

STRANRAER 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

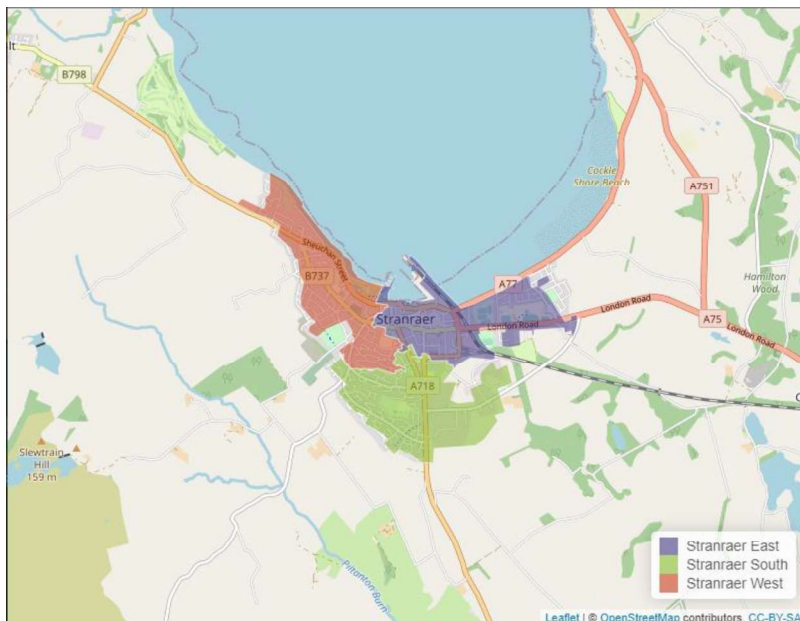
For the purposes of this profile, this locality is defined as being comprised of 3 Intermediate Zones:

Stranraer East, Stranraer South, and Stranraer West.

Situated to the West of Dumfries and Galloway, the **Stranraer locality had an estimated population of 9,599** 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

Deprivation within Stranraer varies, with significant difference in female and male life expectancy in Stranraer West. 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, 59% of the population of Stranraer West are classified as living in the most deprived quintile. This compares to 8.7% across Dumfries and Galloway. 32% of Stranraer East reside in the most deprived quintile.
- Within the different domains of the SIMD Calculation, crime is the domain with highest deprivation. 45% of Stranraer residents live in an area classified as highest crime deprivation.
- Housing 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 Stranraer East are living in poverty, with 25% in Stranraer West. This compares to 18.4% for Dumfries and Galloway, 15% for Scotland.
- Child dental health in primary 1 across Stranraer is an issue, with percentage of children with good dental health significantly worse than Dumfries and Galloway. For primary 7 dental health, Stranraer East is statistically significantly worse than Dumfries and Galloway, with Stranraer South better.
- Variances exist within Stranraer on children's healthy weight in primary 1, with 70% pupils in Stranraer South having a healthy weight. This compares to 90% in Stranraer East, 87% in Stranraer West and 75% in Dumfries and Galloway.

Environment, Community Safety and Access

- 87% of Stranraer East and 59% of Stranraer South residents live within 500m of a derelict site.
- The crime rate in Stranraer East is just under three times that of Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland. In Stranraer South, the rate is below Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland.

- Residents of Stranraer generally have ready access across the 20 minute neighbourhood domains, with easy, walkable access across domains. Stranraer West has low access levels for GPs, Pharmacy and Healthy Food Outlets, compared to South and East, and Dumfries and Galloway.
- Stranraer East has a high density per 1,000 of tobacco and alcohol premises.

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

- 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 Pulmonary Disease.
- Bowel cancer screening uptake, whilst trending upwards across Stranraer, still lags adverse to Dumfries and Galloway.

Life expectancy variance are seen within the population groups.

- Life expectancy (LE) for females in Stranraer is relatively consistent but tracking behind Dumfries and Galloway.
- Male Life expectancy in Stranraer West (69.6 years) is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway.
- 10-year life expectancy variance exists within Stranraer West (Female LE = 79.6, Male LE = 69.6).
- The population pyramid shape in Stranraer estimates a slightly younger demographic than that of Dumfries and Galloway. It is estimated that 23% of population in Stranraer are under 19, compared to 19% for Dumfries and Galloway.
- Death Rate (all ages) in Stranraer South is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway.

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Glossary

PHS: Public Health Scotland

NRS: National Records of Scotland

ScotPHO: Scottish Public Health Observatory

DWP: Department of Work and Pensions

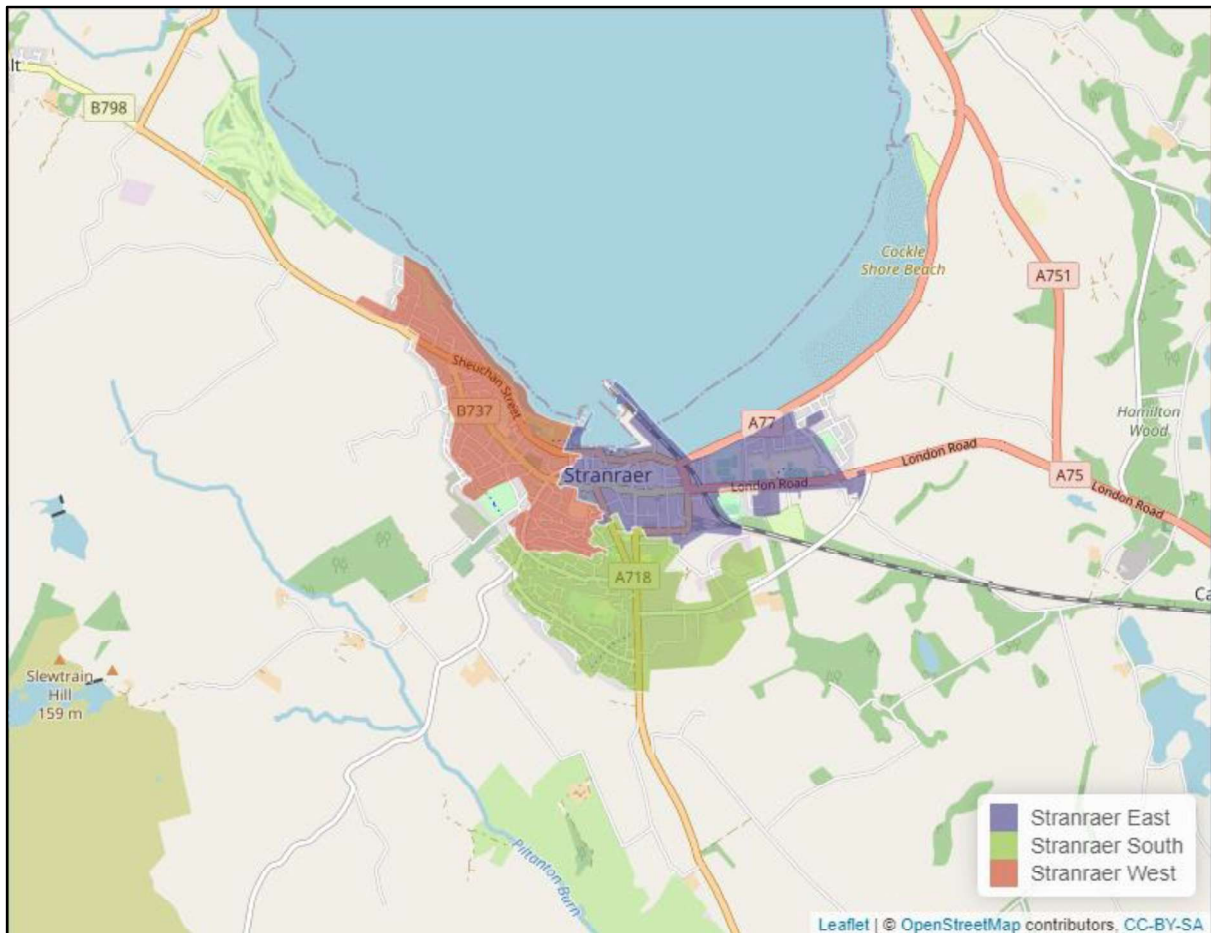
SIMD: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

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 Stranraer Community

This image represents the Intermediate Zones of Stranraer. 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	Stranraer East	Stranraer South	Stranraer West	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Population							
Total population	count	2021	2,518	3,347	3,734	148,790	5,479,900
Gender ratio male: female	ratio	2021	1:1.01	1:1.1	1:1.12	1:1.06	1:1.05
Working age population (16-65 years)	%	2021	61	59	58	60	65
Population over 65 years old	%	2021	23	21	23	25	18
Population living in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2021	32	0	59	9	20
Housing							
Total number of households	count	2020	1,526	1,590	1,953	75,297	2,653,521
Occupied households	%	2020	93	97	96	94	96
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2020	47	40	45	36	38
Occupied households exempt from council tax	%	2020	2	2	1	1	3
Households in council tax bands A-C	%	2020	80	76	70	61	60
Households in council tax bands F-H	%	2020	4	1	10	11	13
Mean House Sales Price	£	2021	102,042	107,027	128,840	167,255	201,160
Children and Young People							
Children living in poverty (previously low income families)	%	2020/21	31	18	25	18	16
Children in households receiving child benefits**	%	2018	94	96	93	87	80
Premature births	%	2019/20-2021/22	3	2	15	7	8
Maternal obesity	%	2019/20-2021/22	23	35	32	28	26
Healthy birth weight	%	2019/20-2021/22	83	84	82	81	84
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	%	2019/20-2021/22	26	16	17	27	32
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 6 in 1	%	2019-2021	100	100	99	98	97
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR	%	2019-2021	99	98	97	97	94
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months	%	2018/19-2020/21	18	18	13	16	15

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Stranraer East	Stranraer South	Stranraer West	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Child healthy weight in primary 1	%	2019/20	90	71	87	75	76
Child dental health in primary 1	%	2021/22 SY*	70	64	59	73	73
Child dental health in primary 7	%	2019/20 SY*	58	84	72	76	75
Uptake of the HPV vaccine in S3 girls	%	2017/18-2019/20 SY*	86	87	89	86	85
Average highest qualification score	mean	2018/19-2020/21	5	5	5	6	6
First time mothers aged under 19	%	2016/17-2018/19	26	11	13	9	7
Young adults (16-19 year olds) participating in education, training or employment	%	2022	94	94	91	93	92
Ill Health, Behaviours and Injury							
Coronary heart disease (CHD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	293	349	431	369	342
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	299	174	200	188	207
Asthma patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	92	46	32	68	68
Emergency patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	6,539	6,899	7,665	7,334	7,234
Multiple emergency hospital admissions, aged >65 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	5,024	4,935	4,803	4,488	4,998
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	593	467	380	442	611
Bowel screening uptake	%	2019-2021	63	64	63	69	66
Road traffic accident casualties per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	25	46	80	69	55
Life Expectancy and Mortality							
Life expectancy, females	mean	2017-2021*	77.5	77.2	79.6	81.2	80.8
Life expectancy, males	mean	2017-2021*	76.5	75.1	69.6	77.4	76.6
Deaths all ages per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	1,287	1,690	1,381	1,100	1,181
Deaths, aged 15-44 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	271	343	361	137	117
Early deaths from cancer, aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	161	121	99	134	150
Early deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD), aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	34	48	70	43	53

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Stranraer East	Stranraer South	Stranraer West	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Economy and Benefits							
Population in receipt of out of work benefits	%	May 21	24	24	29	16	16
Attendance Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 65+ pop)	rate	May 22	195	206	172	133	132
Carers Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	May 22	51	54	61	34	27
Pension Credit Cases (per 1,000 60+ pop)	rate	May 22	158	146	127	86	88
Personal Independence Payment - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	120	123	130	79	72
People on Universal Credit (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	168	149	198	96	103
% of Roles in businesses located in area that are full time	%	2021	53	68	47	63	66
Number of roles in business located in area	count	2021	2,155	1,800	215	57,750	
Environment, Access and Crime							
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	%	2017	0	0	0	32	15
Average travel time to GP by public transport in minutes	mean	2015	7	8	12	13	10
Average travel time to primary school by car in minutes	mean	2015	2	2	2	3	3
Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	%	2021	87	59	12	26	27
Crime rate per 10,000	rate	2020/21	1,125	310	564	445	452
Total alcohol outlets per 1000 persons	rate	2020	15	1	2	4	
Total tobacco outlets per 1000 persons	rate	2020	7	1	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.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 Stranraer 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

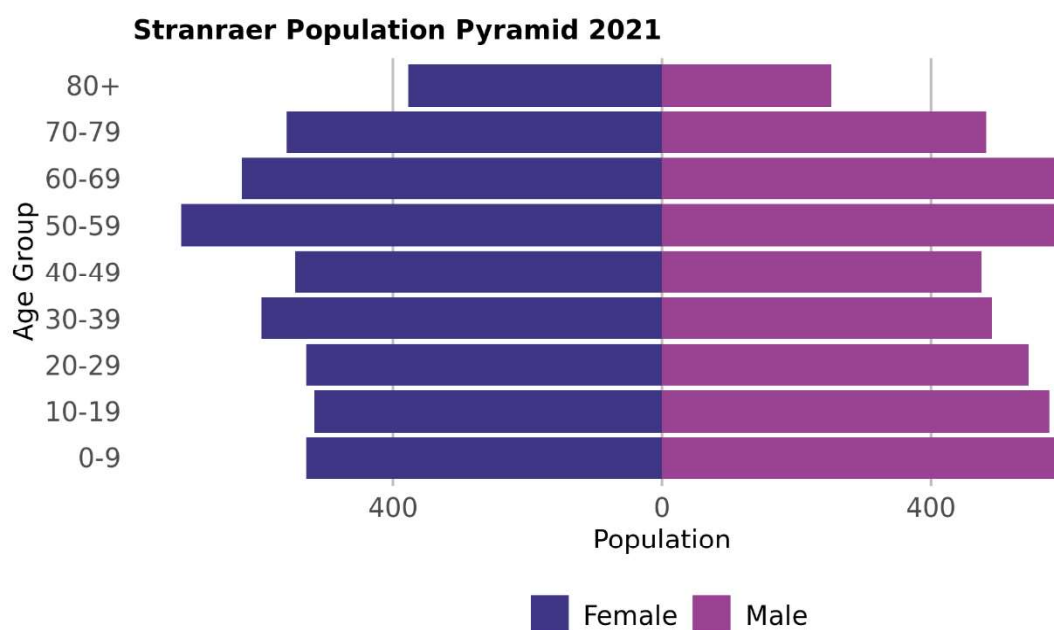
Further Analysis

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 Stranraer, by age bands and gender. As of 2021 population estimates 14% of the total population within Stranraer are within the 50-59 age bracket (1,309 out of 9,599).

Population Estimate	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Grand Total
Female	529	517	529	595	545	715	624	558	377	4,989
Male	601	576	545	491	475	594	594	482	252	4,610
Grand Total	1,130	1,093	1,074	1,086	1,020	1,309	1,218	1,040	629	9,599

Proportion of total population	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Grand Total
Stranraer	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	14%	13%	11%	7%	100%
Dumfries and Galloway	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	16%	15%	13%	7%	100%

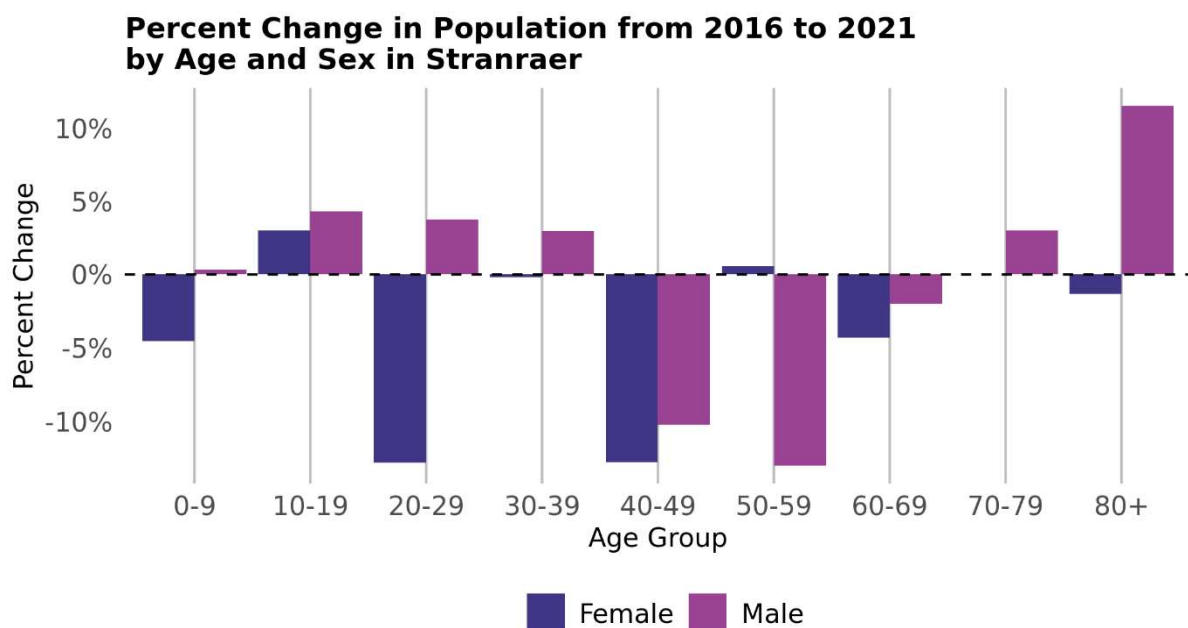
A younger population is estimated in Stranraer. In Dumfries and Galloway, it is estimated that 50% of the population are aged 50+. In Stranraer, 43% of the population are aged 50+, with 23% of population in 0-9 and 10-19 groups, compared to 19% in Dumfries and Galloway.

Male : Female Ratio	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Grand Total
Stranraer	1:0.88	1:0.9	1:0.97	1:1.21	1:1.15	1:1.2	1:1.05	1:1.16	1:1.5	1:1.08
Dumfries and Galloway	1:0.94	1:0.96	1:0.95	1:1.07	1:1.11	1:1.1	1:1.05	1:1.08	1:1.33	1:1.06

In Stranraer, in the younger age brackets the male to female ratio is noticeable different compared to Dumfries and Galloway. For every 100 males aged 0-9 in Stranraer, it is estimated there will be 88 females.

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 13% reduction in Females 20-29 between 2016 and 2021 is a reduction from 607 to 529 (-78). The 12% increase in Males 80 plus is an increase of 26, from 226 to 252 residents.

The largest absolute decrease is Males aged 50-59 which has decreased 13%, from 683 to 594 (-89)

Overall Stranraer population has reduced 3% between 2016 and 2021, from 9,852 to 9,599 (-253)

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.

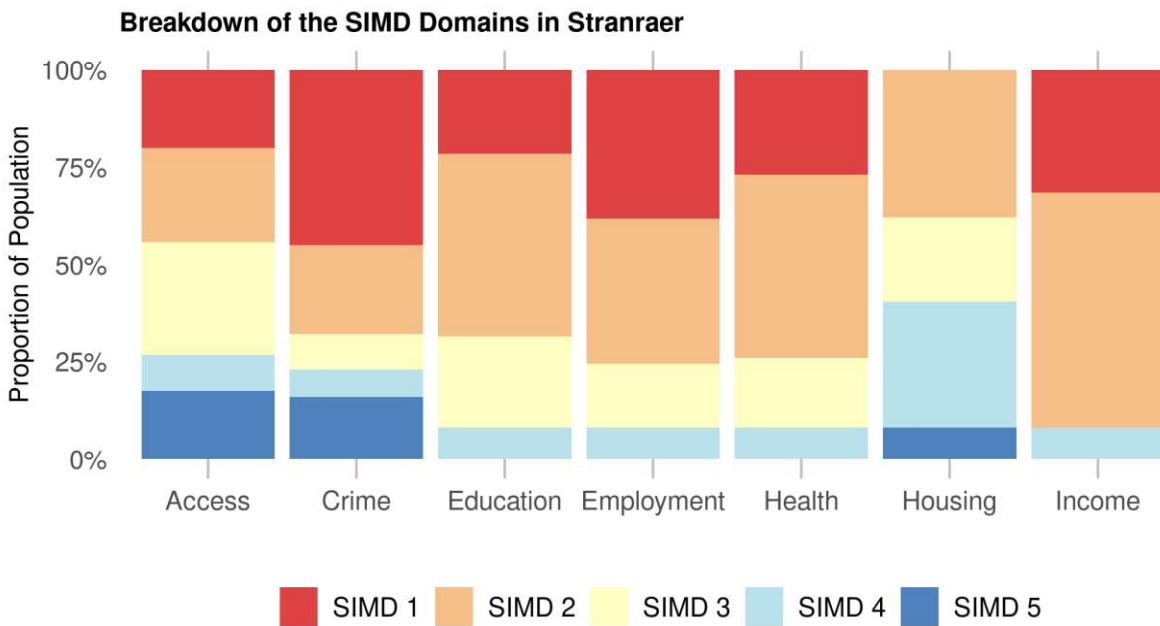
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool used by the Scottish Government to identify deprived communities across Scotland. SIMD considers seven distinct aspects of deprivation: income, employment, housing, education, crime, health, and access to services. SIMD can be used to look at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

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

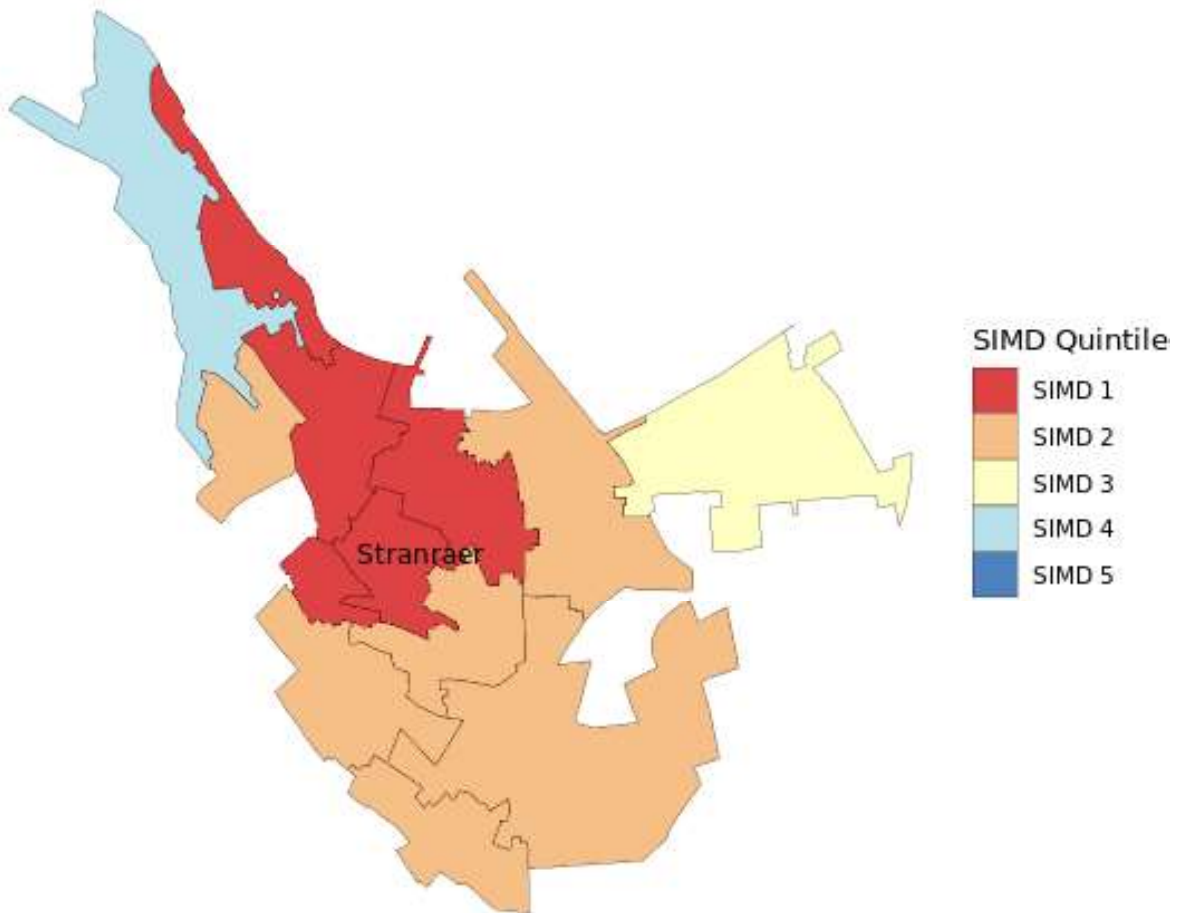
SIMD data is collated and summarised at a Data zone Level within the SIMD tool. With an estimate of 500 - 1,000 household residents with each.

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 S01007481 (Stranraer West) Domain splits:

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop.	Working Age pop.	SIMD2020v2 Decile	Domain						
					Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing
S01007481	Stranraer West	810	394	8	8	8	7	8	2	9	10

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)

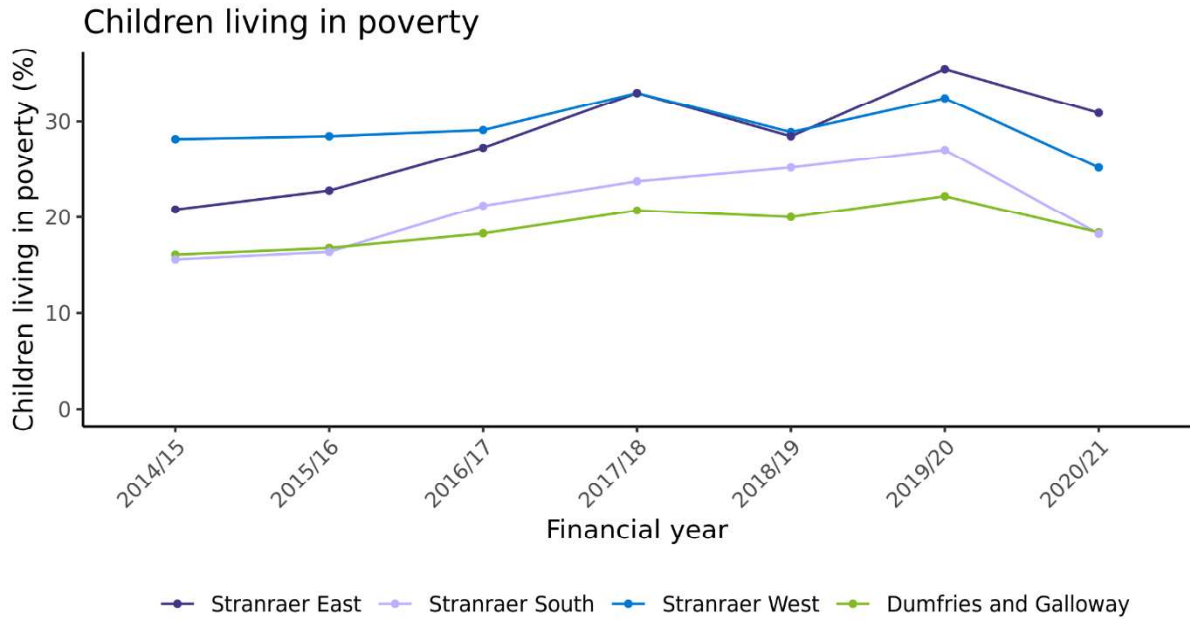
Population Health

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.

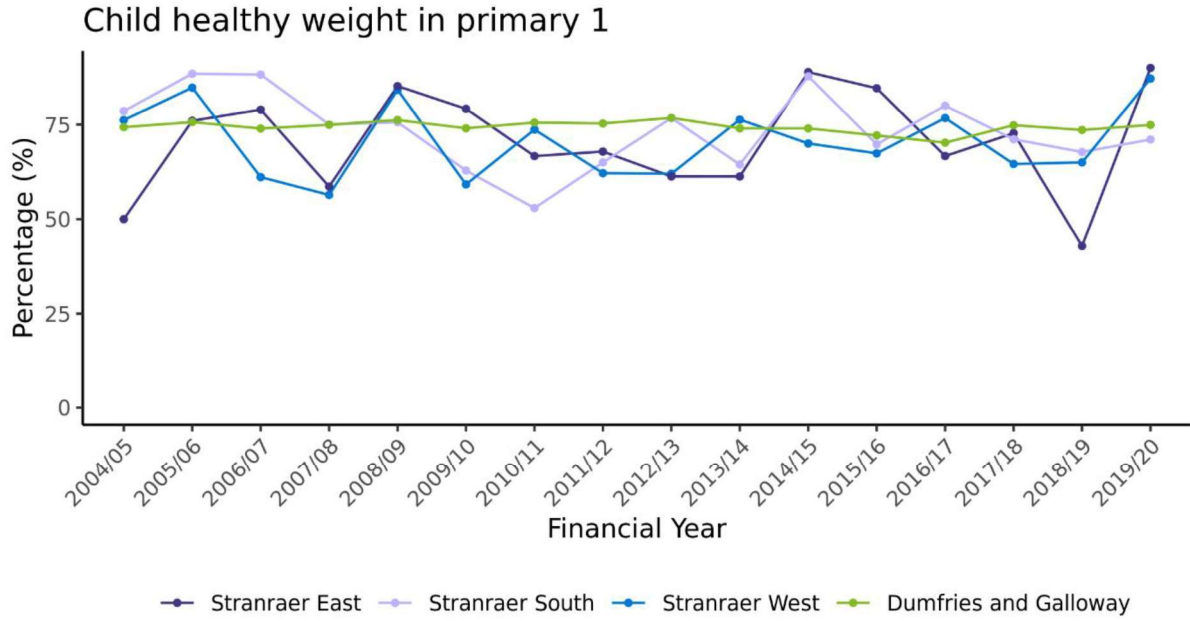


Source: Improvement Service

Percentage of children living in poverty in Stranraer East, 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. Stranraer West have 18% of their children living in poverty, with Stranraer South at 25%. Dumfries and Galloway at 18% and Scotland at 16%.

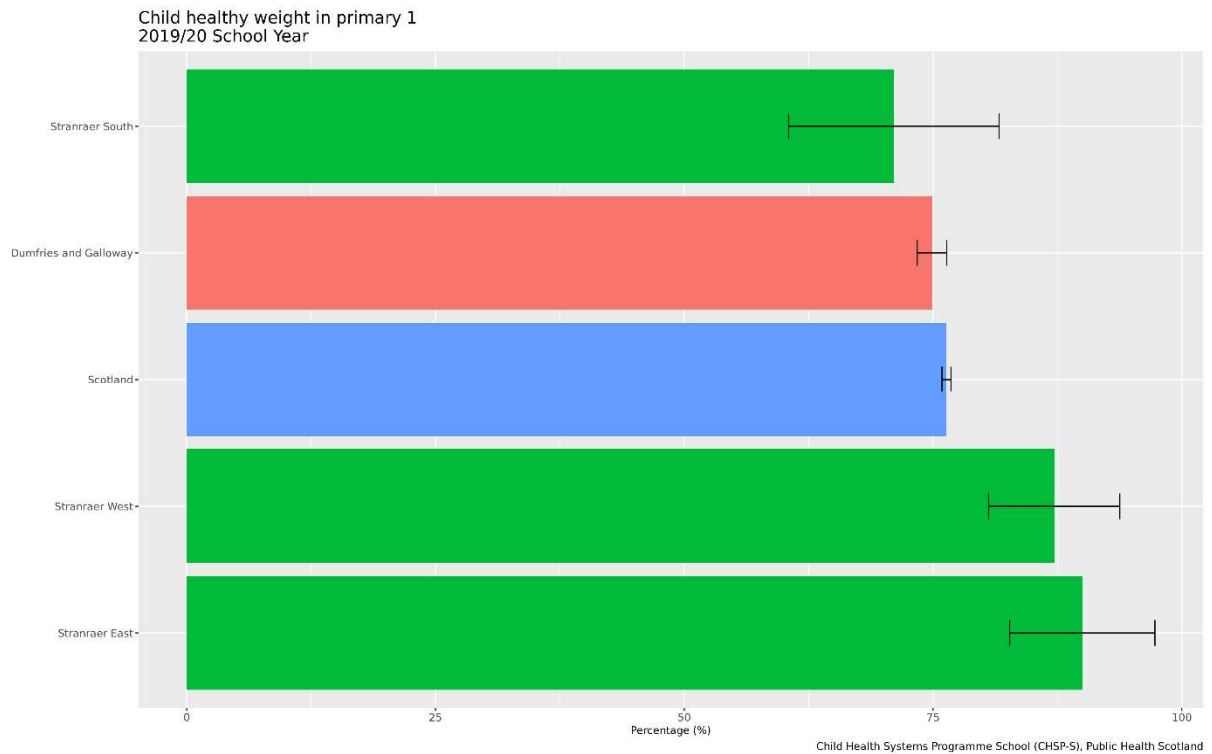
Child Healthy Weight in Primary 1

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.



Source: Child Health Systems Programme School (CHSP-S), Public Health Scotland

Due to small numbers, there is variability within the percentage of children that are classified as having a healthy weigh. At the latest data point in 2019/2020 Financial Year, Stranraer East and Stranraer West were positive to Dumfries and Galloway. 90% of children in Stranraer East had a healthy weight, with 87% in Stranraer West. This is statistically significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway. Stranraer East has generally seen more variability in their percentage, with a smaller population in this age group a contributing factor.



Statistical significant variance compared to Dumfries and Galloway exists across Stranraer, 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.

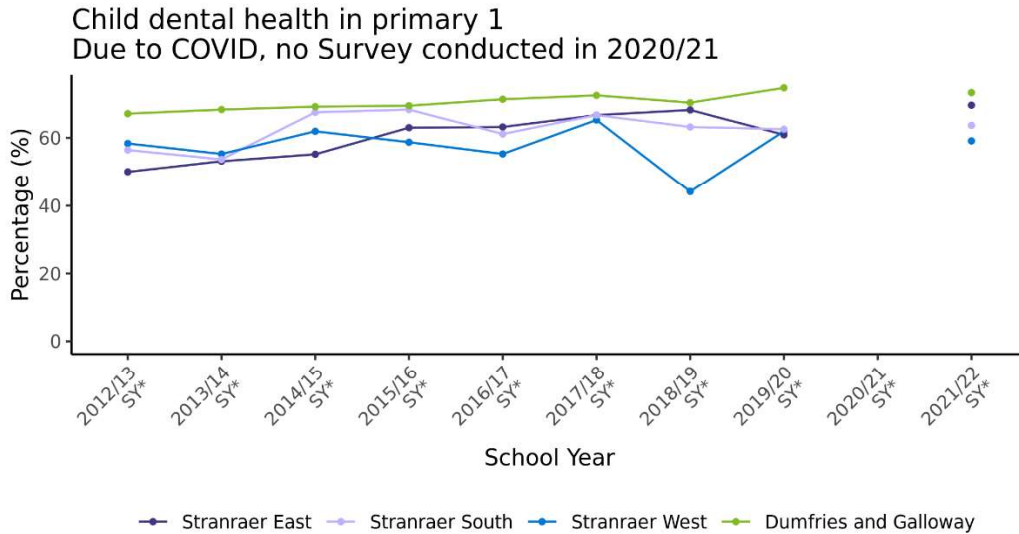
A confidence interval gives an indication of the degree of uncertainty of a rate. This is particularly illustrative in cases of small numerators. The vertical ends of the horizontal lines within the above graph illustrate the upper and lower confidence levels that the numerator is expected to be within. This is 95% expectation that the value exists within this range. ⁵⁶

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

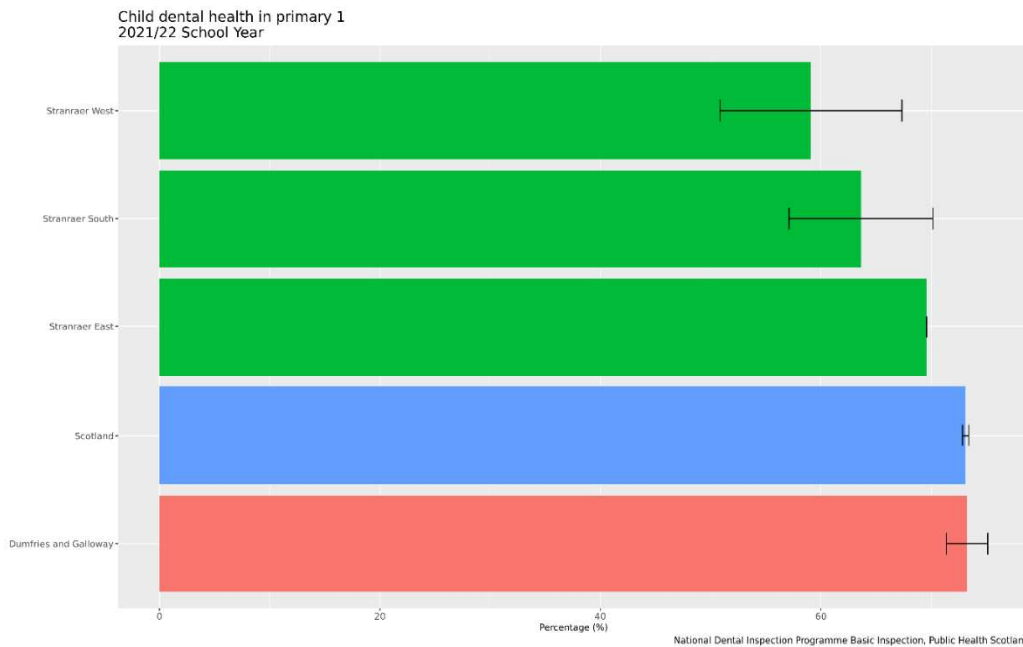
Child Dental Health at Primary 1

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. Stranraer West has trended below majority of other comparator areas. In 2021/2022 School Year, the percentage of children in Stranraer West who were recorded with 'no obvious decay' was 59%. 70% of Primary 1 children in Stranraer East received this recording at inspection. Across Dumfries and Galloway, the percentage of Primary 1 children with this classification is 73%.

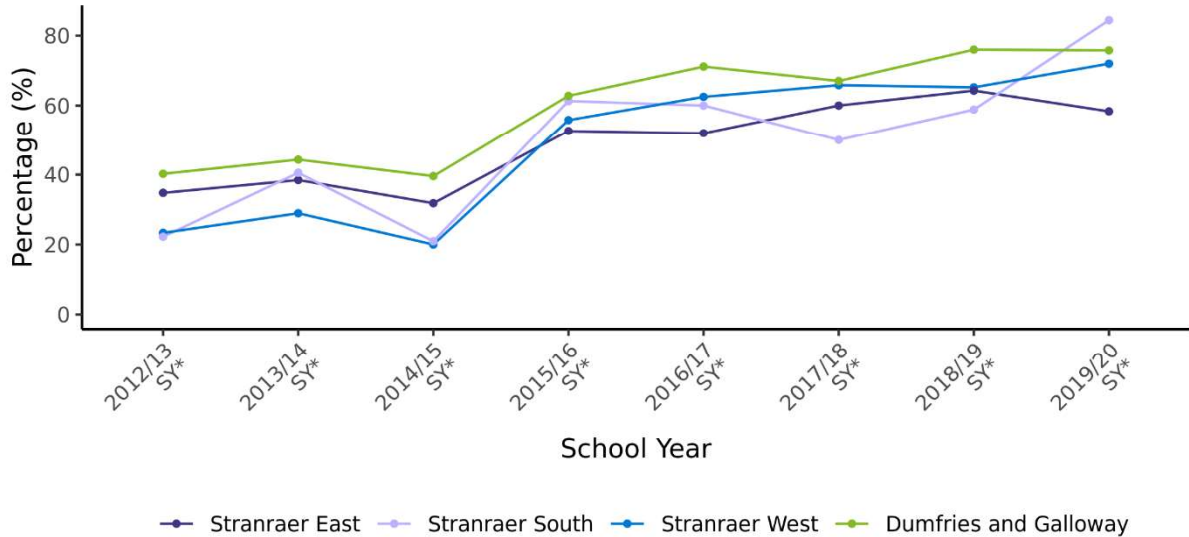


Within the statistical significance graph above, Stranraer East have no width in their confidence intervals. This is due to the denominator (number of P7 children reviewed) was greater than the estimated population for this age group, and as such, it is assumed the whole population has been reviewed.

Child Dental Health at Primary 7

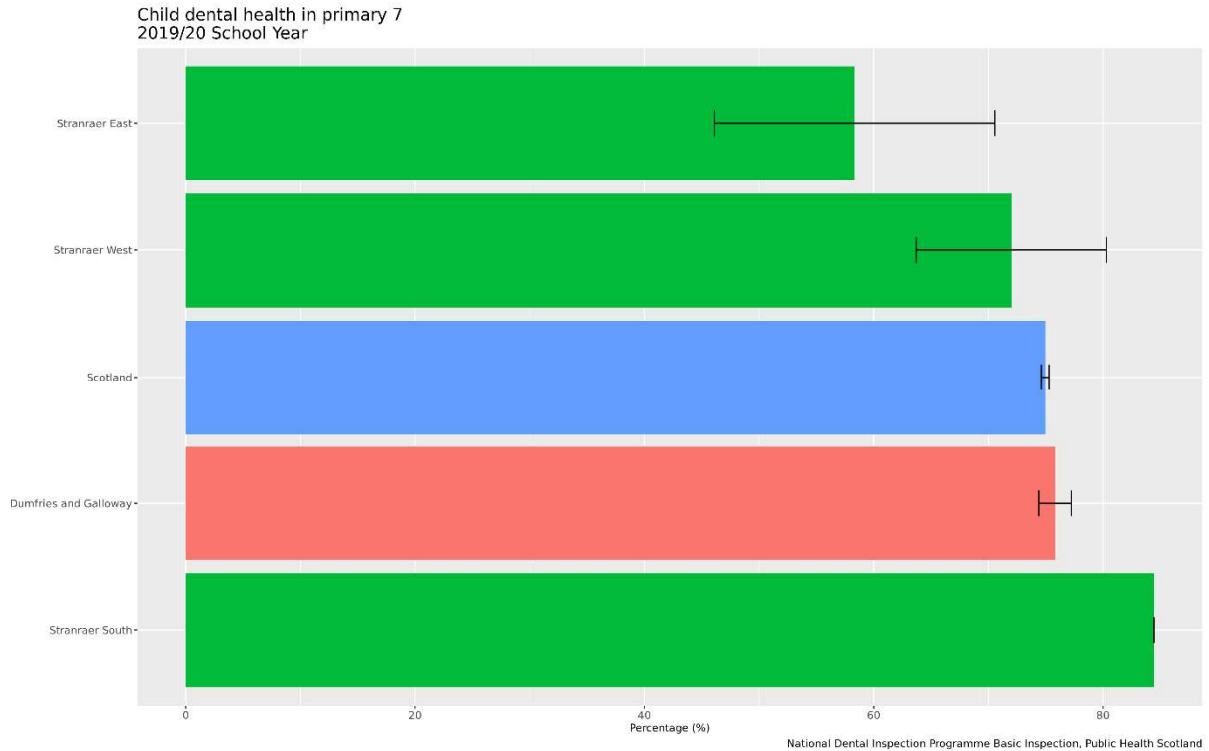
Definition: Percentage of Primary 7 children receiving a letter 'C' (no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis) at basic inspection.

Child dental health in primary 7 Due to COVID, no Survey conducted in 2020/21



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

In 2019/2020 School Year, the percentage of children in Stranraer East who were recorded with 'no obvious decay' was 58%, which accounts for 14 children, without obvious decay. Dumfries and Galloway had a recorded percentage of 76%. All areas across Stranraer, aside from Stranraer South in 2019/21 School Year have tracked behind Dumfries and Galloway.



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. ⁷

The results were summarised by Multi Member Ward, of which this profile covers areas within Stranraer and The Rhins. 1,234 participants across these Ward regions provided context and feedback, which will cover views of young people, including within Stranraer.

Region	1	2	3	4	5
Stranraer and The Rhins	Smoking / Vaping (38%)	Diet / Body Image (32%)	Mental Health (31%)	Bullying (23%)	Money / Budgeting (22%)
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.

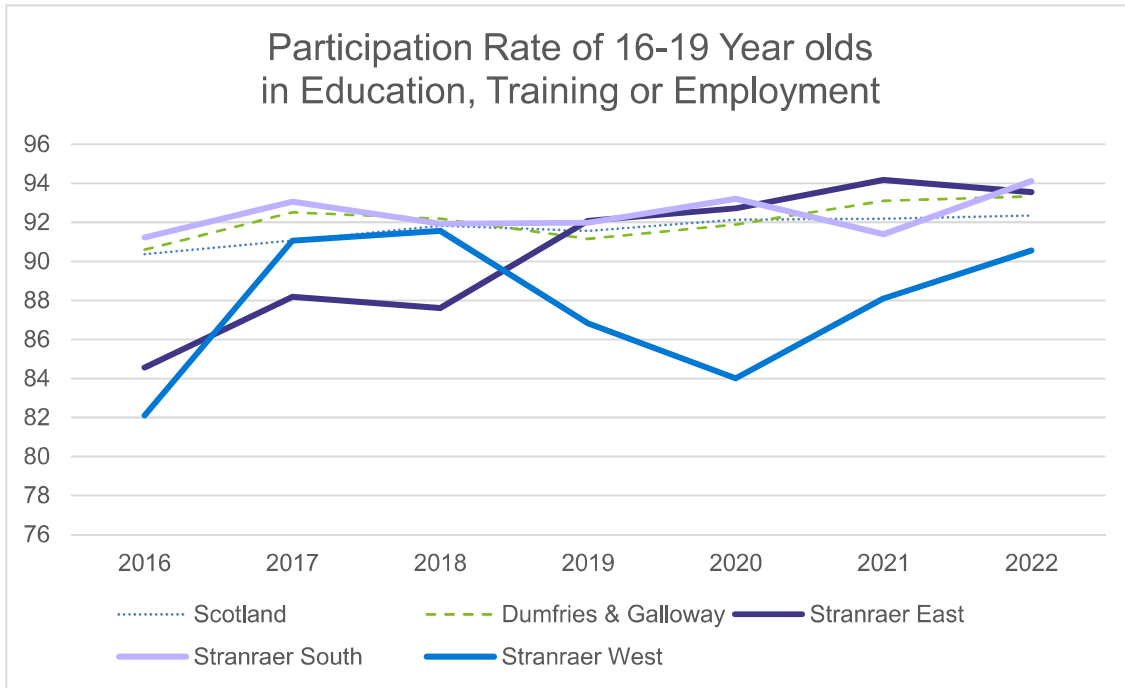
Respondents raised the following issues as requesting more information and support.

Region	1	2	3	4	5
Stranraer and The Rhins	Mental Health (33%)	Diet / Body Image (32%)	Smoking / Vaping (31%)	Bullying (23%)	Alcohol Use, Misuse or Addiction (22%)
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.

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



Source: Skills Development Scotland

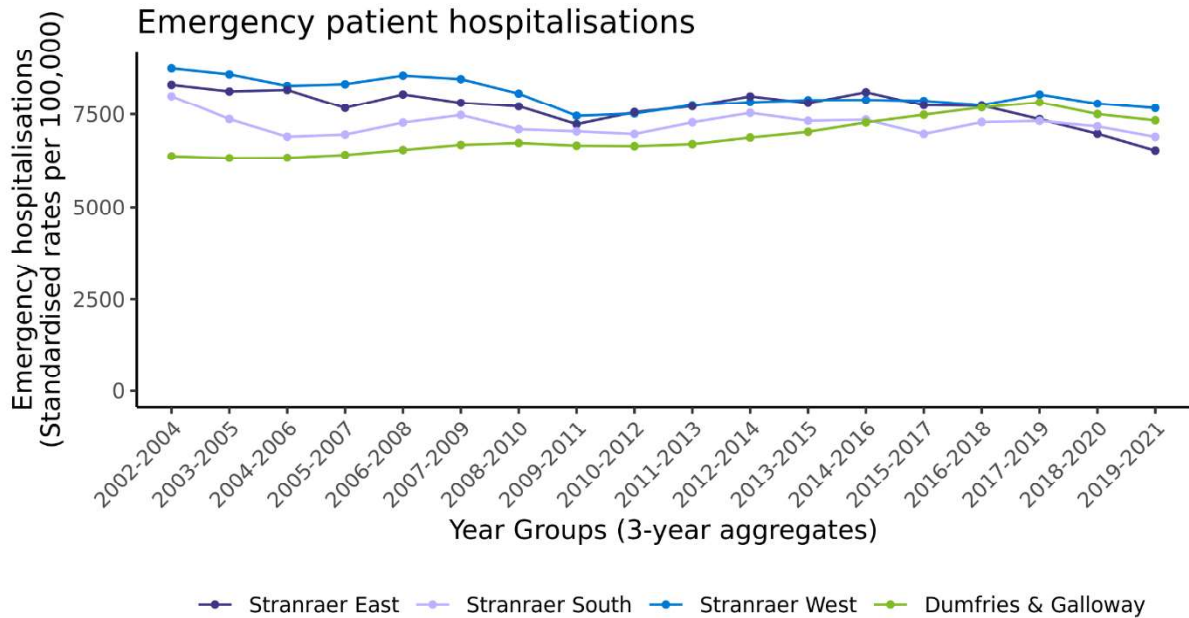
Stranraer West has seen a lower percentage of participation compared to comparator regions. In recent years, Stranraer South and Stranraer East have tracked in line with Scotland and Dumfries and Galloway.

Ill Health, Behaviours, and Injury

Across the range of hospitalisations, admissions in Stranraer are generally in line or below the Dumfries and Galloway rate.

Emergency Hospitalisations

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



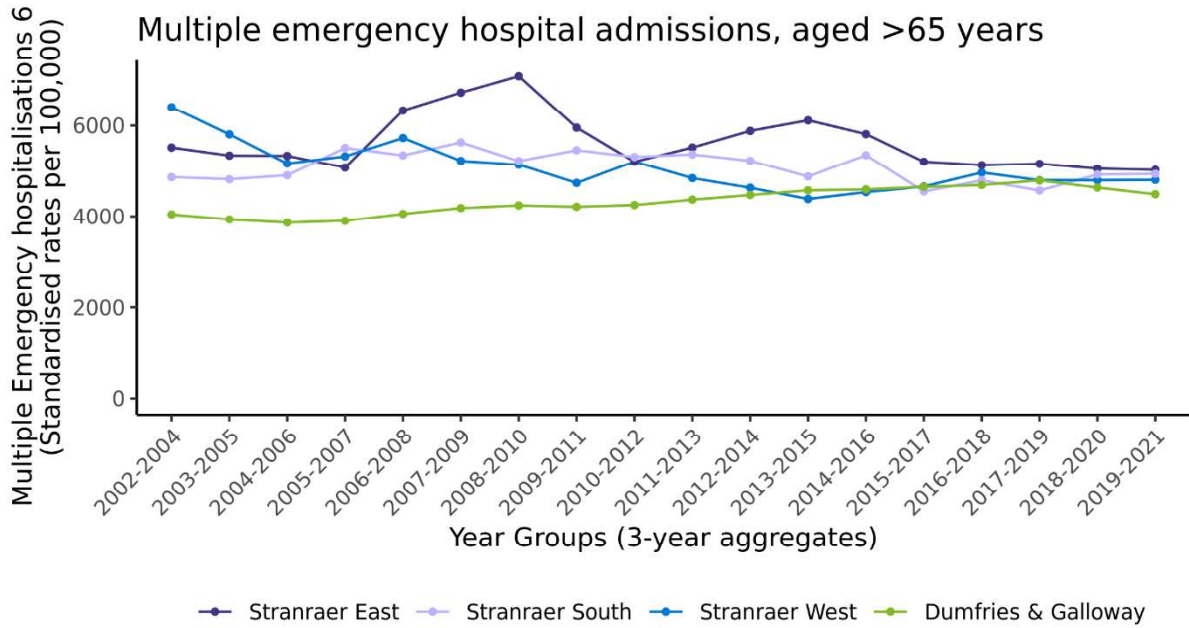
Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

Whilst the rate of Emergency Hospitalisations is relatively consistent, clear trend for Stranraer East in recent years for the rate reducing.

At the latest data point, the rate of admissions for Stranraer East was 6,539 per 100,000, Stranraer South at 6,899 per 100,000 and Stranraer West at 7,665 per 100,000. The rate for Dumfries and Galloway at 7,334 per 100,000. Numerator for Stranraer East over a three-year aggregate was 178 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.

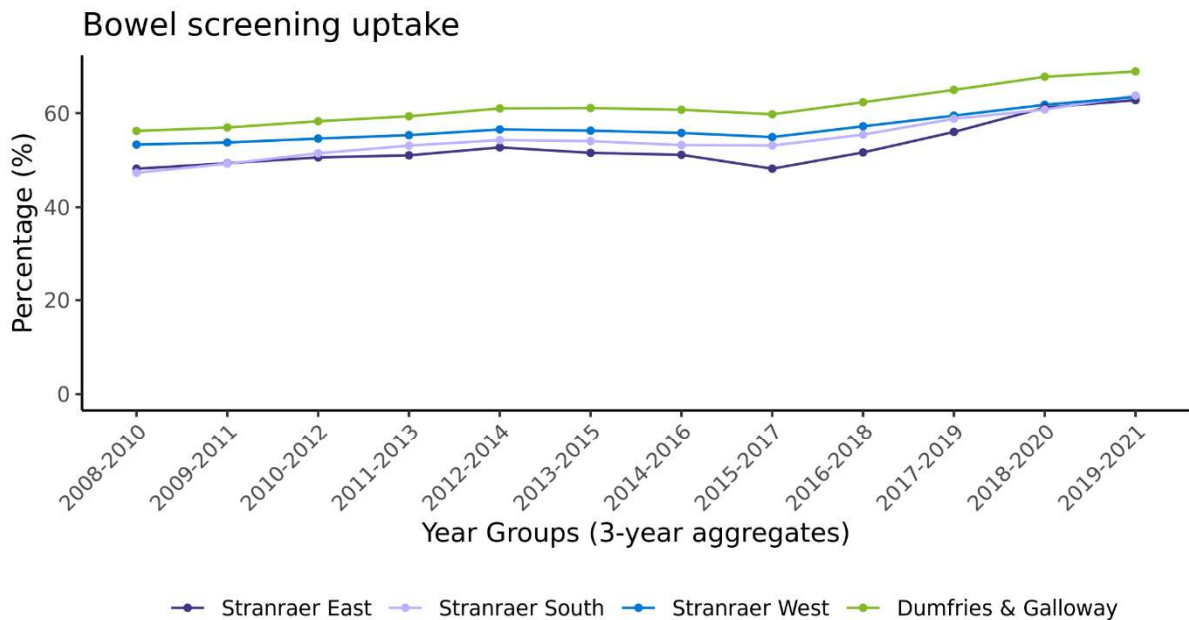


Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

The range of rate of admissions across Stranraer has closed in recent year, from a wider inequality in the early 2000's to mid-2010's. Stranraer East has a latest 3 year aggregate rate of 5,024 per 100,000. This equates to 31 admissions over the 3 year aggregate.

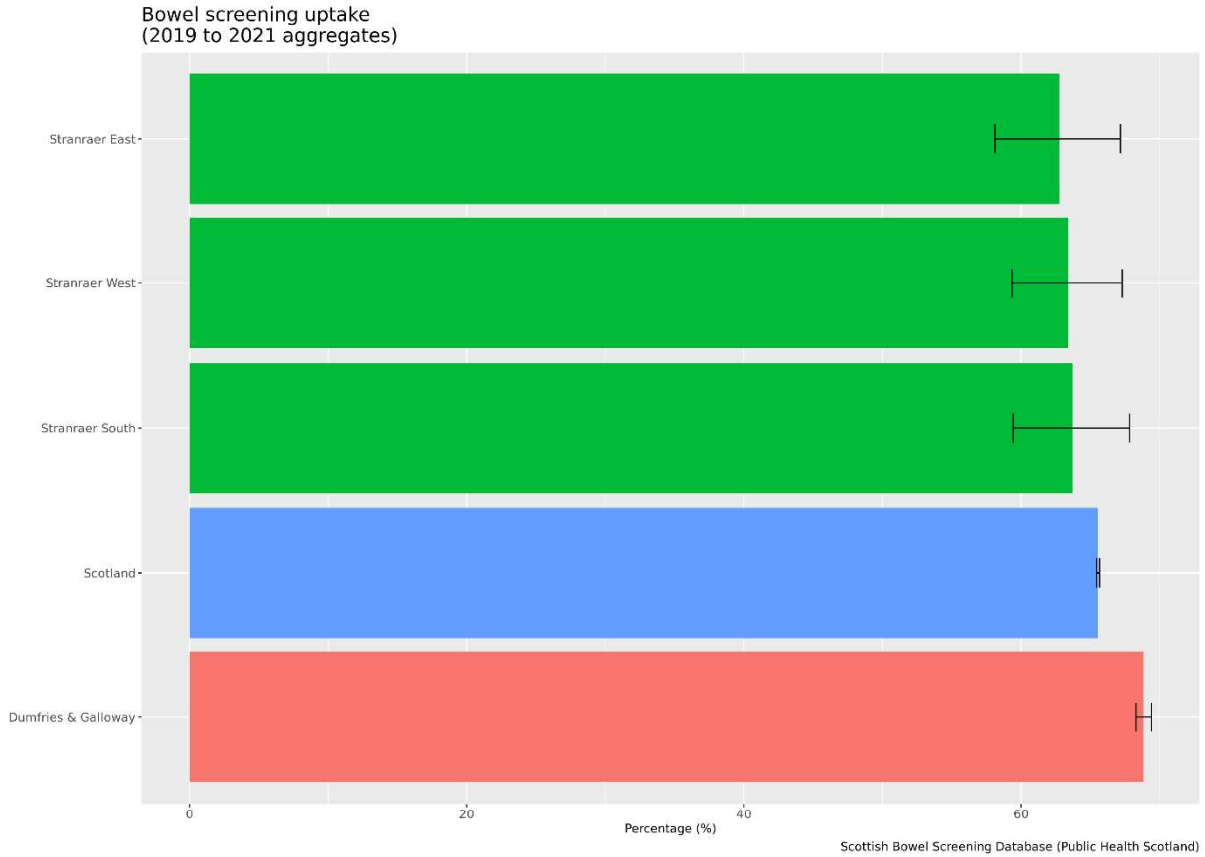
Bowel Screening Uptake

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)

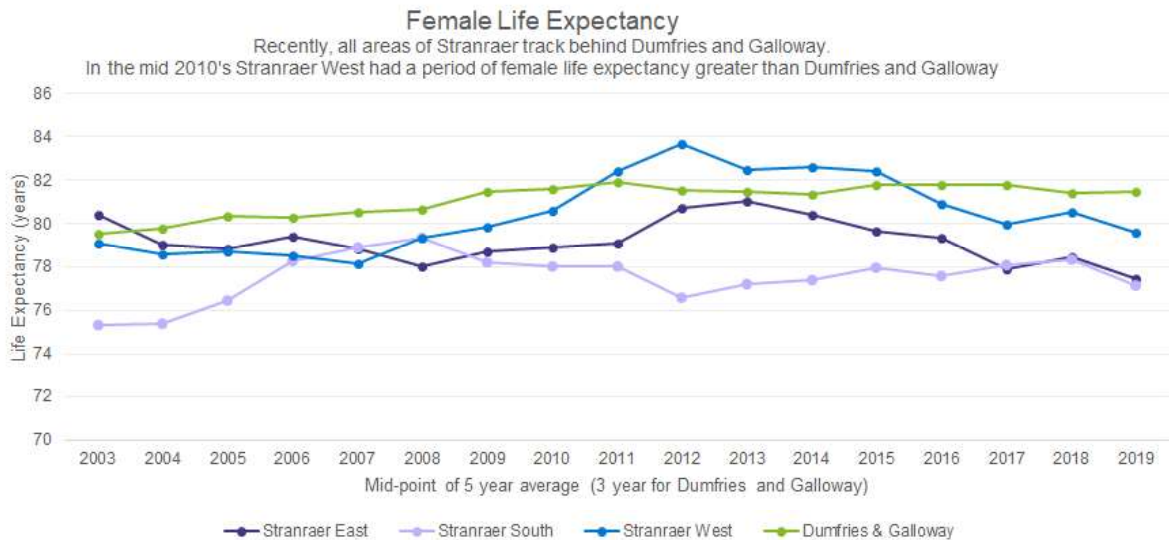
Whilst the percentage of residents that complete a screening test is similar across Stranraer, it has consistently tracked behind Dumfries and Galloway. Despite the trending increases, the uptake rate is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway.



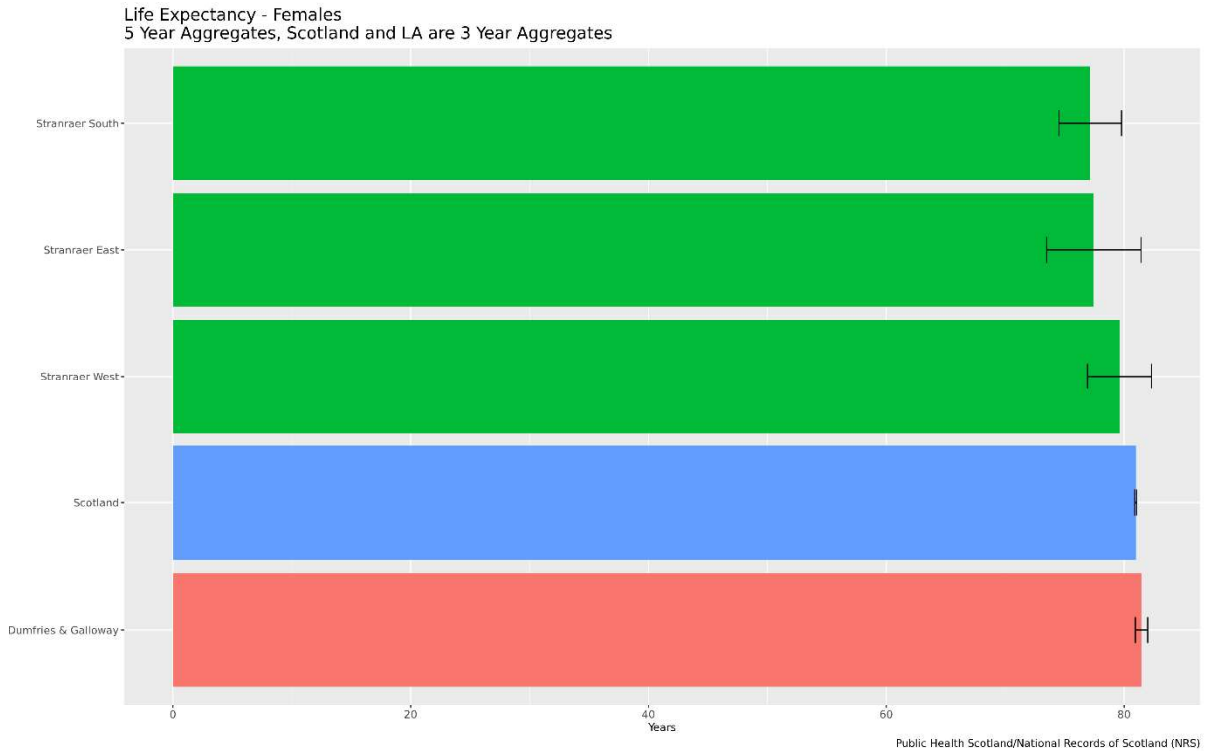
Life Expectancy and Mortality

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)



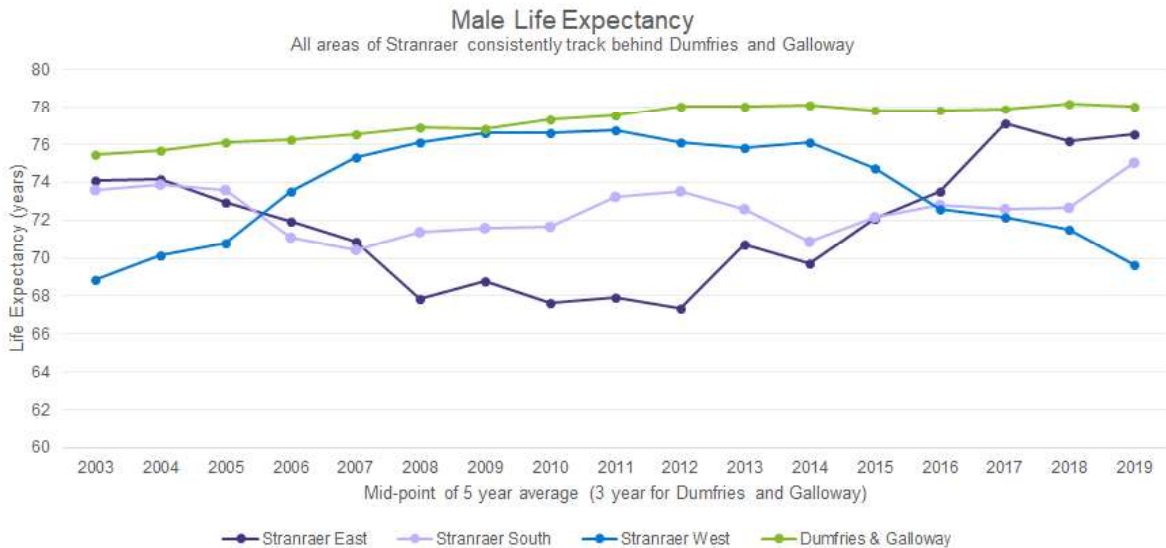
Female life expectancy in Stranraer West has tracked ahead of South and East over a number of years. For 2017-2021 time period, female life expectancy for Stranraer West was 79.6, 77.5 for Stranraer East and 77.2 for Stranraer South. In Dumfries and Galloway, female life expectancy was 81.2 years.



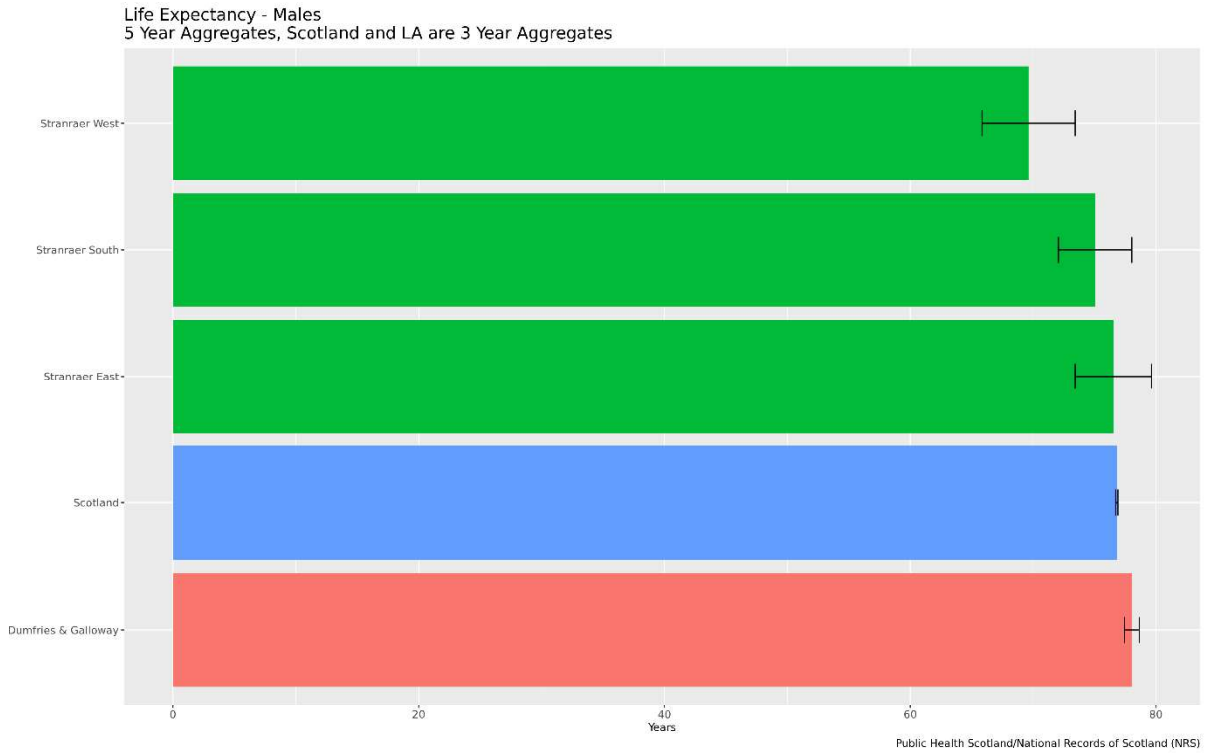
At the latest data point, female life expectancy in Stranraer South is statistically significantly lower than that of Dumfries and Galloway

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)

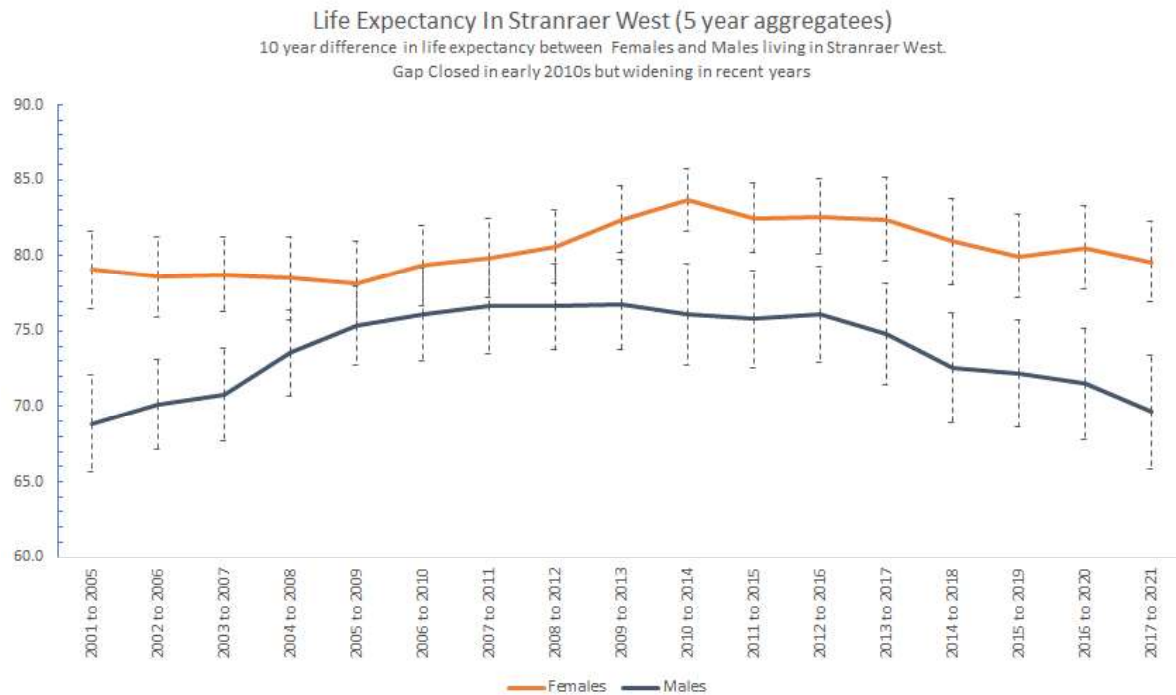


Male life expectancy across Stranraer has consistently tracked behind Dumfries and Galloway. Male life expectancy in Stranraer West has reduced in recent years, after tracking close to Dumfries and Galloway in late 2000s. Stranraer West is statistically significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway.



Variance between Female and Male Life Expectancy in Stranraer West

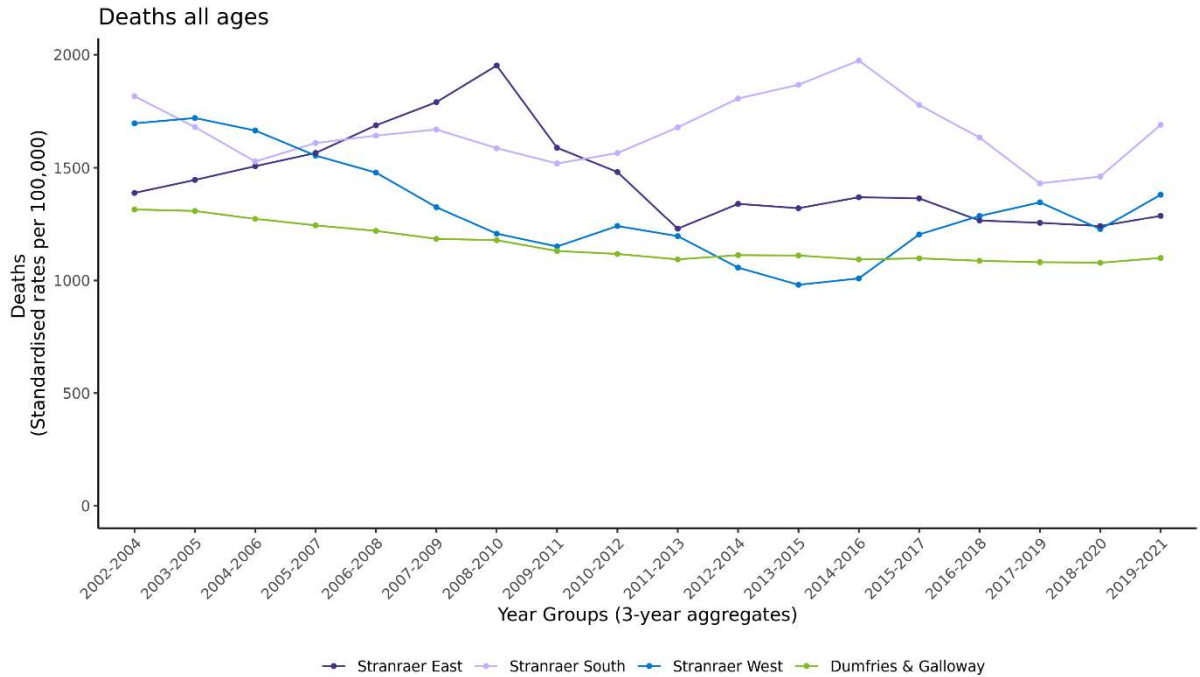
Definition: Estimated life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zone)



The range between female and male life expectancy across Stranraer West is widening and statistically significant. The dashed lines in the graph above illustrate the confidence intervals. In the 2001 to 2005 period, the life expectancy gap was 10 years. This gap reduced in mid to late 2000s, before the gap increased, back out to 10 years in 2017 to 2021.

Deaths: all ages

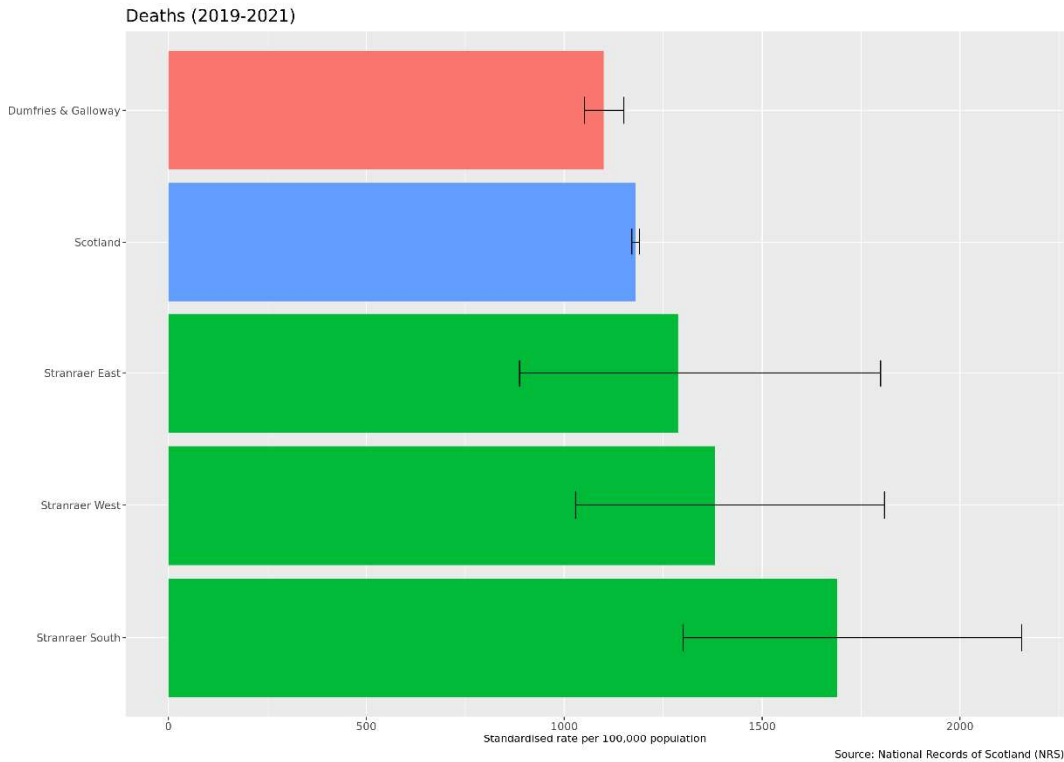
Definition: Deaths from all causes (all ages), 3 year rolling directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Deaths are assigned to a year based on death registration date



Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)

The rate of deaths Stranraer South has tracked higher than comparator regions across the time frame, with the latest 3 year aggregate rate of 1,690 per 100,000 equating to approximately 68 deaths over this period.

This rate of deaths in Stranraer South is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway.

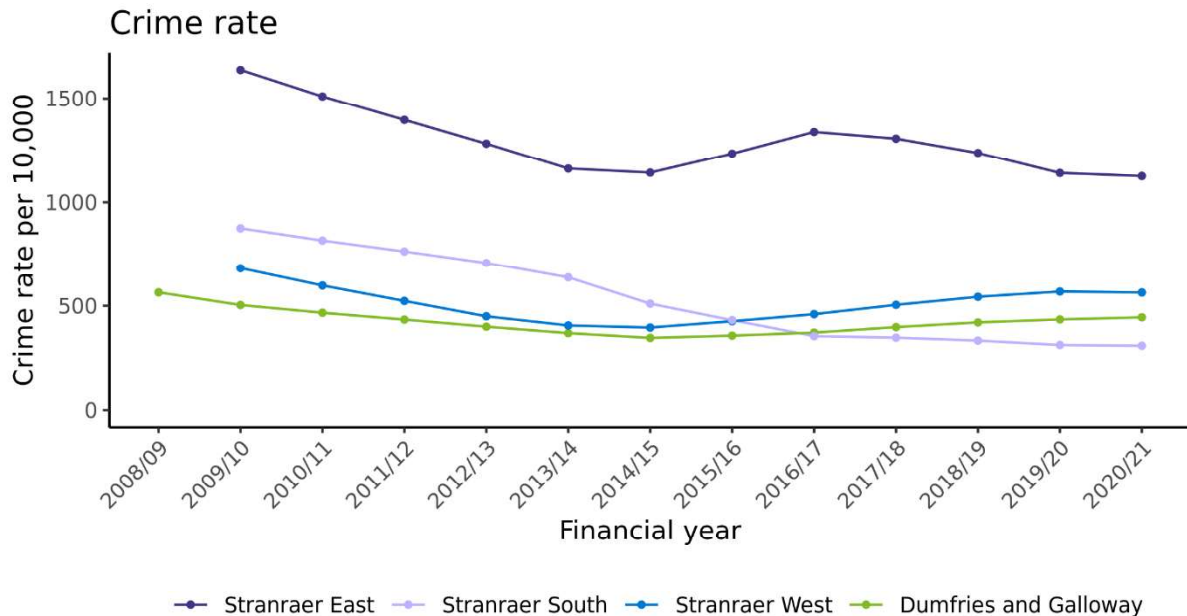


Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)

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 ⁸



Crime Rate within Stranraer East has been consistently tracking higher than comparator regions in recent years, with rate of 1,125 per 10,000 in 2020/21 compared to 445 per 100,000 for Dumfries and Galloway. The rate within Stranraer South of 310 per 100,000 has remained lower than comparator regions.

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 Ward of Stranraer and the Rhins 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.

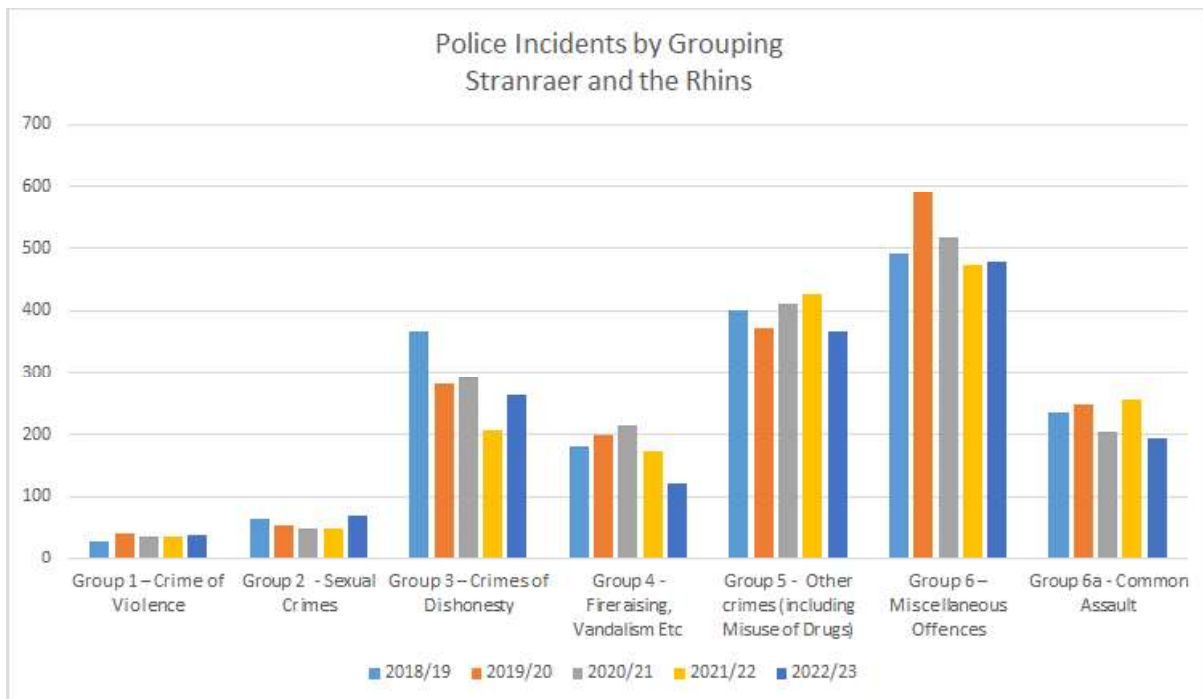
Stranraer and the Rhins	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Group 1 – Crime of Violence	28	40	36	35	37
Group 2 - Sexual Crimes	63	55	48	48	68
Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty	368	282	293	207	263
Group 4 - Fireraising, Vandalism Etc	180	199	214	174	120
Group 5 - Other crimes (including Misuse of Drugs)	400	373	411	426	368
Group 6 - Miscellaneous Offences	490	589	518	473	479
Group 6a - Common Assault	236	247	204	256	193

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. Increases are seen year on year in

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

sexual crimes and crimes of dishonesty, with common assault and fireraising, vandalism dropping year on year.



Proportionally compared to Dumfries and Galloway, Stranraer and the Rhins has a higher proportion of Group 4 (fireraising, vandalism etc) and lower proportion of Group 5 (other crimes including misuse of drugs)

Proportion of crimes recorded (2022/23)	Dumfries and Galloway	Stranraer and the Rhins	Variance
Group 1 – Crime of Violence	2%	2%	0%
Group 2 - Sexual Crimes	5%	4%	0%
Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty	21%	17%	-4%
Group 4 - Fireraising, Vandalism Etc	13%	8%	-5%
Group 5 - Other crimes (including Misuse of Drugs)	20%	24%	4%
Group 6 - Miscellaneous Offences	26%	31%	5%
Group 6a - Common Assault	14%	13%	-1%

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 area of Stranraer and the Rhins is 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 Stranraer and the Rhins are relatively low.

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

Number of Incidents (April 2021 to March 2022)	Stranraer and the Rhins
Accidental dwelling fires	12
Accidental dwelling fire casualties	0
Road traffic collisions casualties	6
Deliberate fire setting	21
Non-domestic fire safety	7
Unwanted fire alarm signals	34
Unintentional injury or harm	6

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

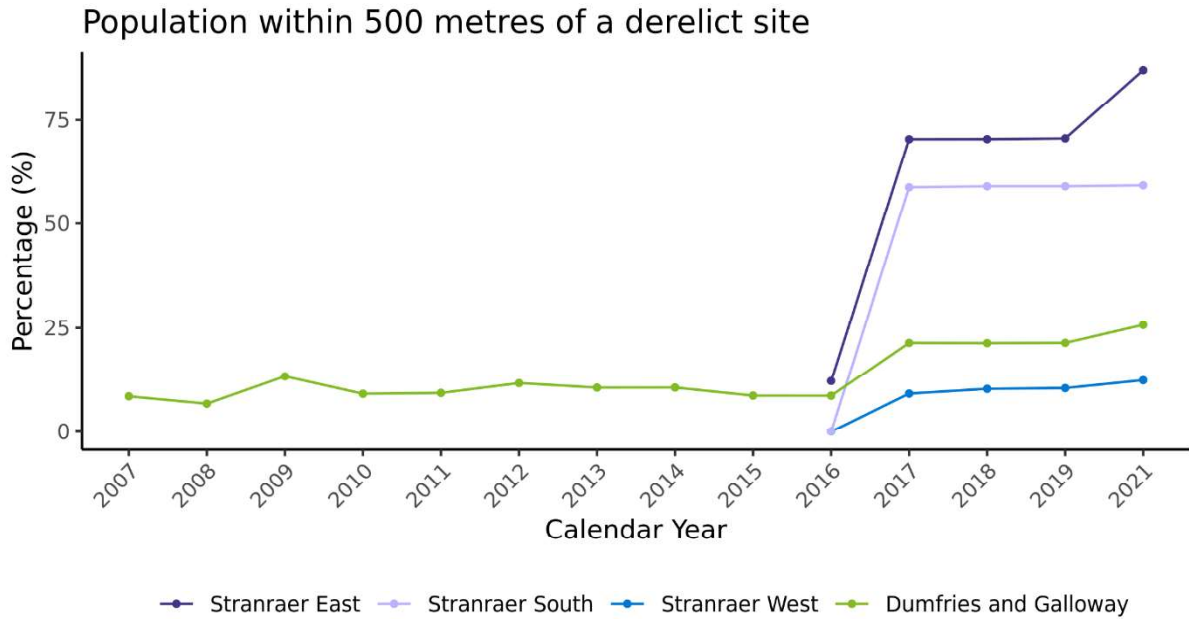
Rate of Incidents (per 10,000) (April 2021 to March 2022)	Stranraer and the Rhins	Dumfries and Galloway	Highest Ward (per 10,000 population)
Accidental dwelling fires	8.0	5.7	9.0 Nith
Accidental dwelling fire casualties	0	0.2	1.3 Annandale South
Road traffic collisions casualties	0.7	6.5	24.5 Annandale East and Eskdale
Deliberate fire setting	14.0	13.1	52.1 North West Dumfries
Non-domestic fire safety	4.7	3.4	7.1 Annandale East and Eskdale
Unwanted fire alarm signals	22.7	33.1	112.8 Nith
Unintentional injury or harm	4.0	2.3	4.0 Stranraer and the Rhins

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

Stranraer has the highest rate of unintentional injury or harm, and the second highest rate of deliberate fire setting in Dumfries and Galloway.

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

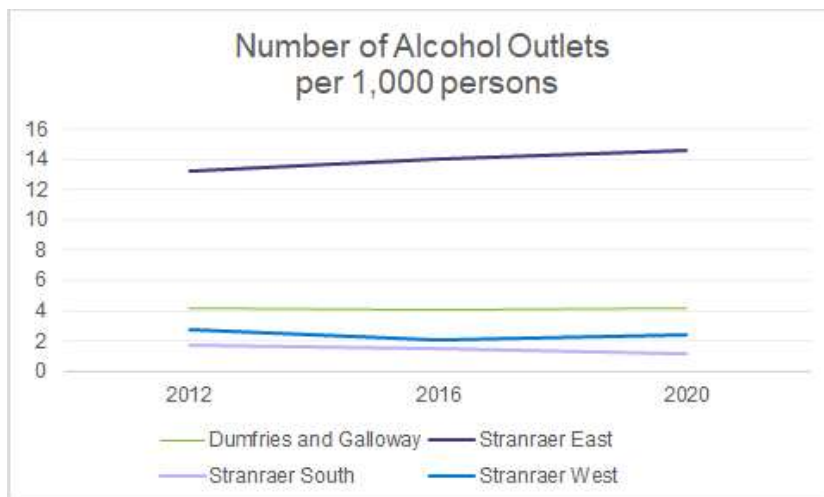
Population living within 500m of a derelict site



Using data from the Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey (SDVLS) ¹¹, it is estimated that 87% of residents of Stranraer East live within 500m of a derelict site. This equates to approximately 2,200 residents. This compares to 59% in Stranraer South (c.2,000 residents) and 12% in Stranraer West. It is estimated that 25% of residents in Dumfries and Galloway and 27% in Scotland live within 500m of a derelict site.

Tobacco and Alcohol Outlet density

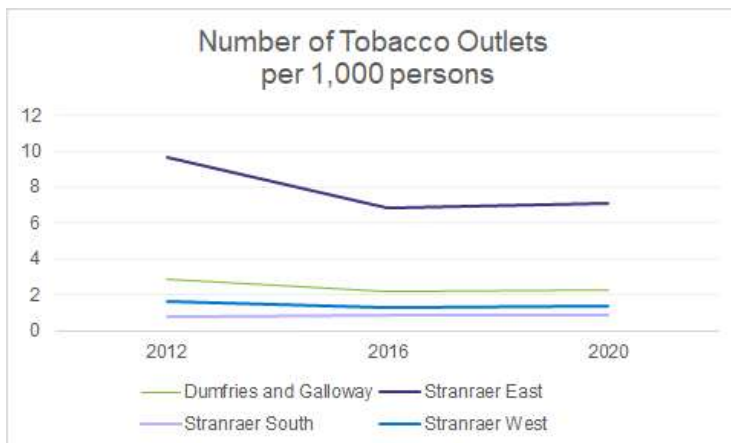
Utilising information from CRESH (Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health) ¹², recent data illustrates the density of tobacco or alcohol outlets, represented per 1,000 residents. Whilst currently three data points, the data points towards variance in the availability of alcohol within region. Stranraer East has 15 Alcohol Outlets per 1,000 persons, with Stranraer South at 1 per 1,000.



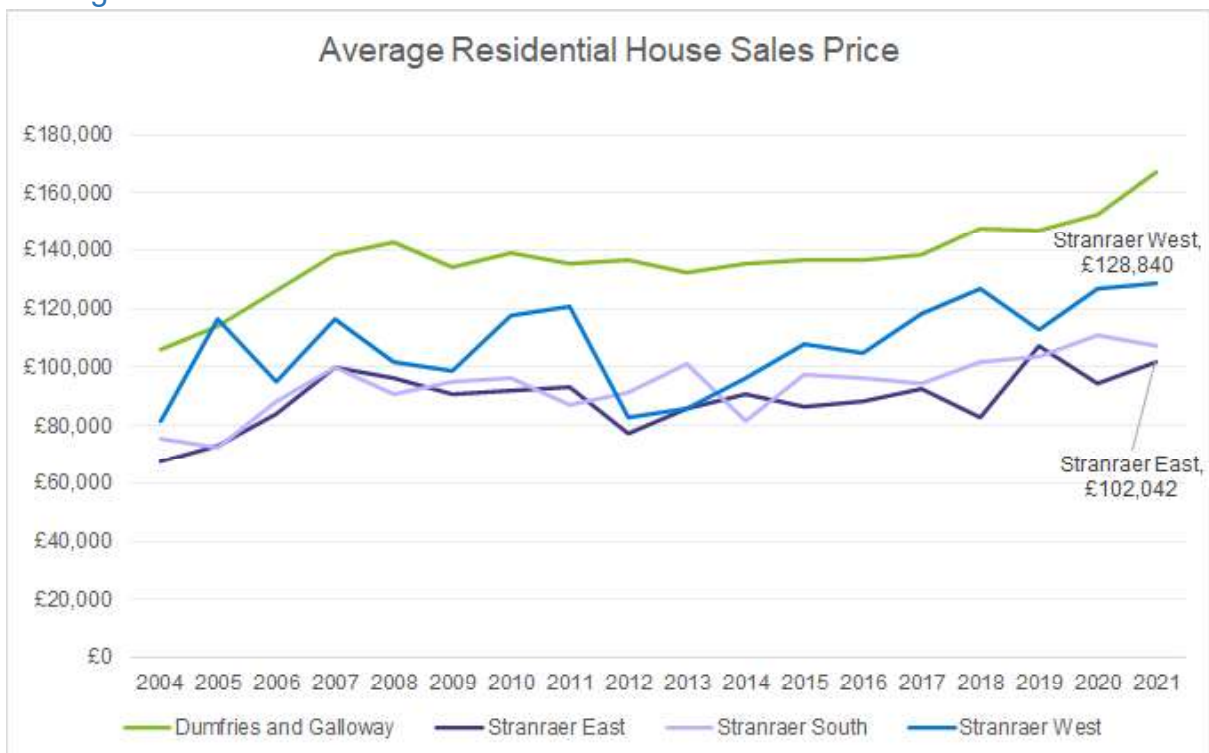
Whilst the variance isn't a marked as Alcohol Outlets, the tobacco outlets also Stranraer East have a higher density per 1,000 persons, with 7.1 tobacco outlets per 1,000 persons.

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

¹² <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 sales value across Stranraer are relatively consistent, with Stranraer West tracking ahead of East and South.

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

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

their communities, the location, and the topography, are contributory factors in the distance people are willing or able to travel actively to access service.

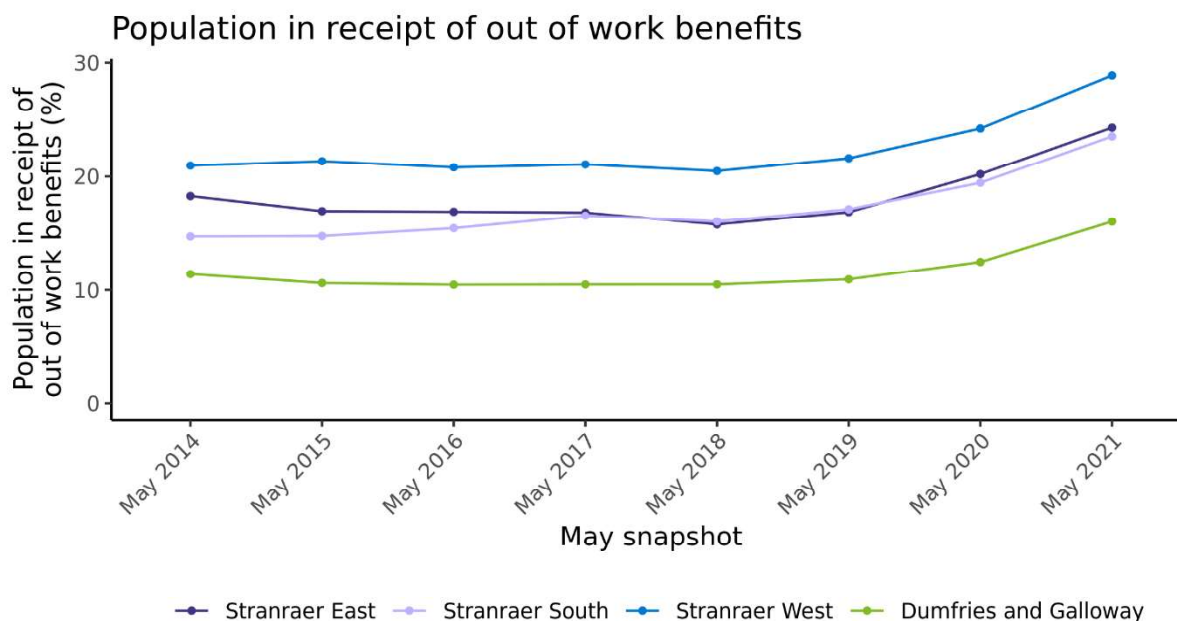
Access to this is available through the Scottish Living Locally Data Portal ¹⁴, and summarised as the percentage of residential locations that have access to each domain within 800m (average 10 minute walk)

Domain	Stranraer East	Stranraer South	Stranraer West	Dumfries and Galloway
Healthy Food Outlets	79	60	19	27
Public Transport (Bus, light rail, tram, metro and underground stations)	100	100	100	76
High frequency public transport (>= five stops an hour)	100	80	99	38
General Practitioner (GP) surgery or National Health Service (NHS) walk-in-centre.	67	47	9	29
Recreational resources	100	97	90	58
Primary school (Age 4–11 years).	100	57	90	43
Cash machines, Banks and building societies or Post offices.	98	100	80	51
Pharmacy	78	48	25	32
Accessible public open spaces	100	99	96	63
Social and cultural space	79	53	51	56
Restaurants and cafes	98	59	59	38
Households with superfast broadband	96	98	93	76

¹⁴ <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/b6d90343136149299a8f66d8f546c81a> Accessed July 2023

Economy

Population in receipt of out of work benefits



As at May 2021, 29% of population in Stranraer West are in receipt of out of work benefits, with degree of consistency in the gap between regions for percentage of population claiming this benefit over time. In May 2021, 24% of the Stranraer East and Stranraer South population were in receipt, compared to 16% of Dumfries and Galloway and 15.8% for Scotland.

Employment by industry

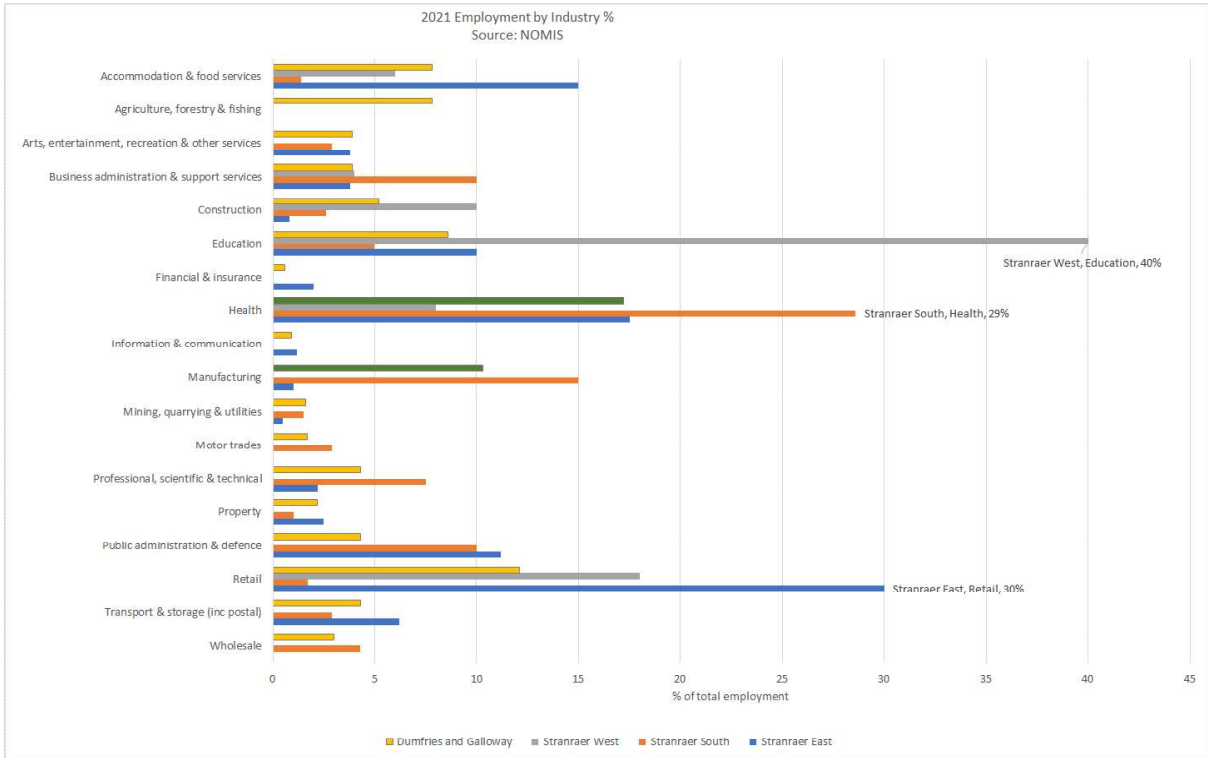
Utilising the Office of National Statistics Business Register and Employment Survey, this records the location of an employee workplace. Whilst employee movement will occur within these areas and outwith the Stranraer Community, gives an indication of types of skills within an area.

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

	Estimated Employees	FTE %	1	2	3
Stranraer East	2,155	53%	Retail (30%)	Health (18%)	Accommodation and food services (15%)
Stranraer South	1,800	68%	Health (29%)	Manufacturing (15%)	Public Administration and Defence (10%)
Stranraer West	215	47%	Education (40%)	Retail (18%)	Construction (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, 68% of roles within Stranraer South are full time. This full-time employment percentage is 53% in Stranraer East and 47% in Stranraer West. The full-time proportion of roles based in Dumfries and Galloway is 63%.

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

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop.	Working Age pop.	SIMD2020v2 _Decile	Domain						
					Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing
S01007481	Stranraer West	810	394	8	8	8	7	8	2	9	10
S01007482	Stranraer West	447	242	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	4
S01007483	Stranraer West	774	480	4	5	4	3	3	3	10	8
S01007484	Stranraer West	524	336	2	1	2	5	5	5	1	5
S01007485	Stranraer West	452	280	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3
S01007486	Stranraer West	790	449	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	3
S01007487	Stranraer East	845	542	1	2	2	2	2	9	1	3
S01007488	Stranraer East	963	619	4	3	5	5	5	10	2	7
S01007489	Stranraer East	822	459	5	5	5	5	6	6	2	8
S01007490	Stranraer South	911	489	3	4	3	3	7	7	6	6
S01007491	Stranraer South	1165	691	3	4	4	3	2	2	4	4
S01007492	Stranraer South	633	360	3	2	4	3	6	6	4	7
S01007493	Stranraer South	718	444	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	5