SIMD 2009 Methodology

Employment Domain

•Unemployment Claimant Count averaged over 12 months
•Working age Incapacity Benefit recipients
•Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients
•Compulsory New Deal participants — New Deal for the under 25s and New Deal for the 25+ not included in the unemployment claimant count

Income Domain

•Adults and children in Income Support households
•Adults in Guarantee Pension Credit Households
•Adults and children in Job Seekers Allowance households
• Adults and children in Tax Credit Families

Crime Domain

Recorded SIMD crime rates for the following indicators:
•Domestic house breaking
•Drug offences
•Minor assault
•Crimes of violence
•Vandalism

Housing Domain

•Persons in households which are over-crowded
•Persons in households without central heating

Health Domain

•Standardised Mortality Ratio
•Hospital Episodes Related to alcohol use
•Hospital Episodes Related to drug use
•Comparative Illness Factor
•Emergency admissions to hospital
•Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis
•Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight

Education Domain

•School pupil absences
•Pupil performance on SQA at stage 4
•Working age people with no qualifications
•17-21 year olds enrolling into full time higher education
•School leavers aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training.

Access Domain

Drive time sub-domain (0.66)
•Drive time to GP
•Drive time to shopping centre
•Drive time to petrol station
•Drive time to primary and secondary schools
•Drive time to post office.
Public transport sub-domain (0.33)
•Public transport time to GP
•Public transport time to Shopping centre
•Public transport time to Post Office

Data zone working age Population

Data zone total population

Indicator counts summed and divided by population denominator to create domain score for each data zone.

Indicators are ranked, transformed to a normal distribution and then combined using weights generated by factor analysis to create the domain score.

Domain score is ranked to create domain rank. Each domain rank is standardised and transformed to an exponential distribution, these values are combined using the weights shown below.

Employment	Income	Crime	Housing	Health	Education	Access
12	12	2	1	6	6	4

This creates the overall SIMD score for each data zone, which is ranked to create the overall SIMD rank.

SIMD Rank for each data zone