Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
2009

A Dundee City Focus

Information & Research Team
City Development Department
Dundee City Council

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This document is concerned with the Dundee City Council focus on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 a national index published in October 2009 as an update to the previous indices produced in 2006 and 2004. The index with values from 1 'most deprived' to 6505 'least deprived', relates to the 6505 geographically defined small areas, datazones, that cover all of Scotland.

The document provides an easy to read non-technical summary of some key points to note and links to other nationally produced analysis and reference material.

Please do not hesitate to get in touch with the Information & Research Team if you have any questions or analysis requests that are of particular interest to you.

The first section of the report will provide an overview of the SIMD 2009 and links to further official publications, resources, and technical information available from the Scottish Government.

The second section presents selected Dundee City Council analysis of the SIMD 2009 with a particular focus on datazones and population within the 15% Most Deprived category of the index. The 15% level is the most commonly used level for national policy, strategy, funding arrangements and monitoring. The 15% level was used as the basis of the definition of the Council's Community Regeneration Areas.

The third section of the report presents analysis of the SIMD within the Community Regeneration Areas of Dundee City Council.

For any feedback or analysis requests please contact:

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1 Introduction

Scotland's Chief Statistician released the latest update to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) on the 29th of October 2009.

The Scottish Government website details the SIMD as follows

"The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a fair way.

SIMD 2009 is an update with improvements on the SIMD 2006 and uses the same geographical base as the SIMD 2006 and the SIMD 2004 of datazones. Due to changed data sources and improvements to indicators and methodology, the overall SIMD 2009 and most domains are not directly comparable in absolute terms with those in the SIMD 2006. The only domain that is directly comparable between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2006 is the employment domain. As such, this domain is used for analysis of absolute change.

The SIMD provides a relative measure of deprivation which means that the main output from SIMD - the SIMD ranks - can be used to compare data zones by providing a relative ranking from most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 6,505). The SIMD cannot be used to determine 'how much' more deprived one data zone is than another e.g. it is not possible to say that data zone X, ranked 50, is twice as deprived as data zone Y, ranked 100.

The SIMD can be used to identify Scotland's most deprived small areas on the overall index and each individual domain, commonly by applying a cut off such as 10%, 15% or 20%. The cut off should be informed by whether it aims to target areas with the very highest concentrations of deprivation or to be wider ranging.

All three of the versions SIMD 2009, SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2004 are heavily based on the methodology developed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford.

In developing an area-based measure of deprivation, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation was the Scottish Executive's response to the August 2003 report 'Measuring Deprivation in Scotland: Developing a Long-Term Strategy'."


Links to other useful resources:

Information & Research Team previous SIMD 2009 Publications
http://intra2.dundeecity.gov.uk:8080/planning/publications/SIMD09/

The official SIMD 2009 General Report is found using this link:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/10/28104046/0

The Scottish Government SIMD website is:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/
2 Datazones in the 15% Most Deprived SIMD 2009

Dundee City has a total of 179 datazones. The SIMD 2009 identified that 55 of these were ranked within the 15% Most Deprieved (MD) in Scotland. Previously Dundee City had 53 and 51 datazones in the 15% MD rankings within the SIMD 2006 and 2004 respectively. This section of the report will compare Dundee City's datazones within the 15% MD with other Local Authorities in terms of national and local share. The increase of two datazones between the SIMD 2006 and 2009, has resulted in no significant change in Dundee City Council national or local share of the 15% MD SIMD.

2.1 National Share 15% Most Deprived

National share is how the 976 datazones that make up the 15% MD SIMD 2009 in Scotland are shared by Scottish Local Authorities. With 55 datazones Dundee City accounts for 5.6% of the 976 datazones within the 15% MD in Scotland. There has been no significant change between SIMD 2009 and 2006

Chart 1: National Share of 15% Most Deprived Datazones SIMD 2009, Scottish Local Authorities

2.2 Local Share 15% Most Deprived

Local share is the proportion of a Local Authority's data zones that are ranked within the 15% MD in Scotland. Dundee City has 31% of its datazones ranked within the 15% MD in Scotland.

Chart 2: Local Share of 15% Most Deprived SIMD 2009 Datazones by Local Authority
3 Population within the 15% Most Deprived SIMD 2009

The SIMD 2009 analysis was produced using the 2007 Small Area Population Estimates. By using the 2007 SAPE the estimated population living within the 15% MD can be calculated for each Local Authority.

3.1 Percentage population living within the 15% Most Deprived SIMD 2009

The SIMD 2009 estimated in Dundee City there were 41,454 people living in the datazones ranked within the 15% MD in Scotland and this is 29.2% of the total Dundee City population. The order of the Local Authorities by percentage of the population living in the 15% MD is almost identical to that of the local share of 15% MD datazones.

Chart 3: Percentage of Local Authority Population Living Within the 15% Most Deprived SIMD 2009, SAPE 2007

The percentage of the population living in the datazones ranked within the 15% MD in Scotland, has risen marginally from previous figures of 28.8% in the SIMD 2006 and 28.3% in the SIMD 2004.

3.2 Demographic profile of population living within 15% Most Deprived SIMD 2009

Table 1 shows the Dundee City demographic composition by broad age category.

Table 1: Percentage of the 2007 Dundee City Population Living in the SIMD 2009 15% Most Deprived Datazones, by Age Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Dundee City Population</th>
<th>15% Most Deprived SIMD 2009 Population</th>
<th>Percentage of DCC Total Living in the 15% MD SIMD 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children (0 -15 years)</td>
<td>23,566</td>
<td>8,410</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Age (male 16 - 64, female 16 - 59)</td>
<td>88,929</td>
<td>24,995</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensionable age (male 65+, female 60+)</td>
<td>29,655</td>
<td>8,049</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>142,150</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,454</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SIMD2009, GROS 2007 SAPE

All age groups have shown relative stability in the percentage of the Dundee City population within the 15% MD between the SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009. The SIMD 2006 reported that 34.5% of all children, 28.1% of all working age and 27.1% of all pensionable population lived within the 15% MD datazones.
4 Datazones moving in and out of the 15% Most Deprived between SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009

As is common and of interest in general analysis of the SIMD, the report now considers those datazones that move in and those that move out of the 15% most deprived classification.

Dundee City had 53 and 55 datazones within the 15% MD in Scotland according to the SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009 respectively. Between the two SIMD publications 5 datazones moved out of the 15% MD ranking, 7 datazones moved from outwith into the 15% MD ranked datazones in Scotland. This section of the report identifies those data zones and looks at individual domains to examine the reason for the movement in and out of the 15% MD in Scotland ranking.

Map 1 shows 48 datazones that have remained within the 15% MD, the five datazones that have moved out of the 15% MD and the seven datazones that have moved out.

Appendix 1 & 2 provide maps for all datazones involved in the movement in or out of the 15% MD category between the SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009.

4.1 Datazones that have moved out of the 15% Most Deprived

Chart 4 examines the changes in vigintile (1/20th or 5%) for the SIMD and the domains between the 2006 and 2009 SIMD publications. Vigintiles are bands of 5%, ie vigintile 1 is the 5% most deprived and combining the first three vigintiles is the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland. The x axis displays the range of vigintile change and the y axis shows how many datazones experienced this amount of vigintile change. Note that Chart 4 is only concerned with the five datazones that have moved out of the 15% MD SIMD therefore the bar charts will always total five. Comparing vigintile change provides a useful view of the magnitude of change in ranking.

Chart 4 emphasises the substantial weighing of the income and employment domain and therefore the importance of positive results found in the income and employment. No datazone had a decrease in the vigintile category for either income or employment domain. The income domain had one datazone remaining in the same category, three datazones increasing by one vigintile category and one datazone remaining in the same category, three datazones increasing by one vigintile category and one datazone
increasing by two vigintiles. All the datazones saw an increase in the vigintile category in the employment domain; one datazone increased by one category, three datazones increased by two categories and one datazone increased by three vigintile categories.

There were positive changes displayed in the health domain for the five datazones that moved out of the 15% MD SIMD 2009. Four datazones had an increase in vigintile category, one had a decrease in vigintile category.

The majority of the datazones had an increase in the education vigintile category, and in the geographic access domain most of the datazones stayed in the same category except one datazone that had an increase by one vigintile category. Within the crime domain, two datazones had a decrease, one stayed the same, and two experienced an increase in vigintile category.

The housing domain data has not changed and therefore all datazones are ranked exactly the same as the SIMD 2006.

4.2 Datazones that have moved into the 15% Most Deprived

Chart 5 examines the changes in vigintile for the SIMD and the domains between the 2006 and 2009 SIMD publications. The x axis displays the range of vigintile change and the y axis shows how many datazones experienced this amount of vigintile change. Note that Chart 5 is only concerned with the seven datazones that have moved into the 15% MD SIMD therefore the bar charts will always add up to seven.

Chart 5 shows that all the datazones that have moved into the 15% MD have had a single decrement from vigintile category four to three (from the MD 15% to <20% to the MD 10%-<15%).

The strong influence of the income and employment domains is shown in Chart 5. Although three datazones stayed within the same vigintile, three data zones dropped a vigintile category, and one datazone dropped two vigintile categories. There were strong negative changes within the employment domain, five datazones dropped by a single vigintile category and a further two that dropped by two categories.

Chart 5 shows that in the seven datazones that moved into the 15% MD of the SIMD 2009, some datazones have displayed positive signs in terms of health, education, access and crime. Six datazones had an increment within the health domain vigintile category, only three datazones had a drop in vigintile category in the education domain, five data zones had an increase in vigintile category in the geographic access domain, and finally only three datazones dropped a vigintile category in the crime domain.
Chart 4: Analysis of the five datazones that have moved out of the 15% MD SIMD 2006 to 2009, and their domain performances.
Chart 5: Analysis of the five datazones that have moved out of the 15% MD SIMD 2006 to 2009, and their domain performances
5 Community Regeneration Areas Focus

This section will focus on each Community Regeneration Area (CRA) and investigate changes in SIMD statistics for the datazones in and around the CRAs. No analysis of the housing domain has been included as there has been no new data since SIMD 2004 and therefore no change.

5.1 CRA population living in 15% Most Deprived Datazones

Table 2 shows the percentage of the CRA population that live in the 15% MD for both the SIMD 2006 and the SIMD 2009. Table 2 shows Dundee City CRAs have seen a slight reduction in the percentage of the population living in the 15% MD of the SIMD decreasing from 76.5% to 74.2% between SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009. Stobswell / Hilltown / Fairmuir is the only individual CRA to have shown a reduction in the percentage of the population living in the 15% MD SIMD between 2006 and 2009 and this has been the main influence on the CRA totals analysis. Stobswell / Hilltown / Fairmuir has seen a significant reduction in the percentage of the population living in the 15% MD SIMD - dropping from 80.4% to 58.3% between SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009 respectively. The population estimates calculate this percentage drop to equate to 3,485 persons less living in the 15% MD SIMD 2009 than there was according to the SIMD 2006.

Table 2: Change in Population Living in the 15% Most Deprived, SIMD 2006 and 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Regeneration Area</th>
<th>SIMD 2006</th>
<th>SIMD 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardler / St Mary's / Kirkton</td>
<td>8,628</td>
<td>5,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menzieshill/Charleston/Lochee/Beechwood</td>
<td>9,484</td>
<td>7,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Craigie /LIniathen/ Douglas</td>
<td>9,786</td>
<td>7,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill O Mains /Fintry/ Whitfield</td>
<td>8,472</td>
<td>7,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stobswell / Hilltown / Fairmuir</td>
<td>15,268</td>
<td>12,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,638</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,502</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 3 provides a summary for CRA datazone rank change throughout the SIMD. For all the datazones in each CRA Table 3 shows the counts of positive and negative change in national rank. For example, in Ardler / St Marys / Kirkton of the 12 datazones that compose that CRA, two datazones increased in rank, and 10 datazones decreased in rank between the SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009. It can be seen from Table 3 that Stobswell / Hilltown / Fairmuir was the only CRA with the majority (16 : 3) of its datazones increasing in the overall SIMD rank between 2006 and 2009. This was true for all the separate domain except 'Access'.

Table 3: CRA Datazones Count of Positive and Negative Rank Changes between SIMD 2006 and 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Regeneration Area</th>
<th>Datazones</th>
<th>SIMD</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardler / St Mary's / Kirkton</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menzieshill/Charleston/Lochee/Beechwood</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Craigie /LIniathen/ Douglas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Mill O Mains /Fintry/ Whitfield</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stobswell / Hilltown / Fairmuir</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All CRAs</strong></td>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Mapping CRA Datazone Rank between SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2009

Map 2: Ardler / St Marys / Kirkton - SIMD 2006

Map 3: Ardler / St Marys / Kirkton - SIMD 2009
Map 4: Menzieshill / Charleston / Lochee / Beechwood CRA - SIMD 2006

Map 5: Menzieshill / Charleston / Lochee / Beechwood CRA - SIMD 2009
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#### 6.1.1 Datazone Ranks and Vigintile Changes SIMD and all Domains

Table 4: Datazones moved out of the 15% MD SIMD 2006 to 2009, and their domain performances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datazone</th>
<th>SIMD</th>
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(Table 4 continued)

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<tr>
<th>Datazone</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Education</th>
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<th>Crime</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Vig</td>
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<td>798</td>
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(Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics)
6.1.2 Mapping Datazones That Moved Out of the 15% SIMD, 2006 to 2009

Map 12: Datazone S01001131 - Ann Street / Victoria Road

Map 13: Datazone S01001138 - Arbroath Road / Morgan Street / Tayspinners
Map 14: Datazone S0101141 - Alexander Street / James Street / Carnegie Street

Map 15: Datazone S0101156 - Dura Street / Eliza Street / Morgan Street
### 6.2 Datazones Moving Into the 15% Most Deprived SIMD, 2006 to 2009

#### 6.2.1 Datazone Ranks and Vigintile Changes SIMD and all Domains

Table 5: Datazones moved into the 15% MD SIMD 2006 to 2009, and their domain performances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datazone</th>
<th>SIMD</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Vig.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S01001121</td>
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(Table 5 continued)

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<th>Crime</th>
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(Source: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics)
6.2.2 Mapping Datazones That Moved Into the 15% SIMD, 2006 to 2009

Map 17: Datazone S01001121- Broughty Ferry Road / Eden Terrace / East Dock Street

Map 18: Datazone S01001173 - Dunholm Road / Denhead Crescent / Kingsway
Map 19: Datazone S01001177 - Strathmore Avenue / Lawton Road / Byron Crescent

Map 20: Datazone S01001191 - Balerno Street / Banchory Road / Aboyne Avenue
Map 21: Datazone S01001198 - Buttars Loan / Brownhill Street, Place and Road / Liff Industrial

Map 22: Datazone S01001207 - Linton Road / Dryburgh Crescent / Napier Drive