

Definitions & sources for the West Dunbartonshire community council profiles.

Population

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
People aged 0-15	Number and percentage of total population aged between 0 and 15 years	2014	NRS (SAPE)
People aged 16-64	Number and percentage of total population aged between 16 and 64 years	2014	NRS (SAPE)
People aged 65-74	Number and percentage of total population aged between 65 and 74 years	2014	NRS (SAPE)
People aged 75 and over	Number and percentage of total population aged 75 years and over	2014	NRS (SAPE)

Cultural/Environment

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Black and minority ethnic groups	Number and percentage of total population categorised as being from a black and minority ethnic group.	2011	Census
People with religious affiliation	Number and percentage of total population reporting belonging to a religious denomination or body.	2011	Census
People who travel to work or study by walking/bike/public transport	Number and percentage of people (aged 4 and over) who travel to work on foot, by bicycle or by public transport. The denominator is all people, excluding those not currently working or studying and schoolchildren and full-time students living away from home during term time.	2011	Census
People living within 500m of vacant and derelict land	Number and percentage of total population who live within 500 metres of a vacant and derelict land. Vacant and derelict land (and buildings) is that which has been so damaged by development or use that it is incapable of being developed for beneficial use without rehabilitation, and which is not being used for either the purpose for which it is held, or for a use acceptable in a local plan. For further information see the Scottish Government Statistics website: http://statistics.gov.scot/data/proximity-to-derelict-site .	2014	Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey

Housing

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Owner occupied households	Number and percentage of all households which are owned by the householder. Owning can refer to the house being owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan or owned as part of a shared ownership scheme by the householder.	2011	Census
Privately rented households	Number and percentage of all households which are rented from a private landlord or letting agency.	2011	Census
Single parent households	Number and percentage of all households with dependent children which have a single parent. A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s).	2011	Census
Overcrowded households	Number and percentage of all households with an occupancy rating of less than or equal to -1. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room than the standard requirement.	2011	Census

Socio-economic

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
People in employment	Number and percentage of the resident population aged between 16 and 64 who are in employment.	2014	NOMIS
People claiming out of work benefits	Number and percentage of working age people (male: 16-64, female: 16-60) claiming out of work benefits. Out of work benefits consist of the groups: Jobseekers Allowance, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.	2014 (May)	NOMIS
People in income deprivation	Number and percentage of total population classified as income deprived within SIMD 2012 income domain. For information on how the SIMD 2012 is calculated please see the SIMD website: http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/	2012	SIMD
Children in poverty	Number and percentage of dependent children under the age of 20 in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits (<60% median income) or Income Support/Jobseeker's Allowance. Data based on 2011 Datazones.	2013	Child Poverty Unit, UK Government
Benefit Sanctions	To be provided at a later date		DWP

Education

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	Number and percentage of people aged 16 and over who have qualifications at level 2 and above. Level 2 includes Higher, Advanced higher and A level qualifications, among others.	2011	Census
Young people not in education, employment or training	Number and percentage of 16 -19 year olds that are not in education, employment or training.	2012	SNS

Health

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Male life expectancy	Estimated male life expectancy at birth calculated using Chiang (II) methodology as devised at ONS 2003. The population and mortality data required for the calculation came from National Records of Scotland (NRS). In the profile spine chart the estimates for 2011 are based on the 2011 rebased population estimates and deaths from 2009-2013. Mortality data are based on year of registration. Deaths for non-residents are excluded. In the trend charts, estimates over the period 1996-2000 to 2010-2014 are shown with 95% confidence intervals to indicate the level of confidence in the life expectancy estimate.	1996-2000 To 2010-2014	GCPH
Male healthy life expectancy	An estimate of how long the average male might be expected to live in a state of 'good' health. Healthy life expectancy is calculated by combining life expectancy and a measure of 'good' health; in this case the measure used is self-assessed general health from the 2011 census. This is self-reported by Census respondents but has been shown to reflect both mental and physical health. See ScotPHO HLE technical paper for further details.	2009-2013	NRS, 2011 Census
Female life expectancy	Female life expectancy in years calculated using Chiang (II) methodology as devised at ONS 2003. (Other notes as above for males)	1996-2000 To 2010-2014	GCPH
Female healthy life expectancy	An estimate of how long the average male might be expected to live in a state of good health. (Other notes as above for males)	2009-2013	NRS, 2011 Census

Abbreviations

CTC	Child Tax Credit
DWP	Department of Work and Pensions
GCPH	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
HLE	Healthy Life Expectancy
IS	Income Support
JSA	Jobseeker's Allowance
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information Service
NRS	National Records of Scotland
ScotPHO	Scottish Public Health Observatory
SG	Scottish Government
SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
SNS	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

Note on geographies:

The majority of indicators in the profiles have been calculated by aggregating data from 2001 data zones to Community Council areas; an exception to this is the data for the Child Poverty indicator for which a mapping from the newer 2011 data zones has been made to the Community Council areas. It is important to point out that this approach only provides an approximate mapping of data to the Community Council areas, but was necessary because small area data - and in particular, up-to-date population estimates required for all the profiles indicators - are only routinely provided at a data zone level and not for smaller geographies. It is important to be aware of this approach in interpreting the profiles data and considering indicator accuracy for specific areas.

The data zone to community council mappings used is available on request.

The actual maps shown in the profiles are based on a mapping (by visual best-fit) of centroids of output areas to community councils.

Note on spine chart:

The spine chart provides a visual representation of the percentage difference, for each indicator, between that of the chosen Community Council and the selected Comparator (either West Dunbartonshire Council or Scotland). The percentage difference is calculated as:

$$\text{Percentage difference} = \frac{\text{Community Council rate} - \text{Comparator rate}}{\text{Comparator rate}}$$

For presentational reasons, the spine chart bars are visually restricted to display a maximum difference of +/-30%.

