

Updates to SIMD Income and Employment Domains

27 October 2011

Background & Purpose

1. This publication contains results from the second set of annual updates to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 income and employment domains.
2. SIMD 2009 was published in October 2009 and revised in July 2010. It provides a relative measure of the extent to which multiple deprivation is concentrated in particular areas.
3. The index consists of 7 domains showing different aspects of deprivation. The domains with the largest weightings in the overall index are the income and employment domains both of which are based on benefits data. These are also the only domains which provide information on the numbers and percentages of people who are deprived along with the relative rankings common to all domains.
4. The SIMD is usually updated every 3 years. A decision on the timing of the next update will be made shortly based on responses to the recent SIMD consultation. The decision will be communicated via the SIMD website (www.scotland.gov.uk/simd). In the meantime users of SIMD have requested updates of the income and employment domains to monitor, in particular, the effects of the economic downturn and its aftermath.
5. In response, in October 2010, we published the first set of annual updates to the income and employment domains of the SIMD. This publication presents the second of these annual updates using data from 2009 and 2010. The timing of the publication of the next set of annual updates will depend on the timing of the next full SIMD update. If this is published in 2012 then the next annual updates to the income and employment domains will form part of it. If no index is published in 2012 then the next annual updates will be published in autumn 2012 in a similar format to these.
6. Only the income and employment domains have been updated. They have not been used to create a new index and there is no intention to do so. SIMD 2009 Version 2 (as published in July 2010) remains the primary source of data on small area concentrations of multiple deprivation.
7. Throughout this report we use the following terminology:

SIMD 2009	This refers to the income and employment domains of the main SIMD 2009. Benefits data relates to 2008.
SIMD 2009+1	This refers to the first annual updates to the income and employment domains of SIMD 2009. The data used is generally 1 year on from the SIMD 2009 domains. Benefits data relates mainly to 2009*.
SIMD 2009+2	This refers to the second annual updates to the income and employment domains of SIMD 2009. The data used is generally 2 years on from the SIMD 2009 domains. Benefits data relates mainly to 2010 *.

* Tax credits data is the exception. SIMD 2009+1 uses 2008 tax credits and SIMD 2009+2 uses 2009 tax credits.

8. When making comparisons over time the publication uses the revised version of the SIMD 2009+1 income domain as published on 30 September 2011. Further details of this revision can be found in annex B and from the SIMD website: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/AnnualUpdates.

9. This report is intended to give a summary of the results for Scotland as a whole and to draw out some of the main findings. More detailed data is available in the additional analysis section (outlined below) and this may prove more useful for those wishing to find more detailed results for their own areas, for example, local authority analysts.

10. These statistics have been released as 'Official Statistics'. Official Statistics are produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics¹. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference. We welcome comments on how useful this analysis is and on how future versions could be improved.

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Additional Analysis

11. Some further analysis of the updates to the income and employment domains can be found on the SIMD website at www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/AnnualUpdates

This includes:

- Background data showing the income and employment domain counts, rates and ranks for each datazone.
- Tables showing the income and employment domain counts and rates for a variety of different geographies (e.g. intermediate zone, urban/rural category, health board etc.)
- Maps showing how levels of employment and income deprivation have changed over time across Scotland.
- Interactive charts showing the change over time in the percentage of the population who are income and employment deprived in each local authority.

12. Some new guidance has also been published which outlines a number of different ways in which the SIMD can be analysed, looking beyond the commonly used 15% cut-off. A number of the methods suggested could be useful when looking at these latest annual updates. The guidance paper can be found here: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/SIMDAnalysis>.

¹ A full description of Official Statistics, including a link to the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, is detailed on the last page of this publication.

Other sources of information

13. These updates are published primarily to allow comparison of the SIMD income and employment domains over time and they do not represent the most up to date information available.

14. The data used in these updates relates to 2009 and 2010. However most of the individual benefits that make up the employment and income domains are available more frequently, either every month (for claimant count data) or every quarter (for other benefit types). The most up to date data can be obtained through

- the Scottish Government's Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website (www.sns.gov.uk),
- the Department for Work and Pensions' tabulation tool (<http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=tabtool>)
- the Office for National Statistics' NOMIS website (www.nomisweb.co.uk).

15. Note that the claimant count is not the official measure of unemployment. Unemployment is measured according to an internationally agreed definition, using data from the Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey. Some people who are unemployed are ineligible or do not claim Jobseekers Allowance. Therefore, in the UK, the claimant count is lower than the unemployment level.

16. Secondary analysis of the latest labour market data for Scotland and the UK is available on the Scottish Government's Labour Market Statistics website (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/AnalyticalPapers/>).

Key Points

Overall

- Between SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2 levels of both employment and income deprivation have fallen slightly across Scotland but remain above those observed in SIMD 2009.
- The relative picture across Scotland remains similar to that seen in SIMD 2009 and in SIMD 2009+1.

Employment domain

- 12.9% of the working age population in Scotland are employment deprived according to the latest SIMD employment domain. This is down slightly from 13.1% in SIMD 2009+1 but remains above the SIMD 2009 level (11.6%).
- According to the latest SIMD employment domain figures, the percentage of the working age population who are employment deprived has decreased in 21 of the 32 Scottish local authorities since last year. However it remains above the SIMD 2009 level in every local authority.
- Renfrewshire has seen the largest increase in the percentage of working age people who are employment deprived since SIMD 2009 - a rise of 2.3 percentage points (from 12.6% to 14.9%).
- Glasgow City continues to have a higher proportion of its working age population experiencing employment deprivation than any other local authority at 19.2% (the same as in SIMD 2009+1 and an increase from 17.5% in SIMD 2009).
- In contrast, 6.7% of the working age population of Aberdeenshire and 6.8% in the Shetland Islands are employment deprived.
- Glasgow City has returned to being the local authority with the largest proportion of its datazones in the 15% most employment deprived, replacing Inverclyde. 41% of Glasgow's datazones are in the 15% most employment deprived - up slightly from 40% in SIMD 2009+1.

Income domain

- 16.2% of the population of Scotland are income deprived according to the latest SIMD income domain figures. This represents a small decrease from SIMD 2009+1 when 16.3% were income deprived but an increase from SIMD 2009 when the figure was 15.1%.
- Between SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2, 15 local authorities saw a small decrease in the percentage of income deprived people with a further 6 experiencing no change and the remainder experiencing small increases.
- North Ayrshire has experienced the largest increase in the percentage of the population who are income deprived since SIMD 2009 – a rise of 1.9 percentage points (from 19.2% to 21.1%).
- Glasgow City continues to have a higher proportion of its population experiencing income deprivation than any other local authority at 26.4% (a decrease from 26.8% in SIMD 2009+1).
- In contrast, 8.3% of the population of Shetland Islands is income deprived.
- Glasgow remains the local authority with the highest share of its datazones in the 15% most income deprived although this has fallen. Forty-three per cent (300) of its datazones are in the 15% most income deprived, down from 45% (310) in SIMD 2009+1 and 47% (324) in SIMD 2009.

Employment Domain

17. Being out of work is acknowledged as being a key factor of deprivation. The employment domain of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies the proportion of people from the resident working age population who are unemployed or who are not involved in the labour market due to ill-health or disability.

18. The different versions of the employment domain are shown in the table below.

Version	Period <u>benefits</u> data relates to[#]	Period <u>population</u> data relates to
SIMD 2004	January 2002 – December 2002	April 2001
SIMD 2006	January 2005 – December 2005	Mid 2004
SIMD 2009	January 2008 – December 2008	Mid 2007
SIMD 2009+1	January 2009 – December 2009	Mid 2008
SIMD 2009+2	January 2010 – December 2010	Mid 2009

[#] Note that the periods between versions of the domain are not of equal length.

19. The indicators used in the employment domain have remained largely the same over the three versions of the SIMD and the two additional updates so it is possible to assess change in terms of both the datazone ranks and in terms of the numbers and distribution of employment deprived people. The indicators used are listed in Annex A and the SIMD 2009 Technical Report² provides further information.

20. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. The number of women eligible to receive working age benefits will therefore have risen slightly since last year. The rates used in the SIMD 2009+2 employment domain continue to use the working age population of 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men as the denominator. As a result the employment domain counts and rates may have risen slightly since last year. The impact of this change is likely to be very small with only a few additional 60 year old women now being included. We will review this approach for subsequent updates to ensure the best comparability over time possible.

Number and percentage of employment deprived

21. SIMD 2009 used 2008 benefit data and so did not reflect the impact of the economic downturn. SIMD 2009+1 used more recent data and so provided some indication of the impact of the downturn. SIMD 2009+2 uses data covering 2010 and so may begin to show the effects of the recovery.

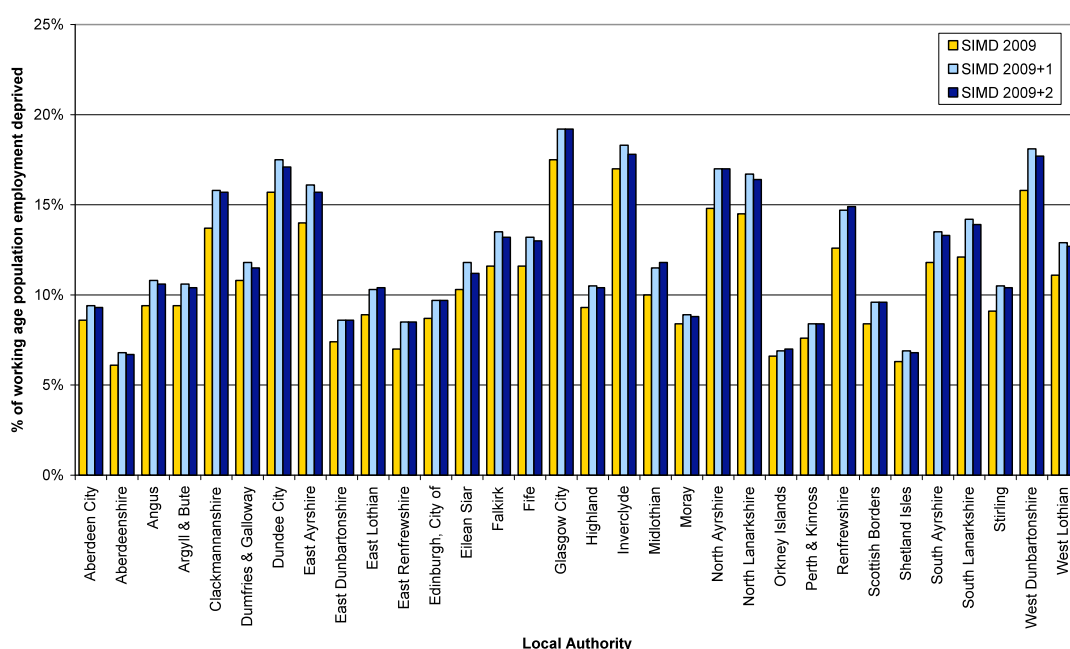
22. The employment domain in SIMD 2009+2 is very highly correlated with both the SIMD 2009 and the SIMD 2009+1 employment domain with Pearson's correlation coefficients of 0.98 And 0.99 respectively.

23. The figures quoted below can be found in charts 1 and 2 in this document and in table 1, found here: www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/AnnualUpdates.

² SIMD 2009 Technical Report:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/simd2009technical>

Chart 1: Percentage of working age population employment deprived by local authority, SIMD 2009, SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2



24. The overall level of employment deprivation has fallen slightly since the first annual update from 13.1% of the working age population in SIMD 2009+1 to 12.9% in SIMD 2009+2. However this remains above the level observed in SIMD 2009 (11.6%).

25. Most local authorities (21) have seen a small decrease in the percentage of employment deprived people since the last update with a further 7 having experienced no change. Only Midlothian (0.3 percentage points), Renfrewshire (0.2 percentage points), Orkney and East Lothian (both 0.1 percentage points) have experienced small increases. However, in every local authority the percentage remains higher than in SIMD 2009.

26. Since SIMD 2009 Renfrewshire has seen the largest increase in the percentage of working age people who are employment deprived - a rise of 2.3 percentage points (from 12.6% to 14.9%). Moray and Orkney Islands, on the other hand, have seen the smallest increase, rises of 0.4 percentage points.

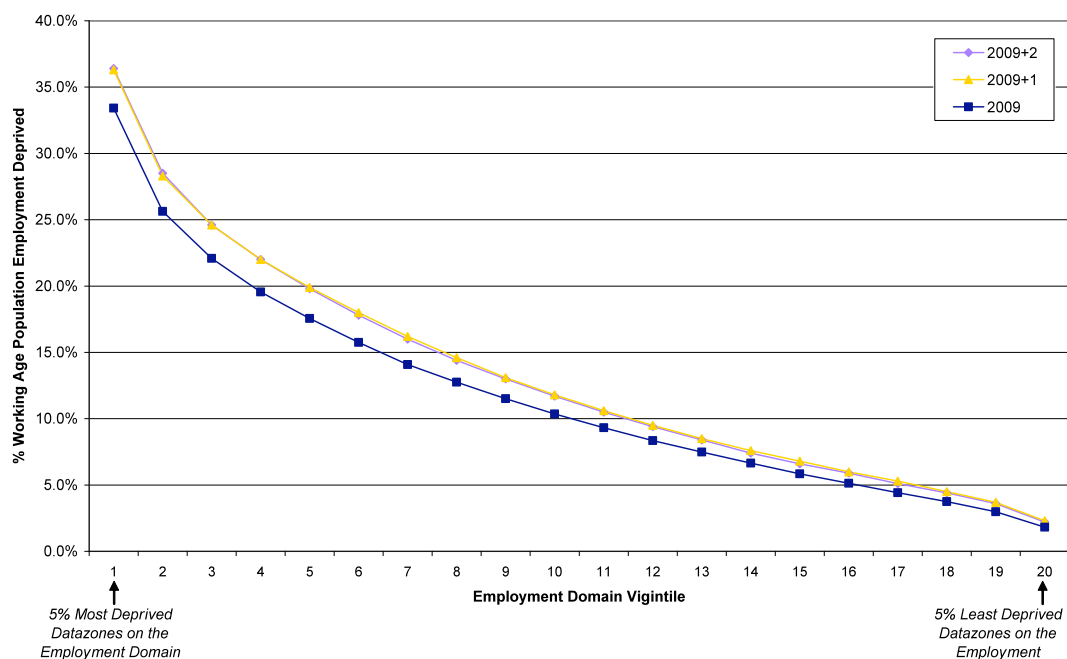
27. The biggest reductions since SIMD 2009+1 have been in Eilean Siar (a fall of 0.6 percentage points from 11.8% to 11.2%) and Inverclyde (0.5 percentage points from 18.3% to 17.8%).

28. Glasgow City continues to have a higher proportion of its working age population experiencing employment deprivation than any other local authority at 19.2% (the same as in SIMD 2009+1 and an increase from 17.5% in SIMD 2009).

29. Other local authorities with high percentages include Inverclyde (17.8%), West Dunbartonshire (17.7%) and Dundee City (17.1%) although these have all seen reductions since SIMD 2009+1.

30. In contrast, just 6.7% of the working age population in Aberdeenshire and 6.8% in the Shetland Isles are employment deprived.

Chart 2: Percentage of working age population employment deprived by employment domain vigintile, SIMD 2009, SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2



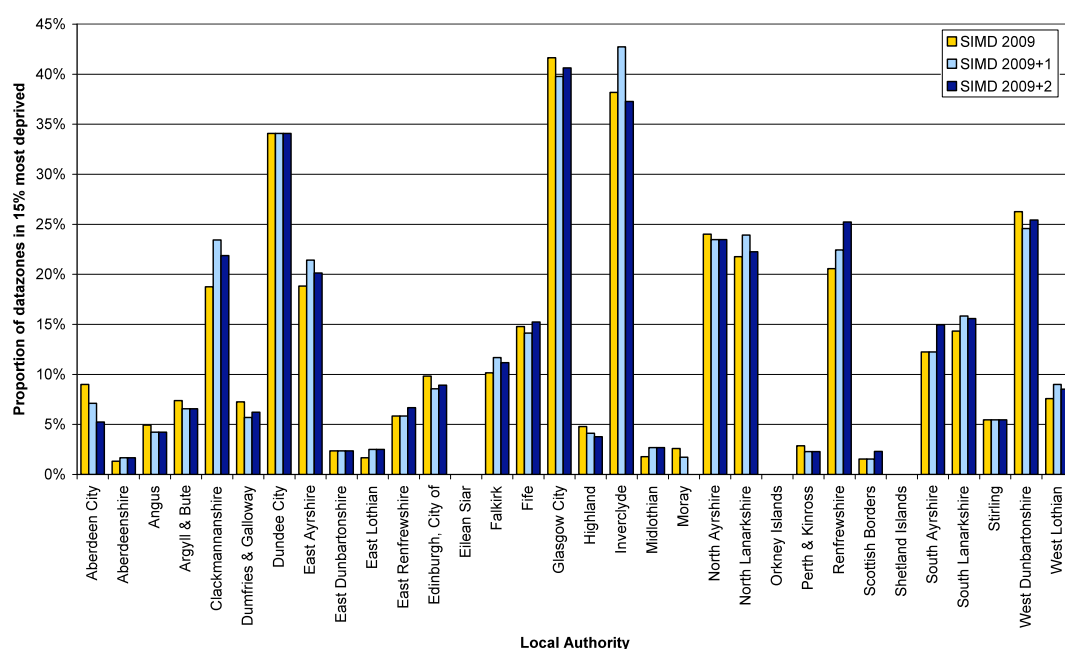
31. Chart 2 shows that the most employment deprived areas worsened by more than the less employment deprived areas between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2009+1. Between SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2 there has been very little change.

The 15% most employment deprived

32. Around 91% of the datazones in the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2009+2 employment domain were also in the 15% most deprived in SIMD 2009+1. Eighty four per cent were also in the 15% most deprived in both SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009.

33. The figures quoted below can be found in chart 3 in this document and in table 2, found here: www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/AnnualUpdates.

Chart 3: Local share of 15% most employment deprived datazones by local authority, SIMD 2009, SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2



34. Between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2009+1 Inverclyde’s local share of datazones in the 15% most employment deprived increased from 38% (42 datazones) to 43% (47 datazones) with the result that Inverclyde replaced Glasgow as the local authority with the highest share of its datazones in the 15% most employment deprived. However, in SIMD 2009+2 this has reversed with Inverclyde’s local share having fallen again to 37% (41 datazones) and Glasgow’s local share having increased slightly from 40% (276 datazones) to 41% (282 datazones).

35. After a decrease between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, Renfrewshire’s local share of the employment domain has risen consistently between SIMD 2006 and this latest update. In SIMD 2006 18% (39) of Renfrewshire’s datazones were in the 15% most employment deprived. This has risen to 21% (44 datazones) in SIMD 2009, 22% (48 datazones) in SIMD 2009+1 and 25% (54 datazones) in SIMD 2009+2.

36. Meanwhile Aberdeen City has seen its local share decrease with each update of the employment domain from SIMD 2006 onwards. It has fallen from 10% (27 datazones) in SIMD 2006 to 9% (24 datazones) in SIMD 2009, to 7% (19 datazones) in SIMD 2009+1 and to 5% (14 datazones) in SIMD 2009+2.

Income Domain

37. The income domain identifies areas where there are concentrations of individuals and families living on low incomes. This is done by looking at the numbers of people, both adult and children, who are receiving, or are dependent on, benefits related to income or tax credits. It is not possible to look at actual income as there are no data available at datazone level so the indicators used in this domain are known as proxy indicators.

38. The benefits data used in SIMD 2009 covered the 2008 calendar year. This publication presents analysis of a revised version of the first annual update to this domain (SIMD 2009+1: 2009 benefit data, 2008 tax credits and 2008 population data) and a new version of the domain using more up-to-date data (SIMD 2009+2: 2010 benefit data, 2009 tax credits and 2009 population data). Details of the reasons for the revisions to the SIMD 2009+1 income domain are provided in annex B.

39. The different versions of the domain used to date are shown in the table below.

Version	Period <u>benefits</u> data relates to [#]			Period <u>population</u> data relates to
	Adult Benefits	Dependent Benefits	Tax Credits ³	
SIMD 2004	2001/2002	2001/2002	2002	April 2001
SIMD 2006	2005	2005	N/A	Mid 2004
SIMD 2009	2008	2008	2008	Mid 2007
SIMD 2009+1	2009	2009	2008	Mid 2008
SIMD 2009+2	2010	2010	2009	Mid 2009

[#] Note that the periods between versions of the domain are not of equal length.

40. Due to changes to the benefit system the indicators used in the income domain have changed over time so care needs to be taken when making comparisons. However SIMD 2009+2 is consistent with the revised version of SIMD 2009+1 published in this paper and so direct comparisons can be made between these two versions of the domain. These are also largely consistent with SIMD 2009 although there has been a small change in which dependents are included in the domain. This has been caused by the introduction of income-based Employment and Support Allowance as outlined in Annex B and on the SIMD website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/AnnualUpdates>. The indicators used are listed in Annex A and the SIMD 2009 Technical Report⁴ provides further information.

Number and percentage of income deprived

41. SIMD 2009 used 2008 benefit data and so did not reflect the impact of the economic downturn. SIMD 2009+1 used 2008 and 2009 data and provided some indication of the impact of the downturn. SIMD 2009+2 uses 2009 and 2010 data and so may begin to show the effects of the recovery.

³ The tax credit data used in SIMD 2004 is not comparable with that used in SIMD 2009. This is because SIMD 2004 used Working Families Tax Credit data whilst SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2009+1 used Working and Child Tax Credit data.

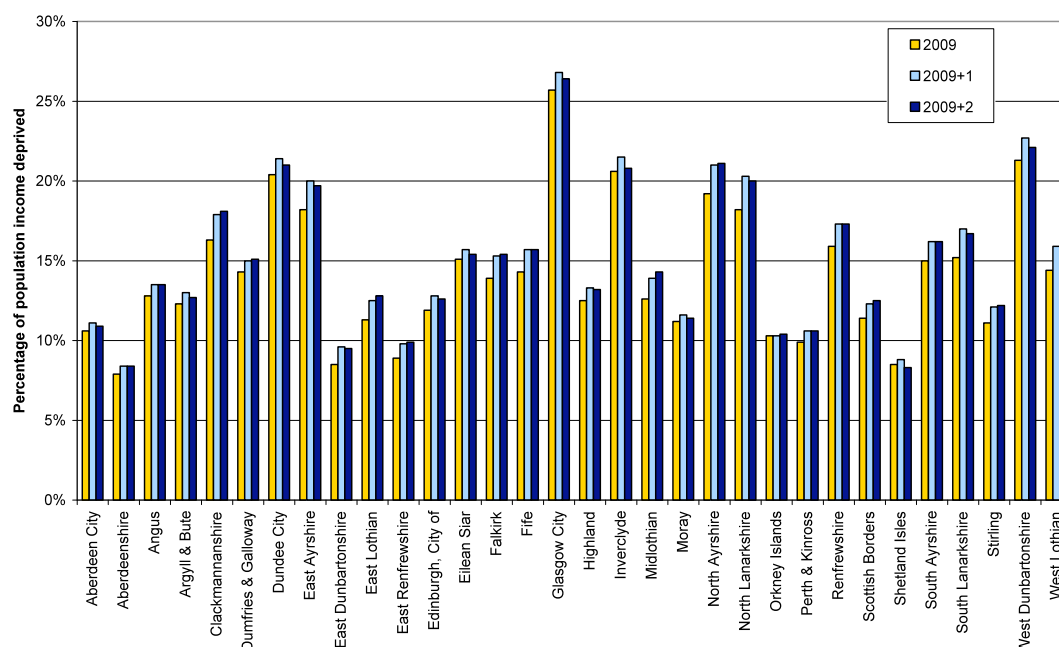
⁴ SIMD 2009 Technical Report:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/simd2009technical>

42. The SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2 income domains are very highly correlated with a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.99.

43. The figures quoted below can be found in charts 4 and 5 in this document and in table 3, found here: www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/AnnualUpdates.

Chart 4: Percentage of population income deprived by local authority, SIMD 2009, SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2



44. 16.2% of the population of Scotland are income deprived according to SIMD 2009+2. This represents a small decrease from SIMD 2009+1 when 16.3% were income deprived but an increase from SIMD 2009 when the figure was 15.1%.

45. Between SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2, 15 local authorities saw a small decrease in the percentage of people who are income deprived with a further 6 experiencing no change and the remainder experiencing generally small increases. In all but 1 local authority (Shetland Isles) the latest figures remain above the SIMD 2009 figure.

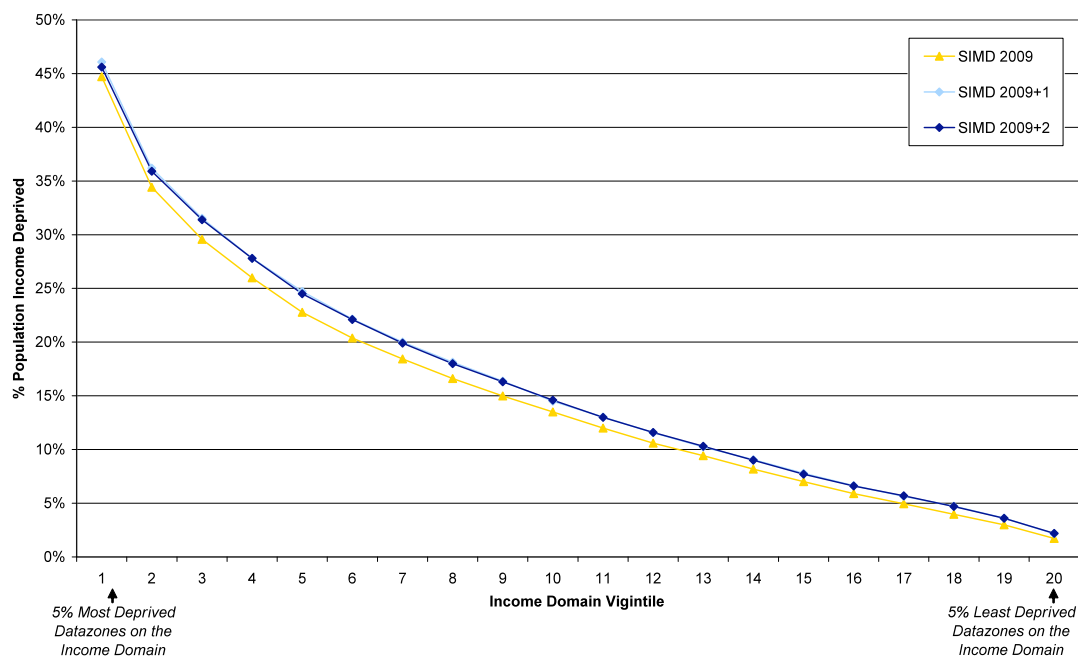
46. North Ayrshire has experienced the largest increase in the percentage of the total population who are income deprived since SIMD 2009 – a rise of 1.9 percentage points (from 19.2% to 21.1%).

47. The biggest reduction since SIMD 2009+1 was in Inverclyde which has seen a fall of 0.7 percentage points from 21.5% to 20.8%.

48. Glasgow City continues to have a higher proportion of its population experiencing income deprivation than any other local authority at 26.4% (a decrease from 26.8% in SIMD 2009+1). Other local authorities with high percentages include West Dunbartonshire (22.1%), North Ayrshire (21.1%) and Dundee City (21.0%).

49. In contrast, just 8.3% of the population of Shetland Isles is income deprived.

Chart 5: Percentage of population income deprived by income domain vigintile, SIMD 2009, SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2



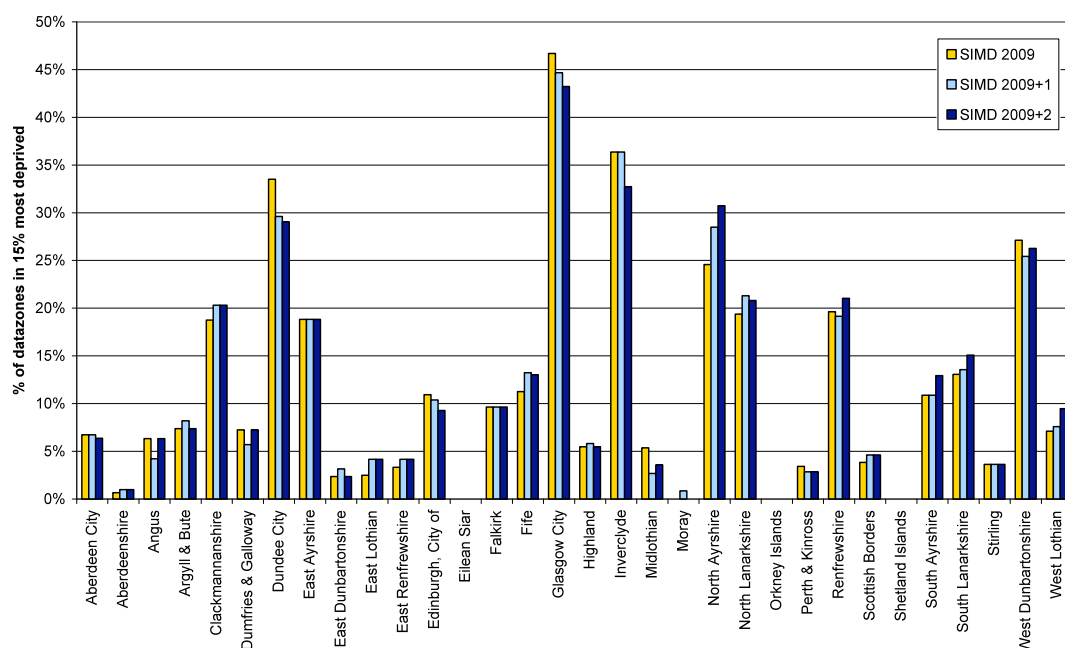
50. Chart 5 shows that the distribution of income deprivation across vigintiles (5% bands of datazones) has remained very similar between SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2.

The 15% most income deprived datazones

51. 90% of the datazones in the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2009+2 income domain were also in the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2009+1 income domain.

52. The figures quoted below can be found in chart 6 in this document and in table 4, found here: www.Scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/AnnualUpdates.

Chart 6: local share of 15% most income deprived datazones by local authority, SIMD 2009, SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2



53. Glasgow remains the local authority with the highest share of its datazones in the 15% most income deprived although the number has fallen. Forty-three per cent (300) of its datazones are in the 15% most income deprived, down from 45% (310) in SIMD 2009+1 and 47% (324) in SIMD 2009.

54. Between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2009+2, North Ayrshire has gained an extra 11 datazones in the 15% most income deprived whilst Fife and South Lanarkshire have both gained 8. Besides Glasgow (a reduction of 24 datazones), Edinburgh (-9) and Dundee City (-8) have seen the biggest reductions in the number of datazones in the 15% most income deprived.

Annex A: Indicators

Employment domain

INDICATOR	SIMD 2004	SIMD 2006	SIMD 2009	SIMD 2009+1	SIMD 2009+2
Working Age Unemployment Count averaged over 12 months (Office for National Statistics (ONS), Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)) -NOMIS	2002 (ONS)	2005 (NOMIS)	2008 (NOMIS)	2009 (NOMIS)	2010 (NOMIS)
Working Age Incapacity Benefit Claimants (DWP)	April 2002	August 2005	August 2008	August 2009	August 2010
Employment Support Allowance ⁵ (DWP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	August 2009	August 2010
Working Age Severe Disablement Allowance Claimants (DWP)	April 2002	August 2005	August 2008	August 2009	August 2010
Working Age Compulsory New Deal participants - New Deal for the under 25s and New Deal for the 25+ not included in the unemployment claimant count (DWP)	April 2002	August 2005	August 2008	August 2009	May 2010

⁵ Employment and Support Allowance is replacing Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity.

Income domain

	INDICATOR	SIMD 2004 <i>(Different indicators)</i>	SIMD 2006	SIMD 2009	SIMD 2009+1 <i>(revised)</i>	SIMD 2009+2
ADULT BENEFITS	Number of Adults (aged 16-59) receiving Income Support (Department for Work and Pensions (DWP))	<i>Adults in Income Support Households (DWP, April 2002)</i>	April 2005	August 2008	August 2009	August 2010
	Number of Adults (aged 60 plus) receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit (DWP)	N/A	May 2005	August 2008	August 2009	August 2010
	Number of Adults receiving (all) Job Seekers Allowance (DWP)	<i>Adults in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance Households (DWP, August 2001)</i>	April 2005	August 2008	August 2009	August 2010
	Income based Employment Support Allowance (DWP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	August 2009	August 2010
DEPENDENT BENEFITS	Number of Children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of Income Support (DWP)	<i>Children (aged 0-19) in Income Support Households (DWP, April 2002)</i>	April 2005	May 2008	May 2009	May 2010
	Number of Children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of Job Seekers Allowance (all) (DWP)	<i>Children (aged 0-19) in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (DWP, August 2001)</i>	April 2005	May 2008	May 2009	May 2010
	Number of Children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of Employment and Support Allowance (all) (DWP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	May 2009	May 2010
TAX CREDITS	Number of Adults and Children in Tax Credit Families on low incomes (Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC))	<i>Adults and Children in Working Families or Disability Tax Credit Households below a low income threshold (DWP/Inland Revenue, April 2002)</i>	N/A	August 2008	August 2008	August 2009

Annex B: Recent changes to benefit system impacting on employment and income domains

Employment and Support Allowance

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims from 27th October 2008. Not everyone who was eligible for these benefits will qualify for Employment and Support Allowance. More details can be found on the DWP website:

http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/workingage/index.php?page=esa_wca.

Incapacity Benefit forms part of the employment domain whilst Income Support forms part of the income domain. We have been advised by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) that to maintain comparability as best as possible we should now include ESA claimants in the employment domain and claimants of income-based ESA in the income domain. The SIMD 2009+1 employment domain published in 2010 included ESA. However the 2009+1 income domain did not include income-based ESA. This has now been rectified with both the revised 2009+1 income domain and the new 2009+2 income domain including income-based ESA.

Ideally, to maintain the best comparability with the SIMD 2009 income domain, children dependent on a recipient of income based ESA would be included whilst those dependent on a recipient of non income based ESA would be excluded. However figures are not available for these two sub-groups, only for all dependents of recipients of ESA. This means that all children dependent on a recipient of any form of ESA are now included in the SIMD 2009+1 and SIMD 2009+2 income domains. In the data used for SIMD 2009+2 there are around 8,000 dependents of recipients of ESA across Scotland. As explained, it is unknown how many of these are dependent on a recipient of income based ESA.

Lone Parent Obligations

Since November 2008 most lone parents with a youngest child aged 12 or over lost entitlement to Income Support solely on the grounds of being a lone parent. The age of the youngest child was lowered to 10 in October 2009 and to 7 from October 2010. One of the consequences of this is an increase in the numbers of lone parents claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA).

The SIMD income domain includes people in receipt of Income Support. It also includes those receiving JSA. This means that the change should have no impact on the income domain. However, the SIMD employment domain includes the unemployment claimant count which includes JSA. This means these people will now also be counted in the employment domain. Between January and December 2010 the number of lone parents affected by this rose from 4,550 to 7,105. This will have an impact on the number and percentage of people who are employment deprived and may also impact slightly on the relative datazone rankings.

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