



Health and Wellbeing Profiles 2015 **SCOTLAND OVERVIEW REPORT**



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This publication should be cited as: Karanwal S, Mackinnon A, Barkat S, Walker D, Targosz J, Van Heelsum A, Stockton D, Fischbacher C, Neill K, Gasiorowski A. *Health and Wellbeing Profile: Scotland overview*. Edinburgh. ScotPHO - ISD Scotland; 2015

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Acknowledgements:

Richard Buchanan, Jakub Adamow, Dr Rachael Wood, Dr Alison Burlison, Roger Black, Joyce Dalgleish (ISD); Bruce Whyte & David Walsh (Glasgow Centre for Population Health); Martin Taulbut (NHS Health Scotland); and everyone who provided data for the profiles and contributed towards data quality assurance.



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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.



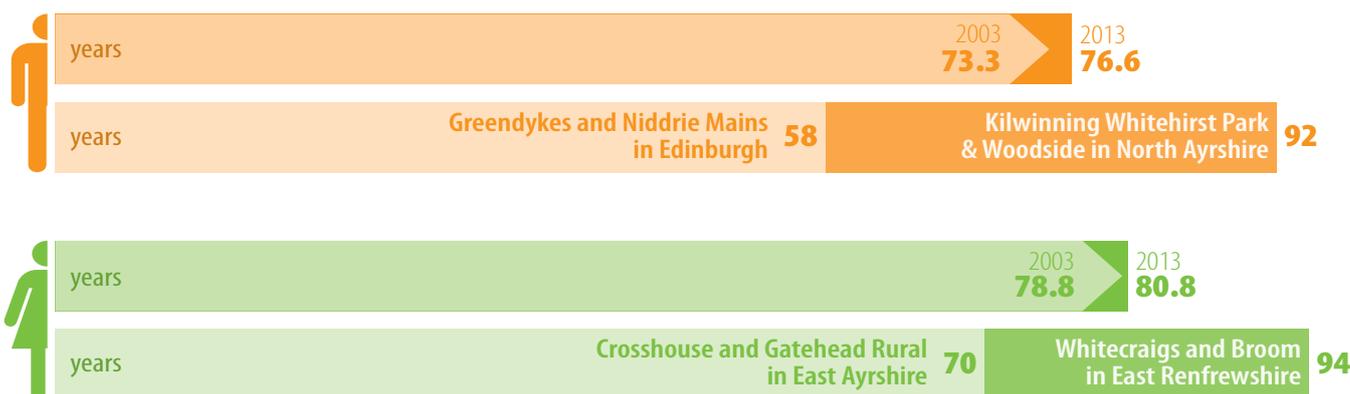
Findings at a glance

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 years¹. 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 level². 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 years³.

For females, during the same decade, average life expectancy increased from 78.8 years to 80.8 years¹. 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 level². 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 years³.



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 City⁴.

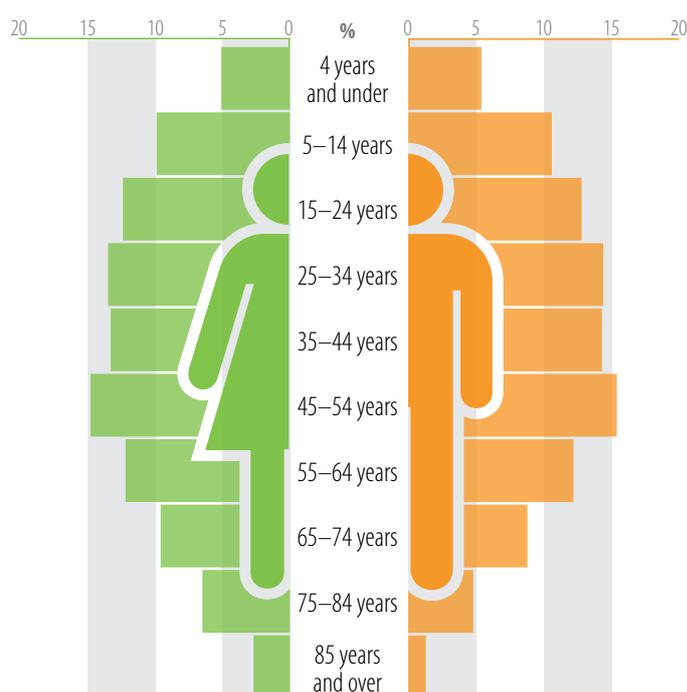


Figure 1: Percentage of the Scottish population within age band and gender.



Life expectancy

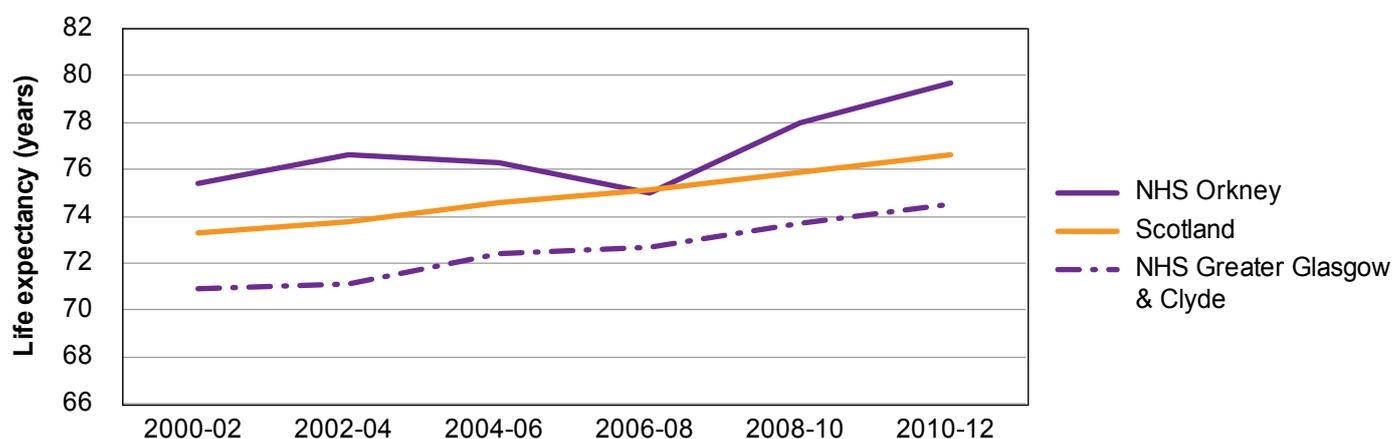
Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the number of years a newborn child would live if they experienced current local mortality rates for all of their life. It is a broad indicator of overall health and reflects the risk of mortality at all stages of life.

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 2011-13⁵.

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



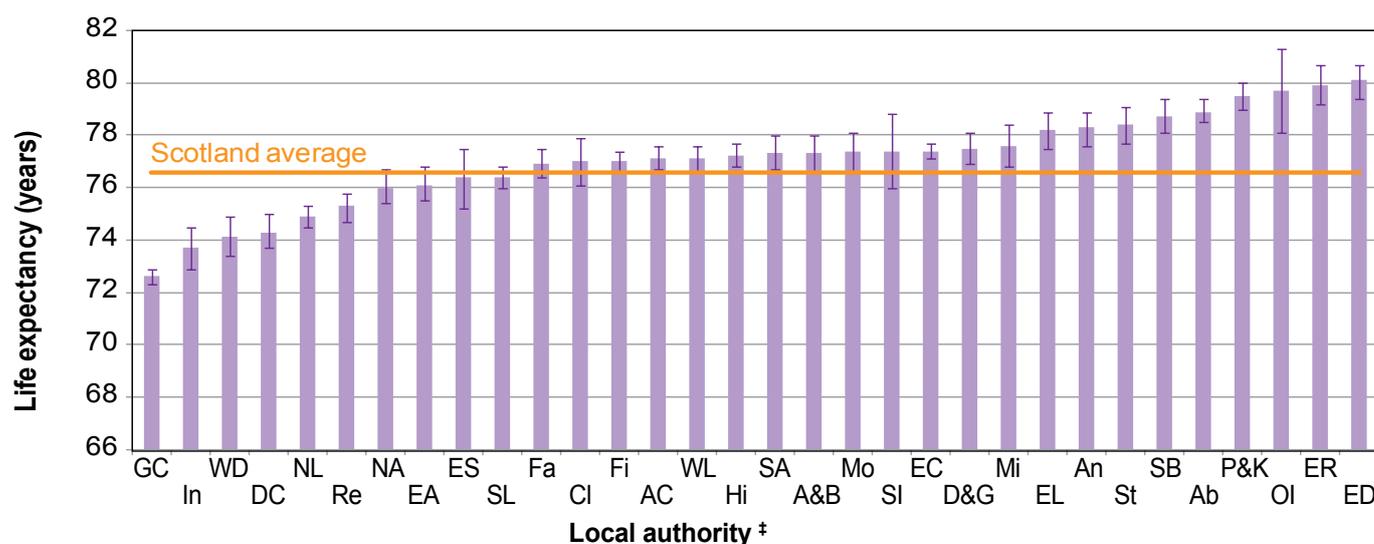
In 2010-12, among NHS Boards, Greater Glasgow & Clyde had the lowest male life expectancy (74.5 years) and Orkney had the highest (79.7 years) as shown in Figure 2.

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.

* 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[†]


[†] 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.

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)⁶.

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 areas are between these values ^a	
Scotland (2010-12) ^b	76.6	32	72.6	80.1	73.7	79.7
England (2011-13) ^c	79.4	326	74.3	83.0	74.7	82.6
Wales (2011-13) ^c	78.3	22	75.5	80.4	75.7	80.2
Northern Ireland (2010-12) ^d	77.8	26	75.2	80.8	76.4	80.8

^a Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

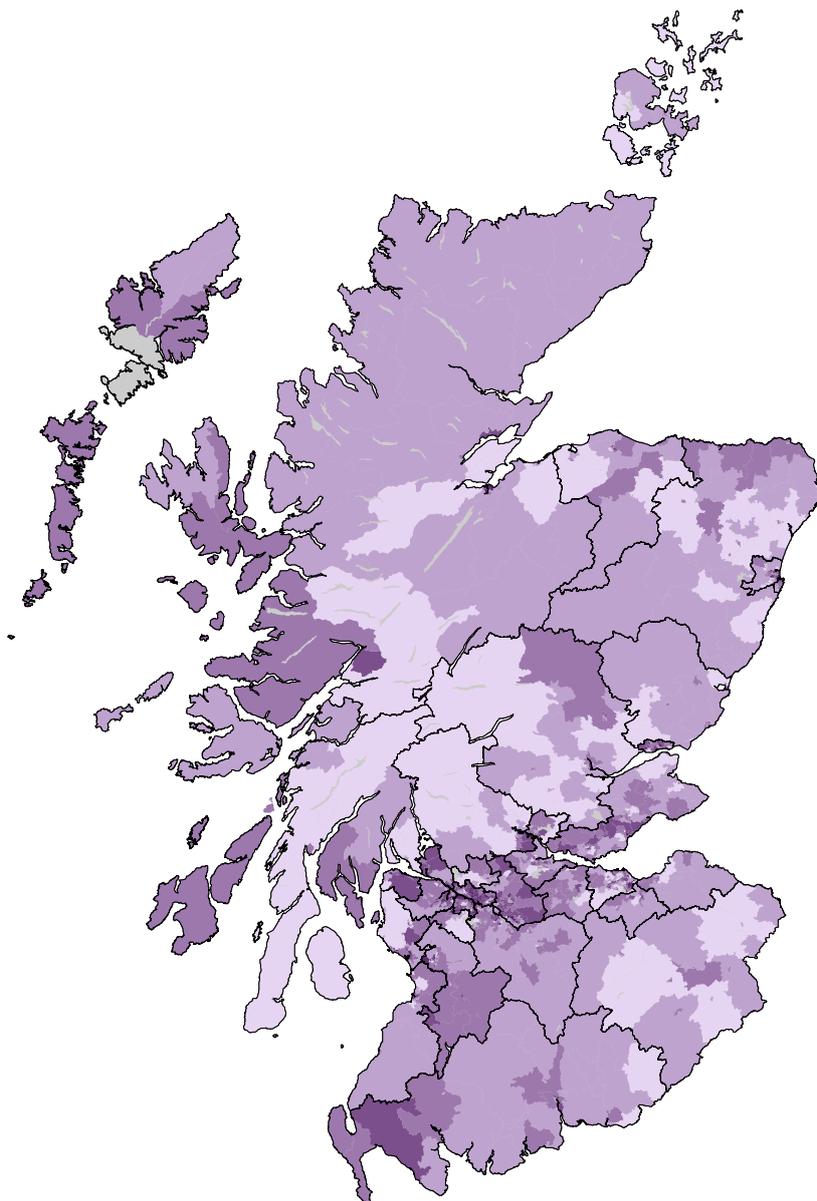
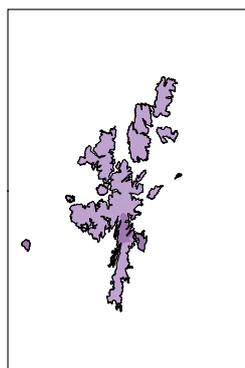
^b From NRS published estimates (<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-in-scottish-areas>).

^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>.



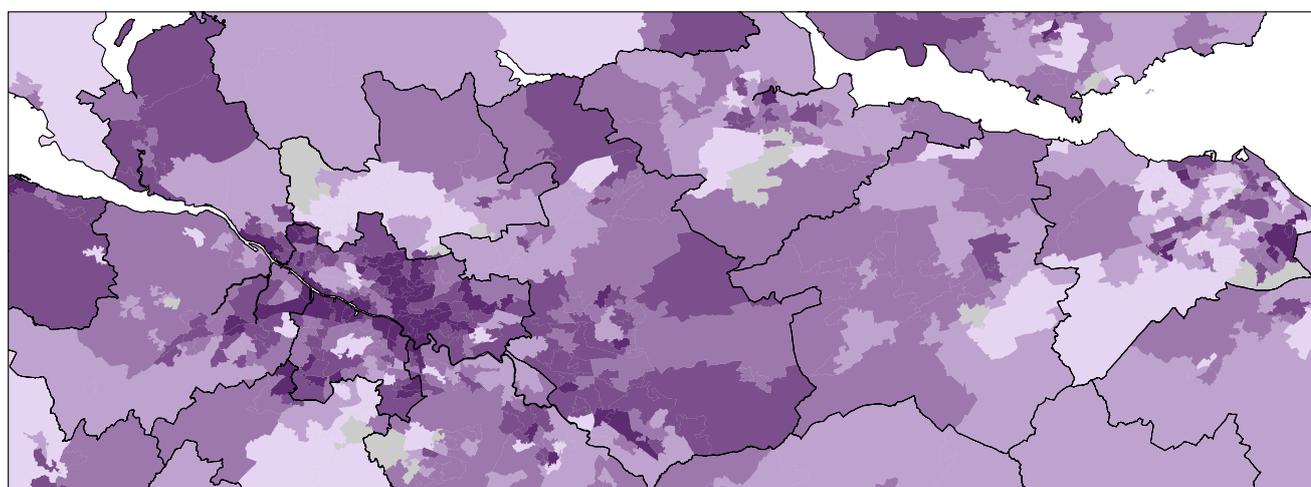
Map 1: Life expectancy - males; 2009-13



Legend

Intermediate zone key:

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



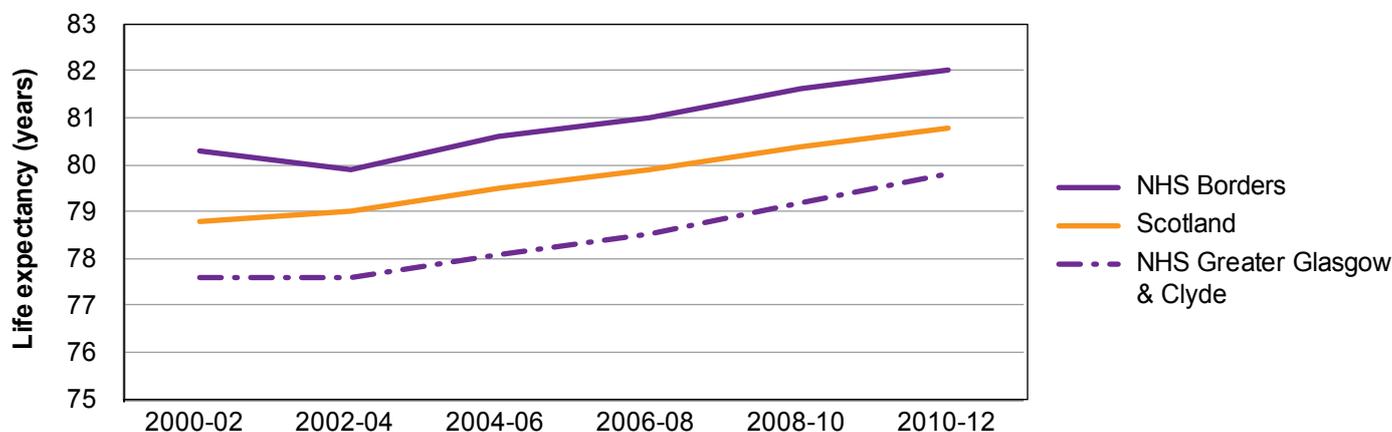
The black boundaries shown represent the Local Authorities within Scotland; their names can be found on the Local Authority boundary map in Appendix 3.
 Data not available: life expectancy for a sex and intermediate zone is not presented when the 5-year total population for that sex is less than 5,000 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 2011-13⁵.

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.

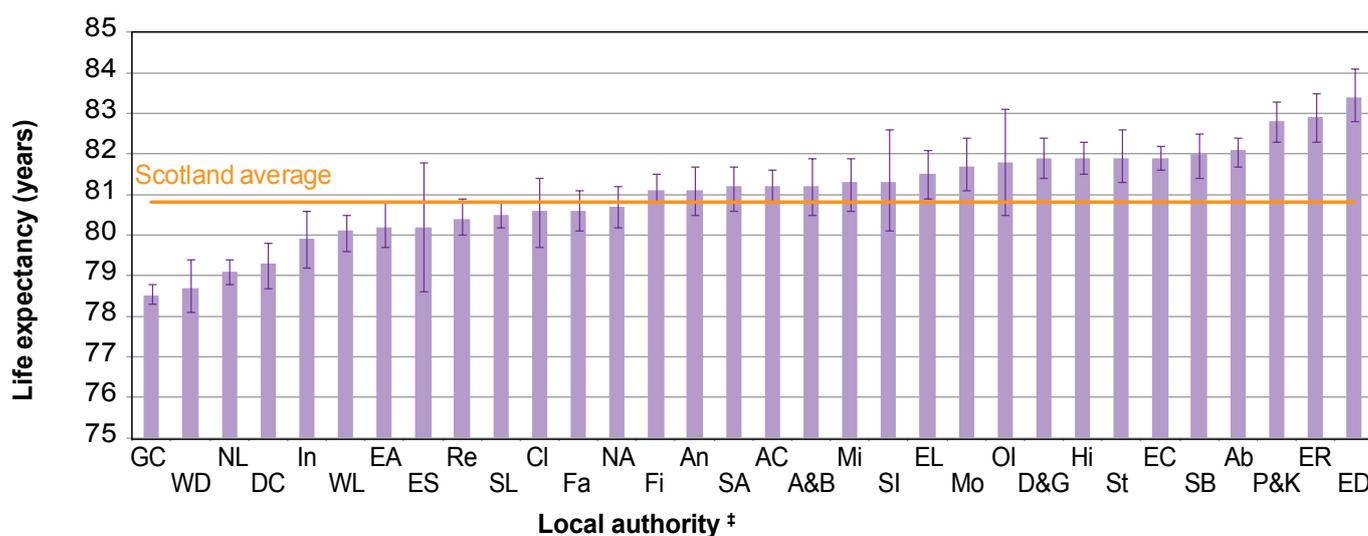
Figure 5 shows that for local authorities there was a gap of 4.9 years between the lowest life expectancy (Glasgow City: 78.5 years) and the highest (East Dunbartonshire: 83.4 years).

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.



Figure 5: Female life expectancy by local authority; 2010-12[†]



[†] 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.

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)⁶.

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 be 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 cause⁷.

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

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

^a Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

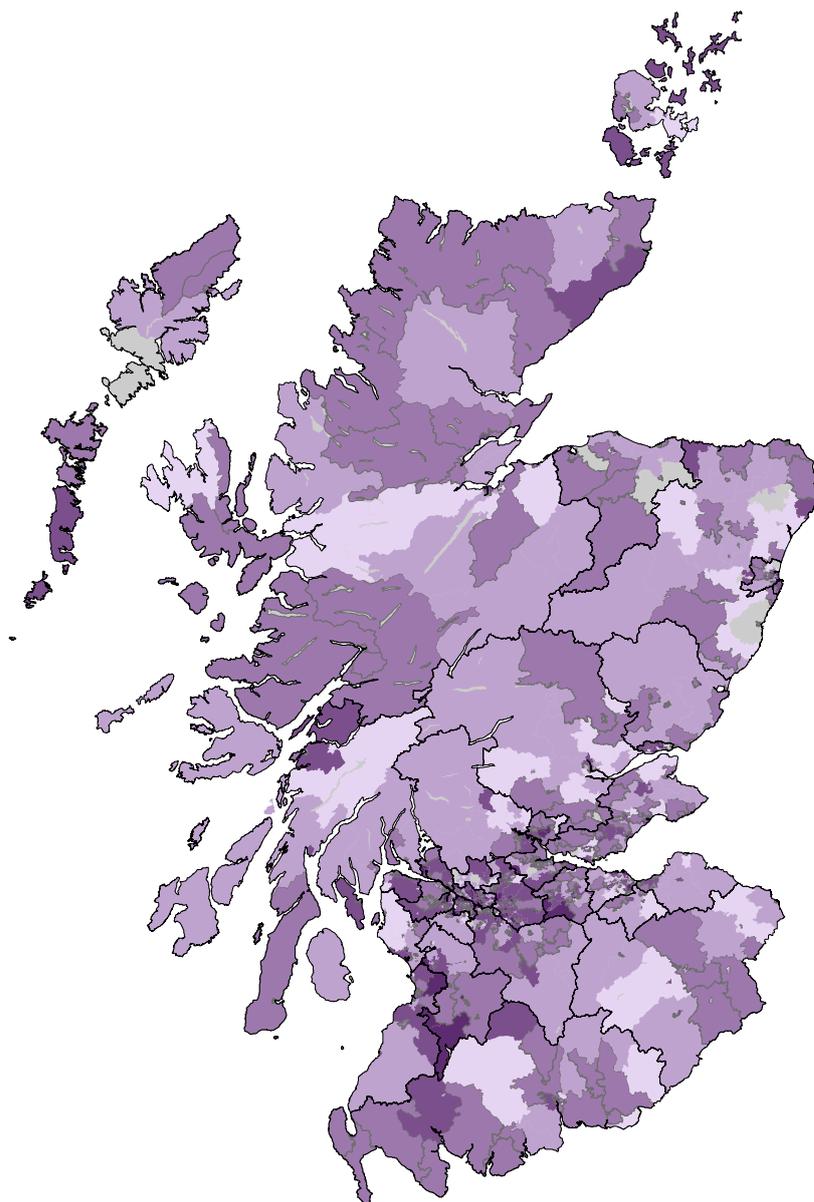
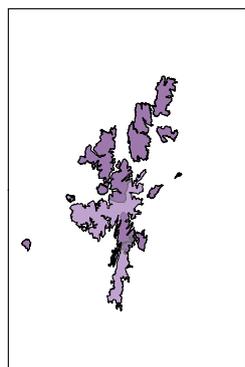
^b From NRS published estimates (<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-in-scottish-areas>).

^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>.



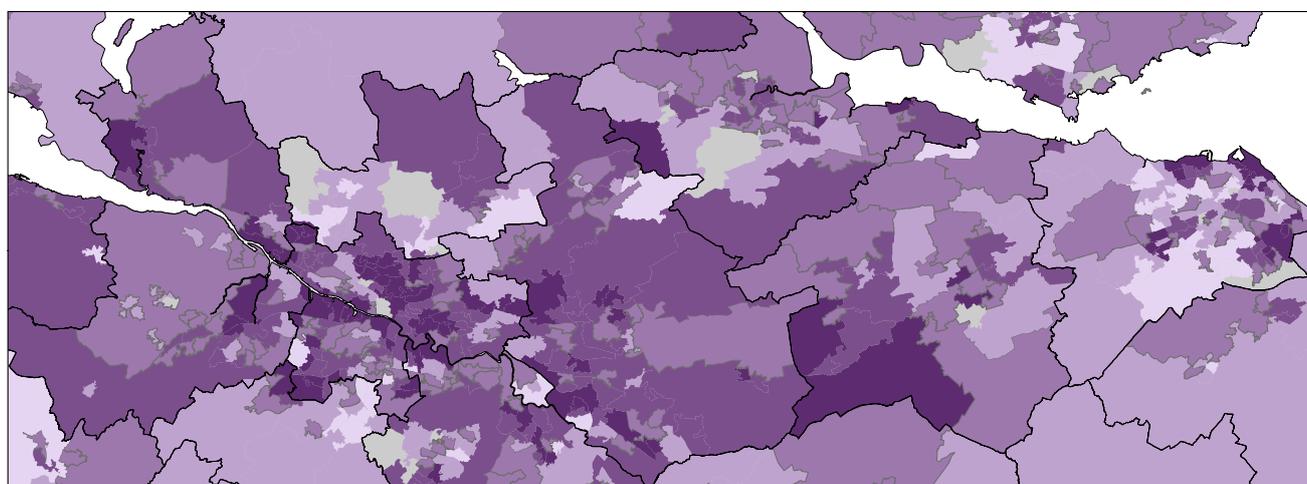
Map 2: Life expectancy - females; 2009-13



Legend

Age

- 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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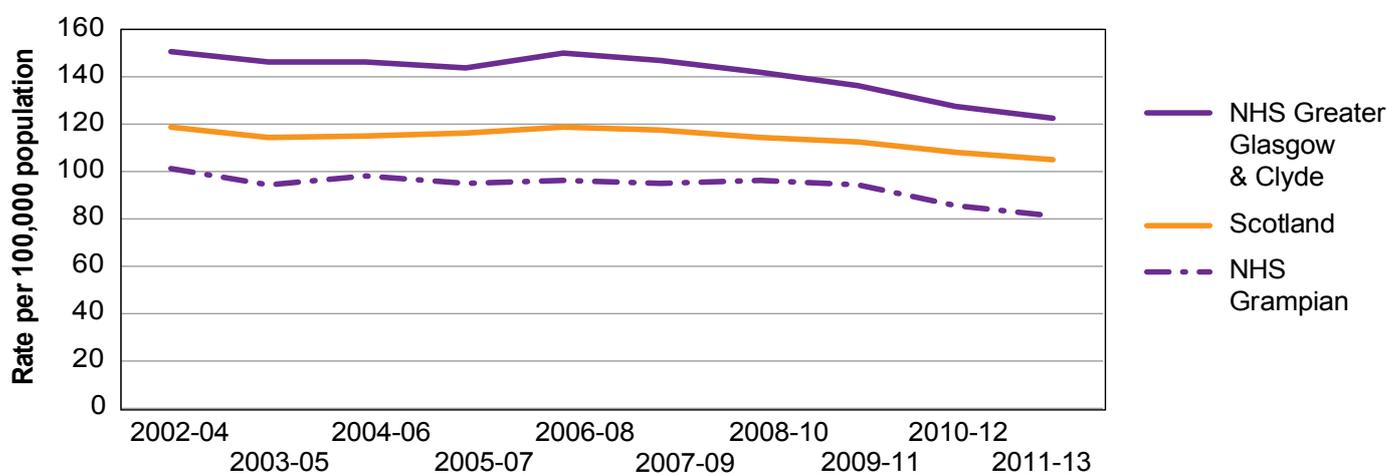


All-cause mortality amongst 15-44 year olds

Mortality rates in Scotland have declined markedly since the beginning of the 20th century, as in other European and high income countries⁸. 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)⁹. 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.

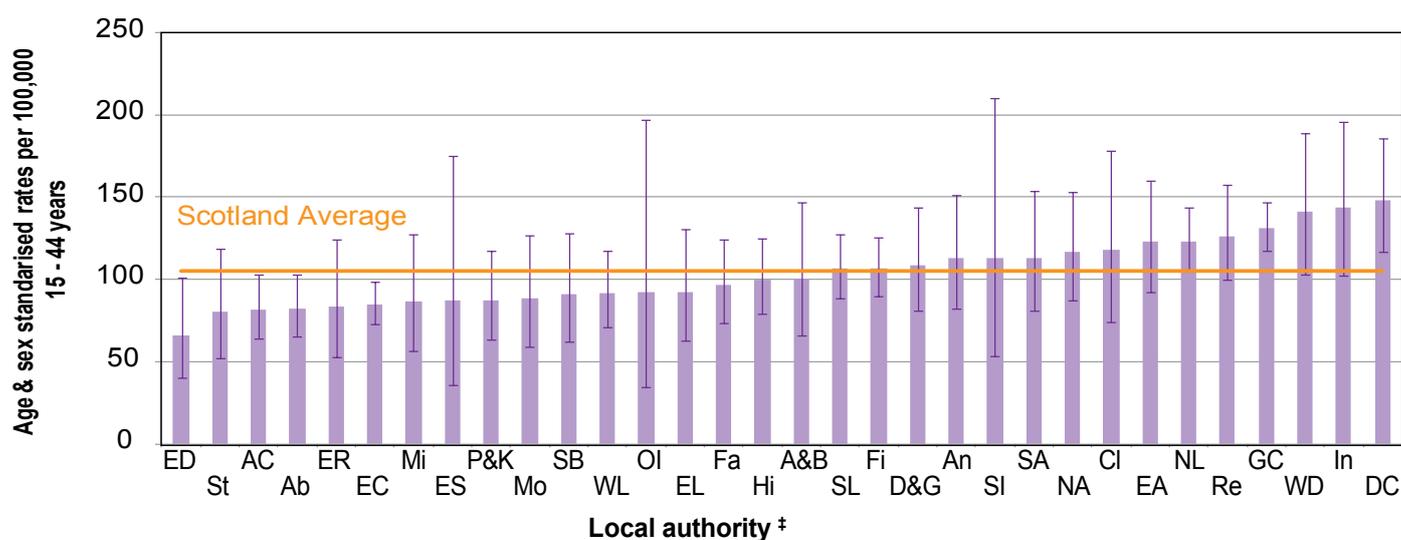
Figure 6: Trends in all-cause mortality amongst 15-44 year olds (both genders), Scotland and highest and lowest NHS Boards; 2002-04 to 2011-13



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[†]


[†] 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 research⁹.

Table 3: All-cause mortality amongst 15–44 year olds, variation between local authorities; by UK country^a

	Overall rate	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values ^b	
Scotland (2011–13) ^c	105.3	32	148.1	66.0	80.6	143.5
England (2011–13) ^d	64.3	e	e	e	e	e
Wales (2011–13) ^d	81.5	e	e	e	e	e

a Northern Ireland data not available.

b Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

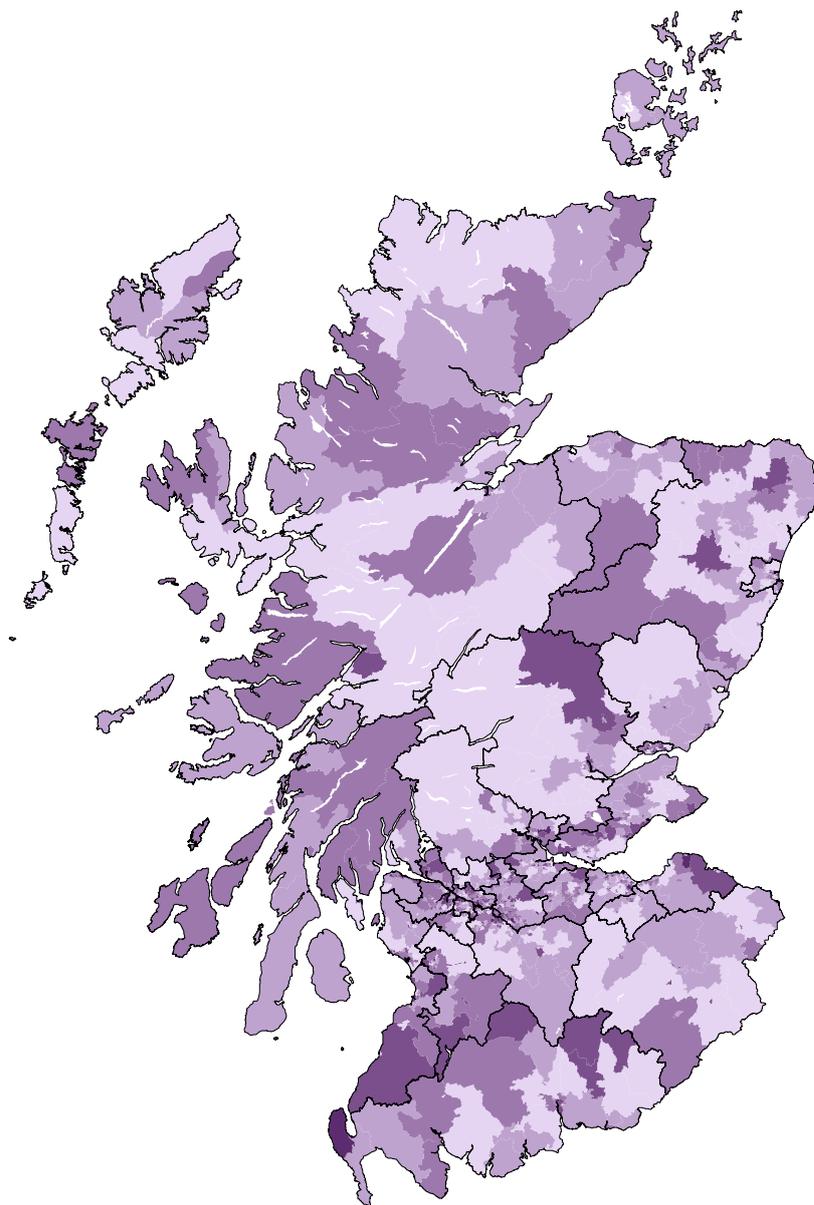
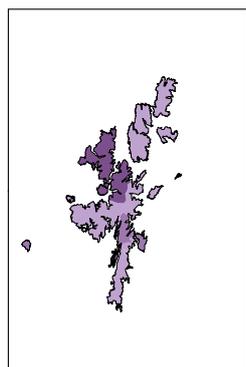
c ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Profiles (2015).

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.

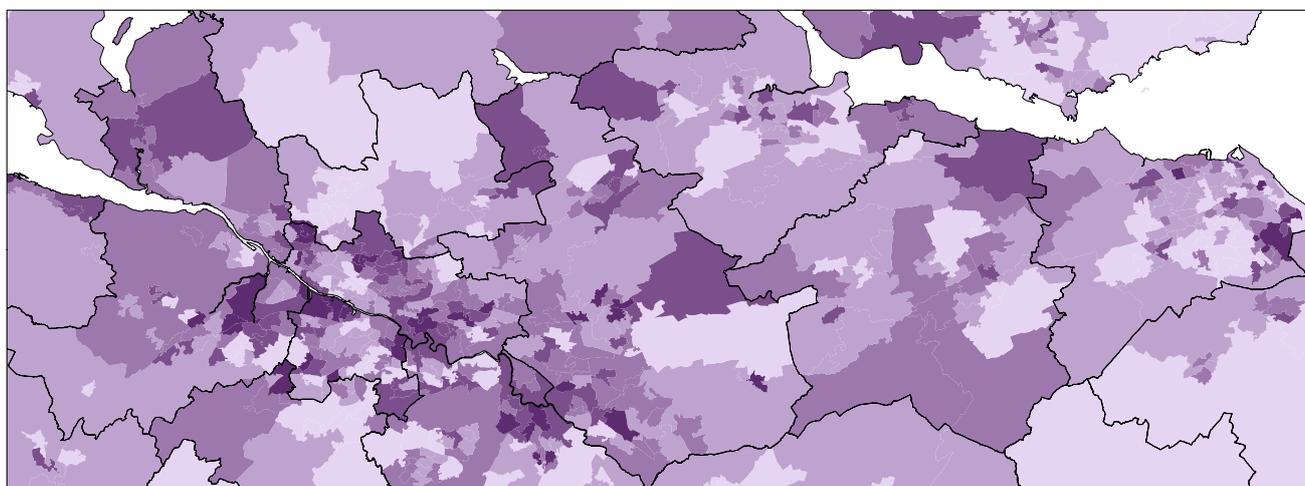
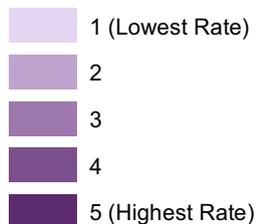


Map 3: All-cause mortality amongst 15-44 year olds; 2011-13



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).

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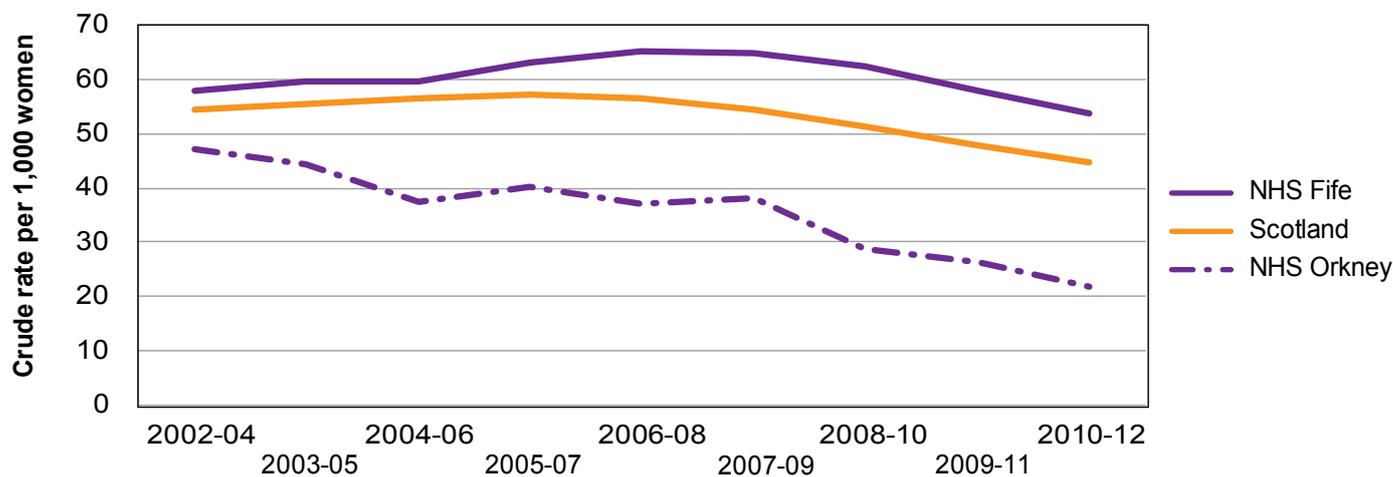
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Teenage pregnancy

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



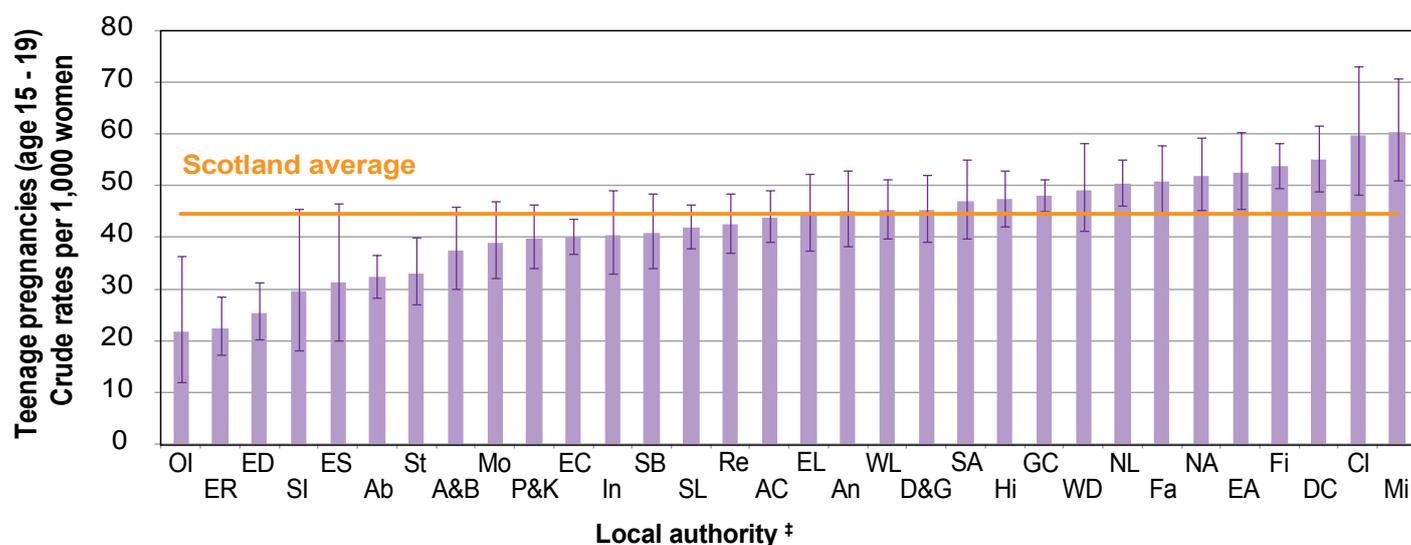
In Scotland, there is a strong association between deprivation and teenage pregnancy. The ISD Scotland 2014 publication on Teenage Pregnancy noted that in 2012, the overall teenage pregnancy rate was almost 5 times higher amongst women living in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived 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 compared to the least deprived areas¹⁰.

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 disadvantage¹¹.

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.


Figure 9: Teenage pregnancy rates, by local authority; 2010-12[†]


[†] 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 Wales¹². Nevertheless, the teenage pregnancy rate in Scotland (and the UK as a whole) has been persistently higher than in other European countries¹³. 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 pregnancy¹⁴. The Scottish Government is due to publish a strategy for teenage pregnancy and young people in 2015.

Table 4: Teenage pregnancy, variation between local authorities; by UK country^a

	Overall rate	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values ^b	
Scotland (2010-12) ^c	44.6	32	60.3	21.8	59.7	25.3
England (2012) ^d	44.0	e	e	e	e	e
Wales (2012) ^d	48.0	e	e	e	e	e

a Northern Ireland data not available.

b Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

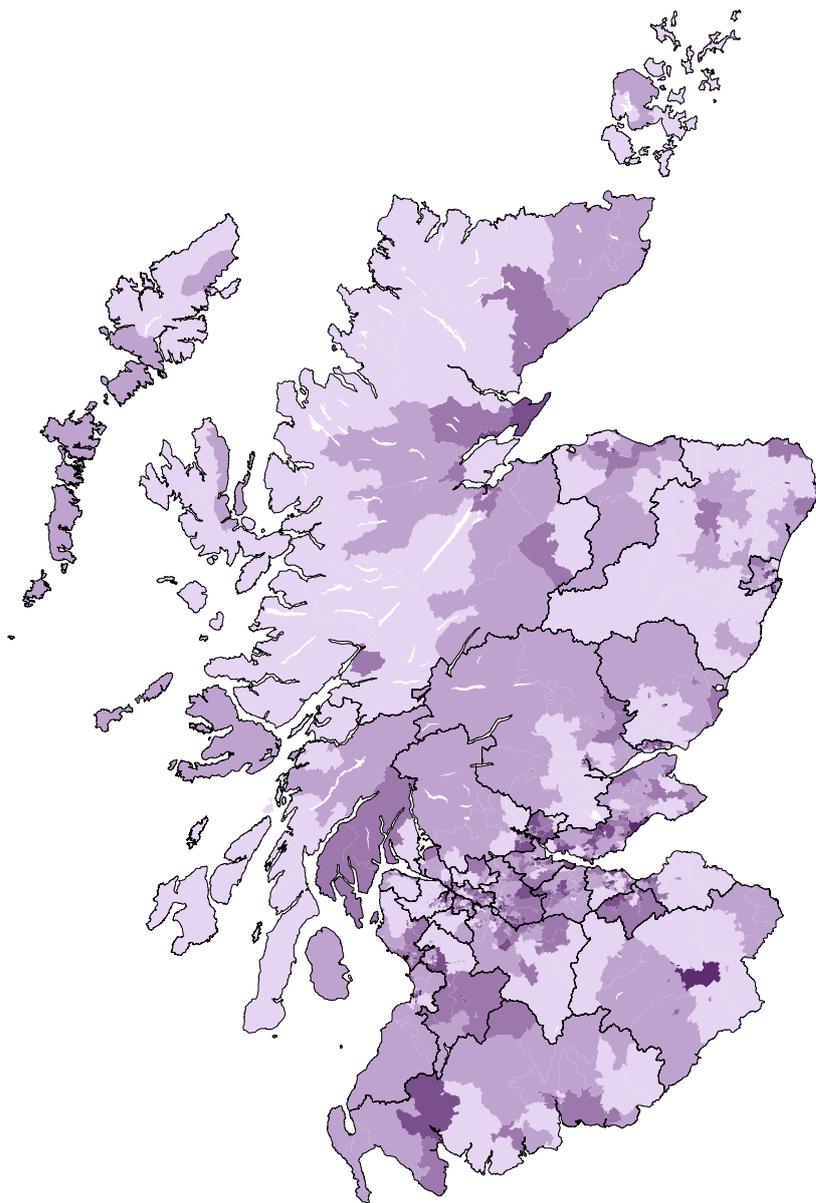
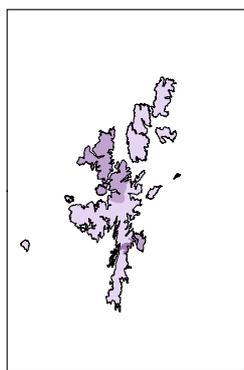
c ScotPHO Health & Wellbeing Profiles (2015).

d 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.



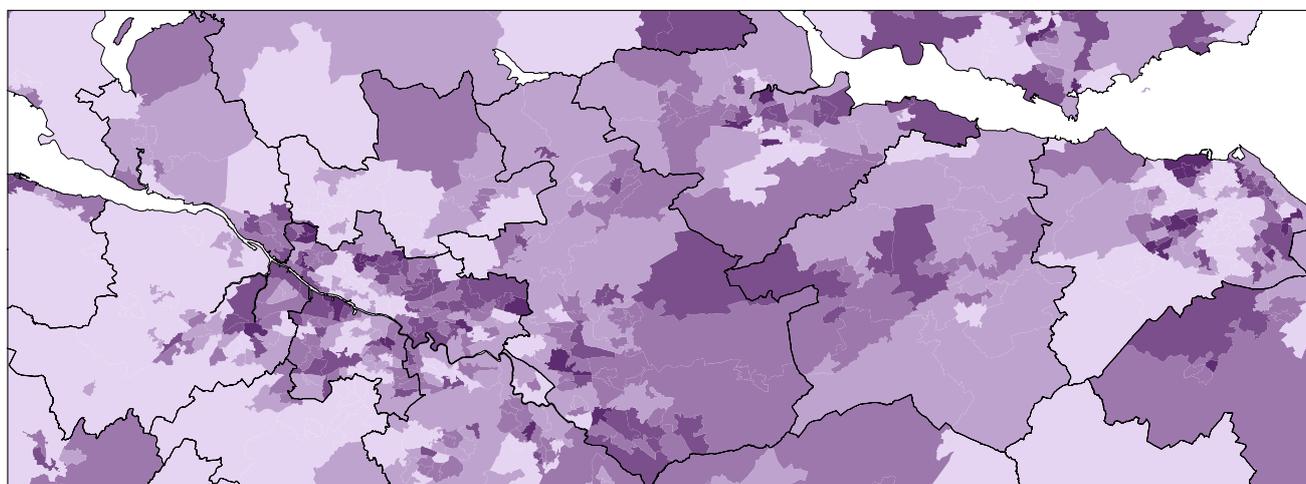
Map 4: Teenage pregnancy; 2010-12



Legend

Intermediate zone key:

- 1 (Lowest Rate)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 (Highest Rate)



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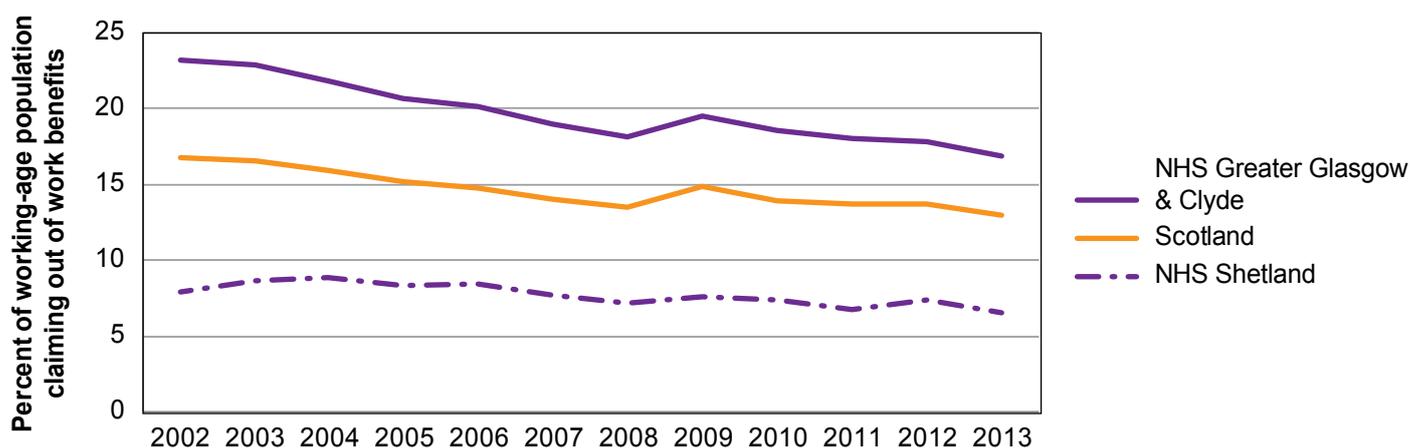
Working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits

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 problems¹⁵. However the quality of work also matters, since getting people into low paid, insecure or health damaging work can also be counterproductive¹⁶.

In 2013 (as at 31 May), around 13% of the working-age population in Scotland were claiming key out-of-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)

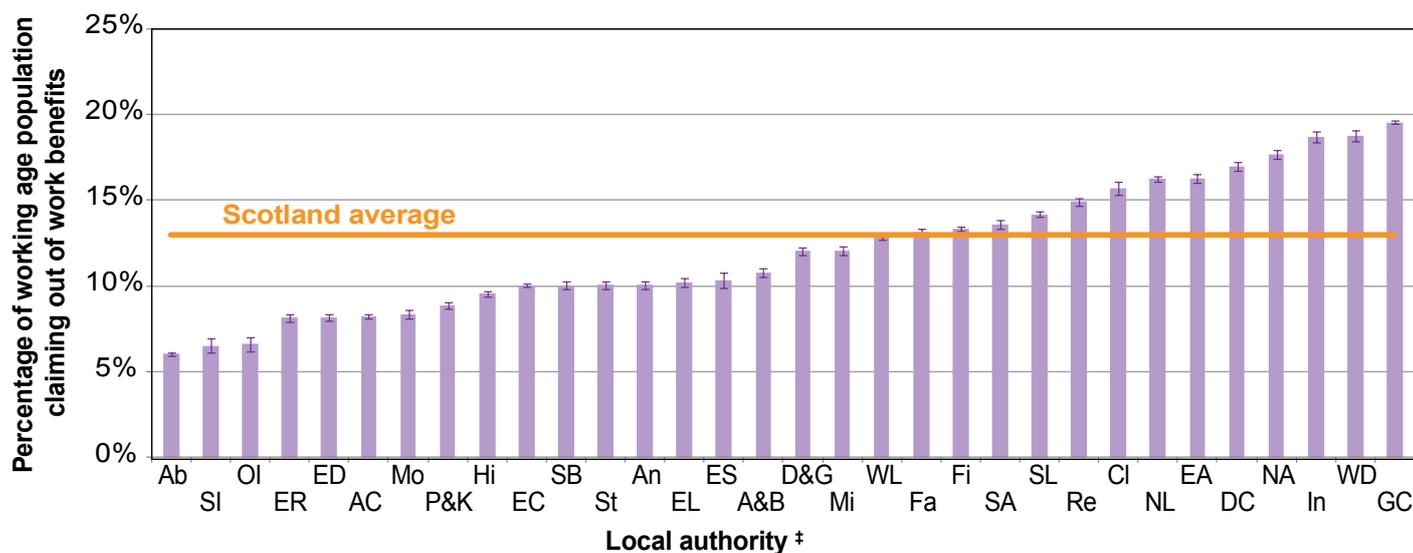


Comparing NHS Boards, Greater Glasgow & Clyde had the highest proportion of working-age adults claiming out-of-work benefits (around 17%) in 2013, while Shetland had the lowest (around 7%) as shown in Figure 10.

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



Figure 11: Proportion of the working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits by local authority; 2013 †



† 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, by UK country^a; as at 31 May 2013

	Overall percentage	Number of areas	Worst area	Best area	90% of areas are between these values ^b	
Scotland ^c	13%	32	19.6%	6.0%	8.1%	18.7%
England ^c	9.6%	326	21.1%	2.0%	3.7%	20.8%
Wales ^c	12.8%	22	21.1%	8.9%	9.5%	20.1%

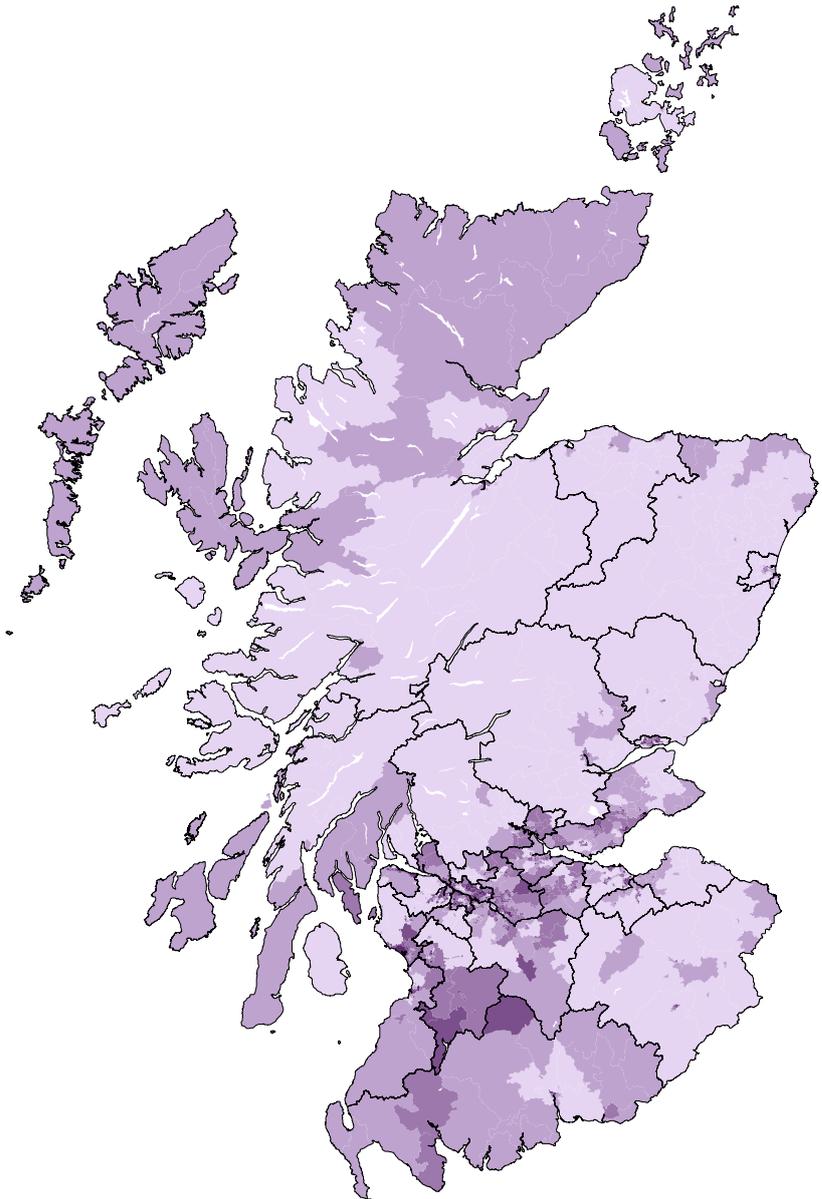
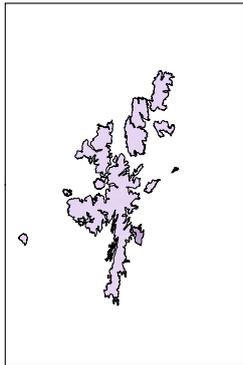
a Northern Ireland data not available.

b Based on 5th and 95th percentiles.

c NOMIS official labour market statistics - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>.



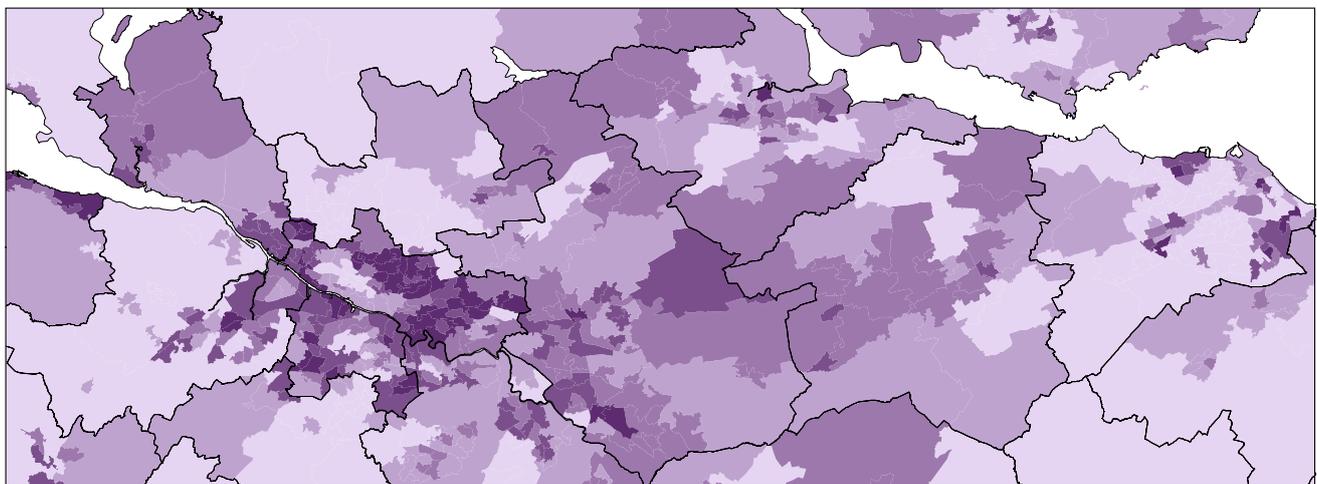
Map 5: Working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits; 31 May 2013



Legend

Measure

- 1 (Lowest percentage)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 (Highest Percentage)



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'.
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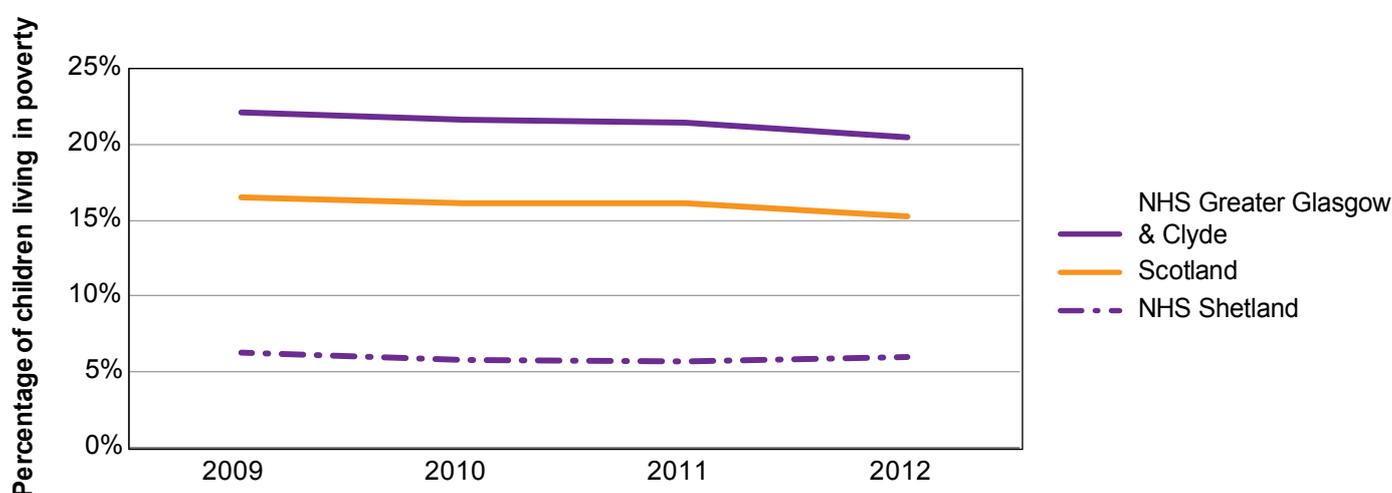
Children living in poverty

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 income¹⁷.

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 counterparts¹⁸.

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

Figure 12: Trends in children living in poverty, Scotland and highest and lowest NHS Boards; 2009 to 2012 (as at 31 August)



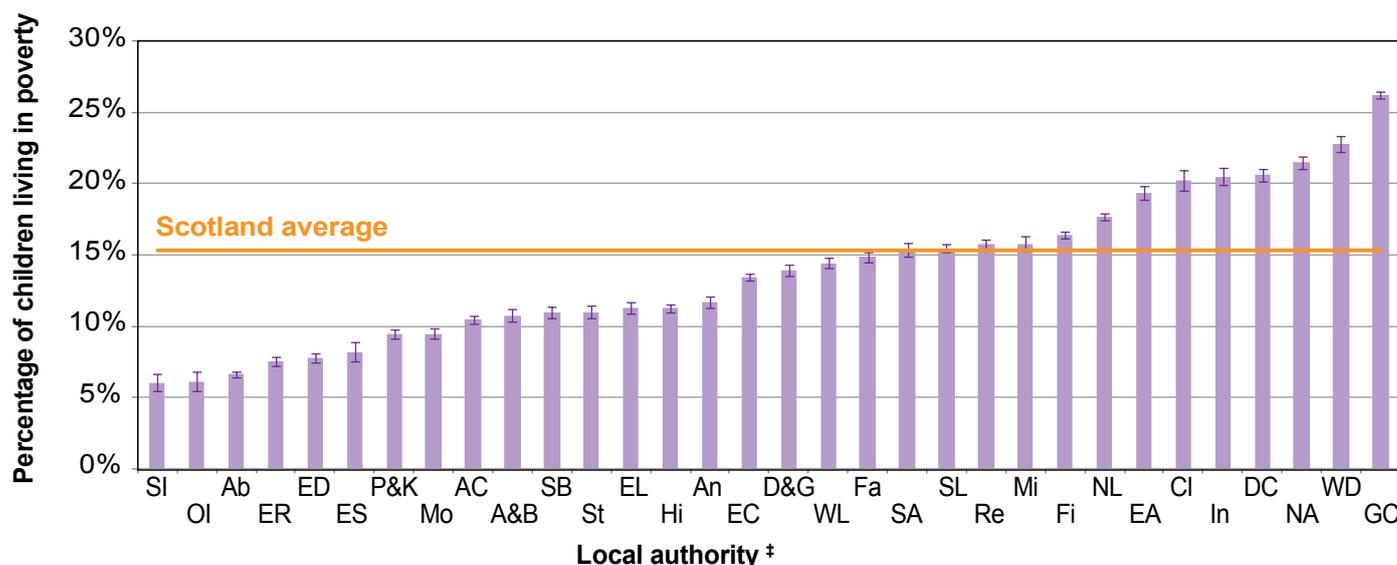
In 2012, among NHS Boards the proportion of children living in poverty was highest in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (around 20%) and lowest in both Shetland and Orkney (around 6% in each) as shown in Figure 12.

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 †



† 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* report²⁰ 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).

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

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

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>.

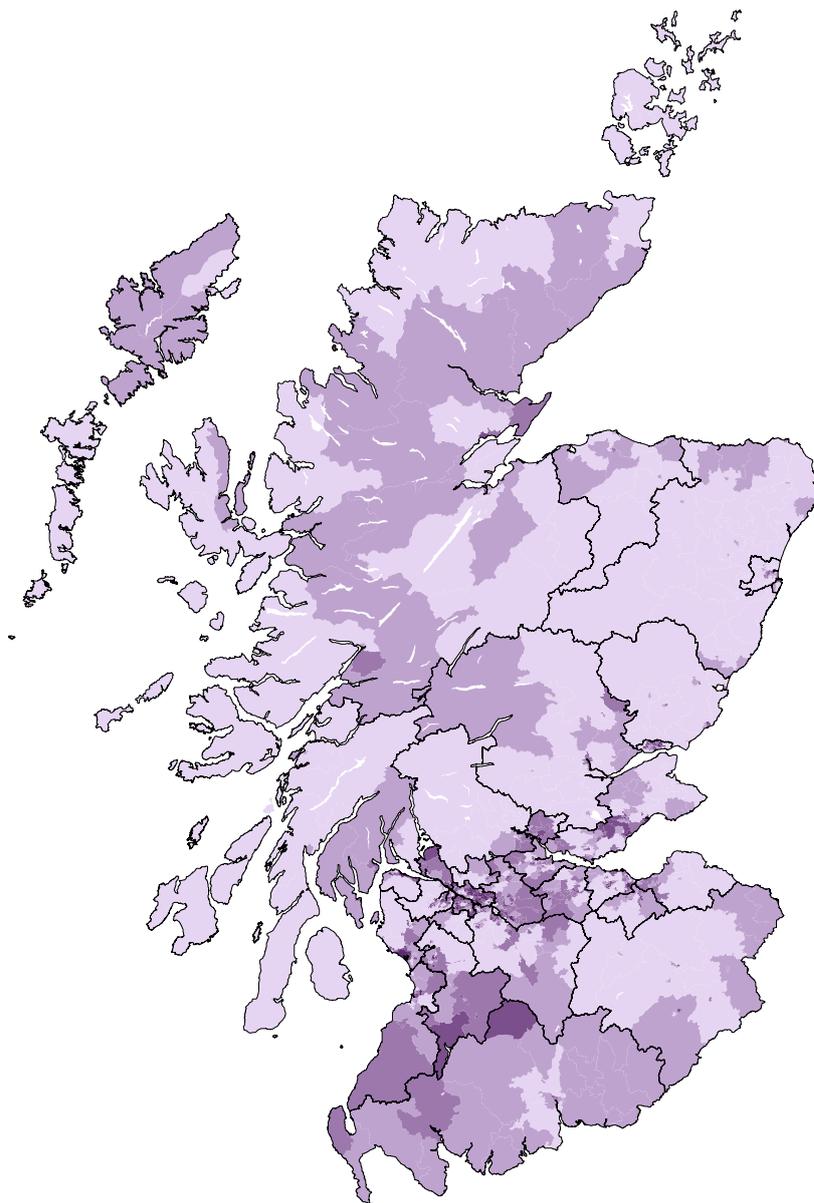
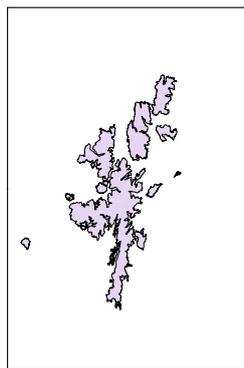
c Please note that these figures have been calculated based on unrounded totals, of all children aged <20 living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 % of UK median income (as at 31/8/2012).

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 further²⁰. 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 Act²¹.

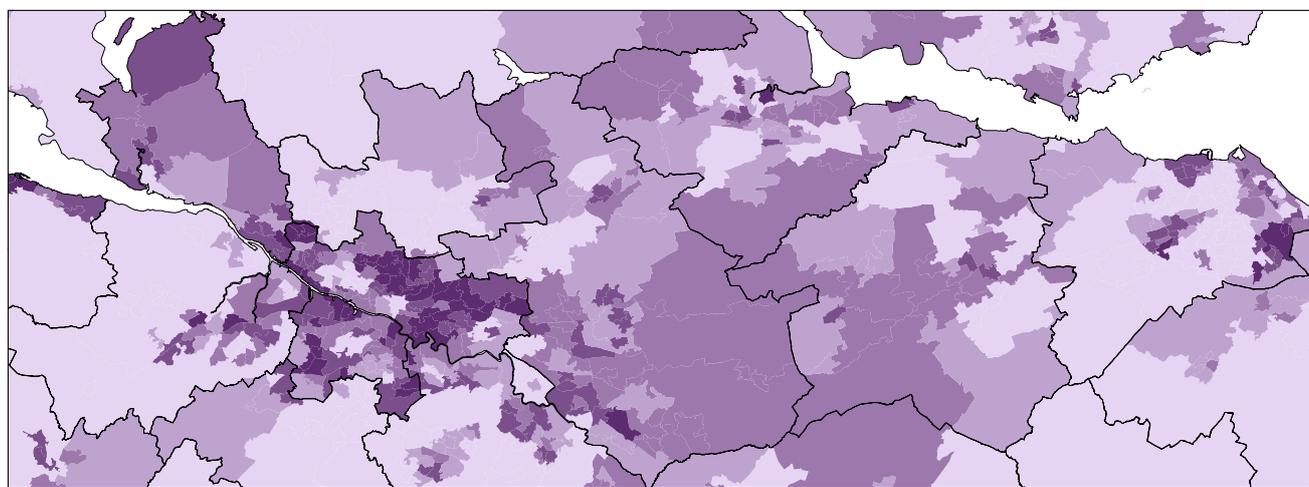
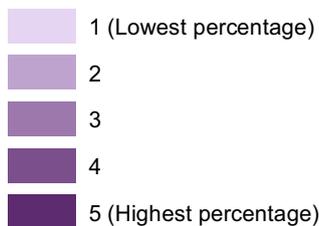


Map 6: Children living in poverty; 31 August 2012



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)

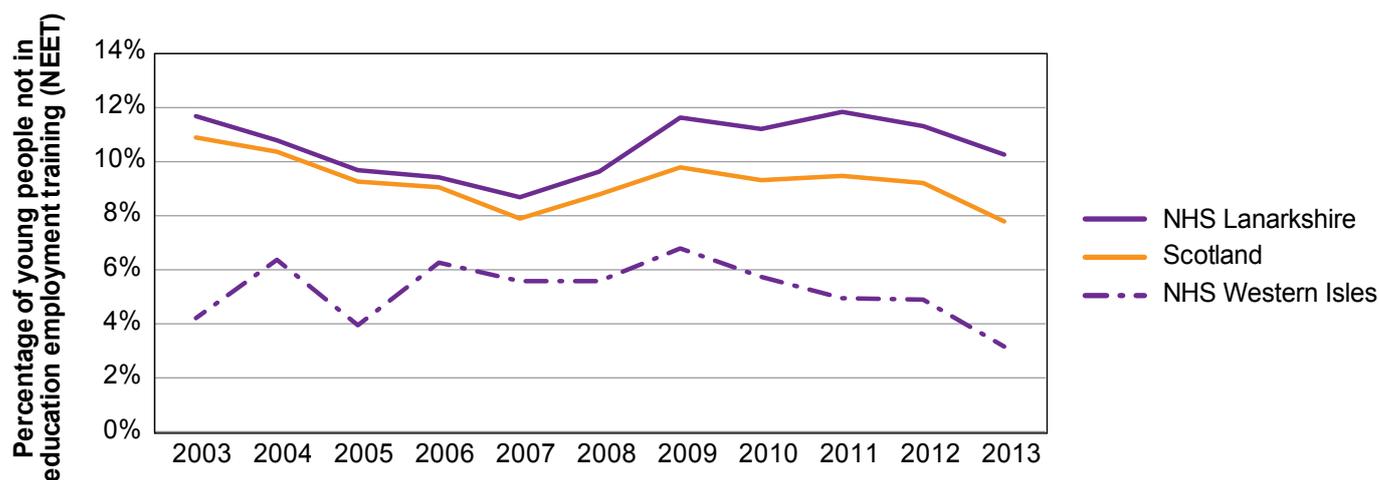
This indicator is defined as the proportion of 16 to 19 year olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).

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 inequalities²².

The number of 16-19 year olds in the NEET category in 2013 (19,970)²³ 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 females²⁴.

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)

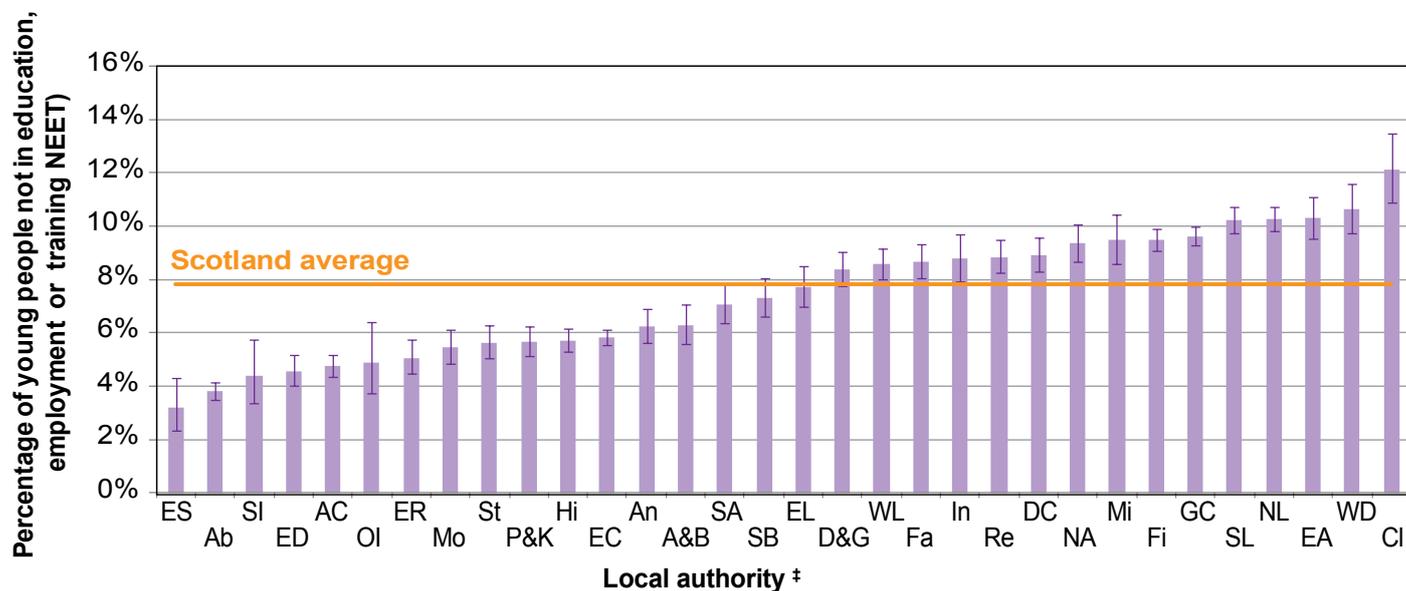
Figure 14: Trends in young people Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET), Scotland and highest and lowest NHS Boards; 2003 to 2013





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 †



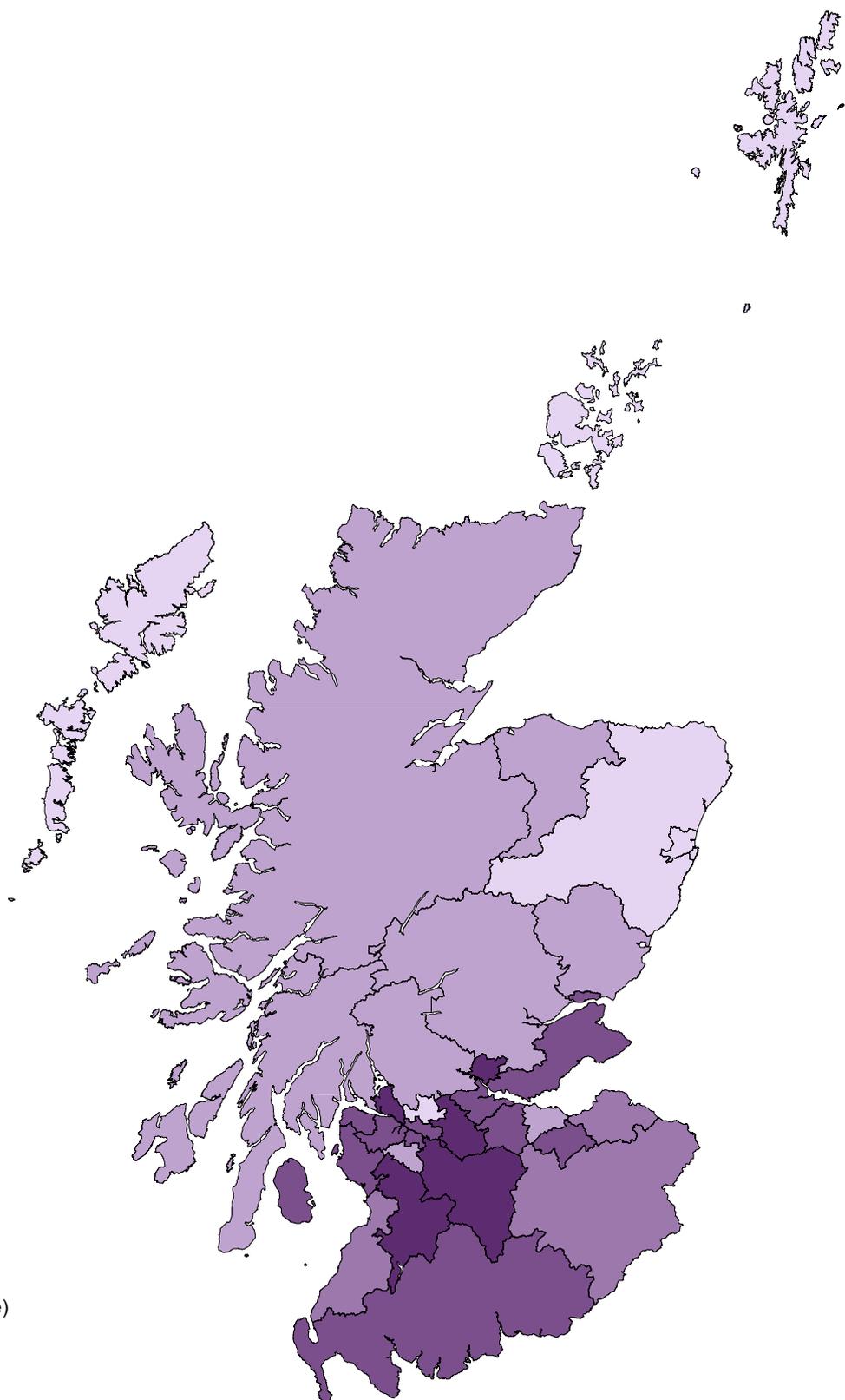
† Red line shows Scottish average and whiskers are 95% confidence intervals, indicating the range of uncertainty around each figure.

‡ A look-up for these codes is available in Appendix 3.

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 sources²³.

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 UK²⁵.

Map 7: Young people Not in Education Employment or Training; 2013



Legend

Local Authority key:

- 1 (Lowest percentage)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 (Highest percentage)

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.

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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

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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.



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





Borders Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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





Dumfries & Galloway Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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





Fife Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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





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.



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.

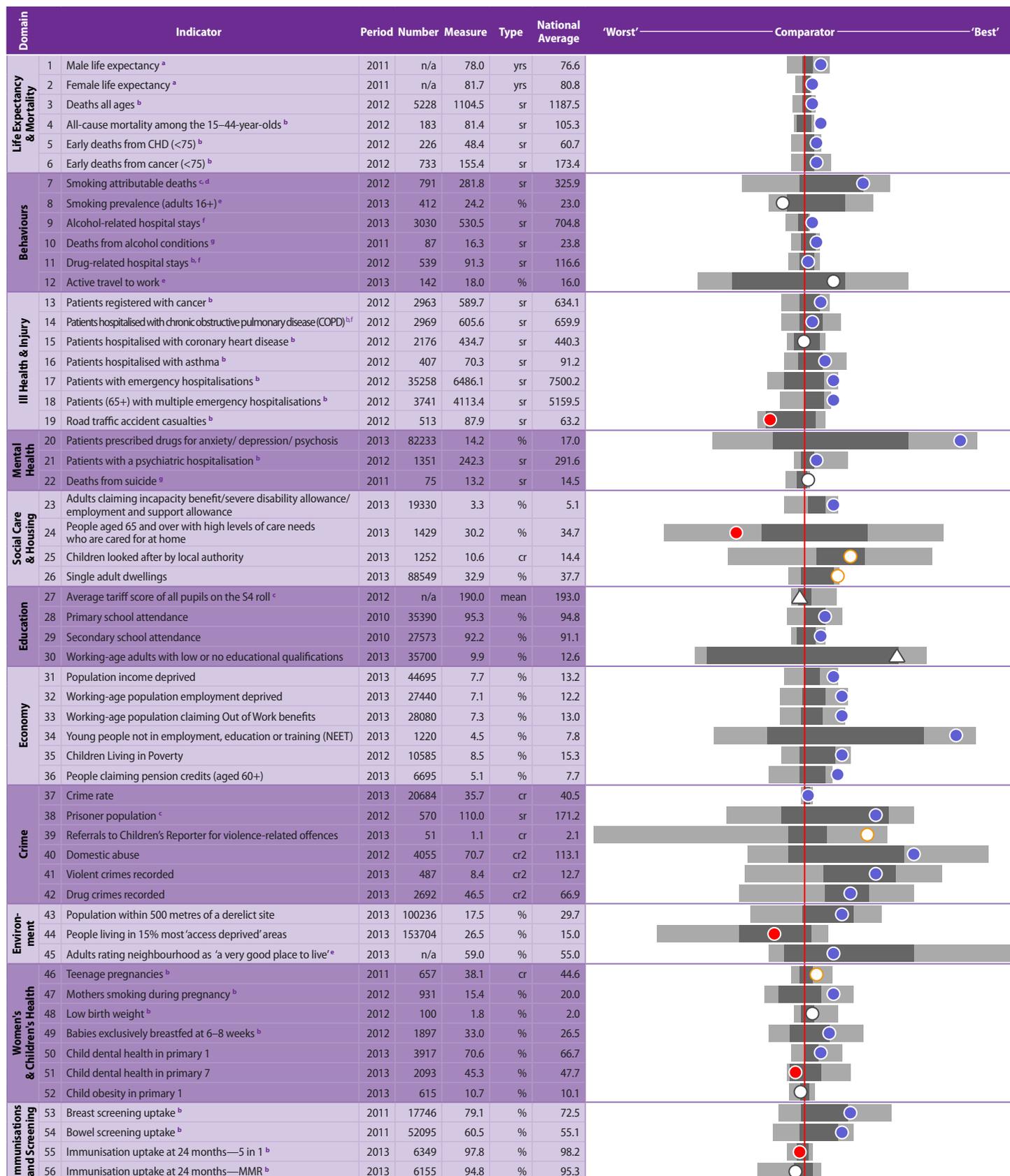
- Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
- Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average
- Statistically significant difference compared to National average
- △ No significance can be calculated





Grampian Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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





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.



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.

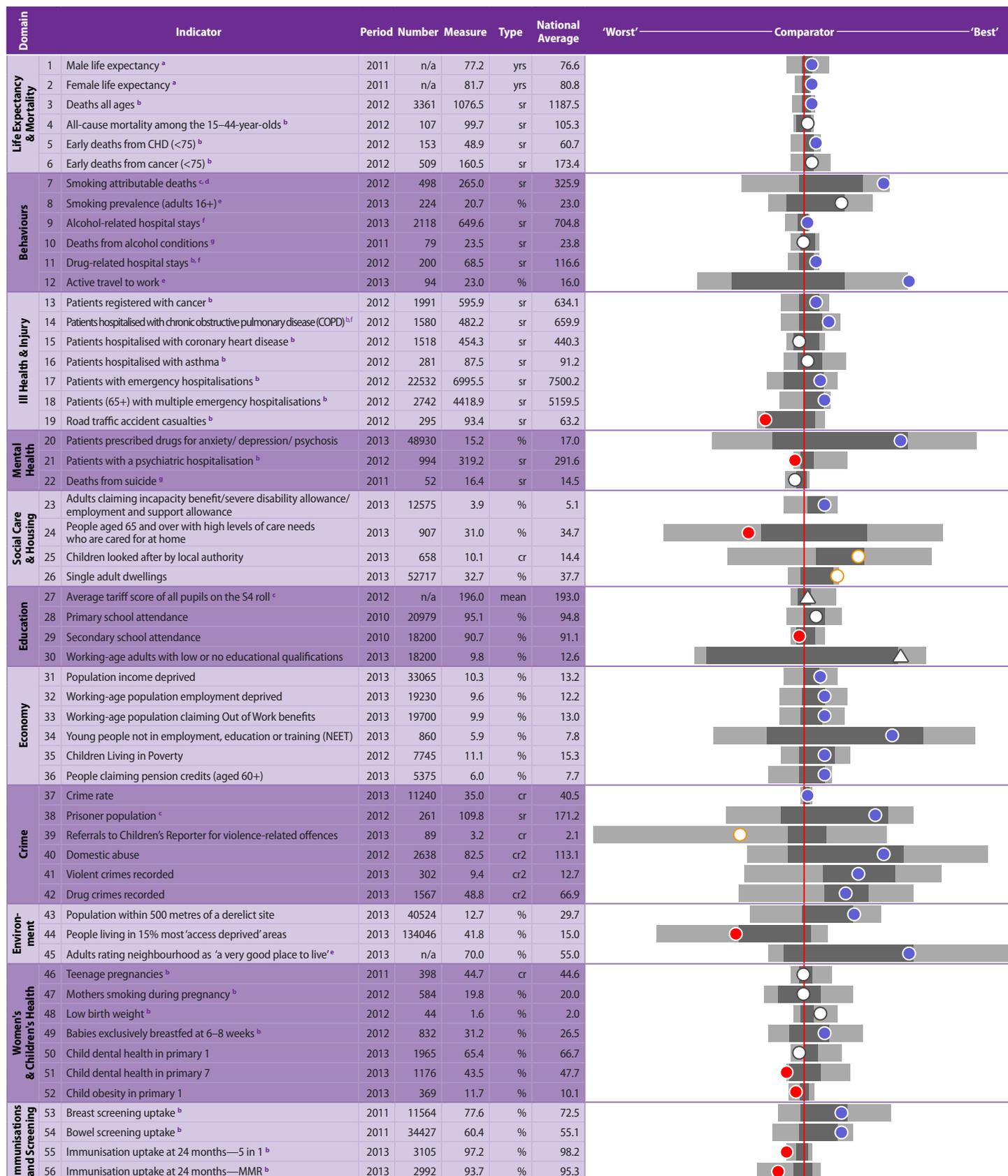
- Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
- Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average
- Statistically significant difference compared to National average
- △ No significance can be calculated





Highland Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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





Lanarkshire Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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





Lothian Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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.

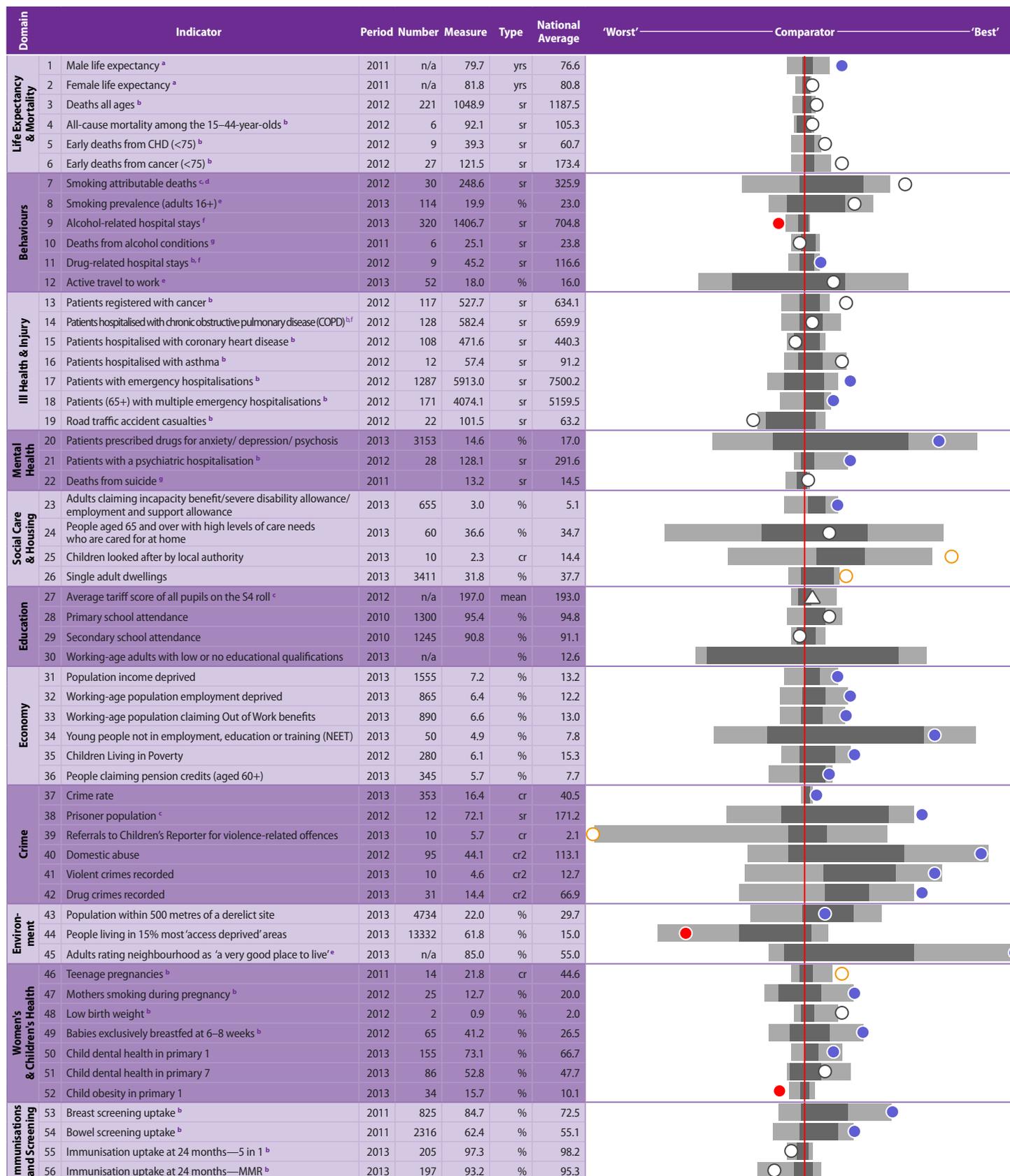
- Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
- Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average
- Statistically significant difference compared to National average
- △ No significance can be calculated





Orkney Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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.

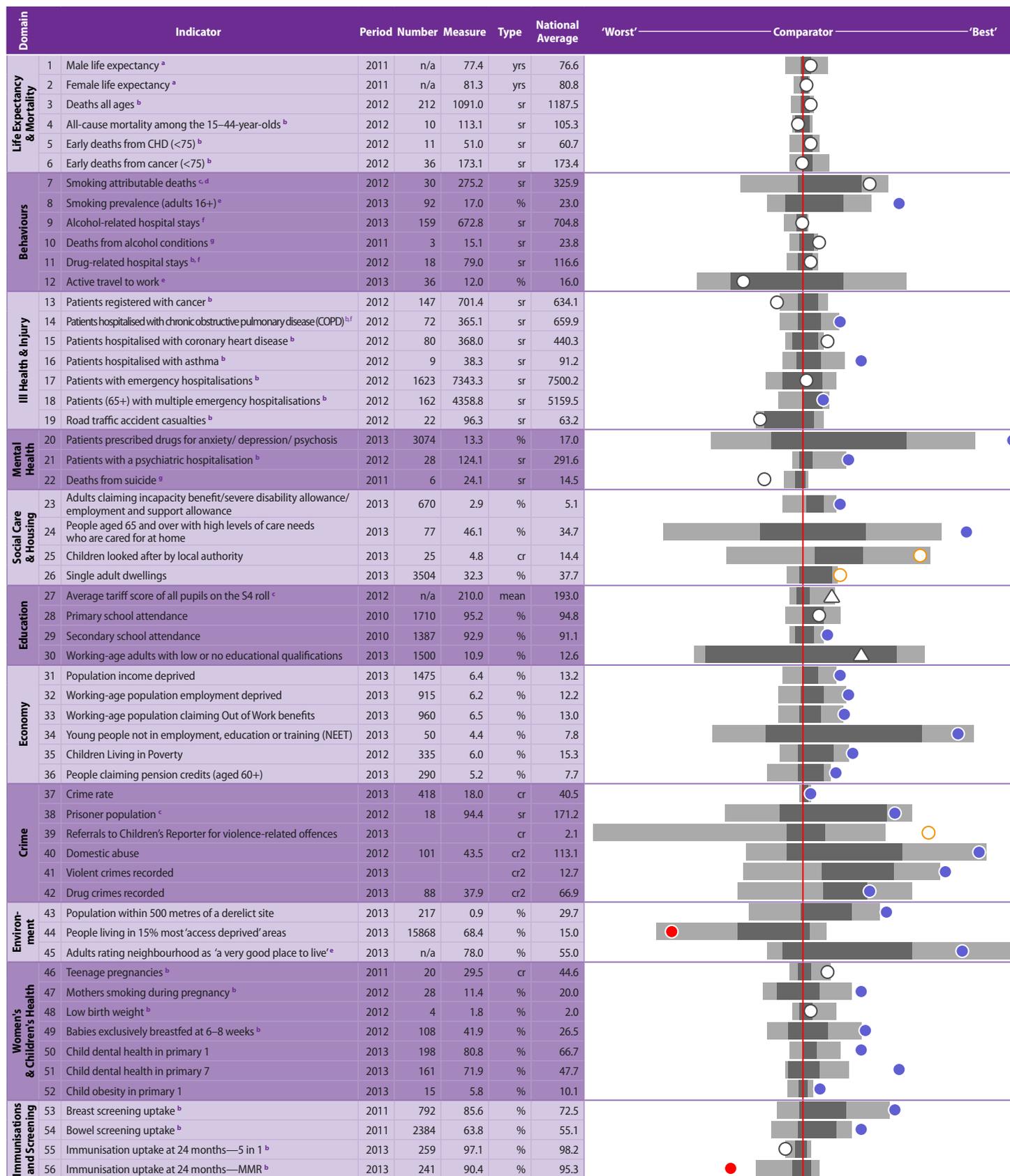
- Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
- Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average
- Statistically significant difference compared to National average
- △ No significance can be calculated





Shetland Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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.

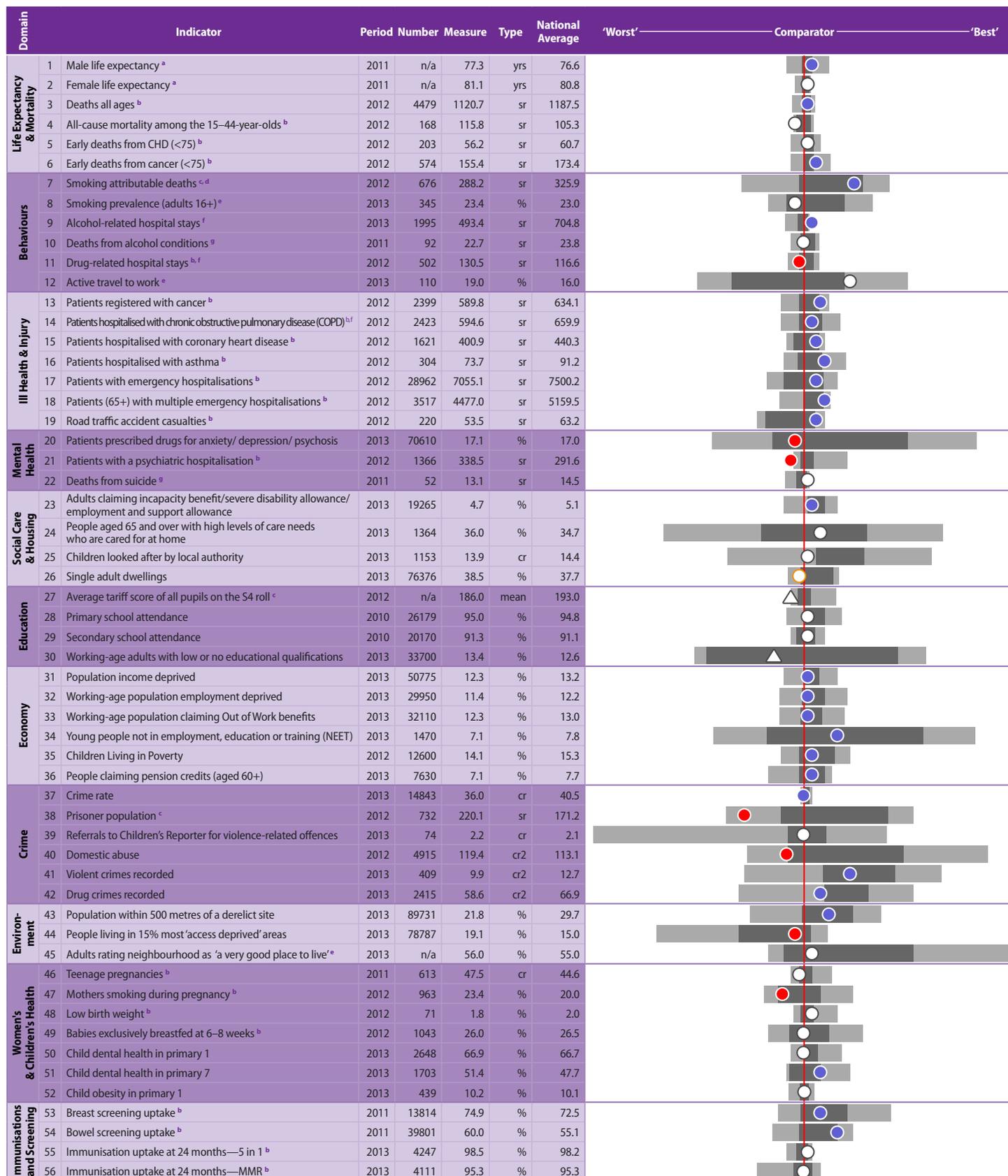
- Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
- Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average
- Statistically significant difference compared to National average
- △ No significance can be calculated





Tayside Health and Wellbeing spine chart

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



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

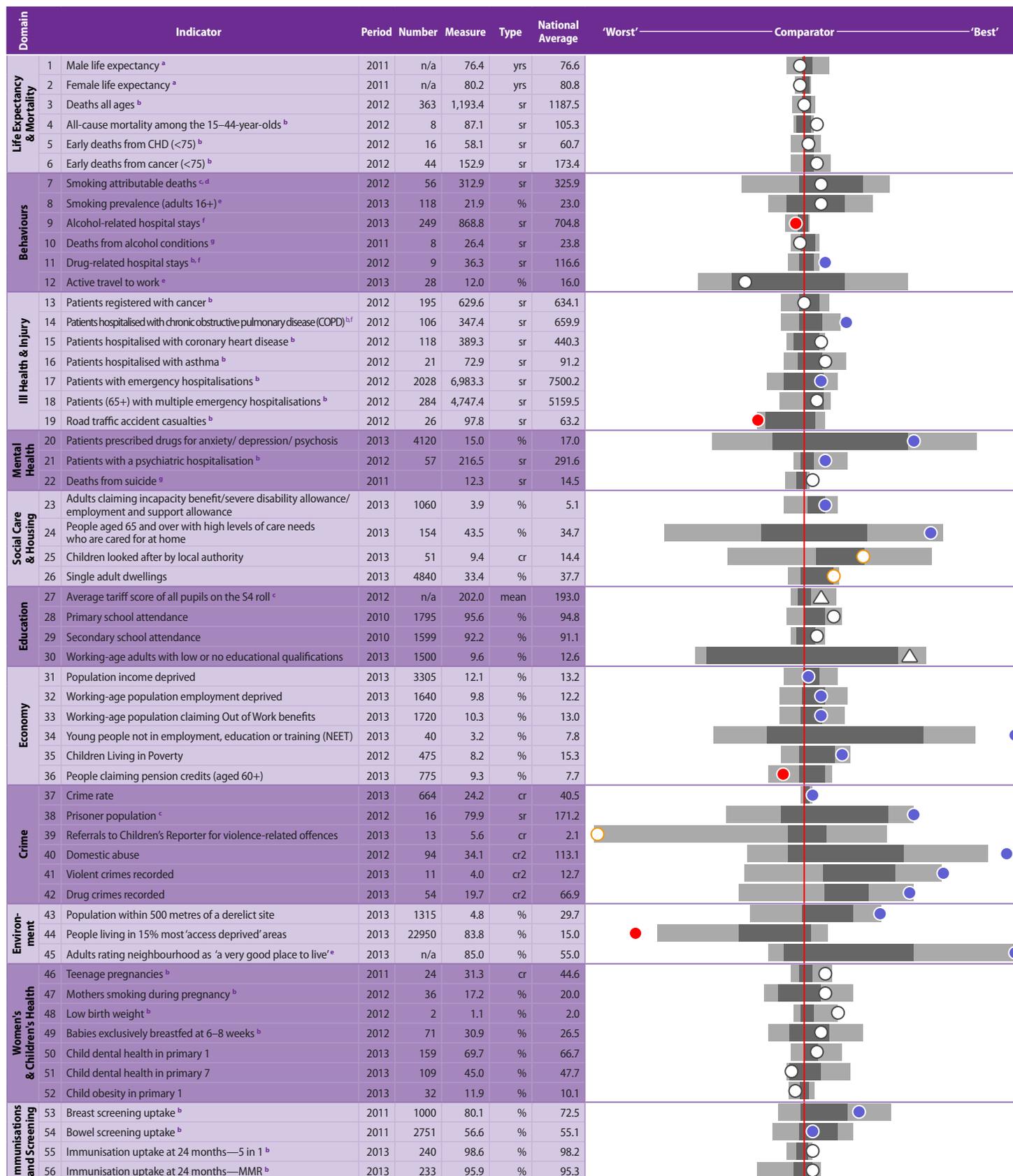
See the detailed Definitions and Sources table for indicator information and Technical Report (online) for further guidance for interpreting the spine.

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





Western Isles Health and Wellbeing spine chart



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





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	SIMD 2012, SG SIMD (SG)
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). 2003-2013	Number and percentage of 16-19 year olds that are not in education, employment or training.	2003-2013	SG
		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	SG - Domestic Abuse Incidents Recorded by 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 Crime in Scotland
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

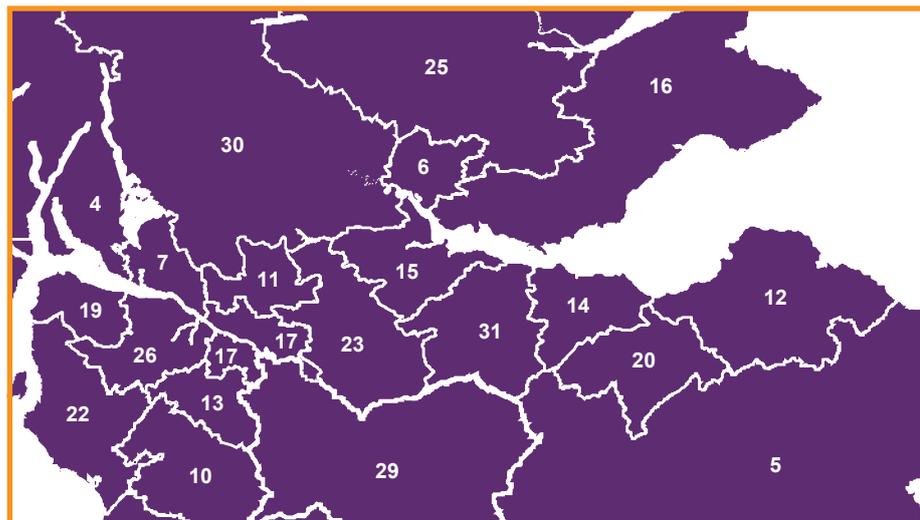


Appendix 2: Abbreviations

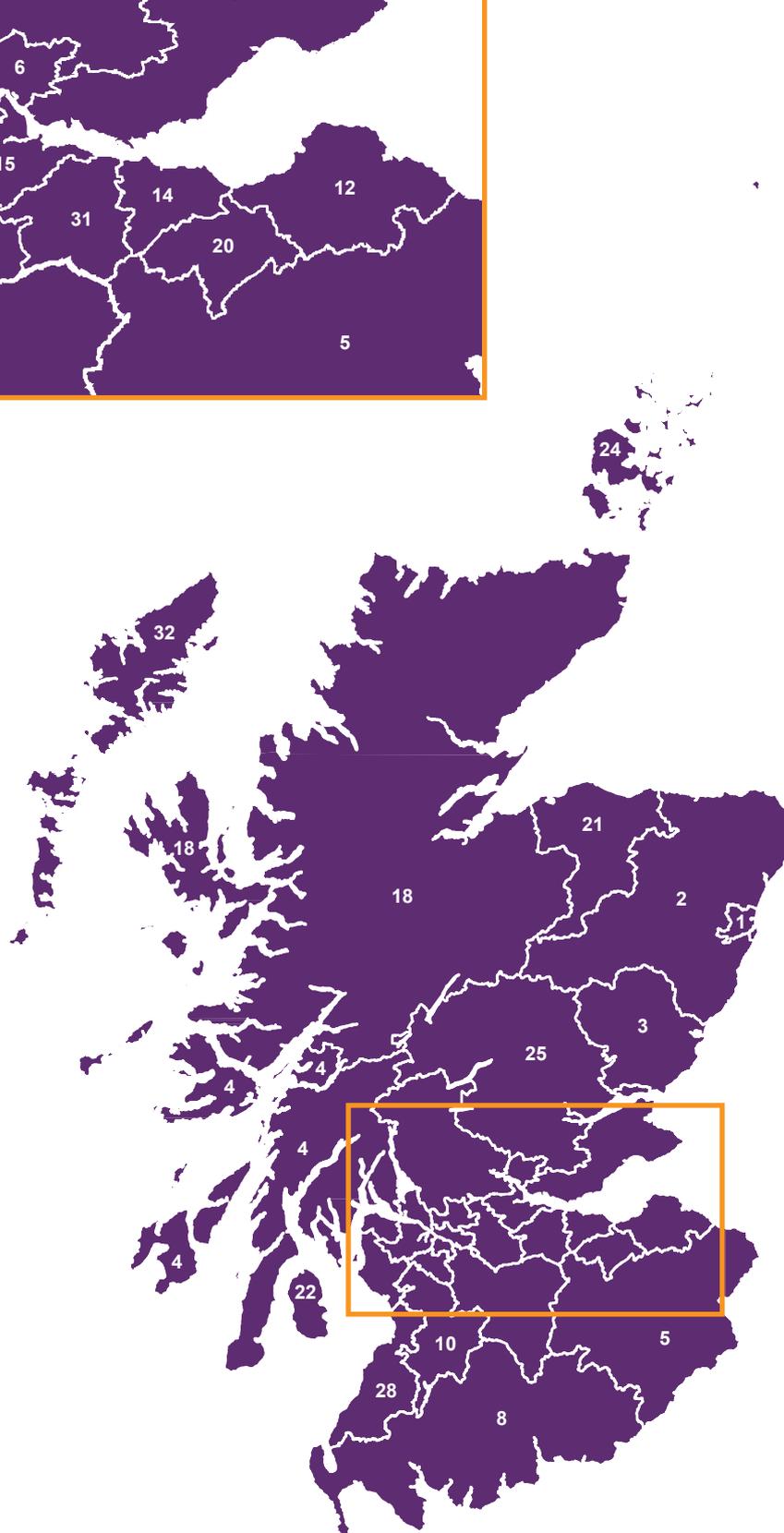
APS:	Annual Population Survey
BMI:	Body Mass Index
CHI:	Community Health Index
CHSP-PS:	Child Health Systems Programme—Pre-school Children
CHSP-S:	Child Health Systems Programme—School aged Children
COPD:	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
DWP:	Department for Work and Pensions
GROS:	General Register 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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