

# High Level Summary of Statistics

## Social and Welfare

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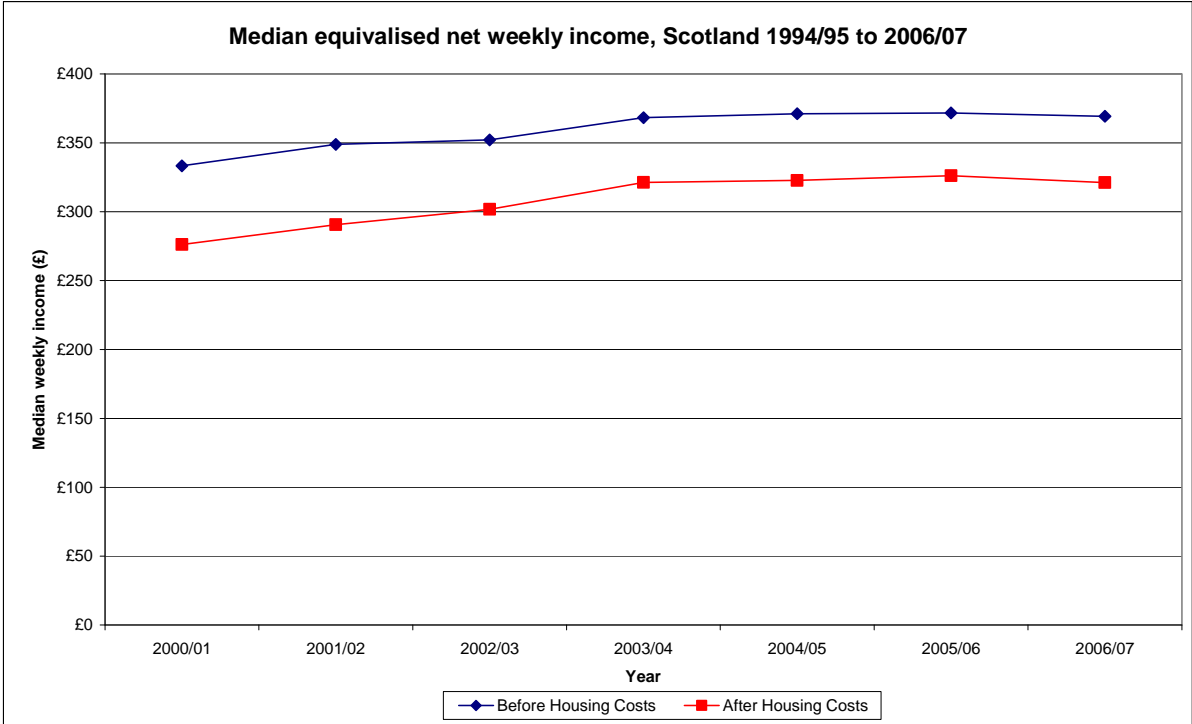
## Household Income

### Income Inequality

Last updated: June 2008

In 2006/07, the median income in Scotland before housing costs was £369, slightly lower than £372 in the previous year (adjusted for inflation).

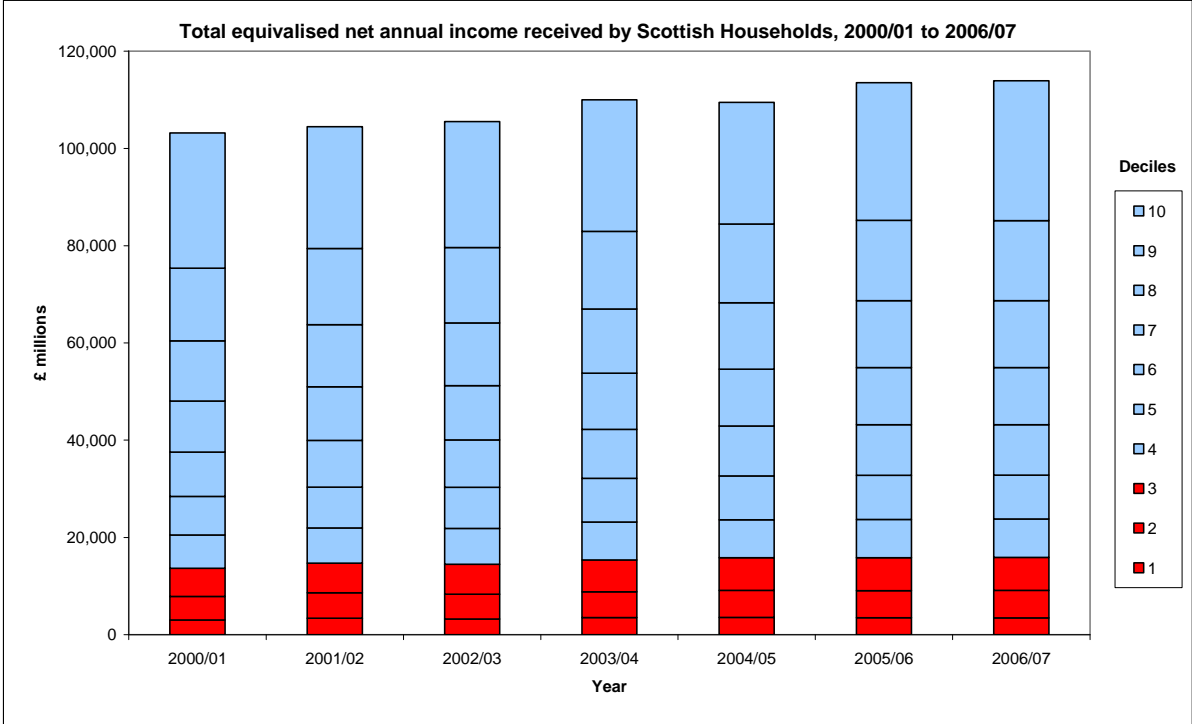
The median income in Scotland after housing costs was £321, again a slightly lower than £326 in 2005/06 (adjusted for inflation). The Scottish Government has set a target to increase overall income and the proportion of income earned by the three lowest income deciles as a group by 2017.



Source: Department for Work and Pension's Family Resources Survey

The total sum of income received by all Scottish households in 2006/07 was £113,940 million, a non-significant increase of less than 1 per cent from the previous year. The lowest three income deciles received 14% of that total income. There has been no significant change in the proportion of income received by the lowest three

income deciles since 1994/95 when measurement began.



Source: Department for Work and Pension’s Family Resources Survey, Households Below Average Income datasets.

**Web Link**

[Income and Poverty Statistics](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/statistics/browse/social-welfare/incomepoverty)

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## Poverty

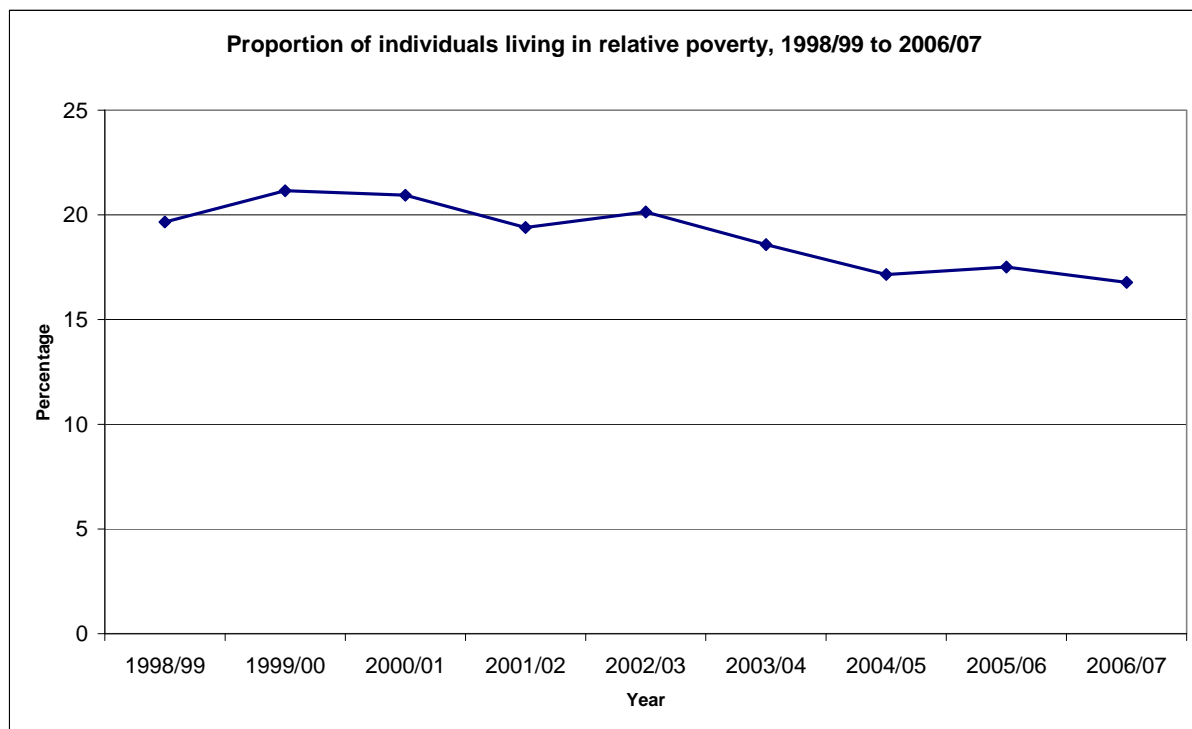
Last updated: June 2008

In 2006/07 there was a total of 840,000 individuals living in relative poverty (before housing costs). This included:

- 210,000 children (21% of all children) (see Child Poverty below)
- 440,000 working age adults (14% of all working age adults)
- 180,000 pensioners (20% of all pensioners).

The change in the total number of individuals in poverty from the previous year was not significant.

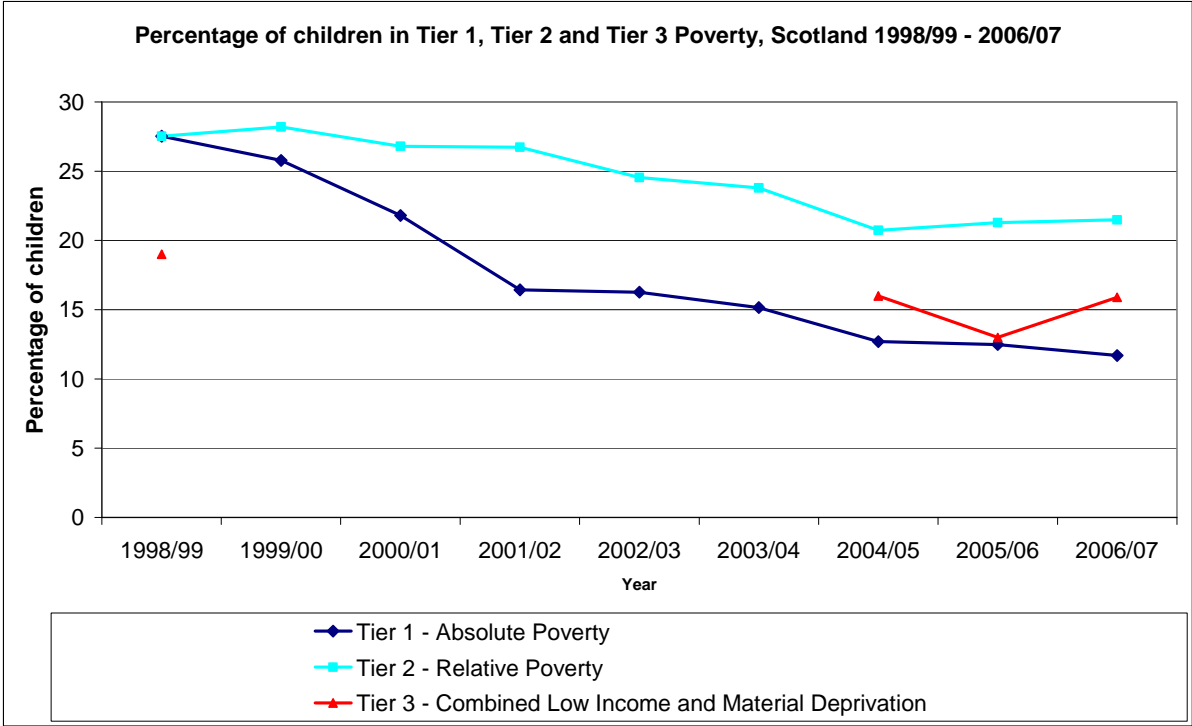
The Scottish Government has established a National Indicator to decrease the proportion of individuals living in low income poverty. The change in the total number of individuals in poverty from the previous year was not statistically significant.



Source: Department for Work and Pension's Family Resources Survey, Households Below Average Income datasets.

Child poverty is measured on three tiers: 1) absolute poverty 2) relative poverty and 3) combined low income and material deprivation. In 2006/07:

- 12 per cent of children were in Tier 1, the same as in the previous year.
- 21 per cent of children were in Tier 2, again unchanged from the previous year
- 16 per cent were in Tier 3, up from 13 per cent in the previous year.



Source: Department for Work and Pension's Family Resources Survey, Households Below Average Income datasets.

2007/08 statistics will be released in Spring 2009.

**Web Link**  
[Income and Poverty Statistics](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/statistics/browse/social-welfare/incomepoverty)  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/statistics/browse/social-welfare/incomepoverty>

## Area Deprivation

### Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Last updated: July 2008

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a fair way. It allows effective targeting of policies and funding where the aim is to wholly or partly tackle or take account of area concentrations of multiple deprivation.

SIMD 2006 contains 37 different indicators covering seven topics which cover specific aspects of deprivation. These topics are: Current Income, Employment, Health, Education, Housing, Access to Services and Crime. These are combined to create the overall SIMD 2006.

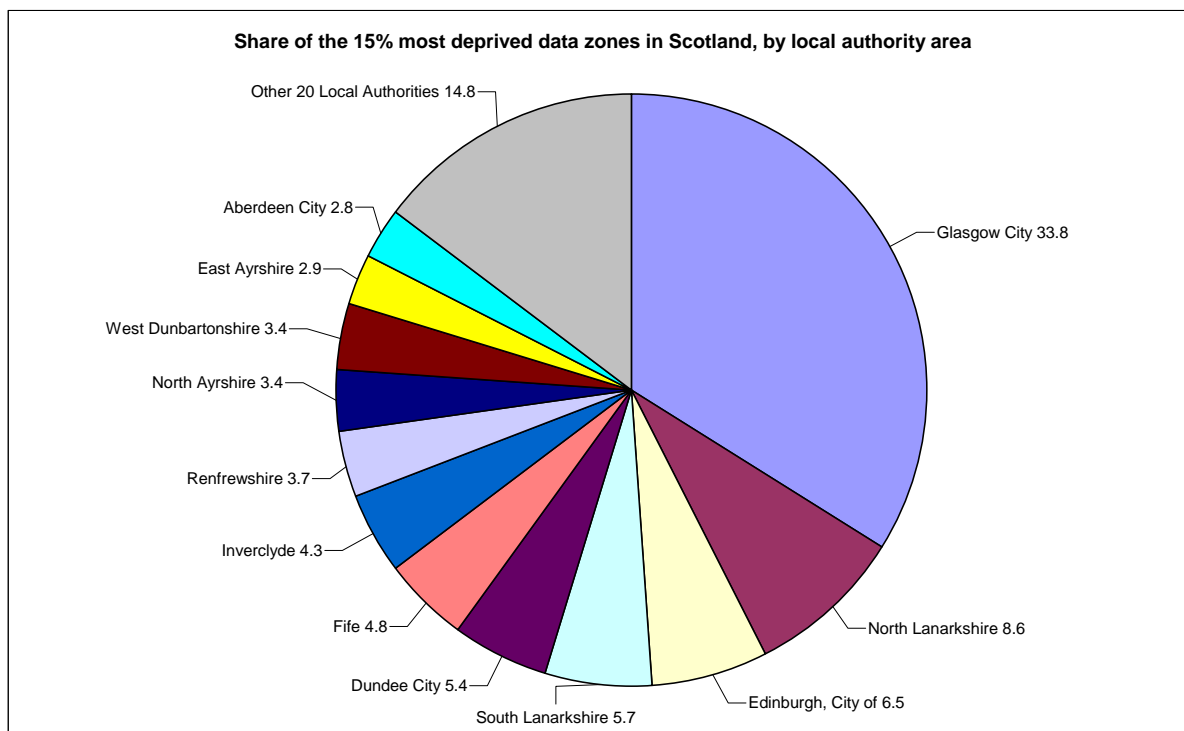
The SIMD 2006 is designed to measure small area concentrations of multiple deprivation and not individual deprivation. The indicators used in the SIMD are designed to be measures of deprivation wherever small area concentrations of deprivation exist in Scotland. In rural areas, the spatially dispersed nature of communities mean that deprivation may not be identified using SIMD. This does not mean there is no deprivation in these areas, but rather that it is not concentrated in small areas.

### Key Results

The 15% most deprived data zones in SIMD 2006 contain 36 per cent (257,041) of Scotland's income deprived population and 33 per cent (134,347) of Scotland's employment deprived working age population.

Local authority areas with the largest shares of the SIMD 2006 15% most deprived in Scotland are:

- Glasgow City (34 per cent);
- North Lanarkshire (9 per cent);
- City of Edinburgh (7 per cent);
- South Lanarkshire (6 per cent).



Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2006

Eilean Siar, Moray, Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands do not have any data zones in the SIMD 2006 15% most deprived. This does not mean there is no deprivation in these areas rather that it is not concentrated in small areas.

### **Web links**

[Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) - the website of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation providing information on the background, methodology and development of the SIMD.

[www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/simd](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/simd)

[Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#) - source of small area data to carry out more detailed analysis of the SIMD through comparison of the results with a range of socio-economic indicators.

[www.sns.gov.uk](http://www.sns.gov.uk)

### **Publication**

[Social Focus on Deprived Areas, 2005](#) (Published 2005) - a compendium of statistics providing detailed information on the depth and concentration of poverty and disadvantage in deprived areas as defined by the SIMD 2004.