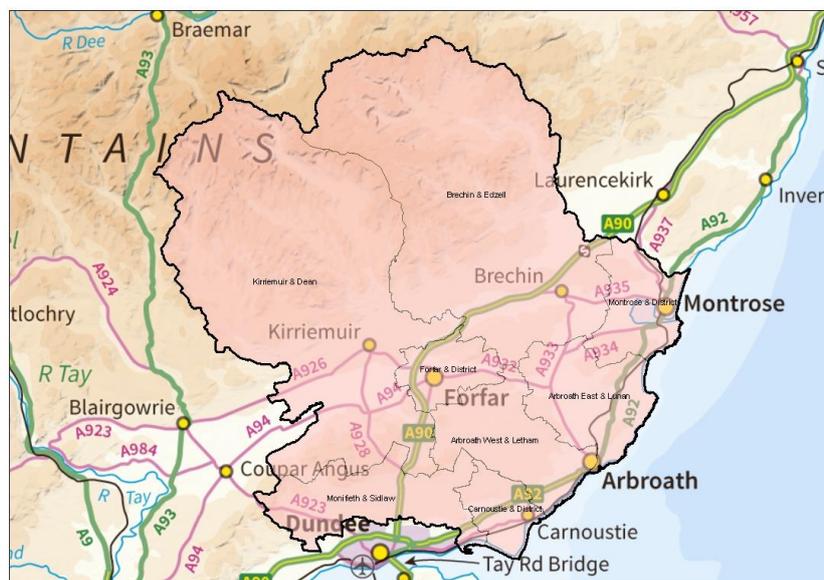


# Angus Outcomes Profile



Produced for Angus Community Planning Partnership  
July 2017

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# 1. Introduction

Under the terms of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, community planning partnerships are required to produce a local outcomes improvement plan taking account of the needs and circumstances of persons residing in the area, and must act with a view to reducing inequalities which result from socio-economic disadvantage. This Angus Outcomes Profile has been produced to inform this process. Additional inequalities of outcome profiles have been developed for each of the Angus localities to assist in the development of locality plans.

## Themes

This briefing tackles issues around inequality of outcome based on three cross-cutting themes – People, Place and Economy.

## Methodology

The guidance issued to community planning partnerships prior to the preparation of local outcomes improvement plans recommends that data is gathered from as wide a range of sources as possible. For this briefing, a number of available resources have been interrogated to produce the information and analysis shown below. These resources include valuable comparison data at the CPP and more detailed locality levels and have been signposted within the report to allow stakeholders the opportunity to examine the information and analysis contained within. This includes a number of nationally published datasets and analysis tools described below.

## Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's official tool to identify areas of multiple deprivation across Scotland. It brings together indicators across seven 'domains' – Income, Employment, Education, Health, Access to Services, Crime and Housing. By dividing Scotland into small pockets of population (known as datazones – 6,976 in total) it allows for the relative comparison of any community with other communities. By focussing on small areas, it is easier to show the different issues there are in any given neighbourhood.

## Scottish Public Health Observatory Online Profiles Tool (ScotPHO)

The ScotPHO Online Profiles Tool provides access to various public health related indicators to facilitate comparisons of areas against local and national norms and comparisons between areas. While not a performance measuring tool, these profiles are designed to increase the understanding of local differences in health related outcomes and encourage further discussion.

## Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP)

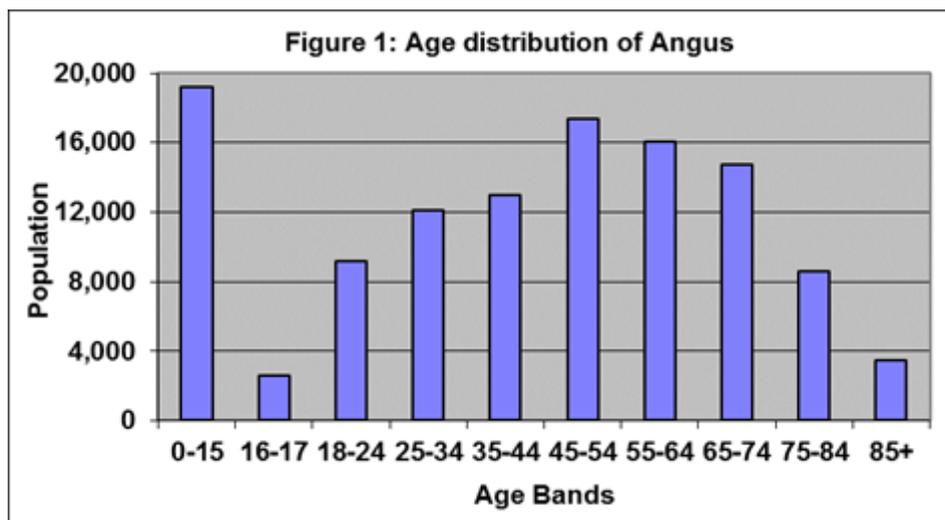
This tool has been developed by the Improvement Service and is designed to 'provide an overarching, high-level tool for you to assess if the lives of your communities are improving over time'. It utilises a suite of core indicators to measure outcomes and inequalities of outcomes. This allows the overall pattern of outcomes in any community to be assessed and compared against other communities within Angus, or against comparable communities across Scotland.

## 2. Angus Demographics

Angus is located on the East Coast of Scotland. It has a varied geography that includes coastal areas facing out to the North Sea, prime agricultural lands and wide expanses of valleys, mountains and glens. The 842 square miles of Angus stretch from Dundee on the Tay up to the Braes of Angus and the Grampian Mountains in the north.

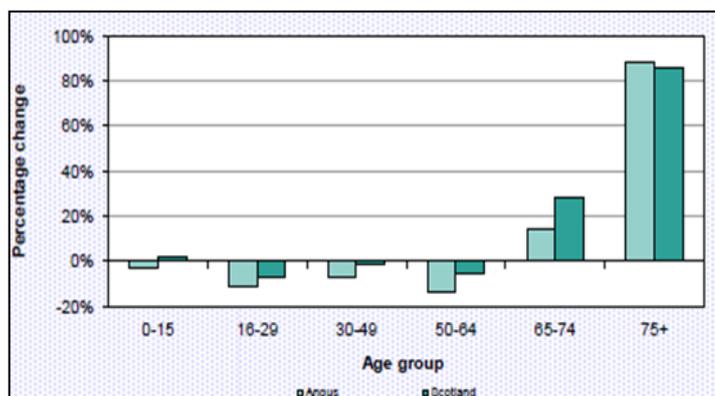
The most recent estimate of the population of Angus is 116,520 – this represents 2.2% of the total population of Scotland.<sup>1</sup> There are more females living in Angus (51.3%) than males (48.7%). Angus has a higher percentage of older people aged 60 and over (29.3%) when compared to Scotland as a whole (24.4%). Conversely, the proportion of younger people aged 30 and under in Angus (32.8%) is lower than in Scotland as a whole (36.4%).

Figure 1 opposite presents the age distribution of Angus. This shows there are 19,445 children (0-15) and 2,581 young people aged 16 and 17. There are 70,588 working aged adults (16-64) and 26,487 aged over 65 – including over 3,350 aged 85 and over. Of the adult population, the 45-54 age group is the most populous with over 17,400 individuals.



The Angus population is concentrated primarily within the seven main towns – Forfar, Kirriemuir, Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, Carnoustie and Monifieth. Almost three-quarters of the population live within these seven towns with the remaining 28% in the many satellite villages or smaller settlements and other more rural locations.

The Angus population is made up of 53,142 households.<sup>2</sup> Of these households, over 80% live within private sector accommodation (either owner/occupiers or private rented), with the remainder split within Local Authority (15%) and Housing Association (4%) control.<sup>3</sup> As the population of Angus gets relatively older in the coming years, it is estimated that the number and proportion of households comprising only one adult aged over 65 will increase.



It is estimated that the population of Angus will fall over the next twenty years – particularly amongst younger people, with the relative proportion of older people in the county set to increase further. This is clearly illustrated in the chart opposite which shows how the numbers aged over 75 in Angus is set to increase by over 80% by the year 2039. The working age population within all age bands is set to fall.

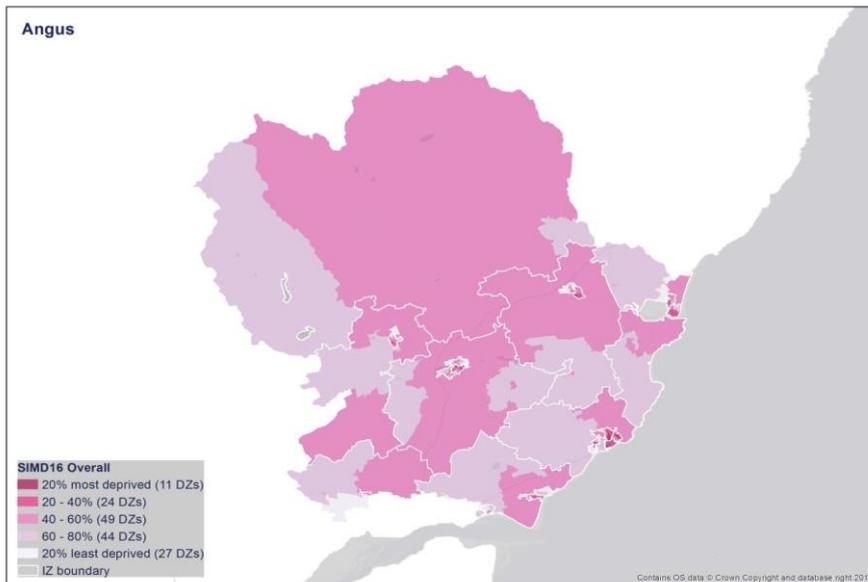
<sup>1</sup> National Records of Scotland – Mid-2016 Population Estimates Scotland

<sup>2</sup> National Records of Scotland – Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland (2015)

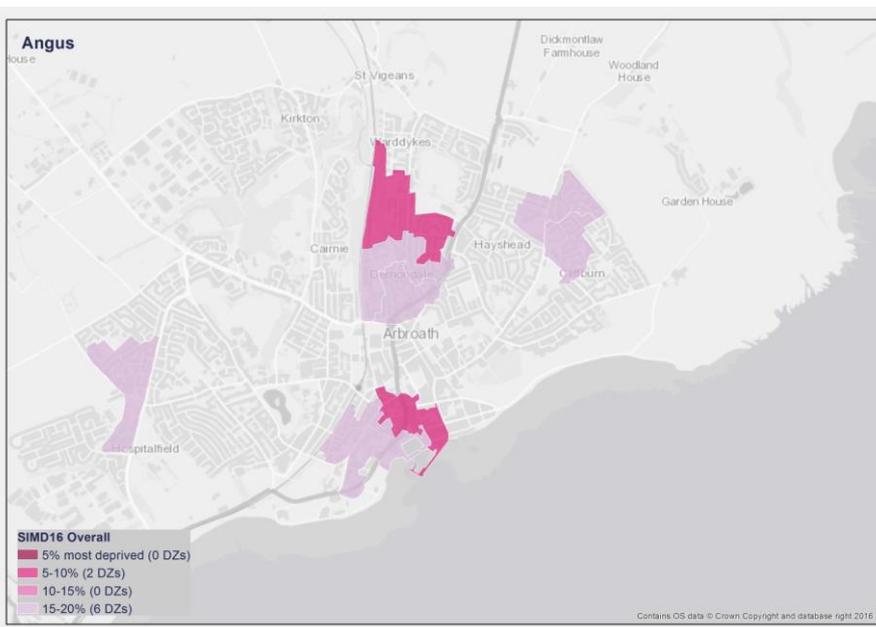
<sup>3</sup> Tayside Valuation Joint Board - Angus Housing Stock 2002 to 2014

### 3. Source Summaries

#### Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) <sup>4</sup>



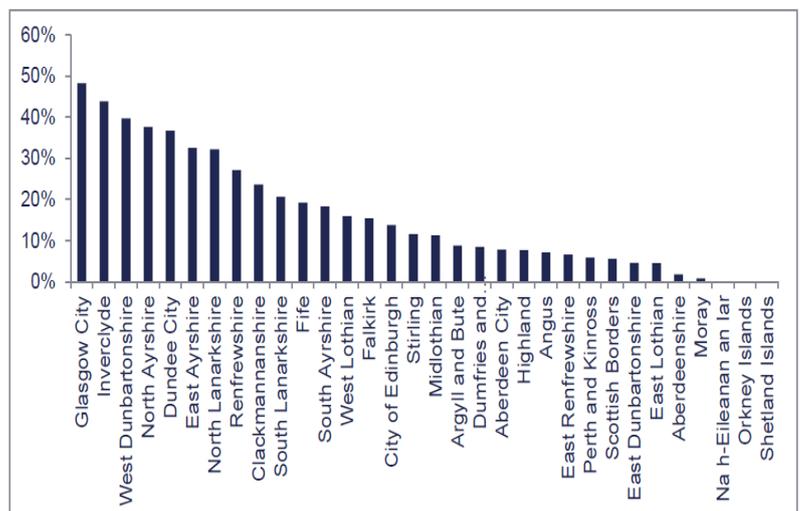
Opposite is a map of Angus showing the overall ranking of Datazones (DZ) in Angus against the combined deprivation index. This illustrates the range of inequality evident in Angus - with large areas of the county within the two least deprived quintiles (i.e. amongst the least deprived 40% of areas in Scotland), while other datazones rank amongst the most deprived 20% in Scotland. These most deprived areas are primarily located in Arbroath.



Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile
S01007186	Arbroath Harbour - 03	631	5-10%
S01007199	Arbroath Warddykes - 03	655	5-10%
S01007197	Arbroath Warddykes - 01	1084	15-20%
S01007194	Arbroath Clifftown - 05	1096	15-20%
S01007178	Arbroath Kirkton - 06	1136	15-20%
S01007232	Brechin East - 03	1140	15-20%
S01007185	Arbroath Harbour - 02	1201	15-20%
S01007198	Arbroath Warddykes - 02	1245	15-20%
S01007195	Arbroath Clifftown - 06	1337	15-20%
S01007260	Forfar West - 01	1344	15-20%

The table above lists the ten most deprived Datazones (DZs) in Angus. As stated above, these are predominantly located in Arbroath with one located in Brechin and another in Forfar. The Arbroath datazones are shown on the map opposite.

Opposite is a chart showing the local share of Datazones (DZs) in each Scottish council area that are within the most deprived 20%. As can be seen from the chart, Angus has less than 10% of datazones that are amongst the most deprived in Scotland. This is towards the lower end of Scottish council areas within a range of between 0% in the island councils to over 40% of datazones amongst the most deprived in Glasgow City and Inverclyde.



<sup>4</sup> [www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/analysis/councils](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/analysis/councils)

The table below includes data on all the Health & Wellbeing Indicators used in the ScotPHO profiler tool. It indicates where Angus is significantly different against a whole of Scotland comparator (red line). Where the latest available data suggests that Angus is in a significantly better position compared to Scotland as a whole, this is indicated by a blue dot (•) - and where the data suggests Angus is in a significantly poorer position, this is indicated by a red dot (•). These significant differences are discussed individually later in this profile, together with brief details of variations within Angus.

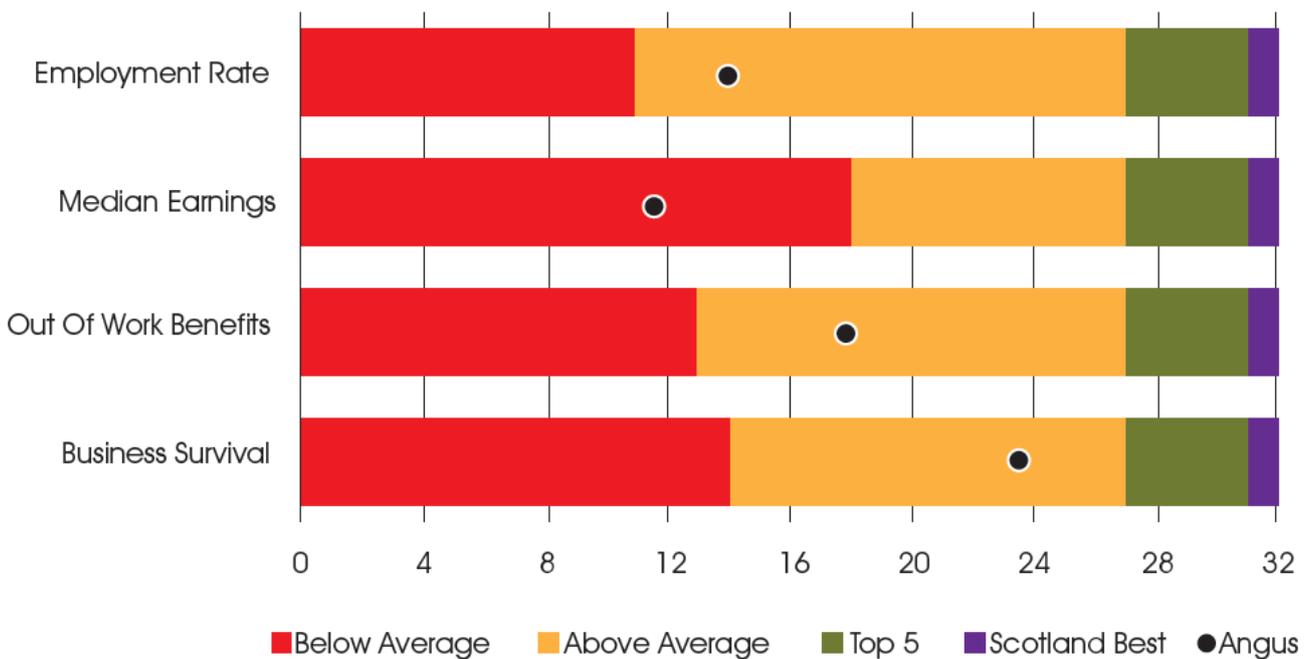
Domain	Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Type	National Average	Worst	Scotland Comparator	Best
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Male life expectancy <sup>18</sup>	2011	n/a	76.3	yrs	76.6			
	2 Female life expectancy <sup>18</sup>	2011	n/a	81.1	yrs	80.8			
	3 Deaths all ages <sup>12</sup>	2014	1,324	1,072.0	sq4	1,165.0			
	4 All-cause mortality among the 15-44 year olds. <sup>12</sup>	2014	37	96.9	sq4	96.2			
	5 Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>12</sup>	2014	50	44.1	sq4	54.2			
	6 Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>12</sup>	2014	172	147.5	sq4	167.1			
Behaviours	7 Estimated smoking attributable deaths <sup>3,13,16</sup>	2014	208	290.5	sq4	366.8			
	8 Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>3,14</sup>	2014	47	18.1	%	20.2			
	9 Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>15</sup>	2015	433	365.2	sq4	664.5			
	10 Alcohol-related mortality <sup>17</sup>	2013	21	16.8	sq4	22.1			
	11 Drug-related hospital stays <sup>12,16</sup>	2014	97	93.1	sq4	133.6			
	12 Active travel to work <sup>3,14</sup>	2014	n/a	22.3	%	15.7			
Ill Health & Injury	13 New cancer registrations <sup>12,19</sup>	2013	722	582.5	sq4	644.3			
	14 Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) <sup>12,19</sup>	2014	199	156.5	sq4	241.5			
	15 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease <sup>12</sup>	2014	459	368.8	sq4	403.1			
	16 Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>12</sup>	2014	86	74.2	sq4	88.4			
	17 Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>12</sup>	2014	7,800	6,491.9	sq4	7,473.4			
	18 Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>12</sup>	2014	996	4,039.1	sq4	5,238.1			
Mental Health	19 Road traffic accident casualties <sup>12</sup>	2013	68	59.4	sq4	56.9			
	20 Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	2015	21,196	18.1	%	18.0			
	21 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>12</sup>	2013	409	357.7	sq4	286.2			
Social Care & Housing	22 Deaths from suicide <sup>17</sup>	2012	15	13.2	sq4	14.2			
	23 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/employment and support allowance	2015	4,510	4.6	%	6.2			
	24 People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home <sup>3</sup>	2016	280	28.3	%	34.8			
Education	25 Children looked after by local authority <sup>3</sup>	2014	281	11.0	cr2	14.0			
	26 Single adult dwellings	2015	20,259	36.4	%	37.4			
	27 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>13</sup>	2012	n/a	185.0	mean	193.0			
	28 Primary school attendance	2010	7,920	95.3	%	94.8			
Economy	29 Secondary school attendance	2010	6,352	92.8	%	91.1			
	30 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications <sup>3</sup>	2013	9,600	14.7	%	12.8			
	31 Population income deprived	2015	11,485	9.8	%	12.3			
	32 Working age population employment deprived	2014	6,900	9.7	%	12.2			
	33 Working age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2015	6,480	9.1	%	11.2			
	34 Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET). <sup>3</sup>	2014	300	5.5	%	6.5			
Crime	35 Children Living in Poverty	2012	2,965	11.7	%	15.3			
	36 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2015	1,570	4.6	%	6.2			
	37 Crime rate	2015	2,745	23.5	cr2	30.8			
	38 Prisoner population <sup>3</sup>	2014	92	106.1	sq4	161.9			
Environment	39 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences <sup>3</sup>	2013	28	2.7	cr2	2.1			
	40 Domestic Abuse <sup>3</sup>	2015	1,226	104.9	cr9	108.1			
	41 Violent crimes recorded <sup>3</sup>	2015	117	10.0	cr9	12.6			
	42 Drug crimes recorded <sup>3</sup>	2015	460	39.3	cr9	66.0			
Women's & Children's Health	43 Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2015	22,064	18.9	%	29.7			
	44 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2015	28,838	24.7	%	15.0			
	45 Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>3,14</sup>	2015	n/a	61.4	%	56.3			
Immunisations and Screening	46 Teenage pregnancies <sup>12</sup>	2013	127	37.7	cr2	37.7			
	47 Women smoking during pregnancy <sup>12</sup>	2014	215	20.1	%	17.3			
	48 Low birth weight <sup>12</sup>	2014	12	1.2	%	1.9			
	49 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks <sup>12</sup>	2014	281	25.9	%	27.5			
	50 Child dental health in primary 1	2015	738	69.0	%	69.9			
	51 Child dental health in primary 7	2015	679	67.7	%	67.9			
Immunisations and Screening	52 Child obesity in primary 1	2015	106	9.0	%	9.9			
	53 Breast screening uptake <sup>12</sup>	2011	4,369	77.9	%	72.5			
	54 Bowel screening uptake <sup>12</sup>	2013	13,922	63.3	%	57.3			
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 5 in 1 <sup>12</sup>	2014	1,183	98.7	%	98.1			
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR <sup>12</sup>	2014	1,154	96.3	%	95.5			

<sup>5</sup> [www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool](http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool)

Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP) <sup>6</sup>

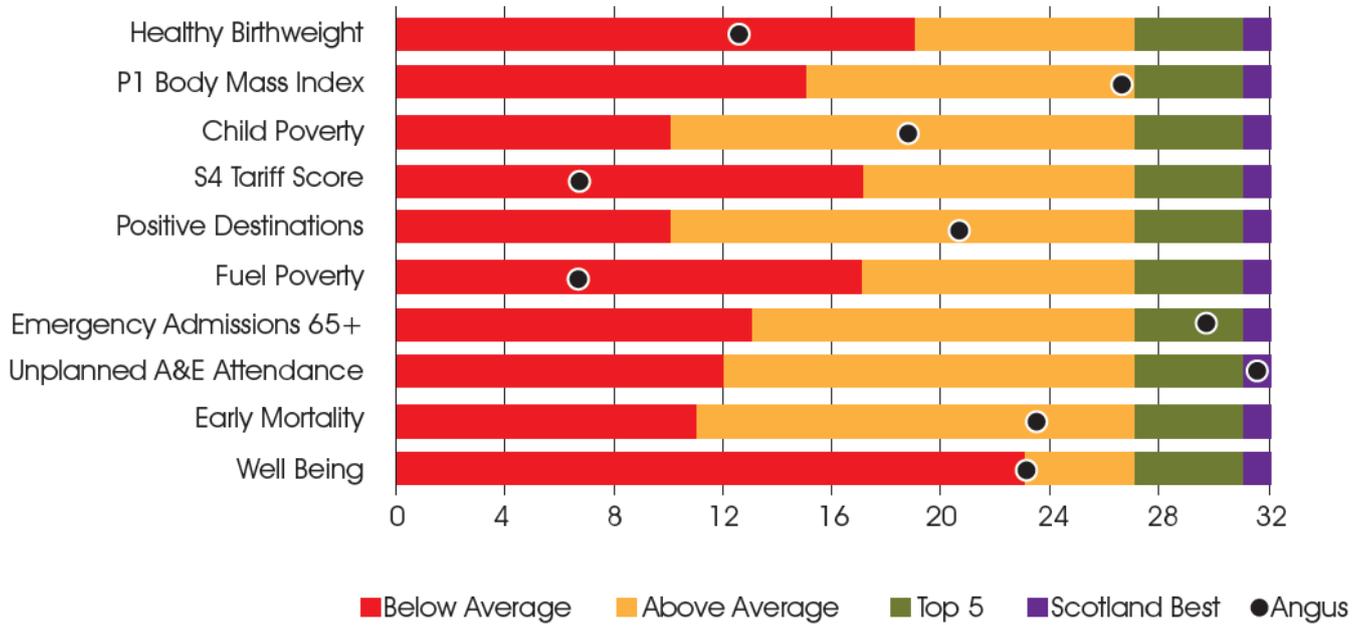
The charts below divide the indicators into those relevant to the cross-cutting themes of ‘Economy’, ‘People’ and ‘Place. It is recognised that there is a degree of crossover between these themes. For each of these CPOP indicators, the charts show how Angus is faring against the best and worst performing of the 32 Scottishcommunity planning partnerships (CPPs). This Angus ‘ranking’ can then be used to indicate where Angus currently sits in a Scottish context, and where it should aspire to be going forward. For example, within the ‘Place’ indicators, Angus is currently ranked within the red group of CPPs for levels of Carbon Emissions. This means that the most recent data indicates that Angus is performing below the Scottish average. Moving on to the ‘Economy’ indicators, Angus is currently in the amber group for the Business Survival indicator – this indicates that the most recent data places Angus above the Scottish average but outside the top five best CPPs in the country. As a final example, within the ‘People’ indicators, Angus is in the green group of CPPs for Emergency Admissions – performing better than the Scottish average and amongst the top five best performing CPPs in the country as a whole. There is much more detail about each of these indicators in the later sections of this profile.

Angus CPOP Indicator Ranking – Economy

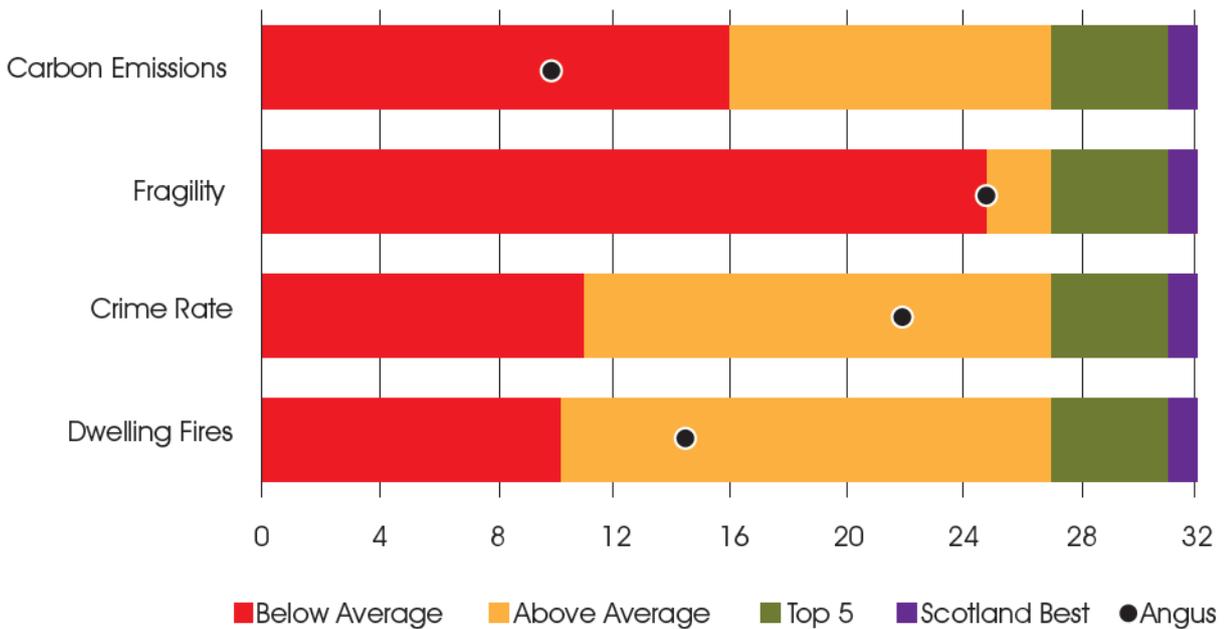


<sup>6</sup> [www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning-outcomes-profile.html](http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning-outcomes-profile.html)

### Angus CPOP Indicator Ranking – People



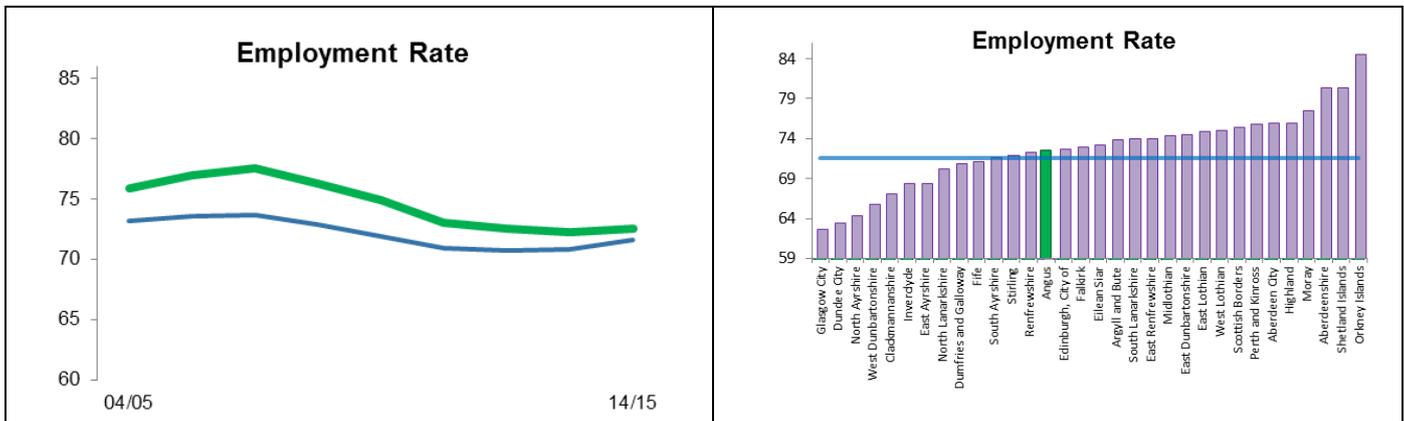
### Angus CPOP Indicator CPP Ranking – Place



## 4. Economy

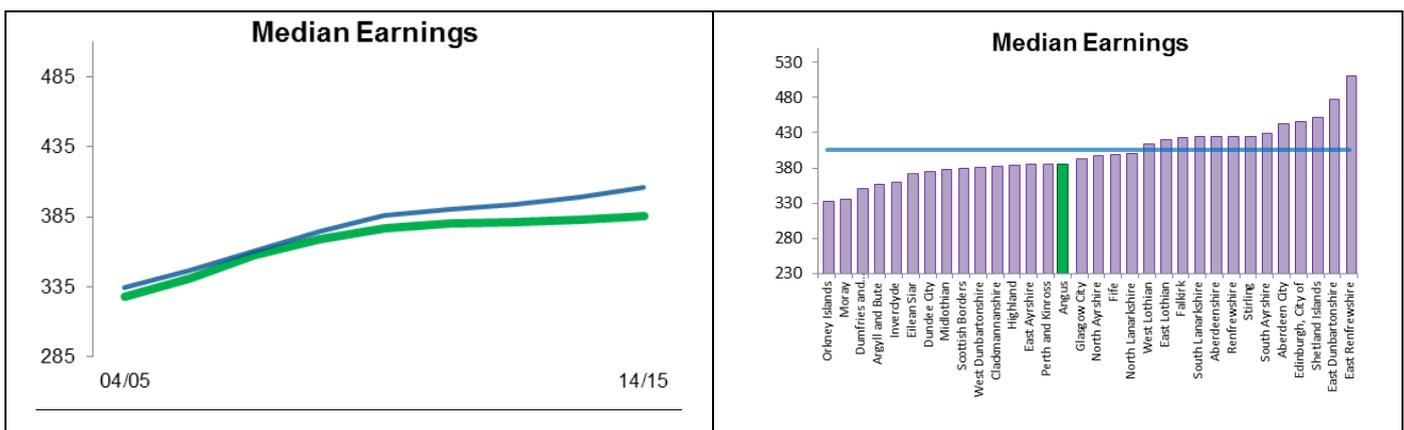
For each of these indicators, a status of **red** accompanied by a red traffic light indicates that Angus is currently performing below the Scottish average. An **amber** status and traffic light denotes an Angus performance above the Scottish average but short of that of the top performing community planning partnerships (CPPs) in the country. A **green** status and traffic light indicates that Angus is amongst the best performing CPPs.

### Employment Rate – Source: CPOP/Office of National Statistics (ONS)



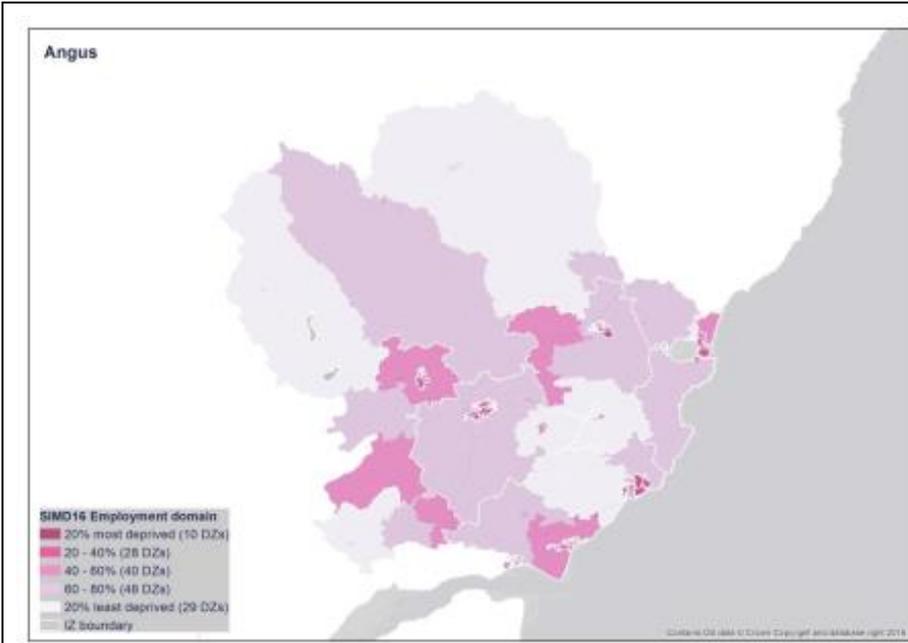
Employment rate is the number of people of working age (16-64) in employment – as a percentage of the population aged 16-64. The graph above left shows how employment rates in Angus (**Green line**) have remained consistently above the Scottish average (**Blue line**). However, the graph also shows how employment rates have decreased both locally and nationally in recent years with an indication of a slight upturn in 2014/15. The chart on the right compares Angus against all other Community Planning Partnerships. Within Angus, there is an inequality in employment opportunities between communities. This is highlighted by the SIMD analysis shown below.

### Median Earnings – Source: CPOP/Office of National Stats. (ONS) Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE)



This indicator considers the median weekly earnings (£s) for working age employees living within Angus. It does not include the self-employed. The graph above left suggests that median incomes in Angus continue to rise (**Green line**), but at a slower rate of growth compared to Scotland as a whole (**Blue line**). The gap in median income between Angus and the national average is therefore increasing. The chart above right indicates where Angus sit compared to other community planning partnerships in Scotland – based on the 2014/15 data. While Angus as a whole is only a small way below the Scottish average for median earnings, there is a wide range of relative income deprivation within Angus itself. This is highlighted by the SIMD analysis shown below.

**Employment in Angus – Source: SIMD Employment Domain**

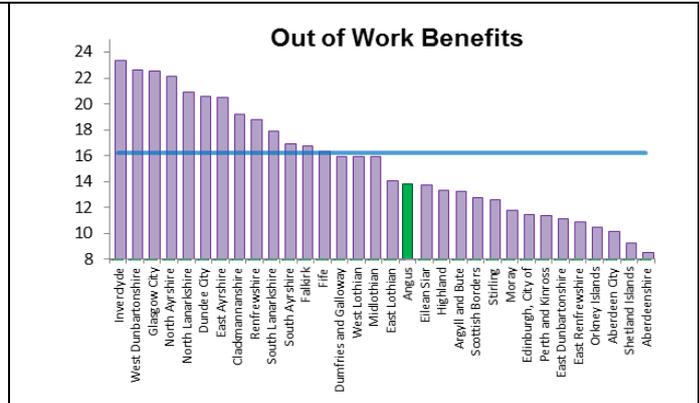
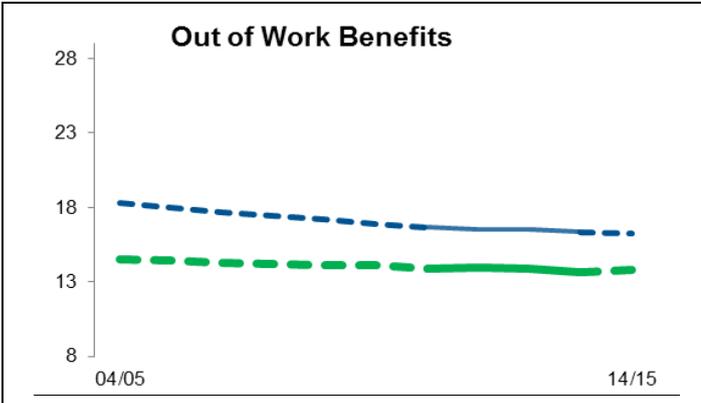


The Employment domain of the SIMD considers the percentage of working age people who are employment deprived and in receipt of certain benefits. The map opposite shows the distribution of Datazones (DZs) in Angus within the various ranges of employment deprivation. As can be seen, significant areas of Angus (ten datazones) are amongst the most deprived 20% in Scotland.

Opposite, the ten most deprived DZs in Angus for Employment deprivation are listed. They are all within the most deprived 20% in Scotland, with one amongst the most deprived 10%. While this datazone in Arbroath Harbour has 24% of its working age population classed as employment deprived, another Angus datazone – in Monikie – has less than 1% employment deprivation. In total, the SIMD assesses that almost 6000 working age people in Angus are employment deprived.

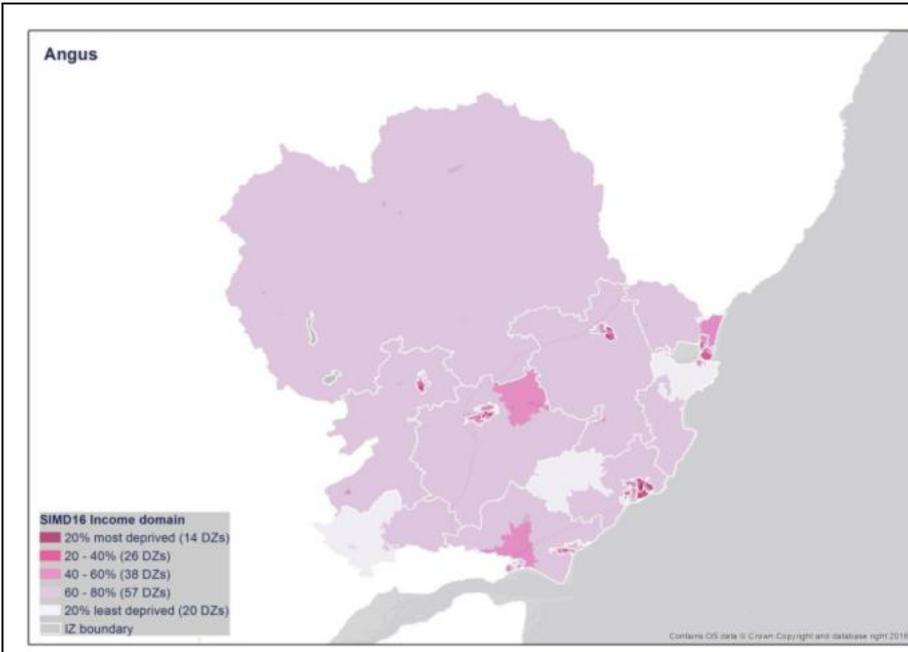
Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile	Employment rate
S01007186	Arbroath Harbour - 03	547	5-10%	24%
S01007199	Arbroath Warddykes - 03	887	10-15%	21%
S01007232	Brechin East - 03	895	10-15%	21%
S01007178	Arbroath Kirkton - 06	906	10-15%	21%
S01007185	Arbroath Harbour - 02	1011	10-15%	20%
S01007194	Arbroath Clifftown - 05	1172	15-20%	19%
S01007230	Brechin East - 01	1230	15-20%	19%
S01007260	Forfar West - 01	1257	15-20%	18%
S01007214	Montrose South - 07	1270	15-20%	18%
S01007197	Arbroath Warddykes - 01	1340	15-20%	18%

**Out of Work Benefits – Source: CPOP/Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)**



This indicator considers the number and percentage of working age (16-64) who are claiming one or more key DWP benefits – bereavement benefit, carer’s allowance, disability living allowance, incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, jobseeker’s allowance, and widow’ benefit. This is considered as an indicator of underlying poverty and the relative economic wellbeing of the community. The graph above left shows that the percentage claiming these benefits in Angus (Green line) is below the national average (Blue line). This is confirmed in the chart comparing all community planning partnerships, but also shows that Angus remains some way behind the top ranked CPPs for this indicator. Within Angus, there is significant inequality in claimant rates within communities. Rates range from fewer than 8% of working age adults claiming benefits in parts of Carnoustie and South Angus, to over 25% in parts of Arbroath. These inequalities between communities within Angus are discussed in more detail within the locality profiles produced alongside this Angus wide document.

Income in Angus – Source: SIMD Income Domain

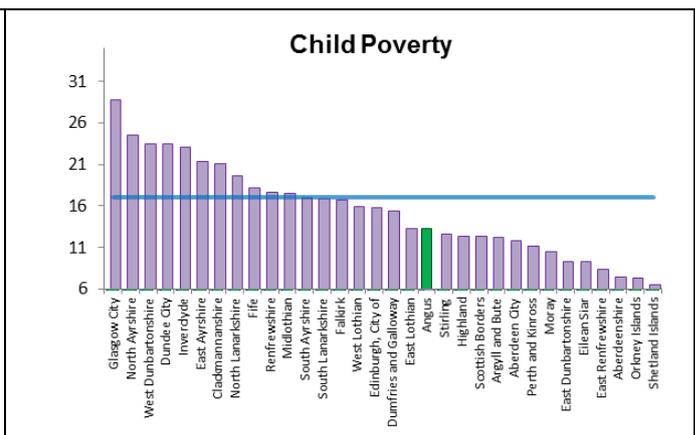
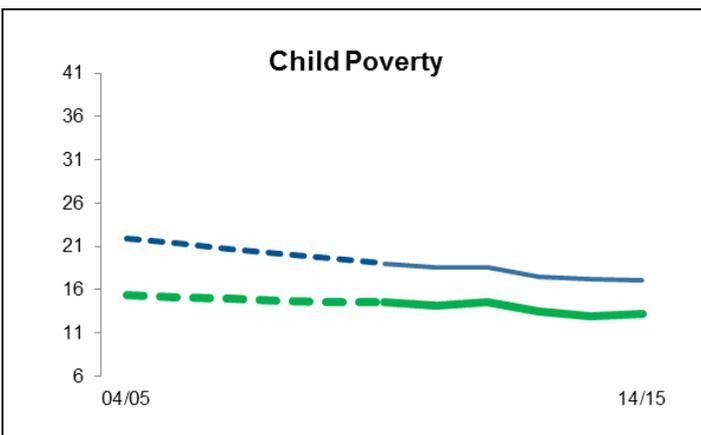


The Income domain of the SIMD considers the percentage of people who are income deprived and in receipt of certain benefits or tax credits. The map opposite shows the distribution of Datazones (DZs) in Angus within the various ranges of Income deprivation. As can be seen, significant areas of Angus (14 datazones) are amongst the most deprived 20% in Scotland.

Opposite, the ten most deprived DZs in Angus for Income deprivation are listed. They are all within the most deprived 20% for Income in Scotland, with two amongst the most deprived 10%. In total, there are 15 datazones within Angus where more than a fifth of the population are income deprived. Income deprivation within datazones range from the 29% shown opposite within a datazone of Arbroath Warddykes, to less than 1% within a datazone of Monikie. In total, the SIMD assesses that almost 11,500 people in Angus are income deprived.

Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile	Income rate
S01007199	Arbroath Warddykes - 03	504	5-10%	29%
S01007194	Arbroath Cliffburn - 05	609	5-10%	28%
S01007197	Arbroath Warddykes - 01	729	10-15%	26%
S01007198	Arbroath Warddykes - 02	870	10-15%	25%
S01007178	Arbroath Kirkton - 06	927	10-15%	24%
S01007232	Brechin East - 03	1038	10-15%	23%
S01007186	Arbroath Harbour - 03	1049	15-20%	23%
S01007255	Forfar Central - 02	1090	15-20%	23%
S01007195	Arbroath Cliffburn - 06	1189	15-20%	22%
S01007260	Forfar West - 01	1224	15-20%	22%

Child Poverty – Source: CPOP/HMRC



This indicator measures the percentage of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit (CTC) or other specified benefits, with reported income less than 60% of the median UK income (before housing costs). As the graph above left shows, the percentage of children living in poverty from the figures for 2014/15 in Angus (Green line) is below the Scottish average (Blue line). However, the chart on the right – which compares all CPPs – shows Angus is still above several other CPPs. Within Angus, there is significant inequality of Child Poverty rates. Rates range from fewer than 6% of children in some areas of South Angus, to more than a quarter of children in parts of Arbroath. These inequalities between communities are discussed in more detail within the locality profiles.



### *Children Living in Poverty – Source: HMRC* 🚦

This ScotPHO indicator supports the Improvement Service indicator discussed under the 'People' section of this profile. The latest available figures show that 11.7% of dependent children and young people aged under 20 live within households claiming certain benefits and with less than 60% of median income. The Scottish average is 15.3% with community planning partnerships nationally ranging from 6.0% to 26.2%. Within Angus there are significant variations with child poverty rates ranging from 3.5% in South Angus to 25.5% in Arbroath Warddykes.

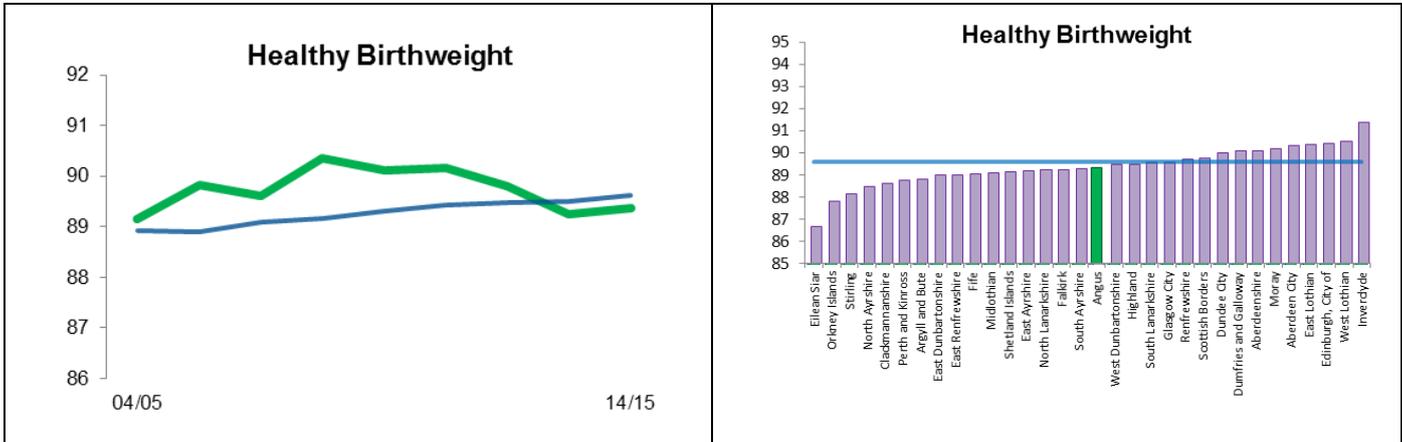
### *People Claiming Pension Credits (Aged 60+) – Source: Department of Work & Pensions (DWP)* 🚦

This indicator considers the percentage of all those aged over 60 who are in receipt of Pension Credits. The latest available data shows Angus has 4.6% of older people claiming this credit, against a Scottish average of 6.2%. Across Scottish community planning partnerships, the range is from 3.3% in the lowest CPP to 12.0% in the highest. Within Angus there are significant variations with rates of pensioners claiming pension credits ranging from 2.1% in Hillside to 11.8% in Arbroath Harbour.

## 5. People

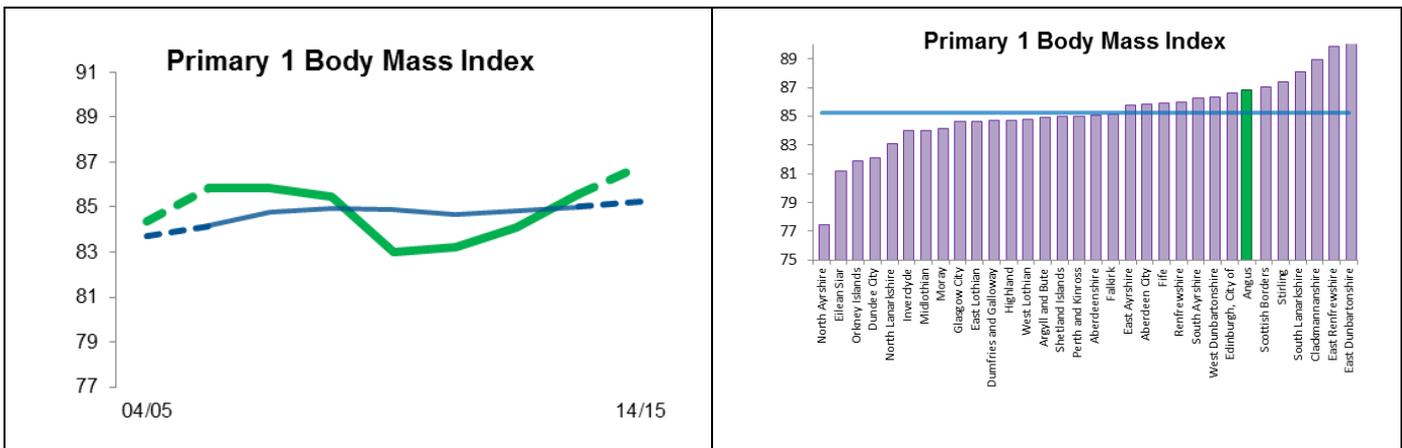
For each of these indicators, a status of **red** accompanied by a red traffic light indicates that Angus is currently performing below the Scottish average. An **amber** status and traffic light denotes an Angus performance above the Scottish average but short of that of the top performing community planning partnerships (CPPs) in the country. A **green** status and traffic light indicates that Angus is amongst the best performing CPPs.

**Healthy Birthweight** – Source: CPOP/Information Services Division Scotland (ISD) 

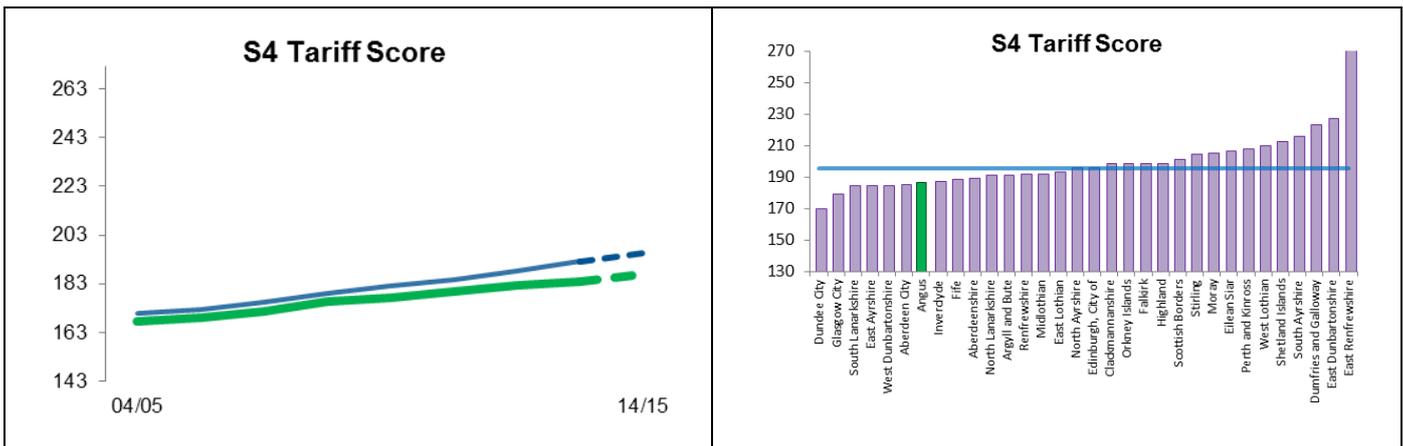


Birth weight is an important indicator at both an individual and population level. There is evidence linking a healthy birth weight and continuing good health through infancy, childhood and into adulthood. Although representing very small numbers, as the graph above left shows, the percentage of babies born with a healthy birthweight in Angus (Green line) has declined in recent years and – in 2014/15 – was below the Scottish average (Blue line). While the trend nationally is improving, Angus appears to be on a downward path. Above right is a chart comparing the latest available (2014/15) healthy birthweight levels in Angus against all other community planning partnerships.

**Primary 1 Body Mass Index** – Source: CPOP/Information Services Division Scotland (ISD) 

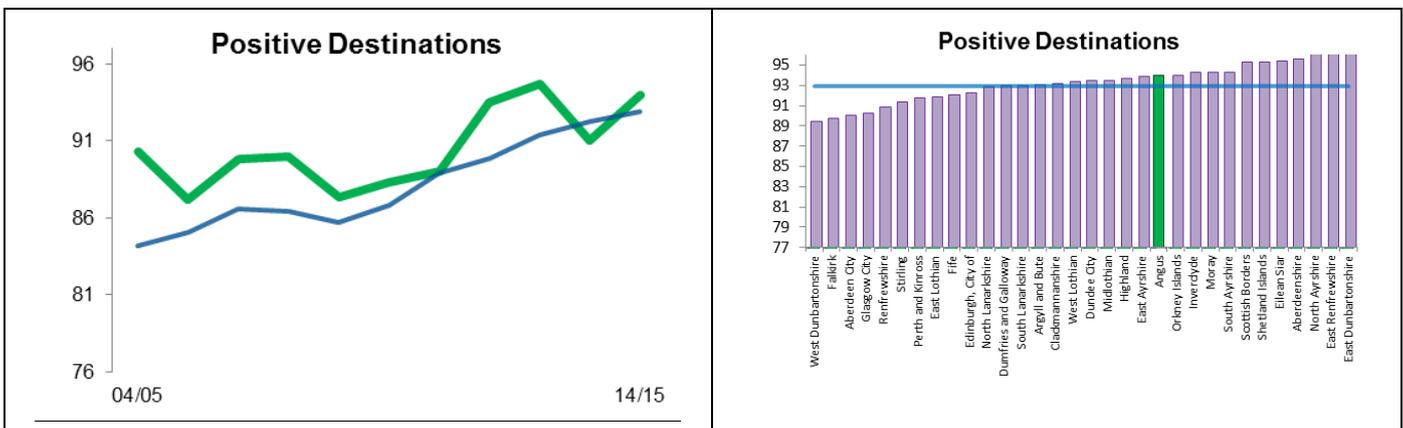


Body Mass Index (BMI) is widely used to assess body composition in children and adults. It is calculated by dividing an individual’s weight by their height. As the interpretation of BMI values in children is age dependent, age and sex specific growth reference standards to define children in Primary 1 are at risk of being under or over weight. As the graph above left shows, the percentage of P1 pupils in Angus with a healthy BMI (Green line) has improved in recent years and is forecast to remain above the Scottish average (Blue line) when the latest figures are published for 2014/15. The chart on the right compared Angus to other community planning partnerships in Scotland. Angus compares favourably, being towards the higher end of the range, although still some way below the top ranked CPP.



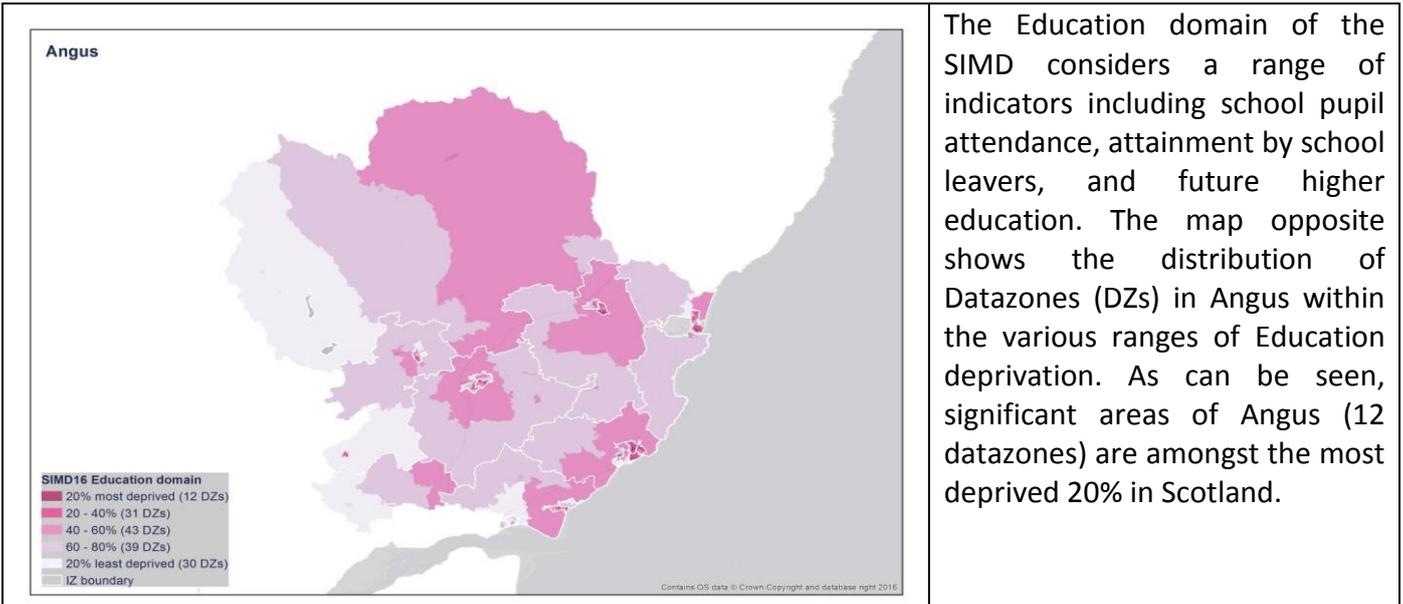
This indicator considers the attainment of pupils attending publicly funded secondary schools – it does not include attainment of pupils living within Angus who attend independent schools or are being schooled at home. The graph above left shows how attainment levels have increased in Angus over the last decade (Green line). This trend is replicated nationally (Blue line) with attainment in Angus remaining consistently below the Scottish average. The gap in attainment between Angus and the country as a whole has increased in recent years and is further reflected in the chart above right, which shows Angus compared to other community planning partnerships across Scotland for S4 tariff score attainment – based on data from 2012/13. While the gap in attainment between Angus and elsewhere in Scotland is small, the gap within Angus is substantial. Average tariff scores range from lower than 150 in some areas of Brechin and Arbroath, to well over 200 in parts of Kirriemuir, Letham and other less deprived parts of Arbroath. These inequalities between communities within Angus are discussed in more detail within the locality profiles produced alongside this Angus wide document.

Positive Destinations – Source: CPOP/Skills Development Scotland (SDS) 



For this indicator, positive destinations are considered to be higher education, further education, employment, training or voluntary work. The data is based on a follow up survey undertaken nine months after the end of the school year. The graph above left shows how the percentage of school leavers in positive destinations (Green line) is on an upward trend and most recently (2014/15), is just above the Scotland average (Blue line). The chart on the right compares all community planning partnerships. Within Angus, there is significant inequality within communities. Rates range from fewer than 85% of school leavers in positive destinations in some parts of Arbroath, Carnoustie & Monifieth – to almost 100% in other parts of Arbroath and areas of the Angus Glens and Hillside. These inequalities are discussed in more detail within the locality profiles produced alongside this Angus wide document.

**Education in Angus – Source: SIMD Education Domain**

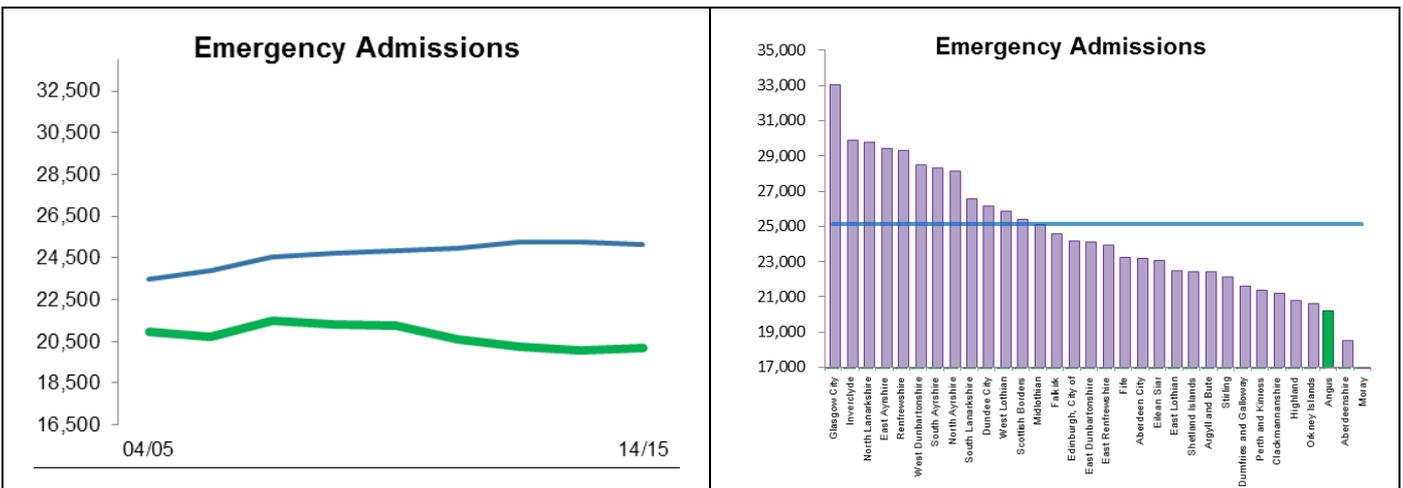


The Education domain of the SIMD considers a range of indicators including school pupil attendance, attainment by school leavers, and future higher education. The map opposite shows the distribution of Datazones (DZs) in Angus within the various ranges of Education deprivation. As can be seen, significant areas of Angus (12 datazones) are amongst the most deprived 20% in Scotland.

Opposite, the ten most deprived DZs in Angus for Education are listed. They are all within the most deprived 20% for Education deprivation in Scotland, with one amongst the most deprived 5% and another amongst the most deprived 10%. By contrast, 30 datazones in Angus are amongst the least deprived 20% in Scotland.

Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile
S01007199	Arbroath Warddykes - 03	238	≤ 5%
S01007186	Arbroath Harbour - 03	613	5-10%
S01007195	Arbroath Clifftown - 06	748	10-15%
S01007257	Forfar Central - 04	813	10-15%
S01007198	Arbroath Warddykes - 02	867	10-15%
S01007185	Arbroath Harbour - 02	915	10-15%
S01007210	Montrose South - 03	959	10-15%
S01007232	Brechin East - 03	1051	15-20%
S01007230	Brechin East - 01	1176	15-20%
S01007255	Forfar Central - 02	1182	15-20%

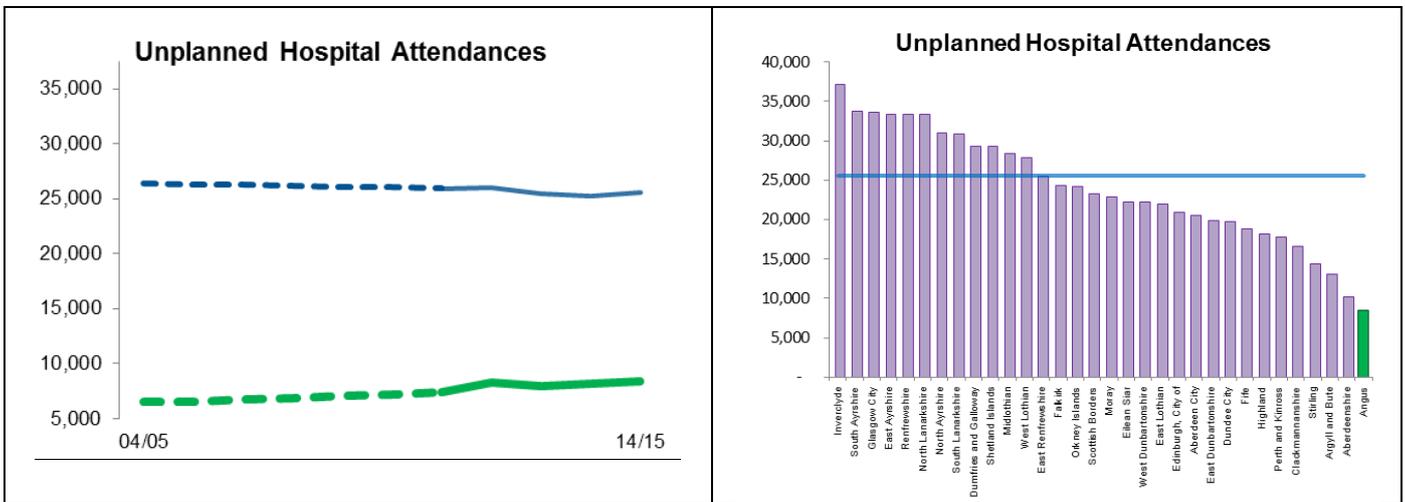
**Emergency Admissions (Age 65+) – Source: CPOP/Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland**



For this indicator, an emergency admission is defined as being a new and continuous spell of care in hospital where the patient was admitted as an emergency. The total number of such admissions is expressed as a total for the year per 100,000 of population. The graph above left shows how these rates in Angus (Green line) are well below the Scottish average (Blue line). Furthermore, rates in Angus are on a downward trend in recent years but on the increase nationally. The chart opposite confirms the positive position in Angus, with only two community planning partnerships in Scotland reporting lower rates during 2014/15. Within Angus, there is significant inequality of Emergency Admission rates within communities. Rates range from more than 30,000/100,000 emergency admissions in parts of Forfar to

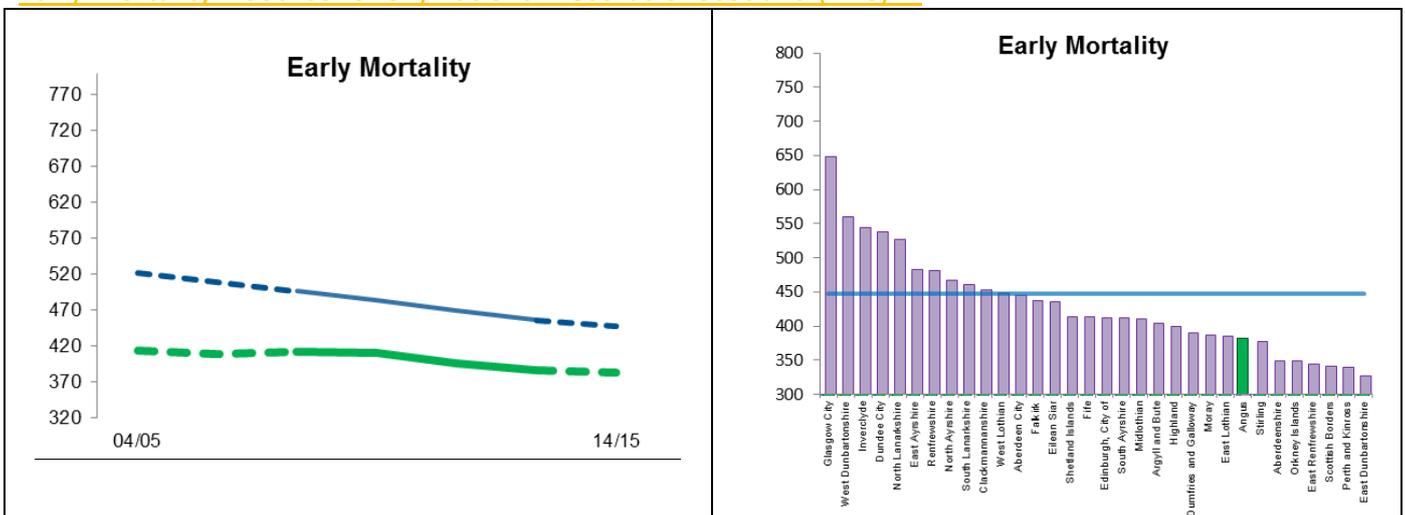
as few as 16,000/100,000 in areas of the Angus Glens. These inequalities between communities within Angus are discussed in more detail within the locality profiles produced alongside this Angus wide document.

Unplanned Hospital Attendances – Source: CPOP/Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland



All attendances are recorded from A&E Departments, Minor Injury Units, Acute Medical Units and similar units dealing with injuries and other unplanned attendances. The figures are presented per 100,000 of population. Under this indicator, the graph above left shows how Angus levels of admissions (Green line) are dramatically less than in Scotland as a whole (Blue line). This is confirmed in the chart opposite confirming that – as of 2014/15 – Angus had the lowest rate of unplanned hospital admission of all community planning partnerships in the country.

Early Mortality – Source: CPOP/National Records of Scotland (NRS)



This rate of deaths measures premature mortality (death occurring before the age of 75). It employs statistical methodology to standardise populations to take into account different age and gender splits in different areas, allowing comparisons to be made. On this indicator, the graph above left shows rates of early mortality in Angus (Green line) lower than the national Scottish average (Blue line). Rates of early mortality are predicted to fall further – both locally and nationally. The chart opposite compares all community planning partnerships and confirms Angus' position amongst the CPPs with the lowest levels of early mortality in Scotland. Within Angus, there is significant inequality in Early Mortality rates within communities. Rates range from almost 700/10,000 in parts of Arbroath, to as low as 223/10,000 in parts of Carnoustie. These inequalities between communities within Angus are discussed in more detail within the locality profiles produced alongside this Angus wide document.



### *Alcohol Related Hospital Stays – Source: ISD Scotland* 🚦

This indicator looks at general acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis that includes alcohol misuse. The indicator is expressed per 100,000 of population. On this indicator, the latest available statistics show Angus with a rate of 365/100,000 – the national average is 665/100,000. Comparing allcommunity planning partnerships, Angus has the third lowest rate of such admissions within a range of 282/100,000 to 1240/100,000.

### *Drug Related Hospital Stays – Source: ISD Scotland* 🚦

Similar to the previous indicator, this considers general acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis that includes drugs misuse – again expressed per 100,000 of population. The latest published statistics show Angus with a rate of 93/100,000 against a Scottish average of 134/100,000. Within allcommunity planning partnerships, current rates range from 41/100,000 in the lowest CPP to 281/100,000 in the highest.

### *New Cancer Registrations – Source: ISD Scotland – Scottish Cancer Registry* 🚦

This indicator considers a rolling average of new cancer registrations expressed as a rate per 100,000 of population. Current figures show Angus with a rate of 583/100,000. The national average is 644/100,000. Angus compares favourable against allcommunity planning partnerships with the fourth lowest rate within a range of 485/100,000 (lowest) and 765/100,000 (highest). Within Angus there are significant variations with new cancer registrations ranging from 407/100,000 in Hillside to 755/100,000 in Arbroath Harbour.

### *Patients with Emergency Hospitalisations – Source: ISD Scotland* 🚦

This indicator considers patients discharged from hospital following an emergency admission expressed as a rate per 100,000 of population. On this indicator, the latest published data shows Angus with a rate of 6,492/100,000 against a Scottish average of 7473/100,000. Comparing community planning partnerships, Angus is within the top ten lowest rates within a range of 5689/100,000 for the lowest and 9,429/100,000 for the highest. Within Angus there are significant variations with emergency hospitalisation rates ranging from 5,640/100,000 in Hillside to 8,238/100,000 in Arbroath Harbour.

### *Patients (65+) with Multiple Emergency Hospitalisations – Source: ISD Scotland* 🚦

This indicator looks at patients aged over 65 with two or more emergency hospitalisations – expressed as a rate of the 65+ population. The latest available rate for Angus is 4,039/100,000, while the Scottish average is 5,238/100,000. Looking at all the community planning partnerships in Scotland, Angus has the third lowest rate within a range of 3,246/100,000 (lowest) to 6,987/100,000 (highest). Within Angus there are significant variations with multiple emergency hospitalisations rates amongst older people ranging from 2,935/100,000 in Hillside to 5,591/100,000 in Arbroath Harbour.

### *Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation – Source: ISD Scotland* 🚦

This indicator considers patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals. Individuals with multiple discharges in the same year are counted only once. The last available three year rolling average shows Angus has a standardised rate of 358 such admissions per 100,000 of population. The Scottish average is 286/100,000 population. Angus has the third highest incidence of such admissions of allcommunity planning partnerships, with the lowest incidence being 127/100,000 and the highest 395/100,000.

### **People aged 65+ with high levels of needs cared for at home – Source: Community Care Statistics** 🚦

This considers the percentage of those aged over 65 with high levels of care needs receiving 10 or more hours of Local Authority care at home. Within Angus, only 28% of this group receive this form of care – compared to a Scottish average of 35%. At 28%, Angus has amongst the lowest percentages of allcommunity planning partnerships which range from almost 49% to 21%.

### **Women smoking during pregnancy – Source: ISD Scotland** 🚦

This indicator considers the percentage of women recorded as ‘current smoker’ at their first ante-natal appointment with a health visitor. Over a fifth (20%) of women in Angus were so recorded between 2013/14 and 2015/16 compared to a Scottish average of 17%. Angus is amongst the community planning partnerships with the highest percentage within a range of 9% in the lowest and 25% in the highest.

### **Adults Claiming IB/SDA/ESA – Source: Department of Work & Pensions (DWP)** 🚦

This indicator considers the percentage of adults claiming Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disability Allowance (SDA) or Employment Support Allowance (ESA). The latest figures for Angus show 4.6% of adults claim one or more of these allowances – against a Scottish average of 6.2%. The range for allcommunity planning partnerships is from 3.1% to 10.0%. Within Angus there are significant variations with rates for adults ranging from 2.4% in South Angus to 9.6% in Arbroath Harbour.

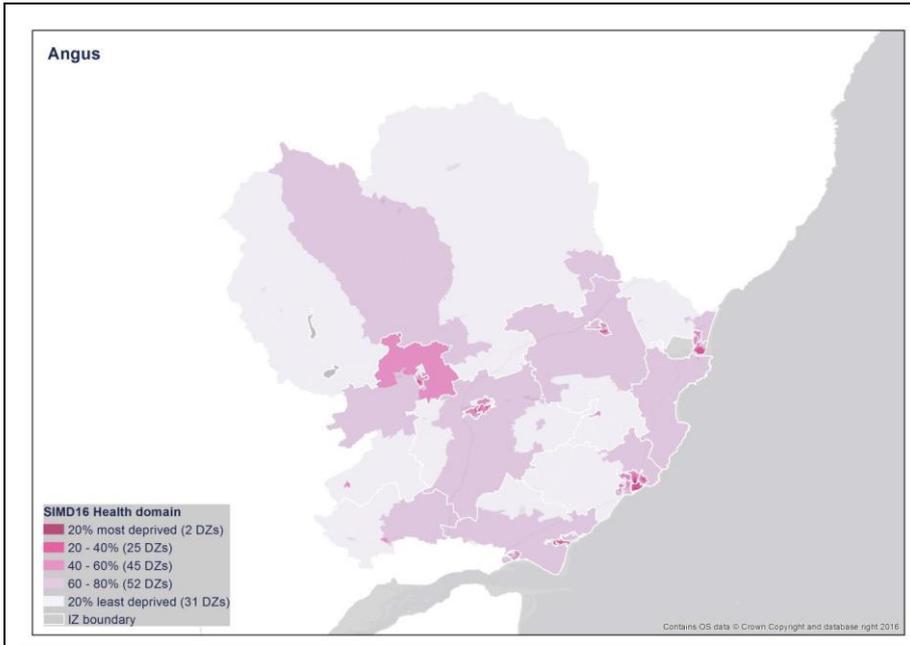
### **Breast Screening Uptake – Source: ATOS** 🚦

This indicator looks at the percentage of eligible women aged between 50 and 70 who take up the opportunity for routine breast screening. Using a rolling average, the latest figures for Angus show that 77.9% of women took this opportunity. The equivalent national percentage is 72.5%. For allcommunity planning partnerships, Angus has one of the top ten highest take ups within a range of 62.7% and 85.6%. Within Angus there are significant variations with uptake rates ranging from 86.3% in Carnoustie East to 69.5% in Arbroath Harbour.

### **Bowel Screening Uptake – Source: ATOS** 🚦

This indicator looks at the percentage of eligible women and men aged between 50 and 74 who take up the opportunity for routine bowel screening. Using a rolling average, the latest figures for Angus show that 63.3% of women and men took this opportunity. The equivalent national percentage is 57.3%. For allcommunity planning partnerships, Angus has one of the top ten highest take ups within a range of 47.9% and 66.4%. Within Angus there are significant variations with uptake rates ranging from 72.5% in Arbroath Warddykes to 51.3% in Arbroath Harbour.

Health in Angus – Source: SIMD Health Domain



The Health domain of the SIMD considers a range of health indicators, including alcohol and drug related hospitalisations, birth weight statistics and mental health indicators. The map opposite shows the distribution of Datazones (DZs) in Angus within the various ranges of Health deprivation. As can be seen, only a small area of Angus (2 datazones) is amongst the most deprived 20% in Scotland.

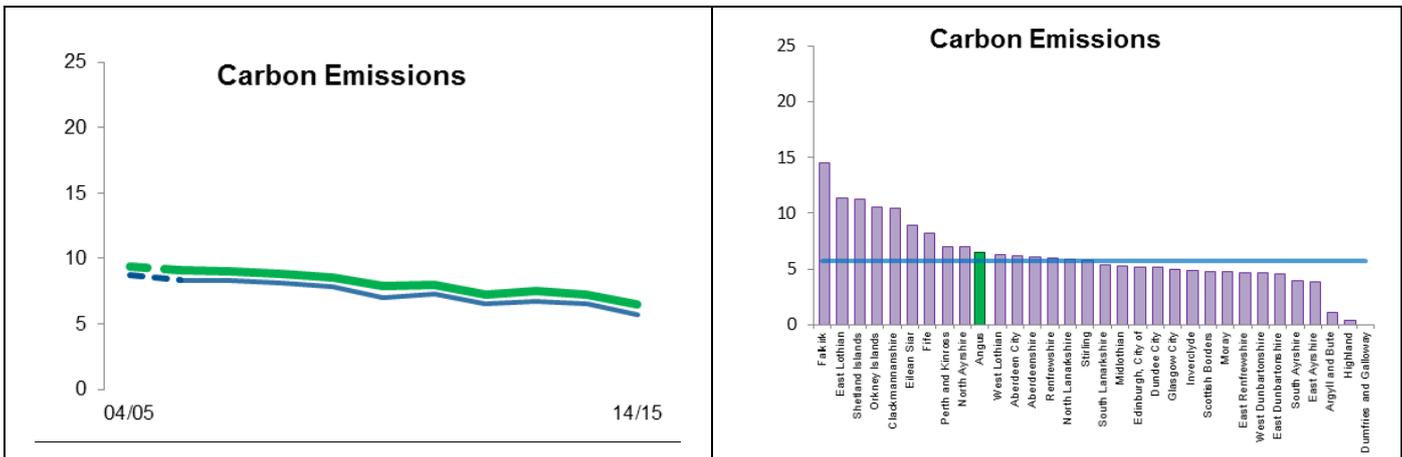
Opposite, the ten most deprived DZs in Angus for Health deprivation are listed. They include one datazone of Arbroath Harbour that is amongst the most health deprived 10% in Scotland. By contrast, 31 datazones in Angus are amongst the least deprived 20% in Scotland.

Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile
S01007186	Arbroath Harbour - 03	620	5-10%
S01007197	Arbroath Warddykes - 01	1121	15-20%
S01007214	Montrose South - 07	1479	20-25%
S01007185	Arbroath Harbour - 02	1509	20-25%
S01007178	Arbroath Kirkton - 06	1648	20-25%
S01007195	Arbroath Clifftown - 06	1682	20-25%
S01007194	Arbroath Clifftown - 05	1761	25-30%
S01007260	Forfar West - 01	1814	25-30%
S01007232	Brechin East - 03	1856	25-30%
S01007189	Arbroath Harbour - 06	1972	25-30%

## 6. Place

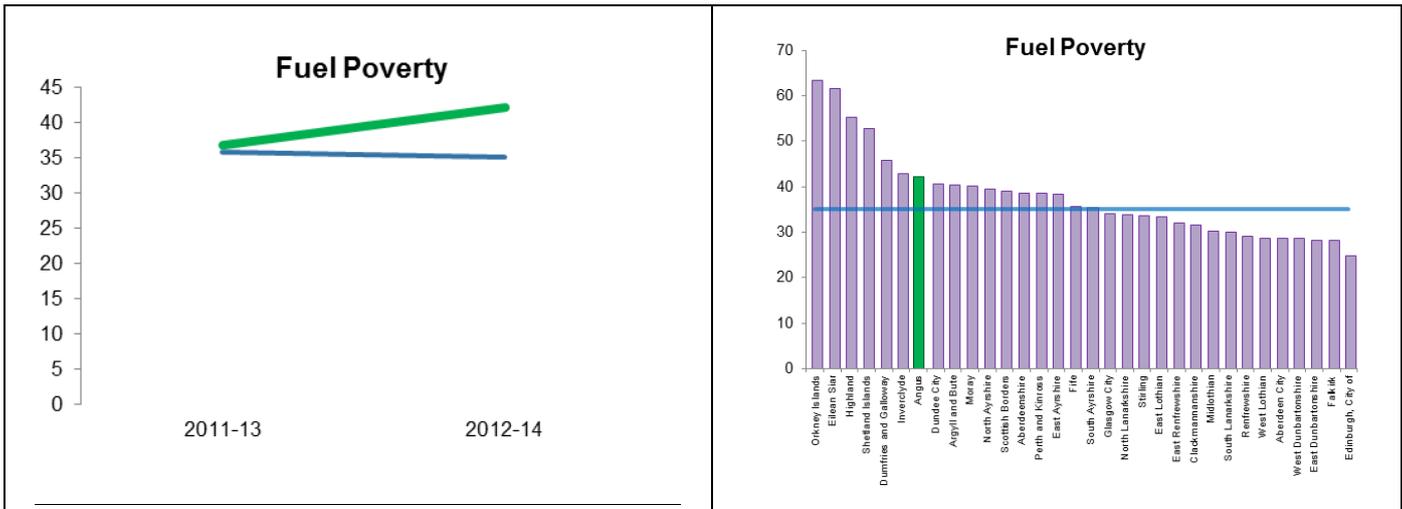
For each of these indicators, a status of **red** accompanied by a red traffic light indicates that Angus is currently performing below the Scottish average. An **amber** status and traffic light denotes an Angus performance above the Scottish average but short of that of the top performing community planning partnerships (CPPs) in the country. A **green** status and traffic light indicates that Angus is amongst the best performing CPPs.

**Carbon Emissions – Source: CPOP/Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)** 



Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for about 82% of UK greenhouse gas emissions. This indicator considers emissions per head of population (Tonnes) allocated on an ‘end user’ basis based on the point of energy consumption or emission. The graph above left shows how emissions are reducing at both an Angus (Green line) and national level (Blue line). Emissions in Angus remain consistently above the Scottish average – a reflection in part on the high energy requirements of some of the local industries. Above right is the chart of how Angus compares to other community planning partnerships – based on 2014/15 figures.

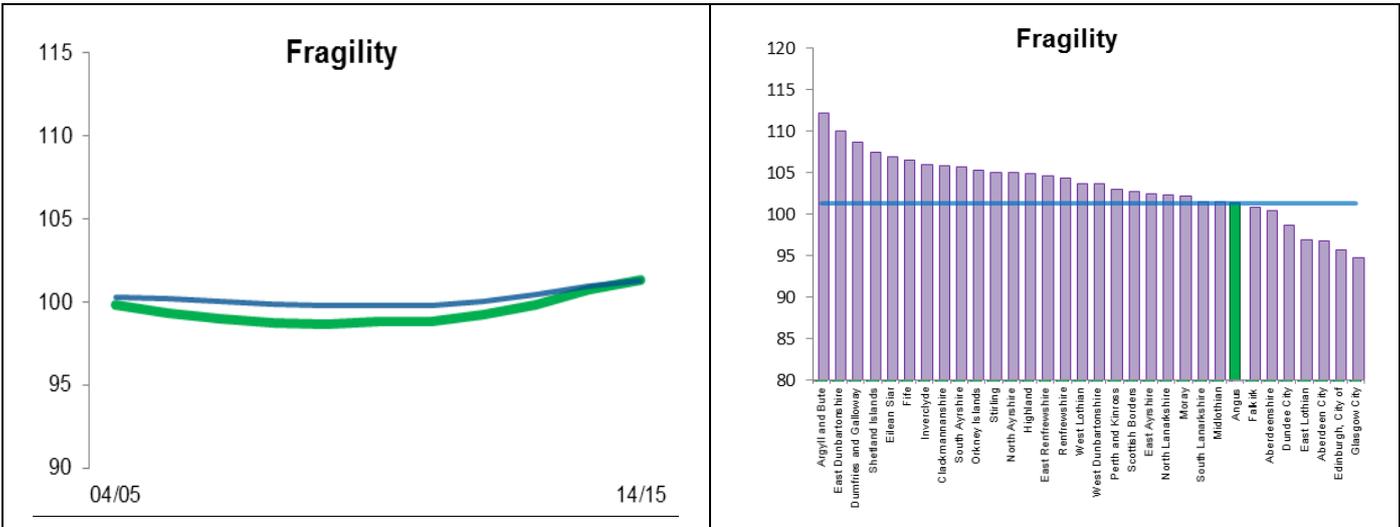
**Fuel Poverty – Source: CPOP/Scottish House Condition Survey (SCHS) & Scottish Government** 



This indicator considers the percentage of households for whom over 10% of their income is spent on an adequate level of heating and other household fuel requirements. It considers a standard set of behaviours and is not a measure of actual fuel consumption or expenditure which will reflect personal preference and individual priorities. While only two years of consistent data is currently available, the graph above left does show that Angus has a much higher percentage of households in fuel poverty

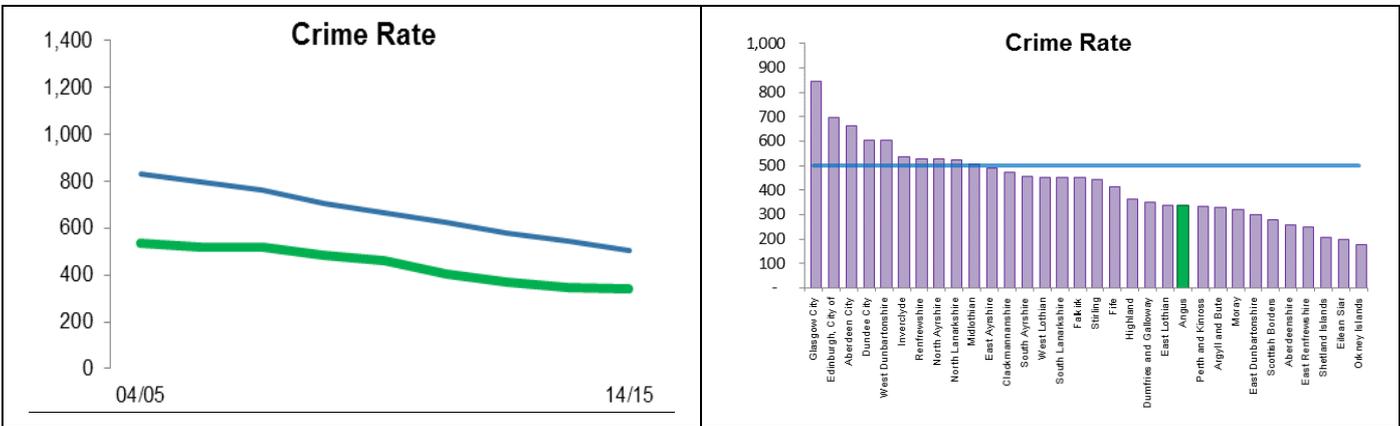
(Green line) compared to the Scottish average (Blue line). This is confirmed in the chart above right which shows how Angus is one of the community planning partnerships with the highest levels of fuel poverty in Scotland.

**Fragility – Source: CPOP/National Records Scotland (NRS)**



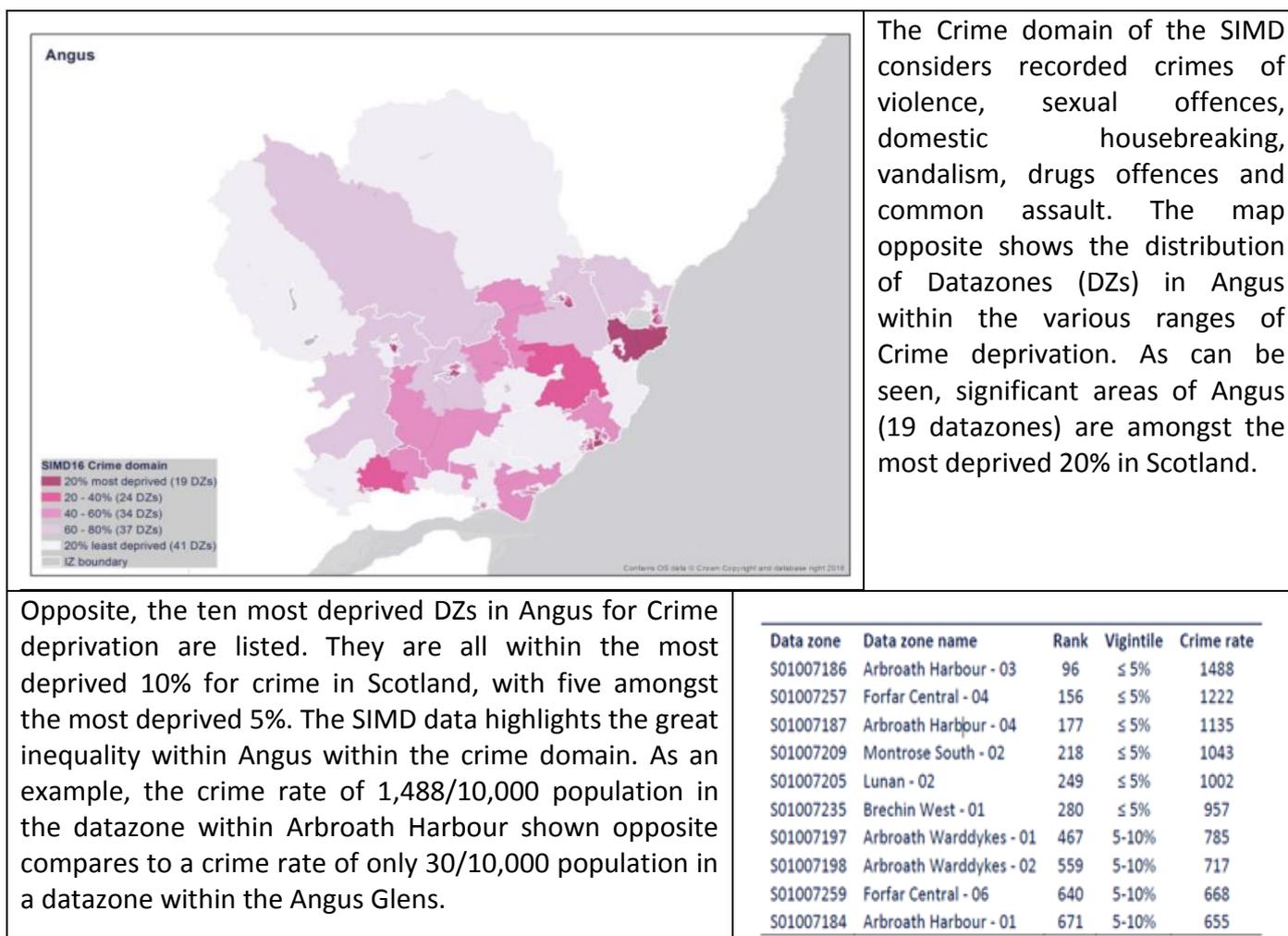
The fragility indicator is actually an index of three different measures – overall depopulation, the ratio of older people to the working age population, and rural depopulation. (something like) A figure above 100 shows worsening fragility. The graph above left shows how Angus had previously a better fragility index (Green line) than Scotland as a whole (Blue line). The gap has decreased in recent years and the index is now higher in Angus. However, as the chart above right demonstrates, Angus is towards the top end of community planning partnerships for this index indicating that most other CPPs face greater challenges of an ageing and reducing population compared to Angus.

**Crime Rate – Source: CPOP/Police Scotland (PS) & Scottish Government**



This indicator considers the number of crimes and offences recorded by Police Scotland in each community planning partnership area. It is measured in the number of crimes per 10,000 population. Crimes (including historical offences) are recorded against the financial year they were reported. As the graph opposite shows, Angus enjoys a low rate of crime (Green line) when compared to the country as a whole (Blue line). Recorded crime – both locally and nationally – has fallen over recent years and continues to be on a downward trend. However, within this overall positive picture within Angus, there is a great inequality between communities within Angus. This is highlighted by the SIMD analysis shown below. These inequalities between communities within Angus are discussed in more detail within the locality profiles produced alongside this Angus wide document.

## Crime in Angus – Source: SIMD Crime Domain



## Crime Indicators (ScotPHO)

### Crime Rate – Source: SIMD Crime Domain

Supporting the SIMD data discussed earlier in this profile, this indicator shows that the latest available crude rate of crime in Angus is 23.5/1000 population – against a Scottish average of 30.8/1000 population. Within all Scottishcommunity planning partnerships, rates vary from 11.4/1000 in the lowest up to 49.2/1000 in the highest.

### Prisoner Population – Source: Scottish Prison Service (SPS)

This indicator examines the adult (16+) prisoner population based on the prisoner’s home address. The latest available ‘snapshot’ shows Angus has a rate of 106.1/100,000 population in prison. This compares to a rate of 161.9/100,000 nationally. Looking at everycommunity planning partnerships, Angus lies within the ten lowest within a range of 53.8/100,000 and 293.4/100,000.

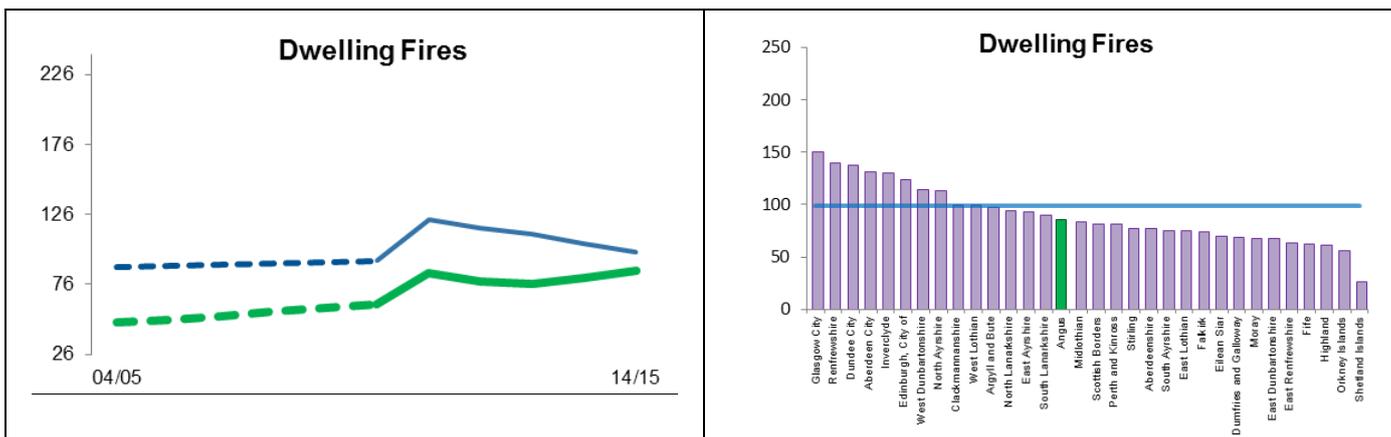
### Violent Crimes Recorded – Source: Scottish Government

This indicator examines some of the most serious crime as a rate per 10,000 of population. Within Angus, the latest available statistics show a rate of 10/10,000 population. The average throughout Scotland is 12.6/10,000. Looking at allcommunity planning partnerships, rates vary from 5.1/10,000 in the lowest CPP to 24.6/10,000 in the highest.

**Drug Crimes Recorded – Source: Scottish Government**

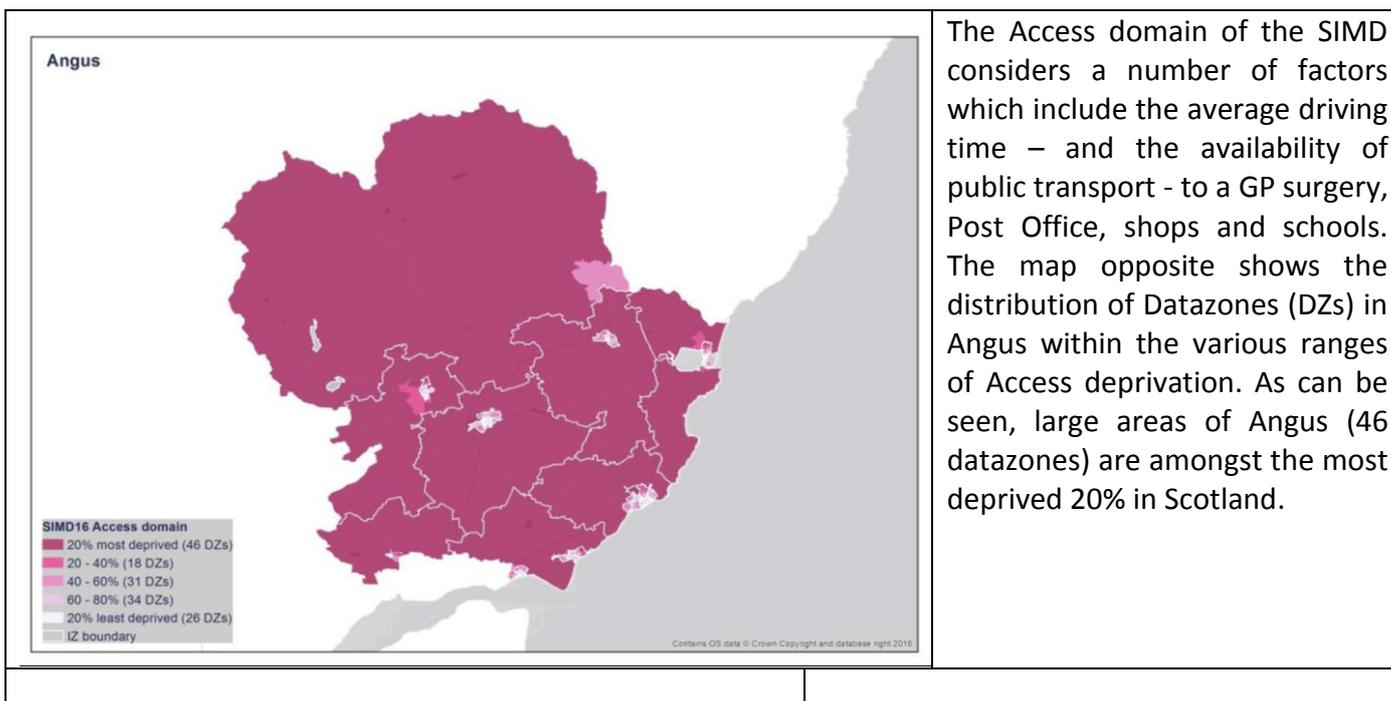
This indicator expresses the number of drug related crimes recorded per 10,000 of population. On this indicator, the latest published figures show Angus with a rate of 39.3/10,000 against a Scottish average of 66.0/10,000. Across allcommunity planning partnerships, rates vary from the lowest of 22.5/10,000 to the highest of 130.1/10,000.

**Dwelling Fires – Source: CPOP/Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS)**



This indicator considers both deliberate and accidental fires within buildings occupied by households. It does not include hotels, hostels and residential institutions. It is calculated as the number of fires per 100,000 population. The graph above left shows Angus to have a rate of such fires (Green line) that – as of 2014/15 – was below the national Scottish average (Blue line). However, it can also be seen that the Angus trend has been upwards while the trend nationally is downwards. The chart opposite compares allcommunity planning partnerships in the country. Angus – while below the average – has some progress to make against this indicator to be amongst the best CPPs nationally.

**Access in Angus – Source: SIMD Access Domain**



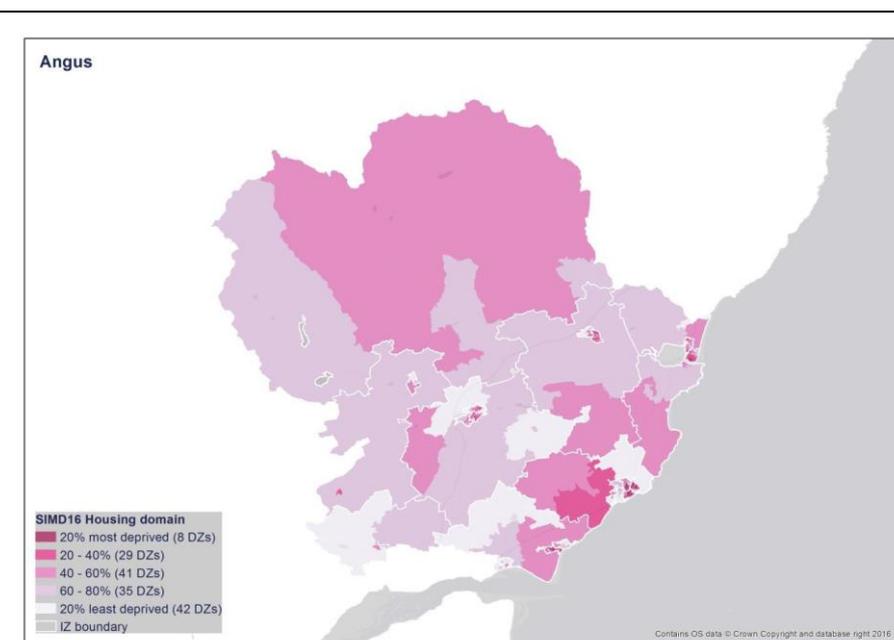
Opposite, the ten most deprived DZs in Angus for Access deprivation are listed. They are all within the most deprived 5% for Access in Scotland. In total, twenty DZs are in the most deprived 5% with a further eleven in the most deprived 10%. Most of these DZs are in the more rural areas of the county and are geographically large but with small, spread populations. The Scottish Public health Observatory (ScotPHO) estimated that a total of 28,838 Angus residents live in the 15% most access deprived areas of Scotland – almost a quarter of the population.

Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile
S01007279	Angus Glens - 01	13	≤ 5%
S01007280	Angus Glens - 02	24	≤ 5%
S01007282	Angus Glens - 04	35	≤ 5%
S01007240	Letham and Glamis - 01	60	≤ 5%
S01007281	Angus Glens - 03	62	≤ 5%
S01007267	Kirriemuir Landward - 02	79	≤ 5%
S01007228	Friockheim - 03	96	≤ 5%
S01007170	Arbroath Landward - 01	124	≤ 5%
S01007135	South Angus - 07	156	≤ 5%
S01007140	Monikie - 04	201	≤ 5%

**Active Travel to Work – Source: [CPOP/Scottish Household Survey \(SHS\)](#)**

This indicator gives the percentage of adults who cycle or walk to work. The most recent published statistics show that 22.3% of Angus adults do this against a Scottish average of 15.7%. Angus has one of the top ten rates for active travel of all community planning partnerships within a range of 30.9% for the highest and 6.4% for the lowest.

**Housing in Angus – Source: SIMD Housing Domain**



The Housing domain of the SIMD considers the percentage of people living in households that are overcrowded or have no central heating. The map opposite shows the distribution of Datazones (DZs) in Angus within the various ranges of Housing deprivation. As can be seen, significant areas of Angus (eight datazones) are amongst the most deprived 20% in Scotland.

Opposite, the ten most deprived DZs in Angus for Housing deprivation are listed. Eight are within the most deprived 20% for Housing in Scotland. In contrast, 42 datazones within Angus are amongst the least deprived 20% in Scotland. The SIMD analysis estimates that almost 9000 Angus people live in households that are overcrowded, while over 1,800 do not have the benefit of central heating.

Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile
S01007194	Arbroath Clifftown - 05	872	10-15%
S01007191	Arbroath Clifftown - 02	1034	10-15%
S01007192	Arbroath Clifftown - 03	1038	10-15%
S01007198	Arbroath Warddykes - 02	1041	10-15%
S01007199	Arbroath Warddykes - 03	1202	15-20%
S01007210	Montrose South - 03	1249	15-20%
S01007187	Arbroath Harbour - 04	1291	15-20%
S01007159	Carnoustie West - 04	1367	15-20%
S01007257	Forfar Central - 04	1408	20-25%
S01007231	Brechin East - 02	1479	20-25%