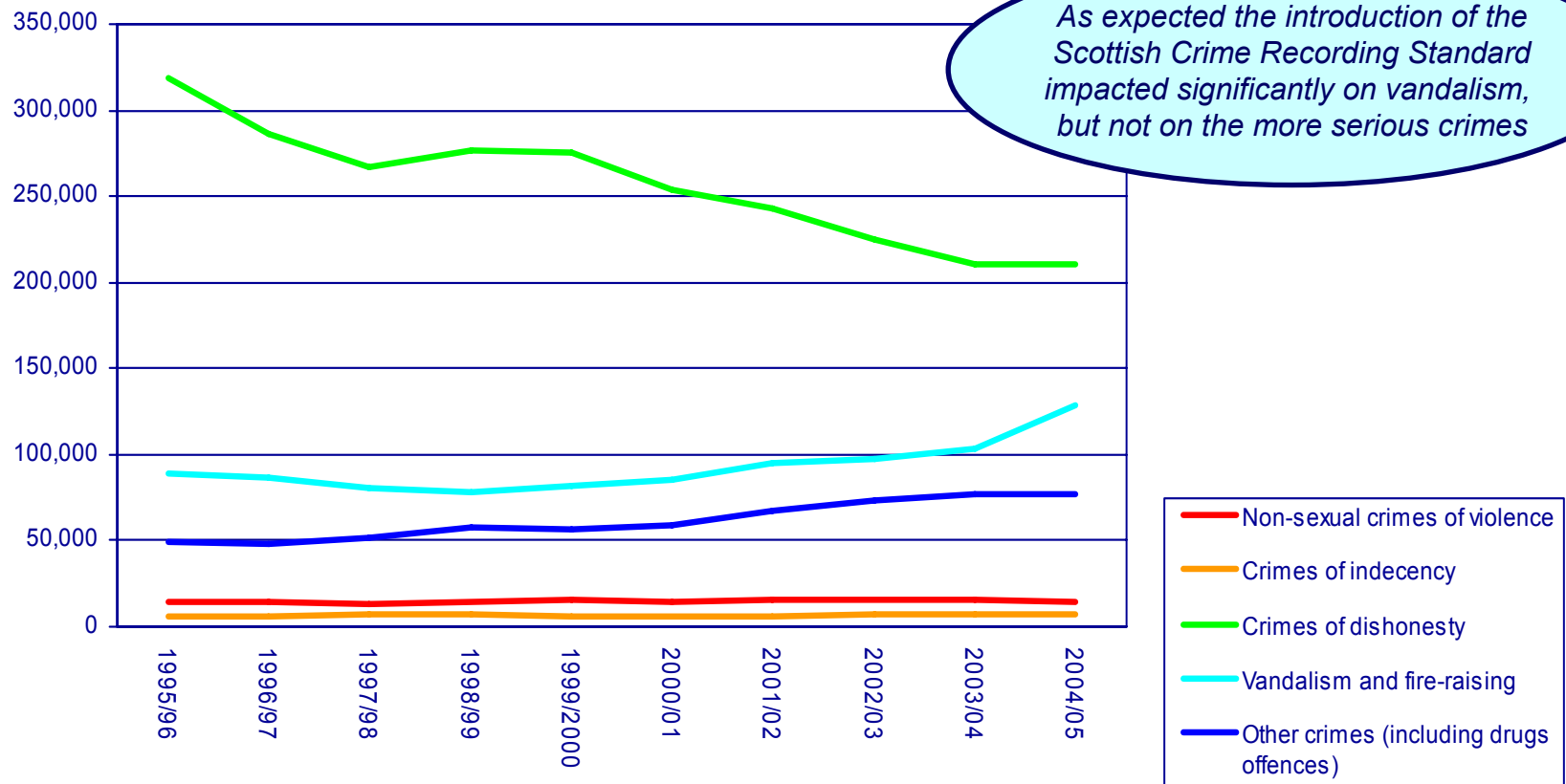


Source: Scottish Executive

Note: Change in trend in 2004 can be attributed to the introduction of the Scottish Crime Recording Standards from April of that year

# Also changes in the types of crimes committed

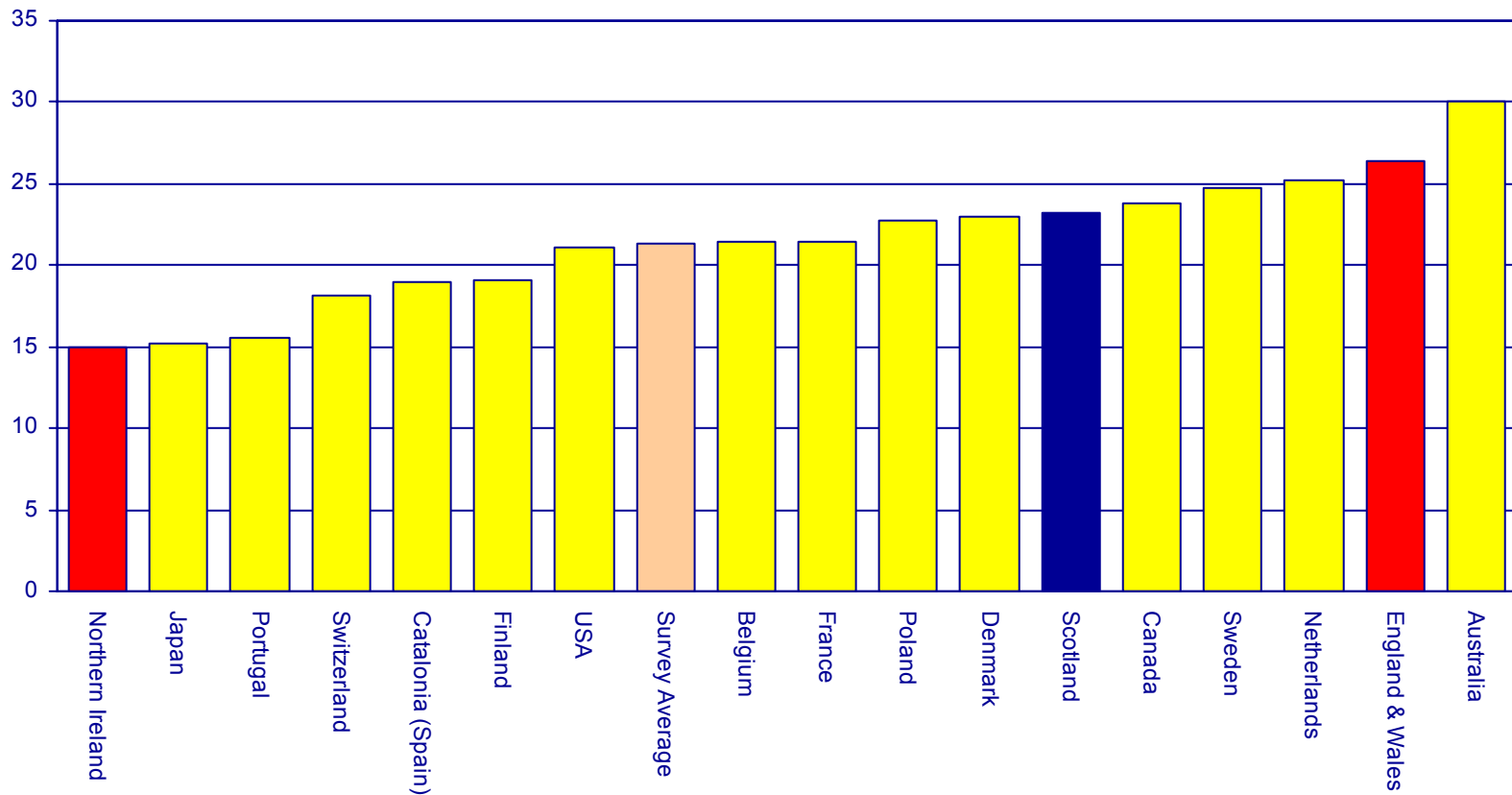
Number of recorded crimes – main crime groups



*As expected the introduction of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard impacted significantly on vandalism, but not on the more serious crimes*

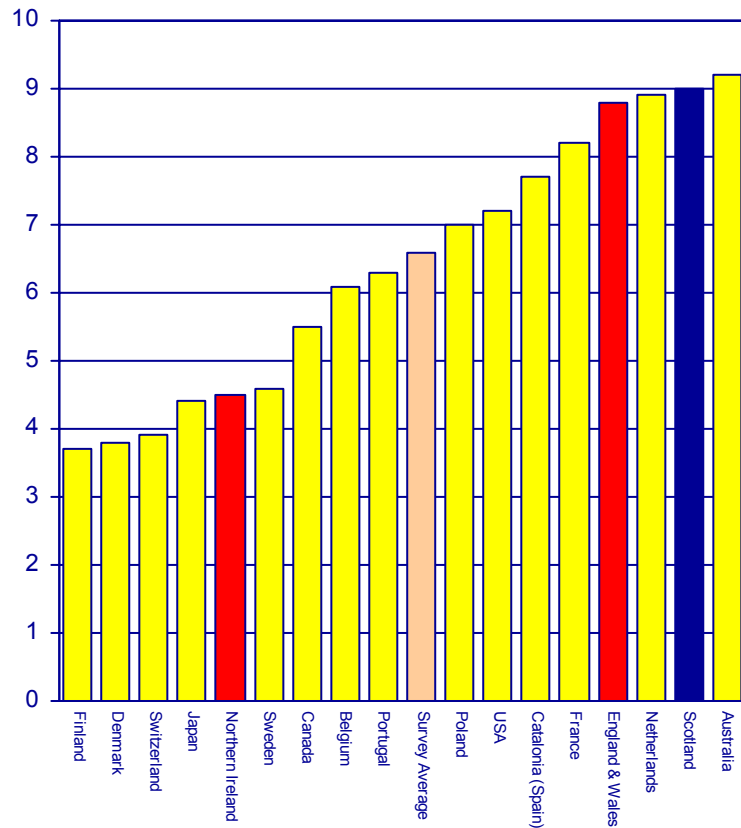
# But internationally, we appear to have a relatively high level of crime

Results from the 2000 international crime victims survey:  
% of population who were victims of at least one crime in 1999, by country

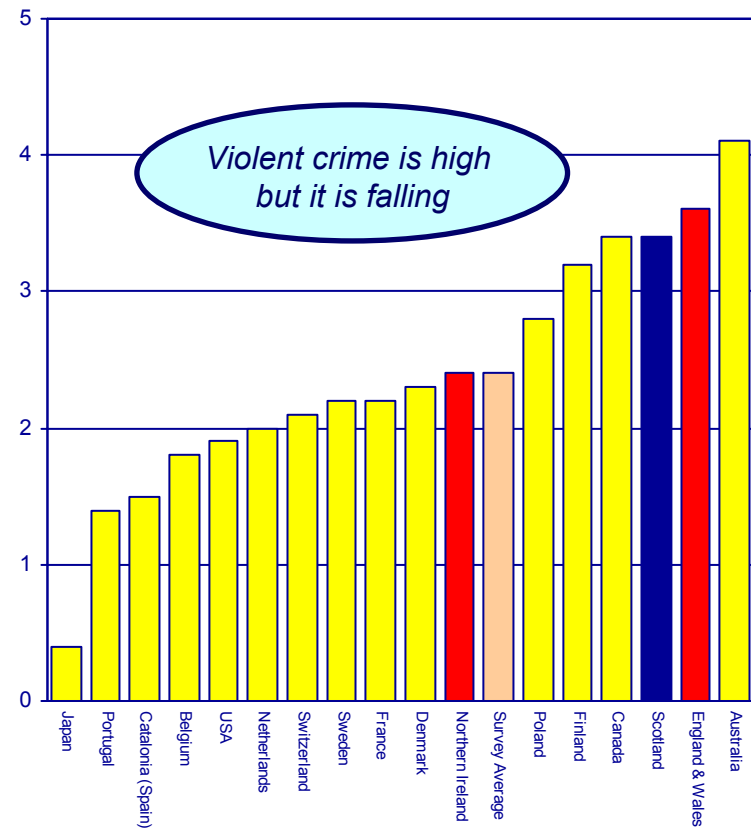


# This is due to a poor record in two areas

Percentage of car owners whose cars were vandalised in 1999

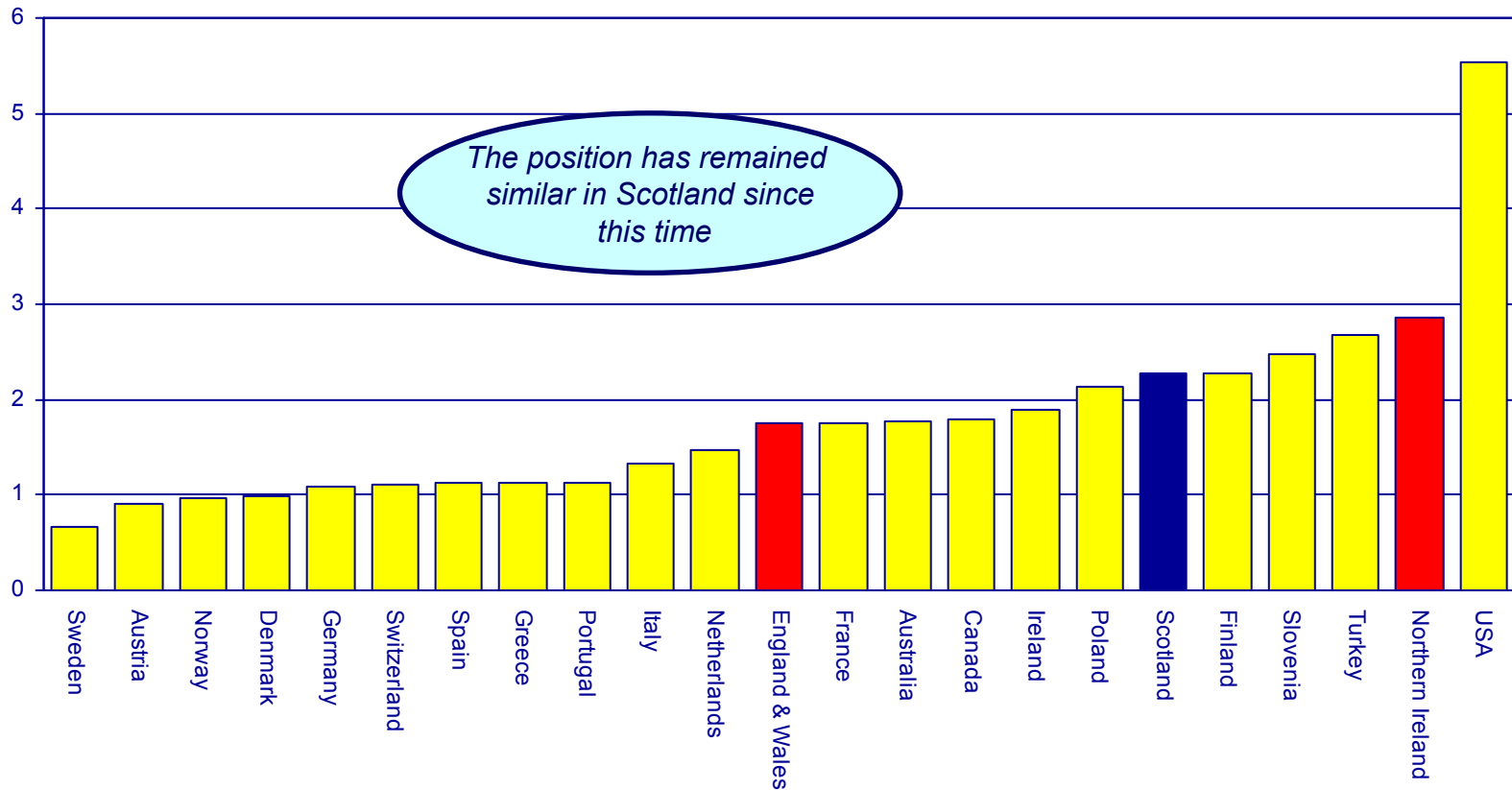


Percentage of population who were victims of certain violent crimes\* in 1999



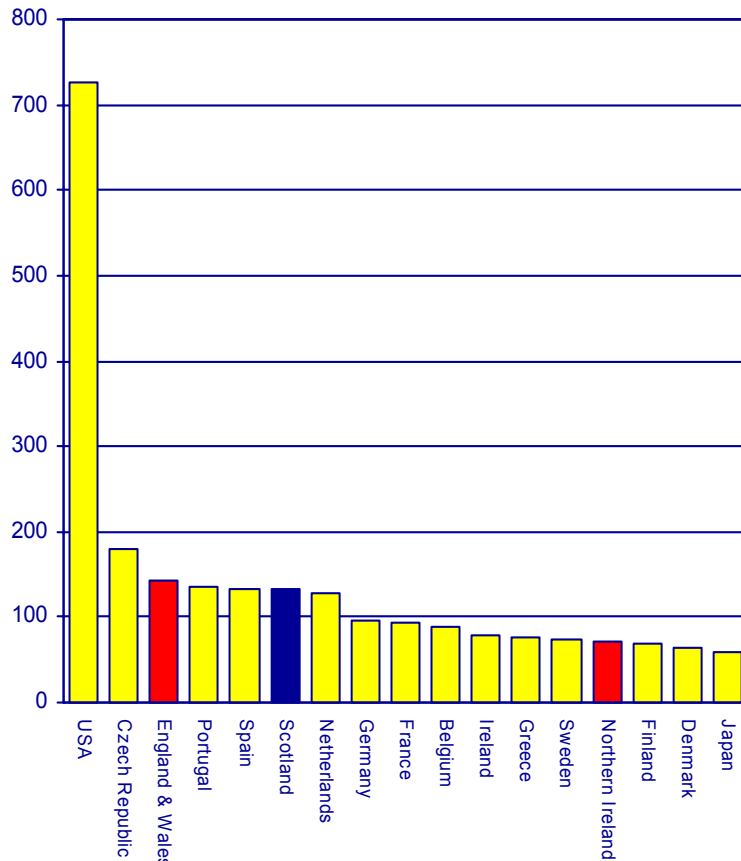
# Homicide rate towards the higher end of scale

Homicides per 100,000 population 2000 - 2002 average

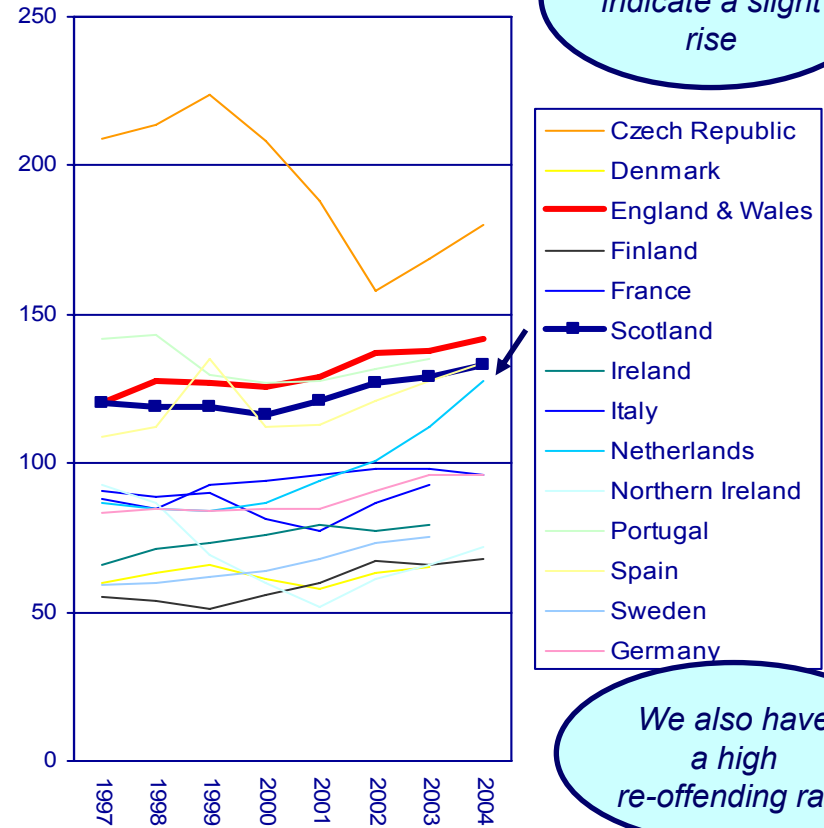


# High prison population compared to rest of Western Europe

Prison population rate per 100,000 persons - 2004



Trend in prison population rate per 100,000 persons



Trends indicate a slight rise

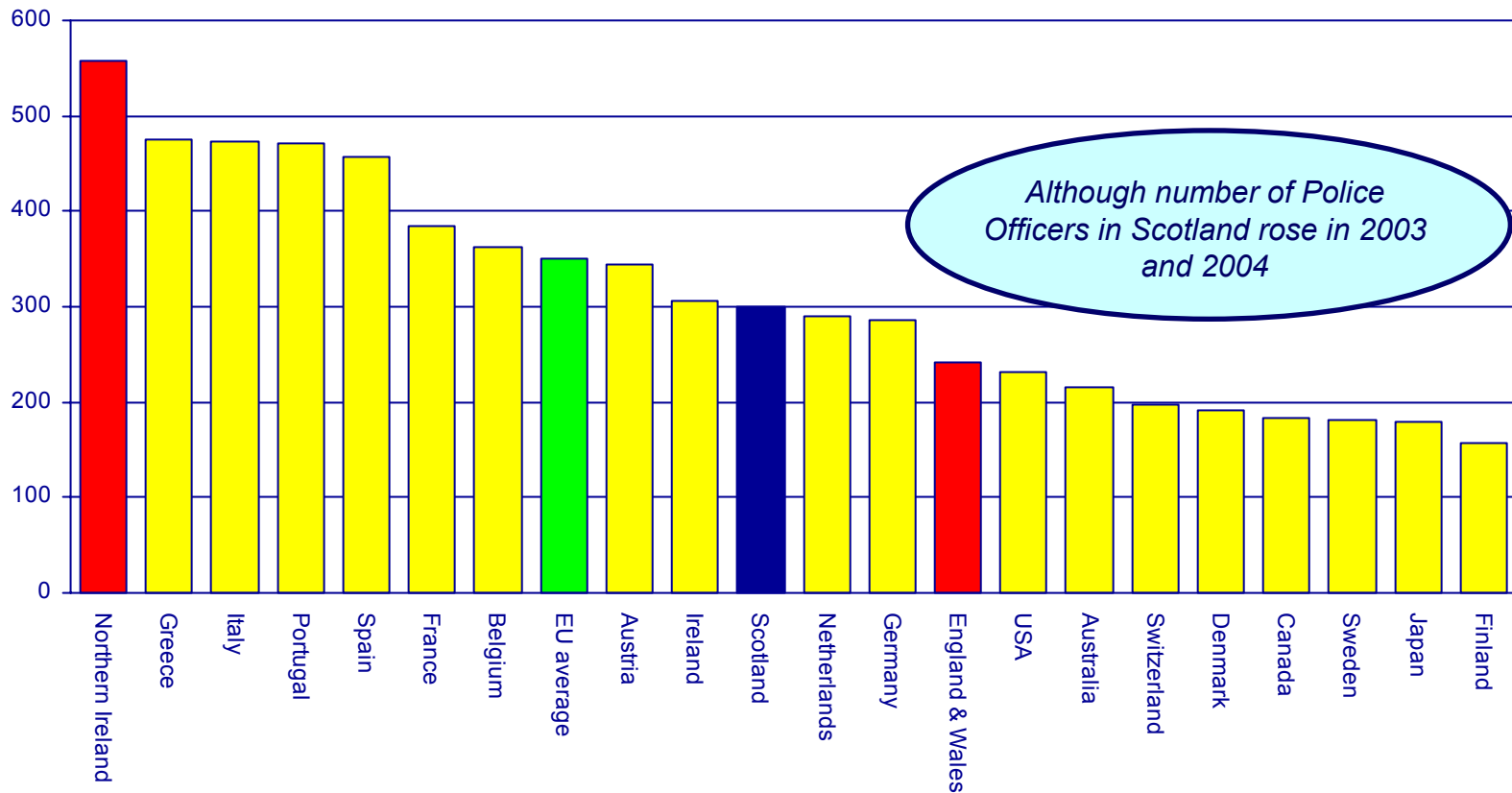
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- England & Wales
- Finland
- France
- Scotland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Northern Ireland
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Germany

We also have a high re-offending rate

Source: Home Office  
 Note: Years vary for Some Countries

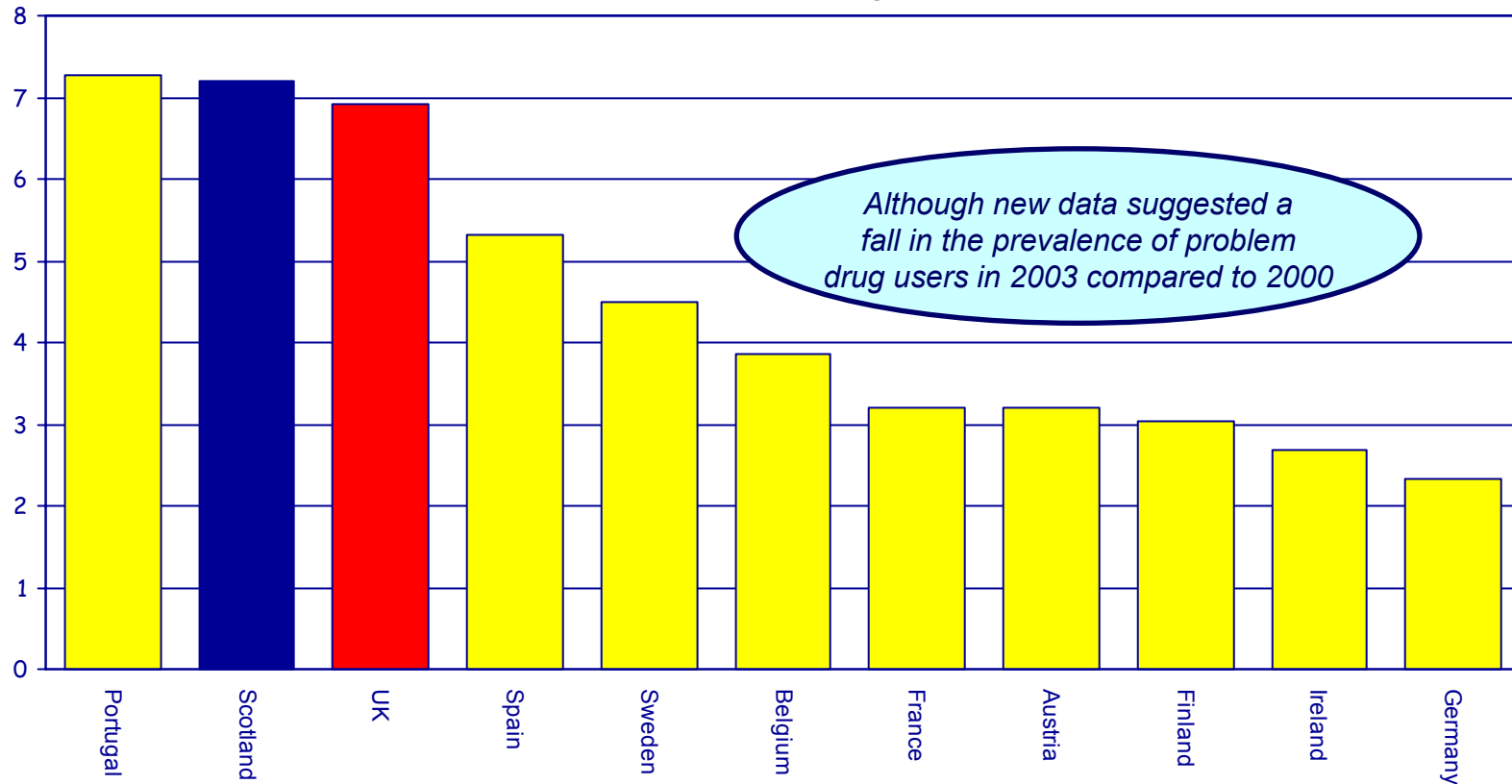
# Around mid-range in terms of police provision

Police officers per 100,000 population average per year from 2000 - 2002



# Scotland appears to have a relatively high rate of problem drug usage

Estimated rate of problem drug users per 1000 population (aged 15-64)

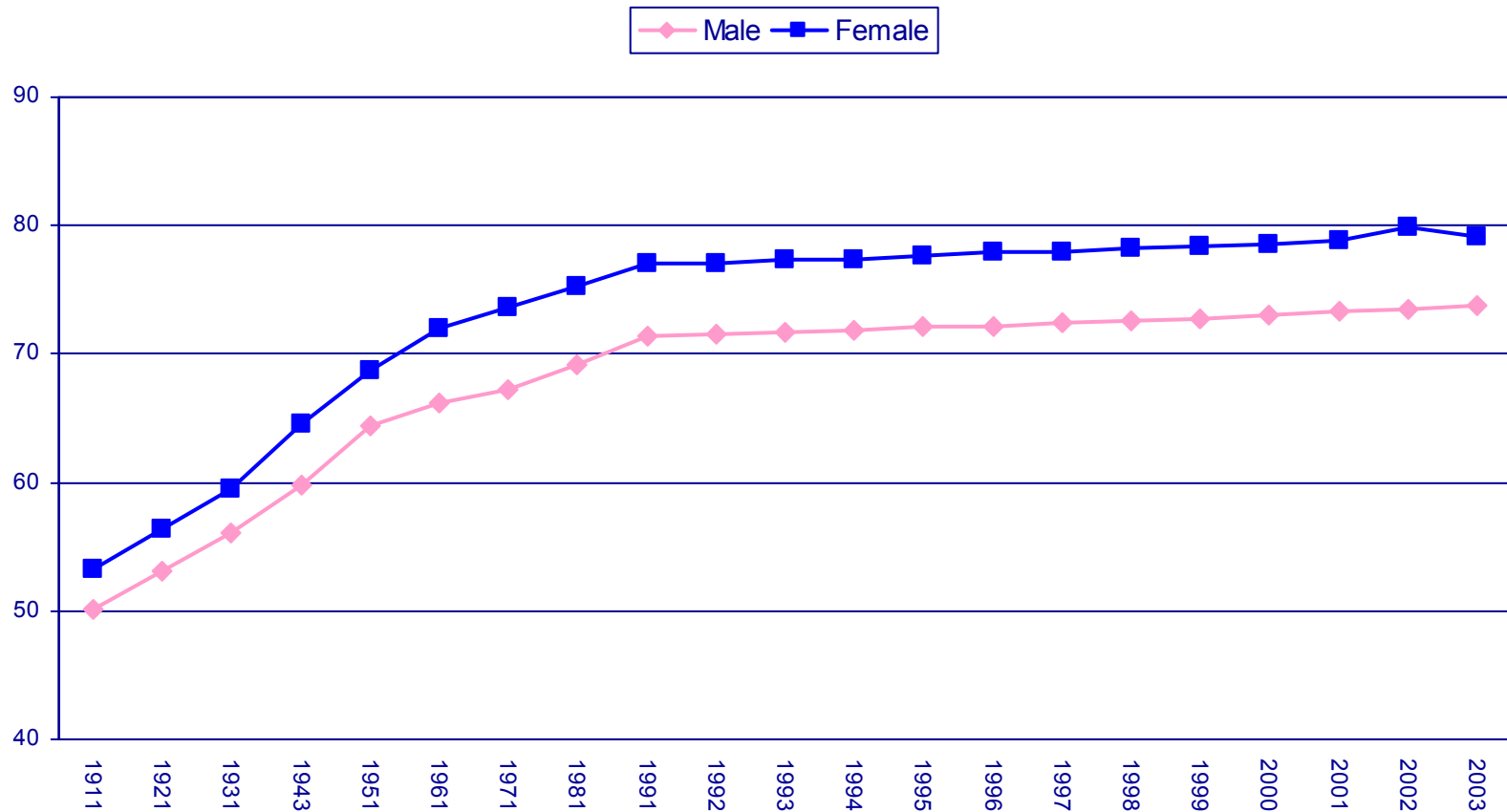


There are areas where we appear to perform less strongly

Our **health** record is poor  
although some  
improvement being made

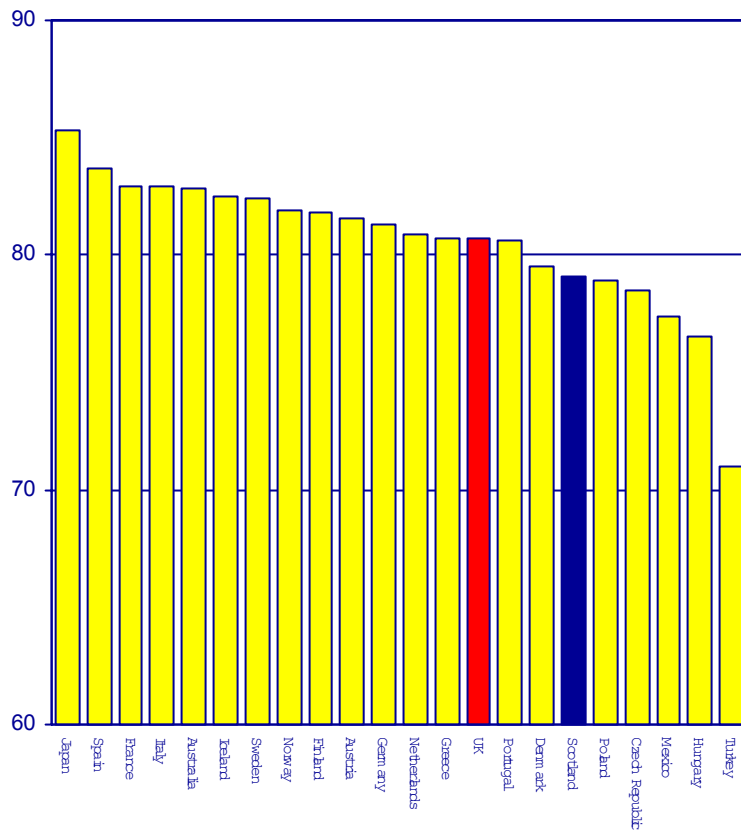
# Over the long-term our life expectancy has been rising

Long-term life expectancy in Scotland at year of birth

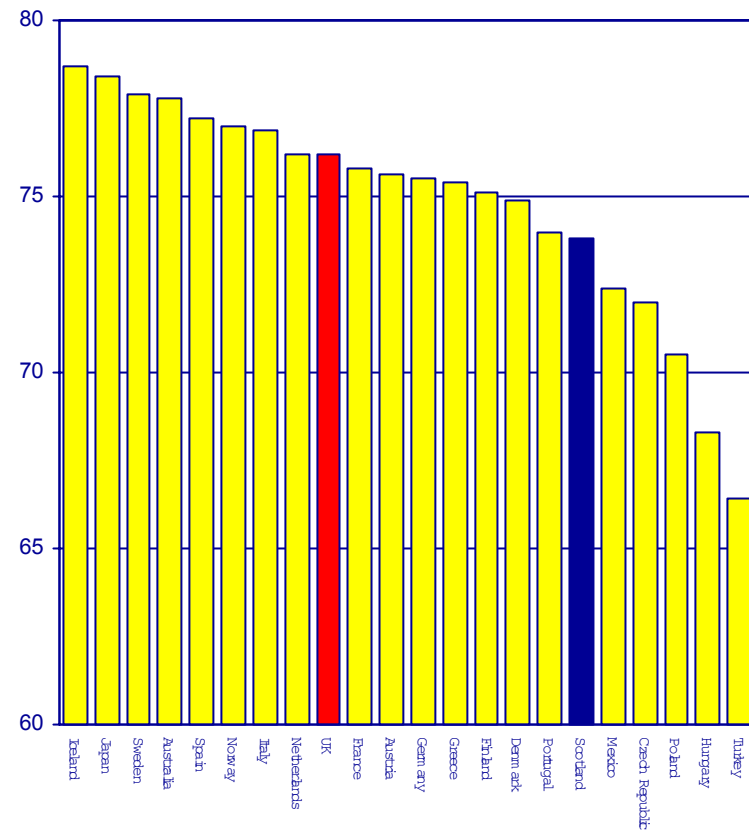


# But our life expectancy is lower than many comparable countries

Life expectancy at birth – females  
Selected countries - 2003



Life expectancy at birth – males  
Selected countries - 2003

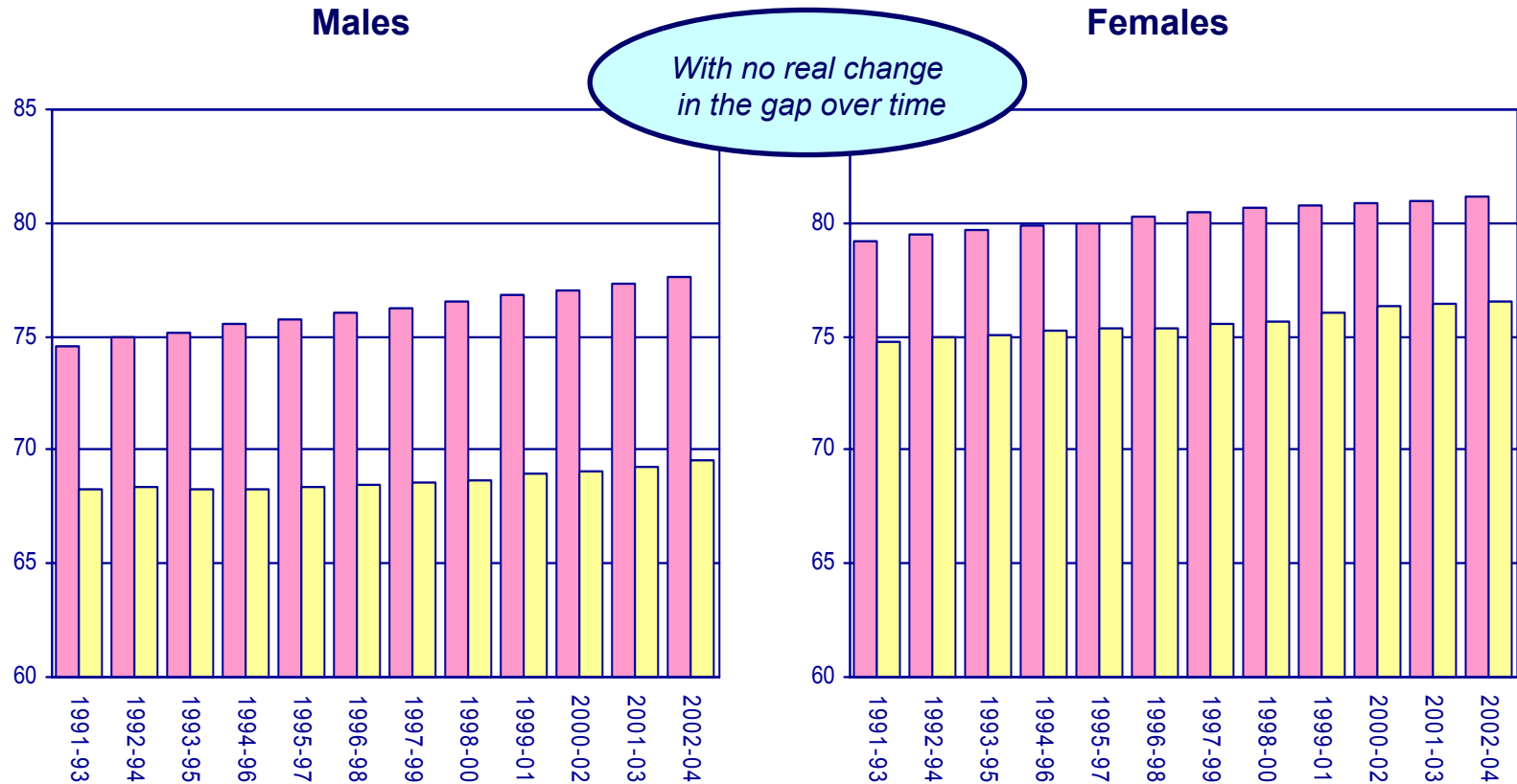


# And significant differences within Scotland according to deprivation levels

Life expectancy at birth in Scotland (Years)

**Males**

**Females**

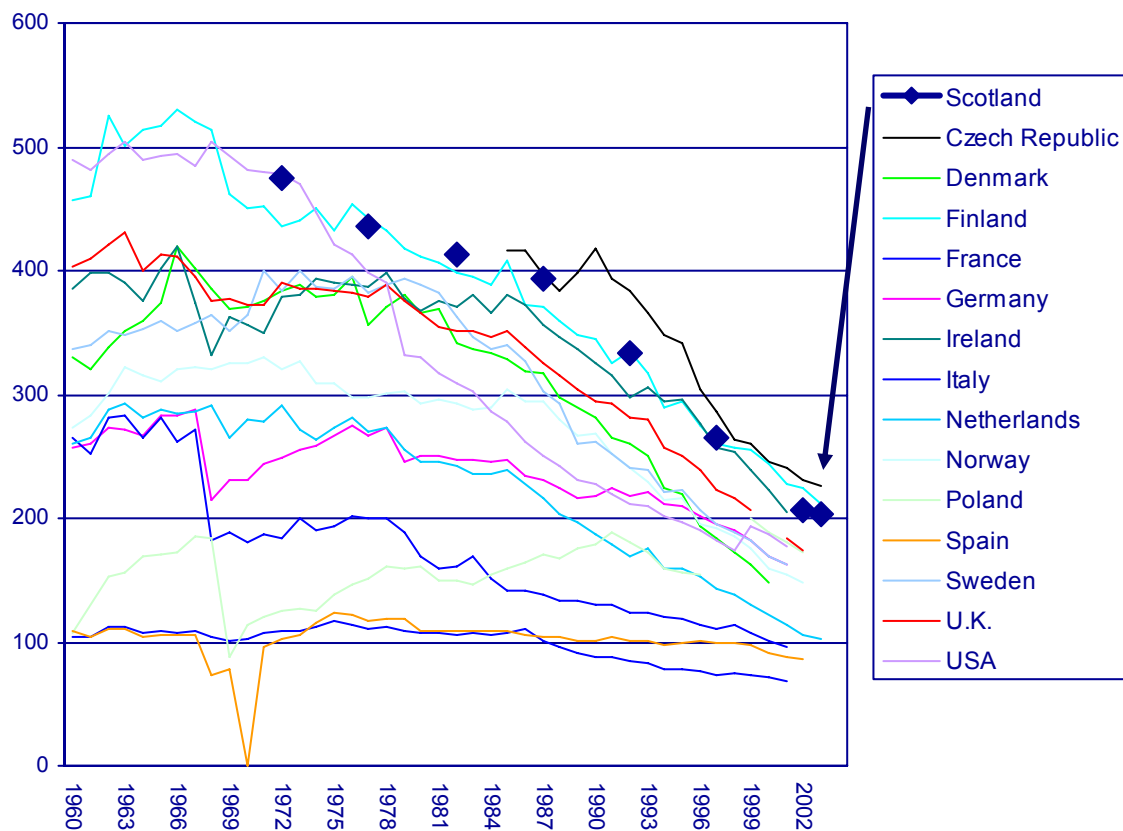


Most affluent quintile  
 Most deprived quintile

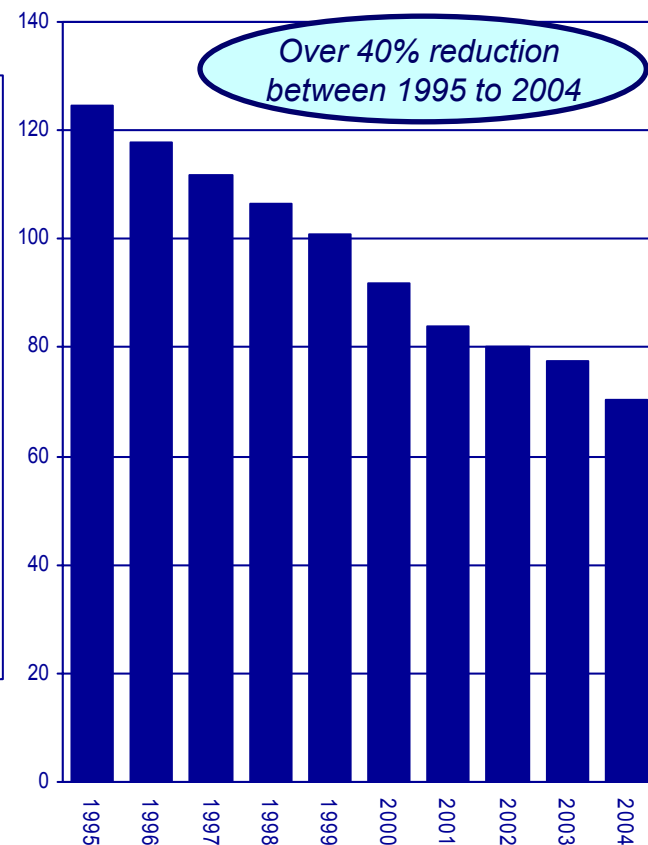
Source: Scottish Executive/ISD Scotland  
 Note: Data based upon 3 year aggregate figures

# Significant factor is our poor record in the major causes of death – although some improvement within Scotland

Coronary heart disease deaths per 100,000 population - males



Scottish coronary heart disease deaths per 100,000 population (under 75)

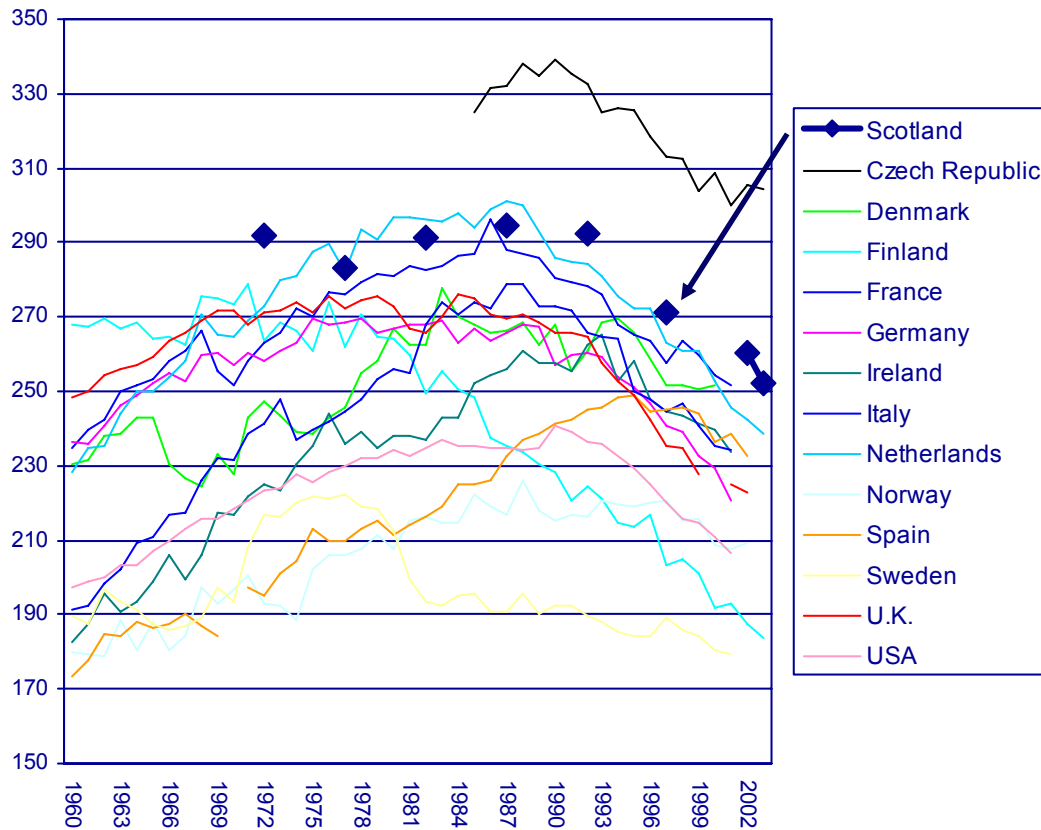


Source: OECD Health Data 2005  
Note: Data not available for Scotland for all years

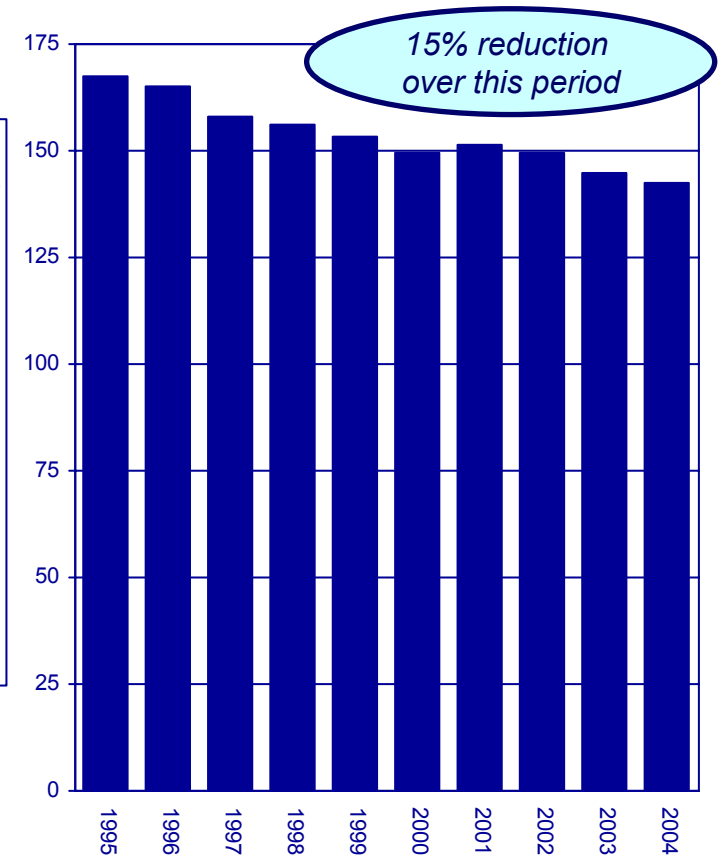
Source: ISD Scotland/Scottish Executive  
Note: Data standardised to European Population

# Similar picture for cancer – although again improvements are being made

Cancer related deaths per 100,000 population - males



Scottish cancer related deaths per 100,000 population (under 75)

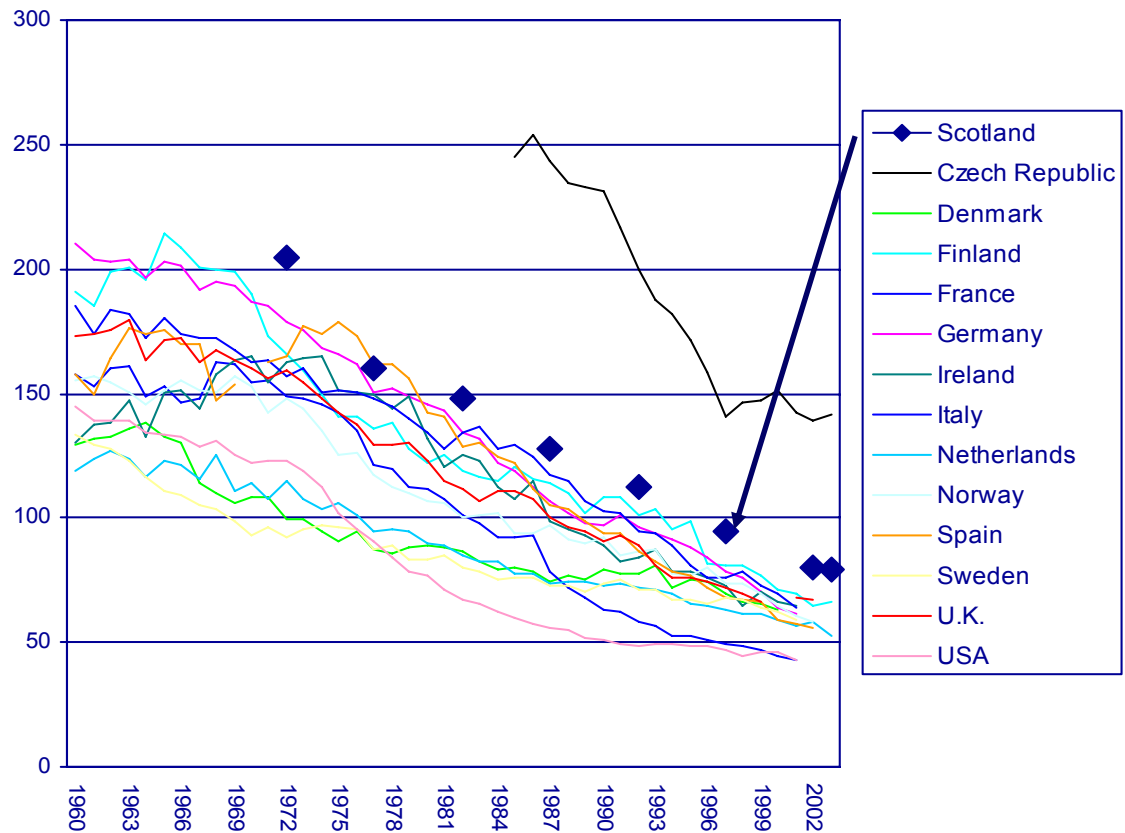


Source: OECD Health Data 2005  
 Note: Data not available for Scotland for all years

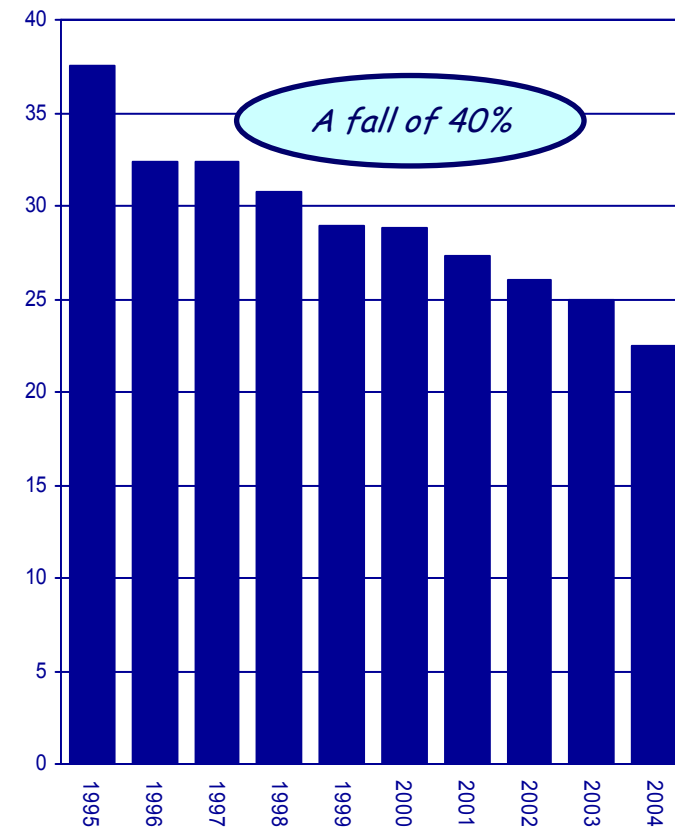
Source: ISD Scotland/Scottish Executive  
 Note: Data standardised to European Population

# A similar picture emerges for strokes

Stroke related deaths per 100,000 population - males

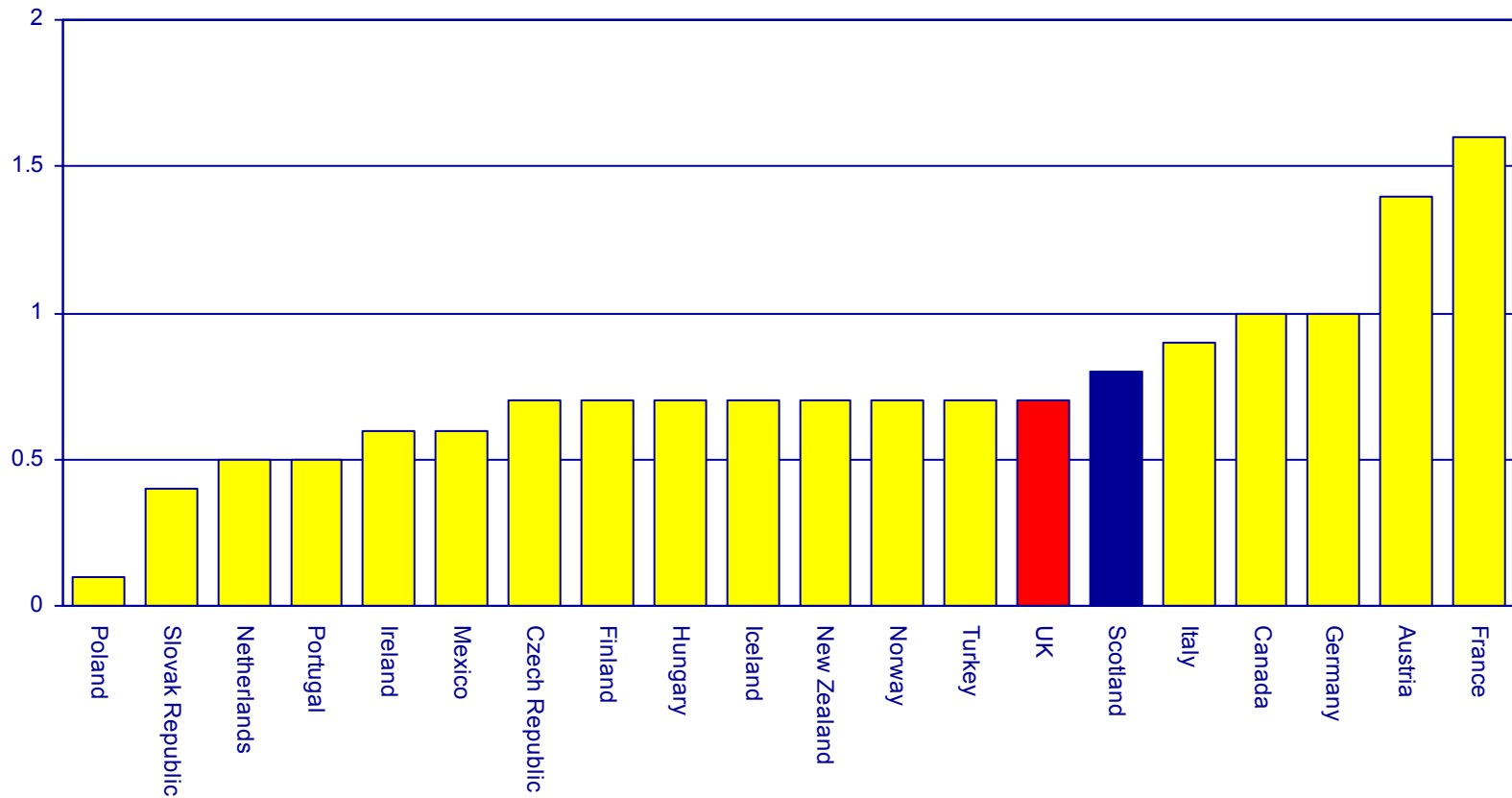


Scottish stroke related deaths per 100,000 population (under 75)



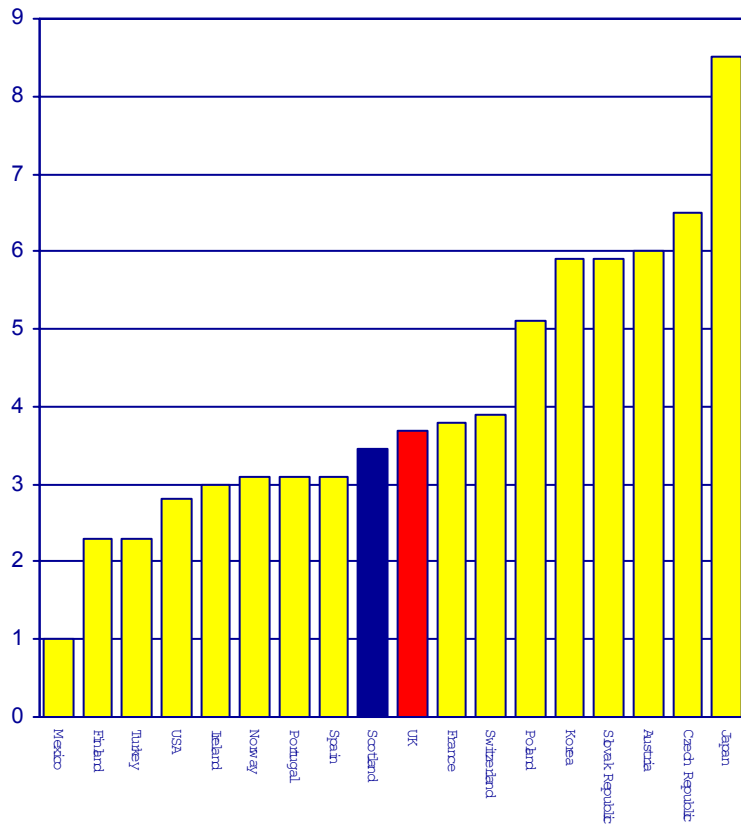
# In terms of facilities, we rank around mid range in terms of GP provision

GPs per 1,000 population - 2003

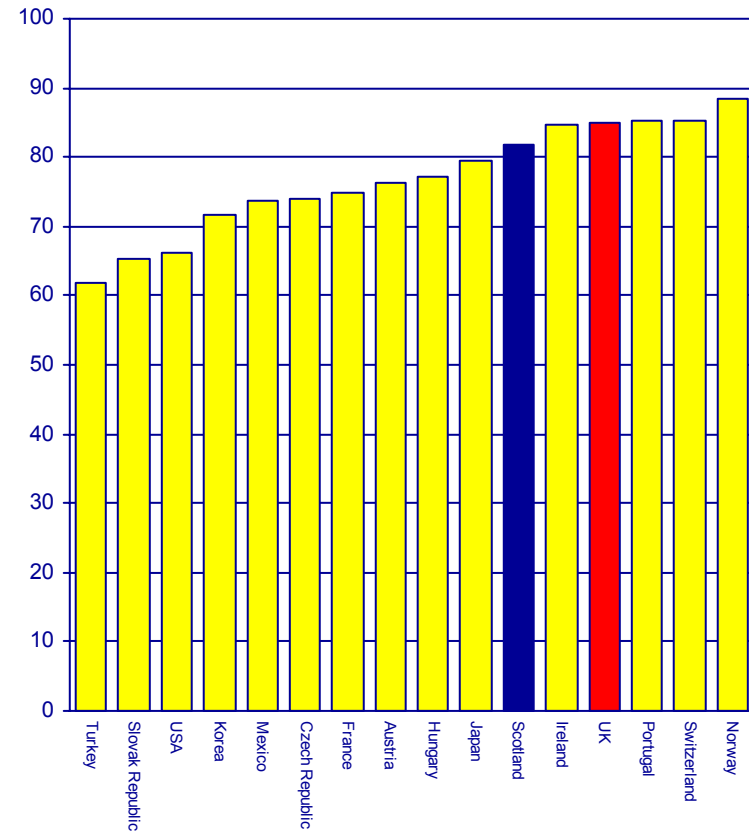


# Bed provision around mid-range although usage of beds appears high

Acute care beds per 1,000 population  
2003



Acute care occupancy –  
percentage of available beds 2003

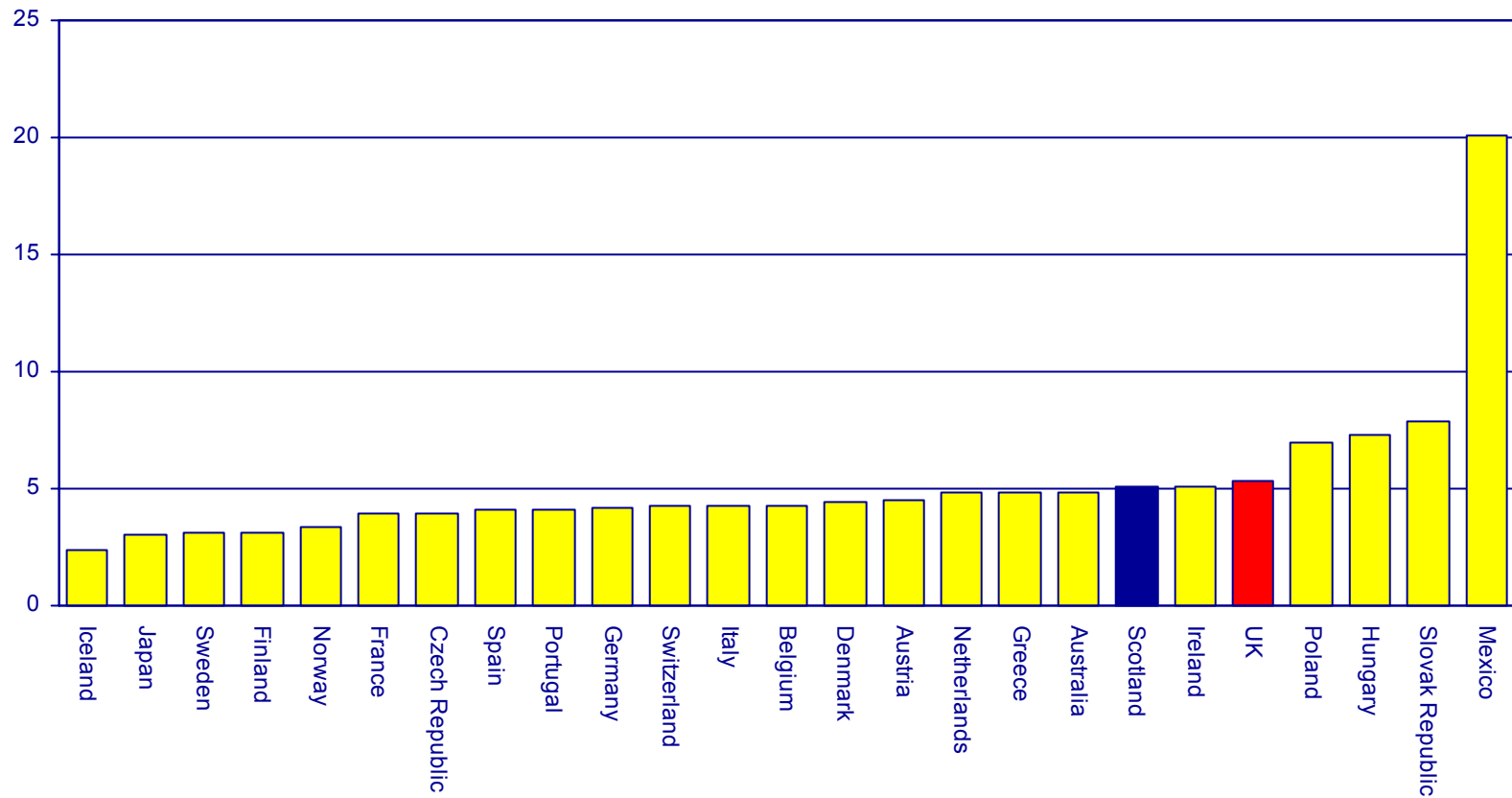


Source : OECD Health Data 2005

Note : Caution should be used when comparing countries as definitions of acute may vary slightly

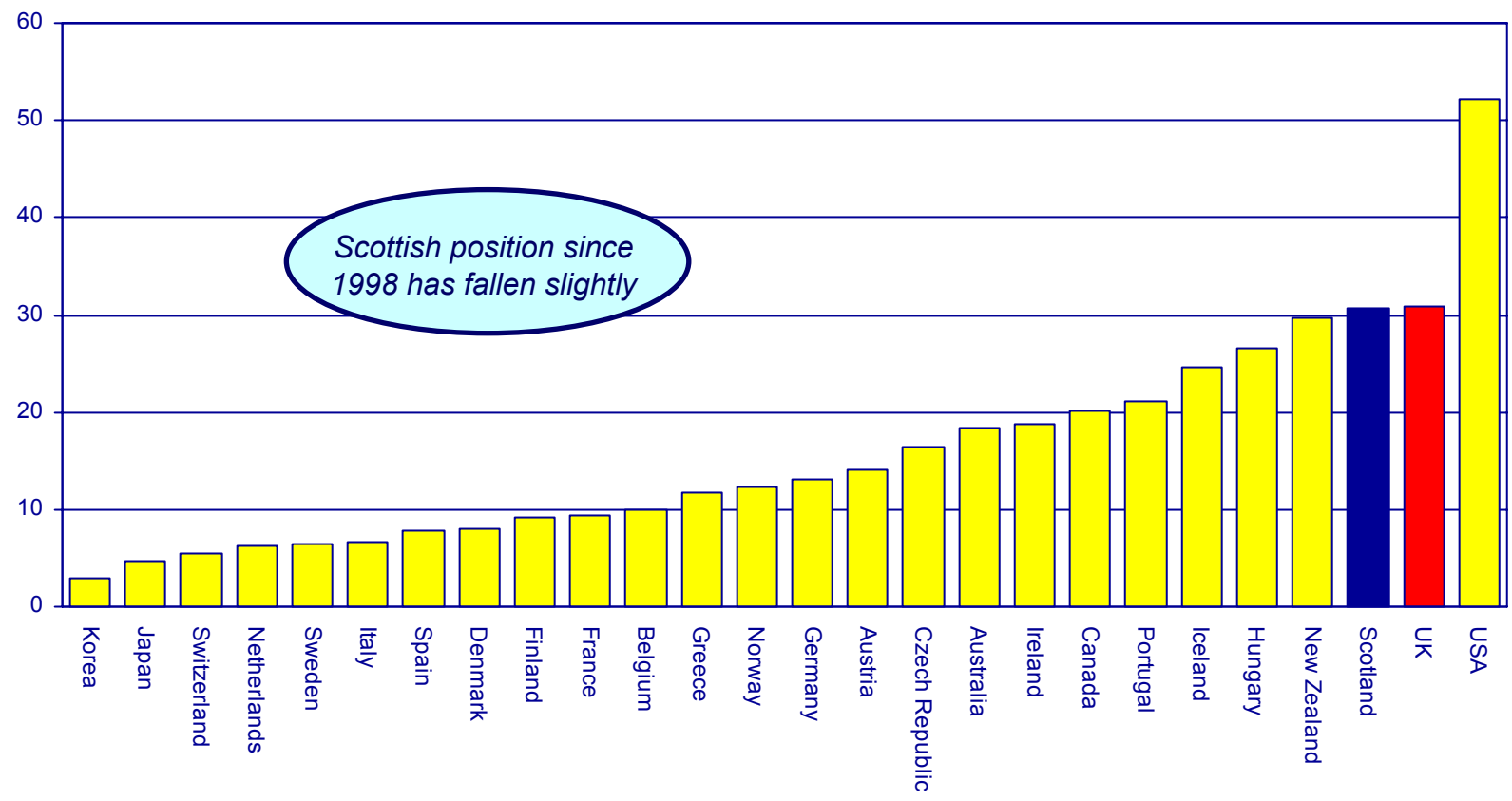
# Record on infant mortality close to the UK average

Infant (under 1 year) mortality rates per 1,000 live births - 2003



# But a high rate of teenage births

The number of births to women aged below 20 per 1,000 women aged 15 -19: 1998

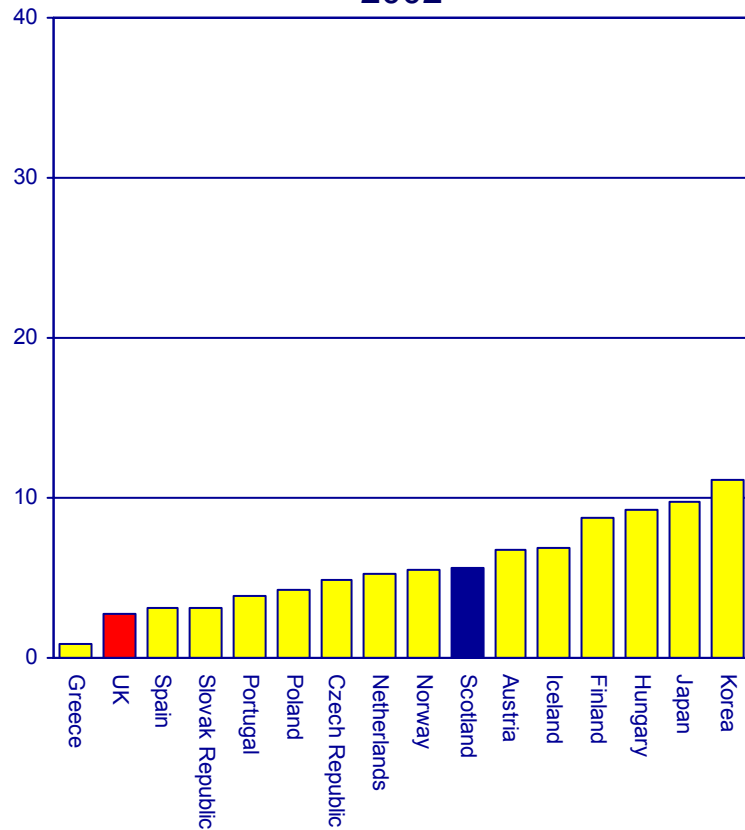


*Scottish position since 1998 has fallen slightly*

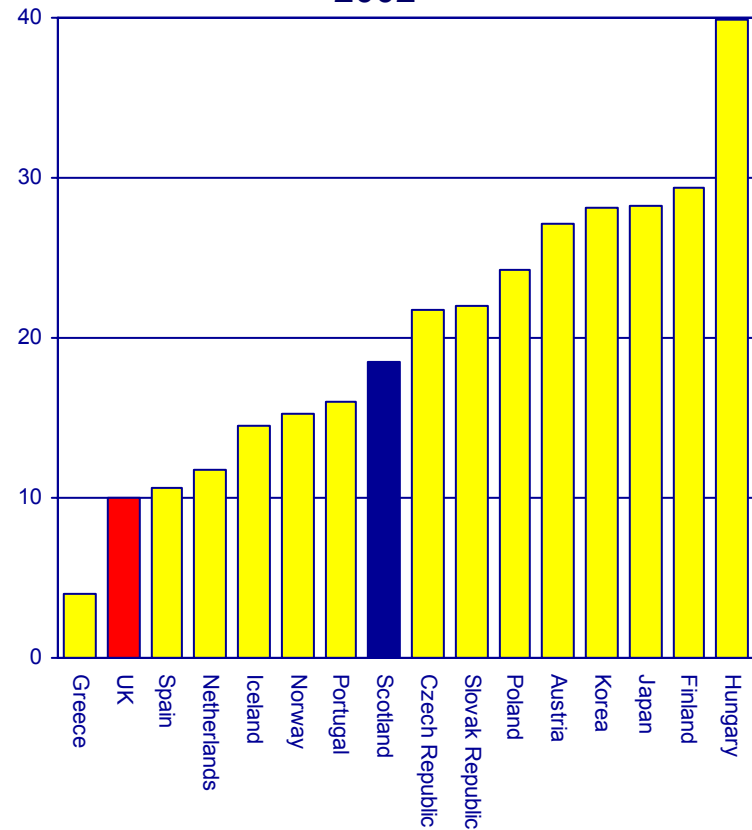
Source: Innocent report card issue No.3 and GROS for Scotland  
Note: Data does not take account of terminations

# Suicide levels are higher than UK average although still around mid-range

Mortality caused by intentional self-harm  
Females – standardised rate per 100,000  
2002



Mortality caused by intentional self-harm  
Males – standardised rate per 100,000  
2002

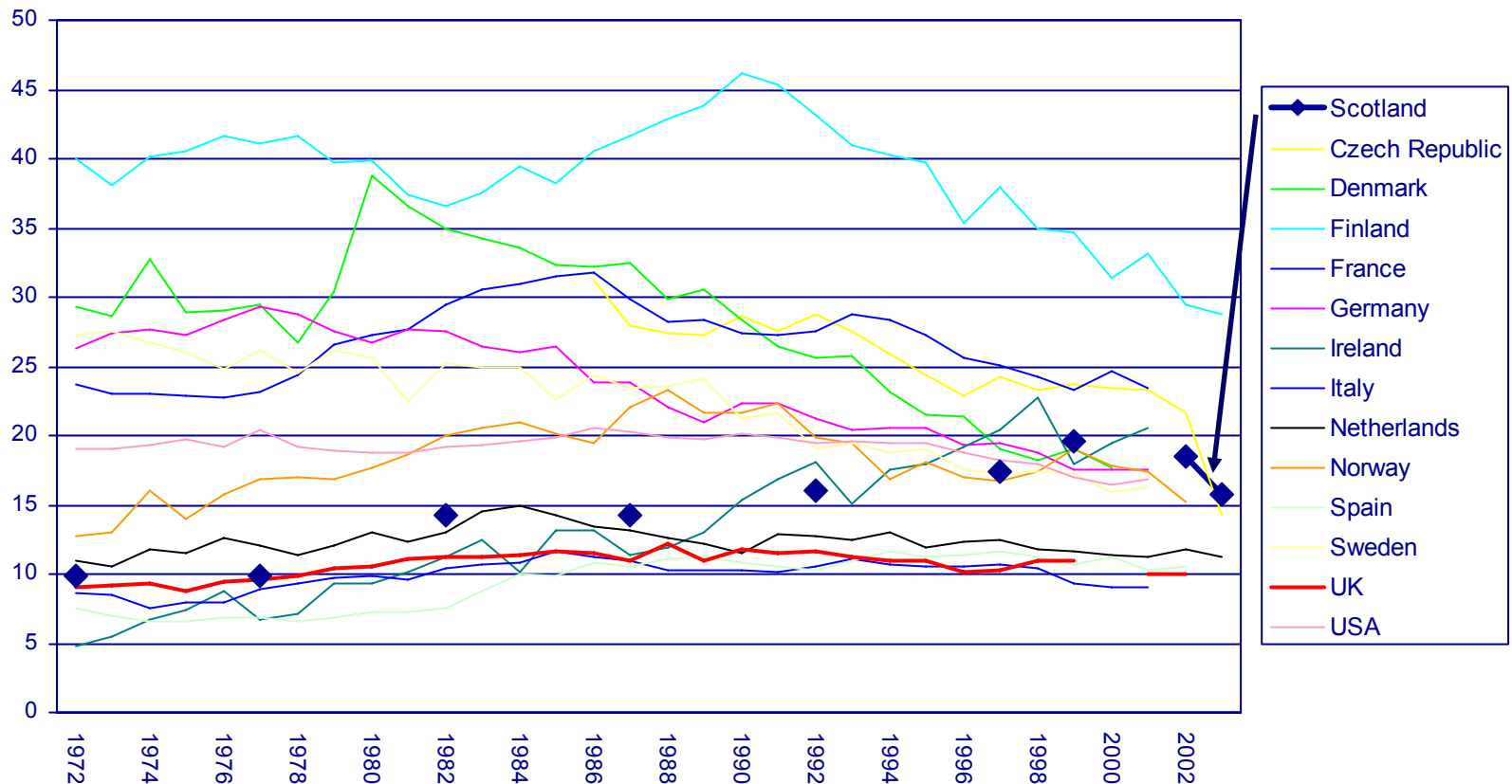


Source : OECD Health Data 2005

Note: Differences between Scottish and UK figures may be due to definition issues (e.g. the English legal system allows for 'open' verdicts)

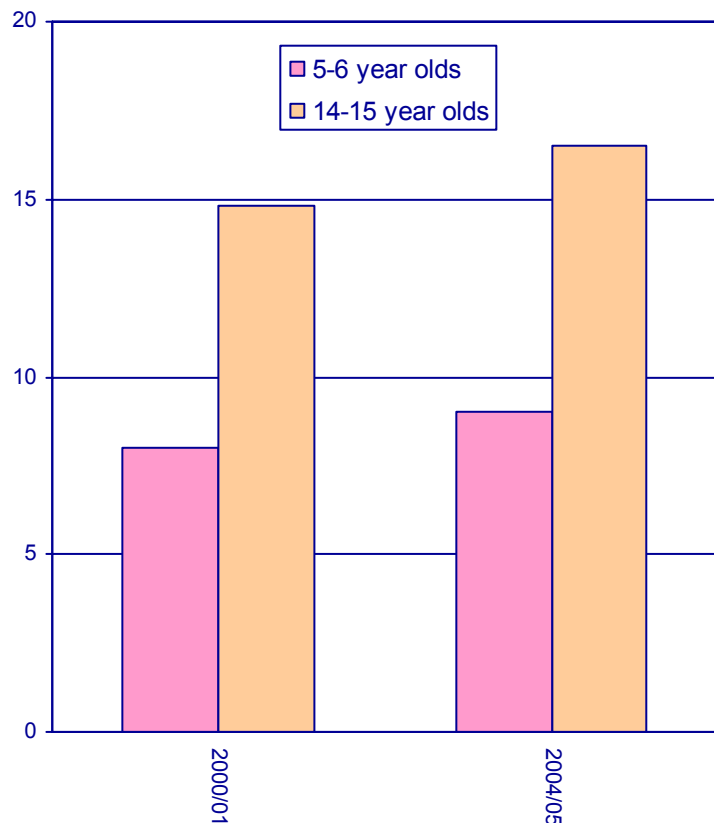
# Overall trend has been rising although recent improvement

Mortality caused by intentional self-harm  
trend : Males

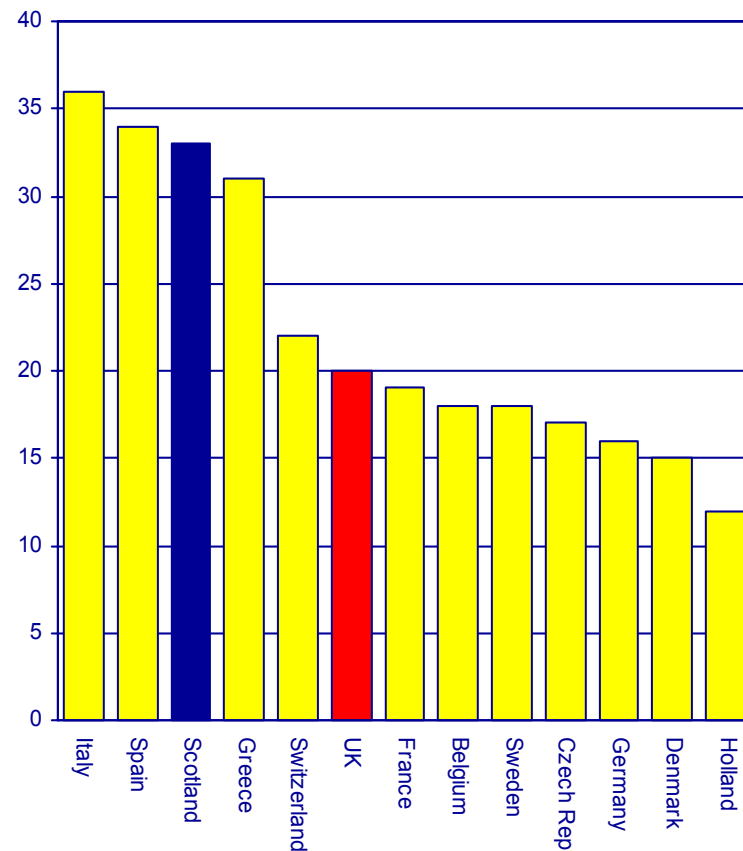


# Child obesity rising in Scotland

% of 14-15 year olds in Scotland defined as overweight (inc obese)



% of children (ages vary from 7 - 11) classed as overweight (inc obese)



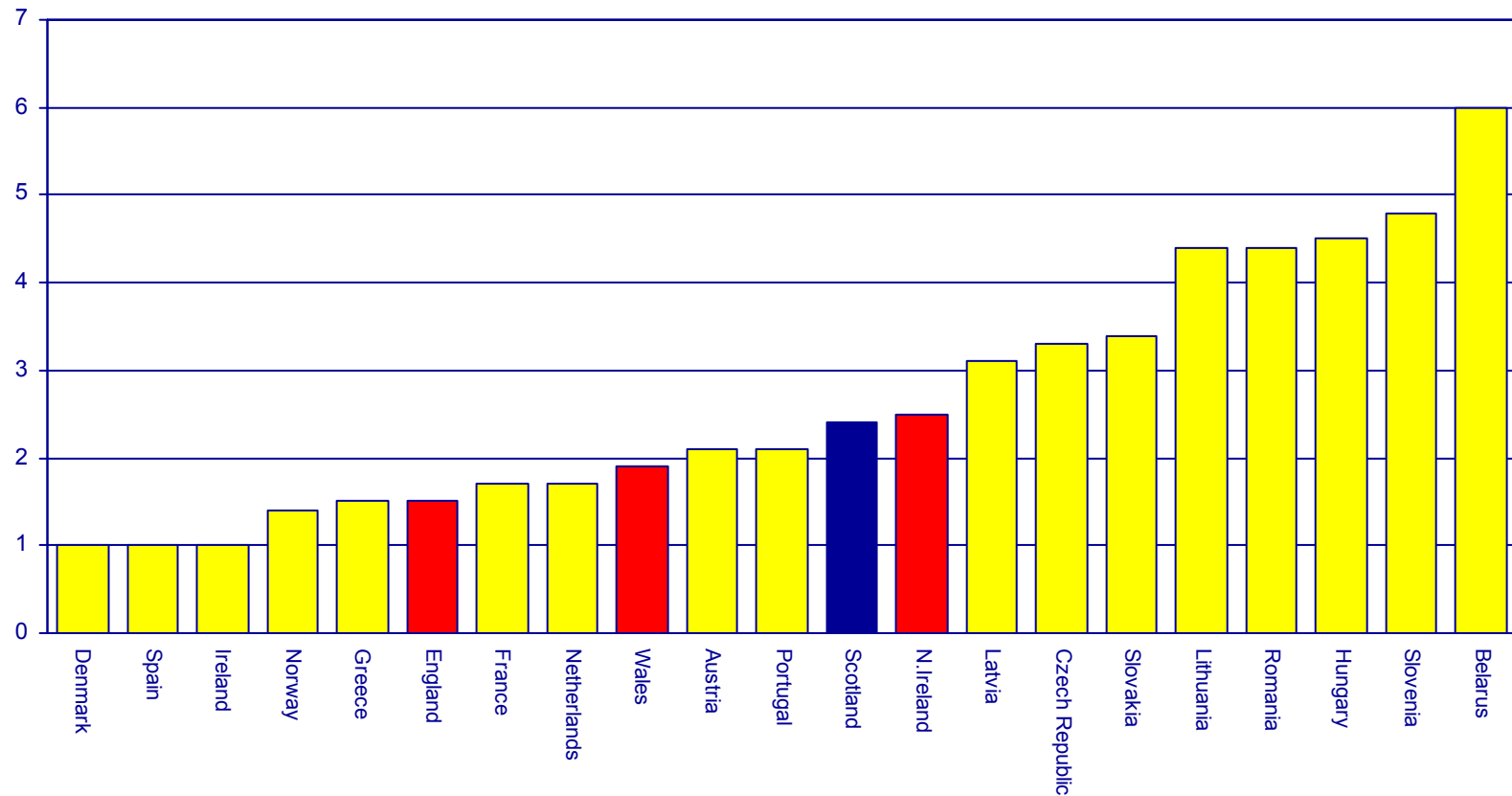
Source: ISD Scotland & International Association for the Study of Obesity

Note 1: Overweight includes obese and severely obese

Note 2: Years and ages of children vary by country – from 1998 to 2001

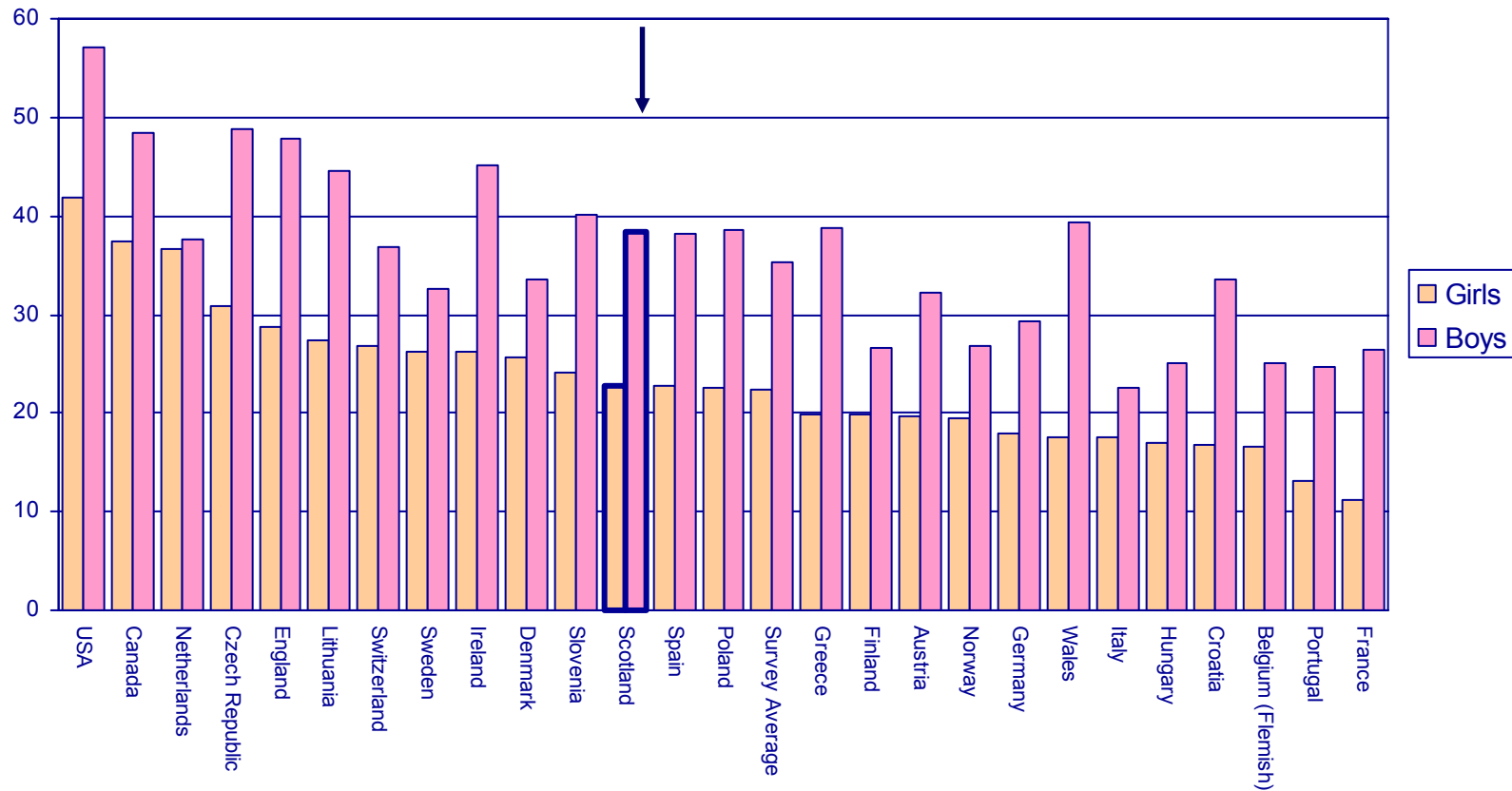
# And a relatively poor record in the dental health of young children

Estimated Average decay experience (Decayed, Missing and Filled Teeth) in Young Children



# Around average levels of physical activity

% of 15 year olds meeting the moderate to vigorous physical activity guidelines  
2001/02

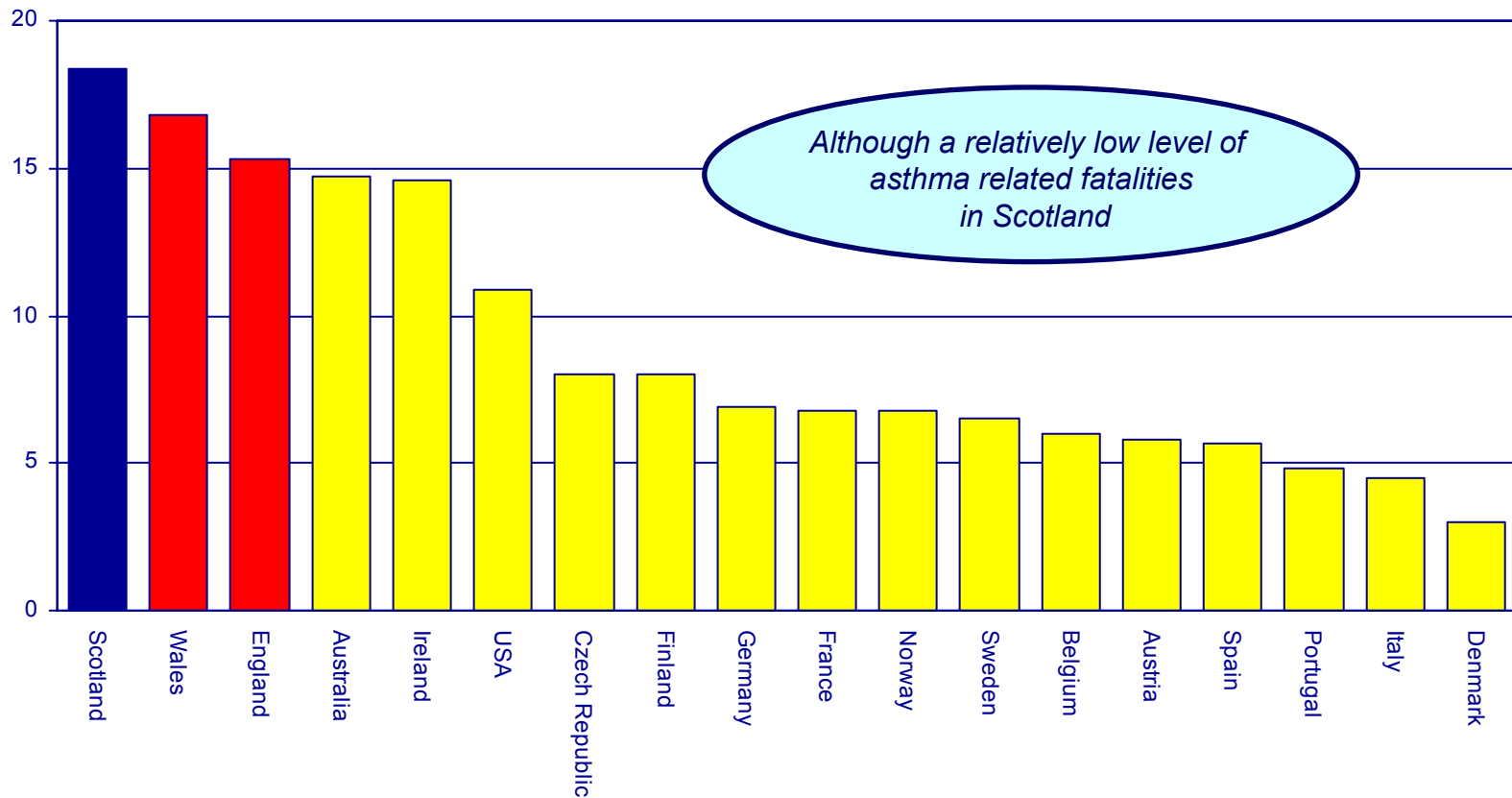


Source: Young people's health in context. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children 2001/2002

Note: MVPA - undertaking physical activity of 1 hour or more of at least moderate intensity on five or more days a week.

# Along with the rest of the UK, an apparent high rate of asthma

Proportion of population suffering from clinical asthma

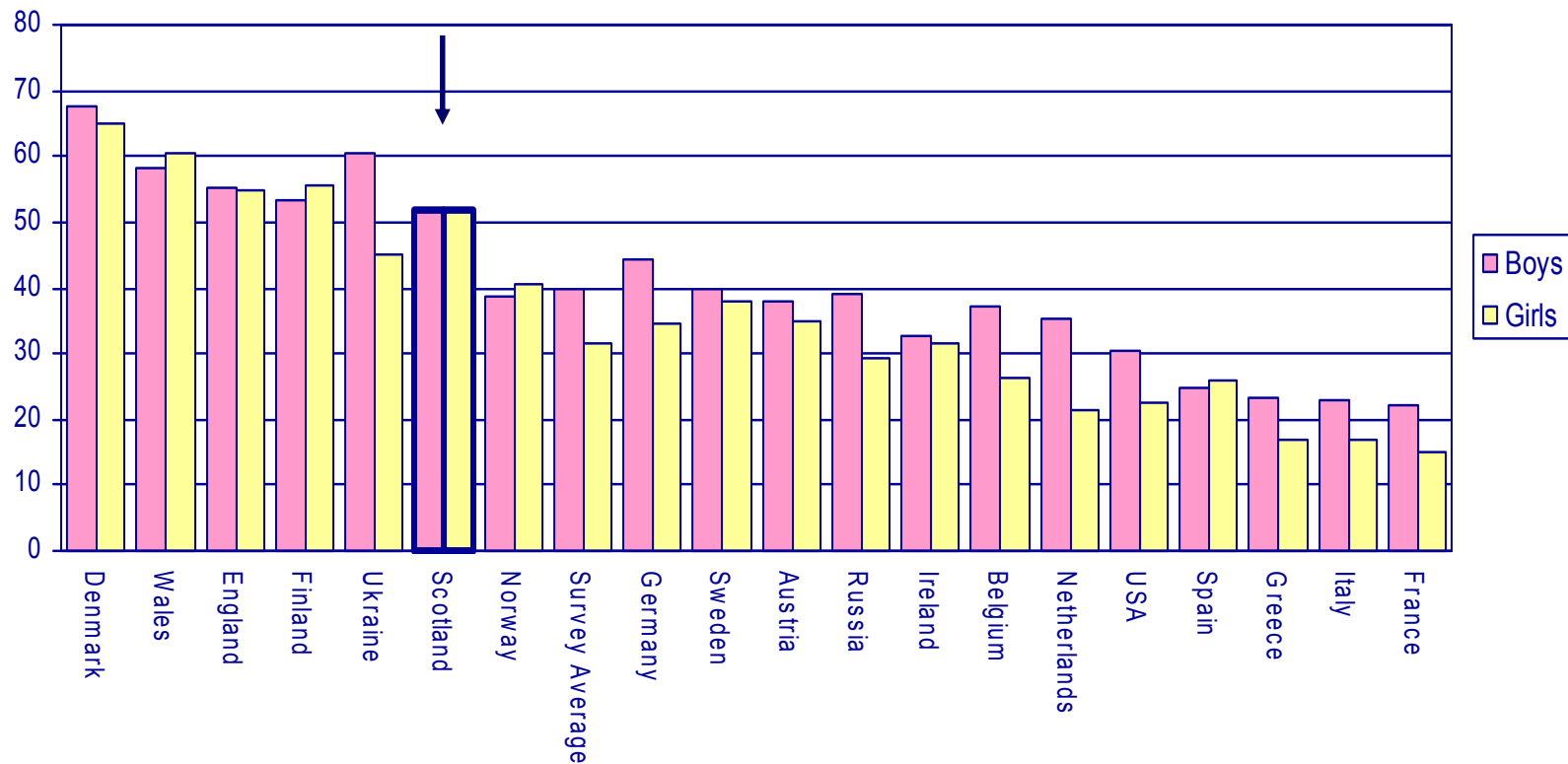


Source: Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA)

Note: Figures based on prevalence rates for children and adults – subject to differences in classification between countries

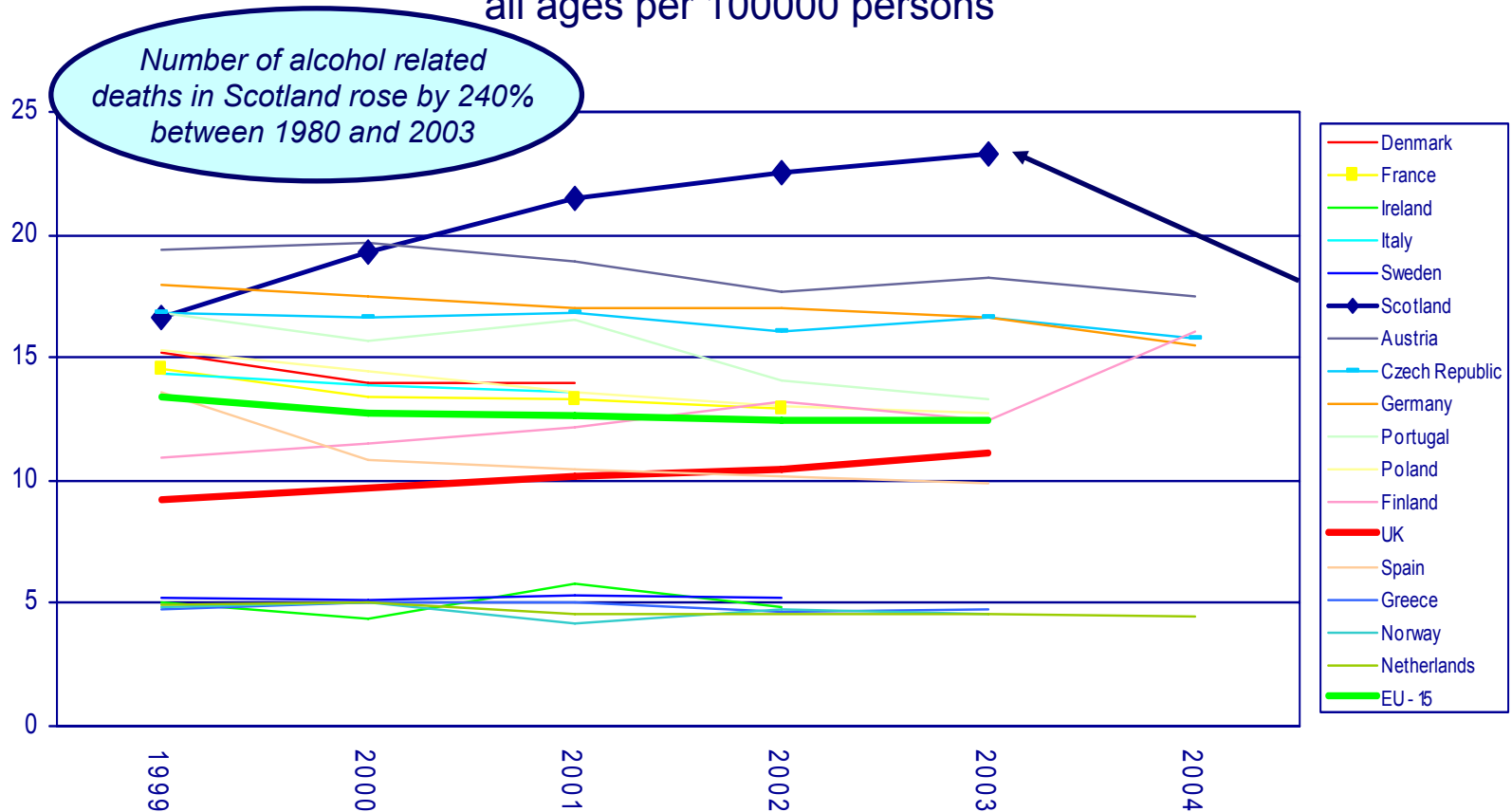
# Along with rest of UK, high levels of young people drinking alcohol

Percentage of 15 year olds who reported as having been drunk two or more times – 2001/02 survey



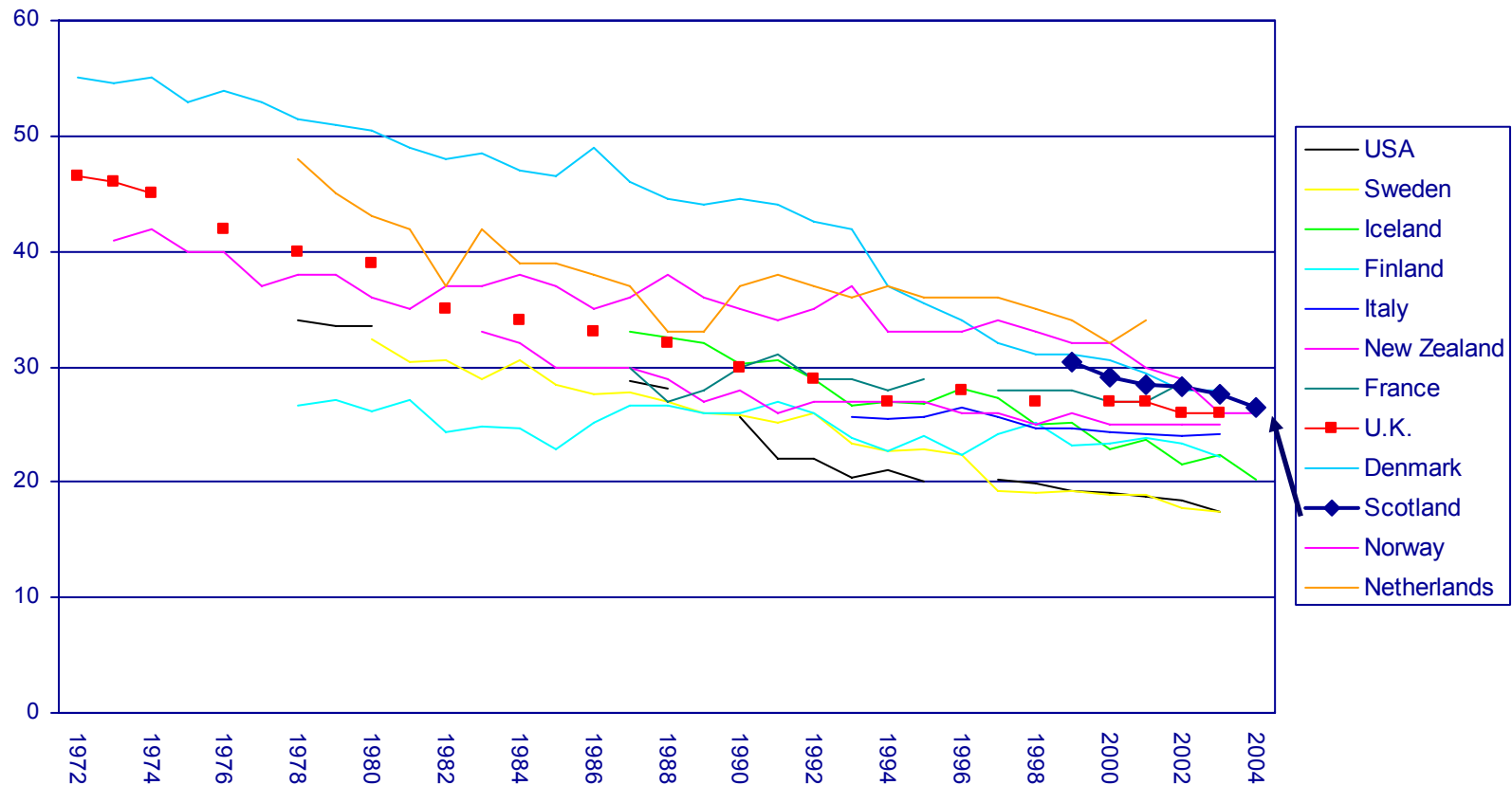
# Rise in liver cirrhosis levels in Scotland – linked to rising alcohol consumption?

Standardised death rates due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis  
all ages per 100000 persons



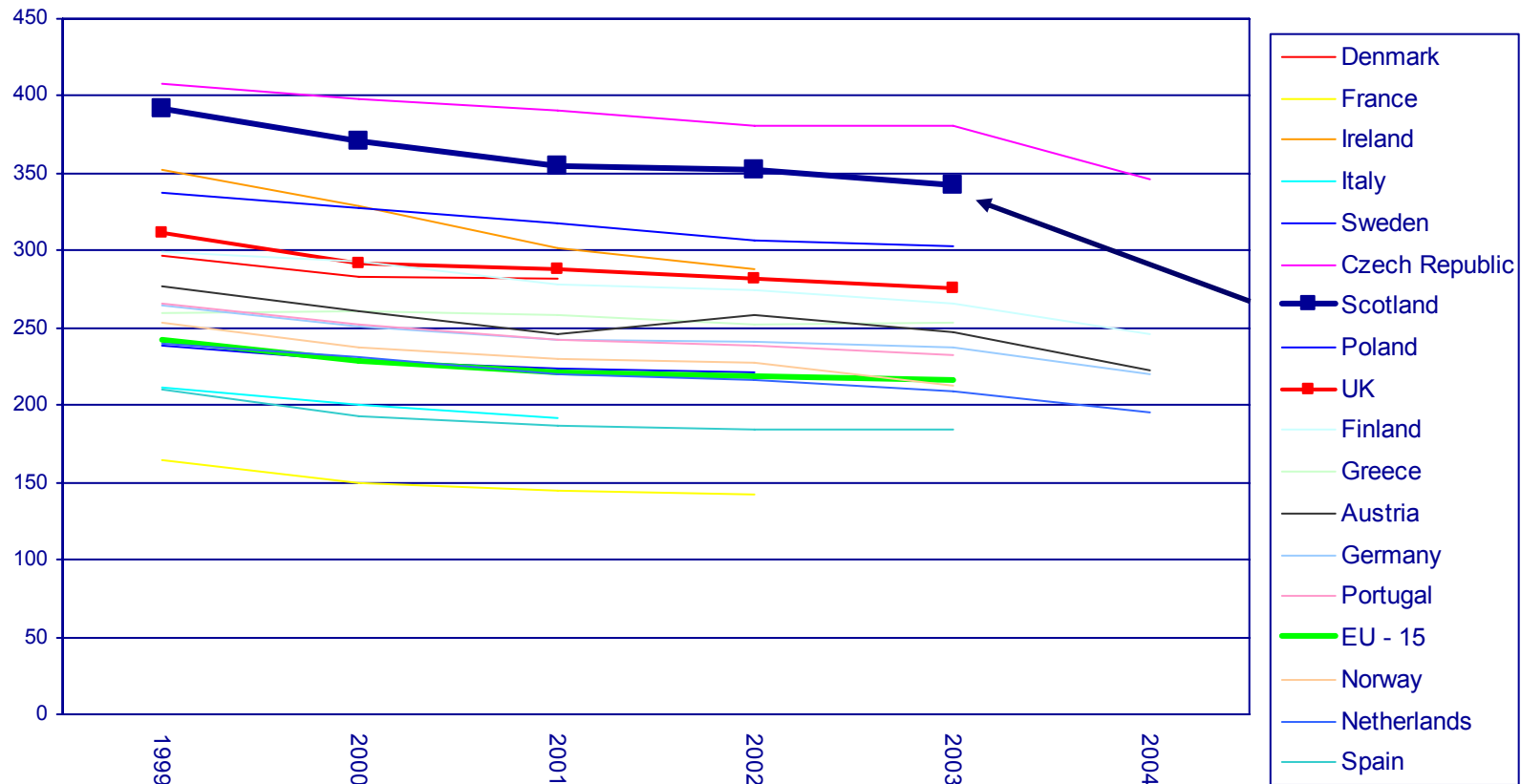
# Smoking trends suggest a decline although levels still high

Percentage of population (15+) who are regular/daily smokers



# And smoking related deaths high in European terms – although falling

Standardised death rates selected smoking related causes per 100000 persons

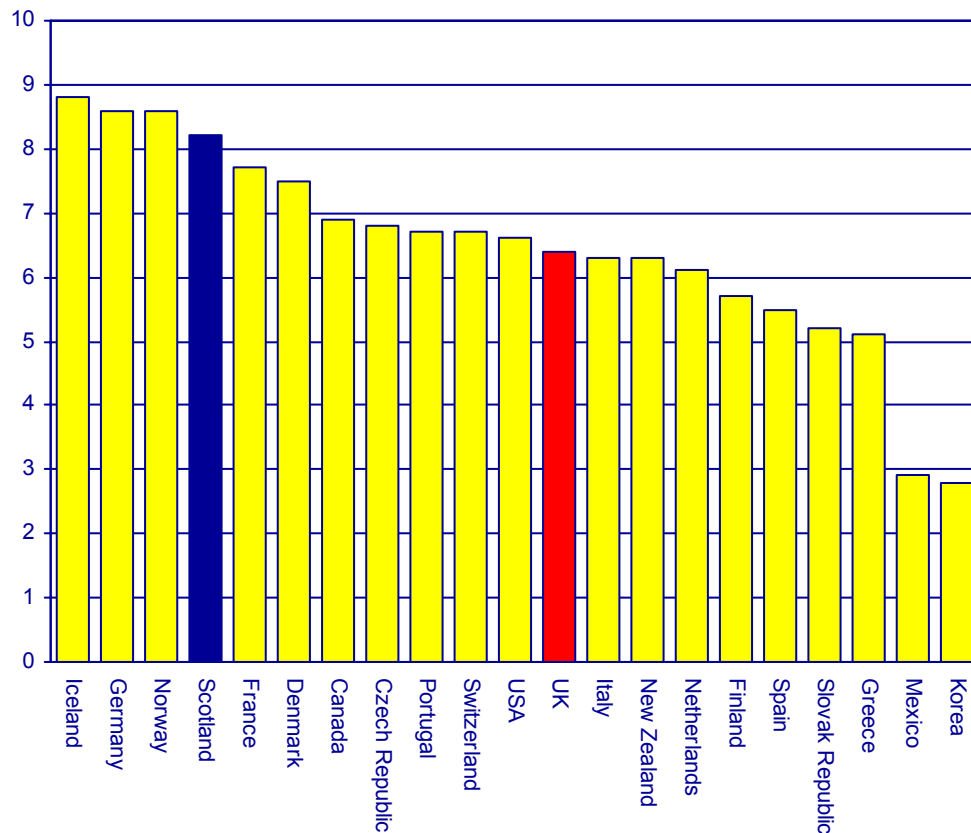


Source: WHO and Scottish Executive

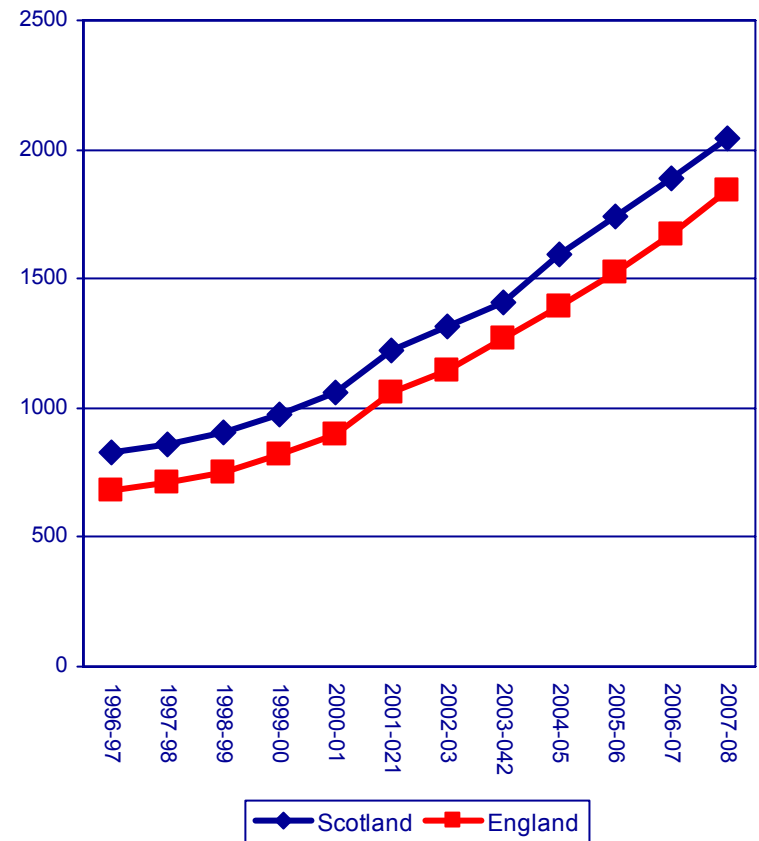
Note: Data defined as mortality from combined, selected causes of death which are known from literature to be related to smoking.

# Health resources are considerable although the gap with England is reducing slightly

Public Expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP - 2003



NHS net expenditure per head (£)



Source: OECD Health Data 2005, SEHD

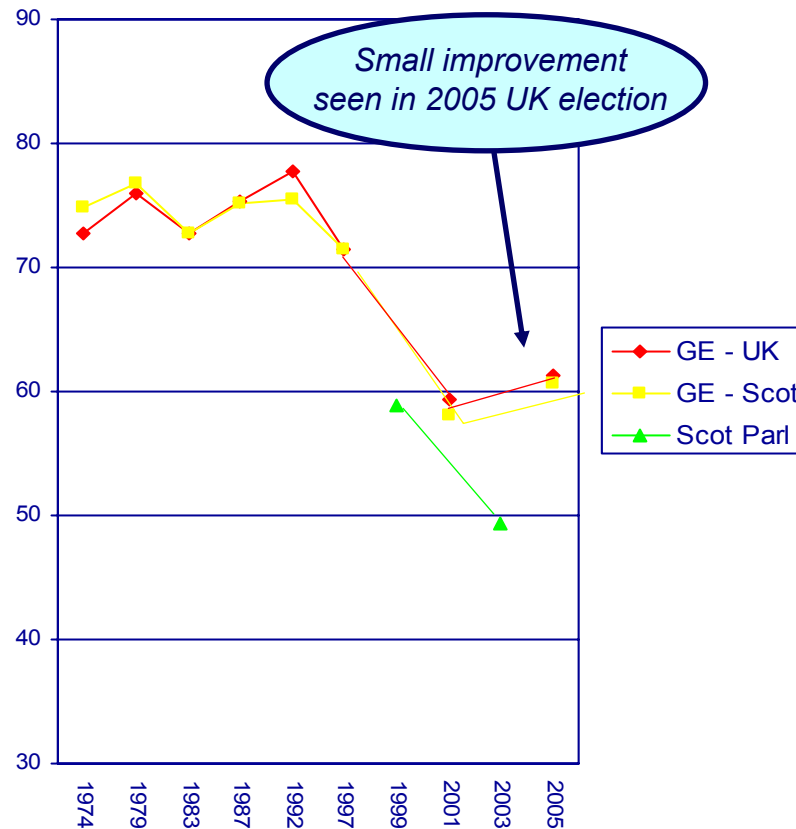
Notes: 1. Scottish figures have been calculated with an adjustment made to the estimated GDP figures for continental shelf. This is to allow for some comparability with the UK-average figure.

2. Data for the UK 2002. 3. Data for the second chart is in cash terms

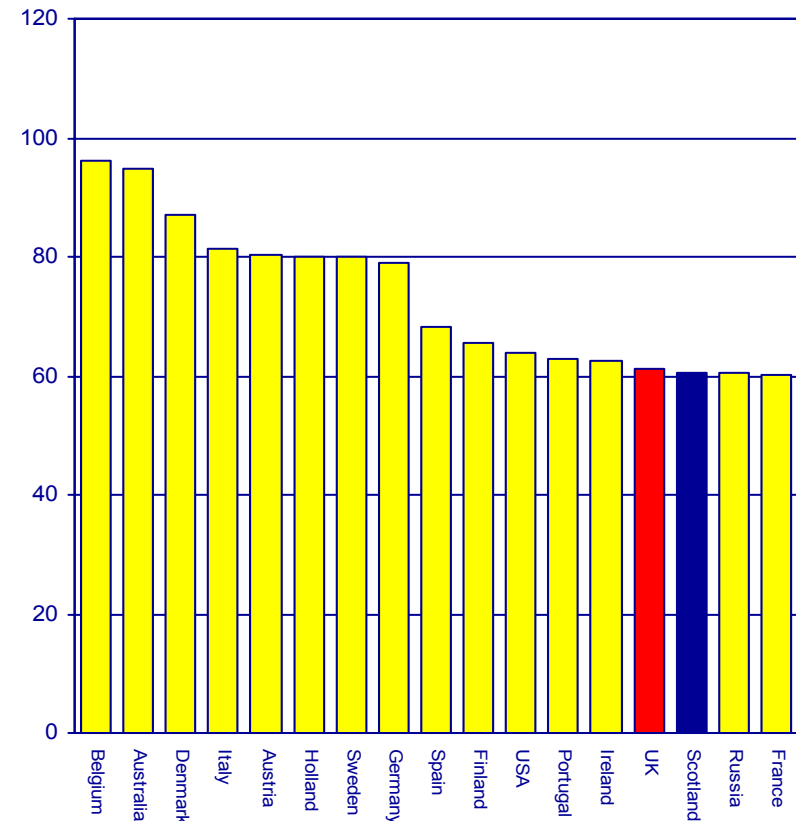
Some mixed messages  
and points to consider

# Voter turnout falling and relatively low - but Scotland not alone

General Election and Scottish Parliament turnout 1974 - 2005



% turnout at most recent Parliamentary elections

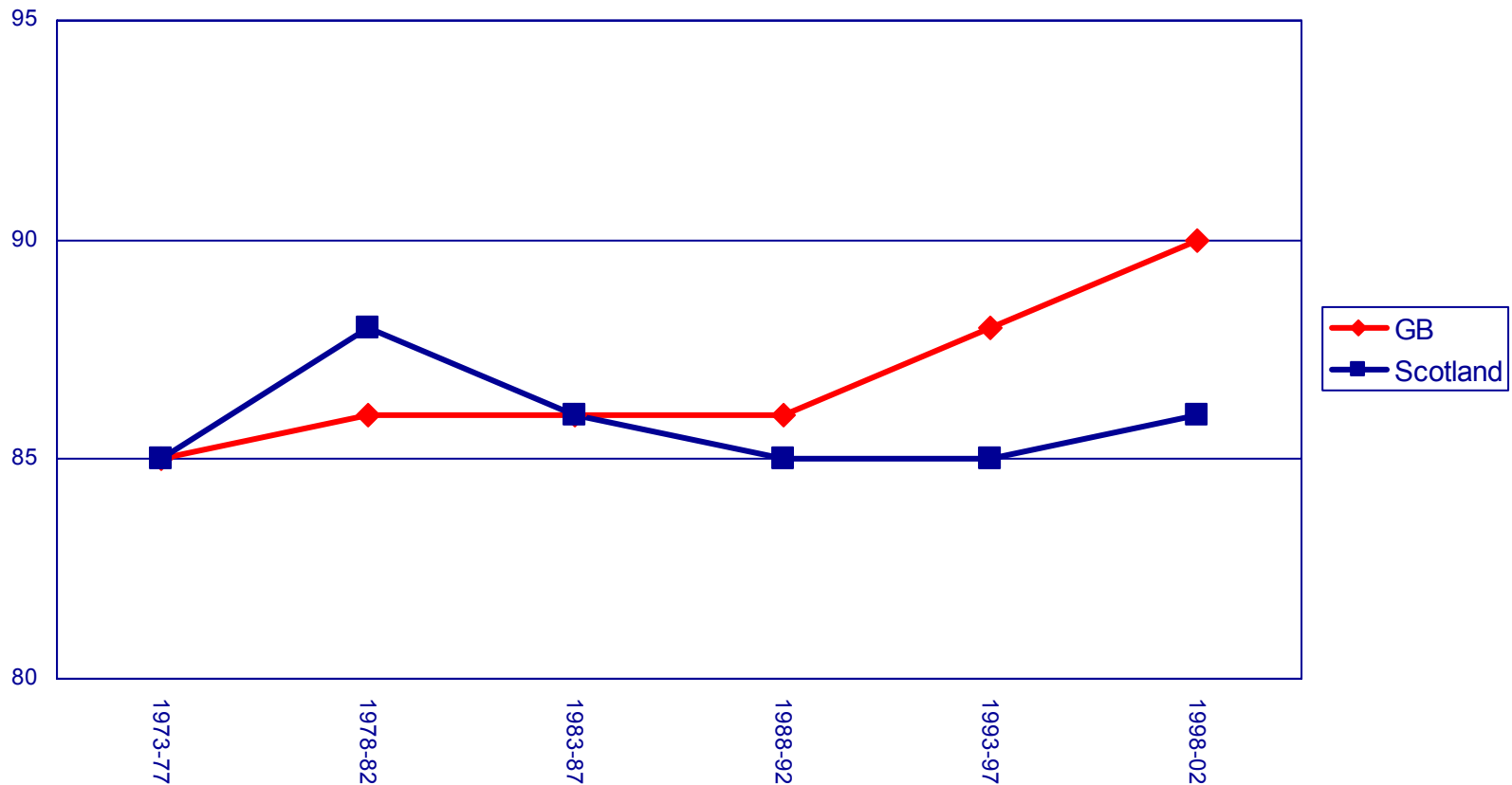


Sources: Scottish Executive, International Institute for Democracy & Electoral Assistance & Scottish Parliament

Note: Years vary – Scottish data in right hand chart relate to turnout at UK general election

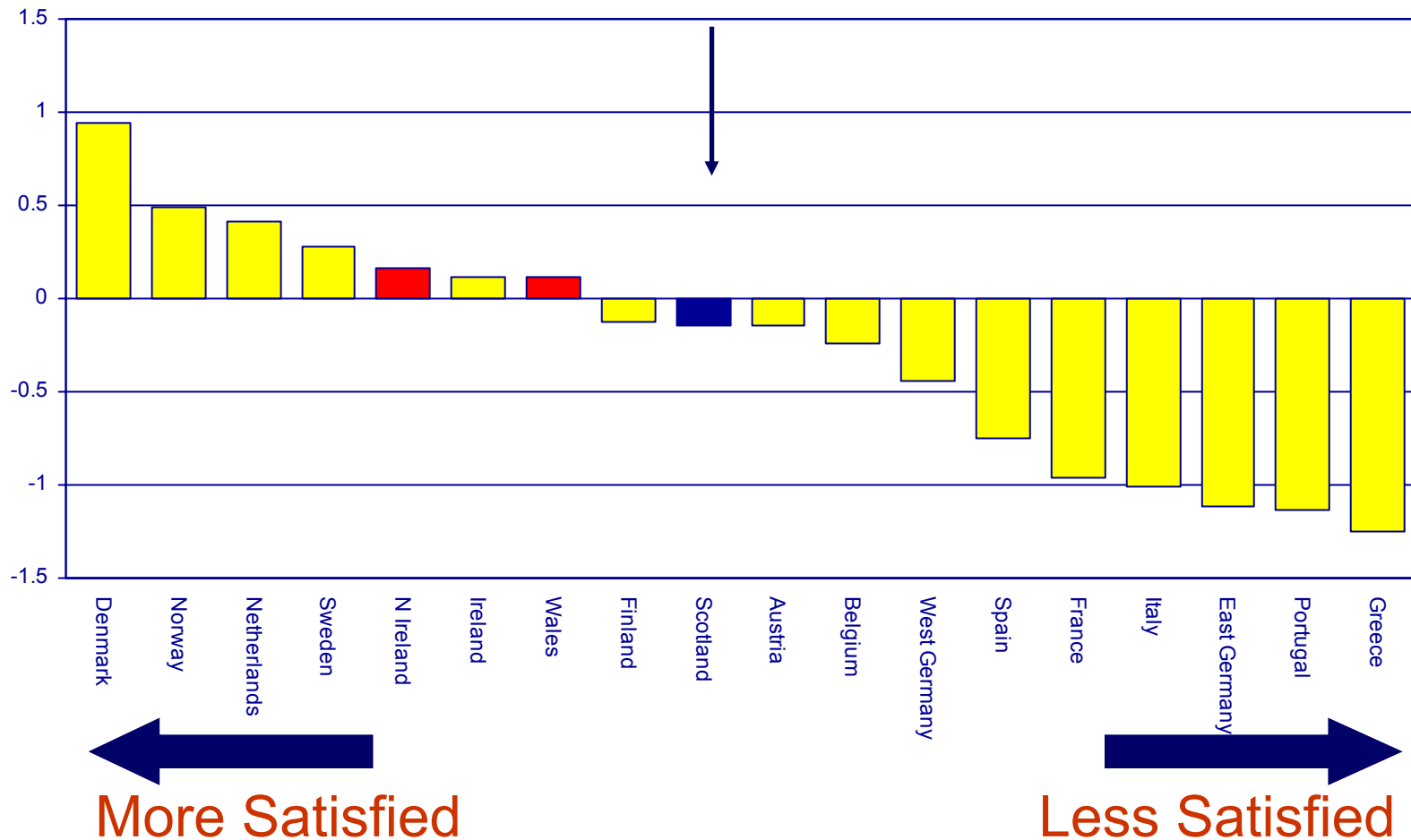
# Life satisfaction does not seem to have risen much in Scotland over past 20 years

% of people reporting to be fairly or very satisfied with their life



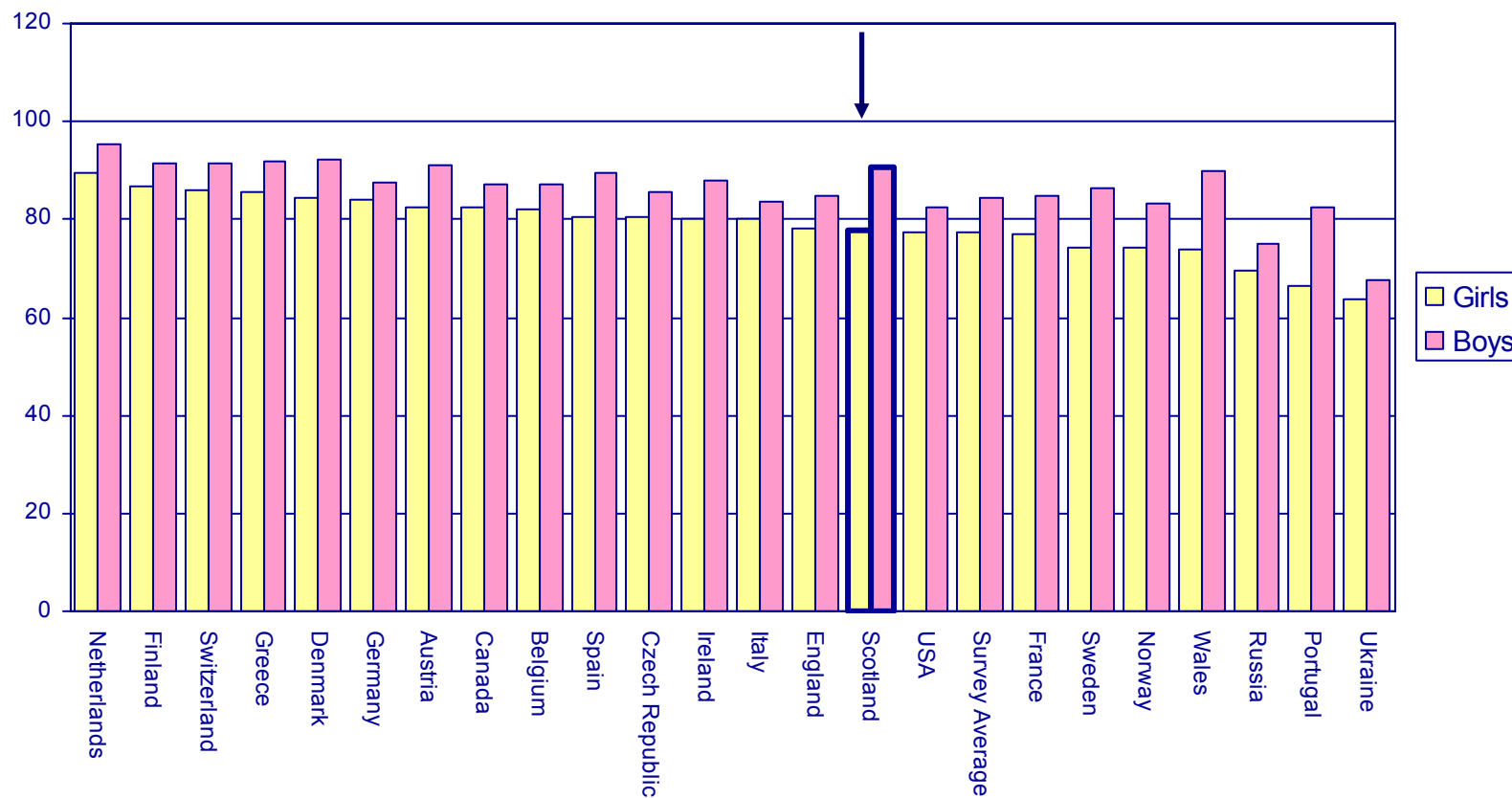
# Although Scotland around mid-range in European terms

European life satisfaction equations for period 1973 - 2003



# Survey of children indicates about mid-range in terms of life satisfaction

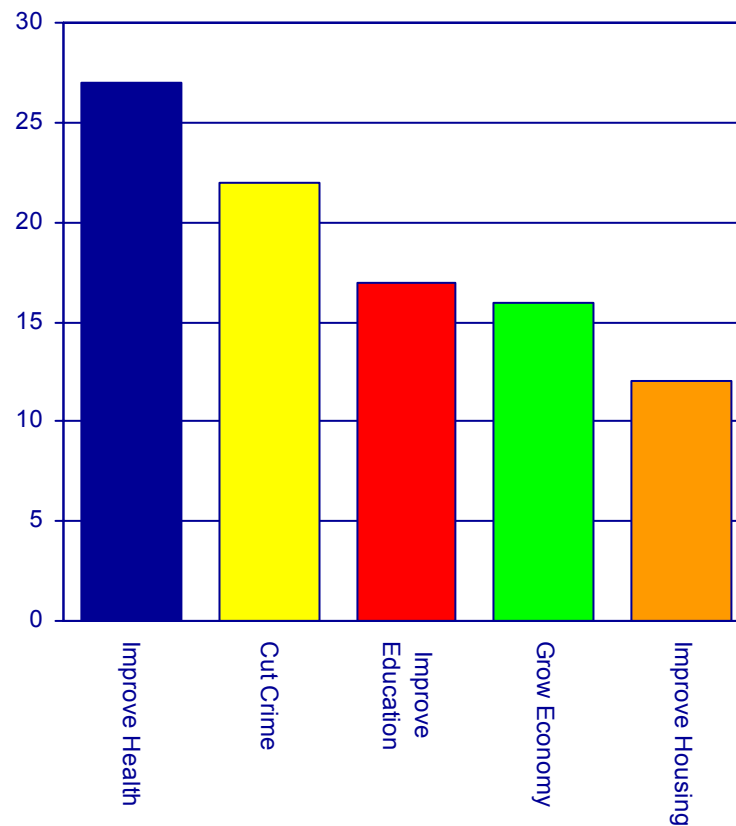
% of 15 year old respondents with scores above the middle of a life satisfaction scale



# Scottish Public attitudes

- Public's highest priorities for the Executive in 2004 were to improve people's health and cut crime
- Health the most salient issue since 1999
- General decline in perception of unemployment and crime as being 'extremely serious' problems in Scotland since the early 1990s
- But a rise in concern over drug abuse and standards of health care since that time
- General fluctuation in levels of trust in Scottish Parliament/Executive since 2000 but remains substantially higher than trust in UK Government (52% vs. 22% in 2004)

% agreeing that the following  
are the highest priority for the Executive  
2004



# Summary – what does the Audit tell us?

The objective measures contained in this Audit show that Scotland continues to perform strongly on a number of fronts when assessed in international terms. Indeed, the combination of the devolution of new legislative and administrative powers to Scotland in 1999 and continued macroeconomic stability at a UK level has provided a strong foundation for progress.

As the Audit has shown, Scotland outperforms many other parts of the UK in economic terms. It also enjoys the benefits of a strong – and well qualified - labour market, high employment levels and historically low levels of unemployment.

Compared to other countries, Scottish schools continue to have generally strong levels of educational attainment with relatively few pupils leaving school without basic literacy skills - while Scottish universities continue to punch above their weight in terms of research and citations.

Elsewhere, significant progress has been made in reducing poverty – particularly for children and pensioners – while improvements have been made against some key health indicators and in reducing long-term crime levels and increasing clear-up rates.

# Summary – what does the Audit tell us?

Of course, as this report shows, major challenges still remain for Scotland. In many cases, these challenges are long-running and entrenched. They include:

- Improving Scotland's economic growth rate - and, particularly, its productivity;
- Continuing to address issues of inequality within Scotland, in areas such as in health and education, and its associated impacts;
- Addressing poverty and economic inactivity – especially among 'hard to reach' groups;
- Access to opportunities for young people currently not in education, employment or training;
- Improving Scotland's health record and continuing to challenge entrenched attitudes to diet, smoking and alcohol consumption;
- Lessening congestion in and around Scotland's towns and cities and improving the country's record of recycling;
- Dealing with the implications of Scotland's changing demographic make-up; and
- Responding to high levels of violent crime in particular

These challenges are already high on the agenda of the devolved Scottish government. While progress has been made since 1999, it is recognised that further success will depend on continuing to address such problems and the deep-rooted causes and drivers that lie behind them.

However, it is also increasingly recognised that there are few simple answers and that long-term success will not be delivered by government alone, but by the collective efforts of citizens and government alike.

# A note: Data Sources and Methodology

Data for the Audit has been compiled from a range of sources provided by the Executive itself, and external bodies and organisations. The choice of data and themes has been determined by the Strategy Unit although to a large extent this has been driven by the availability of data sources.

The nature of data provision means that the majority of information included in this paper is essentially a snapshot, taking a point in time or referring to some period in the past. However, some long-term trends have been included.

Due to the different sources used, comparisons are not always made with the same group of countries each time. Whenever possible, such comparisons are made with the major European countries although other comparable countries are also included on occasion. In some instances, no international data is available or at least none is comparable with that for Scotland. In such instances, comparison has been made with the UK and/or GB, dependent upon the data available. In a small number of instances, data is included for Scotland only.

In some cases we have referred to trends in Scotland itself since the publication of the data set for a particular indicator, which in some cases is for a few years ago. In doing so we are not making a statement on whether Scotland has improved or declined relative to other countries since that time; we are simply stating the most up to date Scottish position.

It should be noted that comparing information between different countries often involves some differences in definitions and therefore this should be borne in mind when considering the results in this report. This problem is often compounded when looking at trend data as definitions, together with sampling errors, can also change in a single country over time. In some cases the data included for an indicator refers to slightly different years (this is indicated on the chart).

The focus of this report has been on Scotland as a whole. Within Scotland there are significant differences in some areas. Finally, data for the EU relate mostly (unless otherwise stated) to those 15 states who were members of the EU prior to the accession countries joining in 2004.