Angus Outcomes Profile

Produced for Angus Community Planning Partnership
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### Contents

1. Introduction & Background  
   Page 3
2. Angus Demographics  
   Page 4
3. Summaries & Charts  
   Page 5
4. Outcomes – Economy  
   Page 9
5. Outcomes – People  
   Page 14
6. Outcomes – Place  
   Page 22
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 focusing 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.¹ 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.² 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.³ 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.

¹ National Records of Scotland – Mid-2016 Population Estimates Scotland
³ Tayside Valuation Joint Board - Angus Housing Stock 2002 to 2014
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.

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.

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3. Source Summaries

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 4

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.

![Table and diagram of Health & Wellbeing Indicators](image)

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Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP) 6

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 Scottish community 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.

www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning-outcomes-profile.html
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](chart)

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)**

![Median Earnings](chart)

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.
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.


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.
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.

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.
A business is considered to have ‘survived’ if it is still active three years after the beginning of the enterprise. As the graph above left shows, business survival rates in Angus have fallen in recent years (Green line) but the latest figures from 2014/15 have shown an improvement. Current rates are above the Scottish average (Blue line). The chart opposite compares all the community planning partnerships in Scotland and shows Angus to be above the highest ranked CPPs on this indicator, but with improvement to be made to compare with the top ranked CPPs in the country.

**Economic Indicators (ScotPHO)**

**Population Income Deprived – Source: SIMD Income Domain**

Supporting the SIMD data discussed earlier in this profile, this indicator shows that 9.8% of the Angus population are classed as income deprived against a Scottish average of 12.3%. Looking at all community planning partnerships, the range is from 5.6% in the lowest CPP to 20.1% in the highest.

**Working Age Population Employment Deprived – Source: SIMD Employment Domain**

Again in support of the SIMD data discussed above, this indicator shows Angus as having 9.7% adults of working age employment deprived. The Scottish average is 12.2%. Looking at all community planning partnerships, the range is from 5.9% in the lowest CPP to 18.4% in the highest. There is clearly a strong link between employment deprivation and the income deprivation indicator.

**Working Age Population Claiming Out of Work Benefits – Source: Dept. of Work & Pensions (DWP)**

Similar to the Improvement Service’s indicator discussed earlier – but using a ‘snapshot’ in time against a slightly different range of benefits – Angus has 9.1% of working age adults claiming benefits against the Scottish average of 11.2%. Across Scottish community planning partnerships, the range is from 5.3% in the lowest CPP to 17.1% in the highest. Within Angus there is significant variations with rates of working age adults claiming benefits ranging from 4.1% in South Angus to 17.8% in Arbroath Harbour.

**Young People not in Employment, Education or Training – Source: Scottish Government**

This indicator considers the percentage of 16-19 year olds not in education, employment or training. The latest available data for Angus shows that 5.5% of young people come into this category – the average for Scotland is 6.5%. Across Scottish community planning partnerships, the range is from 3.0% in the lowest CPP to 9.4% in the highest.
**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.
S4 Tariff Score – Source: CPOP/Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) & Scottish Government

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.
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.

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.
Well Being – Source: CPOP/Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

This indicator employs the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) to assess for positive mental health amongst adults aged over 16. Respondents answer a series of survey questions describing feelings relating to mental health with the overall ‘score’ used to present averages. Under this indicator, it can be seen that the average wellbeing score for Angus (Green line) was improving in recent years and reached the national Scottish average (Blue line) in 2013 – the latest available statistics. This is confirmed on the chart on the right above which shows the relative position of Angus when compared to all community planning partnerships in the country.

Health & Wellbeing Indicators (ScotPHO)

Male Life Expectancy – Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)

This considers the estimated life expectancy at birth in years using established methodology, including the utilisation of multi-year averages. The latest available figures show that current male life expectancy in Angus is 78.3 years. This compares favourably with the Scottish average of 76.6 years. Angus is within the top ten of community planning partnerships in Scotland on a range of 72.6 for the lowest to 80.1 for the highest. Within Angus there are significant variations with male life expectancy ranging from 82.9 in Carnoustie East to 70.6 in Arbroath Harbour.

Deaths (all ages) – Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)

This indicator looks at deaths from all causes (and at all ages), employing a rolling 3-year average to produce a rate of death per 100,000 of population. The latest published statistics indicate Angus has a rate of 1072/100,000 against a national average of 1165/100,000 – a significantly better outcome. Compared against all community planning partnerships, Angus is within the top ten lowest within a range of 932/100,000 to 1452/100,000.

Estimated Smoking Attributable Deaths – Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)

This considers deaths from causes wholly or partially attributable to smoking in persons aged 35 and over per 100,000 population. The latest available rolling average shows Angus with a rate of 290/100,000 – significantly lower than the Scottish average of 369/100,000. Angus is again within the top ten lowest community planning partnerships for this indicator. CPP rates range from 220/100,000 for the lowest to 534/100,000.
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 all community 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 all community 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 all community 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 all 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 all community 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 all community 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 all community 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 all community 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 all community 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.
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.
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 (CO₂) 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

The Crime domain of the SIMD considers recorded crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drugs offences and common assault. The map opposite shows the distribution of Datazones (DZs) in Angus within the various ranges of Crime deprivation. As can be seen, significant areas of Angus (19 datazones) are amongst the most deprived 20% in Scotland.

Opposite, the ten most deprived DZs in Angus for Crime deprivation are listed. They are all within the most deprived 10% for crime in Scotland, with five amongst the most deprived 5%. The SIMD data highlights the great inequality within Angus within the crime domain. As an example, the crime rate of 1,488/10,000 population in the datazone within Arbroath Harbour shown opposite compares to a crime rate of only 30/10,000 population in a datazone within the Angus Glens.

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 Scottish community 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 every community planning partnership, 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 all community 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 all community 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 all community 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

The Access domain of the SIMD considers a number of factors which include the average driving time – and the availability of public transport - to a GP surgery, Post Office, shops and schools. The map opposite shows the distribution of Datazones (DZs) in Angus within the various ranges of Access deprivation. As can be seen, large areas of Angus (46 datazones) are amongst the most deprived 20% in Scotland.
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.

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

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.