

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016 is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying concentrations of deprivation in Scotland. SIMD16 is the Scottish Government's fifth edition since 2004. SIMD is based on work conducted by Oxford University in 1999.

The 2016 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation was released on 31st August 2016. SIMD is a tool for identifying areas of poverty and inequality across Scotland. It can help organisations focus on local areas that need extra support to reduce inequalities in the region.

Understanding how to use SIMD

1. The SIMD can be used for comparing overall deprivation of small areas or neighbourhoods which are measured in statistical units known as datazones. These are neighbourhoods of at least 500 people, usually around 700-900 people. They are defined around communities and work well for urban areas and self-contained settlements of over 500 people.
2. Datazones do not work well for rural communities of under 500 people and for new "greenfield" communities that were still under construction at the time when the 2011 Census boundaries were being drawn up.
3. SIMD16 is built up from a total of 38 indicators covering seven topic areas, or "domains".
4. For each datazone, the SIMD measured, scored and ranked the deprivation indicators under the 7 domains then it condensed these scores and ranked them again under a single Overall Multiple Deprivation rank.
5. Any single datazone can be usefully analysed in terms of which particular domains of deprivation are contributing most to its overall deprivation rank. However, this analysis itself is complicated as some of the domains have a higher weighting than others, depending on their perceived importance as determinants of multiple deprivation. Scottish Government considers the main drivers of multiple deprivation to be poverty and worklessness. Therefore, income and employment deprivation have a high weighting and Geographic Access deprivation, which affects most of Scottish Borders, has a lower weighting.
6. The domains of deprivation are as follows :
 - Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation (highest weightings)
 - Deprivation due to poor health; Education and skills deprivation (medium weightings)
 - Geographic access deprivation to essential services (medium-low weighting).
 - Deprivation due to inadequate housing, deprivation due to crime in the local area (lowest weightings)
7. The primary output from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is a ranked score for each datazone in Scotland. Each datazone in fact has 8 ranked scores: one for each of the 7 domains and one for overall Multiple Deprivation.
8. There are 143 datazones in Scottish Borders so 8 sets of ranks for each datazone yield a lot of data. To condense this and to allow comparisons with other Local Authority areas, SIMD takes the results from all 6976 datazones in Scotland, lists them by rank from 1 (the most-deprived datazone in Scotland) to 6976 (the least-deprived datazone in Scotland) then divides them up into 10 groups (deciles) or 20 groups (vigintiles). It does this for all 7 deprivation domains and for overall multiple deprivation.

9. All the datazones in Decile 1 are among the 10% most-deprived in Scotland and the datazones in decile 10 are among the 10% least-deprived. Deciles 1 and 2 represent the 20% most-deprived datazones in Scotland.
10. Vigintile 1 represents the 5% most-deprived in Scotland and vigintile 20 represents the 5% least-deprived. Vigintiles 1-3 represent the 15% most-deprived datazones in Scotland. The 15% bracket is often what is meant by the term “most-deprived”, unless stated otherwise.
11. We can then talk about each Local Authority’s “national share” of the most-deprived datazones. These range from Glasgow city, which has the highest share of Scotland’s most deprived datazones, to Shetland and Orkney Islands, which have none at all. Scottish Borders has the eighth-equal lowest share of the “most-deprived datazones” (along with Perth & Kinross) out of the 32 Local Authority areas.

Important points to note when using the SIMD

1. The SIMD identifies areas, not people. Not everyone who lives in a “deprived area” suffers from Multiple Deprivation. Similarly, not everyone whose life chances are reduced by multiple deprivation lives in a deprived area.
2. SIMD is designed to work best in homogenous, urban, residential areas where there are concentrations of people with similar deprivation issues. These can be difficult to pick up in Scottish Borders, outside the main towns.
3. The SIMD is a useful tool, particularly in the main Scottish Borders towns, but a quarter of the population in Scottish Borders lives outside settlements of 500 or more and these people are not particularly well represented in SIMD.
4. Other measures should be used to identify people in settlements of under 500 people who may be living in rural deprivation and not claiming any welfare benefits or extra support to which they may be entitled. It is often difficult to identify areas where people need support if they do not come forward to claim it, as they may not show up in public records and welfare benefit statistics. If they are not picked up in the official statistics, they will not be picked up in the SIMD.
5. SIMD is an index of *relative* multiple deprivation. It can be used to say that neighbourhood 1 is more multiply-deprived than neighbourhood 2, but it cannot say *how much more* multiply-deprived it is.
6. However, the large quantities of statistics behind the SIMD are arithmetic values and can be made available to local analysts by arrangement with Scottish Government. This means that, apart from the SIMD index itself, the SIMD process generates a large amount of useful data which can be re-used.
7. The 2016 SIMD cannot be officially compared over time with the 2012 SIMD. This is because:
 - The changes are relative against Scotland and do not necessarily reflect actual changes on the ground
 - Some of the deprivation indicators have changed in the way they are measured
 - Some of datazone boundaries, which are used to define the “neighbourhoods” have changed, and all of them have been renamed.
8. However, some informal comparisons, in neighbourhoods (datazones) where the boundaries have remained the same except for the name change, are inevitable and may be useful in local policy analysis.
9. The SIMD cannot be used to find affluent areas. A lack of deprivation does not mean the area is affluent. It just means that the SIMD was unable to identify any concentrations of measurable multiple deprivation in the area.

Findings from the 2016 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Although Scottish Borders has only a 6% share of Scotland's 20% most deprived areas (the fifth-equal lowest proportion of any mainland Council area), it has several areas of relative inequality which fall into the 15% most-deprived areas in Scotland. These areas are, and have remained since the SIMD began in 2004, Langlee in Galashiels and Burnfoot in Hawick.

Early analysis by the Scottish Government SIMD16 team has identified eleven council areas with a larger share of the 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland than in the 2012 SIMD, ten with a smaller share and the remainder with no change. Scottish Borders is one of the 11 Council areas where Multiple Deprivation is considered to be unchanged since 2012. This is despite Scottish Borders now having 6 datazones in the 15% most-deprived rather than the 5 datazones in 2012. This is mostly due to one of the datazones in Burnfoot re-entering the 15% most-deprived, albeit with slightly different geographical definition.

The 15% Most Multiply-deprived in Scotland: the Scottish Borders share

According to SIMD2016, the following Scottish Borders datazones are within the 15% most multiply-deprived in Scotland:

2011 datazone Name	Overall SIMD16 rank	Overall 2016 SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Gala - Langlee - Central	365	2	Kenilworth avenue area	2	Unchanged
Hawick - Burnfoot - Central	633	2	South Burnfoot	2	Unchanged
Gala - Langlee - West	719	3	Langlee Drive area	2	Got better
Hawick - Burnfoot - North	781	3	Central Burnfoot	1	Got better
Hawick - Burnfoot - South East	843	3	East Burnfoot	4	Geography has changed
Hawick - Burnfoot - West	860	3	West Burnfoot	3	Unchanged

When considering the issues facing the region's "most-deprived" housing areas, it is important retain a sense of perspective. Almost every town and city in Scotland has a relatively deprived residential area, some with very serious social problems that have eroded the community and made them difficult places to live. Burnfoot and Langlee are both thriving communities, in an attractive rural setting, with good quality housing, reasonable transport links, good infrastructure and a strong community spirit with a willingness to tackle issues head-on. There have been many positive changes in Burnfoot and Langlee since 2012 and these improvements have, to an extent, filtered down into the statistics. However, Multiple Deprivation is a long-term and deep-rooted challenge, so issues such as improving health and raising attainment will take longer to make a more dramatic difference.

The 20-30% most Multiply-Deprived in Scotland: the Scottish Borders Share

These are communities where Multiple Deprivation is an issue but do not show up as “concentrations” sufficiently to fall into the 15% most-deprived and are thus likely to miss out on targeted funding. The boundaries of most of these datazones have changed so it is difficult to compare like with like. Some funding sources will accept vigintiles 1-4 (the most-deprived 20%) as their definition of “deprived areas”.

2011 datazone Name	Overall SIMD16 rank	Overall 2016 SIMD vigin-tile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigin-tile	Change 2012 – 2016
Hawick Central - Wellogate	1,192	4	Drumlanrig/Wellogate - now includes Stonefield	4	Mostly stayed the same
Selkirk - Bannerfield	1,257	4	Bannerfield - expanded	5	Possibly got slightly worse
Galashiels - S - Huddersfield	1,426	5	Huddersfield St	5	Stayed the same
Hawick North - Commercial Road	1,510	5	changed. Parts of Princes St/ Wilton and Trinity	6 – 8	Likely got worse
Eyemouth - Central	1,820	6	Top half of bisected South Central	9	Newly identified area
Gala - Langlee - East	1,823	6	Hawthorn Rd area.	6	Unchanged
Hawick West End - Crumhaugh	1,918	6	Mostly Crumhaugh. Expanded into Wilton Dean	6	Unchanged
Coldstream - South	1,948	6	was bottom half of Coldstream North	10	Newly identified area
Jedburgh - Abbey	2,049	6	Abbey but changed slightly	9	Got worse
Hawick Central - Trinity	2,076	6	Trinity. Decreased area	8	Got worse

There is some evidence here that deprivation has increased slightly in some of the “more-deprived” parts of the main towns in Scottish Borders, such as Selkirk, Eyemouth and Jedburgh. Other parts of Hawick, apart from Burnfoot, also have deprivation issues. They were probably always there, but were not picked up by the 2012 SIMD either.

Kelso does not have any datazones in the 30% most-deprived in Scotland in SIMD 2016. Similarly, it did not have any in the 2012 SIMD. Most of the datazone boundaries in Kelso have been changed for SIMD 2016 so it is not possible to compare like with like.

East Langlee includes the east side of the Langlee estate and the luxury housing at Coopersknowe. These houses may be hiding the true extent of inequalities in Langlee estate. The datazone also includes a small part of the Melrose Gait which is presently uninhabited and under construction.

Changes to Selected Deprivation Domains of the Scottish Borders Datazones that are within the 15% and the 30% Most-Deprived in Scotland

1. Income Deprivation

Income Deprivation is calculated from the following Deprivation Indicators:

- 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.

Eligibility criteria of certain benefits have changed, and Universal Credit has been introduced since SIMD 2012. The number of people claiming income related benefits and credits are now determined through the Universal Credit system.

The table below shows the datazones in Scottish Borders that are within the 15% most income-deprived in Scotland.

2011 datazone Name	Income SIMD16 rank	Income 2016 SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Gala - Langlee – Central	495	2	Kenilworth avenue area	2	Unchanged
Hawick - Burnfoot – Central	632	2	South Burnfoot	3	Slightly worse
Hawick - Burnfoot – North	680	2	Central Burnfoot	1	Slightly better
Gala - Langlee – West	1,034	3	Langlee Drive area	3	Unchanged

There is an assumption in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation that Multiple Deprivation is driven by poverty.

Income Deprivation is therefore strongly correlated with Multiple Deprivation and, unsurprisingly, it is Langlee and Burnfoot again that come out with the highest levels of Income Deprivation.

There is a little evidence of some improvement to Income Deprivation in Burnfoot. The datazone representing West Burnfoot was in vigintile 2 in SIMD 2012 but is now in vigintile 4, so it is no longer in the 15% most Income-deprived in Scotland.

Otherwise, changes to income deprivation in some of Scottish Borders' most deprived communities have been very modest.

The 20-30% most Income-Deprived in Scotland: the Scottish Borders Share

These are communities where Multiple Deprivation is an issue but do not show up as “concentrations” sufficiently to fall into the 15% most-deprived and are thus likely to miss out on targeted funding. Some funding sources take the 20% most-deprived as their threshold of multiple deprivation (vintiles 1 – 4)

2011 datazone Name	Income SIMD16 rank	Income 2016 SIMD vintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Hawick - Burnfoot – West	1,088	4	West Burnfoot	2	Got worse
Hawick - Burnfoot - South East	1,126	4	East Burnfoot - changed	5	Got better but changed boundaries
Eyemouth – Central	1,217	4	Top half of South Central	7	This new area is more deprived than the former Eyemouth South Central datazone
Selkirk – Bannerfield	1,353	4	Bannerfield - expanded	7	Got worse but changed boundaries
Hawick North - Commercial Road	1,419	5	changed. Parts of Princes St/ Wilton and Trinity	5-8	As deprived as the most deprived parts of the former datazones
Hawick Central – Wellogate	1,562	5	Drumlanrig/Wellogate - now includes Stonefield	4	Got better but boundaries have changed
Jedburgh – Abbey	1,591	5	Abbey but changed slightly	8	Got worse but changed boundaries
Coldstream – South	1,901	6	was bottom half of Coldstream North	9	This new area is more deprived than the former Coldstream north datazone
Hawick West End – Crumhaugh	2,063	6	Mostly Crumhaugh. Expanded into Wilton Dean	7	Got worse but changed boundaries
Eyemouth - Seafront Harbour	2,088	6	seafront/ harbour	7	Got worse

This table shows that there are pockets of income deprivation in most of the main towns in Scottish Borders. Other parts of Hawick come out as relatively income-deprived, as do parts of Eyemouth.

2. Employment Deprivation

Employment Deprivation is calculated from the following Deprivation Indicators:

- Unemployment Claimant Count averaged over 12 months
- Working age Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance recipients
- Working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients

The table below shows the datazones in Scottish Borders that are within the 15% most employment-deprived in Scotland.

2011 datazone Name	Employment SIMD16 rank	Employment 2016 SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Gala - Langlee - Central	424	2	Kenilworth avenue area	3	Got worse
Hawick Central - Wellogate	680	2	Drumlanrig/Wellogate - now includes Stonefield	3	Got worse
Gala - Langlee - West	870	3	Langlee Drive area	2	Got better

It is commonly assumed that Income Deprivation and poverty is driven by worklessness, but fewer datazones in Scottish Borders are income-deprived than multiply-deprived and even fewer are employment-deprived.

Furthermore, the Scottish Borders datazones that are amongst the most 15% most employment-deprived in Scotland are not always the same as those that are income-deprived and multiply-deprived.

Burnfoot is not measured to be amongst the most employment-deprived communities in Scotland, despite being deprived in other ways.

Another part of Hawick, at the bottom of the town, is amongst the 10% most employment-deprived in Scotland despite not being measurably multiply-deprived.

There is evidently more employment deprivation in Langlee than in Burnfoot, despite the expected jobs-boost of recent economic developments in Galashiels.

The 20-30% most Employment-Deprived in Scotland: the Scottish Borders Share

These are communities where Multiple Deprivation is an issue but do not show up as “concentrations” sufficiently to fall into the 15% most-deprived and are thus likely to miss out on targeted funding. Some funding sources take the 20% most-deprived as their threshold of multiple deprivation (vintiles 1 – 4)

2011 datazone Name	Employment SIMD16 rank	Employment 2016 SIMD vintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Hawick - Burnfoot - South East	1,130	4	East Burnfoot - changed	5	Possibly got worse
Hawick - Burnfoot - Central	1,162	4	South Burnfoot	4	Stayed the same
Hawick North - Commercial Road	1,164	4	changed. Parts of Princes St/ Wilton and Trinity	5-7	Probably got worse
Hawick - Burnfoot - West	1,181	4	West Burnfoot	4	Stayed the same
Hawick - Burnfoot - North	1,388	4	Central Burnfoot	3	Got better
Selkirk - Bannerfield	1,486	5	Bannerfield - expanded	5	Stayed the same
Hawick West End - Crumhaugh	1,493	5	Mostly Crumhaugh. Expanded into Wilton Dean	5	Stayed the same
Kelso N - Poynder Park	1,514	5	Poynder Park - now includes Inchmead Cresc and excludes the Tofts	7	Possibly got worse
Jedburgh - Abbey	1,578	5	Abbey but changed slightly	8	Probably got worse
Coldstream - South	1,614	5	was bottom half of Coldstream North	10	New area identified – more deprived than its former datazone
Hawick Central - Trinity	1,635	5	Trinity. Decreased area	7	Got worse
Galashiels - S - Huddersfield	1,676	5	Huddersfield	5	Stayed the same
Eyemouth - Seafront Harbour	1,700	5	seafront/ harbour	7	Got worse
Gala - Langlee - East	1,792	6	Hawthorn Rd area.	6	Stayed the same
Hawick Central - Town Centre	1,817	6	Bridge St / Town centre	9	Got worse

2011 datazone Name	Employment SIMD16 rank	Employment 2016 SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Eyemouth - Central	1,945	6	Top half of South Central	8	New area identified – more deprived than its former datazone
Hawick North - Wilton Hill	2,013	6	Wilton Hill - mostly unchanged	7	Got worse
Hawick North - Silverbuthall	2,033	6	Silverbuthall Rd - expanded slightly	7	Got worse
Newtown St Boswells - South	2,060	6	East NstB- small changes make little difference	6	Stayed the same
Galashiels - W - Thistle St	2,091	6	Thistle Street - Expanded to include Meigle View and exclude part of Mossilee Crescent	8	Possibly got worse

Although only a handful of Scottish Borders datazones are within the 15% most employment-deprived, there are many more where finding suitable employment is a struggle. Much of Hawick is affected, so is Galashiels, Eyemouth, Coldstream, Selkirk, Jedburgh and even Kelso which has relatively few pockets of deprivation.

3. Health Deprivation

Health Deprivation is calculated from the following Deprivation Indicators:

- 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

Instead of estimating the 'Proportion of the population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis', the indicator has been improved since SIMD 2012. The new indicator counts the number of people who have been prescribed the drug within the specified year, whereas the previous indicator was an estimate of the average number of people taking it on any one day during the year.

The 'Hospital stays related to alcohol misuse' indicator now includes the additional ICD10 category K852 (Alcoholic Induced Acute Pancreatitis (AIAP)).

These changes mean that the comparisons below are for approximate guidance only.

The table below shows the datazones in Scottish Borders that are within the 15% most health-deprived in Scotland.

2011 datazone Name	Health SIMD16 rank	Health SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Gala - Langlee - Central	451	2	Kenilworth avenue area	1	Got better
Hawick - Burnfoot - Central	610	2	South Burnfoot	2	Unchanged
Hawick - Burnfoot - South East	717	3	East Burnfoot - changed	5	Got worse
Hawick - Burnfoot - North	829	3	Central Burnfoot	2	Got better
Hawick Central - Wellogate	978	3	Drumlanrig/Wellogate - now includes Stonefield	5	Got worse. Boundary changes.

Several datazones in Scottish Borders have seen changes in patterns of Health Deprivation. SIMD 2012 had 7 datazones in the 15% most health-deprived in Scotland but now there are only 5 and some of them are different from those in 2012.

Examples of datazones which are no longer in the 15% most health-deprived in Scotland include the Galashiels Old town area, which was in the 5% most health-deprived in Scotland in 2012 but is now no longer in the 15% most-deprived. The Langlee Drive and Huddersfield Street areas of Galashiels,

and the Bannerfield area of Selkirk were within the 10% most health-deprived in 2012 but now the West Langlee, Huddersfield Street and Bannerfield new datazones are out of the top 15%. This shows a positive picture of local areas where health deprivation is reducing.

Other parts of Hawick have got worse, particularly the Drumlanrig, Wellogate and Stonefield part of the town which is now in the 15% most health-deprived in Scotland. This datazone also has high levels of employment deprivation.

The 20-30% most Health-Deprived in Scotland: the Scottish Borders Share

These are communities where Multiple Deprivation is an issue but do not show up as “concentrations” sufficiently to fall into the 15% most-deprived and are thus likely to miss out on targeted funding. Some funding sources take the 20% most-deprived as their threshold of multiple deprivation (vintiles 1 – 4)

2011 datazone Name	Health SIMD16 rank	Health 2016 SIMD vintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Hawick - Burnfoot - West	1,081	4	West Burnfoot	4	Stayed the same
Selkirk - Bannerfield	1,107	4	Bannerfield - expanded	2	Probably got better
Gala - Langlee - West	1,202	4	Langlee Drive area	2	Got better
Hawick West End - Crumhaugh	1,320	4	Mostly Crumhaugh. Expanded into Wilton Dean	5	Probably got worse
Coldstream - South	1,325	4	was bottom half of Coldstream North	10	New area identified much more deprived than its former datazone
Galashiels - W - Old Town	1,391	4	Old Town	1	Big improvement
Hawick North - Commercial Road	1,476	5	changed. Parts of Princes St/ Wilton and Trinity	4-8	Too many boundary changes, hard to tell
Galashiels - S - Huddersfield	1,477	5	Huddersfield	2	Big improvement
Gala - Langlee - East	1,587	5	Hawthorn Rd area.	4	Got worse
Galashiels - W - Thistle St	1,836	6	Thistle Street - Expanded to include Meigle View and exclude part of Mossilee Crescent	4	Possibly got better
Eyemouth - Central	1,887	6	Top half of South Central	10	New area identified more deprived than its former datazone
Galashiels - W - Balmoral Pl	1,908	6	Balmoral Place	7	Got worse
Eyemouth - North	2,006	6	Haymons Cove	7	Got worse

The table above shows the areas where there are concentrations of people with indifferent health and a higher than expected level of dependency on health-related benefits. Again, there are pockets in all the major towns but Hawick, Galashiels and Eyemouth are again the worst-affected.

4. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Education Deprivation is calculated from the following Deprivation Indicators:

- 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

Two out of the five indicators in the education domain have changed considerably since 2012, and one indicator has slightly changed.

The 'School pupil attendance' indicator was improved by only including pupils with high attendance, rather than an average absence level for all pupils.

The 'Attainment of school leavers' indicator replaces the previous average SQA score. The data for the SQA score is no longer available due to changes in the examination system. The new indicator considers the highest level of qualification pupils leave school with.

There were small changes in the 'Working age people with no qualifications'

These changes mean that the comparisons below are for approximate guidance only.

The table below shows the datazones in Scottish Borders that are within the 15% most education-deprived in Scotland.

2011 datazone Name	Education SIMD16 rank	Education SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Gala - Langlee – Central	165	1	Kenilworth avenue area	1	Stayed the same
Gala - Langlee – West	245	1	Langlee Drive area	2	Got worse
Galashiels - S – Huddersfield	383	2	Huddersfield	6	Got worse
Hawick - Burnfoot – West	417	2	West Burnfoot	2	Stayed the same
Hawick - Burnfoot – Central	437	2	South Burnfoot	1	Got better
Hawick - Burnfoot - South East	538	2	East Burnfoot - changed	3	Got worse; boundary changes
Hawick - Burnfoot – North	570	2	Central Burnfoot	1	Got better

The results for Education Deprivation show that there is a clearer association with Education Deprivation in Scottish Borders' most deprived areas than there is with Employment Deprivation. This suggests that the key to reducing inequality is raising attainment.

This is particularly the case in Galashiels, where most of Langlee is within the 5% most education-deprived neighbourhoods in Scotland and the Huddersfield Street area, at the foot of the town, is also near the top of the most-deprived list, having become more education-deprived since 2012.

Burnfoot also has widespread and severe Education Deprivation, with all parts of the community within the 10% most education-deprived in Scotland. Other parts of Hawick have improved slightly. For example, the Drumlanrig/ Wellogate/ Stonefield part of Hawick was in the 15% most education-deprived in 2012 but is now no longer in the 15% most-deprived.

One of the indicators of education deprivation is the number of working age people with no qualifications. School-leavers today are much less likely to leave school with no qualifications than previous generations. As the older workforce retires, the rate of working-age people with no qualifications is expected to steadily reduce.

The 20-30% most Education-Deprived in Scotland: the Scottish Borders Share

These are communities where Multiple Deprivation is an issue but do not show up as “concentrations” sufficiently to fall into the 15% most-deprived and are thus likely to miss out on targeted funding. Some funding sources take the 20% most-deprived as their threshold of multiple deprivation (vigintiles 1 – 4)

2011 datazone Name	Education SIMD16 rank	Education 2016 SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Selkirk - Bannerfield	1,292	4	Bannerfield - expanded	6	Probably got worse
Jedburgh - East Central	1,369	4	East Central. Includes a few more houses	8	Probably got worse
Eyemouth - Central	1,478	5	Top half of South Central	8	New area identified, more deprived than former datazone
Chirnside - West	1,588	5	Chirnside West, expanded slightly	5	Stayed the same
Hawick Central - Wellogate	1,645	5	Drumlanrig/Wellogate - now includes Stonefield	3	Got better
Eyemouth - Gunsgreen	1,672	5	Gunsgreen. Minor alterations	4	Got better
Jedburgh - Howden	1,759	6	Howden with a few small changes	8	Got worse
Gala - Langlee - East	1,853	6	Hawthorn Rd area.	5	Got better
Galashiels - W - Thistle St	1,892	6	Thistle Street - Expanded to include Meigle View and exclude part of Mossilee Crescent	8	Possibly got worse
Innerleithen - East	1,988	6	East - little change	5	Got better
Eyemouth - North	2,044	6	Haymons Cove	5	Got better
Hawick North - Commercial Road	2,050	6	changed. Parts of Princes St/ Wilton and Trinity	9	Probably got worse

The above table shows where educational attainment and qualifications fall outside the 15% most-deprived datazones but the results are nevertheless indifferent, at best. Again, the main towns are affected the most but there are also appearances from Chirnside and Innerleithen in this list.

5. Geographic Access To Services Deprivation

The Geographic Access To services domain is calculated from the following Deprivation Indicators:

- 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

The software used to calculate journey times has changed since SIMD 2012. As a result, most journey times are shorter and more accurately reflect true travel times for SIMD16.

The table below shows the datazones in Scottish Borders which are within the 15% most access-deprived in Scotland. The table includes the datazone's rank out of 5,976 in Scotland.

2011 datazone Name	Access SIMD rank in Scotland	Access SIMD 16 vigin-tile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigin-tile	Change 2012 – 2016
Oxton and Area	5	1	Was Oxton & Lauder Landward. No longer includes Lauder Landward area	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Ettrick Water and Bowhill Area	7	1	Ettrick Ettrickbridge & area. Changes make no difference	1	No change
Yarrow Water and Sunderland Area	23	1	Yarrowford Yarrow Feus & area. Includes as far as Sunderland Hall. Excludes Traquair and Yair Hill	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Cranshaws - Abbey St Bathans Area	27	1	New dzone formed from west side of Cockburnspath, Cranshaws & abbey st bathans. and part of LfAcus Westruther & Polwarth.	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Heriot - Fountainhall - Stow Landward	50	1	Heriot Fountainhall Stow Lward. Mostly unchanged	1	No change
Bonchester Bridge and Chesters Area	53	1	New datazone formed from parts of Bonchester Br & Chesters and Newcastleton lwd.	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Morebattle Hownam and Area	56	1	Morebattle, Hownam & TY lwd. Not changed	1	No change

2011 datazone Name	Access SIMD 16 rank	Access SIMD 16 vigin-tile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Teviothead and Hermitage Area	66	1	New dzone formed from parts of Newcastleton Lwd & Teviothead and Craik, Roberton & Newmill.	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Westruther and Polwarth Area	110	1	New dzone formed from parts of Lfacus Westruther & Polwarth and Duns lwd & Gavinton. Includes Gavinton and excludes Lfacus now.	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Broughton and Upper Tweed	139	1	Broughton & upper Tweed not changed	1	No change
Eddleston and Area	144	1	Mostly Eddleston. Boundary changes. Bottom half gone to Glentress.	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Cockburns-path and Area	146	1	Top half of Cockburnspath, Cranshaws & Abbey St Bathans	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Stobo - Blyth Bridge - Skirling	167	1	Mostly Stobo Blyth Br Skirling. Hallyne has gone to Glentress	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Reston and Coldingham Moor Area	195	1	New dzone formed from St Abbs Coldingham Moor & part of Grantshouse Edrom.	2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Swinton Leithholm and Fogo Area	205	1	New dzone formed from Parts of Swinton/ Coldsteam Landward and Eccles Leitholm Fogo Birgham	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Blainslie and Legerwood	211	1	New dzone formed from parts of Oxton & Lauder Landward and Earlston Landward	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Oxnam and Camptown Area	219	1	New datazone formed from parts of Bonchester Bridge & Chesters and Nisbet/ Oxnam	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Gordon and Hume Area	223	1	New dzone formed from Gordon Hume & Around and part of Eccles Leitholm Fogo Birgham	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.

2011 datazone Name	Access SIMD 16 rank	Access SIMD 16 vigin-tile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Dryburgh Charlesfield Maxton Area	243	1	New dzone formed from parts of Smailholm Maxton & area, Earlston Landward and Bowden Charlesfield area	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Tweeddale East Landward	251	1	New dzone formed from Glentress & Manor Valley and Clovenfords & area	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Ashkirk Lilliesleaf and Midlem Area	252	1	New datazone formed from Midlem Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk and Craik Robertson & Newmill	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Carlops Romanno-bridge	262	1	Carlops / Romannobridge with Small changes to West Linton boundary	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Roxburgh Heiton Eckford Area	272	1	New datazone formed from parts of Smailholm Maxton & area, Nisbet/ Oxnam and Heiton & Sprouston	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Whitsome Allanton and Hutton Area	277	1	New dzone formed from parts of Hutton & Ladykirk and Foulden & Around. Includes Paxton. Excludes Ladykirk	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Minto Cauldmill and Boonraw Area	307	1	New datazone formed from Minton/ Denholm lward and Craik, Newmill and Robertson	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Glentress and Manor Valley	314	1	New datazone formed from Glentress & Manor Valley, Clovenfords & area, Eddleston and Stobo Blyth Br Skirling	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Cardrona	330	1	New settlement. Was part of Glentress & Manor Valley	1	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Sprouston and Area	370	2	New datazone formed from Heiton & Sprouston and Nenthorn/ Stichil / Ednam	1-2	New dzone exposes more access deprivation
Smailholm Stinchill and Ednam Area	406	2	New datazone formed from Nenthorn/ Stinchil/ Ednam and Smailholm/ Maxton & area	1	New dzone - improvement in access deprivation

2011 datazone Name	Access SIMD 16 rank	Access SIMD 16 vigin-tile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Ancrum and Lanton Area	407	2	Ancrum/ Lanton. Unchanged	2	No change
Earlston and Melrose Landward	446	2	New datazone formed from Parts of Earlston Landward, Bowden & Charlesfield, Melrose Greenyards & Newstead and Gordon Hume & around	1,2 & 11	Comparison not possible
Preston and Manderston Area	486	2	New dzone formed from parts of Grantshouse & Edrom and Gavinton Duns Landward	2	No change
Bowden and Lindean Area	505	2	New datazone made from Midlem Lilliesleaf Ashkirk and Bowden/ Charlesfield area	1-2	New dzone - possible improvement in access deprivation
Birgham and Ladykirk Area	507	2	New dzone formed from parts of Hutton and Ladykirk and Swinton & Coldstream Landward	1	New dzone - improvement in access deprivation
Foulden and Area	509	2	Foulden & around and part of Eyemouth Landward/ Ayton Lwd. Includes Chirnside Lwd and Chirnsidebridge	2	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Yetholm	584	2	Kirk Yetholm. Minor changes. Includes both Yetholms	3	Got worse
Clovenfords and Area	703	3	Clovenfords & area. Trimmed. Caddonfoot gone into Tweeddale East Landward	2	Boundary changes - possible slight improvement to access dep
St Abbs and Eyemouth Landward	715	3	Includes Eyemouth Landward/ Ayton Lwd and part of St Abbs/Coldingham Moor	2	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.
Gattonside - Darnick - Chiefswood	727	3	Gattonside/ Darnick/ old Hospital. Small changes	3	No change
Tweedbank - North	792	3	Tweedbank North. Minor changes	4	Got worse
Tweedbank - East	794	3	Eastern half of Tweedbank South. Expanded slightly	3	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.

2011 datazone Name	Access SIMD 16 rank	Access SIMD 16 vigin-tile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Peebles - S - Calvalry Park	957	3	New datazone formed from Kingsmeadows Gdns and a bit of Glentress & Manor Valley	1&6	Comparison not possible
Tweedbank - West	999	3	Western half of Tweedbank South	3	Boundary changes. No change to access dep.

The Geographic Access domain shows the scale of Access Deprivation in Scottish Borders.

The village of Oxton (and its large surrounding rural area) is considered to be the fifth most access-deprived neighbourhood in all of Scotland, with the Ettrick Valley following closely behind.

For many, living in an access-deprived community is an attractive choice, so physical isolation from town centre services is not necessarily an indicator of deprivation on its own.

It becomes an indication of deprivation when combined with other vulnerabilities, such as an elderly population, no access to a car, low income, no prospect of employment, poor physical or mental health, poor bus services, loneliness, unsuitable housing or exclusion from work or education.

Services can be brought to those who need them, either with mobile outreach services or delivered electronically, but this can be complicated by poor broadband, poor mobile phone signals or TV reception and inaccessible roads in winter.

The 20-30% most Geographic Access-Deprived in Scotland: the Scottish Borders Share

These are communities where Multiple Deprivation is an issue but do not show up as “concentrations” sufficiently to fall into the 15% most-deprived and are thus likely to miss out on targeted funding. Some funding sources take the 20% most-deprived as their threshold of multiple deprivation (vigintiles 1 – 4)

2011 datazone Name	Access SIMD16 rank	Access 2016 SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Hawick West End - Wilton Dean	1,088	4	New datzone formed from half of Wilton Dean and part of Princes St/ Wilton	8 & 16	New datazone geography exposes more access deprivation
Hawick - Burnfoot – West	1,103	4	West Burnfoot	4	No change
Galashiels - S – Netherdale	1,248	4	Netherdale and Gala Hill formerly part of Clovenfords & area	8	New datazone geography exposes more access deprivation
Hawick North – Stirches	1,286	4	Stirches	5	Got worse
Walkerburn	1,383	4	Walkerburn - changed v little	3	Got better
Selkirk - Bannerfield	1,456	5	Bannerfield – expanded	5	No change
Hawick - Burnfoot - South East	1,582	5	East Burnfoot – changed	5	No change
Peebles - S - Edderston Rd	1,618	5	Edderston Rd expanded includes new housing that was in Glentress & Manor Valley	10	New datazone geography exposes more access deprivation
Gala - Langlee - East	1,628	5	Hawthorn Rd area.	5	No change
Hawick - Burnfoot – North	1,634	5	Central Burnfoot	6	Got worse
West Linton - Upper	1,719	5	West Linton upper small changes	9	Got worse
West Linton - Lower	1,720	5	W Linton Lower expanded into a bit of Carlops / Romannobridge	7	Got worse
Hawick North – Silverbuthall	1,725	5	Silverbuthall Rd - expanded slightly	6	Got worse

2011 datazone Name	Access SIMD16 rank	Access 2016 SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Kelso S – Maxwellheugh	1,752	6	Bottom half of Maxwellheugh. Expanded for new housing	8	New datazone geography exposes more access deprivation
Melrose - Dingleton Hill	1,790	6	Part of Melrose Mkt Sq & Dingleton and Gattonside/ Darnick/ old Hosp	3 & 11	Too many boundary changes – comparison not possible
Hawick - Burnfoot – Central	1,981	6	South Burnfoot	8	Got worse
Stow	1,991	6	Expanded to include Stagehall	4	Got better
St Boswells – East	2,040	6	St Boswells East expanded to include parts of village that were in Smailholm Maxton & Around	6	Boundary changes but no difference to access deprivation

The above table shows that many parts of Scottish Borders are affected by Access Deprivation, even those in larger villages and on the edges of main towns. Few of the datazones listed above would be considered “deprived” in any other respects.

It serves as a reminder that all of the towns in Scottish Borders, even the main towns of Hawick and Galashiels, are relatively marginal rural towns by Scottish standards. Ever-increasing urbanisation in Edinburgh and Glasgow means that most urban-dwelling people in Scotland can expect better access to services than that experienced by residents in Scottish Borders. For most Scottish Borders residents, this is a price they are willing to pay but for some, who are in need of services but unable to access them, access deprivation is a real problem.

6. Deprivation Due To the effects of Crime

The Crime domain is calculated from the following Deprivation Indicators:

- Recorded SIMD crime rates for the following indicators:
- Domestic house breaking, Drug offences, Common assault, Crimes of violence, Vandalism, Sexual offences

The indicators included in the crime domain have remained the same between SIMD 2012 and SIMD16. However, new crime codes under the 'Recorded crimes of violence' category with 'Offences relating to Serious Organised Crime', and 'Causing serious injury etc. by culpable and reckless conduct' are now included in SIMD16.

The table below shows the datazones in Scottish Borders that are within the 15% most -deprived due to the effects of crime in Scotland.

2011 datazone Name	Crime SIMD16 rank	Crime SIMD vigintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vigintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Galashiels - W - Old Town	185	1	Old Town	1	Stayed the same
Galashiels - N - Town Centre	194	1	town centre	1	Stayed the same
Eyemouth - Seafront Harbour	412	2	seafront/ harbour	2	Stayed the same
Galashiels - S - Huddersfield	448	2	Huddersfield	3	Got worse
Gala - Langlee - West	606	2	Langlee Drive area	5	Got worse
Gala - Langlee - Central	751	3	Kenilworth avenue area	3	Stayed the same
Hawick Central - Town Centre	768	3	Bridge St / Town centre	2	Got better
Hawick Central - Trinity	886	3	Trinity. Decreased area	3	Stayed the same
Hawick - Burnfoot - Central	998	3	South Burnfoot	4	Got worse

"Deprivation due to Crime" refers to the degrading and often very visible effects that crime can have on a community. The table above shows that there are two distinct environments of crime: crime that affects town centres and crime that affects residential environments. Town centre locations tend to be a magnet for crime, which is often committed by non-residents but is suffered by the residents. These offences tend to be more serious and more professional in nature and are often for financial gain. Crime in residential areas tends to be persistent, low-level offences which can be a visible sign of boredom, malaise, youth unemployment and other social problems in the community. The table above shows that parts of Burnfoot and Langlee that were outside the 15% most-deprived in 2012 have now moved into the 15% most deprived.

The 20-30% most -deprived Due To The Effects Of Crime in Scotland: the Scottish Borders Share

These are communities where Multiple Deprivation is an issue but do not show up as “concentrations” sufficiently to fall into the 15% most-deprived and are thus likely to miss out on targeted funding. Some funding sources take the 20% most-deprived as their threshold of multiple deprivation (vintiles 1 – 4)

2011 datazone Name	Crime SIMD16 rank	Crime 2016 SIMD vintile	2001 datazone or nearest	SIMD 2012 vintile	Change 2012 – 2016
Hawick - Burnfoot - South East	1,204	4	East Burnfoot - changed	6	Possibly got worse
Hawick - Burnfoot – North	1,216	4	Central Burnfoot	3	Got better
Hawick Central – Wellogate	1,343	4	Drumlanrig/Wellogate - now includes Stonefield	2	Probably got better
Galashiels - N – Windyknowe	1,525	5	Kilknowe/ Kirkbrae	11	Got much worse
Hawick North - Commercial Road	1,591	5	changed. Parts of Princes St/ Wilton and Trinity	3	Probably got better
Selkirk - Town Centre	1,859	6	Town Centre. Changed. Excludes Viewfield Park	9	Probably got worse
Selkirk - Bannerfield	1,938	6	Bannerfield - expanded	6	Stayed the same
Jedburgh - Abbey	2,038	6	Abbey but changed slightly	5	Probably got worse

The table above shows that the areas that are affected by the effects of crime are all in the main towns of Hawick, Galashiels, Selkirk and Jedburgh. The Kilknowe, Kirkbrae and Windyknowe neighbourhood of Galashiels has seen an increase in the effects of crime, as has Selkirk town centre.

Several parts of Hawick have dropped out of the 15% most-deprived due to the effects of crime since 2012, for example the Drumlanrig/ Wellogate/ Stonefield area, the Princes St / Wilton/ Commercial Road area and part of Burnfoot.

7. Housing Deprivation

The Housing domain is calculated from the following Deprivation Indicators:

- Persons in households which are over-crowded
- Persons in households without central heating

The Housing Domain has a low weighting due to the inadequacy of the Housing Deprivation indicators, which do not succeed in capturing the issues faced by householders living in substandard or hard-to-heat properties. No changes have been made to the Housing domain since 2012 due to poor availability of robust, comparable data. The indicators included in the housing domain have been updated using 2011 Census data.

According to SIMD 2016, there are no datazones in Scottish Borders that fall within the 15% most housing -deprived in Scotland. There are other resources available which represent housing issues in Scottish Borders such as housing need and availability, welfare benefits dependency, effects of the spare room subsidy, affordability, housing quality and fuel poverty but these are not robustly collected at datazone level across Scotland at the present time so cannot be used in SIMD.

Conclusion

This is the initial findings of the 2016 SIMD for the Scottish Borders area. The SIMD is an enormous piece of work and more analysis will be made available on an ongoing basis, on request. More general information about SIMD and further published technical information on the deprivation indicators used in this report is available from Scottish Government SIMD team or on request from the SBC Research & information Team.