Renfrewshire Council

To: Leadership Board

On: 14 September 2016

Report by: Chief Executive

Heading: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016

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1. Summary

1.1 A new release of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) was issued on the 31st August 2016 providing new data on relative deprivation across Scotland at local authority and small area level.

1.2 While one datazone within the Ferguslie Park area was ranked as the most deprived in the country, Renfrewshire as a whole saw its share of the most deprived areas nationally decrease.

1.3 The number of people in Renfrewshire identified as income and employment deprived decreased by 6% and 15% respectively on the 2012 release. These reductions were mirrored in Ferguslie Park where there were 6% fewer income deprived and 17% fewer employment deprived people identified.

1.4 This report highlights the key findings of the new release for Renfrewshire in terms of planning and resource allocation, partnership engagement and current and programmes of work.

1.5 Further analysis will be undertaken by the Policy and Commissioning Service, which will be presented for discussion at the Renfrewshire Community Planning Partnership Board and to each Local Area Committee, in order to explore the key actions and activities to be prioritised at a local level. This

analysis and discussion will in turn inform the development of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2017.

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2.   Recommendations

2.1   It is recommended that members of the board:

- note the publication of SIMD 2016 and the summary information provided at a Renfrewshire and national level in the report

- agree that further analysis of the data be undertaken and reported to Renfrewshire Community Planning Partnership Board to explore required action at a partnership level

- agree that the SIMD 2016 information released should inform the development of Renfrewshire's Local Outcome Improvement Plan which will be developed in early 2017; and

- agree that detailed locality level analysis will be undertaken and presented to each Local Area Committee; and

- notes that information available from SIMD will inform service and corporate planning activities going forward, particularly in relation to the Tackling Poverty and Raising attainment programmes of work.

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3.   Background

3.1   The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is designed to allow the comparison of deprivation across small areas in each Local Authority to improve planning and targeting of resources. The index uses a broad definition of deprivation looking at traditional measures such as income and employment but also looking at health, education, housing, access to services and crime. It gives more weight to scores on income and employment followed by health and education and then housing, access and crime.

3.2   The index does not provide information on absolute levels of deprivation or on how much more deprived one area is from another. The statistical differences between ranks will vary and a large difference in rank may not equate to a large difference in deprivation. It also does not necessarily indicate areas of affluence. Low levels of deprivation across the domains may not equate to high levels of income.

3.3   It is important to note that the SIMD identifies deprived areas not people. Not all deprived people live in deprived areas and nationally two out of three people who are income deprived do not live in areas identified as the most deprived. The converse is also true: not everyone in a deprived area is deprived. Just fewer than one in three people living in a deprived area are income deprived at a national level.

3.4   The SIMD was first released in 2004 with further updates in 2009 and 2012. The SIMD uses agreed statistical areas called datazones. SIMD 2016 uses datazones taken from the 2011 census rather than the 2001 areas used in SIMD 2012. The overall number of datazones has increased and boundaries vary in some cases making exact geographical comparisons between the indexes impossible. An example of this is Ferguslie Park, where boundaries have changed and the most deprived datazone in 2016 differs from the datazone in 2012. The total number of datazones in Scotland and Renfrewshire are detailed in the table below along with totals in the most deprived 5%, 10% and 20% nationally.

Table 1: Renfrewshire's datazones

	Total datazones	20% most deprived	10% most deprived	5% most deprived
Scotland	6976	1395	698	349
Renfrewshire	225 (3.2%)	61 (4.3%)	36 (5.1%)	13 (3.7%)

3.5   The data used in the SIMD 2016 release covers a wide time period ranging from averaged ratios over 2011-14 for some health indicators, to August 2015 data for some income data. The release does not give a current picture of relative deprivation but uses the latest data available in each domain when the release was compiled. A large proportion of the data therefore significantly predates recent projects such as the Tackling Poverty Programme.

3.6   The methodology used to calculate the rankings has only remained consistent in the employment and housing domains. Elsewhere it has been adjusted to take account of welfare reform, improvements in statistics and software and the addition of extra categories of crime. This again affects the direct comparisons possible with the 2012 release but overall it improves the reliability of the statistics the index is based on. A full list of the changes made is available in Appendix five.

4   Key Findings

4.1   Renfrewshire's share of the nationally most deprived datazones has decreased on the 2012 release. Renfrewshire now has 3.7% of Scotland's 5% most deprived datazones (down from 4.3% in 2012) and 4.4% of the 20%

most deprived datazones (down from 4.6% in 2012). The share of the most deprived areas as a proportion of datazones locally has also reduced with 5.8% of the 5% most deprived datazones (down from 6.5% in 2012) and 27.1% of the 20% most deprived datazones (down from 28.0% in 2012). A map of the datazones in each category is included in Appendix one. While boundary changes to the datazones make any detailed comparison with 2012 impossible it is possible to say that our overall share of the most deprived areas has decreased in the 2016 release. The table below details all the totals involved.

Table 2: Local and National Share

Most Overall Deprived	SIMD 2012	SIMD 2016	SIMD 2012 Pop.	SIMD 2016 Pop.	SIMD 2012 Local Share	SIMD 2016 Local share	SIMD 2012 National Share	SIMD 2016 National share
0-5%	14	13	9,361	8,911	6.5%	5.8%	4.3%	3.7%
5-10%	18	23	13,702	17,580	8.4%	10.2%	5.5%	6.6%
10-15%	16	11	10,909	8,236	7.5%	4.9%	4.9%	3.2%
Total 0-15%	**48**	**47**	**33,972**	**34,727**	**22.4%**	**20.9%**	**4.9%**	**4.5%**
15-20%	12	14	10,582	11,714	5.6%	6.2%	4.3%	4.0%
Total 0-20%	**60**	**61**	**44,554**	**46,441**	**28.0%**	**27.1%**	**4.6%**	**4.4%**

4.2   The table below shows the number of datazones in Renfrewshire in each deprivation domain for the most deprived 5% and 20% nationally. It shows the main deprivation issues in the most deprived 5% are health, crime and employment whereas for the most deprived 20% these become health, income and employment.

Table 3: Deprivation by domain

Level	Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Access	Crime
5% most deprived	13	10	**14**	**25**	8	4	1	**16**
20% most deprived	61	**61**	**60**	**70**	44	57	43	54

4.3   In the two key domains of income and employment the number of people categorised as in deprivation by the release has decreased by 6% in the income domain and by 15% in the employment domain. While welfare reform at a UK level has led to changes in the eligibility of claimants for benefits used to calculate the income domain, the methodology used to calculate the employment domain has remained the same. The breakdown below provides details of the areas indentified in deprivation for each domain.

Health

4.4   Almost 1 in 3 (31.1%) of Renfrewshire's datazones are in the 20% most health deprived in Scotland. Our share of the most health deprived datazones has increased and health scores remain a core part of the most serious pockets of deprivation.

4.5   Renfrewshire has 25 datazones in the 5% most health deprived which equates to a local share of 11.1% i.e. 1 in 9 datazones in Renfrewshire suffers the severest health deprivation. Five of these 25 datazones are situated in Paisley Ferguslie, three in both Paisley North and Paisley North West, two each in Johnstone North East, Linwood South, Paisley Foxbar, Paisley Gallowhill & Hillington, one each in Johnstone North West, Johnstone South West, Paisley Central, Paisley East, Paisley North East and Paisley South East. This domain relates to standardised mortality ratio, hospital stays related to alcohol use, hospital stays related to drug use, comparative illness factor, emergency stays in hospital, estimated proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis and the proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight.

Crime

4.6   Renfrewshire has 16 datazones in the most crime deprived 5% which equates to a local share of 7.1% i.e. 1 in 14 datazones in Renfrewshire suffers the severest crime deprivation. Four of these 16 datazones are situated in Paisley Central and Paisley North, three in Paisley Ferguslie, two each in Paisley North West and one in Paisley Glenburn East, Paisley North East and Paisley South. The crime domain relates to domestic housebreaking, crimes of violence, common assault, sexual offences, drugs offences and vandalism.

4.7   Almost 1 in 4 (24%) of Renfrewshire's datazones are part of the 20% most crime deprived in Scotland. These are scattered across Renfrewshire in 22 of 38 intermediate zones but most are located in the Paisley North West ward (of which 11 out of 18 datazones suffer the severest (0-5%) health deprivation) while none are located in Bishopton, Bridge of Weir & Langbank ward and only one in Erskine & Inchinnan ward.

Employment

4.8   Renfrewshire has 14 datazones in the most employment deprived 5% which equates to a local share of 6.2% i.e. 1 in 16 datazones in Renfrewshire suffers the severest employment deprivation. Five of these 14 datazones are situated in Paisley Ferguslie, three in Paisley North West, one in Johnstone South East, Johnstone South West, Paisley East, Paisley Foxbar, Paisley

Gallowhill & Hillington, Paisley North East. The employment domain relates to the claimant count of working age unemployment averaged over 12 months, working age incapacity benefit claimants or employment and support allowance recipients, and working age severe disablement allowance claimants.

4.9   Just over 1 in 4 (26.7%) of Renfrewshire's datazones are part of the 20% most employment deprived in Scotland.   These are scattered across Renfrewshire in 20 of 38 intermediate zones but most are located in Paisley North West ward (of which 8 out of 14 suffer the severest (0-5%) employment deprivation) while none are located in Erskine & Inchinnan ward and only one in Bishopton, Bridge of Weir & Langbank ward.

Income

4.10   Renfrewshire has 10 datazones in the most income deprived 5% which equates to a local share of 4.4% i.e. 1 in 25 datazones in Renfrewshire suffers the severest income deprivation. Five of these 10 datazones are situated in Paisley and one each in Linwood South, Johnstone South West, Paisley East, Paisley North East and Paisley North West. The income domain relates to the number of adults (aged 16-59) receiving Income Support, income based Employment and Support allowance, the number of adults (all ages) receiving Jobseeker's Allowance, number of adults (aged 60+) receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit, number of children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of IS, JSA or ESA, number of adults (all) not in paid employment receiving Universal Credit and number of adults and children in Tax Credit Families on low incomes.

4.11   Just over 1 in 4 (27.1%) of Renfrewshire's datazones are part of the 20% most income deprived in Scotland.   These are scattered across Renfrewshire in 21 of 38 intermediate zones but most are located in Paisley North West ward (of which 6 out of 14 suffer the severest (0-5%) income deprivation) while none are located in Erskine & Inchinnan ward and only one in Bishopton, Bridge of Weir & Langbank ward.

Education

4.12   Renfrewshire has 8 datazones in the most education deprived 5% which equates to a local share of 3.6% i.e. less than 1 in 25 datazones in Renfrewshire suffers the severest education deprivation. Four of these 8 datazones are situated in Paisley Ferguslie, and one each in Johnstone South West, Paisley North, Paisley North West and Renfrew West. The education domain relates to the proportion of 16 to 19 year olds who are not in full time education, employment or training, the percentage of pupils who

attend school 90% or more of the time, the average highest level of qualifications pupils leave publicly funded secondary schools with; the percentage of working age adults (aged 25-64) with no qualifications, and the proportion of 17-21 year old entering in to full time higher education.

4.13   One in 5 (19.6%) of Renfrewshire's datazones are part of the 20% most education deprived in Scotland. These are scattered across Renfrewshire in 18 of 38 intermediate zones but most are located in Paisley North West ward (of which 6 out of 12 suffer the severest (0-5%) education deprivation) while none are located in Bishopton, Bridge of Weir & Langbank nor Erskine & Inchinnan wards.

Housing

4.14   Renfrewshire has 4 datazones in the most housing deprived 5% which equates to a local share of 1.8% i.e. 1 in 50 datazones in Renfrewshire suffers the severest housing deprivation. These four datazones are situated in Paisley Central, Paisley North East, Paisley North West and Renfrew North. The housing domain relates to the persons in households that are overcrowded and persons in households without central heating.

4.15   The table above shows 1 in 4 (25.3%) of Renfrewshire's datazones are part of the 20% most housing deprived in Scotland. These are scattered across Renfrewshire in 20 of 38 intermediate zones but most are located in Paisley North West ward (of which 1 out of 15 suffer the severest (0-5%) housing deprivation) while none are located in Bishopton, Bridge of Weir & Langbank nor Erskine & Inchinnan wards.

Access

4.16   Renfrewshire has 1 datazone in the most access deprived 5% which equates to a local share of 0.4% i.e. 1 in 225 datazones in Renfrewshire suffers the severest access deprivation. This datazone is situated in Rural North & Langbank. The access domain relates to journey times by road and public transport to key services such as schools and shops.

4.17   Just under 1 in 5 (19.1%) of Renfrewshire's datazones are part of the 20% most access deprived in Scotland. These are scattered across Renfrewshire in 17 of 38 intermediate zones but most are located in Paisley South West while none are located in Paisley East & Ralston, Paisley North West nor Renfrew South & Gallowhill wards.

4.18   A datazone within the Ferguslie Park area has been ranked the most deprived area in Scotland, as was the case in the 2012 release. As

described above, datazone boundaries have changed between the 2012 and 2016 releases and the area within Ferguslie identified as the most deprived is not the same. However, using a best fit to map to the new datazones, five of the seven datazones within Ferguslie have improved in rank with two declining. Ferguslie Park as a whole saw a 6% decline in the number of people identified as income deprived and a 17% decline in the number identified as employment deprived. Appendix Three shows the ranking and domain scores for each datazone in Ferguslie in 2012 and 2016.

4.19   Authorities in the Scottish Local Government Partnership have a 38% share of the 20% most deprived datazones with a 24% share of datazones overall. This compares to a 39% share in 2012 showing that its share of the most deprived areas has remained broadly the same despite changes to datazone boundaries.

4.20   In comparison with other authorities in the West of Scotland, Renfrewshire does not have a significant share of the most deprived areas. Glasgow City has by far the largest share of the most deprived areas with 46.1% of the 5% most deprived areas nationally and 25.8% of the 20% most deprived. A full list of Local Authorities in Scotland is available in Appendix Four.
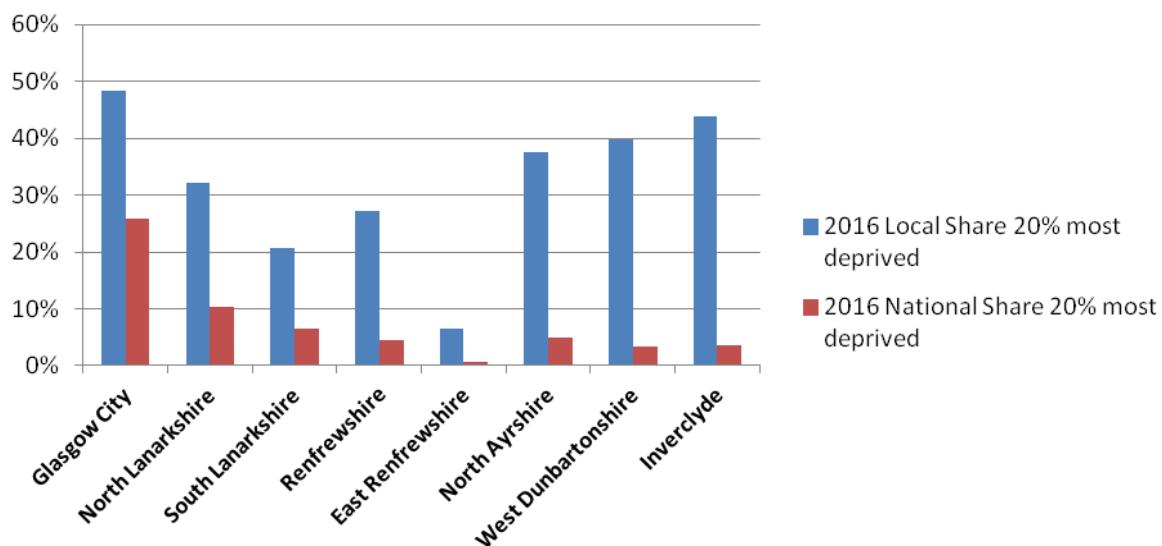
Table 4: Local Authority comparison

National Share= % of the nationally most deprived datazones in the area.
Local Share= the no. of nationally most deprived datazones as a % of the datazones locally.

	2016 Local Share 20% most deprived	2016 National Share 20% most deprived	2016 Local Share 5% most deprived	2016 National Share 5% most deprived
Glasgow City	360 of 746 = 48.3%	360 of 1,395 = 25.8%	161 of 746 = 21.6%	161 of 349 = 46.1%
North Lanarkshire	144 of 447 = 32.2%	144 of 1,395 = 10.3%	30 of 447 = 6.7%	30 of 349 = 8.6%
South Lanarkshire	89 of 431 = 20.6%	89 of 1,395 = 6.4%	21 of 431 = 4.9%	21 of 349 = 6.0%
Renfrewshire	61 of 225 = 27.1%	61 of 1,395 = 4.4%	13 of 225 = 5.8%	13 of 349 = 3.7%
East Renfrewshire	8 of 122 = 6.6%	8 of 1,395 = 0.6%	1 of 122 = 0.8%	1 of 349 = 0.3%
North Ayrshire	70 of 186 = 37.6%	70 of 1,395 = 5.0%	12 of 186 = 6.5%	12of 349 = 3.4%
West Dunbartonshire	48 of 121 = 39.7%	48 of 1,395 = 3.4%	8 of 121 = 6.6%	8 of 349 = 2.3%
Inverclyde	50 of 114 = 43.9%	50 of 1,395 = 3.6%	11 of 114 = 9.6%	11 of 349 = 3.2%

5. SIMD data and the Tackling Poverty Programme

5.1 The new release of SIMD data will play a key part in the development of the Tackling Poverty Programme. Renfrewshire's Tackling Poverty Commission reported in March 2015, and considered the role of the SIMD in understanding levels of poverty, and targeting resources. The Commission's report states:

'The geography of poverty has changed. Poverty is less concentrated in 'deprived neighbourhoods' than it has been previously, meaning some of the area based ways of looking at poverty, such as the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation, can no longer give us a full picture of where poverty is being experienced in our communities.'

5.2 In line with the Commission's findings, SIMD plays an important role in informing a number of Tackling Poverty projects and ensuring that resources are targeted to the localities that need it the most. For example, SIMD was used to determine the allocation of Breakfast Clubs across Renfrewshire schools, and to inform where the three new Families First locality teams would be based.

5.3 For projects such as the Cost of the School Day fund, SIMD was used to determine the level of funding that each school receives, but as it is recognised that SIMD is not a proxy for poverty, all schools still receive some funding as part of this project.

6. Next steps

6.1 The SIMD 2016 is one of a number of datasets used by the Council and its partners to identify key priorities for action. It is therefore proposed that further analysis is undertaken on SIMD for further discussion and action at a Renfrewshire Community Planning Partnership level. The information gathered through this process will be used to inform the development of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2017.

6.2 Locality level analysis will also be undertaken by the Policy and Commissioning Service, with information presented to each Local Area Committee.

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Implications of the Report

1. **Financial** *- none*

2. **HR & Organisational Development** *- none*

3. **Community Planning –** The SIMD is one of a number of datasets used by the Council and as part of the wider Community Planning Partnership to target outcomes for improvement at a local level. The SIMD 2016 release will inform the development of the Local Outcome Improvement Framework 2017.

4. **Legal** *- none*

5. **Property/Assets** *- none*

6. **Information Technology** *- none*

7. **Equality & Human Rights** –

The Recommendations contained within this report have been assessed in relation to their impact on equalities and human rights. No negative impacts on equality groups or potential for infringement of individuals' human rights have been identified arising from the recommendations contained in the report. If required following implementation, the actual impact of the recommendations and the mitigating actions will be reviewed and monitored, and the results of the assessment will be published on the Council's website.

8. **Health & Safety** *- none*

9.   **Procurement** – *none*

10.   **Risk** *- none*

11.   **Privacy Impact** *- none*

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List of Background Papers

(a)   none

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Appendix One
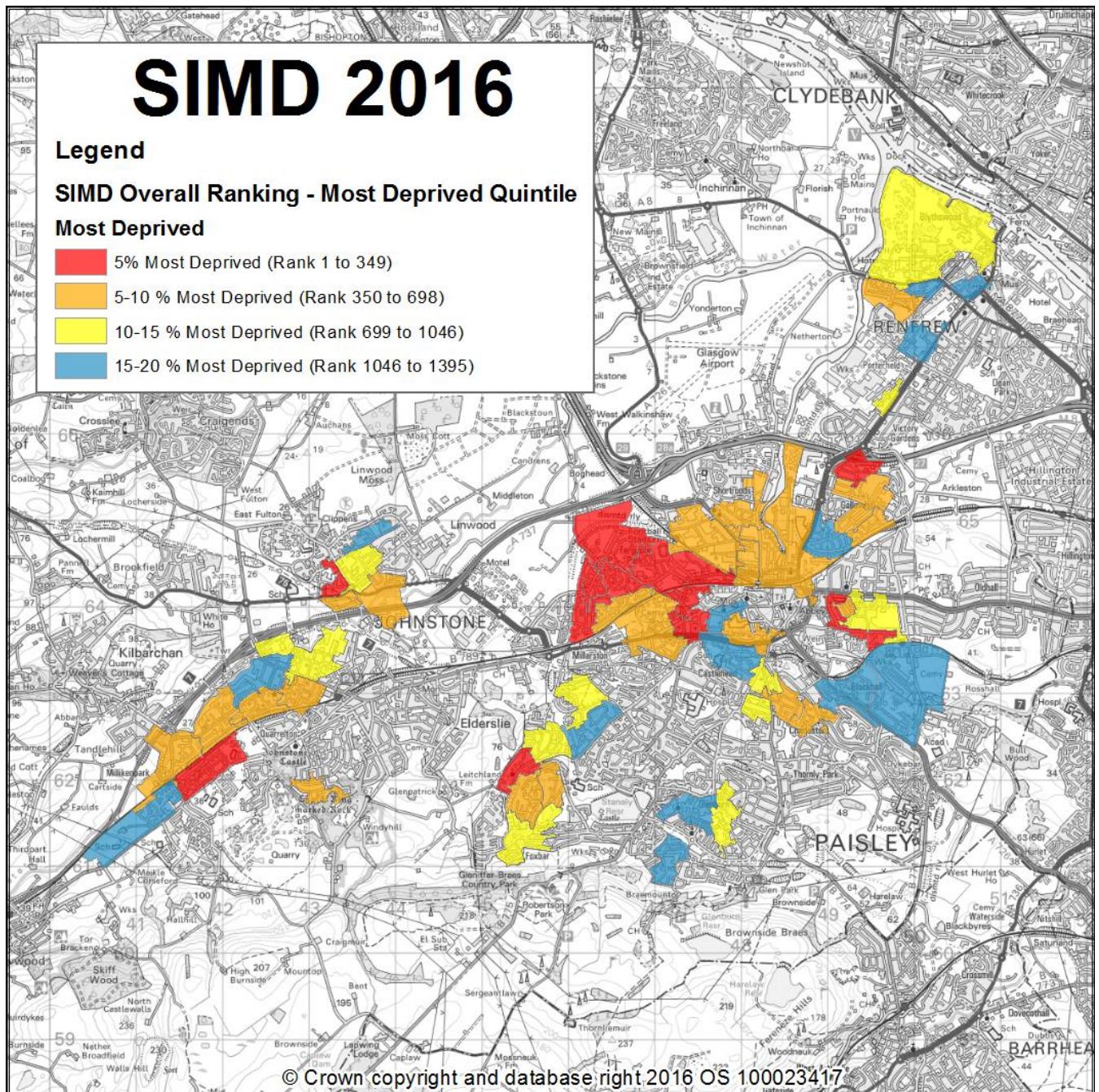
Renfrewshire's datazones in the most deprived 20% of the overall survey. Please note these areas do not map exactly to previous SIMD releases.

Appendix Two

The following table shows the eight different intermediate zones that have at least one of Renfrewshire's 13 most overall deprived datazones within it. Also included are the individual domain rankings for each of these 13 most overall deprived datazones.

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Population (SAPE 2014)	Working Age Pop	Overall SIMD 2016 Rank	Income Domain 2016 Rank	Employment Domain 2016 Rank	Health Domain 2016 Rank	Education Domain 2016 Rank	Housing Domain 2016 Rank	Access Domain 2016 Rank	Crime Domain 2016 Rank
S01012038	Johnstone South West	854	522	139	130	284	110	138	915	3,833	476
S01012218	Linwood South	516	326	316	146	392	336	1,552	1,148	5,034	387
S01012125	Paisley East	731	524	281	324	149	221	934	735	6,207	1,249
S01012068	Paisley Ferguslie	499	337	1	6	6	2	2	514	5,733	80
S01012067	Paisley Ferguslie	536	336	11	17	19	19	26	481	6,126	984
S01012065	Paisley Ferguslie	656	402	22	28	66	90	56	686	3,789	326
S01012069	Paisley Ferguslie	450	329	151	280	102	74	653	715	5,107	18
S01012064	Paisley Ferguslie	625	412	181	138	258	63	288	994	5,623	2,109
S01012081	Paisley Foxbar	755	506	250	405	141	230	861	1,063	1,131	2,050
S01012152	Paisley Gallowhill and Hillington	749	493	312	351	276	164	972	892	2,253	3,571
S01012135	Paisley North East	814	594	152	247	74	49	951	478	6,794	111
S01012070	Paisley North West	707	486	124	212	103	101	294	515	5,897	191
S01012071	Paisley North West	1,019	715	309	406	309	203	814	332	6,863	130

Appendix Three

SIMD 2016 - All seven datazones in Paisley Ferguslie – Overall and individual domain rankings

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Population (SAPE 2014)	Working Age Pop	Overall SIMD 2016 Rank	Income Domain 2016 Rank	Employment Domain 2016 Rank	Health Domain 2016 Rank	Education Domain 2016 Rank	Housing Domain 2016 Rank	Access Domain 2016 Rank	Crime Domain 2016 Rank
S01012065	Paisley Ferguslie	656	402	22	28	66	90	56	686	3,789	326
S01012066	Paisley Ferguslie	811	571	627	524	1,136	701	521	946	2,660	771
S01012063	Paisley Ferguslie	542	384	3,557	4,351	3,608	3,464	2,653	2,116	2,433	2,299
S01012064	Paisley Ferguslie	625	412	181	138	258	63	288	994	5,623	2,109
S01012067	Paisley Ferguslie	536	336	11	17	19	19	26	481	6,126	984
S01012069	Paisley Ferguslie	450	329	151	280	102	74	653	715	5,107	18
S01012068	Paisley Ferguslie	499	337	1	6	6	2	2	514	5,733	80

SIMD 2012 – All seven datazones in Paisley Ferguslie – Overall and individual domain rankings

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Population (SAPE 2010)	Working Age Pop	Overall SIMD 2012 Rank	Income Domain 2012 Rank	Employment Domain 2012 Rank	Health Domain 2012 Rank	Education Domain 2012 Rank	Housing Domain 2012 Rank	Access Domain 2012 Rank	Crime Domain 2012 Rank
S01005247	Paisley Ferguslie	611	363	1	4	8	5	7	559	3,487	31
S01005251	Paisley Ferguslie	782	524	429	451	580	272	777	964	2,537	802
S01005253	Paisley Ferguslie	559	399	3,887	3,511	3,361	4,618	3,464	3,072	2,848	3,884
S01005261	Paisley Ferguslie	579	374	100	33	111	334	257	2,515	5,195	740
S01005263	Paisley Ferguslie	506	345	23	40	28	14	83	1,217	5,745	195
S01005265	Paisley Ferguslie	316	214	4	13	2	4	193	450	3,472	24
S01005272	Paisley Ferguslie	600	366	8	9	18	26	73	798	4,607	106

N.B While the above datazones are ordered according to the nearest match, changes to boundaries mean that exact comparisons between 2016 and 2012 are not possible.

Appendix Four

Local Authority	Total datazones	20% Most deprived	10% Most deprived	5% Most deprived
Aberdeen City	283	22	3	
Aberdeenshire	340	6	1	
Angus	155	11	2	
Argyll and Bute	125	11	4	2
City of Edinburgh	597	82	37	19
Clackmannanshire	72	17	8	4
Dumfries and Galloway	201	17	10	3
Dundee City	188	69	41	21
East Ayrshire	163	53	18	10
East Dunbartonshire	130	6	1	
East Lothian	132	6		
East Renfrewshire	122	8	2	1
Falkirk	214	33	14	4
Fife	494	95	37	10
Glasgow City	746	360	245	161
Highland	312	24	9	4
Inverclyde	114	50	31	11
Midlothian	115	13	2	1
Moray	126	1		
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	36			
North Ayrshire	186	70	32	12
North Lanarkshire	447	144	63	30
Orkney Islands	29			
Perth and Kinross	186	11	4	
Renfrewshire	225	61	36	13
Scottish Borders	143	8	2	
Shetland Islands	30			
South Ayrshire	153	28	13	6
South Lanarkshire	431	89	45	21
Stirling	121	14	6	2
West Dunbartonshire	121	48	20	8
West Lothian	239	38	12	6
Grand Total	**6976**	**1395**	**698**	**349**

Appendix Five

Changes to SIMD 2016 Domain Indicators

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 housing domain has been updated using 2011 Census data.
Source: SIMD 2016 Technical Notes