

A picture of employment deprivation in Scotland: Secondary Analysis of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2003

Gordon McLaren
Public Health Consultant
Public Health Department, NHS Fife
Cameron House, Cameron Brig, Leven
KY8 5RG

Ailie Clarkson
Assistant Statistician
Office of the Chief Statistician
Scottish Executive
Edinburgh

on behalf of the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics Development Group.

1. Background

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2003) was produced by Oxford University and published in February 2003. This index is based on five domains, each of which represents a particular aspect of deprivation. When the domains are combined, an overall SIMD score is produced which is used to rank the 1222 Scottish wards (1 being the most deprived, 1222 the least). Two of the domains, Employment and Income, offer an opportunity for analysis which has never been possible before. These domains comprise 30% each of the weighting for the overall SIMD.

Due to the method of their construction, these domains count the exact number of people in each ward who are suffering from employment or income deprivation as defined by Oxford University. This enables the study of how employment and income deprived people are distributed across each Local Authority (LA).

2. Purpose

The aim of this report is to provide a description of employment deprivation in each LA. The wards in each LA are split into LA quintiles based on their overall SIMD 2003 ranking. It is then possible to identify how many employment deprived people live in each quintile. The same can be done for the national quintiles, i.e. it is possible to identify how many of a LA's employment deprived people live in each national quintile. The distribution of a LA's employment deprived among the LA quintiles is then compared with its distribution among the national quintiles. This provides a better idea of the relationship between people living in employment deprivation and deprived areas on SIMD.

The report aims to paint a picture of employment deprivation in Scottish LAs and answer any questions people might have about its nature and distribution.

Studying employment and income deprivation gives similar results. For this reason, the report concentrates on one aspect: employment deprivation.

3. Definitions

Employment Deprivation	In SIMD 2003, a person is defined to be employment deprived if they want to work but are unable to do so through unemployment, sickness or disability. The domain uses data from the following sources:
------------------------	--

	<p>A. Unemployment claimant count of those aged under 60</p> <p>B. Incapacity benefit recipients aged under 60</p> <p>C. Severe disablement allowance recipients aged under 60</p> <p>D. Compulsory New Deal participants – New Deal for the under 25s and New Deal for the 25+ - not included in the unemployment claimant count</p>
LA Quintile	One fifth of the wards contained in a certain LA. For each LA the wards are ranked according to their position on the SIMD 2003 and are split into quintiles. Thus the quintiles range from 1 to 5 where 1 contains the LA's least deprived fifth of wards and 5 contains the LA's most deprived fifth of wards. Each LA quintile therefore has a similar population.
National Quintile	One fifth of the total number of wards in Scotland. The Scottish wards are ranked according to their position on the SIMD 2003 and are then split into quintiles. Thus the quintiles range from 1 to 5 where 1 contains Scotland's least deprived fifth of wards and 5 contains Scotland's most deprived fifth of wards. Each quintile across Scotland has a similar population, but at LA level there are wide variations in the populations within each national quintile. The SIMD 2003 rankings and overall scores for each ward can be found at http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/social/siod-00.asp .
Population	The populations used in this report are those used as denominators in SIMD 2003. These were constructed from the General Register Office for Scotland's (GROS) mid-2000 ward level population estimates for Scotland. Further details on these populations can be found at: www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/00sape . Populations in this report have been expressed in thousands to one decimal place.
Working age population	Those adults who are of age to work. Since the employment domain of SIMD 2003 does not include males aged 60-64, this has been defined to be those people aged 16-59 inclusive.

4. Population, working age population and numbers of employment deprived per LA

The construction of SIMD 2003 provides the exact number of people in each ward in Scotland who are experiencing employment deprivation. While this is not published on the website, it can be easily calculated. Due to the method of construction, the SIMD score for this domain is the percentage of the population who suffer employment deprivation, as defined above. Therefore to calculate the number of employment deprived for a certain ward it is necessary only to multiply that ward's population by its SIMD employment domain score and divide by 100. For the purposes of this analysis every person included is considered to be similarly employment-deprived. (for instance, be they in receipt of severe disablement allowance or claiming unemployment benefit).

Knowing the population, working age population and the number of people who are employment deprived for each ward allows the calculation of respective numbers for each LA in Scotland. Since LA quintiles and national quintiles are based on wards, it is also possible to calculate the number of a LA's employment deprived who live in each LA or

national quintile. These figures are expressed in tables 4.1.1 - 4.1.5 which can be used to answer a variety of questions about the distribution of employment deprivation.

In all five tables, ranking is by working age population or percentage of working age population rather than total population because employment deprivation concerns only those people who are of age to work.

4.1 Employment Deprivation – Questions and Answers

- **What is the population of each LA? What is the working age population of each LA?**

Table 4.1.1 provides information on the number of wards, population and working age population of each LA. Glasgow City has the greatest population and working age population whilst the Orkney Islands have the least. This allows comparisons to be made between LAs of varying sizes.

- **How many people in each LA are employment deprived? What is this as a percentage of the LA's overall population or working age population?**

Table 4.1.2 shows the number of people in each LA who are employment deprived. It then displays the percentage of the population and the working age population which are accounted for by these people. LAs are ranked by the percentage of their working age population who are employment deprived.

From this table, it is easy to see that Glasgow City has the highest percentage of employment deprived people in its working age population (23.2%) and Shetland Islands the least (6.7%). 19.2% of the employment deprived people in Scotland also live in Glasgow City.

Numbers on their own do not give an indication of the level of employment deprivation in a LA. Edinburgh has 30.1 thousand and Inverclyde 9.6 thousand employment deprived people. However, due to the respective working age populations of these LAs (287.4 thousand and 49.5 thousand as per table 4.1.1) Inverclyde is ranked 17 places higher in table 4.2 than Edinburgh.

- **What percentage of a LA's employment deprived people live within its 20% most and 20% least deprived wards?**

Table 4.1.3 provides all this information. Studying table 4.1.3, it can be seen that the percentage of a LA's employment deprived people who live in its 20% most deprived wards ranges from 23.3% (Eilean Siar) to 44.2% (East Dunbartonshire). For all LAs, less than half of their total employment deprived live in their 20% most deprived wards. Further, for 30 out of 32 LAs, more than a quarter of their employment deprived people live in their most deprived quintile. Therefore in almost all cases, the most deprived fifth of the LA's wards accounts for at least a quarter of its employment deprived people.

The percentage of a LA's working age population that is employment deprived (table 4.1.2) does not give any indication of how many of its employment deprived people will live in its most deprived quintile. For example East Dunbartonshire has 9.0% of its

working age population employment deprived and 44.2% of these people live in its most deprived fifth of wards. However, Glasgow has 23.2% of its working age population employment deprived (more than double the East Dunbartonshire figure) but only 29.2% of these people live in its most deprived fifth of wards.

Table 4.1.3 also shows that the percentage of a LA's employment deprived people living in its 20% least deprived wards ranges from 7.5% (West Lothian) to 17.7% (Moray). Thus for all LAs, the least deprived fifth of the LA's population accounts for less than a fifth of its employment deprived people.

All LA's have more employment deprived living in their most deprived quintile than in any other quintile with the exception of Eilean Siar and West Dunbartonshire.

- **Is employment deprivation spread throughout a LA or limited to its most deprived wards?**

Table 4.1.3 illustrates the fact that there are employment deprived people living in every LA quintile. Generally, as expected, the percentage of a LA's employment deprived living in a quintile increases as we move from the least deprived quintile to the most deprived quintile but no LA has a quintile which does not contain any of its employment deprived people.

- **What is the population living in each LA who live in the 20% most and 20% least deprived Scottish wards?**

Unlike the pattern for the LA deprivation quintiles, there are differences in the way populations are distributed within each LA by their national deprivation quintile. For example, if a LA has no wards in a particular national quintile, then it will show as having 0% of its employment deprived people in such a national quintile. Table 4.1.4 shows the number of wards, population and working age population, for each of the national quintiles by Local Authority.

- **What percentage of a LA's employment deprived people live within the 20% most and 20% least deprived wards in Scotland?**

The answer to these questions is supplied by table 4.1.5. The different pattern from that seen for LA quintiles is due largely to the differences in the populations and numbers of wards in each LA that are contained in each national quintile.(Table 4.1.4) If for instance a LA has no wards in a particular national quintile, then it will show as having 0% of its employment deprived people in such a national quintile.

The percentage of an LA's employment deprived people living in Scotland's most deprived fifth of wards ranges from 0% (Perth & Kinross, Midlothian, Orkney Islands, Moray and the Shetland Islands) to 81.7% (Inverclyde).

In the least deprived fifth of Scottish wards, percentages range from 0% (Eilean Siar and West Dunbartonshire) to 49.5% (East Dunbartonshire).

Therefore, for all LAs, less than half of their employment deprived people live in the least

deprived national quintile but anything up to four fifths of their employment deprived can live in their most deprived quintile.

Unlike in the LA quintile case (table 4.1.3), the quintile which contains the majority of a LA's employment deprived varies from LA to LA. For example, for Glasgow City and Inverclyde it is the most deprived quintile, for Highland and Aberdeen City it is national quintile 4, for Dumfries & Galloway it is national quintile 3, for East Lothian and Scottish Borders it is national quintile 2 and for East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire it is the least deprived national quintile. In these cases the LA ward(s) concerned are likely to be within the most deprived at the LA level, but are equivalent in national terms to the national quintiles 3 or 4. This may be particularly seen for more rural areas where the population is more mixed.

- **How are an LA's employment deprived spread throughout the national quintiles?**

The spread across the national quintiles varies from LA to LA. As described above, unlike in the LA quintiles where in almost all cases the most deprived LA quintile holds the majority of a LA's employment deprived people, the national quintile which holds the majority of a LA's employment deprived people varies. In addition, for several LAs there are quintiles which contain 0% of that LA's employment deprived population. Table 4.1.5 indicates that there is no real pattern to the distributions across the national quintiles.

- **How does a LA's distribution of employment deprived across the LA quintiles compare with its distribution across the national quintiles?**

Care needs to be taken when considering the distribution of a LA's employment deprived across the LA quintiles since those wards which are the most deprived at Local Authority level may not be within the most deprived wards in Scotland overall. Therefore when considering the distribution across the LA quintiles it is important to also take into account its distribution across the national quintiles. This can be done by comparing tables 4.1.3 and 4.1.5.

5. Conclusion

This report shows how people experiencing employment deprivation are distributed across Scotland. The use of local deprivation quintiles as well as national quintiles provide complementary ways of understanding the distribution of people living in deprived circumstances.

LA quintiles show increasing proportions of employment-deprived people living in more deprived areas – as expected. The analysis also confirms that many such people live in the less deprived areas.

National quintiles provide a way to compare across LA areas, and to the Scottish situation.

Table 4.1.1 This table displays the number of wards, population and working age population of each LA. LAs are ranked by the size of their working age population. Populations are displayed in thousands to one decimal place.

Local Authority	Rank	No of Wards	Population (thousands)	Working age population (thousands)
Glasgow City	1	79	609.4	375.5
Edinburgh	2	58	453.4	287.4
Fife	3	78	350.4	207.6
North Lanarkshire	4	70	327.6	198.4
South Lanarkshire	5	67	307.4	186.1
Aberdeenshire	6	68	227.2	137.7
Aberdeen City	7	43	211.3	131.1
Highland	8	80	208.6	121.1
Renfrewshire	9	40	177.0	105.5
West Lothian	10	32	156.7	98.9
Falkirk	11	32	144.3	86.7
Dundee City	12	29	142.7	82.2
North Ayrshire	13	30	138.9	81.7
Dumfries & Galloway	14	47	145.8	81.2
Perth & Kinross	15	41	133.6	76.2
East Ayrshire	16	32	120.6	70.5
East Dunbartonshire	17	24	110.8	67.4
South Ayrshire	18	30	113.9	65.4
Angus	19	29	109.2	63.5
Scottish Borders	20	34	106.9	60.2
West Dunbartonshire	21	22	94.6	56.0
East Renfrewshire	22	20	89.8	53.8
East Lothian	23	23	91.3	53.5
Stirling	24	22	85.2	51.7
Argyll & Bute	25	36	88.8	51.2
Midlothian	26	18	82.2	50.3
Inverclyde	27	20	84.6	49.5
Moray	28	26	85.0	49.1
Clackmannanshire	29	18	48.5	28.8
Eilean Siar	30	31	27.2	15.1
Shetland Islands	31	22	22.4	13.4
Orkney Islands	32	21	19.5	11.2
Scottish Total	-	1222	5114.6	3067.6

Table 4.1.2 This table provides information on the number of people who are employment deprived in each LA and gives this as a percentage of both the LA working age population and the total LA population. LA's are ranked by the number of employment deprived as a percentage of the LA working age population.

Local Authority	Rank	Number of employment deprived (thousands)	% of total Scottish employment deprived	% of LA working age population	% of LA population
Glasgow City	1	87.1	19.2	23.2	14.3
Dundee City	2	17.9	4.0	21.8	12.5
West Dunbartonshire	3	11.8	2.6	21.1	12.5
Inverclyde	4	9.6	2.1	19.4	11.4
North Lanarkshire	5	38.3	8.5	19.3	11.7
East Ayrshire	6	13.3	2.9	18.9	11.0
North Ayrshire	7	15.0	3.3	18.4	10.8
Clackmannanshire	8	5.1	1.1	17.6	10.4
Renfrewshire	9	17.1	3.8	16.2	9.7
South Lanarkshire	10	29.5	6.5	15.9	9.6
Eilean Siar	11	2.3	0.5	15.4	8.6
Falkirk	12	13.2	2.9	15.2	9.1
Fife	13	31.5	6.9	15.2	9.0
South Ayrshire	14	9.8	2.2	14.9	8.6
Dumfries & Galloway	15	11.4	2.5	14.1	7.8
Argyll & Bute	16	6.9	1.5	13.5	7.8
Highland	17	15.1	3.3	12.4	7.2
West Lothian	18	12.1	2.7	12.2	7.7
Angus	19	7.5	1.6	11.8	6.8
Stirling	20	5.9	1.3	11.5	7.0
Edinburgh	21	30.1	6.6	10.5	6.6
Midlothian	22	5.0	1.1	10.0	6.1
Aberdeen City	23	12.9	2.9	9.9	6.1
Moray	24	4.8	1.1	9.8	5.7
East Lothian	25	5.0	1.1	9.3	5.5
Perth & Kinross	26	7.0	1.5	9.2	5.2
Orkney Islands	27	1.0	0.2	9.1	5.2
Scottish Borders	28	5.5	1.2	9.1	5.1
East Dunbartonshire	29	6.1	1.3	9.0	5.5
East Renfrewshire	30	4.8	1.1	8.9	5.3
Aberdeenshire	31	9.3	2.1	6.8	4.1
Shetland Islands	32	0.9	0.2	6.7	4.0
Scottish Total	-	452.8	100.0	-	-

Table 4.1.3 – Local Picture This table shows the percentage of each LA’s employment deprived people who live in each of the LA quintiles. LA quintile 1 contains the least deprived fifth of the LA’s wards and LA quintile 5 contains the most deprived fifth.

Local Authority	Total number employment deprived (thousands)	Percent in LA Quintile 1	Percent in LA Quintile 2	Percent in LA Quintile 3	Percent in LA Quintile 4	Percent in LA Quintile 5
East Dunbartonshire	6.1	10.3	11.7	12.6	21.2	44.2
Edinburgh	30.1	7.8	8.2	18.2	23.3	42.5
East Renfrewshire	4.8	11.4	10.5	13.7	22.8	41.6
Aberdeen City	12.9	8.9	8.5	20.3	23.7	38.6
Stirling	5.9	9.2	10.7	12.3	31.4	36.4
Perth & Kinross	7.0	11.9	13.2	20.2	19.2	35.6
Fife	31.5	8.0	14.0	18.7	23.8	35.4
South Ayrshire	9.8	9.3	13.9	19.3	22.2	35.2
Clackmannanshire	5.1	9.7	13.8	20.7	20.6	35.2
Aberdeenshire	9.3	13.0	12.6	18.6	21.0	34.9
Angus	7.5	13.2	16.0	16.1	21.1	33.5
East Lothian	5.0	11.5	14.0	21.5	20.4	32.5
Orkney Islands	1.0	11.5	15.9	18.5	22.0	32.2
Dumfries & Galloway	11.4	12.2	17.0	17.7	21.3	31.8
Renfrewshire	17.1	9.7	13.9	19.6	25.3	31.5
Argyll & Bute	6.9	14.4	15.4	20.6	18.1	31.5
Highland	15.1	12.3	17.2	19.1	20.8	30.7
Dundee City	17.9	8.8	16.0	18.5	26.2	30.5
South Lanarkshire	29.5	10.2	15.0	18.8	26.1	29.9
Midlothian	5.0	16.0	13.2	22.7	18.5	29.7
East Ayrshire	13.3	10.6	17.4	17.1	25.6	29.3
Glasgow City	87.1	10.0	16.2	19.5	25.1	29.2
North Ayrshire	15.0	10.0	15.5	21.6	23.7	29.2
Scottish Borders	5.5	13.4	17.4	17.8	22.3	29.1
West Lothian	12.1	7.5	17.3	19.1	27.2	28.9
Inverclyde	9.6	8.2	15.7	23.0	24.2	28.9
Falkirk	13.2	10.3	18.3	17.7	24.9	28.7
Shetland Islands	0.9	12.3	20.9	17.4	21.1	28.3
North Lanarkshire	38.3	12.8	16.0	21.1	22.5	27.7
West Dunbartonshire	11.8	11.8	15.6	17.7	28.2	26.7
Moray	4.8	17.7	14.3	22.9	20.4	24.7
Eilean Siar	2.3	15.2	16.3	26.1	19.1	23.3

Table 4.1.4 This table shows the number of wards, population and working age population, in each of the national quintiles by Local Authority. National quintile 1 contains the least deprived fifth of Scotland's wards and national quintile 5 contains the most deprived fifth. Population (Pop) and working age population (Wk age Pop) are given in thousands to one decimal place.

Local Authority	Quintile 1			Quintile 2			Quintile 3			Quintile 4			Quintile 5		
	Wards	Pop	Wk age Pop	Wards	Pop	Wk age Pop	Wards	Pop	Wk age Pop	Wards	Pop	Wk age Pop	Wards	Pop	Wk age Pop
Aberdeen City	19	96.5	60.1	2	9.0	5.9	6	28.3	17.5	11	51.0	32.0	5	26.4	15.5
Aberdeenshire	35	121.8	75.6	20	64.7	38.1	8	24.6	14.4	4	13.0	7.7	1	3.1	1.8
Angus	3	11.1	6.3	13	50.7	29.9	8	29.1	16.6	2	7.0	4.2	3	11.3	6.5
Argyll & Bute	2	6.8	4.3	8	20.4	12.7	16	39.9	22.7	4	7.1	3.7	6	14.6	7.8
Clackmannanshire	2	5.5	3.2	2	4.7	2.9	3	7.8	4.7	6	15.7	9.4	5	14.5	8.5
Dumfries & Galloway	3	9.7	6.1	12	37.8	21.0	18	55.2	30.3	9	27.2	14.7	5	15.9	9.1
Dundee City	4	20.9	11.9	1	5.0	2.7	3	16.1	10.7	5	22.7	12.9	16	78.0	44.1
East Ayrshire	2	7.8	4.7	2	7.5	4.6	7	26.0	15.5	9	32.5	18.8	12	46.9	26.9
East Dunbartonshire	18	81.0	49.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	15.0	9.2	2	9.3	5.8	1	5.5	3.4
East Lothian	4	15.5	8.8	9	35.9	21.2	5	20.4	12.0	3	11.6	6.8	2	7.9	4.7
East Renfrewshire	14	64.3	38.6	2	9.1	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	2	8.0	4.6	2	8.4	5.0
Edinburgh	25	195.0	123.7	9	69.3	45.4	8	62.6	40.2	7	52.4	34.9	9	74.1	43.2
Eilean Siar	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.8	0.4	9	8.1	4.7	17	15.0	8.2	4	3.3	1.8
Falkirk	3	13.9	8.8	4	18.0	10.9	9	40.0	24.2	12	53.7	31.7	4	18.8	11.1
Fife	15	67.1	42.5	16	70.1	41.1	15	67.1	39.7	17	76.9	45.0	15	69.2	39.3
Glasgow City	5	39.3	27.0	4	32.2	19.0	5	39.8	26.9	12	93.5	61.9	53	404.6	240.7
Highland	7	20.3	12.2	20	54.0	31.8	28	70.8	40.8	22	55.0	31.5	3	8.5	4.9
Inverclyde	3	13.5	7.9	2	8.4	4.8	2	8.4	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	13	54.2	31.9
Midlothian	2	10.0	6.5	8	35.9	21.9	4	18.1	10.9	4	18.2	11.0	0	0.0	0.0
Moray	4	14.2	8.3	14	44.6	25.6	7	22.7	13.1	1	3.4	2.1	0	0.0	0.0
North Ayrshire	2	7.8	4.1	3	14.2	8.6	5	23.1	12.8	10	47.1	28.6	10	46.7	27.5
North Lanarkshire	1	4.8	3.0	4	19.3	12.3	14	64.3	40.2	23	106.5	63.6	28	132.8	79.4
Orkney Islands	7	6.5	3.7	9	8.4	4.8	4	3.7	2.2	1	0.9	0.5	0	0.0	0.0
Perth & Kinross	14	46.1	25.9	17	53.4	30.1	3	10.3	5.9	7	23.8	14.3	0	0.0	0.0
Renfrewshire	7	31.9	19.9	6	26.6	16.3	6	26.2	14.9	8	35.9	21.2	13	56.3	33.2
Scottish Borders	8	26.7	15.2	19	58.8	32.9	6	18.0	10.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	3.3	1.9
Shetland Islands	6	6.2	3.7	12	12.3	7.3	4	3.9	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
South Ayrshire	8	30.1	16.9	3	11.7	7.0	6	22.1	12.7	9	34.3	19.6	4	15.7	9.1
South Lanarkshire	5	22.5	14.3	15	66.7	40.4	16	71.9	43.0	19	90.1	54.6	12	56.3	33.9
Stirling	9	36.2	22.0	4	14.1	8.2	2	7.4	4.5	4	15.7	10.1	3	11.8	6.9
West Dunbartonshire	0	0.0	0.0	1	4.5	2.7	6	24.2	14.4	3	13.5	8.0	12	52.4	30.8
West Lothian	7	35.6	22.9	3	12.4	7.8	8	39.3	24.9	12	59.4	36.7	2	10.1	6.6

Table 4.1.5 – National Picture This table shows the percentage of each LA’s employment deprived people who live in each of the national quintiles. National quintile 1 contains the least deprived fifth of Scotland’s wards and national quintile 5 contains the most deprived fifth.

Local Authority	Total number employment deprived (thousands)	Percent in National Quintile 1	Percent in National Quintile 2	Percent in National Quintile 3	Percent in National Quintile 4	Percent in National Quintile 5
Inverclyde	9.6	6.1	4.5	7.7	0.0	81.7
Glasgow City	87.1	2.0	2.5	3.7	11.2	80.7
Dundee City	17.9	4.7	1.5	8.3	13.8	71.6
West Dunbartonshire	11.8	0.0	2.7	17.1	11.8	68.3
East Ayrshire	13.3	2.3	3.7	16.8	25.1	52.1
North Lanarkshire	38.3	0.6	2.9	14.6	31.8	50.2
Renfrewshire	17.1	8.0	9.8	12.1	22.4	47.7
North Ayrshire	15.0	2.1	5.7	11.9	34.3	46.0
Clackmannanshire	5.1	4.0	5.7	13.8	33.2	43.3
Fife	31.5	7.3	14.8	17.4	26.8	33.7
Edinburgh	30.1	18.5	14.1	15.4	18.5	33.5
Stirling	5.9	20.0	12.3	10.6	28.1	29.1
South Lanarkshire	29.5	3.3	14.3	20.2	34.1	28.1
Argyll & Bute	6.9	3.4	18.6	40.1	9.7	28.1
South Ayrshire	9.8	13.3	7.0	18.1	35.5	26.1
East Renfrewshire	4.8	46.2	12.2	0.0	17.0	24.6
Aberdeen City	12.9	20.5	4.0	15.7	36.3	23.4
Dumfries & Galloway	11.4	3.4	18.7	35.0	21.3	21.6
Falkirk	13.2	4.0	8.9	24.6	41.3	21.2
Angus	7.5	5.0	37.9	28.5	9.0	19.5
Eilean Siar	2.3	0.0	2.4	22.9	58.1	16.6
East Lothian	5.0	7.9	34.5	25.1	18.0	14.5
East Dunbartonshire	6.1	49.5	0.0	21.1	16.2	13.1
West Lothian	12.1	9.3	7.1	24.3	48.6	10.8
Highland	15.1	5.0	18.9	32.4	34.8	8.9
Scottish Borders	5.5	15.6	55.3	22.0	0.0	7.1
Aberdeenshire	9.3	35.6	31.2	17.2	12.3	3.8
Perth & Kinross	7.0	21.9	36.1	10.1	31.9	0.0
Midlothian	5.0	7.4	38.6	24.3	29.7	0.0
Orkney Islands	1.0	23.3	37.7	27.9	11.0	0.0
Moray	4.8	14.1	47.3	32.9	5.7	0.0
Shetland Islands	0.9	23.4	48.3	28.3	0.0	0.0