

## ANNANDALE AND ESKDALE 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

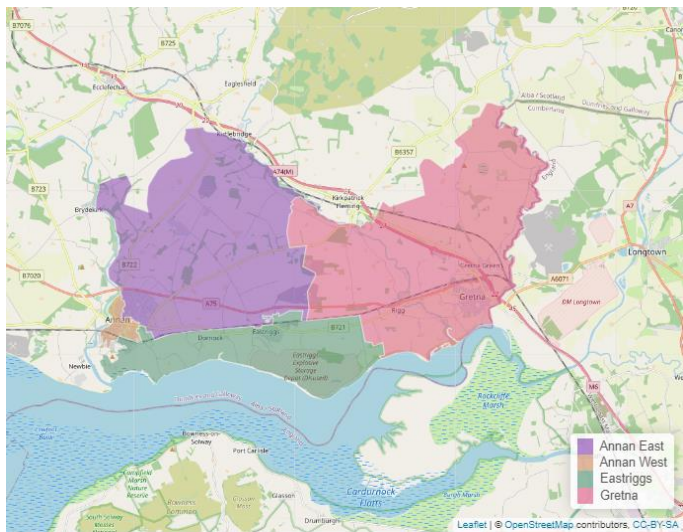
For the purposes of this profile, this locality is defined as being comprised of 4 Intermediate Zones:

Annan East, Annan West, Eastriggs and Gretna.

Situated to the South East of Dumfries and Galloway, the **Annandale and Eskdale locality had an estimated population of 15,692** residents in 2021.

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

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



## Main Points

Whilst Annan West may not be statistically significantly different across all measures, there is significance in the consistency that Annan West has poorer outcomes.

### 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, 22% of the population of Annan East 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. 23% of population of Eastriggs live in 15% most 'access deprived' areas.
- Housing, Crime 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)

- 26% of children in Gretna are living in poverty, with 22% in Annan East. This compares to 18.4% for Dumfries and Galloway, 15% for Scotland.
- Child Dental Health in primary 1 in Gretna is an issue to be observed. For Primary 7 dental health, Annan East is statistically significantly worse than Dumfries and Galloway.
- Participation of 16–19-year-olds varies across the region. Over 95% of residents aged 16-19 in Eastriggs regularly participate in Education, Training or Employment, compared to approx. 88% in Annan East.

### Environment, Community Safety and Access

- 46% of Annan West residents live within 500m of a derelict site.
- The crime rate in Annan West is approximately twice that of Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland. In Eastriggs, the rate is around half that of Dumfries and Galloway.
- Residents of Annan West generally have ready access across the 20-minute neighbourhood domains, with easy, walkable access across domains lower in Annan East and Eastriggs.
- Annan West and Gretna have a higher density per 1,000 of tobacco and alcohol premises.

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

- The overall emergency hospitalisation rate within Annan West is significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway. The rate for Annan West is 8,729 per 100,000. The rate for Gretna of 5,474 per 100,000 is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway rate of 7,334 per 100,000.
- 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.

**Life expectancy variance are seen within the population groups.**

- Gretna has an average life expectancy in males and females, positive to Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland.
- Gretna female life expectancy (87.0 years) is significantly positive to Dumfries and Galloway (81.2 years)
- Female life expectancy in the region varies over 8 years between Gretna (87.0 years) and Annan West (78.8 years)
- Male life expectancy in the region varies almost 10 years between Gretna (84.7 years) and Annan East (74.9 years)
- The population pyramid shape is in line with that of Dumfries and Galloway, with approximately 50% of the population aged 50 or above.

## 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
Developmental Concerns at 27-30 months.....	16
Child Dental Health at Primary 1 .....	16
Child Dental Health at Primary 7 .....	17
10,000 Voices Consultation .....	18
Annual Participation (16 – 19 year olds) .....	19
Ill Health, Behaviours, and Injury .....	20
Emergency Hospitalisations.....	20
Multiple Emergency Hospitalisations aged >65 .....	22
Life Expectancy and Mortality .....	23
Female Life Expectancy .....	23
Male Life Expectancy .....	24
Deaths (all ages) .....	25
Environment and Access .....	26
Crime Rate .....	26
Police.....	27
Fire .....	28
Population living within 500m of a derelict site .....	29
Tobacco and Alcohol Outlet density .....	29
Average House Sales Price .....	31
Twenty-minute neighbourhood.....	31
Economy .....	33
Population in receipt of out of work benefits .....	33

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

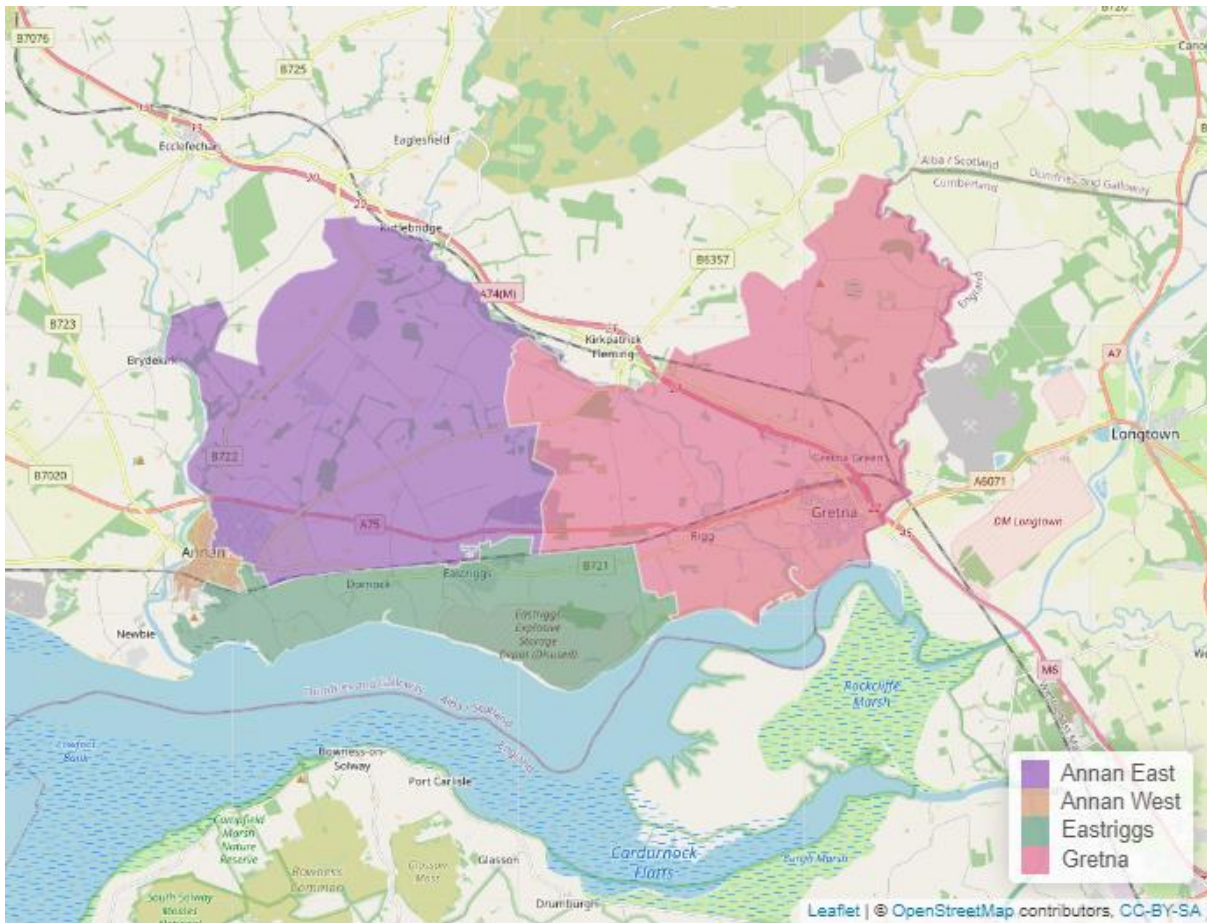
SIMD: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

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 Annandale and Eskdale Community

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

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

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

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

## Summary Tables

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Annan East	Annan West	Eastriggs	Gretna	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
<b>Population</b>								
Total population	count	2021	5,482	3,162	2,848	4,200	148,790	5,479,900
Gender ratio male : female	ratio	2021	1:1.08	1:1.05	1:1.05	1:1.02	1:1.06	1:1.05
Working age population (16-65 years)	%	2021	61	60	58	59	60	65
Population over 65 years old	%	2021	21	24	28	26	25	18
Population living in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2021	22	0	0	0	9	20
<b>Housing</b>								
Total number of households	count	2020	2,510	1,710	1,409	2,011	75,297	2,653,521
Occupied households	%	2020	97	94	96	96	94	96
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2020	37	44	30	37	36	38
Occupied households exempt from council tax	%	2020	1	3	1	1	1	3
Households in council tax bands A-C	%	2020	72	81	52	65	61	60
Households in council tax bands F-H	%	2020	5	3	11	8	11	13
Mean House Sales Price	£	2021	147,677	109,647	171,933	153,852	167,255	201,160
<b>Children and Young People</b>								
Children living in poverty (previously low-income families)	%	2020/21	22	15	14	26	18	16
Children in households receiving child benefits**	%	2018	89	90	88	96	87	80
Premature births	%	2019/20-2021/22	7	4	12	9	7	8
Maternal obesity	%	2019/20-2021/22	29	32	31	28	28	26
Healthy birth weight	%	2019/20-2021/22	81	78	78	85	81	84
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	%	2019/20-2021/22	15	20	28	16	27	32
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 6 in 1	%	2019-2021	97	100	98	92	98	97
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR	%	2019-2021	95	98	98	89	97	94
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months	%	2018/19-2020/21	16	16	15	14	16	15
Child healthy weight in primary 1	%	2019/20	76	71	75	74	75	76



Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Annan East	Annan West	Eastriggs	Gretna	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
Child dental health in primary 1	%	2021/22 SY*	70	79	82	66	73	73
Child dental health in primary 7	%	2019/20 SY*	64	69	81	69	76	75
Uptake of the HPV vaccine in S3 girls	%	2017/18-2019/20 SY*	84	86	84	84	86	85
Average highest qualification score	mean	2018/19-2020/21	5	5	6	5	6	6
First time mothers aged under 19	%	2016/17-2018/19	5	21	4	2	9	7
Young adults (16–19-year-olds) participating in education, training, or employment	%	2022	89	91	95	86	93	92
<b>III Health, Behaviours, and Injury</b>								
Coronary heart disease (CHD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	475	502	360	242	369	342
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	172	277	82	158	188	207
Asthma patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	146	137	91	41	68	68
Emergency patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	8,114	8,729	7,159	5,474	7,334	7,234
Multiple emergency hospital admissions, aged >65 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	4,883	5,719	3,574	3,046	4,488	4,998
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	503	416	425	310	442	611
Bowel screening uptake	%	2019-2021	70	65	74	69	69	66
Road traffic accident casualties per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	53	53	70	67	69	55
<b>Life Expectancy and Mortality</b>								
Life expectancy, females	mean	2017-2021*	79.7	78.8	80.2	87.0	81.2	80.8
Life expectancy, males	mean	2017-2021*	74.9	77.3	79.6	84.7	77.4	76.6
Deaths all ages per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	1,439	1,186	927	755	1,100	1,181
Deaths, aged 15-44 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	263	175	176	53	137	117
Early deaths from cancer, aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	174	118	136	85	134	150
Early deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD), aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	73	51	39	21	43	53

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Annan East	Annan West	Eastriggs	Gretna	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland
<b>Economy and Benefits</b>								
Population in receipt of out of work benefits	%	May 21	19	21	11	16	16	16
Attendance Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 65+ pop)	rate	May 22	148	176	121	121	133	132
Carers Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	May 22	37	33	32	34	34	27
Pension Credit Cases (per 1,000 60+ pop)	rate	May 22	87	130	51	81	86	88
Personal Independence Payment - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	95	97	61	73	79	72
People on Universal Credit (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	144	123	71	101	96	103
% of Roles in businesses located in area that are full time	%	2021	57	58	72	52	63	66
Number of roles in business located in area	count	2021	1,010	1,730	440	1,815	57,750	
<b>Environment, Access, and Crime</b>								
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	%	2017	13	0	23	17	32	15
Average travel time to GP by public transport in minutes	mean	2015	13	8	15	8	13	10
Average travel time to primary school by car in minutes	mean	2015	2	2	2	2	3	3
Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	%	2021	1	46	17	0	26	27
Crime rate per 10,000	rate	2020/21	329	905	211	449	445	452
Total alcohol outlets per 1000 persons	rate	2020	1	8	1	7	4	
Total tobacco outlets per 1000 persons	rate	2020	1	3	2	3	2	

\*AS = August Snapshot, SY = School Year

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

## Deeper dive into trends and comparators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

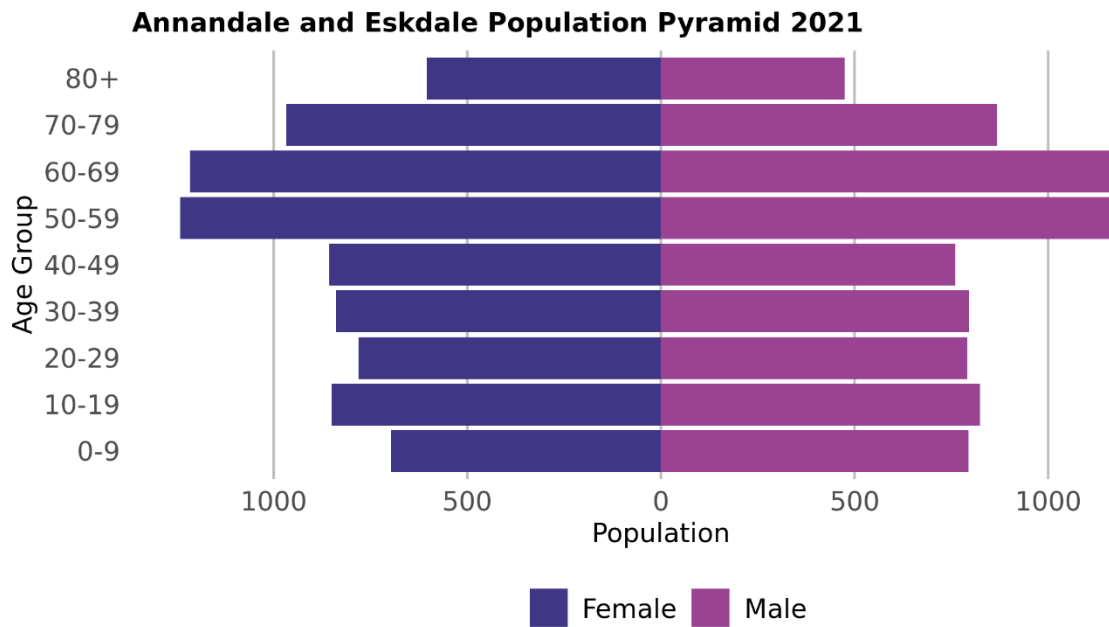
## Further Analysis

### Context

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

### Population

#### Population Pyramid



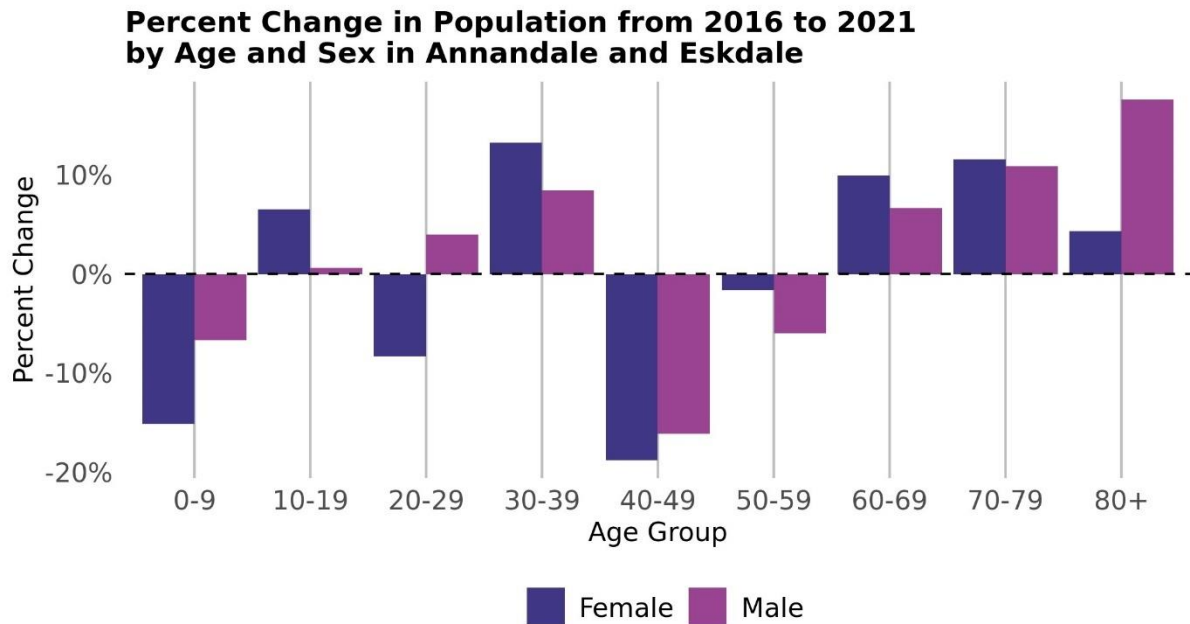
Source: National Records of Scotland

Above is a representation of the age gender make up of Annandale and Eskdale, by age bands and brackets. As of 2021 population estimates 15% of the total population within Annandale and Eskdale are within the 50-59 age bracket (2,407 out of 15,692)

Population Estimate	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Grand Total
Female	696	851	781	839	857	1,242	1,217	967	605	8,055
Male	795	824	791	796	760	1,165	1,162	869	475	7,637
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>15,692</b>

## Population change between 2016 and 2021

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



Source: National Records of Scotland

This graph indicates the percentage changes within each age gender group between 2016 and 2021. Whilst there are some sizeable percentage changes, consideration needs to be made with interpreting these graphs based on the base population of each cohort. The 19% reduction in Females aged 40-49 between 2016 and 2021 is a reduction from 1,055 to 857 (-198). The 18% increase in Males 80 Plus is an increase of 71, from 404 to 475 residents.

The largest absolute increase is Females aged 60-69 which has increased 10%, from 1,107 to 1,217 (+110)

Overall Annandale and Eskdale population has remained stable between 2016 and 2021, from 15,673 to 15,692 (+19)

## 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.

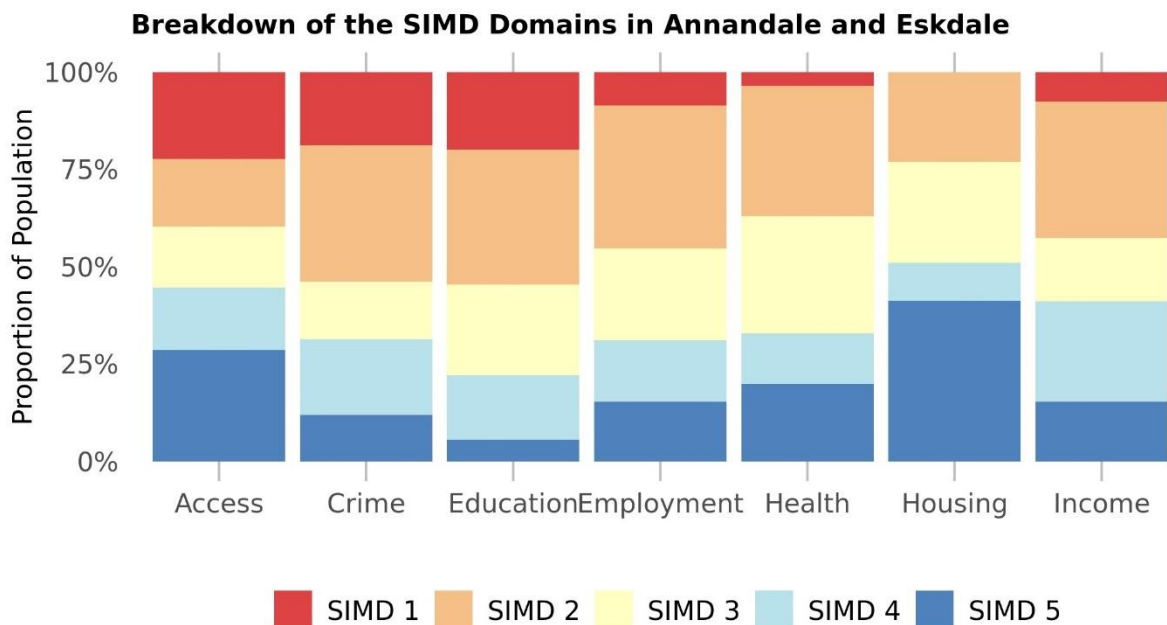
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool used by the Scottish Government to identify deprived communities across Scotland. SIMD considers seven distinct aspects of deprivation: income, employment, housing, education, crime, health, and access to services. SIMD can be used to look at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

Access is marginally the largest domain inequality amongst residents of Annandale and Eskdale, with lower than average deprivation on Employment, Health Housing, and Income.

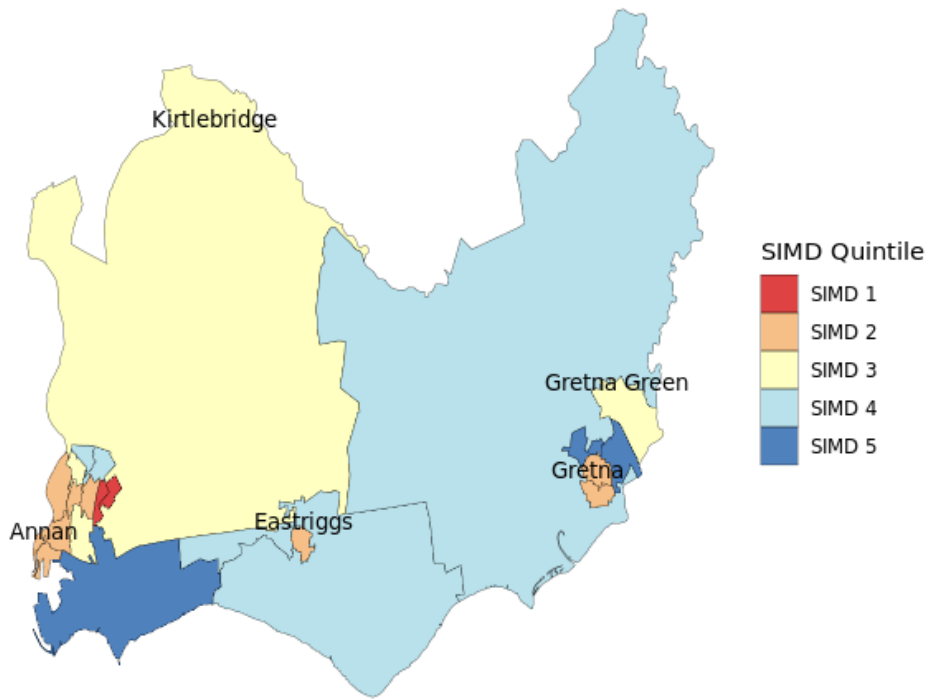
SIMD data is collated and summarised at a Data zone Level within the SIMD tool. With an estimate of 500 - 1,000 household residents with each.

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 S01007664 (Annan East) Domain splits:

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop.	Working Age pop.	Domain							
				SIMD2020v2 Decile	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing
S01007664	Annan East	570	336	3	3	3	3	3	9	3	4

Within this Data zone, there is relatively low deprivation in Access, which is ranked in the 9<sup>th</sup> 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)

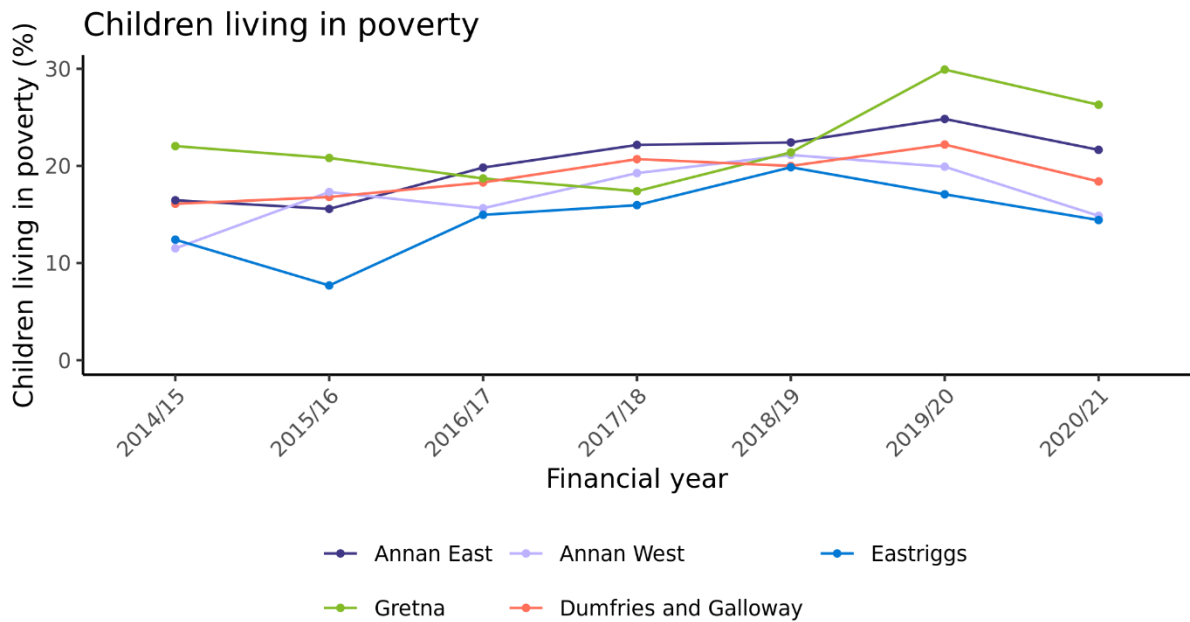
## Population Health

### 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.



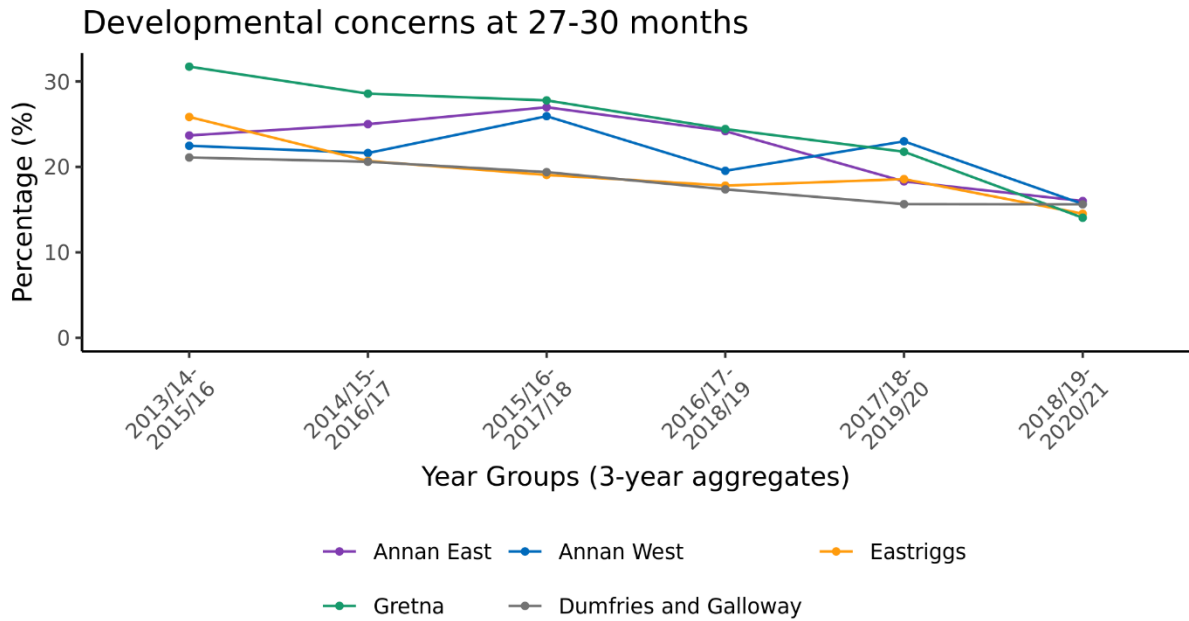
Source: Improvement Service

Percentage of children living in poverty in Gretna, whilst reduced in 2020/21, has remained higher than comparator regions and Dumfries and Galloway, with latest percentage of 26%, down from 30% in 2019/20. Annan East have 16% of their children living in poverty, with Annan West at 15%, Eastriggs at 15%, Dumfries and Galloway at 18% and Scotland at 16%.



### Developmental Concerns at 27-30 months

Definition: Children with one or more developmental concerns at 27-30 month review; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all children reviewed.

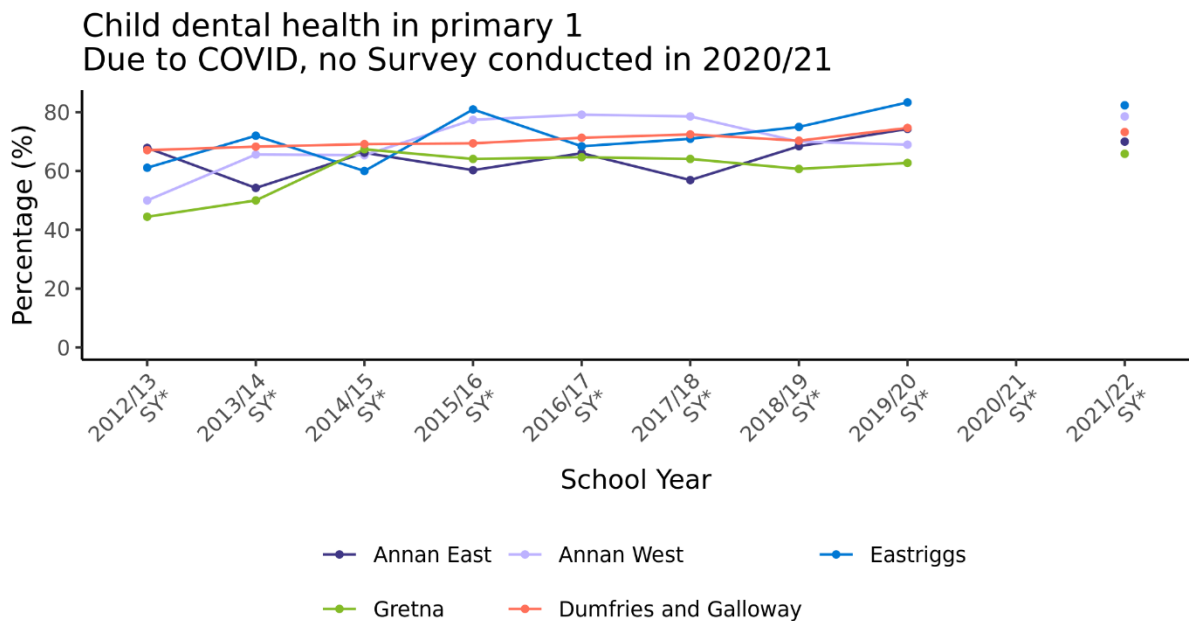


Source: Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school (CHSP-PS), Public Health Scotland

Within Annandale and Eskdale, a positively reducing percentage of development concerns across all areas, trending downwards in Gretna, from 31% in 2013/14 to 2015/16. The 3-year aggregate for Gretna in 2018/19 to 2020/21 was 5.7 children.

### 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.

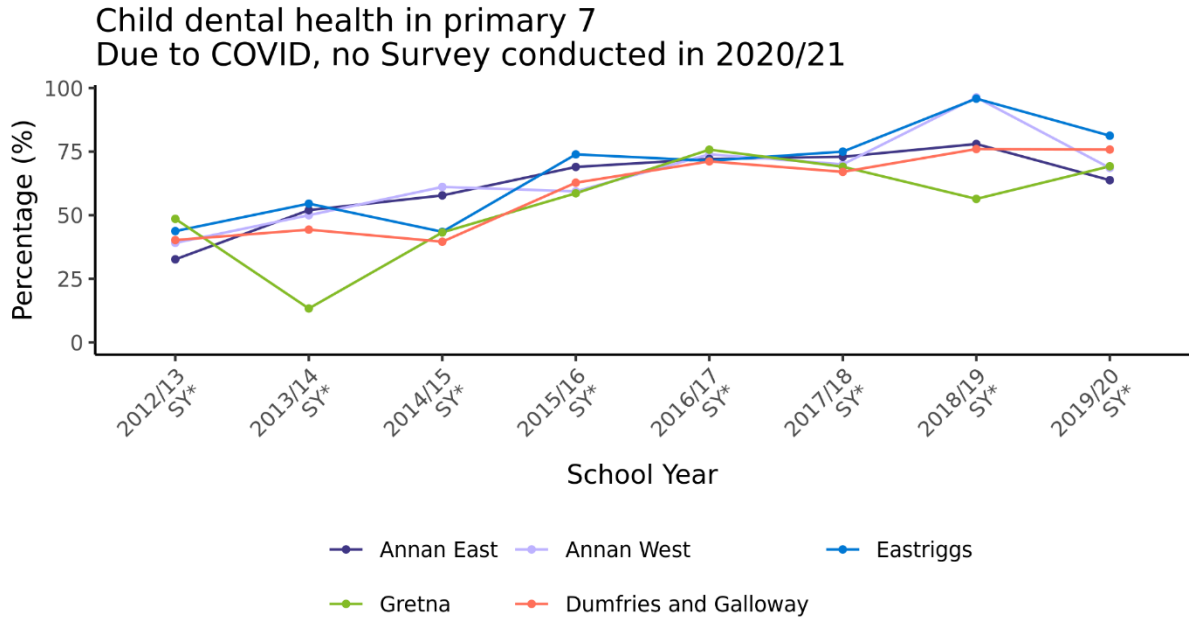


Source: National Dental Inspection Programme Basic Inspection, Public Health Scotland

Due to COVID 19, no survey was undertaken in 2020/21 School Year. Gretna has trended below majority of other comparator areas. In 2021/2022 School Year, the percentage of children in Gretna who were recorded with 'no obvious decay' was 66%. 82% of Primary 1 children in Eastriggs received this recording at inspection. Across Dumfries and Galloway, the percentage of Primary 1 children with this classification is 73%.

### Child Dental Health at Primary 7

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



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

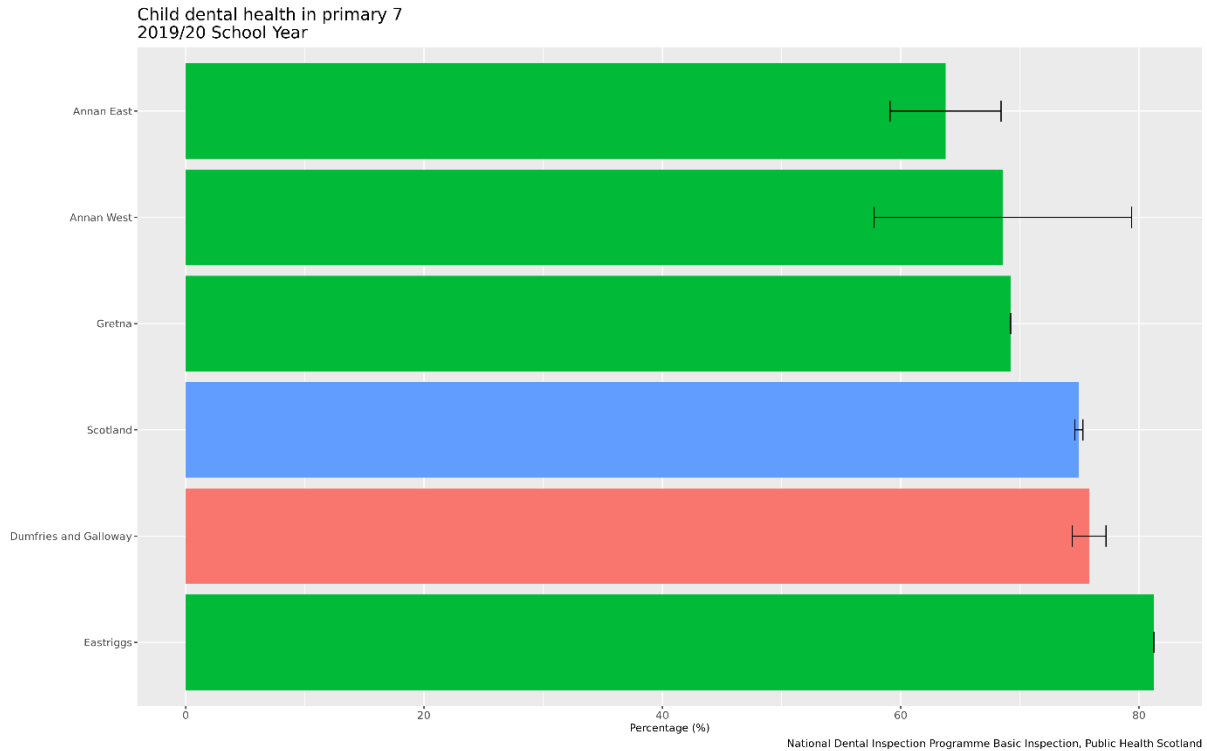
In 2019/2020 School Year, the percentage of children in Annan East who were recorded with 'no obvious decay' was 64%, which accounts for 44 children, without obvious decay. The percentage of children in primary 7 in Gretna who are recorded with no obvious decay has fluctuated over time, the most recent percentage being 69%. Dumfries and Galloway had a recorded percentage of 76%.

Statistically significant variance compared to Dumfries and Galloway exists for Annan East, 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. <sup>56</sup>

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

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



Eastriggs has tended to have higher percentages than comparator regions over the data points. Within the statistical significance graph above, Gretna and Eastriggs 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.

### 10,000 Voices Consultation

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

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

The results were summarised by Multi Member Ward, of which this profile covers areas within two: Annadale East and Eskdale, and Annandale South. 1,716 participants across these Ward regions provided context and feedback, which will cover views of young people, including within Annan West, Annan East, Eastriggs and Gretna.

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

Region	1	2	3	4	5
Annandale East and Eskdale	Smoking / Vaping (33%)	Diet / Body Image (29%)	Mental Health (26%)	Money / Budgeting (19%)	Bullying (18%)
Annadale South	Smoking / Vaping (38%)	Diet / Body Image (25%)	Mental Health (23%)	Bullying (20%)	Money / Budgeting (20%)
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.

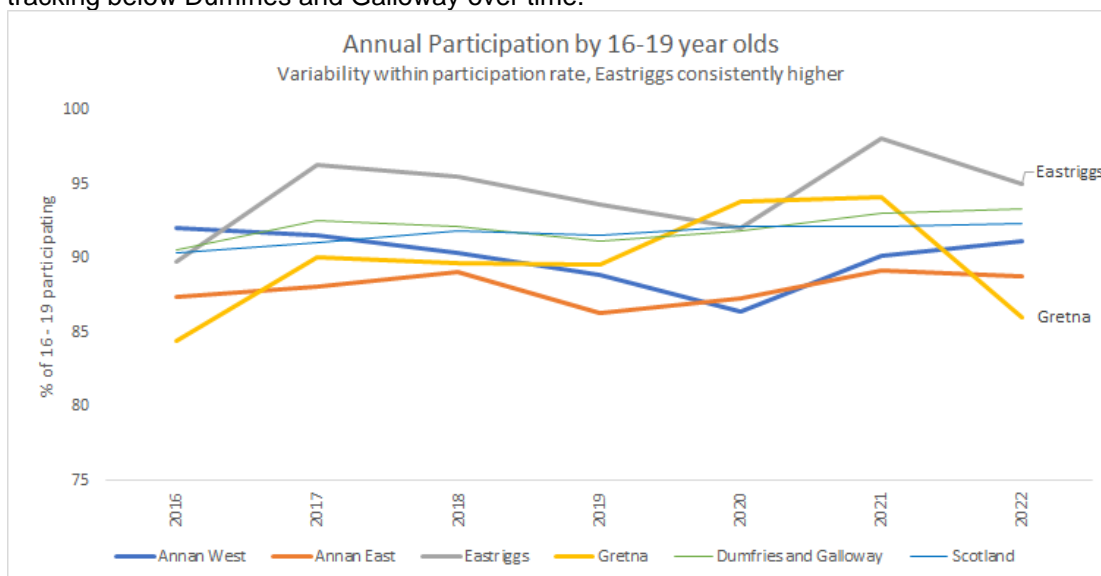
Respondents raised the following issues as requesting more information and support.

Region	1	2	3	4	5
Annandale East and Eskdale	Diet / Body Image (24%)	Smoking / Vaping (23%)	Mental Health (23%)	Money / Budgeting (19%)	Bullying (17%)
Annadale South	Smoking / Vaping (30%)	Diet / Body Image (27%)	Mental Health (26%)	Bullying (23%)	Money / Budgeting (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.

Whilst there has been variability within the percentage of participation, Eastriggs has generally seen a higher percentage of participation. Variability exists within Gretna, with Annan East and Annan West tracking below Dumfries and Galloway over time.



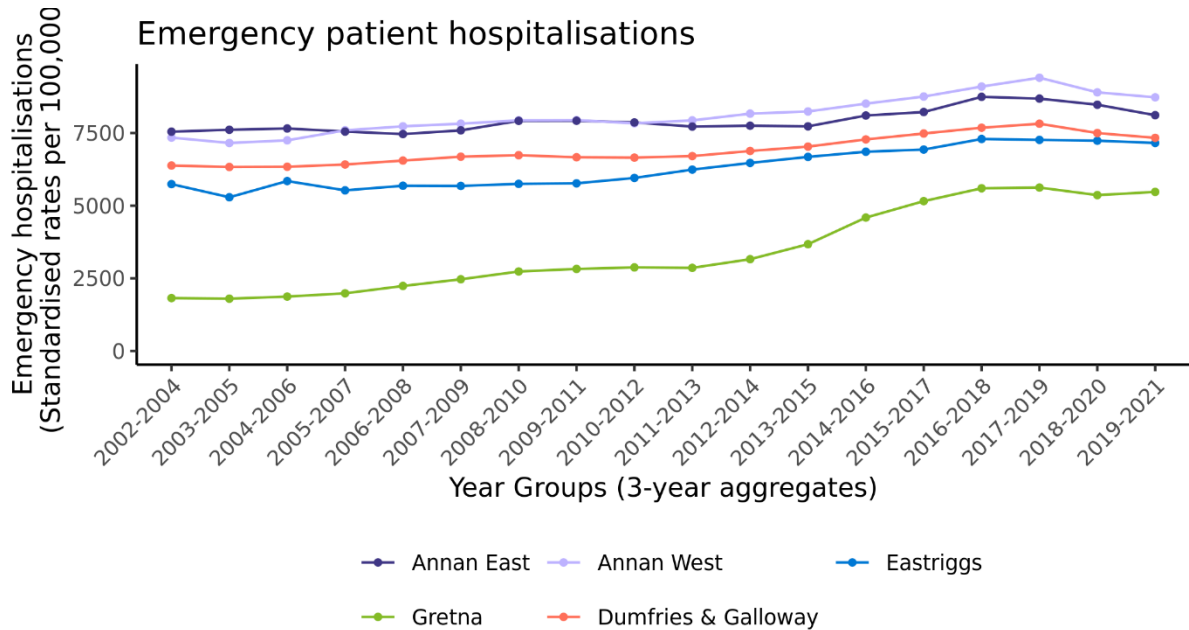
Source: Skills Development Scotland

### Ill Health, Behaviours, and Injury

The proximity of Carlisle to residents in this area should be taken into consideration with hospitalisations, as it may be closer and quicker for residents to present at Carlisle, rather than locally.

#### Emergency Hospitalisations

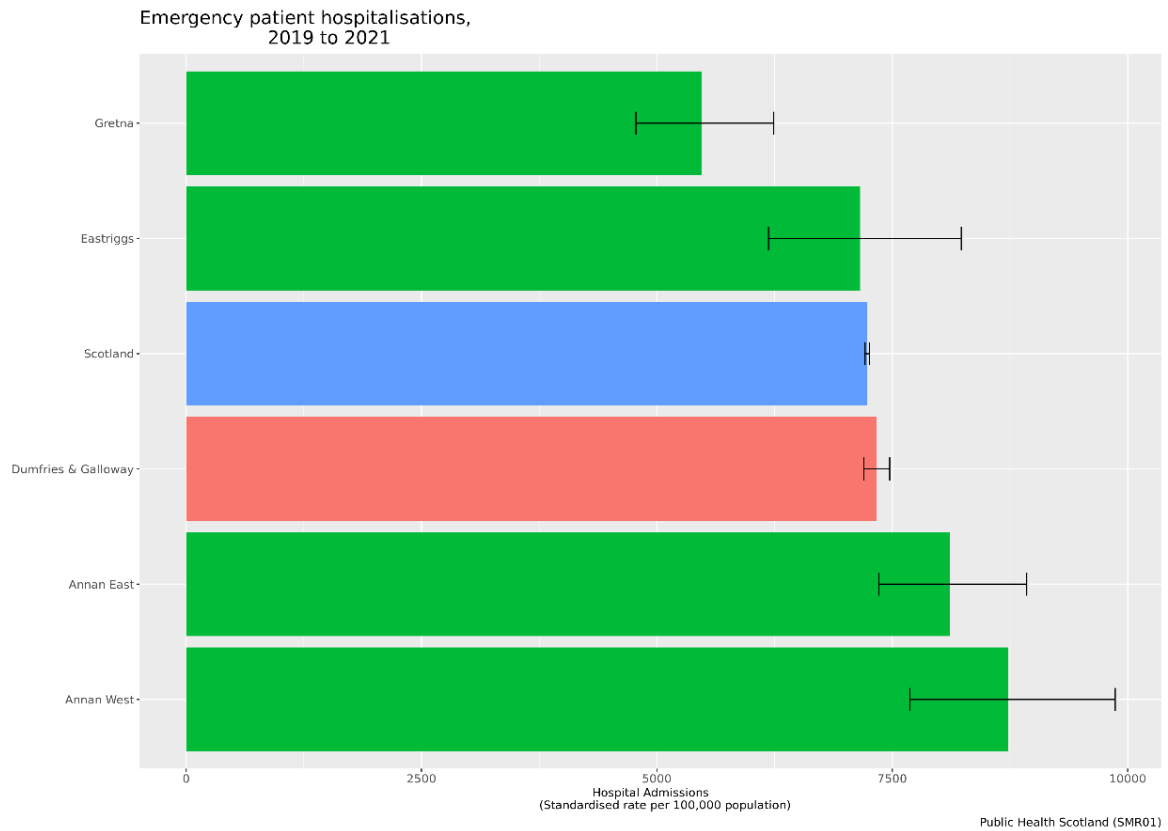
Definition: Patients discharged from hospital following an emergency admission: 3 year rolling average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.



Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

Whilst the rate of Emergency Hospitalisations is relatively consistent, clear trend for Annan West and Annan East above comparator regions. Gretna has consistent rate below areas, although gap closing in recent years.

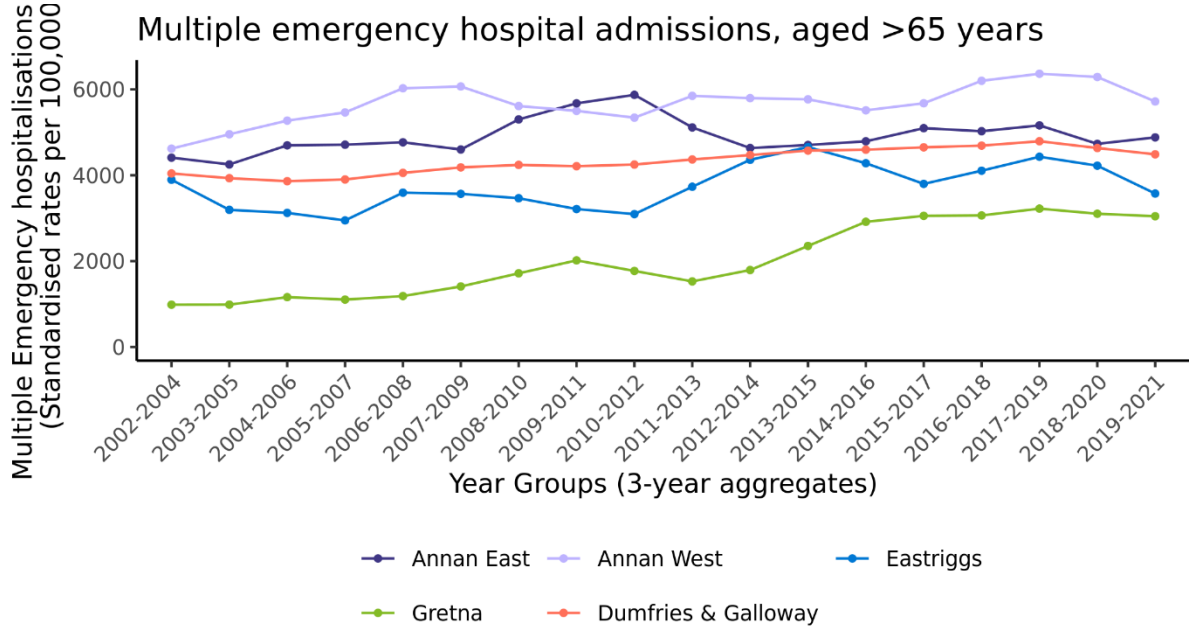
At the latest data point, the rate of admissions for Annan West was 8,729 per 100,000, Annan East at 8,114 per 100,000. Rate for Gretna was 5,474 per 100,000 with Dumfries and Galloway at 7,334 per 100,000. Numerator for Annan West over a three-year aggregate was 283 emergency hospitalisations.



The confidence intervals for Annan West are outside of the range for Dumfries and Galloway. Therefore, can state Annan West has a statistically significant higher rate of emergency hospitalisations compared to Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland, and Gretna. Gretna has statistically significant lower rate compared to every comparator area aside from Eastriggs.

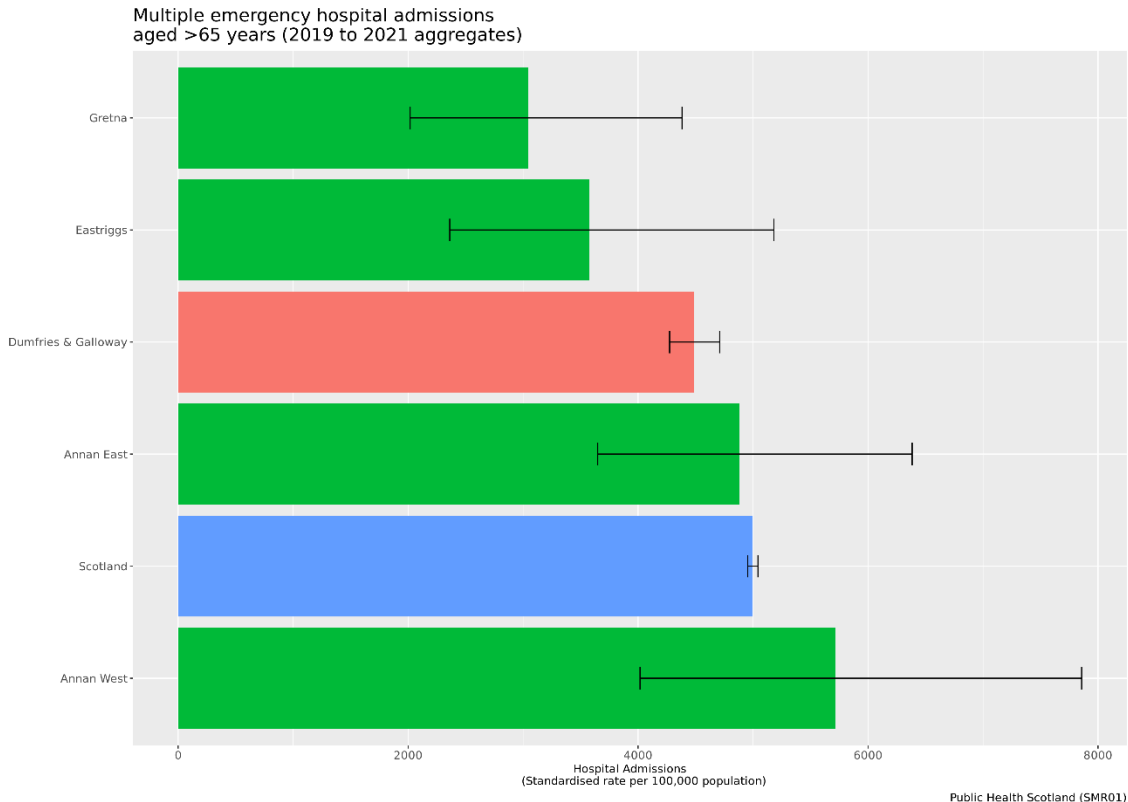
## Multiple Emergency Hospitalisations aged >65

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)

Whilst the rate of admissions within Annan West dropped in 2019-2021 compared to 2018-2020, the gap to comparator regions has maintained in recent years. The latest 3-year aggregate rate of 5,719 per 100,000. This equates to 43 admissions over the 3-year aggregate.



Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

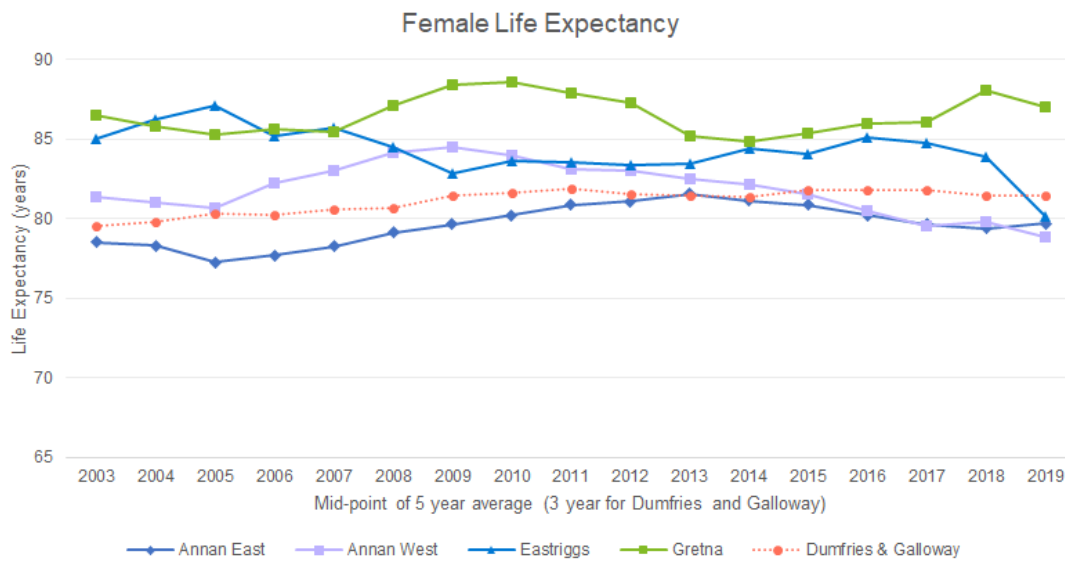
Whilst there is variance in the rates across each area, there is not statistical significance between the areas compared to Dumfries and Galloway or other intermediate zones.

### Life Expectancy and Mortality

Consideration is needed to be made for the interpretation of Life expectancy, due to the proximity of Carlisle for residents in this area, particularly for Gretna. Local intelligence indicates that approximately 25 deaths a year are registered in Carlisle, which influences Life Expectancy values.

### Female Life Expectancy

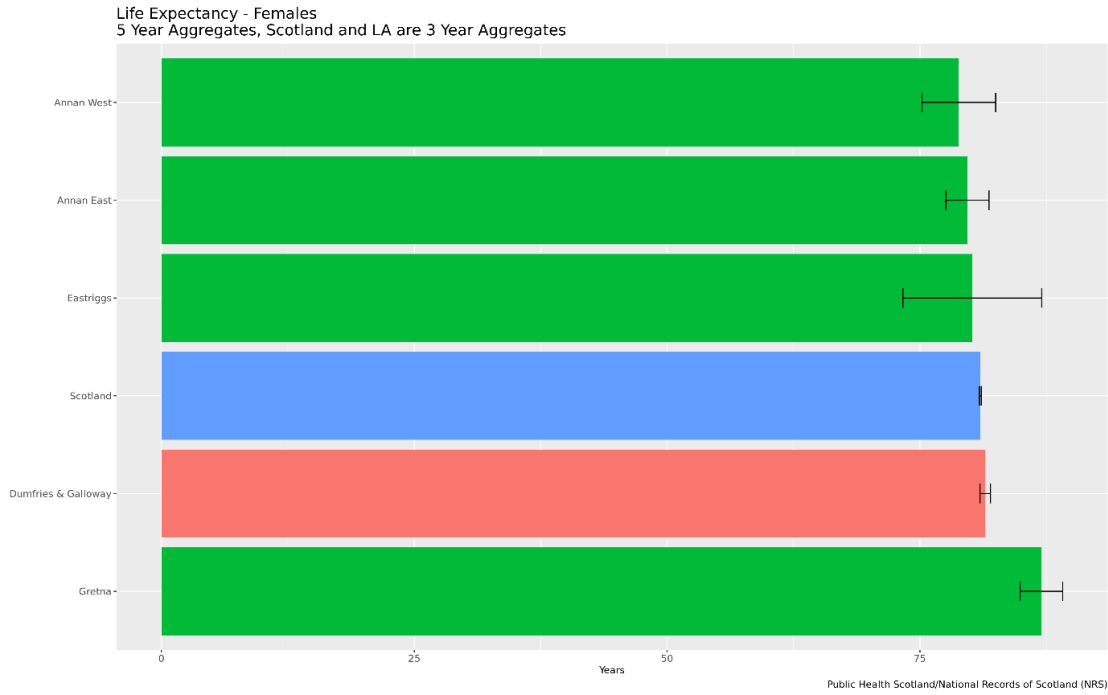
Definition: Estimated female life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zone)



Female life expectancy is a slowly changing measure. Gretna female life expectancy has consistently tracked higher than Annan East and Annan West. The most recent female life expectancy for Gretna is 87.0 years, compared to Dumfries and Galloway at 81.2 years and Scotland at 80.8. Gretna is statistically significantly higher than Dumfries and Galloway.

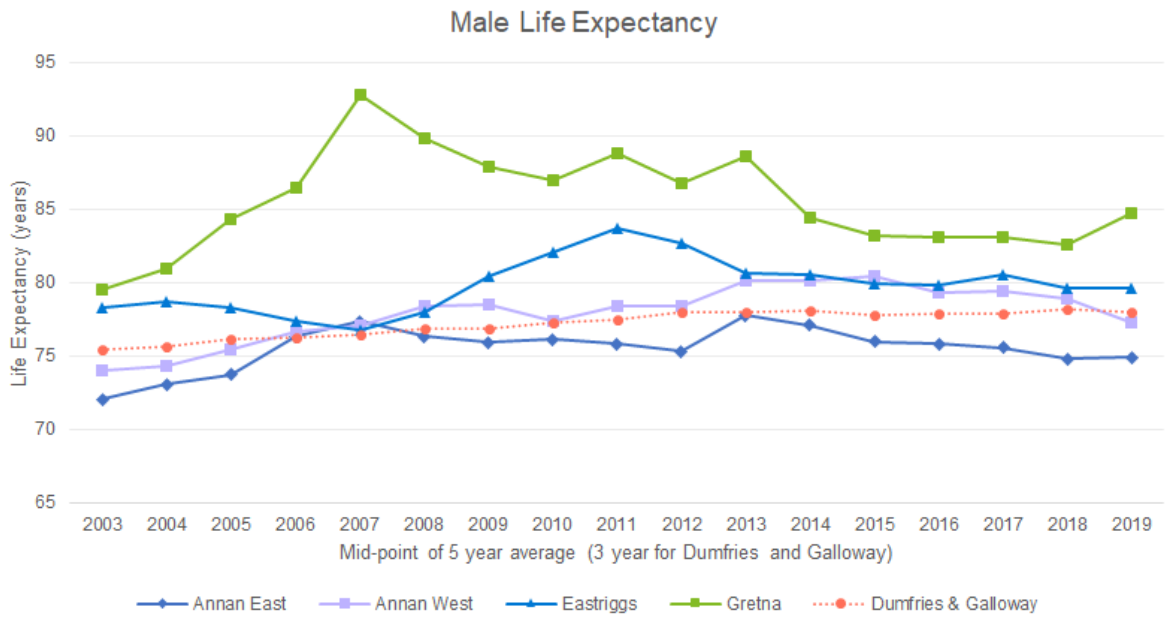
Female life expectancy for Annan West is 78.8 years, Annan East at 79.7 years and Eastriggs at 80.2 years.



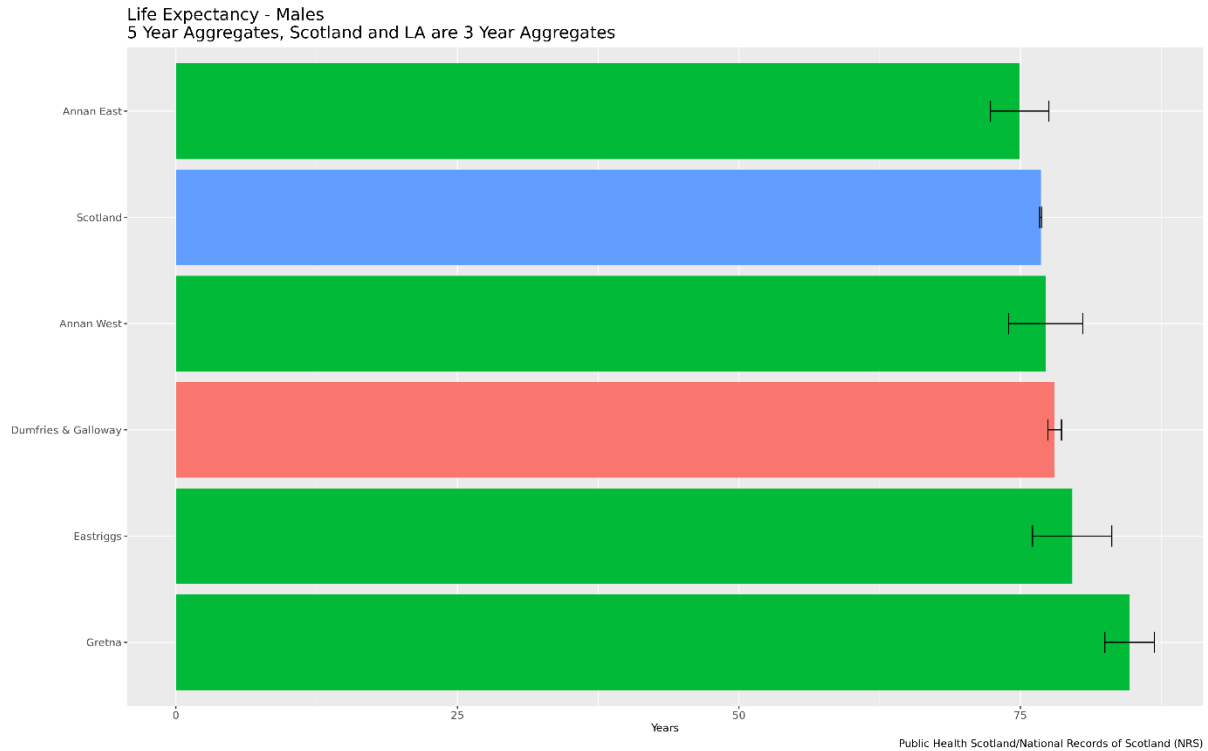


### Male Life Expectancy

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)

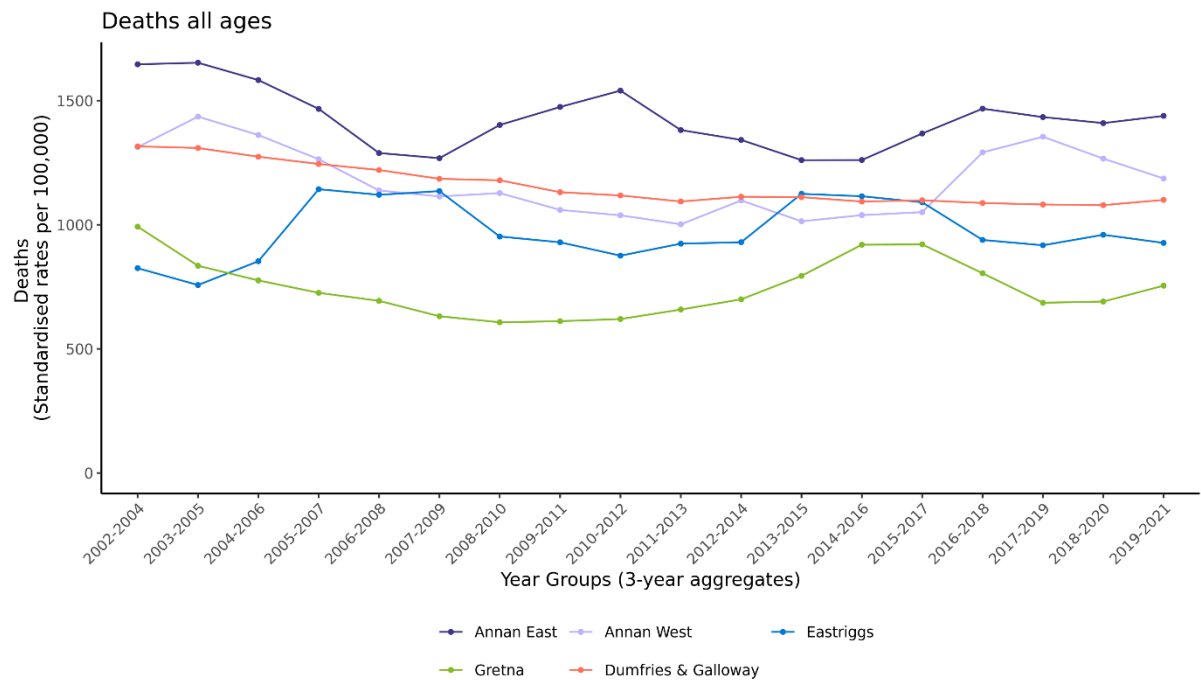


Like female life expectancy, male life expectancy in Gretna is higher than comparator regions. At the most recent data point, male life expectancy is 84.7 years, statistically significant compared to the 3 year aggregate for Dumfries and Galloway of 77.4 years and Scotland of 76.6 years. Annan East has the lowest male life expectancy across the area at 74.9 years, Annan West at 77.3 years and Eastriggs at 79.6 years.



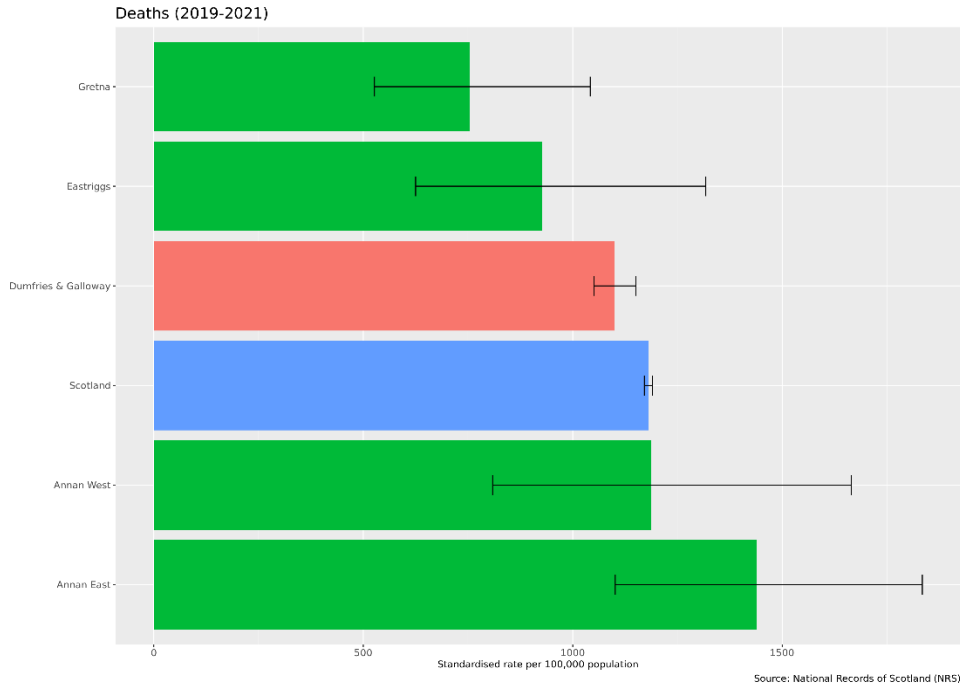
### Deaths (all ages)

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 in Annan West has tracked higher than comparator regions across the time frame, with the latest 3 year aggregate rate of 1,439 per 100,000 equating to approximately 40 deaths over this period.

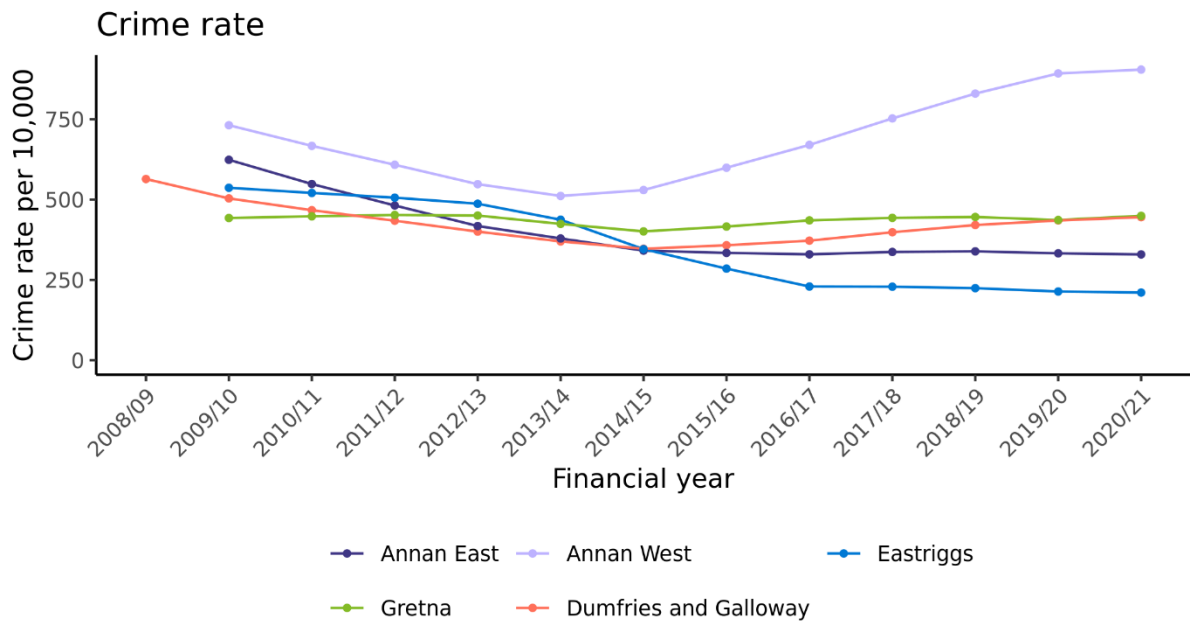
Gretna has a rate of 755 per 100,000 which is significantly lower than Dumfries and Galloway rate of 1,100 per 100,000 and Scotland rate of 1,180 per 100,000.



## 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 <sup>8</sup>



Source: Improvement Service

Crime Rate within Annan West has been consistently tracking higher than comparator regions in recent years, with rate of 904 per 10,000 in 2020/21 compared to 445 per 100,000 for Dumfries and Galloway. The rate within Eastriggs of 210 per 100,000 has remained lower than comparator regions.

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

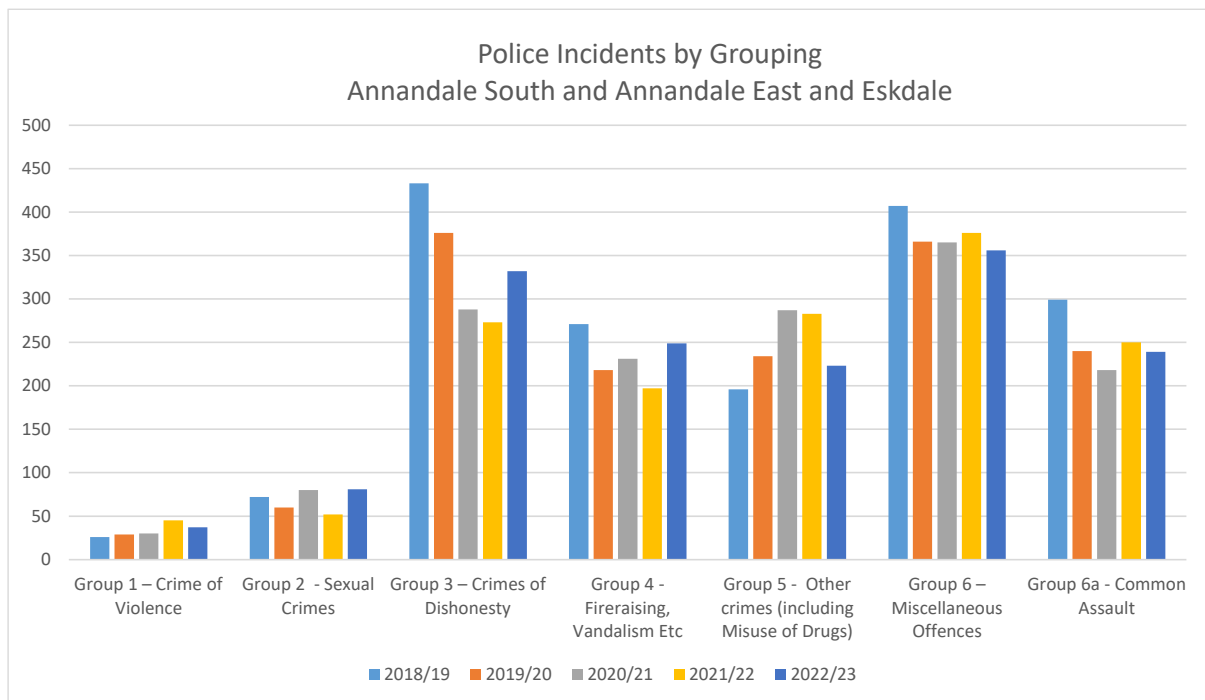
## Police

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 two Multi Member Wards of Annandale South couple with Annandale East and Eskdale 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.

Annandale South and Annandale East and Eskdale	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Group 1 – Crime of Violence	26	29	30	45	37
Group 2 - Sexual Crimes	72	60	80	52	81
Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty	433	376	288	273	332
Group 4 - Fireraising, Vandalism Etc	271	218	231	197	249
Group 5 - Other crimes (including Misuse of Drugs)	196	234	287	283	223
Group 6 - Miscellaneous Offences	407	366	365	376	356
Group 6a - Common Assault	299	240	218	250	239

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 sexual crimes, crimes of dishonesty and fireraising and vandalism



Proportionally compared to Dumfries and Galloway, Annandale South and Annadale East and Eskdale 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	Annandale South and Annadale East and Eskdale	Variance
Group 1 – Crime of Violence	2%	2%	0%
Group 2 - Sexual Crimes	5%	5%	0%
Group 3 – Crimes of Dishonesty	21%	22%	1%
Group 4 - Fireraising, Vandalism Etc	13%	16%	3%
Group 5 - Other crimes (including Misuse of Drugs)	20%	15%	-5%
Group 6 - Miscellaneous Offences	26%	23%	-3%
Group 6a - Common Assault	14%	16%	2%

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 Annandale South and Annadale East and Eskdale are used.

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

Across the range of indicators, volumes of incidents recorded in Annandale South and Annadale East and Eskdale are relatively low.

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

Number of Incidents (April 2021 to March 2022)	Annandale South	Annadale East and Eskdale
Accidental dwelling fires	7	6
Accidental dwelling fire casualties	2	0
Road traffic collisions casualties	4	18
Deliberate fire setting	20	7
Non-domestic fire safety	4	7
Unwanted fire alarm signals	22	35
Unintentional injury or harm	1	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)	Annandale South	Annadale East and Eskdale	Dumfries and Galloway	Highest Ward (per 10,000 population)
Accidental dwelling fires	4.7	6.1	5.7	9.0 Nith
Accidental dwelling fire casualties	1.3	0	0.2	1.3 Annandale South
Road traffic collisions casualties	0	24.5	6.5	24.5 Annandale East and Eskdale
Deliberate fire setting	3.0	5.0	13.1	52.1 North West Dumfries
Non-domestic fire safety	2.7	7.1	3.4	7.1 Annandale East and Eskdale
Unwanted fire alarm signals	14.8	35.7	33.1	112.8 Nith
Unintentional injury or harm	0.7	3.1	2.3	4.0 Stranraer and the Rhins

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

Consideration needs to be made in relation to road traffic collisions as road use in Dumfries and Galloway is not always reflective of population density areas. Many of the trunk routes pass through the region and where road traffic collisions occur, these often involve transient road users from out with the region. Annandale East and Eskdale rate is highest across Dumfries and Galloway within Road Traffic Accidents, with the A7, A75 and M74 passing through this region.

### Population living within 500m of a derelict site

Using data from the Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey (SDVLS) <sup>11</sup>, it is estimated that 46% of residents of Annan West within 500m of a derelict site. This equates to approximately 1,400 residents. This compares to 17% in Eastriggs, 25% in Dumfries and Galloway and 27% in Scotland. Annan East and Gretna have <2% of residents living within 500m of a derelict site.

### Tobacco and Alcohol Outlet density

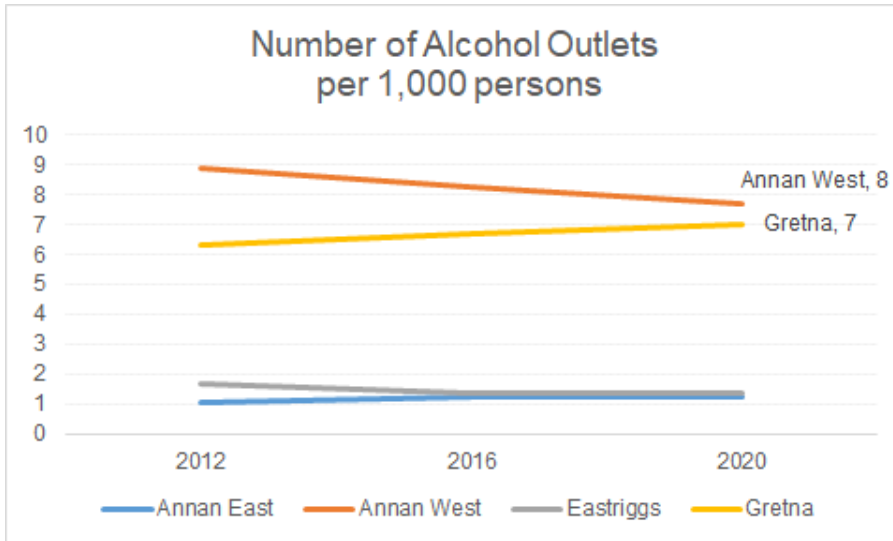
Utilising information from CRESH (Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health) <sup>12</sup>, recent data illustrates the density of tobacco or alcohol outlets, represented per 1,000 residents. Within Annan West and Gretna, there is a difference in this density of outlets compared to Annan East and Eastriggs.

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

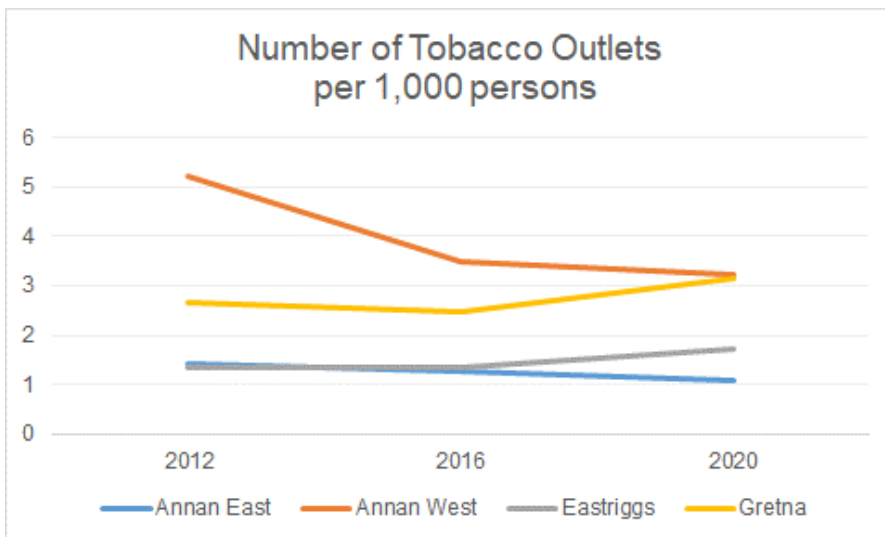
<sup>11</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-vacant-and-derelict-land-survey---site-register/>

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

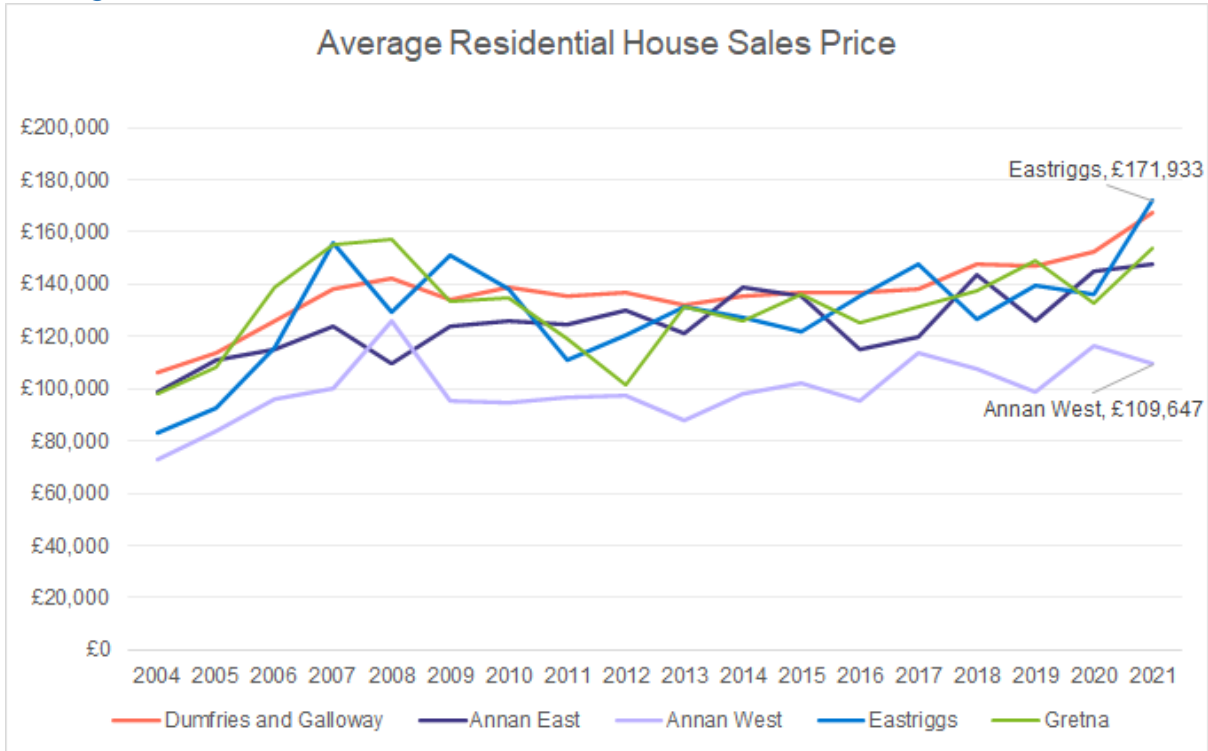
Whilst currently three data points, the data points towards variance in the availability of alcohol within regions. Annan West has 8 Alcohol Outlets per 1,000 persons, with Gretna at 7 per 1,000.



Whilst the variance isn't a marked as Alcohol Outlets, the tobacco outlets also shows Gretna and Annan West with higher density per 1,000 persons, with 3.2 tobacco outlets per 1,000 persons in both Gretna and Annan West.



### 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 Annan West has consistently tracked lower than comparator regions.

### Twenty-minute neighbourhood

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

Research shows that 20 minutes (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.

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



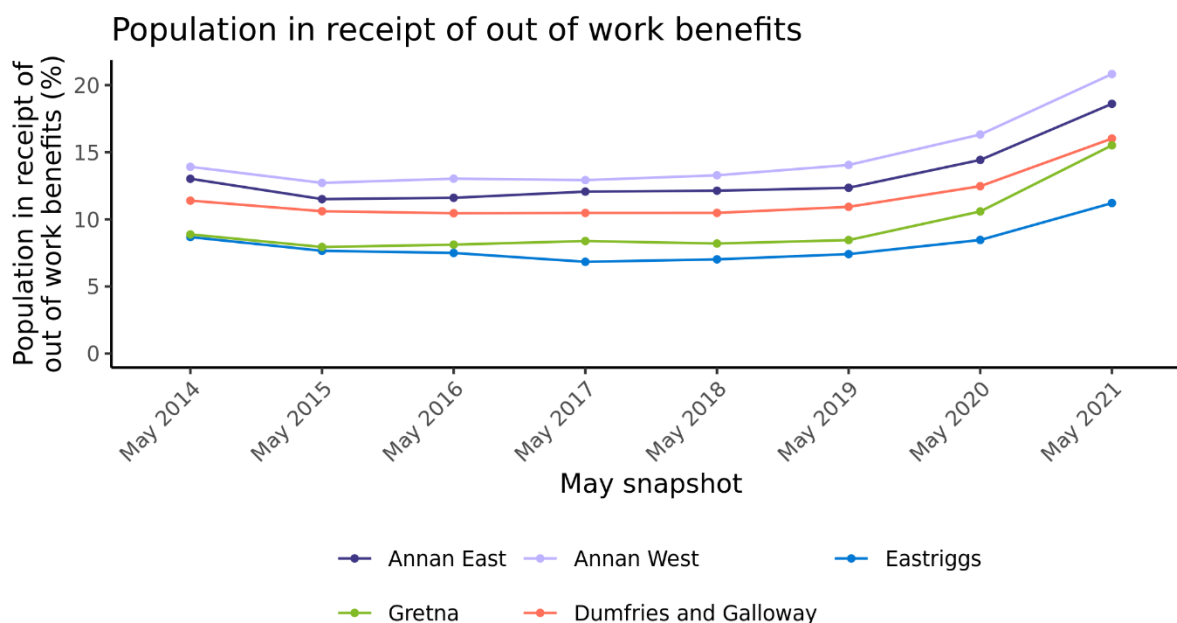
Access to this is available through the Scottish Living Locally Data Portal <sup>14</sup>, and summarised as the percentage of residential locations that have access to each domain within 800m (average 10 minute walk)

Domain	Annan East	Annan West	Eastriggs	Gretna	Dumfries and Galloway
Healthy Food Outlets	47	86	6	60	27
Public Transport (Bus, light rail, tram, metro, and underground stations)	85	100	98	86	76
High frequency public transport (>= five stops an hour)	1	0	0	2	38
General Practitioner (GP) surgery or National Health Service (NHS) walk-in-centre.	11	82	6	62	29
Recreational resources	73	100	79	77	58
Primary school (Age 4–11 years).	72	90	70	69	43
Cash machines, Banks and building societies or Post offices.	73	94	63	78	51
Pharmacy	39	94	56	63	32
Accessible public open spaces	76	100	85	77	63
Social and cultural space	67	95	77	75	56
Restaurants and cafes	38	96	67	77	38
Households with superfast broadband	80	100	95	85	76

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

## Economy

### Population in receipt of out of work benefits



As at May 2021, 21% of population in Annan West 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, 18% of the Annan East population were in receipt, compared to 16% of Dumfries and Galloway and 15.8% for Scotland. Eastriggs had 11% of its population in receipt of out of work benefits.

### Employment by industry

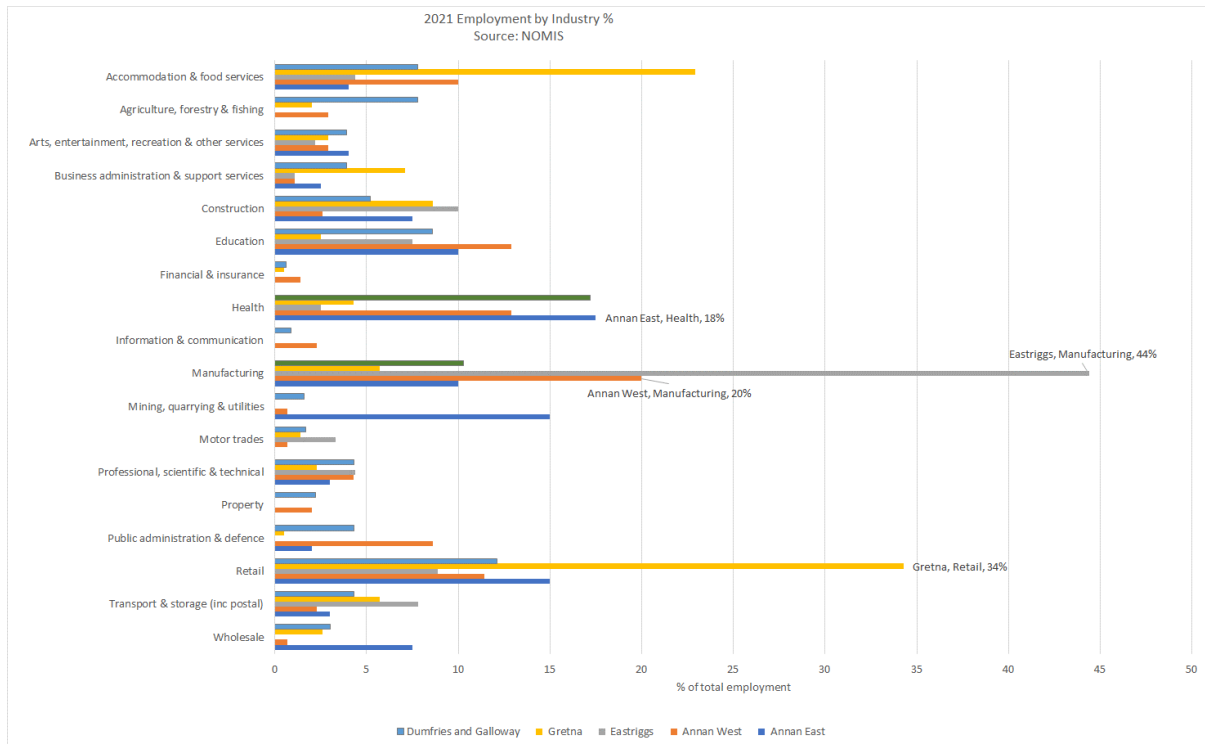
Utilising the Office of National Statistics Business Register and Employment Survey, this records the location of an employee workplace. Whilst employee movement will occur within these areas and outwith Annandale and Eskdale Community, gives an indication of types of skills within an area.

Within the areas of this report, significant employment provided within the manufacturing sector.

	Estimated Employees	FTE %	1	2	3
Annan East	1,010	57%	Health (18%)	Retail (15%)	Mining, Quarrying and Utilities (15%)
Annan West	1,730	58%	Manufacturing (20%)	Health (13%)	Education (13%)
Eastriggs	440	72%	Manufacturing (44%)	Construction (10%)	Retail (9%)
Gretna	1,815	52%	Retail (34%)	Accommodation and food services (23%)	Construction (9%)
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, 52% of roles within Gretna are full time. This full-time employment proportion is 58% in Annan West and 57% in Annan East. 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.	SIMD2020 v2_Decile	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing
S01007660	Annan West	818	509	3	4	2	3	3	6	4	5
S01007661	Annan West	597	374	4	5	5	4	5	10	1	6
S01007662	Annan West	868	515	3	3	3	4	3	9	1	6
S01007663	Annan West	831	469	6	6	6	5	5	9	3	9
S01007664	Annan East	570	336	3	3	3	3	3	9	3	4
S01007665	Annan East	653	372	5	5	5	6	4	6	4	6
S01007666	Annan East	491	319	7	8	7	6	7	3	9	10
S01007667	Annan East	756	453	8	8	6	8	7	4	9	10
S01007668	Annan East	1078	626	4	4	4	4	2	6	6	4
S01007669	Annan East	635	405	2	2	2	2	1	8	3	3
S01007670	Annan East	685	414	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	3
S01007671	Annan East	717	433	6	7	7	6	4	1	6	9
S01007672	Eastriggs	852	454	10	10	10	9	9	4	7	10
S01007673	Eastriggs	673	424	8	9	8	8	5	2	7	9
S01007674	Eastriggs	757	470	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	7
S01007675	Eastriggs	664	379	7	7	8	8	7	2	10	9
S01007676	Gretna	676	416	8	9	9	10	6	1	3	9
S01007677	Gretna	479	297	9	8	7	9	8	7	7	9
S01007678	Gretna	741	424	4	3	4	6	2	10	3	5
S01007679	Gretna	823	436	3	3	3	7	1	8	2	4
S01007680	Gretna	894	536	10	9	10	10	5	9	8	8
S01007681	Gretna	407	239	6	6	4	7	4	8	5	6