



Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2010

South East Highland CHP

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

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

This profile contains:

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

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

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

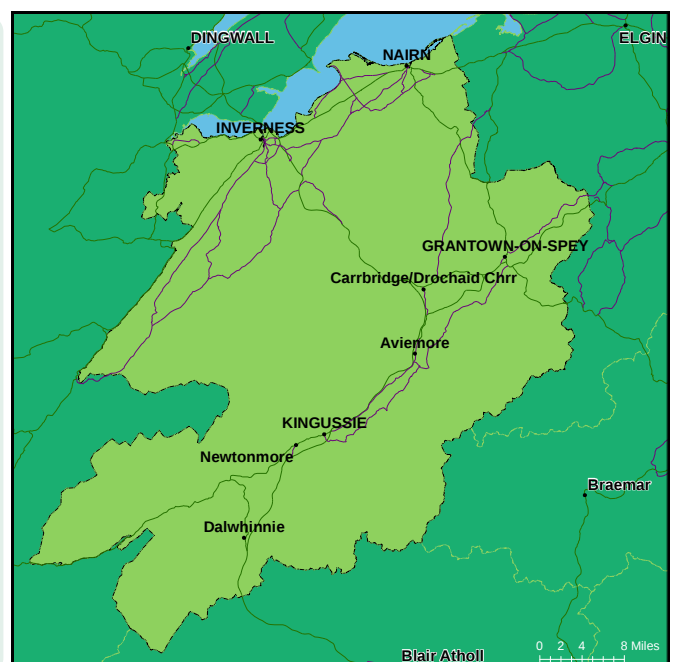
These 38 areas nest within 32 councils (local authorities) in Scotland. In most cases, the CHP and council area are coterminous, but Glasgow, Fife and Highland Council areas contain a number of CHPs. Where indicators are unavailable at CHP level, data for the relevant council area are presented instead.

CHP Population:

90,829

	Number	Measure	Scot. Av.
Population 0–15 years ¹	16,485	18.1	17.6
Population 16–64 years ¹	58,676	64.6	65.7
Population 65–74 years ¹	8,300	9.1	9.0
Population 75+ years ¹	7,368	8.1	7.7
Population 16+ years ¹	74,344	81.9	82.4
Population 85+ years ¹	2,038	2.2	2.0
National insurance registrations for migrant workers ^{2,3}	N/A	1.5	1.3
Live births ⁴	1,167	13.0	11.6

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



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South East Highland CHP at a Glance

Population Profile

South East Highland CHP has an estimated total population of 90,829. The percentage of the total population who are of working age (64.6%) is significantly lower than the Scottish average (65.7%) whilst the population aged 75 years and over is significantly higher. The live birth rate in the CHP is significantly higher than the Scottish average.

Life Expectancy & Mortality

Male and female life expectancy is better (higher) than the Scottish average, and has been rising steadily over time. Mortality rates from all causes (all ages) and coronary heart disease (under-75s) are significantly better (lower) than the Scottish average. The rates of cancer deaths (under-75s) and deaths from cerebrovascular disease (under-75s) are similar to those for Scotland overall.

Behaviours

An estimated 23.0% of adults smoke in the council area, compared to 25.0% in Scotland as a whole. There have been 253 deaths from alcohol conditions in the last five years and the death rate is similar to Scottish average. The proportion of the population is higher than the Scottish average for those hospitalised for alcohol conditions and lower than the Scottish average for those hospitalised with drug related conditions. Engagement with active travel to work and levels of sporting participation in the Highland council area are significantly higher (better) than Scottish average.

III Health & Injury and Mental Health

For coronary heart disease and asthma, the proportions of the population hospitalised are significantly worse (higher) in the CHP than the Scotland average. For COPD, cerebrovascular disease, emergency admissions, and older patients with multiple hospitalisations, hospitalisation rates are significantly lower than Scottish average. The rate for road traffic accident casualties and the hospitalisation rate for falls in the home (in people aged 65 years and over) are significantly higher than Scottish average. Patient prescriptions for anxiety/depression/psychosis are significantly lower than the Scottish average whilst the rate of patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation is significantly higher.

Social Care & Housing

South East Highland CHP has a significantly lower percentage of adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance. The percentage of single adult dwellings (35.0%) is significantly lower than the Scottish average (37.8%). In Highland Council area, the rate of children looked after by the local authority is significantly lower than the Scottish average. Extreme fuel poverty is significantly higher in the council area than Scotland (11.0% of households compared with 7.5% respectively).

Education & Economy

The secondary school attendance rate in the CHP is significantly lower than the Scottish average. Levels of income and employment deprivation, the percentage of working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, and people claiming pension credits (aged 60+), are all significantly lower than the Scottish average although dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit is significantly higher.

Crime and Environment

The crime rate in the CHP is significantly higher than the Scotland average. Referrals to the Children's Reporter for violence-related offences are also significantly higher, although the rate of patients hospitalised after an assault is significantly lower than Scottish average. Over a quarter (27.2%) of the population are living in the 15% most 'access deprived' areas in Scotland (Scotland 14.2%).

Women's & Children's Health

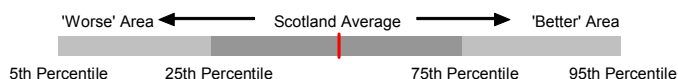
Breast screening uptake in the CHP is significantly higher than the Scottish average. The rate of teenage pregnancies and the prevalence of pregnant mothers who smoke are similar to Scottish average. The percentage of babies breastfed at 6-8 weeks is significantly higher than Scottish average. Uptake rates of MMR and other vaccines at 24 months are significantly lower than Scotland average. Prevalence of obesity in P1 children (9.5%) is significantly higher than Scottish average (8.0%).



South East Highland CHP Health Summary

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

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



Domain	Indicator	Number	Measure	Type	Scot. Average	'Worst'	Scotland Average	'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Life expectancy - males ¹	n/a	75.3	yrs	74.5			
	2 Life expectancy - females ¹	n/a	80.5	yrs	79.5			
	3 Deaths all ages ²	2,692	631.9	sr	707.8			
	4 Early deaths from coronary heart disease (< 75s) ²	121	38.7	sr	57.2			
	5 Early deaths from cancer (< 75s) ²	393	125.2	sr	134.7			
	6 Early deaths from cerebrovascular disease (< 75s) ²	63	19.9	sr	18.7			
Behaviours	7 Smoking attributable deaths ²	571	21.2	%	24.1			
	8 Smoking prevalence ³	n/a	23.0	%	25.0			
	9 Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions ²	4,324	1,366	sr	1,088			
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹	253	48.1	sr	46.4			
	11 Patients hospitalised with drug related conditions ²	167	70.4	sr	85.1			
	12 Active travel to work ³	n/a	21.0	%	14.0			
Ill Health & Injury	13 Sporting participation ³	n/a	77.0	%	73.0			
	14 Patients registered with cancer ¹	2,370	418.1	sr	412.6			
	15 Patients hospitalised with COPD ²	485	124.5	sr	158.6			
	16 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ²	1,540	431.8	sr	347.0			
	17 Patients hospitalised with cerebrovascular disease ²	646	157.6	sr	173.8			
	18 Patients hospitalised with asthma ²	2,337	799.4	sr	472.9			
	19 Patients hospitalised as an emergency ²	18,501	6,210.9	sr	6,378.9			
	20 Patients (65+) with multiple hospitalisations ²	1,966	4,006.6	sr	4,607.6			
	21 Road traffic accident casualties ²	288	109.4	sr	79.4			
	22 Patients hospitalised after a fall in the home (65+) ²	497	845.0	sr	710.4			
Mental Health	23 Prevalence of diabetes	3,550	3.1	sr2	3.5			
	24 Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	8,181	8.5	%	9.7			
	25 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ²	1,035	359.8	sr	303.0			
Social Care & Housing	26 Deaths from suicide ¹	66	14.9	sr	15.1			
	27 People (65+) receiving free personal care at home ³	n/a	4.1	%	5.3			
	28 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance	3,375	4.5	%	5.6			
	29 People (65+) with intensive care needs cared for at home ³	n/a	19.1	%	31.7			
	30 Households assessed as homeless ³	1,813	1.8	%	1.8			
	31 Children looked after by local authority ³	456	10	cr2	14			
	32 Single adult dwellings	15,481	35.0	%	37.8			
Education	33 Households in extreme fuel poverty ³	n/a	11.0	%	7.5			
	34 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll	n/a	185.5	mean	179.7			
	35 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.3	%	95.2			
	36 Secondary school attendance	n/a	90.0	%	91.1			
Economy	37 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	n/a	11.1	%	14.8			
	38 Population income deprived	10,220	11.5	%	15.1			
	39 Working age population employment deprived	4,890	8.9	%	11.6			
	40 Working age population claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	1,655	3.0	%	4.4			
	41 Dependence on out of work benefits or child tax credit	9,870	48.2	%	46.6			
	42 People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	1,710	7.9	%	11.0			
Crime	43 Crime rate	5,142	57.9	cr2	49.5			
	44 Prisoner population	88	152.7	sr	205.5			
	45 Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences	97	11.8	cr2	8.4			
	46 Patients hospitalised after an assault ²	157	64.2	sr	95.2			
Environment	47 Population within 500 metres of derelict site	12,279	13.5	%	30.0			
	48 People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	24,106	27.2	%	14.2			
	49 Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live ³	n/a	62.0	%	52.0			
Women's & Children's Health	50 Breast screening uptake ²	9,654	80.8	%	75.3			
	51 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	723	23.5	%	22.6			
	52 Teenage pregnancies ²	222	47.1	cr2	41.4			
	53 Low weight live births ²	44	1.5	%	2.3			
	54 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ²	485	36.2	%	26.4			
	55 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ²	2,616	88.5	%	92.1			
	56 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excluding MMR ²	2,830	95.8	%	97.5			
	57 Child dental health in primary 1	479	58.8	%	61.8			
	58 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a	9.5	%	8.0			
	59 Patients hospitalised by unintentional injuries at home (<15) ²	187	428.5	sr	377.5			

Notes:

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

Key:

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

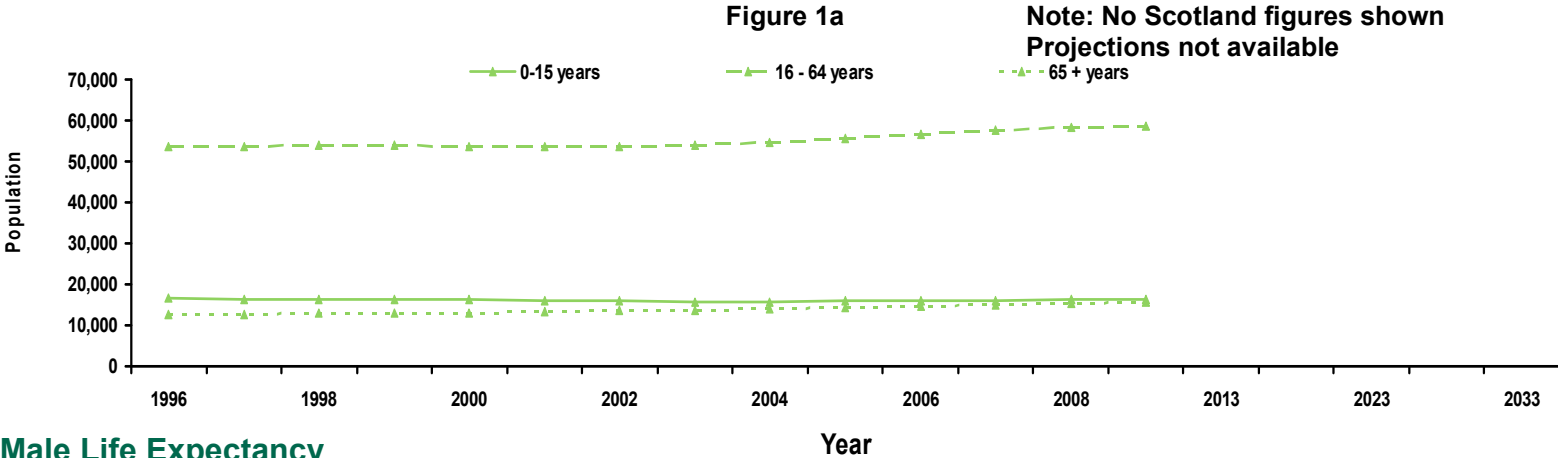
See the detailed Definitions and Sources table for indicator information and Technical Report (on the web) for further guidance on interpreting the spine.



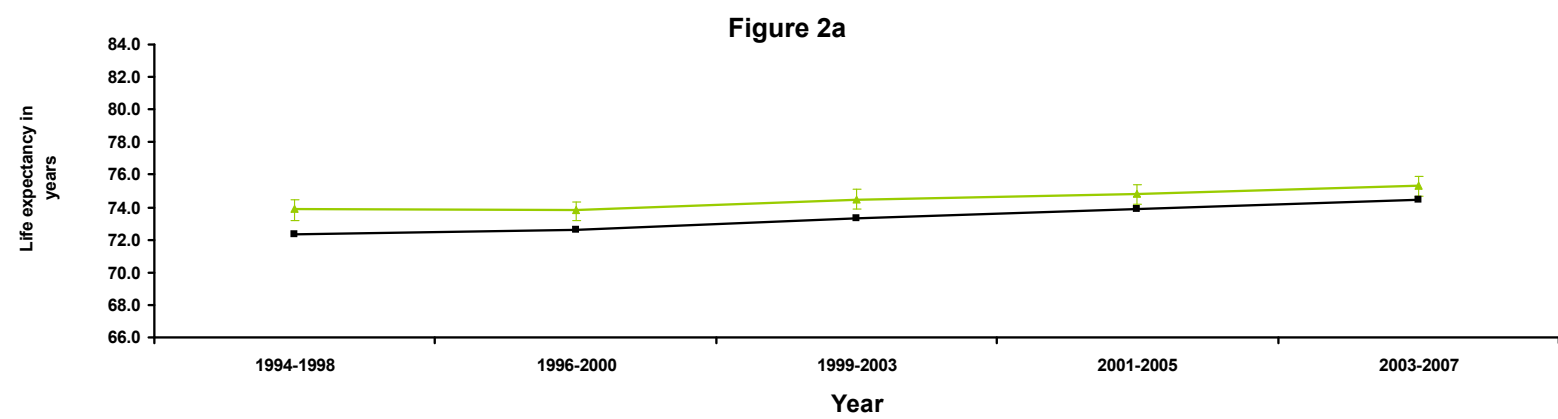
South East Highland CHP Trends (Key Indicators)

Scotland South East Highland CHP 95% Confidence Interval

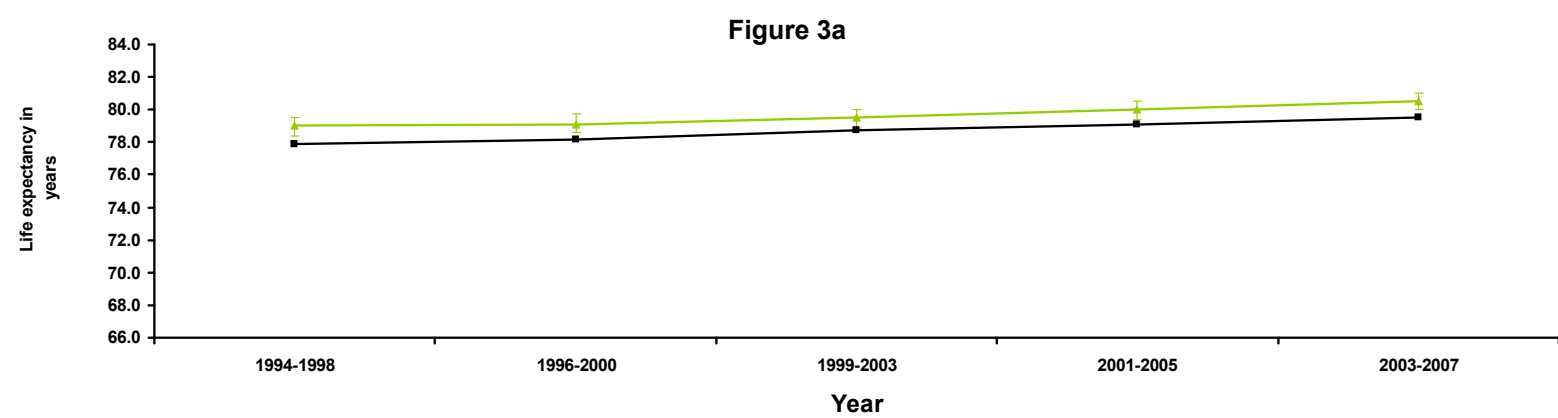
Population, and Population Projections, by Age Group



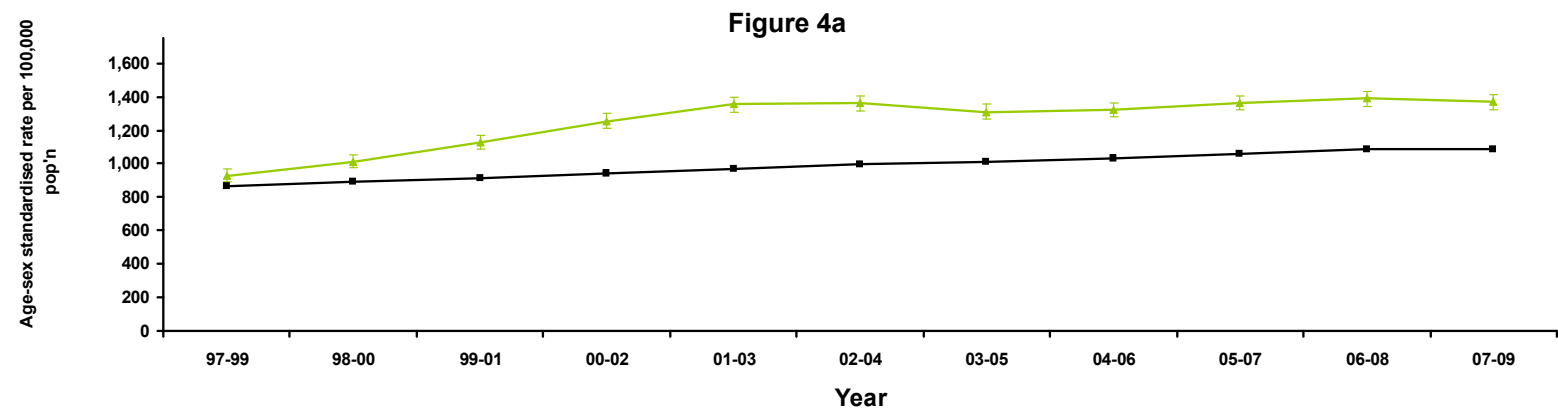
Male Life Expectancy



Female Life Expectancy



Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions



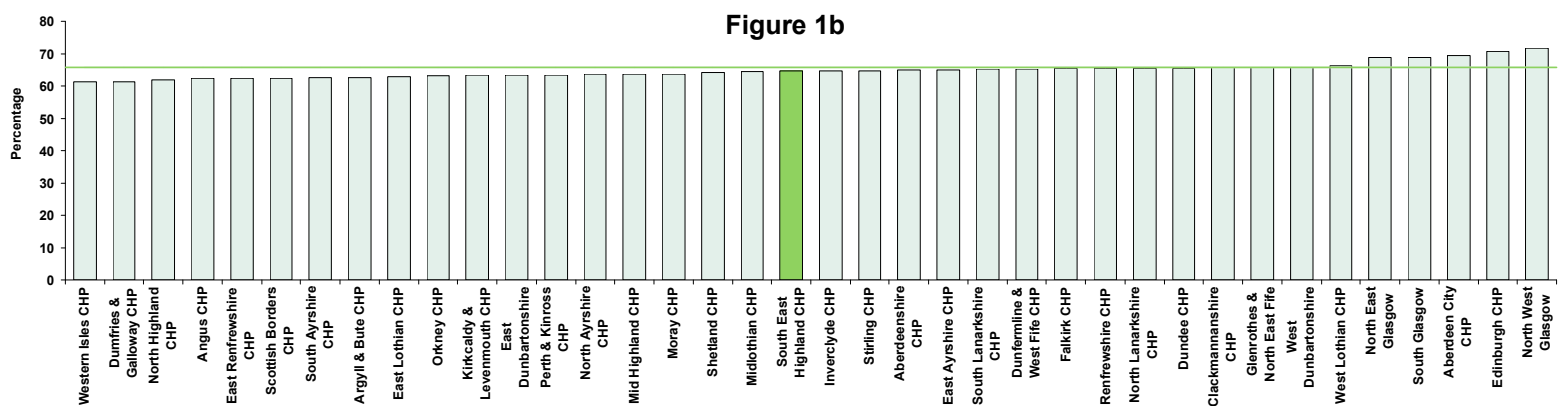
Time trends and ranks for other indicators and geographies are on the ScotPHO website



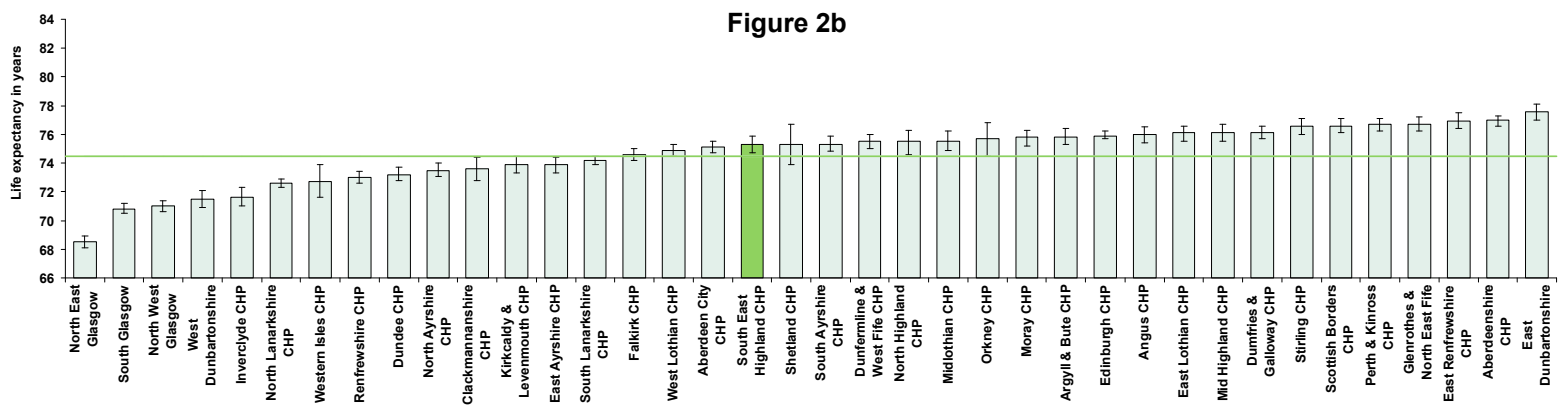
South East Highland CHP Ranks (Key Indicators)

Scotland 95% Confidence Interval

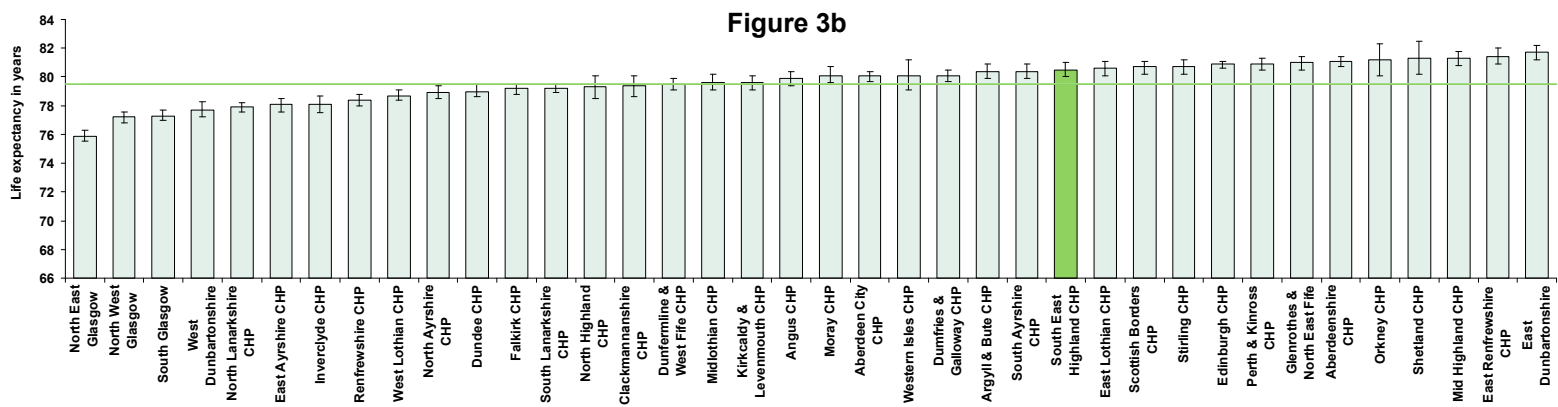
Population of Working Age (16-64)



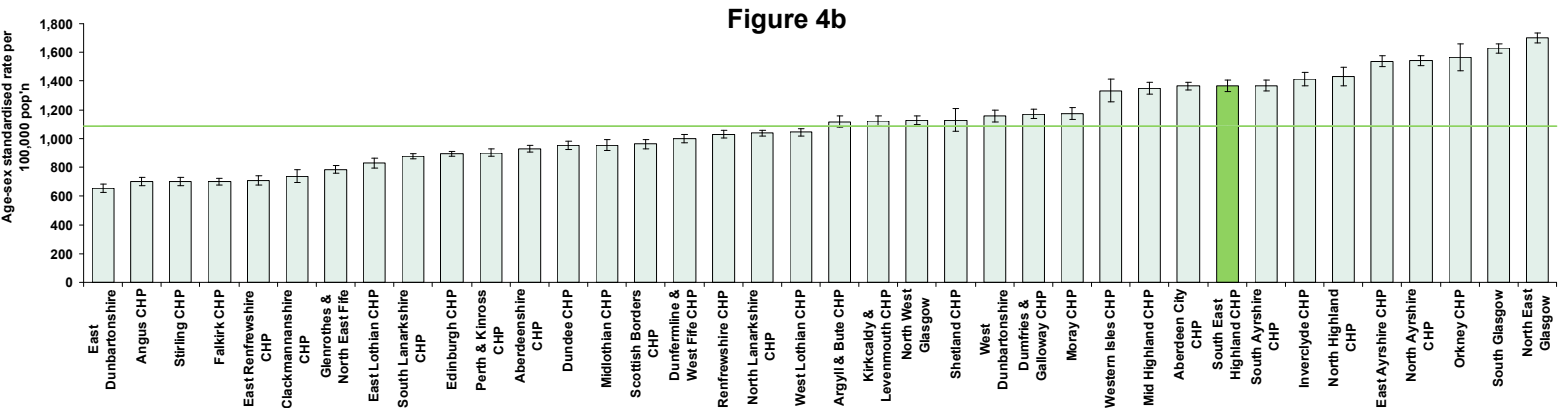
Male Life Expectancy



Female Life Expectancy



Patients hospitalised with alcohol conditions



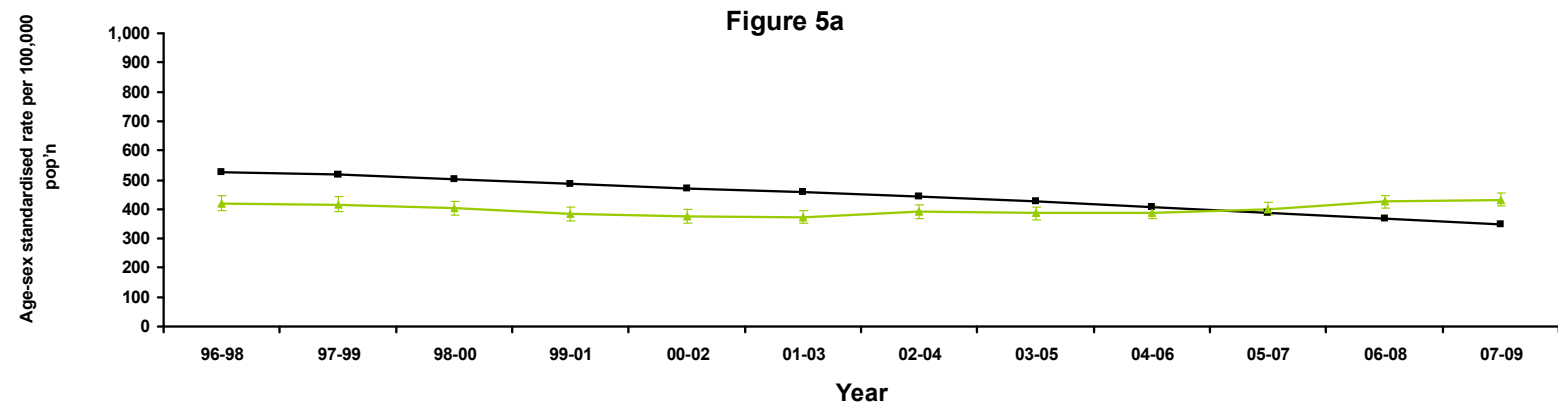
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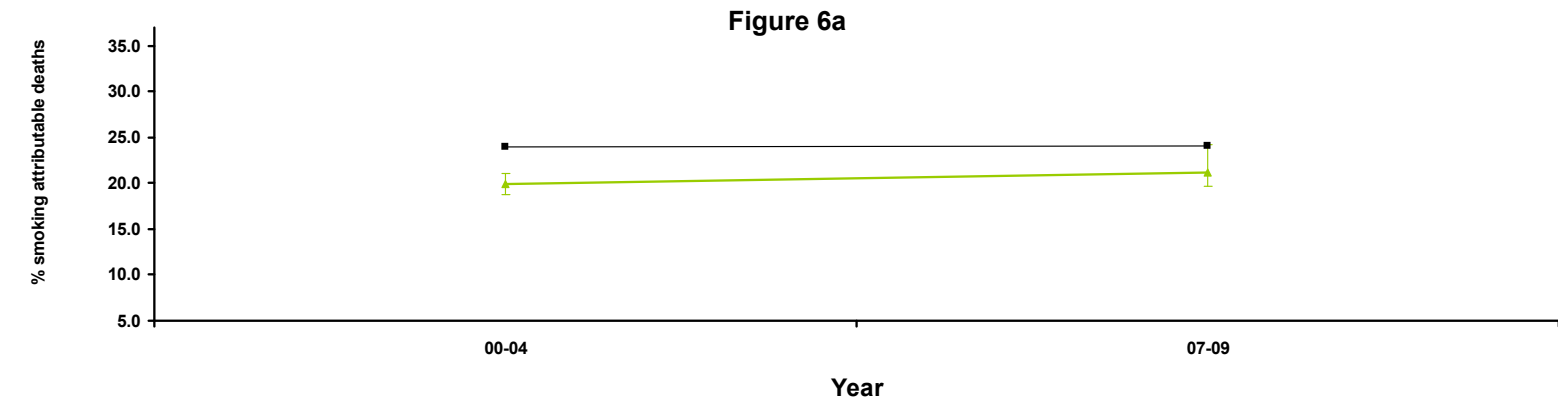
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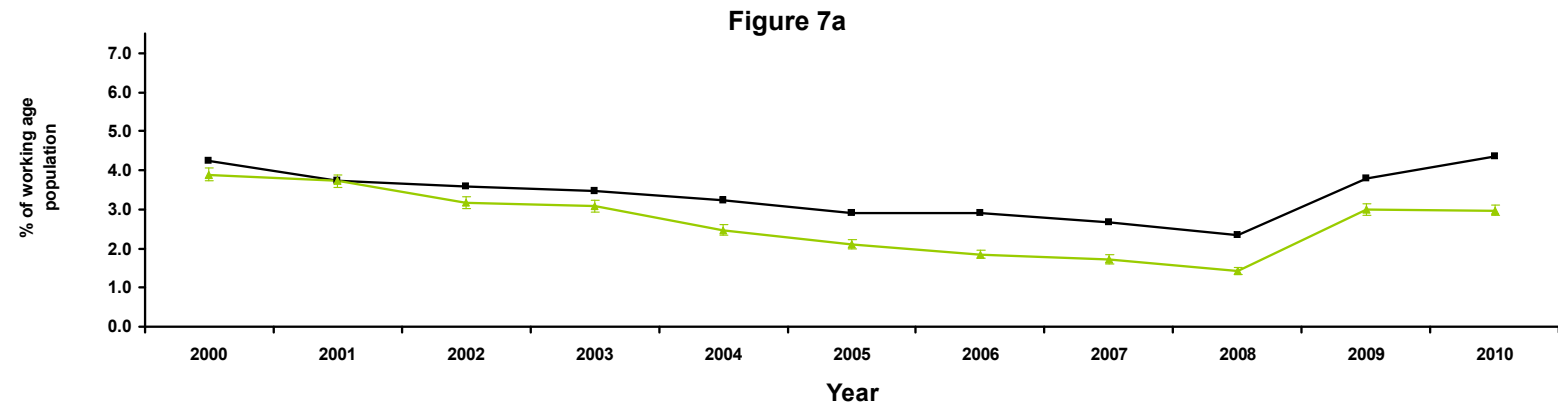
Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease



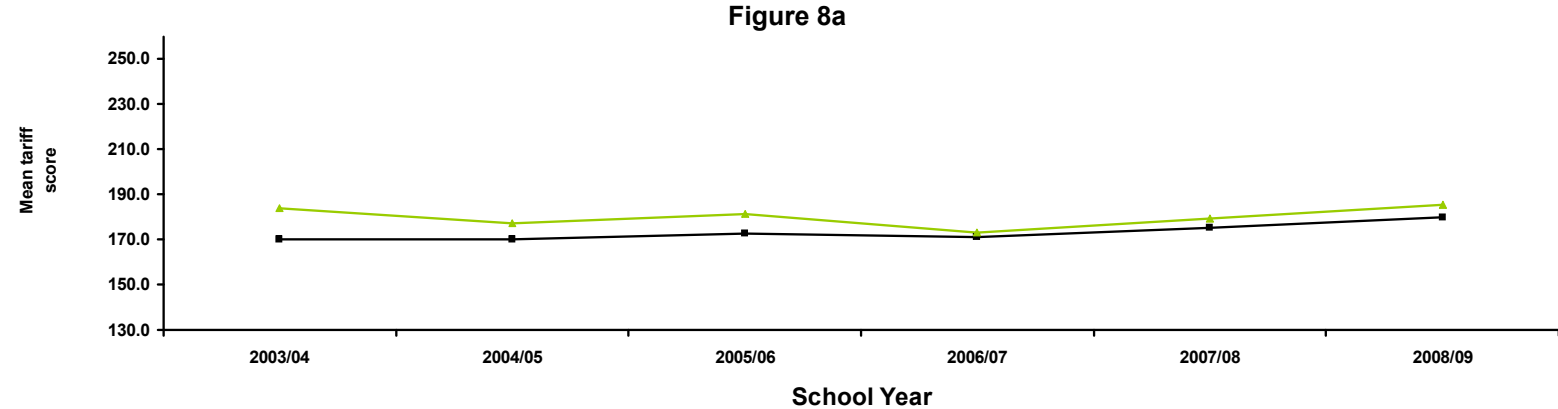
Smoking attributable deaths



Working Age Population Claiming Jobseekers Allowance



Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll



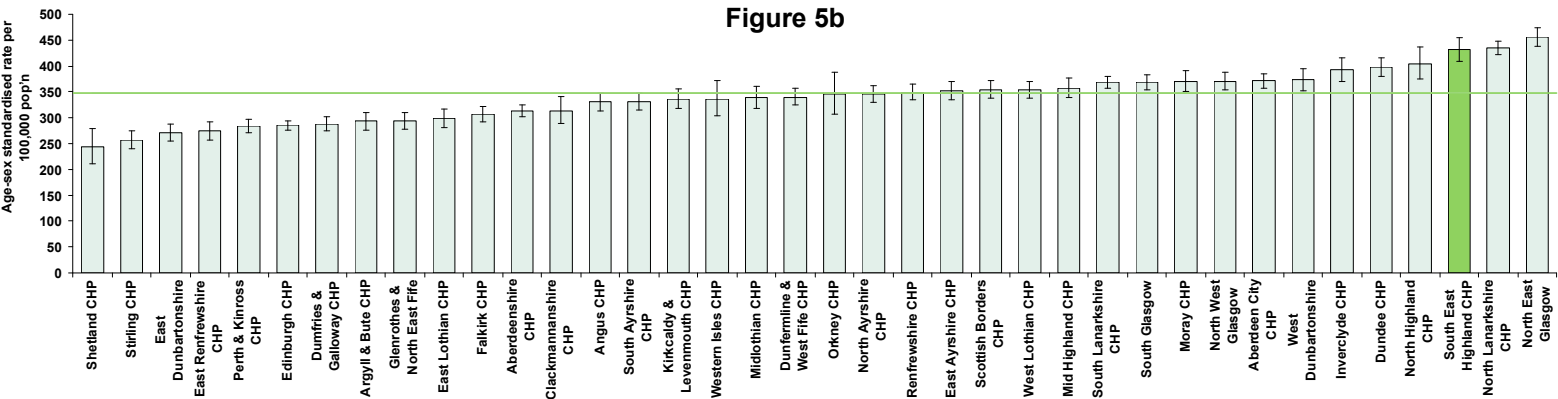
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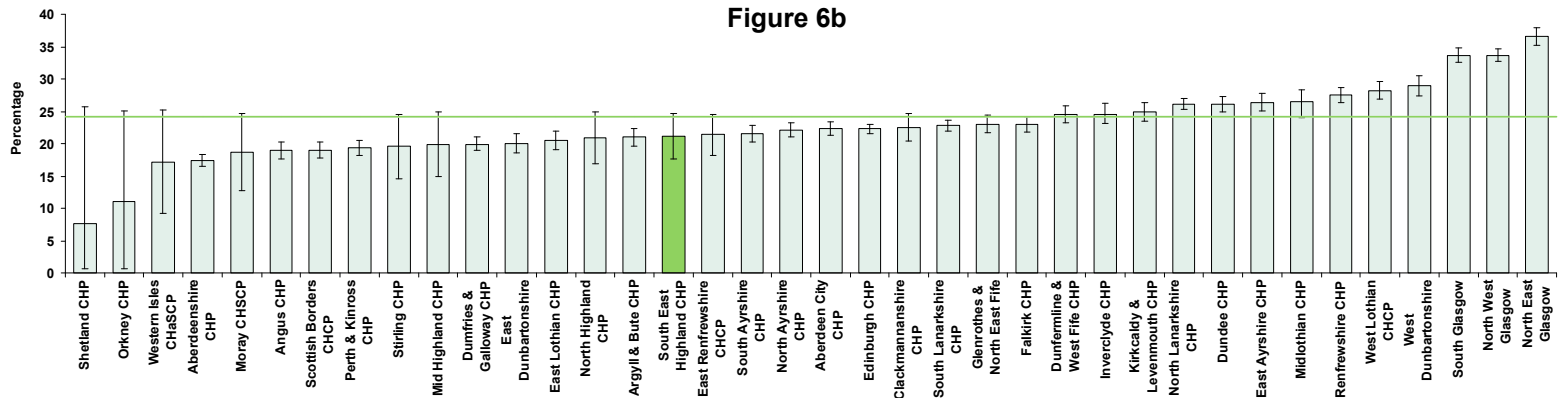
South East Highland CHP Ranks (Key Indicators)

Scotland 95% Confidence Interval

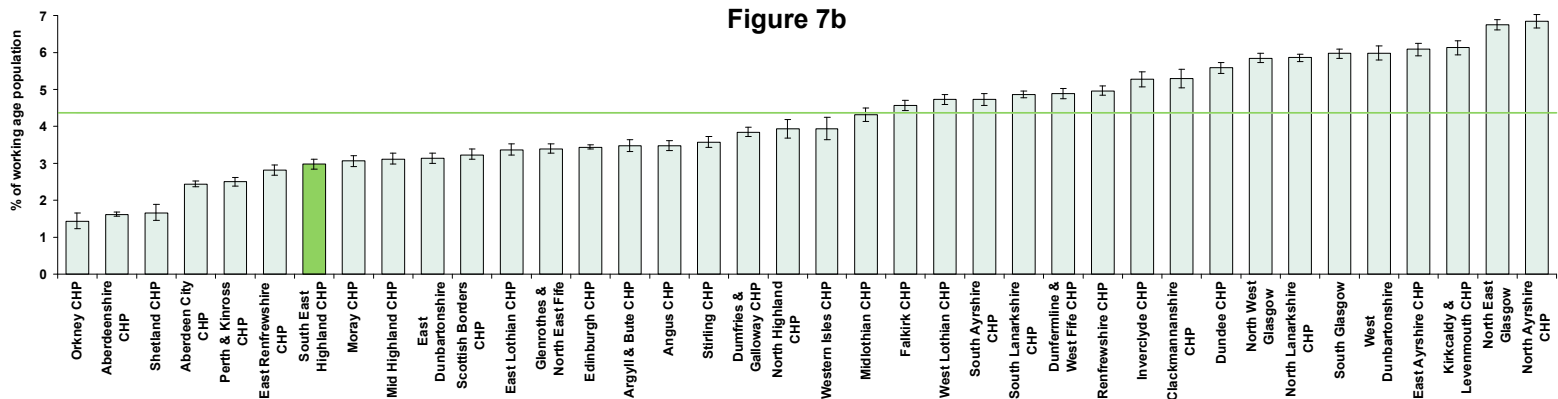
Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease



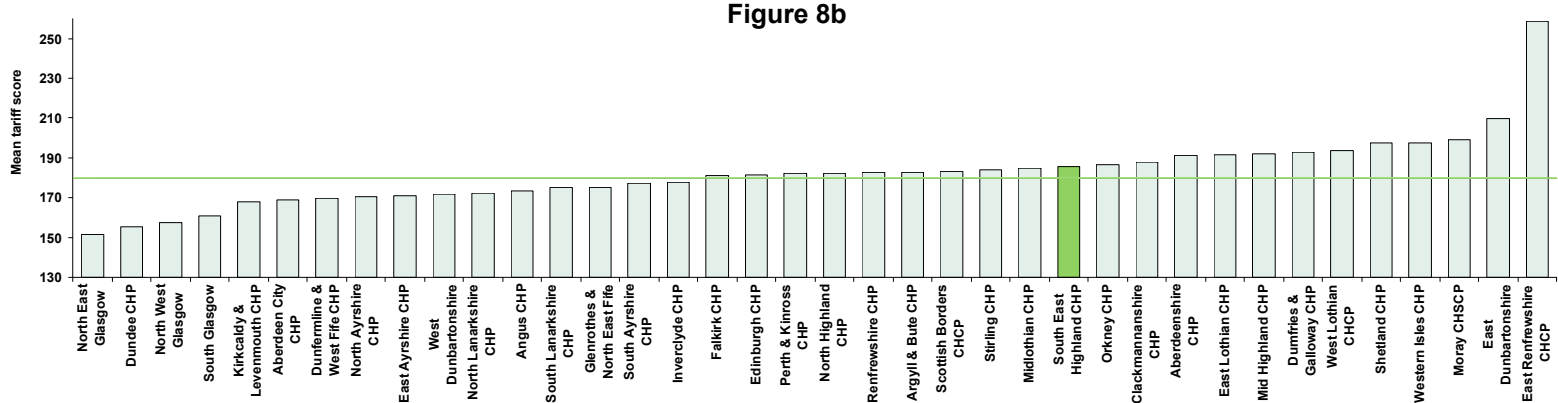
Smoking attributable deaths



Working Age Population Claiming Jobseekers Allowance



Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll





Definitions and Sources

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

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

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

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



Definitions and Sources

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

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

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



Definitions and Sources

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

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

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



Definitions and Sources

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

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

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



Further information

Abbreviations

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

Additional Profiles Products:

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

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