

STEWARTRY 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

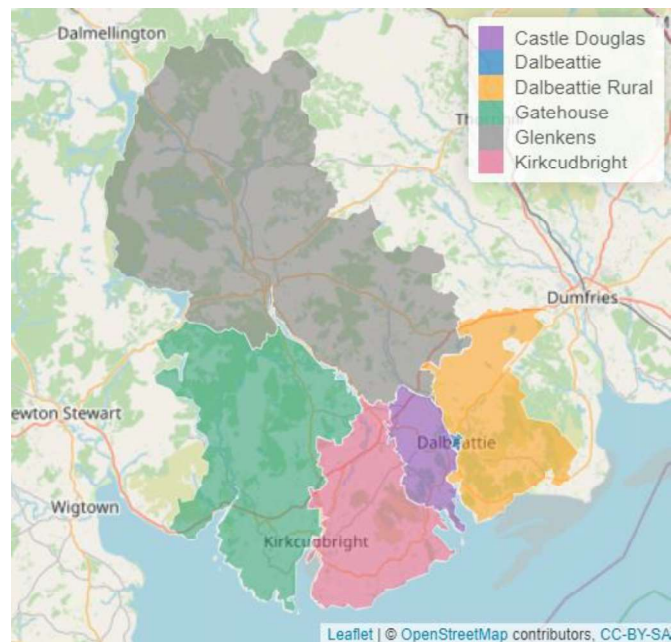
For the purposes of this profile, this locality is defined as being comprised of 6 Intermediate Zones:

Castle Douglas, Dalbeattie, Dalbeattie Rural, Gatehouse, Glenkens and Kirkcudbright.

Situated to the South of Dumfries and Galloway, the **Stewartry locality had an estimated population of 23,931** 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

Across the region, deprivation is low, aside from Access. A number of positively statistically significant measures, compared to Dumfries and Galloway are seen in Life Expectancy, Bowel Screening and Emergency Hospitalisations. Positive and negative significance is seen across the region in child dental health and healthy weight, compared to Dumfries and Galloway

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, none of the population of Stewartry are classified as living in the most deprived quintile. This compares to 8.7% across Dumfries and Galloway.
- Within the different domains of the SIMD Calculation, access is the domain with highest deprivation. 44% of population of Stewartry live in most 'access deprived' quintile.
- Education, Housing and Health domains rank 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)

- 23% of children in Gatehouse are living in poverty, with 20% in Kirkcudbright. This compares to 18.4% for Dumfries and Galloway, 15% for Scotland.
- Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in Dalbeattie Rural (53%) is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway (27%)
- Child healthy weight in primary 1 in Gatehouse and Glenkens is statistically significantly worse than Dumfries and Galloway in the latest data available. Primary 1 students in Kirkcudbright are significantly better than Dumfries and Galloway.
- Child Dental Health in Stewartry varies. Primary 1 and primary 7 students in Dalbeattie Rural have significantly better dental health than Dumfries and Galloway percentage. In primary 1 students in Glenkens, there is also significantly better dental health.
- Significantly poorer children dental health compared to Dumfries and Galloway is seen in Dalbeattie for primary 1 students, and Gatehouse for primary 7 students.

- Participation of 16–19-year-olds varies across the region. 98% of residents aged 16-19 in Dalbeattie Rural regularly participate in education, training, or employment, compared to approx. 92% in Dalbeattie and 93% across Dumfries and Galloway.

Environment, Community Safety and Access

- 57% of Castle Douglas residents live within 500m of a derelict site.
- The crime rate across Stewartry and rate of fire and rescue incidents is in line or lower than Dumfries and Galloway.
- Variation exists with Stewartry across the 20-minute neighbourhood domains, particularly in access to healthy food outlets.

Rates of ill health, behaviours and injuries are generally in line or favourable to Galloway and Scotland.

- The overall emergency hospitalisation rate within Kirkcudbright is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway. The rate for Kirkcudbright is 6,437 per 100,000, lower than Dumfries and Galloway rate of 7,334 per 100,000.
- Uptake of Bowel screening is positive compared to Dumfries and Galloway (69%). Dalbeattie Rural (75%) is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway.
- Across the region, rates of different hospitalisations are generally in line or positively lower than Dumfries and Galloway or Scotland. This is seen in coronary heart disease, alcohol related admissions, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Life expectancy variance are seen within the population groups.

- Male life expectancy across the region is higher than Dumfries and Galloway (77.4 years) and Scotland (76.6 years). Dalbeattie Rural (83.3 years) males have a significantly higher life expectancy than Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland. Kirkcudbright (79.8 years) has the next highest male life expectancy across Stewartry.
- Female life expectancy in Glenkens (85.5 years) is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway (81.2 years) and Scotland (80.8 years).
- All areas aside from Dalbeattie (80.1 years) and Castle Douglas (80.6) have a female life expectancy higher than 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	10
Further Analysis	11
Context.....	11
Population	11
Population Pyramid	11
Population Change between 2016 and 2021	12
SIMD Analysis.....	12
Breakdown by Domain	13
SIMD Deprivation Quintile Map.....	14
Population Health.....	15
Children and Young People	15
Children Living in Poverty	15
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	16
Child Dental Health in Primary 1	17
Child Dental Health in Primary 7	18
Child Healthy weight in Primary 1	19
10,000 Voices Consultation	19
Annual Participation (16 – 19 year olds)	21
Ill Health, Behaviours, and Injury	22
Emergency Hospitalisations.....	22
Multiple Emergency Hospitalisations aged >65	22
Bowel Screening Uptake	23
Life Expectancy and Mortality	24
Female Life Expectancy	24
Male Life Expectancy	25
Deaths (all ages)	26
Environment and Access	26
Crime Rate	26
Police.....	26
Fire	28
Population living within 500m of a derelict site	29
Tobacco and Alcohol Outlet density	29
Average House Sales Price	30
Twenty-minute neighbourhood.....	31

Economy	32
Population in receipt of out of work benefits	32
Employment by industry	33
Limitations and Reflections	35
Sources and Indicators	35
Appendix	36
1. SIMD breakdown by Data zone – Decile	36

Glossary

PHS: Public Health Scotland

NRS: National Records of Scotland

ScotPHO: Scottish Public Health Observatory

DWP: Department of Work and Pensions

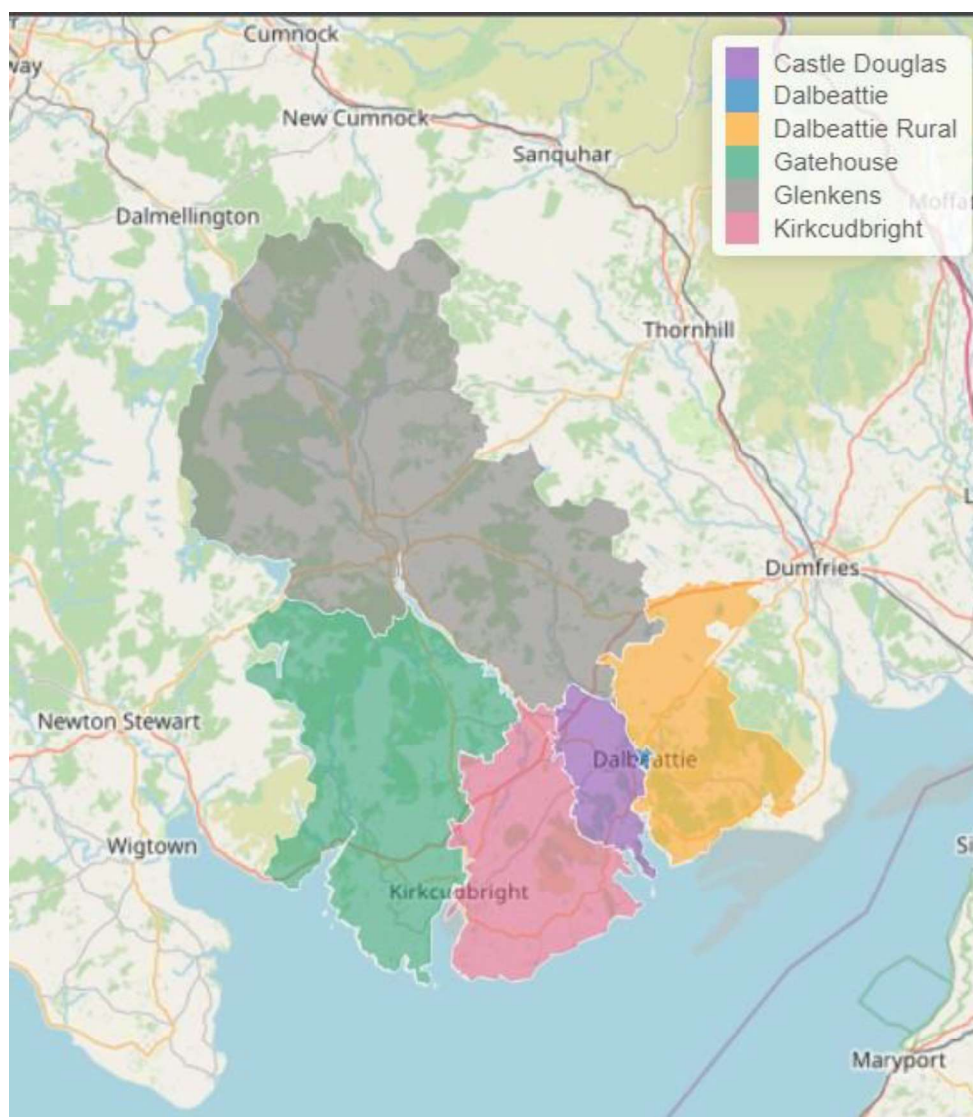
SIMD: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

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 quoted as per 100,000 population, with standardised age bandings and gender.

Regional Overview



Map 1: Intermediate Zones within Stewartry

This image represents the Intermediate Zones of Stewartry. 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.”¹

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

Summary Tables

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Castle Douglas	Dalbeattie	Dalbeattie Rural	Gatehouse	Glenkens	Kirkcudbright	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Population										
Total population	count	2021	4,707	4,153	2,454	3,572	3,821	5,224	148,790	5,479,900
Gender ratio male : female	ratio	2021	1:1.13	1:1.1	1:1.02	1:1.05	1:1.03	1:1.05	1:1.06	1:1.05
Working age population (16-65 years)	%	2021	57	59	56	56	60	57	60	65
Population over 65 years old	%	2021	28	28	30	29	28	30	25	18
Population living in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	20
Housing										
Total number of households	count	2020	2,379	2,183	1,357	1,831	2,000	2,732	75,297	2,653,521
Occupied households	%	2020	95	95	85	88	91	92	94	96
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2020	37	41	24	29	32	36	36	38
Occupied households exempt from council tax	%	2020	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
Households in council tax bands A-C	%	2020	62	67	24	53	47	53	61	60
Households in council tax bands F-H	%	2020	9	8	36	18	16	16	11	13
Mean House Sales Price	£	2021	187,424	152,816	266,915	229,065	197,385	207,248	167,255	201,160
Children and Young People										
Children living in poverty (previously low-income families)	%	2020/21	14	14	14	23	15	20	18	16
Children in households receiving child benefits**	%	2018	84	83	79	80	84	80	87	80
Premature births	%	2019/20-2021/22	10	5	3	6	4	8	7	8
Maternal obesity	%	2019/20-2021/22	24	26	8	38	25	22	28	26
Healthy birth weight	%	2019/20-2021/22	72	85	67	86	89	82	81	84
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	%	2019/20-2021/22	22	14	53	37	44	31	27	32
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 6 in 1	%	2019-2021	97	98	96	95	99	94	98	97
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR	%	2019-2021	93	95	96	99	99	92	97	94
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months	%	2018/19-2020/21	13	14	10	14	10	14	16	15
Child healthy weight in primary 1	%	2019/20	81	76	80	54	61	86	75	76

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Castle Douglas	Dalbeattie	Dalbeattie Rural	Gatehouse	Glenkens	Kirkcudbright	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Child dental health in primary 1	%	2021/22 SY*	74	70	100	78	93	81	73	73
Child dental health in primary 7	%	2019/20 SY*	81	83	86	73	81	77	76	75
Uptake of the HPV vaccine in S3 girls	%	2017/18-2019/20 SY*	82	89	86	82	80	76	86	85
Average highest qualification score	mean	2018/19-2020/21	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
First time mothers aged under 19	%	2016/17-2018/19	2	12	0	4	5	5	9	7
Young adults (16–19-year-olds) participating in education, training, or employment	%	2022	95	92	98	97	96	96	93	92
Ill Health, Behaviours, and Injury										
Coronary heart disease (CHD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	383	416	359	301	428	346	369	342
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	155	264	70	46	163	98	188	207
Asthma patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	77	127	0	49	34	36	68	68
Emergency patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	7,500	7,890	6,816	6,682	6,786	6,437	7,334	7,234
Multiple emergency hospital admissions, aged >65 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	4,027	4,189	4,293	3,856	3,516	3,768	4,488	4,998
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	374	506	357	212	230	305	442	611
Bowel screening uptake	%	2019-2021	71	70	75	71	71	72	69	66
Road traffic accident casualties per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	48	62	108	56	80	73	69	55
Life Expectancy and Mortality										
Life expectancy, females	mean	2017-2021*	80.6	80.1	84.4	82.4	85.5	82.0	81.2	80.8
Life expectancy, males	mean	2017-2021*	77.8	77.8	83.3	78.0	79.1	79.8	77.4	76.6
Deaths all ages per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	1,158	1,279	931	1,091	886	963	1,100	1,181
Deaths, aged 15-44 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	184	173	118	81	148	143	137	117
Early deaths from cancer, aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	161	187	85	118	141	121	134	150
Early deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD), aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	62	17	42	13	32	51	43	53

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Castle Douglas	Dalbeattie	Dalbeattie Rural	Gatehouse	Glenkens	Kirkcudbright	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Economy and Benefits										
Population in receipt of out of work benefits	%	May 21	17	17	7	11	14	13	16	16
Attendance Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 65+ pop)	rate	May 22	157	144	76	112	114	105	133	132
Carers Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	May 22	29	33	17	30	41	25	34	27
Pension Credit Cases (per 1,000 60+ pop)	rate	May 22	87	92	35	70	69	68	86	88
Personal Independence Payment - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	67	79	38	51	67	56	79	72
People on Universal Credit (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	95	87	28	64	66	58	96	103
% of Roles in businesses located in area that are full time	%	2021	56	54	66	70	72	63	63	66
Number of roles in business located in area	count	2021	2,595	575	1,220	820	685	1,605	57,750	
Environment, Access, and Crime										
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	%	2017	20	0	100	56	75	45	32	15
Average travel time to GP by public transport in minutes	mean	2015	10	7	26	19	24	14	13	10
Average travel time to primary school by car in minutes	mean	2015	3	2	4	5	5	4	3	3
Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	%	2021	57	32	1	31	0	20	26	27
Crime rate per 10,000	rate	2020/21	376	306	148	151	268	250	445	452
Total alcohol outlets per 1000 persons	rate	2020	5	4	3	6	5	4	4	3
Total tobacco outlets per 1000 persons	rate	2020	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	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.²

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.³⁴

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 Annan 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.

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

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

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

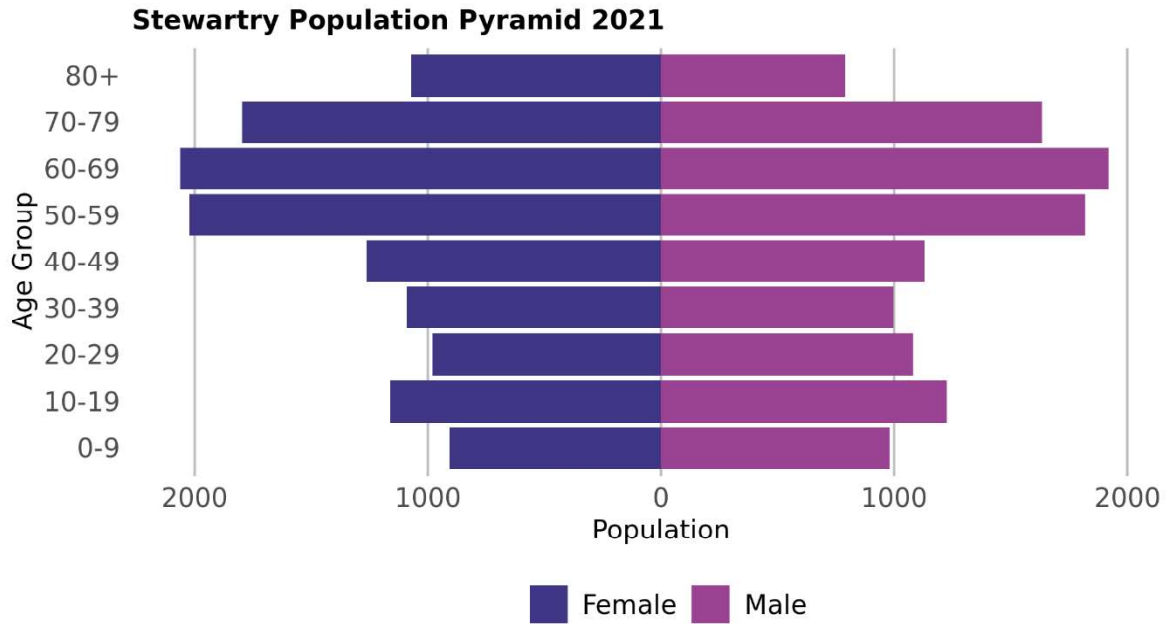
Further Analysis

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



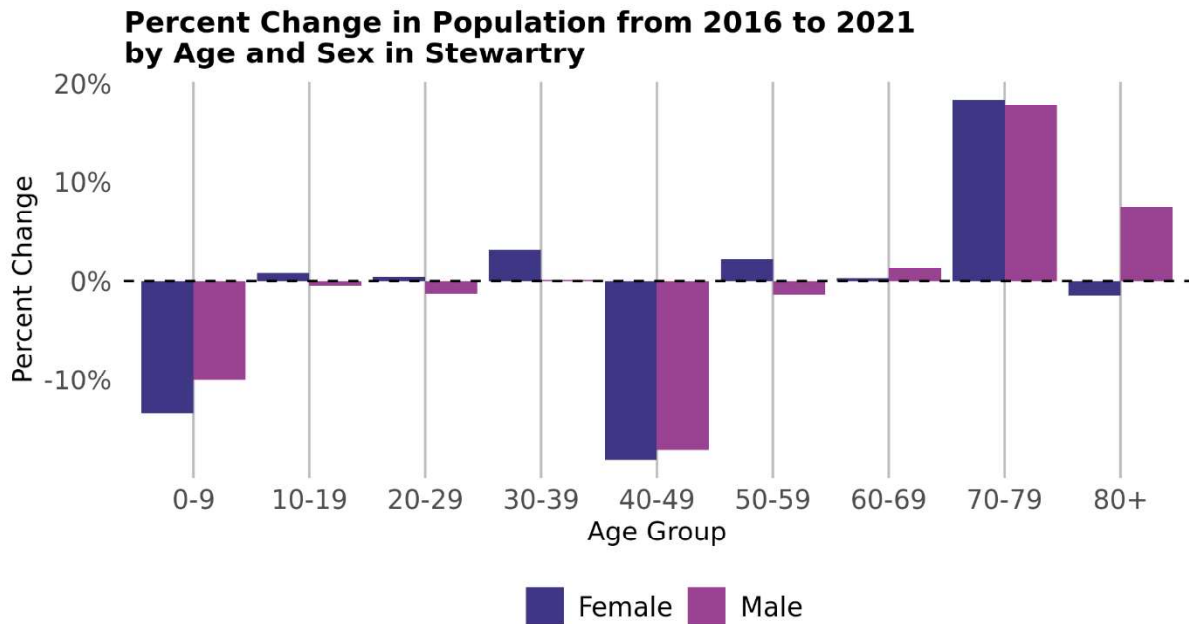
Source: National Records of Scotland

Above is a representation of the age gender make up of Stewartry, by age bands and brackets. As of 2021 population estimates 17% of the total population within Stewartry are within the 60-69 age bracket (3,983 out of 23,931)

Population Estimate	0-9	Oct-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Grand Total
Female	906	1,162	979	1,090	1,262	2,022	2,063	1,796	1,070	12,350
Male	980	1,227	1,082	997	1,131	1,819	1,920	1,635	790	11,581
Grand Total	1,886	2,389	2,061	2,087	2,393	3,841	3,983	3,431	1,860	23,931

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 18% reduction in Females 40-49 between 2016 and 2021 is a reduction from 2,908 to 2,393 (515). The 18% increase in Females 70-79 is an increase of 527, from 2,904 to 3,431 residents.

Overall Stewartry population has remained stable between 2016 and 2021, from 24,051 to 23,931 (-120)

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.

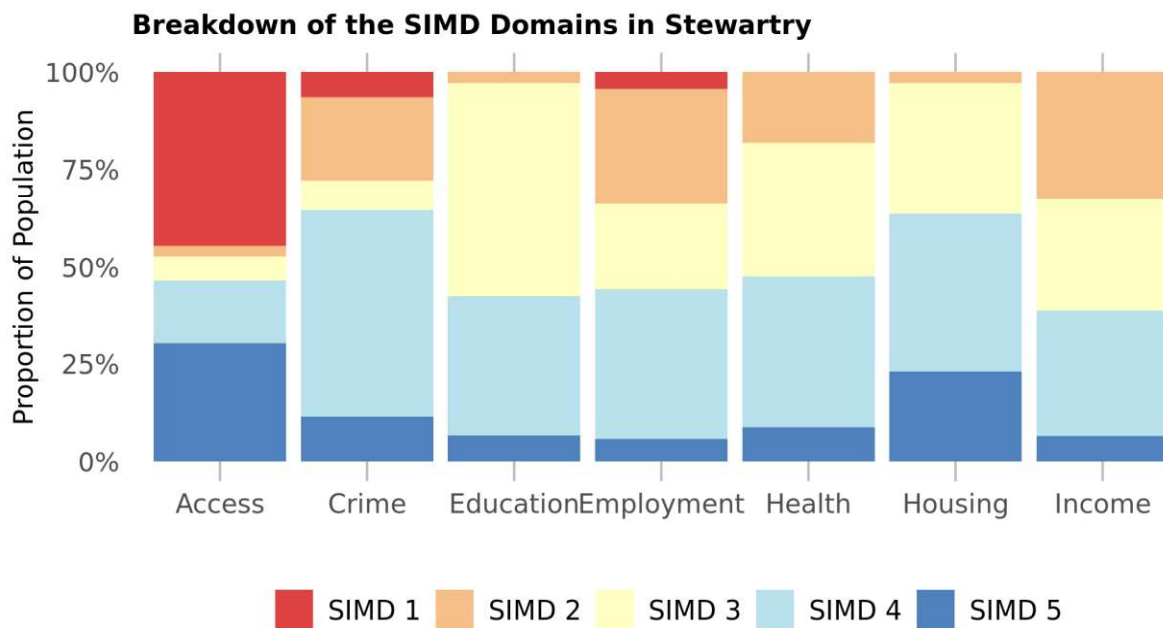
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool used by the Scottish Government to identify deprived communities across Scotland. SIMD considers seven distinct aspects of deprivation: income, employment, housing, education, crime, health, and access to services. SIMD can be used to look at 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 Stewartry that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile (fifths) by domain in 2021.

Access is marginally the largest domain inequality amongst residents of Stewartry, with lower than average deprivation across the other domains.

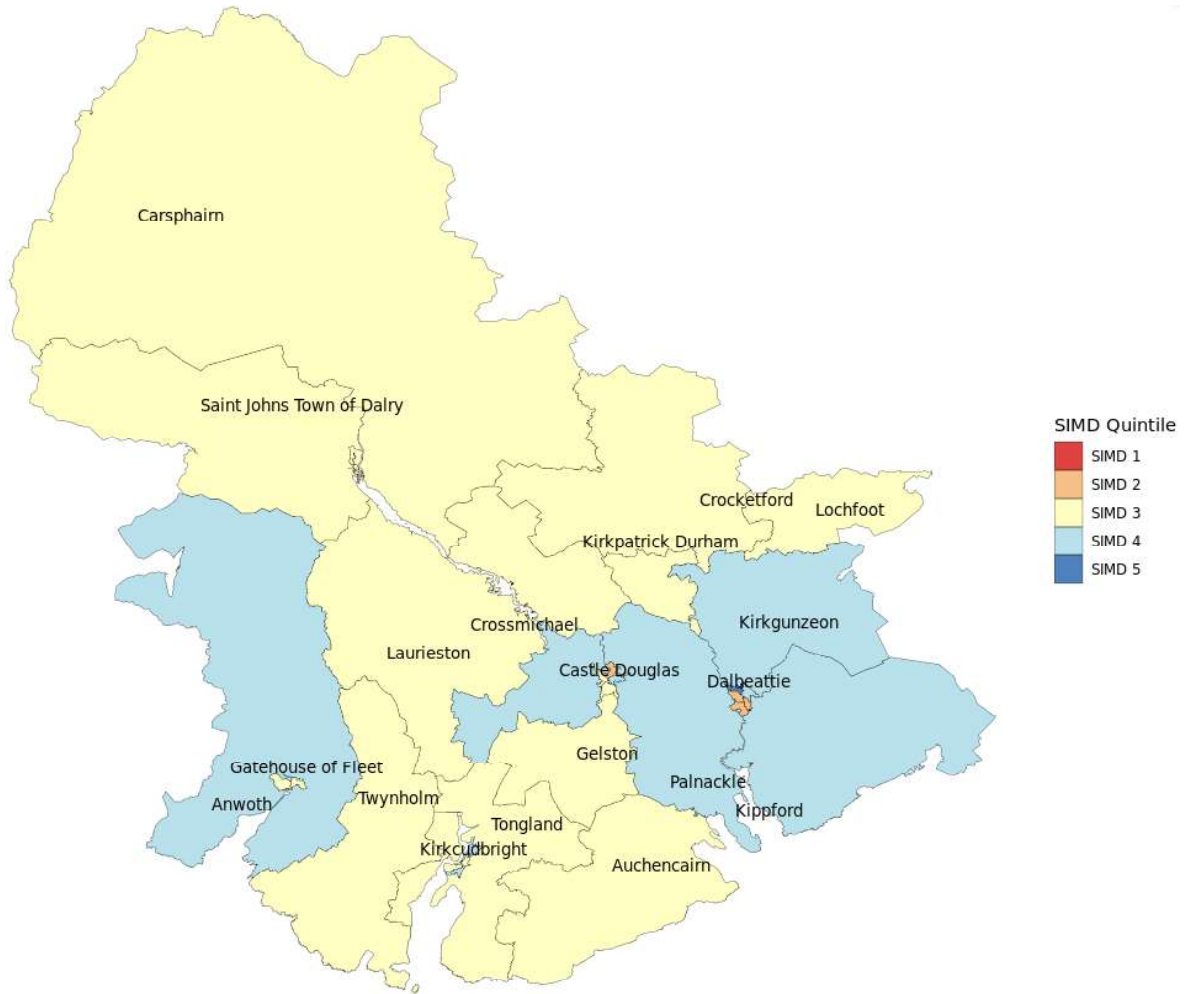
SIMD data is collated and summarised at a Data zone Level within the SIMD tool. With an estimate of 500 - 1,000 household residents with each.

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 S01007521 (Gatehouse) Domain splits:

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop.	Working Age pop.	Domain							
				SIMD2020v2 Decile	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing
S01007521	Gatehouse	523	341	7	9	8	9	8	1	8	6

Within this Data zone, there is high deprivation in Access, which is ranked in the 1th decile. There is relatively high deprivation across all 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)

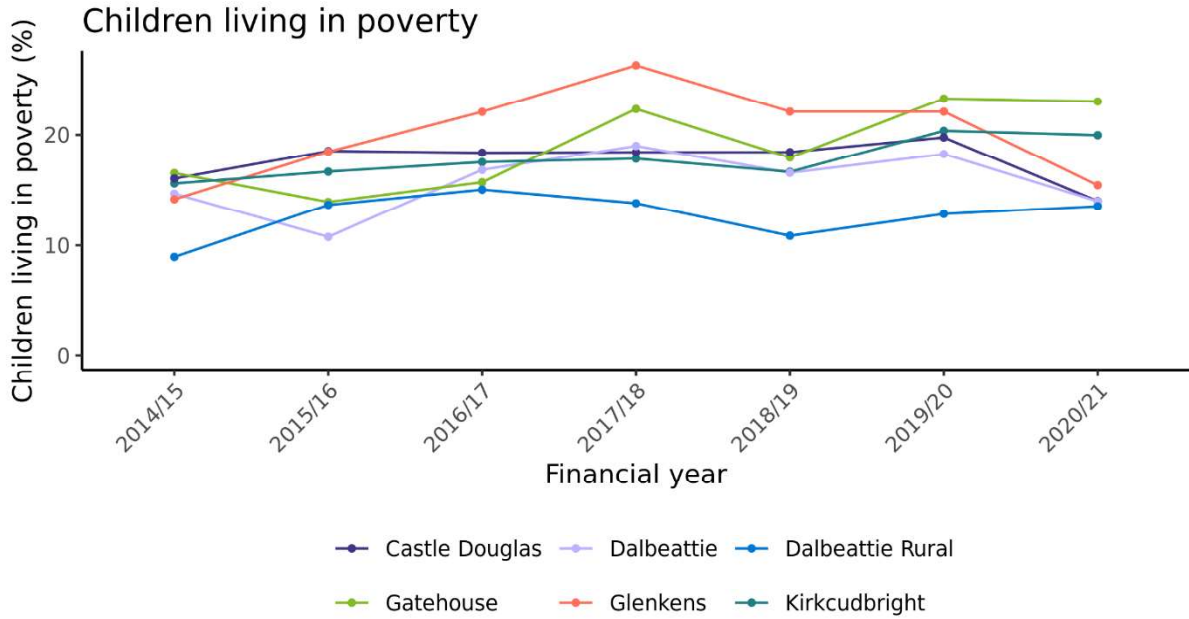
Population Health

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.

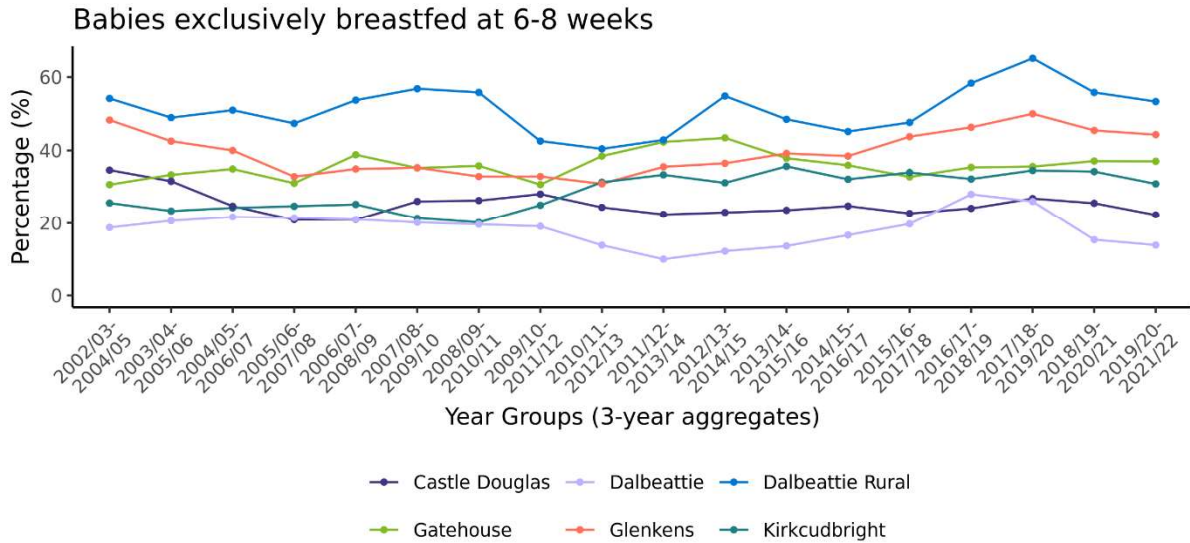


Source: Improvement Service

Percentage of children living in poverty in Glenkens, whilst reduced in 2020/21, had previously been higher than comparator regions and Dumfries and Galloway, with latest percentage of 15.4%, down from 22% in 2019/20. Dumfries and Galloway in totality had 18.4% of children living in Poverty in 2020/21, with Scotland at 16%. At 2020/21, Gatehouse have 23% of their children living in poverty, with Kirkcudbright at 20%, Castle Douglas at 14%, Dalbeattie at 14% and Dalbeattie Rural at 14%.

Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks

Definition: 3-year rolling percentage of all babies as being exclusively breastfed with a valid feeding status recorded at 6-8 week review.



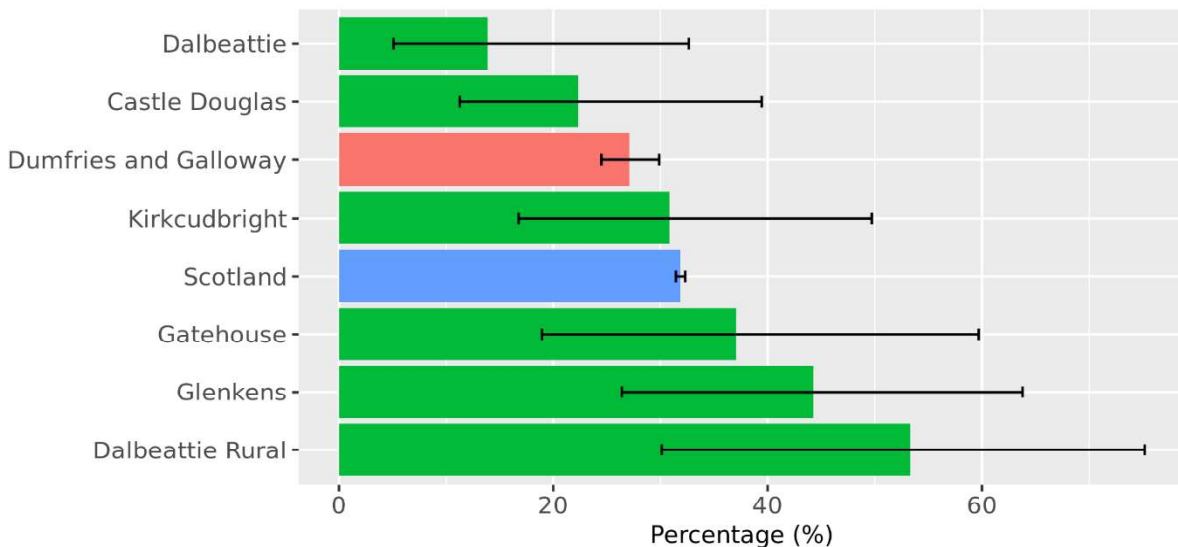
Source: Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school (CHSP-PS), Public Health Scotland

In each intermediate zone, the numerator for this measure is low, majority of years is less than 10, so consideration needs to be made in interpreting these values.

In 2019/20 to 2021/22, percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in Dalbeattie Rural was 53%, a numerator of 8. Dalbeattie Rural consistently has a higher percentage compared to comparator regions, ranging between 40% and 60%.

Dumfries and Galloway most recent measure was 27%, with a range over time between 23% to 27%.

Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks 2019/20 to 2021/22 financial years; 3-year aggregates



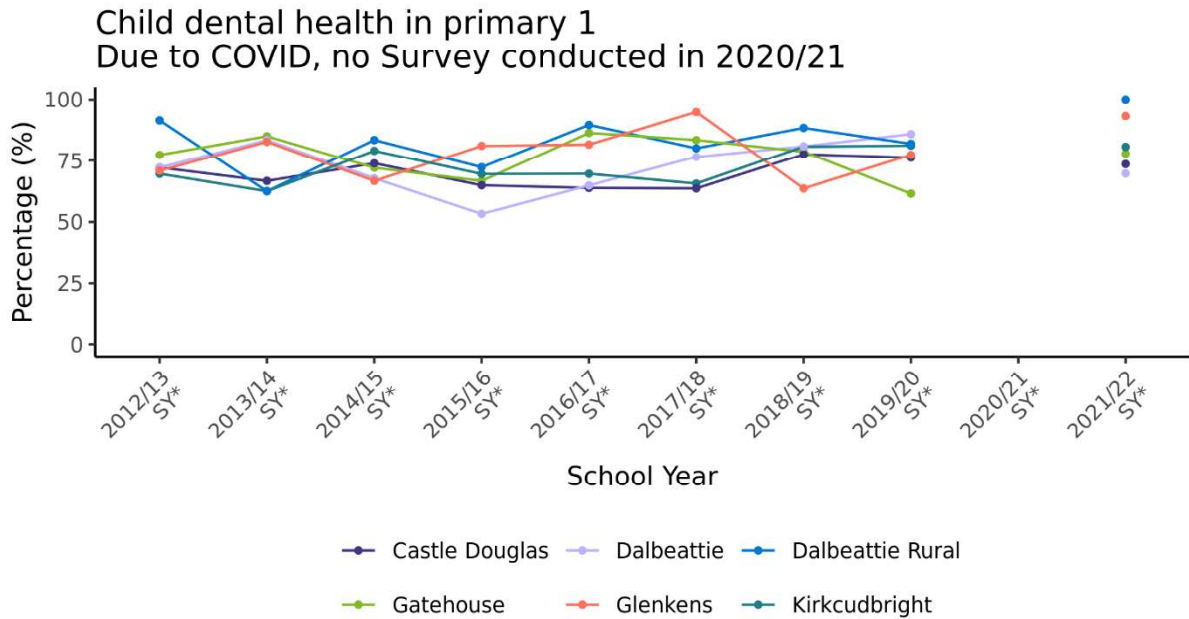
Source: Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school (CHSP-PS), Public Health Scotland

Statistically significant variance compared to Dumfries and Galloway exists for Dalbeattie Rural, 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 below 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. ⁵⁶

Child Dental Health in 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.

In the 2021/22 School Year, Dalbeattie Rural (100%) and Glenkens (93%) had a significantly higher percentage of children in good dental health, compared to Dumfries and Galloway (73%).

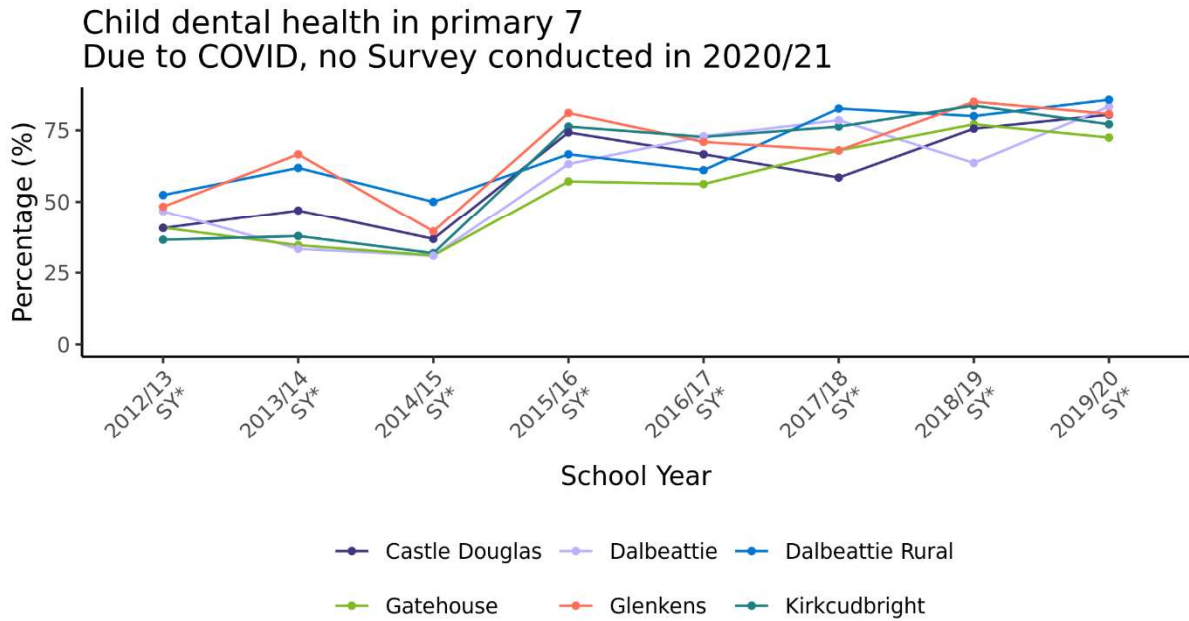
Castle Douglas (74%) was significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway.

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

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

Child Dental Health in 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.



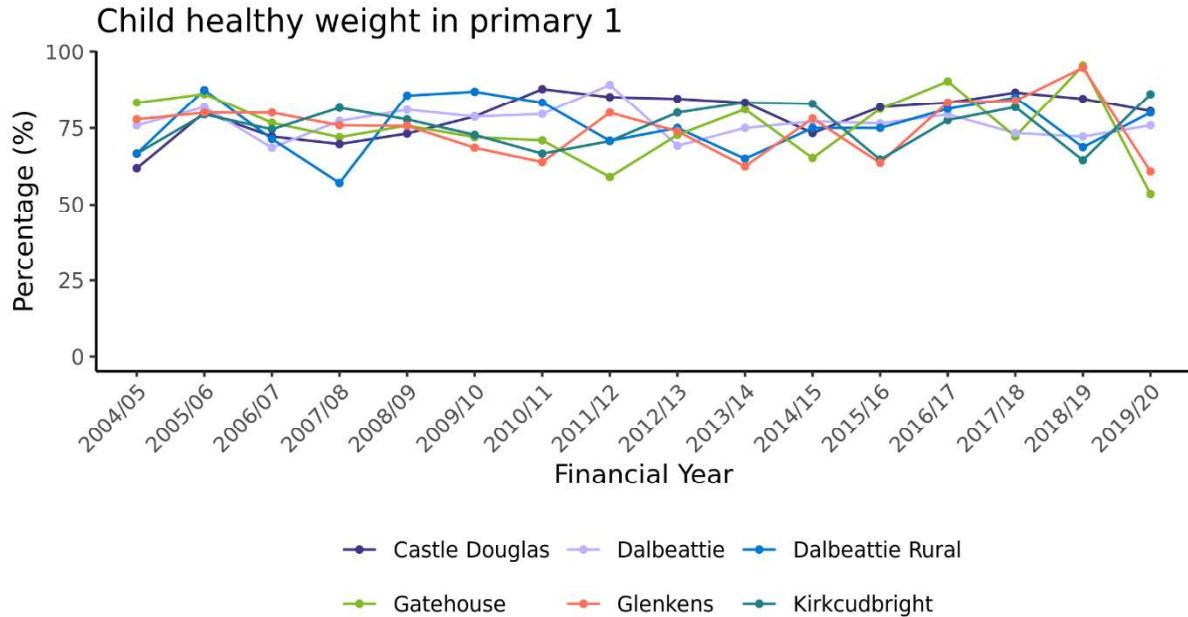
Source: National Dental Inspection Programme Basic Inspection, Public Health Scotland

Whilst variation within the intermediate zones, since 2014/15, there has been mostly increased p7 dental health.

In 2019/2020 School Year, the percentage of p7 children in Dalbeattie Rural who were recorded with 'no obvious decay' was 85%, which accounts for 18 children, without obvious decay. The percentage of children in primary 7 in Gatehouse who are recorded with no obvious decay has varied, the most recent percentage being 72% (29 children without obvious decay). Dumfries and Galloway had a recorded percentage of 76%. Dalbeattie Rural was significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway, with Gatehouse significantly lower.

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



Variation seen over time in P1 healthy weight, with a drop in 2019/20 School Year for children in Gatehouse (54%) and Glenkens (61%). This result is statistically significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway percentage of 75%. In Kirkcudbright in 2019/21, this was 86%, statistically significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway.

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. ⁷

The results were summarised by Multi Member Ward, of which this profile covers areas within three: Abbey, Castle Douglas and Crocketford, and Dee and Glenkens. 1,612 participants across these Ward regions provided context and feedback, which will cover views of young people.

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

Region	1	2	3	4	5
Abbey	Smoking / Vaping (29%)	Money / Budgeting (21%)	Diet / Body Image (21%)	Bullying (19%)	Climate Change (19%)
Castle Douglas and Crocketford	Smoking / Vaping (32%)	Mental Health (26%)	Diet / Body Image (23%)	Climate Change (20%)	Money / Budgeting (19%)
Dee and Glenkens	Smoking / Vaping (36%)	Diet / Body Image (36%)	Mental Health (32%)	Money / Budgeting (25%)	Climate Change (22%)
Dumfries and Galloway	Smoking / Vaping	Diet / Body Image	Mental Health	Bullying	Money / Budgeting

The issues individuals reported on are in line with those results collated at the totality of Dumfries and Galloway. Climate Change appears in the issues affecting young people across Stewartry.

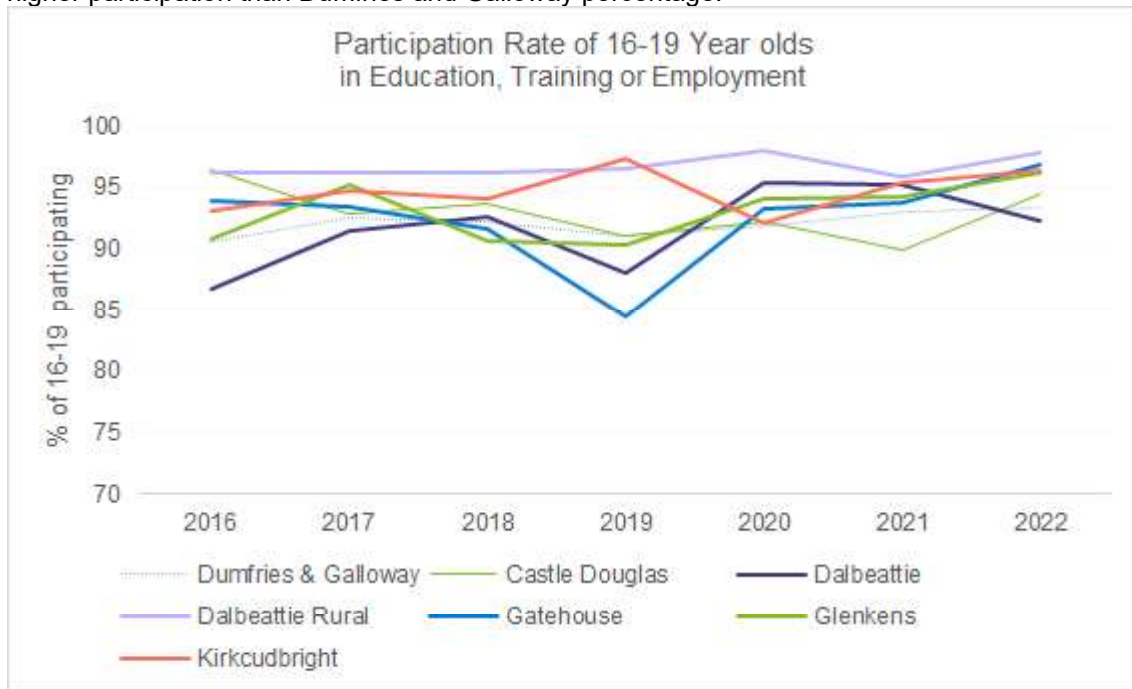
Respondents raised the following issues as requesting more information and support.

Region	1	2	3	4	5
Abbey	Smoking / Vaping (24%)	Money / Budgeting (24%)	Diet / Body Image (21%)	Climate Change (21%)	Drug Use (20%)
Castle Douglas and Crocketford	Diet / Body Image (28%)	Smoking / Vaping (28%)	Mental Health (27%)	Money / Budgeting (24%)	Climate Change (23%)
Dee and Glenkens	Mental Health (32%)	Diet / Body Image (30%)	Smoking / Vaping (27%)	Money / Budgeting (26%)	Climate Change (26%)
Dumfries and Galloway	Mental Health	Smoking / Vaping	Diet / Body Image	Money / Budgeting	Bullying

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.

Whilst there has been variability within the percentage of participation, Dalbeattie Rural has tended to have a higher percentage participation than other areas. In recent years, majority of areas have had higher participation than Dumfries and Galloway percentage.



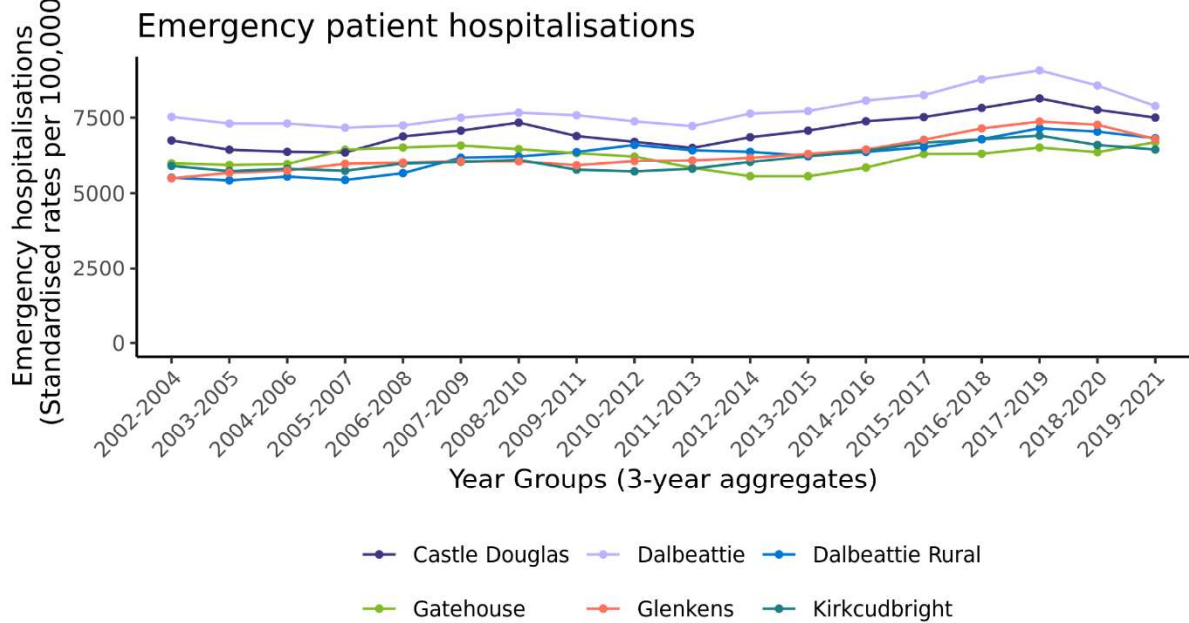
Source: Skills Development Scotland

III Health, Behaviours, and Injury

Across a range of hospitalisation indicators, the intermediate zones within Stewartry are generally in-line or favourable to Dumfries and Galloway rates.

Emergency Hospitalisations

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



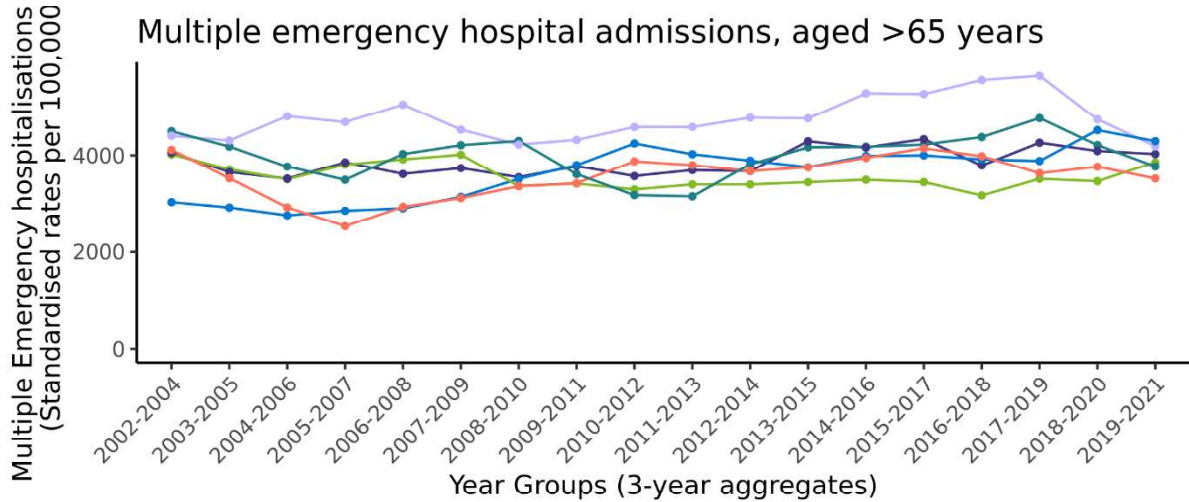
Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

Whilst the rate of Emergency Hospitalisations is relatively consistent, clear trend for Dalbeattie and Castle Douglas above comparator regions. It should be noted that over time, the areas within Stewartry are generally in line with the Dumfries and Galloway rate.

At the latest data point, the rate of admissions for Kirkcudbright was 6,437 per 100,000, which is statistically significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway rate at 7,334 per 100,000. Numerator for Kirkcudbright over a three-year aggregate was 386 emergency hospitalisations.

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.



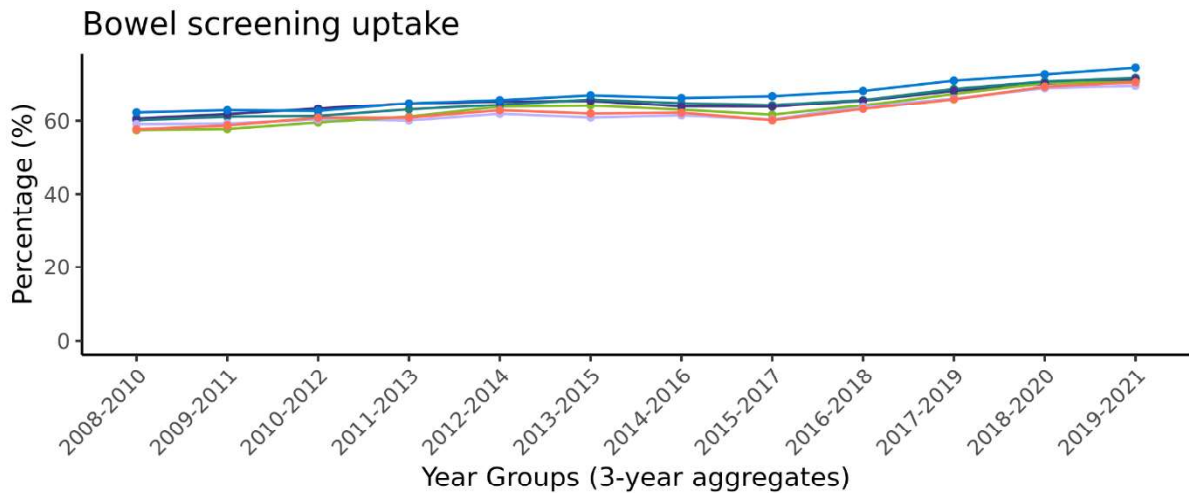
Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

The rate of admissions within Dalbeattie has been dropping since 2017-19, where prior to this was a clear gap between Dalbeattie and other areas in Stewartry in majority of data points. The latest 3-year aggregate rate for 2019-2021 for Dalbeattie was 4,189 per 100,000. For 2019-2021 all areas are lower than Dumfries and Galloway rate (4,488 per 100,000) and Scotland rate (4,998 per 100,000)

Whilst there is variance in the rates across each area, there is not statistical significance between the areas compared to Dumfries and Galloway or other intermediate zones.

Bowel Screening Uptake

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



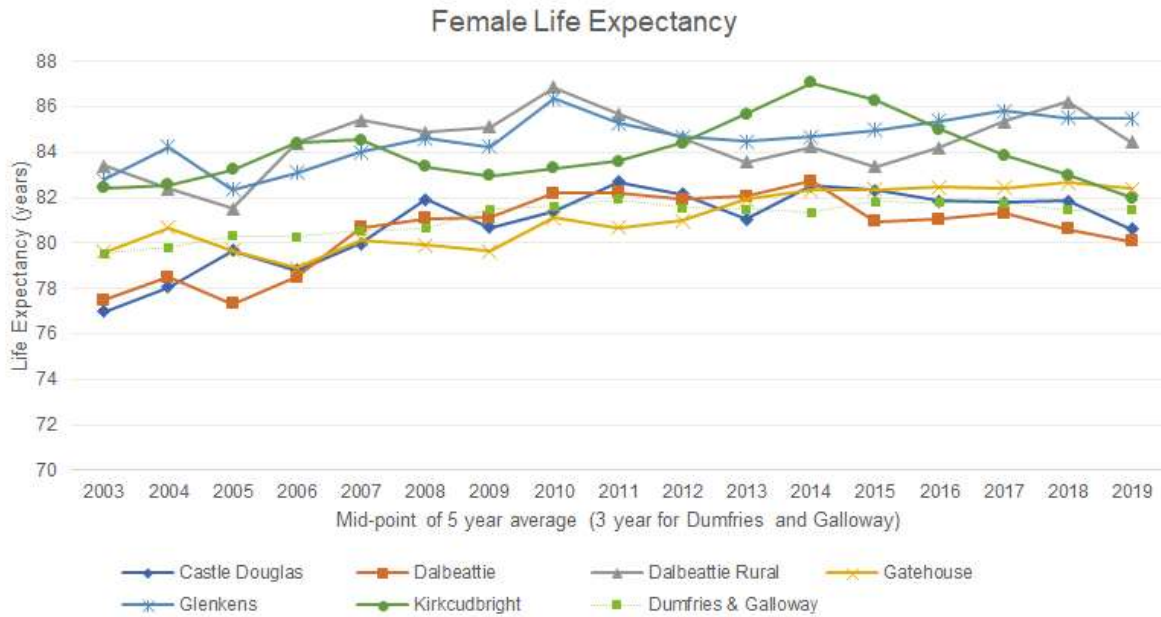
Source: Scottish Bowel Screening Database (Public Health Scotland)

Uptake of Bowel Screening in Stewartry is higher than Dumfries and Galloway percentage (69%) across all regions, and significantly higher in Dalbeattie Rural (75%). Scottish percentage of uptake in 2019-2021 was 66%.

Life Expectancy and Mortality

Female Life Expectancy

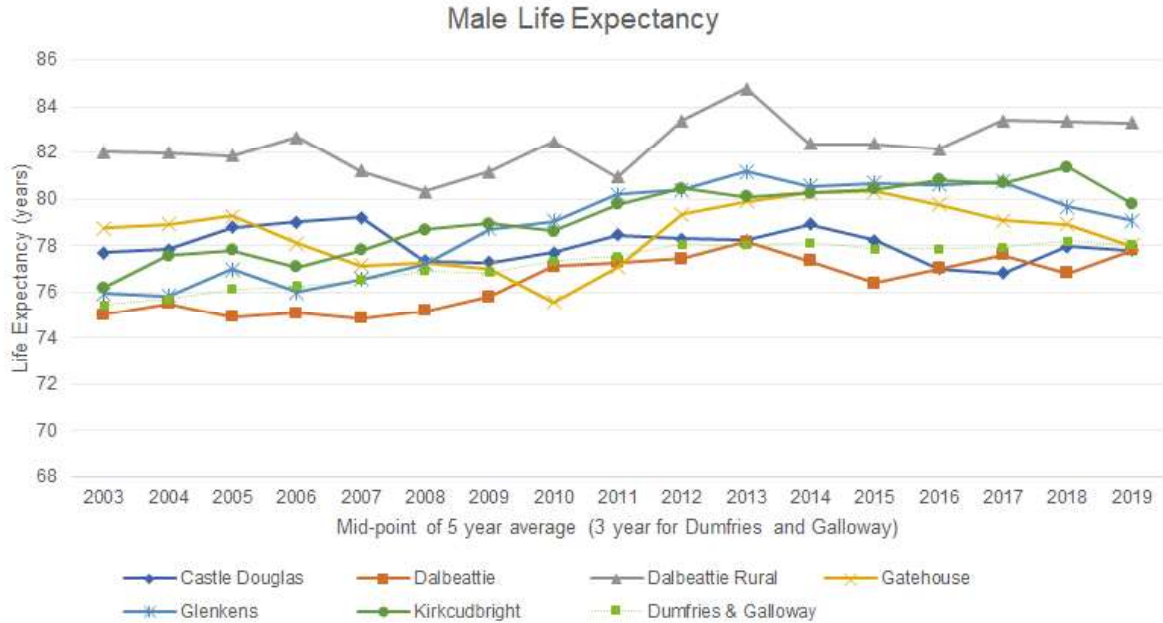
Definition: Estimated female life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zone)



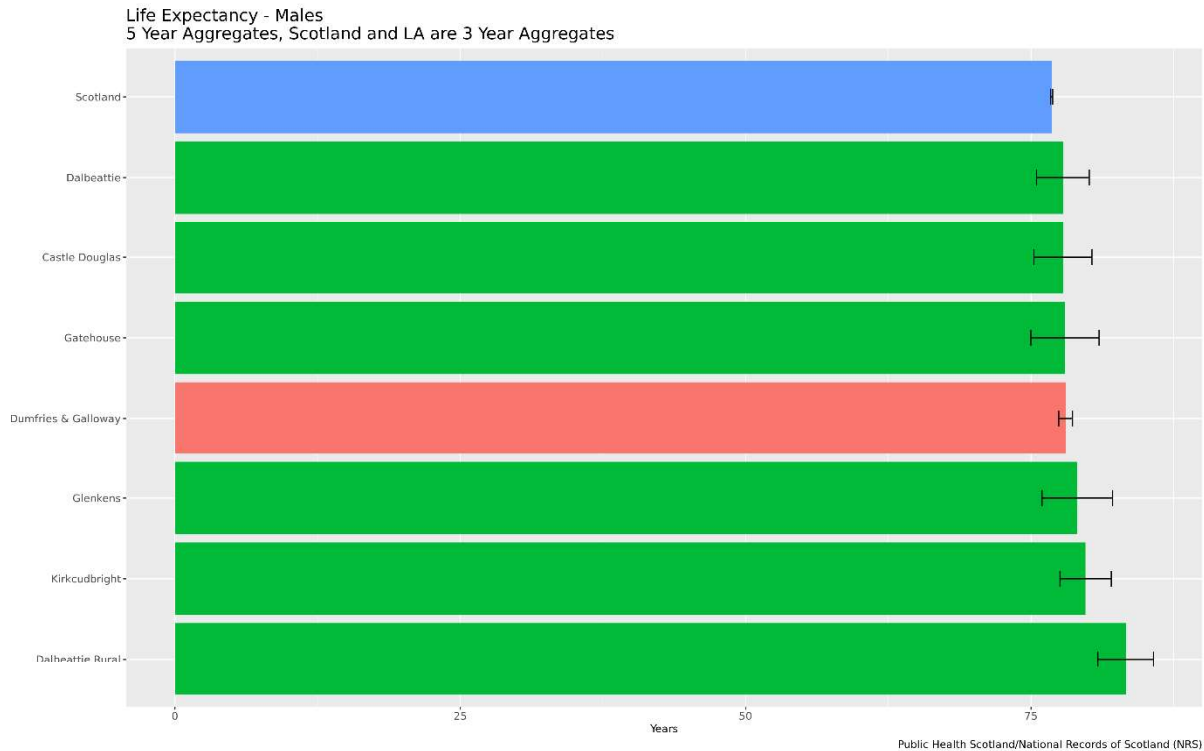
Female life expectancy is a slowly changing measure. Glenkens female life expectancy has consistently tracked higher than all areas aside from Kirkcudbright and Dalbeattie Rural. The most recent female life expectancy for Glenkens is 85.5 years, compared to Dumfries and Galloway at 81.2 years and Scotland at 80.8 years. Glenkens is statistically significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway. Currently, estimated female life expectancy for Castle Douglas is 80.6 years, Dalbeattie at 80 years, Dalbeattie Rural at 84.4 years, Gatehouse at 82.4 years and Kirkcudbright at 82 years

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)



For males in Stewartry, a clear positive gap for Dalbeattie Rural and comparator regions. At the most recent data point, male life expectancy for Dalbeattie Rural is 83.3 years, statistically significant compared to the 3 year aggregate for Dumfries and Galloway of 77.4 years and Scotland of 76.6 years. Castle Douglas and Dalbeattie have the lowest male life expectancy across the area at 77.8 years, which is slightly ahead of the Dumfries and Galloway life expectancy.



Deaths (all ages)

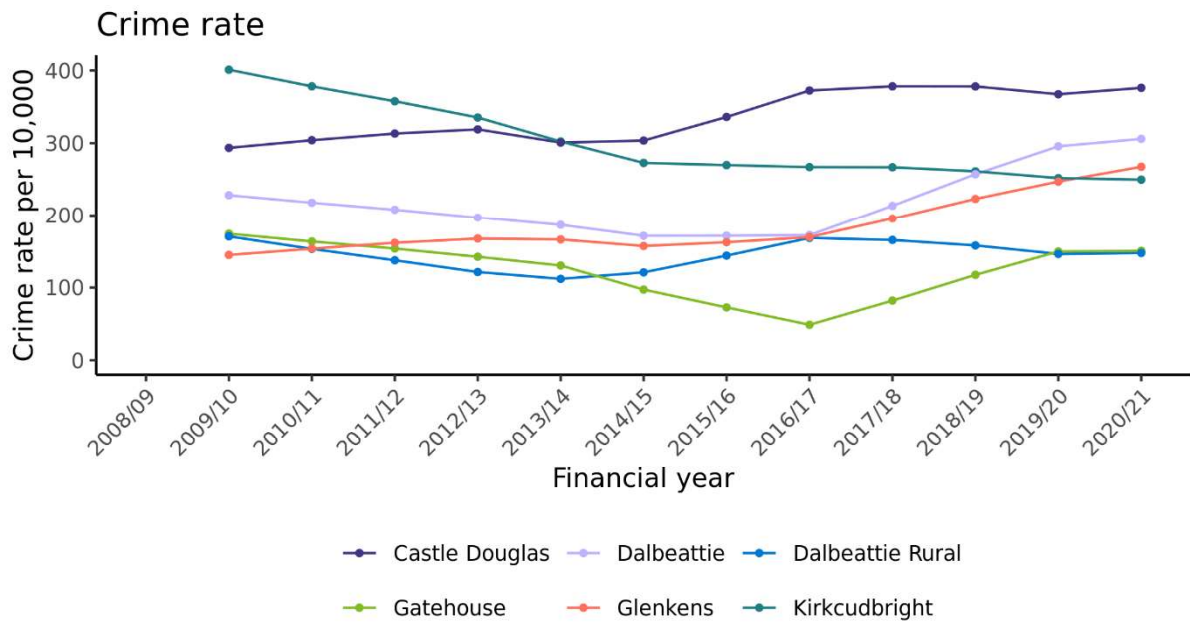
Definition: Deaths from all causes (all ages), 3 year rolling directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Deaths are assigned to a year based on death registration date

The rate of deaths across Stewartry, whilst has variation between Intermediate Zones, is generally in line or lower than Dumfries and Galloway rate. Dalbeattie has a latest 3 year aggregate rate of 1,279 per 100,000 equating to approximately 70 deaths over this period. This compares to Dumfries and Galloway rate of 1,100 per 100,000 and Scotland rate of 1,180 per 100,000.

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 ⁸



Source: Improvement Service

In recent years, crime rate within Castle Douglas has been tracking higher than comparator regions. Castle Douglas had rate of 376 per 10,000 in 2020/21 compared to 445 per 10,000 for Dumfries and Galloway. All areas are lower than Dumfries and Galloway, which has a rate of 424 per 10,000 since 2008/09

Police

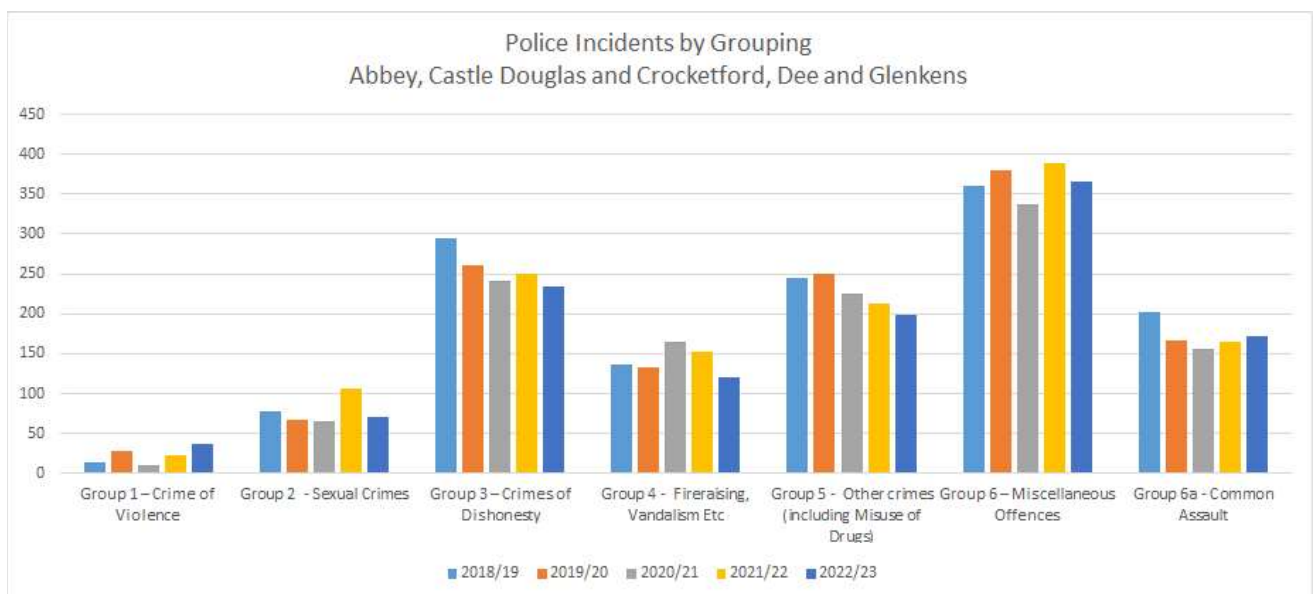
Multi Member Ward boundaries used within published Police Scotland data mean that it is not possible to provide breakdown by areas consistent with other areas of this report. The three Multi Member Wards of Abbey, Castle Douglas and Crocketford, and Dee and Glenkens will include the areas of interest within this profile, as well as areas outwith this locality profile. As such, consideration should be made with interpretation.

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

Abbey, Castle Douglas and Crocketford, and Dee and Glenkens	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Group 1 – Crime of Violence	14	28	11	23	36
Group 2 - Sexual Crimes	78	67	65	107	71
Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty	294	261	241	251	235
Group 4 - Fireraising, Vandalism Etc	137	133	165	152	121
Group 5 - Other crimes (including Misuse of Drugs)	245	250	226	212	198
Group 6 - Miscellaneous Offences	360	380	338	389	366
Group 6a - Common Assault	203	166	156	164	172

Source: Police Scotland

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



Proportionally compared to Dumfries and Galloway, Abbey, Castle Douglas and Crocketford, Dee and Glenkens have a higher proportion of Group 6 (Miscellaneous Offences) and lower proportion of Group 5 (other crimes including misuse of drugs).

Proportion of crimes recorded (2022/23)	Dumfries and Galloway	Abbey, Castle Douglas and Crocketford, Dee and Glenkens	Variance
Group 1 – Crime of Violence	2%	3%	1%
Group 2 - Sexual Crimes	5%	6%	1%
Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty	21%	20%	-1%
Group 4 - Fireraising, Vandalism Etc	13%	10%	-2%
Group 5 - Other crimes (including Misuse of Drugs)	20%	17%	-3%
Group 6 - Miscellaneous Offences	26%	31%	5%
Group 6a - Common Assault	14%	14%	0%

Source: Police Scotland

Note: Variances do not total to zero, due to rounding.

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 Ward areas of Abbey, Castle Douglas and Crocketford, Dee and Glenkens are used.

The annual report⁹ (1st April 2021 to 31st 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 Abbey, Castle Douglas and Crocketford, Dee and Glenkens are relatively low.

Number of Incidents (April 2021 to March 2022)	Abbey	Castle Douglas and Crocketford	Dee and Glenkens
Accidental dwelling fires	4	6	6
Accidental dwelling fire casualties	0	0	0
Road traffic collisions casualties	3	12	8
Deliberate fire setting	8	9	5
Non-domestic fire safety	5	0	2
Unwanted fire alarm signals	34	23	16
Unintentional injury or harm	0	3	3

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)	Abbey	Castle Douglas and Crocketford	Dee and Glenkens	Dumfries and Galloway	Highest Ward (per 10,000 population)
Accidental dwelling fires	3.8	6.9	5.6	5.7	9.0 Nith
Accidental dwelling fire casualties	0	0	0	0.2	1.3 Annandale South
Road traffic collisions casualties	7.6	3.5	0.9	6.5	24.5 Annandale East and Eskdale
Deliberate fire setting	7.6	10.4	4.6	13.1	52.1 North West Dumfries
Non-domestic fire safety	4.8	0	1.9	3.4	7.1 Annandale East and Eskdale
Unwanted fire alarm signals	32.5	26.5	14.9	33.1	112.8 Nith
Unintentional injury or harm	0	3.5	2.8	2.3	4.0 Stranraer and the Rhins

Source: Scottish Fire and Rescue, Dumfries, and Galloway Performance Report ¹⁰

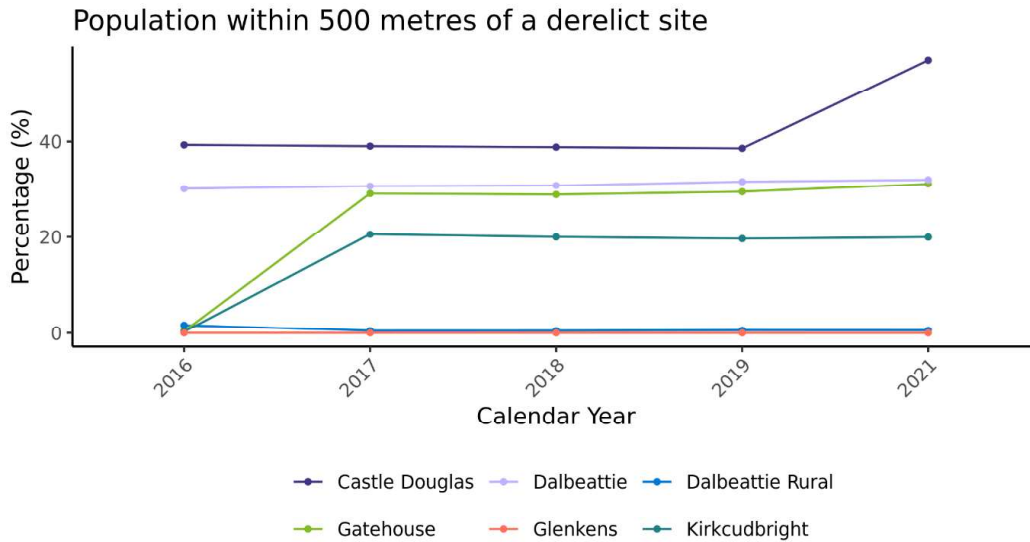
Across the range of Fire and Rescue incidents, rate of incidents in these three multi member wards are positively below that of Dumfries and Galloway in the majority of indicators.

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

¹⁰ <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) ¹¹, it is estimated that 57% of residents of Castle Douglas reside within 500m of a derelict site. This equates to approximately 2,600 residents. This compares to 32% in Dalbeattie, 31% in Gatehouse, 20% in Kirkcudbright, 25% in Dumfries and Galloway and 27% in Scotland. Dalbeattie Rural and Glenkens have less than 1% of residents living within 500m of a derelict site.

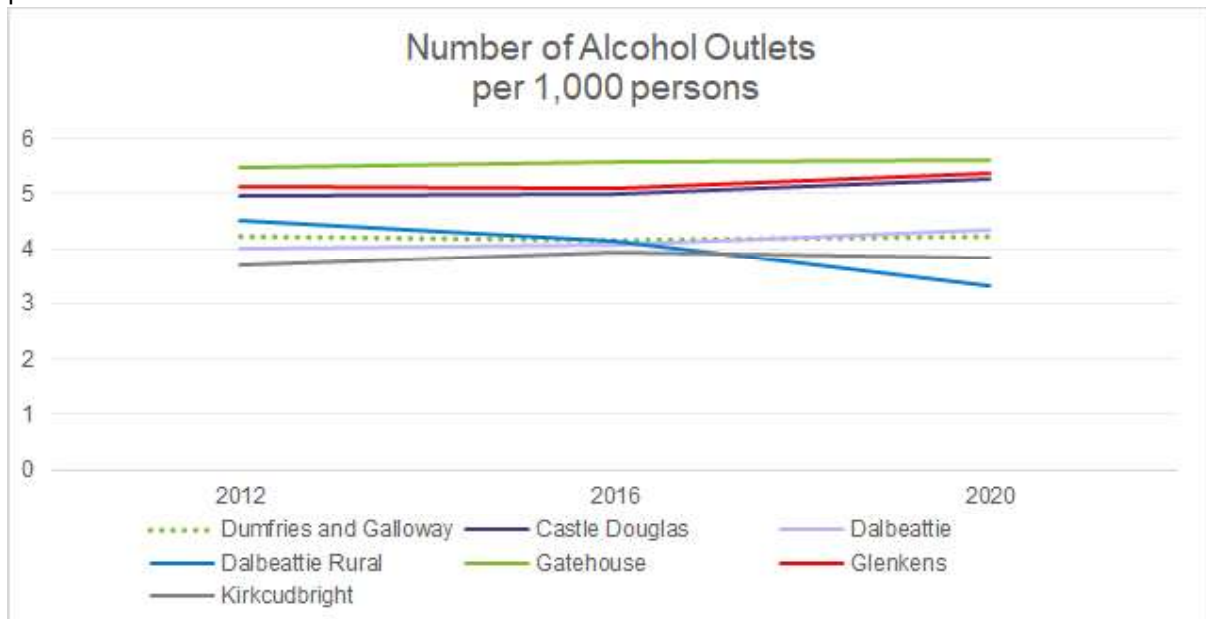


Source: Scottish Government (SDVLS)

Tobacco and Alcohol Outlet density

Utilising information from CRESH (Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health) ¹², recent data illustrates the density of tobacco or alcohol outlets, represented per 1,000 residents.

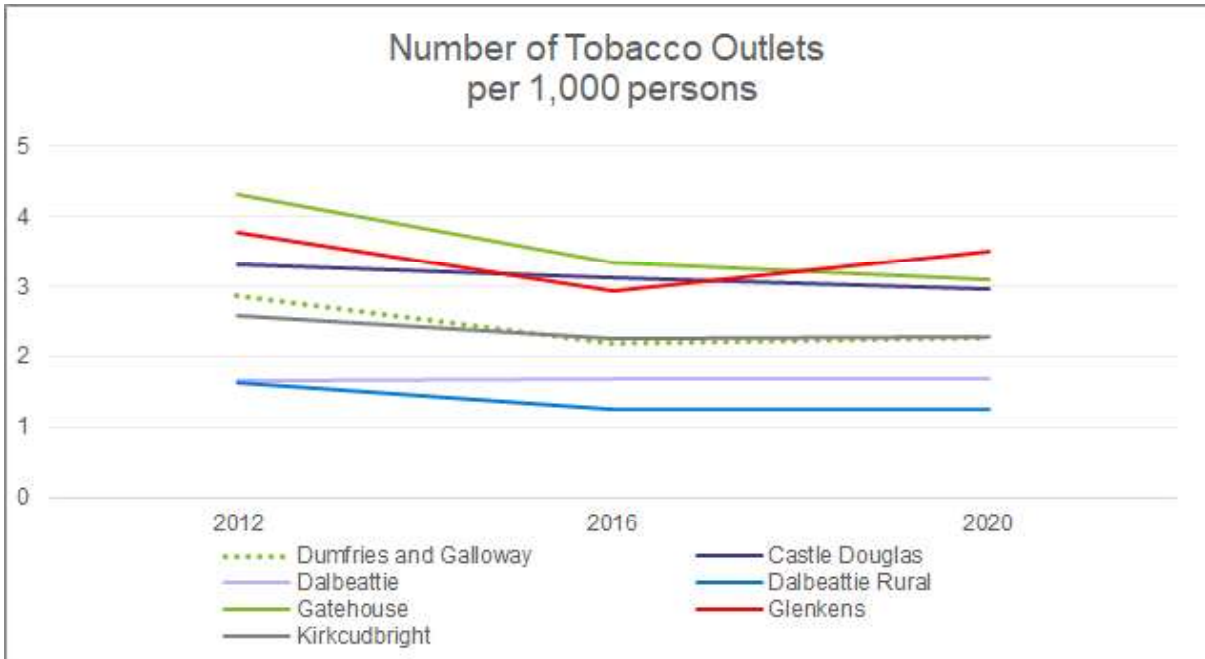
Whilst currently three data points, the data points towards variance in the availability of alcohol within regions. Gatehouse, Glenkens and Castle Douglas have a higher density of alcohol outlets per 1,000 persons than the Dumfries level.



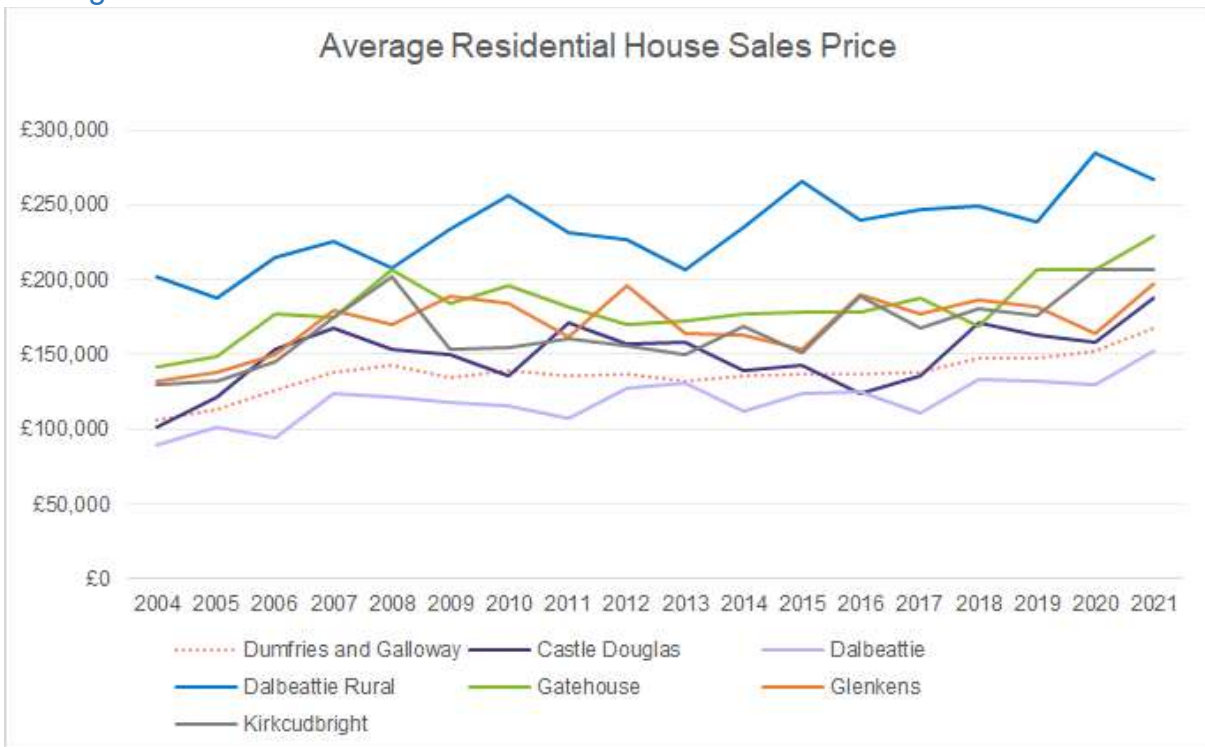
¹¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-vacant-and-derelict-land-survey---site-register/>

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

Within tobacco outlets also shows Gatehouse, Glenkens and Castle Douglas with higher density per 1,000 persons, with 3.5 tobacco outlets per 1,000 persons in Glenkens.



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 sales value within Dalbeattie Rural has consistently tracked higher than comparator regions, with Dalbeattie average sales value tracking lower than comparator regions.

Twenty-minute neighbourhood

The 20 minute neighbourhood¹³ concept aims to provide access to the majority of daily needs within a 20 minute walk, wheel, or cycle.

Research shows that 20 minutes (roughly 10 minutes 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 Portal¹⁴, and summarised as the percentage of residential locations that have access to each domain within 800m (average 10 minute walk)

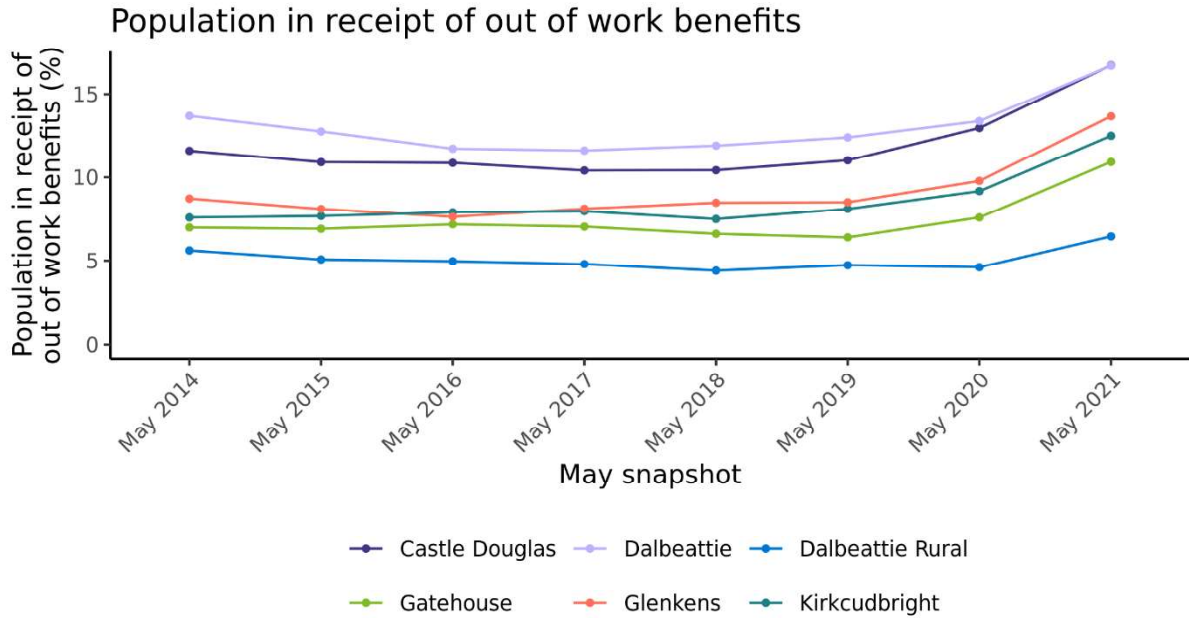
Domain	Castle Douglas	Dalbeattie	Dalbeattie Rural	Gatehouse	Glenkens	Kirkcudbright	Dumfries and Galloway
Healthy Food Outlets	61	79	1	3	0	36	27
Public Transport (Bus, light rail, tram, metro, and underground stations)	80	100	60	54	49	69	76
High frequency public transport (>= five stops an hour)	64	94	2	1	0	32	38
General Practitioner (GP) surgery or National Health Service (NHS) walk-in-centre.	6	36	0	19	8	35	29
Recreational resources	65	70	18	32	28	55	58
Primary school (Age 4–11 years).	37	15	20	25	22	32	43
Cash machines, Banks and building societies or Post offices.	62	85	15	30	25	41	51
Pharmacy	59	79	1	24	0	35	32
Accessible public open spaces	70	99	16	36	29	48	63
Social and cultural space	68	97	21	45	32	55	56
Restaurants and cafes	61	85	2	26	9	37	38
Households with superfast broadband	78	99	77	56	62	80	76

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

¹⁴ <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/b6d90343136149299a8f66df546c81a> Accessed July 2023

Economy

Population in receipt of out of work benefits



Source: Improvement Service

As at May 2021, 17% of population in Dalbeattie and Castle Douglas are in receipt of out of work benefits, with degree of consistency in the gap between regions for proportion of population claiming this benefit over time. In May 2021, 7% of the Dalbeattie Rural population were in receipt, compared to 16% of Dumfries and Galloway and 15.8% for Scotland.

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 Stewartry, gives an indication of types of skills within an area.

Based on the data available, these figures exclude farm agriculture (SIC subclass 01000).

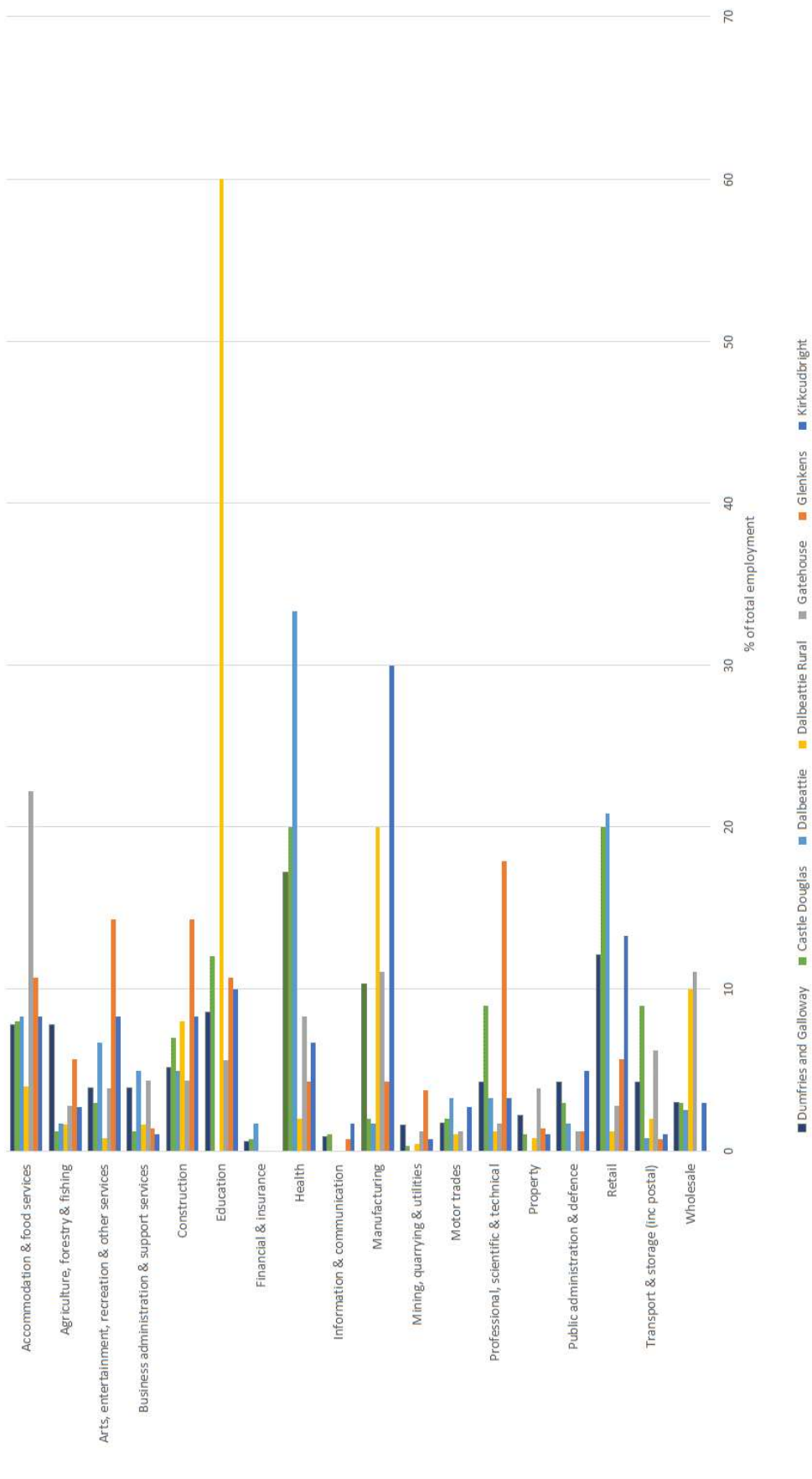
	Estimated Employees	FTE %	1	2	3
Castle Douglas	2,595	56%	Health (20%)	Retail (20%)	Education (12%)
Dalbeattie	575	54%	Health (33%)	Retail (21%)	Accommodation and food services (8%)
Dalbeattie Rural	1,220	66%	Education (60%)	Manufacturing (20%)	Wholesale (10%)
Gatehouse	820	70%	Accommodation and food services (22%)	Wholesale (11%)	Manufacturing (11%)
Glenkens	685	72%	Professional, scientific & technical (18%)	Construction (14%)	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (14%)
Kirkcudbright	1,605	63%	Manufacturing (30%)	Retail (13%)	Education (10%)
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, 56% of roles within Castle Douglas are full time. This full-time employment proportion is 63% in Kirkcudbright and 66% in Dalbeattie Rural. The full-time proportion of roles based in Dumfries and Galloway is 63%.

2021 Employment by Industry %
Source: NOMIS



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

Appendix

1. SIMD breakdown by Data zone – Decile

SIMD Analysis Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop.	Working Age pop.	Domain									
				28% Income 6969	28% Employment 6974	14% Health 6976	14% Education 6976	9% Access 6976	5% Crime 6928	2% Housing 6974			
S01007521	Gatehouse	523	341	9	8	9	8	1	8				
S01007522	Gatehouse	955	473	4	4	6	5	7	8				
S01007523	Gatehouse	570	358	6	8	7	6	1	7				
S01007524	Gatehouse	932	511	7	8	8	7	1	8				
S01007525	Gatehouse	630	345	6	6	5	5	3	8				
S01007526	Kirkcudbright	743	391	4	4	4	5	10	4				
S01007527	Kirkcudbright	847	458	7	5	7	6	10	8				
S01007528	Kirkcudbright	698	397	4	5	6	4	10	2				
S01007529	Kirkcudbright	643	329	8	7	7	7	5	10				
S01007530	Kirkcudbright	542	324	7	7	9	7	1	9				
S01007531	Kirkcudbright	750	463	7	7	7	6	1	8				
S01007532	Kirkcudbright	543	331	7	7	8	7	1	7				
S01007533	Kirkcudbright	554	318	7	9	8	6	1	7				
S01007534	Castle Douglas	899	497	4	4	5	6	7	7				
S01007535	Castle Douglas	1022	554	3	3	4	6	7	4				
S01007536	Castle Douglas	931	592	6	6	5	6	9	4				

S01007537	Castle Douglas	1020	533	5	5	4	5	6	8	3	7
S01007538	Castle Douglas	946	567	7	7	8	7	7	2	6	9
S01007539	Dalbeattie	693	355	8	8	7	8	7	9	7	10
S01007540	Dalbeattie	871	478	3	3	3	3	5	10	2	8
S01007541	Dalbeattie	790	409	6	6	7	6	8	9	8	10
S01007542	Dalbeattie	838	524	4	4	4	4	5	9	8	5
S01007543	Dalbeattie	964	597	4	4	4	3	5	9	5	5
S01007544	Dalbeattie Rural	1007	511	9	9	8	9	9	1	8	8
S01007545	Dalbeattie Rural	823	479	8	8	9	9	7	1	7	9
S01007546	Dalbeattie Rural	573	341	8	8	7	6	9	1	8	9
S01007547	Glenkens	544	338	5	5	7	8	7	1	4	7
S01007548	Glenkens	704	422	5	5	7	7	6	1	8	6
S01007549	Glenkens	694	399	6	6	6	8	7	1	9	9
S01007550	Glenkens	953	501	4	4	4	5	7	5	9	6
S01007551	Glenkens	874	535	6	6	6	8	8	1	4	7