

Arbroath Inequalities of Outcomes



Produced for Angus Community Planning Partnership
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1. Introduction

Under the terms of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, community planning partnerships are required to produce locality plans to identify communities experiencing significant inequalities of outcome across a wide range of indicators. The plans are required to determine how outcomes can be improved within these communities so to reduce these inequalities. An important aspect in the preparation of these plans is appropriate engagement with community bodies. In order to inform this process, reports have been prepared for each locality. These reports point out the themes of inequalities of outcomes to be considered within locality plans. This will assist to inform future decisions around how locality plans can improve outcomes for those living in our communities.

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 locality 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 locality level 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.

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 – 6976 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.

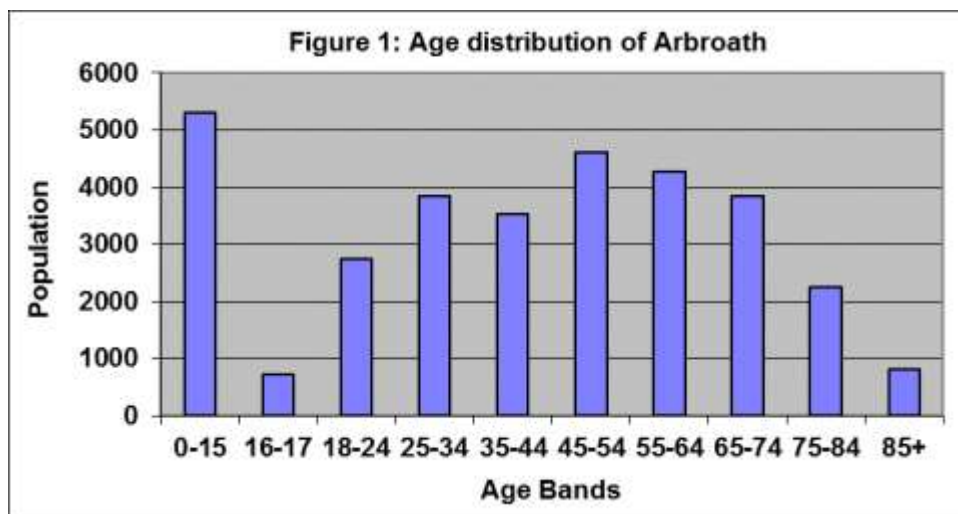
Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP)

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. Arbroath Demographics¹

The latest population projections estimate that there are a total of 31,898 persons living in Arbroath. The gender split is 15,575 (48.8%) male to 16,323 (51.2%) female.

Figure 1 opposite presents the age distribution of the Arbroath locality. This shows there are 5,297 children (0-15), 713 young people aged 16 and 17, 18,982 working aged adults (18-64) and 6,906 aged over 65 – including over 800 aged over 85. Of the adult population, the 45-54 age group is the most populous with 4,608 individuals.



Geographically, while most of the population of the Arbroath locality resides within Arbroath itself, there are also significant populations in the surrounding villages such as Letham, Friockheim and Inverkeillor. Arbroath is famous for the Abbey where the 'Declaration of Arbroath' was signed in 1320. Arbroath is the largest town in Angus and relies heavily on the public sector, manufacturing and retailing for its employment opportunities and economic prosperity. It once had a thriving fishing and fish processing industry but – in common to much of the North East of Scotland – this has declined in modern times.

¹ National Records of Scotland – Population and Household Projections 2016

3. Economy

Child Poverty (CPOP)

Child Poverty is measured by looking at the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit, Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance whose income is less than 60% of the median UK income – before housing costs.

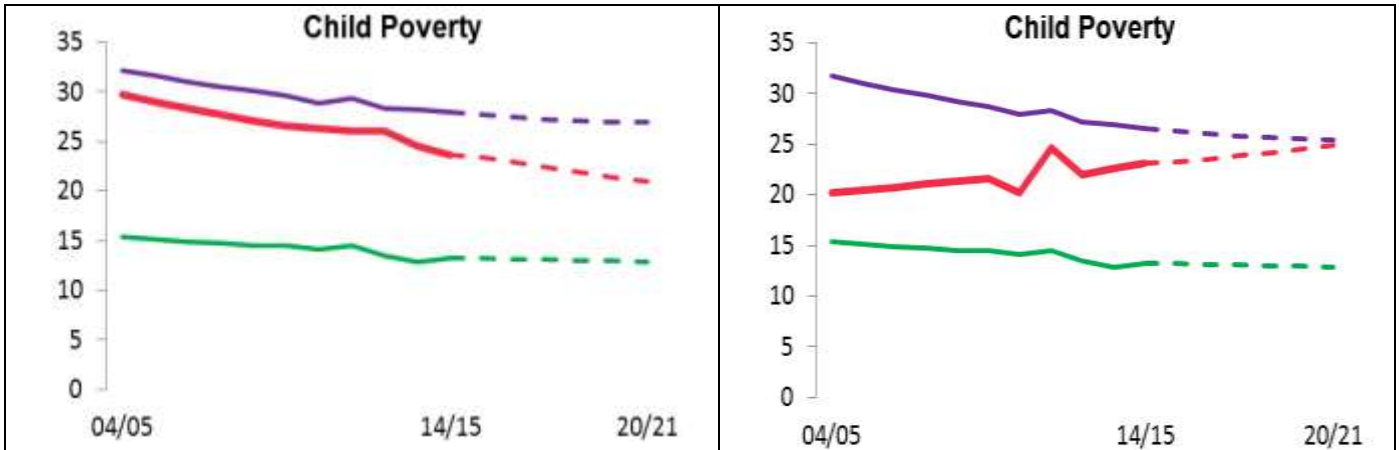


Figure : Arbroath Cliffburn Child Poverty

Figure : Arbroath Harbour Child Poverty

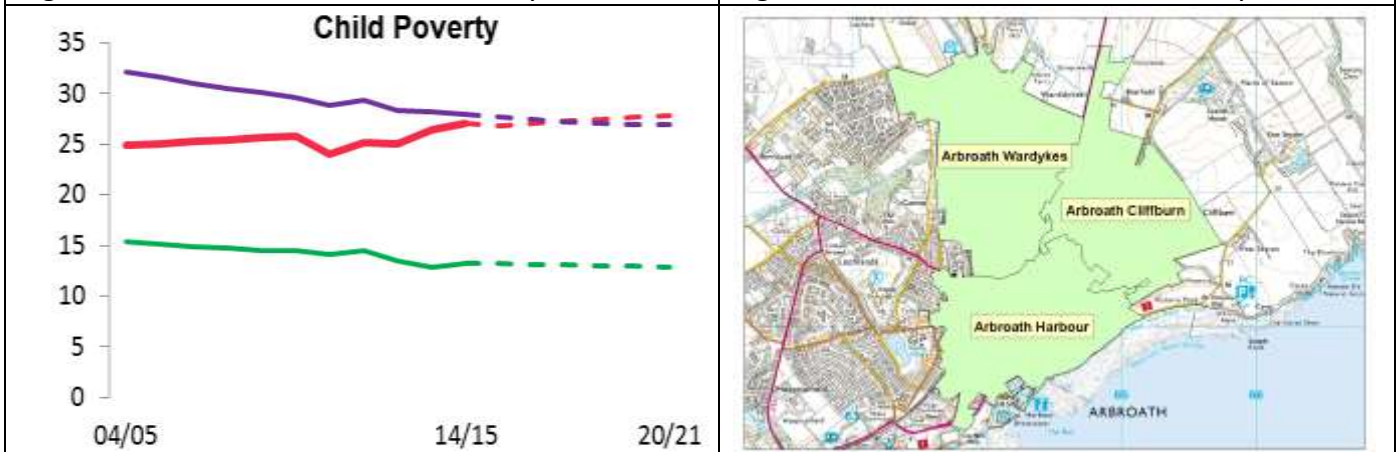


Figure : Arbroath Warddykes Child Poverty

Map: Child Poverty Geographies of Concern

The charts and the map above illustrate communities in Arbroath with either a rising measure for the Child Poverty indicator or a current level well above the Angus average. In Arbroath Cliffburn, levels are predicted to fall as we move towards 2020/21 (red line). They will well above the Angus baseline (green line), but below levels in comparable communities across Scotland (purple line). In Arbroath Harbour and Arbroath Warddykes, levels of Child Poverty are predicted to rise slightly in the coming years and will remain above the Angus average and are set to overtake levels in comparable communities across Scotland.

Out of Work Benefits (CPOP)

This indicator measures the number of people of working age (16-64) who are claiming one or more key Department of Work & Pensions benefits – bereavement benefit, carers allowance, disability living allowance, incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, jobseekers allowance or widows benefit.

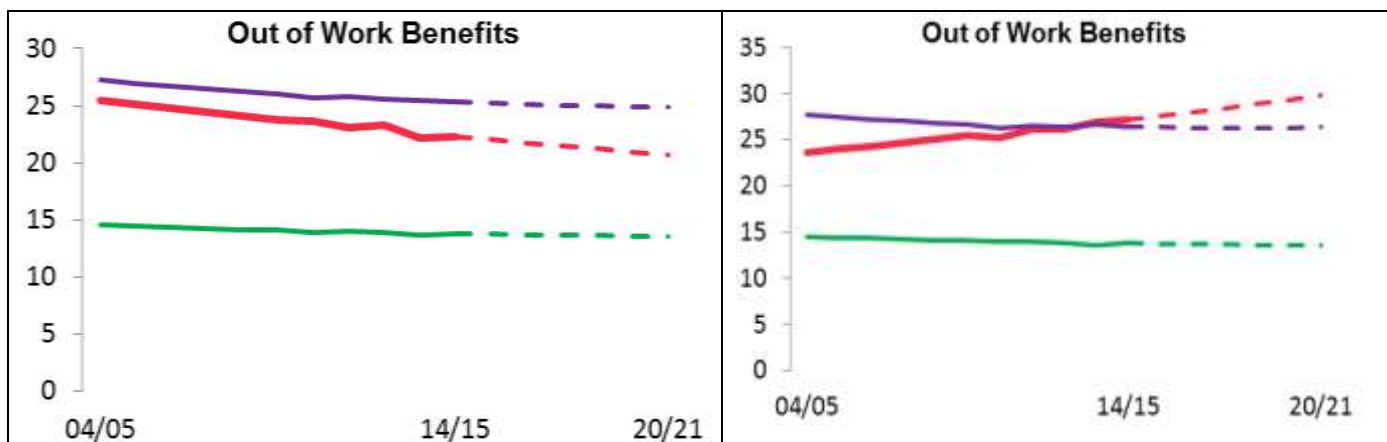


Figure : Arbroath Cliffburn Out of Work Benefits

Figure : Arbroath Harbour Out of Work Benefits

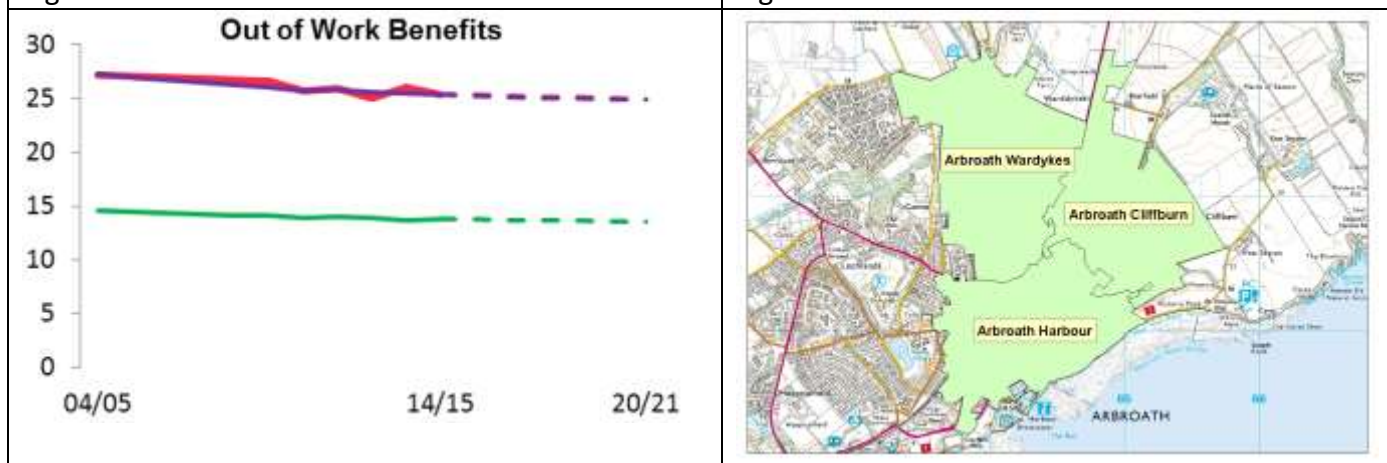


Figure : Arbroath Warddykes Out of Work Benefits

Map: Out of Work Benefits Geographies of Concern

The charts and the map above illustrate communities in Arbroath with a current level of adults claiming Out of Work Benefits well above the Angus average. In Arbroath Cliffburn and Arbroath Warddykes, levels are predicted to fall slightly as we move towards 2020/21 (red line). They will, however, remain well above the Angus baseline (green line), and in line with comparable communities across Scotland (purple line). In Arbroath Harbour, levels of claims are predicted to rise in the coming years and will remain above the Angus average and are set to overtake levels in comparable communities across Scotland.

Income (SIMD)

The Income domain considers the percentage of people who are income deprived and receive certain benefits or tax credits.

Table : The ten most income deprived DZs

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

The table opposite illustrates the ten most deprived datazones in Angus based on the Income domain. Seven of these datazones are within Arbroath, including areas of Arbroath Warddykes, Arbroath Clifffburn, Arbroath Harbour and Arbroath Kirkton. In all these communities, over 22% of the population are classed as being income deprived, rising to 29% in the most deprived datazone of Warddykes. This places all communities within at least the most deprived fifth (15-20% vigintile) in Scotland with others higher up this deprivation ranking.

Employment (SIMD)

The Employment domain considers the percentage of working-age people who are employment deprived and receive certain benefits.

Table : The ten most employment deprived DZs

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

The table opposite illustrates the ten most deprived datazones in Angus based on the Employment domain. Six are within Arbroath. They include areas of Arbroath Harbour which are amongst the most deprived 10% of areas in Scotland to areas of Arbroath Clifffburn and Arbroath Warddykes who are in the most deprived 20%.

4. People

S4 Tariff Score (CPOP)

This indicator considers the attainment of pupils attending publicly funded secondary schools – it therefore excludes pupils living within the Arbroath locality but attending school at an independent school or being schooled at home. The figures are based on results data from the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA).

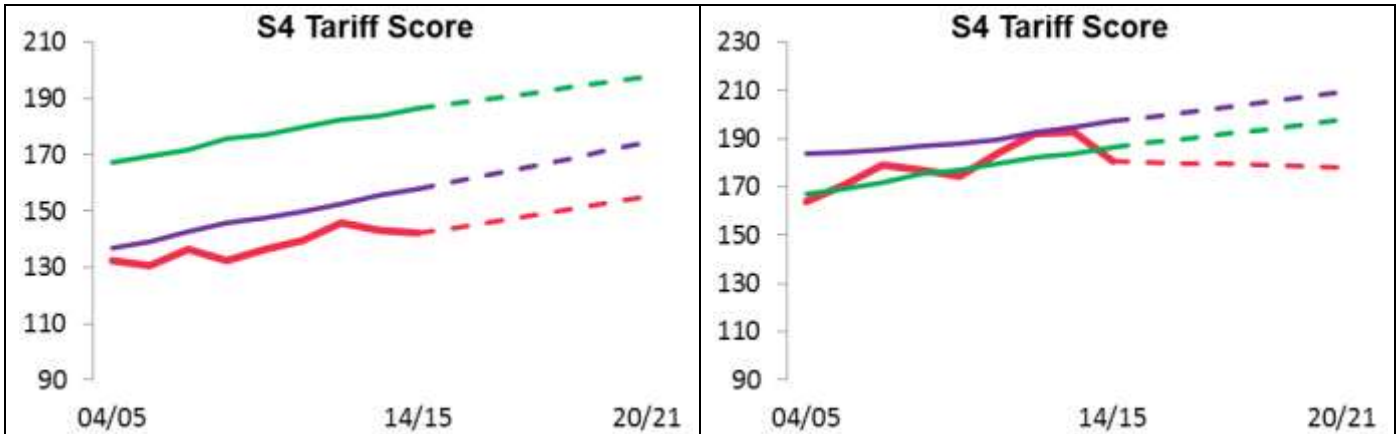


Figure: Arbroath Warddykes S4 Tariff Score

Figure: Lunan S4 Tariff Score



Map: S4 Tariff Scores Geographies of Concern

The charts above and map opposite show the results for two communities within the locality with negative indicators for this outcome. In Arbroath Warddykes, attainment is shown to have improved in recent years with a prediction of a continued improvement going towards 2020/21 (red line). However, results are below the Angus baseline (green line) and results from comparable communities across Scotland (purple line). In Lunan, results have declined with a prediction of further decline and remain below the Angus average and below results in comparable communities across Scotland.

Positive Destinations (CPOP)

Positive Destinations for school leavers are defined as higher education, further education, employment, training or voluntary work. The data is derived from follow up studies undertaken on school leavers nine months after the end of the school year.

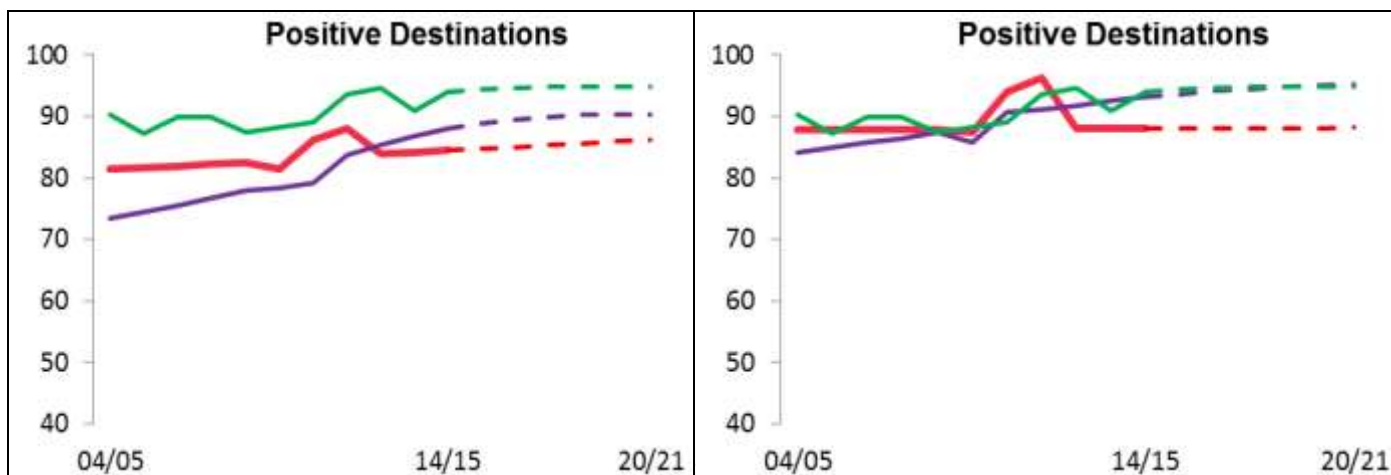


Figure: Arbroath Cliffburn Positive Destinations

Figure: Lunan Positive Destinations



Map: S4 Positive Destinations Geographies of Concern

The charts above and map opposite illustrates the communities in Arbroath with a negative outcome for this indicator. In Arbroath Cliffburn and Lunan, positive destination results are in decline (red line) and are lagging behind both Angus (green line) and comparable communities (purple line). Furthermore, while this indicator is predicted to improve or remain stable in Angus and in comparable communities across Scotland, the data predicts a slight decline in performance in Lunan in the years leading up to 2020/21.

Education Domain (SIMD)

The Education domain considers a number of different indicators linked to education including pupil attendance, attainment, qualifications and proportions entering further education.

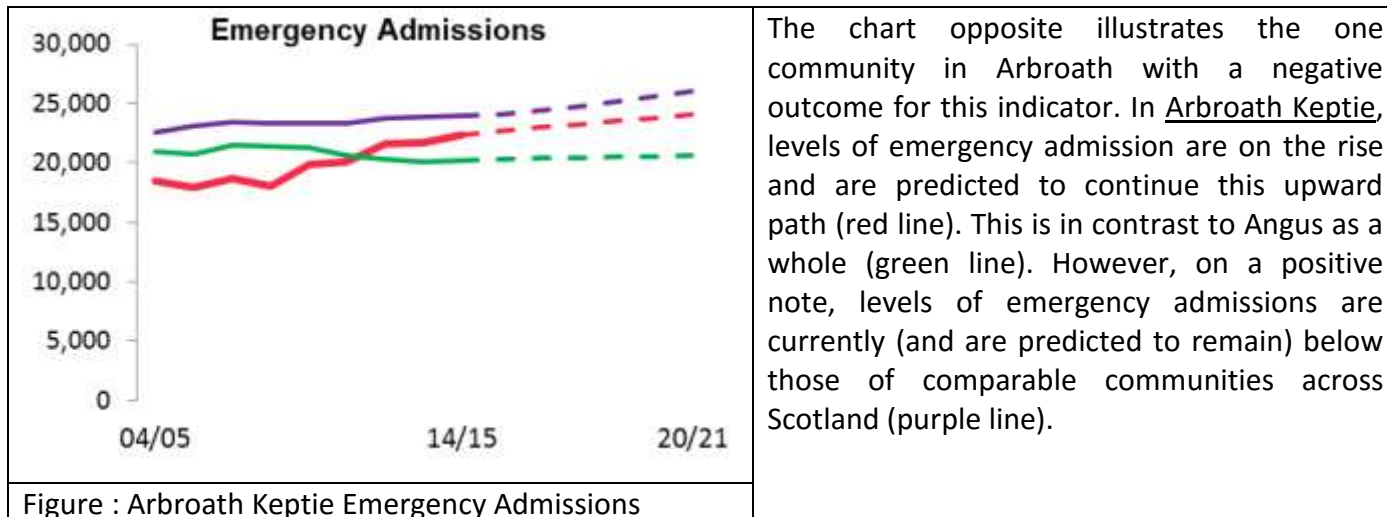
Table : The ten most education deprived DZs

Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile
S01007186	Arbroath Warddykes - 03	238	<5%
S01007186	Arbroath Harbour - 03	613	5-10%
S01007195	Arbroath Cliffburn - 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%

The table opposite illustrates the ten most deprived datazones in Angus based on the Education domain. There are a number of datazones within Arbroath Warddykes, Arbroath Harbour and Arbroath Cliffburn that appear on this list – one is within the first vigintile (the most educationally deprived 5% in the country), while the others are within the 5-10 % and 10-15% vigintiles, placing all three amongst the bottom fifth of education deprived datazones in Scotland.

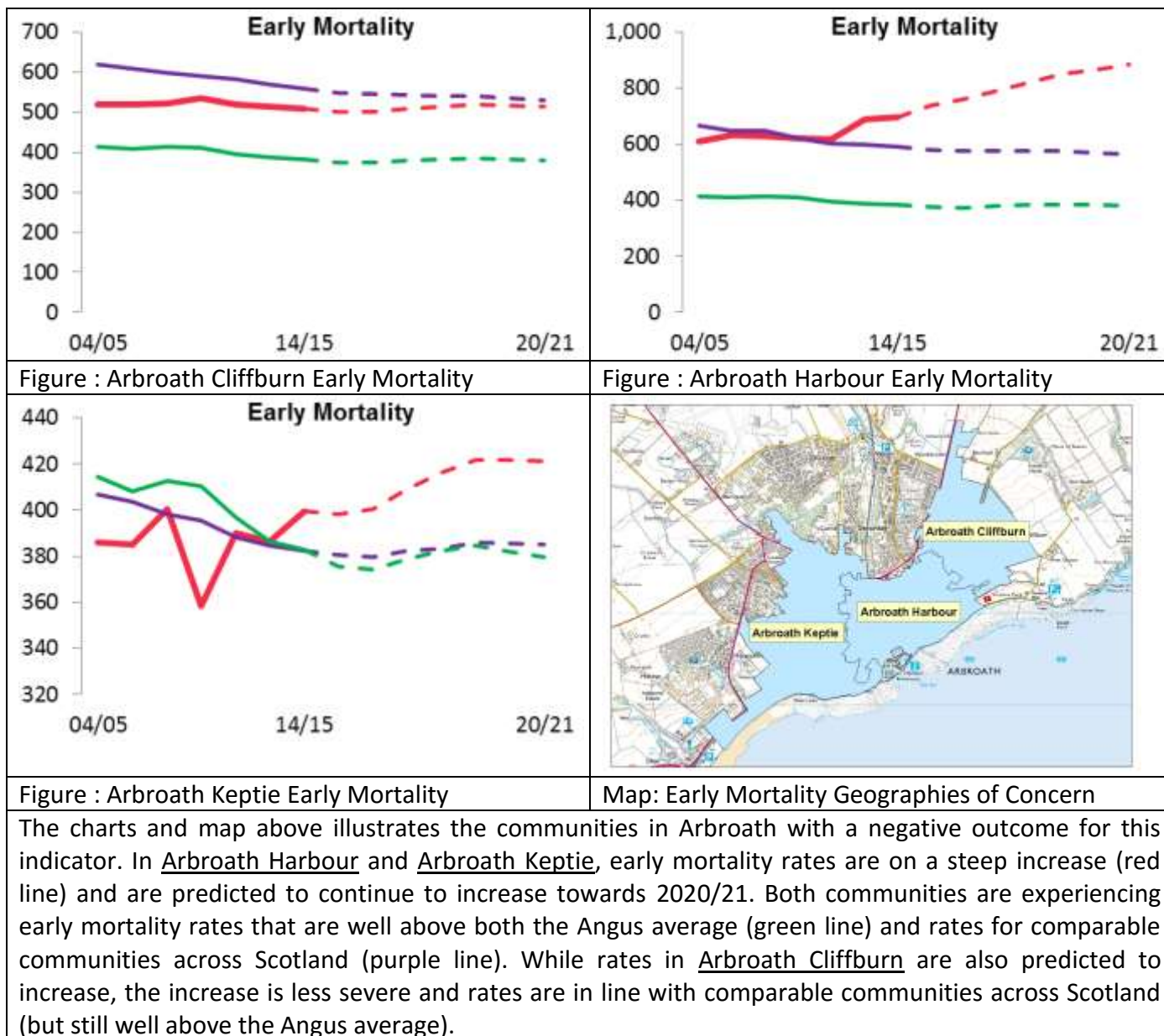
Emergency Admissions (CPOP)

This indicator considers those members of communities aged 65 and over and looks at the levels of continuous periods of care as an emergency admission in hospital. It utilises data provided through the Scottish Mortality Records and combines it with the latest population estimates to produce comparable rates across communities.



Early Mortality (CPOP)

This indicator considers premature death occurring before the age of 75. It utilises an agreed weighting model to compare populations of varying demographic profiles and across time.



Health & Wellbeing Indicators (ScotPHO)

Arbroath Cliffburn

Across the range of Health & Wellbeing indicators, Arbroath Cliffburn shows a number of indicators that are statistically poorer than the national figures. Many of these reflect current levels of child poverty, income deprivation benefit claimants and are discussed elsewhere in this profile. In addition, children living in Arbroath Cliffburn have poor outcomes for dental health when compared to the Angus and Scottish baselines.

Arbroath Harbour

Across the range of Health & Wellbeing indicators, Arbroath Harbour shows a number of indicators that are statistically poorer than the national figures. In addition to indicators discussed under the CPOP and SIMD profiles, figures from 2011 suggest that male life expectancy at 70.6 is six years less than the Scottish average of 76.6 and over eight years less than the Angus average of 78.3. There is less of a significant disparity in female life expectancy.

Arbroath Warddykes

Across the range of Health & Wellbeing indicators, Arbroath Warddykes shows a number of indicators that are statistically poorer than the national figures. Many of these reflect current levels of child poverty, income deprivation benefit claimants and are discussed elsewhere in this profile. In addition, children living in Arbroath Warddykes have poor outcomes for dental health when compared to the Angus and Scottish baselines. There is also a higher incidence of childhood obesity, and a much lower prevalence of breast feeding than in other areas of Angus.

5. Place

Depopulation (CPOP)

This measures the level of population growth or fall in a particular area over time. A score of over 100 indicates a fall in population. A rising index therefore indicates a fall in population in that area or community over time – a possible cause for concern.

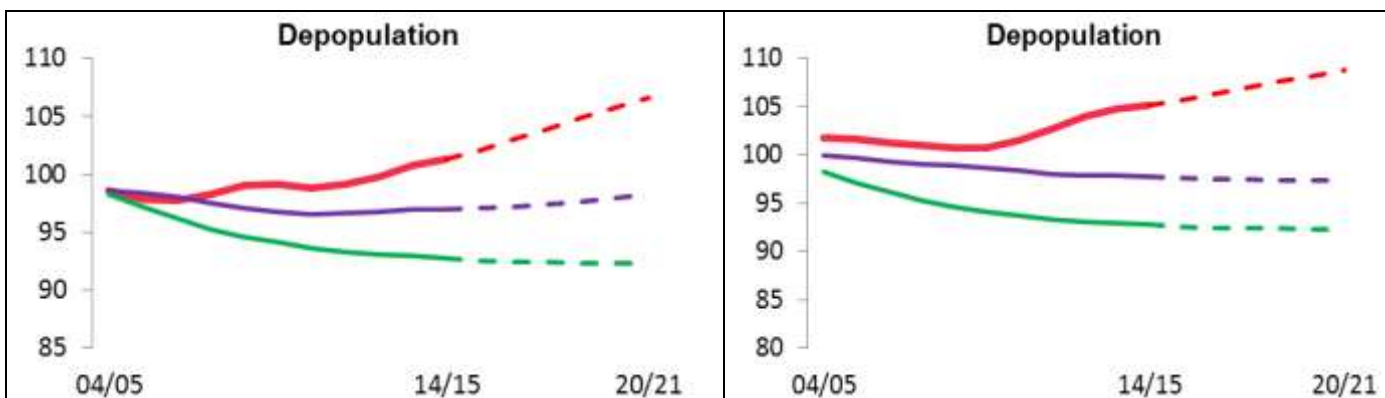


Figure : Arbroath Kirkton Depopulation

Figure : Arbroath Warddykes Depopulation

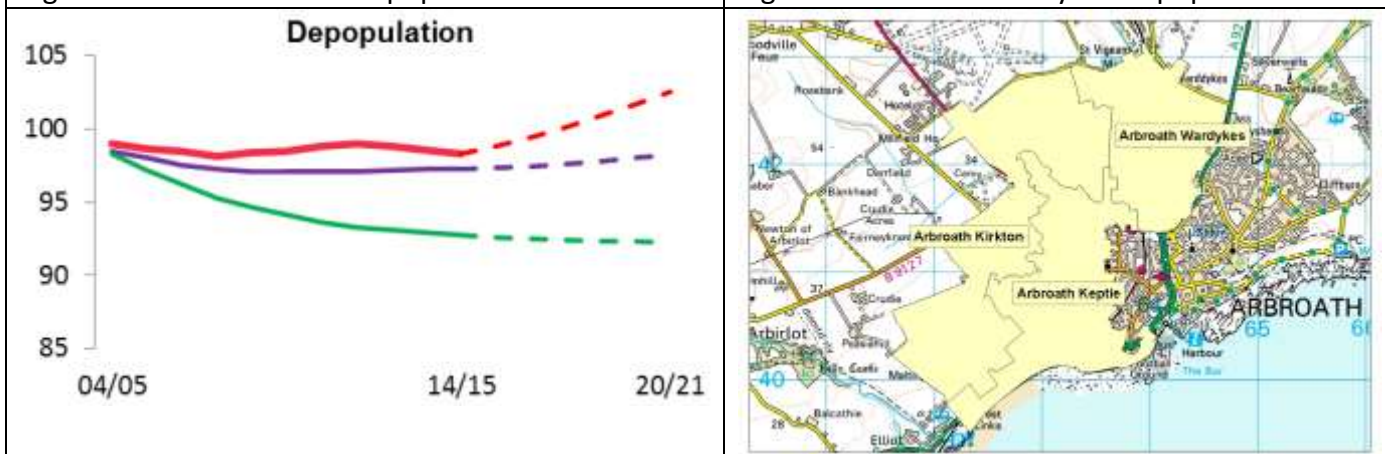


Figure : Arbroath Keptie Depopulation

Map: Depopulation Geographies of Concern

The charts and the map above illustrate communities in the Arbroath locality with a rising index over 100 for this indicator. In Arbroath Keptie, Arbroath Kirkton and Arbroath Warddykes the current pattern and future predictions are similar. All three communities show a rising index for depopulation indicating a current and predicted fall in population (red line). This is in contrast to Angus as a whole (green line) and comparable communities across Scotland (purple line) – both show a stable or increasing population as we move towards 2020/21.

Crime Rate (CPOP)

This measures the crimes and offences recorded by Police Scotland in each local authority area. It is measured in number of crimes per 10,000 population. Crimes (including historical offences) are recorded against the financial year they were reported.

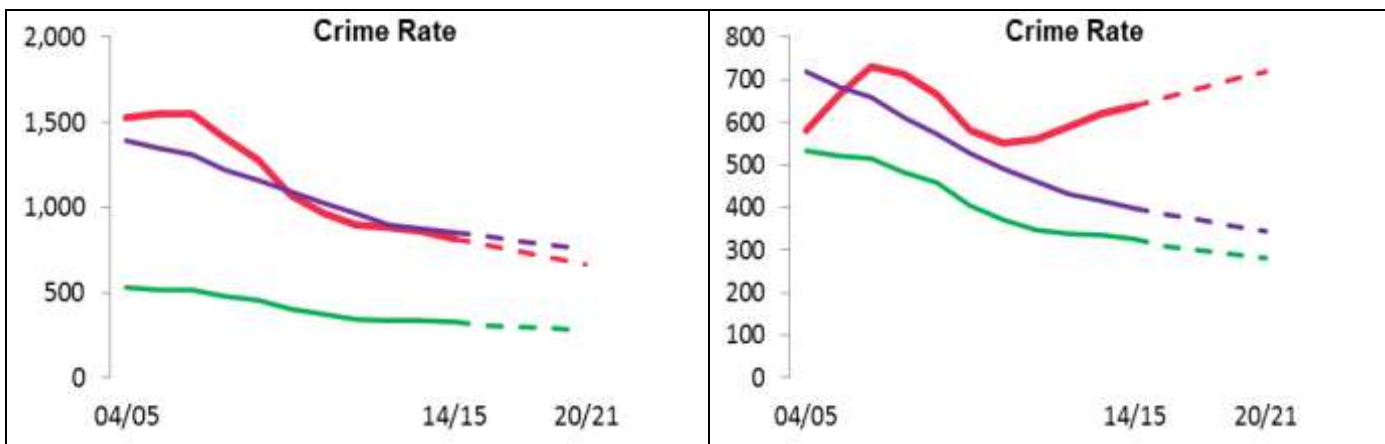


Figure : Arbroath Harbour Crime Rate

Figure : Arbroath Keptie Crime Rate

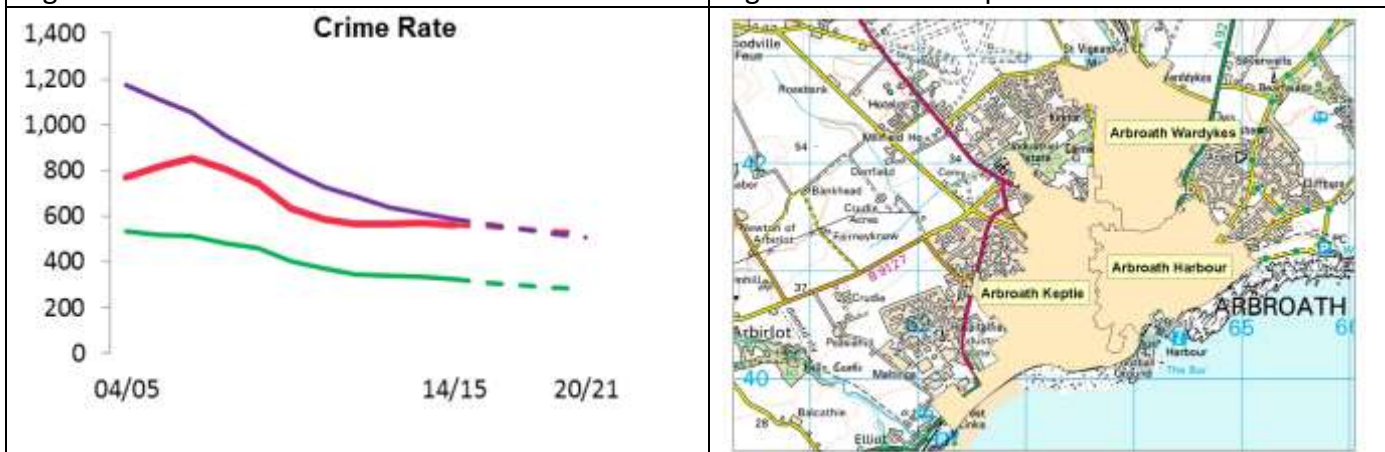


Figure : Arbroath Warddykes Crime Rate

Map: Crime Rates Geographies of Concern

The charts and map opposite above illustrates the three communities of Arbroath where the crime rates give some cause for concern. While the current crime rate in Arbroath Harbour and Arbroath Warddykes are on the decline (red line), they remain higher than the Angus baseline (green line) but similar to comparable communities across Scotland (purple line). In Arbroath Keptie, however, crime rates are not only well above Angus averages and comparable communities across Scotland, they are also on the increase and predicted to increase further as we head towards 2020/21.

Housing Deprivation (SIMD)

The housing domain of the SIMD considers the percentage of people in households that are overcrowded or have no central heating.

Table : The ten most housing deprived DZs

Data zone	Data zone name	Rank	Vigintile
S01007194	Arbroath Cliffburn - 05	872	10-15%
S01007191	Arbroath Cliffburn - 02	1034	10-15%
S01007192	Arbroath Cliffburn - 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%

The table opposite illustrates the ten most deprived datazones in Angus based on the Housing domain. There are six datazones within the Arbroath locality featured on this list – including areas of Arbroath Cliffburn, Arbroath Warddykes and Arbroath Harbour. These datazones are all within the most deprived 20% of areas for housing in Scotland.

Access to Services (SIMD)

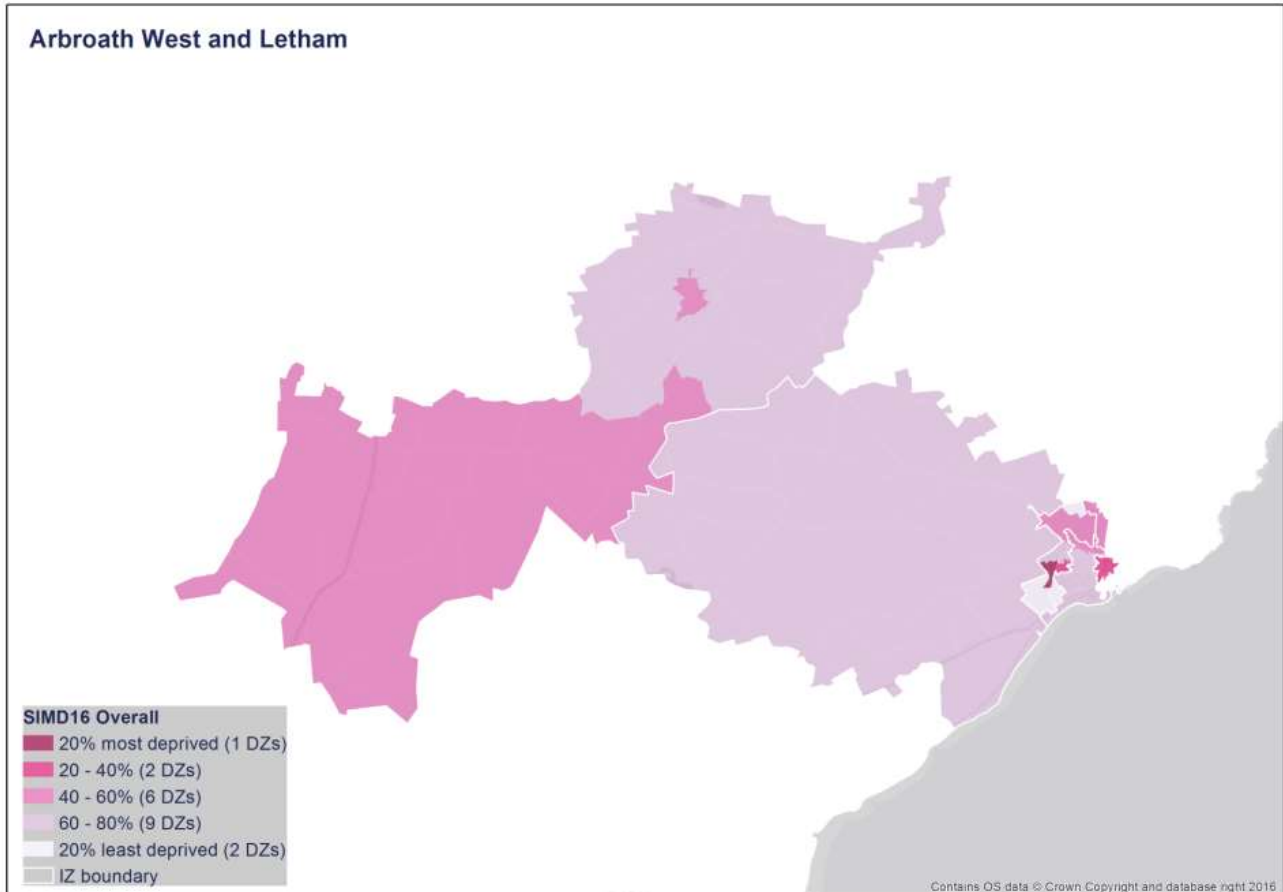
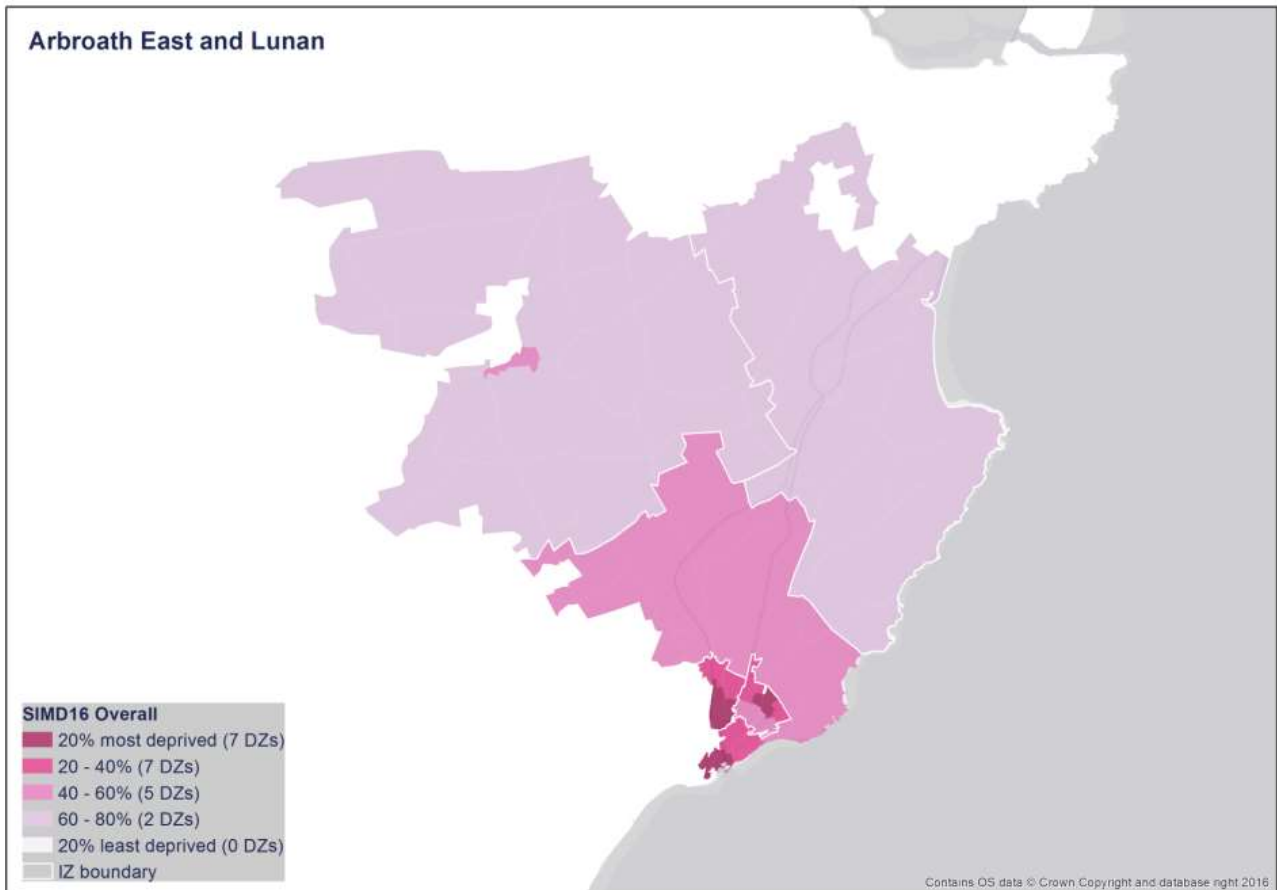
The Access domain includes a number of indicators including the average drive time to GP surgery, Post Office, retail centre, petrol station, primary and secondary school and the public transport travel time for a GP, Post Office and retail centre.

Table : The ten most access deprived DZs

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%

The table opposite illustrates the ten most deprived datazones in Angus based on the Access domain. Only one datazone belonging to Arbroath Landward is in this list – this reflects the urban nature of most of the Arbroath East & Lunan and Arbroath West & Letham Multi Member Wards.

Appendix 1 – SIMD Local Maps & Summary



Appendix 2 – ScotPHO Locality Summaries

Intermediate Geography (2001)	Male life expectancy	Female life expectancy	Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/employment and support allowance	Population income deprived	Working age population employment deprived	Working age population claiming out of work benefits	Children living in poverty	People claiming Pension credits (aged 60+)	Crime rate	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	Teenage pregnancies	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	Child dental health in primary 1	Child dental health in primary 7	Child obesity in primary 1	Bowel screening uptake
(x = statistically significantly worse than the national average; o = statistically significantly different)																		
Based on ScotPHO Health & Well being profile by Intermediate Geography (as at 2.17)																		
Arbroath Landward																		
Arbroath Kirkton			x															
Arbroath Keptie											x							
Arbroath Harbour	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	
Arbroath Cliffburn			x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x		
Arbroath Warddykes			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		o	x	x		x	
Lunan												x						

<https://scotpho.nhsnss.scot.nhs.uk/scotpho/homeAction.do>

Appendix 3 – CPOP Outcomes & Improvement Summary

My Communities

Understanding this page

SELECT CPP

- ALL
 Top/bottom 10
 Top/bottom 5

Angus

52%

- Child Poverty
- S4 Tariff Score
- Positive Destinations
- Out of Work Benefits
- Crime Rate
- Emergency Admissions
- Early Mortality
- Depopulation

[Map of my communities](#)

