

## Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

**NHS Lanarkshire**

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## Summary

- Background and methodology
- Appropriate use of the SIMD
- Summary results of the SIMD 2006:
  - Local Authority
  - 15% Most Deprived
- Outputs and results for Lanarkshire
- SIMD vs Carstairs

## What is the SIMD?

- The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland
- The Index 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
- The first index (SIMD 2004) was published in June 2004, dividing the whole of Scotland into 6,505 areas and ranking each area in terms of multiple deprivation

## Background

- Robust methodology used across UK
- Administrative data sources
- Stable 'data zone' geography
- Combines individual indicators on income, employment, health, education, access, housing and crime into 'domains' and overall index rank
- Rank 1 = most deprived, 6,505 = least deprived
- The most deprived 976 areas are the 15% most deprived in Scotland and these tend to be the focus of policies and funding

## Carstairs

- Derived from four census indicators:
  - low social class,
  - lack of car ownership,
  - Overcrowding
  - male unemployment.
- Calculated at postcode sector level (e.g. G84 9)
- Available on the web site of Glasgow University's MRC Social and Public Health Sciences Unit
- Decile 1 (Least deprived) to Decile 10 (most deprived)

## SIMD update: 2006

- Update to SIMD 2004
- Improvements to methodology and data sources
- 7 subject areas / 'domains': 37 indicators
- New crime domain using 2004 crime data
- New public transport data
- Shows *relative* changes between SIMD 2004 and 2006



## Key facts from overall SIMD 2006

Local authority areas with the largest *local share* of the 15% most deprived in SIMD 2006 are

- Glasgow City (48 per cent)
- Inverclyde (38 per cent)
- Dundee City (30 per cent)
- West Dunbartonshire (28 per cent)
- Clackmannanshire (23 per cent)
- **North Lanarkshire (20 per cent)**
- Eilean Siar, Moray, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands do not have any data zones in the SIMD 2006 15% most deprived

The *local share* is the proportion of data zones in a local authority area that are in the 15% most deprived

Local authority areas with more than 15 per cent *local share* of data zones in the 15% most deprived in the overall SIMD 2006

Local Authority	Number of data zones in LA	15% most deprived data zones			
		SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006	
		No of data zones	Local share (%)	No of data zones	Local share (%)
Glasgow City	694	374	53.9	330	47.6
Inverclyde	110	36	32.7	42	38.2
Dundee City	179	51	28.5	53	29.6
West Dunbartonshire	118	32	27.1	33	28.0
Clackmannanshire	64	10	15.6	15	23.4
<b>North Lanarkshire</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>20.1</b>
East Ayrshire	154	28	18.2	28	18.2
North Ayrshire	179	33	18.4	33	18.4
Renfrewshire	214	41	19.2	36	16.8

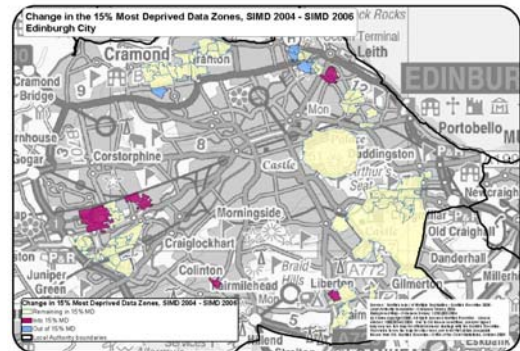
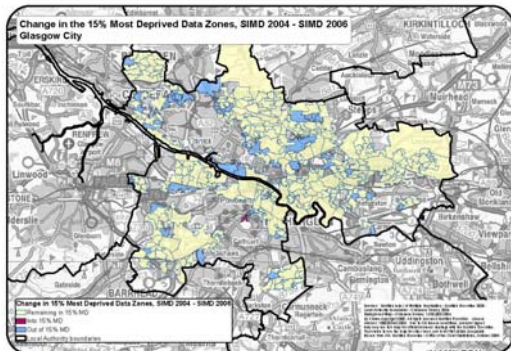
The *local share* is the proportion of data zones in a local authority area that are in the 15% most deprived in Scotland

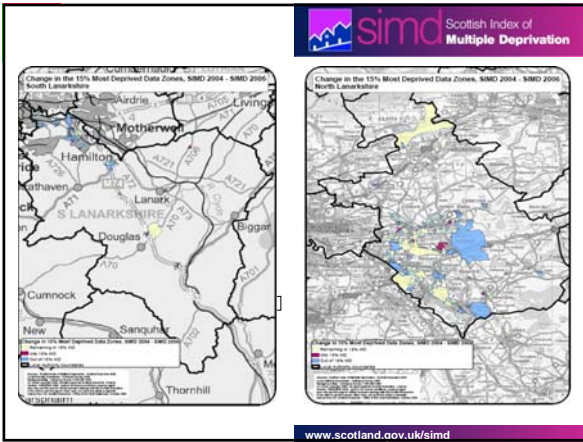
Local Authorities with between 5 and 15% local share of data zones in the 15% most deprived in the overall SIMD 2006

Local Authority	Number of data zones in LA	15% most deprived data zones			
		SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006	
		No of data zones	Local share (%)	No of data zones	Local share (%)
<b>South Lanarkshire</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Edinburgh, City of	549	61	11.1	63	11.5
Fife	453	34	7.5	47	10.4
Aberdeen City	267	18	6.7	27	10.1
Falkirk	197	14	7.1	19	9.6
West Lothian	211	9	4.3	14	6.6
South Ayrshire	147	13	8.8	13	8.8
Argyll & Bute	122	9	7.4	10	8.2
Stirling	110	6	5.5	7	6.4
Dumfries & Galloway	193	9	4.7	11	5.7
Highland	292	9	3.1	17	5.8
Angus	142	3	2.1	8	5.6
Perth & Kinross	175	3	1.7	9	5.1

## 15% most deprived data zones: change between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

- Of the 976 data zones in the 15% most deprived in SIMD 2004:
  - 856 (88%) remained in the 15% most deprived areas in the SIMD 2006
  - 120 new data zones moved in and 120 moved out of the 15% most deprived areas
- Of the 120 data zones moving *in* to the 15% most deprived areas in the SIMD 2006:
  - Over 80 are ranked in the 15% most deprived for three or more SIMD 2006 domains and 89 (74%) were in the 15% to 20% in the SIMD 2004
- Of the 120 data zones moving *out* of the 15% most deprived in SIMD 2004:
  - The proportion of working age population employment deprived decreased in 113 (94%) of the 120 data zones
  - 94 (78%) moved to 15 - 20% and 112 (93%) moved to 15 - 25%





## What was published

- Hardcopy and online general report with initial analysis
- Online technical report
- Hardcopy and online guidance leaflet
- An online interactive mapping website
- An online Statistical Compendium of tables, charts and maps
- Online background data for SIMD 2006

www.scotland.gov.uk/simd

## Website: overview

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Home > Publications > Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - Overview

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Overview

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a far more effective targeting of services and funding where the area to which it applies ranks in the lowest 15% of areas concentrations of multiple deprivation.

The first SIMD (SIMD 2004) was published in June 2004 and was based on 31 indicators in the six individual domains of Current Income, Employment, Health, Education, Skills and Training, Geographic Access to Services (including public transport) and Telecommunications.

The SIMD was updated for 2006 on 17 October 2006. The SIMD 2006 contains 37 indicators in seven domains: Current Income, Employment, Health, Education, Skills and Training, Geographic Access to Services (including public transport) and Telecommunications. The result is a comprehensive picture of relative area deprivation across Scotland.

The SIMD is presented at data zone level, enabling small pockets of deprivation to be identified. The data zones, which have a median population size of 700, are ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (5,520) on the overall SIMD and on each of the individual domains. The result is a comprehensive picture of relative area deprivation across Scotland.

Change between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

Because the data zone boundaries have remained constant it is not possible, for the first time, to analyse relative change over time between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006. However, the SIMD uses levels, so a report is provided that shows that change in rank area relative and does not imply absolute change in a data zone. To assess absolute change between areas and over time, individual indicators, or the SIMD employment domain should be used.

Guidance on comparing individual indicators is available in the [SIMD 2006 technical report](#) and guidance on how to use the SIMD and areas change over time is available in the [SIMD 2006 guidance leaflet](#). The technical report also includes detailed information on each indicator and any changes made to indicators and the overall methodology for the SIMD 2006.

Key Results

Analysis of the SIMD 2006 and change over time is provided in the [SIMD 2006 General Report](#) and the online [Statistical Compendium](#). However, some key results are:

- Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire, and South Lanarkshire have seen relatively large decreases in their share of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.
- The Aberdeen, Inverclyde and Inverclyde-Inverclyde areas have seen the largest increases in their share of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.

www.scotland.gov.uk/simd

## Interactive mapping

Choose geography: North Lanarkshire

Choose map theme: SIMD 2006

Choose domain: SIMD Rank

Choose a classification method: Quantiles

Choose a colour scheme: Red to Blue

Database: SIMD Rank

Data Zones

- Ranks 1-1301 (most deprived in Scotland)
- Ranks 1302-2602
- Ranks 2603-3903
- Ranks 3904-5204
- Ranks 5205-5505 (least deprived in Scotland)

Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies  
 Wards  
 OS Map - Not appropriate at all scales

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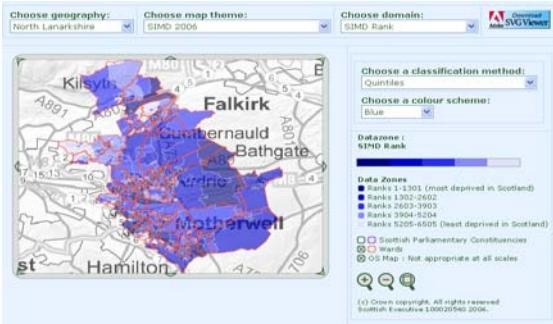
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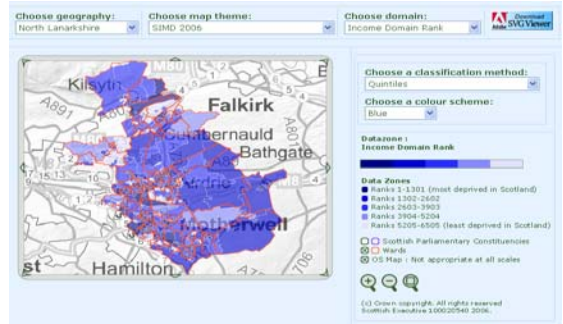
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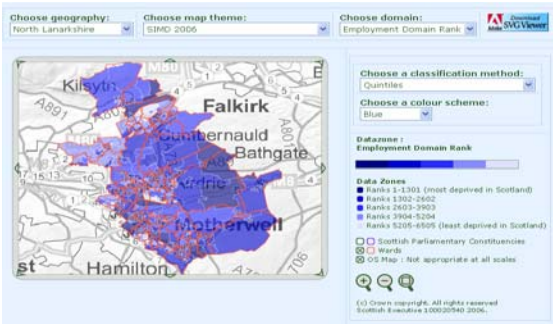
# Interactive mapping – SIMD 2006



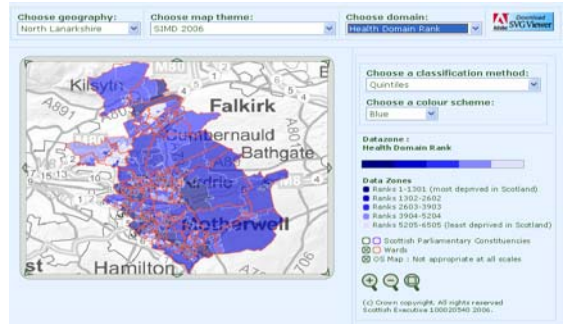
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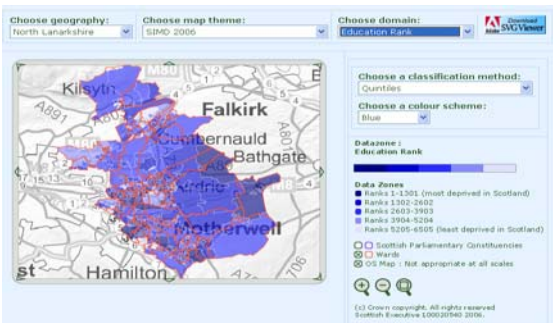
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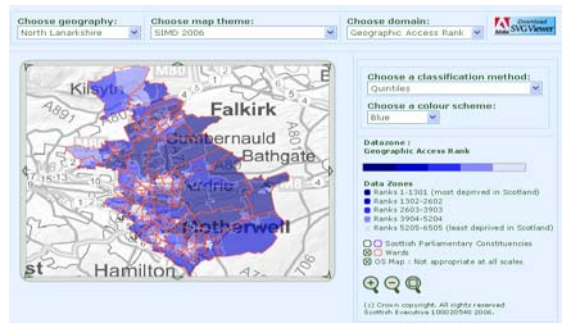
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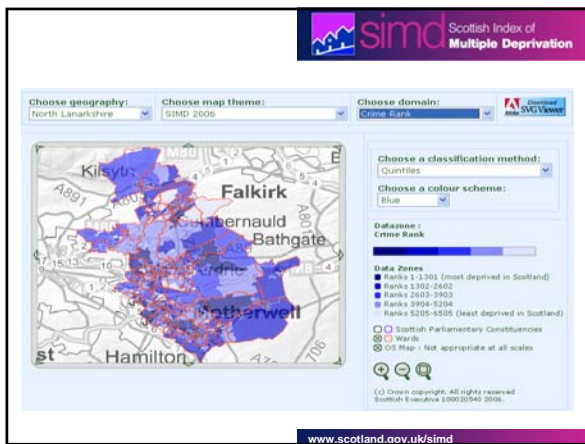
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## Area-based measures

- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)
  - 2004, 2006
  - Datazone geography
- Carstairs
  - 1981, 1991, 2001 (census-based)
  - postcode sector geography, also output area and datazone for 2001 only

[www.scotland.gov.uk/simd](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/simd)

## Which Deprivation Measure?

- For current estimates and trend analyses from 1997 onwards use SIMD06 (datazone)
  - Care needed when comparing SIMD04 and SIMD06
- For long term trends – from necessity - use Carstairs (postcode sector)
  - results very similar to SIMD and allow longer time trend
- To get a more accurate snapshot of the magnitude of inequalities use Carstairs at output area level (2001 population estimate)

[www.scotland.gov.uk/simd](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/simd)

## ANY QUESTIONS?

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