

Neighbourhood Profiles
C05 Hilton

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HILTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE (C05)

SUMMARY

POPULATION

- In Hilton Neighbourhood, just under a quarter of people (22%) were 65 and over, compared to a 15% average in both the Central Area and Aberdeen as a whole.

HOUSING

- In Hilton Neighbourhood the majority (59%) of people lived in a block of flats.
- The Mean (average) price of the houses sold in Hilton in 2003 was £69,099, £15,000 less than the Central Area average of £84,892, and just over £20,000 lower than the City average of £93,535. The Median (middle) value of the 154 houses sold in the Neighbourhood was £59,500. This was more in line with Central Area average and approximately £10,000 less than the Aberdeen average of £70,000.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- In August 2002, there were 605 people from Hilton ward claiming Income Support, the fifth highest ward at that time.
- 67% of all households in Hilton Neighbourhood earned up to £25,000.

EDUCATION

- The percentage of Secondary 4 (S4) pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at level 5 or better from St Machar Academy was 8%. This was less than one-quarter the average rate for all secondary schools in Aberdeen, 34%.
- The percentage of pupils entitled to free schools meals was three times the average rate of 8%, with 24% of all pupils from St Machar Academy eligible. This was the highest proportion of pupils in all schools in Aberdeen.
- Woodside Primary recorded a total of 102.9 days of temporary exclusions per 1,000 primary pupils, the seventh highest rate of all primary schools in Aberdeen.
- St Machar Academy had the second highest rate of temporary exclusions of all secondary schools in Aberdeen with 424.7 days per 1,000 pupils.

HEALTH

- The rate of death as a result of cancer in the Neighbourhood was 423.52 per 100,000 population, compared to the Aberdeen average of 257.19 per 100,000. This was the third highest rate in Aberdeen.

- The rate of death as a result of heart disease was 50% higher than the City average (373.3 per 100,000 population compared to 203.3 per 100,000), the second highest rate in Aberdeen

CRIME

- There were no records of serious assault in Hilton Neighbourhood
- There were no records of Shoplifting in Hilton Neighbourhood.

CHILDCARE

- There are no Crèches or After School Clubs in Hilton Neighbourhood.

HILTON (C05) NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE- 2004

1. INTRODUCTION

Aberdeen City Council is now administratively divided into three areas - North, Central and South. Each area comprises a set of neighbourhoods, with each Neighbourhood corresponding, as far as possible, to the 'natural community' in that part of the city. There are a total of 37 neighbourhoods within the City, 14 in North, 14 in Central and 9 in South.

This document sets out a socio-economic profile of Hilton Neighbourhood (C05). It provides information on population and age structure, housing and households, economic characteristics, education, health, crime, fire and childcare.

THE DATA

A wide range of sources of information have been used in the compilation of this profile:

2001 Census of Population
Office for National Statistics
Grampian Police
Grampian Fire Brigade
Grampian Health Board
Accident & Emergency Department, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary
Aberdeen City Council Learning & Leisure
Aberdeen City Council Community Services
MyHousePrice.com Ltd
CACI Ltd
Aberdeen Childcare Partnership

Although data quality varies from source to source there were a number of common weaknesses encountered in the collation of the information, including inconsistent spellings of names and places and inaccurate postcode information, which is of vital importance when linking databases for defined areas.

It was hoped that information would be available at postcode level and aggregated to the new neighbourhood boundaries, however, information such as unemployment data and school information are not available at postcode level, and are therefore analysed and mapped in their unique format.

In general, summary data and trends have been used within the text. More detailed, statistical information, including all Neighbourhood data along with the city-wide averages have been made available on the Community Planning Extranet Site, available to all strategic partners of Aberdeen City Council and in a separate hard copy document.

Data within the Profile that can be updated on an annual basis will be accessible electronically via the Community Planning Website once available.

2. CENSUS INFORMATION

Population & Age Structure

At the time of the 2001 Census, the population of the Hilton Neighbourhood was 6,645. Table 1 shows the age structure at the time.

Table 1: Age Structure in Hilton, Central Area and Aberdeen City

	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Hilton	300	586	917	909	811	1,648	1,474	6,645
	5%	9%	14%	14%	12%	25%	22%	100%
Central Area	4%	8%	22%	20%	13%	19%	15%	71,853
Aberdeen	5%	12%	15%	16%	15%	23%	15%	212,125

Source: 2001 Census of Population

The most noticeable difference in the age structure between Hilton and both the Central and Aberdeen areas was the number of people aged 65 and over. In Hilton Neighbourhood, just under a quarter of people (22%) were 65 and over, compared to a 15% average in both the Central Area and Aberdeen as a whole. Every other age band generally had the same percentages as the City, though not compared the Central Area – 16-34 year olds made up 28% of Hilton Neighbourhood's population, compared to 42% in the Central Area.

Ethnicity

Table 2 shows the breakdown of Ethnicity in Hilton, Central Area and Aberdeen City at the time of the last Census:

Table 2: Ethnicity in Hilton, Central Area and Aberdeen City

	White Scottish	Other White	Other Ethnic	Total
Hilton	6,061	457	127	6,645
	91%	7%	2%	
Central Area	81%	15%	4%	71,853
Aberdeen	86%	11%	3%	212,125

Source: 2001 Census of Population

There was a larger percentage of White Scottish in Hilton (91%) than in either Central Area or Aberdeen - 81% and 86% respectively. Conversely the proportion of Other White was half the Central Area percentage (7% compared to 15%). Similarly, Other Ethnic was half the Central Area average (2% compared to 4%) though more in line with Aberdeen.

Economic Activity

At the time of the 2001 Census, 61% of the population (aged 16 to 74) in Hilton Neighbourhood was economically active. This was slightly lower than both the Central Area (65%), and the City average, where 68% of the population were economically active.

3. HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Housing Tenure

There were 3,206 households in Hilton Neighbourhood at the time of the 2001 Census. The breakdown by tenure of these households is shown in table 3:

Table 3: Housing Tenure in Hilton Neighbourhood, Central Area and Aberdeen City

Tenure	Hilton		Central Area (%)	Aberdeen City (%)
	Total	%		
Owner Occupied	1,834	57%	50%	61%
Council Rented	1,005	31%	26%	23%
Private Rented	136	4%	16%	9%
Housing Association	126	4%	4%	3%
Other	105	3%	3%	3%
Total	3,206	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2001 Census of Population

The majority of households in Hilton Neighbourhood were Owner Occupied (57%). This was in line with the Aberdeen City average of 61% and slightly higher than the Central Area proportion (50%). The percentage of Council Rented housing in Hilton Neighbourhood was higher than both the City average (31% compared to 23%) and Central Area rate of 26%. Conversely, the number of Private Rented houses in the Neighbourhood was a quarter of the Central Area rate (4% compared to 16%) and half the City average of 9%. Both Housing Association tenure and Other housing were in line with Central Area and Aberdeen averages.

Accommodation Type

Table 4 shows the Accommodation Type occupied by the residents from Hilton Neighbourhood at the time of the last Census.

Table 4: Accommodation Type in Hilton Neighbourhood, Central Area and Aberdeen City

Type	Hilton		Central Area (%)	Aberdeen City (%)
	Total	%		
Block of Flats	3,901	59%	60%	35%
Unshared Semi	1,173	18%	11%	25%
Unshared Terraced	908	14%	11%	18%
Unshared Detached	303	5%	5%	15%
Communal Building	203	3%	5%	3%
Conv/Shared House	152	2%	6%	3%
Shared Dwelling	4	0%	0%	0%
Commercial Building	1	0%	1%	1%
Caravan	0	0%	0%	0%
Total	6,645	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2001 Census of Population

In Hilton Neighbourhood the majority (59%) of people lived in a block of flats. One fifth of all residents (18%) lived in Unshared Semi-Detached housing, more than the Central Area average of 11% but less than the rate for Aberdeen as a whole (25%). Only 5% of Hilton Neighbourhood lived in a detached house. This was in line with the Area average but one third of the corresponding proportion (15%) for Aberdeen as a whole.

Housing Stocks and Voids

Aberdeen City Council Community Services provided data on voids for Hilton Neighbourhood. Vacant or void properties may be empty for a number of reasons. Dwellings may be vacant as part of a planned disposal programme, or during major modernisation or repair work; or they may be in areas of low demand.

The amount of Council housing Stock and Voids are shown in Table 5 for Hilton, Central Area and Aberdeen City as at 9th February 2004:

Table 5: Housing Stocks and Voids in Hilton, Central Area and Aberdeen City

	Stock	% of Total City Stock	Voids	% of Stock
Hilton	984	4%	35	4%
Central Area	11,366	45%	824	7%
Aberdeen	25,218	100%	1,462	6%

Source: Aberdeen City Council Community Services

Hilton Neighbourhood had 4% of the total Council Housing Stock for Aberdeen City, of which 4% was void. Central Area had 45% of Council Housing Stock of which 7% was void.

Council Complaints

In an attempt to combat the problems associated with anti-social behaviour Aberdeen City Council Community Services has set up a Neighbour Complaints Unit (NCU), which provides advice and assistance to tenants experiencing neighbour problems. The scheme runs from 8.30am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday and out with office hours from 5pm until 1am.

For the calendar year 2003 there were 20 calls received involving Council Tenants in the Hilton Neighbourhood. This equated to 2 calls per 100 council housing stock, which was a quarter of the Central Area rate of 8 per 100 and one fifth of the City average rate of 11 per 100.

House Sales

The number of houses sold and their corresponding prices are based on information provided by MyHousePrice.Com Ltd for the calendar year 2003. MyHousePrice.Com have provided the registered sale price of all properties sold in Aberdeen.

Table 6 shows the number of sales and the mean sale price of houses in Hilton Neighbourhood, Central Area and Aberdeen City areas:

Table 6: House Sales in Hilton Neighbourhood, Central Area and Aberdeen City in 2003

	Total House Sales	Median Sale Price (£)	Mean Sale Price (£)
Hilton	154	59,500	69,099
Central	2,749	60,000	84,892
Aberdeen	6,146	70,000	93,535

Source: MyHousePrice.com Ltd

In 2003 there was a total of 154 house sales in Hilton Neighbourhood, which amounted to slightly less than 6% of total house sales for the Central Area. The Mean (average) price of the houses sold in Hilton in 2003 was £69,099, £15,000 less than the Central Area average of £84,892, and just over £20,000 lower than the City average of £93,535. The Median (middle) value of the 154 houses sold in the Neighbourhood was £59,500. This was more in line with Central Area average and approximately £10,000 less than the Aberdeen average of £70,000.

4. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Please note that in this section, benefit and unemployment information relating to Hilton Neighbourhood has been compiled using data from 1986, 1996 and 1999 wards. Although Hilton Neighbourhood best fits the wards discussed, there are also areas of these wards out with Hilton Neighbourhood and this should be taken into account when viewing the figures.

Incapacity Benefit, Income Support and Severe Disability Allowance information for Aberdeen has been produced based on the 1999 Wards areas. Hilton Neighbourhood best fits within the wards of Hilton and Kittybrewster, therefore it is data within these ward that will be analysed here.

Map 1 shows how the 1999 ward of Hilton and Kittybrewster overlay with Hilton Neighbourhood.

Incapacity Benefit

This benefit is paid to people, mainly under pension age, who have been assessed as being incapable of work and meet the same contribution conditions as for Sickness Benefit.

In August 2002, Hilton ward had 345 people claiming Incapacity Benefit and Kittybrewster had 250. These compare to the average of 222 claimants per ward for the City as a whole.

Income Support

Receipt of Income Support is one of the clearest indicators of low income and poverty. In August 2002, there were 605 people from Hilton ward claiming Income Support, the fifth highest ward at that time. Kittybrewster had 390 claiming Income Support, higher than the Aberdeen average of 331 claimants per ward.

Severe Disability Allowance

This benefit is paid to people who become disabled before the age of 65 and need significant help with personal care. In August 2002 there were 40 people in Hilton and 50 in Kittybrewster ward claiming this benefit, both higher than the average number per ward in Aberdeen of 32 claimants.

Attendance Allowance

Attendance Allowance information for Aberdeen has been produced based on the 1996 ward boundaries. Again Hilton Neighbourhood best fits the wards of Hilton and Kittybrewster and therefore it is data based on these wards that is analysed here.

Map 2 shows how the 1996 wards of Hilton and Kittybrewster overlays with Hilton Neighbourhood.

Attendance Allowance is paid to people aged 65 and over who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. In May 1999, there were 150 people aged 65 and over in Hilton ward receiving Attendance Allowance and 75 in Kittybrewster ward. These compare to the average of 84 claimants per ward in Aberdeen.

Unemployment

Unemployment information for Aberdeen has been produced based on the 1986 ward boundaries. Hilton Neighbourhood best fits the 1986 wards of Hilton and Cattofield. The figure for the Total Unemployment rate is based on 1991 Census information.

Map 3 shows how the 1986 wards of Hilton and Cattofield overlap with Hilton Neighbourhood.

Table 7: Unemployment Figures for Males and Females Hilton and Cattofield Wards and Aberdeen City, January 2004

	Hilton	Cattofield	Aberdeen City
Male Unemployment	54	38	2,245
Female Unemployment	9	11	582
Total Unemployment	63	49	2,827
Total Unemployment Rate (%)	3.9	2.5%	2.0%

Source: Office for National Statistics, February 2004

In January 2004, the rate of unemployment in both the wards of Hilton (3.9%) and Cattofield (2.5%) were higher than the Aberdeen average rate of 2.0%.

Youth Unemployment

As at January 2004, a third of all claimants from Hilton (33%) and 31% from Cattofield ward were youth unemployed (16-24 years old), in line with the average of 29% for Aberdeen as a whole.

Long-term Unemployment

Long-term Unemployment is now widely categorised as those registered unemployed (16-65 year olds) for a period of 6 months or more. In January 2004, approximately 29% of unemployed claimants in Hilton ward were long-term unemployed, slightly more than the Aberdeen rate of 22%. In Cattofield the proportion of long-term unemployed claimants equalled 24%.

Household Income

CACI Ltd's household income model PayCheck provides estimates of gross household income at postcode level. This information has been aggregated to Neighbourhood level.

PayCheck classifies household income within tightly defined bands of £5,000 ranging from £0 to £5,000 up to £100,000+.

There is a general assumption that income distribution has a generic shape as shown below:

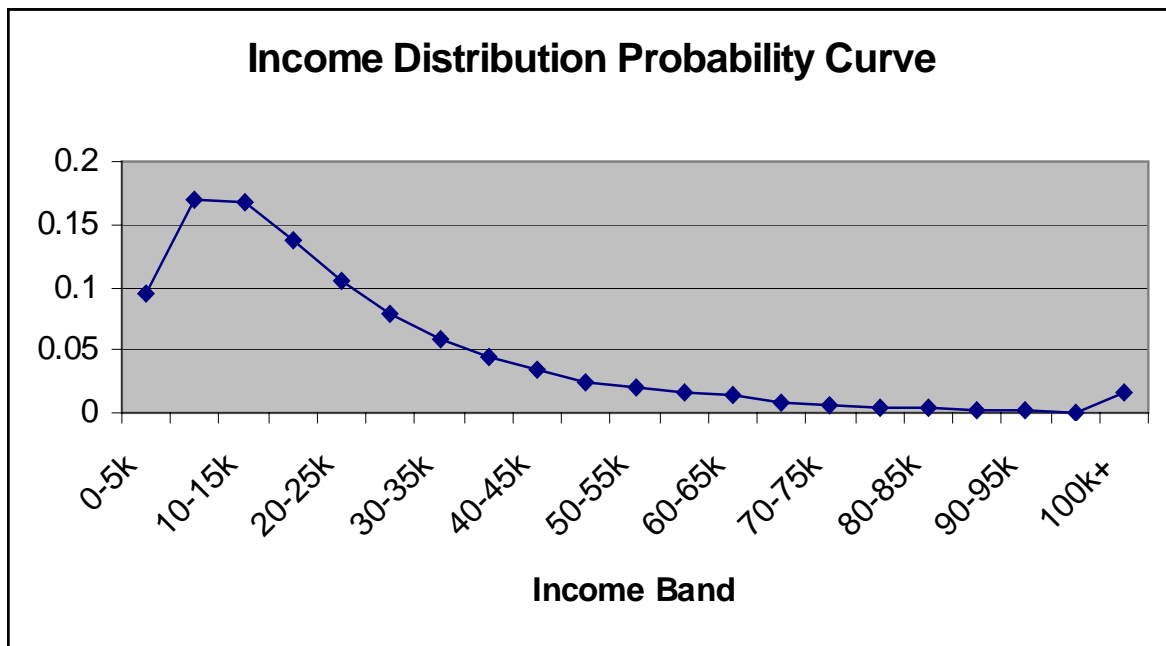


Table 8: Households annual income in Hilton, Central Area and Aberdeen City

	£0-25,000	£25-55,000	£55,000+	Total Households
Hilton	67%	27%	6%	3,249
Central	61%	29%	10%	41,996
Aberdeen City	56%	32%	12%	106,349

Source: CACI Ltd

67% of all households in Hilton Neighbourhood earned up to £25,000. This was more than the average proportion of households for Central Aberdeen (61%) and 10% higher than the Aberdeen average of 56%. Only 6% of households in the Neighbourhood had an annual income of over £55,000, which compares to 10% for the Central Area and 12% for Aberdeen as a whole.

5. EDUCATION

In the academic year 2003/04 there were 27,140 children attending schools (including nursery schools and special schools) in Aberdeen. Of these, 644 lived in Hilton Neighbourhood and accounted for 11% of the total number of school pupils from the Central Area of Aberdeen.

Schools Attended

Woodside Primary School and 50% of its catchment area is situated within Hilton Neighbourhood as well as 30% of Cornhill Primary's catchment area and 60% of Kittybrewster Primary School. There are no secondary schools located within the boundary of Hilton Neighbourhood, however 10% of St Machar Academy's boundary falls within it.

138 primary pupils (40% of all primary pupils in the Neighbourhood) attended Woodside School, while 87 pupils (25% of primary pupils) attended Cornhill Primary. 190 secondary school pupils (79% of all secondary pupils) attended St Machar Academy. Table 9 shows the number of pupils from Hilton Neighbourhood attending each school, compared to the total roll of each school:

Table 9: Attendance at Local Schools

School	Number of children from Hilton Neighbourhood	Total school roll	% of total roll
Woodside Primary	138	352	39%
Cornhill Primary	87	385	23%
St Machar Academy	190	1,212	16%

Source: ACC Learning & Leisure, Academic Year 2003-04

The remaining 35% of primary aged pupils (117 children) attended 23 other Primary Schools, some of which are some distance away from Hilton Neighbourhood. The remaining 22% of all secondary school pupils (38 children) attended 7 other secondary schools in Aberdeen.

Education Attainment

Although 78% of Hilton Neighbourhood's secondary school age children attended St Machar Academy, they only made up 16% of the school's roll.

This should be taken into account when looking at the education attainment figures and other education statistics for the primary and secondary schools.

The percentage of Secondary 4 (S4) pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at level 5 or better from St Machar Academy was 8%. This was less than one-quarter the average rate for all secondary schools in Aberdeen, 34%.

Attainment of higher grades by the end of S6 was also lower than the City wide average of 32%. Only 17% of pupils from St Machar Academy achieved 3 or more Higher grades at levels A-C.

Free school meals and clothing grants

Local Authorities have a duty to provide meals free of charge to pupils whose parents are in receipt of Income Support, income-based Job Seekers Allowance, Housing Benefit or Council Tax rebate.

Table 10 shows the number and percentage of children entitled to clothing grants and free school meals at the main schools whose catchment area includes Hilton Neighbourhood:

Table 10: Clothing Grants and Free School Meal Entitlement

School	Clothing grant (2003/2004)		Free school meal eligibility (as at Jan '03)	
	No. Of Pupils	%	No. Of Pupils	%
Woodside Primary	91	27%	94	28%
Cornhill Primary	90	22%	90	20%
Aberdeen City (Primary)	2,379	17%	2,126	15%
St Machar Academy	282	23%	289	24%
Aberdeen City (Secondary)	1,082	10%	870	8%

Source: ACC Learning & Leisure return to the Scottish Office, 2003-04

The percentage of pupils in Cornhill Primary entitled to clothing grants (22%) and free school meals (20%) was greater than the average proportions for all primary schools in Aberdeen with 17% entitled to clothing grants and 15% to free school meals. 27% of Woodside Primary's pupils were entitled for clothing grants and 28% were entitled to free school meals.

In St Machar Academy the percentage of pupils entitled to clothing grants was 23%, more than double the average rate of 10% for all schools in Aberdeen. The percentage of pupils entitled to free schools meals was three times the average rate of 8%, with 24% of all pupils from St Machar Academy eligible. This was the highest proportion of pupils in all schools in Aberdeen.

English as an Additional Language

Aberdeen City Council, Learning & Leisure Services provide an EAL (English as an Additional Language) service for pupils. The aims of the service are:

- improve access for bilingual pupils (pupils with a mother tongue other than English) across all parts of the curriculum, and to improve learning and teaching within the context of the mainstream classroom
- operate collaboratively, in partnership and on the basis of shared responsibility, with pupils' own schools and teachers
- enable the inclusion of, and equal opportunity for, bilingual pupils, and to ensure through focused provision that they achieve and attain their full potential

- work within an intercultural and inclusive framework, taking account of the views of parents and communities, and inviting their active participation in their children's education
- build the professional capabilities of EAL Service teaching and support staff through planned staff development.

Not all children in Aberdeen who have English as an Additional Language are known to the EAL Service.

In the 2002-2003 school term there were 722 pupils attending Aberdeen Schools who were known to the EAL service, of which 4 lived in Hilton Neighbourhood. This equated to 0.6% of pupils from the Neighbourhood, compared to the average proportions of 6.2% in the Central Area 2.7% for the City as a whole.

Of the City total of children with English as an additional language the most common of the 70 Home Languages was Arabic, spoken by 16.1% of the children, followed by Cantonese (12%) and Bengali (11.8%).

Pupil Attendance and Absence

As part of the Government's initiative on setting targets and raising standards at national level, a general target has been set to minimise levels of pupil absence from school. Within that overall objective, schools and education authorities have set themselves detailed targets and have developed strategies for improving attendance. Links between attendance and individual attainment are well recognised.

Schools are required to record whether absence is authorised (for example sickness, medical and dental treatment, bereavement, study leave and religious observance) or unauthorised (for example truancy, family holidays where attendance is otherwise unsatisfactory and unexplained absence). Pupil absence has been reduced in both primary and secondary schools over the last four years and targets have been achieved. Aberdeen primary and secondary schools recorded better attendance than the national average.

Unauthorised absence

Unauthorised absence rates reflect truancy levels, though it is important to remember that other categories of absence are also included in the definition.

Table 11 shows the number of authorised and unauthorised Half Day absences per pupil at Woodside Primary, Cornhill Primary and St Machar Academy Schools.

Table 11: Number of Half Days Absences per Pupil

School	Authorised Absence	Unauthorised Absence	Total
Woodside Primary	20	6	26
Cornhill Primary	19	3	22
Aberdeen City (Primary)	17	2	19
St Machar Academy	43	17	60
Aberdeen City (Secondary)	26	6	32

Source: Aberdeen City Council Learning & Leisure

In the academic year 2002/2003 the total number of half-day absences in Woodside School was 26 (of which 6 were unauthorised), and 22 in Cornhill (of which 3 were unauthorised). These compare to an average of 19 per pupil for all primary schools, with 17 of these being authorised and 2 unauthorised.

In secondary schools, the average number of half-day absences per pupil in the City was 32, including 6 unauthorised absences. For St Machar Academy the total number of half-day absences was 60, double the City average, of which 43 were authorised and 17 unauthorised.

Exclusions from school

In Aberdeen in the academic year 2002/2003 there was an average of 35.9 days of temporary exclusions per 1,000 primary pupils. This was almost double the number recorded (19.2 days) for Cornhill Primary School during the year. However, Woodside Primary recorded a total of 102.9 days of temporary exclusions per 1,000 primary pupils, the seventh highest rate of all primary schools in Aberdeen.

The average number of days temporary exclusions per 1,000 secondary school pupils throughout the City was 251.1. St Machar Academy had the second highest rate of all secondary schools in Aberdeen with 424.7 days per 1,000 pupils.

6. HEALTH

All Health related information has been provided by Grampian Health Board at Neighbourhood level. As real numbers are small, rates have been presented for a five year period.

Stomach Cancer Registration Rates and Lung Cancer Registration Rates have been produced for the five year period 1997-2001, Psychiatric Patient Rates have been produced for the financial year 1997/98- 2001/02 with all other indicators based on the five year calendar period 1998-2002.

The following information has been provided:

Stomach Cancer Registration Rates, 1997-2001

Lung Cancer Registration Rates, 1997-2001

Rates of Cancer Deaths, 1998-2002

Rates of Heart Disease Deaths, 1998-2002

Rates of Stroke Deaths, 1998-2002

Psychiatric Patient Rates, 1997/98- 2001/02

Age Profile of Mothers giving Birth, 1998-2002

Premature and Low Birth Weight Babies, 1998-2002

Inductions, Smoking whilst Pregnant, Mode of Delivery, 1998-2002

Age profile of Pregnant Women, 1998-2002

Pregnancy Outcomes (Deliveries/ Abortions), 1998-2002

Table 12: Rate of Stomach Cancer Registrations per 1,000 Population

	Male Rate			Female Rate		
	< 75 years	>75 years	Total	< 75 years	>75 years	Total
Hilton	0.2	4.4	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.1
Aberdeen	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1

Source: Grampian Health Board

The rate of stomach cancer registrations for males and under 75 years old in Hilton Neighbourhood was on a par with Aberdeen. For those males aged 75 years and over the rate in the Neighbourhood was 4.4 per 1,000 population, more than double the Aberdeen rate of 1.9 per 1,000 population. The rate of stomach cancer for females from the Neighbourhood aged over 75 was also slightly higher than the corresponding City-wide average, with the rate of 2.0 per 1,000 population compared to 0.8 per 1,000. The rate for females under 75 years was negligible.

Table 13: Rate of Lung Cancer Registrations per 1,000 Population

	Male Rate			Female Rate		
	< 75 years	>75 years	Total	< 75 years	>75 years	Total
Hilton	1.0	6.3	1.2	0.6	2.4	0.7
Aberdeen	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.4	3.3	0.5

Source: Grampian Health Board

The rate of lung cancer registrations for both males and females in Hilton Neighbourhood was generally higher than the average rate for Aberdeen, 1.2 and 0.7 respectively per 1,000 population in Hilton compared to 0.9 and 0.5 per 1,000 for Aberdeen. For both males and females over 75 years however, the rate was lower than the City average - 6.3 and 2.4 per 1,000 respectively compared to 7.0 and 3.3 per 1,000 population in the City.

Table 14: Death Rates as a result of Cancer, Heart Disease and Stroke, per 100,000 Population

	Cancer Rate	Heart Disease Rate	Stroke Rate
Hilton	423.52	373.3	156.86
Aberdeen	257.19	203.3	102.52

The rate of death as a result of cancer in the Neighbourhood was 423.52 per 100,000 population, compared to the Aberdeen average of 257.19 per 100,000. This was the third highest rate in Aberdeen. The rate of death as a result of heart disease was 50% higher than the City average (373.3 per 100,000 population compared to 203.3 per 100,000), the second highest rate in Aberdeen, with the incidence of strokes at 156.86 per 100,000 population, compared to Aberdeen's average of 102.52 per 100,000.

Table 15: Rate of Psychiatric Patients per 100,000 population

	Psychiatric Patients
Hilton	978.8
Aberdeen	880.1

The rate of psychiatric patients in Hilton Neighbourhood, over the five-year period, 1997/98-2001/02, was above the average for Aberdeen with a rate of 978.8 per 100,000 population compared to 880.1 per 100,000.

Pregnancies & Births

Table 16: Age Profiles of Mothers and Pregnant Women

Age of Mothers	Rate per 1,000 Female Population					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	Total
Hilton	24	50	61	76	15	42
Central Area	32	25	42	59	23	34
Aberdeen	28	36	62	72	21	42
Age of Pregnant Women	Rate per 1,000 Female Population					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	Total
Hilton	71	82	96	88	24	65
Central Area	79	52	68	76	32	58
Aberdeen	68	68	91	91	27	63

The rate of women aged 20-24 years old giving birth in Hilton Neighbourhood was far higher in comparison to both the average rate for the Central Area and

Aberdeen as a whole - 50 per 1,000 female population compared to 36 per 1,000 in the City and 25 per 1,000 in Aberdeen. Conversely, the rate of mothers aged 15-19 years was lower (24 per 1,000) than either Aberdeen City (28 per 1,000) or the Central Area (32 per 1,000).

When looking at the rate of pregnant women in general the trend continued, with 82 per 1,000 women aged 20-24 in Hilton pregnant. This compared to the Central Area and Aberdeen averages of 52 and 68 per 1,000 respectively.

Table 17: Pregnancy Outcomes

Outcomes by Percentage for All Ages		
	Deliveries (%)	Abortions (%)
Hilton	66.1	33.9
Central Area	58.0	42.0
Aberdeen	63.8	36.2

Deliveries – Live or stillbirths in NHS hospital

Abortion – Therapeutic abortions and miscarriages (spontaneous abortions) requiring hospital in-patient treatment

Of all pregnancies in Hilton Neighbourhood, 66.1% resulted in a delivery with 33.9% ending in an abortion. This was higher and lower respectively than both the Central Area and Aberdeen averages.

Table 18: Percentage of Mothers Smoking at start of Pregnancy and Mode of Delivery

Births & Mode of Delivery	Hilton	Central	Aberdeen
% Mothers Smoking at start of pregnancy	27.5	28.6	25.1
% Premature Singletons	4.9	6.3	6.7
% Low Birth Weight Babies	4.6	6.3	6.1
% Induced	24.2	23.6	23.6
% Delivered by SVD	57.4	59.1	59.9
% Delivered with Forceps/ Ventouse	16.2	17.7	16.9
% Delivered by Elective Caesarean	6.4	5.6	5.9
% Delivered by Emergency Caesarean	19.2	16.9	16.7

Just over one quarter (27.5%) of expectant mothers smoked at the start of their pregnancy from Hilton Neighbourhood, similar to 28.6% in the Central Area and 25.1% in Aberdeen as a whole. Both the percentage of babies born prematurely to mothers who lived in the Neighbourhood and the percentage of low birth weight babies was lower than the corresponding Central Area and City averages.

Of the babies born to mothers from Hilton, 57.4% were born as a result of a spontaneous vaginal delivery – slightly lower than the Central and Aberdeen averages of 59.1% and 59.9% respectively. Conversely, 16.2% of all deliveries required forceps/ ventouse, which was lower than the Central Area (17.7%) and City-wide (16.9%) averages.

7. ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY (A&E)

The Information, Management and Technical (IMT) Department at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary (ARI) provided information on those people who attended Accident & Emergency for the financial year from 1st April 2002 to 31st March 2003. The information is based on attendees at A&E whose residential postcode falls within the Aberdeen City Council boundary. As the information is based on postcodes, it should be noted that postcodes are not always provided by attendees, however, the figures provided do reflect to a large extent the total volume of attendees from Aberdeen at A&E over the year.

The following information was provided;

- Reason for attending A&E & Number of Incidents
- Age at time of attendance
- Incident location
- Discharge Destination

It should be noted that the number of incidents requiring attention by A&E are not the number of people attending, rather the number of registrations, as one person may attend A&E several times throughout the year.

Reason for Attending A&E & Number of Incidents

There are 56 main categories for the Reasons for Attending A&E in Aberdeen. As each individual reason provided by ARI would be too complex to analyse, the 56 main categories have been grouped into 21 reasons (agreed by ARI) for attending A&E for the purpose of the Neighbourhood Profiles. Appendix 1 shows the Initial Complaint of the patient and the corresponding aggregated Reason for Attending.

The most common reason for people from Hilton attending A&E over the time period was injury to a limb, with 609 registrations (36% of the total registrations). Other Complaints (13%) and Head/Facial Injury (10%) were the second and third most common reasons for attending A&E from the Neighbourhood.

Age at time of attendance

Table 19 shows the age of attendee to A&E for the period being studied:

Table 19: Age of attendees to A&E

	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and Over	Total
Hilton	143	238	241	241	158	366	293	1,680
	9%	14%	14%	14%	9%	22%	18%	100%
Aberdeen	8%	16%	18%	15%	13%	17%	13%	

Source: Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

Like the average for Aberdeen, one in five attendees at A&E from the Neighbourhood were 0-15 years old. For 16-24 year olds the proportions were

lower than the Aberdeen average (14% compared to 18%) while almost a quarter (22%) of those attending A&E from the Neighbourhood were aged 45-64 years.

Incident Location

The location of incidents are recorded under 7 main categories by A&E. It should be noted that A&E have provided information by the postcode of the attendee not the postcode of where the incident occurred. Table 20 shows the location of incidents:

Table 20: Incident location of Hilton and Aberdeen City Attendees

Incident Location	Hilton Registrations		Aberdeen City (%)
	Total	%	
Home	816	49%	47%
Public Place	414	25%	25%
Work	159	9%	10%
Other Place	150	9%	9%
Leisure or Sports Location	84	5%	6%
Road Traffic Accident	30	2%	2%
Sports Facility	27	2%	2%
Total	1,680	100%	100%

Source: Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

In Hilton Neighbourhood, the most common location of incidents requiring A&E assistance occurred in the home, which accounted for 49% of all incidents. This was pretty similar to the average of 47% for Aberdeen. For all other incident locations, the proportions were slightly lower than the City averages.

Discharge Destination

The Discharge Destinations of patients are recorded under 18 main categories by A&E, as shown in Table 21:

Table 21: Discharge Destination of A&E Attendees

Discharge Destination	Hilton Registrations		Aberdeen City (%)
	Total	(%)	
Discharged	655	39%	39%
Admitted to Hospital	321	19%	17%
Home	318	19%	21%
Fracture Clinic	123	7%	8%
Dressing Clinic	70	4%	4%
Out Patient Department	38	2%	2%
General Practitioner	36	2%	2%
Not Specified	27	2%	1%
Review Clinic	24	1%	2%
Emergency Nurse	23	1%	1%
Other Hospital	16	1%	1%
Took Own Discharge	13	1%	1%
Died	8	0%	1%
Opinion	7	0%	1%
Tele-Medicine	1	0%	1%
Total	1,680	100%	51,363

Source: Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

The discharge destination of attendees from Hilton Neighbourhood and the City were generally similar, with individuals most commonly being discharged, 39%. The majority of other individuals from the Neighbourhood were either admitted to hospital or sent home (both 19%).

8. CRIME

Recent research has shown that the most widespread source of neighbourhood dissatisfaction is crime. Crimes, the fear of crime and safety issues are concerns of all members of the community.

This section has concentrated on 13 main types of reported crime by Grampian Police. These are Assault, Car Crime, Domestic House Breaking, Driving Offence, Drug Possession, Drug Supply, Other Break-in, Other Theft, Reset (resale of stolen goods), Serious Assault, Shoplifting, Vandalism and Other Crimes. *Please note these are the main types of crime carried out in Aberdeen, not the total number of crimes.*

For the purposes of this profile and all other neighbourhood profiles, the information requested to and provided by Grampian Police was on a postcode basis, which was then transposed into the neighbourhood areas. Therefore, it must be noted that these figures are not directly comparable to figures published by Grampian Police under these 13 main categories of crime as not all crime recorded by Grampian Police includes postcode information. It should also be noted that the information provided is the location where the crime is carried out, not the address of the perpetrator. Those crimes recorded in the city's two police divisions along with the prison have been included in the total figures for Aberdeen, however, they have not been included in the Neighbourhood totals in which they are situated.

Reported Crime

In general terms, a **Reported Crime** is a crime or offence that is recorded on each occasion that a crime/offence is made known to the Force. Grampian Police have provided statistics on these 13 main types of crime, which have been reported within the Aberdeen City boundary over the calendar year 2002.

During this time, 885 crimes were reported in Hilton Neighbourhood, which amounted to 5% of the total crimes in the Central Area.

Table 22: Crime in Hilton, Central Area and Aberdeen City and (Crime rate per 1,000 of population/household)

Crime	Hilton		Central Area Rate Per 1,000 Population	Aberdeen City Rate Per 1,000 Population
	Total	Rate Per 1,000 Population		
Assault	16	2	5	3
Serious Assault	0	0	3	2
Drug Possession	19	3	9	7
Drug Supply	6	1	4	3
Shoplifting	0	0	33	21
Other Theft	145	22	47	31
Reset	2	0	3	2
Car Crime	226	34	32	22
Driving Offence	180	27	43	39
Vandalism	74	11	22	19
Other	32	5	8	6
	Total	Rate Per 1,000 Households	Rate Per 1,000 Households	Rate Per 1,000 Households
House Breaking	115	36	39	27
Other Break-In's	70	22	16	16
Total Crimes	885		17,021	36,745

Source: Grampian Police

Assault & Serious Assault

Serious Assault is defined by the Police Force as:

“an assault in which the victim sustained an injury resulting in detention in hospital as an in-patient or any of the following injuries whether or not detained in hospital- fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing, severe cuts or lacerations, or severe general shock requiring medical treatment”.

The rate of assault per 1,000 population in Hilton Neighbourhood was 2. This was two fifths of the Central Area average, and two thirds of the average rate for the whole of Aberdeen.

There were no records of serious assault in Hilton Neighbourhood compared to the Central Area average of 3 per 1,000 population, and the Aberdeen average of 2 per 1,000.

Drugs: Possession & Supply

It is unlawful for a person to have a controlled drug in his/her possession, and whether lawfully or not, the person has the intent to supply it to another.

Like many other types of crime, drug crime is a major problem in Aberdeen, however, the statistics do not reflect the seriousness of the problem as much of

this type of crime goes unreported. Therefore, it has been suggested the figures analysed here do not fully reflect drug crime in Aberdeen.

- **Drug Possession**

The 19 incidences of Drug Possession in Hilton Neighbourhood equated to 3 per 1,000 population. Again this was one third less than the average for the Central Area (9 per 1,000) and less than half the Aberdeen rate of 7 per 1,000 population.

- **Drug Supply**

There were 6 crimes involving the supply of drugs in Hilton Neighbourhood. This was equivalent to 1 per 1,000 population, less than one third of both the rate for Central Aberdeen (4 per 1,000) and the Aberdeen average of 3 per 1,000.

Shoplifting & Other Theft

There were no records of Shoplifting in Hilton Neighbourhood. The average rate for the Central Area was 33 per 1,000 population and for the City was 21 per 1,000.

The rate of Other Theft in Hilton (22 per 1,000 population) was half the Central rate of 47 per 1,000 population and two-thirds the Aberdeen average rate.

Reset

Reset is defined as “a crime if any person, with intent, deprives the owner, to receive and keep property knowing that it has been appropriated by theft, robbery, embezzlement or fraud”.

There were 2 records of reset in the Hilton Neighbourhood in 2002, though this equated to 0 per 1,000 population. The Central Area average was 3 per 1,000 and the rate for Aberdeen was 2 per 1,000 population.

Car Crime

The overall figures for car crime in Aberdeen includes the following,

- Forcing entry to a motor vehicle and stealing property from within,
- Attempting to, or forcing entry to a motor vehicle with the intention of stealing from within,
- Theft of a vehicle including contents and driving away,
- Theft from a motor vehicle not elsewhere classified,
- Attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

The rate of car crime in Hilton Neighbourhood was 34 per 1,000 population. The average for both the Central Area and the City was lower at at 32 per 1,000 and 22 per 1,000 respectively.

Driving Offence

The rate of driving offences in Hilton was 20 per 1,000 population. This was approximately half the average of both the Central Area (43 per 1,000) and the City (39 per 1,000), and was the second lowest rate of all Neighbourhoods.

Vandalism

Vandalism refers to “any person who, without reasonable excuse, wilfully or recklessly destroys or damages any property belonging to another including the offence of wilful fire-raising”.

The rate of vandalism in Hilton Neighbourhood was 11 per 1,000 population. This was half the rate in the Central Area was 22 per 1,000 and compared to 19 per 1,000 for the City as a whole.

Housebreaking & Other Break-in's

The Law states that, “Housebreaking is not a substantive crime; there must be, in addition, a felonious intent. The term “house” applies not only to a dwelling house, but also to any other roofed building, whether finished or unfinished, or to any part of a building used as a separate dwelling, which is secured against intrusion by unauthorised persons. To constitute housebreaking, not merely the sanctity, but the strength or security of the building, must be overcome. It is not essential that actual damage should be caused to the building; the security of the building is overcome whenever entry is effected by what is not the usual, or intended, mode of entrance”.

The three main types of Housebreaking are **Domestic**, any domestic dwelling place, e.g. house, **Other** - any non-domestic dwelling, e.g. shed, outhouse, **Commercial** - any commercial property, e.g. business, shop.

Of the 1,427 Housebreakings in the Central Area, 115 occurred in Hilton Neighbourhood. This equated to a rate of 36 per 1,000 households, higher than the Aberdeen rate (27 per 1,000) though lower than the Central Area rate of 39 per 1,000.

Incidences of Other Break-in's per 1,000 households in Hilton Neighbourhood was 22 per 1,000, compared to the average of 16 per 1,000 for both the Central Area and for Aberdeen as a whole.

9. FIRE

Reasons for Fires

The data received from Grampian Fire Brigade covered call outs within the city boundary. The information covered the financial period, April 2002 to March 2003. The cause of fires fall into five main categories:

- Carelessness with heat source
- Electrical
- Equipment Defect
- Heat Source
- Other Fires

Table 23: Fires in Hilton (& Total Fires per 1,000 households)

Cause of Fire	Actual Number of Fires		
	Hilton	Central Area	Aberdeen City
Electrical	6	169	287
Heat Source	4	196	391
Carelessness with Heat Source	3	63	116
Other Fires	2	31	64
Equipment Defect	1	54	144
Total Fires	16	513	1,002
Total Fires per 1,000 Households	5	14	10

Source: Grampian Fire Brigade

The 16 fires reported in Hilton Neighbourhood during this time period accounted for only 3.1% of the total fires in the Central Area. This equated to a rate of 5 fires per 1,000 households – approximately one third of the rate of 14 per 1,000 for Central Aberdeen and half that of Aberdeen as a whole.

10. CHILDCARE

Child Protection Register

The Child Protection Register (CPR) is a register of all children in Aberdeen who are the subject of an inter-agency child protection plan. It provides a central point of inquiry for professionals who are concerned about a child's development, welfare and safety. There are standard definitions of abuse and criteria for placing a child's name on the CPR.

The categories of abuse for registration are:

- Physical Injury
- Non-organic failure to thrive
- Physical Neglect
- Sexual Abuse
- Emotional Abuse

Table 24: Children on Child Protection Register in Hilton, March 2003

	Rate per 1,000 0-15 year olds
Hilton	7
Central Area	8
Aberdeen City	5

Source: Aberdeen City Council, Community Services

The rate of children on the Child Protection Register from Hilton was 7 per 1,000 0-15 year olds, in line with the average rate for the Central area (8 per 1,000) and Aberdeen (5 per 1,000 population).

Childcare Facilities

The summary of childcare in Hilton Neighbourhood looks at the number of childcare amenities available to parents and children within the Neighbourhood. Table 25 shows the breakdown of facilities compared to the total Central Area and the City as a whole.

Table 25: Childcare facilities in Hilton, 2003

	Registered Childminders	Holiday Playschemes	Crèches	After School Clubs	Playgroups	Private Nurseries
Hilton	6	2	0	0	1	2
Central	43	21	11	15	6	16
Aberdeen City	263	49	31	34	36	34

Source: Aberdeen Childcare Partnership, Children's Services Information Service

The childcare facilities that were available in Hilton Neighbourhood included 6 Registered Childminder, 2 Holiday Playschemes, 1 Playgroup and 2 Private Nurseries. There were no Crèches or After School Clubs.

The following information has been mapped on the Community Planning website (www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/extranet) to provide a snapshot of the location of various facilities in Hilton Neighbourhood along with the other 36 Neighbourhoods.

The facilities mapped include:

Dog Bins

Grit Boxes

Civic Amenity & Recycling Sites

Community Facilities

Hospital & Medical Practices

Libraries

Post Offices

Bus Facilities

Appendix 1: Reason for Attending A&E

There are 56 main categories for the Reasons for Attending A&E in Aberdeen. As each individual reason provided by ARI would be too complex to analyse, the 56 main categories have been grouped into 21 reasons (agreed by ARI) for attending A&E for the purpose of the profiles. The following table shows the Initial Complaint of the patient and the corresponding aggregated Reason for Attending.

ARI Reason for Attending	Profile Aggregation
ASSAULT	Assault
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	Assault
GUN SHOT WOUND	Assault
STAB WOUND	Assault
ANIMAL BITE	Bite
HUMAN BITE	Bite
STING	Bite
BURN	Burn
CHEMICAL BURN	Burn
ELECTRIC SHOCK	Burn
FLASH BURNS	Burn
SUNBURN	Burn
CHEST INJURY	Chest Problems
CHEST PAIN	Chest Problems
COLLAPSE	Collapse
CUT	Cut/ Wound
WOUND/OTHER	Cut/ Wound
EARACHE	ENT Problems
NOSE BLEED	ENT Problems
NOSE INJURY	ENT Problems
SORE THROAT	ENT Problems
CONTACT LENS	Eye Problems
LOSS OF VISION	Eye Problems
SORE EYE	Eye Problems
SUDDEN LOSS VISION **ALERT**	Eye Problems
FITS	Fits
FOREIGN BODY	Foreign Body

Appendix 1: Reason for Attending A&E (Continued)

ARI Reason for Attending	Profile Aggregation
GENERALLY FEELING UNWELL	Generally Feeling Unwell
VOMITING	Generally Feeling Unwell
FACIAL INJURY	Head/ Facial Injury
HEAD INJURY	Head/ Facial Injury
UNCONSCIOUS	Head/ Facial Injury
INFECTION	Infection
INGESTION	Ingestion
INJURY TO LIMB	Injury to Limb
MULTIPLE INJURIES	Multiple Injuries
ABDOMINAL INJURY	Other
CONFUSED	Other
DISCHARGE	Other
DROWNING	Other
EXAMINATION	Other
OTHER	Other
PARALYSED	Other
PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM	Other
RADIATION EXPOSURE	Other
VAGINAL BLEEDING	Other
OVERDOSE	Overdose
ABDOMINAL PAIN	Pain
BACK PAIN	Pain
DENTAL PAIN	Pain
NECK PAIN	Pain
PAIN	Pain
ALLERGY	Rash/ Allergy
RASH	Rash/ Allergy
ASTHMA	Respiratory Problems
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS	Respiratory Problems