



# ScotPHO Deprivation Profiles

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## Summary

### *What are health inequalities?*

Health inequalities are differences in health between different groups within a population. Health inequalities are linked with social factors, for example, those experiencing poverty have lower levels of life expectancy. This document examines different measures according to a ranking of deprivation within Argyll and Bute.

### *How is deprivation measured?*

SIMD stands for Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. SIMD takes small geographical areas, called datazones, which contain around 500 -1000 people, and ranks them according to measurements within 7 domains.

These domains are:

<b>Domain</b>	<b>2012 Weight</b>	<b>Percentage of overall SIMD</b>
Income	12	28%
Employment	12	28%
Health	6	14%
Education, Skills and Training	6	14%
Geographic Access to Services	4	9%
Crime	2	5%
Housing	1	2%

SIMD is updated every few years.

### *What is a SIMD quintile?*

In the data presented here, datazones in Argyll and Bute are split into 5 groups (called quintiles) based on their SIMD ranking. Each quintile contains 20% (one fifth) of the population of Argyll and Bute. Quintile 1 (Q1) contains the most deprived datazones and Quintile 5 (Q5) contains the least deprived datazones within Argyll and Bute.

The datazones in each SIMD 2012 quintile in Argyll and Bute are described on [page 17](#) and in [Appendix 1](#).

### *What measures are presented?*

The data presented in this report are taken from the [ScotPHO deprivation profiles](#) for Argyll and Bute.

Data on 6 different topics are presented in this report:

- Early Years
- Economic recovery and growth
- Employment
- Health inequalities and physical activity
- Outcomes
- Safer and stronger communities and reducing offending

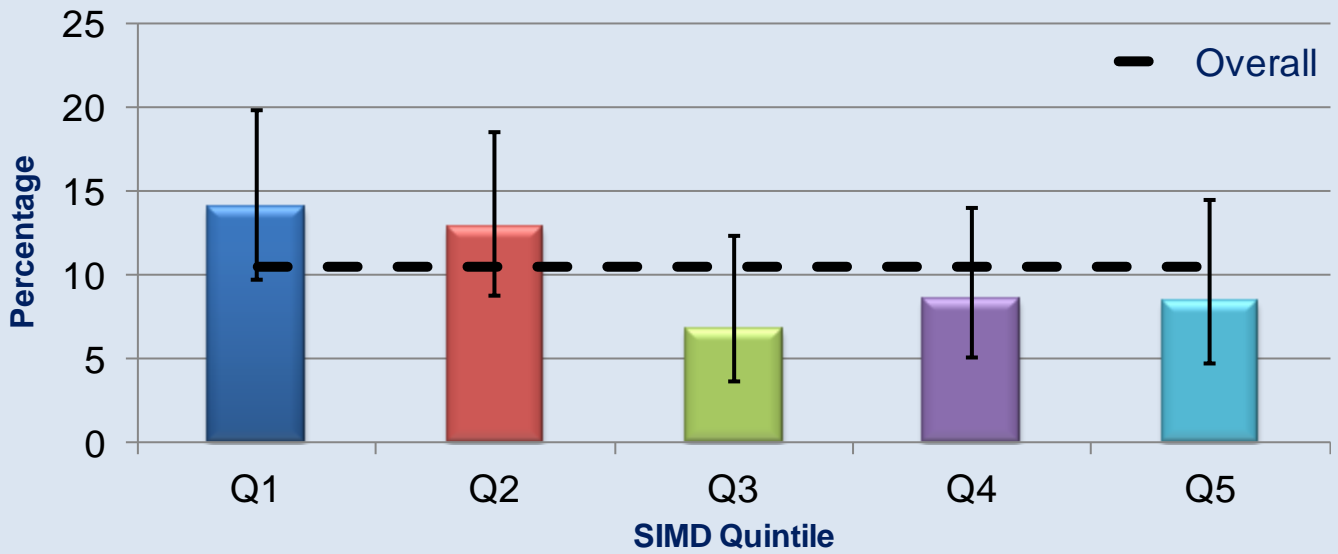
The first chart, for each measure, shows the most recent year of data available, by SIMD quintile. Error bars show 95% confidence intervals for the data. The second charts show the same measure, by SIMD quintile, over time.

The charts show the differences, in each measure, between the most and least deprived SIMD quintiles in Argyll and Bute. Note that these are *not* necessarily the most and least deprived datazones within Scotland as a whole. This report focuses on differences between the most and least deprived areas within Argyll and Bute.

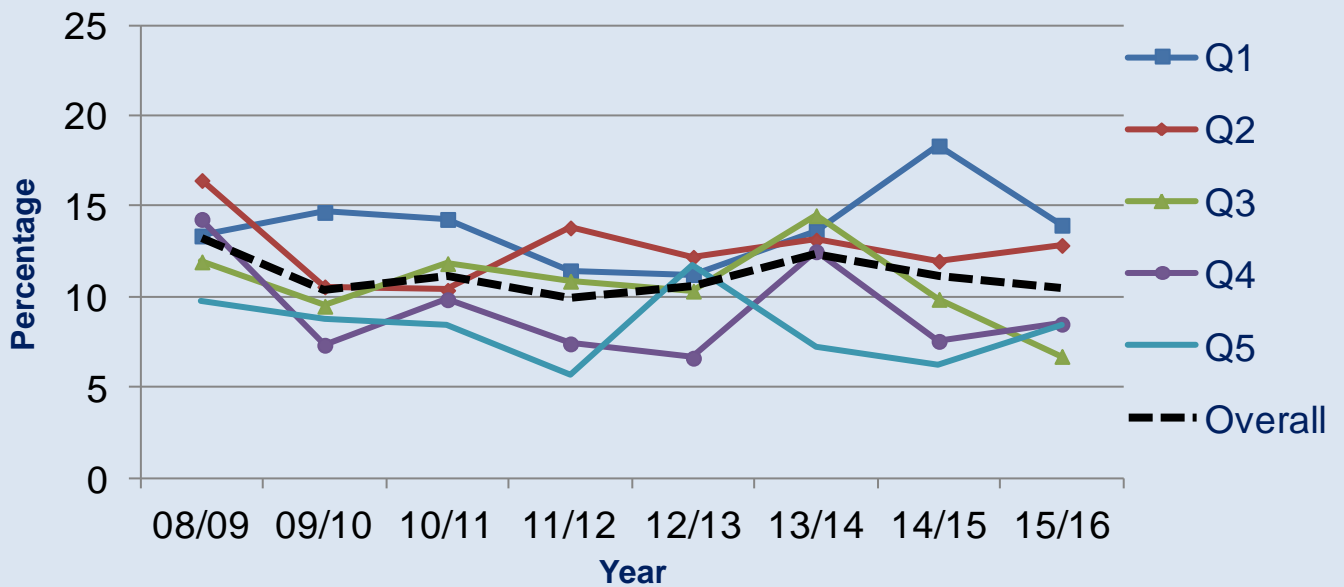
The black dotted line in both of the charts represents the figure for the whole of Argyll and Bute.

## Early Years

### Child obesity in primary 1 in 2015-16



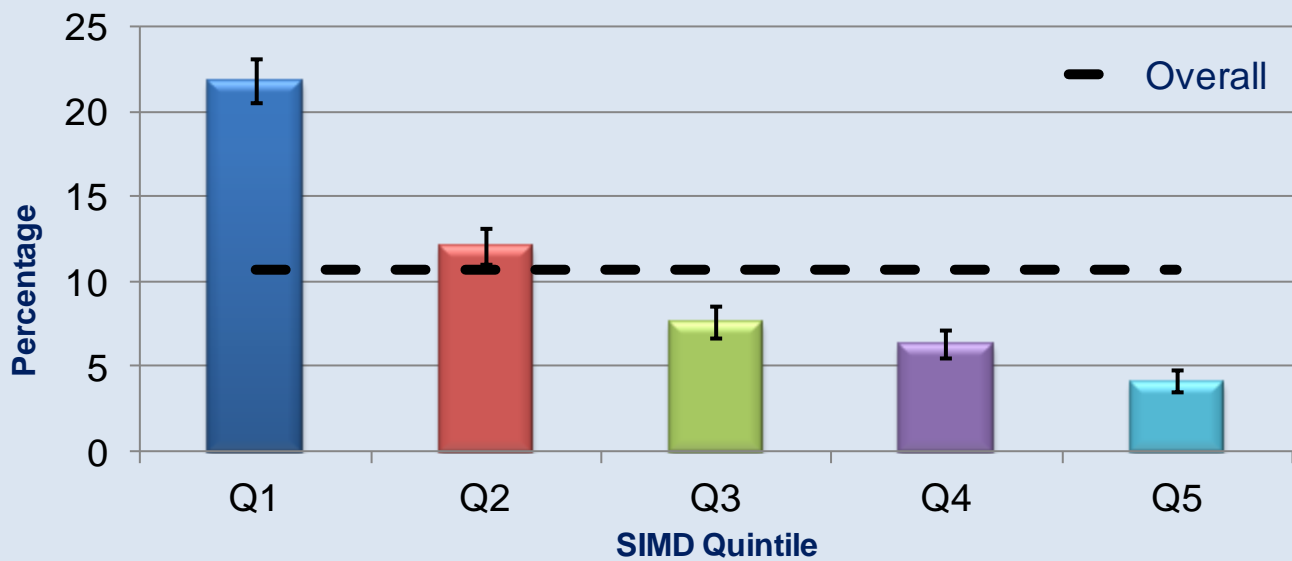
### Child Obesity by SIMD Quintile



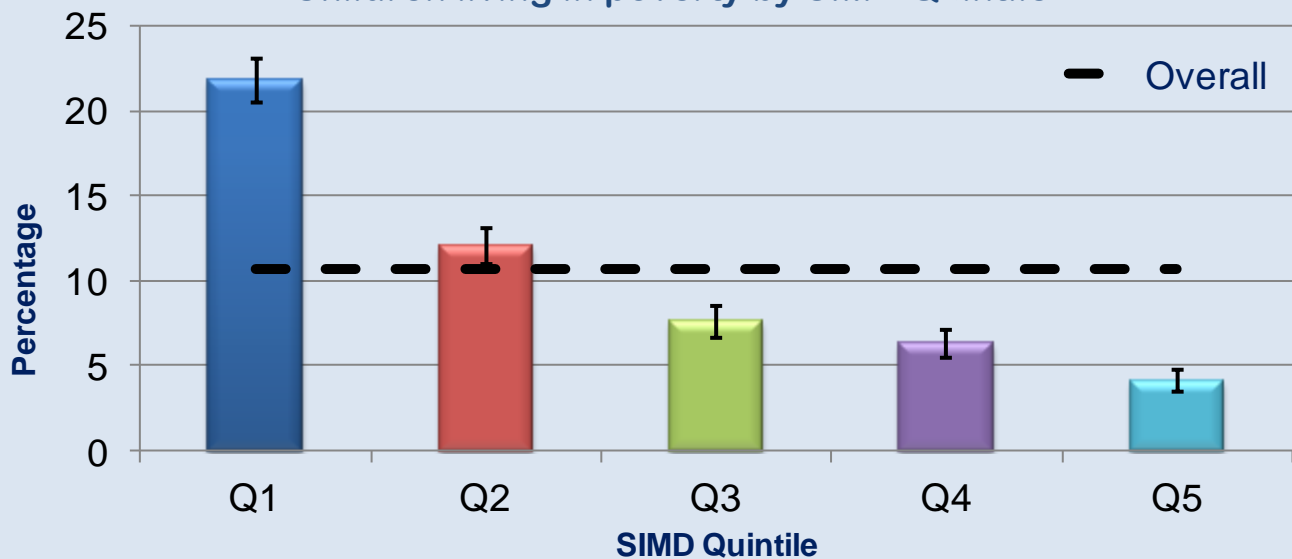
Although data shows variability from year to year, a higher percentage of children in the most deprived quintiles (Q1 and Q2) in Argyll and Bute are at risk of obesity compared to those in the least deprived quintiles (Q4 and Q5).

## Economic recovery and growth

### Children living in poverty in 2012

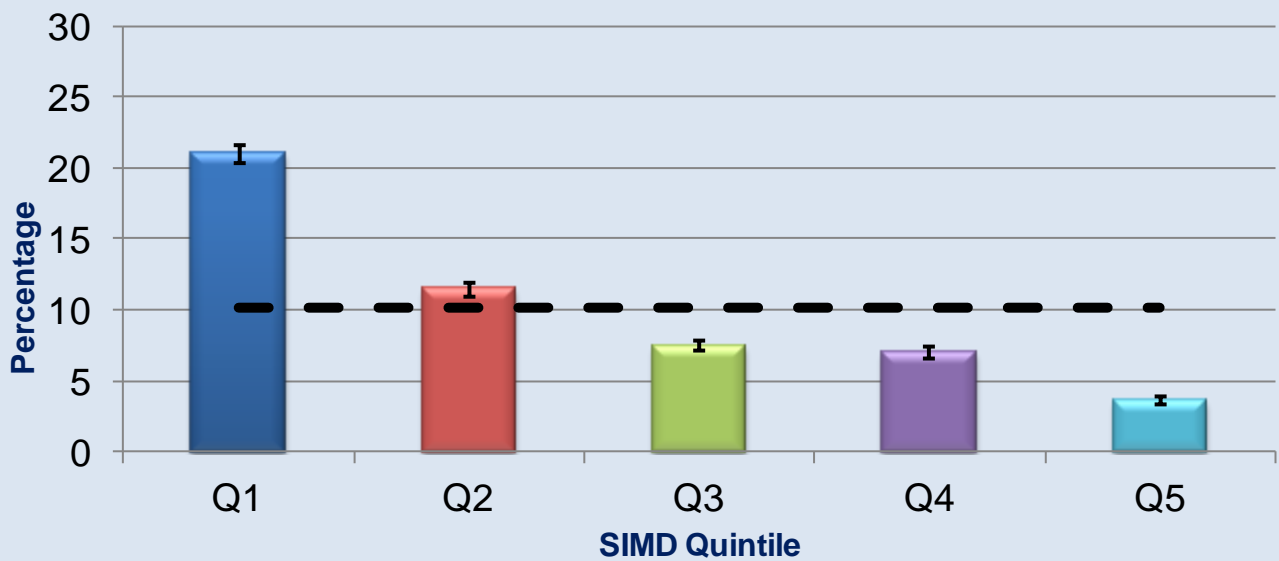


### Children living in poverty by SIMD Quintile

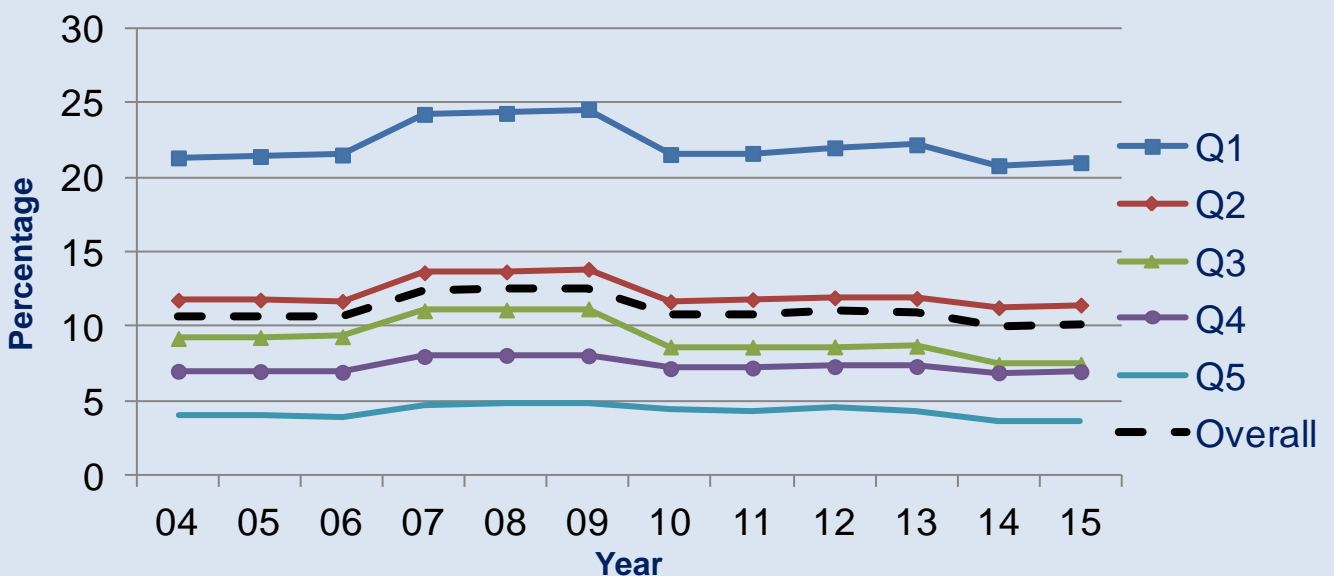


SIMD is derived from income and employment data (and these have the highest weight towards the overall SIMD). Therefore it is expected that people in the most deprived quintiles are more likely to have low incomes and children are therefore also more likely to be in poverty. The graphs show the scale to which that is the case in Argyll and Bute, with children in the most deprived quintiles more than 5 times more likely to be living in poverty than those in the least deprived areas. The difference in % children living in poverty is not constant between each quintile in Argyll and Bute; the largest difference is between Q1 and Q2.

### Population income deprived in 2015



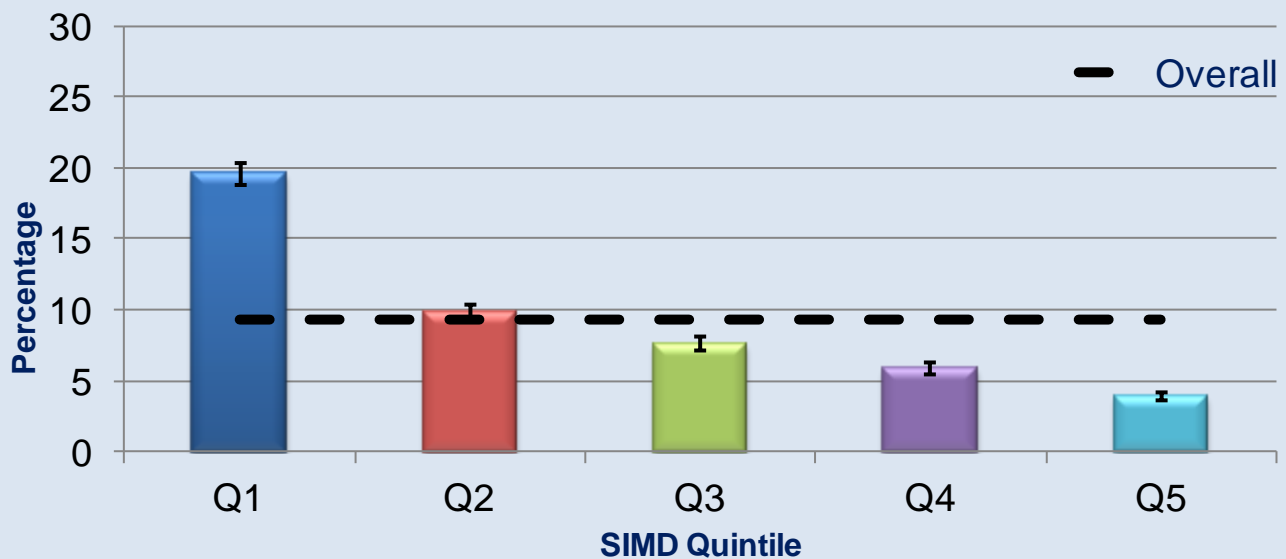
### Population income deprived by SIMD Quintile



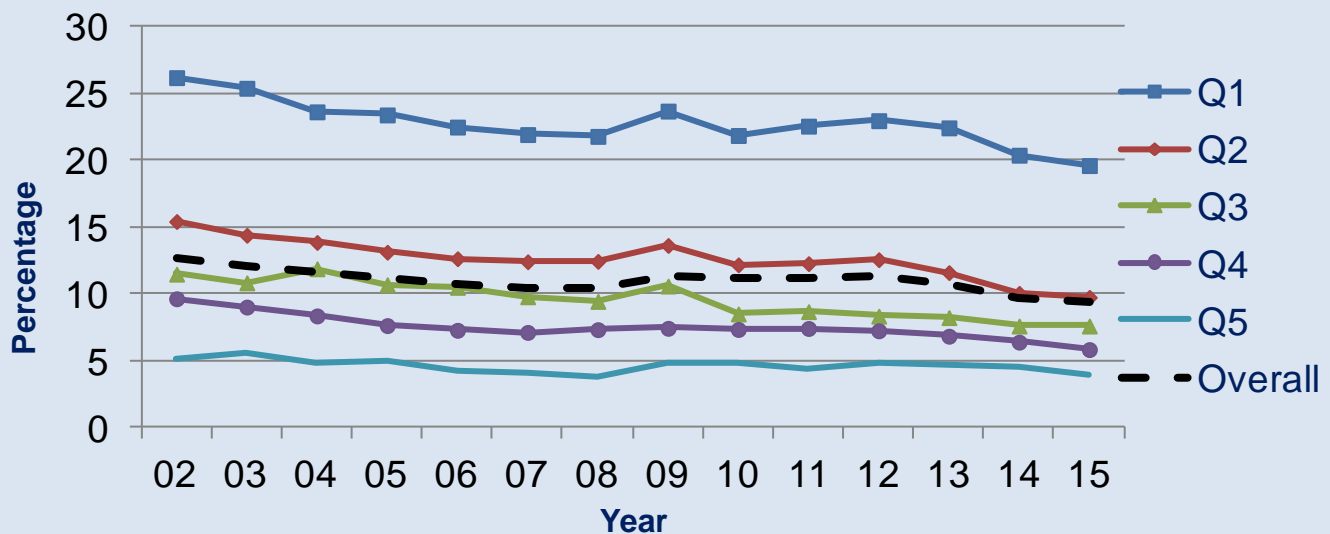
SIMD is derived from income and employment data (and these have the highest weight towards the overall SIMD). Therefore it is not surprising that the SIMD quintiles with the highest percentage of those considered income deprived are the most deprived quintiles (Q1 and Q2). The graphs show the scale to which the proportion of people income deprived varies across Argyll and Bute. The difference in the proportion of people income deprived is largest between Q1 and Q2.

## Employment

### Working age population claiming out of work benefits in 2015



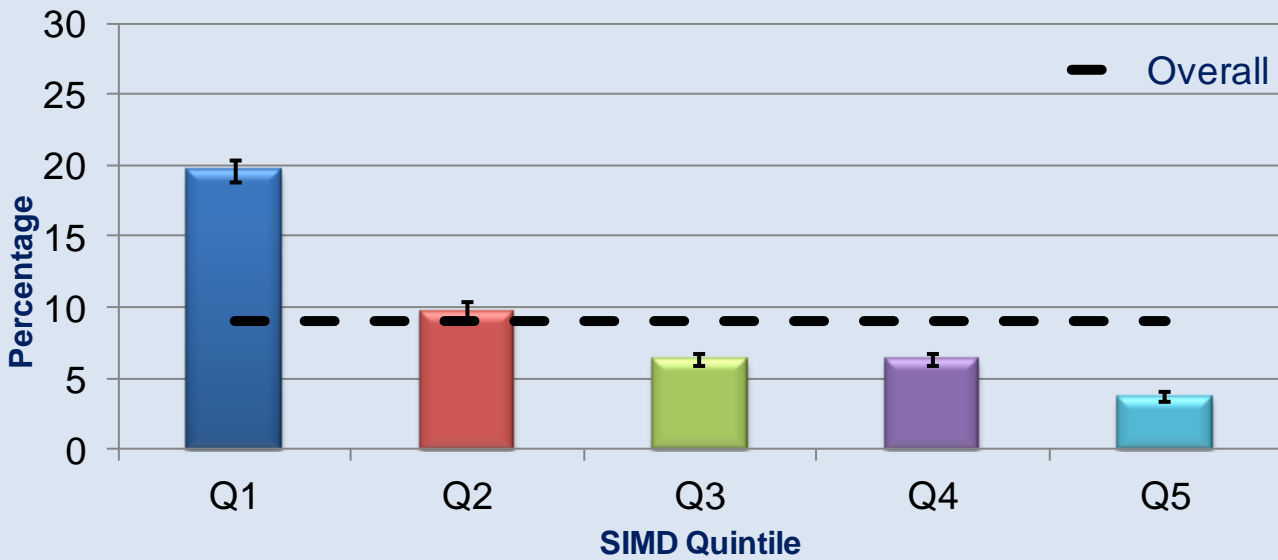
### Working age population claiming out of work benefits by SIMD Quintile



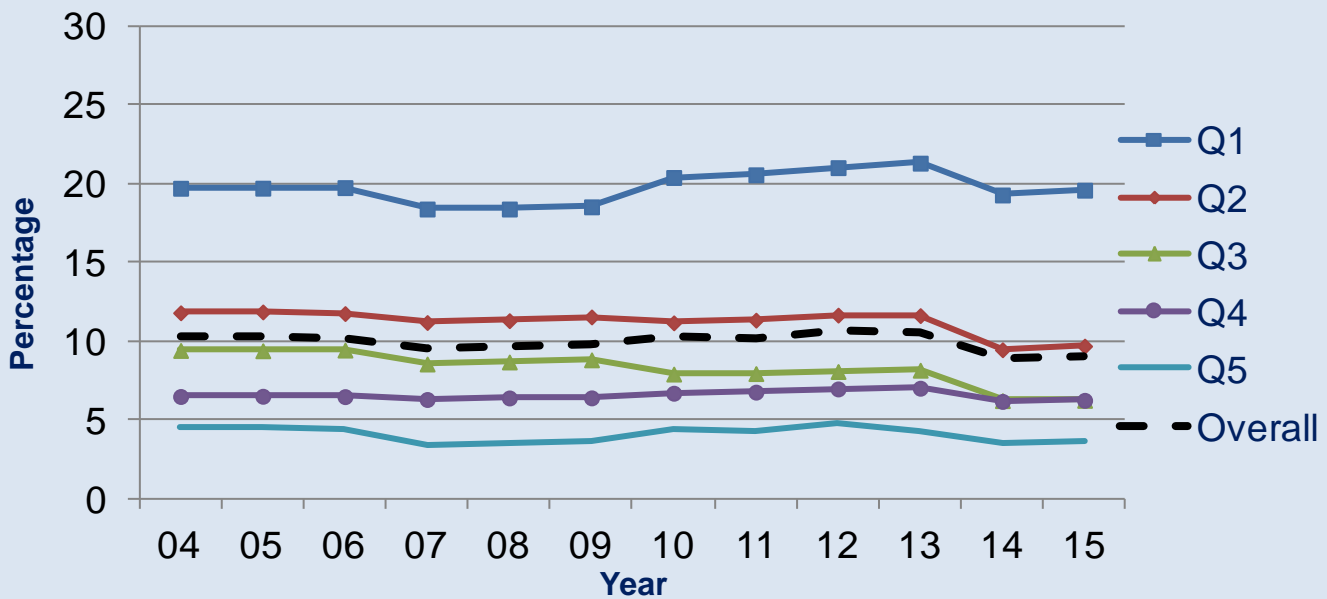
SIMD is derived from income and employment data (and these have the highest weight towards the overall SIMD). Therefore it is not surprising that the SIMD quintiles with highest percentage of those claiming out of work benefits are in the most deprived quintiles (Q1 and Q2). The graphs show the scale to which the proportion of people who claim out of work benefits varies across Argyll and Bute. The difference is largest between Q1 and Q2.



### Working age population employment deprived in 2015



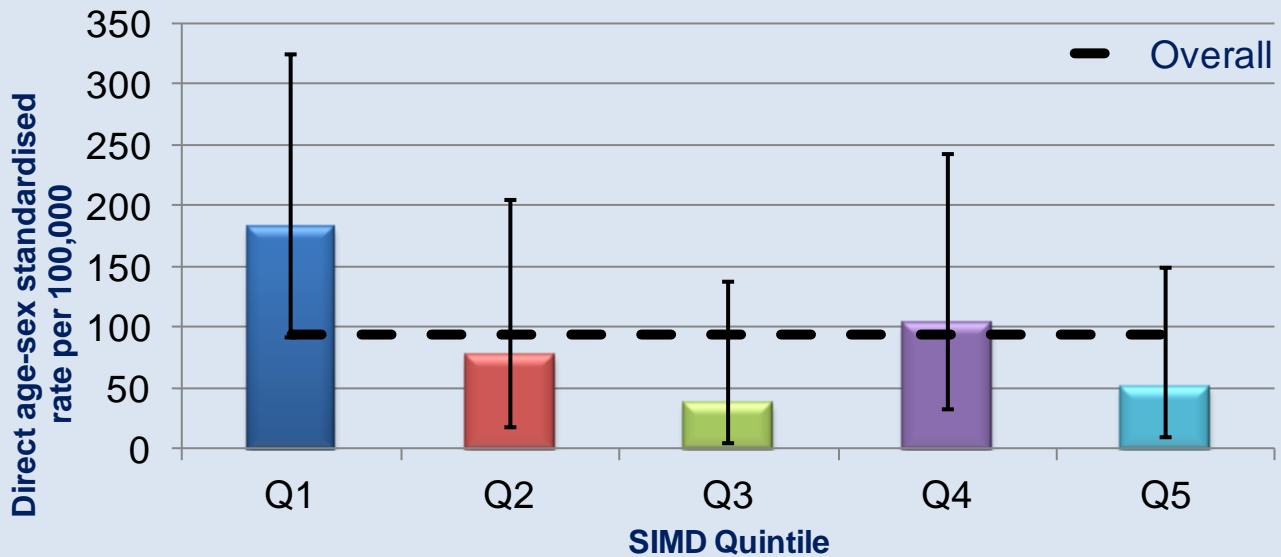
### Working age population employment deprived by SIMD Quintile



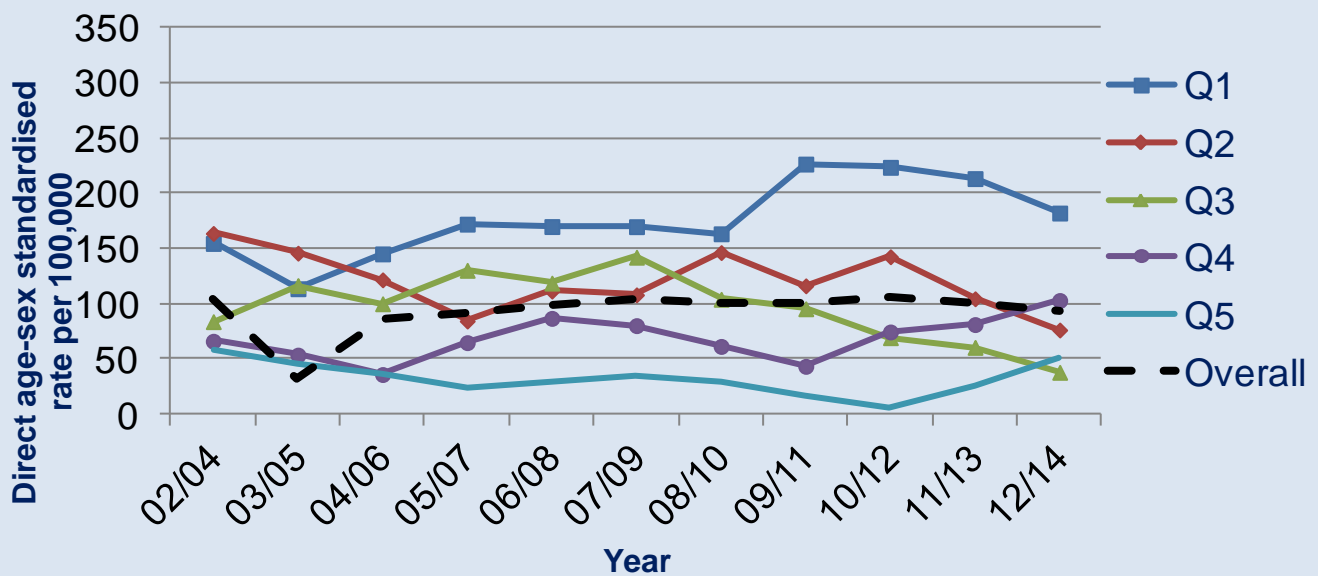
SIMD is derived from income and employment data (and these have the highest weight towards the overall SIMD). Therefore it is not surprising that the SIMD quintiles with the highest percentage of those considered employment deprived are in the most deprived quintiles (Q1 and Q2). The graphs show the scale to which the proportion of people who are employment deprived varies across Argyll and Bute. The difference in the proportion of people income deprived is largest between Q1 and Q2.

## Health inequalities and physical activity

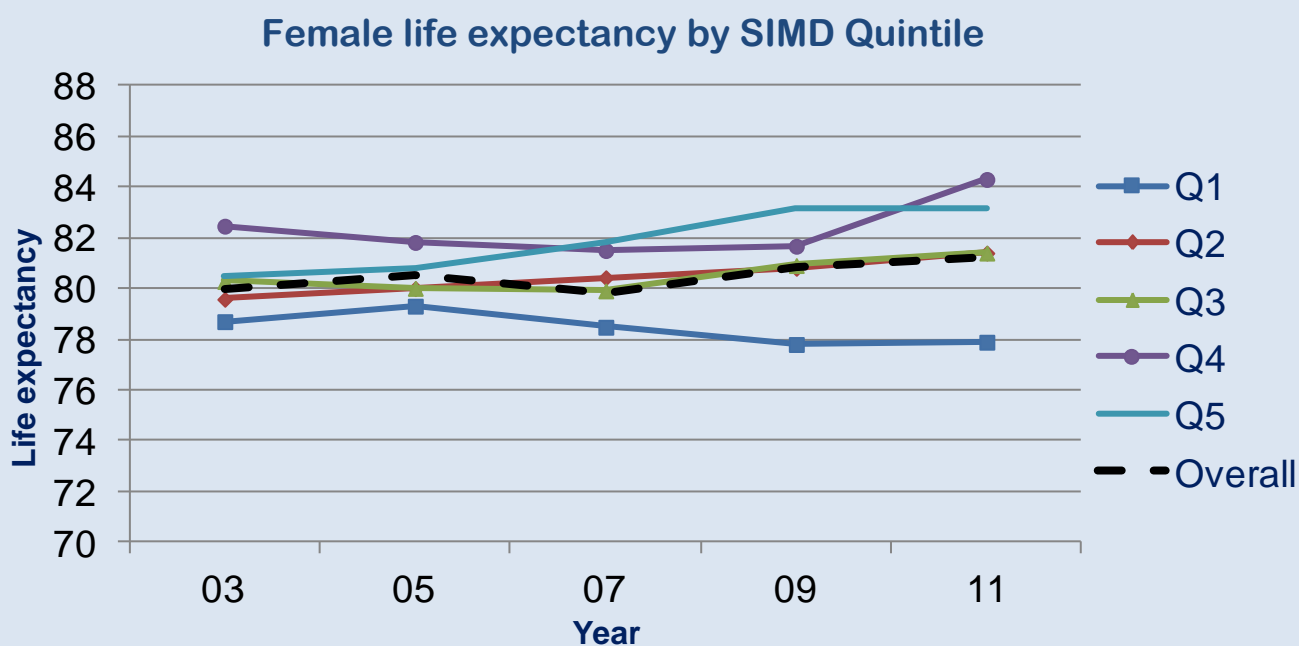
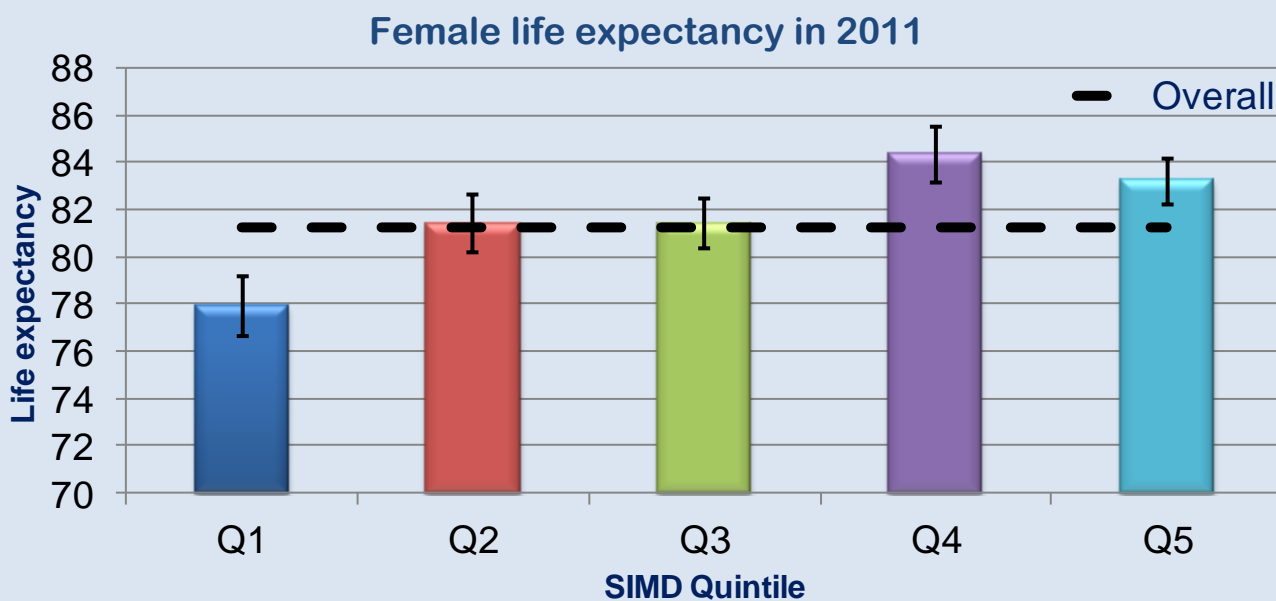
### All-cause mortality among the 15-44 year olds



### All-cause mortality among the 15-44 year olds by SIMD Quintile

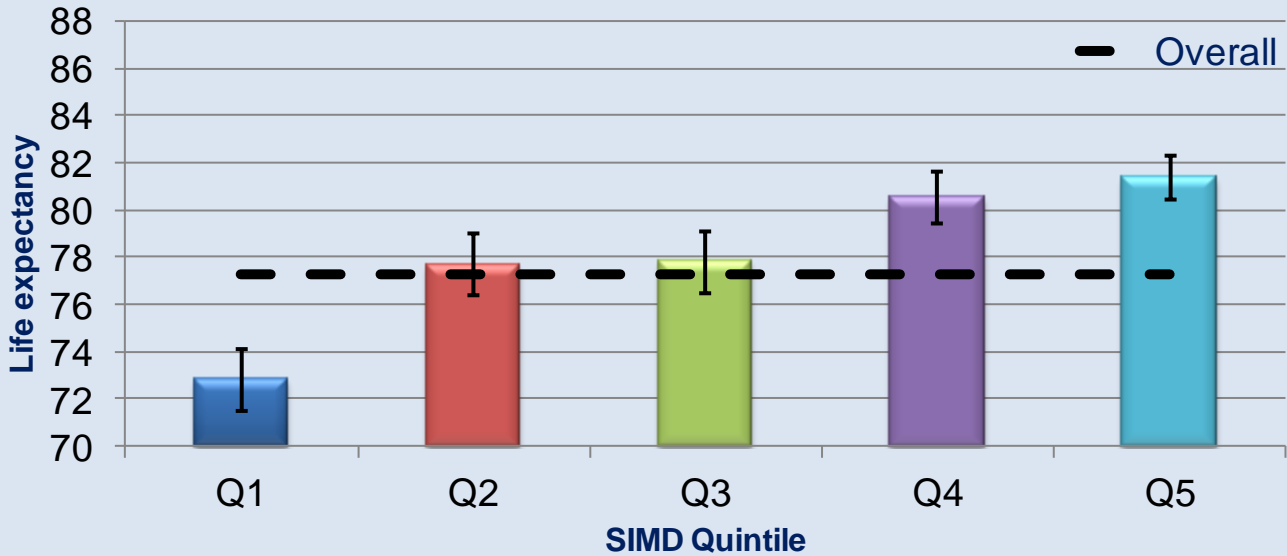


Numbers of deaths of 15-44 year olds are likely to be small and data show variability from year to year. However, those living in the least deprived quintiles (Q4 and Q5) have generally lower (standardised) rates of mortality amongst 15-44 year olds than those in the most deprived quintiles (Q1 and Q2).

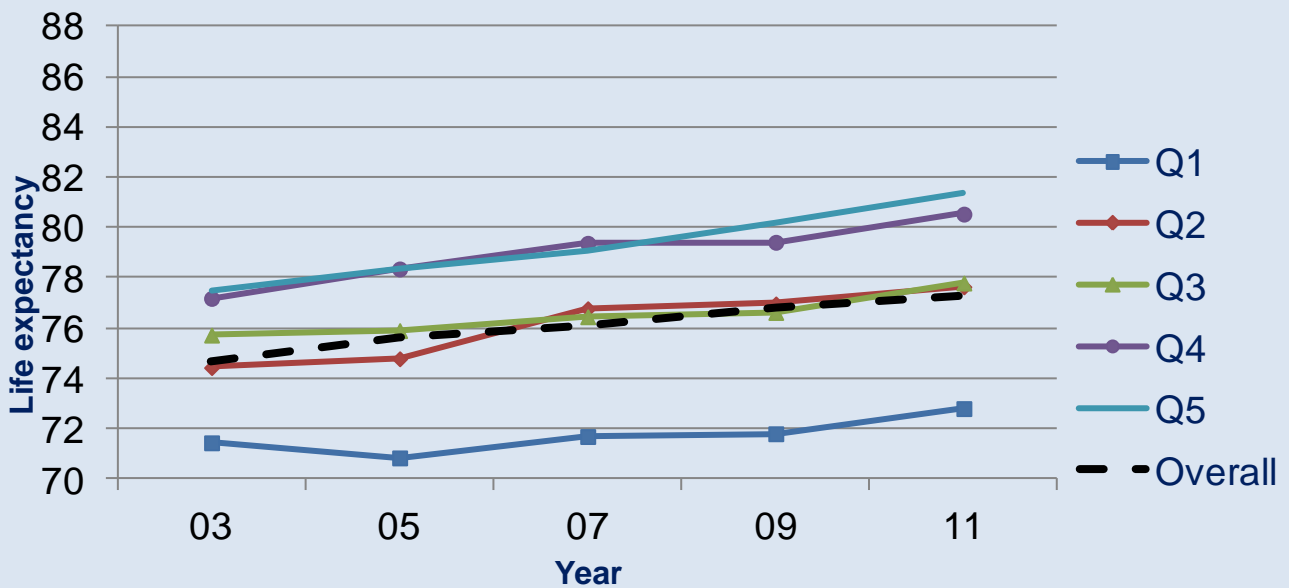


Female life expectancy is lowest in the most deprived quintile in Argyll and Bute. It is highest within the least deprived quintiles (Q4 and Q5). There is some evidence for an increase in life expectancy over time in all quintiles except the most deprived, widening the inequality in life expectancy over time.

### Male life expectancy in 2011

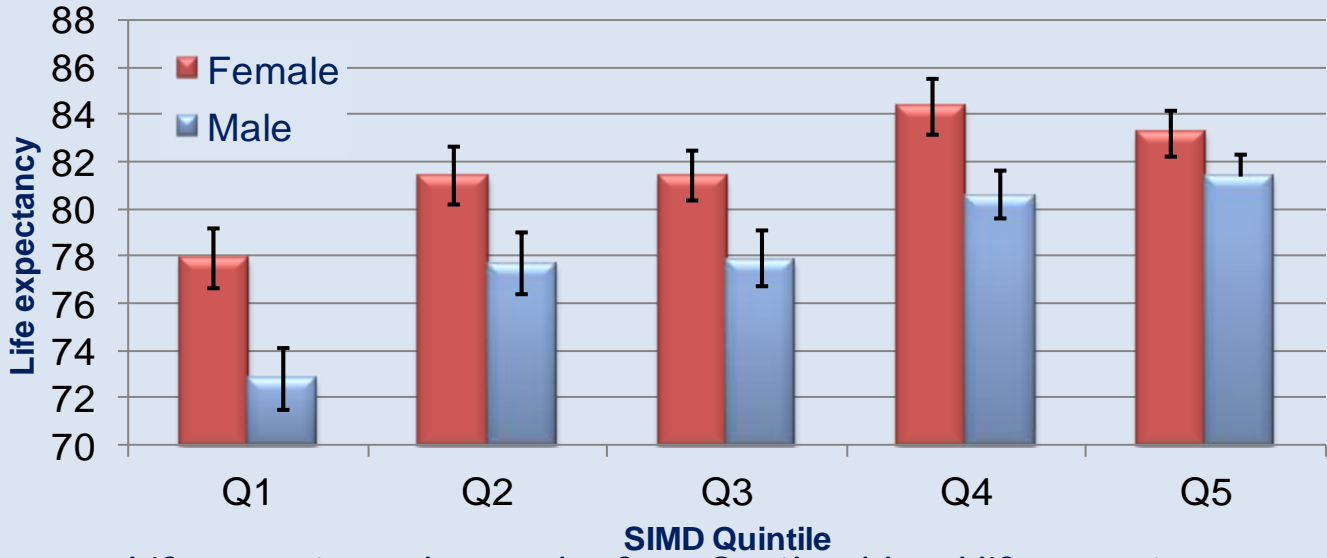


### Male life expectancy by SIMD Quintile

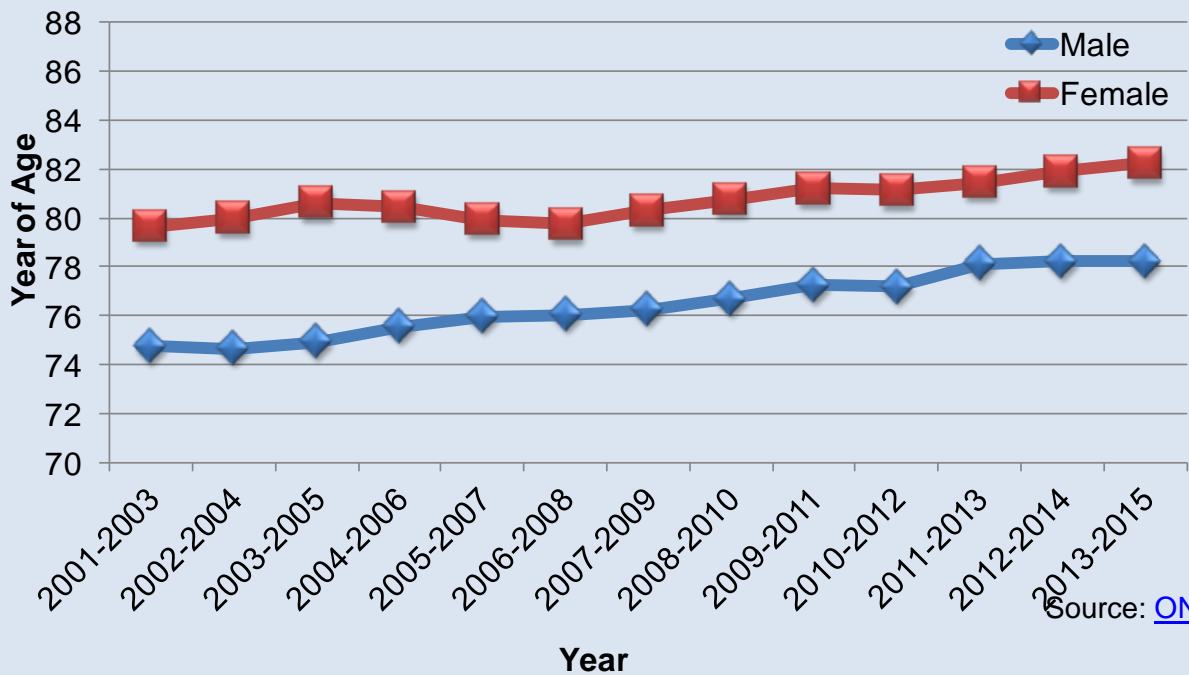


Male life expectancy is lowest in the most deprived quintile in Argyll and Bute. It is highest within the least deprived quintiles (Q4 and Q5). Male life expectancy has increased over the time period shown, for all quintiles. However, it is increased more rapidly in the least deprived datazones, widening the inequality over time.

Life expectancy by SIMD Quintile and gender (2011)



Life expectancy by gender from Scotland-level life expectancy estimate per single year of age

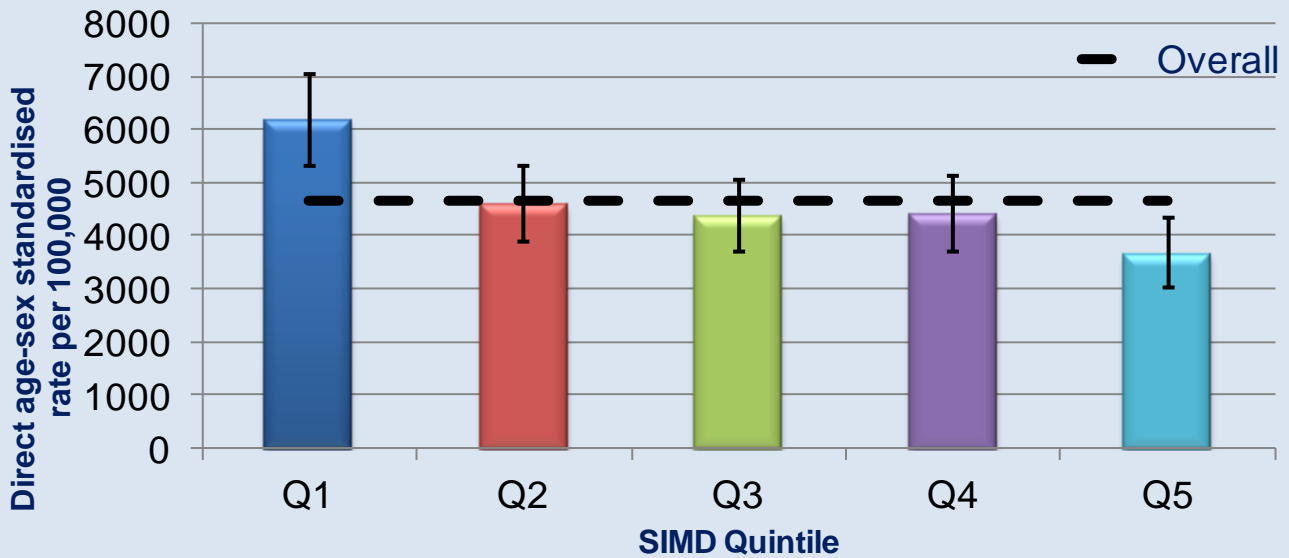


Source: [ONS](#)

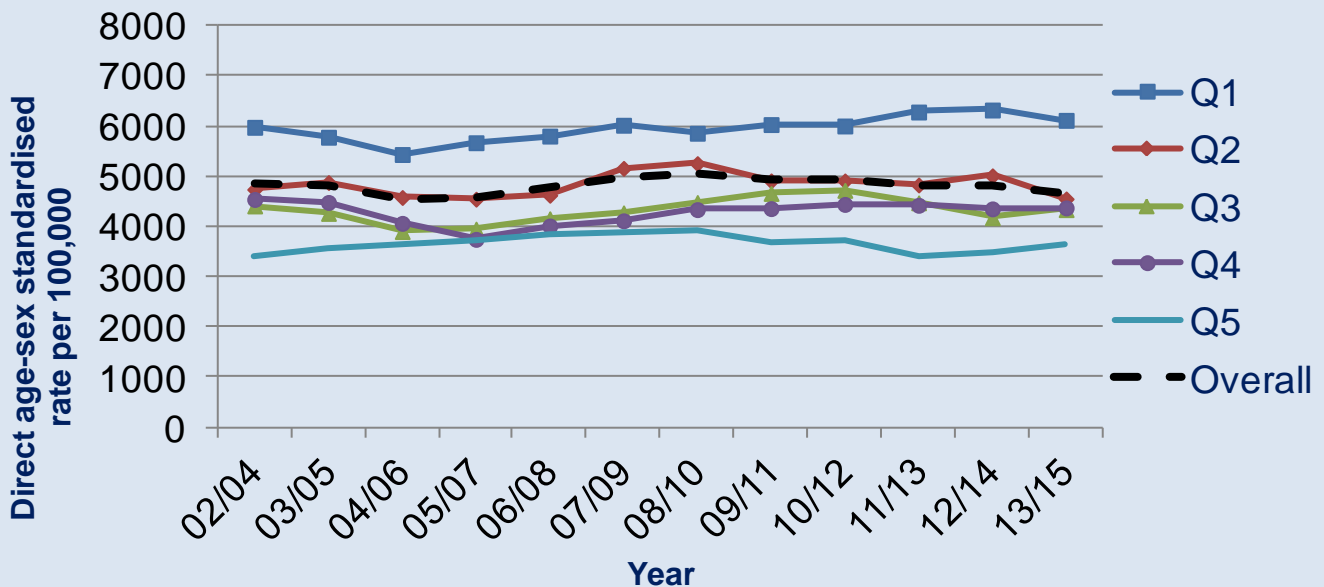
There is an inequality in life expectancy by gender, with females having higher life expectancy than males. This difference is present within all deprivation quintiles in Argyll and Bute but is greatest in the most deprived quintile i.e. there is a greater difference between life expectancy for males and females in Q1. As male life expectancy has increased more rapidly than female life expectancy, this inequality has reduced over time.

## Outcomes

### Patients with emergency hospitalisations 2013-15

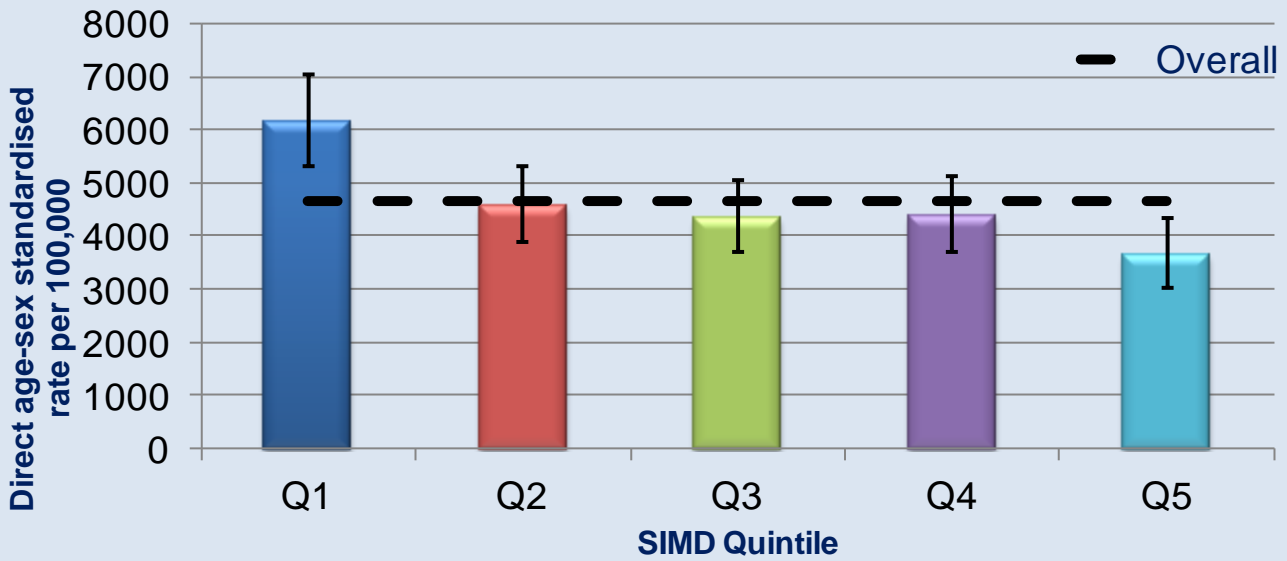


### Patients with emergency hospitalisations by SIMD Quintile

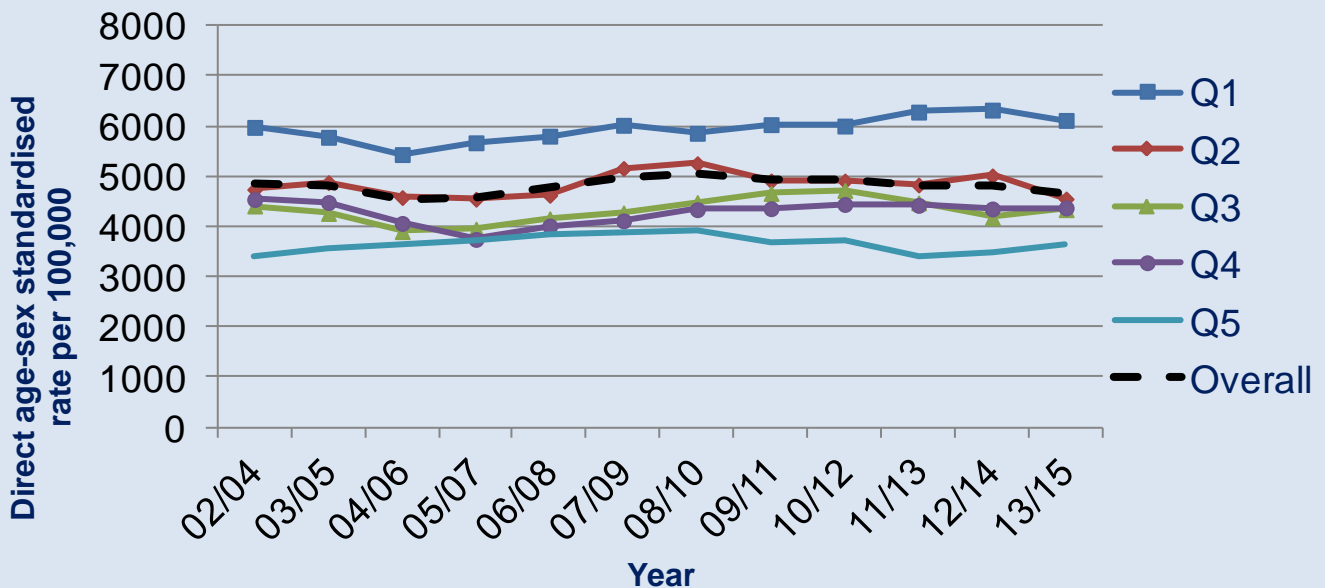


People living in the most deprived quintile in Argyll and Bute are most likely to have an emergency hospitalisation (standardised, with differences in age and sex taken into account). Standardised rates are lowest for those living in the least deprived areas (Q4 and Q5). The difference in rates of people with multiple emergency hospitalisations is greatest between Q1 and Q2. Rates of patients with emergency hospitalisations (age-sex standardised) appear to have decreased over time for those in the most deprived quintile, reducing the inequality in this measure.

## Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations 2013-15



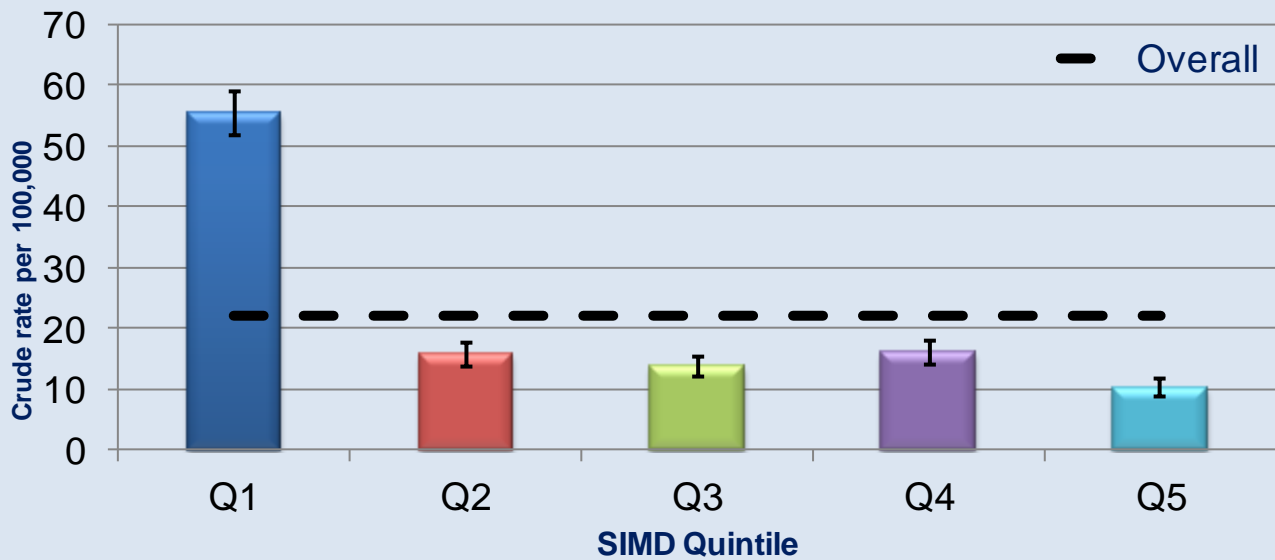
## Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations by SIMD Quintile



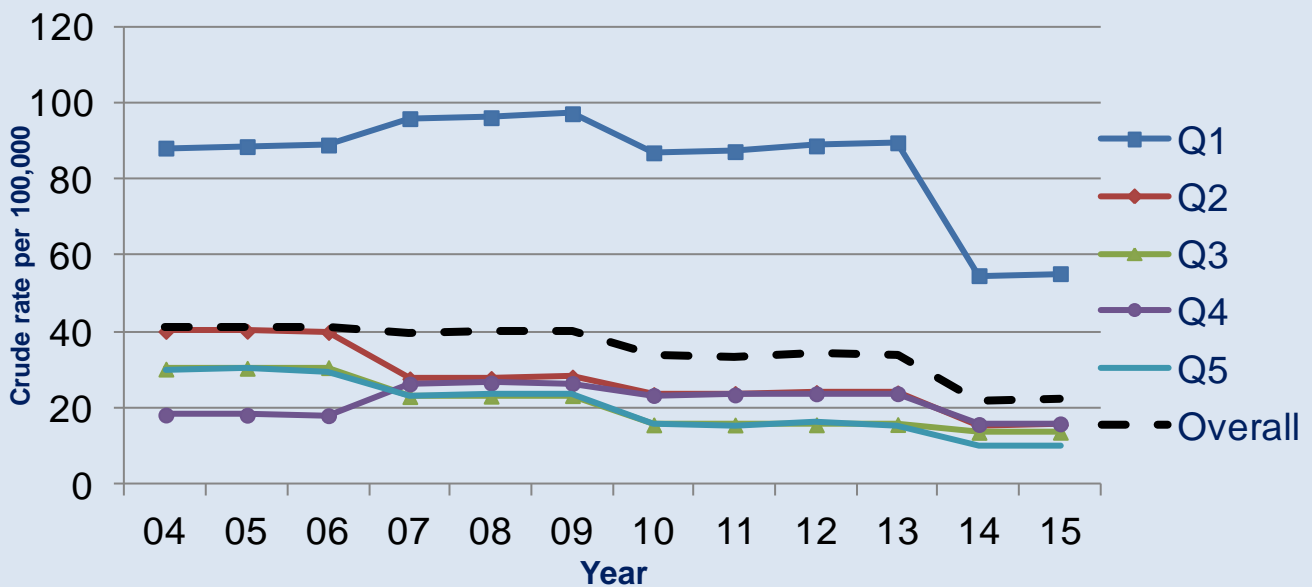
Multiple emergency hospitalisations in those 65+ are more likely from those living in the most deprived areas in Argyll and Bute (once age and sex are taken into account). Standardised rates are lowest for those living in the least deprived areas. The inequality in rates of emergency hospitalisation appears to have remained broadly similar over the years shown.

## Safer and stronger communities and reducing offending

### Crime rate 2015



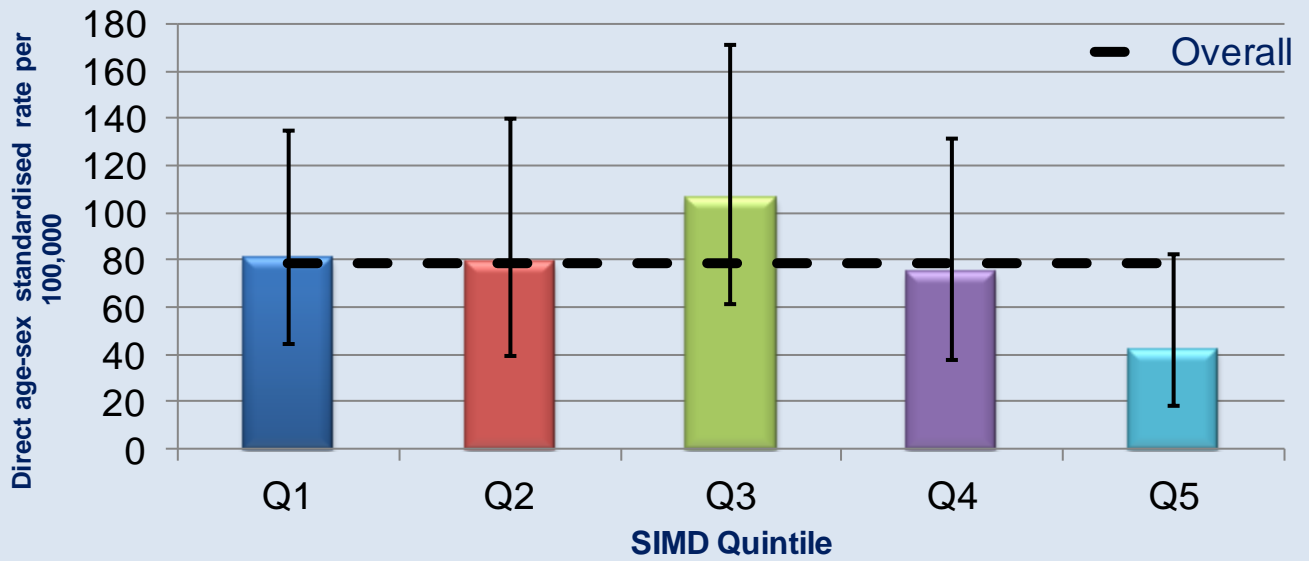
### Crime rate 2015 by SIMD Quintile



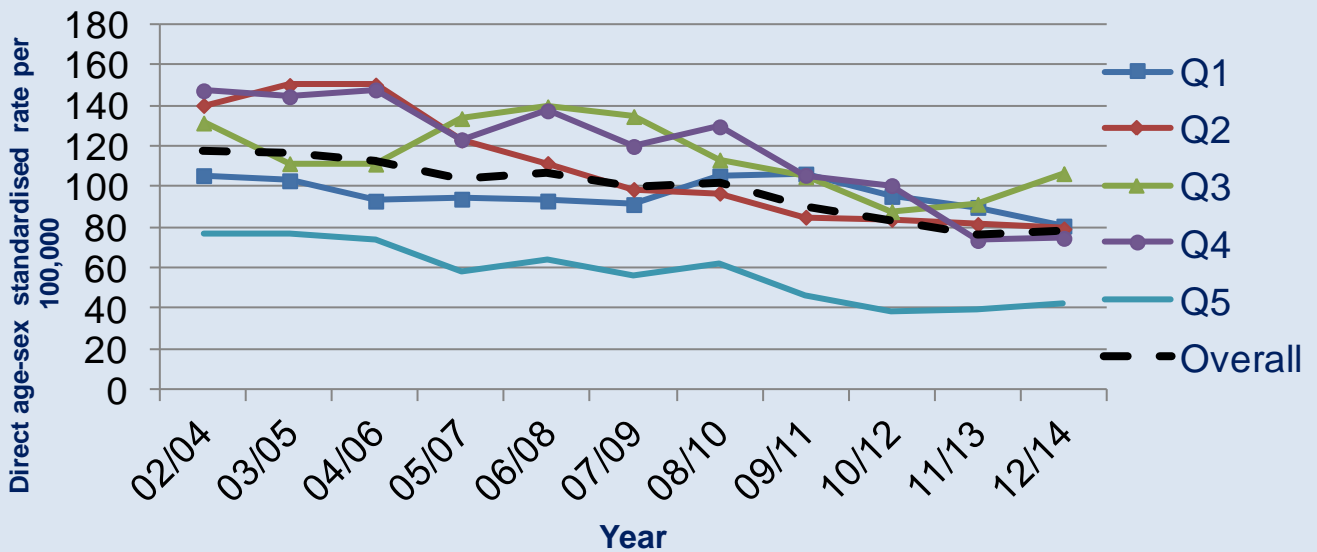
The crude crime rate in Argyll and Bute is highest in the most deprived quintile. The rate is many times higher in Q1 compared to the other quintiles. The difference between Q1 and the other quintiles has decrease in the last two years of data. However, note that crime recording may have changed over the time period shown.



## Road traffic accident casualties 2012 - 14



## Road traffic accident casualties by SIMD Quintile



Road traffic accident casualties have decreased over time. Those in the least deprived quintile in Argyll and Bute (Q5) remain less likely to be a road traffic accident causality. The largest difference is between Q4 and Q5. Road traffic casualties, in the past have been relatively low from people in the most deprived areas. This may have reflect lower numbers of journeys carried out or access to cars.

## Where are the most deprived areas within Argyll and Bute?

Appendix 1 lists the names of the datazones with each deprivation quintile within Argyll and Bute. Note that these are 2001 datazones and this is according to SIMD 2012. Although there are more recent datazones (2011) and a more recent version of SIMD (2016), the areas that are amongst the most deprived tend not to change greatly over time. Improvements may be made to living standards in all areas but, as SIMD ranks areas, some areas still have to be in the most deprived quintile.

The datazones in the most deprived quintile in Argyll and Bute tend to be within urban areas or small towns in Argyll and Bute:

Rothesay Town  
Dunoon  
Campbeltown  
Lochgilphead  
Oban  
Helensburgh  
Garelochhead  
Hunter's Quay

SIMD ranks datazones according to measures of multiple deprivation. Urban areas, compared to rural areas, are more likely to contain areas where people of similar socioeconomic status are living within the same datazone. Rural areas are more likely to be more heterogeneous and less likely to be amongst the most deprived, by SIMD. This does not mean that everybody or every household living in a more deprived datazone will be living in deprivation. In addition, there may be people in other deprivation quintiles that are experiencing poverty and deprivation. This may be more acute in rural areas which have higher living costs<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.hie.co.uk/regional-information/economic-reports-and-research/archive/a-minimum-income-standard-for-remote-rural-scotland---a-policy-update.html>

2001 Datazones within Argyll and Bute can be viewed by SIMD 2012 here:

<http://simd.scot/2012>

On the left hand side, select the following options:

- 1) SIMD deciles
- 2) Layers: land. Jump to: Argyll and Bute

You can then navigate around this map, zoom in and out and also view the names of the individual datazones by hovering over them. Please note that the colour coding is based on deciles (the datazones divided into 10 groups according to rank) within Scotland as a whole, and not within Argyll and Bute. The list in appendix 1 provides the SIMD quintile to which datazones were assigned for the data presented in this document (from ScotPHO).

The desire is that, over time, the difference between the most and least deprived areas, in the measures shown, will decrease. There is some evidence that this is the case for rates of people with emergency hospitalisations. This may reflect changing health and social care policy where people are more likely to be cared for in their own home. For most other measures, inequalities, by SIMD quintile, have remained over time.

## Appendix 1 - Datazones by Locality

### Bute Locality

<b>Intermediate Geography name</b>	<b>Data Zone</b>	<b>SIMD 2012 (within Argyll and Bute Quintile)</b>	<b>Population (2010)</b>
Rothesay Town	S01000731	Quintile 1	574
Rothesay Town	S01000732	Quintile 1	514
Rothesay Town	S01000733	Quintile 1	761
Bute	S01000737	Quintile 1	543
Bute	S01000727	Quintile 2	599
Rothesay Town	S01000729	Quintile 2	470
Rothesay Town	S01000730	Quintile 2	433
Bute	S01000736	Quintile 2	691
Bute	S01000728	Quintile 3	766
Rothesay Town	S01000735	Quintile 3	454
Rothesay Town	S01000734	Quintile 5	937

## Cowal Locality

Intermediate Geography name	Data Zone	SIMD 2012 (within Argyll and Bute Quintile)	Population (2010)
Dunoon	S01000744	Quintile 1	725
Dunoon	S01000746	Quintile 1	721
Dunoon	S01000747	Quintile 1	598
Dunoon	S01000748	Quintile 1	467
Dunoon	S01000749	Quintile 1	510
Hunter's Quay	S01000752	Quintile 1	935
Hunter's Quay	S01000759	Quintile 1	987
Cowal South	S01000740	Quintile 2	792
Cowal South	S01000741	Quintile 2	876
Cowal South	S01000742	Quintile 2	540
Dunoon	S01000745	Quintile 2	723
Hunter's Quay	S01000754	Quintile 2	701
Hunter's Quay	S01000756	Quintile 2	1020
Hunter's Quay	S01000757	Quintile 2	876
Cowal North	S01000785	Quintile 2	716
Cowal North	S01000800	Quintile 2	1024
Dunoon	S01000743	Quintile 3	765
Hunter's Quay	S01000750	Quintile 3	754
Cowal South	S01000787	Quintile 3	523
Cowal North	S01000786	Quintile 4	750
Cowal North	S01000805	Quintile 4	826
Cowal South	S01000788	Quintile 5	702

## Helensburgh and Lomond

Intermediate Geography name	Data Zone	SIMD 2012 (within Argyll and Bute Quintile)	Population (2010)
Helensburgh East	S01000767	Quintile 1	665
Helensburgh Centre	S01000768	Quintile 1	775
Helensburgh Centre	S01000769	Quintile 1	787
Helensburgh East	S01000770	Quintile 1	551
Garelochhead	S01000780	Quintile 1	764
Lomond Shore	S01000753	Quintile 2	602
Helensburgh North	S01000774	Quintile 2	554
Helensburgh North	S01000777	Quintile 2	384
Garelochhead	S01000797	Quintile 2	554
Garelochhead	S01000798	Quintile 2	523
Cowal North	S01000804	Quintile 2	858
Garelochhead	S01000783	Quintile 4	503
Garelochhead	S01000761	Quintile 4	621
Helensburgh East	S01000766	Quintile 4	658
Helensburgh West and Rhu	S01000773	Quintile 4	793
Helensburgh West and Rhu	S01000779	Quintile 4	724
Lomond Shore	S01000796	Quintile 4	572
Garelochhead	S01000801	Quintile 4	714
Lomond Shore	S01000751	Quintile 5	693
Lomond Shore	S01000758	Quintile 5	1263
Garelochhead	S01000760	Quintile 5	513
Helensburgh East	S01000762	Quintile 5	624
Helensburgh East	S01000764	Quintile 5	664
Helensburgh East	S01000765	Quintile 5	708
Helensburgh Centre	S01000771	Quintile 5	886
Helensburgh Centre	S01000772	Quintile 5	655
Helensburgh North	S01000775	Quintile 5	813
Helensburgh North	S01000776	Quintile 5	592
Helensburgh North	S01000778	Quintile 5	474
Helensburgh West and Rhu	S01000781	Quintile 5	808
Helensburgh West and Rhu	S01000782	Quintile 5	623
Helensburgh West and Rhu	S01000784	Quintile 5	826
Garelochhead	S01000799	Quintile 5	1683

## Islay and Jura

Intermediate Geography name	Data Zone	SIMD 2012 (within Argyll and Bute Quintile)	Population (2010)
Islay, Jura and Colonsay	S01000722	Quintile 2	807
Islay, Jura and Colonsay	S01000724	Quintile 3	855
Islay, Jura and Colonsay	S01000726	Quintile 3	789
Islay, Jura and Colonsay	S01000755	Quintile 3	779
Islay, Jura and Colonsay	S01000723	Quintile 4	584

## Kintyre Locality

Intermediate Geography name	Data Zone	SIMD 2012 (within Argyll and Bute Quintile)	Population (2010)
Campbeltown	S01000715	Quintile 1	616
Campbeltown	S01000716	Quintile 1	576
Campbeltown	S01000717	Quintile 1	865
Campbeltown	S01000718	Quintile 1	887
Kintyre Trail	S01000720	Quintile 2	815
Kintyre Trail	S01000721	Quintile 2	705
Kintyre Trail	S01000711	Quintile 3	605
Campbeltown	S01000713	Quintile 3	749
Campbeltown	S01000712	Quintile 4	576
Campbeltown	S01000714	Quintile 4	1042
Kintyre Trail	S01000719	Quintile 4	608

## Mid Argyll Locality

Intermediate Geography name	Data Zone	SIMD 2012 (within Argyll and Bute Quintile)	Population (2010)
Greater Lochgilphead	S01000794	Quintile 1	838
Greater Lochgilphead	S01000793	Quintile 2	647
Kintyre Trail	S01000725	Quintile 3	732
Greater Lochgilphead	S01000789	Quintile 3	662
Greater Lochgilphead	S01000791	Quintile 3	598
Mid Argyll	S01000802	Quintile 3	699
Mid Argyll	S01000803	Quintile 4	1171
Kintyre Trail	S01000738	Quintile 4	527
Kintyre Trail	S01000739	Quintile 4	775
Mid Argyll	S01000763	Quintile 4	775
Loch Awe	S01000807	Quintile 4	861
Greater Lochgilphead	S01000790	Quintile 5	603
Greater Lochgilphead	S01000792	Quintile 5	666
Greater Lochgilphead	S01000795	Quintile 5	857

## Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree Locality

Intermediate Geography name	Data Zone	SIMD 2012 (within Argyll and Bute Quintile)	Population (2010)
Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree	S01000831	Quintile 2	1008
Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree	S01000820	Quintile 3	595
Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree	S01000830	Quintile 3	855
Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree	S01000809	Quintile 4	644
Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree	S01000832	Quintile 5	991



## Oban and Lorn Locality

Intermediate Geography name	Data Zone	SIMD 2012 (within Argyll and Bute Quintile)	Population (2010)
Oban South	S01000812	Quintile 1	967
Oban South	S01000814	Quintile 1	771
Oban South	S01000815	Quintile 1	587
Oban South	S01000816	Quintile 1	682
Oban North	S01000823	Quintile 1	543
Benderloch Trail	S01000826	Quintile 2	657
Whiskey Isles	S01000806	Quintile 3	869
Loch Awe	S01000808	Quintile 3	769
Benderloch Trail	S01000810	Quintile 3	823
Loch Awe	S01000819	Quintile 3	868
Oban North	S01000821	Quintile 3	859
Benderloch Trail	S01000828	Quintile 3	1000
Benderloch Trail	S01000829	Quintile 3	740
Oban South	S01000813	Quintile 4	655
Oban North	S01000817	Quintile 4	919
Oban North	S01000818	Quintile 4	786
Oban North	S01000822	Quintile 4	522
Oban North	S01000824	Quintile 4	754
Benderloch Trail	S01000827	Quintile 4	772
Oban South	S01000811	Quintile 5	827
Benderloch Trail	S01000825	Quintile 5	768