

4.0 NEEDS ANALYSIS

SUMMARY

The needs analysis used statistics from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE), Census and Official Labour Market Statistics (Nomis), amongst others, to identify the underlying needs of the Peninsula West community.

The needs analysis showed that, similar to the Argyll and Bute Council, the Peninsula West area has an ageing population. However, there are also high levels of 16-19 year olds and households with dependent children. The population has also been declining in recent years, particularly the number of children in the area. The life expectancy in the area is higher than both Argyll and Bute and Scotland averages, although there is some evidence of ill health and unhealthy lifestyle habits.

On the whole, the area has relatively high levels of income and employment compared to Scotland. However, despite its proximity to Glasgow and the large towns of Helensburgh and Greenock, the area is relatively deprived for geographic access to services. There are low levels of people on out-of-work benefits on the Peninsula, however, the vast majority of people leave the area each day to access employment. Of those that remain in the Peninsula for work, a high proportion are self employed. House prices in the Peninsula West area are relatively high, with the gap in prices between the rest of Argyll and Bute increasing in recent years.

The needs analysis suggests that this is a relatively well off area although the high house prices may prevent some people from moving to or remaining in the area. On the whole, the area has an ageing population and is relatively isolated, suggesting care should be taken to ensure services and activities are provided to ensure the elderly population are not socially excluded. However, indications of higher than average numbers of 16-19 year olds and a declining number of families with children suggest that the area should ensure these residents are catered for to encourage them to remain on the peninsula. The low proportion of employees suggests the area is predominately made up of small businesses which can disadvantage local young people who may find it more difficult to access employment.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Kilcreggan, Cove, Ardpeaton and Peaton are located along the west coast of the Rosneath peninsula. This section will utilise statistical information from the General Register of Scotland, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009, and the 2001 Census, amongst others, to illustrate the socio-economic profile of this area. These figures will highlight the extent of deprivation and the main issues facing the area. Statistics have been selected to be the most recent, however, due to the breadth of information included, it is not possible for all data to come from the same year.

4.2 POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Population estimates for mid 2007 are provided by the General Register Office Scotland (GROS). While more recent population data is available from GROS, the mid 2007 SAPE (Small Area Population Estimates) are used here for continuity with the data used in SIMD 2009 (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation). The information is available at data zone level. The 6505 data zones in Scotland have been created by combining 2001 Census output areas and nest within local authority boundaries. Data zones have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents and some effort has been made to respect physical boundaries.

The peninsula is split into five data zones, one of which only contains the settlement of Rosneath (data zone So1000780). The largest data zone, while covering much of the peninsula also includes the settlement of Clynder (So1000792). The other three data zones (So1000760, So1000761, and So1000783) cover the rest of the peninsula and each contain part of the villages of Kilcreggan, Cove, and Ardpeaton. As shown in the Figure 2, data zone So1000761 stretches from the southern edge of Rosneath round to Kilcreggan, data zone So1000760 covers only the village of Kilcreggan and data zone So1000753 reaches from the northern edge of Kilcreggan up to Ardpeaton.

The population of the three data zones that contain the villages of Kilcreggan, Cove, Ardpeaton and Peaton in 2007 was 1588. This covers a much larger area than the villages themselves, however, this area will also contain individuals who will benefit from the community plan. Therefore looking at the detailed data zone information for the larger area may provide a more accurate representation of the current demographics of the area to be covered by the Community Action Plan. The Table 1 below shows the population breakdown for each of the three data zones in the Kilcreggan peninsula and for the area as a whole (excluding the Rosneath and Clynder data zones) in comparison to the Argyll and Bute and Scotland figures.

While there is a lower proportion of under 16s in the Peninsula West area than in both Argyll and Bute and Scotland, the proportion of 16-19 year olds in the population is much greater. Across the three data zones



Figure 1: Map of the Rosneath Peninsula

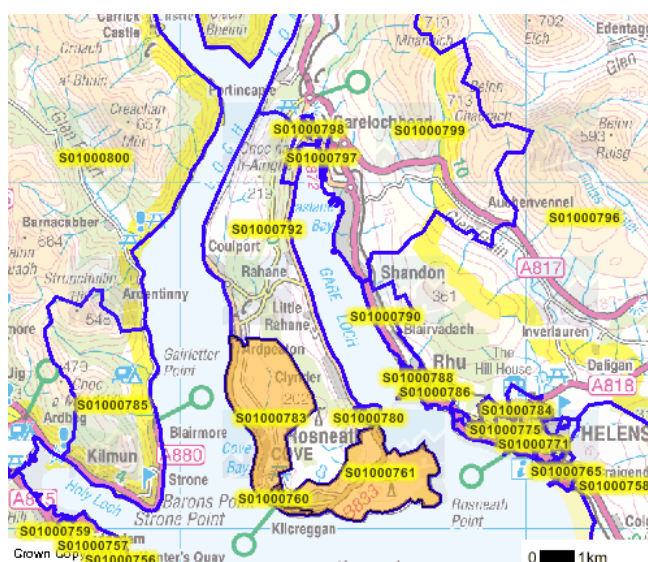


Figure 2: Data zones on the Rosneath peninsula (SIMD)

that comprise the Peninsula west area, 16 – 19 year olds account for 5.35% of the area, higher than the 4.82% and 5.13% in Argyll and Bute and Scotland respectively. In one of the areas, 16 -19 year olds account for 6.67% of the population, 38% higher than Argyll and Bute and 30% higher than in Scotland as a whole.

Across the Peninsula West area, residents of pensionable age account for over 25% of the total population, higher than the 24% and 19% in Argyll and Bute and Scotland respectively. In one of the data zones (towards the South East of Kilcreggan), pensioners account for almost 30% of all residents in the area.

29.7% of all households in the Peninsula West area contain dependent children, slightly higher than the 26.8% and 28.2% rate of household with dependent children in Argyll and Bute and Scotland respectively.

Age	Sex	So1000760 Kilcreggan		So1000761 SE Kilcreggan		So1000783 Cove/ Ardpeaton		All three datazones		Argyll and Bute		Scotland	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
0 -15	Female	35	7.13	41	6.81	39	7.88	115	7.24	7,634	8.36	447,656	8.70
	Male	43	8.76	41	6.81	36	7.27	120	7.56	7,780	8.52	469,295	9.12
	Total	78	15.89	82	13.62	75	15.15	235	14.80	15,414	16.87	916,951	17.82
16 - 19	Female	15	3.05	11	1.83	20	4.04	46	2.90	2,029	2.22	128,046	2.49
	Male	12	2.44	14	2.33	13	2.63	39	2.46	2,371	2.60	135,910	2.64
	Total	27	5.50	25	4.15	33	6.67	85	5.35	4,400	4.82	263,956	5.13
20 - 59 20 - 64 WA	Female	139	28.31	146	24.25	113	22.83	398	25.06	22,313	24.43	1,436,416	27.92
	Male	155	31.57	171	28.41	144	29.09	470	29.60	27,289	29.87	1,526,220	29.67
	Total	294	59.88	317	52.66	257	51.92	868	54.66	49,602	54.30	2,962,636	57.59
60> 65> Pensioners	Female	61	12.42	103	17.11	81	16.36	245	15.43	13,870	15.18	646,483	12.57
	Male	31	6.31	75	12.46	49	9.90	155	9.76	8,064	8.83	354,174	6.88
	Total	92	18.74	178	29.57	130	26.26	400	25.19	21,934	24.01	1,000,657	19.45
All ages	Female	250	50.92	301	50	253	51.11	804	50.63	45,846	50.19	2,658,601	51.68
	Male	241	49.08	301	50	242	48.89	784	49.37	45,504	49.81	2,485,599	48.32
	Total	491	100	602	100.	495	100	1588	100	91,350	100	5,144,200	100

Table 1: Population figures for the Kilcreggan, Cove, Ardpeaton and surrounding area (SAPE 2007)

This table shows that as a whole the Kilcreggan, Cove, and Ardpeaton area has a lower proportion of younger people and an ageing population compared to Scotland, which is similar to, though to a slightly less extent, than the Argyll and Bute local authority area.

Between 2001 and 2009 the overall population of the Peninsula West area has declined by almost 4% with the population of children (those aged 16 and under) declining by almost a quarter (23.1%). The working age population also declined by 7%, with only a rise in the pensioner population of almost 24% counteracting these population reductions. In the Kilcreggan data zone the number of pensioners increased by 45% between 2001 and 2009 while the number of children decreased by almost 30% in the same period.

Population	2001	2009	Change between 2001 and 2009 (%)
So1000760	572	501	-12.41%
So1000761	608	614	0.99%
So1000783	506	506	0.00%
Total	1686	1621	-3.86%

Children			
So1000760	130	93	-28.46%
So1000761	97	79	-18.56%
So1000783	89	71	-20.22%
Total	316	243	-23.10%
Working Age			
So1000760	371	305	-17.79%
So1000761	346	348	0.58%
So1000783	306	296	-3.27%
Total	1023	949	-7.23%
Pensionable Age			
So1000760	71	103	45.07%
So1000761	165	187	13.33%
So1000783	111	139	25.23%
Total	347	429	23.63%

Table 2: Change in demographics of the Peninsula West area between 2001 and 2009 (Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics)

4.3 MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) was released on 29 October 2009 and measures the relative level of deprivation in each data zone in Scotland by ranking each of the 6505 data zones in Scotland according to the level of deprivation they display. Deprivation is calculated using indicators in the domains of income, employment, health, education, skills and training, geographic access to services, housing and crime. The data zones are then assigned a number between 1 and 6505 according to how relatively deprived the area is overall and in each of the seven domains. The lower the rank (or percentage out of 6505) of the data zone, the more deprived it is, with the areas in the 15% most deprived classed as the worst off in Scotland. This is a relative measure so there is always a number 1 (the most deprived) and a number 6505 (the least deprived area in Scotland).

All the data used is the most up-to-date that was available at the time the index was constructed. In most cases this is from 2007 and 2008 but some older data was used where nothing more recent was available. While the economic situation has changed, it is still a valid picture of the distribution of deprivation. Investigations were carried out to look at the impact of including more recent unemployment data in the Index but the effect on the overall distribution was negligible.

Data zone	SIMD 2009 rank	Income domain 2009 rank	Employment domain 2009 rank	Health domain 2009 rank	Education, skills and training domain 2009 rank	Housing domain rank 2004, 2006 & 2009	Geographic access domain 2009 rank	Crime 2009 rank
So1000760 Kilcreggan	60.48%	70.22%	59.05%	74.37%	71.51%	56.97%	5.49%	84.61%
So1000761 SE Kilcreggan	56.83%	67.73%	60.22%	76.43%	62.01%	62.34%	4.12%	70.90%
So1000783 Cove/Ardpeaton	61.91%	81.64%	59.92%	90.22%	76.79%	36.03%	2.43%	84.83%

Table 3: SIMD percentages for the Peninsula area

This table shows that for the majority of the domains, all three data zones are in the 50% least deprived data zones in Scotland. The exceptions to this are the housing domain where one of the data zones (So1000783) is just out with the third most deprived in Scotland. However, all three of the data zones are very relatively deprived for the geographic access domain.

The ScotPHO also provides statistics at the Intermediately Zone level, which can help build up a picture of the Kilcreggan, Cove, Ardpeaton and Peaton area. Despite higher proportions of pensioners in the population than in Scotland, the rates of lone pensioner households and pensioners claiming pension credit are lower than the national average. The crime rate and level of assault victims in the area are also much lower than the Argyll and Bute and Scotland rates, which backs up the relatively high SIMD crime rank shown above, suggesting this is not a high crime area.

4.3.1 Geographic Access

The geographic access domain is calculated by measuring the drive and public transport times between central areas in each data zone and selected core services. Table 4 shows these indicators and the travel times for each data zone compared to the averages for Argyll and Bute and Scotland.

Datazone(s)	Drive time to GP 2009 (mins)	Drive time to Petrol Station 2009 (mins)	Drive time to Post Office 2009 (mins)	Drive time to Primary School 2009 (mins)	Drive time to Secondary School 2009 (mins)	Drive time to shopping facilities 2009 (mins)	Public transport travel time to GP 2009 (mins)	Public transport travel time to post office 2009 (mins)	Public transport travel time to shopping facilities 2009 (mins)
So1000760 Kilcreggan	2.84	15.05	4	0.44	22.81	20.32	11.54	10.37	33.71
So1000761 SE Kilcreggan	4.9	15.81	6.2	1.91	22.99	20.65	9.62	9.40	26.38
So1000783 Cove/Ardpeaton	6.2	14.57	4.55	2.56	23.32	22.28	18.74	9.71	45.42
Argyll & Bute	4.80	5.14	3.23	2.03	9.42	9.01	18.78	12.97	27.10
Scotland	1.71	1.94	1.25	0.96	2.79	3.03	11.30	9.41	15.08

Table 4: Travel times in each data zone compared to Argyll and Bute and Scotland

This table shows that from each data zone the majority of the drive and public transport times to key services is much higher than in Scotland and occasionally in the rest of Argyll and Bute as well. Each of the three data zones in the Peninsula West area is in the 6% most deprived nationally for geographic access to services, with one area (from Cove to Ardpeaton) the 158th most deprived data zone in Scotland in terms of access to services.

81% of households in the Rosneath, Clynder and Kilcreggan area have at least one car, while 29% contain two or more. This is much higher than 72% of households in Argyll and Bute as a whole with access to a car with 22% containing two or more. In addition, 43% of those from the Kilcreggan area who are in employment travel to work by car or van, highlighting issues faced with public transport in the area (Census, 2001).

4.3.2 Labour Market

The percentage of the population of the three datazones that cover the Kilcreggan, Cove and Ardpeaton areas that receive key out of work benefits is approximately 8.4%. This is much lower than the 11.6% in Argyll and Bute and the 14.6% of the population of Scotland as a whole. For the two data zones immediately surrounding Kilcreggan and up the coast to Ardpeaton, this percentage reduces to 7% of the population receiving these benefits in February 2010 (NOMIS, 2010).

Across all three of the data zones covered by this plan only 7.3% of the population aged between 16 and 24 are receiving benefits; lower than the 10.9% and 13.3% in Argyll and Bute and Scotland respectively. However, in the Kilcreggan data zone (So1000760) 10 of the 44 (23.8%) people aged between 16 and 24 are claiming key out of work benefits.

According to the 2001 census, 479 working aged people are working or studying within the Peninsula area, 23.4% of whom are self employed. 30% of economically active residents that both live and work in the Rosneath, Clynder and Kilcreggan area are self employed (Census, 2001). This is much higher than the 20%

rate in Argyll and Bute and the 13% of self employed residents in Scotland as a whole. However, between 2006 and 2007, the total stock of businesses registered for VAT for the whole of Argyll and Bute increased by less than 1% compared to an increase of over 3.5% across Scotland as a whole.

Of the 1257 economically active people resident in the Rosneath, Clynder and Kilcreggan area, 67% leave the area for work or study with only 27% working in the area (Census, 2001). 71% of those that leave the Argyll and Bute Council area for work travel over 20km to access their employment each day and are probably employed in Inverclyde or Glasgow.

56% of the 581 parents in the Rosneath, Clynder and Kilcreggan area are part of a couple with dependent children and both working (Census, 2001).

4.3.3 Education, Skills and Training

In 2008 there was a school roll of 85 in Kilcreggan Primary School and 89 in Rosneath Primary School. Less than 5% of the pupils at Kilcreggan Primary School are registered for free school meals, which is lower than the 10.5% across Argyll and Bute.

4.3.4 Health

The Table 5 below shows the health rates that make up the SIMD 2009 Health indicator for the Peninsula West data zones compared to the averages across Argyll and Bute and throughout Scotland. However there are examples of ill health in the area, notably in data zone So1000760 (Kilcreggan) which has a standardised mortality ratio of 119, much higher than the Scottish average of 100.

Overall across the Peninsula West area there are reasonably good levels of health, however, the data zone surrounding Kilcreggan has a higher standardised mortality rate than regionally at 19% higher than expected compared to 10% lower than expected in Argyll and Bute (SIMD, 2009). The average standardised mortality ratio across the Peninsula West area is 5% lower than expected but still represents a higher mortality rate than across the whole of Argyll and Bute.

Data Zone	Standardised Mortality Ratio (ISD, 2004-2007)	Comparative Illness Factor (DWP, 2008)	Emergency admissions to hospital (ISD, 2004-2007)	Hospital episodes related to alcohol use (ISD, 2004-2007)	Hospital episodes related to drug use (ISD, 2004-2007)	Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight (ISD, 2004-2007)	Estimate of the proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety or depression or psychosis (ISD, 2007)
So1000760 Kilcreggan	119	74	79	0	0	0.09	0.09
So1000761 SE Kilcreggan	89	77	62	38	0	0	0.09
So1000783 Cove/ Ardpeaton	76	52	56	18	0	0	0.09
A&B averages	90.21	81.67	97.16	112.74	51.08	0.06	0.08
National Averages	100	102.17	100	100	100	0.06	0.09

Table 5: Health Domains in each data zone compared to Argyll and Bute and Scotland

Further health data is also available from the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO), however, this data is only available at a larger level Intermediary Zones (IZ). Kilcreggan, Cove, Ardpeaton and Peaton are all contained within the one IZ - Garelochhead - which also covers the villages of Rosneath and Garelochhead and surrounding areas as shown in Figure 3.

Despite the large coverage of this data, the statistics provided still present us with an indication of the levels and types of ill health faced by the Kilcreggan, Cove, Ardpeaton and Peaton area. Overall, the life expectancy for both males (76.4) and females (80.9) is higher than both the Argyll and Bute (75.3 for

males and 80.2 for females) and Scottish (73.9 for males and 79.1 for females) averages. However, the rate of alcohol related deaths and early deaths from heart attacks in under 75s are both also above the Argyll and Bute and Scottish averages. In addition, the percentage of smokers (40.7%) is also much higher than the Argyll and Bute (26.1%) and Scotland (27.3%) and is the worst smoking rate across the whole of the Argyll and Bute area.

4.3.5 House Prices

The average house price in the Kilcreggan data zone increased by 125% between 2001 and 2009, much higher than the 100% and 103% rise in Argyll and Bute and Scotland respectively. The mean house price difference between Kilcreggan and the rest of Argyll and Bute in 2001 was £31,032 while it increased to £89,072 in 2009.

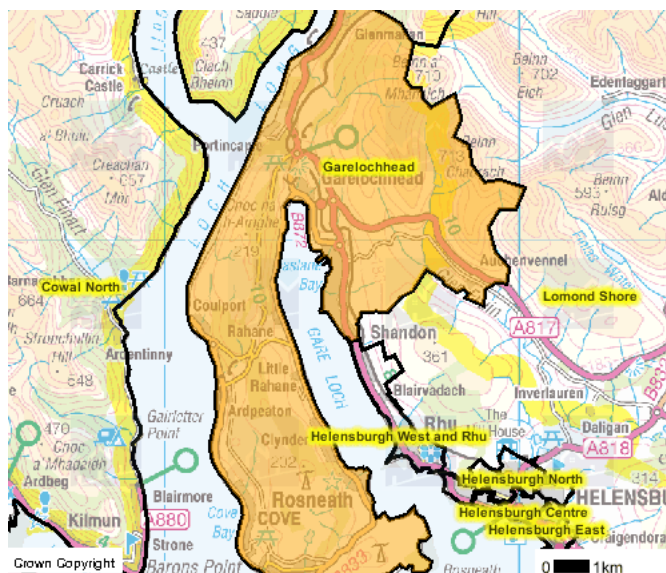


Figure 3: Garelochhead Intermediary Zone (ScotPHO)

Data Zone	House sales, mean price 2001 (£)	House sales, mean price 2009 (£)	Change between 2001 and 2009 (%)
So1000760 Kilcreggan	107,205	241,500	125.27%
So1000761 SE Kilcreggan	81,050	169,096	108.63%
So1000783 Cove/Ardpeaton	88,212	133,563	51.41%
Argyll & Bute	76,173	152,428	100.11%
Scotland	78,220	159,075	103.37%

Table 6: Average house price in each data zone compared to Argyll and Bute and Scotland (Registers of Scotland)

The average cost of houses sold in the Peninsula West area across the last 12 months was £192,251.88 (April 2010 - March 2011). Only 10 out of the 32 properties sold went for less than £100,000, making the area difficult for first time buyers and those on low incomes to access (Registers of Scotland House Price Search).