

# Public Document Pack



To: Councillor Laing, Convener; Councillor John, Vice Convener; and Councillors Cameron, Jackie Dunbar, Duncan, Flynn, Sellar, Wheeler and Yuill.

Town House,  
ABERDEEN 12 November 2018

## **STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING COMMITTEE**

The Members of the **STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING COMMITTEE** are requested to meet in **Committee Room 2 - Town House** on **TUESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2018 at 2.00 pm.**

FRASER BELL  
CHIEF OFFICER - GOVERNANCE

### **B U S I N E S S**

#### **DETERMINATION OF URGENT BUSINESS**

1.1 There are no items of urgent business at this time

#### **DETERMINATION OF EXEMPT BUSINESS**

2.1 Members are requested to determine that any exempt business be considered with the press and public excluded

#### **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3.1 Members are requested to declare any interests

#### **REQUESTS FOR DEPUTATION**

4.1 There are no requests for deputation at this time

#### **MINUTE OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

5.1 Minute of Previous Meeting of 13 September 2018 (Pages 5 - 16)

## **COMMITTEE PLANNER**

- 6.1 Committee Business Planner (Pages 17 - 22)

## **NOTICES OF MOTION**

- 7.1 There are no notices of motion at this time

## **REFERRALS FROM COUNCIL, COMMITTEES AND SUB COMMITTEES**

- 8.1 There are no referrals at this time

## **GENERAL BUSINESS**

- 9.1 Commissioning Risk Register (Pages 23 - 34)
- 9.2 Aberdeen City Population Needs Assessment 2018 (Pages 35 - 182)
- 9.3 Locality Plans Annual Reports (Pages 183 - 280)
- 9.4 Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy (Pages 281 - 302)
- 9.5 Participatory Budgeting Policy (Pages 303 - 312)
- 9.6 Outcomes-based Commissioning (Pages 313 - 320)

## **EXEMPT / CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS**

- 10.1 Workplans and Business Cases (Pages 321 - 396)

EHRIA's related to reports on this agenda can be viewed at  
[Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessments](#)

To access the Service Updates for this Committee please use the following link:  
<https://committees.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ecCatDisplayClassic.aspx?sch=doc&cat=13450&path=0>

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## STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING COMMITTEE

ABERDEEN, 13 September 2018. Minute of Meeting of the STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING COMMITTEE. Present:- Councillor John, Vice Convener in the Chair; and Councillors Cameron, Jackie Dunbar, Duncan, Flynn, Grant (as a substitute for Councillor Laing), Lumsden (as a substitute for Councillor Wheeler), Nicoll (as a substitute for Councillor Cameron for article 13 and part of article 21), Sellar and Yuill.

The agenda and reports associated with this minute can be found here (<https://committees.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=616&MId=6239&Ver=4>)

Please note that if any changes are made to this minute at the point of approval, these will be outlined in the subsequent minute and this document will not be retrospectively altered.

### URGENT BUSINESS

1. The Vice Convener had determined that item 9.9 (New Schools Development Programme – 2018) be considered as a matter of urgency in terms of Section 50(B)(4)(b) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 in order to avoid delay in the delivery of the projects.

#### **The Committee resolved:-**

to note that the Vice Convener had accepted item 9.9 (New Schools Development Programme – 2018) onto the agenda as a matter of urgency in terms of Section 50(B)(4)(b) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.

### EXEMPT BUSINESS

2. The Vice Convener proposed that the Committee consider items 10.1 (Opportunity to Expand In-house Facilities Management Services – Exempt Appendix), 10.2 (Transition Extreme), 10.3 (New Schools Development Programme - 2018 - Exempt Appendix) and 10.4 (Workplans and Business Cases) with the press and public excluded.

#### **The Committee resolved:-**

in terms of Section 50(A)(4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, to exclude the press and public from the meeting during consideration of items 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4 so as to avoid disclosure of exempt information of the classes described in paragraphs 6 and 8 (article 15), paragraph 6 (article 16) paragraph 6 (article 17) and paragraph 8 (article 18) of Schedule 7(A) of the Act.

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**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3. The following declarations were intimated at this stage:
- Councillor Duncan declared an interest in relation to item 9.3 (Aberdeen Performing Arts Business Plan Annual Report), by virtue of being a Council appointed member of Aberdeen Performing Arts. Councillor Duncan considered that the nature of her interest did not require her to leave the meeting for consideration of this item; and
  - Councillor Cameron declared an interest in relation to item 9.5 (Aberdeen Sports Village Business Plan Annual Report), by virtue of his position as a Director of Aberdeen Sports Village Ltd. Councillor Cameron considered that the nature of his interest required him to leave the meeting for consideration of this item.

**MINUTE OF PREVIOUS MEETING OF 7 JUNE 2018**

4. The Committee had before it the minute of its meeting of 7 June 2018 for approval.

**The Committee resolved:**

to approve the minute as a correct record.

**COMMITTEE BUSINESS PLANNER**

5. The Committee had before it the committee business planner as prepared by the Chief Officer – Governance.

**The Committee resolved:**

- (i) to note that items 4 (Community Benefit Policy), 11 (Strategic Commissioning Intentions), 12 (Population Needs Assessment) and 19 (City Centre Masterplan Project EN10: Union Terrace Gardens – Outline Design, Business Case, Development Costs and Procurement Strategy), had been delayed to the next meeting of the Committee on 20 November 2018 for the reasons detailed in the committee business planner;
- (ii) to agree to remove item 6 (Aberdeen Heat and Power Business Plan Annual Report);
- (iii) to note that item 15 (Strategic Energy Services Company (SESCo) Update), had been delayed to the meeting of the Committee on 29 January 2019 for the reason detailed in the committee business planner; and
- (iv) to otherwise note the business planner.

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**ANNUAL OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT REPORT 2017/18 - COM/18/107**

6. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Commissioning which presented the Annual Outcome Improvement Report which provided an overview of the steps the Council had taken in partnership with Community Planning Aberdeen during 2017/18 to achieve the improvement aims within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26.

**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee –

- (a) approve the Annual Outcome Improvement Report 2017-18 as a representation of the Council's contribution to partnership working in delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26; and
- (b) note that the report would also be submitted to the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 3 December 2018 for final approval from the Partnership.

**The Committee resolved:**

- (i) to approve the recommendations; and
- (ii) to instruct the Chief Officer – Business Intelligence and Performance Management, to advise the Committee, by way of email, of the comparator figures for drug related deaths.

**BON ACCORD CARE ANNUAL REPORT - COM/18/103**

7. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Commissioning which presented the annual report of the Bon Accord Care Business Plan.

**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee –

- (a) approve the Bon Accord Care Business Plan Annual Report appended to the report for the Council's interests;
- (b) note that the Integration Joint Board issued a Direction to the Council instructing it to make arrangements for Bon Accord Care to continue to provide a range of services which were currently being delivered by Bon Accord Care for a period of 6 years from 1 August 2018 until 31 July 2024 and note that this would be undertaken in accordance with the Powers Delegated to Officers; and
- (c) instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to implement a standard annual performance report template which Bon Accord Care would be required to submit annually containing information on their performance against the outcomes set out in the revised Service Level Agreement.

**The Committee resolved:**

- (i) to approve the recommendations; and

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- (ii) to instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to advise the Committee, by way of email, of the total cost of the Bon Accord Care contract from 1 August 2018 until 31 July 2024.

**ABERDEEN PERFORMING ARTS BUSINESS PLAN ANNUAL REPORT - COM/18/101**

8. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Commissioning which sought approval of the Aberdeen Performing Arts Business Plan Annual report for the Council's interest.

**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee –

- (a) approve the Aberdeen Performing Arts Business Plan Annual Report appended to the report for the Council's interests;
- (b) note progress made in the period 1 April to 30 June 2018 in the Creating A Spark Performance Report appended to the report;
- (c) instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to review and amend the Council's Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Aberdeen Performing Arts to ensure that it was outcomes-focused and contained robust contract management measures; and
- (d) instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to implement a standard annual performance report template which Aberdeen Performing Arts would be required to submit annually containing information on their performance against the outcomes set out in the revised SLA.

**The Committee resolved:**

to approve the recommendations.

**SPORT ABERDEEN BUSINESS PLAN ANNUAL REPORT - COM/18/105**

9. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Commissioning which sought approval of the Sport Aberdeen Business Plan Annual report for the Council's interest.

**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee –

- (a) approve the Sport Aberdeen Business Plan Annual Report appended to the report for the Council's interests; and
- (b) instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to implement a standard annual performance report template which Sport Aberdeen would be required to submit annually containing information on their performance against the outcomes set out in the revised Service Level Agreement.



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**The Committee resolved:**

to approve the recommendations.

**DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

**In accordance with article 3 of this minute, Councillor Cameron left the meeting prior to consideration of the following item of business. Councillor Nicoll substituted for Councillor Cameron for this item of business.**

**ABERDEEN SPORTS VILLAGE BUSINESS PLAN ANNUAL REPORT - COM/18/104**

**10.** The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Commissioning which sought approval of the Aberdeen Sports Village Business Plan Annual report for the Council's interest.

**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee –

- (a) approve the Aberdeen Sports Village Business Plan Annual Report appended to the report, for the Council's interests;
- (b) instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to review and amend the Council's Service Level Agreement with Aberdeen Sports Village to ensure that it was outcomes-focused and contained robust contract management measures; and
- (c) instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to implement a standard annual performance report template which Aberdeen Sports Village would be required to submit annually containing information on their performance against the outcomes set out in the revised Service Level Agreement.

**The Committee resolved:**

to approve the recommendations.

**SPORT ABERDEEN CONTRACT - COM/18/112**

**11.** With reference to article 3 of the minute of the meeting of Full Council of 6 March 2018 and article 16 of the minute of the meeting of the Finance, Policy and Resources Committee of 6 December 2017, the Committee had before it a report by the Director of Commissioning which sought approval for the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to adjust and extend Sport Aberdeen's contract.

**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee approve option 1 as detailed at section 3.4 and instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to adjust and extend Sport Aberdeen's contract

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to ensure that it was outcomes-focused and contained robust contract management measures.

### **The Committee resolved:**

to approve option 1 as detailed at section 3.4 and instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, in consultation with the Convener and Vice Convener of the Strategic Commissioning Committee, to adjust and extend Sport Aberdeen's contract to ensure that it was outcomes-focused and contained robust contract management measures.

### **YOUNG CARERS SERVICE - COM/18/108**

**12.** With reference to article 8 of the minute of the meeting of the Operational Delivery Committee of 29 May 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Operating Officer which sought approval to (1) initiate a procurement process to commission an external service for Young Carers; and (2) set up a Young Carers Grant Programme.

### **The report recommended:-**

That the Committee –

- (a) instruct the Chief Officer - Integrated Children's and Family Services, following consultation with the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to undertake a procurement process to appoint a supplier of a service to Young Carers who did not meet the eligibility for a social work service;
- (b) to approve the estimated expenditure of £550,000 as detailed in the report and appended procurement business case; and
- (c) to delegate authority to the Chief Officer – Integrated Children's and Family Services, following consultation with the Chief Officer - Finance, to set up a Young Carers Grant Programme at a sum of £25,000 for each financial year until 2023 for the Young Carers Service to apply for a grant on behalf of a young person and/or their family; and to set the criteria for the awarding of funding from the Grant Programme.

The Vice Convener, seconded by Councillor Duncan moved:-

That the Committee approve the recommendations contained within the report.

Councillor Flynn, seconded by Councillor Jackie Dunbar, moved as an amendment:-

That the Committee –

- (i) instruct the Chief Officer - Integrated Children's and Family Services to report to the next meeting of the Committee presenting the options for the service to young carers to be delivered in house; and
- (ii) approve recommendation (c).

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On a division, there voted:- for the motion (5) – the Vice Convener, and Councillors Duncan, Grant, Lumsden and Sellar; for the amendment (4) – Councillors Cameron, Jackie Dunbar, Flynn and Yuill.

**The Committee resolved:-**  
to adopt the motion.

**OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND IN-HOUSE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICES - COM/18/111**

**13.** The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Commissioning which sought approval, in principle, to expand in-house Facilities Management services by in-sourcing the cleaning of multi-storey building communal areas subject to consultation with owner occupiers in accordance with legislation.

**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee –

- (a) approve in principle the in-sourcing of the existing multi-storey cleaning contract from 1 July 2019, subject to consultation with owner occupiers in accordance with legislation; and
- (b) delegate authority to the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to take the necessary steps to implement the service change if the statutory consultation was in favour of the change.

**The Committee resolved:**  
to approve the recommendations.

**MATTER OF URGENCY**

**The Vice Convener accepted the following item as a matter of urgency in terms of Section 50(B)(4)(b) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 in order to avoid delay in the delivery of the projects.**

**NEW SCHOOLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - 2018 - RES/18/174**

**14.** The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which sought approval of the combined total estimated expenditure of £7,500,000 to undertake procurement exercises, as required, for the detailed design and development works for each of the proposed schools as required by ACC Procurement Regulation 4.1.

**The report recommended:-**  
That the Committee –

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- (a) subject to approval of recommendations 2.1 to 2.4 in the report by the Capital Programme Committee on 12 September 2018 and recommendation 2.7 by the City Growth and Resources Committee on 18 September 2018, agree to dispense with the requirement for the Committee to approve Business Cases in accordance with ACC Procurement Regulation 4.1.1.2; approve the estimated expenditure of up to £7,500,000 and to instruct the Chief Officer – Capital, following consultation with the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to procure resources including a mixture of internal and external resources for the development of the detailed designs for each of the four schools, including the site and utility investigations, as required in accordance with the Council's Procurement Regulations; and
- (b) authorise the Chief Officer – Capital, following completion of recommendation (a) above to prepare tender documentation for each of the four schools and issue each of them for tender to provide detailed costs information.

**The Committee resolved:-**

to approve the recommendations.

**In accordance with the decision recorded under article 2 of this minute, the following items of business were considered with the press and public excluded.**

**OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND IN-HOUSE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICES - EXEMPT APPENDIX - COM/18/111**

**15.** With reference to article 13 of this minute, the Committee had before it an exempt appendix in relation to item 9.8 (Opportunity to Expand In-house Facilities Management Services) on the agenda.

**The Committee resolved:-**

to note the information contained in the exempt appendix in relation to item 9.8 (Opportunity to Expand In-house Facilities Management Services) on the agenda (article 13 of this minute refers).

**TRANSITION EXTREME - RES/18/170**

**16.** With reference to article 16 of the minute of the meeting of the Finance, Policy and Resources Committee of 6 December 2017, the Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which advised of the work undertaken by Transition Extreme to identify options regarding their long-term future viability.

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**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee -

- (a) note the update contained in the report; and
- (b) note the actions of Transition Extreme in setting out their strategic plan and the development options being pursued to secure their long-term future viability.

**The Committee resolved:**

to approve the recommendations.

**NEW SCHOOLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - 2018 - RES/18/174 - EXEMPT APPENDICES**

17. With reference to article 14 of this minute, the Committee had before it exempt appendices in relation to item 9.9 (New Schools Development Programme - 2018) on the agenda.

**The Committee resolved:-**

to note the information contained in the exempt appendix in relation to item 9.9 (New Schools Development Programme - 2018) on the agenda (article 14 of this minute refers).

**WORKPLANS AND BUSINESS CASES - COM/18/110**

18. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Commissioning which (1) presented the procurement workplans for the Commissioning, Customer, Governance, Operations, Place and Resources Functions to Committee for review and (2) sought approval of the total estimated expenditure for each proposed contract as contained in the procurement business cases appended to the report.

**The report recommended:-**

That the Committee –

- (a) note the workplans of the six Council Functions as detailed in the Appendices;
- (b) where a business case had been submitted, approve the total estimated expenditure for each proposed contract as per the procurement business cases and workplans, as required by ACC Procurement Regulation 4.1.1.2;
- (c) note that business cases for procurement exercises to be commenced after 20 November 2018 would be submitted on a phased basis to future meetings of the Strategic Commissioning Committee; and
- (d) approve the direct award of any contracts where there were special circumstances detailed in the business case which justified not going out to tender or calling-off from a framework agreement.

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The Head of Commercial and Procurement Services advised that there was an error in respect of the estimated expenditure detailed for business case CUST002 and confirmed the correct figure.

**The Committee resolved:-**

- (i) to approve the recommendations;
- (ii) to note and approve the corrected estimated expenditure for business case OPS002 as advised verbally;
- (iii) in relation to business case CUST002, to instruct the Chief Officer – Digital, to provide the following information to the Committee, by way of email: (1) confirmation as to whether sponsorship was being pursued in this area; (2) provide clarification of the service to be provided and why the estimated expenditure had increased; (3) a definition of a “world class WI-FI facility”; and (4) detail of the quality of speed to be provided and how this compared with other locations;
- (iv) in relation to business case OPS001, to instruct the Chief Officer – Integrated Children’s and Family Services, to provide the Committee, by way of email, with further detail on how the service was expected to be provided;
- (v) in relation to business case OPS015, to instruct the Chief Officer – Integrated Children’s and Family Services, to clarify the position with the Northfield Academy counselling service with the Northfield Academy Parent Council; and
- (vi) to instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to review the business case template to ensure that the current expenditure of any procurement being recommended for further procurement was contained in future business cases presented to the Committee.

**COUNCILLOR JOHN, Vice Convener**

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	<b>STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING BUSINESS PLANNER</b> The Business Planner details the reports which have been instructed by the Committee as well as reports which the Functions expect to be submitting for the calendar year.								
2	Report Title	Minute Reference/Committee Decision or Purpose of Report	Update	Report Author	Chief Officer	Directorate	Terms of Reference	Delayed or Recommended for removal or transfer, enter either D, R, or T	Explanation if delayed, removed or transferred
3			<b>20 November 2018</b>						
4	Review of Customer and Community Engagement	The Committee on 7/6/18 agreed, amongst other things, to instruct the Director of Commissioning to undertake an audit and review of existing methods and activity of customer and citizen engagement and report back to the Committee with recommendations which:- • proposed a planned and co-ordinated approach to future engagement and consultation, ensuring that this meets the needs of both the Council and customers and citizens; • identified and spread best practice; • demonstrated how this would inform future commissioning.		Martin Murchie	Business Intelligence and Performance Management	Commissioning	Purpose 6 and Remit 1.4	D	Whilst the audit and analysis of existing activity has been completed, recommendations for the future design and implementation of customer and community engagement are being finalised in the light of the emerging priorities from the draft LOIP.
5	Commissioning Risk Register	To present the risk register. <b>A report is on the agenda.</b>		Craig Innes/Martin Murchie	Commercial and Procurement and Business Intelligence and Performance	Resources	GD 7.4		
6	Procurement Business Cases	To seek approval of the estimated expenditure on the procurement business cases. <b>A report is on the agenda.</b>		Craig Innes	Commercial and Procurement	Commissioning	Purpose 3 and remit 3.4		
7	Locality Plan Annual Reports	Provides an overview of progress in delivering the Locality Plans for the period April 2016 to March 2018 <b>A report is on the agenda.</b>		Neil Carnegie	Early Interventions and Community Empowerment	Customer	Remit 4.4		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Report Title	Minute Reference/Committee Decision or Purpose of Report	Update	Report Author	Chief Officer	Directorate	Terms of Reference	Delayed or Recommended for removal or transfer, enter either D, R, or T	Explanation if delayed, removed or transferred
2									
8	Participatory Budgeting	Finance, Policy and Resources 19/4/16 - The Committee resolved to request officers to develop a Corporate Policy for participatory budgeting and report to this Committee. <b>A report is on the agenda.</b>	At its meeting on 30/4/18, the Committee noted that this item had been delayed to the meeting on 13/9/18. At its meeting on 13/9/18, the Committee noted it had been delayed to 20/11/18 and that the Council has committed to 1% of its budget by Participatory Budgeting by 2021 with a approximately £2.6m committed for 18/19. Future allocations determined as part of the budget process. PB ties in with the report on Strategic Commissioning Intentions and Approach to Future Engagement both of which are to be submitted in Nov and the policy, if required, will be reported alongside these documents, at that time.	Neil Carnegie	Early Interventions and Community Empowerment	Customer	GD 7.1		
9	Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy	To seek approval of the Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy. <b>A report is on the agenda.</b>	At its meeting on 13/9/18, the Committee noted that this item had been delayed to the meeting on 20 November 2018. This report ties in with the reports on the Strategic Commissioning Intentions and the Approach to Future Engagement and Consultation which are to be considered by the Committee in November. This matter will be reported at that time to coincide with the relevant documents.	Craig Innes	Commercial and Procurement	Commissioning	GD 7.1		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Report Title	Minute Reference/Committee Decision or Purpose of Report	Update	Report Author	Chief Officer	Directorate	Terms of Reference	Delayed or Recommended for removal or transfer, enter either D, R, or T	Explanation if delayed, removed or transferred
2									
10	Outcomes-based Commissioning	The report outlines the steps to be taken over the next 18 months to embed commissioning across the Council. It is built upon considerable work since April considering the stages in developing the Council's commissioning approach. <b>A report is on the agenda.</b>	This report was previously called Strategic Allocation of Resources. At its meeting on 13/9/18 the Committee noted that this item had been delayed to the meeting on 20 November 2018 to enable the results of the Population Needs Assessment to be considered and reflected in the commissioning intentions.	Frank McGhee	Commissioning	Commissioning	Purpose 6 and Remit 2.2		
11	Population Needs Assessment	To present the Population Needs Assessment for consideration. <b>A report is on the agenda.</b>	At its meeting on 13/9/18 the Committee noted that this item had been delayed to the meeting on 20 November 2018 to enable the Population Needs Assessment to be tested at the Community Planning Event on 11 September 2018 and the finalised version will thereafter be submitted.	Anne McAteer	Business Intelligence and Performance Management	Commissioning	Remit 1.1 and 4.3		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Report Title	Minute Reference/Committee Decision or Purpose of Report	Update	Report Author	Chief Officer	Directorate	Terms of Reference	Delayed or Recommended for removal or transfer, enter either D, R, or T	Explanation if delayed, removed or transferred
2									
12	City Centre Masterplan Project EN10: Union Terrace Gardens - Outline Design, Business Case, Development Costs and Procurement Strategy	Council on 15/3/17 agreed to instruct the Head of Economic Development to submit a report to the first available FP&R Committee with recommendations on the preferred contractor from the procurement exercise and the final costs of the scheme. At its meeting of 20 Sept 2017, the FP&R Committee agreed to transfer this item to the Council Business Statement.	At its meeting on 13/9/18 the Committee noted that following a request from a bidder, officers required to extend the tender period to allow the bidders to finalise their responses. This meant that the final costs and preferred contractor won't be known until mid-October.	Andrew Win	City Growth	City Growth	Remit 3.4	D	Officers are continuing to assess the outcome of the procurement process and a report will be submitted to a future meeting.
13			<b>29 January 2019</b>						
14	Strategic Outcomes Framework	To present the proposed Strategic Outcomes Framework which is linked to the refresh of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.		Frank McGhee	Commissioning	Commissioning	Remit 2.3		
15	Strategic Energy Services Company (SESCo) Update	To present the Energy Services Company (ESCo) Business Plan for managing the councils energy and energy projects, to achieve the objectives and deliver on the instructions from the Business Case presented to Council 17 <sup>th</sup> August 2016.	Deferred from the meeting of 7/6/18 as there were several queries from ESCo Officer/Member WG that needed to be addressed and these were to be responded to in full late May at the next WG meeting. APSE Energy are providing support to reshape the Business Model and Plan. Deferred from the meeting on 13/9/18 - following feedback from the WG and receipt of the final APSE review a further option has been identified and will be worked up and included within the Business Plan to be presented in January 2019.	Mike Smith	Commercial and Procurement	Commissioning	Purpose 1 and 6 Remit 3.3 and 3.4		



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## ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

<b>COMMITTEE</b>	Strategic Commissioning
<b>DATE</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> November 2018
<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	Cluster Risk Registers
<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	COM/18/287
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Frank McGhee
<b>CHIEF OFFICERS</b>	Martin Murchie and Craig Innes
<b>REPORT AUTHOR</b>	Martin Murchie and Craig Innes
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE</b>	General 7.4

### 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To present Cluster Risk Registers in accordance with the Risk Management Framework and Committee Terms of Reference.

### 2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee note the Cluster Risk Registers presented and the actions identified to control the risks contained therein.

### 3. BACKGROUND

#### **Committee Roles and Responsibilities**

- 3.1 The Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee is responsible for overseeing the system of risk management and for receiving assurance that the Corporate Management Team (CMT) are effectively identifying and managing risks. To this end, it reviews the Council's Corporate Risk Register annually, as well as an annual report on the system of risk management which is included in the Annual Governance Statement
- 3.2 The Risk Management Framework states that all other committees should receive assurance on the risk management arrangements which fall within their terms of reference. This is provided through the risk registers for the relevant Clusters which fall within the remit for this Committee. These are:-
- Business Intelligence and Performance Management
  - Commercial and Procurement

## Risk Registers

- 3.3 The Corporate Risk Register captures the risks which pose the most significant threat to the achievement of the Council’s organisational outcomes and have the potential to cause failure of service delivery.
- 3.4 The previous “Directorate” risk registers have been replaced with “Cluster” Risk Registers. These are set out in appendices A-D and reflect the risks which may prevent each Cluster area from delivering on strategic outcomes.
- 3.5 Chief Officers and Directors have sought to ensure that Cluster Risk Registers meet the following requirements in terms of presentation and content:
1. Reflect the reallocation of responsibilities within the revised organisational structure
  2. Include SMART (Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic, Time-measurable) actions to ensure that risk controls are fully effective;
  3. Link to organisational outcomes as set out in the LOIP and future refreshed version.
- 3.6 Over the coming twelve months, further work will be done to:-
- ensure that actions are SMART and capable of becoming fully effective within a specified timescale
  - identify links between Cluster areas, both in terms of controls and impacts, and
  - identify gaps through assurance mapping.

The registers will also aim to demonstrate clear linkages with the Internal Audit Plan to ensure a risk-based approach to the Council’s audit programme.

## Risk Scoring Process

- 3.7 In order to apply an assessment rating (score) to a risk, the Council implements a 4x6 risk matrix.
- 3.8 The 4 scale represents the impact of a risk and the 6 scale represents likelihood of a risk event occurring. The assessment of the risk includes establishing the potential impacts (consequences) of a risk as well as the likelihood of occurrence. The two multipliers produce the score and assessed level of risk.

Impact	Score						
Very Serious	4	4	8	12	16	20	24
Serious	3	3	6	9	12	15	18
Material	2	2	4	6	8	10	12
Negligible	1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Score		1	2	3	4	5	6
Likelihood		Impossible	Almost Very Low	Low	Significant	High	Very High



3.9 Risk registers include an assessment of both current and residual risks. Current risk represents the risk if no controls are in place. Residual risk represents the remaining risk if the controls identified are effective.

#### 4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report. The report deals with risk to the achievement of strategic outcomes and this process serves to identify controls and assurances that finances are being properly managed.

#### 5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report. Cluster Risk Registers serve to manage many risks with implications for the legal position and statutory responsibilities of the Council.

#### 6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

6.1 The Committee is provided with assurance from the Cluster Risk Registers presented that there are effective controls identified to manage the risks which would present achievement of strategic outcomes relevant to its terms of reference. There are no risks arising from the recommendations in the report.

#### 7. OUTCOMES

7.1 Each risk on the Cluster Risk Registers is aligned to one or more of the themes within Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

<b>Design Principles of Target Operating Model</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Organisational Design</b>	The completion of Cluster Risk Registers aligned to the interim transitional structure supports the principles of organisational design.
<b>Governance</b>	Reporting to Committees on the Corporate Risk Register and Cluster Risk Registers allows members to scrutinise the system of risk management to help ensure its effectiveness. The registers also provide a tool by which to better manage achievement of our strategic outcomes.
<b>Process Design</b>	In reviewing our risk management processes, there is an opportunity to make sure that the risk to the Council's achievement of the strategic objectives, including those which external organisations and other stakeholders contribute to, is appropriately managed and mitigated.

<b>Technology</b>	It is anticipated that risk registers will be updated using digital methods in the medium term and in the longer term they will become integrated within a wider Assurance Framework.
<b>Partnerships and Alliances</b>	Risks to the delivery of organisational objectives can at times be related to arms-length external organisations. These will be reflected in the appropriate risk register(s). Furthermore, risk is overseen by the Assurance Hub which reports to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee on a regular basis.

## 8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>Equality &amp; Human Rights Impact Assessment</b>	Full EHRIA not required
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>	Not required
<b>Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty</b>	Not applicable

## 9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

## 10. APPENDICES

Appendix A – Business Intelligence and Performance Management Risk Register  
Appendix B – Commercial and Procurement Risk Register

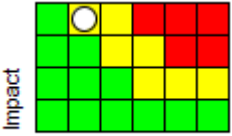
## 11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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<b>Code</b>	Corp-005	<b>Information Governance</b>		
<b>Definition</b>	Information governance protocols and processes do not provide the appropriate framework to facilitate optimum information management in support of decision making and resource allocation based on a Business Intelligence culture.			
<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Control Effectiveness</b>		<b>Current Risk Assessment</b>
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unlawful disclosure of sensitive information</li> <li>• Individuals placed at risk of harm</li> <li>• Prosecution –penalties imposed</li> <li>• Council exposed to legal action</li> <li>• Reputational damage</li> <li>• Council finances jeopardised</li> <li>• Business Intelligence effectiveness is compromised by underlying data quality issues</li> <li>• Inadequate performance information</li> <li>• Business efficiencies not achieved</li> <li>• Inability to share services and information with partners</li> <li>• Reduced capability to deliver customer facing services</li> </ul> Service disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff skills / capability</li> <li>• Compliance with information governance policy &amp; procedure</li> <li>• Privacy and data protection by default considered in the design of new processes and systems</li> <li>• Visibility and oversight of emerging information risks</li> <li>• Adherence to consistent approach to information and data governance across the Council</li> </ul>	Clear systems and processes in place for ensuring appropriate management, governance and use of information designed and implemented within BAU and change management processes	Fully Effective	<p>Likelihood</p>
		Information Governance Board led by SIRO provides robust corporate oversight of information assurance arrangements.	Partially Effective	
		Clear roles and responsibilities assigned and embedded for all staff for managing & governing information assets across the Council	Fully Effective	
		Mandatory information governance training for all staff	Fully Effective	
		Data Protection Officer directly influences information governance	Fully Effective	
		Effective monitoring and reporting of corporate and information asset level information governance arrangements is in place.	Fully Effective	
			Very serious	
			Low	
<b>Risk Owner</b>	Martin Murchie	<b>Risk Manager</b>	Caroline Anderson	<b>Residual Risk Assessment</b>
<b>Latest Note</b>	Controls reviewed, revised and updated to reflect closure of GDPR readiness programme and transition to business as usual arrangements for new compliance environment. Progress has been made to progress each of the assurance controls.		1 Nov 2018	<p>Likelihood</p>
				Very serious
				Very Low

<b>Code</b>	<b>BIPM001</b>	<b>Risk of negative external inspections</b>		
<b>Definition</b>	<b>There is a risk that we fail to respond effectively, including with partner organisations, to external inspection and scrutiny</b>			
<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Control Effectiveness</b>		<b>Current Risk Assessment</b>
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased inspection activity as result of risk-based approach;</li> <li>Loss of confidence in public services from communities;</li> <li>Damage to organisational reputation;</li> <li>Corrective actions required by external bodies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visibility and oversight awareness of demands and requirements of inspections and regulation;</li> <li>Governance of individual inspections, including escalation of through risk management system;</li> <li>Mobilisation of resources to prepare for and respond to external inspections;</li> <li>Effectiveness of self-evaluation;</li> <li>Management of performance to secure improvement in areas required by external inspections.</li> </ul>	Planned approach to all external inspection and regulation	Effective	
		Community Planning and Council Performance Management Frameworks in place and operating effectively.	Partially effective	
		Self-assessment models and assurance mapping in place and regularly undertaken.	Partially effective	Very serious
		Appropriate assessment of all external inspections within risk management system.	Partially effective	Low
		Regular and effective communication with Local Area Network and individual inspection and regulation bodies.	Effective	
		Innovate and Improve programme to build capacity for staff to access the improvement methodology	Partially effective	

Mitigating Actions		Residual Risk Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update corporate performance management framework to ensure that the Council can demonstrate progress in the achievement of better outcomes and management of resources;</li> <li>Innovate and Improve Programme Development Programme to build capacity across the CPA, Council and communities to understand improvement methodology and make a significant impact in achieving improved outcomes;</li> <li>Completion and maintenance of assurance mapping;</li> <li>Co-ordination and integration of data collection, analysis and reporting to support ongoing assurance for known inspections.</li> </ul>		 <p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>	
		Very serious	
		Very low	
<b>Risk Owner</b>	Very Low	<b>Risk Manager</b>	Reyna Stewart
<b>Latest Note</b>	<p>Best Value annual review has been completed and submitted by External Audit to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee.</p> <p>The Joint Children's Services Inspection is currently ongoing.</p>		

<b>Code</b>	<b>BIPM002</b>	<b>Risk that Community Planning is not effective</b>		
<b>Definition</b>	<b>There is a risk that we fail to work with public services and communities to achieve improved outcomes</b>			
<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Control Effectiveness</b>		<b>Current Risk Assessment</b>
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial impact of continuing to meet failure demand on public services</li> <li>Communities continue to experience inequalities of outcome</li> <li>Outcomes are not different for communities in 10 years time</li> <li>Communities are not engaged in identifying solutions to local issues</li> <li>Loss of confidence in public services from communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding of priority issues for people and communities</li> <li>Commitment to tackling priority issues</li> <li>Shared vision and aims for improvement</li> <li>Governance and accountability framework to ensure we are working effectively with public services and communities</li> <li>Engagement with communities for effective co-production</li> <li>Mobilisation of resources (people, money, assets for improvement)</li> <li>Management of performance to secure improvement</li> </ul>	Shared leadership with public services and communities through the Community Planning Partnership structure	Fully Effective	<p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p> <p>Very serious</p> <p>Low</p>
		Population Needs Assessment 2017/18 providing evidence base for policy and strategy development	Fully Effective	
		Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 sets out how the CPP will help disadvantaged families escape inter-generational cycles of deprivation	Fully Effective	
		Locality Plans for the three priority communities approved setting out how to improve outcomes in those areas	Fully Effective	
		Community Planning Aberdeen Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy	Partially effective	
		Participatory Budgeting used as a mechanism for involving communities in decisions about spending public money	Fully Effective	

		Engagement with Community Groups and Networks in localities to build community capacity to engage in improvement methodology	Fully Effective	
		Performance Management Framework in place to ensure delivery of the LOIP and Locality Plans	Partially effective	
		Innovate and Improve programme to build capacity for staff to access the improvement methodology	Partially effective	
<b>Mitigating Actions</b>				<b>Residual Risk Assessment</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further development of the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy by supporting the production of an implementation plan and working with SCDC to engage communities in the establishment of Torry Locality Partnership</li> <li>• Mainstream participatory budgeting as part of the Locality Planning model.</li> <li>• Develop a performance management framework to ensure that the Community Planning Partnership can demonstrate progress in the achievement of better outcomes city wide and in localities.</li> <li>• Innovate and Improve programme Development Programme to build capacity across the CPA and communities to understand improvement methodology and make a significant impact in achieving improved outcomes.</li> </ul>				<p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>
				Very serious
				Very low
<b>Risk Owner</b>	Martin Murchie	<b>Risk Manager</b>	Michelle Cochlan	
<b>Latest Note</b>	Significant current activity is ongoing to complete a Population Needs Assessment and use this evidence base to inform a refreshed LOIP by 2018/19.			

<b>Code</b>	Corp-007	<b>Contract Management</b>		
<b>Definition</b>	There is a need to have effective contract management across the Council, undertaken by skilled staff working and working to a consistent and proportionate model.			
<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Control Effectiveness</b>		<b>Current Risk Assessment</b>
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Services are not delivered in line with Council requirements and specifications.</li> <li>• Savings targets not met/efficiencies not realised.</li> <li>• Reputational damage.</li> <li>• Disputes/Litigation.</li> <li>• Inability to manage market/respond to urgent issues.</li> <li>• Negative audit outcomes.</li> <li>• Poor supplier relationship management.</li> <li>• Poor performance by the provider.</li> <li>• Difficulties in dealing with changes and issues arising throughout the contract.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract management skill levels.</li> <li>• Officers not robustly or properly contract managing.</li> <li>• Co-design of the specification initially.</li> <li>• Market management resulting in limited range of providers.</li> <li>• Degree of clarity on who is responsible for contract management.</li> <li>• Degree of awareness in the organisation of the importance of robust contract management.</li> <li>• Contract management capacity across the Council.</li> <li>• Maintenance of contracts register.</li> <li>• Contract expectations monitored and managed.</li> </ul>	Social Care Contracts and Commissioning Team has a contract management framework, including detailed contract monitoring procedures.	Fully Effective	<p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>
		ACC Procurement Regulations - Regulation 13.1-13.3 set requirements in relation to contract management.	Fully Effective	
		Implementation of effective contract management procedures across the organisation clearly stating the need for proper contract administration, relationship management and review of contract performance.	Partially Effective	
		Ensuring that contract managers have effective contract management skills and they have full training where pertinent on the Councils internal procurement regulations.	Partially Effective	
		Clarity on who is the contract manager for a particular contract.	Partially Effective	
		Ensuring that consideration is given to how performance will be monitored e.g. outcomes and KPIs, as part of the co-development of specifications.	Partially Effective	
				Serious
				Significant



<b>Risk Owner</b>	Craig Innes	<b>Risk Manager</b>	Alison Watson	<b>Residual Risk Assessment</b>
<b>Latest Note</b>	Progress has been made to progress each of the assurance controls.		04 Nov 2018	<p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p> <p>Serious</p> <p>Low</p>

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## ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

<b>COMMITTEE</b>	Strategic Commissioning Committee
<b>DATE</b>	20 November 2018
<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	Aberdeen City Population Needs Assessment 2018
<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	COM/18/106
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Frank McGhee
<b>CHIEF OFFICER</b>	Martin Murchie
<b>REPORT AUTHOR</b>	Anne McAteer
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE</b>	Remit 1.1 and Purpose 4.3

### 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report presents the 2018 Population Needs Assessment for Aberdeen City. The PNA is a key source of evidence which informs the key priorities for Community Planning Aberdeen and Aberdeen City Council.

### 2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Approves the Population Needs Assessment 2018 as a key source of evidence to understand the needs of the population which the Council and Community Planning Partnership is working together to address.

### 3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In 2016, Community Planning Aberdeen published a population needs assessment to provide a comprehensive picture of Aberdeen City as seen through a broad range of data sets. The document was used as the evidence base for identifying the shared priorities for public services in Aberdeen and developing the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26.
- 3.2 Over the last two years the Partnership has been working towards the improvement aims within the LOIP with a view to improve outcomes for the people of Aberdeen. The Annual Outcome Improvement Report 2017/18 was considered by the Committee at its last meeting. At this two-year juncture it is timely to refresh the population needs assessment to understand emerging trends and if the Partnership's current priorities continue to respond to local need.

## 4. POPULATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2018

- 4.1 The revised population needs assessment for 2018 is an updated evidence base for the 2016 Local Outcome Improvement Plan. It provides an important sense check to ensure that our priorities for improvement continue to be grounded on what our communities need rather than what is nice to do.
- 4.2 The headline findings that have emerged from the Population Needs Assessment 2018 include the following:

### Our People

- **Population change:** Following an 11-year period of year-on-year increases, over the last two years our population has decreased slightly (0.7%). This has been caused by negative net migration (i.e. more people moving out of the City than moving into it).
- **Drop in child poverty:** The proportion of children estimated to be living in poverty has fallen from 18.2% in 2015 to 16.7% in 2017. At ward level, the proportion of children living in poverty ranges from a low of 5.9% to a high of 28%.
- **Life expectancy is falling:** Between 2012-14 and 2014-16, estimated life expectancy fell slightly from 76.7 years to 76.4 years for males and from 81.0 years to 80.8 years for females. In Scotland estimated life expectancy remained unchanged over the period at 77.1 years for males and 81.1 years for females. Life expectancy is known to be associated with deprivation with those in the most deprived areas having lower life expectancy than those in the least deprived areas.
- **Pupil attainment improving:** The percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more awards at SCQF Level 5 has increased from 47% in 2011-12 to 57% in 2016-17. As in Scotland, attainment is lower for young people in the most deprived areas.
- **Drop in juvenile offences:** The number of juvenile offences has more than halved between 2013/14 and 2017/18 (from 2,961 to 1,476).
- **Problem drug use is higher than in Scotland.** Since 2014 the number of drug-related deaths has more than doubled (26 in 2014 to 54 in 2017) and Aberdeen has the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate of drug-related deaths in Scotland.

### Our Place

- **Falling CO<sub>2</sub> emissions:** Between 2005 and 2015, per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions fell from 8.7 to 5.8 kt – lower than the average for Scotland of 6.1 kt.
- **Decrease in road traffic accidents:** The number of road traffic accidents where 1 or more people were injured has more than halved in the last 10 years (from 393 in 2006 to 175 in 2016).

Provisional figures suggest that the number of accidents decreased further to 149 in 2017.

- **Increase in percentage of waste recycled:** Between 2016 and 2017 the amount of waste generated in Aberdeen fell by 8.7%. Additionally, the proportion of household waste being recycled and managed by other methods increased, while the proportion being sent to landfill decreased. In 2017, for the first time, more waste was recycled (44%) than went to landfill (36%).
- **High rate of accidental dwelling fires:** There were 299 accidental dwelling fires in 2016/17, giving Aberdeen the 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate out of all local authorities in Scotland. Impairment due to alcohol/drugs was suspected to contribute in almost a fifth of cases.
- **Street cleanliness score improving:** Between 2015-16 and 2016-17, the street cleanliness score (i.e. the percentage of streets at an A or B grade standard) for Aberdeen increased by 7% to 88%.

### Our Economy

- **Highest GVA per head ratio:** Despite falling by £3,715 between 2014 and 2016, in 2016 Aberdeen City had the highest GVA per head ratio at £46,151 compared to £24,800 for Scotland.
- **Fall in the number of businesses:** The number of registered businesses in Aberdeen has decreased in the last two years – from 10,195 in 2015 to 9,715 in 2017.
- **Income inequality:** While the median household income is higher in Aberdeen (£31,672) than Scotland (£28,342), there is a substantial difference between neighbourhoods, with median income ranging from a low of £18,596 to a high of £61,570.
- **Decrease in the number of workless households:** In 2017 there were an estimated 13,500 workless households in Aberdeen – equivalent to 15.6% of all households compared to 17.6% in 2016.

### Our Technology

- **High level of access to digital devices:** Approximately 90% of respondents to the City Voice survey had access to a digital device (smart phone, pc/laptop or tablet).
- **Low average download speed:** although 90% of premises in Aberdeen have access the superfast broadband, the average download speed was relatively low at 26.4 Mbits/s.
- **High levels with basic digital skills:** 70% of City Voice respondents were identified as having basic digital skills. As could be expected, the proportion of respondents with basic skills was lower in older people than in younger people.

- 4.3 These findings were considered as part of the Community Planning Aberdeen Taking Stock event on 11 September. They are being used to inform the refresh of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 by

Community Planning Aberdeen in December to ensure the Partnership continues to meet the emerging needs of local people.

- 4.4 A communications plan for the dissemination of the findings of the population needs assessment is included in Appendix 2.

**5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

**6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 The data presented within this report is not of a personal nature and therefore there are no legal implications.

**7. MANAGEMENT OF RISK**

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
<b>Financial</b>	N/A		
<b>Legal</b>	N/A		
<b>Employee</b>	N/A		
<b>Customer</b>	N/A		
<b>Environment</b>	N/A		
<b>Technology</b>	N/A		
<b>Reputational</b>	There is a risk that the Population Needs Assessment does not accurately reflect the needs of the population which may have a negative impact on the public's perception of the Council and Partnership working.	L	Colleagues across the Community Planning Partnership have contributed to the development of this Population Needs Assessment. It has been signed off by the Community Planning Partnership Outcome Improvement Groups and CPA Management Group as an accurate reflection of needs across the City based on the data currently available.  A communications plan (Appendix 2) has been developed to support the

			cascade of key messages to staff, citizens and communities. This includes the development of an online platform which will be updated on an ongoing basis.
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## 8. OUTCOMES

<b>Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Prosperous Economy</b>	Refreshed needs assessment and potential identification of new priorities under this theme
<b>Prosperous People</b>	Refreshed needs assessment and potential identification of new priorities under this theme
<b>Prosperous Place</b>	Refreshed needs assessment and potential identification of new priorities under this theme
<b>Enabling Technology</b>	Refreshed needs assessment and potential identification of new priorities under this theme

<b>Design Principles of Target Operating Model</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Customer Service Design</b>	Information about the needs of the population is critical to ensure that the Council is organised to respond effectively to local need.
<b>Organisational Design</b>	Information about the needs of the population is critical to ensure that the Council is organised to respond effectively to local need.
<b>Governance</b>	Information about the needs of the population is critical to ensure that the Council is organised to respond effectively to local need.
<b>Workforce</b>	Information about the needs of the population is critical to ensure that the Council is organised to respond effectively to local need.
<b>Process Design</b>	Information about the needs of the population is critical to ensure that the Council is organised to respond effectively to local need.
<b>Technology</b>	Information about the needs of the population is critical to ensure that the Council is organised to respond effectively to local need.
<b>Partnerships and Alliances</b>	Information about the needs of the population is critical to ensure that the Council is organised to respond effectively to local need.

## 9. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>Equality &amp; Human Rights Impact Assessment</b>	The data collected and attached to this report could be used as evidence in Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessments.
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>	Not required
<b>Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty</b>	The data collected and attached to this report could be used to inform and evidence how the Council is exercising its Fairer Scotland duty when making future strategic and policy decisions.

## 10. BACKGROUND PAPERS

[Aberdeen City Strategic Assessment and Dashboard](#)

## 11. APPENDICES (if applicable)

Appendix 1            Population Needs Assessment 2018  
Appendix 2            Communications Plan

## 12. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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# Community Planning Aberdeen



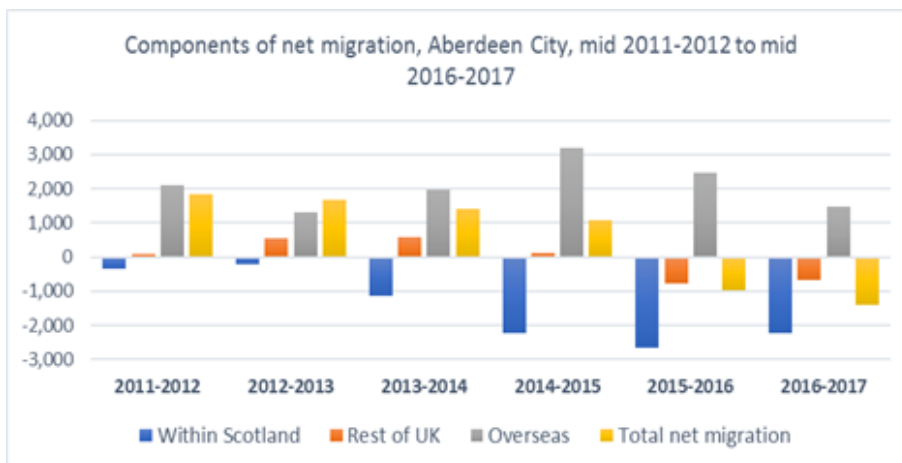
## Aberdeen City

### Population Needs Assessment 2018 (Draft 11/10/2018)

# OUR PEOPLE

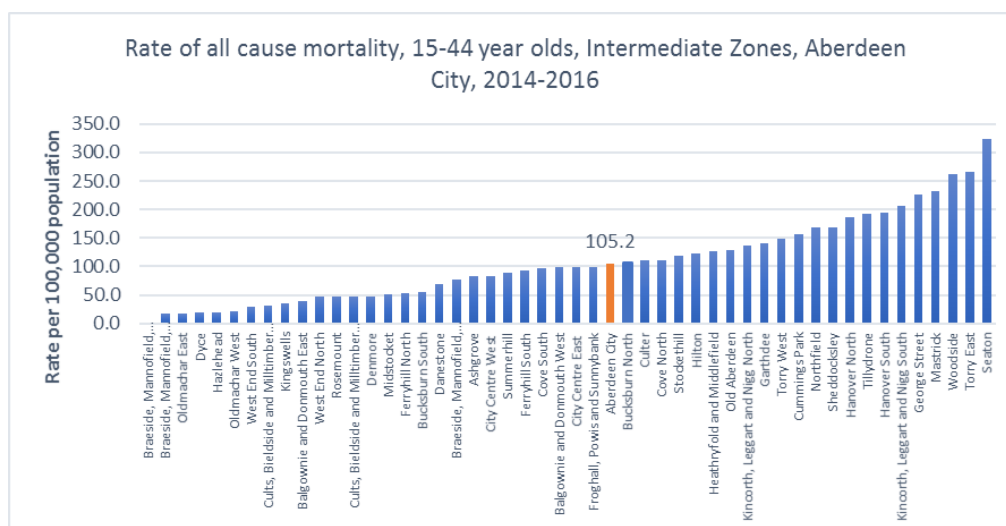
## Demography

- **Population:** Following an 11-year period of year-on-year increases, the population of Aberdeen has decreased in each of the last two years and is currently at 228,800 – a drop of 1,550 since 2015. The decrease in population has been driven by a combination of increased net out-migration (mainly from Aberdeen City to other parts of Scotland) combined with reduced net in-migration from overseas, resulting in overall negative net migration to the City (-2,385 between 2015 and 2017). However, the effect of this was mitigated by positive natural change in the City (i.e. there were more births than deaths) of 794. The recent decreases in population notwithstanding, population levels are still relatively high with an overall increase of 5.3% (11,500 people) since 1997.



- **Age structure:** Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen has a relatively young population. The median age in Aberdeen is 36 years compared to 42 years for Scotland. Comparison of broad age structures shows that Aberdeen has a higher proportion of working age people (69% compared to 64%) and a lower proportion of under 16 year-olds (15% compared to 17%) and people of pensionable age (16% compared to 19%) than does Scotland. Within Aberdeen, however, the age structure varies considerably by neighbourhood.
- **Ethnicity:** The City is also ethnically diverse. Recent figures (2017) from National Records of Scotland estimate that 24% of the City's population was born outside the UK (compared to 9.0% for Scotland). Of those, it is estimated that 60% are from EU countries and 40% from non-EU countries.
- **Population projections:** By 2026 the population of Aberdeen is projected to increase by 3.2% to 237,169, with the largest projected increase in the 75+ years age group (15.5%). In terms of size, however, the 25-44 year age group is projected to remain the largest age group and the 75+ years group the smallest. These estimates are based on the principle projection. Variant projections are also produced. Of these, the 'low migration' variant most closely matches our current situation. This projects that the population of Aberdeen City will fall by 0.3% between 2016 and 2026 giving an estimated population of 229,172.

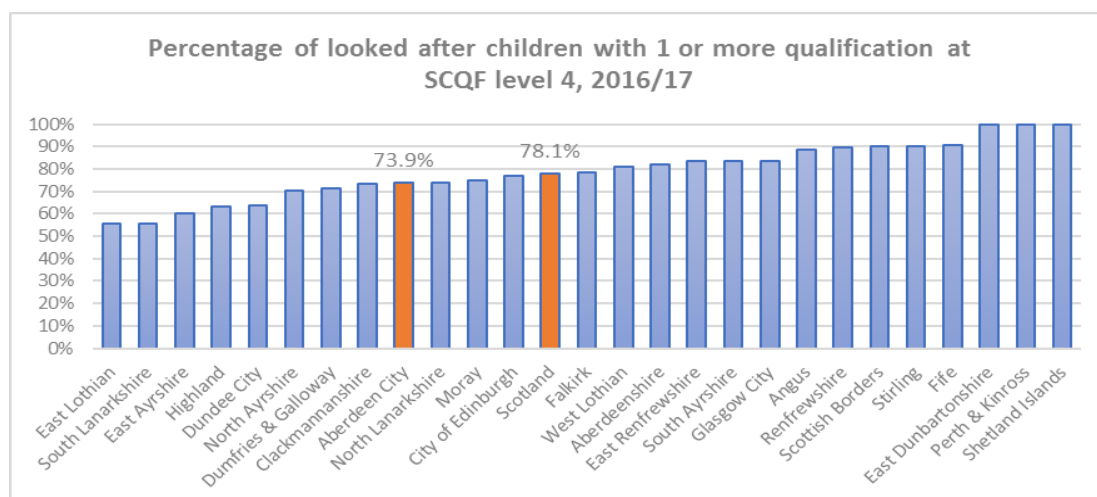
- **Births:** In 2017 there were 2,402 births in Aberdeen City – a decrease of 4.7% from 2,521 births in 2016. Between 2016 and 2017 the birth rate fell from 8.5 to 8.3 per 1,000 population and is the second lowest (behind Edinburgh City) in Scotland. Compared to 30 years ago, more births are now to older mothers.
- **Deaths:** In 2017 there were 2,130 deaths in Aberdeen City – essentially unchanged from 2,129 in 2016. While the mortality rate remained unchanged at 10.6 per 1,000 population in Aberdeen City, in Scotland the rate increased between 2016 and 2017 from 10.5 to 10.7 per 1,000 people.



- **Early deaths (15-44 years, all causes):** In 2014-2016 the average rate for all-cause mortality in 15-44 year olds was 105.2 per 100,000 population (compared to 102.2 for Scotland). There was considerable variation within Aberdeen with rates ranging from a low of 0.0 in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill and Seafield South to 322.9 per 100,000 population in Seaton.
- **Estimated life expectancy:** In 2014-2016 estimated life expectancy at birth was 80.8 years for females and 76.4 years for males. Both male and female life expectancy have decreased in each of the last three years and are now lower than average life expectancy for Scotland. Consistent with longer-term trends in Scotland, both male and female life expectancy have increased since 2001-2003, with the rate of increase being higher in males than females, thus narrowing the gap between male and female life expectancy. However, the rates of increase in this period were lower in Aberdeen City than for all other local authorities.
- **Estimated life expectancy by deprivation:** Estimated life expectancy is strongly associated with deprivation. Males in the most deprived quintile (SIMD 2016) in Aberdeen have a life expectancy of 72.0 years compared to 81.0 years for those in the least deprived quintile – a difference of 9 years. Females in the most deprived quintile have a life expectancy of 77.7 years compared to 84.1 years for those in the least deprived quintile – a difference of 6.4 years.
- **Healthy life expectancy:** In Aberdeen healthy life expectancy is 65.0 years for males and 67.4 years for females, giving expected periods of ‘not healthy’ health of 11.9 years for males and 13.8 years for females. Therefore, while females have a higher life expectancy than males, they also experience a longer period of ‘not healthy’ health than males. As with life expectancy, healthy life expectancy is strongly associated with deprivation with the expected period of ‘not healthy’ health increasing with increasing deprivation.

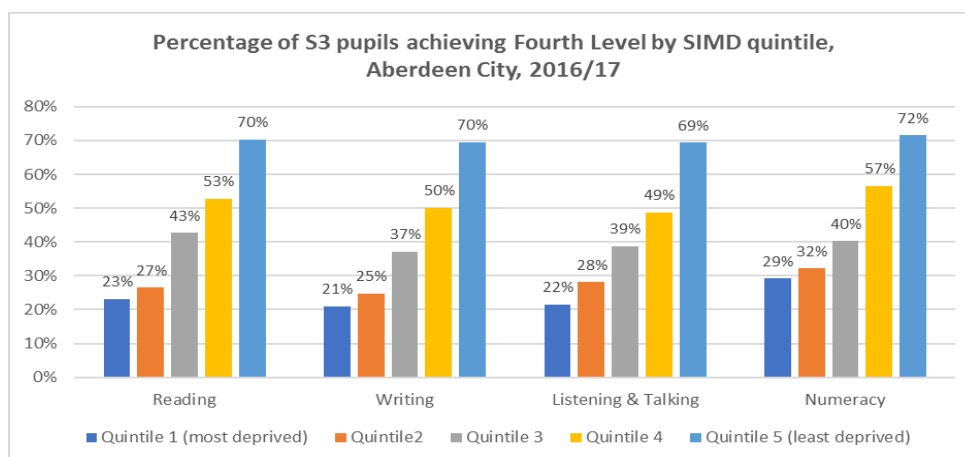
## Children

- Child population:** In 2017 there were 34,495 children (0-15 years) in Aberdeen City – 15% of the City’s population. Both the number and proportion of children varies by neighbourhood. In terms of numbers, Old Aberdeen has the smallest child population (300) while Cults, Bielside and Milltimber has the largest (2,149). Hanover has the smallest proportion of children (6.9% of the population) and Middlefield the largest (23.3%). 20% of households in Aberdeen City include children. Single parent families make up 20% of all households with children.
- Looked after children (LAC):** In July 2017 there were 590 looked after children in Aberdeen City – equivalent to 1.6% of the 0-17 years population. This is higher than the equivalent rate for Scotland of 1.4%. Almost half (49%) of LAC in Aberdeen live in foster care. While improved, the attainment outcomes for LAC are still lower than those for all pupils. In 2016/17 in Aberdeen City 74% of LAC left school with 1 or more qualification at SCQF level 4 (78% for Scotland). While attendance rates for LAC were the same in Aberdeen City and Scotland at 91%, the exclusion rate was higher in Aberdeen (244 compared to 169 per 1,000 pupils in Scotland).



- Child protection:** In 2017 there were 81 children on the Child Protection Register in Aberdeen City. Despite fluctuations, overall the number of children on the Register in Aberdeen City has fallen over the past 10 years. Similarly, the rate (per 1,000 population aged 0-15 years) has dropped from 4.4 to 2.4 in the 10 years from 2007 to 2017. In 2016-2017, 4.9% of child protection registrations were re-registered within 18 months – lower than Scotland at 6.5%.
- Child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS):** In 2017, a total of 1,212 CAMHS patients were seen in Grampian. Of these, 37.7% were seen within the target 18-week period, compared to 77.5% in Scotland. As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017, NHS Grampian employed 46.2 whole time equivalent clinical staff in child and adolescent mental health services per 100,000 population of 0 to 18 year-olds. This is the second lowest rate in Scotland.
- Early learning and childcare:** In June 2017, 91% of all eligible children in Aberdeen City in their immediate pre-school year and 82% in their ante pre-school year received free or funded early learning and children places. In 2016/17, 26% of eligible two year-olds received free or funded places.
- School and pupil numbers:** In September 2017 there were 13,923 primary school pupils and 8,667 secondary school pupils in Aberdeen City. 29.5% of primary pupils and 30.9% of secondary pupils in the City had additional support needs (compared to 23.5% and 29.3% respectively for Scotland). A fifth (20.3%) of school pupils in Aberdeen City do not have English as their main home language.

- **Attendance and exclusions:** In 2016/17 average attendance rates in Aberdeen City schools were similar to those for Scotland as a whole, although there was variation between schools. For primary schools in the City, attendance rates ranged from a low of 90.9% to a high of 97.5%. For secondary schools, attendance ranged from 86.9% to 95.4%. **Exclusions:** In 2016/17 there was a total of 1,072 exclusions from schools in the City. This is equivalent to a rate of 47.6 (crude rate per 1,000 population), which is significantly higher than the rate for Scotland of 26.9.

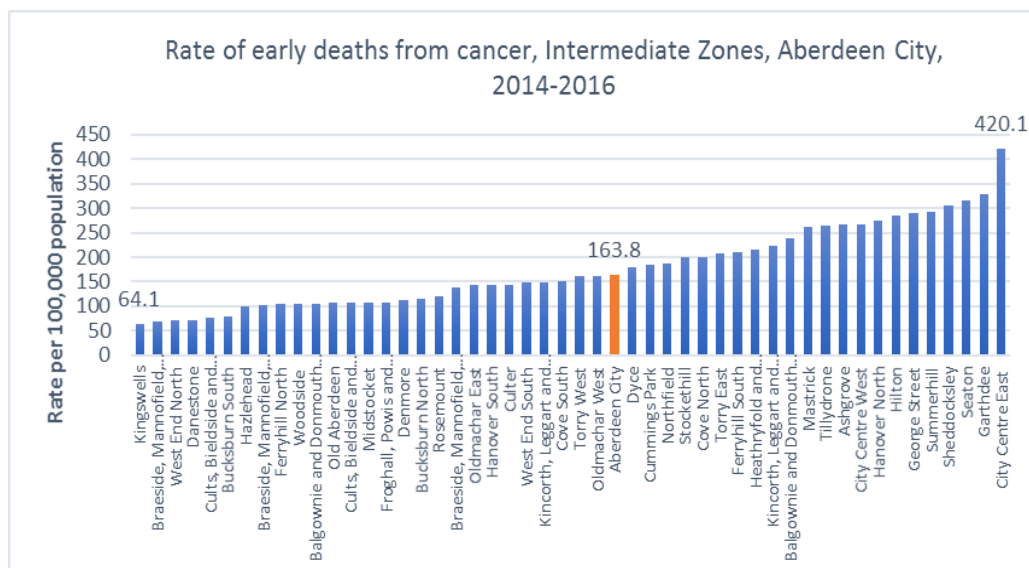


- **Attainment – Achievement of Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) Levels:** In most subjects and stages, achievement of expected levels was lower in Aberdeen than Scotland. Achievement levels were also strongly associated with deprivation. In Aberdeen City, a smaller proportion of those in the most deprived 20% (SIMD 2016) achieved the expected level than those in the least deprived 20%. Trend data based on SCQF levels shows that attainment has improved with the percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more awards at SCQF Level 5 increasing from 47% in 2011-12 to 57% in 2016-17.
- **Positive destinations/participation:** In 2017, 89.4% of 16-19 year-olds in Aberdeen City were participating in education (70.3%), employment (17.3%) or training (1.8%). This is lower than the rate for Scotland as a whole (91.1%), but 0.5% higher than in 2016.
- **Free school meals:** In February 2018, 51.2% of primary school pupils and 10.4% of secondary school pupils were registered for free school meals, although there was substantial variation between schools. Almost a quarter of primary pupils and over a third of secondary pupils who were registered, did not take a FSM on the day of the survey.
- **Breast-feeding:** The proportion of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks is higher in Aberdeen (36.8%) than in Scotland (28.1%). However, rates of breast-feeding vary substantially by neighbourhood from a low of 16% to a high of 66.0%.
- **Teenage pregnancies:** The rate of teenage pregnancies has reduced significantly over the past 10 years but is still slightly higher in Aberdeen than Scotland (36.3 compared to 34.8 per 1,000 population). Rates varied across the City – ranging from 0 to 89.9 per 1,000 population.
- **Smoking:** In 2013, 5% of 15 year-olds and 1% of 13 year-olds reported being regular smokers – the lowest rates of all local authorities. A more recent (2015) report at Scotland level shows that the use of e-cigarettes has increased substantially with 91% of 15 year-old smokers (boys and girls) having used e-cigarettes and 24% of non-smokers having used them.
- **Child poverty:** In July-September 2017, an estimated 5,689 children (16.7%) in Aberdeen City were living in poverty (after housing costs) – down from 18.2% in 2015. Levels of child poverty varied by ward, ranging from a low of 5.9% to a high of 28.0%.

## Adults

- **Smoking:** It is estimated that over a fifth (21.1%) of adults in Aberdeen City smoke – lower than Scotland at 24.3%. Those in the most deprived areas are more likely than those in the least deprived areas to smoke (32% compared to 12%). In Aberdeen, 14.1% of women smoked during pregnancy (compared to 16.3% in Scotland). Rates of smoking during pregnancy ranged from a low of 0.0% to a high of 36.1%.
- **Alcohol:** In the period 2013-2016, 27% of adults in Aberdeen City were drinking above the guideline recommendations of 14 units per week. This is higher than the rate for Scotland of 25%. In 2016/17 there were 1,520 alcohol-related hospital stays in Aberdeen City. While the rate of stays has decreased over the past 10 years, it is still higher than that for Scotland (705.4 compared to 680.8 per 100,000 population). In 2016/17 there were 45 alcohol-related deaths in the City. In contrast to recent trends, and trends for Scotland as a whole, the alcohol-related mortality rate increased between 2011-2015 and 2012-2016 and it is now at its highest level since 2005-2009 and higher than the average rate for Scotland (23.1 compared to 22.0 per 100,000 population). The alcohol-related mortality rate varies across the City ranging from 0.0 to 91.2 per 100,000 population.
- **Drugs:** It is estimated that 1.9% of Aberdeen’s population have a problem drug use. The proportion of females with problem drug use is significantly higher in Aberdeen (1.4%) than in Scotland (1.0%). The number of drug-related deaths has increased dramatically in the last few years, from 26 deaths in 2014 to 54 deaths in 2017. In the last 10 years the number of female drug-related deaths has increased more than male drug-related deaths, with 17.4% of drug-related deaths in 2007 being female compared to 33.3% in 2017. At 0.17 per 1,000 population, Aberdeen has the 4<sup>th</sup> highest average annual rate of drug deaths (after Dundee City at 0.25, Glasgow City at 0.24 and Inverclyde at 0.22) of all local authorities in Scotland.
- **Obesity:** It is estimated that 25% of the City’s adult population is obese (classified as a BMI of 30+). This is lower than the rate for Scotland of 28%.
- **Dementia:** In 2017 there were an estimated 3,455 people with dementia in Aberdeen City and dementia and Alzheimer’s disease accounted for 10.4% of all deaths (221 deaths of which 150 were female and 71 were male).
- **Prescriptions for anxiety/depression/psychosis:** In 2016/17 35,342 people in Aberdeen City were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis. This is equivalent to 15.4% of the population – significantly lower than the proportion for Scotland of 18.5%. Consistent with trends in Scotland, the proportion of people receiving prescriptions for these conditions has increased significantly in recent years, from 12.5% in 2009/10 to 15.4% in 2016/17. The proportion of people receiving drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis varied by Intermediate Zone, ranging from a low of 9.3% to a high of 22.0%.
- **Deaths from suicide:** In 2017 there were 23 probable suicides in Aberdeen City. Since peaking at 43 deaths in 2015, the number of probable suicides has decreased in each of the last two years. The rate of 13.9 per 100,000 population is the same as that for Scotland. Overall, the rate of deaths from suicide in Aberdeen City has decreased over the past 10 years (from 17.3 in 2002-2006), however there have been slight increases in the last two sets of figures.
- **Key diseases:** Cancer and circulatory diseases (such as coronary heart disease and stroke) together account for over half of all causes of death in Aberdeen City. In 2016, almost a third (31%) of male deaths and a quarter (25%) of female deaths were caused by cancer, and 27% of male deaths and 27% of female deaths were caused by circulatory diseases.

- Cancer:** In 2013-2015 there was an average of 1,192 new cancer registrations per year in Aberdeen (3-year rolling average). The rate of new cancer registrations in Aberdeen increased sharply between 2012-2014 and 2013-2015, bringing the rate to its highest level for more than 10 years. Both the rate of new cancer registrations and the rate of early deaths from cancer vary across the City.



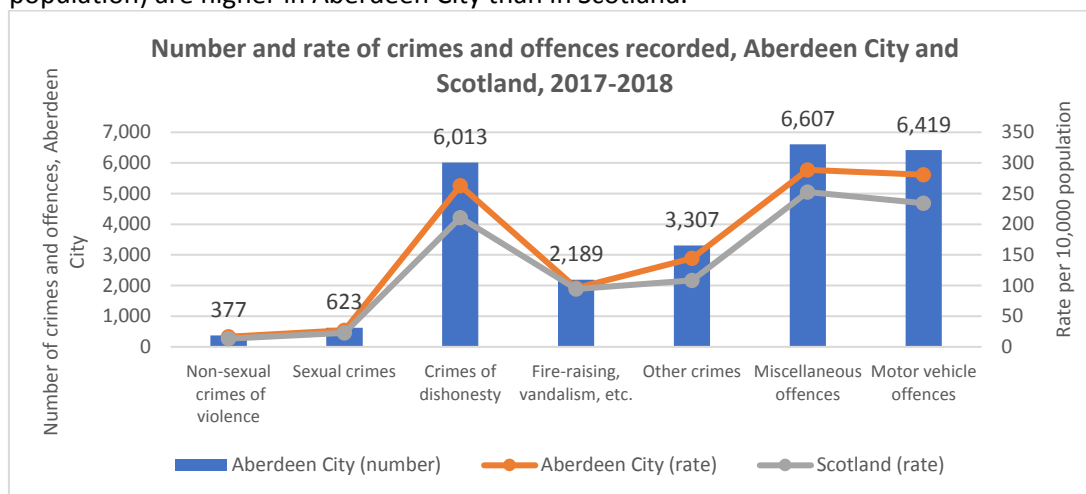
- Coronary heart disease (CHD):** Between 2014/15 and 2016/17 there were an average of 768 patients per year (3-year rolling average) hospitalised with CHD – equivalent to a rate of 423.1 per 100,000 population. This is significantly higher than the rate for Scotland of 386.9 per 100,000 population. Over the last 9 years, there have been year-on-year decreases in the rate of patients hospitalised with CHD in both Aberdeen and Scotland.
- Emergency hospitalisations:** Between 2014-2016 there were an average of 15,007 emergency hospitalisations per year (3-year rolling average) in Aberdeen City. Following a period of year-on-year decreases, the rate in Aberdeen City is now lower than the rate for Scotland (7,230.0 compared to 7,605.9 per 100,000 population). In Aberdeen City the rate ranges from a low of 4,894.9 to a high of 10,802.7 per 100,000 population.
- Patients aged 65+ years with multiple emergency hospitalisations:** In contrast with the declining rates for patients with emergency hospitalisations, the rate of patients aged 65+ years with multiple emergency hospitalisations has increased in Aberdeen City, from 5,092.0 per 100,000 population in 2010-12 to 5,306.6 per 100,000 population in 2014-2016. This upward trend is consistent with trends in Scotland as a whole.
- Social care:** In Aberdeen, in 2017 there were 470 people aged 65+ years with high levels of care need who were cared for at home (i.e. who received 10 and more hours of home care purchased or provided by the local authority). This equates to 26% of all people in this age group with high levels of care need – significantly lower than the Scottish average of 35.2%.

## OUR PLACE

- **Our place:** Aberdeen City covers an area of 186 square kilometres and has a population density of 1,232 persons per square kilometre. In terms of population size, it is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest local authority in Scotland. The City is made up of 37 neighbourhoods – 9 of which have been recognised as deprived (based on SIMD) and identified as Priority Localities.
- **Dwellings:** In 2017 there were 116,821 dwellings in Aberdeen City – an increase of 1,741 (1.5%) on the number of dwellings in 2016. Most (60%) are in Council Tax bands A-C, with 25% being in bands D-E and 15% being in bands G-H. The proportion of dwellings within each Council Tax band varies by neighbourhood. Over a third (37%) of dwellings have a single adult discount and 6% have 'occupied exemptions' (e.g. student households). Most (55%) dwellings are flats, 18% are terraced, 16% are semi-detached and 11% are detached. At the time of the 2011 Census, 57.3% of households in the City were owned, 24.2% were socially rented, 17.0% were privately rented and 1.4% were rent-free.
- **Social housing:** In Aberdeen City in 2017 the Local Authority's housing stock totalled 22,041 dwellings – equivalent to 83% of all social housing stock in the City (with the Housing Association managing the remaining 17% of social housing in the City) and 18.9% of all dwellings in the City. Of the Council stock, three-quarters (75.8%) were flats and a quarter (24.2%) were houses. Since 1998, the total housing stock owned by the Council has decreased by 25.1% - from 29,442 in 1998. At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 there were a total 6,631 applicants on the housing register – a decrease of 209 from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. Of those on the register 4,360 (65.8%) were on the waiting list and 2,271 (34.2%) were on the transfer list.
- **Supported housing:** A range of supported housing is provided by the Local Authority including 1,939 sheltered housing dwellings, 110 very sheltered housing dwellings and 1,261 amenity housing dwellings.
- **Adult care homes:** In Aberdeen City in 2016 there were 64 adult care homes – 32 of which are run by the private sector and 32 of which are run by the voluntary sector. These provided a total of 1,789 registered places – 80% of which were in care homes for older people. The total number of residents was 1,627 (occupancy rate of 91%). Since 2006, the number of registered places in care homes has decreased by 14%.
- **Private rental sector:** Almost half (49%) of rental properties in Aberdeen City are two-bedroom flats with 1- bedroom flats being the next most common (36%). The average monthly rent for privately-rented properties in Aberdeen City has dropped from a high of £1,110 per month in Q4 of 2014 to a low of £736 in Q1 of 2018 – a drop of 33.7% in the period.
- **House sales:** In 2017, the average purchase price for a residential property in Aberdeen City was £200,983 – higher than the average price for Scotland of £172,779 and sixth highest of all local authorities. However, both the number of properties sold and the average price per property have decreased in the last two years. Since peaking at £220,786 in 2015, the average purchase price in Aberdeen City has decreased by 9%. There were 3,991 properties sold in 2017 – down almost 9% from the number of properties sold in 2015, but up slightly from the number sold in 2016.



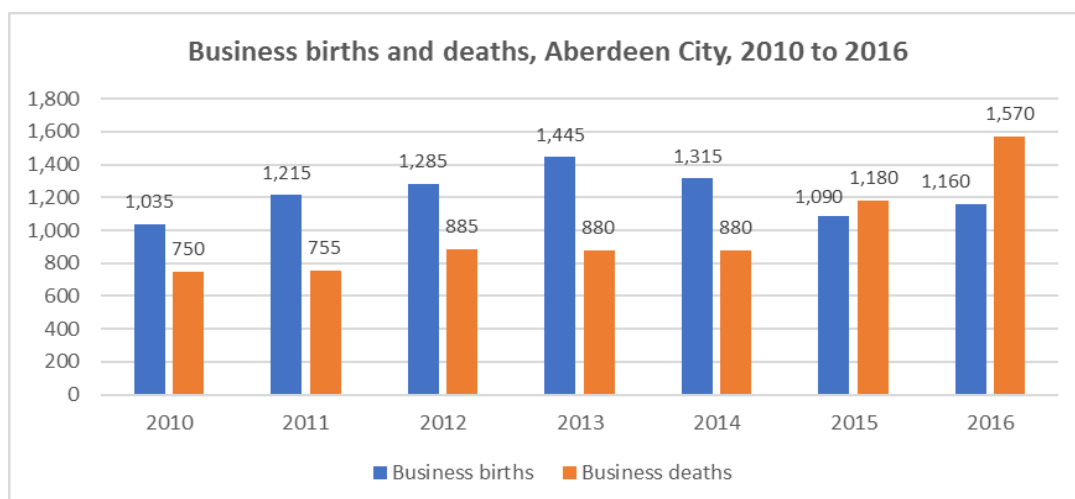
- **New builds:** A total of 671 new houses were supplied in 2016-17 in Aberdeen City. Of these, 518 were private new build completions, 28 were Housing Association new builds and 125 were as a result of conversions.
- **Crimes and offences:** In 2017/18 the most common crimes and offences recorded in Aberdeen City were Miscellaneous Offences (6,607) and Crimes of Dishonesty (6,013). Comparison with Scotland shows that, consistent with other large cities, rates of crimes and offences (per 10,000 population) are higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland.



- **Accidental dwelling fires:** In 2016/17 there were 299 accidental dwelling fires in Aberdeen City. There were 2 fatal casualties and 21 non-fatal casualties. The rate of accidental dwelling fires is considerably higher in Aberdeen than in Scotland (259.8 per 100,000 dwellings compared to 191.3 in Scotland) and is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest out of all local authorities. Impairment due to alcohol/drugs was suspected to be a contributory factor to accidental dwelling fires in Aberdeen in 17% of cases – higher than the rate for Scotland of 14% and equal 6<sup>th</sup> highest of all local authorities.
- **Road safety:** In 2016 there were 175 road traffic accidents in Aberdeen City involving 210 casualties (of whom 10 were children). There were 3 fatalities and 63 serious injuries. While the total number of accidents where one or more people were injured has more than halved in the last 10 years (from 393 to 175), the number of people who were seriously injured has not – with serious injury occurring in almost a third of road traffic accidents (where one or more people were injured) in 2016 compared to 13% in 2006.
- **Climate change - CO<sub>2</sub> emissions:** In 2015 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Aberdeen totalled 1,335.2 kt (down from 1,813.6 in 2005). Of this, 45% is attributed to industry and commerce, 30% to domestic use and 24% to transport. Between 2005 and 2015, per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kt CO<sub>2</sub>) have fallen in both Aberdeen and Scotland. In 2015 the per capita levels were slightly lower in Aberdeen than in Scotland (5.8 compared to 6.1).
- **Climate change - Flood risk:** 4 areas in Aberdeen has been identified as potentially vulnerable to flooding – Deeside, Peterculter, Bridge of Don and Denmore. Total annual average damages = £17,370,000 (equivalent to 80% of annual average damages for the North East Local Plan area).
- **Waste and recycling:** Between 2016 and 2017 the total amount of waste generated in Aberdeen City fell by 8.7%. In the same period, the proportion of household waste being recycled and being managed by other methods increased, while the proportion being sent to landfill decreased. In 2017, for the first time, more waste was recycled (44%) than went to landfill (36%).

## OUR ECONOMY

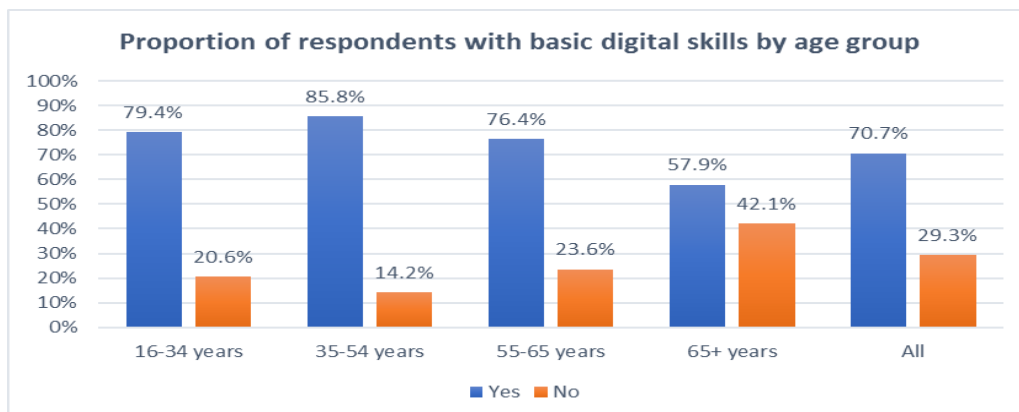
- Gross Value Added (GVA):** In 2016 Aberdeen City had a GVA of £10,607 million – equivalent to 7.9% of Scotland’s total GVA. Aberdeen was one of 4 local authorities which saw economic output decrease in 2016 (-2.2%). In 2016, Aberdeen City had the highest GVA per head ratio at £46,151 compared to £24,800 for Scotland. GVA per head fell by £3,715 between 2014 and 2016.
- Hotel rates:** Between December 2014 and Q1 of 2017, the average price for a hotel room in Aberdeen dropped from £92.87 to £60.56.
- Air passengers:** In 2016 there were 2.96 million air passengers through Aberdeen Airport. This is a drop of 20.4% on the numbers from 2014 (3.72 million).
- Oil and Gas:** Direct employment in Oil and Gas sector in the UK fell by 31.5% between 2014 and 2017 (UK figures only – not specific to Aberdeen).
- Universities:** Aberdeen is home to two major universities; University of Aberdeen and Robert Gordon University as well as a further education college, North East Scotland College. The total number of students in 2017/18 was 41,684 (includes full-time and part-time).
- Businesses:** In 2017, there were 9,715 VAT registered enterprises in Aberdeen City. Most (87.6%) had 0-49 employees, 4.8% had 50 to 249 employees and 7.6% had 250 or more employees.
- Business births and deaths:** In 2016 there were 1,160 new businesses in Aberdeen and 1,570 business deaths. The number of new businesses starting each year fell between 2013 and 2015, before increasing slightly between 2015 and 2016 (from 1,090 to 1,160). The fall in business births has been accompanied by a sharp rise in business deaths (from 880 in 2014 to 1,570 in 2016 – an increase of 78%). One-year survival rates of 2015 business births was 89% in Aberdeen compared to 90% in Scotland. Five-year survival rates of 2011 business births was 53.5% in Aberdeen compared to 45.6% in Scotland.



- **Average weekly wage:** In 2017 the median weekly wage in Aberdeen was £583.90 – second highest in Scotland (behind Edinburgh). Since 2014 the median weekly wage has dropped by 7.7% (compared to a 5.3% increase for Scotland).
- **Economic activity:** In 2017, 79% of Aberdeen’s working age population (16-64 years) was classified as economically active and 21% classified as economically inactive.
- **Unemployment:** In 2016 unemployment in Aberdeen reached 5.4% and for the first time in at least 10 years was higher than that for Scotland (4.8%). Unemployment fell between 2016 and 2017 and in 2017 was the same as Scotland (4.1%).
- **Claimant count:** In May 2018 there were 3,315 Claimants in Aberdeen City. This is equivalent to a rate of 2.1% of the working age population (16-64 years) which is lower than the rate for Scotland of 2.6%.
- **Workless households:** In 2016 there were an estimated 15,000 workless households (i.e. households where no-one aged 16 years or over is in employment) in Aberdeen City – 17.6% of all households.
- **Job density:** In 2016 there were an estimated 192,000 jobs in the City – equivalent to 1.19 jobs per person aged 16-64 years (compared to 0.8 for Scotland). The job density rate has fallen since 2014 when it was 1.26.
- **Employment:** Over a quarter (26.9%) of employees in Aberdeen City are in Professional Occupations compared to 20.7% in this category for Scotland. Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen City has a higher proportion of its workforce who are qualified to NVQ4 and above (51.7% in Aberdeen and 43.9% in Scotland). In 2016, the sector which provided the highest proportion of employee jobs in Aberdeen (as in Scotland) was Human Health and Social Work Activities (15.3% of all employee jobs). Other sectors which were high employers were Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (13.0%) and Mining and Quarrying (13.0%).
- **Deprivation (SIMD 2016):** Based on overall rankings of deprivation (i.e. All Domains), Aberdeen performs relatively well in the SIMD with 113 (40%) of its data zones being in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland. However, there are 22 (8%) data zones in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland. While only 22 of the City’s 283 data zones are in the most deprived quintile (0-20%) for All Domains, 98 data zones (34.6%) are in the most deprived quintile for Housing, 73 (28.8%) are in the most deprived quintile for Crime and 67 (23.7%) are in the most deprived quintile for Education, Skills and Training.
- **Relative poverty:** In Scotland an estimated 19% of people are living in relative poverty and it is estimated that 59% of those in relative poverty are in working households (i.e. households where at least one person is working).
- **Food poverty:** According to the Trussell Trust, there were 170,625 3-day emergency supplies given to people in Scotland in 2017/18 (this included 55,038 children) which is an increase of 24,760 from the figure in 2016/17
- **Fuel poverty:** An estimated 28% of households in Aberdeen are in fuel poverty with 9% being in extreme fuel poverty.
- **Homeless applications:** In the year 2017-18, there were 1,708 applications under the Homeless Persons legislation in Aberdeen City Council. This is an increase of 13% (218 applications) on the number of applications in 2016-17 – the third highest rate of increase of all local authorities.

## OUR TECHNOLOGY

- Access to superfast broadband:** In 2017, 90% of premises in Aberdeen City had access to Superfast Broadband – an increase of 7% from the figure in 2015 and one of the highest rates in Scotland. Only two local authorities had a higher coverage (Clackmannanshire and East Dunbartonshire both had 91% coverage). No premises had access to Ultrafast Broadband.
- Average download speed:** The average download speed in 2017 for Aberdeen City was 26.4 Mbits/s. This is the 13<sup>th</sup> lowest of all local authorities in Scotland. (Ranges from a low of 17.6 Mbits/s in Orkney to a high of 71.2 Mbits/s in West Dunbartonshire.)
- Access to the internet:** In 2016, 84% of households in Aberdeen City reported having access to the internet – an increase of 2% from 2014 and similar to the rate for Scotland of 82%. The most common methods used for accessing internet for personal use were mobile phone/iPhone/smart phone (83%), laptop or PC (74%) and tablet (58%). Most (93%) reported using a method other than laptop or PC to access the internet. The most common reasons for using the internet were; to send and receive emails (85%), search for information (77%), buy goods or services (74%), use social media (70%) and internet banking (70%).
- Access to devices:** The 42<sup>nd</sup> City Voice questionnaire (January 2018) included questions on the use of technology. The respondents were initially asked “do you own or have easy access to a smartphone, tablet or laptop/PC”? Over three-quarters (78.5%) of respondents reported that they owned or had easy access to a laptop or PC, and 71.4% said they owned or had easy access to a smart phone. A smaller proportion (64.3%) reported owning or having easy access to a tablet. Approximately half (50.5%) of respondents reported owning or having easy access to all three devices and 90.2% of respondents owned or had access to at least one of the devices.
- Digital skills:** Based on responses to a series of questions relating to use of digital technology for a number of different tasks, 70.6% of respondents to the City Voice were identified as having Basic Digital Skills. While no significant difference in the proportion of those with Basic Digital Skills was found between males and females, there was a significant difference by age group. The proportion of those with Basic Digital Skills was highest in those aged 35-54 years (85.8%) and lowest in those aged 65+ years (57.9%).



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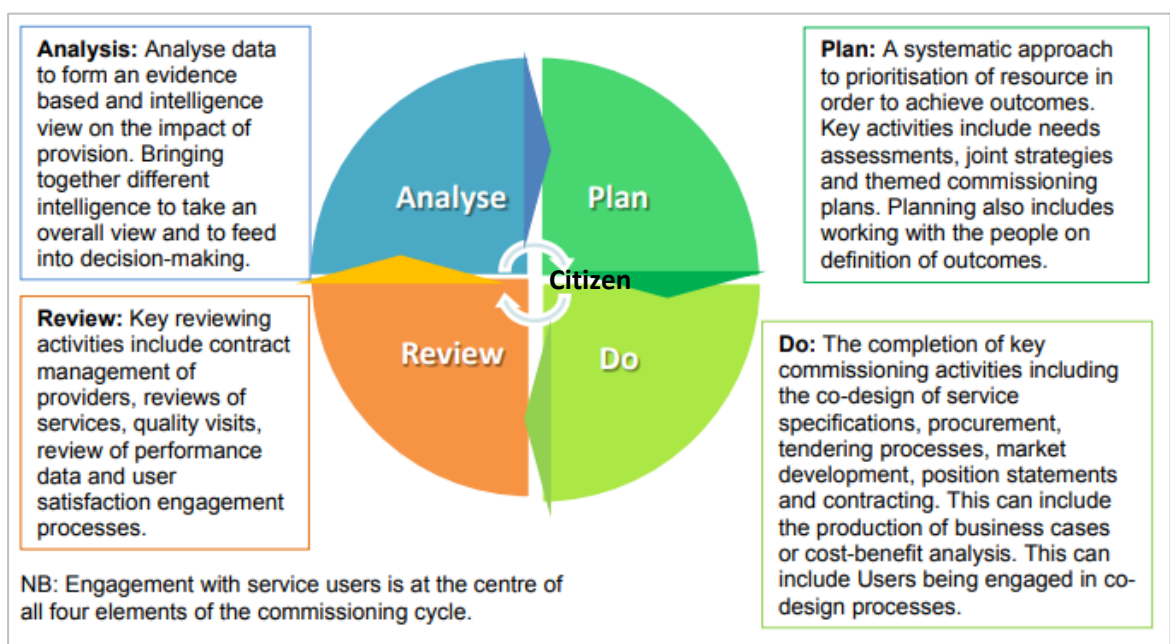
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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Context

The Council's Target Operating Model creates four new Council functions: Customer, Commissioning, Operations and Resource Management. The Commissioning function is responsible for how ACC fulfils its commitment to delivering the LOIP. The [Commissioning Committee](#) approves all commissioning activity, internal and external. It also approves the Council's strategic approach to joint and integrated commissioning across the public and private sectors to ensure that the needs of customers and citizens are met. The Committee has delegated authority under the four headings of the Commissioning Cycle.

### The Commissioning Cycle



The first stage of the Commissioning Cycle is Analysis which requires a regular Population Needs Assessment (PNA) to understand the needs which public bodies must address.

## 1.2 What is a Population Needs Assessment?

The Population Needs Assessment is a high-level analysis of key groups, priorities and challenges across public services, including service performance and information available on the customer perspective. The PNA will identify areas where more detailed analysis is required to ensure a greater understanding of existing and potential provider strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement.

The PNA will build upon the [Aberdeen City Strategic Assessment](#) which was carried out in 2015/16 to ensure the data is updated; aligned to the LOIP themes of Economy, People, Place and Technology; and addresses any identified gaps in the core data set.

The PNA will include aggregated data under the headings of Economy, People, Place and Technology. Whilst it is intended that the PNA will provide a comprehensive overview of the state of Aberdeen across a wide range of indicators, there will be areas which are identified as out of scope for the initial assessment. Where there is an identified need for more detailed analysis, this will be planned for the future. For example, data drilling down into specific communities, service provider or market.

### 1.3 Data used and limitations

Much of the data presented in this document comes from official statistics provided by the Scottish Government, National Records of Scotland, ScotPHO, ISD Scotland, Police Scotland and NOMIS. Additional data has been provided by Council services and Community Planning Partners.

In general percentages and rates presented have been rounded to one decimal point. Some of these (e.g. life expectancy) will have a degree of error associated with them because of the way they are generated. Technically, these results should be presented with their associated Confidence Interval (usually  $\pm x\%$ ). Differences are said to be statistically significant if confidence intervals do not overlap. However, for ease of presentation, confidence intervals are not shown. A degree of caution is therefore required when interpreting some of the data – particularly for smaller geographies such as neighbourhoods or intermediate zones where there is likely to be greater imprecision around estimates and confidence intervals are likely to be broader.

### 1.4 Consultation – Place Standard and Aberdeen City Voice

Within this Population Needs Assessment information on the Customer and Citizens perspective has been included. In most cases, this has been done using two sources, Place Standard and Aberdeen City Voice.

Place Standard is a tool which provides a framework to structure discussion about the place in which you live. The Aberdeen City online Place Standard data collection took place between 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2018 – 8<sup>th</sup> May 2018. There were 324 completed surveys that were analysed and reported on. Aspects of that data have been used within this report. Further information on Place Standard can be found at <https://placestandard.scot/>.

The second source used is Aberdeen City Voice, Aberdeen's citizens panel. There are over 1,400 citizens on the panel who have agreed to give their views on a range of issues. Full access to the questionnaires and reports can be found at [www.aberdeencityvoice.org.uk](http://www.aberdeencityvoice.org.uk).

### 1.5 Layout

The layout follows the LOIP themes – People, Place, Economy and Enabling Technology. Sections 2, 3 and 4 relate to People, with Section 2 giving a demographic overview of the City, Section 3 covering Children and Section 4 looking at Adults. Section 5 focuses on Place, Section 6 on the Economy and Section 7 on Enabling Technology.

# People

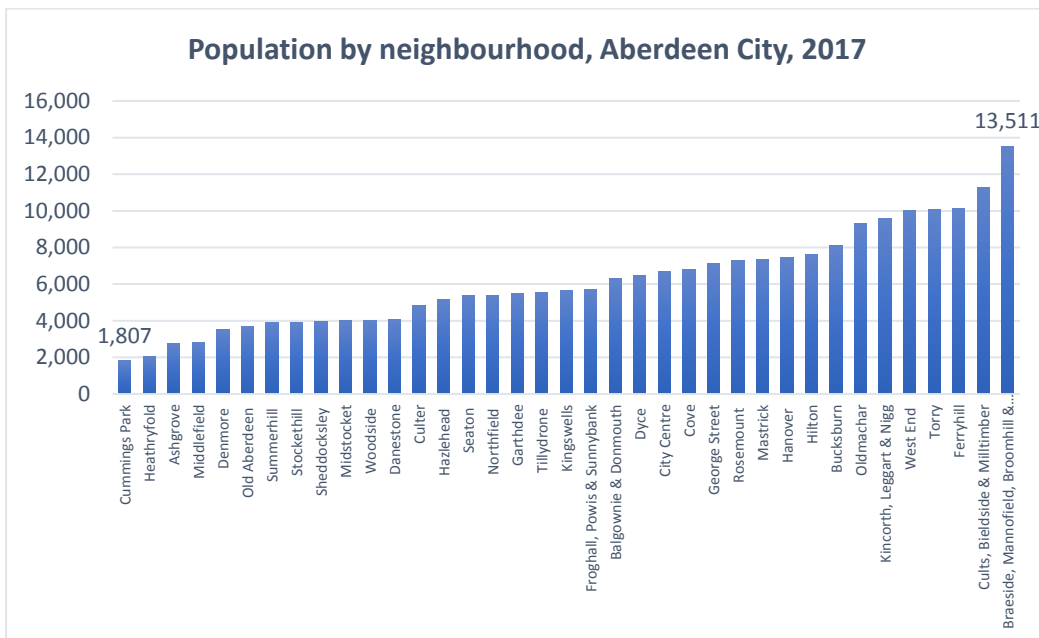
## 2. Demography

### 2.1 Population

On 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017 the population of Aberdeen City was estimated to be **228,800** [1]. This equates to 4.2% of Scotland's total population. In terms of population size, Aberdeen City is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest local authority in Scotland.

#### 2.1.1 Population by neighbourhood

The population varies considerably by neighbourhood, ranging from a low of 1,807 in Cummings Park to a high of 13,511 in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill and Seafield.

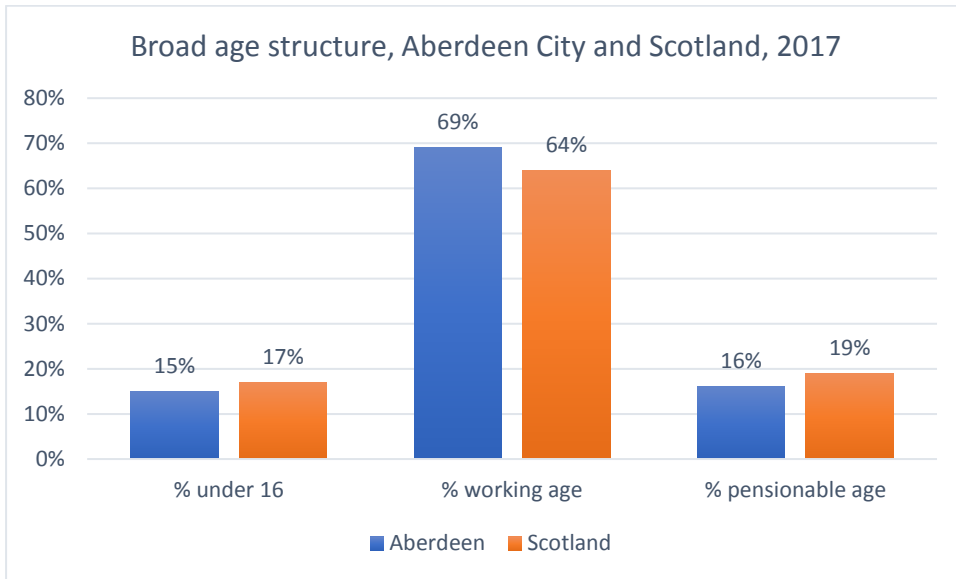


Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates, 2017 [2]

### 2.2 Age and sex structure

In 2017, there were more females (50.2%) than males (49.8%) living in Aberdeen City. There were also more females (51.3%) than males (48.7%) living in Scotland overall.

Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen has a relatively young population with the median age in the City being lower than that for Scotland (36 years compared to 42 years). Aberdeen City has a higher proportion of its population in the working-age group than Scotland (69% compared to 64%) and a lower proportion of under 16 year-olds and people of pensionable age.

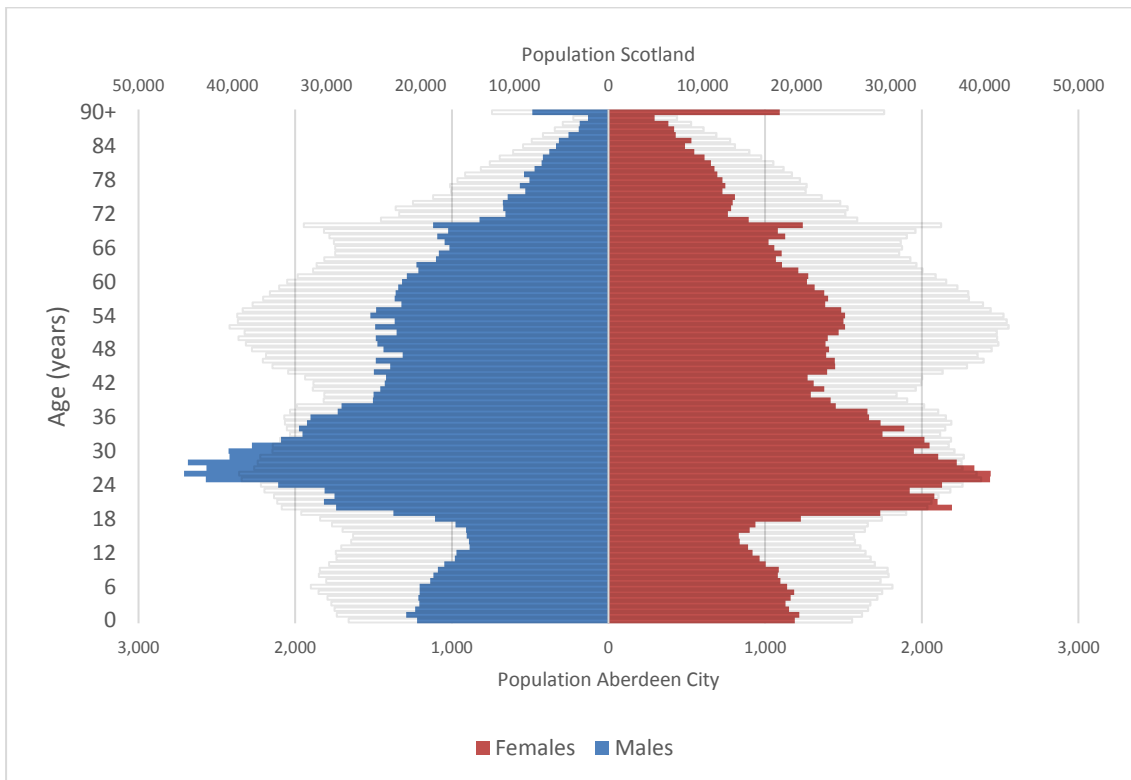


Source: National Records of Scotland, Mid-2017 Population Estimates [1]

Pensionable age: Pensionable age at 30 June 2017 was 65 for men and approximately 63 years and 361 days for women.

The population pyramid overlays the age and sex structure of the City onto that of Scotland (lightly shaded in the background) – highlighting the differences in the age structures between both areas.

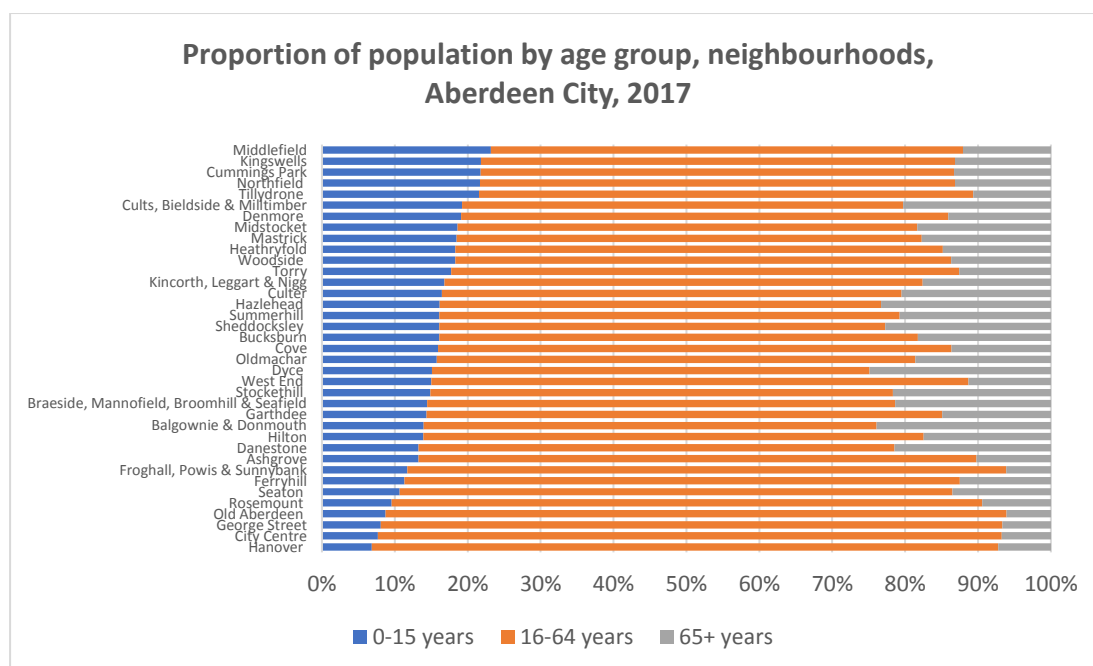
**Population pyramid, Aberdeen City and Scotland, 2017**



Source: National Records of Scotland, Mid-2017 Population Estimates, Scotland [1]

### 2.2.1 Age structure by neighbourhood

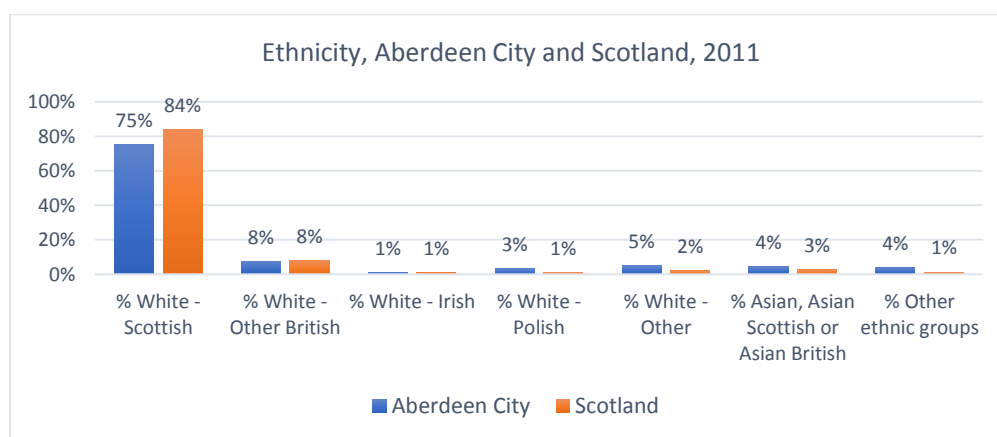
The age structure of the population varies by neighbourhood. The proportion of children (0-15 years) is lowest in Hanover and City Centre at 6.8% and highest in Middlefield at 23.2%. The working-age population is highest in Hanover, George Street, City Centre and Old Aberdeen (85-86%) and lowest in Dyce, Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber and Hazlehead (60%). The population aged 65+ years is highest in Dyce (24.9%) and lowest in Old Aberdeen, Froghall, Powis & Sunnybank, George Street and City Centre (6-7%) [2].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates, 2017 [2]

### 2.3 Ethnic composition

Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen City has a more diverse ethnic composition. At the time of the 2011 Census, 75% of Aberdeen City’s population classified themselves as White Scottish compared to 84% of the population of Scotland as a whole. The proportion of White Polish, White Other, Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British and Other ethnic groups was higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland as a whole.

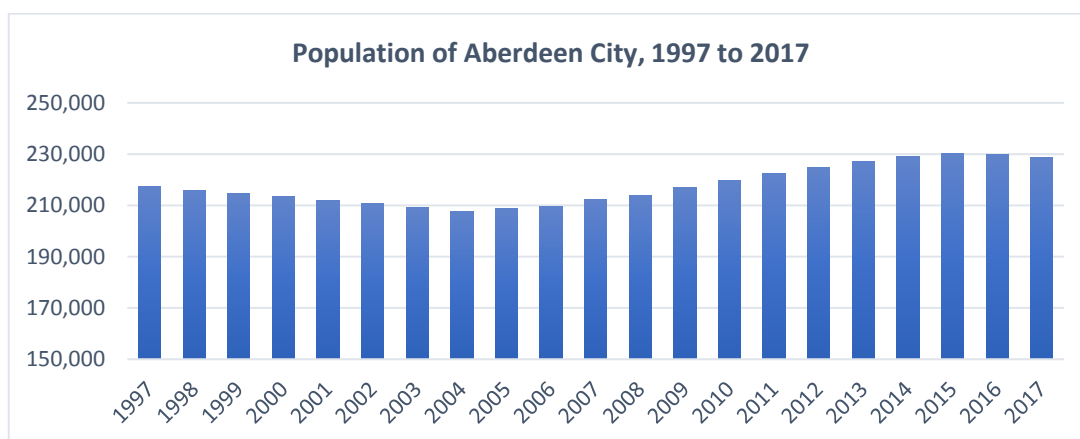


Scotland’s Census 2011, Area Profiles [3]

More recent figures from National Records of Scotland (year ending June 2017) estimate that 24% of Aberdeen City's population was born outside the UK compared to a figure of 9.0% for Scotland. Of those born outside the UK in Aberdeen, it is estimated that 60% are from EU countries and 40% from non-EU countries [4].

## 2.4 Population change

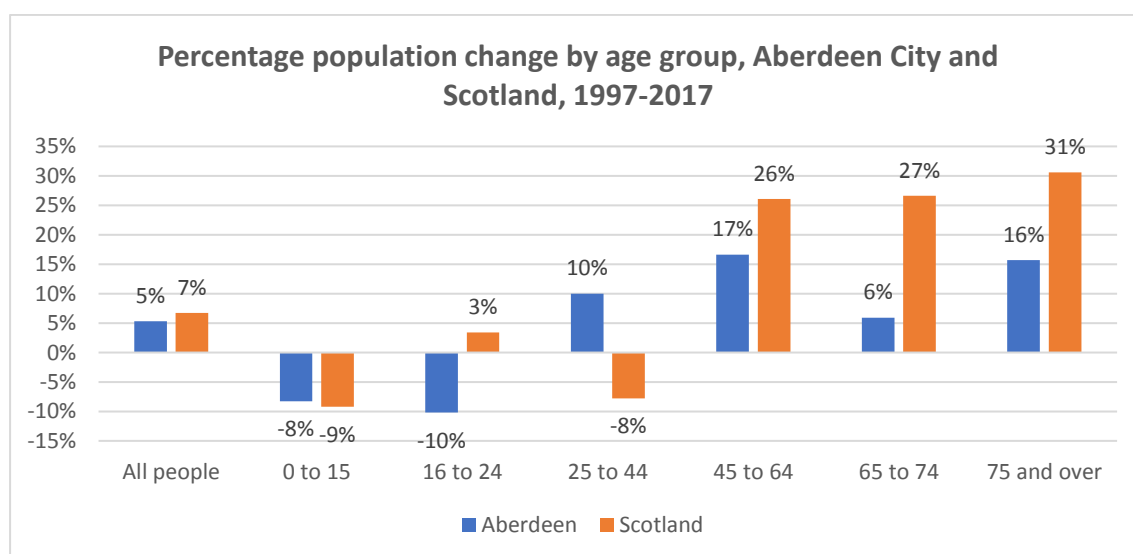
Aberdeen's population fell slightly in both 2016 and 2017. The small decreases seen in both 2016 (-0.2%) and 2017 (-0.5%) follow an 11-year period of year-on-year population increases. Since 1997, the population has increased by 5.3% (11,500 people). In Scotland the population increased by 0.4% between 2016 and 2017 [5].



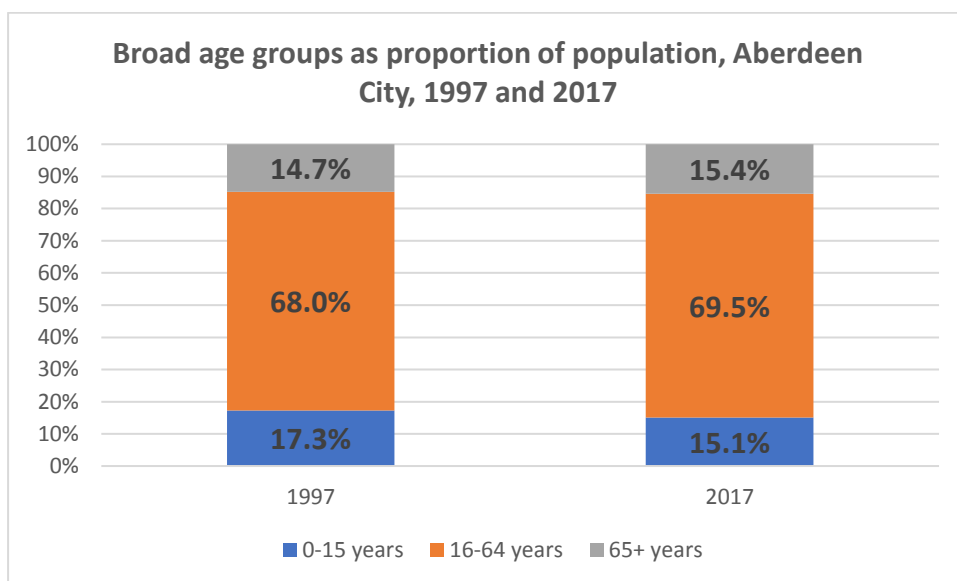
Source: National Records of Scotland, Population Estimates Time Series Data [5]

### 2.4.1 Population change by age group

Population change has not been consistent across all age groups. The largest percentage increases in population between 1997 and 2017 were in the 45-64 year age group (17%) and the 75+ years age group (16%) – although in both cases the rate of increase was lower in Aberdeen than in Scotland. In contrast, the number of people in the 16-24 year age group and the 0-15 year age group decreased over the period (-10% and -8% respectively).



Source: National Records of Scotland, Population Estimates Time Series Data [5]



Source: National Records of Scotland, Population Estimates Time Series Data [5]

## 2.5 Components of population change

Population change is calculated from two main components; (1) natural change (births minus deaths) and (2) net migration (the sum of migration to/from Scotland and internal migration). It also includes other changes (e.g. changes in prisoner and armed forces population) although these tend to make up a smaller proportion of changes. In Aberdeen City, while there was a positive natural change between mid-2016 and mid-2017 (354), there was negative net migration (-1,416) over the period. In contrast, in Scotland there was negative natural change and positive net migration [1]

### Components of population change, Aberdeen City and Scotland, mid-2016 to mid-2017

	Population 2016	Natural change	Net migration	Other changes	Population 2017	Total change	Percentage change
	n	n	n	n	n	n	%
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	229,840	354	-1,416	22	228,800	-1,040	-0.5
<b>Scotland</b>	5,404,700	-3,810	23,855	55	5,424,800	20,100	0.4

Source: National Records of Scotland, Mid-2017 Population Estimates, Scotland [1]

n = number, % = percent

The negative net-migration in Aberdeen City for 2016-2017 indicates that more people moved out of the City than moved into it. The table below gives a breakdown of the migration figures for Aberdeen City for 2016-2017. It shows the figures for in-migration and out-migration as well as net-migration. Within-Scotland migration (i.e. people moving to and from Aberdeen City from other parts of Scotland) makes up the largest component of migration, accounting for 53.6% of all people moving into the City and 65.1% of people moving out of the City. Within Scotland migration was also the largest contributor to the negative net migration experienced in the City. Net migration between Aberdeen City and the Rest of the UK was also negative. Only net migration between Aberdeen and Overseas was positive.



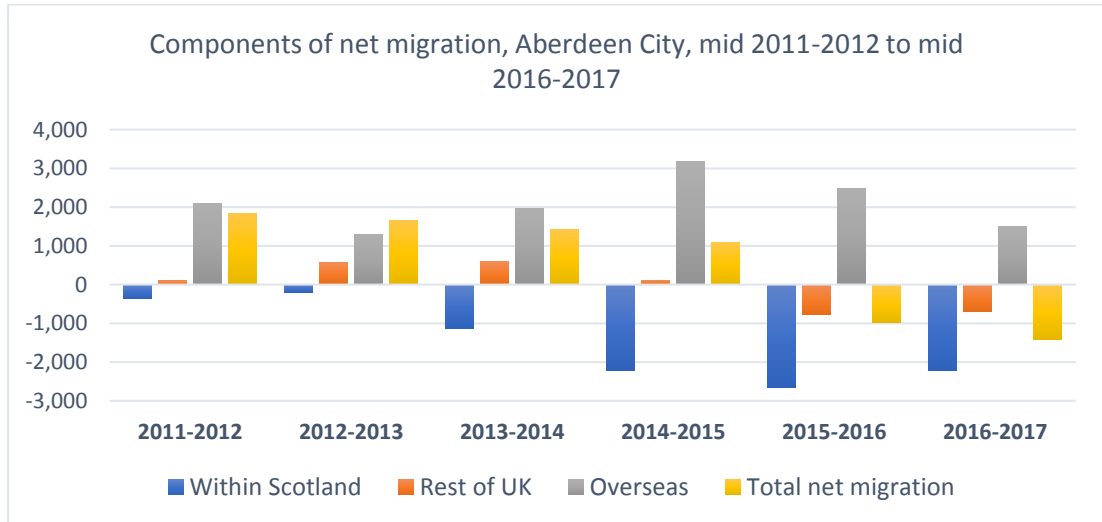
**Components of migration, Aberdeen City, mid-2016 to mid-2017**

		Aberdeen City 2016-2017
<b>In-migration</b>	<i>Within Scotland</i>	6,074
	<i>Rest of UK</i>	2,078
	<i>Overseas</i>	3,182
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,334</b>
<b>Out-migration</b>	<i>Within Scotland</i>	8,296
	<i>Rest of UK</i>	2,763
	<i>Overseas</i>	1,691
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,750</b>
<b>Net-migration</b>	<i>Within Scotland</i>	-2,222
	<i>Rest of UK</i>	-685
	<i>Overseas</i>	1,491
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,416</b>

Source: National Records of Scotland, Mid-2017 Population Estimates, Scotland [1]

The figure below shows the contribution of different components of **net** migration to Aberdeen City for 2011-2012 to 2016-2017. The chart shows the changing patterns of net migration, in particular it highlights the increased levels of negative net migration from Aberdeen to other areas of Scotland in recent years. It also shows that levels of net overseas migration, while still positive, have more than halved since their peak in 2014-2015.

**Components of net migration, Aberdeen City, mid 2011-2012 to mid 2016-2017**

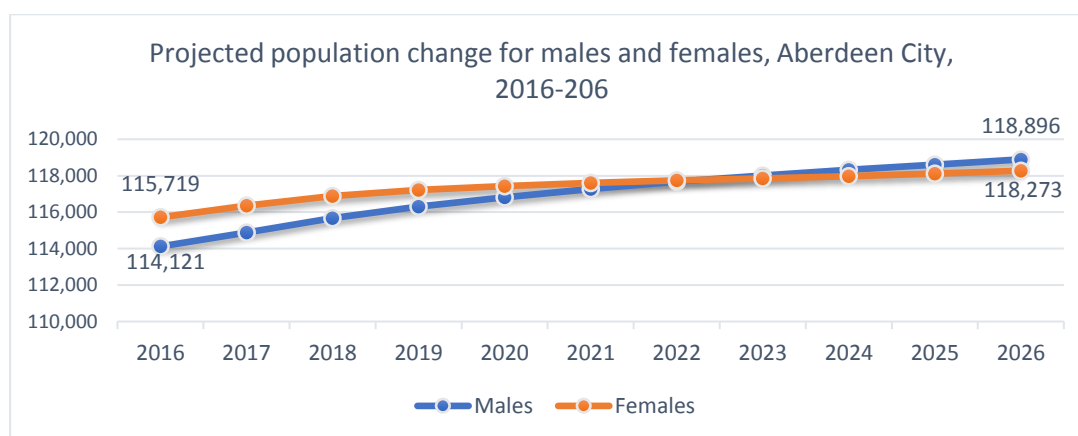


Source: National Records of Scotland, Mid-year Population Estimates, Scotland [1]

**2.6 Population projections (2016-based)**

By 2026 the population in Aberdeen City is projected to increase by **3.2%** from 229,840 in 2016 to **237,169** in 2026. The rate of increase in Aberdeen is the same as that for Scotland as a whole. (Note: NRS now tend to focus on 10-year projections rather than 25-year projections as these are more stable, and also new projections are released every two years).

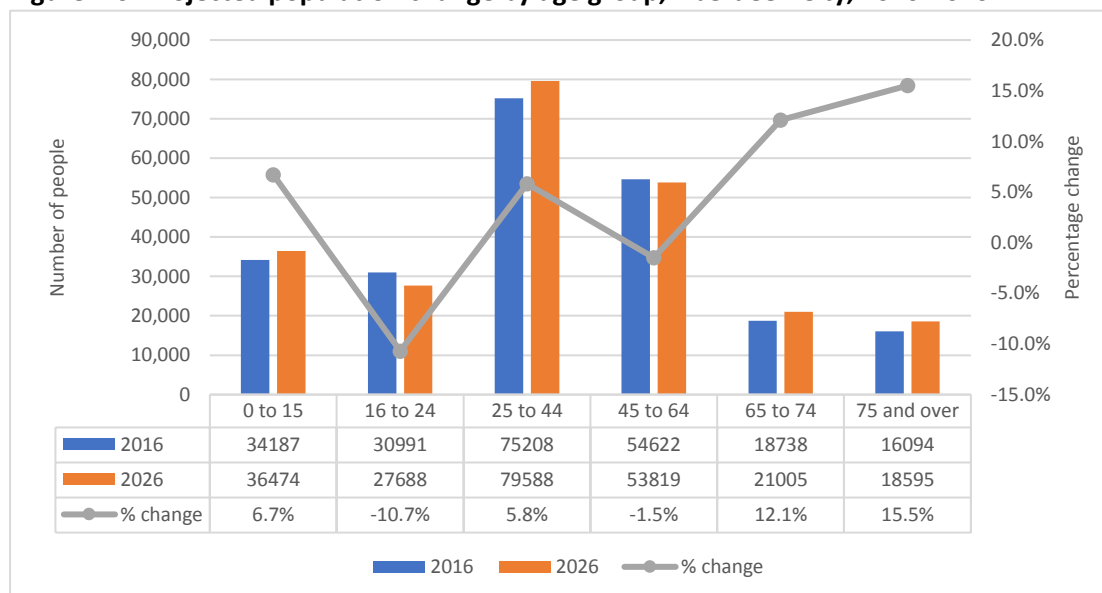
**Projected change by gender:** The projected increase is higher for males (4.2%) than for females (2.2%). This would mean that by 2026, the number of males in Aberdeen City would, in contrast to recent trends, be higher than the number of females [6]



Source: National Records of Scotland, Population projections for Scottish Areas (2016-based) [6]

**Projected change by age group:** The projected change is not consistent across all age groups. Continuing the trends of the past 30 years, between 2016 and 2026, the 16 to 24 age group is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-10.7%) and the 75 and over age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+15.5%). In terms of size, however, 25 to 44 years is projected to remain the largest age group with the 75+ years group projected to remain the smallest group.

**Figure 2.6: Projected population change by age group, Aberdeen City, 2016-2026**



Source: National Records of Scotland, Population projections for Scottish Areas (2016-based) [6]

**Comparison with previous projections:** A point to note is that the 2016-based projections for Aberdeen City are lower than previous projections. The 2014-based projected population in Aberdeen City for 2026 was 248,990 compared to a projected population of 237,169 using the 2016-based projections – **equivalent to 4.7% lower than the previous projection.** (Note: - population decreased in 2017 due to negative net migration. Likely

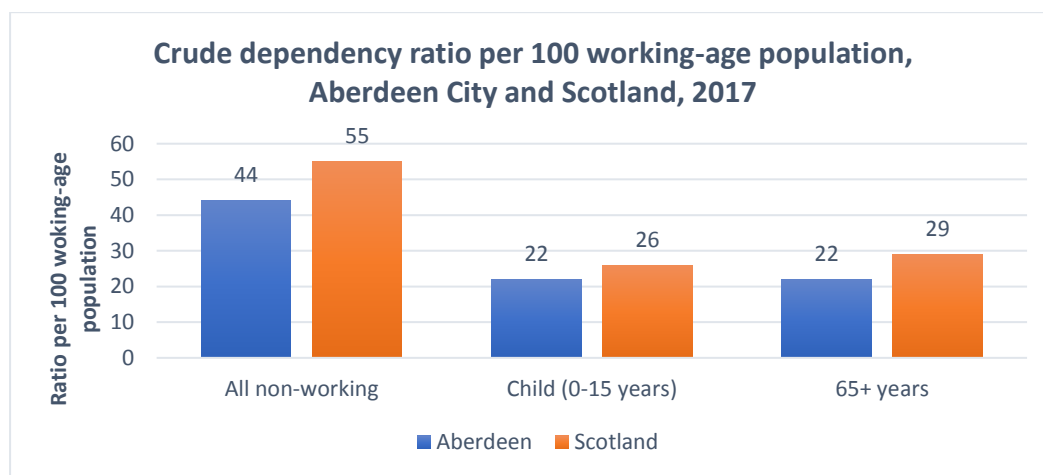
therefore (unless there's a substantial increase in positive net migration over the next year) that the next projections will be lower again – i.e. there will be a smaller population increase than currently projected.)

**Variation projections:** NRS also produces variant projections based on alternative assumptions for future fertility, mortality and migration to give an indication of the uncertainty of demographic behaviour, particularly for long-term projections. The variant which most closely matches our current situation is the 'low migration' projection. This estimates that the population of Aberdeen will fall by 0.3% between 2016 and 2026 giving an estimated population of 229,172 [6].

## 2.7 Population dependency ratio

Dependency ratios provide simple summary measures of age composition, with respect to relative numbers of people in 'dependent' and 'productive' groups. A crude dependency ratio can be calculated by looking at the ratio of the non-working age population (under 16 years and 65+ years) compared to the working-age population. On this basis in 2017 Aberdeen City had a dependency ratio of 44 'dependents' per 100 working-age people. The dependency ratio for those of a pensionable age was 22 per 100 working-age people and for children it was also 22 per 100 working-age people.

Dependency ratios are lower in Aberdeen than in Scotland. The ratio of non-working/working-age population is 55 per 100 working age population in Scotland. The child dependency ratio is 26 per 100 working age population and the pensionable age is 29 per 100 working age population.

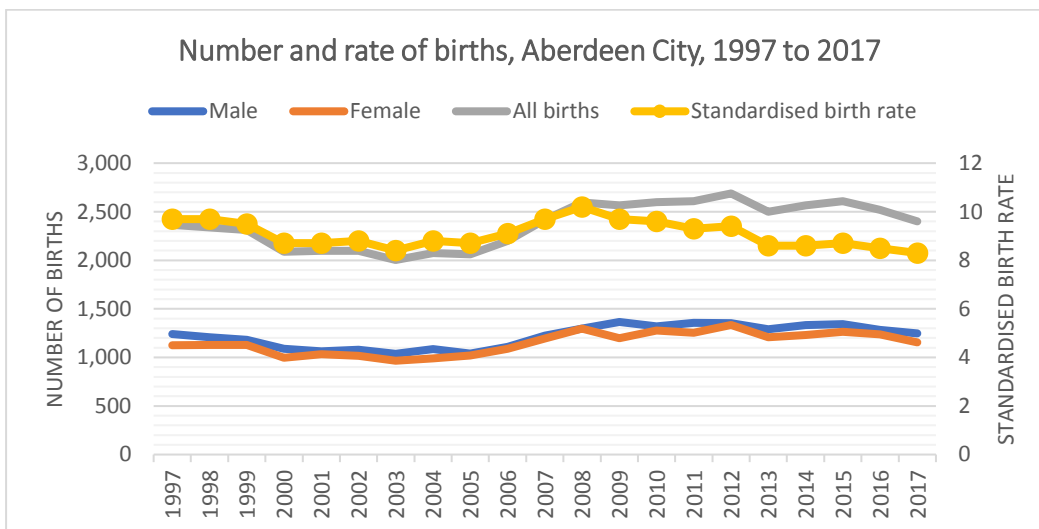


Source: Population estimates from National Records of Scotland, Mid-2017 Population Estimates [1]

## 2.8 Births

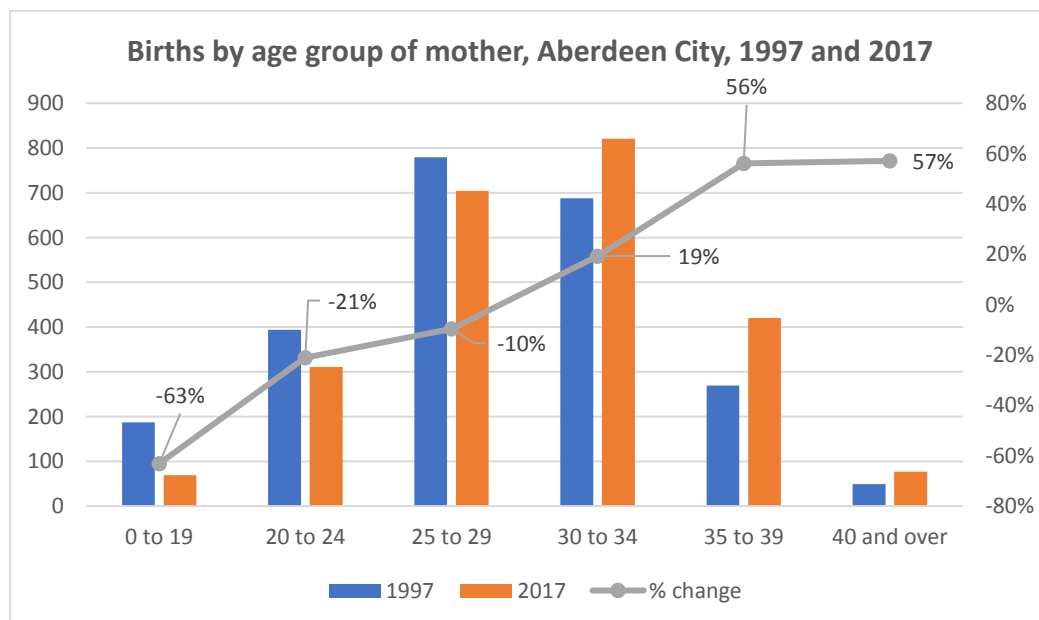
In 2017, there were 2,402 births in Aberdeen City. This is a decrease of 4.7% from 2,521 births in 2016. Of these 2,402 births, 1,154 (48.0%) were female and 1,248 (52.0%) were male. In Aberdeen City, the standardised birth rate decreased from 8.5 per 1,000 population in 2016 to 8.3 in 2017. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall decreased from 10.1 to

9.7. Aberdeen City has the second lowest birth rate of all local authorities (only City of Edinburgh is lower at 7.2) [7].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Vital Events Reference Tables [7]

**Age group of mother:** Compared to 20 years ago, more births are to older mothers. The number of births to women aged 10-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years has decreased, while the number of births to women aged 30-34 years, 35-39 years and 40 years and over has increased. In 2017, the most common age group of mothers in Aberdeen City was 30 to 34 years (821 births), a change from the 25 to 29 year age group in 1997. The least common age group of mothers in Aberdeen City was 0 to 19 (69 births), which is a change from the 40 and over age group in 1997.



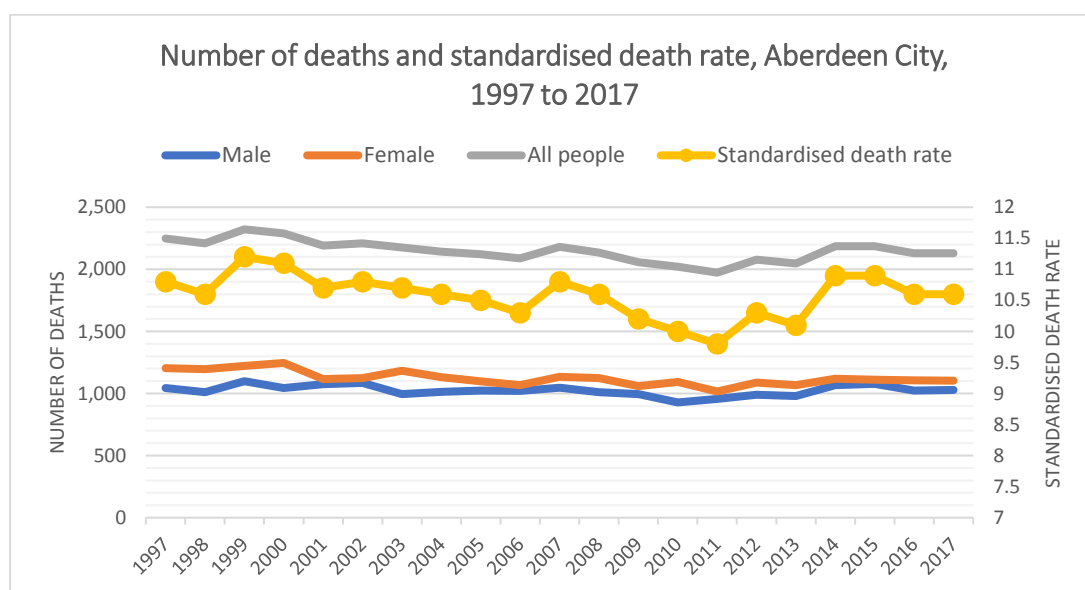
Source: National Records of Scotland, Vital Events Reference Tables [7]

**Country of birth of mother:** Of the 2,402 births in Aberdeen City in 2017, 1,517 (63.2%) were to mothers from the UK. There were 449 births to mothers from European Union countries,

269 births to mothers from Commonwealth countries and 166 to other countries (mother's country not stated for 1 birth) [7].

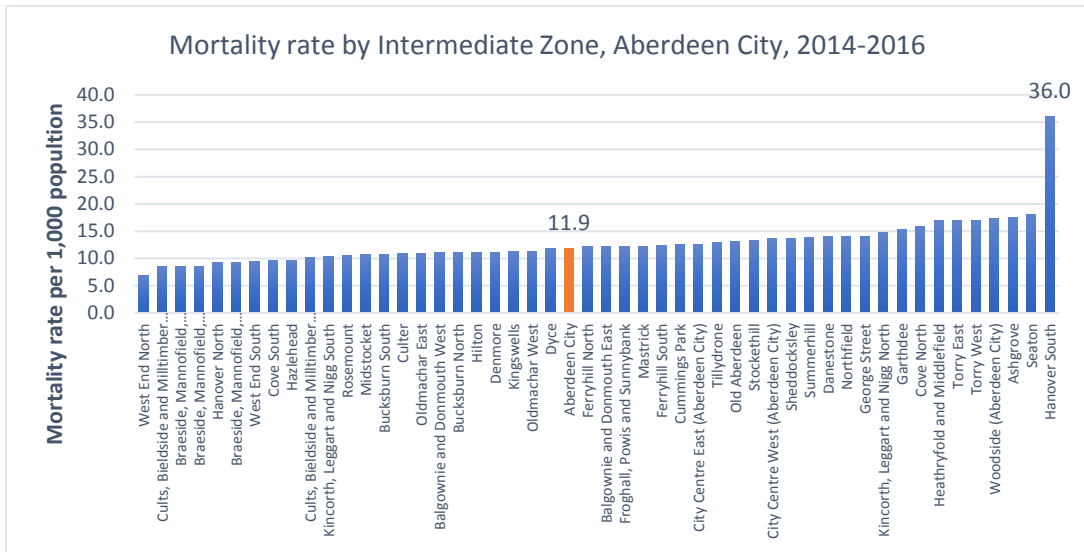
## 2.9 Deaths

**All causes:** In 2017, there were 2,130 deaths in Aberdeen City. This is essentially unchanged from 2,129 deaths in 2016. Of these 2,130 deaths, 1,102 (51.7%) were female and 1,028 (48.3%) were male. In Aberdeen City, the standardised death rate in 2016 was 10.6 per 1,000 population and remained the same in 2017. In comparison, the rate in Scotland overall increased from 10.5 to 10.7 [7].



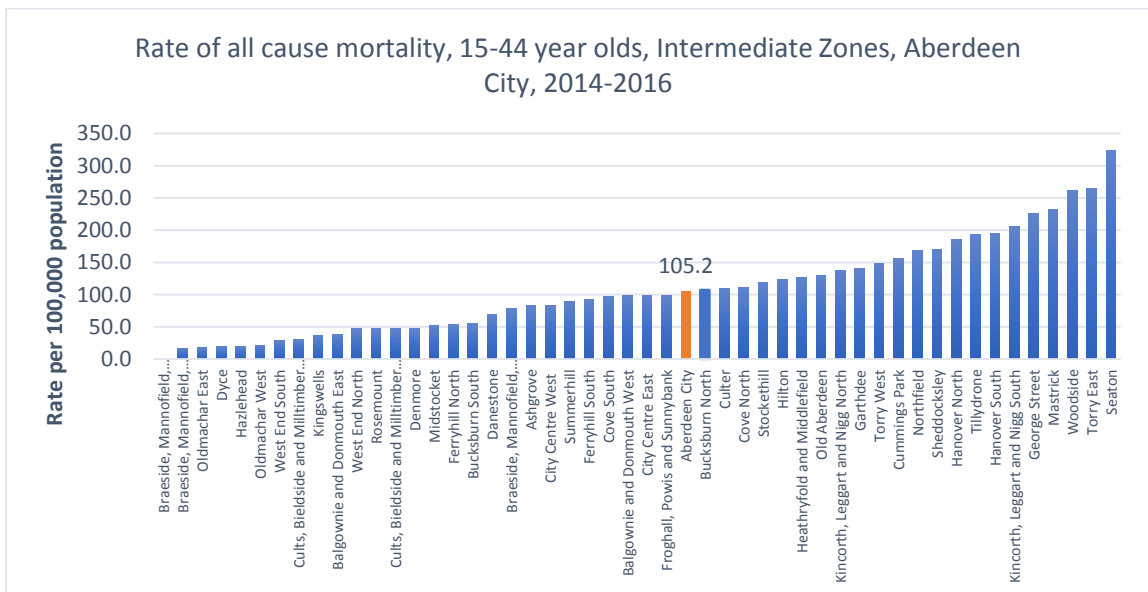
Source: National Records of Scotland, Vital Events Reference Tables [7]

**By Intermediate Zone:** Mortality rates vary considerably across the City. For the period 2014-2016 the average mortality rate (directly age-sex standardised per 1,000 population; 3-year aggregates) ranged from 6.8 in West End North to 36.0 in Hanover South (Intermediate Zones). The mortality rate in Hanover South was twice as high as the next highest rate (18.1 in Seaton) and over three times as high as the average rate for the City as a whole (11.9 per 1,000 population) [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

**15-44 year-olds (all cause):** In the period 2014-2016 the average mortality rate (directly age-sex standardised per 100,000 population; 3 year aggregates) for Aberdeen City was 105.2 (compared to 102.2 for Scotland). Again, however, there was considerable variation across the City ranging from 0.0 in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill and Seafield South to 322.9 per 100,000 population in Seaton.

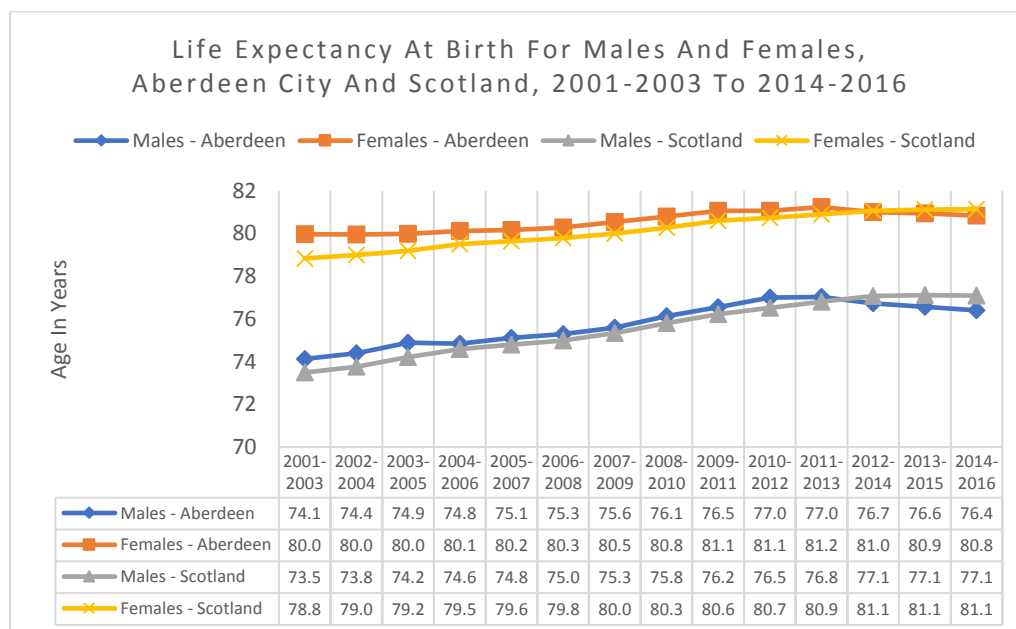


Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

## 2.10 Life expectancy

Estimated life expectancy at birth is higher for women than for men. In 2014-2016 life expectancy at birth for females in Aberdeen was 80.8 years and for males it was 76.4 years. Both male and female life expectancy have decreased slightly in each of the last three years. Since 2001-2003, male life expectancy has increased by 2.3 years and female life expectancy by 0.8 years. The higher increase for males has resulted in a closing of the gap between male and female life expectancy from 5.9 years to 4.4 years. However, rates of increase

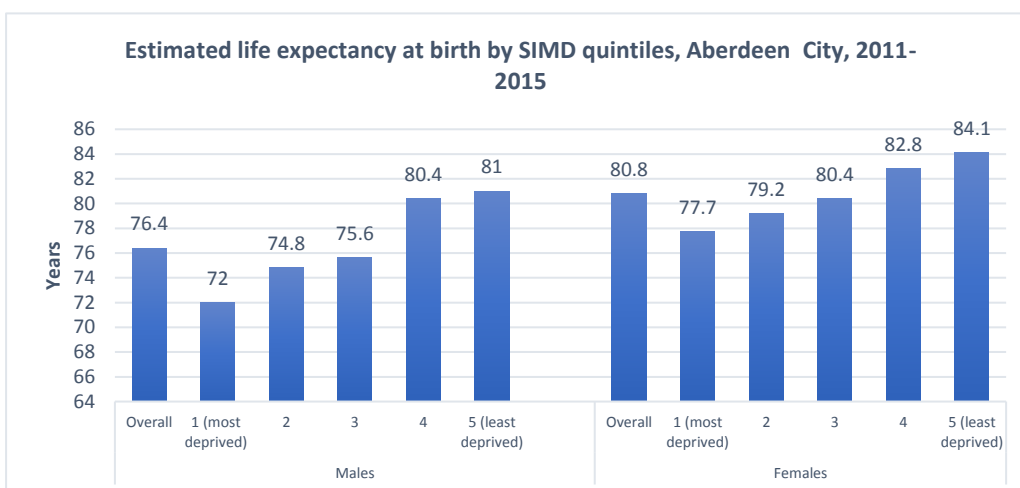
over this period have been lower in Aberdeen City than for all other local authority areas in Scotland. Life expectancy at birth in Aberdeen is now lower than average life expectancy for Scotland as a whole [9] . **(Note:** It should be remembered that life expectancy is an estimate – and as such is subject to a margin of error. Also, some experts believe that life expectancy is beginning to plateau across the UK [10]).



Source: National Records of Scotland, Life Expectancy for Administrative areas within Scotland, 2014-2016 [9]

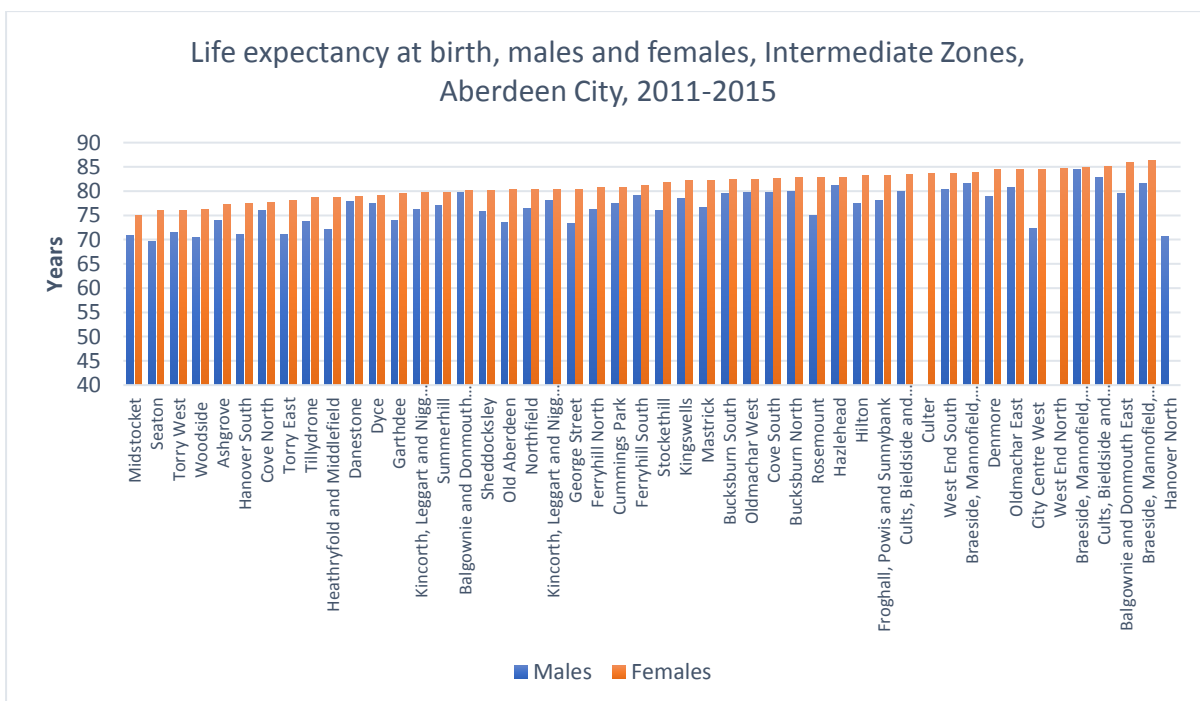
**Life expectancy at 65-69 years:** Life expectancy at age 65-69 years was also higher for females (19.7 years) than for males (16.9 years) in 2014-16. Again, male life expectancy at age 65-69 years has increased more rapidly than female life expectancy at age 65-69 years between 2001-03 and 2014-16 [9].

**Life expectancy by level of deprivation (SIMD 2016):** In Scotland as a whole, life expectancy is strongly associated with level of deprivation. In Aberdeen City life expectancy for men in quintile 1 (most deprived) was 72.0 years compared to 81.0 years for men in quintile 5 (least deprived) – **a difference of 9.0 years**. For women, the difference in estimated life expectancy was less marked, at 77.7 years for women in quintile 1 compared to 84.1 years for women in quintile 5 - **a difference of 6.4 years** [9].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Life Expectancy for Administrative areas within Scotland, 2014-2016 [9]

The relationship between estimated life expectancy and deprivation means that for both males and females there are important differences in estimated life expectancy at birth depending on where you live in Aberdeen City. The most recent data available for smaller geographies (Intermediate Zones) is for the period 2011-2015. For **males**, estimated LE at birth ranges from a low of 69.7 years in Seaton to a high of 84.5 years in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill & Seafield North – a **difference of 14.8 years**. For **females** it ranges from a low of 74.9 years in Mastrick to a high of 86.3 years in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill & Seafield East – a **difference of 11.4 years** [8].



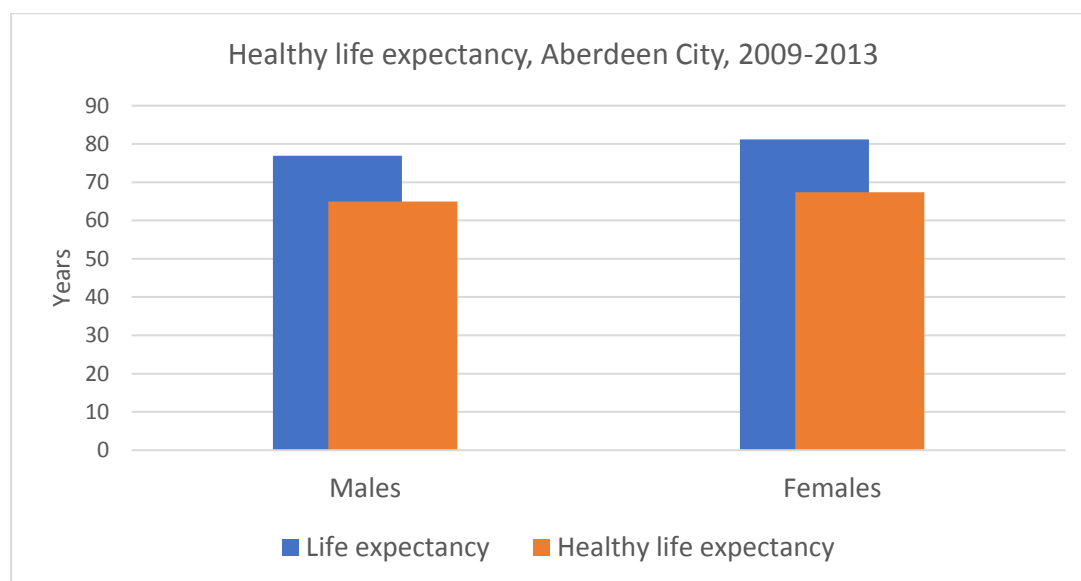
Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]



## 2.10.1 Healthy Life Expectancy

While Life Expectancy (LE) counts total years of expected life regardless of level of health, Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) represents the number of years that an individual can expect to live in good health. Information on HLE at local authority level uses self-assessed health from the Census and is therefore not available on a frequent basis. The most recent HLE estimates for Aberdeen are for the 5-year period 2009-2013. *(Note: HLE is generally presented in relation to LE. The LE estimates given below cover a different time period to those in the previous section and therefore will not match).*

For the period 2009-2013, **males** in Aberdeen City had a LE at birth of 76.9 years and a HLE of 65.0 years, giving an expected period of **'not healthy' health of 11.9 years**. For **females** in Aberdeen City, life expectancy at birth was 81.2 years and healthy life expectancy was 67.4 years, giving an expected period of **'not healthy' health of 13.8 years**. So, while women have a higher life expectancy, they also experience a longer time in 'not healthy' health than men. This pattern is consistent with Scotland as a whole – although both LE and HLE are slightly higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland for both males and females. In Scotland men have an expected period of 'not healthy' health of 13.5 years. For women the figure is 15.6 years [11].



Source: ScotPHO, Healthy Life Expectancy: Local Authorities [11]

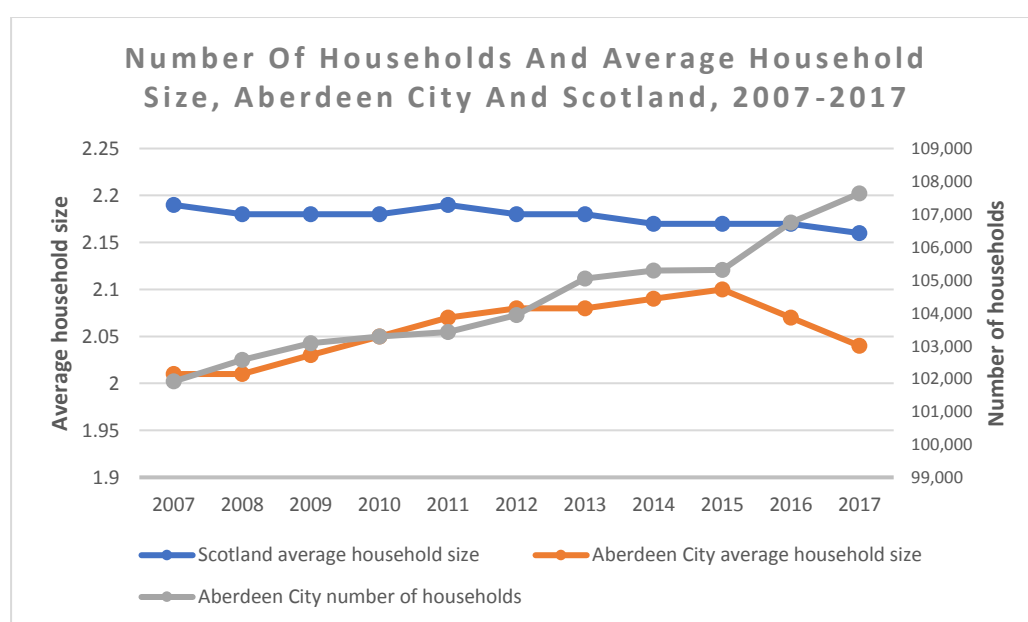
As with life expectancy, healthy life expectancy is strongly associated with deprivation. While no data is available at local authority level, in Scotland, the expected period of 'not healthy' health increased with increasing deprivation. For males the estimated period of 'not healthy' health ranged from 9.9 years in the least deprived quintile to 17.7 years in the most deprived quintile. The length of time a female could expect to spend in 'not healthy' health ranged from 11.3 years for a woman in the least deprived quintile to 21.0 years in the most deprived quintile. Another way of saying this is that a woman born in the least deprived quintile could expect to live 13% of her life in 'not healthy' health compared to a woman in the most deprived quintile who could expect to live over a quarter (27%) of her life in 'not healthy' health [12].

## 2.11 Households

In 2017, there were **107,635** households in Aberdeen City an increase of 0.8% from 106,749 households in 2016, and the same as the rate of increase for Scotland as a whole. Since 2007, the number of households in Aberdeen has increased by 5.6% - lower than the average rate for Scotland of 6.2% [13].

### 2.11.1 Household size

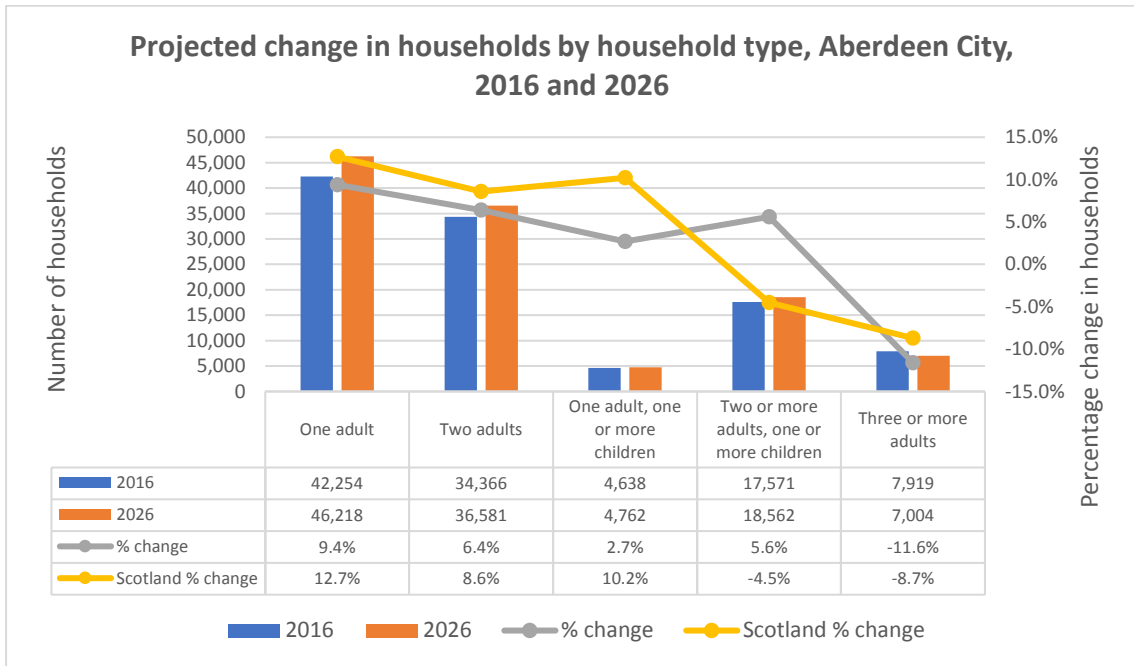
In 2017 the average household size in Aberdeen City was 2.04 – equal lowest (along with Argyll and Bute) of all local authorities in Scotland. The average household size for Scotland is 2.16. While relatively low, Aberdeen City is one of the few local authorities (including City of Edinburgh and Glasgow City) which has seen an overall increase in average household size over the past 10 years. However, unlike both Edinburgh and Glasgow, average household size has decreased sharply in Aberdeen over the past 2 years, from 2.10 in 2015 to its current level of 2.04 [13].



Source: National Records of Scotland [13]

### 2.11.2 Household projections

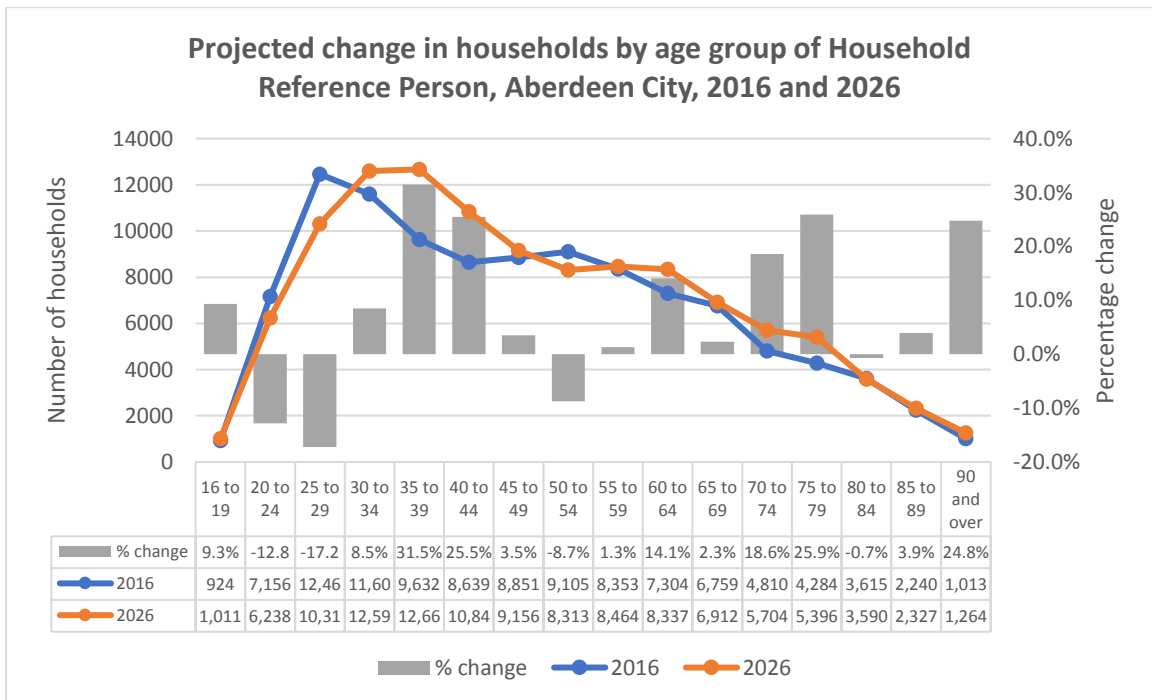
Between 2016 and 2026, the number of households in Aberdeen City is projected to increase from 106,749 to 113,128. This is a 6.0% increase, which compares to a projected increase of 6.4% for Scotland as a whole. In 2026, the household type “One adult” is projected to remain the most common (40.9%) and the household type “One adult, one or more children” is projected to remain the least common (4.2%) in Aberdeen City. Between 2016 and 2026, the household type “Three or more adults” is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-11.6%) and the household type “One adult” is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+9.4%) [14].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Household Projections for Scotland, 2016-based [14]

### 2.11.3 Household projections by age group of Household Reference Person

Between 2016 and 2026, the 25 to 29 age group is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-17.2%) and the 35 to 39 age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+31.5%). In terms of size, however, 35 to 39 years is projected to become the largest age group of a Household Reference Person (HRP), compared to 25 to 29 years in 2016.

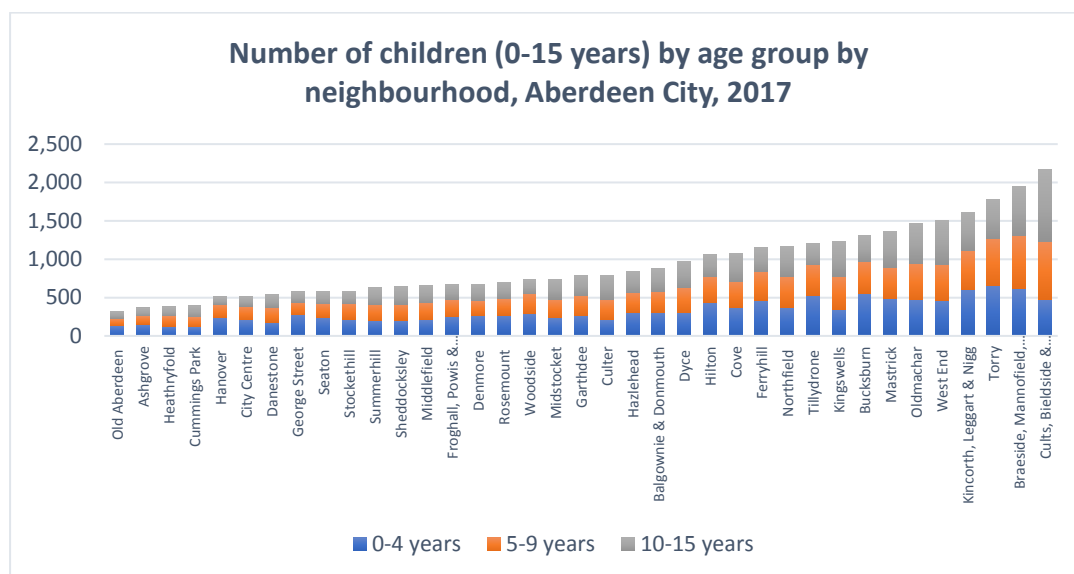


Source: National Records of Scotland, Household Projections for Scotland, 2016-based [14]

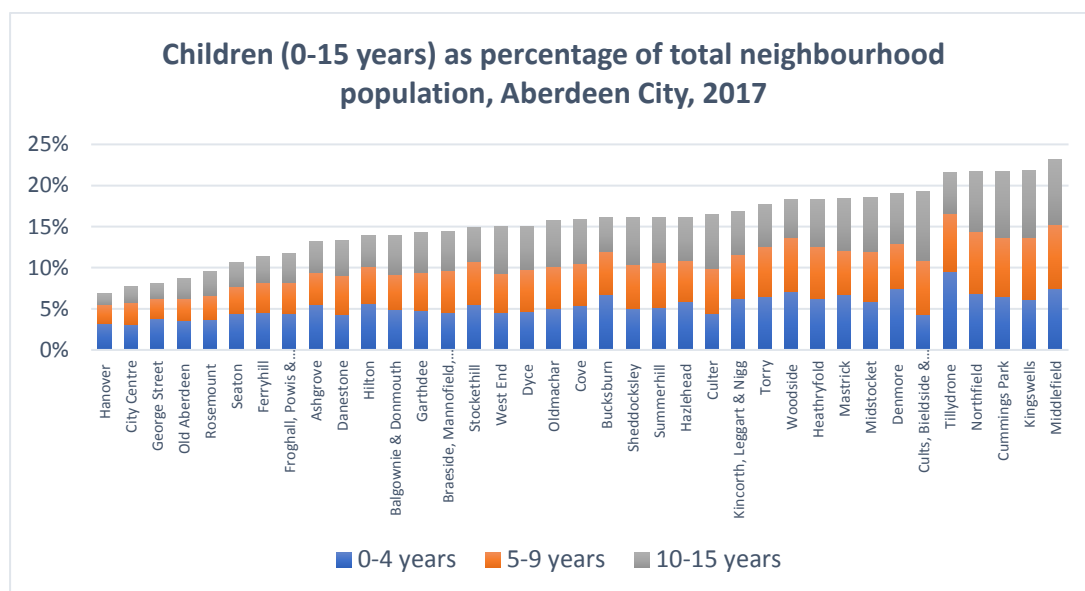
### 3. Children

#### 3.1 Overview – number of children by smaller age groups

In 2017, there were 34,495 children (0-15 years) in Aberdeen City [2]. The number and proportion of children varies by neighbourhood. In terms of numbers, Old Aberdeen has the smallest child population (322) while Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber has the largest (2,169). Hanover has the smallest proportion of children (6.8% of the population of the neighbourhood) and Middlefield the largest (23.2%).



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates, 2017 [2]



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates, 2017 [2]

20% of households in Aberdeen City include children. Single parent families make up 4% of households in the City (equivalent to 20% of all households with children) [15].

### Composition of households with children, Aberdeen City and Scotland, 2016

Type of household	Aberdeen City	Scotland
Single parent	4%	5%
Small family	12%	12%
Large family	4%	5%
<b>All households with children</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Households without children	80%	78%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, Annual Report 2016 – Local Authority Tables [15]

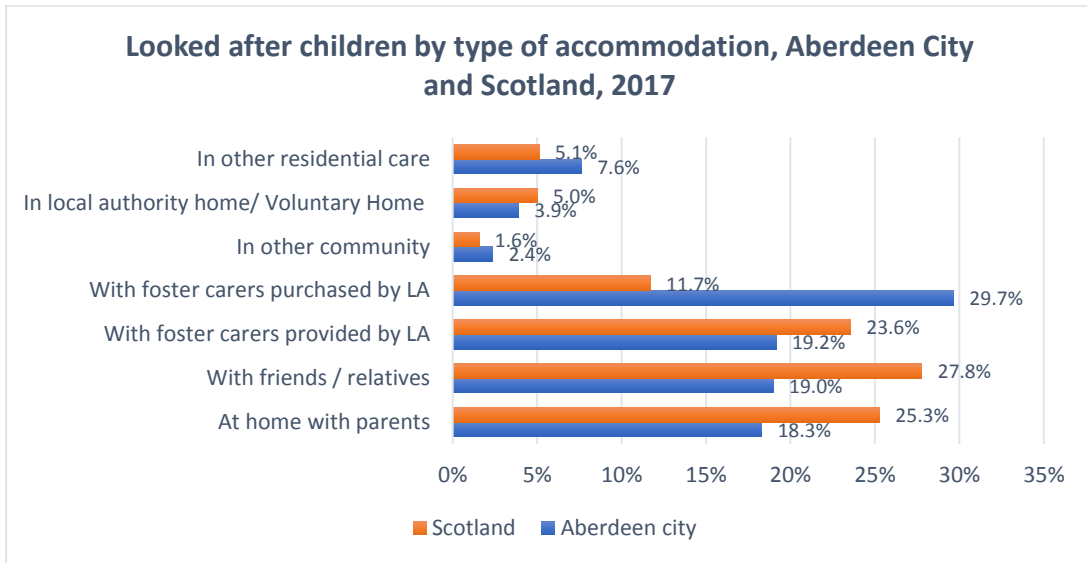
### 3.2 Looked after children

Local authorities have a responsibility to provide support to certain children and young people, known as 'looked after children'. A child may become looked after for a number of reasons; including neglect, abuse, complex disabilities which require specialist care, or involvement in the youth justice system.

On 31<sup>st</sup> July 2017 there were 590 looked after children (LAC) in Aberdeen City – equivalent to 1.6% of the 0-17 years population. This is slightly higher than the equivalent rate for Scotland of 1.4%. Most (60%) looked after children are boys, and over a quarter (29%) are under 5 years old. Six percent of looked after children are known to be from an ethnic minority group and 27% are known to have a disability [16].

There are several types of care setting in which looked after children or young people could be looked after, including at home (where a child is subject to a Compulsory Supervision Order and continues to live in their normal place of residence), foster care, residential unit or school, a secure unit, with prospective adopters, or in kinship care (where they are placed with friends or relatives).

Foster care is the most common setting for looked after children in Aberdeen City. At 48.9%, the proportion of looked after children in foster care is higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland (35.3%). In contrast, Aberdeen has a lower proportion of looked after children at home with parents (18.3% compared to 25.3%) and in kinship care (19.0% compared to 27.8%) than does Scotland. The proportion of children in residential care is similar in Aberdeen and Scotland (11.5% compared to 10.1%).



Source: Children’s Social Work Statistics 2016/17 [16]

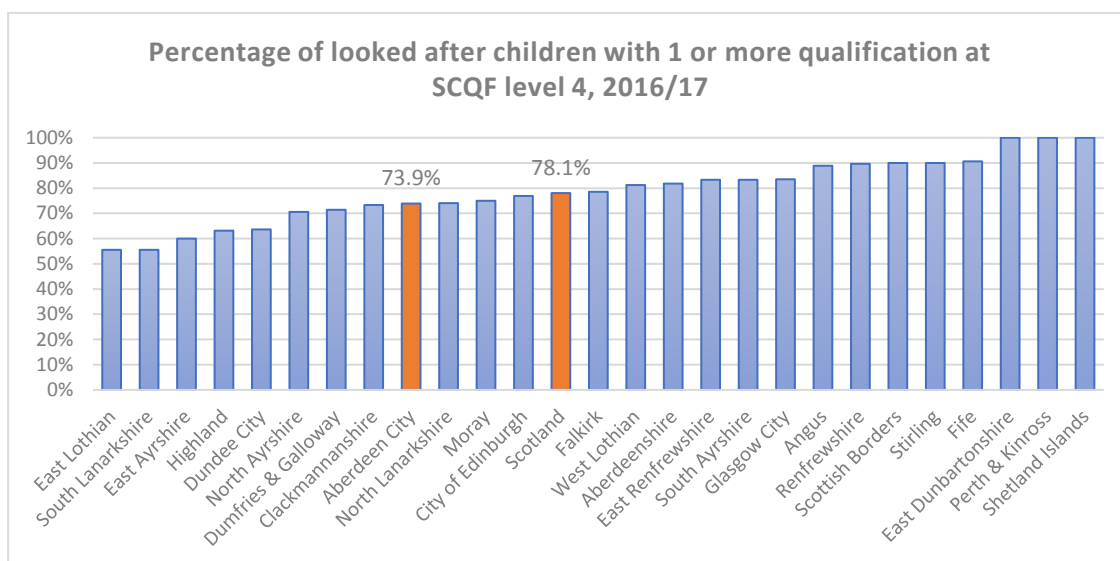
### 3.2.1 Educational outcomes for looked after children

Findings from the Scottish Government report on Education Outcomes for Looked After Children 2015/16 [17] indicate that looked after children with the most positive education outcomes are those:

- In foster care settings rather than in other care settings
- With fewer care placements in the year
- Who have been looked after for the whole year rather than just part of it

**LAC leaver attainment:** While there has been an improvement in leaver attainment over the past few years, the outcomes for looked after children are still considerably lower than those for all pupils. For example, in Scotland in 2016/17 only 44% of looked after children left school with 1 or more SCQF at level 5 compared to 86% of all pupils. Part of the reason for this is that looked after children tend to leave school at earlier ages. In 2016/17 almost three quarters (72%) of looked after school leavers were aged 16 and under (i.e. they left school at the earliest point they could) compared to just over one quarter (28%) of school leavers more generally [17].

Levels of attainment vary for looked after children across Scotland. Figures for 2016/17 show that in Aberdeen City 74% of looked after children left school with 1 or more qualification at SCQF level 4 compared to the average of 78% for Scotland. This is the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest rate of all local authorities in Scotland (data for children who have been looked after for the full year. In Scotland the rate of children who were looked after for part of the year was lower at 65%) [18].



Source: Scottish Government, Education Outcomes for Looked After Children 2016/17 [18]

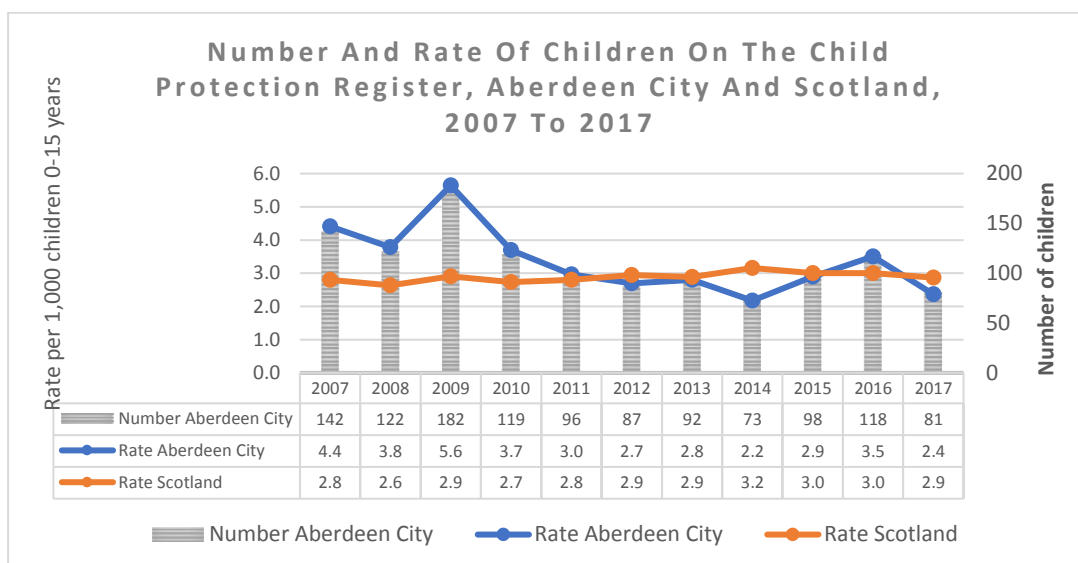
**Positive destinations:** Again, while improved, the outcomes for looked after children are worse than those for all pupils. In Scotland in 2016/17, 76% of looked after children had positive destinations compared to 93% of all pupils. In Aberdeen City the figure was slightly lower than the Scottish average at 74% (both figures based on 9-month follow-up survey and children who were looked after for the full year. Children looked after for part of the year had worse outcomes – only 64% in positive destinations for Scotland) [18].

**Attendance and exclusions:** In 2016/17 attendance rates for looked after children were the same in Aberdeen City and Scotland at 91%. However, the exclusion rate (per 1,000 pupils) was higher in Aberdeen (244 per 1,000 pupils compared to 169 per 1,000 pupils in Scotland). In Aberdeen, as in Scotland, the exclusion rate was higher in males (330 per 1,000 pupils) than females (112 per 1,000 pupils) [18].

### 3.3 Child protection

In 2017, there were 2,631 children on the Child Protection Register in Scotland, most (53%) of whom were under 5 years old. In Aberdeen City there were 81 children on the Child Protection Register. Despite fluctuations, overall the number of children on the Register in Aberdeen City has fallen over the past 10 years. Similarly, the rate (per 1,000 population aged 0-15 years) has dropped from 4.4 to 2.4 in the 10 years from 2007 to 2017. In Scotland the rate has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years and in 2017 was 2.9 [16].

Between 31<sup>st</sup> July 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2017, there were 164 registrations (80% of case conferences) and 201 de-registrations.



Source: Children’s Social Work Statistics 2016/17 [16]

In 2016-2017, 4.9% of child protection registrations were re-registered within 18 months – lower than the figure for Scotland of 6.5%. The proportion of re-registered children has decreased substantially in each of the last 2 years, from 10.7% in 2014-2015 to 5.8% in 2016-2016 to the current level of 4.9% [19].

### 3.4 Wellbeing

Information on wellbeing is provided through the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS). Emotional and behavioural problems are measured using the Goodman Strengths and Difficulties (SDQ) questionnaire and mental wellbeing is measured using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWB). Each measure provides a total score. The most recent Scotland level data is from 2015 [20], with the most recent local authority level data being for 2013 [21].

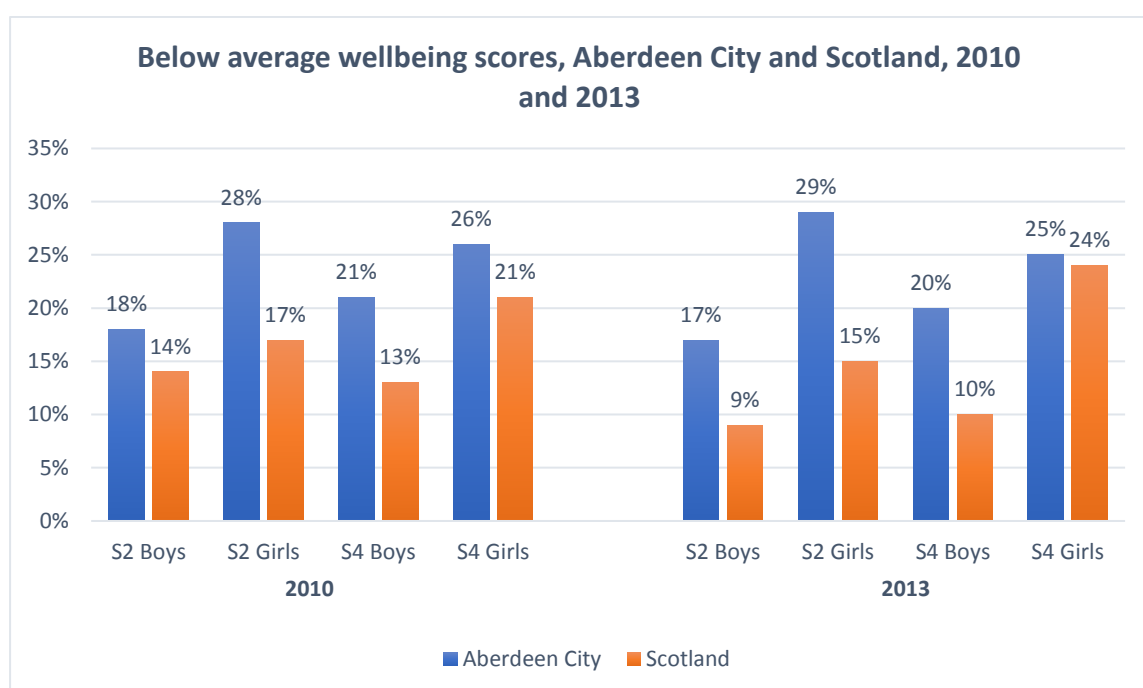
Data from 2013 suggests levels of wellbeing in young people in Aberdeen are similar to those in Scotland as a whole. In 2013 the mean total difficulties score (SDQ) for S4 pupils in Aberdeen City was 12.6 compared to 12.9 for Scotland. Mean scores for both Aberdeen and Scotland increased between 2010 and 2013 (from 12.3 and 12.1 respectively) suggesting a slight worsening of emotional problems over this period. Scotland level data suggests that S4 girls seem to be suffering poorer mental health and wellbeing than other groups (i.e. S4 Boys, S2 Boys and S2 Girls).

In the 39<sup>th</sup> City Voice questionnaire panellists were asked about Education and Children’s Services and what areas they see as a priority for improving services for children. 53% of respondents and 63% of respondents with children identified mental health as a priority issue [78].

In 2013, the mean mental wellbeing score (WEMWB) for S4 pupils in Aberdeen City was 47.7 compared to 47.6 for Scotland. Between 2010 and 2013 the mean mental wellbeing score for S4 pupils decreased (got worse) in both Aberdeen (from 48.9) and Scotland (from 49.7) [21].



Mental wellbeing scores are also available broken down into 'below average', 'average' and 'above average' mental wellbeing for S2 and S4 pupils. In 2013 in Aberdeen, the proportion of girls (at both S2 and S4) who had 'below average' mental wellbeing scores was higher than the proportion of boys with below average scores. This is consistent with trends for Scotland. Overall, however, the proportion of children with below average scores was higher in Aberdeen than in Scotland. For S2 Boys, S2 Girls and S4 Boys, the proportion of children with below average scores in Aberdeen was approximately twice as high as the respective groups in Scotland. Comparison with 2010 data shows that the proportion of S2 Boys, S4 Boys and S4 Girls with below average wellbeing scores had decreased slightly (by 1% in each case) by 2013, while the proportion of S2 girls with below average scores had increased by 1%.



Source: Ipsos MORI, Aberdeen City WEMWBS analysis [22]

### 3.5 Children and mental health services

The NHS in Scotland provides mental health services for children and young people with a wide range of mental health conditions including Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), anxiety, behaviour problems, depression and early onset psychosis. This treatment is provided through Child and Adolescent Mental Health (CAMH) services. These services, which are mainly outpatient and community based, are provided by a range of staff including psychiatrists, mental health nurses, clinical psychologists, child psychotherapists, occupational therapists and other allied health professionals.

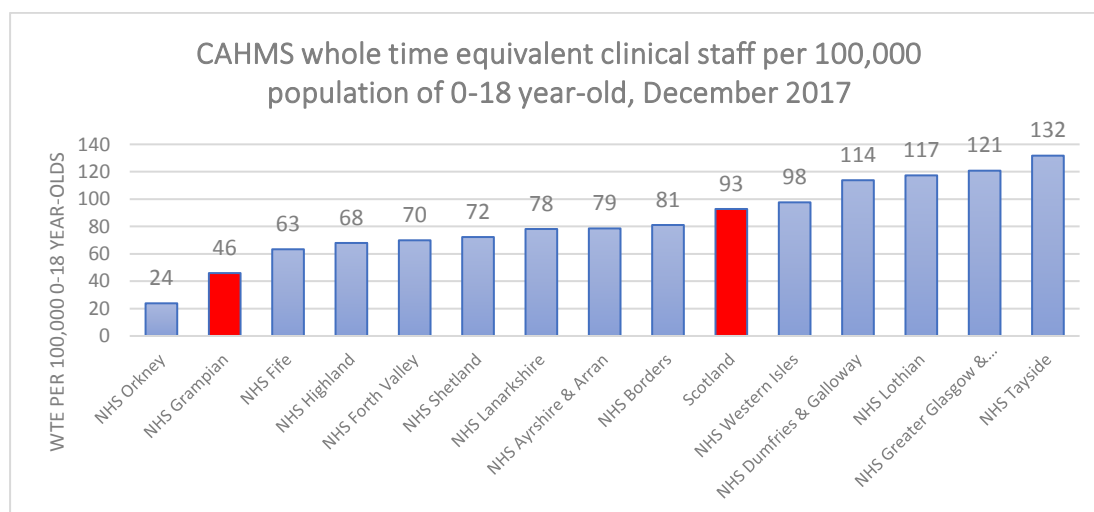
The Scottish Government requires the NHS in Scotland to measure the time people wait for treatment and this includes people waiting for CAMH services. The Scottish Government has

set a standard for the NHS in Scotland to deliver a maximum wait of 18 weeks from a patient’s referral to treatment for specialist CAMH services from December 2014.

In 2017, a total of 1,212 CAMHS patients were seen in Grampian. Of these, 37.7% were seen within the 18-week period, considerably lower than the Scottish rate where over three-quarters (77.5%) of these patients were seen within 18 weeks [23].

In the period January to March 2018, there were 833 referrals to CAMHS in Grampian, of which 739 were accepted (rejected referrals are where the CAHMS reviews the referral and sign-posts the young person to another service or back to their GP). This equates to a total referral rate of 7.5 per 1,000 people under 18 years and accepted referral rate of 6.6 per 1,000 people under 18 years. These are lower than the equivalent rates for Scotland of 8.4 and 6.7 per 1,000 people under 18 years. Compared to the same time-period last year (i.e. January to March 2017), both the number and rate of referrals has increased in Grampian. The total referral rate for January to March 2017 was 7.0 and the rate for accepted referrals was 5.8 per 1,000 people under 18 years [24].

Delivery of good quality and timely mental health services depends on having the required number of staff in the right post. As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017, NHS Grampian employed 46.2 whole time equivalent clinical staff in child and adolescent mental health services per 100,000 population of 0 to 18 year-olds. This is the second lowest rate of CAMHS staff in Scotland; only NHS Orkney employs fewer equivalent staff (24) [25].



Source: ISD Scotland, CAHMS characteristics of the workforce at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 [25]

### 3.6 Early learning and childcare provision

Local Authorities have a duty to secure Early Learning and Childcare (EL&C) for all children in the nursery term following their third birthday until they start primary school. There is also a duty to provide early learning and childcare for two year-old children who are looked after or whose parents are on specific benefits. Aberdeen City Council provides free places in nursery classes in local authority primary schools. It also commissions early learning and childcare from the private, independent and voluntary sectors. In June 2017, 91% of all

eligible children in Aberdeen City in their immediate pre-school year and 82% in their ante pre-school year received free or funded early learning and childcare places in the city. Approximately 25% of the population of 2 year-olds are eligible for funded EL&C places. In 2016/17 26% of eligible two years received free or funded early EL&C places.

#### Early learning and childcare provision, Aberdeen City, 2010 and 2017

	2010	2017	Percentage change
School nurseries operated by ACC (places)	2,938	3,566	+21.4%
Day nurseries (places)	2,089	2,330	+11.5%
Crèches (places)	344	197	-42.7%
After school clubs (places)	1,409	1,627	+15.5%
Breakfast clubs (places)	989	1,111	+12.3%
Playgroups (places)	509	300	-41.1%
Childminders (places)	907	793	-12.6%
Holiday playschemes (places)	1,197	1,155	-3.5%

Source: Aberdeen City Council, Nurtured Audit 2017 [26]

### 3.7 Education - Schools

**Schools:** In Aberdeen City there are 48 primary schools (although the list includes Countesswells which isn't built yet) and 12 secondary schools. There are also 7 special schools, giving a total of 67 schools in the City [27].

**Pupils:** In September 2017 there were 13,923 primary school pupils and 8,667 secondary school pupils in Aberdeen City. There were also 143 pupils enrolled in Special School/SEN Units. The total number of pupils was **22,733** [27].

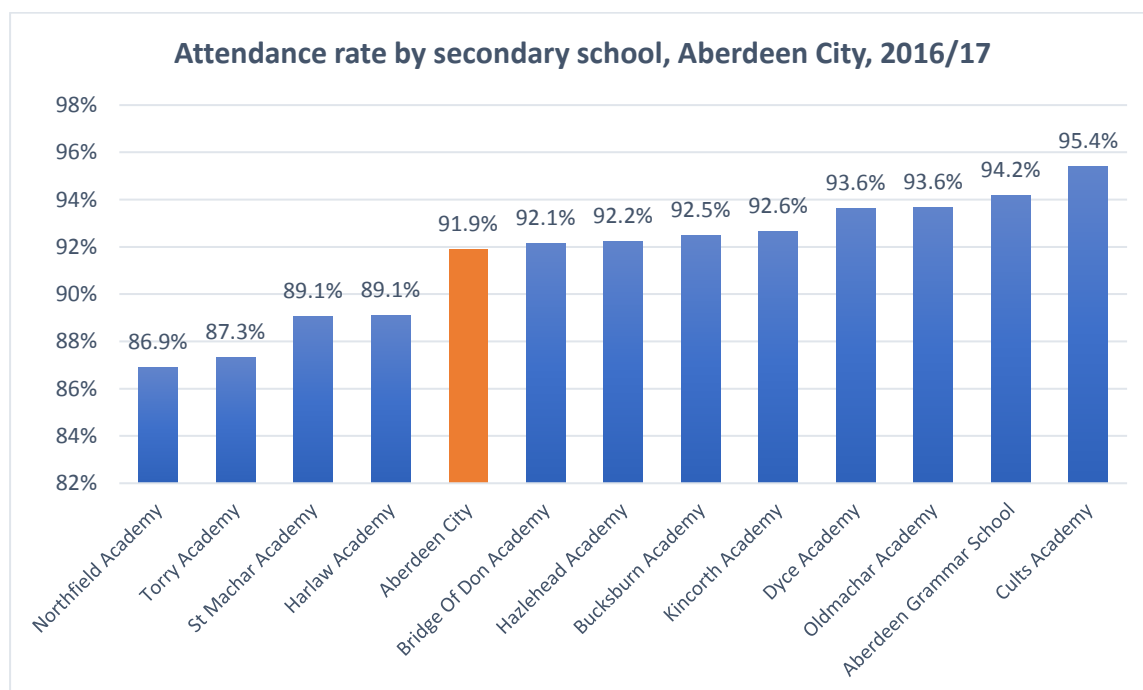
**Additional support needs:** In 2017, 29.5% of primary pupils and 30.9% of secondary pupils in Aberdeen City had additional support needs. These figures are higher than the Scottish rates of 23.5% and 29.3% respectively [27].

**Ethnicity:** 70.2% of primary school pupils in Aberdeen City were classified as White-UK, 13.8% were classified as White-Other and 14.6% were classified as Minority Ethnic. The ethnicity of 1.3% of primary school pupils was not known/not disclosed. In contrast to recent trends, the proportion of Minority Ethnic and White-Other pupils in Aberdeen City schools has decreased slightly in the past year while the proportion of White -UK has increased (from 67.3% to 70.2%). A fifth (20.3%) of school pupils in Aberdeen City do not have English as their main home language. The main three home languages (other than English) are Polish, Arabic and Russian [27].

#### 3.7.1 Attendance and exclusions

In 2016/17 average attendance rates in Aberdeen City schools were similar to those for Scotland as a whole. For primary schools in the City the attendance rate was 94.7% (compared to 94.9% for Scotland) and for secondary schools in the City the attendance rate

was 91.9% (compared to 91.2% for Scotland). There was, however, some variation in attendance rates by school. For primary schools in the City, attendance rates ranged from a low of 90.9% (Manor Park School) to a high of 97.5% (Airyhall School). For secondary schools, attendance ranged from 86.9% (Northfield Academy) to 95.4% (Cults Academy) [28].



Source: Scottish Government, Attendance and Absence 2016/17 [28]

**Exclusions:** In 2016/17 there was a total of 1,072 exclusions from schools in the City. This is equivalent to a rate of 47.6 (crude rate per 1,000 population), which is significantly higher than the rate for Scotland of 26.9 [29]. (Note: exclusion data at school level is not available.)

### 3.7.2 Attainment – Achievement of Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) Levels

Data on achievement against expected levels (Early Level, First Level, Second Level, Third level or better and Fourth Level) is given at four stages – P1, P4, P7 and S3 – in four areas: reading, writing, listening and talking and numeracy.

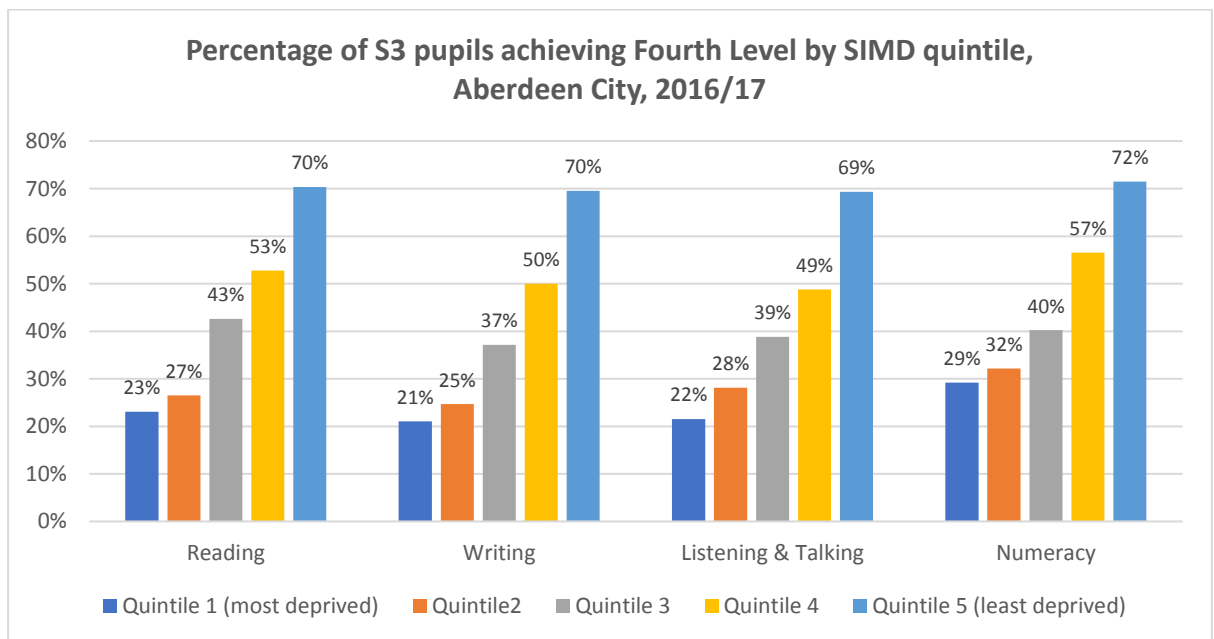
In almost every stage and area, the proportion of pupils in Aberdeen City achieving the expected level is lower than the equivalent proportion for Scotland as a whole. The only exception to this is 'listening' where the proportion of P4 and P7 pupils achieving the expected standard is the same in Aberdeen City as in Scotland [30]. (It should be noted that the CfE statistics are classified as experimental rather than Official/National Statistics. There is discussion at national level around whether these will be replaced or supplement the Scottish National Assessment Framework which has been implemented in the current academic year.)

**Percentage of pupils achieving expected levels, Aberdeen City and Scotland, 2016/17**

	Reading		Writing		Listening		Numeracy	
	Aberdeen City	Scotland	Aberdeen City	Scotland	Aberdeen City	Scotland	Aberdeen City	Scotland
<b>P1 -Early Level</b>	75%	80%	73%	77%	82%	85%	80%	83%
<b>P4 -First Level</b>	75%	77%	70%	71%	83%	83%	74%	75%
<b>P7 -Second Level</b>	72%	76%	66%	69%	81%	81%	69%	70%
<b>S3 -Third Level or better</b>	85%	90%	82%	89%	86%	91%	82%	88%
<b>S3 - Fourth Level</b>	48%	51%	46%	48%	47%	51%	51%	56%

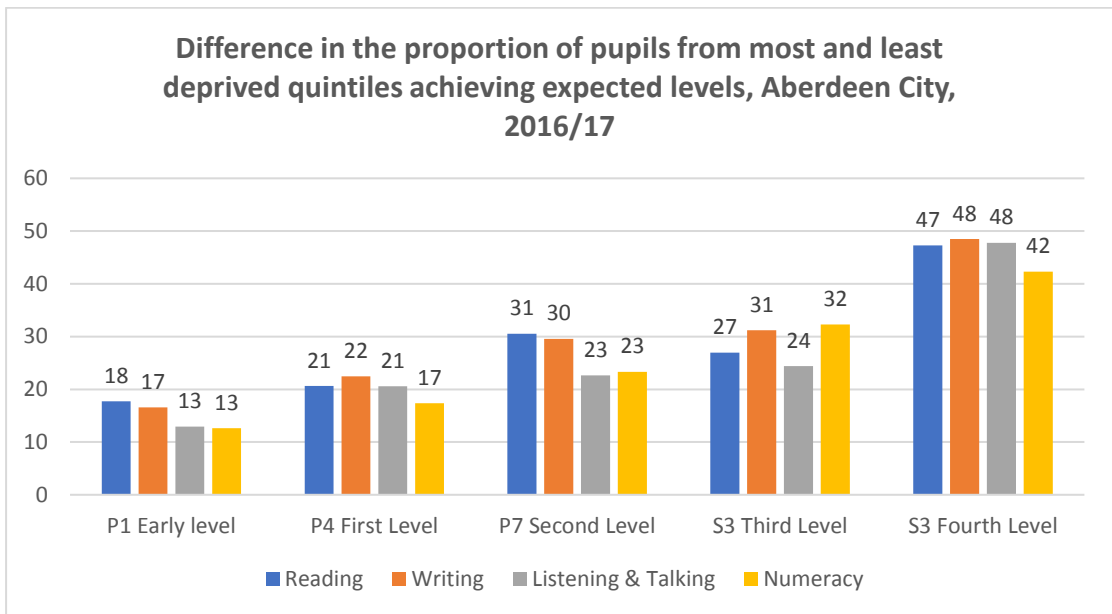
Source: Scottish Government, Achievement of Curriculum for Excellence Datasets [30]

Achievement of expected levels also varies by deprivation. In Aberdeen City in all subject areas, a smaller proportion of those in the most deprived 20% (SIMD 2016) achieved the expected level than those in the least deprived 20%. This is particularly evident when considering the percentage of S3 pupils achieving Fourth Level, for example only 23% of S3 pupils from the most deprived quintile achieved Fourth Level reading compared to 70% of pupils from the least deprived quintile.



Source: Aberdeen City Council, Business Intelligence and Performance Management [31]

The gap between most and least deprived seems to widen as children progress. For example, the percentage of P1 children achieving early level reading is 65.8% for those in the most deprived quintile compared to 83.6% for those in the least deprived quintile – a difference of almost 18; for P4 pupils (First level) the difference between most and least deprived is 20.6 and for P7 pupils (Second Level) the difference is 30.5.

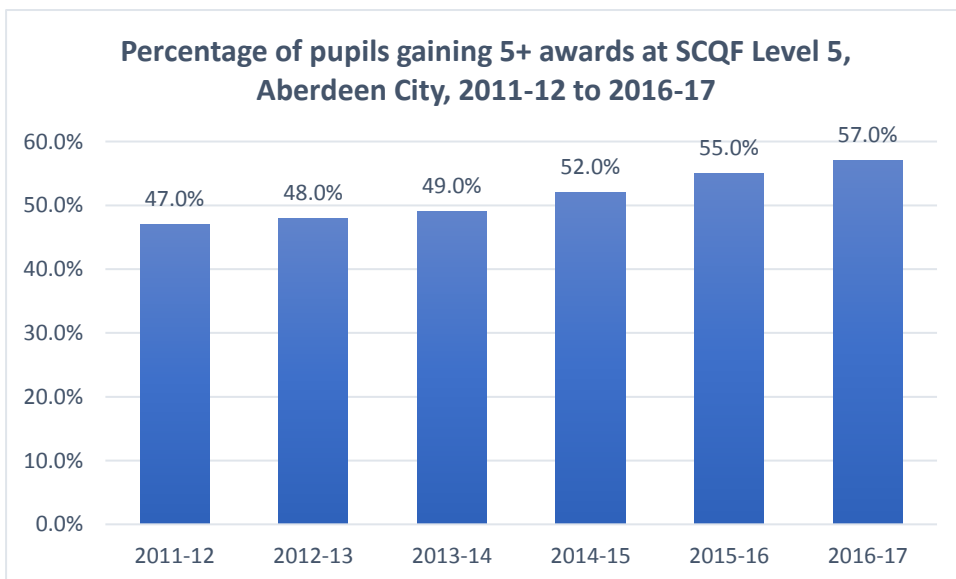


Source: Aberdeen City Council, Business Intelligence and Performance Management [31]

#### Attainment: Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF)

As a relatively new (and experimental) statistic, CfE data does not allow comparison with previous years. To examine information on trends in pupil attainment, it is useful to look at SCQF data.

In 2016/17, 85.3% of pupils in Aberdeen City achieved a qualification at SCQF Level 5 or above, compared to 78.4% in 2011/12. In the same period, the proportion of pupils gaining 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5 increased from 47.0% to 57.0% [19]. As in Scotland, the proportion of pupils from deprived areas gaining 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5 or above is lower than that for all pupils (30.0% compared to 57.0%).

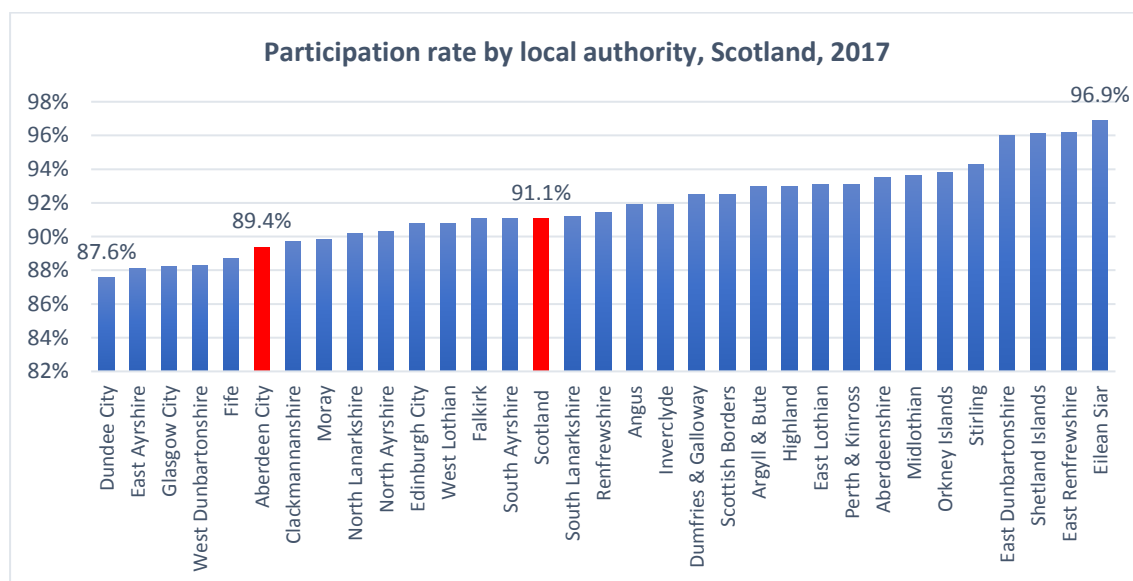


Source: Improvement Service, Local Government Benchmarking Framework [19]

### 3.7.3 Positive destinations/participation

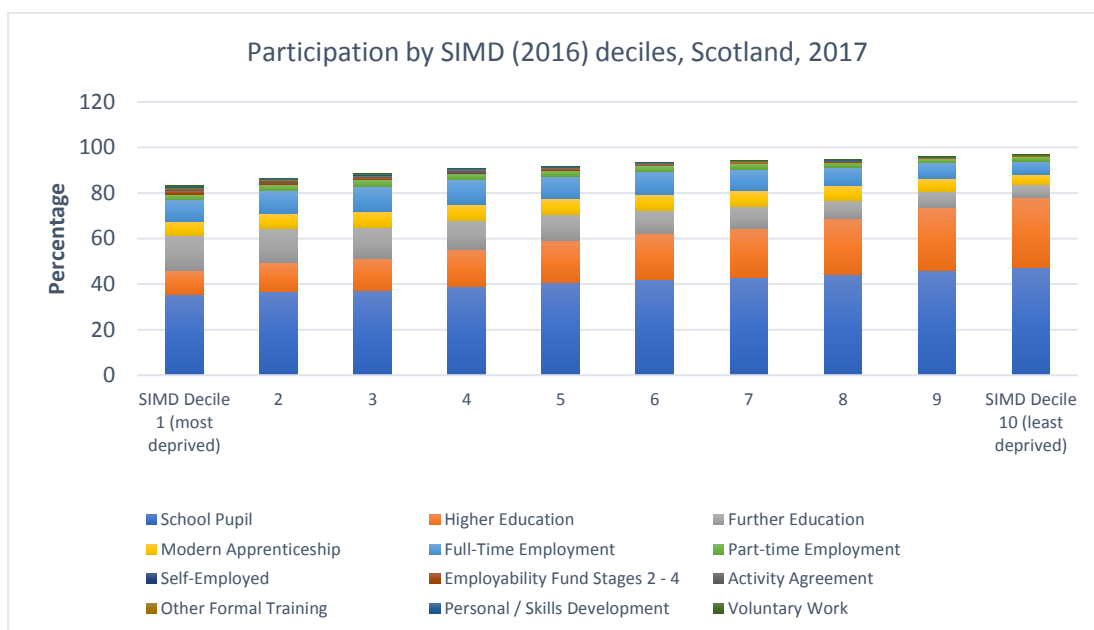
The Scottish Government’s ‘Opportunities for All’ commitment offers a place in learning or training to every 16-19 year-old who is not in employment, education or training. The ‘Annual Participation Measure’ has replaced school leaver destination data as the source of the indicator, “increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work”. Unlike the school leaver destination data, the Annual Participation Measure includes all 16-19 year-olds.

Data from the 2017 Annual Participation Measure Report indicates that **89.4%** of 6,862 16-19 year-olds in Aberdeen City were participating in education (70.3%), employment (17.3%) or training (1.8%). This is lower than the rate for Scotland as a whole (91.1%), but 0.5% higher than in 2016. **3.9%** of 16-19 year-olds in Aberdeen were identified as not participating (i.e. those unemployed seeking employment and others unemployed and not seeking) and **6.7%** had an unconfirmed status. Rates of ‘non-participation’ and ‘unconfirmed’ were higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland (3.7% and 5.3% respectively). The proportion of females participating in Aberdeen City is higher than males (90.6% compared to 88.4%). This is consistent with Scotland (91.6% compared to 90.5%). Rates of participation varied across Scotland, ranging from low of 87.6% in Dundee City to a high of 96.9% in Eilean Siar. Aberdeen City had the sixth lowest participation rate of all local authorities [32].



Source: Skills Development Scotland, Annual Participation Measure 2017 (Supplementary Tables) [32]

In Scotland, participation rates decrease with increasing deprivation (SIMD 2016 deciles), with 83.2% of those from the 10% most deprived areas participating compared to 96.8% of those in the 10% least deprived areas. There were also differences in the type of participation by deprivation. For example, those from the least deprived areas were more likely than those from the most deprived areas to enter higher education (30.5% compared to 10.5%), while those from the most deprived areas were more likely than those from the least deprived areas to enter further education (15.4% compared to 5.7%).



Source: Skills Development Scotland, Annual Participation Measure 2017 (Supplementary Tables) [32]

**Apprenticeships:** In July 2018 there were 57 apprenticeships within Aberdeen City Council (mainly Craft and Grounds) – higher than the figure of 46 in July 2017.

### 3.8 Free School Meals (FSM)

In February 2018, 51.2% of primary school pupils in Aberdeen were registered for FSM in mainstream local authority schools. All P1-P3 primary school pupils are entitled to free school meals. The proportion of P4-P7 pupils who were registered for FSM varied by school, ranging from a low of 2.5% to a high of 36.3%. At secondary school level, a total of 10.4% of pupils were registered for a FSM, although again there was variation between schools with the proportion of pupils registered ranging from a low of 2.8% to a high of 29.7%. At Aberdeen City’s special schools 24.3% of pupils were registered for a FSM. The table below shows the number and percentage of school pupils registered for free school meals in Aberdeen City, together with the percentage of pupils who were registered for a FSM and present on the day of the survey who took a FSM. Almost a quarter of primary pupils and over a third of secondary pupils who were registered, did not take a FSM on the day of the survey [33].

#### Pupils registered for free school meals, Aberdeen City, 2018

Year	Number of pupils registered for FSM	Number registered as percentage of school roll	Registered and present who took a FSM
Primary	7,120	51.2%	77.0%
Secondary	800	10.4%	61.8%
Special	34	24.3%	96.9%

Source: Scottish Government, School Meals Data set 2017 [33]



**Free breakfasts:** Aberdeen City Council currently runs a free breakfast service at seven primary schools in areas of the city with high levels of deprivation. The Table shows the schools and the average number of pupils attending free breakfast in September 2017.

**Average number of pupils attending free breakfast, September 2017**

School	September 2017	School Roll 2017/18	Percentage of roll attending club
Heathryburn School	56	280	20.0%
Kittybrewster School	24	276	8.7%
Riverbank School	32	392	8.2%
St Peters RC School	52	259	20.1%
Tullos School	44	335	13.2%
Walker Road School	34	425	8.0%
Woodside School	23	342	6.7%

Source: Aberdeen City Council

**Clothing Grants:** In 2016/17 a total of 2,135 clothing grants were awarded to pupils in Aberdeen City. Clothing grants were awarded to pupils in almost all local authority schools in the City with the number of grants awarded varying substantially by school.

**Clothing grants awarded, Aberdeen City, 2015/16 and 2016/17**

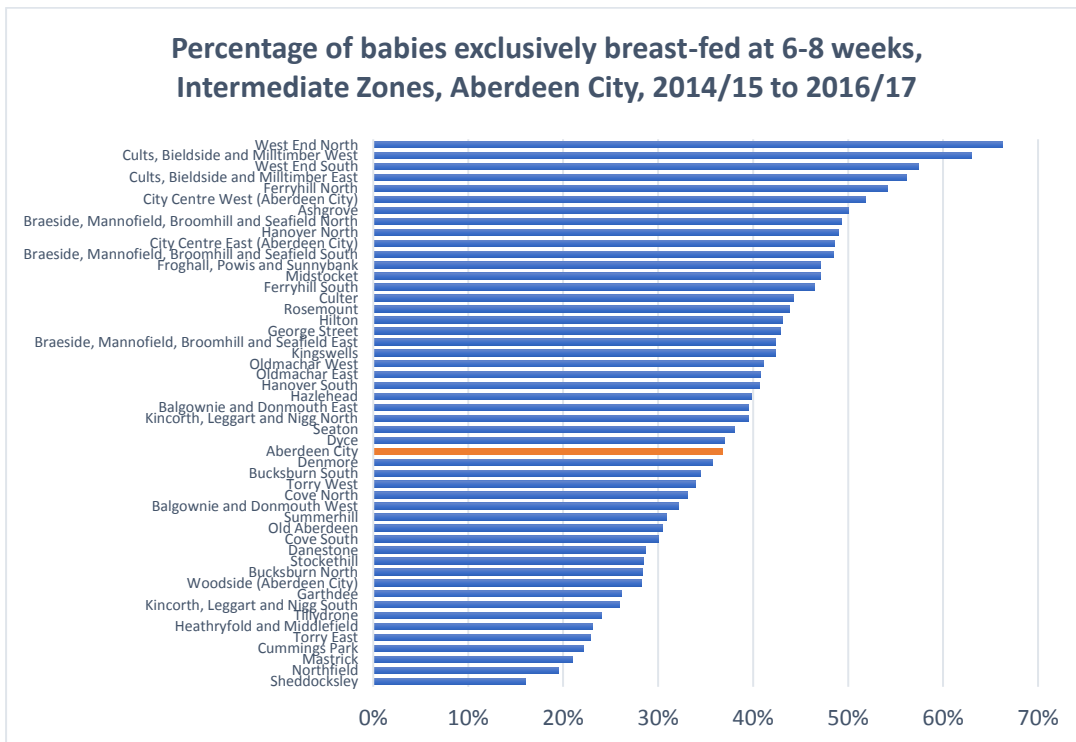
Sector	2015/16		2016/17	
	No. of Grants Awarded	% of Total	No. of Grants Awarded	% of Total
Primary	1,287	62.6%	1,365	63.9%
Secondary	735	35.7%	743	34.8%
Special	23	1.1%	18	0.8%
Independent schools	12	0.6%	9	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Aberdeen City Council, Education and Children's Services

### 3.9 Child health

#### 3.9.1 Breast feeding

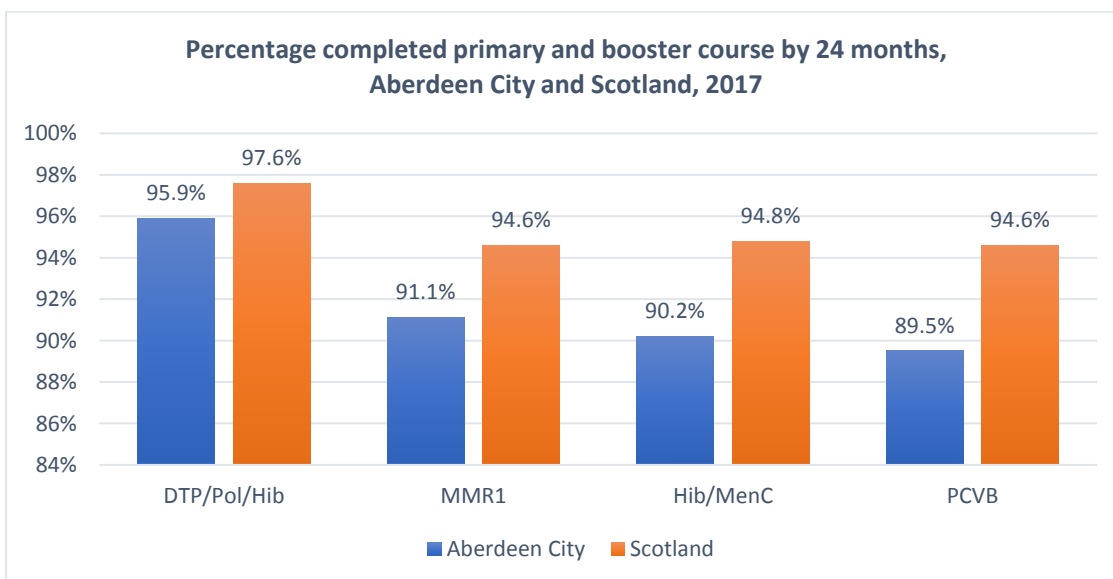
In 2014/15 to 2016/17 (3-year aggregate), 36.8% of babies in the City were exclusively breast-fed at the time of their 6-8 week review. This is significantly higher than the Scottish average of 28.1%. Breast-feeding rates varied across the City – from a low of 16% in Sheddocksley to a high of 66.0% in West End North [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

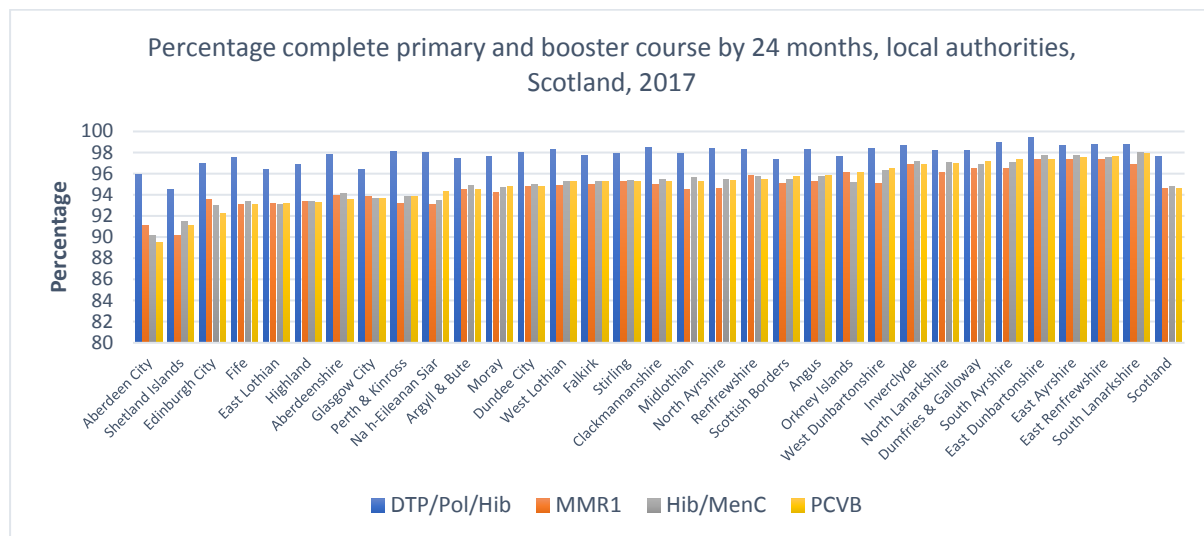
### 3.9.2 Immunisation

In Scotland there is a national target for 95% of children to complete courses of routine childhood immunisations (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Hib (DTP/Pol/Hib), Men C and Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV)) by 24 months of age. Rates of babies who have completed the primary and booster courses for these immunisations by 24 months are lower in Aberdeen City than in Scotland [34].



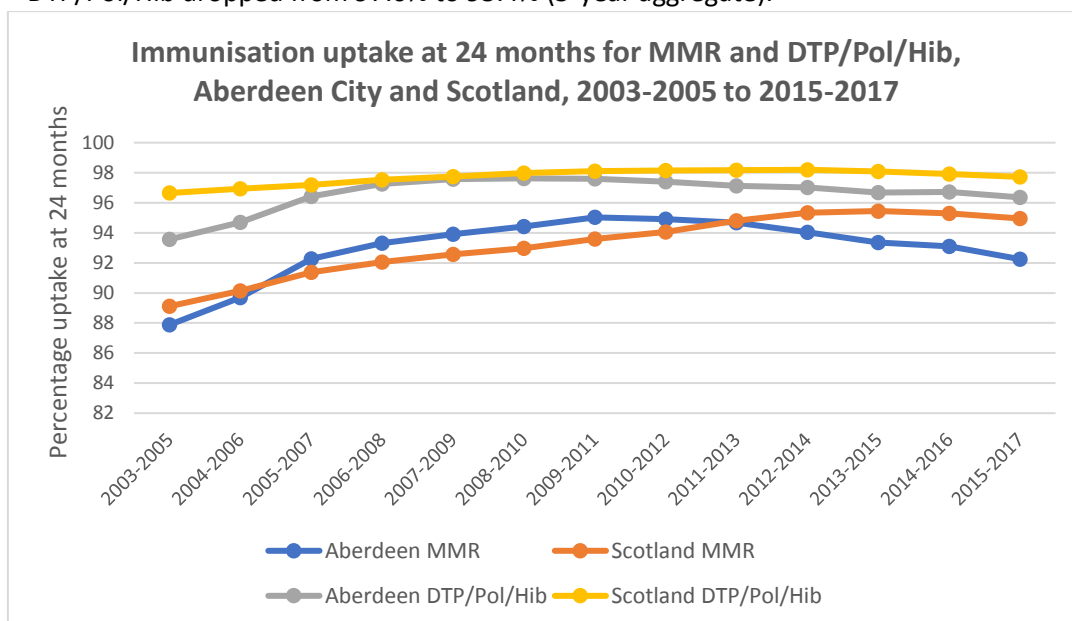
Source: ISD Scotland, Childhood Immunisation Statistics [34]

For Hib/MenC and PCVB uptake rates at 24 months are the lowest of all local authorities, and for DTP/Pol/Hib and MMR1 uptake rates are the second lowest of all local authorities.



Source: ISD Scotland, Childhood Immunisation Statistics [34]

In Aberdeen, 24-month uptake rates for DTP/Pol/Hib (also known as the 5-in-1 vaccine), and particularly for MMR, have been decreasing in recent years. Between 2009-2011 and 2015-17, the uptake of MMR dropped from 95% to 92.3% (3-year aggregate) and the uptake of DTP/Pol/Hib dropped from 97.6% to 95.4% (3-year aggregate).

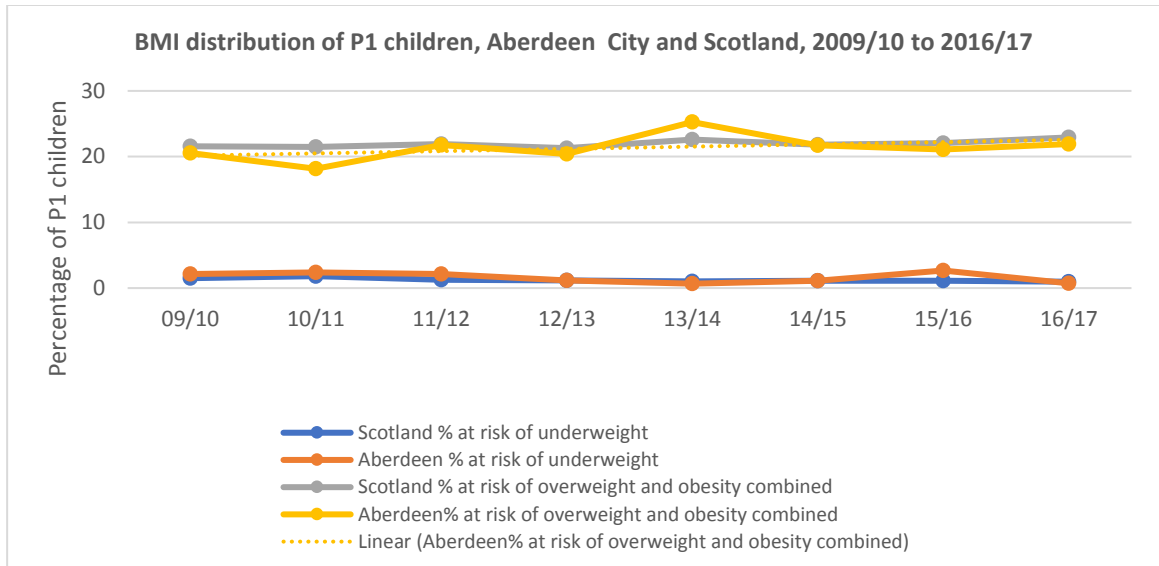


Source: ScotPHO Children and Young People Profile [21]

### 3.9.3 Healthy weight

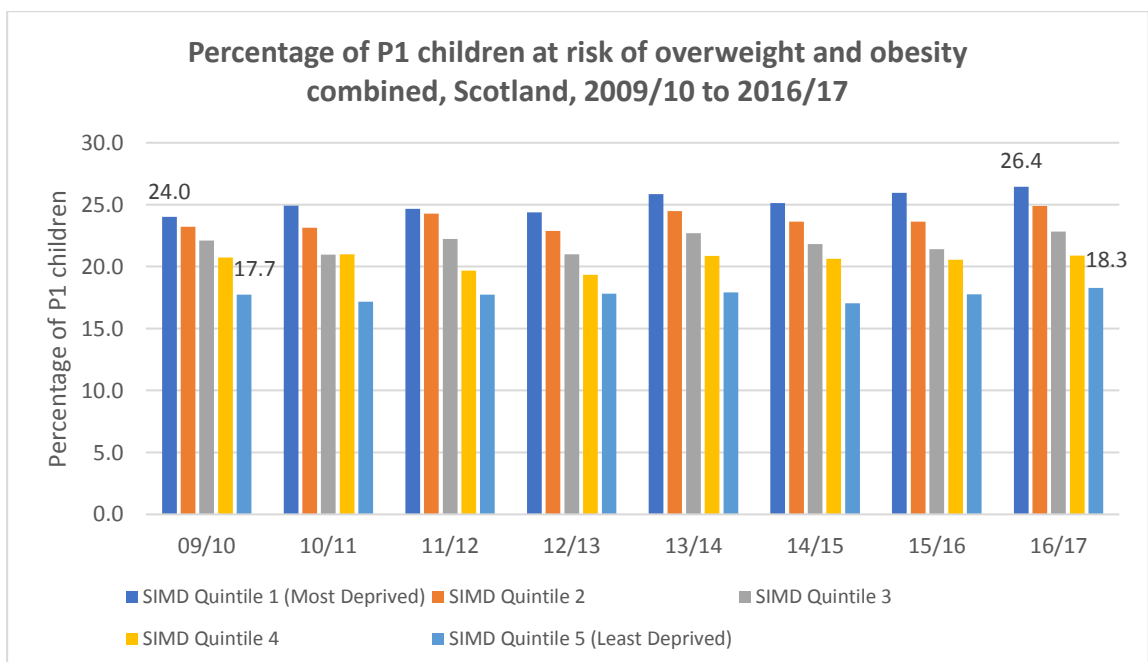
Children’s weight and growth is an important marker of their general nutrition and physical health. Child growth references are widely used as a tool for detecting children who are not growing properly or who are under- or over-weight.

In 2016/17, height and weight measurements were recorded for 1,909 Primary 1 children in Aberdeen City. Of these, 77.4% were classified as 'healthy weight' – slightly higher than the figure for Scotland of 76.1%. 21.9% of P1 children in Aberdeen City were classified as being at risk of overweight and obesity (compared to 22.9% in Scotland), and 0.7% as being at risk of underweight (compared to 1.0% for Scotland). While there have been fluctuations, the underlying trend in Aberdeen City is of increasing proportions of P1 children at risk of overweight or obesity [35].



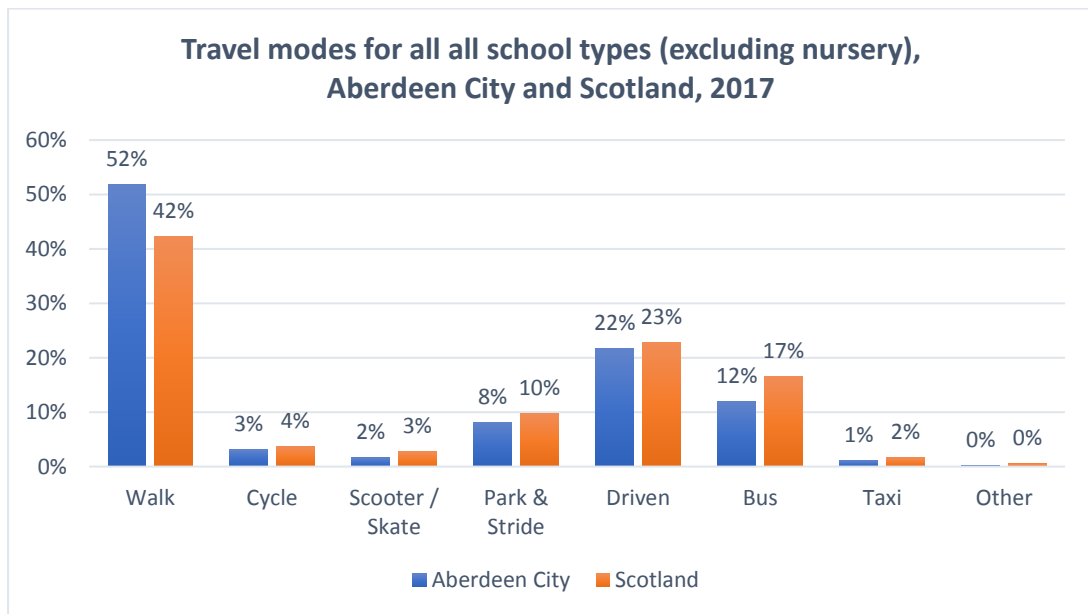
ISD Scotland, Primary 1 Body Mass Index Statistics [35]

Obesity is strongly associated with deprivation. In Scotland (no local data available), a higher proportion P1 children from the most deprived areas (based on SIMD quintiles) are at risk of overweight or obesity than those from the least deprived areas (26.4% compared to 18.3% in 2016/17). Over the last few years, the gap between most and least deprived P1 children has widened.



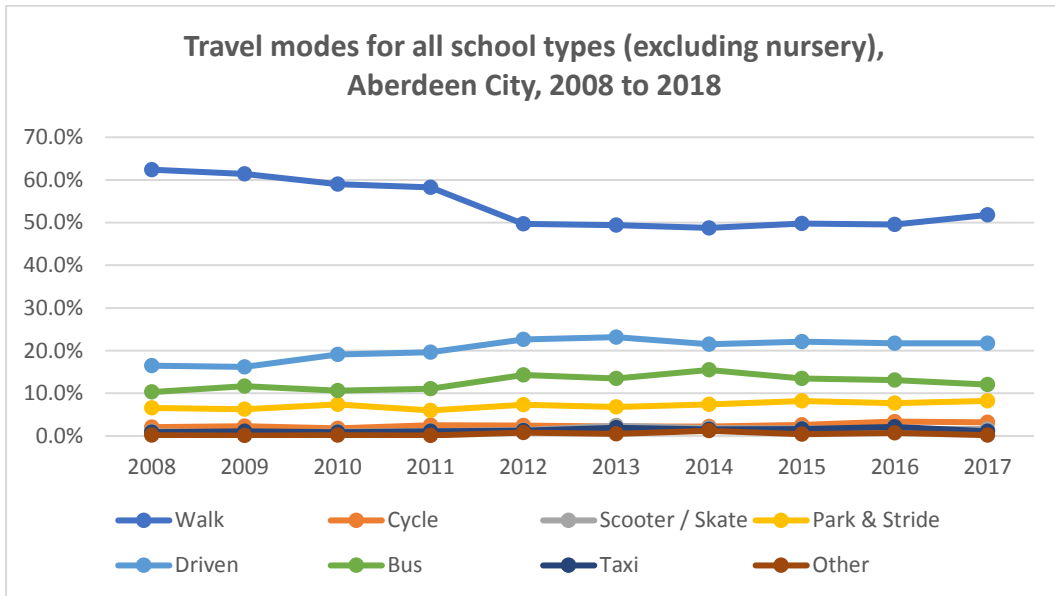
### 3.9.4 Physical activity

**Active travel to school:** Information on how children travel to school is available from the Hands Up Survey [36]. In 2017, 81.9% of primary school pupils (number = 11,400), 71.6% of secondary school pupils (number = 6,205), 10.5% of SEN pupils (number = 15) as well as 1,897 nursery pupils, completed the survey. In 2017, the most common mode of travel to school (excluding nursery) in Aberdeen City was walking (52%), followed by being driven (22%) and bus (12%). Just over 8% of children in the City used Park and Stride, 3.2% cycled to school and 1.7% used scooters or skates. The proportion of children who walked to school in Aberdeen was higher than the proportion for Scotland (42%) and the highest of all local authorities.



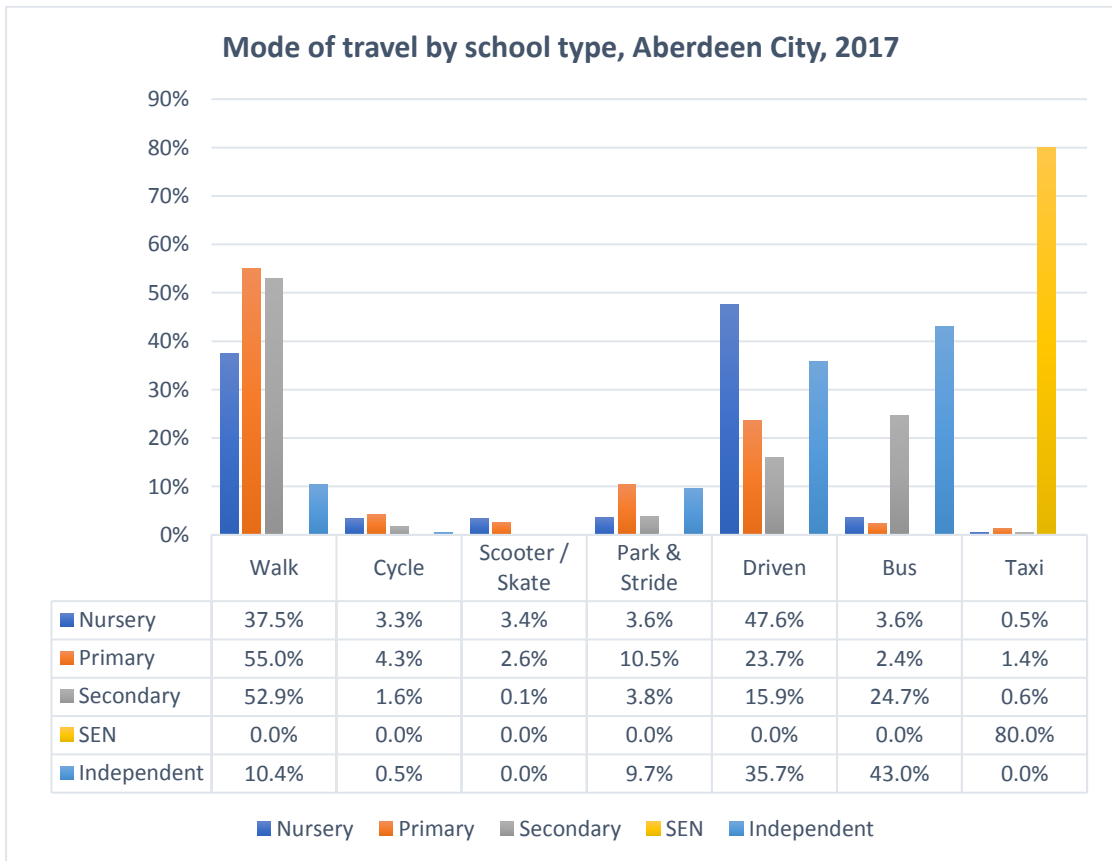
Source: Sustrans, Hands Up Survey 2017 [36]

While relatively high, the proportion of children who walk to school has fallen by approximately 10% since the first survey in 2008, with a noticeable drop between 2011 (58.3%) and 2012 (49.7%). However, between 2016 and 2017 there was a slight increase (49.5% to 51.8%). Since 2008 the proportion of children who are driven to school has increased from 16.5% to 21.8%. While there has been an overall increase in the proportion of children who travel to school by bus (from 10.3% in 2008 to 12.0% in 2018), the proportion using the bus has decreased each year since 2014 when it was at 15.5%. Since 2008, the proportion of pupils cycling to school has increased (from 2.1% to 3.2%) as has the proportion of children using park and stride (from 6.6% to 8.2%).



Source: Sustrans, Hands Up Survey 2017 [36]

Mode of travel varies by type of school. In 2017, nursery children were most commonly driven to school (47.6%) and pupils at SEN schools most commonly travelled by taxi (80.0%). The most common modes of travel for pupils at independent schools were bus (43.0%) and being driven (35.7%). Walking was the most common mode of travel for both primary (55.0%) and secondary (52.9%) pupils. The next most common mode of travel for primary pupils was being driven (23.7%) while for secondary pupils it was taking the bus (24.7%).

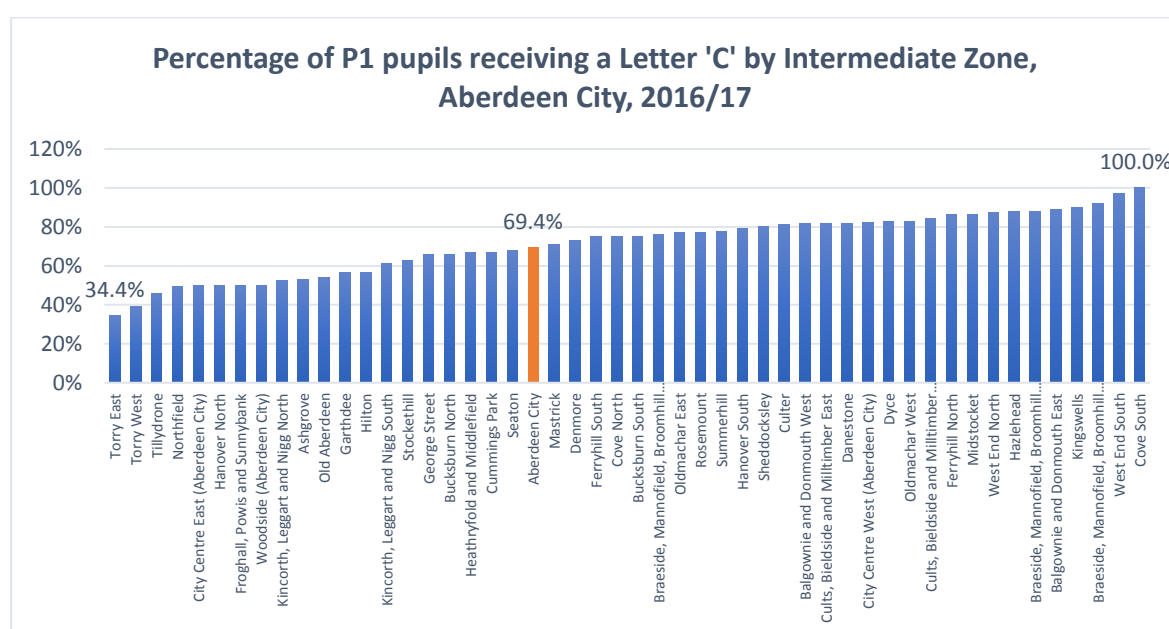


Source: Sustrans, Hands Up Survey 2017 [36]

### 3.9.5 Dental health

In September 2017, 89.5% of children in Aberdeen City were registered with an NHS dentist. This is lower than the average rate for Scotland which was 93.8%. (Note: this is only for NHS dentists – data does not include registrations with private dentists. There is currently no shortage of NHS dentists in the City <sup>1</sup>.)

Information on dental health is available through the National Dental Inspection programme where pupils in P1 and P7 are given a basic dental inspection. Those with ‘healthy’ teeth are given a letter ‘C’ (no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis). In 2016/17, 69.4% of P1 pupils in Aberdeen received a letter ‘C’ – significantly lower than the average rate for Scotland of 70.9%. The proportion of P1 pupils receiving a letter ‘C’ ranged from a low of 34.4% in Torry East to a high of 100% in Cove South [8].

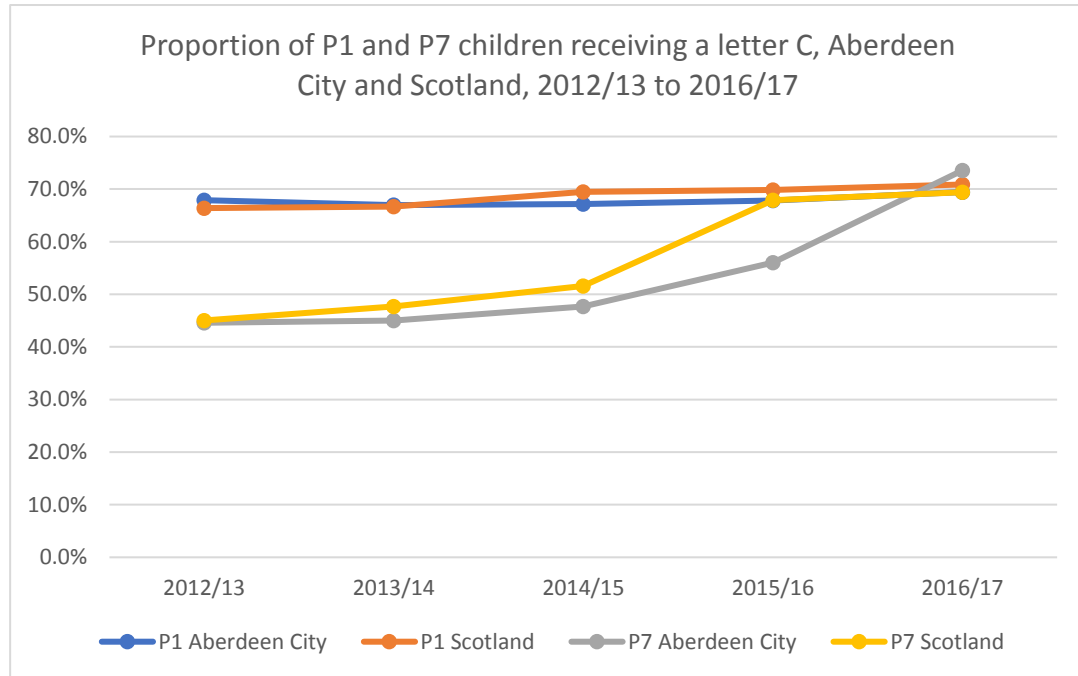


Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

While the proportion of P7 children who received a letter C was significantly higher in Aberdeen than Scotland (73.4% compared to 69.4%), there was again substantial variation across the City with proportions ranging from a low of 45.4% in City Centre West to a high of 100.0% in West End North.

<sup>1</sup> As a consequence of significant investment in dental services during the past ten years, Aberdeen City has seen significant increases in NHS dental registration and is currently in the fortunate situation of having sufficient capacity for NHS dental registration and treatment within independent general dental practices. As of 10th August 2018, 28 dental practices within Aberdeen City have confirmed they are accepting new patients for NHS care. For both adult and child patients, registration must be actively requested, and will be activated once the patient is examined at the dental clinic. NHS Grampian also provides an online and telephone information and advice service to help with dental registration [118].

Between 2012/13 and 2016/17, the proportion of P7 children in Aberdeen City with no obvious decay (i.e. who received a letter C) increased significantly, from 44.6% to 73.5%. The proportion of P1 children in Aberdeen City with no obvious decay also increased, from 67.9% to 69.4%.



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

### 3.9.6 Smoking

Data on smoking is limited. Previously SALSUS (Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle And Substance Use Survey) published prevalence rates by local authority. The most recent data is from 2013. SALSUS is a self-completion survey administered by teachers in a mixed ability class, under exam conditions. In 2013, of the 3,991 13 and 15 year-old pupils eligible to take part in the survey, 819 pupils (21% of all eligible pupils and 57% of those sampled) participated [37].

In 2013 in Aberdeen, 5% of 15 year-olds and 1% of 13 year-olds reported being regular smokers. At that time Aberdeen City had the lowest reported rate of smoking in school children across all local authority areas in Scotland [8]. A more recent (2015) report at Scotland level shows that, while smoking prevalence has dropped slightly in 15 year-old girls (but not boys), the use of e-cigarettes has increased substantially with 91% of 15 year-old smokers (boys and girls) having used e-cigarettes and 24% of non-smokers having used them [38].

### 3.9.7 Alcohol and drugs

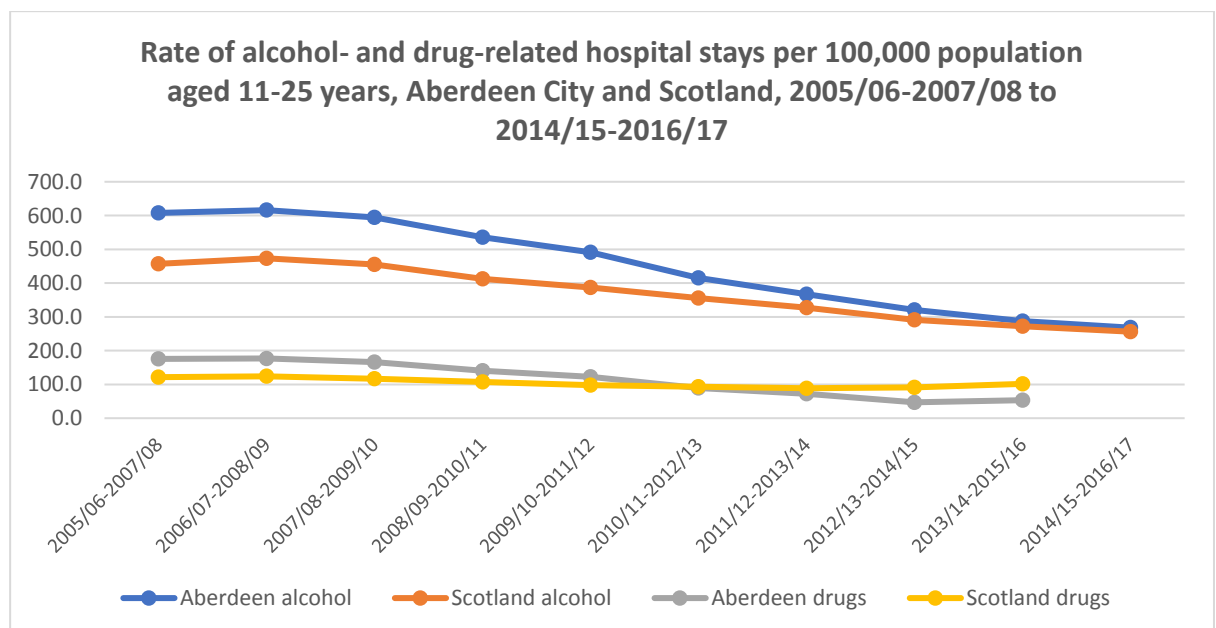
Information on alcohol and drug use is also available from SALSUS with the most recent data for the City being 2013.



**Alcohol use:** In 2013 in Aberdeen City, 25% of 13 year-olds reported they had had an alcoholic drink (a ‘proper alcoholic drink – a whole drink, not just a sip’). This is 7% lower than the figure for Scotland and a fall of 11% from the figure in 2010. The proportion of 15 year-olds who reported ever having had a drink was considerably higher at 65%. However, again this was lower than the rate for Scotland (-4%) and lower than the figure for 2010 (-7%). The proportion of 15 year-old girls (66%) and boys (64%) who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink was similar. Overall, 15% of 15 year-olds (13% of boys and 17% of girls) reported having had a drink in the week prior to the survey. This was 19% lower than the equivalent figure for 2010 and 4% lower than the figure for Scotland [37].

**Drug use:** In 2013 in Aberdeen City, 2% of 13 year-olds reported having used or taken one or more of the drugs named in a list provided, even if only once. This is a drop of 1% from 2010 and 3% lower than the equivalent rate for Scotland. The proportion of 15 year-olds who reported having used or taken one or more of the drugs named in the list was higher at 12%. This is a decrease of 5% from 2010 and 6% lower than the figure for Scotland. A higher proportion of 15 year-old boys than girls reported ever having used drugs (14% compared to 10%). 7% of 15 year-olds reported that they had used drugs in the last month – 4% lower than in 2010 and 2% lower than the figure for Scotland. Again, the proportion of 15 year-old boys who had used drugs in the last month was higher than the proportion of girls (10% compared to 5%) [37].

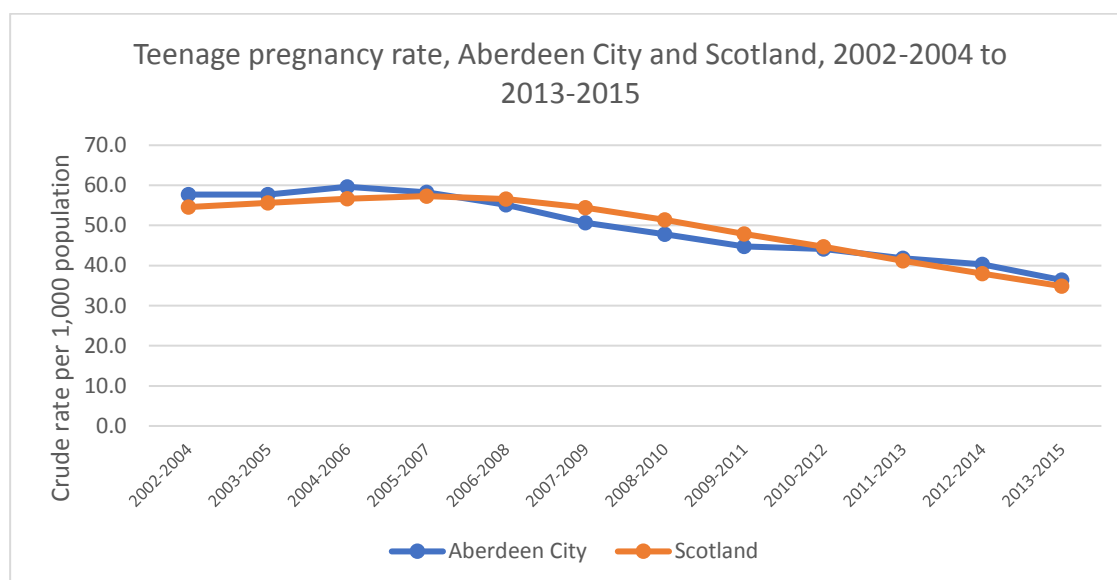
**Alcohol- and drug-related hospital admissions 11-25 years:** In 2014 (3 year rolling average 2013/14 to 2015/16 financial years) there were 149 alcohol admissions for people aged 11-25 years. This equates to a rate of 288.7 per 100,000 population (age-sex standardised rate) compared to the equivalent rate for Scotland of 271.4. There were 27 drug related hospital stays in Aberdeen City for the same age group and period, equivalent to a rate of 53.4 per 100,000 population (age-sex standardised rate, 3-year aggregate) – significantly lower than the rate for Scotland of 101.4. Rates of both alcohol- and drug-related hospital stays for people aged 11-25 years have decreased in the last 10 years [21].



Source: ScotPHO Children and Young People Profile [21]

### 3.9.8 Teenage pregnancies

In the period 2013-2015, the average rate for teenage pregnancies in Aberdeen City was 36.3 (crude rate per 1,000 population; 3-year aggregates) compared to 34.8 for Scotland. In Aberdeen City, as in Scotland, the rate of teenage pregnancies has reduced significantly in the last 10 years [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

In Scotland, teenage pregnancies are strongly associated with deprivation. In 2015, the pregnancy rate in Scotland was 32.4 per 1,000 women in the under 20 age group; however, rates varied depending on where a woman lived. Those living in the areas of highest deprivation had pregnancy rates five times higher than those in the least deprived areas (62.1 compared to 11.6 per 1,000) [39]. Within Aberdeen, the number of teenage pregnancies varies across the City. In most Intermediate Zones in the city there were no teenage pregnancies in 2013-2015. However, in Torry West (89.9 per 1,000 population), Torry East (83.5), Mastrick (77.5), Northfield (70.3) and Heathryfold and Middlefield (67.0) the rates were higher than the average rate for the City [8].

### 3.10 Child poverty

According to Child Poverty Action Group in Scotland, more than 1 in 4 children in Scotland are officially recognised as living in poverty. Children are considered as living in poverty if they live in households with less than 60% of median household income. This is the key measure used by UK, Scottish Government and by the EU. Using this measure the latest (2015/16) official data shows that a lone parent family with two children (aged 5 and 14) is living in poverty if they are living on less than £297 per week (after housing costs have been deducted) and a two-parent family with two children (aged 5 and 14) is living in poverty if they are living on less than £401 a week (after housing costs have been deducted).

The Centre for Research in Social Policy calculates estimates of child poverty each year for the End Child Poverty Coalition ([www.endchildpoverty.org.uk](http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk)). Estimates of child poverty levels are available at Local Authority and ward level.

In July-September 2017 an estimated 5,689 children (16.7%) in Aberdeen City were living in poverty (after housing costs). This is a decrease from the previous figures (October-December 2015) when 18.2% of children in Aberdeen City were estimated to be living in poverty [40].

There was considerable variation in levels of child poverty between different City wards – the proportion of children living in poverty after housing costs ranged from a low of 5.9% in Hazlehead/ Ashley/ Queen’s Cross to a high of 28.0% in Tillydrone/Seaton/Old Aberdeen. Comparison with data from October-December 2015 shows rates of child poverty have remained broadly similar in most wards, however, some have shown relatively large decreases (e.g. Kincorth/Loirston, Lower Deeside) and others have increased (e.g. Midstocket/Rosemount) [40].

**Percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs), Aberdeen City and Wards, July to September 2017 and October to December 2015**

Local Authority and wards	Oct-Dec 2015	July to September 2017	
	Percentage	Percentage	Number
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	<b>16.72%</b>	<b>5,689</b>
Hazlehead/Ashley/Queens Cross	5.91%	5.87%	142
Bridge of Don	6.27%	6.17%	176
Lower Deeside	10.01%	6.25%	164
Midstocket/Rosemount	12.34%	15.27%	235
Airyhall/Broomhill/Garthdee	12.47%	12.42%	265
Dyce/Bucksburn/Danestone	13.31%	12.24%	340
Kingswells/Sheddocksley	17.60%	14.79%	473
Kincorth/Loirston	20.09%	14.61%	410
Hilton/Stockethill	24.53%	22.76%	588
Torry/Ferryhill	25.36%	22.03%	684
George St/Harbour	25.46%	24.35%	304
Northfield/Mastrick North	29.35%	27.13%	1,119
Tillydrone/Seaton/Old Aberdeen	27.59%	28.03%	730

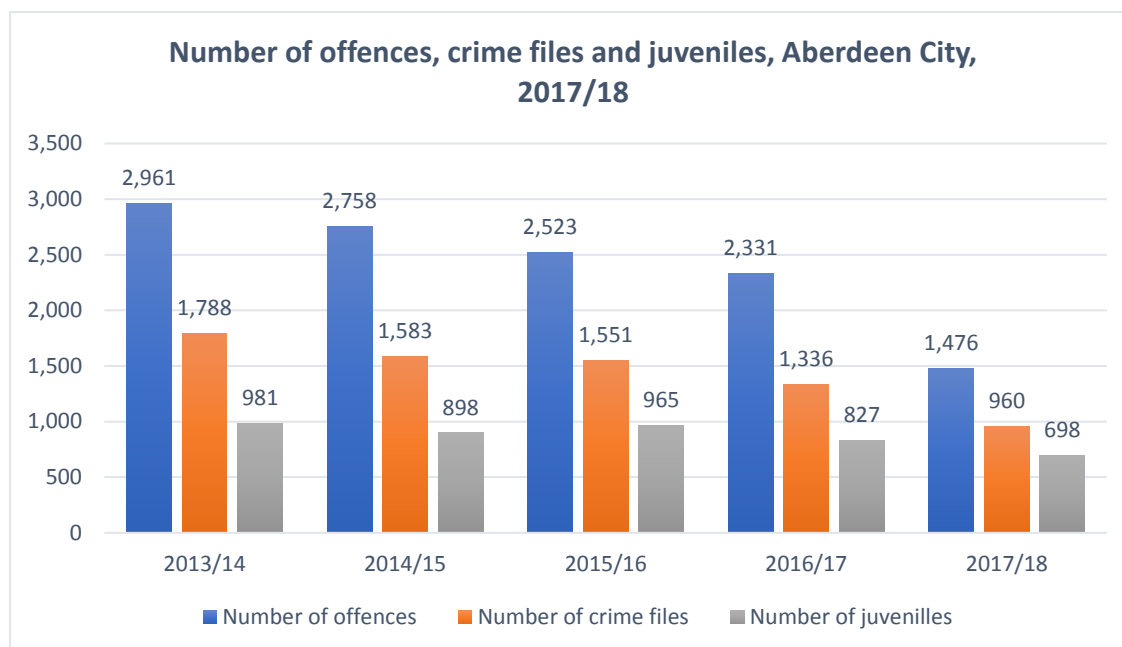
Source: End Child Poverty [40]

### 3.11 Juvenile Crime

In 2017/18 there were 1,476 offences and 960 crimes files in which the accused was aged 8-17 years. The total number of individuals identified as accused was 698, of whom 428 (61.3%) were aged 8-15 years and 270 (38.7%) were aged 16-17 years. Most (65.0%) juvenile offenders were male. The most common type of offences committed by 8-15 year-olds was Miscellaneous offences and for 16-17 year-olds was Crimes of Dishonesty [41].

Most (79%) juvenile offenders only appear on one crime file, with 136 offenders appearing on more than one crime file.

Both the number of offences and crime files and the number of offenders has decreased in recent years. Between 2013/14 and 2017/18 the number of offences has decreased by 50%, the number of crime files has decreased by 46% and the number of offenders has decreased by 29%.



Source: Police Scotland, Comparative Report on Juvenile Offenders, 2017/18, Aberdeen City Local Authority Area [41]

### 3.11.1 Children referred to the Children’s Reporter

In 2017/18 there were 331 children who were referred to the Children’s Reporter. Of these 81 were referred for an offence – a decrease of 9 from the number referred for an offence in 2016/17 [42].

### 3.12 Play and recreation

The Place Standard questionnaire asks respondents about play and recreation. When asked to rate this question from 1 – 7, where 1 = lots of room for improvement and 7 = very little room for improvement, the mean score for this question was 4.48 for Aberdeen City [43].

As well as providing a score, respondents were asked to provide some further information on why they rated their answer the way they did. Some comments provided on this section included:

- *Vastly improved, evidence of money being spent by the city but also very encouraged by local community groups. These groups should be encouraged to continue and build on the successes to date.*
- *I think activities for teenagers are few and far between. Has been some trouble and anti-social behaviour in certain parts. More facilities are now being built. Makro area developed and gym there too.*

- *The only park which I am aware of is dire. We had a skatepark but no more. There really should be more for children to do in our area.*
- *Hazlehead Park is great but difficult to access without a car. The Duthie Park is also excellent. We are very lucky to have such good facilities.*

## 4. Adults

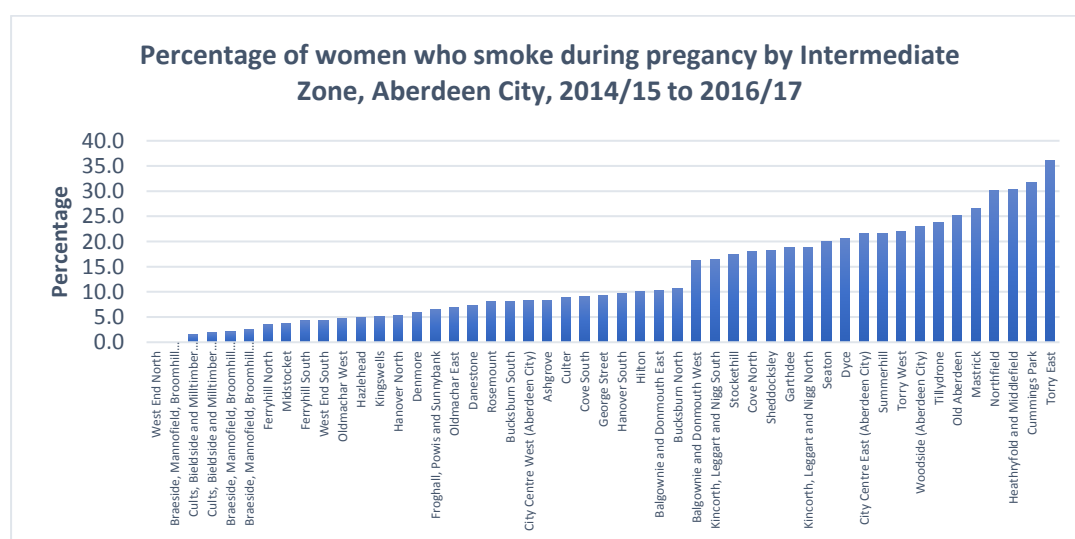
### 4.1 Health behaviours

#### 4.1.1 Smoking

**Smoking prevalence:** Information on smoking prevalence is available from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS – ScotPHO Profile). In 2015, smoking prevalence in Aberdeen City was estimated at 21.1% - slightly higher than the prevalence estimates for Scotland of 20.6% but lower than estimates for 2013 of 24.3% [8]. Smoking is strongly associated with deprivation (SIMD 2016). While there are no specific figures for Aberdeen City, in Scotland in 2016 smoking prevalence was higher in more deprived areas (32% in most deprived quintile compared to 12% in least deprived quintile) and higher in males than in females (38% for males in most deprived quintile compared to 33% for females in most deprived quintile) [44].

**Smoking cessation:** In 2015/16, 5.3% of smokers (16+ years) made a quit attempt with an NHS smoking cessation service (note this percentage relates to quit attempts and not individuals – an individual may have made more than one quit attempt). This rate is significantly lower than the rate for Scotland of 7%. At 12-week follow-up, 25.7% were still successfully quit – significantly higher than the equivalent rate for Scotland of 22.6%. The successful quit rate was strongly associated with deprivation. At 4-week follow-up, the successful quit rate was 28.6% for those in the most deprived quintile compared to 40.6% for those in the least deprived quintile [45].

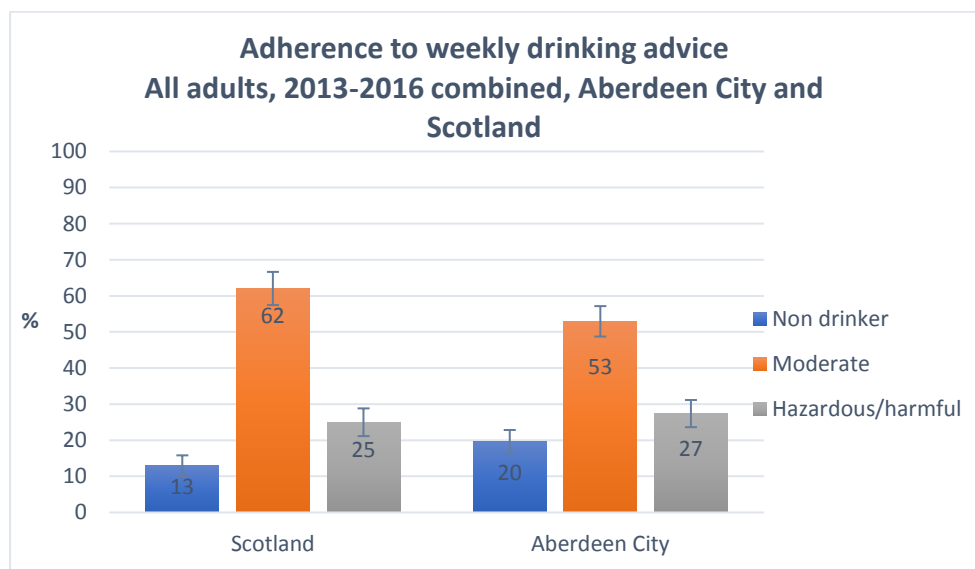
**Smoking during pregnancy:** Overall the rate of women who smoke during pregnancy (i.e. *women with a known smoking status recorded as 'current smoker' at first antenatal appointment*) is significantly lower in Aberdeen City than in Scotland (14.1% compared to 16.3%). However, there is considerable variation across the City. Rates range from a low of 0.0% in West End North to 36.1% in Torry East [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profile [8]  
Percentage - 2014/15 to 2016/17 financial years; 3-year aggregates

## 4.1.2 Alcohol

**Hazardous/harmful drinking:** In the period 2013-2016, 27% of adults in Aberdeen City were drinking above the guideline recommendations of 14 units per week. This is higher (although not significantly so) than the rate for Scotland of 25%. The proportion who were drinking above recommended guidelines was higher in males (31%) than in females (20%).



Source: Scottish Health Survey: Results for Local Areas 2013/2014/2015/2016 [46]

### Health Impact Assessment of the Aberdeen City Licensing Board

No Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) have previously been conducted in alcohol licensing for Aberdeen City. As such this HIA study involved the local Licensing Forum to identify areas for exploration on the views of vulnerable communities who are not normally consulted in alcohol licensing procedures. Equally to better understand alcohol licensing's impact on Aberdeen City. The following is a snap-shot of views captured:

**“So, problem drinking is done from supermarkets, local shops (not pubs). If you are only needing a bit of milk and a loaf of bread you cannae get it without passing alcohol [Community member]”**

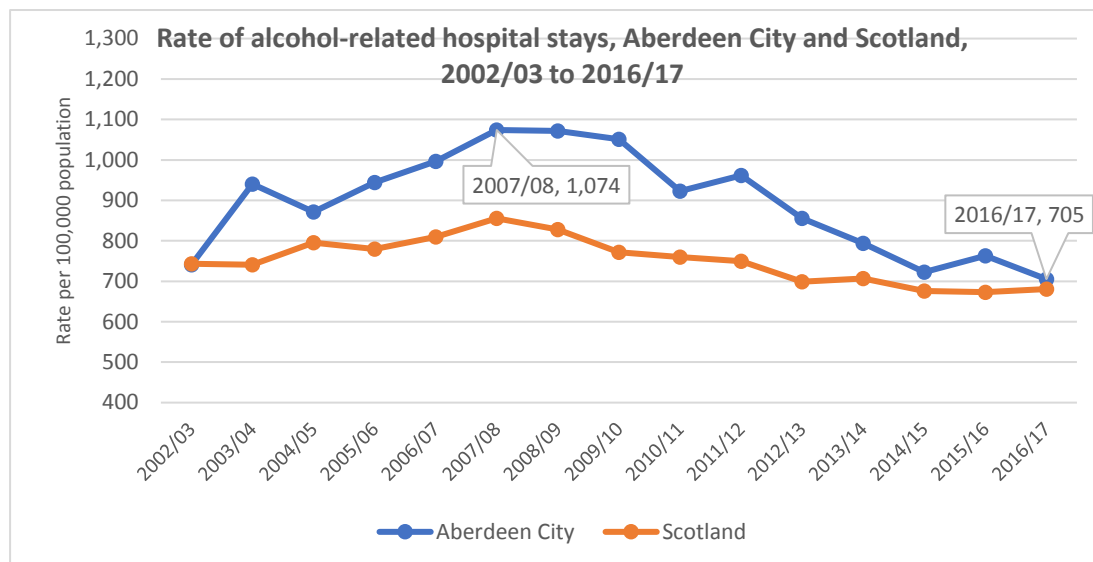
**“What I would be suggesting is that whoever is dealing out the alcohol at the fete or whatever; who's selling it should have to meet the same standard that might be expected of a pub [Staff]”**

**“It gets extremely overwhelming for people, and alcohol gives an easy way of escape really. People go from being in a situation to be quite isolated initially [Homeless support social worker]”**

**“We had it up in front of us – for across the road to get a licence. But what we got really angry about, by the time it came here, by the time they had a meeting, it was too late [Community Council member]”**

Based on the study, a series of agreed recommendations from the Forum have now been put to the Licensing Board with the aim of shaping the next Statement of Licensing policy due in 2018 [115].

**Alcohol-related hospital stays:** In 2016/17 there were 1,520 alcohol-related hospital stays in Aberdeen City. This equates to a rate (age-sex standardised) of 705.4 per 100,000 population. While still higher than the rate for Scotland (680.8 per 100,000 population), rates of alcohol-related hospital stays have fallen considerably over the past 10 years [8].

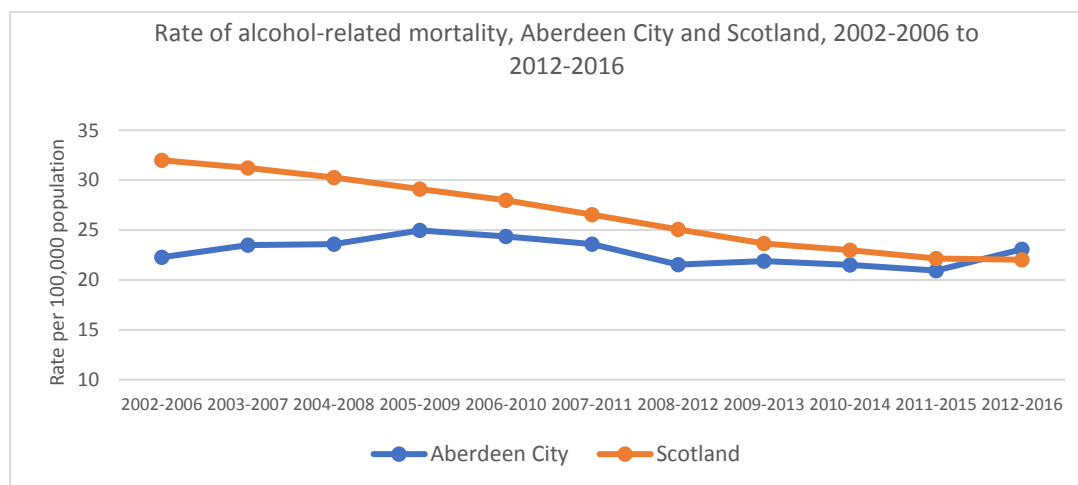


Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profile [8]

\*Age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population

Based on Intermediate Zone data, rates of alcohol-related hospital stays vary across the City. Rates range from a low of 178.1 per 100,000 population in Cove South to a high of 2,023.7 per 100,000 in Tillydrone [8].

**Alcohol-related mortality:** Between 2012 and 2016 there were an average of 45 deaths per year (5-year rolling average) in Aberdeen City where alcohol was the underlying cause. Following a period of relative stability, and in contrast to trends for Scotland where the rate of alcohol-related mortality continues to fall, in Aberdeen City the rate increased between 2011-2015 and 2012-2016 and it is now at its highest level since 2005-2009. The rate of alcohol-related mortality in Aberdeen City is now slightly higher than the average rate for Scotland (23.1 per 100,000 population compared to 22.0 per 100,000 population) [8].

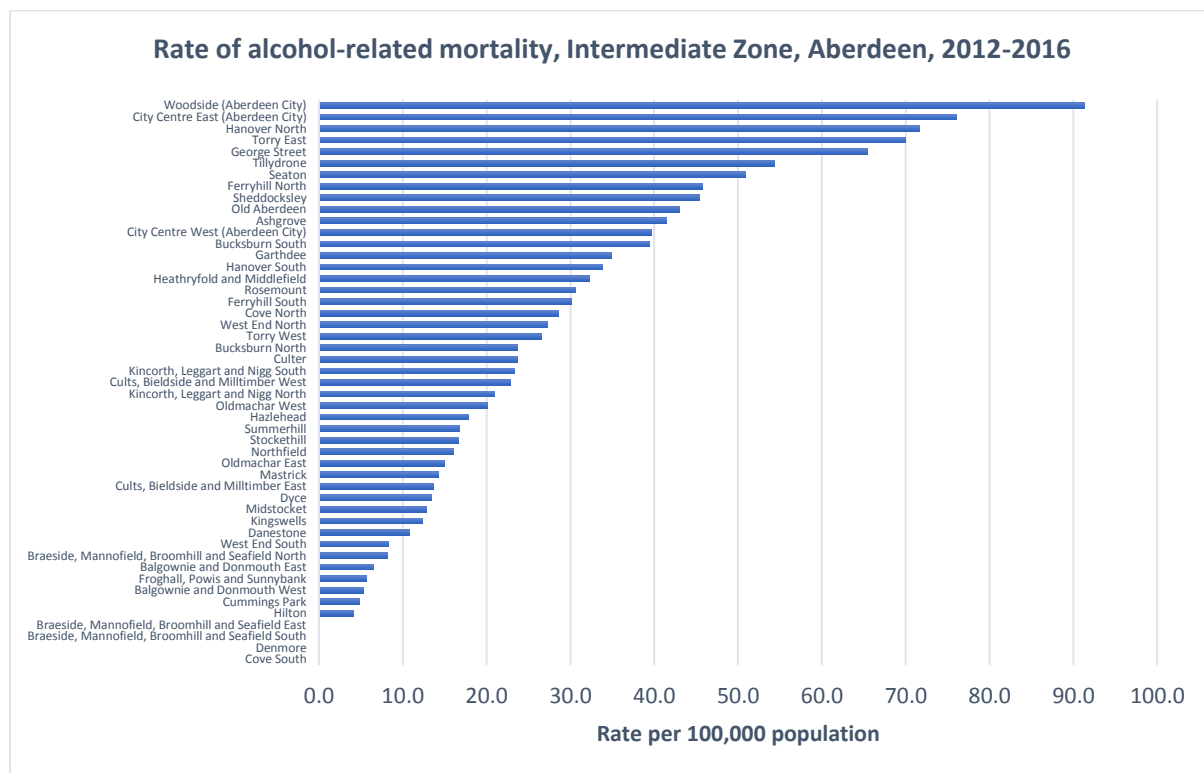


Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profile [8]

\*Age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (5-year aggregate)



The rate of alcohol-related mortality varies across the City (based on Intermediate Zones). In 2012-2016, the average alcohol-related mortality ranged from 0.0 to 91.2 per 100,000 population [8].



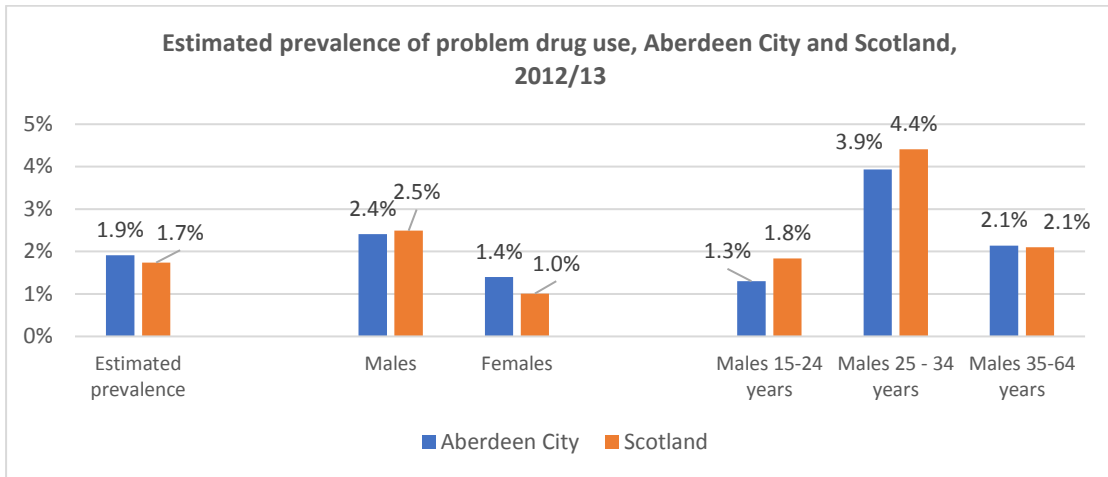
Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profile [8]

\*Age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (5-year aggregate)

#### 4.1.3 Drug use

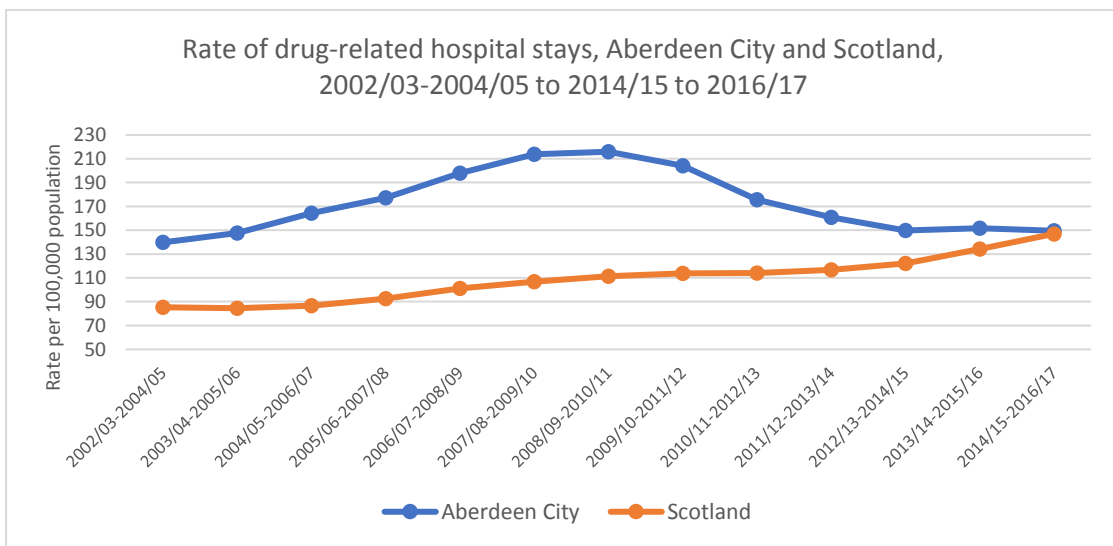
**Problem drug use<sup>2</sup>:** In 2012/13, 3,100 people in Aberdeen City (aged 15-64 years) were estimated to have a problem drug use. This equates to a rate of 1.9% – higher than the average rate for Scotland of 1.7%. Estimated prevalence of problem drug use was higher in males (2.4%) than females (1.4%). For males (no data available for females) estimated prevalence was higher in the 25-34 year age group (3.93%) than either the 35-64 year age group (2.14%) or the 15-24 year age group (1.30%). The estimated prevalence of problem drug use was significantly higher in females in Aberdeen than in Scotland [47].

<sup>2</sup> Problem drug use has been defined as the problematic use of opioids (including illicit and prescribed methadone use) and/or the illicit use of benzodiazepines, and implies routine and prolonged use as opposed to recreational and occasional drug use.



Source: ISD Scotland, Estimating the national and local prevalence of problem drug use in Scotland, 2012/13 [47]

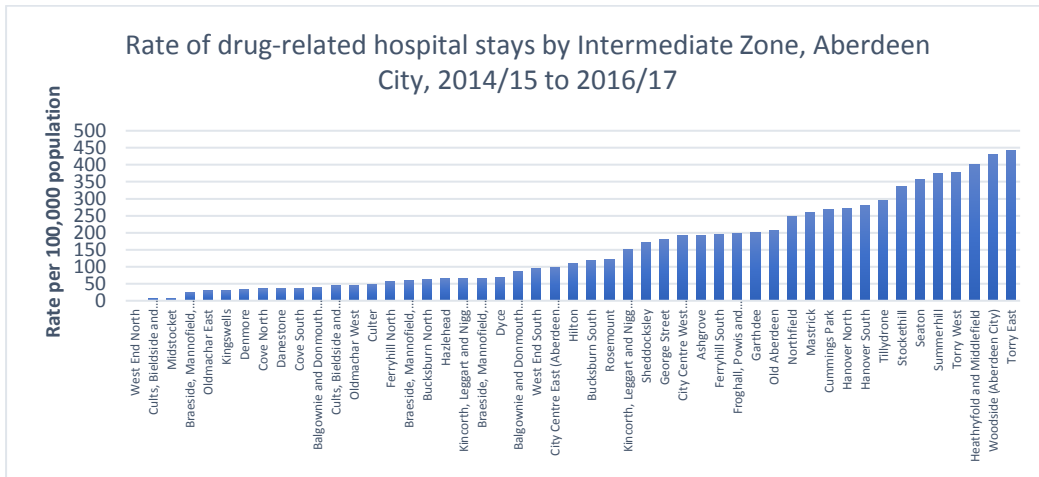
**Drug-related hospital stays:** between 2014/15 and 2016/17 (3-year rolling average) there were an average of 358 drug-related hospital stays per year in Aberdeen City. This equates to a rate (age-sex standardised) of 149.5 per 100,000 population. Since peaking in 2008/09-2010/11, the rate of drug-related hospital stays in Aberdeen has fallen and is now similar to the average rate for Scotland of 146.9 per 100,000 population [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profile [8]

\*Age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (3-year aggregate)

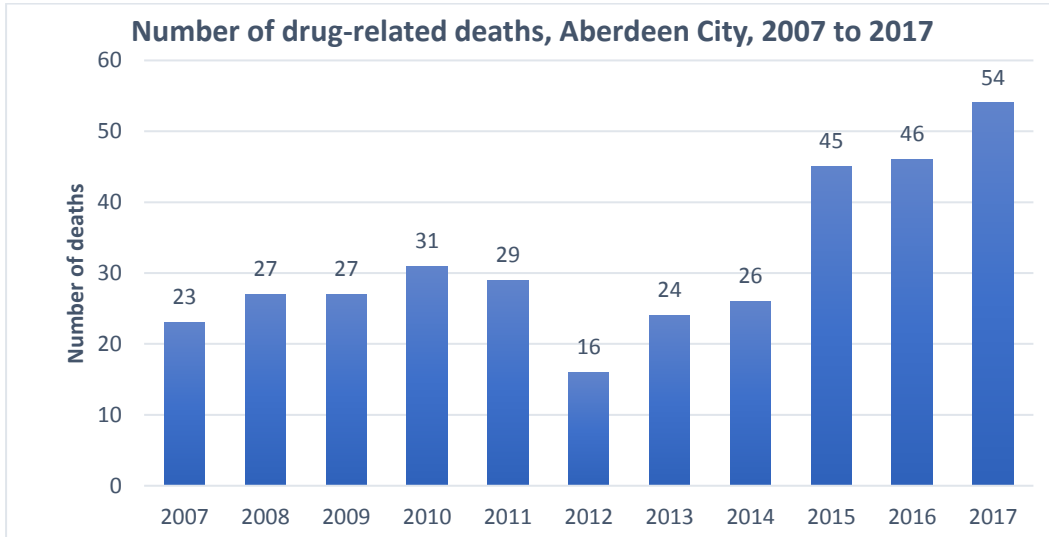
The rate of drug-related hospital stays varies considerably across the City, ranging from a low of 0.0 per 100,000 population in West End North to a high of 442.8 in Torry East (based on Intermediate Zones) [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profile [8]

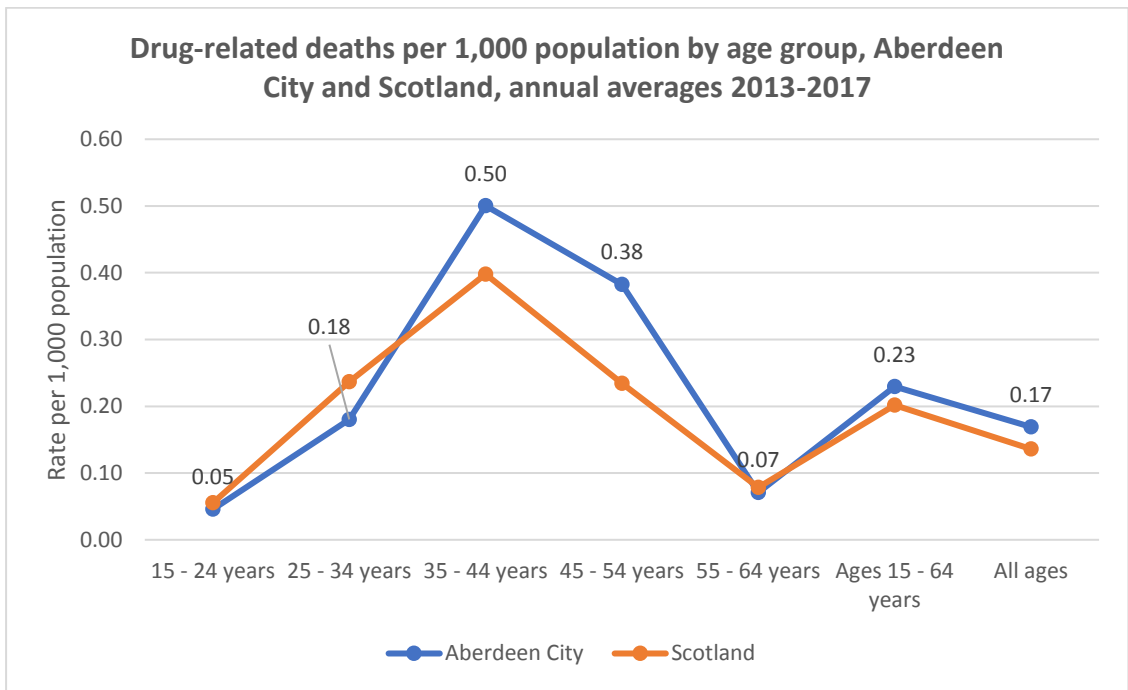
\*Age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (3-year aggregate)

**Drug-related mortality:** In 2017 there were 54 drug-related deaths in Aberdeen City. In the last few years there has been a notable increase in the number of drug-related deaths in the City each year with the number of deaths more than doubling since 2014. Information on deaths by gender shows that over the last 10 years the number of female deaths has increased more than the number of male deaths. In 2007, of the 23 deaths in Aberdeen City, 19 were male and 4 were female. In 2017, of the 54 deaths 36 were male and 18 were female (i.e. 33.3% of drug-related deaths in 2017 were female compared to 17.4% in 2007). Almost all deaths (52 out of 54) were classified as accidental poisoning [48].



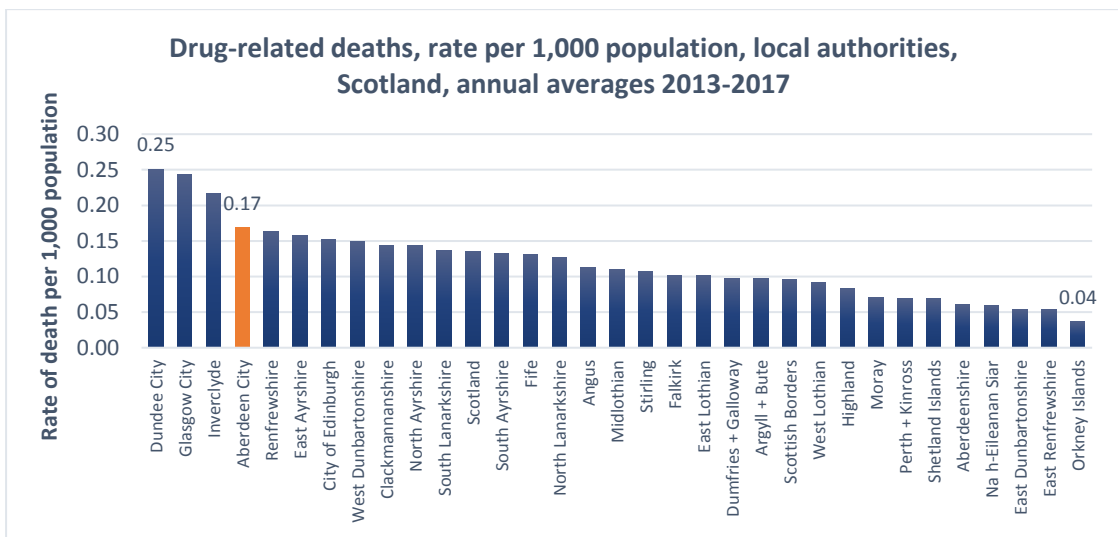
Source: National Records of Scotland, Drug-related deaths in Scotland, 2017 [48]

For the period 2013-2017, the average annual rate of drug-related deaths was higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland (0.17 per 1,000 population compared to 0.14 per 1,000 population). In both areas drug-related mortality was highest in the 35-44 year age group.



Source: National Records of Scotland, Drug-related deaths in Scotland, 2017 [48]

Aberdeen City has the 4<sup>th</sup> highest average annual rate of drug-related deaths (after Dundee City at 0.25, Glasgow City at 0.24 and Inverclyde at 0.22) of all local authorities in Scotland [48].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Drug-related deaths in Scotland, 2017 [48]

**Viral Hepatitis C:** Injecting drugs is known to be an important risk factor for Viral Hepatitis C. In Scotland around 34,500 people are infected with Viral Hepatitis C – of whom only around half have been diagnosed [49]. Although the precise number of those in Aberdeen City infected by Viral Hepatitis C is not known it is important that Aberdeen City residents have the opportunity to know their Blood Borne Virus (Hepatitis B,C and HIV) status, creating opportunities for testing and referral into therapy as appropriate. New therapies are highly effective for Hepatitis C.

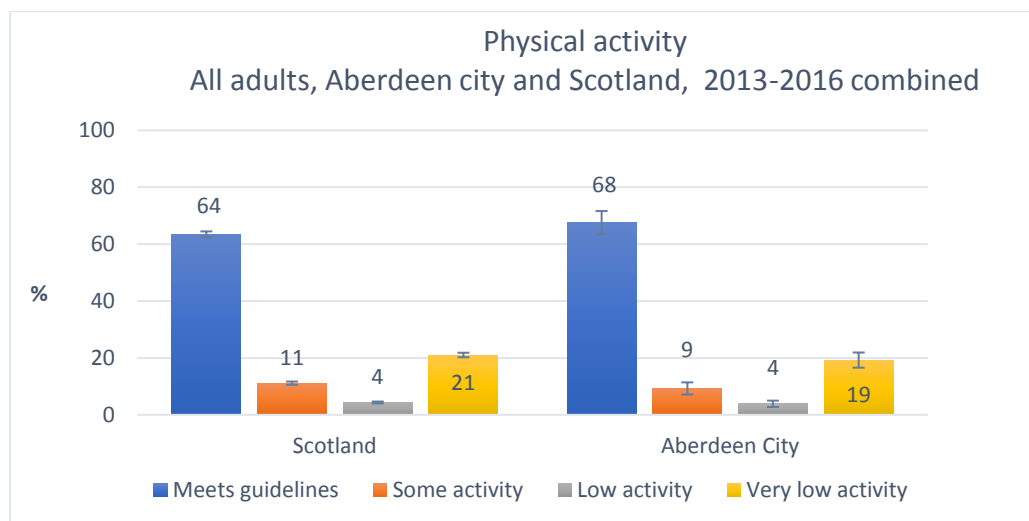
#### 4.1.4 Lifestyle

**Active travel to work:** The proportion of people who reported ‘actively’ travelling to work is significantly higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland. In 2015, 22.1% of people in Aberdeen City either walked or cycled to work compared to the Scottish average of 14.9%. Aberdeen had the second highest rate of all local authorities – only City of Edinburgh was higher (26.4%) [8].

**Physical activity:** Based on the Scottish Household Survey, in 2016 the proportion of people who reported undertaking some form of physical activity (including walking) in the last 4 weeks was significantly higher in Aberdeen City (85%) than in Scotland (79%). Walking (at least 30 minutes) was the most commonly reported form of activity for both areas (70% for Aberdeen City and 67% for Scotland). When walking is excluded, the proportions of people undertaking physical activity was similar in Aberdeen and Scotland (53% compared to 51%) [15].

Interestingly, when this question was included in the 42<sup>nd</sup> City Voice questionnaire, the findings were very similar to the findings from the Scottish Household Survey, with 84% reporting that they had taken part in some form of physical activity (including walking) in the last 4 weeks. Again, walking was the most common activity with 70% of respondents choosing this option

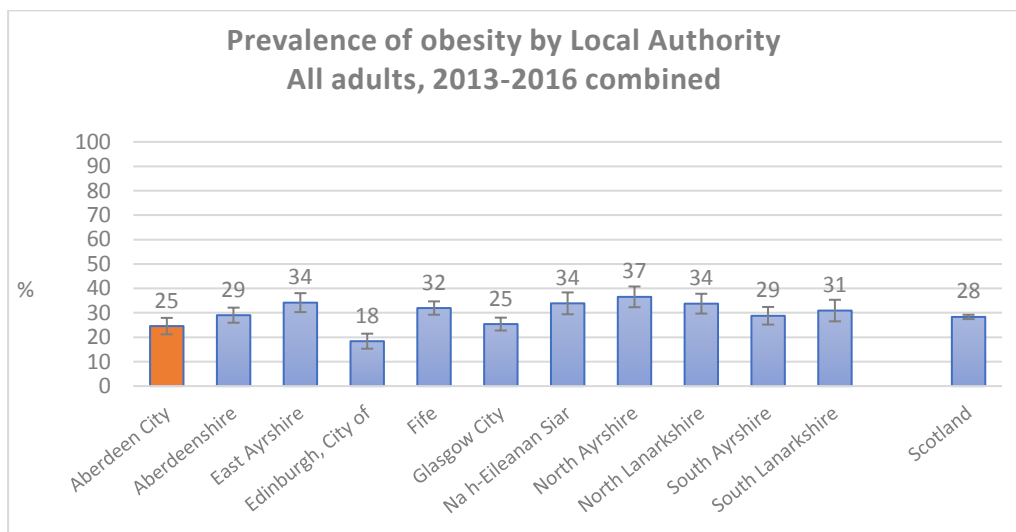
Based on Scottish Health Survey data (2013-2016 combined), an estimated 68% of adults in Aberdeen City meet the recommended guidelines for physical activity (i.e. 150 mins/week of moderate physical activity, 75 mins vigorous physical activity, or an equivalent combination of these). This is higher than the equivalent rate for Scotland of 64% [46].



Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Health Survey, results for local areas 2013/14/15/16 [46]

**Healthy eating/obesity:** In Scotland in 2016, 65% of adults aged 16 and over were overweight, including 29% who were obese. There was a significant increase between 2003 and 2008, where prevalence of overweight (including obesity) rose from 62% to 65%. Rates have stabilised since.

Data from the Scottish Health Survey (2013-2016 combined) estimates that 61% of the population of Aberdeen City are classified as overweight (including obesity) with 25% being classified as obese (i.e. they have a BMI of 30+) [46].



Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Health Survey, results for local areas 2013/14/15/16 [46]

## 4.2 Health

### 4.2.1 General health

**Self-rated health:** Information on self-rated health was collected in the 2011 Census. When asked “How is your health in general?” 85.7% of people in Aberdeen rated their health as either very good (54.3%) or good (31.4%), slightly higher than the corresponding Scottish figures (52.5% and 29.7%). 10.4% rated their health as fair and the remaining 3.9% rated it as bad or very bad. However, those in the older age group (65+ years) were less likely than those in the younger age groups to rate their health as good or very good (58.1% of those aged 65+ years compared to 98.2% of 0-15 year-olds and 88.7% of 16-64 year-olds) [3].

More recently, data from the Scottish Health Survey for the period 2013-2016 combined showed that 77% of people in Aberdeen rated their health as good or very good – higher than the respective rate for Scotland of 74% [46].

In the 42<sup>nd</sup> City Voice questionnaire, panellists were asked to rate their health. Almost three quarters (73%) of respondents to this question rated their health as very good (25%) or good (47%). Only 6% rated their general health as bad (5%) or very bad (1%). Similar to the findings from the Scottish Health Survey [78].

**Long-term illness:** The 2011 Census also collected information on the presence of a long-term health problem or disability. People were asked “Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?” In Aberdeen, 7% of people reported a health problem or disability which limited activities ‘a lot’ and 9.0% which limited activities ‘a little’. Both these figures are slightly

below comparative figures for Scotland of 9.6% and 10.1%. Again, the proportion of people whose activities were limited was highest in the 65+ year group, with 24.6% saying their activities were limited 'a lot' and 26.5% saying their activities were limited 'a little' [3].

A similar question in the Scottish Health Survey asked about limiting long-term illnesses. In Aberdeen (2013-2016 combined data), 28% reported having a limiting long-term illness with a further 15% reporting having a non-limiting long-term illness (compared to 32% and 15% respectively for Scotland). 57% reported having no long-term illness – higher than the rate for Scotland of 53% [46].

**Long-term illness and general health:** There is a strong association between the presence of a long-term illness and general health. In 2011 Census, only 14.4% of those with a long-term illness who reported their activities as being limited 'a lot' said that their health was good or very good, while 39.1% reported their health as fair and 46.4% reported their health as bad or very bad [3].

#### 4.2.2 Mental health

**Dementia:** In 2017 dementia and Alzheimer's disease accounted for 11.3% of all deaths in Scotland (the second most common cause of death). Between 2016 and 2017 the number of deaths from dementia and Alzheimer's disease rose by 17.6% to 6,549 (although part of this increase will be due to a change in methodology in how deaths are recorded).

In Aberdeen City in 2017, dementia and Alzheimer's disease accounted for 10.4% of all deaths (221 deaths of which 150 were female and 71 were male) [7].

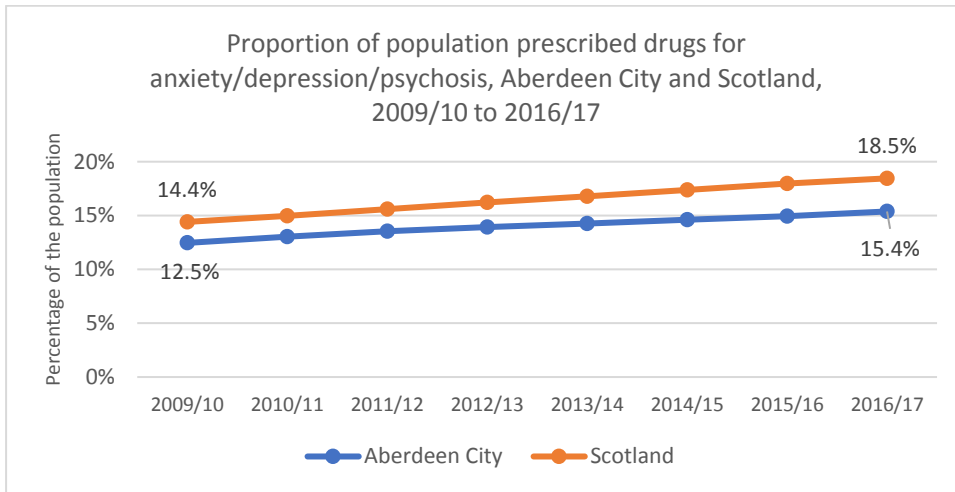
According to Alzheimer's Scotland, in 2017 there were an estimated 3,455 people with dementia in Aberdeen City (equivalent to 1.5% of the population). Most people with dementia are 65 years or over (approximately 96% at Scotland level) [50].

It is estimated that 0.7% of patients in Quality and Outcomes Framework (QoF) registered GP practices in Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership area have a diagnosis of dementia (2015/16) [51].

**Prescriptions for anxiety/depression/psychosis:**

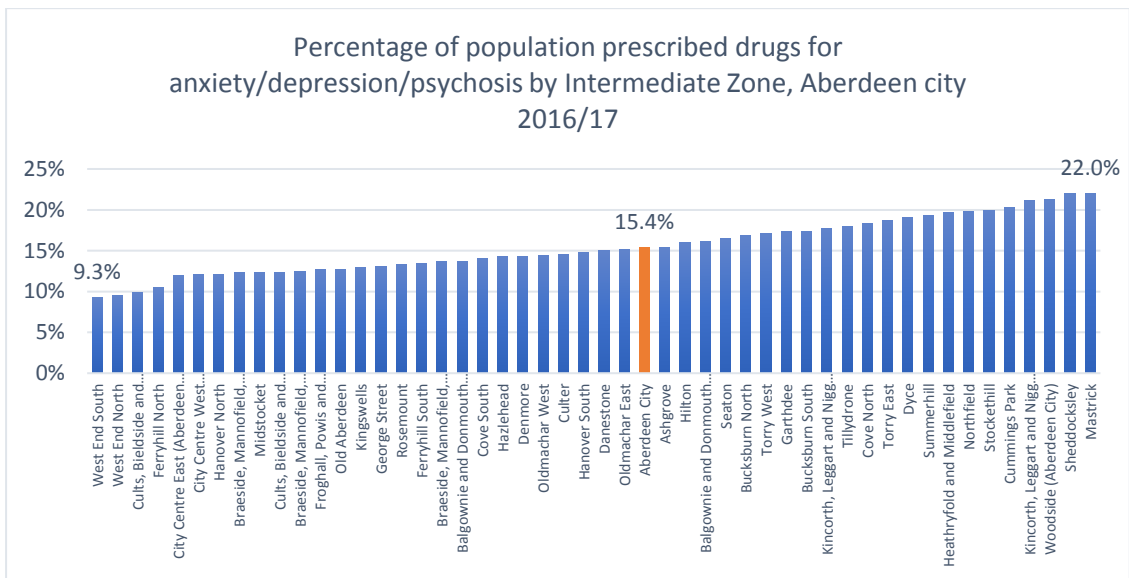
In 2016/17 (financial year) 35,342 people in Aberdeen City were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis. This is equivalent to 15.4% of the population – significantly lower than the proportion for Scotland of 18.5%. The proportion of people receiving prescriptions for these conditions has increased significantly in recent years, from 12.5% in 2009/10 to 15.4% in 2016/17. A similar trend has been seen in Scotland [8].

The 41<sup>st</sup> City Voice questionnaire asked panellists questions relating to mental health. Panellists were asked how likely they would be to talk to someone if they had a mental health issue – for example a family member, a friend, or a work colleague. 60% of respondents reported they were likely or very likely to talk to someone if they had mental health issues.



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

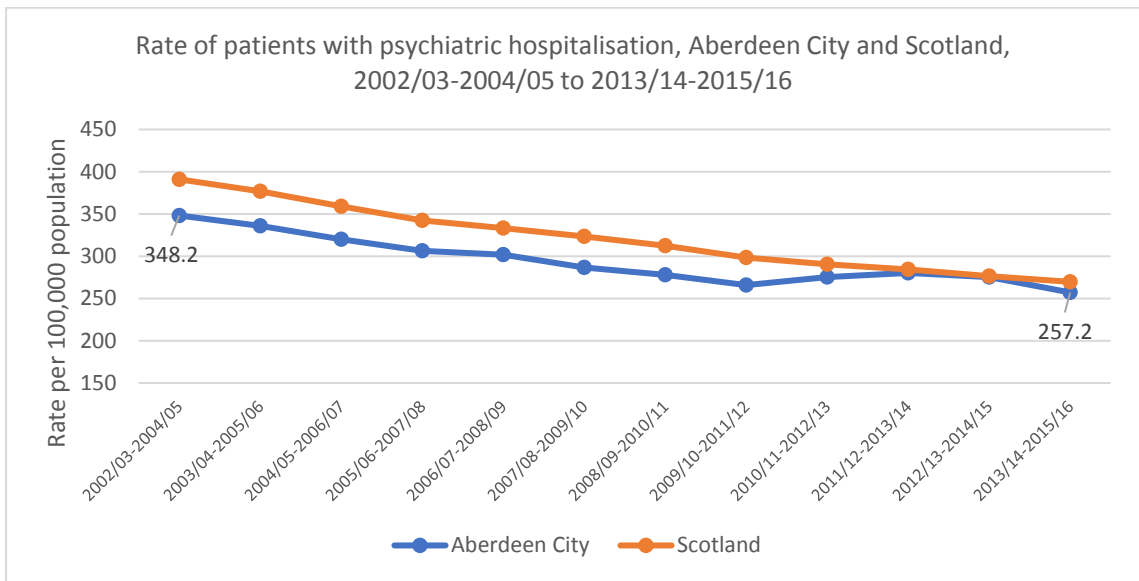
The proportion of people receiving drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis varied by Intermediate Zone, ranging from a low of 9.3% in West End South to a high of 22.0% in Mastrick [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

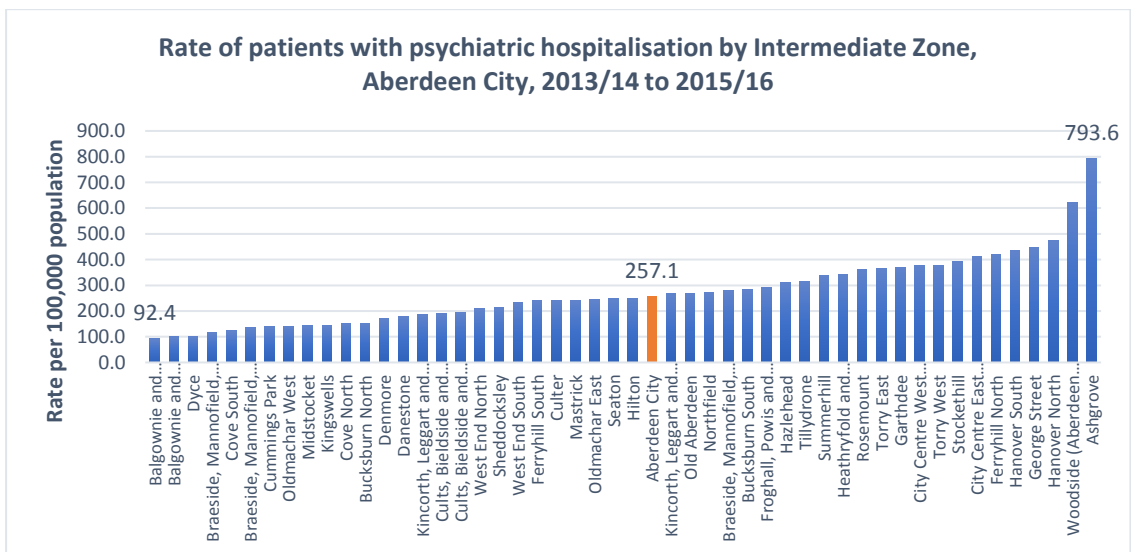
**Patients with psychiatric hospitalisation:** Between 2013/14 and 2015/16 there were an average of 571 patients per year who were hospitalised with a mental health condition. This is equivalent to a rate (age-sex standardised, 3-year aggregates) of 257.1 per 100,000 population – slightly lower than the rate for Scotland of 269.7 per 100,000 population. The rate of patients with psychiatric hospitalisation has decreased over the past 10 years from 348.2 per 100,000 population in 2002/03-2004/05 [8].





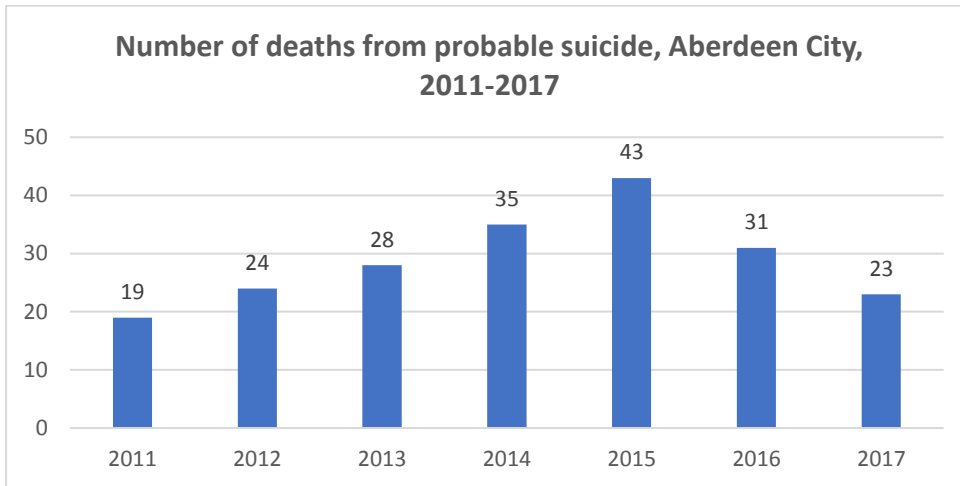
Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

The rate of psychiatric hospitalisations varied by Intermediate Zone, ranging from a low of 92.4 per 100,000 population in Balgowrie and Donmouth East to a high of 793.6 Ashgrove [8].



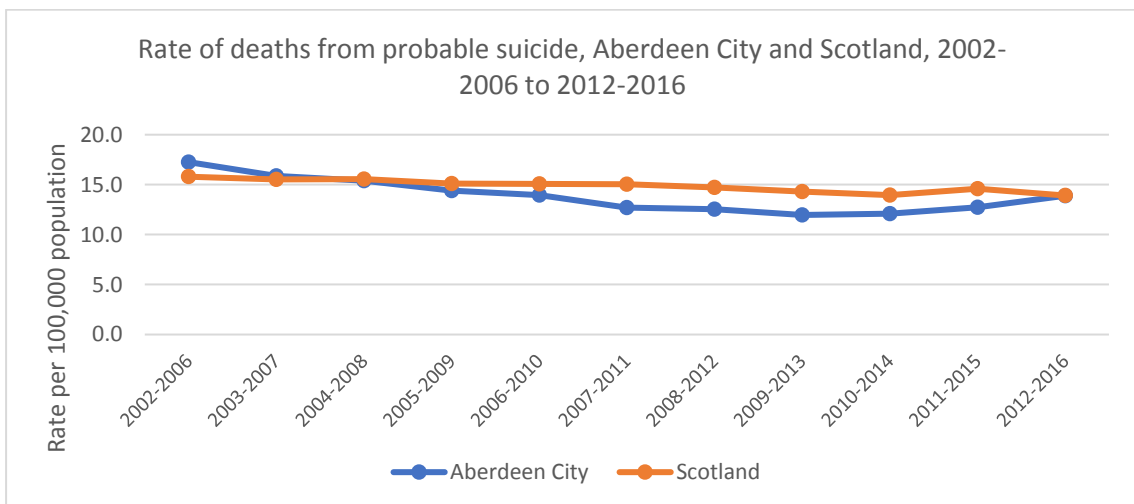
Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

**Deaths from suicide:** In 2017 there were 23 probable suicides in Aberdeen City. Since peaking at 43 deaths in 2015, the number of probable suicides has decreased in each of the last two years [52].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Probable Suicides: Deaths which are the Result of Intentional Self-harm or Events of Undetermined Intent [52]

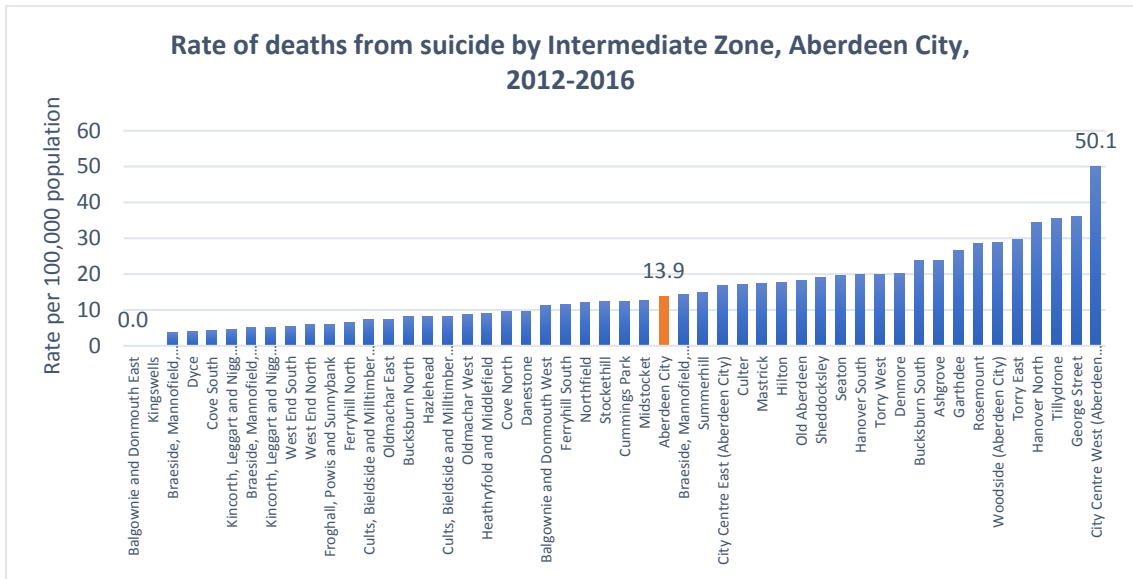
The rate of deaths from probable suicide at 13.9 per 100,000 population (age-sex standardised, 5-year aggregates, 2012-2016) is the same as that for Scotland. Overall, the rate of deaths from suicide in Aberdeen City has decreased over the past 10 years (from 17.3 per 100,000 population in 2002-2006), however there have been slight increases in the last two sets of figures [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

While local level data is not available, in Scotland in 2016 a higher number of males (517) than females (211) had deaths recorded as probable suicide. Hanging (358) and poisoning (201) were the two most common methods recorded. The most common age for male probable suicides was 50-54 years and for females it was 45-49 years [53].

In 2012-2016 in Aberdeen City the rate of deaths from probable suicide ranged from a low of 0.0 per 100,000 population in both Balgownie and Donmouth East and Kingswells, to a high of 50.0 per 100,000 population in City Centre West [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]

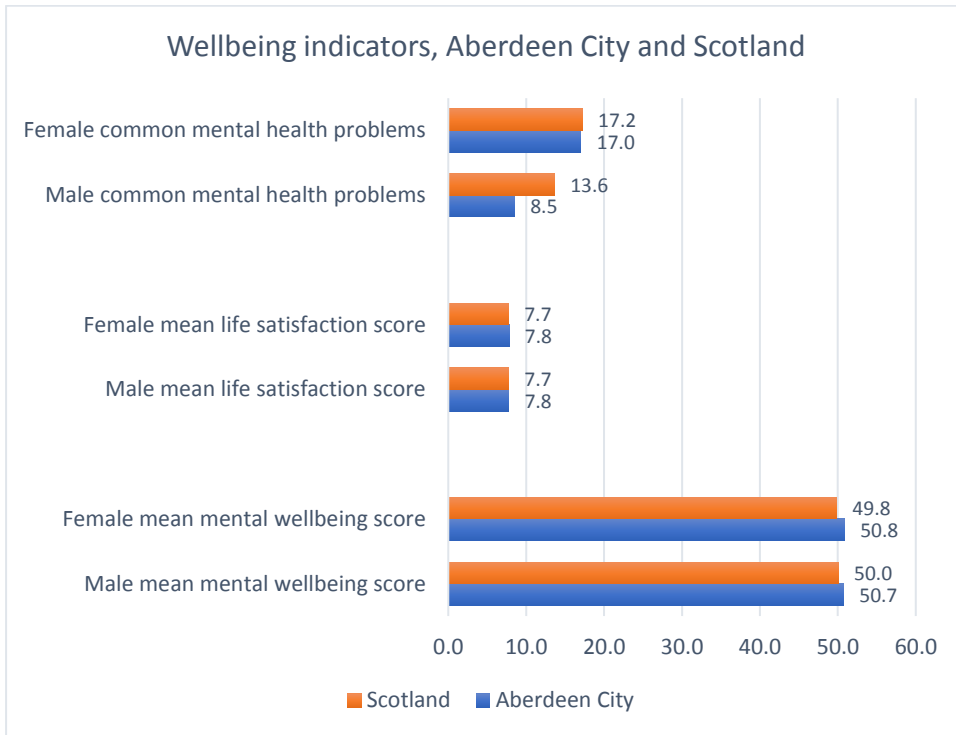
### 4.3 Wellbeing

The Scottish Health Survey provides information on several ‘wellbeing’ indicators (2013-2016; 4-year aggregate).

Based on the Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS), the mean wellbeing scores for males (50.7) and females (50.8) in Aberdeen City are similar to the respective scores for Scotland (50.0 and 49.8).

When asked ‘how satisfied are you with life nowadays?’, the mean score for both males and females in Aberdeen City was 7.8. Again, these were similar to the mean scores for males and females in Scotland which was 7.7.

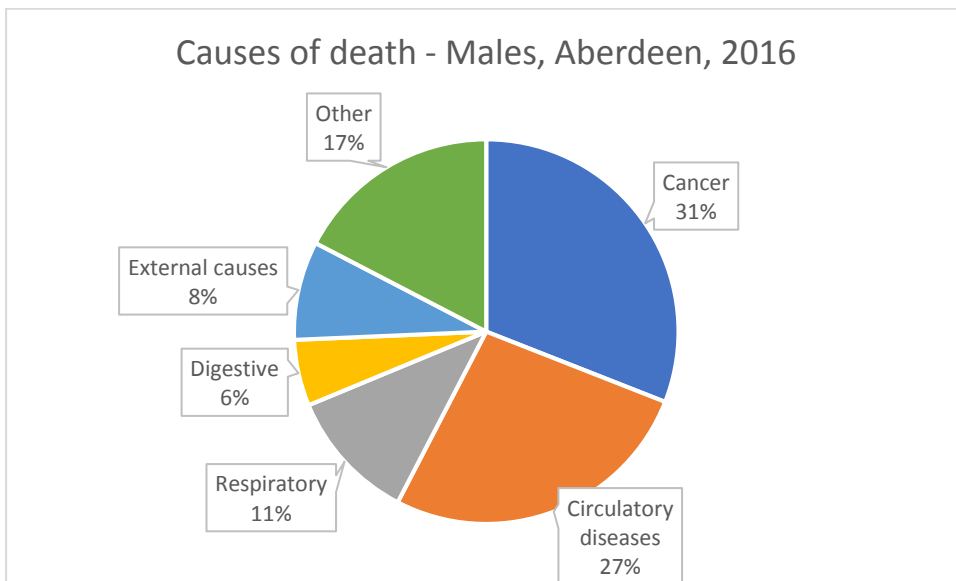
Based on self-reported responses to the General Health Questionnaire, an estimated 17.0% of females and 8.5% of males in Aberdeen City have common mental health problems. The higher female rate is consistent with the pattern for Scotland as a whole. While the proportion of females with common mental health problems is similar in Aberdeen City and Scotland (17.0%), the rate of males with common mental health problems is lower in Aberdeen than in Scotland (13.6%).



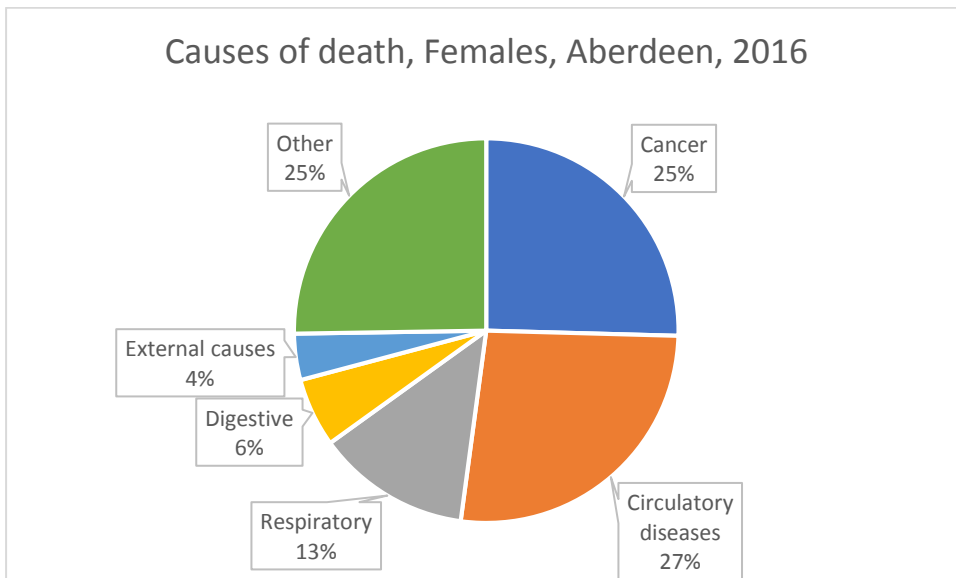
Source: ScotPHO Mental Health Profile (Scottish Health Survey, 2013-2016; 4-year aggregate) [54]

#### 4.3.1 Key diseases

Cancer and circulatory diseases (such as coronary heart disease and stroke) together account for over half of all causes of death in Aberdeen City. In 2016, almost a third (31%) of male deaths and a quarter (25%) of female deaths were caused by cancer, and 27% of male deaths and 27% of female deaths were caused by circulatory diseases [7].

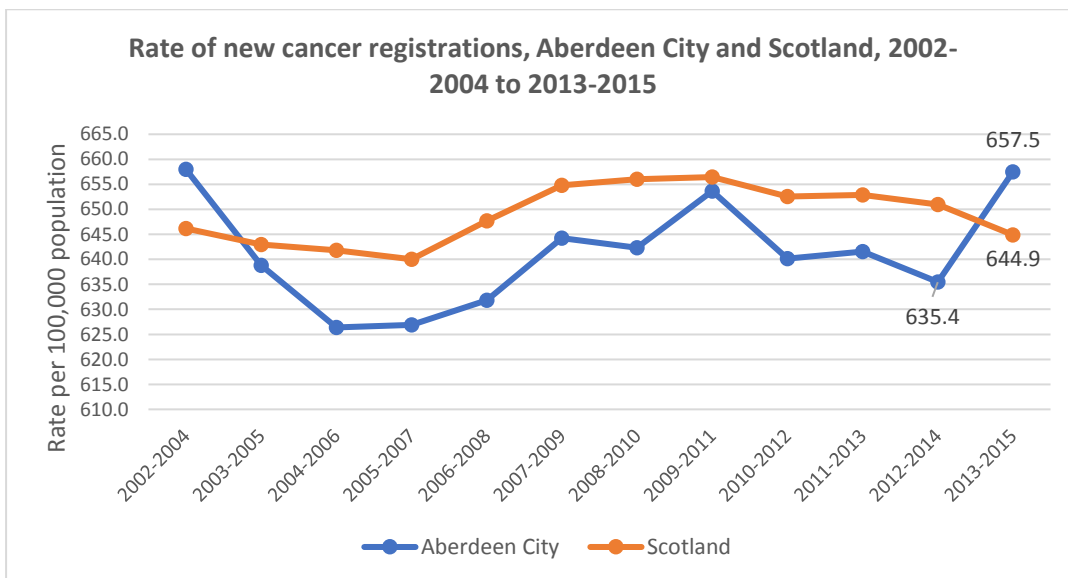


Source: National Records of Scotland, Vital Events Reference Tables 2016, Section 6: Deaths – Causes, [7]



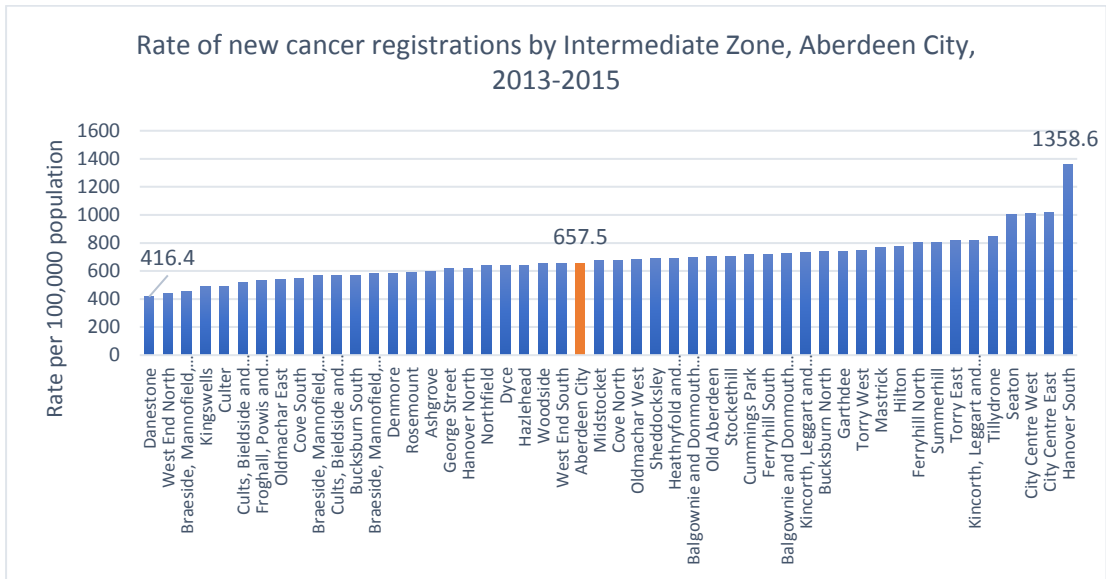
Source: National Records of Scotland, Vital Events Reference Tables 2016, Section 6: Deaths – Causes [7]

**Cancer – new registrations:** Between 2013 and 2015 there were an average of 1,192 new cancer registrations per year (3-year rolling average) in Aberdeen City. This is equivalent to a rate (age-sex standardised) of 657.5 per 100,000 population which is higher than the equivalent rate for Scotland of 644.9. The rate of new cancer registrations in Aberdeen increased sharply between 2012-2014 and 2013-2015, bringing the rate to its highest level for more than 10 years [8].



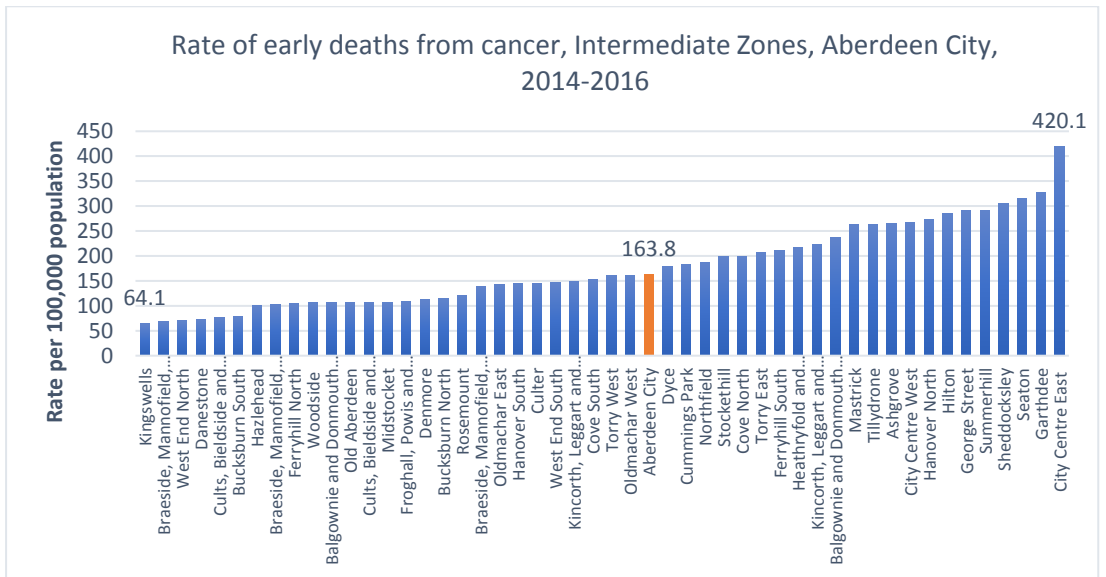
Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]  
Rate per 100,000 population, directly age-sex standardised

The rate of new cancer registrations varies across the City (Intermediate Zones) ranging from a low of 416.4 per 100,000 population in Denmore to a high of 1,358.6 per 100,000 population in Hanover South [8].



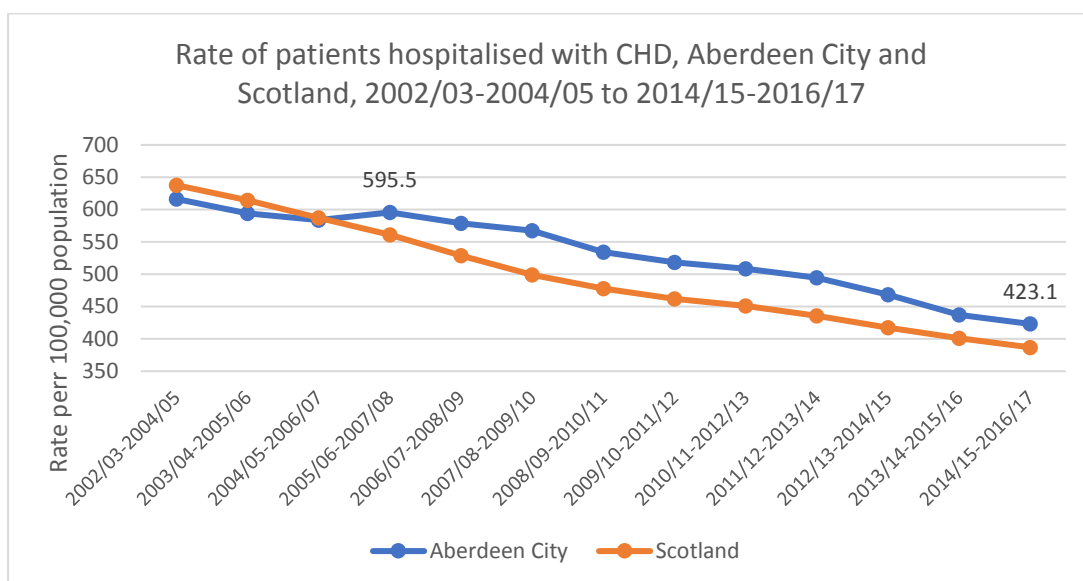
Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]  
Rate per 100,000 population; directly age-sex standardised

**Cancer – early deaths (<75 years):** Between 2014 and 2016 there were an average of 283 early deaths per year (3-year rolling average) from cancer. This is equivalent to a rate (age-sex standardised) of 168.3 per 100,000 population – slightly higher than the equivalent rate for Scotland of 163.8 per 100,000 population. Rates of early deaths ranged from a low of 64.1 per 100,000 population in Kingswells to a high of 420.1 per 100,000 population in City Centre East [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]  
Rate per 100,000 population; directly age-sex standardised

**Coronary heart disease (CHD) – hospitalisations:** Between 2014/15 and 2016/17 there were an average of 768 patients per year (3-year rolling average) hospitalised with CHD – equivalent to a rate of 423.1 per 100,000 population. This is significantly higher than the rate for Scotland of 386.9 per 100,000 population. Over the last 9 years, there have been year-on-year decreases in the rate of patients hospitalised with CHD in both Aberdeen and Scotland [8].



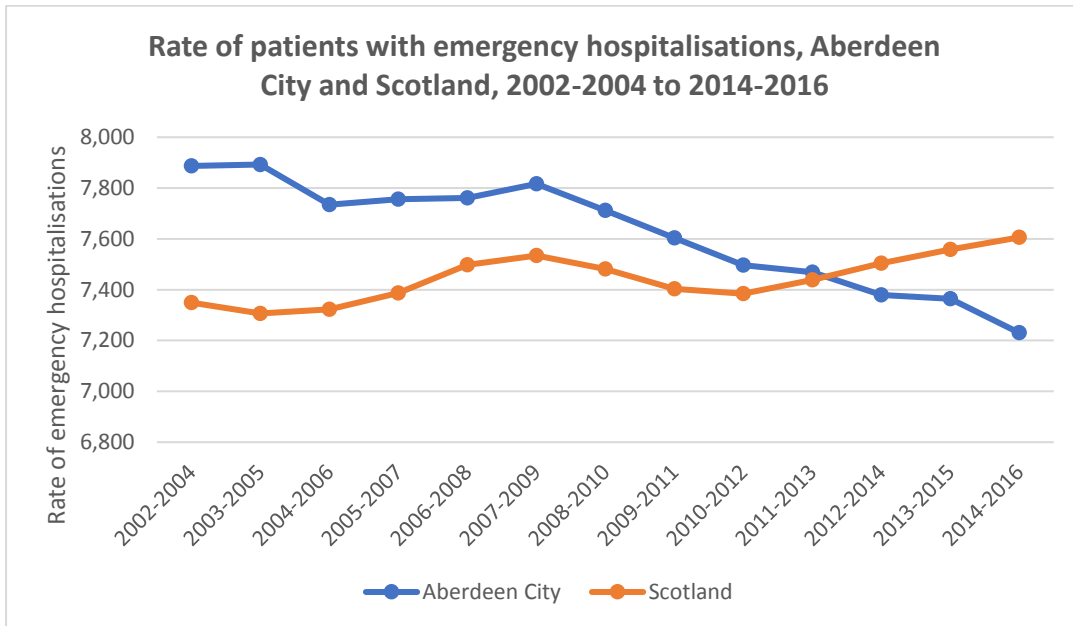
Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]  
 Rate per 100,000 population; directly age-sex standardised

The rate of patients hospitalised with CHD varied across the City (Intermediate Zone), ranging from a low of 192.0 per 100,000 population in City Centre East to a high of 609.0 per 100,000 population in Tillydrone [8].

**CHD – early deaths (<75 years):** Between 2014-2016 there were an average of 79 early deaths per year (3-year rolling average) due to CHD in Aberdeen. This is equivalent to a rate of 48.0 per 100,000 population which is slightly lower than the rate for Scotland of 53.2 per 100,000 population. Overall, the rate of early deaths from CHD has fallen in the last 12 years – from 87.4 in 2002-2004 to its current level of 48.0 per 100,000. The rate of early deaths from CHD varied across the city, ranging from a low of 0.0 per 100,000 population in West End North to a high of 139.3 per 100,000 population in Northfield [8].

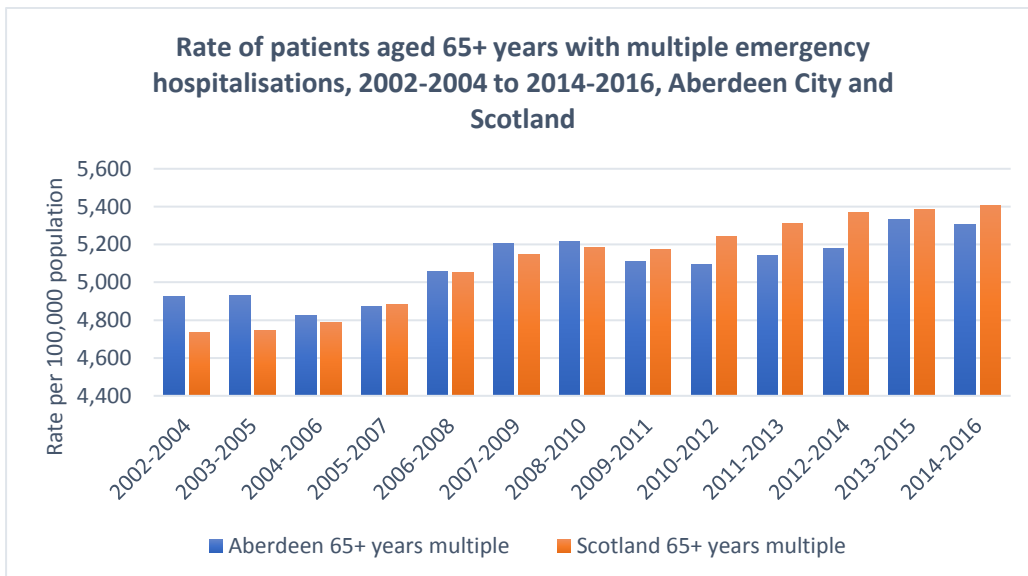
#### 4.3.2 Hospitalisations

**Patients with emergency hospitalisations:** Between 2014-2016 there were an average of 15,007 emergency hospitalisations per year (3-year rolling average) in Aberdeen City. Following a period of year-on-year decreases in rates of patients with emergency hospitalisations, the rate in Aberdeen City is now lower than the rate for Scotland (7,230.0 per 100,000 population compared to 7,605.9 per 100,000 population). In Aberdeen City the rate ranges from a low of 4,894.9 per 100,000 population in Kingswells to a high of 10,802.7 per 100,000 population in Heathryfold and Middlefield (Intermediate Zones) [8].



Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]  
 Rate per 100,000 population; directly age-sex standardised; 3-year aggregates

**Patients aged 65+ years with multiple emergency hospitalisations:** In contrast with the declining rates for patients with emergency hospitalisations, the rate of patients aged 65+ years with multiple emergency hospitalisations has increased in Aberdeen City, from 5,092.0 per 100,000 population in 2010-12 to 5,306.6 per 100,000 population in 2014-2016. This upward trend is consistent with trends in Scotland as a whole. In Aberdeen City the rate ranges from a low of 3,076.9 per 100,000 population in Hanover North to a high of 8,275.8 per 100,000 population in Garthdee (Intermediate Zones) [8].

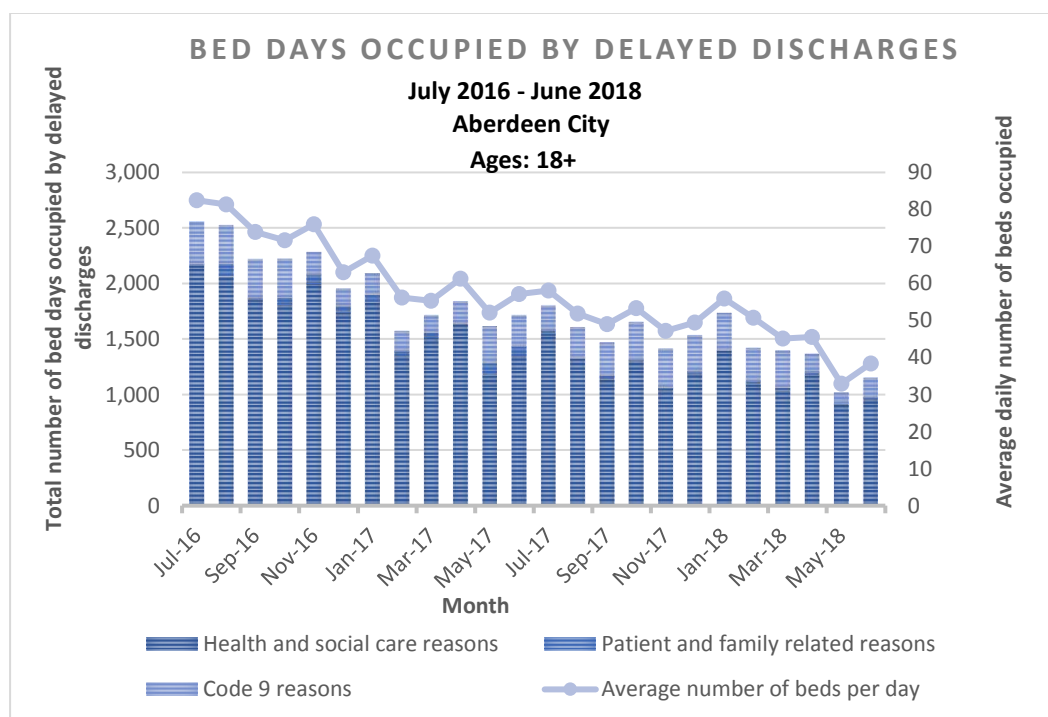


Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles [8]  
 Rate per 100,000 population; directly age-sex standardised; 3-year aggregates



**Delayed discharges<sup>3</sup>:** June 2018 there were a total of 1,152 bed days occupied by delayed discharges (18+ years) in Aberdeen City – an average of 38 per day. Of these, 745 (64.7%) were occupied by individuals aged 75+ years. The most common principle reason for the delayed discharge was ‘health and social care reasons’ (84.5%), followed by ‘Code 9’ (i.e. complex) reasons (15.5%) and ‘patient and family-related reasons’ (1%).

Since July 2016, both the total number of bed days occupied by delayed discharge and the average number of beds per day have more than halved (from 2,557 and 82 respectively). Since July 2016, the proportion of bed days occupied by people aged 75+ years has also decreased (79.7% in July 2016 compared to 64.7% in June 2018) [55].



Source: ISD Scotland, Health and Social Care, Delayed Discharges [55]

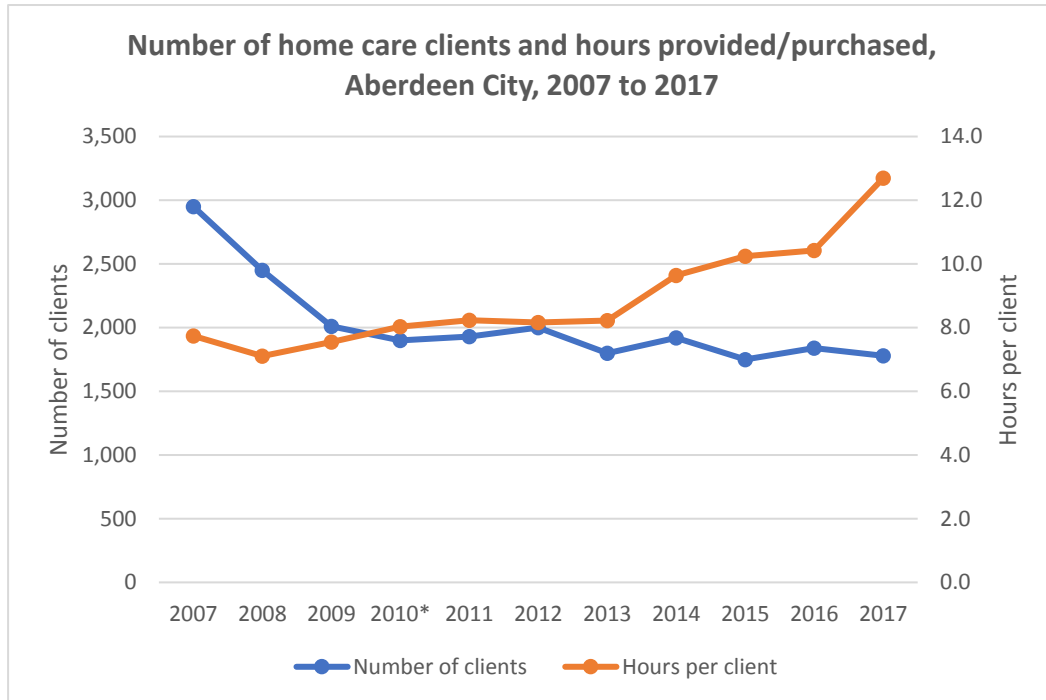
#### 4.4 Social care

##### 4.4.1 Home care

All home care figures relate to a census week that is usually the last week in March. In 2017, there were 1,780 people in Aberdeen City who received home care. The average number of care hours per client was 12.7 hours (compared to 11.7 hours for Scotland). The majority (83.7%) of those who received home care were aged 65 years or over, with 39.9% being 85+ years. Less than one percent of those receiving home care were aged 0-17 years and 15.7% were aged 18-64 years [56]. Of the 1,780 people receiving care at home, 11% received less than 2 hours, 18% received between 2 and 4 hours, 36% received between 4 and 10 hours and 35% received more than 10 hours of care.

<sup>3</sup> A delayed discharge is a hospital inpatient who is clinically ready for discharge from inpatient hospital care and who continues to occupy a hospital bed beyond the ready for discharge date.

Between 2007 and 2017 the number of clients receiving home care in Aberdeen City has reduced from 2,950 to 1,780 – a drop of 39.6%. In the same period, the average number of hours per client has increased from 7.7 hours to 12.7 hours.



Source: Scottish Government, Social Care Datasets, 2017 [56]

**People aged 65 years and over with high levels of care who are looked after at home:** In Aberdeen, in 2017 there were 470 people aged 65+ years with high levels of care need who were cared for at home (i.e. who received 10 and more hours of home care purchased or provided by the local authority). This equates to 26% of all people in this age group with high levels of care need – significantly lower than the Scottish average of 35.2%. The proportion who were cared for at home increased slightly between 2015 and 2017 (from 24.9% in 2015) [8].

#### 4.5 Groups with special needs

##### 4.5.1 Autism

In Scotland the prevalence of people with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has been estimated at 1.035%. In Aberdeen City, this translates to an estimated 2,379 people with autism (2016-based population) [57].

##### 4.5.2 Volunteering

In 2016, 25% of people in Aberdeen reporting providing unpaid help to an organisation or group over the last 12 months. A higher proportion of females (29%) than males (22%) volunteered. The proportion of people who reported volunteering has reduced in the past few years, from 29% in 2014, 36% in 2015 to 25% in 2016 [15].

### 4.5.3 Carers

Data from the 2011 Census indicated that in Aberdeen there were 15,571 people in the city who provided unpaid care (equivalent to 7% of the population in 2011). Of these, 9,342 (60%) provided from 1-19 hours of unpaid care per week, 2,574 (17%) provided 20 to 49 hours and 3,655 (23%) provided 50 or more hours per week [3].

### 4.5.4 Literacy

While a complete absence of reading or writing ability is not thought to be a major issue, low or insufficient literacy and numeracy abilities are believed to be more widespread than previously thought. It is estimated that 23% of adults in Scotland may have low literacy and numeracy skills and another 30% may find their skills inadequate to meet the demands of the 'knowledge society' and the 'information age'. Three factors have been identified as being strongly associated with low literacy and numeracy skills:

- having left education at 16 or earlier
- being on a low income
- being in a manual social class group.

Source: Scottish Government, Adult Literacy and Numeracy in Scotland [58] (Note: 2001 report so dated).

### 4.5.5 Adult learners

<b>Adult learners in Aberdeen City, January to December 2017</b>	
Number of adult enrolments on activities	<b>971</b>
Number of individual adult participants	<b>517</b>
Number of participants from the 15% most deprived areas	<b>60</b>

Source: Aberdeen City Council

## 5. Place

### 5.1 Geography of Aberdeen

The City of Aberdeen covers an area of 186 square kilometres and has a population density of 1,232 persons per square kilometre [1]. This is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest population density of all local authorities (after City of Glasgow at 3,555, Dundee City at 2,486 and City of Edinburgh at 1,949 persons per square kilometre).

Approximately 60% of the land area is rural<sup>4</sup> and 40% is urban [59]. Almost 99% of the City's population (2016-based) live in urban areas.

In terms of population size, Aberdeen City is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest local authority in Scotland [1].

Dwellings per hectare: Aberdeen City has an average of 6.32 dwellings per hectare. The number of dwellings per hectare varies considerably by local authority with large city authorities such as Glasgow City (17.76), Dundee City (12.46) and City of Edinburgh (9.43) having the highest number of dwellings per hectare. In Scotland the average is 0.33 dwellings per hectare [13].

#### 5.1.1 Communities

**Neighbourhoods:** The City contains 37 neighbourhoods – small area geographies that are used (by Community Planning) to differentiate between different areas of the City. (Note: the neighbourhood boundaries do not match official administrative data boundaries. As a result, official data may not be available at neighbourhood level. Intermediate Zones approximate neighbourhood boundaries.)

**Priority localities:** The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivations (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland. Nine of Aberdeen's neighbourhoods are recognised as deprived on this basis: Torry, Tillydrone, Seaton, Woodside, Middlefield, Cummings Park, Northfield, Heathryfold and Mastrick.

**Wards:** There are 13 multi-member wards in the City.

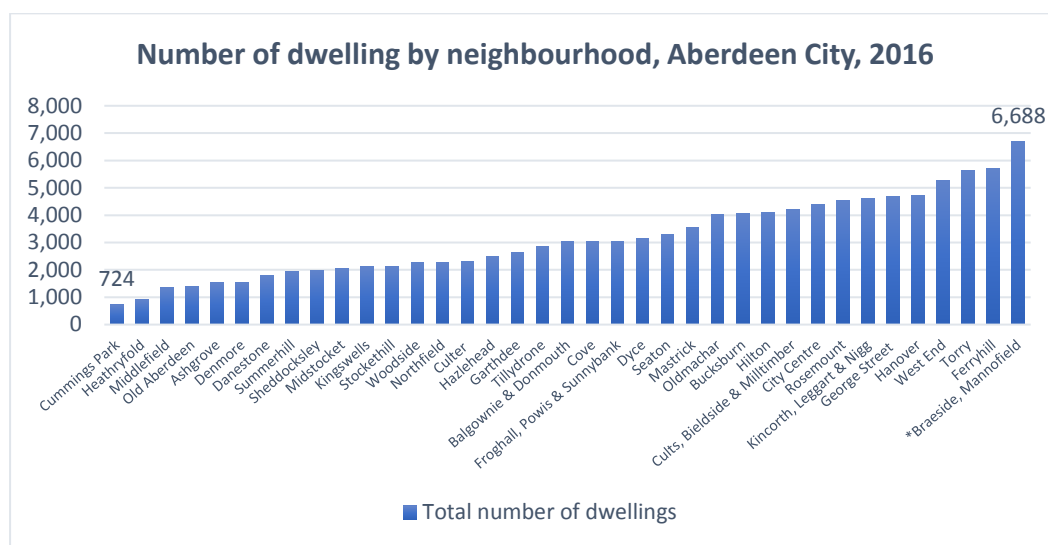
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<sup>4</sup> Based on National Records of Scotland definition. Settlements within local authorities are based on the density of addresses calculated for all postcodes. Aberdeen has 3 settlements (Aberdeen, Kingswells and Peterculter) which contain 98.6% of the City's population. Rural areas are defined as land outside settlements of a given size [119].

## 5.2 Dwellings<sup>5</sup>

In 2017 there were **116,821** dwellings in Aberdeen City. This was an increase of 1,741 (1.5%) on the number of dwellings in 2016. Between 2007 and 2017, the number of dwellings in the City increased by 6.8% (7,396 dwellings) – slightly higher than the increase seen in Scotland of 6.3% [13].

**Dwellings by neighbourhood (2016):** The total number of dwellings within each neighbourhood ranges from a low of 737 dwellings in Cummings Park to a high of 6,664 dwellings in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill & Seafield [60].

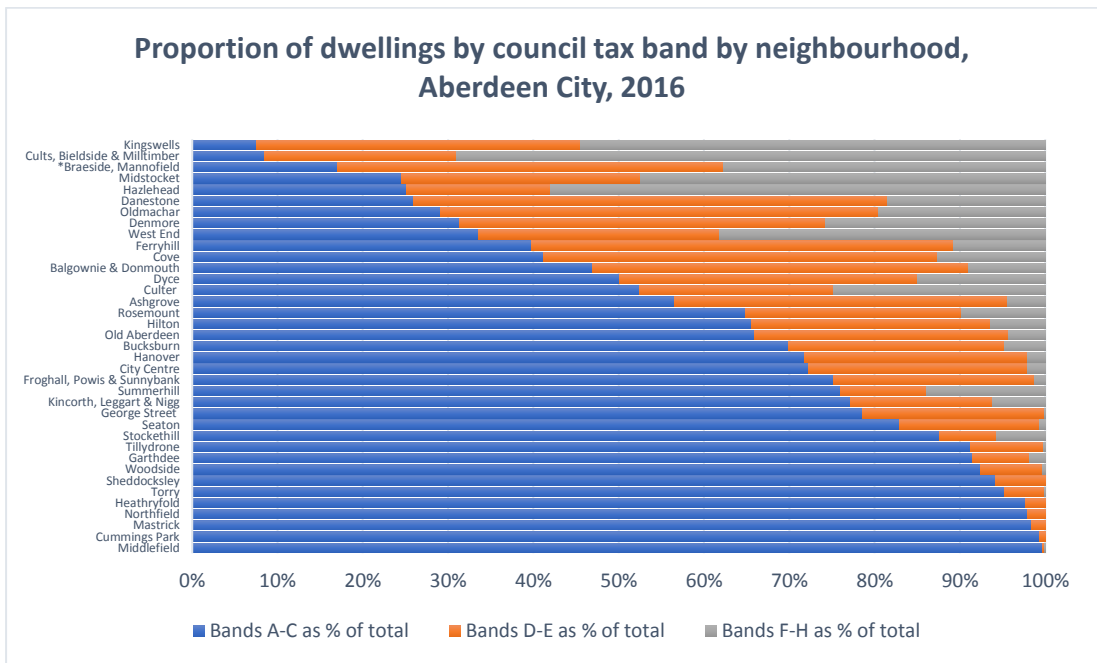


Source: National Records of Scotland, Small area statistics on households and dwellings [60]

### 5.2.1 Council tax band

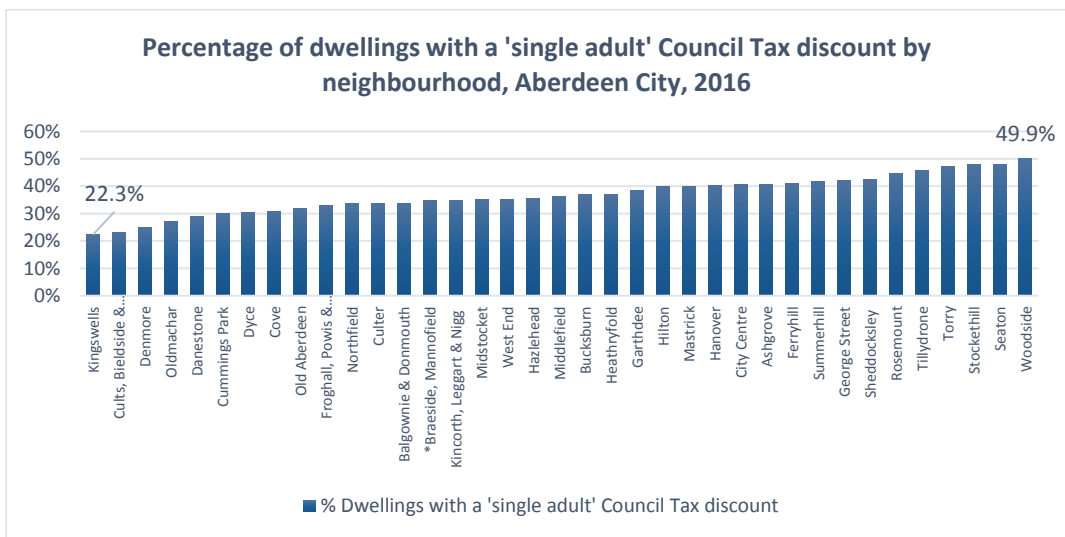
Dwellings are placed in one of eight Council Tax bands A-H with band H being the most expensive. Most dwellings in Aberdeen City (60%) are in bands A-C, with 25% being in bands D-E and 15% being in bands F-H. The proportion in each category is similar to respective proportions in Scotland as a whole (60%, 27% and 13% respectively). The proportion of dwellings within each council tax band varies substantially by neighbourhood. For example, the proportion of dwellings in bands A-C ranges from a low of 7.5% in Kingswells to a high of 99.7% in Middlefield [60].

<sup>5</sup> While 'household' refers to people living together in a dwelling, 'dwelling' refers to the accommodation itself, e.g. a house or a flat. The number of dwellings will not necessarily match the number of households as, for example, some dwellings may be vacant or more than one household may live in a single dwelling.



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small area statistics on households and dwellings [60]

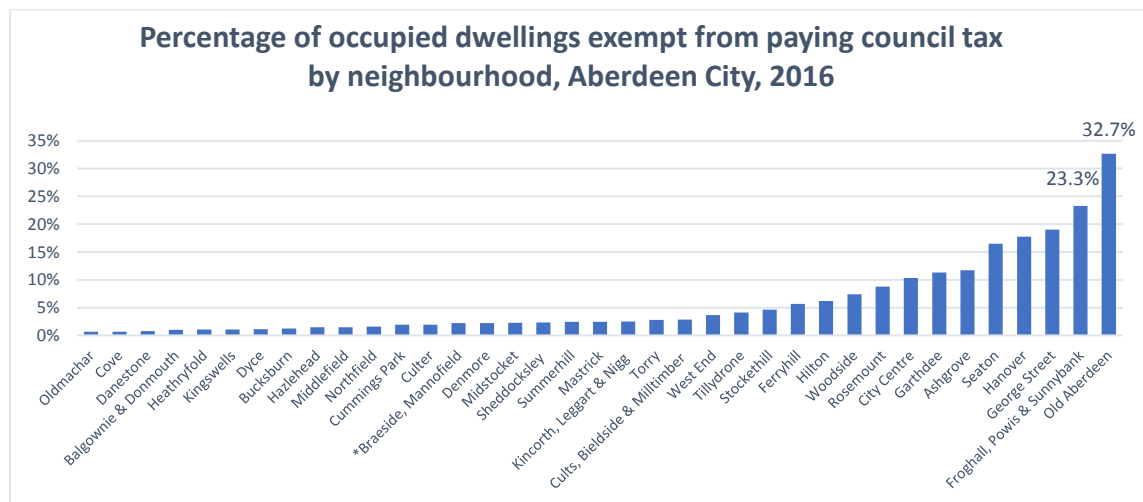
**Single adult discount:** Single adult discounts are given to dwellings where one adult lives alone, with children or with another adult who is exempt from paying Council Tax (e.g. student). Of the 115,080 dwellings in Aberdeen City, 42,903 (37.3%) have a single adult discount. At a neighbourhood level, the proportion of dwellings with a single adult Council Tax discount ranged from a low of 22.3% in Kingswells to a high of 49.9% in Woodside [60].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small area statistics on households and dwellings [60]

**'Occupied exemptions':** 'Occupied exemptions' relate to dwellings which are occupied but the occupants are exempt from paying Council Tax. Most of these are all-student households, although other types of dwelling such as armed forces accommodation are included in this category. In Aberdeen City, 6,857 (6.0%) dwellings had 'occupied exemptions'. While this rate is relatively high compared to Scotland (2.9%), it is consistent with the rate in other council areas which have major universities including; Dundee City (7.1%), Glasgow City (6.7%), City of Edinburgh (6.5%) and Stirling (4.2%). For most other

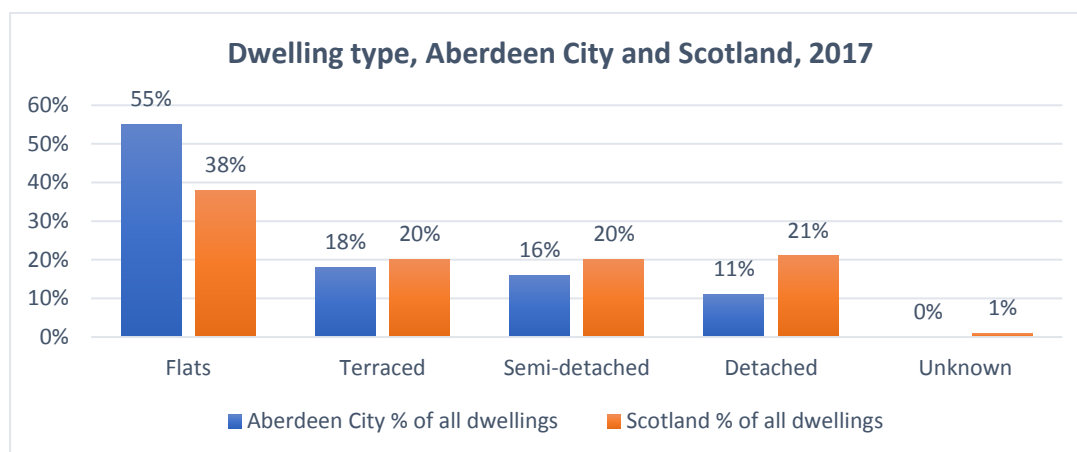
local authorities, the rate of 'occupied exemptions' is around 1%. In most neighbourhoods of the City the proportion of dwellings exempt from paying Council Tax is relatively low and considerably less than the average for Aberdeen City of 6%. However, there are several neighbourhoods where the proportion is much higher than the average rate for the City. In particular, Old Aberdeen (32.7%) and Froghall, Powis & Sunnybank (23.3%) have a high proportion of exempt dwellings [60].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small area statistics on households and dwellings [60]

## 5.2.2 Dwelling type

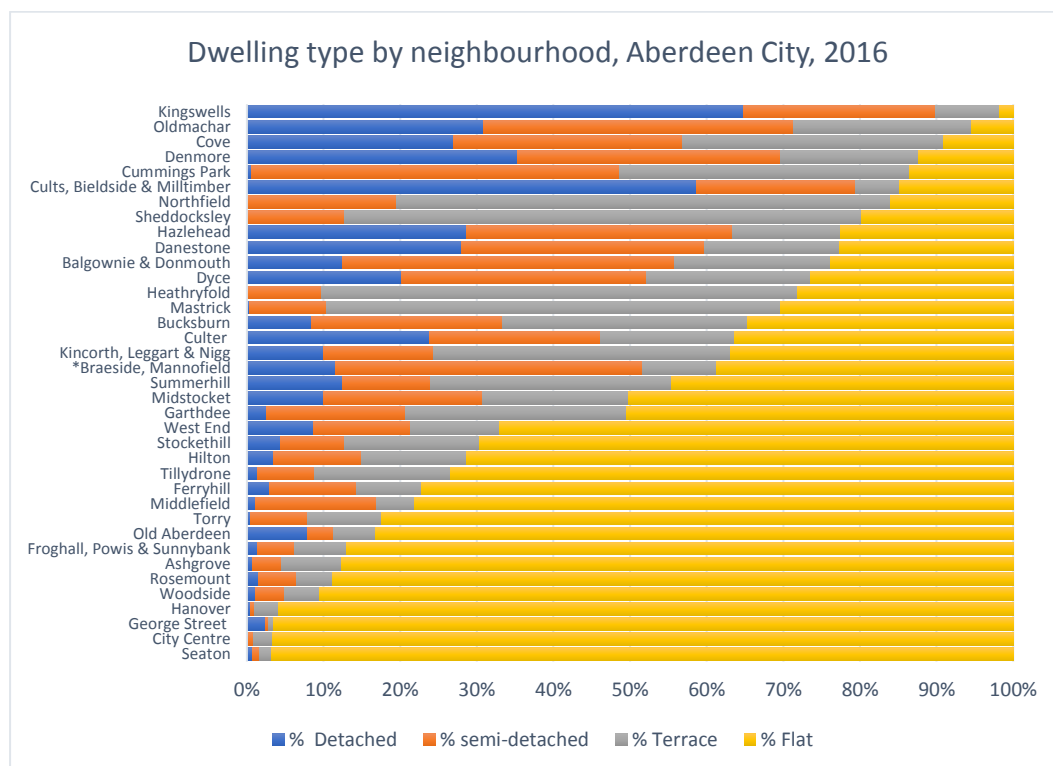
Flats are the most common dwelling type in Aberdeen City, making up 55% of all dwellings compared to 38% for Scotland. Terraced (18%) and semi-detached (16%) dwellings are the next most common, with detached houses (11%) making up the smallest proportion of the City's dwellings [13].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2017 [13]

While flats are the most common dwelling type overall in the City, there are differences depending on where you live. For example, in Kingswells (64.8%) and Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber (58.6%) most of the dwellings are detached properties, while in Sheddocksley

(67.5%), Northfield (64.5%), Heathryfold (62.2%) and Mastrick (59.3%) most dwellings are terraced houses.



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small area statistics on households and dwellings [60]

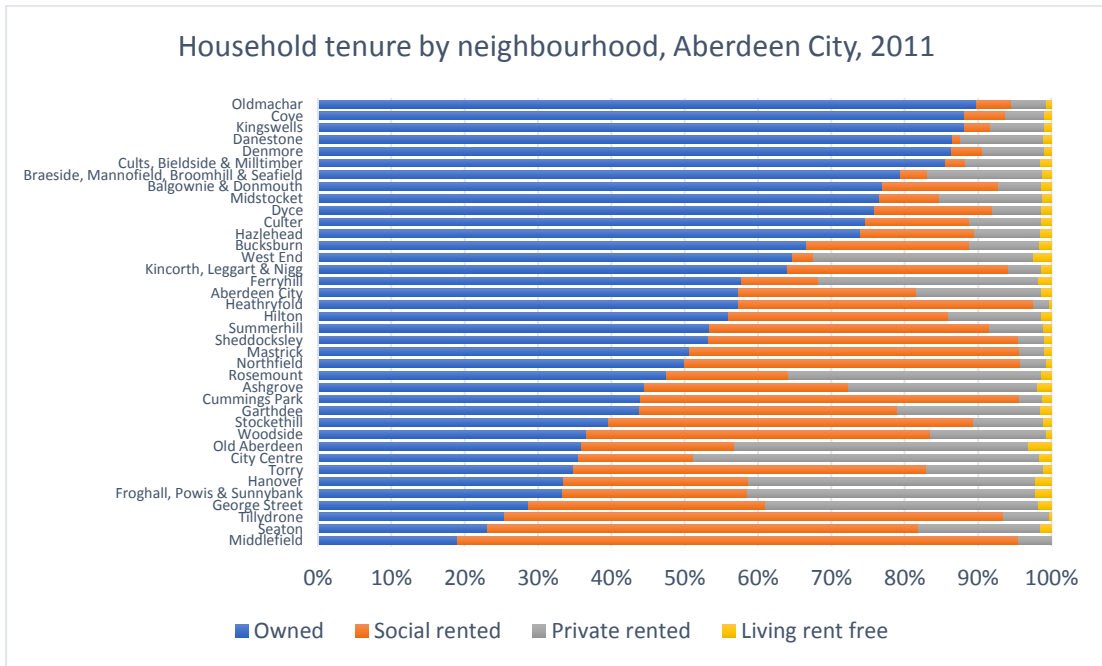
**Dwellings by occupancy:** Ninety-five percent of the City’s dwellings are occupied (compared to 96% for Scotland). Of those that are not occupied, almost 80% (4,544) are classified as vacant and 20% (1,175) are classified as second homes. Over the past year there has been a sharp increase (30%) in the number of vacant dwellings from 3,484 in 2016 [13]. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings varies by neighbourhood. The neighbourhood with the highest percentage of unoccupied dwellings is Middlefield (9.8%), while the neighbourhood with the lowest percentage of unoccupied dwellings is Northfield (1.3%) [2].

### 5.3 Household tenure

At the time of the 2011 Census, 57.3% of households were owned, 24.2% were socially rented, 17.0% were privately rented and 1.4% were rent-free. Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen had a lower proportion of owned households (62.0% in Scotland) and a higher proportion of privately rented households (12.4% in Scotland). The proportion of social rented households was similar (24.3% in Scotland) [3].

Household tenure varied by neighbourhood. For example, in Oldmachar, Cove and Kingswells almost 90% of households were ‘owned’ whereas over three-quarters (78.5%) Middlefield were socially rented. Almost half (47.1%) of households in the City Centre were privately rented [3].



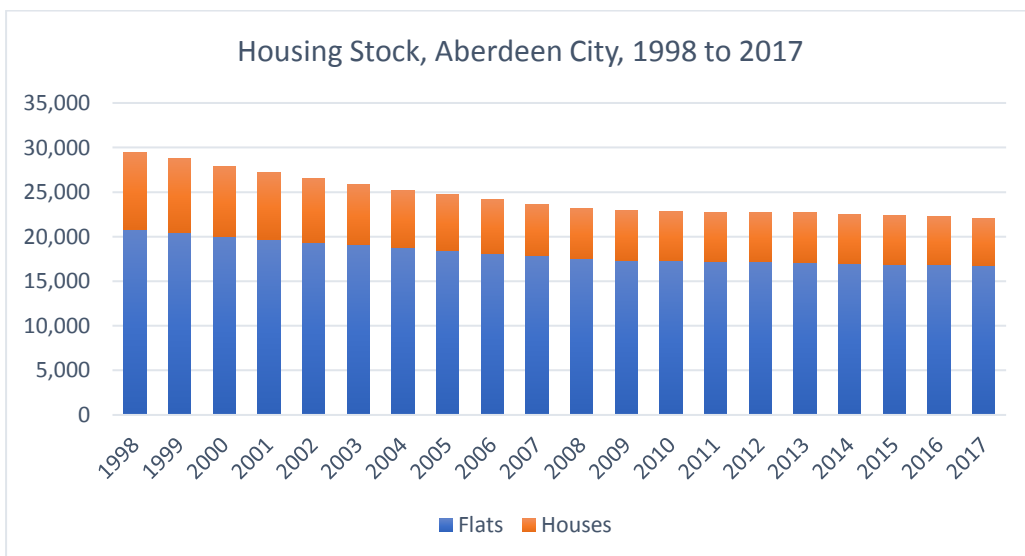


Source: Scotland's Census, 2011 [3]

#### 5.4 Social housing

**Housing stock:** In Aberdeen City in 2017 the Local Authority's housing stock totalled 22,041 dwellings – equivalent to 83% of all social housing stock in the City (based on 2016 data) and to 18.9% of all dwellings in the City [61]. Housing Associations, also known as Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) manage 4,476 dwellings, equivalent to 17% of social housing in the City.

Of the Council stock, three-quarters (75.8%) were flats and a quarter (24.2%) were houses. Since 1998, the total housing stock owned by the Council has decreased by 25.1% - from 29,442 in 1998. The number of houses has decreased more than the number of flats (-38.2% compared to -19.7%) [61].



Source: Scottish Government, Housing Statistics Annual Key Trends [61]

**Shortage of affordable housing:** At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 there were a total 6,631 applicants on the housing register – a decrease of 209 from end March 2016. Of those on the register 4,360 (65.8%) were on the waiting list and 2,271 (34.2%) were on the transfer list [61].

In the year to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, there were 1,774 vacancies of which 1,696 were re-let. Of those which were re-let, 698 (41%) were let to homeless households.

Housing associations also provide social rented accommodation and mid-market rentals which are set at 80% of Local Housing Allowance. Historically, there has been a buoyant private rental market in Aberdeen, however current market conditions suggest that this option is more affordable [62].

Aberdeen City Council is working with developers to provide new build affordable housing to buy (Low Cost Home Ownership). The Local Housing Strategy identifies an affordable housing target of 342 homes per year in 2018/19, 2019/20 and 385 per year in 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 [62].

## 5.5 Supported housing and care homes

### 5.5.1 Supported housing

A range of supported housing is provided by the Local Authority. As at July 2018, there were 313 applicants awaiting sheltered housing.

#### Local Authority provision of supported housing, Aberdeen City, 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017

		Number of dwellings	
	Type of housing	2007	2017
<b>Housing for older people</b>	Sheltered housing <i>(of which are wheelchair adapted)</i>	2,161 (37)	1,939 (223)
	Very sheltered housing	103	110
	Amenity/medium dependency housing	277	1,261
	Dwellings with a community alarm	1,076	2,573
<b>Housing for people with physical disabilities</b>	Adapted for wheelchair use	-	293
	Ambulant disabled	-	86
	Other adapted	-	1,900

Source: Scottish Government, Housing for Older People and those with disabilities [61]

In addition to this housing associations (RSLs) provide sheltered, very sheltered and extra care housing. This includes:

- 335 sheltered housing properties
- 118 supported by enhanced housing management services
- 170 very sheltered or extra care (89 very sheltered and 81 extra care)

The local authority commissions support for 298 tenancies from social landlords.

There are also 322 private retirement homes where home owners can purchase the support that they require.

**Supported Housing for adults with a disability:** people with a learning disability and/or mental health issues can access specialist housing with support in the City.

#### Technology Enabled Care (TEC)

TEC is used to support people living in amenity, sheltered and very sheltered housing provided by both the local authority and housing associations. It is also available in supported housing services for people with by mental health and learning disability services to improve independence for service users and provide additional support to service providers. Where appropriate upgrades have been installed enabling responses to be provided remotely by support provides instead of staff being located on site.

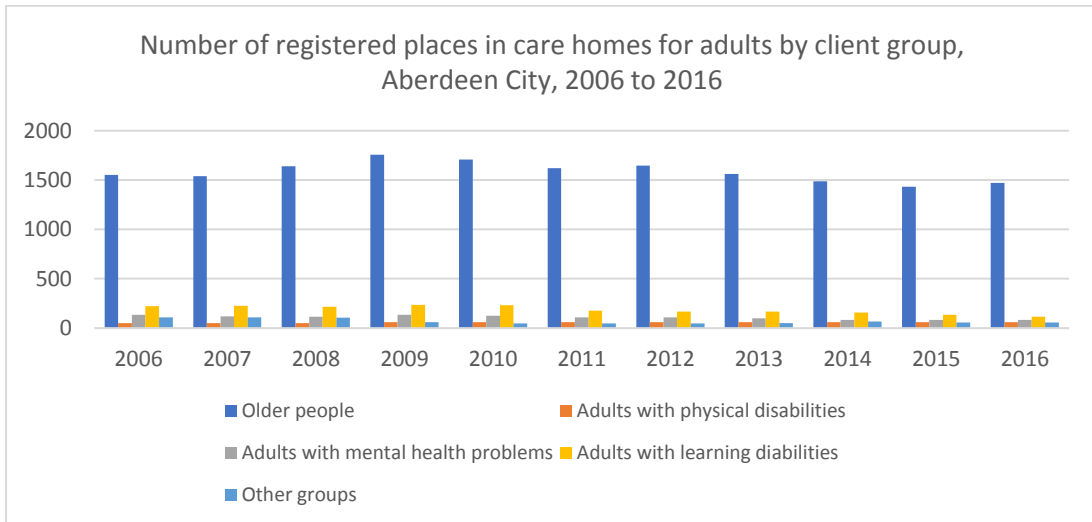
TEC improves the quality of life for older people and people with specific needs by enabling them to maintain their independence and help them to live longer in their own homes. It can reduce unplanned hospital admissions, enable timely discharge from hospital and avoid admission to residential care or nursing homes [62].

### 5.5.2 Adult care homes

In Aberdeen City in 2016 there were 64 adult care homes – 32 of which are run by the private sector and 32 of which are run by the voluntary sector. No care homes in the City are run by the local authority/NHS. Almost half of the care homes in the City are for Older people (31 care homes) with the next largest number of care homes being for adults with learning difficulties (18 care homes). There are 8 care homes for adults with mental health problems, 4 care homes for adults with physical difficulties and 4 care homes for ‘other’ groups.

In 2016 there were a total of 1,789 registered places in adult care homes – 80% of which were in care homes for older people. The total number of residents was 1,627 (occupancy rate of 91%).

Since 2006 the number of adult care homes has decreased by a third (from 96 in 2006) with the number of registered places decreasing by 14% in the same period. The largest proportionate decrease in number of registered places has been in care homes for the adults with learning disabilities (-48%) and ‘other’ (-47%). Registered places in care homes for adults with mental health problems have decreased by 39% and places for older people have decreased by 5%. The number of places for adults with physical disabilities has increased by 22% [63].



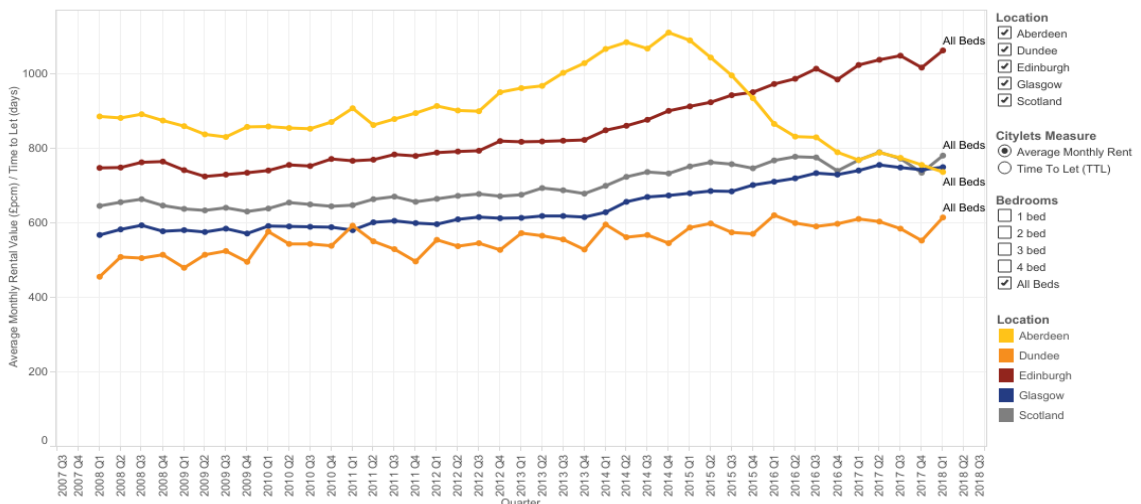
Source: ISD Scotland, Care Home Census for Adults in Scotland [63]

## 5.6 Private rented sector

Almost half (49%) of rental properties in Aberdeen City are two-bedroom flats with 1-bedroom flats being the next most common (36%). The average monthly rent for privately-rented properties in Aberdeen City has dropped from a high of £1,110 per month in Q4 of 2014 to a low of £736 in Q1 of 2018 – a drop of 33.7% in the period. This contrasts with the continuing upwards trends for monthly rent seen in other cities. Prior to the downturn at the end of 2014, the average monthly rent in Aberdeen was the highest in Scotland. Average rental prices in Aberdeen City are now slightly lower than those for Scotland as a whole. In the same period the average time to let increased from 22 days to 58 days [64].

### Average monthly rent by city, 2007 to 2018

Citylets - Quarterly Statistics



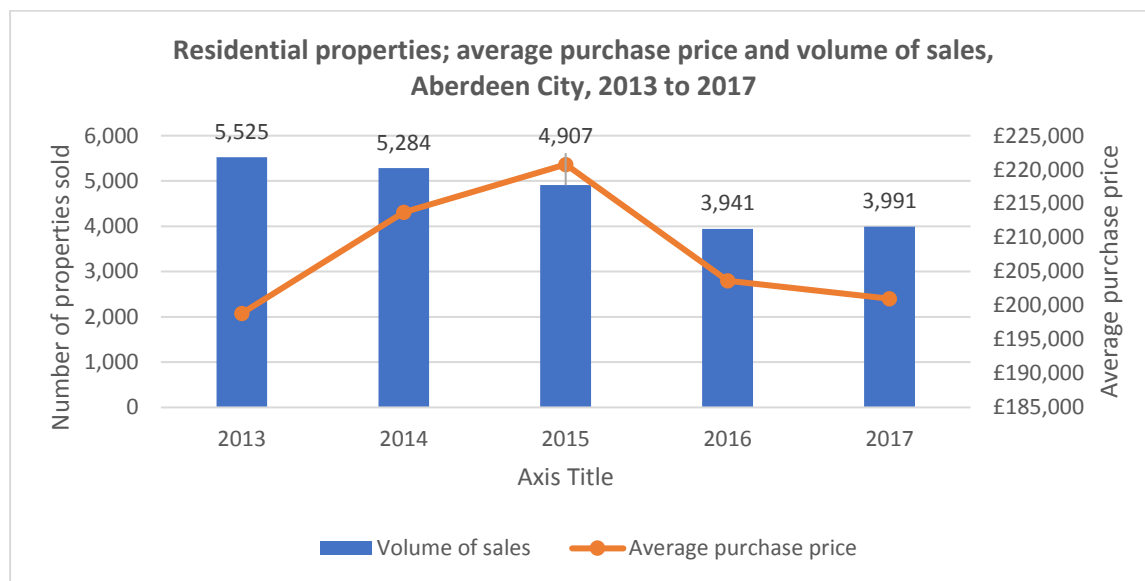
Information, charts and indices may be reproduced citing "Source: Citylets".

For more historical or granular data, please contact us at <https://www.citylets.co.uk/research/reports/contact-us.aspx>

Source: Citylets Datahub [64]

## 5.7 House sales

Both the number of properties sold and the average price per property have decreased in the last two years. In 2017, the average purchase price for a residential property in Aberdeen City was £200,983 – higher than the average price for Scotland of £172,779 and sixth highest of all local authorities. However, since peaking at £220,786 in 2015, the average purchase price in Aberdeen City has decreased by 9%. There were 3,991 properties sold in 2017 – down almost 9% from the number of properties sold in 2015, but up slightly from the number sold in 2016 [65].

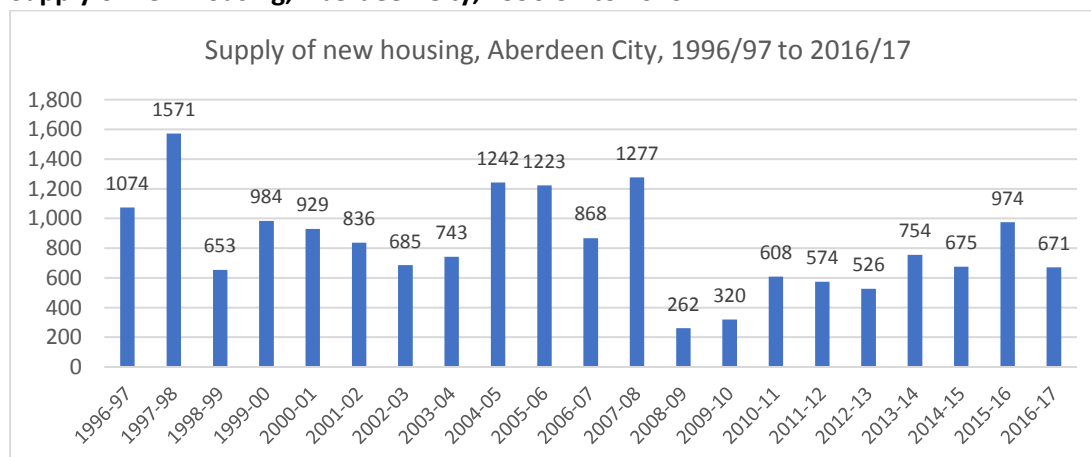


Source: Registers of Scotland, Calendar year market review [65]

## 5.8 New builds

A total of 671 new houses were supplied in 2016-17 in Aberdeen City. Of these, 518 were private new build completions, 28 were Housing Association new builds and 125 were as a result of conversions. The number of new houses supplied each year has fluctuated considerably over the past 20 years [66].

### Supply of new housing, Aberdeen City, 1996-97 to 2016-17



Source: Scottish Government, Housing statistics for Scotland – supply of new housing [66]

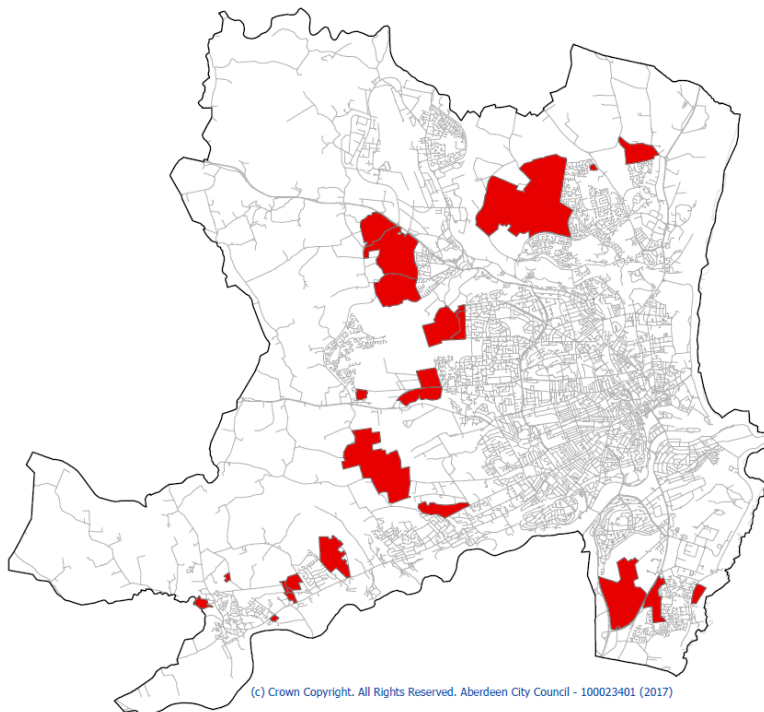
## 5.9 Planned developments

The Aberdeen Local Development Plan was adopted on 20 January 2017. The Plan shows what land is being allocated to meet the City's development needs over the next 10-20 years and it sets out the planning policies that will apply in promoting the sustainable growth of the City over this period. It plans for 8,000 homes to be built between 2017 and 2026, and a further 7,000 to be built between 2027 and 2035.

Many of the sites have a phased delivery and a full list of the sites and their planned release can be found in the Local Development Plan [67].

This map below provides an indication of where major developments are planned.

### Planned housing developments in Aberdeen



## 5.10 Crime

In Scotland, crimes and offences are classified into 7 groups:

- **Group 1 – Non-sexual crimes of violence** (includes murder, culpable homicide, attempted murder and serious assault, robbery and assault with intent to rob, and 'other' crimes including threats and extortion and possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life).
- **Group 2 – Sexual crimes** (includes rape and attempted rape, sexual assault, crimes associated with prostitution and other sexual crimes).
- **Group 3 – Crimes of dishonesty** (includes housebreaking, theft, shoplifting, fraud).
- **Group 4 – Fire-raising and vandalism etc.**

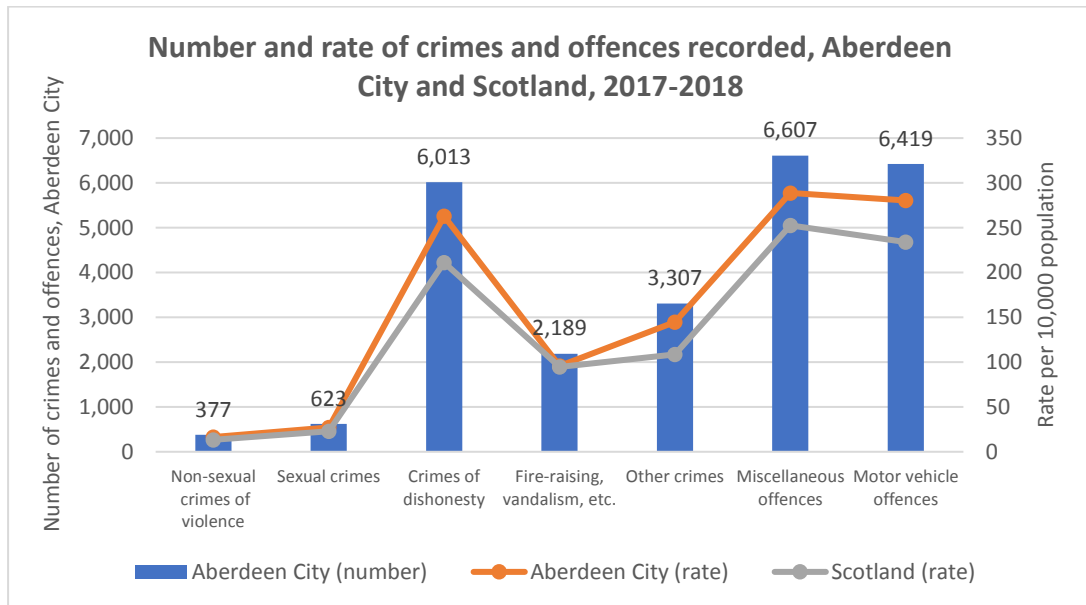
- **Group 5 – Other crimes** (includes crimes against public justice, handling offensive weapons, drug-related and ‘other’ including offences relating to serious organised crime).

The final two groups come under the category of ‘offences’ rather than ‘crimes’.

- **Group 6 – Miscellaneous offences** (includes common assault, breach of the peace, drunkenness and other disorderly conduct and ‘other’).
- **Group 7 – Motor vehicle offences** (includes dangerous and careless driving, driving under the influence, speeding, unlawful use of vehicle, vehicle defect offences, seatbelt and mobile phone offences and ‘other’).

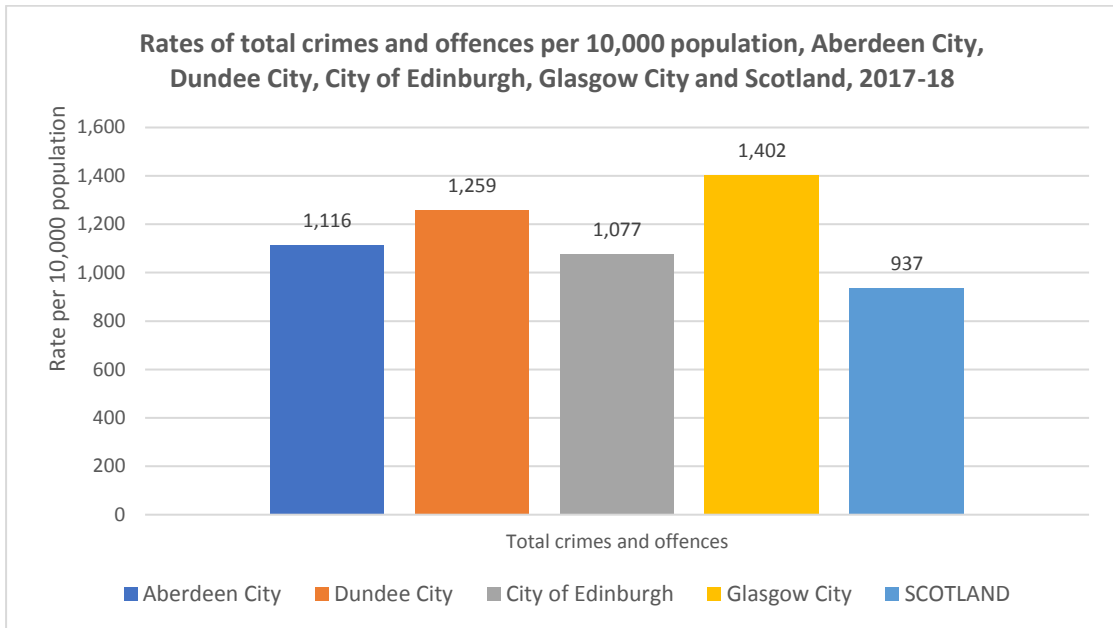
Further information on classifications can be found on the Scottish Government website for Recorded Crimes in Scotland [68]

In 2017/18 the most common crimes and offences recorded in Aberdeen City were Miscellaneous Offences (6,607) and Crimes of Dishonesty (6,013). Comparison with Scotland shows that rates of crimes and offences (per 10,000 population) are higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland in every category.



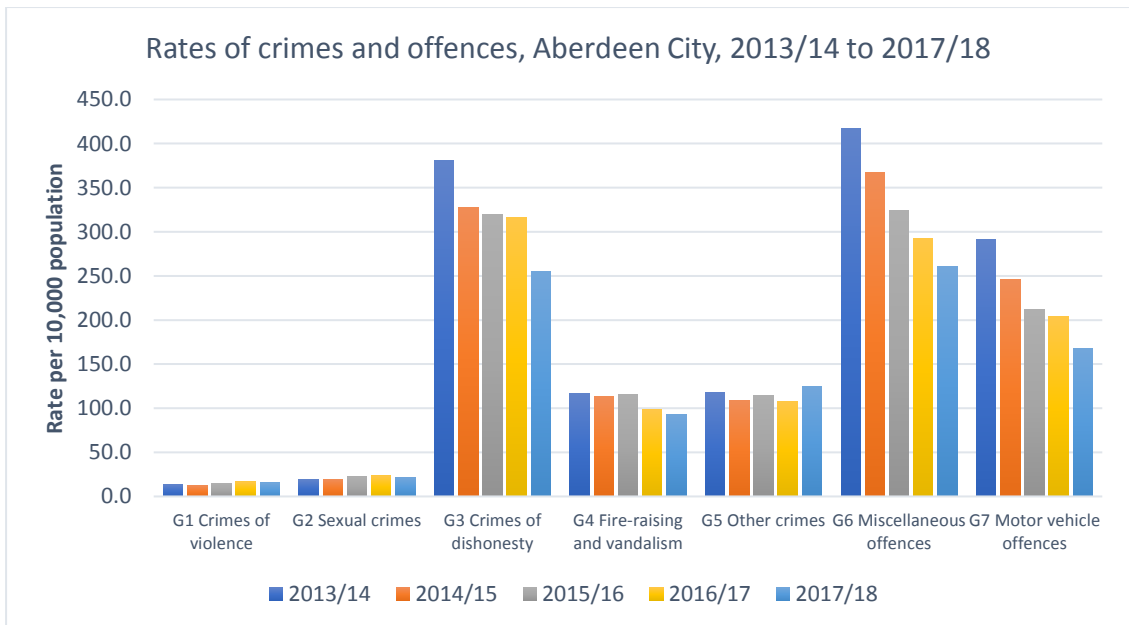
Source: Scottish Government, Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2018-18 [68]

The pattern of higher rates of crimes and offences in Aberdeen City (compared to Scotland) is consistent with the pattern found in other large city authorities, with the rate of total crimes and offences being higher in Glasgow City, City of Edinburgh and Dundee City than in Scotland.



Source: Scottish Government, Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2018-18 [68]

Over the past 5 years, the rates (per 10,000 population) of Crimes of Dishonesty, Fire-raising and Vandalism, Miscellaneous Offences and Motor Vehicle Offences have decreased. Rates for Crimes of Violence, Sexual Crimes and Other Crimes have increased slightly over the period, although rates of both Crimes of Violence and Sexual Crimes fell between 2016/17 and 2017/18.



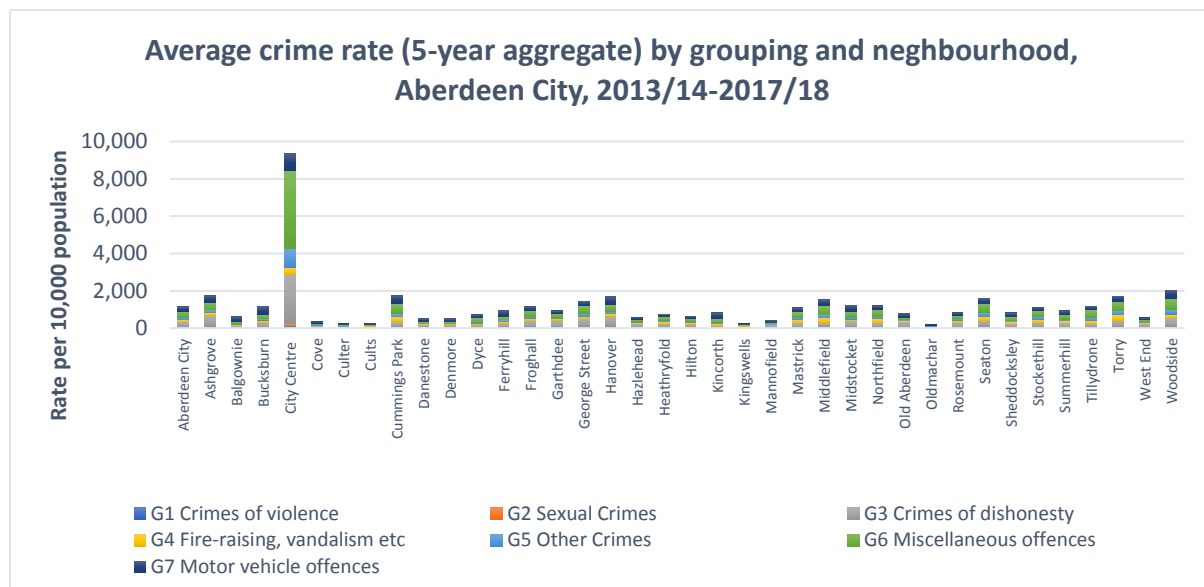
Source: ScOMIS [69]

### 5.10.1 Crimes and offences by neighbourhood

Rates of crime and offences in different neighbourhoods of the City are compared using 5-year aggregate data (2013/14-2017/18). The rates for crimes/offences are highest in the City Centre for every category. Consistent with findings for the City as a whole, the most

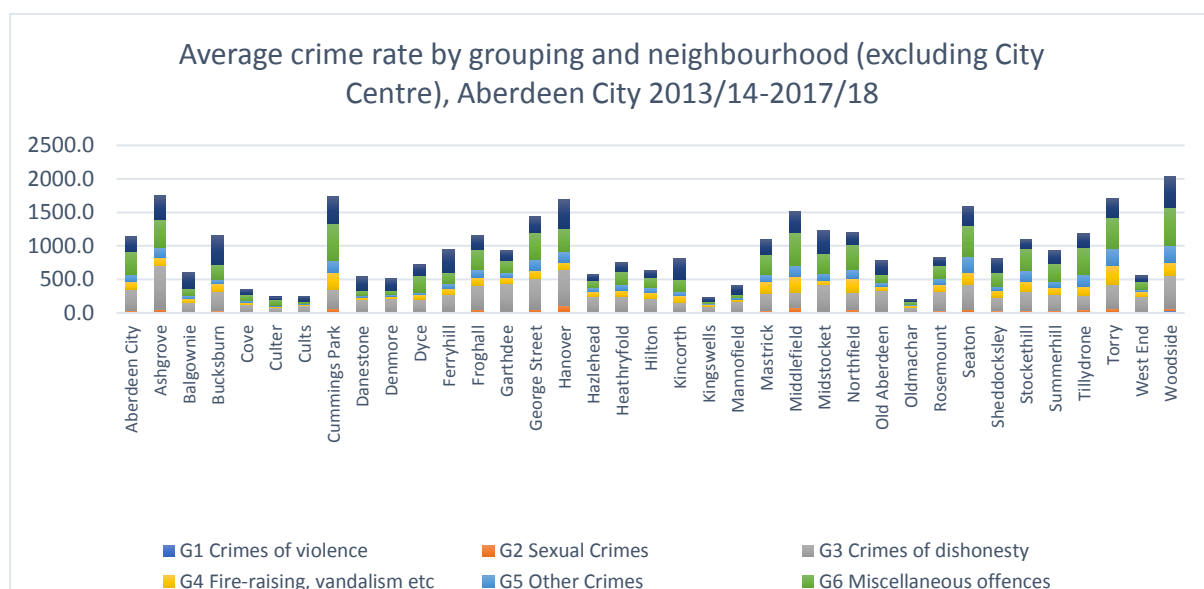


commonly recorded are Miscellaneous Offences (4,152.6 per 10,000 population) and Crimes of Dishonesty (2,667.9 per 10,000 population). The next most common are Other Crimes (1,036.7), Motor Vehicle Offences (921.3), Fire-raising, vandalism etc. (343.1), Crimes of Violence (123.0) and Sexual Crimes (107.6).



Source: ScOMIS [69]

Given the disparity between the City Centre and other neighbourhoods in the City, to more easily allow comparison between neighbourhoods, the City Centre is not included in the chart below. In some areas of the City such as Kingswells, Oldmachar and Cults, the overall rates of recorded crimes/offences are relatively low, while in other areas such as Woodside, Ashgrove and Cummings Park they are considerably higher.



Source: ScOMIS [69]

While Miscellaneous Offences and Crimes of Dishonesty remain the most commonly recorded crimes/offences in most neighbourhoods, the rates for other categories of crimes/offences varies. For example, the rate of Crimes of Violence in Hannover is more

than twice the average rate for the City (33.6 per 10,000 population compared to 14.8 per 10,000 population). Similarly, the rate of Sexual Crimes in Hannover is more than 4 times the rate for the City (87.5 compared to 21.3). The table below shows the neighbourhoods with the highest rates within each category of crime/offence.

**Neighbourhoods with the highest rates for each crime/offence category, Aberdeen City, 2013/14-2017/18**

Category of crime/offence (rate for Aberdeen City)	Neighbourhood (rate per 10,000 population)	Neighbourhood (rate per 10,000 population)	Neighbourhood (rate per 10,000 population)	Neighbourhood (rate per 10,000 population)
Crimes of Violence (14.8)	City Centre (123.0)	Woodside (33.6)	Torry (26.4)	Middlefield (26.1)
Sexual crimes (21.3)	City Centre (107.6)	Hanover (87.5)	Middlefield (52.8)	Cummings Park (41.4)
Crimes of dishonesty (319.9)	City Centre (2,667.9)	Ashgrove (647.1)	Hanover (531.6)	Woodside (491.2)
Fire-raising, vandalism etc. (107.5)	City Centre (343.1)	Torry (291.9)	Cummings Park (246.1)	Middlefield (235.9)
Other Crimes (114.5)	City Centre (1,036.7)	Woodside (247.1)	Torry (243.6)	Seaton (240.0)
Miscellaneous Offences (332.4)	City Centre (4,152.6)	Woodside (574.9)	Cummings Park (559.6)	Middlefield (495.2)
Motor Vehicle Offences (224.1)	City Centre (921.5)	Woodside (459.6)	Bucksburn (432.8)	Hanover (428.4)

Source: ScOMIS [69], Rate per 10,000 population; 5-year aggregate 2013/14-2017/18

**Domestic Abuse:** Provisional<sup>6</sup> figures for 2017/18 show there were 2,757 incidents of domestic abuse recorded in Aberdeen City. This is an increase of 244 (9.7%) on the figure of 2,513 for 2016/17. In 2017/18, 51.8% of domestic abuse incidents resulted in a crime report, lower than the figure of 58.1% in 2016/17 [70]. In 2016/17, the rate of domestic abuse in Aberdeen City was 110 per 10,000 population compared to 109 per 10,000 population in Scotland [71].

**Criminal Justice Social Work:** In 2016-17 there were 1,414 Criminal Justice Social Work Reports submitted in Aberdeen City; equivalent to a rate of 81.4 per 10,000 population<sup>7</sup> compared to a rate of 78.1 in Scotland. In the same period there were 1,203 Community Payback Orders in Aberdeen City; equivalent to a rate of 53.2 per 10,000 population compared to 41.8 in Scotland. In 2016-17, 69 Diversion from Prosecution Cases Commenced in Aberdeen City giving a rate of 4.0 per 10,000 population compared to a rate of 5.2 in Scotland [72].

<sup>6</sup> The management information data for crime recorded in 2017/18 are provisional, because these are highly likely to experience re-classification and/or no-criming as investigations proceed.

<sup>7</sup> Based on National Records of Scotland mid-year population estimates for 16-70 year-olds.

### 5.10.2 Feel safe in community

In 2016, an estimated 95% of people in Aberdeen City rated their neighbourhood as a very (55.3%) or fairly (39.7%) good place to live. While most people thought their neighbourhood had stayed the same (63%) or got better (14%) over the past three years, 20% thought that it had worsened over this period. The most commonly reported neighbourhood problems were rubbish or litter lying around (26%) and animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling (25%). A higher proportion of those in social housing than those in owner occupied housing reported these problems were very/fairly common (45% and 39% respectively). Other problems reported as very/fairly common by those in social housing were drug misuse or dealing (35%), neighbour problems (34%) and groups/individuals harassing others (33%) [15].

An estimated 85% of people in the City said they felt safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood at night and 98% felt safe in their home at night [15].

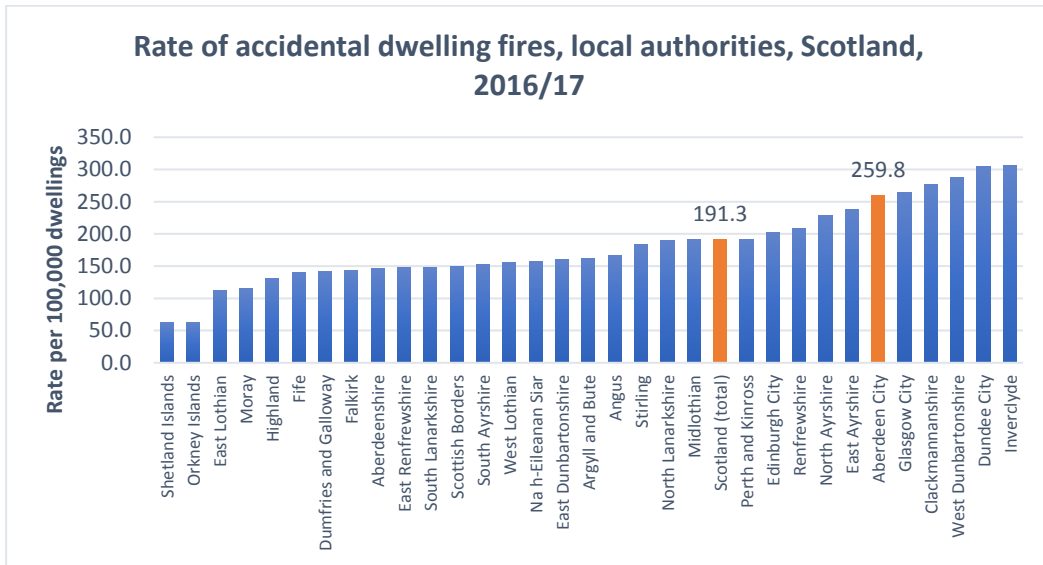
In City Voice 42 (January 2018) 85.5% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that they feel safe in the neighbourhood where they live [78]. Similarly, in the Place Standard Survey (Spring 2018), in response to the question 'Do I feel safe?', a mean score of 5.02 was returned. (Scoring is on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is little room for improvement) [43].

### 5.11 Dwelling fires

In 2016/17 there were 350 dwelling fires in Aberdeen City. Of these 51 (44.3 per 100,000 dwellings) were deliberate and 299 were accidental (rate of 259.8 per 100,000 dwellings) – 2 fatal casualties and 21 non-fatal casualties [73].

The rate of accidental dwelling fires is considerably higher in Aberdeen than in Scotland (259.8 per 100,000 dwellings compared to 191.3 in Scotland) and is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest out of all local authorities [73].

Impairment due to alcohol/drugs was suspected to be a contributory factor to accidental dwelling fires in Aberdeen in 17% of cases – higher than the rate for Scotland of 14% and equal 6<sup>th</sup> highest of all local authorities [73].

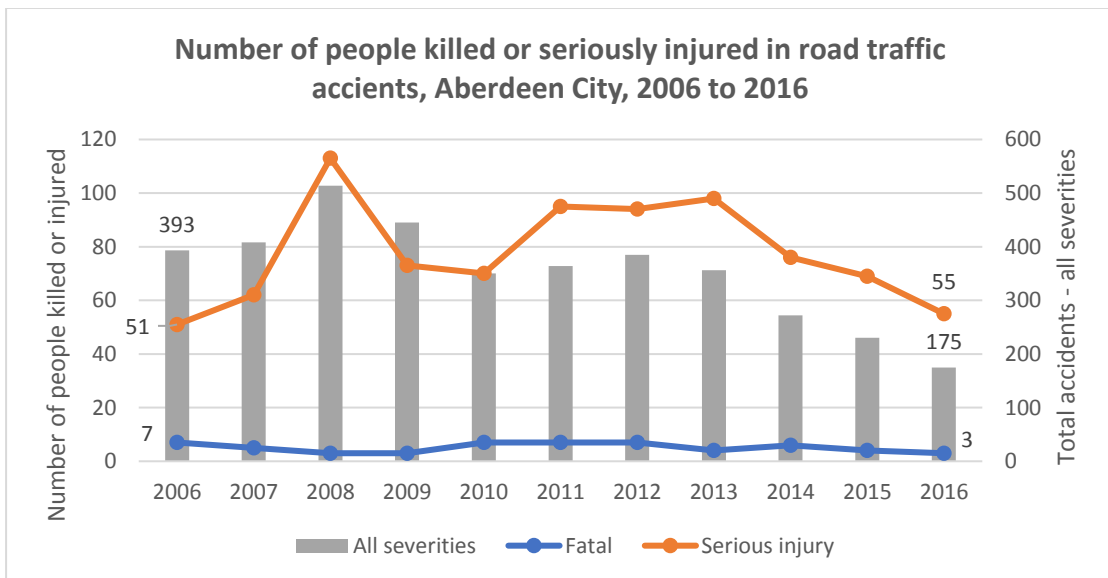


Source: Scottish Fire and Rescue Services, Incident Statistics, 2016-17 [73]

## 5.12 Road safety

In 2016 there were 175 road traffic accidents in Aberdeen City involving 210 casualties (of whom 10 were children). There were 3 fatalities and 63 serious injuries [74].

While the total number of accidents where one or more people were injured has more than halved in the last 10 years (from 393 to 175), the number of people who were seriously injured has not, with serious injury occurring in almost a third of road traffic accidents (where one or more people were injured) in 2016 compared to 13% in 2006 [74].



Source: Transport Scotland, Reported Road Casualties in Scotland 2016 [74]

Provisional figures for 2017 suggest that the number of accidents where one or more people were injured has fallen further, from 175 in 2016 to 149 in 2017. They also suggest a reduction in the number of serious injuries (down to 30) and fatalities (down to 2).

### 5.13 Travel/transport

**Car or van availability:** In 2011, 44.9% of households in the city had access to a car or van with a further 23.8% having access to two or more cars or vans. 31.4% of households did not have access to a car or van [3].

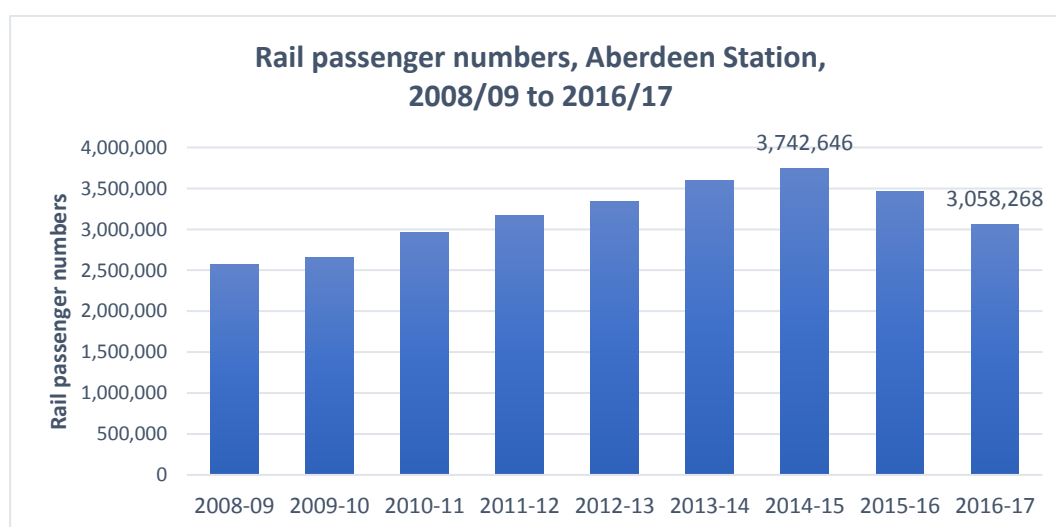
**Travel to work/study:** In 2011, 50.4% of people (16-74 years who were in employment or studying) used the car (either as driver or passenger) to travel to work, 28.2% walked and 15.5% used the bus. Only 1.9% cycled to work or study [3].

In City Voice 42 (2018), when asked about car ownership, 82.2% of respondents reported having at least one car or van with 28.5% having two cars and 4.3% having 3 or more cars in their household.

Driving a car was the most common mode of travel for work/place of education with 25.2% of respondents choosing this option (and a further 2.3% as passengers). Walking (13.7%) and bus (9.4%) were the next most common choices. 1.8% of respondents reported cycling to work/place of education. When asked to rate their perception of getting around Aberdeen by various modes of transport, over half of respondents rated walking (65.7%) and car (58.7%) as easy. Public transport was rated as easy by 45.9% of respondents. Cycling was the mode of transport most commonly rated as difficult (32.2% of respondents) [78].

**Car club:** Aberdeen's car club was launched in 2012 and currently has 12 cars. A Car Club is an organisation that owns a number of cars which are shared amongst its members [75].

**Rail passenger numbers:** in 2016/17 there were 3,058,268 rail passengers (i.e. total entries and exits) through Aberdeen Station. This is a decrease of 684,378 from the number of passengers in 2014/15 [76]. Aberdeen is the 5<sup>th</sup> busiest station in Scotland (after Glasgow Central, Edinburgh, Glasgow Queen Street and Paisley Gilmour Street).



Source: Office of Rail and Road, Estimates of Station Usage [76]

### 5.13.1 Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route

The AWPR is a major transport infrastructure project which will significantly improve travel in and around Aberdeen and the North East of Scotland. The £745m investment of the AWPR is just one of a number of transport infrastructure projects in the pipeline which will significantly improve road safety and accessibility, reduce congestion and grow the local economy - ensuring the North East remains a competitive business location.

### 5.13.2 Berryden Corridor improvement scheme

The £26.4million Berryden Corridor improvement scheme is designed to help traffic move around the city better and work alongside the improvements already delivered by the new crossing over the River Don which opened in 2016, the Diamond Bridge [77].

## 5.14 Environment

### 5.14.1 Open space

The open space audit 2010 [59] has identified 3,471 hectares (ha) of open space in the City (not including private gardens and sites under 0.2 hectares). This equates to 15.2 hectares per 1,000 people (based 2017 population).

The largest category of city's open space are woodlands (801 ha or 23 %) followed by open semi-natural grounds (760 ha or 22%). The third largest category is Golf Courses (617 ha or 17%). Not all the Golf courses are publicly accessible. Almost a fifth (649 ha or 19%) of the city's green/open spaces is amenity space. Public Parks and Gardens account for 6% (222 ha) of the total green spaces.

Urban greenspace is being lost to development and other pressures. Conversely, it is also being created on former greenfield sites as urban areas expand. The open space audit 2010 results show that open spaces in the city are not evenly distributed. The poorest quality parks and green/open spaces are found in the city's regeneration areas. Northfield, Hilton and Stockethill are lacking in provision of green/open space. The open space audit is currently under review. Updated results will be available March/April 2019 replacing 2010 results. The figures may change [59].

**Greenspace:** An estimated 62% of people in Aberdeen live within a 5-minute walk of their nearest green space with a further 18% living within a 6 to 10-minute walk. 47% report visiting their nearest green space at least once a week. 78% report being satisfied or fairly satisfied with their nearest green space [15]. In City Voice 42 (January 2018) – 25% of respondents reported visiting green space at least once or twice a week and 70% reported being satisfied or fairly satisfied with their local green space [78].

Aberdeen has four Sites of Special Scientific Interest, four Local Nature Reserves, one Special Area of conservation and a number of Local Nature Conservation Sites.

**Natural heritage (biodiversity):**

natural heritage is the diversity of natural life and the habitats and landscapes they create. It supports or delivers functions that are critical to the quality of life of Aberdeen’s current and future residents. With a few exceptions, biodiversity trends are not routinely monitored in the city. However, a habitat survey is underway by Aberdeen City Council and North East Biological Records Centre which should identify habitat change, loss of nature conservation sites and loss of connectivity between habitats [59].

**Outdoors:** 58% make a visit to the outdoors at least once a week with a further 12% visiting the outdoors at least once a month [15].

**Food Growing:** Aberdeen has 496 Council owned allotment plots of varying sizes at 21 sites across the city. There are currently 91 people on the waiting list for a Council allotment. However, the distribution of Council allotment sites is uneven with 72% of allotment growing space being located in the south of the city [59]. In addition to this there are also a few sites in private ownership [79].

### 5.14.2 Climate change - CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the main greenhouse gas and accounts for over 80% of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. In 2015 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions<sup>8</sup> in Aberdeen totalled 1,335.2 kt (down from 1,813.6 in 2005). Of this, 45% is attributed to industry and commerce, 30% to domestic use and 24% to transport.

Between 2005 and 2015, per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kt CO<sub>2</sub>) have fallen in both Aberdeen and Scotland. In 2015 the per capita levels were slightly lower in Aberdeen than in Scotland (5.8 compared to 6.1) [80].

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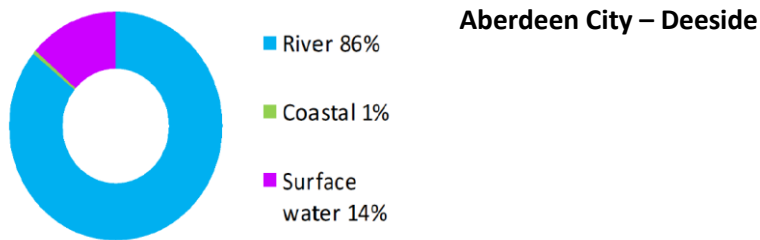
<sup>8</sup> Future legislation from the Scottish Government seeks to set higher targets, being a 90% reduction by 2050 and working towards net zero [116].

### 5.14.3 Climate change - Flood risk

Scotland has been separated into 14 Local Plan Districts for flood risk management purposes. These districts are based on river catchments and coastal areas which cross administrative and institutional boundaries. SEPA, working with others, has produced a Flood Risk Management Strategy for each Local Plan District. The latest Flood Risk Management Strategy produced by SEPA for the North East Local Plan District identifies 4 areas in Aberdeen City that are potentially vulnerable to flooding – Peterculter, Bridge of Don, Denmore, and Deeside.

Average annual damages for each area:

- Aberdeen City – Deeside: £12 million (River 86%, Coastal 1% and Surface Water 14%)
- Aberdeen City – Bridge of Don: £4.5 million (River 81%, Coastal <1%, Surface Water 19%)
- Aberdeen City – Denmore: £570,000 (89% River)
- Aberdeen City – Peterculter: £300,000 (River 94%, Surface Water 6%)



Source: Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, North East Local Plan District [81]

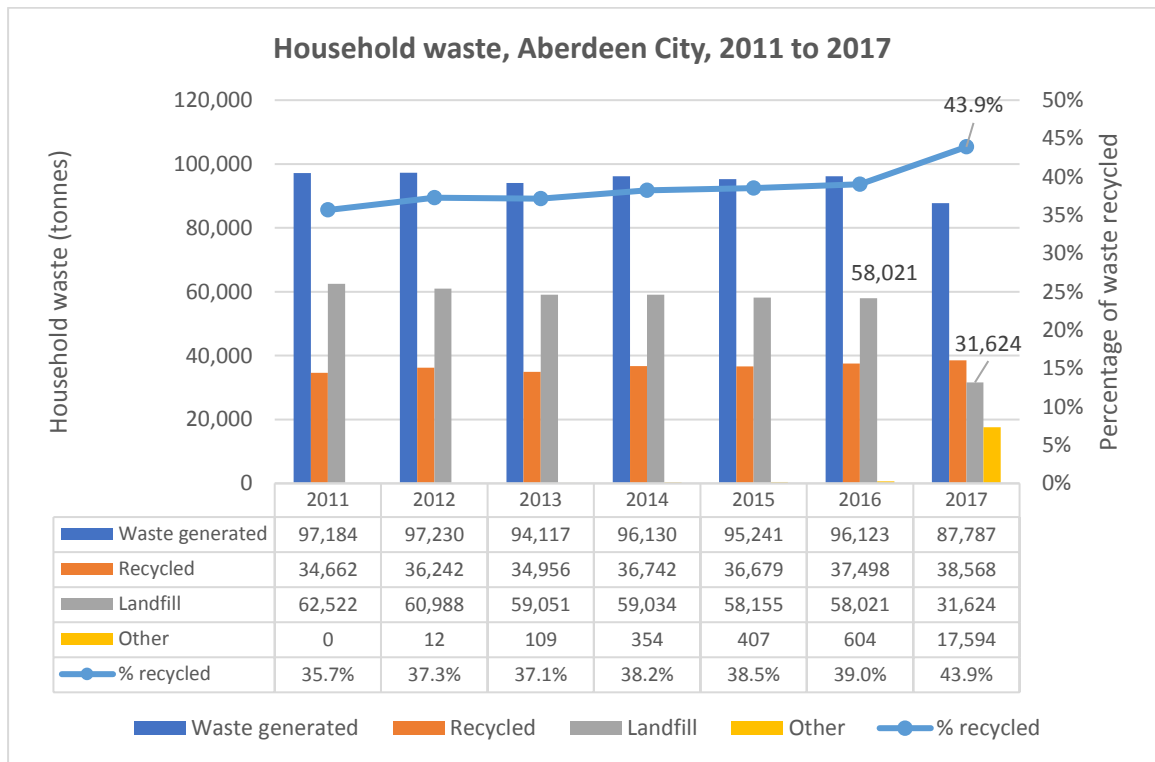
The total average annual damages for the North East local plan area = £21,746,500. The total average annual damages for Aberdeen City = £17,370,000. This means that 80% of average annual damages for flooding in the North East are within Aberdeen City.

### 5.14.4 Waste and recycling

In 2017, 87,797 tonnes of waste were generated in Aberdeen City. Of this, 44% was recycled, 36% went to landfill and 20% was managed by other methods. In Scotland, 45% of waste generated went to landfill with 46% being recycled and 9% being managed by other methods [82].

Between 2016 and 2017 the total amount of waste generated in Aberdeen City fell by 8.7% (from 96,123 tonnes to 87,797 tonnes). In the same period, the proportion of household waste being recycled and being managed by other methods increased, while the proportion being sent to landfill decreased [82]. In 2017, for the first time, more waste was recycled than went to landfill.

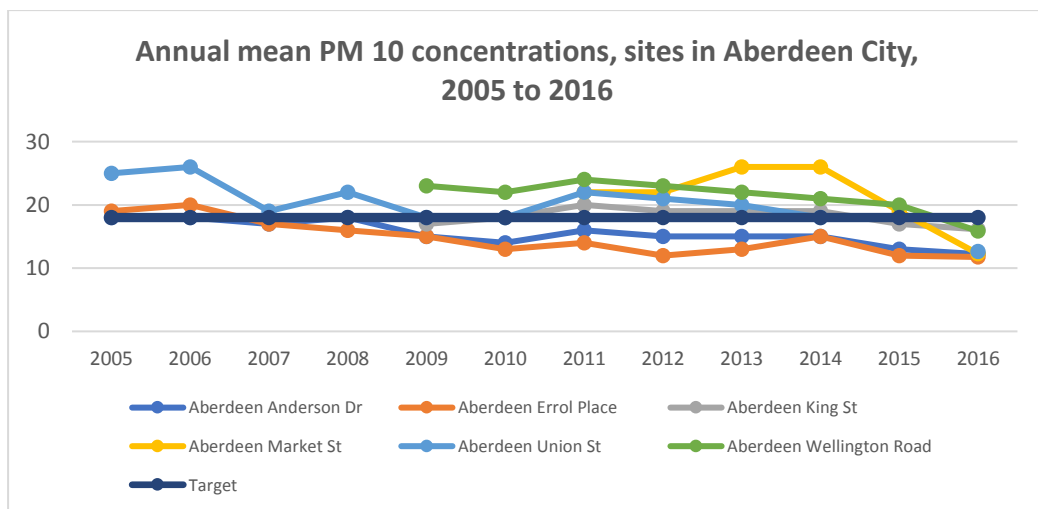




Source: Scotland’s Environment, Summary data on Scottish waste generation and management [82]

#### 5.14.5 Air pollution – particulate matter (PM10) concentrations

Particulate pollution can harm the human respiratory and cardiovascular systems and is linked to asthma and mortality. Current targets focus on particles less than 10µm in diameter (PM10), the greatest source of which is combustion. One of the Air Quality Strategy (AQS) objectives for PM10 was to achieve an annual mean of 18µg/m3 by 2010. In 2011 this target was met at only 2 monitoring stations in Aberdeen. However, by 2016, all 6 monitoring stations met the target [83].



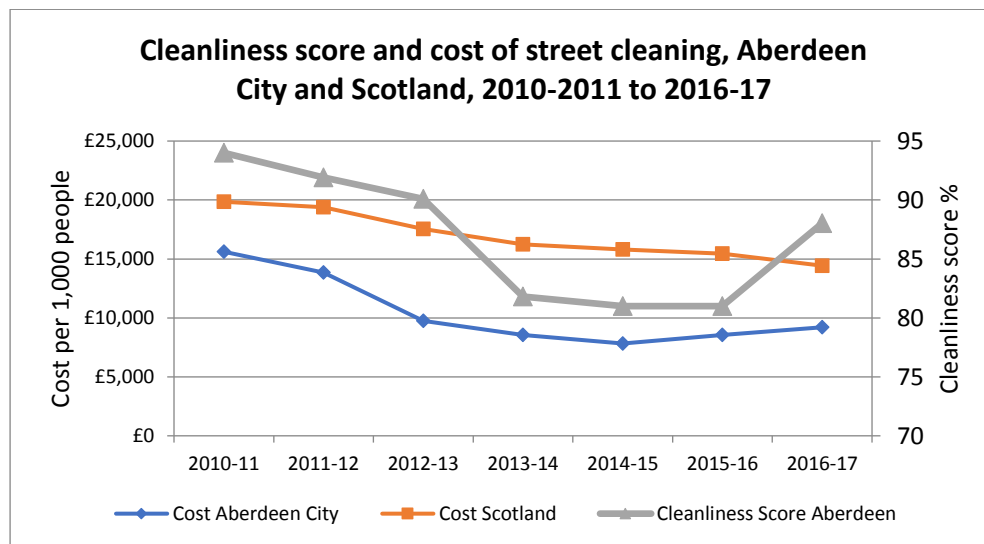
Source: Scottish environment statistics online, Air Quality [83]

### 5.14.6 Cleanliness score

In 2016-2017 Aberdeen City had a Street Cleanliness Score of 88% (i.e. percentage of streets at an acceptable A or B grade standard). This was lower than the average score for Scotland (94%) and the lowest score of all local authorities in Scotland. However, it is an increase of 7% from the 2015-2016 score [84].

In 2016-17 Aberdeen City Council spent £9,211 per 1,000 people on street cleaning. This was the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest amount of all local authorities and lower than the average for Scotland of £14,431 per 1,000 people. Since 2013-14 the amount of money spent on street cleaning has increased from £8,061 per 1,000 people – an increase of 14.3% [19].

In 2014-17 68.7% of Aberdeen’s residents were satisfied with local street cleanliness compared to 72.3% for Scotland. Since 2013-16, the proportion of satisfied residents has risen in Aberdeen (from 66%) and decreased in Scotland (from 73.7%) [19].



Source: Scottish Improvement Service, Local Government Benchmarking Framework [19]

## 6. Economy

### 6.1 Overview of Aberdeen's economy

The North East of Scotland has a long-established record as one of the most productive regions in Europe. Productivity within the city is very high, with a large number of value-adding primary, service and manufacturing industries. The city has consistently outperformed in economic terms, with Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire contributing £18bn, and the region contributing over 12 per cent of total Scottish GVA in 2016, of which Aberdeen City, the urban hub of the region, contributed £10.6bn, driven by the oil and gas sector.

Aberdeen City had one of the largest working age population of any Scottish local authority areas in 2017, with 69% of the population aged 16-64 [1]. It has had consistently higher employment rates than the Scottish average. In 2017, 32.4% of Aberdeen City enterprise employment was located within Primary industries and Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities industries, compared to 14.0% of Scottish enterprise employment. Both sectors have very high levels of energy industry employment in the region, with approximately double the amount of employment within these combined industries than the national average.

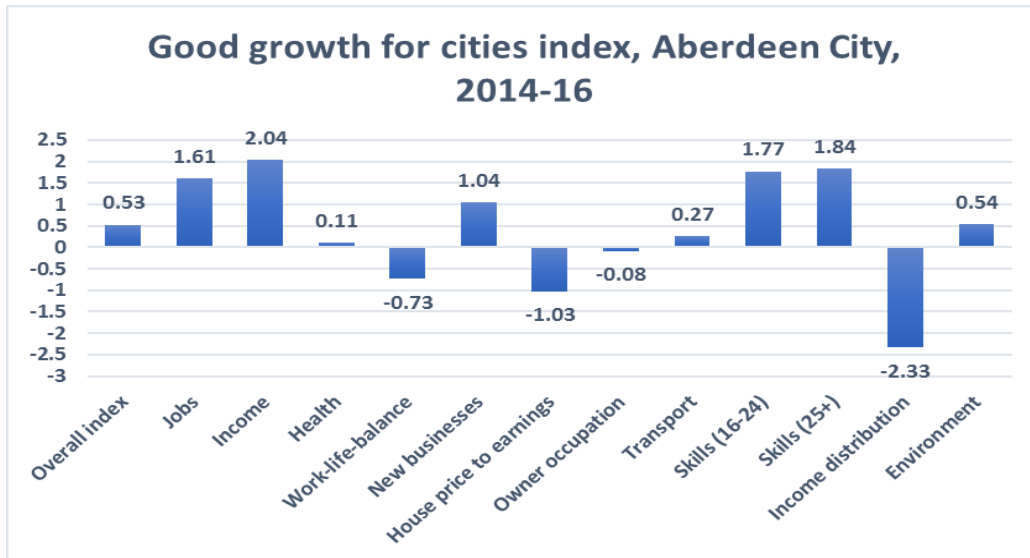
Since 2015 the city and region has experienced a downturn in the economic fortunes of the oil and gas sector which has had induced effects across the economy of the North East. This has reduced employment rates, dampened GVA and earnings growth, reduced business creation, increased office vacancy rates, lowered house prices and lowered hotel occupancy rates. However, the region still performs well above that of the Scottish average and there are signs that the economy is beginning to recover as performance against these measures is showing improvement.

Earnings and disposable income have been consistently higher than the national average, largely a result of the region's status as a global Oil & Gas centre. House prices are higher in the city than the Scottish average but have fallen in the region since the downturn in the oil and gas sector. In October 2014, the average house price in Aberdeen City was £199,285 compared to the Scottish national average £134,807. By December 2017, the average house price in Aberdeen City was £163,567 compared to the Scottish national average of £146,078.

Ernst and Young provide evidence on the number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects that Aberdeen has attracted each year [85]. The evidence suggests that the city has remained resilient during the economic downturn in the oil and gas sector. Aberdeen is in 8<sup>th</sup> place in the league of UK cities of FDI projects with 14 projects in 2017.

#### 6.1.1 Good growth for cities index

Based on the good growth for cities index (2014-2016), Aberdeen has the second highest rating in Scotland after Edinburgh (Score of 0.53 on the overall index compared to 0.72 for Edinburgh). The index measures the current performance of a range of the largest UK cities against 10 indicators. While Aberdeen scores well for Income, Skills, Jobs, New Business and Environment, it scores poorly for Income Distribution, House Price to Earnings, and Work-life Balance [86].

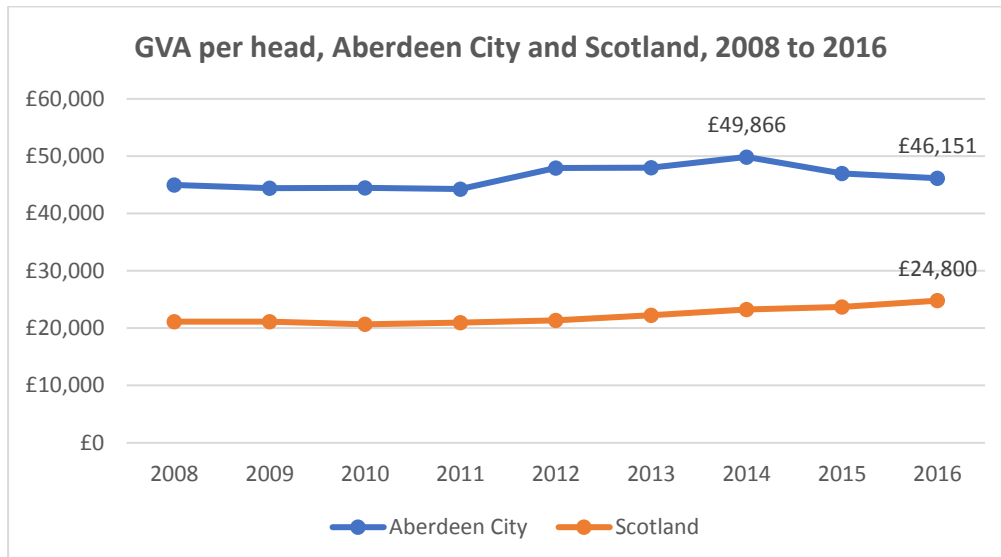


Source: PWC, Good Growth for Cities Index 2014-2016 [86]

### 6.1.2 Gross Value Added (GVA)

In 2016 Aberdeen City had a GVA of £10,607 million – equivalent to 7.9% of Scotland’s total GVA (third highest behind Glasgow at £20,371 million and Edinburgh at £19,942 million). Aberdeen City was one of 4 local authorities which saw economic output decrease in 2016 - Aberdeen City (-2.2%), Aberdeenshire (-1.4%), Na h-Eileanan Siar (-1.1%), and West Dunbartonshire (-0.7%) all saw economic output decline [87].

In 2016, Aberdeen City had the highest GVA per head ratio at £46,151 compared to £24,876 for Scotland. GVA per head fell by £3,783 between 2014 and 2016 in Aberdeen City.



Source: ONS [88]

## 6.2 Key Sectors

Scotland’s Economic Strategy recognises the importance of key industries in the continued growth of the country. The Strategy has identified six sectors where Scotland has a distinct

comparative advantage – Food and Drink (including fisheries and agriculture), Creative Industries (including digital), Sustainable Tourism, Energy (including renewables), Financial and Business Services, and Life Sciences.

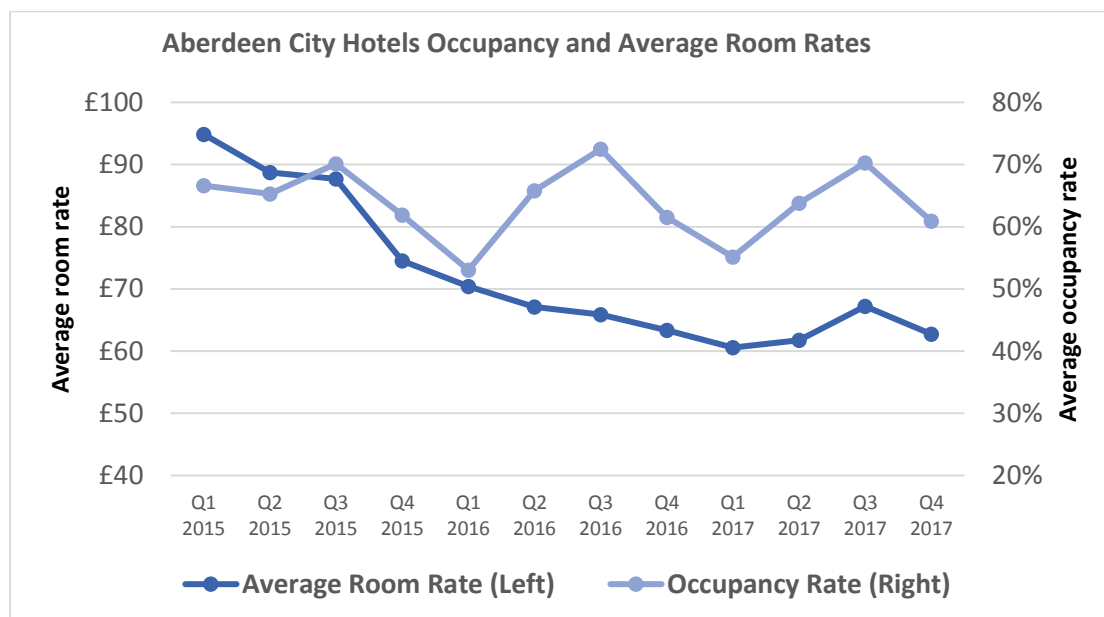
The table below gives an overview of statistics for five of these key sectors in Aberdeen City.

	No. of enterprises 2017	Total turnover 2015 (£, M)	GVA 2015 (£, M)	GVA per head 2015 (£)	Employment 2016
Tourism	535	486.9	269.5	24,379	10,000
Energy	715	16,911.3	8,388.9	266,404	28,000
Food & Drink	-	272.3	60.5	56,422	1,250
Life Sciences	30	108.4	60.3	82,872	500
Creative Industries	855	458.9	306.8	73,258	4,550

Source: Scottish Government Growth Sector Statistics, Local Authority Area Database [89]

### 6.2.1 Tourism

**Hotel rates:** Between December 2014 and Q1 of 2017, the average price for a hotel room in Aberdeen dropped from £92.87 to £60.56. Hotel occupancy rates also fell from an annual average of 66% in 2015 to 62.5% in 2017.



Source: Aberdeen City Council using AM:PM/LJ Research [90]

**Air passengers:** In 2016 there were 2.96 million air passengers through Aberdeen Airport. This is a drop of 20.4% on the numbers from 2014 (3.72 million) [91].



Source: Transport Scotland, Scottish Transport Statistics [91]

**Number of tourists:** The tourism sector is a very diverse industry, with a range of sub-sectors such as accommodation providers (hotels, camping sites and other), restaurants, bars, travel agents, museums and other recreational and cultural activities. Hospitality and cultural activities are the main cornerstones of the industry, but a range of sub-sectors such as retail and transport also benefit greatly from tourism.

In 2016, combined spending by day visitors and overnight visitors was £630 million. With improved facilities for cruise ships in Aberdeen, and a world-class exhibition centre opening soon, the volume and value of day and overnight visitors is set to increase. Industry chiefs have predicted tourism in the North-east will generate £1 billion a year by 2023 as visitor numbers in Aberdeen soar [92].

Aberdeen is the commercial and cultural hub of the North East of Scotland. This year it has attracted a weekly footfall in its city centre of around 470,000 a week, down from 486,000 in 2017 and 562,000 in 2016. Union Street alone has around 100,000 footfall a week [93].

In 2017, visitor numbers to Scotland rose by 17% to 3.2 million compared with 2016. There were 1.9 million visits by European tourists and spending by these visitors from Europe increased by 36% to £1.1bn. In contrast, across the UK as a whole, the number of European visitors increased by 1% while spending fell by 1%.

60% of GB tourists drove to the North East with 15% travelling by train and 13% flying. Around half of GB residents stayed in a hotel or a B&B on their tourist visit with a further third staying with a friend or a relative. In 2016, the top visitor attraction in Aberdeen was Duthie Park with 843,081 visitors [94].

The top overseas markets were Germany, Italy, the USA and France.

## 6.2.2 Oil and Gas

Since 1970, direct taxes from the production of oil and gas have totalled more than £330bn to end 2014.

The oil and gas sector has remained resilient in a difficult period for the North East economy since the fall in the oil price since 2015 and the subsequent downturn in the sector. Latest estimates show that the UK offshore oil and gas industry supports more than 302,000 jobs. This latest employment estimate is 160,000 lower than the peak of more than 460,000 jobs in 2014. The pace of contraction in employment, however, slowed considerably to 4.2% between 2016-17, compared with 15.6% from 2015-16 and 19.4% from 2014-15.

The 302,000-plus jobs are spread across the country, with almost 60 per cent in England, 38 per cent in Scotland and the remainder across Northern Ireland and Wales [95]. This suggests there are 115,000 jobs in Scotland supported by the oil and gas industry. Aberdeen City Council estimates around 86,000 jobs could be supported by the sector in the North East.

In the last few years, capital investment, production, tax receipts, employment, average earnings and capital investment have all fallen but there are signs that the oil price is rising and that the bottom of the downturn has been reached, with optimism for the future increasing with key stakeholders in the industry.

### 6.3 Universities

Aberdeen is home to two major universities, University of Aberdeen and Robert Gordon University as well as a further education college, North East Scotland College. The total number of students in 2017/18 was 41,684 (includes full-time and part-time).

<b>Further &amp; higher education student numbers, 2017/18</b>			
<b>Name of Institution</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Full time</b>	<b>Part time</b>
University of Aberdeen	14,793	12,814	1,979
Robert Gordon University	15,338	10,379	4,959
North East Scotland College	11,553	6,736	4,817

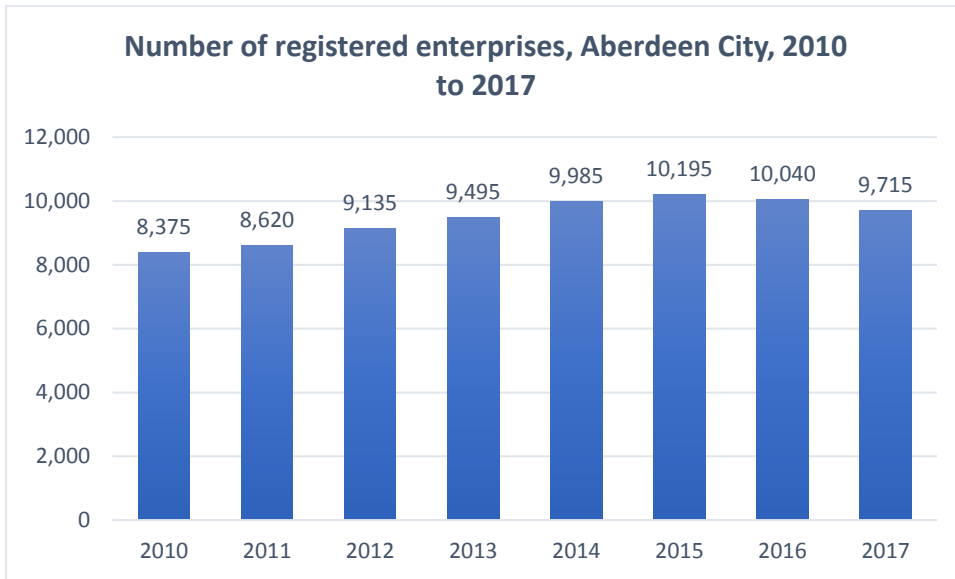
Source: Aberdeen University, Robert Gordon University, North East Scotland College

### 6.4 Businesses

#### 6.4.1 Business Count

In 2017, there were 9,715 VAT registered enterprises in Aberdeen City. Most (87.6%) had 0-49 employees, 4.8% had 50 to 249 employees and 7.6% had 250 or more employees [96]

The number of VAT registered enterprises in Aberdeen has decreased in the last two years - from 10,195 in 2015 to 9,715 in 2017.



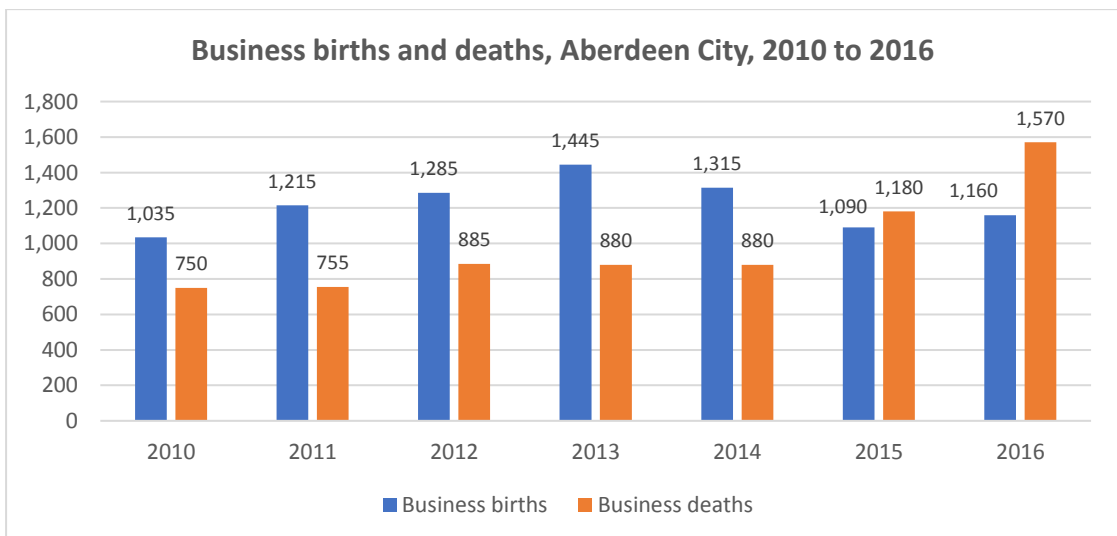
Source: Scottish Government, Businesses in Scotland [96]

As at March 2017, there were an estimated 365,600 private sector enterprises operating in Scotland, of which almost half (176,400) were VAT registered businesses [97]. No local authority break-downs are available for the number of non-registered businesses.

#### 6.4.2 Business births and deaths

The number of new businesses starting each year fell between 2013 and 2015, before increasing slightly between 2015 and 2016 (from 1,090 to 1,160). The fall in business births has been accompanied by a sharp rise in business deaths (from 880 in 2014 to 1,570 in 2016 – an increase of 78%).

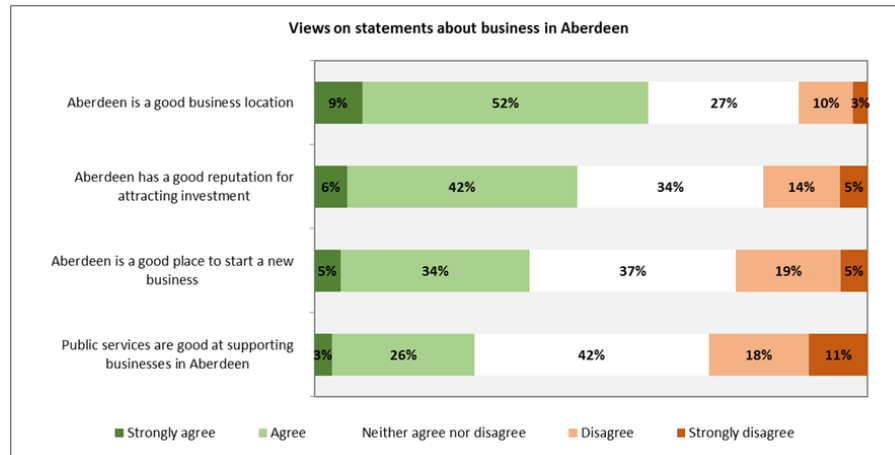
One-year survival rates of 2015 business births was 89% in Aberdeen compared to 90% in Scotland. The five-year survival rates of 2011 business births was 53.5% in Aberdeen compared to 45.6% in Scotland [98].



Source: ONS Business Demography [98]

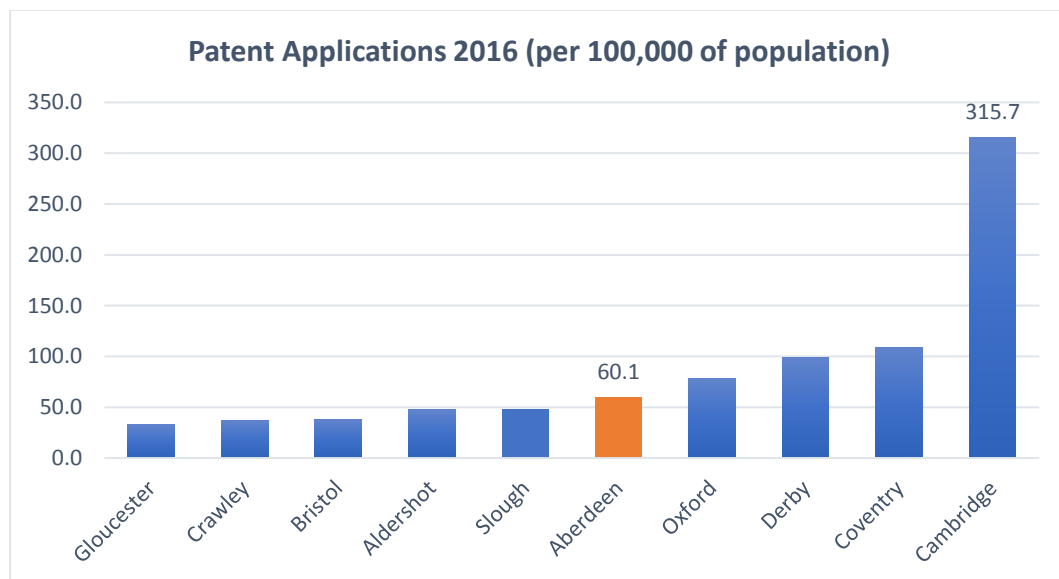


In City Voice 48, respondents were asked their views about business in Aberdeen. 9% of respondents strongly agreed that Aberdeen is a good business location, with a further 52% agreeing. 34% of respondents agreed that Aberdeen is a good place to start a new business [78].



### 6.4.3 Innovation

Although an imperfect measure, patent data is widely used to measure innovation. While patents do not cover all forms of innovation – they exclude process innovations, trademarks and creative innovations - it can act as a proxy. Figures obtained by the Centre for Cities has revealed that in 2016 there were 60.1 patent applications per 100,000 population in Aberdeen City – the fifth highest rate of any UK city [99].



Source: Centre for Cities, Cities Outlook 2018 [99]

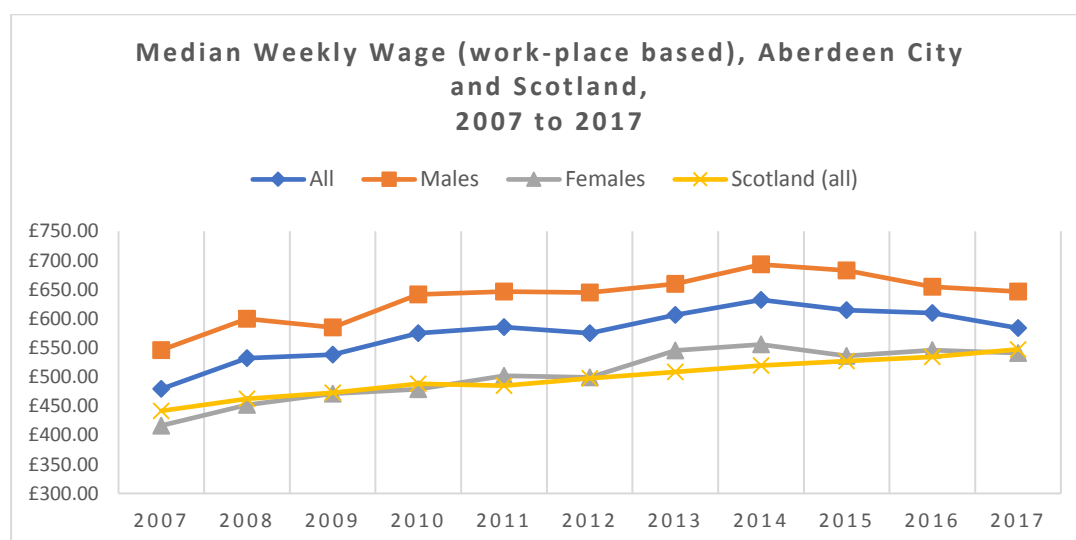
## 6.5 Income and earnings

### 6.5.1 Average weekly wage by place of work

In 2017, the median weekly wage (excluding overtime) for a full-time worker who works in Aberdeen City was £583.90 – higher than the figure for Scotland of £547.30. Only City of Edinburgh has a higher median weekly wage at £598.50 for people who work there. In Aberdeen (as in Scotland as a whole) the median wage was higher for males (£646.30) than females (£540.80). The gap between male and female earnings is higher in Aberdeen than in Scotland (16.3% compared to 14.1%).

In contrast to trends for Scotland, since 2014 the median weekly wage in Aberdeen has fallen - from £632.30 in 2014 to £583.90 in 2017 (7.7%). The fall in weekly wage has been higher in males than in females with male earnings reducing from £693.00 in 2014 to £646.30 in 2017 (a drop of 6.7%) and female earnings falling from £555.70 in 2014 to £540.80 in 2017 (a drop of 2.7%).

The gap between male and female earnings has reduced – from 23.7% in 2007 to 16.3% in 2017. This is consistent with trends in Scotland where the gap between male and female earnings dropped from 20.8% to 14.1%.

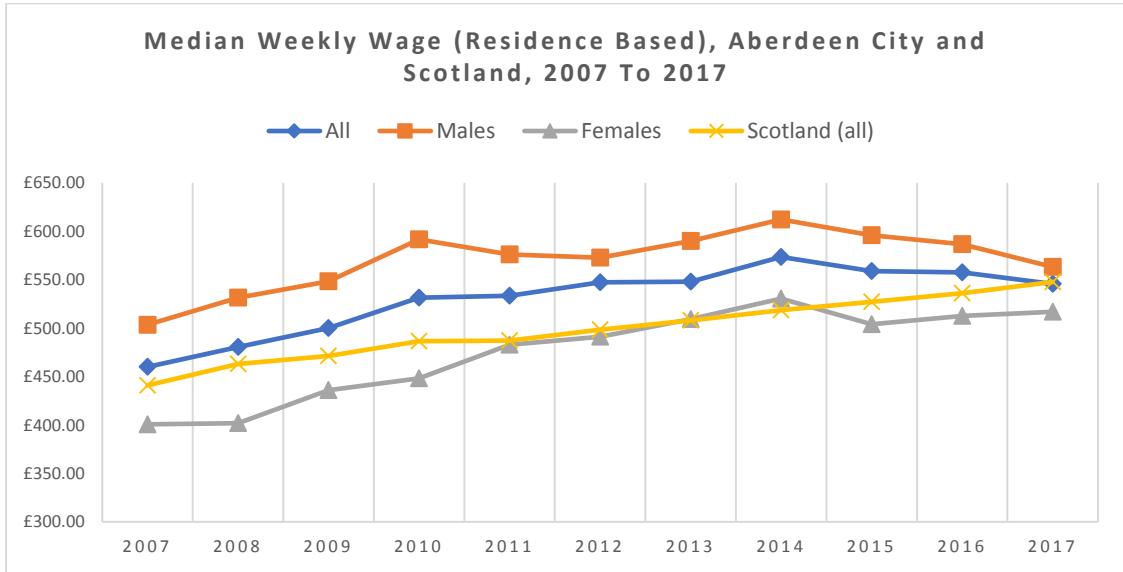


Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

### 6.5.2 Average weekly wage by place of residence

Wages for people who live in the City are lower than those who work in the City. The median weekly wage for a full-time worker who lives in Aberdeen is £545.60 (compared to £583.90 for those who work in the City). This is lower than the figure for Scotland of £547.30. Again, the median weekly wage was higher for males (£563.20) than females (£516.90). (Note: Situation reversed in Aberdeenshire – higher residence based than work-place base wages - £566.10 compared to £514.6)

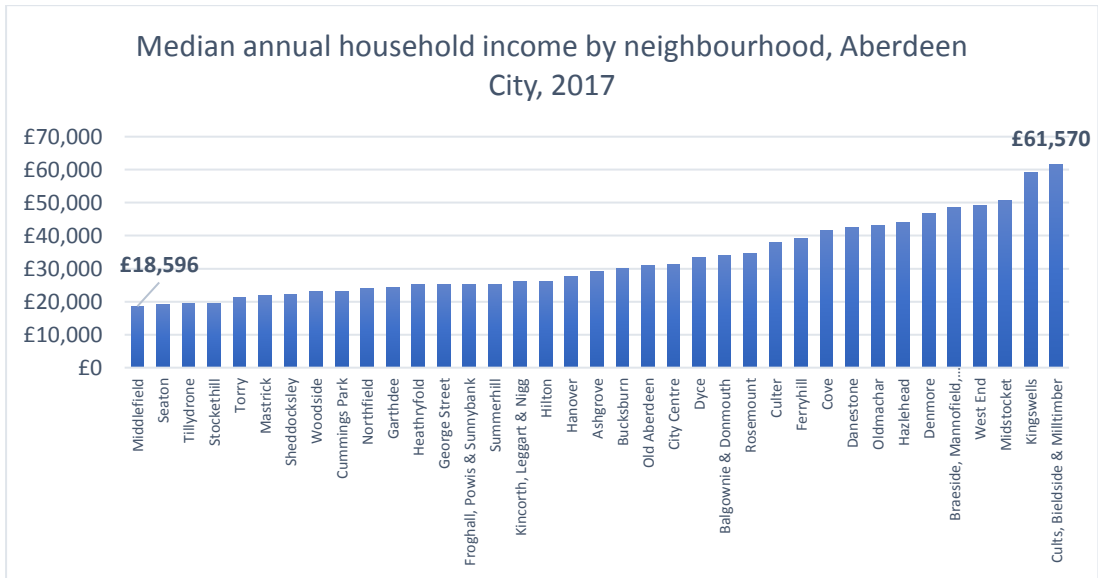
As with work-place based wages, the median weekly wage decreased between 2014 and 2017, with the drop being higher for males than females. Between 2007 and 2017 the gap between male and female wages fell from 20.4% to 8.2%.



Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

### 6.5.3 Annual household income

Information on annual household income is available from CACI Paycheck data. In 2017 the median household income for Aberdeen City was £31,672. This is higher than the respective figure for Scotland of £28,342 and 6<sup>th</sup> highest out of all local authorities in Scotland. There was considerable variation in annual household income by neighbourhood, ranging from a low of £18,596 in Middlefield to a high of £61,570 in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber [101].

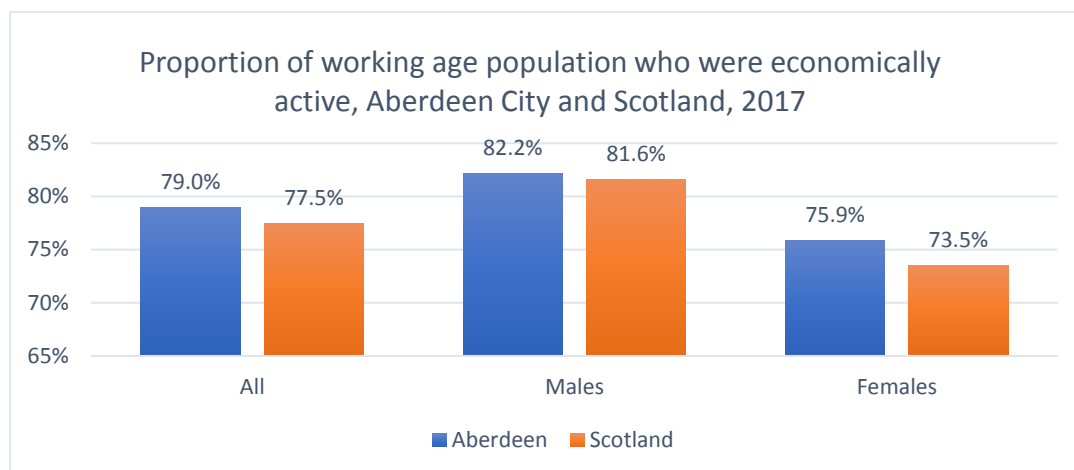


Source: CACI paycheck 2017 [101]

## 6.6 Labour market

### 6.6.1 Economically active

**Economically active:** In 2017, 79% of Aberdeen’s working age population (16-64 years) was classified as economically active – slightly higher than the rate for Scotland of 77.5%. A higher proportion of males (82.2%) than females (75.9%) were economically active [100].



Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

**Employed:** Of those who were economically active, 76.1% were in employment and an estimated 4.1% were unemployed (note: the figures don’t add up to 79% as the unemployment rate is a model-based estimate). A higher proportion of males (78.0%) than females (74.2%) were in employment. Of those who were in employment, 75.2% were in full-time positions. Again, males were more likely than females to work full-time (89.7% compared to 59.5%) [100].

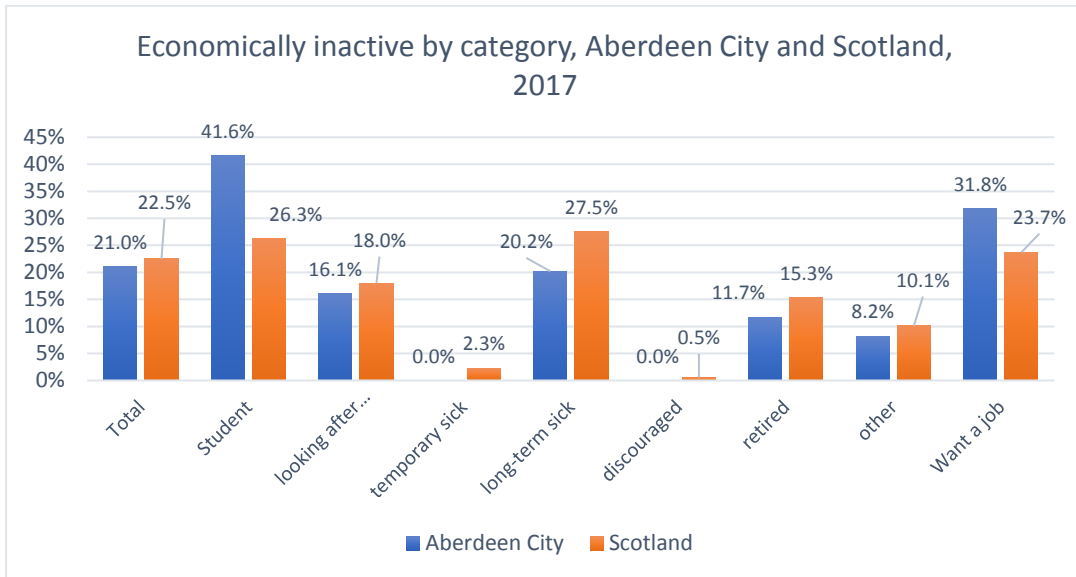
**Graduate employment:** 44.8% of those in employment in Aberdeen are graduates. This is higher than the rate for Scotland (35.6%) and the fifth highest rate of all local authorities [100].

**Underemployment:** This relates to people who would like either more hours in their existing job, an additional job to supplement their existing job or another job with more hours. In 2017 there were an estimated 10,900 people in underemployment in Aberdeen – equivalent to 8.9% of those in employment – slightly higher than the rate for Scotland of 8.0% and the 9<sup>th</sup> highest of all local authorities. Since 2015 the rate of underemployment has increased by 3.9% in Aberdeen, compared to a decrease of 1.2% in Scotland [102].

### 6.6.2 Economically inactive

In 2017, 21% of Aberdeen’s working age population (16-64 years) were classified as economically inactive – slightly lower than the rate for Scotland of 22.5%. Students made up the highest proportion of this group (41.6%), followed by long-term sick (20.2%) and those looking after the family home (16.1%). Those who were retired accounted for 11.7% of those who were economically inactive. Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen has a higher proportion of students and a lower proportion of long-term sick, retired and looking after

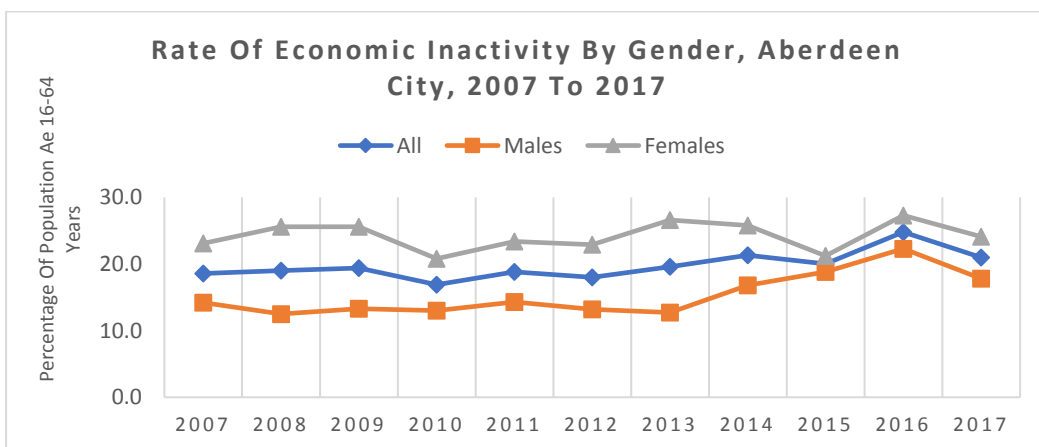
the family home. Aberdeen also has a higher proportion of economically inactive people who would like a job (31.8% in Aberdeen compared to 23.7% in Scotland) [100].



Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

Note: figure for Total are as % of 16-64 year population and figures for other categories are % of economically inactive.

A higher proportion of females than males are economically inactive (24.1% compared to 17.8% of population aged 16-64 years). The rate of males who are economically inactive has increased substantially in recent years from 12.7% in 2013, peaking at 22.3% in 2016 before dropping back to 17.8% in 2017. For females the rate dropped between 2013 and 2015 (from 26.6% to 21.2%). Between 2015 and 2016 the rate increased before falling again between 2016 and 2017 [100].



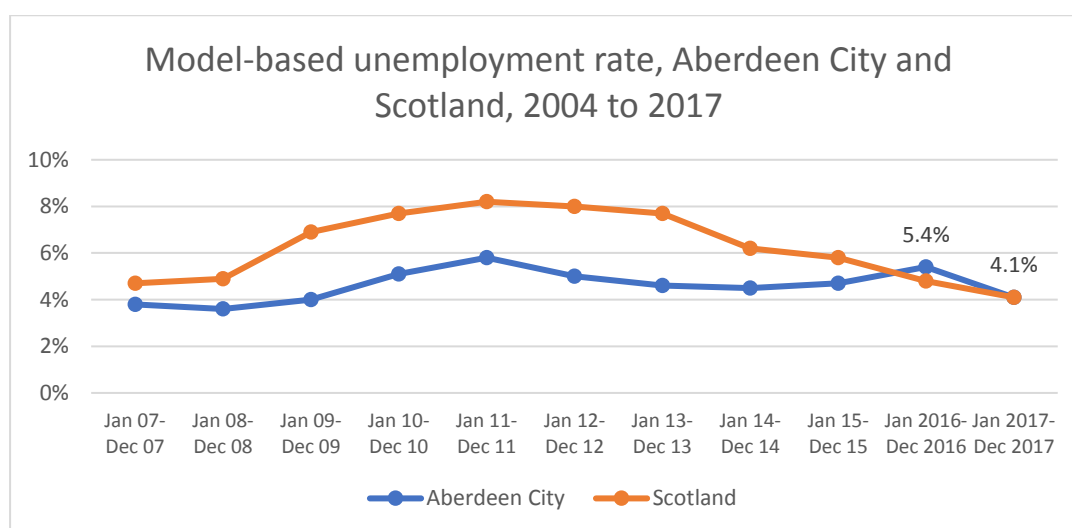
Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

### 6.6.3 Unemployment

Two main measures are used to provide unemployment figures. The first is The **Annual Population Survey** which is a residence-based labour market survey. Because unemployed people form only a small percentage of the population, estimates for local authorities were often unreliable. To improve estimates for local authority areas, model-base estimates were

developed. The second measure is the **Claimant Count**. This counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work. This replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. As an administrative count, the claimant count is very useful as provides reliable figures for all those who are claiming unemployment-related benefits. The main draw-back of the claimant count is that it only includes those who are claiming unemployment-related benefits - not all those who are unemployed will necessarily want to, or be able to, claim these benefits and will therefore be excluded from the count. As a result, the claimant count is likely to under-estimate actual unemployment levels.

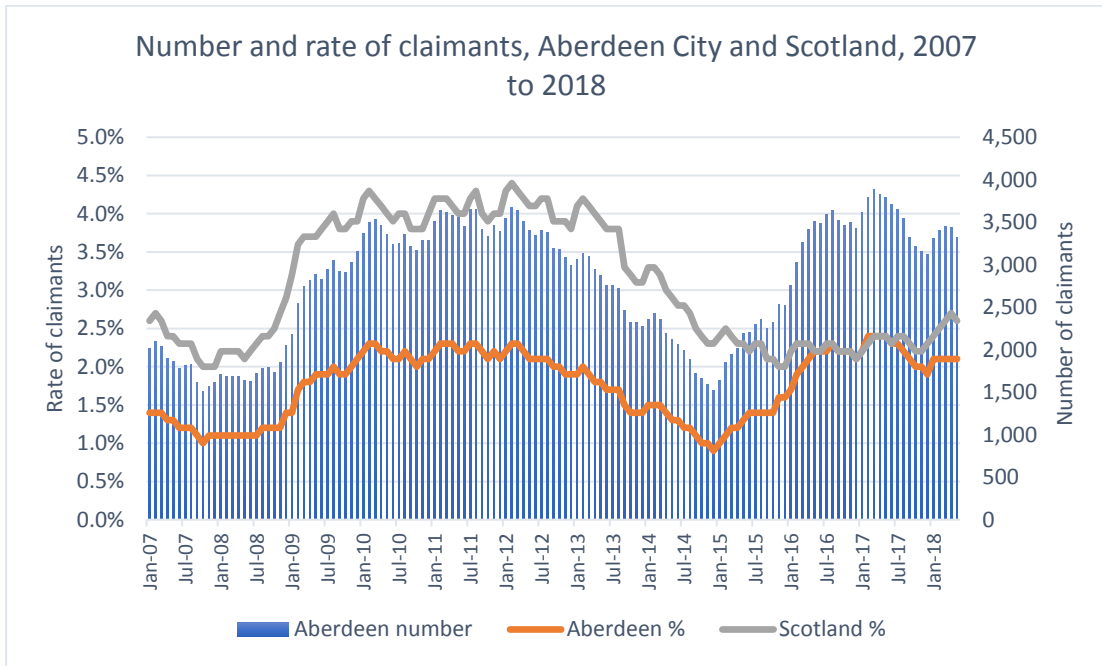
**Model-based estimates:** In 2016 unemployment in Aberdeen reached 5.4% and for the first time in at least 10 years was higher than that for Scotland (4.8%). Unemployment fell between 2016 and 2017 and in 2017 was the same as Scotland (4.1%) [100].



Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

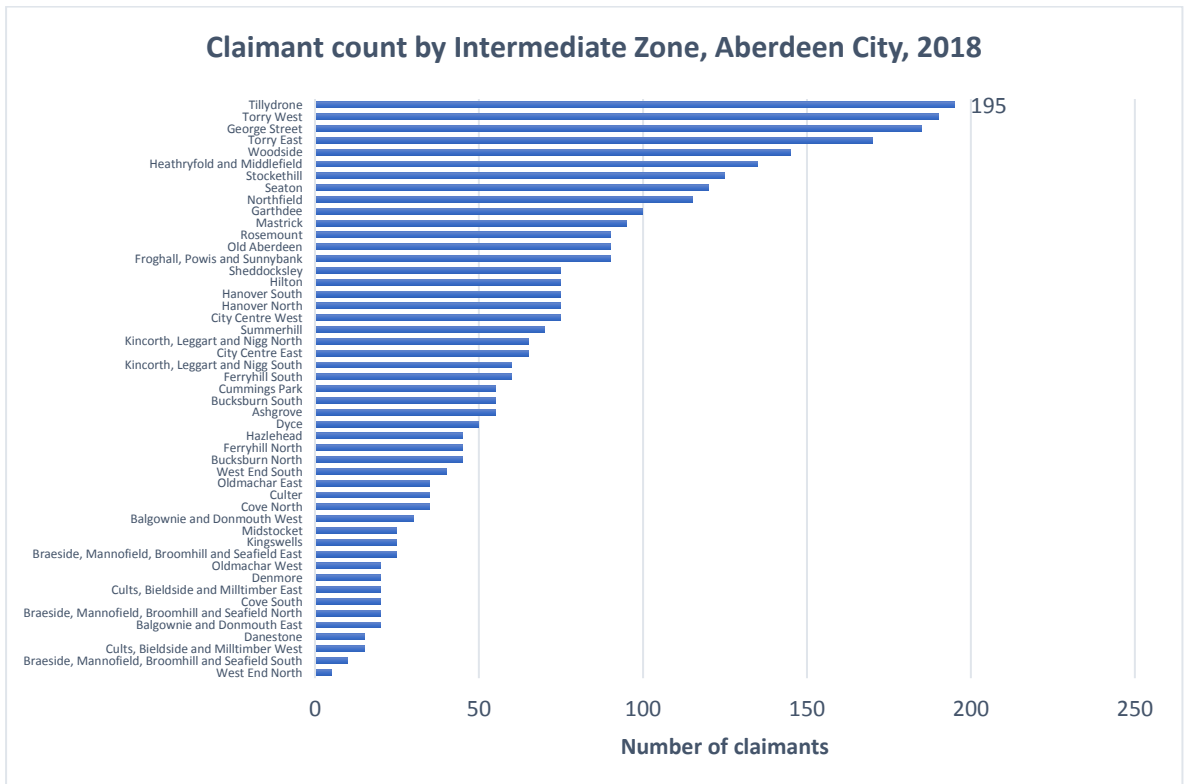
**Claimant count:** In May 2018 there were 3,315 Claimants in Aberdeen City. This is equivalent to a rate of 2.1% of the working age population (16-64 years) which is lower than the rate for Scotland of 2.6%. In Aberdeen City there were more male than female claimants (70.9% compared to 29.1%) [100].

Between 2007 and 2014 the trends for claimant count rates were similar in Aberdeen and in Scotland, although the rates themselves were consistently lower in Aberdeen. However, while the claimant count rate continued to fall in Scotland, at the start of 2015 the claimant count rate in Aberdeen began to increase - by mid 2016 the claimant count rates in Aberdeen were similar to Scotland. However, following a drop in claimant numbers during 2017, the rate in Aberdeen City is now lower than the rate for Scotland.



Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

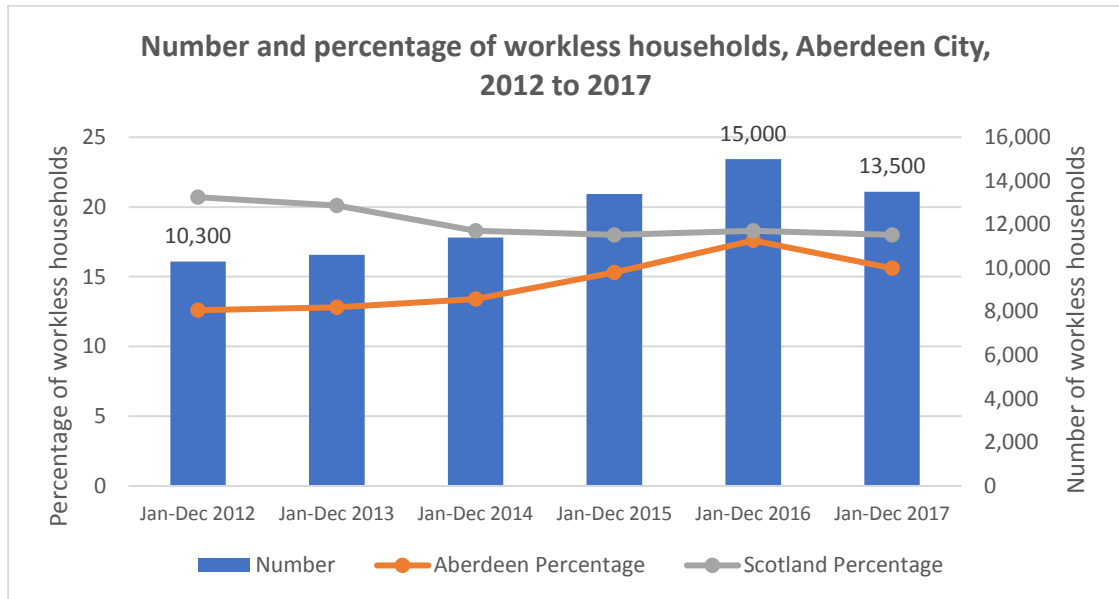
The number of claimants varied by Intermediate Zone – from 5 in West End North to 195 in Tillydrone.



Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

**Workless households:** In 2017 there were an estimated 13,500 workless households (i.e. households where no-one aged 16 years or over is in employment) in Aberdeen City –

equivalent to 15.6% of all households. This is lower than the average figure for Scotland of 18.0% and lower than the figure for last year of 17.6%.



Source: NOMIS, Labour Market Profile [100]

#### 6.6.4 Employment

**Job density:** In 2016 there were an estimated 192,000 jobs in the City – equivalent to 1.19 jobs per person aged 16-64 years. Although still considerably higher than the rate for Scotland of 0.80, the number of jobs and the job density rate have fallen since 2014 from 203,000 jobs and a job density of 1.26 [100].

**Employee jobs:** In 2016 the rate of full time employee jobs was higher in Aberdeen City (70.6%) than in Scotland (66.7%) [100].

**Employee jobs by sector:** In 2016, the sector which provided the highest proportion of employee jobs in Aberdeen (as in Scotland) was Human Health and Social Work Activities (15.3% of all employee jobs). Other sectors which were high employers were Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (13.0%) and Mining and Quarrying (13.0%). With the exception of these two sectors and Transportation and Storage, the percentage of employees in each of the other sectors was lower in Aberdeen City than in Scotland [100].

The Aberdeen Place Standard questions asked respondents their views on ‘work and local economy’. This question had a mean score of 4.08 on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Comments from respondents included:

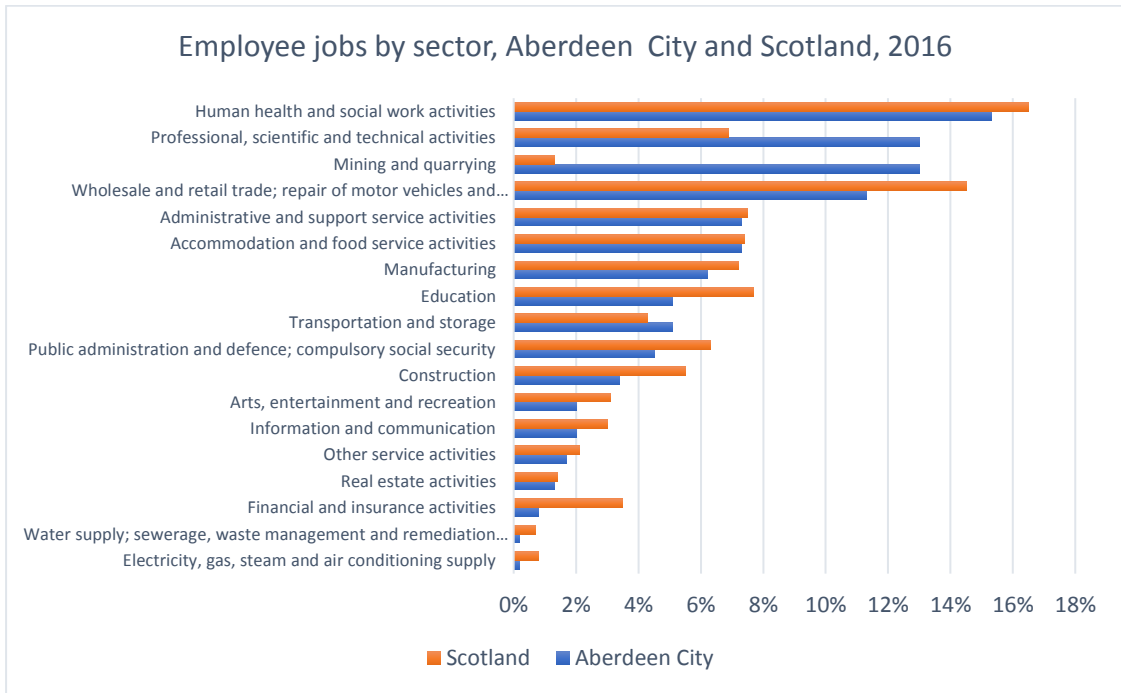
*“It is very difficult to run a small business in Aberdeen. Lots of jobs have been lost recently due to the problems in the oil industry. Restaurants and shops have closed down.”*

*“Aberdeen is still a one-horse town, and although that is picking up there are far more experienced people than jobs, so opportunities are minimal.”*

*“Good economy though still recovering from the oil and gas downturn”*

*“we run a successful business. there is lots of support from various agencies and good liaison with schools” [43].*

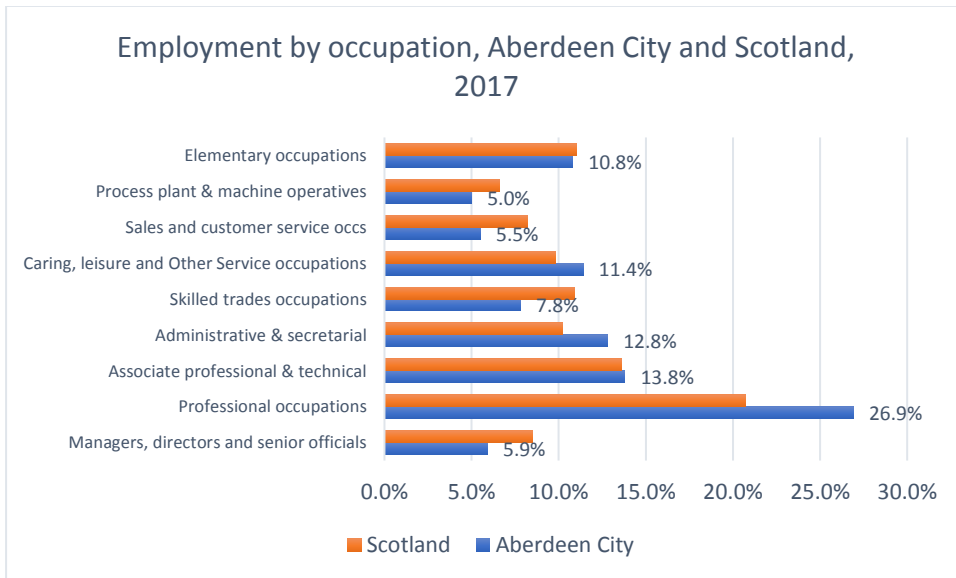




Source: Nomis, ONS Business Register and Employment Survey, (Labour Market Profile) [100]

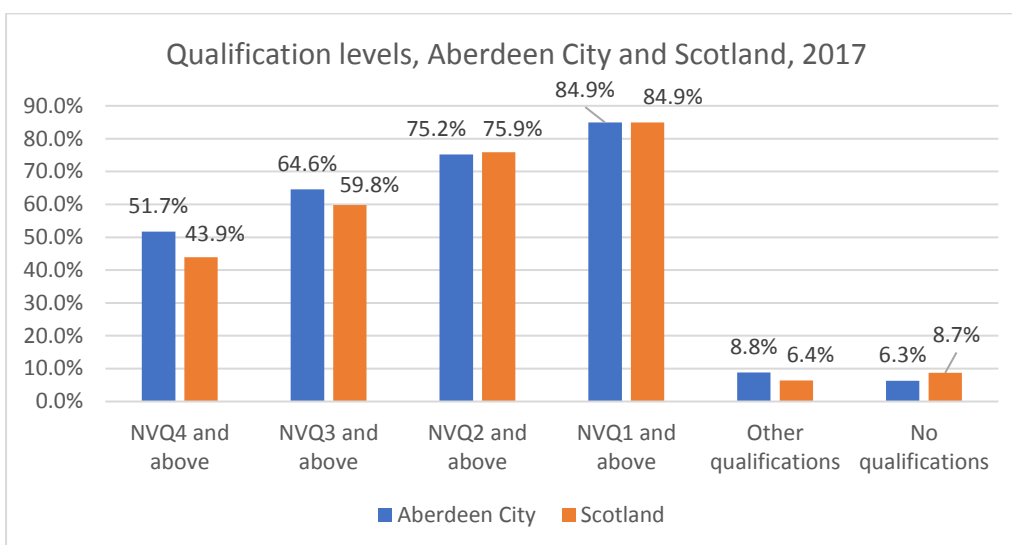
#### 6.6.5 Employment by occupation

Over a quarter (26.9%) of employees in Aberdeen City are in Professional Occupations compared to 20.7% in this category for Scotland as a whole. The next highest occupational sectors in Aberdeen are Associate Professional and Technical (13.8%), followed by Administrative and Secretarial (12.8%) [100].



Source: Nomis, ONS Annual Population Survey, (Labour Market Profile) [100]

**Qualification level:** Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen City has a higher proportion of its workforce who are qualified to NVQ4 and above (51.7% in Aberdeen and 43.9% in Scotland). Aberdeen also has a lower proportion of employees with no qualifications (6.3% in Aberdeen compared to 8.7% in Scotland) [100].



Source: Nomis, ONS Annual Population Survey, (Labour Market Profile) [100]

## 6.7 Deprivation – SIMD 2016

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) identifies small area (data zones) concentrations of multiple deprivation across the whole of Scotland. There are 283 data zones in Aberdeen City.

To calculate the SIMD, 38 indicators are used to measure different aspects of deprivation in each data zone. All indicators are then grouped into seven categories or 'domains'. These are: income; employment; health; education, skills & training; housing; access to services; and crime. These seven domains are then combined into one overall score which is used to rank each data zone.

Based on overall rankings of deprivation (i.e. All Domains), Aberdeen performs relatively well in the SIMD with 113 (40%) of its data zones being in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland. However, there are 22 (8%) data zones in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland – the population in these data zones totals 18,171. (It should however be remembered that not everyone in a deprived data zone is deprived, and not everyone who is deprived lives in a deprived data zone).

The 20% most deprived data zones are located in Torry, Middlefield, Northfield, Seaton, Tillydrone, Woodside, Mastrick, Sheddocksley and George Street neighbourhoods. Aberdeen City has no data zones in the 5% most deprived areas of Scotland. The Table below shows the number and population of the data zones in Aberdeen City that fall within the most deprived data zones in Scotland.

**Number and population of data zones in Aberdeen City that fall within the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland**

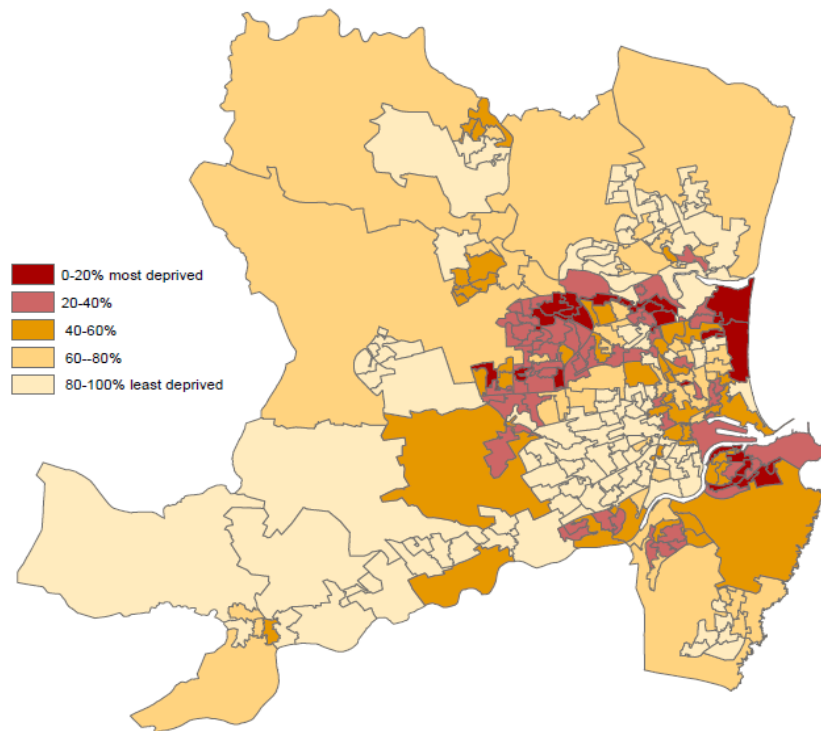
	MD 0-5% in Scotland	MD 5-10% in Scotland	MD 10-15% in Scotland	MD 15-20% in Scotland	All data zones in MD 0-20%
Number of data zones	0	3	6	13	<b>22</b>
Population of data zones	0	2,214	5,365	10,496	<b>18,075</b>
% of Aberdeen City Population*	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%	4.6%	<b>7.9%</b>

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016 [103],

\* Population based on 2016 small area population estimates published by the National Records of Scotland. Total population in Aberdeen City was 229,840

Deprivation is unevenly distributed across the City. The map below shows the level of deprivation for Aberdeen City's data zones using SIMD 2016 quintiles. (Note: each quintile contains 20% of Scotland's data zones.)

**SIMD Level of deprivation by data zone, Aberdeen City, SIMD 2016 quintiles**

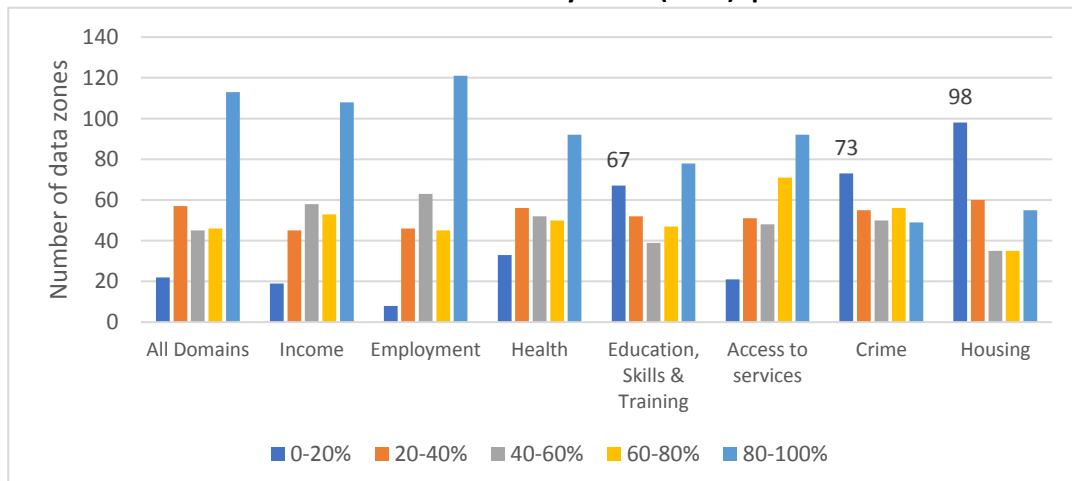


### Location of most deprived data zones, by neighbourhood

	2011 Data Zone	Neighbourhoods
Most deprived 5-10%	S01006634	Torry
	S01006684	Woodside
	S01006636	Torry
Most deprived 10-15%	S01006667	Seaton
	S01006724	Northfield
	S01006729	Middlefield
	S01006727	Middlefield
	S01006666	Seaton
	S01006677	Tillydrone
Most deprived 15-20%	S01006707	Mastrick
	S01006676	Tillydrone
	S01006726	Middlefield
	S01006633	Torry
	S01006711	Sheddocksley
	S01006704	Mastrick
	S01006675	Tillydrone
	S01006645	George Street
	S01006629	Torry
	S01006674	Seaton
	S01006632	Torry
	S01006627	Torry
	S01006685	Woodside

A more detailed examination of deprivation in Aberdeen City can be carried out by looking at individual domains. The chart below shows the number of Aberdeen City's data zones within each individual domain split by deprivation quintile. So, for example, while only 22 of the City's 283 data zones are in the most deprived quintile (0-20%) for All Domains, 98 data zones (34.6%) are in the most deprived quintile for Housing, 73 (28.8%) are in the most deprived quintile for Crime and 67 (23.7%) are in the most deprived quintile for Education, Skills and Training.

### Number of data zones in each SIMD domain by SIMD (2016) quintile



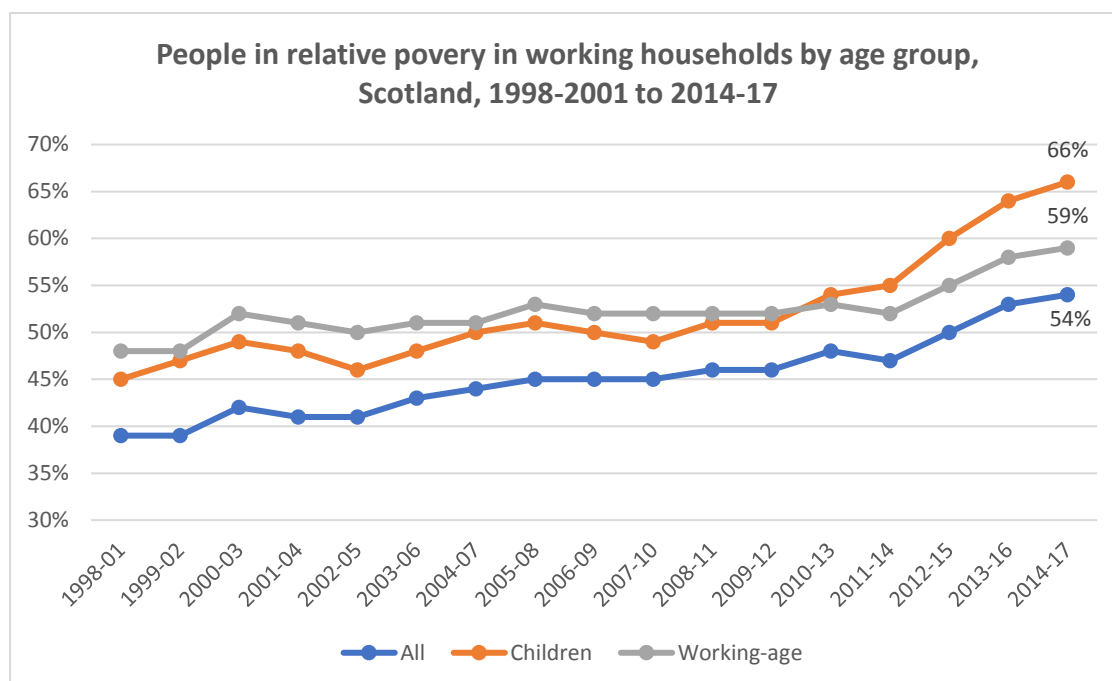
Source: Scottish Government, SIMD 2016 [103]

## 6.8 Poverty

### 6.8.1 Relative poverty

According to the Scottish Government's Poverty and Income Inequality Report for 2014-17, both poverty rates and income inequality in Scotland appear to be rising. In 2014-17 an estimated 19% of people in Scotland were living in relative poverty (i.e. below 60% of UK median income), and the top 10% of the population had 24% more income in 2014-17 than the bottom 40% combined (compared to 21% more income in 2013-16) [104].

**In-work poverty:** The proportion of people in relative poverty (after housing costs) who are in working households is increasing. In Scotland in 2014-17 an estimated 59% of those in relative poverty were in working households (i.e. at least one adult in employment). The proportion of children in relative poverty in working households has increased from 52% in 2009-12 to 66% in 2014-17 [104].



Source: Scottish Government, Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland, 2014-17 [104]

### 6.8.2 Financial inclusion team

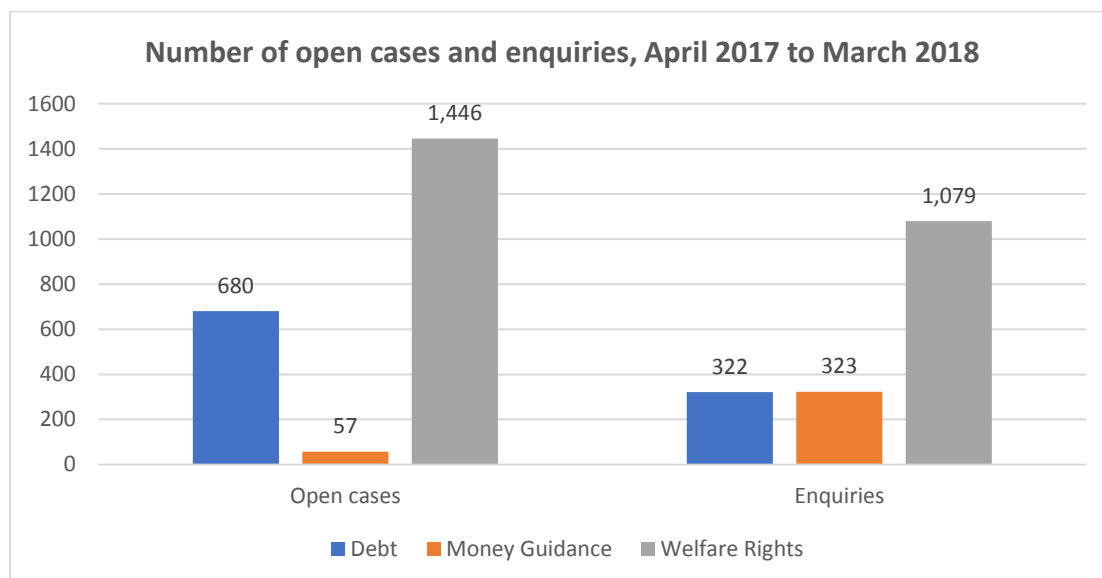
The Financial Inclusion Team (FIT) offer specialist advice and advocacy on all aspects of Social Security benefits, Council Tax, Housing Benefits and Tax Credits, representation at appeal tribunals and support with money, budgeting and debt advice. Information is provided separately for enquires and cases. Enquiries are usually dealt with on the same day with no follow-up being required, while cases require on-going work with the client to achieve resolution. In the year to end March 2018, FIT dealt with 1,724 enquiries and 2,183 open cases.

Help provided is classified into three categories; debt, money guidance and welfare rights. For both enquires and open cases, advice/help was most commonly requested in relation to welfare rights (62.6% of enquires and 66.2% of open cases).

### Count of open cases and enquiries, April 2017 to March 2018

	April 2017 to March 2018	April 2017 to March 2018
Matter Category	Open cases	Enquiries
Debt	680	322
Money Guidance	57	323
Welfare Rights	1446	1079
	<b>2183</b>	<b>1724</b>

Source, ACC Financial Inclusion Team [105]



Source: ACC Financial Inclusion Team [105]

Only six months of data is currently available for year to end March 2017 (October 2016 to March 2017) so it is not possible to do a full comparison. However, available data suggests that the total number of enquiries and cases were lower in 2017/18 than in 2016/17.

	Enquiries		Cases	
	April 2017 to March 2018	October 2016 to March 2017	April 2017 to March 2018	October 2016 to March 2017
Debt	322	203	680	404
Money Guidance	323	84	57	23
Welfare Rights	1079	764	1446	924
<b>Report Total</b>	<b>1724</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>2183</b>	<b>1351</b>

Source: ACC Financial Inclusion Team [105]

### 6.8.3 Food Poverty

Food Poverty can be defined as the inability of individuals or households to obtain an adequate and nutritious diet, either because they cannot afford healthy food or there is a lack of shops to buy food in the area that are easy to reach. Two key mechanisms to address this are food banks and the direct provision of meals.

According to the Trussell Trust, there were 170,625 3-day emergency supplies given to people in Scotland in 2017/18 (this included 55,038 children) which is an increase of 24,760 from the figure in 2016/17 [106].

While The Trussell Trust is the most commonly cited source for data on food insecurity, a Scottish Government report by the Independent Working Group on Food Poverty suggests that the numbers given are likely to under-estimate the number of people who are food insecure – firstly because there are other providers of emergency food supplies, and secondly because it is known that many people who are struggling to afford food do not use foodbanks [107].

There are a number of food banks operating outside the Trussell Trust network in Aberdeen City [108]:

- Community Food Initiatives North East (CFINE)
- Bethany Christian Trust
- The Cyrenians
- Instant Neighbour - estimated that they would be giving out 6,500 food parcels in 2017 which is an increase of 30-35% on the total of 5,000 for the previous year.
- Somebody Cares
- Integrate Aberdeen
- St Vincent de Paul Society
- Salvation Army

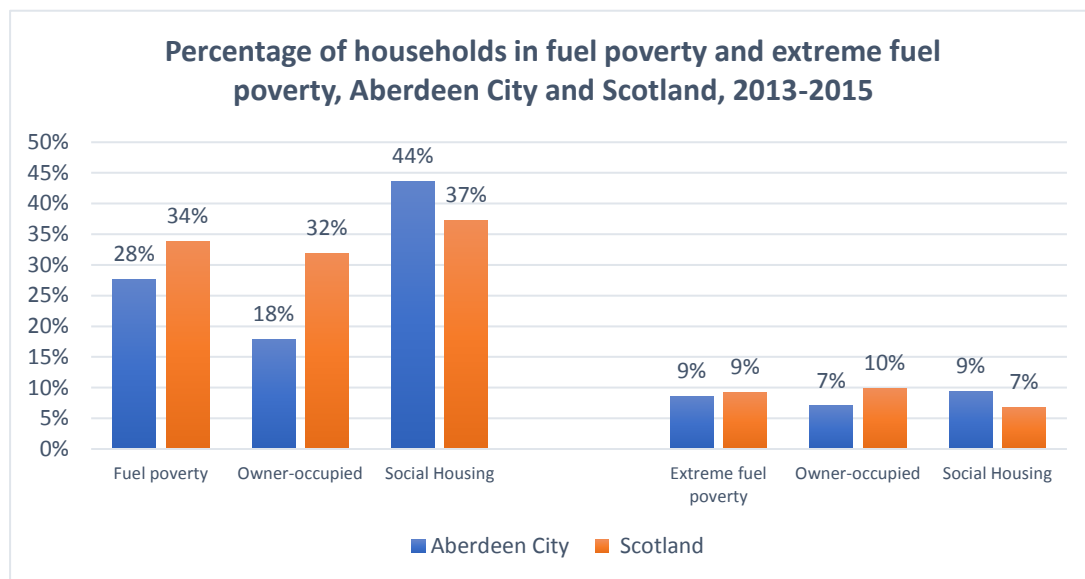
The 42<sup>nd</sup> Aberdeen City Voice asked respondents a series of questions relating to food security. Almost 8% of respondents reported that there was a time during the last 12 months when they were worried they would not have enough food to eat and 3% reported that their household had run out of food at some time over the last year [78].

### 6.8.4 Fuel poverty

A household is considered as being in fuel poverty if, to heat their home to a satisfactory standard, they need to spend more than 10% of their household income on fuel. Extreme fuel poverty indicates that a household would have to spend more than 20% of its income to maintain a satisfactory heating regime.

In Aberdeen City an estimated 28% of households are in fuel poverty – lower than the average rate for Scotland of 34%. The proportion of the City's households in fuel poverty is higher in social housing (44%) than owner-occupied housing (18%). The disparity between social housing and owner-occupied housing is greater in Aberdeen than in Scotland where

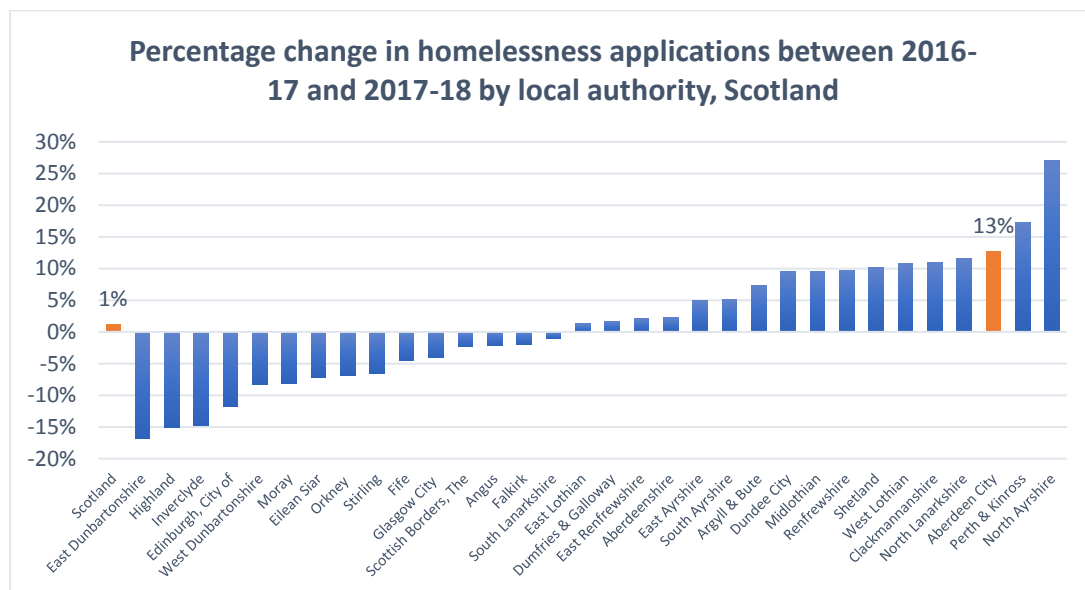
the respective figures are 37% and 32%. Extreme fuel poverty is estimated to affect 9% of households in Aberdeen – the same as the rate for Scotland as a whole. Again, there are differences between social housing households and owner-occupied households [109].



Scottish House Condition Survey (2013-15) [109]

### 6.8.5 Homelessness

In the year 2017-18, there were 1,708 applications under the Homeless Persons legislation in Aberdeen City Council. This is an increase of 13% (218 applications) on the number of applications in 2016-17 – the third highest rate of increase of all local authorities. In Scotland the number of homelessness applications increased by 1% for the same period [110].



Source: Scottish Government, Homelessness in Scotland: 2017-18 [110]

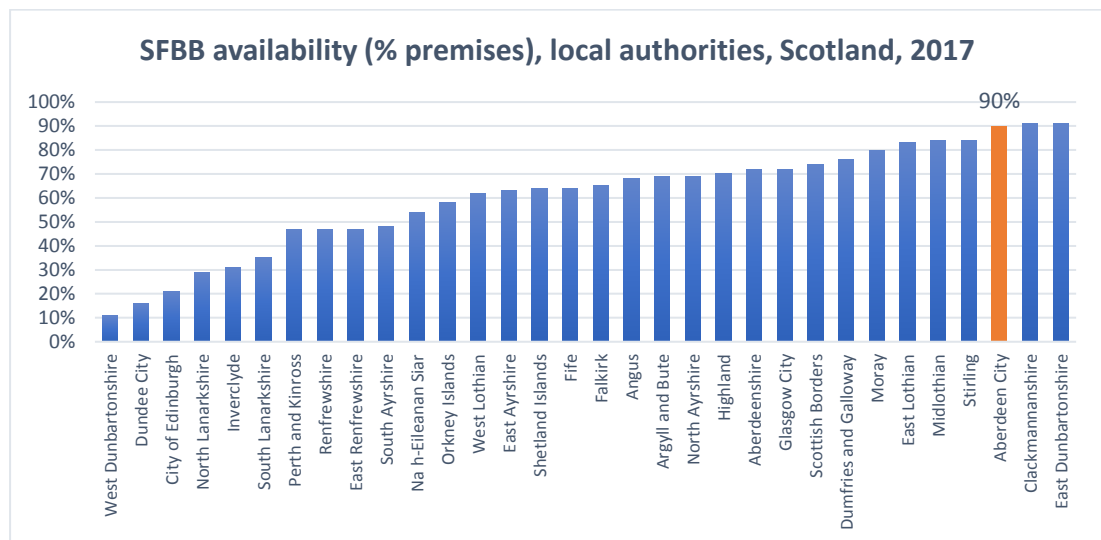


## 7. Technology

### 7.1 Connectivity

#### 7.1.1 Access to superfast broadband

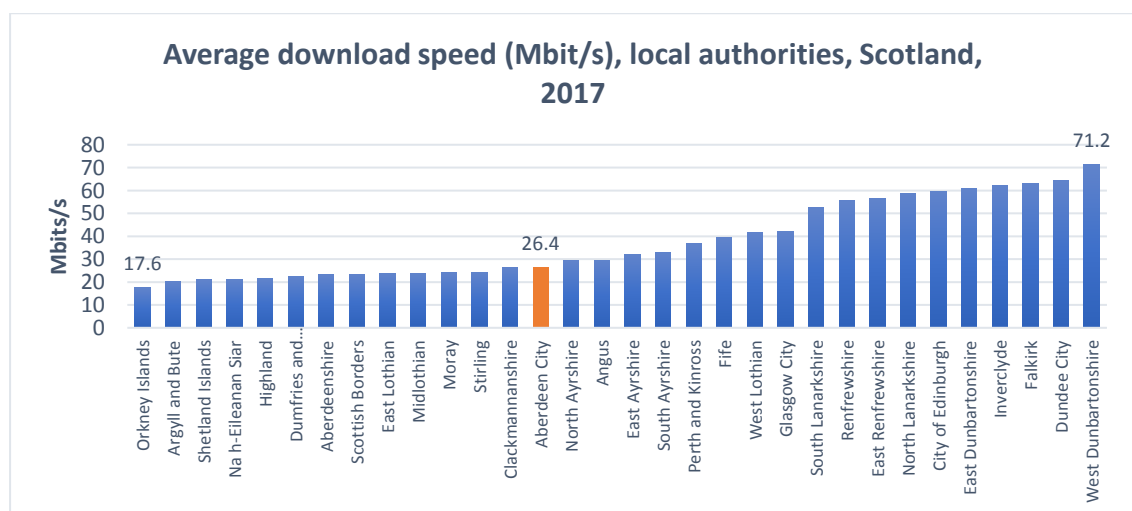
In 2017, 90% of premises in Aberdeen City had access to Superfast Broadband (SFBB) – an increase of 7% from the figure in 2015 and one of the highest rates in Scotland. Only two local authorities had a higher coverage (Clackmannanshire and East Dunbartonshire both had 91% coverage). No premises had access to Ultrafast Broadband [111].



Source: Ofcom Connected Nations 2017 [111]

#### 7.1.2 Average download speed

Average download speed in 2017 for Aberdeen City was 26.4 Mbits/s. This is the 13<sup>th</sup> lowest of all local authorities in Scotland. (Ranges from a low of 17.6 Mbits/s in Orkney to a high of 71.2 Mbits/s in West Dunbartonshire.) [111]



Source: Ofcom Connected Nations 2017 [111]

### 7.1.3 Mobile coverage

In 2017 99.5% of premises in Aberdeen City had Outdoor 4G coverage (compared to 82.6% for Scotland) [111].

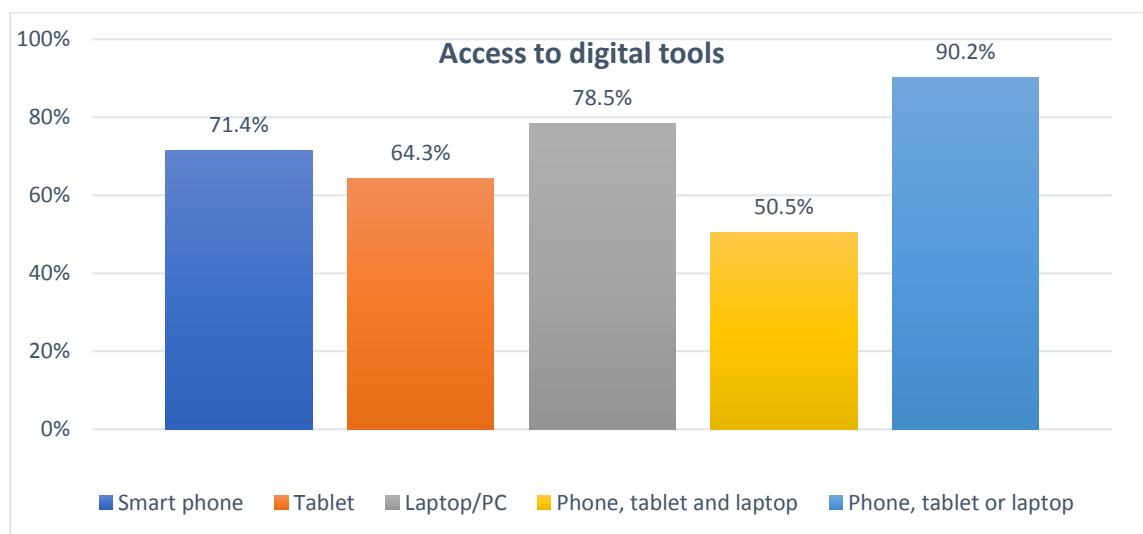
### 7.2 Access to internet

In 2016, 84% of households in Aberdeen City reported having access to the internet – an increase of 2% from 2014 – similar to the rate for Scotland of 82%. The most common methods used for accessing internet for personal use were mobile phone/iPhone/smart phone (83%), laptop or PC (74%) and tablet (58%). 93% reported using a method other than laptop or PC to access the internet [15].

The most common reasons for using the internet were; to send and receive emails (85%), search for information (77%), buy goods or services (74%), use social media (70%) and internet banking (70%) [15].

### 7.3 Access to devices

The 42<sup>nd</sup> City Voice questionnaire (January 2018) included questions on the use of technology. The respondents were initially asked “do you own or have easy access to a smartphone, tablet or laptop/PC?” Over three-quarters (78.5%) of respondents reported that they owned or had easy access to a **laptop or PC**, and 71.4% said they owned or had easy access to a **smart phone**. A smaller proportion (64.3%) reported owning or having easy access to a **tablet**. Approximately half (50.5%) of respondents reported owning or having easy access to all three devices and 90.2% of respondents owned or had access to at least one of the devices [78].



Base = 837

Source: Community Planning Aberdeen, 42<sup>nd</sup> Aberdeen City Voice [78]

## 7.4 Digital skills

City Voice panellists were also asked a set of questions about their use of digital technology for a number of different tasks. In each case panellists were asked ‘could you do this?’ Response options were; ‘I could do this if I was asked’, ‘I couldn’t do this if I was asked’ or ‘I have no idea what you’re talking about’. For most tasks, a relatively high proportion (more than 70%) reported that they could do the tasks if asked. The exceptions were ‘create something new from existing online images, music or video’ where 51.9% said they could do this, and ‘using any advance digital function’ where less than a quarter (24.5%) said they could do this. Only a small percentage of respondents answered that they had no idea what the question was asking [78].

Digital skills category		I could do this if I was asked to	I couldn't do this if I was asked to	I have no idea what you are talking about
Managing information	Use a search engine to look for information	91.1%	5.2%	3.7%
	Download/save a photo	82.1%	16.0%	1.9%
	Find a website you have visited before	92.7%	5.6%	1.7%
Communicating	Send a message via email on online messaging	94.5%	4.1%	1.4%
	Make comments/share information online	85.4%	12.0%	2.6%
Transacting	Buy items or services from a website	89.6%	8.8%	1.7%
	Buy and install apps on a device	77.6%	19.2%	3.2%
Problem solving	Solve a problem you have with a device using online help	74.6%	22.7%	2.7%
	Verify sources of information you found online	72.7%	23.6%	3.6%
Creating	Complete online application forms which include personal details	86.6%	11.4%	2.0%
	Create something new from existing online images, music or video	51.9%	44.1%	4.0%
Security	Protect yourself from fraud by recognising a secure website	81.4%	15.4%	3.2%
	Recognise a suspect email so not open to online fraud or viruses	83.2%	14.0%	2.7%
Advanced	Use any advance digital function (e.g. programming)	24.5%	70.8%	4.8%

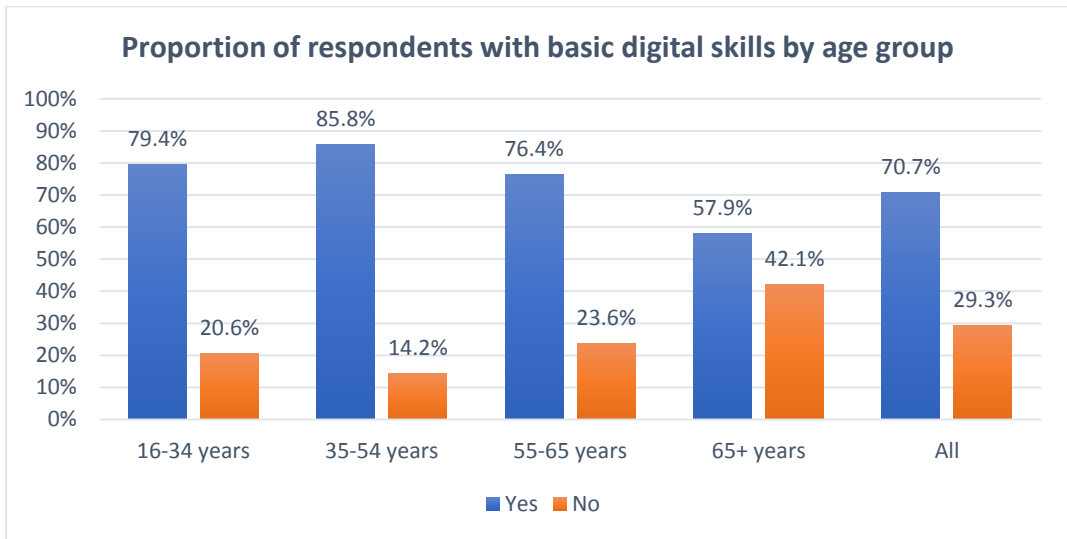
(Base = multiple)

Source: 42 Aberdeen City Voice [78]

**Basic Digital Skills:** The tasks specified in the first five categories (managing information, communicating, transacting, problem solving and creating) are taken from the [Basic Digital Skills](#) [112] measure. This is a tool developed specifically to measure the level of digital skills of adults across the UK. Based on this tool, those who could do one task in each of the five skills categories are classified as having “Basic Digital Skills”. On this basis, 70.6% of respondents were identified as having Basic Digital Skills.

**Age group:** While no significant difference in the proportion of those with Basic Digital Skills was found between males and females, there was a significant difference by age group. The

proportion of those with Basic Digital Skills was highest in those aged 35-54 years (85.8%) and lowest in those aged 65+ years (57.9%).



Base = 731

Source: 42nd Aberdeen City Voice [78]

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## APPENDIX 2 – POPULATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2018 COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Method	Timescale	Target Audience				Medium for delivery	Who is responsible
		Public	Staff	Leadership	External		
<b>September</b>							
Community Planning Event	11 September 18		✓	✓		Full day Community Planning Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frank McGhee, Director of Commissioning</li> <li>• Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager</li> <li>• Elsie Manners, Community Planning Development Officer</li> </ul>
Population Needs Assessment to Strategic Commissioning Committee	20 November 18			✓		SCC Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angela Scott, Chair of CPA Management Group</li> <li>• Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager</li> <li>• Anne McAteer, Research Officer</li> </ul>
<b>December</b>							
Population Needs Assessment to CPA Board	3 December 18			✓		CPA Board Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frank McGhee, Director of Commissioning</li> <li>• Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager</li> <li>• Anne McAteer, Research Officer</li> </ul> <p>Chamber of Commerce/ Federation of small businesses, invest Aberdeen social media</p>

Method	Timescale	Target Audience				Medium for delivery	Who is responsible
		Public	Staff	Leadership	External		
Cascade of Population Needs Assessment to Community Planning Partners/ Business and Private Sector (forms part of joint communications on refreshed LOIP)	December 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The zone</li> <li>• CPA Website</li> <li>• Online data observatory</li> <li>• Community Engagement</li> <li>• Engagement with Outcome Improvement Groups</li> <li>• Engagement with Chamber of Commerce/ Federation of small businesses, Invest Aberdeen City</li> <li>• Social media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elsie Manners, Community Development Officer</li> <li>• Reyna Stewart, Business Intelligence Unit</li> <li>• Anne McAteer, Research Officer</li> <li>• Paul Smith, Communication and Marketing Manager</li> <li>• Matt Lockley, Chair of Aberdeen Prospers and link to business and private sector</li> <li>• Jonathan Smith, Chair of Civic Forum, Community Council Forum</li> <li>• All Chairs of CPA Outcome Improvement Groups</li> <li>• All Chairs of Locality Partnerships</li> <li>• All Partners</li> </ul>
<b>Ongoing</b>							
Staff and Member briefings	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frank McGhee, Director of Commissioning</li> <li>• All Partners</li> </ul>

## ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

<b>COMMITTEE</b>	Strategic Commissioning Committee
<b>DATE</b>	20 November 2018
<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	Locality Plans – Annual Reports
<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	CUS/18/242
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Andy MacDonald
<b>CHIEF OFFICER</b>	Derek McGowan
<b>REPORT AUTHOR</b>	Neil Carnegie
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE</b>	Purpose 4.4

### 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report seeks endorsement of the first annual progress reports for each of the Community Planning Partnership’s three Priority Localities.

### 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Endorses each of the three annual progress reports for the Community Planning Partnership’s Priority Localities prior to their submission to the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 3 December 2018 for final approval.

### 3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Council and Community Planning Aberdeen have agreed the three Priority Localities. These are localities where we have identified that people residing there experience significantly poorer outcomes which result from socio-economic disadvantage. The Priority Localities are:

3.1.1 Torry

3.1.2 Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton

3.1.3 Middlefield, Cummings Park, Northfield, Heathryfold and Mastrick

- 3.2 Three Locality Partnerships have been established to oversee delivery of each Locality Plan. The plans were agreed in 2017 by each Locality Partnership, the Council and Community Planning Aberdeen.

- 3.3 The Community Planning Aberdeen Outcome Management and Improvement Framework makes a commitment to produce annual progress reports for our Locality Plans. This is in line with the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 which requires Community Planning Aberdeen to report progress against Locality Plans annually for the period 1 April to 31 March.

3.4 A progress report for each of Priority Localities is appended to this report. Reports have been prepared by our Locality Inclusion Managers and approved by respective Locality Partnerships. These are the first annual progress reports for Priority Localities.

3.5 Locality Inclusion Managers are engaged in the on-going review of the citywide Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) to help ensure appropriate focus and priority is given by Community Planning Aberdeen to the priorities within Locality Plans.

3.6 The final approved annual progress reports and easy read summaries will be published.

**4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

**5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

5.1 The data presented within this report is not of a personal nature and therefore there are no legal implications.

**6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK**

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
<b>Financial</b>	None		
<b>Legal</b>	None		
<b>Employee</b>	None		
<b>Customer</b>	None		
<b>Environment</b>	None		
<b>Technology</b>	None		
<b>Reputational</b>	There is a risk that the annual progress reports do not accurately reflect progress made by the Locality Partnerships in delivering outcomes which may have a negative impact on the public's perception of the Council and Partnership working.	L	Members of the Locality Partnerships have been involved in developing annual progress reports and respective Locality Partnerships have endorsed plans.



## 7. OUTCOMES

<b>Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Prosperous Economy</b>	<p>The report provides an overview of what has been achieved over the last year to progress all four themes of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 in our Priority Localities.</p> <p>Community Planning Aberdeen is currently reviewing priorities in conjunction with locality partnerships to determine priority themes and outcomes for the coming two years.</p>
<b>Prosperous People</b>	
<b>Prosperous Place</b>	
<b>Enabling Technology</b>	

<b>Design Principles of Target Operating Model</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Partnerships and Alliances</b>	<p>Supports effective scrutiny of progress made by Aberdeen City Council to improve outcomes in partnership with Community Planning Aberdeen.</p> <p>The approach to locality planning and the Council's transition to its Target Operating Model are mutually supportive and in particular towards our aspirations for prevention, early intervention and community empowerment.</p>

## 8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>Equality &amp; Human Rights Impact Assessment</b>	Not required
<b>Data Protection Impact Assessment</b>	Not required
<b>Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty</b>	Not required

## 9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Locality Plans report to Council 15 March 2017

## **10. APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 – Torry Annual Progress Report

Appendix 2 – Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton

Appendix 3 – Middlefield, Cummings Park, Northfield, Heathryfold and Mastrick

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Community Planning  
Aberdeen

## Northfield, Mastrick, Middlefield, Cummings Park and Heathryfold Locality Plan Annual Report



# INTRODUCTION

As a local resident, I was very keen to become involved in the Northfield Total Place Locality Partnership Board back in April 2017. This then resulted in being elected as Chairperson in May 2018.

My involvement in the Partnership has been truly educational in terms of increasing my knowledge and awareness on roles and responsibilities of Elected Members and Officers within Aberdeen City Council, (including Schools, Communities and Housing), Police Scotland, Aberdeen Health and Social Care Partnership and Aberdeen Council for Voluntary Organisations, as well as locally based third sector partners. How these roles and responsibilities fit together to form a strong working partnership is really impressive.

I look forward to continuing to learn about the partnership in the coming year and becoming even more involved in service design and delivery for the benefit of all who live and/or work in Northfield, Mastrick, Middlefield, Cummings Park and Heathryfold.

Thanks for taking the time to read our Annual Report.



***Garry McNulty, Chairperson,  
Northfield Total Place Locality  
Partnership Board***

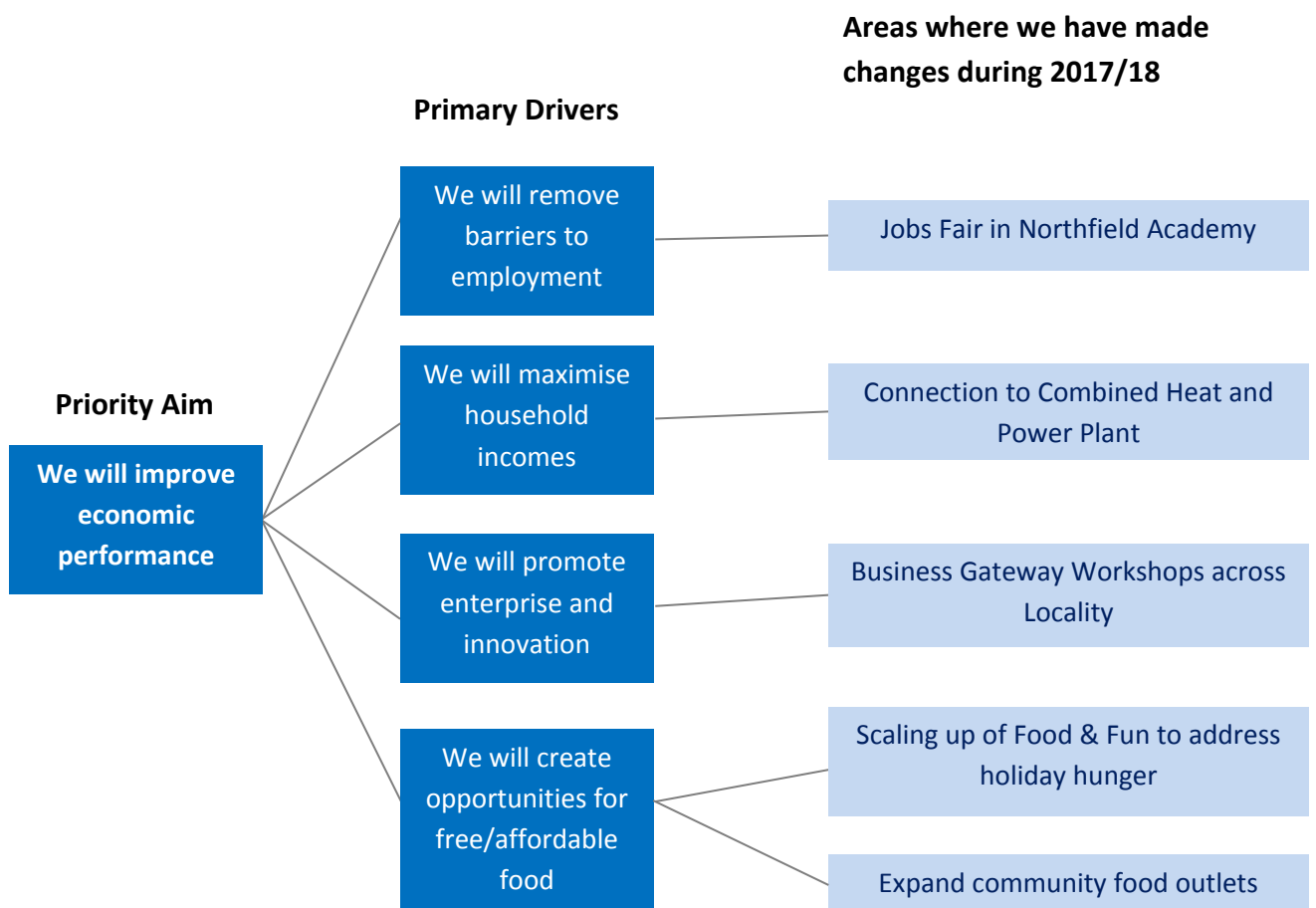
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# PROSPEROUS ECONOMY



## Priority: We will improve economic performance



# What key changes have we made?

## Jobs Fair

In January 2018, for the first time, the Northfield Academy Jobs Fair was opened up to the Community in the late afternoon/evening. Feedback from the event was very good, and this resulted in three community members who were not in education, employment or training securing a positive destination. It is intended that we build on this in the coming year by promoting the event via all local groups operating across the locality as well as promoting on social media via Northfield Total Place.

## Combined Heat and Power

The recently completed housing development at Provost Rust Row/Smithfield Gardens has been connected to the Combined Heat and Power Plant, as well as the Middlefield Community Hub. This will result in far more affordable access to utilities for 234 households.

## Business Gateway

In Autumn 2017, we supported Business Gateway to deliver 3 short business start-up awareness seminars plus consultations with Business Gateway advisers across the locality. While take up at the actual sessions was low it did result in a new business for the area providing Baby Massage classes based at Middlefield Community Hub.

## Food and Fun

In Summer 2017, we ran a pilot Food and Fun programme with a view to alleviating holiday hunger having run a smaller project in Bramble Brae School at Easter. The format of the project was to offer breakfast, lunch and activities to children from the Cummings Park area. Participants experienced a range of physical activities within the school (including zumba, yoga, floorball and football), swimming sessions, arts and crafts sessions, golf and outdoor education, provided by Adventure Aberdeen. Uptake levels were high, and a total of 874 meals were provided over the Summer 2017 holiday period.

In terms of future development, in Spring 2018, Elected Members approved budget for scaling up provision of a Food and Fun programme to alleviate holiday hunger citywide.

So far, reported outcomes include:

- Reducing the burden on families of providing food for families during school holidays.
- Happy and satisfied children who can share a positive experience with peers and family.

It is critical to note that the partnership developed for this work has been absolutely pivotal, with communities working with a wide range of voluntary and statutory partners to deliver this programme.

## Community Food

All the community and learning centres across the area serve as distribution points for FareShare food that is delivered almost weekly by CFINE. Cummings Park Centre has been provided with a fridge through the local Rotary Club and can now provide storage for fresh items. The Community Café at

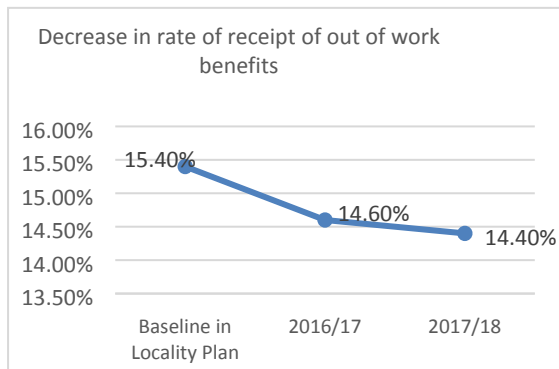
the Hub benefits from receiving FareShare products which can then be used to supply meals and snacks in the café.

Several of the Centres have made links with individual supermarkets to take products that would otherwise go to landfill and these are then distributed from the centre for anyone who needs it.

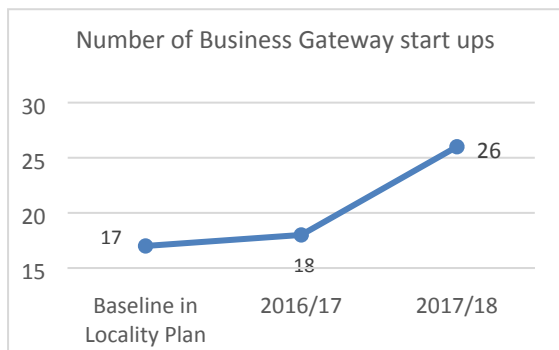


# Are our changes resulting in improvement?

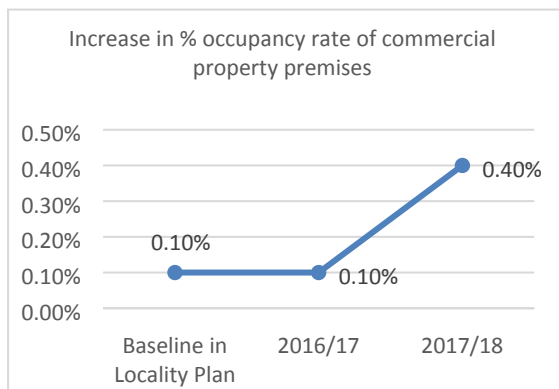
## Improving Economic Performance



There has been a small decrease in the number of people claiming out of work benefits.



There has been a 65% increase in the number of new business startups in the area over the past year



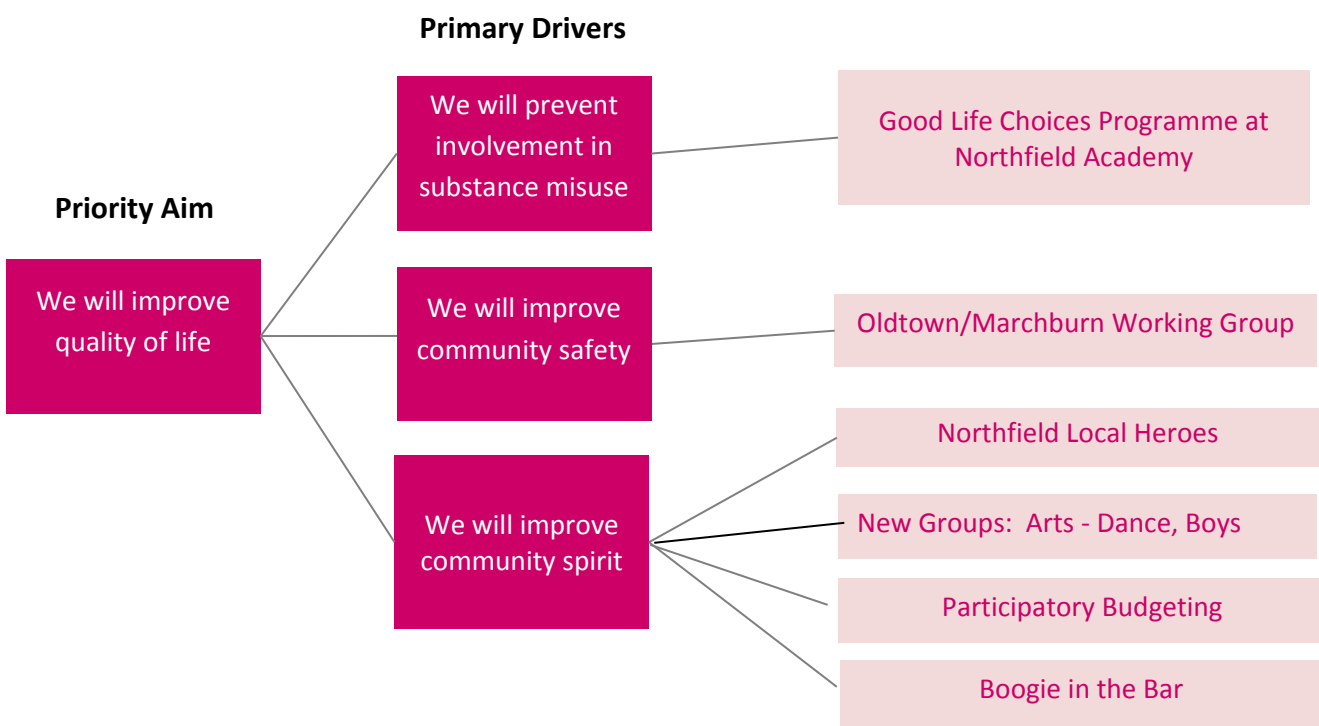
There has been a small visible increase in the rate that commercial properties are occupied.

# PROSPEROUS PEOPLE



## Priority: We will improve quality of life

Areas where we have made changes during 2017/18



# What key changes have we made?

## Good Life Choices

This is an early intervention programme aimed at working with young people aged 3 -14 years old who may be at risk of becoming involved in substance misuse and to promote positive life choices. This programme was launched in Northfield Academy in Summer 2018 and is delivered by our partners Alcohol and Drugs Action and Aberdeen Football Club Community Trust. Twelve young people have engaged continuously with the accredited tailored programme. Each session covers topics to build resilience, increase awareness of lifestyle factors and explore future options.

## Northfield Local Heroes

The main aim of the Local Heroes programme is to celebrate how local people go above and beyond to make wider Northfield a better place to live and work for themselves, their families and the community. Nominations are made by local people and articles are placed on social media. The year's activity culminated with 'The Very Best of Northfield' event in Summer 2017, where all the Heroes and Northfield Champions were recognised, and their efforts celebrated. Feedback demonstrates that the Local Heroes programmes has helped increase community spirit with 80% of the Heroes reporting the programme and event had made them want to become even more involved in the community. "The event highlighted all that is good about Northfield and instilled and encouraged community pride in volunteering". The current programme has highlighted 17 people with ages ranging from 15 to over 70 years old, all nominated for the extra effort they put into making the community the best it can be. The reach of all local hero posts on Northfield Total Place Facebook from August 2017 to early summer 2018 is over 59,000.

## New Groups

- **Arts – Project Strive**

A free hip hop class takes place in Cummings Park Centre weekly, in partnership and funded by City Moves. Around 12 young people attend regularly. A 3-day intensive class with lunch provided is planned for the 2018 summer holidays.

- **Bramble Brae Boys**

This is an early intervention group, who were identified via Food and Fun and their Head Teacher as potentially benefitting from activities outwith school, assisting them to work towards positive behavioral management. The group were either already, or in danger of being excluded from school.

- **Participatory Budgeting (PB)**

The hugely successful UDecide PB process in Northfield distributed over £85,000 to local groups and individuals who had a project that met one or more of the local priorities identified by the local community during a community engagement event in September 2016. The new activities that were made available in the area due to these groups and projects included free fitness sessions, trips away for parents and toddlers, computer classes, baby massage, new football teams being set up, a community mini bus, a youth club, fitness-based recovery programme and a reminiscence therapy for adults with dementia. Over 1000 local people participated in and benefited from the projects and many on a weekly basis. Over 70 local people volunteered in supporting the projects delivery.

A key development was the support of the process by of a local steering group who continued to develop their skills by holding another process November 2017 to March 2018. The Steering Group decided to pick

three priorities from the Locality Plan to invite bids to address - Food Poverty, Social Isolation and Mental Wellbeing, plus tackling Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime. Each bid had to be presented by a local resident, ensuring skills were developed and supported within the area.

The Group scrutinised the 21 received bids making sure they fit the criteria set down – this resulted in 2 bids being refused. The Group set up and ran then event in Northfield Academy for the bidders to present their projects and voting to take place. Over 130 people attended and took part.

There were 9 successful bids ranging from an informal technology education project, a group supporting ex-service men and women to combat isolation, a dementia friendly disco, a new community café to a youth group wanting to take part in a Grampian Pride.

Unsuccessful bidders were given the opportunity to meet up with funding support officers to look at alternative funding streams.

## Boogie in the Bar

After the success of Boogie at the Bar at the Foundry we now have our very own event in Northfield at Sunnybank FC Social Club. This is a dementia friendly disco aiming to have fun, tackle social isolation and promote positive mental health and wellbeing. The Sunnybank Social Club agreed to host the disco on a Friday afternoon, once a month. It is free of charge and is supported by staff and volunteers who have been through their dementia awareness training or understand what it means to be dementia friendly. Those who attend will be able to dance, have a drink, a light lunch and a blether in a safe and friendly environment! Boogie in the Bar at Sunnybank takes place on the first Friday of every month. Partners involved in the project are CLD community development officer, health and wellbeing coordinator, AFCCT, Sunnybank FC social club and local volunteers. On average 50 people from nearby care homes and the local community regularly enjoy a fun afternoon with comments including “Thanks for inviting us. We never get invited anywhere. I’ve had the best day ever”.

## Oldtown/Marchburn

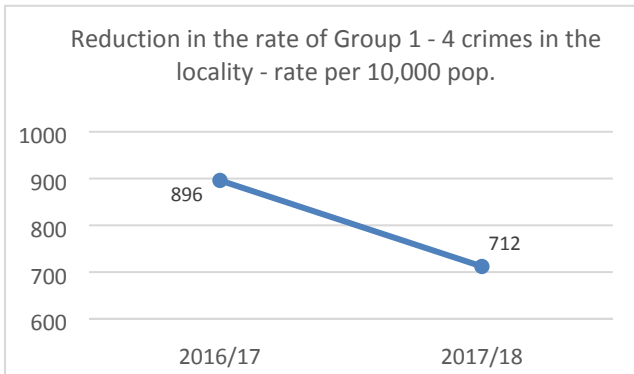
A Partnership working Group with representation from Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue, and Aberdeen City Council City Council Communities and Housing teams was set up to combat high levels of crime, wilful fire raising, anti-social behaviour and youth disorder in the Oldtown/Marchburn neighbourhood.

An initial ‘Day of Action’ when a clean-up of the area took place has been followed with two evening events with all partners joining together to be available for residents and tenants to come forward to raise any points they wish to make to services. The evening sessions are becoming an established regular occurrence and key partners are joined by Street Pastors, Aberdeen City Council City wardens, Anti-Social Behaviour Unit staff, Streetwork Youth Work Staff and the local Aberdeen City Council Elected Members. Residents can then access a range of services at the one time. The Street Pastors bring their mobile pod which provides a secure spot to come into. There has been a demonstrable reduction in the crime statistics for the area and generally relationships are improving.

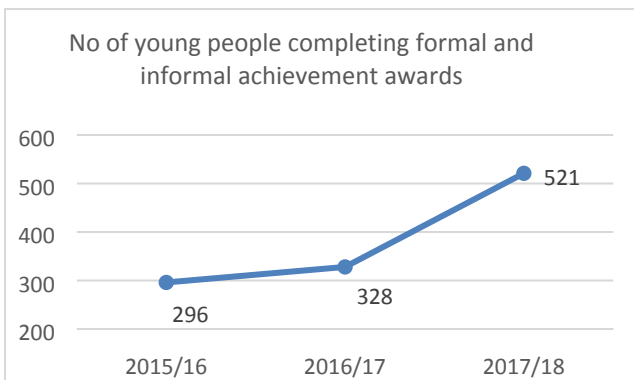
At the of January 2018, Housing and Communities staff carried out a comprehensive consultation with the residents living in the area. A number of visits were made in order to offer all the residents an opportunity to have their say about potential environmental improvements in the area. Adopting a Participatory Budgeting approach 4 options were presented, and residents asked to put in a priority order. These included External painting of the buildings, improved security doors, new communal lighting, and improved garden space.

# Are our changes resulting in improvement?

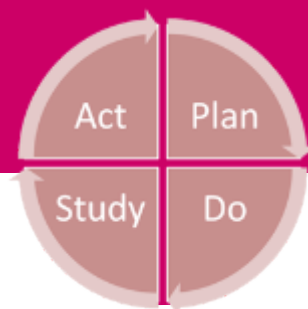
## Improving Quality of Life



Specific interventions as in the Oldtown/Marchburn area have contributed to a decrease in crimes.



There is a marked increase in young people achieving awards. Informal Awards include Junior Duke of Edinburgh, Saltire and John Muir Awards



## Oldtown/Marchburn

### What is the Aim?

Our aims are to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour by 25% by November 2017, increase the awareness of agencies serving residents in Oldtown and Marchburn by delivering three agency events by November 2017 and improve the environment for Oldtown and Marchburn residents via instigating a Participatory Budgeting exercise for the area by April 2018.

### How does this support prevention and early intervention?

The focus of this work has been to prevent crime and antisocial behaviour from occurring and when it happens to deliver swift and robust responses. This enhances the quality of life for residents and supports best use of public service resources.

### Improvement data

Community Safety Hub data demonstrates that reported crime, youth disorder, antisocial behaviour and wilful fire raising has **reduced by 75%** when compared to the same time period from the previous year. This work resulted in winning an Aberdeen City Council Star Award for Collaboration.



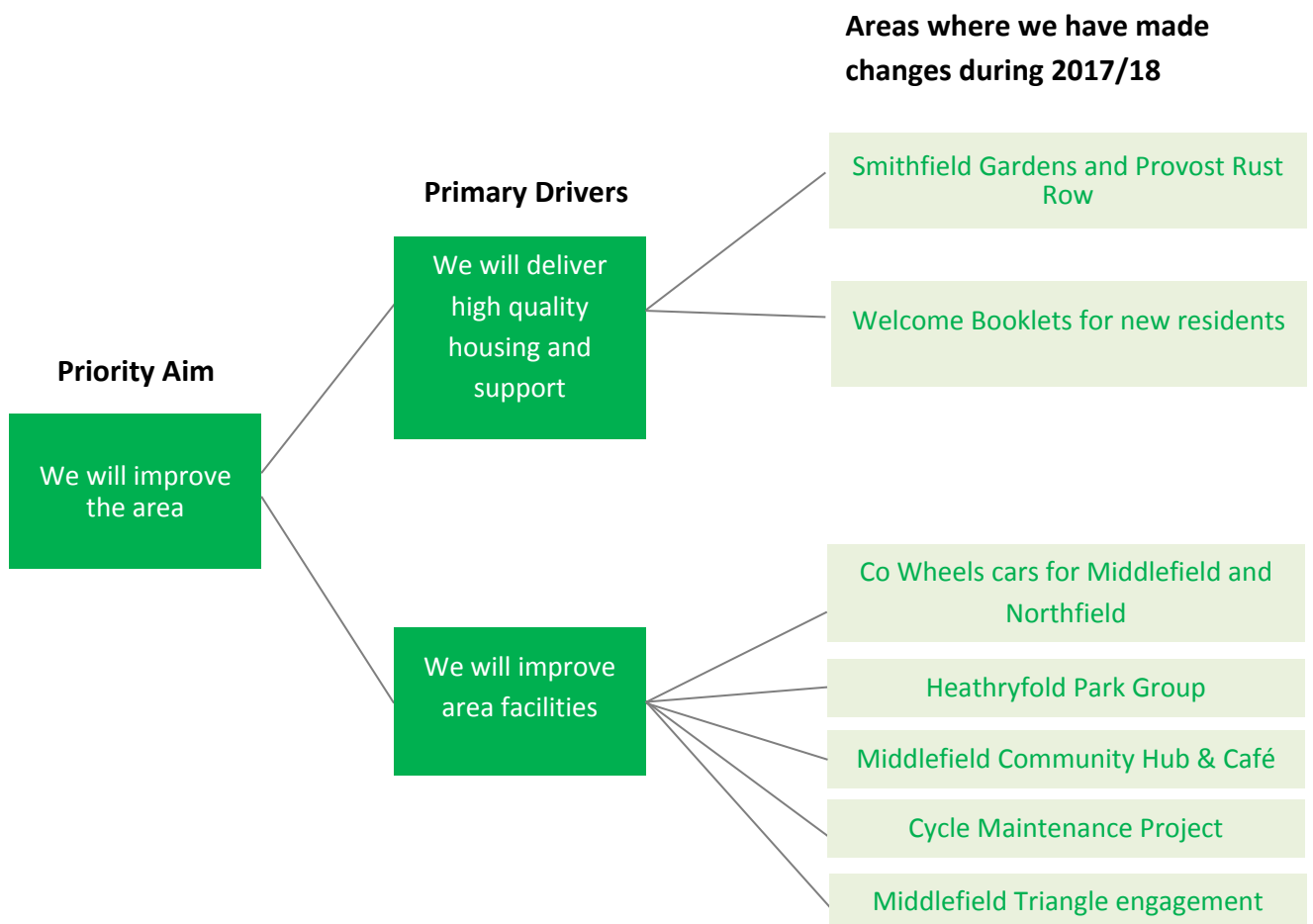
### What changes are we currently testing?

Community Planning Partners will work together to ensure that residents are aware of the services we can collectively provide via organising various events. We will promote reporting of all antisocial behaviour and crime. We will conduct one to one conversations via visiting all Oldtown and Marchburn residents. We will ask residents to tell us what they feel would improve their area and ask them to vote on the environmental improvements they feel would benefit the community.

# PROSPEROUS PLACE



**Priority: We will work together to improve the area**



# What key changes have we made?

## Smithfield Gardens and Provost Rust Row

We have completed and allocated 99 new housing units on the site of the old Smithfield School. The development is a mixture of house types and sizes with 42 semi-detached three and four bedroom properties and 52 one and two bedroom apartments. The properties have downstairs bathrooms and bedrooms making them ideal for residents with mobility issues. Every home in the Smithfield development has a private garden.

Some of the first tenants to move in feel there is already a sense of community in Aberdeen's newest council housing development feeling that the care and attention that has gone into the design and construction is obvious. Children love the space they have, inside and outside, and families feel a lot of pride in their properties and the whole development.

"Our previous tenancy was nearby, so we already know the area well, but these extra houses have added something new. There was already a real sense of community and that feels like it will go from strength to strength, particularly with more new houses due to be finished soon and bringing other families and individuals together." Quote from one of the first families to move in.

## Welcome Booklets

A Welcome Booklet has been developed for all new tenants moving into the Smithfield Development, offering information about local services in the area - sites of local parks, shops, doctors, schools, community centres and churches. Three tenants from the first 12 occupied houses in Provost Rust Row completed evaluation questionnaires stating that they found the booklet a useful resource. Having been generally well received the booklets are increasingly requested for use by local services including school nursery and the local Policing Team.

## Co Wheels cars

Co Wheels is an independently-owned car club, providing low emission, hybrid and electric cars on a pay-as-you go basis for organisations and communities. There has been a car based at Mastrick Housing Access Point for some time and the area now benefits from additional cars based at Byron Square, Northfield and at the Middlefield Hub. Slow on initial uptake the new cars at Byron Square and the Middlefield Hub have showed a steady increase in usage from when they were first installed.

## Heathryfold Park Group

Eight community members and three local elected members have formed a steering group to work with Aberdeen City Council architects and technical staff on the £1.546 million Middlefield Greenspace Project. Funding with support from Scottish Natural Heritage,



Sustrans and Nestrans is seeing major alterations to the area of parkland between Heathryfold and Middlefield. This includes the opening up of the old water course as part of flood alleviation works and to improve drainage in the area. These improvements are linked to the new housing development at Manor Park and further in turn to the planned Haudagain Road realignment work.

The group meet monthly and are working with the Project Team on a number of key decisions for the project. They carry out regular site visits and actively continue to influence the design of the area. Drawing from their local experience and knowledge and consulting with other local people including children, they have advised on where the paths and bins should be placed plus the location size and design of a specific dog play area – the first of its kind in Aberdeen. They have taken part in regular litter pick sessions

The volunteer group have supported consultations regarding the redevelopment of play areas within the project. Future plans include asking the schools to develop a logo for the new park and they are planning community activities within the park once it has been formally opened.

The group have been developing their committee skills and are looking to formalise into a constituted group once they have increased their group numbers. They have developed their own social media page 'Heathryfold green space makeover' and are attracting followers' week on week. They have given over 350 hours of volunteer time and plan to become constituted in order that they can apply for additional funding to continue to improve developments in the park area.

## **Middlefield Community Hub & Café**

Access to public services have greatly improved since the new Community Hub opened in January 2017.under the management of the Middlefield Community Project. The £2.66 million development saw partial demolition of the Lord Provost Henry E Rae Centre, whilst retaining the large hall and building new nursery facilities, office accommodation, youth work and general community spaces including what has become a very successful community café. The Hub also incorporates the Healthy Hoose, the local health facility which offers nurse practitioner support and clinics to local residents.

Run by a voluntary Management Committee, the Hub has developed into a real heart for the community, as a general meeting place and also a place where elderly and isolated people can meet in particular using the café. The community café is supported by 10 local volunteers alongside a cook and is open 6 days a week. The community at the time of the design and development of the Hub decided that health is an important priority and therefore no chips or fizzy drinks are available on the café menu.

The Middlefield Project have widened their catchment since moving from their old flats in Logie Avenue– necessitated by the Haudagain road realignment project – and welcome participants from Heathryfold and Marchburn. A range of Adult Learning, Youth Work, Under 11's After School and Playschemes are supported by staff and volunteers. The Nurseries are very busy and Parent & Toddler sessions have increased. The Project also provide dedicated support to a number of vulnerable families

The Hub provides many local employment opportunities including training apprenticeships through the Nursery.

## **Cycle Maintenance Project**

The project is a partnership between Aberdeen City Council, Cummings Park Learning Centre and Adventure Aberdeen (now Sport Aberdeen) to set up a cycle maintenance hub in the old garage space at Cummings Park Centre. Funding for the Project has been sourced through the Bus Lane Enforcement monies, which has enabled the project to be delivered free of charge to date. The project delivers free accredited courses to local residents improving life skills and employability prospects.

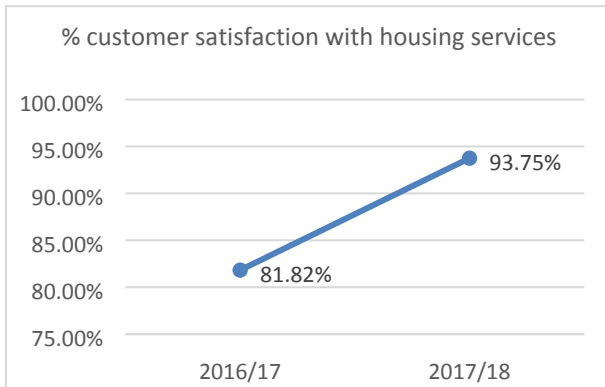
Funding during 2017 -2018 has been spent on equipping the garage and providing tutors. Pupils from Northfield Academy have attended weekly sessions with 2 having complete a SQA National 3 unit and a further 4 working towards completion. All pupils will also receive varying levels of accreditation through the Velotech award scheme.

## **Middlefield Triangle Engagement**

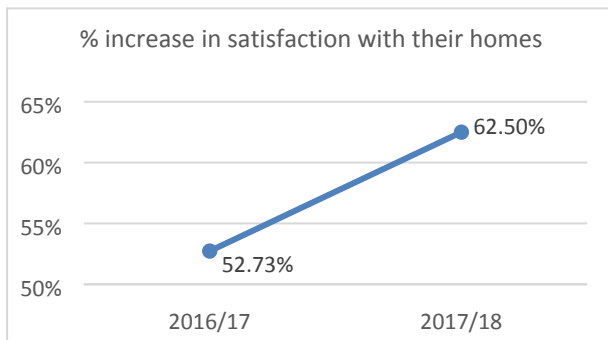
We have worked together to define the Council's brief that will be presented to potential developers for the Middlefield Triangle site - area that will be bounded by the new Haudagain road realignment and the existing roads. A community engagement event in May 2017 conducted through a daytime drop-in event, a parents evening at Manor Park School and online via the Northfield Total Place Facebook page elicited 131 responses to potential options for the site. 52 % of respondents opted for Retail and Greenspace and the other 48% opted for Retail, Housing and Greenspace. Progress is well underway to transform the Middlefield Triangle

# Are our changes resulting in improvement?

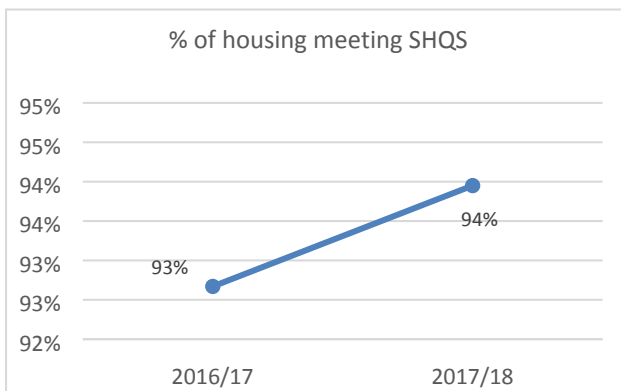
## Improving the Area



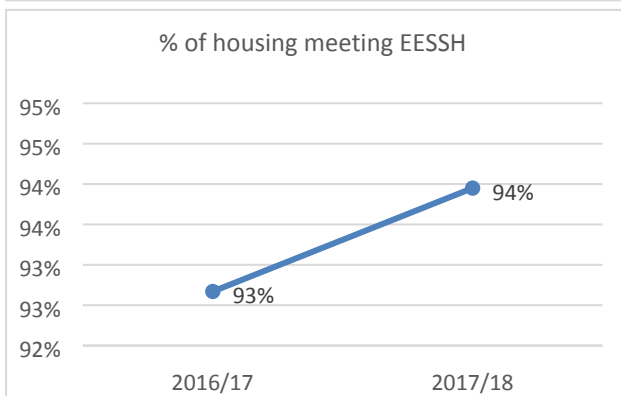
Provost Rust Row houses (first of the Smithfield Development) are now fully occupied



Tenant satisfaction with their homes shows an increase



There is a small increase in homes meeting Scottish Housing Quality Standard



Similarly, there is a small increase in homes meeting the Energy Efficient Standard for Social Housing



## Cycle Maintenance Project

### What is the Aim?

The project aims to increase life skills and employability prospects by increasing the provision of cycle maintenance awards to young people and adults and to improve accessibility to bicycles in the locality.

accredited awards for participants, as well as providing cycles for people in the locality who do not have access to one, in order to help people become more active more often

### How does this support prevention and early intervention?

This is a diversionary activity which results in an accredited award, which builds skills and confidence and improves opportunities.

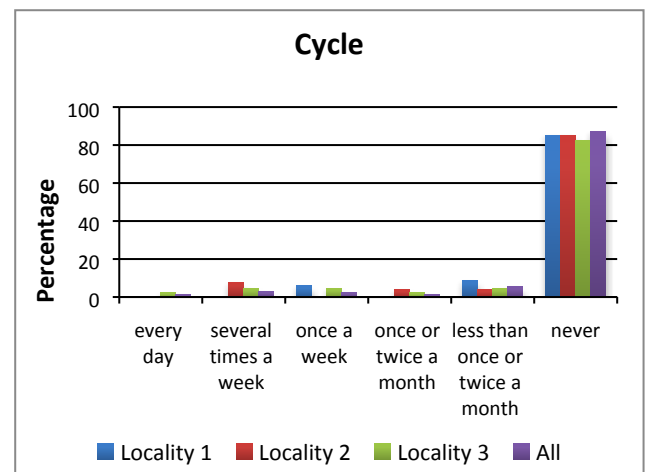


### Improvement data

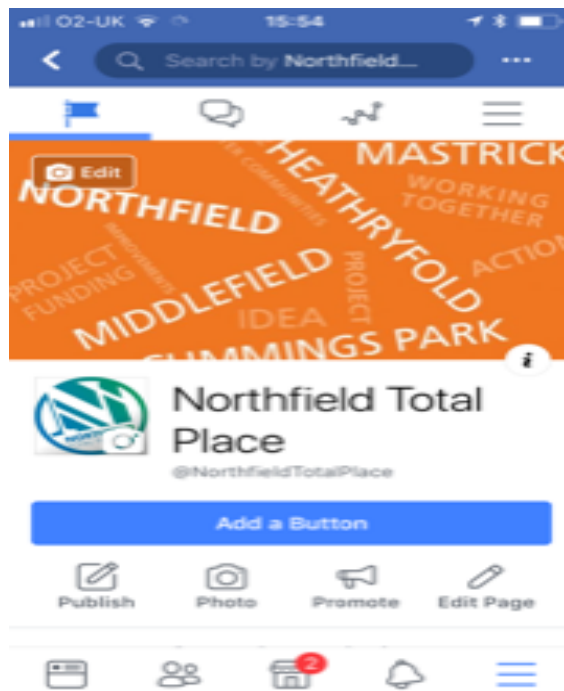
We know that cycling is not a common mode of transport in our area (see chart) – this is anticipated will increase as project further develops with more ready access to cycles.

### What changes are we currently testing?

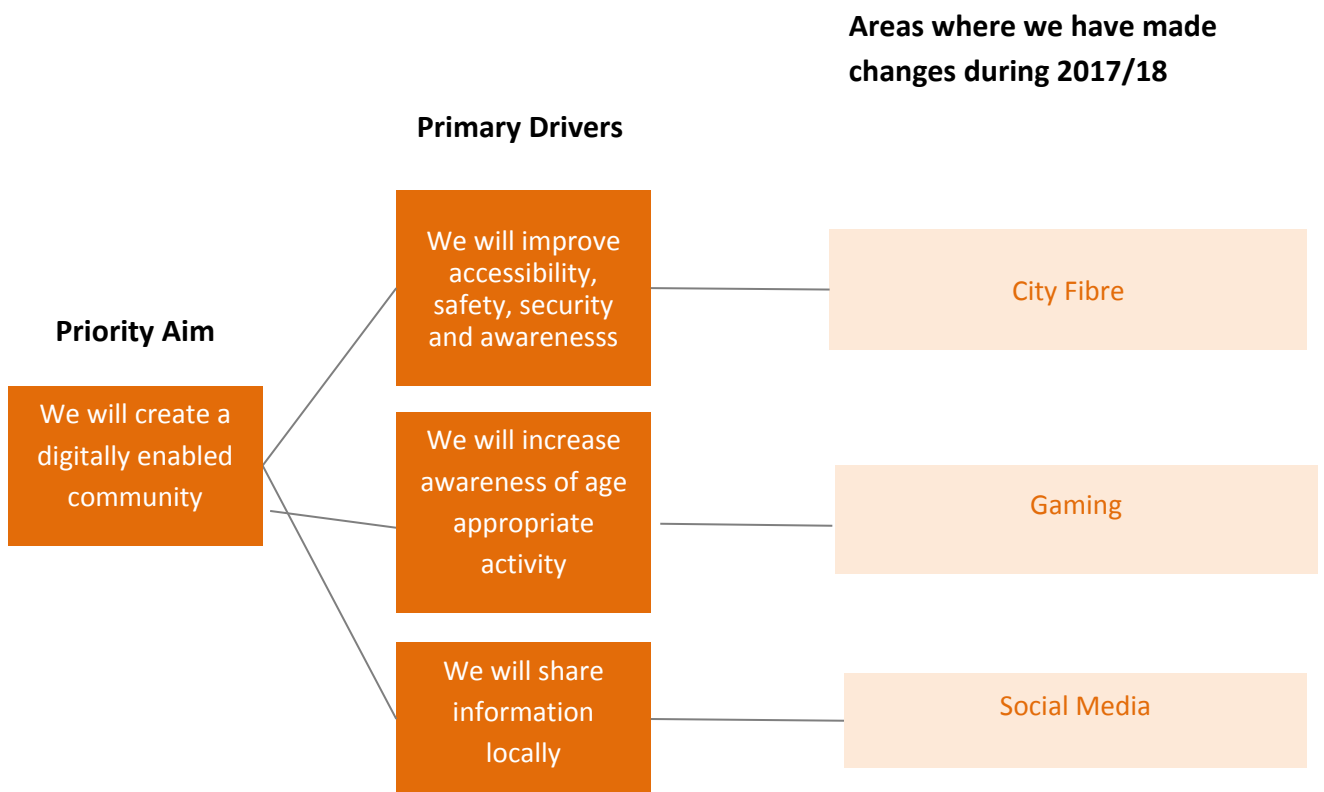
We are testing the demand for a diversionary project in cycle maintenance which will result in



# ENABLING TECHNOLOGY



## Priority: Creating a digitally enabled community



# What key changes have we made?

## City Fibre

The work is being delivered by GCU Ltd on CityFibre's behalf, starting with Cummings Park, followed by Smithfield. The company will use modern build techniques to deploy the network quickly, while working closely with the council and local communities to ensure a fast and successful roll-out with minimum disruption to residents. At the end of the project all households will have the opportunity to connect to superfast broadband.

Currently, fibre-to-the-premises (FTTP) is available to less than four per cent of premises across the UK. This will give homes in Cummings Park and Smithfield broadband speeds of around 900Mbps - about 20 times the current UK average - and will allow customers to surf the Internet, download HD films, play games online and upload videos at the same time, using multiple devices, without interruption.

## Gaming

We have worked with parents to find out how much they know about the gaming habits of their children and young people. Staff at Middlefield Project have put together a booklet 'Keep your children safe in cyber safe' which highlights positives and negatives of using digital technology with children for parents. Work continues to set up an event with support from Police Scotland to bring together a range of professionals and services who will provide information about gaming and internet safety.

Thirty questionnaires have been completed by parents with another 15 questionnaires completed by young people. In addition to information gathered at least 4 young people have been made aware of privacy settings while using their phones.

## Social Media

We use our social media channels particularly Facebook to promote the locality, our work and our people. All the Community and Learning Centres, several of the churches, most schools, community groups and the Middlefield Community Project all have Facebook pages, and this allows for a wide range of information to be shared across the area and beyond. Key messages and posts from partner agencies and a large number of services are also shared.

In 2016/17 the Northfield Total Place page 728 "Likes". Retaining the page title this number has now reached 972.

Local Heroes posts have the largest "Reach", with 10 over the last year hitting a reach of 54.5 k in total. The average reach for each post is 5.45k.

Opportunities to share key information for the benefit of residents in addition to news items continue to increase.

We work in a very kind-hearted community. Our largest reach over the year was for a frozen teddy bear who was lost between Christmas and New Year at Byron Square. Pictures of him cleaned and thawing out reached 12,261 people trying to get him home in time for the bells. By midnight on Hogmanay he was warm, dry and home.



## Gaming

### What is the Aim?

To reduce the age inappropriate gaming time for children in the Middlefield area by 30% by Summer 2019.

### How does this ensure prevention and early intervention?

This will ensure that violence, especially of a sexualised nature, is not “normalised” by young people. Costs benefits could be realised in the longer term, for example, in terms of social work and Police intervention.

There is an early intervention aspect to this work, in that parents utilising the nursery facilities at Middlefield Community Hub will be encouraged to attend the awareness raising session.

### What changes are we currently testing?

We will identify parents within the Middlefield Community and invite them to an awareness raising session. We will gather data (via questionnaire) on the time spent gaming (daily) by their children. Baselines will be recorded at the beginning and the improvement will be measured at the end at the end of the awareness raising event.



### Improvement data

**30 questionnaires have been completed with parents to identify their knowledge levels. The results have determined the information needed in the booklet developed for parents and the kinds of information that will be needed at the event to increase their awareness**

# Locality Partnerships

## Cummings Park, Heathryfold, Northfield, Mastrick and Middlefield

### **Martin Smith, Locality Manager**

Northfield Total Place Locality Partnership Board is a well-established and well supported partnership group within the CPA structure. We work together to achieve improvements for the Locality around the themes of people, place, technology and economy and also to ensure it is a place where all people can prosper.

### **Membership**

- 4 Community Representatives
- 1 Community Council Representative
- 1 Community Project Representative
- 1 Community Centre Representative
- 1 Aberdeen City Council
- 1 AHSCP Representative
- 2 Police Scotland Representatives
- 1 ACVO / Third Sector Representative
- 2 School Captains
- 1 Deputy Head Teacher
- 2 Elected Members





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Community Planning  
Aberdeen

## Torry Locality Report – 2017/2018



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- 3 Introduction by Locality Inclusion Manager
- 4 **Our Economy**  
**Our People**  
**Our Place**  
**Our Technology**
- 5 Key Contacts

## 2 FOREWORD

Being part of the Torry Locality Partnership as Community Representatives, we now feel more involved in making decisions in our community and for some of us it is the first time we have been involved in a Partnership.

In our first year we have made progress in the delivery of our locality plan and together we have identified our immediate priorities and challenges and have made a start in fulfilling some of those.

We have found out things about our community that we didn't know before. Through the partnership we know that the community voice is being heard and that partners share our commitment to working together towards our common goal and that is to improve our Torry.

We look forward to continuing to work together to ensure the partnership delivers on what people in Torry really want and reflects the needs and priorities of the whole community.



(Left to Right) Pat Robertson (Torry Resident), Margaret Wright (Torry Resident), Normund Vagarvos (Torry Resident), Fay Morrison (Torry Resident), Blessing Udofia (Torry Resident)

# 2 INTRODUCTION

Welcome to our first Annual Report for the “Torry Locality Plan 2017-2027”, we have been on a significant journey from the very well attended Our Places Our Priorities Event in September 2016, where we launched the start of the Locality Planning Process with the Torry Community.

Our Torry Locality Plan (2017-2027) sets out the long term vision for Torry, with clear strategic priorities and improvement measures in place. This Annual Report showcases the progress we have made in our first year of delivery, as well as identifying areas where we should provide more focus in the coming the years to deliver early intervention and prevention.

There has been some excellent initial progress made against the priorities in the plan with the Torry Community taking the lead in a number of developments, exciting new partnerships forming and new projects being developed, however we do recognise this is the start of a ten year journey and we have a long way to go. We also recognise this is only part of the excellent work being delivered in Torry.

Strong leadership has been essential in our success and our Locality Partnership was established to manage and oversee the plan in early 2017. Pre dating the establishment of the Locality Partnership a group of 20 local residents worked with local staff and Scottish Community Development Centre to design roles and responsibilities and recruit local representative to the Partnership. This process provided a solid foundation and the Partnership has successfully attracted local membership from a diverse cross section of the community and has consistently achieved 50% membership of local people. We are still a relatively newly formed partnership and we want to increase and broaden our community representation, elect a Community Chair as well as deepen our engagement with the wider Torry Community.

The community voice continues to be vital in understanding how we are progressing against our priorities and the Locality City Voice was launched in 2018 to help us track perceptions on an annual basis; the results are provided within the report. We currently have 140 respondents to the survey which we wish to continually increase.

During our second year of delivery, Our Locality Partnership will identify areas for medium term future focus, based on some of the trends we are seeing from this report and other available evidence and prioritise these for delivery.

Building on our current strengths, strong local knowledge, partnerships and drive, we are excited for the future of the Partnership and delivery of the Plan.

Jo Mackie

Locality Inclusion Manager

# OUR ECONOMY



## Our Economy Drivers

Priority Aim	Primary Drivers	Areas where we have made changes during 2017/18
We will increase the available income levels for residents	We will ensure the community have the knowledge, skills and confidence to reduce household costs and maximise household income	Heat Network Development
	We will removes barriers to accessing employment and employment progression	Community Growing
	Citywide Job and Apprenticeship creation benefits local residents	Provision of Low Cost Meals
	We will maximise the employment, education and training opportunities for school leavers	Torry Hub Development
	New Business Start Ups are supported and promoted as viable economic oportuntes	European Social Fund (ESF) name
Access to Employment and Enterprise Opportunities		Dragados Community Benefits
		SHMU Train – S2/S3 early Interventions
Regeneration of Victoria Road	Victoria Road will be an attractive Place for residents and visitors	Greyhope Bay
		VictoriArt

# What key changes have we made?

## Torry Heat Network

Increasing household income is a key driver in the Locality Plan and interventions which reduce outgoings are an important element in managing household finances. Aberdeen City Council has instructed that the existing district heating network in Balnagask Circle will be extended to Deeside Family Centre, Provost Hogg Court and Balnagask House. It is anticipated that this installation work will be completed by September 2019. The detailed appraisal of the Torry Heat Network project is currently being undertaken.

## Aberdeen Community Growing Network - Granite City Growing

Community Food Growing has been an important feature in Torry and we have seen a 60% increase in Community Growing Spaces over a two year period. Growing food locally has many health benefits and is a driver in helping tackle food poverty and deliver sustainable food provision, a key feature of the Locality Plan.

Torry was awarded £12,000 from a funding pot of £145,000 from Aberdeen City Council. This funding is being used to support various growing projects in the area as detailed below and has created a range of exciting new partnerships in Torry. We are starting to see a critical mass of activity.

## Tullos Community Wildlife Garden and Growing Space

The Tullos Community Wildlife Garden and growing space was born from a Participatory Budgeting process began in January 2017; involving Aberdeen City Council working in partnership with local residents to gather ideas and develop a plan to improve an unused, overgrown greenspace behind Tullos Place, Tullos Crescent and Mansfield Place aiming to develop it into an exciting new area to benefit the whole community.

Funding of £60,000 was made available from the Housing Revenue Account for greenspace improvements for the piece of land.

Supported by a small residents group, over 120 households were consulted; by gathering initial ideas, and drawing up a draft plan and 88% of those households were in favour of developing a Community Wildlife Garden and Growing Space. Through visits and talks in the area; over 800 local individuals learned about the new Garden as it progressed and were invited to get involved. During March and April 2017 groundwork took place to include removal of some of the overgrown area to allow for new pathways, seating, an outdoor classroom and growing area.

- Community Opening Event May 2018 – fantastic turnout of over 150 people
- Over 360 Volunteer hours has already been completed in the garden
- 2018 summer programme of activities planned
- Garden facebook posts have an average reach of 800 (4 times the average)



Around 15 local groups and organisations have worked in partnership to make the garden a unique interactive community space for Torry and many more collaborations are planned!

*Quotes from people gathered from the Community Opening Event in May 2018 include:*

*“This is a miracle what you have done here!” “Loved the friendly family atmosphere” “Lovely to have a small area to try and learn about gardening”*

## **St Fitticks Growing Space / Orchard**

A local group are working towards the development of a new Community Orchard and growing space beside the Balnagask Golf Club in Torry. They are working with the Locality Partnership and the Community Growing Network to revamp some large raised beds on the site. Various volunteer groups have been involved including Santander staff, Dragados and the unpaid work team. They hope to begin planting of the Orchard in the autumn 2018.

## **One Seed Forward**

One Seed Forward (a community growing organisation), working with the University of Aberdeen and Tullos Primary school launched a food growing pilot, in October 2017, with around 56 Primary 5's took part, learning how to grow fruit and veg.

The Primary had an existing, but overgrown and unused garden space. In November 2017, 15 local volunteers helped clear all the weeds and debris. The children designed the garden and chose which local plants they wanted to grow. By the end of the school year, the children had grown rocket, peas, kale, turnips, radish, beetroot, rhubarb, carrots, parsnips and lots of other crops. They also grew an astonishing 23kg of potatoes which were distributed amongst pupils and staff.

The project is planning to link in to the Free School Meals improvement project to develop the link from fork to plate and encourage pupil take up of meals by using their produce and is looking to encourage local volunteers to help maintain the garden during holiday periods. This project has been scaled to a City Wide Improvement Project called “School Garden Time” sponsored by the Sustainable City Outcome Improvement Group.

This Project is now being sustained by the school following One Seed Forward initial project development.

## **School Holiday Food and Fun**

There are many demands on household incomes throughout the year and these are intensified, for low income families, through school holiday periods in the form of food budgeting and childcare. The Food and Fun provision helps reduce the effects of hunger which have a direct correlation to educational attainment and provides an opportunity for fun, physical activity and socialising, both of which are key drivers in the Locality Plan.

In February 2017 a sum of £90k was identified in the Council’s 2017/18 budget to test the development of provision of school meals during school holidays.

Torry locality Partnership worked with AFC Trust, Sport Aberdeen and CFINE to deliver “Food and Fun” between Tullos Primary and Torry Youth and Leisure Centre (TYLC) and provided 123 local children (from P1 to P7) with free lunches along with a variety of

activities. In addition packed lunches were provided to Balnagask Community Centre for their summer trips. In total 720 lunches were provided during the project.

Feedback from parents and children was very positive with 95% of the children happy with the type of food provided and 80% happy with the provision.

Food and Fun is being extended to cover holiday periods in the 2018/2019 academic year and the summer programme will be extended to six weeks.

## Old Torry Go Green Project

Old Torry's Community Centre's Go Green café is part of RGU Union's Carbon Footprint and Sustainability Initiative and launched on Friday the 6<sup>th</sup> October 2017 in partnership with CFINE. It is the third café in Aberdeen and part of only a few schemes operating in the country. The aim is to cut down on food waste while serving hot meals to the local community.

Food is collected from CFINE each week and the project serves three course meals to all who attend. Initially 27 people attended and now there are between 40 and 50 people every Friday from toddlers to octogenarians. The atmosphere is fantastic and there is often live music. Not only does this project deliver against the food poverty drivers in the plan but addresses other drivers such as reducing isolation, enhanced community spirit and intergenerational working.



## Breakfast Club Jesus House

The Jesus House Breakfast and Lunch Club was started in 2017. Regular sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Saturday early evening. There is an average of 15 people per session in the Breakfast Club and of 22 people per session for the Lunch club. Within the last 12 months, a movie night and other events have been held. Again this project delivers against the food poverty drivers but is closely linked to reducing social isolation.

Quotes from those attending the breakfast and lunch club include:

*"I have somewhere to go on these days; I don't have to stay at home alone".*

*“If was not coming here, I would be somewhere doing things that will get me into trouble, but I think I have a better life now”*

## Progress through Positive Partnerships

Aberdeen City Council secured £880,000 of European Structural Fund (ESF) Funding for the “Progress through Positive Partnerships” project. Torry was part of a series of Neighbourhood Audits which took place in July and August 2017.

This identified what services local people wanted; key barriers to an improved lifestyle, individual aspirations, and future service provision requirements. The audit aim was to identify what services were required and to identify key changes to existing services.

The Audit has shown a large number of Torry residents are looking for additional support to help them back into work. There have since been 23 referrals for Torry residents; however uptake to date has been relatively low.

A keyworker is based in Torry at least one day a week and liaises with a significant number of people, but is encountering some resistance to the ESF project. New actions are being put in place with a view to improving engagement with the project and registration process.

## SHMU Early Interventions

Torry Academy utilised the Pupil Equity Fund to work with Station House Media Unit (SHMU) to deliver their Early Interventions (S2/S3) service for the 17/18 period, with 12 pupils taking part in the programme.

The programme targets pupils in S2 and follows them through their academic journey in S2 and S3, offering targeted support for those identified with having potential barriers to progressing positively beyond school, which indicates an increased risk of not entering 4th year with a clear path for employment, education or training after leaving school.

The aim is that through the support the pupils receive from the programme will allow pupils to make confident and informed subject choices for the Senior Phase and will have a clearer career path in mind, assisting with reengagement in school and increase positive destinations for the school pupils involved.

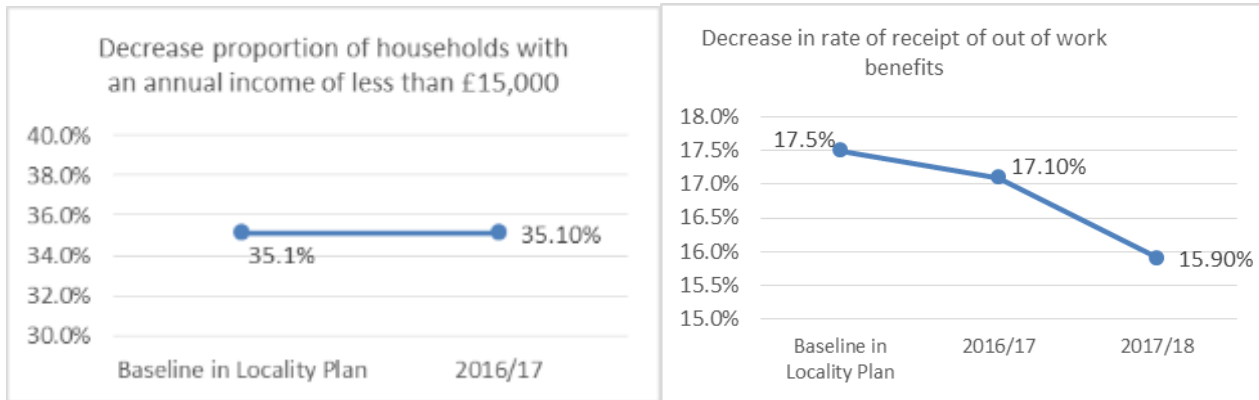
## Greyhope Bay

Greyhope Bay Limited is a charitable organisation with ambitions to deliver a world class marine experience centre and visitor attraction that will connect Torry, Aberdeen and the North East with the marine world. A project team has been put together to work on both a strategic and operational basis and build capacity within Greyhope Bay to deliver a temporary facility in 2019. Whilst the wider vision is being realised for a viewing platform, café space and outdoor seating to open at Torry Battery during 2019.

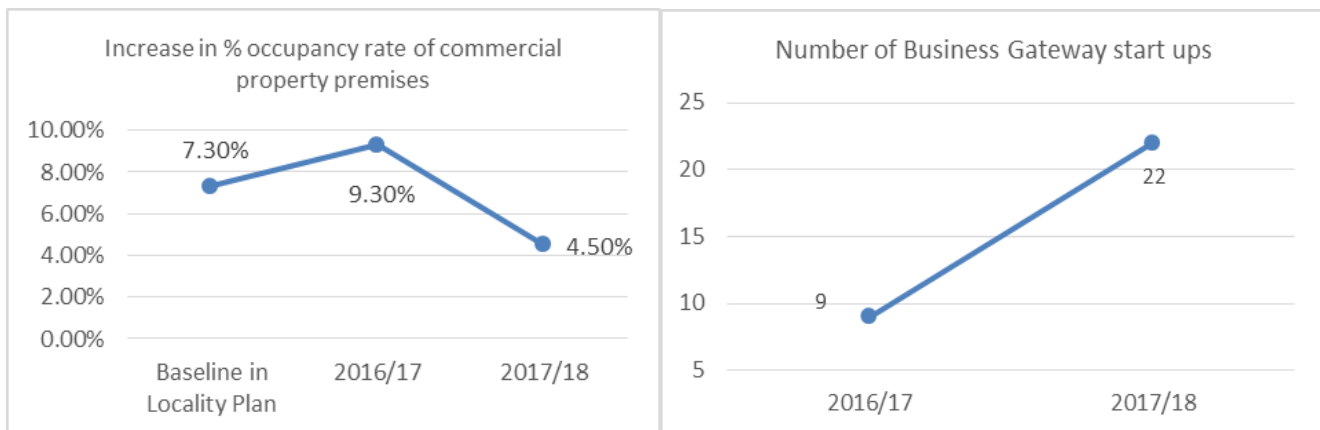
The Torry Community have embraced Greyhope Bay and over a third of the votes cast at the 2017 Udecide event was in favour of supporting a weekend community event which attracted 3,000 visitors and over 3,500 visited the pop up shop in the Bon accord Centre at the start of 2018.

# Are we seeing improvement?

There has been no movement in the proportion of households with an annual income of less than £15,000. This data does not show the relative poverty of those households. There is a positive movement in the rate of receipt of out of work benefits but the baseline will have been affected by the oil and gas down turn.



There has been a 50% reduction in the number of vacant commercial premises in the Locality and 144% increase in Business Gateway start-ups. Both these trends are out performing the City in terms of reporting in the 2016/2017 LOIP.



Free meals provision has seen a spike in delivery, responding to community demand.



**City Voice**

13% of respondents felt Victoria Road was attractive  
 28% of respondents worried they don't have enough food with 21% skipping a meal due to finances.



## VictoriART

### What is the Aim?

To increase the percentage of people in Torry that agrees that Victoria Road is an attractive place for the Community from 13% to 40% and to reduce the number of vacant retail units on Victoria Road by 2% by July 2019.

### How does this support Physical and Economic Regeneration and Community Empowerment

The installation of Public Art Works on Victoria Road improves the aesthetics of Victoria Road and will encourage empty units to be let and the Community to feel pride in the Street.

The Project will kick-start other public Art works across Torry and work with Local schools

The establishment of the VictoriArt Group, a residents Group, to drive the project has created a sense of ownership control and pride.

Local Artists will be commissioned to work with the community

### What changes are we currently testing?

- Establishment of a Residents led Art Group “VictoriArt”
- Installing Public art works on Victoria Road
- Hosting Public Talks and community engagement events in Torry with residents and schools
- Applying for external funds to commission local artists



### Improvements

- 3 New Artworks on Victoria Road and 10 across Torry. The aim is to increase works on Victoria Road to 10. Works include painted doors and shop fronts on Victoria Road, the loan of an anchor from Balmoral Group and 2 graffiti artworks by Torry Squad at the Skate Park and the Community Garden
- 2 workshops undertaken; 20 primary school pupils at Walker Road created a mural in the playground
- £11,000 of external Funding attracted
- Employed 9 North East Artists

# OUR PEOPLE



## Our People Drivers

### Priority Aim

Our Children and Young People will have equal opportunities to achieve in life

We will improve our Health and Wellbeing and protect our Community from Harm

### Primary Drivers

We will close the gap between our children entering P1 and the Aberden Average

We will close the Attainment Gap

Our Young People will have facilities and services that meet their needs

We will reduce the levels of dependency on alcohol and drugs in our community

We will improve the mental and sexual health in our community

We will improve the health and wellbeing of the community

Our Community is kept safe and protected from harm

### Areas where we have made changes during 2017/18

Torry Hub Development

Early Years Expansion

Priority Families

BIG NOISE

Food and FUN & Free School Meals

Pupil Equity Fund

Skate Park

Torry Alcohol and substance misuse Improvement project

Bounce Back

Torry Medical Practice

Jog Torry

TYAG and Operation Smallwood

## Priority Aim

## Primary Drivers



# What Key Changes we have made?

## Early Years Expansion

In September 2017, the Education & Children's Services Committee endorsed a provisional Early Learning and Childcare Delivery Plan which detailed three proposed phases of work. The Scottish Government is committed to expanding the provision of funded early learning and childcare (ELC) from 600 hours to 1140 hours by 2020. The expansion should prioritise a high quality experience for the child in order to capitalise on the significant contribution that ELC can make to a child's development and to closing the poverty related attainment gap.

The Early Years' Service has undertaken extensive consultation with parents and carers in Torry to inform planning and worked in collaboration with Aberdeenshire and Moray Councils and associated partners to establish an Early Learning and Childcare Academy. It This collaboration will help to support increased numbers and potential routes into a career in Early Learning and Childcare and it is important that some of these opportunities are targeted in Torry.

## Priority Families

The Priority Families Service started in January 2017. It is a partnership service offering dedicated support to families who are primarily affected by anti-social behaviour, in addition to other concerns such as crime and offending, low school attendance, child/adult wellbeing concerns and being in receipt of out of work benefits. The service is resourced by Aberdeen City Council, Police Scotland and Action for Children. A Key Worker works with families, in their homes and the local community, for up to twelve months supported by four dedicated officers from Police Scotland. Each Key Worker holds a small caseload to enable them to work intensively with all family members. The initial cohorts of families were identified from a data trawl using Community Safety, Police Scotland and SEEMiS systems. The project is still very new, but there were 4 families case loaded in Torry and 3 families were demonstrating 3 plus positive outcomes.

## Imagineers



**Photos: Imagineers poster and photo from session with Housing staff in 2018**

The Imagineers from Tullos Primary School were very much involved in the development of the Locality Plan in 2016/2017 following this, in 2018, which is the Year of Children and Young People, the Imagineers have been supporting public and private bodies across Aberdeen to understand what is important to children. The Imagineers want adults to consider what they can do to understand and act on what children need. The Imagineers invited adults working in Leisure and Sport, Emergency Services, Culture, Health and Housing along to their sessions which were well attended and feedback has been positive. There are 5 Imagineers from Torry.

## Big Noise

Central to the long term investment in Torry is Big Noise. The long term programme was launched in June 2015 and now works with more than 500 children from birth to 10 years and is delivered in partnership with Aberdeen City Council. Big Noise is an active member of the Locality Partnership.

The Big Noise programme, run by charity Sistema Scotland, uses the symphony orchestra and learning a musical instrument, via an immersive and intensive programme, as the tools to equip children with a wide range of social and life skills including confidence, resilience and aspiration. The programme is delivered in nursery, school, and an after-school



programme, as well as holiday clubs and community engagement work. Everything is provided free of charge to children and families in the community.

Aberdeen City Council commit up to 75% of the programme costs. Big Noise Torry also receives support from the Scottish Government, players of People's Postcode Lottery and many individuals, trusts and businesses.

An independent evaluation report by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health (External Evaluation June 2017) revealed that Big Noise Torry has enhanced participants' ability to learn in school, as well as improving emotional wellbeing. Evaluation has also consistently found that being part of Big Noise increases children's confidence, aspiration and self-esteem, improving their life chances when they become adults. It also found:

- Afterschool engagement is 29% higher for girls
- Pupils in SIMD data 1 and 2 are over represented in the afterschool provision (55.5%)
- Non-white Scottish/British representation is 41%
- Pupils attending who do not have English as a first language is 33%
- Pupils engaged in afterschool provision have a higher attendance rate and lower unauthorised absence rate.

The programme is running well, with good attendance and support from the Torry community. The plan is as the children grow up and move onto secondary school the programme will grow with them, and support them through to school leavers and positive destinations.

We are however, seeing trend reduction in voluntary attendance at afterschool clubs. Big Noise target for attendance is closer to high 40% to 50%, so the initial baseline was high at 62%. However the current rate of 44% is lower than required; so a number of interventions will be delivered to reverse the trend. Big Noise will closely monitor this.

## **Pupil Equity Fund**

Tullos Primary launched "Team Tullos" in partnership with Jog Scotland at the start of 2018. The aim of Team Tullos is to include parents and children in sporting activities and develop a team approach between families and teachers, with the long term aim of increasing attainment levels; a key driver in this plan. Already there has been a successful two kilometre family run which saw 80 pupils, parents and teachers take part and there has also been a 5km run at Duthie Park. A range of other PEF projects are being delivered across the Locality, although there is some underspend within the fund.

# Skatepark

The skate park at Torry has been under used for a number of years due to uneven surfaces and in need of modernisation. Through the U Decide process a young boy put in an application to upgrade the park, it narrowly missed out. Given the community desire to deliver this project, an award of £50,000 was secured from the SUEZ Community Trust along with an additional £11,250 from Aberdeen City Council. Following engagement sessions with young people led by Transition Extreme, a design was agreed which included 10 new features. The Park opened May 2018 and we have seen up to 17 young people using the skatepark at any one time and Transition Extreme are planning sessions in Summer 2018.



# Torry Alcohol and Drugs Misuse Project

Tackling Substance Misuse is a key driver in the Locality Plan and an Improvement Project has been developed in partnership with ADA to increase the number of individuals accessing drug and alcohol services by 20% by July 2019. The project will increase the capacity of local organisations and workers to intervene earlier and make referrals for residents requiring support of alcohol and drugs services, further develop locally accessible services and reduce stigma. Given the current data we have on hospital admissions related to drugs misuse, this is a very important piece of work in the community.

To date twenty three local workers and volunteers have attended locally run information and awareness raising sessions to increase awareness of signposting and referral channels as well as distributing drugs and alcohol service information folders to venues across Torry. This project is in its early stages but we are seeing some positive progress; during 2017/2018 overall referral rates for alcohol services have increased, but there is a decrease in drugs referral and support rates.

Moving forward we will further develop this project and extend it's scope.

## **Bounce Back**

Bounce Back is an Australian award winning Mental Health initiative that has been introduced to Tullos Primary. Bounce Back is a positive education approach to wellbeing, resilience and social-emotional learning.

The Bounce Back programme supports teachers and schools in their efforts to promote positive mental health, wellbeing and resilience for both students and teachers and build safe and supportive class and school learning environments. The initiative is going to roll out to Lochside Academy in 2018/2019.

## **Torry Medical Practice**

Torry Medical Practice provides services for around 7,300 patients in the Torry area. At the end of July 2018, GPs at Torry Medical Practice will end their contract with NHS Grampian and will no longer provide GP cover at the practice. However from the 1st of August 2018, the Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership (ACHSCP) in conjunction with NHS Grampian will be taking over the running of Torry Medical Practice. Although this has been a period of change for the practice, this is also a great opportunity to ensure that the services moving forward meet the needs of the local population unitising an increased multi-disciplinary team; to help us to meet the populations' needs on a 'right first time' basis.

## **Jog Torry**

Following the success of Team Tullos, Torry residents kicked off a new evening jogging initiative in the area called Jog Torry. Jog Torry is a ten week block of introductory Monday jogging evenings beginning. Jog Torry aims to residents get fit and have fun in sociable environment. The project is delivered by trained local jog leaders and encourages all levels of ability. This project is in its infancy but 12 Joggers participated in the first session.

## **Torry Youth Action Group and Operation Small Wood**

Following issues with youth antisocial behaviour in Torry partners have recently set up a Torry Youth Action Group (TYAG). The aim of the group is to

- Reduce anti-social behaviour in the area that is being carried out by a particular group of young people
- Provide a range of anti-diversionary activities for young people in and around Torry.

This group is in its infancy but is addressing a significant community concern and we hope to see some innovative improvement projects emerging.

In addition to TYAG, work is being done in collaboration with Operation Smallwood. Operation Smallwood is a Multi-Agency approach led by the Police targeting Anti-Social behaviour within the Torry community. The Operation has had notable success of late with a reduction of 55% in anti-social behaviour calls since March 2018 when Operation Smallwood was strengthened with further patrols being carried out.

The Living Streets community group are also involved in this project but with more of a focus on the layout and aesthetics of 'hot spot' areas with the primary aim of making the area a more pleasant, safe place for the residents affected. The development of The "Former Phoenix NBR 258" will also impact on this agenda, as will the variety of new facilities such as the SkatePark.

## **Community Led Action**

Community empowerment is at the centre of the Plan and a number of new initiatives have been created and established by the community to deliver improvements against the plan. There are a number of projects where the community is taking the lead throughout this report, such as Community clean Ups, Walker Road Dancers, Living Streets, Food Growing and Victoria Art, Tullos Management Committee, Kings Foundation and Torry Heritage and Memories Society.

## **Tullos Management Committee**

In December 2017, a group of mothers who had attended a Family Learning Course together began to become interested in developing a committee for Tullos Learning Centre to develop community led programmes. The committee have delivered a range of activities aimed at families in the area which was rounded off by an end of term disco for pupils. Over 100 children attended this event which was fantastic, especially considering it is the first time that the committee have organised an event! Members of the Tullos Management Committee also helped by volunteering at the Food and Fun activities over the summer holidays.

## **Walker Road Dancers**

The Walker Road Dancers have been very busy over the past 18 months. The dancers have really become part of the community in Torry. Both groups of girls have performed at a range of venues including flash mobs in Tesco, Nursing homes, Torry Academy, to a crowd of over 200. They have taken part in the Torry Festival, Torry Xmas Show and Burns Supper. In August 2017, they took part in Celebrate Aberdeen attending both the parade and performing in the Bon Accord Centre.

Walker Road Dancers have received funds from St Fitticks Rotary, U Decide Torry and Aberdeen Harbour Board. In 2018, the dancers had a visit from the Lord Provost and then performed at the Council Star Awards. The Torry community are very proud of the Dancers and it is a joy to see their confidence grow, they are spreading the Torry message far and wide and will be an important part of our community communication plan in the future.

### Torry Heroes and Champions

In Spring 2018, we launched Torry Champions. Champions could be nominated by a fellow resident or by providing a self-nomination. The idea behind this project is to celebrate local people who deserve recognition and to increase community spirit. This project is still in its infancy; however, Facebook stats tell us that local people like the idea of people being recognised for the work they do. These posts were published over a four-week period. The average ‘reach’ of a post which recognises a champion is 1,879 people and the average amount of ‘likes’ is 77 – which is a fraction more than page wide post engagement over a one-month period. We will adapt this moving forward in to a Torry Heroes concept.



### We Love Torry!

In October 2017, the second successful ‘We Love Torry Family Fun Day 2’ was held at Torry Youth and Leisure Centre. The aim of the event was to build on the sense of community pride and social cohesion in Torry, increase community participation and provide an opportunity for residents to find out more about local services and projects. The event was in partnership with Third Sector Health and Social Care Partnership staff and Sport Aberdeen.

There was a fantastic turn out on the day with over 300 people, which is a 100% increase from the first event in 2016. Some highlights on the day included the Walker Road Dance Group, face painting, the CFINE Tuk Tuk and SHMU taster radio and music experience, a soft play area, sport activities and a hip hop workshop, CFINE food demonstration and food tasters. The variety of activities and entertainment meant that there was something for everyone. People browsed the information stalls, which included RSPB, AIR Group, Heritage

and Memory Group, Child Smile, Cash in Your Pocket, the local library and uniform organisations, Tullos Community Wildlife Garden and many more.

100% of the feedback received was positive with comments such as:

*“Loved it, event better than last year, keep em going!” “Lovely day, well attended, good entertaining, amazing” “Fantastic time! Great activities for kids!” “Wonderful local event for all people in Aberdeen – hope to see 3<sup>rd</sup> event!”*

We will be supporting and developing Community Events as part of our forthcoming Wider Community Engagement in Locality Planning Improvement Project.

## **Community Benefits: Dragados**

Dragados, the primary contractor of the Harbour Extension, established a community benefits steering group to oversee and advise the companies community benefit commitments, which includes: Delivery of local employment and apprenticeships, local supply chain opportunities, 100 days of annual Employee Volunteering “Timebank”, £70,000 of Community Funding and the establishment of a Visitors Centre. The Community benefits are time limited in line with the construction of the Harbour Extension.

The Locality Partnership is a member of the community benefits steering group which resulted in the “Timebank” and the “Community Funding” being aligned to the improvements in the Locality Plan and also Torry residents being targeted for employment and placement opportunities.

The visitors centre was opened in January 2018 and provides a space for the delivery of educational programme of talks and visits from local schools and interested groups. It also provides a community space for the delivery of project-related community engagement activities. As of June 2018, 1,887 people had visited the Visitor Centre, 15 Torry groups and both primaries have visited the centre to date.

To date, “Timebank” has delivered 35 days of professional volunteering ranging from: technical support to establish an all-weather seating area for Friends of Torry Care Home, Community Garden infrastructure development, Interview skills and CV writing courses for local residents and the development of a website for a local group.

The Dragados UK Community Fund has awarded £25,500 among 15 projects based in Torry ranging from the establishment of a Boogie in the Bar to Brimmond Court Tennants Association and Balnagask Community Centre.

## **Participatory Budgeting**

During the reporting period three Participatory budgeting “U Decide” processes have been delivered in Torry, two grant award processes and a participatory budgeting approach to the development of the Community Garden with Housing Revenue Funds. All processes are aligned with the drivers in the Locality Plan.

Participatory Budgeting is a way of engaging communities in how public money is used in their neighbourhoods, enabling them to identify their priorities for their area and feel more engaged in local decision making processes, key drivers in this plan.

PB distribution to date has totalled £128,500 (Grant - £82,500 March 2017 and £16,000 March 2018 – Community Garden £30,000) and over 10% of Torry’s population voted over the three projects with the highest number of votes being cast when a digital platform was tested in March 2017, which allowed residents to vote over an elongated period of time online.

Torry has embraced the concept and turned out in force to submit proposals, with 74 projects being developed. Twelve projects were supported by the community votes:

### **2017**

Walker Road Dancers - £3,925

Family Fun Day for Greyhope Bay - £15,000

Big Noise - £15,000

Torry Academy Year of Celebration - £15,000

Transition Extreme, Extreme Summer - £13,640

Jesus House Church Youth Club - £14,935

### **2018**

Torry Dancers - £2,670

Big Noise - £3,000

Jesus House Church Breakfast and Lunch Club – £3,000

Torry out of School Club - £3,000

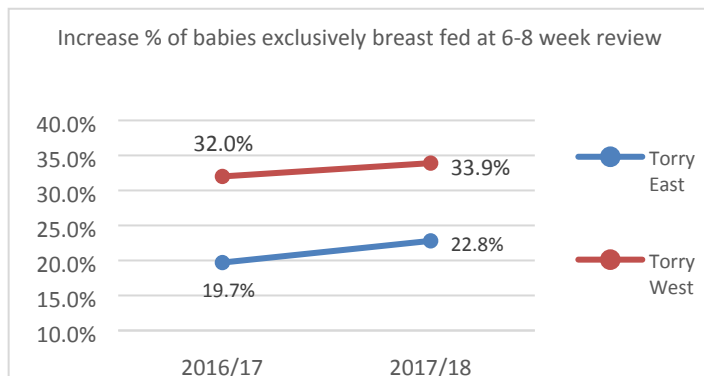
St Fitticks Roof Repair - £3,000

Streetsports (partially funded) - £3,000

In addition to the winners a further 5 projects, so far, including the skate park, have been delivered through additional support and finance from third parties. This highlights the importance of PB not only to involve local residents in decision making but to also stimulate community led action against the plan.

# Are we seeing improvement?

We are seeing positive movement in Babies being Breast Fed in the Locality which has a link to health and attainment improvements. This is outperforming the City Wide trend as detailed in the 2016/2017 LOIP Annual Report.



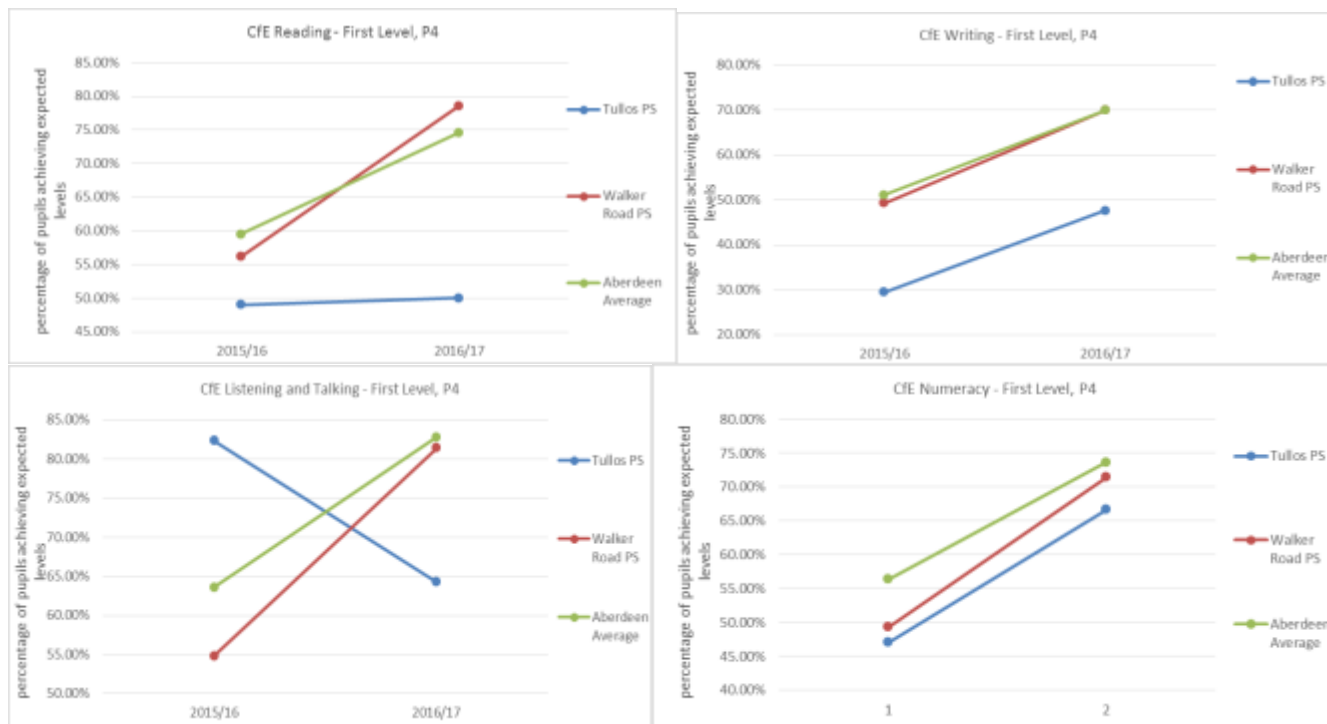
The Following Data sets are in relation to school level data and are new ways of recording attainment in schools. This data should be treated as experimental due to change in reporting based on teacher judgement.

At P1, early level, both primaries are out performing the City Average, Tullos performance is dipping, with Walker Road showing improvements in writing and reading.

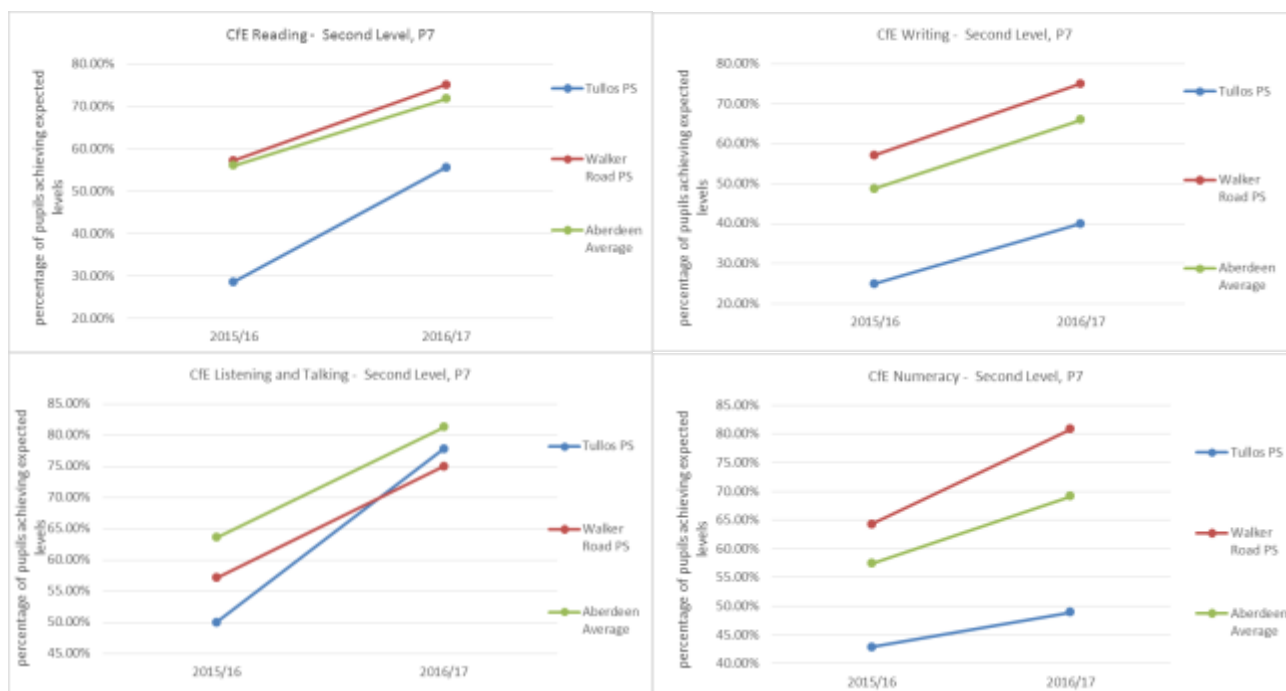




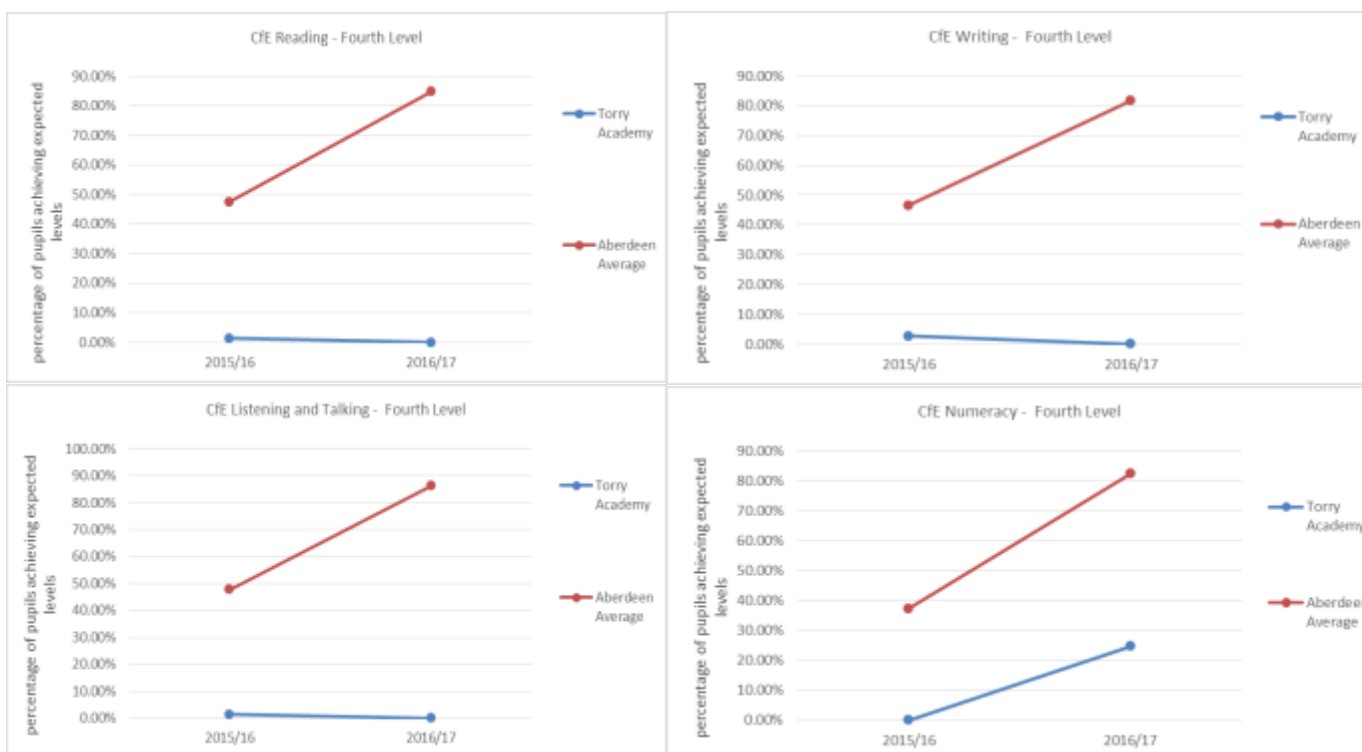
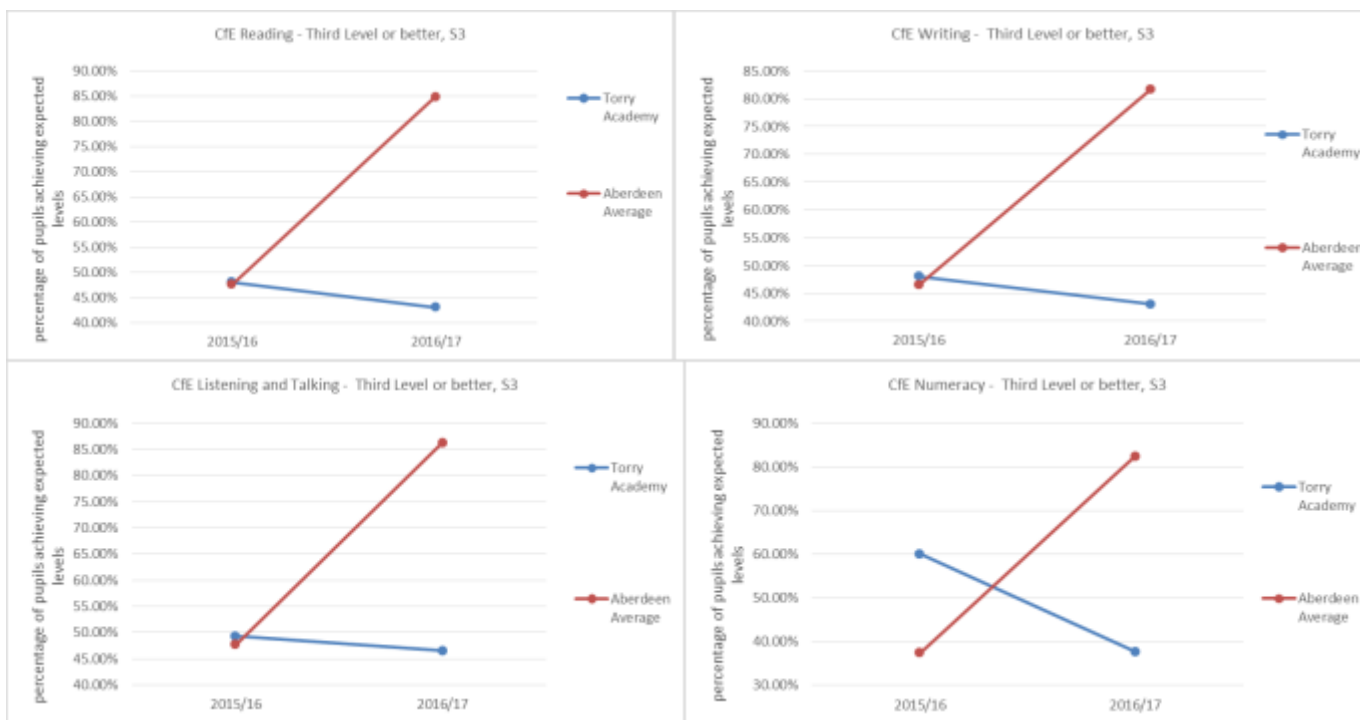
Both Schools are mainly seeing improvements in First Level P4, with the exception of listening and talking at Tullios. Walker Road is tracking the Aberdeen average where Tullios performance starts to fall behind.



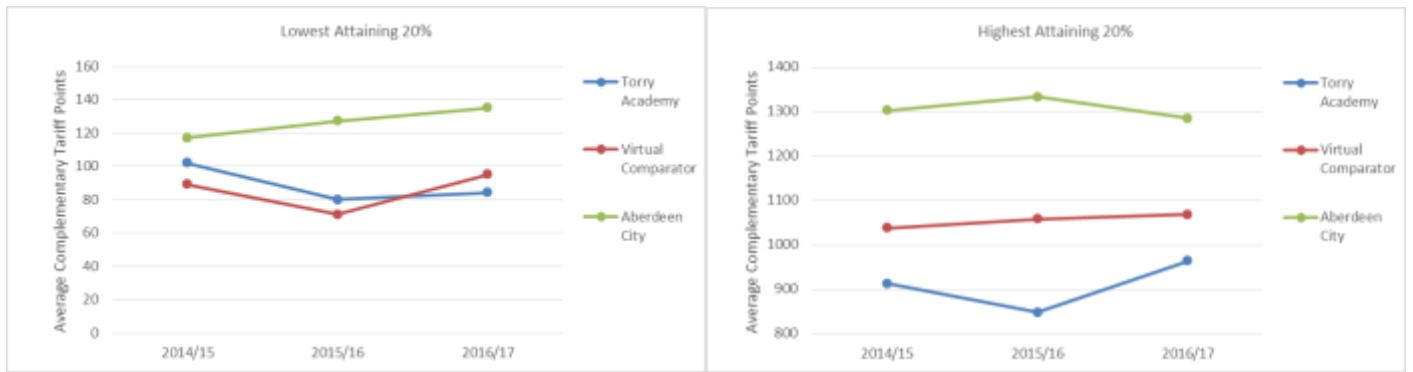
Both Schools are showing improvements in second level P7, with Walker Road out-performing the city average



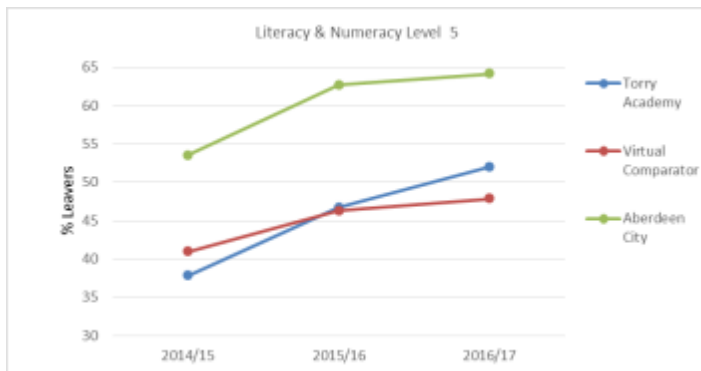
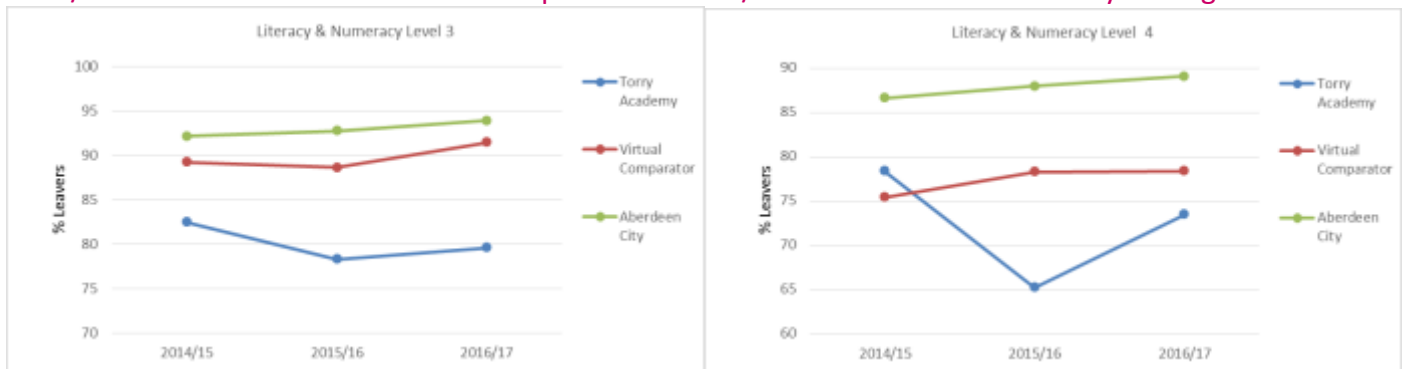
By S3 Third Level or better results we are seeing a decline in performance and a significant gap with the Aberdeen City Average which is continued into Fourth Level.



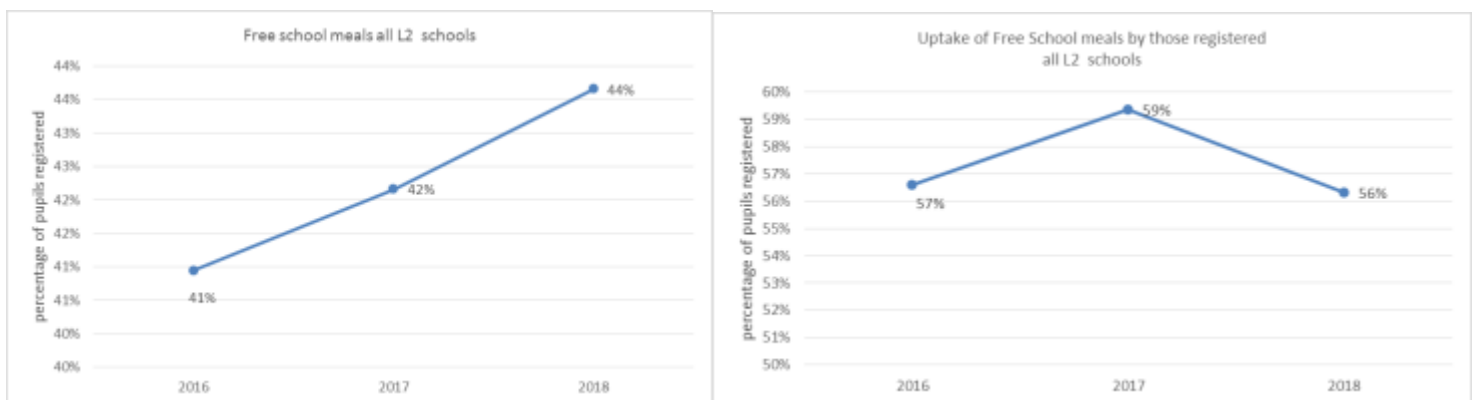
The Lowest Attaining 20% of pupils at Torry Academy has seen a slight upwards trend in 2016/17, but is below the 2014/2015 performance and we are seeing an increase in the highest attaining 20%. The virtual comparator figures (which are a control group of pupils with similar characteristics across Scotland) outperform the Academy in 2016/2017 as do the Aberdeen City Average. The Lowest attaining Gap is increasing and the Highest Attaining gap is decreasing.



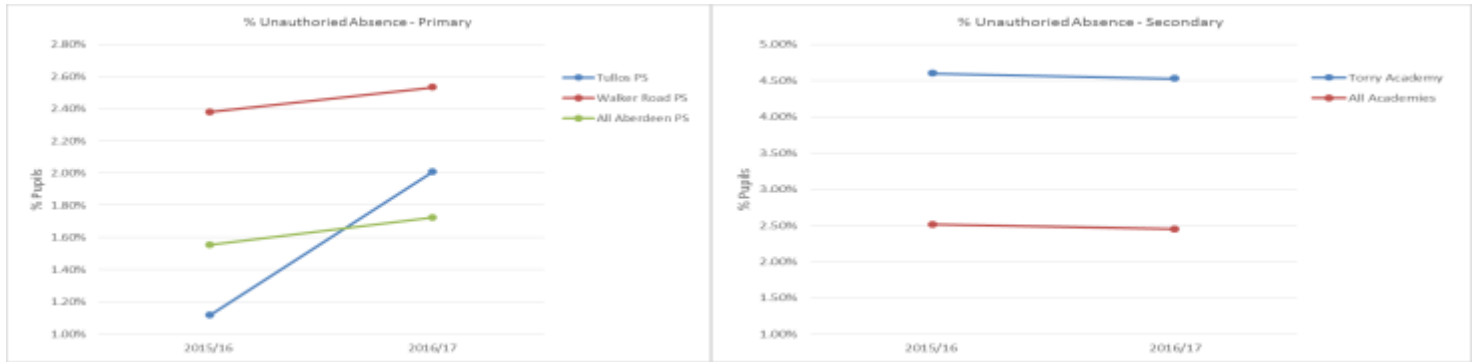
The numbers of leavers achieving literacy and numeracy levels levels 3,4,5 are all seeing increases from 2015/2016 but are below the virtual comparator in 2016/2017 and the Aberdeen City Average



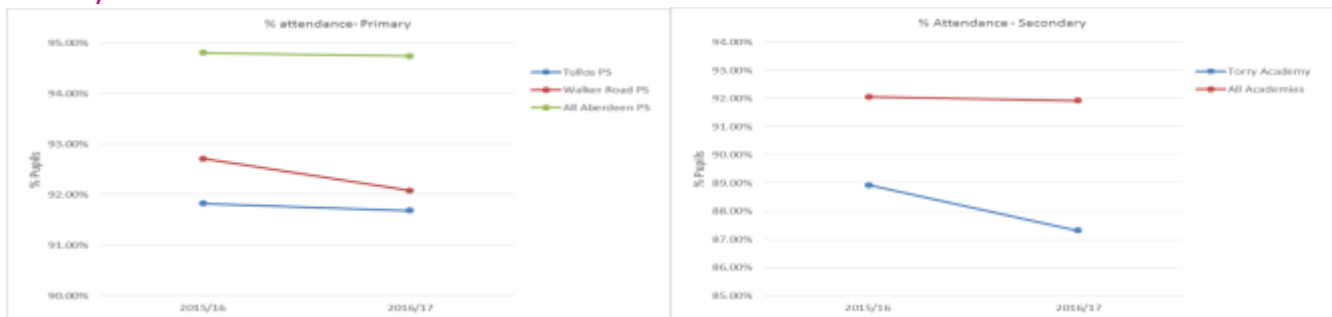
Free school meal registration is seeing modest annual improvements with uptake of meals for those registered only being 59% at it's highest (on day of survey)



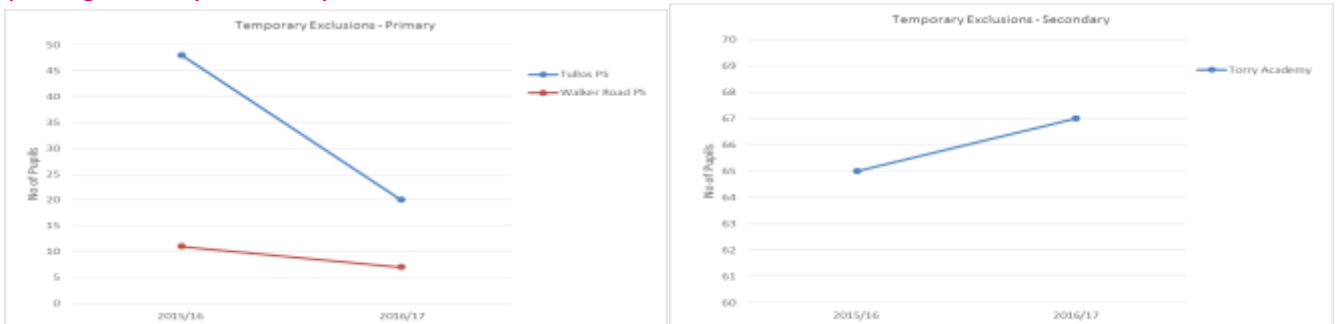
Both Primary schools are seeing increases in unauthorised absences, with Tullos being the most extreme change. However Walker Road's rates are higher than both Aberdeen City Average and Tullos. Torry Academy's rates are almost double than that of the Aberdeen Average, but are showing a slight decrease in 2016/2017.



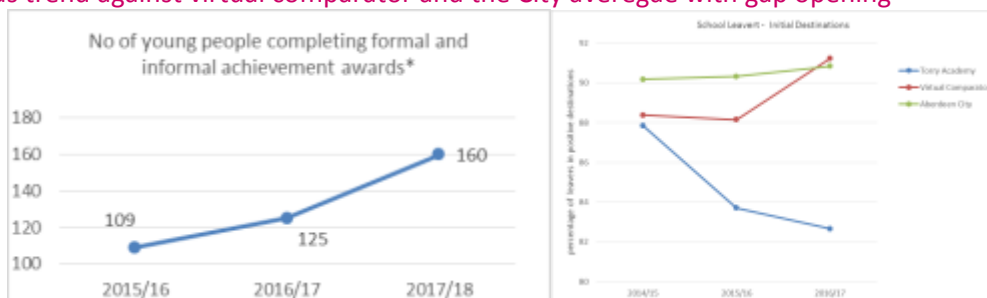
Attendance Levels at both Primaries show a significant gap to the Aberdeen Average with Walker Road showing a steeper decline in 2016/2017. Again Torry Academy is seeing a decline in attendance and a large Gap to the rest of the City.



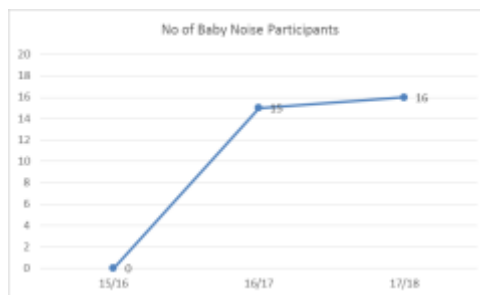
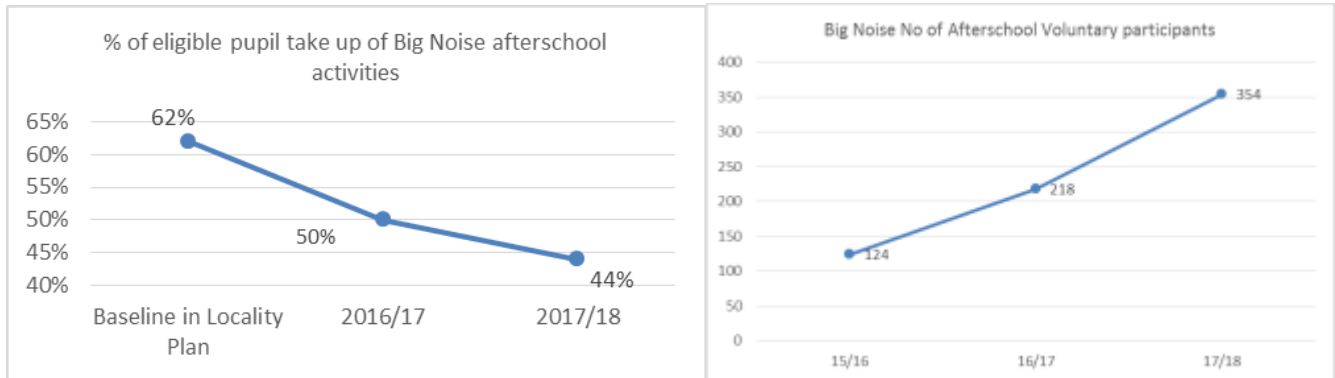
Both Primaries are seeing a reduction in temporary exclusions, with a significant drop at Tullos. However the reverse is happening at Torry Academy.



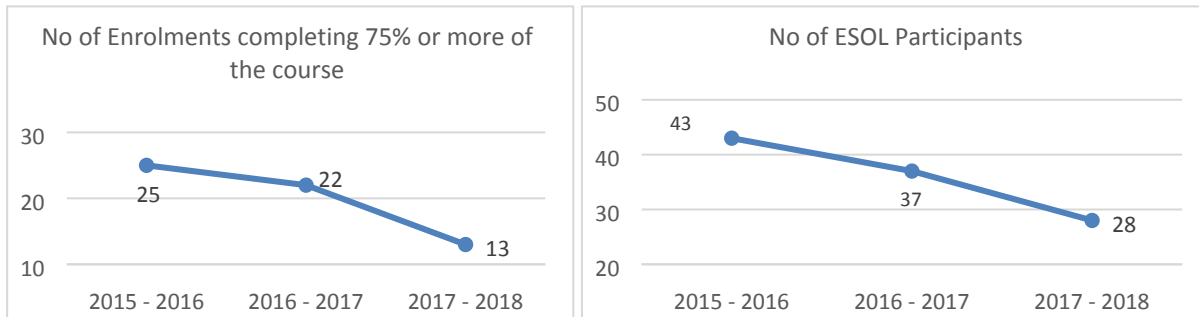
We are seeing a 28% increase in the Number of Young People completing formal and informal achievement awards from 2016/2017 and a positive trend. This is ahead of the City trend as reported in the LOIP 2016/2017. However 16-19 destinations are showing a downwards trend against virtual comparator and the City average with gap opening



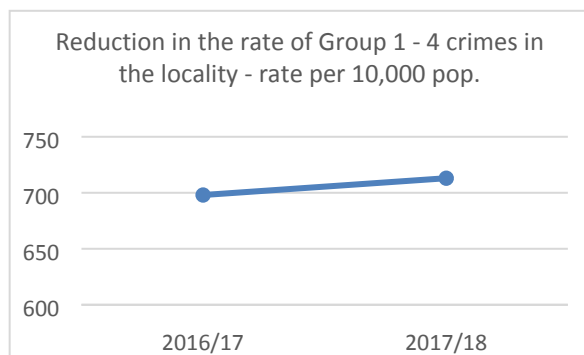
Big Noise Afterschool numbers are increasing on an annual basis as every year a new school year is added to the programme (currently at P5) however the number of eligible pupils attending after school activities is declining. Big Noise is addressing this.



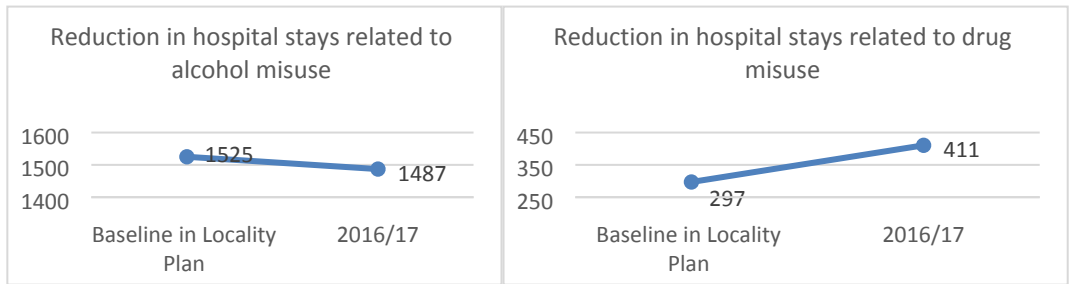
We are seeing a decline in number of ESOL participants, this is also mirrored in those registered completing 75% or more of the Course.



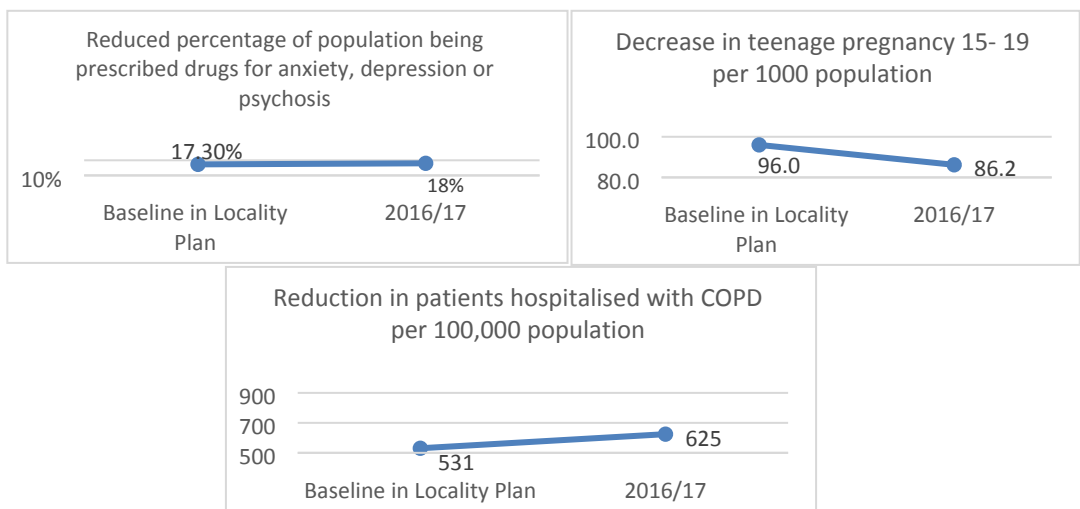
Crime rate for Group's 1-4 is slightly increasing but the Aberdeen City trend as reported in the LOIP is seeing a downward trajectory.



Although we are seeing a 2.5% decrease in the reduction of hospital admissions related to alcohol misuse there is a 38% increase in hospital stays related to drug misuse, which is likely attributed to the aging population of long term drug users.



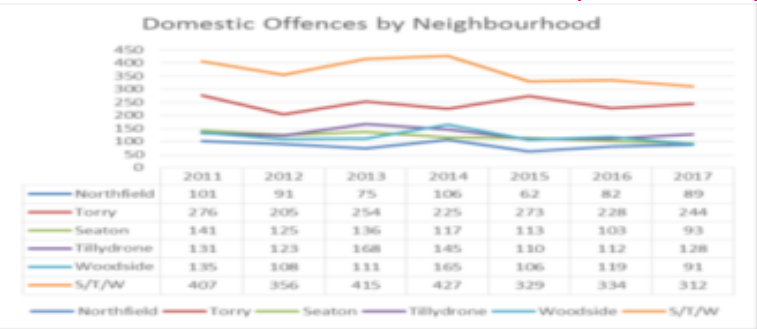
Torry residents prescribed drugs for anxiety depression or psychosis is fairly static but we are seeing a decrease in teenage pregnancies (baseline was 13 times higher than Cults and is still high) and a 16% increase in patients hospitalised with COPD (the base line was already twice the City Average)



Torry is seeing a significant drop in fire-raising offences, with vandalism increasing and ASB instances decreasing. Under 18's account for: 71% of fire-raising offences, 31% of vandalism and 40% of ASB. These figures do not include incidents of under 18's where resource and investigation was required but no criminality recorded.

Offence	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Fireraising	30	14	7
Vandalism	317	290	320
ASB	190	161	151

Torry is recording the second highest rate of domestic offences recorded across the Localities with a fairly static trend profile.



**City Voice**

- 46% of respondents felt safe in Torry
- 47% respondents know about local activities with 60% accessing information about the community by face book.
- 45% of respondents have opportunities to participate in social activities with 43% having opportunities to get to know people in the community
- 66% of respondents have periods when they feel lonely with 10% feely lonely ofeten
- 24% of respondents feel there are sufficient opportunities to influence local decisions
- 26% were invited to participate in Locality planning Activity
- 49% of respondents feel they have good health with 84% of respondents feeling they look after their health well or quite well
- 33% of respondents feeling unable to eat healthily



## Free School Meals

### What is the Aim?

To increase the registration of free school meals in Torry by 7% by the 31st of December 2018.

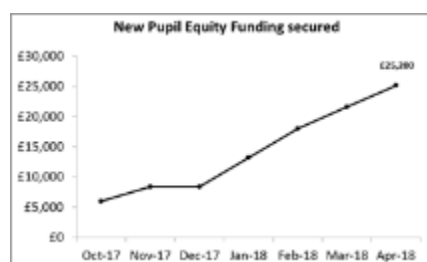
Evidence indicates a gap between the numbers of families living in poverty and those claiming free school meals - 75% of Torry school children are in the most deprived quintile (20%) but less than 25% of P4 – 7 pupils claim free school meals, lower than comparable areas of the city.

### How does this support prevention and early intervention?

Increasing registrations and uptake of pupils eating free school meals alleviates poverty in the community, increases attainment and encourages healthy eating

Parents of P4 – P7 pupils can build up arrears, at a significant cost to school funds if they do not bring in their proof of entitlement as part of the registration process. As of June 2018, At Tullos Primary School, the outstanding balance for pupils is £19,072 and at Walker Road it's £17,595.

Schools also lose out on Pupil Equity Funding (£1,200 per pupil) which is allocated per registration.



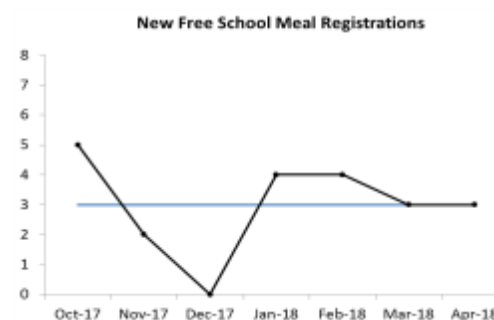
### What changes are we currently testing?

- Awareness and sign up sessions with pupils and parents at both primary schools
- Tutor time sessions with Academy pupils to complete free school meals application forms to take home for signing from parents.
- Working to re develop systems to automatically register those children that have an entitlement.
- Taster sessions and theme days with the children to encourage them to have more school lunches which includes working with community growing spaces

Process and System change to auto enrol pupils would deliver a substantial increase in registrations, out stripping aim target, and is a current focus.

We are now developing phase two of the initiative, which will focus on increasing the uptake of free school meals for those registered.

### Improvement Data



# OUR PLACE



## Our Place Drivers

Priority Aim	Primary Drivers	Areas where we have made changes during 2017/18
Our Community is Safe, Clean and we can move around easily and safely	We can Move around Torry easily and safely	Traffic and Air Quality management on Victoria Road
	The Community is Tidy and well maintained	Keep Torry Tidy
	The Community is resilient	
We have access to affordable fit for purpose well maintained housing which we can sustain	We will deliver high quality social housing estates and housing services	Living Streets
	We will deliver additional affordable housing that meets resident's needs	Housing Estate Upgrades
	There are increased opportunities to access high quality fit for purpose facilities	Torry Hub
	Community Ownership of assets	Former Phoenix – 258 NBR
We will increase the promotion, quality and use of our greenspace and heritage	We will improve and promote our Greenspace	Community Growing Spaces
	We will celebrate and promote our Heritage	Torry Battery
		Torry Memories and Heritage
	We will improve children and young people's play experiences	Park Upgrades



# What key changes have we made?

## Traffic and Air Quality Management

There has been a year on year improvement of both N02 and PM10 concentrations on Wellington Road, it is not quite at the stage of reviewing the AQMA at this time, as there is a requirement to have year on year compliant data and there is a prudent approach being taken to ensure close monitoring before the AQMA is removed. Traffic on Wellington Road has seen a decrease in the period.

## Keep Torry Tidy

There has been a surge of Community Clean ups across Torry, ranging from bus shelter clean ups, litter picks and beach cleans, Surfers Against Sewage have been particularly active. We have seen a 6 fold increase in Clean Ups being undertaken by the community in partnership with the third sector, Local churches and local business. The Torry Community Group initially organised a clean-up of Bruce Gardens, this has now evolved into a partnership with CFINE, ACC and One Seed Forward to develop a Community Garden. The Garden Group now meets monthly.



## Living Streets

An audit of a pilot area of Torry earmarked to undergo a series of improvement works was carried out by Living Streets in February 2017. The audit comprised three separate walking audits, engaging 51 participants who included residents, pupils at the local primary school and officers working in the Torry area.

Three main themes were identified in the report and a number of actions were identified:

- Lack of maintenance of streets and spaces
- Lack of amenities for play and socialising
- Increase in anti-social behaviour

Following the audit a community steering group of 4 residents has been formed to prioritise the recommendations and the following improvements have been completed:

- The Abbey Road playpark was identified as an asset within the report, it has since been upgraded and now includes updated facilities
- Dilapidated street signs have been replaced
- The previously fenced off parking bay and blocked access to the pedestrian footway has now been made accessible due to the repair of the retaining wall
- The steering worked in partnership with the Housing team to have the sharp, rusty railings by a bus stop on Balnagask Road repaired
- Dog fouling was amongst the most commented on issue within the report and steps have been taken to address this (see case study)
- The damaged dog bin on Rockall Road has been replaced
- The fly tipping on Burnbank Terrace and Deeside Family Centre was removed
- The abandoned car on Rockall Road was removed.

The community steering group continue to meet regularly and work effectively in partnership with relevant partners and have influenced other aspects of the Plan and will be developing the scope of Living Streets moving forward.

## Housing Estate Upgrades

Over the period £1.7 million has been spent on a variety of Housing Estate Upgrades owned by Aberdeen City Council. This includes works on: Oscar Road, the Hen Houses, Girdelness Road, Victoria Road and an upgrade of Provost Hogg Court from sheltered to Very Sheltered.

## Torry Hub, Primary and Early Years Complex

Following a £20 million pound investment from Aberdeen City Council in 2016, the Torry Hub is in final phases of development to deliver a state of the art pivotal asset to be located on the former Torry Academy Site. The Hub will be part of a larger complex which will comprise a Primary school and Early Years Facility, which will, be opened to the community during non-educational hours to ensure full asset utilisation and redefine the role of the school in socio economic regeneration.

The ethos of the Hub is to provide integrated services on a flexible basis, in one place, that meets the communities' future needs and delivers early intervention. The Hub has specifically been designed into the larger complex to ensure a high footfall will have opportunity to access its services. It will enable cross sector multi-disciplinary teams, services, Third sector, community café and community space to work together to tackle improvement outcomes identified in this plan and ensure effective collaboration,

identification of improvement models and delivery of co-designed services. The Hub will also provide a social space for the community to access in the form of a community cafe and will encourage new users to access services as well as increasing outdoor growing spaces

Taking into account the key longer-term improvement drivers the following services/groups have been carefully selected to drive improvements, reduce demand and market failure in our current systems and encourage collaboration and innovation.

- Mental Health Community Worker/ Community Link Worker/Dietician/Alcohol and drugs services (Aberdeen Health and Social Care Partnership)
- City Wardens
- Library Services , Adult Learning, ESOL, Communities Teams, Customer services (ACC)
- ACC Housing services
- ACC Customer Services
- The Big Noise Programme
- Priority Families
- Financial Inclusion Teams (not currently located in Torry)
- Community café social enterprise which will attract a wide range of users and will be designed to accommodate young parents to the older generation.
- Third Sector partners and local community Groups tackling the improvement outcomes such as, community media, Food networks, Credit Unions, employability projects, community-based health projects, drugs and alcohol services and youth services etc.

## Community Asset Transfer - Former Phoenix- 258 NBR



The former Phoenix Youth Club building at 258 North Balnagask Road has been an unused asset for a number of years and is located in an anti-social behaviour hot spot. As a response to the Locality Plan, a process was undertaken to look at bringing the building back into use, delivering a range of services that deliver early intervention and prevention in line with the improvements identified in the Locality Plan.

The King's Community Foundation, a local third sector organisation who already run two very successful projects in Torry for Young people and Adults noted an interest in the building on the basis of developing it with the involvement of the wider community. Their existing projects started in a kitchen in a flat in Balnagask, grew to the Tullos Community Centre and are now so successful, they need new space.

Kings are in the process of undertaking a two year lease, leading towards a full asset transfer of the building in the future.

Sanctuary Housing allocated £40,000 of community benefit funding to building enhancements and additional funds from Developers Contributions have been identified along with financial contributions from Kings to deliver a fit for purpose facility which will include a community cafe. Target opening date is the end of 2018.

The building is an important part of Torry’s history and Facebook posts about the project and community meetings regularly reach 2000 people.

### Torry Battery

There has been an upgrade made to Torry Battery to encourage wider community use which includes improvements to the carpark and access road, as well as this, two community groups have been working in partnership with Aberdeen City Councils Environmental Services team to plant spring bulbs and carry out regular Litter Picks at the site, some of these have been jointly run with the RSPB Dolphin Watch Team and included a “Karma Yoga” session held at the Old Torry Community Centre to reward the volunteers for all their hard work.

### Park Upgrades

Over the past year, the Abbey Road Playpark has been upgraded. As well as this, the Torry Locality secured £50,000 to renovate their existing skate park.

### Torry Memories and Heritage Society

Since the creation of the Locality Plan for Torry, we have seen a doubling of heritage groups in Torry. The newest group “The Torry Heritage and Memories Society” was set up by three residents in March 2017. The aim of the society is to safeguard the past for future generations to enjoy, bringing people together to reminisce, share stories, collate and preserve collections of photographs, artefacts and other items relating to Torry's past.

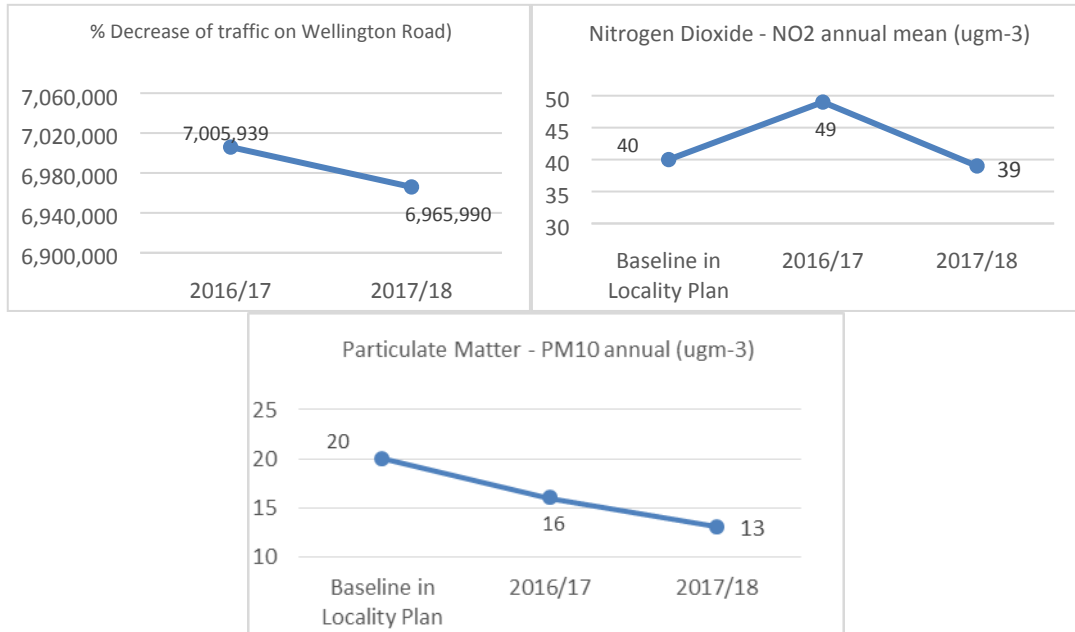
The Torry Heritage and Memories society have set up a memory room in Provost Hogg Court. The room is set up in the form of 1940’s/1950’s Living Room. They meet every other week and open up the room to residents, visits from others living locally; including those experiencing the varying stages of dementia and most latterly local children looking to learn about their local history and heritage.

This is a wonderful example of using an underused asset in the community to deliver a range of impacts focusing on social isolation, dementia and intergenerational work.

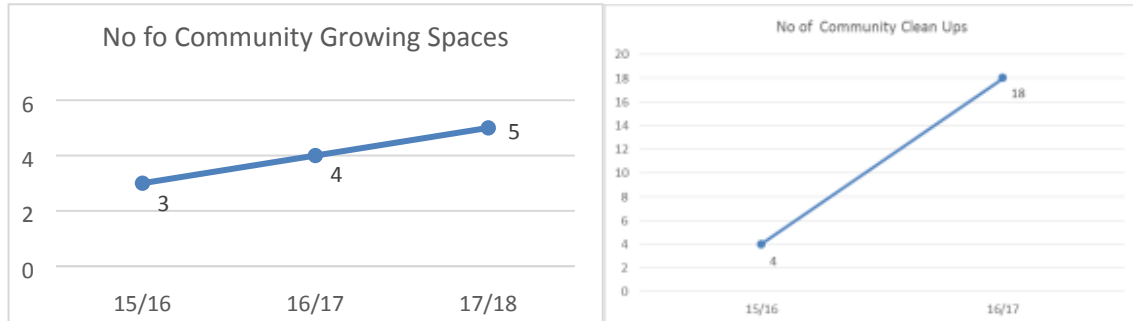


# Are we seeing improvement?

We are seeing a decrease of both traffic on Wellington Road and a decrease in NO2 and PM10



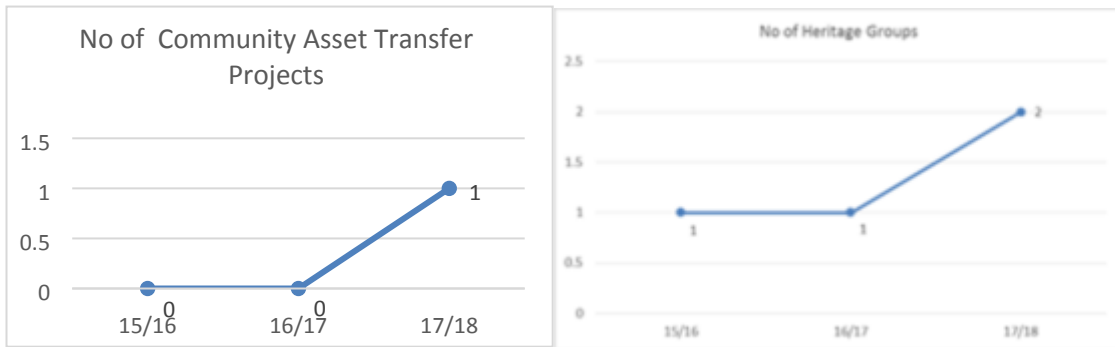
The Community is positively responding to the Community Growing agenda and we are seeing a positive trajectory of food growing spaces being developed and the Community Clean up rate has seen a 600% increase.



Resident Led Audits have now been established as part of the Locality Plan delivery and we are seeing a positive number of actions being delivered from the audits on an annual basis.



We are now starting to see the emergence of Community Asset transfer Projects and the number of Heritage Groups established has doubled in the period.



### City Voice

- 36% felt the homes in the community met community needs
- 42% felt local and community facilities met local community need
- 36% felt satisfied with playparks
- 49% felt you could get around Torry easily



## Dog Fouling

### What is the Aim?

To reduce dog fouling in Torry on Girdleness Road and Rockall Road by 50% by 31<sup>st</sup> August 2017.

Dog fouling is a recurrent problem in the area and was the most commented issue identified on a recent [Street Audit Report](#) conducted in Torry by Living Streets Scotland.

### How does this support community empowerment and Early Intervention?

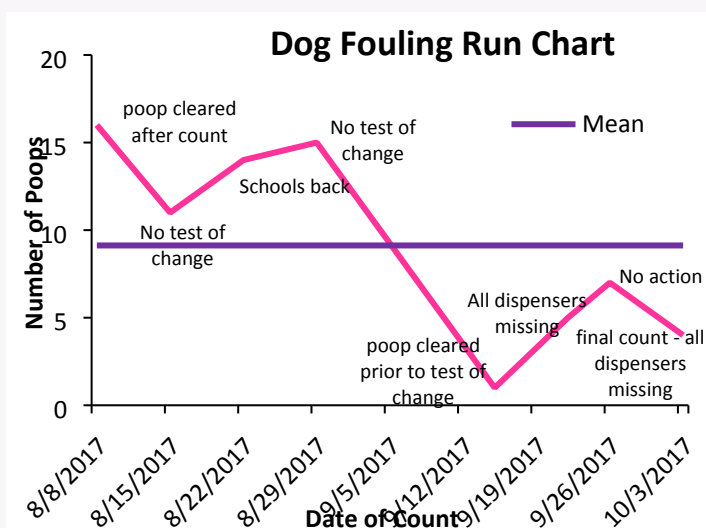
- Shows our commitment to improve Torry and support the community to find solutions to a recurrent problem
- Torry residents will have more pride and ownership of their area as it will become a cleaner more attractive space for the community
- Helps prevent dog fouling in the future by giving the community collective responsibility over keeping the area clean
- Educates the next generation of Dog Owners

### What changes are we currently testing?

- Workshops with local school children to educate them on dog fouling
- Making dispensers with local school children to contain dog mess bags to be erected on Girdleness and Rockall Roads
- Creating awareness raising posters about the issue with school children and distributing them around community centres



### Improvement Data



37

We achieved a reduction of almost 63% of piles, which is a positive, notable decrease over the time we have been running this improvement project. Unfortunately, as the dispensers were removed twice during this test of change, we are unable to know if the success of the project could have been more successful if that had not occurred. However, the results are still positive and have led to the Torry Community Group developing the project in a wider area within the community and we are moving to test the idea in other localities.

# OUR TECHNOLOGY



## Our Technology Drivers

### Priority Aim

### Primary Drivers

### Areas where we have made changes during 2017/18

Improve Access to Fast Broadband

Residents, Businesses and the Third Sector have access to quality wireless connection

Improve Digital Access to Community Information

The Community and Partners have access to digital information about opportunities in the community

Torry Communities Facebook

Improve Access to digital opportunities

The Community has access to learning opportunities to develop their digital skills and to use the internet safely

Torry Out of School Club

Smiles Across The Miles



# What key changes have we made?

## Torry Communities Facebook Pages

The Communities Torry Facebook page has been developed to share information about events and local developments with the Torry community linking to the Locality Plan. Total Page likes (members) have more than trebled in two years to 735 which is 7% of the Torry population. A proactive approach to cross posting across half a dozen Torry Facebook pages, including the Torry Community Group Page and Torry Community Council, ensures a wide reach across the Torry area and enables a wide range of Torry groups and organisations to share information with the wider community.

## Torry Out of School Club

Funded through the 2018 U decide process the Torry Out of School club is delivering confidence building classes, based on play, for the young learners and parents at the club who have limited access to IT at home, up to 50% of the children are from lone parent households.

## Smiles Across The Miles

Balnagask House narrowly missed out on U Decide funding for Smiles Across Miles – but did it anyway! Staff managed to acquire Ipads and some technical training was provided by Silver City Surfers to support Resident's to skype or Facetime friends and family who are too far away to visit regularly, providing a smart way to reduce social isolation.

### City Voice

67% of respondents felt comfortable using digital skills

87% have access to IT Equipment (i.e. tablet/smart phone laptop etc.)

# Locality Partnership and Key Contacts

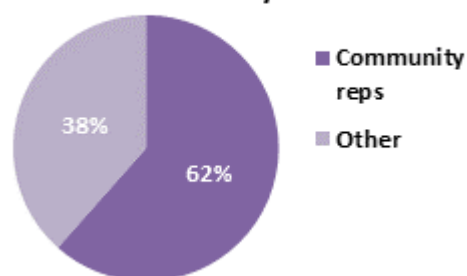
## Locality Partnership

Strong leadership is essential for our success and our Locality Partnership was established to manage and oversee the plan in early 2017. As part of this process a group of 20 local residents worked with local staff and Scottish Community Development Centre to design roles and responsibilities and recruit local representative to the Partnership. The Partnership has successfully attracted local membership from a diverse cross section of the community and has consistently achieved 50% membership of local people.

### Membership

- 7 Community Representatives
- 1 Community Project Representative – Big Noise
- 4 Local Councillors
- 1 City Council Representative
- 1 Police Scotland Representative
- 1 AHSCP Representative
- 1 ACVO / Third Sector Representative
- 1 Active Aberdeen Partnership Representative
- 1 Local Head Teacher

**Partnership Membership  
Torry**



For all enquiries in relation to this report, or about Locality Planning, please contact the Locality Team in the first instance by emailing: [jomackie@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:jomackie@aberdeencity.gov.uk)



Community Planning  
Aberdeen

# Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton Locality Partnership Annual Report 2017/18



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# INTRODUCTION

Being part of the Locality Partnership has given me a unique opportunity to be involved in planning for my community. As a community representative, it has been especially important that my input reflects the wishes and needs of the community I live in.

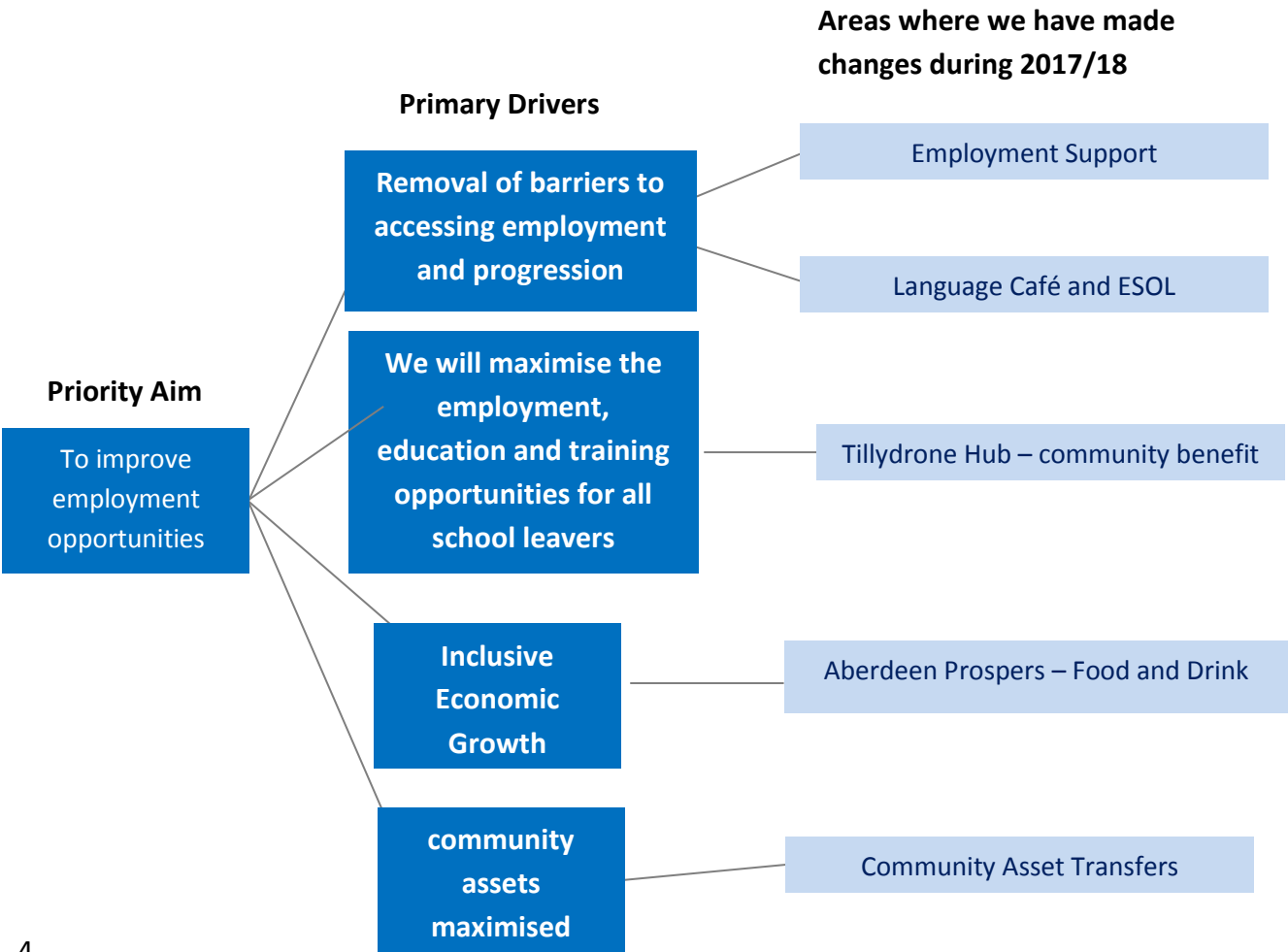
Going forward, I look forward to ensuring the priorities, as identified by those who live and work in my community, are delivered in a creative and meaningful way.

I hope other community members are able to join the partnership and add their voices to how the Locality Partnership meets its aim of improving and enhancing my area. I am sure together we can make Tillydrone, Woodside and Seaton an even better place to live in.

Jane Fullerton  
Community Representative  
Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton Locality  
Partnership

# PROSPEROUS ECONOMY

## Priority: To Improve Employment Opportunities



# What key changes have we made?

## Changes in Tillydrone, Woodside and Seaton

### Employment Support

The financial Inclusion Team now run sessions at Woodside, along with the Homelessness Advice Project and an increased provision from the Citizens Advice Bureau. These sessions provide valuable advice to local residents on issues that can be affecting their health and wellbeing.

We have also supported work experience placements to enable young people to gain valuable experience working here within our centres including housing, customer service, community work and our youth development team.

A Pathways Keyworker who attends the Star Flat at Seaton has begun attending the Seaton Community Centre to provide employment support to the residents. The support given is one-to-one, confidential and completely impartial with the aim of improving the quality of life for those living in the locality.

A 6 week employability Programme started in October with the aim of increasing the number of people accessing support. The programme will cover issues such as confidence building and CV's. Seaton has higher than City average levels of unemployment, with the rate being 14.7% and the number of people in receipt of out of work benefits is high at 18.8% at locality level.

### Language Café, ESOL

Within the Locality significant work has been undertaken to support Ethnic Minorities into work and promote integration within the community. Language Cafes and ESOL Classes have been developed as follows:

- Language Café in partnership with GREC volunteers based in Woodside
- 9 ESOL classes in Woodside
- 1 ESOL class in Seaton
- 2 Children's and 2 Adult Languages classes run by Lithuanian Society Volunteers in Woodside
- Lithuanian passport validation sessions

Localities staff have supported the establishment of the Lithuanian Society who in turn provide significant support to the community. The success of this group has been celebrated with a visit from the Lithuanian Consulate who are in talks about establishing an Aberdeen Base.



## Tillydrone Community Hub – Community Benefits

Chap Construction was awarded the contract for the construction of the Tillydrone Community Hub. Within their tender submission they described the delivery of some excellent community benefits with clear guiding principles and a detailed KPI proposal which included supplementary and additional benefits. A benefits summary was created, and the community benefits are reported monthly. Some of the Community Benefits delivered/to be delivered:

- 1 x 12-week work placement commenced 30/05/18
- Painter decorator recommended by local community radio (SHMU) commenced 02/07/18
- School safety talks Riverbank School – June 2018
- Meet the buyer to be held April and will be held again in August 2018
- Doors open day Sep 2018
- Apprentices – 1 joiner and 1 bricklayer – commence Sep 2018
- Pupil work placement from St Machar Academy – August and October
- Food and Fun activities throughout summer holidays – chap to demonstrated tying knots to children, spaghetti/marshmallow tower building station, basic engineering activities
- Site visits for local community groups and schools to be organised after school holidays
- CHAP has attended operational group meetings and will continue to attend as and when required
- CHAP continue to meet with various partners such as Foyer, Pathways, ACC to assist with / consider social enterprise opportunities for this project with an emphasis on landscape planting and cleaning services



- Doors Open Day saw approximately 40 people tour the building and have an opportunity to speak to local staff and community representatives.

The Locality team have supported a group of Local Representatives from the community and other services to oversee the design, build and delivery of the Hub. This group have shaped the management and programme of the hub. At the time of writing they are running a competition to name the building and its rooms, this will be launched at an Open Day where they will gather the wider community's ideas and aspirations for the hub. They will also recruit Local representatives to form a Centre Advisory Group which will work Closely with ACC to develop both the Learning and recreational offers at the Hub.



## Food and Drink

Aberdeen Prospers, the community planning outcome improvement group overseeing delivery of the economy section of the City-wide Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) includes an aim to support employment growth in key sectors for the economy, including food and drink. Early work has started with partners to shape an improvement project to ensure the benefits of growth in that sector can be felt in the localities, thorough access to employment and business start-up support in the sector. The work is being scoped at this time but may include work to develop access to food production skills in demand across City and Aberdeenshire as well as the growing independent food service sector in Aberdeen, where the development of food tourism is being explored.

## Community Asset Transfers

Several community groups have been supported, in Woodside and Seaton, along with colleagues in asset management and Development Trust association Scotland (DTAS), to explore the possibility of taking on responsibility for assets across the locality.

This includes proposals for **The Huts** on School Road which were approved in September 2018. Seaton Community Church has plans to demolish the buildings and construct a purpose-built facility that would allow it to develop its existing programme in the regeneration area.

Pastor Barry Douglas said:

*“We are just delighted at the news and very grateful to Aberdeen City Council for their vision and support.*

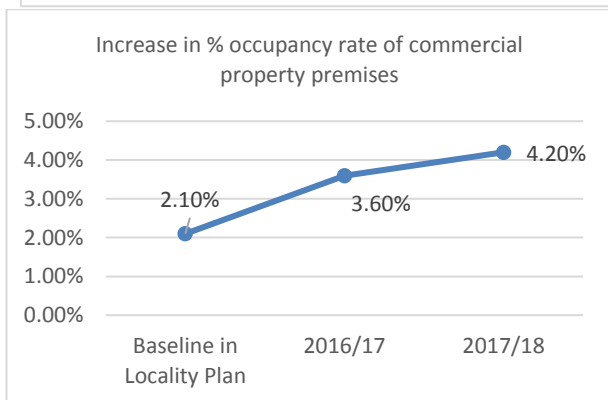
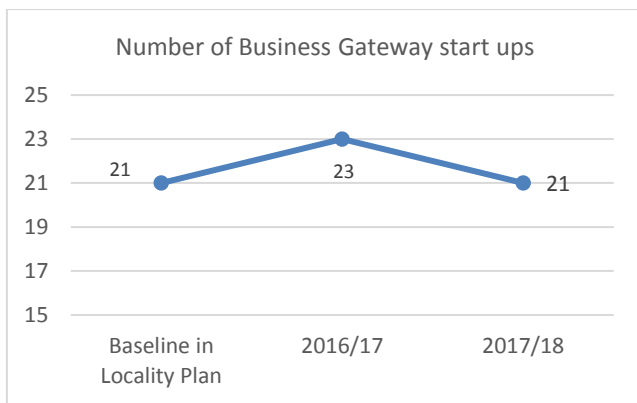
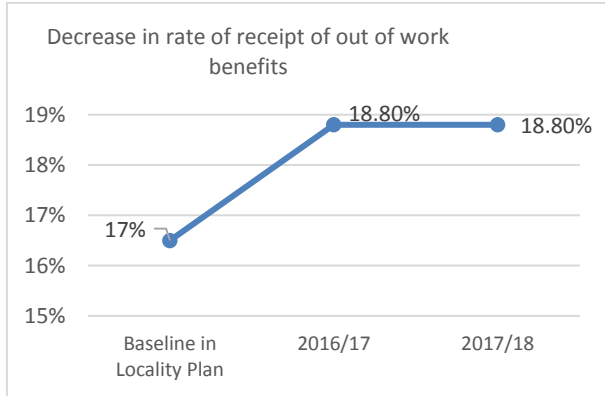
*“We already run a number of programmes in Seaton and are looking forward to being able to organise and partner with groups across the city to help run even more activities for the people of Seaton.”*



At the time of writing, there has been a significant amount of work been done to support the Community Asset transfer of **Woodside Burgh Hall**. At the final stages, we are delighted that we have identified one Community Transfer Body who look to be in line to complete the transfer. A panel will be held in November with recommendations to be made to Council in February.

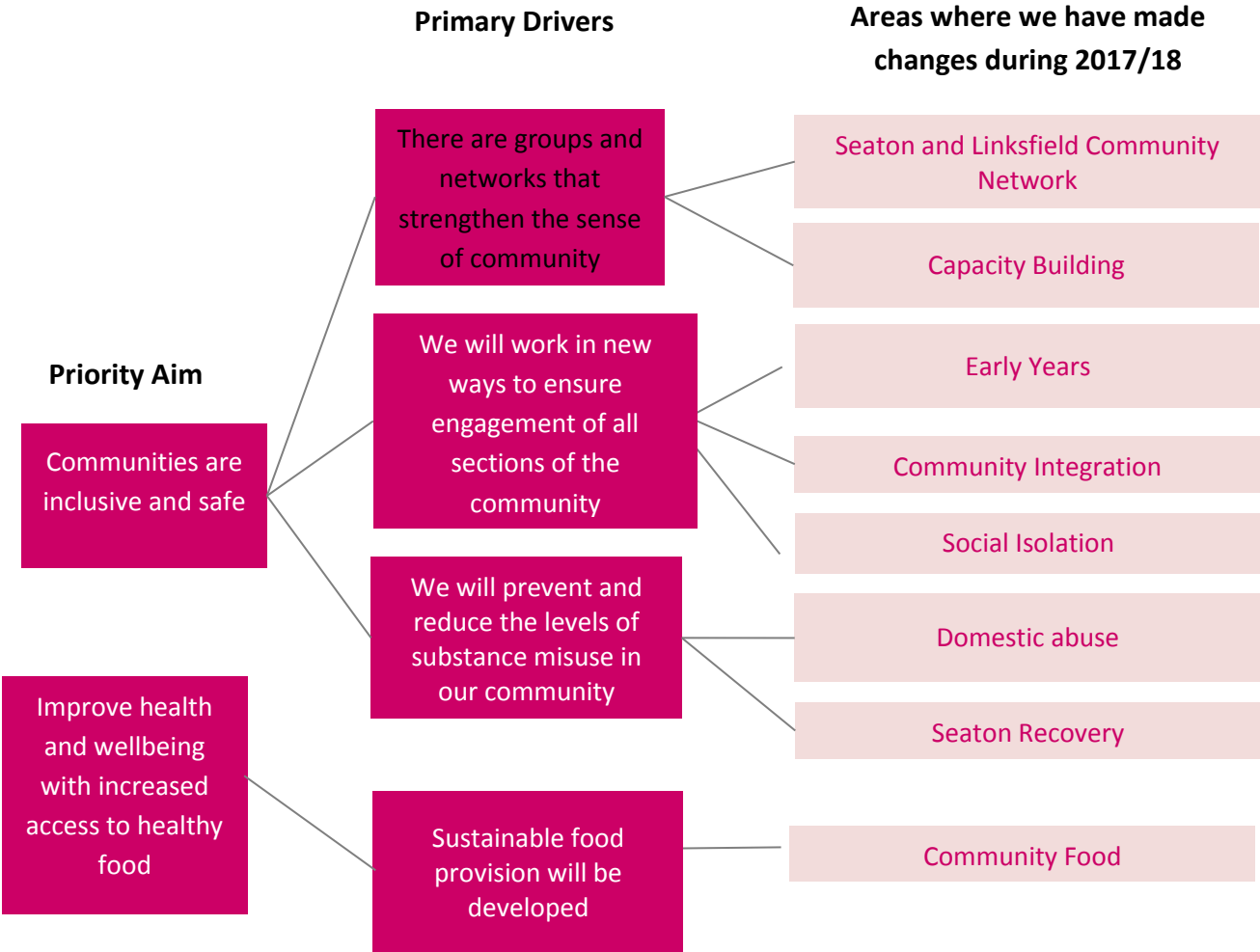
# Are our changes resulting in improvement?

## Improve Employment Opportunities



# PROSPEROUS PEOPLE

## Priority: Communities are Inclusive and Safe



# What key changes have we made?

## Key Changes for people in Tillydrone, Woodside and Seaton

### Seaton and Linksfield Community Network

The Network began from a positive stance – identifying the areas strengths through an Asset Based Community Development session and has been supported to come together and develop partnerships with a variety of external bodies.

Seaton and Linksfield Community Network has been established, with 12 community representatives and an elected Chair, who is supported in administrative duties via the Fairer Aberdeen Fund by 'In Control' an organisation that supports the development of a sustainable system of self-directed support in Scotland where people are in control of and able to direct the – how, when, in what way and by whom – they are supported.



This group are keen to tackle environmental and community issues and are being supported in further developing capacity by the Scottish Community Development Centre. The establishment of Seaton and Linksfield Network has given a forum for residents to address the issues in their community. They have invited ACC officers to discuss these issues – such as trees and have been proactive in organising their first 'Spruce up Seaton' litter pick.

They are hosting walkabouts in the area in November which will allow network members to lead on their particular issues and to engage with community members and officers from a variety of organisations.

### Capacity Building

Tillydrone Hub Operational group has continued to work towards the development of a positive ethos and plan for the Hub. Local people have been involved at every stage of the process. They have agreed a model for managing the Building which will be the first of its kind in the City and have a 3 year business plan in place for management to be transferred to a Centre Advisory Group if agreed by Council.

A key development in building capacity has been establishing Seaton and Linksfield Community Network and that group has now been selected for further support through SCDC. The network held an open event in October to identify the main priorities and people to take these forward on the Networks behalf.

Capacity building within the Ethnic Minority community has resulted in has resulted in the establishment of Association of Lithuanians in North East Scotland (ALNES), Czech and Slovak Association of North East Scotland CASNES. Capacity Building Support also underway with Woodside Community Centre Management Committee.

Woodside Community Association are also receiving Capacity Building support as a result of the Woodside Asset review. They have identified key areas such as funding and policy development that they require support with.

## Early Years

Early years and after school provision has been supported across the locality. Seaton has benefitted from an additional early year's session, designated space for its Out of School Club and Peep Classes locally. Woodside Out of School Care group are developing their garden and both Peep and Mainly Music sessions are now run in the area.

In addition, an improvement project is being developed in Seaton around early years health to look at how to engage effectively with parents and young families on a range of health and early learning issues.

CLIC are also now supported to deliver quality, registered Out of School Care within the community daily, during term time and actively recruit staff from the local area.

The ACS breakfast club continues to provide breakfast to some of the most vulnerable children in the area, therefore improving their ability to engage and learn throughout the day.

## Social Isolation

Lord Hays Court in Seaton has benefitted from the Seaton Sings Project with ACE Voices providing the tutor. The group has encouraged isolated elderly residents to take part in sessions by way of providing an activity that is accessible for all in Seaton. The group continues to grow with 15 members now registered. Currently a HIF bid and negotiations with Bon Accord Care are ongoing to ensure its longevity and widen its reach to other Bon Accord Care provision.

Lord Hays Court has a gardening group that have begun to work with Aberdeen Community Growing Network to develop their garden and grow their own produce.

AFC Community Trust have developed their activities resulting in residents from Seaton and Aberdeen gathering in Seaton Community Centre and socialising every other week. Activities range from indoor bowling to quizzes.

Health Walks led by volunteers and supported by Aberdeen Football Trust consist of upwards of thirty participants being led a variety of walks leading out from Pittodrie Stadium with the end at Seaton Community Centre being where they can socialise with a cup of tea and biscuit.

## Domestic Abuse

A Domestic Abuse sub-group has been established by the Locality Partnership to tackle the level of abuse across the locality, and an improvement project may be developed in due course. There is a clear plan in place to address the issue locally, initially through training for frontline staff, volunteers and third sector partners. In addition, a programme in St Machar Academy will use a third sector partnership approach in supporting young people to form their own positive relationships and increase the understanding that domestic abuse is unacceptable, as well as ensuring young people in families experiencing domestic abuse can access support.

The locality partnership took part in the *#16days of action* campaign last year using social media. During the campaign information was given about what Domestic Abuse it and both local and National support available. It is anticipated that this will be repeated in 2018 with support from partners.

## Community Integration

Czech and Lithuanian Associations have been established, with support from localities staff, providing adult learning opportunities around language and promoting integration. This has resulted in projects in various Sheltered Housing Complexes, Meadow Court hosted a cultural evening while at Clifton Court the residents have developed their garden area and are working with Woodside school pupils to improve their environment.



The team have supported several Brexit discussions and contributed to work alongside GREC, the Equalities Team, and the Multi-ethnic Forum. They are currently engaged in research to establish whether the number of ethnic minority residents is reflected in the number of people using local services.

## Seaton Recovery Project

Seaton Recovery Project has been transformed. Clients are now supported in recovery with clear goals and targets. Access to Cfine financial inclusion team, health and wellbeing opportunities and signposting has resulted in one Recovery Client gaining employment. A Recovery client has begun his volunteering journey working with Cfine to support their food deliveries.

A final year Medical Student placement was supported giving us a thorough evaluation of the Seaton Recovery Project and setting clear aims for the future.

The partnership with Aberdeen Sports Village has extended from gym passes to include swim passes. This continues to offer people in recover access to healthy diversionary activities.

A successful Participatory Budget bid funded the Seaton Recovery Projects Art History Project – participants came from the recovery project and wider community. They are now involved in a project in Seaton Park creating a mural on the gardeners Bothy. This promotes both the importance of mainstream activities in Recovery and a pride and contribution to the local area

## Community Food

The development of Seaton Stores in conjunction with Cfine and Tesco Foodcloud, has resulted in food that might otherwise be put to land fill being redistributed to those who might otherwise go without. Two volunteers are currently supported to ensure goods are unpacked from delivery and then re stacked into the Stores Fridge, Freezer and shelf space.

The confidence to cook programme has been delivered twice, overall 12 learners took part with those in the Recovery Project getting priority places and participating alongside participants from the wider community. This further supported Clients from Seaton Recover Project to access mainstream provision and supporting their recover journey further.



## Access to Sanitary Products

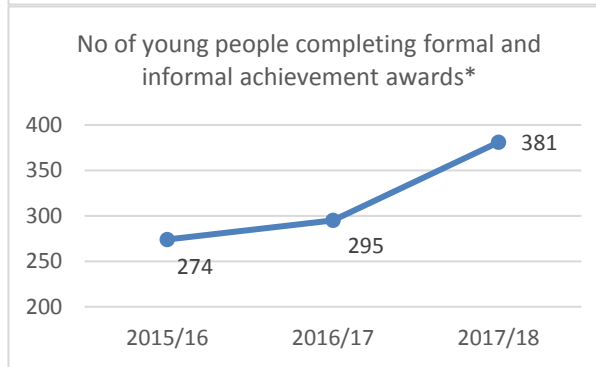
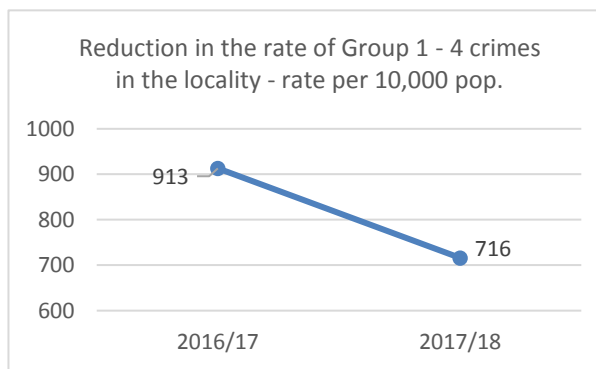
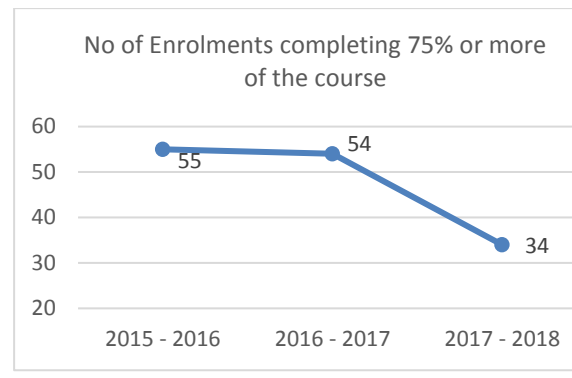
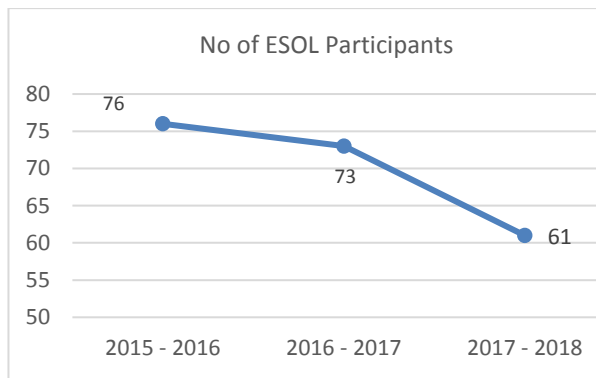
The Access to Sanitary Products Pilot took place in Seaton with 12 women regular collecting products – this allowed additional support and signposting to be delivered. The Pilot has now been mainstreamed and sanitary products are available at Seaton Stores.



We worked in partnership with the University of Aberdeen Global Health Research project, looking at food poverty and foodbank use within Seaton. There were a series of 6 focus group discussions with local parents, women and clients of SRP. They also visited volunteers who worked at the local foodbank and other community projects. The information collated informed a research paper examining empowerment approaches for people living in food poverty in the City of Aberdeen.

# Are our changes resulting in improvement?

Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton



# Improvement Project Case Study



## What is the Aim?

Use singing as a tool to reduce isolation within a sheltered Housing complex (LHC)

## How does this support prevention and early intervention?

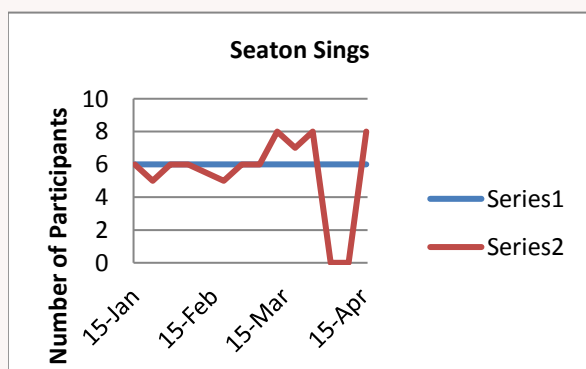
Singing, whilst an activity that is enjoyed is merely the mechanism used to bring together those who might otherwise feel isolated.

Seaton Sings started at the Community Centre however it quickly became apparent that this was not efficient. After further discussions it was decided to relocate to Lord Hays Court Common Rm.

Being located here made it more accessible and as such attendance increased with participants encouraging others to attend resulting in increased participation, less isolation and greater connectiveness to participants community.

That moving the location of the singing group from the community centre to the sheltered housing complex of Lord Hays Court will make it more accessible and increase participation.

## Improvement data



(April 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> were zero as there was no Seaton Sing on those dates)

Over the development of Seaton Sings 13 different individuals have participated. Impact statements from the participants highlighted the benefits of attending;

“Good fun and a good laugh” “I like to share my experience in the group with my grandchildren” “Leaves me feeling uplifted” “It’s super and makes me feel light hearted” “We get a chance to share things in the group” “I like the companionship and being with people my own age” “It makes me feel good”

## What changes are we currently testing?



## Seaton Recovery Project

### What is the Aim?

By July 2018 we will have supported and engaged with 30 clients supporting them with social and welfare issues. 10 will be supported into groups (either internal or external to Seaton Learning Centre) or supported into appropriate provision that further supports them in their Recovery.

### What changes are we currently testing?

Referrals to recovery services – Seaton Recovery Project will be a source of referrals and progression for clients into other services that are appropriate to their recovery needs.

Service redesign – clients who use the project will be consulted on and included in any design and delivery of initiatives that impact and support their route through recovery.

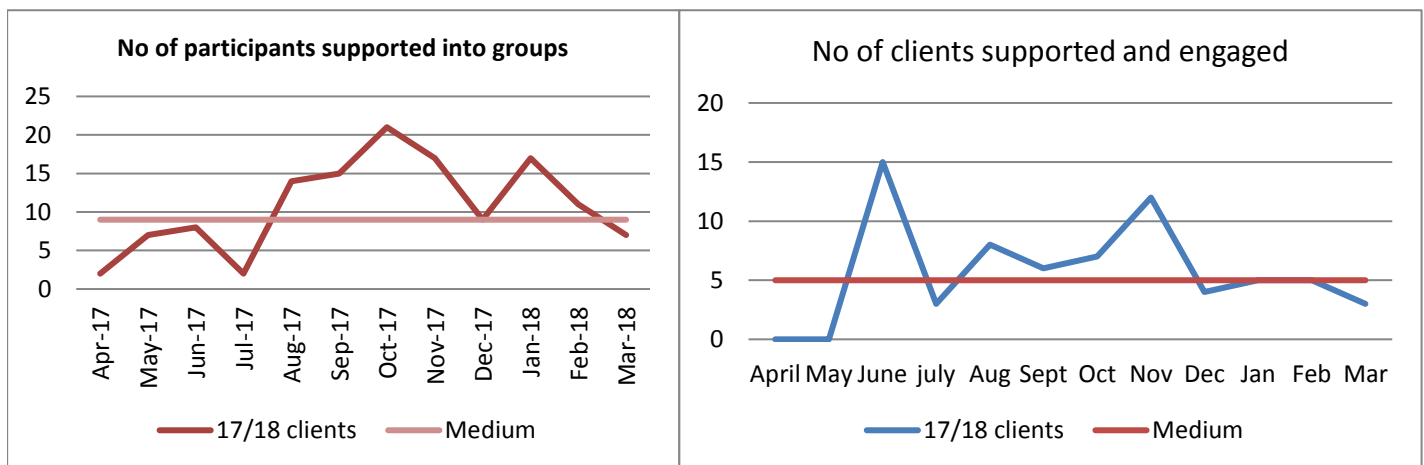
Community recovery activities – through service design activities and programmes will be inclusive of all those

### How does this support prevention and early intervention?

The Seaton Recovery Project focuses on supporting people in recovery and to better align with supporting people engage with commissioned services. The service provides those in recovery with direct access to a number of services including 1:1's with project staff and external partners covering a range of topics and issues.

By placing the service at the heart of the community the project is seen as part of a range of programs operated in the Community Centre. With the Project being in the Community Centre those in Recovery can much easier access main stream provision which assists in their Recovery journey.

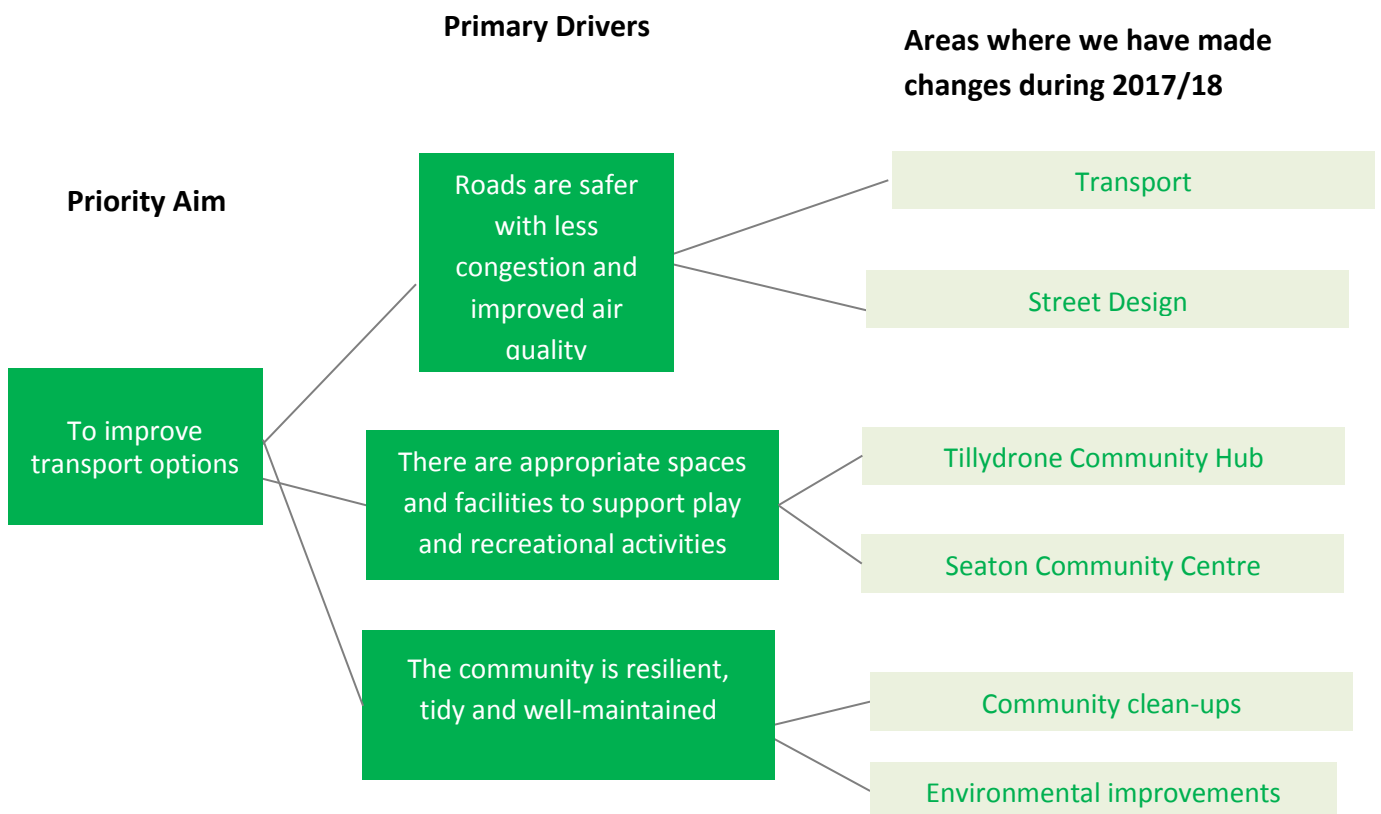
### Improvement data



# PROSPEROUS PLACE



## Priority: To improve transport options



# What key changes have we made?

## Key changes in Tillydrone, Woodside and Seaton

### Transport

The support from the Living Streets organisation has had a huge impact on how involved the community have felt in identifying and addressing their issues. Communities have developed partnerships with internal and third sector partners to make fundamental changes to their areas. Hayton Road and in particular the pedestrian crossing and the experiences of the Lollypop Person led to the development of the Speedwatch campaign in conjunction with Police Scotland and Riverbank Primary's. The Campaign has gained recognition on a City-Wide basis as the pupils were supported to address drivers' behaviour in their area. This approach will be upscaled throughout the City during 2018.

A Co-wheels car is now situated at Tillydrone Library and in partnership with Co-wheels, a national organisation.

- It was introduced in May 2018
- It is funded for 2 years as part of a trial to give people access to sustainable mobility options and is funded using the Scottish Government's "Smarter Choices Smarter Places" funding.
- In terms of bookings it had 5 in June, 4 in July, 8 in August and 15 in September.
- Members who sign up in Tillydrone get free membership, some driving credit and no monthly administrative fees
- If you join Co-wheels you can use any of their vehicles in the UK.

An application for Bus Lane Funding has been secured and secure bike lockers are to be located in Seaton as part of phase 2 of the backies work, as well as in Powis. This was undertaken as a result of concerns from residents about security and safety issues, along with the lack of storage for bikes in established communities. Community engagement took place as part of the Seaton Backies work and with ongoing support in Powis and Seaton.

## Street Design

The condition of the rail underpass at Western Road and Hayton Road - known as Mugger's Brig - has been an issue for the Woodside and Tillydrone communities for many years. The Locality Partnership led a successful bid to Sustrans Street Design programme. This means that communities from Woodside and Tillydrone will work together to plan a route from Great Northern road to the Riverside, improving the physical area and access to the

river. We are currently planning work with Network Rail, Community Councils and regenerations networks in both communities. The Street Design project followed the Living Streets Traffic Safety Audit where Hayton Road was identified as a priority by local residents and has extended to include developed of the combined route and underpass.



## Seaton Community Centre

Seaton Community Centre continues to become more central to activities in Seaton, with it being used as a base for a variety of providers locally with some City-wide projects utilising the facility.

The Centre also hosts a Breakfast Club, Me2 Creches and After School Club which collectively provide a range of childcare provision for preschool children, before and after school.

Seaton and Linksfield Community Network, Seaton Recovery Project and Seaton Stores are all based within the centre and receive support from the Communities Team.



## Tillydrone Community Hub

Aberdeen City Council approved the development of a new Community Hub 2016 in Tillydrone, which would deliver a range of Community and Council services which will break down barriers between services and people in a co-ordinated and collaborative way. The new Community Hub will replace an existing shopping centre on Hayton Road with a fit-for-purpose multi-use hub which may include a library, crèche, retail space, training kitchen, business start-up unit, games halls for fitness and recreation as well as on site council services for housing tenants, community support and priority families outreach. Construction started March 2018 and due for completion March 2019

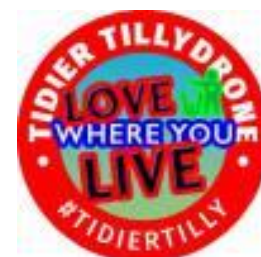


## Community Clean Ups

On 15<sup>th</sup> July, a local resident organised a litter pick 'Spruce up Seaton' concentrating mainly on the area around the Seaton high rises. Members of the Seaton/Linksfield Network gave up a few hours of their weekend to clean up the area resulting in a collection of around 40 filled bags of rubbish. It is hoped that more events will be held in the future.

The community volunteers behind Tidier Tilly have undertaken considerable work in improving the environment in Tillydrone with very successful community litter picks. They have ideas to focus on tackling dog-fouling, working with Riverbank Primary and to develop reuse and recycling further.

Dog Fouling is also being tackled in Woodside, with the Community Association junior Group creating and refilling Poop Bag Stations, Donside Village also operate a similar project.



## Environmental Improvements

New partnerships with Riverbank Primary and St Machar Rotary have resulted in 20,000 crocus bulbs being planted and an ongoing commitment to improving the area alongside residents.

St Ninians Play park has been upgraded and Lord Hays residents have accessed support and funding for the garden project - working closely with Aberdeen Community Growing to renovate and improve communal areas and they are now looking to grow their own produce.

Urban Beehives have been installed in Donside Village beside the Hydro – producing honey and supporting the environment.



## Seaton Backies – Phase2

The development of Seaton Backies has been supported by a small group of residents, Communities Team and a range of ACC and third sector partners. The Backies have been cleared of old fencing and wash houses and reinstated with new fencing, plantings and sown with grass seed. Consultation has now begun with the wider community to establish what they might want to see in the created open space.



Seaton Backies have now been cleared, had new fencing, paths and grass seed sown. The Communities Team have been working closely with a small resident's group and other council officers to explore what might be created within the space left due to the reconstruction of the area. With all partners in attendance a consultation opportunity with residents of Seaton was had as near to the sites as possible. There members of the Play Forum and Community Food Growing Network on hand to have conversations with the community as to what might be possible and what the current thinking is on each of these initiatives.

Residents attended the consultation, engaged in conversation with partners and explored what might be possible whilst also taking the opportunity to tell council officers about some issue in the area and how the development might feed into resolving them.

**SEATON BACKIES  
CONSULTATION**  
**This Saturday (17<sup>th</sup>  
June)**  
**10am – 12 noon**



Join the team from **Communities, Housing and Infrastructure** to tell us your opinion of **Phase 1** of the **Seaton Backies Project**, see **draft plans for Phase 2**.  
**Tell us what you liked, what you would change and how you would change it.**

**Find us on Facebook:**

- [Communities Aberdeen](#)
- [Tillywoodsea](#)

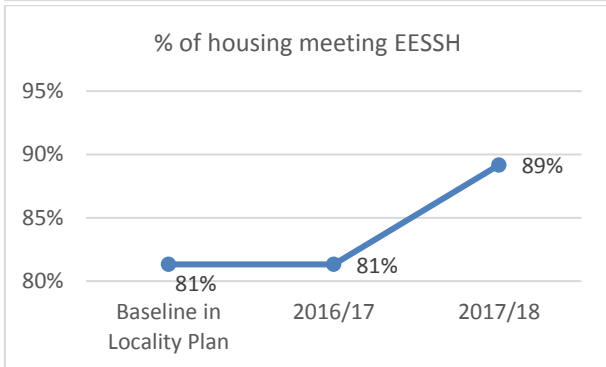
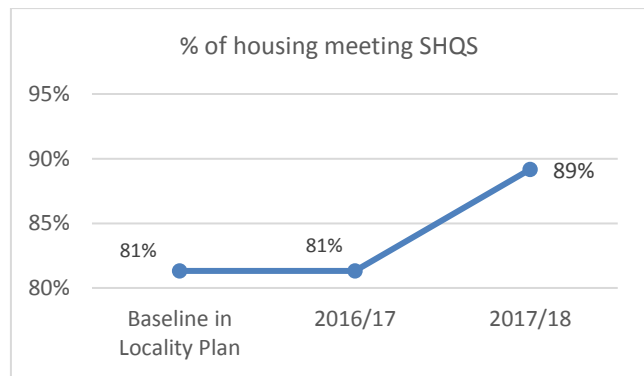
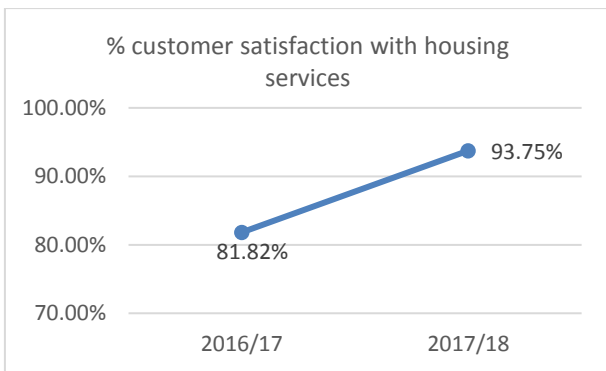
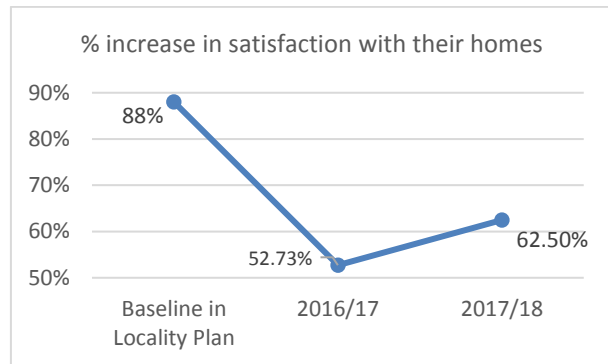
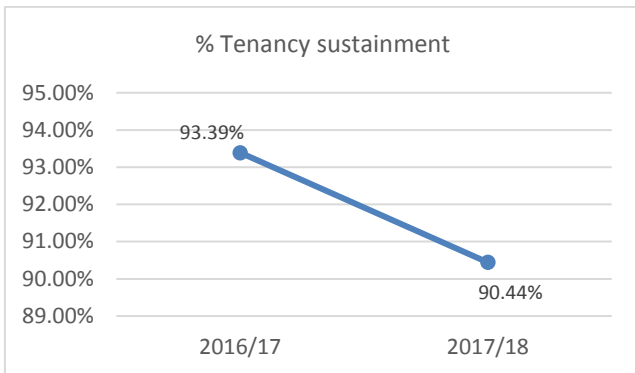
**Tweet us:**

- [@tillywoodsea](#)
- [@seatoncommunitynetwork](#)



# Are our changes resulting in improvement?

## Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton





## Hayton Road Traffic Safety

### What is the Aim?

The Hayton Road Improvement Project (Phase 1: Traffic Safety) will aim to reduce the actual incidents of speeding and related traffic safety issues on Hayton Road by 40 %

### How does this support prevention and early intervention?

- reduction in recorded incidents of speeding on Hayton Road
- Increase in driver awareness of the 20mph speed limit
- Increase in driver awareness of the school location and pupil safety



### What changes are we currently testing?

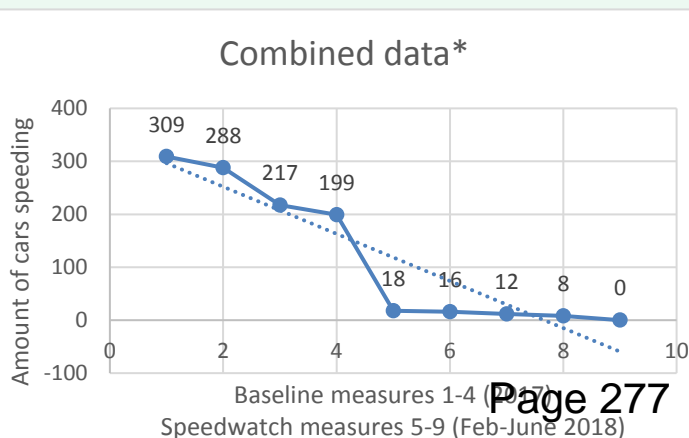
The 'Speed Watch' sessions took place with Riverbank Primary School, Police Scotland over 5 morning sessions in February, March, April, May and June 2018

- Speed surveys carried out with speed guns by Police Scotland and pupils from Riverbank Primary School
- Driver Interventions with pupils and police asking drivers about their awareness of the speed limit and proximity to the school along with other questions
- Produce a speed awareness campaign video with pupils (SHMU)

On the 12<sup>th</sup> June Over 60 pupils and parents gathered together at the school to watch the SHMU Video and hear the results. Pupils feedback that the project was very good and that it should continue for another year. (The June session resulted in a score of zero due to road works)

- “It can keep the area safe”
- “Fabulous opportunity for drivers to learn from the children”
- “The survey worked because it helped drivers slow down”.

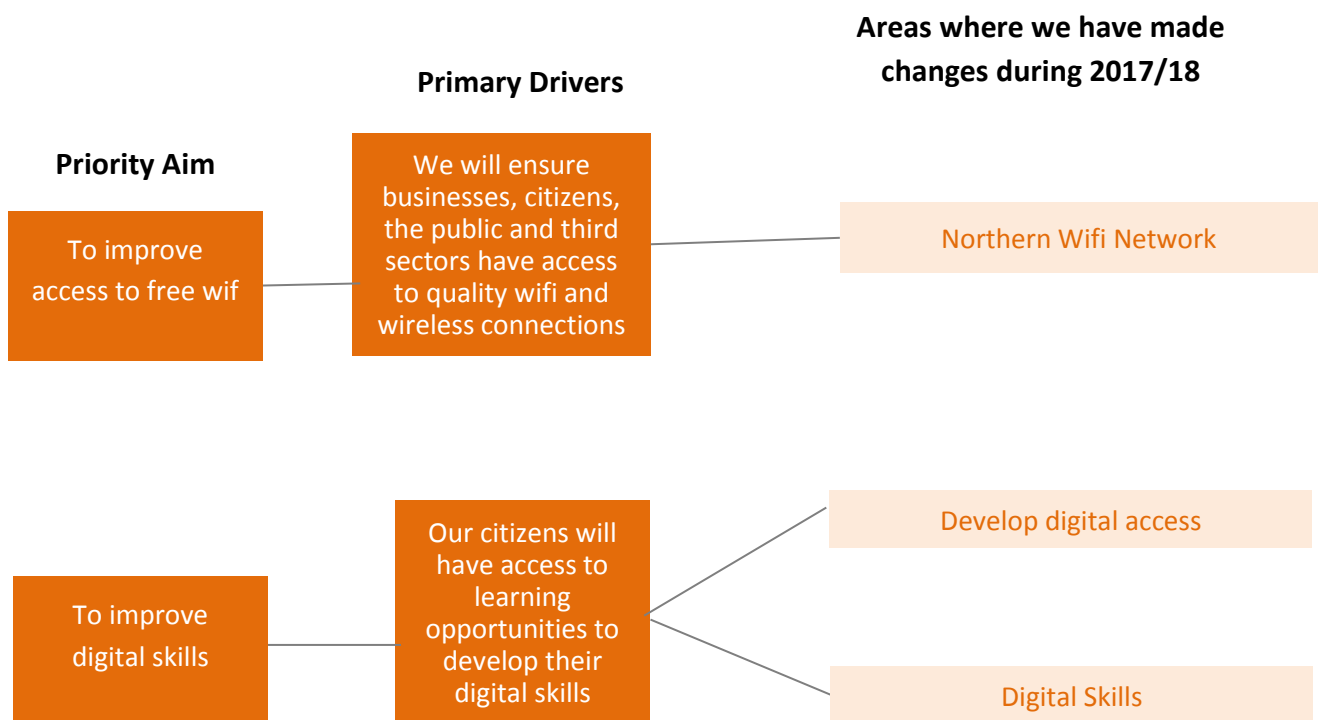
### Improvement data



- Date includes; Counter and Speed Watch session data of cars going over 20mph between 8-9am on Hayton Road

# ENABLING TECHNOLOGY

## Priority: Creating a digital place



# What key changes have we made?

## Key Changes in Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton

### Northern Regeneration Wifi

Public access wifi points were installed in parts of Printfield, Woodside and Tillydrone, with a view to testing public access to wifi and to explore potential models of community ownership of such networks. The community in Tillydrone was supported through several sessions with Future Cities Catapult to develop and explore ownership models. The community were also supported to consider the implications of data collection, use, governance and trust, through the University of Aberdeen's Trustlens project, which aims to explore data issues with communities. This work is ongoing and will conclude during 2018/19.

### Digital Access

Public access to computers is currently available at a number of locations across the locality, including community projects, libraries and community centres and is integral to the development of the new hub in Tillydrone.

In advance of full service Universal Credit during 18/19, access arrangements are being improved at Woodside Access Point to improve connectivity as well as ensuring customers can have wifi access on their own devices.

### Digital Skills

Awesome Tech, funded initially through Udecide 16/17 have delivered sessions in St Peters, Woodside and Seaton Primary Schools. Riverbank have also participated and engaged in a programme of digital learning within the STEM curriculum. The photo below shows children writing a path algorithm and programming LEDs!



Tillydrone Hub Social Media Group was established to enable local people to document the demolition of Tillydrone Shopping centre and the building of the community hub. Training has been delivered on a variety of platforms including Facebook and WordPress. St George's Church has setup a web cam that records time-lapse progress and local people continue to be involved documenting and photographing the process digitally.

The Adult Learning team have developed their programme in the area and currently run Introduction to ICT and Advanced ICT classes in Woodside. The Introduction to ICT course also runs at Seaton and Advanced ICT likely to be delivered next session offering participants the ability to progress in their learning.



## ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

<b>COMMITTEE</b>	Strategic Commissioning Committee
<b>DATE</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> November 2018
<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy
<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	COM/18/239
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Frank McGhee
<b>CHIEF OFFICER</b>	Craig Innes
<b>REPORT AUTHOR</b>	Stuart Calderwood
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE</b>	GD7.1

### 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek approval from the Committee to implement a Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy (the Policy) developed by the Commercial and Procurement Shared Service (C&PSS.) The Policy governs compliance at an operational and strategic level in these subject areas.

### 2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Approve the Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy contained in Appendix 1.
- 2.2 Instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to implement the councils policy in a way which contributes to the outcomes contained in the refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP).
- 2.3 Instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to work with the Community Planning Partnership partners to review the applicability of the ACC Community Benefits Policy to partners contracts thereby enabling a collective contribution to the LOIP from a multi agency approach to community benefits.
- 2.4 Instruct the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services to report back to the committee at its November 2019 meeting on the progress made in the implementation of the policy and its application to the LOIP.

### **3. BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 contains statutory provisions relating to the implementation of the sustainable procurement duty and community benefits in public procurement. Statutory duties relating to community benefits and sustainable procurement represent the transposition of European Procurement Directives into procurement legislation introduced by the Scottish Government.
- 3.2 The Policy fully describes the applicable legislative provisions (including limitations) and outlines innovative approaches, practical measures and template documentation developed by C&PSS in relation to the duties.
- 3.3 C&PSS policies relating to community benefits and sustainable procurement are fully compliant with all statutory duties and “due regard” obligations introduced by procurement legislation. The approaches described in the Policy have evolved and grown in sophistication and the themes, strategies and approaches outlined in the Policy have been utilised successfully in procurement activity involving Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council and The Highland Council.
- 3.4 Statutory provisions relating to the sustainable procurement duty and community benefits are inextricably linked. Therefore, it was considered necessary to draft the Policy as a “Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy” as opposed to a “Community Benefits Policy” with narrower focus.
- 3.5 The Policy will guide procurement activity in the Council to ensure comfortable compliance with the duties in a way that does not represent a disproportionate burden to procurers or bidders (particularly local SMEs or 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations.)
- 3.6 Where EU Directives, legislation or statutory guidance impose restrictions on how far local economic development objectives can be furthered in the context of community benefits, the Policy is intended to offer positive, solutions-based approaches.
- 3.7 The Policy consciously establishes links to national outcomes and local priorities. The C&PSS approach to community benefits was consistent with the sixteen national outcomes in place since 2007 and is consistent with the new National Performance Framework introduced in the Summer of 2018. The Policy is also conscious of emerging socio-economic considerations under the “Fairer Scotland Duty.” The Policy is designed to demonstrate awareness of and adherence to national priorities. The Policy is designed to be sufficiently agile to adapt to emerging or shifting local priorities ultimately linked towards measures designed to ensure the increased prosperity of citizens and communities.

## Proposed Policy

3.8 The aim of the Policy is to:

- Define the parameters of community benefits;
- Outline a range of themed community benefit outcomes with scope for inclusion in public contracts (including national frameworks);
- Highlight the limiting effects of “proportionality” and “relevancy” and “localisation of benefits”;
- Identify links and parallels with the sustainable procurement duty, key local priorities and National Outcomes;
- Demonstrate significant potential to improve the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of our citizens and communities;
- Demonstrate consistency with the Scottish Government’s aspirations for Scotland in the medium to longer term.

## 4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

## 5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report. The proposals are considered to be entirely compatible with Scottish, UK and EU legislation, satisfying requirements of proportionality and relevancy.

5.2 The Council is obliged to implement a policy of this type in accordance with legal requirements around the Sustainable Procurement Duty and Community Benefits under the Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

## 6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
<b>Financial</b>	Increased pricing from bidders	L	Continue to identify the most economically advantageous

			tender based on the best price-quality ratio.
<b>Legal</b>	Challenge on the basis that requirements are not “proportionate and relevant”	L	Legal have reviewed the Policy and are satisfied on the terms contained therein.
<b>Employee</b>	None	N/A	N/A
<b>Customer</b>	Local SME suppliers (including 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sector organisations) might consider requirements too onerous and could be discouraged from bidding.	L	Measures introduced to ensure requirements are “proportionate and relevant” (see legal risk above) in a way that ensures the “inclusive participation” of SMEs and 3 <sup>rd</sup> sector organisations
<b>Environment</b>	No negative impacts	N/A	Considerable opportunities to enhance “environmental wellbeing” in a manner wholly consistent with the Council’s duties and leadership role under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
<b>Technology</b>	None	N/A	N/A
<b>Reputational</b>	Legal challenge, resistance from local SME	L	Supportive feedback and supplier engagement events indicates that reputational damage is unlikely to occur.

## 7. OUTCOMES

<b>Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Prosperous Economy</b>	The report contributes positively to local economic development and inclusive economic growth. The report relates to investment in infrastructure and improving the quality, vibrancy and attractiveness of that infrastructure. The report also supports LOIP objectives around developing a skilled workforce for the future that provides opportunities for all our people. Income inequality is tackled through a focus on “Real” Living Wage, training and upskilling opportunities.
<b>Prosperous People</b>	The report contributes positively to the health, wellbeing, prosperity and resilience of citizens in the context of employees working in the supplier

	organisation and wider “added value” benefits to citizens, communities and community projects. Local 3 <sup>rd</sup> sector organisations and interfaces have a pivotal role as delivery partners. Community benefits can benefit citizens directly or via 3 <sup>rd</sup> sector organisations with a social purpose aligned to the needs of local priorities and priority groups.
<b>Prosperous Place</b>	The report contributes positively to the preservation and enhancement of the built and natural environment. In addition, community benefits help to secure the prosperity and resilience of sustainable communities. A wide range of social, economic and environmental wellbeing objectives promoted are promoted through community benefits (e.g. health, resource efficiency and the circular economy, reduction of harmful emissions, community empowerment and community projects.

## 8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>Equality &amp; Human Rights Impact Assessment</b>	Full EHRIA required
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>	Not required
<b>Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty</b>	Applicable

## 9. APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1- Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy

## 10. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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# Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy

**October 2018**

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## SECTION 1: POLICY AND DEFINITIONS

### Introduction

Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council and The Highland Councils (the **partner councils**) participate in a Commercial & Procurement Shared Service (**C&PSS**.)

At a strategic and operational level, approaches to community benefits and sustainable procurement are governed by commitments and aspirations expressed in the 2017-2022 Joint Procurement Strategy. The C&PSS Mission Statement commits to delivery of:

***“ethical and sustainable value for money solutions that support the operational needs and wider strategic aims of the councils and the communities they serve to further local and national priorities to the fullest extent possible.”***

Beyond legislative requirements and public sector best practice, the partner councils actively seek:

***“leverage opportunities (including social, economic and environmental value) aligned to the needs and priorities of our communities”***

### Purpose of this Policy

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Define the parameters of community benefits;
- Outline a range of themed community benefit outcomes with scope for inclusion in public contracts (including national frameworks);
- Highlight the limiting effects of “proportionality” and “relevancy” and “localisation of benefits”;
- Identify links and parallels with the sustainable procurement duty, key local priorities and National Outcomes;
- Demonstrate significant potential to improve the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of our citizens and communities;
- Demonstrate consistency with the Scottish Government’s aspirations for Scotland in the medium to longer term.

### Policy Statement

***“Aberdeen City Council aims to act as a role model within the public sector by carrying out activities in a responsible and sustainable manner, considering how the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area can be improved and working with all sectors of the business community to achieve increased prosperity. As a responsible and ethical buyer, the Aberdeen City Council aims to embed the key principles of sustainability into procurement activity for the benefit of society, the economy and the environment.”***

The above statement appears prominently in sourcing strategies (guiding procurers) and tender documentation (guiding bidders). Communication and reinforcement of these priorities allows considered, proactive focus on community benefit outcomes at the earliest opportunity. Superior quality, highly innovative responses from bidders offering “more of the same”, different or enhanced community benefits in the bid and during contract performance can result from this approach.

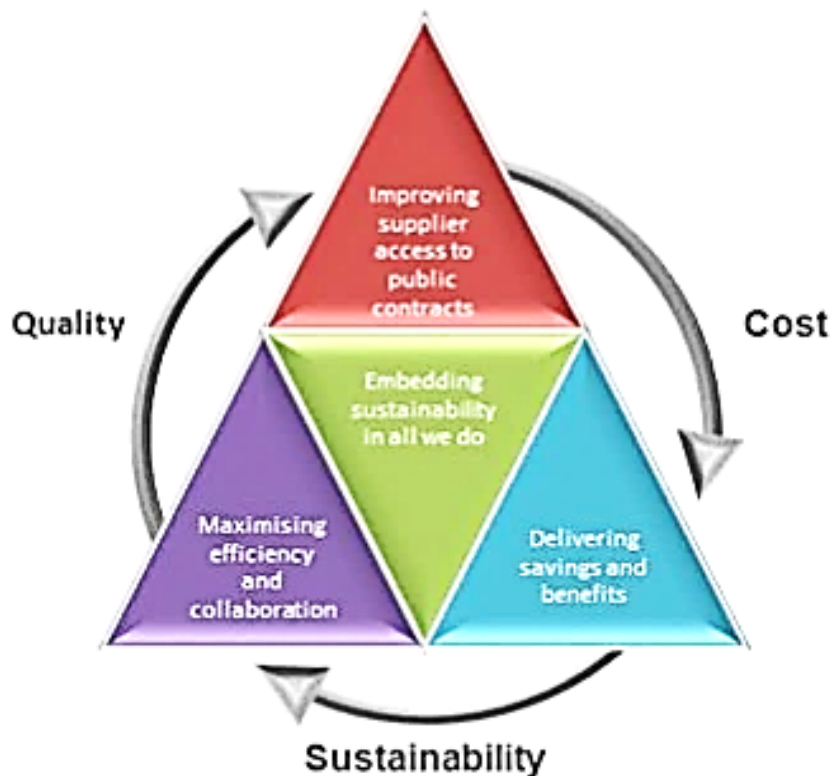
## Scottish Government Aspirations

Policy and approaches to community benefits mirror the Scottish Government's overarching vision for the Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 i.e.

*“Establish a national legislative framework for sustainable public procurement that supports Scotland's economic growth by delivering social and environmental benefits, supporting innovation and promoting public procurement processes and systems which are transparent, streamlined, standard, proportionate, fair and business-friendly”*

## Scottish Model of Procurement

The Scottish Model of Procurement puts “embedding sustainability in all we do” at the heart of the model. Sustainability has strong (if not equal) prominence with more traditional elements of public procurement i.e. improving supplier access to public contracts, delivering savings and benefits and maximising efficiency and collaboration. Each element is reflected in the policy and the approach to community benefits adopted by C&PSS.



## Definitions

### Community Benefits

Community Benefits are requirements and commitments imposed in relation to contracts and frameworks under which bidders provide some form of social, economic or environmental benefit in addition to the core purpose of the contract. Community benefits are a key component in meeting obligations under the sustainable procurement duty.

<sup>1</sup>(i) Training and recruitment, or

(ii) the availability of sub-contracting opportunities, or

(b) which is otherwise intended to improve the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of the authority's area in a way additional to the main purpose of the contract in which the requirement is included.

A contract threshold of **£4 million** applies. At or above £4M, community benefits must be "considered" in the contract. If no community benefits are sought in a contract valued at £4M or more, a statement must be published on the Public Contracts Scotland procurement portal justifying the decision. See later sections on "[Proportionality and Relevancy](#)" and "[Localisation of Community Benefits](#)" for details on limiting factors.

### Sustainable Procurement Duty

<sup>2</sup>It is the duty of a contracting authority before carrying out a regulated procurement, to consider how in conducting the procurement process it can:

(i) Improve the economic, social, and environmental wellbeing<sup>3</sup> of the authority's area,

ii) Facilitate the involvement of small and medium enterprises<sup>4</sup>, third sector bodies<sup>5</sup> and supported businesses<sup>6</sup> in the process, and

iii) Promote innovation

Contracting authorities must comply with the sustainable procurement duty in all "regulated" contracts. The duty is a "due regard" obligation. Regulated contracts are those with a total value of **£50,000** in terms of goods and services contracts and **£2M** in the case of works. Procurers are expected to show that due regard has been given to sustainability criteria in all procurements (including call offs from national frameworks). Therefore, good record keeping in respect of the exercise of the duty is encouraged by C&PSS in relation to all procurement processes.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 24 Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014

<sup>2</sup> Section 9 Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014

<sup>3</sup> Specific reference is made to "reducing inequality in the area" in the context of addressing wellbeing

<sup>4</sup> Businesses with not more than 250 employees

<sup>5</sup> Organisations (other than bodies established under an enactment) that exist wholly or mainly to provide benefits for society or the environment (e.g. registered charities, social firms, social enterprises etc.)

<sup>6</sup> *3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations providing services where more than 30% of the workers are disabled or disadvantaged persons who by reason of the nature or severity of their disability are unable to take up work in the open labour market.*"

## The Common Thread: Improving Wellbeing

Parallels are evident between the definitions of “community benefits” and “the sustainable procurement duty”, e.g. they contain references to improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the authority’s area. Training and recruitment/subcontracting opportunities are forms of “social” and “economic” wellbeing.

The sustainable procurement duty adds “facilitate the involvement of SMEs and 3<sup>rd</sup> sector bodies; supported businesses and promoting innovation.” These components are also forms of “social” “economic” or “environmental” wellbeing. Added value secured under the sustainable procurement duty accordingly broadly seeks to achieve the same goals as community benefits. Such value secured in contracts valued at less than £4M can be viewed as akin to community benefits provided the requirements of the sustainable procurement duty are met in the contract specification or in separate (scored) community benefit clauses.

Freedom of Establishment - EU principles of freedom of establishment and non-discrimination prevent public sector bodies from insisting that bidders must be local organisations within a given postcode, region, from Scotland or the UK. Such obligations cannot be included as questions or contractual conditions. References to SMEs and 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations therefore relate to SMEs and 3<sup>rd</sup> sector bodies located anywhere (as opposed to “local” or “Scottish.”)

Public procurement supports maximising opportunities for SMEs/3<sup>rd</sup> sector to participate in procurement activity (but not SMEs/3<sup>rd</sup> sector from a particular place, region or country.) Measures can be taken to ensure the “inclusive participation” of local SMEs and local 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations so that contract opportunities are visible and accessible to the local business community. However, no advantage or disadvantage can be conferred. See later sections on “[Proportionality and Relevancy](#)” and “[Localisation of Community Benefits](#)” for further details on limiting factors and strategies that can be employed to overcome these issues.

## SECTION 2: Community Benefit Themes and Benefit Types

Sustainable procurement and community benefit themes have been combined and condensed into the following table to guide procurers and bidders. The themes link to national and local priorities consistent with the Scottish Model of Procurement. The table is utilised to generate proportionate and relevant outcome focussed themes for bidders to address. The table appears in sourcing strategies, tender documents and [Community Benefit Project Plans](#).

### Table of Themes

Improve (Wellbeing)	Promote	Facilitate (Involve)
Social	Innovation	SMEs
Economic	Equalities/reduce Inequality	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sector organisations
Environmental	Ethical trading and social justice	Supported Businesses
Health	Fair Work Practices/The Living Wage	Prompt Payment throughout the supply chain
Food poverty/fuel poverty/energy efficiency	Resource efficiency and the circular economy	Community engagement and community empowerment; community projects
Air quality/reduction of harmful emissions/reduction of waste and packaging	Education; employability and skills training	Collaboration and collaborative working

To supplement the Table of Themes, a comprehensive suite of community benefit outcomes has been developed. Although the full range is based on larger capital projects, depending on the value, nature and length of the contract, “proportionate and relevant” requirements can be adapted to smaller scale goods and services contracts.

## List of 14 Benefits (Goods, Services and Work – General)

Community benefits can be addressed at the following levels: **Local** (Council/area specific); **National** (Scotland/UK) or **Global** (e.g. fairly traded and ethically sourced goods.)

1	Fair Work Practices/Real Living Wage (RLW)
2	Equalities
3	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sector Support
4	Environmental Measures
5	Innovation/Case Studies
6	Apprenticeships
7	Placements
8	Qualifying the Workforce
9	School Visits
10	Curriculum Support
11	Employability Engagement Activities
12	Supplier Development/Subcontracting Opportunities
13	Prompt Payment throughout The Supply Chain
14	Local Economic Development Measures

## List of 13 Benefits (Health and Social Care Contracts)

1	Fair Work Practices/Real Living Wage (RLW)
2	Equalities
3	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sector Support/Collaboration
4	Apprenticeships
5	Placements
6	Qualifying the Workforce
7	School Visits
8	Curriculum Support
9	Employability Engagement Activities
10	Supplier Development/Subcontracting Opportunities
11	Innovation/Case Studies
12	Health
13	Local Economic Development Measures

## SECTION 3 - Approach to Incorporation

### Scoring and Evaluation

Community benefits should be scored in all cases. Each procurement will be considered on its individual merit, but procurers should aim to devote 10% of award criteria (15% in special circumstances) to community benefits where this is possible, proportionate and relevant.

If there is scope to increase the percentage of award criteria devoted to community benefits (particularly in health and social care contracts), this will be considered as part of the business case. If other award criteria general delivery methodology or business continuity genuinely command a higher percentage of award criteria, less than 10% of award criteria can be devoted to community benefits and will be explained in the business case.

Mandating excessive quantities or attempting to introduce community benefit requirements that are not relatable to the contract or do not offer equivalency (where equivalency must be offered) could lead to a challenge that requirements are not [proportionate and relevant](#). If not pitched at an appropriate level, local SMEs and local 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations might be disinclined to submit bids and/or this could lead to a procurement challenge.

Community benefit questions must be asked fairly and be capable of fair “like for like” evaluation based on published criteria and no other factors. Method Statements (within Community Benefit Project Plans) represent the preferred approach to communicate requirements to bidders.

### Design of Community Benefit Requirements

Community benefit requirements should be commensurate to the contract opportunity and economic operators bidding for that opportunity. Consideration must be given to prospective bidders who might be smaller, possibly newly established SMEs that might not be familiar with the area or experienced in the delivery of particular forms of community benefits. Ideally, requirements (particularly mandatory requirements) should be pitched conservatively but strongly encourage innovative responses from bidders offering “more of the same”, different or enhanced community benefits in the bid (e.g. the words “or more” can usually be added to a required number of apprenticeships, placements, hours of community support, school visits etc.)

To allow maximum flexibility to bidders, appropriate quantities and timescales relating to community benefits tend to be designed around the entire duration of the contract rather than a more prescriptive approach mandating delivery of certain community benefit outcomes in each year of the contract. Some employability and skills requirements (e.g. apprenticeships and placements) can be fulfilled by the Main Contractor, subsidiary of the Main Contractor, any approved subcontractor or supply chain partner. Bidders are routinely encouraged to volunteer “more of the same”, different or enhanced community benefits in the bid and during contract performance.

Template documents – sourcing strategies, invitations to tender (ITTs) and project plans enable procurers and bidders to focus upon themes linked to key national and local priorities/outcomes. The [Table of Themes](#) is used to generate outcome focussed, proportionate and relevant themes for projects/procurements. Bidders are strongly encouraged to propose additional benefits linked to the project and desired outcomes. This additionality can be incorporated into a [Community Benefits Charter](#) – a living contractual document capturing benefits mandated and volunteered by the bidder.

Bidder responses to community benefit requirements should always look forwards to the contract to be performed (as opposed to looking back to previous achievements.) Community benefits mandated and volunteered should be linked to future deliverables in recognition of the award of contract. An assessment of “[proportionality and relevancy](#)” is essential in designing requirements.

## Specified Benefits

Specified benefits are mandatory contractual requirements generally included within a [Community Benefits Project Plan](#). Specified benefits must have clear definitions and key performance indicators a supplier can be measured against. Failure to deliver a specified benefit may be linked to contractual remedies. Designing “specified” community benefits does not discourage “more of the same” or other, associated “added value” e.g. an increased number of apprentices, topics to address at “Meet the Buyer” events or more than the minimum standard of hours of 3<sup>rd</sup> sector or community support.

## Supplementary Benefits

Supplementary benefits must also be clearly defined but are **target** measures rather than absolute contractual requirements. The delivery of supplementary benefits may be subject to a *reasonable endeavours* obligation. Failure to use reasonable endeavours might result in contractual remedies (but not specified price adjustments unless agreed at contract mobilisation). Failure to meet target measures having used reasonable endeavours would not represent a breach of contract. Within supplementary benefits there can be mandatory elements e.g. an obligation to hold four “Meet the Buyer” events per annum but the topics could be at the discretion of the bidder. Similarly, a supplier could be asked to facilitate visits by secondary school pupils to their premises over a set number of days/hours per annum. The bidder could be given freedom to suggest “an introduction to tax” or “CV surgeries” as topics they will address.

Post award and at contract mobilisation stage, the Council may seek to convert supplementary benefits into specified benefits. The process of conversion should provide greater certainty that benefits will be delivered. To avoid the risk of challenge, such discussions should only take place **after** the contract has been awarded, the standstill period (if any) has elapsed and the bidder has accepted the contract.

## Community Benefit Project Plans

A template Community Benefit Project Plan has been developed to provide a self-contained, consolidated reference document for bidders with definitions and extensive detail on individual community benefit requirements pertaining to the procurement or project. Community Benefit Project Plans clearly indicate benefits that are “specified” and benefits that are “supplementary”, clearly detailing quantities and fully describing requirements.

Community Benefit Project Plans provide all the information needed by a bidder to enable them to submit structured responses capable of “like for like” evaluation. A section of the Community Benefits Project Plan contains full information on local sources of practical and financial support, advice and information (e.g local colleges, universities, employability partners, government agencies and 3<sup>rd</sup> sector interfaces.) Promotion of local sources of 3<sup>rd</sup> sector/agency support innovatively encourages “local” delivery of benefits and enables bidders without local knowledge or direct experience of delivering social value to enhance the quality of their bids (fairly) and compete on an equal footing.

Community Benefit Project Plans allow good practice to be adapted and repeated in other tenders of a similar type, value and duration. C&PSS has developed repeatable Method Statement questions within the Community Benefits Project Plan mirroring the [“List of Benefits”](#) described in Section 2 of this document.

## Community Benefit Charters

A template Community Benefit Charter has been developed to provide a self-contained, consolidated reference document isolating community benefits from the core contract. The Charter is designed to be a living contractual document capturing all community benefits mandated along with supplementary community benefits volunteered by the bidder at the bid stage and at any point during performance of the contract. Community benefits remain a contractual requirement closely associated (and cross-referenced) with the core contract.

The purpose of the Community Benefits Charter is to transparently document any conversion of [supplementary benefits](#) into [specified benefits](#) at contract mobilisation stage in order to document that these community benefits had no impact on bid scoring. This would have the effect of all community benefit requirements having the same status as if they had been mandated in the Contract Notice. The Community Benefits Charter can (by agreement) be shared with delivery partners so that the supplier the Council and any 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisation supporting aspects of delivery can have their own copy without needing to refer to the bid or full contract. Sections of the Community Benefits Charter allow for a statement to be provided by the bidder and the council showing all commitments and aspirations relating to the delivery of community benefits and anticipated outcomes.

## Contract Management

Depending on the project/procurement and the individual requirements sought, contract management can take the form of a supplier declaration on a monthly, quarterly, annual or “on demand” basis. Validation requirements vary according to the procurement, project and community benefit type.

## Reporting Requirements

Section 18(2) of the Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 requires annual procurement reports to contain:

**“a summary of any community benefit requirements imposed as part of a regulated procurement that were fulfilled during the year covered by the report”.**

In addition to extensive narrative, annual procurement reports require contracting authorities to enumerate and summarise community benefit outcomes sought/secured in contracts advertised in the previous financial year and enumerate and summarise community benefit outcomes delivered in the previous financial year (including community benefits delivered under contracts advertised prior to the previous financial year.)

## Related Duties

- Ensuring regulated procurements contribute to the carrying out of our functions and achieving our purposes
- Delivering value for money
- Treating economic operators equally and without discrimination
- Acting in a transparent and proportionate manner



- Our policy on payment of the Real Living Wage
- Engaging with those affected by our procurements

## SECTION 4 – Legal Issues and Limiting Factors

### Proportionality and Relevancy

Community benefit outcomes sought must not lose sight of the core requirement, be excessive or create any kind of discrimination for bidders. Community benefit requirements must be linked to the subject matter of the contract. Community benefits must be cost neutral to the Council. It is unacceptable for bidders to attach a cost to the delivery of community benefits. Added social, economic or environmental value must be proportionate and relevant to the contract i.e. relatable to the core contract but distinct from elements paid for as a contract sum.

Careful consideration must be given to attaching appropriate quantities to community benefit outcomes. Community benefit requirements must be pitched at an appropriate level to ensure the inclusive participation of SMEs/local SMEs (and potentially the 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector/local 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector.) In construction contracts, the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) Client Based Approach (V2 July 2017) contains “best practice” benchmarks for certain employability and skills related benefits and is a useful resource.

In addressing the challenge of ensuring requirements are “proportionate and relevant”, not only the value and nature of the contract must be accounted for, but the length of the contract and the physical presence (or remoteness) of the supplier in our communities in performing the contract. For example, some craft/technical apprenticeships take up to 4 years to complete. It would not be “proportionate and relevant” to ask a construction supplier to engage quantities of “new start” apprenticeships of this type through to completion if the construction phase is only 18 months. There may still be a possibility of securing apprenticeships or longer-term placements for particular priority groups.

If at the sourcing stage it is apparent that a requirement (for example professional consultancy) can be delivered remotely (from anywhere in the country), it might not be “proportionate and relevant” to mandate community benefit requirements around school visits, intense community engagement or “Meet the Buyer” events. If the bidder/successful supplier has a single office or base in the South of England, it might be considered disproportionate and could represent an added cost to the supplier and/or contracting authority to address such requirements in a contract of this type. Amongst other considerations, there could be a focus on opportunities for graduates (vocational and academic).

Similar creativity must be exercised if the supplier is only delivering goods infrequently and is unlikely to have a strong physical connection with the local area, E.g.:

- It would not be “proportionate and relevant” to ask the provider of ICT digital services to facilitate apprenticeships relating to joinery or electrical engineering.
- In a contract involving the delivery of goods, it would be possible to address environmental considerations such as the emissions class of vehicles, reduced packaging /reduced plastic content of packaging or effective route planning (all of which would serve to reduce harmful emissions and improve “environmental wellbeing”.)
- A construction industry supplier can be invited to address business/admin apprenticeships although the contract might relate purely to construction. A construction supplier/employer

will generally have office infrastructure in place to facilitate this sort of requirement and the requirement can be reasonably expected of a construction supplier of any size.

## Localisation of Benefits – Limiting Factors

Certain principles apply to public procurement to govern fair and transparent competition. TFEU (Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) principles apply whether the tender is valued at above or below EU financial thresholds. In simple terms, TFEU Principles require:

- **Equal treatment** and non-discrimination: giving every bidder an equal chance to win the contract irrespective of their nationality or whether they are familiar to the Council;
- **Transparency**: stating requirements and award criteria in advance and adhering to them;
- **Mutual Recognition**: giving equal validity to qualifications and technical standards of other Member States, offering “equivalency” where necessary and
- **Freedom of establishment**

## Effect of Limitations

Principles of freedom of establishment and non-discrimination prevent public sector bodies from insisting that bidders must be “local” organisations within a given postcode, region, from Scotland or the UK. Such obligations cannot be included as tender questions or contractual conditions. References to “SMEs” and “3<sup>rd</sup> sector” organisations therefore relate to SMEs and 3<sup>rd</sup> sector bodies located anywhere. Measures can be taken to ensure the “inclusive participation” of local SMEs and local 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations so that contract opportunities are visible and accessible to the local business community. However, no advantage or disadvantage can be conferred to local SMEs/local 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations in the procurement process.

Summary of Impacts:

- Competition must not be artificially restricted to local contractors
- Competition must not mandate that a supplier has local premises or commits to establishing local premises unless there is a genuine basis or business reason to do so<sup>7</sup>
- The Council cannot insist that all (or a percentage) of staff engaged on the contract must be “local”
- The contract or community benefit requirements within the contract cannot demand the contractor only use locally sourced or Scottish produce/materials where there is no basis or business reason to do so

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<sup>7</sup> For example, if in meeting the requirement it is necessary for the contractor to offer a staffed public office open during business hours then this would form part of the contract. If it would be possible to meet the requirement by offering support over the telephone or to provide a physical response to emergency situations in 1 or 2 hours then this should be considered in the tender design.

## Measures to Ensure Inclusive Participation (SMEs and 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector)

Public procurement does support maximising opportunities for SMEs to participate in procurement activity (but not SMEs from a particular place, region or country.) Where possible and appropriate, public contracts can be **lotted**, so they are as visible and accessible to SMEs (or SME consortia) as possible.

Legitimate “local” support can include:

- Where possible and “[proportionate and relevant](#)” to the requirement, supplier(s) can be asked (in a tender) to demonstrate how they will engage local SMEs/local 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations or supported businesses in their supply chain;
- Encouraging suppliers to hold “Meet the Buyer” events promoting subcontracting opportunities to the local supply chain;
- In terms of employability and skills requirements, insist that employment opportunities are advertised in particular (local) publications, websites, places or advertised with particular local agencies (in addition to any other measures the supplier might intend to take)
- Mandate a duty to report on local economic development measures<sup>8</sup> as per the [List of Community Benefits](#) in Section 2

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<sup>8</sup> For example, regarding work packages awarded to local SMEs over £50K as a number or percentage the Contract Notice shouldn’t generally include targets or quotas around a duty to report on local economic measures. Suppliers could submit a nil return, but where the supplier is making positive progress, aspirational targets could be set during contract performance. It must be recognised that bidders have their own established supply chains and to interrupt that could have an adverse impact on price.

## SECTION 5 – Local Outcome Improvement Plans (LOIPs) and National Outcomes

In 2007, the Scottish Government launched its first National Performance Framework (NPF), a 10-year vision through which to measure national wellbeing beyond GDP. The sixteen National Outcomes contained in the framework provided a focus and direction for policy action across the public sector as a whole. NPF outcomes were refreshed and launched by COSLA and Scottish Government in June/July 2018 following extensive consultation. Community Empowerment and human rights were key drivers. The NPF refresh is designed to guide Local Outcome Improvement Plans and assist the Scottish Government to achieve goals that improve the wellbeing and quality of life of the people of Scotland. The outcomes are intended to reflect Scotland's values as a nation and the aspirations Scotland holds for the future.

Figure 1 – National Performance Framework (2018)

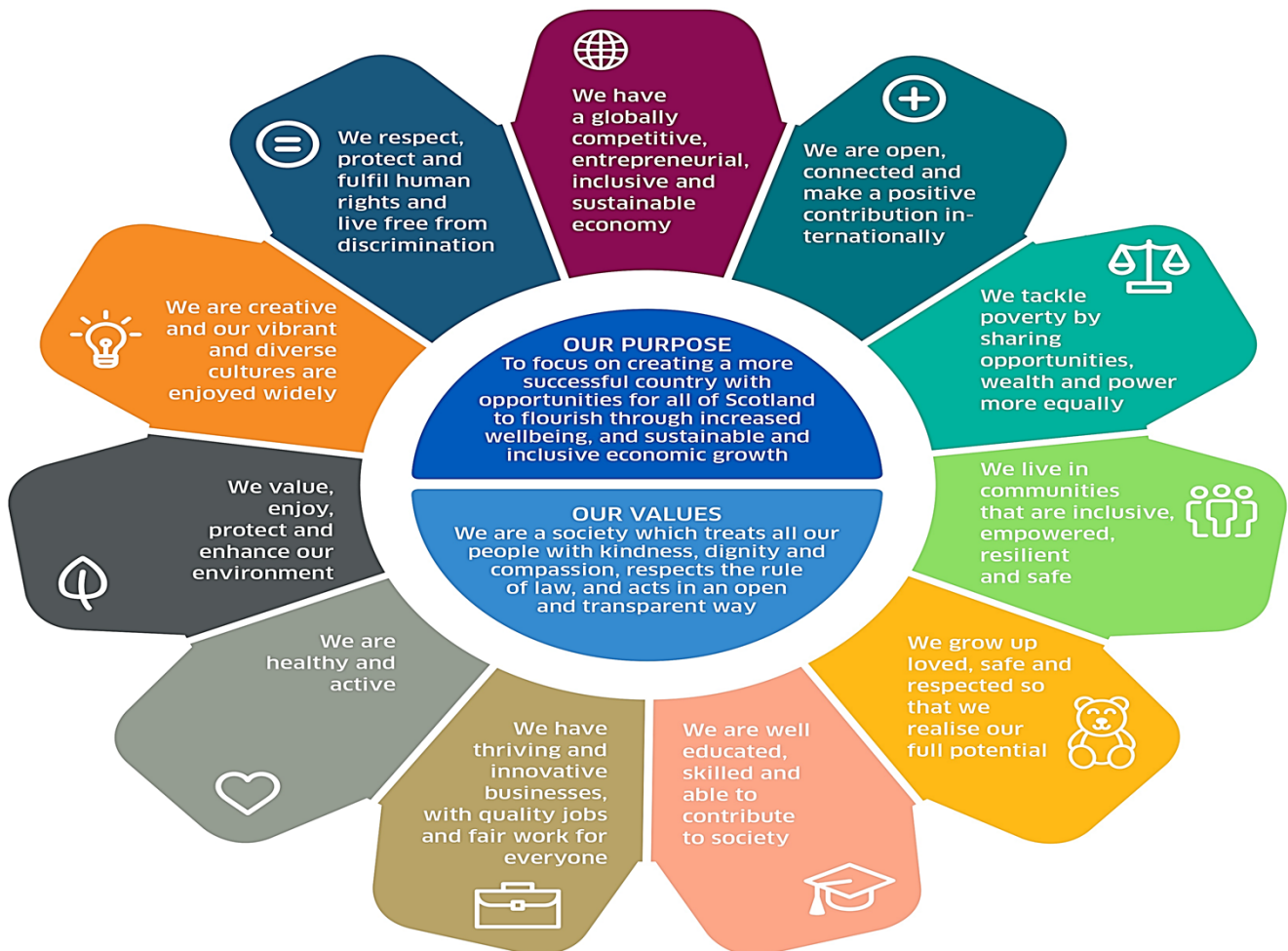


Figure 1 National Performance Framework 2018

## Links and Parallels Between Community Benefits, LOIPs and National Outcomes

Sustainable procurement is a powerful driver for delivering improved economic, environmental and social outcomes whilst still achieving cost effective, innovative solutions using “whole of life” costing capable of benchmark within and between organisations.

The C&PSS approach to community benefits was consistent with the previous list of national outcomes and is consistent with the refreshed [National Performance Framework](#) and socio-economic considerations under the “Fairer Scotland Duty.” The C&PSS approach to community benefits and sustainable procurement has a proactive, forward-looking focus and covers elements of social, economic and environmental value most commonly presenting opportunities in a public procurement context. Some national outcomes or local priorities might never present an opportunity to be addressed in a public procurement context due to the fact it might not be possible to establish a sufficiently strong, “[proportionate and relevant](#)” link between what is being procured/the nature of the supplier’s business and particular local or national priorities.

Just as the Council has influence beyond the geographic areas it serves, sustainable procurement/community benefits can have a positive influence at various levels (local, national and global.) Securing positive local outcomes is strongly encouraged but it is by no means the only way to maximise social, economic and environmental benefits in public procurement. Added value that is considered to be “good for Scotland” is also “good for the local area” and vice-versa.

Promotion of local sources of 3<sup>rd</sup> sector/agency support encourages “local” delivery of benefits and enables bidders without local knowledge or direct experience of delivering social value to enhance the quality of their bids (fairly) and compete on an equal footing.

The C&PSS approach to community benefits has particularly strong parallels with community empowerment. There can also be significant scope for co-design involving communities to ensure that outcomes secured are welcomed and valued by citizens and communities (rather than **assumed** to be welcomed and valued by citizens and communities.)

Clearly, many national strategic objectives and local priorities can be meaningfully addressed at a local level through community benefits. Depending on the value, nature, length and the physical presence (or remoteness) of the supplier in our communities, there is significant potential to improve wellbeing in the following in the following key areas:

- Education, employability and skills training;
- Community engagement/empowerment/co-design
- Socio-economic considerations under the “Fairer Scotland Duty”
- Fair Work Practices (including Real Living Wage considerations)
- Equalities/reducing inequality
- Ethical trading and social justice
- Anti-poverty initiatives (including food and fuel poverty)
- Health and wellbeing,

- Climate Change reduced road miles/reduced carbon emissions etc);
- Resource efficiency and the circular economy

## Future Objectives - Community Benefits:

The Council will continue to develop and enhance a themed approach to community benefits aligned to the needs and priorities of the communities it serves, socio-economic considerations under the “Fairer Scotland Duty” and alignment to the National Performance Framework. Despite presenting challenges to evidence capture, bidders will be offered maximum creative freedom and flexibility in meeting requirements or supporting the delivery of community benefit requirements. This will ensure the inclusive participation of SMEs and the 3<sup>rd</sup> sector (based locally or elsewhere) without compromising the scale or range of community benefits secured and delivered through public contracts and national frameworks.

The Council intends to make more proactive use of forward-looking workplans and pipelines to identify the potential for added social, economic or environmental value at a much earlier stage. A strategic, integrated approach of this nature will not only allow for earlier market engagement but also highlight additional gains in terms of collaboration or aggregation opportunities. A key priority is to explore increased scope for community benefit inclusion in health and social care contracts.

Closer ties with the 3<sup>rd</sup> sector and community planning partners identifies areas where there might be an active role for community planning partners; 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations and our communities to shape, support or deliver requirements.

## ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

<b>COMMITTEE</b>	Strategic Commissioning Committee
<b>DATE</b>	20 November 2018
<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	Participatory Budgeting Policy
<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	CUS/18/243
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Andy MacDonald
<b>CHIEF OFFICER</b>	Derek McGowan
<b>REPORT AUTHOR</b>	Neil Carnegie
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE</b>	GD 7.1

### 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 This report seeks approval for a new Participatory Budgeting Policy.

### 2. RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee:-

2.1 Approves the Participatory Budgeting Policy appended to this report, for immediate implementation.

### 3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Participatory budgeting (PB) enables local people to decide on the issues that matter to them, helping them to understand public spending, put forward their own ideas and vote on them. PB is recognised internationally as a way for local people to have a direct say in how, and where, public funds can be used to address local needs. PB empowers citizens, builds trust in democracy and can improve the way public money is spent.

3.2 As Aberdeen City Council transforms towards the Target Operating Model and develops a commissioning approach, PB will have an important role and processes will be aligned with the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans to ensure alignment with strategic commissioning intentions.

3.3 The Scottish Government's "Programme for Government" contained a commitment to a target of 1% of local government's budgets should be subject to PB by the end of the Scottish Parliamentary term. COSLA and Scottish Government have agreed a framework to work together towards this target by 2021. The Council will be required to report to COSLA on an annual basis on our PB activity and COSLA will in turn report to the Scottish Government.

- 3.4 Based on Aberdeen City Council's 2018/19 general fund budget, we would be aiming to use PB to allocate approximately £5M per year by 2021. We may use all Council budgets to achieve this target and it is for the Council to determine which budgets PB applies to.
- 3.5 We have been working with communities, the Fairer Aberdeen Board and Community Planning Aberdeen to deliver PB over the past three years. PB has been used in various settings including to support delivery of priorities in our Locality Plans, by Fairer Aberdeen and to deliver environmental improvements through the Housing Revenue Account.
- 3.6 Through the 2018/19 budget setting process the Council determined to allocate £2.5M by PB, including the £1.6M Fairer Aberdeen budget. PB processes are on-going to allocate this funding.
- 3.7 Appended is a policy framework for delivering PB. This has been developed applying learning from local delivery and review of guidance and best practice. PB is highly flexible in how it can be applied, and this is reflected in the policy.
- 3.8 Developing our PB approach is a priority in our transformation programme and will be further developed through this programme.
- 3.9 The Chief Officer for Early Intervention and Community Empowerment has the following delegated power from the Council's Powers Delegated to Officers: -
- To deliver participatory budgeting, following consultation with the Convener of the City Growth and Resources Committee and the Chief Officer - Finance, provided that sufficient budgetary provision exists for the purpose for which the participatory budgeting process is being delivered.

#### **4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1 The Council has made a commitment to allocate approximately £5M by PB by 31 March 2021 and we will continue to identify and seek approval of potential budgets for PB through the annual budget setting process.

#### **5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 Following the Public Pound requirements will apply in respect of grant funding provided by the Council through PB with appropriate funding agreements put in place.



## 6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
<b>Financial</b>	There is a risk that Financial Regulations are not followed.	L	Officers involved in managing PB will be aware of and apply our Financial Regulations, including adhering to Following the Public Pound guidance.
<b>Legal</b>	There is a risk that we do not comply with procurement regulations.	L	PB processes will be delivered in accordance with our standing orders/procurement regulations and procurement advice will be sought as required.
<b>Employee</b>	There is a risk that employees are not equipped to deliver PB.	L	Communities staff are developing PB knowledge and experience and will provide support and assistance to colleagues.  An effective digital platform supports efficient delivery of PB.
<b>Customer</b>	There is a risk that we do not meet customer needs and preferences through PB.	L	Community groups will be involved in PB process planning, we will extensively advertise for the PB target community and offer appropriate opportunities to engage in the process.  PB will not be used to determine delivery of statutory services.
<b>Environment</b>	None.		

<b>Technology</b>	There is a risk that digital solutions are unavailable to support the policy.	M	Through the transformation programme we are developing improved digital engagement capabilities.
<b>Reputational</b>	<p>There is a risk to reputation if PB processes aren't seen to be fair, transparent and inclusive.</p> <p>There is a risk that we do not meet our commitment to allocate 1% funding through PB by 2021.</p>	L	<p>Communities will be engaged in planning PB activities. We will be transparent on opportunities, process, decisions and outcomes. Use of funded will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>PB commitments will be set out in the annual budget setting process.</p>

## 7. OUTCOMES

<b>Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Prosperous Economy</b>	PB may be applied to support any theme within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and the three Locality Plans for our Priority Localities and we will use PB to support delivery of our priority outcomes. PB is a key activity supporting our community engagement and aspirations which underpin these plans. PB supports delivery of Community Planning Aberdeen's Engagement, Participation and Engagement strategy.
<b>Prosperous People</b>	
<b>Prosperous Place</b>	
<b>Enabling Technology</b>	

<b>Design Principles of Target Operating Model</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Customer Service Design</b>	PB empowers communities to make decisions on use of budgets and supports collaboration between the Council, partners and communities for better outcomes.
<b>Governance</b>	PB particularly supports our inclusive decision making objective.
<b>Technology</b>	PB adds value to developing community engagement platforms.
<b>Partnerships and Alliances</b>	PB supports collaboration between a wide range of stakeholders, in particular between the Council and community groups.

## 8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Full EHRIA required.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not required.

## 9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Participatory Budgeting report to Finance, Policy and Resources committee on 19 April 2016

Participatory Budgeting for Locality Planning report to Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee on 25 August 2016

U Decide - Participatory Budgeting 2017/18 report to Communities, Housing and Infrastructure report on 29 August 2017

General Fund Revenue Budget 2018/19 to 2022/23 report to Council on 6 March 2018

Powers Delegated to Officers 2018

Community Choices 1% Framework agreement – COSLA and Scottish Government

Participatory budgeting in Scotland: an overview of strategic design choices and principles for effective delivery published by Glasgow Centre of Population health and What Works Scotland

Elected Member Briefing Note – Participatory Budgeting published by the Improvement Service

## 10. APPENDIX

Appendix – Participatory Budgeting Policy

## 11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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## **UDECID - Participatory Budgeting Policy**

### **1. Aim**

The aim of this policy is to deliver Participatory Budgeting to achieve strengthened local democracy and community empowerment.

This policy provides the framework to meet the Council's commitment to allocate 1% of its annual revenue expenditure by participatory budget by 31 March 2021.

### **2. Definition of Participatory Budgeting**

Participatory budgeting (PB) is a process which supports a democratic and engaged citizenship by enabling people and communities to have a direct say in how a defined public budget can be used to address community priorities.

PB delivery will have three core components:

- Ideas and proposals are generated about how a budget should be spent
- People and communities are engaged to obtain their priorities
- The priorities are implemented

PB is a flexible engagement approach that can be used to support real community ownership of local issues. The Council is committed to work with communities to design specific PB processes in accordance these three core components.

### **3. Budgets**

PB may be used to determine budget allocations from the Council's main budgets:

- General fund
- Capital
- Housing Revenue Account
- Common good

The Council will pro-actively consider opportunities for PB and identification of budgets appropriate for PB will be a standard consideration during the Council's annual budget setting process.

PB will only be initiated when community responses can determine how a budget will be used.

PB will not be used to determine delivery of statutory services.

#### 4. PB Design

The Council will work with communities and community planning partners to design and implement specific PB processes.

PB exercises will be linked clearly to the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) and Locality Plans (LPs) and complement the Council's Strategic Commissioning Intentions.

Prior to implementing a PB process a clear plan will be determined, this plan will comprise:

- Scope and scale – geographies and themes.
- Budget – funding available and source.
- Facilitation – internally or externally managed.
- Proposal and ideas generation process.
- Participants – who will be eligible to participate in the process.
- Decision-making process – the process to determine final priorities.

The Council will follow best practice guidance to design our processes and in particular, apply guidance from PB Scotland which acts as a hub for sharing and learning about PB initiatives around Scotland.

#### 5. National Standards for Community Engagement

The Council will apply the National Standards for Community Engagement in designing and implementing PB.



## **6. Training and Development**

PB is a developing approach in Scotland and we will continue to engage in national development activity to assist the development of our local approach.

The Council will raise awareness, train and support officers, communities and relevant partners to deliver effective PB processes.

The Council's Communities Team will provide support and advice to services to develop PB activities.

## **7. Digital Technology**

The Council will increase the use of digital technologies to support PB activity, however this will be blended with traditional engagement activities to ensure maximum participation in a community.

Digital technology will be used to support:

- Citizen engagement and empowerment
- Advertising the end to end Process
- Community discussion and idea generation
- Voting and decision making
- Evaluation and review

## **8. Evaluation and review**

The core key performance indicators of this policy are:

- Total annual budget allocated by PB.
- Percentage of residents rate the process as very good
- Percentage votes as a % of eligible participants
- Percentage of individuals reporting that they have increased influence in decision making
- Outcomes from PB funded activities

Improvement methodology of 'Plan, Do, Study, Act' will be appropriately applied to identify benefits of the approach, learning and best practice.

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## ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

<b>COMMITTEE</b>	Strategic Commissioning Committee
<b>DATE</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> November 2018
<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	Outcomes-based Commissioning
<b>REPORT NUMBER</b>	SCC/COM 18/292
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Frank McGhee
<b>CHIEF OFFICER</b>	Craig Innes
<b>REPORT AUTHORS</b>	Martin Murchie
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE</b>	Purpose 6 and Remit 2.2

### 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The report outlines the steps we will be taking over the next 18 months to embed commissioning across the Council. It is built upon considerable work since April considering the stages in developing the Council's commissioning approach.

### 2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Approve the proposed approach to commissioning within the Council.

### 3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Committee considered a report by the Director of Commissioning in April 2018 which explained commissioning as a planned commissioning cycle. This report further explains the stages that will take place to embed commissioning in the Council.

### 4. SECTION 1 – THE STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK

- 4.1 The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 placed a duty on Community Planning Partners (CPP) to produce a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) to cover a 10-year period. The Aberdeen Community Planning Partnership (CPP) approved its first version of the LOIP on the 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2016 and it had already been endorsed by the Council a few days earlier on 17<sup>th</sup> August.
- 4.2 This first version of the LOIP was underpinned by a strategic assessment. In addition to the requirement to produce a LOIP, the 2016 Act also placed a duty on CPP to identify localities based on levels of deprivation and to devise locality plans for these areas. Aberdeen CPP duly defined 3 localities and devised 3 locality plans. These localities were underpinned by further strategic assessments.
- 4.3 Alongside the requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2016, legislation also places some further duties on CPP's to produce multi agency plans. For example, The Children and Young Peoples (Scotland) Act 2014, requires the production of a Children's Services Plan, locally referred to

as the Aberdeen City Integrated Children's Services Plan; informed by the National Alcohol and Drugs Strategy for Scotland 2008 (the Road to Recovery) an Alcohol and Drug Partnership Delivery Plan (ADP) was produced in 2011 and following the abolition of Community Justice authorities and the introduction of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, there is now a requirement to produce a Community Justice Outcome Plan.

- 4.4 Since the completion of the LOIP, the Aberdeen City IJB has been established in April 2016, and of course is meeting its requirement to produce a strategic plan. In addition, the Public Bodies (Joint Working) Act (2014) placed a requirement on IJB's to create their own localities.
- 4.5 Place planning is a theme contained within the LOIP and the 3 locality plans, there is a statutory requirement for a regional spatial plan the Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development plan (2017) and the city spatial plan (the Local Development plan). The current Planning Bill proposes that the local spatial plan in future is community led. If approved by parliament, the CPP will need to consider the relationship between the LOIP, LDP and the locality plans.
- 4.6 Whilst progress has been made against the initial LOIP and within the other multi agency plans, including the IJB Strategic Plan, the CPP Board agreed that it should undertake a refresh of the LOIP, every 2 years given the changing landscape including the new legislation noted above.
- 4.7 The current refresh of the LOIP was timely in terms of the Council's move to introduce commissioning. Therefore, the Director of Commissioning was instructed to complete a Population Needs Assessment (PNA) at this committee in April 2018. The PNA will be used to underpin the refresh of the LOIP.

## 5. SECTION 2 - THE STAGES OF THE COMMISSIONING CYCLE

- 5.1 This section demonstrates some of the ways commissioning is already developing in the organisation and will outline the stages as to how the commissioning approach will develop over the next 18 months.

**STAGE 1 OF THE COMMISSIONING CYCLE:** (May to November 2018)  
Develop a Population Needs Assessment (PNA) and continually revised.

Where are we: The Population Needs Assessment (PNA) is on the agenda for the Strategic Commissioning Committee (SCC) for approval and will be formally submitted to the CPP Board as a background paper to the proposed refresh LOIP.

- 5.2 In commissioning cycle terms, it is critical that the PNA underpins a refresh of the LOIP and all the other plans to ensure we are focused on the right things.

**STAGE 2 OF THE COMMISSIONING CYCLE:** (June 2018 to January 2019)  
Refresh the LOIP, and various multi agency plans considering the findings of the Population Needs Assessment.

Where we Are: Following the CPP development day in September, a lot of work is underway to refresh the LOIP. This refresh is also enabling the ADP delivery plan, Integrated Children's Plan (ICS), Community Justice Plan and IJB

strategic plans to be better aligned to the LOIP. It is anticipated that the final version of the refreshed LOIP will be submitted to the CPP Board meeting in December 2018 for approval and then subsequently submitted to the Strategic Commissioning Committee at its meeting in January 2019.

- 5.3 Once the LOIP is refreshed, it will be necessary for each of the agencies to determine their contribution to the outcomes contained in the LOIP. For example, The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act (2012) requires Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue to respectively produce a Local Policing and Fire Plan. Both Police and Fire Commanders have ensured that their local plans are fully aligned to the LOIP. Within the Council, we are also aligning our plans to the LOIP. The true value of partnership comes when we are fully exploring the contribution of all partners to the various outcomes rather than simply identifying the contribution to the obvious outcomes.

**STAGE 3 OF THE COMMISSIONING CYCLE:** Defining the contribution to the LOIP by the Council and partners. (November 2018 to March 2019)

For the Council, we will achieve this through the development of a set of commissioning intentions. These commissioning intentions will frame the ask of our in-house services, the services delivered by our ALEO's as well as those services we commission from external providers. We will support Community Planning Partners in their own approaches to defining their contribution to the LOIP.

The Council's Target Operating Model is trying to achieve a shift towards more empowered communities able to help themselves and each other. As a result, part of this stage will be a consideration of what could be done to empower communities more. Of course, this stage will also result in some contributions of Council, ALEOs or Council's supply chain not being commissioned as the services are not viewed as making a significant contribution to the outcomes. Careful consideration will be required to ensure that these decommissioning options have due regard to the full range of Council statutory duties. We would anticipate decommissioning options will be presented for elected member decision making.

Where are we: Once the LOIP refresh is complete, commissioning intentions will be developed and presented to Council for approval. Given the LOIP will be presented to the SCC in January 2019, the commissioning intentions will be presented as part of the budget report to the special Council meeting in March 2019.

- 5.4 Once commissioning intentions are in place the Council will be able to move towards the production of service specifications. These specifications will link the LOIP into a more detailed explanation of our services and will be outcome-based. This will enable debate and co-designing of the services we need as opposed to the services we have.

**STAGE 4 OF THE COMMISSIONING CYCLE:** (April 2019 to March 2020)

This stage will include expressing the commissioning intentions by the Council into a series of service specifications based on available resource. Clear service specifications based on funding envelopes will be produced for the ALEOs and third-party organisations. This framework is less developed for our

in-house services. A clear service specification for in-house services will be developed and will enable the Chief Operating Officer and the Director of Customer Services to be clear, with both staff and customer, about the level of service the Council can provide based on the funding envelope it is operating within. Within this stage, we will have to consider how we redesign what we offer and the service available.

Where are we: These specifications can only follow the budget setting timetable as the available resource for in-house services will be clear. In future years, beyond 2019/20 budget, the aim will be that the commissioning intentions and service specifications could be presented alongside the budget proposals. It is important however, that we manage this shift towards an outcome led budget in a careful way. Historically, our budgets have been aligned to the organisational structure of the Council. The 2018/19 budget was aligned to the new interim structure. A final organisational structure will need to be presented to Council in due course, reflecting the intended focus on outcomes and at that point it would be sensible to align the budget.

- 5.5 With the LOIP, commissioning intentions, specifications and aligned budgets in place it will be possible to move towards reviewing and analysing performance against outcomes. It will be important that we devise a performance management framework reflecting the outcomes of the LOIP and the service specifications contained in the commissioning intentions.

**STAGE 5 OF THE COMMISSIONING CYCLE: Moving to Outcomes based performance management (January to July 2019)**

This stage is concerned with the performance monitoring of ACC, ALEO's and ACC's supply chain services against agreed outcome measures and ultimately in terms of contribution to LOIP outcomes. This contribution will have to be aggregated along with partners so the whole Community Planning Partnership's progress to be reviewed. The new performance management framework will include a system of reporting to Council Committee's against the service specifications at the same time as reporting into the CPP structures.

Where are we: work is underway on this stage and it is anticipated that an outcome framework for the LOIP will be devised by April 2019 and the Council outcome-based performance framework is already being devised.

## 6. SECTION 3: SERVICE REDESIGN AND DATA

- 6.1 Critical to enabling the stages of commissioning cycle set out above, to be implemented will be the in-house commissioning function and the in-house capability being built around service redesign.
- 6.2 Our service design will be a customer centric approach. That means that we will put the customer at the heart of how we shape and tailor the support and services we deliver to ensure we improve outcomes for all we serve. Our evolving Business Intelligence Unit is making better use of our data to better inform our services and to intelligently identify areas where we can prevent harm or intervene earlier where we identify customers need for support. This will be supported by current evidence of best practice.

- 6.3 Building on the wealth of data, and best practice we have access to and by better understanding our customers means that we will be able to make best use of our resources. Service redesign will involve our partners, at times, but will always involve our customers, especially those that may use or use a specific service. This means that we listen to our customers, empathise with our customers by putting ourselves in another person's shoes to experience what they might be thinking or feeling and involve them in any service we are redesigning.

## **7. SECTION 4 – THE DELIVERY PLAN**

- 7.1 In addition to the alignment to the LOIP, the Council must also ensure its alignment to the regional strategies in place. For example, the regional economic strategy, regional spatial plan, regional skills plan, and regional energy plan. And of course, the Council has an ever-developing set of duties because of the legislative framework it operates within which it must prepare for and discharge. The policy document approved by Council in April 2018 is helpfully aligned to the LOIP already, also has to be delivered. Therefore, going forward, we expect the delivery plan of the Council to comprise the following:

- Priorities set out in the policy statement,
- Commissioning intentions to the LOIP,
- Activities arising from regional strategies,
- Statutory duties,
- And our transformation activities designed to enable the Council to do its business in a different way.

## **8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 There are no immediate financial implications arising from the recommendations contained within this report, however, the implementation of the proposed commissioning approach will have significant strategic implications for the allocation and deployment of the Council's financial and non-financial resources. The approach, as outlined throughout the report, is in line with the Council's approved Target Operating Model.

## **9. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 An EHRIA has been completed and the Committee is asked to have due regard to this as part of its decision making around the proposed approach to commissioning within the Council. The EHRIA can be found at <https://www.aberdeency.gov.uk/services/people-and-communities/equality-and-diversity/equality-and-human-rights-impact-assessments>
- 9.2 An EHRIA and assessment against the Fairer Scotland Duty and will be considered in the context of future reports around the upcoming refresh of the LOIP as well as for future versions thereof. They shall also be available when the relevant report is presented for commissioning intentions as part of the budget.
- 9.3 The committee can be assured that research and data handling around the LOIP and population needs assessments is carried out in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation using

anonymised publicly available data sets. Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) shall be carried out in relation to this review of the LOIP and the Population Needs Assessment if required to ensure this compliance can be evidenced and demonstrated. PIAs shall be carried out in relation to future iterations of the LOIP and Population Needs Assessment if required.

## 10. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
<b>Financial</b>	The Commissioning approach does not sufficiently support reductions in demand and spend required to respond to budgetary constraints.	M	The design and implementation of the commissioning approach will be fully integrated with the Council's budget process and governance model.
<b>Legal</b>	Failure to maintain statutory duties.	M	Statutory duties are part of the commissioning decision-making process.
<b>Employee</b>	Skills and knowledge are not in place to effectively implement commissioning approach.	M	A skills audit and commissioning development programme will enable staff to develop commissioning skills and knowledge.
<b>Customer</b>	Customer feedback does not sufficiently inform commissioning.	M	Customer engagement is a key process within this commissioning approach.
<b>Environment</b>	None.		
<b>Technology</b>	Failure to use digital opportunities.	L	Digitisation and new technologies will be a key consideration in any commissioning or recommissioning activity.
<b>Reputational</b>	Services do not deliver expected outcomes, customer standards or cost effectiveness.	M	The commissioning approach will be evidence based; be inclusive of customers, partners, providers; be integrated with the budget process; include robust contract management, and outcome-focused.

## 11. OUTCOMES

<b>Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Prosperous Economy</b>	The commissioning approach will be using the LOIP as a key driver for improvement. Being Prosperous will be included within priority setting processes.
<b>Prosperous People</b>	The commissioning approach will listen to and engage with the People of Aberdeen. This will be via a range of engagement tools and channels.
<b>Prosperous Place</b>	The commissioning will be using the LOIP and will consider the concept of 'place' as it's commissioning approaches going forward.
<b>Enabling Technology</b>	The commissioning approach will be consider enabling technologies and new digital tools.

<b>Design Principles of Target Operating Model</b>	
	<b>Impact of Report</b>
<b>Customer Service Design</b>	This report will further enhance the focus on the Customer in the way we design services.
<b>Organisational Design</b>	It will be important that the Council embeds this approach in the capability of its staff
<b>Governance</b>	There will be close working between the Strategic Commissioning Committee and the key stages outlined in this report.
<b>Workforce</b>	A key aspect of developing this approach will be the development and involvement of key staff within the new commissioning function and across the wider workforce.
<b>Process Design</b>	Co-design of future provision and the development of outcome-based specifications will be an important aspect of this new approach.
<b>Technology</b>	The use of digital technology will be central enabler as this approach develops.
<b>Partnerships and Alliances</b>	This new commissioning approach will seek to build partnerships as improving outcomes will be enhanced by joint effort.

## 12. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>Equality &amp; Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA)</b>	An EHRIA has been completed.

<b>Data Protection Impact Assessment</b>	Not required here but shall be provided to Committees as required along with the LOIP and the Population Needs Assessment
<b>Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty</b>	Covered in the EHRIA.

### 13. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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