

**EAST AYRSHIRE COUNCIL****CABINET – 11 MARCH 2020****Report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy and Skills)  
and Chief Financial Officer**

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**SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (SIMD) 2020**

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**PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1. To present to Cabinet the high-level results of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020 published by Scotland's Chief Statistician on 28 January 2020.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

2. Cabinet is asked to:
  - i) note the publication of the SIMD 2020 by Scotland's Chief Statistician;
  - ii) consider and note the results of the SIMD 2020 as they relate to East Ayrshire;
  - iii) note that further analysis of the SIMD will be taken forward, in particular, to inform locality planning and the planned community planning review within East Ayrshire;
  - iv) note that a briefing session for Elected Members and Community Planning Partners in relation to the new SIMD data has been arranged, which will take place on Thursday 21 May 2020 at 2.00 pm in the Council Chambers; and
  - v) otherwise, note the content of the report.

**BACKGROUND**

3. The SIMD is the Scottish Government's standard tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland.
4. The SIMD ranks small areas (datazones) from the most deprived (ranked 1) to the least deprived (ranked 6,976). Use of the SIMD will often focus on the datazones below a certain rank, for example, the 5%, 10%, 15% or 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland.
5. Previous SIMDs were published in 2004, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2016, providing a series of snapshots in time of the concentration of multiple deprivation across the country.
6. The information is relevant for the targeting of policies and resources aimed at tackling areas where there are concentrations of multiple deprivation.

**HOW SIMD IS CONSTRUCTED**

7. SIMD 2020 is built up as follows:
  - Scotland is split into 6,976 datazones, with roughly standard populations of 700 to 800 household residents.
  - Indicators are used to measure the different aspects of deprivation in each datazone, including pupil performance, travel time to a GP, crime and unemployment, among many others.

- There are over 30 indicators of deprivation, which are grouped into seven different domains: income; employment; health; education; skills and training; housing; geographic access to services; and crime.
- The seven domains are then combined to form the overall SIMD, ranking each datazone in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6,976 (least deprived).

8. The SIMD 2020 Methodology is provided for information at **Appendix 1**.

### **GUIDANCE ON USING SIMD DATA**

9. SIMD data can be used for:

- comparing overall deprivation of small areas;
- comparing the seven domains of deprivation;
- comparing the proportion of small areas in a council area that are very deprived;
- identifying areas where many people experience multiple deprivation; and
- identifying areas of greater need for support and intervention.

10. SIMD data should **not** be used for:

- presenting how much more deprived one area is from another – the difference between two ranks can be tiny or large;
- comparing ranks over time – changes are relative and may not reflect actual changes in the neighbourhood;
- comparing with other UK countries – each country measures deprivation slightly differently;
- identifying all people who are deprived in Scotland – not everyone who is deprived lives in a deprived area; and
- identifying affluent areas – lack of deprivation is not the same as being rich.

11. In interpreting the results of the SIMD, it is important to note the following points:

- As the SIMD is a relative measure, if one datazone moves out of the most deprived 0-15%, another datazone will move in.
- The SIMD measures deprivation and not affluence, and all it can say about the areas ranked closer to 6,976 is that they are less deprived.
- If a local authority has no datazones in the 0-15% most deprived this does not mean that there is no deprivation, only that there are no concentrations of multiple deprivation.
- Changes have been made to the methodology between versions of the SIMD; therefore, care is required when comparisons are made over time.

### **CHANGES TO SIMD METHODOLOGY**

#### **Datzone Changes**

12. SIMD 2020 and SIMD 2016 are calculated on the 2011 datazone boundaries. These datazones are based on the 2011 Census and were introduced in November 2014. 2011 datazone boundaries differ from the 2001 datazones, which were used for previous SIMD editions; therefore, direct comparison of indicators before 2016 and previous years is not possible.

13. The number of datazones across Scotland in SIMD 2020 remains the same as in SIMD 2016, at 6,976 datazones, compared to the 6,505 datazones identified in SIMD 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2012.

14. The number of datazones in East Ayrshire in SIMD 2020 remains the same as in SIMD 2016, at 163 datazones, compared to 154 datazones identified in the previous SIMDs.

### **Indicator Changes**

15. The Scottish Government's Community Analysis Division has noted that the indicators making up SIMD 2020 have remained broadly unchanged since SIMD 2016. The main changes are as follows:
- the education domain now includes the Skills Development Scotland participation measure instead of the proportion of 16-19 year olds not in education, employment or training indicator based on Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) data;
  - the access to services domain now includes a digital connectivity indicator; and
  - the income and employment domains have been updated to reflect ongoing changes to the welfare system and remain broadly comparable with other indices.

### **SIMD 2020: SUMMARY OF EAST AYRSHIRE RESULTS**

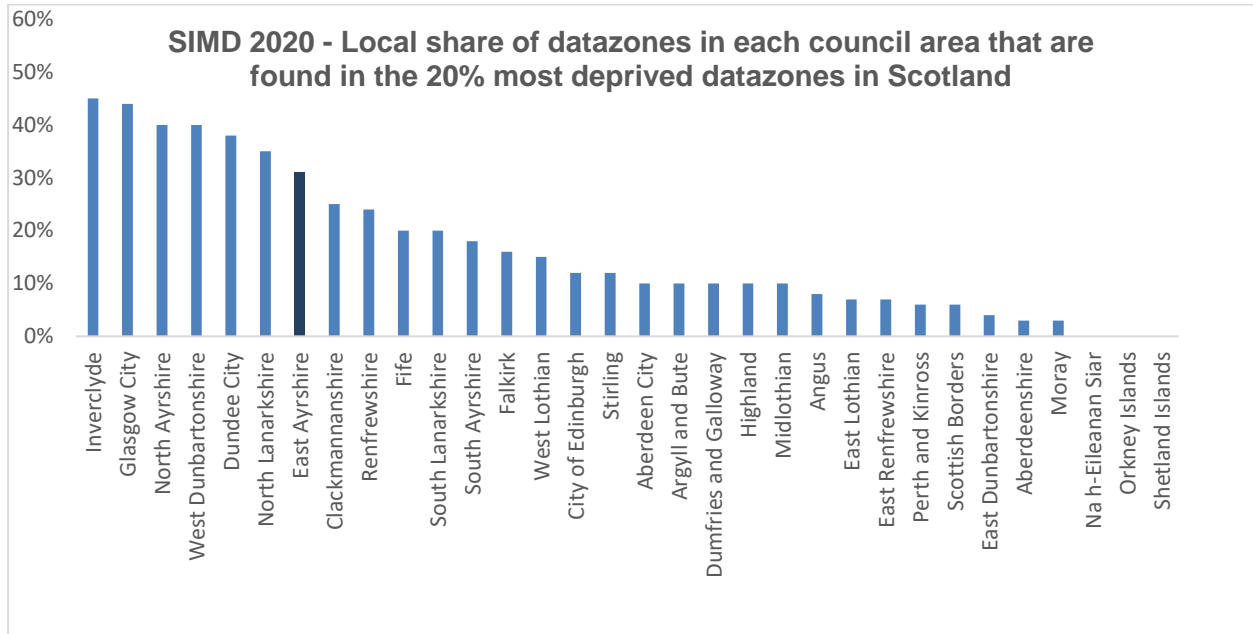
16. A total of 163 datazones are located in East Ayrshire, which is 2.3% of the 6,976 data zones across Scotland. The information which follows provides a summary of the key findings for East Ayrshire from the SIMD 2020 results:

#### **National Share**

17. The national share is calculated by dividing the number of deprived datazones in the area by all of the deprived datazones across Scotland.
18. In SIMD 2020, a total of 37 (3.5%) of the 1,046 datazones in the 0-15% most deprived in Scotland are found in East Ayrshire, compared to: 36 (3.4%) in 2016; 32 (3.3%) in 2012; 27 (2.8%) in 2009; 28 (2.9%) in 2006; and 28 (2.9%) in 2004.
19. In SIMD 2020, a total of 10 (2.9%) of the 348 datazones in the 0-5% most deprived in Scotland are found in East Ayrshire, compared to: 10 (2.9%) in 2016; 12 (3.7%) in 2012; 10 (3.1%) in 2009; 8 (2.5%) in 2006; and 7 (2.2%) in 2004.

#### **Local Share**

20. The local share is used to compare areas and is calculated by dividing the number of deprived datazones in the area by all datazones in the area.
21. Key findings of SIMD 2020 reflect that levels of deprivation have fallen to 31% in East Ayrshire compared to SIMD 2016, when 33% of datazones were among the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland.
22. Other local authorities with relatively high levels of deprivation include: Inverclyde (45%); Glasgow (44%); North Ayrshire (40%); West Dunbartonshire (40%); Dundee City (38%); and North Lanarkshire (35%).



### East Ayrshire: 0-15% Most Deprived Areas

23. The most deprived datazone in East Ayrshire in the overall SIMD 2020 is located in Kilmarnock South (S01007963), with a rank of 18, which is a change from SIMD 2016 when the most deprived datazone was in Kilmarnock North (S01008006), with a rank of 29.
24. The following communities have datazones which are in the 0-15% most deprived in SIMD 2016 and SIMD 2020:

0-15% Most Deprived Datazones		
Communities	Number of datazones	
	SIMD 2016	SIMD 2020
Kilmarnock North	9	9
Kilmarnock South	6	8
Kilmarnock Central	2	1
Cumnock	1	2
Cumnock (Netherthird)	0	1
Auchinleck	2	2
Bellsbank	2	2
Galston	2	2
New Cumnock	2	2
Patna	2	2
Catrine	1	1
Drongan	1	1
Hurlford	1	1
Logan	1	1
Lugar and Logan	1	0
Muirkirk	1	1
Newmilns	1	1
Rankinston and Sinclairston Rural	1	0

25. **Appendix 2** identifies the datazones which are included in the most deprived 0-15% in the SIMD 2016 and SIMD 2020.

26. SIMD combines data from seven different domains of deprivation, namely Income; Employment; Health; Education; Housing; Access and Crime.
27. The table below reflects the total number of datazones and the percentage local share (shown in brackets) in the 0-15% most deprived for the overall SIMD and each of the domains in 2004, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2016 and 2020:

Year	Overall SIMD Index	Income Domain	Employment Domain	Health Domain	Education, Domain	Housing Domain	Access Domain	Crime Domain
2004	28 (18.2%)	27 (17.5%)	25 (16.2%)	29 (18.8%)	28 (18.2%)	0	16 (10.4%)	N/A
2006	28 (18.2%)	31 (20.1%)	31 (20.1%)	31 (20.1%)	27 (17.5%)	0	23 (14.9%)	23 (14.9%)
2009	27 (17.5%)	29 (18.8%)	29 18.8%	39 (25.3%)	30 (19.5%)	0	19 (12.3%)	22 (14.3%)
2012	32 (20.8%)	35 (22.7%)	31 (20.1%)	45 (29.2%)	29 (18.8%)	0	18 (11.7%)	22 (14.3%)
2016	36 (22.1%)	35 (21.5%)	38 (23.3%)	39 (23.9%)	30 (18.4%)	3 (1.8%)	26 (16.0%)	24 (14.7%)
2020	37 (22.7%)	39 (23.9%)	38 (23.3%)	37 (22.7%)	31 (19.0%)	3 (1.8%)	29 (17.8%)	26 (16.0%)

NB: There are 163 datazones in East Ayrshire for SIMD 2020 and SIMD 2016, compared to 154 datazones in previous editions of the SIMD.

28. Relative to other local authorities, it is evident that:
- the percentage local share of datazones in the 0-15% most deprived in terms of the overall SIMD index has increased between 2016 and 2020;
  - income (23.9%), employment (23.3%) and health (22.7%) are the largest elements of deprivation in East Ayrshire in SIMD 2020;
  - the biggest concentration of datazones in the 0-15% most employment deprived is seen in Kilmarnock;
  - between SIMD 2016 and SIMD 2020, there is an increase in the percentage local share of datazones reported in the 0-15% most deprived with regard to income (from 21.5% to 23.9%), education, skills and training (from 18.4% to 19.0%), access (from 16.0% to 17.8%) and crime (from 14.7% to 16.0%);
  - in relative terms, 22.7% of the datazones in East Ayrshire are among Scotland's 0-15% most health deprived in SIMD 2020, compared to 23.9% in SIMD 2016;
  - employment and housing in the 0-15% most deprived datazones have remained constant, at 23.3% and 1.8% respectively, in SIMD 2020 and SIMD 2016; and
  - housing is not identified as a significant factor contributing to deprivation in East Ayrshire.

### East Ayrshire: 0-5% Most Deprived Datazones

29. Ten of East Ayrshire's datazones are among Scotland's 0-5% most deprived areas. The table which follows lists where they rank compared to the rest of Scotland.

Area	Datazone reference	Rank
Kilmarnock South	S01007963	18
Kilmarnock North	S01008007	30
Bellsbank	S01007872	42
Kilmarnock North	S01008006	62
Kilmarnock North	S01008001	69
Kilmarnock North	S01008011	134
Bellsbank	S01007871	145
Kilmarnock North	S01008002	206
Catrine	S01007885	241
Muirkirk	S01007902	246

30. With the exception of the above datazone in Catrine (S01007885), which was previously in the 5-10% most deprived, all of the above datazones in SIMD 2020 were in the 0-5% most deprived in SIMD 2016.
31. One datazone in Kilmarnock North (S01008009) was included in the 0-5% most deprived in SIMD 2016 and sits in the 5-10% most deprived in SIMD 2020.
32. **Appendix 3** provides a summary of the 0-5% most deprived datazones in East Ayrshire and a Glossary of Terms has been provided at **Appendix 4**.

### NEXT STEPS

33. Local analysis of the data is being undertaken within the Council's Policy, Planning and Performance Division, in particular to support activity going forward in relation to locality planning and the planned community planning review in 2020/21, and will be made available in due course.
34. An East Ayrshire Council briefing session for Elected Members and our Community Planning Partners in relation to the new SIMD data has been arranged to take place on **Thursday 21 May 2020 at 2.00 pm** in Council Chambers, which will provide an opportunity for further analysis and more detailed discussion in this regard.

### SIMD 2020 RESOURCES

35. A copy of the overall SIMD 2020 results mapped against communities in East Ayrshire is available in the Members' Information Portal and at the Members Information Point.
36. In addition, for Members' interest, key online resources in relation to SIMD 2020 are available from the Scottish Government as follows:
- SIMD contact: [SIMD@gov.scot](mailto:SIMD@gov.scot)
  - Interactive mapping: <http://simd.scot>
  - SIMD webpages: [www.gov.scot/SIMD](http://www.gov.scot/SIMD)
  - Statistics Scotland: <http://statistics.gov.scot/>

### FINANCIAL/RISK IMPLICATIONS

37. The SIMD is relevant for the targeting of policies and resources aimed at tackling areas where there are concentrations of multiple deprivation.

## COMMUNITY PLANNING/TRANSFORMATION/LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

38. The SIMD is relevant for informing locality planning, which is a statutory duty placed on Community Planning Partnerships under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.
39. The SIMD is relevant in supporting activity to promote equality and tackle inequality in our communities, which are guiding principles of the Community Plan, and to ensure that East Ayrshire is a fairer and more inclusive place to live.

## POLICY/HUMAN RESOURCES/EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

40. There are no policy implications arising directly from this report. There are no direct Human Resources or Equalities implications arising from this report. As work progresses in relation to the findings of this report, equality impact assessments will be undertaken as required.

## CONCLUSIONS

41. SIMD is a tool for identifying areas across Scotland where people are experiencing disadvantage across different aspects of their lives.
42. SIMD 2020 key findings for East Ayrshire include the following:
  - Levels of deprivation have fallen in East Ayrshire compared to SIMD 2016, from 33% of datazones among the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland, to 31%.
  - The most deprived datazone in East Ayrshire is in Kilmarnock South (Shortlees) (rank: 18). This represents a change from SIMD 2016, when the most deprived area was identified in Kilmarnock North (rank: 29).
  - The least deprived datazone in East Ayrshire is in Stewarton (rank: 6,925). The same datazone in Stewarton was the least deprived area in SIMD 2016, with a ranking of 6,755.
43. In East Ayrshire, the SIMD 2020 will be used, with other relevant data, to inform the targeting of policies and resources aimed at tackling areas where there are concentrations of multiple deprivation through our locality planning processes and, in particular, as part of the community planning review in 2020/21.

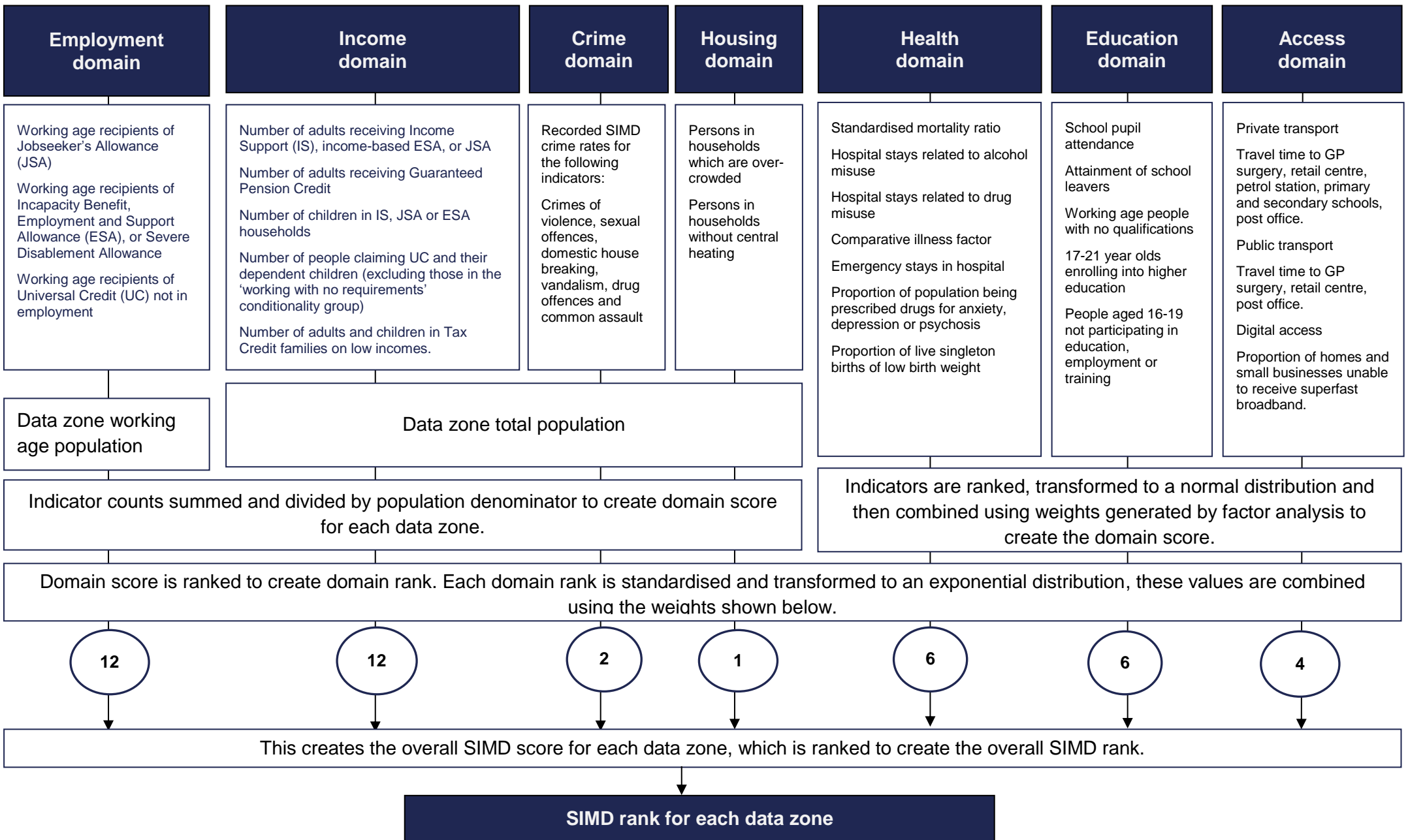
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27 February 2020

**Background Papers:** Introducing the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020, Scottish Government  
(<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-index-multiple-deprivation-2020/>)

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**SIMD 2020 Methodology**





**SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (SIMD) 2020  
EAST AYRSHIRE: 0-15% MOST DEPRIVED DATAZONES (BY RANK)**

Area	Datazone reference	SIMD 2016		SIMD 2020	
		Rank	% most deprived	Rank	% most deprived
Kilmarnock South	S01007963	44	0-5%	18	0-5%
Kilmarnock North	S01008007	59	0-5%	30	0-5%
Bellsbank	S01007872	101	0-5%	42	0-5%
Kilmarnock North	S01008006	29	0-5%	62	0-5%
Kilmarnock North	S01008001	159	0-5%	69	0-5%
Kilmarnock North	S01008011	89	0-5%	134	0-5%
Bellsbank	S01007871	178	0-5%	145	0-5%
Kilmarnock North	S01008002	87	0-5%	206	0-5%
Catrine	S01007885	392	5-10%	241	0-5%
Muirkirk	S01007902	339	0-5%	246	0-5%
Newmilns	S01007948	696	5-10%	398	5-10%
Kilmarnock South	S01007966	584	5-10%	409	5-10%
Kilmarnock North	S01008009	235	0-5%	476	5-10%
<b>Kilmarnock South</b>	<b>S01007965</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>15-20%</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>5-10%</b>
Auchinleck	S01007921	761	10-15%	515	5-10%
Kilmarnock South	S01007967	605	5-10%	546	5-10%
Kilmarnock North	S01008008	868	10-15%	560	5-10%
Galston	S01007952	624	5-10%	562	5-10%
Auchinleck	S01007922	543	5-10%	569	5-10%
New Cumnock	S01007906	723	10-15%	584	5-10%
New Cumnock	S01007905	746	10-15%	588	5-10%
Patna	S01007879	953	10-15%	600	5-10%
Kilmarnock Central	S01007976	1,001	10-15%	620	5-10%
Cumnock	S01007913	566	5-10%	627	5-10%
Logan	S01007900	770	10-15%	662	5-10%
Galston	S01007954	473	5-10%	725	10-15%
Hurlford	S01007958	903	10-15%	733	10-15%
Kilmarnock South	S01007964	820	10-15%	755	10-15%
Kilmarnock North	S01008000	729	10-15%	763	10-15%
<b>Cumnock</b>	<b>S01007914</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>15-20%</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>10-15%</b>
<b>Cumnock (Netherthird)</b>	<b>S01007910</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>15-20%</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>10-15%</b>
Kilmarnock South	S01007974	856	10-15%	881	10-15%
Kilmarnock South	S01007962	806	10-15%	886	10-15%
<b>Kilmarnock South</b>	<b>S01007971</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>15-20%</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>10-15%</b>
Drongan	S01007888	1,013	10-15%	944	10-15%
<b>Kilmarnock North</b>	<b>S01007983</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>15-20%</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>10-15%</b>
Patna	S01007878	979	10-15%	1,032	10-15%

- The five datazones highlighted in yellow above, which have moved into the 0-15% most deprived in SIMD 2020, were in the 15-20% most deprived in SIMD 2016.
- The following four datazones previously in the 0-15% in SIMD 2016 are now in the 15-20% most deprived in SIMD 2020: Kilmarnock Central (S01008012); Rankinston and Sinclairston Rural (S01007881); Kilmarnock North (S01008010); and Lugar and Logan (S01007901).

## SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2020

### 0-5% MOST DEPRIVED DATAZONES IN EAST AYRSHIRE

1. In relation to the **overall** SIMD 2020, the following areas have datazones which are in the most 0-5% deprived in East Ayrshire:

Area - Overall SIMD	Number of Datazones
Kilmarnock North	5
Bellsbank	2
Kilmarnock South	1
Catrine	1
Muirkirk	1
<b>Total number of Datazones</b>	<b>10</b>

Total population	7,071
Working age population	4,436
Range in this domain (by rank)	18-246

2. In relation to the **income** domain, the following areas have datazones which are in the most 0-5% deprived in East Ayrshire:

Area - Income Domain	Number of Datazones
Kilmarnock North	5
Bellsbank	2
Muirkirk	1
Cumnock	1
Catrine	1
Kilmarnock South	1
Newmilns	1
<b>Total number of Datazones</b>	<b>12</b>

Total population	8,284
Working age population	5,155
Range in this domain (by rank)	6-324

3. In relation to the **employment** domain, the following areas have datazones which are in the most 0-5% deprived in East Ayrshire:

Area - Employment Domain	Number of Datazones
Kilmarnock North	5
Kilmarnock South	1
Kilmarnock Central	1
Bellsbank	2
Catrine	1
Galston	1
Muirkirk	1
Newmilns	1
<b>Total number of Datazones</b>	<b>13</b>

Total population	8,960
Working age population	5,609
Range in this domain (by rank)	64-346

4. In relation to the **health** domain, the following areas have datazones which are in the most 0-5% deprived in East Ayrshire:

Area - Health Domain	Number of Datazones
Kilmarnock North	5
Kilmarnock South	1
Bellsbank	2
Catrine	1
Galston	1
Patna	1
<b>Total number of Datazones</b>	<b>11</b>

Total population	7,639
Working age population	4,858
Range in this domain (by rank)	43-306

5. In relation to the **education** domain, the following areas have datazones which are in the most 0-5% deprived in East Ayrshire:

Area - Education Domain	Number of Datazones
Kilmarnock North	5
Kilmarnock South	3
Bellsbank	2
Drongan	1
Logan	1
Muirkirk	1
<b>Total number of Datazones</b>	<b>13</b>

Total population	9,475
Working age population	5,881
Range in this domain (by rank)	10-331

6. In relation to the **access** domain, the following areas have datazones which are in the most 0-5% deprived in East Ayrshire:

Area - Access Domain	Number of Datazones
Fenwick Rural	1
Irvine Valley Rural	1
Lugton Rural	1
<b>Total number of Datazones</b>	<b>3</b>

Total population	1,845
Working age population	1,210
Range in this domain (by rank)	156-343

7. In relation to the **crime** domain, the following areas have datazones which are in the most 0-5% deprived in East Ayrshire:

Area - Crime Domain	Number of Datazones
Kilmarnock North	2
Kilmarnock Central	2
Cumnock	1
Kilmarnock East Rural	1
<b>Total number of Datazones</b>	<b>6</b>

Total population	4,492
Working age population	3,064
Range in this domain (by rank)	18-264

8. In relation to the **housing** domain, none of the datazones are in the 0-5% most deprived in East Ayrshire. The most deprived datazone in relation to housing is located in Kilmarnock North (S01008002), with a rank of 645 and in the 5-10% most deprived.

## SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2020

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Datazones	A statistical geography that was developed in 2004, which is population based with an average of 700-800 people living in each datazone. Since they are population based, the area of the datazone can vary significantly in size.
Domains	<p>The domains included in the SIMD 2020 are Income; Employment; Health; Education, Skills and Training; Geographic Access to Services; Housing; and Crime. Across the seven domains there are over 30 indicators of deprivation. The indicators were selected on the basis that they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• domain-specific and appropriate for the purpose (as direct as possible measures for the given type of deprivation);</li> <li>• up-to-date;</li> <li>• capable of being updated on a regular basis;</li> <li>• statistically robust; and</li> <li>• measure major features of a given type of deprivation (not conditions experienced by a very small number of people or areas).</li> </ul> <p>The domains are calculated differently depending on the type of data used in each one.</p>
Local Share	The local share is used to compare areas and is calculated by dividing the number of deprived datazones in the area by all datazones in the area.
Median	In probability theory and statistics, the median is described as the number separating the higher half of a sample from the lower half. The median of a finite list of numbers can be found by arranging all the observations from the lowest value to highest value and selecting the middle one. If there is an even number of observations, then there is no single middle value; therefore, often the mean of the two middle values is taken.
Multiple Deprivation	In the context of the SIMD, deprivation is about the range of problems that arise due to fewer resources or opportunities (not only financial). The SIMD is one measure of deprivation and takes the approach that deprivation is multi-dimensional. Consequently, the SIMD comprises data from seven different subject areas or domains.
National Share	The national share is calculated by dividing the number of deprived datazones in the area by all of the deprived datazones across Scotland.
SAPE	Small Area Population Estimates

SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, which is a relative measure of deprivation and identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way.
Weighting	The process of weighting involves emphasising some domains more than others because they are regarded more important to the overall measurement of deprivation; and those which are weighted more highly have a disproportionate effect on the overall index. For example, the income and employment domains are weighted more highly than others. A review of the weightings was undertaken when preparing for SIMD 2016. This concluded that the changes to data quality and methodology were not enough to justify a change of weightings and recommended to maintain the same weightings as in SIMD 2006, 2009 and 2012. The same weightings have been retained for SIMD 2020.

**February 2020**