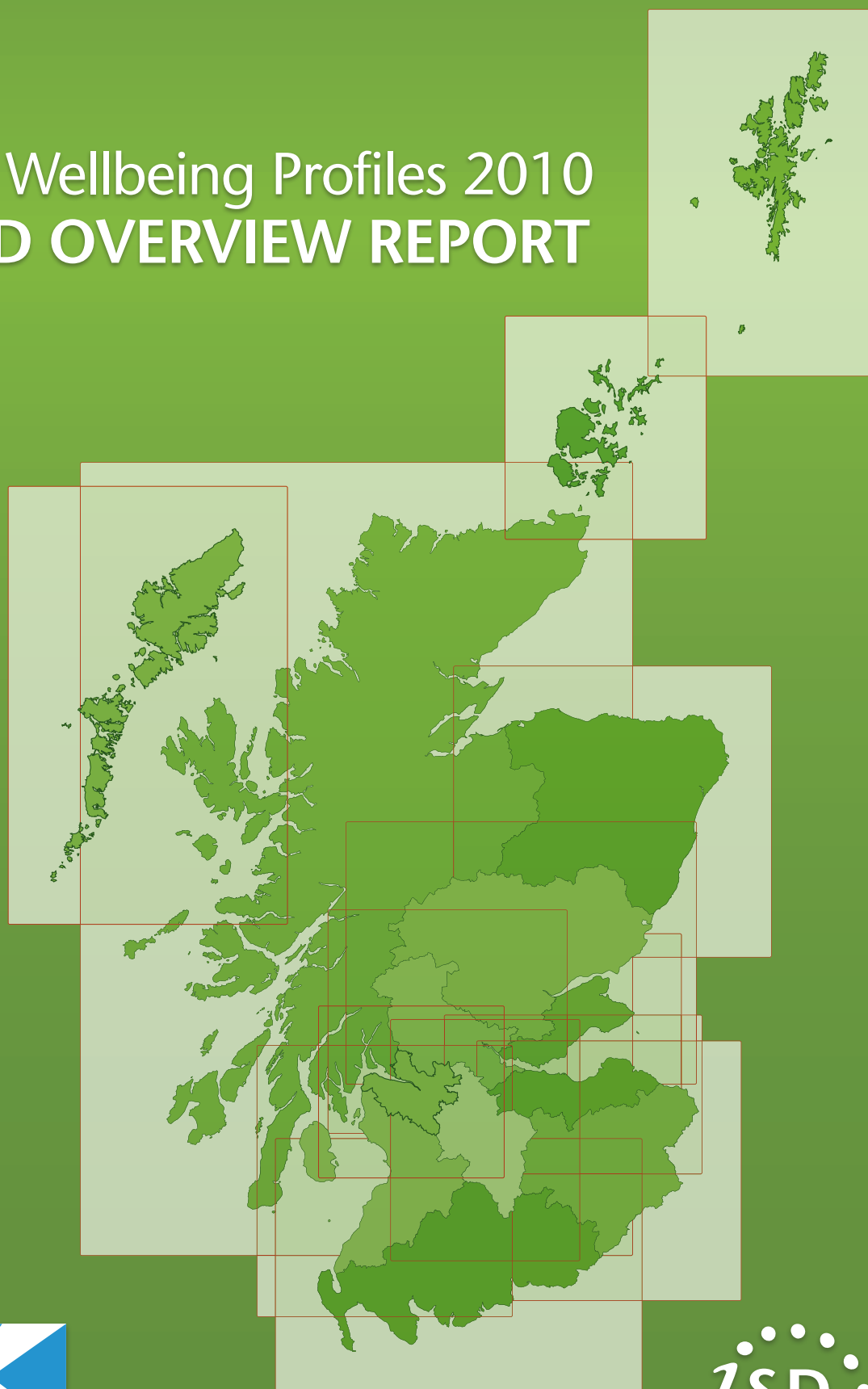


Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010 **SCOTLAND OVERVIEW REPORT**





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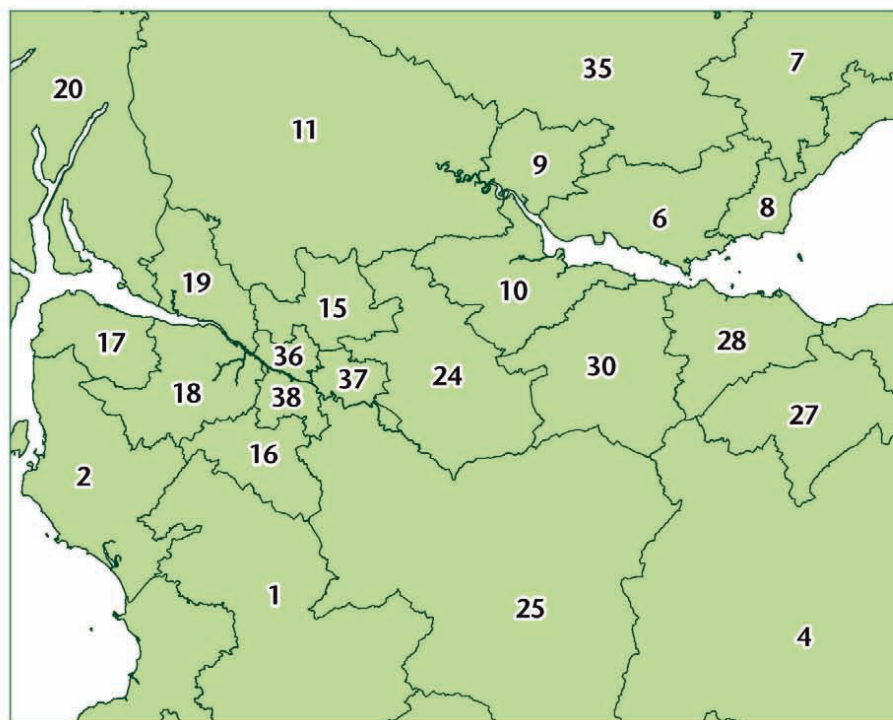


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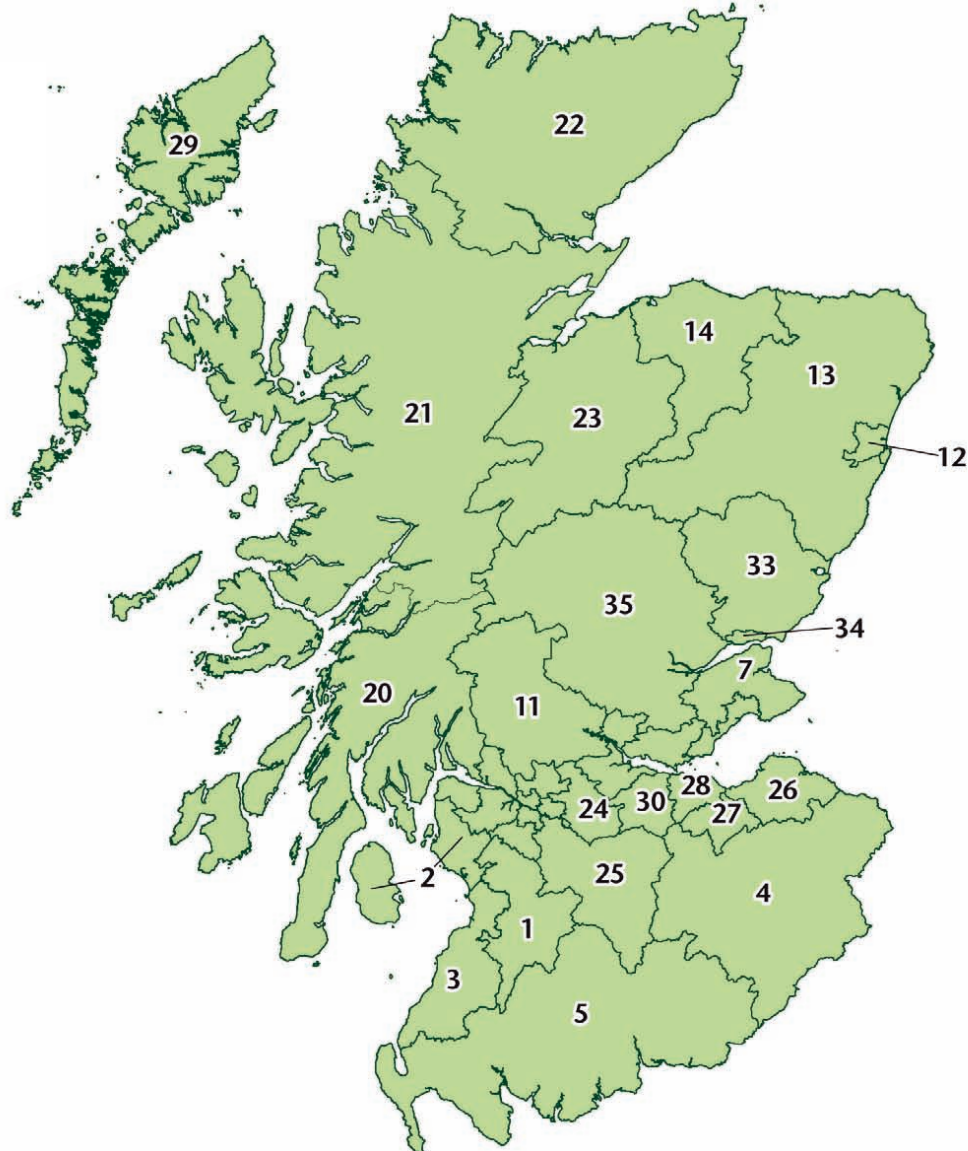
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Community Health Partnership (CHP) boundary map



- 1 East Ayrshire
- 2 North Ayrshire
- 3 South Ayrshire
- 4 Scottish Borders
- 5 Dumfries & Galloway
- 6 Dunfermline & West Fife
- 7 Glenrothes & North East Fife
- 8 Kirkcaldy & Levenmouth
- 9 Clackmannanshire
- 10 Falkirk
- 11 Stirling
- 12 Aberdeen City
- 13 Aberdeenshire
- 14 Moray
- 15 East Dunbartonshire
- 16 East Renfrewshire
- 17 Inverclyde
- 18 Renfrewshire
- 19 West Dunbartonshire
- 20 Argyll & Bute
- 21 Mid Highland
- 22 North Highland
- 23 South East Highland
- 24 North Lanarkshire
- 25 South Lanarkshire
- 26 East Lothian
- 27 Midlothian
- 28 Edinburgh
- 29 Western Isles
- 30 West Lothian
- 31 Orkney
- 32 Shetland
- 33 Angus
- 34 Dundee
- 35 Perth & Kinross
- 36 Glasgow North West
- 37 Glasgow North East
- 38 Glasgow South





Introduction

This Scotland Overview report is one of a number of outputs from the 2010 Community Health Profiles Project produced by the Scottish Public Health Observatory. These also include individual Community Health Partnership (CHP)/local area¹ reports, a technical report and spine, trend and rank charts for a range of geographies, including sub-CHP level analyses which can be displayed or downloaded using an online Excel based tool. The profiles are being published simultaneously with a set of children's and young people's profiles and together these will provide a broad picture of health in Scotland.

Background

- Community Health Partnerships (CHPs) were set up to support local joint working on health improvement. Their locations in Scotland are shown in the map on the page opposite.
- To support this work, robust health information is needed at CHP level and below. To be most useful, indicators need to be consistently measured across Scotland to allow valid comparisons and to set local data in a regional and national context.

Purpose

- The profiles include a set of 67 indicators that cover a range of health outcomes (such as deaths and hospitalisations), health related behaviour (such as smoking, alcohol and drug use) and the wider determinants of health (such as education, employment, and the environment).
- The purpose of these profiles is to support health improvement in Scotland by providing information about the health of local populations that will help service providers, planners, policy makers and the public make informed decisions to improve health.
- The profiles highlight health and social inequalities, show trends, support priority setting and the targeting of resources, allow comparisons between areas and provide the information needed to improve local understanding of health and its determinants.
- The indicators are designed to help understanding of local health issues and prompt further investigation rather than to support performance management, and they will be most useful when interpreted with the benefit of local knowledge.

Target audience

- The intended target audience for these profiles includes: health improvement staff in CHPs; health promotion officers, public health practitioners, planners and other health professionals within NHS board areas; and researchers, planners and policy makers in local authorities and voluntary sector organisations.
- Additionally, we hope that a range of national organisations will find the reports useful to understand local health variations and identify areas in which to target health improvement effort.

Indicator development

- The development of the profiles has been guided by a project board with members from NHS boards, CHPs, local authorities and central government.
- A total of 67 indicators were selected after wide consultation and are available for all CHPs in Scotland.
- We chose indicators where data were relatively complete and consistent across all of Scotland, but other useful indicators may be available in particular local areas.
- We used data for time periods that had complete coverage across Scotland at the time the analyses were carried out. More recent data may be available for some areas and users are advised to consult the data definitions to confirm the time period used for each indicator and to check locally whether more recent data are available.
- Where necessary, indicators are based on more than one year of data in order to avoid the problems associated with small numbers. More details are provided in the Technical Report.

¹ 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 local areas, covering Glasgow North East, Glasgow North West and Glasgow South. Throughout this report we refer to these as CHPs/local areas.



- The majority of indicators are available at CHP/local area and NHS board level, the exception being a small number of indicators for which data are available only at council (local authority) area level (see footnote 3 in spine charts). For consistency with previous profiles, we used intermediate geography zones (IZs) for sub-CHP analyses. These are a standard national geography for which population estimates and other statistics are readily available. There are 1,235 intermediate zones in Scotland, each containing between 2,500 and 6,000 people.
- These profiles provide a substantial amount of continuity with the previous 2008 profile publication.

Report presentation

- This Scotland level report gives an overview of the profiles for Scotland, focusing on six key indicators. It summarises findings for the 1,235 intermediate zones, 38 CHP/local areas and 14 NHS boards in Scotland, and draws some comparisons with data for other parts of the UK where available.
- Although NHS boards are not the focus of this report, a set of spine charts for NHS boards is included as appendix 1.
- The individual CHP/local area reports include data for all 67 indicators, as well as trend and rank charts about the resident population and for six key indicators.
- Indicators are presented using spine charts which have been arranged so that in general points further to the right show better health than the Scotland average, and points further to the left show worse health.
- Users should note that in some cases (such as death rates) a higher level is clearly 'worse', while in other cases (such as immunisation coverage) a lower level is clearly 'worse'. There are some indicators (such as children looked after by the local authority) where the 'correct' level is a matter of judgement that requires a range of local factors to be taken into account.
- In addition, the data and charts for all the different geographies can be viewed and downloaded from the ScotPHO website (www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles).

Caveats

- In some cases, small numbers mean that year-to-year fluctuations or minor inaccuracies in the data may make the estimates less robust. While this report identifies areas with low or high scores with a reasonable degree of reliability, it cannot be used to distinguish between areas with similar scores.
- The reports focus on inequalities, but it is important to note that analyses at smaller geographical areas will always show larger inequalities.
- In general, it is not reasonable to compare a small area (such as a CHP) with the whole of another country, as the other country will also include some small areas with extreme data.



Findings at a glance

The following section highlights some key findings from the wide range of information available in the profiles.

Male life expectancy at birth

- Life expectancy is an estimate of the number of years a newborn child would live if it was to experience current local mortality rates for all of its life. It is a broad indicator of overall health and reflects the risk of mortality at all stages of life. In order to accumulate sufficient data for accurate local estimates the indicator is based on five year aggregate periods.
- For male life expectancy in 2007–2009, the Scottish average was 75.4 years, an improvement of 3 years compared with the figure for 1996–1998.

Female life expectancy at birth

- For Scotland as a whole, female life expectancy is almost 5 years longer than that of males.
- For female life expectancy in 2007–2009, the Scottish average was 80.1 years, an improvement of 2 years compared with the figure for 1996–1998.

Patients hospitalised with alcohol-related conditions

- The health impact of alcohol includes conditions wholly due to alcohol (such as alcoholic liver disease). However many other conditions (such as cancer of the oesophagus) are partly due to alcohol, being much more common in people who drink more. It is possible to estimate the percentage of these conditions that are due to alcohol, and these percentages have been used to estimate the total number of people admitted because of increased alcohol intake.
- For Scotland as a whole, an average of 1087.7 people per 100,000 per year were admitted to hospital between 2007 and 2009 because of reasons related or attributable to alcohol.
- These figures are not comparable with those published in the 2008 ScotPHO profiles. This is because the 2008 figures used definitions produced by the English North-West Public Health Observatory while the current figures use a definition developed by ISD in 2009 using Scottish data. Further information is available in the technical report.

Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease

- Although the numbers of people being admitted to hospital for coronary heart disease are falling, this remains a major cause of hospitalisation in Scotland.
- At Scotland level, an average of 347 people per 100,000 per year were admitted to hospital with coronary heart disease during the three years 2007–2009.
- It should be noted that these figures are not comparable with the figures in the 2008 ScotPHO profiles, which were for heart disease of all kinds, rather than for coronary heart disease alone.

Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance

- This indicator reflects local unemployment rates.
- For Scotland as a whole in 2010, 4.3% of the working age population were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

Average tariff score of pupils on the S4² roll

- This indicator is based on the average pupil attainment in publicly funded secondary schools, where tariff points are allocated based on exam passes at different levels. For example a pupil getting 5 Standard Grades would collect between 40 and 190 points, based on lowest to highest possible results.
- For Scotland as a whole, the average tariff score in 2008 was 179.7

2 Fourth year of secondary school



1—Life expectancy: males

Average life expectancy for males in Scotland was 75.4 years for the period 2007–2009. Male life expectancy at birth at NHS board, CHP and intermediate zone is shown in Table 1. The most up-to-date estimates are shown for each geographical level.

Table 1 Male life expectancy (years) by area

	Average life expectancy	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values ⁵	
Scotland (2007–09) ¹	75.4	32	71.1	78.3	72.5	78.2
England (2007–09) ¹	78.3	326	73.7	84.4	75.4	81
Wales (2007–09) ¹	77.9	22	74.6	80.4	75.5	79.5
Northern Ireland (2007–09) ¹	76.8	26	73.5	79	75.1	78.6
Scottish NHS Boards (2007–09) ²	75.4	14	72.1	76.6		
Scottish CHPs (2007–09) ³	75.4	40	69.8	78.3	70.7	78.1
Scottish intermediate zones (2003–07) ⁴	74.5	1,207	59.9	89.0	67.5	80.8

¹ From ONS Life Expectancy by local council areas report (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/liex1010.pdf>).

² From GROS (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/life-expectancy-admin-areas/07-09/0709le-alltables.xls>).

³ From GROS (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/life-expectancy/special-area-level/special-areas/2007-2009/tables.html> (based on 40 CHP areas))

⁴ Life expectancy estimates were not presented for all intermediate zones, due to small numbers (see technical report).

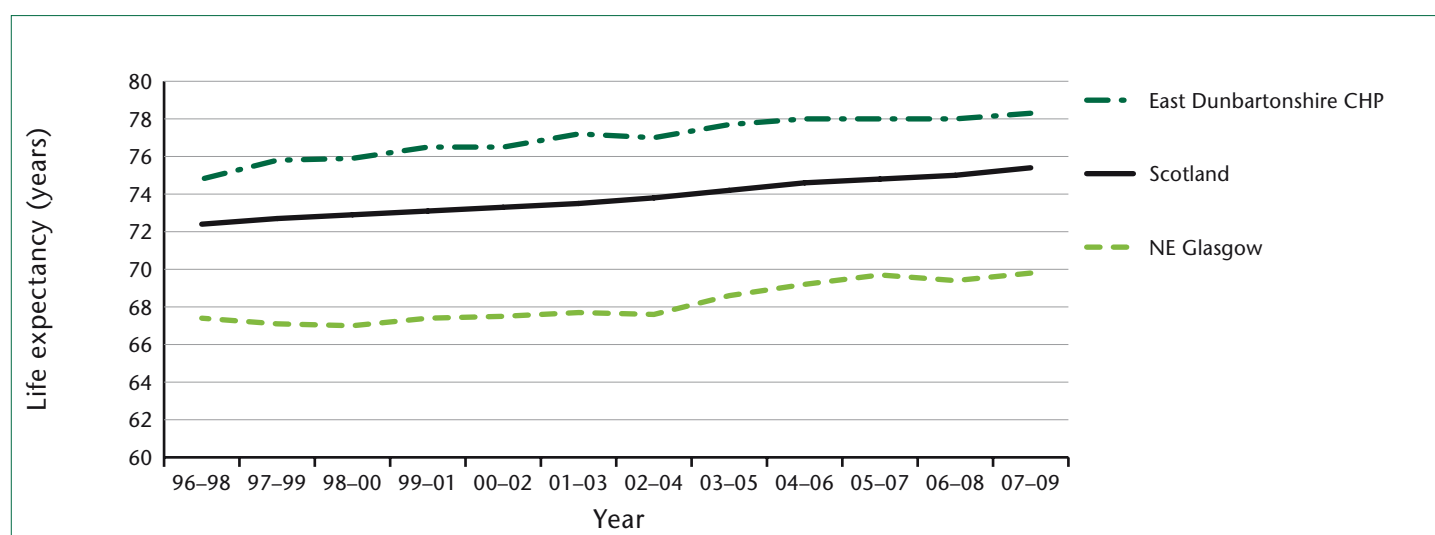
⁵ Based on 5th and 95th percentiles. Values are not provided for NHS Boards because of the small number of boards.

For CHPs (2007–09), there was a gap of 8.5 years between the worst (North Glasgow CHCP, 69.8 years) and the best (East Dunbartonshire, 78.3 years). At intermediate zone level, male life expectancy ranged from 59.9 years to 89.0 years, with the worst male life expectancy (significantly lower than Scotland as a whole) seen in Parkhead West and Barrowfield, part of East Glasgow. Similarly low levels were seen in some intermediate zones within Edinburgh CHP and South West Glasgow. The best male life expectancy (significantly higher than Scotland as a whole) was seen in part of Moray CHSCP, with similarly high levels in specific intermediate zones of Edinburgh and Aberdeenshire CHPs. Male life expectancy during 2007–09 was worse in Scotland than in the other countries of the UK (Table 1).

Map 1 shows male life expectancy in intermediate zones (2003–07) in Scotland, with the best 10% of areas shaded dark green and the worst 10% of areas shaded red.

Figure 1 shows trends in male life expectancy between 1996–98 and 2007–09. Male life expectancy has improved across Scotland as a whole (from 72.4 years during 1996–98 to 75.4 years during 2007–09). An increase in life expectancy is seen in every CHP over this time period.

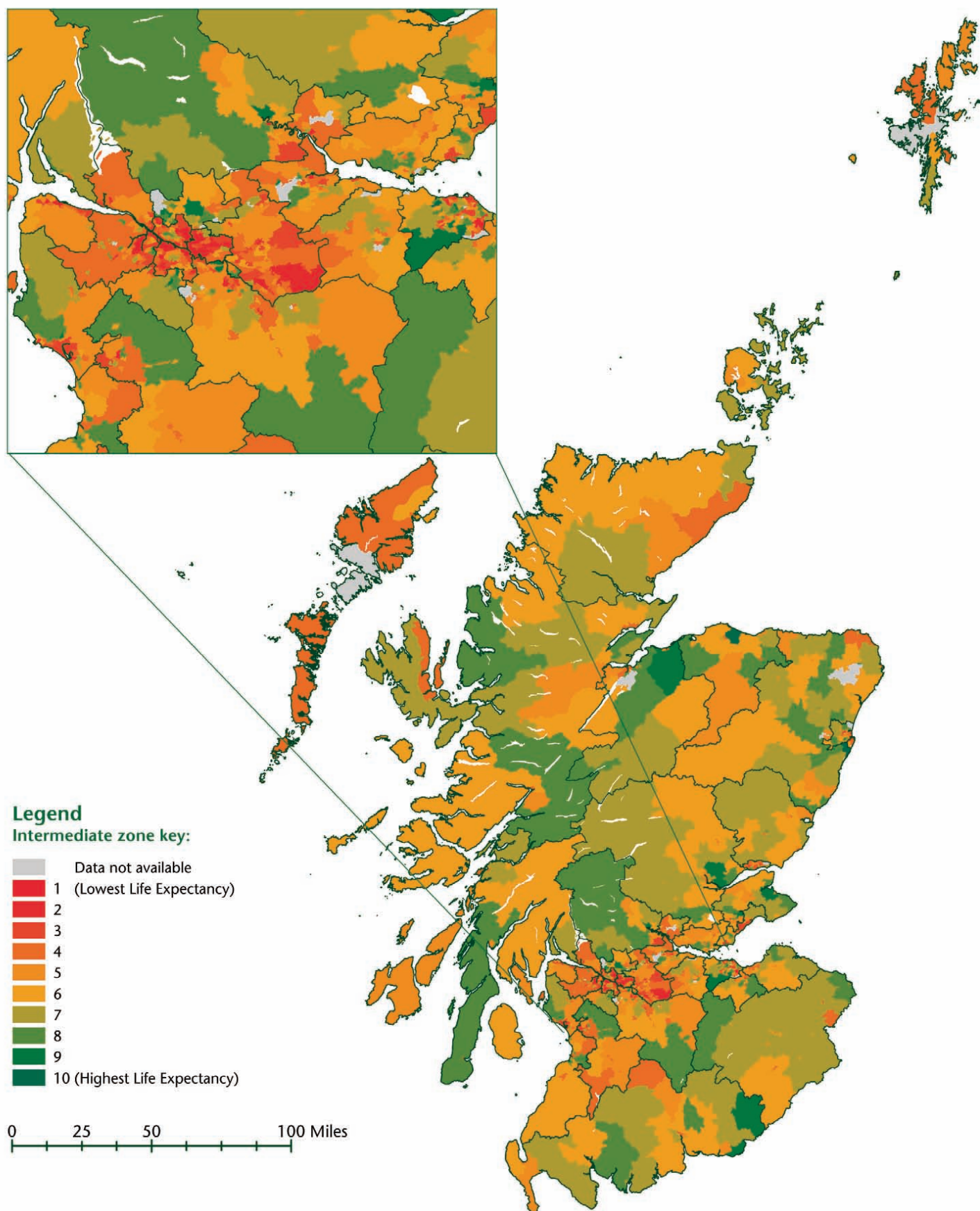
Figure 1 Trends in male life expectancy (Scotland, best and worst CHP)



Source: From GROS (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/life-expectancy/special-area-level/special-areas/2007-2009/tables.html> (based on 40 CHP areas))



Map 1—Life expectancy: males



The black boundaries shown represent the CHP areas within Scotland; their names can be found on the CHP boundary map on page ii.

Life expectancy for a sex and intermediate zone is not presented when the 5-year total population for that sex is less than 5,000 people and/or there are fewer than 40 deaths for the sex over the 5-year period.

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2—Life expectancy: females

Average life expectancy for females in Scotland was 80.1 years for the period 2007–2009. Female life expectancy at birth at NHS Board, CHP and intermediate zone is shown in Table 2. The most up-to-date estimates are shown for each geographical level.

Table 2 Female life expectancy (years) by area

	Average life expectancy	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values ⁵	
Scotland (2007–09) ¹	80.1	32	77.5	83.1	78.4	82
England (2007–09) ¹	82.3	326	79.1	89	80.1	84.5
Wales (2007–09) ¹	81.6	22	79.1	84.1	79.7	84.3
Northern Ireland (2007–09) ¹	81.4	26	79.6	83.5	79.8	82.7
Scottish NHS Boards (2007–09) ²	80.1	14	78.9	82.0		
Scottish CHPs (2007–09) ³	80.1	40	76.2	83.1	77.4	82.0
Scottish intermediate zones (2003–07) ⁴	79.5	1,195	70.2	92.3	75.0	84.9

¹ From ONS Life Expectancy by local council areas report (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/liex1010.pdf>).

² From GROS (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/life-expectancy-admin-areas/07-09/0709le-alltables.xls>)

³ From GROS (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/life-expectancy/special-area-level/special-areas/2007-2009/tables.html> (based on 40 CHP areas))

⁴ Life expectancy estimates were not presented for all intermediate zones, due to small numbers (see technical report).

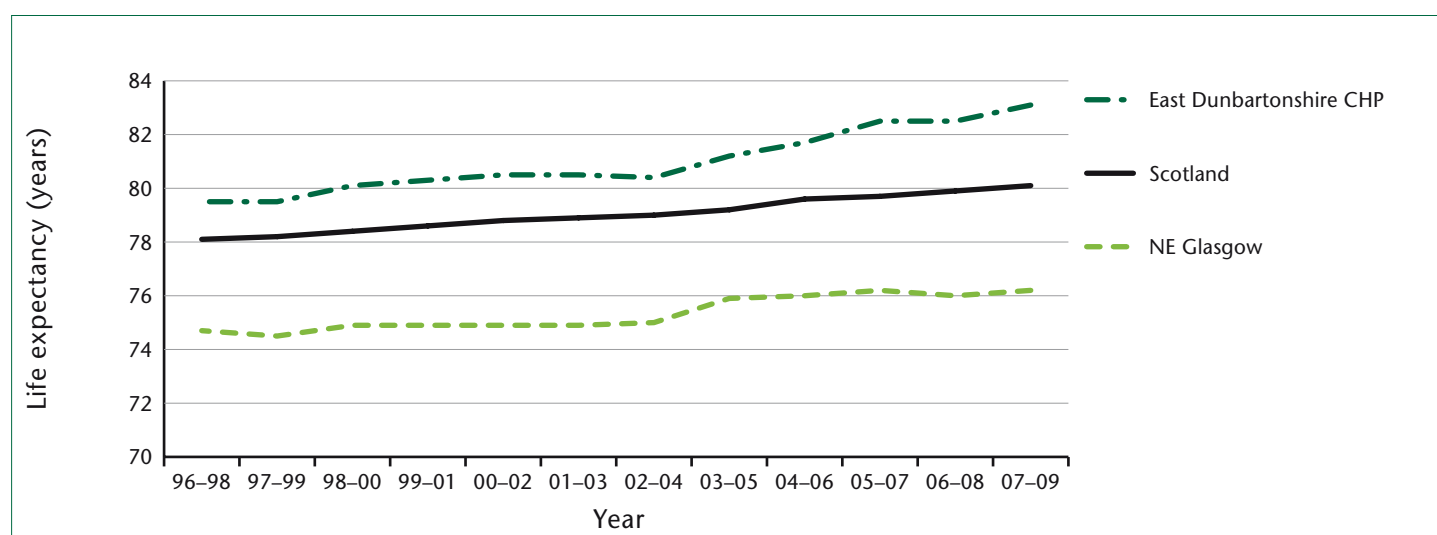
⁵ Based on 5th and 95th percentiles. Values are not provided for NHS Boards because of the small number of boards.

For CHPs (2007–09), there was a gap of almost 7 years in life expectancy between the worst (North Glasgow CHCP, 76.2 years) and best (East Dunbartonshire, 83.1 years). For intermediate zones, life expectancy ranged from 70.2 years to 92.3 years, with the worst female life expectancy (significantly lower than Scotland as a whole) seen in Paisley Ferguslie, part of Renfrewshire CHP. Similarly low levels were seen in some intermediate zones within South West Glasgow, Stirling CHP and East Glasgow. The best female life expectancy (significantly higher than Scotland as a whole) was seen in Fairmilehead, within Edinburgh CHP, with similarly high levels in specific intermediate zones in Angus, Borders and Aberdeenshire CHPs. Female life expectancy during 2007–09 was worse in Scotland than in the other countries of the UK (Table 2).

Map 2 shows female life expectancy in intermediate zones (2003–07) in Scotland, with the best 10% of areas shaded dark green and the worst 10% of areas shaded red.

Figure 2 shows trends in female life expectancy between 1996–98 and 2007–09. Female life expectancy has improved across Scotland as a whole (from 78.1 years during 1996–98 to 80.1 years during 2007–09). An increase in life expectancy is seen in every CHP over this time period.

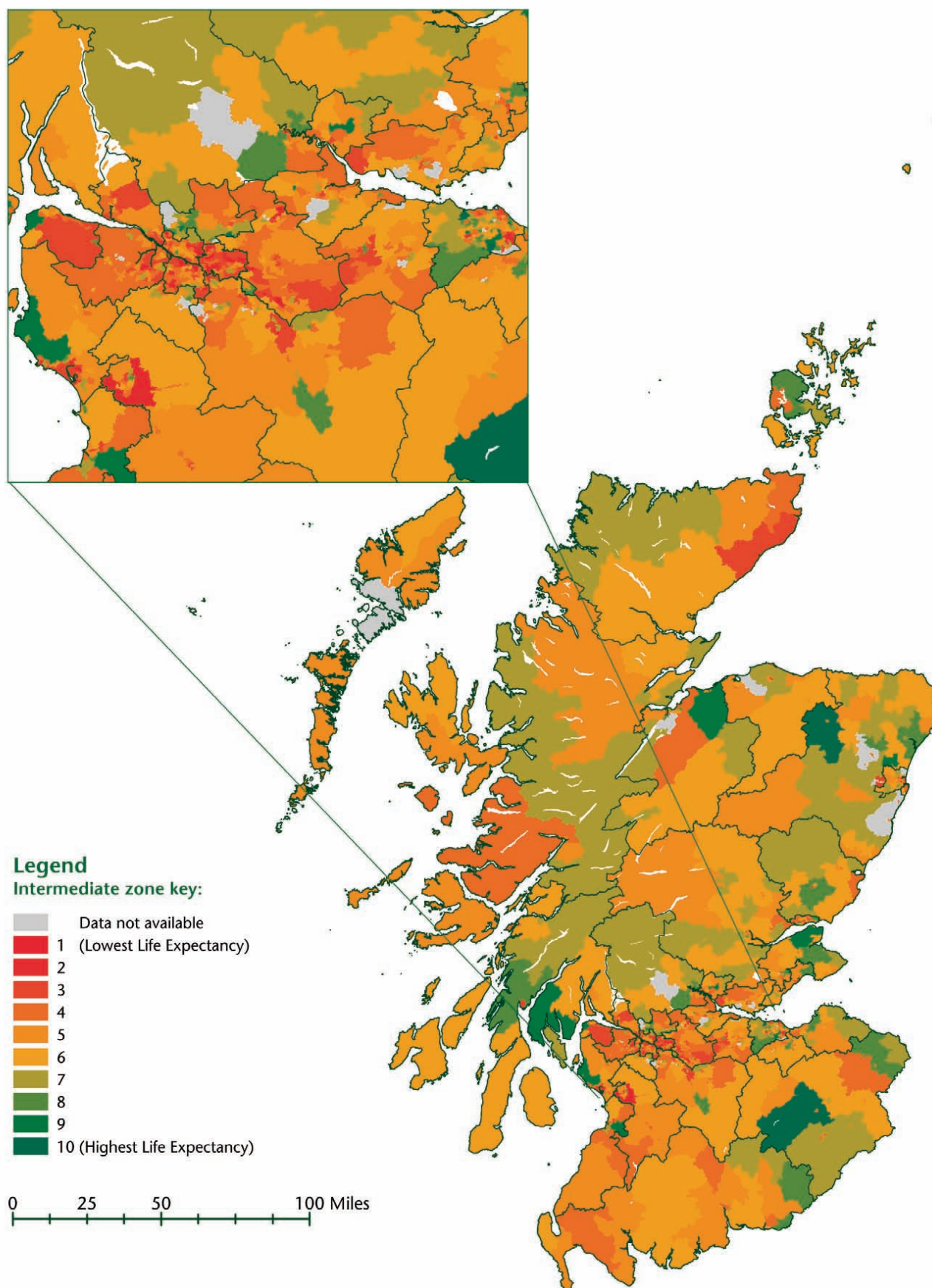
Figure 2 Trends in female life expectancy (Scotland, best and worst CHP)



Source: From GROS (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/life-expectancy/special-area-level/special-areas/2007-2009/tables.html> (based on 40 CHP areas))



Map 2—Life expectancy: females



The black boundaries shown represent the CHP areas within Scotland; their names can be found on the CHP boundary map on page ii.

Life expectancy for a sex and intermediate zone is not presented when the 5-year total population for that sex is less than 5,000 people and/or there are fewer than 40 deaths for the sex over the 5-year period.

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3—Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions

‘Alcohol related conditions’ refers to conditions directly caused by alcohol (such as alcoholic liver disease). Alcohol also contributes to many other conditions (for example mouth cancer), and a proportion of admissions for those conditions is included in ‘alcohol attributable admissions’. An average of 1087.7 people per 100,000 population per year were hospitalised with alcohol related or alcohol attributable conditions during 2007–09 in Scotland.

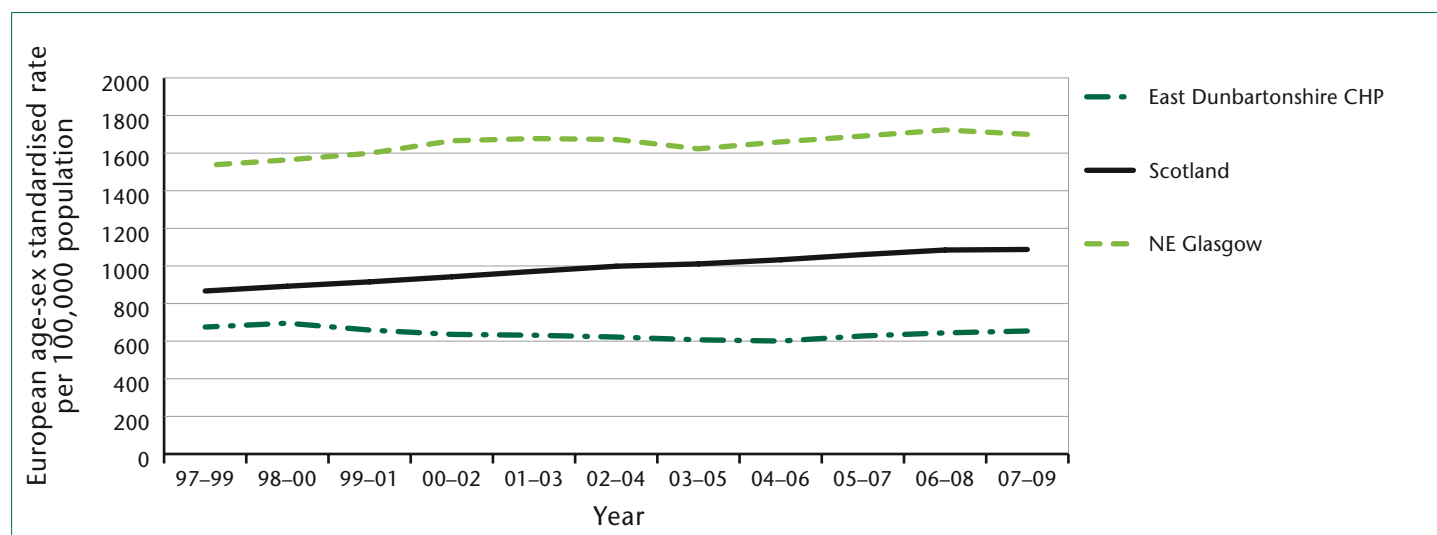
Table 3 Alcohol related and attributable hospital patient rates (2007–2009)

	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values	
Scottish NHS Boards	14	1,564.1	706.9	706.9	1,564.1
Scottish CHP/local areas	38	1,700.2	654.1	700.1	1,628.7
Scottish intermediate zones	1,235	3,459.4	242.7	503.2	2,085.8

For CHP/local areas, the rate varied from 1700.2 per 100,000 in North-East Glasgow to 654.1 per 100,000 in East Dunbartonshire CHP. For intermediate zones, the rate ranges from 3459.4 to 242.7 patients per 100,000 population (Table 3). The best rate (significantly lower than Scotland) was in Kilmardinny East, part of East Dunbartonshire. Similarly low levels were seen in some intermediate zones within Stirling, Dumfries and Galloway and Edinburgh CHPs. The worst rate (significantly higher than Scotland) was in Parkhead West and Barrowfield, part of East Glasgow. Similarly high rates were also seen in some intermediate zones in South East Highland and South Ayrshire CHPs. The worst and best areas at intermediate zone level can be seen in Map 3.

Rates for patients hospitalised with alcohol related and attributable conditions have increased over time for Scotland as a whole, although the rates are declining in some areas of Scotland (Figure 3).

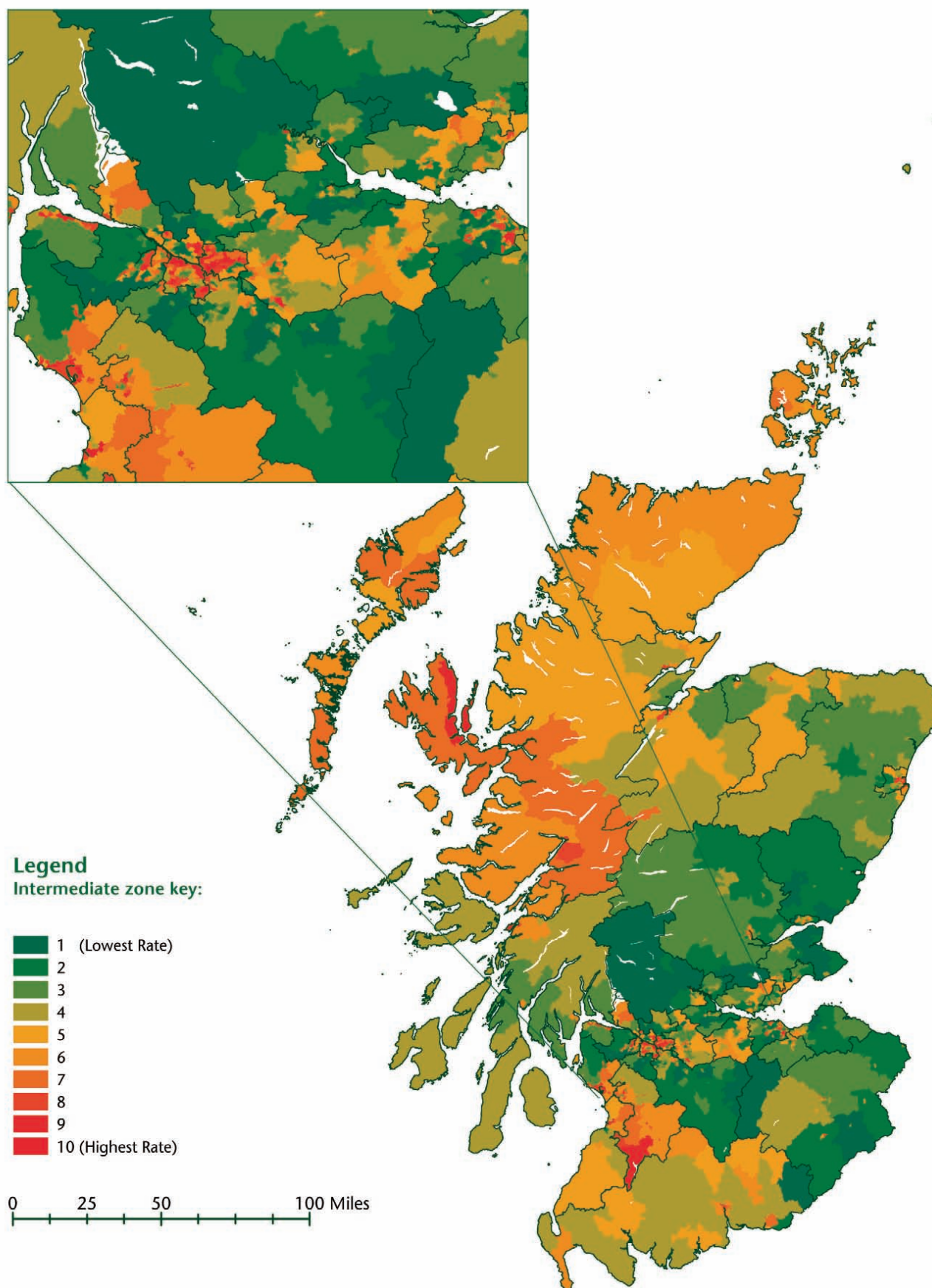
Figure 3 Trends¹ in rates of people hospitalised with alcohol related and attributable conditions (Scotland, best and worst CHP/local area)



¹ These trends are calculated using alcohol attributable fractions based on alcohol consumption in Scotland in 2003. They do not take into account any change in levels of consumption over time, and should therefore be interpreted with caution.



Map 3—Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions



The black boundaries shown represent the CHP areas within Scotland; their names can be found on the CHP boundary map on page ii.
European age-sex-standardised rate: number of people admitted per 100,000 per year.



4—Patients hospitalised with Coronary Heart Disease

Coronary Heart Disease remains a leading cause of hospital admission in Scotland and includes conditions such as myocardial infarction (heart attack) and angina. An average of 347 people per 100,000 population per year were hospitalised with coronary heart disease during 2007–09 in Scotland.

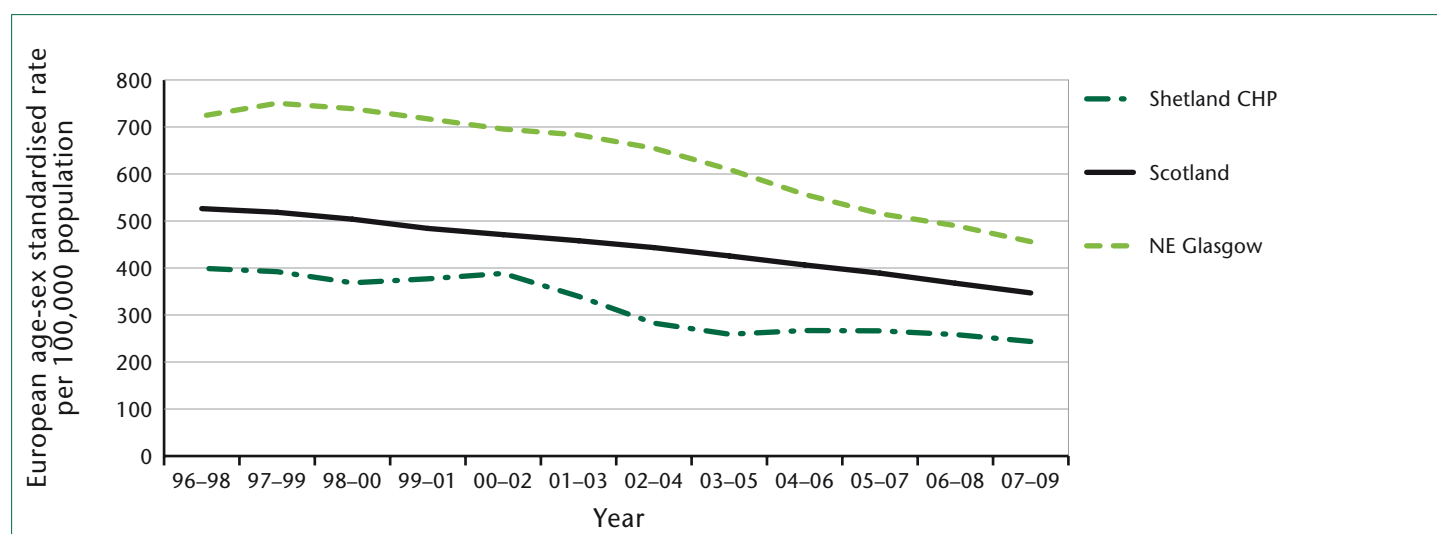
Table 4 Coronary Heart Disease hospital patients (2007–2009)

	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values	
Scottish NHS Boards	14	412.2	243.7	243.7	412.2
Scottish CHP/local areas	38	456.1	243.7	256.5	434.9
Scottish intermediate zones	1,235	808.6	46.4	204.1	525.0

For CHP/local areas, the rate ranged from 456.1 in North East Glasgow to 243.7 in Shetland CHP. For intermediate zones, the rate ranged from 808.6 to 46.4 patients per 100,000 population (Table 4). The best rate (significantly lower than Scotland) was seen in Langholm and Canonbie, part of Dumfries & Galloway CHP. Similarly low rates were also seen in some intermediate zones in Shetland and Edinburgh CHPs. The worst rate (significantly higher than Scotland) is seen in North Barlanark and Easterhouse South, within East Glasgow. Similarly high rates are seen in specific areas of North Lanarkshire and Inverclyde CHPs. The worst and best areas can be seen in Map 4.

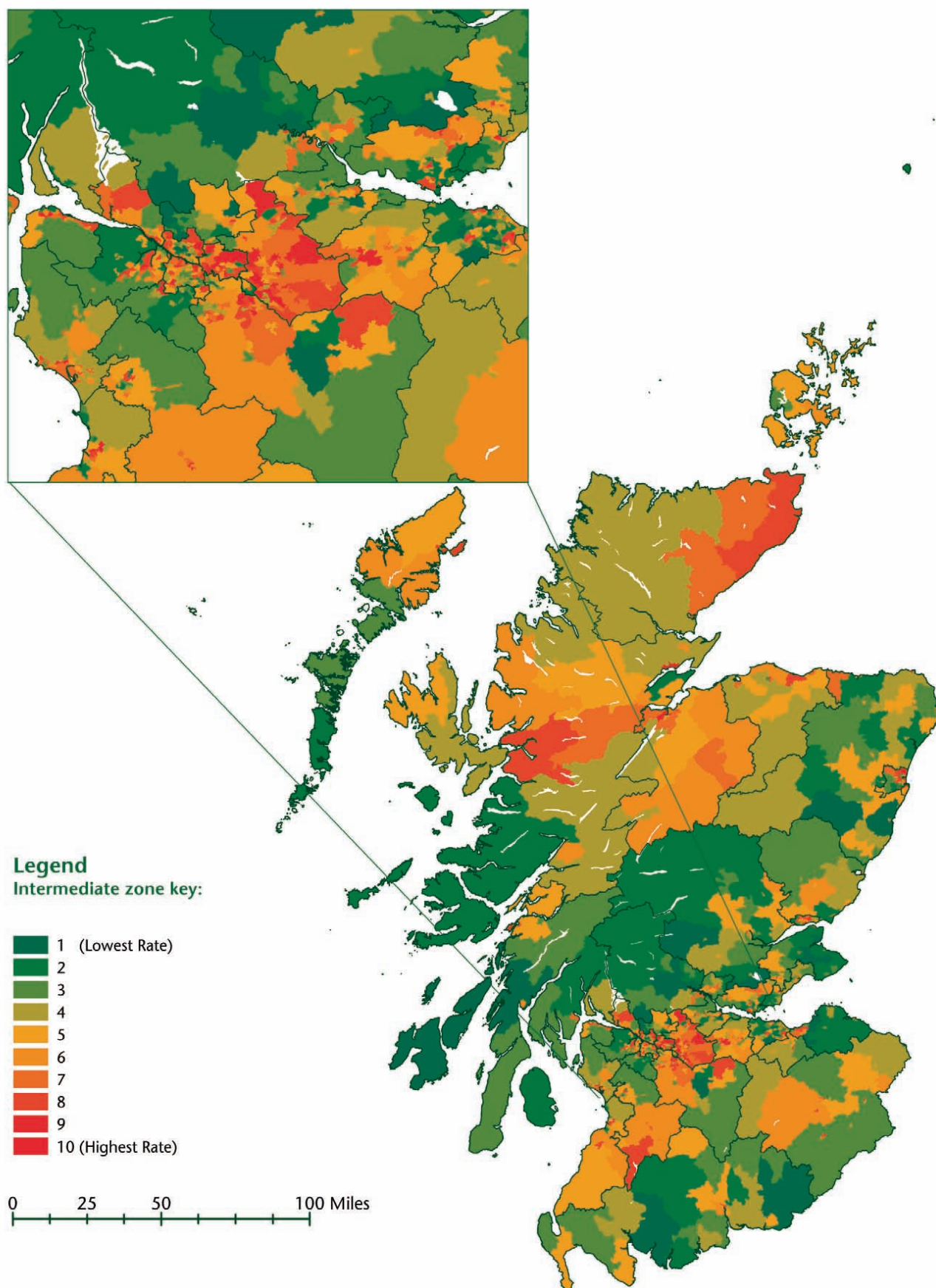
The number of people being admitted to hospital with heart disease has been declining over time in Scotland as a whole, and in most but not all CHP/local areas (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Trends in rates of people hospitalised with coronary heart disease (Scotland, best and worst CHP/local areas)





Map 4—Patients hospitalised with Coronary Heart Disease



The black boundaries shown represent the CHP areas within Scotland; their names can be found on the CHP boundary map on page ii.
European age-sex-standardised rate: number of people admitted per 100,000 per year.



5—Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance

Overall, 4.3% of the working age population in Scotland were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance in the quarter ending February 2010. Based on comparable figures for the quarter ending February 2010, Scotland had a higher figure than England, but a lower one than either Wales or Northern Ireland (Table 5).

Table 5 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (Quarter ending February 2010)

	Country average ²	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values	
Scotland ¹	4.3	32	6.7	1.4	1.5	6.1
England ¹	4.1	326	8.4	0.5	1.8	6.4
Wales ¹	4.4	22	7.8	2.1	2.7	6.7
Northern Ireland ¹	4.9	26	7.8	3	3.4	6.9
Scottish NHS Boards	4.4	14	6.0	1.4	1.4	6.0
Scottish CHP/local areas	4.4	38	6.8	1.4	1.6	6.8
Scottish intermediate zones	4.4	1235	16.3	0.4	1.2	9.5

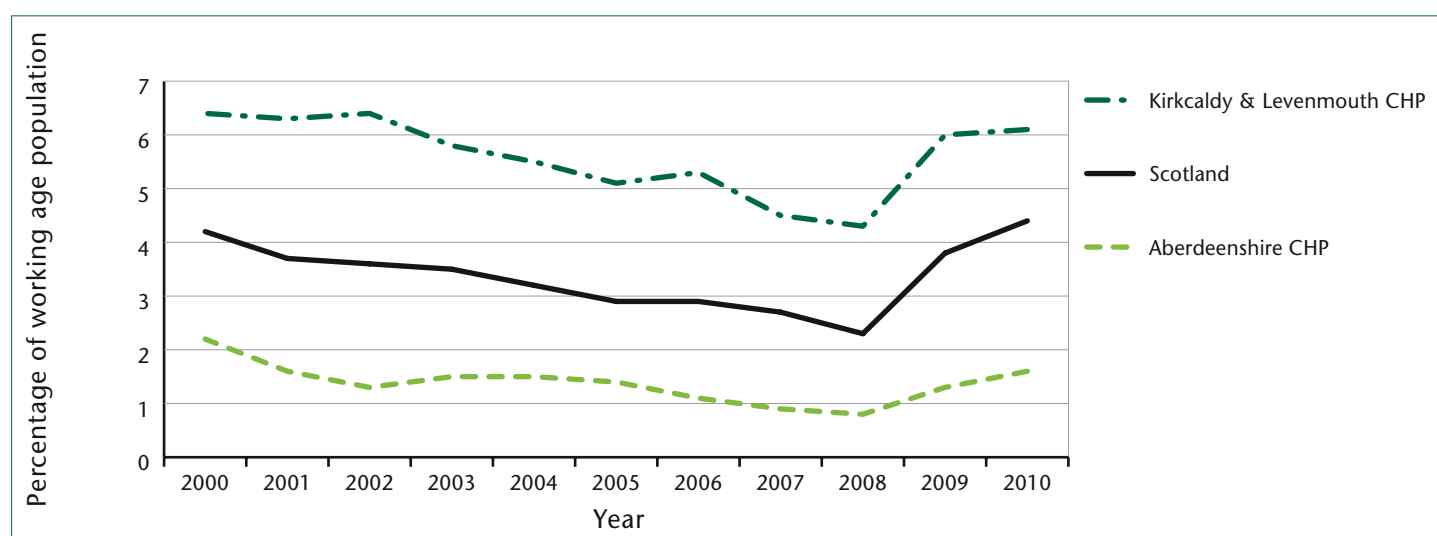
¹ Taken from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/Default.asp> (Quarter ending Feb 10)

² The Scotland average calculated for the profiles report is slightly higher than the published NOMIS average because we used the NOMIS datazone data to estimate rates for all the profiles geographies and NOMIS round all their small area data to the nearest 5.

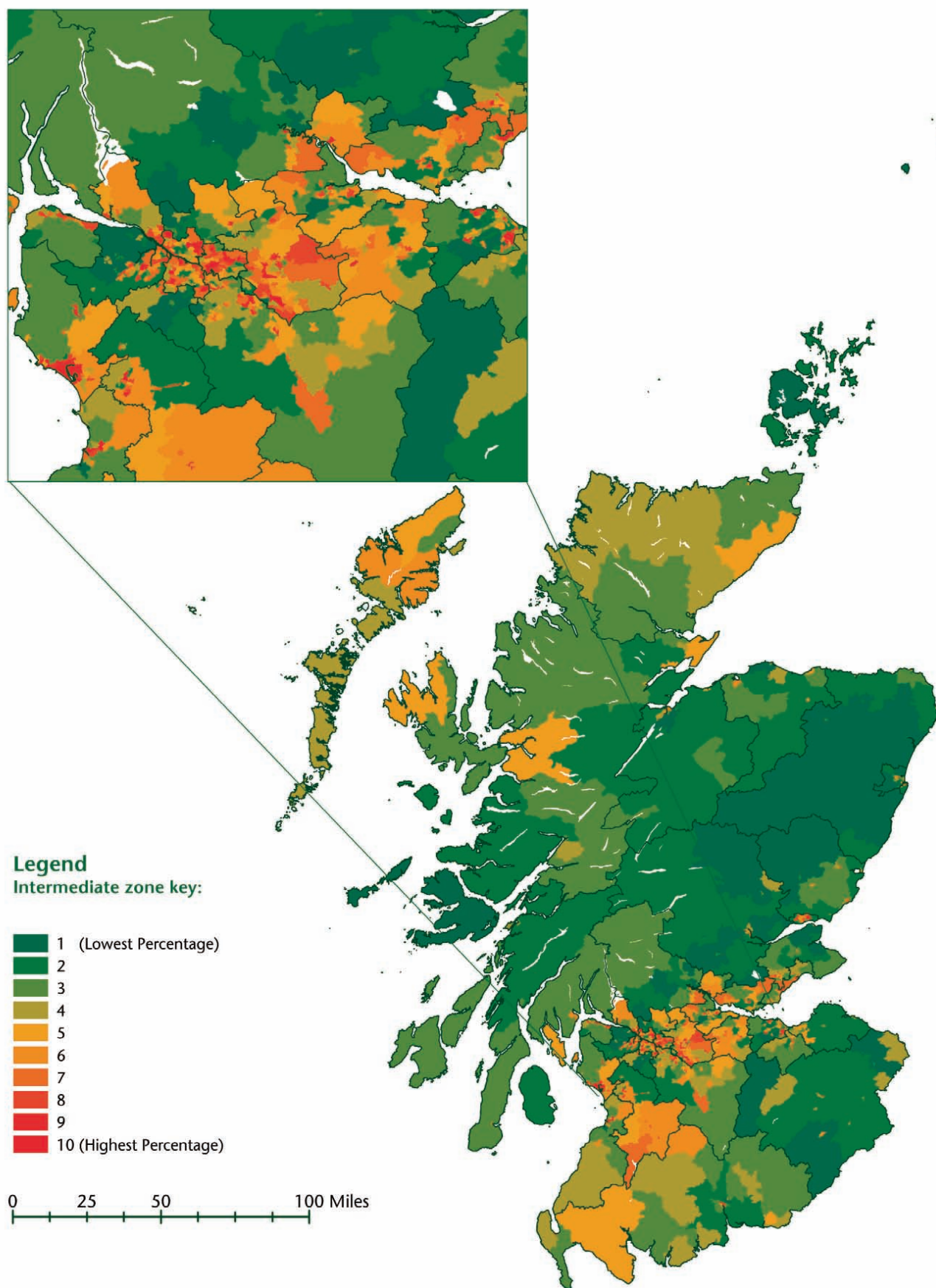
For CHP/local areas, this figure varied from 6.8% in Kirkcaldy & Levenmouth CHP to 1.4% in Aberdeenshire CHP. For intermediate zones, the percentage ranged from 16.3% to 0.4% (Table 5). The best rate (significantly lower than Scotland) was in Westhill Central, part of Aberdeenshire CHP. Similarly low rates were also seen in some intermediate zones in Aberdeen City and in Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP. The worst rate (significantly higher than Scotland) was in Saltcoats Central, within North Ayrshire CHP. Similarly high rates were also seen in some intermediate zones in East Ayrshire CHP and in West Glasgow. The worst and best areas can be seen in Map 5.

The percentage of working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance declined between 2000 and 2008 across Scotland as a whole but since then the trend has been upward (Figure 5).

Figure 5 Trends in working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (Scotland, best and worst CHP/local area)



Map 5—Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance



The black boundaries shown represent the CHP areas within Scotland; their names can be found on the CHP boundary map on page ii.



6—Average tariff score of pupils on the S4³ roll

This average tariff score indicator is based on pupil achievement in the fourth year of publicly funded secondary school. Tariff score is calculated from points allocated to exam passes at different levels. For Scotland as a whole, the average tariff score in the fourth year was 179.7.

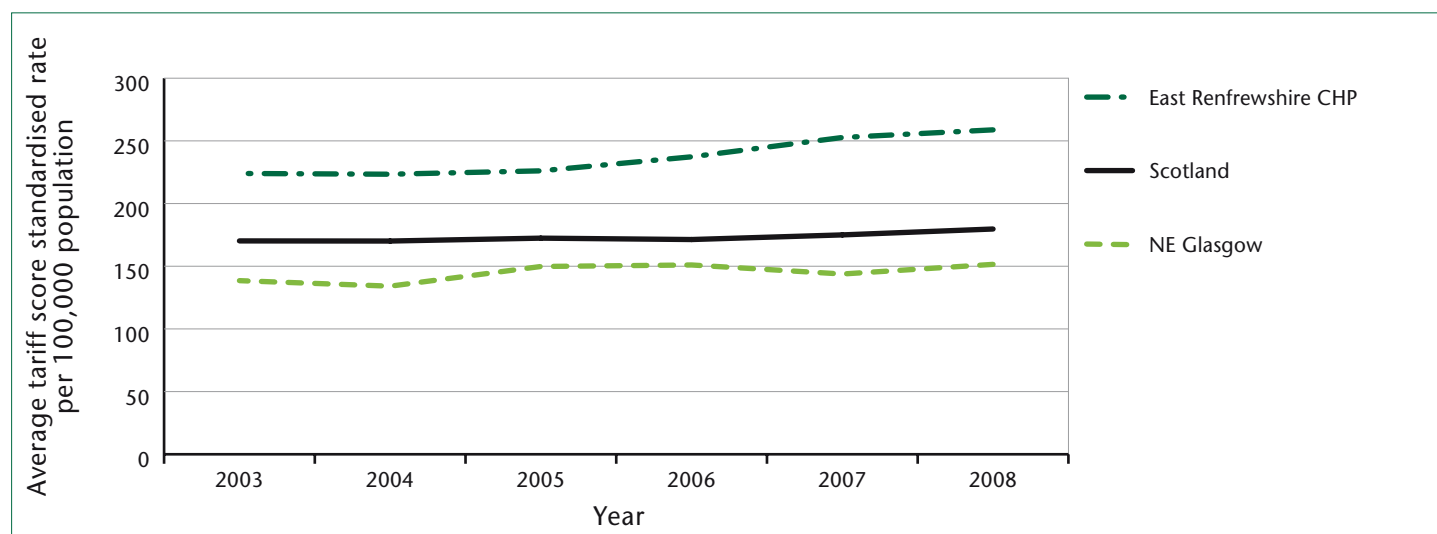
Table 6 Average tariff score of pupils on the S4 roll

	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values	
Scottish NHS Boards	14	170.3	197.7	170.3	197.7
Scottish CHP/local areas	38	151.5	258.8	155.5	209.8
Scottish intermediate zones	1,235	86.4	300.6	124.4	232.6

For CHP/local areas, this figure varied from 151.5 in North East Glasgow to 258.8 in East Renfrewshire CHP. For intermediate zones, the average score ranged from 86.4 to 300.6 (Table 6). The best rate (significantly higher than Scotland) was in Kirkcudbright in Dumfries & Galloway CHP. Similarly high rates were also seen in a number of intermediate zones in East Renfrewshire. The worst rate (significantly lower than Scotland) was in Raploch in Stirling CHP. Similarly low rates were also seen in some intermediate zones in East Glasgow and South East Glasgow. The worst and best areas can be seen in Map 6.

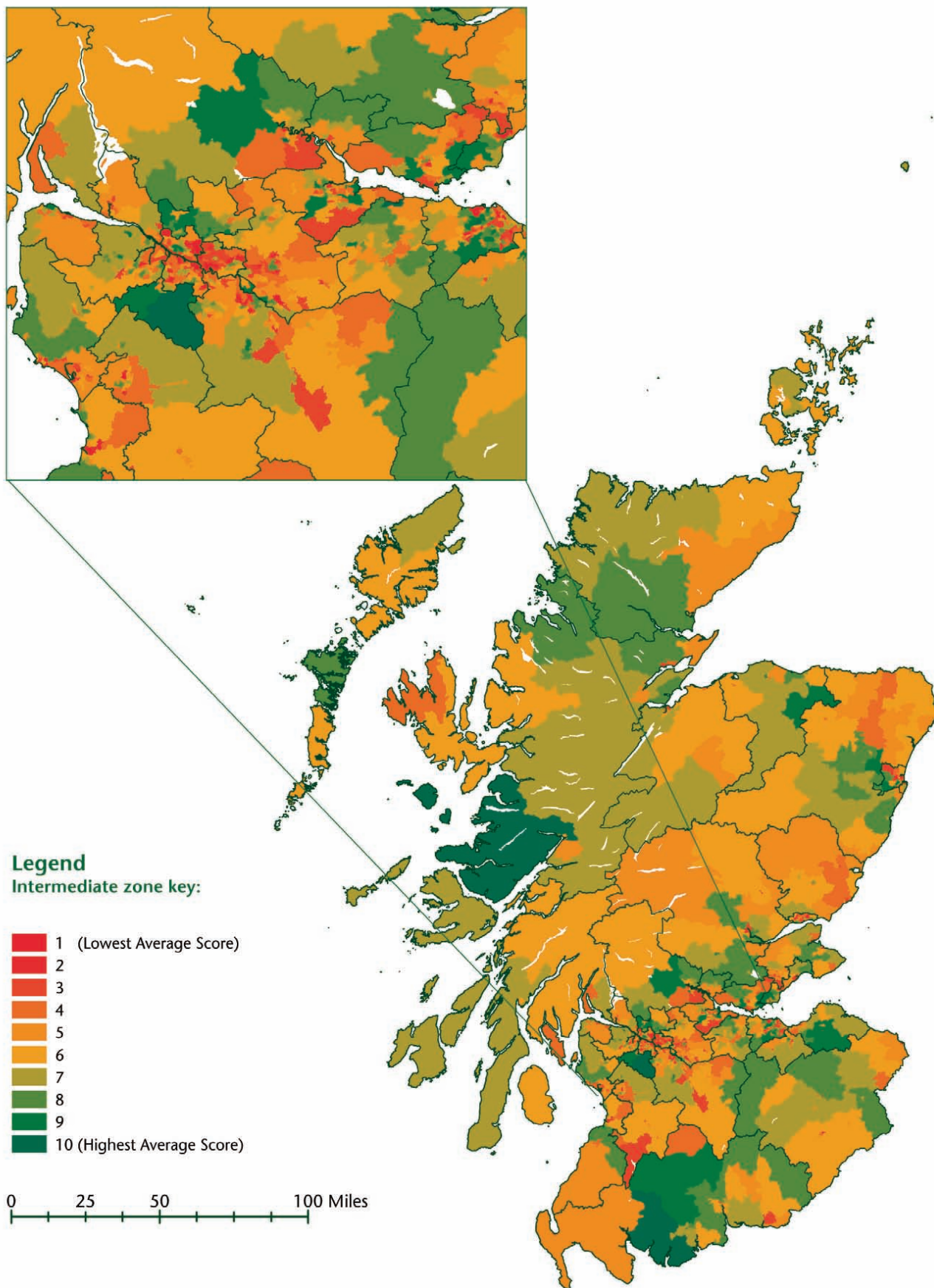
The average tariff score has increased over time across Scotland as a whole and within the CHP/local areas (Figure 6).

Figure 6 Trends in average tariff score (Scotland, best and worst CHP/local areas)





Map 6—Average tariff score of pupils on the S4⁴ roll



The black boundaries shown represent the CHP areas within Scotland; their names can be found on the CHP boundary map on page ii.

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4 Fourth year of secondary school



Appendix 1: NHS Board spine graphs

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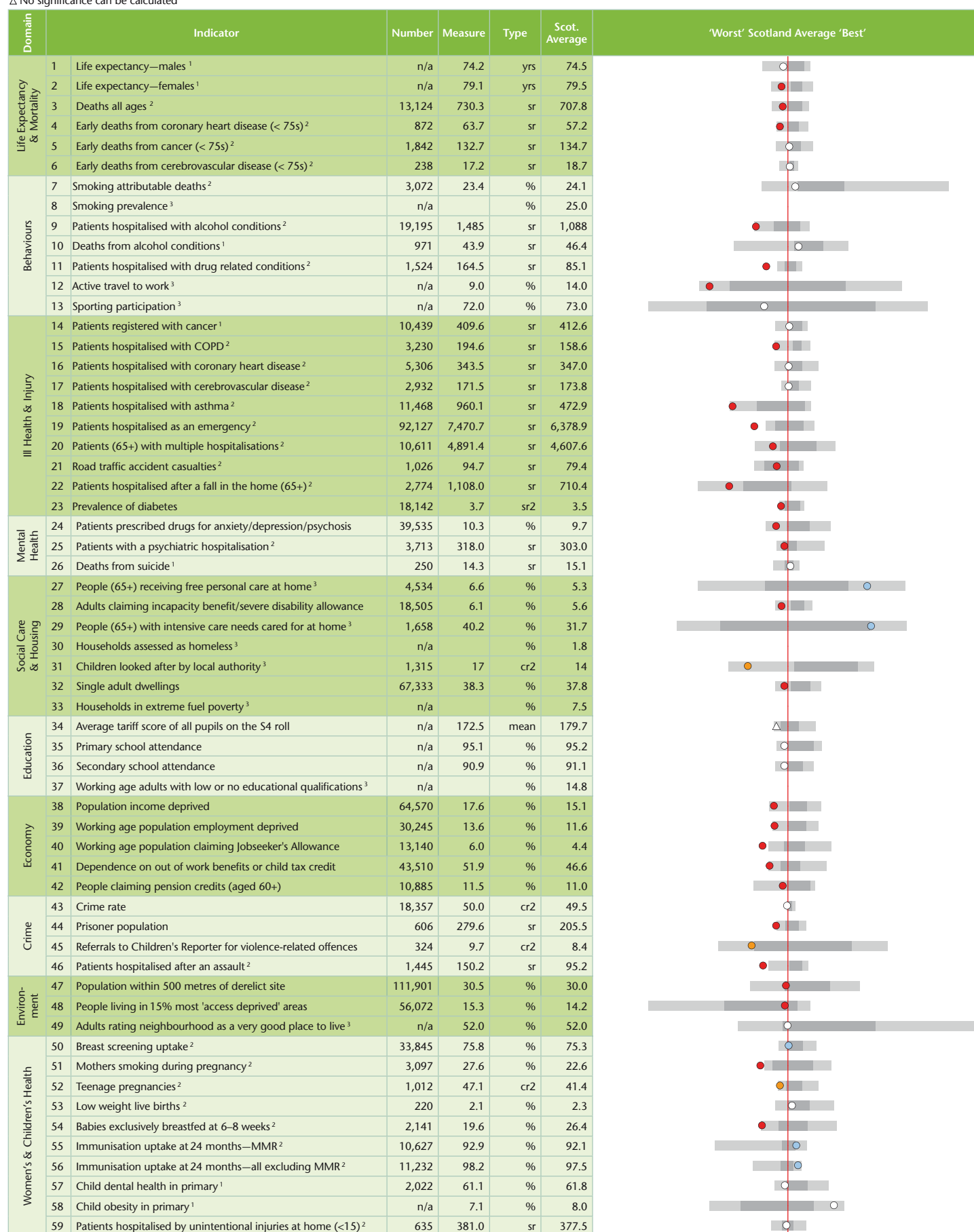


Ayrshire & Arran Health Summary

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



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 council (local authority) area 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.



Borders Health Summary

This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all 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	'Worst' Scotland Average 'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy—males ¹	n/a	76.6	yrs	74.5	
	2 Life expectancy—females ¹	n/a	80.7	yrs	79.5	
	3 Deaths all ages ²	3,684	606.5	sr	707.8	
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) ²	207	46.4	sr	57.2	
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) ²	488	111.0	sr	134.7	
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) ²	65	14.5	sr	18.7	
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths ²	700	19.0	%	24.1	
	8 Smoking prevalence ³	n/a		%	25.0	
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions ²	3,704	962	sr	1,088	
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹	216	28.8	sr	46.4	
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions ²	149	60.0	sr	85.1	
	12 Active travel to work ³	n/a	17.0	%	14.0	
	13 Sporting participation ³	n/a	79.0	%	73.0	
Ill Health & Injury	14 Patients registered with cancer ¹	3,268	402.6	sr	412.6	
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD ²	661	116.3	sr	158.6	
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ²	1,827	353.7	sr	347.0	
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease ²	911	160.4	sr	173.8	
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma ²	1,149	309.5	sr	472.9	
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency ²	26,836	6,948.8	sr	6,378.9	
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations ²	3,259	4,535.1	sr	4,607.6	
	21 Road traffic accident casualties ²	350	109.0	sr	79.4	
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) ²	877	1,060.5	sr	710.4	
	23 Prevalence of diabetes	5,125	3.1	sr2	3.5	
Mental Health	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	10,955	9.4	%	9.7	
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ²	1,299	356.7	sr	303.0	
	26 Deaths from suicide ¹	76	14.6	sr	15.1	
Social Care & Housing	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home ³	1,111	4.9	%	5.3	
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	3,765	4.1	%	5.6	
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home ³	306	28.9	%	31.7	
	30 Households assessed as homeless ³	n/a		%	1.8	
	31 Children looked after by local authority ³	193	8	cr2	14	
	32 Single adult dwellings	19,620	35.2	%	37.8	
	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty ³	n/a		%	7.5	
Education	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	183.1	mean	179.7	
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	96.2	%	95.2	
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	92.5	%	91.1	
	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	n/a		%	14.8	
Economy	38 Population income deprived	12,710	11.4	%	15.1	
	39 Working age population employment deprived	5,535	8.4	%	11.6	
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	2,135	3.2	%	4.4	
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	11,440	45.0	%	46.6	
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2,790	9.0	%	11.0	
Crime	43 Crime rate	3,255	29.2	cr2	49.5	
	44 Prisoner population	78	131.6	sr	205.5	
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	63	6.1	cr2	8.4	
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault ²	298	114.2	sr	95.2	
Environ-ment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	49,913	44.3	%	30.0	
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	34,458	30.9	%	14.2	
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live ³	n/a	62.0	%	52.0	
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake ²	12,239	80.8	%	75.3	
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	751	24.8	%	22.6	
	52 Teenage pregnancies ²	182	29.3	cr2	41.4	
	53 Low weight live births ²	77	2.6	%	2.3	
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks ²	955	31.3	%	26.4	
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR ²	3,087	92.4	%	92.1	
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—all excluding MMR ²	3,253	97.4	%	97.5	
	57 Child dental health in primary ¹	741	73.4	%	61.8	
	58 Child obesity in primary ¹	n/a	7.6	%	8.0	
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) ²	185	356.9	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 council (local authority) area 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

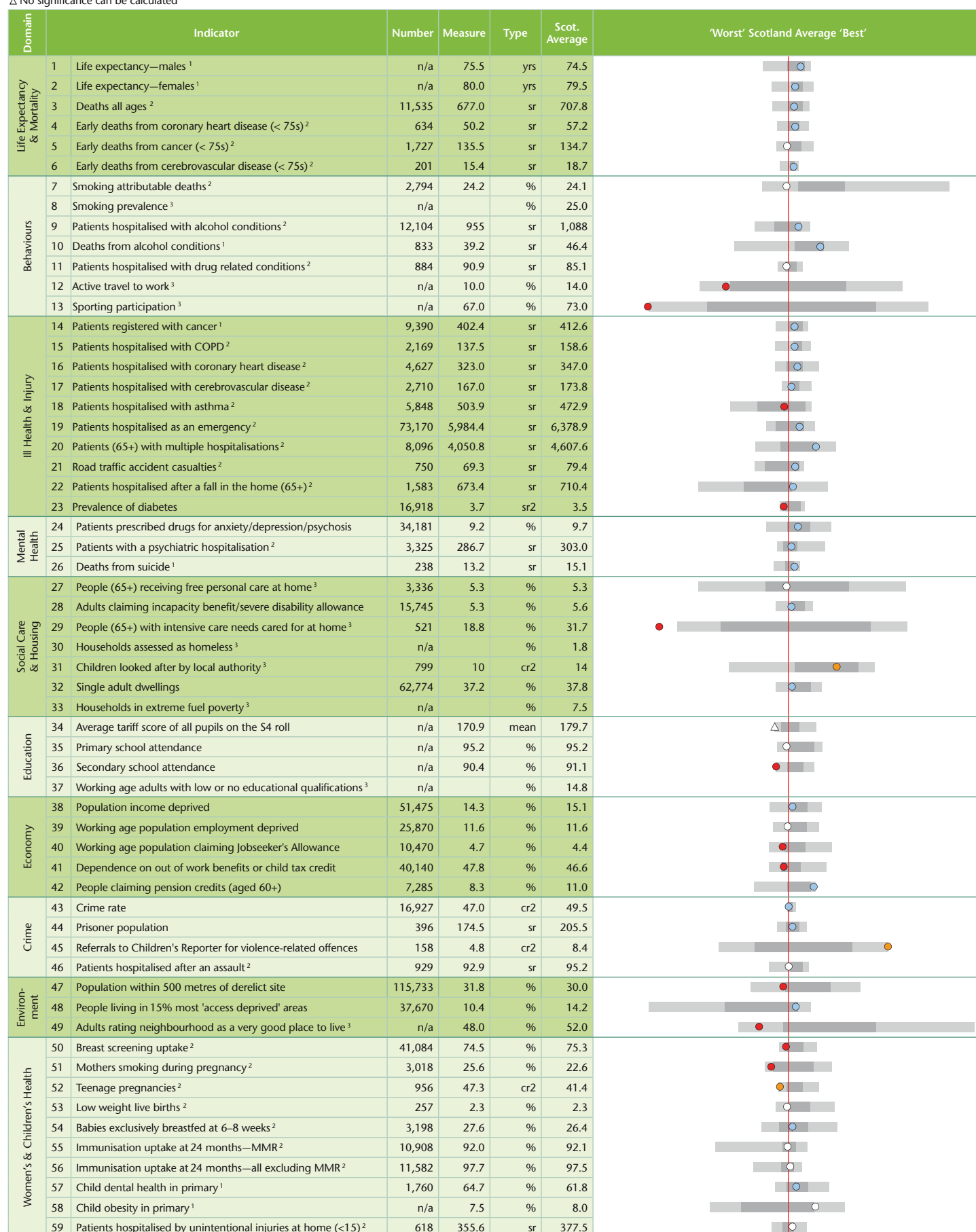
See the detailed Definitions and Sources table for indicator information and Technical Report (on the web) for further guidance on interpreting the spine.



Fife Health Summary

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



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 council (local authority) area 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.



Greater Glasgow & Clyde Health Summary

This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all 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	'Worst' Scotland Average 'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy—males ¹	n/a	72.1	yrs	74.5	
	2 Life expectancy—females ¹	n/a	78.1	yrs	79.5	
	3 Deaths all ages ²	40,236	814.2	sr	707.8	
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) ²	2,597	70.3	sr	57.2	
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) ²	5,876	156.1	sr	134.7	
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) ²	928	24.2	sr	18.7	
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths ²	12,321	30.6	%	24.1	
	8 Smoking prevalence ³	n/a		%	25.0	
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions ²	47,908	1,225	sr	1,088	
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹	4,039	62.8	sr	46.4	
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions ²	3,781	104.8	sr	85.1	
	12 Active travel to work ³	n/a	13.0	%	14.0	
	13 Sporting participation ³	n/a	69.0	%	73.0	
Ill Health & Injury	14 Patients registered with cancer ¹	32,197	443.4	sr	412.6	
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD ²	10,039	217.0	sr	158.6	
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ²	15,332	359.0	sr	347.0	
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease ²	9,528	200.2	sr	173.8	
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma ²	13,487	362.0	sr	472.9	
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency ²	276,157	6,921.3	sr	6,378.9	
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations ²	33,034	5,601.6	sr	4,607.6	
	21 Road traffic accident casualties ²	2,209	61.1	sr	79.4	
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) ²	3,027	439.0	sr	710.4	
	23 Prevalence of diabetes	52,191	3.8	sr2	3.5	
Mental Health	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	140,960	10.9	%	9.7	
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ²	12,946	329.0	sr	303.0	
	26 Deaths from suicide ¹	1,105	18.1	sr	15.1	
Social Care & Housing	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home ³	11,643	6.3	%	5.3	
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	72,440	7.3	%	5.6	
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home ³	4,799	36.5	%	31.7	
	30 Households assessed as homeless ³	n/a		%	1.8	
	31 Children looked after by local authority ³	4,980	21	cr2	14	
	32 Single adult dwellings	248,248	42.7	%	37.8	
	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty ³	n/a		%	7.5	
Education	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	178.4	mean	179.7	
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	94.6	%	95.2	
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	90.8	%	91.1	
	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	n/a		%	14.8	
Economy	38 Population income deprived	241,875	20.3	%	15.1	
	39 Working age population employment deprived	113,570	14.8	%	11.6	
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	41,495	5.4	%	4.4	
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	141,435	52.2	%	46.6	
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	38,410	15.3	%	11.0	
Crime	43 Crime rate	70,306	59.0	cr2	49.5	
	44 Prisoner population	2,455	289.9	sr	205.5	
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	1,029	9.9	cr2	8.4	
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault ²	4,836	133.6	sr	95.2	
Environ-ment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	560,525	46.8	%	30.0	
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	38,992	3.3	%	14.2	
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live ³	n/a	45.0	%	52.0	
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake ²	91,517	71.4	%	75.3	
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	6,673	23.9	%	22.6	
	52 Teenage pregnancies ²	2,733	41.7	cr2	41.4	
	53 Low weight live births ²	1,017	2.8	%	2.3	
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks ²	8,928	23.7	%	26.4	
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR ²	35,586	91.8	%	92.1	
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—all excluding MMR ²	37,698	97.3	%	97.5	
	57 Child dental health in primary ¹	6,114	56.4	%	61.8	
	58 Child obesity in primary ¹	n/a		%	8.0	
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) ²	2,320	411.1	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 council (local authority) area 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.



Highland Health Summary

This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all 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	'Worst' Scotland Average 'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy—males ¹	n/a	75.7	yrs	74.5	
	2 Life expectancy—females ¹	n/a	80.5	yrs	79.5	
	3 Deaths all ages ²	10,136	634.6	sr	707.8	
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) ²	526	43.4	sr	57.2	
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) ²	1,473	121.8	sr	134.7	
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) ²	186	15.0	sr	18.7	
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths ²	2,107	20.8	%	24.1	
	8 Smoking prevalence ³	n/a		%	25.0	
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions ²	14,768	1,291	sr	1,088	
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹	889	45.1	sr	46.4	
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions ²	412	53.8	sr	85.1	
	12 Active travel to work ³	n/a	21.0	%	14.0	
	13 Sporting participation ³	n/a	77.0	%	73.0	
Ill Health & Injury	14 Patients registered with cancer ¹	8,623	398.3	sr	412.6	
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD ²	1,710	115.6	sr	158.6	
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ²	4,959	362.9	sr	347.0	
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease ²	2,459	159.5	sr	173.8	
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma ²	7,316	712.8	sr	472.9	
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency ²	65,855	6,165.4	sr	6,378.9	
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations ²	7,969	4,209.5	sr	4,607.6	
	21 Road traffic accident casualties ²	1,042	114.5	sr	79.4	
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) ²	1,956	891.5	sr	710.4	
	23 Prevalence of diabetes	13,351	3.1	sr2	3.5	
Mental Health	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	27,196	8.5	%	9.7	
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ²	3,154	311.0	sr	303.0	
	26 Deaths from suicide ¹	239	15.2	sr	15.1	
Social Care & Housing	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home ³	2,349	3.9	%	5.3	
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	11,460	4.5	%	5.6	
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home ³	669	22.6	%	31.7	
	30 Households assessed as homeless ³	n/a		%	1.8	
	31 Children looked after by local authority ³	660	10	cr2	14	
	32 Single adult dwellings	51,891	33.3	%	37.8	
	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty ³	n/a		%	7.5	
Education	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	186.3	mean	179.7	
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.5	%	95.2	
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	91.3	%	91.1	
	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	n/a		%	14.8	
Economy	38 Population income deprived	38,490	12.5	%	15.1	
	39 Working age population employment deprived	17,265	9.3	%	11.6	
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	6,070	3.3	%	4.4	
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	32,955	47.9	%	46.6	
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	7,180	8.7	%	11.0	
Crime	43 Crime rate	13,653	44.2	cr2	49.5	
	44 Prisoner population	263	141.9	sr	205.5	
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	269	9.4	cr2	8.4	
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault ²	586	73.0	sr	95.2	
Environ-ment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	53,335	17.2	%	30.0	
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	140,865	45.6	%	14.2	
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live ³	n/a	65.0	%	52.0	
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake ²	33,082	79.5	%	75.3	
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	1,932	23.9	%	22.6	
	52 Teenage pregnancies ²	575	33.3	cr2	41.4	
	53 Low weight live births ²	147	1.9	%	2.3	
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks ²	1,767	32.6	%	26.4	
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR ²	8,109	88.6	%	92.1	
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—all excluding MMR ²	8,837	96.6	%	97.5	
	57 Child dental health in primary ¹	1,623	61.3	%	61.8	
	58 Child obesity in primary ¹	n/a	10.1	%	8.0	
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) ²	475	345.9	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 council (local authority) area 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.



Lanarkshire Health Summary

This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all 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	'Worst' Scotland Average 'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy—males ¹	n/a	73.4	yrs	74.5	
	2 Life expectancy—females ¹	n/a	78.5	yrs	79.5	
	3 Deaths all ages ²	17,953	776.7	sr	707.8	
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) ²	1,226	66.5	sr	57.2	
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) ²	2,689	143.2	sr	134.7	
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) ²	419	22.2	sr	18.7	
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths ²	4,088	22.8	%	24.1	
	8 Smoking prevalence ³	n/a		%	25.0	
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions ²	17,170	928	sr	1,088	
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹	1,590	51.4	sr	46.4	
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions ²	584	37.2	sr	85.1	
	12 Active travel to work ³	n/a	7.0	%	14.0	
	13 Sporting participation ³	n/a	71.0	%	73.0	
Ill Health & Injury	14 Patients registered with cancer ¹	13,729	407.3	sr	412.6	
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD ²	3,853	173.5	sr	158.6	
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ²	8,480	412.2	sr	347.0	
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease ²	3,974	178.4	sr	173.8	
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma ²	5,351	305.1	sr	472.9	
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency ²	126,774	6,938.0	sr	6,378.9	
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations ²	13,847	5,079.4	sr	4,607.6	
	21 Road traffic accident casualties ²	960	58.1	sr	79.4	
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) ²	1,362	439.3	sr	710.4	
	23 Prevalence of diabetes	26,555	4.0	sr2	3.5	
Mental Health	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	64,233	10.8	%	9.7	
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ²	5,367	294.0	sr	303.0	
	26 Deaths from suicide ¹	425	15.1	sr	15.1	
Social Care & Housing	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home ³	4,777	5.4	%	5.3	
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	29,150	6.4	%	5.6	
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home ³	2,004	39.5	%	31.7	
	30 Households assessed as homeless ³	n/a		%	1.8	
	31 Children looked after by local authority ³	1,218	8	cr2	14	
	32 Single adult dwellings	92,871	36.3	%	37.8	
	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty ³	n/a		%	7.5	
Education	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	173.9	mean	179.7	
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.0	%	95.2	
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	90.2	%	91.1	
	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	n/a		%	14.8	
Economy	38 Population income deprived	93,535	16.7	%	15.1	
	39 Working age population employment deprived	46,615	13.3	%	11.6	
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	18,960	5.4	%	4.4	
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	66,465	49.0	%	46.6	
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	17,410	14.3	%	11.0	
Crime	43 Crime rate	28,674	51.2	cr2	49.5	
	44 Prisoner population	740	206.9	sr	205.5	
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	548	10.1	cr2	8.4	
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault ²	1,305	82.7	sr	95.2	
Environ-ment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	224,546	40.0	%	30.0	
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	44,380	7.9	%	14.2	
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live ³	n/a	45.0	%	52.0	
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake ²	47,643	72.3	%	75.3	
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	3,671	24.4	%	22.6	
	52 Teenage pregnancies ²	1,390	43.4	cr2	41.4	
	53 Low weight live births ²	384	2.2	%	2.3	
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks ²	3,170	18.7	%	26.4	
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR ²	17,817	91.4	%	92.1	
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—all excluding MMR ²	19,132	98.2	%	97.5	
	57 Child dental health in primary ¹	3,257	58.0	%	61.8	
	58 Child obesity in primary ¹	n/a	6.7	%	8.0	
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) ²	853	304.4	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 council (local authority) area 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.



Grampian Health Summary

This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all 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	'Worst' Scotland Average 'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy—males ¹	n/a	76.1	yrs	74.5	
	2 Life expectancy—females ¹	n/a	80.5	yrs	79.5	
	3 Deaths all ages ²	15,677	637.5	sr	707.8	
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) ²	736	40.1	sr	57.2	
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) ²	2,271	124.2	sr	134.7	
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) ²	287	15.5	sr	18.7	
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths ²	3,067	19.6	%	24.1	
	8 Smoking prevalence ³	n/a		%	25.0	
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions ²	21,446	1,135	sr	1,088	
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹	1,116	35.1	sr	46.4	
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions ²	1,509	97.9	sr	85.1	
	12 Active travel to work ³	n/a	16.0	%	14.0	
	13 Sporting participation ³	n/a	79.0	%	73.0	
Ill Health & Injury	14 Patients registered with cancer ¹	12,762	381.8	sr	412.6	
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD ²	2,621	116.4	sr	158.6	
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ²	7,367	344.2	sr	347.0	
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease ²	3,379	144.2	sr	173.8	
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma ²	13,485	763.5	sr	472.9	
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency ²	103,970	5,862.4	sr	6,378.9	
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations ²	11,046	3,887.3	sr	4,607.6	
	21 Road traffic accident casualties ²	1,954	121.1	sr	79.4	
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) ²	2,356	727.9	sr	710.4	
	23 Prevalence of diabetes	22,564	3.3	sr2	3.5	
Mental Health	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	45,977	8.1	%	9.7	
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ²	4,244	226.8	sr	303.0	
	26 Deaths from suicide ¹	348	12.4	sr	15.1	
Social Care & Housing	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home ³	4,404	5.0	%	5.3	
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	18,150	4.0	%	5.6	
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home ³	1,079	23.6	%	31.7	
	30 Households assessed as homeless ³	n/a		%	1.8	
	31 Children looked after by local authority ³	1,370	12	cr2	14	
	32 Single adult dwellings	89,979	34.5	%	37.8	
	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty ³	n/a		%	7.5	
Education	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	185.9	mean	179.7	
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.7	%	95.2	
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	92.1	%	91.1	
	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	n/a		%	14.8	
Economy	38 Population income deprived	50,855	9.5	%	15.1	
	39 Working age population employment deprived	25,440	7.5	%	11.6	
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	7,515	2.2	%	4.4	
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	41,375	33.9	%	46.6	
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	9,700	8.0	%	11.0	
Crime	43 Crime rate	22,858	42.7	cr2	49.5	
	44 Prisoner population	505	138.8	sr	205.5	
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	367	7.6	cr2	8.4	
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault ²	1,398	89.2	sr	95.2	
Environ-ment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	72,344	13.3	%	30.0	
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	134,393	25.1	%	14.2	
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live ³	n/a	62.0	%	52.0	
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake ²	49,166	82.3	%	75.3	
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	3,516	20.3	%	22.6	
	52 Teenage pregnancies ²	1,029	34.7	cr2	41.4	
	53 Low weight live births ²	315	1.9	%	2.3	
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks ²	n/a		%	26.4	
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR ²	15,534	93.2	%	92.1	
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—all excluding MMR ²	16,258	97.5	%	97.5	
	57 Child dental health in primary ¹	2,366	66.1	%	61.8	
	58 Child obesity in primary ¹	n/a		%	8.0	
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) ²	1,177	472.8	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 council (local authority) area 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.

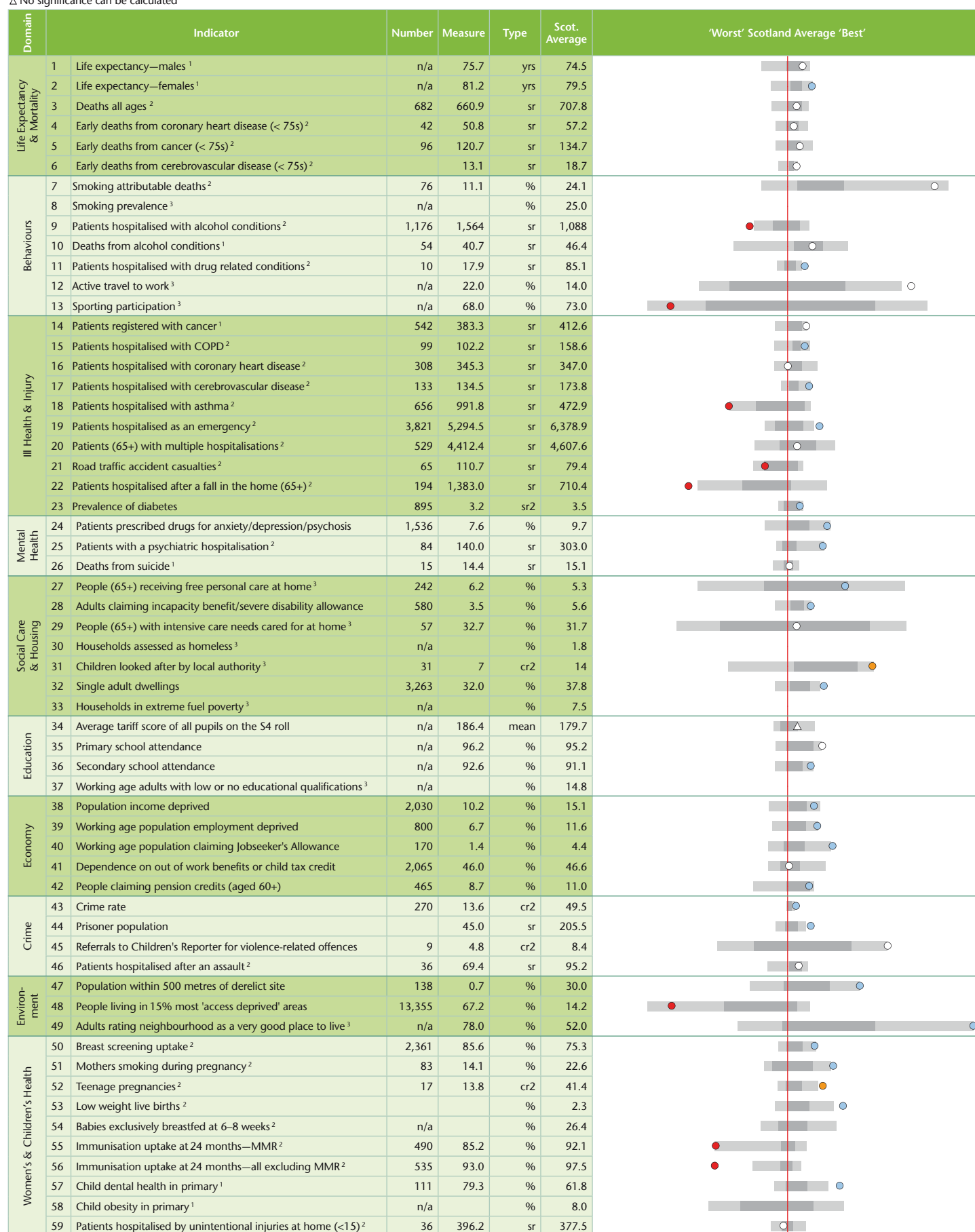


Orkney Health Summary

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



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 council (local authority) area 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.

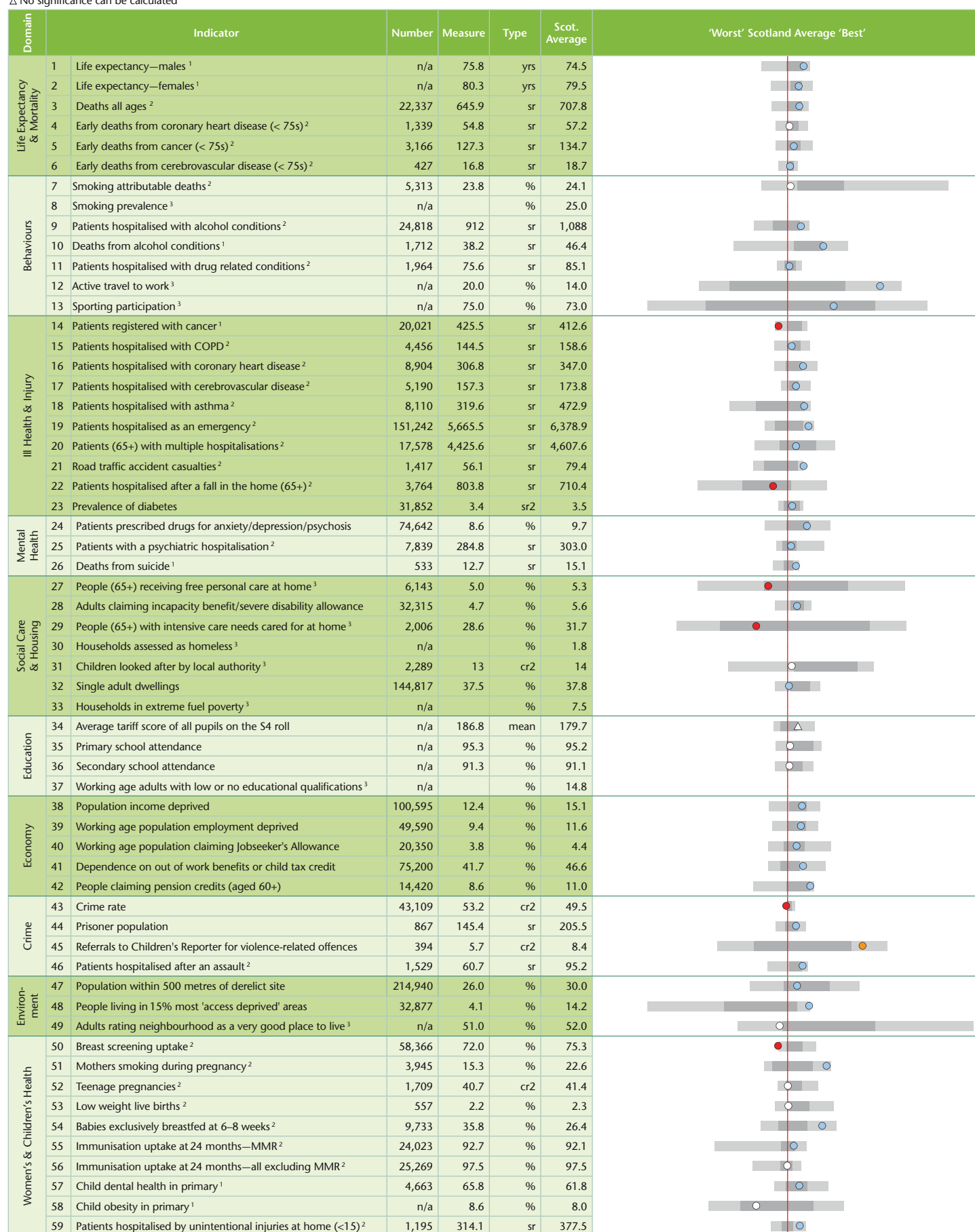


Lothian Health Summary

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



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 council (local authority) area 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.



Tayside Health Summary

This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all 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	'Worst' Scotland Average 'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy—males ¹	n/a	75.3	yrs	74.5	
	2 Life expectancy—females ¹	n/a	80.0	yrs	79.5	
	3 Deaths all ages ²	13,420	648.8	sr	707.8	
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) ²	716	49.8	sr	57.2	
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) ²	1,828	126.2	sr	134.7	
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) ²	230	15.7	sr	18.7	
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths ²	2,911	21.7	%	24.1	
	8 Smoking prevalence ³	n/a		%	25.0	
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions ²	12,263	856	sr	1,088	
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹	1,057	44.4	sr	46.4	
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions ²	700	66.5	sr	85.1	
	12 Active travel to work ³	n/a	18.0	%	14.0	
	13 Sporting participation ³	n/a	73.0	%	73.0	
Ill Health & Injury	14 Patients registered with cancer ¹	10,755	385.8	sr	412.6	
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD ²	2,448	136.0	sr	158.6	
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ²	5,730	335.0	sr	347.0	
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease ²	3,394	175.6	sr	173.8	
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma ²	4,414	353.7	sr	472.9	
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency ²	87,169	6,450.4	sr	6,378.9	
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations ²	10,125	4,095.0	sr	4,607.6	
	21 Road traffic accident casualties ²	842	71.5	sr	79.4	
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) ²	2,535	857.2	sr	710.4	
	23 Prevalence of diabetes	18,409	3.5	sr2	3.5	
Mental Health	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	40,823	9.8	%	9.7	
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ²	4,463	337.8	sr	303.0	
	26 Deaths from suicide ¹	306	15.4	sr	15.1	
Social Care & Housing	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home ³	2,982	3.9	%	5.3	
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	17,060	5.2	%	5.6	
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home ³	756	21.4	%	31.7	
	30 Households assessed as homeless ³	n/a		%	1.8	
	31 Children looked after by local authority ³	1,045	12	cr2	14	
	32 Single adult dwellings	74,725	38.2	%	37.8	
	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty ³	n/a		%	7.5	
Education	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	170.3	mean	179.7	
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.2	%	95.2	
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	91.3	%	91.1	
	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	n/a		%	14.8	
Economy	38 Population income deprived	57,110	14.5	%	15.1	
	39 Working age population employment deprived	26,395	11.1	%	11.6	
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	9,430	3.9	%	4.4	
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	41,930	47.3	%	46.6	
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	10,425	10.1	%	11.0	
Crime	43 Crime rate	16,346	41.5	cr2	49.5	
	44 Prisoner population	603	241.1	sr	205.5	
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	244	7.0	cr2	8.4	
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault ²	812	74.1	sr	95.2	
Environ-ment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	88,001	22.0	%	30.0	
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	74,701	19.0	%	14.2	
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live ³	n/a	58.0	%	52.0	
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake ²	38,640	79.7	%	75.3	
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	2,658	26.5	%	22.6	
	52 Teenage pregnancies ²	1,132	52.7	cr2	41.4	
	53 Low weight live births ²	231	2.1	%	2.3	
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks ²	3,343	27.5	%	26.4	
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR ²	11,180	92.3	%	92.1	
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—all excluding MMR ²	11,802	97.4	%	97.5	
	57 Child dental health in primary ¹	2,256	61.7	%	61.8	
	58 Child obesity in primary ¹	n/a	8.8	%	8.0	
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) ²	662	367.7	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 council (local authority) area 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.



Forth Valley Health Summary

This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all 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	'Worst' Scotland Average 'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy—males ¹	n/a	75.0	yrs	74.5	
	2 Life expectancy—females ¹	n/a	79.6	yrs	79.5	
	3 Deaths all ages ²	8,674	679.0	sr	707.8	
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) ²	509	50.9	sr	57.2	
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) ²	1,214	121.0	sr	134.7	
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) ²	184	18.1	sr	18.7	
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths ²	1,924	22.1	%	24.1	
	8 Smoking prevalence ³	n/a		%	25.0	
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions ²	6,891	707	sr	1,088	
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹	659	39.5	sr	46.4	
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions ²	420	53.5	sr	85.1	
	12 Active travel to work ³	n/a	11.0	%	14.0	
Ill Health & Injury	13 Sporting participation ³	n/a	74.0	%	73.0	
	14 Patients registered with cancer ¹	7,400	411.9	sr	412.6	
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD ²	1,665	141.7	sr	158.6	
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ²	3,248	292.7	sr	347.0	
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease ²	2,040	168.8	sr	173.8	
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma ²	1,808	199.8	sr	472.9	
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency ²	57,451	6,036.5	sr	6,378.9	
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations ²	5,946	4,037.6	sr	4,607.6	
	21 Road traffic accident casualties ²	543	62.8	sr	79.4	
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) ²	1,012	586.8	sr	710.4	
	23 Prevalence of diabetes	12,968	3.6	sr2	3.5	
Mental Health	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	29,035	9.6	%	9.7	
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ²	2,399	254.5	sr	303.0	
	26 Deaths from suicide ¹	159	11.0	sr	15.1	
Social Care & Housing	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home ³	2,536	5.3	%	5.3	
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	12,810	5.4	%	5.6	
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home ³	708	30.8	%	31.7	
	30 Households assessed as homeless ³	n/a		%	1.8	
	31 Children looked after by local authority ³	862	13	cr2	14	
	32 Single adult dwellings	48,226	36.2	%	37.8	
	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty ³	n/a		%	7.5	
Education	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	183.3	mean	179.7	
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.6	%	95.2	
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	91.4	%	91.1	
	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	n/a		%	14.8	
Economy	38 Population income deprived	38,800	13.4	%	15.1	
	39 Working age population employment deprived	20,045	11.2	%	11.6	
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	7,940	4.4	%	4.4	
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	29,605	42.2	%	46.6	
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	6,360	9.6	%	11.0	
Crime	43 Crime rate	13,450	46.6	cr2	49.5	
	44 Prisoner population	325	176.3	sr	205.5	
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	348	12.6	cr2	8.4	
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault ²	366	44.8	sr	95.2	
Environ-ment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	45,367	15.5	%	30.0	
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	27,794	9.6	%	14.2	
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live ³	n/a	54.0	%	52.0	
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake ²	27,334	75.3	%	75.3	
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	2,133	24.0	%	22.6	
	52 Teenage pregnancies ²	677	39.6	cr2	41.4	
	53 Low weight live births ²	212	2.3	%	2.3	
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks ²	2,162	23.8	%	26.4	
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR ²	9,042	92.7	%	92.1	
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months—all excluding MMR ²	9,544	97.9	%	97.5	
	57 Child dental health in primary ¹	1,838	68.8	%	61.8	
	58 Child obesity in primary ¹	n/a	7.9	%	8.0	
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) ²	582	409.4	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 council (local authority) area 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.

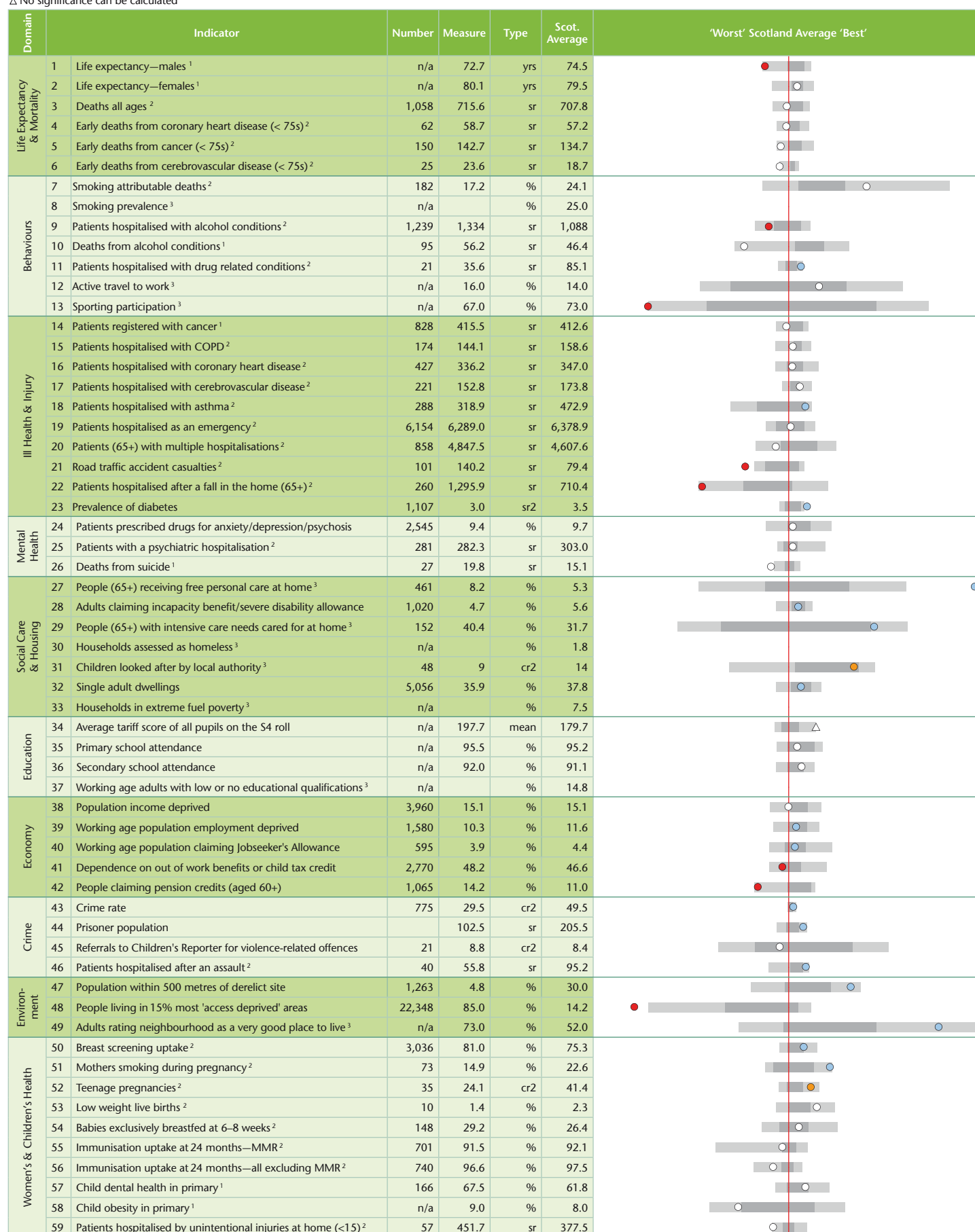


Western Isles Health Summary

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



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 council (local authority) area 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.

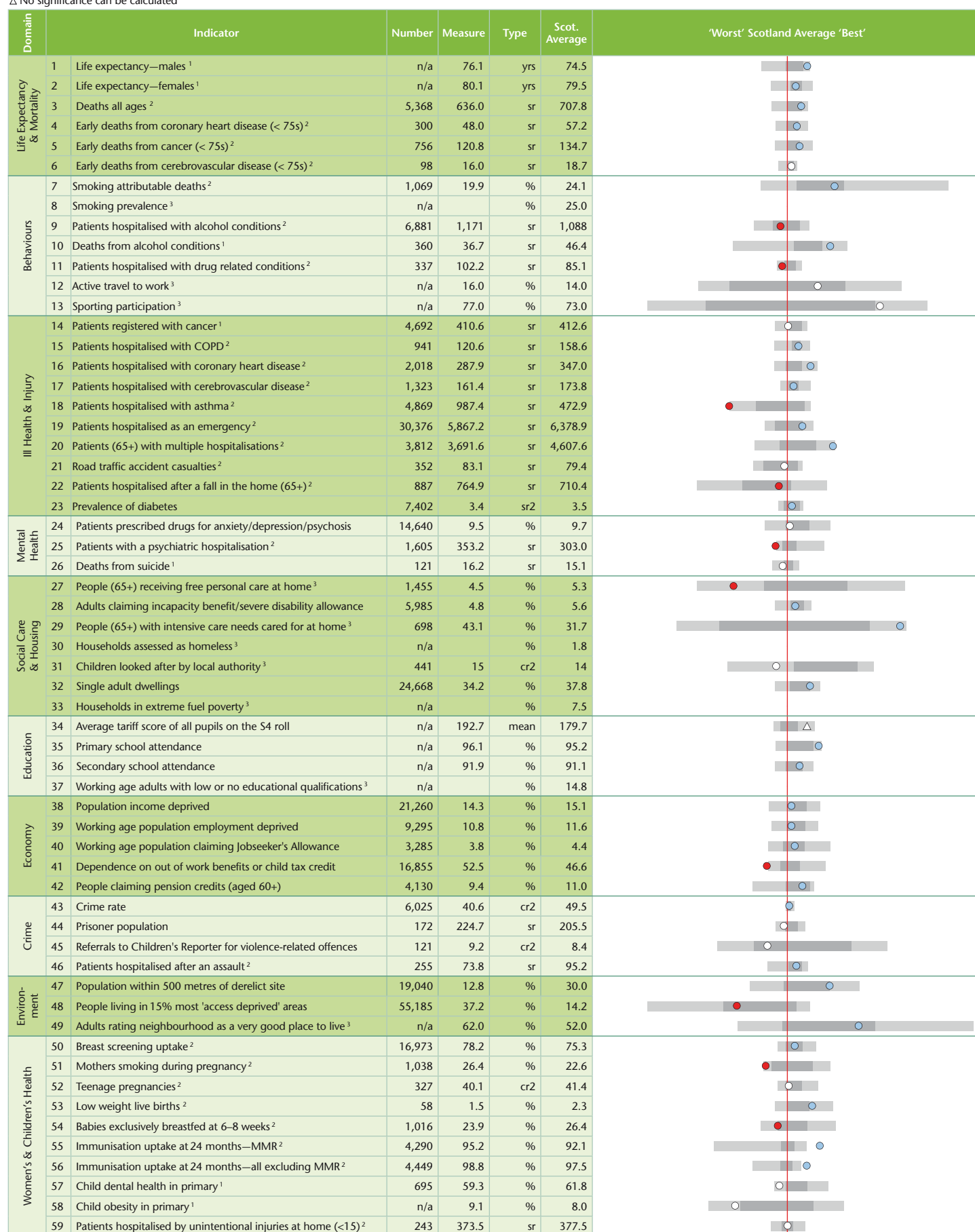


Dumfries & Galloway Health Summary

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



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 council (local authority) area 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.

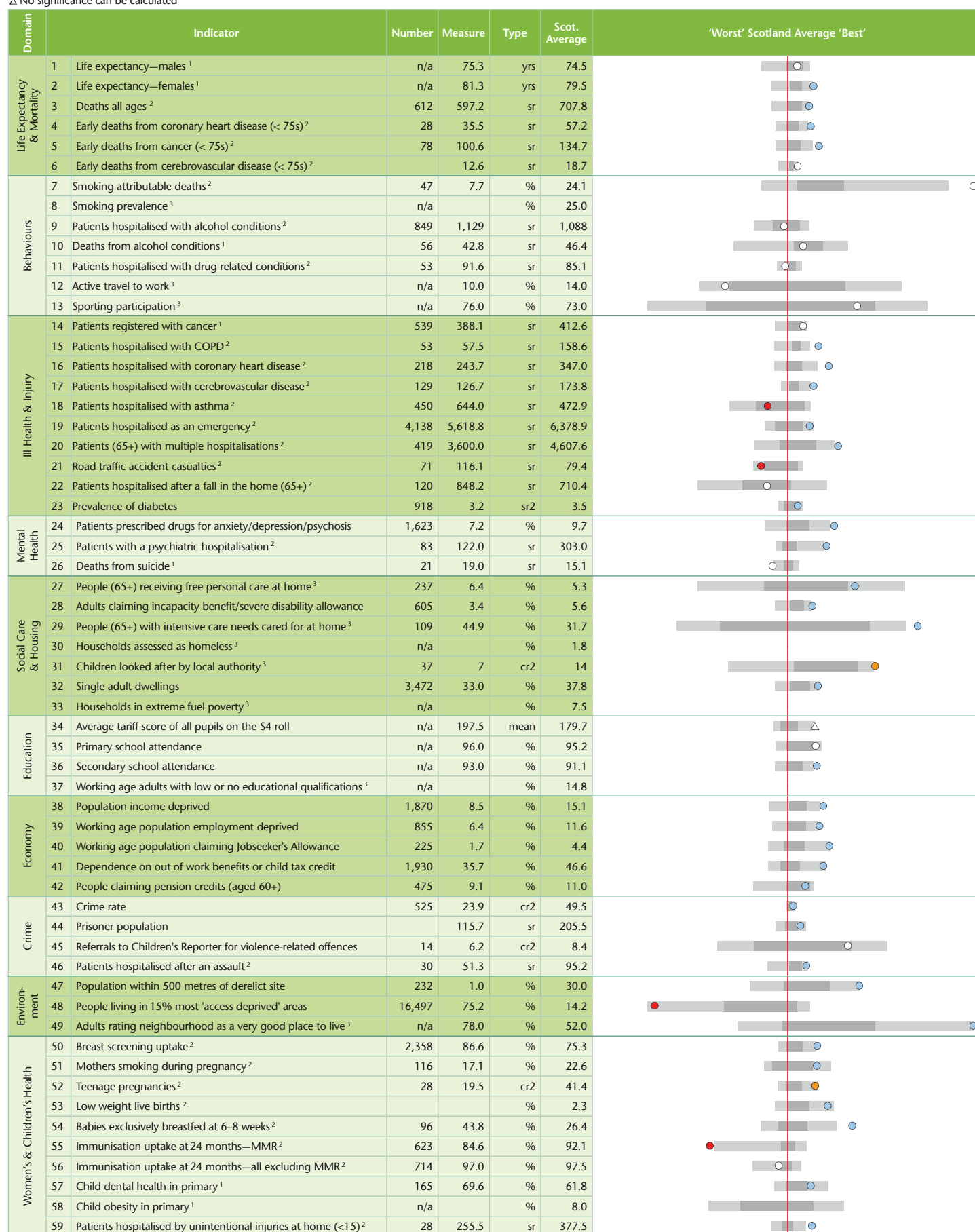


Shetland Health Summary

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



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 council (local authority) area 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.



Appendix 2: 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
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).*	2000–04 & 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)
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)

* 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, mortality).



Indicator No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Source ¹
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 16 th 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 31 st 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 31 st 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 31 st 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
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

* 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, mortality).



Indicator No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Source ¹
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 31 st 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 31 st March)	SIMD 2009, SG
44	Prisoner population	Prisoner population (16+ years) on 30 th June based on prisoners home address: total number imprisoned and directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population.	30 th 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 31 st 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
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)

* 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, mortality).



Indicator No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Source ¹
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, mortality).



Appendix 3: 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
SVCLS:	Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey

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