Highland Community Planning Partnership

Agenda Item	5iii.
Report	CPB
No	03/16

Community Planning Board - 30 June 2016

SEP Index – Targeting Partnership Action

Report by the Head of Health Improvement and Acting Head of Policy

The CPP Board are asked to:

- Note progress in relation to development of the SEP index for targeting inequalities in Highland
- Agree that the communities outlined in Appendix 3 will be the focus for action to reduce inequalities and develop locality plans to support implementation of the Community Empowerment Act.
- Agree that discussions should take place with District Partnerships and any other relevant local structures to raise awareness of the SEP index and consider its uses to tackle inequalities

Summary

The report updates the Board on further work undertaken in relation to the SEP Index and recommends how to utilise this index to target partnership action including Locality Planning.

1. Background

- 1.1 The CPP Board agreed in 2014 that one of the new priorities for the CPP is, 'To tackle deprivation and inequalities including by improving access and connectedness for communities.' It was acknowledged that the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) was less useful for understanding patterns of deprivation in rural communities and that to address inequalities across the region the CPP needed a better and joint understanding of deprivation and inequalities so that partnership interventions could be targeted to achieve the greatest impact.
- 1.2 In March 2015 the James Hutton Institute produced a report for the Scottish Government to target support to small businesses in rural Scotland over the course of the LEADER programme (2014-20). This created an index that combines 20 indicators organised to reflect the four strategic objectives of the Scottish Government (Wealthier/Fairer, Healthier, Safer/Stronger and Smarter). This index utilises a range of indicators including health indicators in addition to income, benefits, access, education and population data. Within Highland, the highest ranking data zones identified in the SEP index are a mixture of remote small towns, accessible rural and remote rural communities. The full list of indicators used in SEP can be found at Appendix 1.
- 1.3 In June 2015, the Board considered a report which outlined work undertaken

to develop our understanding of deprivation/inequalities/need following a review of data used by partners to define deprived and fragile areas and the SEP index. The Board agreed to adopt the SEP index and recommended that further work be undertaken to build on the index and consider how the partnership could utilise it.

2. Use of the SEP Index

When previously considered by the Board, only the top 16 data zones were provided to illustrate the possibilities of the index. However, the top quartile, as defined by SEP, encompasses 48 separate datazones across Highland. The full list of these can be found in Appendix 2. All of the rural datazones identified through the SIMD are also captured through the SEP.

- 2.4 Further analysis of the work undertaken to date suggests that rather than considering these data zones separately, it may be better to consider them at community level by combining some data zones. When considered in this way, the partnership would have 21 target communities as identified through SEP plus a further 3 urban communities in Inverness identified through SIMD (Merkinch, Hilton and Raigmore). The full list of suggested communities to target action to reduce inequalities can be found at Appendix 3.
- 2.5 Given partners new duties in relation to tackling deprivation and inequalities under the Community Empowerment Act, it may be helpful to have an agreed partnership position on priority areas in relation to implementation of the Act. The Act requires the CPP to develop locality plans for smaller areas where there are 'significantly poorer outcomes'. The SEP index could provide the basis on which decisions are made about development of locality plans and prioritise support for community groups to ensure that they can effectively engage in community planning.

3. Next steps

- 3.1 It is suggested that proposals for use of the SEP index and its potential uses be considered at the CPP Board meeting in June and that the COG recommends that the communities outlined in Appendix 3 will be the focus for action to reduce inequalities and develop locality plans to support implementation of the Community Empowerment Act.
- 3.2 Discussions with local structures including District partnerships will be necessary to raise awareness of the communities identified within the SEP index and engage them in setting priorities for development of locality plans to support implementation of the Community Empowerment Act and tackle inequalities.

4. Recommendation

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The Board is asked to

- Note progress in relation to development of the SEP index for targeting inequalities in Highland
- Agree that the communities identified in Appendix 3 will be used to inform priorities for development of locality plans to meet the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act
- Agree that discussions should take place with District Partnerships and any other relevant local structures to raise awareness of the SEP index and consider its uses to tackle inequalities

Authors: Cathy Steer, Head of Health Improvement, NHS Highland Alison Clark, Acting Head of Policy, Highland Council

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Appendix 1

The SEP Indicators

Table 4: The SEP Indicators Strategic Objective	Indicator	Source
Wealthier/ Fairer		
1	Median net equivalent household income after housing costs per week (£), 2008-9.	SNS
2	Per cent of families on low income (less than 70% median) and materially deprived, 2008-09	SNS
3	Per cent of population dependent on benefits (SIMD Income deprivation rate) 2012	SIMD
4	Unemployed as per cent of all people aged 16-74 2011	Census 2011
5	Average drivetime to key services (GP, petrol station, post office, primary school, secondary school, retail centre) 2012	SNS/SIMD
6	Average travel time by public transport to key services (GP, post office, retail centre) 2012	SNS/SIMD
Healthier		
7	Per cent of all people with one or more long term health conditions 2011	Census 2011
8	Per cent of all people assessing their general health as 'very good' or 'good' 2011	Census 2011
9	Per cent of all people whose day-to-day activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability 2011	Census 2011
10	Comparative illness factor: standardised ratio 2011	SNS/SIMD
Safer/ Stronger		
11	Population change, 2001-2011 (% change)	Census 2001, 2011
12	Change in the economically active population, 2001-2011 (% change)	Census 2001, 2011
13	Old Age Dependency Ratio (persons 65+ as per cent of persons 16-64) 2011	Census 2011
14	Per cent change in the number of business sites 2008-13 (Intermediate geography)	SNS/IDBR
15	SIMD Crimes per 10,000 total population, 2010-2011.	SIMD
16	Rate of emergency stays in hospital 2007-10 (Scotland = 100)	SIMD
Smarter		
17	All people aged 16 and over: No qualifications. Expressed as % of expected count	SNS/SIMD
18	Percentage of 16-19 year olds not in education or training 2009-11	SNS
19	Per cent of population 16-74 who have level 4 qualifications or higher 2011	Census 2011
20	Per cent of population 16-74 who are in occupation groups 1-3 2011	Census 2011

Datazones Identified by SEP

Datazone Name	Urban Rural Classification	POP 2011	SEP Index Score	SEP rank in Scotland	In SIMD 15%
Alness Firhill	4	840	3.15	567	
Alness Kirkside	4	580	3.44	1174	Yes
Alness Teaninich	4	937	3.65	1658	Yes
Ardersier	5	1089	3.21	692	
Brora North	6	706	3.92	2174	
Brora South	6	576	3.71	1794	
Caol North East	4	799	3.15	566	
Caol South East	4	870	3.73	1841	
Caol West	4	709	3.96	2254	
Castletown	6	620	3.31	910	
Conon North	5	766	3.44	1173	
Corpach West	4	611	3.67	1684	
Dingwall Central	4	748	3.21	693	Yes
Dingwall South West	4	701	3.96	2255	
Dunbeath	6	762	3.21	679	
Fort William Central	4	617	3.48	1284	
Fort William Plantation	4	644	3.75	1877	
Glen Nevis	4	769	3.9	2126	
Golspie North	6	877	3.85	2071	
Helmsdale & Kinbrace	6	864	3	346	
Invergordon Castle Avenue	4	761	3.85	2070	
Invergordon Central	4	612	3.75	1878	
Invergordon Hospital	4	801	3.96	2268	
Invergordon Strath Avenue	4	507	3	345	Yes
Kinlochleven	6	896	3.13	544	
Kyle of Lochalsh	6	649	3.65	1641	
Lybster	6	721	3.56	1454	
Milton & Kildary	6	827	3.92	2173	
Muir of Ord South East	5	1357	3.83	2040	
Nairn Boath Park	4	641	3.71	1793	
Nairn Moss-side	4	500	3.15	591	
Nairn Sandown	4	654	3.9	2147	
Nairn South	4	1032	3.52	1353	
Portree West	6	633	3.9	2146	
Seaboard South	6	745	2.71	93	Yes
Skye North East	6	626	3.9	2128	
Tain Academy	4	695	3.94	2229	

Datazone Name	Urban Rural Classification	POP 2011	SEP Index Score	SEP rank in Scotland	In SIMD 15%
Thurso High and Low Ormlie	4	916	3.46	1206	
Thurso Mountpleasant	4	731	3.67	1703	
Thurso Springpark	4	708	3.35	998	
Wick Central North	4	623	3.35	979	
Wick Hillhead North	4	743	3.33	964	Yes
Wick North Primary School	4	550	3.35	980	
Wick Pultneytown North	4	544	3.94	2243	
Wick Pultneytown South	4	491	3.23	734	Yes
Wick South	4	772	3.71	1776	Yes
Wick South Head	4	512	2.96	285	Yes
Wick South West	4	569	3.6	1550	

Note:

Urban Rural Classification:

4 = Remote Small Towns

5 = Accessible Rural

6 = Remote Rural

Community	Identified through SEP	Identified through SIMD
Ardersier	Yes	
Nairn	Yes	
Lybster and Dunbeath	Yes	
Castletown	Yes	
Thurso	Yes	
Wick	Yes	Yes
Alness	Yes	Yes
Invergordon	Yes	Yes
Milton, Kildary and Balintore	Yes	Yes
Tain	Yes	
Fort William	Yes	
Caol	Yes	
Kinlochleven	Yes	
Conon Bridge	Yes	
Muir of Ord	Yes	
Dingwall	Yes	Yes
Kyle of Lochalsh	Yes	
Portree and North East Skye	Yes	
Brora	Yes	
Golspie	Yes	
Helmsdale and Kinbrace	Yes	
Inverness Merkinch		Yes
Inverness Hilton		Yes
Inverness Raigmore		Yes

Proposed Communities to Target for Partnership Action