
Report To:	Policy and Resources Committee	Date:	26 March 2013
Report By:	Albert Henderson, Corporate Director, Education, Communities and Organisational Development	Report No:	PR/083/13
Contact Officer:	Karen McCready, Corporate Policy Officer	Contact No:	712146
Subject:	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012		

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) 2012.

2.0 Summary

- 2.1 The Scottish Government published the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation on 18 December 2012. Previous SIMD statistics have been published in 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. For the purposes of ranking, Scotland is divided into 6,505 small areas called datazones, each containing around 350 households (average population size 800 residents). Inverclyde has 110 datazones. The physical datazone boundaries have stayed the same since their creation in 2004.
- 2.3 The SIMD uses data relating to multiple aspects of life in order to gain the fullest possible picture of deprivation across Scotland. Seven different aspects (referred to as domains) are used. 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,
- 2.4 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 6,505 the least deprived.
- 2.5 The SIMD 2012 contains the same domains as the SIMD 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.
- 2.6 The key points to emerge from SIMD 2012 include:
- The number of Inverclyde datazones in the 5% most deprived in Scotland has fallen by 3 from 17 to 14. This equates to 12.7% of all Inverclyde datazones in the 5% most deprived category.
 - The number of Inverclyde datazones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland increased by 2 from 42 to 44. This was as a result of 2 datazones moving out the 15% most deprived (for the first time) whilst 4 datazones moved into this category.
 - 44 (40%) of Inverclyde's 110 datazones in Inverclyde are in the 15% most deprived in

Scotland, compared to 42 (38.2%) in 2009.

- The most deprived datazone in Inverclyde is SO1004042 which is found in Port Glasgow mid, east and central. It is ranked 115.
- Both income and employment deprivation continue to be higher in Inverclyde than Scotland as a whole. In the SIMD income domain, 18% of the population of Inverclyde were income deprived compared to 13% across Scotland as a whole. Similarly, 18% of the population of Inverclyde aged 16-60/64 were employment deprived compared to 13% across Scotland.

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

- On the **income** domain, the number of datazones in the 15% most deprived fell by 1 from 40 to 39.
- On the **employment** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% in Scotland is unchanged at 42.
- On the **health** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% has increased by 1 to 47
- On the **education** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% has increased by 2 to 25
- On the **access** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% has fallen by 24 from 38 to 14.
- On the **crime** domain, the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% has increased by 6 from 20 to 26

2.8 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.

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 to analyse across the SIMD results

**Corporate Director
Education, Communities and Organisational Development**

4.0 Background

- 4.1 On 18 December 2012, the Scottish Government published the latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). Earlier releases of SIMD statistics were published in 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 6,505 small areas, called datazones, and a relative ranking from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (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 aspects are identified - the seven SIMD domains - and data from these domains are combined to produce the index.
- 4.4 The SIMD is based on small areas known as datazones. Each datazone has on average 800 people living in it. As datazones are population-based they can vary hugely in size. The physical datazone boundaries have stayed the same since their creation in 2004, but the type of people who live within each datazone may have changed.
- 4.5 The SIMD 2012 contains the same domains as the SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2006. As well as providing an overall rank for each datazone (from 1, the most deprived, to 6,505, the least deprived), 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.

5.0 SIMD 2012 – National Picture

- 5.1 The SIMD 2012 shows that multiple deprivation in Scotland has become less concentrated over time. In SIMD 2004, nearly half of all datazones in the most deprived 10% across Scotland were in Glasgow City. In SIMD 2012 this has dropped to 35.8%, with corresponding rises in other local authorities.
- 5.2 The most deprived datazone in Scotland in SIMD 2012 is S01005247, in the Ferguslie Park area of Paisley, Renfrewshire. This datazone was also the most deprived in Scotland in SIMD 2006 and was ranked 2nd most deprived in SIMD 2009.
- 5.3 The least deprived datazone in SIMD 2012 is S01001929 in the Craiglockhart area of Edinburgh.
- 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. Of the 742,200 people in Scotland living in deprived areas, just under a third (31.3%) were income deprived.
- 5.5 North Lanarkshire, Fife, Renfrewshire and East Ayrshire have seen relatively large *increases* in their share of datazones in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2012.
- 5.6 Glasgow City, Edinburgh City, West Lothian, Aberdeen City and South Lanarkshire have seen relatively large *decreases* in their share of datazones in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2012.
- 5.7 Eilean Siar, Moray, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands do not have any datazones in the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2012. This does not mean that there is no deprivation in these areas;

rather that it is not concentrated in small areas.

6.0 SIMD 2012 – Inverclyde Picture

6.1 For the purposes of the SIMD, Inverclyde is split into 110 datazones.

6.2 3 datazones in Inverclyde moved out of the 5% most deprived but remained within the 15% most deprived. This reduces the number of datazones in the 5% most deprived from 17 to 14 and equates to 12.7% of all Inverclyde datazones in the 5% most deprived category.

6.3 Compared with SIMD 2009, 4 datazones in Inverclyde moved into the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland (i.e a ranking of between 1 and 976) in SIMD 2012. These datazones are:

- SO1004089 Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm & Mallard Bowl (***SIMD 2012 ranking 900***)
- SO1004053 Greenock East (Hillend Drive, Border St, Bridgend Rd, Fairrie, Sinclair St) (***SIMD 2012 ranking 905***)
- SO1004047 Greenock East (Clynder rd, Cardross Crescent, Cardross Place) (***SIMD 2012 ranking 800***)
- SO1004025 Port Glasgow (Upper East) (***SIMD 2012 ranking 921***)

6.4 Of these four datazones, two had previously moved out of the 15% most deprived category in 2009 but moved back in 2012 (SO1004089 and SO1004053). One datazone (SO1004047) moved into the 15% most deprived category for the first time whilst one datazone (SO1004025) moved into the 15% most deprived category for the first time since SIMD 2004.

6.5 Comparison with SIMD 2009 also shows that two datazones moved out of the 15% most deprived in SIMD 2012. These datazones are:

- SO1004031 Port Glasgow Upper East (includes Auchendores, Cumbrae, Netherton, Uist and Arran Avenues)
- SO1004066 Braeside, Branchton. Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig

Both datazones have appeared in the 15% most deprived in Scotland consistently since 2004.

The map in Appendix One shows a visual representation of the movement of datazones.

6.6 More detailed analysis of the results from the SIMD can be carried out at either the national or the local share. The national share is the number of data zones in Inverclyde that appear in the 5, 10 and 15% most deprived category in Scotland as a proportion of the total number of data zones in the 5,10 and 15% most deprived in Scotland. The local share is the number of datazones in Inverclyde in the 5, 10 and 15% most deprived in Scotland as a proportion of the total number of datazones in Inverclyde (110).

6.7 The table below shows the changes in the national and local share between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2012.

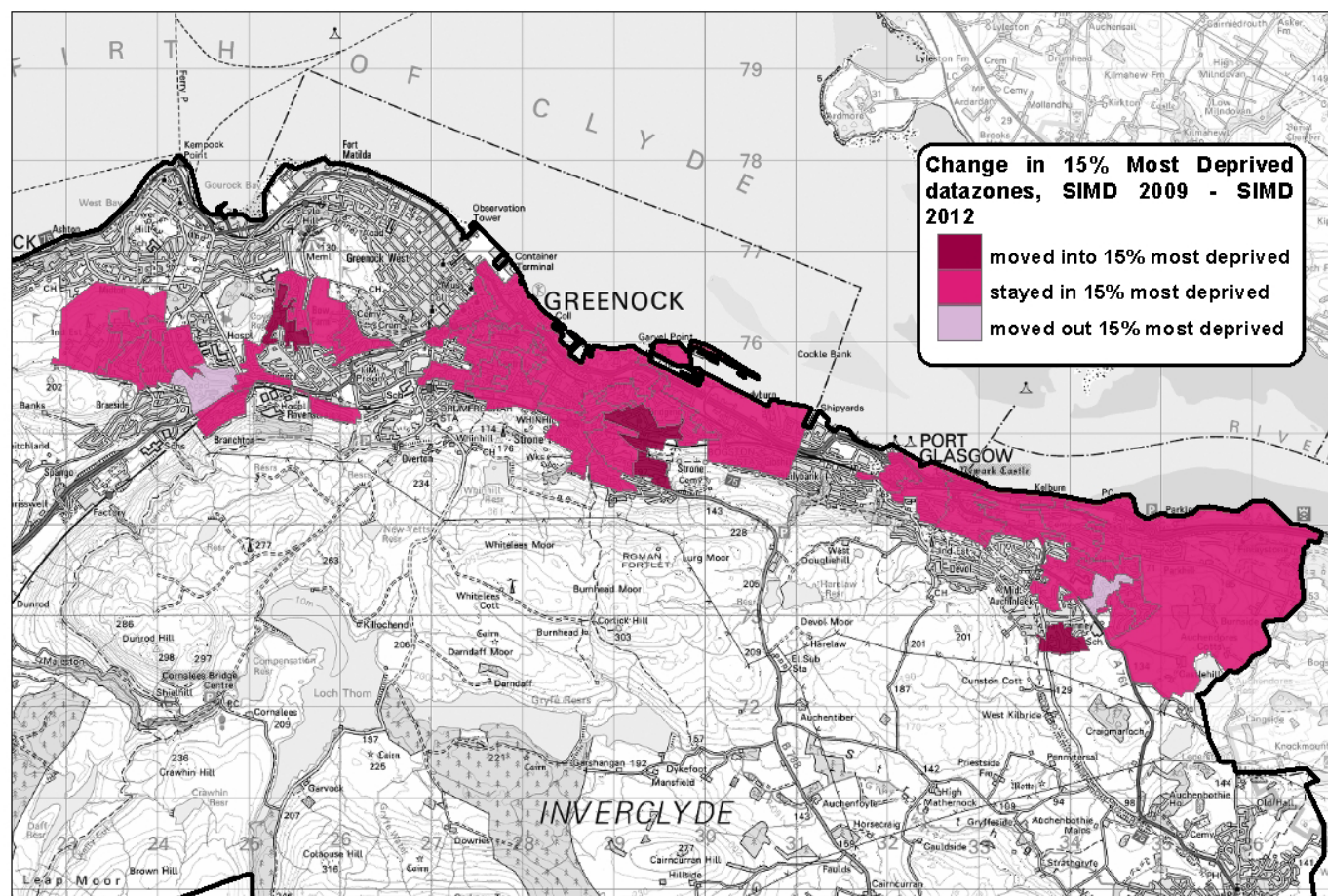
SIMD Domain	National share(%) of 15% most deprived datazones		Local share(%) of 15% most deprived datazones	
	2012	2009	2012	2009
ALL DOMAINS	4.5%	4.3%	40%	38.2%
INCOME	4%	4.1%	35.5%	36.4%
EMPLOYMENT	4.3%	4.3%	38.2%	38.2%
HEALTH	4.8%	4.7%	42.7%	41.8%
EDUCATION	2.6%	2.4%	22.7%	20.9%
HOUSING	2%		18.2%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

Appendix1 provides further charts and tables that show the changes that have occurred between SIMD 2009 and 2012.

7.0 Commentary

- 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% most deprived category in Scotland, despite there being an overall increase in the number of datazones in the 15% most deprived. However the concentration of datazones that sit at the most deprived end of the spectrum serves to show continued effort is required in reducing inequality across the Inverclyde area, bearing in mind that the SIMD is a relative scale, where what happens in other areas affects where Inverclyde sits within the rankings.
- 7.2 In addition, on the income domain in SIMD 2012, 39 (4%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in Inverclyde, compared to 40 (4.1%) in 2009. There was no change in the employment domain over the period.
- 7.3 The housing domain data is unchanged from 2004 as this is based on information from the 2001 census. This will be updated once the relevant information is released from the 2011 census.
- 7.4 Several improvements have been made to the methodology for calculating the geographic access to services domain, and, as a result, the SIMD 2012 access domain is not directly comparable with the SIMD 2009 access domain. This may explain the large change in number of datazones moving out of the 15% most access deprived category.
- 7.5 The datazones that comprise the 5, 10 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.
- 7.6 Further analyses is planned on the individual domains, particularly in relation to crime, which has deteriorated, despite a large drop in crime statistics locally. The SIMD domain only measure certain types of crime, which may not reflect the broader changes, but again, if other local authority areas have also reduced their levels of crime then they will have datazones which have moved out of the 15% most deprived in regard to crime. The crimes measured are:
- Recorded crimes of violence
 - Recorded sexual offences
 - Recorded domestic housebreaking
 - Recorded vandalism
 - Recorded drugs offences
 - Recorded common assault
- 7.7 Further information can be found at <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/simd-2012-results/overall-simd-results/key-findings/>

Change map: datazones in Inverclyde which have stayed in or moved out of the 15% most deprived in Scotland



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Domain Changes in Datazones 2009-2012

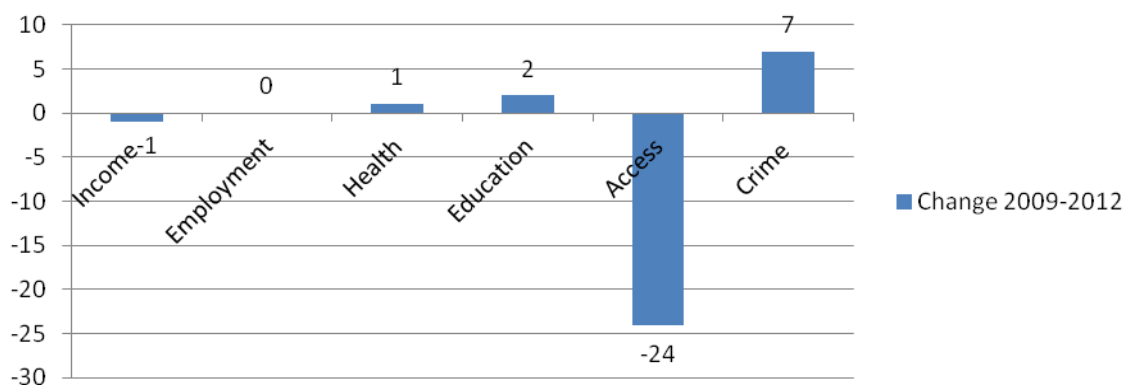


Chart 1

Figure 1 National Share of Datazones in most deprived 5% and 15% (2009 & 2012)

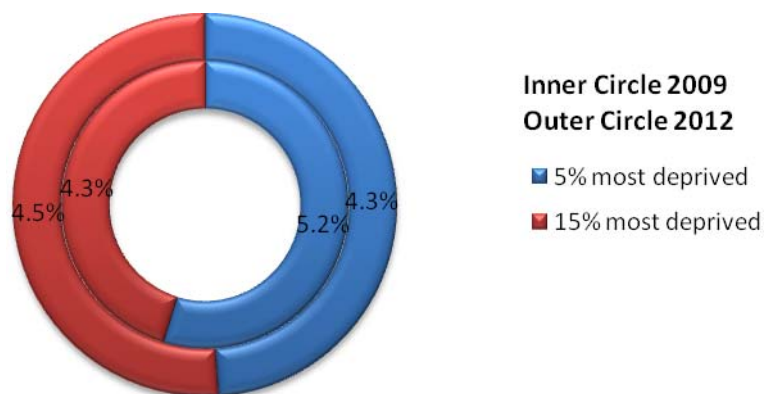


Figure 2 Local Share of Datazones in most deprived 5% and 15% (2009 & 2012)

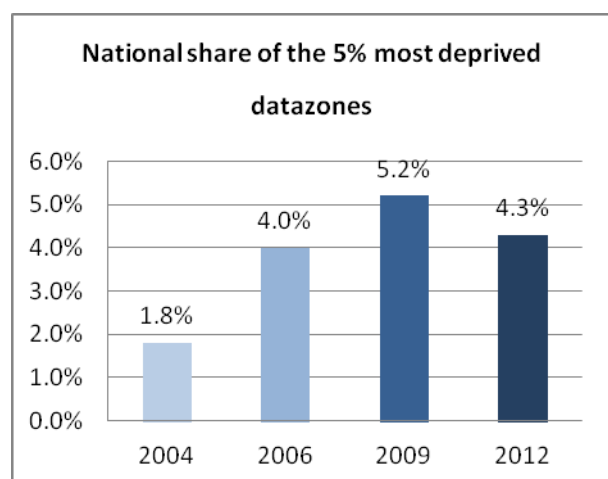
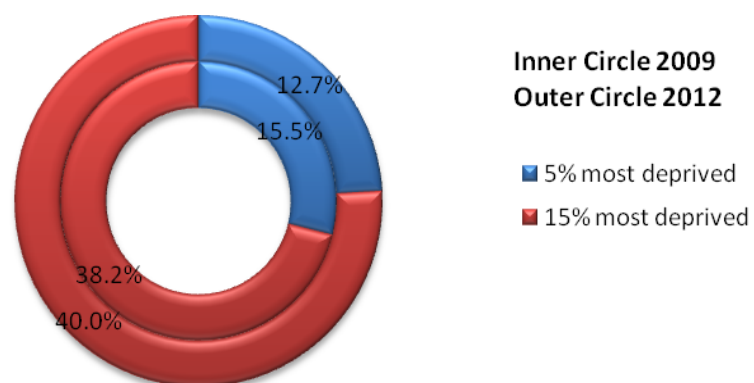


Chart 2

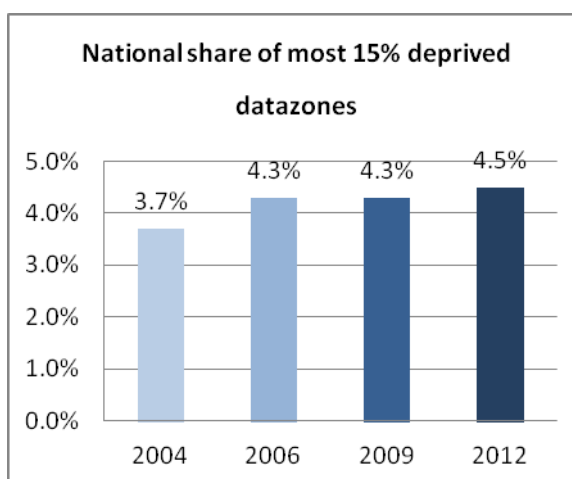


Chart 3

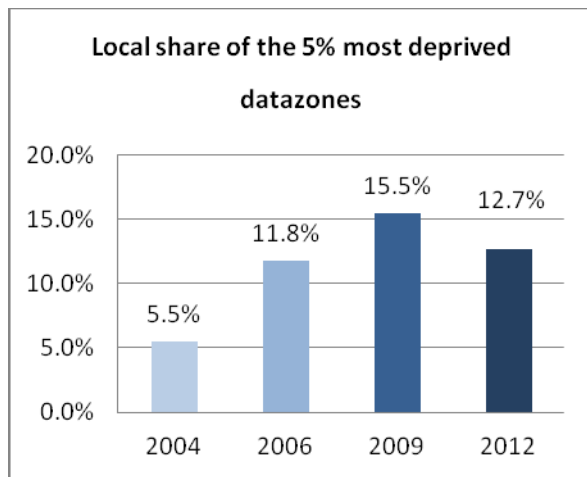


Chart 4

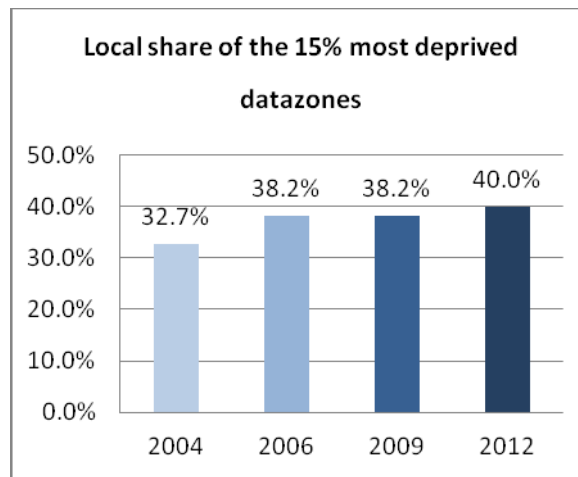


Chart 5