

Drivers of Change and Projections to 2015

Presentation to Public Health
Information Network for Scotland,
8th October 2010

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Structure of Presentation

- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, 2006 & 2009
- Underestimated the extent of change in Glasgow
- Identify specific trends in Glasgow
- Influence of these trends in relation to current recession

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009

- Improvements in Glasgow
- Concentrations of multiple deprivation becoming more spread out geographically
- Concentrations of deprivation in the most deprived datazones reduced slightly
- Most datazones moving out of 15% 2004-06 remained out in 09
- Most datazones in 15% in 09 also in 15% in 04 & 06

Glasgow: Datazones in Bottom 15%

	No. DZs	Population	% City
SIMD 2004	374	307,997	53.3%
SIMD 2006	330	269,539	46.7%
SIMD 2009	301	244,587	41.9%

Glasgow Population by SIMD Category

	2004	2006	2009	Change
1%- 15%	307,997	269,539	244,587	-20.6%
16%- 50%	150,636	162,641	181,711	+20.6%
51%- 100%	119,236	145,490	157,942	+32.5%

Surrounding Area Population by SIMD Category

	2004	2006	2009	Change
1%- 15%	224,731	190,216	197,205	-12.2%
16%- 50%	456,452	457,753	445,262	-2.5%
51%- 100%	490,102	521,401	528,603	+7.9%

Edinburgh Population by SIMD Category

	2004	2006	2009	Change
1%- 15%	50,530	51,504	47,177	-6.6%
16%- 50%	102,303	104,226	113,043	+10.5%
51%- 100%	295,791	297,940	316,500	+7.0%

Population Change 2004-2009

	Glasgow	Surrounding area	Edinburgh
1%-15%	-20.6%	-12.2%	-6.6%
16%-50%	+20.6%	-2.5%	+10.5%
51%-100%	+32.5%	+7.9%	+7.0%

SIMD Categories

Area	Population	% Total	Change 04-09
Into 16%-50%	62,366	10.7%	+1.5%
Into 51%-100%	38,323	6.6%	+13.0%
Remaining in 1%-5%	113,727	19.5%	-3.0%
Gaining Position	91,363	15.6%	+6.0%
Losing Position	39,681	6.8%	-2.8%

Examples of Areas

Category	Area
Into 16%-50%	Knightswood, Carmyle, Bailleston
Into 51%-100%	Kelvinhaugh, Dennistoun, Shawlands
Remaining in 1%-5%	Parts of the ex-SIP areas
Gaining Position	West End, Southside, Swinton/Garrowhill
Losing Position	Croftfoot, Hillington

Caveats

- Measure of deprivation not overall prosperity: increasing measures an absence not a presence
- Possibility of exaggerating the significance of small reductions in deprivation
- Datazone boundaries and natural communities

Trends

- Drivers of change: labour market and housing change
- Spatial trends: areas of persistent deprivation, displacement, increasing inequalities
- City centre and surrounding area
- Which policy to reduce deprivation

Economic Projections to 2015

- Positive: balanced economy, infrastructural improvements, demographics, vulnerabilities in other areas
- Negative: increases in unemployment, reductions in employment, occupational structure, housing and regeneration

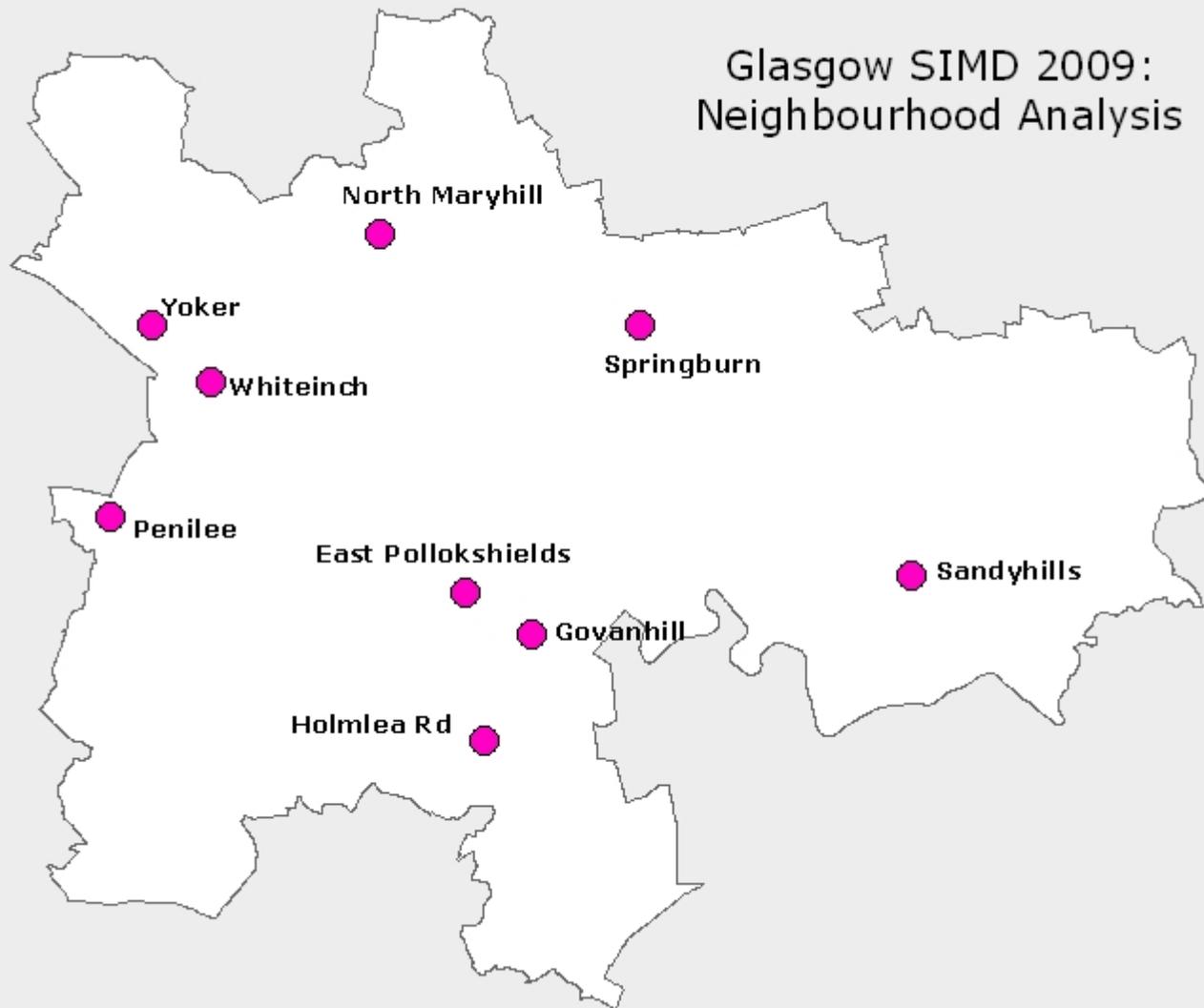
Outcomes

- National trends interacting with spatial trends
- Ability of the city to maintain reductions in deprivation
- Designing a suitable approach towards monitoring
- Turning the focus towards specific communities

Approach to Monitoring

- Weathervane areas combining deprivation with stability and improvement
- Small area information to monitor demographic and economic trends
- Complement with local knowledge and likely developments

Glasgow SIMD 2009: Neighbourhood Analysis



Next Steps

- Monitoring the local economy and labour market
- Identifying trends in the city and in specific areas
- Appropriate form of reporting and communication