

Shaping Places for Wellbeing

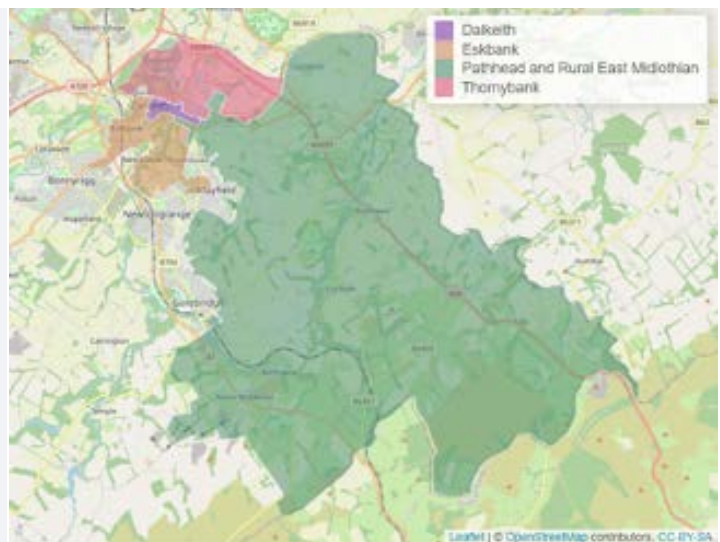
Dalkeith Project Town

Quantitative Data Profile

Introduction

Dalkeith and Thornybank are the two main intermediate zones forming part of the area previously defined as Central Dalkeith and Woodburn. In this profile we are exploring other neighbouring intermediate zones for a wider comparison. Including Eskbank and Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian.

Throughout this report each intermediate zone will be compared to Midlothian alongside Scotland.



Shaping Places for Wellbeing background

This quantitative data profile for Dalkeith is part of the [Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme](#) work in the Dalkeith Project Town. The quantitative profile allows for a consistent data approach, giving a holistic view of the region, which encompasses Dalkeith, in the geographical boundary of Intermediate Zones. This profile is for use of the Steering Group and their partners to help inform the decision-making processes in Dalkeith. It is part of a suite of assets, including a quantitative infographic to summarise the data and qualitative profiles gathered through stakeholder engagement.

Data Sources

The data profile collates data from a range of published sources. These sources include, but are not limited to; ScotPHO, Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile Tool (CPOP), statistics.gov.scot and Department of Work and Pensions (DWP). Further details of the sources and indicators taken from within are included towards the end of this document.

Majority of data extracts were taken in January 2024.

Indicator selection criteria

Within this profile for Dalkeith a selection of indicators were analysed for further investigation. This detail illustrates trends over time, with engagement back into the Steering Group for validation and local interpretation.

Summary of limitations and reflections

Analysing data at a local level, enables stakeholders to gain an overview of their community, by using standardised rates and compare to other areas, including Council and National level. The vast majority of indicators are published at a geographic level, so can be used to understand the inequalities impacting the population of the community.

Whilst a wide range of indicators are available for use within this profile, there are topics such as Mental Health that are not published at Intermediate Zone level.

Using data at Intermediate Zone level can cause issues due to small numbers, for example specific types of hospitalisations where the numerator of incidents can be less than ten. Whilst the use of standardisation allows comparator between regions and a rate of hospitalisations may appear high or low, a small number of attendances will have a large bearing on the rate, so caution should be taken when interpreting results.

A limitation on the data published is the identification of age and gender groups within a community facing inequalities, based on the level of data published. DWP publish their data at an age and gender split, which allows for use at these levels.

As data is collated from a variety of different sources, there is a range of time periods that these data points relate to, so consideration needs to be made for interpretation. The data table displays a range of measures across different domains, allowing for a holistic view, however there is variation in the aged nature of some indicators.

Summary Points

- **Dalkeith intermediate zone is an area of high deprivation with 71.9% (2,105 people) of its population classed as living in SIMD Quintile 1. This compares to 10.2% (466 people) in Thornybank, 8.7% (8,239) in Midlothian and 0% in Eskbank and Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian.**
- **Health**
 - The rate of deaths aged 15-44 is 60% higher in Dalkeith and Thornybank compared to Midlothian and even higher than in neighbouring areas of Eskbank and Pathhead & Rural East Midlothian.
 - Out of all the areas in the profile Dalkeith intermediate zone has the highest rate of emergency admissions, 30% higher than in Midlothian and above the national average.
 - Alcohol-related hospital admissions in Dalkeith intermediate zone are more than double the rate in Midlothian, significantly higher than other areas being compared.
- **In Dalkeith intermediate zone 36% of children live in poverty compared to 18.5% in Thornybank and 13.5% in Midlothian.**
- **HPV vaccine uptake in Dalkeith is 43.9% which is much lower than the Midlothian (74.5%) and National average (84.8%).**
- **There is a combination of social inequalities including:**
 - 30.2% of the Dalkeith population are in receipt of out of work benefits, compared to 13.4% in Midlothian and 14.8% in Scotland.
 - The rate of people aged 16+ on universal credit in Dalkeith is double the rate in Midlothian and Scotland.
 - The rate of people receiving PIP in Dalkeith is almost double the rate in Midlothian and above the national average.
 - The crime rate in Dalkeith is higher than Midlothian and Scotland. Rates in surrounding areas are also significantly lower than in Dalkeith.

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Dalkeith	Eskbank	Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	Thornybank	Midlothian	Scotland
Population								
Total population	count	2021	2,926	4,885	8,016	4,549	94,680	5,479,900
Gender ratio male:female	ratio	2021	1:1.03	1:1.1	1:1.06	1:1.05	1:1.08	1:1.05
Working age population (16-65 years)	%	2021	64.3	58.5	64.3	65.1	63	65
Population over 65 years old	%	2021	18.6	26.1	13.3	14	17.7	18.4
Population living in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2021	71.9	0	0	10.2	8.7	20
Housing								
Total number of households	count	2022	1,624	2,222	3,354	2,170	43,217	2,699,102
Occupied households	%	2022	96.6	98.2	98.2	98.8	98.1	95.7
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2022	46.5	27.9	26.9	35.3	33.3	38.5
Occupied households exempt from council tax	%	2022	3.40	0.68	0.72	0.92	1.60	3.30
Households in council tax bands A-C	%	2022	92.8	15.5	32.8	72.2	57.0	58.9
Households in council tax bands F-H	%	2022	0.68	42.10	31.10	9.90	17.00	13.70
Economy								
Population in receipt of out of work benefits	%	May 22	30.2	4.8	9.0	16.8	13.4	14.8
Attendance Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 65+ pop)	rate	May 23	173.8	130.1	101.8	168.4	129.5	139.7
Carers Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	May 23	33	12.6	18.8	32.5	27.4	27.3
Pension Credit Cases (per 1,000 60+ pop)	rate	May 23	154.5	43.6	54.4	77.3	71.3	88.5
Personal Independence Payment - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 23	111.3	29.8	40	71.7	59.5	55.6
People on Universal Credit (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 23	231.7	39	85.9	145.9	112.1	109
Access, Environment and Crime								
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	mean	2017	0.0	31.5	71.7	0.0	18.5	15.0
Average travel time to GP by public transport in minutes	mean	2015	7.4	11.3	14.5	11.1	10.5	10.3
Average travel time to primary school by car in minutes	mean	2015	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Dalkeith	Eskbank	Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	Thornybank	Midlothian	Scotland
Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	%	2022	23.3	32.5	34.9	21.3	33.0	26.6
Crime rate per 10,000	rate	2021/22	2,621.0	1,361.0	531.6	1,314.0	1,146.0	1,337.0
Life Expectancy and Mortality								
Life expectancy, females	mean	2017-2021*	80.9	80.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Life expectancy, males	mean	2017-2021*	77.1	76.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deaths all ages per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	1,163	1,181	1,333	1,234	1,164	1,168
Deaths, aged 15-44 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	111.1	117.1	178.6	20.5	30.0	177.8
Early deaths from cancer, aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	137.5	149.6	231.6	78.9	163.3	179.4
Early deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD), aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	43.5	52.6	91.7	31.3	21.1	47.4
III Health, Behaviours and Industry								
Coronary heart disease (CHD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	346.8	284.6	334.3	480.0	319.9	341.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	235.4	125.2	107.7	234.3	181.9	207.4
Asthma patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20-2021/22	89.7	47.2	65.5	56.1	72.1	68.4
Emergency patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	9,164	5,667	6,918	7,975	7,073	7,234
Multiple emergency hospital admissions, aged >65 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	5,244	4,214	5,216	5,515	5,043	4,998
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	1,059.0	206.4	273.6	554.5	412.2	611.1
Bowel screening uptake	%	2019-2021	55.3	75.3	70.8	63.9	66.8	65.6

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Dalkeith	Eskbank	Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	Thornybank	Midlothian	Scotland
Road traffic accident casualties per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	42.0	41.3	24.0	72.6	57.0	54.7
Children and Young People								
Children living in poverty (previously low income families)	%	2021/22	35.6	6.1	13.5	26.1	17.7	20.8
Children in households receiving child benefits**	%	2018	96.1	67.2	78.5	90.1	82.5	79.9
Premature births	%	2019/20-2021/22	11.4	3.7	7.2	8.7	7.6	8.2
Maternal obesity	%	2019/20-2021/22	22.9	12.3	25.0	25.1	25.8	26.1
Healthy birth weight	%	2019/20-2021/22	86.8	77.7	87.0	80.0	82.3	84.1
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	%	2019/20-2021/22	25.3	50.4	31.3	31.1	33.7	31.9
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 6 in 1	%	2020-2022	94.2	97.0	98.8	96.1	97.3	97.0
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR	%	2020-2022	88.5	97.0	96.5	93.7	95.1	94.4
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months	%	2018/19-2020/21	16.7	5.7	5.5	11.7	8.0	14.6
Child healthy weight in primary 1	%	2020/21	61.074.2	73.8	73.4	72.0	70.3	69.8
Child dental health in primary 1	%	2021/22 SY*	87.5	90.5	83.2	72.9	77.9	73.1
Child dental health in primary 7	%	2019/20 SY*	43.9	100.0	76.6	78.4	77.0	75.0
Uptake of the HPV vaccine in S3 girls	%	2017/18-2019/20 SY*	9.5	88.2	65.0	74.3	74.5	84.8

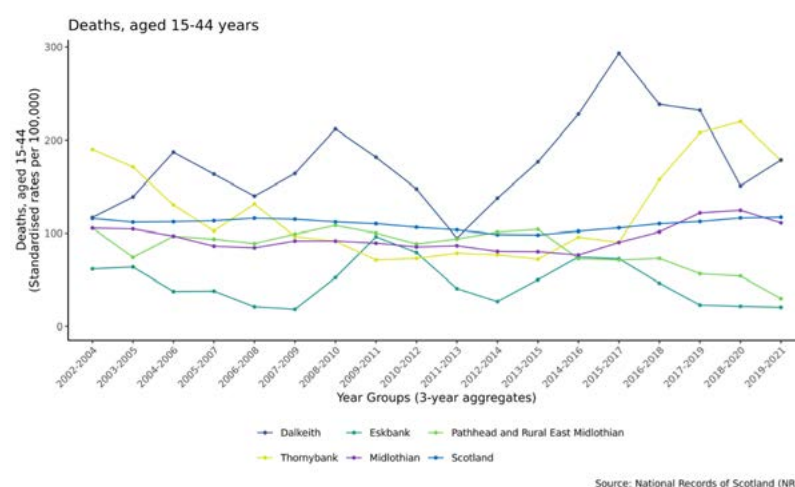
Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Dalkeith	Eskbank	Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	Thornybank	Midlothian	Scotland
Average highest qualification score	mean	2018/19-2020/21	4.94	5.92	5.59	5.16	5.44	5.58
First time mothers aged under 19	%	2016/17-2018/19	9.5	0	1.8	8.6	5.1	6.6

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

Housing figures have been calculated from aggregating rounded data zone level data so totals may not equal other published totals.

Deeper dive into trends and comparators

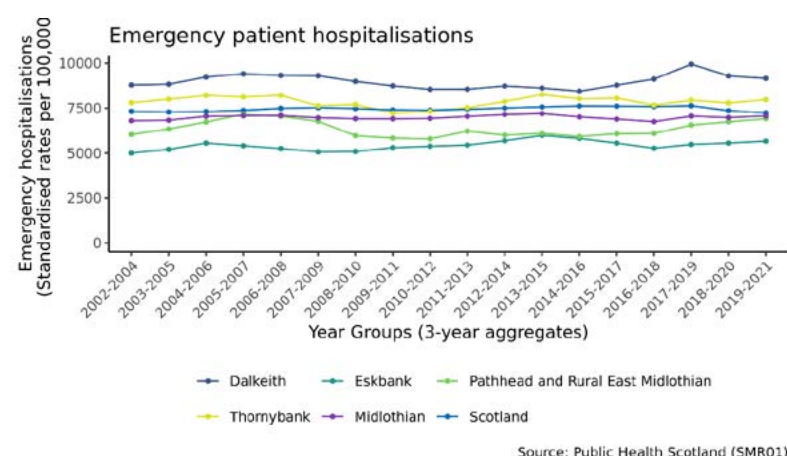
The following indicators are useful indicators of inequality. By presenting them as a time trend against comparators we are able to determine whether inequalities are growing, narrowing or remaining the same.



Deaths, aged 15-44

Deaths rates for ages 15-44 have fluctuated for Dalkeith over the years with a large peak in 2015-17. The rate has on a downward trajectory since then but is consistently above the Midlothian and national average.

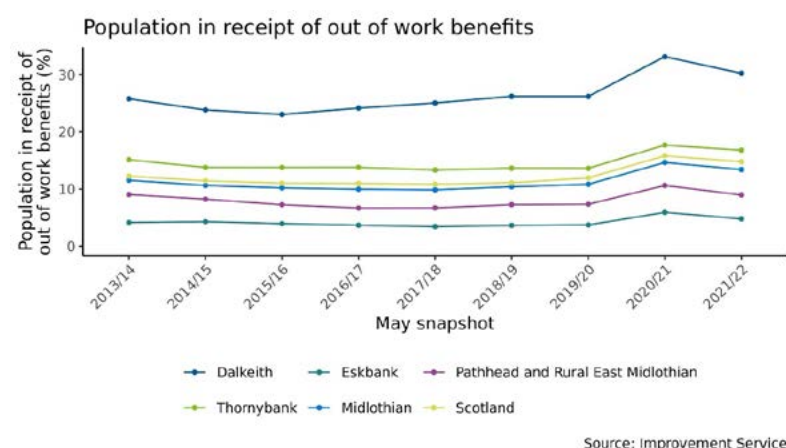
The fluctuation is largely due to small numbers in Dalkeith where on average there are 1-3 deaths during a 3 year period



Emergency patient hospitalisations

The rate of emergency patient hospitalisations in Dalkeith has consistently been higher than neighbouring areas.

It is currently 30% higher than Midlothian.



Population in receipt of out of work benefits

The population in receipt of out of work benefits has been consistently higher in Dalkeith than in Midlothian and surrounding areas.

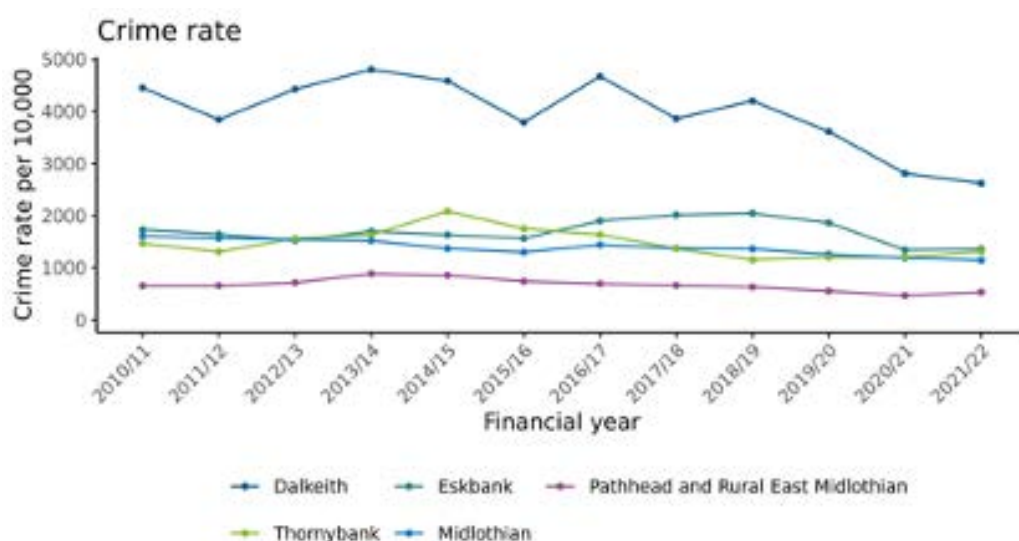
The profile of Dalkeith was widened to include further data sources suggested by the Dalkeith Project Town Steering Group members. Not all data sources were robust enough to be included in the final profile but below is a summary of some of the themes explored.

Topics explored include:

- Community Police Reports/Detailed Crime information
- Child Poverty
- Housing and Homelessness
- Benefit uptake from Scottish Social Security
- Library membership
- Substance Use
- Primary Care

Crime

- The crime rate in Dalkeith intermediate zone is higher than neighbouring areas and Midlothian as a whole.
- Crime has been decreasing in Dalkeith intermediate zone since 2018/19 but remains above the Midlothian average.



Source: Improvement Service

- Many of the crimes in Dalkeith are relatively minor and we can work together to reduce the number of shoplifting and vandalism incidents in the area.
- In Dalkeith miscellaneous offenses are top followed by crimes of dishonesty, higher proportion than Midlothian and Scotland.

Housing and Homelessness

- Housing data sourced from Midlothian council, area of Dalkeith covers the EH22 postcode sector area, this area differs from other data collated in the profile.
- In Midlothian there is very little rough sleeping but there are many homeless households, mainly living in temporary accommodation. People assessed as homeless are likely to be among the most deprived.

- During 2022/23 there were 579 new homeless cases in Midlothian, 128 (22%) were from the Dalkeith area.
- The most common reasons for homelessness in Dalkeith were relationship breakdown, parents/friends/other relatives not accommodating, and partner/other domestic abuse.
- In Dalkeith there are 906 people on the waiting list for housing as of 31/03/2022, this account for 20% of Midlothian total.
 - o 746 (82%) are general needs applicants
 - o 160 (18%) homeless applicants
- There is a large proportion of children affected by the need for housing in Midlothian. There are 685 main housing applicants currently living in Dalkeith and 593 children either living with the main applicant or on access.
- 105 households are in temporary accommodation in Dalkeith, 48 of which have children.

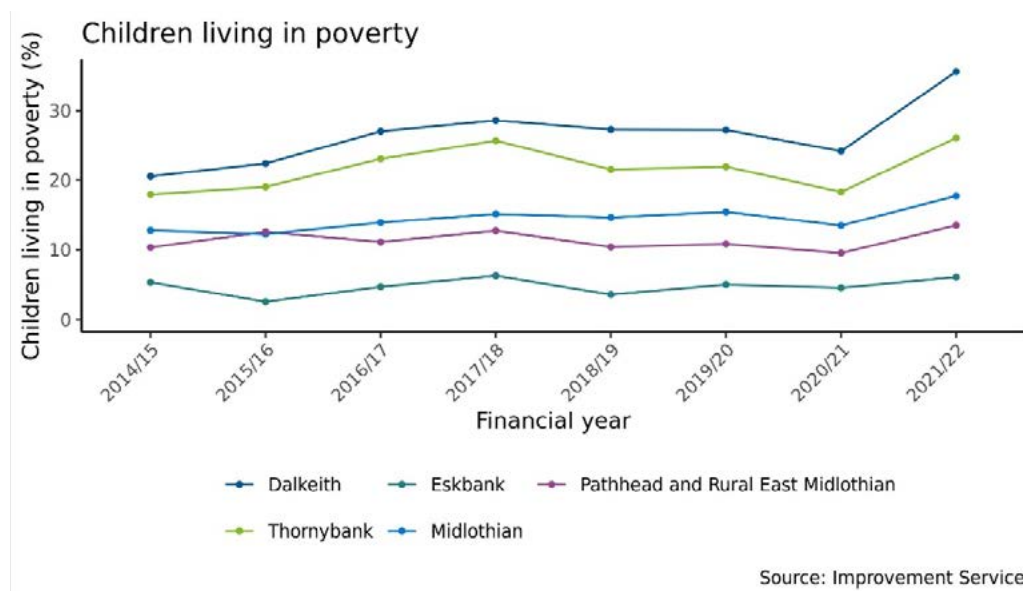
Reasons for Homelessness in Dalkeith and Midlothian 2022/23

Reason for Homelessness	Midlothian		Dalkeith	
	Number of applications	Percentage of Total	Number of applications	Percentage of Total
Relationship Breakdown	195	34%	46	36%
Parents/friends/other relative not accommodating	173	30%	38	30%
Partner/other Domestic abuse	67	12%	15	12%
Loss of accommodation	51	9%	7	5%
Eviction (local authority, private landlord, social landlord)	23	4%	6	5%
Overcrowding	21	4%	8	6%
Fleeing non domestic violence	15	3%	2	2%
Discharge from Prison/care/hospital	13	2%	3	2%
Gave up secure accommodation	10	2%	1	1%
Hate crime/harassment	4	1%	0	0%
Forced Division/Sale	3	1%	0	0%
Emergency fire etc	2	0%	2	2%
Owner Repossession	1	0%	0	0%
Other leave h/h	1	0%	0	0%
Total	579	100%	128	100%

Child Poverty

Definition: Children in poverty is defined as children aged 0-15 years in relative low-income families, where a families equivalised income before housing costs is below 60% of the median income.

- As of 2021/22, 36% of children in Dalkeith intermediate zone live in poverty.
- The rate has been consistently higher than neighbouring areas in Wider Dalkeith. Since 2015/16 the gap has widened between Dalkeith and neighbouring Eskbank.



In order to explore child poverty further, the Improvement Service used the Child Poverty Index (CPI) to provide additional insight in Midlothian council. The tool was created to work alongside the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). SIMD provides a way of looking at deprivation in an area, covering the whole population and does not specifically reflect child poverty.

CPI is a summary of four components which are:

- Children in Low Income Families (CiLIF) - Source is DWP/HMRC. Relative low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions. The CPI uses the most recent available year's data from 2021/22. (same indicator used in profile)
- Free School Meals (FSM) - Source is Midlothian council, provided in May 2023. The proportion of pupils recorded as in receipt of Free School Meals as a proportion of all children aged 10 to 18 in the council.¹
- Clothing Grant (CG) - Source is Midlothian, provided in May 2023. The proportion of pupils recorded as in receipt of a Clothing Grant as a proportion of all children aged 5 to 15 in the council.²
- Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA) - Source is Midlothian, provided in May 2023. The proportion of pupils recorded as in receipt of Educational Maintenance as a proportion of all children aged 16-18 in the council.³

1 Population figures are used as the number of pupils in the eligible age categories was not available. Population figures are sources from National Records Scotland.

2 See footnote 1

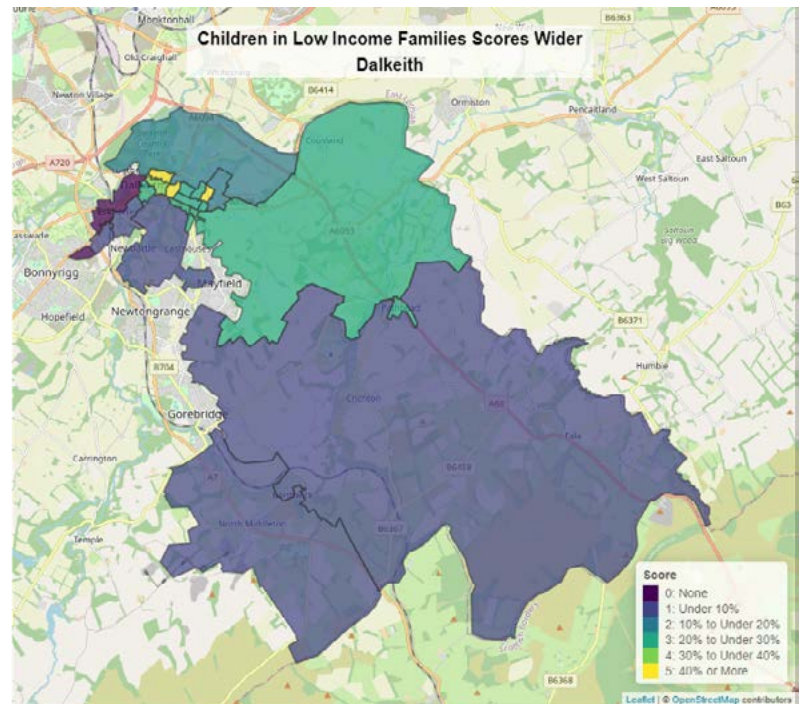
3 See footnote 1

Children in Low Income Families

Yellow areas highlight data zones with 40% or more children in low-income families.

There are 3 data zones in Wider Dalkeith in this category.

- Dalkeith-03
- Thornybank-01
- Thornybank-05

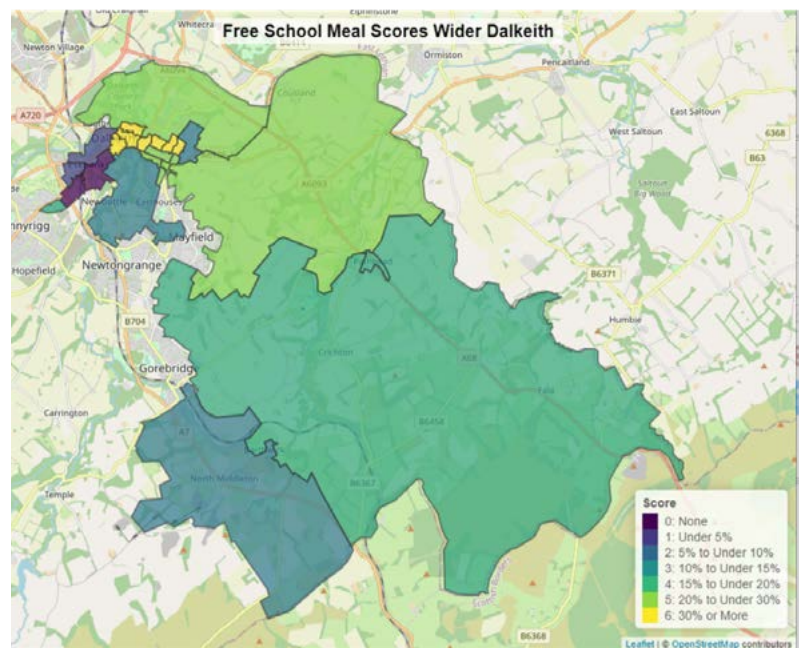


Free School Meals

Yellow areas highlight data zones where 30% or more children aged 10 – 18 years are receiving free school meals.

There are 7 data zones in Wider Dalkeith in this category.

- Dalkeith-01
- Dalkeith-02
- Dalkeith-03
- Dalkeith-04
- Thornybank-01
- Thornybank-03
- Thornybank-04
- Thornybank-05

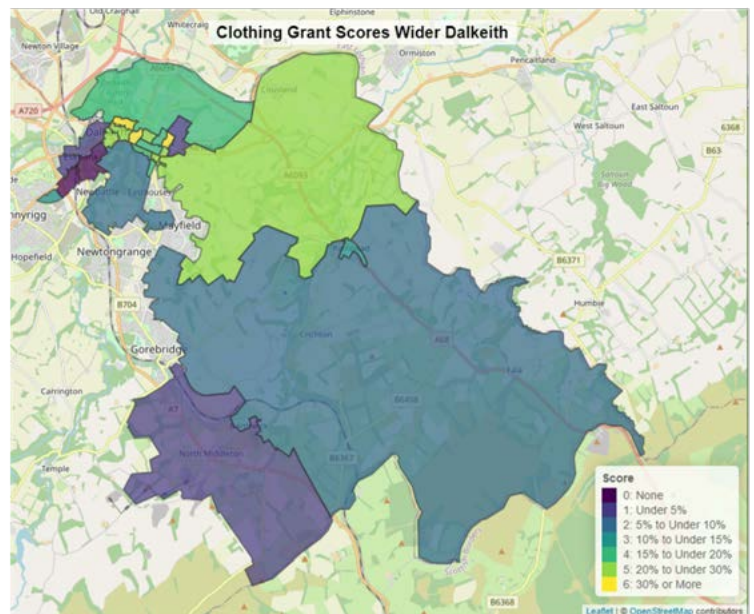


Clothing Grants

Yellow areas highlight data zones where 30% or more children aged 5-15 are receiving a clothing grant.

There are 3 data zones in Wider Dalkeith in this category.

- Dalkeith-03
- Thornybank-01
- Thornybank-05

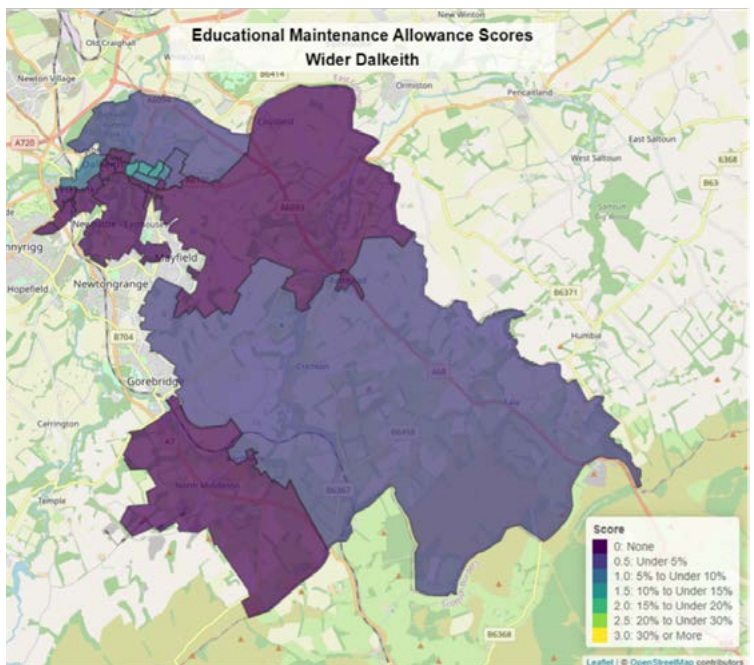


Educational Maintenance Allowance

Yellow areas highlight data zones where 30% or more children aged 16-18 receiving educational maintenance allowance.

There are no data zones in Wider Dalkeith in this category.

All data zones in Wider Dalkeith have less than 15% of 16-18 year olds in receipt of educational maintenance allowance.

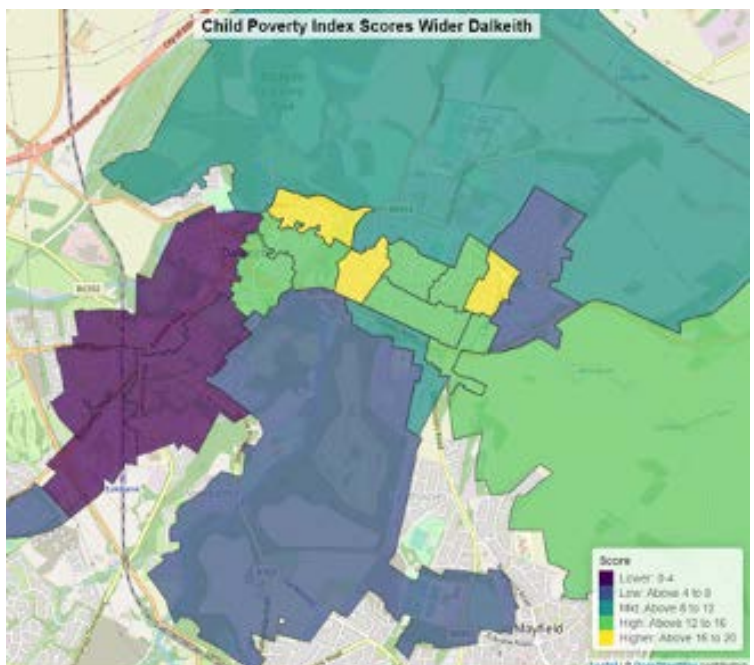


This final map summarises all components of the Child Poverty explored above.

The Child Poverty Index score categories each data zones from Lower to Higher as shown in the map legend.

The same analysis was carried out for the whole of Midlothian where 12 data zones across Midlothian were categorised as Higher on the scale with a CPI score of 16-20.

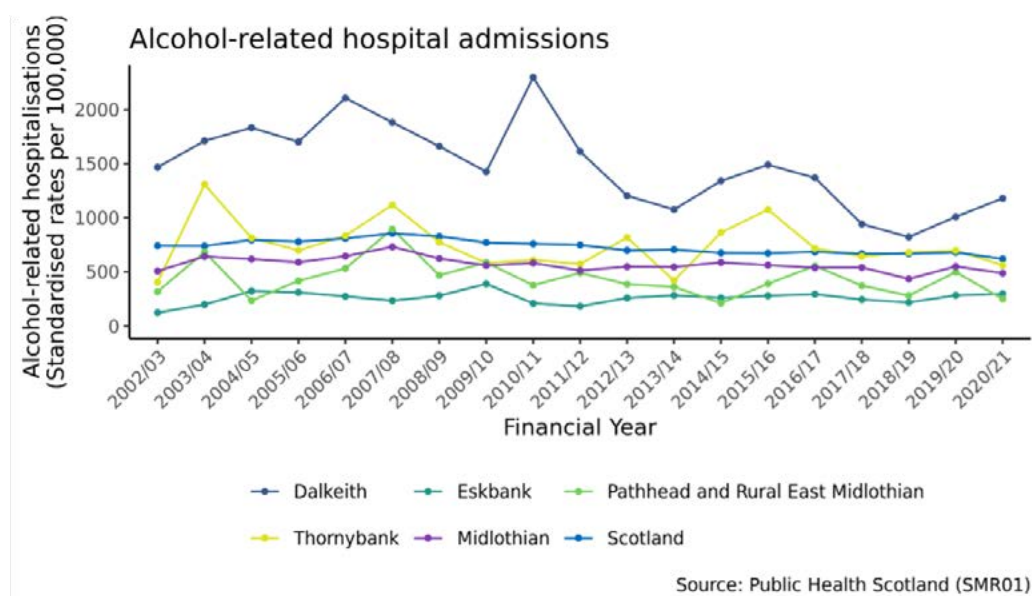
Three of these data zones are within the area of Wider Dalkeith as shown on the zoomed in map on the right.



Substance Use

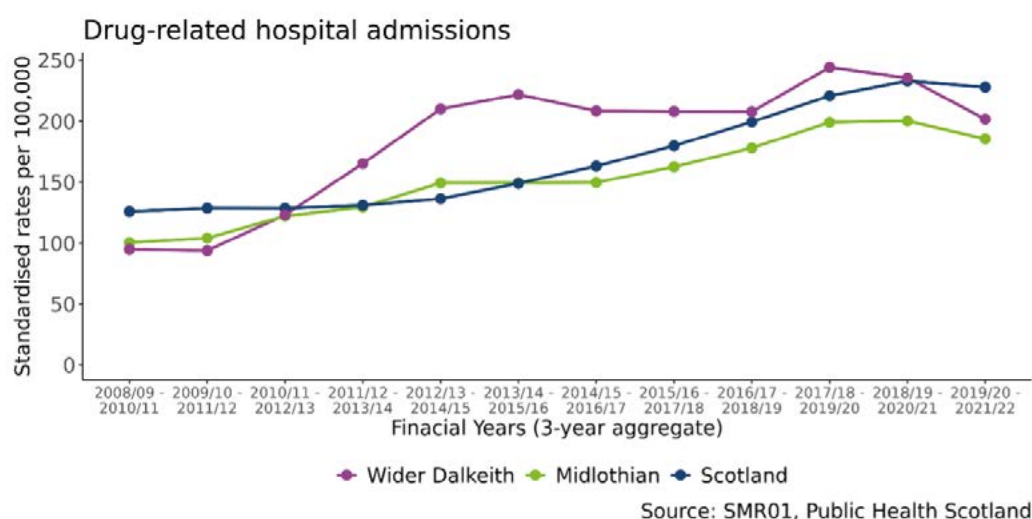
Definition: General acute inpatient and day case stays with diagnosis of an alcohol-related condition. Conditions include alcoholic liver disease, acute intoxication, alcohol withdrawal and dependency. This figure includes patients that may have been admitted more than once.

- Alcohol-related hospital admissions in Dalkeith intermediate zone are more than double the rate in Midlothian for 2021/22 and higher than neighboring areas.
- In Dalkeith the rate has fluctuated over the years with a peak in 2010/11 but has decreased since then.
- In recent years the rate in Dalkeith has began increasing again while other areas remain more stable. The gap between Dalkeith and other areas is widening.



Definition: General acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis of drug misuse. Diagnosis includes mental and behavioural disorders due to specific drugs and poisoning by narcotics. This figure includes patients that may have been admitted more than once.

- Drug-related admissions rate for Wider Dalkeith has increased since 2008/09-2010/11 to 201 per 100,000 in 2019/20 to 2021/22, an average of 38 admissions over the 3 years. This is the rate aggregates data for the following four intermediate zones: Dalkeith, Thornybank, Eskbank and Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian. The numbers were too small to present data by individual intermediate zone.
- The rate in Wider Dalkeith has decreased over the last period and is now below the Scotland average. The rate is slightly above the Midlothian rate, but this is consistent with previous years.



Using the data

This profile was reviewed in consultation with the Project Town Project Lead and through ongoing engagement with the Project Town Steering Group. The Steering Group selected key inequality areas standing out from the data. A quantitative infographic was created on the key inequality areas to support engagement with local partners. The Community Link Lead then used those as a starting point further explore inequalities in Dalkeith through qualitative data collection and community conversations. A report and infographic on qualitative data was created from this work. The data journey is detailed on the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme webpages including blogs on the process, data documents for all the Project Towns and a 'How to' Guide for the creation of these reports.

Understanding the community, including inequalities, through both a quantitative and qualitative process has supported consistent understanding across local partners working with the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme. These partners have collaborated to undertake Place and Wellbeing Assessments on local plans and proposals.

Keep up to Date

As well as our web pages, you can also keep up to date on our latest news, learnings and reflections about Shaping Places for Wellbeing, by following us on X (@placeforwellbeing) and LinkedIn (Planning and Place Based Approaches).

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..

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, First time mothers under 19.

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