

West Dunbartonshire in Numbers 2020



It is vital to base plans and actions on evidence as we strive for sustainable, inclusive and fair recovery, to meet the needs of all the people and communities.

This is a concise source for; communities, service providers, planners, policy makers, businesses and researchers.

Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, but we accept no liability for any errors. Some values may not sum to their respective totals due to rounding.

We have used the most up to date available at time of publication, and please note that many government figures have been delayed due to COVID-19

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Context

‘The re-opening of the economy and society, as well as limiting damage, will in the medium to longer term provide an opportunity to do things differently to address long standing structural inequalities’

Scottish Government, July 2020

Far from being a great leveller, COVID-19 has brought into sharper focus pre existing inequalities, and available evidence suggest that at least in the short term aggravated these, for example [across Scotland](#):

Risk of **poverty** is much higher for women, disabled people, black minority ethnic people, lone parents, children and young people.

Women face multiple discrimination, including disabled women, women from Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) communities, refugee and asylum seekers, lesbian, bisexual and Trans (LGBT+) women, and older women. In the pre-COVID-19 labour market, women were unequal in pay, participation and progression due to drivers including occupational segregation, job valuation, discrimination, and time available to work.

Children and young people: many families will experience increased financial hardship with impacts for the current and longer term health and wellbeing of children. The vast majority of lone parents are women.

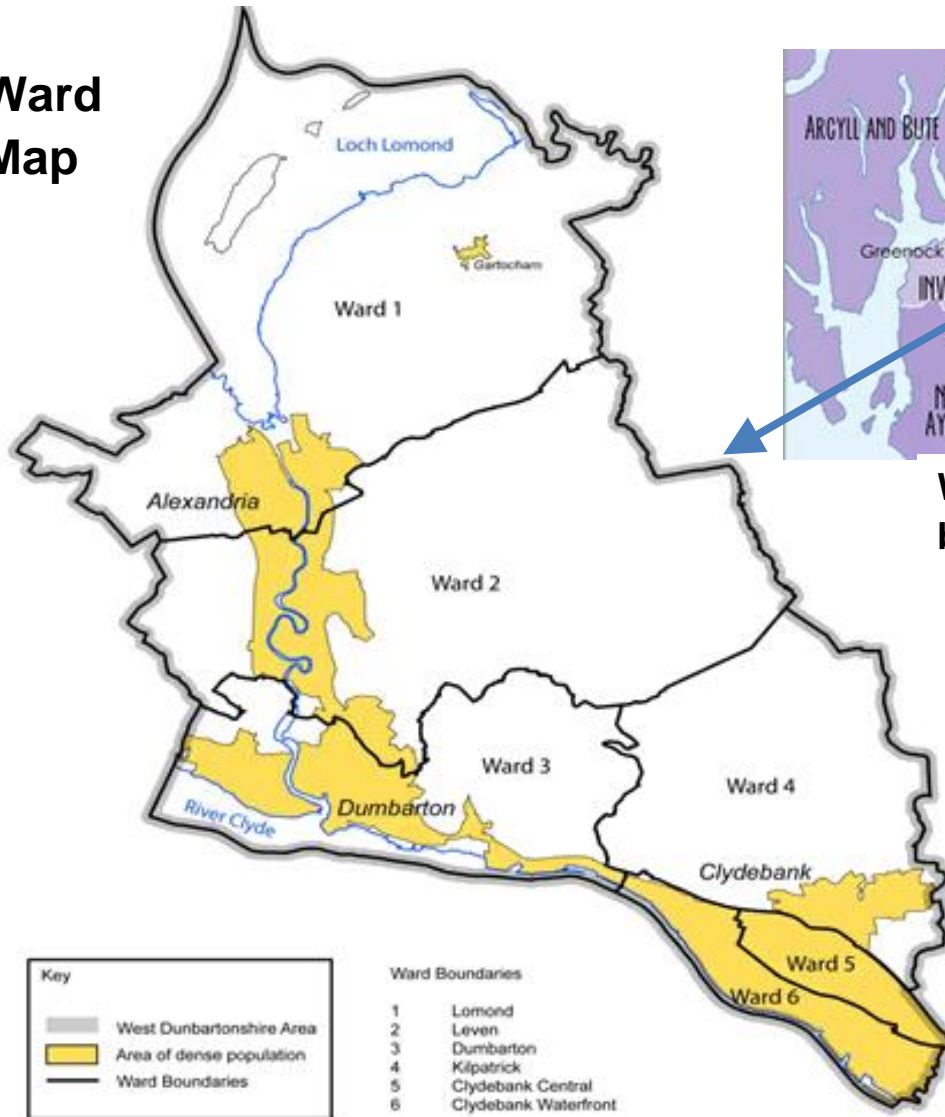
Disabled people: around a third of adults report a limiting longstanding health condition or illness; According to Inclusion Scotland, disabled people face barriers across four dimensions: physical or environmental; attitudinal; communicational; and organizational

Minority ethnic people are disproportionately employed in the NHS and other key worker industries and in some cases have a higher likelihood of living in multi-generational families

The situations above all link to higher child poverty risk: all these and other things can and do cross cut and multiply disadvantage and poor outcomes for people and communities;

To help us understand where we are we need be aware of the national context and local information presented below.

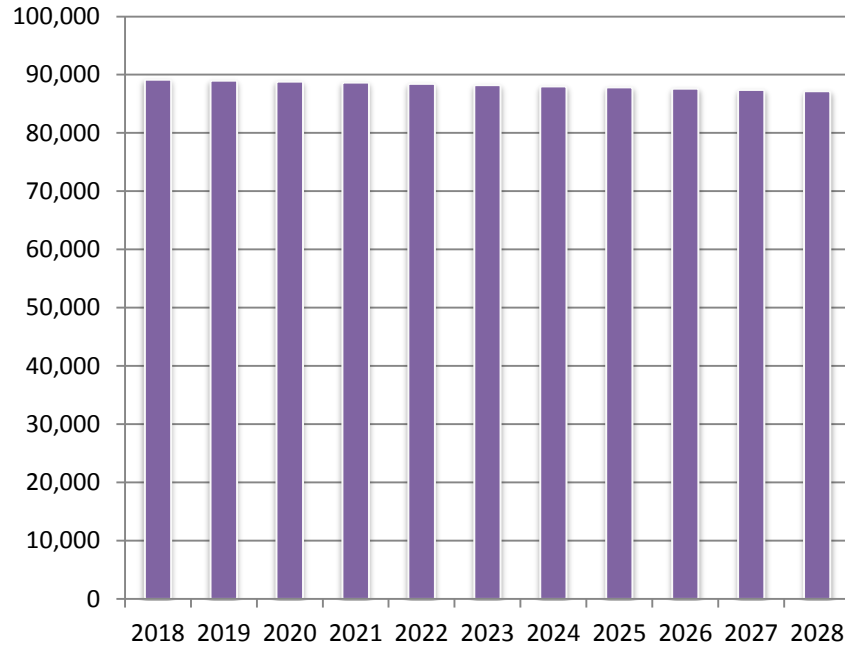
Ward
Map



West Dunbartonshire is located to the west of the central belt, north east of the Clyde and south of Loch Lomond



West Dunbartonshire Population Projections 1998-2028



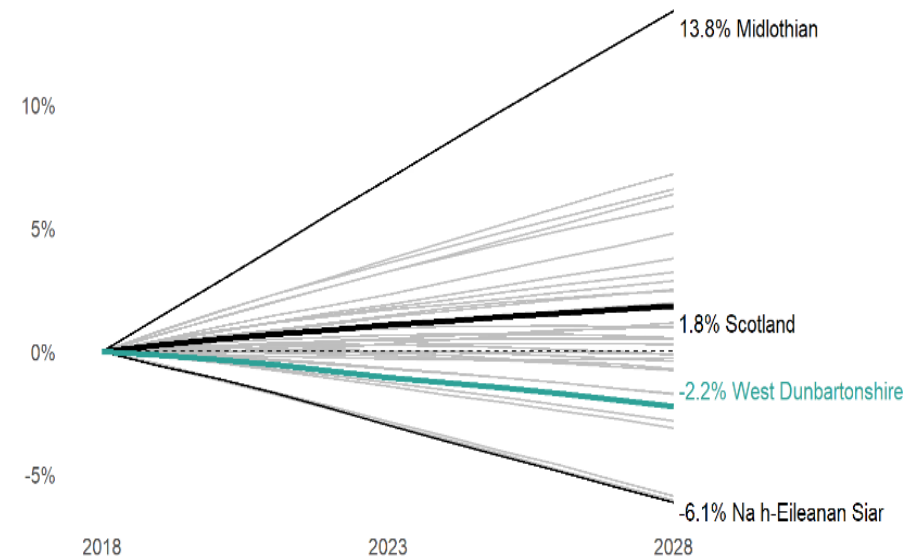
Between 2018 and 2028, the population of West Dunbartonshire is projected to decrease from 89,130 to 87,141. This is a decrease of 2.2%, which compares to a projected increase of 3.2% for Scotland as a whole

For Comparison, projected population increase the in Midlothian is driven by inward migration, influenced by its location between the large job markets of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and number of major east to west transport routes, road and rail.

Change in West Dunbartonshire is by natural population decrease and to a lesser extent net outward migration.

Potential sustained increase in home working as the norm for those who can, may affect future migration.

Percentage change in projected population 1998-2028



Population Age Structure Estimates, 2019

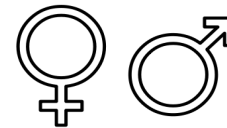


0-15, 18% **16-64, working age, 64%** **over 65, 18%**

The 2019 estimate shows reduction from 89,130 to 88,930 and a small increase in working age proportion and younger people, the proportion for this group being slightly higher than the Scottish average of 17%



Between 2001-03 and 2016-18, male life expectancy at birth in West Dunbartonshire rose by 6.0%. This is the 7th highest change out of all council areas in Scotland and is higher than the change for Scotland overall of +4.8%.



Womens life expectancy is still higher than mens, but is rising much more slowly in our area.

Life expectancy, at birth 2015/17, by area deprivation



WD has a greater difference between life expectancy in least deprived v most deprived areas than Scotland

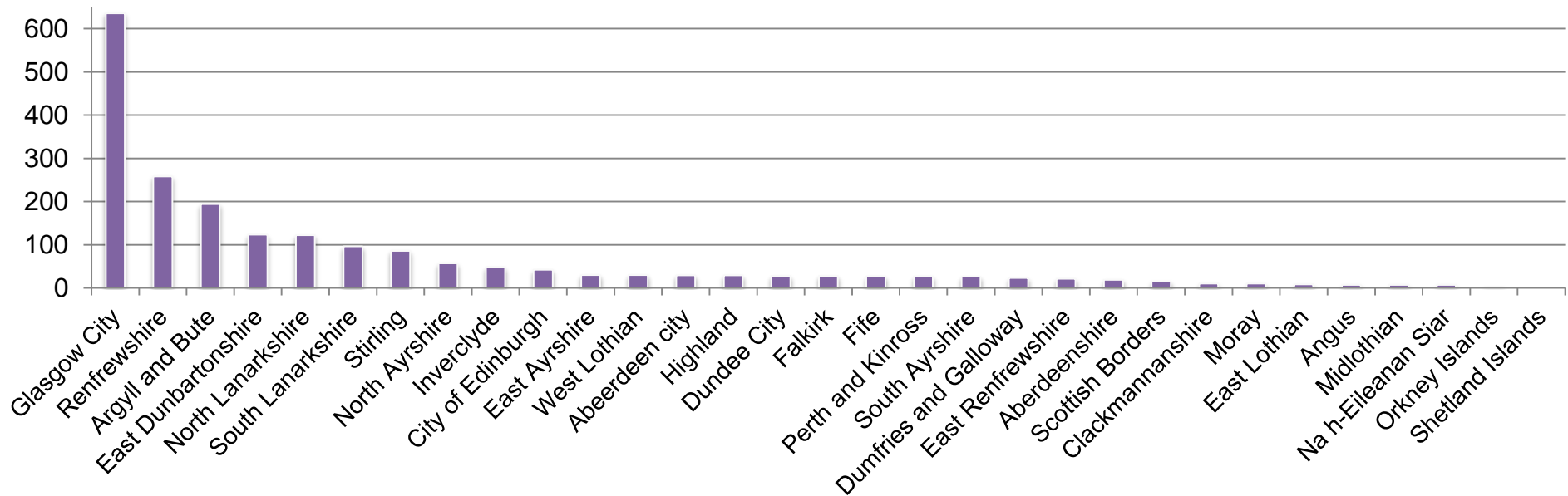


West Dunbartonshire continues to be an area of net out migration.

Glasgow continues to be the area where people from West Dunbartonshire move to;

Push/pull on employment availability is likely to be a strong influence. Greater home working with less need for commuting if sustained, may influence both inward and outward migration, making predictions on net impacts more difficult

Migration from West Dunbartonshire 2018-19, where people go



West Dunbartonshire in Numbers 2020

People

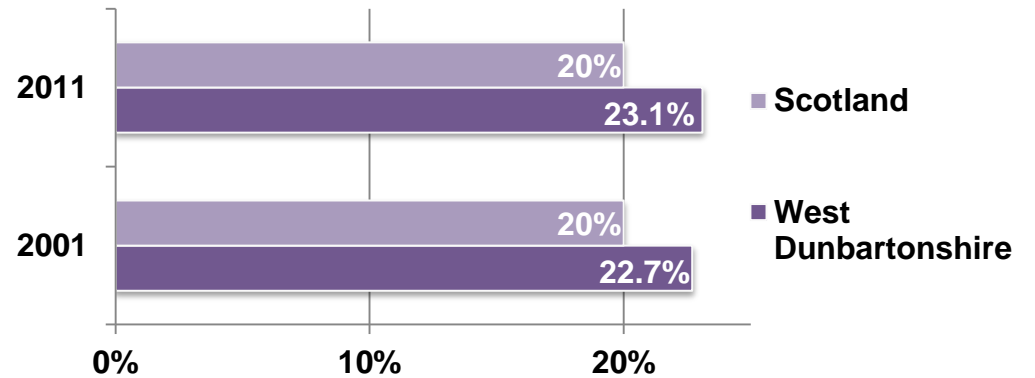
Disability

The 'limiting health problem or disability' question used in the National census is an accepted proxy measure for the number of disabled. WD has a higher percentage of disabled people than Scotland on this measure.

Older people are more likely to be disabled than younger people, and only 17% of people who eventually have impairment are born with this.

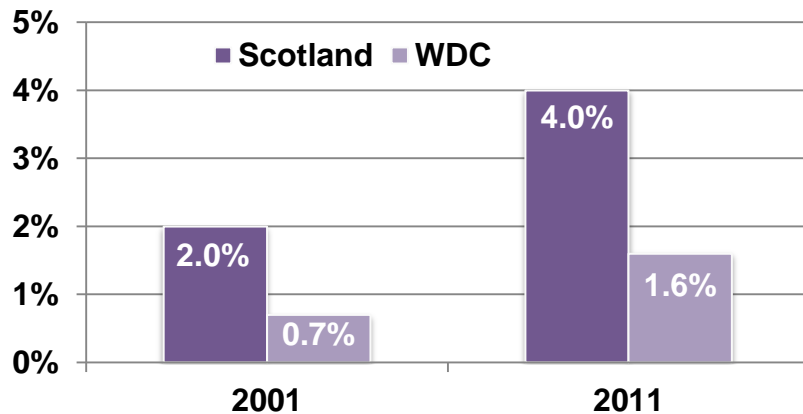
The longer term impacts of Covid are as yet unknown.

Long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability



Ethnicity, 2001 and 2011 Census results,

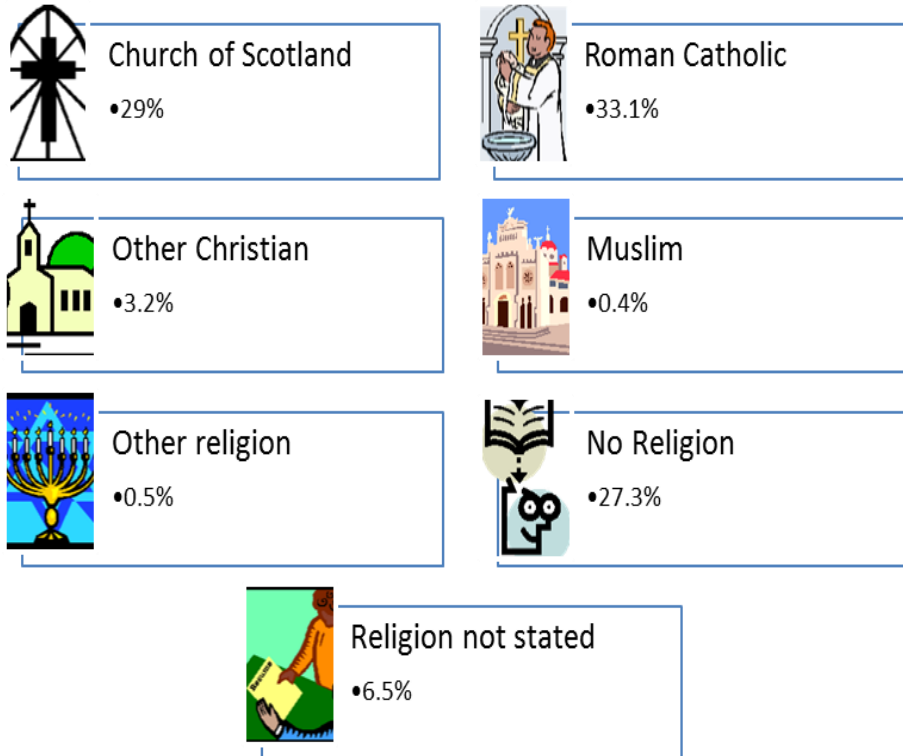
Percentage of people Black Minority Ethnic backgrounds



The proportion of Black minority ethnic people in WD is growing slightly faster than Scotland but from a lower base.



Religious composition of West Dunbartonshire



Scotland became less religious between 2001 and 2011. In West Dunbartonshire there was an 8% reduction in the number of people reporting a religion.

The 2011 Census results show that 97% of all people speak only English at home, and that 275 people speak, understand, read and write in Gaelic.

There are likely to be at least 100 Arabic speakers in the area; all Gaelic speakers also speak English, most but by no means all Arabic speakers, especially younger people will be able to speak some English, with variation.

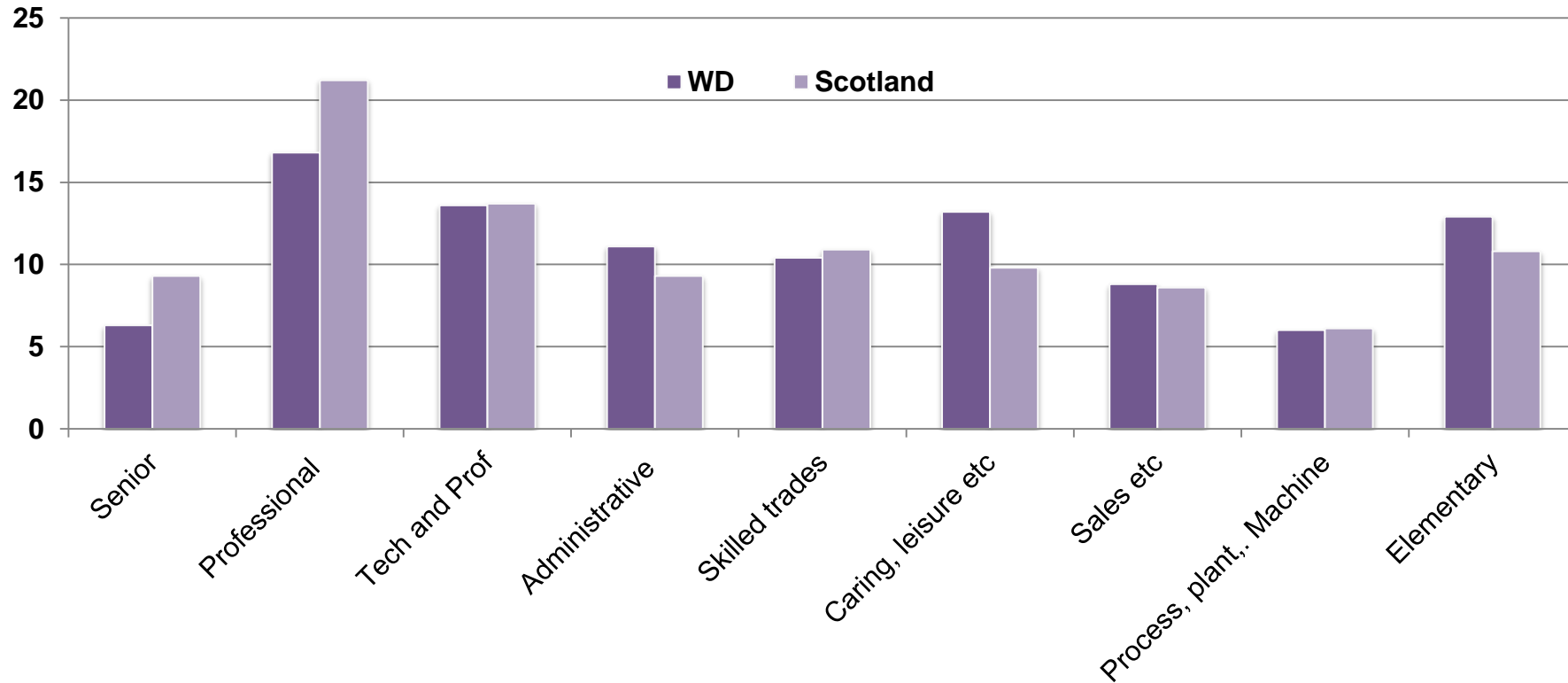
It is important to note that even though people may be able to speak day to day English it does not mean that professional translation and interpretation is not sometimes needed.



Census figures suggest there are 50 Deaf British Sign Language (BSL) users in our area.

BSL is a recognised language in Scotland, alongside English, Scots and Gaelic.

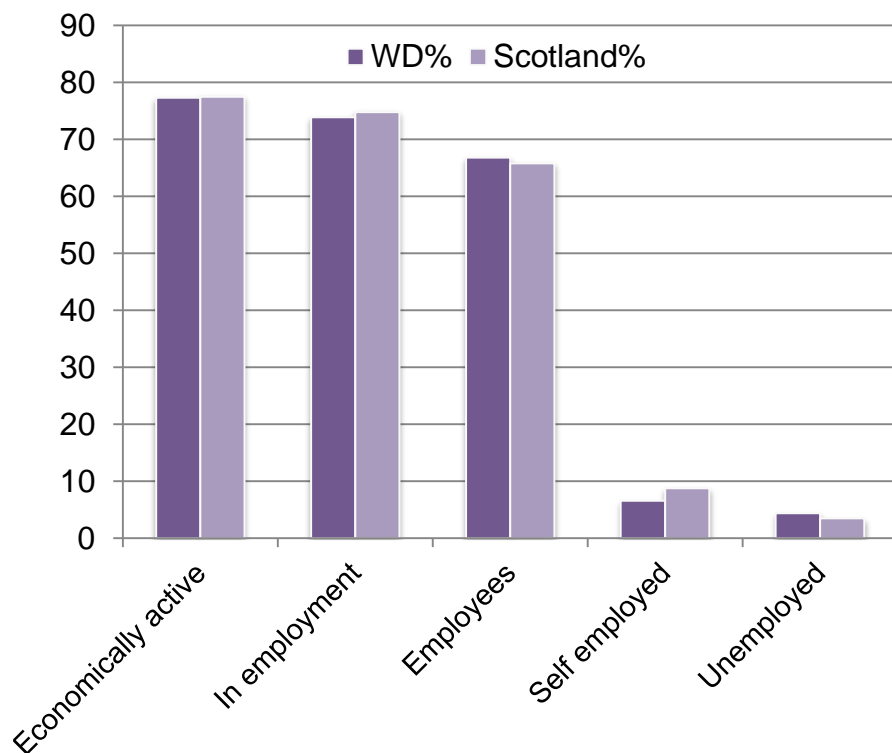
Level of Occupation West Dunbartonshire and Scotland by Percentage, Oct. 2019-Sep. 2020 (Source NOMIS)



The occupational mix has had fewer senior and professional jobs and more elementary occupations, such as packing, shelf stacking and cleaning than Scotland. In March, April and May 2020 there was a very large increase in Universal Credit claims, the vast majority of these will come from elementary occupations.

Reliance on public sector may influence the high level of admin jobs. The number of caring jobs may account for proportions in caring/leisure, rather than jobs in tourism. Demand for caring roles may now increase; this will have to be matched by sufficient capacity in child care provision. A recent estimate put the proportion of jobs that could be done from home in the UK at 40%; some jobs cannot be done in this way, such as caring, plant, elementary, sales, trades.

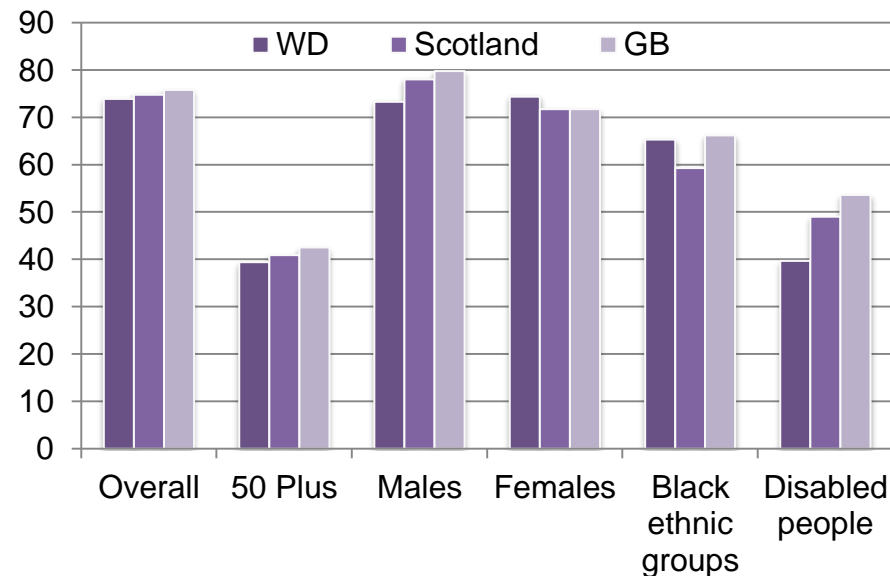
Economic Activity, January 2019- December 2019

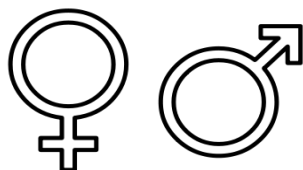


From 2018 to 2019 saw a rise in the proportion of people economically active from 75.5 to 77.3%, and a near 50% increase in the proportion of self employed to 6.6% the highest figure over the last 14 years. It is unclear how COVID-19 and the response to it will affect economic overall activity, though unemployment has increased.

A striking difference between Scotland and WD is the bigger gap for disabled people. Unusually, compared to Scotland, Black groups employment rate is on a par with white groups according to this sample based data. The data reveals nothing about hours or type of work: Evidence shows that people from Black ethnic groups are more likely to suffer underemployment in terms of hours and level of occupation compared to qualifications; concentration in elementary occupations makes them more vulnerable to unemployment at this time.

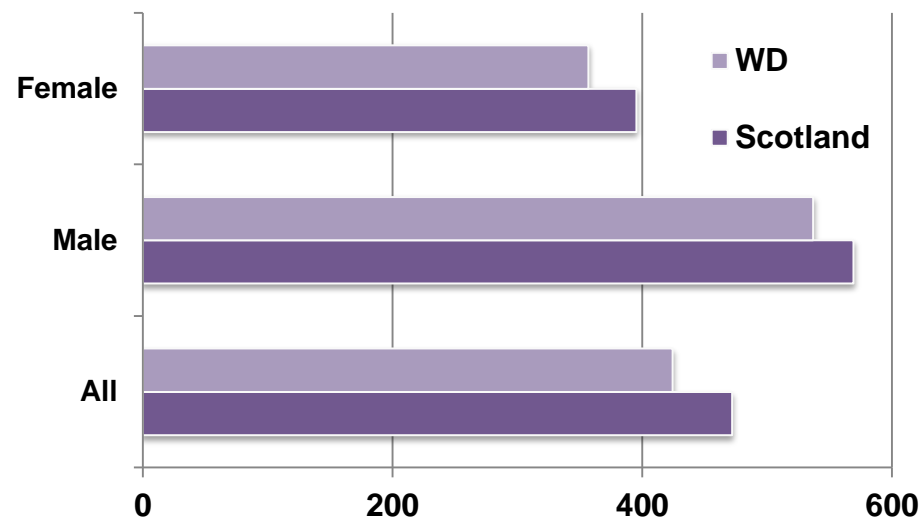
Percentage Employment Rate by group 2018-2019



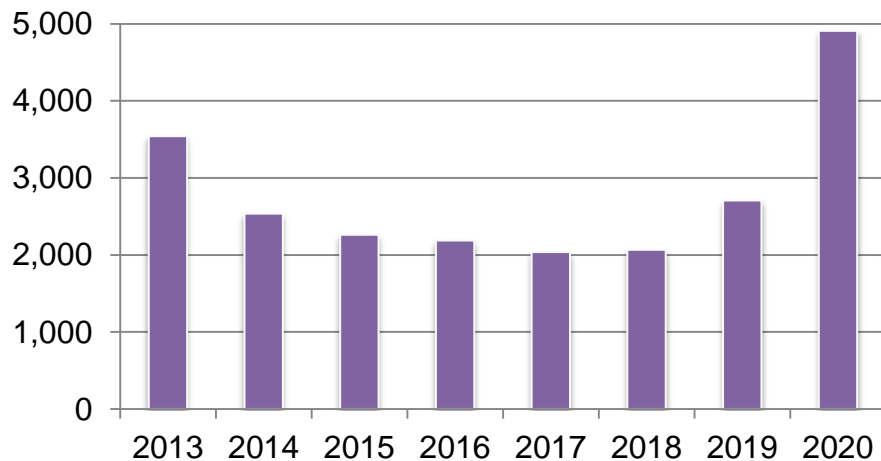


Data shows that those resident in WD earned less than the Scottish median in every year since 2002; The gap between women's and men's earning is also bigger in WD than for Scotland

Gross Weekly Median Pay by Sex, 2019 (£)



WD people on Out of Work Benefits each July 2013-20



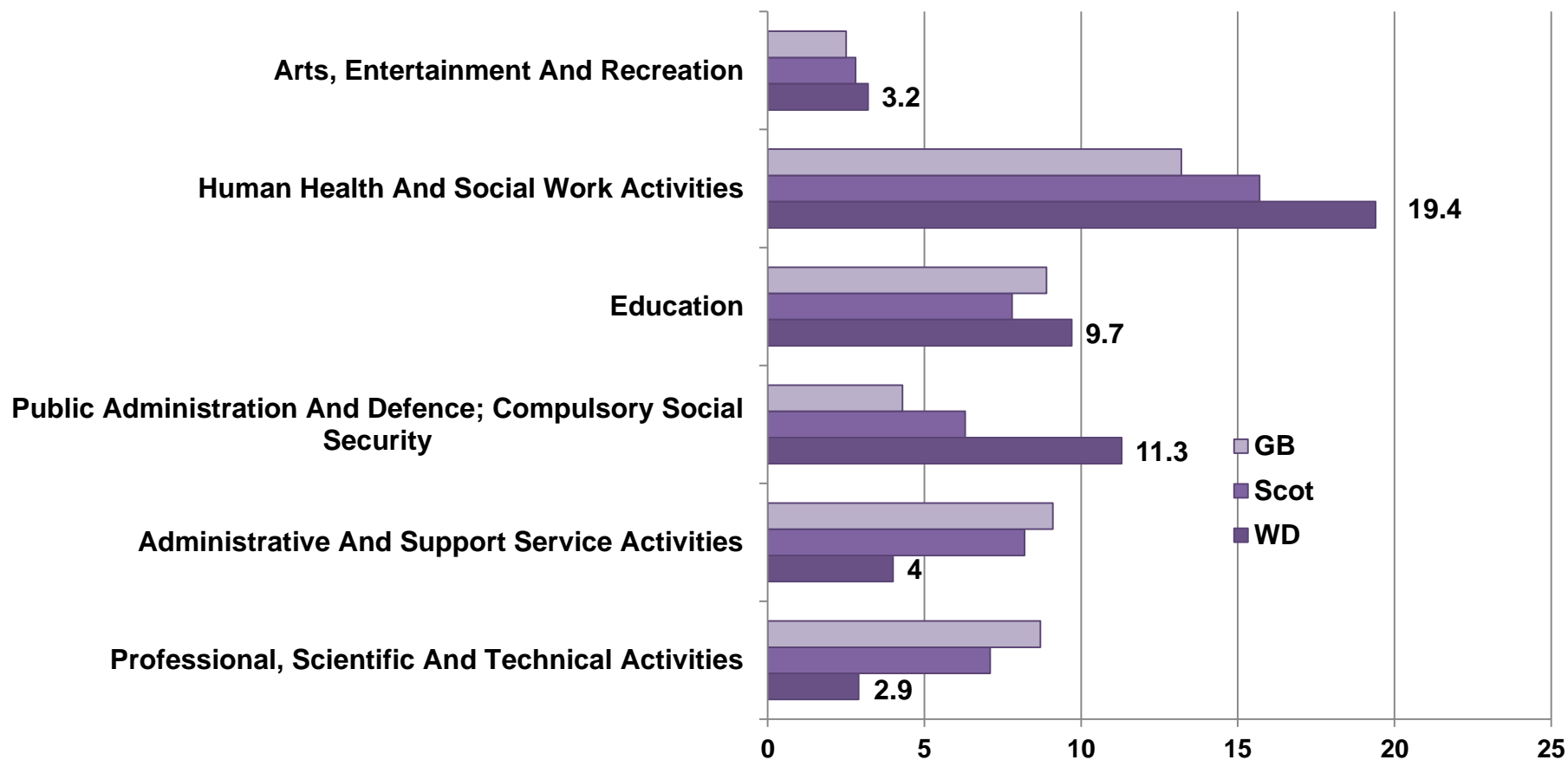
Out of work benefits

The number of people on out of work benefits in West Dunbartonshire had already been rising pre COVID

Unemployment

Before COVID measures, Scotland had one of the lowest youth unemployment rates in Europe, this is likely to rise significantly after the end of the job retention scheme as will overall unemployment. West Dunbartonshire has historically higher rates than Scotland. As the situation may change rapidly you can refer to **NOMIS profiles** for up to date figures

WD Percentage of people employed in sectors 2018



In West Dunbartonshire, employment is more heavily reliant on the public sector, notably health and education, public administration and defence, all higher than Scotland and GB.

There is less reliance on Professional, scientific and Technical at, 2.9% compared to 7.1% for Scotland.

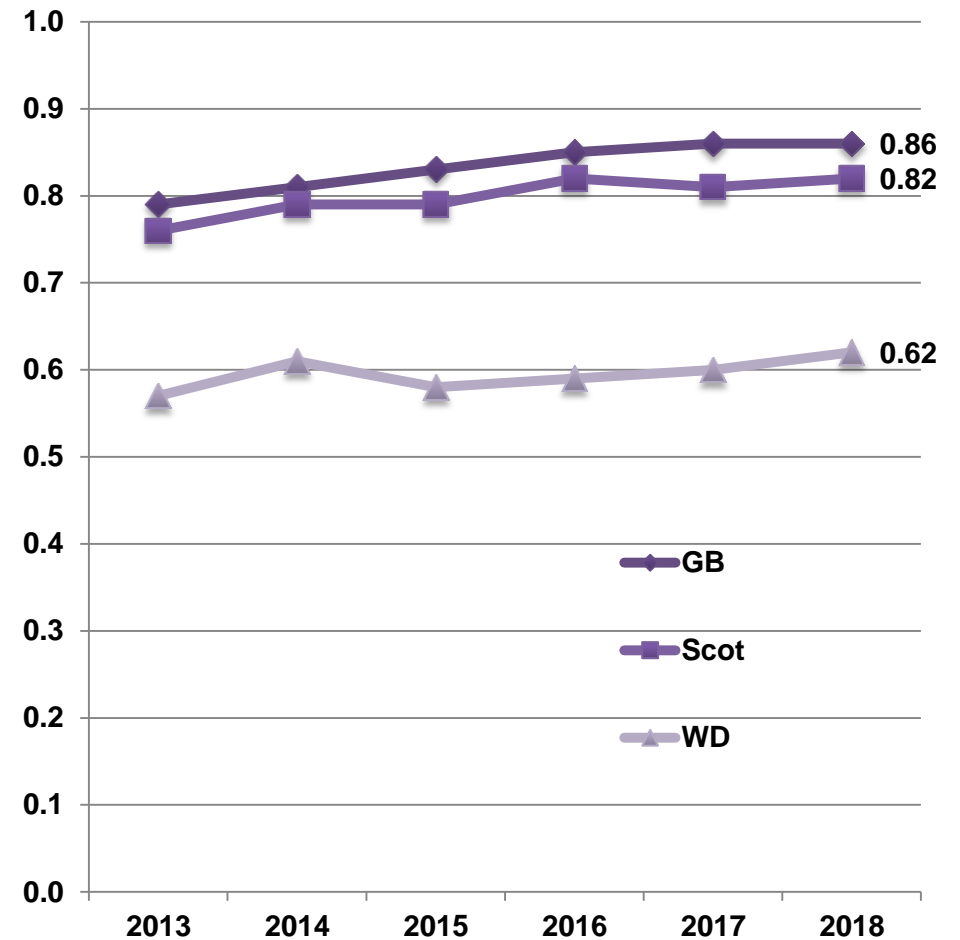
There is strong competition for jobs and investment from neighbouring areas, notably Glasgow, the advent of COVID 19 and the measures taken is unlikely to decrease this in the short term.

Commuting out of the area for better paid jobs, and out-migration of the population, are two of the challenges West Dunbartonshire faces.

Glasgow's job density has been historically above the national average and effectively draws people into Glasgow from surrounding areas either via commuting or by migration.

It is difficult to estimate what COVID-19 related changes in relative job density might be between areas, not just because of the actual number of jobs available, but also increased home working.

Job Density 2013-2018



This section gives historical information, for data closer to real time please see the **COVID-19** resource updated by Skills Development Scotland

GVA measures of the value of goods/services produced

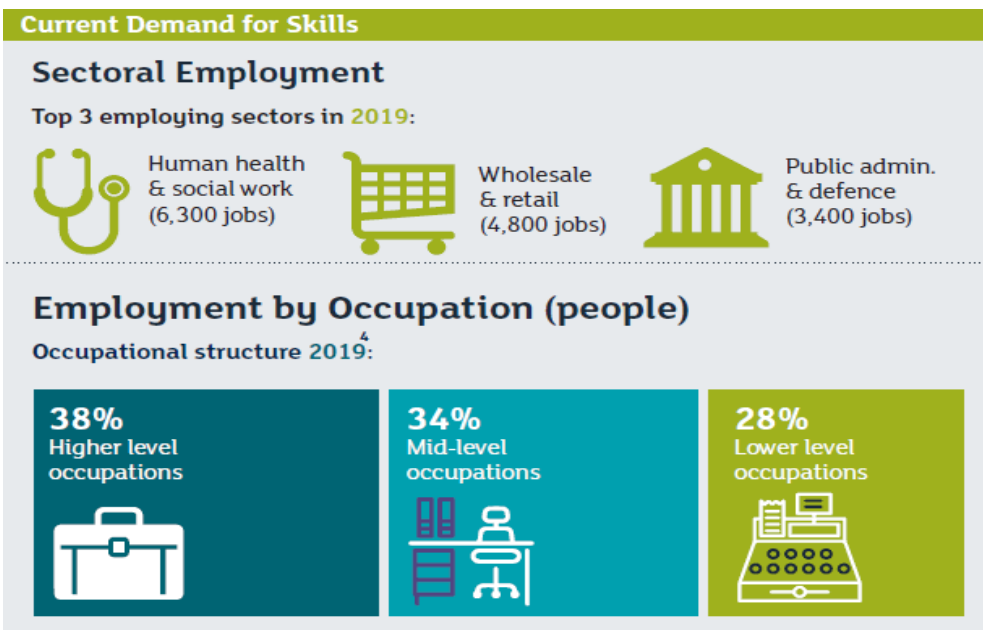


Overall Economic activity in West Dunbartonshire is more concentrated in manufacturing compared to the Scottish average. Manufacturing's importance is predicted to decrease over time



GVA Projected Growth in West Dunbartonshire 2019-2029



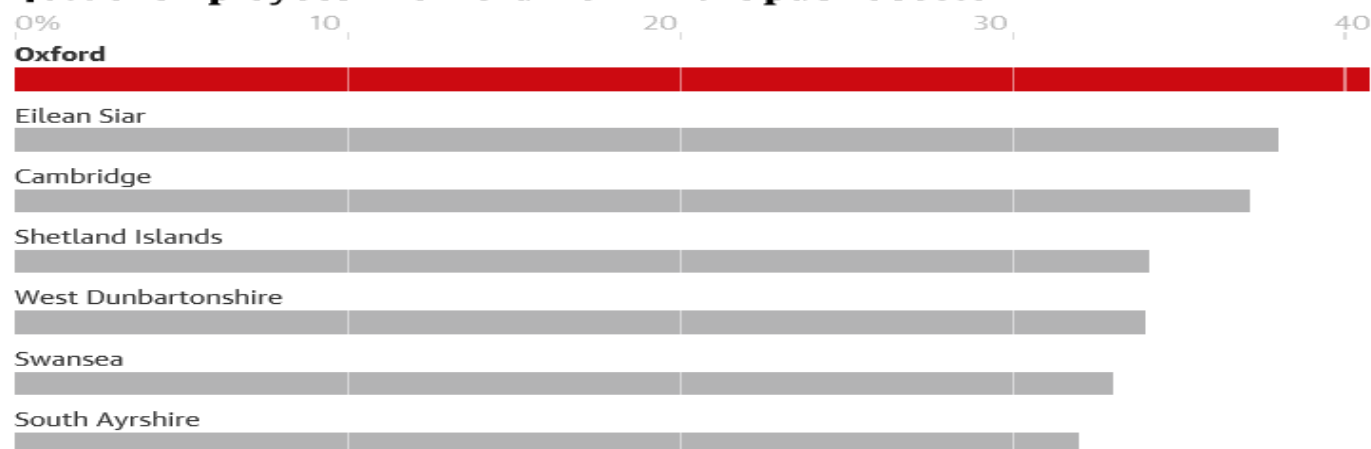


At least in the short term it is likely that the economy will become more dependent on the public sector as there is not likely to be any immediate contraction, and it provides core services and a large number of jobs.

At this point it is impossible to be sure of the shape or extent of recovery.

West Dunbartonshire was the third most reliant area in Scotland on the public sector for jobs in 2017, with 32.6% compared to the Scottish Average of 25.3%. In 2018 this reliance increased to 34%

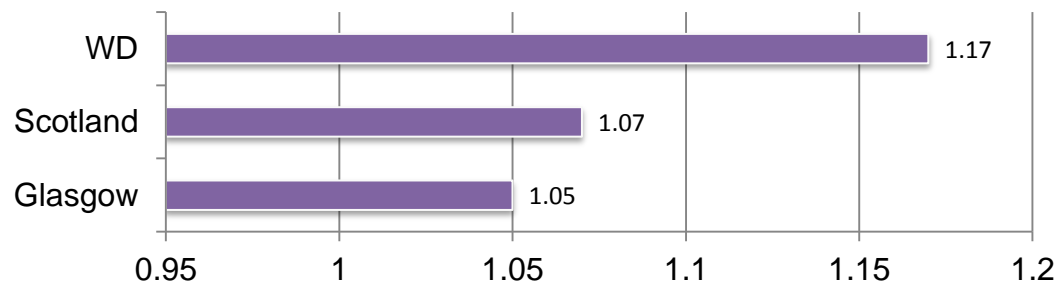
40% of employees in Oxford work in the public sector



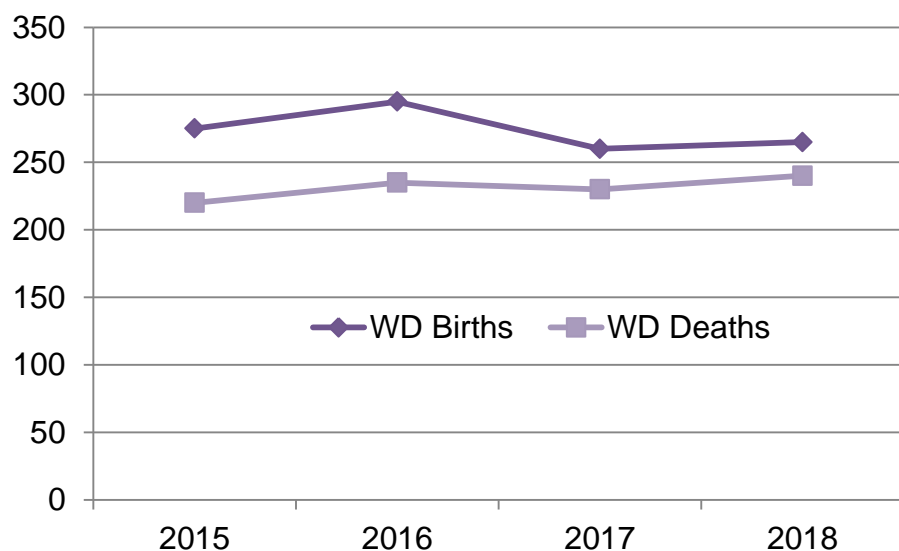
Ratio of VAT/PAYE registrations to de-registration per 10,000 population 2017

The ratio of VAT/PAYE registrations to de-registrations was higher for West Dunbartonshire with a higher proportion of registered to de-registered than Scotland or Glasgow.

However the number of registrations per 10,000 population was lower than Glasgow and Scotland.



Business Births and Deaths in West Dunbartonshire 2015-2018



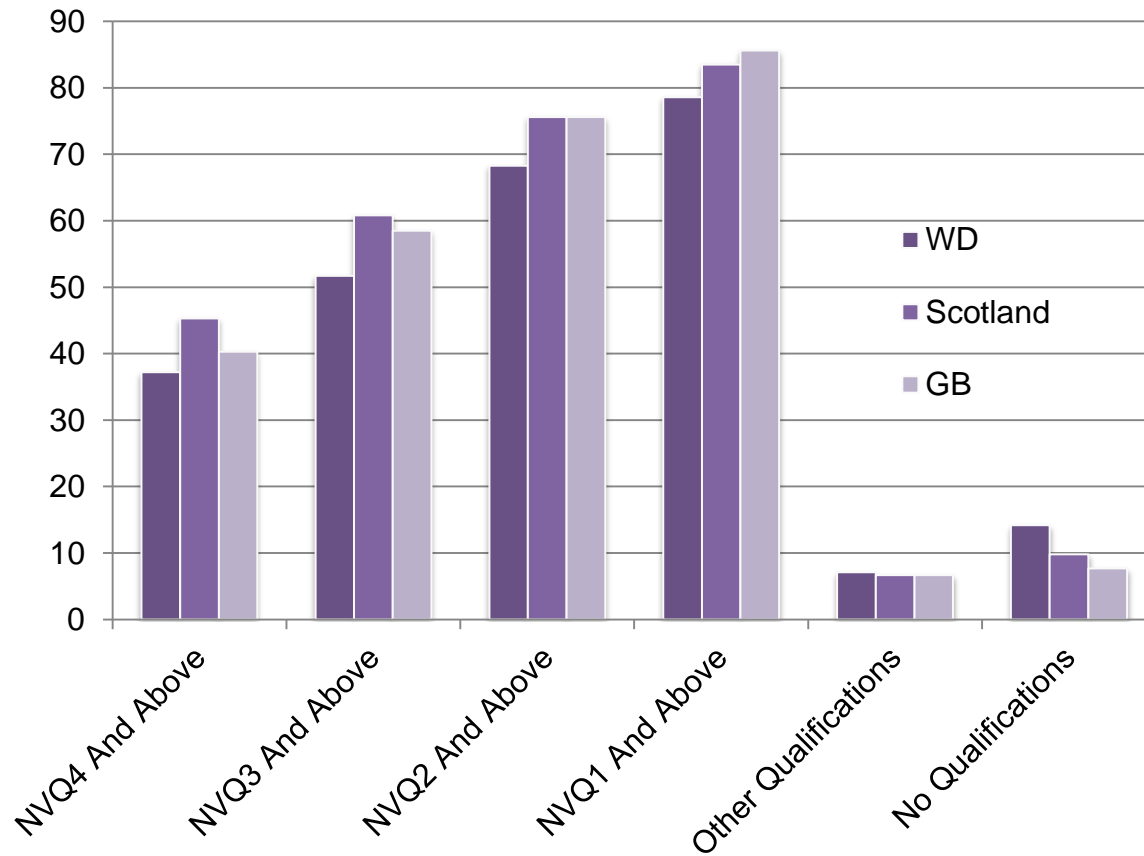
Wider Context

Between 2015 and 2018 the difference between business births and death has narrowed in West Dunbartonshire. During this period labour market statistics (see above) also noted an increase in the proportion of people saying they were self employed

In terms of the number of businesses in Scotland, growth has been relatively sustained and steady over last ten years. The majority of growth was from 'unregistered businesses' which tend to be very small.

The impacts of COVID are difficult to predict, [but evidence suggests](#) that businesses most at risk are small firms with less than 50 employees.

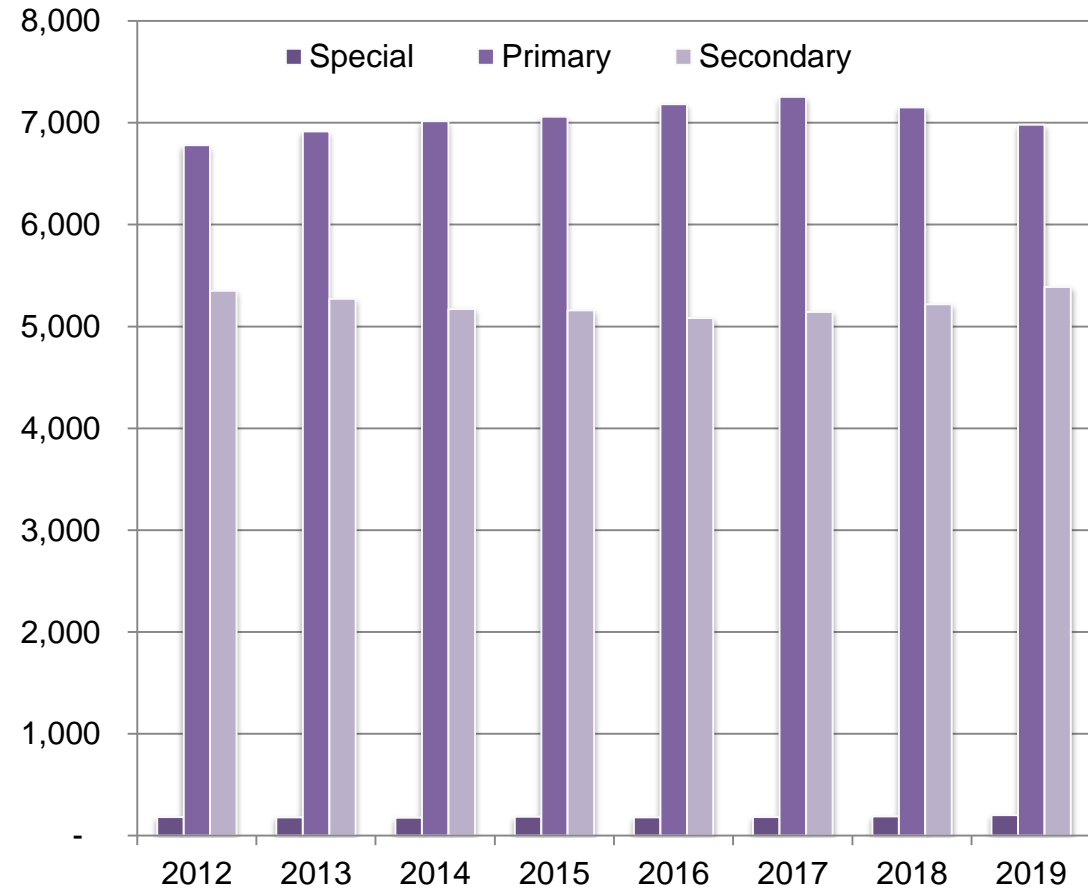
Level of Qualifications by Percentage age 16-64, 2019

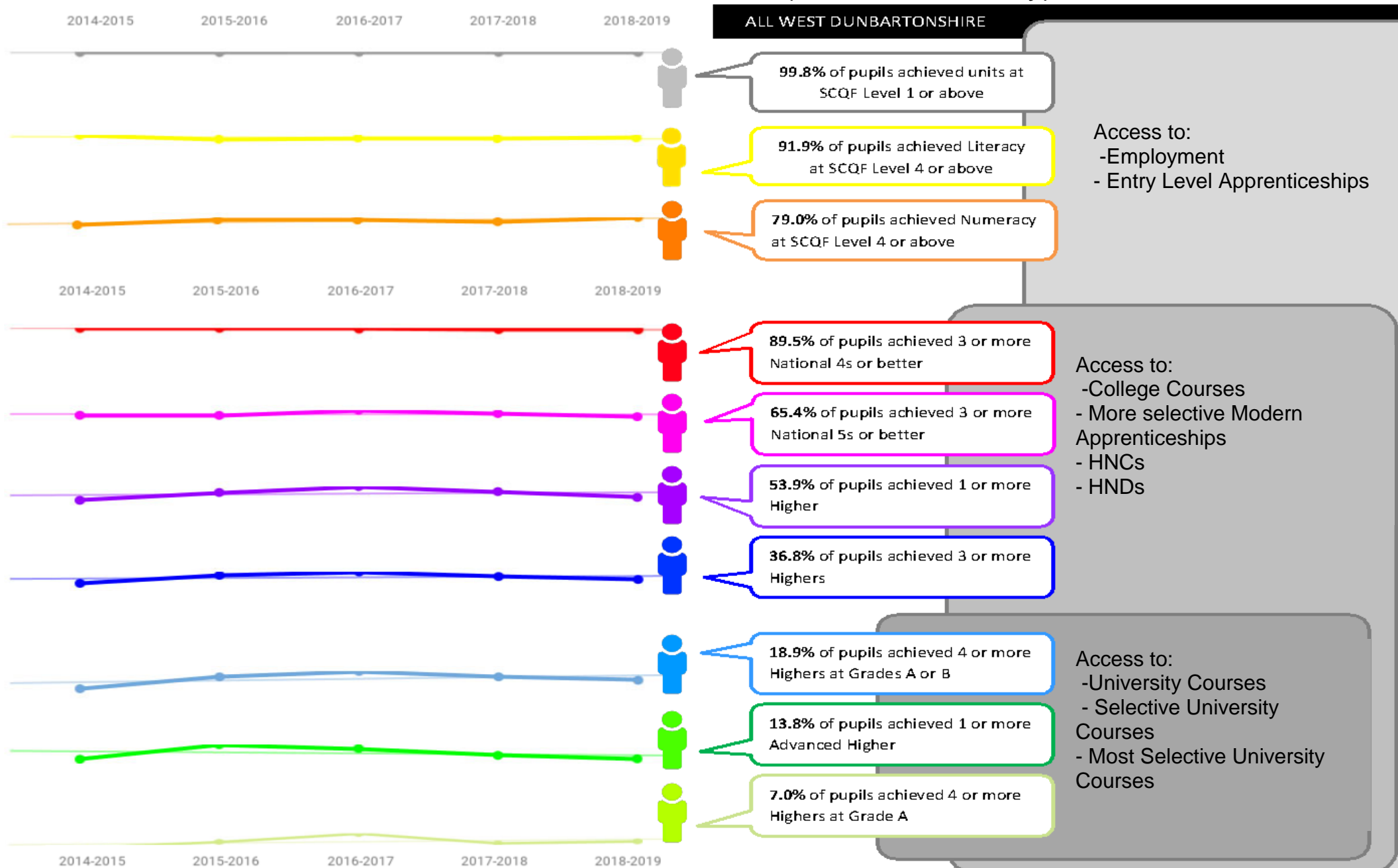


The economic prospects of those who possess degree level qualifications continue to outstrip those with no qualifications, both in average earnings and employment rate. WD has a smaller proportion of these people than Scotland and GB; evidence so far suggests the negative impacts of Covid will effect those with fewer qualifications more in terms of employment

School Census Roll, West Dunbartonshire Council Data

Overall pupil numbers have been steady since 2017, but with fewer primary and more secondary pupils

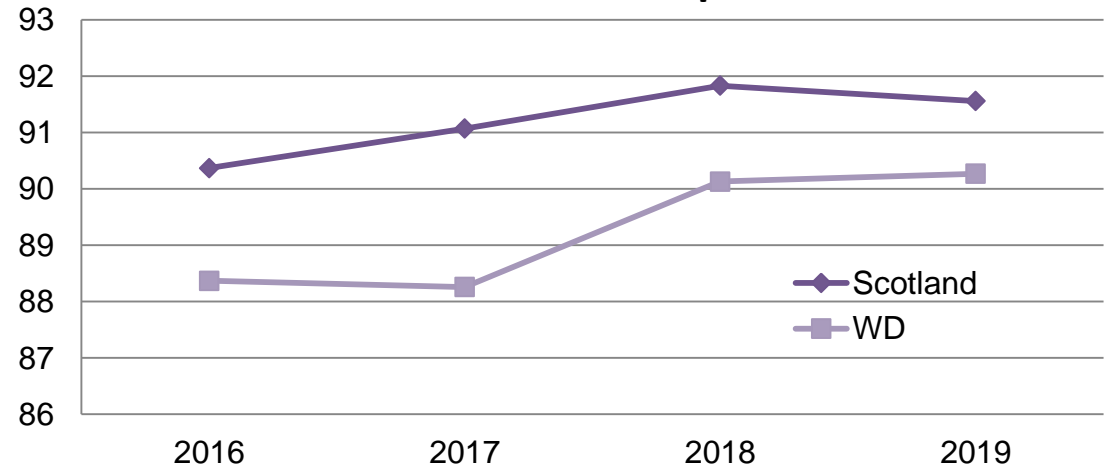




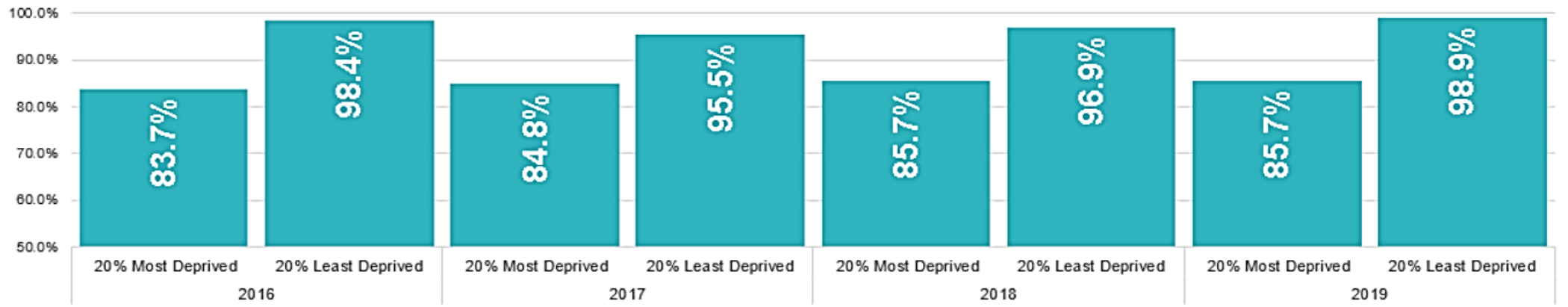
Participation (employment, education, training) rate for 16 to 19 olds In West Dunbartonshire

In the 4 years up to 2019 the rate in WD has increased to 90.3%, just below the Scotland figure of 91.6%

WD and Scotland % Participation Rates

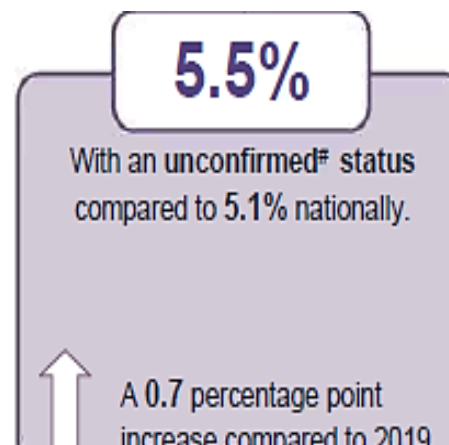
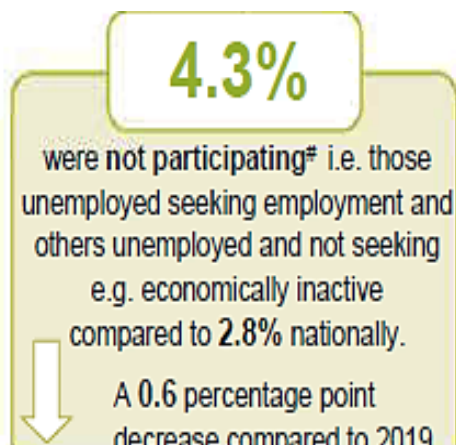
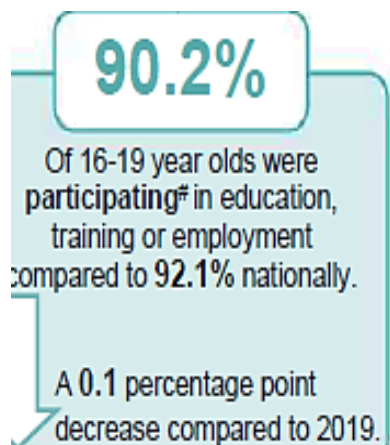


% Participation[#] by 20% Most and Least Deprived Areas, by Year

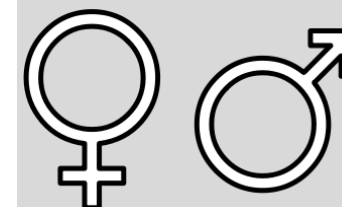


A significant difference remains between the least and most deprived areas in West Dunbartonshire

Participation rates information from Skills Development Scotland shows for 3,707 16-19 year olds are area...



Modern Apprenticeships and gender



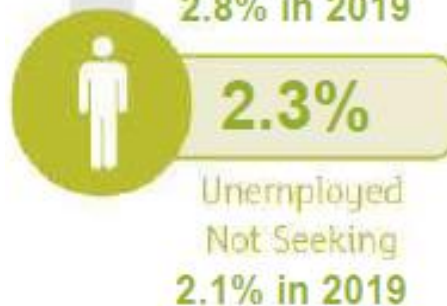
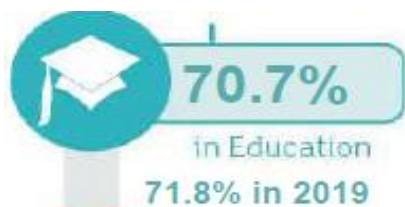
10% of MAs undertaking a STEM framework in West Dunbartonshire were female compared to the national figure of 8.9%

41% of MAs starts in our area were female compared to 38% in Scotland.

There is still huge gender segregation in areas such as care and trade, in Scotland and WD

In Scotland, Modern Apprenticeships are jobs, so cross cut into participation through employment under this measure

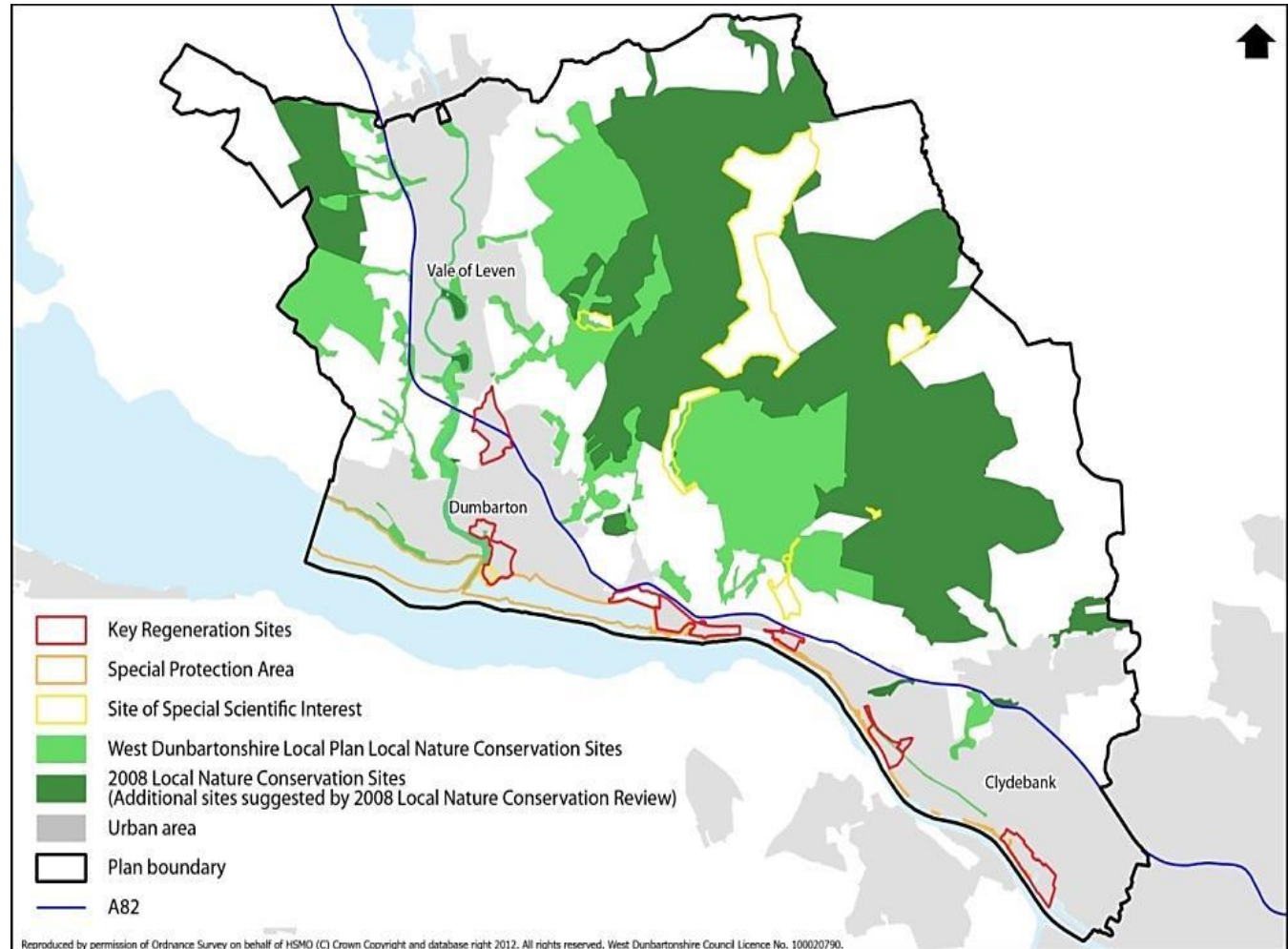
West Dunbartonshire Council directly provides a relatively large number of apprenticeships compared to many other Councils



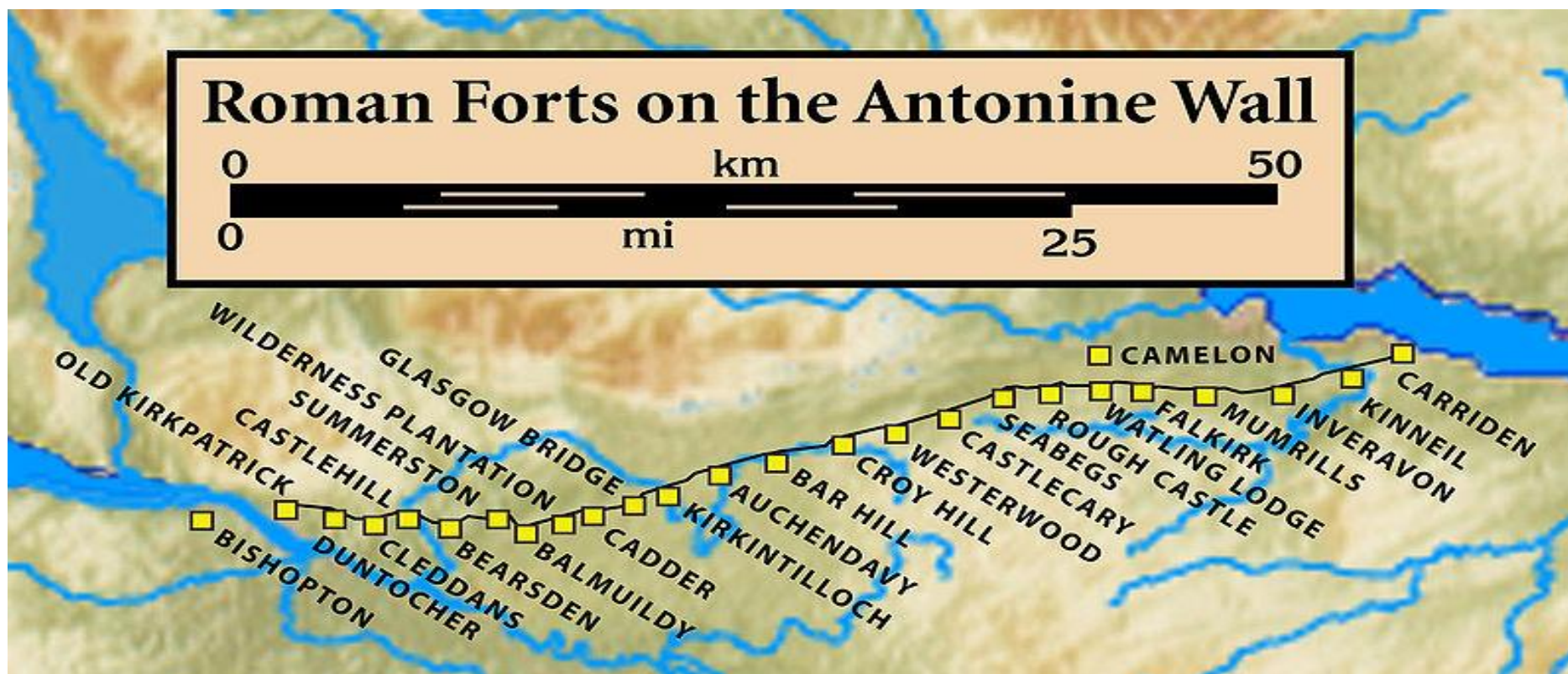


Despite its size, the landscape is diverse, with Kilpatrick Hills, Bromley and Carman Muirs, forming a back drop to urban areas the valleys of the Rivers Clyde and Leven.

There are 6 landscapes types: raised beach, rolling farmland, green corridors, drumlin foothills, moorland hills and ridges and rugged moorland hills. The dominant landscape is moorland.



There are 16 sites of Special Scientific Interest and 2 Natura protected sites; the Inner Clyde Special Protection Area along the Clyde and Loch Lomond SPA, in the National Park



In addition to the natural heritage features, there are also valuable built heritage interests

The Antonine Wall is the most significant amongst a number of important archaeological sites within West Dunbartonshire and was awarded **UNESCO World Heritage Site** status in 2008

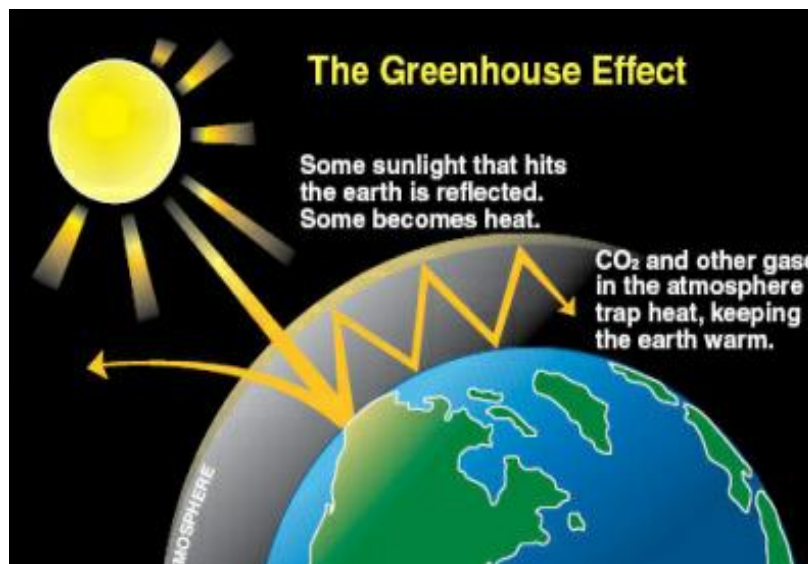
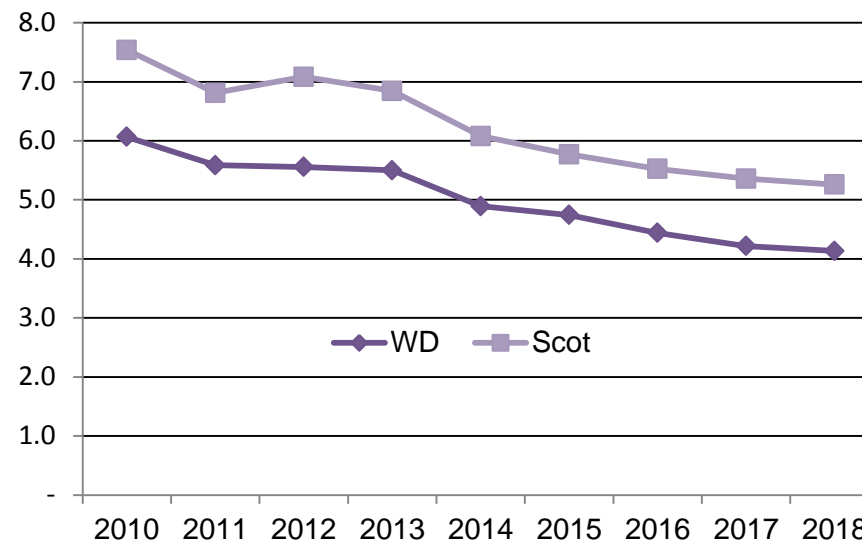
Reducing our climate change impact

In 2019 the Scottish Government declared a climate emergency

The Council has reduced its CO2 omissions every year since 2016/17 we are preparing for change: projections for West of Scotland, average summers being warmer and drier; and autumn/winters milder and wetter. In Scotland: increased summer heat waves; increased frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation; reduced occurrence of frost and snow; sea level rise. See our [Climate Change Strategy](#)

COVID 19 presents challenges but some reactions, like home working and increased cycling need no new technology and reduce our carbon footprint

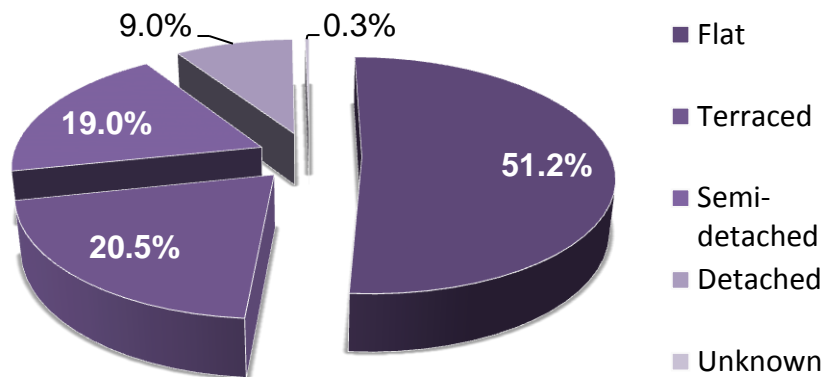
CO2 Emissions Per Capita (tonnes)



West Dunbartonshire's area wide emissions were 4.1 tonnes of CO2 per capita in 2018, showing a steady decline from 6.1 tonnes since 2010.



Types of Dwelling In West Dunbartonshire, 2017



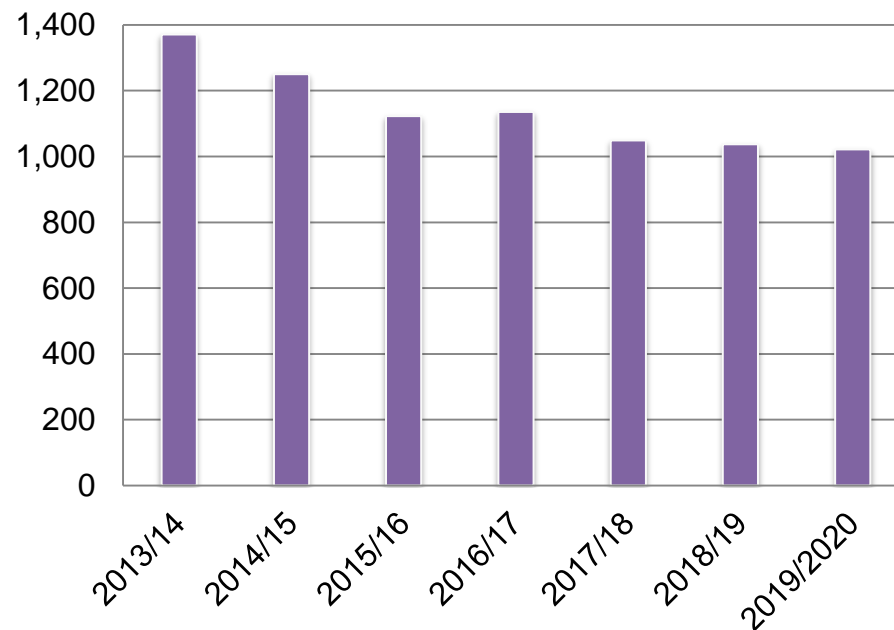
The [West Dunbartonshire Local Housing Strategy 2017-22](#), sets the vision for Housing and Housing Support services across West Dunbartonshire.

The area has a high proportion of Council houses compared to other areas, because no large scale transfers have taken place

Homelessness presentations in WD

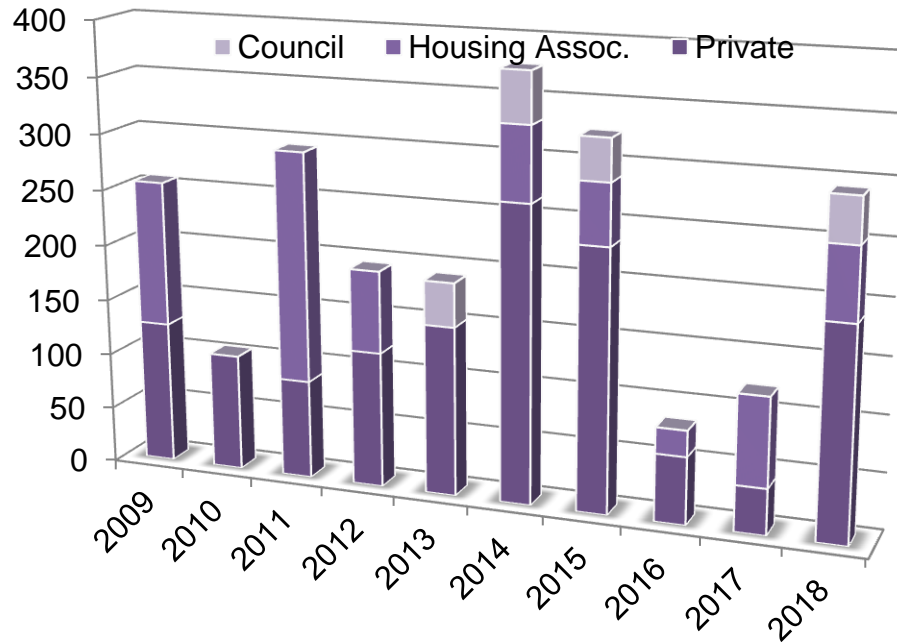
Presentations for homelessness have declined but are still above the Scottish Average

Tenure Distribution 2018 by Percentage



West Dunbartonshire Numbers 2020

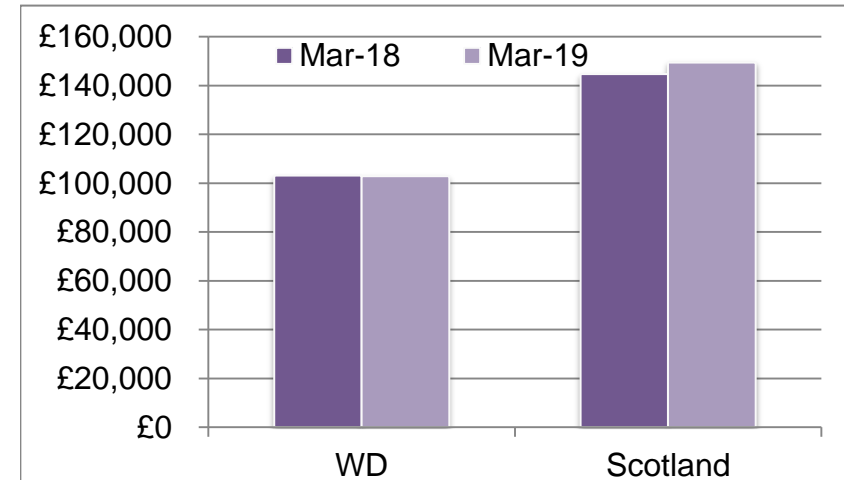
New Build Homes Completions in West Dunbartonshire 2009-2019



Housing

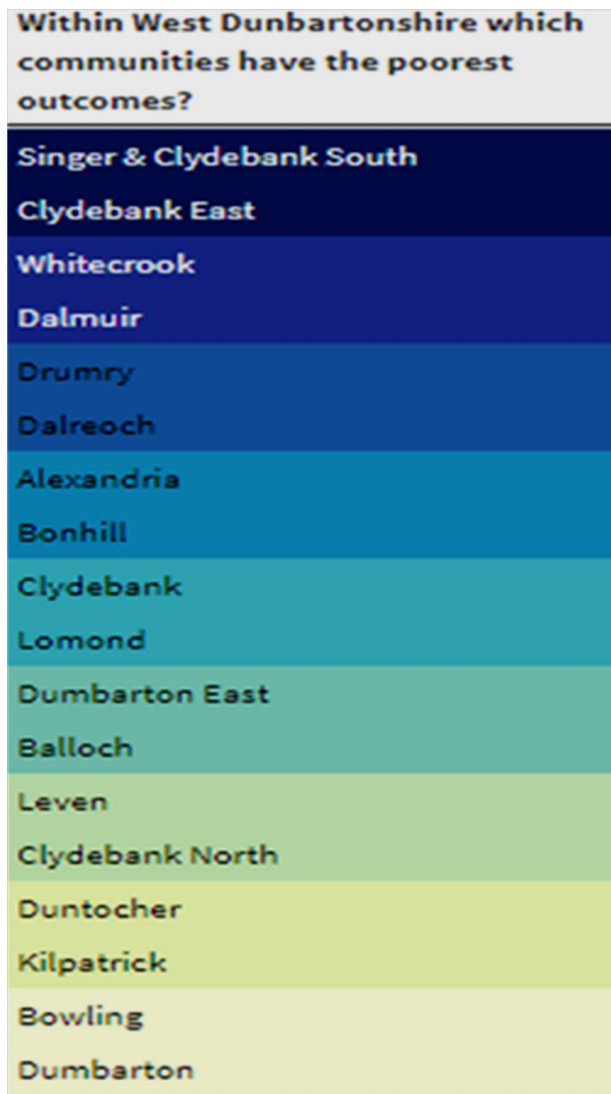
The area has a high proportion of Council houses compared to other areas, because no large scale transfers have taken place

Average House Price, March 2018 to March 2019



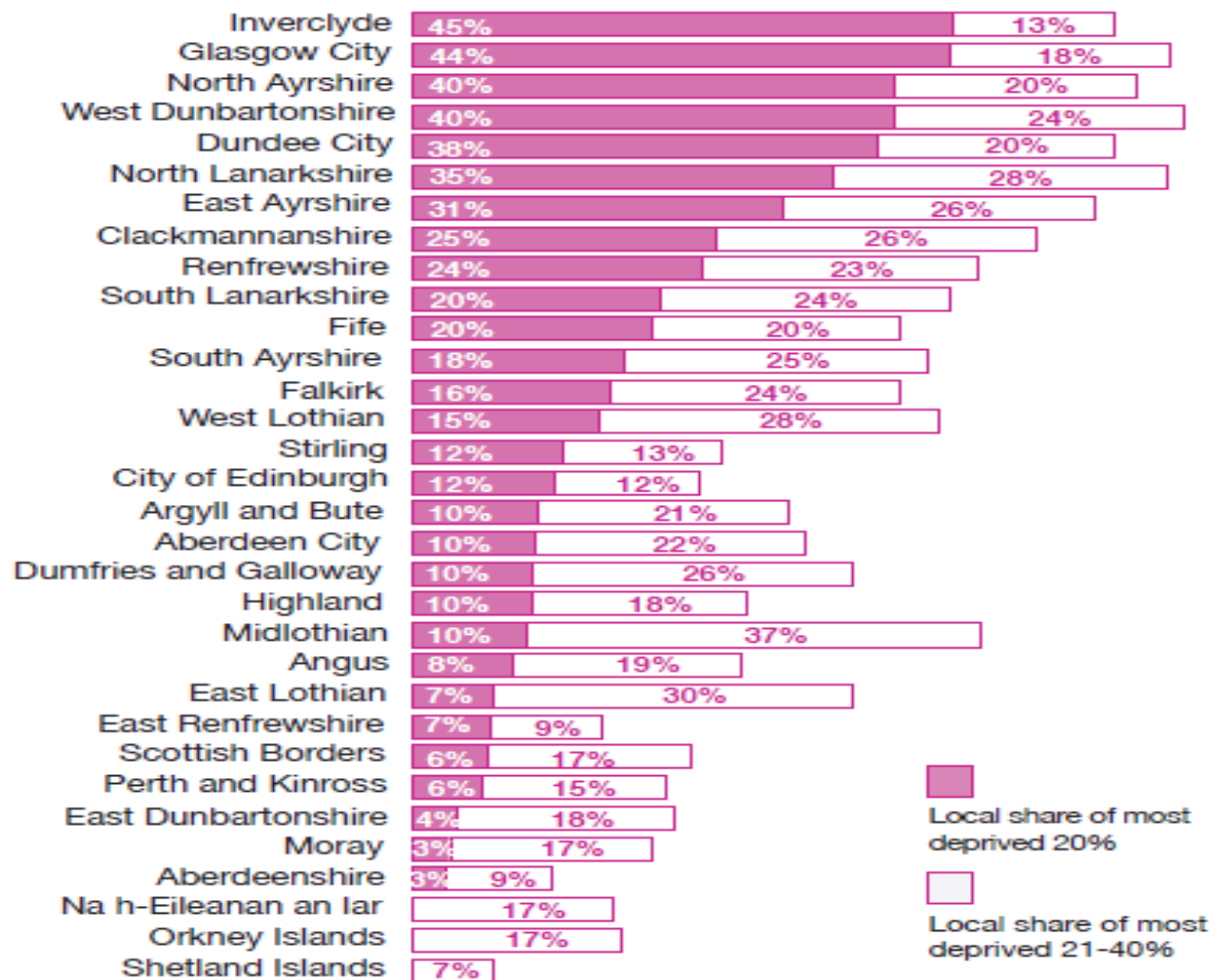
It is possible to look at the 18 areas within West Dunbartonshire, using information on the eight outcomes below, and produce a combined ranking

Indicator	Definition
Child Poverty	Children in households with less than 60% of median income
S4 Tariff Scores	Educational attainment measure
Positive destinations	For school leavers
Out of Work Benefits	All such benefits
Crime rate	Overall rate
Emergency admissions	Unplanned visits to hospital
Early mortality	Defined as death from all causes, aged under 75
Depopulation	Population loss



West Dunbartonshire Numbers 2020

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020 and the proportion of data zones in each area among the most deprived 20%.



Society and Deprivation

[Recent national data](#) shows rising poverty and income inequality in Scotland in recent years.

Incomes of low-income households fell further behind middle and high income households, pushing more people into poverty, and increasing income inequality further.

The [same areas that show income deprivation also show health deprivation](#).

Evidence shows greater negative impacts on already vulnerable groups because of COVID 19, and the responses to it, this means BAME groups, women, especially single parents, severely disabled people and people under 30.

It is vital to note that there is deprivation in ALL areas and that some vulnerable groups for example BAME people are actually less concentrated in more deprived areas.

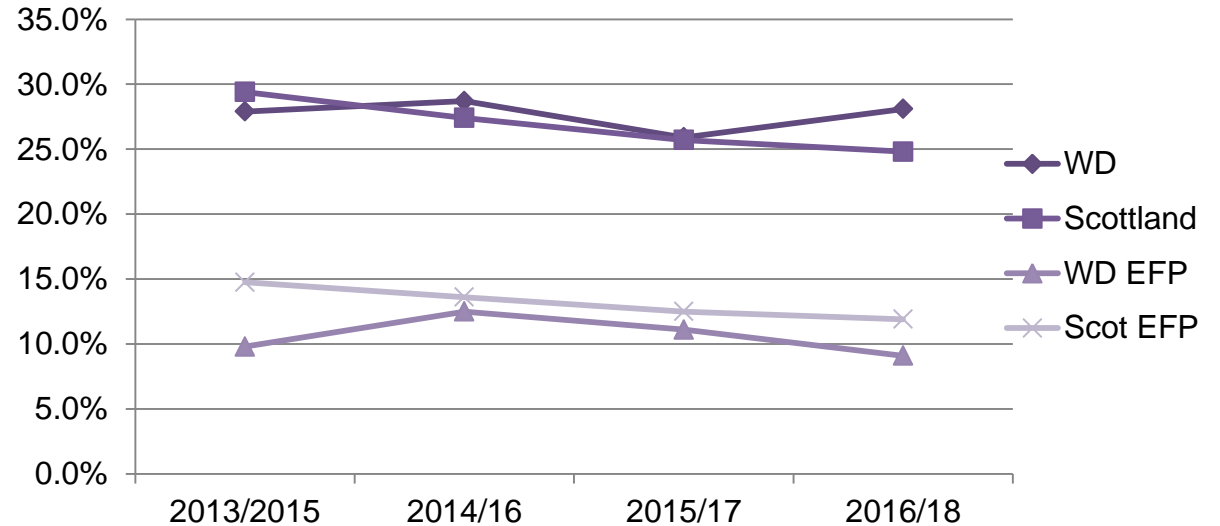
Fuel Poverty Differences

For West Dunbartonshire data for 2016-2018 showed just over 18% of owner-occupiers in fuel poverty but nearly 37% for those in social housing

It is important to factor how these differences can multiply the effects of deprivation for different groups

Extreme fuel poverty was 9.1% below the 11.9% Scotland average

WD v Scotland Fuel Poverty and Extreme Fuel Poverty

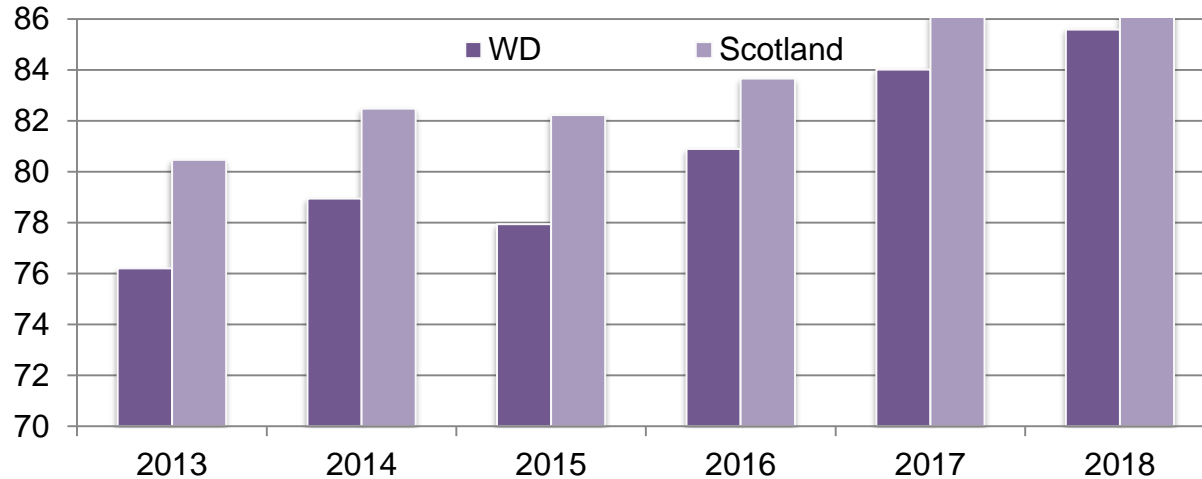


Child Poverty

Poverty has a profound, lasting impact on children's lives and futures; Trends are complex, but there are significantly more deprived children in the least deprived communities of WD compared to the Scotland.

After housing costs 25% of children in our area were in relative poverty compared to 22% in Scotland in [2017/18](#); Single parent households, Non-White households and households containing a disabled person are all more likely to experience poverty and child poverty, all groups more likely to have been more negatively affect during the pandemic, if possible longer term effects.

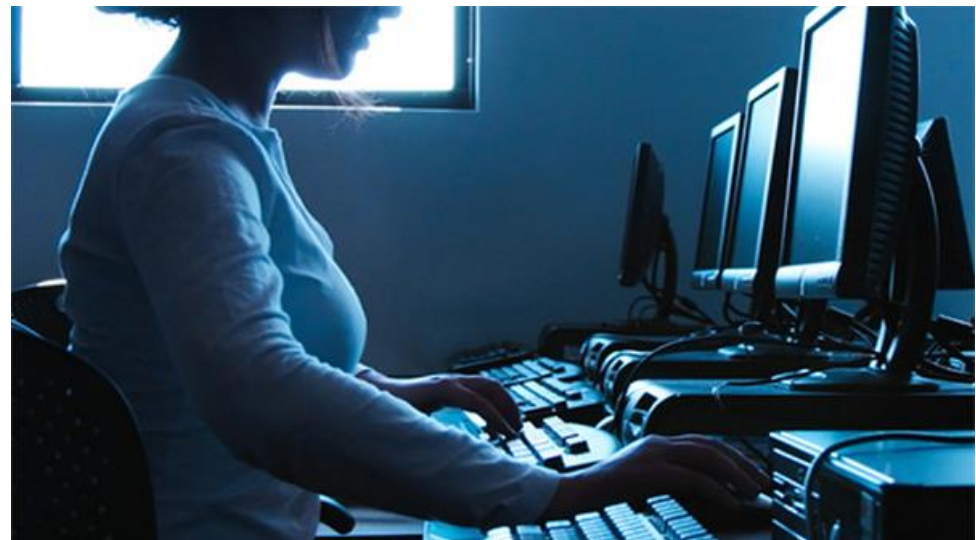
Proportion of adults who use the Internet, 2013-18



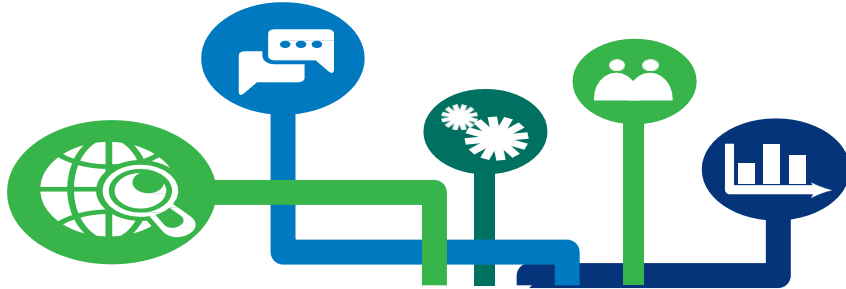
Data from the Scottish Household Survey shows that older people in Scotland are less likely to update software and have good security on devices.

Digital and social exclusion are interrelated, and reinforcing; age, gender and socio-economic status are all factors that contribute to digital exclusion.

The proportion of people using the internet in WD is catching with Scotland. Being able to connect and being digital literate have become more important during the pandemic and there is national momentum on putting digital connectivity higher on the agenda



Superfast Broadband and Downloads

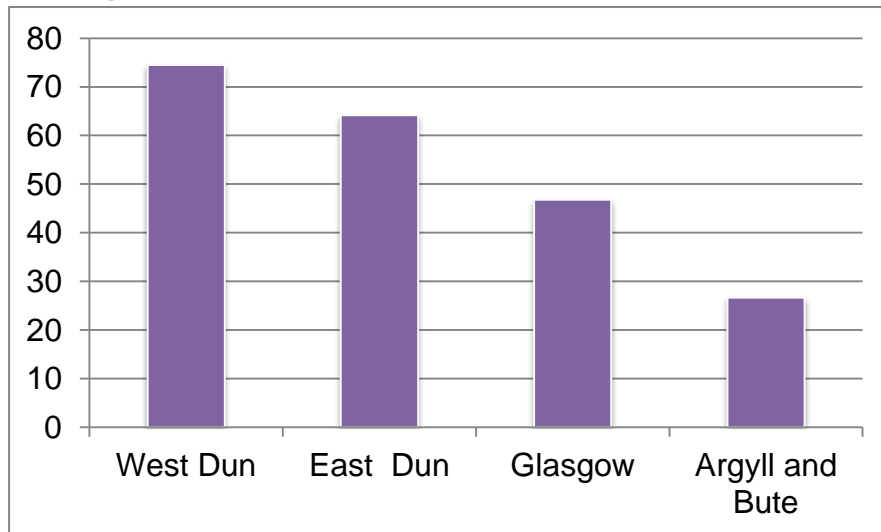


Over 99% of West Dunbartonshire can potentially access superfast broadband network, compared to the Scottish average of 94.3%

According to Ofcom data for 2019, West Dunbartonshire had the third fastest average Download speeds in Great Britain. Combined with superfast broadband coverage, this constitutes a significant resource advantage for the area.

Latest available Scottish Household Survey data shows that whilst our area is slight behind the Scottish average in internet use is the gap small and decreasing.

Average Download Speeds (Mbps) 2019



There are indications that locally, community groups and individuals have embraced digital communications during lock down. But we are under no illusion that tackling digital exclusion needs to be a priority for economic and social reasons.

Main Mode of transport

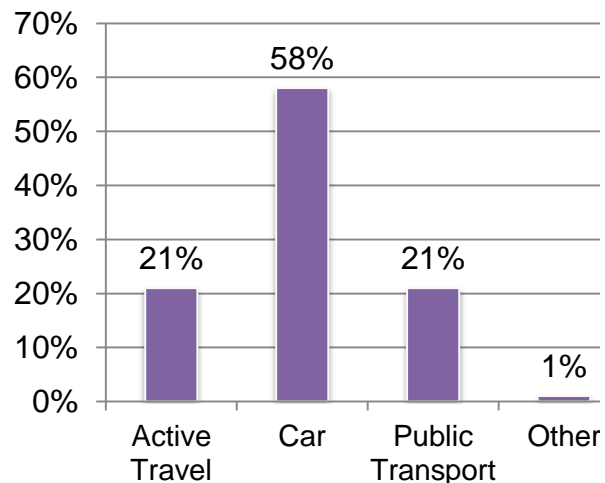


Figure from 2017/2018 show that there has been decline in people feeling public transport was convenient from 87% to 82%, but in contrast satisfaction has increased from 79% to 85%.

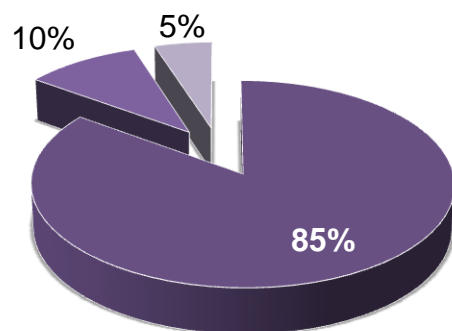
At the Scotland level women, disabled people and people from Black minority ethnic groups all rely more on Public Transport

Challenges are pressing, both climate change and pandemic: Active travel and use of bicycles for example is already low. Increased use of cars would harm the environment, and could affect communities in other ways and put extra cost on individuals and infrastructures.

More flexible working may help expectations about the way services are delivered will also need to change.

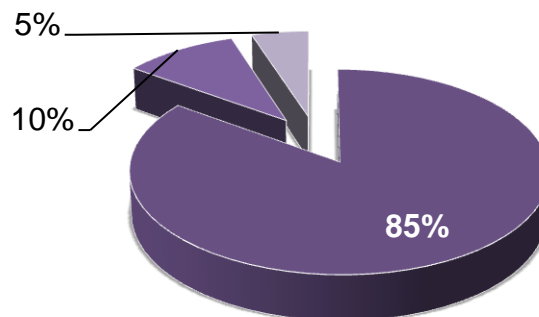
Public Transport Convenience (16+)

■ Satisfied ■ Dissatisfied ■ Neither

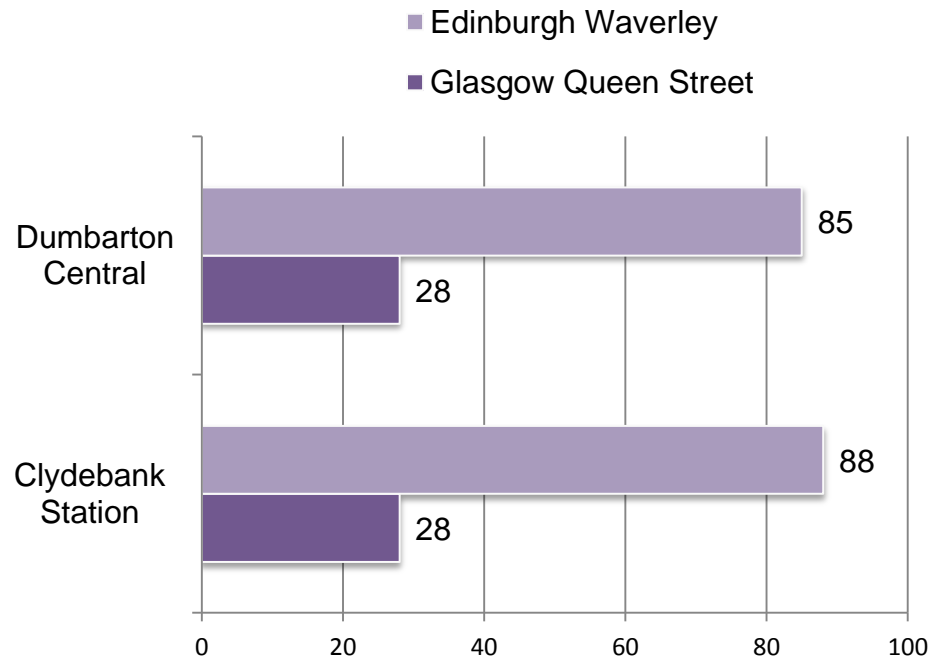


Satisfaction with Public Transport

■ Satisfied ■ Dissatisfied ■ Neither



Rail travel Times from key locations in West Dunbartonshire (minutes) to Glasgow and Edinburgh



Despite being further away from Glasgow and Edinburgh, than Clydebank, Dumbarton Central can provide speedy travel to Glasgow and Edinburgh

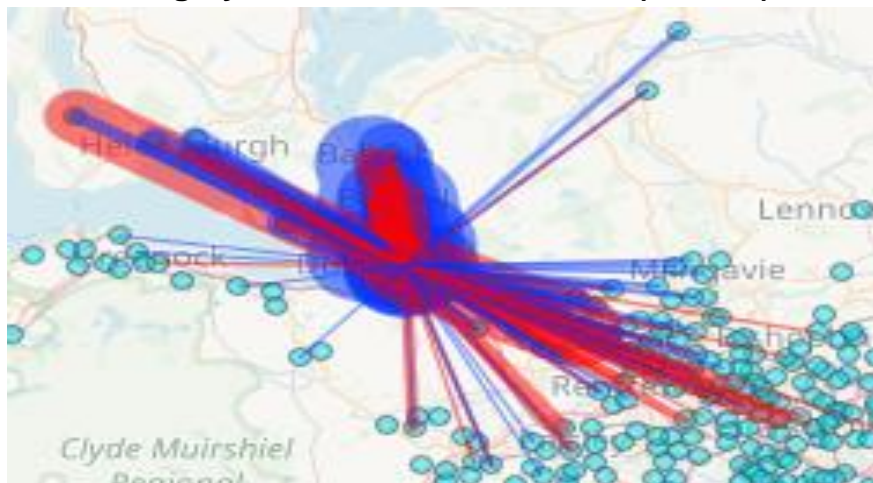
Connectivity and Travel

Clydebank rail Station is part of a major transport interchange, with a busy bus station, cycle routes and car parking. The Council and partners are keen to modernise the rail and bus station area

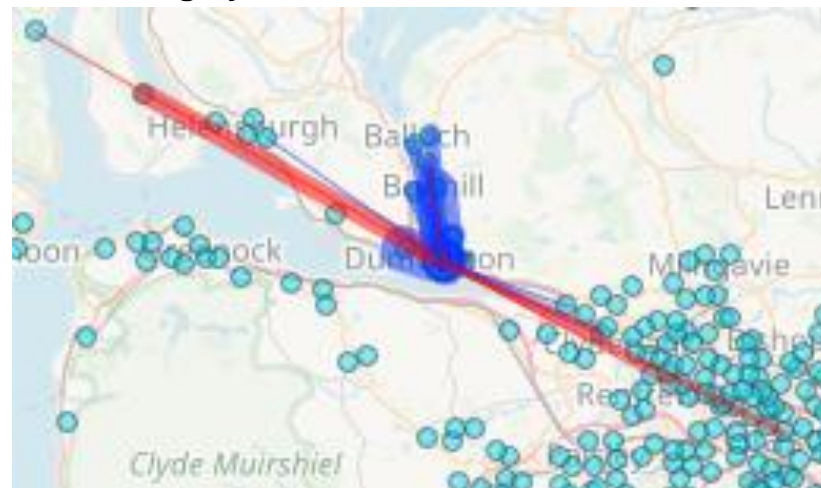


Image, courtesy of Future Glasgow

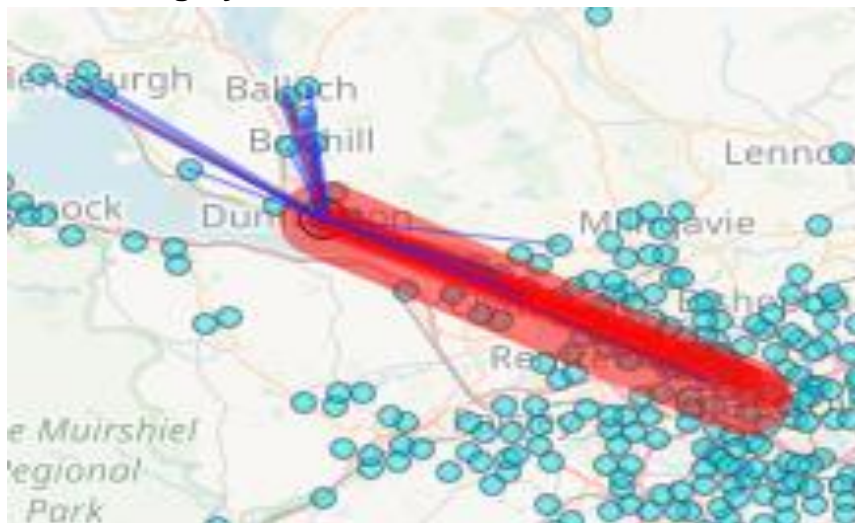
Commuting by Car, to/from Dumbarton (Drivers)



Commuting by Bus, to/from Dumbarton



Commuting by Train, to/from Dumbarton



Commuting patterns can be viewed using **a series of interactive maps**. On this page, commuting to work to **(blue)** and from **(red)** Dumbarton has been used as an example.

A common pattern is commuting to the area from more rural areas and from Dumbarton to Glasgow or Helensburgh

Overall patterns for the Dumbarton and Balloch, show more traveling out than travelling in for work

Patterns for Clydebank are more mixed with some areas showing more inward than outward commuting

Please note that this is pre COVID-19 information