

Fraserburgh Central-Academy

Intermediate Zone Statistical Summary

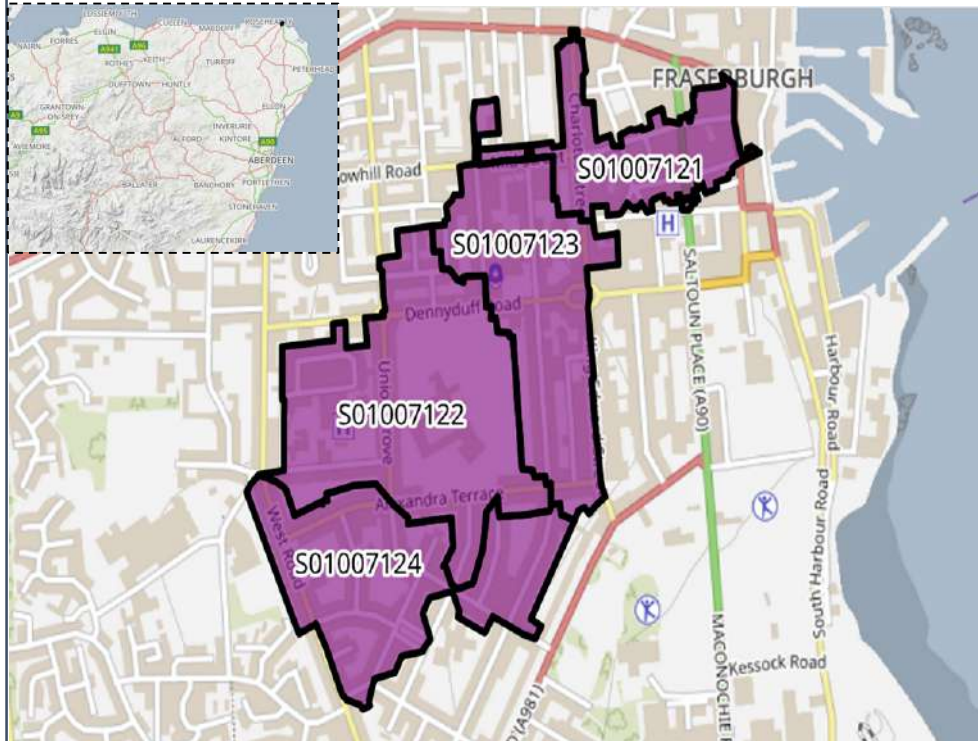
2023

Daniel Stanford

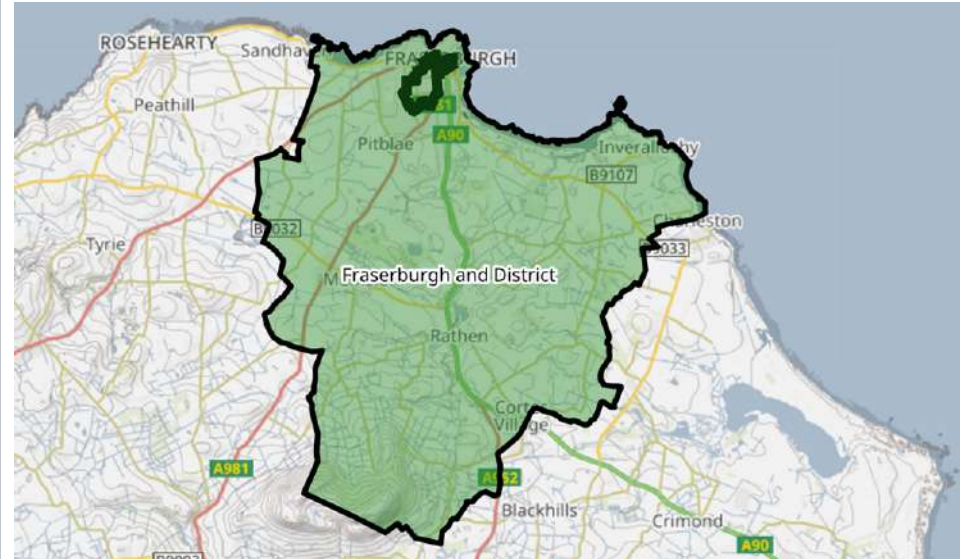


Fraserburgh Central-Academy

Data Zones Within the Intermediate Zone



Relevant Multi-Member Wards



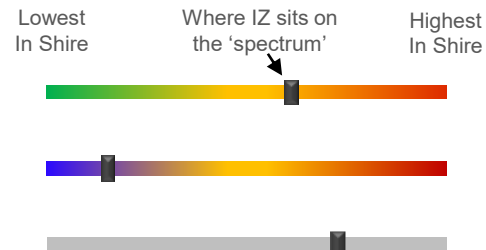
Notes on the Maps

The map on the left shows the location and the geographic area of the Fraserburgh Central - Academy Intermediate Zone. It contains three Data Zones. Only one multi member Ward straddles the Intermediate Zone - Fraserburgh and District.

Spectrum Charts Explained

The following statistical pages frequently utilise spectrum charts as a visual aid to accompany an indicator. They are used to place the relevant Intermediate Zone (IZ) in the context of all other IZs in Aberdeenshire with regards to that indicator.

The charts to the right are examples of the spectrum charts used in this report. The black line represents where the IZ sits in the context of the highest and lowest figures in Aberdeenshire. If the black line is situated towards the left-hand side, the IZ recorded one of the lowest figures in Aberdeenshire. Conversely, if the black line is towards the right-hand side, it recorded one of the highest figures in Aberdeenshire.



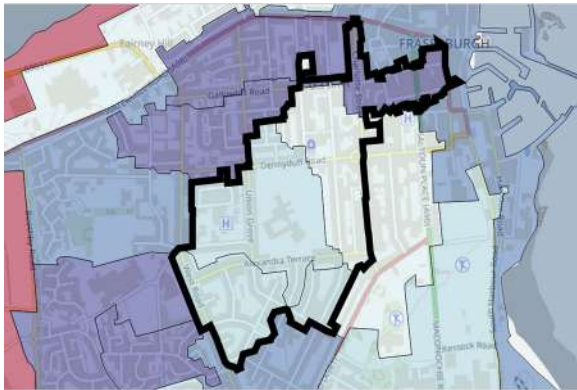
The green/red spectrum charts are the most common type. If the black line is situated towards the red end of the spectrum, it means the figure is objectively worse than most other IZs in Aberdeenshire and *vice versa*.

The blue/red spectrum charts are used in the demographic section to denote high population growth (red) and population decline (blue).

The grey spectrum charts are simply used to denote high and low in the context of Aberdeenshire, where the high / low figure is neither good nor bad. An example would be the proportion of dwellings that fall within Council Tax Bands F-G.

Fraserburgh Central-Academy Demographic Data

Map of Fraserburgh Central-Academy: Population Change (2014-2021)



Low Growth / Depopulation High Growth

The population of the Fraserburgh Central-Academy IZ decreased by 7.8% between 2014 and 2021. This is mainly down to the population shifts in DZ S01007121 where there was a decrease of 100 (17.2%) and DZ S01007124 where there was a decrease of 57 (6.3%).

Compared to 2014 Fraserburgh Central-Academy has seen significant decreases in all age groups apart from the 60 – 79 age range. The biggest decrease coming in the 90 – 99 age range down 38.6%.

At 61.1%, the proportion of Working Age people in the IZ is just around the average when looking at the spectrum in an Aberdeenshire context.

Population Change per Data Zone, 2014 & 2021

Data Zone	2014	2021	% Difference
S01007121	581	481	-17.2%
S01007122	577	556	-3.6%
S01007123	679	642	-5.4%
S01007124	904	847	-6.3%
Total	2741	2526	-7.8%

At 18.5%, there is an average proportion of children in the IZ compared to most other areas across Aberdeenshire.

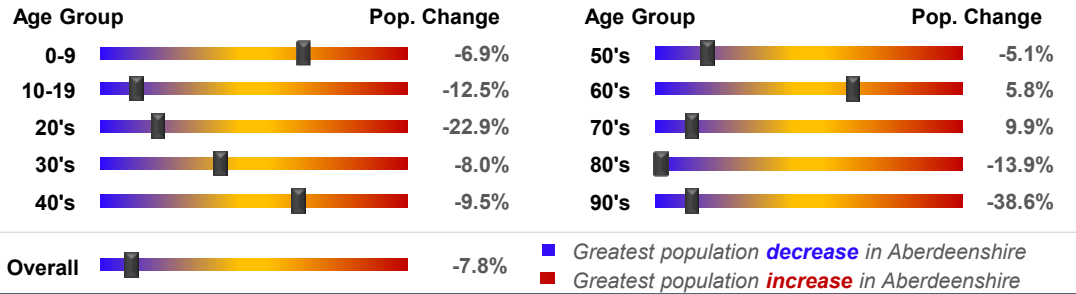
At 20.4% the number of older residents in the IZ is slightly lower than most other areas of Aberdeenshire even with the spikes in population change among the 60 – 79 age range.

In all DZ's that have seen population decreases this is mostly down to a drop in children and working-class age groups.

Population per Age Group, Fraserburgh Central-Academy, 2014-2021



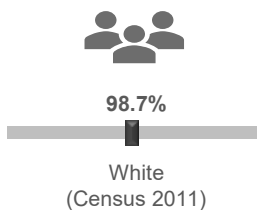
Rate of Population Change per Age Group, 2021 Compared to 2014



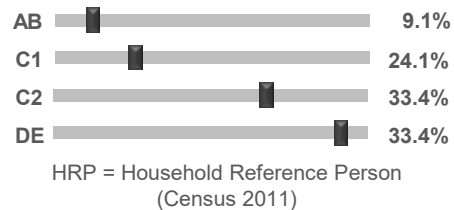
Country of Birth



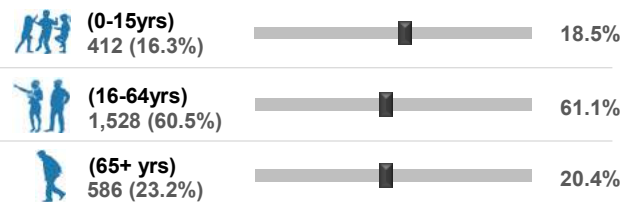
Ethnicity



Approximated Social Grade of HRP



Population per Broad Age Group, 2021



In 2021 2,526 people lived in Fraserburgh Central-Academy -- 412 (16.3%) were under 15 years of age, 1,528 (60.5%) were aged 16-64, and 586 (23.2%) were over 65.

The black markers show where these percentages sit in the context of Aberdeenshire: left = low; right = high.

Fraserburgh Central-Academy Health Data (1 of 2)

SIMD 2020 Health Domain Rank		Universal Credit (UC) Limited Work Capability Households	Personal Independence Payments																																																						
<p>Relatively Good Ranking Relatively Poor Ranking</p>		<p>No. of Households in receipt of Universal Credit</p> <p>% of Households where at least 1 occupant has limited work capability (May-2023) - Aberdeenshire Context</p> <p>5.6%</p>	<p>No. of Cases with Entitlement</p> <p>% of Working Age Population (16-64) Receiving PIPs (Jul-2023) - Aberdeenshire Context</p> <p>5.3%</p>																																																						
<p>Day-to-Day Activities</p> <p>Proportion of people whose day-to-day activities are limited a little or a lot - Aberdeenshire Context (Census 2011)</p> <p>22.4%</p>	<p>Health Rating</p> <p>Proportion of people who rated their health as either 'good' or 'very good' - Aberdeenshire Context (Census 2011)</p> <p>79.0%</p>	<p>According to monthly health-related benefits data, the number of households on Universal Credit has decreased since the summer 2022 peak, generally contradicting the Aberdeenshire trend, which has been on a steady upwards trajectory since late 2021. The number of households with Limited Work Capability or LWC (due to physical or mental health issues) has remained relatively steady throughout the period, now affecting 71 households, which is similar to the number seen over the summer peak. However, the IZ figure of 5.6% of households with at least 1 occupant assessed as having LWC is towards the higher end of the Shire spectrum.</p> <p>A lower proportion of the Working Age Population (5.3%) receive Personal Independence Payments (PIPs). This helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health. The IZ trend has likewise decreased since the 2022 peak.</p>																																																							
<p>SIMD 2020 Health Domain Indicators per each Data Zone in the Fraserburgh Central-Academy Intermediate Zone (compared to Aberdeenshire average)</p>																																																									
<p>SIMD Health Domain Indicator (Data Zones colour-coordinated with map) >></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>S01007121</th> <th>S01007122</th> <th>S01007123</th> <th>S01007124</th> <th>Shire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Health Domain Rank (see map for colour-coded rankings) (the higher, the better)</td> <td>2046</td> <td>3576</td> <td>2868</td> <td>4104</td> <td>5,254</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comparative Illness Factor (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)</td> <td>135</td> <td>105</td> <td>95</td> <td>75</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emergency stays in hospital (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)</td> <td>102.0</td> <td>79.4</td> <td>101.1</td> <td>85.1</td> <td>71.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hospital stays related to alcohol misuse (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)</td> <td>97.4</td> <td>75.3</td> <td>74.3</td> <td>71.7</td> <td>45.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hospital stays related to drug misuse (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)</td> <td>235.1</td> <td>163.3</td> <td>179.2</td> <td>16.4</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion of live singleton births of lowbirth weight (the lower, the better)</td> <td>10.0%</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>2.9%</td> <td>9.4%</td> <td>4.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis</td> <td>22.5%</td> <td>15.0%</td> <td>18.8%</td> <td>16.8%</td> <td>15.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standardised Mortality Ratio (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)</td> <td>95</td> <td>87</td> <td>165</td> <td>91</td> <td>85</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					S01007121	S01007122	S01007123	S01007124	Shire	Health Domain Rank (see map for colour-coded rankings) (the higher, the better)	2046	3576	2868	4104	5,254	Comparative Illness Factor (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)	135	105	95	75	58	Emergency stays in hospital (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)	102.0	79.4	101.1	85.1	71.5	Hospital stays related to alcohol misuse (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)	97.4	75.3	74.3	71.7	45.4	Hospital stays related to drug misuse (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)	235.1	163.3	179.2	16.4	30	Proportion of live singleton births of lowbirth weight (the lower, the better)	10.0%	0.0%	2.9%	9.4%	4.0%	Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis	22.5%	15.0%	18.8%	16.8%	15.6%	Standardised Mortality Ratio (Scotland = 100) (the lower, the better)	95	87	165	91	85
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Fraserburgh Central-Academy Health Data (2 of 2)

Fraserburgh Central-Academy's position on the 'Health Spectrum' – Aberdeenshire and Scottish Context (the higher the score, the better)



IZ Score in an Aberdeenshire Context:

8 out of 100

Relatively 'Unhealthy' 0



Relatively 'Healthy' 100

Aberdeenshire context: 92% of IZs in Aberdeenshire have a better rank

IZ Score in a Scottish Context:

47 out of 100

Relatively 'Unhealthy' 0



Relatively 'Healthy' 100

Scottish context: 53% of IZs in Scotland have a better rank

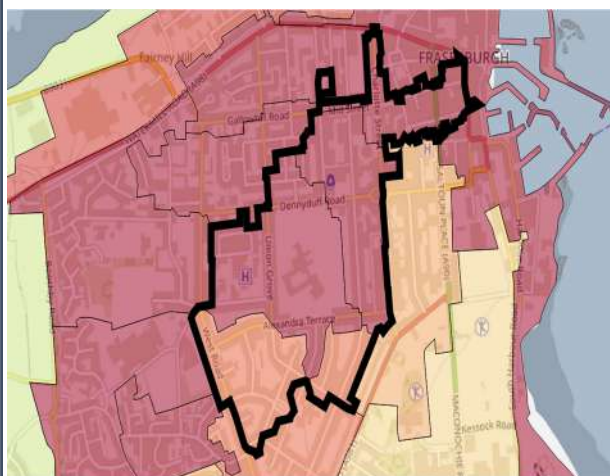
Selection of ScotPHO indicators, Fraserburgh Central-Academy IZ compared to Aberdeenshire & Scotland (latest data)

Indicator	Latest Available Figures				IZ Trend	Indicator Measurement
	IZ	IZ's latest figure compared to:				
		Aberdeenshire	Scotland			
Alcohol-related hospital stays	853.0	220.9%		39.6%	Up	Rate per 100,000 pop.
All-cause mortality among the 15-44 year olds	73.4	-22.3%		-37.4%	Down	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	27.5	-13.1%		-4.4%	Down	% of babies with a valid feeding status
Bowel screening uptake	65.9	-7.1%		0.4%	Up	% of eligible people (aged 50-74)
Child dental health in primary 1	58.6	-20.2%		-14.5%	Up	% of P1 pupils
Child dental health in primary 7	40.0	-39.7%		-35.0%	Up	% of P7 pupils
Child healthy weight in primary 1	69.6	-7.8%		-0.2%	Up	% of P1 pupils
Deaths all ages	1403.6	32.6%		18.9%	Up	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Developmental concerns at 27-30 months	8.3	5.5%		-6.3%	Up	% of children reviewed
Early deaths from cancer (<75)	91.3	-30.7%		-38.9%	Down	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Early deaths from coronary heart disease (<75)	38.2	1.2%		-27.3%	Down	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Female life expectancy	80.2	-2.0%		-0.6%	Down	Life expectancy at birth in years
Healthy birth weight	91.1	8.0%		6.9%	Up	% of all singleton births
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 6 in 1	98.4	0.7%		1.5%	Down	% of children in relevant age group
Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR	90.6	-4.2%		-3.8%	Up	% of children in relevant age group
Male life expectancy	74.9	-3.5%		-2.1%	Up	Life expectancy at birth in years
Maternal obesity	27.0	2.5%		0.9%	Up	% of women at antenatal booking
Patients (65+) with multiple A&E hospitalisations	7600.2	20.8%		11.4%	Down	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Patients hospitalised with asthma	28.9	-9.5%		-57.7%	Down	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Patients hospitalised with COPD	219.3	87.3%		5.7%	Down	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease	416.3	41.5%		21.8%	Down	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Patients with emergency hospitalisations	6557.3	24.2%		-9.4%	Down	Rate per 100,000 pop.
Premature births	17.7	8.4%		9.4%	Up	% of all live births
Uptake of the HPV vaccine in S3 girls	86.7	-2.7%		1.8%	Down	% of S3 girls

Based on the 24 health-related indicators in the table, this IZ is situated at the more vulnerable end of the spectrum (8) in an Aberdeenshire context. The IZ fares slightly better when all IZs in Scotland are taken into consideration, but it still sits outside the top half nationally (47).

Fraserburgh Central-Academy Economic Data (1 of 3)

Rank of Household Income per Data Zone (2023)



In terms of household income, this IZ is among the poorest in Aberdeenshire. The median household income in 2023 equated to £26,195 which is £15,561 lower than the Shire average (£41,756).

Median household income ranges from £17,326 in DZ S01007121 to £25,733 in DZ S01007124.

Approximately 13.6% of households in this IZ earn less than £10,000 per year, which is higher-than-average (5.3%). This equates to roughly 171 households.

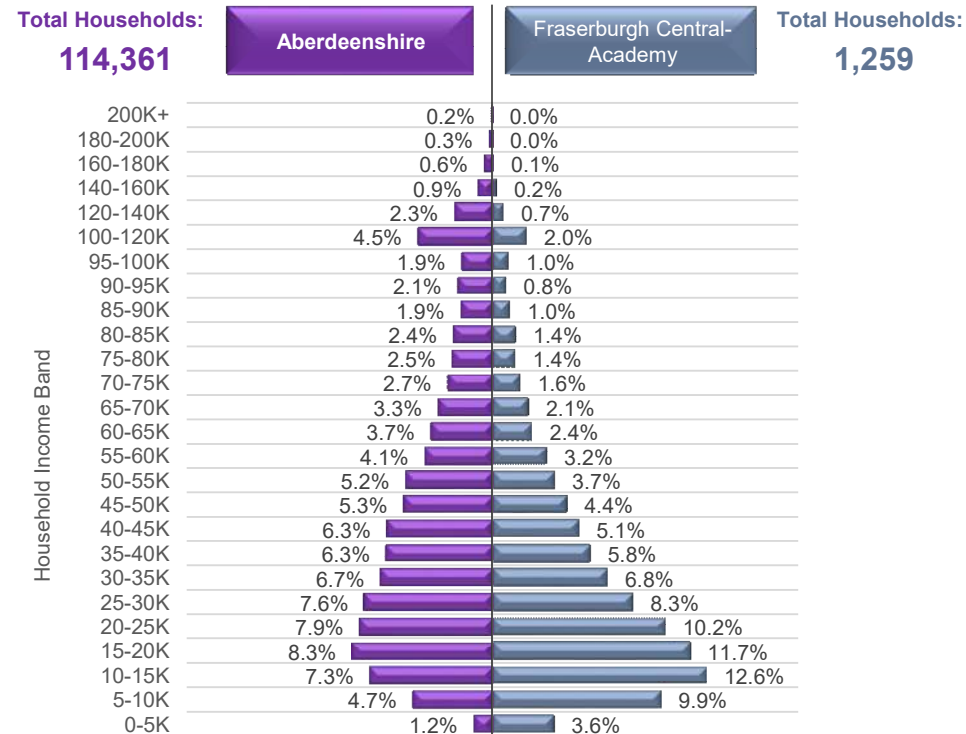
In addition, Approximately 3.1% of households in this IZ earn more than £100,000 per year, which is lower than average (10.1%). This equates to roughly 39 households.



Household Income per Data Zone (2023)

Data Zone	Households	Average Income	Median Income	Lower Quartile Income
S01007121	284	£ 24,033	£ 17,326	£ 9,904
S01007122	285	£ 35,066	£ 26,733	£ 14,584
S01007123	317	£ 32,749	£ 25,656	£ 15,057
S01007124	373	£ 41,965	£ 35,095	£ 20,682

Household Income per Band, Fraserburgh Central-Academy & Aberdeenshire (2023)



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Median Household Income (2023)



£26,195

Aberdeenshire: £41,756

£26,195



% of Households Earning Less Than £10k (2023)



<£10K

13.6%

Aberdeenshire: 5.3%

13.6%



% of Households Earning More Than £100k (2023)



>£100K

3.1%

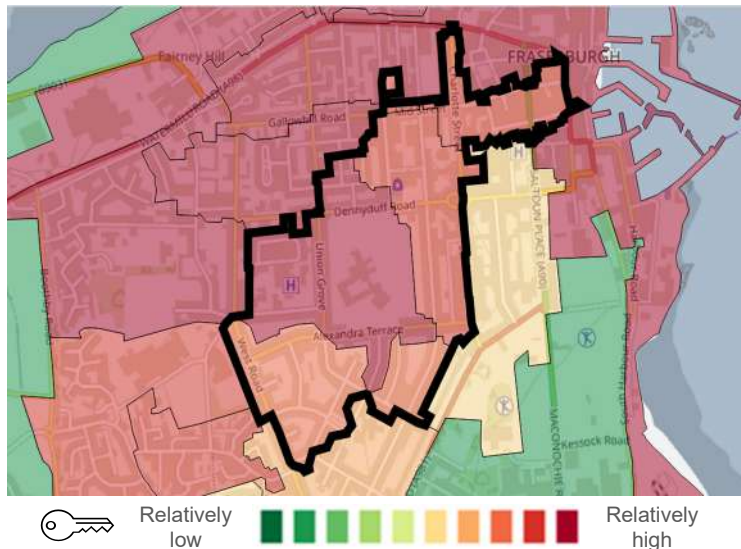
Aberdeenshire: 10.1%

3.1%

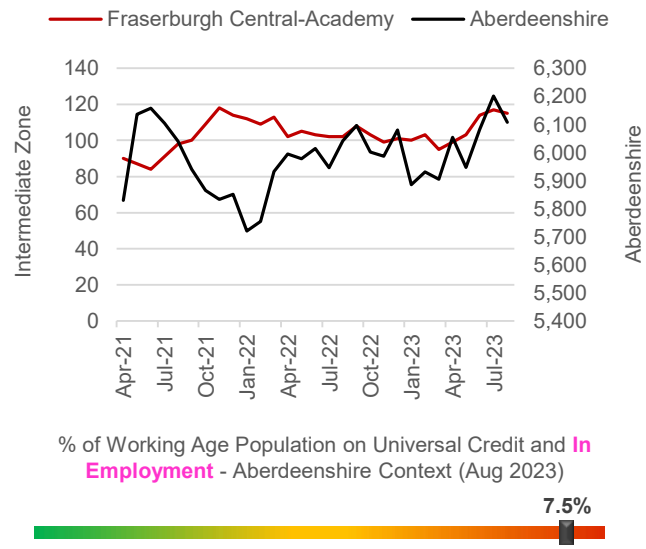


Fraserburgh Central-Academy Economic Data (2 of 3)

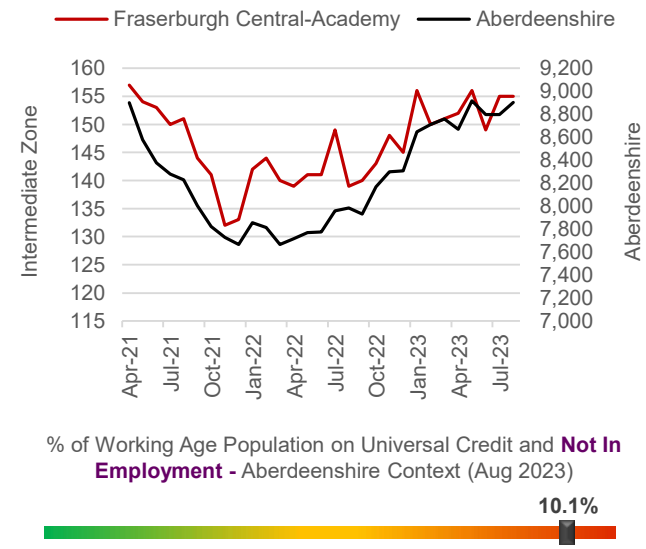
Latest Unemployment Rate - Ranking per Data Zone



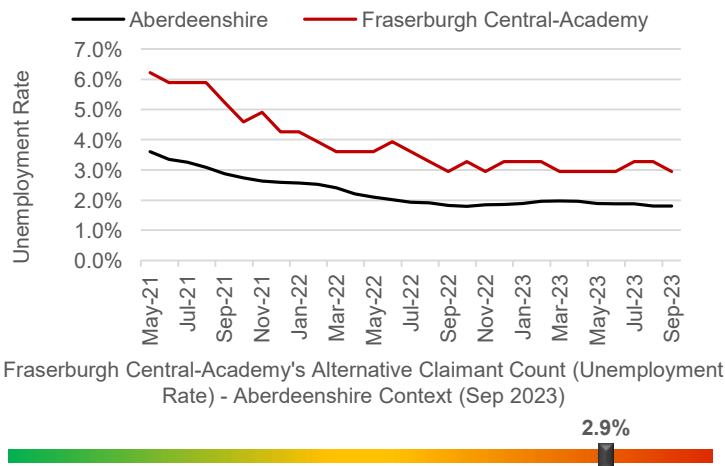
People on Universal Credit - In Employment



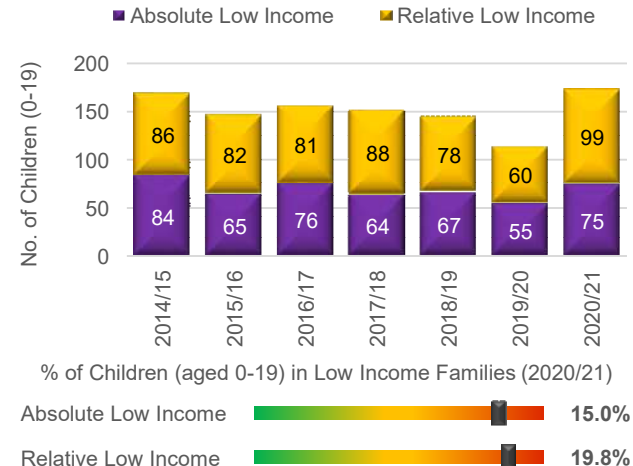
People on Universal Credit - Not In Employment



Alternative Claimant Count - Effective 'Unemployment Rate'



Children in Low Income Families



Summary

The number of people claiming Universal Credit (UC) - who are also in employment - has remained relatively steady over the last few months, contrary to the Shire-wide trend, which has increased. Latest figures show 7.5% of people aged 16-64 (who also have jobs) are claiming UC. This is towards the higher end of the spectrum in a Shire context. A similar picture emerges in relation to people on UC and not in employment.

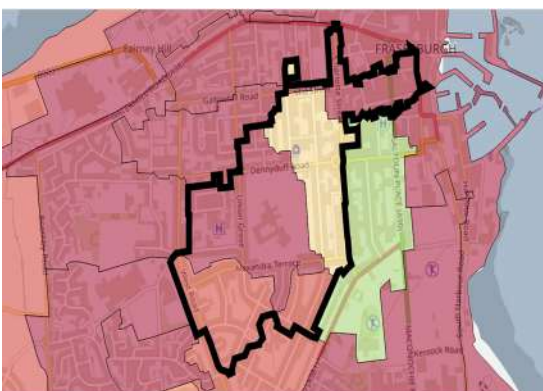
Like Aberdeenshire, the unemployment rate in the IZ has fallen since the September 2020 peak of 3.8%. Latest data suggests approximately 2.9% of the Working Age population is currently out-of-work, which is significantly higher than the Aberdeenshire rate (1.8%).

Children living in low-income families are relatively uncommon. However, in this IZ those figures are quite high and recent increases suggest the issue may be coming more to the fore over recent years, particularly since 2020/21.

Economic Indicators

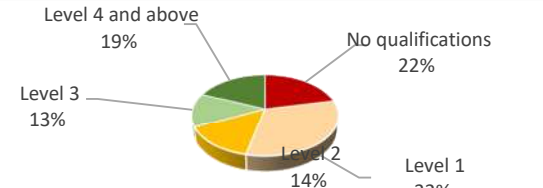
Fraserburgh Central-Academy Economic Data (3 of 3)

People With No Qualifications, Census 2011



Relatively low ■ ■ ■ ■ Relatively high

% of Employees per Qualification Type



Level 4 and above: 19%
No qualifications: 22%
Level 3: 13%
Level 2: 14%
Level 1: 32%

Summary

The employment numbers per broad industrial group relate to the kind of jobs within the area, which may be filled by those living outwith the IZ.

Major industries in terms of jobs in the area include the Health sector, the Retail sector, Accommodation and the Education sector.

There has been a large growth in the Wholesale sector. Jobs in this industry have doubled since 2020.

The growth in these type of jobs, has meant a 2% increase in jobs across the IZ between 2020 and 2022, suggesting the IZ is still feeling the effects post-Covid.

The area also appears to have lost a number of enterprises over the most recent year (especially those with a turnover between £500k – 999k)

Approximate Employment Count per Broad Industrial Group, Fraserburgh Central-Academy, 2020-22

Broad Industrial Group	2020	2021	2022	2020-22 % Diff.
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	15	30	25	67%
Mining, quarrying & utilities	0	0	0	0%
Manufacturing	0	5	30	0%
Construction	20	40	30	50%
Motor trades	15	10	10	-33%
Wholesale	5	10	10	100%
Retail	150	150	125	-17%
Transport & storage (inc postal)	0	0	0	0%
Accommodation & food services	100	125	125	25%
Information & communication	0	0	0	0%
Financial & insurance	10	0	10	0%
Property	0	0	0	0%
Professional, scientific & technical	75	75	100	33%
Business administration & support services	40	75	40	0%
Public administration & defence	30	30	30	0%
Education	300	300	300	0%
Health	350	300	300	-14%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	75	75	75	0%
Total	1,185	1,225	1,210	2%

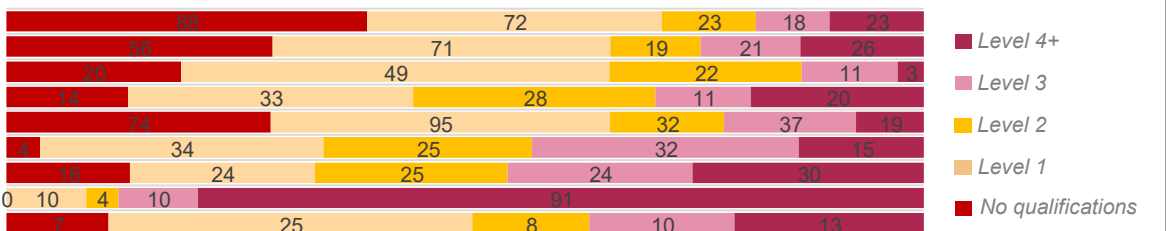
Approximate Number of Enterprises per Turnover Band (£), Fraserburgh Central-Academy, 2021-23

Turnover	2021	2022	2023	2021-23 % Diff.
£1m+	5	5	5	0%
£500-999k	10	0	0	-100%
£200-499k	15	5	5	-67%
£100-199k	30	30	25	-17%
£50-99k	25	20	10	-60%
£0-49k	10	5	10	0%

Employees per Occupation Type, Census 2011

Elementary occupations	224
Process, plant and machine operatives	193
Sales and customer service occupations	105
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	106
Skilled trades occupations	257
Administrative and secretarial occupations	110
Associate professional and technical...	119
Professional occupations	115
Managers, directors and senior officials	63

Employees per Qualification & Occupation Type, Census 2011



Level 4+ (dark red)
Level 3 (pink)
Level 2 (yellow)
Level 1 (orange)
No qualifications (red)



Relatively sparse / rural

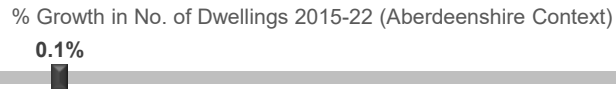
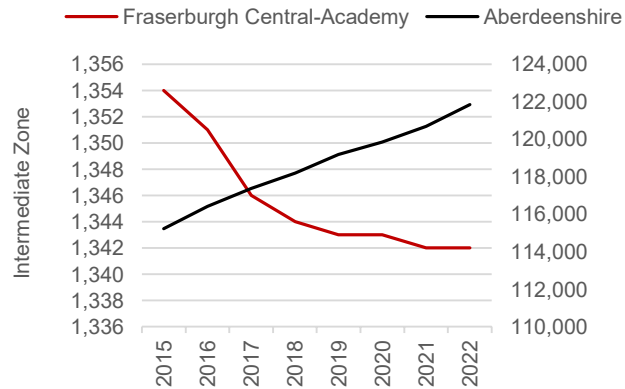
Dwellings per Hectare (2022)

22.53



Relatively dense / urban

Number of Dwellings, 2015-22



Summary

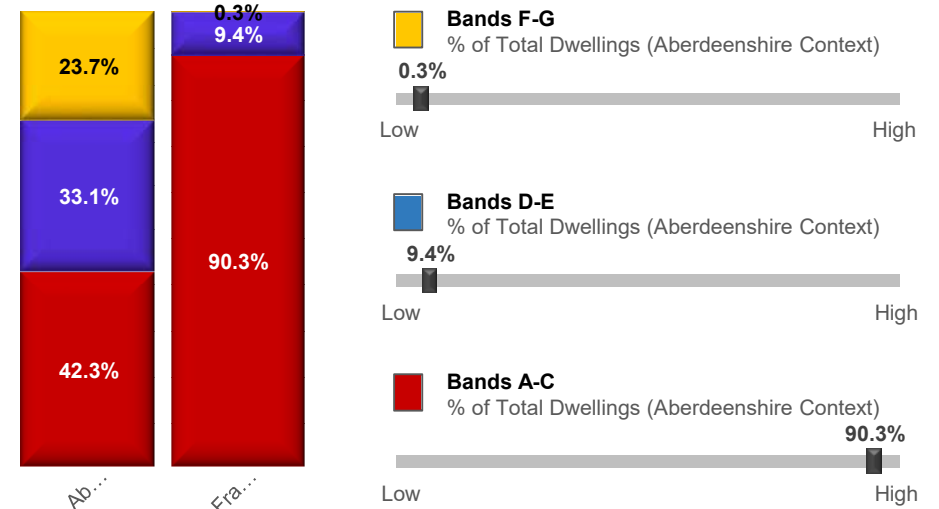
At 22.53 dwellings per hectare, this IZ is right at the top of the spectrum between the rural and urban extremes.

The number of dwellings in the IZ has increased by 0.1% since 2015, which is one of the lowest in regard to the spectrum in an Aberdeenshire context.

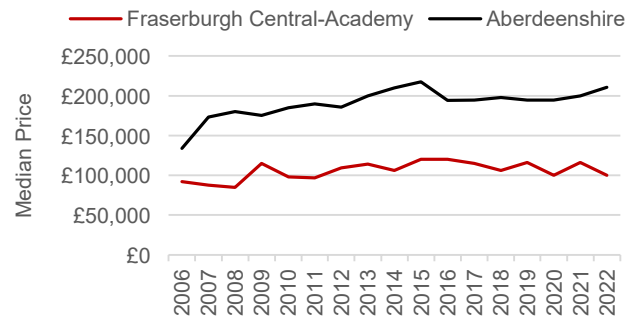
A relatively large proportion of the dwellings in this IZ (90.3%) fall within Council Tax Bands A-C. This puts the IZ towards the higher end of the spectrum. Relatively few properties fall within Bands D-E (9.4%).

The median house price is £100,000 which is significantly lower £110,995 lower than the Aberdeenshire average (£210,995).

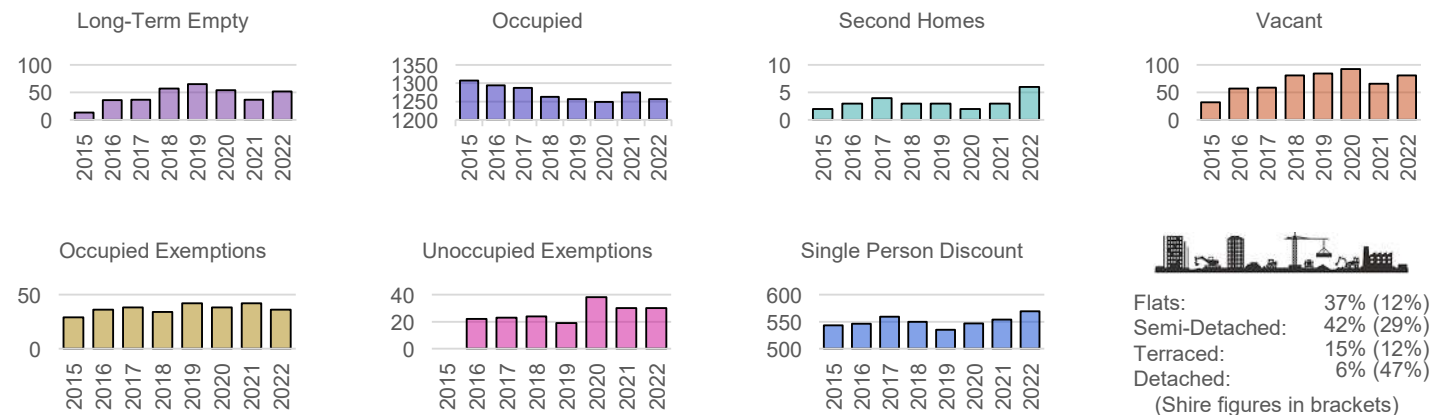
Proportion of Dwellings per Council Tax Band, 2022



Median Residential House Prices (Sales), 2006-22



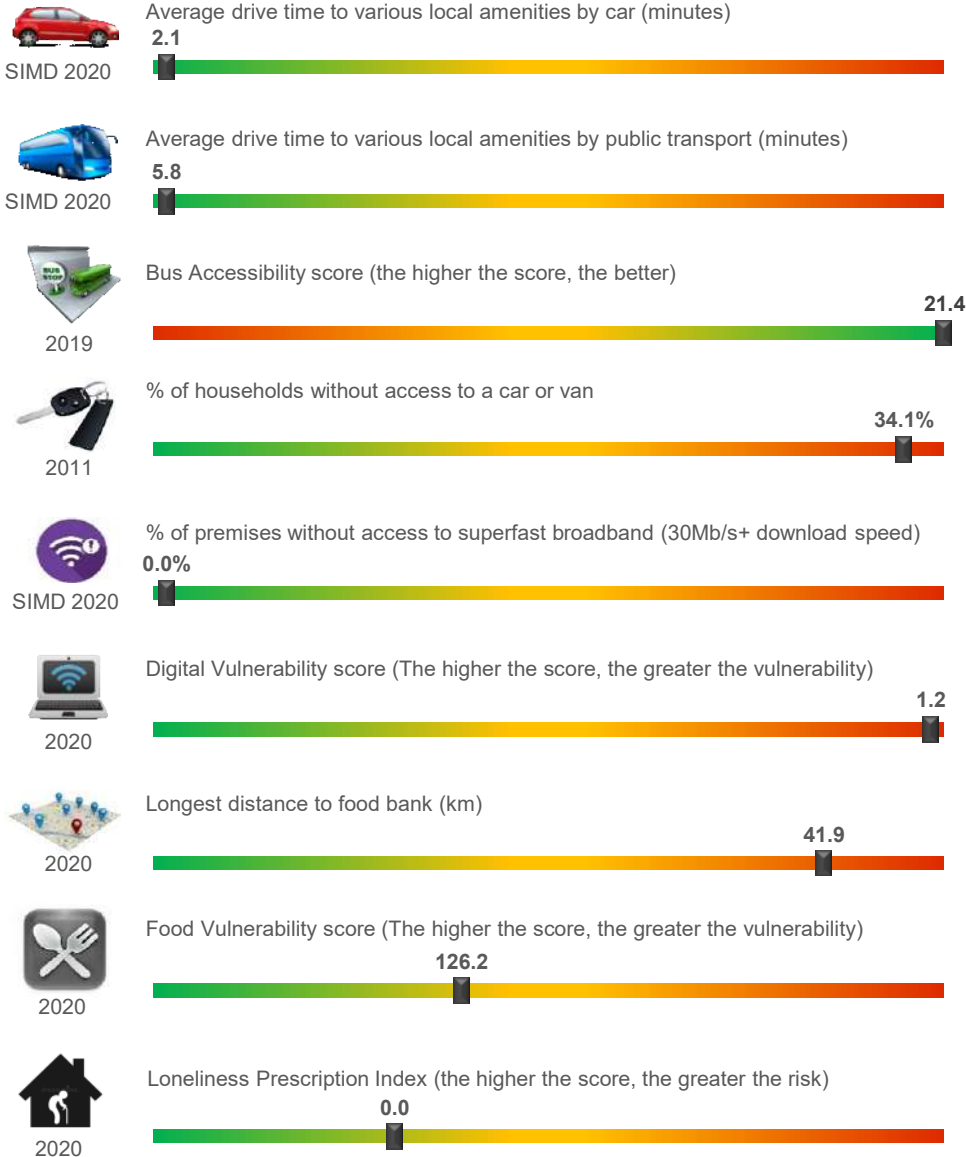
Housing Types, 2015-22 (Data on Flats, etc., relate to 2017 - the latest year for which data are available)



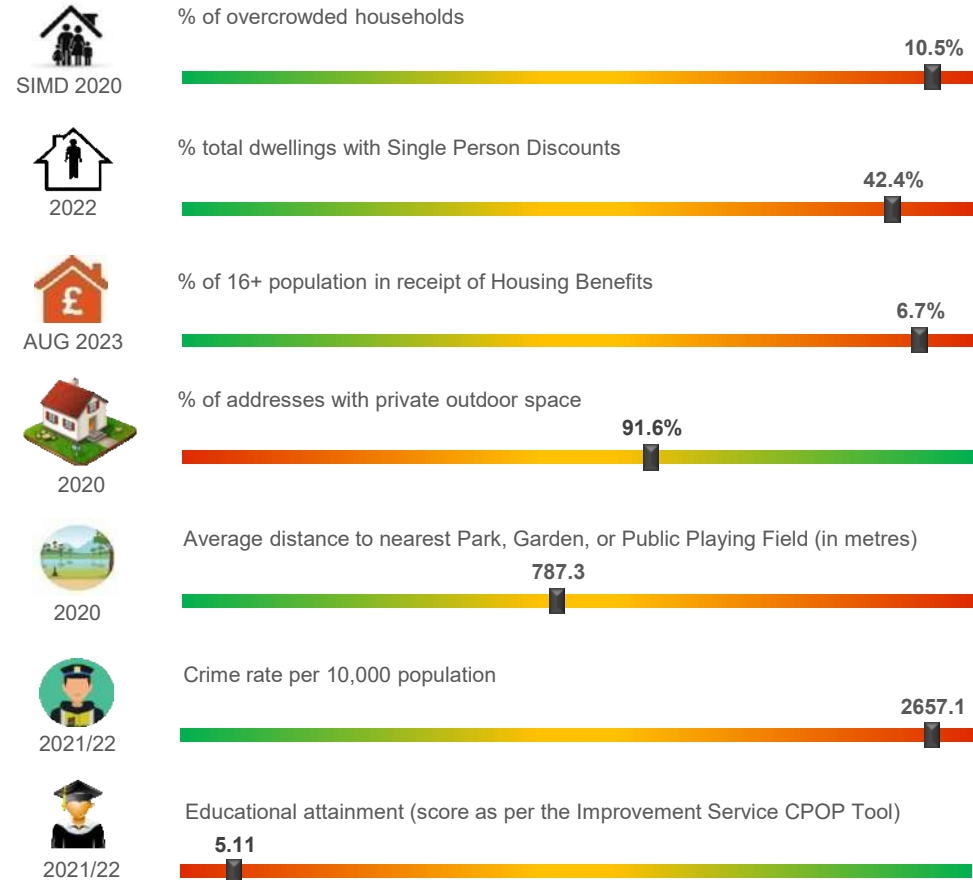
Flats: 37% (12%)
 Semi-Detached: 42% (29%)
 Terraced: 15% (12%)
 Detached: 6% (47%)
 (Shire figures in brackets)

Fraserburgh Central-Academy Other Socio-Economic Data

Geographic Access / Digital Connectivity / Food Vulnerability / Loneliness Proxy



Housing / Environment / Crime Rate / Educational Attainment



Summary

According to the miscellaneous socio-economic indicators on this page, the IZ appears to be well served in terms of households with access to a car or van, private outdoor garden space and average distance to the nearest park. Drive times to local amenities are very low and the bus accessibility score is very high. This could be a reason that only 65.9% of households have access to a car or van. The availability of superfast broadband is 100% yet the Digital Vulnerability Score suggests the skills to use the technology is low. The % of overcrowded households, % of total dwellings with Single Person Discounts and % of 16+ population in receipt of Housing Benefits are tending to be the higher end of the spectrum.