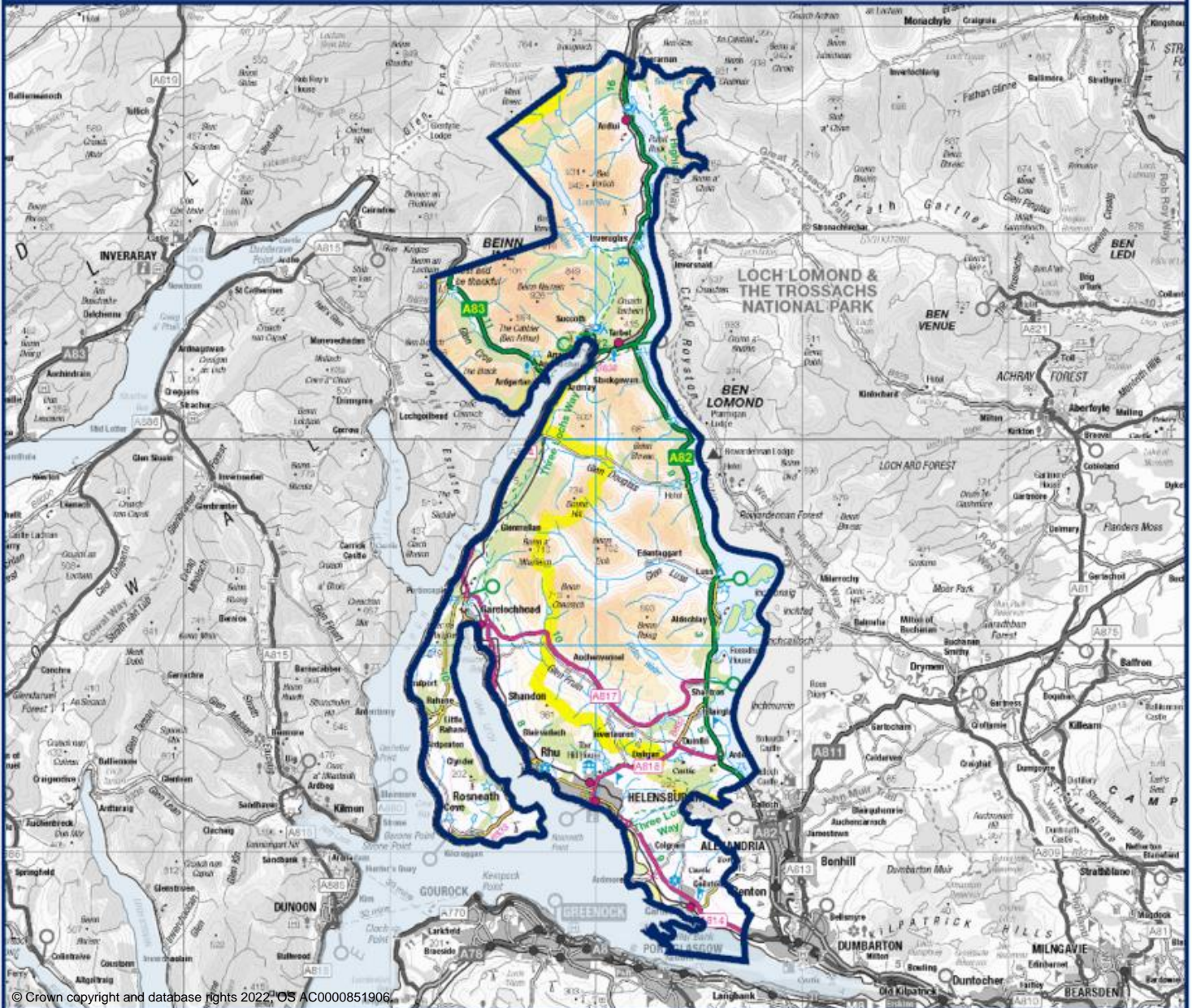


HELENSBURGH & LOMOND

Partnership Profile Demography and Deprivation



Public Health Intelligence
November 2022



The Public Health Intelligence team are part of the Directorate of Public Health of NHS Highland and provide an expert resource on epidemiology, demography and population health evidence.



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Introduction

This report provides an overview of Helensburgh and Lomond's current and future population structure. It also provides information about the population dynamics of Helensburgh and Lomond and areas within Helensburgh and Lomond, the geography, and the life circumstances of people living in the area.

All data are presented for Helensburgh and Lomond and, where available, intermediate zones or neighbourhoods within Helensburgh and Lomond. Comparisons are made to the Argyll and Bute local authority and Scotland.

Further profile reports will present information covering a range of topics relating to health status (morbidity and mortality) across the life course, health behaviours and health harms from alcohol, tobacco and other substances. The reports do not cover information on the use or provision of health or social care services which other colleagues in NHS Highland may provide.

Geographies and populations

Profile reports are available for nine community partnerships in Highland local authority and four community planning groups in Argyll and Bute local authority. These partnership areas are the focus of action to improve the health of the people and communities in the area covered by NHS Highland Health Board.

This report uses four levels of geography: local authority, partnership area, intermediate zone and data zone. Local authorities, intermediate zones and data zones are nationally agreed geographical areas with defined boundaries. Partnership areas are locally defined geographies created without reference to national geographies. Therefore, partnership areas and national geographies may not neatly align.

The intermediate zone is the smallest spatial unit most commonly used for releasing and presenting potentially sensitive statistical data and reporting measures of population health. Most measures, and figures presented in this report are aggregations from data zones to higher geographical levels. The number of events in the intermediate geographies that best align with a partnership area may not sum to the exact total.

The population estimates for the intermediate zones and partnership areas presented in the profiles are aggregations of data zone-level populations provided by National Records of Scotland (NRS)¹. These are called small area population estimates (SAPE). The latest estimates are based upon the

2011 census, with an adjustment made annually for the number of births, deaths and an estimate of migration. Future estimates will be rebased on the 2022 census when the results become available.

The population projections used in this report were produced by the Improvement Service (IS)².

They are based on Housing Market Areas (HMAs) defined by the Argyll and Bute Council and the Highland Council.

Deprivation and Inequalities

This report presents some information on deprivation using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)³. The SIMD is an area-based measure of relative deprivation rather than household or individual deprivation. The SIMD can help to understand the life circumstances and health outcomes of people living in areas identified as experiencing high levels of deprivation.

Health inequalities have been defined as the “unjust and avoidable differences in people’s health across the population and between specific population groups”⁴. Inequalities are not caused by a single issue, and can occur by gender, income, deprivation, ethnicity, disability, geography and other factors.

The SIMD is used to monitor health inequalities by dividing the population into five groups (quintiles) or ten groups (deciles) based on their area deprivation level.

The SIMD represents deprivation less accurately in rural areas⁵. The statistical indicators used in the index do not capture the nature of rural disadvantage, and poor households in rural areas are unlikely to be spatially concentrated. Rural areas tend to be less socially homogeneous than urban ones in terms of deprivation, and deprived households in rural areas are unlikely to make much statistical impact on a small area (data zone) basis. A consequence is that rural disadvantage is less visible and ‘less easily tractable’ than in urban areas.

Further information on the geographies, populations and other terms used within the report are available in the [Glossary](#).

Helensburgh and Lomond Summary

- The partnership area of Helensburgh and Lomond includes the settlements of Helensburgh, Garelochhead, Cardross, Rhu, Kilcreggan and Rosneath.
- Almost three fifths of the population (59%) live in the urban area of Helensburgh (including Rhu). The remaining population live in accessible small towns (14%) and areas classified as accessible rural (27%) or remote rural (11.8%).
- As of 2021, Helensburgh and Lomond has a population of 25,834 people. 14.2% of the population are children aged 0-15 years, 62.2% are people aged 16-64 years and 23.6% are people aged 65 years and over.
- Helensburgh and Lomond has a higher proportion of those younger adult males than Argyll and Bute, likely due to the military population in the area.
- The population of Helensburgh and Lomond decreased by 8% in the period from 2002 to 2021, whereas the population of Scotland increased by 8%.
- Over this period, there was a 44% increase in the 65+ age group, a 14% reduction in the population aged 16-64 and a 28% reduction in in the population aged under 16 years.
- The ratio of 2.6 people of working age (16-64 years) to older people (age 65 years and over) in Helensburgh and Lomond is lower than in Scotland and higher than in Argyll and Bute.
- There were 156 live births to Helensburgh and Lomond residents in 2020.
- Birth rates have decreased over the last decade in both Helensburgh and Lomond and Argyll and Bute. The latest birth rates in Helensburgh and Lomond and Argyll and Bute are both significantly lower than in Scotland.
- Within Helensburgh and Lomond, the latest birth rates in the small areas of Garelochhead and Lomond Shore are lowest and are significantly lower than in Scotland.
- The mortality rate in Helensburgh and Lomond has consistently been lower than that of Argyll and Bute since 2007-09 and is significantly lower than the mortality rate of Scotland for the most recent time point.

- Following the pattern seen in Argyll and Bute and Scotland, improvement in the mortality rate in Helensburgh and Lomond has stalled⁶. It is a significant concern that a sentinel measure of population health and social progress is not improving.
- Population projections are informed by past trends in births, deaths and migration.
- The annual number of deaths in the area exceeds the number of births, and population growth depends on net migration gain or changes in the military population.
- The latest available population projections estimate that the overall population of Helensburgh and Lomond will decrease between 2018 and 2030.
- The number and proportion of people in the 65-74, 75-84 and 85+ age groups are projected to increase, whereas the population aged 0-15 years, 16-44 years and 45-64 years are projected to decrease.
- Projected demographic changes indicate that the ratio of people of working age to people aged 65 years and older will further decrease.
- SIMD 2020 identifies three data zones in Helensburgh and Lomond that are in the 20% most deprived small areas in Scotland. These are all within Helensburgh.
- The majority of the population (71%) live in areas ranked within the least deprived SIMD quintiles 4 and 5.
- In SIMD 2020, 7.2% of the population of Helensburgh and Lomond were identified as being income deprived and 5.8% of the working age population were employment deprived. Both values are significantly lower than in Argyll and Bute and Scotland.
- Rural deprivation is an important concern. Those identified as income or employment deprived are found in all intermediate geography areas.

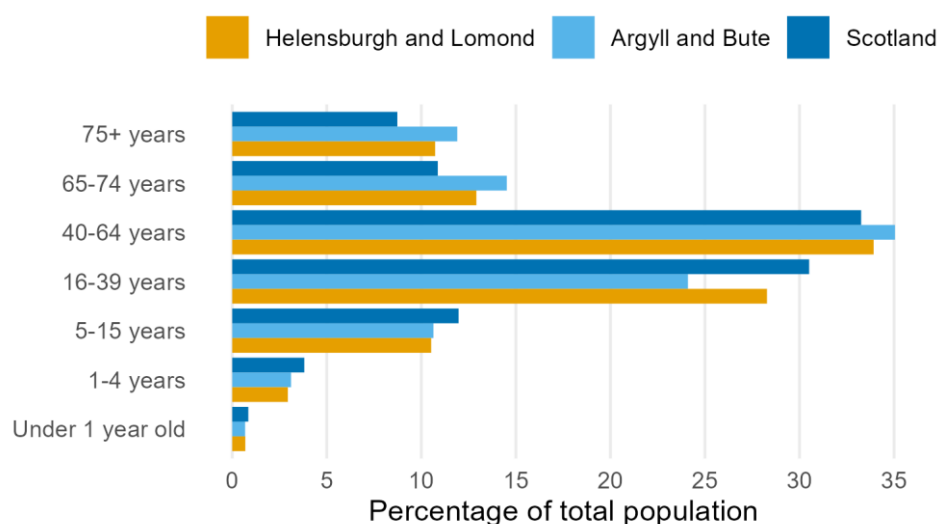
Current Population

Table 1: Current estimated population by age group

Age Band	Helensburgh and Lomond	Argyll and Bute	Scotland
All ages	25,834	86,220	5,479,900
Under 1 year old	179	583	46,782
1-4 years	760	2,680	208,655
5-15 years	2,718	9,178	656,085
16-39 years	7,307	20,780	1,671,841
40-64 years	8,763	30,222	1,822,676
65-74 years	3,336	12,521	595,578
75+ years	2,771	10,256	478,283
85+ years	730	2,667	131,309
0-15 years	3,657	12,441	911,522
16-64 years	16,070	51,002	3,494,517
65+ years	6,107	22,777	1,073,861

Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates 2021

Figure 1: Percentage of the population by age group



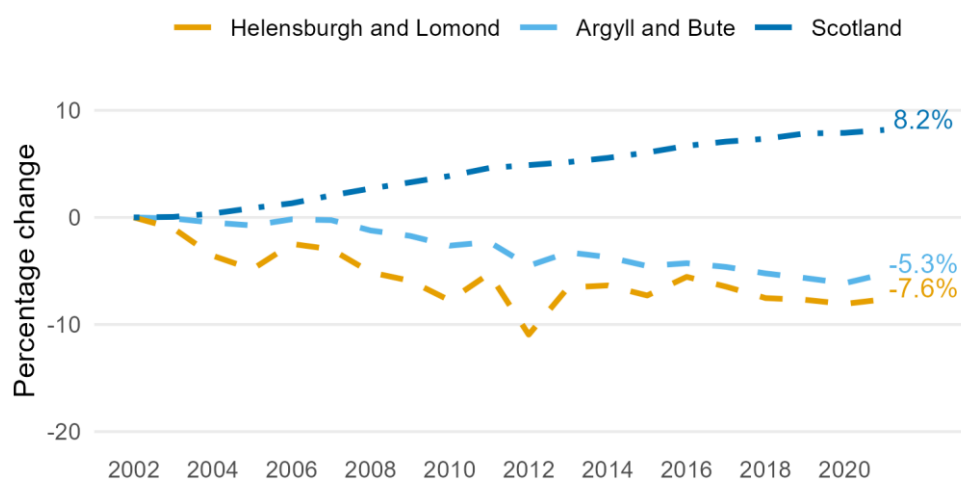
Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates 2021

Table 2: Percentage of the population by age group

Age Band	Helensburgh and Lomond	Argyll and Bute	Scotland
All ages	25,834	86,220	5,479,900
Under 1 year old	0.7	0.7	0.8
1-4 years	2.9	3.1	3.8
5-15 years	10.5	10.6	12.0
16-39 years	28.3	24.1	30.5
40-64 years	33.9	35.0	33.3
65-74 years	12.9	14.5	10.9
75+ years	10.7	11.9	8.7
85+ years	2.8	3.1	2.4
0-15 years	14.2	14.4	16.6
16-64 years	62.2	59.1	63.8
65+ years	23.6	26.4	19.6

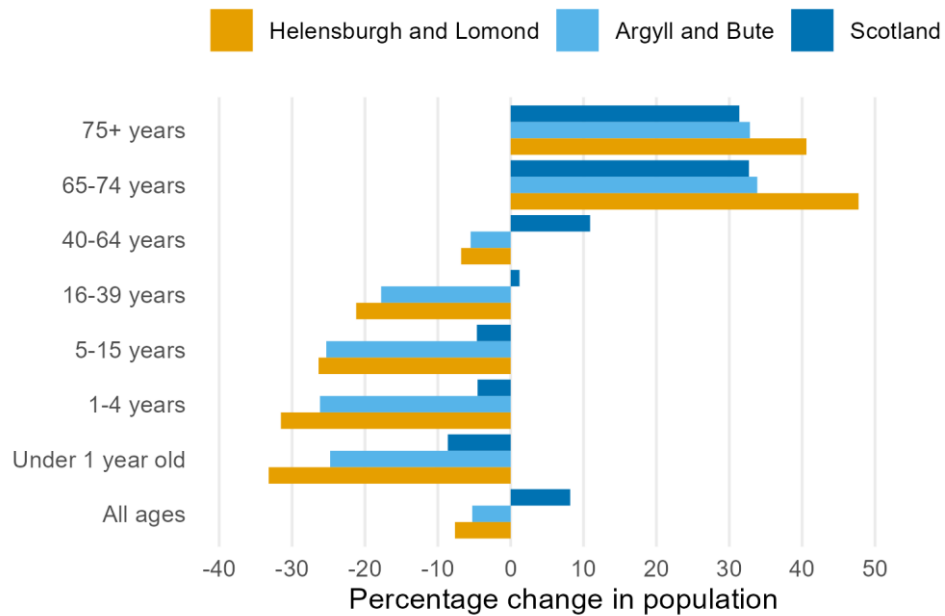
Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates 2021

Figure 2: Percentage change in total population, 2002 to 2021



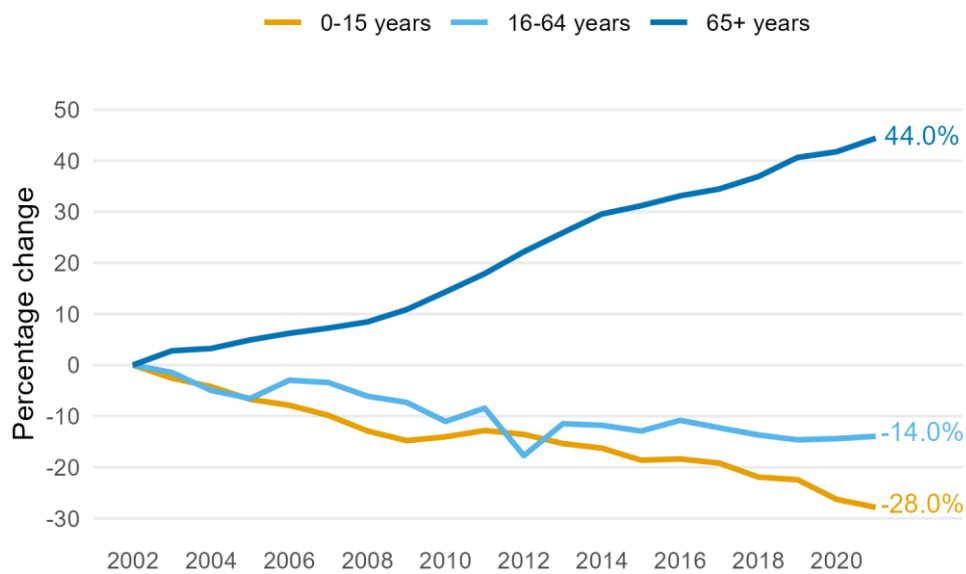
Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates 2021

Figure 3: Percentage change in the population by age group, 2002 to 2021



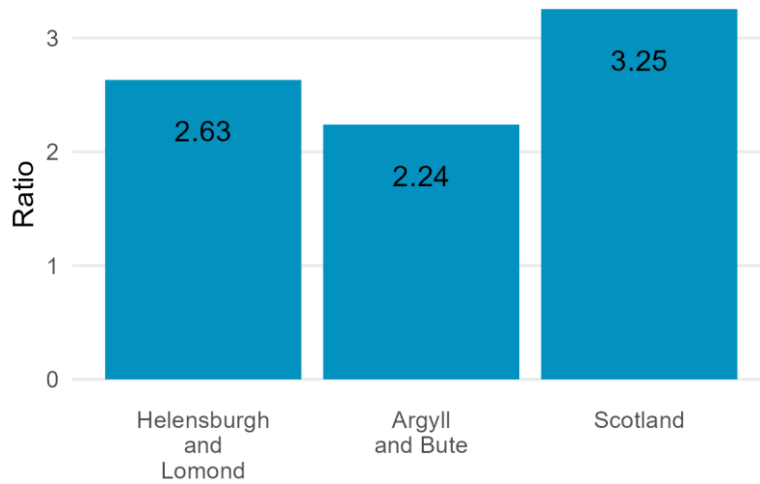
Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates 2021

Figure 4: Helensburgh and Lomond: Percentage change in the population by broad age group



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates 2021

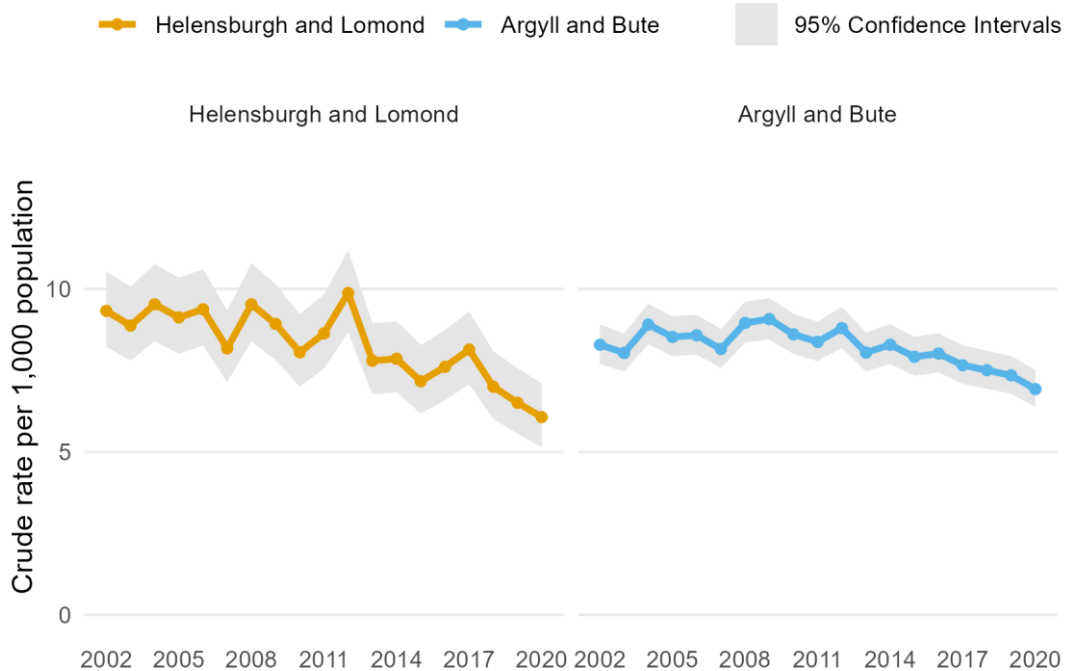
Figure 5: People of working age (16-64 years) for every person 65 years and older in 2021



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates 2021

Live Births

Figure 6: Annual births per 1,000 women aged 15-44¹, 2002 - 2020



Source: National Records Scotland

¹ Represents the degree of variability in the measures given by the 95% confidence intervals

Table 3: Number of live births and births per 1,000 women aged 15-44, 2020

	Number	Rate	Lower bound	Upper bound	Significance	
					Scotland	Council
Argyll and Bute	592	6.9	6.4	7.5	*	
NHS Highland	2,458	7.7	7.4	8.0	*	
Scotland	46,809	8.6	8.5	8.6		*
Oban, Lorn and the Isles	147	7.4	6.3	8.7		
Mid-Argyll, Kintyre and Islay	145	7.3	6.2	8.6		
Bute and Cowal	144	7.2	6.1	8.5	*	
Helensburgh and Lomond	156	6.1	5.2	7.1	*	

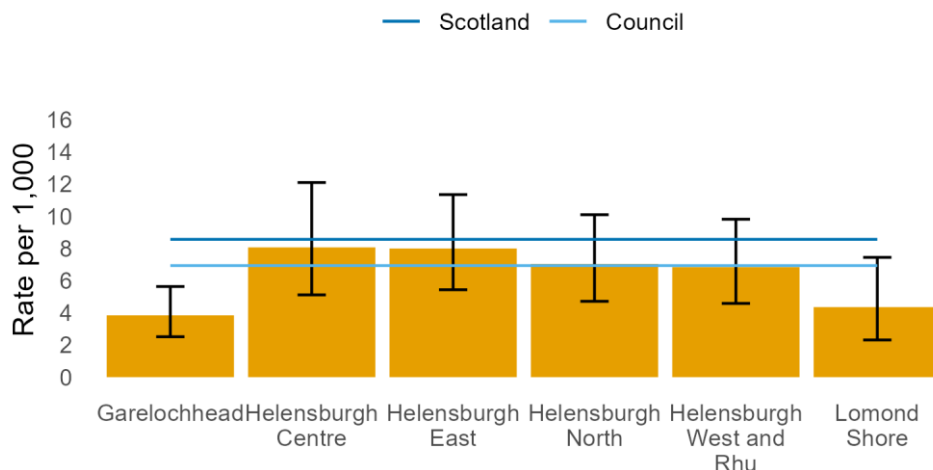
Source: National Records Scotland

Table 4: Number of live births and births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 by intermediate geographies in the area, 2020

	Number	Rate	Lower bound	Upper bound	Significance	
					Scotland	Council
Helensburgh Centre	23	8.1	5.1	12.1		
Helensburgh East	31	8.0	5.4	11.3		
Helensburgh North	29	7.0	4.7	10.1		
Helensburgh West and Rhu	29	6.8	4.6	9.8		
Lomond Shore	13	4.3	2.3	7.4	*	
Garelochhead	26	3.8	2.5	5.6	*	*

Source: National Records Scotland

Figure 7: Live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 by intermediate geographies¹, 2020

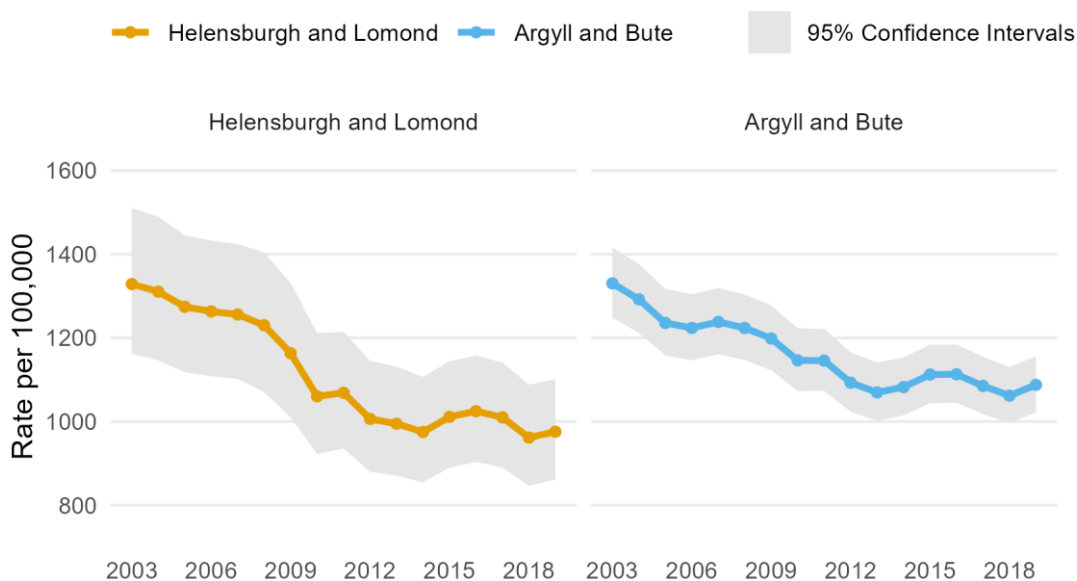


Source: National Records Scotland

1 Error bars (vertical lines at column series ends) show a 95% confidence interval range

Deaths - all ages

Figure 8: Age-sex standardised mortality rate (all ages) per 100,000 population¹, 2002 - 2020^{2,3}



Source: National Records Scotland

1 Represents the degree of variability in the measures given by the 95% confidence intervals. 2 The x-axis labels show the middle year of the aggregated time period. 3 Note: the y-axis scale does not start at zero

Table 5: Number of deaths and age-sex standardised mortality rates, 2018 - 2020

	Avg Annual Number	Rate	Lower bound	Upper bound	Significance	
					Scotland	Council
Argyll and Bute	1,126	1,087.7	1,022.3	1,156.0	*	
NHS Highland	3,751	1,050.7	1,016.2	1,086.0	*	
Scotland	59,983	1,166.3	1,156.7	1,176.0		*
Bute and Cowal	345	1,206.6	1,074.9	1,349.2		
Oban, Lorn and the Isles	243	1,141.9	992.5	1,306.2		
Mid-Argyll, Kintyre and Islay	262	1,063.6	932.1	1,207.7		
Helensburgh and Lomond	278	975.7	861.2	1,100.9	*	

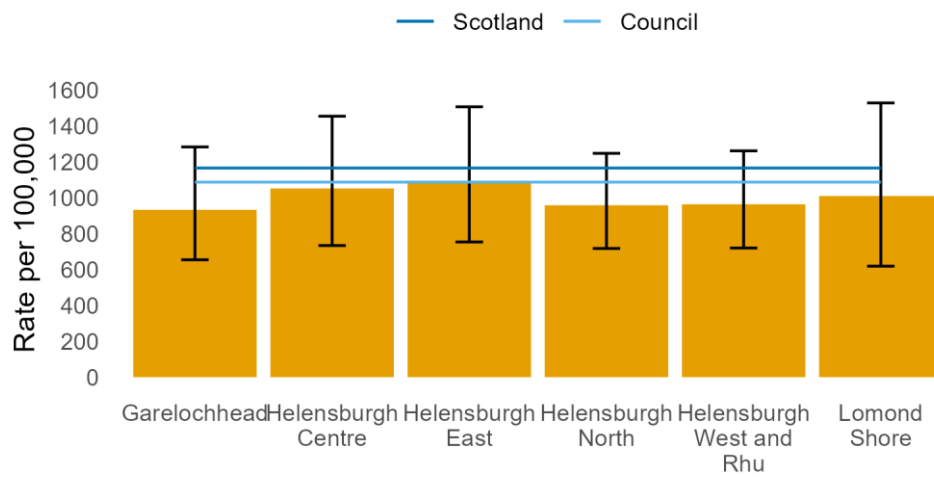
Source: National Records Scotland

Table 6: Age-sex standardised mortality rates by intermediate geography, 2018 - 2020

	Avg annual number	Rate	Lower bound	Upper bound	Significance	
					Scotland	Council
Helensburgh East	38.67	1,085.8	754.0	1,507.7		
Helensburgh Centre	40.33	1,052.4	734.0	1,455.2		
Lomond Shore	28.00	1,010.2	618.9	1,529.3		
Helensburgh West and Rhu	54.33	963.8	720.2	1,262.0		
Helensburgh North	64.67	958.4	717.6	1,248.2		
Garelochhead	42.00	933.1	654.6	1,283.8		

Source: National Records Scotland

Figure 9: Age-sex standardised mortality rates by intermediate geography¹, 2018 - 2020



Source: National Records Scotland

¹ Error bars (vertical lines at column series ends) show a 95% confidence interval range

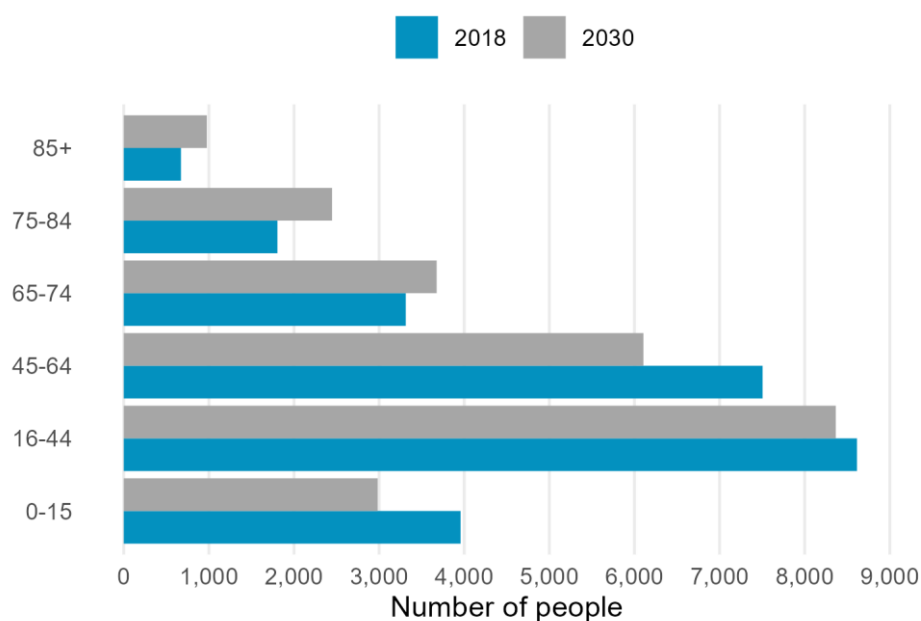
Population Projections

Table 7: Projected population by age group, 2018 - 2030

Year	0-15	16-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Totals
2018	3,957	8,614	7,505	3,313	1,805	672	25,866
2019	3,880	8,571	7,436	3,290	1,876	719	25,772
2020	3,778	8,567	7,364	3,273	1,943	746	25,671
2021	3,674	8,574	7,252	3,315	2,014	742	25,571
2022	3,582	8,564	7,134	3,267	2,152	760	25,459
2023	3,519	8,484	7,069	3,236	2,248	786	25,342
2024	3,417	8,458	6,972	3,267	2,316	798	25,228
2025	3,352	8,433	6,825	3,309	2,367	828	25,114
2026	3,259	8,395	6,719	3,379	2,417	837	25,006
2027	3,168	8,386	6,589	3,450	2,441	853	24,887
2028	3,090	8,388	6,392	3,566	2,460	877	24,773
2029	3,034	8,374	6,280	3,591	2,451	932	24,662
2030	2,983	8,365	6,105	3,676	2,447	976	24,552

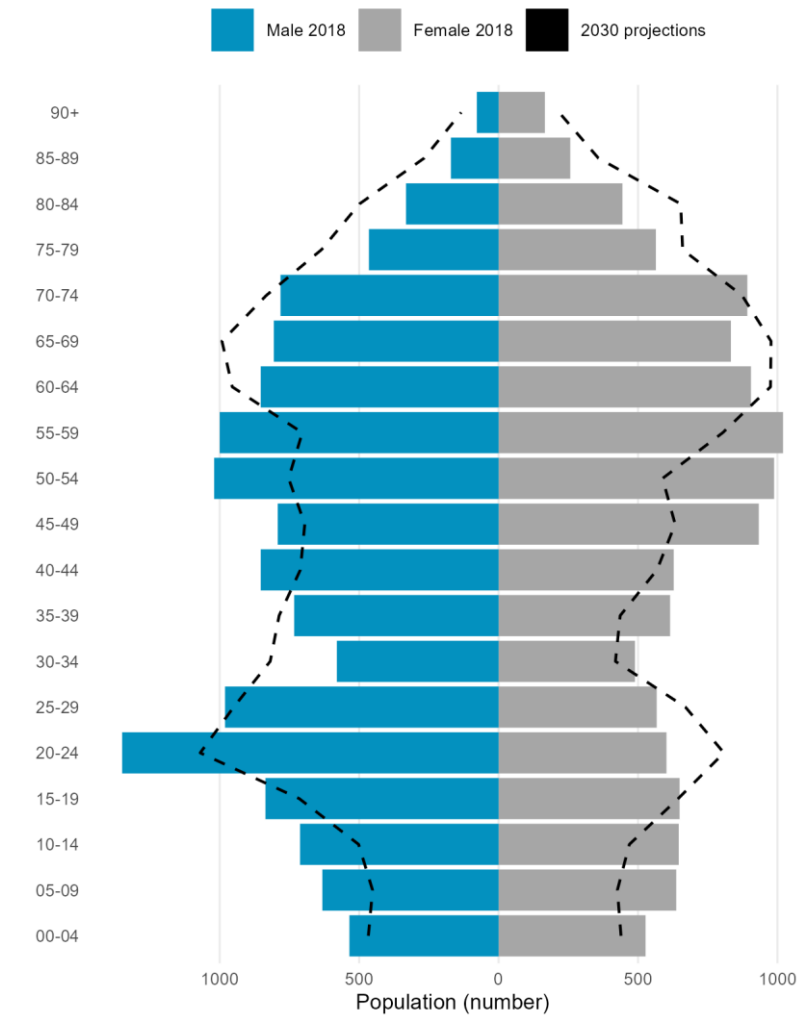
Source: Improvement Service Population Projections for Sub Council Areas 2018 based

Figure 10: Projected population by age group, 2018 - 2030



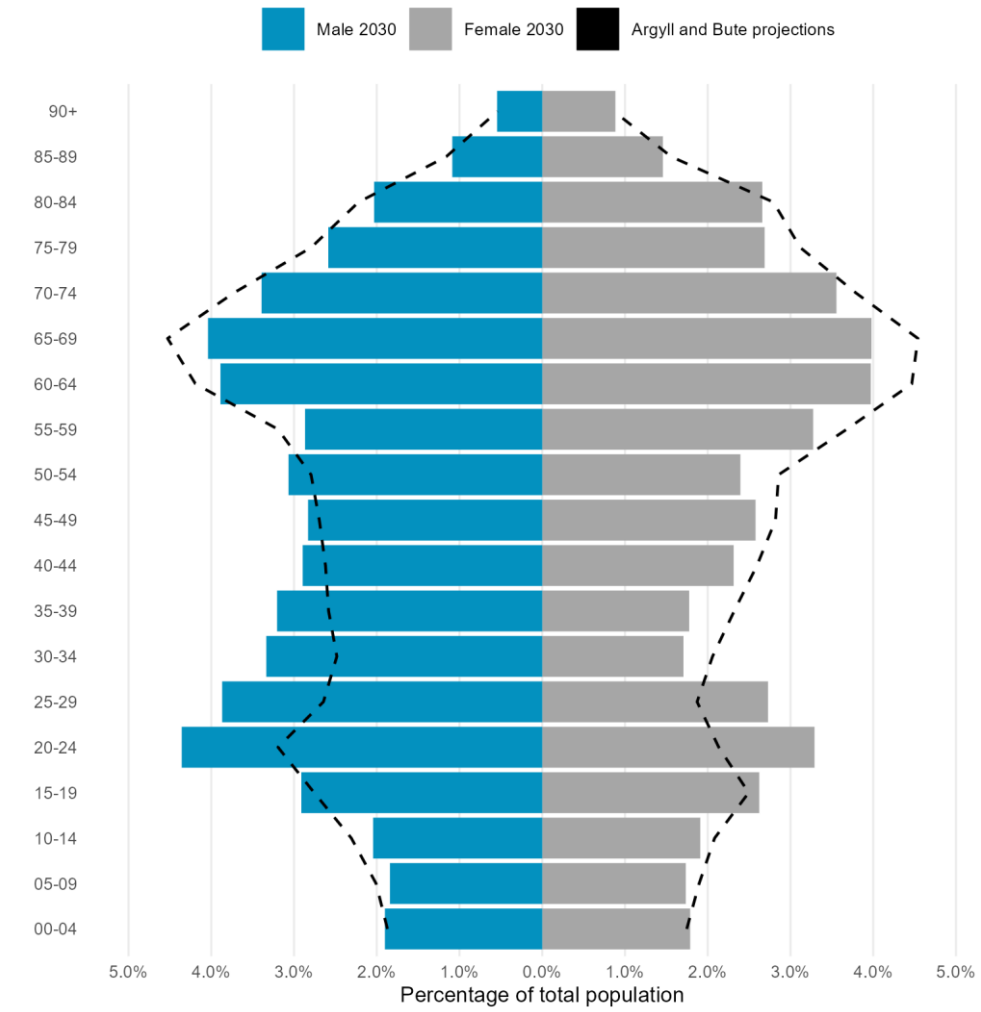
Source: Improvement Service Population Projections for Sub Council Areas 2018 based

Figure 11: Estimated population in 2018 and projected population in 2030



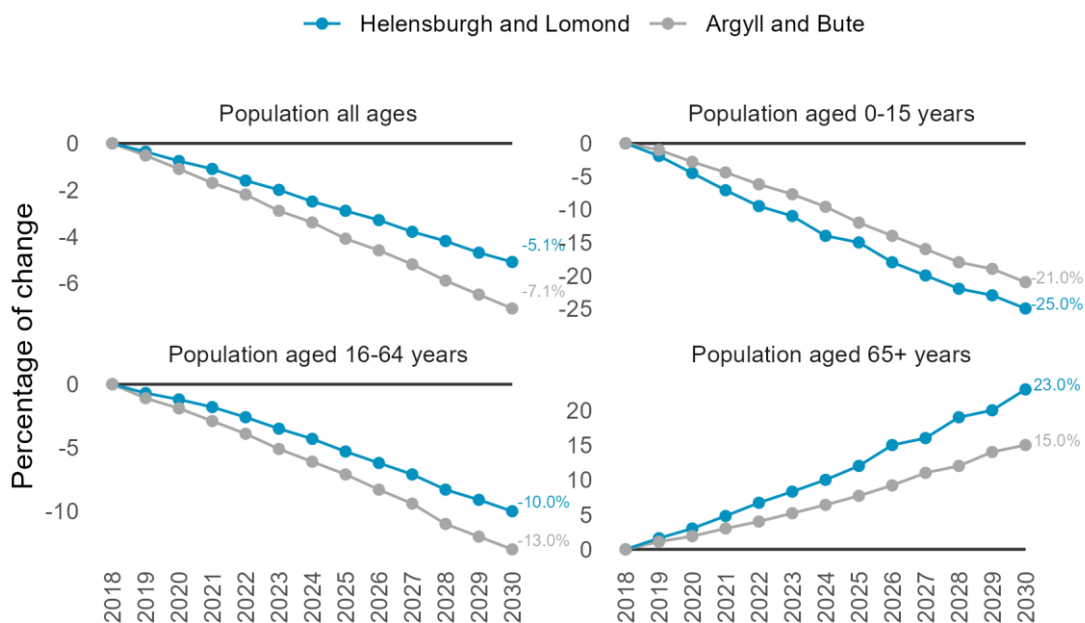
Source: Improvement Service Population Projections for Sub Council Areas 2018 based

Figure 12: Projected population compared to the HSCP area by 2030



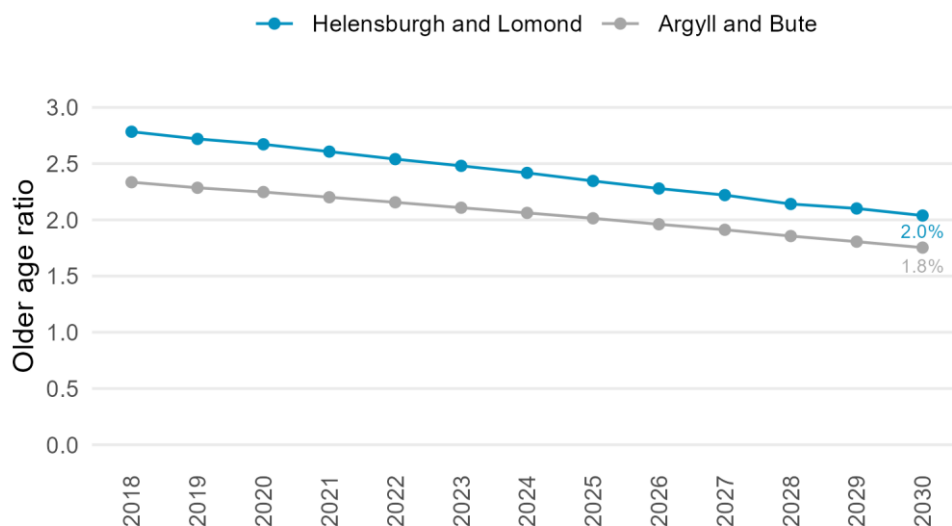
Source: Improvement Service Population Projections for Sub Council Areas 2018 based

Figure 13: Projected percentage change in the population by broad age group, 2018 - 2030



Source: Improvement Service Population Projections for Sub Council Areas 2018 based

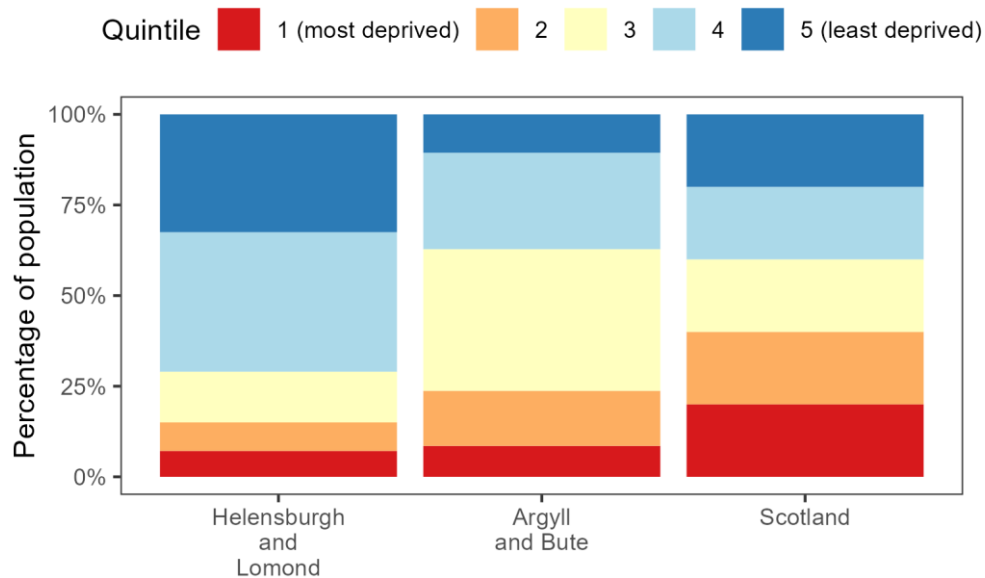
Figure 14: Projected ratio of people of working age (16-64 years) for every person aged 65 and over



Source: Improvement Service Population Projections for Sub Council Areas 2018 based

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Figure 15: Percentage of the population living in small areas which are in the most to least deprived in Scotland



Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 and NRS Small Area Population Estimates (2021)

Table 8: Percentage of the population living in small areas that are in the most to least deprived in Scotland

	1 (most deprived)	2	3	4	5 (least deprived)
Helensburgh and Lomond	7.2	7.9	14.0	38.5	32.5
Argyll and Bute	8.5	15.2	39.1	26.6	10.6
Scotland	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 and NRS Small Area Population Estimates (2021)

Table 9: Data zones in the most deprived 20 percent of areas in Scotland in the HSCP

	Total number of data zones in the area	Areas in the 20% most deprived in Scotland	Local share of the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland
Bute and Cowal	32	7	21.9
Helensburgh and Lomond	37	3	8.1
Mid-Argyll, Kintyre and Islay	29	2	6.9
Oban, Lorn and the Isles	27	1	3.7
Argyll and Bute	125	13	10.4

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Table 10: Helensburgh and Lomond data zones in the most deprived 20 percent of areas in Scotland

Data zone	Name	Rank in Scotland (1 = most deprived area 6976 = least deprived)	National decile of deprivation
S01007399	Helensburgh East - 02	294	1
S01007398	Helensburgh East - 01	1,192	2
S01007395	Helensburgh Centre - 02	1,346	2

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Population Income Deprived

Table 11: Number and percentage of the population who are income deprived

	Population income deprived	Population income deprived (%)	Lower bound	Upper bound	Significance	
					Scotland	Council
Argyll and Bute	8,450	9.7	9.5	9.9	*	
NHS Highland	31,366	9.7	9.6	9.8	*	
Scotland	654,561	12.1	12.0	12.1		*
Bute and Cowal	2,961	14.5	14.0	14.9	*	*
Mid-Argyll, Kintyre and Islay	2,059	10.3	9.9	10.7	*	
Oban, Lorn and the Isles	1,555	7.7	7.3	8.1	*	*
Helensburgh and Lomond	1,875	7.2	6.9	7.5	*	*

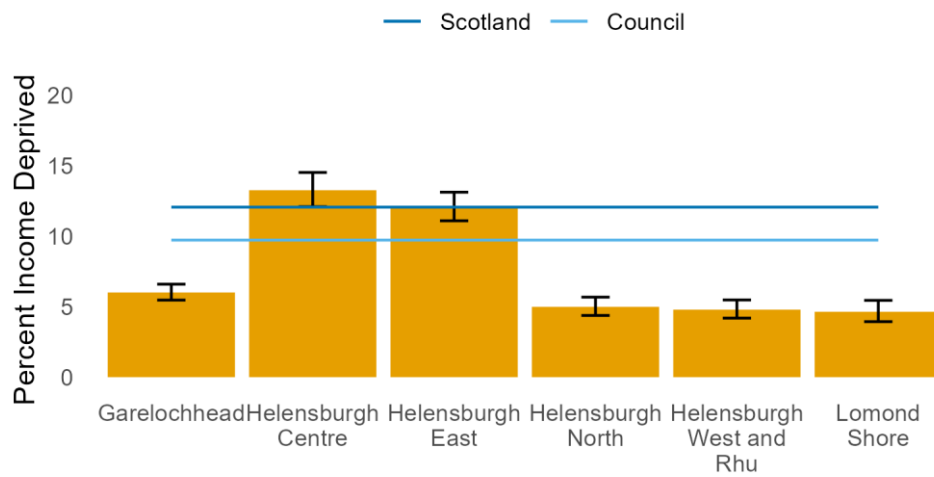
Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Table 12: Number and percentage of the population who are income deprived by intermediate geography

	Population income deprived	Population income deprived (%)	Lower bound	Upper bound	Significance	
					Scotland	Council
Helensburgh Centre	398	13.3	12.1	14.5	*	*
Helensburgh East	478	12.1	11.1	13.1		*
Garelochhead	410	6.0	5.5	6.6	*	*
Helensburgh North	214	5.0	4.4	5.7	*	*
Helensburgh West and Rhu	201	4.8	4.2	5.5	*	*
Lomond Shore	139	4.6	3.9	5.4	*	*

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Figure 16: Percentage of the population who are income deprived by intermediate geographies¹



Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

¹ Error bars (vertical lines at column series ends) show a 95% confidence interval range

Working Age Population Employment Deprived

Table 13: Number and percentage of the working-age population who are employment deprived

	Working-age population employment deprived	Working-age population employment deprived (%)	Lower bound	Upper bound	Significance	
					Scotland	Council
Argyll and Bute	4,065	7.8	7.6	8.1	*	
NHS Highland	15,126	7.7	7.6	7.8	*	
Scotland	324,791	9.3	9.3	9.3		*
Bute and Cowal	1,408	12.4	11.8	13.0	*	*
Mid-Argyll, Kintyre and Islay	947	8.1	7.6	8.6	*	
Oban, Lorn and the Isles	764	6.2	5.8	6.6	*	*
Helensburgh and Lomond	946	5.8	5.4	6.1	*	*

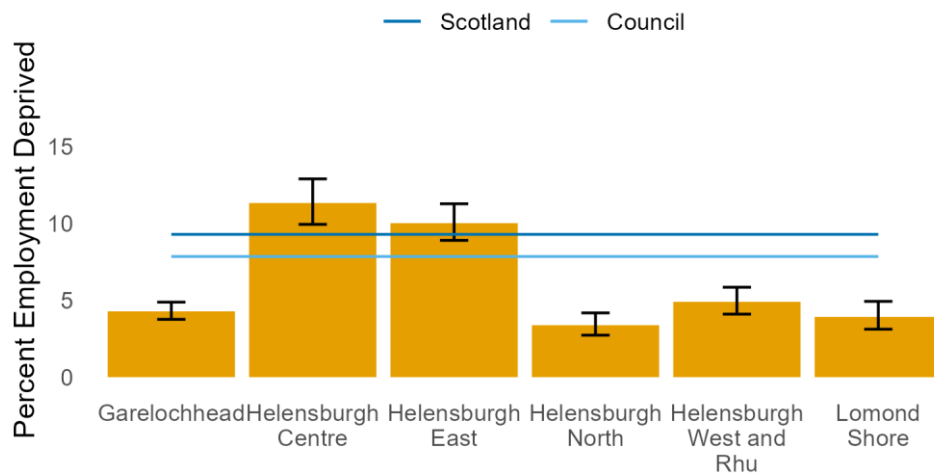
Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Table 14: Number and percentage of the working-age population who are employment deprived by intermediate geographies in the area

	Working-age population employment deprived	Working-age population employment deprived (%)	Lower bound	Upper bound	Significance	
					Scotland	Council
Helensburgh Centre	200	11.3	9.9	12.9	*	*
Helensburgh East	245	10.0	8.9	11.3		*
Helensburgh West and Rhu	115	4.9	4.1	5.8	*	*
Garelochhead	215	4.3	3.8	4.9	*	*
Lomond Shore	70	3.9	3.1	4.9	*	*
Helensburgh North	82	3.4	2.7	4.2	*	*

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Figure 17: Percentage of the working-age population who are employment deprived by intermediate geographies¹



Source: National Records Scotland

¹ Error bars (vertical lines at column series ends) show a 95% confidence interval range

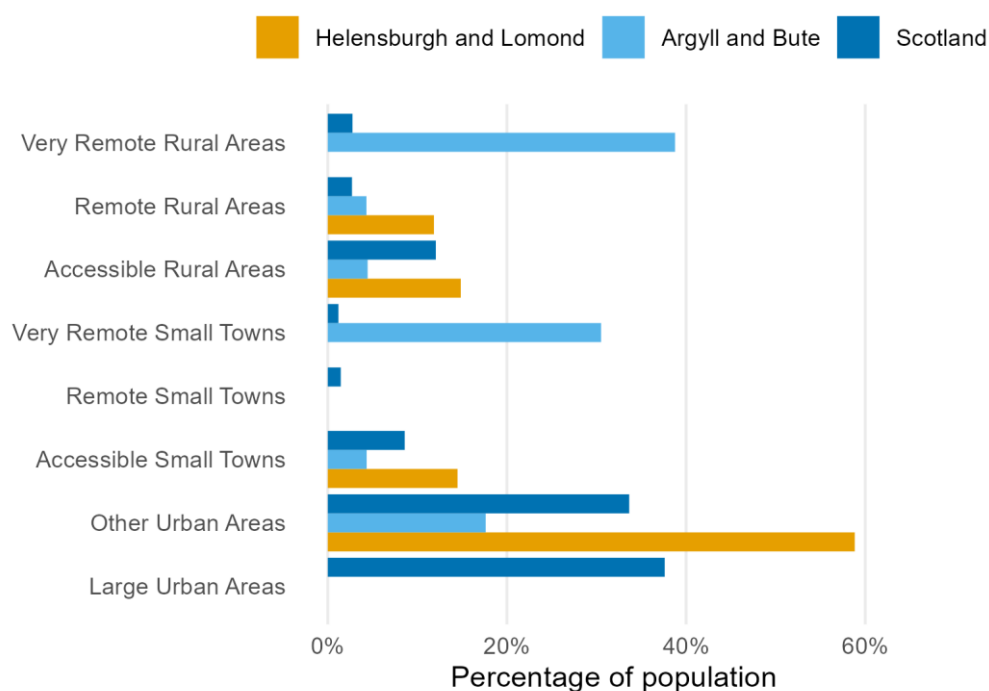
Overview of Community Partnership Area

Table 15: Population by the Scottish Government Urban Rural 8-fold classification (2020)

	Helensburgh and Lomond population	Helensburgh and Lomond %	Argyll and Bute %	Scotland %
Large Urban Areas	0	0.0	0.0	37.6
Other Urban Areas	15,197	58.8	17.6	33.6
Accessible Small Towns	3,741	14.5	4.3	8.6
Remote Small Towns	0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Very Remote Small Towns	0	0.0	30.5	1.2
Accessible Rural Areas	3,835	14.8	4.4	12.1
Remote Rural Areas	3,061	11.8	4.3	2.7
Very Remote Rural Areas	0	0.0	38.8	2.8

Data source: Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification (2020) and National Records of Scotland Small Area Population Estimates (2021)

Figure 18: Population by the Scottish Government Urban Rural 8-fold classification (2020)



Data source: Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification (2020) and National Records of Scotland Small Area Population Estimates (2021)

Table 16: Mid-2020 population estimates for settlements and localities

	All ages	0-15	16-64	65+
Cardross	2,070	314	1,216	540
Garelochhead	3,650	291	3,112	247
Helensburgh	13,230	2,111	7,723	3,396
Kilcreggan	1,280	178	733	369
Rhu	1,930	275	1,078	577
Rosneath	1,260	223	751	286

Source: National Records Scotland

Glossary

Term	Description
Age-sex standardised mortality rate	An age-sex standardised mortality rate is a summary measure of the mortality rate that a population would have if it had a standard age structure. Standardised rates are used to allow comparisons across geographical areas by controlling for differences in the age and sex structure of local populations. It is also used when comparing rates for one geography over time. All rates shown are standardised to the European standard population 2013. Unless otherwise stated, refers to deaths from all causes and all ages.
Birth rate	The birth rate is a standard measure of fertility. It is the number of live births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15-44 years).
Confidence Interval (CI)	A confidence interval (CI) is a range of values that describes the uncertainty around a point estimate of a quantity, for example a mortality rate, arising from either random or 'natural' variation. Confidence intervals quantify the uncertainty in point estimates: the wider the confidence interval the greater the uncertainty. The width of the confidence interval depends upon the size of the population from which an estimate is derived, the degree of variability in the indicator being measured, and the required level of confidence. In public health the conventional practice is to use 95% confidence intervals.
Deprivation deciles or quintiles	The SIMD deprivation analyses in this report rank data zones from 1 (most deprived) to 6,976 (least deprived). These are then split into five deprivation quintiles with 20% of the data zones in each quintile. Deprivation deciles have 10% of the data zones in each decile.
Data zone	The data zone is the standard national small area geography used in the production of statistics. There are 6,976 data zones in the 2011 release (125 in Argyll and Bute and 312 in Highland local authorities). Nationally data zones are used as the 'building bricks' for higher level geography such as intermediate zones and are the smallest spatial area that population estimates are published for in the inter-census period. Data zones are used routinely to provide 'best fit' populations for local geographies such as Community Partnerships. Details of the mapping are available in the Scottish Health and Social Care Open Data platform ⁷ .
European Standard population (ESP)	The European Standard Population (ESP) is an artificial population structure which is used in the weighting of mortality or incidence data to produce age standardised rates. The current version is the ESP2013, which is based on an average of states' population projections for 2011 - 2030.
Intermediate zone	Intermediate zones (sometimes referred to as intermediate geographies or neighbourhoods) are constructed from aggregations of data zones and provide a small area geography

	that is more suitable for the release of potentially sensitive data and for reporting routine measures of population health. The intermediate zone is the standard spatial unit of analysis used in the Scottish Public Health Observatory online profiles tool ⁸ .
Island populations	The size of inhabited island populations, estimated using Community Health Index (CHI) general practice registered populations at April 2012 and April 2022. A spatial join was created in ArcGIS Pro between unit postcodes of registered patients and the National Records of Scotland Islands boundary file for 2022. The method provides a best estimate for inhabited island populations in the intra Census period. A limitation is that smaller islands, with very few households, may have the same postcodes as mainland households with the population being ascribed to the mainland. Larger islands, with larger practice populations, will have postcodes that cover only the island.
Lower and Upper bounds	The lower and upper bounds are the lower and upper limits of a 95% confidence interval. They represent the range of values between which the true value of a point estimate is expected to fall within.
Population estimates	The size of the population estimated on an annual basis, using 30 th June (mid-year) as a reference point. Scotland's Census is used as a base for the population estimates, with annual adjustments made for the number of births, deaths and estimates of migration. National Records of Scotland (NRS) are responsible for producing official population figures for Scotland ⁹ .
Population projections	Population projections provide an indication of the potential future size and age structure of the population, based on past trends and assumptions of future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The projections in this report were produced by the Improvement Service (IS) based on trends observed to 2018 ² . They do not account for recent or future changes occurring as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic or Brexit. All projections have limitations and should be interpreted with caution ¹⁰ .
Scottish Government Urban Rural classification	The Scottish Government Urban Rural (SGUR) classification provides a consistent way of defining urban and rural areas across Scotland ¹¹ . The classification is based upon two main criteria: (i) population, as defined by the National Records of Scotland (NRS), and (ii) accessibility, based on drive time analysis to an urban area. The classification is available in multiple forms, including a 6-fold classification which distinguishes between urban, rural, and remote areas through six categories, and an 8-fold classification which further distinguishes between remote and very remote regions. The latest version is the SGUR 2020.
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)	The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies small area concentrations of deprivation ³ . The latest version is the SIMD 2020 and is based on small areas called data zones. The SIMD is a measure of relative deprivation and takes account of indicators across seven domains: income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime and housing. The seven domains are combined into a single index score and ranked.

Settlements and Localities	Settlements and localities are defined by the National Records of Scotland (NRS). The NRS maintain data on unit postcodes, including a boundary enclosing all of the addresses assigned to the postcode. These postcode areas are used as 'building bricks' in the definition.
Statistical significance of differences	Confidence intervals are used to interpret whether a measure is statistically higher or lower than another. If the confidence intervals of one particular area have no overlap with a comparison area confidence interval then it is statistically significantly higher/lower than the comparison. If there is overlap then there is no statistically significant difference between them. Statistical significance of differences are indicated by a * in the tables in this report.

References

- ¹ National Records of Scotland. Small Area Population Estimates (2011 Data Zone based). 2022. <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/2011-based-special-area-population-estimates/small-area-population-estimates>
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- ³ Scottish Government. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020. <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/>
- ⁴ NHS Health Scotland. Health Inequalities: what are they? How do we reduce them? Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland; 2016. Available from: <https://www.healthscotland.scot/media/1086/health-inequalities-what-are-they-how-do-we-reduce-them-mar16.pdf>
- ⁵ Thomson J. Rural Deprivation Evidence Summary. Scottish Government. 2016. Available from: <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/research-and-analysis/2017/02/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-rural-deprivation-evidence-and-case-studies/documents/rural-deprivation-an-evidence-review/rural-deprivation-an-evidence-review/govscot%3Adocument/rural%2Bdeprivation%2Bevidence%2Breview.pdf>
- ⁶ McCartney G, Walsh D, Fenton L, Devine R. Resetting the course for population health: evidence and recommendations to address stalled mortality improvements in Scotland and the rest of the UK. Glasgow; Glasgow Centre for Population Health/University of Glasgow: 2022. https://www.gcph.co.uk/publications/1036_resetting_the_course_for_population_health
- ⁷ Scottish Health and Social Care Open Data. Geography Codes and Labels. <https://www.opendata.nhs.scot/dataset/geography-codes-and-labels>
- ⁸ Scottish Public Health Observatory. Online Profiles Tool. https://scotland.shinyapps.io/ScotPHO_profiles_tool/
- ⁹ National Records of Scotland. Mid-Year Population Estimates. <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates>
- ¹⁰ Improvement Service. Population Projections for Scottish Sub-Council Areas (mid-2018 based): Methodology and Limitations. https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/_data/assets/word_doc/0024/19257/Methodology-and-Limitations-1.docx
- ¹¹ Scottish Government. Scottish Government Urban Rural classification 2020. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-government-urban-rural-classification-2020/>