Introduction
The following note provides a summary of the key components of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) published on 31 August 2016 and provides some key findings at the local level across North Lanarkshire noting any significant changes from the 2012 publication.

Background
The SIMD follows on from others published in 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2012. It is important to note that the methodology and geographies used have changed over this period. While direct comparison with the 2012 SIMD is not possible, it is possible to draw some broad conclusions on changes in relative levels of deprivation at the local level across North Lanarkshire.

There are some important points to note where use of the SIMD for measuring poverty is concerned:

- The SIMD provides a ‘relative’ measure of deprivation across datazones by ranking these small areas across Scotland and is not based on ‘absolute’ measures of poverty. It may therefore be useful to consider other indicators, e.g. child, fuel and in-work poverty rates when developing future community planning partnership priorities and action plans.
- Deprivation should not be viewed as relating solely to ‘poor’ or ‘low income’ families, but can also reflect limited resources and opportunities, e.g. where health and education is concerned.
- The SIMD should be replaced with ‘absolute’ measures of household poverty where appropriate, e.g. where individuals and families may be living in poverty outwith the designated deprived areas (worst 15%).

The datazones or local area statistical geographies used to compile the SIMD have increased in number from 418 to 447 (+7%) over the period from 2002-16. Similarly, the number of datazones in Scotland as a whole has increased from 6505 to 6976 (+7%) over the period. These datazones were reviewed in 2011 to reflect local changes in population through new house building programmes. Revised datazone populations generally vary between 500 and 1000, although they may be slightly larger in more rural locations.

In addition, the indicators used in the compilation of the SIMD have changed slightly to reflect a recent consultation with stakeholders conducted by the Scottish Government as well as a quality assurance exercise supported by North Lanarkshire Council’s Corporate Information and Research Team. The current list of domains and indicators used is attached at Appendix 1 for information.
Key Findings

North Lanarkshire Summary
A total of 104 of the North Lanarkshire’s 447 datazones or 23.3% fall within the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland in 2016. This is marginally below the share of 23.9% in evidence in 2012.

When looked terms of absolute numbers, North Lanarkshire has the 2nd highest number of datazones falling within the worst 15% behind Glasgow City. This equates to 74,954 or 22.2% of the population.

Although the SIMD ranks datazones based on their combined deprivation scores, it is possible to generate rates for residents who are considered ‘income’ or ‘employment’ deprived. A total of 52,325 or 15.5% of the overall population are estimated to be ‘income’ deprived while 29,585 or 13.6% of the working age population are estimated to be ‘employment’ deprived. This represents a combined total of 81,910 or 14.7%.

These figures are lower than the corresponding figures for 2012 where the rate for ‘income’ was 16.3%, ‘employment’ was 16.8% and the combined total was 16.6%.

When ranked against the other Councils in Scotland in terms of its share of local data zones in the worst 15%, North Lanarkshire is ranked 6th behind Glasgow City (42.9%), Inverclyde (36%), Dundee City (29.3%), West Dunbartonshire (28.9%) and North Ayrshire (27.4%).

For the most severe level of deprivation, 30 or 6.7% of North Lanarkshire’s datazones fall within the worst 5% in Scotland in 2016. This compares with a figure of 23 or 5.5% in 2012.

When ranked against the other Councils in Scotland in terms of its share of local data zones in the worst 5%, North Lanarkshire is ranked 4th behind Glasgow City (21.6%), Dundee City (11.2%) and Inverclyde (9.7%). This equates to 21,505 or 6.4% of the population.

In summary, North Lanarkshire’s position has changed only marginally since 2012 in terms of the wider measure of relative deprivation with almost 75,000 people living in the worst 15%. However, North Lanarkshire’s position has worsened on the more severe measure with over 21,500 living in the worst 5%.

Despite this, the rates for ‘income’ and ‘employment’ deprivation have both fallen over the period from 2012 to 2016. A map showing the distribution of all datazones in North Lanarkshire falling within the 15% most deprived in Scotland is attached at Appendix 2 for information.
Local Area Summary
At the local level, Cliftonville (S01011598) is now the most deprived datazone in North Lanarkshire and is ranked 8th in Scotland overall, followed by Orbiston (S01011512) ranked 34th, Craigneuk Wishaw (S01011383) ranked 54th, and Craigneuk Wishaw (S01011384) ranked 57th. All 4 datazones fall within the worst 100 in Scotland.

Although the deprived datazones are widely distributed across North Lanarkshire, those falling within the worst 5% are distributed as follows:

- Wishaw (Craigneuk, Overtown/Gowkthrapple) – 7
- Motherwell (Forgewood, Muirhouse, North and South) – 6
- Airdrie (Thrashbush and Petersburn) – 4
- Coatbridge (Cliftonville, Greenend/Carnbroe, Dundyvan and West) – 4
- Bellshill (Orbiston and Central) – 2
- Viewpark – 2
- Newmains – 2
- Holytown – 1
- Cumbernauld – 1
- Plains/Caldercruix (Rural) – 1

A list of all 30 datazones within the worst 5% in rank order is attached at Appendix 3.

Summary by Domain
An analysis by each of the 7 domains used in the compilation of the index shows some variation in the proportion of datazones falling within the worst 15% nationally:

- Income – 21%
- Employment - 21%
- Health – 24%
- Education – 27%
- Housing – 13%
- Access to services – 8%
- Crime – 17%

These figures are generally consistent with the position in 2012, with the exception of the housing domain which has increased from 7% to 13%.
Appendix 1

INCOME DEPRIVATION DOMAIN

1. The number of people aged 16 to 59 receiving Income Support or Income-based Employment and Support Allowance and the number of adults (all ages) receiving Jobseeker’s Allowance
   August 2015

2. The number of adults aged 60 and over receiving Guarantee Pension Credit
   August 2015

3. Number of children (aged 0-15) dependent on a recipient of Income Support, Jobseeker’s Allowance or Employment and Support Allowance
   May 2015

4. Number of adults not in paid employment receiving Universal Credit
   August 2015

5. Number of adults and children in Tax Credit families on low incomes
   2013-2014

EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION DOMAIN

6. Working age unemployment claimant count - the number of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus - local offices
   Averaged over 2014

7. Working age Incapacity Benefit recipients or Employment and Support Allowance recipients
   August 2015

8. Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients
   August 2015

HEALTH DEPRIVATION DOMAIN

1. Standardised Mortality Ratio - Indirectly age-sex standardised ratio for deaths of all ages registered from all causes between 2011 and 2014. Data standardised by 5-year age band and sex.
   Period covers 2011 to 2014.

2. Hospital stays (Continuous Inpatient Stays) related to alcohol misuse: standardised ratio - Indirectly age-sex standardised ratio of observed to expected stays in acute NHS hospitals in Scotland with a diagnosis of alcohol-related conditions (based on any of six possible diagnoses), both sexes, all ages.
   Period covers 2011 to 2014.

3. Hospital stays (Continuous Inpatient Stays) related to drug misuse: standardised ratio - Indirectly age-sex standardised ratio of observed to expected
stays in acute NHS hospitals in Scotland with a diagnosis of drug-misuse conditions (based on any of six possible diagnoses), both sexes, all ages.
Period covers 2011 to 2014.

4. **Comparative illness factor:** standardised ratio - The CIF is a combined count of the total number of people receiving one or more of Disabled Living Allowance (DLA), Attendance Allowance, Incapacity Benefit (not receiving DLA), Employment Support Allowance and Severe Disablement Allowance.
August 2015

5. **Emergency stays (Continuous Inpatient Stays) in hospital:** standardised ratio - Indirectly age-sex standardised ratio of observed to expected emergency stays in acute NHS hospitals in Scotland, both sexes and all ages regardless of whether or not this involves transfer between hospitals or between specialties within the same hospital
Period 2011-2012 to 2014-2015

6. **Proportion of patients being prescribed anxiolytic, antipsychotic or antidepressant drugs within a year**
Period 2014-2015

7. **Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight** - Proportion of live singleton births with low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams), where birth figures exclude home births and births at non-NHS hospitals; and a singleton is a baby from a pregnancy resulting in only one live or still birth. No account is taken of gestational age.
Period covers 2011 to 2014

**EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING DEPRIVATION DOMAIN**

1. **School pupil attendance** - the percentage of pupils who attend school 90% or more of the time for each data zone in Scotland. The indicator includes pupils who attend publicly funded primary, secondary and special schools.
Period covers school years 2012-13 and 2013-14

2. **Attainment of school leavers** - provides a score for the average highest level of the qualification pupils who attend publicly funded secondary schools leave school with.
Period covers school years 2012-13 and 2013-14

3. **Working age adults with no qualifications** - the percentage of working age adults (aged 25-64) that responded in the 2011 Census to have no qualification.
Census of Population 2011

4. **Proportion of 17-21 year olds entering in to full time higher education** - the percentage of 17-21 year olds who enrolled in a first degree course in each data zone. The indicator considers the number of 17-21 entrants to first degree courses domiciled before the start of their course in each data zone and the total number of 17-21 year olds resident in the data zone over the same period.
Period covers 2012-13 to 2014-15

5. **People aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training** - the proportion of 16 to 19 year-olds who are not in full-time education, employment or training
Period covers 2012-13 and 2013-14
**GEOGRAPHICAL ACCESS TO SERVICES DEPRIVATION DOMAIN**

1. **Drive time** - Population weighted *average time taken to reach key services by driving* in 2015

- Average drive time to a primary school
- Average drive time to a secondary school
- Average drive time to a GP surgery
- Average drive time to a post office
- Average drive time to a retail centre
- Average drive time to a petrol station

2. **Public transport** - Population weighted *average travel times to selected services using public transport* (bus, train, underground, ferries) and/or walking in 2015.

- Public transport travel time to a retail centre
- Public transport travel time to a GP surgery
- Public transport travel time to a post office

**CRIME DEPRIVATION DOMAIN**

1. **Recorded Crime** - Recorded crime rate of selected crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drug offences and common assault. The overall indicator is a sum of each SIMD crime per 10,000 population. In order to reduce bias against areas that contain a police station, crimes that have been identified as being recorded within 50 metres of the centre of a police station have been excluded. *Period 2014-2015*

- Recorded crimes of non-sexual violence
- Recorded crimes of Indecency – sexual crimes
- Recorded crimes of domestic housebreaking
- Recorded crimes of vandalism
- Recorded drug offences
- Recorded common assault offences

**HOUSING DEPRIVATION DOMAIN**

1. **Persons in households that are overcrowded** - This compares the actual number of rooms in the house to the number of rooms which are required by the household, based on the relationships between them and their ages. Overcrowding is defined to mean households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less. This means that there is at least one room too few in the household. *Census of Population - 2011*

2. **Persons in households without central heating** - the proportion of household population that live in a house that is centrally heated. A household's accommodation is described as ‘with central heating’ if it has central heating in some
or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, storage heaters, and solar heating.

*Census of Population - 2011*
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<th>LAP</th>
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<th>Position</th>
<th>NLC Rank</th>
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