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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>30 March 2010</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Corporate Director Improvement and Performance</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>POL/09/10/PW/KB</b>
<b>Contact Officers:</b>	<b>Kenny Bambrick</b>	<b>Contact No:</b>	<b>2394</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Population Projections and SIMD 2009</b>		

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## 1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this Report is to provide a policy briefing on the latest population projections and SIMD Data for Inverclyde.
- 1.2 The information contained within the policy briefing will be of specific relevance to all services of the Council, the SOA Programme Board, Outcome Delivery Groups and members of the Inverclyde Alliance from a service planning and delivery perspective.

## 2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The aim of the policy briefing is to deepen the Council's understanding and knowledge of population and deprivation issues that are specific to Inverclyde and to promote consideration of issues arising out an analysis of key statistics and trends.
- 2.2 The policy briefing contains information on the most recent statistics in relation to:

1. Current population trends

Population estimates for all Scottish Councils are produced by the General Register Office for Scotland on an annual basis. The most recent figures, relating to the population as at 30 June 2008, were published on 28 April 2009.

2. Population projections

Population projections are published every two years. Revised population projections up to the year 2033, using the 2008 mid year population as the base year, were published by GRO (Scotland) on 3 February 2010.

3. Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Executive's official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland and is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of multiple deprivation. The first SIMD results were published in 2004 and were updated in 2006. The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 was published by the Office of the Chief Statistician on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

- 2.3 The key findings for Inverclyde are as follows:

- Latest population projections estimate that by 2033 the population will have fallen to 66,611. A projected population decrease of -18%. This is a higher percentage than any local authority in Scotland.

- The proportion of those aged 15 years or younger is projected to decrease by -30% from 2008 to 2033.
- The proportion of those 65+ will increase by +48% by 2033.
- The proportion of people of working age (16-64 years) is projected to fall by -32% by 2033.
- The proportion of those 85+ will increase by +117% by 2033.
- The number of households in Inverclyde is projected to fall by -3% between 2006 and 2031. Over the same period, the number of households in Scotland will increase by 19%. The only other local authority where the number of households is projected to fall is East Dunbartonshire, with a projected decrease of 2%.
- The average household size in Inverclyde is projected to fall from an estimated 2.19 in 2006 to 1.90 in 2031.
- The birth rate in Inverclyde is projected to fall from 918 births in 2008/09 to 548 births in 2032/33, a fall of 370 or -40%.
- There has been an increase in the number of datazones in the 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% levels of multiple deprivation since SIMD 2006,

- 2.4 The information in this briefing note provides further evidence of the significant challenges faced by the area and confirms that the priorities identified through in the SOA are the correct priorities for Inverclyde.
- 2.5 Addressing depopulation has been identified as a priority by the Inverclyde Alliance. The Depopulation Outcome Delivery Group has produced a specification for a research project and expressions of interest from relevant organisations have been invited.
- 2.6 Current mid year population estimates (2008) place the population of Inverclyde at 80,780, representing a population change of -4.1% since the last Census. This represents an average annual population decline of 0.59% between 2001 and 2008. This is a slower rate of decline than the period between the 1991 census and the 2001 census where there was an average annual population decline of 0.66%.
- 2.7 Officers from Housing were consulted on the production of this report and the output from the Housing Needs & Demand Assessment (HNDA) will be used to provide a local perspective to the GROS Data. The benefits to be gained from the approach of using national and local data to provide an informed baseline reinforce the need to commission the research project.
- 2.8 Inverclyde contains areas of chronic and long-term deprivation and there are no quick fixes in terms of the scale and depth of the socio-economic challenges facing the area. Inverclyde Council and its partners in the Inverclyde Alliance are committed to working in partnership to tackle the multiple deprivation that blights a number of communities.

### **3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Policy & Resources committee:-
- a) Consider the information contained in the report and the policy briefing;
  - b) Agree that relevant services should revise plans and services accordingly to address these findings, where appropriate; and
  - c) Note the activity already underway through the SOA to address the challenges of depopulation and multiple deprivation in Inverclyde.

**Paul Wallace**  
**Corporate Director**  
**Improvement and Performance**

## 4.0 BACKGROUND

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- 4.2 The information contained within the policy briefing will be of specific relevance to all services of the Council, the SOA Programme Board, Outcome Delivery Groups and members of the Inverclyde Alliance from a service planning and delivery perspective.
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  - The proportion of those 65+ will increase by +48% by 2033.
  - The proportion of people of working age (16-64 years) is projected to fall by -32% by 2033.
  - The proportion of those 85+ will increase by +117% by 2033.
  - The number of households in Inverclyde is projected to fall by -3% between 2006 and 2031. Over the same period, the number of households in Scotland will increase by 19%. The only other local authority where the number of households is projected to fall is East Dunbartonshire, with a projected decrease of 2%.
  - The average household size in Inverclyde is projected to fall from an estimated 2.19 in 2006 to 1.90 in 2031.
  - The birth rate in Inverclyde is projected to fall from 918 births in 2008/09 to 548 births in 2032/33, a fall of 370 or -40%.
  - There has been an increase in the number of datazones in the 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% levels of multiple deprivation since SIMD 2006,
- 4.5 The information in this briefing note provides further evidence of the significant challenges faced by the area and confirms that the priorities identified through in the SOA are the correct priorities for Inverclyde.
- 4.6 Current mid year population estimates (2008) place the population of Inverclyde at 80,780, representing a population change of -4.1% since the last Census. This represents an average annual population decline of 0.59% between 2001 and 2008. This is a slower rate of decline than the period between the 1991 census and the 2001 census where there was an average annual population decline of 0.66%.
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- 4.8 Inverclyde contains areas of chronic and long-term deprivation and there are no quick fixes in terms of the scale and depth of the socio-economic challenges facing the area. Inverclyde Council and its partners in the Inverclyde Alliance are committed to working in partnership to tackle the multiple deprivation that blights a number of communities.

## 5.0 IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Finance  
There are no known financial implications.

5.2 Human Resources

There are no known HR implications.

5.3 Legal

There are no known legal implications.

5.4 Equality / Diversity

There are no known equality/diversity implications.

**6.0 CONSULTATION**

6.1 Relevant officers from the Council, the SOA Programme Board and the Depopulation ODG were consulted in the preparation of this report.

**7.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

7.1 Inverclyde Alliance 'Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009.Report into Inverclyde'.

# POLICY BRIEFING

## INVERCLYDE: KEY DEMOGRAPHICS

The purpose of this policy briefing is to provide background information on topics which are of relevance to the Council in terms of service planning and delivery. As such, the information contained within this briefing will be of interest to Directorates, Members and those involved in the wider community planning process.

The aim is to:

- ❖ Promote consideration of issues arising out an analysis of key statistics and trends,
- ❖ Deepen the Council's understanding and knowledge of population and deprivation issues that are specific to Inverclyde.

This policy briefing contains information on the most recent statistics in relation to:

### 1. Current population trends

Population estimates for all Scottish Councils are produced by the General Register Office for Scotland on an annual basis. The most recent figures, relating to the population as at 30 June 2008, were published on 28 April 2009<sup>1</sup>.

### 2. Population projections

Population projections are published every two years. Revised population projections up to the year 2033, using the 2008 mid year population as the base year, were published by GRO (Scotland) on 3 February 2010<sup>2</sup>

### 3. Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Executive's official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland and is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of multiple deprivation. The first SIMD results were published in 2004 and were updated in 2006. The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 was published by the Office of the Chief Statistician on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2009<sup>3</sup>. SIMD 2009 is an update from SIMD 2006.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a fair way. It allows effective targeting of policies and funding where the aim is to wholly or partly tackle or take account of area concentrations of multiple deprivation.

Scotland has been divided into 6,505 datazones with each datazone given a ranking on a scale from most deprived (ranked 1) to least deprived (ranked 6,505). The SIMD is made up of a series of different domains, which represents a different subject area and consist of a number of indicators which are chosen to efficiently capture deprivation for that domain.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/mid-2008-population-estimates-scotland/index.html>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/popproj/2008-based-pop-proj-scottish-areas/index.html>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/10/28104046/0>

The 2009 SIMD domains are:

- Current Income
- Employment
- Health
- Education, Skills and Training
- Geographic Access to Services
- Housing
- Crime

For further information on any of the above topics please contact:

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[Kenny.Bambrick@inverclyde.gov.uk](mailto:Kenny.Bambrick@inverclyde.gov.uk) or tel: 712394

## SUMMARY

In 2008, the population of Inverclyde was estimated at 80,780<sup>4</sup>. Latest population projections estimate that by 2033 the population will have fallen to 66,611<sup>5</sup>. A projected population decrease of -18%. This is a higher percentage than any local authority in Scotland. The current male population in Inverclyde is projected to decrease by -17% and female population by -20% by 2033<sup>6</sup>.

The proportion of those aged 15 years or younger is projected to decrease by -30% from 14,200 in 2008 to 10,000 in 2033 whilst the proportion of those 65+ will increase by +48% from 14,200 in 2008 to 21,000 in 2033. In the same period, the number of people of working age (16-64 years) is projected to fall by -32% from 52,400 in 2008 to 35,600 in 2033.<sup>7</sup>

Scotland's population is expected to increase between 2008 and 2033 from 5,168,500 to 5,544,400, an increase of 7%.

The population of 19 of the 32 council areas in Scotland are projected to increase, while the population in the other 13 are projected to decrease. The council areas with the greatest projected increase in population are East Lothian (+33 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (+27 per cent). Inverclyde (-18 per cent) and East Dunbartonshire (-13 per cent) have the largest projected decreases.<sup>8</sup>

Based on 2006 data, the number of households in Inverclyde is projected to fall to by -3% between 2006 and 2031, from 36,690 to 35,630. Over the same period, the number of households in Scotland will increase by 19%, from 2,291,420 to 2,731,100.<sup>9</sup>

The average household size in Inverclyde is projected to fall from an estimated 2.19 in 2006 to 1.90 in 2031<sup>10</sup>.

Results from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 General Report show that there has been an increase in the number of datazones in the 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% levels of multiple deprivation since SIMD 2006.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-estimates/mid-2008/08mype-cahb-t2.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-projections/2008-based-pop-proj-scottish-areas/08pop-proj-scottishareas-table1.xls>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-projections/2008-based-pop-proj-scottish-areas/j1153311.htm>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-projections/2008-based-pop-proj-scottish-areas/j1153311.htm>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-projections/2008-based-pop-proj-scottish-areas/j1153301.htm>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/gros-household-projections-for-scotland-2006-based/j9646b13.htm>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/gros-household-projections-for-scotland-2006-based/j9646b25.htm>

In the SIMD 2009, Inverclyde had 43 datazones in the most deprived 15% of all datazones, compared to 42 in 2006 and 36 in 2004.

The SIMD 2009 General Report can be accessed here, <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/10/28104046/0>.

An Inverclyde response to the SIMD 2009 General Report was published in December 2009 and can be accessed on the Inverclyde Council website at the following address <http://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/GetAsset.aspx?id=fAA5ADEANwA1AHwAfABGAGEAbABzAGUAFAB8ADAAfAA1>

The report analyses the SIMD data in more detail, highlights positive and negative trends in data and identifies how the Inverclyde Alliance are tackling deprivation in Inverclyde through the Inverclyde Alliance Single Outcome Agreement.

The key issues for Inverclyde from the report are that:

- There has been an increase in the number of datazones in the 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% levels of multiple deprivation since SIMD 2006,
- There have been improvements within the income, employability and crime domains,
- Inverclyde contains areas of chronic and long-term deprivation and there are no quick fixes in terms of the scale and depth of the socio-economic challenges facing the area,
- Inverclyde Council and its partners in the Inverclyde Alliance are committed to working in partnership to tackle the multiple deprivation that blights a number of communities,
- As well as tackling the current inequalities in Inverclyde, social regeneration and area renewal initiatives will focus on prevention and early intervention to ensure that those datazones that currently lie outside the 20% most deprived datazones remain outside.
- The SIMD General Report reinforces the challenges that we face in Inverclyde and confirms that the priorities we have identified through our SOA are the correct priorities for Inverclyde, and
- The SOA has been designed to deliver and achieve particular results, accelerating progress in narrowing inequalities and building a stronger Inverclyde by achieving a number of strategic outcomes.

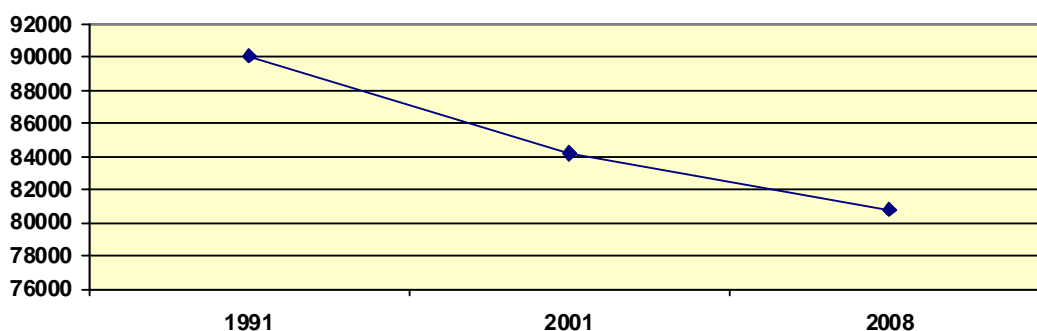


## CURRENT POPULATION - TRENDS

At the time of the 1991 Census the population of Inverclyde was 90,103. By the 2001 Census, Inverclyde's population had fallen to 84,203, a -6.55% change over the 10 year period.

Current mid year population estimates (2008) place the population of Inverclyde at 80,780, representing a population change of -4.1% since the last Census. Whilst the rate of depopulation may have slowed slightly, the annual rate of depopulation in Inverclyde is still greater than -0.5%.

Figure 1: Inverclyde Population 1991-2008



## CURRENT POPULATION - STRUCTURE

38,600 (48%) of the Inverclyde's population are males and 42,200 (52%) are female.

Almost one fifth of Inverclyde's population, (17.6%), is aged 15 years or younger. There are also 17.6% of Inverclyde's population who are aged 65 and over.

Table 1 shows the current age structure of the population, broken down by gender

Table 1: Estimated population by gender and broad age group 2008

	Total	Males	Females	% of population
<b>All ages</b>	<b>80,800</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>42,200</b>	<b>100%</b>
0-15	14,200	7,300	6,900	17.6%
16-29	14,300	7,400	6,900	17.7%
30-49	22,100	10,400	11,700	27.4%
50-64	16,000	7,800	8,200	19.8%
65-74	7,600	3,400	4,200	9.4%
75+	6,600	2,300	4,400	8.2%

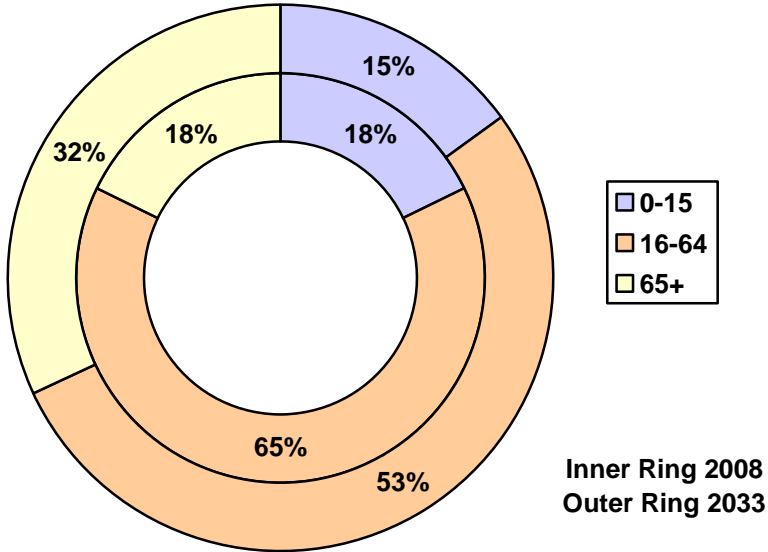
**POPULATION PROJECTIONS (2008 BASED)**

Population projections are published every two years by the General Register Office for Scotland and provide estimates of the population change by age and sex in yearly tables. The most recent forecasts, based on the estimated 2008 mid year population provide projected populations to mid-2033. A number of factors are taken into account in their production, including trends in recorded births and deaths and estimated in-migration and out-migration based on Health Board registration patterns.

The population of Inverclyde is expected to decline over the course of the period 2008 to 2033, with a projected total population of 66,611 by 2033, a fall of 14,169 or -18% on the 2008 population. This is a higher percentage than any local authority in Scotland.

Figure 1 shows broad age band proportions for the years 2008 to 2033.

*Figure 1: Ageband proportions 2008 to 2033 (Note: The percentage figures for 2008 data do not equal 100 due to rounding)*



By 2033, the proportion of all children and young people aged 15 years and under is projected to fall from 18% to 15%. The proportion of those aged between 16 and 64 years will decrease significantly from 65% to 53%. The largest percentage change in population is expected in the numbers of people aged 65 and over, which will increase by +14% from 18% to 32%.

Tables 2 and 3 provide a more detailed breakdown of the projected population by broad age grouping and selected year.

Table 2: Age Breakdown of population by selected year

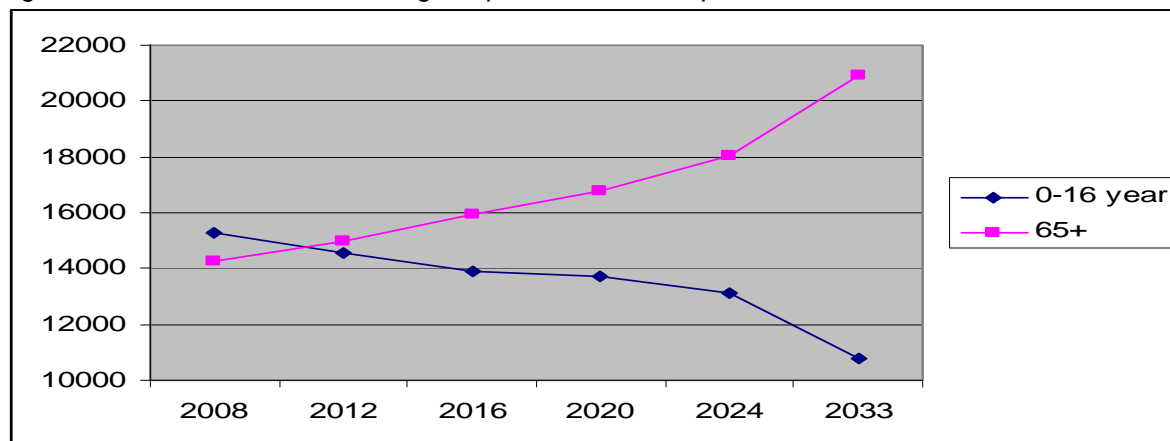
Age Band	2008	2012	2016	2020	2024	2033
0-4	4306	4360	4144	3925	3590	2804
5-11	6007	5713	5908	5780	5453	4427
12-16	4948	4474	3875	4018	4051	3538
17-19	3182	2757	2573	2114	2251	2121
20-24	5396	5235	4555	4058	3451	3595
25-44	20090	18539	17641	17018	16665	13497
45-59	17596	18090	17738	16053	13463	11304
60-64	5019	5121	4977	5597	6060	4383
65-74	7613	8031	8601	8836	9182	10380
75-84	4903	5088	5250	5530	6067	6834
85+	1720	1834	2109	2396	2770	3728
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,780</b>	<b>79242</b>	<b>77371</b>	<b>75325</b>	<b>73003</b>	<b>66611</b>

Table 3: Age breakdown as a percentage of the total population

Age Band	2008	2012	2016	2020	2024	2033
0-4	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	4.2%
5-11	7.4%	7.2%	7.6%	7.7%	7.5%	6.6%
12-16	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.3%
17-19	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%
20-24	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	5.4%	4.7%	5.4%
25-44	24.9%	23.4%	22.8%	22.6%	22.8%	20.3%
45-59	21.8%	22.8%	22.9%	21.3%	18.4%	17.0%
60-64	6.2%	6.5%	6.4%	7.4%	8.3%	6.6%
65-74	9.4%	10.1%	11.1%	11.7%	12.6%	15.6%
75-84	6.1%	6.4%	6.8%	7.3%	8.3%	10.3%
85+	2.1%	2.3%	2.7%	3.2%	3.8%	5.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 3 shows the projected fall in the number of children and young people aged under 17, from 15,261 in 2008 to 10,769 in 2033, whilst the number of people aged over 65 increases from 14,236 to 20,942.

Figure 3: Trends for Children/ Young People and Older People



## CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

A detailed analysis of the projected change in the age structure of children and young people is provided in table 4 below.

Table 4: Number and Percentage Change in 0-16 year olds 2008-2033

Age group	Change 2008-2033	
	Number	Percentage
0-4	-1502	-35%
5-11	-1580	-26%
12-16	-1410	-28%

The number of children aged under 17 in Inverclyde is projected to decline markedly by 4,492 or -29% by 2033. This figure includes:

- A decrease of 1,502 or -35% in the number of pre-school children
- A decrease of 1,580 or -26% in the number of primary school children (aged 5-11).
- A decrease of 1,410 or -28% is expected for 12 to 16 year olds.

## OLDER PEOPLE

A detailed analysis of the projected change in the age structure for the population aged 65 and over is provided in table 5 below.

Table 5: Number and Percentage Change in 65+ year olds 2008-2033

Age group	Change 2008-2033	
	Number	Percentage
65-74	2,767	+36%
75-84	1,931	+39%
85+	2008	+117%

Overall, the number of people aged over 65 in Inverclyde is projected to increase by almost half, +47%, or 6,706 by 2033.

By far the biggest percentage rise is in those aged 85 and over, where an increase of +117% is anticipated.

## WORKING AGE POPULATION

The size of the working age population as a proportion of the overall total population is projected to fall significantly between 2008 and 2033, from 61.6% of the population in 2008 to 49.9% of the population in 2033.

When comparing selected age groups as a proportion of the overall population in 2008 and 2033, changes can be found:

- A projected decrease of -2.3% in the number of 16-24 years, from 12% in 2008 to 9.7% in 2033
- A projected decrease of -2.6% in the number of 25-39 years, from 17% in 2008 to 14.4% in 2033
- A projected decrease of -6.8% in the number of 40-59/64 years, from 32.6% in 2008 to 25.8% in 2033.

However the number of working age adults (aged 16 to 59/64) within Inverclyde is projected to decrease by 16,543 from 59,775 to 33,232, equating to a -33% fall.

Table 6 outlines the overall projected changes in number and percentage of the working population between 2004 and 2024. The largest decrease, -20%, is expected in the 25-39 age range, although a similar decrease, -19%, is projected for the 40-59/64 year old group.

*Table 6: Projected changes in number and percentage of working population 2008-2033*

Age group	Change 2008-2033	
	Number	Percentage
16-24	-3,225	-33%
25-39	-4,184	-30%
40-59/64	-9,138	-35%

## GENDER

Whilst the male / female ratio within the population is projected to remain unchanged by 2033 (48% male / 52% female), there is a difference in the expected in the rate of depopulation between the sexes, with the male population expected to decrease by 6,500 or -17% and the female population expected to decrease by 7,700 or -18%, by 2033.

## PROJECTED BIRTHS

The birth rate in Inverclyde is projected to fall from 918 births in 2008/09 to 548 births in 2032/33, a fall of 370 or -40%.

## THE SCOTTISH PICTURE

The latest figures project an increase in Scotland's population from 5,168,500 in 2008 to 5,544,400 in 2031, an increase of 375,900 or 7%.

Overall, 19 councils are projected to have an increase in their population whilst 13 councils are projected to have a decrease.

The council areas which are projected to show the largest relative increases over this period are East Lothian (+33%), Perth & Kinross (+27 per cent), Clackmannanshire (+24 per cent) and West Lothian (+23 per cent).

The largest relative population decreases are projected in Inverclyde (-18 per cent), East Dunbartonshire (-13 per cent), West Dunbartonshire (-8 per cent) and Shetland (-7 per cent).

The annual birth rate in Scotland is expected to slow by 2033 from 59,328 births in 2008/09 to 53,611 in 2032/33, a fall of 5,717 or 10%.

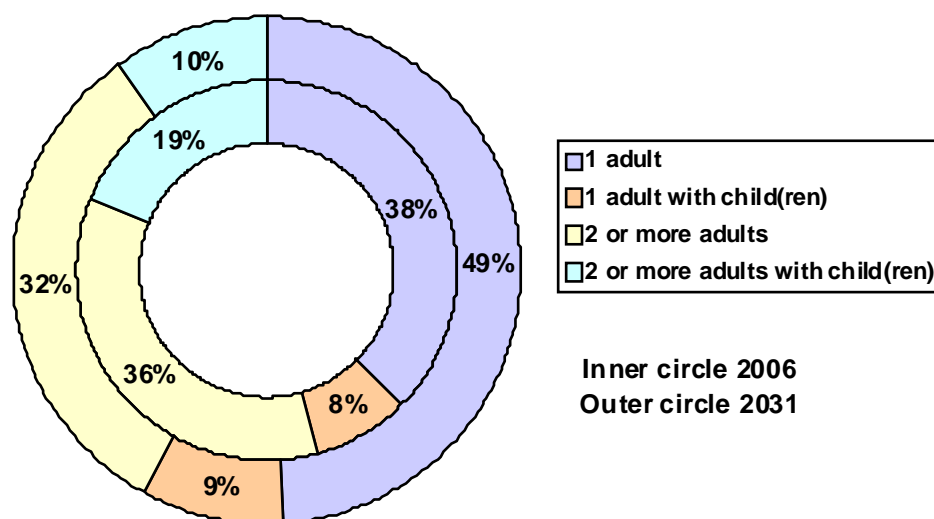
## HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS (2006 BASED)

Household projections are produced approximately every two years to coincide with population projections. Their purpose is to give an indication of possible future number of households if past Census trends continue. The most recent household projections are the GRO (Scotland) 2006 based projections which provide projected households to 2031<sup>11</sup>.

Inverclyde is one of only 2 local authorities where the number of households is projected to fall, from 36,690 in 2006 to 35,630 in 2031. This represents an overall decrease of 1,070 or -3% over the period. The only other local authority where the number of households is projected to fall is East Dunbartonshire, with a projected decrease of 2%.

Figure 4 shows household type proportions in Inverclyde for the years 2006 and 2031.

Fig 4: Household type proportions 2006 and 2031. (Note: The percentage figures may not equal 100 due to rounding)



As shown, between 2006 and 2031 it is projected that the proportion of one adult households in Inverclyde will increase from 38% in 2006 to 49% in 2031. The proportion of one adult households with one or more children will increase slightly from 8% to 9%.

The proportion of households with 2 or more adults will fall by 4% between 2006 and 2031 from 36% to 32%, however the proportion of households with 2 or more adults with children will fall significantly from 19% to 10%.

Whilst the overall increase in the projected number of households is relatively small at -1%, significant changes are expected within the type of household.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/household-projections-statistics/household-projections-for-scotland-2006-based/index.html>

Table 7 shows the projected change in each household type between 2006 and 2031 in Inverclyde.

*Table 7: Change in Household Type 2006-2031*

Household Type	Change between 2006-2031			
	2006	2031	Change	%
1 adult	13,810	17,580	3,770	+27%
1 adult with 1 (or more) children	2,910	3,150	240	+8%
2 (or more) adults	13,050	11,420	-1,630	-13%
2 (or more) adults with 2 (or more) children	6,920	3,480	-3,450	-50%

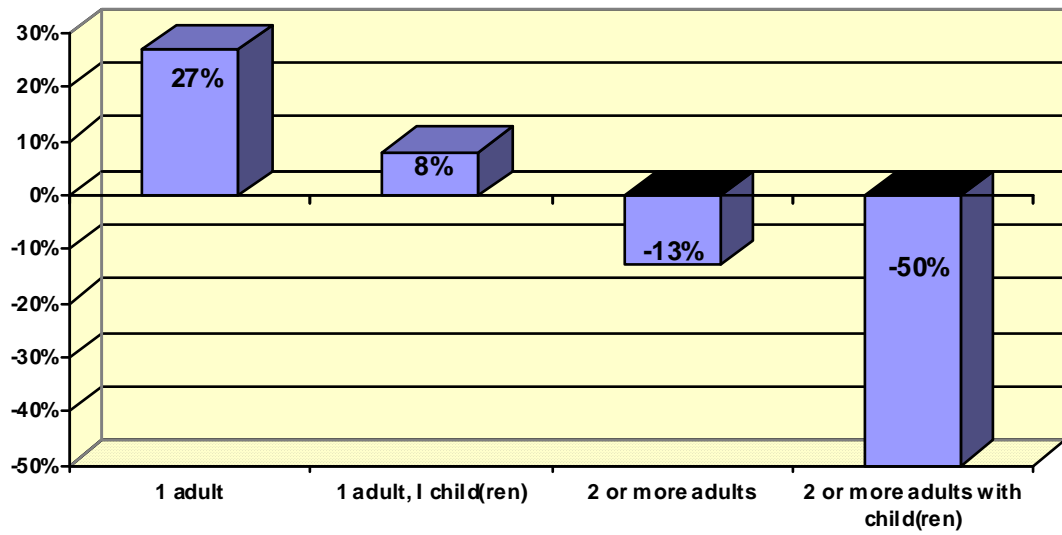
By 2031, it is projected that in Inverclyde:

- The percentage of one adult households will increase by 3,770 or by 27%.
- Households comprising of one adult and 1 or more children will increase by 240 or 8%.
- Households comprising of 2 or more adults will decrease by 1,630, or 13%.
- Households with 2 or more adults and 2 or more children will fall by 3,450 or 50%.

Figure 5 shows the projected percentage change in household types by 2031.



Figure 5: Percentage change in household types in Inverclyde 2006-2031



In addition, the average household size in Inverclyde is projected to decrease from 2.19 in 2006 to under 2 people, 1.90, in 2031.

## THE SCOTTISH PICTURE

The 2006 based household projections show the total number of households in Scotland rising from 2,291,420 in 2006 to 2,731,100 in 2031, an increase of 439,680 or +19%.

The largest projected increases in the number of households between 2006 and 2031 are in Orkney Islands, West Lothian and Edinburgh (35 per cent). Perth and Kinross, Aberdeenshire and East Lothian also have projected increases of over 30 per cent. In contrast, Inverclyde has a projected decrease of three per cent and East Dunbartonshire has a projected decrease of two per cent.

Significant changes are expected within the different household types in Scotland over the period 2006-2031.

- Overall, the number of one adult households is projected to increase by 400,010 or +49%. The largest increase in one adult households is expected in West Lothian with an increase of 84% and the smallest in Dundee City, 20%.
- Households comprising of one adult with one or more children are projected to increase by 44%, from 156,890 to 225,940. The Councils projected to have the largest increases are East Lothian, 97% and West Lothian, 83%. Moray is the only Council expected to show a decrease in this group, -15%.
- Nationally, the percentage of households with two or more adults is expected to increase by 13%. The largest increases are expected in Orkney, 36% and Aberdeenshire, 34%. Inverclyde is one of seven Council's expected to have a decrease in the percentage of two households adults, with Inverclyde projected to experience the largest decrease, 13%.
- The number of households comprising of two or more adults with one or more children is projected to fall by -32% over the period 2006-2031. All Councils in Scotland are expected to experience a fall in this group. The largest decrease is expected in Eilean Siar and the Shetland Islands, -53%, the smallest in Edinburgh -5%.

Nationally, the average household size is projected to fall from 2.19 to 1.93. All Councils in Scotland are projected to have a fall in household size. East Renfrewshire had the largest household size in 2006 at 2.50 persons. By 2031 it is projected that East Renfrewshire will still have the largest household size, although it will have decreased to 2.31. Aberdeen City is projected as having the lowest household size by 2031 at 1.71 persons.

## SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (SIMD)

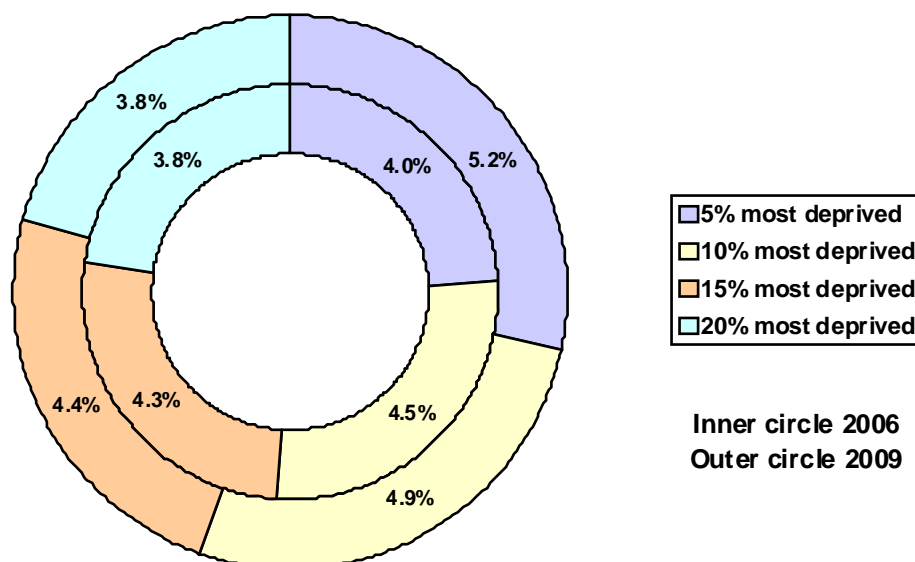
Results from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation can be analysed by either the national or local share.

### National Share

The national share is the number of data zones in Inverclyde in the 5,10,15,20% most deprived in Scotland as a proportion of the total number of data zones in the 5,10,15,20% most deprived in Scotland.

Figure 6 depicts Inverclyde's national share of datazones in the most deprived 20% in Scotland for both SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009.

Figure 6 Inverclyde's national share of datazones as a % of most deprived 5, 10, 15, 20% in overall SIMD 2006 and 2009.



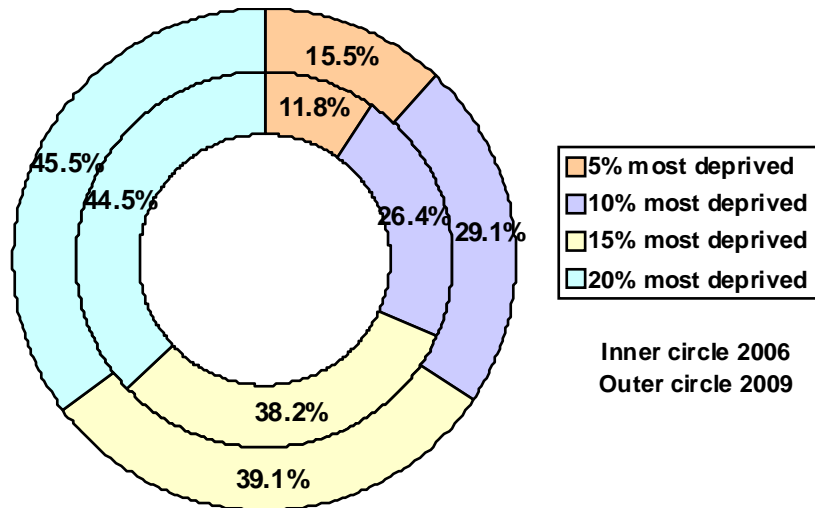
- The number of datazones in Inverclyde in the 5% most deprived in Scotland increased from 13 or 4% in SIMD 2006 to 17 or 5.2% in SIMD 2009,
- The number of datazones in Inverclyde in the 10% most deprived in Scotland increased from 29 or 4.5% in SIMD 2006 to 32 or 4.9% in SIMD 2009,
- The number of datazones in Inverclyde in the 15% most deprived in Scotland increased from 42 or 4.3% in SIMD 2006 to 43 or 4.4% in SIMD 2009,
- The number of datazones in Inverclyde in the 20% most deprived in Scotland increased from 49 or 3.8% in SIMD 2006 to 50 or 3.8% in SIMD 2009.

### Local Share

The local share is the number of datazones in Inverclyde in the 5,10,15,20% most deprived in Scotland as a proportion of the total number of data zones in Inverclyde.

Figure 7 depicts Inverclyde's local share of datazones in the most deprived 5,10,15,20% in Scotland for both SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009

Figure 7 Inverclyde's local share of datazones as a % of most deprived 5,10,15,20% in overall SIMD 2006 and 2009.



- The percentage of datazones in Inverclyde that fall into the 5% most deprived in Scotland increased from 11.8% in SIMD 2006 to 15.5% in SIMD 2009,
- The percentage of datazones in Inverclyde that fall into the 10% most deprived in Scotland increased from 26.4% in SIMD 2006 to 29.1% in SIMD 2009,
- The percentage of datazones in Inverclyde that fall into the 15% most deprived in Scotland increased from 38.2% in SIMD 2006 to 39.1% in SIMD 2009,
- The percentage of datazones in Inverclyde that fall into the 20% most deprived in Scotland increased from 44.5% in SIMD 2006 to 45.5% in SIMD 2009.

Table 8: Change in % national and local share of 15% most deprived datazones by domain

SIMD Domain	National share(%) of 15% most deprived datazones		Local share(%) of 15% most deprived datazones	
	2006	2009	2006	2009
Employment	4.7%	4.3%	41.8%	38.2%
Income	4.1%	4%	36.4%	35.5%
Health	4.4%	4.7%	39.1%	41.8%
Education	2.2%	2.4%	19.1%	20.9%
Housing	2%	2%	18.2%	18.2%
Access	1.4%	3.9%	12.7%	34.5%
Crime	2.4%	2%	20.9%	18.2%

Figure 8 shows the changes in Inverclyde's national share of datazones within the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland for the income, employment, health, education and geographic access domains.

Figure 8: Percentage Change in national share of 15% most deprived datazones for individual domains

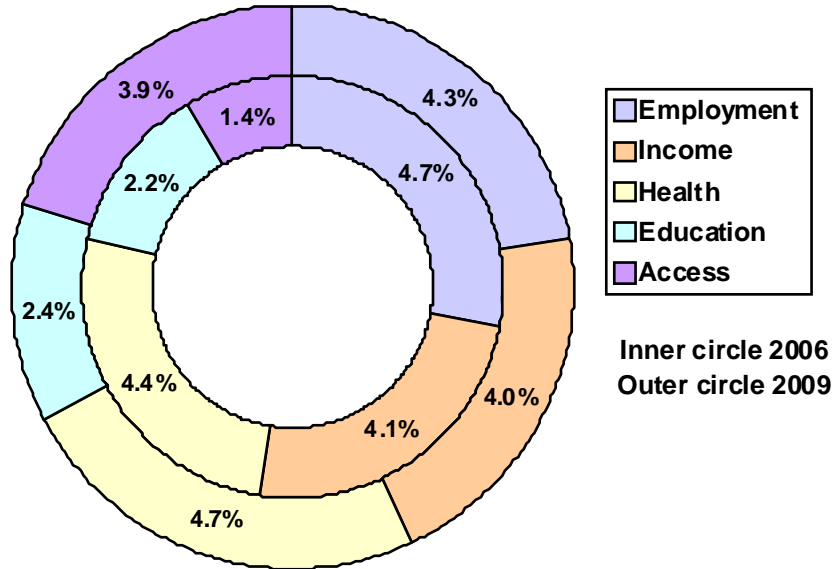
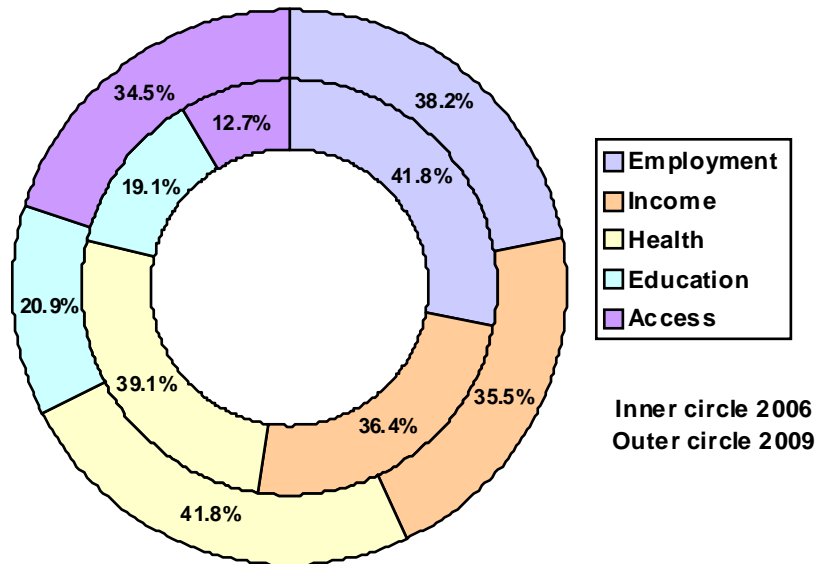


Figure 9 shows the changes in Inverclyde's local share of datazones within the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland for the income, employment, health, education and geographic access domains.

Figure 9: Percentage Change in local share of 15% most deprived datazones for individual domains



## EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN

Inverclyde has the second highest proportion of datazones in the 15% most employment deprived areas in Scotland. Of the 110 datazones in Inverclyde, 42 zones or 38% are in the 15% most employment deprived.

Inverclyde has the joint-highest proportion of working age population who are employment deprived, 18% of the working age population, or 8,945 people. Glasgow City also have 18%

The number of the population that were employment deprived in 2006 compared to 2009 has fallen, from 9,535 to 8,945.

## INCOME DOMAIN

In 2009, Inverclyde had the second highest proportion of datazones in the 15% most income deprived areas in Scotland. Of the 110 datazones in Inverclyde, 39 zones or 35.5% are in the 15% most employment deprived.

Between the 2006 and 2009 SIMD, Inverclyde has seen a slight decrease in number of datazones within the 15% most income deprived areas, with an decrease of 1 datazone from 40 to 39.

The number of the population that were employment deprived in 2006 compared to 2009 has increase, from 15,850 to 19,210.

## HEALTH DOMAIN

Inverclyde has the second largest proportion of its datazones in the 15% most health deprived with 46 datazones or 42% of all datazones in Inverclyde falling into this category. Only Glasgow City has a higher percentage, with 45.5%.

## EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

The SIMD 2009 identified that 23 (20.9%) of Inverclyde's 110 datazones were found in the 15% most education deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 21 (19.1%) in 2006. In SIMD 2009 there are 15,725 people within Inverclyde living within the 15% most education deprived datazones. This is a slight increase on the 2006 figure of 14,485.

## GEOGRAPHIC ACCESS TO SERVICES

The SIMD 2009 identified that 38 (34.5%) of Inverclyde's 110 datazones were found in the 15% most access deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 14 (12.7%) in 2006. In

SIMD 2009 there are 29,106 people within Inverclyde living within the 15% most access deprived datazones.

### CRIME

The SIMD 2009 identified that 20 (18.2%) of Inverclyde's 110 datazones were found in the 15% of datazones most deprived in relation to crime in Scotland, compared to 23 (20.9%) in 2006. In SIMD 2009 there are 13,815 people within Inverclyde living within the 15% of datazones most deprived in relation to crime. This is a decrease on the 2006 figure of 15,913.

## THE SCOTTISH PICTURE

### Key facts from SIMD 2009:

- The most deprived datazone in SIMD 2009 is in the Parkhead / Barrowfield area in the East of Glasgow.
- 743,218 people live in the 15% most deprived datazones in SIMD 2009. Of these, 312,865 (42%) are income deprived.
- 478,420 working age people live in the 15% most deprived datazones in SIMD 2009, of these 126,495 (26%) are employment deprived.
- Glasgow has seen a fall in the proportion of its datazones in the 15% most deprived from 48% to 43% from 2006.
- The five Local Authorities with the largest proportion of their datazones in the 15% most deprived are Glasgow (43.1%), Inverclyde (39.1%), Dundee (30.7%), West Dunbartonshire (26.3%) and North Ayrshire (25.1%). North Ayrshire has replaced Clackmannanshire which has seen a fall in the proportion of its datazones in the 15% most deprived since SIMD 2006.
- 31% of the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland are within Glasgow City, this is a fall from 34% in SIMD 2006 and 38% in SIMD 2004.
- The 5 Local Authorities with the highest proportion of the most deprived datazones nationally contain 57% of the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland. This is a fall from 67% in SIMD 2004.
- The Local Authorities with the largest numbers of the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland are Glasgow City (30.6%) North Lanarkshire (9.2%), City of Edinburgh (5.9%), Dundee City (5.6%) and Fife (5.6%).
- The Health Boards with the largest proportion of their datazones in the 15% most deprived are Greater Glasgow & Clyde (30.0%), Ayrshire & Arran (19.6%), Lanarkshire (16.9%), Tayside (13.7%) and Fife (12.1%).
- The Health Boards with the largest proportions of the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland are Greater Glasgow & Clyde (45.3%), Lanarkshire (12.6%), Ayrshire & Arran (9.6%), Lothian (8.4%) and Tayside (7.0%).
- Between them, these 5 Health Boards with the largest proportions of the most deprived datazones nationally contain 83% of the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland.
- The datazones in the 5% most deprived contain the highest concentration of multiple deprivation. Glasgow City has 21% of its datazones in the 5% most deprived, followed by Inverclyde with 13.5% and Dundee with 10.6%.
- 45% of the datazones in the most deprived 5% according to SIMD 2009 are in Glasgow City, down from 52% in SIMD 2006. Edinburgh has the second highest proportion (7.4%) followed by North Lanarkshire (6.8%), though Edinburgh has also seen a fall since SIMD 2006. This shows that even in areas with the highest concentrations of deprivation there has been movement, some of which is due to demolition and new build.
- The proportion of the 15% most deprived datazones in Large Urban Areas has fallen from 64% in SIMD 2006 to 61% in SIMD 2009. Increases have been seen in Other Urban Areas and Small Towns. This demonstrates that levels of relative deprivation are being seen in other parts of Scotland as improvements are seen in Glasgow.