

**Neighbourhood Profiles
N03 Oldmachar**

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OLDMACHAR NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE (N03)

SUMMARY

POPULATION

- There was a much lower proportion of people in the over 65 age group in Oldmachar (7%) compared to the North Area (14%) and the City as a whole (15%).

HOUSING

- The majority of households in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood were Owner Occupied (91%). This was significantly higher than the North Area (65%) and City (61%) figures.
- The median (middle) value, £79,000 of the houses sold in Oldmachar in 2033 was much higher than the corresponding figures for the North Area and the City, both £70,000.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- Oldmachar ward had the sixth lowest number of claimants of Incapacity Benefit of all the 43 wards in Aberdeen.
- Oldmachar ward also had the lowest number of Income Support claimants of all the wards in the City.
- Oldmachar ward had the lowest number of Severe Disability Allowance claimants of all 43 wards.
- Oldmachar had the lowest number of Attendance Allowance claimants of all wards in Aberdeen.
- Middleton ward had the sixth lowest rate of Youth Unemployment of all 52 Wards.

EDUCATION

- The percentage of Secondary 4 (S4) pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at 1-5 in Oldmachar Academy was significantly higher than the City Average of 34%, with 54% of pupils gaining the grades by the end of S4.

HEALTH

- The rate of death as a result of cancer in Oldmachar neighbourhood was the third lowest rate of all thirty-seven Neighbourhoods in Aberdeen.
- Deaths as a result of heart disease was again the third lowest rate of all Neighbourhoods in Aberdeen.
- The rate of death as a result of a stroke in Oldmachar Neighbourhood was by far the lowest rate of all Neighbourhoods in the City, experiencing a rate of only 18.97 per 100,000 population.

- The most common age of attendee at A&E from Oldmachar was 10, with 3% of the registrations, whilst the most common age for the City, with 2% of the total registrations was 20 years of age.

CRIME

- Rates of Assault and Serious Assault were negligible in Oldmachar. In 2002 there were no incidences of Serious Assault in Oldmachar Neighbourhood.
- No incidences of Drug supply were recorded in Oldmachar in 2002.

CHILDCARE

- As at the March 2003 there were no children, aged between 0 and 15 years on the Child Protection Register from the Oldmachar Neighbourhood.

OLDMACHAR (N03) 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 the Oldmachar Neighbourhood (N03). 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 Oldmachar Neighbourhood was 9,960. Table 1 shows the age structure at the time.

Table 1. Age Structure in Oldmachar, North Area and Aberdeen City

	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Oldmachar	593	1,571	1,308	1,425	1,822	2,574	667	9,960
	6%	16%	13%	14%	18%	26%	7%	
North Area	6%	14%	11%	14%	16%	26%	14%	68,905
Aberdeen	5%	12%	15%	16%	15%	23%	15%	212,125

Source: 2001 Census of Population

The most significant difference in age structure between Oldmachar, the North Area and the City as a whole was within the 65 and over old age band. There was a much lower proportion of people in this age group in Oldmachar (7%) compared to the North Area (14%) and the City as a whole (15%). The proportion of people in all other age groups in Oldmachar was either the same, or only slightly higher than the proportion of people in the North Area and City as whole.

Ethnicity

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

Table 2. Ethnicity in Oldmachar, North Area and Aberdeen City

	White Scottish	Other White	Other Ethnic	Total
Oldmachar	8,895	766	299	9,960
	89%	8%	3%	
North Area	91%	7%	2%	68,905
Aberdeen	86%	11%	3%	212,125

Source: 2001 Census of Population

The proportion of White Scottish, Other White and Other Ethnic people in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood was very similar to the proportion in the total North Area. There was however a slightly higher percentage of White Scottish in Oldmachar (89%) compared to the City (86%) and only 8% of Other White in Oldmachar compared to 11% in the City.

Economic Activity

At the time of the 2001 Census, 82% of the population (aged 16 to 74) in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood were economically active. This was higher than the North Area figure of 71%, and also higher than the City average, where 68% of the population are economically active.

3. HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Housing Tenure

There were 3,663 households in the Oldmachar 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 Oldmachar Neighbourhood, North Area and Aberdeen City

Tenure	Oldmachar		North Area (%)	Aberdeen City (%)
	Total	%		
Owner Occupied	3,345	91%	65%	61%
Council Rented	142	4%	26%	23%
Housing Association	54	1%	3%	3%
Private Rented	82	2%	3%	9%
Other	40	1%	3%	3%
Total	3,663	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2001 Census of Population

The majority of households in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood were Owner Occupied (91%). This was significantly higher than the North Area (65%) and City (61%) figures. Conversely, the percentage of Council Rented housing in Oldmachar (4%) was less than a fifth of the North Area (26%) and City (23%) averages.

Accommodation Type

Table 4 shows the Housing type occupied by the 9,960 Oldmachar residents at the time of the last Census:

Table 4. Housing Type in Oldmachar Neighbourhood, North Area and Aberdeen City

Type	Oldmachar		North Area (%)	Aberdeen City (%)
	Total	%		
Unshared Detached	3,483	35%	19%	15%
Unshared Semi	4,689	47%	35%	25%
Unshared Terraced	1,401	14%	28%	18%
Block of Flats	348	3%	17%	35%
Conv/Shared House	39	0%	1%	3%
Commercial Building	0	0%	0%	1%
Caravan	0	0%	0%	0%
Shared Dwelling	0	0%	0%	0%
Communal Dwelling	0	0%	1%	3%
Total	9,960	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2001 Census of Population

In the Oldmachar Neighbourhood the proportion of people living in Unshared Semi-detached housing, 47%, was higher than the average in the North Area (35%) and more than double the proportion of the City as a whole (25%). In the Neighbourhood there also a higher proportion of people living in Unshared Detached housing (35%) than there was in the North Area or the City as a whole, which had averages of 19% and 15% respectively.

Housing Stocks and Voids

Aberdeen City Council Community Services provided data on voids for the Oldmachar 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 the Oldmachar, North Area and Aberdeen City as at 9th February 2004:

Table 5: Housing Stocks and Voids in Oldmachar, North Area and Aberdeen City

	Stock	% of Total City Stock	Voids	% of Stock
Oldmachar	120	0%	6	5%
North Area	7,831	31%	402	5%
Aberdeen	25,218	100%	1,462	6%

Source: Aberdeen City Council Community Services

The Oldmachar Neighbourhood had a very small proportion of the total Council Housing Stock for Aberdeen City (less than 1%), 5% of which was currently void. This is a similar proportion to the void figures for the North Area (5%) and the City as a whole (6%).

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 outwith office hours from 5pm until 1am.

In 2003 there were no calls received involving Council Tenants in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood. The proportion of complaints in the North Area and the City as a whole was 14% and 11% respectively.

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 the Oldmachar, North and Aberdeen City areas:

Table 6: House Sales in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood, North Area and Aberdeen City in 2003

	Total House Sales	Median Sale Price (£)	Mean Sale Price (£)
Oldmachar	199	79,000	85,340
North Area	1,316	70,000	86,440
Aberdeen	6,146	70,000	93,535

Source: MyHousePrice.com Ltd

In 2003 there was total of 199 house sales in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood, which amounted to 15% of the total house sales for the North Area. The average (Mean) cost of the houses sold in Oldmachar in 2003 was £85,340, which was just under the corresponding figure for the North Area (£86,440) and lower than the City as a whole (£93,535). However, the median (middle) value, £79,000 of the 199 houses sold in Oldmachar was much higher than the corresponding figures for the North Area and the City, both £70,000.

4. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Please note that in this section, benefit and unemployment information relating to Oldmachar Neighbourhood has been compiled using data from 1986, 1996 and 1999 wards. Although Oldmachar sits within the wards discussed, there are also areas of these wards that are outwith the Oldmachar 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. Oldmachar Neighbourhood falls within the 1999 wards of Jesmond, Oldmachar and Danestone and it is this ward data that has been analysed here.

Map 1 shows how the 1999 Wards of Jesmond, Oldmachar and Danestone overlay with the Oldmachar 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, Jesmond ward had 110 members of working age population (16-64 year olds) claiming incapacity, whereas the Oldmachar ward had a total of 80 claimants and Danestone a total of 100. In all wards this was less than half than the Aberdeen average of 222 claimants. Oldmachar also had the sixth lowest number of claimants of Incapacity Benefit of all the 43 wards in Aberdeen.

Income Support

Receipt of Income Support is one of the clearest indicators of low income and poverty. In August 2002, Jesmond ward had 120 members of the working age population (16-64 year olds) claiming Income Support whilst Oldmachar had 65 claimants and Danestone had 125. In all three wards these were significantly lower than the Aberdeen average of 331 claimants. Oldmachar ward also had the lowest number of claimants of all the wards in the City.

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 10 claimants of Severe Disability Allowance in Jesmond, 15 in Danestone and 5 claimants in Oldmachar. Oldmachar had the lowest number of claimants of all 43 wards. All wards were significantly lower than the Aberdeen average of 32 claimants.

Attendance Allowance

Attendance Allowance information for Aberdeen has been produced based on the 1996 ward boundaries. Oldmachar Neighbourhood falls within the 1996 wards of Braehead, Persley and Oldmachar, and it is this ward data that has been analysed here.

Map 2 shows how the 1996 wards of Braehead, Persley and Oldmachar overlay with the Oldmachar 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 60 people aged 65 and over in the Braehead ward, 55 in Persley and 10 in Oldmachar receiving Attendance Allowance, all lower than the Aberdeen Average of 84. Oldmachar had the lowest number of claimants of all wards.

Unemployment

Unemployment information for Aberdeen has been produced based on the 1986 ward boundaries. Oldmachar Neighbourhood falls within the two 1986 wards of Middleton and Oldmachar, therefore it is this ward data that has been analysed here. Figures for Total Unemployment rate are based on 1991 Census information.

Map 3 shows how the 1986 wards of Middleton and Oldmachar overlay with the Oldmachar Neighbourhood.

In January 2004 there was a combined total of 83 unemployed in the Middleton and Oldmachar wards.

Table 7: Unemployment Figures for Males and Females in Middleton, Oldmachar and Aberdeen City, January 2004

	Middleton	Oldmachar	Aberdeen City
Male Unemployment	27	29	2,245
Female Unemployment	15	12	582
Total Unemployment	42	41	2,827
Total Unemployment Rate (%)	1.2%	2.6%	2.0%

Source: Office for National Statistics, February 2004

In January 2004, the rate of unemployment differed between Middleton (1.2%) and Oldmachar (2.6%), The rate of unemployment in Middleton was lower than the Aberdeen average of 2% whereas the unemployment rate in Oldmachar was slightly above the average for the City.

Youth Unemployment

As at January 2004, 14% of the total unemployed in the Middleton ward were Youth Unemployed (16-24 year olds), whilst the figure for Oldmachar was 22%, both lower than the Aberdeen Average of 29%. Middleton had the sixth lowest rate of Youth Unemployment of all 52 Wards.

Long-term Unemployment

Long-term Unemployed is now widely categorised as those registered unemployed (16-65 year olds) for a period of 6 months or more. In January 7% of unemployed claimants from Middleton ward were long-term unemployed, whilst the proportion in Oldmachar was 10%. Both were less than half the average proportion of the City as a whole (22%). Middleton had the lowest proportion of all 52 wards.

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:

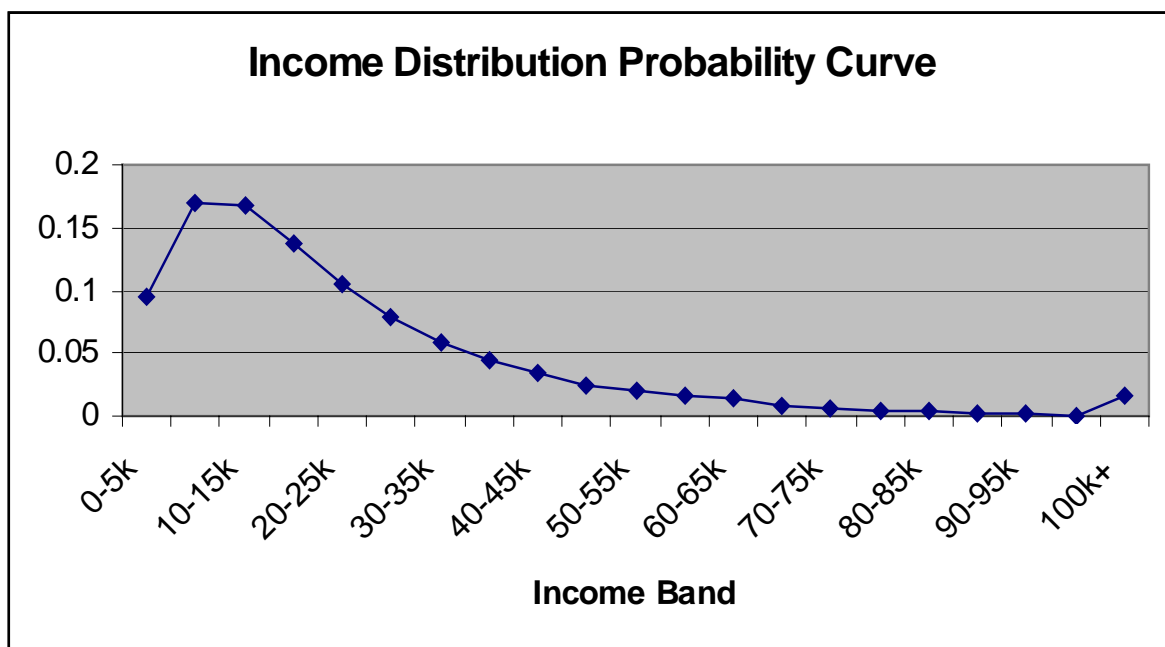


Table 8: Households annual income in Oldmachar Neighbourhood, North Area and Aberdeen City

	£0-25,000	£25-55,000	£55,000+	Total Households
Oldmachar	39%	44%	17%	3,779
North Area	55%	34%	11%	29,731
Aberdeen City	56%	32%	12%	106,349

Source: CACI Ltd

39% of all Households in Oldmachar had an annual income of less than £25,000, compared to 55% of households in the North Area and 56% of all households in the City. Conversely, 17% of households in Oldmachar had an annual income of more than £55,000, compared to 11% in the North Area and 12% of all City Households. The proportion of households in Oldmachar earning between £25-55,000 was also higher than in the North Area and City 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. 1,730 of these come from the Oldmachar Neighbourhood and account for 16% of the total number of school pupils from the North Area of Aberdeen.

Schools Attended

Oldmachar Neighbourhood is within the catchment areas of Glashieburn, Forehill, Middleton Park and Upper Westfield Primary Schools and Oldmachar Academy and Bridge of Don Academy.

Maps 4 & 5 show how the catchment areas of these schools overlay with the Oldmachar Neighbourhood.

91% of all primary pupils in Oldmachar attended Glashieburn, Forehill or Middleton Park Primary (788 out of 866) whilst 93% of secondary students attended Oldmachar Academy (664 out of 716). Table 9 shows the number of pupils from Oldmachar attending each school, compared to the total roll of each school:

Table 9: Attendance at Local Schools

School	Number of children from Oldmachar Neighbourhood	Total school roll	% of total roll
Glashieburn School	320	417	77%
Forehill School	281	300	94%
Middleton Park School	187	209	89%
Oldmachar Academy	664	1098	60%

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

The remaining 9% of all primary pupils living in the Neighbourhood attended 17 other Primary Schools, some of which are some distance away from the Oldmachar Neighbourhood.

The remaining 6% of all secondary school pupils from Oldmachar (52 children) go to 7 other secondary schools throughout Aberdeen.

Education Attainment

Although 93% of the Oldmachar Neighbourhood's secondary school age children attend Oldmachar Academy, they only make up 60% of the total school 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 1-5 in Oldmachar Academy was significantly higher than the City Average of 34%, with 54% of pupils gaining the grades by the end of S4.

Attainment of higher grades by the end of S6 was also high. 50% of pupils from Oldmachar Academy achieved 3 or more Higher grades at A-C, compared to the 32% average for the City as a whole.

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 receiving clothing grants and taking up free school meals at the main schools whose catchment area includes the Oldmachar Neighbourhood:

Table 10: Clothing Grants and Free School Meals

School	Clothing grant (2003/2004)		Free school meal eligibility (2003/2004)	
	No. Of Pupils	%	No. Of Pupils	%
Glashieburn School	4	1%	1	0%
Forehill School	6	2%	5	2%
Middleton Park School	7	3%	5	2%
Aberdeen City (Primary)	2,379	17%	2,126	15%
Oldmachar Academy	6	1%	4	0%
Aberdeen City (Secondary)	1,082	10%	870	8%

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

The percentages of pupils entitled to clothing grants from the three primary schools was 3% or less, well below the City average of 17%. The percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals was also lower than the City average of 15%, with 2% or less eligible from all three Primary Schools.

In Oldmachar Academy the percentage of pupils entitled to clothing grants 1%, a fraction of the City average of 10%. The percentage of pupils eligible for free schools meals was also significantly lower than the City average of 8%, with less than 1% from Oldmachar Academy eligible.

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 52 pupils lived in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood. This equated to 3% of all pupils from the Oldmachar Neighbourhood having English as an additional language, double the North Area total of 1.5% and more than the City, where the percentage of children with English as an additional language was 2.7%.

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 the main schools whose catchment area includes the Oldmachar Neighbourhood:

Table 11: Number of Half Days Absences per Pupil

School	Authorised Absence	Unauthorised Absence	Total
Glashieburn School	13	0	13
Forehill School	11	1	12
Middleton Park School	15	0	15
Aberdeen City Average (Primary)	17	2	19
Oldmachar Academy	14	3	17
Aberdeen City Average (Secondary)	26	6	32

Source: Aberdeen City Council Learning & Leisure

In 2002/2003 the number of absences in Aberdeen City per pupil was 19 in Primary Schools, of which an average of 2 were unauthorised. For Glashieburn and Middleton Park Schools there were no unauthorised absences during this school year. Forehill School had 12 absences of which just one was unauthorised.

In secondary schools, the average number of half-day absences per pupil in the City was 32, including 6 unauthorised absences, almost double the figures for Oldmachar Academy (17), which included an average of 3 unauthorised absences.

Exclusions from school

In Aberdeen in 2002/2003 there was an average of 35.9 days of temporary exclusions per 1,000 primary pupils. In Forehill school the total was higher, with an average of 62.1 days of temporary exclusions.

The average number of days temporary exclusions per 1,000 secondary school pupils throughout the City was 251.1. Oldmachar Academy had a significantly lower average of 33.4 per 1,000.

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 years 1997/98- 2001/02 with all other indicators based on the five year 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

Age Profile of Pregnant Women, 1998-2002

Premature and Low Birth Weight Babies, 1998-2002

Pregnancy Outcomes (Deliveries/ Abortions), 1998-2002

Inductions, Smoking whilst Pregnant, Mode of Delivery, 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
Oldmachar	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1

Source: Grampian Health Board

Stomach cancer rates for males aged less than 75 years old in Oldmachar was equivalent to the Aberdeen average rate of 0.1 per 1,000 population. The rate for males aged over 75 years was 2.6 per 1,000 population which was higher than the average rate of 1.9 per 1,000. For females in the Neighbourhood the rate of stomach cancer 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
Oldmachar	0.3	11.6	0.8	0.5	6.2	0.7
Aberdeen	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.4	3.3	0.5

Source: Grampian Health Board

Lung cancer rates for males aged under 75 from the Neighbourhood was half the corresponding City wide rate (0.3 per 1,000 population compared to 0.6 per 1,000). However, the rate for males aged over 75 years from Oldmachar was higher than

average standing at 11.6 per 1,000. For females under 75 years the rate of lung cancer in the Neighbourhood was in line with the Aberdeen average, however for females over 75 years old the rate was almost double the corresponding City rate.

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

	Cancer Rate	Heart Disease Rate	Stroke Rate
Oldmachar	130.92	85.4	18.97
Aberdeen	257.19	203.3	102.52

The rate of death as a result of cancer in Oldmachar Neighbourhood was almost half the average for the City, 130.92 per 100,000 population compared to 257.19 per 100,000. This was the third lowest rate of all thirty seven Neighbourhoods in Aberdeen.

Deaths as a result of heart disease was also low in comparison to the average for Aberdeen, 85.4 per 100,000 population compared to 203.3 per 100,000, again the third lowest rate of all Neighbourhoods in Aberdeen.

The rate of death as a result of a stroke in Oldmachar Neighbourhood was by far the lowest rate of all Neighbourhoods in the City, experiencing a rate of only 18.97 per 100,000 population. This was a fraction of the average for Aberdeen of 102.52 per 100,000 population over the five year period.

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

	Psychiatric Patients
Oldmachar	468.7
Aberdeen	880.1

The rate of psychiatric patients per 100,000 population in Oldmachar was just less than half the City average, standing at 468.7 per 100,000 population.

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
Oldmachar	11	51	102	82	17	44
North Area	27	61	95	78	17	48
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
Oldmachar	38	73	137	97	17	58
North Area	68	102	129	94	21	69
Aberdeen	68	68	91	91	27	63

There was a significantly lower proportion of younger (15-24 year olds) and older (35-44 year olds) mothers and pregnant women in the Neighbourhood in

comparison to the averages for the North Area and Aberdeen. Conversely, there was a higher proportion of middle-aged (25-34 year olds) mothers and pregnant women in the Neighbourhood in comparison to the Area and City averages.

Table 17: Pregnancy Outcomes

	Outcomes by Percentage for All Ages	
	Deliveries (%)	Abortions (%)
Oldmachar	72.0	28.0
North Area	67.6	32.4
Aberdeen	63.8	36.2

Deliveries – Live or stillbirths in NHS hospital

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

There was a higher proportion of deliveries in Oldmachar Neighbourhood, 72.0%, compared to the average rate for the North Area (67.6%) and Aberdeen (63.8%) and conversely, the percentage of abortions in the Neighbourhood was lower, 28.0% compared to 32.4 and 36.2, respectively.

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

Births & Mode of Delivery	Oldmachar	North Area	Aberdeen
% Mothers Smoking at start of pregnancy	14.6	26.3	25.1
% Premature Singletons	6.4	7.6	6.7
% Low Birth Weight Babies	4.8	6.6	6.1
% Induced	25.1	23.6	23.6
% Delivered by SVD	61.6	62.5	59.9
% Delivered with Forceps/ Ventouse	16.8	15.3	16.9
% Delivered by Elective Caesarean	6.0	6.0	5.9
% Delivered by Emergency Caesarean	15.1	15.7	16.7

14.6% of mothers living in Oldmachar were smoking at the start of their pregnancy. This compares to the averages of 26.3% for the North Area and 25.1% for the City. There was a slightly lower proportion of premature babies born to mothers from Oldmachar compared to the Area and City averages, as was the percentage of low birth weight babies, 4.8% in the Neighbourhood, compared to 6.6% for the Area and 6.1% for the City.

A slightly higher proportion of women required inducement from Oldmachar Neighbourhood, 25.1% compared to the average of 23.6% for both the North Area and Aberdeen. The proportion of women who had a spontaneous vaginal delivery was pretty much in line with the Area and City averages, while the percentage of those requiring forceps/ ventouse was slightly higher in the Neighbourhood, in comparison to the Area average, but lower in comparison to the City average.

The percentage of babies delivered following an elective caesarean was on par with the Neighbourhood and Aberdeen averages, with the proportion of babies delivered following an emergency caesarean slightly lower than the corresponding 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 Oldmachar attending A&E was injury to a limb. 792 registrations, 40% of the total registrations from the Oldmachar Neighbourhood were for this reason, a slightly higher percentage as the total for the City as a whole (36%). Other Complaints (14%) and Head & Facial Injuries (8%) were second and third most common, showing similar figures to the City as a whole, with 13% of total registrations concerned with Other Complaints and 9% dealing with Head & Facial Injuries.

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
Oldmachar	170	430	370	221	244	385	167	1,987
	9%	22%	19%	11%	12%	19%	8%	
Aberdeen	8%	16%	18%	15%	13%	17%	13%	51,363

Source: Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

The largest difference between the areas is the proportion of 5-15 year olds registering at A&E, with 22% attending from Oldmachar and only 16% of this age group registering for the City as a whole. There was also a lower percentage of the 65 and over age group registering from Oldmachar, with a total of 8% compared to 13% for the City as a whole.

Individually, the most common age of attendee at A&E from Oldmachar was 10, with 3% of the registrations, whilst the most common age for the City, with 2% of the total registrations was 20 years of age.

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 in Oldmachar and Aberdeen City

Incident Location	Oldmachar Registrations		Aberdeen City (%)
	Total	%	
Home	875	44%	47%
Public Place	436	22%	25%
Work	259	13%	10%
Leisure or Sports Location	175	9%	6%
Other Place	148	7%	9%
Sports Facility	55	3%	2%
Road Traffic Accident	39	2%	2%
Total	1,987	100%	100%

Source: Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

In Oldmachar, the most common location for incidents requiring A&E assistance was the home, which accounted for 44% of the total registrations from Oldmachar, similar to that of the City total (47%). Generally, the proportion of incidents occurring in various locations in Oldmachar was similar to that of the City as a whole.

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	Oldmachar Registrations		Aberdeen City (%)
	Total	%	
Discharged	825	42%	39%
Home	404	20%	21%
Admitted to Hospital	274	14%	17%
Fracture Clinic	145	7%	8%
Dressing Clinic	104	5%	4%
Out Patient Department	66	3%	2%
General Practitioner	44	2%	2%
Emergency Nurse	39	2%	1%
Review Clinic	31	2%	2%
Not Specified	26	1%	1%
Other Hospital	10	1%	1%
Opinion	9	0%	0%
Took Own Discharge	7	0%	1%
Died	3	0%	0%
Police Custody	0	0%	0%
Prison	0	0%	0%
Tele-Medicine	0	0%	0%
Local Authority Care	0	0%	0%
Total	1,130	100%	51,363 (100%)

Source: Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

The discharge destination of attendees from Oldmachar Neighbourhood and the City are generally similar, with individuals most commonly being discharged. Slightly less people are admitted to hospital from Oldmachar (14%) compared to the City (17%).

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, 270 crimes were reported in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood, which amounted to 3% of the total reported crime in the North Area. Of this total a rate of 2 per 1,000 of the population fell into the category of "Other", half as many as in the North Area (4 per 1,000) and a third of the total for the City as a whole (6 per 1,000).

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

Crime	Oldmachar		North Area Rate Per 1,000 Population	Aberdeen City Rate Per 1,000 Population
	Total	Rate Per 1,000 Population		
Assault	2	0	1	3
Serious Assault	0	0	1	2
Drug Possession	1	0	3	7
Drug Supply	0	0	1	3
Shoplifting	6	1	4	21
Other Theft	32	3	19	31
Reset	2	0	1	2
Car Crime	55	6	18	22
Driving Offence	42	4	31	39
Vandalism	42	4	17	19
Other	15	2	4	6
	Total	Rate Per 1,000 Households	Rate Per 1,000 Households	Rate Per 1,000 Households
House Breaking	56	15	24	27
Other Break-In	17	5	21	16
Total Crimes	270		8, 168	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”.

Rates of Assault and Serious Assault were negligible in Oldmachar. There were no incidences of Serious Assault in Oldmachar Neighbourhood.

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**

Incidences of Drug Possession per 1,000 of the population in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood was occurred at a rate of less than 1 offence per 1,000 of the population, with only one actual incidence of Drug Possession recorded. This was compared to a rate of 3 in the North Area and 7 in the City as a whole.

- **Drug Supply**

No incidences of Drug supply were recorded in Oldmachar compared with 95 incidences in the North Area and 191 for Aberdeen, occurring at a rate of 1 and 3 per 1,000 population respectively.

Shoplifting & Other Theft

The rate of Shoplifting in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood was also lower than that of the total North Area, with a rate of 1 compared to 4 incidences per 1,000 of the population. Shoplifting across the City as a whole was much higher, with an incidence rate of 21.

The rate of Other Theft in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood was 3 per 1,000 of the population, this was significantly lower than the rates of the North Area (19) and the City as a whole 31 per 1,000.

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”.

Reset per 1,000 of the population in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood had an incidence rate of less than 1, with only 2 incidences recorded. This was less than the North Area and the City as a whole, who both had an incidence rate of 1 and 2 respectively.

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.

Car Crime, per 1,000 of the population in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood had an incidence rate of 6, around a third of both the North Area and the City as a whole, with rates of 18 and 22 per 1,000 respectively.

Driving Offence

Oldmachar Neighbourhood had a Driving Offence rate of 4 per 1,000 of the population. This was significantly lower than the rates in the North Area and the City as a whole, 31 and 39 per 1,000 respectively.

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 per 1,000 of the population in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood was 4, less than a quarter the rate in the North Area (17) and also significantly less than the rate for the City as a whole (19).

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.

The 56 incidences of Housebreaking in Oldmachar occurred at a rate of 15 per 1,000 households. This was lower than the rate of incidences in the North Area and the City as a whole, experiencing rates of 24 and 27 respectively.

Incidences of Other Break-in's per 1,000 households in Oldmachar was also lower than average, with 5 offences per 1,000 households compared to a rate of 21 offences in the North Area and 16 offences in the City 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 data covered;

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

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

Cause of Fire	Actual Number of Fires		
	Oldmachar	North Area	Aberdeen City
Carelessness with Heat Source	1	35	116
Electrical	1	60	287
Equipment Defect	4	48	144
Heat Source	1	113	391
Other Fires	0	14	64
Total Fires	7	270	1,002
Total Fires per 1,000 Households	2	10	10

Source: Grampian Fire Brigade

The 7 fires reported in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood during the time period accounted for 3% of the total fires in the North Area of Aberdeen. Significantly, the total fires occurred at a rate of 2 per 1,000 households in the Neighbourhood, one fifth the incidence rate of the North Area and the City as a whole, who both had a rate of 10 per 1,000 households.

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

As at the March 2003 there were no children, aged between 0 and 15 years on the Child Protection Register from the Oldmachar Neighbourhood.

Table 24: Children on Child Protection Register in Oldmachar, Mach 2003

	Rate per 1,000 0-15 year olds
Oldmachar	0
North Area	5
Aberdeen City	5

Source: Aberdeen City Council, Community Services

The North Area and City as a whole both had a rate of 5 children per 1,000 0-15 years olds on the Child Protection Register.

Childcare Facilities

The Summary of Childcare in the Oldmachar 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 North Area and the City as a whole.

Table 25: Childcare facilities in Oldmachar, 2003

	Registered Childminders	Holiday Playschemes	Crèches	After School Clubs	Playgroups	Private Nurseries
Oldmachar	31	1	1	1	2	0
North Area	134	9	9	9	15	5
Aberdeen City	263	49	31	34	36	34

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

There are a number of childcare facilities available to those in the Oldmachar Neighbourhood, including 31 Registered Childminders, which accounted for 23% of the total for the North Area. The proportion of other Childcare facilities was in line the averages for the North Area and the City as a whole, although Oldmachar does not have any of the 5 Private Nurseries in the North Area.

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 Oldmachar 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