Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010

North West Glasgow

This is one of a set of 38 Health and Wellbeing Profiles for Scottish Community Health Partnerships (CHPs)*, published by the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) collaboration and updating profiles previously published in 2008. Additional profiles focusing on the health and wellbeing of children and young people in Scotland are also available. All profiles are available on the ScotPHO website at www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles.

Our aim is to support health improvement in Scotland by providing clear and relevant information that will help service providers, planning teams, policy makers and the public make informed decisions to improve health.

This profile contains:

- A map of the area and demography table
- 'At a glance' commentary on the findings for the area
- A spine chart detailing 59 indicators across 10 domains
- Time trend and rank charts for eight key indicators
- A table of definitions and sources for all indicators
- Details of other Profiles 2010 products.

While there may be additional sources of information in some local areas, these indicators have the strength of being available in a consistent form for all of Scotland, allowing valid comparisons to be made. They should be interpreted in the light of local knowledge.

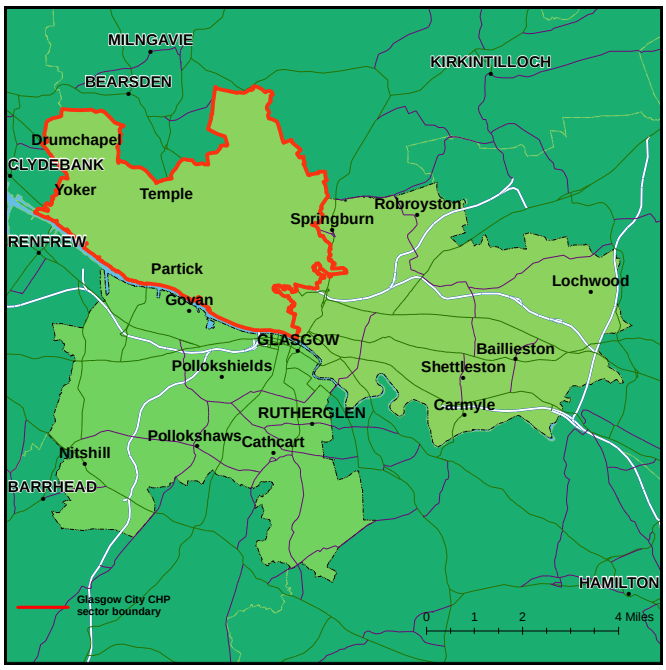
*CHP is used as a global term to refer to all Community Health Partnerships (CHPs) / Community Health & Care Partnerships (CHCPs) / Community Health & Social Care Partnerships (CHSCPs or CHaSCPs) in Scotland. However, instead of including five CHPs for Glasgow City we have presented the results for three areas, covering Glasgow North East, Glasgow North West and Glasgow South. This gives a total of 38 comparator areas for the 2010 Profiles.

These 38 areas nest within 32 councils (local authorities) in Scotland. In most cases, the CHP and council area are coterminous, but Glasgow, Fife and Highland Council areas contain a number of CHPs. Where indicators are unavailable at CHP level, data for the relevant council area are presented instead.

Area Population: 190,332

	Number	Measure	Scot. Av.
Population 0–15 years[1]	28,402	14.9	17.6
Population 16–64 years[1]	136,549	71.7	65.7
Population 65–74 years[1]	12,911	6.8	9.0
Population 75+ years[1]	12,470	6.6	7.7
Population 16+ years[1]	161,930	85.1	82.4
Population 85+ years[1]	3,330	1.7	2.0
National insurance registrations for migrant workers[2,3]	N/A	2.1	1.3
Live births[4]	2,228	11.8	11.6

1. Measure shown as percentage of the total population
2. Measure shown as percentage of working age population
3. Data reported for relevant council (local authority) area
4. Measure shown as a crude rate per 1,000 population



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North West Glasgow at a Glance

Population Profile

North West Glasgow has an estimated total population of 190,332. The percentage of the total population who are of working age is significantly higher than the Scottish average whilst the population aged 0-15 years and over is significantly lower. National Insurance registrations for migrant workers are significantly higher in Glasgow City Council area compared to the Scottish average.

Life Expectancy & Mortality

Male and female life expectancy (71.0 and 77.2 years respectively) in North West Glasgow is significantly lower than the Scottish average (74.5 and 79.5 years respectively), although it has been rising steadily over time. Mortality rates from all causes (all ages), coronary heart disease (under-75s), cerebrovascular disease (under-75s) and cancer (under-75s) are all significantly higher (worse) than the Scottish average.

Behaviours

An estimated 32.0% of adults smoke in the council area, compared to 25.0% in Scotland as a whole. In North West Glasgow there have been 670 deaths from alcohol conditions in the last five years and the death rate is significantly higher than the Scottish average. The proportion of the population hospitalised with alcohol conditions is higher than the Scottish average, and the proportion hospitalised with drug related conditions similar to the Scottish average. Levels of sporting participation in the council area are significantly lower than average.

Ill Health & Injury and Mental Health

Cancer registrations, diabetes prevalence, and the proportions of the population hospitalised for coronary heart disease, COPD, cerebrovascular disease, emergency admissions and multiple admissions (65 years and over) are all significantly higher (worse) in North West Glasgow than the Scotland average. However, the rates of hospitalisations for asthma, and falls in the home (65 years and over), are significantly lower than average, as is the road traffic accident casualty rate. Drug prescribing for mental health problems is significantly higher than the Scottish average. The suicide death rate in North West Glasgow (21.6 per 100,000 population) is also significantly higher than the Scottish average (15.1 per 100,000 population).

Social Care & Housing

North West Glasgow has a significantly higher percentage of adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance than the Scottish average. The percentage of single adult dwellings is also significantly high. Within the council area, both homelessness and the rate of children looked after by the local authority are significantly higher than average. Extreme fuel poverty is significantly lower (better) in the council area (6.5%) than Scotland (7.5%).

Education & Economy

Primary and secondary school attendance rates in North West Glasgow are significantly lower than the Scottish average. Levels of income and employment deprivation, the percentage of working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit, and people claiming pension tax credits, are all significantly higher than the Scottish average.

Crime and Environment

The crime rate in North West Glasgow (81.4 per 1,000 population) is significantly higher than Scotland overall (49.5 per 1,000) and the highest of the 38 CHPs/local areas. Rates of referrals to the Children's Reporter for violence-related offences, and rates of patients hospitalised following an assault, are also significantly high. 56.4% of the population live within 500 metres of a derelict site (Scotland 30.0%).

Women's & Children's Health

Breast screening uptake is significantly lower in North West Glasgow (67.7%) than the Scottish average (75.3%). The prevalence of pregnant mothers who smoke, and the rate of teenage pregnancies (under-18s), are both significantly higher than average. The percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks is, however, significantly higher than average, whilst immunisation uptake at 24 months is significantly lower. Child dental health in primary 1 is significantly worse than the Scottish average.

North West Glasgow Health Summary

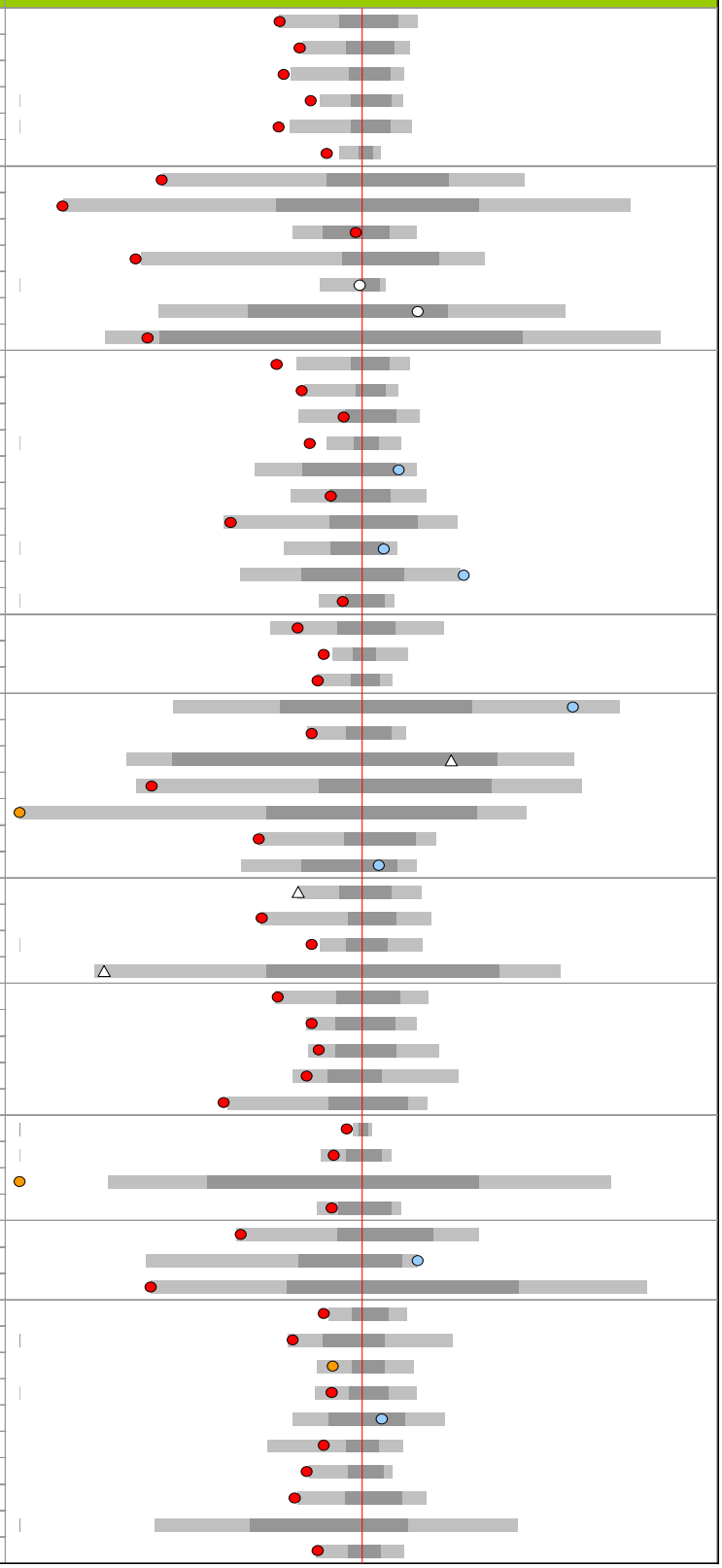
This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all profile areas.

- Statistically significantly 'worse' than Scottish average
- Statistically not significantly different from Scottish average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than Scottish average
- Statistically significant difference compared to Scottish average
- No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area ← Scotland Average → 'Better' Area

5th Percentile | 25th Percentile | 75th Percentile | 95th Percentile

Domain	Indicator	Number	Measure	Type	Scot. Average
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy - males [1]	n/a	71.0	yrs	74.5
	2 Life expectancy - females [1]	n/a	77.2	yrs	79.5
	3 Deaths all ages [2]	6,468	919.1	sr	707.8
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) [2]	409	82.6	sr	57.2
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) [2]	927	183.6	sr	134.7
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) [2]	156	29.8	sr	18.7
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths [2]	2,808	33.7	%	24.1
	8 Smoking prevalence [3]	n/a	32.0	%	25.0
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions [2]	6,503	1,127	sr	1,088
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions [1]	670	73.9	sr	46.4
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions [2]	561	88.9	sr	85.1
	12 Active travel to work [3]	n/a	16.0	%	14.0
	13 Sporting participation [3]	n/a	68.0	%	73.0
Ill Health & Injury	14 Patients registered with cancer [1]	4,951	482.6	sr	412.6
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD [2]	1,655	263.4	sr	158.6
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease [2]	2,175	370.7	sr	347.0
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease [2]	1,485	224.5	sr	173.8
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma [2]	1,548	293.1	sr	472.9
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency [2]	41,614	6,923.2	sr	6,378.9
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations [2]	4,948	6,010.3	sr	4,607.6
	21 Road traffic accident casualties [2]	327	62.0	sr	79.4
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) [2]	314	328.9	sr	710.4
	23 Prevalence of diabetes	7,497	3.9	sr2	3.5
Mental Health	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	24,219	11.5	%	9.7
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation [2]	2,411	396.4	sr	303.0
	26 Deaths from suicide [1]	210	21.6	sr	15.1
Social Care & Housing	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home [3]	n/a	7.1	%	5.3
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	12,865	7.9	%	5.6
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home [3]	n/a	36.6	%	31.7
	30 Households assessed as homeless [3]	7,201	2.6	%	1.8
	31 Children looked after by local authority [3]	3,280	28	cr2	14
	32 Single adult dwellings	47,521	46.6	%	37.8
	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty [3]	n/a	6.5	%	7.5
Education	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	157.3	mean	179.7
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	93.7	%	95.2
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	89.4	%	91.1
	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications [3]	n/a	20.9	%	14.8
Economy	38 Population income deprived	44,125	23.5	%	15.1
	39 Working age population employment deprived	20,600	15.9	%	11.6
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	7,740	5.8	%	4.4
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	20,930	55.4	%	46.6
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	6,355	18.8	%	11.0
Crime	43 Crime rate	15,306	81.4	cr2	49.5
	44 Prisoner population	458	305.7	sr	205.5
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	203	15.2	cr2	8.4
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault [2]	819	131.0	sr	95.2
Environment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	107,409	56.4	%	30.0
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	0	0.0	%	14.2
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live [3]	n/a	36.0	%	52.0
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake [2]	11,379	67.7	%	75.3
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy [2]	1,516	29.4	%	22.6
	52 Teenage pregnancies [2]	455	53.5	cr2	41.4
	53 Low weight live births [2]	160	2.8	%	2.3
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks [2]	1,642	29.4	%	26.4
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR [2]	4,995	90.1	%	92.1
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excluding MMR [2]	5,305	95.7	%	97.5
	57 Child dental health in primary 1	651	49.8	%	61.8
	58 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a		%	8.0
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) [2]	393	493.5	sr	377.5



Notes:

1. Five-year combined number, and 5-year average annual measure.
2. Three-year combined number, and 3-year average annual measure.
3. Data available down to local authority level only.

Key:

n/a= data not available, or cannot be calculated; cr = crude rate per 100,000 population; cr2 = crude rate per 1,000 population;
sr = age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; sr2 = age-sex standardised rate per 100 population yrs = years; % = percent; mean = average.

See the detailed Definitions and Sources table for indicator information and Technical Report (on the web) for further guidance on interpreting the spine.

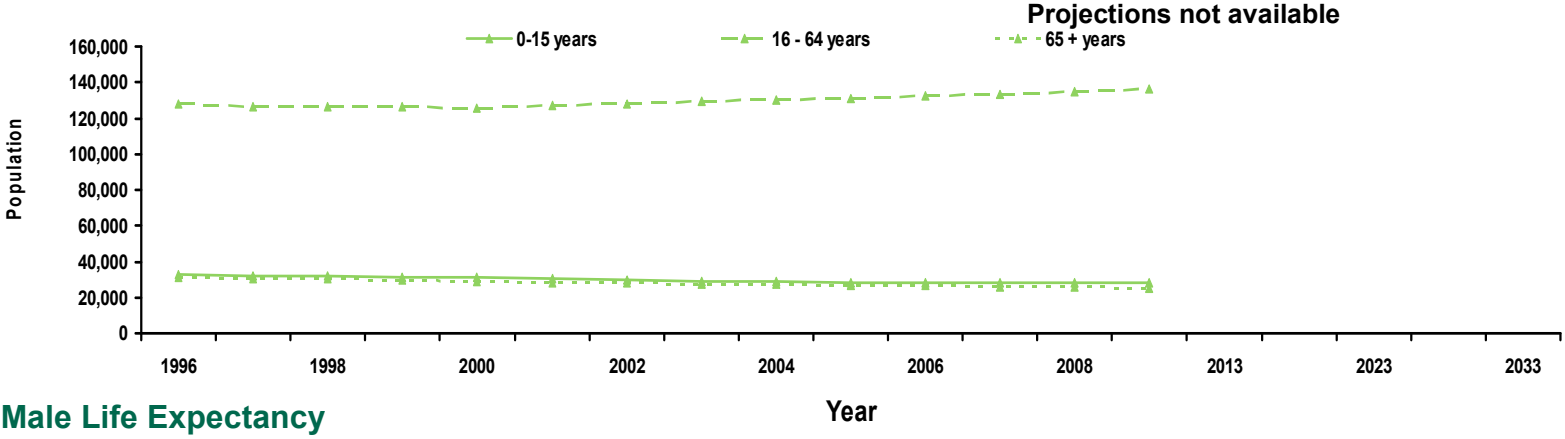
North West Glasgow Trends (Key Indicators)

Scotland | North West Glasgow | 95% Confidence Interval

Population, and Population Projections, by Age Group

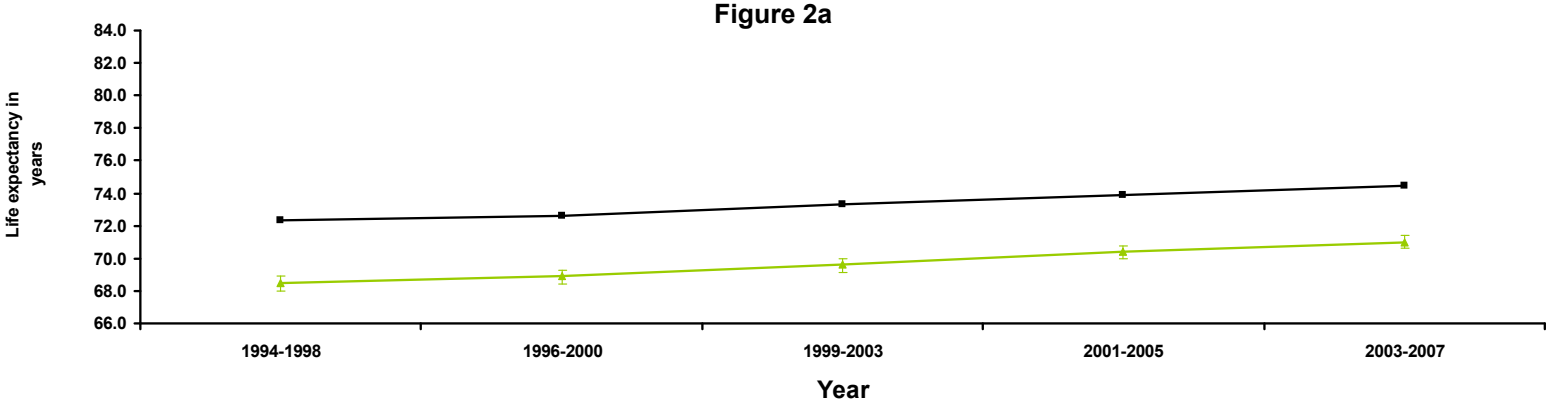
Figure 1a

Note: No Scotland figures shown
Projections not available



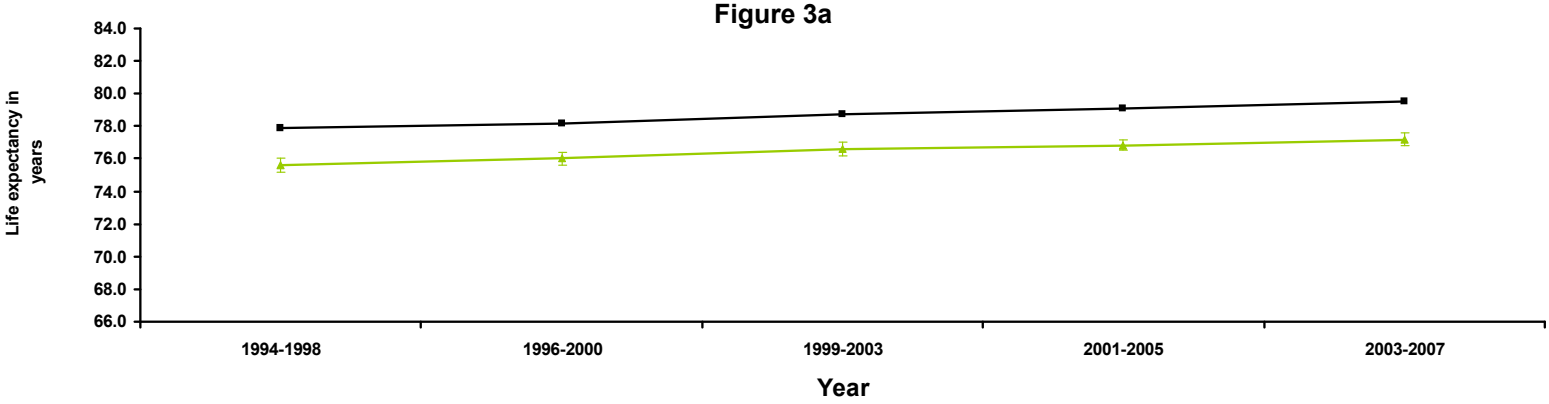
Male Life Expectancy

Figure 2a



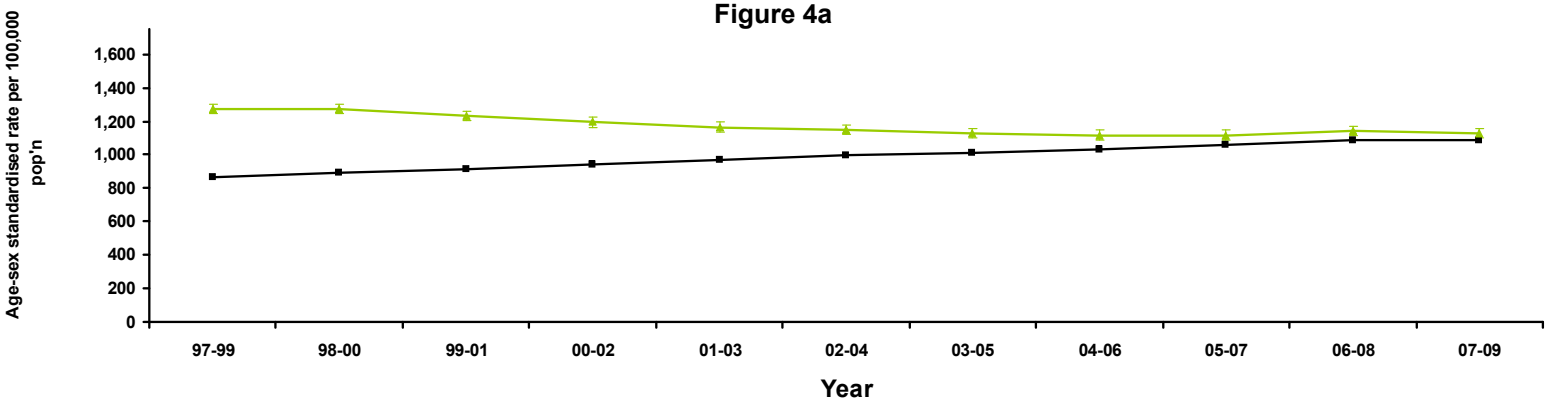
Female Life Expectancy

Figure 3a



Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions

Figure 4a



Time trends and ranks for other indicators and geographies are on the ScotPHO website

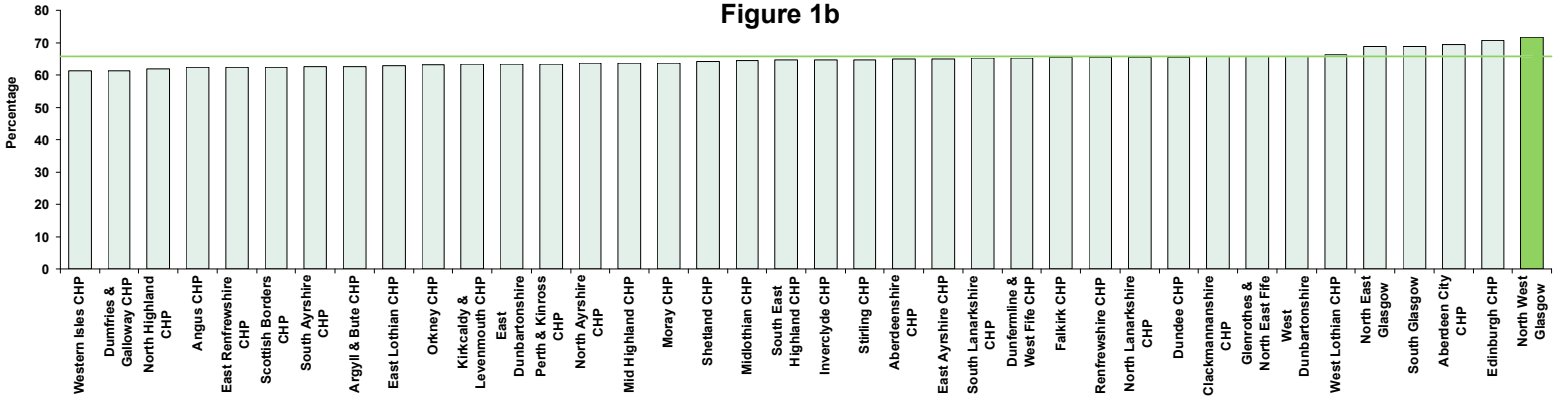
North West Glasgow Ranks (Key Indicators)

Scotland

95% Confidence Interval

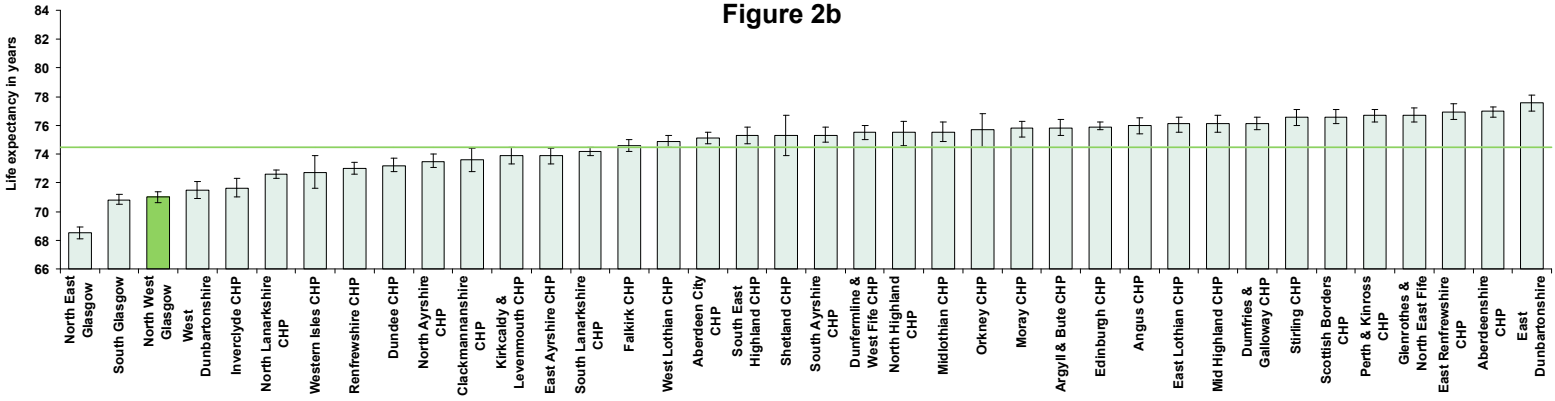
Population of Working Age (16-64)

Figure 1b



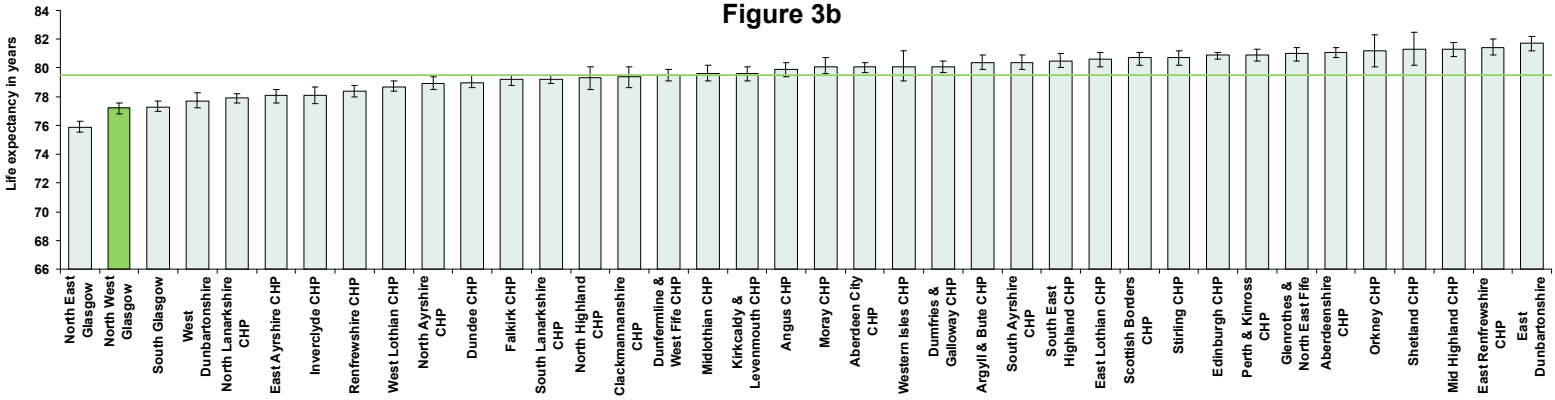
Male Life Expectancy

Figure 2b



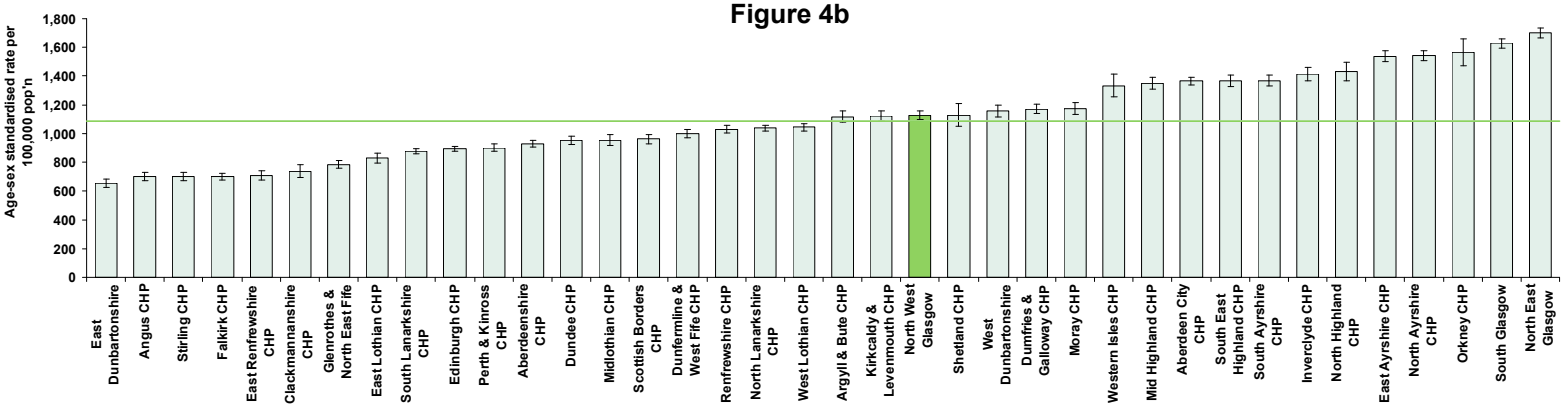
Female Life Expectancy

Figure 3b



Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions

Figure 4b

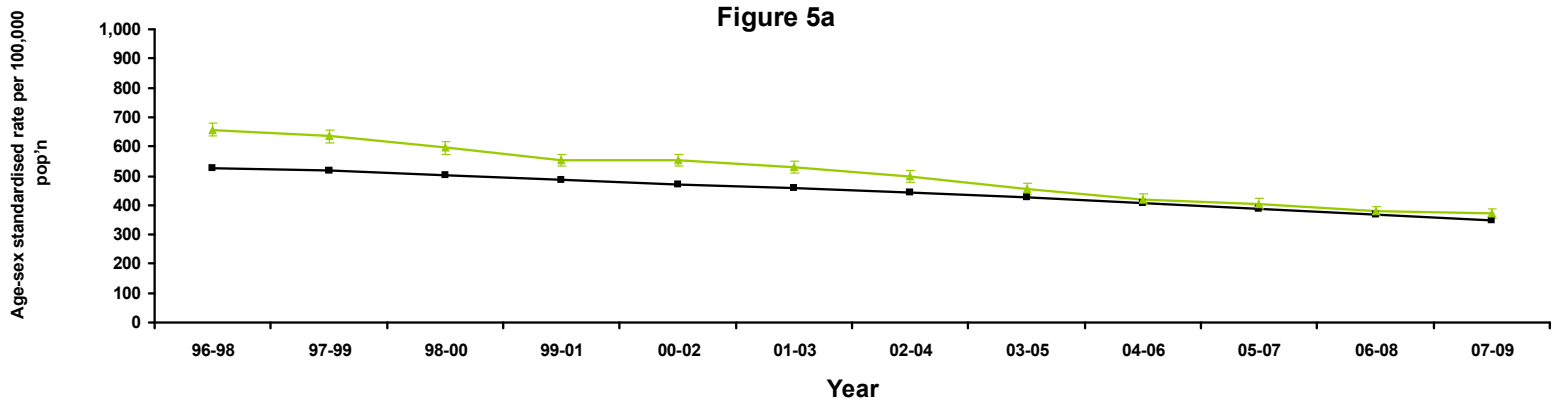


Time trends and ranks for other indicators and geographies are on the ScotPHO website

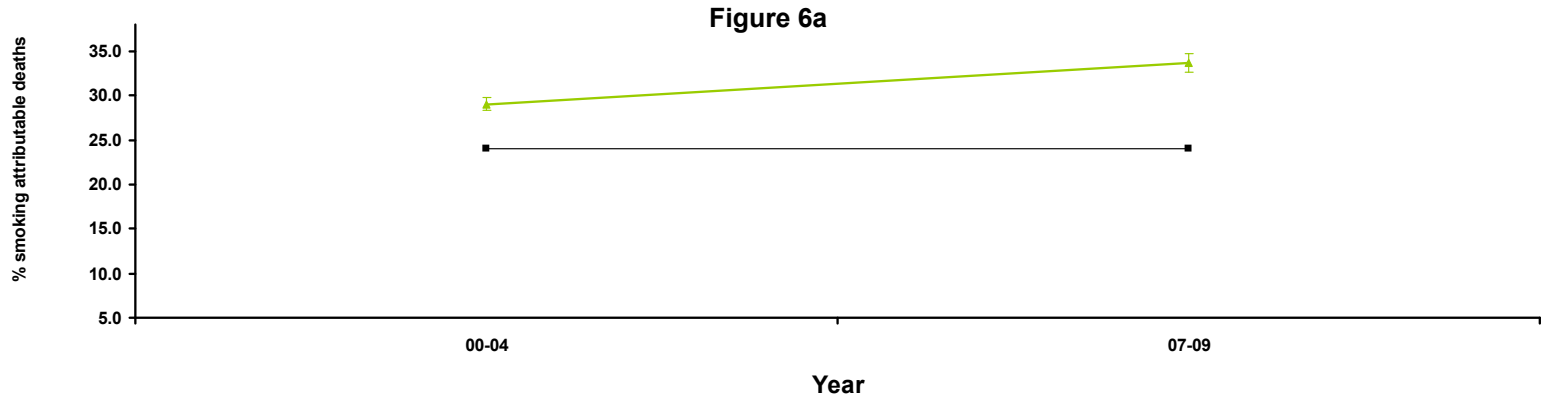
North West Glasgow Trends (Key Indicators)

Scotland | North West Glasgow | 95% Confidence Interval

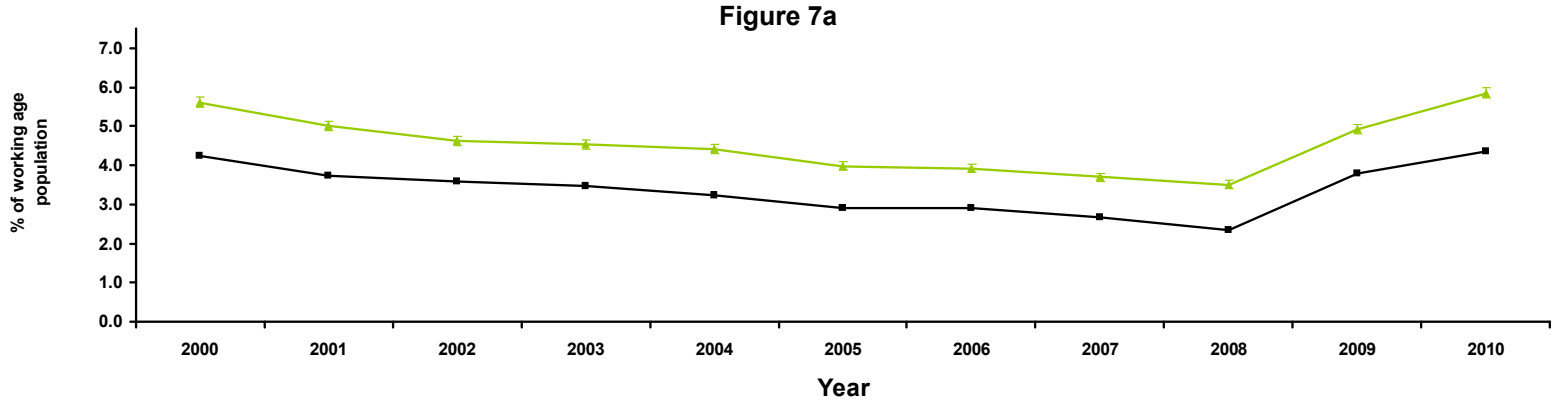
Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease



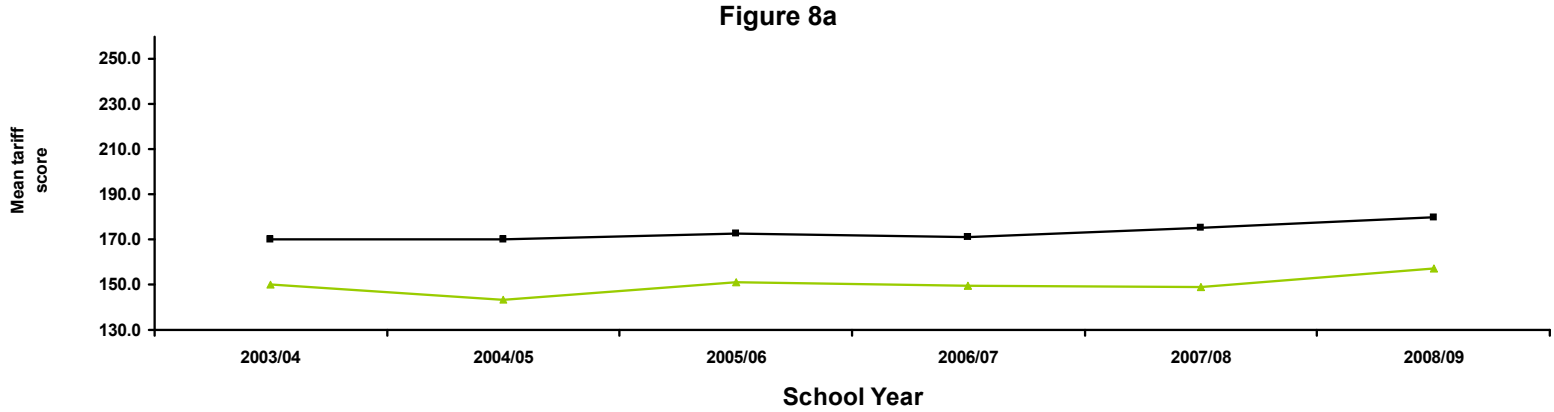
Smoking attributable deaths



Working Age Population Claiming Jobseekers Allowance



Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll



Time trends and ranks for other indicators and geographies are on the ScotPHO website

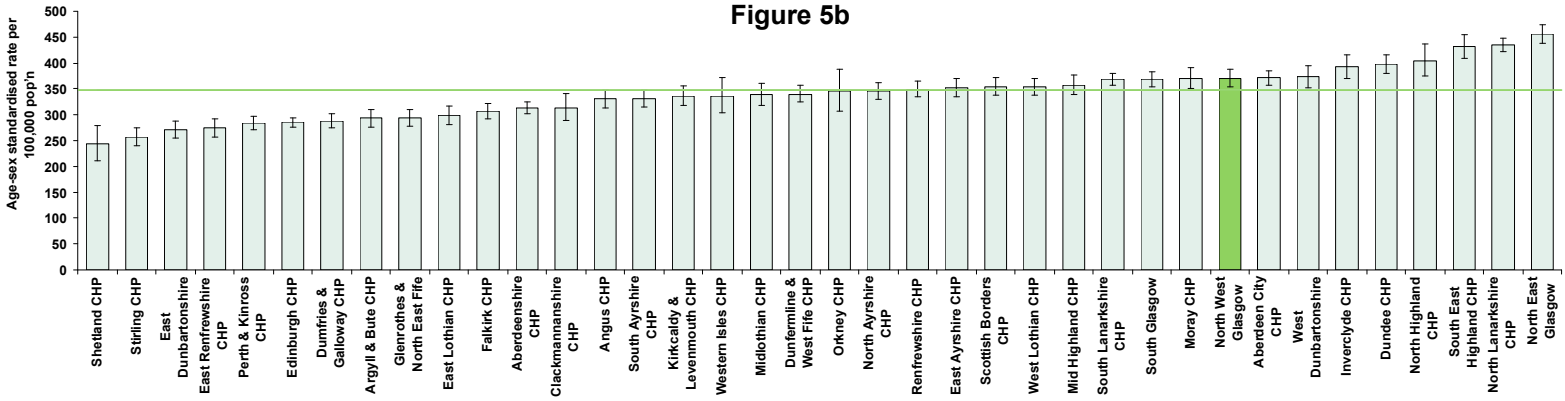
North West Glasgow Ranks (Key Indicators)

Scotland

95% Confidence Interval

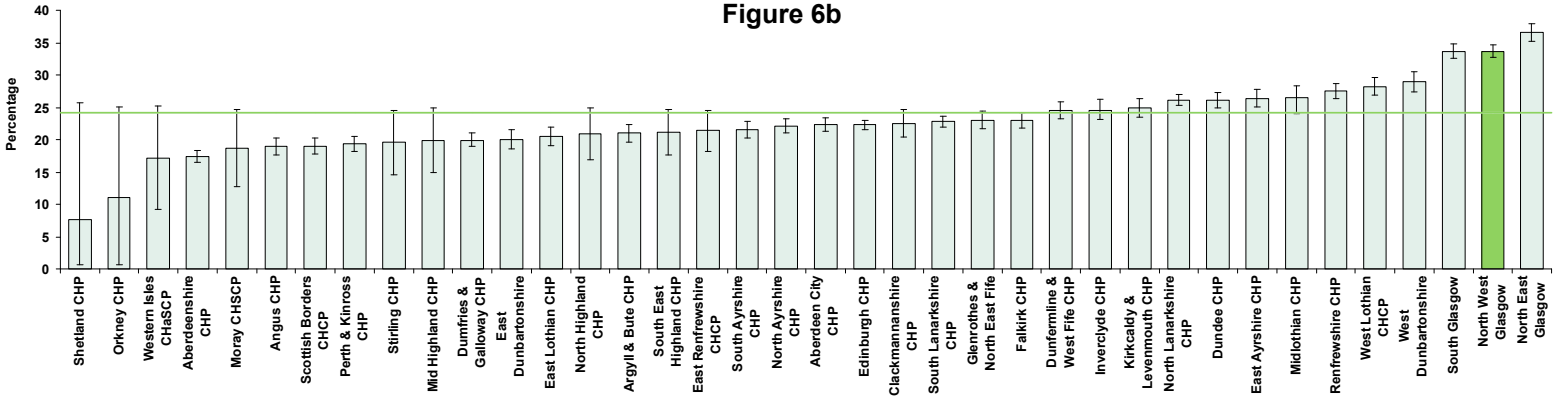
Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease

Figure 5b



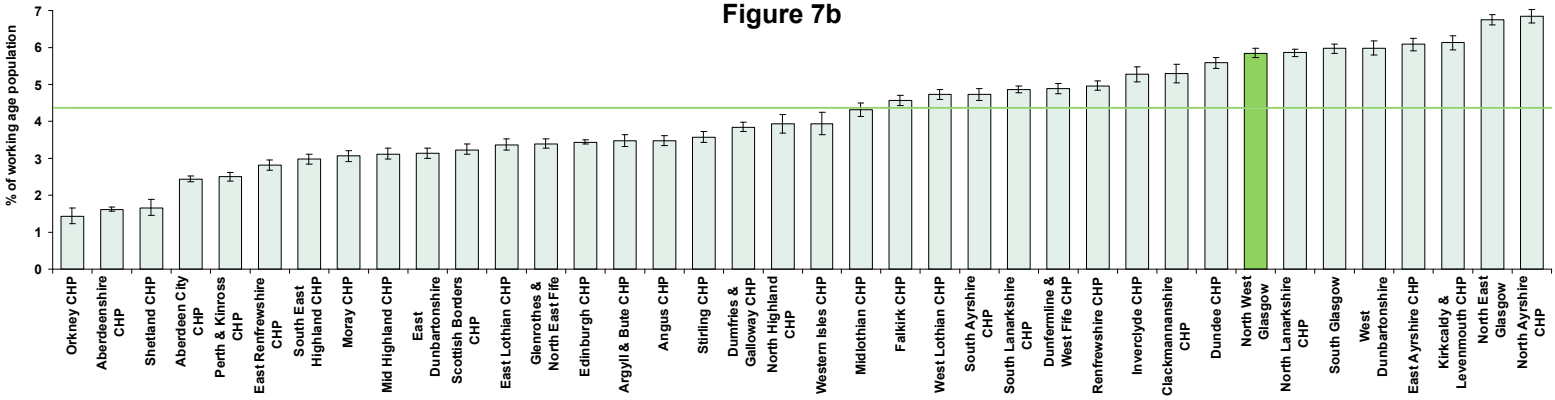
Smoking attributable deaths

Figure 6b



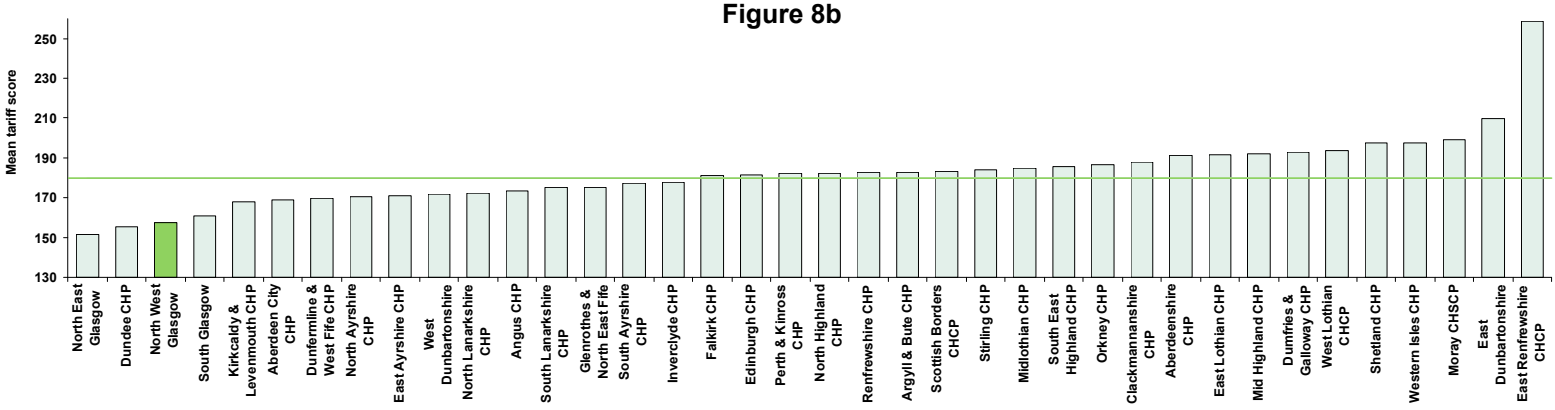
Working Age Population Claiming Jobseekers Allowance

Figure 7b



Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll

Figure 8b



Time trends and ranks for other indicators and geographies are on the ScotPHO website

Definitions and Sources

NB: more details on methodology and definitions are available in our technical report, available on the ScotPHO website at www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles.

Indicator No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Source [1]
(On front cover)	Population	Number and percentage of total estimated population in each age band (0–15 years; 16-64; 65-74; 75+; 16+; 85+). The time trend graph shows population estimates for 1996-2009, and projected numbers (for council area only) to 2033 (using GROS 2008-based population projections).	2009 1996–2033 (Figure 1a)	GROS
(On front cover)	National insurance registrations for migrant workers	Number and percentage of adult overseas nationals registering for a National Insurance number. Denominator is all working age adults (16-64 years (male), 16-59 (female)).	2008/09	DWP
(On front cover)	Live births	Annual live births expressed as a number and crude rate per 1,000 population.	2009	GROS
1 – 2	Life expectancy	Estimated average male and female life expectancy at birth in years (using Chiang (II) method).*	1994-98 to 2003-07	GROS
3 - 6	Deaths	Deaths from all causes (all ages), coronary heart disease, cancer and cerebrovascular disease (under 75s); 3-year total number and 3-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.*	2007-09	GROS
7	Smoking attributable deaths	Deaths from smoking related and attributable causes: 3-year total number and 3-year average percentage (denominator is all deaths). *	2007-09	GROS
8	Smoking prevalence	Random adult respondents to the Scottish Household Survey, answering yes to the question "Do you smoke cigarettes nowadays?". The denominator is the total number of random adults answering this question (from the relevant council area).	2007/08	SHoS (question RG19YN)
9	Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions	Patients discharged from hospital (annually) with alcohol related and attributable conditions: 3-year total number and 3-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.*	1997-99 to 2007-09	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)
10	Deaths from alcohol conditions	Deaths from alcohol related and attributable conditions: 5-year total number and 5-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year. *	2005-09	GROS
11	Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions	Patients discharged from hospital (annually) with drug related conditions: 3-year total number and 3-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year. *	2007-09	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)
12	Active travel to work	Number and percentage of adults travelling to work by either cycling or walking. The denominator is all adults travelling to work. *	2007/08	SHoS (question RD3)
13	Sporting participation	Number and percentage of adults participating in sporting activity. *	2007/08	SHoS (question SPRT3a)
14	Patients registered with cancer	Patients newly diagnosed with cancer: 5-year total number and 5-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.	2003-07	ISD Scotland, Scottish Cancer Registry (SMR06)
15 – 20	Hospitalised patients	Patients discharged from hospital (annually) with specific conditions (COPD, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, asthma) or in particular circumstances (emergency admissions, multiple admissions in 65+ age group), expressed as 3-year total number and 3-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.	1997-99 to 2007-09	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)

*see technical report (at www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles) for more detail

[1] In some cases this indicates the source of original raw datasets, with that data then manipulated by ISD to calculate required measures (e.g. life expectancy at birth, age-sex standardized mortality rates).

Indicator No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Source [1]
21	Road traffic accident casualties	Patients discharged from hospital or died as a result of a road traffic accident: 3-year total number and 3-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.	2007-09	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database) or GROS
22	Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+)	Patients aged 65+ years discharged from hospital (annually) after an emergency admission resulting from a fall in the home: 3-year total number and 3-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.	2007-09	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)
23	Prevalence of diabetes	Patients registered with diabetes mellitus (all types), expressed as directly age-sex standardised rate per 100 population.	2010 (snapshot as at 16th March)	SCI-DC
24	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.	2009	ISD Scotland (Prescribing Information System), CHI extract
25	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation	Patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals (annually): 3-year total number and 3-year directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.	2006-08	ISD Scotland (SMR04)
26	Deaths from suicide	Deaths from suicide and undetermined intent: 5-year total number and 5-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.	2005-09	GROS
27	People (65+) receiving free personal care at home	Number and percentage of people aged 65+ who receive free personal care services at home. In the spine chart this indicator is assigned to 'worse' if proportion is below the Scottish average.	2009/10 (year ending 31st March)	SG- Community Care Statistics
28	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	Number and percentage of all adults aged 16+ claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance (SDA).	2010 (Quarter ending February)	DWP
29	People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home	Number and percentage of people aged 65+ with intensive care needs who receive 10+ hours of home care per week. 'People aged 65+ with intensive care needs' is defined as those: Receiving 10+ hours of home care (purchased or provided by a local authority) per week/Resident in a Care Home/Resident long-term in an NHS hospital. In the spine chart this indicator is assigned to 'worse' if percentage is below the Scottish average.	2008/09 (year ending 31st March)	SG- Community Care Statistics
30	Households assessed as homeless	Households categorised as homeless (based on applications to local authorities under the Homeless Persons Legislation) - number and percentage of all households.	2008/09 (year ending 31st March)	SG – Housing Statistics
31	Children looked after by local authority	Number of children looked after by local authority (0-18 years): Number and crude rate per 1,000 population 0-18 years.	2009	SG
32	Single adult dwellings	Number and percentage of dwellings subject to a Council Tax discount of 25 per cent. This may include, for example, dwellings with a single adult, dwellings with one adult living with one or more children, or with one or more adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.	2009	GROS

*see technical report (at www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles) for more detail

[1] In some cases this indicates the source of original raw datasets, with that data then manipulated by ISD to calculate required measures (e.g. life expectancy at birth, age-sex standardized mortality rates).

Indicator No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Source [1]
33	Households in extreme fuel poverty	Percentage of all households that suffer 'extreme fuel poverty': defined as having to spend over 20% of household income on fuel (4-year average).	2005-08	SHCS
34	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	Average tariff score (pupil attainment) of all pupils enrolled in fourth year of secondary school (S4) of publicly funded secondary schools.*	2003/04 to 2008/09 (school year)	SNS/SG
35 – 36	School attendance	Primary and Secondary school attendance rate – number attending and percentage of all pupils (based on pupil's area of residence).	2008/09 (school year)	SG (via SNS)
37	Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications	Number and percentage of all working age adults (16-64 years(male), 16-59 (female)) who have with no qualifications or qualifications at SCQF level 4 or lower.	2008	APS (via SNS)
38	Population income deprived	Adults defined as 'income deprived' expressed as a number and percentage of the total population.	2008	SIMD 2009, SG
39	Working age population employment deprived	Adults defined as 'employment deprived' expressed as a number and percentage of the working age population (16-64 years(male), 16-59 (female)).	2008	SIMD 2009, SG
40	Working age population claiming Jobseeker's allowance	Population of working age in receipt of JSA: number and percentage of total working age population (16-64 years(male), 16-59 (female)).	2000 to 2010 (Quarter ending February)	DWP
41	Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	Number and percentage of children living in households that are dependent on out of work benefit OR where child tax credit is more than the family element.	2008 (snapshot as at 31st August)	HMRC
42	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	Number and percentage of population aged 60+ claiming guaranteed and savings element pension credit.	2010 (Quarter ending February)	DWP
43	Crime rate	Number of crimes (based on SIMD crimes of violence; drug offences; domestic house breaking; minor assault; and vandalism) and rate per 1,000 population per year.	2007/08 (year ending 31st March)	SIMD 2009, SG
44	Prisoner population	Prisoner population (16+ years) on 30th June based on prisoners home address: total number imprisoned and directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population.	30th June 2008 snapshot	SPS
45	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	Number of children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence related offences (8-15 years): Number and crude rate per 1,000 population 8-15 years. *	2009/10 (year ending 31st March)	SCRA
46	Patients hospitalised after an assault	Number of patients discharged from hospital (annually) following an admission for assault: 3-year total number and 3-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year. *	2007-09	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)
47	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	Number and percentage of total population living within 500 metres of a derelict site.	2009	SVDLS/SNS

*see technical report (at www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles) for more detail

[1] In some cases this indicates the source of original raw datasets, with that data then manipulated by ISD to calculate required measures (e.g. life expectancy at birth, age-sex standardized mortality rates).

Indicator No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Source [1]
48	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	Number and percentage of total population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (data zones) in Scotland.	2008	SIMD 2009, SG
49	Adults rating neighborhood as 'very good place to live'	Percentage of all adults surveyed who rated their neighbourhood 'a very good place to live'.	2007/08	SHoS (question RB1)
50	Breast screening uptake	Breast screening uptake for all eligible women aged 50–70 (routine appointments): 3-year total number and 3-year average percentage.	2006-08	ATOS (SBSP)
51	Mothers smoking during pregnancy	Women recorded as a 'current smoker' at antenatal booking appointment: 3-year total number and 3-year average percentage. Denominator: All women with a known smoking status at booking (those with a smoking status of 'unknown' have been excluded)	2006-08	ISD Scotland (SMR02)
52	Teenage pregnancies	Teenage (<18 years) pregnancies: 3-year total number and 3-year average crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17.*	2006-08	GROS and Notifications of Abortions to the Chief Medical Officer for Scotland
53	Low weight live births	Low weight (<2,500g) live full-term singleton births: 3-year total number and 3-year average percentage of all live singleton births.	2006-08	ISD Scotland (SMR02)
54	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	Number of babies reported by parent as being exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review: 3-year total number and 3-year average percentage. Denominator: total number of babies receiving a 6-8 week review. Data not available for all areas*	2006-08	CHSP-PS
55 – 56	Immunisation uptake	Immunisation uptake at 24 months for Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hib, and - separately - MMR (measles, mumps and rubella): 3-year total number and 3-year average percentage of children of this age.	2006-08	SIRS
57	Child dental health in primary 1	Primary 1 children receiving a 'Category C' letter from Basic Inspection ("No obvious decay experience, but child should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis.") – number and percentage of all children inspected.	2008/09 (school year)	NDIP Basic Inspection
58	Child obesity in primary 1	Primary 1 children whose BMI is within the top 5% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex – number and percentage of all children reviewed. Data not available for all areas*	2008/09 (school year)	CHSP-S
59	Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15)	Number of patients aged under 15 discharged from hospital (annually) after an emergency admission due to an accident in the home: 3-year total number and 3-year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population per year.	2007-09	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)

*see technical report (at www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles) for more detail

[1] In some cases this indicates the source of original raw datasets, with that data then manipulated by ISD to calculate required measures (e.g. life expectancy at birth, age-sex standardized mortality rates).

Further information

Abbreviations

APS:	Annual Population Survey
BMI:	Body Mass Index
CHI:	Community Health Index
CHSP-PS:	Child Health Systems Programme – Pre-school Children
CHSP-S:	Child Health Systems Programme – School aged Children
COPD:	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
DWP:	Department for Work and Pensions
GROS:	General Register Office for Scotland
ISD:	Information Services Division (of NHS Scotland)
NDIP:	National Dental Inspection Programme
ROS:	Registers of Scotland
SBSP:	Scottish Breast Screening Programme
SCI-DC:	Scottish Care Information - Diabetes Collaboration
SCRA:	Scottish Children's Reporter Administration
SDA:	Severe Disability Allowance
SG:	Scottish Government
SHCS:	Scottish House Condition Survey
SHoS:	Scottish Household Survey
SIMD2009:	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009
SIRS:	Scottish Immunisation Recall System
SMR01/02/04:	Scottish Morbidity Records
SNS:	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
SPS:	Scottish Prison Service
SVDLS	Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey

Additional Profiles Products:

- Scotland level report
- Technical report
- Sub-CHP Excel workbooks
- Spine chart packs (small area (intermediate geography) spines by CHP)

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For further information on this profile and the wider Health and Wellbeing Profiles Project please contact:

ISD ScotPHO Team :
email: scotpho@nhs.net
fax: 0131 275 7511

Andrew Gasiorowski :
email: andrew.gasiorowski@nhs.net
tel: 0141 282 2143

Dr Diane Stockton:
email: diane.stockton@nhs.net
tel: 0131 275 6817

Dataworx:
Adrian Watson
email: adrian@dataworx-solutions.co.uk

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ScotPHO (Scottish Public Health Observatory) Team
Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland
Gyle Square
1 South Gyle Crescent
EDINBURGH
EH12 9EB