



## Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2015 SCOTLAND OVERVIEW REPORT





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# 1

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### Introduction



The Scotland Overview Report has been produced by the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) to accompany the launch of the 2015 release of the Health and Wellbeing Profiles developed by ScotPHO. These profiles provide a broad picture of health in Scotland, highlight health and social inequalities and aim to enable resources to be appropriately targeted to reduce inequalities.

#### **Target audience**

We expect that the following professional groups will find the information contained here of particular interest: public health and health improvement staff; health promotion officers; public health practitioners; planners and other health professionals within NHS Boards. It will also be of interest to those in government, local authorities, third sector and academia including planners and policy makers; community planning; improvement services; researchers and voluntary sector organisations.

Additionally, we hope that a range of national and local organisations will find the profiles useful to understand local health variations and identify areas in which to target health improvement efforts.

#### Indicators

The Scotland Overview Report is designed to complement the ScotPHO online profiles tool which provides users with access to much wider and more comprehensive information. The tool includes a set of 56 indicators (defined in Appendix 1) categorised into domains such as economy, crime and child and maternal health, in addition to 8 population indicators. In this 2015 update, many of the original indicators have been retained and updated with the latest data, and some relevant new indicators have been added. The new indicators are: all-cause mortality in people aged 15 to 44, young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), child poverty, domestic abuse, violent crime and drug offences.

The Technical Report (available online) gives in depth information on the source of the indicator and how it was calculated, as well as any caveats which may apply.

#### Interpretation of indicators

In general, the figures for areas with large populations are less affected by random factors than figures for small areas. This means that a difference between two NHS Boards will be more significant than a difference between two intermediate zones which represent a much smaller geographic area. For many indicators, to avoid disclosure as a result of small numbers, figures are aggregated where necessary for example over three or five years.

#### Key indicators in this report

This report focuses on a subset of 7 key indicators out of all the indicators available in the profiles, which help to provide a picture of health and wellbeing in Scotland: life expectancy, all-cause mortality amongst 15-44 year olds, child poverty, out-of-work benefits, teenage pregnancy and young people Not in Education, Employment or Training. Many of these indicators are available in the profiles tool at intermediate zone level, in addition to local authority, NHS Board and Scotland levels. Tables in the report show how these indicators compare with the United Kingdom, as well as at national level and below.



#### **Profiles tool**

Many of the indicators within the profiles tool are available at NHS Board, local authority and intermediate zone compared to Scotland. The tool also allows areas within Scotland to be compared to each other. The tool has several features to aid interpretation of differences; for example colour-coding in the spine charts to indicate statistical significance and confidence intervals in rank charts and time trend graphs.

The profiles are intended to increase understanding of local health issues and to prompt further investigation, rather than to be used as a performance management tool. The information needs to be interpreted within a local framework; an indicator may be higher or lower in one area compared to another, but local knowledge is needed to understand and interpret differences.

Find the Health and Wellbeing Profiles tool at:

www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool

#### Charts in the tool

All indicators in the tool are displayed in spine charts, comparing the area with the Scottish average or with another area. This design allows users to gain a quick overview of a particular area at a glance, even at small geographies. The spine charts highlight both strengths and areas for development.

Clicking on an indicator in the spine charts shows a ranked bar chart for that indicator, allowing comparison between all areas within the geography (such as NHS Boards or local authorities). Clicking on any one of the rank chart bars yields a trend chart, showing how the value of the indicator has changed over time for that particular area. The trend chart also shows how the indicator has changed over time for the Scotland average (this can be changed to compare against any other area). The time periods can vary between indicators.

### Findings at a glance

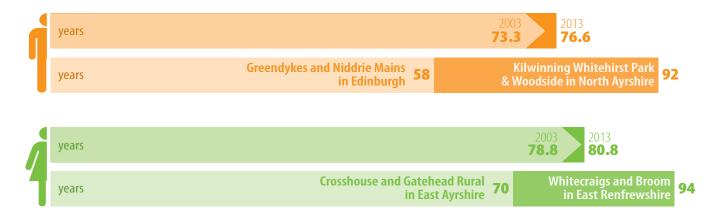


The following section highlights some key findings from the wide range of information available in the profiles.

**Life expectancy:** Overall life expectancy in Scotland for both men and women continues to rise, although it still lags behind the rest of the UK and most Western European nations. The life expectancy gap between the sexes has narrowed over time, but women are still expected to live at least 4 years longer than men.

In the last decade average male life expectancy in Scotland increased from 73.3 years to 76.6 years<sup>1</sup>. The gap between the lowest (Glasgow City) and highest (East Dunbartonshire) local authorities was 7.5 years; however this difference was almost 34 years when compared at intermediate zone level<sup>2</sup>. So a boy born in Kilwinning Whitehirst Park & Woodside in North Ayrshire could expect to live around 92.0 years, whereas his counterpart born in Greendykes and Niddrie Mains in Edinburgh could only expect to live around 58.0 years<sup>3</sup>.

For females, during the same decade, average life expectancy increased from 78.8 years to 80.8 years <sup>1</sup>. The gap between the lowest (Glasgow City) and highest (East Dunbartonshire) local authorities was 4.9 years. However as with men, this difference increased to more than 24 years when compared at intermediate zone level <sup>2</sup>. So a girl born in Whitecraigs and Broom in East Renfrewshire could expect to live around 94 years whereas her counterpart born in Crosshouse and Gatehead Rural in East Ayrshire could only expect to live around 70 years <sup>3</sup>.



**Mortality:** All-cause mortality rates for young working-age adults (people aged 15-44) have declined in the last ten years from 119 in 2002–04 to 105 per 100,000 population in 2011–13. However, these rates remain relatively high compared to Scotland's Western European neighbours.



**Teenage pregnancy:** The teenage pregnancy rate fell from 55 per 1,000 women in 2002-04 to 45 in 2010-12. The ISD Scotland 2014 publication on teenage pregnancy noted that there was a strong association between deprivation and higher teenage pregnancy rates: the rate was 5 times higher in most deprived compared to the least deprived areas.





**Out-of-work benefits:** In May 2013, 13% of the working-age population in Scotland were claiming out-of-work benefits. Compared to the previous year, there were around 25,000 fewer claimants, though the proportion of claimants remains higher than in England and Wales.



**Child poverty:** In August 2012, 15.3% of children in Scotland were living in poverty. This is a decrease compared to the 16.5% reported for 2009; the first year shown in the profiles.



**Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET):** In 2013, approximately 8% of 16 to 19 year olds in Scotland were not in education, employment or training. This number fell by almost 4,000 between 2012 and 2013.



### **Population summary**

Scotland's estimated population in mid 2013 was 5,327,700, with 2,586,530 males and 2,741,170 females. Between mid-2000 and mid-2013, the Scottish population increased by over 5% (264,760) from 5.06 million to 5.33 million. Longer-term projections predict the increasing population to reach an estimated 5.78 million in 2037.

West Lothian has the highest percentage of 'children' (0-14) at 19%, while Aberdeen City has the lowest at 14%. Aberdeen City has the highest percentage of 'working-age population' at 71%, while Dumfries & Galloway has the lowest at 62%. The highest percentage of 'elderly' (65 & over) occurs in Argyll & Bute at 23%, while the lowest percentage of 14% is seen in Glasgow City<sup>4</sup>.

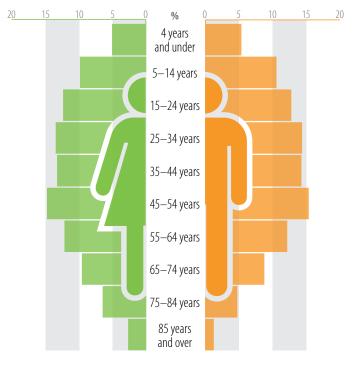


Figure 1: Percentage of the Scottish population within age band and gender.

### Life expectancy

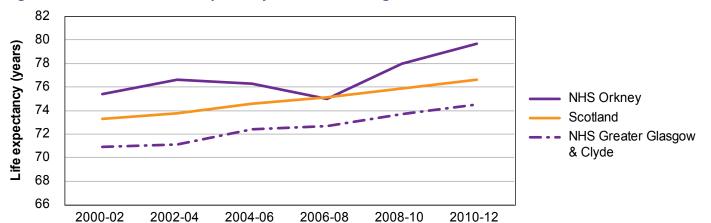


Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the number of years a newborn child would live if they experienced current local mortality rates for all of their life. It is a broad indicator of overall health and reflects the risk of mortality at all stages of life.

The most recent life expectancy figures in the ScotPHO profiles for NHS Boards and local authorities are for 2010-12 (labelled as the midpoint year '2011' in the online profiles tool). These are not the most recent ones available (NRS has published figures for 2011-13), but the profiles tool uses them because they are consistent with the most recent figures for smaller areas (intermediate zones). In practice the difference from one year to the next will be very small, and is unlikely to affect conclusions drawn from the profiles data. A more detailed explanation is given below \*.

#### Male life expectancy

Between 2000-02 and 2010-12 male life expectancy in Scotland increased by 3.3 years from 73.3 years to 76.6 years (Figure 2). Figures published by NRS show that this increased further to 76.9 by 2011-13<sup>5</sup>.



#### Figure 2: Trends in male life expectancy, Scotland and highest and lowest NHS Boards; 2000-02 to 2010-12

In 2010-12, among NHS Boards, Greater Glasgow & Clyde had the lowest male life expectancy (74.5 years) and Orkney had the highest (79.7 years) as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 3 shows that for local authorities, there was a gap of 7.5 years between the lowest life expectancy (Glasgow City: 72.6 years) and the highest (East Dunbartonshire: 80.1 years).

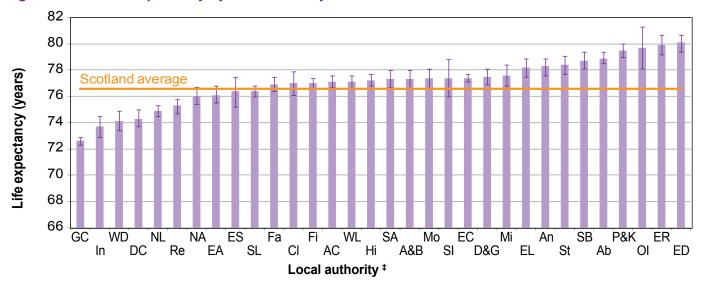
The most recent figures published by NRS for 2011-13 confirm that life expectancy doesn't change rapidly from year to year, and show that male life expectancy remained lowest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (74.9 years) but that the NHS Board with the highest male life expectancy was Borders (79.3 years). The local authorities with the highest and lowest life expectancies remained unchanged; the lowest life expectancy was 73 years in Glasgow City and the highest was 80.5 years in East Dunbartonshire.

Among intermediate zones for the period 2009-13, Kilwinning, Whitehirst Park & Woodside (North Ayrshire) had the highest male life expectancy (91.9 years), while Greendykes & Niddrie Mains (Edinburgh) had the lowest life expectancy (58.4 years). For smaller areas (particularly intermediate zones) these figures are more uncertain because of variability caused by small numbers. Map 1 shows male life expectancy for intermediate zones (2009-13) in Scotland, with the best of areas shaded light purple and the worst areas shaded dark purple.

<sup>\*</sup> To get an accurate estimate, life expectancy figures are usually based on an average over several years. To obtain an accurate figure, more years are needed for smaller than for larger areas. For the smaller areas (intermediate zones) in the ScotPHO profiles tool, the most recent figure is labelled 2011; the middle year of the five year period 2009 to 2013. For NHS Boards and local authorities, the corresponding figure for 2011 is based on the three year period 2010 to 2012. This figure is one year out of date compared with the most recent life expectancy estimates published by NRS, which are for 2012, based on the three year period 2011 to 2013. Please see Technical Report for more information.



#### Figure 3: Male life expectancy by local authority; 2010-12<sup>†</sup>



<sup>†</sup> Red line shows Scottish average and whiskers are 95% confidence intervals, indicating the range of uncertainty around each figure. <sup>‡</sup> A look-up for these codes is available in Appendix 3.

Male life expectancy improved in Scotland from 2000-02 and 2010-12 (Figure 2) but it was still the lowest of the constituent countries in the UK (Table 1). Male life expectancy in Scotland was 76.6 years, compared to 79.4 years in England, which was also lower than most other Western European countries. In addition to geographical differences, there were also socio-economic variations across Scotland. The ScotPHO Healthy Life Expectancy publication noted that in 2011-12, male life expectancy at birth in Scotland ranged from 71.3 years in the 20% most deprived areas to 81.7 years in the least deprived 20% of areas (a difference of 10.4 years)<sup>6</sup>.

#### Table 1: Male life expectancy (years), variation between local authorities; by UK country

	Average life expectancy	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of area between the	
Scotland (2010–12) <sup>b</sup>	76.6	32	72.6	80.1	73.7	79.7
England (2011–13) <sup>c</sup>	79.4	326	74.3	83.0	74.7	82.6
Wales (2011–13) <sup>c</sup>	78.3	22	75.5	80.4	75.7	80.2
Northern Ireland (2010–12) <sup>d</sup>	77.8	26	75.2	80.8	76.4	80.8

a Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

b From NRS published estimates (http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-in-scottish-areas).

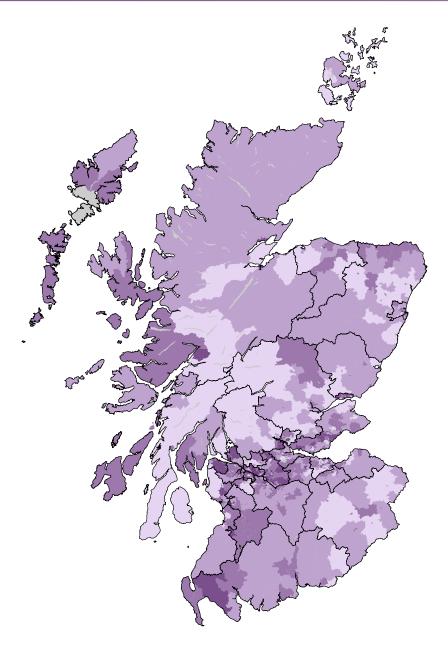
c From ONS Life Expectancy by local council areas report (http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/life-expectancy-at-birth-and-at-age-65-by-local-areas-in-england-and-wales/2011-13/stb-life-expectancy-at-birth-2011-13.html#tab-National-life-expectancy).

d NISRA http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp130.htm.

## Map 1: Life expectancy - males; 2009-13



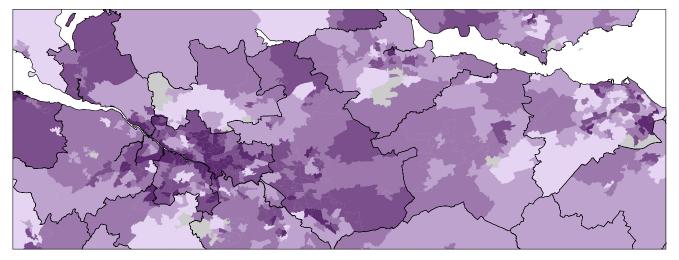




#### Legend

#### Intermediate zone key:

1 (Lowest Life Expectancy)
2
3
4
5 (Highest Life Expectancy)
Data not available



The black boundaries shown represent the Local Authorities within Scotland; their names can be found on the Local Authority boundary map in Appendix 3. Data not available: 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 a 5-year period.

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### Female life expectancy

Between 2000-02 and 2010-12 female life expectancy in Scotland increased by 2 years from 78.8 years to 80.8 years (Figure 4). Figures published by NRS show that this increased further to 81.0 by 2011-13<sup>5</sup>.

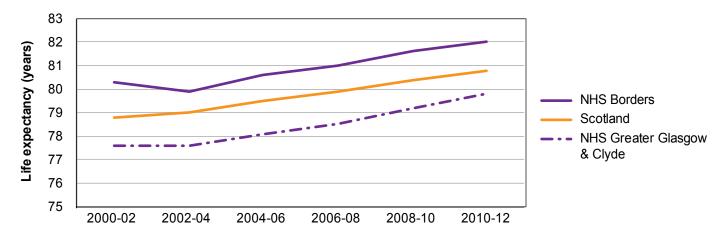


Figure 4: Trends in female life expectancy Scotland and highest and lowest NHS Boards; 2000-02 to 2010-12

Comparing NHS Boards, female life expectancy was lowest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde and Lanarkshire (79.8 years) in 2010-12, and highest in Borders (82 years) as shown in Figure 4.

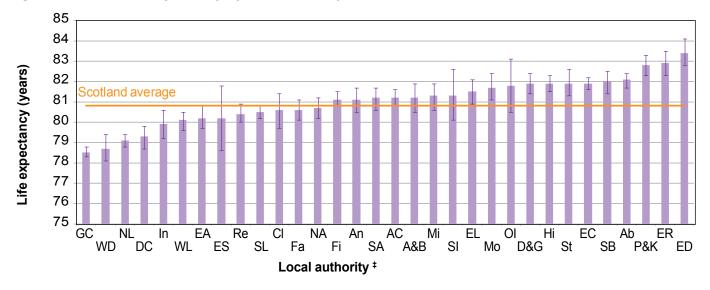
Figure 5 shows that for local authorities there was a gap of 4.9 years between the lowest life expectancy (Glasgow City: 78.5 years) and the highest (East Dunbartonshire: 83.4 years).

The most recent figures published by NRS show that female life expectancy remained lowest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde and Lanarkshire (80 years) for 2011-13 but that the NHS Boards with the highest female life expectancy were Orkney and Shetland (82.5 years). The local authorities with the highest and lowest life expectancies remained unchanged; the lowest life expectancy was 78.5 years in Glasgow City and the highest was 83.9 years in East Dunbartonshire.

Among intermediate zones for the period 2009-13, Whitecraigs and Broom (East Renfrewshire) had the highest female life expectancy (94.4 years) while Crosshouse and Gatehead Rural (East Ayrshire) had the lowest (70.3 years). For smaller areas (particularly intermediate zones) these figures are more uncertain because of variability caused by small numbers. Map 2 shows male life expectancy in intermediate zones (2009-13) in Scotland, with the best areas shaded light purple and the worst areas shaded dark purple.







<sup>†</sup> Red line shows Scottish average and whiskers are 95% confidence intervals, indicating the range of uncertainty around each figure. <sup>‡</sup>A look-up for these codes is available in Appendix 3.

Female life expectancy improved in Scotland from 2000-02 to 2010-12 (Figure 4) but it was still the lowest of the constituent countries in the UK (Table 2). Female life expectancy in Scotland was 80.8 years, compared to 83 years in England, which was also lower than most other Western European countries. In addition to geographical differences, there were also socio-economic variations across Scotland. The ScotPHO Healthy Life Expectancy publication noted that in 2011-12, female life expectancy at birth in Scotland ranged from 77.2 years in the 20% most deprived areas to 84.0 years in the least deprived 20% of areas (a difference of 6.9 years)<sup>6</sup>.

The gap between Scottish male and female life expectancy decreased from 5.5 years in 2001-03 to 4.2 years in 2010-12. This trend can also been seen in England and Wales, where it is expected to continue. Accumulation of risks from smoking in middle aged and older women may be an important cause<sup>7</sup>.

	Average life expectancy	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of area between the	
Scotland (2010–12) <sup>b</sup>	80.8	32	78.5	83.4	79.1	82.9
England (2011–13) <sup>c</sup>	83.1	326	80.0	86.4	80.3	86.1
Wales (2011–13) <sup>c</sup>	82.3	22	80.1	84.2	80.8	84.0
Northern Ireland (2010–12) <sup>d</sup>	82.3	26	80.4	84.8	80.6	83.8

#### Table 2: Female life expectancy (years), variation between local authorities; by UK country

a Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

b From NRS published estimates (http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics/by-theme/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-in-scottish-areas).

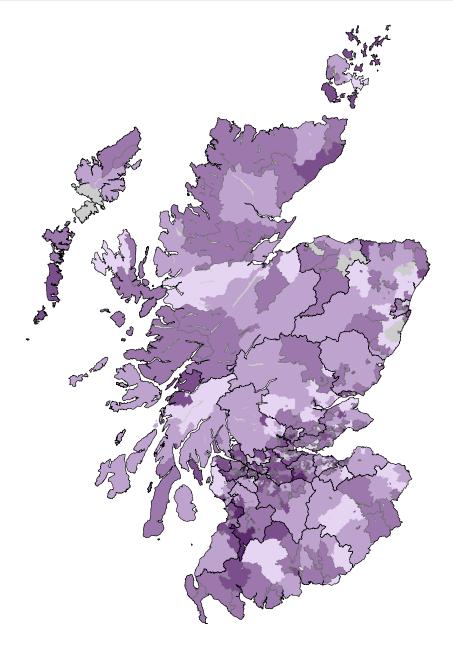
c From ONS Life Expectancy by local council areas report (http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/life-expectancy-at-birth-and-at-age-65-by-local-areas-in-england-and-wales/2011-13/stb-life-expectancy-at-birth-2011-13.html#tab-National-life-expectancy).

d NISRA http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp130.htm.

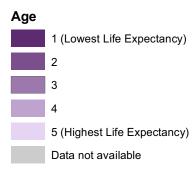
## Map 2: Life expectancy - females; 2009-13

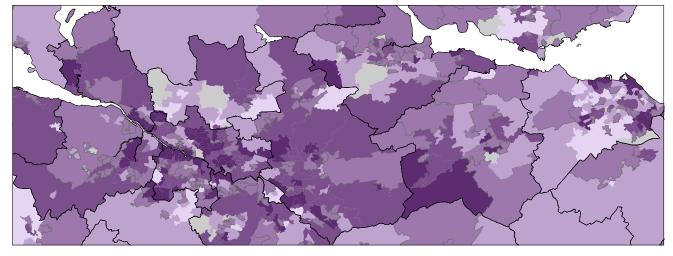






#### Legend





The black boundaries shown represent the Local Authorities within Scotland; their names can be found on the Local Authority boundary map in Appendix 3. Data not available: 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 a 5-year period.

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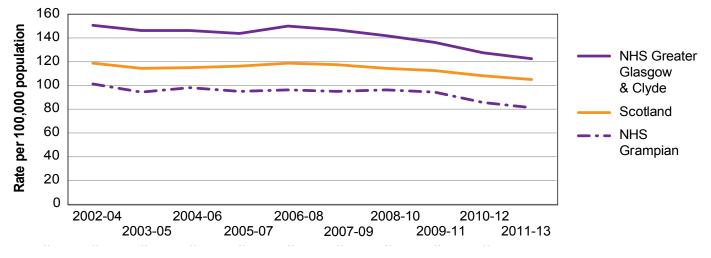
### All-cause mortality amongst 15-44 year olds



Mortality rates in Scotland have declined markedly since the beginning of the 20th century, as in other European and high income countries<sup>8</sup>. The last decade has seen a continuation of this decline, with rates for all ages falling from 1,475 to 1,187 per 100,000 population between 2002-04 and 2011-13 (a 19.5% decrease) (See 'Death all ages' indicator in the spine charts).

For the young working-age population (15-44 years), the picture has been more complex. The decrease in mortality stalled in the 1980s and, for men, rates increased in absolute terms over a twenty year period until the early 2000s (driven by increased numbers of deaths from suicide, alcohol and drugs related causes)<sup>9</sup>. However, since then mortality rates in this age group have fallen from 119 in 2002-04 to 105 in 2011-13 per 100,000 population (an 11.5% decrease); see Figure 6.



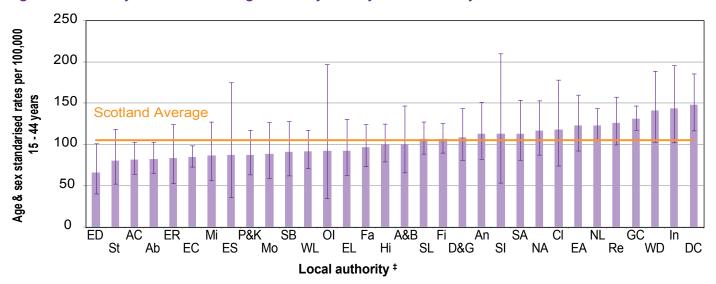


Comparing NHS Boards, the lowest mortality rate in 2011-13 was seen in NHS Grampian (81 per 100,000 population) and the highest was in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (122 per 100,000 population) as shown in Figure 6.

Across local authorities, rates varied from 66 per 100,000 population in East Dunbartonshire to 148 per 100,000 population in Dundee City. The confidence intervals for these values are wide so very few local authorities differ significantly from Scotland (see Figure 7).

Among intermediate zones, the highest rate was in North Barlanark & Easterhouse South in Glasgow (438 per 100,000) while around 56 intermediate zones in several local authorities reported no deaths within this age range during this period. Map 3 shows all-cause mortality amongst 15-44 olds in Scotland, with the best areas shaded light purple and the worst of areas shaded dark purple.





#### Figure 7: Mortality rates for those aged 15-44 years, by local authority; 2011-13<sup>†</sup>

Red line shows Scottish average and whiskers are 95% confidence intervals, indicating the range of uncertainty around each figure.
 A look-up for these codes is available in Appendix 3.

The reasons for Scotland's higher mortality rates are complex and multiple. Mortality remains higher in Scotland than in the rest of the UK (Table 3), even after adjustment for socio-economic deprivation (the main driver of poor health). This 'excess' level of mortality (sometimes referred to as the 'Scottish effect') is seen across the whole population (all ages and all social classes) but is greatest among the 15-44 age group, and among those living in the poorer parts of Scotland. The reasons for the excess are not yet clear, but are the focus of a large programme of research<sup>9</sup>.

#### Table 3: All-cause mortality amongst 15–44 year olds, variation between local authorities; by UK country <sup>a</sup>

	Overall rate	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of area between the	
Scotland (2011–13) <sup>c</sup>	105.3	32	148.1	66.0	80.6	143.5
England (2011–13) <sup>d</sup>	64.3	e	e	e	e	e
Wales (2011–13) <sup>d</sup>	81.5	e	e	e	e	e

a Northern Ireland data not available.

b Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

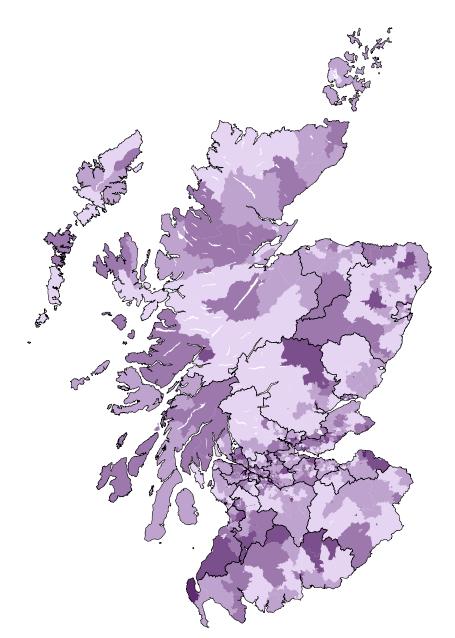
c ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Profiles (2015).

d From ONS the total deaths http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/deaths-registered-area-usual-residence/index.html and populations http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/ population-estimates-for-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/2013/sty-population-estimates.html.

e Comparable data is not available.

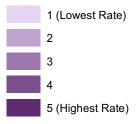
## Map 3: All-cause mortality amongst 15-44 year olds; 2011-13

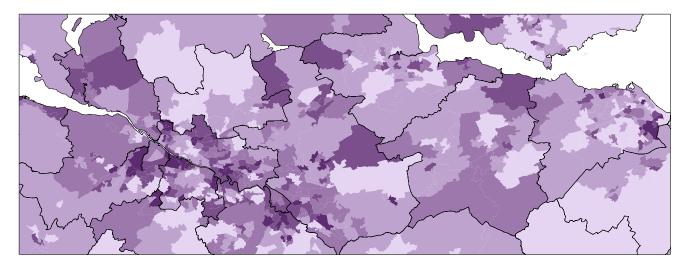




#### Legend

Intermediate zone key:





The black boundaries shown represent the Local Authorities within Scotland; their names can be found on the Local Authority boundary map in Appendix 3. 3 year average directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013). © Local Authority & Intermediate zone boundaries – Scottish Government 2015 This product includes mapping data licensed from Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. License number 100040846.

### Teenage pregnancy



In Scotland, teenage pregnancies are defined as conceptions occurring among women under 20 years of age. The available data cover all conceptions ending in a live or still birth or a termination of pregnancy; conceptions ending in miscarriage are not included. In the period 2002-04, the average yearly teenage pregnancy rate was 55 per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years. By 2010-12 this had fallen to 45 per 1,000 females. (Figure 8)

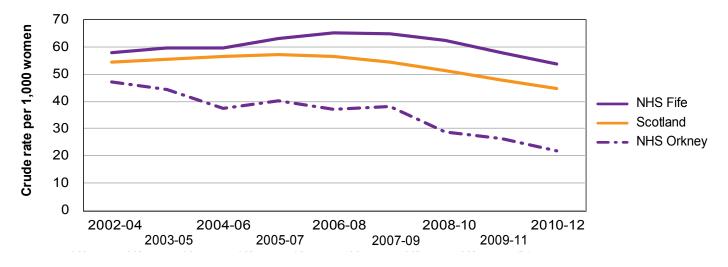


Figure 8: Trends in teenage pregnancy, Scotland and highest and lowest NHS Boards; 2002-04 to 2010-12

In Scotland, there is a strong association between deprivation and teenage pregnancy. The ISD Scotland 2014 publication on Teenage Pregnancy noted that in 2012, the overall teenage pregnancy rate was almost 5 times higher amongst women living in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. Pregnant teenagers from more deprived areas are considerably more likely to go on to deliver their baby (rather than have a termination) compared to teenagers from more affluent areas. This further increases inequalities in teenage delivery rates. In 2012, the teenage delivery rate was almost 12 times higher amongst women living in the most deprived to the least deprived areas.

While teenage parenthood may be a positive experience for some young people, for others it can lead to low educational attainment, relative deprivation, unemployment and intergenerational cycles of disadvantage<sup>11</sup>.

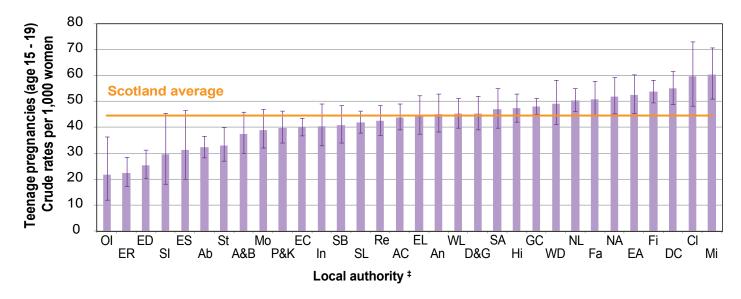
Among NHS Boards, Fife had the highest rates of teenage pregnancy (54 per 1,000 women) in 2010-12, while Orkney had the lowest (22 per 1,000 population women) as shown in Figure 8.

For local authorities, the rates varied from 22 per 1,000 in Orkney to 60 in Midlothian (see Figure 9).

Among intermediate zones, Murrayfield & Ravelston (Edinburgh city) reported the lowest teenage pregnancy rates (less than 10 per 1,000 population), while Douglas East (Dundee City) reported the highest rates (166 per 1,000 population). Map 4 shows teenage pregnancy in intermediate zones (2010-12) in Scotland, with areas with the lowest values shaded light purple and with the highest values shaded dark purple.







† Red line shows Scottish average and whiskers are 95% confidence intervals, indicating the range of uncertainty around each figure. \* A look-up for these codes is available in Appendix 3.

Table 4 shows a comparison of teenage pregnancy rates (for 15-19 year olds) between the UK countries. A Scottish Government briefing reports that within the UK, in 2012, teenage pregnancy rates for Scotland for both under 16 and under 18 year olds were very similar to those in England and Wales. Pregnancy rates among 18 and 19 year olds (and hence the overall teenage pregnancy rate) were lower in Scotland than England and Wales<sup>12</sup>. Nevertheless, the teenage pregnancy rate in Scotland (and the UK as a whole) has been persistently higher than in other European countries<sup>13</sup>. A recent report from the Scottish Parliament's Health and Sports committee noted that factors contributing to teenage pregnancy are complex and thus wider cross-cutting efforts are required to reduce teenage pregnancy<sup>14</sup>. The Scottish Government is due to publish a strategy for teenage pregnancy and young people in 2015.

	Overall rate Number areas		Worst area	Best area	90% of area between the	
Scotland (2010–12) <sup>c</sup>	44.6	32	60.3	21.8	59.7	25.3
England (2012) <sup>d</sup>	44.0		e	e	e	e
Wales (2012) d	48.0	e	e	e	e	e

#### Table 4: Teenage pregnancy, variation between local authorities; by UK country<sup>a</sup>

a Northern Ireland data not available.

b Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

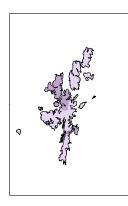
c ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Profiles (2015).

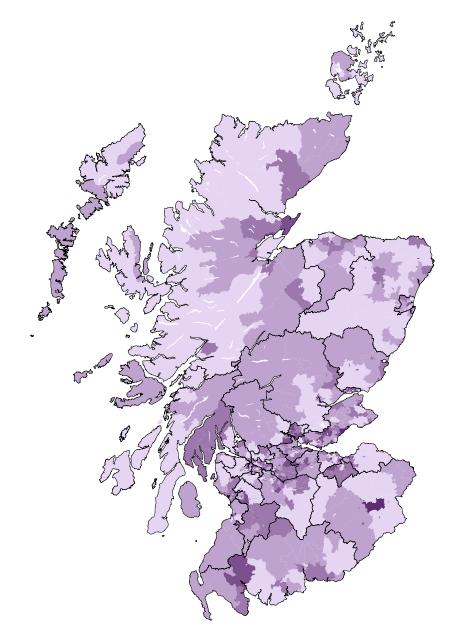
d England and Wales http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/conception-statistics--england-and-wales/2012/2012-conceptions-statistical-bulletin.html#tab-Key-Findings. Note that England and Wales teenage pregnancy is calculated differently from Scotland and this should be taken into account when comparing, for further information please see the ISD teenage pregnancy publication.

e Comparable data is not available.

## Map 4: Teenage pregnancy; 2010-12

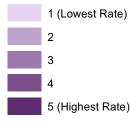


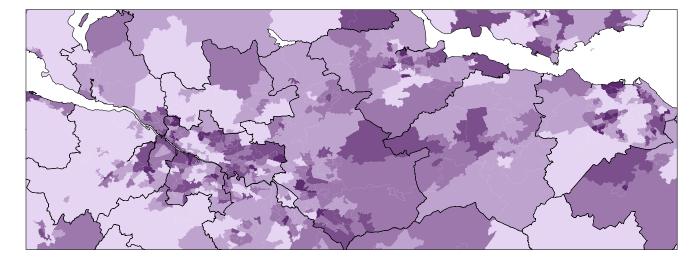




#### Legend

#### Intermediate zone key:





The black boundaries shown represent the Local Authorities within Scotland; their names can be found on the Local Authority boundary map in Appendix 3. 3-year rolling average number and crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19. © Local Authority & Intermediate zone boundaries – Scottish Government 2015 This product includes mapping data licensed from Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. License number 100040846.

### Working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits

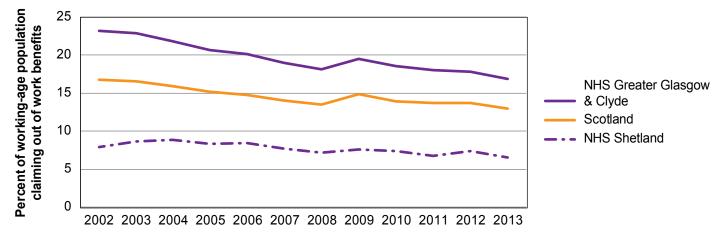


The proportion of the working-age population claiming key out-of-work benefits is a combined count of claimants on Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance ('Incapacity benefits'), Income Support (IS) with a child under 16 or no-partner Lone parent and other Income Support (including IS Disability Premium) or Pension Credit.

There is strong evidence that being in sustained, paid employment has a positive effect on health and wellbeing and is protective against premature mortality and mental health problems<sup>15</sup>. However the quality of work also matters, since getting people into low paid, insecure or health damaging work can also be counterproductive<sup>16</sup>.

In 2013 (as at 31 May), around 13% of the working-age population in Scotland were claiming key outof-work benefits. Figure 10 shows that between 2002 and 2008, the number and proportion of people claiming key out-of-work benefits in Scotland declined steadily. This trend was interrupted by a sharp increase in the 2008/09 recession, but the downward trend resumed in 2010. However, the proportion of claimants in Scotland still remains higher than in England and Wales (Table 5).

## Figure 10: Trends in working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits, Scotland and highest and lowest NHS Boards; 2002 to 2013 (as at 31 May)

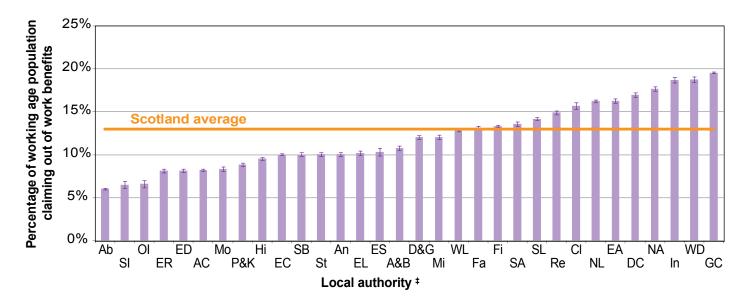


Comparing NHS Boards, Greater Glasgow & Clyde had the highest proportion of working-age adults claiming out-of-work benefits (around 17%) in 2013, while Shetland had the lowest (around 7%) as shown in Figure 10.

Among local authorities, the proportion varied from around 6% in Aberdeenshire to around 20% in Glasgow City (Figure 11).







† Red line shows Scottish average and whiskers are 95% confidence intervals, indicating the range of uncertainty around each figure.
\* A look-up for these codes is available on page 47 in Appendix 3.

Among intermediate zones, Wynford (Glasgow City) had the highest proportion of claimants, (43.6%) while St. Andrews North & Strathkinness (Fife) had the lowest (1.2%). Map 5 shows working-age adults claiming out-of-work benefit in intermediate zones (in 2013) in Scotland, with the best areas shaded light purple and the worst areas shaded dark purple.

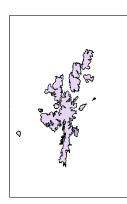
## Table 5: Working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits, variation between local authorities,<br/>by UK country a; as at 31 May 2013

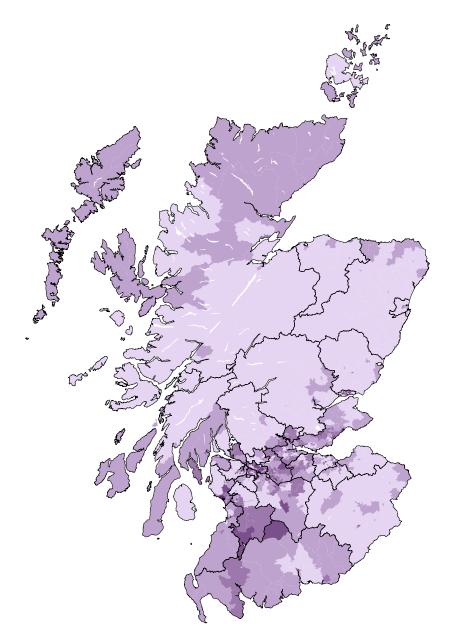
	Overall percentage	Number of areas			90% of areas are between these values $^{\rm b}$		
Scotland <sup>c</sup>	13%	32	19.6%	6.0%	8.1%	18.7%	
England <sup>c</sup>	9.6%	326	21.1%	2.0%	3.7%	20.8%	
Wales <sup>c</sup>	12.8%	22	21.1%	8.9%	9.5%	20.1%	

a Northern Ireland data not available.

b Based on 5th and 95th percentiles. c NOMIS official labour market statistics - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/.

## Map 5: Working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits; 31 May 201

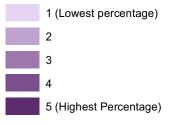


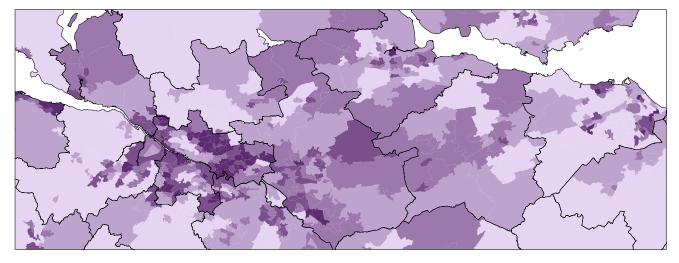


#### Legend

#### Measure

20





The black boundaries shown represent the Local Authorities within Scotland; their names can be found on the Local Authority boundary map on Appendix 3. Percentage of working-age population (18-64) claiming 'key out-of-work benefits'. © Local Authority & Intermediate zone boundaries – Scottish Government 2015

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### **Children living in poverty**

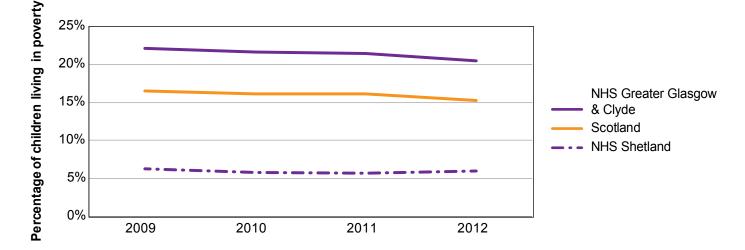


This measure is defined as the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the UK median income<sup>17</sup>.

Evidence suggests that the length of childhood spent in poverty strongly influences adult and later life outcomes. Children who spend a longer time in poverty are more likely to be obese, suffer from unintentional injuries, or have social, emotional and behavioural difficulties when compared to their more affluent counterparts <sup>18</sup>.

In 2012 (as at 31 August), 15.3% of children in Scotland were living in poverty (179,175 children)<sup>19</sup>. This represented a slight decrease compared with the 2009 figures (see Figure 12).





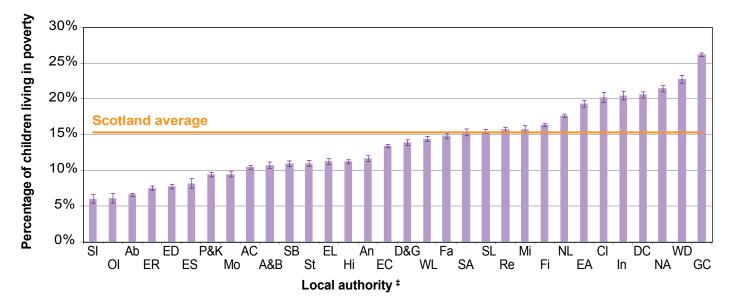
In 2012, among NHS Boards the proportion of children living in poverty was highest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (around 20%) and lowest in both Shetland and Orkney (around 6% in each) as shown in Figure 12.

For local authorities, the proportion varied from around 6% in both Shetland & Orkney to 26% in Glasgow City (see Figure 13).

Among intermediate zones, North Barlanark & Easterhouse South (Glasgow City) had the highest proportion (around 55%) of children living in poverty while Cults, Bieldside & Milltimber West (Aberdeen City) had the lowest (less than 1%). Map 6 shows children living in poverty in intermediate zones (August 2012) in Scotland, with the best areas shaded light purple and the worst areas shaded dark purple.



#### Figure 13: Children living in poverty by local authority; 2012 <sup>†</sup>



† Red line shows Scottish average and whiskers are 95% confidence intervals, indicating the range of uncertainty around each figure \* A look-up for these codes is available on page 47 in Appendix 3

Joseph Rowntree Foundation's *Inspiring social change - child poverty in Scotland* report <sup>20</sup> noted that in the last decade up to 2011-12, child poverty in Scotland has gradually fallen. The decrease is around double of that seen in England, albeit from a higher starting point. In 2012, the level of child poverty was 16.9% in England, 18.7% in Wales and 19.8% in Northern Ireland (Table 6).

#### Overall Number of 90% of areas are Worst area Best area between these values<sup>a</sup> percentage areas 22.8% Scotland b,c 15.3% 32 26.2% 6.0% 7.5% d England <sup>b,c</sup> 16.9% d d d d Wales b,c d d 18.7% d d d Northern Ireland b,c 19.8% d d d d d

## Table 6: Children living in poverty, variation between local authorities, by UK country;as at 31 August 2012

a Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

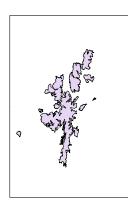
b HMRC https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2012-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2012.

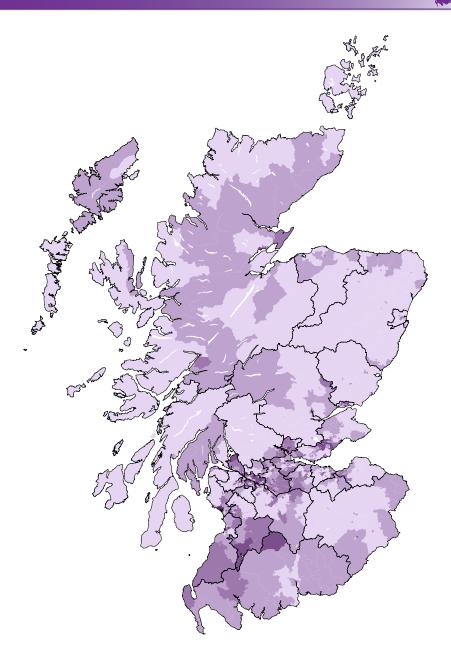
c Please note that these figures have been calculated based on unrounded totals, of all children aged <20 living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 % of UK median income (as at 31/8/2012).

d Data not available.

While much of the decrease in child poverty in these countries has been attributed to reductions in poverty among lone-parent families, the fall in Scotland has been attributed to reductions in poverty among working-couple parents. Despite this, poverty among children in workless families in Scotland remained high during this period and future changes to welfare policy may increase it further <sup>20</sup>. The Child Poverty Strategy for Scotland (2014-2017) sets out the Scottish Government's commitment to eradicate child poverty and outlines its approach to meeting the 2020 targets laid out in the 2010 Child Poverty Act <sup>21</sup>.

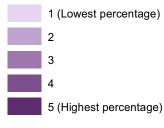
## Map 6: Children living in poverty; 31 August 2012

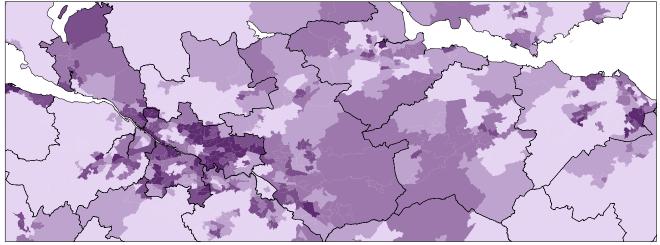




#### Legend

#### Intermediate zone key:





The black boundaries shown represent the Local Authorities within Scotland; their names can be found on the Local Authority boundary map in Appendix 3. Percentage of dependent children under the age of 20 in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits (<60% median income) or Income Support/ Jobseeker's Allowance. © Local Authority & Intermediate zone boundaries – Scottish Government 2015 This product includes mapping data licensed from Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. License number 100040846.

## Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

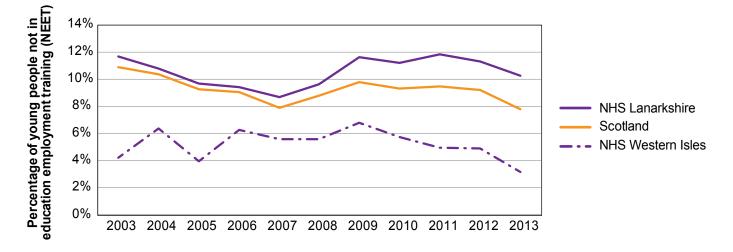
This indicator is defined as the proportion of 16 to 19 year olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).

Studies suggest that spending time as NEET has an adverse effect on physical and mental health, particularly at younger ages and for long periods of time. Moreover, NEET follows a strong social gradient and has the potential to contribute to overall health inequalities <sup>22</sup>.

The number of 16-19 year olds in the NEET category in 2013 (19,970)<sup>23</sup> was similar to that in 2007 immediately before the economic downturn. It was also the lowest since 2003. Compared to 2012 there were approximately 4,000 fewer young people in the NEET category in 2013. The downward trend may be due to a fall in the number of NEET males as opposed to females<sup>24</sup>.

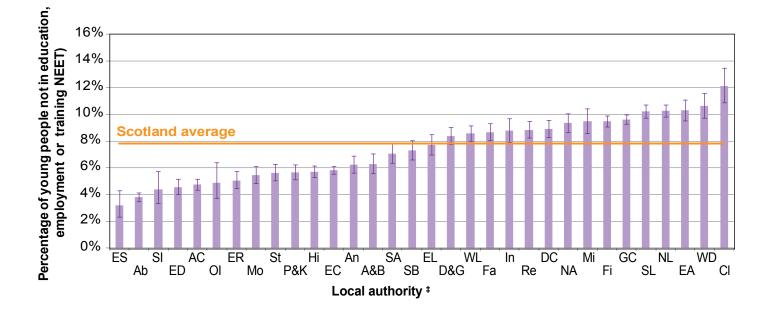
In 2013, around 8% of 16 to 19 year olds in Scotland were not in education, employment or training. Comparing NHS Boards, Western Isles had the lowest proportion of 16-19 year olds in the NEET category (around 3%) in 2013, while Lanarkshire had the highest (around 10%). (Figure 14)

#### Figure 14: Trends in young people Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET), Scotland and highest and lowest NHS Boards; 2003 to 2013





For local authorities, the NEET proportion varied from 3.1% in Western Isles (Eilean Siar) to 12.1% in Clackmannanshire (Figure 15). No data were available for intermediate zones for this indicator.



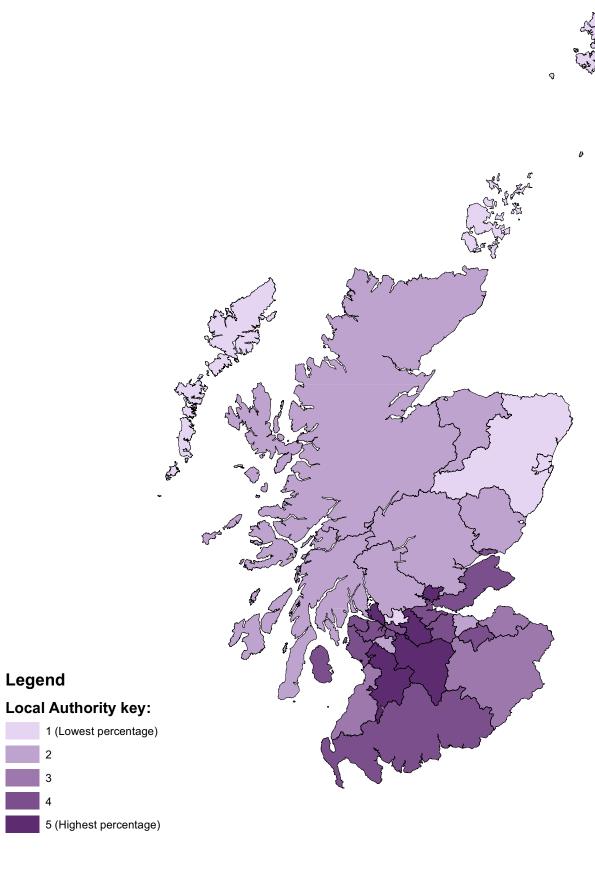
#### Figure 15: Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET); 2013<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Red line shows Scottish average and whiskers are 95% confidence intervals, indicating the range of uncertainty around each figure. <sup>\*</sup> A look-up for these codes is available in Appendix 3.

Map 7 shows the proportion of 16 to 19 year olds who were not in education, employment or training in local authorities in 2013 in Scotland, with the best areas shaded light purple and the worst areas shaded dark purple. It is recognised that the source used for this indicator, which allows small-area reporting, underestimates the number of 16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training by approximately 20-25% compared to other sources<sup>23</sup>.

Due to differences in data collection, it is difficult to compare NEET statistics across UK. However, based on figures from the Annual Population Survey (APS), there is some suggestion that the proportion of NEET in Scotland is higher than the rest of UK<sup>25</sup>.

## Map 7: Young people Not in Education Employment or Training; 201



The black boundaries shown represent the Local Authorities within Scotland; their names can be found on the Local Authority boundary map on Appendix 3. Percentage of 16-19 year olds that are not in education, employment or training. © Local Authority & Intermediate zone boundaries – Scottish Government 2015

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### **NHS Board spine charts**

Indicators in the spine charts are displayed compared with the Scottish average. An indicator is classified as 'better', 'worse' or 'not significantly different' from the Scottish average, indicated in the tool by colour coding. 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'. For some indicators, it is not possible to say whether an indicator is better or worse than its comparator. For example, the number of single adult dwellings may be higher or lower than the Scottish average, but one direction may not necessarily be 'better' or 'worse' than the other. In this case, the indicator is represented in the spine by a doughnut shape. This design allows users to gain a quick overview of a particular area at a glance, even at small geographies. The spine charts highlight both strengths and areas for development.

### NHS Board Health and Wellbeing spine charts

Ayrshire & Arran	
Borders	
Dumfries & Galloway	
Fife	
Forth Valley	
Grampian	
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	
Highland	
Lanarkshire	
Lothian	
Orkney	
Shetland	
Tayside	40
Western Isles	41

## Ayrshire & Arran Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst' — 'Bes
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	76.5	yrs	76.6	Ó
6 Mortality	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	80.7	yrs	80.8	Ó
talit	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	4317	1,205.0	sr	1187.5	Ğ
Mor	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	150	117.9	sr	105.3	
જ	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	236	67.3	sr	60.7	Ö
	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	614	171.7	sr	173.4	
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>c, d</sup>	2012	721	333.0	sr	325.9	O O
	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	383	26.4	%	23.0	
benaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	3020	836.0	sr	704.8	
		Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	87	22.9	sr	23.8	
		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	727	218.2	sr	116.6	
		Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2012	58	11.0	%	16.0	
	_		2013	2375		_		
		Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>			630.9	sr	634.1	
	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) bf	2012	3333	880.9	sr	659.9	
		Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease <sup>b</sup>	2012	1807	484.2	sr	440.3	
		Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	424	112.7	sr	91.2	
		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	33536	9,005.2	sr	7500.2	
•		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	4155	5,854.3	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	237	65.3	sr	63.2	
£	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	69104	18.6	%	17.0	
Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	989	274.3	sr	291.6	
	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>9</sup>	2011	44	12.3	sr	14.5	Q
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/	2013	20540	5.5	%	5.1	
<u>n</u>		employment and support allowance People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs						
& Housing	24	who are cared for at home	2013	1454	35.4	%	34.7	
& H	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	1452	19.0	cr	14.4	
	26	Single adult dwellings	2013	68212	38.2	%	37.7	
	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2012	n/a	194.0	mean	193.0	
Equication	28	Primary school attendance	2010	24883	94.9	%	94.8	
nce	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	20554	91.1	%	91.1	
ŭ	30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	35100	15.6	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	59035	15.9	%	13.2	
		Working-age population employment deprived	2013	34430	14.8	%	12.2	
ì		Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	37215	16.0	%	13.0	
		Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	1620	9.0	%	7.8	
1		Children Living in Poverty	2013	15625	19.0	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	8275	8.2	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	16235	43.6	cr	40.5	
		Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	641	229.5	sr	171.2	
;		Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	51	1.6	cr	2.1	
	40	Domestic abuse	2012	4525	121.3	cr2	113.1	
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013	502	13.5	cr2	12.7	
	_	Drug crimes recorded	2013	2141	57.5	cr2	66.9	•
¥	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	116533	31.2	%	29.7	
ment	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	52260	14.0	%	15.0	
	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>e</sup>	2013	n/a	50.0	%	55.0	0
	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	569	50.7	cr	44.6	
국	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	961	26.5	%	20.0	
	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	76	2.2	%	2.0	
Heal		Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	627	18.1	%	26.5	
en's Heal	49		2013	2447	67.8	%	66.7	
ildren's Heal	49 50	Child dental health in primary 1					47.7	
& Children's Heal	50			1401	44.1	70		
& Children's Heal	50 51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	1401 504	44.1 13.6	%		
& Children's	50 51 52	Child dental health in primary 7 Child obesity in primary 1	2013 2013	504	13.6	%	10.1	
	50 51 52 53	Child dental health in primary 7 Child obesity in primary 1 Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2013 2013 2011	504 12756	13.6 74.2	%	10.1 72.5	
creening	50 51 52 53 54	Child dental health in primary 7 Child obesity in primary 1	2013 2013	504	13.6	%	10.1	

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

riangle No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	◄	Scotland	Average		->	'Better' Area	
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	25 <sup>th</sup> Per	centile	75 <sup>th</sup> F	Percentile	2	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	

## Borders Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst''Best'
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	78.7	yrs	76.6	
₽.		Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	82.0	yrs	80.8	
ife Expectancy & Mortality	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	1215	1026.2	sr	1187.5	
Aort	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	33	90.8	sr	105.3	
Life E & N	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	50	43.0	sr	60.7	
-	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	157	134.2	sr	173.4	
	7	Smoking attributable deaths sd	2012	197	279.6	sr	325.9	
6	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	95	19.3	%	23.0	
Behaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	632	566.0	sr	704.8	
havi	10	Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	17	13.4	sr	23.8	
Be		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	80	88.1	sr	116.6	O
		Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2013	36	18.0	%	16.0	
	13	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	738	589.1	sr	634.1	
2	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) $^{\rm b,f}$	2012	618	497.6	sr	659.9	
nju	15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease b	2012	558	451.9	sr	440.3	
III Health & Injury	16	Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	110	99.4	sr	91.2	
fealt	17	Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	9703	8357.7	sr	7500.2	
Ē		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	1229	5122.5	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	79	69.9	sr	63.2	
	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	19395	17.0	%	17.0	
Mental Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	326	300.2	sr	291.6	
ΞĬ	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>9</sup>	2011	17	15.7	sr	14.5	
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/	2013	4220	3.7	%	5.1	
Social Care & Housing		employment and support allowance People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs						
ial C lousi	24	who are cared for at home	2013	239	26.2	%	34.7	
& H & H	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	180	7.9	cr	14.4	
	26	Single adult dwellings	2013	20054	35.1	%	37.7	
=	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll $^{\rm c}$	2012	n/a	199.0	mean	193.0	
Education	28	Primary school attendance	2010	7697	95.9	%	94.8	
onp	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	6186	91.8	%	91.1	
	30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	7100	10.6	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	11465	10.1	%	13.2	
~	32	Working-age population employment deprived	2013	6410	9.3	%	12.2	
Economy	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	6945	10.0	%	13.0	
ECO	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	370	7.3	%	7.8	
	35	Children Living in Poverty	2012	2650	10.9	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	1955	5.8	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	2507	22.0	cr	40.5	
		Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	71	96.1	sr	171.2	
Crime		Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	23	2.4	cr	2.1	
ð		Domestic abuse	2012	930	81.8	cr2	113.1	0
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013	73	6.4	cr2	12.7	
	_	Drug crimes recorded	2013	317	27.8	cr2	66.9	
i d	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	46534	40.9	%	29.7	
Environ	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	36705	32.2	%	15.0	
	-	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>e</sup>	2013	n/a	71.0	%	55.0	
-	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	130	40.8	cr	44.6	O
ealth	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	226	25.3	%	20.0	
en's 's He	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	18	1.9	%	2.0	
Women's & Children's Health	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	330	32.5	%	26.5	
Child	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	782	73.8	%	66.7	
8		Child dental health in primary 7	2013	517	51.6	%	47.7	
v -		Child obesity in primary 1	2013	101	9.1	%	10.1	
Immunisations and Screening	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	4462	76.4	%	72.5	
nisa <sup>-</sup>	54		2011	12867	60.4	%	55.1	
umu S br	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 b	2013	1086	98.7	%	98.2	
ar	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	1063	96.7	%	95.3	

Notes: a Three-year average for NHS Boards. | b Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

O Statistically not significantly different from National average

• Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

riangle No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	←	- Scotland	Average		->	'Better' Area
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	25 <sup>th</sup> Pe	rcentile	75 <sup>th</sup>	Percentile	5	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

## Dumfries & Galloway Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scotlish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst''Best'
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	77.5	yrs	76.6	0
e Expectancy & Mortality	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	81.9	yrs	80.8	
ectal talit	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	1794	1096.8	sr	1187.5	
Mor	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	51	108.9	sr	105.3	
Life &	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	81	52.2	sr	60.7	O
-	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	247	156.2	sr	173.4	O
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>c, d</sup>	2012	300	306.2	sr	325.9	
Ś	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	95	20.3	%	23.0	
Behaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	786	520.3	sr	704.8	
havi	10	Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	25	15.2	sr	23.8	
Be		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	159	127.7	sr	116.6	
		Active travel to work °	2013	35	23.0	%	16.0	
_		Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	977	577.8	sr	634.1	
~	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) bf	2012	1364	799.9	sr	659.9	
nju		Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease b	2012	608	365.5	sr	440.3	
Health & Injury		Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	123	82.5	sr	91.2	
ealt		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	10601	6751.5	sr	7500.2	
Ť≣		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	1424	4306.4	sr	5159.5	
	10	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	95	64.1	sr	63.2	
	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2012	25005	16.6	%	17.0	
Mental Health	20	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2013	425	288.4	<sup>70</sup>	291.6	
Mei Heä		Deaths from suicide <sup>9</sup>	2012	425	16.3	sr	14.5	
		Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/						
<u>а</u> р	23	employment and support allowance	2013	6445	4.3	%	5.1	
usin Ca	24	People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home	2013	647	40.0	%	34.7	
Social Care & Housing	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	372	12.6	cr	14.4	
v ∞		Single adult dwellings	2013	25161	34.2	%	37.7	
	_	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2013	n/a	219.0	mean	193.0	
ion		Primary school attendance	2012	9800	95.9	%	94.8	
Education		Secondary school attendance	2010	8564	92.8	%	91.1	
Ed		Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2010	13500	15.6	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	18515	12.3	%	13.2	
		Working-age population employment deprived	2013	9980	11.0	%	12.2	
ĥ		Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	10945	12.0	%	13.0	
Economy	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	580	8.4	%	7.8	
ä		Children Living in Poverty	2013	4405	13.9	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2012	3240	7.1	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	4738	31.5	<sup>70</sup>	40.5	
			2013		156.4		171.2	
a		Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>		161		sr		
Crime	39 40	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences Domestic abuse	2013 2012	29 1411	2.4 93.6	cr cr2	2.1 113.1	
	40 41	Violent crimes recorded	2012	1411	93.0	cr2	113.1	
		Drug crimes recorded	2013	850	56.6	cr2	66.9	
	_	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site						
Environ- ment	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013 2013	15958 57451	10.6	%	29.7	
Envi	44				38.2		15.0	
	45 46	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' e Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2013 2011	n/a 195	61.0 45.3	%	55.0 44.6	
e.		Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>				Cr		
Women's & Children's Health	47		2012	312	23.5	%	20.0	
hen': n's H	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	21	1.7	%	2.0	
Von	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	305	23.1	%	26.5	
Chil	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	872	68.3	%	66.7	
ళ	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	550	44.3	%	47.7	
s –	52	Child obesity in primary 1	2013	139	11.0	%	10.1	
tion	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	5658	76.8	%	72.5	
nisa	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	16091	58.3	%	55.1	
Immunisations and Screening	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 b	2013	1429	98.9	%	98.2	
ar	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	1400	96.8	%	95.3	

Notes: a Three-year average for NHS Boards. | b Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

O Statistically not significantly different from National average

• Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

 $\triangle$  No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area Scotland Average 'Better' Area -

5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	25th Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

## Fife Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	77.0	yrs	76.6	1
<u>ک</u> _	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	81.1	yrs	80.8	
Life Expectancy & Mortality	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	3806	1168.1	sr	1187.5	
Ape	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	141	106.6	sr	105.3	
Re E	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	174	54.5	sr	60.7	
=		Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	550	167.3		173.4	
	6					sr		
	/	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>c, d</sup>	2012	642	333.0	sr	325.9	
urs	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	226	22.7	%	23.0	
Behaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	2289	636.2	sr	704.8	
eha	10	Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	77	21.7	sr	23.8	
-	11	Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	558	160.0	sr	116.6	
	12	Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2013	39	9.0	%	16.0	
	13	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	2184	632.7	sr	634.1	
2	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) $^{\rm b,f}$	2012	2201	644.8	sr	659.9	
III Health & Injury	15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease b	2012	1342	389.3	sr	440.3	
h&	16	Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	285	76.5	sr	91.2	
ealt		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	24550	6912.9	sr	7500.2	
Ť		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012		4496.6			
-				2876		sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	219	60.2	sr	63.2	
th a	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	64208	17.5	%	17.0	
Mental Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	966	273.3	sr	291.6	
~ -	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>g</sup>	2011	51	14.7	sr	14.5	
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/	2013	17155	4.7	%	5.1	
Social Care & Housing		employment and support allowance People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs						
ial C	24	who are cared for at home	2013	596	23.3	%	34.7	
Soc & H	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	834	10.7	cr	14.4	
		Single adult dwellings	2013	63649	37.1	%	37.7	
	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2012	n/a	186.0	mean	193.0	
tion		Primary school attendance	2010	24943	94.6	%	94.8	
Education		Secondary school attendance	2010	18990	90.1	%	94.8	
Edi								
		Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	21300	9.2	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	48560	13.2	%	13.2	
>	32	Working-age population employment deprived	2013	28855	12.4	%	12.2	
Economy	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	31210	13.4	%	13.0	
Ecol	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	1740	9.5	%	7.8	
	35	Children Living in Poverty	2012	13525	16.4	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	5485	6.0	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	12806	34.9	cr	40.5	
		Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	386	133.3	sr	171.2	
e		Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2012	34	1.1	cr	2.1	
Crime	40	Domestic abuse	2013	4800	131.1	cr2	113.1	
U		Violent crimes recorded	2012	383	10.4		113.1	
	41					cr2		
		Drug crimes recorded	2013	1384	37.7	cr2	66.9	
늘	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	94007	25.7	%	29.7	
Environ- ment	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	40713	11.1	%	15.0	
ш	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>e</sup>	2013	n/a	52.0	%	55.0	,
	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	602	53.7	cr	44.6	
lth	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	939	23.5	%	20.0	
n's Hea	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	79	2.1	%	2.0	
Women's & Children's Health	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	954	24.9	%	26.5	
Wo	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	2680	68.4	%	66.7	
Ę,	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	1747	53.8	%	47.7	
~		Child obesity in primary 1	2013	424	10.5	%	10.1	
20	_							
Immunisations and Screening	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	11177	71.9	%	72.5	
nisa Tree	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	33870	56.1	%	55.1	
mur d Sc	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 b	2013	4093	98.3	%	98.2	
a I	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	3944	94.7	%	95.3	

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

Key: % percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

 $\triangle$  No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	←	Scotland	Average		->	'Better' Area
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	25 <sup>th</sup> Perce	ntile	75 <sup>th</sup> I	Percentile	5	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

## Forth Valley Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	
á		Maile 1964	2011		77.1		_	
~	1	Male life expectancy a	2011	n/a	77.4	yrs	76.6	
Expectancy Mortality	2	Female life expectancy a	2011	n/a	81.0	yrs	80.8	
orta	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	2916	1174.5	sr	1187.5	
Life Ex & Mo		All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	108	95.8	sr	105.3	
3	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) b	2012	148	58.1	sr	60.7	
	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	440	170.1	sr	173.4	
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>c,d</sup>	2012	465	316.2	sr	325.9	
E	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	308	20.4	%	23.0	
Behaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	1452	496.7	sr	704.8	
eha	10	Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>9</sup>	2011	58	19.9	sr	23.8	
-	11	Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	192	65.5	sr	116.6	
	12	Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2013	73	11.0	%	16.0	
	13	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	1606	591.8	sr	634.1	Ì
2	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) $^{\rm b,f}$	2012	1380	526.6	sr	659.9	
& Injury	15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease b	2012	1008	372.8	sr	440.3	
h&I	16	Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	242	79.2	sr	91.2	
Health		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	19111	6786.7	sr	7500.2	
Ť≣		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012					
				2211	4600.0	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	142	47.9	sr	63.2	
ta l	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	52338	17.5	%	17.0	
Mental Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	788	275.9	sr	291.6	
	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>g</sup>	2011	35	11.9	sr	14.5	
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance	2013	14445	4.8	%	5.1	
Care	24	People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs	2012	000	267	0/	247	
Social Care & Housing	24	who are cared for at home	2013	898	36.7	%	34.7	
So & I		Children looked after by local authority	2013	763	11.8	cr	14.4	
	26	Single adult dwellings	2013	49353	36.3	%	37.7	
=	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll $^{\circ}$	2012	n/a	197.0	mean	193.0	
Education	28	Primary school attendance	2010	20499	95.2	%	94.8	
duc	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	16172	90.7	%	91.1	
ũ	30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	24100	13.0	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	37005	12.4	%	13.2	
	32	Working-age population employment deprived	2013	23400	12.1	%	12.2	
м Х	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	24475	12.6	%	13.0	
Economy	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	1250	8.1	%	7.8	
Ĕ		Children Living in Poverty	2013	1250	14.6	%	15.3	
		People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2012	4895	6.9	<sup>70</sup>	7.7	
	36 37	Crime rate	2013	11316	37.8	_	40.5	
	38	Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2013	352	144.0	cr sr	171.2	
e		Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2012	58	2.2	cr	2.1	
Crime	40	Domestic abuse	2013	3500	117.0	cr2	113.1	
		Violent crimes recorded	2012	284	9.5	cr2	113.1	
	41							
	42	Drug crimes recorded	2013	1585	52.9	cr2	66.9	
t d	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	39562	13.2	%	29.7	
Environ- ment		People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	39040	13.0	%	15.0	
ш	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' e	2013	n/a	55.0	%	55.0	
	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	426	46.1	cr	44.6	
alth	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	603	19.8	%	20.0	
n's 5 He	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	64	2.2	%	2.0	
ome 'en's	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	678	23.0	%	26.5	
Women's & Children's Health	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	2083	67.1	%	66.7	
s C	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	1292	48.4	%	47.7	
		Child obesity in primary 1	2013	328	10.0	%	10.1	
Su De			2011	10078	72.9	%	72.5	
Immunisations and Screening	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	25691	54.6	%	55.1	
Scree	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 <sup>b</sup>	2013	3243	98.4	%	98.2	
l mu	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months — MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	3164	96.0	%	95.3	
7 6	50	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	2015	5104	90.0	70	95.5	L

Notes: a Three-year average for NHS Boards. | b Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

riangle No significance can be calculated

. . . . . . . . . ~ ^

'Worse' Area	-	Scotland	Average ——	->	'Better' Area	
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	2	5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentil	e	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	

## Grampian Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst' — Comparator —'Bo
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	78.0	yrs	76.6	
2	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	81.7	yrs	80.8	
Life Expectancy & Mortality	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	5228	1104.5	sr	1187.5	
	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	183	81.4	sr	105.3	
æ	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	226	48.4	sr	60.7	
	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	733	155.4	sr	173.4	
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>G d</sup>	2012	791	281.8	sr	325.9	
	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	412	24.2	%	23.0	
	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	3030	530.5	sr	704.8	
Denaviours		Deaths from alcohol conditions	2013	87	16.3	sr	23.8	
2		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2011	539	91.3		116.6	
		Active travel to work *	2012			Sr 04	16.0	
				142	18.0	%		
		Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	2963	589.7	sr	634.1	
	14		2012	2969	605.6	sr	659.9	
		Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease <sup>b</sup>	2012	2176	434.7	sr	440.3	
		Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	407	70.3	sr	91.2	
		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	35258	6486.1	sr	7500.2	
	18	Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	3741	4113.4	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	513	87.9	sr	63.2	
£	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	82233	14.2	%	17.0	
Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	1351	242.3	sr	291.6	O
Ĩ	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>g</sup>	2011	75	13.2	sr	14.5	
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/	2013	19330	3.3	%	5.1	
ē		employment and support allowance People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs			515		5	
ousi	24	who are cared for at home	2013	1429	30.2	%	34.7	
& Housing	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	1252	10.6	cr	14.4	
		Single adult dwellings	2013	88549	32.9	%	37.7	
	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2012	n/a	190.0	mean	193.0	
Education	28	Primary school attendance	2010	35390	95.3	%	94.8	
nca		Secondary school attendance	2010	27573	92.2	%	91.1	
8		Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	35700	9.9	%	12.6	
-	31	Population income deprived	2013	44695	7.7	%	13.2	
	32		2013	27440	7.1	%	12.2	
r		Working-age population employment deprived	2013	28080		%		
	33	5 5 1 1 5			7.3		13.0	
í	34		2013	1220	4.5	%	7.8	
		Children Living in Poverty	2012	10585	8.5	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	6695	5.1	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	20684	35.7	cr	40.5	
		Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	570	110.0	sr	171.2	
	39	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	51	1.1	cr	2.1	
	40		2012	4055	70.7	cr2	113.1	
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013	487	8.4	cr2	12.7	
	42	Drug crimes recorded	2013	2692	46.5	cr2	66.9	
	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	100236	17.5	%	29.7	
ment	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	153704	26.5	%	15.0	
5	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' e	2013	n/a	59.0	%	55.0	
	46		2011	657	38.1	cr	44.6	
£		Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	931	15.4	%	20.0	
& Children's Health	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	100	1.8	%	2.0	
n's	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	1897	33.0	%	26.5	
dre	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2012	3917	70.6	%	66.7	
Ē	50		2013	2093	45.3	%	47.7	
ð		Child dental health in primary 7						
P	52	Child obesity in primary 1	2013	615	10.7	%	10.1	
, nin	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	17746	79.1	%	72.5	
and Screening	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	52095	60.5	%	55.1	
ςþ	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 <sup>b</sup>	2013	6349	97.8	%	98.2	
	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	6155	94.8	%	95.3	

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

 $\triangle$  No significance can be calculated

Scotland Average 'Worse' Area 'Better' Area 5<sup>th</sup> Percentile 25th Percentile 75th Percentile 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile

## Greater Glasgow & Clyde Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.

Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst' — Comparator —'Be
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	74.5	yrs	76.6	
Life Expectancy & Mortality	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	79.8	yrs	80.8	
	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	12131	1310.3	sr	1187.5	
	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds $^{\rm b}$	2012	538	122.2	sr	105.3	
5	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	631	72.1	sr	60.7	
	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	1791	202.8	sr	173.4	•
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>c, d</sup>	2012	2256	389.7	sr	325.9	
	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	1080	24.4	%	23.0	
	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	10907	1019.8	sr	704.8	
	10	Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	339	33.0	sr	23.8	
	11	Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	1632	140.3	sr	116.6	
	12	Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2013	217	12.0	%	16.0	
	13	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	6661	688.9	sr	634.1	•
	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) $^{\rm b, \rm f}$	2012	7222	746.0	sr	659.9	
	15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ${}^{\rm b}$	2012	4570	469.1	sr	440.3	
	16	Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	1229	106.7	sr	91.2	
	17	Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	90422	8533.4	sr	7500.2	
	18	Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	10989	6147.8	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	614	55.1	sr	63.2	O I
-	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	211434	18.6	%	17.0	
nealtn	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	3414	309.3	sr	291.6	
Ť	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>9</sup>	2011	179	15.8	sr	14.5	Q
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/	2013	79130	7.0	%	5.1	
& Housing	23	employment and support allowance People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs	2015	79150	7.0	70	5.1	
	24	who are cared for at home	2013	4063	34.6	%	34.7	
	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	5359	23.2	cr	14.4	
		Single adult dwellings	2013	235044	42.6	%	37.7	
	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2012	n/a	193.0	mean	193.0	
Education	28	Primary school attendance	2010	72044	94.2	%	94.8	•
	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	58075	91.1	%	91.1	
i	30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	115400	15.7	%	12.6	$\Delta$
	31	Population income deprived	2013	199145	17.5	%	13.2	•
	32	Working-age population employment deprived	2013	122365	16.1	%	12.2	
•	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	128925	16.9	%	13.0	•
		Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	4680	8.6	%	7.8	
	35	Children Living in Poverty	2012	50680	20.4	%	15.3	•
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	26875	11.0	%	7.7	
1	37	Crime rate	2013	59816	52.6	cr	40.5	
	38	Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	2473	245.6	sr	171.2	
	39	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	221	2.4	cr	2.1	
	40	Domestic abuse	2012	16183	142.3	cr2	113.1	
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013	2201	19.3	cr2	12.7	
		Drug crimes recorded	2013	13124	115.3	cr2	66.9	
	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	533987	47.0	%	29.7	
Tient	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	41270	3.6	%	15.0	
Ē	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>e</sup>	2013	n/a	53.0	%	55.0	
	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2013	1508	42.6	cr	44.6	
5		Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	2306	20.0	%	20.0	
	47	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	2300	20.0	%	20.0	
121	40	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	2750	23.3	~~ %	2.0	
ale	49 50	Child dental health in primary 1		6733	60.7			
& Children S	50		2013			%	66.7	
ð		Child dental health in primary 7	2013	4237	44.5	%	47.7	
		Child obesity in primary 1	2013	1024	9.1	%	10.1	
5	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	31364	67.7	%	72.5	
Doreen	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	87167	51.5	%	55.1	
		Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 b	2013	12692	98.0	%	98.2	<u> </u>
4	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	12332	95.2	%	95.3	

a Three-year average for NHS Boards. | b Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual Notes: measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

O Statistically not significantly different from National average

• Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

 $\triangle$  No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	←	Scotland	Average	->	'Better' Area	
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	25 <sup>th</sup>	<sup>1</sup> Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup> F	Percentile	į	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

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# Highland Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst'Comparator
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	77.2	yrs	76.6	
<u>}</u> ~	2	Female life expectancy a	2011	n/a	81.7	yrs	80.8	
e Mortality	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	3361	1076.5	sr	1187.5	
Nor 1	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	107	99.7	sr	105.3	
~	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	153	48.9	sr	60.7	
•	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	509	160.5	sr	173.4	Ō
	7	Smoking attributable deaths s <sup>d</sup>	2012	498	265.0	sr	325.9	
	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	224	20.7	%	23.0	
benaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	2118	649.6	sr	704.8	
Iavi		Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	79	23.5	sr	23.8	Č
2		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	200	68.5	sr	116.6	
		Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2012	94	23.0	%	16.0	
	_							
	13	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	1991	595.9	sr	634.1	
	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) bf	2012	1580	482.2	sr	659.9	
	15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease b	2012	1518	454.3	sr	440.3	
		Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	281	87.5	sr	91.2	
		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	22532	6995.5	sr	7500.2	
		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	2742	4418.9	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	295	93.4	sr	63.2	
	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	48930	15.2	%	17.0	
Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	994	319.2	sr	291.6	
	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>g</sup>	2011	52	16.4	sr	14.5	
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/	2013	12575	3.9	%	5.1	
-	~	employment and support allowance People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs	2012		24.5			
Short	24	who are cared for at home	2013	907	31.0	%	34.7	
& Housing	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	658	10.1	cr	14.4	
	26	Single adult dwellings	2013	52717	32.7	%	37.7	
	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll $^{\rm c}$	2012	n/a	196.0	mean	193.0	
	28	Primary school attendance	2010	20979	95.1	%	94.8	
	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	18200	90.7	%	91.1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
	30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	18200	9.8	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	33065	10.3	%	13.2	0
	32	Working-age population employment deprived	2013	19230	9.6	%	12.2	
	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	19700	9.9	%	13.0	
•		Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	860	5.9	%	7.8	
	35	Children Living in Poverty	2012	7745	11.1	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	5375	6.0	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	11240	35.0	cr	40.5	
		Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2013	261	109.8	sr	171.2	
		Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2012	89	3.2	cr	2.1	
,	39 40	Domestic abuse	2013	2638	82.5	cr2	113.1	
	40	Violent crimes recorded	2012	302	82.5 9.4	cr2 cr2	113.1	
		Drug crimes recorded			48.8		66.9	
	42	5	2013	1567		cr2		
ment	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	40524	12.7	%	29.7	
Ē	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	134046	41.8	%	15.0	
		Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>e</sup>	2013	n/a	70.0	%	55.0	
	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	398	44.7	cr	44.6	Q
	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	584	19.8	%	20.0	
Ë.	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	44	1.6	%	2.0	
Len	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	832	31.2	%	26.5	
& Children's Health	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	1965	65.4	%	66.7	
š	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	1176	43.5	%	47.7	
		Child obesity in primary 1	2013	369	11.7	%	10.1	
and Screening	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	11564	77.6	%	72.5	O
eeu	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	34427	60.4	%	55.1	
1	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 b	2013	3105	97.2	%	98.2	
š	55							

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

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- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

 $\triangle$  No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	-	Scotland	Average —	->	'Better' Area
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	2	5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentil	5	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

# Lanarkshire Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scotlish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst'
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	75.6	yrs	76.6	
è,	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	79.8	yrs	80.8	
ality	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	6717	1297.1	sr	1187.5	
Expectancy Mortality	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	286	115.1	sr	105.3	
Life E & N	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	392	72.4	sr	60.7	
3	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	1016	184.4		173.4	
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>c,d</sup>	_			sr		
	/		2012	996	363.2	sr	325.9	
urs	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) °	2013	410	24.5	%	23.0	
Behaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	4720	743.8	sr	704.8	
seha	10	Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	180	28.8	sr	23.8	
	11	Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	461	71.3	sr	116.6	
	12	Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2013	55	9.0	%	16.0	
	13	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	3719	649.0	sr	634.1	
2	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) $^{\rm b, \rm f}$	2012	3907	695.9	sr	659.9	
nju	15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease b	2012	2824	495.3	sr	440.3	
th &	16	Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	659	97.7	sr	91.2	
Health & Injury		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	51312	8396.0	sr	7500.2	
Ť		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	5853	5799.3	sr	5159.5	
	10	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	263	41.4	sr	63.2	
	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2012	120025		sr %	17.0	
It a	20				18.4			
Mental Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	1818	288.1	sr	291.6	
	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>g</sup>	2011	95	14.5	sr	14.5	
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance	2013	38120	5.8	%	5.1	
Care	24	People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs	2012	2254	(0.0	0/	24.7	_
fous fous	24	who are cared for at home	2013	2254	40.9	%	34.7	
Social Care & Housing	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	1335	9.4	cr	14.4	
	26	Single adult dwellings	2013	113209	38.2	%	37.7	
E	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll $^{\rm c}$	2012	n/a	186.0	mean	193.0	
atio	28	Primary school attendance	2010	47025	94.5	%	94.8	
Education	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	36879	90.4	%	91.1	
Щ	30		2013	62200	15.3	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	98605	15.1	%	13.2	·
		Working-age population employment deprived	2013	60500	14.3	%	12.2	
È		Working-age population employment deprived	2013	64620	15.3	%	13.0	
Economy	33							_
Ĕ	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	3240	10.2	%	7.8	•
		Children Living in Poverty	2012	25250	16.7	%	15.3	
		People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	15070	10.2	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	26316	40.3	cr	40.5	
	38	Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	1069	200.1	sr	171.2	
Crime	39	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	127	2.2	cr	2.1	
ð	40	Domestic abuse	2012	7060	108.2	cr2	113.1	
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013	686	10.5	cr2	12.7	
	42	Drug crimes recorded	2013	5508	84.4	cr2	66.9	
÷.	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	315114	48.3	%	29.7	
Environ- ment	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	72906	11.2	%	15.0	
ΞE	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>e</sup>	2013	n/a	50.0	%	55.0	
	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2013	911	46.4	cr	44.6	
Ę		Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2011	1243	19.7	%	20.0	
ealt	47							
i's H	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	125	1.9	%	2.0	
Vom	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	1098	17.8	%	26.5	
Women's & Children's Health	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	4569	67.6	%	66.7	
æ	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	3281	53.1	%	47.7	
	52	Child obesity in primary 1	2013	643	9.0	%	10.1	
ons	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	19267	69.6	%	72.5	
Immunisations and Screening	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	50226	49.0	%	55.1	
Ë Š	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 <sup>b</sup>	2013	7294	98.6	%	98.2	
2 0								

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

O Statistically not significantly different from National average

• Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

riangle No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	←	— Scotland	Average		->	'Better' Area
	_					
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	25 <sup>th</sup>	Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup>	Percentil	e	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

### Lothian Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst' ————— Comparator ———— 'Best
ă	4		2014	,	77.6			
>	1	Male life expectancy a	2011	n/a	77.5	yrs	76.6	
Expectancy Mortality	2	Female life expectancy a	2011	n/a	81.4	yrs	80.8	
orta	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	7480	1126.7	sr	1187.5	
N N N	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	300	86.2	sr	105.3	
	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) b	2012	345	54.7	sr	60.7	
	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	1099	170.9	sr	173.4	
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>cid</sup>	2012	1179	303.1	sr	325.9	
ours	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	590	20.5	%	23.0	
avio	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	4934	607.5	sr	704.8	
Behaviours		Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	144	19.4	sr	23.8	
		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	1085	118.8	sr	116.6	
	_	Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2013	282	22.0	%	16.0	
	13	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	4641	664.9	sr	634.1	
Î	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) <sup>b,f</sup>	2012	4065	599.7	sr	659.9	
nearu a mjury	15		2012	2642	384.4	sr	440.3	
	16	Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	739	88.0	sr	91.2	
2	17	Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	52458	6791.6	sr	7500.2	
	18	Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	6357	5057.5	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	399	48.1	sr	63.2	
£	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	130218	15.3	%	17.0	
Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	2231	275.0	sr	291.6	
	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>g</sup>	2011	125	15.2	sr	14.5	
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance	2013	36905	4.3	%	5.1	
& Housing	24	People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs	2013	2665	36.3	%	34.7	
운		who are cared for at home						
જ	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	2332	13.5	Cr	14.4	
_	26	Single adult dwellings	2013	148172	37.3	%	37.7	
5		Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2012	n/a	196.0	mean	193.0	
Education		Primary school attendance	2010	49821	94.9	%	94.8	
Edi	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	37398	91.3	%	91.1	
	30	,	2013	50000	8.7	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	93275	11.0	%	13.2	
È	32	Working-age population employment deprived	2013	57265	10.0	%	12.2	
	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	61945	10.8	%	13.0	
	34		2013	2820	7.0	%	7.8	
		Children Living in Poverty	2012	25010	13.7	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	10820	6.1	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	33889	39.9	cr	40.5	
	38	Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	922	118.1	sr	171.2	
		Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	146	2.2	cr	2.1	
j	40	Domestic abuse	2012	9773	115.8	cr2	113.1	
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013	1252	14.7	cr2	12.7	
	42	Drug crimes recorded	2013	3860	45.4	cr2	66.9	
ment	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	178739	21.2	%	29.7	
Ē	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	40330	4.8	%	15.0	
	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' e	2013	n/a	51.0	%	55.0	
_	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	1079	43.8	cr	44.6	
ealt	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	1562	17.3	%	20.0	
H S,	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	165	1.9	%	2.0	
dren	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	3273	34.8	%	26.5	
& Children's Health	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	5744	68.3	%	66.7	
ð	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	2970	46.6	%	47.7	
	_	Child obesity in primary 1	2013	844	9.7	%	10.1	<u> </u>
ning	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	22445	69.9	%	72.5	
reet	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	63519	53.5	%	55.1	
and Screening		Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 b	2013	9582	98.1	%	98.2	Q
an	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	9289	95.1	%	95.3	

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

riangle No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	-	Scotland	Average		->	'Better' Area
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile		25 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup> [	Percentil	2	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

### Orkney Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst' — 'Best'
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	79.7	yrs	76.6	
Life Expectancy & Mortality	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	81.8	yrs	80.8	D
ectal	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	221	1048.9	sr	1187.5	
Mo EX	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	6	92.1	sr	105.3	
& lte	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) b	2012	9	39.3	sr	60.7	
-	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	27	121.5	sr	173.4	0
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>c, d</sup>	2012	30	248.6	sr	325.9	0
5	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	114	19.9	%	23.0	
Behaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	320	1406.7	sr	704.8	
havi	10	Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	6	25.1	sr	23.8	<b>C</b>
Be		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2012	9	45.2	sr	116.6	
		Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2013	52	18.0	%	16.0	
-	_	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	117	527.7	sr	634.1	0
~	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) bf	2012	128	582.4	sr	659.9	
j		Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease <sup>b</sup>	2012	108	471.6	sr	440.3	
III Health & Injury		Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	108	57.4	sr	91.2	
ealt		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	12	5913.0		7500.2	
Ť						sr		
-		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	171	4074.1	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	22	101.5	sr 04	63.2	
£		Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	3153	14.6	%	17.0	
Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	28	128.1	sr	291.6	
	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>g</sup>	2011		13.2	sr	14.5	Q
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance	2013	655	3.0	%	5.1	
& Housing	24	People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs	2013	60	36.6	%	34.7	
통로		who are cared for at home						
3 - 2	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	10	2.3	cr	14.4	
	_	Single adult dwellings	2013	3411	31.8	%	37.7	
Ę	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2012	n/a	197.0	mean	193.0	
Education	28	Primary school attendance	2010	1300	95.4	%	94.8	
Educ	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	1245	90.8	%	91.1	
	30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	n/a		%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	1555	7.2	%	13.2	
>	32	Working-age population employment deprived	2013	865	6.4	%	12.2	
Economy	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	890	6.6	%	13.0	
gon	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	50	4.9	%	7.8	
_	35	Children Living in Poverty	2012	280	6.1	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	345	5.7	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	353	16.4	cr	40.5	
	38	Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	12	72.1	sr	171.2	
ne	39	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	10	5.7	cr	2.1	
Crime	40	Domestic abuse	2012	95	44.1	cr2	113.1	
		Violent crimes recorded	2013	10	4.6	cr2	12.7	
		Drug crimes recorded	2013	31	14.4	cr2	66.9	
	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	4734	22.0	%	29.7	
ment	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	13332	61.8	%	15.0	
Ĕ		Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live'	2013	n/a	85.0	%	55.0	
	45	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2013	n/a 14	21.8	% cr	44.6	
چ		515						
ealt	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	25	12.7	%	20.0	
& Children's Health	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	2	0.9	%	2.0	
drer	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	65	41.2	%	26.5	
Chil	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	155	73.1	%	66.7	
ø	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	86	52.8	%	47.7	
n		Child obesity in primary 1	2013	34	15.7	%	10.1	
and Screening	53		2011	825	84.7	%	72.5	
leer.	54		2011	2316	62.4	%	55.1	
	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 b	2013	205	97.3	%	98.2	
d S		Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	197	93.2	%	95.3	

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

- $\triangle$  No significance can be calculated
- 'Morco' Aroa -Scotland Average

'Worse' Area	-	Scotland	Average		->	'Better' Area
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	2	25 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup>	Percentile	5	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

# Shetland Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scotlish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst'
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	77.4	yrs	76.6	
Š,	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	81.3	yrs	80.8	Č.
Life Expectancy & Mortality	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	212	1091.0	sr	1187.5	Ď
Aort	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	10	113.1	sr	105.3	đ
a life E	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	11	51.0	sr	60.7	
	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	36	173.1	sr	173.4	
	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>G,d</sup>	2012	30	275.2	sr	325.9	
	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	92	17.0	%	23.0	
ours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	159	672.8	sr	704.8	
Behaviours		Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2013	3	15.1	sr	23.8	
Bel		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2011	18	79.0	sr	116.6	
		Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2012	36	12.0	%	16.0	
	_	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2013	147	701.4	sr	634.1	
~	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) hf	2012	72	365.1		659.9	
ji			2012			sr	440.3	
III Health & Injury	15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease <sup>b</sup> Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	80 9	368.0 38.3	sr	91.2	
alth	16		2012		7343.3	sr		
II He	17			1623		sr	7500.2	
_		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup> Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	162	4358.8	sr	5159.5	
_	19		2012	22	96.3	sr	63.2	
Ith Ith	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	3074	13.3	%	17.0	
Mental Health	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	28	124.1	sr	291.6	
	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>9</sup>	2011	6	24.1	sr	14.5	0
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance	2013	670	2.9	%	5.1	
Social Care & Housing	24	People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs	2013	77	46.1	%	34.7	
Hou		who are cared for at home						
ي م	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	25	4.8	cr	14.4	
	_	Single adult dwellings	2013	3504	32.3	%	37.7	
5		Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2012	n/a	210.0	mean	193.0	
Education		Primary school attendance	2010	1710	95.2	%	94.8	
Edu	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	1387	92.9	%	91.1	
	_	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	1500	10.9	%	12.6	
	31	Population income deprived	2013	1475	6.4	%	13.2	
2	32	Working-age population employment deprived	2013	915	6.2	%	12.2	
Economy	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	960	6.5	%	13.0	
Ë	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	50	4.4	%	7.8	
	35	Children Living in Poverty	2012	335	6.0	%	15.3	
_	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	290	5.2	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	418	18.0	cr	40.5	
	38	Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	18	94.4	sr	171.2	
Crime	39	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013			cr	2.1	0
5	40	Domestic abuse	2012	101	43.5	cr2	113.1	
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013			cr2	12.7	
	42	Drug crimes recorded	2013	88	37.9	cr2	66.9	
는 H	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	217	0.9	%	29.7	
Environ- ment	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	15868	68.4	%	15.0	
ш	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' e	2013	n/a	78.0	%	55.0	
	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	20	29.5	cr	44.6	
alth	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	28	11.4	%	20.0	
Women's & Children's Health	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	4	1.8	%	2.0	
ome	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	108	41.9	%	26.5	
hild	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	198	80.8	%	66.7	
& C	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	161	71.9	%	47.7	
	52	Child obesity in primary 1	2013	15	5.8	%	10.1	
suo	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	792	85.6	%	72.5	
sati	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	2384	63.8	%	55.1	
Immunisations and Screening	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 <sup>b</sup>	2013	259	97.1	%	98.2	
lmn	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—MMR <sup>b</sup>	2013	241	90.4	%	95.3	

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

 $\triangle$  No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	-	Scotlan	d Average 🛛 ——		'Better' Area
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	2	5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup> Percent	ile	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

## Tayside Health and Wellbeing spine chart This chart compares the local value for each indicator to the Scottish average and range for all areas.



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst'	Comparator
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	77.3	yrs	76.6		
& Mortality	2	Female life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	81.1	yrs	80.8		Ó
talit	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	4479	1120.7	sr	1187.5		
Mor	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	168	115.8	sr	105.3		
⊗	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	203	56.2	sr	60.7		
	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	574	155.4	sr	173.4		
Ì	7	Smoking attributable deaths <sup>c, d</sup>	2012	676	288.2	sr	325.9		
	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	345	23.4	%	23.0		
	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	1995	493.4	sr	704.8		
	10	Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2011	92	22.7	sr	23.8		
	11	Drug-related hospital stays b, f	2012	502	130.5	sr	116.6		
		Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>	2013	110	19.0	%	16.0		
	_	Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	2399	589.8	sr	634.1		
	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) b.f	2012	2423	594.6	sr	659.9		
	15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease b	2012	1621	400.9	sr	440.3		
		Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	304	73.7	sr	91.2		
		Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	28962	7055.1	sr	7500.2		
		Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	3517	4477.0	sr	5159.5		
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	220	53.5	sr	63.2		
ļ	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2012	70610	17.1	SI %	17.0		
	20	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2013	1366	338.5	<sup>70</sup>	291.6		
	21	Deaths from suicide <sup>9</sup>	2012	52					
ł		Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/			13.1	sr	14.5		
	23	employment and support allowance	2013	19265	4.7	%	5.1		
	24	People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home	2013	1364	36.0	%	34.7		
	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	1153	13.9	cr	14.4		
		Single adult dwellings	2013	76376	38.5	%	37.7		
	_	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2013	n/a	186.0	mean	193.0		
		Primary school attendance Secondary school attendance	2010 2010	26179 20170	95.0 91.3	%	94.8 91.1		
	29 30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2010	33700	13.4	%	12.6		
T	30 31		2013	50775	13.4	%	12.0		
		Population income deprived Working-age population employment deprived	2013	29950	12.3	%	13.2		
		Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	32110	12.3	%	13.0		
	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	2013	1470	7.1	%	7.8		
		Children Living in Poverty	2012	12600	14.1	%	15.3		
l	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	7630	7.1	%	7.7		
	37	Crime rate	2013	14843	36.0	cr	40.5		
	38	Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	732	220.1	sr	171.2		
		Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	74	2.2	cr	2.1		
	40	Domestic abuse	2012	4915	119.4	cr2	113.1		
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013	409	9.9	cr2	12.7		
1	_	Drug crimes recorded	2013	2415	58.6	cr2	66.9		
	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	89731	21.8	%	29.7		
	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	78787	19.1	%	15.0		
1		Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>e</sup>	2013	n/a	56.0	%	55.0		
		Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	613	47.5	cr	44.6		0
	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	963	23.4	%	20.0		
	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	71	1.8	%	2.0		
	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	1043	26.0	%	26.5		
	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	2648	66.9	%	66.7		
	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	1703	51.4	%	47.7		
ļ	52	Child obesity in primary 1	2013	439	10.2	%	10.1		<u> </u>
n	53	Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	13814	74.9	%	72.5		
	54	Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	39801	60.0	%	55.1		
	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 <sup>b</sup>	2013	4247	98.5	%	98.2		

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

riangle No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	←	- Scotland	Average		->	'Better' Area
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	25 <sup>th</sup> Per	rcentile	75 <sup>th</sup>	Percentile	ē	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

#### Western Isles Health and Wellbeing spine chart



Domain		Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Туре	National Average	'Worst' ————————————————————————————————————
	1	Male life expectancy <sup>a</sup>	2011	n/a	76.4	yrs	76.6	d
<u>ک</u>	2	Female life expectancy a	2011	n/a	80.2	yrs	80.8	ð
k Mortality	3	Deaths all ages <sup>b</sup>	2012	363	1,193.4	sr	1187.5	5
Nort	4	All-cause mortality among the 15–44-year-olds <sup>b</sup>	2012	8	87.1	sr	105.3	Ťo
8	5	Early deaths from CHD (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	16	58.1	sr	60.7	
	6	Early deaths from cancer (<75) <sup>b</sup>	2012	44	152.9	sr	173.4	
	7	Smoking attributable deaths s <sup>d</sup>	2012	56	312.9	sr	325.9	
	8	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) <sup>e</sup>	2013	118	21.9	%	23.0	
benaviours	9	Alcohol-related hospital stays <sup>f</sup>	2013	249	868.8	sr	704.8	
		Deaths from alcohol conditions <sup>g</sup>	2013	8	26.4	sr	23.8	
i,		Drug-related hospital stays <sup>b, f</sup>	2011	9	36.3	sr	116.6	
		3 1 7	2012				16.0	
-	_	Active travel to work <sup>e</sup>		28	12.0	%		
		Patients registered with cancer <sup>b</sup>	2012	195	629.6	sr	634.1	
	14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) $^{\rm hf}$	2012	106	347.4	sr	659.9	
		Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease b	2012	118	389.3	sr	440.3	
•		Patients hospitalised with asthma <sup>b</sup>	2012	21	72.9	sr	91.2	
	17	Patients with emergency hospitalisations <sup>b</sup>	2012	2028	6,983.3	sr	7500.2	
	18	Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations $^{\rm b}$	2012	284	4,747.4	sr	5159.5	
	19	Road traffic accident casualties <sup>b</sup>	2012	26	97.8	sr	63.2	•
	20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	2013	4120	15.0	%	17.0	
nealth	21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation <sup>b</sup>	2012	57	216.5	sr	291.6	
C	22	Deaths from suicide <sup>g</sup>	2011		12.3	sr	14.5	
	23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/	2013	1060	3.9	%	5.1	
Ē		employment and support allowance People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs						
ousi	24	who are cared for at home	2013	154	43.5	%	34.7	
& Housing	25	Children looked after by local authority	2013	51	9.4	cr	14.4	
	26	Single adult dwellings	2013	4840	33.4	%	37.7	
	27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll <sup>c</sup>	2012	n/a	202.0	mean	193.0	
		Primary school attendance	2010	1795	95.6	%	94.8	
Education	29	Secondary school attendance	2010	1599	92.2	%	91.1	
1	30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	2013	1500	9.6	%	12.6	
ĺ	31	Population income deprived	2013	3305	12.1	%	13.2	
		Working-age population employment deprived	2013	1640	9.8	%	12.2	
	33	Working-age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2013	1720	10.3	%	13.0	
			2013	40	3.2	%	7.8	
•	34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)						
		Children Living in Poverty	2012	475	8.2	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2013	775	9.3	%	7.7	
	37	Crime rate	2013	664	24.2	cr	40.5	
		Prisoner population <sup>c</sup>	2012	16	79.9	sr	171.2	
		Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	2013	13	5.6	cr	2.1	
		Domestic abuse	2012	94	34.1	cr2	113.1	
	41	Violent crimes recorded	2013	11	4.0	cr2	12.7	
	42	Drug crimes recorded	2013	54	19.7	cr2	66.9	
2	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	1315	4.8	%	29.7	
ment	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2013	22950	83.8	%	15.0	
	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' <sup>e</sup>	2013	n/a	85.0	%	55.0	
	46	Teenage pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2011	24	31.3	cr	44.6	
Ŧ	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>b</sup>	2012	36	17.2	%	20.0	
a E	48	Low birth weight <sup>b</sup>	2012	2	1.1	%	2.0	
ells	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks <sup>b</sup>	2012	71	30.9	%	26.5	
	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	159	69.7	%	66.7	
& Children's Health	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	109	45.0	%	47.7	
2		Child obesity in primary 1	2013	32	11.9	%	10.1	
ž	52					%	72.5	
		Breast screening uptake b	2011	1000	001			
		Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup>	2011	1000 2751	80.1 56.6			
and Screening & C		Breast screening uptake <sup>b</sup> Bowel screening uptake <sup>b</sup> Immunisation uptake at 24 months—5 in 1 <sup>b</sup>	2011 2011 2013	1000 2751 240	56.6 98.6	% %	55.1 98.2	

Notes: **a** Three-year average for NHS Boards. | **b** Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure. | c Indicator based on NHS Board boundaries prior to April 2014. | d Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure. | e Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure. | **f** All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis. | **g** Five-year average number and 5-year average annual measure.

% percent | cr crude rate per 1,000 population | cr2 crude rate per 10,000 population | mean Key: average | sr age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013 | yrs years

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

• Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average

- O Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

O Statistically significant difference compared to National average

 $\triangle$  No significance can be calculated

'Worse' Area	←	- Scotland	Average —		->	'Better' Area
	_					
5 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	25 <sup>th</sup> Pe	rcentile	75 <sup>th</sup>	Percentile	5	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile

### Appendix 1: Definitions and sources



Please note all rates have been standardised against the European standard population (ESP2013). Definitions of conditions and further analytical detail can be found in the Technical Report (available online).

No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Primary Source
(a)	Population	Number and percentage of total population in each age band (0-15 years, 16-64 years, 65-74 years and 16+, 75+, 85+ years).	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS
(b)	Live Births	Annual live births expressed as a number and crude rate per 1,000 population.	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS
1,2	Male and Female life expectancy	Estimated male/female life expectancy at birth in years calculated using Chiang (II) methodology; multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities; 5 years for Intermediate geographies). [Life Expectancy (LE) is an estimate of how long the average person might be expected to live. LE is most often quoted for an entire lifetime; LE at birth is the number of years that a newborn baby would live if they experienced the death rates of the local population at the time of their birth, throughout their life. It is a theoretical measure rather than a true prediction of life expectancy, since death rates may increase or decrease during a person's lifetime, and people may move to areas with different mortality risks].	HB/LA: 2000/02- 2010/11(3 year aggregate) and IZ -1999/03-2009/13 (5 year aggregate). Calendar year (2011 Midpoint)	NRS
3	Deaths at all ages	Deaths from all causes (and at all ages); 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS
4	All-cause mortality among 15 – 44 year olds.	Deaths from all causes (15-44 years); 3- year rolling average number and directly age- sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS
5	Early deaths from CHD (<75)	Early deaths from coronary heart disease(under 75 years); 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS
6	Early deaths from cancer (<75)	Early deaths from cancer (under 75s); 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS
7	Smoking prevalence (adults 16+)'	Number and percentage of adults (aged 16+ years) participating in the Scottish Household Survey and answering yes to the question 'Do you smoke cigarettes nowadays?'; 2-year combined values	2005/06-2012/13 survey years. Please note: the data quality was too poor to be included in 2011, so this year is not included.	SHS
8	Smoking attributable deaths	Deaths from causes wholly or partially attributable to smoking in persons aged 35 and over, 2-year average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS
9	Alcohol-related hospital stays	General acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any diagnostic position: number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2002/03-2013/14 financial years	ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)
10	Deaths from alcohol conditions	Alcohol related deaths (underlying cause): 5-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Please see Technical Report for more information.	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS
11	Drug related hospital stays	General acute inpatient & day case stays with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any diagnostic position; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population	2002/03-2013/14 financial years	ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)
12	Active travel to work	Number and percentage of adults cycling or walking to work.	2007/08-2012/13 survey years	SHS



No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Primary Source
13	Patients registered with cancer	Patients newly diagnosed with cancer: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2002-2013 calendar years	ISD Scotland, Scottish Cancer Registry (SMR06)
14	Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	Patients discharged from hospital with COPD: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: each patient is counted only once per year.	2002-2013 calendar years	ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)
15	Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease	Patients discharged from hospital with coronary heart disease: 3-year rolling average number directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: each patient is counted only once per year.	2002-2013 calendar years	ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)
16	Patients hospitalised with asthma	Patients discharged from hospital (annually) diagnosed with asthma, 3-year rolling average number and directly age- sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: each patient is counted only once per year.	2002-2013 calendar years	ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)
17	Patients with emergency hospitalisations	Patients discharged from hospital following an emergency admission: 3-year rolling average number and directly age- sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: Patients who are counted in different LA may only be counted once for the NHS Board.	2006-08	ISD Scotland (SMR04)
18	Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations	Patients aged 65+ years with 2 or more emergency hospital admissions, discharged from hospital: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: A patient will be counted as multiple admission only if they resided in the same geography during both admissions.	2002-2013 calendar years	ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)
19	Road traffic accident casualties	People who were discharged from hospital after an emergency admission or who died as a result of a road traffic accident (RTA): 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population Note: hospital patients are counted only once per year, based on their RTA admission to hospital that year.	2002-2013 calendar years	ISD Scotland (SMR01, Linked Database)
20	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/ depression/ psychosis	Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.	2009/10-2013/14 financial years	ISD Scotland (Prescribing Information System)
21	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation	Patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals: 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: Patients are counted only once per year.	2002-2013 calendar years	ISD Scotland (SMR04)
22	Deaths from suicide	Deaths from suicide and undetermined intent: 5-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2003-2013 calendar years	NRS
23	Adults claiming incapacity benefit/ severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance	Number and percentage of all adults aged 16+ claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance (SDA) or employment and support allowance (ESA).	2009-2013 May snapshot	DWP
24	People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home	Number and percentage of people aged 65 and over who are receiving 10 and more hours of home care (purchased or provided by a local authority) out of all people with high levels of care needs within this age group.	2002/03-2013/14 financial years	SG - Community Care Statistics
25	Children looked after by local authority	Children looked after by local authority (0-18 years): number and crude rate per 1,000 population aged 0-18 years.	2010/11-2013/14 (school year)	SG



No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Primary Source
26	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.	2008-2013 calendar year	NRS
27	Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	Average tariff score (pupil attainment in national exams) of all pupils enrolled in fourth year of publicly funded secondary schools (S4).	2002/03-2013/14 (school years)	SNS/SG
28,29	School attendance	Primary and Secondary school attendance rate – number attending and percentage of all pupils (based on pupil's area of residence).	2003/04-2010/11 (school years)	SG - School Education Statistics
30	Working-age adults with low or no educational qualifications	Number and percentage of all working-age adults who have no qualifications or qualifications at SCQF level 4 or lower.	2004-2013 calendar years	APS (via SNS)
31	Population income deprived	Number and percentage of total population classified as income deprived within SIMD income domain.	2004-2013 calendar years	SIMD 2012, SG SIMD (SG)
32	Working-age population employment deprived	Number and percentage of working-age population classified as employment deprived within SIMD income domain.	2004-2013 calendar years	
33	Working-age population claiming Out-of-work benefits	Number and percentage of working-age population claiming 'key out-of-work benefits'. This is a combined count of claimants on Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance ('Incapacity benefits'), Income Support (IS) with a child under 16 or no partner Lone parent and other Income Support (including IS Disability Premium) or Pension Credit with each person being counted only once.	2002-2013 May snapshot	DWP
34	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET).	Number and percentage of 16-19 year olds that are not in education, employment or training.	2003-2013	SG
	2003-2013	SG	2007/08 (year ending 31st March)	SIMD 2009, SG
35	Children Living in Poverty	Number and percentage of dependent children under the age of 20 in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits (<60% median income) or Income Support/Jobseeker's Allowance.	2009-2012 August snapshot	HMRC
36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	Number and percentage of population aged 60 and over receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit (both Guaranteed and Savings credit elements).	2004–2013 (May snapshot)	DWP
37	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.	2002-2013 calendar years	SIMD 2012, SG SIMD SG
38	Prisoner population	Prisoner population (16+ years) on 31st March based on prisoner's home address: total number imprisoned and directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population.	2012 (31st March Snapshot)	SPS
39	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	Children (aged 8-15 years) referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence related offences; number and crude rate per 1,000 children aged 8–15 years.	2011/12–2013/14 financial years	SCRA
40	Domestic Abuse	Number of domestic abuse incidents and rate per 10,000 population by local authority area.	2003/04 to 2012/13	the Police in Scotland
41	Violent crimes recorded	Number of violent crimes recorded by the police and rate per 10,000 population by local authority area.	2004/05 to 2013/14	SG - Recorded Crime in Scotland



No.	Description	Definition	Time Period	Primary Source
42	Drug crimes recorded	Number of drug crimes recorded by the police and rate per 10,000 population by local authority area.	2004/05 to 2013/14	SG - Recorded
43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	Number and percentage of population living within 500 metres of a derelict site.	2007-2013 calendar years	SVDLS/SNS
44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	Number and percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (data zones) in Scotland.	2002-2013 calendar years	SIMD 2012, SG SIMD (SG)
45	Adults rating neighbourhood as "a very good place to live"	Percentage of all adults surveyed who rated their neighbourhood "a very good place to live".	2007/08-2012/13	SHS
46	Teenage pregnancies	Teenage (<20 years) pregnancies: 3-year rolling average number and crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19.	2002-2013 calendar years	NRS registered births and stillbirths & Notifications (to the Chief Medical Officer for Scotland) of abortions performed under the Abortion Act 1967
47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy	Women with a known smoking status at first postnatal booking appointment (Health visitor first visit review) who are recorded as a 'current smoker'; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all women with a known smoking status at booking (those with a smoking status of 'unknown' have been excluded).	2002/03-2013/14 financial years	ISD Scotland (SMR02)
48	Low birth weight	Low weight (<2,500g) live full-term singleton births: 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all live singleton births.	2002/03-2013/14 financial years	ISD Scotland (SMR02)
49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	Number of babies reported by parent as being exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review: 3-year rolling average number and percentage of total number of babies receiving a 6-8 week review. Data not available for all areas.	2002/03-2013/14 financial years	CHSP-PS
50	Child dental health in primary 1(P1 - 5 year olds)	Primary 1 children receiving a '% Letter C (Low Risk)' 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.	2013/14 school year	NDIP Basic Inspection
51	Child dental health in primary 7 (P7 - 11 year olds)	Primary 7 children receiving a '% Letter C (Low Risk)' 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.	2013/14 school year	NDIP Basic Inspection
52	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.	2002/03-2013/14 school years	CHSP-S
53	Breast screening uptake	Breast screening uptake for all eligible women aged 50–70 (routine appointments): 3-year rolling average number and percentage.	2007-2012 calendar years	ATOS (SBSP)
54	Bowel screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake for all eligible men and women invited (aged 50–74): 3-year rolling average number and percentage.	2008-2012 calendar years	ATOS
55-56	Immunisation uptake	Immunisation uptake at 24 months for 5 in 1 (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hib), and - separately - MMR (measles, mumps and rubella): 3-year rolling average number and percentage of children of this age.	2003-2014 calendar years	SIRS

### **Appendix 2: 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:	Scottish Morbidity Record 01 is an episode-based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases discharged from non-obstetric and non-psychiatric specialties.
SMR02:	Scottish Morbidity Record 02 is an episode based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases discharged from Obstetric specialties in the NHSScotland
SMR04:	Scottish Morbidity Record 04 is an episode based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases admitted to and discharged from Mental Health specialties
SNS:	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
SPS:	Scottish Prison Service
SVDLS:	Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey

### **Appendix 3: Scottish Local Authorities**



- 1 Aberdeen City (AC)
- 2 Aberdeenshire (Ab)
- 3 Angus (An)
- 4 Argyll & Bute (A&B)
- 5 Scottish Borders (SB)
- 6 Clackmannanshire (Cl)
- 7 West Dunbartonshire (WD)
- 8 Dumfries & Galloway (D&G)
- 9 Dundee City (DC)
- 10 East Ayrshire (EA)
- 11 East Dunbartonshire (ED)
- 12 East Lothian (EL)
- 13 East Renfrewshire (ER)
- 14 Edinburgh, City of (EC)
- 15 Falkirk (Fa)
- 16 Fife (Fi)
- 17 Glasgow City (GC)
- 18 Highland (Hi)
- 19 Inverclyde (In)
- 20 Midlothian (Mi)
- 21 Moray (Mo)
- 22 North Ayrshire (NA)
- 23 North Lanarkshire (NL)
- 24 Orkney Islands (OI)
- 25 Perth & Kinross (P&K)
- 26 Renfrewshire (Re)
- 27 Shetland Islands (SI)
- 28 South Ayrshire (SA)
- 29 South Lanarkshire (SL)
- 30 Stirling (St)
- 31 West Lothian (WL)
- 32 Eilean Siar (ES)

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- 1. 3 year aggregate.
- 2. 5 year aggregate.
- 3. For smaller areas (particularly intermediate zones) these figures are more uncertain because of variability caused by small numbers. Please see Technical Report for more information.
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