

## Board Meeting

Date of Meeting	Monday 31 October 2016
Paper Title	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016
Agenda Item	19
Paper Number	BM2-P
Responsible Officer	Robin Ashton, GCRB Executive Director
Status	Disclosable
Action	For Information

### 1. Report Purpose

- 1.1** Provides an update to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), published on 31 August 2016.

### 2. Recommendations

- 2.1** The Board is invited to:
- **note** the updated Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) data; and
  - **note** that consideration of this data will be used to inform regional curriculum planning activity.

### 3. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016

- 3.1** The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. It allows effective analysis for targeting of policies and funding where the aim is to wholly or partly tackle or take account of area concentrations of multiple deprivation.
- 3.2** Scotland is divided up into 6,976 small neighbourhoods known as 'Data Zones' and each one is given a relative deprivation score based on a series of measures such as employment, income, health, education, crime and housing. SIMD ranks these data zones from most deprived (ranked 1) to least deprived (ranked 6,976). People using SIMD will often focus on the data zones below a certain rank, for example, the 5%, 10%, 15% or 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.
- 3.3** Attached as Annex 1 is The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016 booklet. This explains how the SIMD data is calculated and it gives some headline findings.

**3.4** The figures show that the Glasgow City area continues to have the largest proportion of data zones in each area which are among the most deprived, with 48% of the 20% most deprived data zones.

**3.5** More detail on the SIMD 2016 release by Scottish Government can be found at

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

**3.6** This data shows that the level of relative deprivation in Glasgow is broadly similar in comparison with 2012, the last time data was produced. For example, just over two-fifths (43%) of the 746 Data Zones in Glasgow are ranked in the bottom 15% most deprived neighbourhoods in Scotland, similar to the level (42%) recorded in 2012.

**3.7** Glasgow therefore continues to have the highest proportion of its neighbourhoods in the bottom 15% across Scotland, followed by Inverclyde (36%), West Dunbartonshire (29%), and Dundee (29%)

**3.8** Glasgow also continues to have a disproportionate share of the total number of bottom 15% most deprived Scottish Data Zones – it accounts for just 11% of the Scottish population, yet it accounts for 31% of the most deprived (i.e. bottom 15%) Data Zones across the country

**3.9** Datazone S01010245 (within the Calton Ward) is the lowest ranked neighbourhood in the city – it is the second lowest ranked (or most deprived) Data Zone in Scotland overall according to the 2016 SIMD. Seven of the ten most deprived Data Zones in Scotland are in Glasgow, including in Barrowfield, Barlanark, Nitshill and Drumchapel

**3.10** Looking at results across the city, three-quarters of the Data Zones within both the Calton and Springburn Wards are ranked in the bottom 15% most deprived neighbourhoods across Scotland. By contrast, the Langside Ward has no Data Zones ranked in the bottom 15%

#### **4. Risk Analysis**

**4.1** There is a risk that if Glasgow college services do not effectively engage with residents from areas of multiple deprivation, the current high levels of deprivation found within the city will not be reduced.

#### **5. Legal Implications**

**5.1** No legal implications are identified.

#### **6. Financial Implications**

**6.1** No financial implications are identified.

## **7. Regional Outcome Agreement Implications**

**7.1** SIMD provides a wealth of information to help improve the understanding about the outcomes and circumstances of people living in the most deprived areas in Scotland. Consideration of this data will be used to inform regional curriculum planning activity.

