
Report To:	Policy and Resources Committee	Date:	20/09/16
Report By:	Wilma Bain, Corporate Director, Education, Communities and Organisational Development	Report No:	PR/21/16/WB/MMcK
Contact Officer:	Miriam McKenna, Corporate Policy & Partnership Manager	Contact No:	712042
	Karen McCready, Corporate Policy Officer		712146
Subject:	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016		

1.0 Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Policy and Resources Committee with an overview of the results from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016.

2.0 Summary

2.1 The Scottish Government published the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation on 31 August 2016. Previous SIMD statistics have been published in 2012, 2009, 2006 and 2004.

2.2 The SIMD is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index.

2.3 SIMD 2016 is calculated upon the 2011 datazone boundaries. These datazones are based on the 2011 Census and were introduced in November 2014. 2011 datazone boundaries differ from the 2001 datazones which were used for previous SIMD editions. Therefore, direct comparisons of indicators between 2016 and previous years are not possible.

2.4 As a result of the changes to datazone boundaries there are now 6,976 datazones across Scotland, 471 more than previously. Each datazone contains around 760 people. Inverclyde now has 114 datazones, four more than the previous 110.

2.5 The SIMD 2016 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, with 38 indicators underpinning these. 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.

2.6 Data from the domains is combined to produce a relative ranking for each datazone, where a ranking of 1 equates to the most deprived and 6,976 the least deprived.

2.7 The SIMD 2016 contains the same domains as the SIMD 2012, 2009 and 2006. As well as providing an overall rank for each datazone the SIMD also provides a rank for each datazone within each of the seven domains. It is therefore possible to look at individual aspects of deprivation for each area, as well as the overall level of deprivation.

2.8 The key points to emerge from SIMD 2016 include:

- The number of Inverclyde datazones in the 5% most deprived in Scotland has fallen by 3 from 14 to 11. This equates to 9.6% of all 114 Inverclyde datazones in the 5% most deprived category.
- The number of Inverclyde datazones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland decreased by 3 from 44 to 41. This equates to 36% of Inverclyde's datazones featuring in the 15% most deprived. This compares to 40% in SIMD 2012.
- The most deprived datazone in Inverclyde is SO1010891 which is found in Greenock Town Centre and East Central. It is ranked 23 in the overall ranking for Scotland.
- The least deprived datazone in Inverclyde is SO1010821 which is found in Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central. It is ranked 6741 in the overall ranking for Scotland.
- Both income and employment deprivation continue to be higher in Inverclyde than Scotland as a whole. Inverclyde is second behind Glasgow in overall levels of deprivation (local share of datazones which are in the top 20% most deprived).

In considering this information, the Policy and Resources Committee should bear in mind that there are now 4 additional datazones in Inverclyde, the boundaries of the datazones have changed and the overall number of datazones in Scotland has increased.

2.9 In relation to the individual domains that make up the SIMD:

- On the **income** domain, the number of datazones in the 15% most deprived has remained at 39 compared to 2012.
- On the **employment** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% in Scotland has decreased by 3, from 42 to 39.
- On the **health** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% has decreased by 5, from 47 to 42.
- On the **education** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% has increased from 25 to 27
- On the **housing** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% is 20. This is the same number of datazones as in 2012.
- On the **access** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% has fallen by 3, from 14 to 11.
- On the **crime** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% has increased by 2 from 26 to 28.

2.10 It is important to remember that the SIMD identifies deprived *areas* not individuals, so not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived, and not all deprived people live in deprived areas. The index looks at multiple deprivation. 'Deprived' does not just mean 'poor' or 'low income' (although these are heavily weighted), but can also mean people have fewer resources and opportunities, for example in health and education.

3.0 Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that the Policy and Resources Committee:

- a) Note the content of this report.
- b) Identify any further areas for analysis across the SIMD 2016 results.

Wilma Bain
Corporate Director
Education, Communities and Organisational Development

4.0 Background

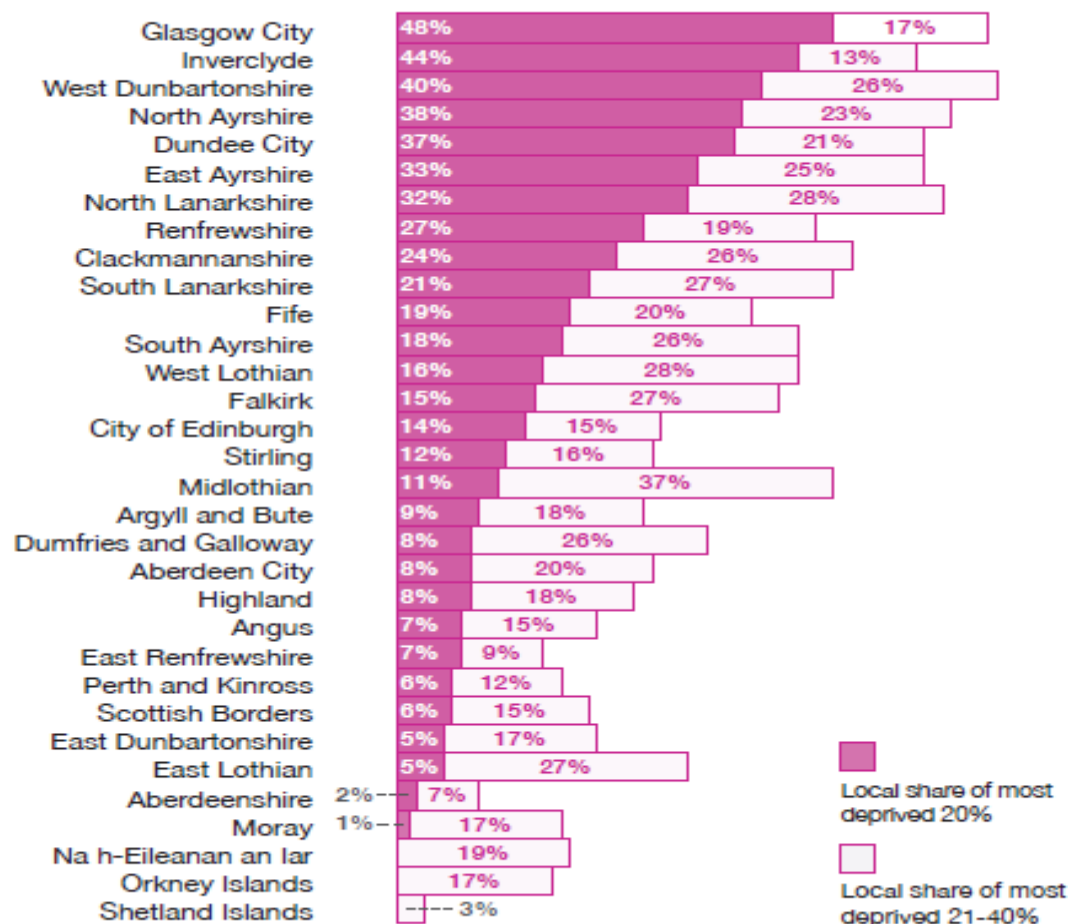
- 4.1 On 31 August 2016, the Scottish Government published the latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). Earlier releases of SIMD statistics were published in 2012, 2009, 2006 and 2004.
- 4.2 The SIMD is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. Scotland is divided into 6,976 small areas, called datazones, and a relative ranking from 1 (most deprived) to 6,976 (least deprived) is made. The SIMD can be used to target policies and resources at the places with greatest need.
- 4.3 In the context of the SIMD, deprivation is defined more widely as the range of problems that arise due to lack of resources or opportunities, covering health, safety, education, employment, housing and access to services, as well as financial aspects. The SIMD uses data relating to multiple aspects of life in order to gain the fullest possible picture of deprivation across Scotland. Seven different domains are identified and data from these domains are combined to produce the index. The domains are made up of 38 indicators.
- 4.4 The SIMD is based on small areas known as datazones. Each datazone has on average 760 people living in it. As datazones are population-based they can vary hugely in size. In SIMD 2016, the physical datazone boundaries changed from those used in SIMD 2004 to 2012, with an additional 4 datazones in Inverclyde and 471 more nationally.
- 4.5 The SIMD 2016 does however contain the same overall domains as the SIMD 2012, 2009 and 2006. As well as providing an overall rank for each datazone (from 1, the most deprived, to 6,976, the least deprived), the SIMD also provides a rank for each datazone within each of the seven domains. There have been some minor changes to the indicators included in SIMD 2016 to reflect the introduction of Universal Credit, changes to the school examination system and improvements in data quality. It is still possible to look at individual aspects of deprivation for each area, as well as the overall level of deprivation, but these are not directly comparable with previous years.

5.0 SIMD 2016 – National Picture

- 5.1 11 Councils now have a larger share of the 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland compared to SIMD 2012. Ten Council areas, including Inverclyde, have a smaller share (Appendix 1).
- 5.2 The most deprived datazone in Scotland in SIMD 2016 is S012068, in the Ferguslie Park area of Paisley, Renfrewshire. This datazone (or the previous corresponding datazone) was also the most deprived in Scotland in SIMD 2006, was ranked 2nd most deprived in SIMD 2009 and was the most deprived again in 2012.
- 5.3 The least deprived datazone in SIMD 2016 is S01008405, in Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock in East Renfrewshire.
- 5.4 It is important to remember that the SIMD identifies deprived *areas* not individuals, so not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived, and not all deprived people live in deprived areas. Two out of three people who are income deprived do not live in deprived areas. Just under one in three people living in a deprived area are income deprived.
- 5.5 West Dunbartonshire, Midlothian, North Ayrshire and South Ayrshire have seen relatively large *increases* in their share of datazones in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland, compared with North Lanarkshire, Fife, Renfrewshire and East Ayrshire between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2012.
- 5.6 Aberdeen City and Clackmannanshire have seen relatively large *decreases* in their share of datazones in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland between SIMD 2012 and SIMD 2016. A map of the changes is set out at Appendix One.
- 5.7 Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands continue to not have any datazones in the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2016. This does not mean that there is no deprivation in these areas;

rather that it is not concentrated in small areas.

5.8 This chart shows the proportion of datazones in each area which are among the most deprived 20%. This *local share* is calculated by dividing the number of deprived datazones in an area by all datazones in that area.



6.0 SIMD 2016 – Inverclyde Picture

6.1 For the purposes of the SIMD 2016, Inverclyde is split into 114 datazones.

6.2 The table below shows the changes in the national and local share between SIMD 2009, SIMD 2012 and 2016. These figures are not directly comparable from 2012 to 2016, as there are 471 new datazones across Scotland and 4 locally.

SIMD Domain	National share(%) of 15% most deprived datazones			Local share(%) of 15% most deprived datazones		
	2016	2012	2009	2016	2012	2009
ALL DOMAINS	3.9%	4.5%	4.3%	36%	40%	38.2%
INCOME	3.7%	4%	4.1%	34.2%	35.5%	36.4%
EMPLOYMENT	3.7%	4.3%	4.3%	34.2%	38.2%	38.2%
HEALTH	4%	4.8%	4.7%	36.8%	42.7%	41.8%
EDUCATION	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	23.7%	22.7%	20.9%
HOUSING	1.9%	2%	-	17.5%	18.2%	-
ACCESS	1%	1.4%	3.9%	9.6%	12.7%	34.5%
CRIME	2.7%	2.7%	2%	24.6%	23.6%	18.2%

6.3 The Policy and Resources Committee are asked to note that in the SIMD 2012, the national ranking of the most deprived datazone in Inverclyde was 115. In 2016 there are five datazones which are

ranked lower than this:

Rank	Datzone	Intermediate Geography
23	S01010891	Greenock Town Centre and East Central
52	S01010862	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl
77	S01010893	Greenock Town Centre and East Central
88	S01010889	Greenock Upper Central
114	S01010904	Greenock East

Maps highlighting where these datazones are, are attached at Appendix Three.

- 6.4 The datzone which is the least deprived in Inverclyde is in the intermediate geography of Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central and is shown in the map at Appendix Four.

7.0 Conclusions

- 7.1 It is encouraging that in the current financial climate, Inverclyde has seen a drop in the number of datazones that are in the 5% and 15% most deprived category in Scotland, However the concentration of datazones that sit at the most deprived end of the spectrum, contrasted with the least deprived being in the top 5% least deprived, 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.

- 7.2 The datazones that comprise the 5% and 15% most deprived have been identified and this information will be disseminated to services and partners to help inform service development and the prioritisation of resources, particularly in the ongoing development of locality planning.

- 7.3 Further analysis is planned on the individual domains and the SIMD data will inform the work being carried out on locality planning within community planning.

8.0 Implications

8.1 Finance

There are no financial implications as a result of this report.

8.2 Legal

There are no legal implications as a result of this report.

8.3 Human Resources

There are no HR implications as a result of this report.

8.4 Equalities

The SIMD 2016 data will inform work on tackling inequality, which will also have an impact on targeting support for people with protected characteristics, as there can be a higher number of people experiencing inequality because of a protected characteristic.

8.5 Repopulation

Negative press coverage of the number of Inverclyde datazones which fall into the most deprived 5%, 10% and 15% in Scotland will have implications on how people perceive the Inverclyde area, having a detrimental impact on efforts to encourage people to consider living in the area.

9.0 Background Papers

- 9.1 Further information can be found here <http://www.gov.scot/simd>.

Eleven council areas now have a larger share of the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland compared with SIMD 2012.
Ten council areas now have a smaller share.

Change map (by council region)

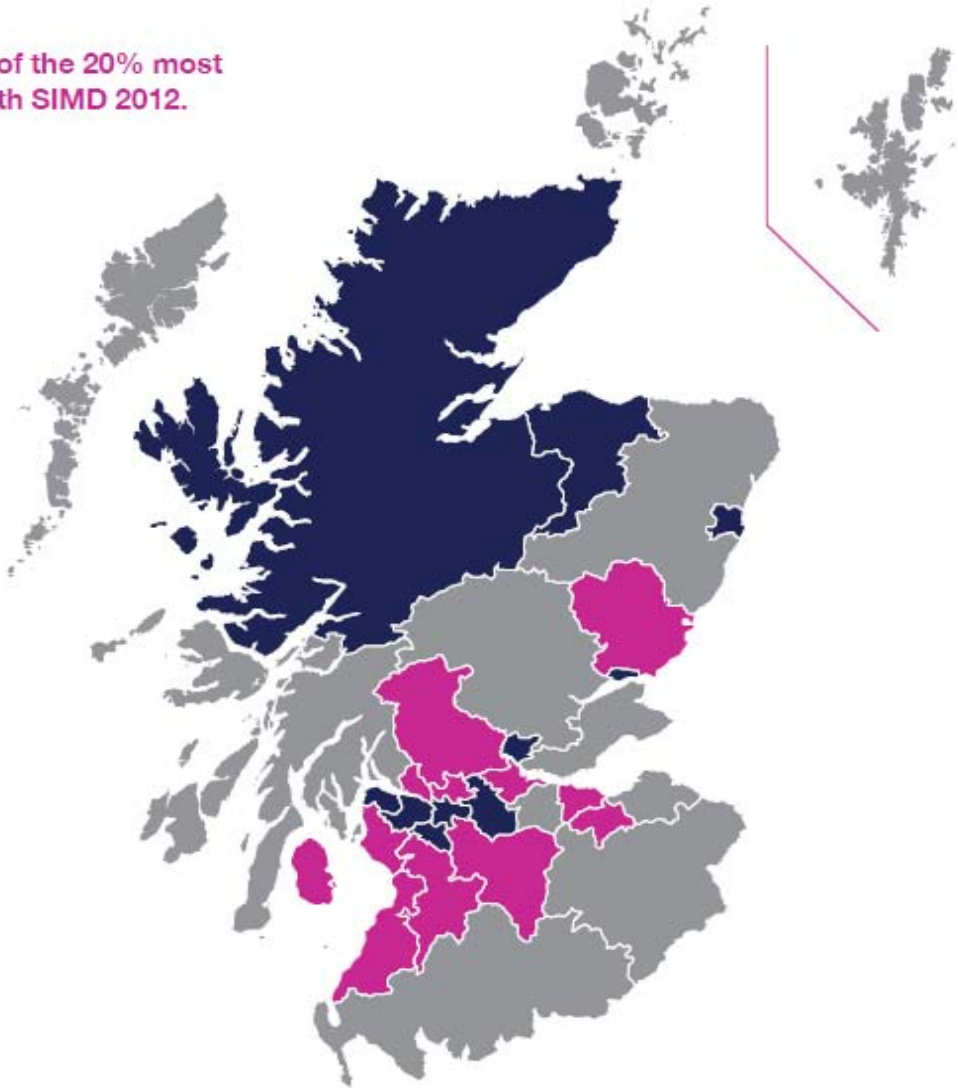
- Decrease in Deprivation
- Increase in Deprivation
- No change in Deprivation

Council areas with the largest decrease:

- Aberdeen City
- Clackmannanshire

Council areas with the largest increase:

- West Dunbartonshire
- Midlothian
- North Ayrshire
- South Ayrshire



SIMD16 Methodology

