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**Report To:** Inverclyde Integration Joint Board      **Date:** 17 March 2020

**Report By:** Louise Long  
Corporate Director (Chief Officer)  
Inverclyde Health & Social Care Partnership      **Report No:** IJB/34/2020/LL

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**Subject:** Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020

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## **1.0 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Integration Joint Board with a more detailed analysis of the results from the SIMD 2020, to inform the Board of the work that is currently being taken forward in connection with this and to ask the Board to consider its unique contribution to addressing deprivation.

## **2.0 SUMMARY**

- 2.1 The Scottish Government published the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation on 28<sup>th</sup> January. 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.

The Briefing Note attached as Appendix 1 aims to provide IJB Members with a fuller picture of the SIMD 2020 results. Some of the key points included in the Briefing are:

- Inverclyde has the highest local share of all councils for the percentage of data zones in the 5%, 10% and 20% most deprived data zones.
  - Inverclyde has the second highest local share of all councils for the percentage of data zones in the 15% most deprived data zones. Glasgow has the highest local share
- 2.2 The analysis shows that a large proportion of Inverclyde's data zones have very high levels of income and employment deprivation, which has a significant impact on the overall SIMD data zone rankings e.g. Inverclyde's most deprived data zone, which is located in Greenock town centre, has an income deprivation rate of 48% and an employment deprivation rate of 44%.
- 2.3 In publishing the SIMD, the Scottish Government emphasises the point that not all people experiencing deprivation live in deprived areas and not everyone in a deprived area is experiencing deprivation. Within Inverclyde:
- 13,945 people (17.7%) of the population is estimated to be income deprived.

- Of this 13,945 income deprived population, 10,143 live in the 20% most deprived data zones, therefore 3,802 income deprived people live outwith the 20% most deprived data zones.
- 7,126 people (14.3%) of the population is estimated to be employment deprived.
- Of the 7,126 employment deprived population, 4,994 live in the 20% most deprived data zones, therefore 2,132 employment deprived people live outwith the 20% most deprived data zones.

2.4 In addition to the Briefing Note attached as Appendix 1, an analysis of movement between deciles has been carried out. This shows that between 2016 and 2020:

- 24 data zones moved into a more deprived decile;
- 14 data zones moved into a less deprived decile, this includes 5 data zones that lie within the 20% least deprived data zones that improved in ranking;

There was already a significant gap between the more affluent areas and those experiencing high levels of poverty and deprivation in Inverclyde and the latest SIMD data would suggest that this gap has widened further.

2.5 To establish a better understanding of the prevalent issues within Inverclyde's most deprived areas, a data group has been established by the Corporate Director of Education, Communities and Organisational Development with representation from Health and Social Care Partnership.

2.6 This group has been tasked with a 'deep dive' into the data for the top 5 most deprived data zones in Inverclyde and also the 5 data zones that have a ranking which places them towards the bottom of the 20% most deprived data zones in Inverclyde. The rationale for this is to look in more detail at our most deprived communities and also those that sit just within the threshold of the most deprived 20%. An initial data profile for each of these 10 data zones has been compiled and the profile for Inverclyde's most deprived data zone is attached as appendix 2.

2.7 Tackling inequality is one of the three key priorities which underpin all the work of the Inverclyde Alliance. There are major challenges to be overcome in relation to reducing poverty and deprivation, delivering area renewal, increasing employment opportunities, improving health and reducing health inequalities. It is not possible for one organisation to deliver this on its own and to successfully deliver positive change, stronger, more targeted collaborative working is required. The SIMD 2020 will be discussed at the Alliance Board meeting on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2020. The outcome of these discussions will be brought back to the Integration Joint Board for further consideration.

2.8 Data analysis of the SIMD continues to be ongoing and will inform the approach that will be taken by the Inverclyde Council, Health and Social Care Partnership and the Inverclyde Alliance's to tackling poverty and deprivation locally.

2.9 The Integration Joint Board is asked to be an active partner with the Alliance Board to support the allocations of funding to address poverty and deprivation.

### **3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

3.1 It is recommended that the Integration Joint Board:

- Notes the analysis that has been carried out on the SIMD 2020 and that this work continues to be ongoing through the SIMD data group;
- Agrees to support the Alliance Board to create a multi-agency plan.
- Agrees to an annual report being submitted to the IJB on the outcomes and to a joint session between the IJB and the Alliance Board in 2021.

**Louise Long**  
**Chief Officer**

## 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 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 – Additional analysis

- 5.1 More detailed analysis is now provided in the Briefing Note that is attached in Appendix 1. Some of the key points included in the Briefing are:
  - Inverclyde has the highest local share of all councils for the percentage of data zones in the 5%, 10% and 20% most deprived data zones.
  - Inverclyde has the second highest local share of all councils for the percentage of data zones in the 15% most deprived data zones. Glasgow has the highest local share.

A large proportion of Inverclyde data zones have very high levels of income and employment deprivation, which has a significant impact on our overall SIMD rankings. Inverclyde's most deprived data zone for example, which is located in Greenock town centre has an income deprivation rate of 48% and an employment deprivation rate of 44%.

- 5.2 It is important to remember that 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. The SIMD national report states that around two out of three people on low income do not live in deprived areas and around one in three people living in a deprived area is on a low income.
- 5.3 Alongside the SIMD ranking data, the Scottish Government publishes individual domain data which allows you to calculate the number of people that are considered to be income or employment deprived.
  - 13,945 people or 17.7% of Inverclyde's population is estimated to be income deprived. This is up from 16.8% in 2016.
  - Of this 13,945 income deprived population, 10,143 live in the 20% most deprived data zones, which means that 3,802 income deprived people do not reside in the 20% most deprived data zones.
  - 7,126 people or 14.3% of Inverclyde's population is estimated to be

employment deprived. This is down from 15.3% from 2016.

- Of the 7,126 employment deprived population, 4,994 live in the 20% most deprived data zones, which means that 2,132 employment deprived people do not reside in the 20% most deprived data zones.

5.4 In addition to the Briefing Note attached as Appendix 1, an analysis of movement between deciles has been carried out. This shows that:

- 24 data zones moved into a more deprived decile;
- 14 data zones moved into a less deprived decile, this includes 5 data zones that lie within the 20% least deprived data zones that improved in ranking; and
- One data zone that lies within the intermediate geography of Inverkip and Wemyss Bay improved by 2 deciles, moving from decile 7 to 9.

There was already a significant gap between the more affluent areas and those experiencing high levels of poverty and deprivation in Inverclyde and the latest SIMD data would suggest that this gap has widened further.

5.5 To establish a better understanding of the prevalent issues within Inverclyde's most deprived areas, a data group has been established by the Corporate Director of Education, Communities and Organisational Development. The group comprises officers from the HSCP, Inverclyde Council and partners.

5.6 This group has been tasked with a 'deep dive' into the data for the top 5 most deprived data zones in Inverclyde and also the 5 data zones that have a ranking which places them towards the bottom of the 20% most deprived data zones in Inverclyde. The rationale for this is to look in more detail at our most deprived communities and also those that sit just within the threshold of the most deprived 20%. An initial data profile for each of these 10 data zones has been compiled and the profile for Inverclyde's most deprived data zone is attached as appendix 2.

5.7 Tackling inequalities is Big Action 1 within the IJB 5 year Strategic Plan, however almost all the activity within Inverclyde IJB plan is impacted by deprivation and inequalities. The Child Poverty Plan presented on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2019 to the IJB, members were keen to explore if financial support from the IJB be allocated. Addressing deprivation will require a whole system response and is therefore best placed within the Alliance Board, however it is proposed that Inverclyde IJB provides some financial support from an unallocated finance in 2020/21 budget.

5.8 Tackling inequality is one of the three key priorities which underpin all the work of the Inverclyde Alliance. There are major challenges to be overcome in relation to reducing poverty and deprivation, delivering area renewal, increasing employment opportunities, improving health and reducing health inequalities. To be successful, this will need to be delivered through stronger, more targeted collaborative working and a full discussion on the SIMD and its results took place at the Alliance Board meeting on 16 March 2020. The IJB is being asked to commit funding and support multi-agency approach through the Alliance Board to address deprivation. It is likely to be universal initiatives across Inverclyde to support families as well as specific work within localities. The locality planning group with the highest levels of SIMD zones will be involved in agreeing priorities within their area. There will be a report to the IJB in March 2021 on the outcomes achieved by the £250,000 contribution to the Alliance Board to address deprivation.

## **6.0 IMPLICATIONS**

### **FINANCE**

6.1 IJB supports additional finance to the Alliance Board to address issues of deprivation.

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	Budget Years	Proposed Spend this Report £000	Virement From	Other Comments
New monies			250,000		

Annually Recurring Costs / (Savings)

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	With Effect from	Annual Net Impact £000	Virement From	Other Comments
N/A					

## LEGAL

6.2 There are no specific legal implications arising from this report.

## HUMAN RESOURCES

6.3 There are no specific human resources implications arising from this report.

## EQUALITIES

6.4 Has an Equality Impact Assessment been carried out?

	YES
X	NO – This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a change to an existing policy, function or strategy. Therefore, no Equality Impact Assessment is required.

6.4.2 How does this report address our Equality Outcomes?

Equalities Outcome	Implications
People, including individuals from the above protected characteristic groups, can access HSCP services.	Positive impact developing a multi agency plan to address deprivation
Discrimination faced by people covered by the protected characteristics across HSCP services is reduced if not eliminated.	Positive impact on protected characteristic groups
People with protected characteristics feel safe within their communities.	None
People with protected characteristics feel included in the planning and developing of services.	Spend and plan link to localities.
HSCP staff understand the needs of people with different protected characteristic and promote diversity in the work that they do.	None
Opportunities to support Learning Disability service users experiencing gender based violence are maximised.	None
Positive attitudes towards the resettled refugee community in Inverclyde are promoted.	Positive impact by working with localities

## CLINICAL OR CARE GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

6.5 There are clinical or care governance implications arising from this report.

## 6.6 NATIONAL WELLBEING OUTCOMES

How does this report support delivery of the National Wellbeing Outcomes?

National Wellbeing Outcome	Implications
People are able to look after and improve their own health and wellbeing and live in good health for longer.	Positive impact on health & address health inequalities
People, including those with disabilities or long term conditions or who are frail are able to live, as far as reasonably practicable, independently and at home or in a homely setting in their community	Positive impact on wider deprivation
People who use health and social care services have positive experiences of those services, and have their dignity respected.	Positive impact on equality of access
Health and social care services are centred on helping to maintain or improve the quality of life of people who use those services.	None
Health and social care services contribute to reducing health inequalities.	Addressing deprivation will have positive impact on access
People who provide unpaid care are supported to look after their own health and wellbeing, including reducing any negative impact of their caring role on their own health and wellbeing.	None
People using health and social care services are safe from harm.	None
People who work in health and social care services feel engaged with the work they do and are supported to continuously improve the information, support, care and treatment they provide.	Staff will be encouraged to raise opinions and views on how plan to address deprivation can be developed
Resources are used effectively in the provision of health and social care services.	Resource used across Alliance to support a whole system change

## 7.0 DIRECTIONS

7.1

Direction Required to Council, Health Board or Both	Direction to:	
	1. No Direction Required	
	2. Inverclyde Council	
	3. NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde (GG&C)	
	4. Inverclyde Council and NHS GG&C	X

## 8.0 CONSULTATION

8.1 The report has been prepared by the Chief Officer of Inverclyde Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) after due consideration with relevant senior officers in the HSCP.

## **9.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

9.1 Appendix 1 SMID Briefing note.

## Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

### Briefing Note

### Key points for the Inverclyde area

This briefing note aims to summarise the key components of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) published on 28 January 2020, with a particular focus on the results for Inverclyde at the local level and the changes that have taken place since SIMD 2016.

#### Key points:

- 51 (44.7%) of Inverclyde's data zones are in the 20% most deprived in Scotland, this is the highest local share in Scotland
- Inverclyde has the second highest local share of data zones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland. The council with the highest local share is Glasgow.
- 22 (19.3%) of Inverclyde's data zones are in the 5% most deprived in Scotland, this is the highest local share in Scotland.
- There has been a trend in data zones moving into the 5% and 10% most deprived in Scotland that previously in the 10-20% most deprived category.
- Most of the deprived data zones are within Greenock and Port Glasgow.
- Across Inverclyde 13,945 people are income deprived. This is 17.7% of the population and higher than the Scottish average of 12%. Of this number, 10,143 live in the 20% most deprived data zones, which means that 3,802 income deprived people do not reside in the 20% most deprived data zones.
- There are 7,126 people in Inverclyde that are employment deprived. This is 14.3% of the population and is higher than the Scottish average of 9%. There has been a small reduction in employment deprivation (1%) between 2016 and 2020. Of this number, 4,994 live in the 20% most deprived data zones, which means that 2,132 employment deprived people do not reside in the 20% most deprived data zones.
- Between 2016 and 2020:
  - the number of data zones in the income domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 6, from 47 to 53.
  - the number of data zones in employment domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 2, from 52 to 54.
  - the number of data zones in health domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 3, from 50 to 47.
  - the number of data zones in education domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 6 from 36 to 42.
  - the number of data zones in geographic access domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 2, from 16 to 18.
  - the number of data zones in the housing domain in the 20% most deprived remained at 42.
  - the number of data zones in the crime domain in the 20% most decreased by 8 from 32 to 24.



# SIMD 2020

## Background and purpose of the SIMD

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is a relative measure of deprivation across 6,979 small areas in Scotland, known as data zones. Focusing on small areas shows the different issues there are in each neighbourhood. This could be poor housing conditions, a lack of skills or good education or poor public transport.

Previous SIMDs were published in 2004, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2016, however changes to methodology and the data zone geographies, which resulted in an increase in the number of data zones in 2016 means it is not possible to directly compare results prior to 2016, although it is possible to draw some broad conclusions on the changes in relative levels of deprivation.

If an area is identified as 'deprived' this can relate to people having a low income but it can also mean fewer opportunities or resources, for example in health and education.

### Limitations of the SIMD

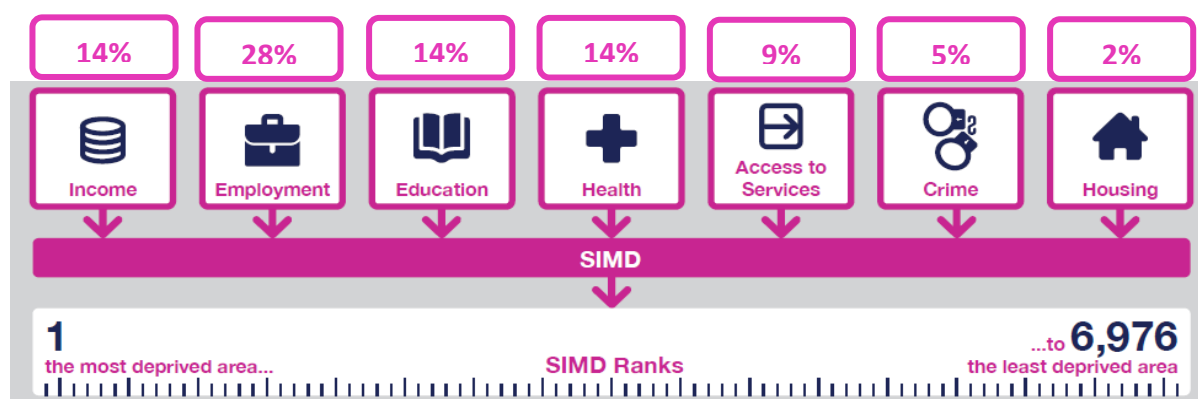
The limitations of the SIMD should always be remembered when considering the data:

- You cannot pinpoint how much more deprived one area is from another, as the difference between ranks can be tiny or large. It is therefore not possible to say the one data zone ranked 50 is twice as deprived as another data zone ranked 100.
- 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.

### How the SIMD rankings are compiled

Data is gathered from across multiple aspects of life into 7 domains (income, employment, health, education, access, crime and housing) in order to gain the fullest possible picture of deprivation. More than 30 indicators of deprivation have been grouped together across these 7 domains which are then combined into the one index, to form a rank for each of the 6,979 data zones across Scotland. A rank of 1 is the most deprived and 6,976 is the least deprived.

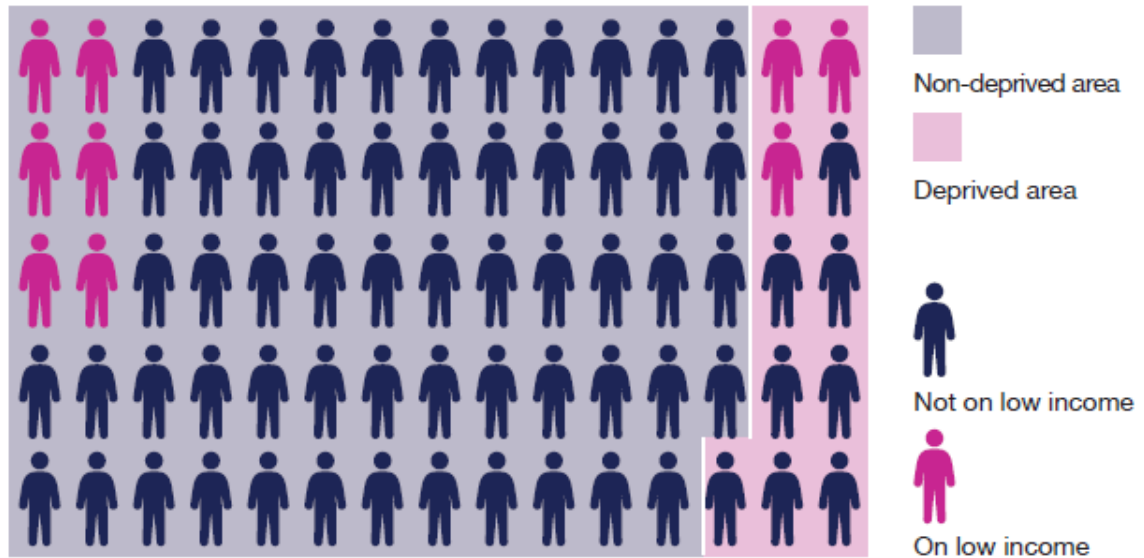
Each domain has a weighting which contributes to the overall SIMD rank as shown below. **Income** and **employment deprivation** have the highest weighting and therefore have a greater influence on the overall SIMD rank than the other 5 domains.



The Scottish Government infographic below highlights the important point that not all people experiencing deprivation live in deprived areas and not everyone in a deprived area is experiencing deprivation

**SIMD identifies deprived areas - not people.**

The box below shows why.



↓  
**Not all people experiencing deprivation live in deprived areas. About two out of three people on low income do not live in deprived areas.**

↓  
**Not everyone in a deprived area is experiencing deprivation. About one in three people living in a deprived area are on low income.**

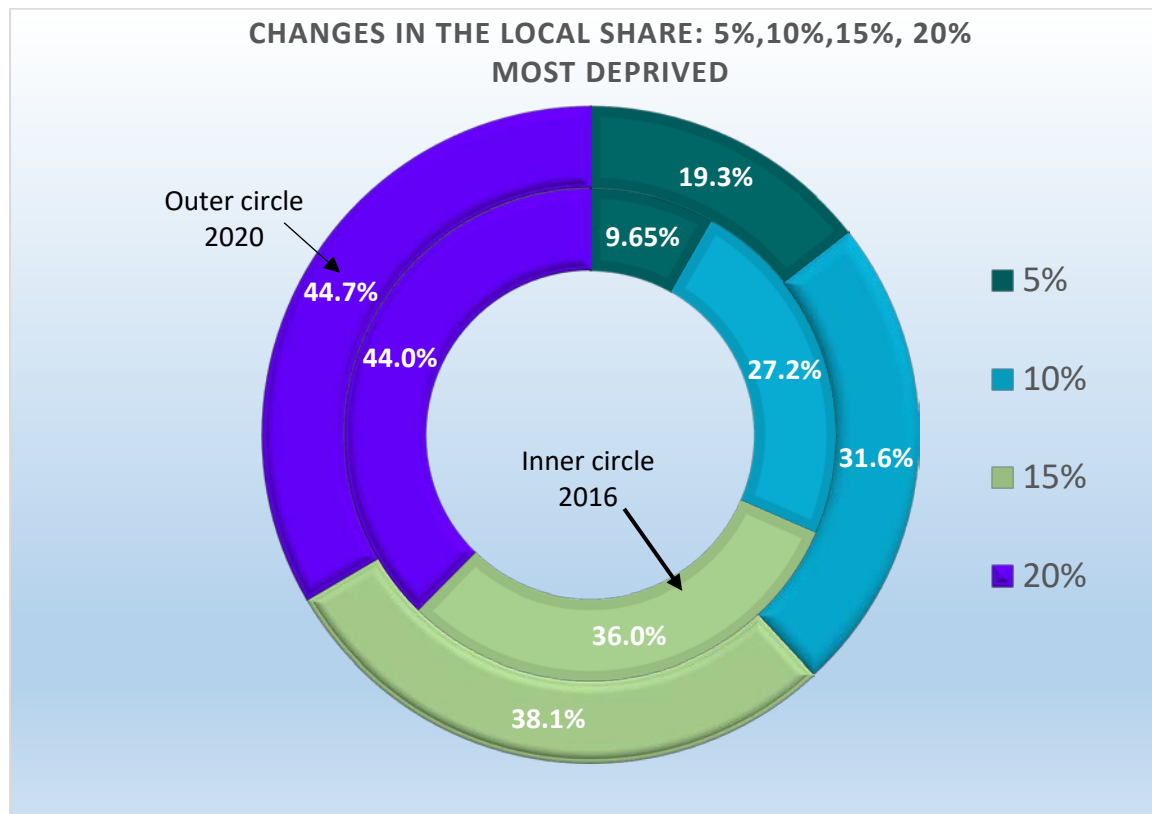
In this example, 'deprived area' means among the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland. We are using people on low income to represent people who are facing multiple deprivation.

## Inverclyde: Key Findings

For the purposes of reporting the data, data zone rankings are most commonly grouped into categories such as vigintile (5% MD), decile (10% MD), quintile (20% MD) and the three most deprived vigintiles (or 15% MD) most deprived data zones.

The chart provides an overview of the changes in the 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% most deprived data zones between SIMD 2016 and SIMD 2020.

Chart 1 Changes in the local share in the 5,10,15 and 20% most deprived.

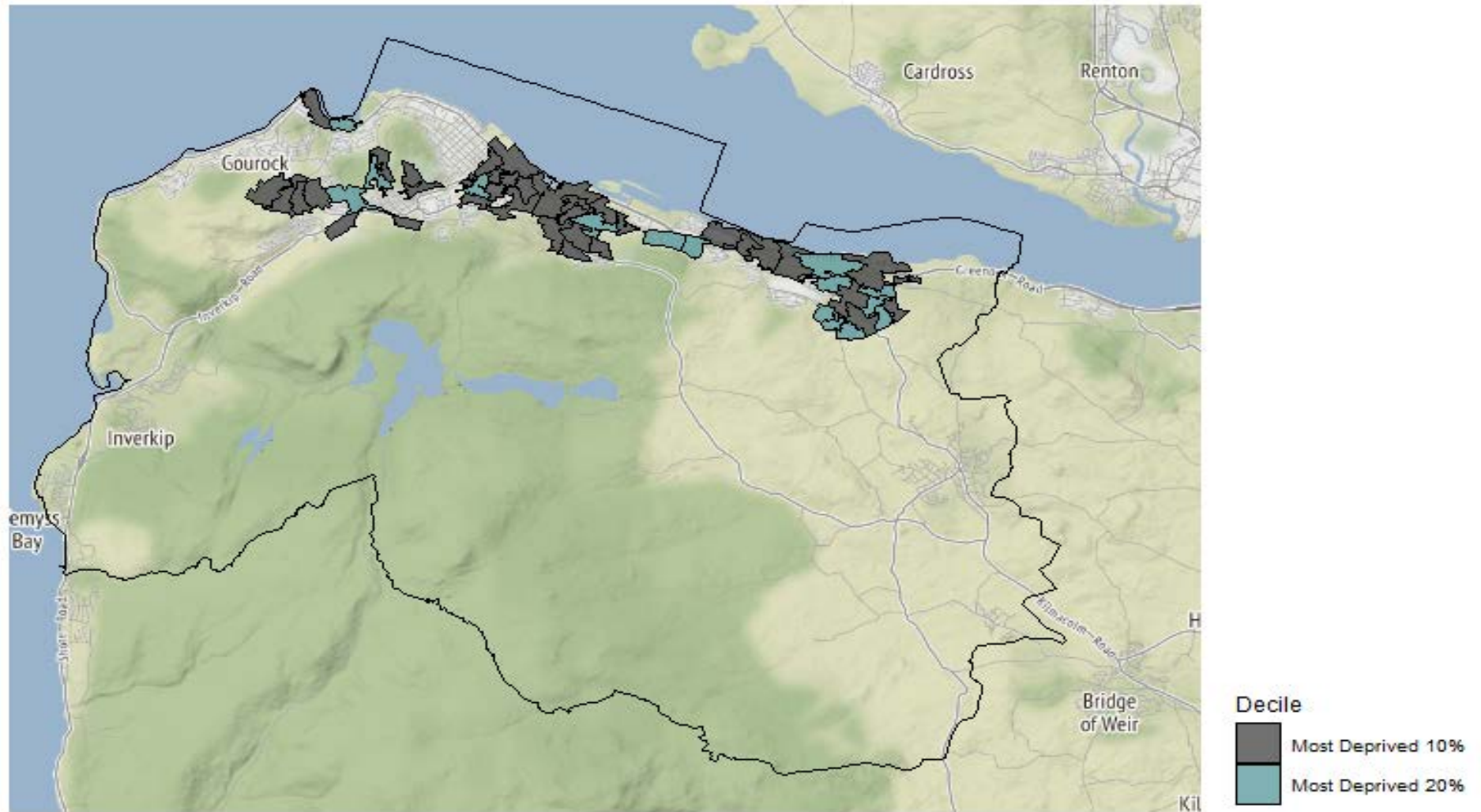


- The number of data zones in the 5% most deprived has doubled from 9.65% to 19.3%
- The number of data zones in the 10% most deprived increased from 27.2% to 31.6%
- The number of data zones in the 15% most deprived increased 36% to 38.1%
- The number of data zones in the 20% most deprived increased from 44% to 44.7%

There has been an increase in very high levels of deprivation (5% and 10% most deprived) with more data zones moving into these categories in 2020. These data zones previously fell into the 10-20% most deprived group. Overall, the number of data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the category of the 20% most deprived in Scotland increased by 1 between 2016 and 2020.

The map on the next page shows the concentration of data zones in the most deprived 10% and 20% in Inverclyde. The map shows that most of the deprived data zones within Inverclyde are within Greenock and Port Glasgow.

Data zones in the 10% most deprived and 20% most deprived in Inverclyde



The following sections provide more information on the changes within the 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% most deprived data zones.

### 20% most deprived

Inverclyde comprises of 114 data zones. 51 of these data zones fall into the 20% most deprived in Scotland, i.e. have a ranking between 1 and 1395. This gives Inverclyde a 'local share' rate of 44.7%.

When ranked against other councils in Scotland in terms of our share of local data zones in the 20% most deprived, Inverclyde ranks in first place.

The table below shows the ten councils that have the largest local share of data zones in the 20% most deprived in Scotland.

Table 1: Scottish councils with the largest local share of data zones in the 20% most deprived

	Number of data zones	Local share of 20% MD
Inverclyde	51	44.74%
Glasgow City	331	44.37%
North Ayrshire	74	39.78%
West Dunbartonshire	48	39.67%
Dundee City	72	38.30%
North Lanarkshire	155	34.68%
East Ayrshire	50	30.67%
Clackmannanshire	18	25.00%
Renfrewshire	54	24.00%
Fife	88	20.42%

In 2016 Inverclyde had 50 of its 114 data zones in the 20% most deprived in Scotland which gives a rate of 44%, 0.74% lower than in 2020.

Table 2: Changes in local share of 20% most deprived between 2016 and 2020

	Number of data zones 2020	Local share of 20% MD 2020	Number of data zones 2016	Local share of 20% MD 2016	Change 2016 -2020
Inverclyde	51	44.74%	50	44%	+0.74%

### 15% most deprived

42 of Inverclyde's 114 data zones fall into the 15% most deprived in Scotland, i.e. have a ranking between 1 and 1046. This gives us a local share of 36.84%. This is the second highest proportion of all councils in Scotland, with Glasgow having the highest.

The table below shows the ten councils that have the largest local share of data zones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland.

Table 3: Scottish councils with the largest local share of data zones in the 15% most deprived

	Number of data zones	Local share of 15% MD
Glasgow City	284	38.07%
Inverclyde	42	36.84%
West Dunbartonshire	38	31.40%
Dundee City	58	30.85%
North Ayrshire	52	27.96%
North Lanarkshire	113	25.28%
East Ayrshire	37	22.70%
Renfrewshire	47	20.89%
Clackmannanshire	14	19.44%
Fife	78	15.79%

In 2016, a total of 41 of Inverclyde's 114 data zones fell into the category of the 15% most deprived in Scotland, giving a local share of 35.96%. This is 0.88% lower than in 2020.

Table 4: Changes in local share of 15% most deprived between 2016 and 2020

	Number of data zones 2020	Local share of 15% MD 2020	Number of data zones 2016	Local share of 15% MD 2016	Change 2016 -2020
Inverclyde	42	36.84%	41	35.96%	<b>+0.88%</b>

### 10% most deprived

36 of Inverclyde's 114 data zones fall into the category of the 10% most deprived in Scotland i.e. have a ranking between 1 and 698. This gives us a local share of 31.58%.

When ranked against other councils in Scotland in terms of our share of local data zones in the 10% most deprived, Inverclyde again ranks in first place.

The table below shows the ten councils that have the largest local share of data zones in the 10% most deprived in Scotland.

Table 5: Scottish councils with the largest local share of data zones in the 10% most deprived

	Number of data zones	Local share of 10% MD
Inverclyde	36	31.58%
Glasgow City	223	29.89%
Dundee City	43	22.87%
West Dunbartonshire	21	17.36%
North Ayrshire	32	17.20%
East Ayrshire	25	15.34%
Renfrewshire	30	13.33%
North Lanarkshire	59	13.20%
South Lanarkshire	44	10.21%
South Ayrshire	15	9.80%

In 2016, 31 of Inverclyde's 114 data zones fell into the category of 10% most deprived, giving a local share of 27.19%. This is 4.39% lower than in 2020.

Table 6: Changes in local share of 10% most deprived between 2016 and 2020

	Number of data zones 2020	Local share of 10% MD 2020	Number of data zones 2016	Local share of 10% MD 2016	Change 2016 -2020
Inverclyde	36	31.58%	31	27.19%	<b>+4.39%</b>

### 5% most deprived

Data zones within the 5% most deprived in Scotland (those data zones with a ranking of 1 to 348) are regarded as the most acutely deprived in the country.

22 of Inverclyde's 114 data zones fall into the category of the 10% most deprived in Scotland i.e. have a ranking between 1 and 698. This gives us a local share of 19.3%.

When ranked against other councils in Scotland in terms of our share of local data zones in the 5% most deprived, Inverclyde again ranks in first place.

The table below shows the ten councils that have the largest local share of data zones in the 5% most deprived in Scotland.

Table 7: Scottish councils with the largest local share of data zones in the 5% most deprived

	Number of data zones	Local share of 5% MD
Inverclyde	22	19.30%
Glasgow City	137	18.36%
Dundee City	22	11.70%
West Dunbartonshire	9	7.44%
North Lanarkshire	31	6.94%
North Ayrshire	12	6.45%
East Ayrshire	10	6.13%
Clackmannanshire	4	5.56%
Renfrewshire	12	5.33%
South Ayrshire	8	5.23%

In 2016, 11 of Inverclyde's 114 data zones fell into the category of 5% most deprived, giving a local share of 9.65%, half of the 2020 level.

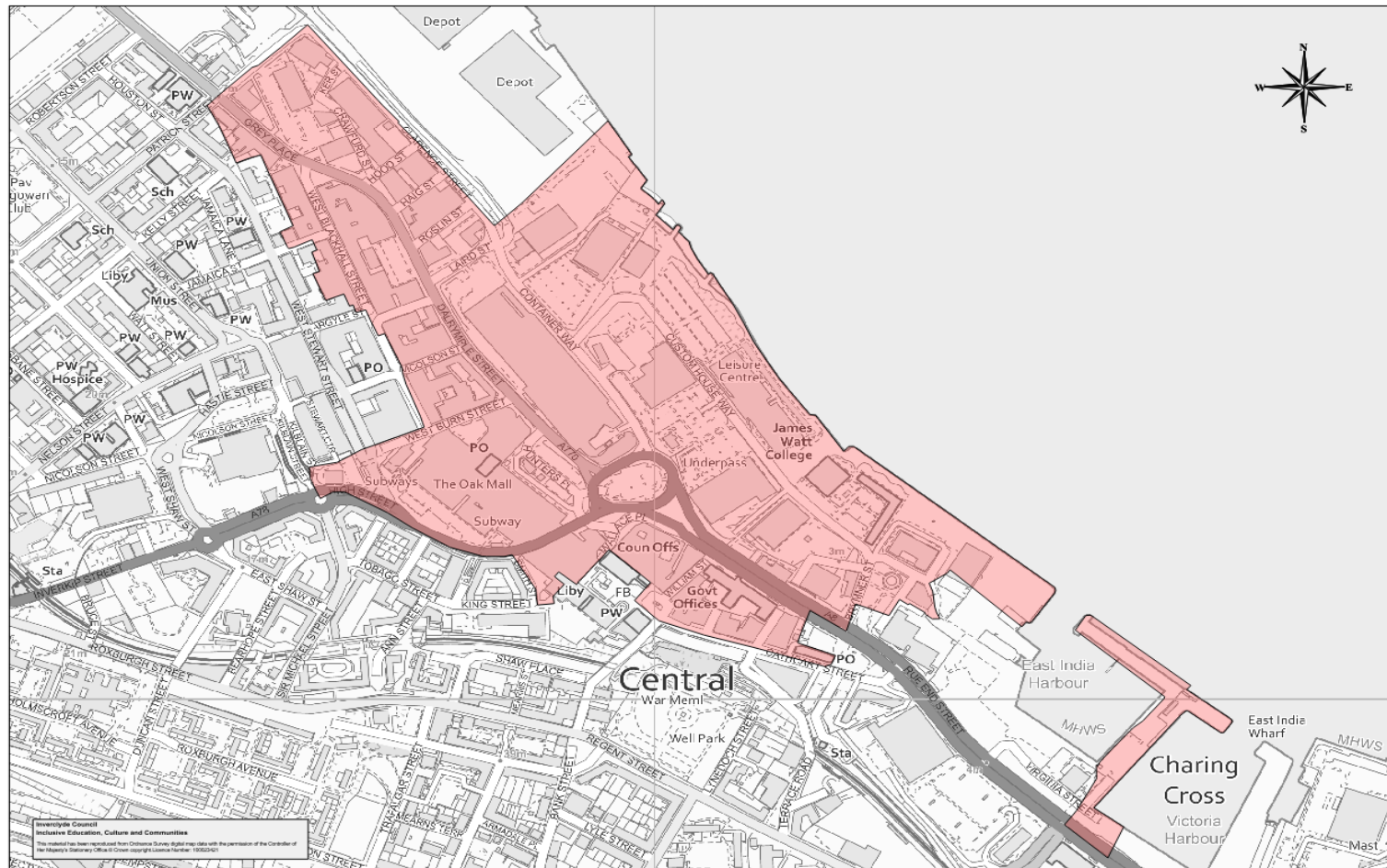
Table 8: Changes in local share of 5% most deprived between 2016 and 2020

	Number of data zones 2020	Local share of 5% MD 2020	Number of data zones 2016	Local share of 5% MD 2016	Change 2016 -2020
Inverclyde	22	19.3%	11	9.65%	<b>+9.65%</b>

11 of the 22 data zones in the 5% most deprived category also featured in this category in SIMD 2016. The remaining 11 data zones fell into the 10% most deprived category in 2016.

The most deprived data zone in Scotland is located in Greenock, specifically Greenock Town Centre (data zone S01010891). A map of the area is shown below:

# Data zone S01010891: Greenock Town Centre SIMD ranking 1





When the 22 data zones that are in the 5% most deprived in Scotland are broken down further into those with the top 5 highest (i.e. worst) ranking, all five have increased in their relative ranking between 2016 and 2020 i.e. they have a more deprived ranking than in 2016. What the SIMD does not tell you however is how much more deprived these data zones are compared to 2016.

Table 9 shows how the rankings between 2016 and 2020 compare for the top 5 most deprived data zones.

*Table 9: Top 5 most deprived data zones in Inverclyde ranking 2016 and 2020*

<b>Datazone</b>	<b>Intermediate geography</b>	<b>SIMD 2020 rank</b>	<b>SIMD 2016 Rank</b>
S01010891	Greenock Town Centre and East central	1	23
S01010893	Greenock Town Centre and east central	15	77
S01010862	Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl	17	52
S01010903	Greenock East	35	147
S01010873	Greenock West and Central	54	175

The full list of Inverclyde data zones with their relative ranking in 2020 is provided in Appendix 1.

## Income and Employment Deprivation

The Scottish Government publishes additional data alongside the SIMD which provides details of the number of people experiencing income and employment deprivation.

Together, the income and employment domain account for 56% of the overall SIMD. There are very high levels of income and employment deprivation within the 5% most deprived data zones and this will have had a significant bearing on the data zones overall SIMD ranking. This is shown in the charts below.

Chart 2: Income deprived rate in the 5% most deprived data zones in Inverclyde

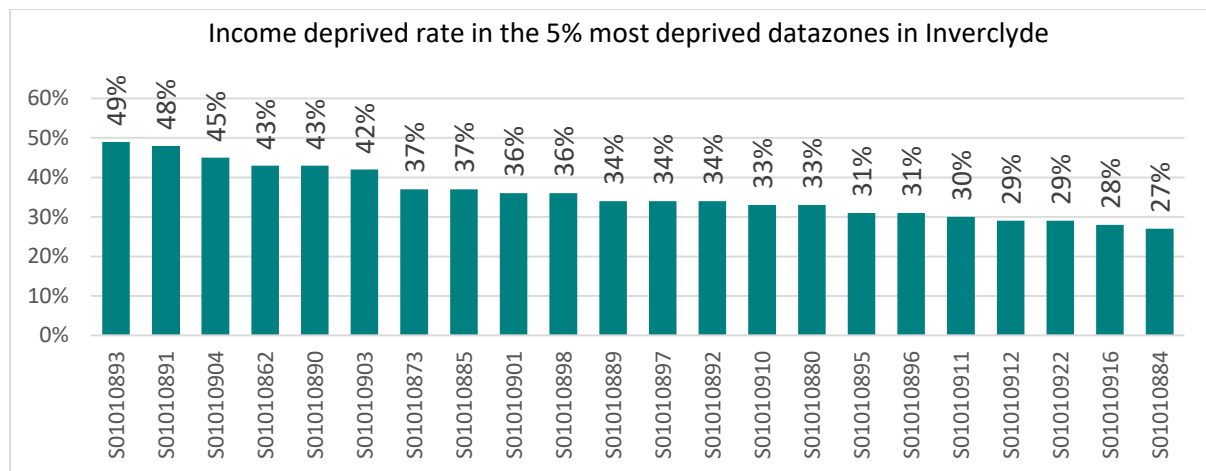
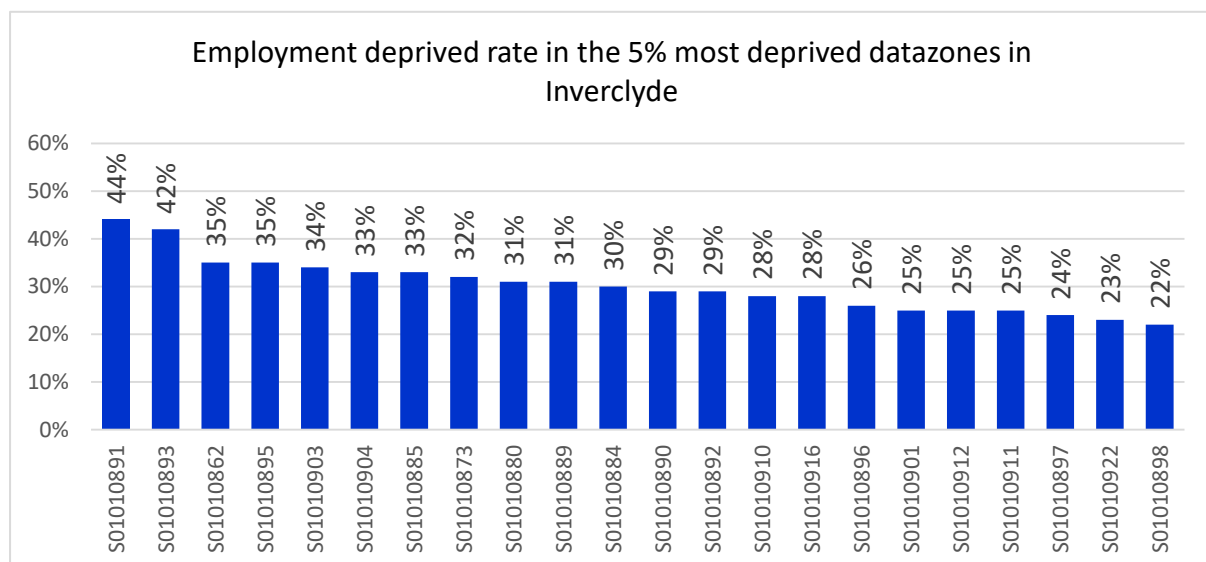


Chart 3: Employment deprived rate in the 5% most deprived data zones in Inverclyde



## Income deprivation

When looking only at the income domain, Inverclyde has 53 data zones that are in the 20% most income deprived in the country. This is 46.5% of all Inverclyde's data zones. Of these 21, or 18.4% are in the 5% most deprived in Scotland.

The most deprived income data zone in Inverclyde falls within the intermediate zone of Greenock Town Centre and East Central. This data zone (S01010893) has an income domain ranking of 5. The overall SIMD rank for this data zone is 15.

Across Inverclyde 13,945 people are classed as income deprived. This is 17.7% of the population and the second highest rate in Scotland. Other local authorities Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire and North Ayrshire saw this rate fall.

In 2016, 13,420 people were income deprived which was 16.8% of the population. The percentage increase in income deprivation will have been affected by a drop in Inverclyde's population between 2016 and 2020 as the measure is taken as a percentage of the population.

Table 10: Income deprivation 2016 and 2020

	2020	2016
Number of people income deprived	13,945	13,420
Total estimated population	78,760	79,860
% of Inverclyde population that are income deprived	17.7%	16.8%

Of this 13,945 income deprived population, 10,143 live in the 20% most deprived data zones, which means that 3,802 income deprived people do not reside in the 20% most deprived data zones.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of data zones in the income domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 6, from 47 to 53.

## Employment deprivation

When looking only at the employment domain, Inverclyde has 54 data zones that are in the 20% most deprived in the country. This is 47% of all Inverclyde's data zones. Of these 23, or 20.2% are in the 5% most deprived in Scotland.

The most deprived employment data zone in Inverclyde falls within the intermediate zone of Greenock Town Centre and East Central. This data zone (S01010891) has an employment domain ranking of 4. The overall SIMD rank for this data zone is 1.

There are 7,126 working age residents in Inverclyde that are classed as employment deprived. This is 14.3% of the population and is the highest rate in Scotland. There was a small reduction in employment deprivation (1%) between 2016 and 2020, however this is a smaller rate of improvement than in other local authorities. West Dunbartonshire and North Ayrshire saw rates fall by over 2% which Glasgow's employment deprivation fell by almost 3%

Table 11: Employment deprivation 2016 and 2020

	2020	2016
Number of people employment deprived	7,126	7,705
Total estimated working age population	49,776	50,443
% of Inverclyde population that are employment deprived	14.3%	15.3%

Of the 7,126 employment deprived population, 4,994 live in the 20% most deprived data zones, which means that 2,132 employment deprived people do not reside in the 20% most deprived data zones.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of data zones in employment domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 2, from 52 to 54.

## Education Domain

This domain includes indicators which measure:

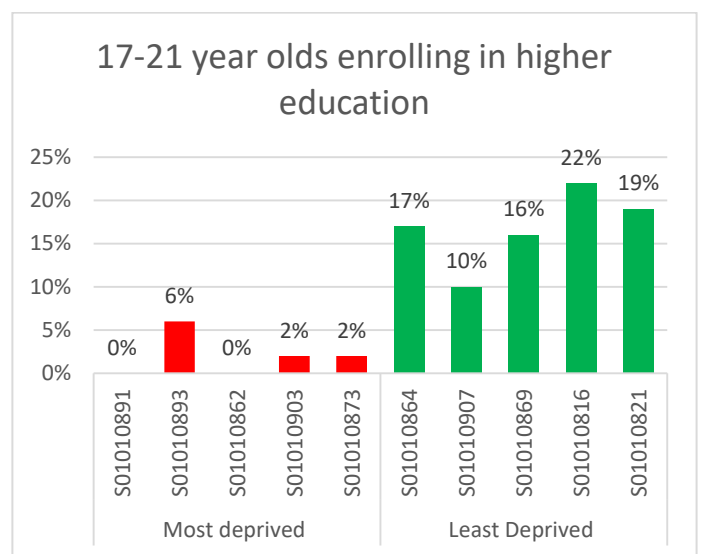
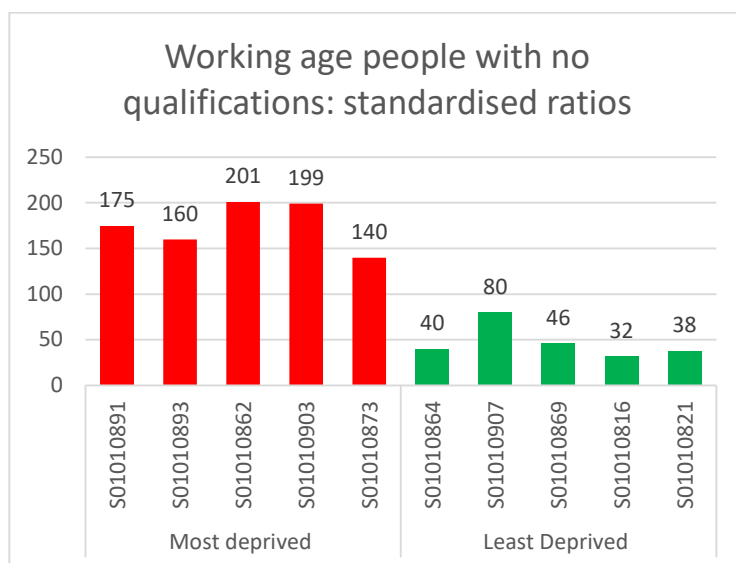
- Attendance
- Attainment
- No qualifications
- Youth unemployment
- University entrants

When looking at the Education domain on its own, there are 42 data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland. This is 37% of all Inverclyde data zones. Of these 7, or 6% are in the 5% most deprived in Scotland.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of data zones in education domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 6 from 36 to 42.

The most deprived Education data zone in Inverclyde falls within the intermediate zone of Lower Bow and Larkfield Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl. This data zone (S01010862) has an Education domain ranking of 3. The overall SIMD rank for this data zone is 17.

The charts below shows how Inverclyde's top 5 most deprived data zones compare with the 5 least deprived data zones for two of the Education domain measures.



## Health Domain

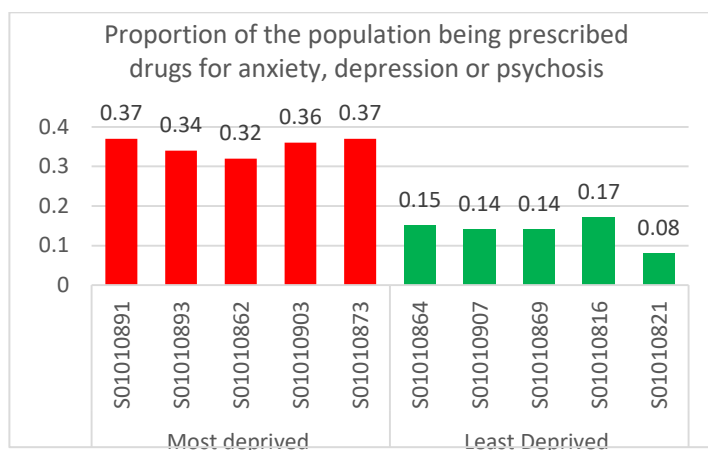
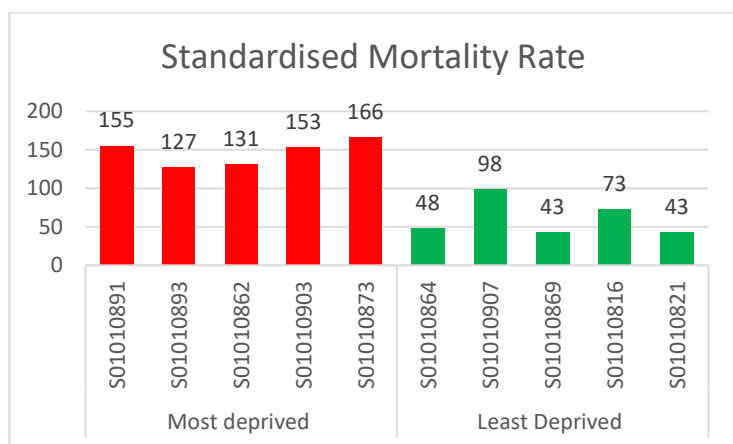
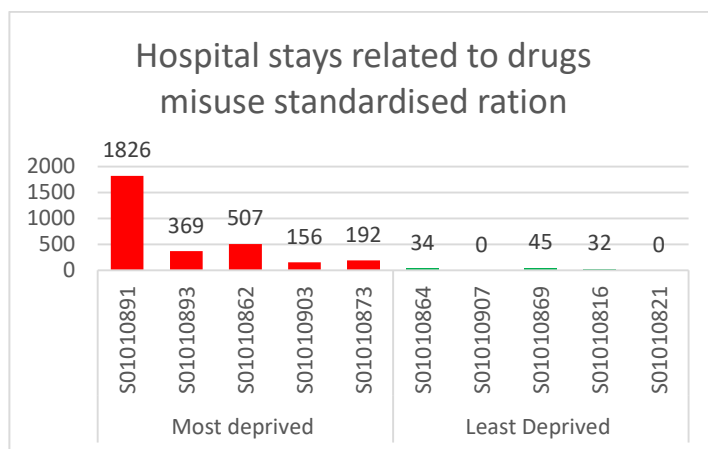
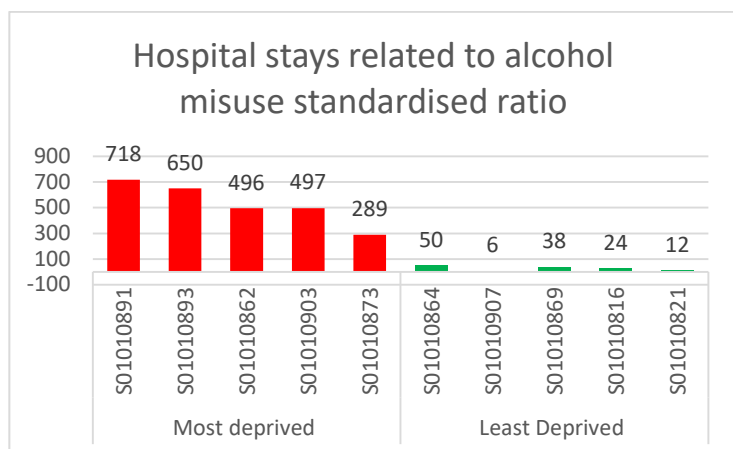
This domain includes indicators which measure:

- Comparative illness
- Alcohol and drugs hospital stays
- Mortality
- Number on anxiety / depression medication
- Low birth weight
- Emergency hospital stays

When looking at the Health domain on its own, there are 47 data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland. This is 41.2% of all Inverclyde data zones. Of these 13, or 11.4% are in the 5% most deprived in Scotland.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of data zones in health domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 3, from 50 to 47.

The most deprived Health data zone in Inverclyde falls within the intermediate zone of Greenock Town Centre and East Central. This data zone (S01010891) has a Health domain ranking of 2. The overall SIMD rank for this data zone is 1. The charts below shows how Inverclyde's top 5 most deprived data zones compare with the 5 least deprived data zones for four of the Health domain measures.



## Geographic Access Domain

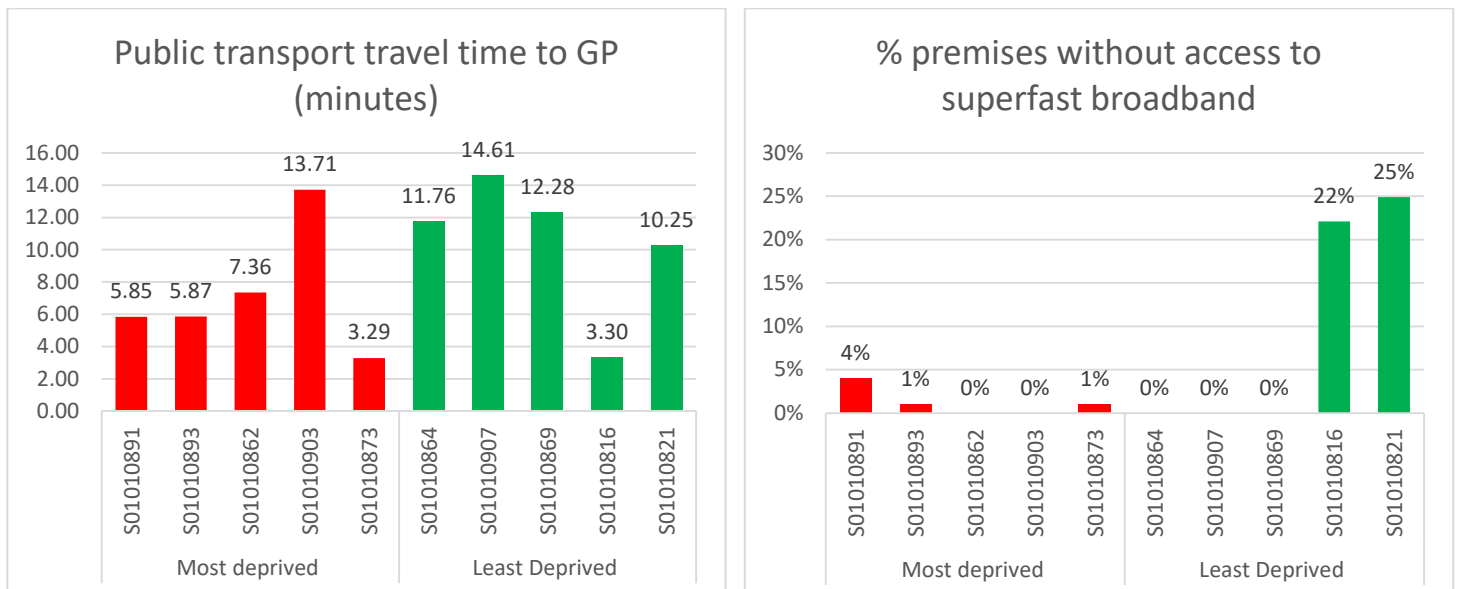
This domain includes indicators which measure average drive time and public transport time to main services such as GP, petrol station, post office, primary and secondary school, retail centre and superfast broadband.

When looking at the Access domain on its own, there are 18 data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland. This is 15.7% of all Inverclyde data zones. Of these 1, or 0.87% falls into the 5% most deprived in Scotland.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of data zones in geographic access domain in the 20% most deprived increased by 2, from 16 to 18.

The most deprived Access data zone in Inverclyde falls within the intermediate zone of West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourrock. This data zone (S01010833) has an Access domain ranking of 263. The overall SIMD rank for this data zone is 5513, which places it within the 30% least deprived data zones in Inverclyde.

The charts below show how Inverclyde's top 5 most deprived data zones compare with the 5 least deprived data zones for two of the Geographic Access domain measures.



## Housing Domain

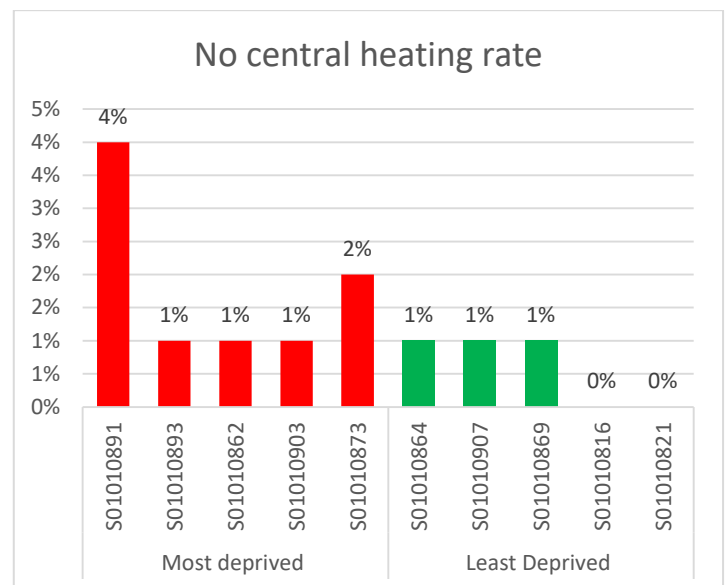
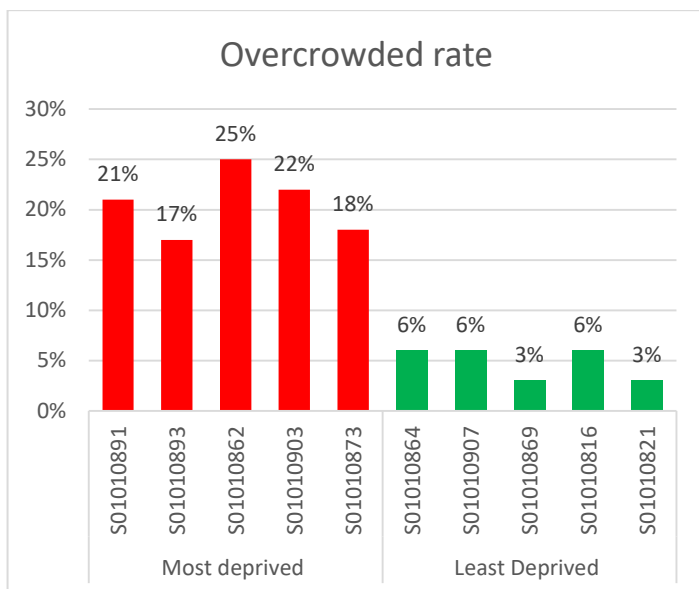
This domain includes indicators which measure the number of households that are overcrowded and without central heating.

When looking at the Housing domain on its own, there are 42 data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland. This is 36.8% of all Inverclyde data zones. Of these 3, or 3% fall into the 5% most deprived in Scotland.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of data zones in the housing domain in the 20% most deprived remained at 42.

The most deprived Housing data zone in Inverclyde falls within the intermediate zone of Port Glasgow, Mid East and Central. This data zone (S01010916) has a Housing domain ranking of 171. The overall SIMD rank for this data zone is 300.

The charts below shows how Inverclyde's top 5 most deprived data zones compare with the 5 least deprived data zones for two of the Housing domain measures.





## Crime Domain

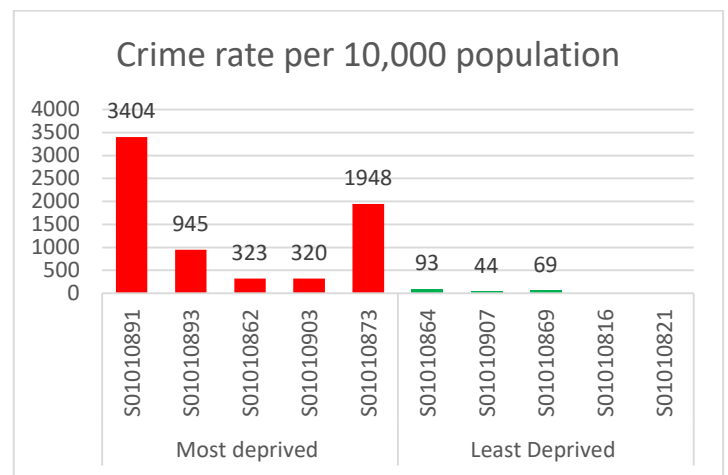
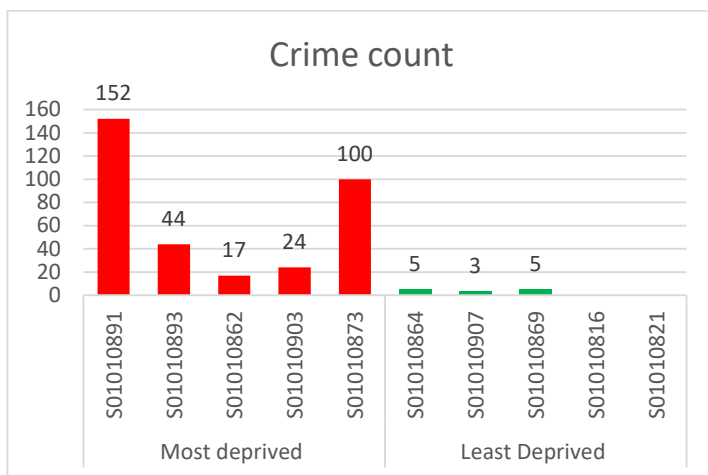
This domain includes indicators which measure recorded crime rate of selected crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drug offences and common assault.

When looking at the Crime domain on its own, there are 24 data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland. This is 36.8% of all Inverclyde data zones. Of these 6, or 5.2% fall into the 5% most deprived in Scotland.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of data zones in the crime domain in the 20% most decreased by 8 from 32 to 24.

The most deprived Crime data zone in Inverclyde falls within the intermediate zone of Greenock Town Centre and East Central. This data zone (S01010891) has a Crime domain ranking of 17. The overall SIMD rank for this data zone is 1.

The charts below shows how Inverclyde's top 5 most deprived data zones compare with the 5 least deprived data zones for two of the Crime domain measures.



## Appendix 1

Data_Zone	Intermediate_Zone	SIMD2020_Rank
<b>5% most deprived</b>		
S01010891	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	1
S01010893	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	15
S01010862	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	17
S01010903	Greenock East	35
S01010873	Greenock West and Central	54
S01010904	Greenock East	75
S01010890	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	86
S01010885	Greenock Upper Central	130
S01010901	Greenock East	158
S01010910	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	182
S01010880	Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	213
S01010895	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	214
S01010912	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	219
S01010889	Greenock Upper Central	224
S01010897	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	266
S01010892	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	270
S01010884	Greenock Upper Central	273
S01010911	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	282
S01010898	Greenock East	287
S01010896	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	292
S01010916	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	300
S01010922	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	302
<b>10% most deprived</b>		
S01010861	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	371
S01010887	Greenock Upper Central	374
S01010900	Greenock East	397
S01010920	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	430
S01010842	Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	441
S01010849	Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	459
S01010894	Greenock Town Centre and East Central	474
S01010859	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	503
S01010850	Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	618
S01010848	Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	631
S01010851	Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	649
S01010929	Port Glasgow Upper East	665
S01010926	Port Glasgow Upper East	670
S01010854	Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	689
<b>15% most deprived</b>		
S01010888	Greenock Upper Central	741
S01010856	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	771
S01010928	Port Glasgow Upper East	775
S01010921	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	814

S01010925	Port Glasgow Upper East	904
S01010858	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	1034

**20% most deprived**

S01010923	Port Glasgow Upper East	1126
S01010908	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	1161
S01010917	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	1166
S01010902	Greenock East	1170
S01010924	Port Glasgow Upper East	1181
S01010919	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	1209
S01010906	Greenock East	1271
S01010843	Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	1329
S01010927	Port Glasgow Upper East	1395

**30% most deprived**

S01010886	Greenock Upper Central	1405
S01010918	Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	1417
S01010855	Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	1425
S01010876	Greenock West and Central	1526
S01010877	Greenock West and Central	1853
S01010852	Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	1976
S01010860	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	1983
S01010872	Greenock West and Central	2041
S01010846	Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	2084
S01010853	Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	2098
S01010905	Greenock East	2382
S01010899	Greenock East	2488
S01010875	Greenock West and Central	2551
S01010878	Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	2614
S01010913	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	2755

**40% most deprived**

S01010915	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	2824
S01010881	Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	2977
S01010914	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	2980
S01010822	Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central	3074
S01010857	Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	3109
S01010879	Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	3129

**50% most deprived**

S01010868	Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	3566
S01010883	Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	3577
S01010866	Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	3604
S01010832	West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourock	3705
S01010837	Gourock Upper and West Central and Upper Larkfield	3789
S01010840	Gourock Upper and West Central and Upper Larkfield	3818
S01010820	Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central	3945
S01010829	Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	3970
S01010819	Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central	4058
S01010845	Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	4184

**40% least deprived**

S01010909	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	4272
S01010823	Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central	4295
S01010841	Gourock Upper and West Central and Upper Larkfield	4432
S01010863	Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	4445
S01010839	Gourock Upper and West Central and Upper Larkfield	4453
S01010838	Gourock Upper and West Central and Upper Larkfield	4485
S01010830	Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	4520
S01010871	Greenock West and Central	4545
S01010870	Greenock West and Central	4626
S01010882	Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	4721

**30% least deprived**

S01010874	Greenock West and Central	5131
S01010826	Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5230
S01010834	West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourock	5377
S01010833	West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourock	5513

**20% least deprived**

S01010824	Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5591
S01010825	Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5628
S01010867	Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	5634
S01010847	Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	5707
S01010827	Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5727
S01010835	West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourock	5761
S01010831	Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5769
S01010828	Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5827
S01010865	Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	5884
S01010836	Gourock Upper and West Central and Upper Larkfield	5897
S01010817	Kilmacolm Central	5912
S01010844	Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	5922
S01010818	Kilmacolm Central	6020
S01010864	Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	6079
S01010907	Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	6192

**10% least deprived**

S01010869	Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	6504
S01010816	Kilmacolm Central	6521
S01010821	Kilmacolm, Quarriers, Greenock Upper East/Central	6882