
Report To:	Policy and Resources Committee	Date:	4 February 2020
Report By:	Steven McNab Head of Organisational Development, Policy and Communications	Report No:	PR/04/20/LM
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Subject:	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Policy and Resources Committee with an overview of the key points contained within the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020, with a particular focus on the data relating to Inverclyde.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Scottish Government published the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation on 28 January 2020. The SIMD is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It uses data relating to multiple aspects of life (income, employment, health, education, access, crime and housing) in order to gain the fullest possible picture of deprivation across Scotland.
- 2.2 The SIMD 2020 is calculated using 2011 data zone boundaries that were introduced in November 2014. Scotland has been divided into 6,976 data zones and Inverclyde consists of 114 data zones. Data from the domains is combined to produce a relative ranking for each data zone, where a ranking of 1 equates to the most deprived and 6,976 the least deprived.
- 2.3 The Committee should note that at the present time, SIMD 2020 Technical Guidance has not yet been published by the Scottish Government. This Guidance sets out in detail the data source, time periods and methods used in constructing the indicators, which then determines the data zone ranking within each domain, as well as the overall ranking. A full, detailed analysis of the data is underway but cannot be finalised without the Technical Guidance as, without this information, it is very difficult to make a fully informed assessment as to the reasons for the change in Inverclyde's overall rankings. A further report, with recommendations will therefore be brought to this Committee on 24 March 2020.
- 2.4 An initial commentary on the SIMD 2020 data can be found in section 6.0 of this report. One area identified for further investigation is the need for a more detailed examination of the data zones to ensure that depopulation is not having a disproportionate impact. This is particularly important where rankings are derived from measures that are calculated as a rate of the overall population.
- 2.5 The SIMD 2020 data shows that the most deprived data zone in Scotland is located in Greenock, specifically Greenock Town Centre (data zone S01010891). A map of the area covered by this data zone is provided in Appendix 1. This data zone also ranked highly in

SIMD 2016, with a ranking of 23.

2.6 The least deprived data zone in Inverclyde is S01010821 which is found in Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central. This data zone is ranked 6,882 in the overall ranking for Scotland. This data zone was also the least deprived in Inverclyde in SIMD 2016, with a ranking of 6,741.

2.7 When compared to SIMD 2016:

- The number of data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the category of the 5% most deprived in Scotland has increased by 11, from 11 to 22.
- The number of data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the category of the 20% most deprived in Scotland has increased by 1 from 50 to 51.
- In SIMD 2016, no Port Glasgow data zones featured in the 5% most deprived in Scotland however 5 Port Glasgow data zones appear in this category in SIMD 2020.

2.8 Despite one data zone within Greenock town centre having an overall ranking of 1 in relation to multiple deprivation, when looking at each individual domain, no other data zone in Inverclyde ranks in first place. However rankings are very high for income, employment, health, education and crime in some data zones.

	Highest data zone rank	Intermediate zone and data zone
Income	5	Greenock town centre and east central (data zone: S01010893)
Employment	4	Greenock town centre and east central (data zone: S01010891)
Health	2	Greenock town centre and east central (datazone:S01010891)
Education	3	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl (data zone: S01010862)
Access	263	West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourock (data zone: S01010833)
Crime	17	Greenock Town Centre and East Central (data zone: S01010891)
Housing	171	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central (data zone: S01010916)

2.9 Analysis of the individual domains that make up the SIMD 2020 shows that there has been an overall increase in the number of data zones in the 20% most deprived in the income, employment, education and access domains, whilst the housing domain has remained unchanged between SIMD 2016 and SIMD 2020. Two domains, health and crime, have a reduced number of data zones in the most deprived 20%. More information on domain changes is provided in paragraph 5.5. A description of each SIMD domain is provided in Appendix 2.

2.10 Looking at the national picture, six council areas have a larger share of the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland compared with SIMD 2016. These councils are Aberdeen City; North Lanarkshire; Moray; East Lothian; Highland and North Ayrshire.

2.11 Three councils, Glasgow City, Renfrewshire and City of Edinburgh have had the largest percentage decrease in the 20% most deprived. All remaining councils, including Inverclyde, have changed by less than 2%.

2.12 The limitations of the SIMD should always be remembered when considering the data:

- You cannot pinpoint how much more deprived one area is from another, as the difference between ranks can be tiny or large.
- The SIMD is a relative ranking of all data zones in Scotland and as some improve and move in ranking, others will move up to take their place.
- The SIMD identifies multiply deprived *areas* not individuals, so not everyone living in a deprived area is individually deprived, and not all deprived individuals live in multiply deprived areas.

2.13 The concentration of data zones that sit at the most deprived end of the spectrum shows that continued effort is required in reducing inequality across the Inverclyde area, bearing in mind that the SIMD is a relative scale, where what happens in other areas affects where Inverclyde sits within the rankings.

2.14 As a partner of the Inverclyde Alliance, the Council is striving through the delivery of the Inverclyde Outcomes Improvement Plan and the establishment of Locality Action Plans to tackle the inequalities that are prevalent in Inverclyde. The SIMD 2020 data will be considered at the next meeting of the Alliance Board with a view to identifying improvement activity from a partnership perspective.

2.15 It should be noted that notwithstanding the ongoing effort of the Council and the Alliance partners, which in itself can only have a limited input at addressing local deprivation, there is a more significant role for central government to provide appropriate mechanisms to support local economies and communities in peripheral areas such as Inverclyde.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 It is recommended that the Policy and Resources Committee notes:

- The key points arising from SIMD 2020;
- That a more detailed analysis of the data will be carried out and a report will be brought to this Committee with associated recommendations on 24 March 2020;
- That further engagement will be taking place with the Scottish Government to provide assistance for the local economy and communities within Inverclyde; and
- That this report will be submitted to the Inverclyde Alliance Board for consideration and action to reduce inequalities within Inverclyde.

Steven McNab

Head of Organisational Development, Policy and Communications

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Scottish Government published the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation on 28 January 2020. The SIMD is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. Previous SIMD statistics have been published in 2016, 2012, 2009, 2006 and 2004.
- 4.2 SIMD 2020 is calculated using 2011 data zone boundaries. These data zones are based on the 2011 Census and were introduced in November 2014. 2011 boundaries differ from 2001 data zones which were used in previous SIMD editions. This means that whilst comparison can be made between SIMD 2016 and 2020, the data cannot be directly compared with previous editions of the SIMD.
- 4.3 The SIMD is based on small areas known as data zones. Each data zone has on average between 700 and 800 people living in it. As data zones are population-based they can however vary hugely in size. Scotland has been divided into 6,976 data zones and Inverclyde consists of 114 of these.
- 4.4 The SIMD 2020 uses data relating to multiple aspects of life in order to gain the fullest possible picture of deprivation across Scotland. Seven different domains are used, covering income, education, employment, health, housing, access to services and crime. The use of data for such small areas helps to identify 'pockets' of deprivation or multiple deprivation that may be missed in analyses based on larger areas such as council wards or local authorities. The data can be used to target policies and resources at the places with greatest need.

5.0 SIMD 2020 – LOCAL PICTURE

- 5.1 For the purposes of SIMD 2020, Inverclyde has been split into 114 data zones. This represents 1.6% of all Scotland's data zones.
- 5.2 According to the SIMD 2020, the most deprived data zone in Scotland is located in Greenock, specifically Greenock Town Centre (data zone S01010891). A map of the area covered by this data zone is provided in Appendix 1. This data zone also ranked highly in SIMD 2016, with a ranking of 23.
- 5.3 The least deprived data zone in Inverclyde is S01010821 which is found in Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central. This data zone is ranked 6,882 in the overall ranking for Scotland. In 2016 this data zone was also the least deprived in Inverclyde with a ranking of 6,741.
- 5.4 Other changes between SIMD 2016 and SIMD 2020 include:
 - The number of data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the category of the most deprived 5% in Scotland has increased by 11, from 11 to 22.
 - The number of data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the category of the most deprived 20% in Scotland has increased by 1 from 50 to 51.
 - In SIMD 2016, no Port Glasgow data zones featured in the most deprived 5% in Scotland however 5 Port Glasgow data zones have moved into this category in SIMD 2020.
- 5.5 Despite one data zone within Greenock town centre having an overall ranking of 1 for level of multiple deprivation, when looking at each individual domain, no other data zone in Inverclyde ranks in first place. However rankings are very high for income, employment, education, health and crime in some data zones as shown in the table over.

DOMAIN	Highest data zone rank	Intermediate Zone and data zone
Income	5	Greenock town centre and east central (data zone: S01010893)
Employment	4	Greenock town centre and east central (data zone: S01010891)
Health	2	Greenock town centre and east central (datazone:S01010891)
Education	3	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl (data zone: S01010862)
Access	263	West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourrock (data zone: S01010833)
Crime	17	Greenock Town Centre and East Central (data zone: S01010891)
Housing	171	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central (data zone: S01010916)

5.6 The table below shows the changes in the national and local share between SIMD 2016 and SIMD 2020. The national share is the percentage of Inverclyde data zones that fall into the 20% most deprived in Scotland. The local share is the number of Inverclyde's data zones that fall into the 20% most deprived as a percentage of all of Inverclyde data zones.

SIMD Domain	National share (%) of 20% most deprived data zones		Local share(%) of 20% most deprived data zones <i>Number of data zones in brackets</i>	
	2020	2016	2020	2016
ALL DOMAINS	3.6%	3.6%	45% (51)	44% (50)
INCOME	3.8%	3.4%	46% (53)	41% (47)
EMPLOYMENT	3.9%	3.7%	47% (54)	46% (52)
HEALTH	3.4%	3.6%	41% (47)	44% (50)
EDUCATION	3%	2.6%	37% (42)	32% (36)
HOUSING	3%	3%	37% (42)	37% (42)
ACCESS	1.3%	1.1%	16% (18)	14% (16)
CRIME	1.7%	2.3%	21% (24)	28% (32)

- On the **income** domain, the number of data zones in the 20% most deprived has increased by 6, from 47 to 53.
- On the **employment** domain, the number of data zones in the 20% most deprived has increased by 2 from 52 to 54.
- On the **health** domain, the number of data zones in the 20% most deprived has decreased by 3, from 50 to 47.
- On the **education** domain, the number of data zones in the 20% most deprived has increased by 6 from 36 to 42.
- On the **housing** domain, the number of data zones in the 20% most deprived is 42. This is the same number of data zones as in 2016.
- On the **access** domain, the number of data zones in the 20% most deprived has increased by 2, from 16 to 18.
- On the **crime** domain, the number of data zones in the 20% most deprived has decreased by 8 from 32 to 24.

6.0 INITIAL COMMENTARY ON THE SIMD 2020 DATA FOR INVERCLYDE

6.1 It is very disappointing that despite significant efforts on the part of Inverclyde Council and

Inverclyde Alliance, alongside targeted investment to tackle the inequalities that are prevalent in the area, the SIMD 2020 shows an increase in the percentage of Inverclyde data zones in both the 5% and 20% most deprived in Scotland. However, it is important to consider this in the context of the limitations of the SIMD data:

- You cannot pinpoint how much more deprived one area is from another, as the difference between ranks can be tiny or large.
- The SIMD is a relative ranking of all data zones in Scotland and as some improve and move in ranking, others will move up to take their place.
- The SIMD identifies multiply deprived areas not individuals, so not everyone living in a deprived area is individually deprived, and not all deprived individuals live in multiply deprived areas.

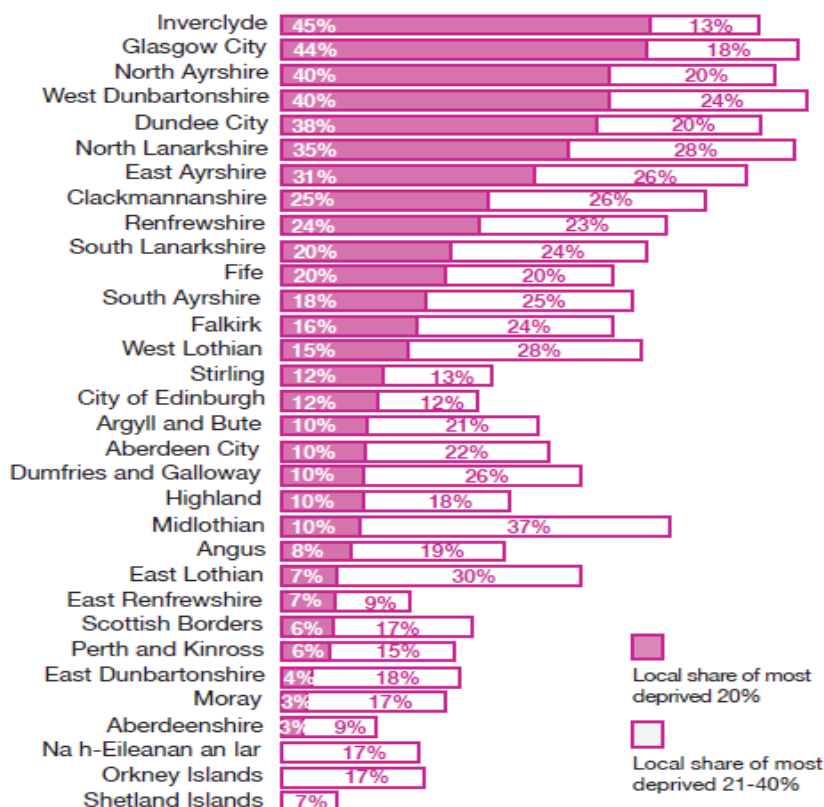
- 6.2 The Scottish Government has yet to publish the SIMD 2020 Technical Guidance. This Guidance sets out in detail the data source, time periods and methods used in constructing the indicators, which then determines the data zone ranking within each domain, as well as the overall ranking. A full, detailed analysis of the data is underway but cannot be finalised without the Technical Guidance as, without this information, it is very difficult to make a fully informed assessment as to the reasons for the change in Inverclyde's overall rankings. A further report, with recommendations will therefore be brought to this Committee on 24 March 2020. In the meantime, whilst this 'deep dive' into the data is ongoing, an initial commentary on the data is provided below for the consideration of the Committee.
- 6.3 In developing the Integrated Joint Board Strategic Plan 5 year Strategic Plan and the 6 locality planning profiles for Inverclyde, it became clear that changes in population were having an effect on specific communities in Inverclyde. According to National Records of Scotland, over the period 2008-2018 Inverclyde's population declined by -4.7%, whilst Glasgow City's population increased by 8.7% and Scotland's population rose by 4.5%. It is predicted that the population will decrease by a further -3.8% by 2026.
- 6.4 These population changes result in an increasing older population, leading to a steep rise in the dependency ratio, the ratio of children, young people and older people to working age adults. The health needs assessment indicated that Inverclyde has a higher proportion of people living with mental health difficulties, long term conditions and dependency on alcohol/drugs. This has important implications for the health and social care needs and the delivery of local services.
- 6.5 More examination of the data zones is required to ensure that the depopulation experienced in Inverclyde is not having a disproportionate impact. Nonetheless, addressing health inequalities is the core thread that runs through the Integrated Joint Board Strategic Plan and the Inverclyde Outcomes Improvement Plan, with a number of programmes underway to address priorities such as alcohol and drugs, mental health, homelessness and long term conditions.
- 6.6 The issue of depopulation is currently being tackled via Inverclyde Council's regeneration activity, which focuses on repopulation through marketing Inverclyde, creating opportunities for businesses, regenerating town centres, delivering the Council's three City Deal projects, helping hard to reach residents into jobs, taking a strategic approach to addressing social housing conditions and encouraging private sector house building.
- 6.7 Regeneration Forums have been established in Port Glasgow, Greenock and Gourock. The Council is committed to a £3m urban realm overhaul of West Blackhall Street, which falls within the most deprived data zone, to transform the environment, restore vibrancy to the town centre and attract new businesses. There will also be links to the waterfront including the new Cruise Ship Terminal. Plans are also being progressed to acquire derelict town centre sites and create higher quality urban development. Inverclyde Council is also working with the Oak Mall Shopping Centre to assist mixed use regeneration in the core of the town.

- 6.8 The Council's employability programme engages annually with around 1,500 people who face challenges entering the job market. The programme offers a route for many young people out of poverty and addiction and has achieved considerable success in securing a high percentage of positive destinations.
- 6.9 The Local Development Plan makes provision for over 5,500 new homes across Inverclyde and engagement is ongoing with house builders to promote Inverclyde. Strategic studies into housing across Port Glasgow and Greenock have started with a view to addressing housing condition, building new houses for the social rented sector and promoting private sector infill development. This is an important area where we would seek to lever in higher levels of government grant for housing.
- 6.10 Future success will depend heavily on the extent to which local people can access jobs and the appetite for people to locate in Inverclyde. Whilst there is much to do, the Council's actions are having a positive impact and projects like Ocean Terminal and West Blackhall Street urban realm demonstrate vision and ambition for the future.
- 6.11 In relation to education, Inverclyde's attainment is strong against national comparators. Evidence shows that our schools are raising standards and are succeeding in reducing the poverty related attainment gap. National data from the Local Government Benchmarking Framework 2018/19 places Inverclyde as the fourth highest performing authority in Scotland in relation to the percentage of pupils living in the 20% most deprived areas gaining 5+ awards at level 5 and also level 6. This is confirmed by national data which ranks the total tariff points (all the awards a pupil receives) of those in the most deprived areas as well above the national average. In addition, the Broad General Education is not only showing improvement overall but also shows that the gap in attainment between the most and least affluent is reducing.
- 6.12 Care should be taken when undertaking any analysis of educational attainment data at a data zone level as in some cases the numbers are extremely low (less than 5 pupils) and as such can be subject to significant year on year variations. Participation measures for young people (which measure positive destinations) have shown recent improvements and further work is being undertaken to ensure that this improves further.
- 6.13 The SIMD status, free school meal status and if a child is care experienced is tracked by schools and appropriate interventions and support are put in if required. Education services continually seek to identify areas for improvement, based on data. This includes the attainment of children who are Looked After at Home and school attendance, which although showing a slightly improving trend, remains a concern. Head teachers report increasing numbers of unauthorised absences, especially parents requesting time off school for holidays in term time.
- 6.14 The Child Poverty Action Group has raised awareness across Inverclyde for anybody working with people affected by poverty. Initiatives such as raising awareness of the cost of the school day, increasing free school meal availability, working with community groups to support food insecurity through community freezers, ensuring families are aware of benefits, holiday lunch clubs are beginning to impact and to make a difference.
- 6.15 Notwithstanding the above, the increase in the concentration of data zones that sit within the most deprived end of the spectrum serves to show continued effort is required in reducing inequality across the Inverclyde area, bearing in mind that the SIMD is a relative scale, where what happens in other areas affects where Inverclyde sits within the rankings.
- 6.16 As a partner of the Inverclyde Alliance, the Council is striving with very limited resources to tackle the inequalities that are prevalent in Inverclyde. However, it must not be forgotten that there is a clear and significant role for central government to provide appropriate frameworks and support to help and address the inequalities in peripheral economies and communities like Inverclyde.

6.17 The SIMD 2020 data will be considered at the next meeting of the Alliance Board with a view to identifying improvement activity from a partnership perspective.

7.0 SIMD 2020 – NATIONAL PICTURE

7.1 The chart below shows the proportion of data zones in each Scottish council area which are among the most deprived. Historically, Inverclyde has ranked behind Glasgow in relation to the percentage of data zones that fall into the 20% most deprived, however in SIMD 2020 these rankings have reversed.



7.2 The least deprived council area in Scotland is Shetland Islands whilst the least deprived data zone in Scotland is in Stockbridge in the City of Edinburgh.

7.3 Glasgow City, Renfrewshire and City of Edinburgh now have a smaller share of the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland compared with SIMD 2016.

7.4 Six council areas; Aberdeen City; North Lanarkshire; Moray; East Lothian; Highland and North Ayrshire have a larger share of the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland compared with SIMD 2016. All remaining Scottish councils, including Inverclyde, have changed by less than 2 percentage points.

8.0 IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Finance

Financial Implications:

One off Costs

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	Budget Years	Proposed Spend this Report	Virement From	Other Comments
N/A					

Annually Recurring Costs/ (Savings)

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	With Effect from	Annual Net Impact	Virement From (If Applicable)	Other Comments
N/A					

8.2 Legal

There are no legal implications arising from this report.

8.3 Human Resources

There are no human resource implications arising from this report.

8.4 Equalities

Equalities

- (a) Has an Equality Impact Assessment been carried out?

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO – This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a substantive change to an existing policy, function or strategy. Therefore, no Equality Impact Assessment is required

- (b) Fairer Scotland Duty

If this report affects or proposes any major strategic decision:-

Has there been active consideration of how this report's recommendations reduce inequalities of outcome?

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES – A written statement showing how this report's recommendations reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage has been completed.
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X	NO
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(c) Data Protection

Has a Data Protection Impact Assessment been carried out?

	YES – This report involves data processing which may result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals.
X	NO

8.5 Repopulation

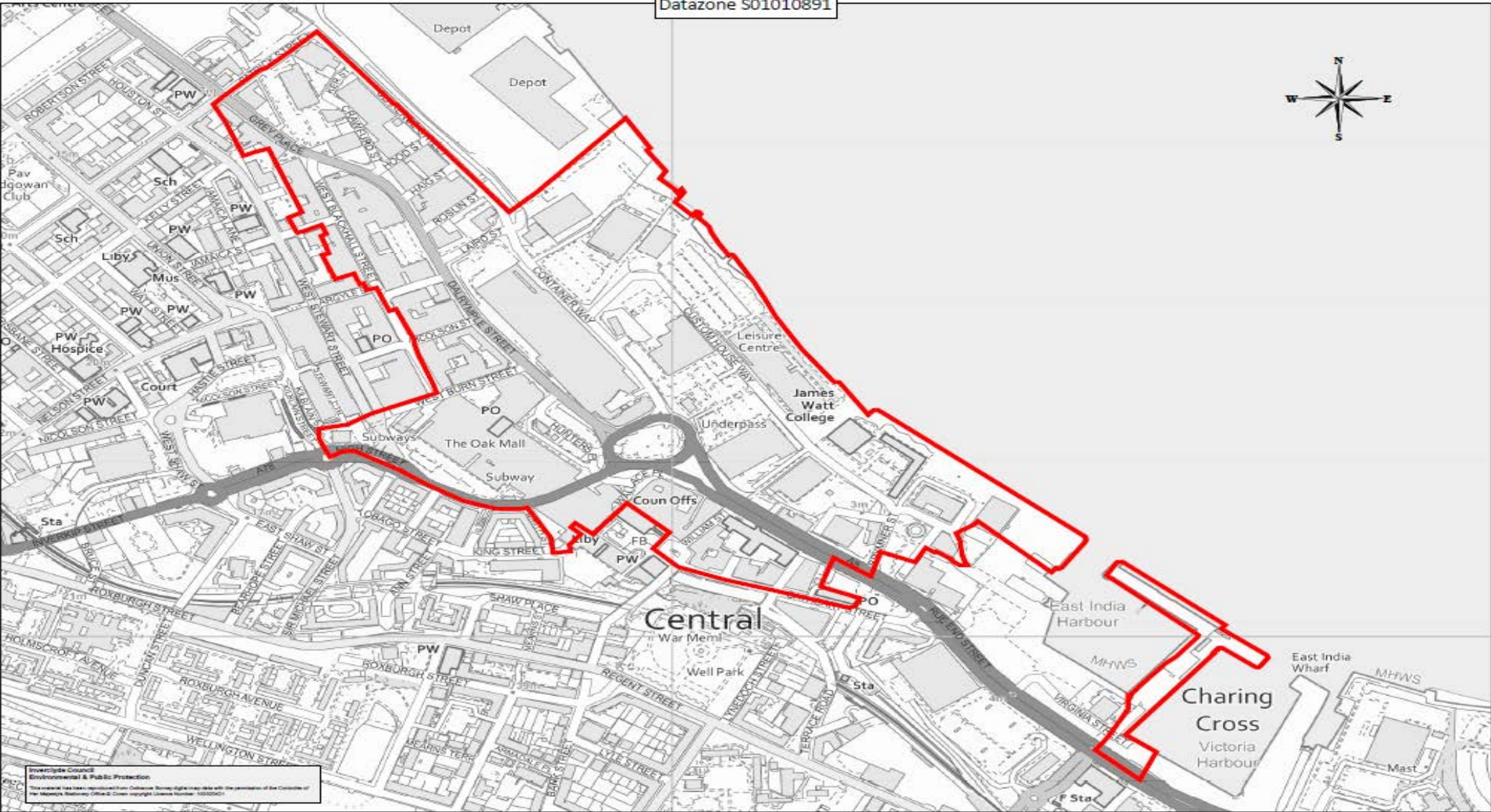
This new data on deprivation within Inverclyde shows an increase in the number of data zones that fall into the most deprived 5% in Scotland. This will have implications for the work of the Repopulation Partnership in their efforts to encourage more people to move into the area.

9.0 CONSULTATIONS

9.1 None.

10.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

10.1 None.



	Column	Indicator type	Description
Geography	Data_Zone	Code	2011 Data Zone
	Intermediate_Zone	Name	2011 Intermediate Zone name
	Council_area	Name	Council area name
Population	Total_population	Count	2017 NRS small area population estimates
	Working_age_population	Count	2017 NRS small area population estimates and state pension age
Income	Income_rate	Percentage	Percentage of people who are income deprived
	Income_count	Count	Number of people who are income deprived
Employment	Employment_rate	Percentage	Percentage of people who are employment deprived
	Employment_count	Count	Number of people who are employment deprived
Health	CIF	Standardised ratio	Comparative Illness Factor: standardised ratio
	ALCOHOL	Standardised ratio	Hospital stays related to alcohol use: standardised ratio
	DRUG	Standardised ratio	Hospital stays related to drug use: standardised ratio
	SMR	Standardised ratio	Standardised mortality ratio
	DEPRESS	Percentage	Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis
	LBWT	Percentage	Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight
	EMERG	Standardised ratio	Emergency stays in hospital: standardised ratio
Education, Skills and Training	Attendance	Percentage	School pupil attendance
	Attainment	Score	Attainment of school leavers
	no_qualifications	Standardised ratio	Working age people with no qualifications: standardised ratio
	not_participating	Percentage	Proportion of people aged 16-19 not participating in education, employment or training
	University	Percentage	Proportion of 17-21 year olds entering university
Geographic access to Services	Drive petrol	Time (minutes)	Average drive time to a petrol station in minutes
	drive_GP	Time (minutes)	Average drive time to a GP surgery in minutes
	drive_PO	Time (minutes)	Average drive time to a post office in minutes
	drive_primary	Time (minutes)	Average drive time to a primary school in minutes
	drive_retail	Time (minutes)	Average drive time to a retail centre in minutes
	drive_secondary	Time (minutes)	Average drive time to a secondary school in minutes
	PT_GP	Time (minutes)	Public transport travel time to a GP surgery in minutes
	PT_Post	Time (minutes)	Public transport travel time to a post office in minutes
	PT_retail	Time (minutes)	Public transport travel time to a retail centre in minutes
	broadband	Percentage	Percentage of premises without access to superfast broadband (at least 30Mb/s download speed)

Indicator Descriptions

Crime	crime_count	Count	Number of recorded crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drugs offences, and common assault
	crime_rate	Rate per 10,000 population	Recorded crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drugs offences, and common assault per 10,000 people
Housing	overcrowded_count	Count	Number of people in households that are overcrowded
	nocentralheat_count	Count	Number of people in households without central heating
	overcrowded_rate	Percentage	Percentage of people in households that are overcrowded
	nocentralheat_rate	Percentage	Percentage of people in households without central heating