

Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme

Fraserburgh Project Town

Quantitative Data Profile

Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme background

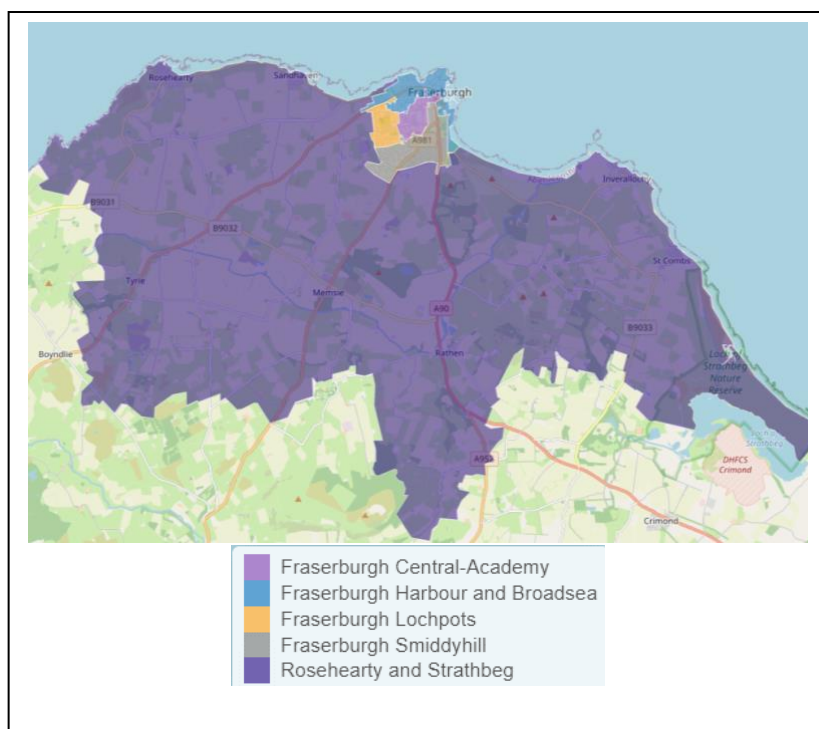
The Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme is a delivery partnership between the Improvement Service and Public Health Scotland (PHS). This document has been prepared by Public Health Scotland's Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST). They have created profiles for each Project Town to identify those people most impacted by inequalities and what they needed from their place, to support data-led decision making.

To find out more about the Programme and the other Project Towns we are working with, please see our [web page](#). This quantitative data profile for Fraserburgh is amongst a suite of assets, including a [qualitative report](#) and [visual summary](#) and a [quantitative profile](#).

Introduction

Situated in the north-east of Aberdeenshire, Fraserburgh is a coastal town. For this report there are five intermediate zones included (four in Fraserburgh town and one for the surrounding area), with a population estimate of 18.5k in 2021.

Data is presented primarily as percentages, averages or as an age and gender standardised rate, allowing for representative comparisons with Aberdeenshire and Scotland. Multi-year aggregations are used in some measures for statistical disclosure reasoning where the volumes are low.



Main Points

- **Variance within Fraserburgh of population living in deprivation.**
 - In 2021, estimated 75% of Harbour & Broadsea lived in the most deprived quintile. Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg have 100% population out with the most deprived quintile.
 - Access deprivation however is a factor within Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg.
- **Crime rate in Harbour & Broadsea almost 6 times that of Aberdeenshire and over 3 times Scotland rate.**
 - Crime rate in Harbour & Broadsea in 2020/21 of 1,520 per 100,000. Central Academy had a rate of 817 per 100,000, with Aberdeenshire at 247 per 100,000 and Scotland at 451 per 100,000
- **Around a quarter of residents in Harbour & Broadsea and Lochpots are in receipt of out of work benefits**
 - 7% in Smiddyhill, with Aberdeenshire at 9% in receipt of this benefit, compared to 16% in Scotland.
 - 21% of Harbour & Broadsea in receipt of Universal Credit, compared to 4% in Smiddyhill
 - Rates of Personal Independence Payments in Harbour & Broadsea and Lochpots are higher than Aberdeenshire and Scotland.

Main Points

- **Rates of Emergency Hospitalisations are generally in line with Scotland average, with variation within Fraserburgh region**
 - The rate of Alcohol related admissions in Lochpots and Central Academy are higher than Scotland rate with Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg rate consistently lower than other regions in Fraserburgh.
 - Rate of COPD admissions in Harbour & Broadsea (350 per 100,000) are 3 times higher than Aberdeenshire and almost 3 times higher than Smiddyhill (160 per 100,000)
 - Lochpots and Central Academy have a rate of Coronary Heart Disease hospitalisations twice that of Smiddyhill and Strathbeg.
 - Range in rate of Asthma Hospitalisations, from 74 per 100,000 in Harbour & Broadsea to 6 per 100,000 in Smiddyhill. Aberdeenshire rate of 32 per 100,000 and Scotland of 69 per 100,000
- **Male Life expectancy variances**
 - A 7-year male life expectancy variance exists between Smiddyhill (78.1) and Harbour and Broadsea (71.2). Significance is observed compared to Aberdeenshire.
- **Mortality variances in Fraserburgh**
 - Aside from Central Academy (73 per 100,000), the rate of Deaths aged 15-44 are above Scotland rate (117 per 100,000), with rate in Harbour & Broadsea (316 per 100,000) over three times Aberdeenshire rate (94 per 100,000)
 - Early Deaths from cancer (aged < 75) varies between 91 per 100,000 in Central Academy to 198 per 100,000 in Lochpots. Aberdeenshire rate of 131 per 100,000, with Scotland rate of 150 per 100,000
- **Children and Young People**
 - 23% of First time Mothers in Harbour & Broadsea are under 19, compared to 6.6% in Scotland and 4.3% in Aberdeenshire
 - 12% pts difference in Maternal Obesity between Smiddyhill (18%) and Harbour & Broadsea (30%)
 - Percentage of Children Living in Poverty varies between 23% in Harbour & Broadsea to 6.1% in Smiddyhill
 - Percentage of Children in good Dental Health ranges from 80% in Lochpots to 33% in Smiddyhill. Scotland has 75% of Children in Good Dental Health.
 - Premature Births as a percentage is higher across Fraserburgh than Aberdeenshire (9%) and Scotland (8%). 20% of births in Harbour & Broadsea are premature
- **Access to services varies across Fraserburgh**
 - 46% of residents in Rosehearty & Strathbeg live in the 15% most access deprived areas, with 26% in Smiddyhill.
 - Central Academy and Harbour & Broadsea are well serviced within the Access Domain within SIMD
- **Other factors of note**
 - Bowel Screening Uptake is consistently lower in Harbour & Broadsea with uptake in Smiddyhill consistently higher.
 - Road Traffic Accident Causalities in Lochpots (123 per 100,000) is twice Scotland rate (57 per 100,000), with Smiddyhill half the rate (28 per 100,000)

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Regional Overview

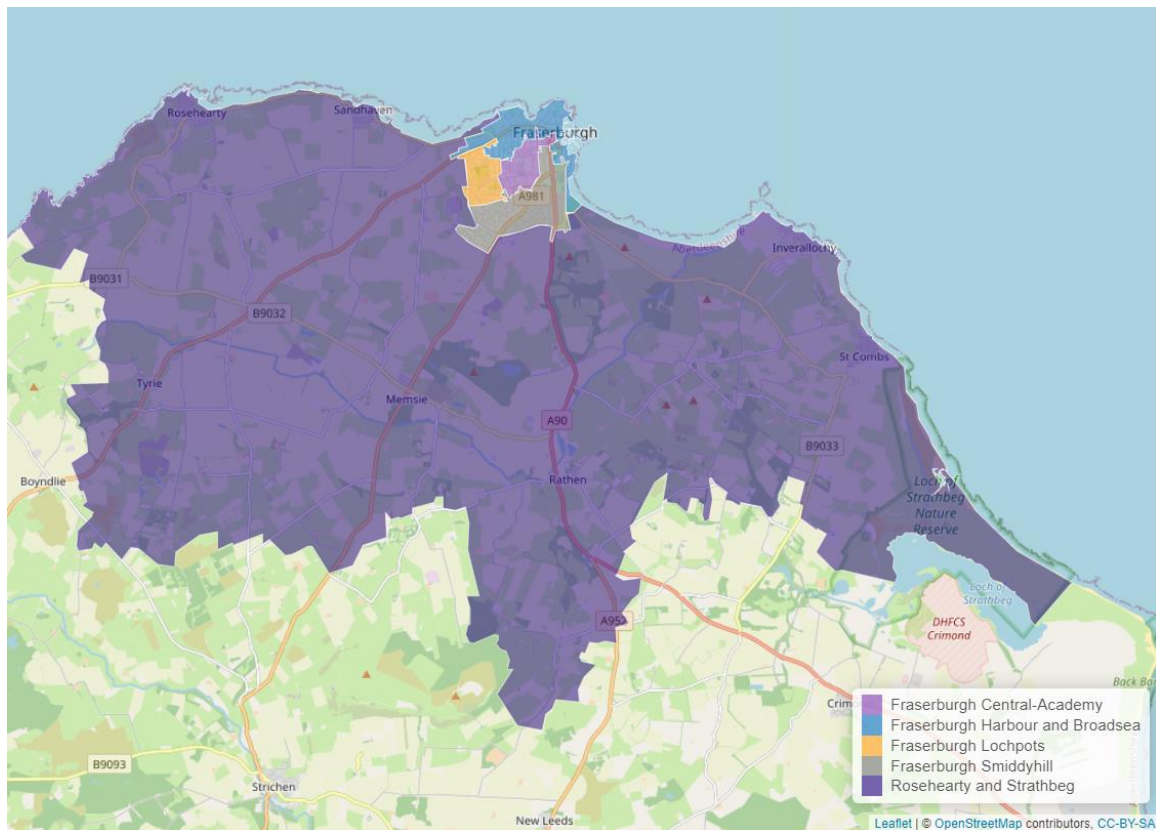


Figure 1: Map of region showing boundaries of Intermediate Zones within Fraserburgh

This image represents the Intermediate Zones of Fraserburgh. Definition of an Intermediate Zone, taken from the Statistics.gov website is as follows:

“Intermediate Zones are a statistical geography that sit between Data Zones and council areas. Intermediate Zones are often used for the dissemination of statistics that are not suitable for release at the Data Zone level because of the sensitive nature of the statistic, or for reasons of reliability.

Intermediate Zones were designed to meet constraints on population thresholds (2,500 - 6,000 household residents), to nest within council areas, and to be built up from aggregates of Data Zones. Intermediate Zones also represent a relatively stable geography that can be used to analyse change over time, with changes only occurring after a Census.”¹

¹ <https://statistics.gov.scot/atlas/resource?uri=http://statistics.gov.scot/id/statistical-geography/S92000003> January 2023

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Central-Academy	Harbour and Broadsea	Lochpots	Smiddyhill	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	Aberdeenshire	Scotland
Population									
Total population	count	2021	2,526	3,325	2,195	3,977	6,483	262,690	5,479,900
Gender ratio male to female	ratio	2021	1:1	1:0.98	1:1	1:1.02	1:1.03	1:1.01	1:1.05
Working age population (16-65 years)	%	2021	62.3	65.7	63.6	59.2	62.5	62.4	65
Population over 65 years old	%	2021	21.4	15.5	17.6	24.4	19	19.1	18.4
Population living in most deprived SIMD quintile	%	2021	19	74.6	44	0	0	2.7	20
Housing									
Occupied households	%	2020	93.0	90.5	95.6	96.6	93.7	94.3	95.7
Households with single occupant tax discount	%	2020	40.7	43.4	40.6	27.4	30.8	31.7	37.9
Occupied households exempt from council tax	%	2020	2.80	3.00	2.50	0.86	0.76	1.10	3.30
Households in council tax bands A-C	%	2020	90.5	97.7	96.4	32.8	59.4	42.8	59.5
Households in council tax bands F-H	%	2020	0.22	0.06	0.09	12.00	10.40	23.70	13.40
Economy									
Population in receipt of out of work benefits	%	May 21	17.3	25.2	23.8	7.0	11.7	9.6	15.8
Attendance Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 65+ pop)	rate	May 22	105.8	89.3	87.4	103.5	67.6	74.2	131.5
Carers Allowance - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	May 22	19.9	30.4	27.5	15.6	25.7	16	26.9
Pension Credit Cases (per 1,000 60+ pop)	rate	May 22	116.6	115.3	108	52	79.2	49.7	88
Personal Independence Payment - cases with entitlement (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	64.3	103.4	99.3	28	56.2	37.9	72.1
People on Universal Credit (per 1,000 16+ pop)	rate	Oct 22	116.8	213.1	184.1	39.4	80.4	66.2	102.5

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Central-Academy	Harbour and Broadsea	Lochpots	Smiddyhill	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	Aberdeenshire	Scotland
Environment Access and Crime									
People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	%	2017	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	46.0	41.2	15.0
Average travel time to GP by public transport in minutes	mean	2015	5.1	6.4	7.4	10.4	23	14.3	10.3
Average travel time to primary school by car in minutes	mean	2015	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.5
Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	%	2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	9.30	27.20
Crime rate per 10,000	rate	2020/21	817.8	1,520.0	732.3	130.9	334.2	247.1	451.8
Mean House Price Sale	£	2021	£104k	£83k	£95k	£183k	£200k	£223k	£201k
Life Expectancy and Mortality									
Life expectancy, females	mean	2016-2020*	81.2	78.8	80.8	79.8	83.7	82.4	81.0
Life expectancy, males	mean	2016-2020*	72.8	72.2	74.8	78.3	77.8	78.9	76.8
Deaths all ages per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	1,404	1,509	1,274	1,398	1,020	1,059	1,181
Deaths, aged 15-44 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	73.4	316.5	262.8	148.9	130.3	94.4	117.1
Early deaths from cancer, aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	91.3	171.9	198.5	136.4	97.6	131.7	149.6
Early deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD), aged <75 years per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	53.4	68.3	54.7	44.4	25.4	37.0	50.6

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Central-Academy	Harbour and Broadsea	Lochpots	Smiddyhill	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	Aberdeenshire	Scotland
Ill Health, Behaviours and Injury									
Coronary heart disease (CHD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20- 2021/22	416.3	263.8	443.7	210.2	212.3	294.1	341.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20- 2021/22	219.3	349.6	293.2	160.5	191.9	117.0	207.4
Asthma patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019/20- 2021/22	28.9	73.8	61.4	5.7	54.5	32.0	68.4
Emergency patient hospitalisations per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	6,545	7,938	7,676	4,608	5,197	5,280	7,234
Multiple emergency hospital admissions, aged >65 years per 100,000	rate	2019-2021	5,155	5,172	5,514	3,244	3,644	3,762	4,998
Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000	rate	2021/22	853.0	591.1	645.4	170.9	226.2	265.8	610.9
Bowel screening uptake	%	2018-2020	62.5	55.5	62.4	77.8	69.9	71.9	64.2
Population prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis	%	2020/21	19.5	22.1	23.3	16	n/a	16.6	19.3
Road traffic accident casualties per 100,000	rate	2018-2020	100.9	75.7	123.3	27.9	76.5	83.6	57.3

Indicator	Data Type	Time Period	Central-Academy	Harbour and Broadsea	Lochpots	Smiddyhill	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	Aberdeenshire	Scotland
Children and Young People									
Children living in poverty (previously low income families)	%	2020/21	12.5	23.0	21.6	6.1	12.4	9.7	15.5
Children in households receiving child benefits**	%	2018	82.7	100	100	53.6	66.6	66.9	79.9
Premature births	%	2018/19- 2020/21	11.3	19.6	14.4	10.5	10.2	9.3	8.4
Maternal obesity	%	2018/19- 2020/21	21.5	30.1	25.0	18.4	28.4	23.8	25.3
Healthy birth weight	%	2018/19- 2020/21	92.1	90.0	89.6	83.0	83.9	83.3	84.2
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	%	2019/20- 2021/22	22.9	24.7	23.3	27.8	22.0	42.2	31.9
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 6 in 1	%	2019-2021	97.2	98.1	94.6	92.7	100.0	97.4	97.1
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR	%	2019-2021	90.1	90.5	87.8	88.2	94.4	93.8	94.4
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months	%	2017/18- 2019/20	3.90	6.70	2.40	0.99	5.10	3.40	14.70
Child healthy weight in primary 1	%	2018/19	69.6	68.1	75.0	71.0	75.7	77.3	76.3
Child dental health in primary 1	%	2019/20 SY*	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	56.5	80.0	72.4
Child dental health in primary 7	%	2018/19 SY*	42.9	55.7	53.3	82.8	67.5	76.0	72.9
Uptake of the HPV vaccine in S3 girls	%	2017/18- 2019/20 SY*	86.7	74.5	83.8	90.0	89.4	89.4	84.8
Average highest qualification score	mean	2018/19- 2020/21	5.18	4.53	4.42	5.55	5.28	5.58	5.58
First time mothers aged under 19	%	2016/17- 2018/19	9.1	22.8	6.9	6.1	12.4	4.3	6.6
Annual Participation (16-19 year olds)	%	2022	89.9	89.4	80.7	93.0	94.5	93.1	92.4

*AS = August Snapshot, SY = School Year ** Children in households receiving child benefits has been calculated from rounded data zone values and will not be a true value and may be an over or underestimation.

Deeper dive into trends and comparators

Summary of indicators chosen for a deeper dive. Majority of data extracts were taken in January 2023, across a variety of publicly available sources, including:

- ScotPHO (Scottish Public Health Observatory): [ScotPHO profiles \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/scotpho/)
- NRS (National Records of Scotland): [Statistics & Data | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://statistics.gov.scot/national-records-of-scotland)
- CPOP (Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile): [CPOP \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/cpop/)
- DWP Stat-Xplore: [Stat-Xplore - Log in \(dwp.gov.uk\)](https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/)
- Scottish Government: statistics.gov.scot

In the summary details below, some of these measures have since been updated, and reflected in the commentary.

Consolidating these sources into a Community Profile has enabled a summary profile using quantitative measures to be delivered for local engagement and to support the working group to understand inequalities that cohorts within Fraserburgh face.

Care and consideration have been made around population size for analysis, managing risk around disclosure and the granularity of data available for analysis. Throughout the analysis, comparisons have been made against communities locally, Aberdeenshire, and Scotland.

Measures for Analysis

Context

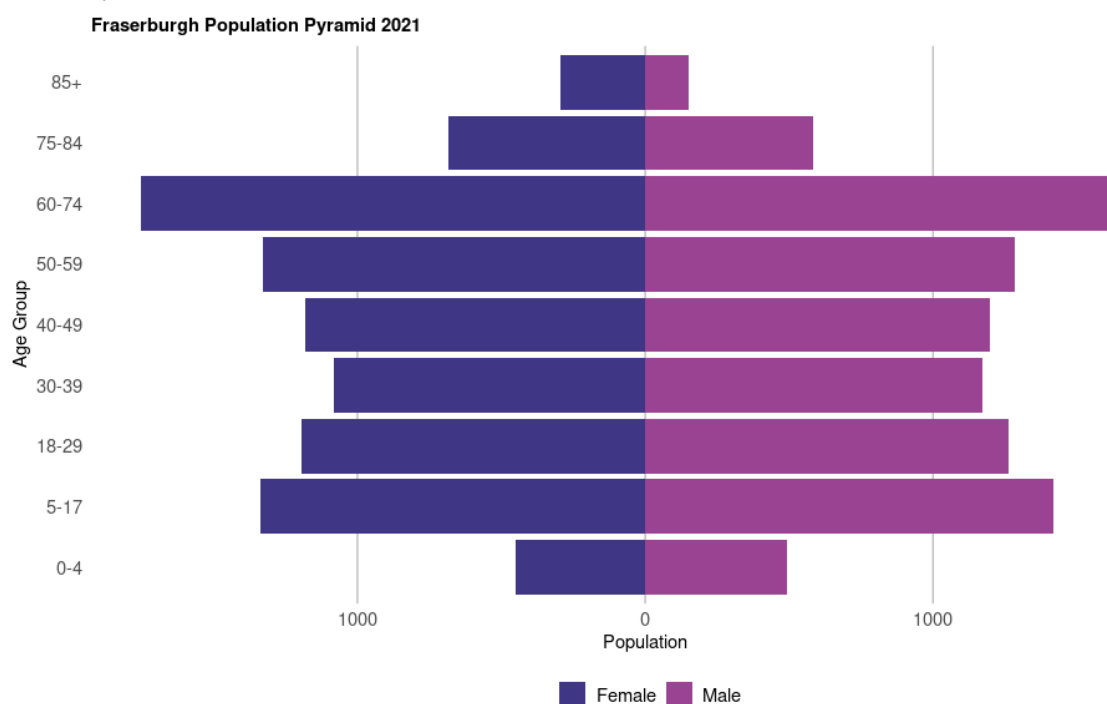
Within this section of the report, different measures are plotted over time to identify whether inequality is expanding or decreasing and give context to the data point displayed within the Summary Tables.

Whilst the use of standardised rates and percentages can allow us to make comparisons to regions of different population sizes, consideration should be made on low volume events, where a small numerator increase, or decrease can show a sharp increase or decrease (such as Rate of 15-44 Deaths).

SIMD data is collated and summarised at a Data Zone Level, with Population Summary analysis undertaken across the Fraserburgh region.

Population

Population Pyramid

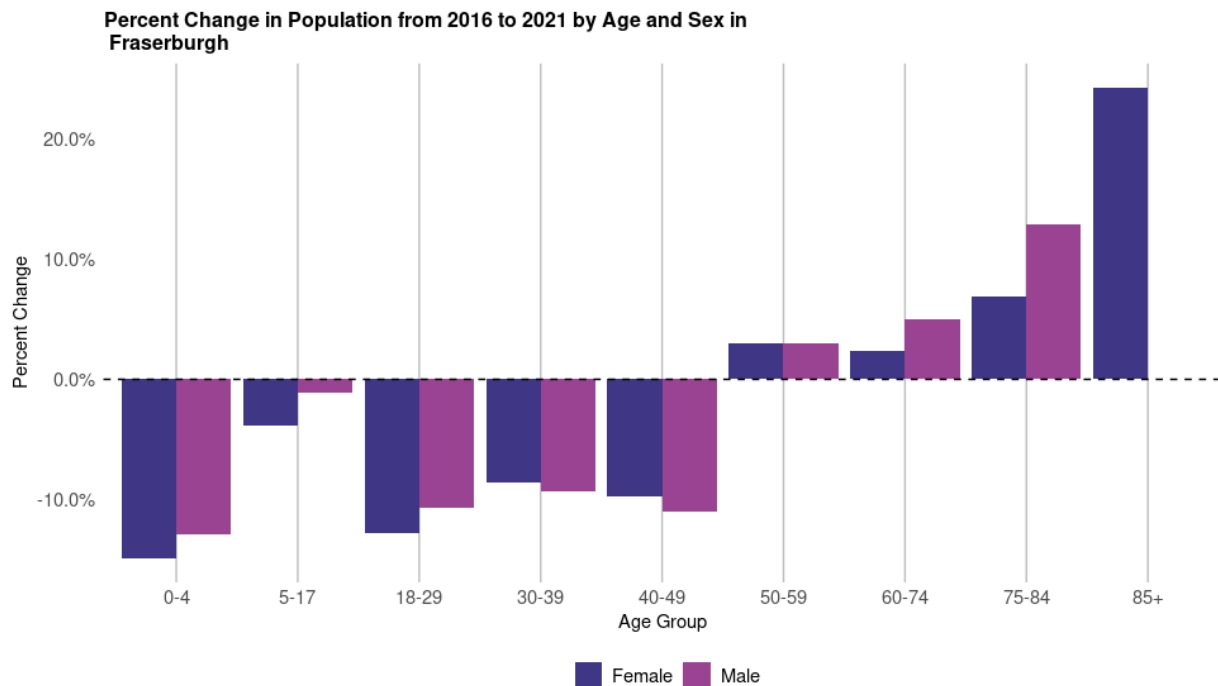


Above is a representation of the age gender make up of Fraserburgh, by age bands and brackets. As of 2021 population estimates 18% of the total population within Fraserburgh are within the 60-74 age bracket (3.3k out of 18.5k)

Population Est	0-4	5-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-74	75-84	85+	Grand Total
Female	449	1,338	1,195	1,080	1,183	1,329	1,752	682	296	9,304
Male	492	1,417	1,263	1,171	1,198	1,284	1,639	585	153	9,202
Grand Total	941	2,755	2,458	2,251	2,381	2,613	3,391	1,267	449	18,506

Population Change between 2016 and 2021

Analysing change in population can give a steer for changing needs of services.



Source: National Records Scotland

This chart indicates the percentage changes within each age gender group between 2016 and 2021. Whilst there are some large percentage changes, consideration needs to be made with interpreting these charts based on the base population of each cohort. The 15% reduction in Females 0-4 between 2016 and 2021 is a reduction from 528 to 449 (-79), with the 12% increase in Females 85+ is an increase of 58, from 238 to 296 residents. Males 85+ remained static

The largest absolute change is within 18-29 age group, which reduced 13% (-327) between 2016 and 2021

Overall the Fraserburgh population has reduced 4% between 2016 and 2021, from 19,190 to 18,506 (-684)

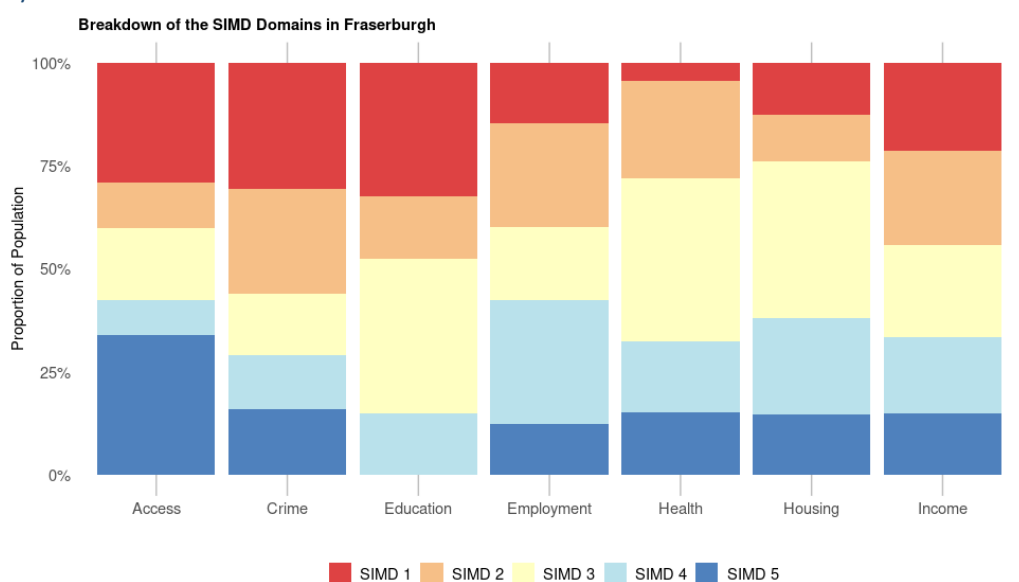
SIMD Analysis

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation² 2020 is the Scottish Government's standard tool for identifying concentrations of deprivation in Scotland. SIMD 2020 is built up from a total of 33 indicators covering 7 domains; **Access, Crime, Education, Employment, Health, Housing and Income**, with varied weighting into the overall SIMD calculation.

Domain	Percentage of overall SIMD 2020
Income	28%
Employment	28%
Health	14%
Education, skills and training	14%
Geographic access to services	9%
Crime	5%
Housing	2%

Whilst there is cross over in the types of metrics used throughout this report with SIMD (Alcohol Admissions, Universal Credit Claimants etc), different time periods and measurements are applied within SIMD.

Breakdown by Domain



Within the Fraserburgh community, the above image illustrates the proportion of the population that reside in each 2020 SIMD quintile (fifths) by domain in 2021.

Access, Crime, and Education see the largest domain inequality amongst residents of Fraserburgh, with Income at a relatively even split, and lower than average deprivation on Health.

Data Zone level breakdowns of the rank of each domain are available in [Appendix 2](#), showing relative positive and negative domains based on the Data Zone Rank across Scotland. Note, this analysis is undertaken at Decile level (10ths). Below is an example of Data Zone S01007122 (Fraserburgh Central Academy) Domain splits:

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop	Working Age pop	SIMD2020v2 Decile	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing
S01007122	Fraserburgh Central-Academy	566	355	5	4	4	6	5	10	2	6

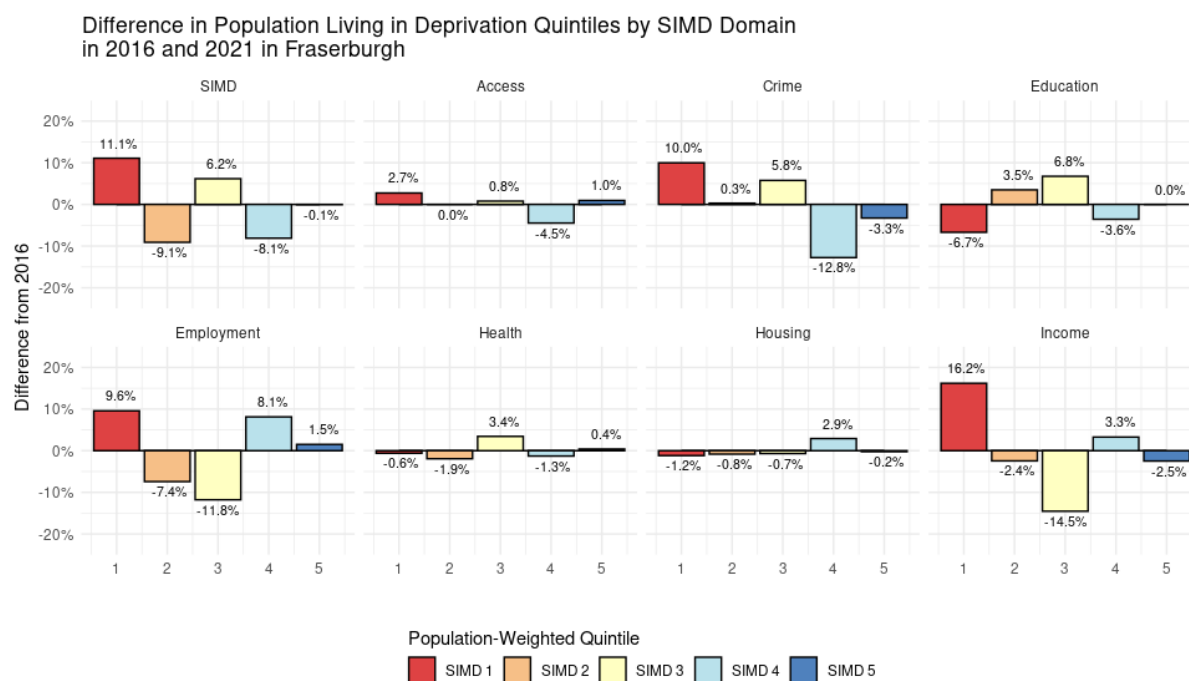
² <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/statistics/2020/09/simd-2020-technical-notes/documents/simd-2020-technical-notes/simd-2020-technical-notes/govscot%3Adocument/SIMD%2B2020%2Btechnical%2Bnotes.pdf> January 2023

Population Change by SIMD Domain 2016 – 2021

The below presents a comparison between the 2016 SIMD ranking applied to 2016 population estimates, and the more recent 2020 SIMD ranking applied to 2021 population estimates. The percentages of the population living within each SIMD quintile by domain were calculated using the 2016 and 2020 SIMD data zone classifications respectively.

The differences in these percentages are plotted in below. Negative values on the y-axis indicate a decrease in percent of the population living within a quintile, while positive values indicate an increase in percent of the population living within a quintile.

Please note that quintiles have been weighted by the Scottish population so, any local changes in SIMD quintile do not necessarily indicate a difference in deprivation, but rather a difference in deprivation in comparison to the rest of Scotland. i.e. in Education, for the Data Zones in Fraserburgh in Quintile 2 (as measured against all Data Zones in Scotland), the population increase was 3.5% between 2016 and 2021.



Source: Scottish Government, National Records Scotland

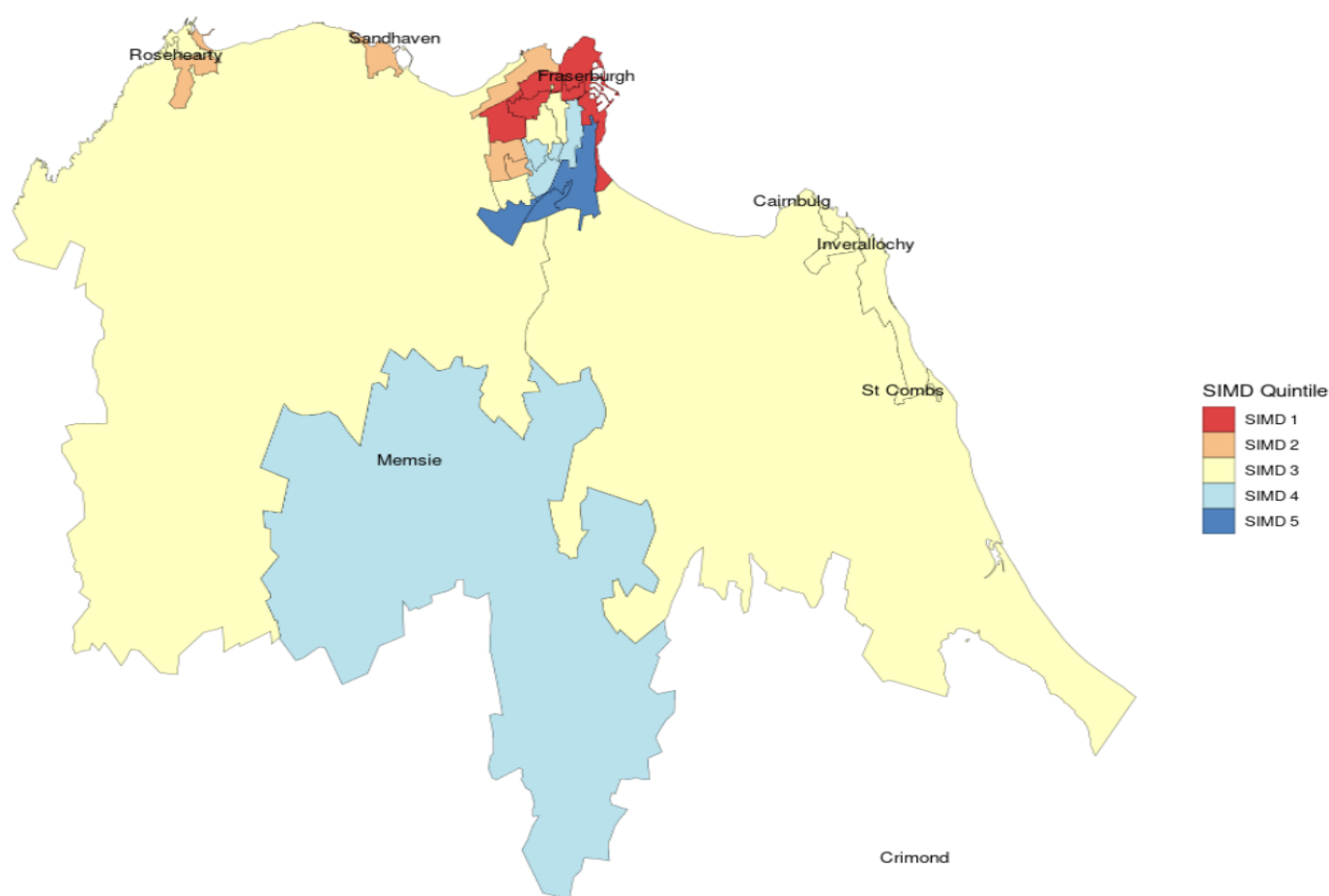
Map of Data Zone Quintiles

Within these Intermediate Zones are further breakdowns of Data zones, coloured by their SIMD profile, shading from Dark Red (Most Deprived) to Blue (Least Deprived).

SIMD (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation)³ is “a relative measure of deprivation...SIMD looks at the extent to which an area is deprived across seven domains: income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime and housing.”

Whilst this breakdown is at Data zone, most data used within this report is accessible and available at Intermediate Zone.

³ <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/> Accessed November 2022

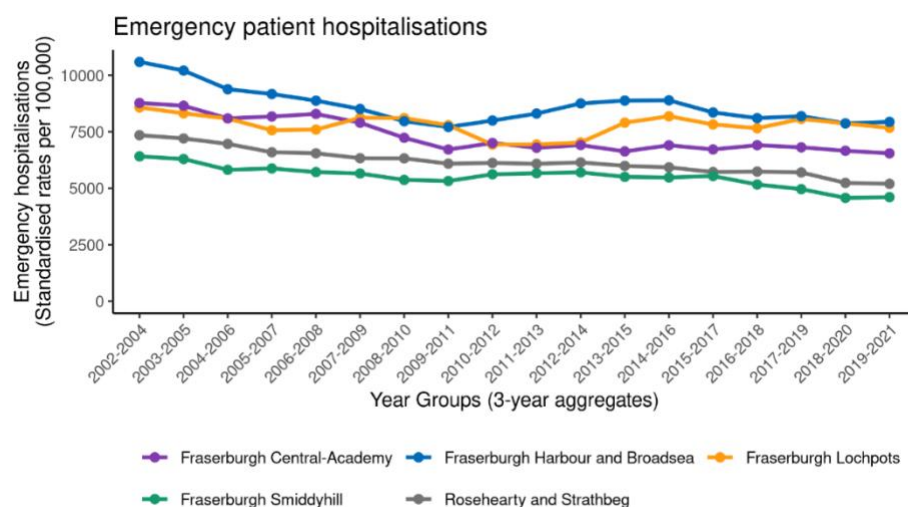


Source: Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland

Figure 2: Data zone of Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles

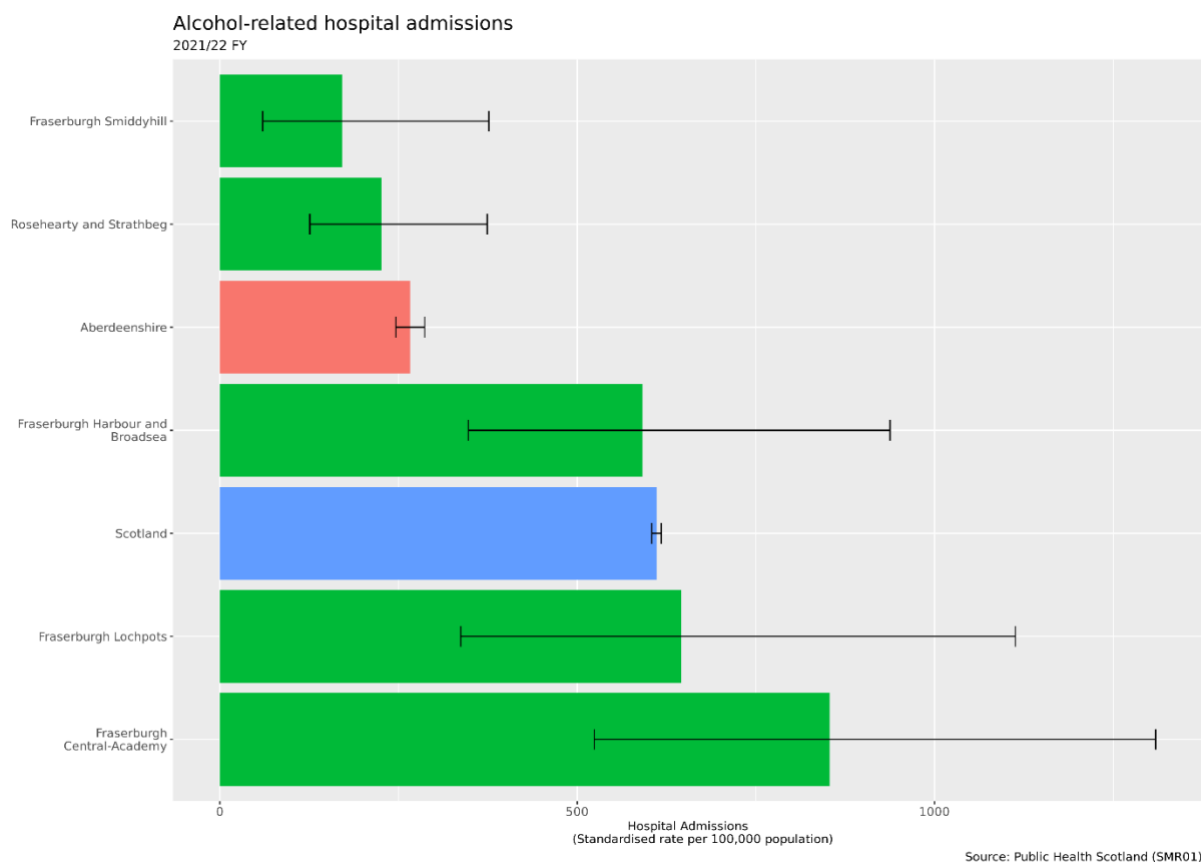
Population Health

Emergency Hospitalisations



Whilst the rate of Emergency Hospitalisations is relatively consistent and in line with rates for Scotland, there are inequalities within Fraserburgh between Smiddyhill, and Lochpots and Harbour & Broadsea are approximately 70% higher.

At the latest data point, the rate of admissions for Smiddyhill was **3,244 per 100,000**, with Lochpots at **5,514 per 100,000** and Harbour and Broadsea at **5,172 per 100,000**. Aberdeenshire rate of **3,762 per 100,000** with Scotland rate at **4,998 per 100,000**, similar to the rate seen at Harbour and Broadsea.



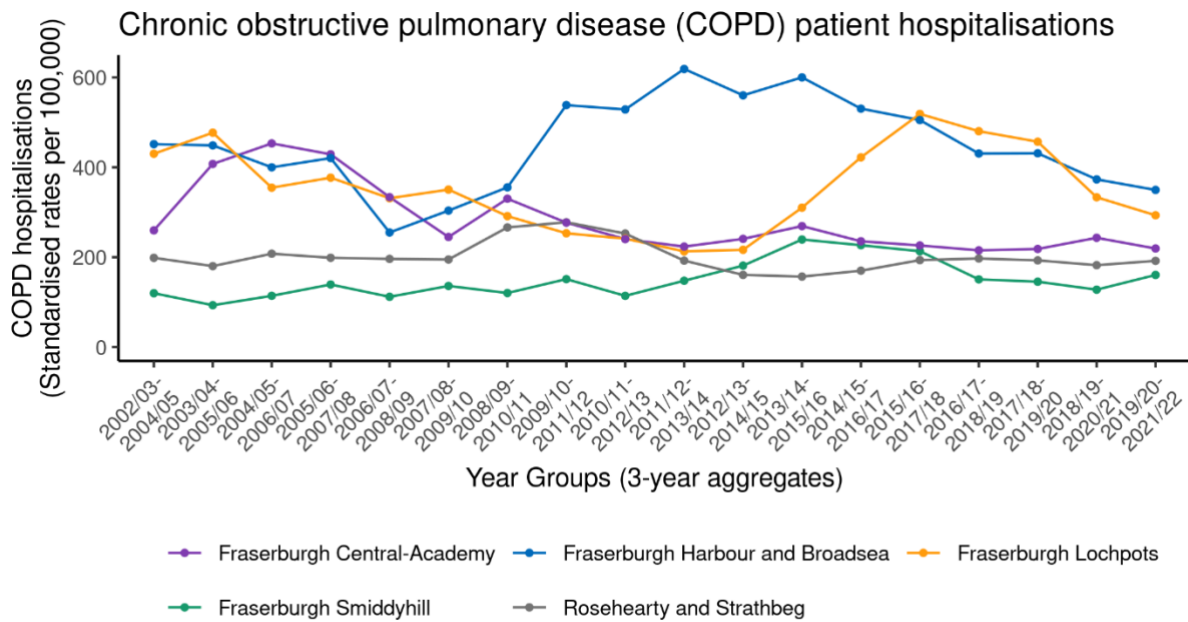
Statistically significant variance compared to Aberdeenshire exists for Harbour and Broadsea, Lochpots and Central Academy, where the 95% confidence intervals (black bars) do not overlap with those of Aberdeenshire. The range of confidence intervals within these intermediate zones illustrates the degree of uncertainty within the estimation.

The use of standardised rates allows comparison to be made across a range of geographies. A confidence interval gives an indication of the degree of uncertainty of a rate. This is particularly illustrative in cases of small numerators. The vertical ends of the horizontal lines within the below graph illustrate the upper and lower confidence levels that the numerator is expected to be within. This is 95% expectation that the value exists within this range.⁴⁵

⁴ <https://www.scotpho.org.uk/opt/Reports/HWP-2015-technical-report-17072015.pdf>. Section 3. Accessed March 2023.

⁵ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/documents/APHO%20Tech%20Briefing%203%20Common%20PH%20Stats%20and%20CIs.pdf> accessed March 23

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Hospitalisations

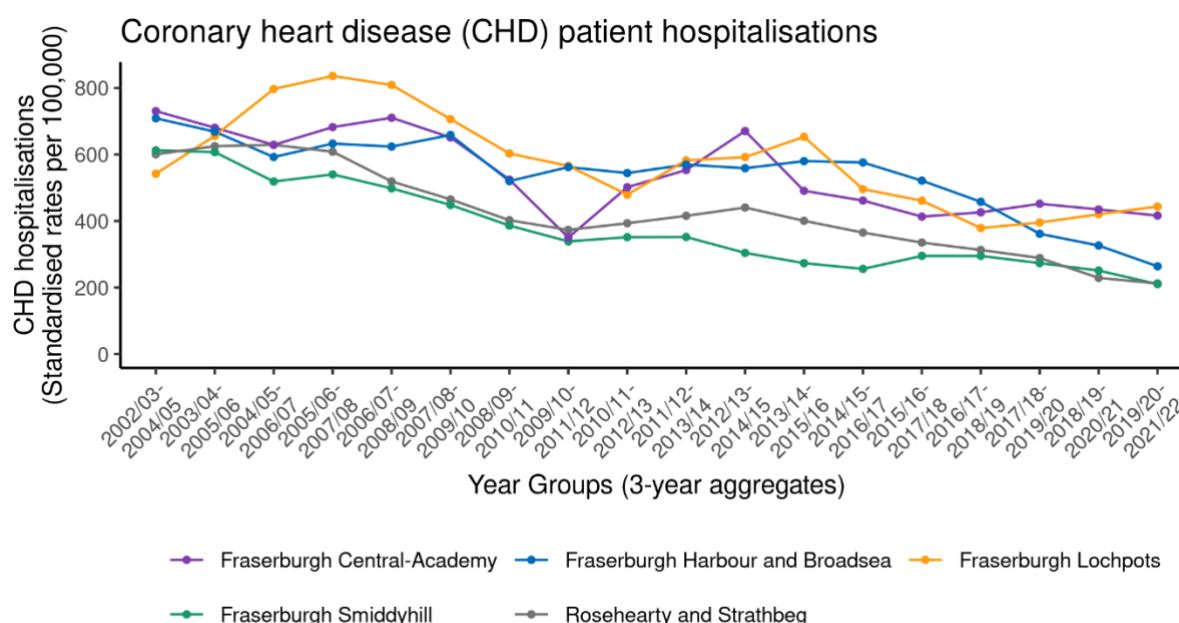


The rate comparison between intermediate zones in Fraserburgh sees a marked difference between those tracking higher, albeit at a reducing rate in recent years (Lochpots and Harbour & Broadsea) and the other areas, which are reasonably consistent. The number of cases within these 3-year aggregates are relatively small in each of the intermediate zones (<10)

At the latest data point (19/20 to 21/22) Harbour & Broadsea have a rate of admissions of **350 per 100,000** (numerator of 8), with Smiddyhill lowest at **160 per 100,000** (numerator of 7). Aberdeenshire has a rate of 117 per 100,000 with Scotland rate of 207 per 100,000

Within Harbour & Broadsea, the rate peaked in 3-year aggregate of 11/12 to 13/14, with a rate of **619 per 100,000**. The numerator for this was 14. This is statistically significant compared to Aberdeenshire.

Coronary Heart Disease Hospitalisations

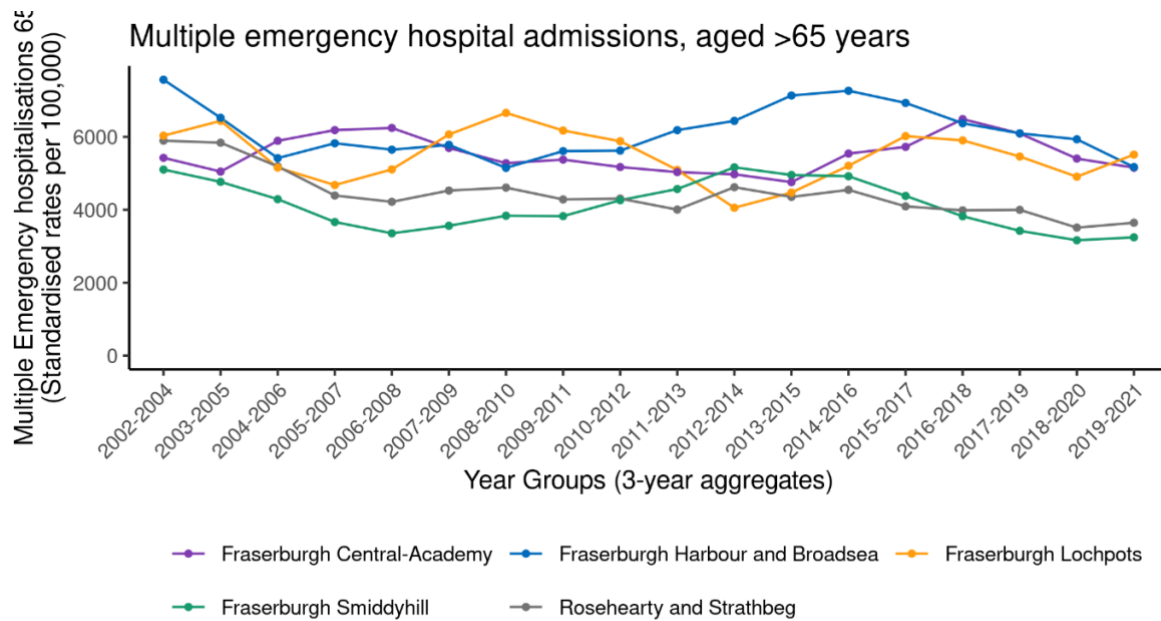


Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

Similar to the COPD rates, rate of admissions for coronary heart disease within Fraserburgh is moving in a downward trend, with variance within each Intermediate zone. Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg have consistently lower rates than comparator regions. For Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg, the latest rate for 19/20 to 21/22 was **210 per 100,000** (numerator of 10 and 14, respectively), with Lochpots rate of **443 per 100,000** (numerator of 10). Aberdeenshire has a most recent rate of 294 per 100,000, with Scotland rate of **341 per 100,000**

Multiple Emergency Hospitalisations aged >65

Definition for Multiple Emergency Admissions: Patients aged 65+ years with 2 or more emergency hospital admissions, discharged from hospital: 3 year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.

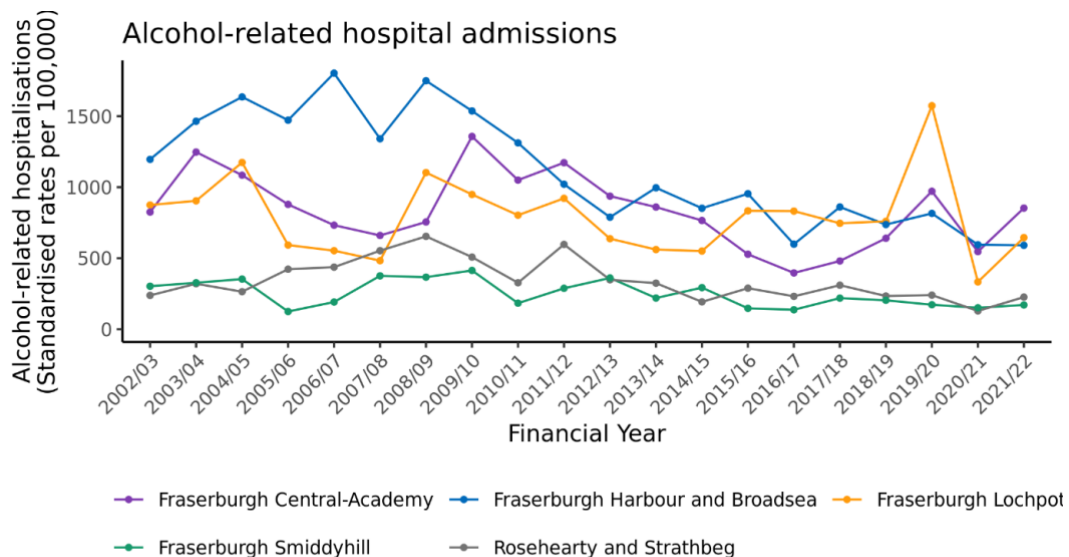


Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

There is clear difference in rate between Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg, to the bottom of the visual, and other areas within Fraserburgh. Smiddyhill rate of **3,243 per 100,000** (34 admissions on a 3-year aggregate) compares to Lochpots rate of **5,513 per 100,000** (18.3 on 3-year aggregates). Aberdeenshire rate of **3,762 per 100,000**, with rate for Scotland at **4,997 per 100,000**

Alcohol related hospital Admissions

Definition for Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions: Rate of general acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any position at age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.

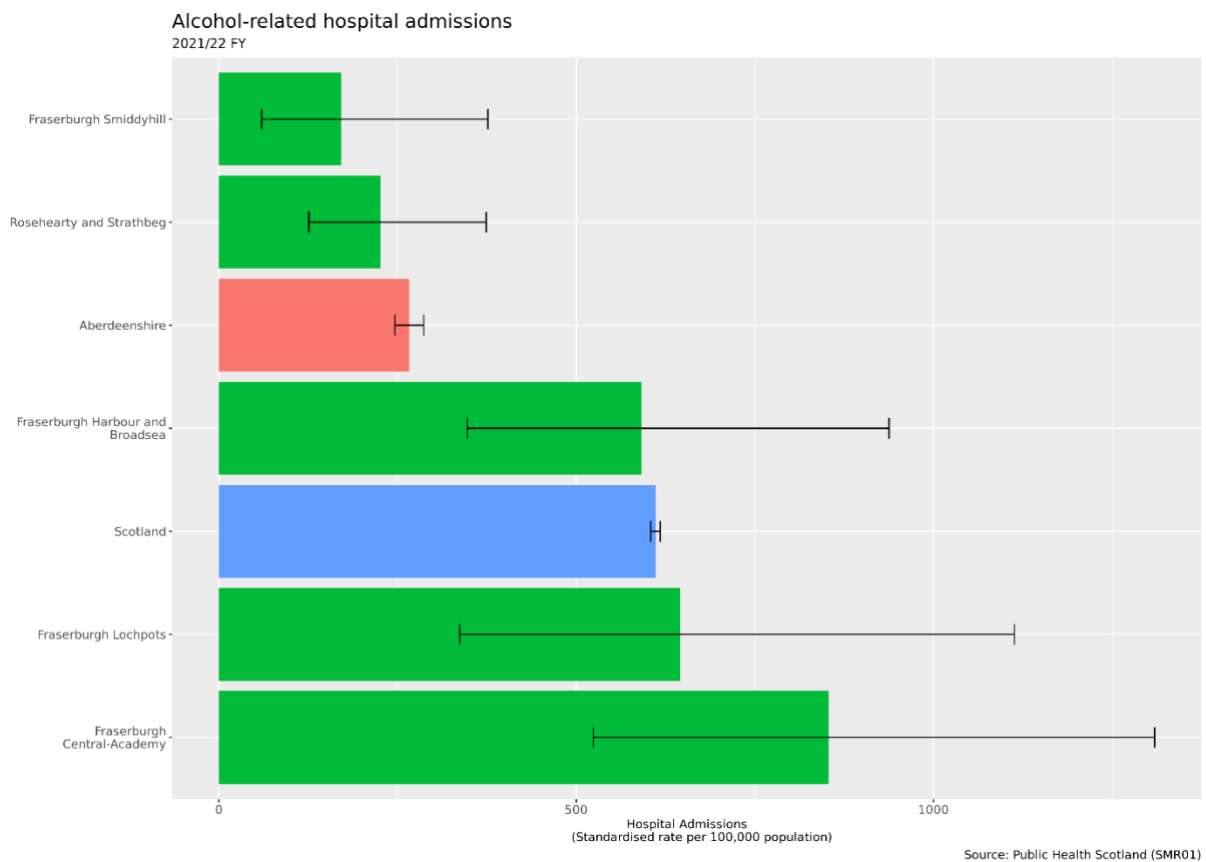


Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR01)

Within alcohol related hospital admissions, an inequality exists within Fraserburgh with rates of admission within Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg consistently lower than Central Academy, Harbour & Broadsea and Lochpots.

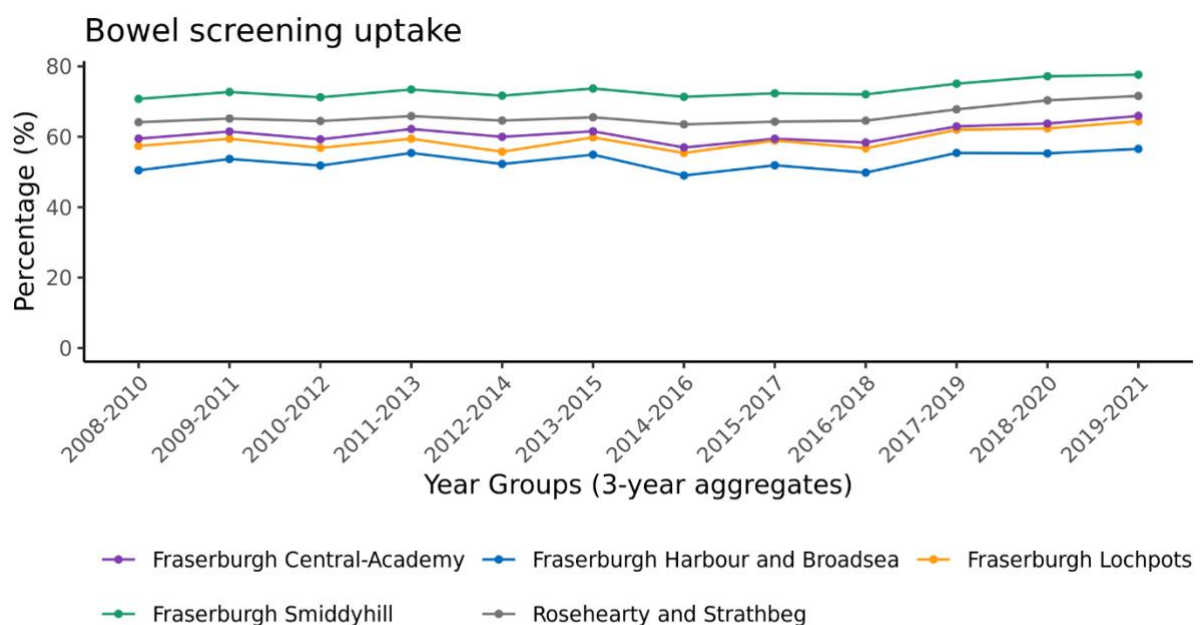
The rate of admissions in FY21 amongst Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg are lower than Aberdeenshire, with rate of admissions for Lochpots and Central Academy higher than the rate in Scotland.

The below image illustrates the variance within Fraserburgh, and significance compared to Aberdeenshire, with Central Academy significantly higher than Smiddyhill and Rosehearty & Strathbeg.



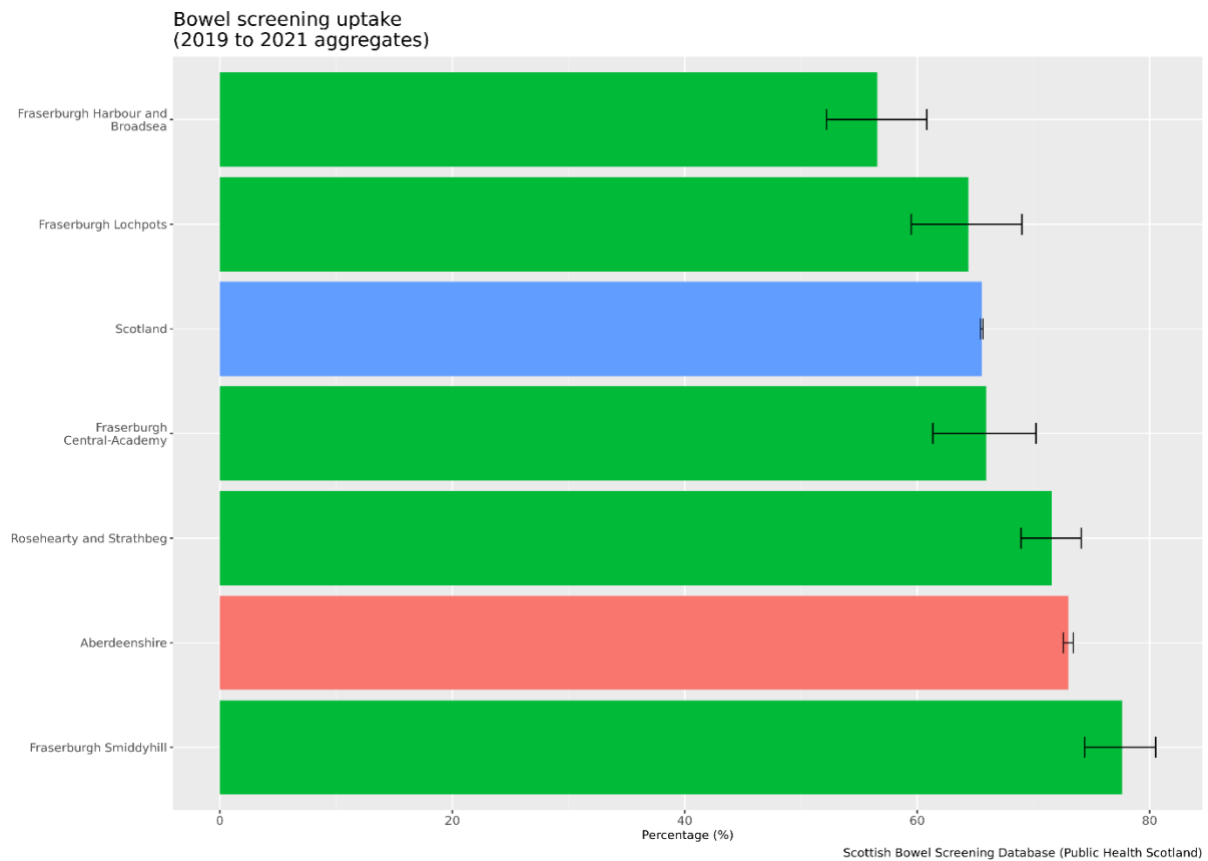
Bowel Screening Uptake

Definition: Bowel screening uptake for all eligible men and women invited (aged 50-74): 3-year rolling average number percentage.



Source: Scottish Bowel Screening Database (Public Health Scotland)

Consistency can be seen in the variance between Fraserburgh intermediate zones, with Harbour & Broadsea consistently behind other areas and Smiddyhill consistently higher.



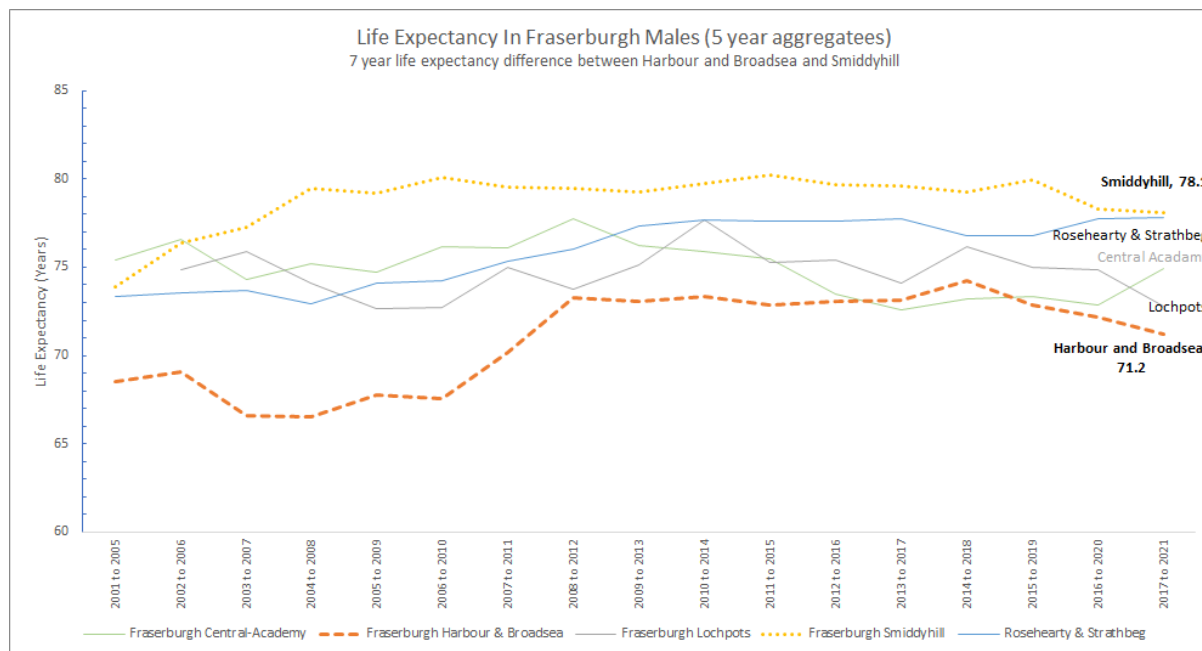
The uptake of Bowel Screening in Harbour & Broadsea, Lochpots and Central Academy is all significantly worse than Aberdeenshire.

Life Expectancy and Mortality

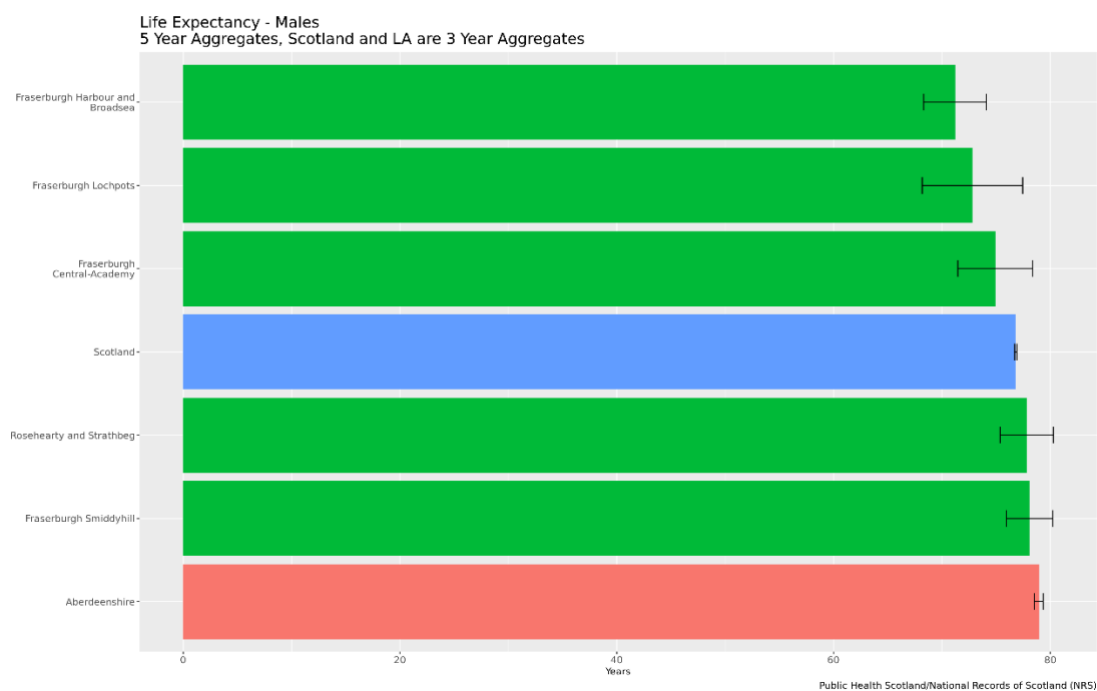
Male Life Expectancy

Definition: Estimated male life expectancy at birth in years, multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities, 5 years for Intermediate zones and for life expectancy by deprivation quintile). Mortality data are based on year of registration. They also include non-Scottish residence so the number of deaths match those produced by NRS.

Within Fraserburgh, a male life expectancy variance of 7 years exists between Smiddyhill (78.1 years) and Harbour & Broadsea (71.2).

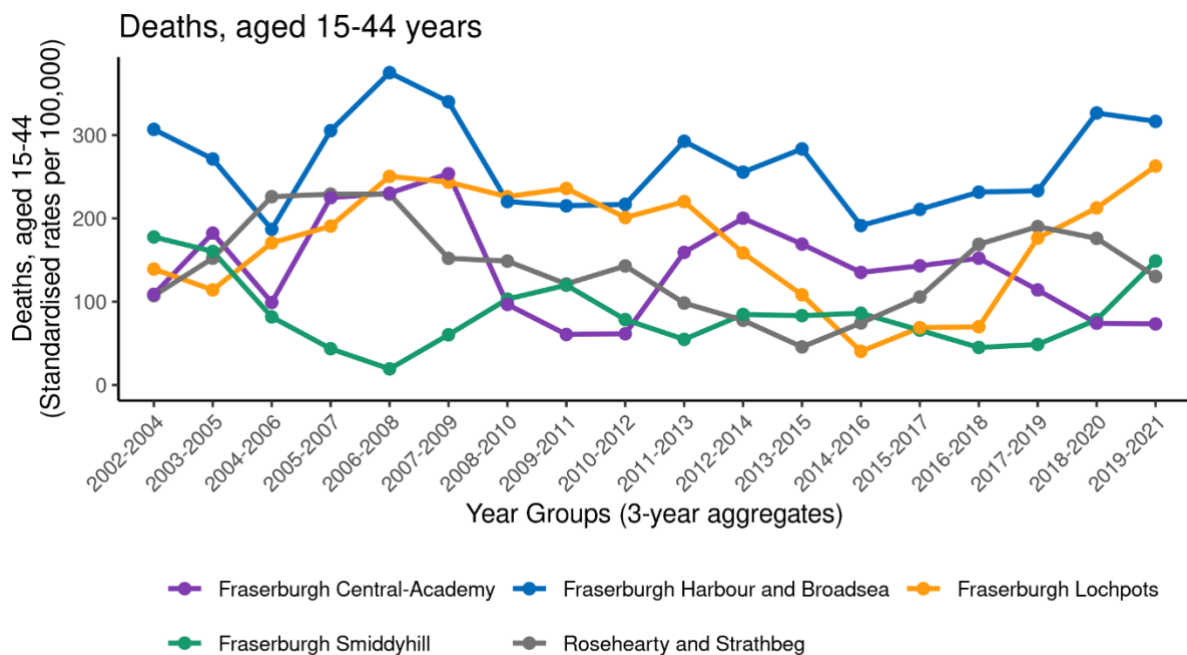


Aberdeenshire male life expectancy (not shown in graphs) has tended to track slightly behind Smiddyhill life expectancy, apart from in the last 3 data points, where Smiddyhill life expectancy has dropped below Aberdeenshire.



The confidence interval graph for male life expectancy illustrates the range within Fraserburgh, with significance compared to Aberdeenshire seen within Harbour & Broadsea, Lochpots and Central Academy.

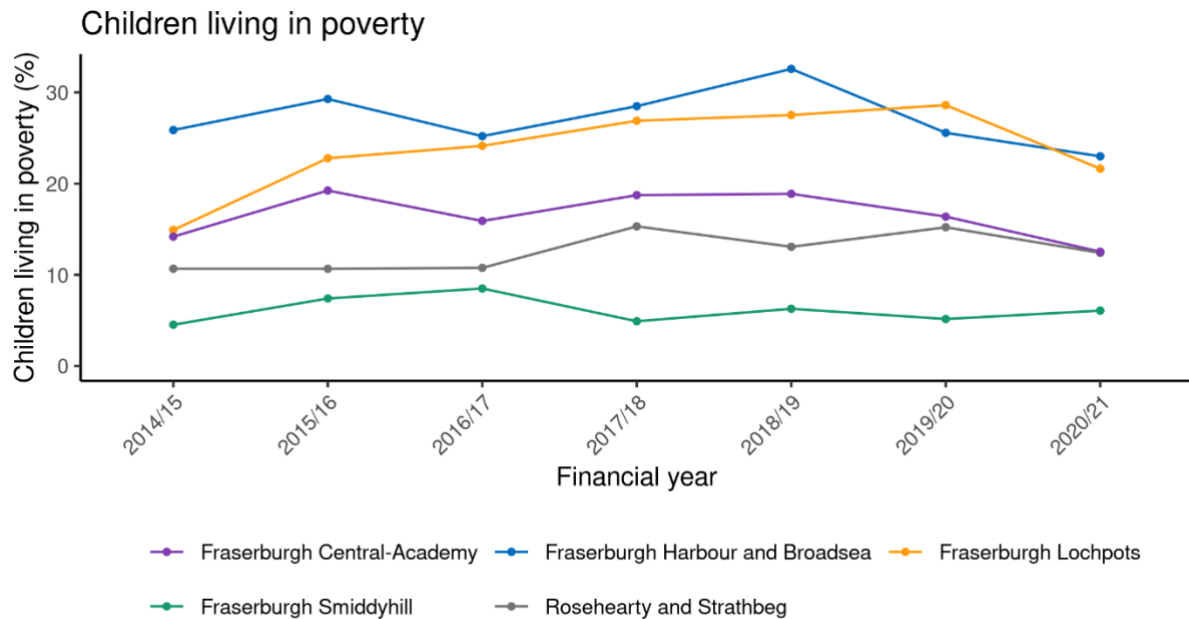
Deaths aged 15-44



Within the selected Intermediate Zone's there is a degree of volatility in the rate of Deaths aged 15-44 for Intermediate Zone, due to the relatively small numerators involved. At the most recent data point for 2019-2021 Fraserburgh Harbour & Broadsea have a 15-44 Death rate of **316 per 100,000**, Fraserburgh Lochpots at **262 per 100,000**. Aberdeenshire is 132 per 100,000 and Scotland at 117 per 100,000.

Children and Young People

Children Living in Poverty

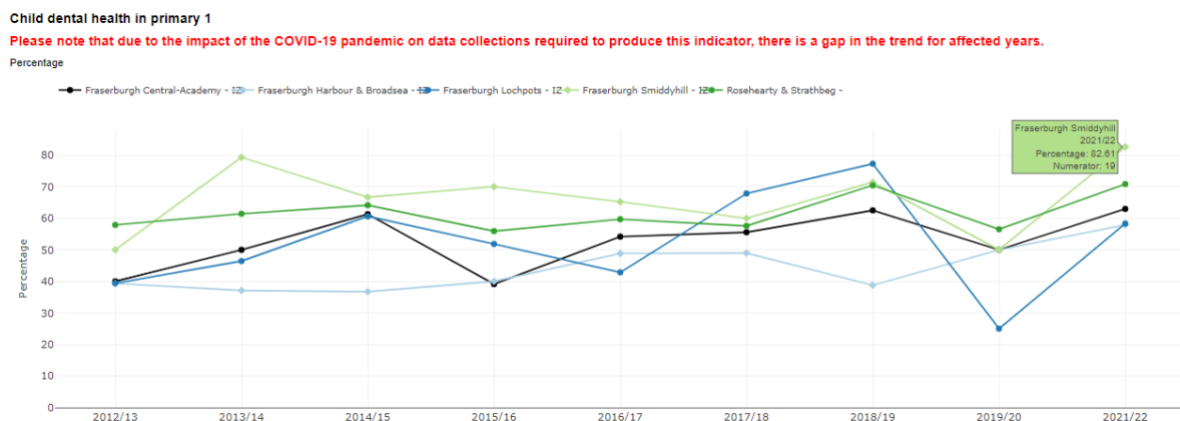


Measurement of Children Living in Poverty is produced by the DWP and HRMC, measuring Children aged under 15 in relative low income.

Clear variances between consistently low percentage for Smiddyhill (**6% in 20/21**) Lochpots and Harbour & Broadsea, at over 20% of children in low income. **9.7%** of children in Aberdeenshire aged under 15 are in relative low income. Scotland proportion is **15.5%**.

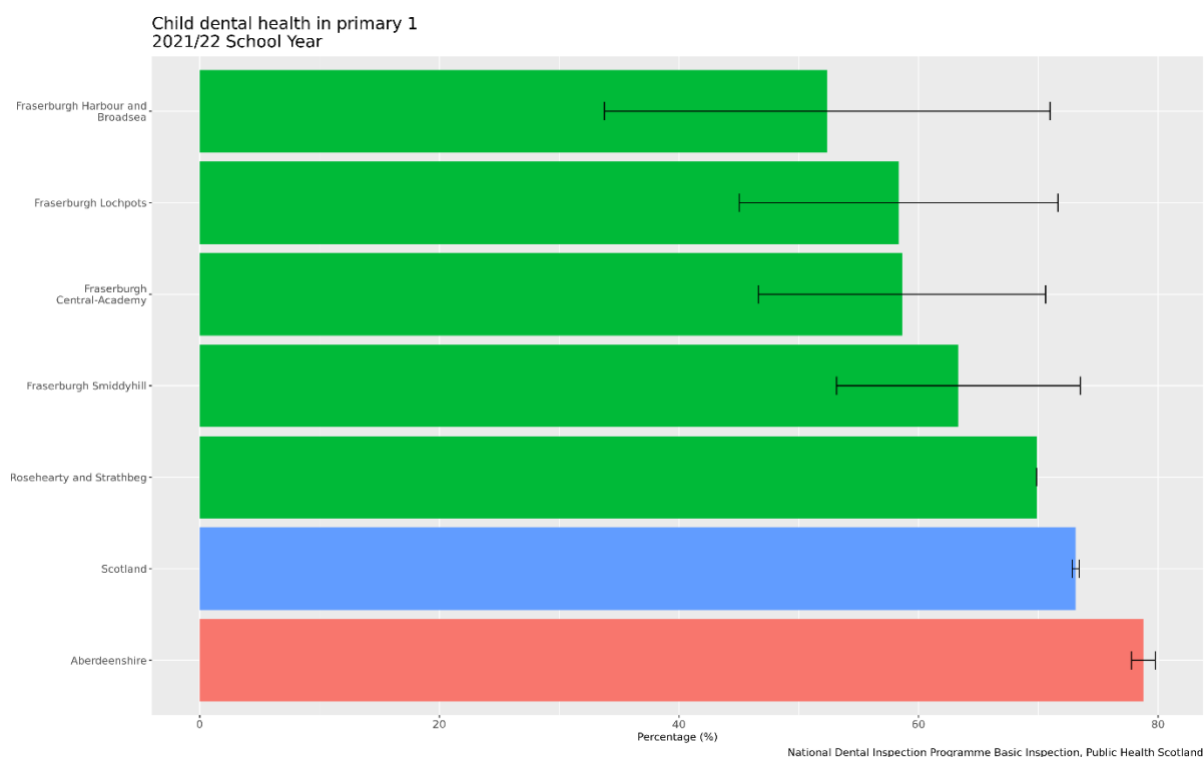
Children Dental Health in Primary 1

N.B. Definition: percentage of Primary 1 children receiving a letter 'C' (no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis) at basic inspection.



Child dental health is generally consistently lower in Fraserburgh than in Scotland (approx. 70%) and Aberdeenshire (approx. 75%). In latest data point, Smiddyhill have 83% of children (19 out of 23) in Primary 1 in good dental health, compared to Lochpots with at 58% in good health (14 out of 24)

19/20 survey had small values associated (<10 in each Intermediate Zone) so care should be considered in the interpretation of these percentages. Significance compared to Aberdeenshire can be seen in the following image.

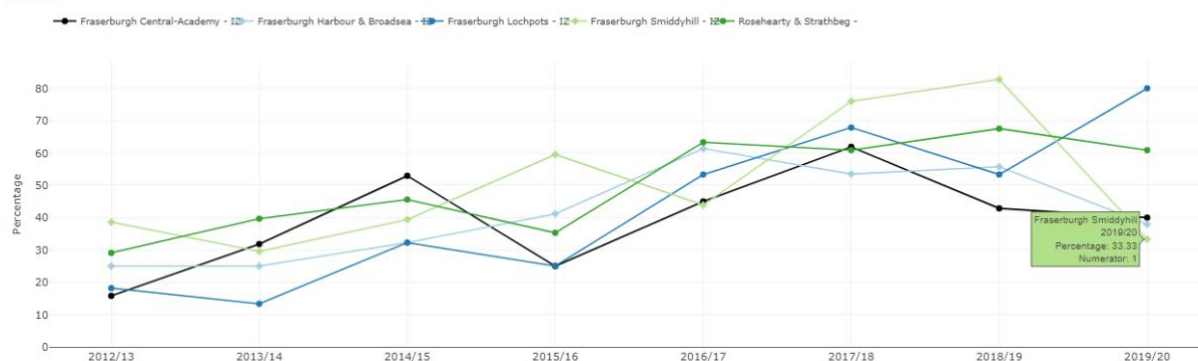


Child

Dental Health in Primary 7

Child dental health in primary 7

Percentage

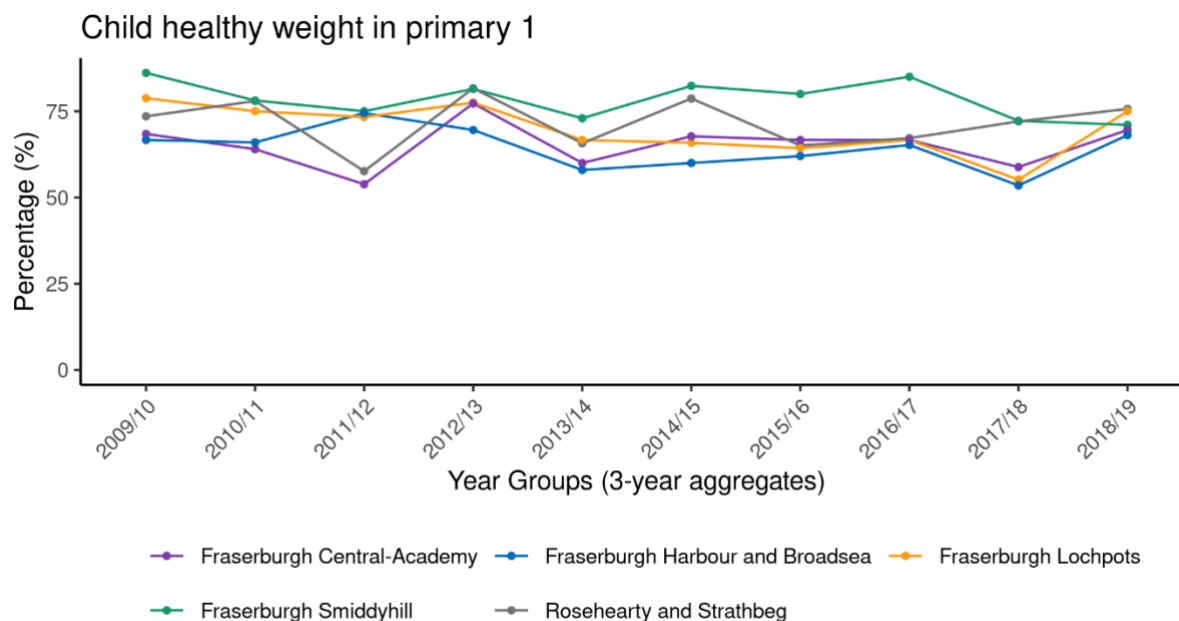


Similarly, whilst there are data points available for Child Dental Health in Primary 7, the size of the populations presented within the latest data points (18/19) should be considered. In 18/19, 82.7% of Children in Primary 7 from Smiddyhill had good dental health (24 out of 29).

Harbour & Broadsea and Rosehearty & Strathbeg are significantly lower than Aberdeenshire.

Child Healthy Weight in Primary 1

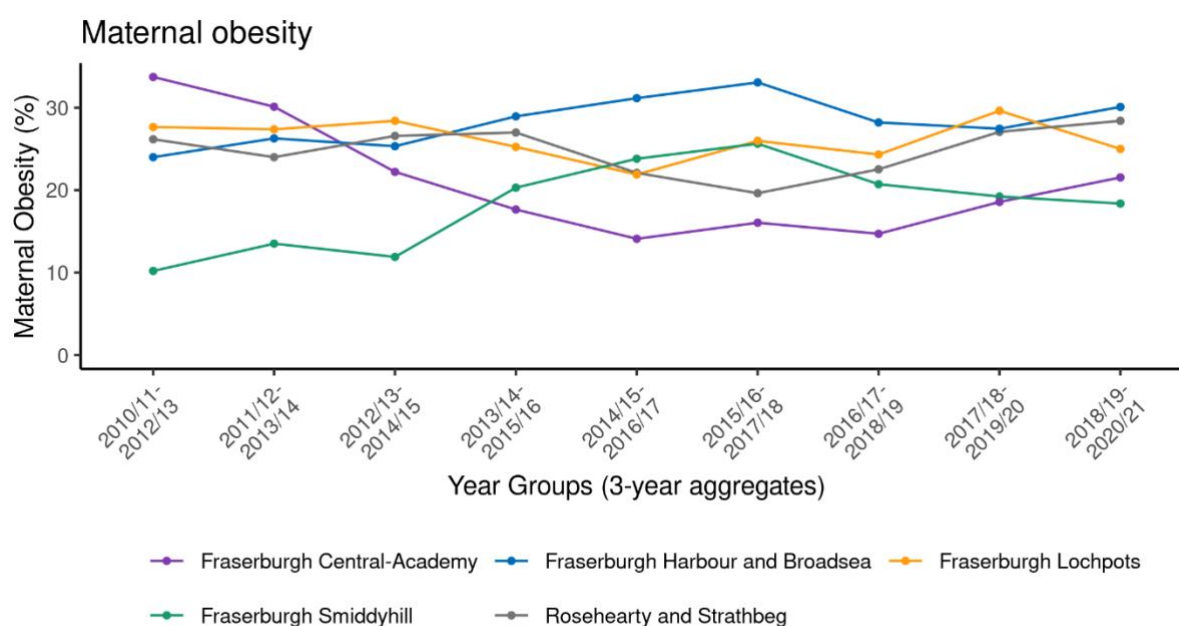
N.B. Definition: Number and percentage of Primary 1 children (with a valid height and weight recorded) whose BMI is between the 5% and 95% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex.



Source: Child Health Systems Programme School (CHSP-S), Public Health Scotland

Within Fraserburgh the grouping of Children in Primary 1 with a healthy weight is close, with cluster between 68% in Harbour & Broadsea to 75.7% in Rosehearty & Strathbeg, for the latest extract from 2018/19. 76.6% of children in Primary 1 in Scotland, as a comparator within this time, had a healthy child weight. Data is available more recently for Scotland, which has seen a marked decrease in 2020/21, down to 69.8%.

Maternal Obesity

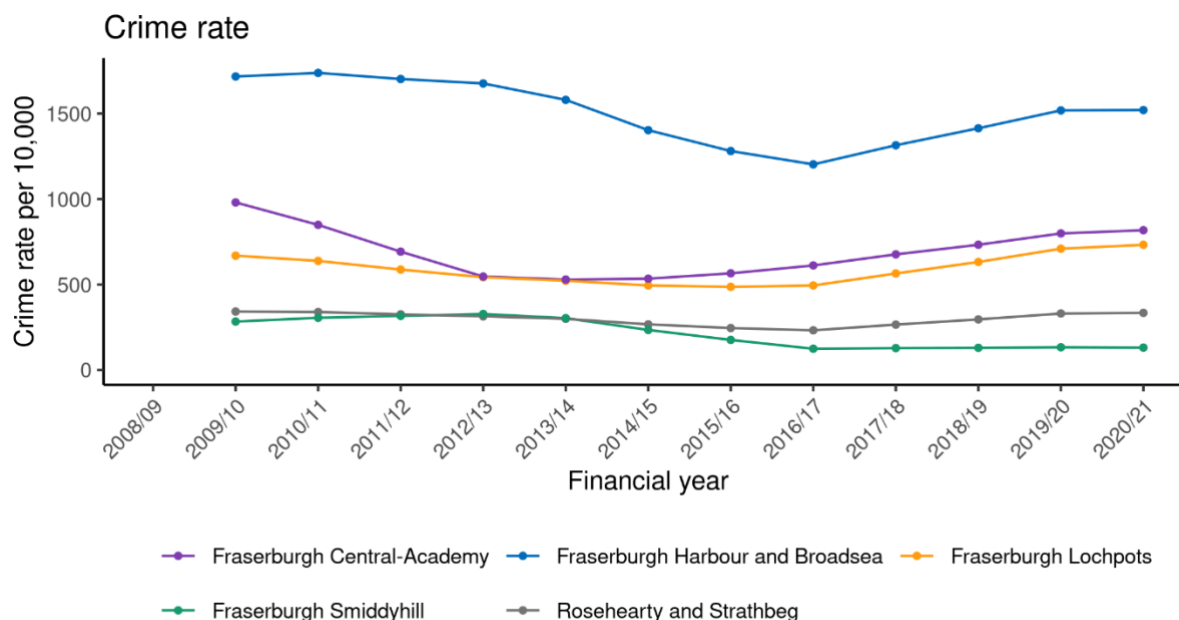


Source: Public Health Scotland (SMR02)

At latest data points (19/19-20/21) Maternal Obesity was observed 30% of the time within Harbour & Broadsea (numerator of 10), compared to **18% in Smiddyhill** (numerator of 6). Aberdeenshire had 23.8%, with Scotland at 25.3%.

Environment, Access & Crime

Crime Rate



Crime rate within Harbour & Broadsea is consistently higher than other regions within Fraserburgh. Latest Rate of Crime within Harbou & Broadsea is **1,520 per 10,000**, compared to Central Academy rate of 818 per 100,000. Aberdeenshire crime rate is at 247 per 100,000, Scotland at 450 per 100,000.

Limitations and Reflections

A wealth of indicators is available from sources such as ScotPHO and National Records of Scotland. Availability of certain indicators at the community locality means there are some topics we are unable to provide analysis to, such as mental health and drugs, which are available at a higher granularity. Similar scenario exists for obtaining datasets for community level analysis on Disease Prevalence, Primary and Secondary Care.

Through the lifespan of data collection throughout production of this report and time lag associated with the metrics available, there are occasions where the summary table at the top have metrics that, when obtaining the granular and time series analysis are not in synchronisation. Similarly, the evolution of the programme and engagement with local partners has meant that some data summaries have come towards the end of this initial phase of engagement, and further analysis could be sought on this.

Learnings have been taken from other towns and communities that are part of the Shaping Places for Wellbeing programme to accelerate outputs and awareness of data availability and coding opportunities.

All efforts have been taken to ensure Disclosure Control is managed within the report.

Keep up to Date

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

Appendix

Sources and Indicators

[ScotPHO](#) – Male and Female Life Expectancy, Deaths (Aged 15-44, All ages, Early deaths from cancer, Early deaths from coronary heart disease), Bowel screening uptake, Hospitalisations (Asthma, CHD, COPD, Emergency), Multiple emergency admissions aged >65, Alcohol-related hospital admissions, Road traffic accident casualties, Population prescribed medication for anxiety, depression and psychosis, Healthy birth weight, Child dental health in P1 and P7, Child healthy weight in P1, Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks, Children in low income families, Immunisation uptake at 24 months – 6 in 1 and MMR, Developmental concerns at 27-30 months, Live births, Maternal obesity, Premature births, Update of HPV vaccine in S3 girls, People in 15% most ‘access deprived’ areas, Population within 500 metres of a derelict site.

[National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) – Population (Total, Gender ratio, Working age, Over 65, Living in most deprived SIMD quintile) and Households (Total, Occupied, Single Occupant tax discount, Exempt from council tax, Council tax bands A-C and F-H)

[Improvement Service](#) – Children living in poverty, Population in receipt of out-of-work benefits, Crime Rate.

[Scottish Government](#) – Educational attainment of school leavers, Child benefit, First time mothers aged under 19, Average travel time to a GP and primary school, Children in households receiving child benefits, Highest qualification score, First time mothers under 19, Mean house prices

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

Skills Development Scotland – Annual Participation Rate (16-19 year olds)

2 - SIMD Analysis by Data zone

Data Zone	Intermediate Zone	Total pop	Working Age pop	SIMD2020v2 Decile	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access	Crime	Housing
S01007103	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	817	514	6	6	7	8	5	3	8	7
S01007104	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	513	329	6	7	9	9	6	1	5	6
S01007105	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	507	295	5	6	5	6	5	3	2	8
S01007106	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	715	430	5	6	5	6	6	2	6	6
S01007107	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	787	523	8	9	9	9	7	1	7	7
S01007108	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	733	473	6	7	7	8	6	1	4	8
S01007109	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	844	527	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	5
S01007110	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	829	513	4	4	5	6	5	2	3	6
S01007111	Rosehearty and Strathbeg	475	287	6	7	7	6	5	2	6	5
S01007112	Fraserburgh Smiddyhill	533	285	9	10	8	8	8	5	3	9
S01007113	Fraserburgh Smiddyhill	545	311	7	7	7	7	4	9	5	10
S01007114	Fraserburgh Smiddyhill	845	484	8	8	7	8	5	10	10	6
S01007115	Fraserburgh Smiddyhill	711	405	6	5	5	5	5	4	10	9
S01007116	Fraserburgh Smiddyhill	1103	732	9	10	10	10	7	2	10	10
S01007117	Fraserburgh Smiddyhill	434	267	10	10	10	9	7	6	9	8
S01007118	Fraserburgh Lochpots	625	396	4	3	4	4	2	7	5	2
S01007119	Fraserburgh Lochpots	726	452	3	4	4	3	1	6	3	3
S01007120	Fraserburgh Lochpots	999	647	2	2	2	3	2	7	1	3
S01007121	Fraserburgh Central-Academy	556	321	2	2	3	3	1	10	1	3
S01007122	Fraserburgh Central-Academy	566	355	5	4	4	6	5	10	2	6
S01007123	Fraserburgh Central-Academy	680	418	5	5	5	5	4	10	1	8
S01007124	Fraserburgh Central-Academy	858	552	7	6	7	6	5	10	7	5
S01007125	Fraserburgh Harbour and Broadsea	834	528	4	4	4	5	2	6	3	5
S01007126	Fraserburgh Harbour and Broadsea	933	608	1	2	1	2	1	9	1	2
S01007127	Fraserburgh Harbour and Broadsea	978	713	2	2	2	3	1	9	1	1
S01007128	Fraserburgh Harbour and Broadsea	822	479	2	2	3	3	2	9	1	5