

# Carnoustie, Monifieth & Sidlaw Inequalities of Outcomes



Produced for Angus Community Planning Partnership  
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## Contents

1. Introduction & Background	Page 3
2. Carnoustie & Monifieth Demographics	Page 4
3. Outcomes – Economy	Page 5
4. Outcomes – People	Page 6
5. Outcomes – Place	Page 9
6. Appendix 1 – SIMD	Page 11
7. Appendix 2 – ScotPHO	Page 13
8. Appendix 3 – CPOP	Page 14

# 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 some of the 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.

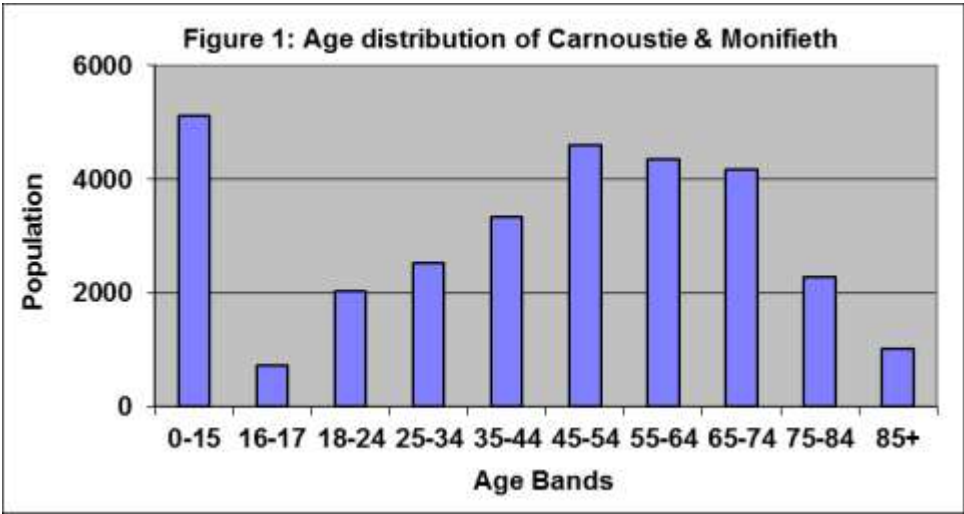
## Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP)

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. Carnoustie & Monifieth Demographics <sup>1</sup>

The latest population projections estimate that there are a total of 30,187 persons living in Carnoustie & Monifieth. The gender split is 14,525 (48.1%) male to 15,662 (51.9%) female.

Figure 1 opposite presents the age distribution of the locality. This shows there are 5,119 children (0-15), 719 young people aged 16 and 17, 16,868 working aged adults (18-64) and 7,481 aged over 65 – including over 1,000 aged over 85. Of the adult population, the 45-54 age group is the most populous with 4,606 individuals.



The Carnoustie/Monifieth locality is a mix of a more rural geography with most of the population concentrated in the more urban centres of the two towns. Carnoustie is a dormitory town for Dundee which is some 11 miles to the west. It is estimated that half of all working adults living in Carnoustie travel out of the town to work. Monifieth shares a border with Dundee and again supplies many workers to the city on a daily basis. Both localities can be seen as depending on both Angus and Dundee for employment and economic prosperity. In addition, tourism is important to both localities – particularly the strong golfing links typified by the world famous Carnoustie Links.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

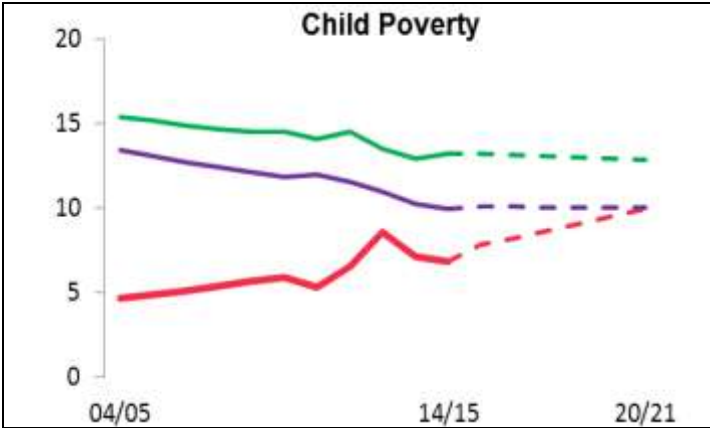


Figure : Monifieth East Child Poverty

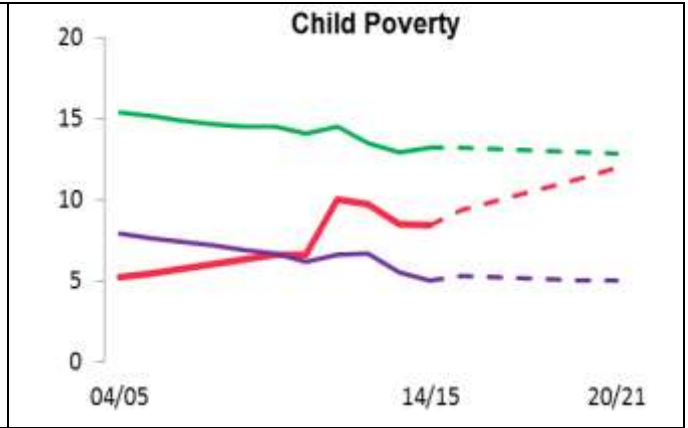


Figure : Monifieth West Child Poverty



Map: Child Poverty Geographies of Concern

The charts above and the map opposite illustrate communities in Carnoustie and Monifieth with a rising measure for the Child Poverty indicator. In Monifieth East, levels are set to rise further as we move towards 2020/21 (red line) and will eventually catch up with levels in comparable communities across Scotland (purple line). Current levels remain below the Angus baseline (green line). In Monifieth West, levels of Child Poverty are already above that of comparable communities across Scotland and are catching up with the Angus baseline.

#### 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.

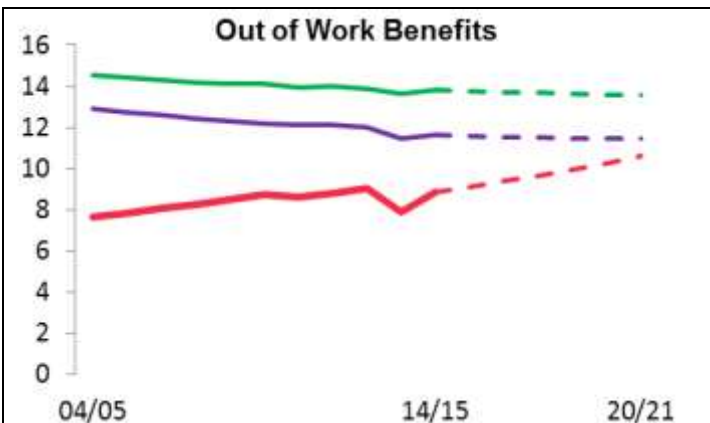


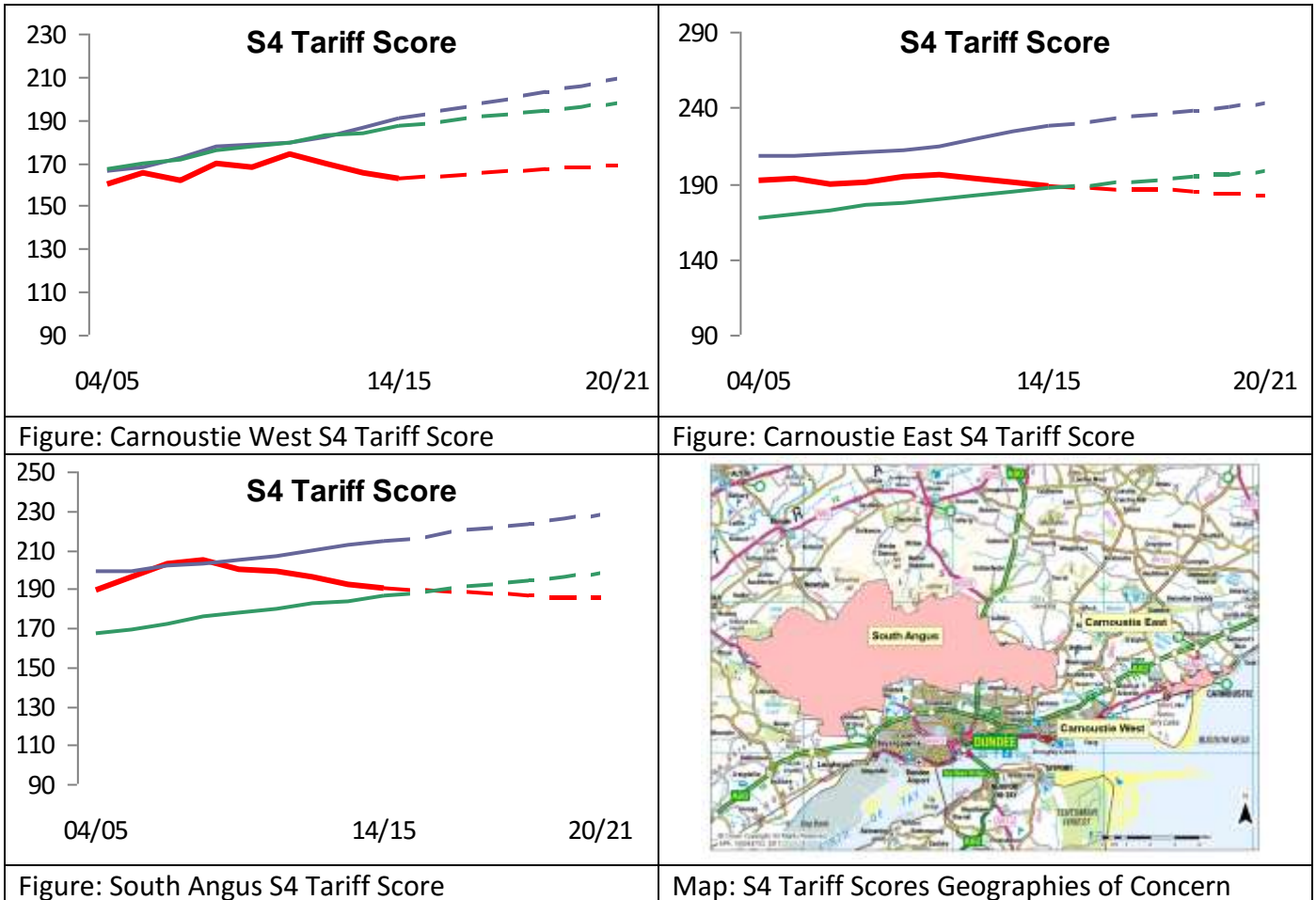
Figure : Monifieth East Out of Work benefits

Only one community in the Carnoustie & Monifieth locality is showing cause for concern on this indicator. In Monifieth East, levels of Out of Work Benefits are on the rise and are predicted to approach the levels of comparable communities across Scotland in future years (purple line). While still well below the Angus baseline levels (green line), the rising levels are of concern.

## 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 Carnoustie & Monifieth 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).

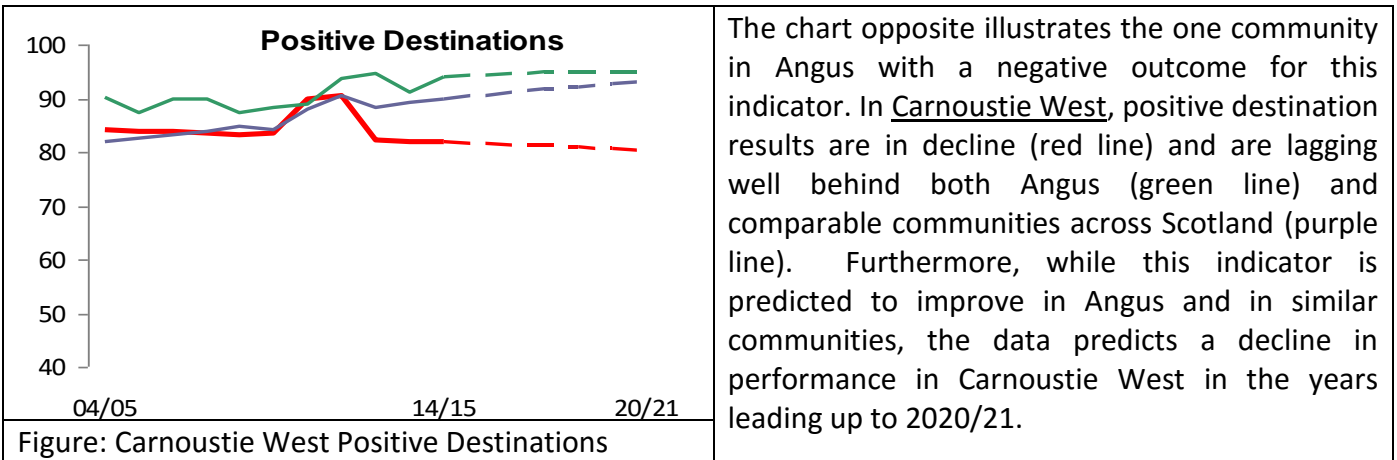


The charts and map above show the results and location for three communities within the locality with negative indicators for this outcome. In the case of Carnoustie West, attainment is shown to have declined in recent years with a prediction of a slight upturn in results going towards 2020/21 (red line). In addition, results are currently well below the Angus baseline (green line) and results from comparable communities across Scotland (purple line). In Carnoustie East, results are currently in line with the Angus baseline but are predicted to decline by 2020/21 while Angus results overall are predicted to improve. In addition, current and predicted attainment is well below similar communities in Scotland. Finally, in South Angus, the position is similar to Carnoustie East with attainment predicted to decline to below the Angus baseline and remain well below comparable communities across Scotland.



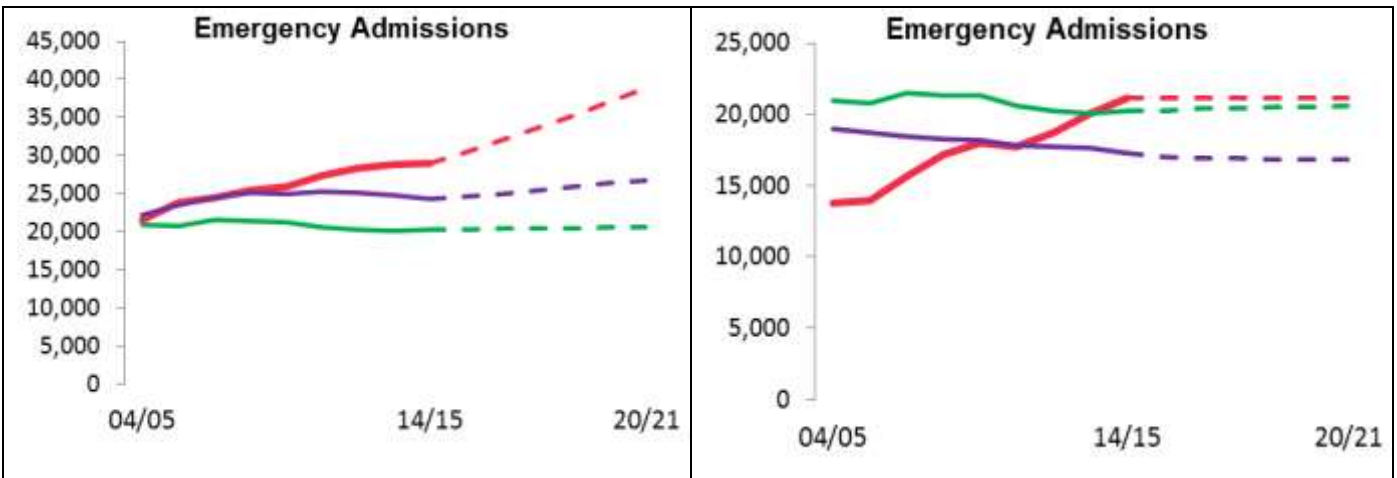
Positive Destinations (CPOP)

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.



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.

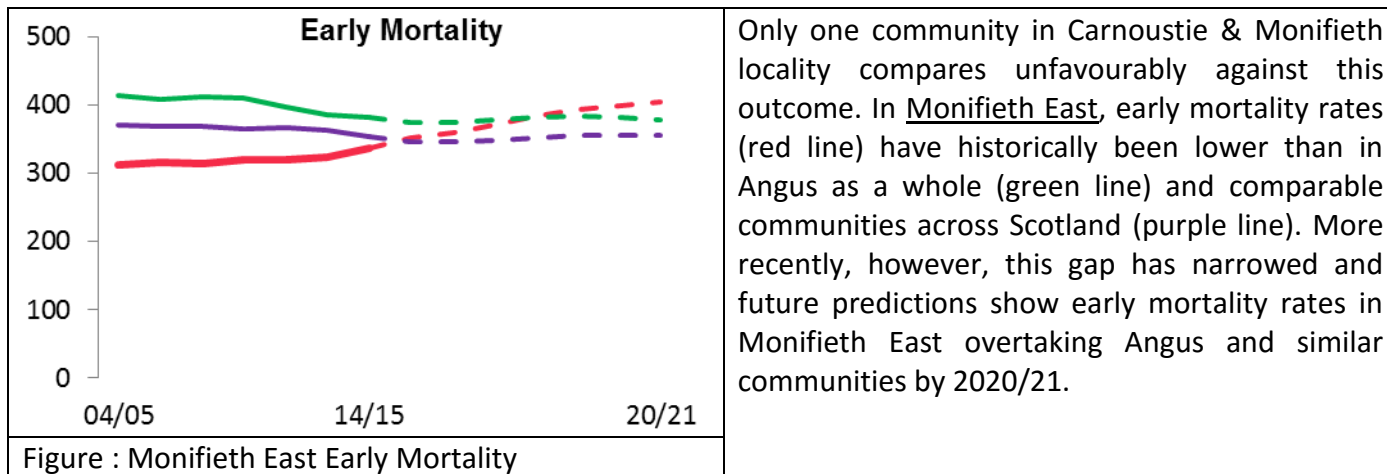


Map: Emergency Admissions Geographies of Concern

The charts above and the map opposite illustrate communities in Angus with a negative outcome for this indicator. In Monifieth East, levels of emergency admissions are on the rise and are predicted to continue this upward path (red line). This is in contrast to Angus as a whole (green line) and comparable communities across Scotland (purple line) – both of which show stable levels of emergency hospital admissions. The position is similar in Monikie where admissions levels have also increased in recent years.

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)

*Carnoustie West*

Across the range of Health & Wellbeing indicators, Carnoustie West performs well compared to Scottish averages. On two indicators, however, the latest available data shows outcomes statistically poorer than the national figures. During 2014/15, 19.3% of the population were being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis against a national average of 17.4% and an Angus baseline of 17.3%. In addition, over three quarters (78.6%) live within 500 metres of a derelict site against a Scottish average of 29.7% and an Angus baseline of 18.9%.

*Monifieth East*

In a similar scenario to Carnoustie West, during 2014/15, 18.9% of the population of Monifieth East were being drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis against the national average of 17.4% and an Angus baseline of 17.3%.



## 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.

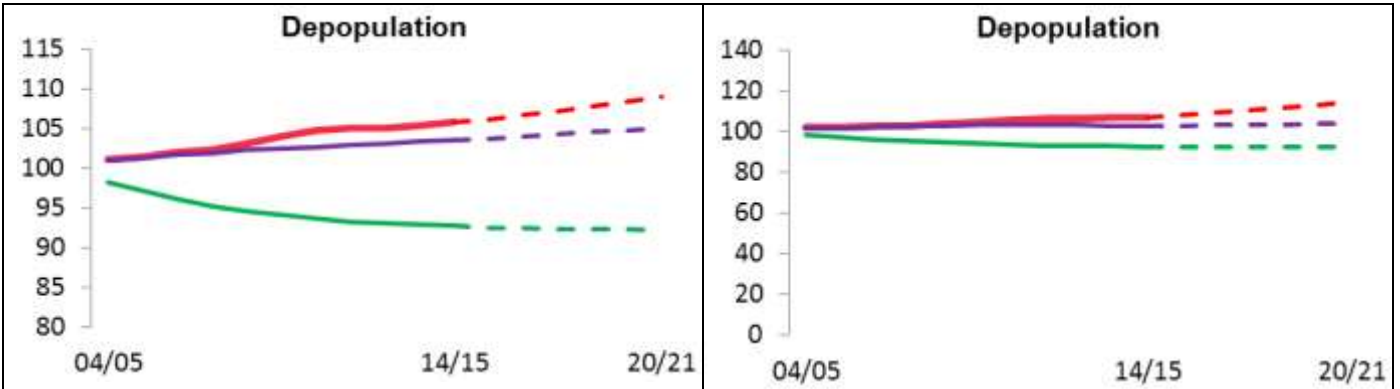


Figure : Carnoustie East Depopulation

Figure : Monifieth East Depopulation

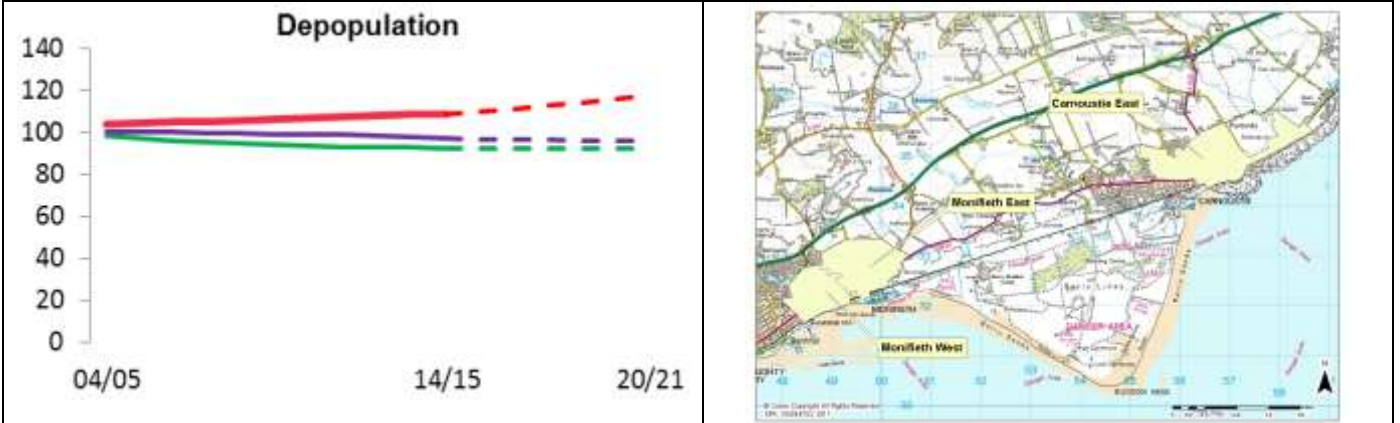


Figure : Monifieth West Depopulation

Map: Depopulation Geographies of Concern

The charts and the map above illustrate communities in Angus with a rising index over 100 for this indicator. In Carnoustie East, it is shown how the population has been falling steadily over the last ten years (red line) and is expected to continue to fall as we move forward to 2020/21. This is in contrast to Angus as a whole (green line) and comparable communities across Scotland (purple line) – both of which show a rising population. The position is similar in Monifieth East and Monifieth West.

## 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 is only one datazone within the Carnoustie and Monifieth Multi Member Wards in this list – an area of Carnoustie West. While this datazone is amongst the ten most housing deprived in Angus, the overall Scottish ranking (1367 of 6976) places it only within the bottom 20% of Scotland as whole.

## Access to Services (SIMD)

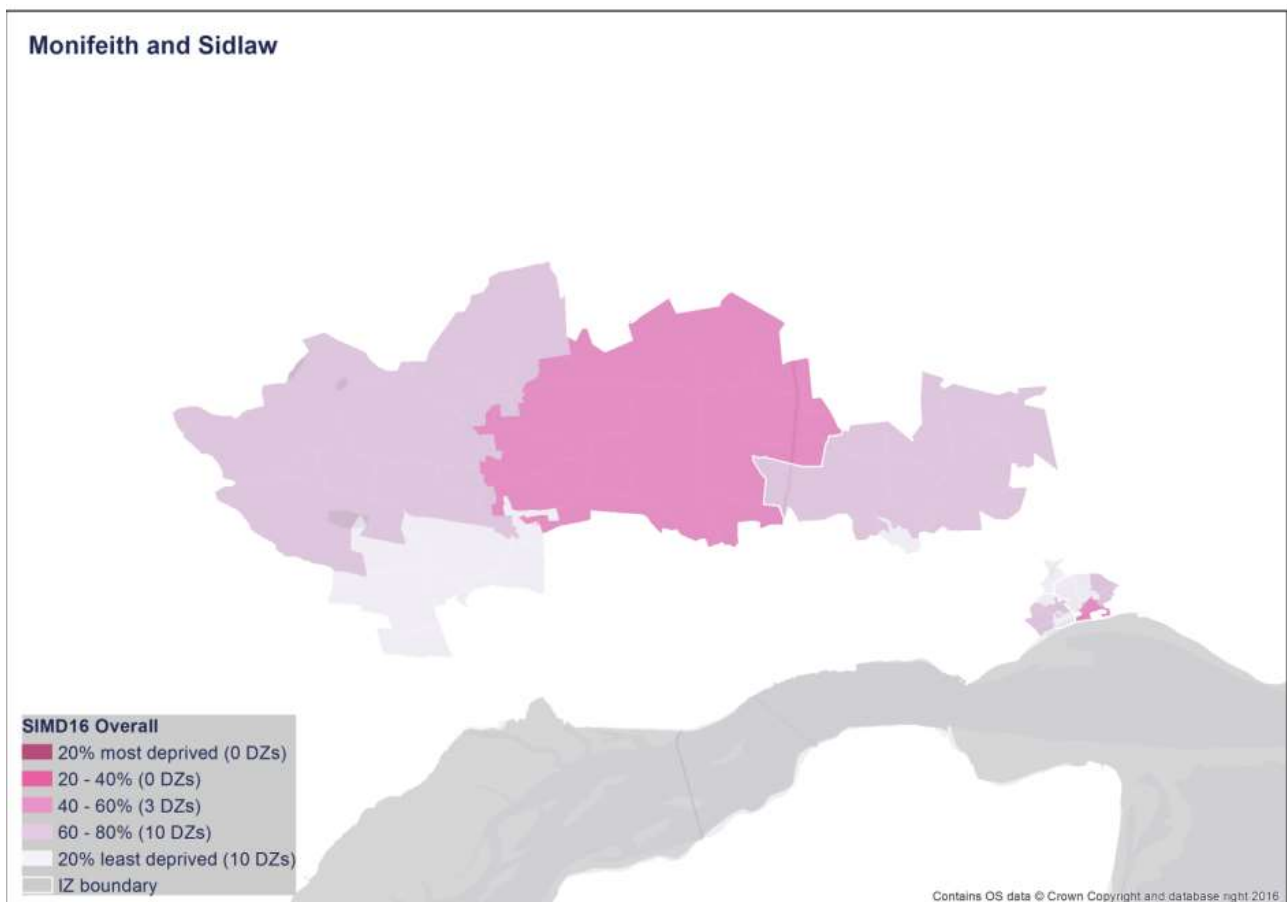
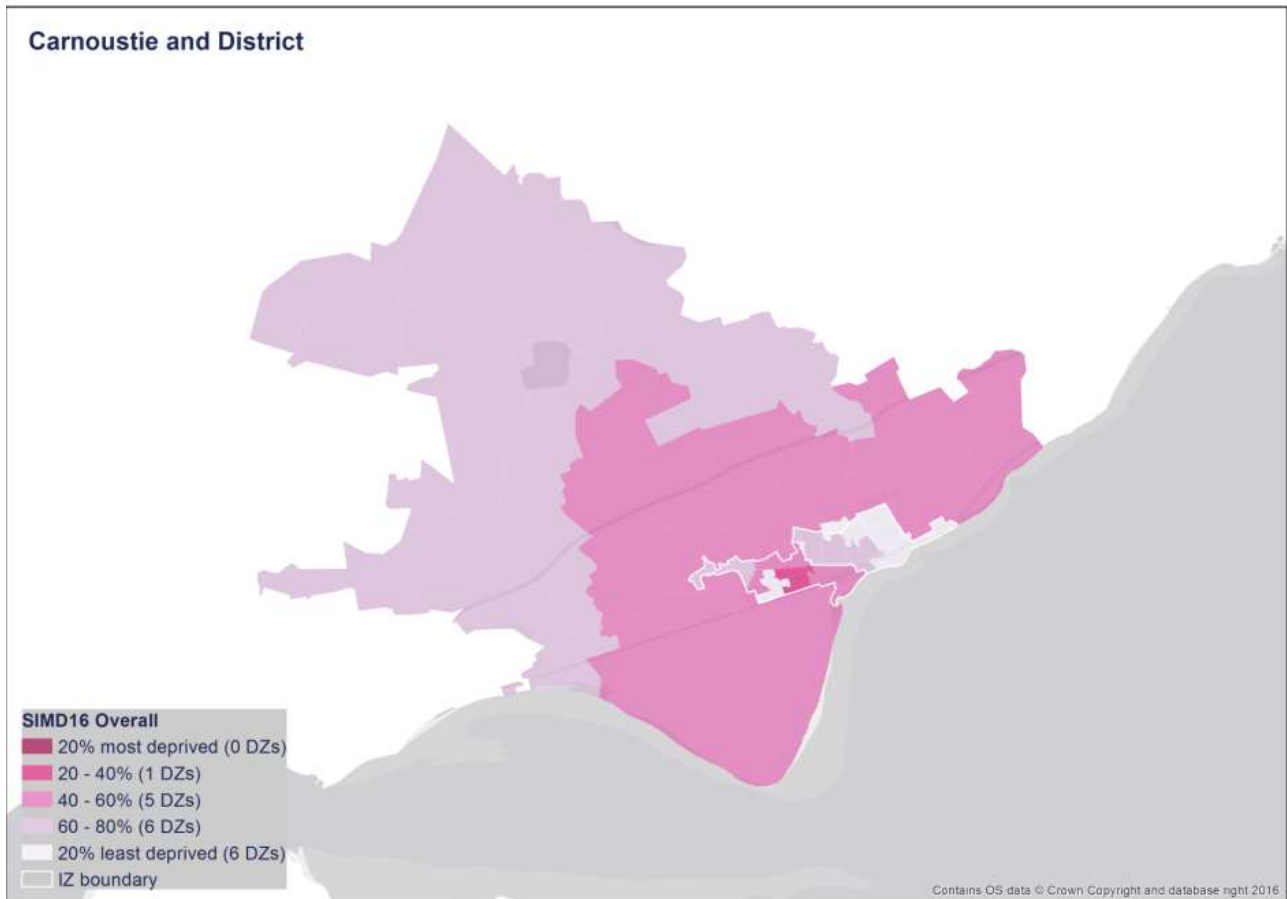
The Access domain includes a number of indicators including the average drive time to GP surgery, Post Office, retail centre, petrol station, primary and secondary school and the public transport travel time for a GP, Post Office and retail centre.

**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. Areas of South Angus and Monikie are within this list. In addition, much of the rural areas of both MMWs – together with one datazone in Carnoustie East – are within the most deprived 20% nationally on this domain. This reflects the rural nature of much of particularly the Monikie & Sidlaw ward. In total, over 9,000 people live in these datazones.

## Appendix 1 – SIMD Local Maps & Summary



LOCAL PROFILING – Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016

6976 Datazones in Scotland, 155 in Angus  
(500-1000 household residents in each)

White background indicates outwith 20% most deprived in Scotland.  
Split cells show total number of (2011) datazones in intermediate geography, with colours showing level of deprivation by datazone.

**Datazones in most deprived 5% in Scotland** (ranked between 1 and 348, of 6976 datazones in Scotland)  
**Datazones in most deprived 10% in Scotland** (ranked between 349 and 697, of 6976 of datazones in Scotland)  
**Datazones in most deprived 15% in Scotland** (ranked between 698 and 1046, of 6976 datazones in Scotland)  
**Datazones in most deprived 20% in Scotland** (ranked between 1047 and 1395, of 6976 datazones in Scotland)  
 Intermediate geographies with no datazones in 20% most deprived in Scotland

2011 Intermediate Geography	Total Popn. 2014	Work. Age Popn.	Income Deprived	Employ. Deprived	Overall SIMD16 rank	Income Domain Rank	Employment Domain Rank	Health Domain Rank	Education Domain Rank	Housing Domain Rank	Access Domain Rank	Crime Domain Rank
Monifieth West	2,861	1,580	160	80								
Monifieth East	4,741	2,497	260	130								
South Angus	5,590	3,438	220	145								
Carnoustie West	5,287	3,172	565	265								
Carnoustie East	5,455	3,100	235	145								
Monikie	6,093	3,756	240	165								
Arbroath Keptie	3,707	2,148	345	175								
Arbroath Harbour	4,758	3,068	925	505								
Arbroath Kirkton	5,621	3,350	605	280								
Arbroath Cliffburn	5,036	3,023	840	365								
Arbroath Warddykes	4,786	2,980	890	435								
Arbroath Landward	2,784	1,884	145	65								
Letham and Glamis	5,383	3,240	365	185								
Kirriemuir	6,114	3,596	650	330								
Kirriemuir Landward	2,755	1,735	185	120								
Angus Glens	3,538	2,168	200	100								
Forfar West	4,944	2,942	650	325								
Forfar Central	4,719	2,889	790	395								
Forfar East	4,262	2,513	290	155								
Friockheim	3,485	2,222	255	140								
Montrose South	5,620	3,535	845	430								
Montrose North	4,871	3,017	480	285								
Hillside	3,814	2,267	225	100								
Lunan	2,955	1,845	210	110								
Brechin East	3,609	2,289	580	320								
Brechin West	3,872	2,302	330	150								

## Appendix 2 – ScotPHO Locality Summaries

Intermediate Geography (2001)  (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)	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
<b>South Angus</b>												x						
<b>Monikie (none)</b>																		
<b>Monifieth West (none)</b>																		
<b>Monifieth East</b>			x															
<b>Carnoustie West</b>			x								x							
<b>Carnoustie East (none)</b>																		

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

# Appendix 3 – CPOP Outcomes & Improvement Summary

Understanding this page

## My Communities

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](#)

