

# Briefing Note – Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2020

Strategy and Insight

City of Edinburgh Council

9 March 2020

## Background

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The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is one of the key tools for identifying concentrations of deprivation in Scotland. The 2020 SIMD is the latest iteration of the dataset, which is updated approximately every three to four years.

Since its creation, SIMD has been widely used by Scottish Government and public sector bodies to allocate resources to areas of particular need. Within a council context, the data is an important resource and toolkit to support the development of strategies and service plans.

While the dataset has some clear limitations, as explained below, it is well-respected and referenced by community organisations and the media. In 2011, the UK Statistics Authority designated SIMD as National Statistics.

This briefing gives an overview of the SIMD 2020 data at a citywide, locality and ward level.

1. Further information can be found on the [Scottish Government website](#).
2. A breakdown of Locality by Ward and areas can be found in Appendix A

## Use of SIMD

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SIMD provides information for small areas across Scotland, breaking every local authority down into a number of data zones – a data zone is a geographic area that usually has a population of between 500 and 1,000.

Weighted indicators, which represent the different sides of deprivation such as pupil performance, travel times to the GP, crime, and unemployment, are grouped into seven domain areas: income, employment, health, education, housing, access to services, and crime. The full list of indicators will be available when the technical note for the SIMD 2020 dataset is released. However the indicators making up SIMD 2020 have remained broadly unchanged since SIMD 2016. The main changes are:

1. the education domain now includes the Skills Development Scotland participation measure instead of the proportion of 16-19 year olds not in education, employment or training indicator based on DWP data.
2. the access to services domain now includes a digital connectivity indicator
3. the income and employment domains have been updated to reflect on-going changes to the welfare system and remain broadly comparable with earlier indices.

Of the seven domains, the most important are income and employment – together they have more weight than the other domains combine. Appendix B provides the weightings assigned to each of the seven domains.

SIMD provides a relative ranking of deprivation. It is possible to use SIMD to determine whether an area is, for example, ranked among the 5%, 10% or 20% most deprived nationally or locally; it is also possible to compare two or more areas and say which is more deprived.

## Limitations

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SIMD identifies deprived areas - not people. Not everyone who is deprived lives in a deprived area. Equally, people who are not deprived may live in a deprived area.

SIMD does not provide absolute ratings for deprivation, and because of this it is not possible to say *how much* more deprived one area is compared to another, or to provide average scores of deprivation for multiple data zones. Because a combination of domains are used to determine relative ranking, this also means that two data zones with similar ranks can have very different issues.

Direct comparison of individual data zones between 2020 and previous iterations of SIMD is not possible because changes are relative and may not reflect actual changes in the neighbourhood.

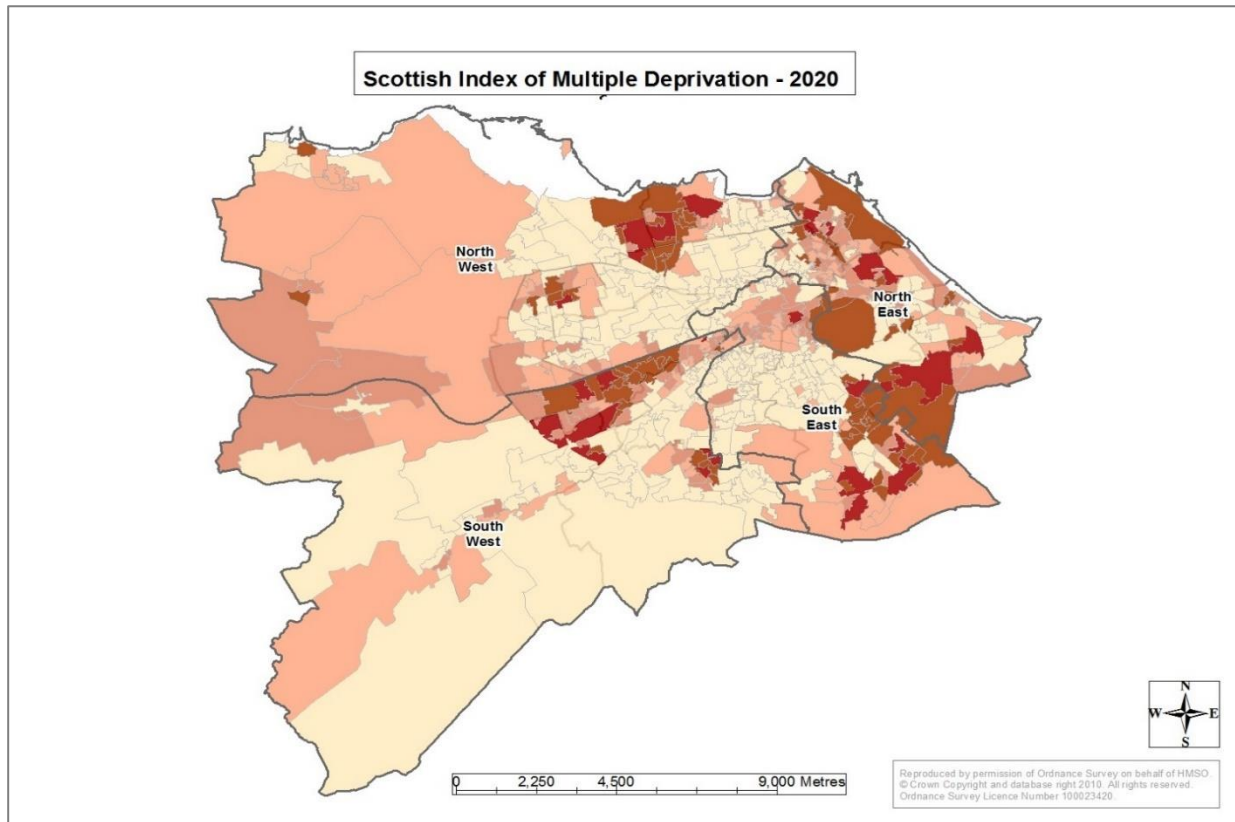
Due to ward boundary changes, introduced by the Electoral Commission in April 2016, ward level comparisons are not possible between this SIMD dataset and previous ones. All maps shown in this document are aligned to the ward boundaries as set in April 2016.

This change in ward boundaries in Edinburgh led to 20% of the data zones in Edinburgh lying across the ward boundaries. For this analysis, each of the data zones which lie across multiple ward boundaries has been looked at and assigned to the ward where most of the housing within that data zone falls.

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## SIMD 2020 – Edinburgh’s Results

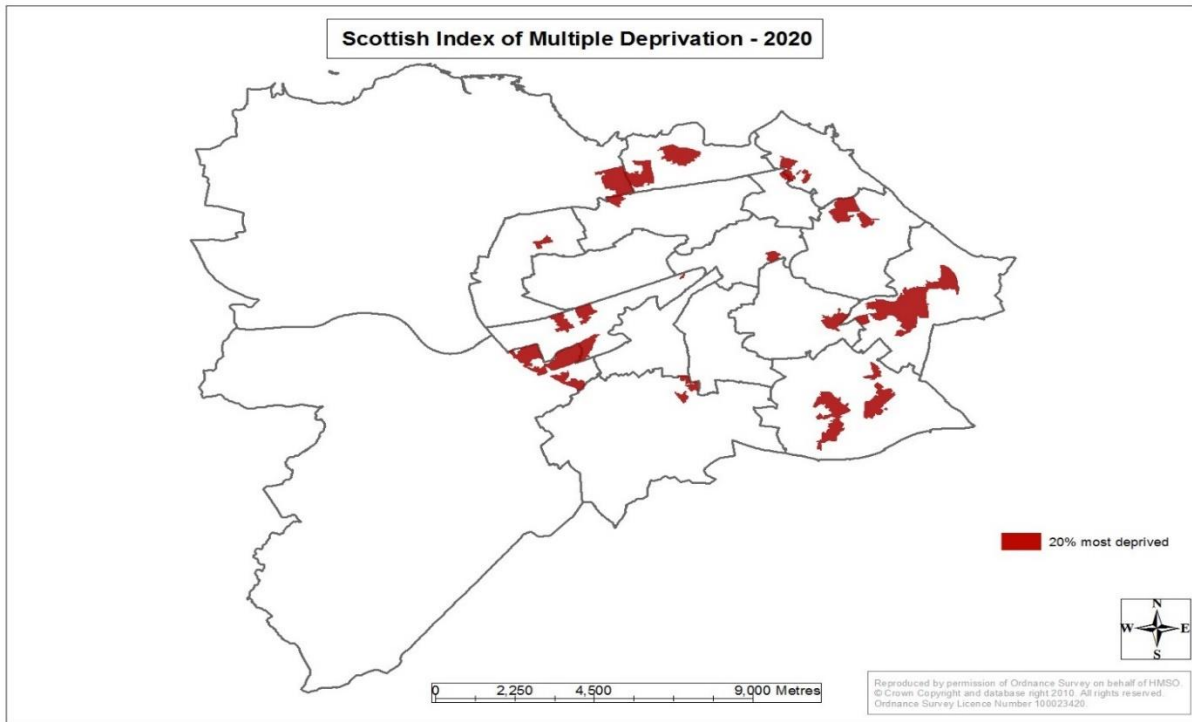
1. The map below shows the distribution of deprived areas within Edinburgh using the new SIMD 2020 data. Darker colours represent the more deprived areas, with concentrations of deprived areas notable in all four Localities across the City.



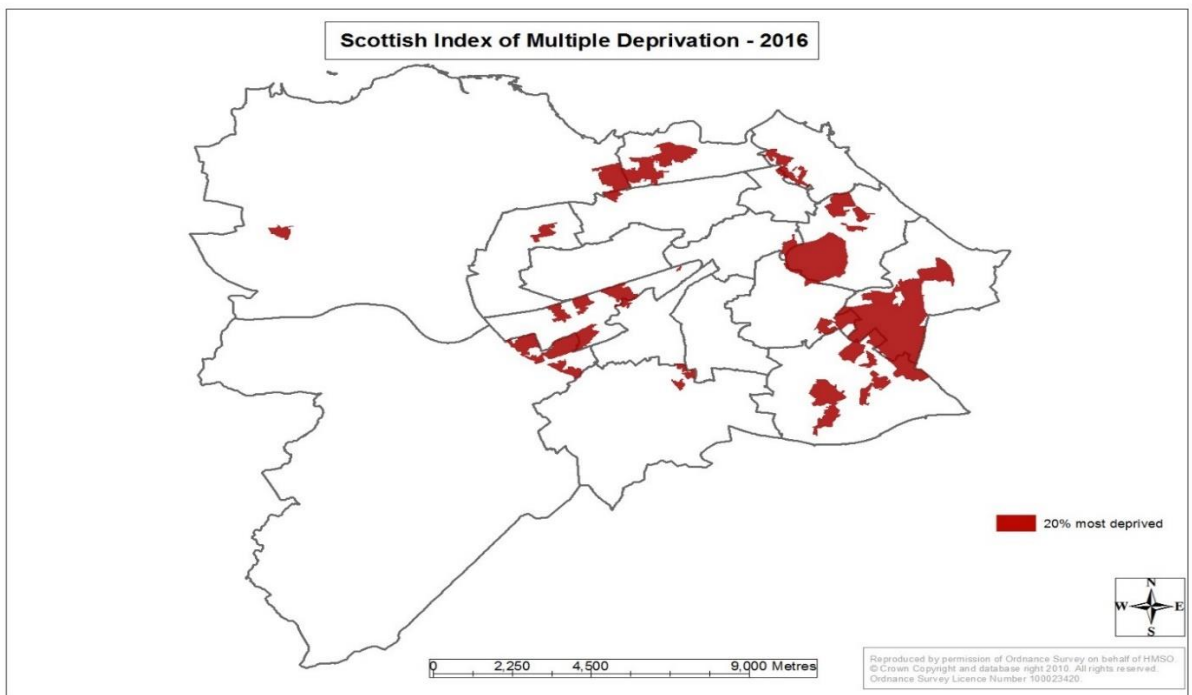
Map 1 - SIMD 2020 Rank by Edinburgh Locality

2. **Edinburgh’s share of the most deprived areas in Scotland has decreased since the last SIMD in 2016.** Of the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland, 5.0% (70 data zones) are in Edinburgh, compared to 5.9% in SIMD 2016. See Appendix 2 for a Locality/Ward breakdown of SIMD 2020 areas.

Maps 2 and 3 (overleaf) demonstrate that, broadly, there has been little change in Edinburgh’s most deprived areas between SIMD 2016 and 2020.



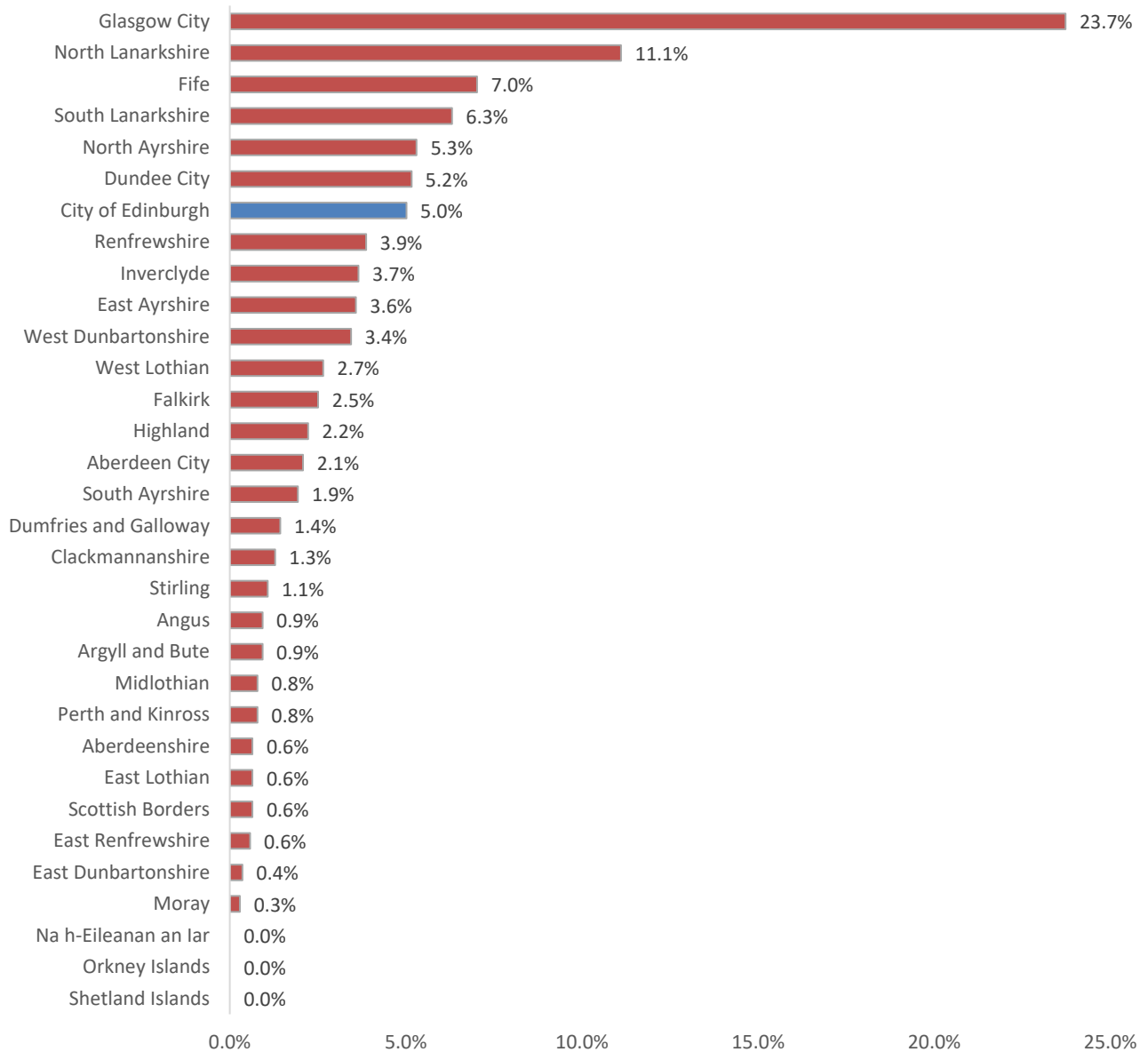
**Map 2 – SIMD 2020 - Edinburgh data zones amongst 20% most deprived areas in Scotland**



**Map 3 – SIMD 2016 - Edinburgh data zones amongst 20% most deprived areas in Scotland**

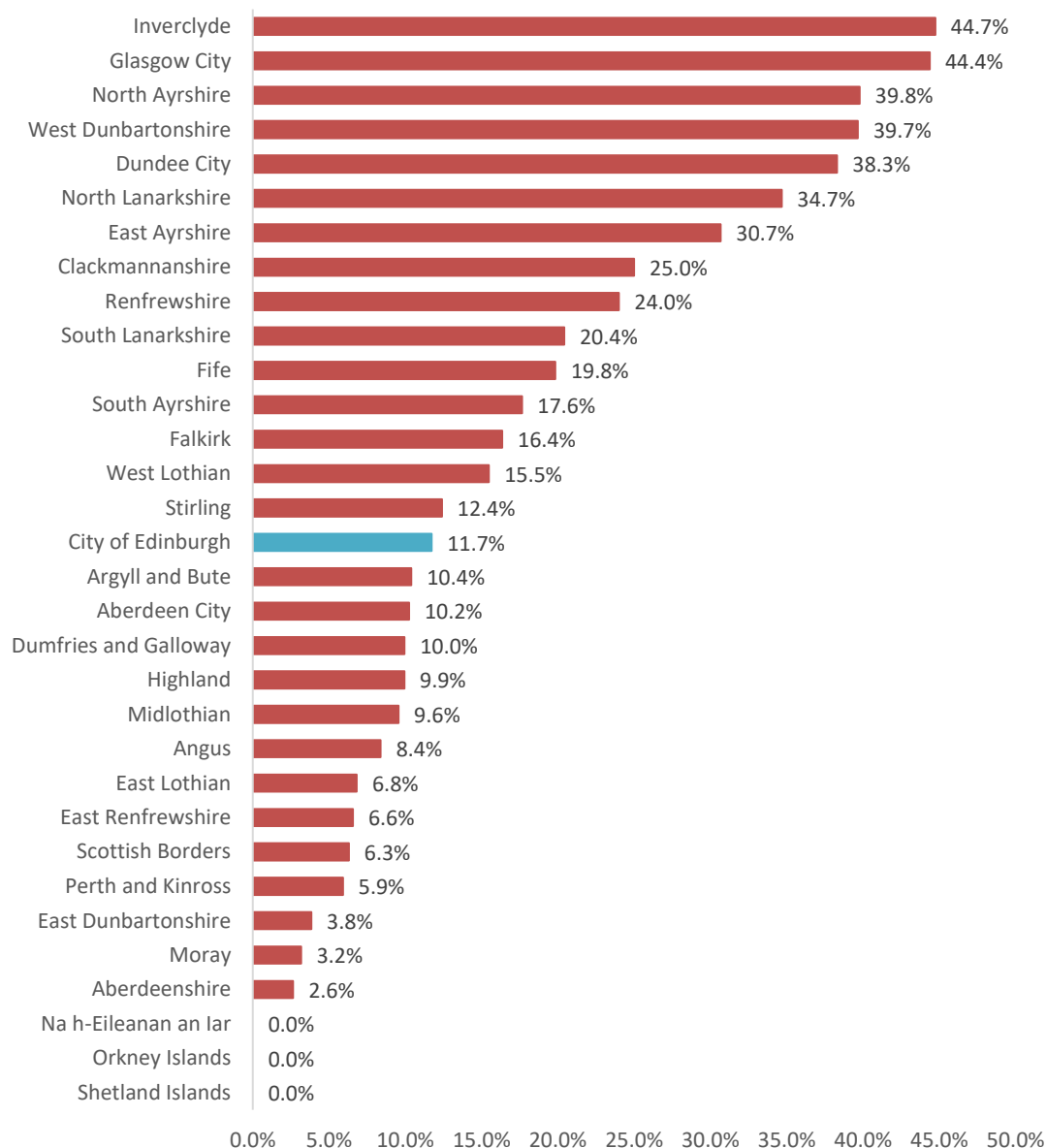
The most deprived data zone in Edinburgh is in Great Junction Street, which is in Leith Ward/North East Locality. It ranks as one of the top 20 most deprived areas in Scotland, with a rank of 12.

Edinburgh is the local authority with the seventh highest proportion of data zones in the 20% most deprived areas (shown in Chart 1).



**Chart 1 – SIMD 2020- Proportion of data zones in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland by local authority nationally**

3. Looking at just the Edinburgh’s data zones, **Edinburgh’s local share of the most deprived areas is 11.7%**. This compares to 44.7% in Inverclyde and 44.4% in Glasgow. Chart 2, below, compares the local share of deprived areas by local authority.

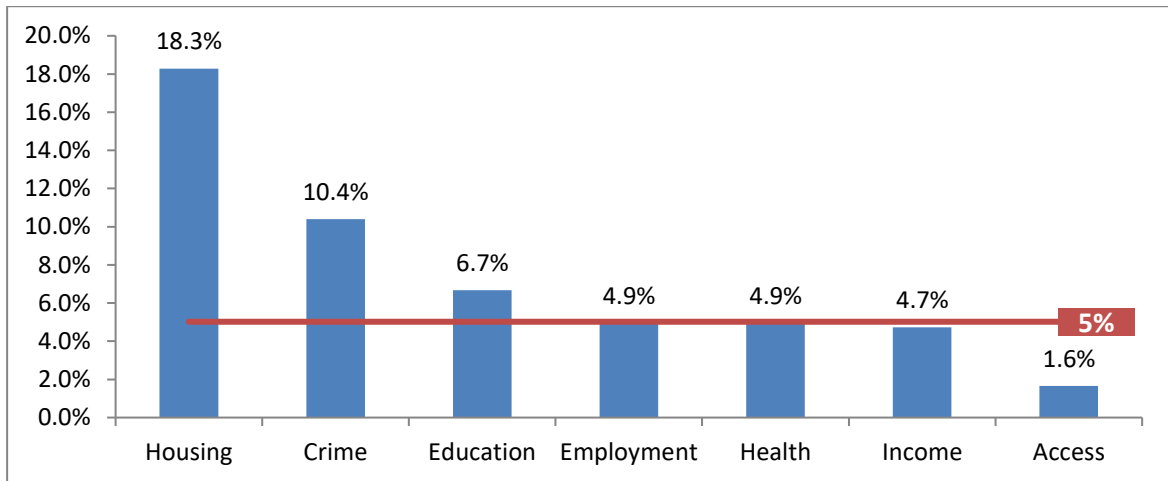


**Chart 2 – SIMD 2020- Proportion of data zones in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland by local authority locally**

4. **Edinburgh’s share of the least deprived areas in Scotland has increased since 2016.** Of the 20% least deprived data zones in Scotland, 19.3% (270 data zones) are in Edinburgh, compared to 17.9% in SIMD 2016. The least deprived data zone in Edinburgh is in Stockbridge in Inverleith Ward/North West Locality. It has a rank of 6,976, making it the least deprived data zone in Scotland.
  
5. Whilst deprivation exists in Edinburgh, most of the City’s data zones rank amongst the least deprived areas in Scotland. **45.2% of Edinburgh’s data zones are in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland.** This is similar to the pattern observed for SIMD 2016 when 42% of Edinburgh’s data zones were in the 20% least deprived. Only two

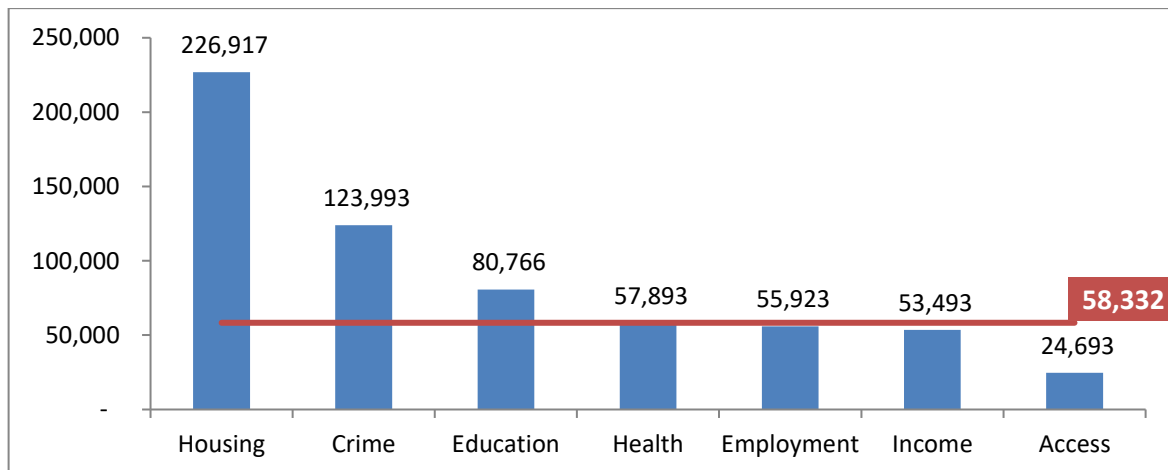
other local authorities have a higher proportion of data zones in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland (East Dunbartonshire, 51.5%, and East Renfrewshire, 57.4%).

- Looking at the seven domains that are combined into the SIMD score (income, employment, health, education, housing, access to services, crime), Chart 3 below shows that Edinburgh's share of the most deprived areas in Scotland is higher for the Housing, Crime and Education domains than the overall deprivation line; equivalent to the overall deprivation for Employment, Income and Health domains; and lower for the Access domain. This is a similar picture to the SIMD 2016 figures.



**Chart 3 – Edinburgh's Share of Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Data Zones, by Domain (SIMD 2020) - % of data zones**

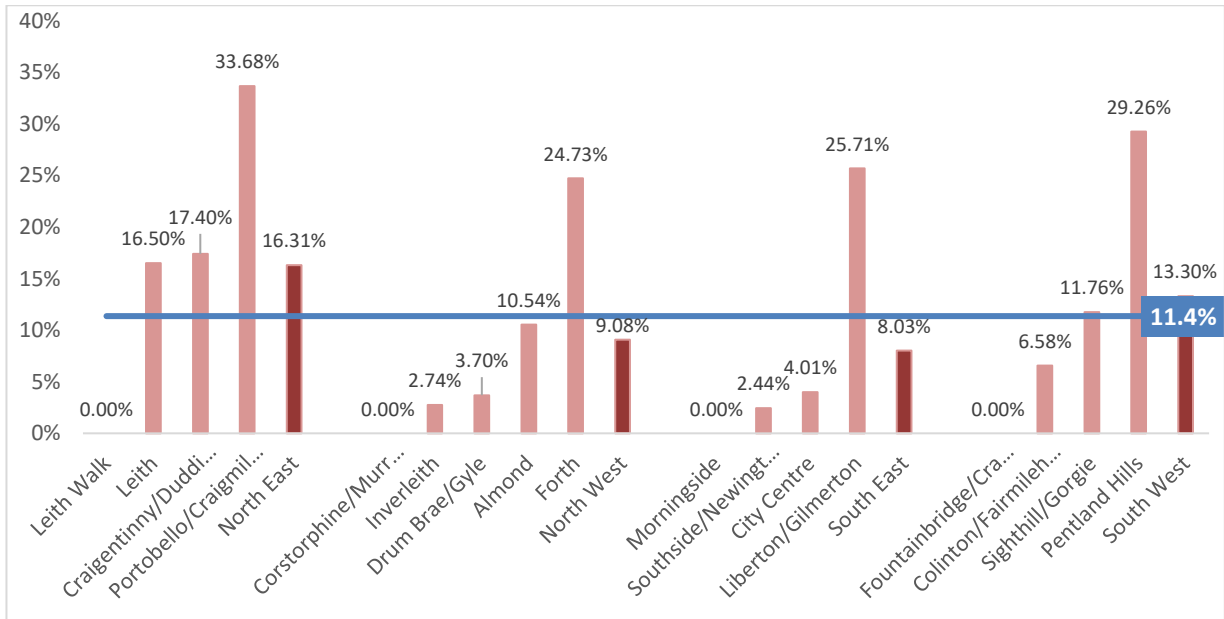
Chart 4 (below) shows the same domain split but as population figures rather than percentages.



**Chart 4 – Edinburgh's Share of Scotland's 20% Most Deprived Data Zones, by Domain (SIMD 2020) - Population**

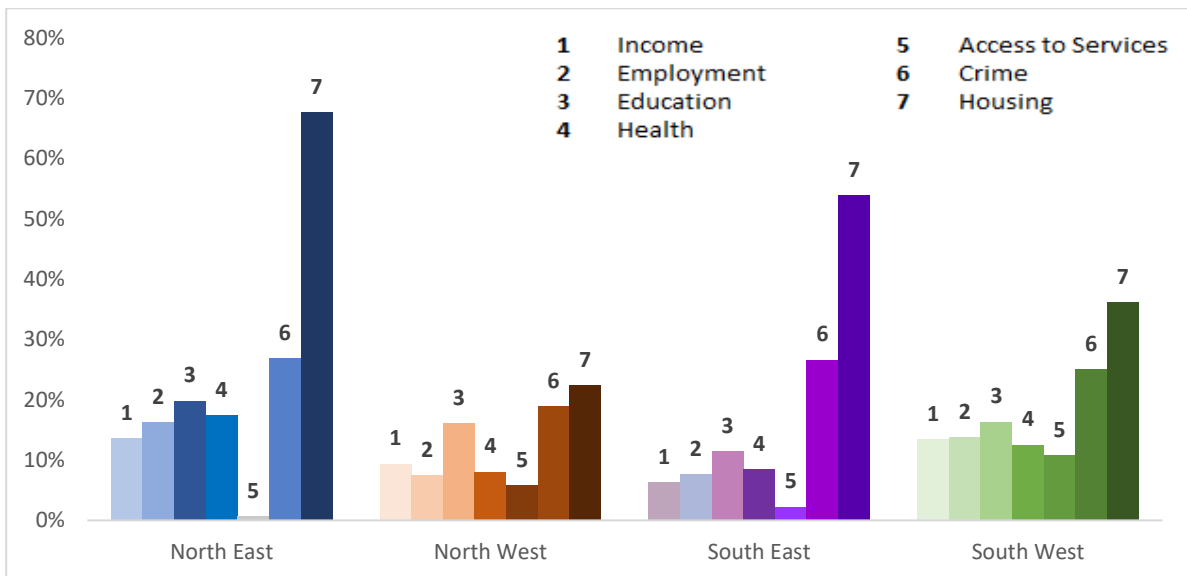
## SIMD 2020 – Locality Results

7. The chart below shows the percentage of deprived areas in each Locality and across the Wards within Edinburgh using the new SIMD 2020 data. **Each Locality has a Ward with no data zones in the most deprived quintile. Each Locality also has a Ward where there is a significant level of deprivation (over 25%).**



**Chart 5 – Most deprived in Edinburgh by ward and locality, % of individuals**

8. The chart below shows the percentage of deprived areas in each Locality by the seven domains. **For each Locality, Housing is the domain showing the highest proportion of deprivation.**



**Chart 6 – % of deprived population by locality and domain**



## SIMD 2020 – Ward Results

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9. A single page summary of SIMD 2020 data for each Ward has been produced and can be found in the following pages of this report.
10. Each Ward summary shows:
  - a. a chart showing the proportion of the data zones within the Ward by SIMD deprivation quintiles.
  - b. a chart showing deprivation for the seven domains that make up the overall SIMD figure for the Ward
  - c. and a map showing the deprivation quintiles for each data zone within the Ward. Datazones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the map of the Ward they have been allocated to for this briefing.

## Next Steps

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11. SIMD 2020 was officially published by the Scottish Government on 28 January 2020. Additional information can be found on the [Scottish Government website](#).
12. Further analysis of SIMD 2020 will be carried out by Strategy & Communications to support the development of strategic plans. If you have any questions or would like any specific analysis, please contact us.
13. This analysis of deprivation data comes in the context of ongoing wider analysis of poverty and income inequality in Edinburgh, currently being undertaken by Strategy & Communications.

## Contact details

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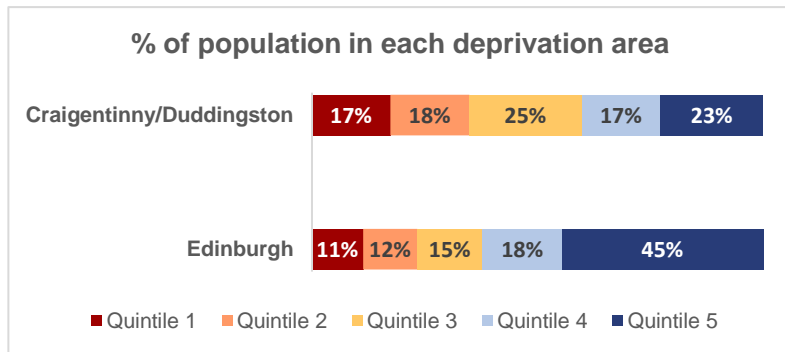
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Senior Change & Delivery officer,

0131 529 7598,

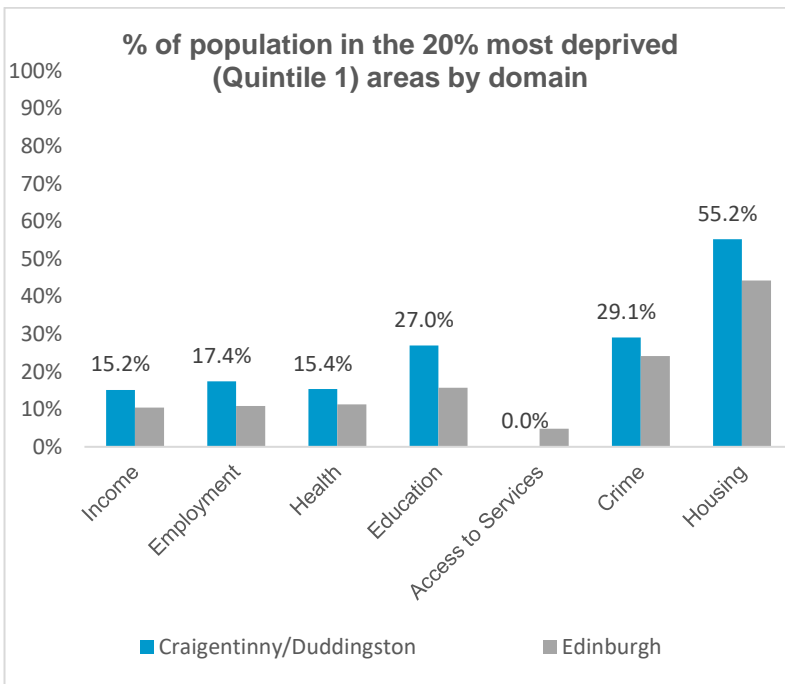
[emma.morgan@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:emma.morgan@edinburgh.gov.uk)

## North East – Craiginny/ Duddingston

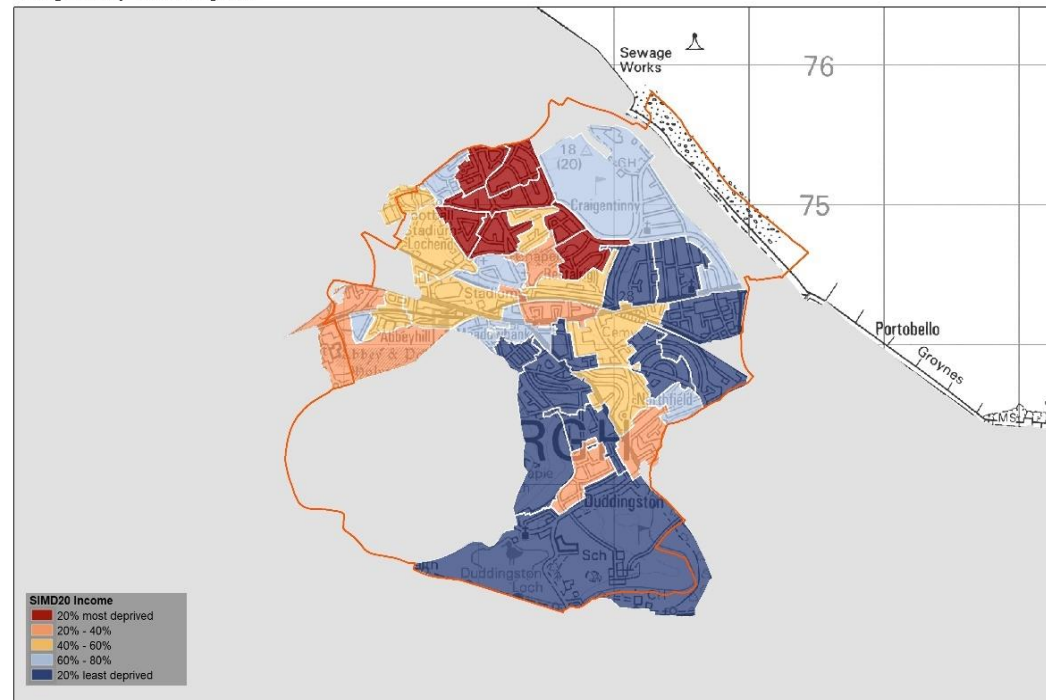


Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

- Higher proportion of data zones in Quintile 1 and 2 (most deprived) than Edinburgh figures.
- A quarter of data zones are in the least deprived quintile which is almost half the Edinburgh figure.
- Over half of the data zones show deprivation in the housing domain.



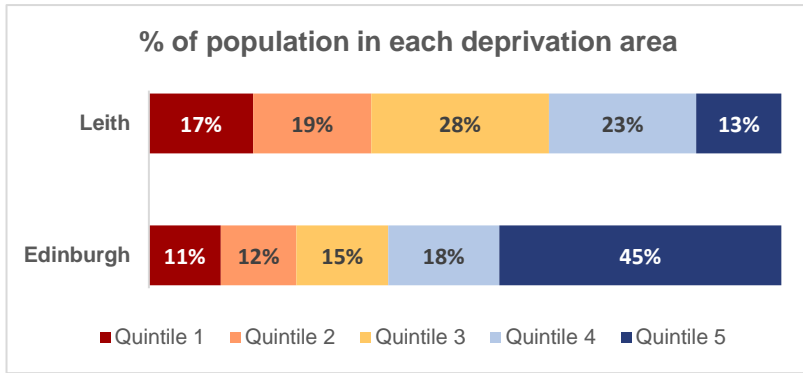
Craiginny / Duddingston



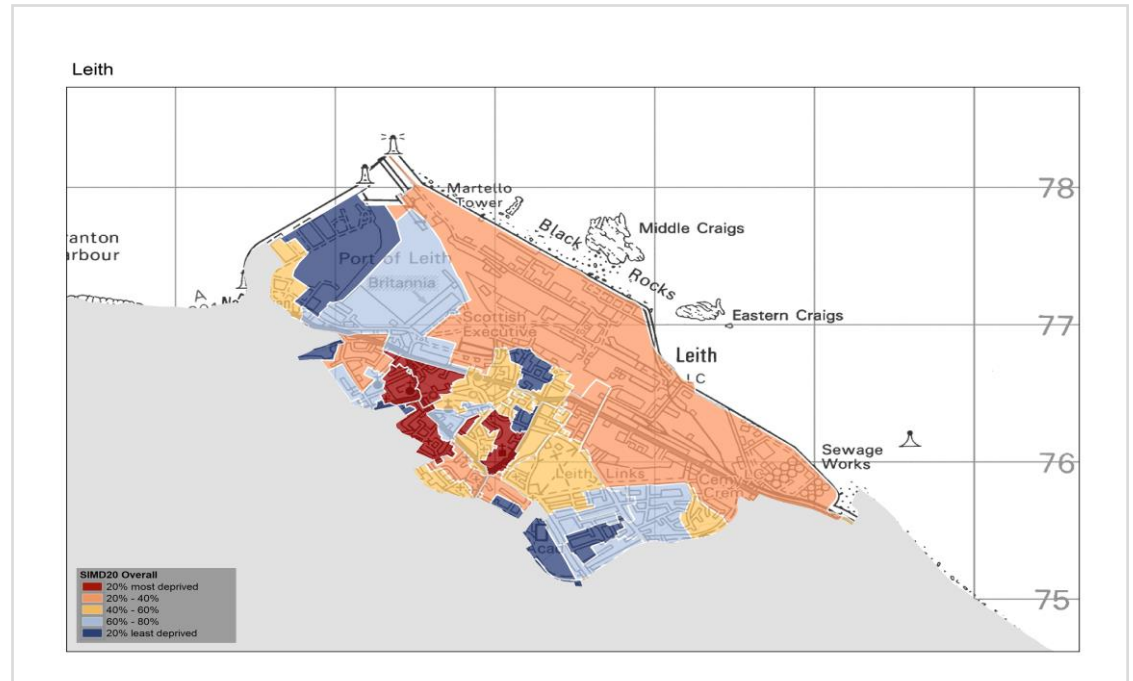
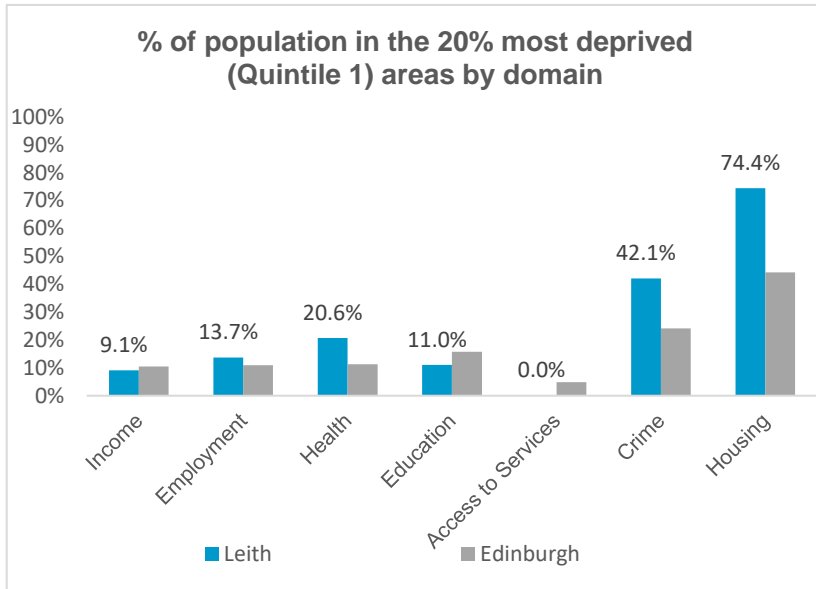
Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

## North East – Leith

- Higher proportion of data zones in Quintile 1 and 2 (most deprived) than Edinburgh figures.
- Just over 10% of data zones are in the least deprived quintile which is a third of the Edinburgh figure.
- Almost 75% of data zones show deprivation in the housing domain, and almost half show deprivation in the crime domain.

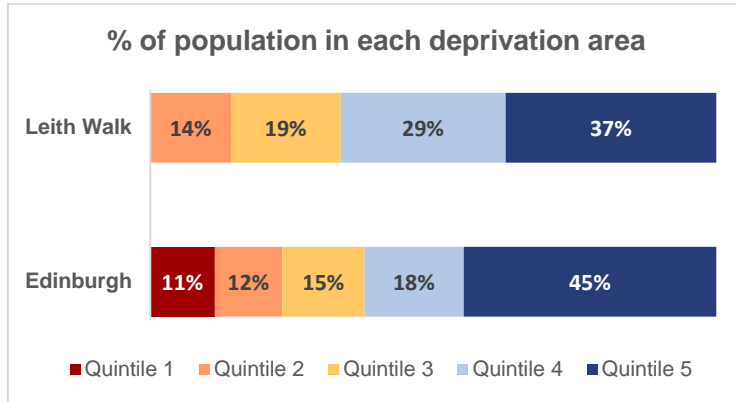


Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

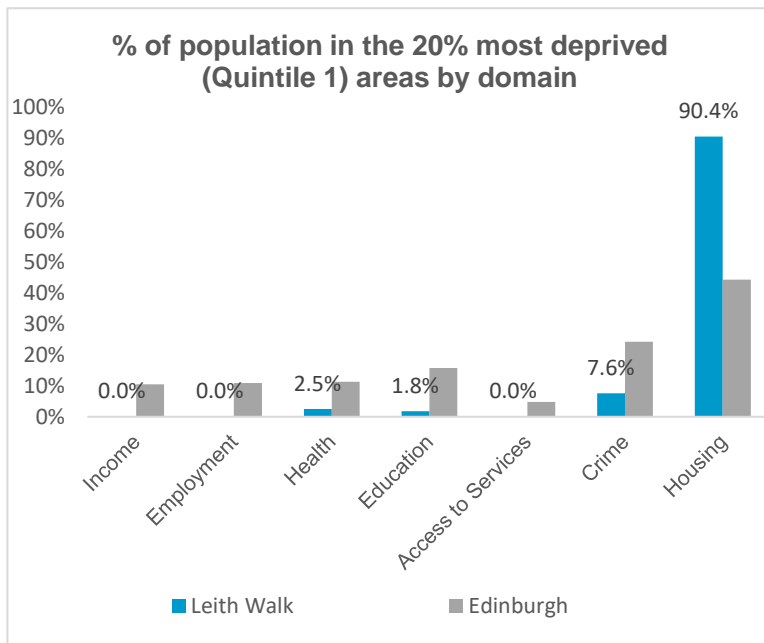


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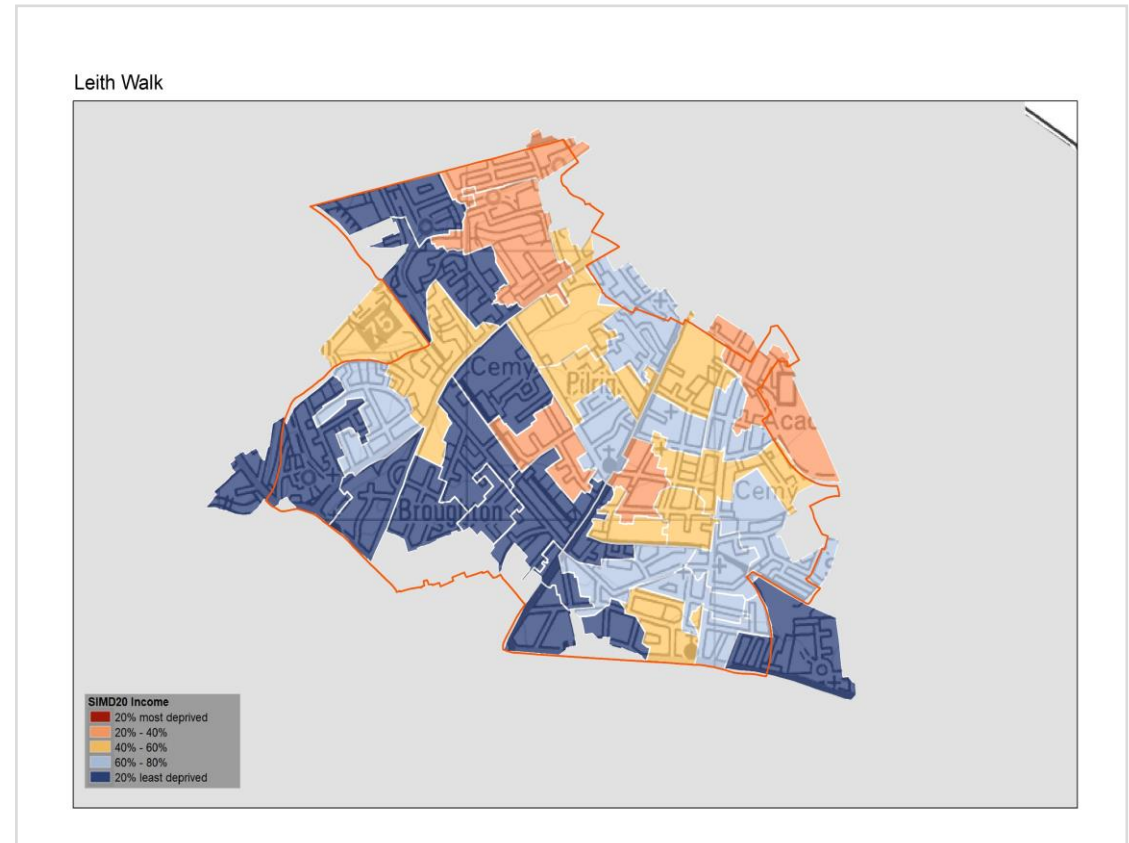
## North East – Leith Walk



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

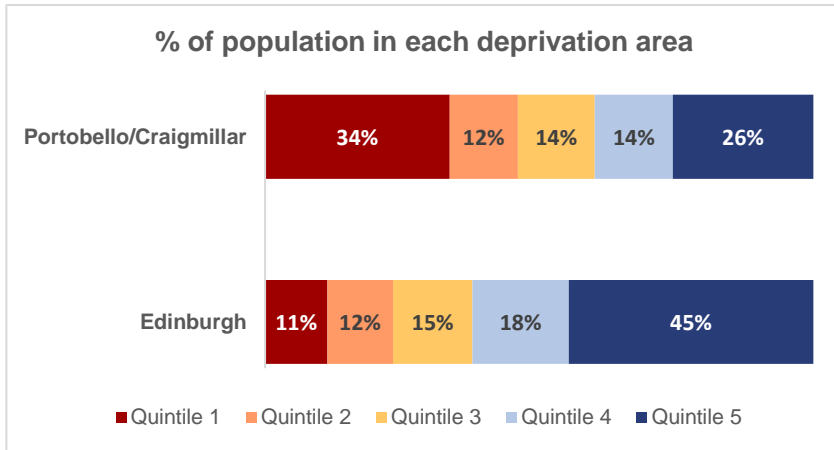


- No data zone is in the most deprived quintile.
- Almost all data zones show deprivation in the housing domain, while five of the remaining 6 domains show very little deprivation.



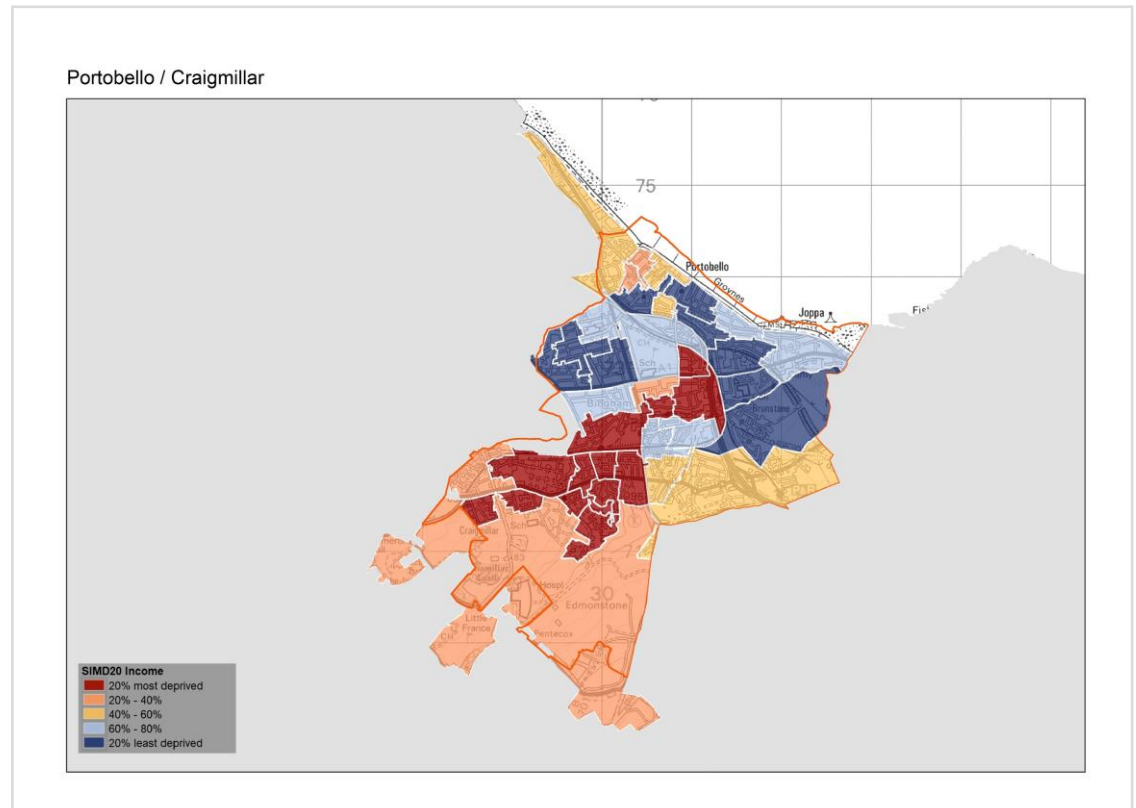
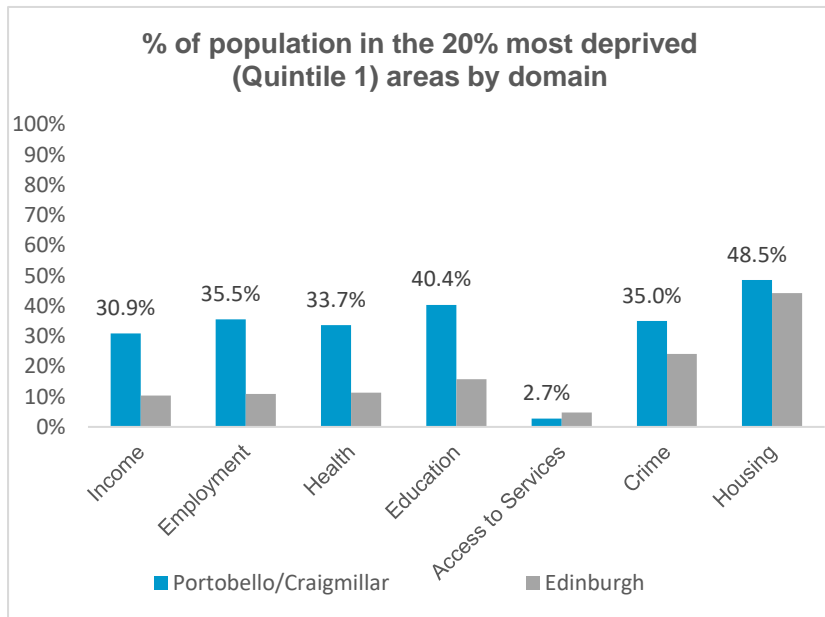
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## North East – Portobello/ Craigmillar



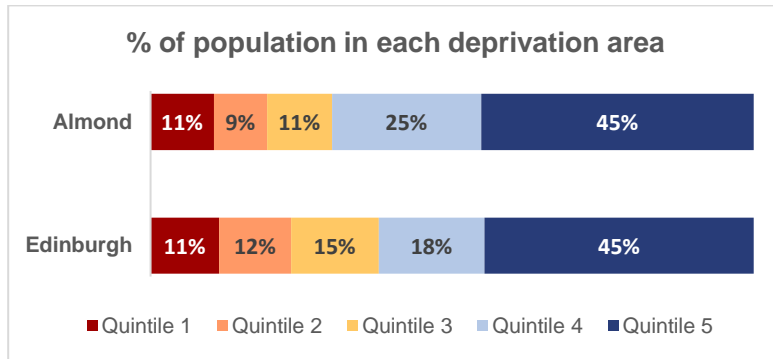
Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

- Over a third of data zones are in the most deprived quintile.
- A quarter of data zones are in the least deprived quintile which is almost half the Edinburgh figure.
- The only domain showing low levels of deprivation is access to services.

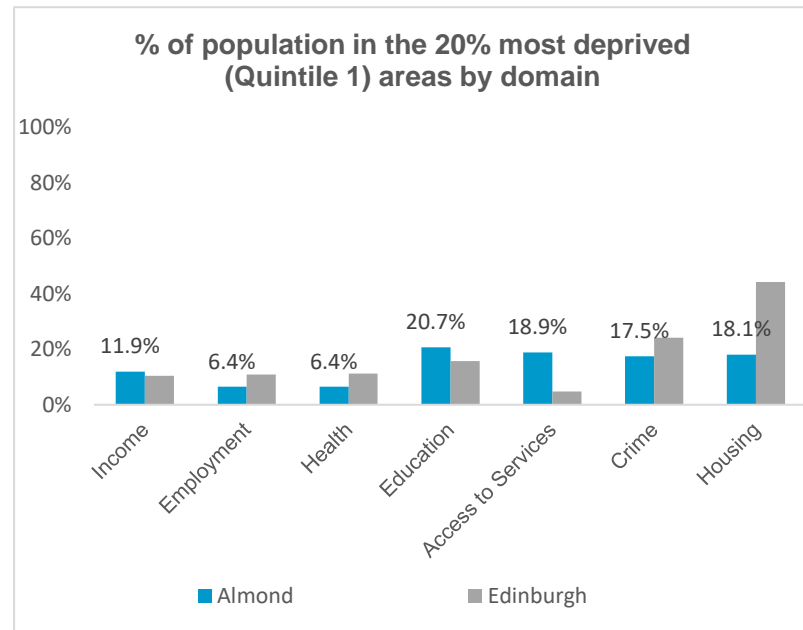


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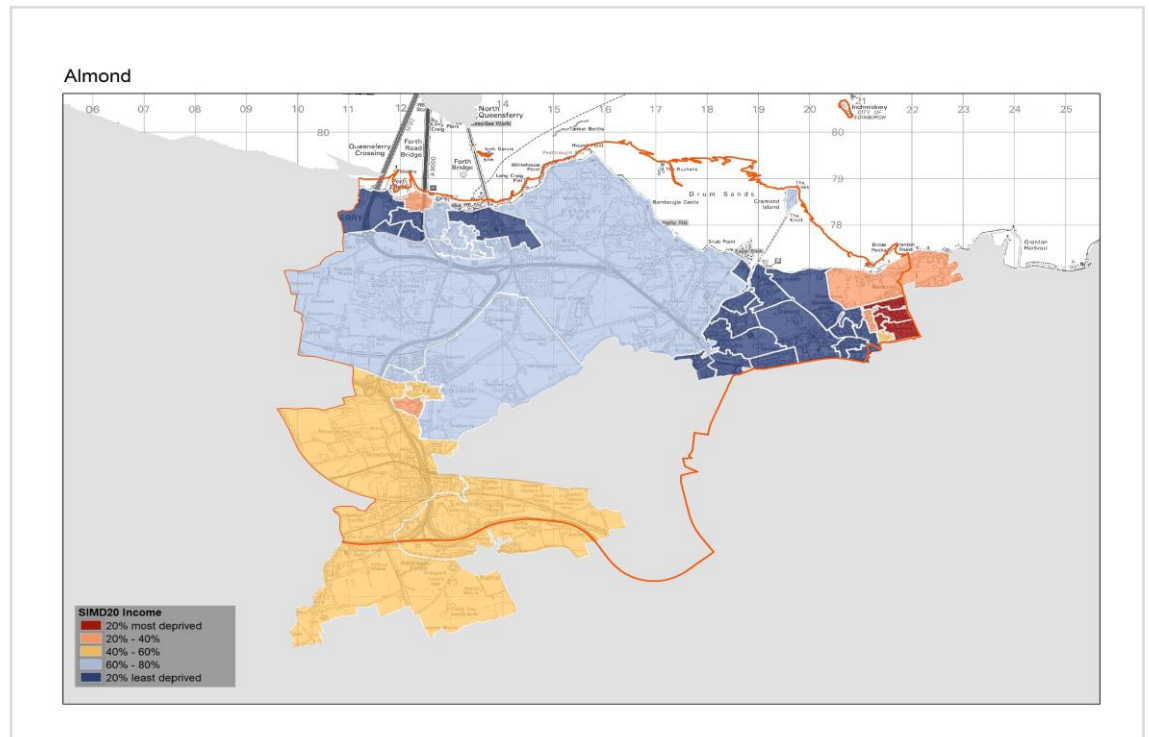
## North West – Almond



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

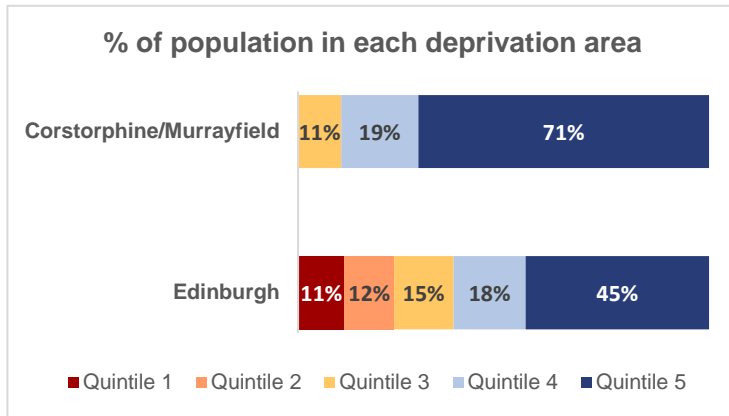


- Almost a half of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile.
- Data zones in the most deprived quintile are focused in the east of the ward.
- The education domain shows higher levels of deprivation than the housing domain (only Ward to show this pattern).

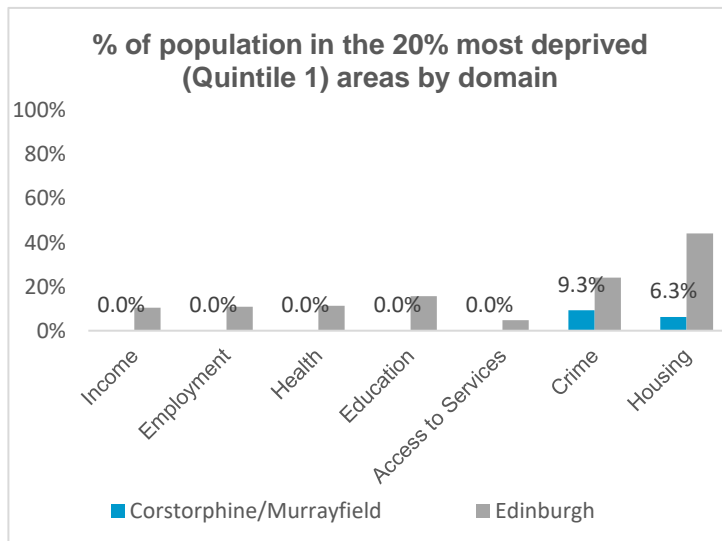


Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

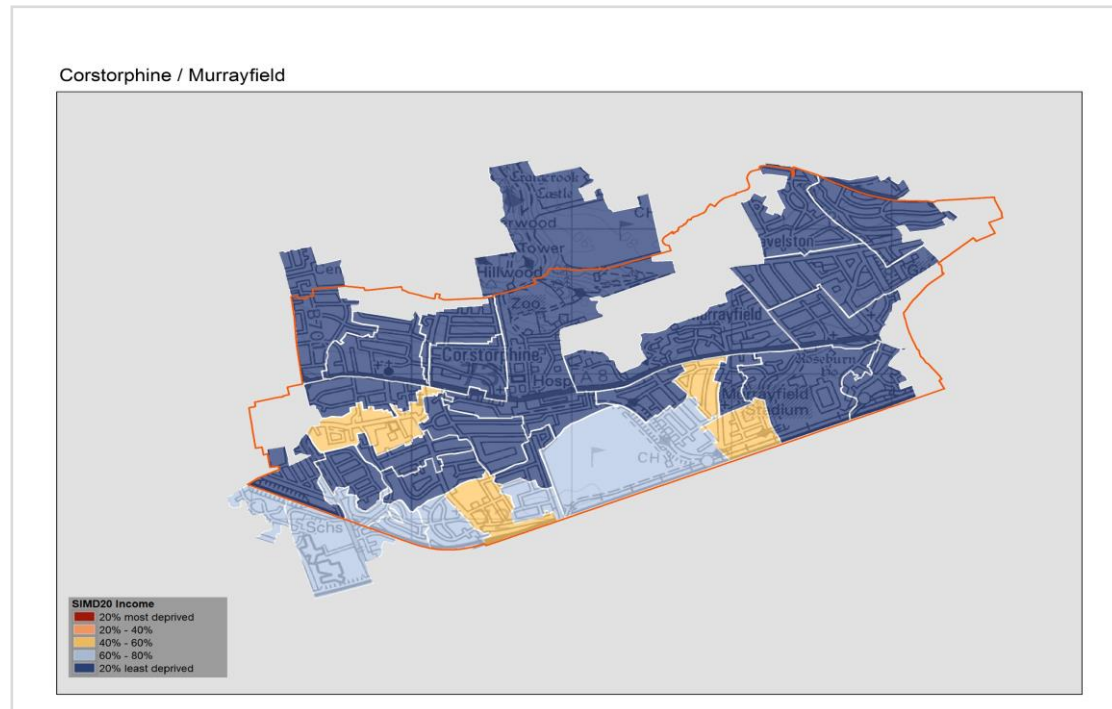
## North West – Corstorphine/ Murrayfield



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

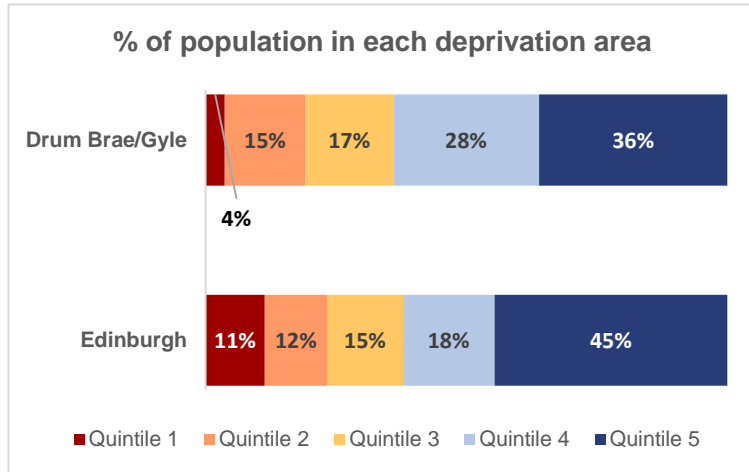


- Over 70% of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile
- No data zones are in Quintile 1 and 2 (the 2 most deprived quintiles).
- Only 2 of the domains show deprivation: housing and crime domains.

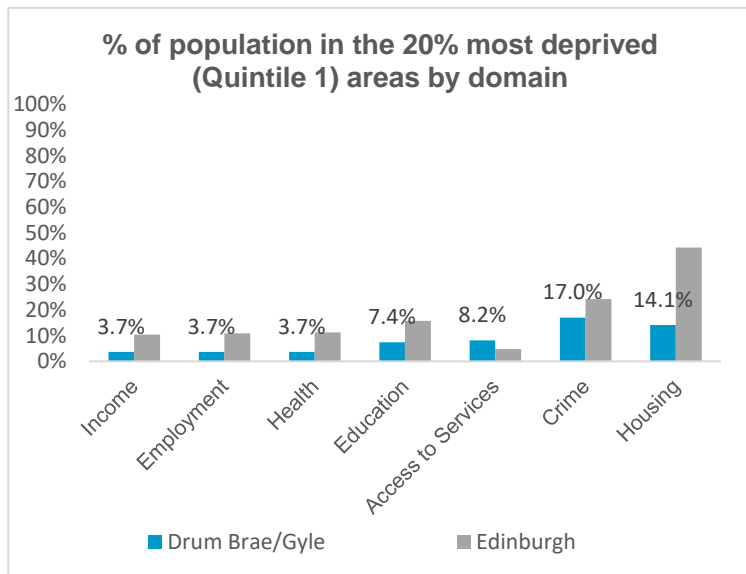


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## North West – Drum Brae/ Gyle

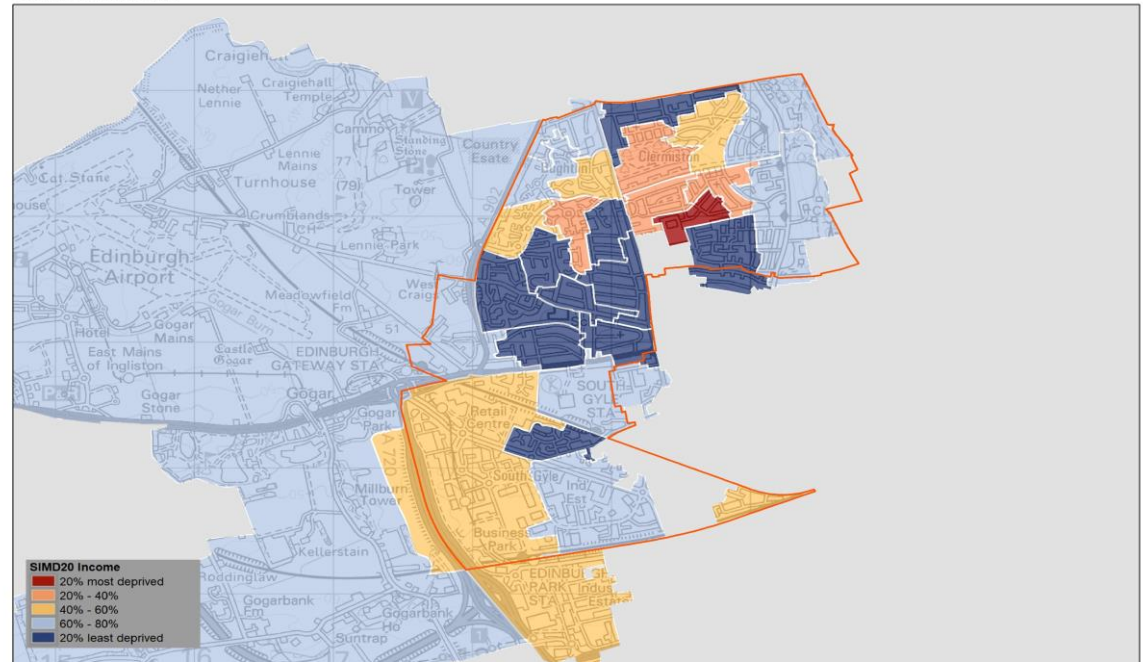


Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived



- Over a third of data zones are in the least deprived quintile. Only 4% are in most deprived quintile which is lower than Edinburgh figure.
- Crime domain shows the highest proportion of deprivation followed by housing domain.
- Only the access to services domain deprivation level is higher than the Edinburgh figure.

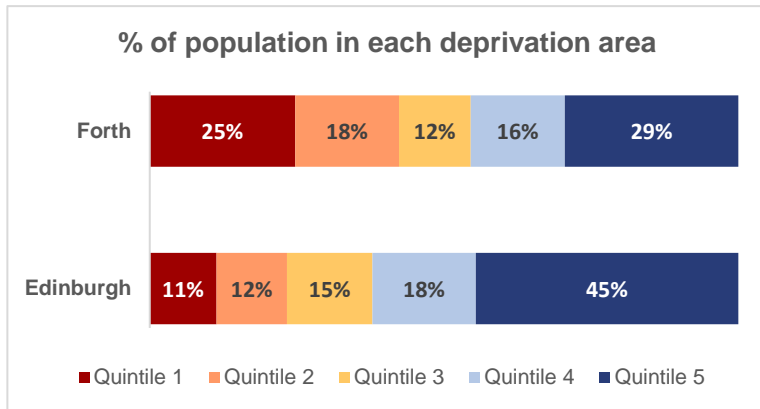
Drum Brae / Gyle



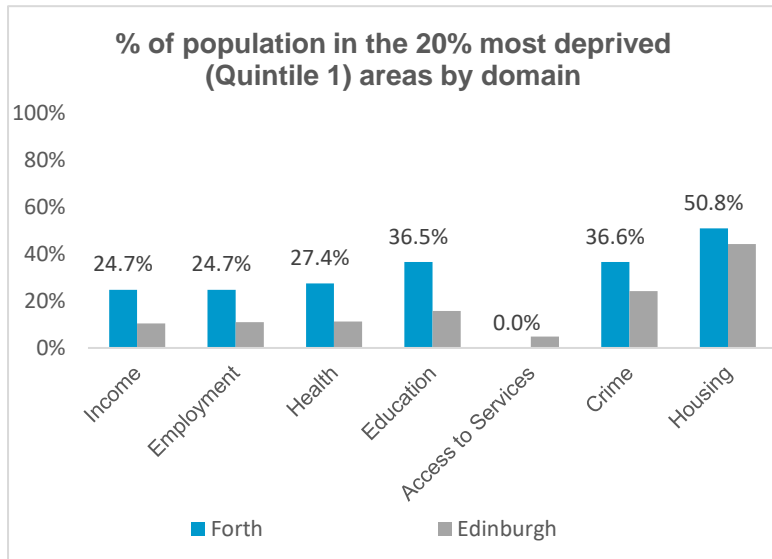
Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).



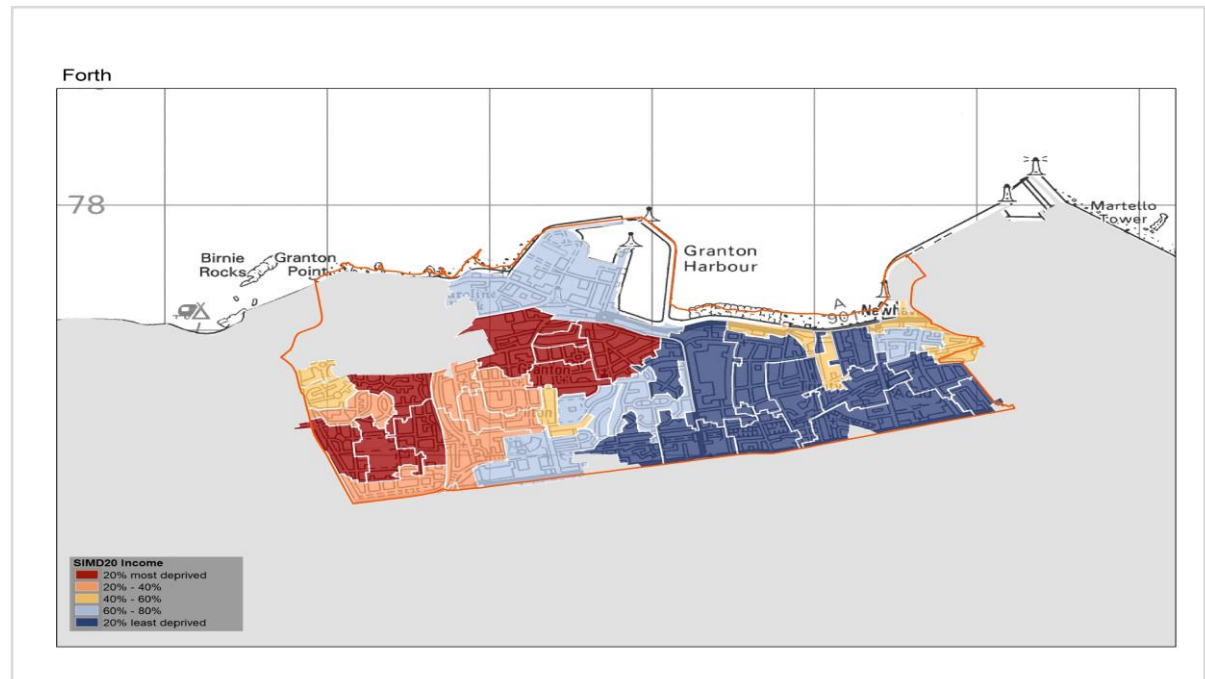
## North West – Forth



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

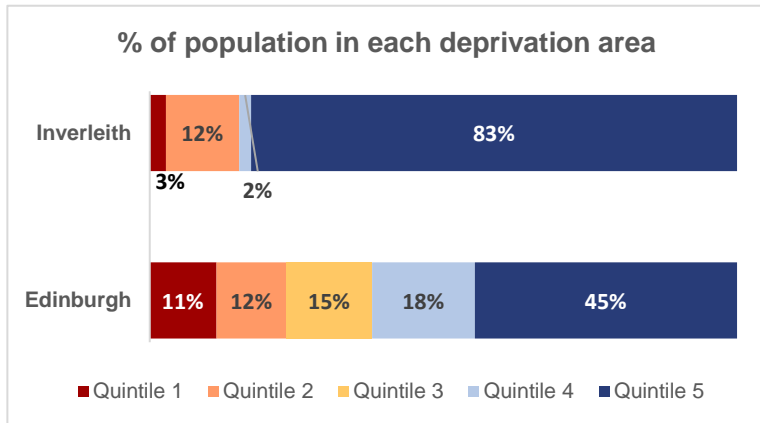


- A quarter of data zones in Forth are in the most deprived quintile, with a further fifth in the second most deprived quintile. The areas of high deprivation are concentrated in the west of the ward.
- Less than 30% of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile. The areas of low deprivation are concentrated in the east of the ward.
- Access to services is the only domain showing low levels of deprivation.

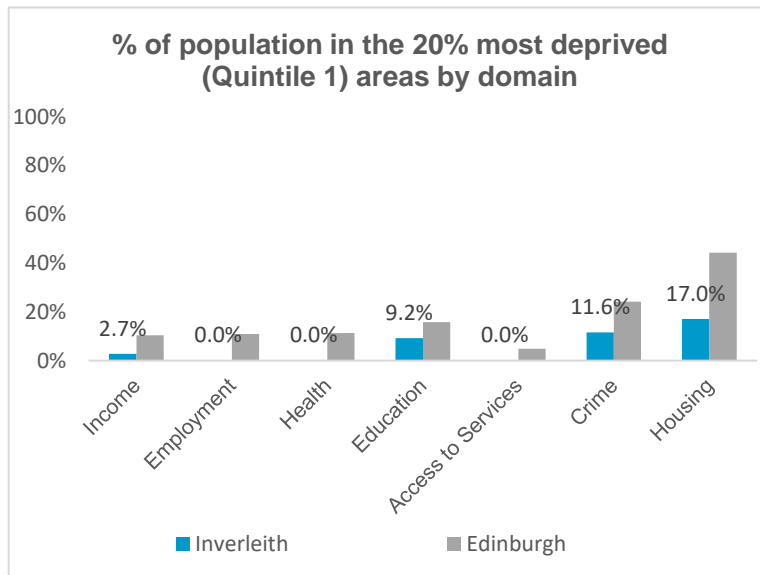


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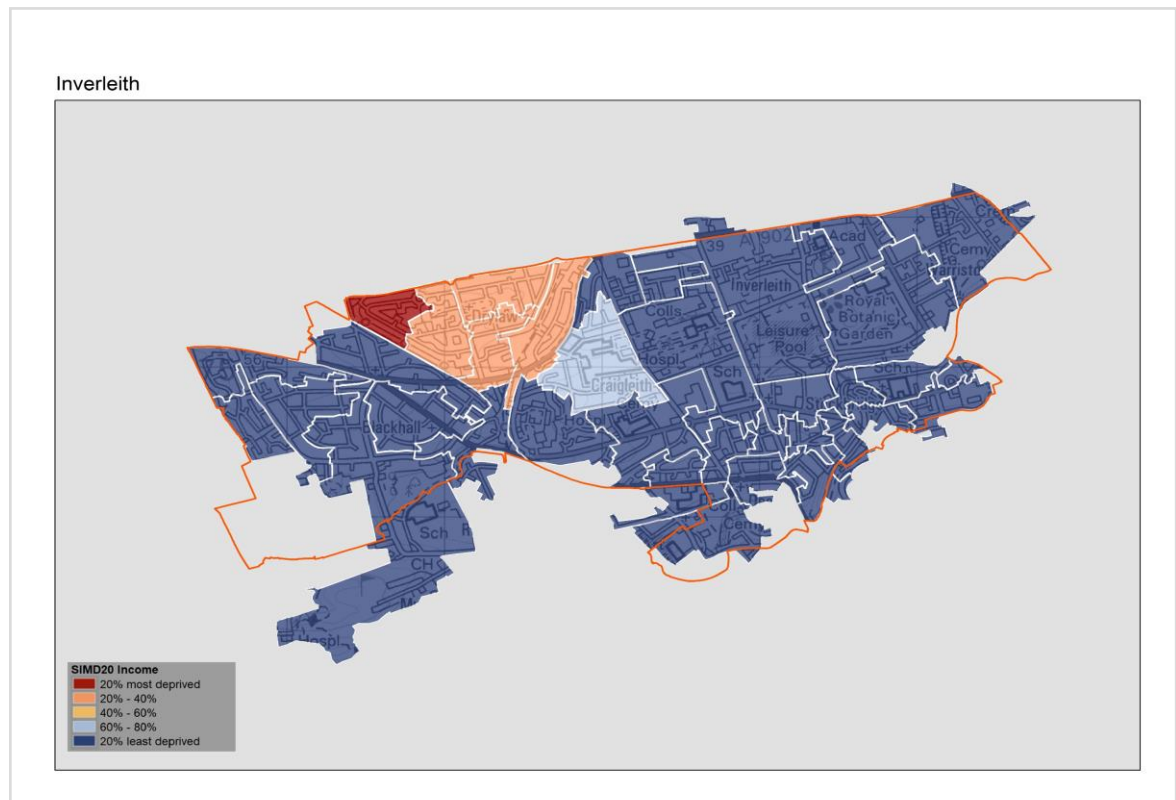
## North West – Inverleith



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

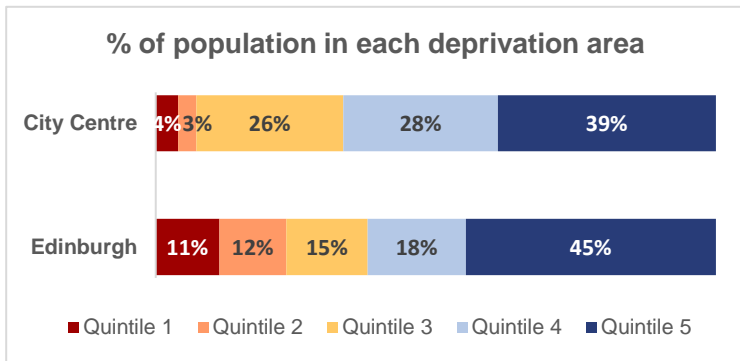


- Over four fifths of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile,
- Only 3% of the data zones are in the most deprived quintile. These areas in the are concentrated in the north west of the ward.
- Only three domains: housing, crime, and education, show any level of deprivation.

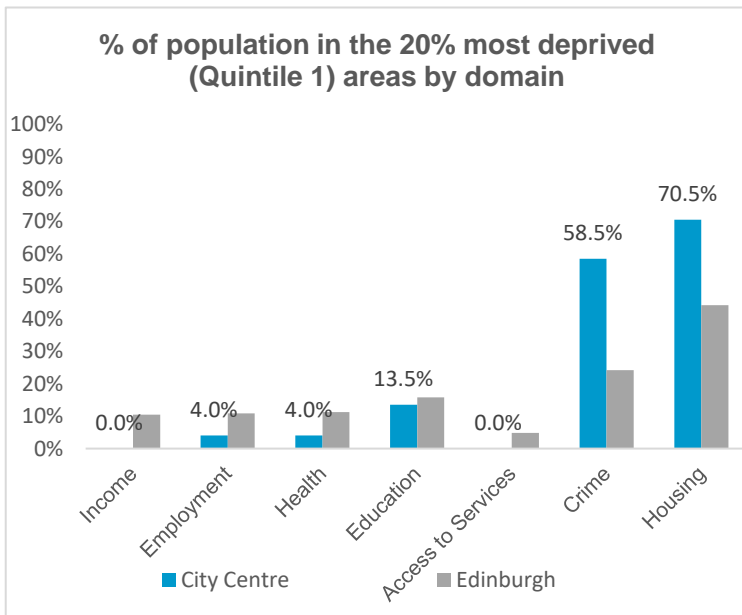


Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

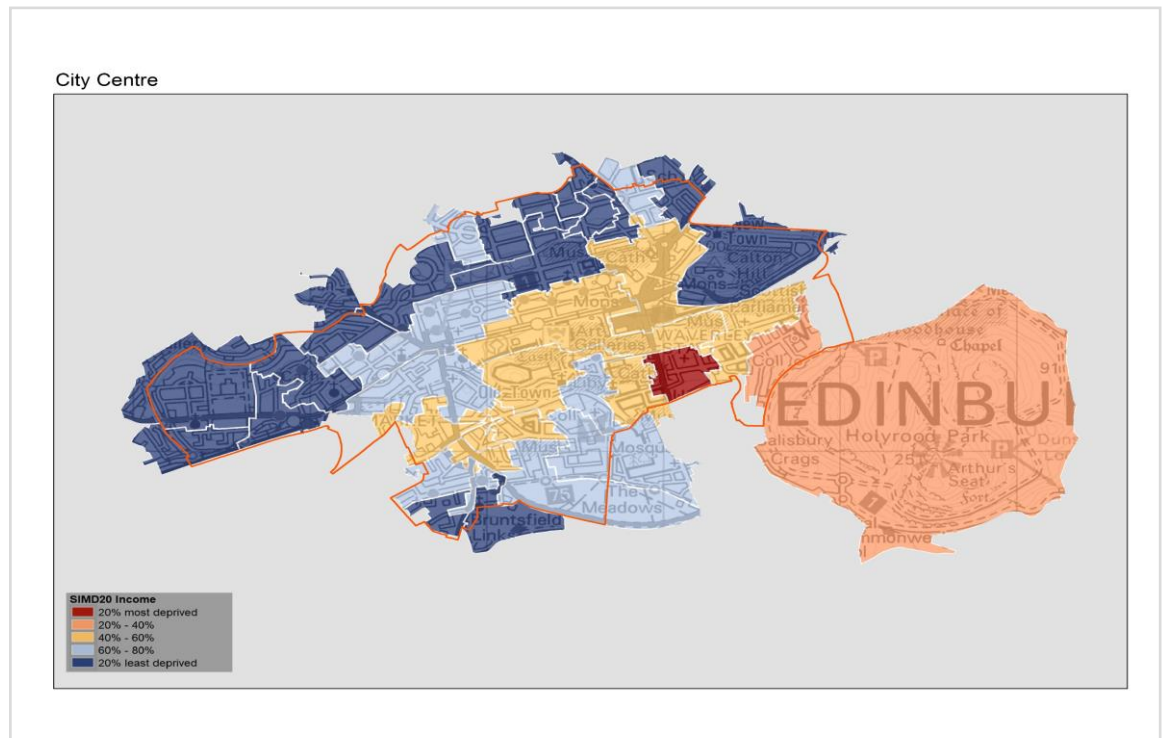
## South East – City Centre



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived datazones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

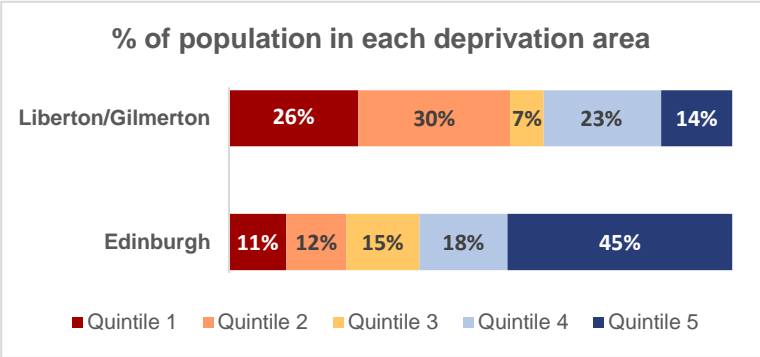


- Almost 40% of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile. There is a smaller proportion in most deprived quintile than Edinburgh figure.
- 70% of the data zones show deprivation in the housing domain, and almost 60% show deprivation in the crime domain.
- There is no deprivation shown in the income and access to services domains.



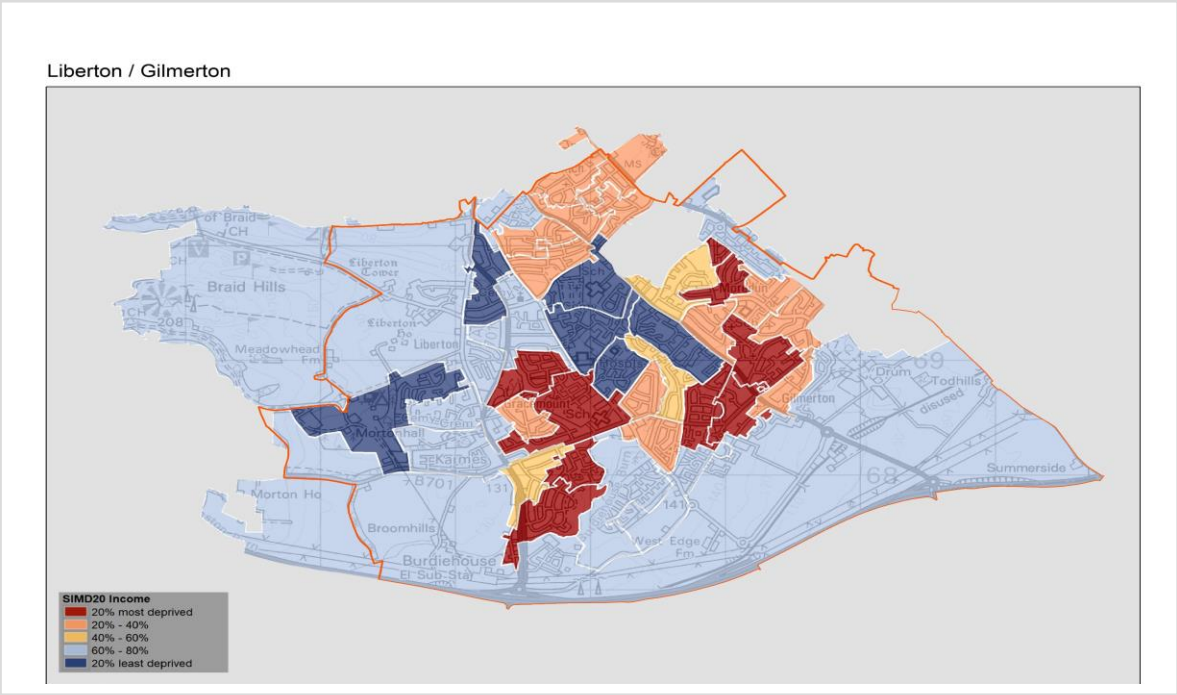
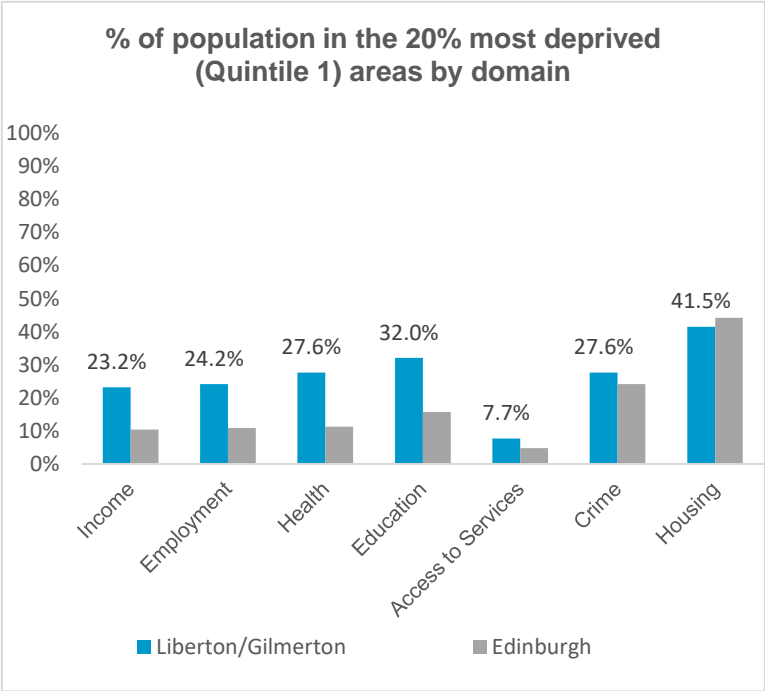
Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

# South East – Liberton/ Gilmerton



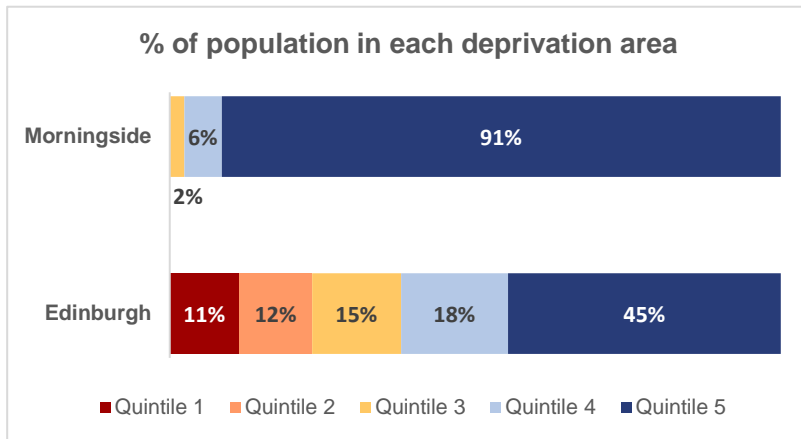
- Over a quarter of the data zones are in the most deprived quintile which is more than double the Edinburgh figure.
- Less than 15% of data zones are in the least deprived quintile which is about a third the proportion for Edinburgh.
- Over 40% of the population show deprivation in the housing domain, and a third show deprivation in the education domain.

Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

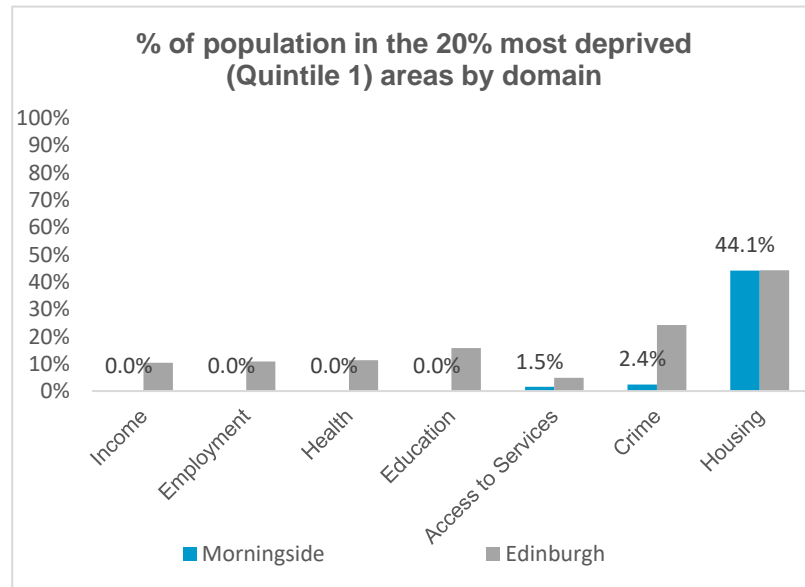


Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

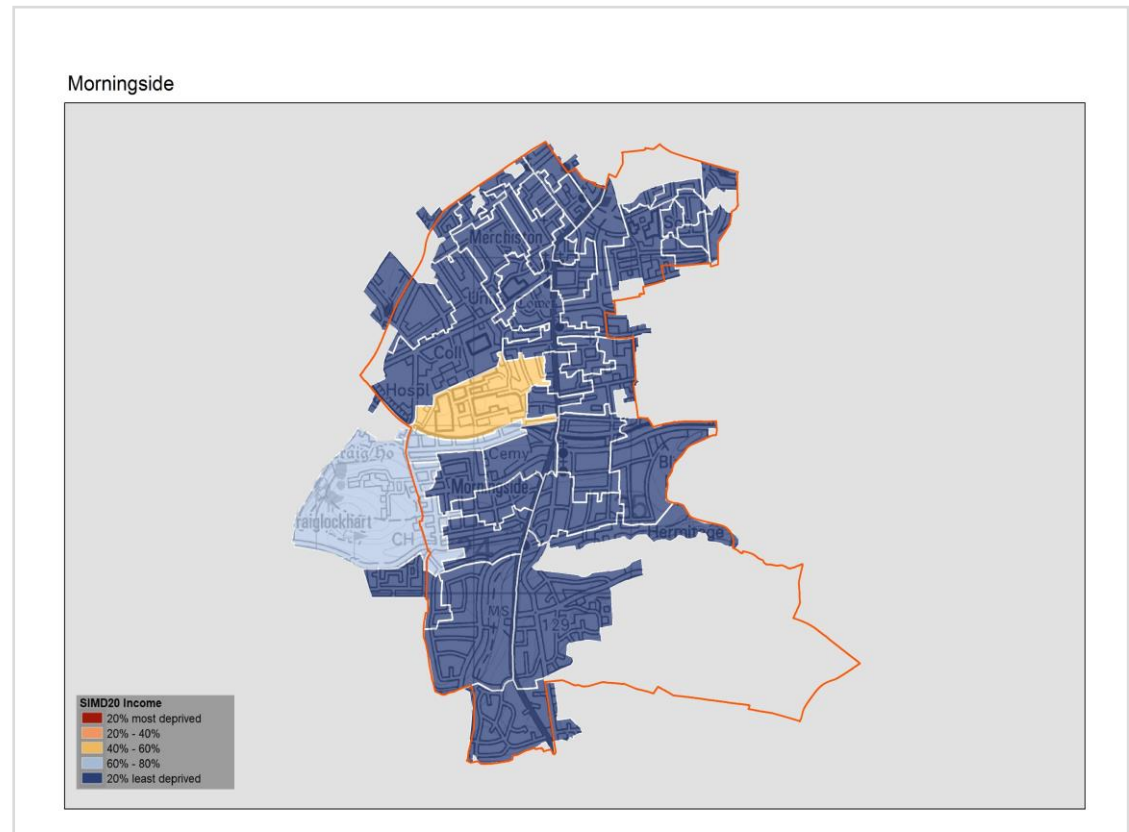
## South East – Morningside



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

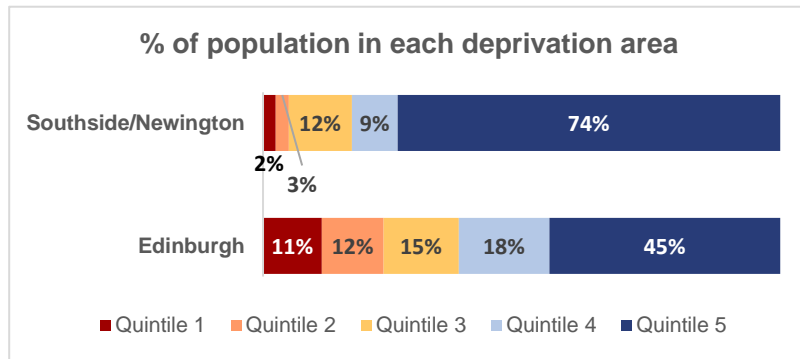


- Over 90% of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile which is double the Edinburgh figure. None of the population show in Quintile 1 and 2 (most deprived)
- 44% of the population show deprivation in the housing domain.

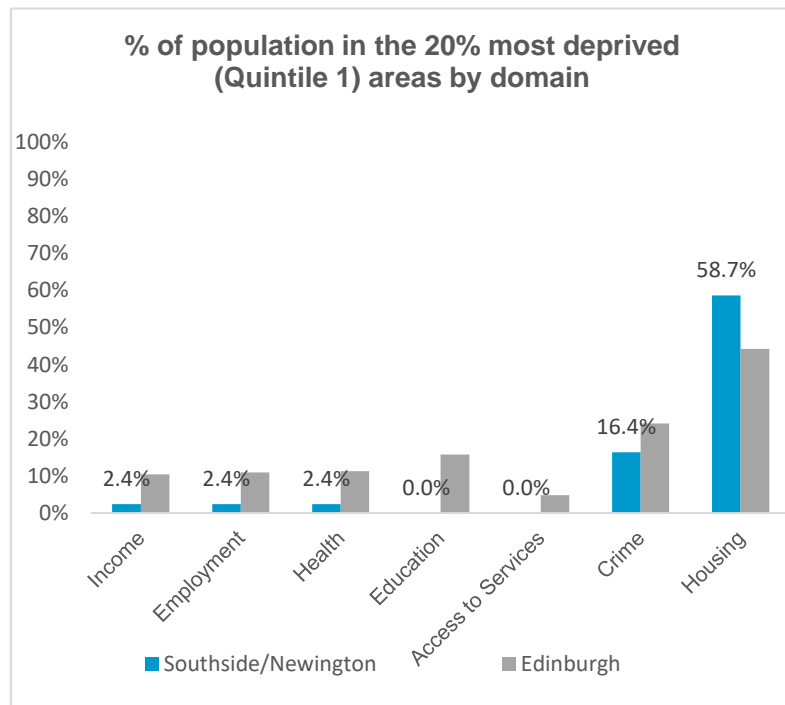


Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

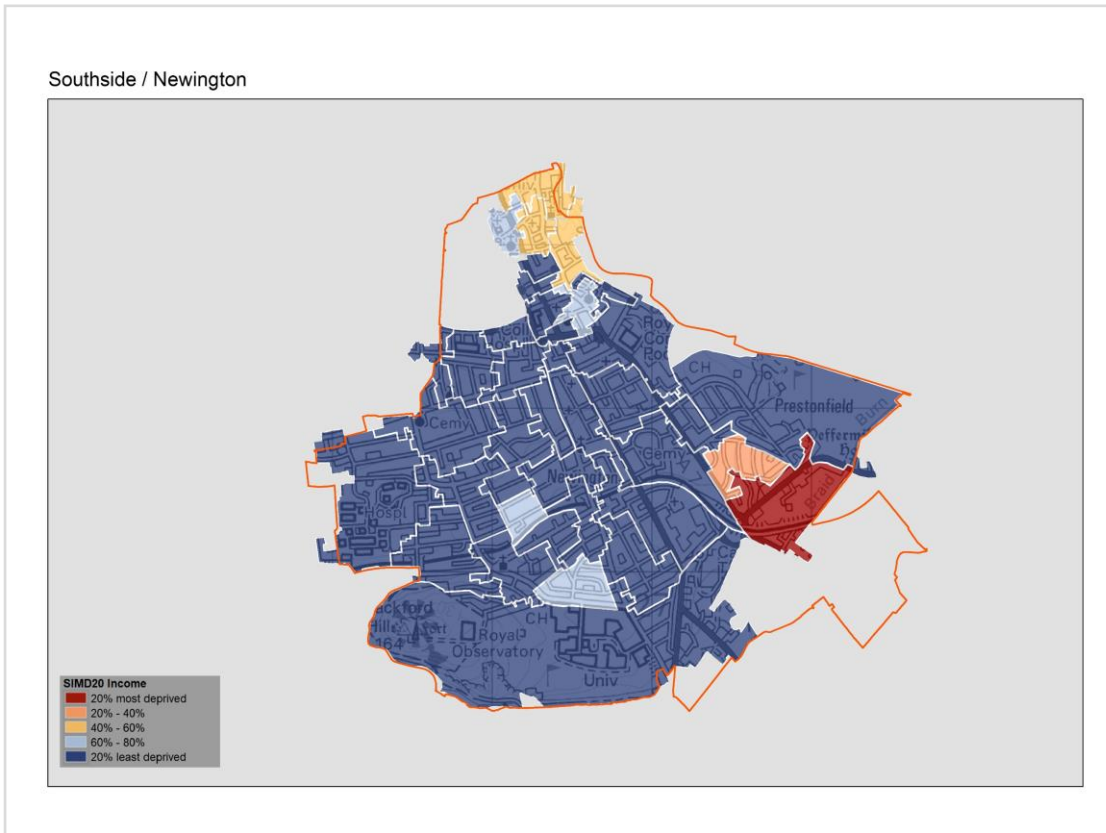
## South East – Southside/ Newington



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

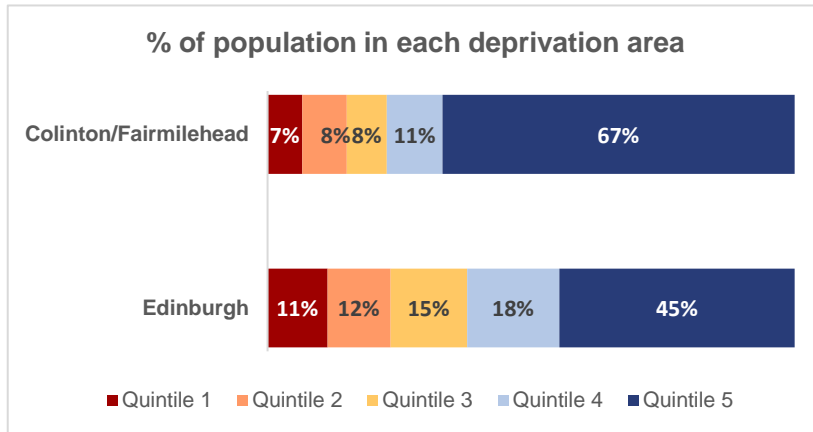


- Almost 75% of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile which is double the Edinburgh figure.
- Almost 60% of the population show deprivation in the housing domain, followed by 16% in the crime domain.



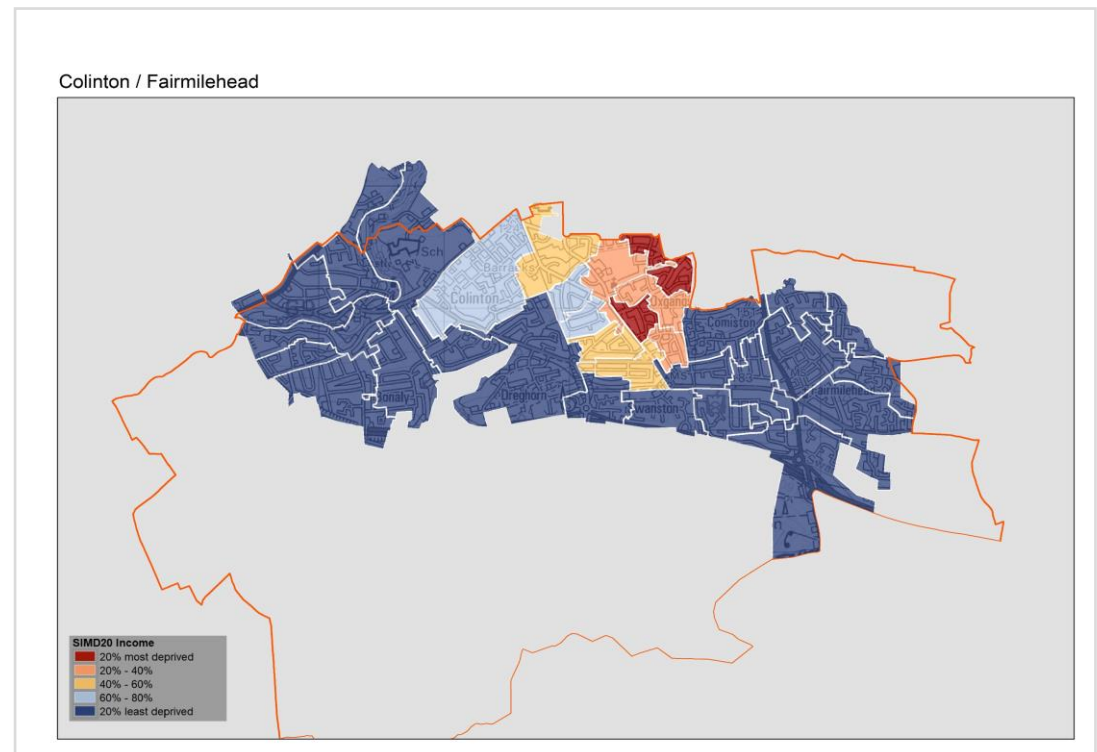
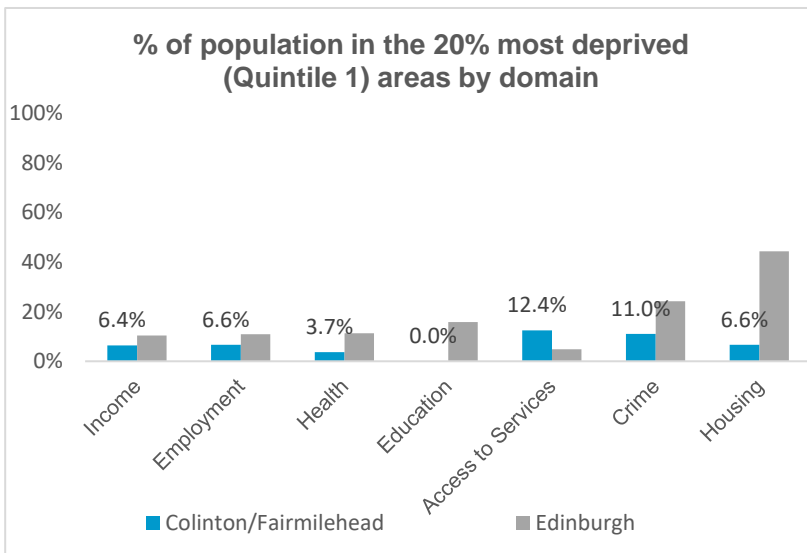
Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

## South West – Colinton/ Fairmilehead



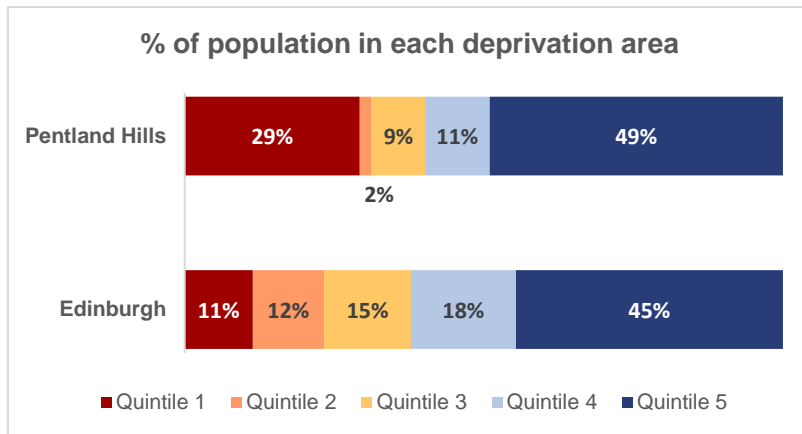
Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

- Almost 70% of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile which is higher than the Edinburgh figure.
- Access to services domain shows the highest proportion of deprivation closely followed by the crime domain.

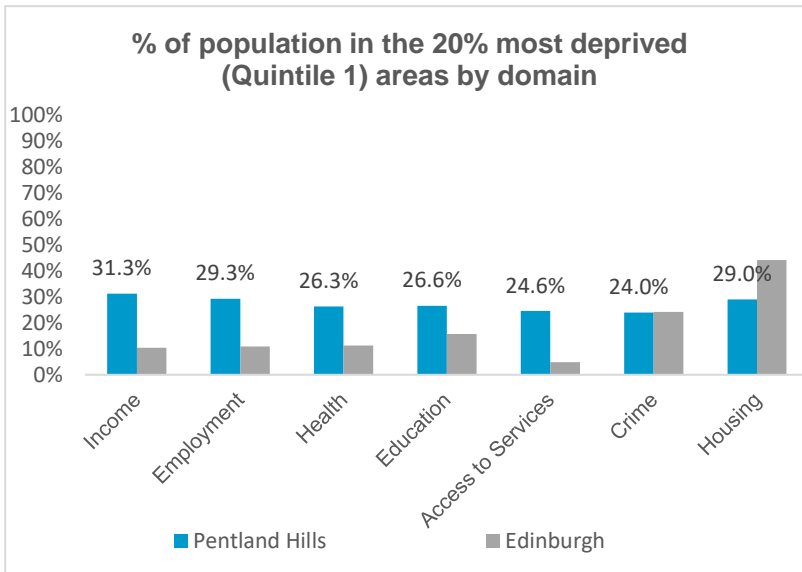


Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

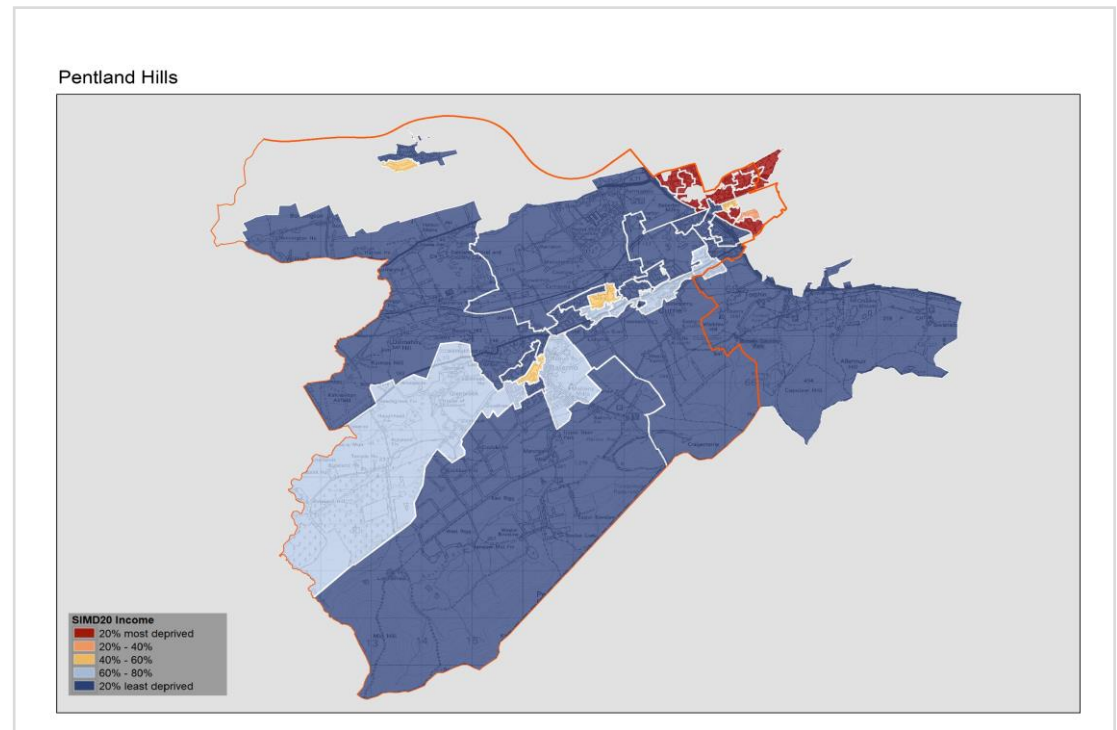
## South West – Pentland Hills



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived



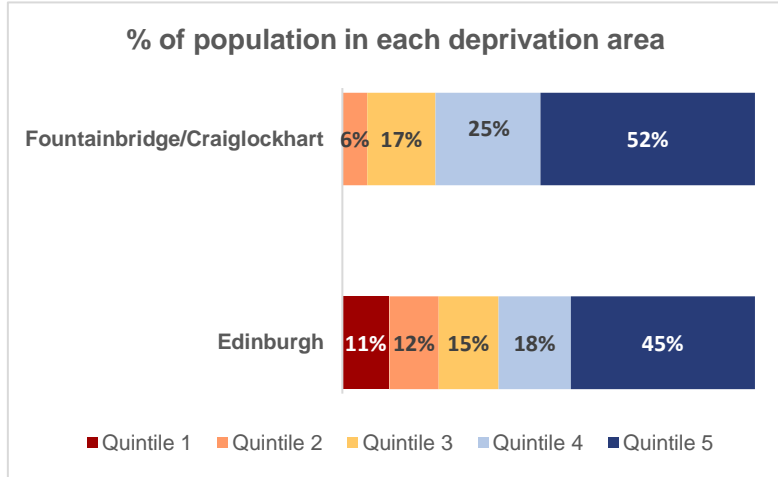
- Almost a third of the population are in the most deprived quintile. The areas of high deprivation are concentrated in the north east of the ward.
- Almost half of the population are in the least deprived quintile which is similar to the Edinburgh figure.
- All seven domains shows similar levels of deprivation (around a quarter of the population).



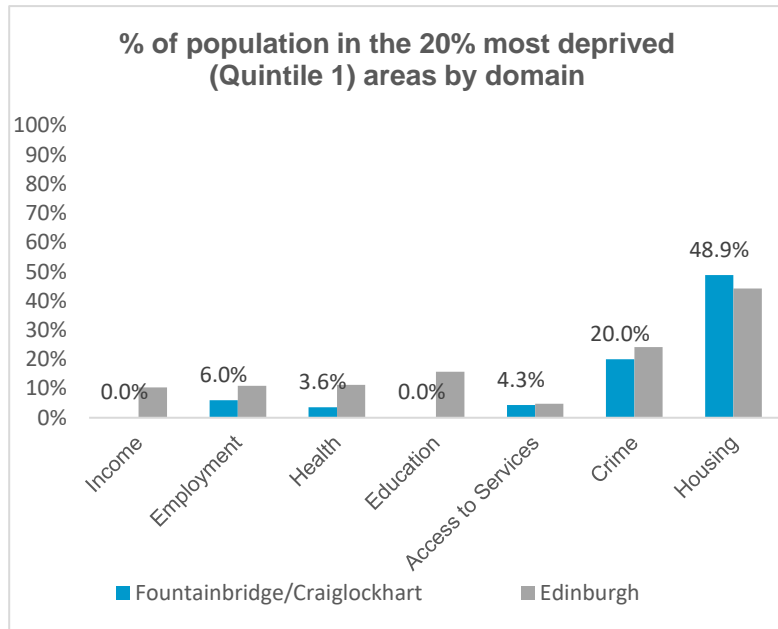
Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).



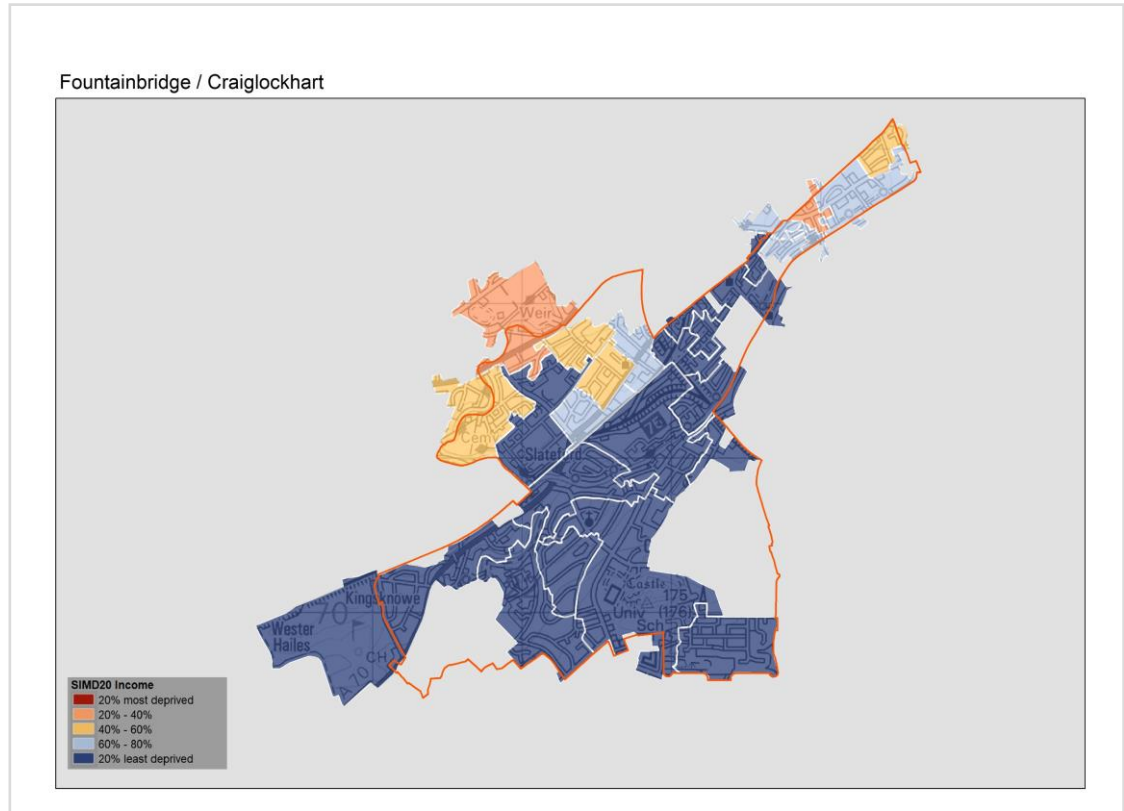
## South West – Fountainbridge/ Craiglockhart



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived

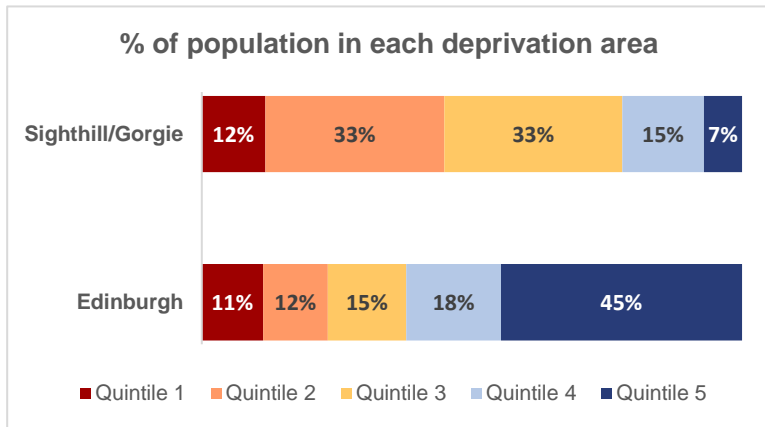


- Just over half of the data zones are in the least deprived quintile and there are no data zones in the most deprived quintile.
- Almost half of the data zones show deprivation in the housing domain, followed by a fifth in the crime domain.
- There is no deprivation shown in the income or education domains.

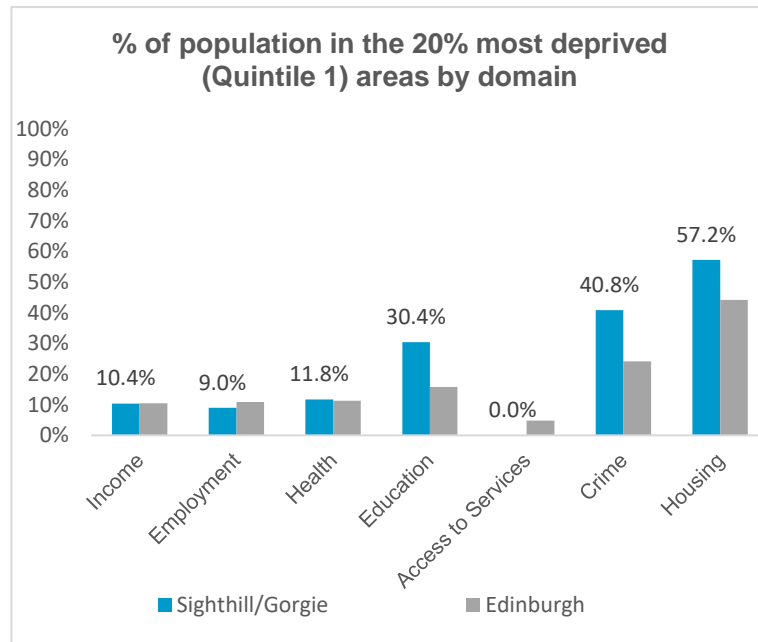


Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

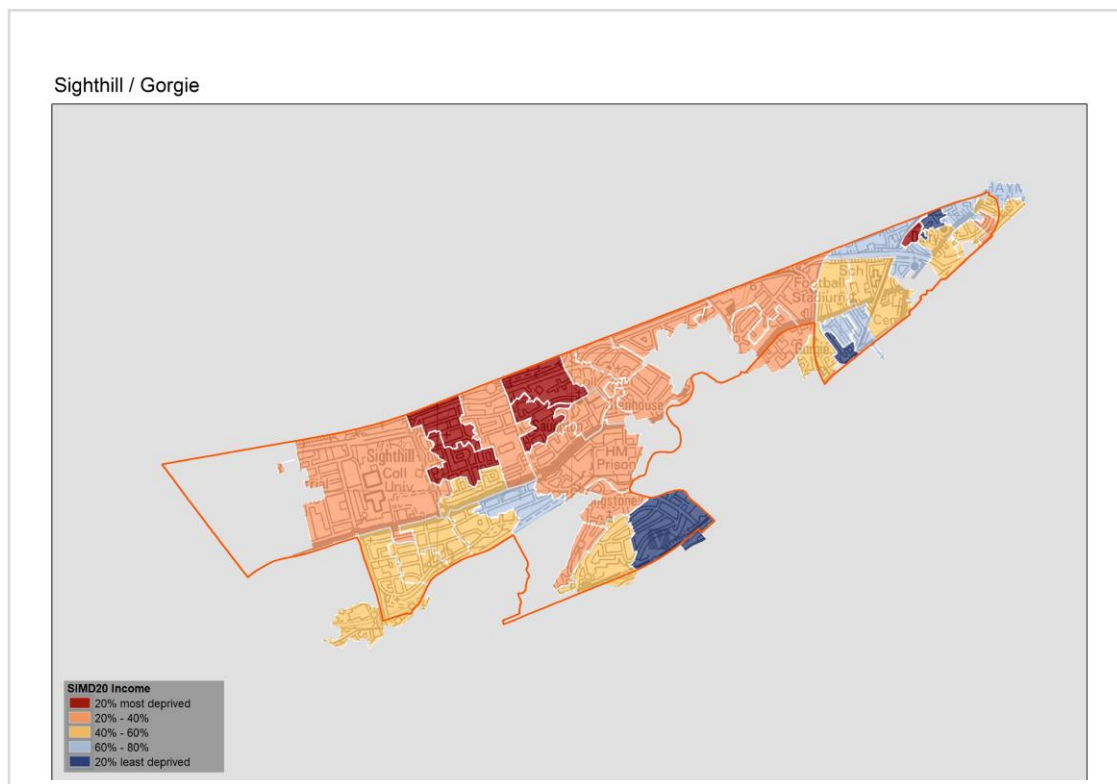
## South West – Sighthill/ Gorgie



Quintile 1 represents the 20% most deprived data zones; Quintile 5 the 20% least deprived



- A third of the data zones are in the second most deprived area and a third are in the middle quintile.
- This ward has a similar proportion to Edinburgh in the most deprived quintile and a much smaller proportion in the least deprived quintile.
- Deprivation levels are high for the housing (57%), crime (41%) and education (30%) domains.



Data zones that fall over ward boundaries are only shown in the ward map where they have been allocated (based on where most of the housing lies).

## Appendix A

Locality	Ward		Area
<b>North East (25 data zones)</b>	<b>13</b>	Leith	Great Junction Street
			North Leith and Newhaven
	<b>14</b>	Craigentinny/Duddingston	Restalrig (Loganlea) and Craigentinny West
			Restalrig and Lochend
	<b>17</b>	Portobello/Craigmillar	Bingham, Magdalene, and The Christians
			Craigmillar
Niddrie			
<b>North West (15 data zones)</b>	<b>1</b>	Almond	Muirhouse
	<b>3</b>	Drum Brae/Gyle	Clermiston and Drumbrae
	<b>4</b>	Forth	Granton and Royston
			Granton South and Wardieburn
			Granton West and Salvesen
	<b>5</b>	Inverleith	West Pilton
<b>South East (11 data zones)</b>	<b>11</b>	City Centre	Drylaw
	<b>15</b>	Southside/ Newington	Old Town, Princes Street, and Leith Street
	<b>16</b>	Liberton/Gilmerton	Prestonfield
			Fernieside and Moredun South
			Gracemount, Southhouse, and Burdiehouse
		Hyvots and Gilmerton	
		Moredun and Craigour	
<b>South West (19 data zones)</b>	<b>2</b>	Pentland Hills	Clovenstone and Wester Hailes
			Murrayburn and Wester Hailes North
			The Calders
	<b>7</b>	Sighthill/Gorgie	Broomhouse and Bankhead
			Gorgie East
			Murrayburn and Wester Hailes North
			Stenhouse and Saughton Mains
	<b>8</b>	Colinton/Fairmilehead	Colinton Mains and Firrhill
Oxgangs			

Table 1: SIMD 2020 - Edinburgh Locality/Ward areas ranked in 20% most deprived in Scotland

## Appendix B SIMD domain weighting

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The technical notes 2020 dataset, which will provide the weights used for the domains, are not yet available.

However, the weights have remained the same for SIMD 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2016 so the table below gives the weights for each domain for the SIMD 2016 dataset:

Domain	2016 Weight	Percentage of overall SIMD
<b>Income</b>	12	28%
<b>Employment</b>	12	28%
<b>Health</b>	6	14%
<b>Education, Skills and Training</b>	6	14%
<b>Geographic Access to Services</b>	4	9%
<b>Crime</b>	2	5%
<b>Housing</b>	1	2%