

Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme

Dunoon Project Town

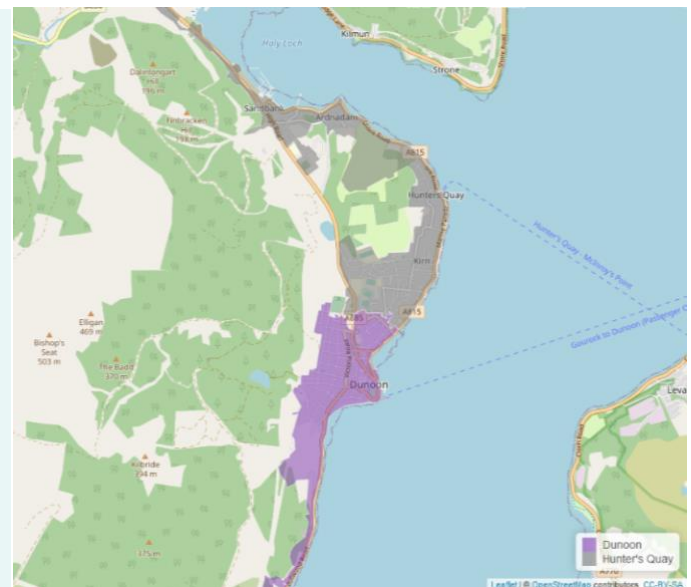
Quantitative Data Profile

Introduction

Dunoon is a town on the Cowal Peninsula, within the Argyll & Bute and has a current population estimate of 8,980.

The Dunoon settlement comprises two intermediate zones called Dunoon (population 4,254) and Hunters Quay (Population 4,726). The focus is on the Dunoon intermediate zone with Hunter's Quay used as a comparator throughout this report, alongside Argyll & Bute and Scotland.

Data is presented primarily as percentages, averages or as an age and gender standardised rate, allowing for representative comparisons with Argyll and Bute and Scotland. Multi year aggregations are used in some measures for statistical disclosure reasoning where the volumes are low.



Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme background

The Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme is a delivery partnership between the Improvement Service and Public Health Scotland (PHS). This document has been prepared by Public Health Scotland's Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST). They have created profiles for each Project Town to identify those people most impacted by inequalities and what they needed from their place, in order to support data-led decision making.

To find out more about the Programme and the other Project Towns we are working with, please see our [web page](#).

This quantitative data profile for Dunoon is amongst a suite of assets, including a qualitative report and visual summary and a quantitative profile.

Data Sources

The data profile collates data from a range of published sources. These sources include, but are not limited to; ScotPHO, Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile Tool (CPOP), statistics.gov.scot and Department of Work and Pensions (DWP). Further details of the sources and indicators taken from within are included towards the end of this document.

This document was produced in 2023.

Indicator selection criteria

Within this profile for Dunoon and Hunter's Quay a selection of indicators were analysed for further investigation. This detail illustrates trends over time, with engagement back into the Steering Group for validation and local interpretation.

Summary of Limitations and reflections

Analysing data at a local level, enables stakeholders to gain an overview of their community, and by using standardised rates, compare to other areas, including Council and National level. The vast majority of indicators are published at a geographic level, so can be used to understand the inequalities impacting the population of the community.

Whilst a wide range of indicators are available for use within this profile, there are topics such as Drugs and Mental Health that are not published at Intermediate Zone level.

At the Intermediate Zone level, across a number of health related indicators, such as specific types of hospitalisations, for example, Asthma, where the numerator of incidents are less than ten. Whilst the use of standardisation allows comparator between regions and a rate of hospitalisations may appear high or low, a small number of attendances will have a large bearing on the rate.

A limitation on the data published is the identification of age and gender groups within a community facing inequalities, based on the level of data published. DWP publish their data at an age and gender split, which allows for use at these levels.

As data is collated from a variety of different sources, there is a range of time periods that these data points relate to, so consideration needs to be made for interpretation. The data table displays a range of measures across different domains, allowing for a holistic view however there is variation in the aged nature of some indicators.

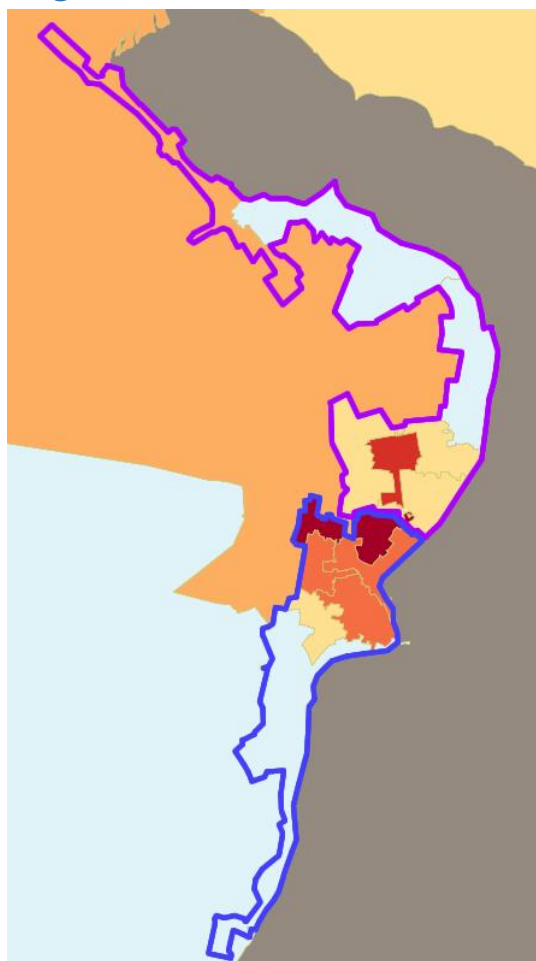
Summary of data of interest for Dunoon Intermediate Zone

- **Dunoon is an area of relatively high deprivation with 24% of its population classed as living in SIMD Quintile 1.** This compares to 15.5% in Hunter's Quay, 8.7% in Argyll and Bute, and 20% in Scotland.
- **It has ready access to services including GPs and schools.**
- **People are living less of their life in good health than in neighbouring areas and Scotland.**
 - Whilst volume of deaths is low, the rate of deaths aged 15-44 is almost 2 times higher than Scotland and Argyll and Bute, and 1.3 times higher than Hunter's Quay.
 - Rate of Alcohol Related Admissions in Dunoon is 40% high than Scotland and 63% higher than Argyll and Bute
 - 25% of Dunoon's population are on prescription drugs for anxiety, depression, or psychosis. This compares to 19% in Scotland and 18.8% in Argyll and Bute.
 - Bowel Screening uptake is consistently lower than uptake in Hunter's Quay and significantly lower than Argyll and Bute and Scotland.
- **Children and infants**
 - Immunisation uptake (6-in-1 and MMR) for Dunoon (92%) is below Scotland (97.2%) and Argyll and Bute average (96.8%)
 - Developmental concerns at 27-30 Months are 1.4 times higher than Scotland and Hunters Quay, and 1.5 times higher than in Argyll and Bute
 - 22% of children in Dunoon are living in poverty, compared to 18.8% in Scotland and 17% in Argyll and Bute
- **There is a combination of social inequalities including:**
 - 27% of the population are in receipt of out of work benefits, compared to 21% in Hunter's Quay, 15% in Argyll and Bute and 16% in Scotland.
 - The crime rate is 1.3 times higher than in Scotland and over twice the rate of Argyll and Bute and Hunter's Quay.
 - Rate of Population in receipt of Universal Credit (UC) and Personal Independence Payments (PIP) are higher than Argyll and Bute and Scotland. PIP is almost twice of Argyll and Bute with UC 60% higher.
 - Rate for Carers Allowance and Pension Credit is higher than Argyll and Bute and Scotland, however for Carers allowance, Dunoon has a lower rate than in Hunter's Quay.

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Regional Overview



To supplement the Map on initial page, this image represents the Intermediate Zones of Dunoon (Blue Outline) and Hunters Quay (Purple outline). Within these Intermediate Zones are further breakdowns of Datazones, coloured by their SIMD profile, shading from Dark Red (Most Deprived) to Blue (Least Deprived).

SIMD (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation) ¹ is “a relative measure of deprivation...SIMD looks at the extent to which an area is deprived across seven domains: income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime and housing.”

Whilst this breakdown is at Datazone, the majority of data used within this report is accessible and available at Intermediate Zone.

Regionally, within the Intermediate Zones of Dunoon and Hunter’s Quay, it should be noted the differences in population demographics and geography, with reference to volume of seasonal holiday homes based in Hunter’s Quay.

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/> Accessed November 2022

Summary Table

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Dunoon	Hunter's Quay	Argyll and Bute	Scotland
Population						
Total population	count	2020	4,254	4,995	75,704	5,466,000
Gender ratio male to female	ratio	2020	1:1.04	1:1.1	1:1	1:1.05
Working age population (16-65 years)	%	2020	59.3	55.8	60.5	65.1
Population over 65 years old	%	2020	24.1	30.1	24.9	18.2
Population living in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2020	24	15.5	8.7	20
Housing						
Total number of households	count	2020	2,545	2,719	48,176	2,653,521
Occupied households	%	2020	91.7	93.2	88.9	95.7
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2020	40.8	37.6	32.7	37.9
Occupied households exempt from council tax	%	2020	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.3
Households in council tax bands A-C	%	2020	77.2	68.0	55.8	59.5
Households in council tax bands F-H	%	2020	2.1	5.4	15.6	13.4
Economy						
Population in receipt of out of work benefits	%	May 20	26.8	20.9	15.0	15.7
Attendance Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 65+ pop)	rate	Feb 21	133.8	140.4	125.4	131.7
Carers Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Feb 21	28.5	31.2	22.4	26.6
Pension Credit Cases (per 1,000 60+ pop)	rate	Feb 21	122.2	101.3	82.6	95.6
Personal Independence Payment - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	July 21	107.4	83	55.5	64.2
People on Universal Credit (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	July 21	136.4	108.7	83.9	104.3
Environment, Access & Crime						
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	%	2017	0.0	0.0	39.5	15.0
Average travel time to GP by public transport in minutes	mean	2015	6.4	8.6	14.6	10.3
Average travel time to primary school by car in minutes	mean	2015	2	2.1	4.2	2.5
Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	%	2017	42.2	0.0	9.0	29.8
Crime rate per 10,000	rate	2019/20	596.5	239.6	274.8	451.7
Life Expectancy & Mortality						
Life expectancy, females	mean	2016-2020*	79.3	78.3	81.6	81.0
Life expectancy, males	mean	2016-2020*	76.1	74.0	78.0	76.8
Deaths all ages per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	1,386	1,292	1,088	1,166
Deaths, aged 15-44 years per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	219.9	165.1	106.5	116.4
Early deaths from cancer, aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	139.7	188.7	138.0	152.8
Early deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD), aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	57.6	84.9	50.0	50.6

Nb. Zero values for "People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas" and "Population within 500 metres of a derelict site" are zero in base data.

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Dunoon	Hunter's Quay	Argyll and Bute	Scotland
III Health, Behaviours & Injury						
Coronary heart disease (CHD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2018/19-2020/21	398.1	381.9	365.6	354.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2018/19-2020/21	263.9	233.8	169.0	230.9
Asthma patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2018/19-2020/21	141.0	59.8	69.8	75.8
Emergency patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	9,049	8,062	6,553	7,359
Multiple emergency hospital admissions, aged >65 years per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	5,218	5,226	4,643	5,206
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2020/21	857.5	562.5	524.9	621.3
Bowel screening uptake	%	2017-2019	55.3	61.9	63.6	61.6
Road traffic accident casualties per 100,000	rate	2017-2019	48.8	48.0	72.9	59.3
Percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis	%	2020/21	25.2	24.6	NA	19.3
Children & Young People						
Children living in poverty (previously low income families)	%	2019/20	21.9	21.5	17.0	18.8
Children in low income families	%	2016 AS*	22.0	19.6	12.6	16.7
Children in households receiving child benefits**	%	2018	86	83.9	81.5	79.9
Premature births	%	2017/18-2019/20	10.4	9.2	9.9	8.5
Maternal obesity	%	2017/18-2019/20	30.2	26.6	25.2	24.7
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	%	2018/19-2020/21	30.5	28.8	35.7	31.8
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 6 in 1	%	2018-2020	92.0	93.9	96.8	97.2
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR	%	2018-2020	91.2	91.8	94.5	94.4
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months	%	2017/18-2019/20	20.3	14.3	13.2	14.7
Child healthy weight in primary 1	%	2018/19	75.0	53.9	70.0	76.6
Child dental health in primary 1	%	2018/19 SY*	68.2	76.7	78.4	71.6
Child dental health in primary 7	%	2018/19 SY*	90.9	87.2	90.4	72.9
Uptake of the HPV vaccine in S3 girls	%	2017/18-2019/20 SY*	77.6	79.7	79.3	84.8
Average highest qualification score	mean	2016/17-2018/19	5.51	5.41	5.59	5.52
First time mothers aged under 19	%	2016/17-2018/19	6.8	2	6.4	6.6

Nb. "Percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis" in Argyll & Bute equates to 18.8%"

*AS = August Snapshot, SY = School Year

** Children in households receiving child benefits has been calculated from rounded datazone values and will not be a true value and may be an over or underestimation.

Deeper dive into trends and comparators

Summary of indicators chosen for a deeper dive. Majority of data extracts were taken in Spring 2022, across a variety of publicly available sources, including:

- ScotPHO (Scottish Public Health Observatory): [ScotPHO profiles \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/scotpho/)
- NRS (National Records of Scotland): [Statistics & Data | National Records of Scotland \(nrsotland.gov.uk\)](https://statistics.gov.scot/national-records-of-scotland/)
- CPOP (Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile): [CPOP \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/cpop/)
- DWP Stat-Xplore: [Stat-Xplore - Log in \(dwp.gov.uk\)](https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/)
- Scottish Government: statistics.gov.scot

In the summary details some of these measures have since been updated reflected in the commentary.

Consolidating these sources into a Community Profile has enabled a summary profile using quantitative measures to be delivered for local engagement and to support the working group to understand inequalities that cohorts within Dunoon face.

Using the Intermediate Zone of Dunoon², this is made up of 7 Data Zones. Care and consideration has been made around population size for analysis, managing risk around disclosure and the granularity of data available for analysis.

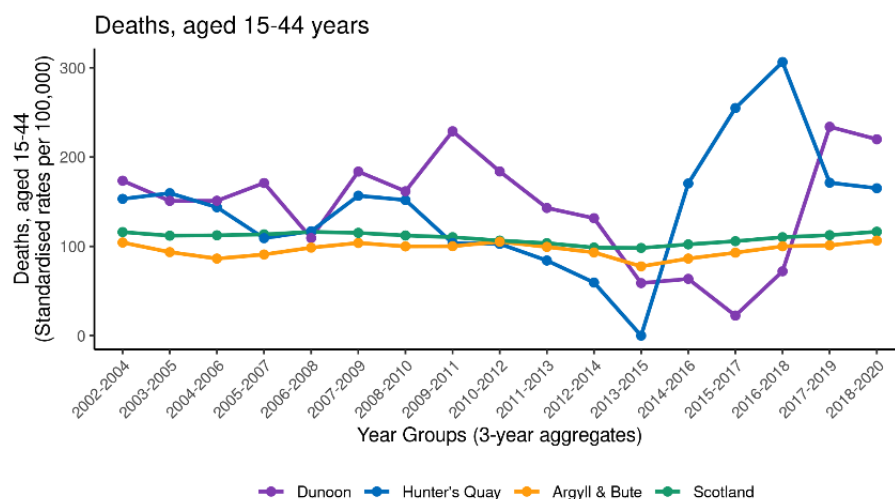
Throughout the analysis, comparisons have been made against Hunter's Quay, Argyll & Bute, and Scotland.

² <https://statistics.gov.scot/atlas/resource?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fstatistics.gov.scot%2Fid%2Fstatistical-geography%2FS02001386> (Last Accessed Oct 2022)

Measures for Analysis

Population Health

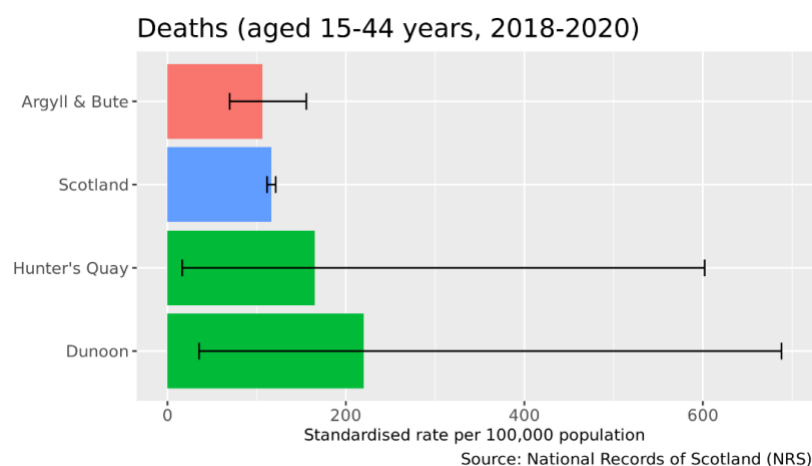
Deaths aged 15-44



Source: ScotPHO

What does this tell us? The rate of Deaths aged 15-44, in Dunoon, for the 2018-2020 period is **220 per 100,000 population** (aged 15-44). Compared to Argyll and Bute (**107 per 100,000**), this is over twice the rate and almost twice the Scottish Rate. The number of deaths in each intermediate zone is consistently less than 5. Therefore, caution should be taken with interpreting these results.

Interpreting the data: The use of standardised rates allows comparison to be made across a range of geographies. A confidence interval gives an indication of the degree of uncertainty of a rate. This is particularly illustrative in cases of small numerators. The ends of the vertical lines within the below graph illustrate the upper and lower confidence levels that the numerator is expected to be within. This is 95% expectation that the value exists within this range.³⁴



Range of bars indicate the upper and lower 95% confidence intervals.

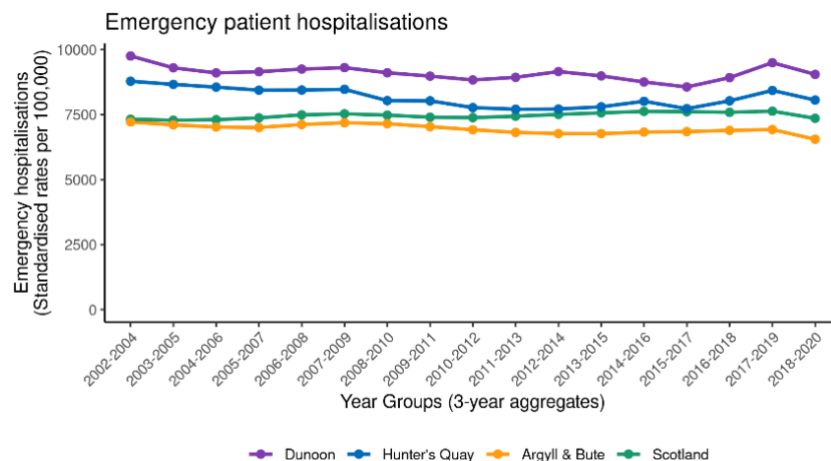
Where no overlap, can conclude statistically significant

³ <https://www.scotpho.org.uk/opt/Reports/HWP-2015-technical-report-17072015.pdf>. Section 3. Accessed March 2023.

⁴

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/documents/APHO%20Tech%20Briefing%203%20Common%20PH%20Stats%20and%20CIs.pdf> accessed March 23

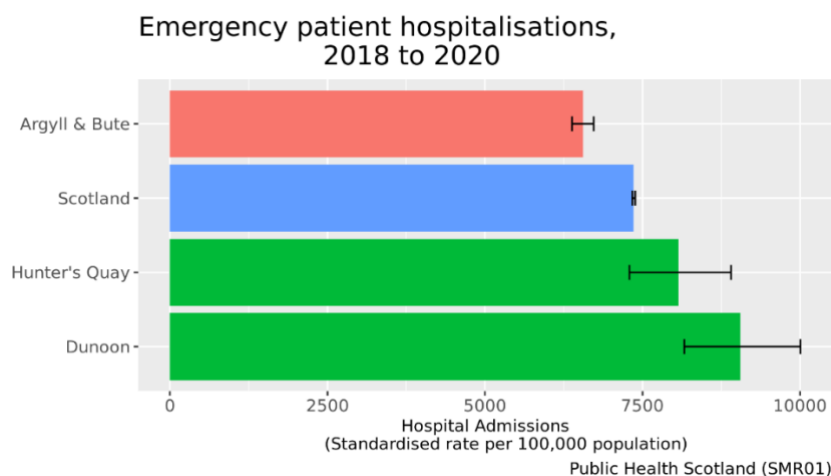
Emergency Patient Hospitalisations



Source: ScotPHO

What is this telling us? The rate of hospitalisations with Dunoon has consistently tracked above that of the comparator regions, with most recent rate of **9,049 per 100,000** across the 3-year aggregate 2018-2020. Within this, we would need to investigate different types of hospitalisation admissions to understand what could be driving this.

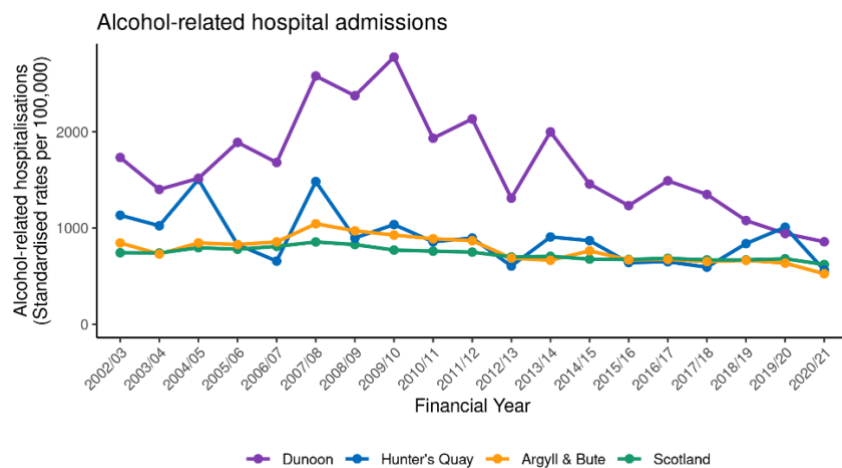
Dunoon Emergency patient hospitalisations are statistically significant, compared to Scotland and Argyll and Bute.



Interpreting the data: Limitations on the type of publicly available data that identifies these reasons means that only a selection of factors are able for analysis here.

Coronary heart disease patient hospitalisations, COPD patient hospitalisations, Multiple Emergency admissions (where aged >65 years) are all similar the comparator regions. Two metrics stand out where the Dunoon rate is higher than comparator region rates, which are Alcohol Related Admissions and Asthma.

Alcohol Related Admissions



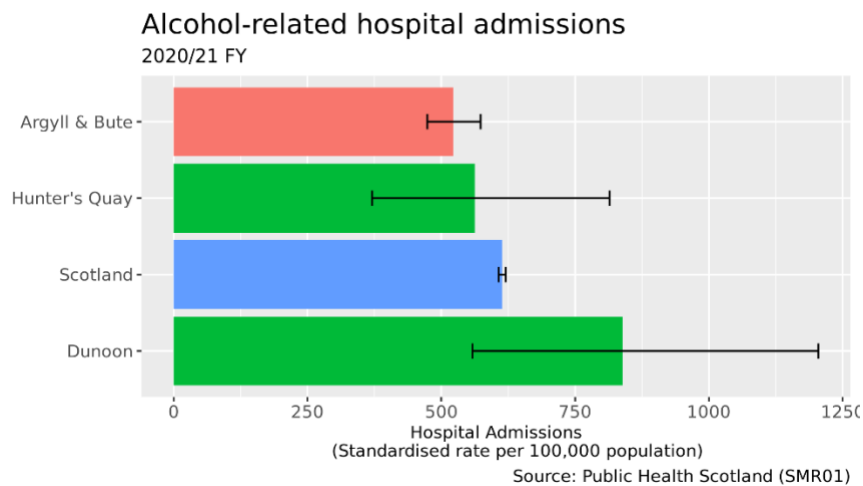
Source: ScotPHO

What is this telling us?

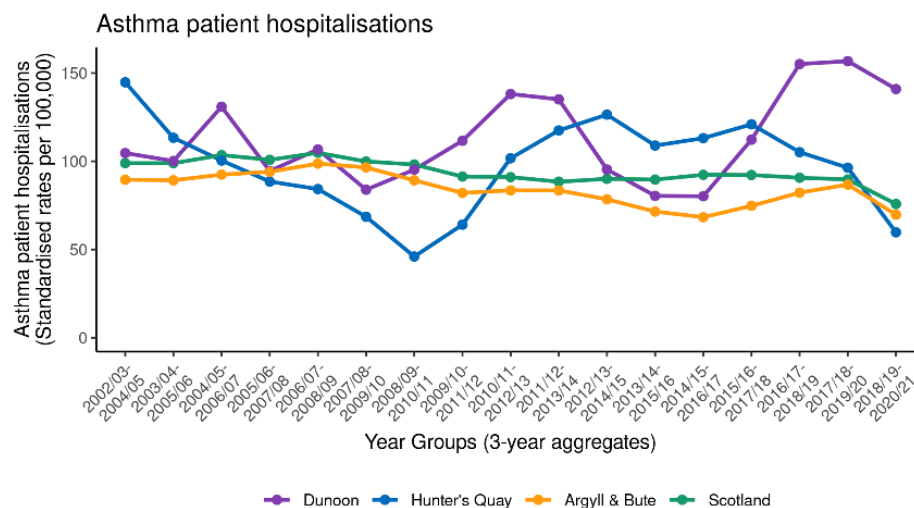
Whilst the rate within Dunoon is trending downwards, the hospitalisation rate of **857 per 100,000** is still higher than comparator region of Hunter's Quay (562 per 100,000), Argyll and Bute (525 per 100,000) and across Scotland (621 per 100,000). Positive reflections should be taken to see that the Alcohol Related Admissions rate has dropped from a peak of 2,775 per 100,000 in 2009/10.

Interpreting the data

The supporting confidence interval chart for Dunoon below shows that whilst not statistically significant compared to Scotland or Hunter's Quay, there is close overlap to the Argyll and Bute boundaries.



Asthma Related Admissions



Source: ScotPHO

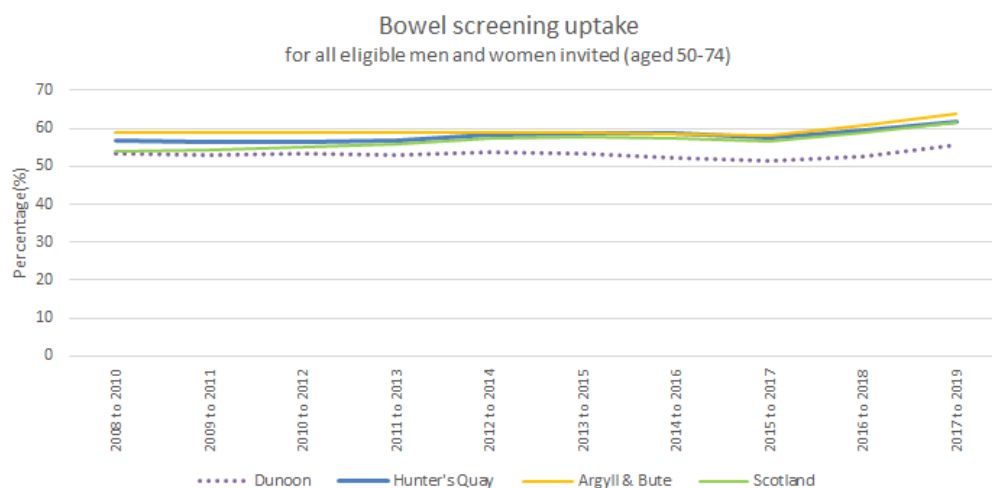
What is this telling us?

Within the Asthma Related Admissions, the rate of this is relatively low, compared to Alcohol Admissions and as a totality of all hospitalisations. Within Dunoon, the rate of this (**141 per 100,000** for 2018/19-2020/21) is double Hunter's Quay and Argyll and Bute, and almost twice the Scotland Rate.

Interpreting the data

Numerators for this are relatively low, which explains the variability within the above graph.

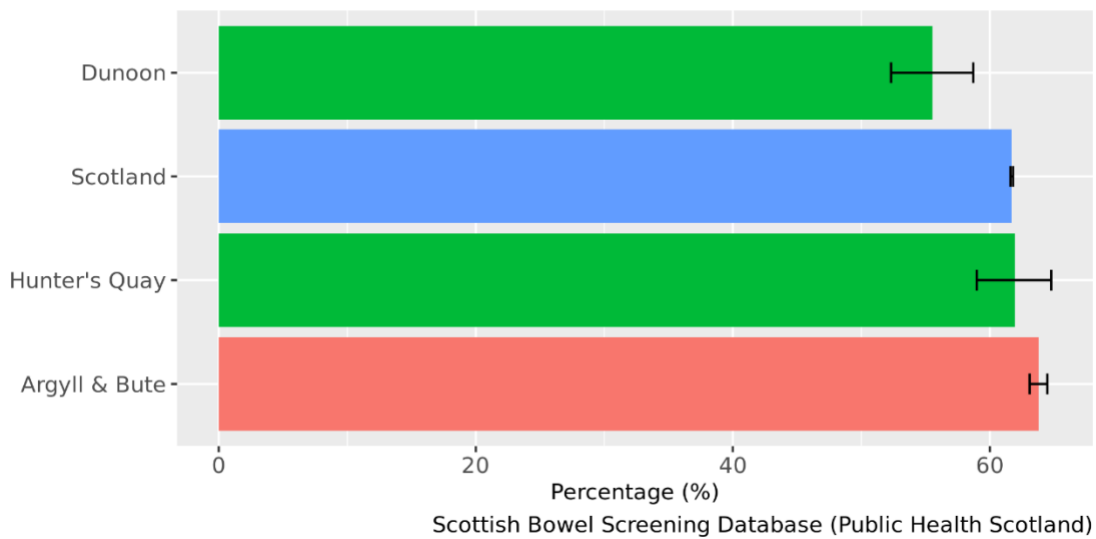
Bowel Screening



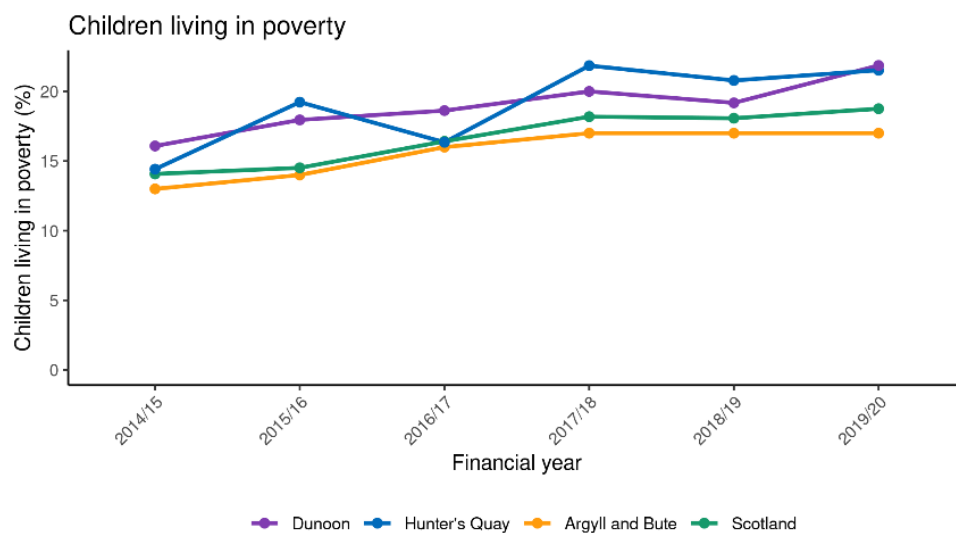
What is this telling us?

The percentage uptake of Bowel Screening in Dunoon (**55.3% for 2017-2019**) is consistently lower than Hunter's Quay (**61.9% for 2017-2019**) and consistently statistically significantly lower compared to Argyll and Bute and Scotland.

Bowel screening uptake (2017 to 2019 aggregates)



Children living in Poverty

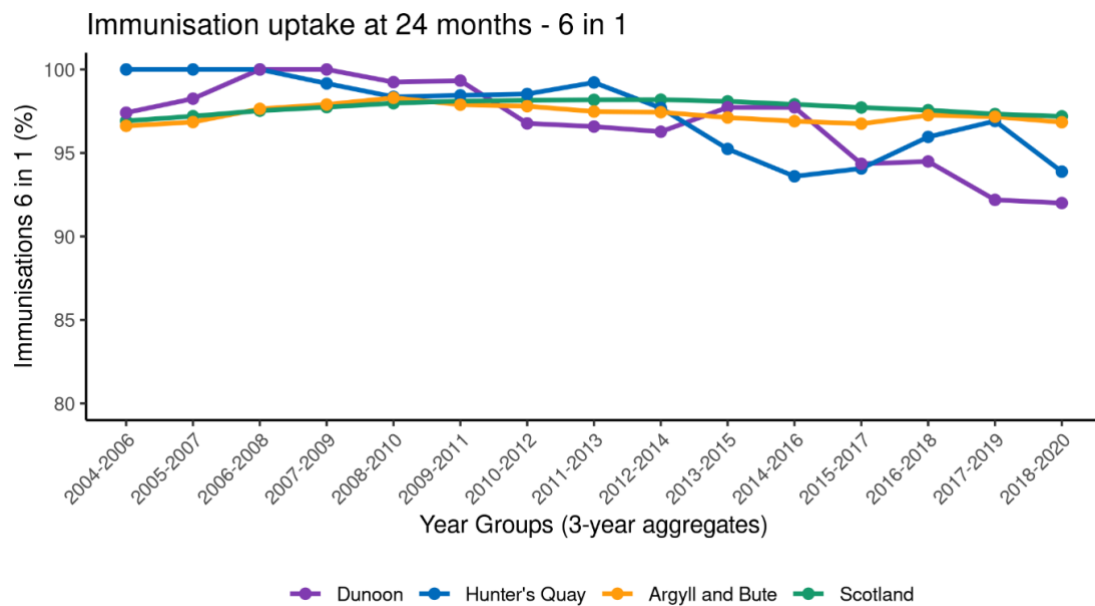


Source: Improvement Service

What is this telling us?

21.9% of children in Dunoon are living in Poverty, compared to 21.5% in Hunter's Quay, 17% in Argyll and Bute and 18.8% in Scotland.

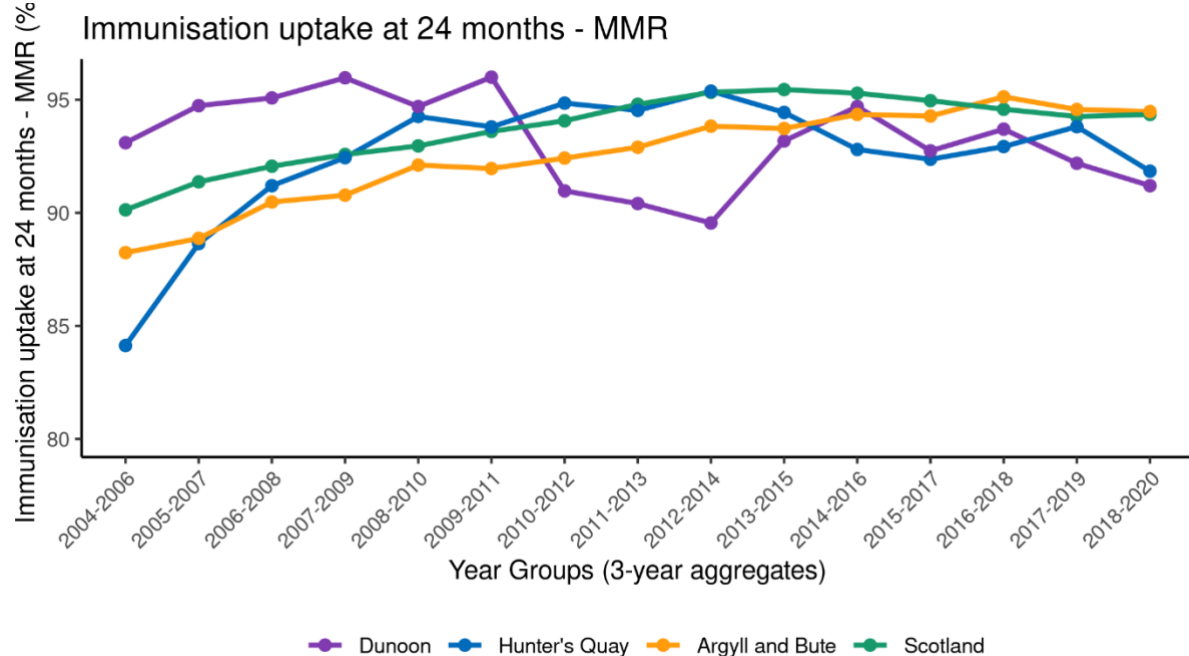
Immunisations: 6 in 1



Source: ScotPHO

What is this telling us? The percentage of children at 24 with uptake on the 6 in 1 immunisation in Dunoon is lower than national and council comparator regions, with latest 3-year aggregate percentage of **92%**.

Immunisations MMR



Source: ScotPHO

What is this telling us? MMR immunisation uptake at 24months in Dunoon, as a 3-year aggregate was at **91.2%** in period 2018-2020, compared to 94.4% for Scotland and 94.5% for Argyll and Bute. Hunter's Quay for this period is **91.8%**.

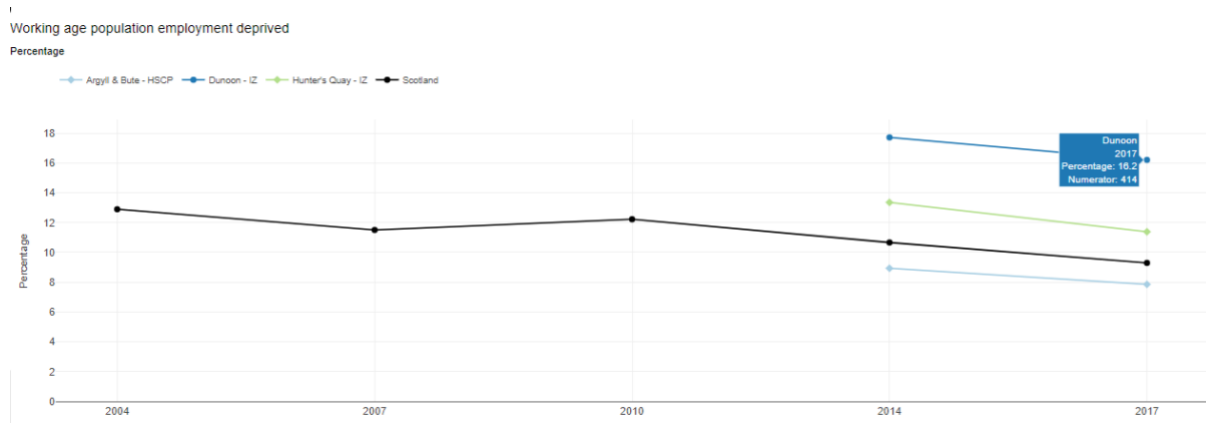
Economy and Benefits

The following section will look at metrics which related for Economy, Benefits, and Income. A range of different indicators are available, from a range of different sources, that can give proxy indicators of poverty.

Working age population employment deprived

Definition: Percentage of working age population (16-64 years) classified as employment deprived within SIMD income domain. Calculated using 2011 base population estimates (Population 16-64yr olds).

Data is only currently available up to 2017.



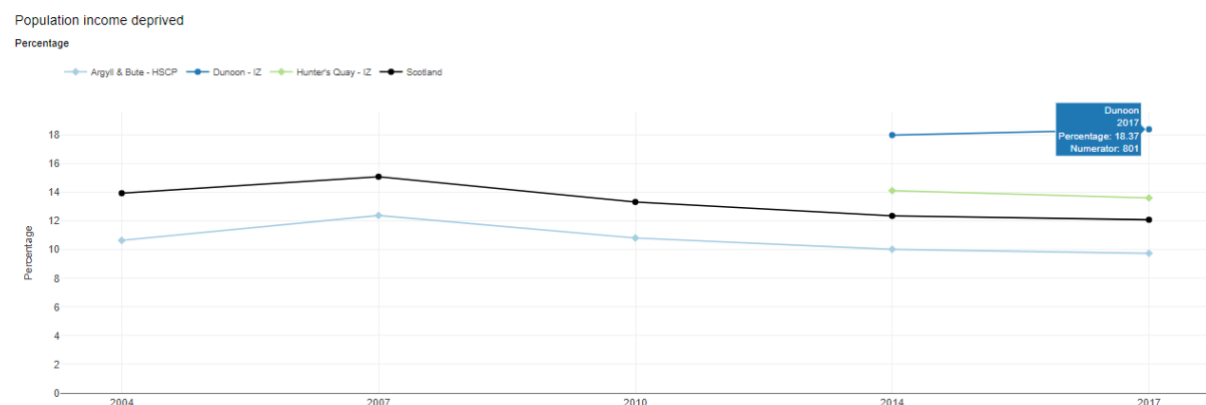
Source: ScotPHO

What is this telling us? 16.2% of Dunoon's working age population were classified as employment deprived, over twice the percentage of Argyll and Bute (7.8%). The definition of this is "the percentage of working age population (16-64 years) classified as employment deprived within SIMD income domain."

Interpreting the data Calculated using 2011 base population estimates (Population 16-64yr olds)."

Population Income Deprived

Definition: Percentage of total population classified as income deprived within SIMD income domain. Calculated using 2011 base population estimates.



Source: ScotPHO

What is this telling us? Using the SIMD data to look at income deprivation, 18.4% of Dunoon were classified as income deprived in 2017.

Population in receipt of out of work benefits

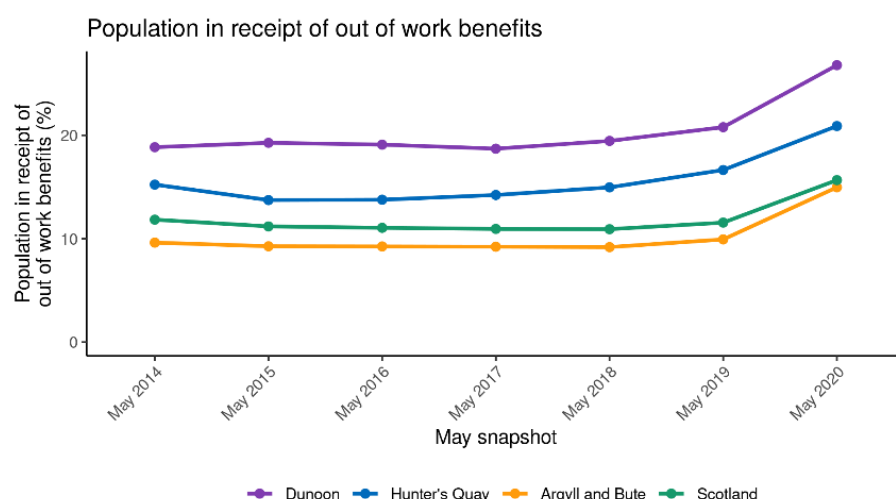
Within the Improvement Service CPOP tool methodology, the measure is identified as “a proxy indicator for poverty and an indicator of economic wellbeing of the community.”⁵

Out of Work Benefits as defined in the Stat-Xplore dataset:

- Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Incapacity Benefit (IB)
- Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)
- Income Support (IS) where Carer's Allowance (CA) not also in payment
- Pension Credit (PC) where Carer's Allowance (CA) not also in payment
- Universal Credit Out of Work (UC OOW) where conditionality regime is one of Searching for Work, Preparing for Work or Planning for Work.
- Universal Credit No Work Requirements (UC NWR) where conditionality regime is No Work Requirements.

All recipients of any of the out-of-work benefits are included in one of the categories for this field and may or may not be additionally in receipt of other benefits not listed here.

More information is available on the DWP Stat-Xplore website⁶.



Source: Improvement Service

What is this telling us? Taken from May Snapshots, the 2020 values will be impacted by COVID-19. The percentage of Dunoon's population in receipt of out of work benefits has been consistently higher than comparator regions.

Interpreting the data Using variety of metrics from the DWP Stat-Xplore portal, number of metrics have been analysed. These are taken as a rate of the population, appropriate to the age groups entitled.

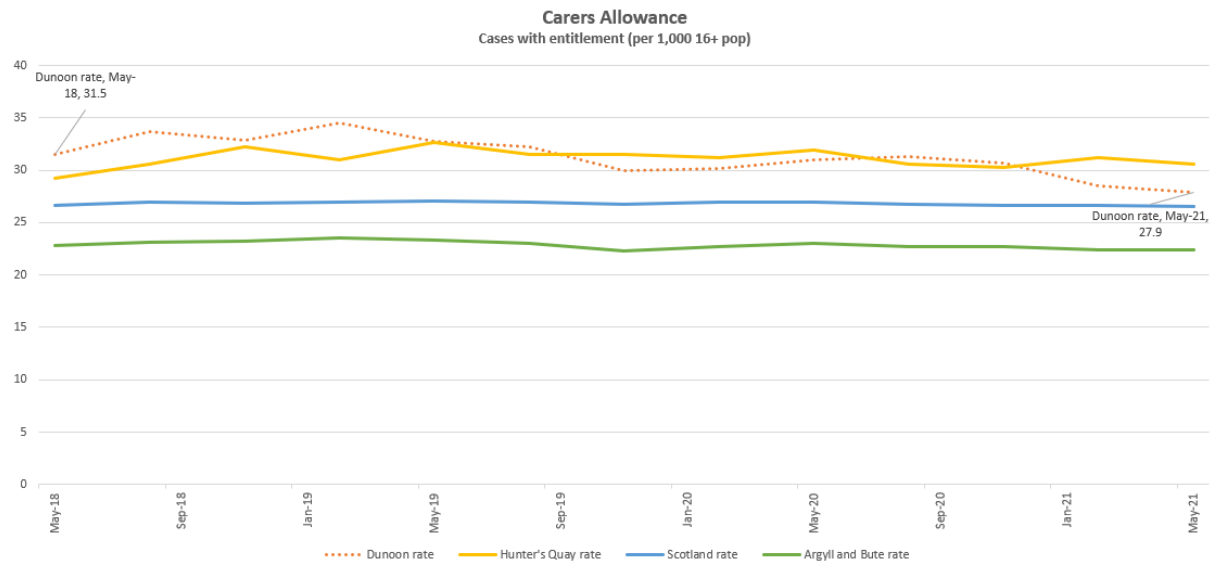
⁵ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1muNIJmWgWj5FA2vU1lYzQ4NMgWuH_vzh/view CPOP Methodology Document (Oct 2022) accessed Nov 2023

⁶ [https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/metadata/Ben_Com/Benefit%20Combinations%20\(Out%20of%20Work\).html](https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/metadata/Ben_Com/Benefit%20Combinations%20(Out%20of%20Work).html) Nov 2023

Carers Allowance

The definition of Carer's Allowance (CA) is a non-contributory benefit for people:

- who look after a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours a week
 - who are not gainfully employed (i.e., not earning more than £95 per week after certain deductions)
- and who are not in full-time education



Source: DWP Stat-Xplore

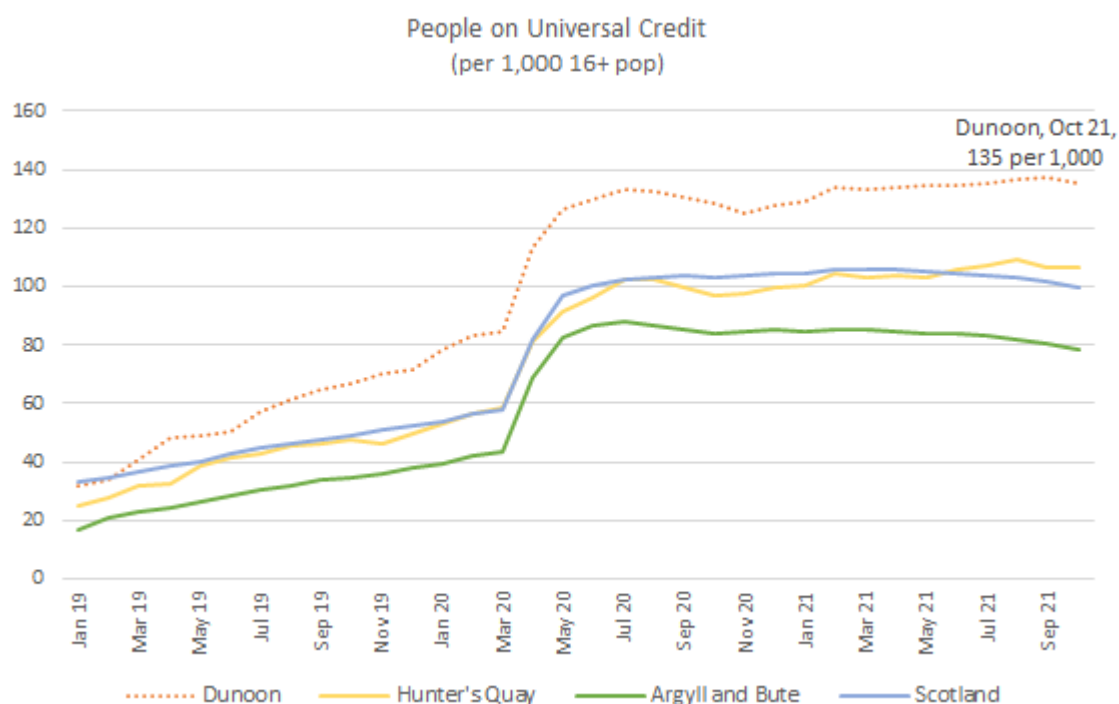
What is this telling us? The rate of Carers allowance within Dunoon has decreased from **31.5 per 1,000 (16+)** in May 2018, down to **27.9 per 1,000 in May 2021**.

Universal Credit

Definition: Universal Credit is a single payment for each household to help with living costs for those on a low income or out of work. It is replacing six benefits, commonly referred to as the legacy benefits:

- Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Income Support
- Working Tax Credit
- Child Tax Credit
- Housing Benefit

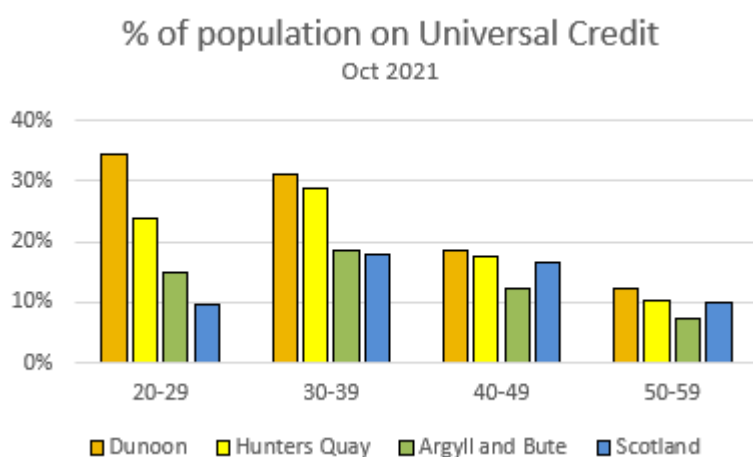
Support for housing costs, children and childcare costs are integrated into Universal Credit. It also provides additions for people with a disability, health condition or caring responsibilities which may prevent them from working.



Source: DWP Stat-Xplore

Interpreting the data Volumes have increased as Universal Credit has rolled out, with rate in Dunoon of 135 per 1,000 of 16+ population on Universal Credit.

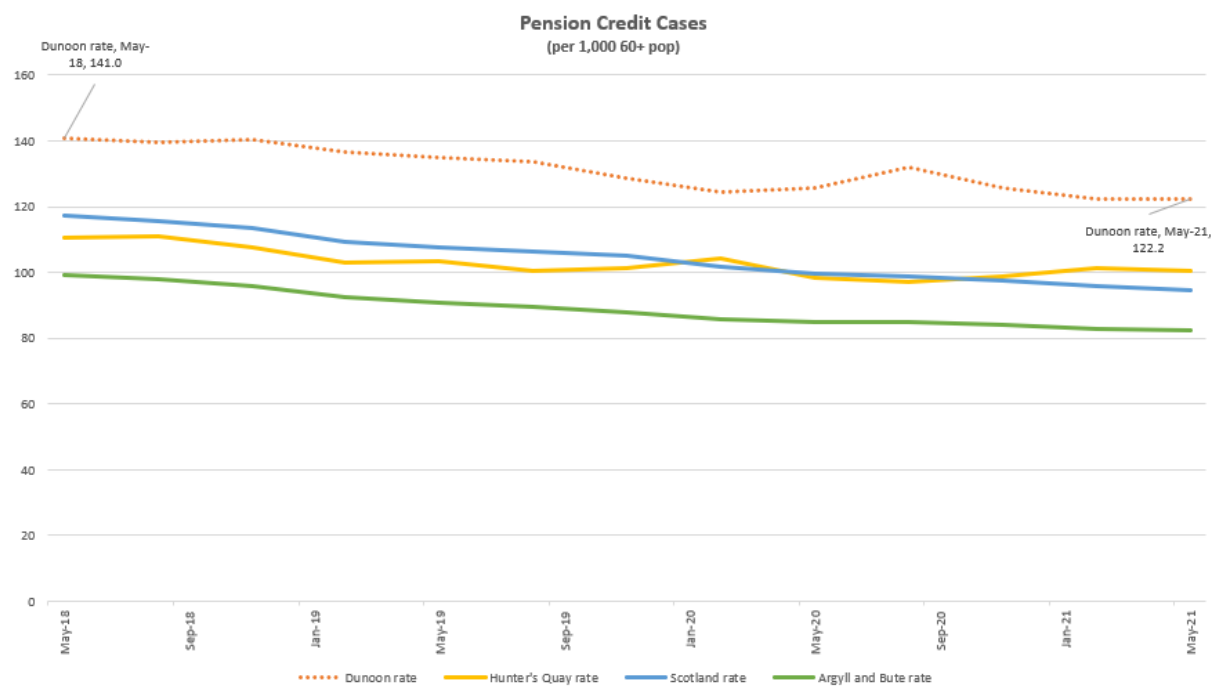
The Universal Credit data is published a detailed level, including by age bands. Additional analysis can be undertaken to inform and enhance awareness within the community.



What is this telling us? 34% of the 20-29 population within Dunoon are claiming Universal Credit, compared to 24% in Hunter's Quay, 15% across Argyll and Bute and 10% across Scotland. The percentage of 30-39 year olds claiming Universal Credit is closer, with 31% in Dunoon compared to 29% in Hunter's Quay.

Pensions Credit Cases

Definition: Pension Credit guarantees that no-one aged 60 and over need live on an income of less than a guaranteed amount. These amounts are more if pensioners have caring responsibilities, are severely disabled or have housing costs. The guaranteed credit works by topping up pensioners' weekly income to this level.

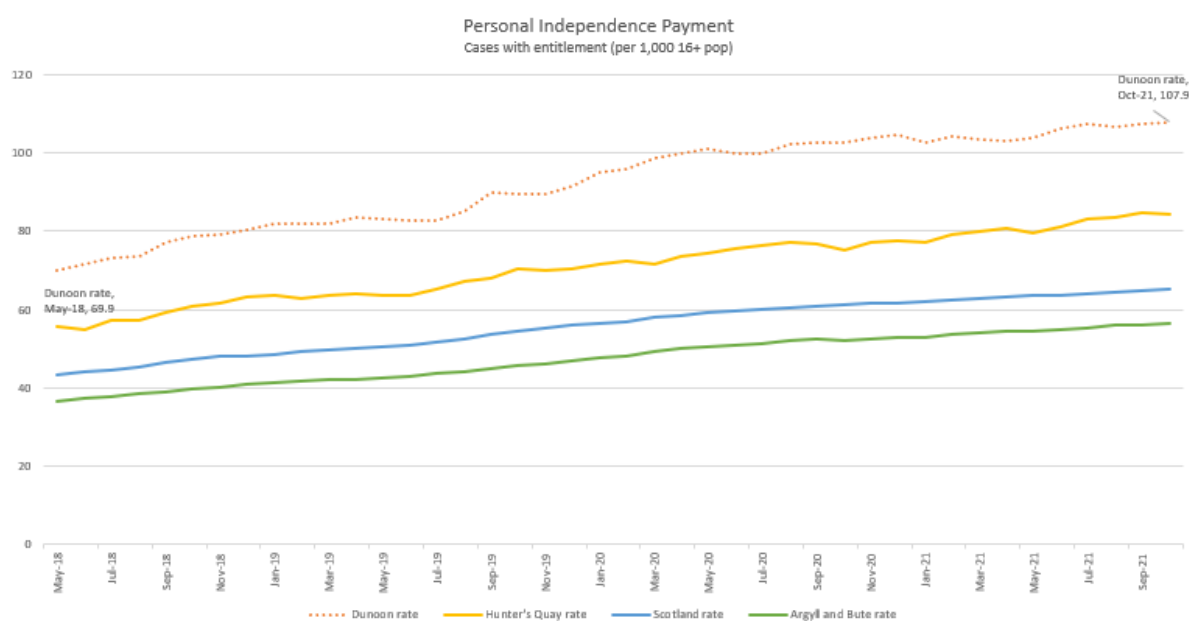


What is this telling us? Within the Dunoon Population aged 60+, the rate per 1,000 is consistently higher than comparator regions. This has declined down from 141 per 1,000 in May 2018 to **122 per 1,000** in May 2021.

Personal Independence Payment

Definition: Personal Independence Payment (PIP) helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health.

From 8th April 2013 DWP started to replace Disability Living Allowance for working age people with Personal Independence Payment (PIP).



What is this telling us? The rate of individuals aged 16+ that have Personal Independence Payment cases with entitlement in Dunoon is consistently higher, with the rate gap extending against comparator regions. This rate per 1,000 16+ has increased from 70 in May 2018 to **108 in Oct 2021**.

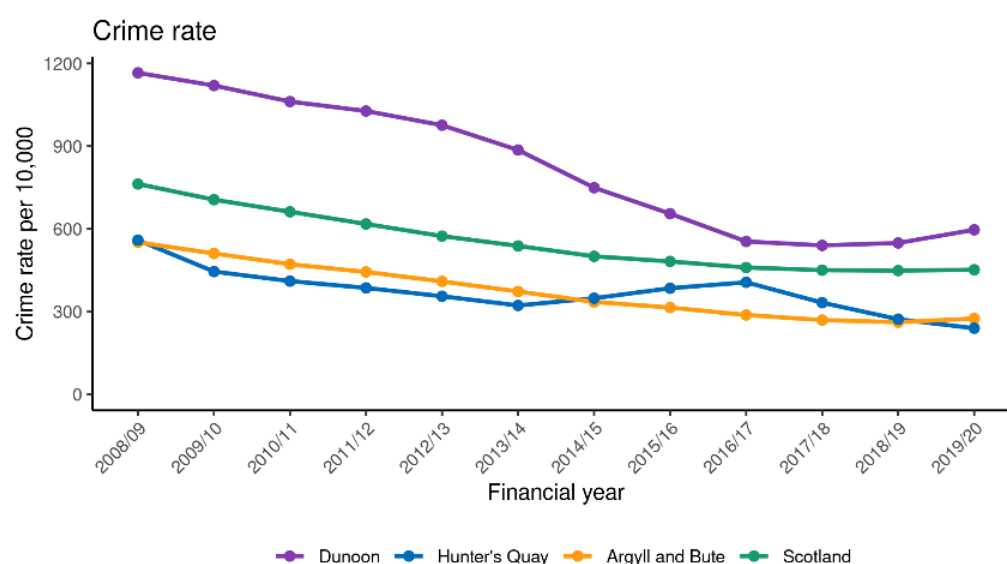
Interpreting the data The definition of PIP if aged 16 to 64 and have a health condition or disability where:

- have had difficulties with daily living or getting around (or both) for 3 months
- expect these difficulties to continue for at least 9 months (unless individual is terminally ill with less than 6 months to live)

The amount the individual gets depends on how the condition affects the individual, not the condition itself. Individuals are assessed by a health professional to work out the level of help given.

Crime Rate

Definition: Crime data are taken from the SIMD crime domain. These are calculated on a different basis to the total crime figures published by Scottish Government and Police Scotland (SIMD ignores certain crime types, crimes that occur near police stations and crime that cannot be referenced to a location) ⁷



Source: Improvement Service

What is this telling us? Whilst overall crime rate has been steadily decreasing since 2008 / 2009 in Dunoon, this rate is still higher than across comparator regions including Scotland. The rate in 2019/2020 was 595 per 10,000

⁷ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1muNlJmWgWj5FA2vU1IYzQ4NMgwuH_vzh/view Crime Rate Calculation page 32

Using the data

This profile was reviewed in consultation with Project Town Lead and through ongoing engagement with the Project Town Steering Group. The Steering Group selected key inequality areas standing out from the data. A quantitative infographic was created on the key inequality areas to support engagement with local partners. The Community Link Lead then used those as a starting point further explore inequalities in Dunoon through qualitative data collection and community conversations. A report and infographic on qualitative data was created from this work.

The [data journey](#) is detailed on the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme webpages including [blogs](#) on the process, data documents for all the Project Towns and a [‘How to’ Guide](#) for the creation of these reports.

Understanding the community, including inequalities, through both a quantitative and qualitative process has supported consistent understanding across range of domain partners. These domain partners collaborate into undertaking Place and Wellbeing Assessments on local plans and programmes.

Keep up to Date

As well as our web pages, you can also keep up to date on our latest news, learnings and reflections about the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme, by following us on X (@placeforwellbeing) and LinkedIn (Planning and Place Based Approaches).

Sources and Indicators

[ScotPHO](#) – Male and Female Life Expectancy, Deaths (Aged 15-44, All ages, Early deaths from cancer, Early deaths from coronary heart disease), Bowel screening uptake, Hospitalisations (Asthma, CHD, COPD, Emergency), Multiple emergency admissions aged >65, Alcohol-related hospital admissions, Road traffic accident casualties, Population prescribed medication for anxiety, depression and psychosis, Healthy birth weight, Child dental health in P1 and P7, Child healthy weight in P1, Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks, Children in low income families, Immunisation uptake at 24 months – 6 in 1 and MMR, Developmental concerns at 27-30 months, Live births, Maternal obesity, Premature births, Update of HPV vaccine in S3 girls, People in 15% most ‘access deprived’ areas, Population within 500 metres of a derelict site.

[National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) – Population (Total, Gender ratio, Working age, Over 65, Living in most deprived SIMD quintile) and Households (Total, Occupied, Single Occupant tax discount, Exempt from council tax, Council tax bands A-C and F-H)

[Improvement Service](#) – Children living in poverty, Population in receipt of out-of-work benefits, Crime Rate.

[Scottish Government](#) – Educational attainment of school leavers, Child benefit, First time mothers aged under 19, Average travel time to a GP and primary school, Children in households receiving child benefits, Highest qualification score, First time mothers under 19, Mean house prices

DWP Stat-Xplore – Universal Credit, Personal Independence Payment, Attendance Allowance, Pension Credit, Carers Allowance