TAYplan

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016

Analysis for the TAYplan area

Published March 2017

(Life Experience Paper 1)

Employment

Income

Education

Crime

Health

Housing

Access to Services

@tayplan

www.tayplan-sdpa.gov.uk

contactus@tayplan-sdpa.gov.uk

01382 307180

Angus Council

Dundee City Council
www.dundeecity.gov.uk
CHANGING
FOR THE FUTURE

Fife COUNCIL

PERTH & KINROSS COUNCIL

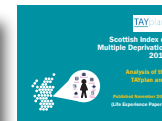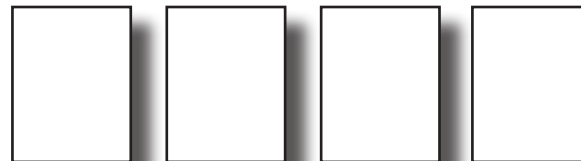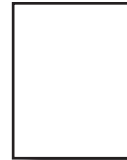# Contents

Plans and proposals
Approved Strategic Development Plans
Proposed Strategic Development Plans
Main Issues Reports
Action Programmes

Telling the story
Topic Papers
Monitoring Statements
Equalities Impact Assessments

Detailed Technical Information
This document
Specific research papers
Statutory Assessments

Part of a series of work
This paper is one of several Detailed Technical Information Papers prepared by TAYplan Strategic Development Planning Authority.

This paper considers issues arising from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016, which was published by the Scottish Government in August 2016.

Our work focuses on local authority areas and housing market areas covered by the TAYplan Strategic Development Planning Authority.

This paper is one of several which consider different aspects of life experience.

This work informs...
This work has been helpful in informing our understanding of the multiple facets of deprivation, and, its impact on human health and life experience.

It will also informed our Monitoring Statement, Strategic Environmental Assessment and subsequently the Main Issues Report and following Proposed Strategic Development Plan.

It will also feed into wider work on demography, environmental quality, the economy, and, equality and wellbeing.

Summary

The SIMD 2016

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) measures multiple deprivation in a consistent way across Scotland.

The SIMD measures datazones rather than people. Some people living in deprived datazones will be deprived but others may not be.

Deprivation is not just about jobs and income and so multiple deprivation is a measure of 7 domains of deprivation. These include income, employment, health, education, housing, access and crime. Each domain of deprivation is informed by a series of datasets.

Each of the 6,976 datazones in Scotland is weighted for each domain and overall. They are then ranked from the most to the least deprived. There will always be a most and a least deprived. For policy makers the scale, distribution and factors which drive deprivation are key.

This document examines the spatial distribution and concentration of deprivation for the council and housing market areas covered by TAYplan.

Spatial Distribution of Deprivation

All of the council areas covered by TAYplan contain datazones with all levels of deprivation.

All 11 housing market areas contain some datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived. However, only some contain datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived. These are located within Dundee, Arbroath, Perth, Cupar, Brechin, Forfar and Blairgowrie. None are wholly outside of principal settlements.

Many are also adjacent to areas which are amongst the least deprived, illustrating the disparities in life experience.

Although TAYplan's most deprived areas are within principal settlements this should not be seen as solely an urban issue. This means deprivation may be masked elsewhere in settlements and the countryside.

Domains of Deprivation

There are strong inter-relationships and inter-connections between the domains of deprivation. In some instances these may have similar root causes.

Employment and income deprivation are consistently amongst the drivers of deprivation. This is partly because these carry the strongest weighting of all the 7 domains. These are most significantly experienced in those areas which are amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived.

It is possible to see how employment and income influence and are also influenced by health, housing and education deprivation. Those areas ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived for these 5 domains share similar geographic concentrations and distributions.

Access deprivation

Almost all of the TAYplan datazones outside of its principal settlements are amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived for access to services. However, these same datazones are invariably amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived overall.

They also rarely experience the income, employment, health, education and housing deprivation that is prevalent amongst the most deprived areas. This suggests that access to services is less likely to be the central drivers of multiple deprivation in the TAYplan area.

It also suggests that comparatively higher levels of employment and income may enable inhabitants of these areas to offset access deprivation by using personal transport options.

Housing deprivation

Some care must be taken to recognise that housing deprivation is a measure of over-crowding and central heating. There are some areas that are considered to be overcrowded

where the driving factor may be large numbers of HMO licences driven by the university student market eg St Andrews and Central Dundee.

Persistent deprivation
There are 73 TAYplan datazones that were persitently amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived in the SIMD publications for 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2012.

Although these used different datazones to the SIMD 2016, mapping shows that these same areas continue to be amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived in 2016.

25 of these have also been persistently amongst Scotland's 10% most deprived. All but one of these are in Dundee City, the other is in Perth.

Overall
TAYplan's most deprived areas are characterised by comparatively low employment and incomes as well as comparatively poorer health, education and housing. Many of these areas have consistently been amongst the most deprived for some time.

The inter-relationship between the factors driving multiple deprivation require a combined strategy focused on overcoming the root causes. The inter-relationships of the

causes of multiple deprivation also means that specific individual actions can have multiple benefits. It is possible, for example, to see how positive outcomes for employment and income could also be beneficial for some health and crime related deprivation.

This suggests long standing and deep seated issues that are best solved by a combined approach that tackles the drivers of multiple deprivation. These solutions will likely need to involve improvements to employability to help people get into work and/or to progress within work. There will need to be efforts to create more jobs and also efforts to improve homes and neighbourhoods.

Achieving this requires a competitive economy with more jobs and fewer disparities. This involves having the skills, infrastructure, premises and quality of life offer that makes new busiensses want to locate or set up here and makes existing businesses want to stay and expand. Sometimes this requires focus on specific areas to invest in business locations/premises and infrastructure to attract businesses.

Not all deprived people live in the most deprived areas. Therefore tailored solutions would be required to ensure that those in the most deprived circumstances are helped in ways that resolve underlying education, employment, income, health and housing

issues now and are lasting for future generations. A multi-agency approach would also be needed.

This may include direct interventions to help people upskill and/or find work. It may also contribute to support in-work progression for those currently on low incomes.

Area focused activities may also involve improvements to provide better and healthier homes and neighbourhoods. It is possible to see how this would improve some health and housing outcomes that relate to deprivation. It is also possible to see how an improved neighbourhood and residential offer can contribute to a better quality of life and a more competitive offer.

It is also possible to see how improvements to digital infrastructure could support service provision and access for those in the most remote areas. It could also support business growth, sustain local businesses and support new skills and job creation.

We will not totally wipe out all health problems, crime or poverty. These measures have the potential to break the cycle of deprivation, remove barriers and provide opportunity for those who are most deprived of it. There will still be areas that are most and least deprived, but the disparities between them should diminish as a result of multi-faceted action.

Introduction: The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the official tool for finding the most deprived areas in Scotland. It identifies areas of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. This shows where Scotland's most and least deprived areas are and helps organisations to know where their work will have the most impact.

The SIMD 2016 was published on 31st August 2016. Previous versions have been published in 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2012.

How the SIMD is put together

The SIMD ranks Scotland's 6,976 datazones from the most to the least deprived (see map diagram right). It does this by scoring each datazone (and ranking them) for each of 7 domains of deprivation; including income, health, crime and housing (see diagram below right). For this reason there will always be a most and least deprived datazone in Scotland and also in every council area.

Recent datazone changes

In previous iterations of the SIMD deprivation was ranked using the 2001 Census datazones. There were 6,505 of these, across Scotland. In 2016 the SIMD uses the more recent 2011 Census datazones - there are 6,976 of these across Scotland.

Datazones across Scotland and SIMD 2016 domains

→ **5.3 million people**

→ **6,976 data zones**

→ **760 people per data zone**

Income	Employment	Education	Health	Access to Services	Crime	Housing

SIMD

1 the most deprived area...   SIMD Ranks   ...to **6,976** the least deprived area

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

SIMD measures datazones not people

SIMD identifies deprived areas - not people.
The box below shows why.

Non-Deprived Area

Deprived Area

Non-Deprived Person

Deprived Person

Not all deprived people live in deprived areas: Two out of three people who are income deprived do not live in deprived areas.

Not everyone in a deprived area is deprived: Just under one in three people living in a deprived area are income deprived.

In this example, 'deprived' means among the 15% most deprived in Scotland.
We are using income deprived people as a proxy for people who are facing multiple deprivation.

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Why an index of multiple deprivation
The index is made up of domains (see diagram on page 8) in recognition that deprivation is multi-faceted. Multiple deprivation recognises that many of the domains of deprivation are inter-related and inter-connected. As such deprivation in specific areas can be driven by similar or different root causes. Not all deprivation is because of worklessness or incomes. This is important in determining the appropriate solutions.

What is deprivation/a deprived area
The SIMD measures areas rather than people. Not all people living in deprived areas will experience deprivation. Similarly some of the least deprived datazones may still include those who experience deprivation - as indicated in the diragram to the left.

'Deprived' does not just mean 'poor' or 'low income'. It can also mean people have fewer resources and opportunities, for example in health and education.

The issue for policy makers is how to ensure that the disparities between the most and least deprived are minimised. To understand this policy makers must also understand how much of a respective area is made up of datazones that are amongst Scotland's most and least deprived.

For TAYplan it is important understand which datazones are amongst Scotland's most and least deprived, where these are located and the primary drivers of deprivation.

Using the 2016 SIMD data

There is often a tempation to try and compare results for one area with another, to compare ranks over time or to use the population of deprived areas to represent the human scale of deprivation. The SIMD 2016 guidance advises against this.

SIMD use in this document

This document focuses its attention on the scale and distribution of datazones that are amongst Scotland's 20% most and least deprived. It also considers the domains of deprivation in a similar way.

This is to understand the spatial distribution of multiple deprivation and the driving factors that influence this - as illustrated by the domains.

Geographies

Page 11 shows the areas that TAYplan has considered in this document. These are the whole TAYplan area and the council and housing market areas covered by TAYplan.

Finding SIMD Material

The Scottish Government has produced a brief introduction document (right) explaining the findings of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

This and other related documents including spreadsheets containing the SIMD 2016 findings can be found on the Scottish Government's website at:
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Guide for using the SIMD 2016 data

Use SIMD for

✔ Comparing overall deprivation of small areas

✔ Comparing the seven domains of deprivation

✔ Comparing the proportion of small areas in a council that are very deprived

✔ Finding areas where many people experience multiple deprivation

✔ Finding areas of greater need for support and intervention

Do not use SIMD for

✘ Saying **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

✘ Finding affluent areas – lack of deprivation is not the same as being rich

To find out more the SIMD visit
http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00504809.pdf

Introducing
The Scottish Index of
Multiple Deprivation 2016

simd Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

A National Statistics publication for Scotland

Scottish Government
gov.scot

Geographies we look at

The TAYplan Area

4 councils covered by TAYplan
1. Angus
2. Dundee City
3. North part of Fife
4. Perth & Kinross

11 housing market areas covered by TAYplan
1. North Angus
2. East Angus
3. West Angus
4. Greater Dundee
5. St Andrews & North East Fife
6. Cupar & North West Fife
7. Kinross
8. Strathearn
9. Highland Perthshire
10. Strathmore & Glens
11. Greater Perth

The 11 housing market areas that are covered by TAYplan

Section 1: Distribution of deprivation by quintile

This section examines the scale and distribution of deprivation across council areas and housing market areas covered by TAYplan

Distribution of multiple deprivation

All levels of deprivation apparent
All four council areas covered by TAYplan contain some datazones ranked across the whole spectrum of deprivation. However, the distribution and concentration of deprivation varies across the TAYplan area.

As noted on pages 8 and 9; not everyone living in deprived datazones is deprived. Similarly the least deprived datazones may include some people who experience deprivation.

Low levels of deprivation in most datazones
More datazones in the TAYplan area are amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived than the 20% most deprived (see Graph 1 - right).

The majority of the datazones in the TAYplan area are ranked amongst Scotland's 41% to 80% most deprived - ie the 3rd and 4th quintiles (see Graph 1 right).

Datazones with the lowest levels of deprivation tend to be concentrated in Angus, Perth & Kinross and North Fife as well as specific areas within Dundee City (see Graph 1 - right). These tend to be specific neighbourhoods within settlements and more generally in countryside areas (see Map 1 overleaf).

Deprivation concentrated in Dundee City
All four council areas covered by TAYplan include some datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived. They also contain some in the

2nd quintile (21-40% most deprived). Datazones experiencing these levels of deprivation tend to be concentrated within the TAYplan area's principal settlements (see Map 1 - overlead). The highest numbers of datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived are in Dundee City, more than the other three council areas combined.

In Angus the highest levels of deprivation are concentrated in Arbroath, Forfar and Brechin. In Dundee City these are within specific urban neighbourhoods. In North Fife they are concentrated in Cupar. In Perth & Kinross they are concentrated in Perth and Blairgowrie (see Map 1 overleaf).

Graph 1: Number of datazones by SIMD2016 Quintile for council areas covered by TAYplan

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Map 1: Distribution of datazones by SIMD2016 Quintile for council areas covered by TAYplan

SIMD2016

- 20% Most Deprived
- 21-40% Most Deprived
- 41-60% Most Deprived
- 21-40% Least Deprived
- 20% Least Deprived

Council Boundaries

© Crown copyright and database rights. Ordnance Survey license number 100053960 (2017)

Not just about the 20% most deprived
According to the Scottish Government's *Introduction and Guidance Note for the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation* (2016):

•People who live in the 20% most deprived areas are most likely to experience conditions which limit their opportunities in life.

•However, people who live in areas up to 40% most deprived may also experience difficulties.

40% most deprived in the TAYplan area
Graph 2 (right) shows the local percentage share of datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived and its 21-40% most deprived. This is shown for TAYplan and for each council area covered by TAYplan.

This tells us about those who are the most deprived and those who are on the margins of deprivation.

Although each council area has some share of its datazones within both categories; Dundee City contains the highest concentrations. As such nearly 60% of the datazones in Dundee City are amongst Scotlands 40% most deprived. This is considerably higher than other council areas covered by TAYplan.

As noted on page 15; the datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 40% most deprived are mainly (but not exclusively) concentrated in the

principal settlements (see Map 2 - right). Specific concentrations in principal settlements include; Dundee, Perth, Arbroath, Blairgowrie, Brechin, Cupar, Montrose, Forfar, Kirriemuir and in areas around Bridge of Earn.

Graph 2: Distribution of Datazones amongst Scotland's 40% most deprived within TAYplan and constituent Council Areas

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Map 2: Datazones in council areas covered by TAYplan that are ranked amongst Scotland's 40% most deprived

Principal Settlements

Council Boundaries

SIMD2016

Local Share of

Scotland's 40% Most Deprived

20% Most Deprived

21 to 40% Most Deprived

© Crown copyright and database rights. Ordnance Survey license number 100053960 (2017)

Most deprived vs least deprived

Overall Graphs 3 (below) show the TAYplan area has a higher local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived compared with those amongst it's 20% most deprived. However, this varies considerably for each council and housing market area covered by TAYplan.

Least deprived in the TAYplan area
This is the result of North Fife, Perth & Kinross and Angus each having a higher local share of Scotland's 20% least deprived datazones than those which are amongst the 20% most deprived. Both Perth & Kinross and North Fife also contain housing market areas within which there are no datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived. Dundee City has the lowest local share of Scotland's 20% least deprived datazones.

Most deprived in the TAYplan area
The highest local share of Scotland's 20% most deprived datazones is in Dundee City. For the Greater Dundee Housing Market Area this local share is diminished; due to the higher local share of Scotland's 20% least deprived datazones contained within the North Fife, Perth & Kinross and South Angus parts of the Greater Dundee Housing Market Area.

Graphs 3: Distribution of datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived versus those ranked amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived for TAYplan, the constituent council areas and respective housing market areas

Left chart (Local share of Scotland's 20% most deprived datazones | Scotland's 20% Least Deprived):
- TAYplan: 15% | 20%
- North Fife: 1% | 29%
- Perth & Kinross: 6% | 20%
- Angus: 7% | 17%
- Dundee City: 37% | 15%

Right chart (Local share of Scotland's 20% most deprived datazones | Scotland's 20% Least Deprived):
- Greater Perth: 9% | 21%
- Strathmore & Glens: 8% | 13%
- Highland Perthshire: | 14%
- Strathearn: | 24%
- Kinross: | 29%
- Cupar & NW Fife: 3% | 14%
- St Andrews & NE Fife: | 38%
- Greater Dundee: 28% | 20%
- West Angus: 5% | 9%
- North Angus: 3% | 15%
- East Angus: 22% | 5%

■ Local share of Scotland's 20% most deprived datazones   ■ Scotland's 20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Within Angus, the East Angus Housing Market Area represents the most significant local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived. This is offset at council level by the relatively higher local shares of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived from other housing market areas within Angus.

10% Most Deprived
The 25 most deprived datazones in the TAYplan area are ranked amongst the 10% most deprived in Scotland (below left). All but one of these is located in Dundee. The most deprived datazone in the TAYplan area is in Dundee City Centre and is ranked 36th most deprived in Scotland.

10% Least Deprived
The 25 least deprived datazones in the TAYplan area are located in all four council areas covered by TAYplan (below right). Out of 6,976 datazones in Scotland, St Andrews contains a datazone ranked 6,973rd, Scotland's 4th least deprived datazone and TAYplan's least deprived overall.

The 25 most deprived datazones in the TAYplan area

Datazone	Name	Local Authority	Housing Market Area	SIMD Rank 2016
S01007701	City Centre - 01	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	36
S01007801	Linlathen and Midcraigie - 02	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	76
S01007853	Lochee - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	79
S01007783	Whitfield - 02	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	110
S01007800	Linlathen and Midcraigie - 01	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	121
S01007704	City Centre - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	126
S01007812	Kirkton - 02	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	129
S01007717	Hilltown - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	133
S01007722	The Glens - 03	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	197
S01007803	Linlathen and Midcraigie - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	201
S01007804	Linlathen and Midcraigie - 05	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	234
S01007724	The Glens - 05	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	247
S01007842	Menzieshill - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	253
S01007785	Whitfield - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	265
S01007863	Ardler and St Marys - 07	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	283
S01007855	Lochee - 06	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	294
S01007790	Whitfield - 09	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	300
S01007723	The Glens - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	317
S01007805	Linlathen and Midcraigie - 06	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	322
S01007848	Charleston - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	325
S01007748	Douglas West - 06	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	343
S01007782	Whitfield - 01	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	351
S01007845	Charleston - 01	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	379
S01011918	Hillyland, Tulloch and Inveralmond - 01	Perth & Kinross	Greater Perth	395
S01007715	Hilltown - 02	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	404

The 25 least deprived datazones in the TAYplan area

Datazone	Name	Local Authority	Housing Market Area	SIMD Rank 2016
S01007151	Monifieth East - 03	Angus	Greater Dundee	6631
S01009730	Cairnsmill	North Fife	St Andrews & NE Fife	6673
S01007132	South Angus - 04	Angus	Greater Dundee	6675
S01009721	St Andrews Town Centre	North Fife	St Andrews & NE Fife	6676
S01007770	Barnhill - 03	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	6682
S01011903	Burghmuir and Oakbank - 05	Perth & Kinross	Greater Perth	6683
S01011856	Auchterarder - 05	Perth & Kinross	Strathearn	6692
S01011838	Kinross - 01	Perth & Kinross	Kinross	6721
S01011901	Burghmuir and Oakbank - 03	Perth & Kinross	Greater Perth	6726
S01007771	Barnhill - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	6727
S01009736	North Haugh	North Fife	St Andrews & NE Fife	6731
S01009729	Hallow Hill	North Fife	St Andrews & NE Fife	6740
S01011897	Viewlands, Craigie and Wellshill - 06	Perth & Kinross	Greater Perth	6757
S01009735	Lawhead and Northbank	North Fife	St Andrews & NE Fife	6761
S01007702	City Centre - 02	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	6779
S01011949	Scone - 01	Perth & Kinross	Greater Perth	6780
S01011898	Viewlands, Craigie and Wellshill - 07	Perth & Kinross	Greater Perth	6791
S01011864	Crieff North - 03	Perth & Kinross	Strathearn	6815
S01007760	Broughty Ferry West - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	6835
S01009722	Madras and St Leonards	North Fife	St Andrews & NE Fife	6841
S01009741	Leuchars East	North Fife	St Andrews & NE Fife	6857
S01007143	Monikie - 07	Angus	Greater Dundee	6885
S01007685	Westend - 04	Dundee City	Greater Dundee	6912
S01011895	Viewlands, Craigie and Wellshill - 04	Perth & Kinross	Greater Perth	6915
S01009731	Canongate	North Fife	St Andrews & NE Fife	6973

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Graph 4 (right) shows fluctuations in the percentage of datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived for council areas covered by TAYplan.

Dundee highest but falling
Dundee City has consistently experienced the highest percentage of its datazones being amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived for the TAYplan area. However, this has fallen since 2004.

Angus increased percentage
Angus has seen increases in the percentage of its datazone's ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived. This has been due to increased shares in East Angus and West Angus Housing Market Areas in particular - parts of the settlements of Arbroath, Forfar and Kirriemuir.

North Fife low and constant
For North Fife there remains a consistently low percentage largely attributable to an individual datazone in Cupar.

Perth & Kinross relatively constant
Perth & Kinross saw an increase since 2004 in the percentage of its datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived. However, this has remained relatively constant since.

Persistent deprivation
Detailed analysis shows 73 datazones in the TAYplan area that were consistently ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived in the

published Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation for the years 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2012. These 73 datazones are mapped on page 21 (overleaf) alongside all datazones ranked amongst

Scotland's 20% most deprived for 2016. These persistent concentrations are particularly apparent in Dundee, Perth, Arbroath and Blairgowrie.

Graph 4: Comparing the percentage of datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived for council areas covered by TAYplan from analyses of Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation analyses(2004 to 2016)

TAYplan	2016	14.6%
	2012	15.2%
	2009	14.9%
	2006	14.9%
	2004	14.5%
Perth & Kinross	2016	5.9%
	2012	6.3%
	2009	5.7%
	2006	5.7%
	2004	2.9%
North Fife	2016	1.0%
	2012	1.0%
	2009	1.0%
	2006	1.0%
	2004	
Dundee City	2016	36.7%
	2012	38.5%
	2009	39.1%
	2006	38.0%
	2004	41.9%
Angus	2016	7.1%
	2012	6.3%
	2009	4.9%
	2006	6.3%
	2004	4.2%

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Maps 3: Datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived in 2016 compared with those persistently in the 20% most deprived from in 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2012

In Perth

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016
20% Most Deprived
40% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived

Persistently Deprived
Persistent 20% Most deprived

In Dundee

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016
20% Most Deprived
40% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived

Persistently Deprived
Persistent 20% Most deprived

Note:
The 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2012 SIMD were prepared using 2001 Census datazones. The 73 datazones that were consistently amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived during these time period have been mapped above as the red hatching. The SIMD 2016 data, mapped in yellow, orange and blue uses the 2011 Census datazones.

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Section 2: Concentrations of the seven domains of deprivation

This section examines the distribution and concentrations of overall deprivation and each domain of deprivation

The seven domains of deprivation explained

Income
Income deprivation measures the extent of income support benefits dependency.
Weight 12 (28%)

Employment
Employment deprivation measures the extent of unemployment benefits dependency.
Weight 12 (28%)

Health
Health deprivation measures a variety of health related issues e.g. mortality, substance misuse, mental health and hospital stays amongst others.
Weight 6 (14%)

Education
Education deprivation measures factors such as school attendance and performance, qualifications enrolment into higher education and those not in education, employment or training.
Weight 4 (9%)

Housing
Housing deprivation measures the extent of overcrowding and properties without central heating.
Weight 6 (14%)

Access to Services
Access to services deprivation measures drive time and public transport time to GPs, retail centres, post office, petrol station and schools.
Weight 2 (5%)

Crime
Crime deprivation measures recorded crime for a variety of offences including house breaking, drugs, violence, vandalism and sexual offences.
Weight 1 (2%)

Not just about income...

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation measures 7 'domains' (left). Each measures a series of indicators (listed in the diagram on page 25 - right). The data used for the SIMD2016 was provided by:
☐ Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
☐ Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
☐ National Records of Scotland (NRS)
☐ Police Scotland
☐ Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA)

The scores for each datazone are ranked for each domain. The domains are weighted differently (see left) - income and employment deprivation carry the joint highest weighting.

The scores are then combined and ranked again to provide an overall multiple deprivation ranking for each datazone in Scotland.

For more about the technical details for calculating each domain visit
http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00504822.pdf

simd Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

SIMD16 Technical Notes

Bringing the indicators together

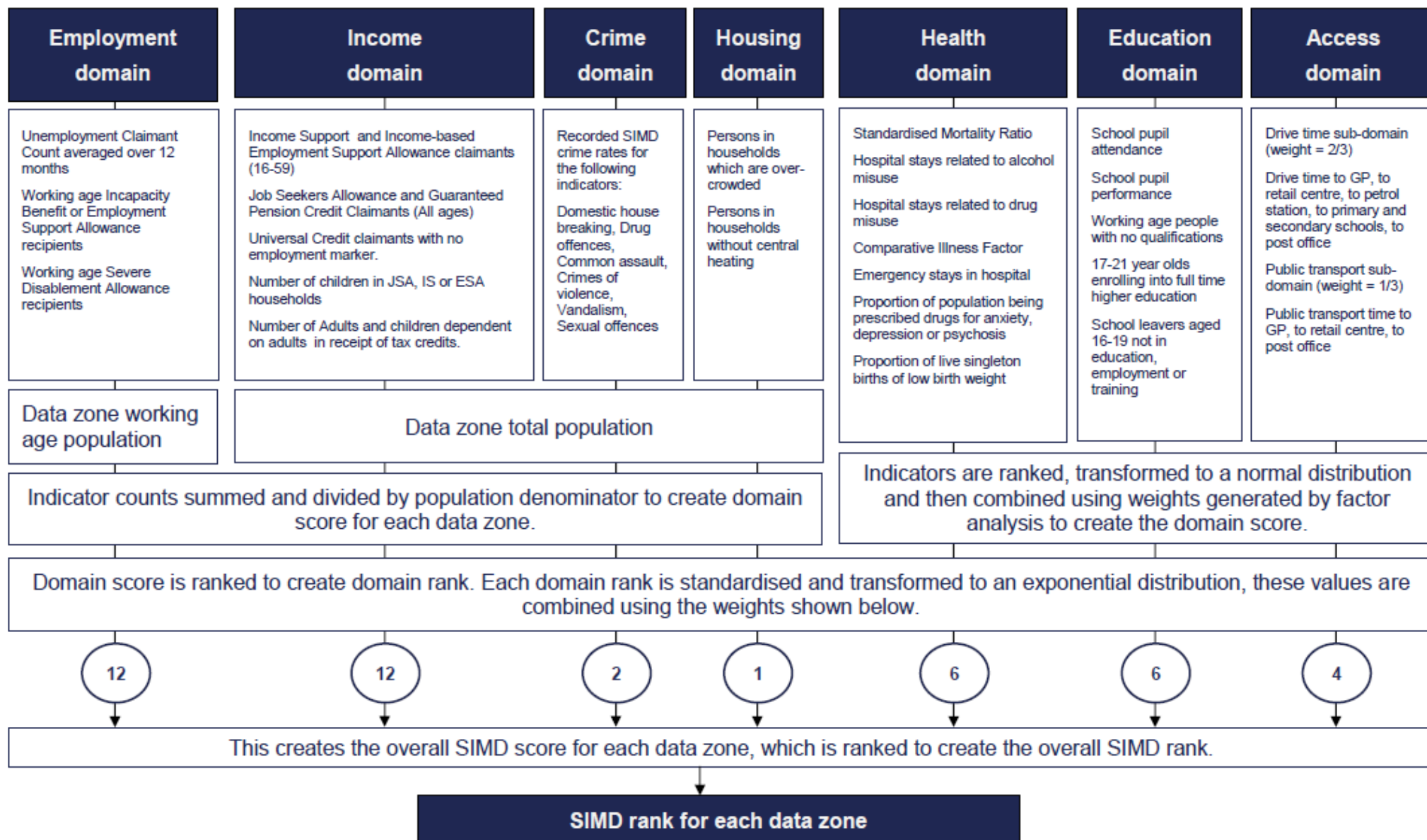| Employment domain	Income domain	Crime domain	Housing domain	Health domain	Education domain	Access domain
Unemployment Claimant Count averaged over 12 months Working age Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance recipients Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients	Income Support and Income-based Employment Support Allowance claimants (16-59) Job Seekers Allowance and Guaranteed Pension Credit Claimants (All ages) Universal Credit claimants with no employment marker. Number of children in JSA, IS or ESA households Number of Adults and children dependent on adults in receipt of tax credits.	Recorded SIMD crime rates for the following indicators: Domestic house breaking, Drug offences, Common assault, Crimes of violence, Vandalism, Sexual offences	Persons in households which are over-crowded Persons in households without central heating	Standardised Mortality Ratio Hospital stays related to alcohol misuse Hospital stays related to drug misuse Comparative Illness Factor Emergency stays in hospital Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight	School pupil attendance School pupil performance Working age people with no qualifications 17-21 year olds enrolling into full time higher education School leavers aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training	Drive time sub-domain (weight = 2/3) Drive time to GP, to retail centre, to petrol station, to primary and secondary schools, to post office Public transport sub-domain (weight = 1/3) Public transport time to GP, to retail centre, to post office

| Data zone working age population | Data zone total population | | | | | |

Indicator counts summed and divided by population denominator to create domain score for each data zone.

Indicators are ranked, transformed to a normal distribution and then combined using weights generated by factor analysis to create the domain score.

Domain score is ranked to create domain rank. Each domain rank is standardised and transformed to an exponential distribution, these values are combined using the weights shown below.

| 12 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 |

This creates the overall SIMD score for each data zone, which is ranked to create the overall SIMD rank.

SIMD rank for each data zone

Driving forces of multiple deprivation
This section examines the percentage of an area's datazones that are ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived for each of the domains and compares this with overall multiple deprivation:
•Income;
•Employment;
•Health;
•Education;
•Housing;
•Access; and,
•Crime.

The intention is to understand the driving forces behind deprivation. This page compares these at TAYplan level (Graph 5 right). Graph 6 on page 27 shows the domain split based on the number of datazones for each domain and each council area covered by TAYplan.

Graphs 7 and 8 on pages 28 and 29 compare the percentage of datazones within each geography but this time for council and housing market areas covered by TAYplan.

Domain relationships
Whilst there may be debate about which is the cause and which is the consequence; it is possible to recognise links between the different domains. For example employment and income deprivation are not the same thing but they are related. It is also possible to see how these and health, housing and education deprivation share interdependencies. Crime and access may be differently related to these.
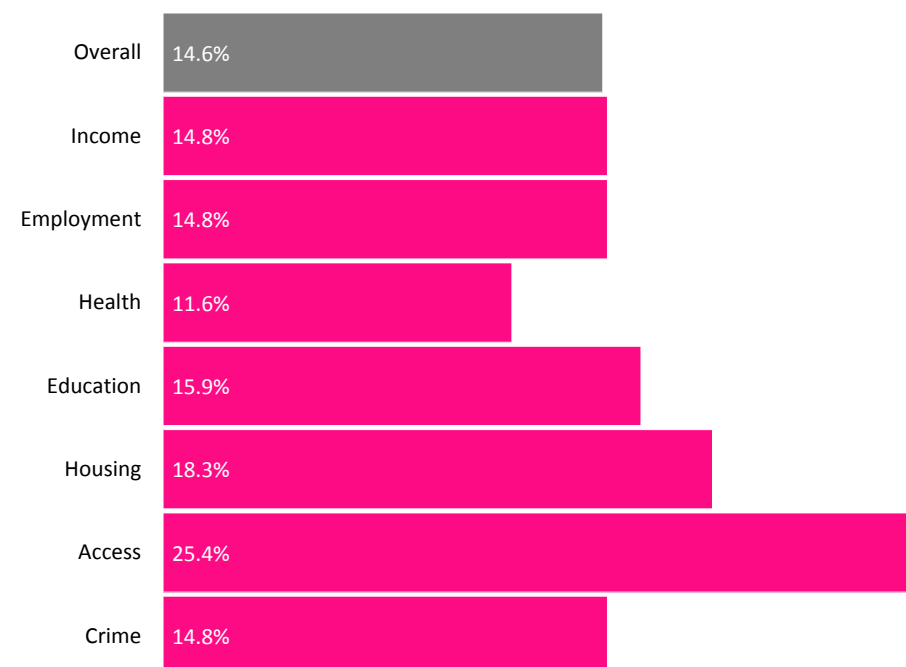
Weighted to income and employment
As explained on pages 24 and 25 the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is weighted most strongly towards income and employment deprivation. It is therefore unsurprising that the percentage of datazones that are amongst Scotland's 20% most and least deprived overall are similarly ranked for income and employment deprivation (Graph 5 below).

Local Authority Concentrations
It is also clear from Graph 6 on page 27 that Dundee City contains the largest number and highest percentages of datazones that are amongst the 20% most deprived for all domains; except for access deprivation. In other council areas these datazones are fewer in number/percentage and are concentrated in one or more settlements or localities.

Graph 5: Comparing the percentage of datazones in the TAYplan area ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived by domain

Domain	Percentage
Overall	14.6%
Income	14.8%
Employment	14.8%
Health	11.6%
Education	15.9%
Housing	18.3%
Access	25.4%
Crime	14.8%

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Access to services deprivation is concentrated outside of Dundee City in the other three council areas; reflecting the rural character of many of these datazones.

Housing Market Areas
The examination of housing market areas (Graphs 8 on page 29) shows, for example, the significance of deprivation in the East Angus Housing Market Area. This housing market area consists of Arbroath and its surroundings. Graphs 8 on page 29 also show that East Angus contains the most significant concentrations of deprivation after Dundee City.

Overall this emphasises the disparities between the most and least deprived datazones and their geographic distribution and concentration.

Other concentrations of deprivation include:
•Greater Perth Housing Market Area, which reflects concentrations of deprivation in Perth itself.
•Strathmore & Glens Housing Market Area which includes deprivation in Blairgowrie and Coupar Angus.
•West Angus which includes deprivation in Forfar and Kirriemuir.
•North Angus which includes deprivation in Brechin and to a lesser extent in Montrose.
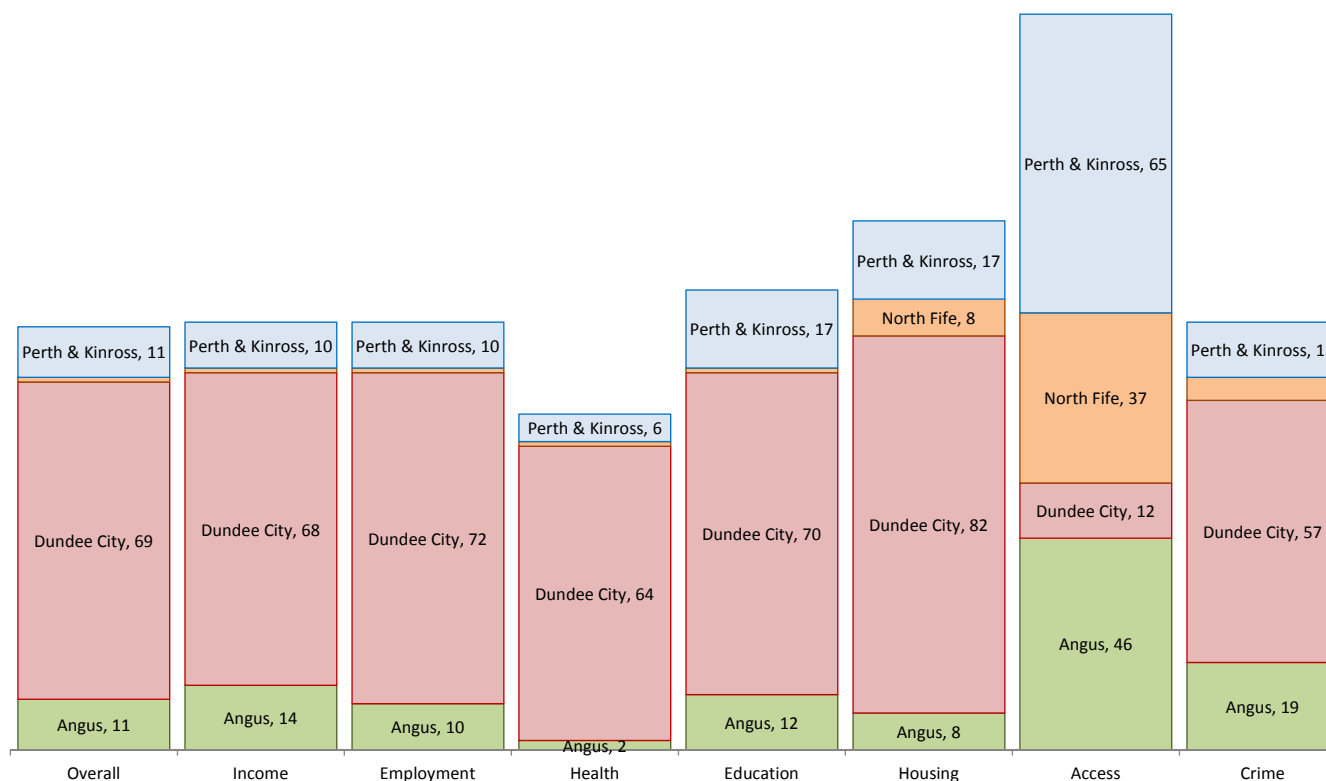•Cupar & North West Fife which includes deprivation in Cupar.

This suggests that the majority of datazones within the TAYplan area that are amongst Scotland's

20% most deprived for all domains of deprivation, are concentrated in Dundee. However, the scale of settlements is important too. For example a single datazone within a smaller settlement could represent a significant portion of that settlement.
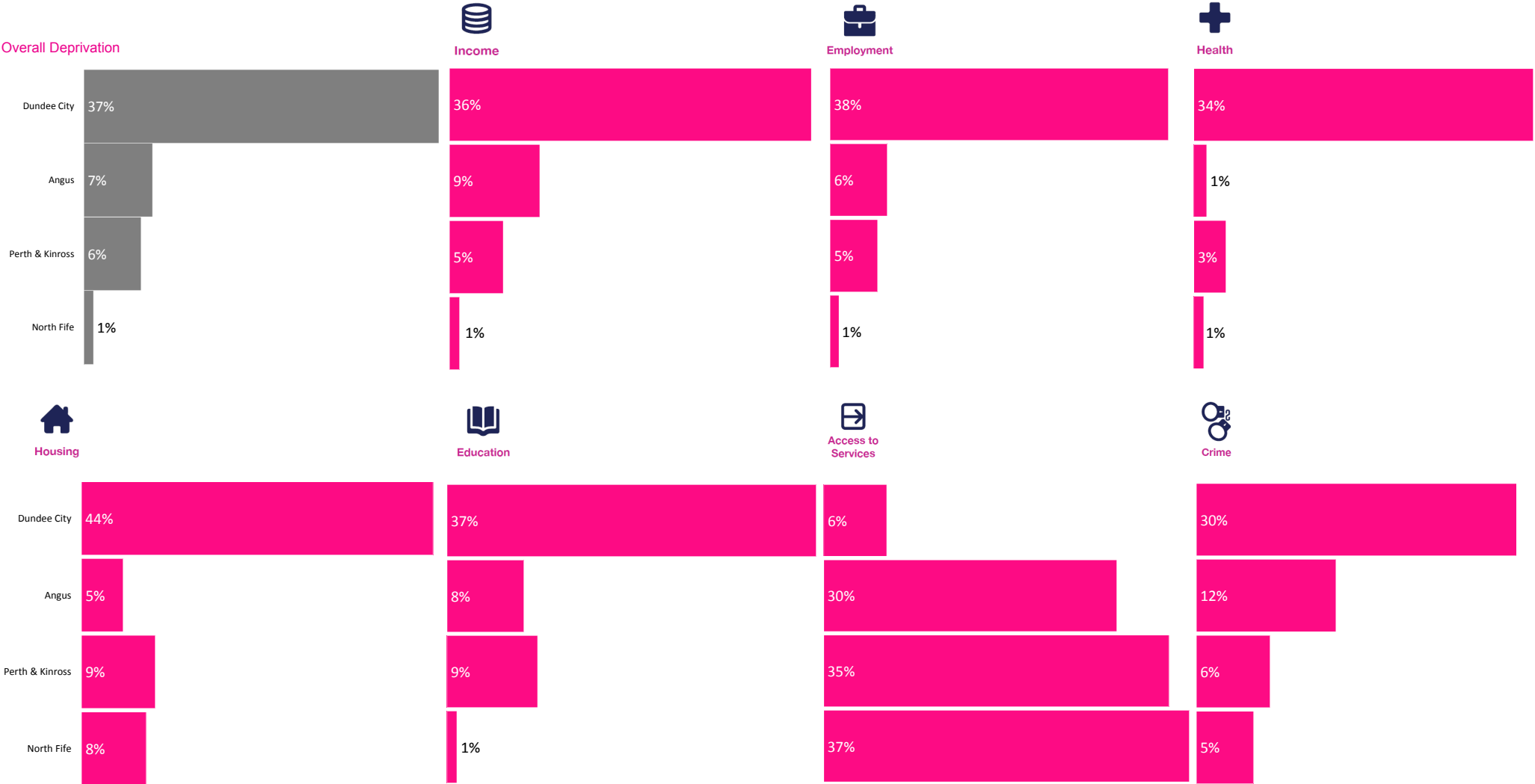
Overall
This suggests that overall deprviation for all areas is principally driven by employment, income, education, housing and to a slightly lesser extent health.

Graph 6: Comparing the number of datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived by domain for local authority areas covered by TAYplan
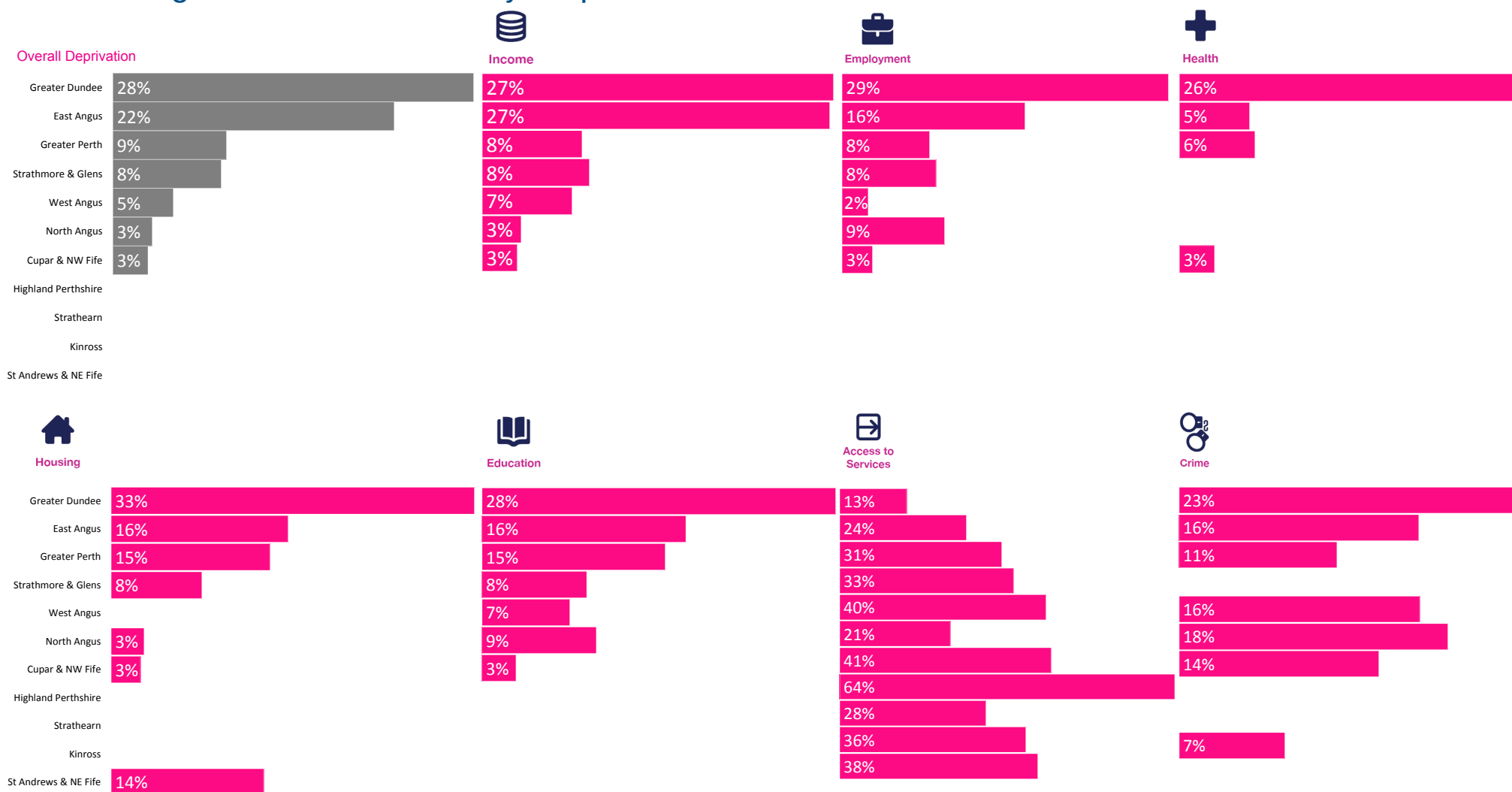

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Graphs 7: Comparing the percentage of datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived by domain for each local authority area covered by TAYplan

Overall Deprivation

Local Authority	Percentage
Dundee City	37%
Angus	7%
Perth & Kinross	6%
North Fife	1%

Income

Local Authority	Percentage
Dundee City	36%
Angus	9%
Perth & Kinross	5%
North Fife	1%

Employment

Local Authority	Percentage
Dundee City	38%
Angus	6%
Perth & Kinross	5%
North Fife	1%

Health

Local Authority	Percentage
Dundee City	34%
Angus	1%
Perth & Kinross	3%
North Fife	1%

Housing

Local Authority	Percentage
Dundee City	44%
Angus	5%
Perth & Kinross	9%
North Fife	8%

Education

Local Authority	Percentage
Dundee City	37%
Angus	8%
Perth & Kinross	9%
North Fife	1%

Access to Services

Local Authority	Percentage
Dundee City	6%
Angus	30%
Perth & Kinross	35%
North Fife	37%

Crime

Local Authority	Percentage
Dundee City	30%
Angus	12%
Perth & Kinross	6%
North Fife	5%

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Graphs 8: Comparing the percentage of datazones ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived by domain for each housing market area covered by TAYplan

Overall Deprivation

Area	%
Greater Dundee	28%
East Angus	22%
Greater Perth	9%
Strathmore & Glens	8%
West Angus	5%
North Angus	3%
Cupar & NW Fife	3%
Highland Perthshire	
Strathearn	
Kinross	
St Andrews & NE Fife	

Income

Area	%
Greater Dundee	27%
East Angus	27%
Greater Perth	8%
Strathmore & Glens	8%
West Angus	7%
North Angus	3%
Cupar & NW Fife	3%

Employment

Area	%
Greater Dundee	29%
East Angus	16%
Greater Perth	8%
Strathmore & Glens	8%
West Angus	2%
North Angus	9%
Cupar & NW Fife	3%

Health

Area	%
Greater Dundee	26%
East Angus	5%
Greater Perth	6%
Cupar & NW Fife	3%

Housing

Area	%
Greater Dundee	33%
East Angus	16%
Greater Perth	15%
Strathmore & Glens	8%
North Angus	3%
Cupar & NW Fife	3%
St Andrews & NE Fife	14%

Education

Area	%
Greater Dundee	28%
East Angus	16%
Greater Perth	15%
Strathmore & Glens	8%
West Angus	7%
North Angus	9%
Cupar & NW Fife	3%

Access to Services

Area	%
Greater Dundee	13%
East Angus	24%
Greater Perth	31%
Strathmore & Glens	33%
West Angus	40%
North Angus	21%
Cupar & NW Fife	41%
Highland Perthshire	64%
Strathearn	28%
Kinross	36%
St Andrews & NE Fife	38%

Crime

Area	%
Greater Dundee	23%
East Angus	16%
Greater Perth	11%
West Angus	16%
North Angus	18%
Cupar & NW Fife	14%
Kinross	7%

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Overall

TAYplan's most deprived areas are characterised by comparatively low employment and incomes as well as comparatively poorer health, education and housing. They are all located within a small number of principal settlments; Dundee, Arbroath, Perth, Cupar, Brechin, Forfar and Blairgowrie. None are wholly outside of principal settlements. Many of the most deprived areas have consistently been amongst the most deprived for some time.

Although there have been improvements this suggests that the underlying issues affecting these areas have remained relatively constant.

It is also important to remember that the least deprived areas statistically mask deprivation which may exist there.

Access paradox

Outside of the principal settlements there are examples of income, employment, education, health, crime and housing deprivation. However, almost all areas outwith principal settlements are ranked amongst Scotland's 20% most access deprived. This suggests two things:
1. The most access deprived areas are generally not those who are amongst the most deprived. As such access deprivation can be overcome to result in overall lower levels of deprivation; and,

2. on balance those living in the principal settlements, and particulary the 20% most deprived are not amongst the most access deprived. However, this does not mean it is easy for these same people to physically access work since the cost of the journey may defeat the financial benefit of working.

There will always be variations

There will always be variations in life experience because people choose different careers with different pay and live their lives in different ways.

There will always be a most and least deprived area(s) because the SIMD ranks each datazone. The central issue is therefore the disparities between the most and least deprived. Success in tackling deprivation may therefore be more about ensuring that an area amongst the most deprived is not substantially different/more disadvantaged than one that is not.

Jobs jobs jobs

Although the SIMD is most strongly weighted towards employment and incomes these remain consistently the principal driving forces in multiple deprivation. Closely related to these, although slightly varying in scale, are education, health and housing deprivation.The persistence of deprivation throughout the 2004, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2016 SIMD suggests that these issues have not been fully resolved for these areas.

It is easy to see the inter-relationships between health and housing, health and employment/income, education and employment/income, and, employment/income and housing.

Having jobs or having the opportunity to increase income if already in work are critical to all of these factors of deprivation. This must therefore form a central part of any efforts to tackle deprivation and improve life experience.

However, there is also a need to consider wider issues that support life experience. This includes the quality of homes and neighbourhoods, the opportunities available to live healthier lifestyles and to learn/train/upskill.

The reason for having a stronger economy with more jobs and fewer disparities is so that as many people as possible can benefit from it and have a better quality of life. This is better for the individual and better for society at large.

Providing opportunity for people and areas

The SIMD is a statistical exercise which is based on information about people within areas. Not all people in deprived areas are deprived, similarly there are some deprived people who live in the least deprived areas. The SIMD is also important because it shows spatial concentrations of deprivation.

In order to tackle deprivation we need to know where it is most prevalent and the driving factors.

It is possible that those who succeed in changing their circumstances choose to move to less deprived areas because they can. This suggests a continual spiral of decline for areas of consistent deprivation.

Allthough the SIMD does not provide evidence that this phenomenon is taking place it illustrates why tackling deprivation must be about both the people and the area.

Multi-faceted response
The inter-relationship between the factors driving multiple deprivation requires a combined strategy focused on overcoming the root causes. The inter-relationships of the causes of multiple deprivation also means that specific individual actions can have multiple benefits.

These solutions will likely need to involve improvements to employability to help people get into work and/or to progress within work. There will need to be efforts to create more jobs and also efforts to improve homes and neighbourhoods.

Achieving this requires a competitive economy with more jobs and fewer disparities. This involves having the skills, infrastructure, premises and quality of life offer that makes new busiensses want to locate or set up here and makes existing businesses want to stay and expand. Sometimes this requires focus on specific areas to invest in business locations/premises and infrastructure to attract businesses.

Tailored solutions would be required to ensure that those in the most deprived circumstances are helped in ways that resolve underlying education, employment, income, health and housing issues now and that these have a lasting impact for future generations.

Area focused activities may also involve improvements to provide better and healthier homes and neighbourhoods. It is possible to see how this would improve some health and housing outcomes that relate to deprivation. It is also possible to see how an improved homes and residential offer can cotnribute to a better quality of life and a more competitive offer. It is also possble to see how some measures could reduce the heat and power costs of homes to reduce the impact this has for those on low incomes.

It is also possible to see how improvements to digital infrastructure could support service provision and access for those in the most remote areas. It could also support business growth, sustain local businesses and support new skills and job creation.

We will not totally wipe out all health problems, crime or poverty. These measures have the potential to break the cycle of deprivation, remove barriers and provide opportunity for those who are most deprived of it. There will still be areas that are most and least deprived, but the disparities between them sould diminsh as a result of multi-faceted action.

Appendices: Mapping the seven domains of deprivation

These appendices map Scotland's 20% most and least deprived datazones that are in the TAYplan area for overall deprivation and for each of the 7 domains of deprivation.
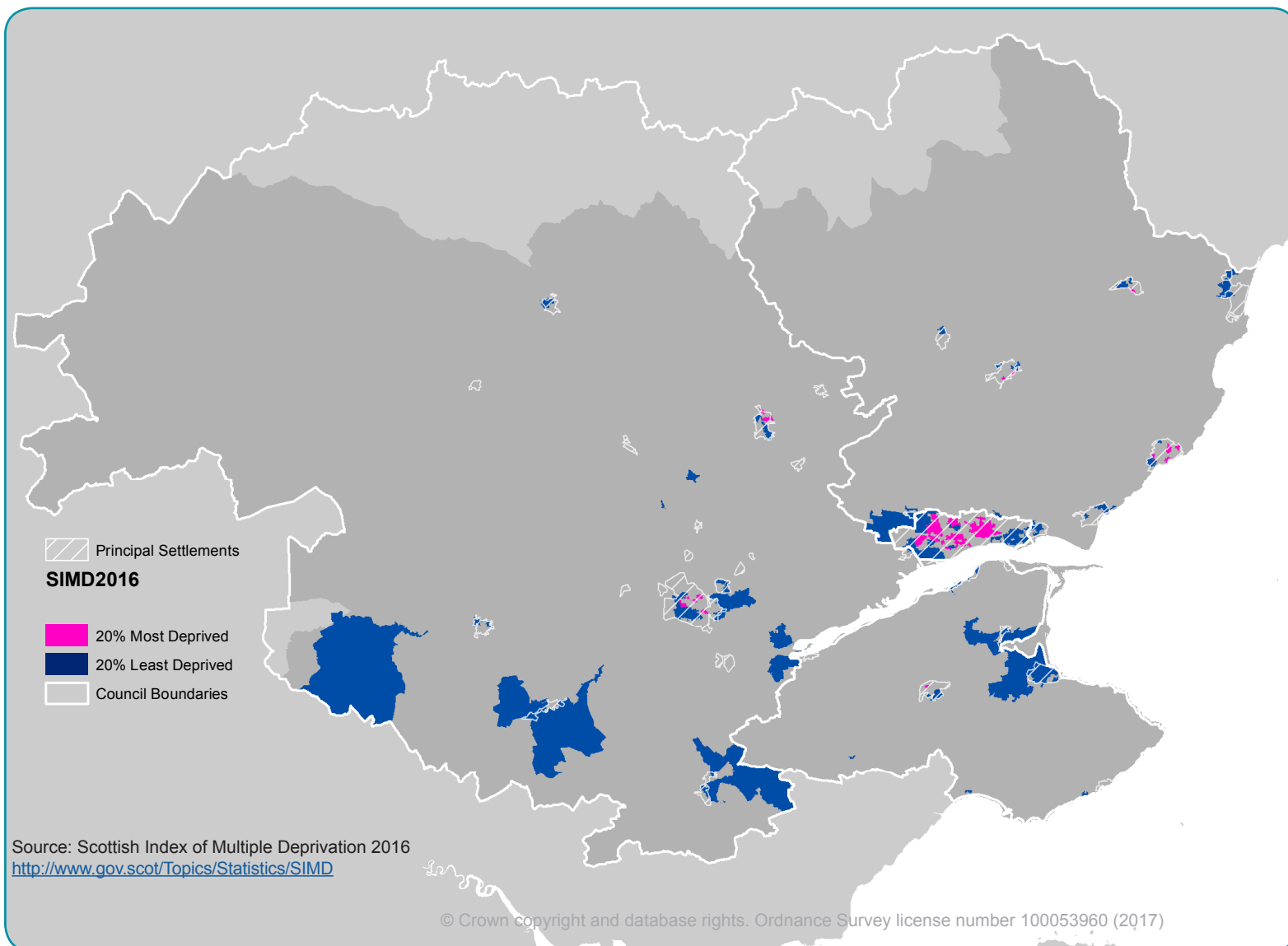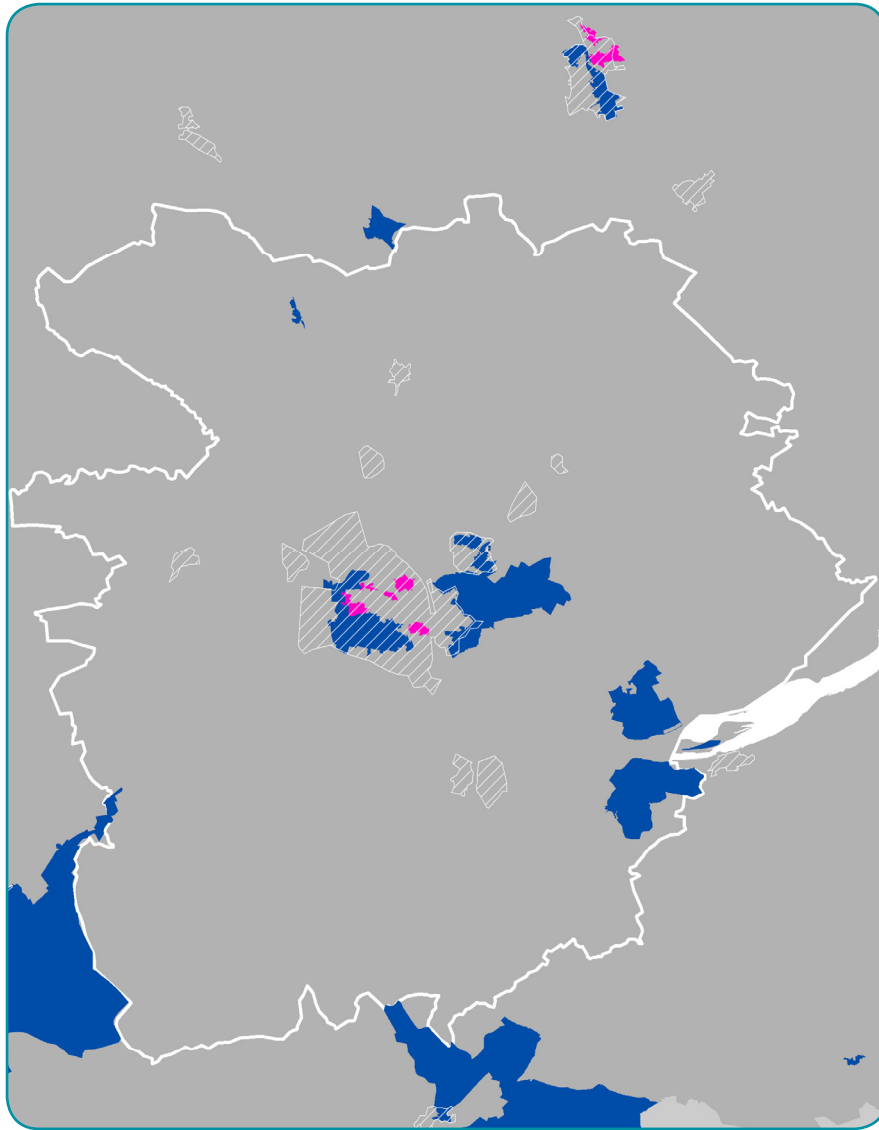
20% Most Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived are located within neighbourhoods of specific principal settlements. These include; Dundee, Perth, Arbroath, Blairgowrie, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Brechin and Cupar. None of these areas are located outwith principal settlements. Some principal settlements do not contain any datazones that are amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived; such as St Andrews, Montrose and Pitlochry (there are also others).

20% Least Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived are located in both principal settlements and the countryside. This includes areas immediately surrounding some principal settlements.

Sometimes these areas are within the same principal settlement, and even immediately adjacent to those amongst Scotland's 20% most deprived.

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

20% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived
Council Boundaries

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Zoom in - Greater Perth Housing Market Area

Zoom in - Greater Dundee Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

20% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
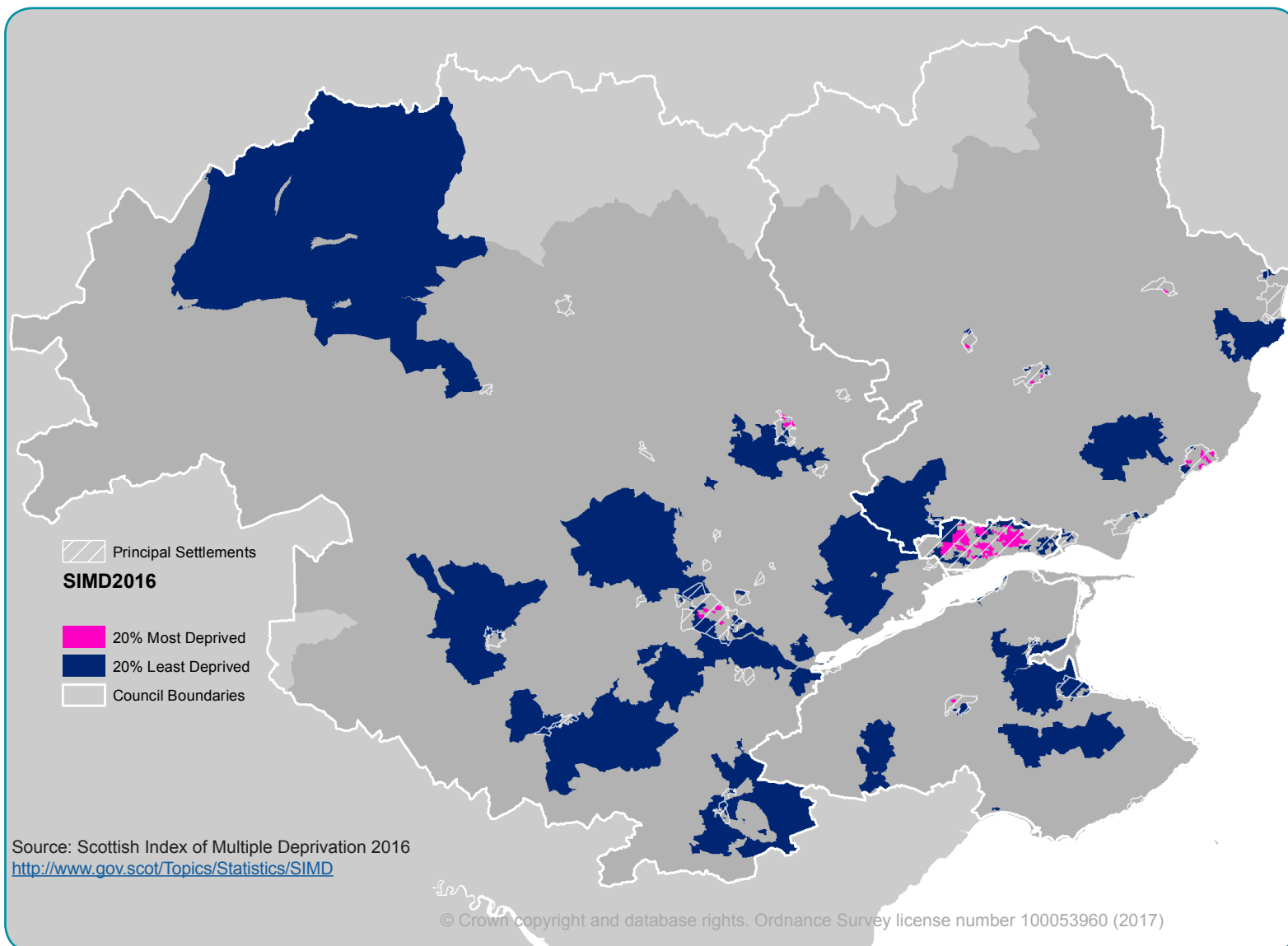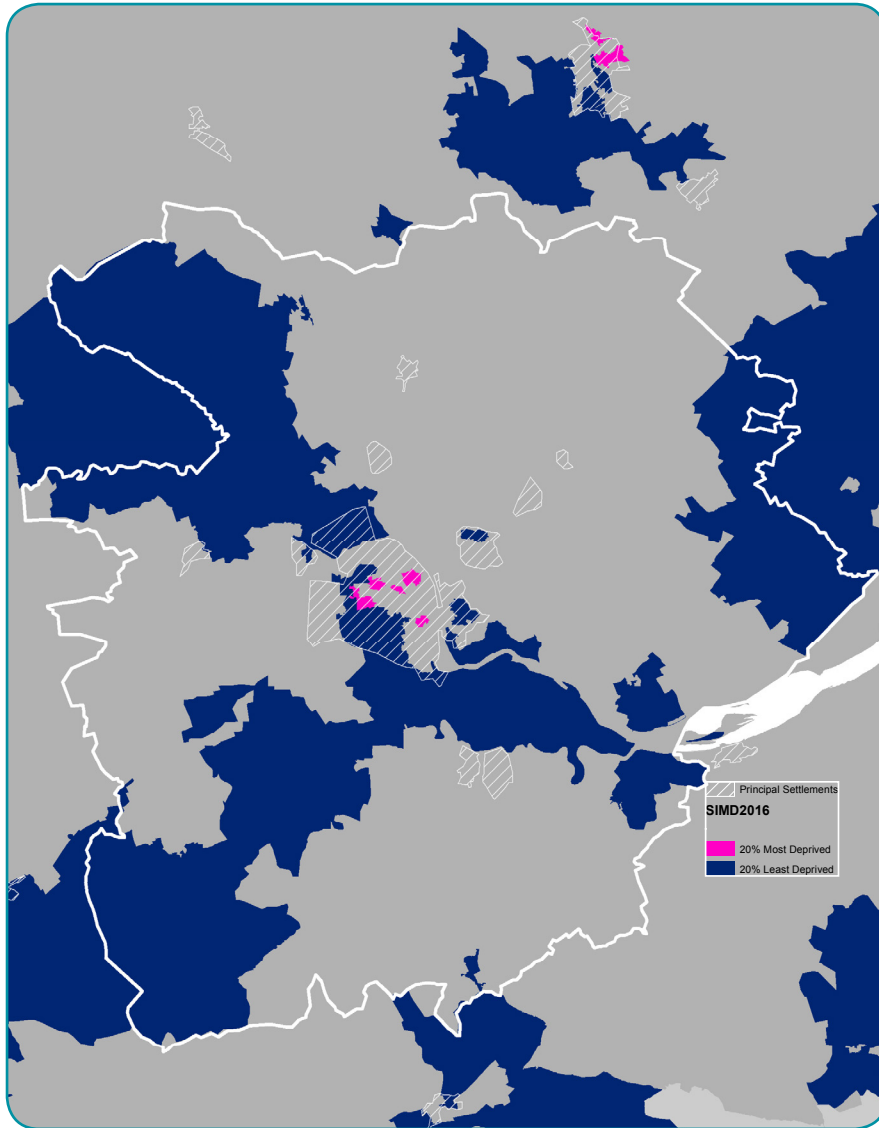http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

20% Most Income Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most income deprived are located in several principal settlements. These include; Dundee, Perth, Arbroath, Blairgowrie, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Brechin and Cupar. None of these areas are outside of principal settlements.

20% Least Income Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least income deprived are located in some neighbourhoods of principal settlements and in the countryside. The countryside locations include those which surround principal settlements.

Strong correlation

Although not all are identical, there is a strong correlation between the areas amongst the 20% most and least income, health and employment deprived.
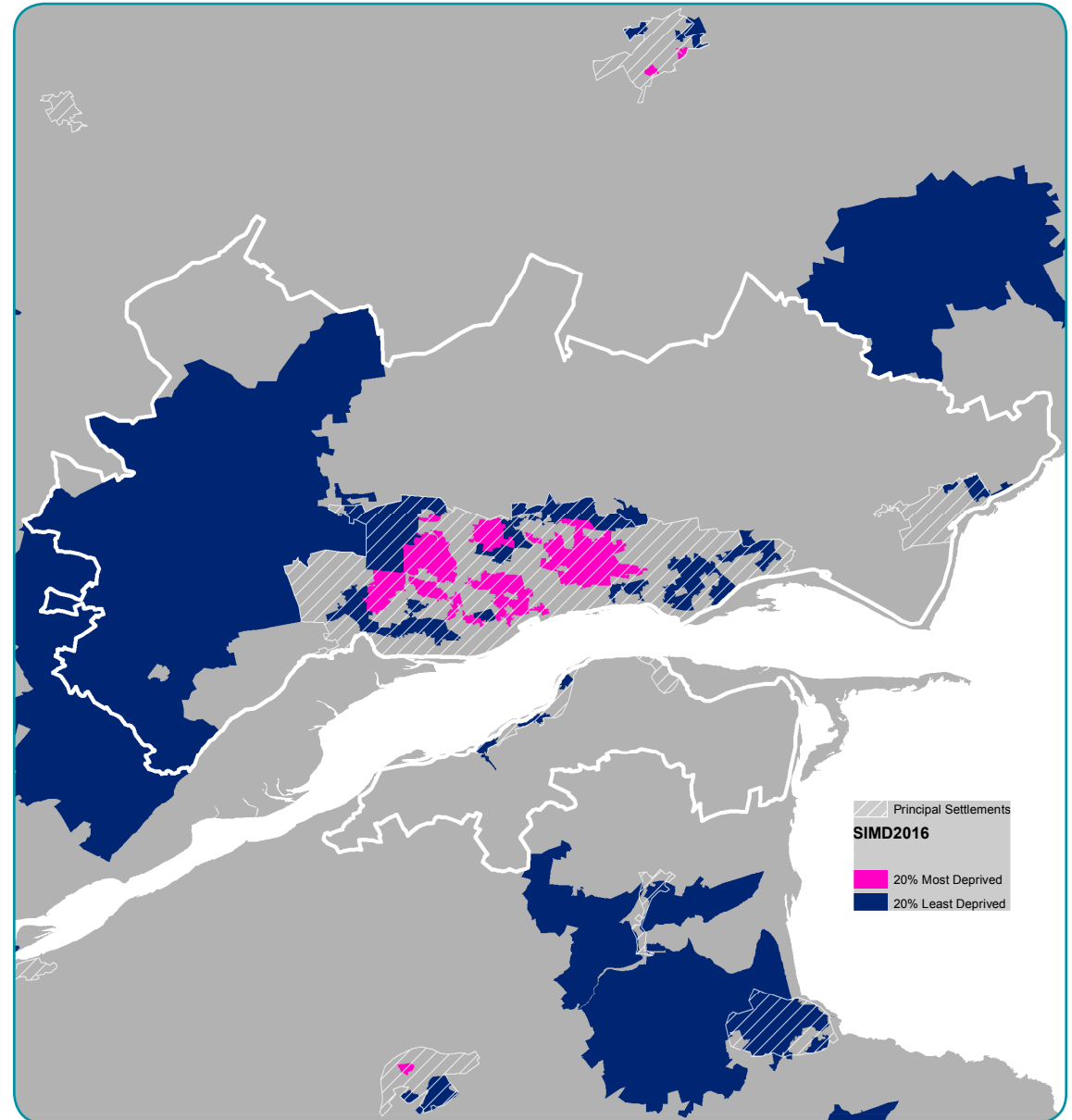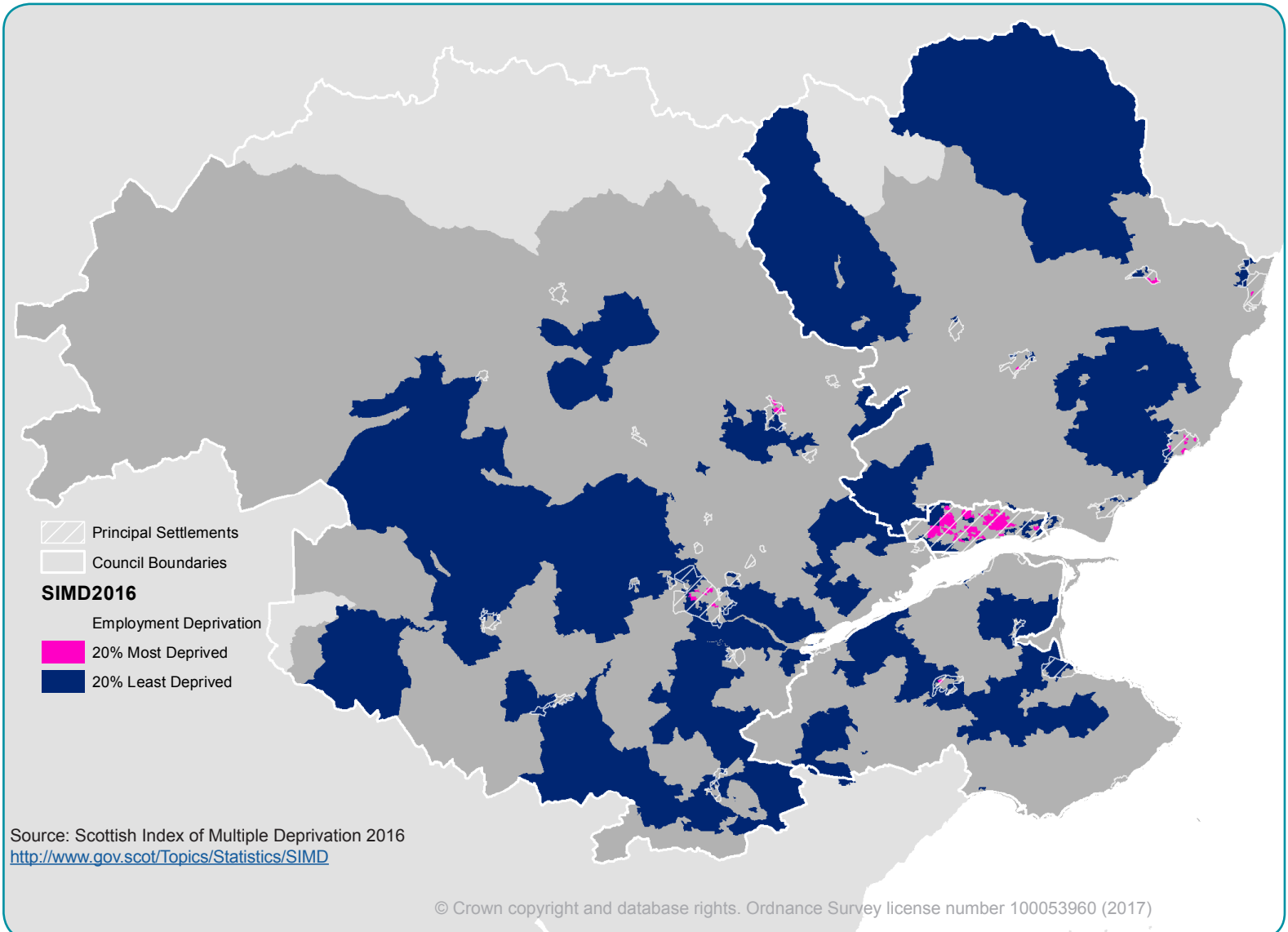
Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

20% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived
Council Boundaries

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Zoom in - Greater Perth Housing Market Area

Zoom in - Greater Dundee Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

20% Most Employment Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most employment deprived are located in several principal settlements. These include; Dundee, Perth, Arbroath, Blairgowrie, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Brechin. Montrose and Cupar. None of these areas are outside of principal settlements.

20% Least Employment Deprived
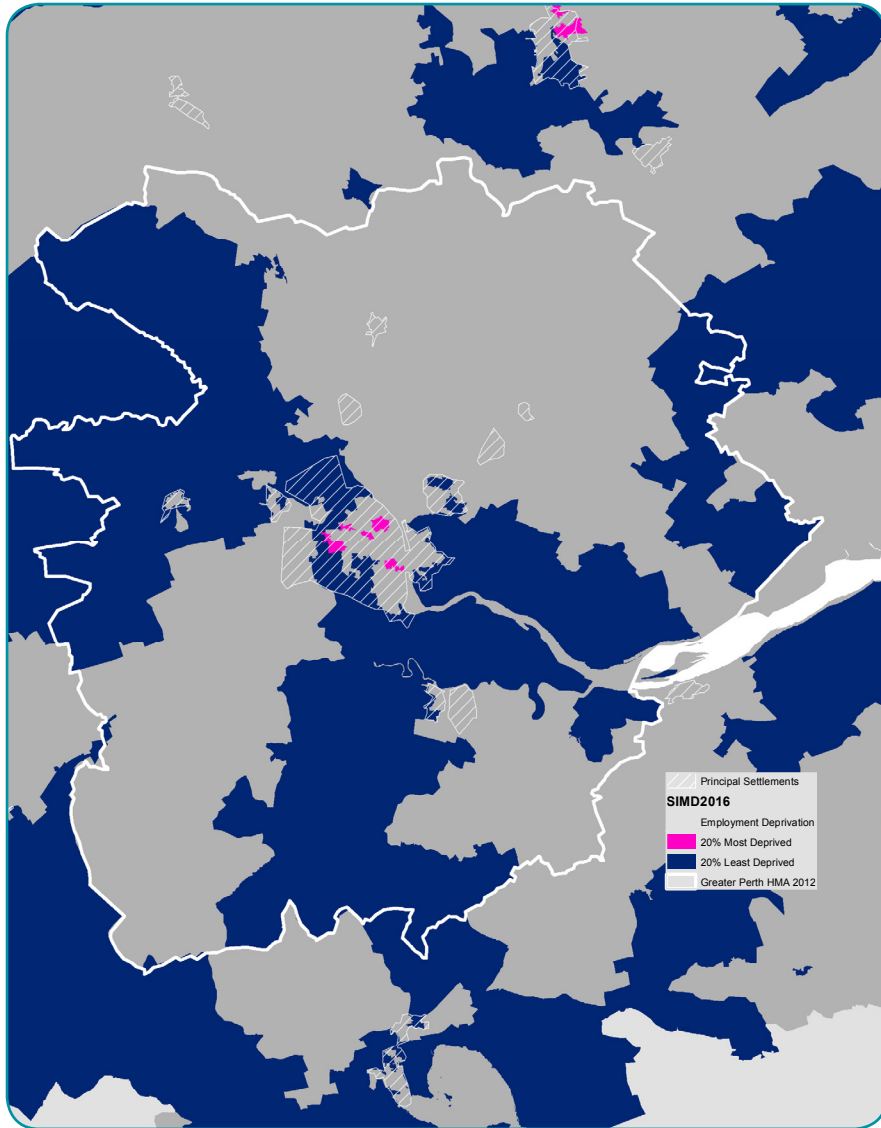
The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least employment deprived are located in some neighbourhoods of principal settlements and in the countryside. The countryside locations include those which surround principal settlements.

Strong correlation

Although not all are identical, there is a strong correlation between the areas amongst the 20% most and least income, health and employment deprived.
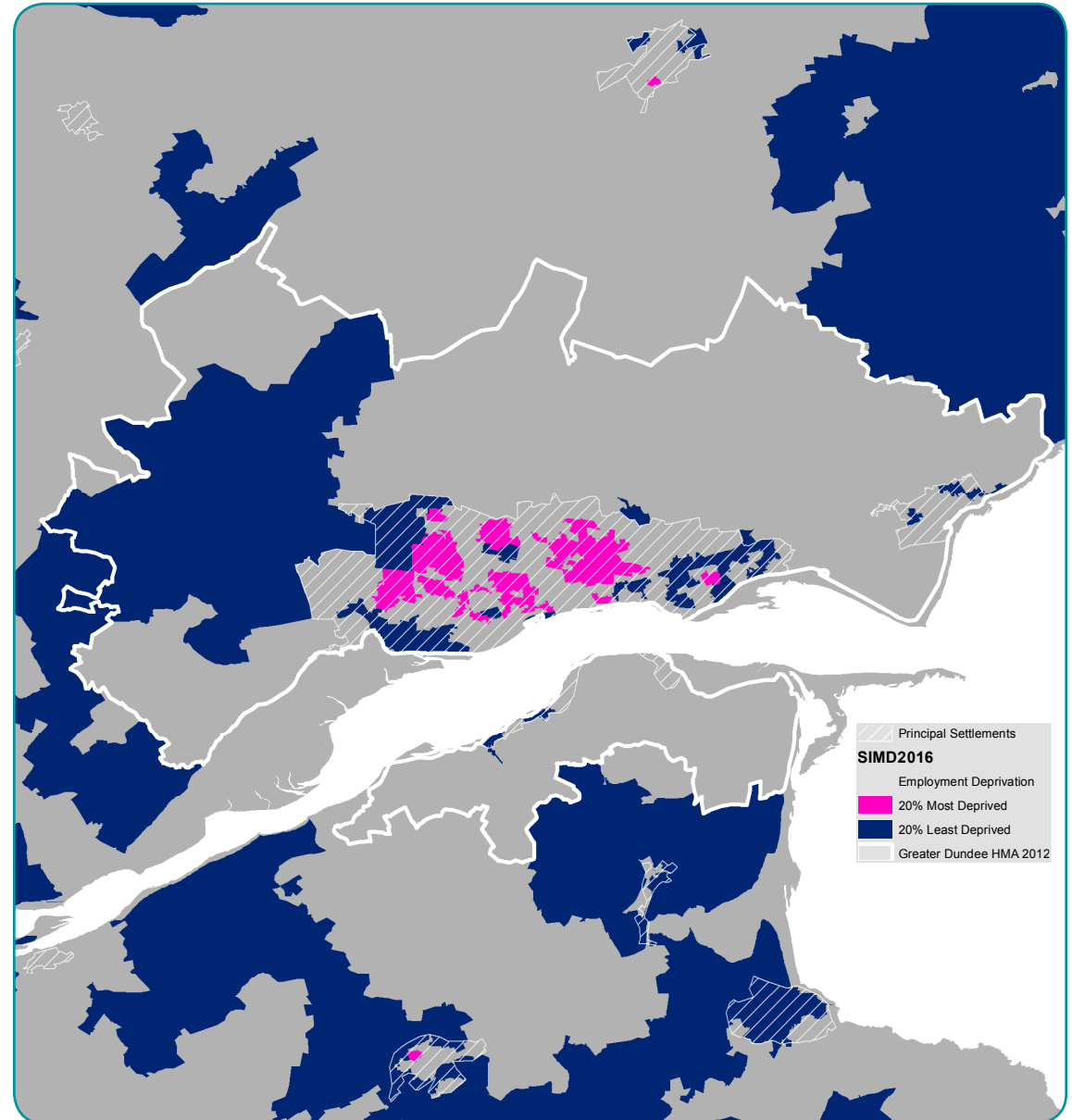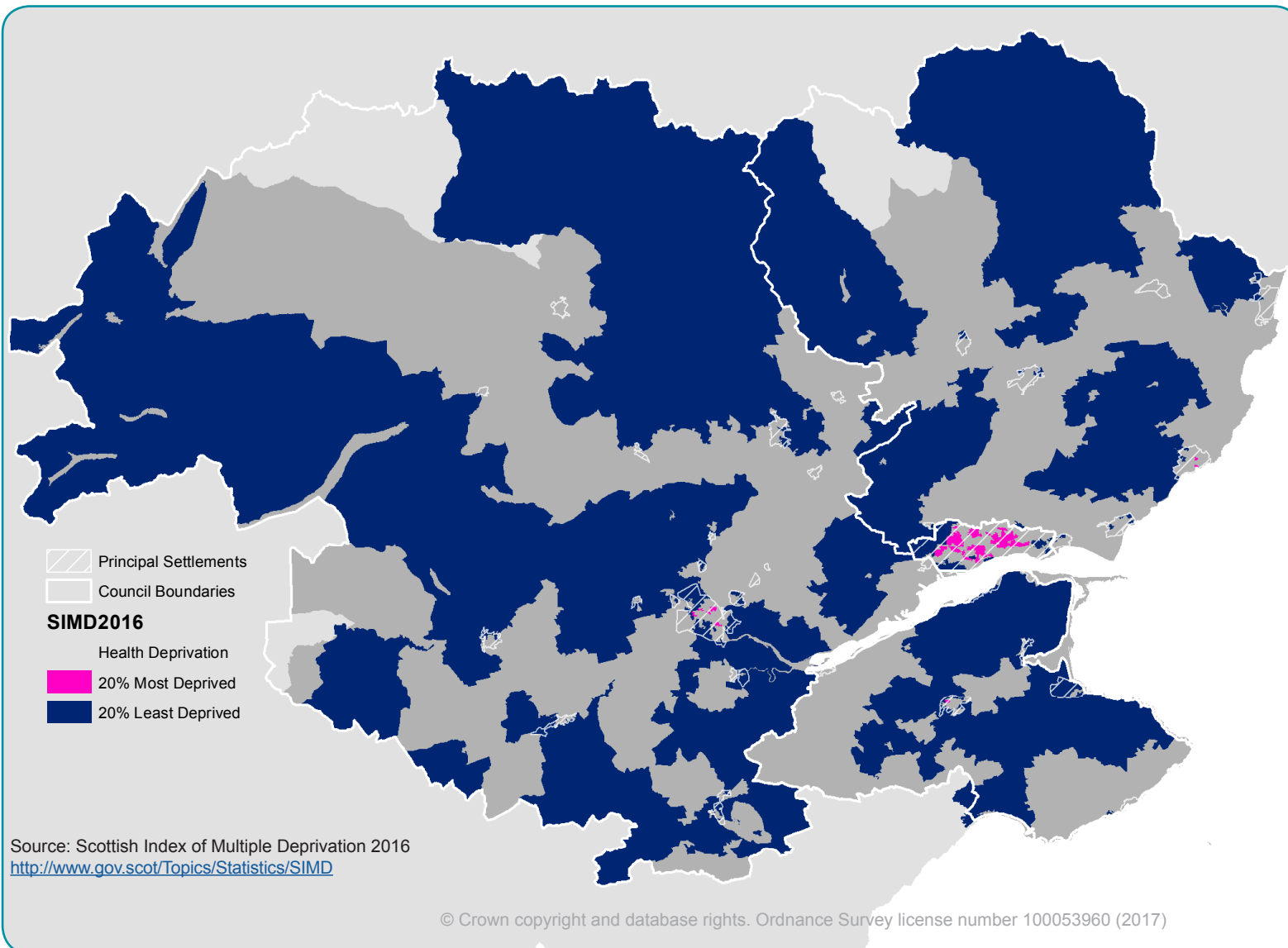
Principal Settlements

Council Boundaries

SIMD2016

Employment Deprivation

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

© Crown copyright and database rights. Ordnance Survey license number 100053960 (2017)

Zoom in - Greater Perth Housing Market Area

Zoom in - Greater Dundee Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Employment Deprivation

- 20% Most Deprived
- 20% Least Deprived
- Greater Perth HMA 2012

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Employment Deprivation

- 20% Most Deprived
- 20% Least Deprived
- Greater Dundee HMA 2012

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

20% Most Health Deprived
The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most health deprived are located in several principal settlements. These include; Dundee, Perth, Arbroath, and Cupar. None of these areas are outside of principal settlements.

20% Least Health Deprived
The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least health deprived are located in some neighbourhoods of principal settlements and in the countryside. The countryside locations include those which surround principal settlements.
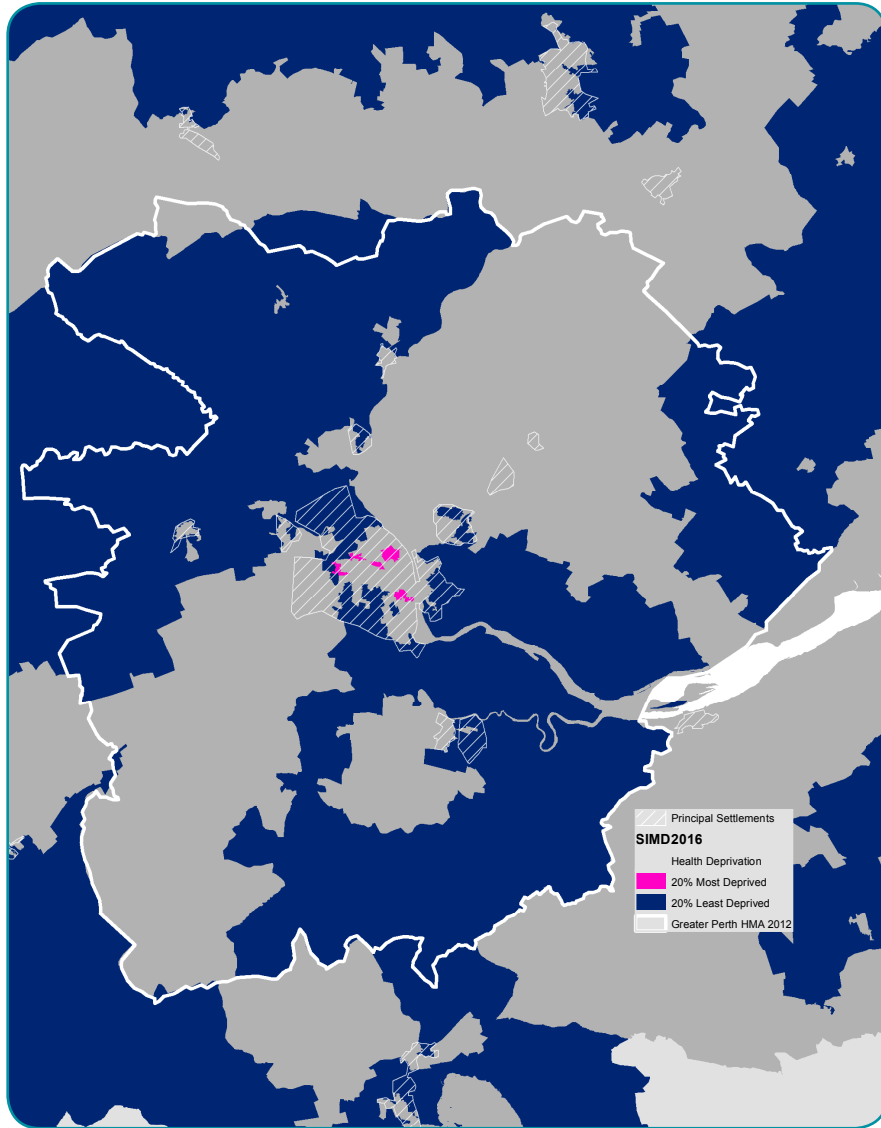
Strong correlation
Although not all are identical, there is a strong correlation between the areas amongst the 20% most and least income, health and employment deprived.
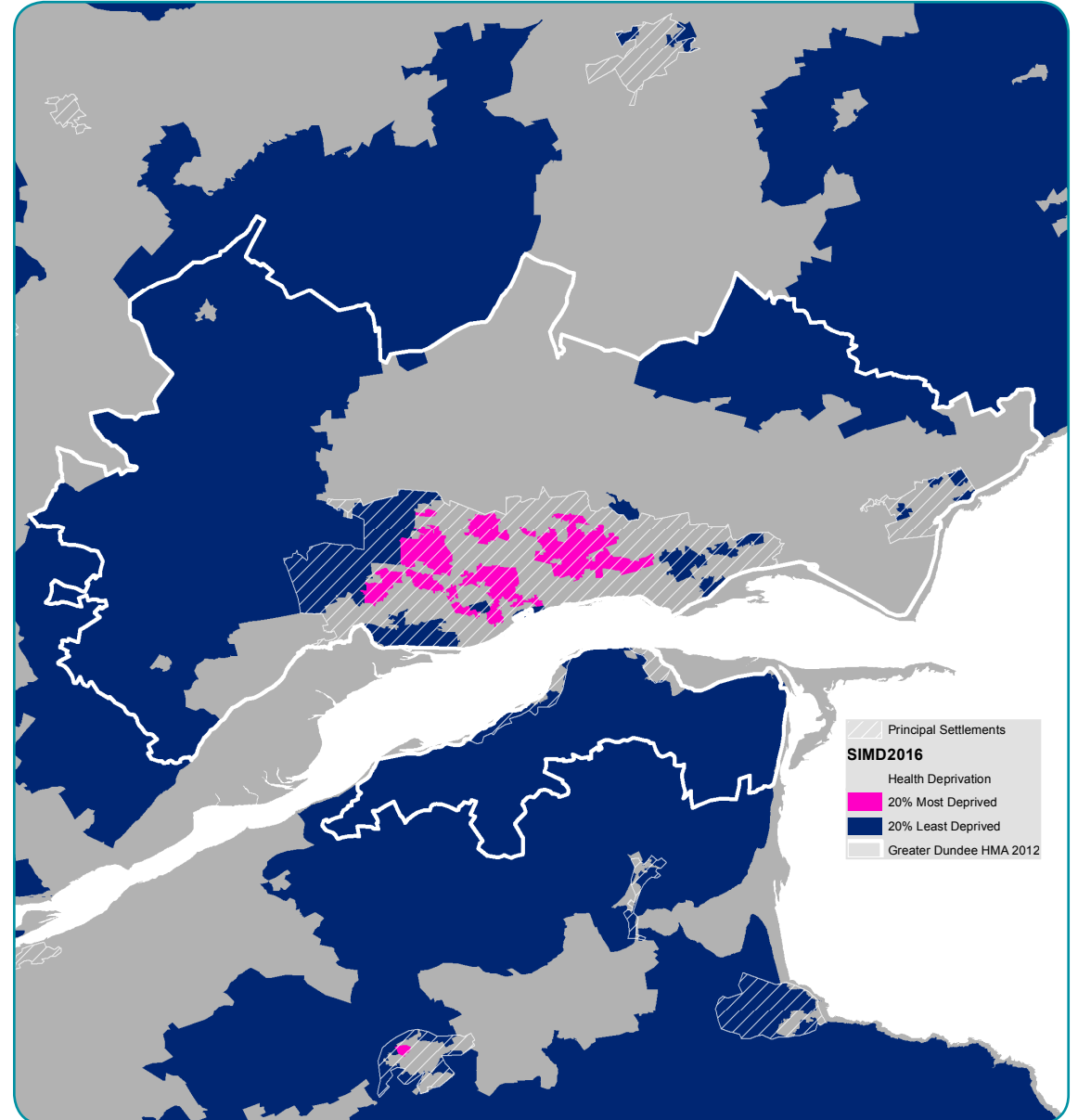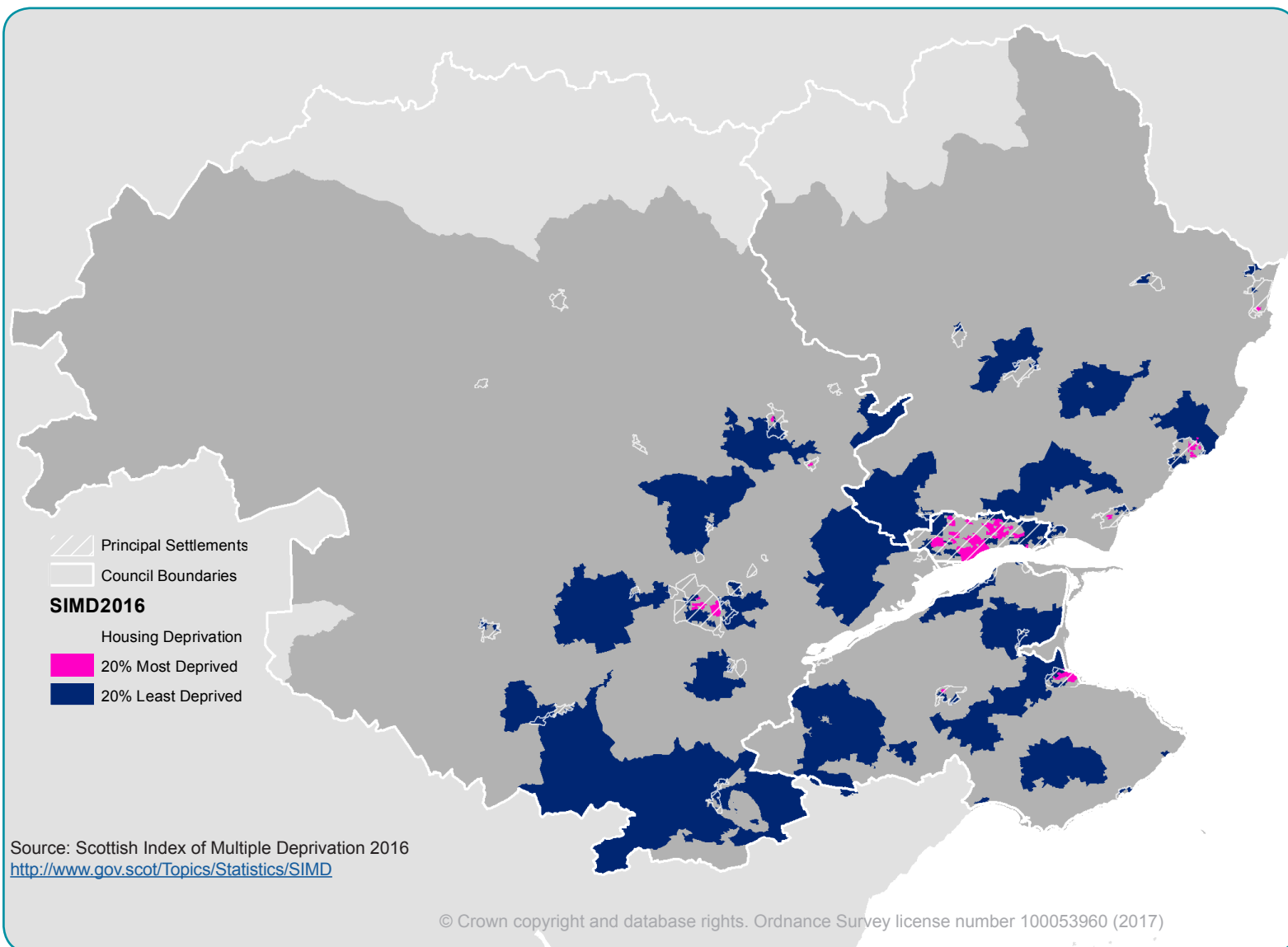
Principal Settlements
Council Boundaries

SIMD2016
Health Deprivation
20% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

© Crown copyright and database rights. Ordnance Survey license number 100053960 (2017)

Zoom in - Greater Perth Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Health Deprivation

20% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived
Greater Perth HMA 2012

Zoom in - Greater Dundee Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Health Deprivation

20% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived
Greater Dundee HMA 2012

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

20% Most Housing Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most housing deprived are located in several principal settlements. These include; Dundee, Perth, Carnoustie, Arbroath, Blairgowrie, Coupar Angus, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Brechin, St Andrews and Cupar.
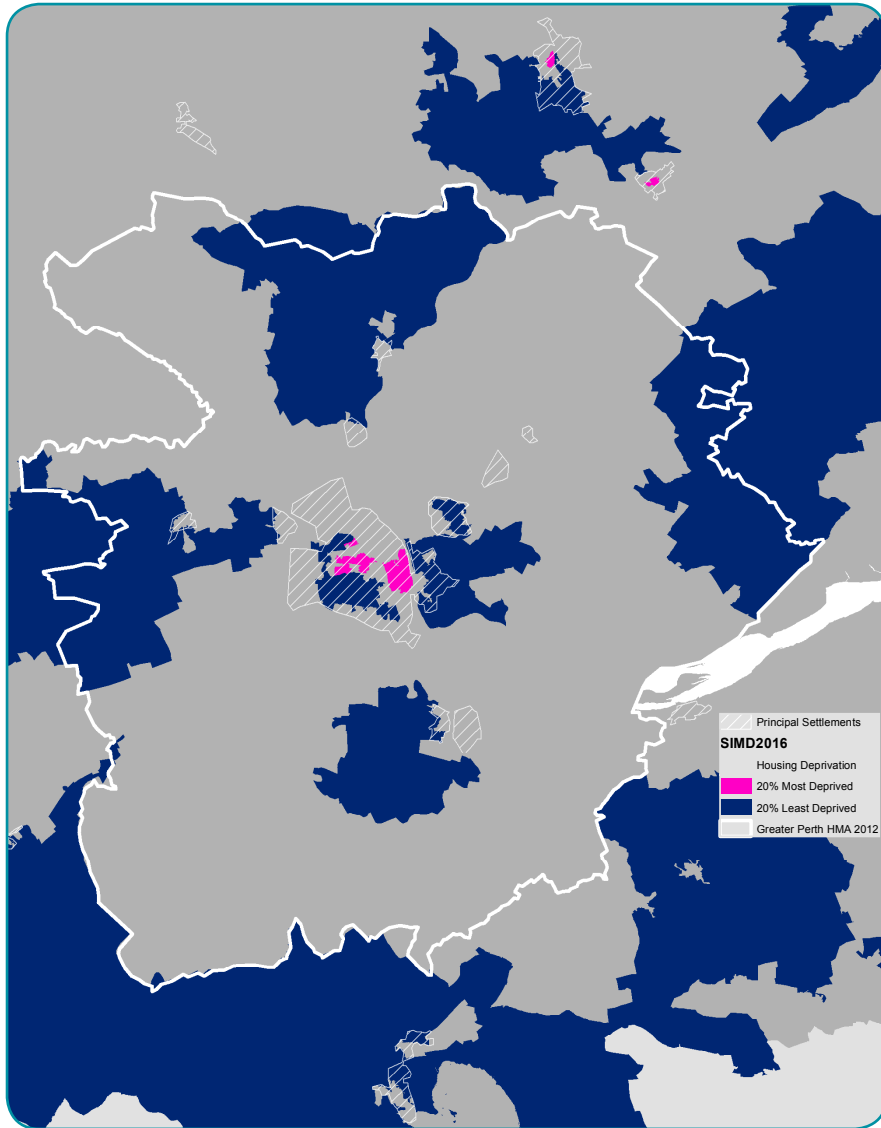
20% Least Housing Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least housing deprived are located in some neighbourhoods of principal settlements and in the countryside. These are often adjacent to areas that are amongst the 20% most housing deprived. The countryside locations include those which surround principal settlement.

Some correlation

There is some correlation between these datazones and those amongst the 20% most and least income, health and employment deprived.
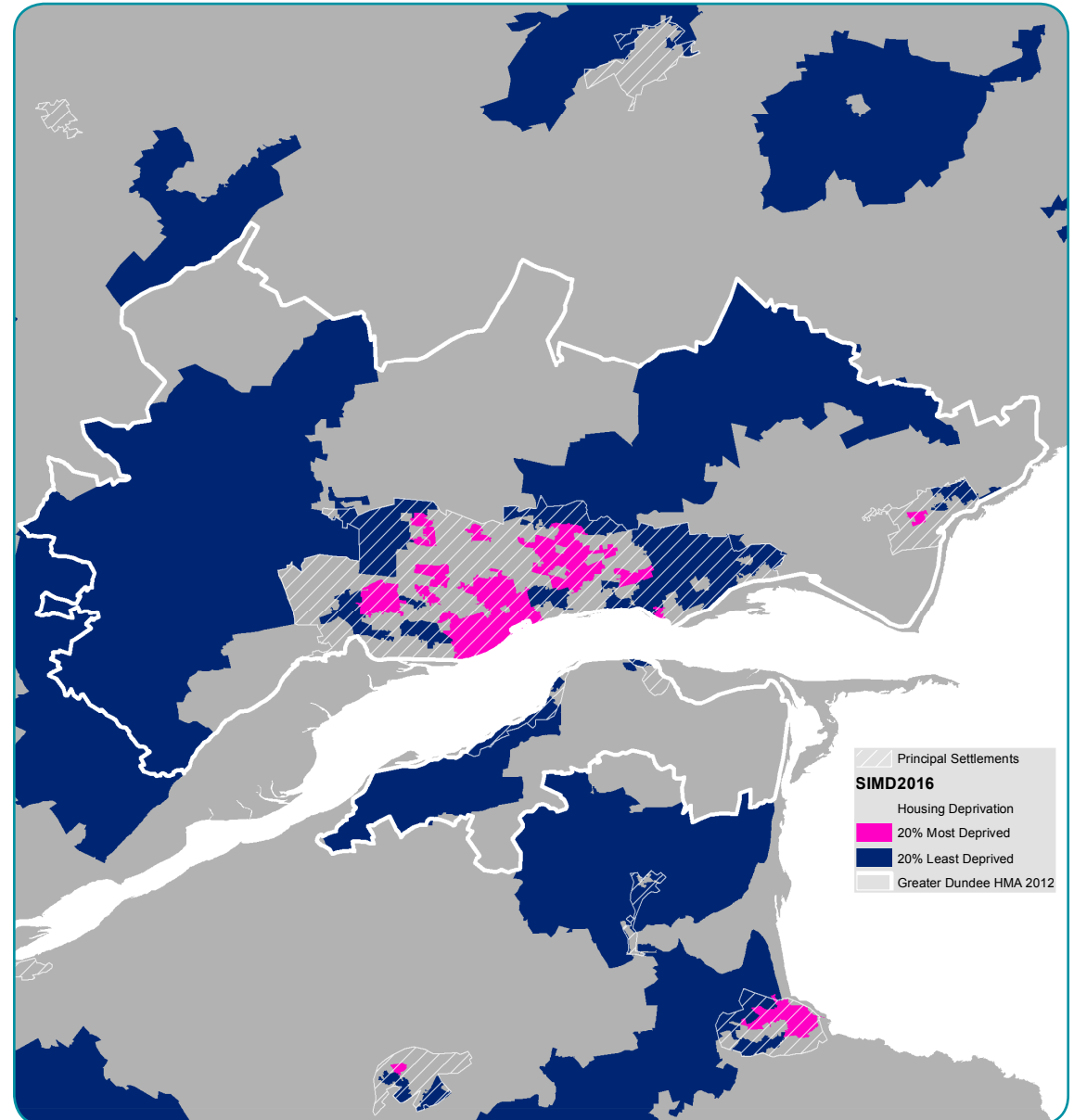
Principal Settlements

Council Boundaries

SIMD2016

Housing Deprivation

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

© Crown copyright and database rights. Ordnance Survey license number 100053960 (2017)

Zoom in - Greater Perth Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Housing Deprivation

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Greater Perth HMA 2012

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Zoom in - Greater Dundee Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Housing Deprivation

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Greater Dundee HMA 2012

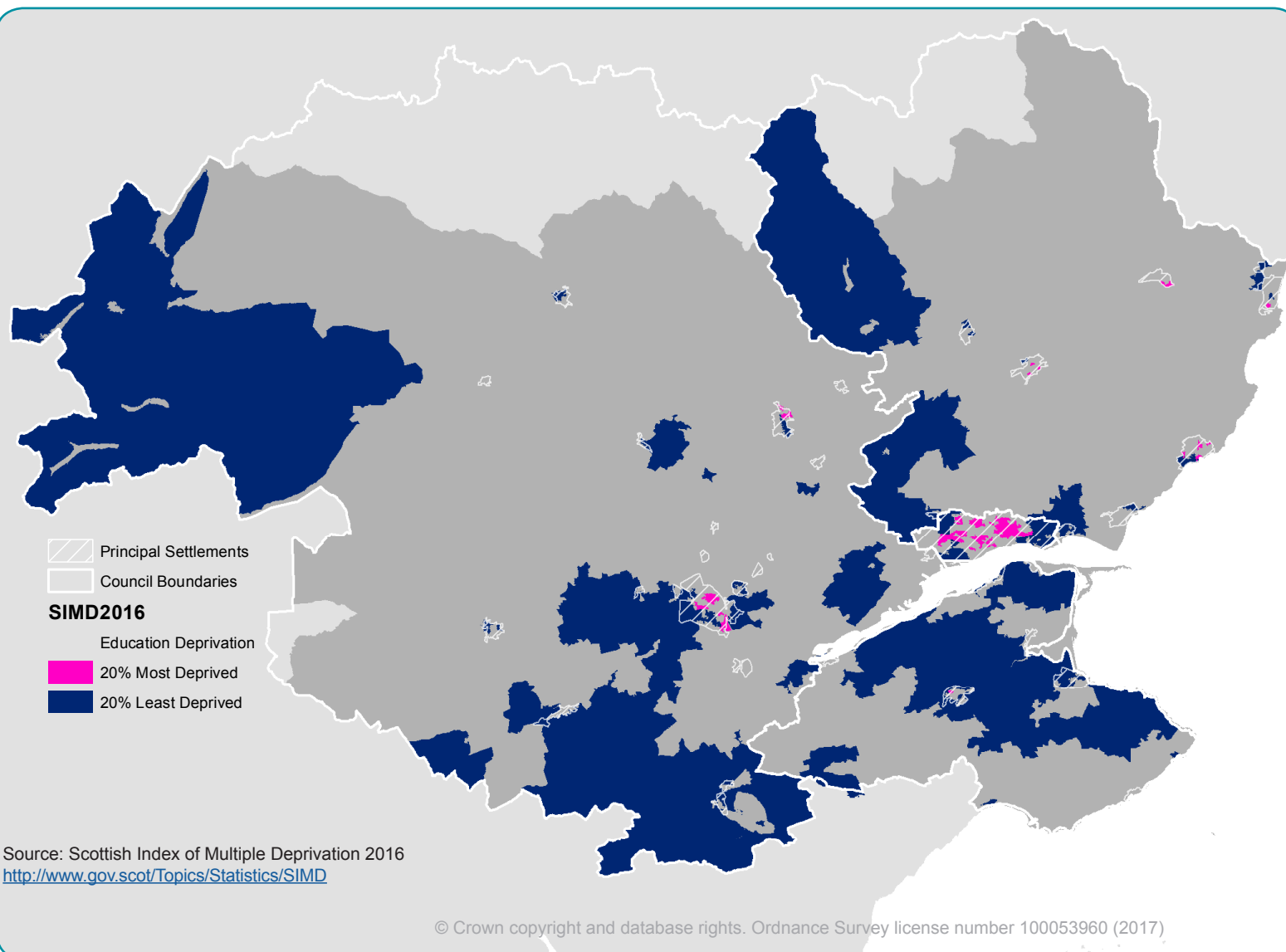**20% Most Education Deprived**
The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most education deprived are located in several principal settlements. These include; Dundee, Perth, Arbroath, Blairgowrie, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Montrose, Brechin and Cupar.
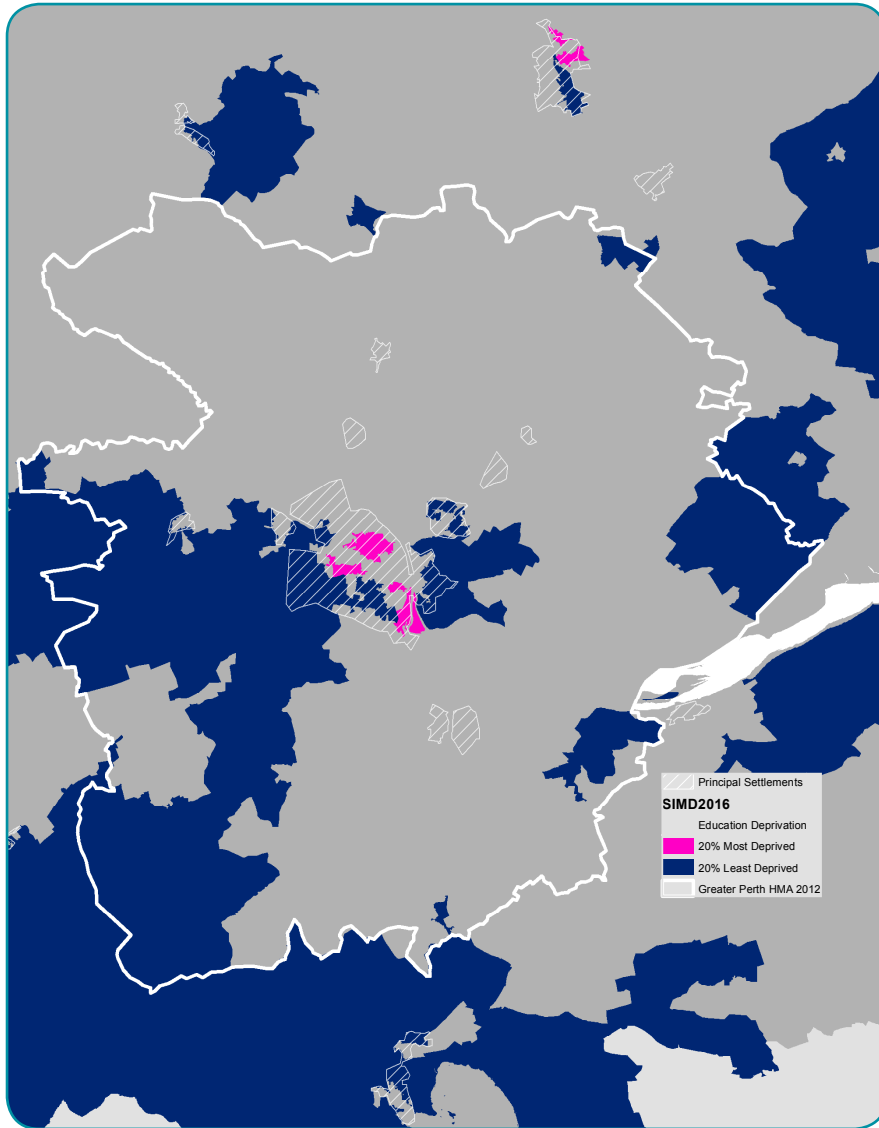
20% Least Education Deprived
The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least education deprived are located in some neighbourhoods of principal settlements and in the countryside. The countryside locations include those which surround principal settlements.

Some correlation
There is some correlation between these datazones and those amongst the 20% most income, health and employment deprived. Similar correlations are apparent but less pronounced for those datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least income, employment and health deprived.
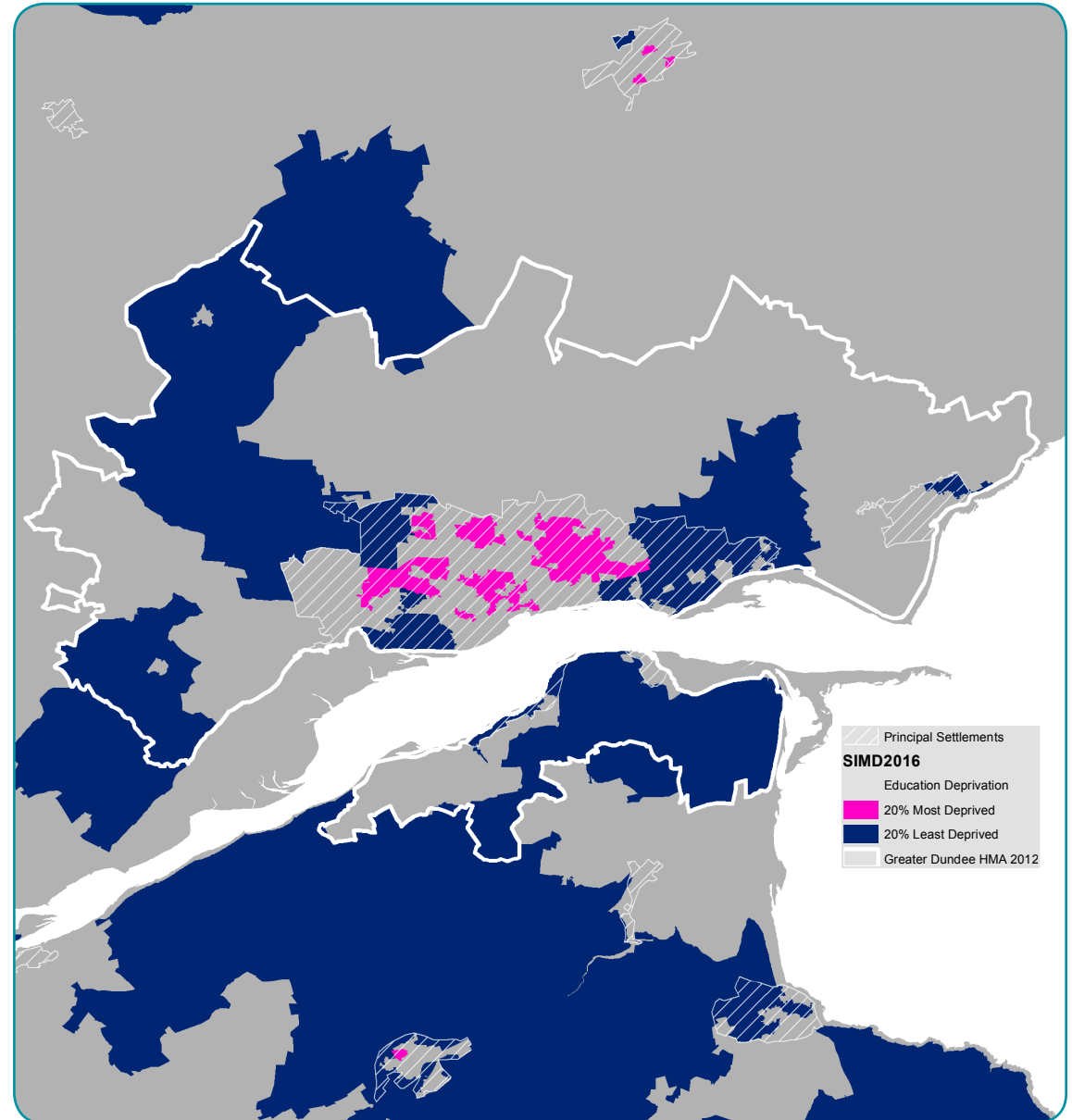

Principal Settlements
Council Boundaries

SIMD2016
Education Deprivation

20% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Zoom in - Greater Perth Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Education Deprivation

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Greater Perth HMA 2012

Zoom in - Greater Dundee Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Education Deprivation

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Greater Dundee HMA 2012

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

20% Most Access Deprived

The vast majority of the geographic area of the TAYplan region is amongst Scotland's 20% most access deprived. This local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most access deprived is located almost entirely outwith principal settlements; including their immediate surroundings.
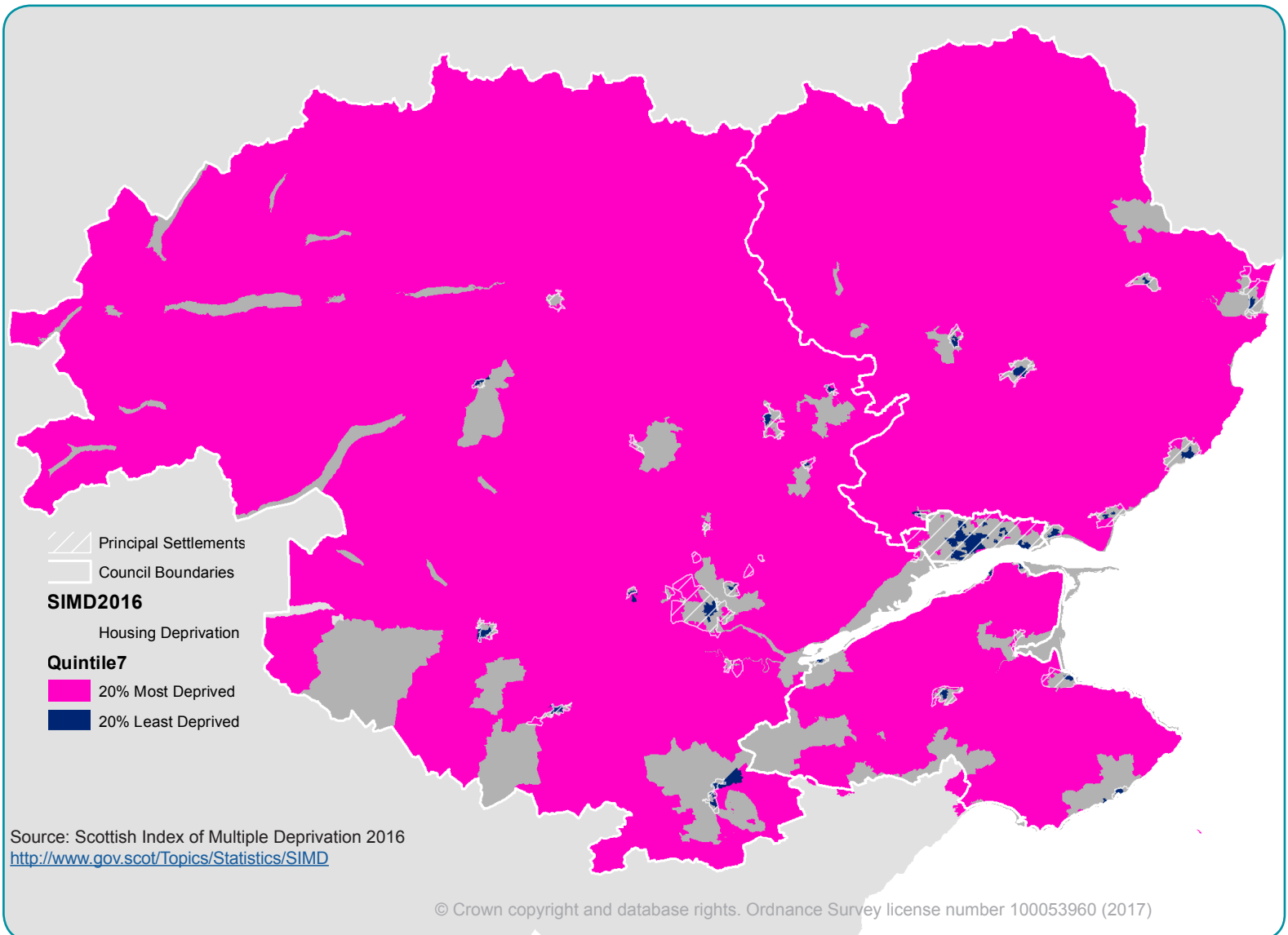
20% Least Income Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived are located almost entirely within principal settlements.
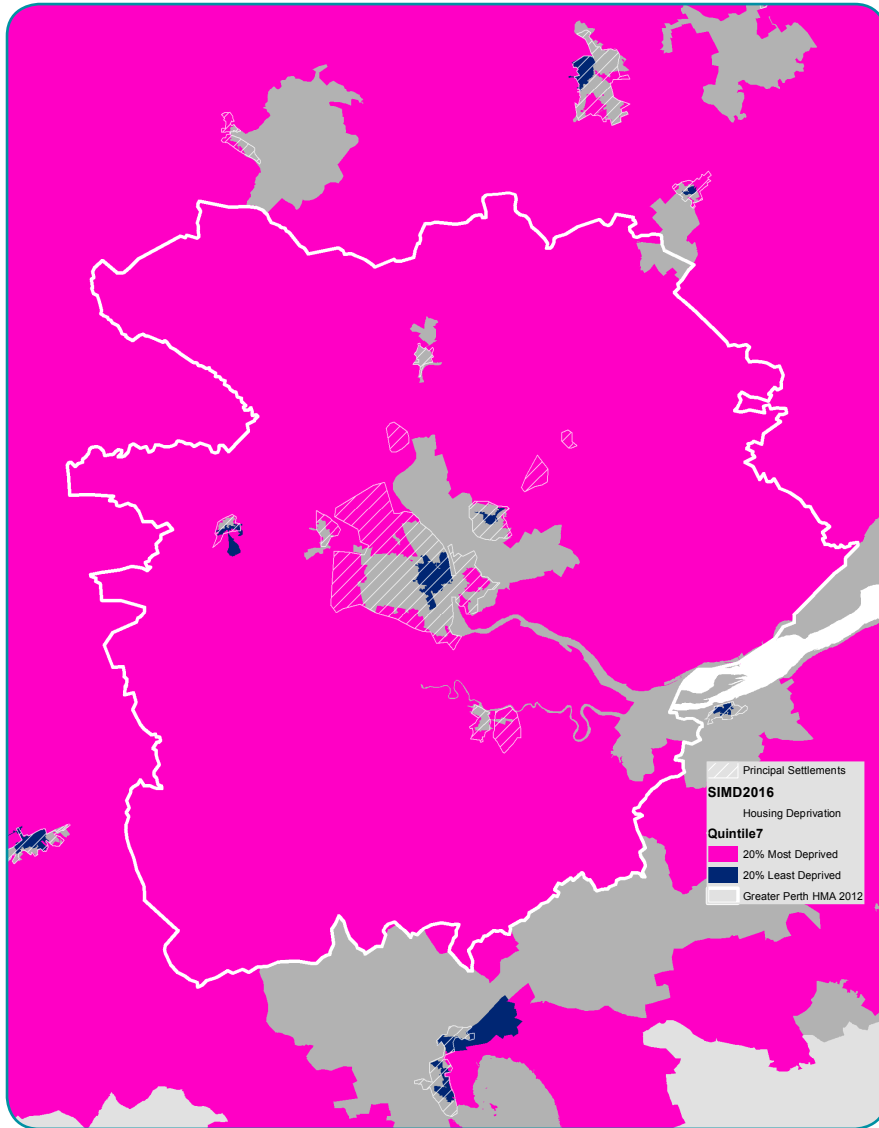
Correlations

The areas which are amongst Scotland's 20% most income, health, education and employment deprived are also amongst some of the least access deprived.

Conversely those areas amongst Scotland's 20% least income, employment, health and education deprived include geographic areas which amongst Scotland's 20% most access deprived.
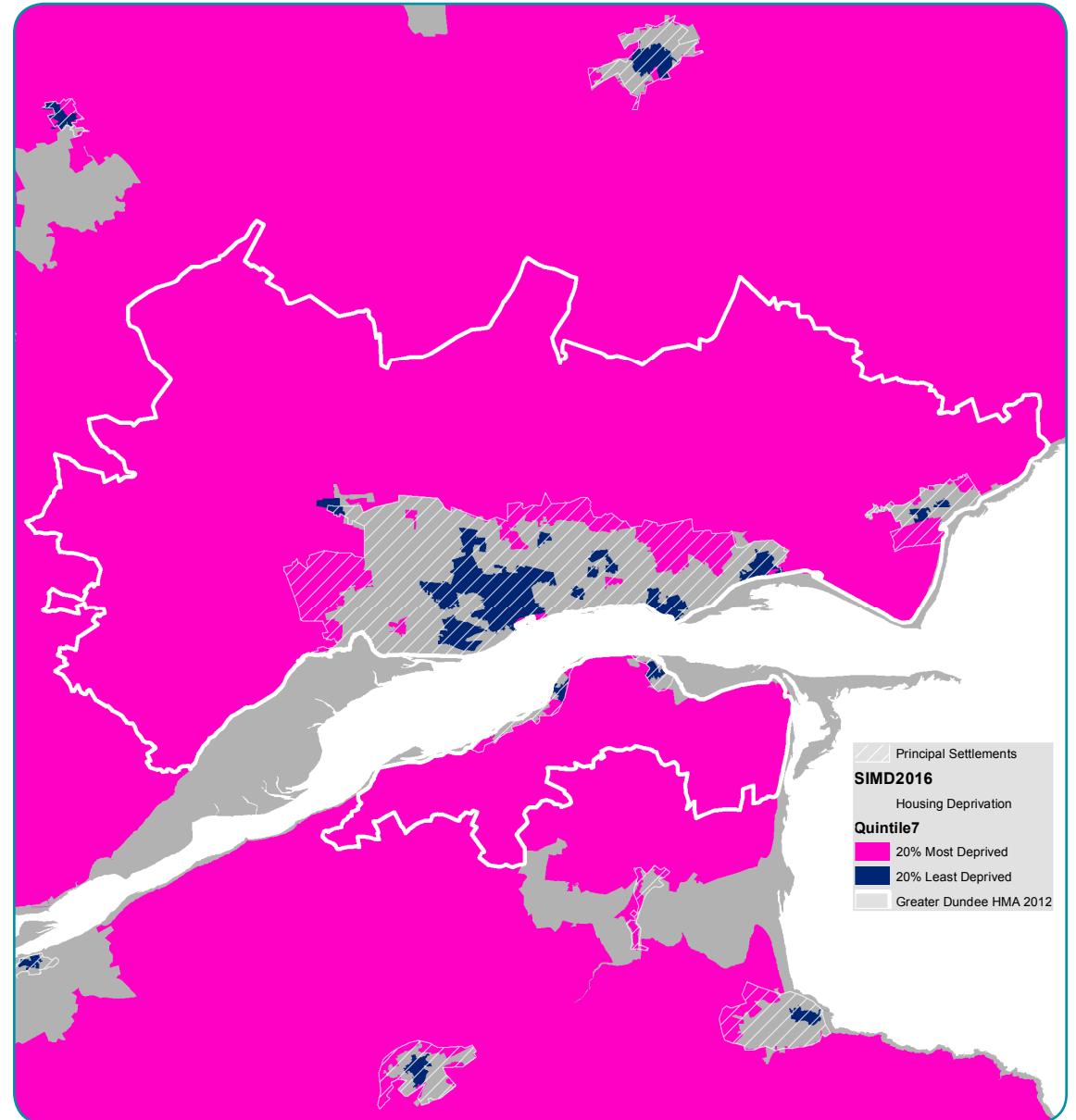

Principal Settlements

Council Boundaries

SIMD2016

Housing Deprivation

Quintile7

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

Zoom in - Greater Perth Housing Market Area

SIMD2016

Housing Deprivation

Quintile7

- Principal Settlements
- 20% Most Deprived
- 20% Least Deprived
- Greater Perth HMA 2012

Zoom in - Greater Dundee Housing Market Area

SIMD2016

Housing Deprivation

Quintile7

- Principal Settlements
- 20% Most Deprived
- 20% Least Deprived
- Greater Dundee HMA 2012

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

20% Most Crime Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% most crime deprived are located both within some neighbourhoods of principal settlements and also within countryside areas.
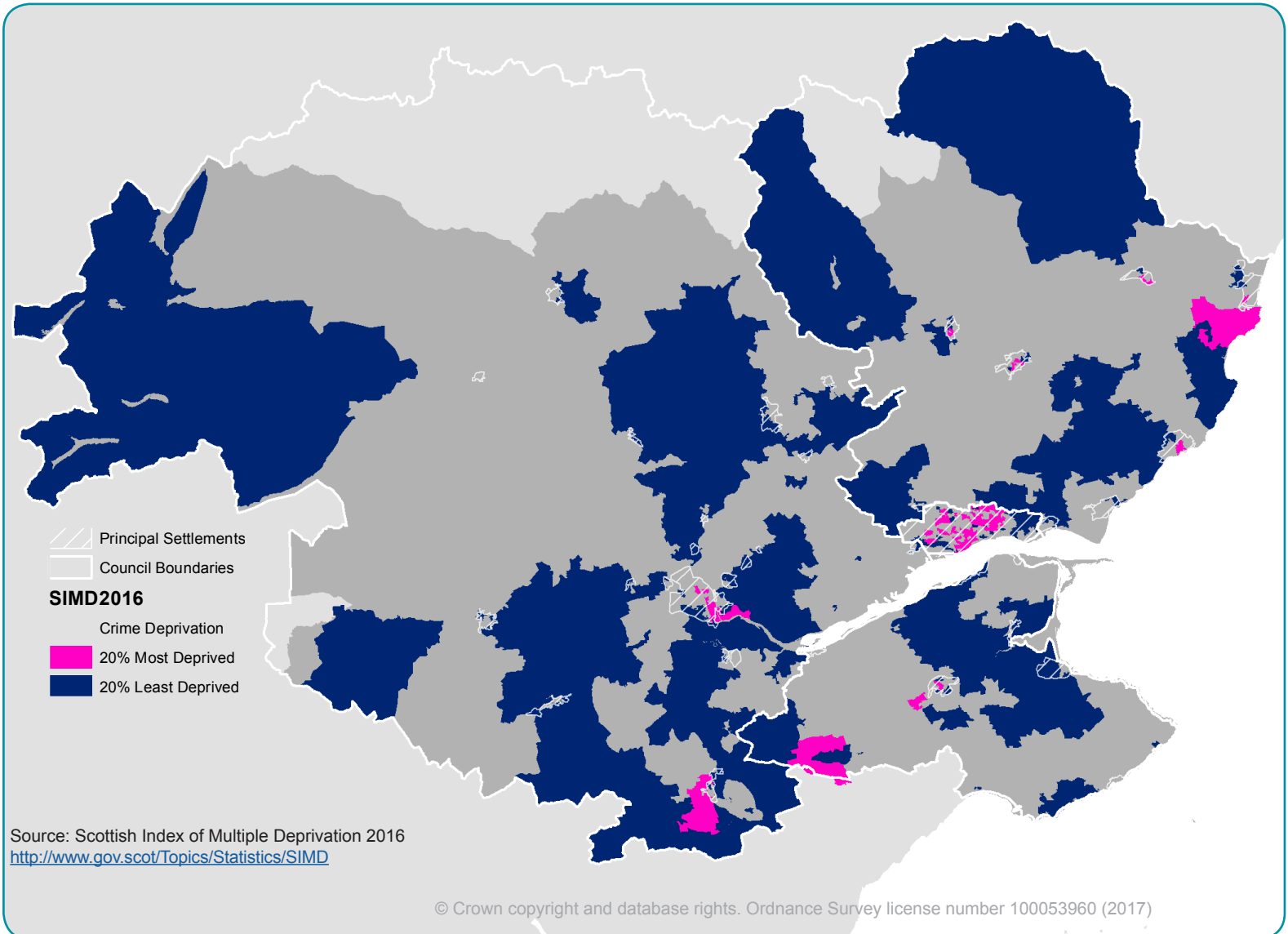
20% Least Crime Deprived

The TAYplan area's local share of datazones amongst Scotland's 20% least deprived are also located in some neighbourhoods of principal settlements and in the countryside.
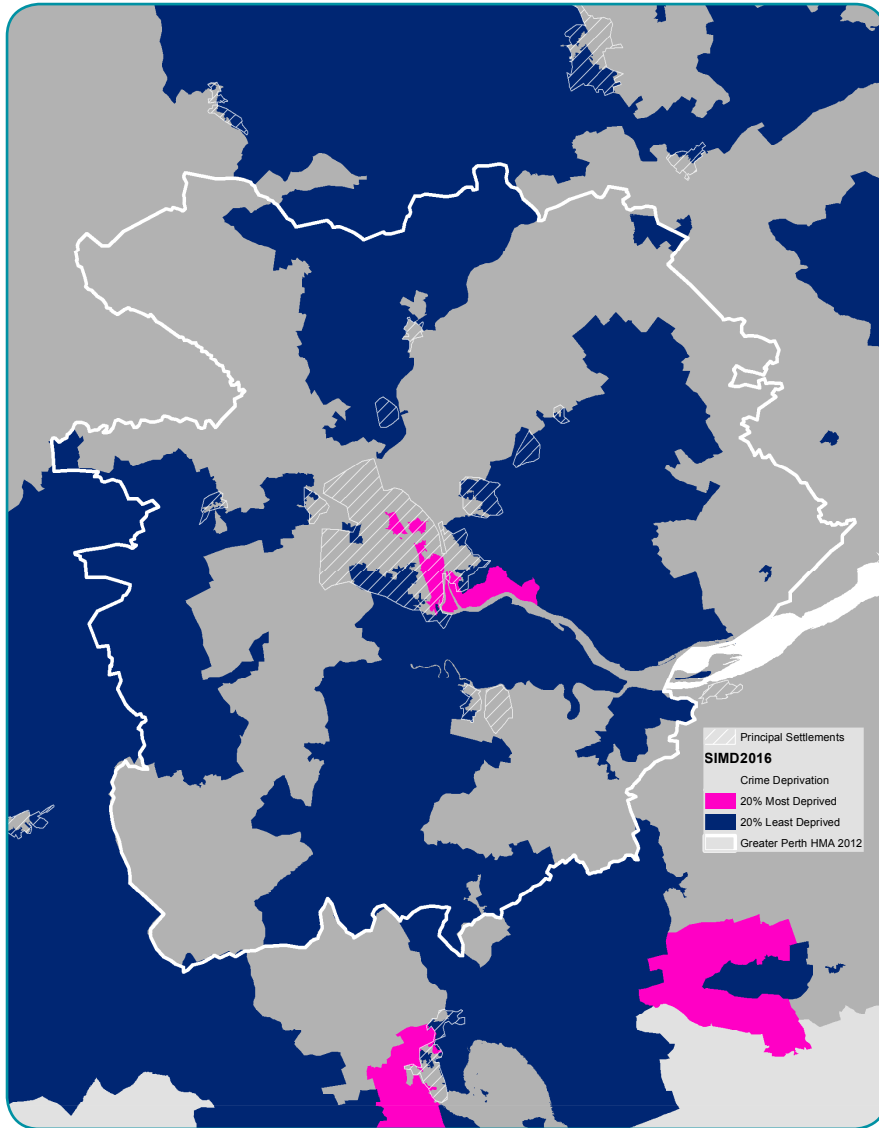
Correlations

There is some correlation between Scotland's 20% most and least crime deprived areas and Scotland's 20% most and least income, employment, health and education deprived. However, this is far less apparent than for other domains.

In otherwords crime deprivation does not necessarily follow income, employment, health, access or education deprivation.
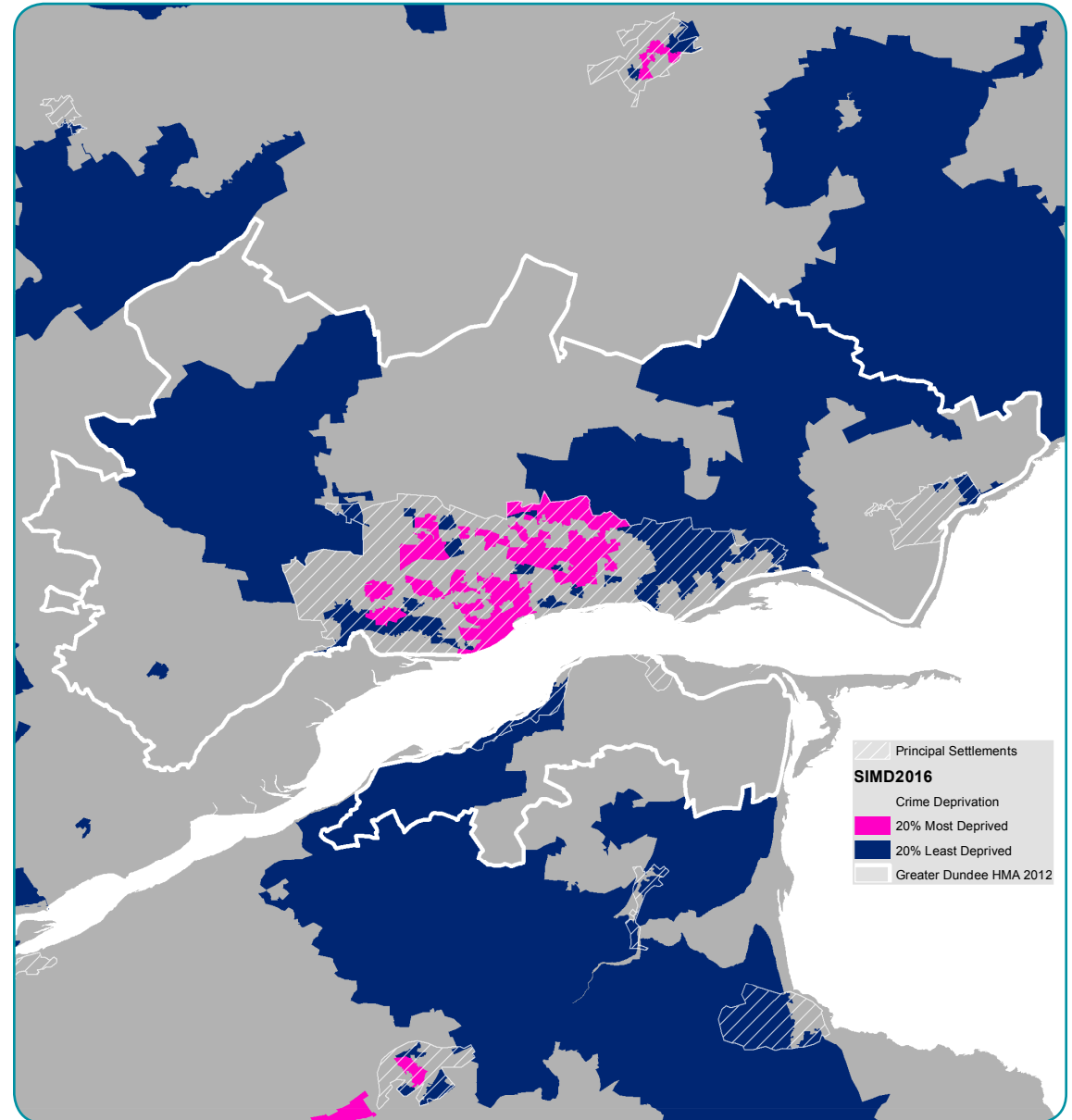

Principal Settlements
Council Boundaries

SIMD2016

Crime Deprivation

20% Most Deprived
20% Least Deprived

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

© Crown copyright and database rights. Ordnance Survey license number 100053960 (2017)

Zoom in - Greater Perth Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Crime Deprivation

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Greater Perth HMA 2012

Zoom in - Greater Dundee Housing Market Area

Principal Settlements

SIMD2016

Crime Deprivation

20% Most Deprived

20% Least Deprived

Greater Dundee HMA 2012

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD

TAYplan

The Strategic Development Planning Authority for Dundee, Perth, Angus and North Fife

@tayplan

www.tayplan-sdpa.gov.uk

contactus@tayplan-sdpa.gov.uk

01382 307180