

Community Impact Statistical Summaries – MARR

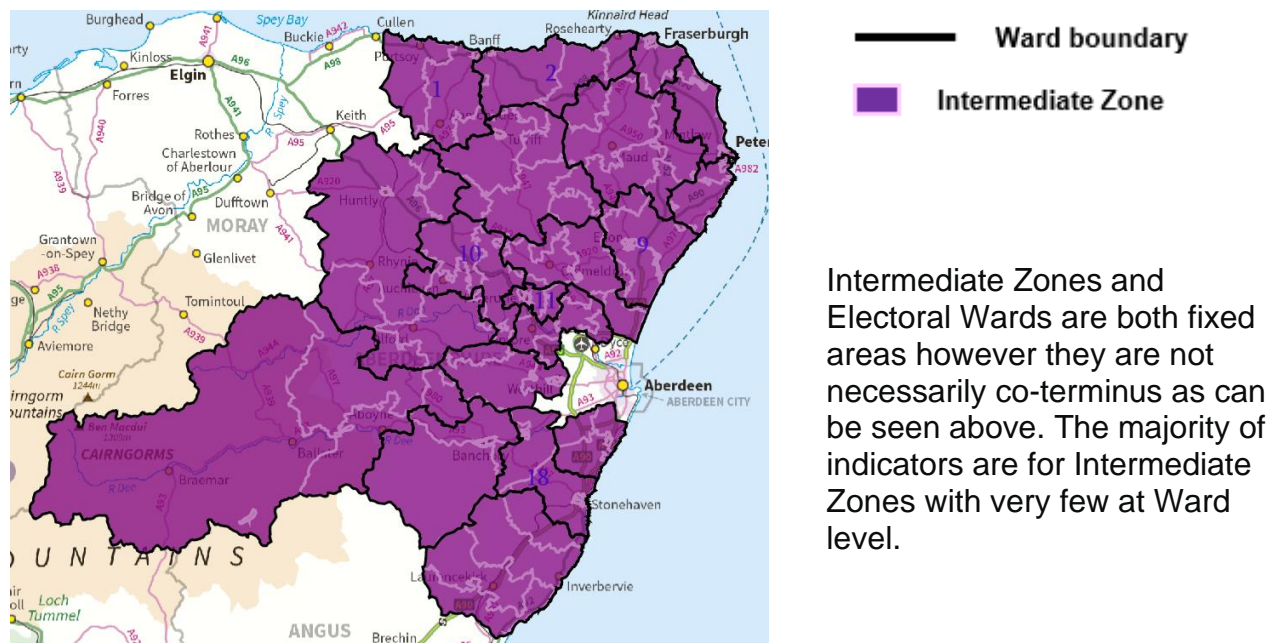
Ward Areas

Electoral wards/divisions are the key building blocks of UK administrative geography. They are the spatial units used to elect local government councillors in council areas in Scotland. There are 19 Ward areas within Aberdeenshire and the national average is about 5,500 people. Ward areas are larger than Intermediate Zones but are not however, co-terminus with them meaning that Intermediate Zones do not fit perfectly within a Ward boundary.

Intermediate Zones

Intermediate zones are a statistical geography that sit between data zones and local authorities, created for use with the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) programme and the wider public sector. Intermediate zones are used for the dissemination of statistics that are not suitable for release at the data zone level because of the sensitive nature of the statistic, or for reasons of reliability. Intermediate Zones were designed to meet constraints on population thresholds (2,500 - 6,000 household residents), to nest within local authorities, and to be built up from aggregates of data zones. Intermediate zones also represent a relatively stable geography that can be used to analyse change over time. There are 1,279 Intermediate Zones covering the whole of Scotland, 59 of which cover Aberdeenshire.

Aberdeenshire Wards and Intermediate Zones



Intermediate Zones and Electoral Wards are both fixed areas however they are not necessarily co-terminus as can be seen above. The majority of indicators are for Intermediate Zones with very few at Ward level.

The following pages present maps of Intermediate Zones and Electoral Wards in Marr. Settlements have also been included as reference points. It can be seen from

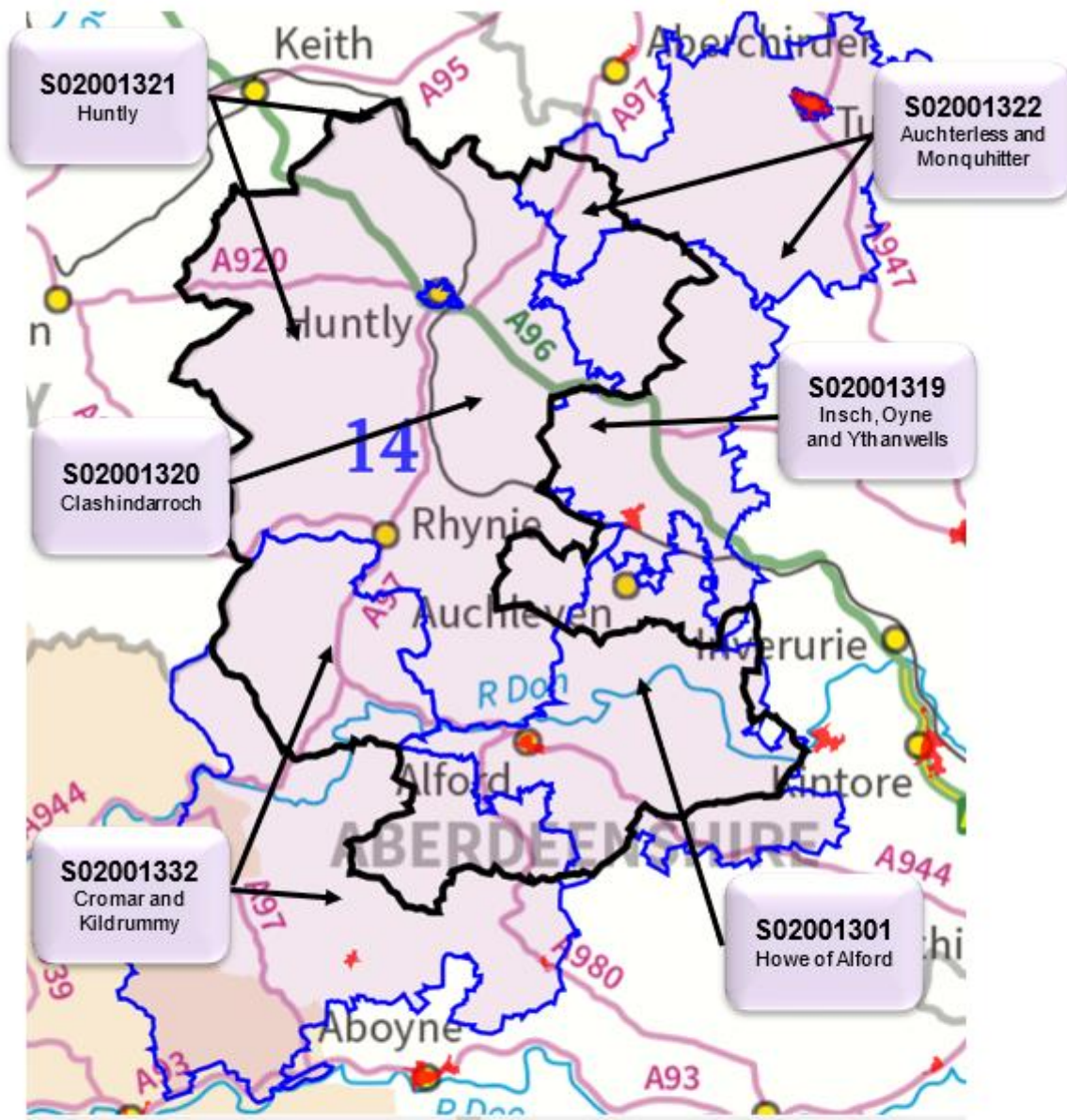
the maps that there are a number of Intermediate Zones that ‘spill over’ into one or more neighbouring Electoral Ward areas. As with the Statistical Needs Assessment reports where an IZ has been included in more than one area for reasons of geography, similarly ***an Intermediate Zone would appear in more than one Ward area*** based on this reasoning

Data Malleability

Intermediate Zones are fixed statistical geographies. Although they were designed to respect nationally determined boundaries, they tend not to respect locally defined boundaries, such as Electoral Wards. And they can’t be modified in order to fit perfectly within Electoral Wards. If an Intermediate Zone traverses a number of Ward boundaries, it is not possible to say, for example, that “x%” of alcohol-related hospital stays per 100,000 population relates to Electoral Ward area “17” and “y%” relates to Electoral Ward area “18”. The data relates to the entire Intermediate Zone, whatever the case may be.

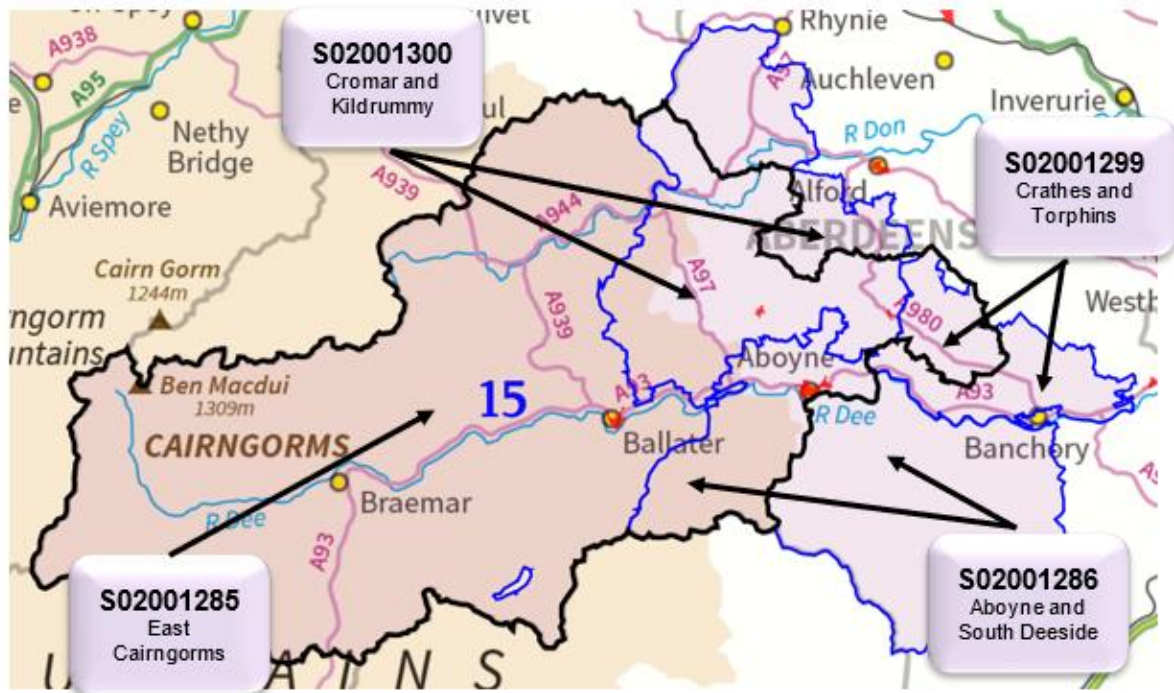
The following pages contain a map for each Ward along with the relevant IZs.





WARD 14 HUNTLY, STRATHBOGIE AND HOWE OF ALFORD



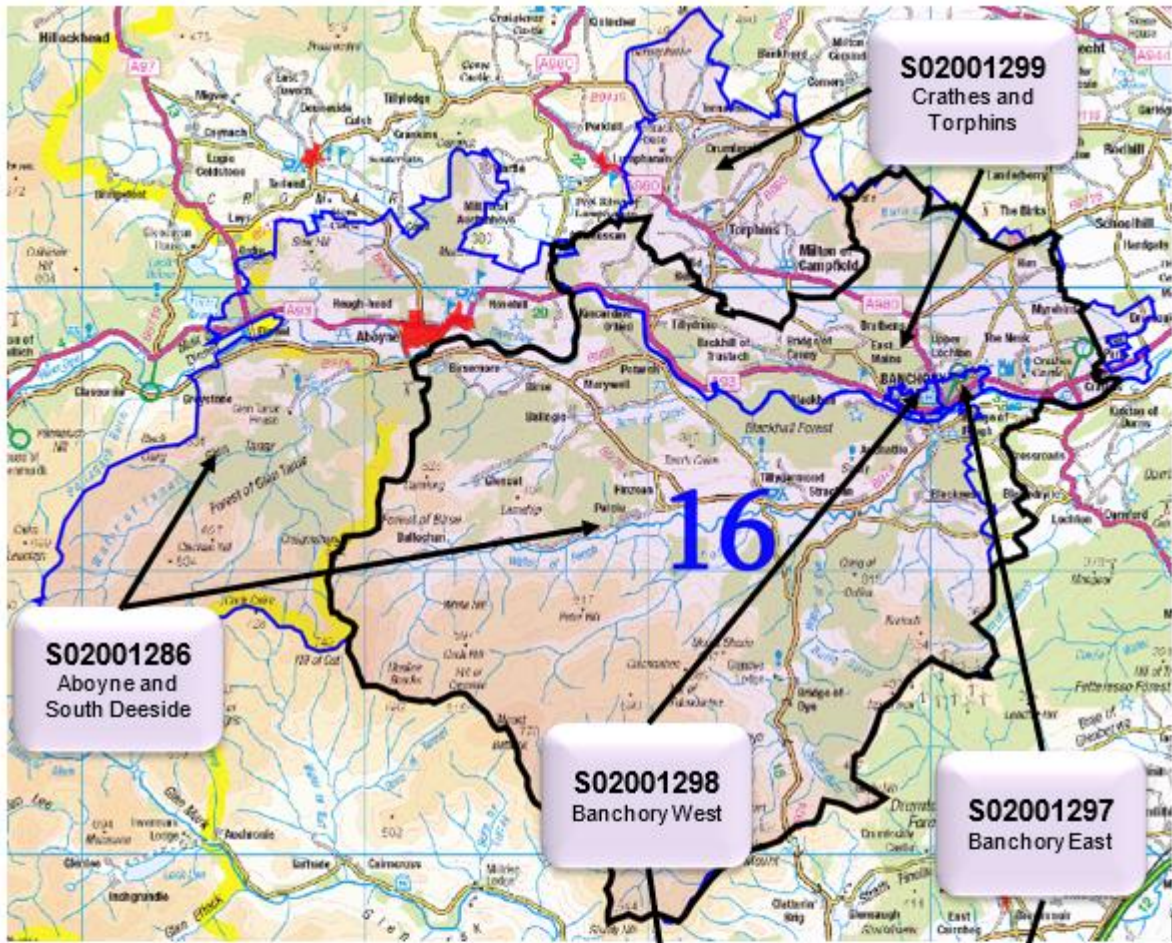
- Ward Boundary
- IZ Boundary
- Intermediate Zone (IZ)
- Settlement





WARD 15 ABOYNE, UPPER DEESIDE AND DONSID



-  Ward Boundary
-  IZ Boundary
-  Intermediate Zone (IZ)
-  Settlement

WARD 16 BANCHORY AND MID DEESIDE



-  Ward Boundary
-  IZ Boundary
-  Intermediate Zone (IZ)
-  Settlement

