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Health

Education

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006

General
Report

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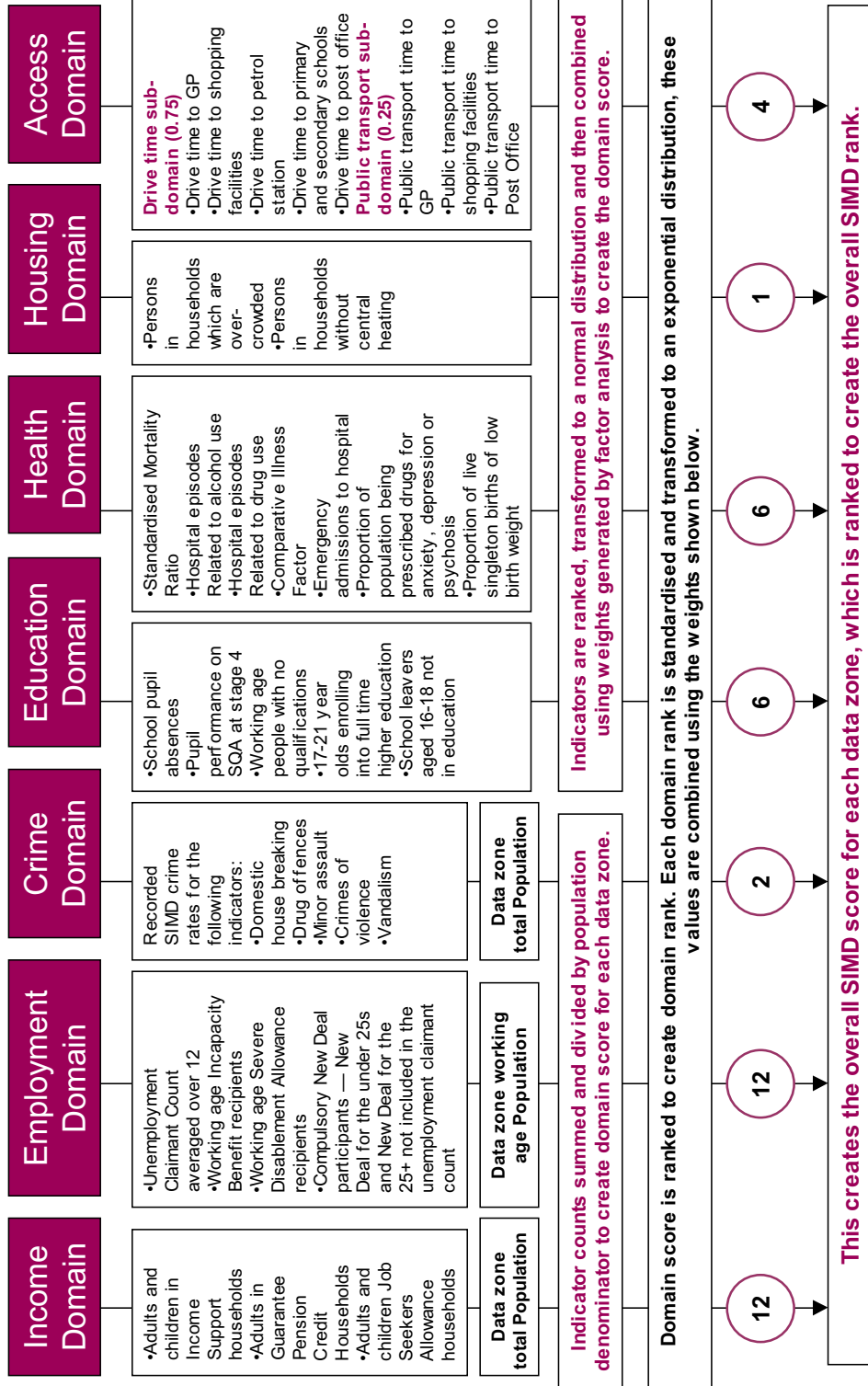
Crime

Income

Housing



SIMD 2006 Methodology



SIMD Rank for each data zone



Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006

**General
Report**

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INTRODUCTION

This report had been produced to provide an initial analysis of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006 and each of its domains.

The SIMD is the Scottish Executive's official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland and is relevant to policies aimed at tackling the causes and effects of multiple deprivation. The SIMD provides a relative ranking of 6,505 small areas (data zones) across Scotland from the most deprived (ranked one) to the least deprived in Scotland (ranked 6,505).

The methodological approach used to construct the SIMD 2006 is based on the widely accepted methodology developed by Oxford University in their calculation of the *Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2003*. Following an evaluation by Glasgow University in 2005 of the methodology used to create the SIMD 2004, improvements have been made to the construction of the SIMD 2006 index, and these are explained in full in the SIMD 2006 Technical Report¹.

The SIMD is based on the small area statistical geography of data zones, which for the SIMD 2006 have a median population size of 769 people. The data zone boundaries have remained stable since their creation in 2004 but the population size of a data zone may have changed (see SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium¹). As both the SIMD 2004 and the SIMD 2006 are based on data zones, for the first time we are able to look at change over time in the relative distribution of Scotland's deprived areas. This report, therefore, also contains a preliminary analysis of relative change in deprived areas between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 and each of the SIMD domains.

The SIMD is made up of a series of different 'domains'. Each domain represents a different subject area, such as education and consist of a number of indicators which are chosen to efficiently capture deprivation for that domain area.

The SIMD 2006 contains the same domains as the SIMD 2004 (Current Income, Employment, Health, Education, Geographic Access to Services and Housing), with the addition of a new public transport sub-domain in the Geographic Access to Services domain and a new Crime domain, which is a collection of selected recorded crimes linked to deprivation, made available for the first time, at a small area level. The SIMD 2006 is based on 37 indicators in seven domains. Updates to the indicators have used the most recent data that was available at the time of construction. In most cases the time lag is less than in the SIMD 2004 and indicators in SIMD 2006 are based mainly on data from 2004 or 2005 with their relevant denominators (see Annex 2 for details of indicators).

For some domains there have been unavoidable changes due to lack of data availability. This and other changes should be taken in to account when interpreting the results.

The Scottish Executive intended to include a new Physical Environment domain in the SIMD 2006. The indicators considered were: *Air Pollution Concentrations*, *Proximity to Derelict Land* and *Proximity to Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory Sites*. Considerable work was undertaken to develop and quality assure these three indicators. However, the physical environment domain will not be included in the SIMD at this time due to conceptual and methodological issues (see the SIMD 2006 Technical Report for more information).

The weighting for each domain or sub domain is based on the robustness of the data, the time lag between data collection and the production of the SIMD and the

¹ The SIMD 2006 Technical report and the Statistical Compendium are available on the Scottish Executive's website or available in hardcopy on request from the Office of the Chief Statistician (see Annex 1).

relative importance of the domain in measuring multiple deprivation. The domain weightings were subject to sensitivity analysis to assess the effects of any changes in weights on the overall index ranks.

Any decisions on changes to the methodology used to create the SIMD, and the indicators included in it, have been made in conjunction with data providers and the SCOTSTAT Measuring Deprivation Advisory Group (MDAG). The MDAG is made up from users and analysts in local authority areas and other bodies (e.g. voluntary sector), experts in particular issues (e.g. access) and analysts within the Scottish Executive. The MDAG provides the Executive with advice on measuring deprivation as it works to implement the long term strategy for measuring deprivation. Advice covers: the needs of users; development priorities; methodological options; quality of outputs; dissemination and guidance on the use of outputs. Minutes and papers from all meetings with the MDAG are published on the Scottish Executive's website (see Annex 1).

The SIMD 2006 guidance leaflet² contains information on appropriate and inappropriate use of the SIMD 2006. It is important to note here that:

- Changes in the rank of a data zone do not necessarily imply absolute change in that area, merely relative change in the overall Scottish context. Changes must be interpreted carefully and take into account absolute change in individual indicators, population changes in the area and absolute change in other data zones. *Absolute* change in some areas may cause a *relative* change in the rank of other data zones that have not undergone absolute change.
- The SIMD is a relative measure of deprivation and can not be used to determine how much more deprived

one data zone is than another, therefore, average ranks cannot be used.

- The index is produced at data zone level only and cannot be used to rank at local authority area level, however, in this report, appropriate analysis of concentrations of deprivation in local authority areas has been included.
- The SIMD does not measure affluence as the indicators used are selected to measure deprivation such as receipt of benefits. A lack of deprivation does not indicate affluence, therefore, data zones with high ranks are not necessarily affluent, simply relatively less deprived.
- The SIMD is not a measure of, or a tool for tackling, individual deprivation as not all deprived individuals live in areas identified as having a high level of multiple deprivation. Conversely, not all people living in deprived areas are deprived themselves.
- The number of data zones varies considerably between local authority areas as does the size of the population and this should be considered when making any comparisons between areas.
- When comparing the SIMD 2004 results with the SIMD 2006 by urban-rural breakdown it must be borne in mind that the 2004 figures are grouped using the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification of 2003-2004 and the SIMD 2006 data are classified according to the Urban-Rural Classification 2005-2006 which has a reduction in the total rural area (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report for more details).

Due to changed data sources and improvements to indicators and methodology, much of the SIMD 2006 is not directly comparable with the SIMD 2004. Some part of observed changes may be due to these differences. The only domain that is directly comparable between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 is the employment domain and, as such, this domain is used for the majority of analysis of absolute change between 2004 and 2006 indices in this report.

² The SIMD 2006 guidance leaflet is available on the Scottish Executive's website see Annex 1 or available from the Office of the Chief Statistician on request (see Annex 1).

Absolute measures of change over time are available for some individual indicators on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website and in the SIMD background data (see Annex 1). Details on comparing individual indicators are given in the SIMD 2006 Technical Report. Due to statistical disclosure control some indicators are only available combined together.

Where comparisons are made between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 in this report, (apart from the employment domain) they relate to the relative movement of data zone ranks into and out of the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland in terms of the overall SIMD, or in terms of individual domains.

The 15% cut-off is used in the Scottish Executive's analysis to define deprived areas, as this cut-off identifies the highest concentrations of multiple deprivation in Scotland. The distribution of deprivation from most to least deprived, begins to shallow after the 15% most deprived data zones, which are the data zones ranked between one and 976.

The analysis for the 'Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005' was based on the SIMD 2004 (see Annex 1). This helped improve the understanding about the outcomes and circumstances of people living in the most deprived areas in Scotland and is relevant to a range of the Executive's Partnership Agreement Commitments especially those relating to community regeneration and Closing the Opportunity Gap⁴ (see Annex 1).

There are also English, Welsh and Northern Ireland Indices of Deprivation which are not directly comparable to the SIMD as they contain some similar but some different indicators and domains,

cover varying time periods and have differences in the way they are compiled. More detail is available on the 'Indices of Deprivation across the UK' on the ONS website (see Annex 1).

Alongside this report, the Scottish Executive is publishing:

- A detailed online technical report which includes a description of the methodology and information about each individual indicator.
- A hardcopy and online guidance leaflet, highlighting results and outlining appropriate use of the SIMD 2006.
- An updated interactive mapping website, showing local authority maps of the most deprived areas in SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, and maps showing change in location of areas of deprivation between the two Indices.
- An online Statistical Compendium of tables, charts and maps of analysis of the overall index and each domain, particularly at the local authority level.
- Online spreadsheets of background data used to construct the SIMD 2006.
- Ranks, Deciles and Vigintiles for the overall SIMD 2006 and by domain will be published on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website (see Annex 1).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used to construct the SIMD 2006 remains fundamentally the same as that used for the SIMD 2004, with some minor improvements. The methodology is based on the techniques developed by Oxford University and is described in full in the SIMD 2004 technical report. For the SIMD 2006, there have been several improvements to the methodology and data sources.

The main changes to the index are the addition of a new crime domain and new public transport sub-domain, the removal of shrinkage from the process of constructing the health and education indicators, and changing from direct to indirect age-sex standardisation for selected health and education indicators.

These changes along with improvements to individual indicators are described in full in the SIMD 2006 technical report. The general methodology is described briefly below.

Constructing the index

The domains included in the SIMD 2006 are:

- Current Income
- Employment
- Health
- Education, Skills and Training
- Geographic Access to Services
- Housing
- Crime

Each domain is made up of individual indicators which are listed in Annex 2. The domain score is calculated differently for each domain, depending on the indicators available.

The current income, employment, housing and crime domains are created by summing counts and dividing by the appropriate population denominator taken from the Census or Small Area Population Estimates (SAPEs). For the 2006 SIMD

the income and employment domains are constructed by counting the number of people claiming relevant benefits, and dividing by the appropriate population taken from the 2004 SAPE. Thus the domain scores are a simple percentage.

The housing domain is the sum of people in households that are overcrowded or have no central heating, divided by the total household population from the 2001 Census. The crime domain is a count of selected recorded crimes, called SIMD crimes, divided by the 2004 SAPE total population, but is shown as a rate of SIMD crime per 10,000 population rather than a percentage of the population.

The health, education and geographic access domains are constructed using factor analysis, which is a statistical technique that calculates weights for each indicator before they are added together to create the domain score. The indicators cannot simply be summed as they are not all counts and use different denominators. This means that the scores for these three domains are relative rather than absolute values and, as such, can not be used to measure absolute differences or absolute change.

The overall index is a weighted sum of the seven domain scores. Prior to weighting, the domains are standardised by ranking the scores. The ranks then undergo exponential transformation to avoid high ranks in one domain 'cancelling out' low ranks in another. The weights are applied to each of the domains in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 to create the overall indices. The weights are provided in Annex 2.

The resulting SIMD scores for each data zone are then ranked from one (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived).

A flow diagram summarising the SIMD 2006 methodology is available inside the back cover of this publication.

RESULTS

OVERALL SIMD 2006

The SIMD is designed to identify areas of high concentrations of multiple deprivation, and as such, many of the areas identified by the SIMD 2006 as multiply deprived are the same as those identified by the SIMD 2004.

The SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 are very strongly related to each other, although as might be expected due to change in areas over time and also improvements to the measurement of deprivation, the SIMD 2006 has identified movement of areas into and out from the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland. It is imperative to note that the rankings of data zones within the index are relative and so a data zone with a more deprived rank in SIMD 2006 may not necessarily have become more deprived in absolute terms, rather its relative position to other areas has worsened.

The SIMD 2006 was designed to measure small area multiple deprivation and not individual deprivation. However the income and employment domains can be used as proxies for individual deprivation and these are detailed in the relevant sections for these domains.

The most deprived data zone in the SIMD 2006 is in the Ferguslie area of Paisley, Renfrewshire. The least deprived data zone is in the Comely Bank area of the City of Edinburgh. Of the five most deprived data zones in the SIMD 2006, two are in Glasgow City, two are in Renfrewshire and one is in the City of Edinburgh. The five most deprived data zones in the SIMD 2004 were all in Glasgow City.

KEY POINTS

- 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.
- Fife, Aberdeen City, Highland and Inverclyde have seen relatively large *increases* in their share of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.
- The 15% most deprived data zones in SIMD 2006 contain 36 per cent (257,041) of Scotland's income deprived population and 33 per cent (134,347) of Scotland's employment deprived working age³ population.
- Local authority areas with the largest *national* shares of the 15% most deprived in Scotland are Glasgow City (34 per cent), North Lanarkshire (nine per cent), City of Edinburgh (seven per cent) and South Lanarkshire (six per cent).
- 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) and 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. This does not mean there is no deprivation in these areas rather that it is not concentrated in small areas.

³ The working age population covers all men aged 16 to 64, inclusive and women aged 16 to 59, inclusive.

Most deprived areas in SIMD 2006 by local authority

Concentrations of multiple deprivation are predominantly found in Glasgow City, which contains over half of Scotland's 5% most deprived areas and a third of Scotland's 15% most deprived areas. Other local authority areas with a considerable share of the Scotland's 15% most deprived data zones are North Lanarkshire (nine per cent), City of Edinburgh (seven per cent), South Lanarkshire (six per cent), Dundee City (five per cent) and Fife (five per cent). This should be taken in the context of the number of data zones within each local authority area (see Table 1.4).

Almost half of the data zones within Glasgow City (48 per cent) fall within the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2006 (see Table 1.5). Other local authority areas with relatively high proportions of data zones in the 15% most deprived are: Inverclyde (38 per cent), Dundee City (30 per cent), West Dunbartonshire (28 per cent), Clackmannanshire (23 per cent) and North Lanarkshire (20 per cent). The major conurbations showing the 15% most deprived data zones nationally are shown in Map 1.7 to Map 1.10.

Eilean Siar, Moray, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands do not have any data zones in the SIMD 2006 15% most deprived.

Movement of data zones between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

There is more movement of data zone ranks between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 in the less deprived areas that do not have high concentrations of deprivation and there is relatively less movement in the most deprived areas. Since the index is designed to look at the most deprived areas, this is to be expected.

Movement of ranks can be assessed by looking at movement between vigintiles, which divide the ranks from one to 6,505 into 5% portions. If data zones remain

within the same vigintile, there has been very little movement in ranks between 2004 and 2006.

Looking at movement across all areas, 37 per cent of all 6,505 data zones remained in the same SIMD vigintile between 2004 and 2006, 80 per cent remained in the same or moved by one vigintile and 95 per cent remained in the same vigintile or moved by one or two vigintiles.

Concentrating on the 976 data zones which are the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland, 88 per cent (856) of these data zones which were in the 15% most deprived areas in SIMD 2004 remained in the 15% most deprived areas in the SIMD 2006. 120 different data zones moved into the 15% most deprived areas and 120 data zones also moved out of the 15% most deprived areas.

Of the 120 data zones moving into the 15% most deprived areas in the SIMD 2006, 89 (74 per cent) were in the 15% to 20% (vigintile 4) most deprived areas in the SIMD 2004. Of the 120 data zones, a data zone in the centre of Perth was the least deprived in SIMD 2004 (rank 1837 in SIMD 2004 and rank 947 in SIMD 2006). Over 80 of the 120 data zones moving into the 15% most deprived are ranked in the 15% most deprived for three or more SIMD 2006 domains and 85 of the 120 data zones moving into the 15% most deprived are also in the 15% most employment deprived.

Of the 120 data zones moving into the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2006, 44 were in Regeneration Outcome Agreement (ROA) Areas, which currently benefit from funding through the Community Regeneration Fund (see Annex 3). All of the 120 data zones moving *out* of the 15% most deprived between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 were in ROA areas. This is to be expected as only six data zones in the 2004 SIMD 15% most deprived were not in an ROA area.

Movement of data zones between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 by local authority areas

Local authority areas that have seen a considerable decrease in the number of data zones in the most deprived areas are Glasgow City (226 data zones in 5% most deprived in 2004, 169 in 2006, 325 to 269 in the 10% most deprived and 374 to 330 in the 15% most deprived) and North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire (see Table 1.5).

Annex 3 shows the number of data zones moving into and out of the 15% most deprived by local authority area and a full list of data zones moving in and out of the 15% most deprived is available in the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium.

Local authority areas that have shown the largest increase in the number of data zones in the most deprived areas are Fife, Aberdeen City, Highland, Inverclyde and Perth & Kinross with an increase of 13, 9, 8, 6 and 6 data zones respectively.

Some local authority areas have had data zone movement *within* the most deprived 15%. For example South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire and North Lanarkshire show increases in their share of the 5% most deprived areas in Scotland between 2004 and 2006, but have similar or fewer data zones in the 15% most deprived areas.

Movement of data zones between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 in urban and rural areas

In the SIMD 2006 there has been a shift in the concentration of deprived areas away from large urban areas, although they still have the majority of the 15% most deprived data zones.

In terms of the urban rural classification of data zones, there was a general reduction in the number of data zones in 'large urban areas' in the 15% most deprived in Scotland, (see Table 1.6). This decrease was compensated by an increase in 'other urban areas' and a smaller increase among 'accessible small towns', 'remote

small towns' and 'remote rural areas'. In the 5% most deprived data zones in the SIMD 2004 index, 285 were in large urban areas and 35 were in other urban areas, while in SIMD 2006 these changed to 251 and 66, respectively. This pattern continues, to a lesser extent, in the 10, 15 and 20% most deprived data zones.

Population change between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

Table 1.1: Data zone total population change for data in the 15% most deprived in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

Population Change	Data zones moving into 15% MD	
	Count of data zones	% of data zones
Decrease greater than 20%	1	0.8
Decrease of between 5 and 20%	59	49.2
Change of less than 5%	54	45.0
Increase of between 5 and 20%	6	5.0
Increase greater than 20%	0	0.0
Total	120	100.0
Population Change	Data zones moving out of 15% MD	
	Count of data zones	% of data zones
Decrease greater than 20%	6	5.0
Decrease of between 5 and 20%	22	18.3
Change of less than 5%	59	49.2
Increase of between 5 and 20%	24	20.0
Increase greater than 20%	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0
Population Change	Data zones staying in 15% MD	
	Count of data zones	% of data zones
Decrease greater than 20%	26	3.0
Decrease of between 5 and 20%	323	37.7
Change of less than 5%	388	45.3
Increase of between 5 and 20%	102	11.9
Increase greater than 20%	17	2.0
Total	856	100.0

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census and 2004 SAPE. Notes: Population change is based on the difference between 2001 Census population (2004 SIMD) and 2004 SAPE (2006 SIMD).

Of the 120 data zones moving into the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland only one data zone in Bathgate, West Lothian has had a *decrease* in population of more than 20 percent. The largest *increase* was 19 per cent for a data zone also in West Lothian. Forty-five per cent of the data zones had a population change of less than 5 per cent.

Of the 120 data zones which have moved out of the 15% most deprived in Scotland between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 six data zones (five per cent) have had a *decrease* in population of greater than 20 per cent and nine data zones (eight per cent) have had an *increase* of greater than 20 per cent. Half of the 120 data zones had a population change of less than five per cent (see Table 1.1).

Of the 856 data zones which remained in the 15% most deprived between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, 45 per cent had a population change of less than five per cent and 26 data zones (three per cent) had a *decrease* of greater than 20 per cent.

Of the 39 data zones in the whole of Scotland which have had a population

decrease of greater than 20 percent, 26 have remained in the 15% most deprived (see Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Data zone total population change between 2001 and 2004

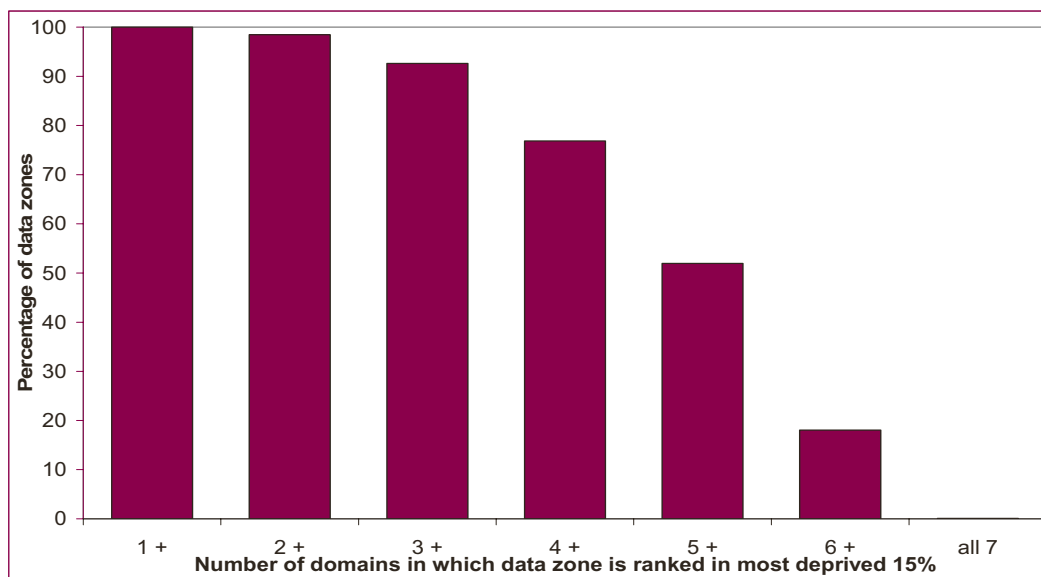
Population Change	Count of data zones	% of data zones
Decrease greater than 20%	39	0.6
Decrease of between 5 and 20%	1,339	21.5
Change of less than 5%	3,886	59.7
Increase of between 5 and 20%	964	14.8
Increase greater than 20%	217	3.3
Total	6,505	100.0

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census and 2004 SAPE.

Notes: Population change is based on the difference between 2001 Census population (2004 SIMD) and 2004 SAPE (2006 SIMD).

Each domain uses the appropriate population denominators or weights in its construction. Hence, the SIMD takes into account absolute population change but not change in the population structure.

Chart 1.3: Data zones in the 15% most deprived in the overall SIMD 2006 which are also in the 15% most deprived in individual domains



Change in the domains between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

All of the domains included in the SIMD 2006 are significantly correlated with each other except for the access domain, which has a negative relationship (although not statistically significant) with each of the remaining domains (see Annex 4). This is because in Scotland, access deprivation tends to occur in remote and rural areas whilst deprivation in the other domains tends to be concentrated in urban areas.

The new crime domain generally has a slightly lower correlation with the other domains and is not significantly correlated with the housing domain.

Each SIMD 2006 domain is significantly correlated with its 2004 counterpart. Another way of analysing the correlations is to look at the numbers of data zones that show a high measure of deprivation in more than one domain. Half of the data zones in the 15% most deprived in the overall SIMD 2006 are in the 15% most deprived in five of the seven domains and almost 20 per cent are deprived in six of the seven domains (see Chart 1.3).

Table 1.4: National share of data zones in the most deprived 5, 10, 15 and 20% in the overall SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Local Authority	5% Most deprived data zones			10% Most deprived data zones			15% Most deprived data zones			20% Most deprived data zones				
	SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006	SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006	SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006	SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006		
	no. of data zones	national share (%)	no. of data zones	national share (%)	no. of data zones	national share (%)	no. of data zones	national share (%)	no. of data zones	national share (%)	no. of data zones	national share (%)		
Aberdeen City	2	0.6	9	2.8	8	1.2	18	2.8	27	2.8	27	2.1	36	2.8
Aberdeenshire	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.2	2	0.3	6	0.6	4	0.3	8	0.6
Angus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	0.8	6	0.5	9	0.7
Argyll & Bute	0	0.0	2	0.6	6	0.9	4	0.6	10	1.0	10	0.8	11	0.8
Clackmannanshire	2	0.6	2	0.6	4	0.6	9	1.4	10	1.5	16	1.2	17	1.3
Dumfries & Galloway	1	0.3	2	0.6	3	0.5	9	0.9	11	1.1	15	1.2	16	1.2
Dumfries City	9	2.8	13	4.0	34	5.2	39	6.0	51	5.2	75	5.8	68	5.2
East Ayrshire	7	2.2	8	2.5	13	2.0	17	2.6	28	2.9	40	3.1	40	3.1
East Dunbartonshire	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.3	4	0.4	3	0.3	5	0.4	6	0.5
East Lothian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2
East Renfrewshire	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.2	5	0.5	3	0.6	8	0.6
Edinburgh, City of	25	7.7	27	8.3	44	6.8	46	7.1	61	6.3	70	5.4	76	5.8
Eilean Siar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Falkirk	1	0.3	1	0.3	7	1.1	11	1.7	14	1.9	30	2.3	29	2.2
Fife	1	0.3	5	1.5	12	1.8	22	3.4	34	3.5	47	4.6	80	6.1
Glasgow City	226	69.5	169	52.0	325	49.9	269	41.3	374	38.3	404	31.1	371	28.5
Highland	3	0.9	3	0.9	7	1.1	8	1.2	9	0.9	17	1.3	24	1.8
Inverclyde	6	1.8	13	4.0	24	3.7	29	4.5	36	3.7	42	4.3	49	3.8
Midlothian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	5	0.5	10	0.8
Moray	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
North Ayrshire	6	1.8	9	2.8	16	2.5	23	3.5	33	3.4	33	3.4	48	3.7
North Lanarkshire	9	2.8	17	5.2	44	6.8	44	6.8	103	10.6	84	8.6	133	10.2
Orkney Islands	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perth & Kinross	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.3	5	0.8	3	0.3	9	0.9	10	0.8
Renfrewshire	8	2.5	9	2.8	22	3.4	22	3.4	41	4.2	36	3.7	60	4.6
Scottish Borders	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.3	2	0.2	3	0.3	6	0.5
Shetland Islands	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Ayrshire	1	0.3	5	1.5	7	1.1	8	1.2	13	1.3	20	1.5	21	1.6
South Lanarkshire	8	2.5	13	4.0	40	6.1	37	5.7	66	6.8	56	5.7	80	6.1
Stirling	3	0.9	5	1.5	5	0.8	5	0.8	6	0.6	7	0.7	10	0.8
West Dunbartonshire	6	1.8	5	1.5	20	3.1	17	2.6	32	3.3	33	3.4	40	3.1
West Lothian	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.3	3	0.5	9	0.9	14	1.4	28	2.3
Scotland	325	100.0	325	100.0	651	100.0	651	100.0	976	100.0	976	100.0	1,301	100.0

Note: The national share is the number of data zones in the local authority area in the 5, 10, 15 or 20% most deprived in Scotland as a proportion of the total number of data zones in the 5, 10, 15 or 20% most deprived in Scotland.

Table 1.5: Local share of data zones in the most deprived 5, 10, 15 and 20% in the overall SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Local Authority	No. of data zones in LA	5% Most deprived data zones						10% Most deprived data zones						15% Most deprived data zones						20% Most deprived data zones					
		SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006		SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006		SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006		SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006		SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006					
		no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)				
Aberdeen City	267	2	0.7	9	3.4	8	3.0	18	6.7	18	6.7	18	6.7	27	10.1	27	10.1	27	10.1	36	13.5				
Aberdeenshire	301	0	0.0	2	0.7	1	0.3	2	0.7	2	0.7	2	0.7	6	2.0	4	1.3	4	1.3	8	2.7				
Angus	142	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	3	2.1	3	2.1	8	5.6	6	4.2	6	4.2	9	6.3				
Argyll & Bute	122	0	0.0	2	1.6	6	4.9	4	3.3	9	7.4	10	8.2	10	8.2	10	8.2	10	8.2	11	9.0				
Clackmannanshire	64	2	3.1	2	3.1	4	6.3	9	14.1	10	15.6	15	23.4	15	23.4	16	25.0	17	26.6	16	26.6				
Dumfries & Galloway	193	1	0.5	2	1.0	3	1.6	6	3.1	9	4.7	11	5.7	11	5.7	15	7.8	16	8.3	17	8.3				
Dumfries City	179	9	5.0	13	7.3	34	19.0	39	21.8	51	28.5	53	29.6	75	41.9	68	38.0	40	26.0	40	26.0				
East Ayrshire	154	7	4.5	8	5.2	13	8.4	17	11.0	28	18.2	28	18.2	40	26.0	40	26.0	40	26.0	40	26.0				
East Dunbartonshire	127	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.6	2	1.6	4	3.1	3	2.4	3	2.4	5	3.9	6	4.7	6	4.7				
East Lothian	120	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	3	2.5	3	2.5	3	2.5				
East Renfrewshire	120	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.7	1	0.8	5	4.2	3	2.5	3	2.5	8	6.7	8	6.7	8	6.7				
Edinburgh, City of	549	25	4.6	27	4.9	44	8.0	46	8.4	61	11.1	63	11.5	70	12.8	76	13.8	76	13.8	76	13.8				
Eilean Siar	36	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0				
Falkirk	197	1	0.5	1	0.5	7	3.6	11	5.6	14	7.1	19	9.6	30	15.2	29	14.7	30	15.2	29	14.7				
Fife	453	1	0.2	5	1.1	12	2.6	22	4.9	34	7.5	47	10.4	60	13.2	80	17.7	80	17.7	80	17.7				
Glasgow City	694	226	32.6	169	24.4	325	46.8	269	38.8	374	53.9	330	47.6	404	58.2	371	53.5	404	58.2	371	53.5				
Highland	292	3	1.0	3	1.0	7	2.4	8	2.7	9	3.1	17	5.8	17	5.8	24	8.2	17	5.8	24	8.2				
Inverclyde	110	6	5.5	13	11.8	24	21.8	29	26.4	36	32.7	42	38.2	46	41.8	49	44.5	46	41.8	49	44.5				
Midlothian	112	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	5	4.5	6	5.4	10	8.9	6	5.4	10	8.9				
Moray	116	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.7				
North Ayrshire	179	6	3.4	9	5.0	16	8.9	23	12.8	33	18.4	33	18.4	50	27.9	48	26.8	50	27.9	48	26.8				
North Lanarkshire	418	9	2.2	17	4.1	44	10.5	44	10.5	103	24.6	84	20.1	152	36.4	133	31.8	152	36.4	133	31.8				
Orkney Islands	27	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0				
Perth & Kinross	175	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	1.1	5	2.9	3	1.7	9	5.1	5	2.9	10	5.7	5	2.9	10	5.7				
Renfrewshire	214	8	3.7	9	4.2	22	10.3	22	10.3	41	19.2	36	16.8	60	28.0	60	28.0	60	28.0	60	28.0				
Scottish Borders	130	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.5	2	1.5	3	2.3	4	3.1	6	4.6	4	3.1	6	4.6				
Shetland Islands	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0				
South Ayrshire	147	1	0.7	5	3.4	7	4.8	8	5.4	13	8.8	13	8.8	20	13.6	21	14.3	20	13.6	21	14.3				
South Lanarkshire	398	8	2.0	13	3.3	40	10.1	37	9.3	66	16.6	56	14.1	88	22.1	80	20.1	88	22.1	80	20.1				
Stirling	110	3	2.7	5	4.5	5	4.5	5	4.5	6	5.5	7	6.4	8	7.3	10	9.1	8	7.3	10	9.1				
West Dunbartonshire	118	6	5.1	5	4.2	20	16.9	17	14.4	32	27.1	33	28.0	44	37.3	40	33.9	44	37.3	40	33.9				
West Lothian	211	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.9	3	1.4	9	4.3	14	6.6	28	13.3	30	14.2	28	13.3	30	14.2				
Scotland	6,505	325	5.0	325	5.0	651	10.0	651	10.0	976	15.0	976	15.0	1,301	20.0	1,301	20.0	1,301	20.0	1,301	20.0				

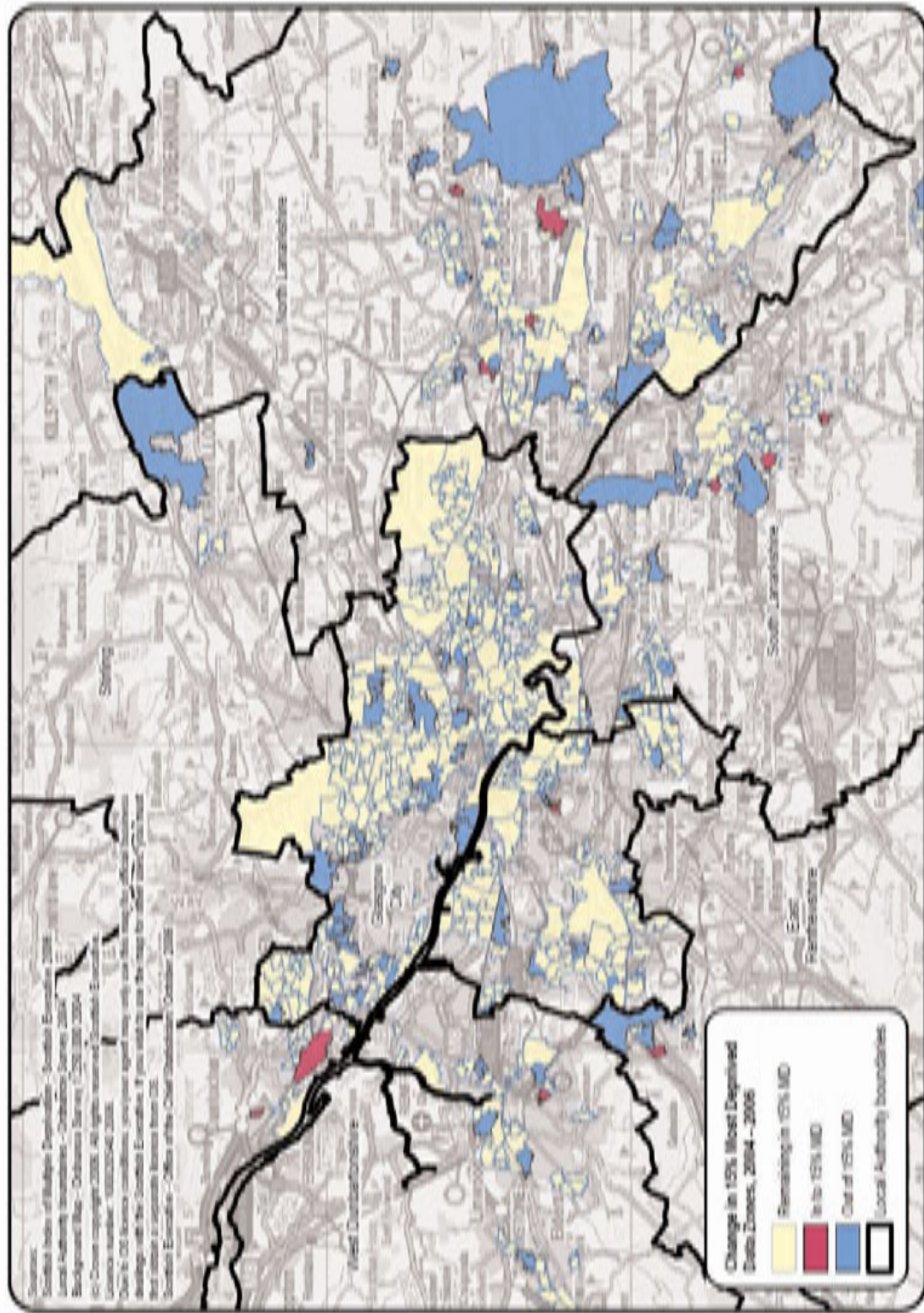
Note: The local share is the number of data zones in the local authority area in the 5, 10, 15 or 20% most deprived in Scotland as a proportion of the total number of data zones in the local authority area.

Table 1.6: Share of data zones in the most deprived 5, 10, 15 and 20% nationally in the overall SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by urban-rural classification

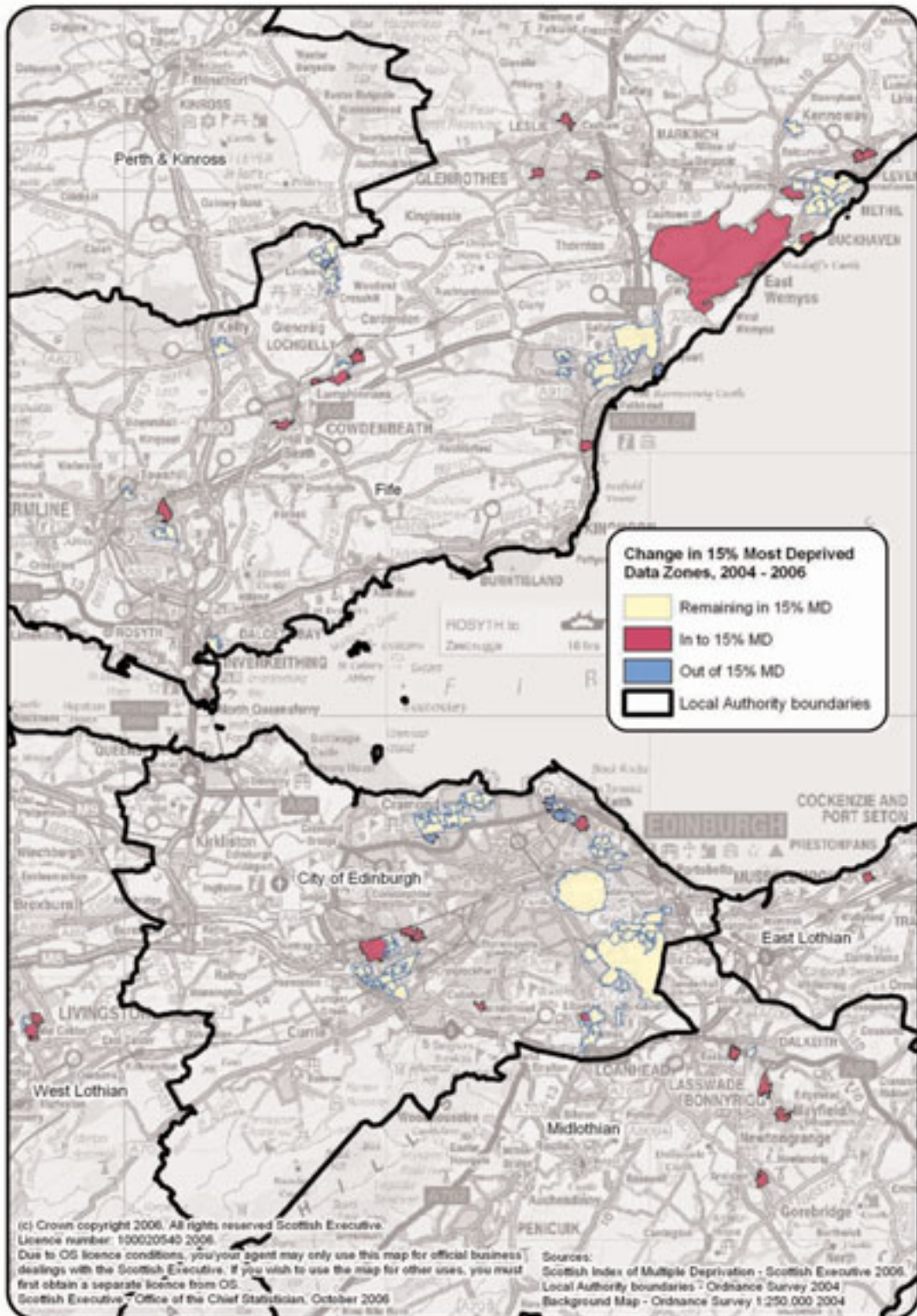
	5% Most deprived data zones						10% Most deprived data zones						15% Most deprived data zones						20% Most deprived data zones					
	SIMD 2004			SIMD 2006			SIMD 2004			SIMD 2006			SIMD 2004			SIMD 2006			SIMD 2004			SIMD 2006		
	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)	No. of data zones	National share (%)		
Urban Rural	285	87.7	251	77.2	498	76.5	459	70.5	674	69.1	626	64.1	807	62.0	770	59.2								
Large Urban Areas	35	10.8	66	20.3	123	18.9	164	25.2	228	23.4	277	28.4	340	26.1	381	29.3								
Other Urban Areas	1	0.3	5	1.5	8	1.2	11	1.7	34	3.5	36	3.7	77	5.9	78	6.0								
Accessible Small Towns	0	0.0	1	0.3	9	1.4	10	1.5	15	1.5	19	1.9	22	1.7	29	2.2								
Remote Small Towns	4	1.2	0	0.0	12	1.8	4	0.6	23	2.4	12	1.2	48	3.7	30	2.3								
Accessible Rural	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.5	2	0.2	6	0.6	7	0.5	13	1.0								
Remote Rural	325	100.0	325	100.0	651	100.0	651	100.0	976	100.0	976	100.0	1,301	100.0	1,301	100.0								
Scotland																								

Source: SIMD 2004 data are grouped using the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification of 2003-2004 and the SIMD 2006 data are grouped using the Urban-Rural Classification 2005-2006.

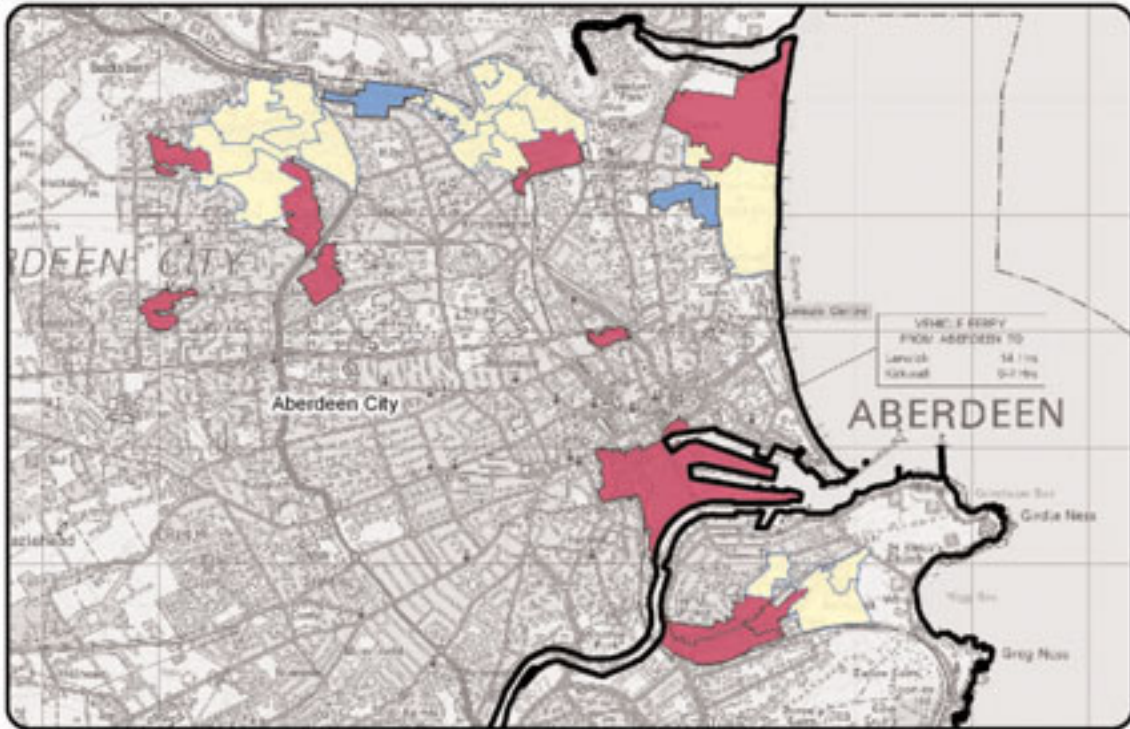
Map 1.7: The 15% most deprived data zones nationally in the overall SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, Glasgow City and surrounding area



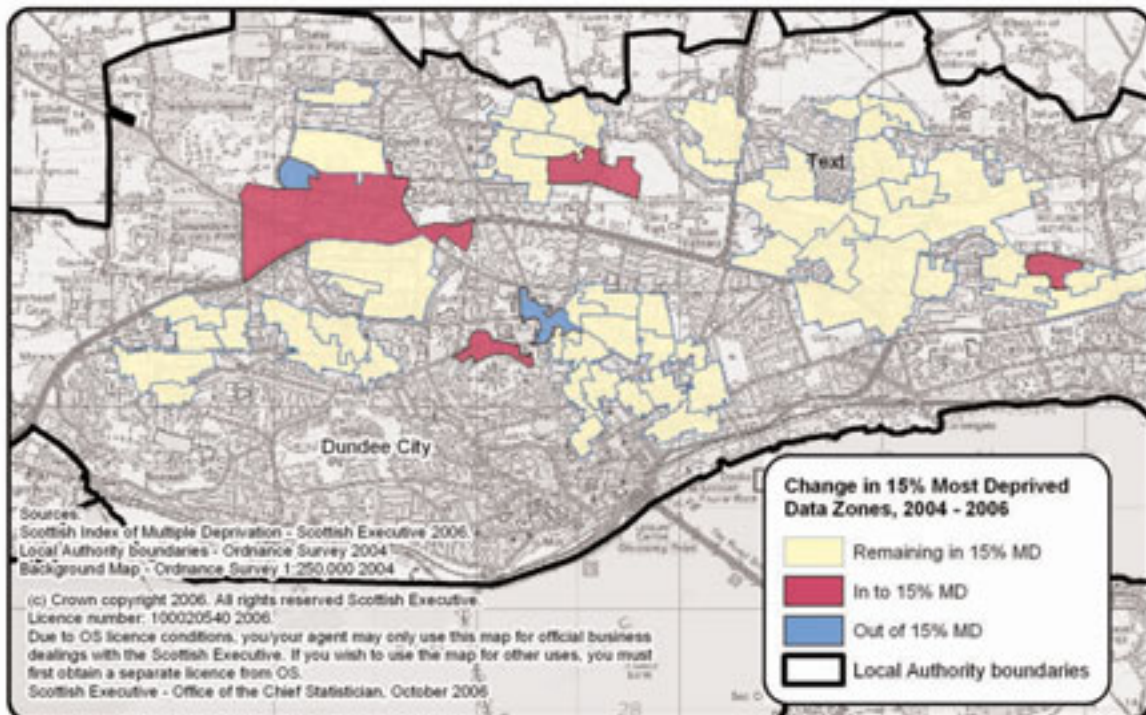
Map 1.8: The 15% most deprived data zones nationally in the overall SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, City of Edinburgh, Fife and the Lothians



Map 1.9: The 15% most deprived data zones nationally in the overall SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, Aberdeen City



Map 1.10: The 15% most deprived data zones nationally in the overall SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, Dundee City



EMPLOYMENT DOMAIN

The employment domain is a measure of 'exclusion from the world of work' and identifies the proportion of the working age population³ who are unemployed or are not involved in the labour market due to ill health or disability. It is widely acknowledged that being out of work is a key factor of deprivation and consequently the employment domain has a large weighting in the overall SIMD.

The 2004 employment domain was based on 2001/2002 data and the 2006 domain is based on 2005 data (for a breakdown of indicators used see Annex 2). Unlike the other domains in the SIMD 2006, all the indicators used to construct the employment domain are identical for the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006. Therefore, it is possible to assess change in terms of both the data zone ranks (relative change) and in terms of changes in the numbers and distribution of employment deprived people (absolute change). Information about the indicators used in the employment domain is summarised in Annex 2 and covered in detail in the SIMD 2006 Technical Report.

KEY POINTS

- The number of employment deprived people in Scotland has fallen from 435,037 to 409,907 a drop of 25,130 (just under six per cent) between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.
- A third of employment deprived people in Scotland live in the 15% most employment deprived data zones.
- In the SIMD 2006, 30 per cent of people living in the 15% most deprived areas were employment deprived, compared with 10 per cent in the rest of Scotland.
- Glasgow City has 45 less data zones in 15% most employment deprived areas between SIMD

2004 and SIMD 2006. Aberdeen City and Fife each have 18 more data zones in 15% most employment deprived areas.

- Glasgow City continues to show the highest percentage of working age population who are employment deprived (20 per cent) but has seen the largest improvement in the proportion of working age population who are employment deprived (fall of three per cent from 23 per cent of the working age population in SIMD 2004).
- Aberdeen City has seen the largest increase in the proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived (an increase of 811 people) from 9 per cent to 10 per cent of the working age population of Aberdeen City.
- Within the CtOG target A⁴ areas the number of data zones in the 15% most employment deprived dropped by 75 data zones (from 694 to 619 data zones) between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.

Employment deprived areas in SIMD 2006

The most employment deprived data zone in Scotland is in the Craigmillar area of Edinburgh. The next four highest ranked data zones are all within Glasgow City.

The distribution of 15% most employment deprived data zones by local authority area is shown in table 2.1. Glasgow City has the highest proportion of data zones in the 15% most employment deprived areas in Scotland. Of the 694 data zones in Glasgow City, 45 per cent (310 data zones) are in the 15% most

⁴ Closing the Opportunity Gap (CtOG) target A aims to reduce the number of workless people dependent on benefits in Glasgow, North and South Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire & Inverclyde, Dundee and West Dunbartonshire by 2007 and by 2010.

employment deprived areas in Scotland in SIMD 2006.

Inverclyde has the second highest proportion of data zones in the 15% most employment deprived areas in Scotland. Of the 110 data zones in Inverclyde, 42 per cent (46 data

zones) are in the 15% most employment deprived. Dundee City has the third highest proportion of its data zones in the 15% most employment deprived areas in Scotland (30 per cent: 53 out of 179 data zones).

Table 2.1 Local share of data zones in the 15% most employment deprived in SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Local Authority	No. 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 (%)
Aberdeen City	267	9	3.4	27	10.1
Aberdeenshire	301	2	0.7	6	2.0
Angus	142	4	2.8	7	4.9
Argyll & Bute	122	9	7.4	9	7.4
Clackmannanshire	64	13	20.3	16	25.0
Dumfries & Galloway	193	10	5.2	13	6.7
Dundee City	179	47	26.3	53	29.6
East Ayrshire	154	25	16.2	31	20.1
East Dunbartonshire	127	3	2.4	4	3.1
East Lothian	120	0	0.0	0	0.0
East Renfrewshire	120	7	5.8	6	5.0
Edinburgh, City of	549	49	8.9	57	10.4
Eilean Siar	36	0	0.0	0	0.0
Falkirk	197	22	11.2	22	11.2
Fife	453	49	10.8	67	14.8
Glasgow City	694	355	51.2	310	44.7
Highland	292	10	3.4	15	5.1
Inverclyde	110	37	33.6	46	41.8
Midlothian	112	2	1.8	1	0.9
Moray	116	1	0.9	0	0.0
North Ayrshire	179	35	19.6	36	20.1
North Lanarkshire	418	105	25.1	80	19.1
Orkney Islands	27	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perth & Kinross	175	1	0.6	7	4.0
Renfrewshire	214	44	20.6	39	18.2
Scottish Borders	130	2	1.5	2	1.5
Shetland Islands	30	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Ayrshire	147	13	8.8	15	10.2
South Lanarkshire	398	74	18.6	62	15.6
Stirling	110	7	6.4	6	5.5
West Dunbartonshire	118	32	27.1	29	24.6
West Lothian	211	9	4.3	10	4.7
Scotland	6,505	976	15.0	976	15.0

Employment deprived people in SIMD 2006

The SIMD 2006 shows that across Scotland 13 per cent of the working age population (409,907 people) are employment deprived. Of these, 33 per cent (134,838 people) live in one of the 15% most employment deprived data zones in Scotland. Therefore, two thirds (67 per cent) of employment deprived people do not live in the 15% most employment deprived areas.

Glasgow City has the highest *number* and *proportion* of Scotland's employment deprived people, with 76,250 employment deprived people, 20 per cent of Glasgow City's working age population.

Inverclyde has the second highest *proportion* of working age population who are employment deprived: 9,535 people, 19 per cent of Inverclyde's working age population. North Lanarkshire has the second highest number of employment deprived people: 33,505 people, 17 per cent of North Lanarkshire's working age population (see Table 2.4).

Change in employment deprived areas between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

The 2006 and 2004 employment domain ranks are highly correlated with a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.96 (see Annex 4). The majority of data zone movement between the 2004 and 2006 employment domains was restricted to within one or two vigintiles of the previous rank: 31 per cent of all 6,505 data zones remained in the same employment vigintile; 72 per cent remained in the same or moved by one vigintile and 90 per cent

remained in the same vigintile or moved by one or two vigintiles (see SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium).

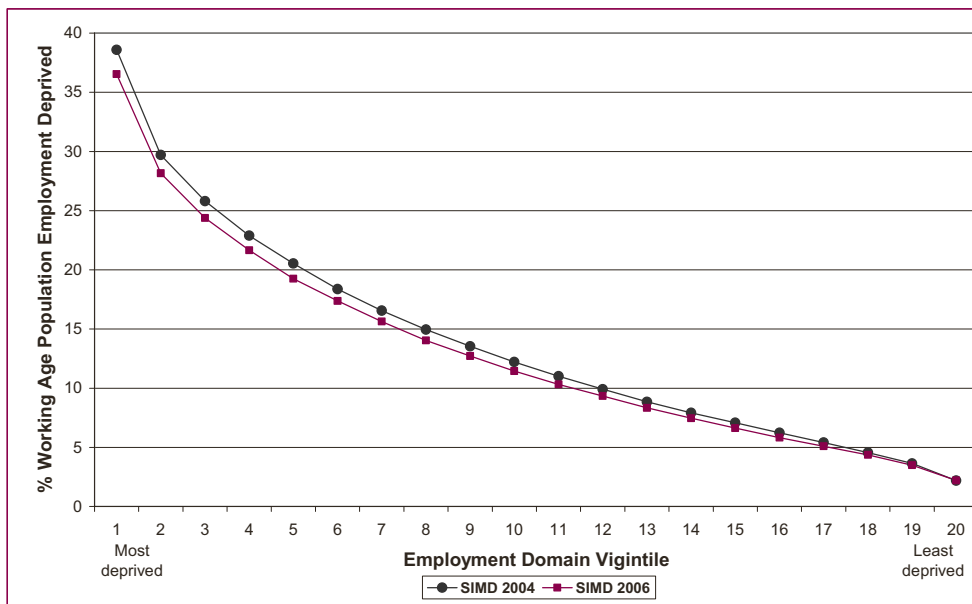
Table 2.1 shows the share of 15% most employment deprived data zones by local authority area. Of the 976 data zones in the 15% most employment deprived data zones in Scotland, 83 per cent (809 data zones) have remained in the 15% most employment deprived between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006. At the local authority area level, Glasgow City had the largest reduction, with 45 fewer data zones (a fall from 355 to 310 data zones) in the 15% most employment deprived areas. North and South Lanarkshire also saw large decreases (25 and 12 data zones respectively).

In both Fife and Aberdeen City the number of data zones in the 15% most employment deprived areas increased by 18 data zones.

Change in employment deprived people between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

The number of employment deprived people has decreased by 25,130 across Scotland from 14 per cent of the working age population in the SIMD 2004 to 13 per cent in the SIMD 2006. Chart 2.2 shows the distribution of employment deprived people across the employment domain vigintiles in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006. The proportion of working age population who are employment deprived has decreased in all employment domain vigintiles except vigintile 20, the 5% least employment deprived data zones, where only two per cent of the working age population are employment deprived.

Chart 2.2 Percentage of working age people who are employment deprived in SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by employment domain vigintiles



Source: Working age population from General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census (SIMD 2004) and SAPE 2004 (SIMD 2006)

The largest decrease in the proportion of working age population who are employment deprived is in the most deprived vigintile (the 5% most employment deprived data zones), where there was a decrease of three percentage points (from 38 per cent in SIMD 2004 to 35 per cent in 2006).

Within the 15% most employment deprived areas the proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived decreased from 31.3 per cent in the SIMD 2004 to 29.7 per cent in the SIMD 2006, compared to a decrease of 0.7 per cent (from 10.8 per cent to 10.1 per cent) in the rest of Scotland. A full list is available in the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium.

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of data zones by the change in the proportion of working age population who are employment deprived. The proportion of working age population who are employment deprived decreased by more than 2.5 per cent in almost 20% of data zones (1,270

data zones). The change in proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived is mapped for Glasgow City and Aberdeen City (see Maps 2.6 and 2.7).

When examining change in the proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived it is important to also consider the impact of any changes to the size and structure of the working age population. Working age populations are available for all data zones in the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium.

Change in employment deprived people between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of employment deprived people by local authority area in the SIMD 2004 and 2006. The proportion of working age population who are employment deprived fell in 24 local authorities areas, a fall of 1.2 per cent in total (from 14.8 per cent to 13.6 per cent)

and increased in eight local authority areas, an increase of 0.4 per cent (from 9.4 to 9.8 per cent).

Table 2.3 Change in the proportion of working age people who are employment deprived between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

Change between SIMD 2004 and 2006	Number of data zones	% of data zones
Over 2.5% decrease	1,270	19.5
Decrease of between 1% and 2.5%	1,444	22.2
Change of less than 1%	2,513	38.6
Increase of between 1% and 2.5%	803	12.3
Over 2.5% increase	475	7.3

Source: Working age population from General Register Office for Scotland 2001 Census (SIMD 2004) and SAPE 2004 (SIMD 2006)

The largest decrease in the proportion and number of employment deprived people was in Glasgow City where the proportion of working age population who are employment deprived fell by 2.9 percentage points (8,295 people) from 23.1 per cent in the 2004 employment domain to 20.2 per cent in the 2006 employment domain.

There was also a large decrease in North Lanarkshire where the proportion of working age population who are employment deprived fell by 2.3 percentage points (4,438 people). The large decreases in these two authority areas account for a big share of the fall in the number of employment deprived people across the seven Closing the Opportunity Gap (CtOG) target A areas (see footnote 4 for more information about CtOG target A).

In both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire the proportion of the working age population who are

employment deprived increased between the 2004 and 2006 SIMD. In Aberdeen City the proportion increased from 9.2 to 10.2 per cent (an increase of 811 people). In Aberdeenshire the number of employment deprived people increased by 973 people (from 6.6 per cent to 7.1 per cent). There was also a relatively large increase in the proportion of working age population who are employment deprived in the Shetland Islands, from 6.6 per cent to 7.5 per cent (an increase of 118 employment deprived people).

Employment deprivation in CtOG areas

Closing the Opportunity Gap (CtOG) Target A aims to reduce worklessness amongst the working age population who are claiming benefits in seven local authority areas, (see footnote 4 for more information about CtOG Target A areas).

Over 60 per cent of the 15% most employment deprived data zones across Scotland in the SIMD 2006 are within a CtOG target A area. Within these areas the number of data zones in the 15% most employment deprived dropped from 694 to 619 (a decrease of 75 data zones) between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006. The proportion of working age population who are employment deprived also fell in the target A area from 19.3 per cent in the SIMD 2006 to 17.2 per cent in the SIMD 2004 (a fall of 19,738 people). However, the proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived remains higher in the CtOG target A areas (17 per cent) compared to the rest of Scotland (11 per cent).

Table 2.4 Percentage of working age people who are employment deprived in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Local Authority	Employment Deprived People				Change between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006	
	SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006		Percentage point change	Count
	Count	% Working Age Population	Count	% Working Age Population		
Aberdeen City	12,824	9.2	13,635	10.2	1.0	811
Aberdeenshire	9,362	6.6	10,335	7.1	0.5	973
Angus	6,763	10.3	6,720	10.4	0.1	-43
Argyll & Bute	6,115	11.2	5,530	10.2	-1.0	-585
Clackmannanshire	4,966	16.6	4,670	15.5	-1.1	-296
Dumfries & Galloway	10,284	11.8	9,885	11.4	-0.4	-399
Dundee City	15,604	17.3	14,915	16.9	-0.4	-689
East Ayrshire	11,836	16.1	11,295	15.3	-0.8	-541
East Dunbartonshire	6,000	9.1	5,245	8.1	-1.0	-755
East Lothian	5,135	9.6	5,180	9.5	-0.1	45
East Renfrewshire	4,739	8.8	4,255	7.9	-0.9	-484
Edinburgh, City of	28,828	9.8	29,300	9.6	-0.2	472
Eilean Siar	1,984	12.9	1,830	11.9	-1.0	-154
Falkirk	12,906	14.3	11,855	12.9	-1.4	-1,051
Fife	28,224	13.1	28,240	12.9	-0.2	16
Glasgow City	84,545	23.1	76,250	20.2	-2.9	-8,295
Highland	14,132	11.1	13,555	10.6	-0.5	-577
Inverclyde	9,546	18.6	9,535	18.8	0.2	-11
Midlothian	5,212	10.5	5,215	10.7	0.1	3
Moray	4,626	8.7	4,785	9.0	0.3	159
North Ayrshire	14,416	17.4	13,130	15.9	-1.5	-1,286
North Lanarkshire	37,943	18.8	33,505	16.5	-2.3	-4,438
Orkney Islands	949	8.2	900	7.7	-0.5	-49
Perth & Kinross	6,701	8.3	6,900	8.5	0.2	199
Renfrewshire	16,945	15.7	14,750	13.8	-1.9	-2,195
Scottish Borders	5,632	8.9	5,560	8.6	-0.3	-72
Shetland Islands	892	6.6	1,010	7.5	0.9	118
South Ayrshire	9,162	13.7	8,550	12.8	-0.9	-612
South Lanarkshire	29,212	15.5	26,270	13.8	-1.7	-2,942
Stirling	5,820	10.8	5,310	10.0	-0.8	-510
West Dunbartonshire	10,943	19.0	9,775	17.0	-2.0	-1,168
West Lothian	12,792	12.6	12,040	11.5	-1.1	-752
Scotland	435,037	13.8	409,907	12.9	-0.9	-25,130
CtOG Target A Areas	204,738	19.3	185,000	17.2	-2.1	-19,738
Non CtOG target A areas	230,299	11.0	224,930	10.7	-0.3	-5,369

Source: Working age population from General Register Office for Scotland 2001 Census (SIMD 2004) and SAPE 2004 (SIMD 2006)

Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding of SIMD 2006 data

Employment deprivation in urban and rural areas

Table 2.5 shows the distribution of employment deprived people across urban and rural areas. The proportion of working age population who are employment deprived has fallen across all areas between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, but the distribution of employment deprived people across

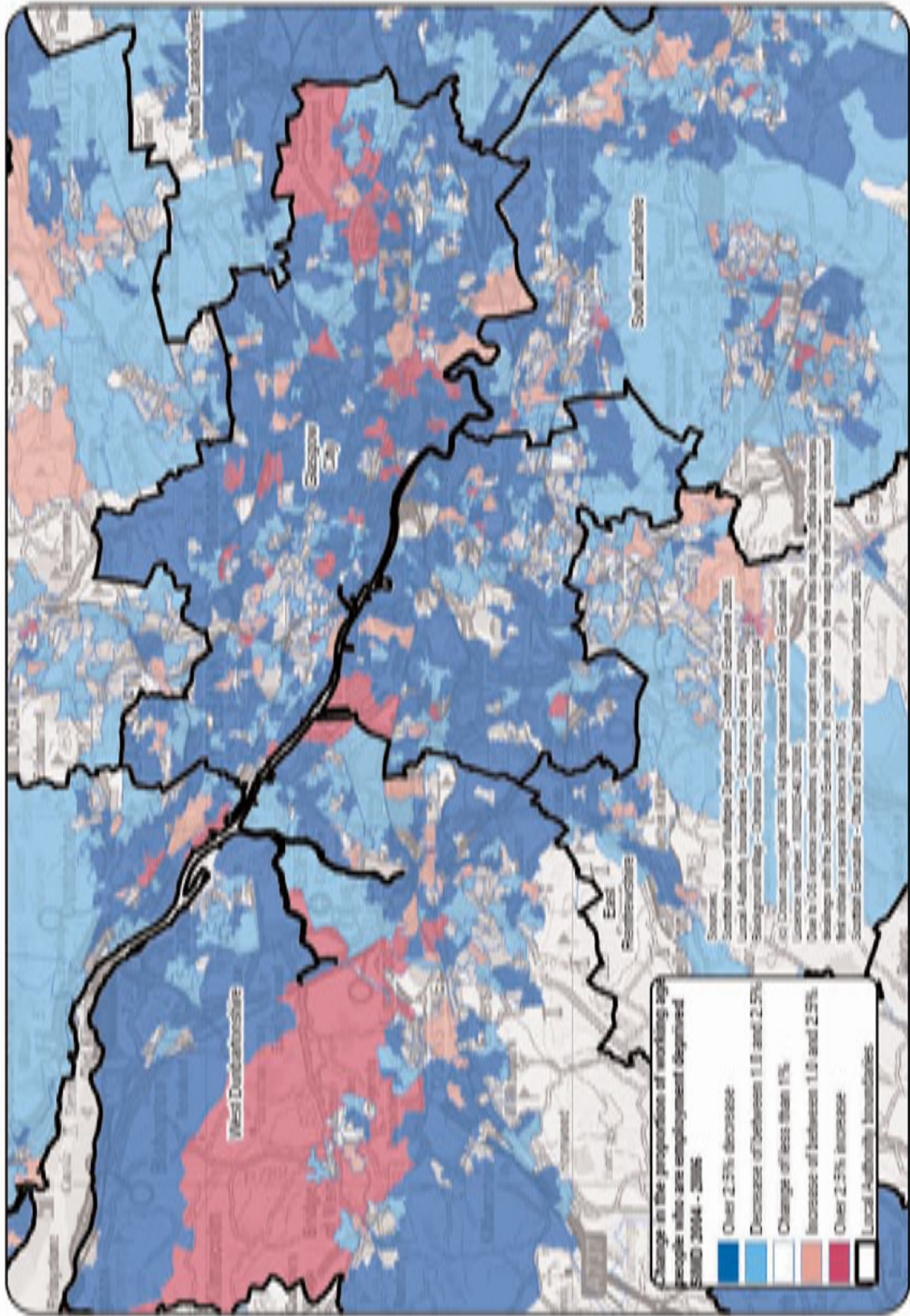
Scotland has changed slightly, with a lower proportion of employment deprived people living in accessible areas and a higher proportion living in remote areas and other urban areas. The distribution of employment deprived people across urban areas is affected by the decrease in the number of employment deprived people in Glasgow City.

Table 2.5 Percentage of working age people who are employment deprived and share of employment deprived people in SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by urban-rural classification

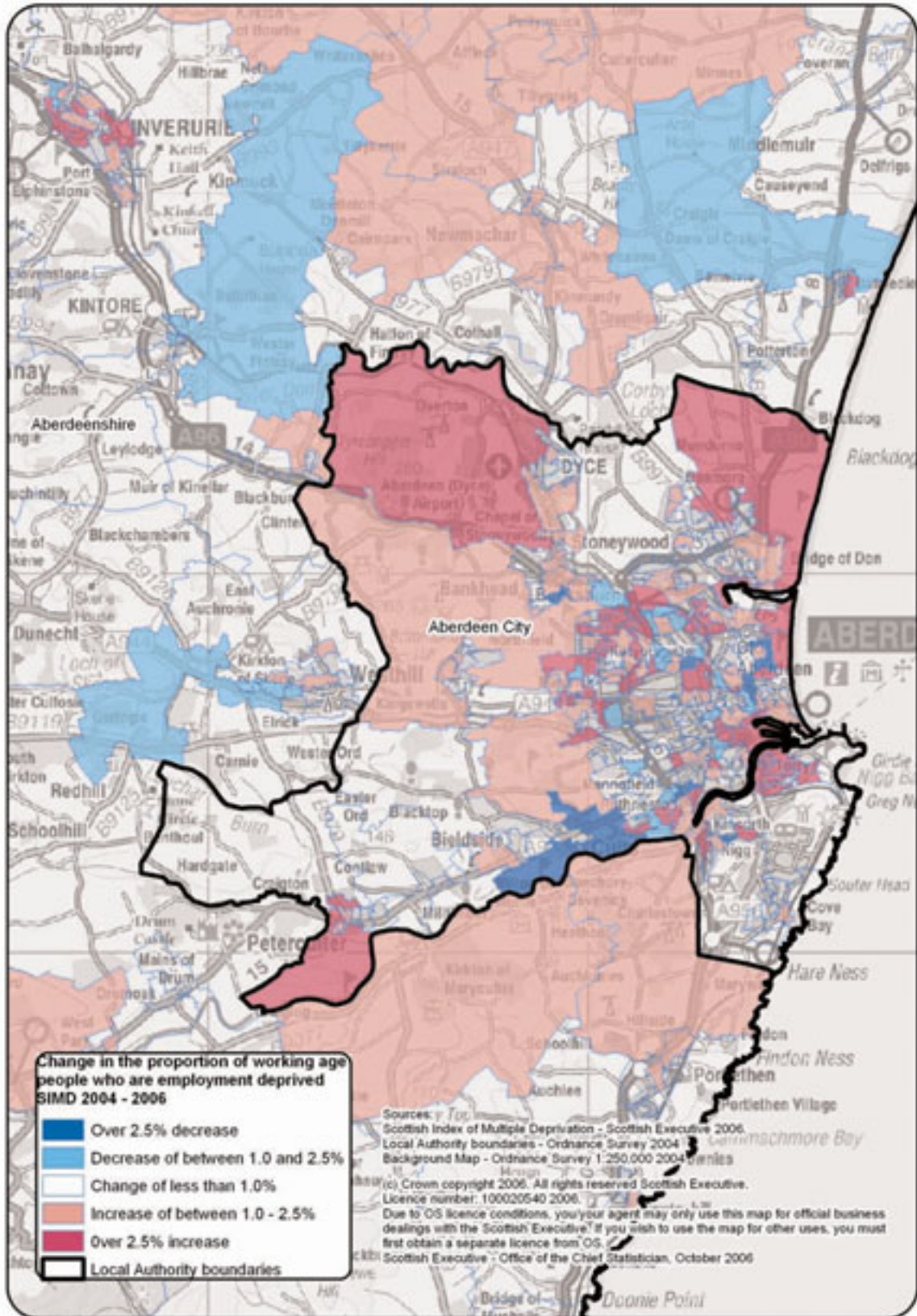
Urban Rural	Employment deprived people					
	SIMD 2004			SIMD 2006		
	Count	% of working age population	Urban-rural Share	Count	% of working age population	Urban-rural Share
Large Urban Area	201,645	16.2	46.4	188,417	14.8	46.0
Other Urban Area	128,455	14.3	29.5	126,084	13.4	30.8
Accessible Small Town	37,390	12.0	8.6	33,534	11.8	8.2
Remote Small Town	10,261	12.5	2.4	13,102	11.9	3.2
Accessible Rural	41,160	9.3	9.5	31,579	8.5	7.7
Remote Rural	16,106	9.4	3.7	17,191	8.9	4.2
Scotland	435,017	13.8	100.0	409,907	12.9	100.0

Source: SIMD 2004 data are grouped using the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification of 2003-2004 and the SIMD 2006 data are grouped using the Urban-Rural Classification 2005-2006.

Map 2.6 Change in the proportion of working age people who are employment deprived between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 in Glasgow City and surrounding area



Map 2.7 Change in the proportion of working age people who are employment deprived between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 in Aberdeen City and surrounding area



CURRENT INCOME DOMAIN

The current income domain measures the proportion of people on low incomes. There are currently no reliable figures for local income distributions so the income domain is based on means tested benefits indicators. Low income is a key cause of deprivation and consequently the income domain has a relatively large weighting in the overall SIMD rank.

Due to changes in the benefits and tax credits systems there have been a number of unavoidable changes to the indicators used to construct the SIMD 2006 income domain (see Annex 2 for details). Comparisons between the 2004 and 2006 domains should, therefore, be interpreted with care.

The 2004 income domain is based on 2001/2 data and the 2006 income domain is based on 2005 data. Information about the indicators used in the income domain is summarised in Annex 2 and covered in detail in the SIMD 2006 Technical Report.

KEY POINTS

- In the SIMD 2006, 35 per cent of people living in the 15% most income deprived areas were income deprived, compared with 10 per cent in the rest of Scotland.
- Inverclyde and Dundee City show relatively large increases in the number of data zones in the 15% most income deprived areas, while North and South Lanarkshire show decreases.
- Within Glasgow City one in four people (25 per cent of the population) are income deprived.
- Across Scotland one in seven people (14 per cent of the population) are income deprived.

Income deprived areas in SIMD 2006

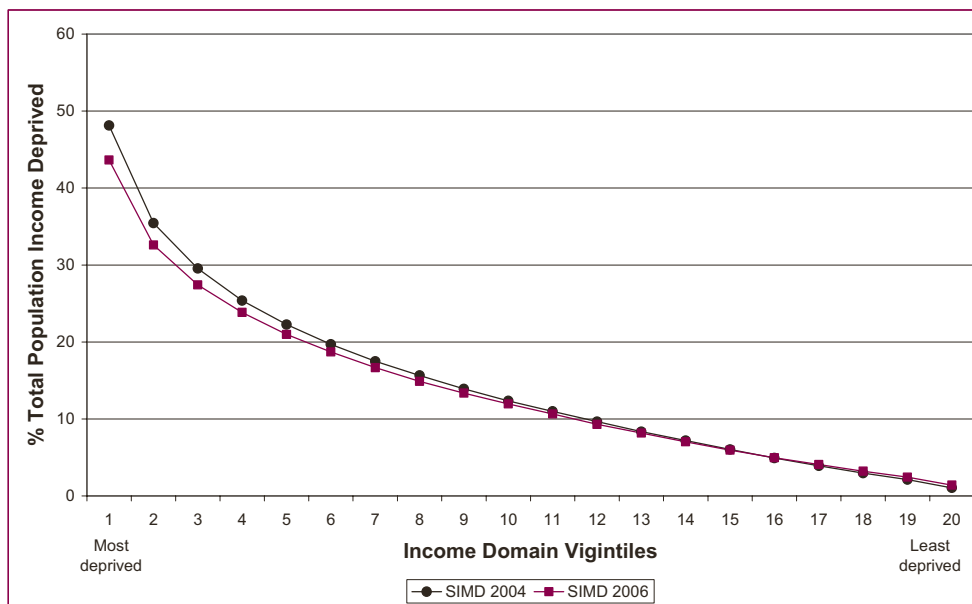
The most income deprived data zone in Scotland is in the Drumchapel area of Glasgow City, where 77 per cent of the population are income deprived. The second most income deprived data zone is in the Craigmillar area of Edinburgh, where 74 per cent of the population are income deprived. Of the five most income deprived data zones in SIMD 2006, two are in Glasgow City, two in Renfrewshire (both in Paisley) and one in the City of Edinburgh.

The greatest concentrations of income deprivation are in Glasgow City, which has the highest proportion (48 per cent) and number (331) of Scotland's 15% most income deprived data zones. Inverclyde has the second highest proportion with 40 data zones (36 per cent) in the 15% most income deprived areas in Scotland. A full list is available in the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium.

Income deprived people in SIMD 2006

The 2006 income domain shows that across Scotland 14 per cent of the population (over 700,000 people) are income deprived (see Table 2.9). Within the 15% most income deprived areas, 35 per cent of the population are income deprived compared to 10 per cent in the rest of Scotland. Chart 2.8 shows the distribution of income deprived people by income domain vigintiles for the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006. Within the 5% most income deprived areas (vigintile one) almost 45 per cent of the population are income deprived compared to vigintile 20 (5% least income deprived areas) where only one per cent of the population are income deprived.

Chart 2.8 Percentage of the total population who are income deprived in SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by income domain vigintiles



Source: Total population from General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census (SIMD 2004) and SAPE 2004 (SIMD 2006)

Glasgow City, where one in every four people (25 per cent, 142,915 people) is income deprived, has the highest proportion and number of income deprived people in Scotland in the SIMD 2006 (see Table 2.9). Over 70 per cent of the income deprived people in Glasgow live in the 15% most income deprived areas in Scotland. A full list is available in the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium.

West Dunbartonshire, where one in every five people (19.6 per cent 17,980 people) is income deprived, has the second highest proportion of the population who are income deprived in Scotland. North Lanarkshire has the second highest absolute number of income deprived people in Scotland (53,795 people). East Dunbartonshire has the lowest proportion of population who are income deprived (7.34 per cent).

Change in income deprived areas between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.

Despite the differences between the indicators used to construct the 2004 and 2006 income domains the two domains are highly correlated with a Pearson’s correlation coefficient of 0.97 (see Annex 4). This indicates that although the indicators used are not identical the distribution of income deprived people in the two indices is very similar. However, the number of income deprived people within a data zone may be quite different. Due to the changes to the indicators used, absolute counts of income deprived people from the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 can not be fairly compared and only change in rank between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 income domains, which measures relative change, should be examined. It is possible to analyse change over time for some individual indicators used in the 2006 income domain, but such analysis will not be covered in this report. Some of the individual

indicators are available from the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics website.

Between the 2004 and 2006 SIMD Inverclyde has seen the largest increase in the proportion and number of data zones within the 15% most income deprived areas, with an increase of nine data zones (from 31 data zones to 40 data zones). Dundee City has also seen a relatively large increase (seven data zones). A full list is available in the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium.

South Lanarkshire and North Lanarkshire have shown the largest decrease (15 data zones) in the number of data zones in the 15% most income deprived areas in Scotland. Glasgow City showed a large decrease in the number of data zones in the 5% most income deprived data zones in Scotland with 16 less data zones (189 to 173).

Table 2.9 Percentage of the total population who are income deprived in the SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Local Authority	Income Deprived People SIMD 2006	
	Count	% Total Population
Aberdeen City	22,025	10.8
Aberdeenshire	17,115	7.4
Angus	12,495	11.5
Argyll & Bute	9,630	10.6
Clackmannanshire	7,390	15.3
Dumfries & Galloway	17,110	11.6
Dundee City	26,385	18.6
East Ayrshire	20,015	16.7
East Dunbartonshire	7,820	7.3
East Lothian	9,210	10.1
East Renfrewshire	6,685	7.5
Edinburgh, City of	51,685	11.4
Eilean Siar	3,765	14.3
Falkirk	19,085	12.9
Fife	44,645	12.6
Glasgow City	142,915	24.7
Highland	23,875	11.3
Inverclyde	15,850	19.2
Midlothian	8,870	11.1
Moray	8,170	9.3
North Ayrshire	23,560	17.3
North Lanarkshire	53,795	16.7
Orkney Islands	1,525	7.8
Perth & Kinross	12,640	9.2
Renfrewshire	25,355	14.9
Scottish Borders	10,170	9.3
Shetland Islands	1,930	8.8
South Ayrshire	14,600	13.1
South Lanarkshire	42,200	13.8
Stirling	8,615	10.0
West Dunbartonshire	17,980	19.6
West Lothian	20,670	12.8
Scotland	707,728	13.9

Source: Total population from General Register Office for Scotland, SAPE 2004

HEALTH DOMAIN

The health domain identifies areas with a higher than expected level of ill health or mortality given the age-sex profile of the population. The indicators in the health domain and their respective weightings are listed in Annex 2.

The 2006 health domain indicators are not directly comparable with the 2004 health domain indicators due to changes in the methodology of constructing the indicators (removal of the shrinkage method and changed age-sex standardisation method) and the use of new data sources. These changes are listed briefly in Annex 2 and in full detail in the SIMD 2006 Technical Report. The indicators used in the SIMD 2006 health domain are based on either 2004 or 2005 data or 2001-2004 averages.

KEY POINTS

- Glasgow City, Dundee City, Renfrewshire, Argyll & Bute and West Dunbartonshire have shown a *decrease* in the number of data zones in the 15% most health deprived data zones between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.
- North Lanarkshire, West Lothian, Highland, South Lanarkshire, and Stirling have shown the largest *increases* in the number of data zones of the 15% most health deprived data zones between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.
- Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles Health Boards do not have any data zones in 15% most health deprived areas.

Health deprived areas in SIMD 2006

The SIMD 2006 health domain shows that the most health deprived data zone in Scotland is in Craigmillar area of Edinburgh. The four next highest ranked data zones are all in Glasgow City.

Concentrations of health deprivation are predominantly found in Glasgow City, which contains over a third (35 per cent) of the 15% most health deprived data zones in Scotland. North Lanarkshire has the next greatest share with 10 per cent. The Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands local authority areas do not have any data zones in the 15% most health deprived in Scotland (see Table 2.10). Within local authority areas, almost half of Glasgow's data zones are in the 15% most health deprived. Other local authority areas with a large proportion of their data zones in the 15% most health deprived are Inverclyde (39 per cent), Dundee City (24 per cent), North Lanarkshire (23 per cent), Renfrewshire (21 per cent) and East Ayrshire (20 per cent) (see Table 2.10).

Change in health deprived areas between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

The 2006 health domain is highly correlated with the 2004 health domain with a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.93 (see Annex 4). Of the 976 data zones in the 15% most health deprived in Scotland in the SIMD 2004, 80 per cent (785) remained in the 15% most health deprived in SIMD 2006.

Local authority areas that show increased numbers of data zones in the most health deprived areas are North Lanarkshire, West Lothian, Highland, South Lanarkshire and Stirling (with increases of 20, 13, 10, 7 and 7 data zones respectively).

Local authority areas that have shown a decrease in the number of data zones in the 15% most health deprived areas are Glasgow City, Dundee City, Renfrewshire, Argyll & Bute and West Dunbartonshire (with falls of 54, 11, 8, 8 and 7 data zones respectively).

Table 2.10 Local share of data zones in the 15% most health deprived in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Local Authority	No. 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 (%)
Aberdeen City	267	39	14.6	43	16.1
Aberdeenshire	301	2	0.7	5	1.7
Angus	142	0	0.0	2	1.4
Argyll & Bute	122	16	13.1	8	6.6
Clackmannanshire	64	8	12.5	10	15.6
Dumfries & Galloway	193	9	4.7	11	5.7
Dundee City	179	54	30.2	43	24.0
East Ayrshire	154	29	18.8	31	20.1
East Dunbartonshire	127	2	1.6	3	2.4
East Lothian	120	0	0.0	1	0.8
East Renfrewshire	120	2	1.7	7	5.8
Edinburgh, City of	549	66	12.0	59	10.7
Eilean Siar	36	0	0.0	2	5.6
Falkirk	197	10	5.1	12	6.1
Fife	453	15	3.3	14	3.1
Glasgow City	694	394	56.8	340	49.0
Highland	292	8	2.7	18	6.2
Inverclyde	110	43	39.1	43	39.1
Midlothian	112	1	0.9	7	6.3
Moray	116	0	0.0	1	0.9
North Ayrshire	179	28	15.6	31	17.3
North Lanarkshire	418	76	18.2	96	23
Orkney Islands	27	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perth & Kinross	175	4	2.3	8	4.6
Renfrewshire	214	52	24.3	44	20.6
Scottish Borders	130	1	0.8	4	3.1
Shetland Islands	30	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Ayrshire	147	19	12.9	15	10.2
South Lanarkshire	398	58	14.6	65	16.3
Stirling	110	6	5.5	13	11.8
West Dunbartonshire	118	28	23.7	21	17.8
West Lothian	211	6	2.8	19	9.0
Scotland	6,505	976	15.0	976	15.0

Health deprivation by health board area

Table 2.11 shows that Greater Glasgow and Clyde health board area, which is the largest health board area, contains almost 50 per cent of the 15% most health

deprived data zones in SIMD 2006, decreasing by 63 data zones since the SIMD 2004. Across Greater Glasgow and Clyde health board area 33 per cent of data zones are in the 15% most health deprived areas.

Table 2.11 Share of the 15% most health deprived data zones in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by Health Board

Health Board	Total population 2004	No of data zones in Health Board	15% most deprived in the Health Domain					
			SIMD 2004			SIMD 2006		
			No of data zones	% Scotland	% Health Board	No of data zones	% Scotland	% Health Board
Ayrshire & Arran	367,590	480	76	7.8	15.8	77	7.9	16.0
Borders	109,270	130	1	0.1	0.8	4	0.4	3.1
Dumfries & Galloway	147,930	193	9	0.9	4.7	11	1.1	5.7
Fife	354,600	453	15	1.5	3.3	14	1.4	3.1
Forth Valley	282,070	371	24	2.5	6.5	35	3.6	9.4
Grampian	524,020	684	41	4.2	6.0	49	5.0	7.2
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	1,191,396	1,473	548	56.1	37.2	485	49.7	32.9
Highland	302,530	414	24	2.5	5.8	26	2.7	6.3
Lanarkshire	555,644	726	107	11.0	14.7	134	13.7	18.5
Lothian	787,700	992	73	7.5	7.4	86	8.8	8.7
Orkney	19,500	27	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Shetland	21,940	30	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Tayside	387,950	496	58	5.9	11.7	53	5.4	10.7
Western Isles	26,260	36	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	5.6
Scotland	5,078,400	6,505	976	100.0	15.0	976	100.0	15.0

Note: Based on 2006 health board areas (Argyll and Bute health board was split between Greater Glasgow and Highland health boards in 2006)

EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING DOMAIN

The education domain includes indicators that measure both outcomes of education deprivation, such as lack of qualifications in children and adults, and causes of education deprivation such as absenteeism and lack of progression to further and higher education. A full list of indicators and their respective weighting is provided in Annex 2.

Several improvements have been made to the methodology used to calculate the education indicators for the SIMD 2006 and, for this reason, the indicators and overall domain scores are not directly comparable with those of the SIMD 2004 education domain. These changes are listed briefly in Annex 2 and in full detail in the SIMD 2006 Technical Report. The majority of the 2006 education domain indicators are based on data from 2002/3 to 2004/5 academic years.

KEY POINTS

- Glasgow City contains almost a third (31 per cent) of the 15% most education deprived data zones in Scotland in the SIMD 2006. North Lanarkshire and City of Edinburgh have the next greatest share with nine per cent each.
- Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire and West Lothian have shown a relative *decrease* in the number of data zones the 15% most education deprived data zones between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.
- South Lanarkshire, Falkirk and Dundee City have shown a relative *increase* in the number of data zones in the 15% most education deprived data zones between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006.

Education deprived areas in SIMD 2006

The most education deprived data zone in Scotland in the 2006 SIMD is in the Parkhead area of Glasgow City. Of the five most education deprived data zones in the SIMD 2006, four are in Glasgow City and one in North Lanarkshire. The Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands and Eilean Siar do not have any data zones in the 15% most education deprived in Scotland.

Concentrations of education deprivation are predominantly found in Glasgow City, which contains 31 per cent of the 15% most education deprived areas across Scotland. The next largest concentrations are found in North Lanarkshire and the City of Edinburgh, which both have a nine per cent share of the 15% most education deprived data zones in Scotland. A full list is available in the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium.

Table 2.12 shows the share of data zones within a local authority which are in the 15% most education deprived. Glasgow City has the highest proportion of its data zones in the 15% most deprived (44 per cent, 305 data zones out of 694), followed by Dundee City, with 55 data zones out of 179 (31 per cent).

Change in education deprived areas between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

Although the 2004 and 2006 SIMD education domains are not directly comparable due to improvements in methodology, the ranks in the two domains are highly correlated (see Annex 4). The greatest movement of ranks between 2004 and 2006 occurred in data zones in the least deprived areas. Across Scotland 77 per cent (752) of the 976 data zones in the 15% most education deprived data zones in 2004, remained in the 15% most education deprived in 2006.

Local authority areas that have shown a decrease in the number of data zones in the 15% most education deprived areas are Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire and West Lothian (with falls of 34, 11, 9 and 9 data zones respectively). Local authority areas that have shown an

increase in the number of data zones in the 15% most education deprived are South Lanarkshire, Falkirk and Dundee City, (with increases of 18, 9 and 7 data zones respectively). A full list is available in the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium.

Table 2.12 Local share of the 15% most education deprived data zone in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Local Authority	No. of data zones in LA	15% Most deprived data zones in Education Domain			
		SIMD 2004		SIMD 2006	
		no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)
Aberdeen City	267	33	12.4	28	10.5
Aberdeenshire	301	3	1.0	5	1.7
Angus	142	3	2.1	8	5.6
Argyll & Bute	122	0	0.0	2	1.6
Clackmannanshire	64	12	18.8	12	18.8
Dumfries & Galloway	193	14	7.3	11	5.7
Dundee City	179	48	26.8	55	30.7
East Ayrshire	154	28	18.2	27	17.5
East Dunbartonshire	127	0	0.0	3	2.4
East Lothian	120	13	10.8	7	5.8
East Renfrewshire	120	1	0.8	1	0.8
Edinburgh, City of	549	85	15.5	86	15.7
Eilean Siar	36	0	0.0	0	0.0
Falkirk	197	30	15.2	39	19.8
Fife	453	48	10.6	49	10.8
Glasgow City	694	339	48.8	305	43.9
Highland	292	4	1.4	13	4.5
Inverclyde	110	32	29.1	21	19.1
Midlothian	112	13	11.6	14	12.5
Moray	116	0	0.0	2	1.7
North Ayrshire	179	26	14.5	28	15.6
North Lanarkshire	418	98	23.4	89	21.3
Orkney Islands	27	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perth & Kinross	175	5	2.9	10	5.7
Renfrewshire	214	24	11.2	23	10.7
Scottish Borders	130	1	0.8	4	3.1
Shetland Islands	30	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Ayrshire	147	11	7.5	12	8.2
South Lanarkshire	398	48	12.1	66	16.6
Stirling	110	8	7.3	15	13.6
West Dunbartonshire	118	20	16.9	21	17.8
West Lothian	211	29	13.7	20	9.5
Scotland	6,505	976	15.0	976	15.0

GEOGRAPHIC ACCESS TO SERVICES DOMAIN

The access domain is intended to capture the issues of financial cost, time and inconvenience of having to travel to access basic services. The domain measures aspects of access deprivation that are relevant to all people as it is important to be able to access key services in rural and urban areas.

There are a number of differences between the access domain in the SIMD 2004 and the SIMD 2006 which are detailed in Annex 2. Due to these differences, care should be taken when comparing the results.

The key difference is that the 2004 access domain was based solely on *drive* times whereas the 2006 domain also takes into account *public transport* times to three of the basic services (shopping facilities, GPs and post offices). Public transport times to schools were not included as school bus services information is not available for all areas.

The SIMD 2004 included drive times to supermarkets. This has been replaced by travel times to shopping facilities which are a group of retail outlets providing a range of services including stores such as supermarkets.

The 2004 access domain was called 'Geographic Access and Telecommunications', however, the 'telecommunications' element of the domain name has been dropped due to a lack of suitable telecommunications data. For more information about the methodology used to construct the domain see the SIMD 2006 Technical Report.

KEY POINTS

- The 2006 access domain takes into account both drive times and public transport travel times.

- Over 60 per cent of data zones in rural areas are in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of access compared to four per cent of data zones in urban areas.
- Highland and Aberdeenshire have the greatest proportion of Scotland's 15% most access deprived data zones in Scotland (each with 13 per cent).

Access deprived areas in SIMD 2006

The most access deprived data zone covers the islands of Eigg, Rum and Canna and some of the mainland, in Highland local authority area. The four next highest ranking data zones three are within Highland local authority area and one is in Perth and Kinross.

Highland and Aberdeenshire have the greatest proportion of Scotland's 15% most access deprived data zones in Scotland (each with 13 per cent). See the SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium for a full list.

Within local authority areas, Eilean Siar has the highest proportion (75 per cent) of its data zones (27 out of 36) within the 15% most access deprived data zones in Scotland. Shetland Islands has the second highest, with 73 per cent of its data zones (22 out of 30) in the 15% most access deprived in Scotland.

Other local authority areas with high proportions of their data zones in Scotland's 15% most access deprived are Orkney Islands (59 per cent), Highland (45 per cent), Argyll and Bute and Aberdeenshire (both 43 per cent). See Table 2.13 for results for all local authority areas.

Glasgow City has only one data zone in the 15% most access deprived areas, which is in the Summerston area to the north of the city.

Table 2.13. Local share of data zones in the 15% most access deprived in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

	No. of data zones in LA	15% Most deprived data zones in the Access Domain			
		2004		2006	
		no. of data zones	local share (%)	no. of data zones	local share (%)
Aberdeen City	267	16	6.0	10	3.7
Aberdeenshire	301	116	38.5	128	42.5
Angus	142	34	23.9	37	26.1
Argyll & Bute	122	46	37.7	52	42.6
Clackmannanshire	64	2	3.1	2	3.1
Dumfries & Galloway	193	79	40.9	76	39.4
Dundee City	179	7	3.9	6	3.4
East Ayrshire	154	16	10.4	23	14.9
East Dunbartonshire	127	12	9.4	10	7.9
East Lothian	120	18	15.0	14	11.7
East Renfrewshire	120	11	9.2	4	3.3
Edinburgh, City of	549	12	2.2	2	0.4
Eilean Siar	36	29	80.6	27	75
Falkirk	197	15	7.6	13	6.6
Fife	453	43	9.5	67	14.8
Glasgow City	694	8	1.2	1	0.1
Highland	292	126	43.2	131	44.9
Inverclyde	110	11	10.0	14	12.7
Midlothian	112	12	10.7	7	6.3
Moray	116	28	24.1	32	27.6
North Ayrshire	179	22	12.3	21	11.7
North Lanarkshire	418	19	4.5	36	8.6
Orkney Islands	27	17	63.0	16	59.3
Perth & Kinross	175	52	29.7	59	33.7
Renfrewshire	214	27	12.6	18	8.4
Scottish Borders	130	45	34.6	40	30.8
Shetland Islands	30	20	66.7	22	73.3
South Ayrshire	147	25	17.0	18	12.2
South Lanarkshire	398	55	13.8	44	11.1
Stirling	110	25	22.7	18	16.4
West Dunbartonshire	118	7	5.9	12	10.2
West Lothian	211	21	10.0	16	7.6
Scotland	6,505	976	15.0	976	15.0

Changes in access deprived areas between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

The 2004 and 2006 access domains ranks are highly correlated with a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.83 (see Annex 4). Of the 976 data zones in the 15% most access deprived in the SIMD 2004, 77% (755) remained in the 15% most access deprived in the SIMD 2006.

Fife has had the largest increase in number of data zones in the 15% most access deprived areas in Scotland between the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, with an increase of five per cent (24 data zones), followed by North Lanarkshire (four per cent, an additional 17 data zones).

South Lanarkshire had the largest decrease in the number of data zones in the 15% most access deprived areas in Scotland, with a decrease from 55 to 44 data zones. See Table 2.13 for results for all local authority areas.

Access deprivation by urban rural classification

Of the 1,203 data zones in rural areas over 60 per cent are in the 15% most access deprived areas compared with only four per cent of data zones in urban areas.

Table 2.14 shows the distribution of 15% most access deprived data zones in Scotland in urban and rural areas. The number and proportion of most access deprived data zones in 'large urban' areas, 'accessible small towns' and 'accessible rural' areas has decreased, whilst the number and proportion has increased in 'remote small towns', 'remote rural' areas and 'other urban' areas.

Table 2.14 Share of data zones in the 15% most access deprived data zones in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by urban-rural classification

Urban Rural	No of data zones	15% Most Deprived in the Access Domain					
		SIMD 2004			SIMD 2006		
		Number of data zones	% of data zones	National Share (%)	Number of data zones	% of data zones	National Share (%)
Large Urban Area	2,456	49	2.0	5.0	38	1.5	3.9
Other Urban Area	1,982	123	6.2	12.6	132	6.7	13.5
Accessible Small Town	608	46	7.6	4.7	39	6.4	4.0
Remote Small Town	256	16	6.4	1.6	17	6.6	1.7
Accessible Rural	771	444	57.6	45.5	435	56.4	44.6
Remote Rural	432	298	69.0	30.5	315	72.9	32.3
Scotland	6,505	976	15.0	100.0	976	15.0	100.0

Source: SIMD 2004 data are grouped using the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification of 2003-2004 and the SIMD 2006 data are grouped using the Urban-Rural Classification 2005-2006

HOUSING DOMAIN

The SIMD housing domain is intended to focus on the inadequacy of housing and to cover the physical housing condition and suitability of housing.

The housing domain contains indicators that are based on the proportion of the household population that experience overcrowding or are without central heating. As data from surveys such as the Housing Conditions Survey are not suitable for inclusion in the SIMD due to small sample sizes, the domain includes indicators from the 2001 census and, as such, the data have not been updated for the SIMD 2006.

The 2006 housing domain contains exactly the same data as the SIMD 2004. No analysis of the domain is included here.

The Scottish Executive continues to look to developing data for inclusion in the housing domain for the next update to the SIMD.

Due to the lack of new data for this domain and the inclusion of the new crime domain, the weighting of the housing domain in the overall SIMD has been reduced in 2006 (see Annex 2).

CRIME DOMAIN

The SIMD crime domain measures the rate of recorded SIMD crime at small area level using 2004 recorded crime data and is based on five indicators of broad crime types: crimes of violence; drug offences; domestic house breaking; minor assault; and vandalism. The indicators used were chosen on the basis of relevance to impact on the local neighbourhood and availability of data. The crime domain score is a sum of the recorded crimes in each of the indicators and is referred to as 'SIMD crime' rather than total crime, as it does not include all recorded crimes.

The SIMD crime rate uses the resident population as the denominator. As such the rates do not take into account short term increases in population, such as a city centre daytime increases due to workers and shoppers or an increase due to regular events such as football matches or less regular events such as music festivals. This should be taken into account when comparing results across data zones.

A crime domain was not included in the SIMD 2004 as small area recorded crime data was not available. As recommended by the long term strategy, appropriate data has been gathered from the eight police force areas within Scotland to create the crime domain. As this domain uses previously unpublished data, the domain received a small weight in terms of its contribution to the overall SIMD rank. A full list of indicators used to construct the domain is shown in Annex 2. For more information about the indicators included and how the domain was constructed see the SIMD 2006 Technical Report.

The crime domain is positively correlated with the employment, income, education and health domains of the SIMD 2006 (see Annex 4).

KEY POINTS

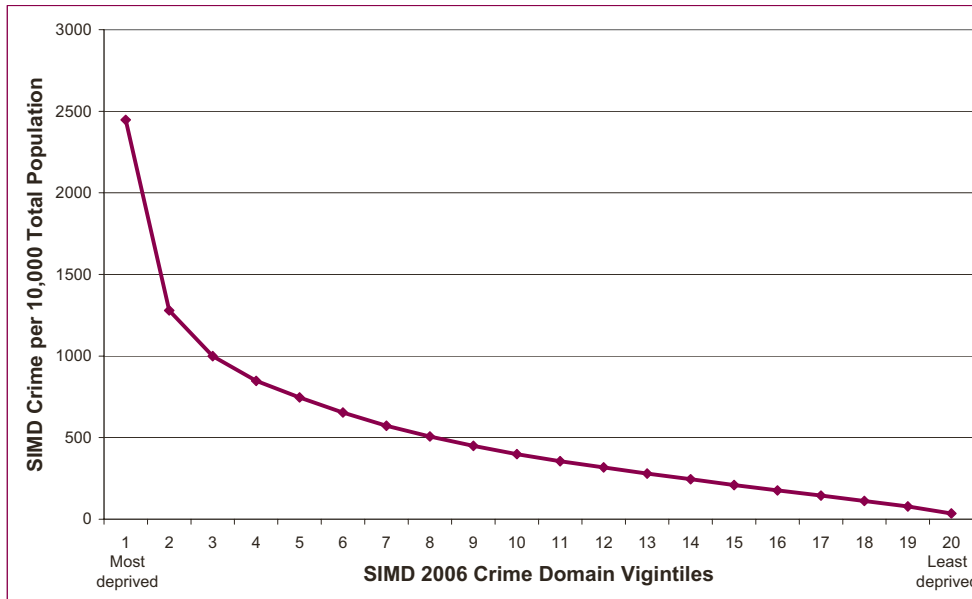
- This is the first time a crime domain has been included in the SIMD
- Over 30 per cent of data zones in Glasgow City are in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime.
- Over 20 per cent of the data zones in the Fife police force area are in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime
- In the 15% most deprived areas in terms of crime, there is roughly one SIMD crime per six people compared to one SIMD crime per 26 people in the rest of Scotland.
- The rate of total SIMD crime is highest in large urban areas, with 657 SIMD crimes per 10,000 population.
- The rate of SIMD crime is higher in remote small towns than in accessible small towns.

SIMD crime by crime domain vigintiles

Chart 2.15 shows the distribution of SIMD crime rate by SIMD crime domain vigintiles. In the most deprived vigintile (the 5% most deprived areas in terms of crime) the SIMD crime rate is 2,447 SIMD crimes per 10,000 population, almost one SIMD crime per four people living in the area.

In the 15% most deprived areas the SIMD crime rate is 1,565 crimes per 10,000 population (roughly one crime per six people) compared to 361 crimes per 10,000 population in rest of Scotland (roughly one crime per 26 people).

Chart 2.15 Rate of SIMD crime, by crime domain vigintiles



Source: Total population from General Register Office for Scotland, SAPE 2004

Deprivation in terms of SIMD Crime in the SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Glasgow City has the highest number and share of data zones in the 15% most deprived in terms of SIMD crime (see Table 2.16). Of the 976 15% most deprived data zones in terms of crime 22 per cent (213 data zones) are in Glasgow City.

Fife has the second highest share of Scotland's data zones in the 15% most deprived in terms of SIMD crime, with 93 data zones (10 per cent) of the

15% most deprived in terms of SIMD crime across Scotland.

Within local authority areas (local share) Glasgow has the highest proportion of data zones in the 15% most deprived in terms of crime with 31 per cent followed by West Dunbartonshire with 23 per cent (27 data zones out of 118).

The Orkney Islands is the only local authority area with no data zones in Scotland's 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime.

Table 2.16 National and local share of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime, by local authority area

Local Authority	No of data zones in LA	15% Most deprived data zones in terms of crime: SIMD 2006		
		no. of data zones	national share (%)	local share (%)
Aberdeen City	267	59	6.0	22.1
Aberdeenshire	301	12	1.2	4.0
Angus	142	11	1.1	7.7
Argyll & Bute	122	13	1.3	10.7
Clackmannanshire	64	7	0.7	10.9
Dumfries & Galloway	193	24	2.5	12.4
Dundee City	179	32	3.3	17.9
East Ayrshire	154	23	2.4	14.9
East Dunbartonshire	127	7	0.7	5.5
East Lothian	120	9	0.9	7.5
East Renfrewshire	120	5	0.5	4.2
Edinburgh, City of	549	77	7.9	14.0
Eilean Siar	36	3	0.3	8.3
Falkirk	197	25	2.6	12.7
Fife	453	93	9.5	20.5
Glasgow City	694	213	21.8	30.7
Highland	292	26	2.7	8.9
Inverclyde	110	23	2.4	20.9
Midlothian	112	16	1.6	14.3
Moray	116	12	1.2	10.3
North Ayrshire	179	33	3.4	18.4
North Lanarkshire	418	58	5.9	13.9
Orkney Islands	27	0	0.0	0.0
Perth & Kinross	175	13	1.3	7.4
Renfrewshire	214	31	3.2	14.5
Scottish Borders	130	12	1.2	9.2
Shetland Islands	30	3	0.3	10.0
South Ayrshire	147	16	1.6	10.9
South Lanarkshire	398	51	5.2	12.8
Stirling	110	11	1.1	10.0
West Dunbartonshire	118	27	2.8	22.9
West Lothian	211	31	3.2	14.7
Scotland	6505	976	100.0	15.0

Source: Total population from General Register Office for Scotland, SAPE 2004

Deprivation in terms of SIMD Crime in the SIMD 2006, by police force area

The distribution of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime for police force areas are shown in table 2.17. Over 50 per cent of Scotland's 976 data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime are within the Strathclyde police force area. A fifth of the data zones in the Fife police force area are in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime.

Deprivation in terms of SIMD Crime in the SIMD 2006, in urban and rural areas

The proportion and share of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas, in terms of SIMD crime, are highest in the large urban areas (see Table 2.18). There is a clear urban rural split in the distribution, with low proportions of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime in accessible and remote rural areas. The proportion of data zones in the 15% most deprived areas in terms of SIMD crime in remote small towns is almost double the proportion of data zones in the accessible small towns.

Table 2.19 shows the number of SIMD crimes and the SIMD crime rate for urban and rural areas. The SIMD crime rate is lower in rural areas (accessible and remote) than in urban areas and is highest in large urban areas, with 657 SIMD crimes per 10,000 population, roughly one SIMD recorded crime for every 15 people. The SIMD crime rate is higher in remote small towns (546 SIMD crimes per 10,000 population) than in accessible small towns (448 SIMD crimes per 10,000 population).

Table 2.17 Share of 15% most deprived data zones in terms of SIMD crime, by police force area

Police Force Area	Number of data zones in police force area	15% most deprived data zones in terms of SIMD crime		
		Number of data zones	% share of Scotland's 15% most deprived	% of data zones in police force area
Strathclyde	2,801	500	51.2	17.9
Lothian & Borders	1,122	145	14.9	12.9
Grampian	684	83	8.5	12.1
Tayside	496	56	5.7	11.3
Fife	453	93	9.5	20.5
Central	371	43	4.4	11.6
Northern	385	32	3.3	8.3
Dumfries & Galloway	193	24	2.5	12.4
Scotland	6,505	976	100.0	15.0

Table 2.18 Share of data zones in the 15% most deprived data zones in terms of SIMD crime, by urban-rural classification

Urban Rural	Number of data zones in urban/rural area	15% most deprived data zones in terms of SIMD crime		
		Number of data zones	% share of Scotland's 15% most deprived	% of data zones in urban/rural area
Large Urban Areas	2,456	495	50.7	20.2
Other Urban Areas	1,982	369	37.8	18.6
Accessible Small Towns	608	56	5.7	9.2
Remote Small Towns	256	46	4.7	18.0
Accessible Rural	771	8	0.8	1.0
Remote Rural	432	2	0.2	0.5
Scotland	6,505	976	100.0	15.0

Source: Scottish Executive Urban-Rural Classification 2005-2006

Table 2.19 Count and rate of SIMD crime, by urban-rural classification

Urban Rural	Total population 2004	Number of SIMD Crimes	SIMD crimes per 10,000 population
Large Urban Areas	1,976,907	129,864	657
Other Urban Areas	1,519,084	90,485	596
Accessible Small Towns	464,423	20,794	448
Remote Small Towns	190,092	10,384	546
Accessible Rural	603,614	15,805	262
Remote Rural	324,280	6,608	204
Scotland	5,078,400	273,939	539

Source: Scottish Executive Urban-Rural Classification 2005-2006

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

ANNEX 1

REFERENCES

SIMD website (including links to reports, data, mapping and SIMD 2004 outputs)
www.scotland.gov.uk/simd

SIMD 2006 Statistical Compendium
www.scotland.gov.uk/simd2006compendium

SIMD 2006 Technical Report
www.scotland.gov.uk/simd2006technical

SIMD 2006 Guidance Leaflet
www.scotland.gov.uk/simd2006leaflet

Measuring Deprivation Advisory Group
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat/snsgroup/IndexDeprivation

Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2003, Social Disadvantage Research Centre, University of Oxford
www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/social/siod-00.asp

Measuring Deprivation in Scotland: Developing a Long-Term Strategy, Scottish Centre for Research on Social Justice
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/17814/10179

Evaluation of SIMD 2004 methodology by Glasgow University
www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD2004evaluation

Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005
www.scotland.gov.uk/SocialFocusOnDeprivedAreas

Indices of deprivation across the UK
www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?page=Indices_of_deprivation.htm

Closing the Opportunity Gap
www.scotland.gov.uk/closingtheopportunitygap

Regeneration Outcome Agreements and the Community Regeneration Fund
www.communitiesscotland.gov.uk/stellent/groups/public/documents/webpages/cs_008070.hcsp

Data zone population estimates
www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/small-area-population-estimates/index.html

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
www.sns.gov.uk

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification
www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/07/31114822/0

ANNEX 2

The tables below list all the domains and indicators used in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, along with their weighting (where applicable) within the domain and within the overall SIMD. Where indicators have been changed a brief explanation is given. For full details, please see the SIMD 2006 technical report.

a) Domain weights in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

2004 Domains	2004 weight	% of overall weight 2004	2006 Domains	2006 weight	% of overall weight 2006
Current Income	6	29	Current Income	12	28
Employment	6	29	Employment	12	28
Health	3	14	Health	6	14
Education, Skills and training	3	14	Education, Skills and training	6	14
Geographic Access and Telecommunications	2	10	Geographic Access containing sub-domains	4	9
			~ Drive times	0.75	
			~ Public transport times	0.25	
Housing	1	5	Housing	1	2
-	-	-	Crime	2	5

b) Indicators used in the SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006

Current Income Domain	2006 Indicators	2006 weight	2004 Indicators	2004 weight	Main Reason for change
Weight = 12	Number of Adults (aged 16-60) receiving Income Support (DWP April 2005)	N/A	Adults in Income Support households (DWP April 2002)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension Credits replaced Income Support for people ages 60 plus in October 2003
	Number of Adults (aged 60 plus) receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit (DWP May 2005)	N/A		N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension Credits replaced Income Support for people ages 60 plus in October 2003
	Number of Children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of Income Support (DWP April 2005)	N/A	Children (aged 0-19) in Income Support households (DWP April 2002)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from new source due to changes in benefit and tax credit system Dependent age lowered as only certain dependents aged 16 -19 are counted for benefits purposes.
	Number of Adults receiving (all) Job Seekers Allowance (DWP April 2005)	N/A	Adults in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (DWP August 2001)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from new source due to changes in benefit and tax credit system. Data on income based JSA no longer available.

Current Income cont.	2006 Indicators	2006 weight	2004 Indicators	2004 weight	Main Reason for change
	<i>Number of Children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of Job Seekers Allowance (all) (DWP April 2005)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Children in (aged 0-19) Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (DWP August 2001)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data from new source due to changes in benefit and tax credit system. ▪ Dependent age lowered as only certain dependents aged 16 -19 are counted by the benefits system ▪ Data on income based JSA no longer available.
			<i>Adults in Working Families Tax Credit Households below a low income threshold (DWP / IR April 2002)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No data available in 2006
			<i>Children in Working Families Tax Credit Households below a low income threshold (DWP / IR April 2002)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No data available in 2006
			<i>Adults in Disability Tax Credit households below a low income threshold (DWP / IR April 2002)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No data available in 2006
			<i>Children in Disability Tax Credit households below a low income threshold (DWP / IR April 2002)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No data available in 2006

Employment Domain	2006 Indicators	2006 weight	2004 Indicators	2004 weight	Main Reason for change
Weight = 12	<i>Unemployment Claimant Count averaged over 12 months, men aged under 65 and women aged under 60 (NOMIS 2005)</i>	N/A	<i>Unemployment Claimant Count averaged over 12 months, men aged under 65 and women aged under 60 (ONS 2002)</i>	N/A	▪ No change
	<i>Incapacity Benefit recipients, men aged under 65 and women aged under 60 (DWP August 2005)</i>	N/A	<i>Incapacity Benefit recipients, men aged under 65 and women aged under 60 (DWP April 2002)</i>	N/A	▪ No change
	<i>Severe Disablement Allowance recipients, men aged under 65 and women aged under 60 (August 2005 DWP)</i>	N/A	<i>Severe Disablement Allowance recipients, men aged under 65 and women aged under 60 (April 2002 DWP)</i>	N/A	▪ No change
	<i>Compulsory New Deal participants — New Deal for the under 25s and New Deal for the 25+ not included in the unemployment claimant count (DWP August 2005).</i>	N/A	<i>Compulsory New Deal participants — New Deal for the under 25s and New Deal for the 25+ not included in the unemployment claimant count (DWP April 2002).</i>	N/A	▪ No change

Health Domain	2006 Indicators	2006 weight	2004 Indicators	2004 weight	Main Reason for change
Weight = 6	<i>Standardised Mortality Ratio (ISD, 2001-2004)</i>	0.08	<i>Comparative Mortality Factor (ISD, 1998-2002)</i>	0.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ renamed the Standardised Mortality Ratio for consistency with indicators used by Health professionals ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator ▪ age-sex standardisation method changed from direct to indirect in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical report)
	<i>Hospital Episodes Related to alcohol use (ISD, 2001-2004)</i>	0.14	<i>Hospital Episodes Related to alcohol use (ISD, 1998-2002)</i>	0.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator ▪ indirect age-sex standardisation used as opposed to crude rates in 2004 in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report)
	<i>Hospital Episodes Related to drug use (ISD, 2001-2004)</i>	0.06	<i>Hospital Episodes Related to drug use (ISD, 1998-2002)</i>	0.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator ▪ indirect age-sex standardisation used as opposed to crude rates in 2004 in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report)
	<i>Comparative Illness Factor (DWP, 2005)</i>	0.33	<i>Comparative Illness Factor (2001 Census)</i>	0.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the 2004 indicator was based on the 2001 Census data. In order to provide more recent data, a new source was identified and DWP health related benefits data used ▪ age-sex standardisation method changed from direct to indirect in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report)
	<i>Emergency admissions to hospital (ISD, 2001-2004)</i>	0.32	<i>Emergency admissions to hospital (ISD, 1998-2002)</i>	0.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator ▪ indirect age-sex standardisation used as opposed to crude rates in 2004 in line with recommendations (see technical report)
	<i>Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis (ISD, 2004)</i>	0.05	<i>Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis (ISD, 2002)</i>	0.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report)
	<i>Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight (ISD, 2001-2004)</i>	0.02	<i>Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight (ISD, 1998-2002)</i>	0.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report)

Education, Skills and Training Domain Weight = 6	2006 Indicators	2006 weight	2004 Indicators	2004 weight	Main Reason for change
	<i>School pupil absences (2003/4-2004/5)</i>	0.21	<i>Secondary level absences (2001/2)</i>	0.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report) ▪ aggregated over two years to stabilise the data for 2006 ▪ absence data now available for pupils by data zone rather than a weighted average used in 2004 ▪ for completeness, primary and special schools included in 2006
	<i>Pupil performance on SQA at stage 4 (2002/3-2004/5)</i>	0.31	<i>Pupil Performance on SQA at Stage 4 (2000/1-2001/2)</i>	0.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report) ▪ aggregated over three years rather than two to stabilise the data for 2006 ▪ independent schools excluded in 2006 due to inconsistent data
	<i>Working age people with no qualifications (2001 Census)</i>	0.24	<i>Working age adults with no qualifications (2001 Census)</i>	0.34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report) ▪ age-sex standardisation method changed from direct to indirect in line with recommendations (see SIMD 2006 Technical Report) ▪ no update to this indicator, suitable replacement data not available for 2006
	<i>17-21 year olds enrolling into higher education (HESA (2002/3- 2004/5)</i>	0.16	<i>Proportion of the 17+ population not applying successfully to HE (UCAS 2000-2002)</i>	0.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ new data source, to include wider variety of courses, part time students and to reflect actual enrolments rather than applications ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator in line with recommendations (see technical report)
	<i>People aged 16- 18 not in full time education (DWP 2005, HESA 2004/5)</i>	0.07	<i>Pupils age 16+ not in full time education (DWP 2002)</i>	0.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no shrinkage was applied to 2006 indicator in line with recommendations (see technical report) ▪ HESA enrolment data included to account for people aged 16-18 that had enrolled into higher education

Geographic Access to Services Domain	2006 Indicators	2006 weight	2004 Indicators	2004 weight	Main Reason for change
	Weight = 4	<i>Drive time to a GP</i>	0.21	<i>Drive time to a GP</i>	
	<i>Drive time to a Petrol Station</i>	0.13	<i>Drive time to a Petrol Station</i>	0.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> drive times now include ferry waiting times to better represent drive times in island areas
Drive time sub-domain weight = 0.75	<i>Drive time to a Post Office</i>	0.13	<i>Drive time to a Post Office</i>	0.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved data quality of service locations
	<i>Drive time to Shopping facilities</i>	0.27	<i>Drive time to a Supermarket</i>	0.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shopping facilities replace supermarkets as more appropriate in terms of retail choice
	<i>Drive time to a Secondary School</i>	0.14			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary schools now included as a service
		<i>Total:</i> 1.00			
Public transport sub-domain weight = 0.25	<i>Public transport time to a GP</i>	0.56			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public transport travel times now included to better reflect transport choice schools not included in public transport times as school bus services are not included in Traveline data set
	<i>Public transport time to a Post Office</i>	0.25			
	<i>Public transport time to Shopping facilities</i>	0.19			
		<i>Total:</i> 1.00			

Housing Domain Weight = 1	2006 Indicators	2006 weight	2004 Indicators	2004 weight	Main Reason for change
	<i>Persons in households that are overcrowded (2001 Census)</i>	N/A	N/A	<i>Persons in households that are overcrowded (2001 Census)</i>	N/A
<i>Persons in households without central heating (2001 Census)</i>	N/A	N/A	<i>Persons in households without central heating (2001 Census)</i>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change – no update to this indicator, suitable replacement data not available for 2006

Crime Domain Weight = 2	2006 Indicators	2006 weight	2004 Indicators	2004 weight	Main Reason for change
	<i>Recorded crimes of violence 2004 calendar year</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Recorded Domestic housebreaking 2004 calendar year</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<i>Recorded Vandalism 2004 calendar year</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<i>Recorded Drug Offences 2004 calendar year</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<i>Recorded Minor Assault 2004 calendar year</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

ANNEX 3

a) Number of data zones moving into and out of the 15% most deprived in the overall SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006, by local authority area

Local Authority	Location of data zones moving into and out of 15% most deprived					
	In	No in ROA areas	Out	No in ROA areas	Net change	Net ROA change
Aberdeen City	11	5	2	2	9	3
Aberdeenshire	4	0	0	0	4	0
Angus	5	0	0	0	5	0
Argyll & Bute	1	0	0	0	1	0
Clackmannanshire	5	2	0	0	5	2
Dumfries & Galloway	3	2	1	1	2	1
Dundee City	4	2	2	2	2	0
East Ayrshire	4	4	4	4	0	0
East Dunbartonshire	0	0	1	1	-1	-1
East Lothian	1	1	0	0	1	1
East Renfrewshire	1	1	3	3	-2	-2
Edinburgh, City of	6	0	4	4	2	-4
Falkirk	6	2	1	1	5	1
Fife	15	5	2	2	13	3
Glasgow City	1	0	45	45	-44	-45
Highland	8	2	0	0	8	2
Inverclyde	8	8	2	2	6	6
Midlothian	4	3	0	0	4	3
North Ayrshire	2	0	2	2	0	-2
North Lanarkshire	5	1	24	24	-19	-23
Perth & Kinross	6	2	0	0	6	2
Renfrewshire	1	0	6	6	-5	-6
Scottish Borders	1	0	0	0	1	0
South Ayrshire	2	1	2	2	0	-1
South Lanarkshire	4	0	14	14	-10	-14
Stirling	1	1	0	0	1	1
West Dunbartonshire	4	2	3	3	1	-1
West Lothian	7	2	2	2	5	-2
Scotland	120	44	120	120	0	-76

ANNEX 4

a) Relationship between the overall SIMD 2006 rank and the SIMD 2006 domain ranks

This table shows the relationship between the ranks of the overall SIMD 2006 and the component domains.

	SIMD 2006 Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Housing	Crime
SIMD 2006 Overall	1	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.91	-0.22	0.73	0.69
Income		1	0.95	0.92	0.88	-0.35	0.72	0.69
Employment			1	0.93	0.86	-0.31	0.67	0.67
Health				1	0.85	-0.34	0.69	0.69
Education					1	-0.28	0.72	0.64
Access						1	-0.41	-0.50
Housing							1	0.55
Crime								1

b) Relationship between the SIMD 2004 ranks and SIMD 2006 ranks

This table shows the relationship between the ranks of the overall and component domains of the SIMD 2004 and the overall and component domains of the SIMD 2006.

		2006							
		SIMD 2006 Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Housing	Crime
2004	SIMD 2004 Overall	0.98	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.90	-0.22	0.76	0.64
	Income	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.92	0.88	-0.32	0.73	0.67
	Employment	0.93	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.85	-0.30	0.68	0.65
	Health	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.83	-0.39	0.73	0.68
	Education	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.94	-0.26	0.7	0.61
	Access	-0.26	-0.37	-0.33	-0.35	-0.30	0.83	-0.39	-0.48
	Housing	0.73	0.72	0.67	0.69	0.72	-0.41	1.0	0.55
	Crime	0.69	0.69	0.67	0.69	0.64	-0.50	0.55	1.0

Pearson correlation coefficients are shown for each pair wise comparison. A value of greater than zero indicates a positive relationship between the pair and a value of less than zero indicates a negative relationship. The closer the coefficient is to positive or negative one the stronger the relationship between the pair of variables. A coefficient of greater than, positive or negative 0.6 indicates a statistically significant relationship.

ANNEX 5

a) Net Change in number of data zones in the 15% most deprived between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2006 overall and by domain, by local authority area

b) Number of data zones in the 15% most deprived for the housing and crime domains, by local authority area (change over time is not applicable for these domains)

Local Authority	No of data zones	a) Data zone movement into and out of 15% most deprived by domain.						b) Data zones in 15% most deprived 2006	
		SIMD 2006	Employment	Income	Education	Health	Access	Housing	Crime
Aberdeen City	267	9	18	6	-5	4	-6	41	59
Aberdeenshire	301	4	4	1	2	3	12	0	12
Angus	142	5	3	-2	5	2	3	0	11
Argyll & Bute	122	1	0	0	2	-8	6	7	13
Clackmannanshire	64	5	3	4	0	2	0	0	7
Dumfries & Galloway	193	2	3	-2	-3	2	-3	2	24
Dundee City	179	2	6	7	7	-11	-1	86	32
East Ayrshire	154	0	6	4	-1	2	7	0	23
East Dunbartonshire	127	-1	1	0	3	1	-2	1	7
East Lothian	120	1	0	0	-6	1	-4	1	9
East Renfrewshire	120	-2	-1	-2	0	5	-7	4	5
Edinburgh, City of	549	2	8	-1	1	-7	-10	177	77
Eilean Siar	36	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	3
Falkirk	197	5	0	1	9	2	-2	2	25
Fife	453	13	18	6	1	-1	24	5	93
Glasgow City	694	-44	-45	-11	-34	-54	-7	495	213
Highland	292	8	5	2	9	10	5	2	26
Inverclyde	110	6	9	9	-11	0	3	20	23
Midlothian	112	4	-1	3	1	6	-5	1	16
Moray	116	0	-1	0	2	1	4	0	12
North Ayrshire	179	0	1	-4	2	3	-1	3	33
North Lanarkshire	418	-19	-25	-15	-9	20	17	30	58
Orkney Islands	27	0	0	0	0	0	-1	3	0
Perth & Kinross	175	6	6	2	5	4	7	5	13
Renfrewshire	214	-5	-5	0	-1	-8	-9	41	31
Scottish Borders	130	1	0	1	3	3	-5	0	12
Shetland Islands	30	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
South Ayrshire	147	0	2	1	1	-4	-7	0	16
South Lanarkshire	398	-10	-12	-15	18	7	-11	29	51
Stirling	110	1	-1	-1	7	7	-7	6	11
West Dunbartonshire	118	1	-3	3	1	-7	5	15	27
West Lothian	211	5	1	3	-9	13	-5	0	31

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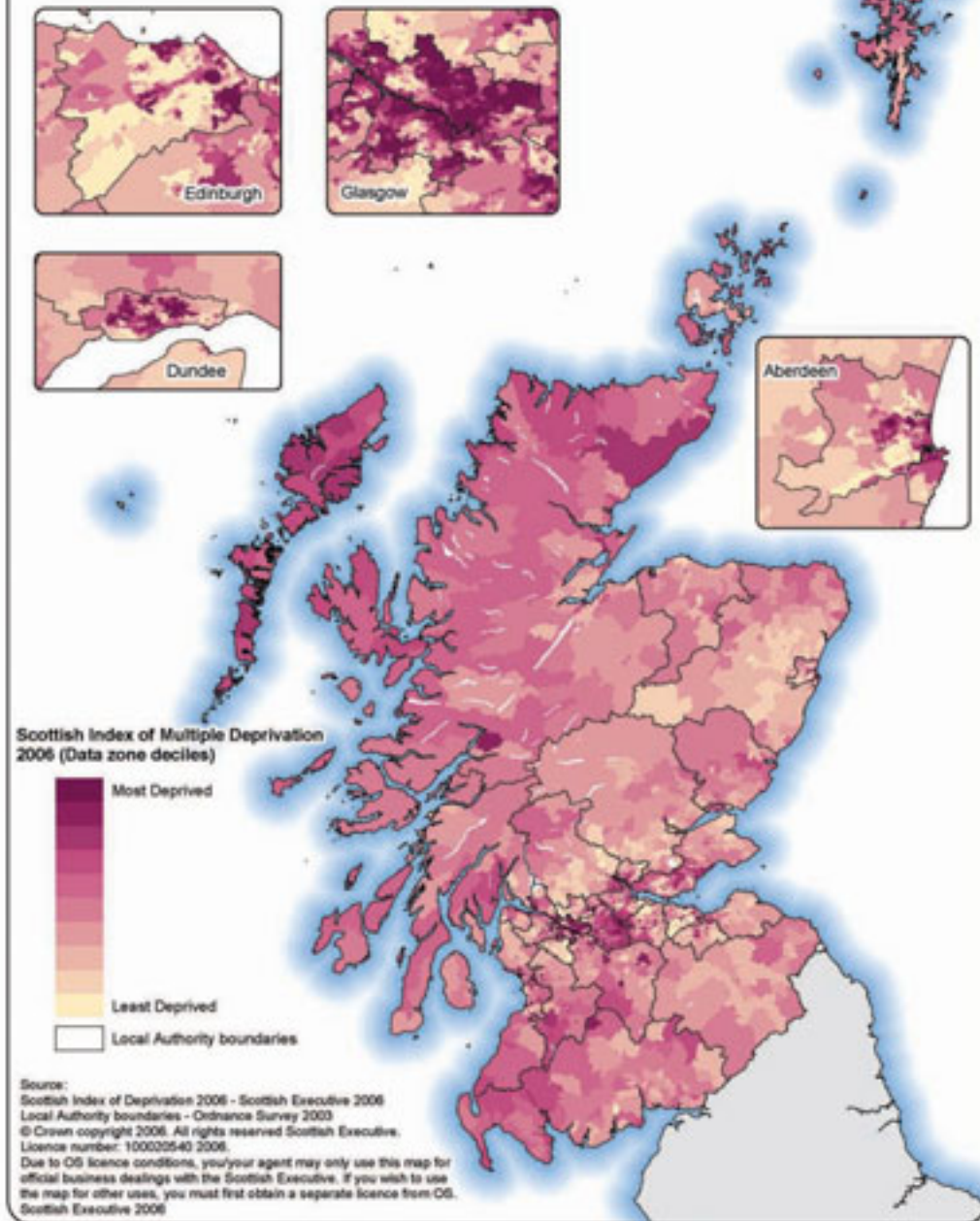
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