

## DUMFRIES LOCALISED DATA PROFILE

### Document Purpose

This document has been prepared as part of work to support development of an updated Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) for Dumfries and Galloway. It has been prepared as part of a proposed series, to provide a standardised data profile for localities in Dumfries and Galloway Community Planning Partnership areas, that are emerging as priority areas to be supported by a locality plan.

The document is intended to be used to support discussion and engagement with local partners from a range of organisations, and members of our communities.

The indicators included are based on data available nationally and are only part of the story. For local community planning to work to best effect, the data shown here should be supplemented with local knowledge and interpretation.

For the purposes of community planning, localities must either correspond with an electoral ward, or an area within the Local Authority area that has a population of no more than 30,000. This is to support consideration of the needs of and priorities for communities in different parts of the Local Authority area. To prepare community profiles for Dumfries and Galloway, considering how data are collected and available, we have defined communities for statistical purposes as being comprised of groups of “intermediate zones.” Intermediate zones were designed to have populations of between 2,500-6,000 residents, and to fit within Local Authority areas (at the time of the 2011 Census). They represent a relatively stable geography that can be used to analyse change over time, with changes only occurring after a census. Following the update to intermediate zones using 2011 census data, there are 1,279 Intermediate Zones covering the whole of Scotland (40 in Dumfries and Galloway). Intermediate zones (and smaller units on which they are based, called data zones) are widely used for statistical reporting.

To enable comparison of locality-level indicators with Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland as a whole, we have used standardised rates where possible. However, it is also important to consider that some rates can be based on relatively small numbers of people or events (in particular this applies to the section on children and young people), so comparisons should still be made with caution. Confidence intervals around rates can be used as a guide to whether there is likely to be a true difference between areas in relation to a particular indicator.

Whilst confidence intervals are not presented within the body of the report, these are provided (where available) within the appendix document.

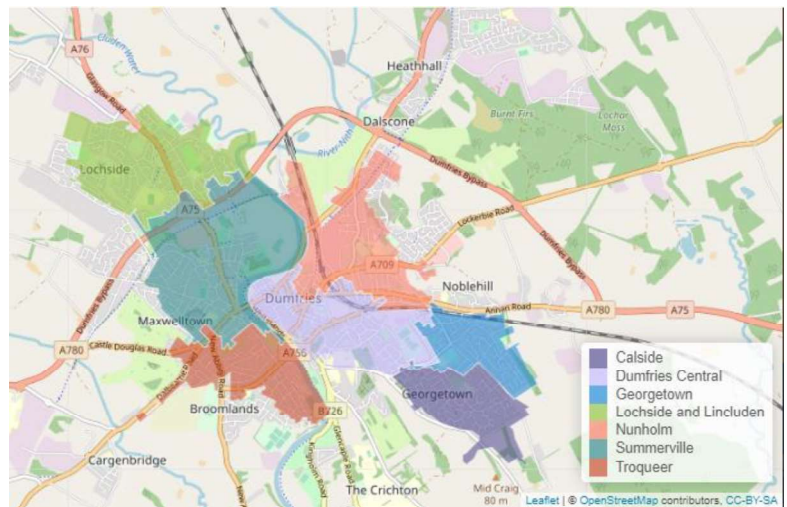
## Introduction

For the purposes of this profile, this locality is defined as being comprised of seven Intermediate Zones:

Calside, Dumfries Central, Georgetown, Lochside and Lincluden, Nunholm, Summerville and Troqueer.

Situated approximately in the southern centre of Dumfries and Galloway, the **Dumfries locality had an estimated population of 25,629** residents in 2021.

Data is presented primarily as percentages, averages or as an age and gender standardised rate, allowing for broad comparisons amongst the intermediate zones and with Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland.



Where numerators are small, the measures are combined over multiple years.

## Main Points

Whilst Dumfries Central and Lochside and Lincluden may not be statistically significantly different across all measures, there is significance in the consistency that Dumfries Central and Lochside and Lincluden have poorer outcomes. Summarised points below are either based on latest data points or summarising trends.

### Relative deprivation within the intermediate zones varies

- The use of Scottish Index Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) enables comparison of deprivation throughout Scotland. Based on this methodology, 74% of the population of Lochside and Lincluden are classified as living in the most deprived quintile. This compares to 8.7% across Dumfries and Galloway. 34% of Summerville reside in the most deprived quintile, and 32% for Dumfries Central residents.
- Within the different domains of the SIMD Calculation, crime is the domain with highest deprivation. 43% of Dumfries residents live in an area classified as highest crime deprivation.
- Access domain ranks relatively positively.

### Children and Young People

(Please note: some of these indicators relate to relatively small numbers of people or events, which may influence the reliability of comparisons)

- 31% of children in Lochside and Lincluden are living in poverty, with 23% in Dumfries Central and 19% in Summerville. This compares to 18.4% for Dumfries and Galloway, 15% for Scotland.
- Child Dental Health in primary 1 across areas of Dumfries is an issue, with percentage of children with good dental health significantly worse than Dumfries and Galloway in Dumfries Central and Lochside and Lincluden. For primary 7 dental health, Summerville and Lochside and Lincluden are statistically significantly worse than Dumfries and Galloway, with Nunholm and Troqueer significantly better.
- Variances exist within Dumfries on children's healthy weight in primary 1, with 56% pupils in Summerville having a healthy weight, significantly worse than Dumfries and Galloway. 83% of pupils in primary 1 in Calside have a healthy weight. This compares to 75% in Dumfries and Galloway.

### Life expectancy variance

- Significant range in life expectancy in both male and females across Dumfries, compared to Dumfries and Galloway.
- Female life expectancy in Troqueer (92.2 years) and Calside (87.6 years) is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway (81.2 years).
- Female life expectancy in Dumfries Central (76.3 years) is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway.
- Male life expectancy in Troqueer (82.7 years) and Georgetown (81.8 years) are significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway (77.4 years)
- Within Dumfries Central (69.6 years) and Lochside and Lincluden (71.7 years) male life expectancy.
- There is a 13-year difference in male life expectancy between Troqueer (82.6 years) and Dumfries Central (69.6 years).
- Despite relatively high levels of deprivation from the SIMD calculation, Summerville have female and male life expectancy that is similar to Dumfries and Galloway.
- Rate of deaths in Dumfries Central is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway. Rate of deaths in Troqueer and Calside is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway.

### Rates of ill health, behaviours and injuries vary within region, with a number significantly worse than Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland.

- Across regions with Dumfries, the rate of varying hospitalisations differs, with significance seen in Dumfries Central, Lochside and Lincluden and Summerville.
- Compared to Dumfries and Galloway, the rate of emergency patient hospitalisation is significantly higher in Dumfries Central, Lochside and Lincluden, Nunholm and Summerville.
- The rate of alcohol related admissions in Dumfries Central is over three times higher than Dumfries and Galloway. Statistical significance is also seen in other areas across Dumfries.
- In Dumfries Central and Lochside and Lincluden, the rate of multiple emergency hospitalisation for residents aged 65 and over, is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway.
- The percentage of residents aged 50 to 74 who uptake a Bowel cancer screening test, whilst generally trending upwards, has variability within Dumfries. Only 55% of residents aged 50 to 74 in Dumfries Central completed this test at the latest data point, compared to 69% in Dumfries and Galloway, and 77% in Calside and Georgetown.

### Environment, Community Safety and Access

- Access deprivation is relatively low across Dumfries.
- The crime rate in Dumfries Central is higher than other areas in Dumfries and across Dumfries and Galloway. Crime rate within Calside and Georgetown is far lower than other areas.
- 61% of Dumfries Central and 57% of Troqueer residents live within 500m of a derelict site.
- Residents of Dumfries generally have ready access across the 20-minute neighbourhood domains, with easy, walkable access across domains. Ready access to General Practitioner (GP) surgery varies across Dumfries.
- Dumfries residents have high levels of access to public transport, accessible public open spaces, and recreational resources.
- Nearly all residents of Dumfries have access to superfast broadband.
- Dumfries Central has a far higher density per 1,000 of tobacco and alcohol premises compared to other areas within Dumfries and Dumfries and Galloway.

## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Main Points.....	1
Glossary .....	5
Regional Overview .....	6
Summary Tables .....	7
Deeper dive into trends and comparators .....	9
Further Analysis .....	10
Context.....	10
Population .....	10
Population Pyramid .....	10
Population Change between 2016 and 2021 .....	11
SIMD Analysis.....	11
Breakdown by Domain .....	12
SIMD Deprivation Quintile Map.....	13
Population Health.....	14
Children and Young People .....	14
Children Living in Poverty .....	14
Child Healthy Weight in Primary 1 .....	15
Child Dental Health at Primary 1 .....	16
Child Dental Health at Primary 7 .....	17
10,000 Voices Consultation .....	18
Annual Participation (16 – 19-year-olds).....	19
Ill Health, Behaviours, and Injury .....	19
Emergency Hospitalisations.....	20
Multiple Emergency Hospitalisations aged >65 .....	21
Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions .....	22
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations .....	23
Bowel Screening Uptake .....	24
Life Expectancy and Mortality .....	25
Female Life Expectancy .....	25
Male Life Expectancy .....	26
Deaths: all ages .....	27
Environment and Access .....	28
Crime Rate .....	28
Police.....	28
Fire .....	29
Population living within 500m of a derelict site .....	31
Tobacco and Alcohol Outlet density .....	32
Average House Sales Price .....	33

Twenty-minute neighbourhood.....	34
Economy .....	35
Population in receipt of out of work benefits .....	35
People on Universal Credit .....	35
Employment by industry .....	36
Limitations and Reflections .....	38
Sources and Indicators .....	38
Appendix .....	39
1. SIMD breakdown by Data zone – Decile .....	39

## Glossary

PHS: Public Health Scotland

NRS: National Records of Scotland

ScotPHO: Scottish Public Health Observatory

DWP: Department of Work and Pensions

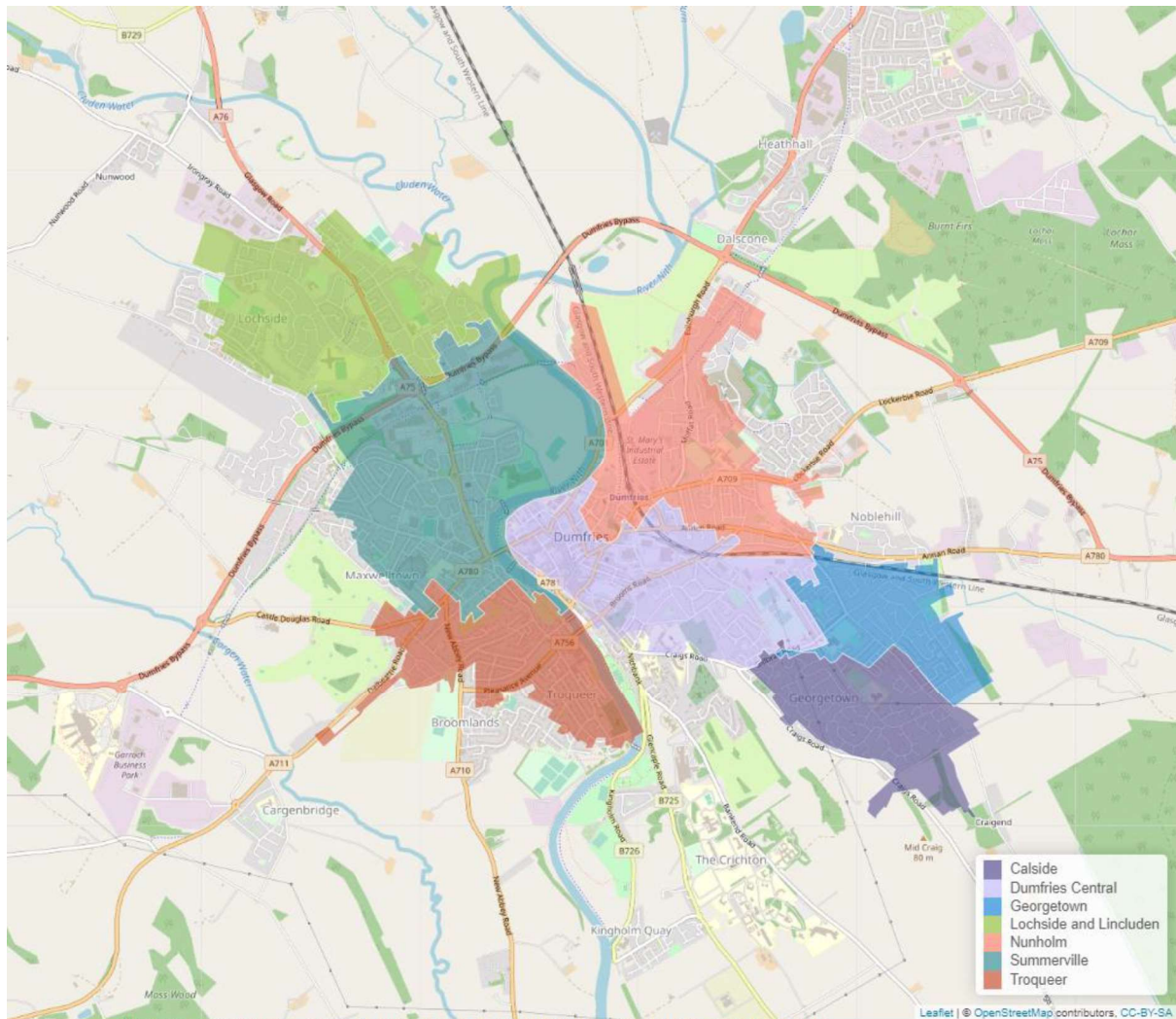
SIMD: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Data Zone: A geographic boundary, typically between 500 and 1,000 household residents. These are aggregates of Census Output Areas.

Intermediate Zone: A statistical geography that sit between Data Zones and council areas, designed to meet constraints on population thresholds. These are typically between 2,500 - 6,000 household residents.

Age Sex standardised rate: Technique to create standard population profiles, so that comparisons can be made across a range of geographies. The rate is typically stated as per 100,000 population, with standardised age bandings and gender.

## Regional Overview



Map 1: Intermediate Zones within Dumfries Wellbeing Community

This image represents the Intermediate Zones of Dumfries. Definition of an Intermediate Zone, taken from the Statistics.gov website is as follows:

“Intermediate Zones are a statistical geography that sit between Data Zones and council areas. Intermediate Zones are often used for the dissemination of statistics that are not suitable for release at the Data Zone level because of the sensitive nature of the statistic, or for reasons of reliability.

Intermediate Zones were designed to meet constraints on population thresholds (2,500 - 6,000 household residents), to nest within council areas, and to be built up from aggregates of Data Zones. Intermediate Zones also represent a relatively stable geography that can be used to analyse change over time, with changes only occurring after a Census.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://statistics.gov.scot/atlas/resource?uri=http://statistics.gov.scot/id/statistical-geography/S92000003> January 2023

## Summary Tables

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Calside	Dumfries Central	Georgetown	Lochside and Lincluden	Nunholm	Summerville	Troqueer	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
<b>Population</b>											
Total population	count	2021	2,651	3,340	2,740	5,488	3,346	4,574	3,490	148,790	5,479,900
Gender ratio male:female	ratio	2021	1:1.07	1:1.04	1:1.07	1:1.08	1:1.07	1:1.07	1:1.1	1:1.06	1:1.05
Working age population (16-65 years)	%	2021	62	64	60	63	64	64	61	60	65
Population over 65 years old	%	2021	25	21	26	17	21	20	27	25	18
Population living in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2021	0	32	0	74	0	34	0	9	20
<b>Housing</b>											
Total number of households	count	2020	1,286	2,100	1,316	2,821	1,751	2,341	1,757	75,297	2,653,521
Occupied households	%	2020	99	93	97	95	96	97	95	94	96
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2020	31	51	34	47	43	45	40	36	38
Occupied households exempt from council tax	%	2020	1	5	1	2	2	2	3	1	3
Households in council tax bands A-C	%	2020	42	89	45	96	50	75	50	61	60
Households in council tax bands F-H	%	2020	7	1	4	0	17	4	14	11	13
Mean House Sales Price	£	2021	135,190	88,908	146,884	76,369	142,124	131,631	151,377	167,255	201,160
<b>Children and Young People</b>											
Children living in poverty (previously low-income families)	%	2020/21	10	23	12	31	12	19	12	18	16
Children in households receiving child benefits**	%	2018	92	91	92	93	74	94	78	87	80
Premature births	%	2019/20-2021/22	4	8	14	9	1	8	6	7	8
Maternal obesity	%	2019/20-2021/22	32	33	25	43	19	29	29	28	26
Healthy birth weight	%	2019/20-2021/22	74	79	84	85	83	83	76	81	84
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	%	2019/20-2021/22	15	30	32	10	32	20	31	27	32
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 6 in 1	%	2019-2021	94	97	97	98	99	99	100	98	97
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR	%	2019-2021	94	94	96	96	99	97	97	97	94
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months	%	2018/19-2020/21	18	21	14	21	14	23	18	16	15
Child healthy weight in primary 1	%	2019/20	83	68	71	74	65	56	84	75	76
Child dental health in primary 1	%	2021/22 SY*	82	55	80	60	77	63	73	73	73
Child dental health in primary 7	%	2019/20 SY*	75	73	76	55	82	69	95	76	75
Uptake of the HPV vaccine in S3 girls	%	2017/18-2019/20 SY*	86	85	91	76	90	81	93	86	85
Average highest qualification score	mean	2018/19-2020/21	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	6
First time mothers aged under 19 training, or employment	%	2016/17-2018/19	0	23	4	13	10	18	4	9	7
Young adults (16-19-year-olds) participating in education, training, or employment	%	2022	95	90	95	89	94	92	93	93	92
<b>Ill Health, Behaviours, and Injury</b>											
Coronary heart disease (CHD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	265	498	233	499	486	484	245	369	342
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	67	241	151	463	195	299	112	188	207
Asthma patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	47	142	73	99	40	131	53	68	68



Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Calside	Dumfries Central	Georgetown	Lochside and Lincluden	Nunholm	Summerville	Troqueer	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Emergency patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	6,564	11,142	6,970	11,670	8,992	9,522	7,075	7,334	7,234
Multiple emergency hospital admissions, aged >65 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	3,118	7,015	4,235	6,527	6,481	5,726	4,162	4,488	4,998
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	234	1,484	490	948	835	875	611	442	611
Bowel screening uptake	%	2019-2021	77	55	77	56	66	63	70	69	66
Road traffic accident casualties per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	57	102	50	64	50	43	74	69	55
<b>Life Expectancy and Mortality</b>											
Life expectancy, females	mean	2017-2021*	87.6	76.3	84.1	79.0	81.8	81.0	92.2	81.2	80.8
Life expectancy, males	mean	2017-2021*	80.0	69.6	81.8	71.7	78.7	76.5	82.7	77.4	76.6
Deaths all ages per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	619	1,633	911	1,374	1,190	1,153	742	1,100	1,181
Deaths, aged 15-44 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	46	243	53	294	160	169	62	137	117
Early deaths from cancer, aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	97	192	150	225	147	209	130	134	150
Early deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD), aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	47	46	19	88	43	70	35	43	53
<b>Economy and Benefits</b>											
Population in receipt of out of work benefits	%	May 21	8	29	8	32	15	24	13	16	16
Attendance Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 65+ pop)	rate	May 22	96	194	102	186	125	143	94	133	132
Careers Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	May 22	19	32	16	59	20	37	22	34	27
Pension Credit Cases (per 1,000 60+ pop)	rate	May 22	26	155	28	142	67	122	52	86	88
Personal Independence Payment - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	45	127	59	144	74	113	66	79	72
People on Universal Credit (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	44	190	43	232	99	169	67	96	103
% of Roles in businesses located in area that are full time	%	2021	64	58	57	57	61	56	51	63	66
Number of roles in business located in area	count	2021	165	6,220	70	610	1,830	2,205	255	57,750	
<b>Environment, Access, and Crime</b>											
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	%	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	15
Average travel time to GP by public transport in minutes	mean	2015	7	6	8	12	7	6	8	13	10
Average travel time to primary school by car in minutes	mean	2015	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	%	2021	0	61	1	3	44	28	57	26	27
Crime rate per 10,000	rate	2020/21	103	2,330	41	792	411	937	231	445	452
Total alcohol outlets per 1000 persons	rate	2020	1	18	0	1	4	4	1	4	
Total tobacco outlets per 1000 persons	rate	2020	0	10	0	1	3	3	1	2	

\*AS = August Snapshot, SY = School Year

\*\* Children in households receiving child benefits has been calculated from rounded data zone values and will not be a true value and may be an over or underestimation.

## Deeper dive into trends and comparators

Summary of indicators chosen for a deeper dive. Majority of data extracts were taken in early part of 2023, across a variety of publicly available sources, including:

- ScotPHO (Scottish Public Health Observatory): [ScotPHO profiles \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/scotpho/)
- NRS (National Records of Scotland): [Statistics and Data | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data)
- CPOP (Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile): [CPOP \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/cpop/)
- DWP Stat-Xplore: [Stat-Xplore - Log in \(dwp.gov.uk\)](https://www.dwp.gov.uk/stat-xplore)
- Scottish Government: [statistics.gov.scot](https://www.statistics.gov.scot)

To enable comparisons between intermediate zones, Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland, age gender standardised rates are applied. Within the collation of this data, the European Standard Population has been applied.<sup>2</sup>

The use of standardised rates allows comparison to be made across a range of geographies. A confidence interval gives an indication of the degree of uncertainty of a rate. This is particularly illustrative in cases of small numerators. The vertical ends of the horizontal lines within the graphs in the report illustrate the upper and lower confidence levels that the numerator is expected to be within. This is 95% expectation that the value exists within this range.<sup>34</sup>

Consolidating these sources into a Community Profile has enabled a summary profile using quantitative measures to be delivered for local engagement and to support the working group to understand inequalities that groups of people within Dumfries face.

Care and consideration has been made around population sizes used for analysis, balancing data availability against the important requirement to managing risks around disclosure. Throughout the analysis, comparisons have been made against communities locally, Dumfries and Galloway, and Scotland.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Population/Standard-Populations/> accessed November 2022

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.scotpho.org.uk/opt/Reports/HWP-2015-technical-report-17072015.pdf> Section 3. Accessed March 2023.

<sup>4</sup> <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/documents/APHO%20Tech%20Briefing%203%20Common%20PH%20Stats%20and%20CIs.pdf> accessed March

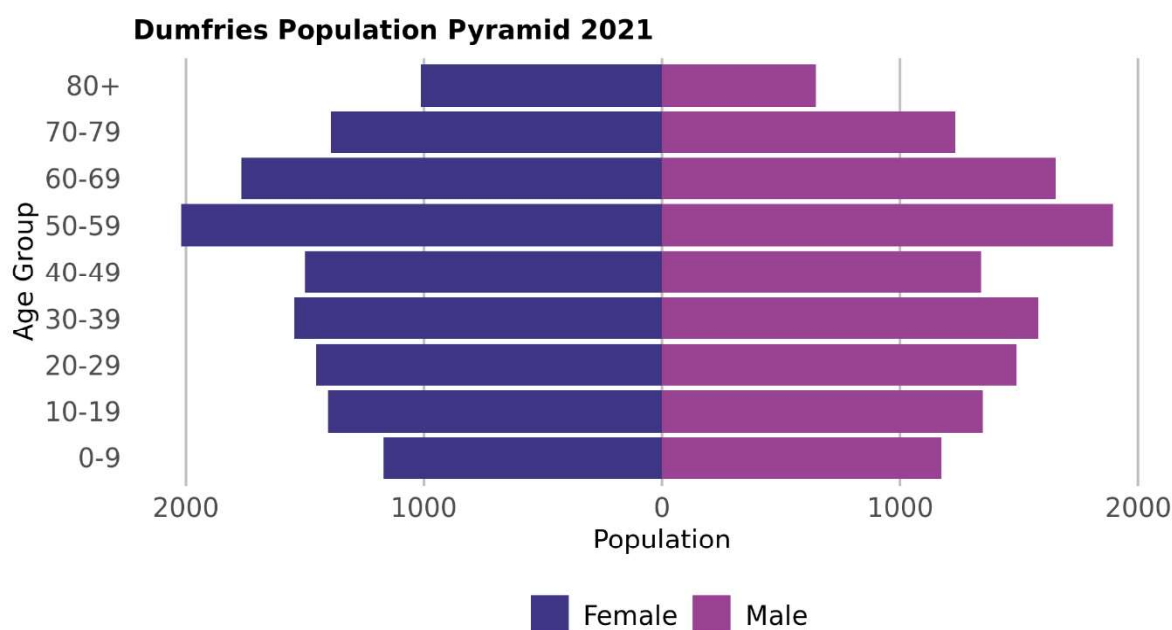
## Further Analysis

### Context

Within this section of the report, a variety of different graphs are presented summarising difference aspects of the region. Based on measure these are presented at a region level, by intermediate zone, or within aspects of SIMD analysis, at data zone level.

### Population

#### Population Pyramid



Source: National Records of Scotland

Above is a representation of the age gender make up of Dumfries, by age bands and gender. As of 2021 population estimates 15% of the total population within Dumfries are within the 50-59 age bracket (3,915 out of 25,629).

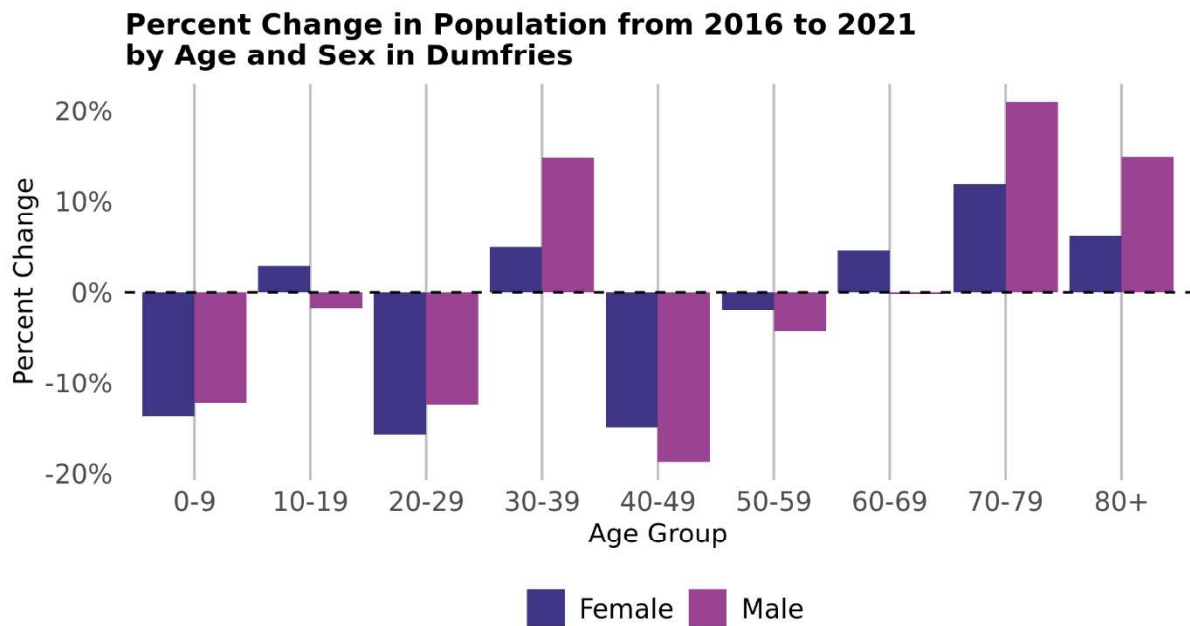
Population Estimate	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Grand Total
Female	1,169	1,404	1,454	1,545	1,500	2,021	1,767	1,391	1,012	13,263
Male	1,175	1,349	1,491	1,582	1,341	1,894	1,655	1,233	646	12,366
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>25,629</b>

A younger population is estimated in Dumfries. In Dumfries, 45% of the population are aged 50 or above compared to 50% across Dumfries and Galloway.

Proportion of total	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Grand Total
Dumfries	9%	11%	11%	12%	11%	15%	13%	10%	6%	100%
Dumfries and Galloway	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	16%	15%	13%	7%	100%

## Population Change between 2016 and 2021

Analysing change in population can give a steer for changing needs of services.



Source: National Records of Scotland

This graph indicates the percentage changes within each age gender group between 2016 and 2021. Whilst there are some sizeable percentage changes, consideration needs to be made with interpreting these graphs based on the base population of each cohort. The 19% reduction in males 40-49 between 2016 and 2021 is a reduction from 1,650 to 1,341 (-309). The 21% increase in Males 70-79 is an increase of 214, from 1,019 to 1,233 residents.

Overall Dumfries population has reduced 3% between 2016 and 2021, from 26,285 to 25,629 (-656).

## SIMD Analysis

Health inequalities occur as a result of wider inequalities experienced by people in their daily lives. These inequalities can arise from the circumstances in which people live and the opportunities available to them. Reducing health inequalities involves action on the broader social issues that can affect a person's health and wellbeing. People from minority communities or with protected characteristics are also known to be more likely to experience health inequalities.

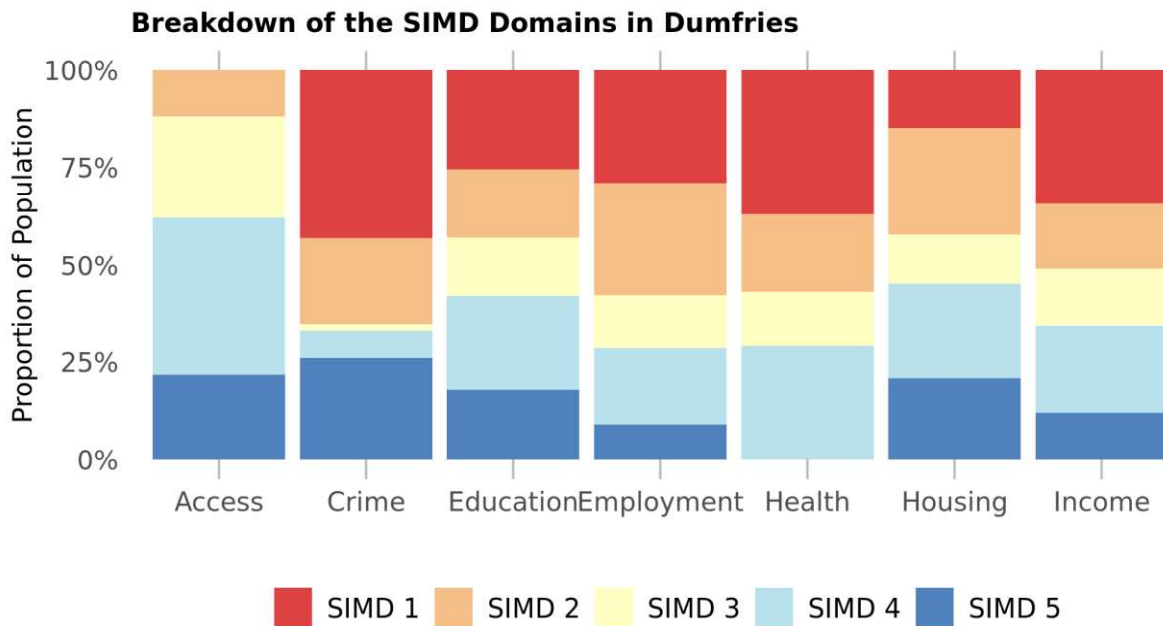
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool used by the Scottish Government to identify deprived communities across Scotland. SIMD considers seven distinct aspects of deprivation: income, employment, housing, education, crime, health, and access to services. SIMD can be used to look at the impact of inequalities by comparing communities considered to be the most deprived to those considered to be the least deprived.

The overall SIMD classification is weighted through the following domains:

Domain	Percentage of overall SIMD 2020
Income	28%
Employment	28%
Health	14%
Education, skills and training	14%
Geographic access to services	9%
Crime	5%
Housing	2%

Whilst there is cross over in the types of metrics used throughout this report with SIMD (Alcohol Admissions, Universal Credit Claimants etc), different time periods and measurements are applied within SIMD.

### Breakdown by Domain



Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland, National Records Scotland

The above image illustrates the proportion of the population within Dumfries that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile (fifths) by domain in 2021.

Crime is the largest domain inequality amongst residents of Dumfries. Health and Income domains also see a large degree of inequalities. Lower than average deprivation within Access

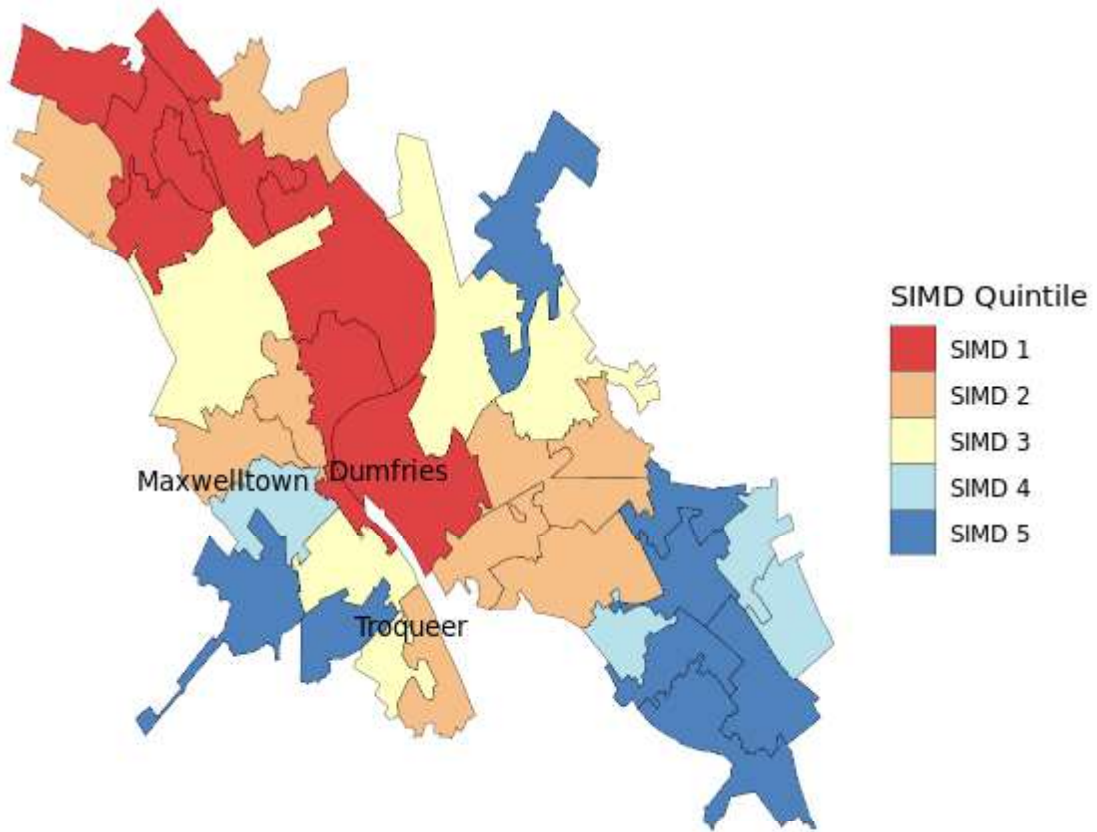
SIMD data is collated and summarised at a Data zone Level within the SIMD tool. With an estimate of 500 - 1,000 household residents with each.

Data zone level breakdowns of the rank of each domain are available in [Appendix 1](#), showing relative positive and negative domains based on the data zone Rank across Scotland. Note, this analysis is undertaken at Decile level (10ths). Data zone S01007574 (Lochside and Lincluden) Domain splits:

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop.	Working Age pop.	Domain							
				SIMD2020v2 Decile	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing
S01007574	Lochside and Lincluden	963	556	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	3

Within this Data zone, there is relatively high deprivation in Access, which is ranked in the 2nd decile. With relatively low deprivation in other domains.

### SIMD Deprivation Quintile Map



Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland

The above image illustrates the data zones with higher deprivation from the SIMD model (deep Red) to data zones of lower deprivation (deep blue)

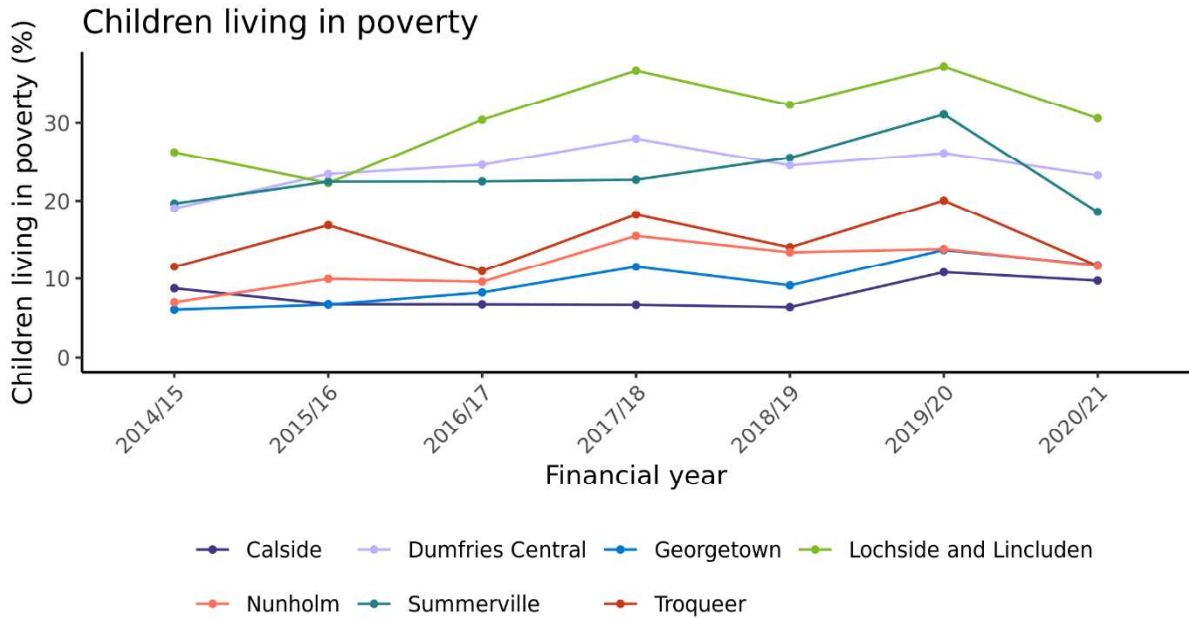
## Population Health

### Children and Young People

Indicators and trends are shared, however given population sizes across each intermediate zone, the numerators involved for children are likely to be small, often less than 10. Consideration should be made with interpretation of the results.

#### Children Living in Poverty

Measurement of Children Living in Poverty is produced by the DWP and HRMC, measuring Children aged under 15 in relative low income.

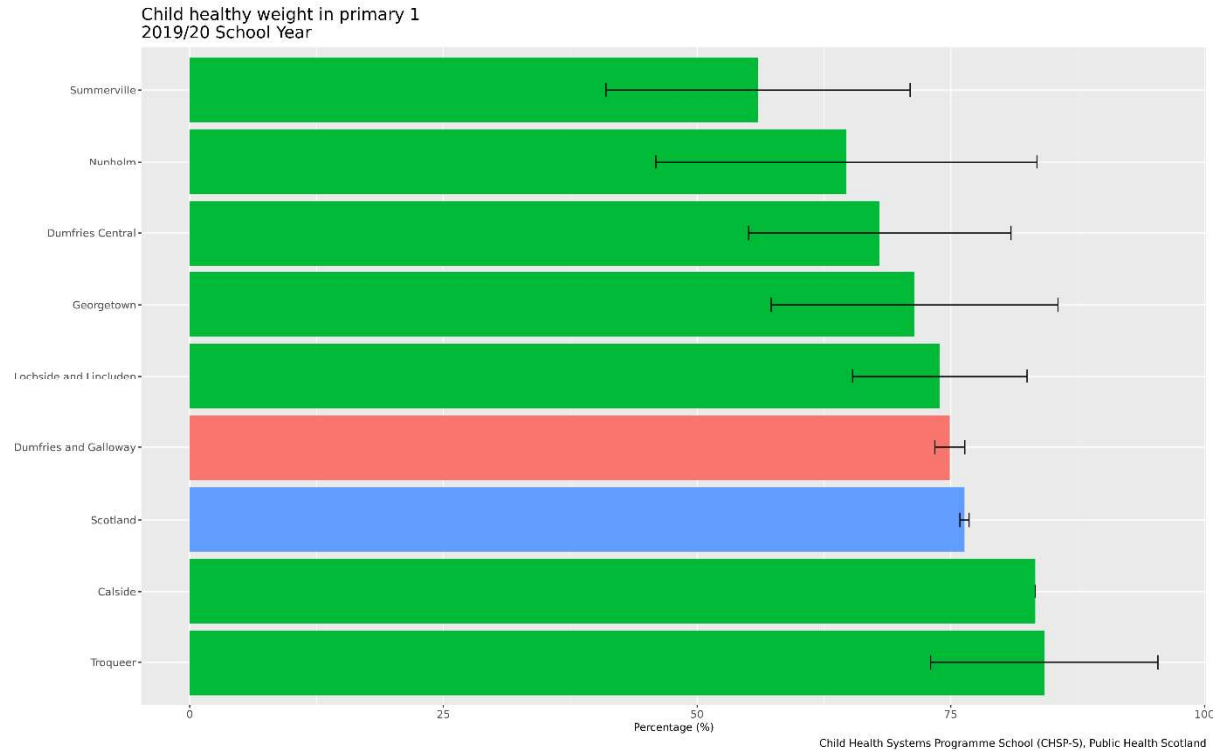


Source: Improvement Service

Percentage of children living in poverty in Lochside and Lincluden, whilst reduced in 2020/21, has remained higher than comparator regions and Dumfries and Galloway, with latest percentage of 31%, down from 36% in 2019/20. Calside has a consistently low percentage of children in relatively low income, with 2020/21 percentage of 10%

## Child Healthy Weight in Primary 1

Definition: Percentage of Primary 1 children (with a valid height and weight recorded) whose BMI is between the 5% and 95% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex.



Statistically significant variance compared to Dumfries and Galloway exists across Dumfries, where the 95% confidence intervals (black bars) do not overlap with those of Dumfries and Galloway. The use of standardised rates allows comparison to be made across a range of geographies. A confidence interval gives an indication of the degree of uncertainty of a rate. This is particularly illustrative in cases of small numerators. The vertical ends of the horizontal lines within the above graph illustrate the upper and lower confidence levels that the numerator is expected to be within. This is 95% expectation that the value exists within this range.<sup>56</sup>

Over time, there is variability within the percentage of children that are classified as having a healthy weight. Within Summerville, the percentage of children with healthy weight in primary 1 is significantly lower than that of Dumfries and Galloway.

Within the statistical significance graph above, Calside have no width in their confidence intervals. This is due to the denominator (number of P1 children reviewed) was greater than the estimated population for this age group, and as such, it is assumed the whole population has been reviewed.

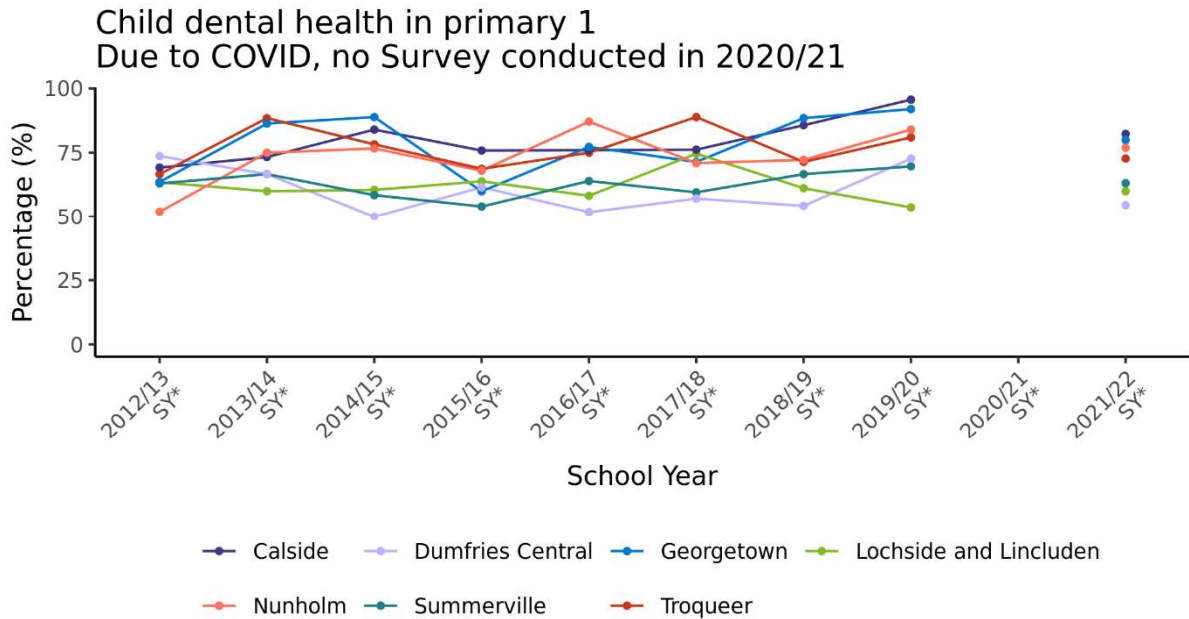
<sup>5</sup> <https://www.scotpho.org.uk/opt/Reports/HWP-2015-technical-report-17072015.pdf>, Section 3. Accessed March 2023.

<sup>6</sup> <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/documents/APHO%20Tech%20Briefing%203%20Common%20PH%20Stats%20and%20CIs.pdf> accessed March 23



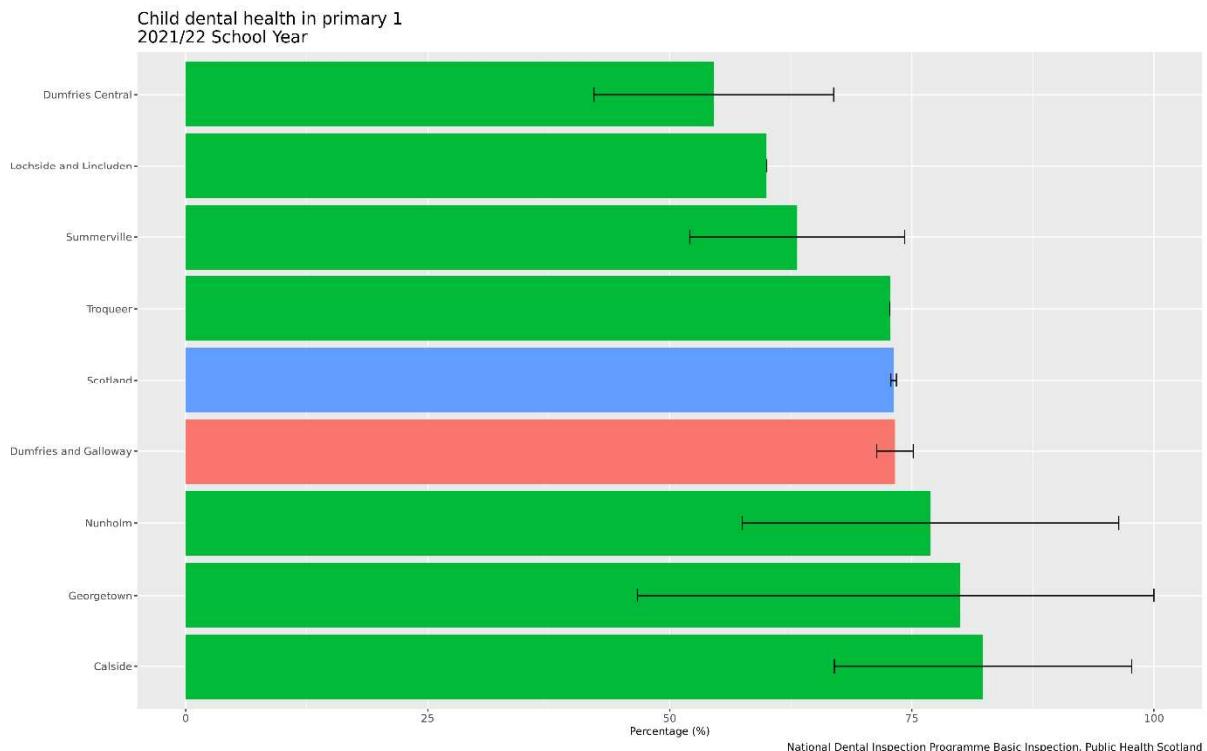
### Child Dental Health at Primary 1

Definition: Percentage of Primary 1 children receiving a letter 'C' (no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis) at basic inspection.



Source: National Dental Inspection Programme Basic Inspection, Public Health Scotland

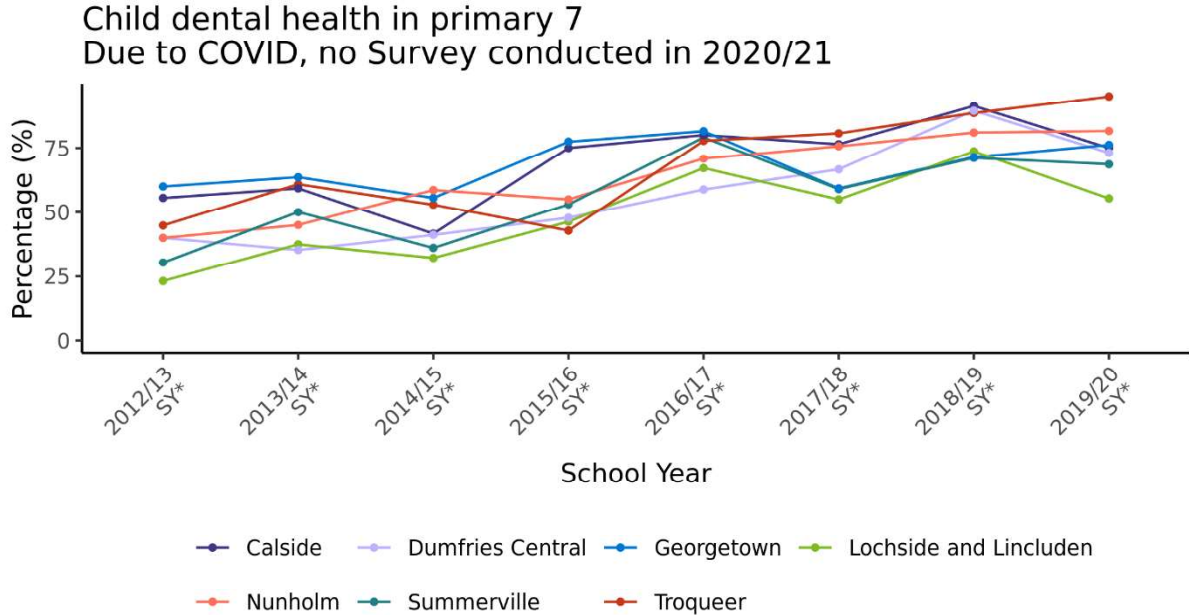
Due to COVID 19, no survey was undertaken in 2020/21 School Year. Limited trends over time exist within the Dumfries Communities, however in recent inspections, Lochside and Lincluden, Dumfries Central and Summerville have been the three lowest percentages recorded. In 2021/2022 School Year, the percentage of children in Dumfries Central who were recorded with ‘no obvious decay’ was 55% (n = 14). 60% of Primary 1 children in Lochside and Lincluden received this recording at inspection. Across Dumfries and Galloway, the percentage of Primary 1 children with this classification is 73%.



The percentage of Primary 1 children in Dumfries Central is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway.

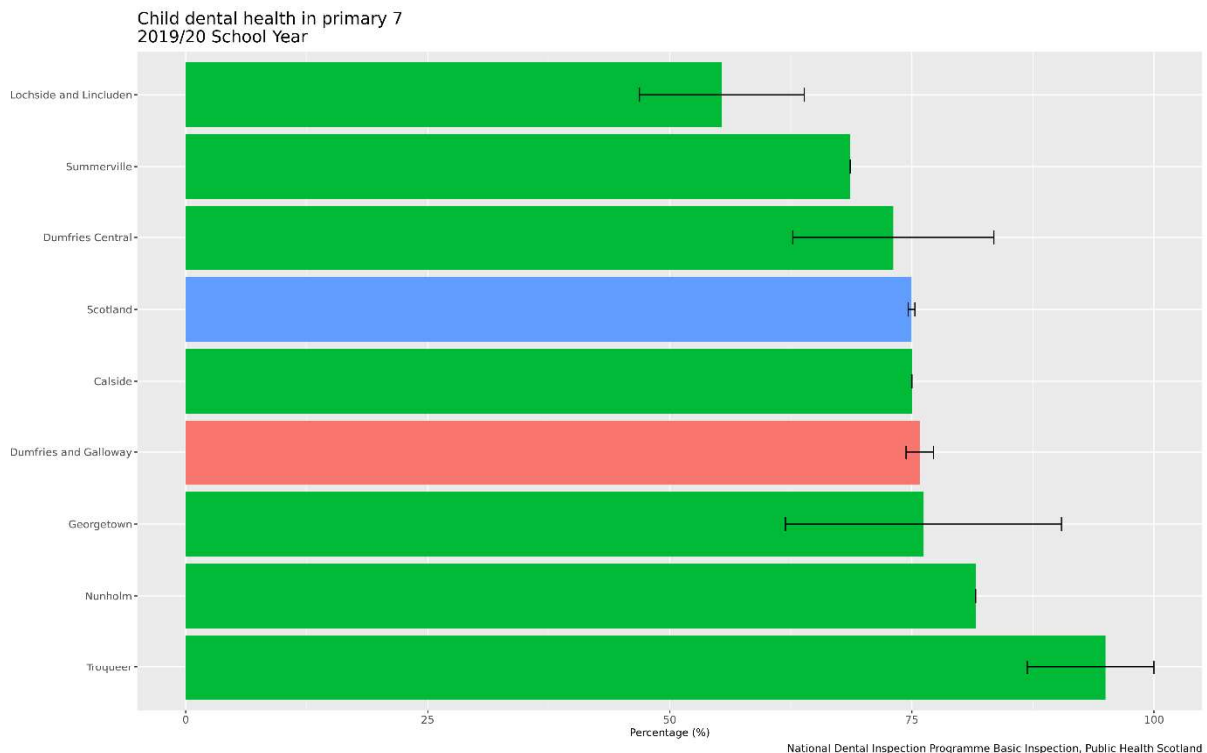
### Child Dental Health at Primary 7

Definition: Percentage of Primary 7 children receiving a letter 'C' (no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis) at basic inspection.



Source: National Dental Inspection Programme Basic Inspection, Public Health Scotland

In 2019/2020 School Year, the percentage of children in Lochside and Lincluden who were recorded with 'no obvious decay' was 55%, which accounts for 36 children, without obvious decay. Dumfries and Galloway had a recorded percentage of 76%. Primary 1 children in Troqueer have significantly better dental health than Dumfries and Galloway and all areas aside from Georgetown.



National Dental Inspection Programme Basic Inspection, Public Health Scotland

## 10,000 Voices Consultation

In 2018, as part of Dumfries and Galloway's Year of the Young People plan, a consultation was carried out, called '10,000 voices'. This collection of views across the region, where participants were aged between 10 and 25 years old and were living, working, and/or studying in Dumfries and Galloway.

10,642 young people participated in the 2018 consultation, gathering the views, at that time, of 46.9% of the population within this age group. The 2023 research involved 10,828 young people aged between 10 and 25 years old, which is 51.7% of the young people living, working and studying in Dumfries and Galloway. <sup>7</sup>

The results were summarised by Multi Member Ward, of which this profile covers areas within North West Dumfries, Nith and Lochar. 4,046 participants across these Ward regions provided context and feedback, which will cover views of young people, including within Dumfries.

Region	1	2	3	4	5
Lochar	Smoking / Vaping (50%)	Diet / Body Image (40%)	Bullying (38%)	Mental Health (38%)	Money / Budgeting (33%)
Nith	Smoking / Vaping (30%)	Diet / Body Image (30%)	Mental Health (29%)	Money / Budgeting (24%)	Bullying (23%)
North West Dumfries	Smoking / Vaping (41%)	Diet / Body Image (32%)	Mental Health (29%)	Bullying (24%)	Money / Budgeting (23.6)
Dumfries and Galloway	Smoking / Vaping	Diet / Body Image	Mental Health	Bullying	Money / Budgeting

The issues individuals reported on are in line with those collated for Dumfries and Galloway.

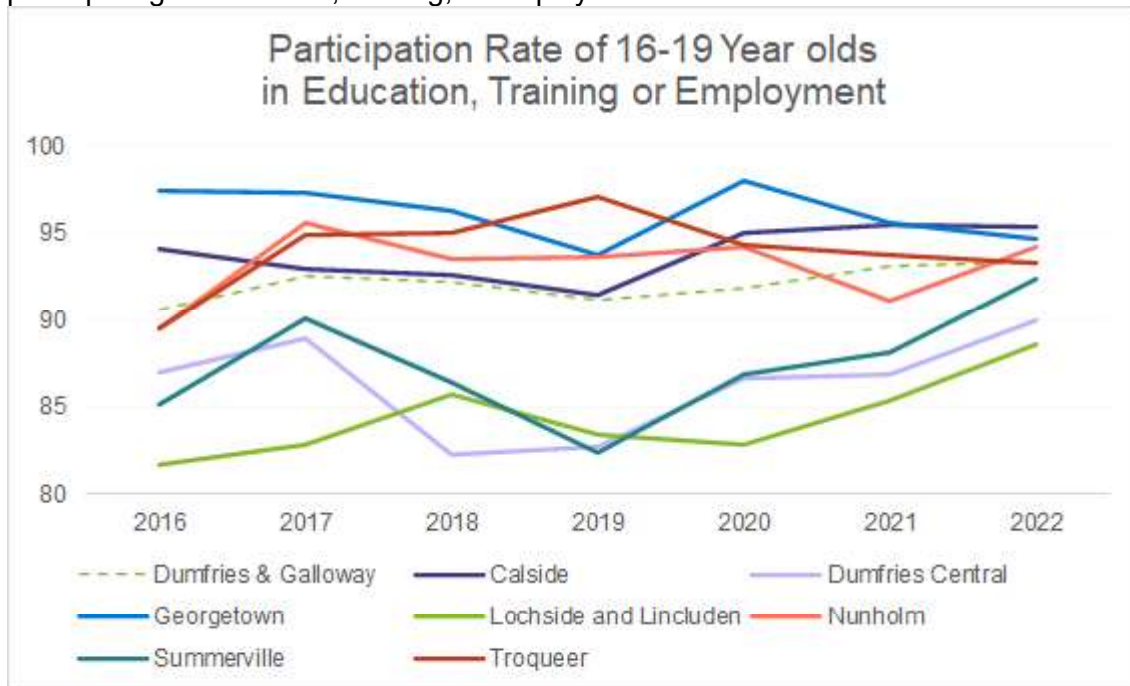
Respondents raised the following issues as requesting more information and support.

Region	1	2	3	4	5
Lochar	Bullying (38%)	Mental Health (38%)	Young People's Rights (34%)	Smoking / Vaping (32%)	Diet / Body Image (32%)
Nith	Smoking / Vaping (34%)	Mental Health (32%)	Diet / Body Image (30%)	Money / Budgeting (28%)	Young People's Rights (27%)
North West Dumfries	Diet / Body Image (34%)	Smoking / Vaping (33%)	Mental Health (31%)	Bullying (27%)	Young People's Rights (26%)
Dumfries and Galloway	Mental Health	Smoking / Vaping	Diet / Body Image	Money / Budgeting	Bullying

<sup>7</sup> <https://dumfriesgalloway.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s51046/10000%20Voices%20Consultation%202023%20Appendix%20FINAL.pdf>  
accessed July 2023

## Annual Participation (16 – 19-year-olds)

Participation levels are measured through Skills Development Scotland, in relation to Scottish Government's Opportunities for All commitment. This commitment offers a place in learning or training to every 16–19-year-old who is not in employment, education, or training. The annual participation calculation is the percentage of young adults (16–19-year-olds) participating in education, training, or employment.



Source: Skills Development Scotland

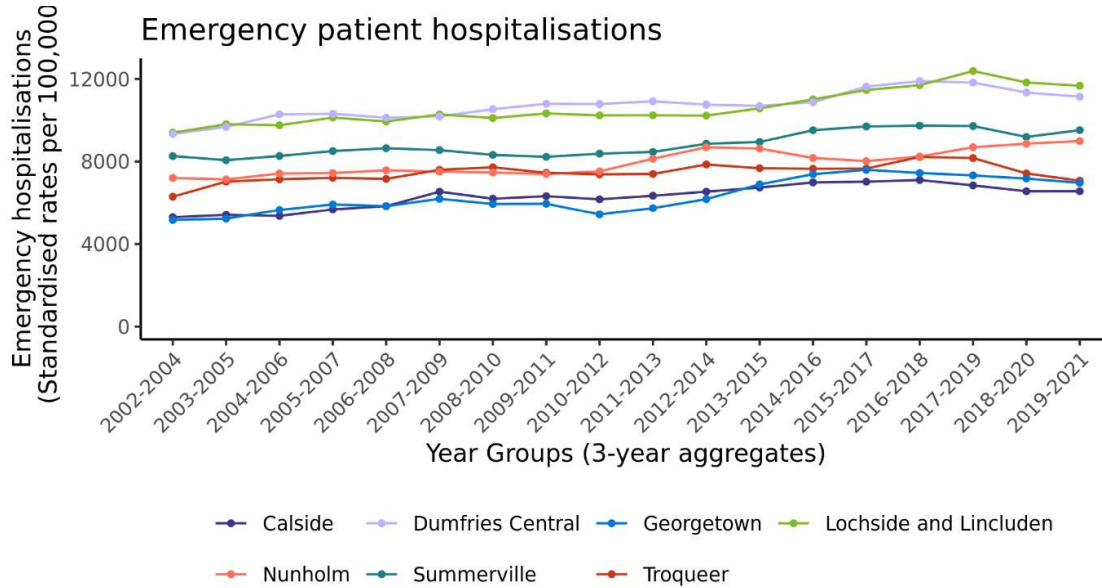
Whilst increasing in recent years, Summerville (92%), Lochside and Lincluden (89%), and Dumfries Central (90%) have seen a lower percentage of participation compared to comparator regions. In recent years, participation rate of Georgetown and Calside have tracked ahead of Dumfries and Galloway (93%).

## III Health, Behaviours, and Injury

Across the range of hospitalisation types, compared to Dumfries and Galloway there are significantly more hospitalisations within Dumfries Central, Lochside and Lincluden and Summerville.

## Emergency Hospitalisations

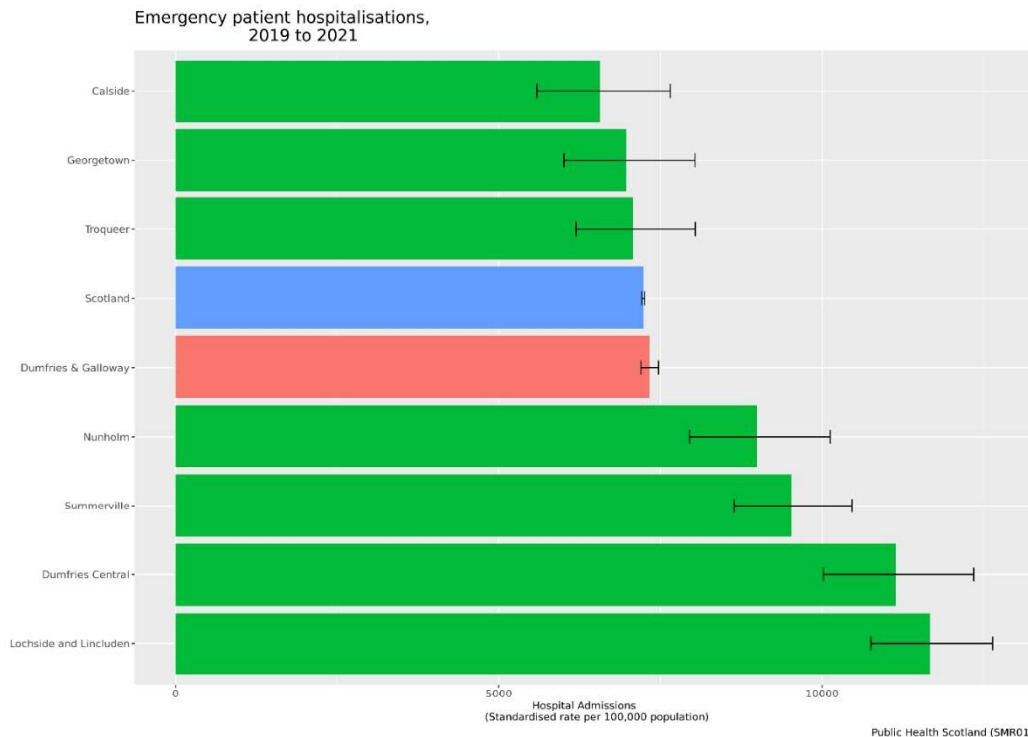
Definition: Patients discharged from hospital following an emergency admission: 3 year rolling average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

The rate of emergency hospitalisations is relatively consistent across the region, clear trend for Lochside and Lincluden and Dumfries Central ahead of other areas. Rate of emergency hospitalisations in Nunholm has fluctuated over time, relatively compared to other areas.

At the latest data point, the rate of admissions for Lochside and Lincluden was 11,670 per 100,000, Dumfries Central at 11,142 per 100,000 and Summerville at 9,522,665 per 100,000. The rate for Dumfries and Galloway at 7,334 per 100,000. Numerator for Lochside and Lincluden over a three-year aggregate was 622 emergency hospitalisations.

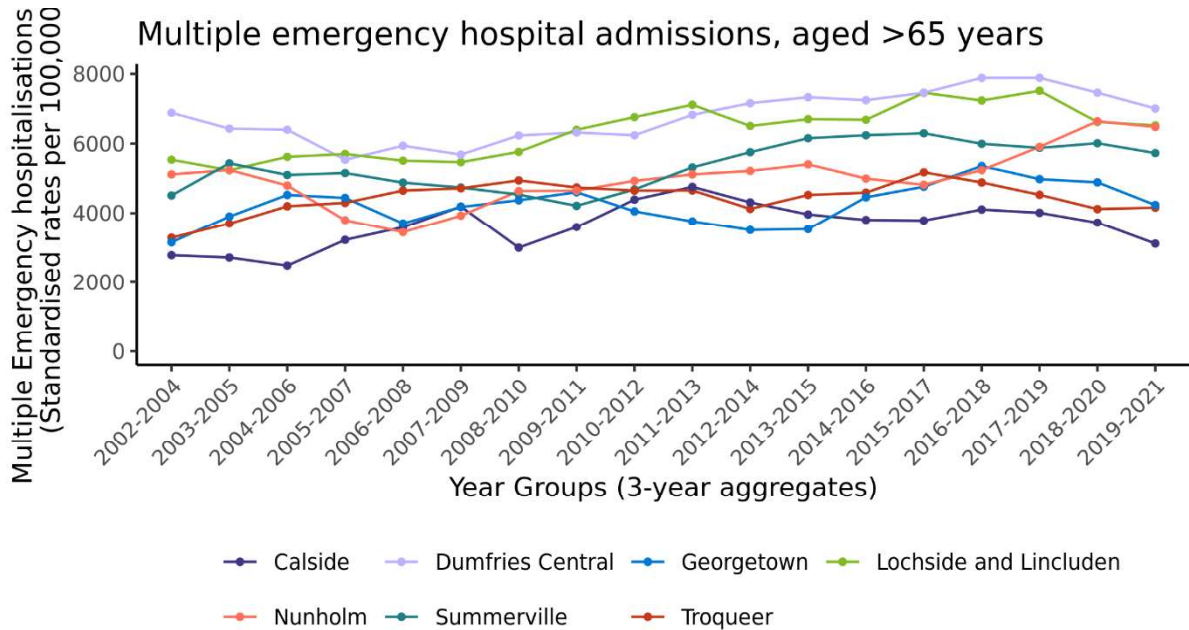


Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

Inequalities exist within emergency patient hospitalisations with Nunholm, Summerville, Dumfries Central and Lochside and Lincluden significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway. Aside from Nunholm, these areas are also significantly higher than Calside, Georgetown and Troqueer.

### Multiple Emergency Hospitalisations aged >65

Definition for Multiple Emergency Admissions: Patients aged 65+ years with 2 or more emergency hospital admissions, discharged from hospital: 3 year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.

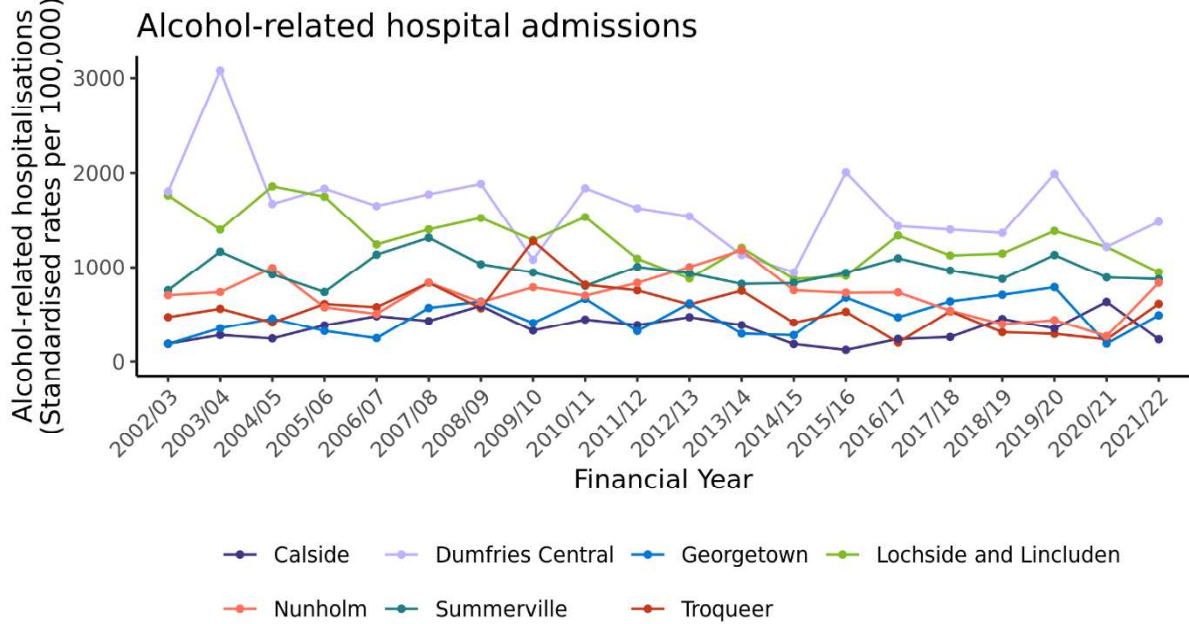


Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

The rate of multiple emergency hospitalisations aged 65+ in Dumfries Central and Lochside and Lincluden has consistently been higher than comparator regions. Residents of Nunholm have recently seen their standardised rate of multiple admissions close into that of Lochside and Lincluden. This grouping for Dumfries Central equates to 54 admissions over this time period, and 63 for Lochside and Lincluden, in recent year, Calside has consistently seen a lower rate of multiple emergency hospital admissions.

### Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions

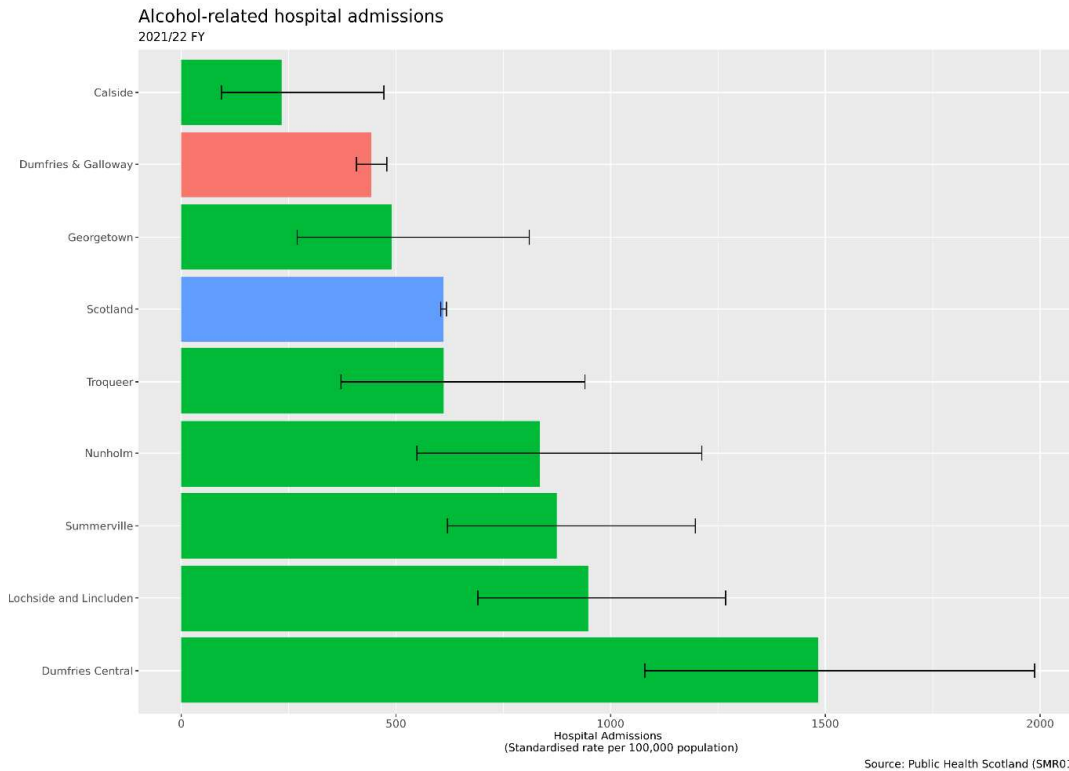
Definition: Rate of general acute inpatient and day case stays with diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any position.



Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

Over time the rate of admissions in Dumfries Central, whilst display variability, has remained higher than comparator regions. At the latest data point in 2021/22, the rate of admissions for Dumfries Central was 1,484 per 100,000, which was 45 admissions. This compares to rate of 442 per 100,000 for Dumfries and Galloway.

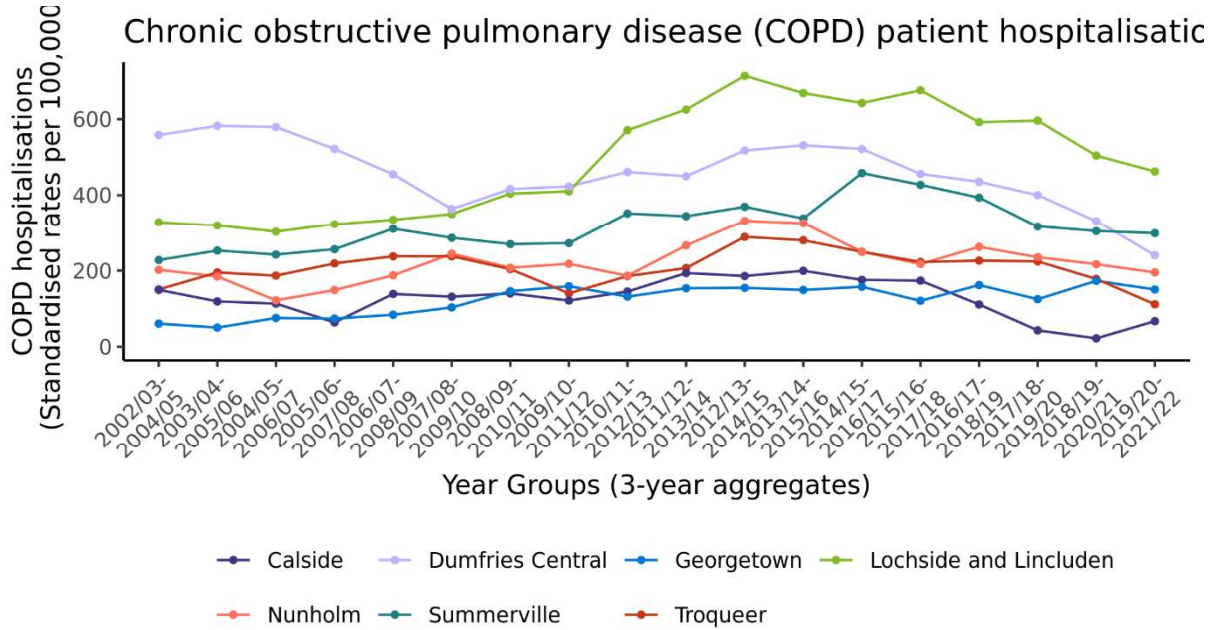
Statistical significance for the rate of alcohol related hospital admissions is seen in Dumfries Central, Lochside and Lincluden, Nunholm and Summerville.



Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

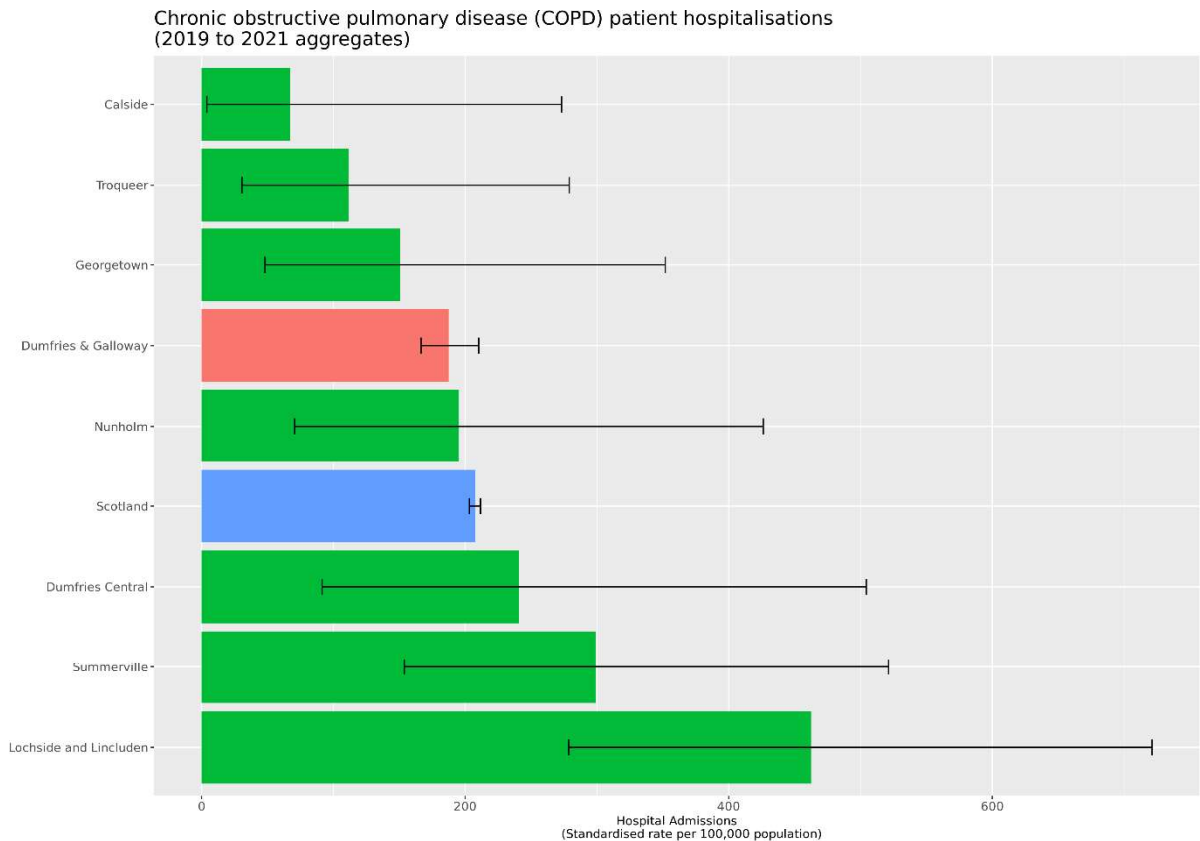
### Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations

Definition: Patients aged 16 and over discharged from hospital with COPD: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

Whilst the numerators of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease used to calculate the rate are small, there is consistency that Lochside and Lincluden is higher than comparator regions. In the 2019/20 to 2021/22 time period this equated to 20 admissions at a rate of 463 per 100,000, significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway rate of 188 per 100,000.

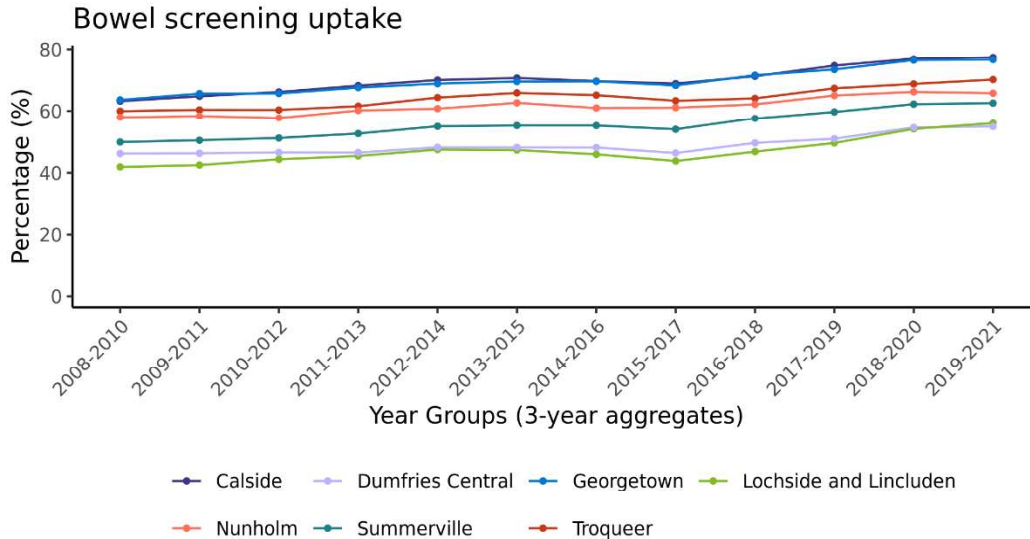


Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)



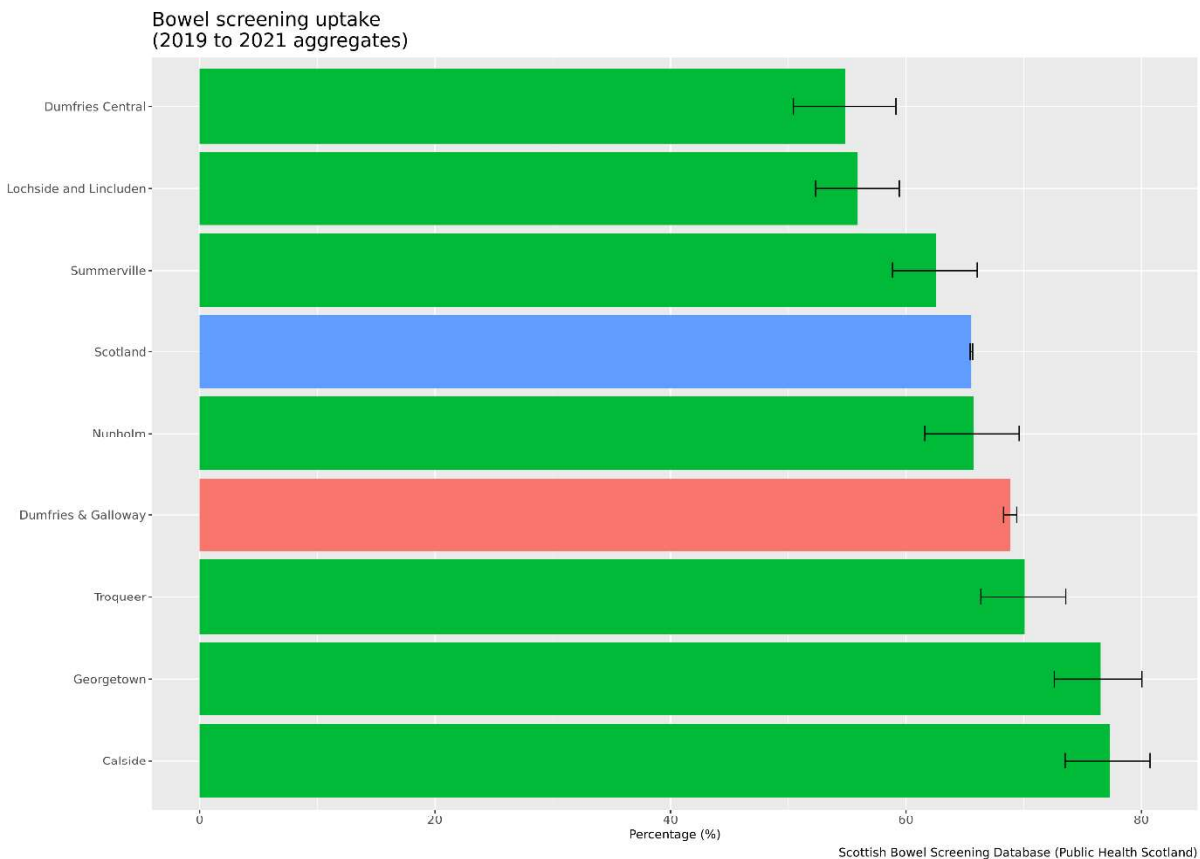
### Bowel Screening Uptake

Definition: Bowel screening uptake for all eligible men and women invited (aged 50-74): 3-year rolling average number percentage.



Source: Scottish Bowel Screening Database (Public Health Scotland)

The trend of the percentage of resident that complete a screening test is similar across Dumfries, with Calside and Georgetown residents consistently completing a screening test at a higher percentage that comparator areas. In Dumfries and Galloway in 2019-2021, the percentage completing this test was 69%, Calside and Georgetown at 77%. Dumfries Central was the lowest percentage at 55% and Lochside and Lincluden at 56%.

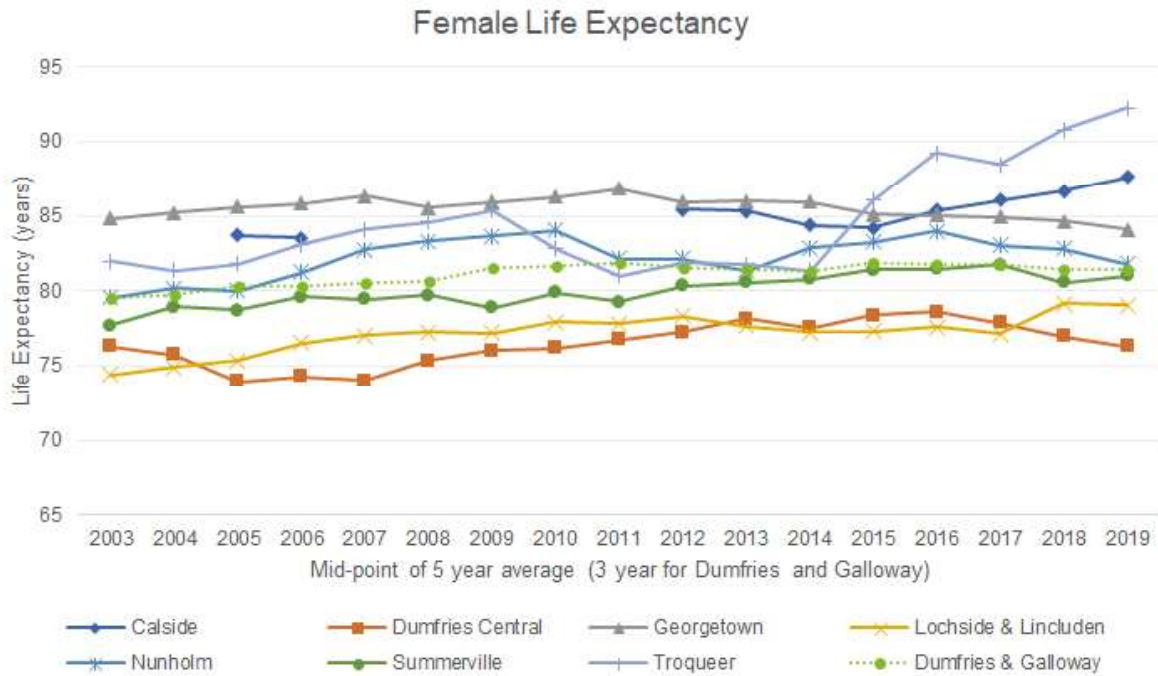


Scottish Bowel Screening Database (Public Health Scotland)

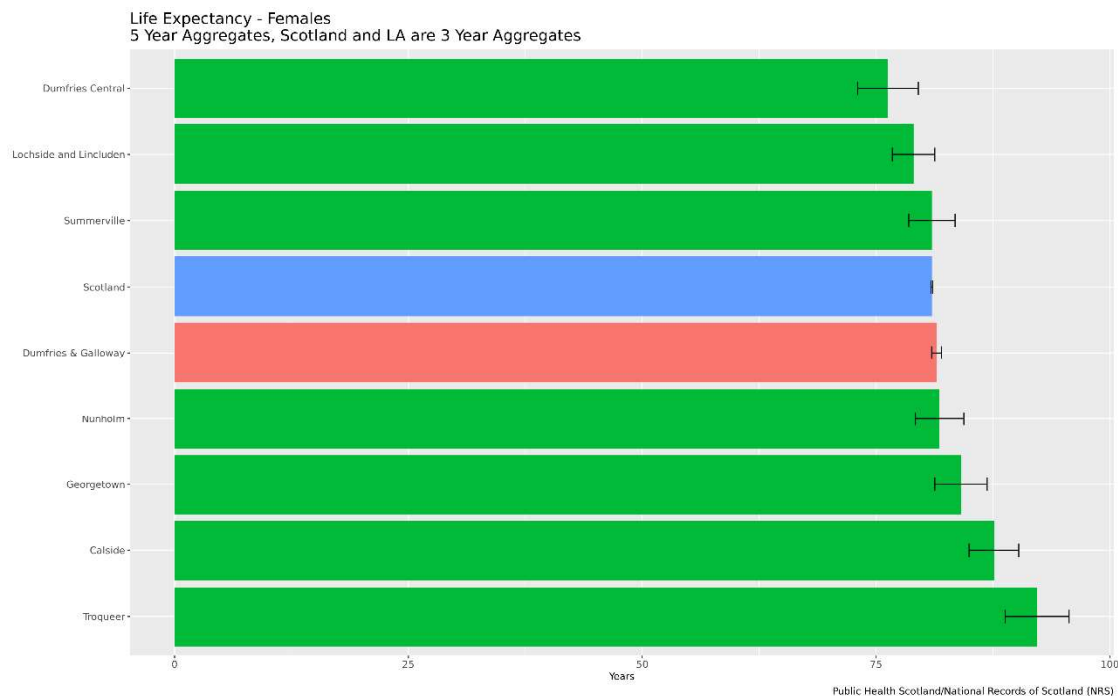
## Life Expectancy and Mortality

### Female Life Expectancy

Definition: Estimated female life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zone)

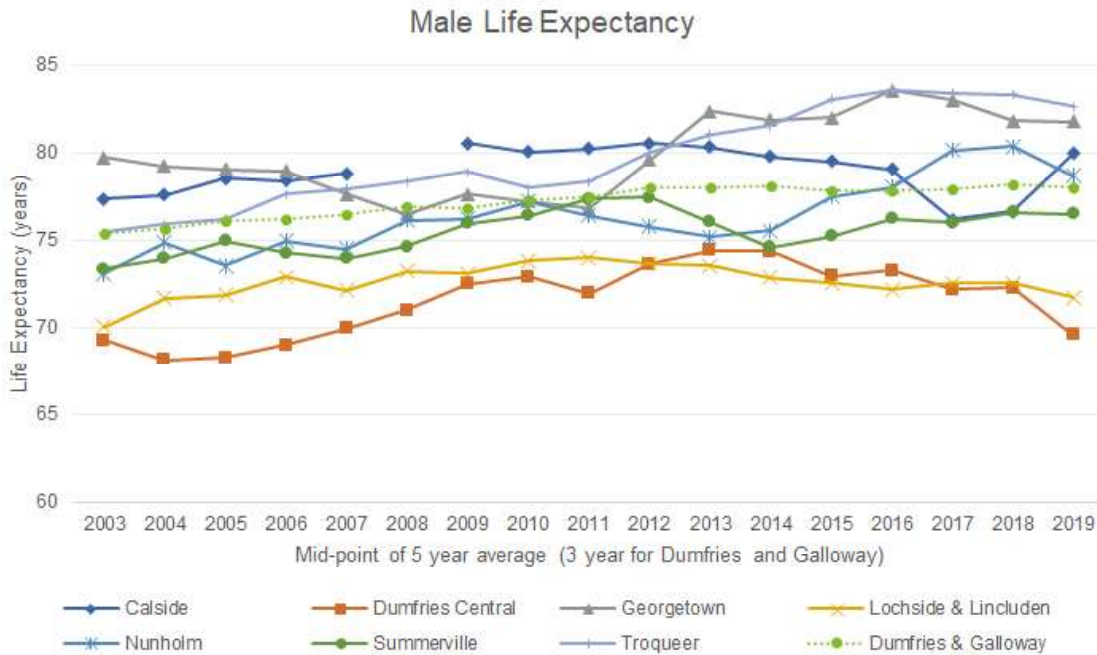


Female life expectancy in Troqueer in recent years has increased, from 81.3 years at the 2012 to 2016 (5-year aggregate, 2014 point on about graph), to latest female life expectancy of 92.2 years. This is 16 years difference in life expectancy between Troqueer and Dumfries Central. Calside also sees a significantly higher life expectancy of 87.6 years. The Dumfries and Galloway female life expectancy at this data point was 81.4 years. Dumfries Central (76.2 years) is significantly lower.



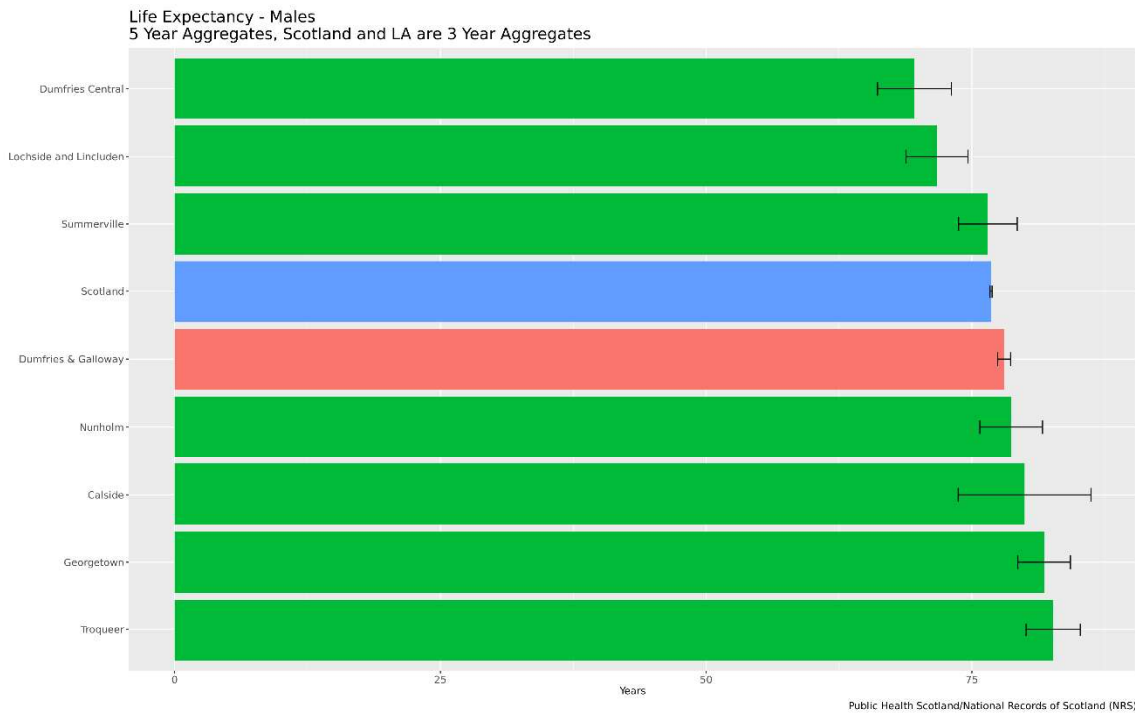
### Male Life Expectancy

Definition: Estimated male life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zone)



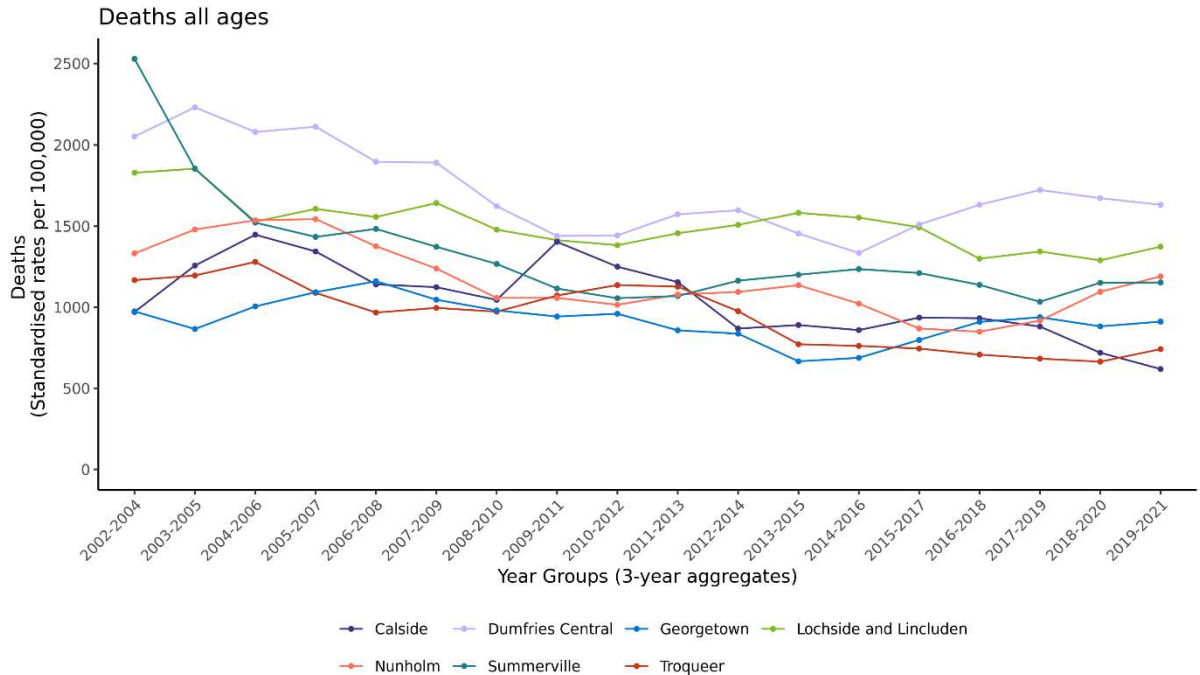
In recent years, Troqueer and Georgetown have a consistently higher male life expectancy compared to other areas of Dumfries and Dumfries and Galloway. Lochside and Lincluden and Dumfries Central consistently have a lower male life expectancy, with gap to comparator areas increasing in recent years. At latest data point, there is a 13-year difference in male life expectancy between Troqueer (82.6 years) and Dumfries Central (69.6 years).

Compared to Dumfries and Galloway, statistical significance exists negatively for Dumfries Central and Lochside and Lincluden. Troqueer and Georgetown are significantly higher.



### Deaths: all ages

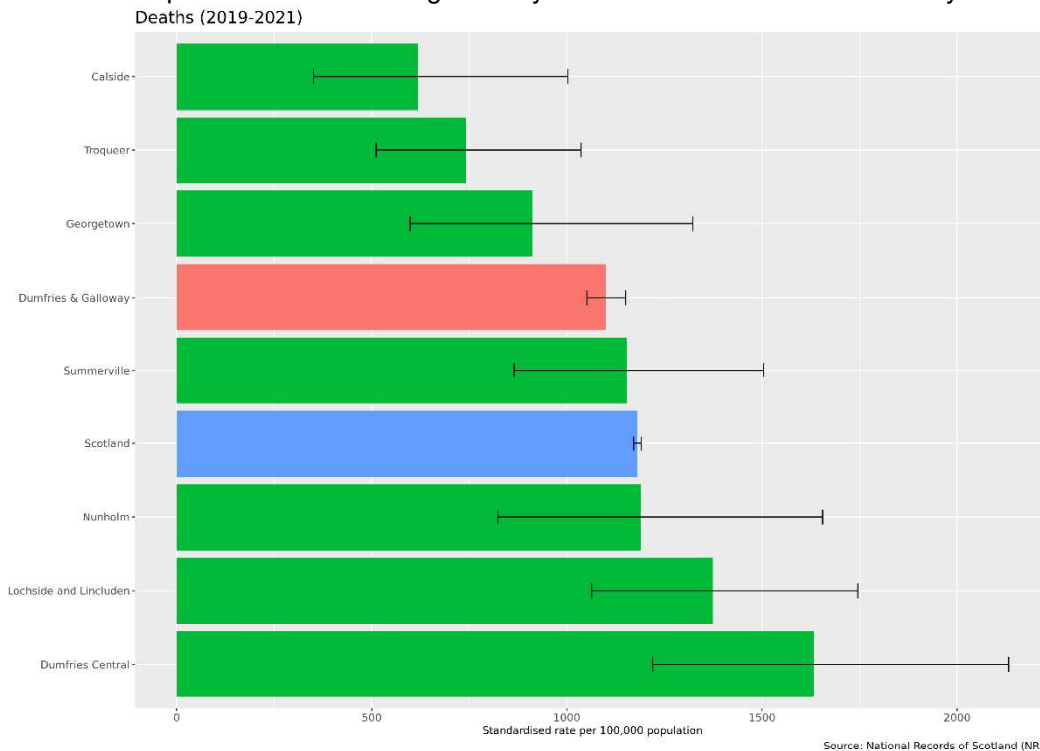
Definition: Deaths from all causes (all ages), 3 years rolling directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Deaths are assigned to a year based on death registration date.



Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)

The rate of deaths in Dumfries Central and Lochside and Lincluden has tracked higher than comparator regions across the time frame, with the latest 3-year aggregate rate of 1,633 per 100,000 for Dumfries Central (62 deaths) and rate of 1,374 per 100,000 for Lochside and Lincluden (69 deaths). The rate for Dumfries and Galloway was 1,100 per 100,000.

This rate of deaths in Dumfries Central is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway. Rate of deaths in Troqueer and Calside is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway rate.

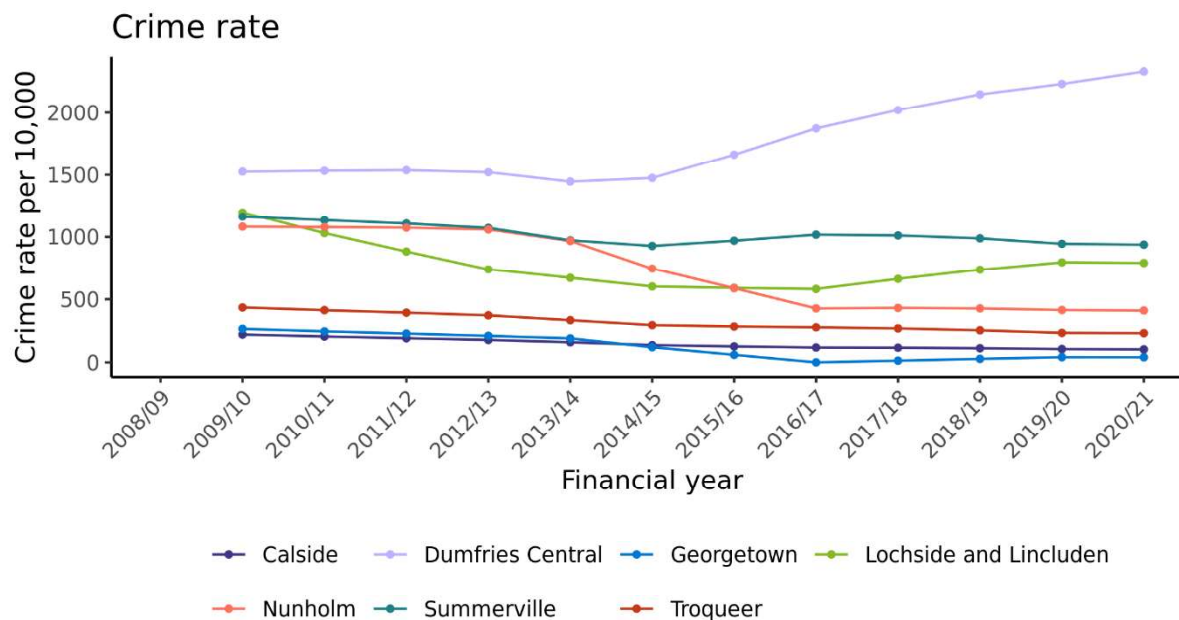


Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)

## Environment and Access

### Crime Rate

Definition: Crime Rate here is derived from SIMD calculation and differs to methodology Police Scotland use. Detailed methodology available from Improvement Service CPOP tool <sup>8</sup>



Crime Rate within Dumfries Central has been increasing in recent years, since 2014/15, with rate of 2,330 per 10,000 in 2020/21 compared to 445 per 100,000 for Dumfries and Galloway. Rates for other areas have remained consistent, aside from decline in Nunholm mid 2010s and gradual increase in rates within Lochside and Lincluden.

### Police

Multi Member Ward boundaries used within published Police Scotland data mean that it is not possible to provide breakdown by areas consistent with other areas of this report. The Multi Member Wards of Nith, Lochar and North West Dumfries include the areas of interest within this profile, as well as areas outwith this locality profile. As such, consideration should be made with interpretation.

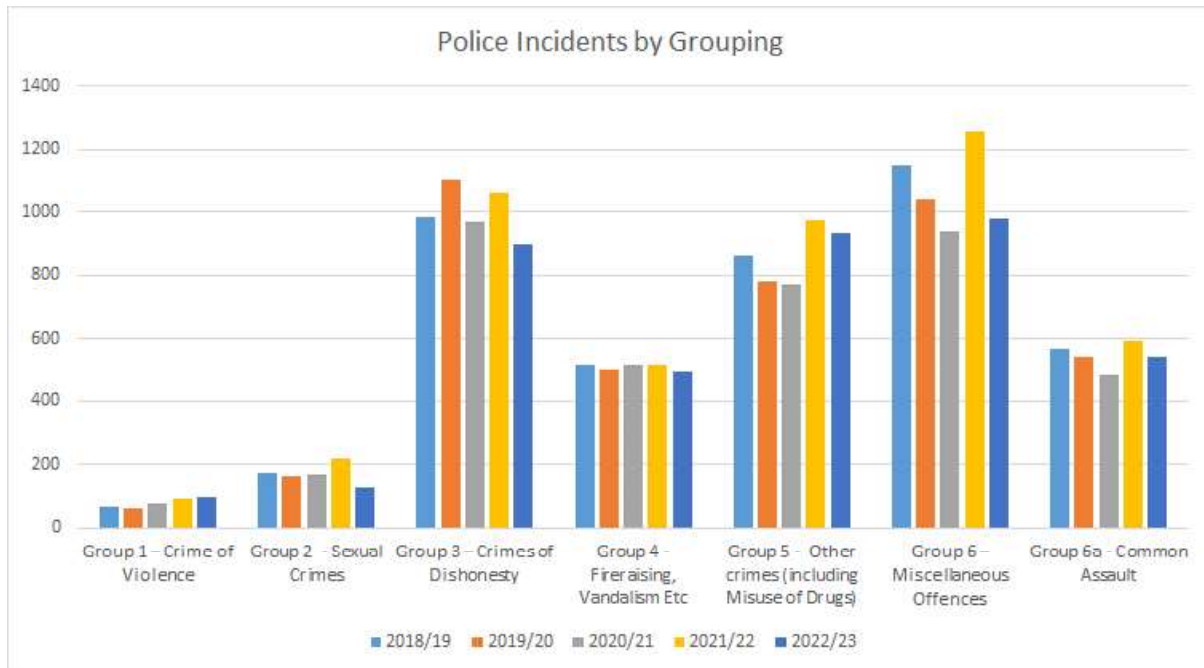
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Group 1 – Crime of Violence	67	62	79	92	98
Group 2 - Sexual Crimes	175	164	171	221	130
Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty	983	1105	969	1059	898
Group 4 - Fireraising, Vandalism Etc	520	504	517	519	494
Group 5 - Other crimes (including Misuse of Drugs)	862	782	771	973	934
Group 6 - Miscellaneous Offences	1150	1039	939	1258	977
Group 6a - Common Assault	566	544	480	596	544

Source: Police Scotland

Trending this over time, can see that across a range of groups, there is variability over the years, with general reduction in total crimes recorded over the past year.

<sup>8</sup> <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/is-community-planning-outcomes-profile/> Last accessed July 2023

Approximately 45% of the incidents reported come from Nith and North West Dumfries, with 10% of the incidents reported in Lochar.



Proportionally compared to Dumfries and Galloway, the combining of the three multi member wards have a similar proportion with Other Crimes having 3% more across the region. Sexual Crimes make up 8% of incidents reported in North West Dumfries, compared to 5% in Dumfries and Galloway. This was 50 recorded sexual crimes, compared to 49 in Nith and 31 in Lochar.

Proportion of crimes recorded (2022/23)	Dumfries and Galloway	3 multi member wards	Lochar	Nith	North West Dumfries
Group 1 – Crime of Violence	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%
Group 2 - Sexual Crimes	5%	3%	3%	3%	8%
Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty	21%	22%	23%	21%	24%
Group 4 - Fireraising, Vandalism Etc	13%	12%	16%	8%	14%
Group 5 - Other crimes (including Misuse of Drugs)	20%	23%	23%	24%	17%
Group 6 - Miscellaneous Offences	26%	24%	19%	30%	21%
Group 6a - Common Assault	14%	13%	14%	13%	12%

Source: Police Scotland

## Fire

Similar to Police Scotland, the boundaries used within Scottish Fire and Rescue it is not possible to provide breakdown by areas consistent with other areas of this report. For the purpose of this profile, the Multi Member Wards of Nith, Lochar and North West Dumfries are used.

The annual report<sup>9</sup> (1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022) details the activity totals. Summary table below indicates the number of incidents, with the rate per 10,000 population in square brackets.

Across the range of indicators, volumes of incidents recorded in Nith, Lochar and North West Dumfries are relatively low.

<sup>9</sup> <https://dumfriesgalloway.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s44819/SFRS%20Performance%20-%20Appendix%20A.pdf> accessed May 2023

Number of Incidents (April 2021 to March 2022)	Lochar	Nith	North West Dumfries
Accidental dwelling fires	2	12	11
Accidental dwelling fire casualties	0	0	1
Road traffic collisions casualties	4	3	1
Deliberate fire setting	9	11	78
Non-domestic fire safety	6	5	4
Unwanted fire alarm signals	29	151	46
Unintentional injury or harm	0	5	5

To allow comparison across Dumfries and Galloway rates per 10,000 can be applied.

Rate of Incidents (per 10,000) (April 2021 to March 2022)	Lochar	Nith	North West Dumfries	Dumfries and Galloway	Highest Ward (per 10,000 population)
Accidental dwelling fires	1.7	9.0	7.4	5.7	9.0 Nith
Accidental dwelling fire casualties	0	0	0.7	0.2	1.3 Annandale South
Road traffic collisions casualties	5.0	1.5	0	6.5	24.5 Annandale East and Eskdale
Deliberate fire setting	7.5	8.2	52.1	13.1	52.1 North West Dumfries
Non-domestic fire safety	5.0	3.7	2.7	3.4	7.1 Annandale East and Eskdale
Unwanted fire alarm signals	24.2	112.8	30.8	33.1	112.8 Nith
Unintentional injury or harm	0	3.7	3.3	2.3	4.0 Stranraer and the Rhins

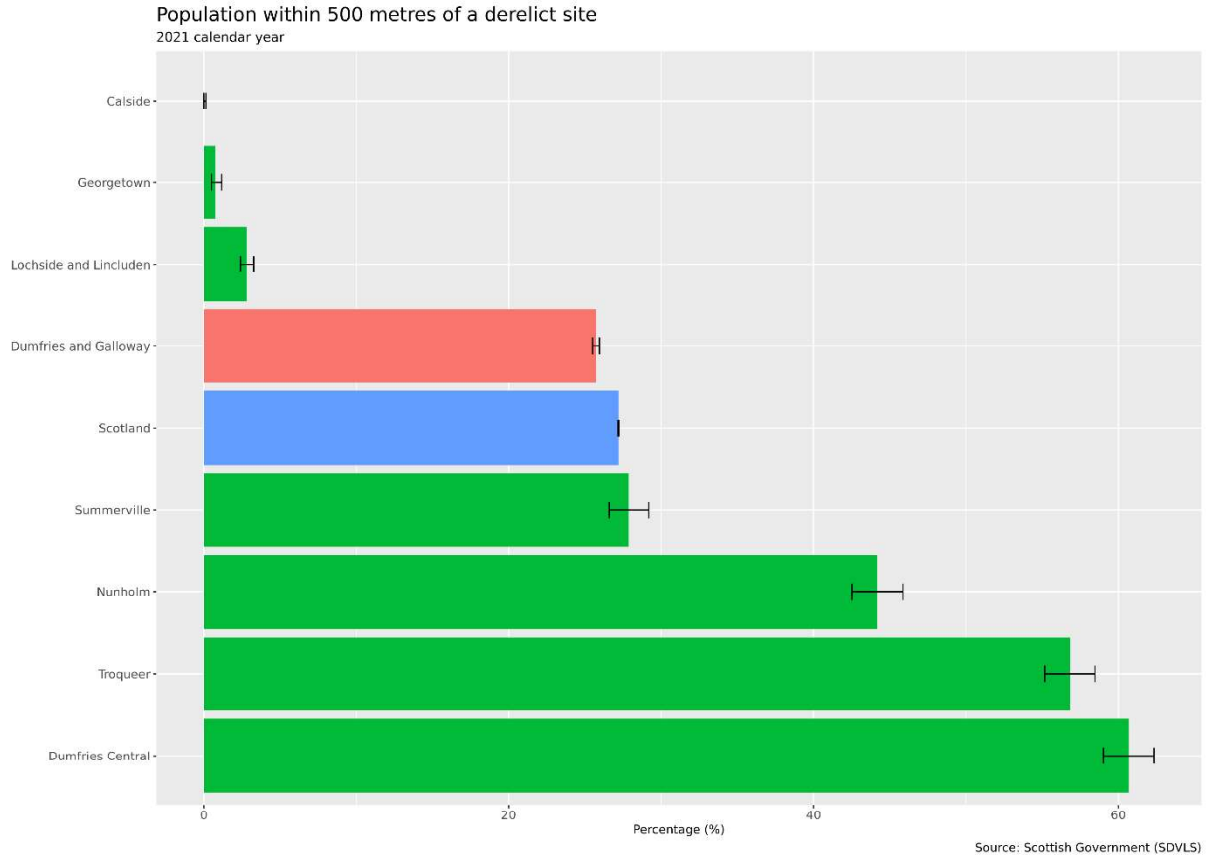
Source: Scottish Fire and Rescue, Dumfries and Galloway Performance Report <sup>10</sup>

Deliberate fire setting is key issue within North West Dumfries. Nith has a key issue within unwanted fire alarm signals.

<sup>10</sup> <https://dumfriesgalloway.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s42396/SFRS%20Perf%20-%20Appendix%20A.pdf> Accessed July 2023.

## Population living within 500m of a derelict site

Using data from the Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey (SDVLS) <sup>11</sup>, it is estimated that 61% of residents of Dumfries Central live within 500m of a derelict site. This equates to approximately 2,000 residents. This compares to 57% in Troqueer (c.2,000 residents) and 44% in Nunholm. It is estimated that 25% of residents in Dumfries and Galloway and 27% in Scotland live within 500m of a derelict site.

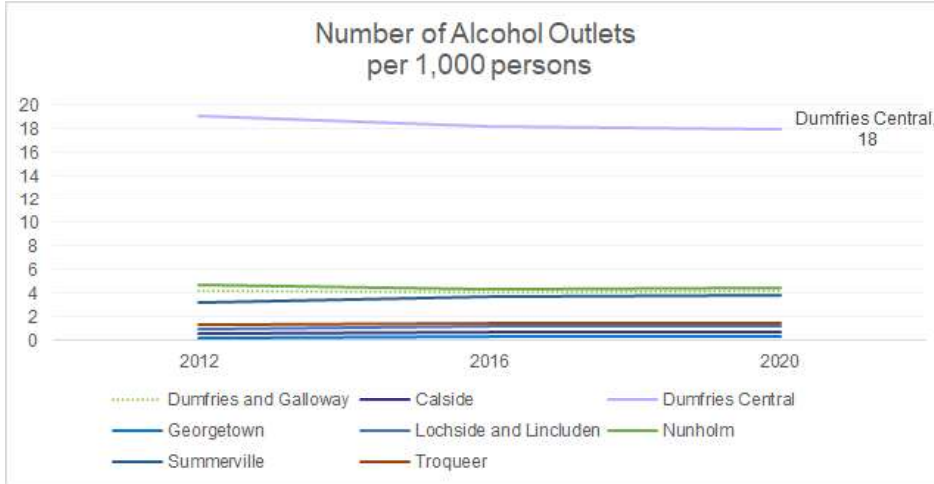


<sup>11</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-vacant-and-derelict-land-survey---site-register/>

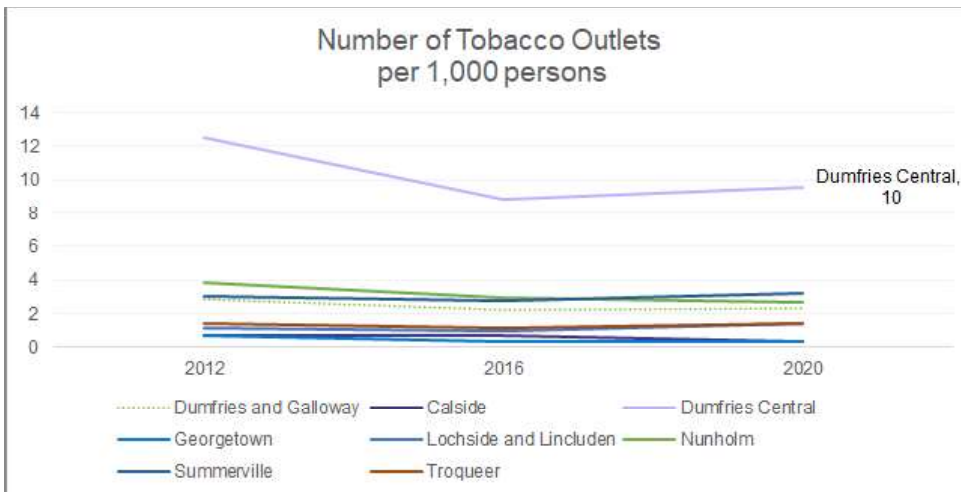


### Tobacco and Alcohol Outlet density

Utilising information from CRESH (Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health) <sup>12</sup>, recent data illustrates the density of tobacco or alcohol outlets, represented per 1,000 residents. Whilst currently three data points, the data points towards variance in the availability of alcohol within region. Dumfries Central has 18 Alcohol Outlets per 1,000 persons, with Nunholm and Summerville in line with Dumfries and Galloway density of 4 alcohol outlets per 1,000 persons.

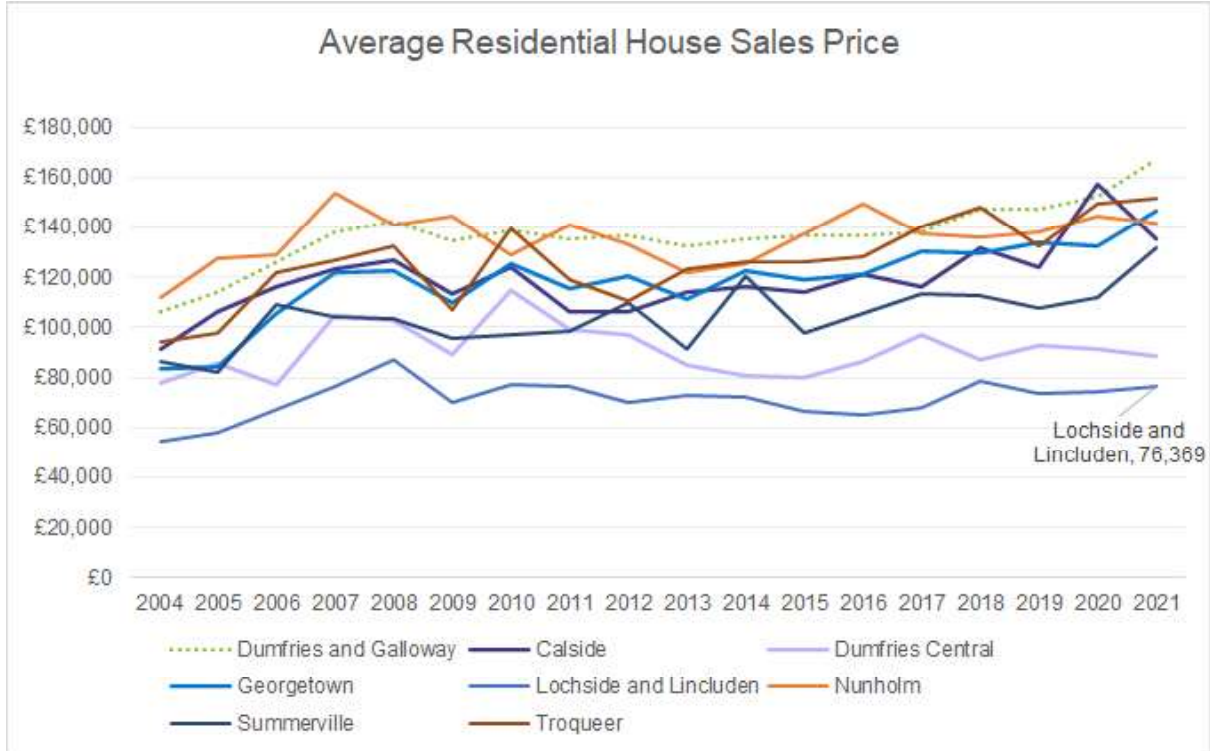


Whilst the variance isn't as marked as Alcohol Outlets, the tobacco outlets also Dumfries Central have a higher density per 1,000 persons, with 10 tobacco outlets per 1,000 persons.



<sup>12</sup> <https://cresh.org.uk/webmap/> accessed July 2023

### Average House Sales Price



Source: Scottish Government

Based on residential sales data, on property sales between £20,000 and £1,000,000, on the date of registration. This can give indicative affordability of properties within these communities. Average home sales price across the region have tended to track below Dumfries and Galloway average.

### Twenty-minute neighbourhood

The 20-minute neighbourhood<sup>13</sup> concept aims to provide access to the majority of daily needs within a 20 minute walk, wheel or cycle.

Research shows that 20 minutes (estimated 10 minutes walk out and the same to return home) is generally the threshold time-period that people are willing to walk to access key destinations. The distance covered in a 20-minute round trip, by walking, will vary according to multiple conditions and factors. The quality of surrounding environment, the different circumstances, age and ability of individuals and their communities, the location, and the topography, are contributory factors in the distance people are willing or able to travel actively to access service.

Access to this is available through the Scottish Living Locally Data Portal<sup>14</sup>, and summarised as the percentage of residential locations that have access to each domain within 800m (average 10 minute walk)

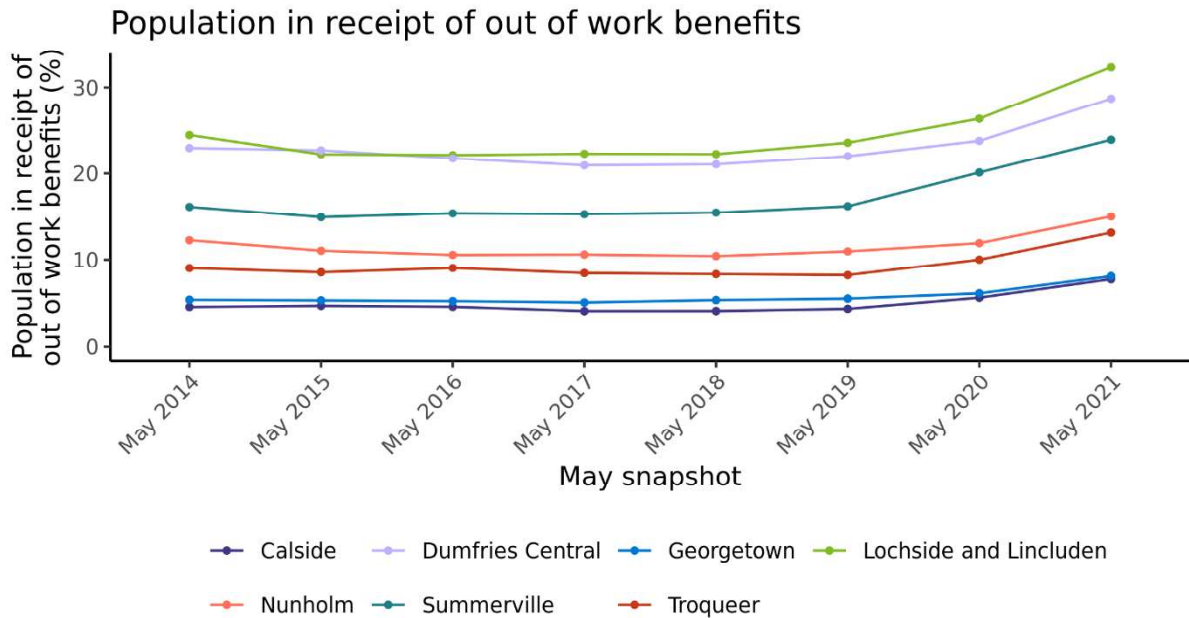
Domain	Calside	Dumfries Central	Georgetown	Lochside and Lincluden	Nunholm	Summerville	Troqueer	Dumfries and Galloway
Healthy Food Outlets	0	76	35	85	56	52	11	27
Public Transport (Bus, light rail, tram, metro and underground stations)	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	76
High frequency public transport (>= five stops an hour)	13	98	19	80	100	76	95	38
General Practitioner (GP) surgery or National Health Service (NHS) walk-in-centre.	54	94	65	1	20	88	55	29
Recreational resources	98	100	87	100	100	100	100	58
Primary school (Age 4–11 years).	98	94	88	57	41	75	96	43
Cash machines, Banks and building societies or Post offices.	57	100	90	96	72	100	81	51
Pharmacy	54	94	65	59	22	80	71	32
Accessible public open spaces	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	63
Social and cultural space	64	100	76	94	89	90	98	56
Restaurants and cafes	93	100	68	5	98	73	60	38
Households with superfast broadband	100	92	99	100	99	100	100	76

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/lbcal-living-20-minute-neighbourhoods-planning-guidance/pages/4/>, Accessed July 2023

<sup>14</sup> <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/b6d90343136149299a8f65d8f546c81a>, Accessed July 2023

## Economy

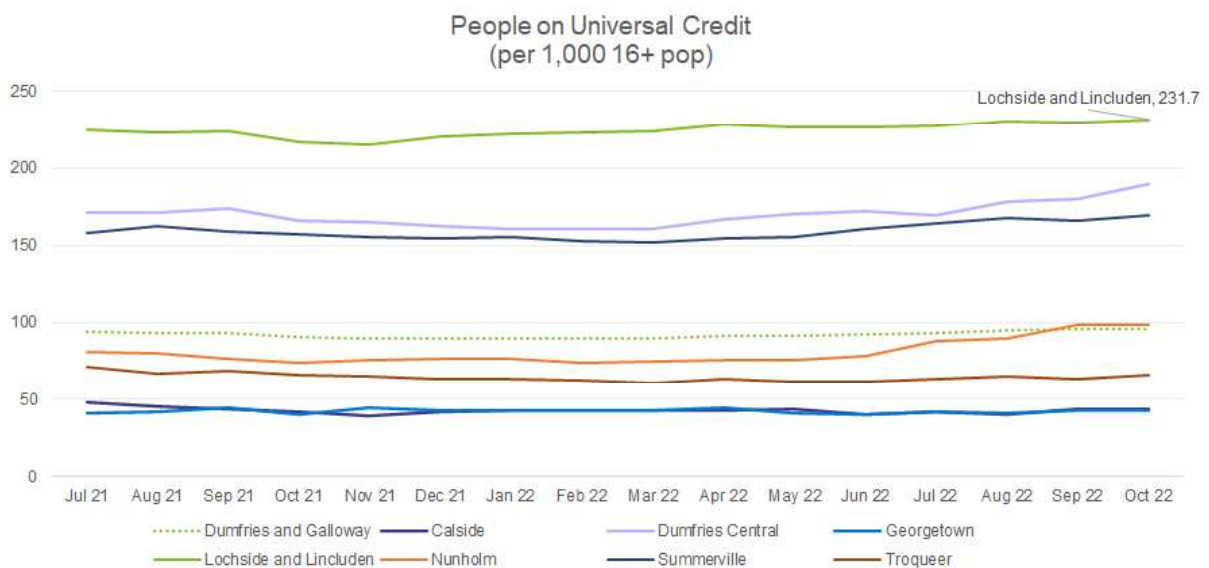
### Population in receipt of out of work benefits



Source: Improvement Service

As at May 2021, 32% of population in Lochside and Lincluden are in receipt of out of work benefits. This is 29% in Dumfries Central, and aside from Summerville, there is a degree of consistency in the gap between regions for percentage of population claiming this benefit over time. In May 2021, 8% of the Calside and Georgetown population were in receipt, compared to 16% of Dumfries and Galloway and 15.8% for Scotland.

### People on Universal Credit



Clear variance within region of rate of people aged 16+ on universal credit, with the rate in Lochside and Lincluden (231 per 1,000) over twice that of Dumfries and Galloway (96 per 1,000). Consistency

seen over time in rates, with Nunholm gradually increasing above Dumfries and Galloway since June 22.

## Employment by industry

Utilising the Office of National Statistics Business Register and Employment Survey, this records the location of an employee workplace. Whilst employee movement will occur within these areas and outwith Dumfries Community, gives an indication of types of skills within an area.

Within the areas of this report, significant employment provided within the retail and health sectors.

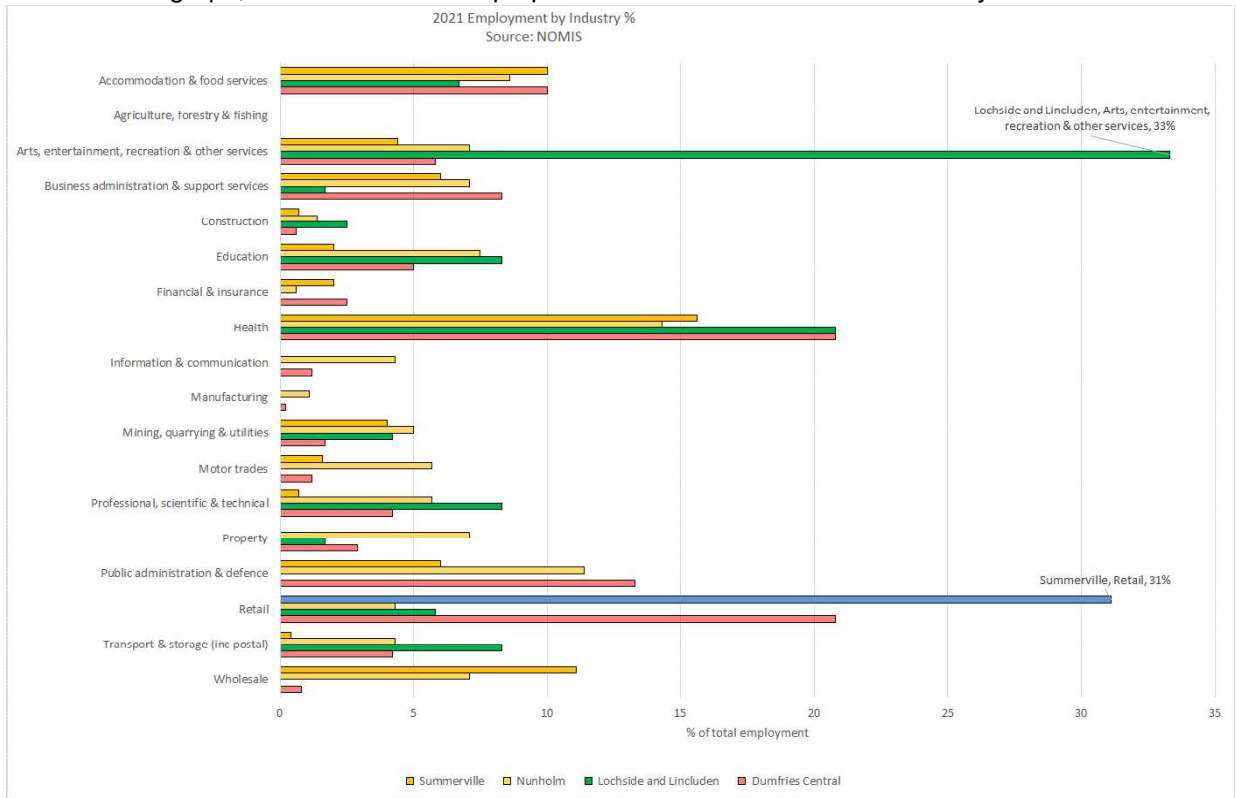
	Estimated Employees	FTE %	1	2	3
Calside	165	64%	Transport and Storage (27%)	Education (27%)	Retail (13%)
Dumfries Central	6,220	58%	Retail (21%)	Health (21%)	Public administration & defence (13%)
Georgetown	70	57%	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (27%)	Health (20%)	Accommodation & food services (20%)
Lochside and Lincluden	610	57%	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (33%)	Health (21%)	Education (8%)
Nunholm	1,830	61%	Health (14%)	Public administration & defence (11%)	Accommodation & food services (9%)
Summerville	2,205	56%	Retail (31%)	Health (16%)	Wholesale (11%)
Troqueer	255	51%	Health (40%)	Construction (18%)	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (12%)
Dumfries and Galloway	57,750	63%	Health (17%)	Retail (12%)	Manufacturing (10%)

Source: NOMIS Business Register and Employment Survey 2021 (NEWBRES6PUB)

To ensure confidentiality of business data, while maximising the detail of estimates available to users, the Business Register and Employment Survey applies rounding rules to estimates.

As of 2021, 58% of roles within Dumfries Central are full time. This full-time employment percentage is 56% in Summerville and 61% in Nunholm. The full-time proportion of roles based in Dumfries and Galloway is 63%.

Given relatively low employment estimates, Calside, Georgetown, and Troqueer have been excluded from the next graph, which illustrates the proportion of roles located in each area by sector.



## Limitations and Reflections

A wealth of indicators are available from sources such as ScotPHO and National Records of Scotland. Certain indicators, such as suicides, mental health and hospitalisations related to drugs are not available at Intermediate Zone level. These are only available at a higher granularity, typically Council Area or Health Board.

With the use of relatively small geographical regions, it is challenging to identify measures that are statistically significant.

## Sources and Indicators

ScotPHO – Male and Female Life Expectancy, Deaths (Aged 15-44, All ages, Early deaths from cancer, Early deaths from coronary heart disease), Bowel screening uptake, Hospitalisations (Asthma, CHD, COPD, Emergency), Multiple emergency admissions aged >65, Alcohol-related hospital admissions, Road traffic accident casualties, Population prescribed medication for anxiety, depression and psychosis, Healthy birth weight, Child dental health in P1 and P7, Child healthy weight in P1, Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks, Children in low income families, Immunisation uptake at 24 months – 6 in 1 and MMR, Developmental concerns at 27-30 months, Live births, Maternal obesity, Premature births, Update of HPV vaccine in S3 girls, People in 15% most 'access deprived' areas, Population within 500 metres of a derelict site, Healthy Birth Weight

National Records of Scotland (NRS) – Population (Total, Gender ratio, Working age, Over 65, Living in most deprived SIMD quintile) and Households (Total, Occupied, Single Occupant tax discount, Exempt from council tax, Council tax bands A-C and F-H)

Improvement Service – Children living in poverty, Population in receipt of out-of-work benefits, Crime Rate.

Scottish Government – Educational attainment of school leavers, Child benefit, First time mothers aged under 19, Average travel time to a GP and primary school, Children in households receiving child benefits, Highest qualification score, Average house sale price

DWP Stat-Xplore – Universal Credit, Personal Independence Payment, Attendance Allowance, Pension Credit, Carers Allowance

NOMIS – Employment by Industry, Proportion of employment by Full Time

Skills Development Scotland – Annual Participation

Police Scotland – Crimes Recorded

Scottish Fire and Rescue – Fire Incidents

Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health – Alcohol Outlets, Tobacco Outlets

Scottish Living Locally Data Portal – 20 Minute Neighbourhood Domains

## Appendix

### 1. SIMD breakdown by Data zone – Decile

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop.	Working Age pop.	SIMD2020 v2_Decile	Domain							
					Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing	
S01007574	Lochside and Lincluden	963	556	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	3
S01007575	Lochside and Lincluden	837	508	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	3
S01007576	Lochside and Lincluden	693	427	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2
S01007577	Lochside and Lincluden	730	466	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	2
S01007578	Lochside and Lincluden	667	431	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	4
S01007579	Lochside and Lincluden	626	413	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	1	2
S01007580	Lochside and Lincluden	792	472	2	2	3	2	1	1	7	2	2
S01007581	Lochside and Lincluden	480	295	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	5	4
S01007582	Summerville	630	416	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	1	2
S01007583	Summerville	925	620	1	1	1	1	2	2	9	1	4
S01007584	Summerville	593	385	4	3	4	3	4	4	10	2	3
S01007585	Summerville	892	477	6	7	6	5	8	8	7	2	7
S01007586	Summerville	771	492	3	3	3	3	4	4	9	1	7
S01007587	Summerville	763	492	7	6	6	7	9	9	9	3	10
S01007588	Troqueer	857	442	9	9	8	8	10	10	5	10	8
S01007589	Troqueer	714	489	6	6	5	7	5	5	7	4	6
S01007590	Troqueer	684	386	10	9	10	8	9	9	7	9	10
S01007591	Troqueer	565	358	6	6	5	4	5	5	7	7	6
S01007592	Troqueer	719	465	3	3	3	4	3	3	6	3	3
S01007601	Calside	575	423	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	5
S01007602	Calside	616	388	9	8	8	8	9	9	7	10	7
S01007603	Calside	735	487	10	9	10	9	9	9	5	7	10
S01007604	Calside	820	471	9	8	8	9	8	8	4	10	8
S01007605	Georgetown	769	447	8	8	9	7	8	8	3	9	10
S01007606	Georgetown	620	401	8	7	7	6	8	8	6	9	7
S01007607	Georgetown	633	385	9	8	8	7	8	8	9	10	8
S01007608	Georgetown	751	459	9	10	8	7	8	8	7	10	9
S01007609	Dumfries Central	881	576	3	3	3	2	4	4	5	4	6
S01007610	Dumfries Central	532	319	3	4	3	2	5	5	8	2	3



S01007611	Dumfries Central	893	496	3	2	2	2	5	10	2	4
S01007612	Dumfries Central	964	690	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	2
S01007613	Nunholm	720	475	6	4	5	8	8	6	3	9
S01007614	Nunholm	945	598	10	10	8	10	10	4	9	10
S01007615	Nunholm	1079	664	5	5	4	8	8	7	4	7
S01007616	Nunholm	678	431	3	2	2	6	6	8	2	5