

Aberdeenshire Technical Summary

Guidance notes for the use of SIMD 2016

Use SIMD for:

- Comparing overall deprivation of small areas
- Comparing the seven domains of deprivation
- Comparing the proportion of small areas in a council that are very deprived
- Finding areas where many people experience multiple deprivation
- Finding areas of greater need for support and intervention

Do not use SIMD for:

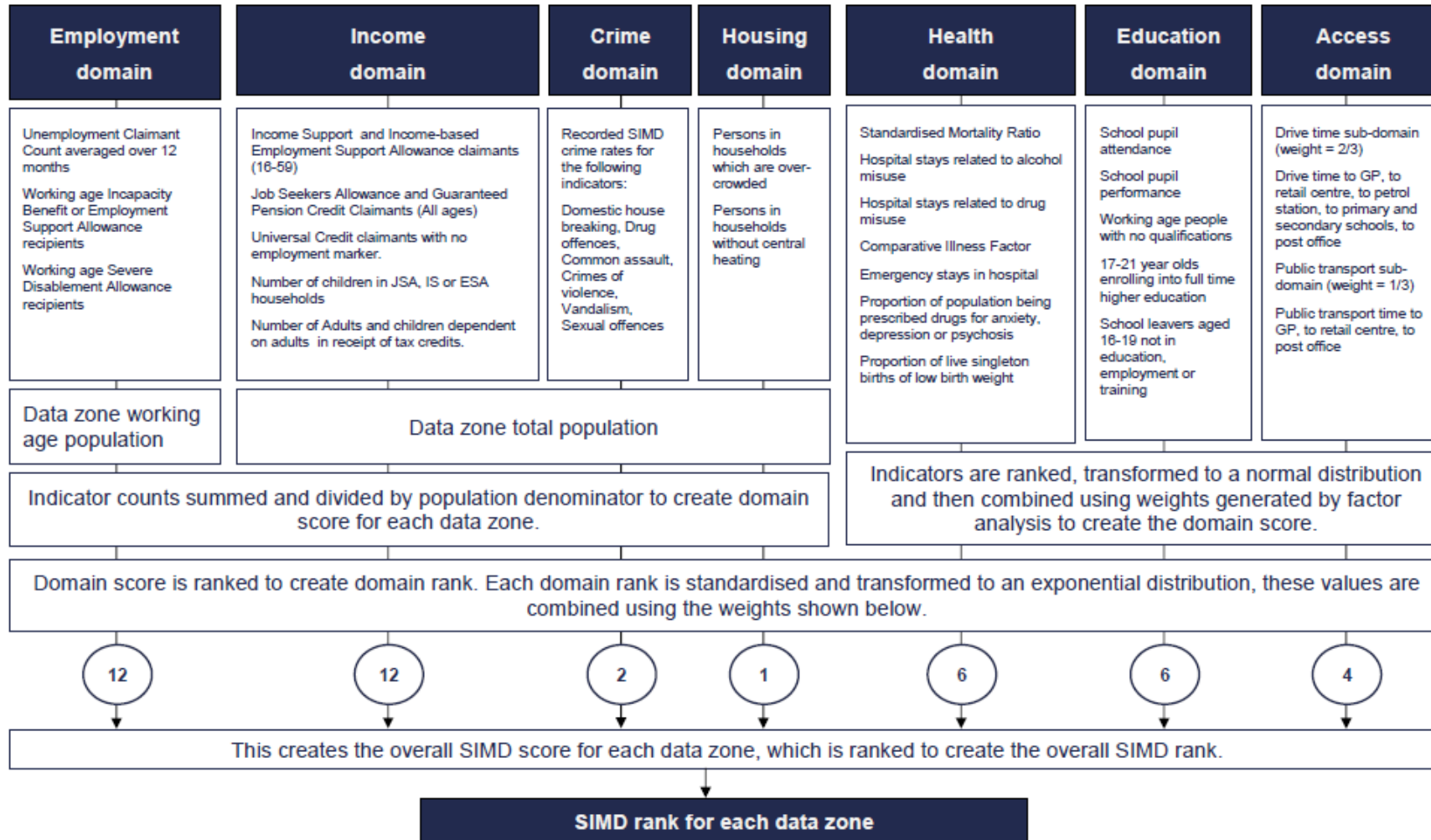
- Saying **how much more** deprived one area is from another – the difference between two ranks can be tiny or large
- Comparing ranks over time – changes are relative and may not reflect actual changes in the neighbourhood
- Comparing with other UK countries – each country measures deprivation slightly differently
- Identifying **all** people who are deprived in Scotland –not everyone who is deprived lives in a deprived area
- Finding affluent areas – lack of deprivation is not the same as being rich

Note on limitations of SIMD for Rural Communities

Rural data zones generally cover larger areas than their urban counterparts and so contain a greater mix of deprived and less deprived people. This is compounded by the fact that poverty and deprivation are more spatially dispersed in rural areas than in urban areas. So in rural areas there are fewer small area concentrations of multiple deprivation for the SIMD to identify.

Indicator Data

SIMD16 Methodology



Changes in Indicator Data from SIMD 2012 (summary)

- Income domain** Eligibility criteria of certain benefits have changed, and Universal Credit was introduced. The number of people claiming income related benefits and credits are now determined through the Universal Credit system.
- Employment domain** No changes.
- Health domain** Instead of estimating the ‘Proportion of the population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis’, the indicator was improved. The new indicator counts the number of people who have been prescribed the drug within the specified year, whereas the previous indicator was an estimate of the average number of people taking it on any one day during the year.
- The ‘Hospital stays related to alcohol misuse’ indicator now includes the additional ICD10 category K852 (Alcoholic Induced Acute Pancreatitis (AIAP)).
- Education domain** Two out of the five indicators in the education domain have changed considerably, and one indicator slightly changed.
- The ‘School pupil attendance’ indicator was improved by only including pupils with high attendance, rather than an average absence level for all pupils.
- The ‘Attainment of school leavers’ indicator replaces the previous average SQA score. The data for the SQA score is no longer available due to changes in the examination system. The new indicator considers the highest level of qualification pupils leave school with.
- There were small changes in the ‘Working age people with no qualifications’ indicator. Age bands and age range for standardisation have changed. And due to a changed wording of the Census question, the SIMD16 indicator counts people who have no qualifications, while the indicator in previous SIMD editions also included people whose qualifications were not listed in the response options.
- Geographic Access to Services domain**
- The software used to calculate journey times has changed since SIMD 2012. As a result, most journey times are shorter and more accurately reflect true travel times for SIMD16.
- Crime domain** The indicators included in the crime domain have remained the same between SIMD 2012 and SIMD16. However, new crime codes under the ‘Recorded crimes of violence’ category with ‘Offences relating to Serious Organised Crime’, and ‘Causing serious injury etc. by culpable and reckless conduct’ are now included in SIMD16.
- Housing domain** No changes. The indicators included in the housing domain have been updated using 2011 Census data.

Changes in Indicator Data from SIMD 2012 (Full Detail)

SIMD16 Indicators	SIMD 12 Indicators	Summary of Change
Income Domain		
Number of adults (aged 16-59) receiving Income Support (IS) or income-based Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), and the number of adults (all ages) receiving Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) Source: DWP, August 2015	Number of adults (aged 16-59) receiving Income Support or Income-based Employment and Support Allowance DWP, August 2011	Eligibility criteria of certain benefits have changed, and Universal Credit was introduced.
Number of adults (aged 60 plus) receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit DWP, August 2015	Number of adults (aged 60 plus) receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit DWP, August 2011	No change
Number of children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance or Employment Support Allowance DWP, May 2015	Number of children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance or Employment and Support Allowance DWP, May 2011	Eligibility criteria of certain benefits have changed, and Universal Credit was introduced.
Number of adults (all) not in paid employment receiving Universal Credit DWP, August 2015		Universal Credit was introduced between collecting data for SIMD12 and SIMD16. The roll-out initially included uncomplicated cases for single adults with no dependent children. More complicated cases were piloted in two areas in Inverness and Livingston.
Number of adults and children in Tax Credit families on low incomes HMRC, 2013/14	Number of adults and children in Tax Credit families on low incomes HMRC, August 2010	No change

Employment Domain		
Working age unemployment claimant count averaged over 12 months Source: NOMIS, 2014	Working age unemployment claimant count averaged over 12 months NOMIS, 2011	No change
Working age Incapacity Benefit recipients or Employment and Support Allowance recipients DWP, August 2015	Working age Incapacity Benefit recipients or Employment and Support Allowance recipients DWP, August 2011	No change
Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients DWP, August 2015	Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients DWP, August 2011	No change
Health Domain		
Standardised mortality ratio Source: ISD, 2011-14 (0.07 Weight)	Standardised mortality ratio ISD, 2007-10 (weight 0.09)	No Change
Hospital stays (Continuous Inpatient Stays [CIS]) related to alcohol misuse: standardised ratio ISD, 2011-14 (weight 0.10)	Hospital episodes related to alcohol use ISD, 2007-10 (weight 0.15)	The indicator now includes the additional ICD10 category K852 (Alcoholic Induced Acute Pancreatitis (AIAP)).
Hospital stays (CIS) related to drug misuse: standardised ratio ISD, 2011-14 (weight 0.06)	Hospital episodes related to drug use ISD, 2007-10 (0.07)	No change
Comparative illness factor: standardised ratio DWP, August 2015 (weight 0.37)	Comparative illness factor: standardised ratio DWP, August 2011 (weight 0.14)	No Change
Emergency stays (CIS) in hospital: standardised ratio ISD, 2011-15 (weight 0.22)	Emergency stays (CIS) in hospital: standardised ratio ISD, 2007-10 (weight 0.47)	No Change

Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis ISD, 2014-15 (weight 0.15)	Estimated proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis ISD, 2010 (weight 0.05)	The new indicator counts the number of people who have been prescribed the relevant drugs within the specified year. The previous indicator estimated the average number of people taking drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis in the year. See SIMD 2012 Technical Notes for more information9
Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight ISD, 2011-14 (0.02)	Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight ISD, 2006-09 (0.02)	No Change
Education, Skills and Training		
School pupil attendance Source: SG, 2012/13, 2014/15 (weight 0.21)	School pupil absences SG, 2009/10-2010/11 (weight 0.23)	The 2016 indicator now looks at pupils with high attendance, whereas the 2012 indicator calculated an average absence level for all pupils.
Attainment of school leavers SG, 2011/12-2014/15 (weight 0.23)	Pupil performance on SQA at stage 4 SG, 2008/9-2010/11 (weight 0.23)	The 2016 indicator considers the highest qualification a pupil leaves school with, whereas the 2012 indicator looked at the average SQA score at stage 4
Working age people with no qualifications: standardised ratio 2011 Census (weight 0.29)	Working age people with no qualifications 2001 Census (weight 0.28)	Age bands and age range for standardisation have changed. Due to a changed wording of the Census question, the SIMD16 indicator counts people who have no qualifications, while the indicator in previous SIMD editions also included people whose qualifications were not listed in the response options.

17-21 year olds enrolling into higher education HESA 2012/13 - 2014/15 (weight 0.15)	17-21 year olds enrolling into higher education HESA 2008/9 – 2010/11 (weight 0.15)	No Change
People aged 16-19 not in full time education, employment or training School Leavers 2012/13-2013/14, DWP 2013 and 2014 (weight 0.12)	People aged 16-19 not in full time education, employment or training School Leavers 2009/10-2010/11, DWP 2010 and 2011 (weight 0.11)	No Change
Geographical Access Domain		
Drive time sub-domain (weight in Access domain: 2/3)		
to GP Surgery (weight 0.24)	to GP Surgery (weight 0.20)	No Change
to Post Office (weight 0.15)	to Post Office (weight 0.15)	No Change
to Retail Centre (weight 0.21)	to Retail Centre (weight 0.23)	No Change
to Primary School (weight 0.11)	to Primary School (weight 0.12)	No Change
to Secondary School (weight 0.15)	to Secondary School (weight 0.16)	No Change
to Petrol Station (weight 0.14)	to Petrol Station (weight 0.15)	No Change
Public transport sub-domain (weight in Access domain: 1/3)		
to GP Surgery (weight 0.47)	to GP Surgery (weight 0.48)	No Change
to Post Office (weight 0.28)	to Post Office (weight 0.24)	No Change
to Retail Centre (weight 0.25)	to Retail Centre (weight 0.28)	No Change
Crime Domain		
Recorded Crimes of Violence Source for all: Police Scotland 2014/15	Recorded Crimes of Violence Source for all: Police Forces, 2010-11	New crime codes 11/008: Offences relating to Serious Organised Crime and 4/001: Causing serious injury etc. by culpable and reckless conduct were introduced in 2010-11
Recorded Sexual Offences	Recorded Sexual Offences	No Change
Recorded Domestic housebreaking	Recorded Domestic housebreaking	No Change
Recorded Vandalism	Recorded Vandalism	No Change
Recorded Drugs Offences	Recorded Drugs Offences	No Change
Recorded Common Assault	Recorded Common Assault	No Change

Housing Domain		
Persons in households that are overcrowded Source: 2011 Census	Persons in households that are overcrowded Source: 2001 Census	No change
Persons in households without central heating Source: 2011 Census	Persons in households without central heating Source: 2001 Census	No change