



Published by Glasgow Centre for Population Health Level 6 39 St Vincent Place Glasgow G1 2ER

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## **Introduction**

This profile is one of ten new community health and wellbeing profiles that have been compiled by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH) for the Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board area. Each profile provides indicators for a range of health outcomes (e.g. life expectancy, mortality, hospitalisation) and health determinants (e.g. smoking levels, breastfeeding, income, employment, crime, education).

These profiles build on the success of both the 2004 community health profiles published by NHS Health Scotland (www.scotpho.org.uk/communityprofiles), and of the 'Let Glasgow Flourish' report published by GCPH in April 2006 (www.gcph.co.uk/content/view/17/34/). Whilst these sources continue to be useful, there has been recognition of the need for more up-to-date health data and for information pertaining to the new Community Health (and Care) Partnership (CH(C)P) administrative structures.

It is also worth noting that ISD Scotland plans to publish similar profiles for CH(C)Ps in the rest of Scotland later in 2008, and that staff in NHS Health Scotland are working on children's health profiles, which are also to be published later in the year.







Community Art

## **Purpose**

This community health and wellbeing profile is intended to inform service providers, planners, policy makers and the public about public health issues, both locally and at national level. Specifically, we have designed each profile to:

- provide organisations and communities with up-to-date and locally-relevant public health intelligence;
- highlight health and social inequalities;
- show trends in key indicators;
- provide local level information to aid priority-setting and the targeting of resources; and
- develop knowledge of the complex nature of health and its determinants.

While the profile information may prove valuable for a variety of planning processes, it is not the intention that these data are seen as part of any formal performance monitoring system. Rather, we hope this type of health intelligence will help inform planning priorities and illuminate emergent issues.

## Geographical coverage

Each profile covers a Community Health (and Care) Partnership area within NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde. Health indicators are presented for the overall 'community' but also for smaller areas within each CH(C)P. In Glasgow City, these smaller areas are 'neighbourhood'1 localities, while outside Glasgow – in the rest of the Greater Glasgow and Clyde area – intermediate zone geographies2 are used3. These localities were chosen through consultation and enable geographical inequalities in social circumstances and health within each CH(C)P area to be investigated.

Table 1 describes the neighbourhoods within the East Glasgow community and their populations.

**Table 1**: Neighbourhoods within the East Glasgow community and their populations

Neighbourhood	Population (2006)
Baillieston and Garrowhill	17,670
Calton and Bridgeton	12,960
Dennistoun	10,816
Easterhouse	9,239
Haghill and Carntyne	8,490
Mount Vernon and East Shettleston	12,203
Parkhead and Dalmarnock	6,200
Riddrie and Cranhill	10,749
Ruchazie and Garthamlock	6,929
Springboig and Barlanark	13,271
Tollcross and West Shettleston	15,297

#### **Content**

Each community profile comprises a series of maps, together with trend and 'spine' graphs of health indicators for each neighbourhood/intermediate zone in a community and for the community as a whole. The indicators used are similar to those used in the 2004 profiles, although many of those used previously have new and slightly different definitions, and thus are not directly comparable with the previous profiles. A number of new indicators have also been included. Please refer to the notes pages for detailed information about all the indicators used in this profile.

#### Maps

There are three or four maps included in each profile, depending on the community covered:

- a large map of the whole community, showing the locations of GP practices, Social Work offices and hospitals, and the boundaries (and names) of the neighbourhood/intermediate zones within;
- a map of urban greenspace;
- smaller maps showing PM10 and NO2 concentrations4 in the Greater Glasgow and Clyde area;
   and
- a fuel poverty map (only for Glasgow CHCPs).

<sup>1</sup> There are 55 'neighbourhood' areas (as defined for Housing Forums) within Glasgow City, ranging in population size from 1,400 to 19,500.

<sup>2</sup> The intermediate zones are aggregations of data zones within local authorities and contain between 2,500 and 6,000 people.

<sup>3</sup> For both neighbourhoods and intermediate zones, and for CH(C)Ps, data can be built up by aggregating from data zone level. More information on data zones can be obtained at www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18917/33243.

<sup>4</sup> PM10: particles in ambient air smaller than 10 micrometres across; NO2: Nitrogen Dioxide.

#### Graphs

The **trend graphs** show trends over time for the following indicators:

- male life expectancy;
- female life expectancy;
- population age groups;
- worklessness;
- breastfeeding; and
- rates of hospital admissions for alcohol related and attributable conditions, heart disease and medical emergencies.

The **spine graphs** show how an area compares to Scotland5 on a range of indicators covering the following broad domains:

- population demographics;
- mortality;
- drugs, alcohol and smoking;
- hospitalisation and injury;
- mental health and function;
- Social Work;
- prosperity/poverty;
- education;
- crime;
- housing and transport; and
- child and maternal health.

For each of the 67 indicators included within these domains the percentage difference from the Scottish figure is displayed graphically, alongside the value of the indicator itself shown both as a number (e.g. a population of 19,982 children) and as a percentage or rate (e.g. children as a percentage of the total population). A summary table with definitions and sources of each indicator used is provided at the end of the profile. More detailed notes accompany excel workbooks for each indicator, which are available on-line at www.gcph.co.uk/communityprofiles.

<sup>5</sup> For some indicators, where national information is not available, the comparator used is not Scotland but Greater Glasgow and Clyde or Glasgow City. This is marked on a column adjacent to the graph e.g. G for Glasgow City, etc.







Low Rise Housing

Terracotta Fountain

General Store

#### **Notes and caveats**

We would ask the reader to consider the following points when using this profile:

- Some rates are based on small numbers, particularly in areas with small populations. Large above/below average percentages for these variables should be interpreted with caution and knowledge of local circumstances should be applied to aid interpretation.
- In the main, annualised figures and rates are shown. However, where necessary, an indicator may have been based on more than one year of data to provide more robust figures for small areas. The notes box at the bottom of each spine chart provides further explanation in relation to specific indicators.
- To avoid disclosure of personal information we have in some instances suppressed figures representing less than five cases but not zero (e.g. between one and four), although in most instances we have shown a rate for the same indicator if this is a standardised rate. Thereby, the original number of cases cannot be derived.
- Some of the variations seen may be due to the structure of the population within an area. Please refer to the top three population indicators in a spine graph for an area to compare the age structure of each local population with the national average.
- Variations in recording/coding practice and proximity to services, particularly in relation to hospital admissions, may account for some of the differences in rates observed between different areas.
- Our approach has been to use, in the first instance, nationally available, comparable data within each profile. However, in addition, we have included other relevant information from local sources (e.g. some of the crime figures, Social Work clients, and small area household estimates). Despite this there are still significant 'data gaps', where data sources are either not sufficiently accurate or data are not recorded in enough geographic detail to be shown at a small area level (e.g. homelessness, physical activity, and obesity).
- The indicators used cover different periods (the chart axis labels and notes pages will provide details) and we have derived several indicators from the 2001 Census if suitable and more upto-date measures were not available and the indicator was felt to be of sufficient importance (e.g. percentage of population from a minority ethnic group).
- It should be noted that the indicators used in the profile are summary indicators. More detailed analysis of each would be possible, for example producing breakdowns by gender or age or examining trends. If you wish to analyse particular themes in more detail please contact GCPH directly by emailing gcphmail@drs.glasgow.gov.uk or telephoning 0141 221 9439.

Finally, any factual inaccuracy in the information presented in this profile is the sole responsibility of GCPH.

## Local action to improve health and reduce health inequalities

We have not attempted to describe the range of policies, priorities, services and local health improvement initiatives that are relevant to each community. Rather, the intention behind publishing these profiles is to generate a debate on local priorities, currently and for the future, and on the directing of resources towards areas of greatest need. The content of each profile is therefore limited to the presentation and interpretation of key health indicators and trends. 'A Call to Debate: a Call to Action', the 2007/2008 Director of Public Health report (www.nhsggc.org.uk/content/default.asp?page=s1009) was however designed to be a response to Greater Glasgow and Clyde's well-known health problems, and does highlight a range of health improvement actions currently in place across NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde.

#### **Evaluation**

We plan to disseminate the information in each profile widely using a range of approaches including distribution of the paper-based profiles, provision of additional information on our website, and through a series of presentations and workshops. As part of this process we intend to evaluate their impact, utility and effectiveness and will seek to find out to what extent the profiles have fulfilled their purpose. This will help us to improve and develop this type of resource in the future.

## **Acknowledgements**

While GCPH has designed and created these reports, the compilation of data would not have been possible without the help of many colleagues within a range of other organisations. In particular we would like to acknowledge the significant contributions of staff from ISD Scotland, particularly the ScotPHO team, and from NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde.

We do not have the space to mention individually everyone who has helped but we would especially like to thank: Rosalia Munoz-Arroyo (ISD ScotPHO team) for coordinating the provision of much of the NHS data; Annette Little (NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde) for providing Census data and checking many of the indicator datasets; Paula Barton, (NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde) for providing a range of maps for the profiles; and Iain MacDonald (Glasgow and Clyde Valley (GCV) Structure Plan Team) for creating the Greenspace maps.

Many organisations have contributed data and advice during this work. We would particularly like to acknowledge the contribution of the following: ISD Scotland, especially the ScotPHO team; the General Register Office for Scotland; COSLA Strategic Migration Partnership; DRS, Glasgow City Council; the Violence Reduction Unit and Community Safety, Strathclyde Police; Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics; Pupil, Teacher and School Statistics, Scottish Government; the Analytical Services Department of the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP); the Office for National Statistics (ONS); the Lord Chancellor's Department; Professor Graham Moon and colleagues at the University of Portsmouth; Judith Brown, University of Glasgow; Susanne Jeffrey, PEACH Unit; Social Work contacts from each local council.

We would also like to thank Laura Kemp, Siobhan Harkin and young people from the East End Schools Mentoring Project for the pictures included in this profile.

#### Web

This profile and those for the other nine communities are available to download as PDF files, and as Excel spreadsheets (for specific indicators), on the GCPH website at www.gcph.co.uk/communityprofiles.

## Interpretation

The following brief overview is intended to provide a flavour of what the profile indicators tell us. While we draw on many of the indicators in the report, this is a partial and selective summary. Please note that the figures quoted below are generally approximations of the more exact figures presented in the graphs and tables e.g. the populations quoted are rounded into thousands and the exact period that each indicator covers is not given, but can be found in the notes. Where a comparison to a 'national average' is quoted this means to the Scottish average.

# East Glasgow Population

East Glasgow has a population of approximately 124,000 people, of whom nearly 18% are children, 66% are young and middle-aged adults and nearly 16% are older people. There has been a fall of approximately 11,500 in the size of the overall population in the last ten years. The main reasons for this were falls in the number of children (down by 7,200), young adults (down by 2,900) and older people (down by 1,300) over the period. Approximately 720 asylum seekers live in the area. The proportion of the population from a minority ethnic community (1.5%) is lower than the Scottish average. There were over 1,300 live births in 2006.

There are nearly 60,000 households in East Glasgow, of which over 23,900 (40%) are single adult households. Single parent households, of which there are 6,500, make up 39% of all households containing children.

## Life expectancy and mortality

For men, life expectancy (at birth) is estimated to be 68.1 years, over five years lower than the Scottish average, and has risen by less than a year in the period 1994-98 to 2001-05. Female life expectancy (76.0 years) has risen by 1.4 years in the same period and is approximately three years lower than the Scottish average. Comparing different areas of the community, there is a gap in life expectancy across the neighbourhoods of over 11 years for men and over 4 years for women. In many neighbourhoods with lower than average life expectancy, life expectancy appears to have remained static or may even have fallen.

All-cause mortality and mortality rates from cancer, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (in the under 75s) are all above the Scottish average but mortality from coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease has fallen considerably in recent years.

### **Behaviour**

Over 1,960 patients are admitted to hospital annually for alcohol related or attributable causes and there have been over 420 deaths due to alcohol in the last five years. An estimated 38,400 of adults smoke: 37.5%, compared to 27% nationally. There have been 264 drug related deaths in East Glasgow over the last ten years.

## Hospitalisation/Social Work

Approximately 800 new cancer cases are registered annually and 1,400 heart disease patients are admitted to hospital each year. There are over 10,900 patients admitted as a medical emergency annually. There are nearly 12,000 Social Work clients, nearly 2,200 of whom are children and 4,400 of whom are older people.

#### Mental health and function

There were 140 suicides in the period 2001-2005 and there are 420 new in-patient admissions to psychiatric specialties annually.

### Prosperity/poverty

Over 36,000 people, 30% of the population, are defined to be income deprived and nearly 20,000 adults, 25% of the working age population, are employment deprived6. There are over 3,200 workplaces in East Glasgow, employing over 44,200 people.

#### Crime

In recent years over 490 serious assaults have been recorded in the area annually, as well as over 1,600 domestic abuse incidents and around 360 assault episodes (for residents) requiring overnight hospital treatment.

### Child and maternal health

Compared to 24% nationally, 32% of women smoke during pregnancy, while 21% of mothers breast feed at six to eight weeks following birth (36% nationally). Primary immunisation rates are close to the national average. The rate of low birth-weight babies is 62% above the Scottish average, while the teenage pregnancy rate is 42% above the national average. The rate of admission to hospital for dental conditions among children is 43% above the national average. Child road accident casualty rates are 65% higher than the national average.

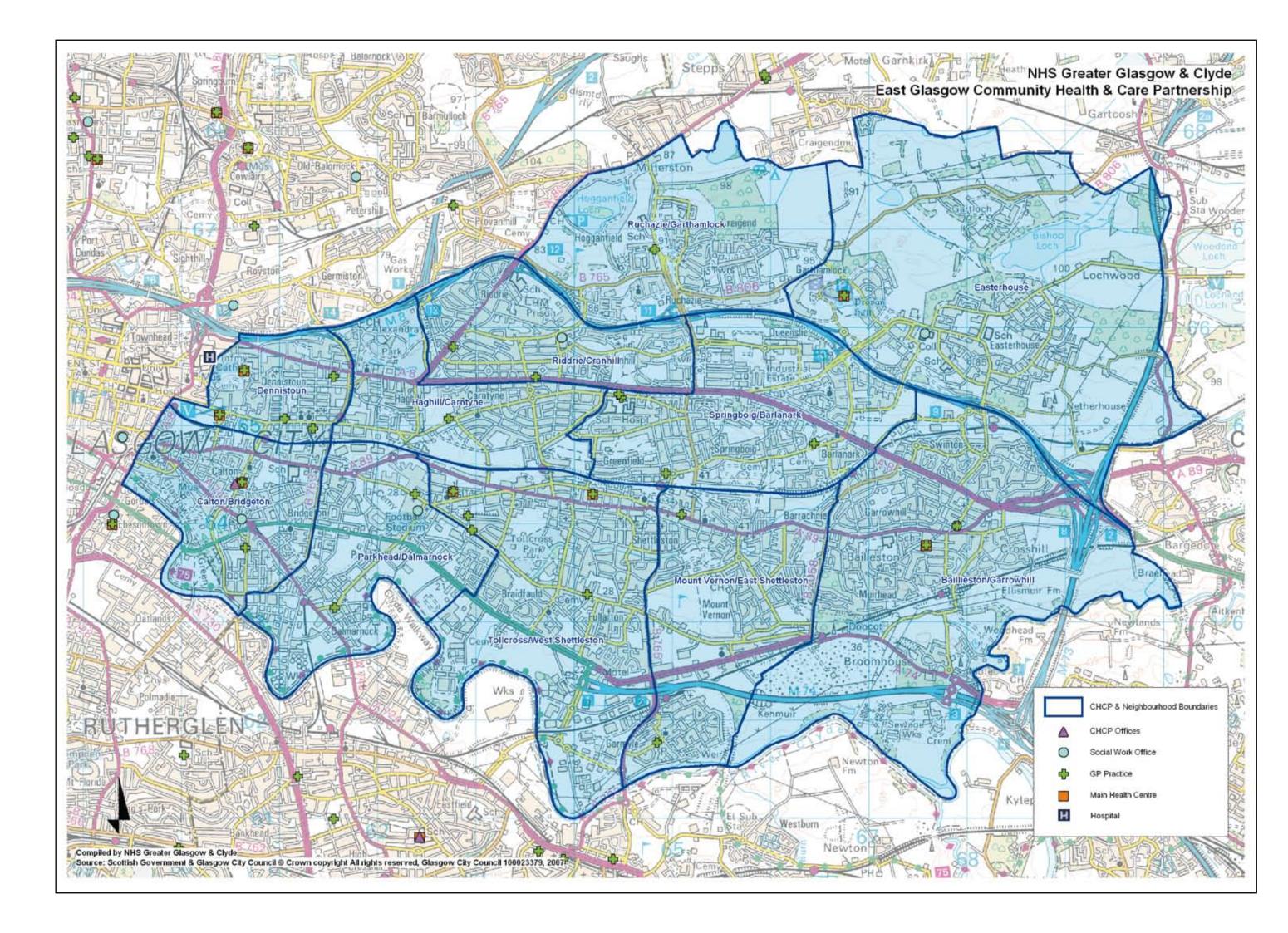
<sup>6</sup> The definitions of 'income deprived' and 'employment deprived' are those applied in the 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation - www.scotland.gov.uk/simd.



## Maps



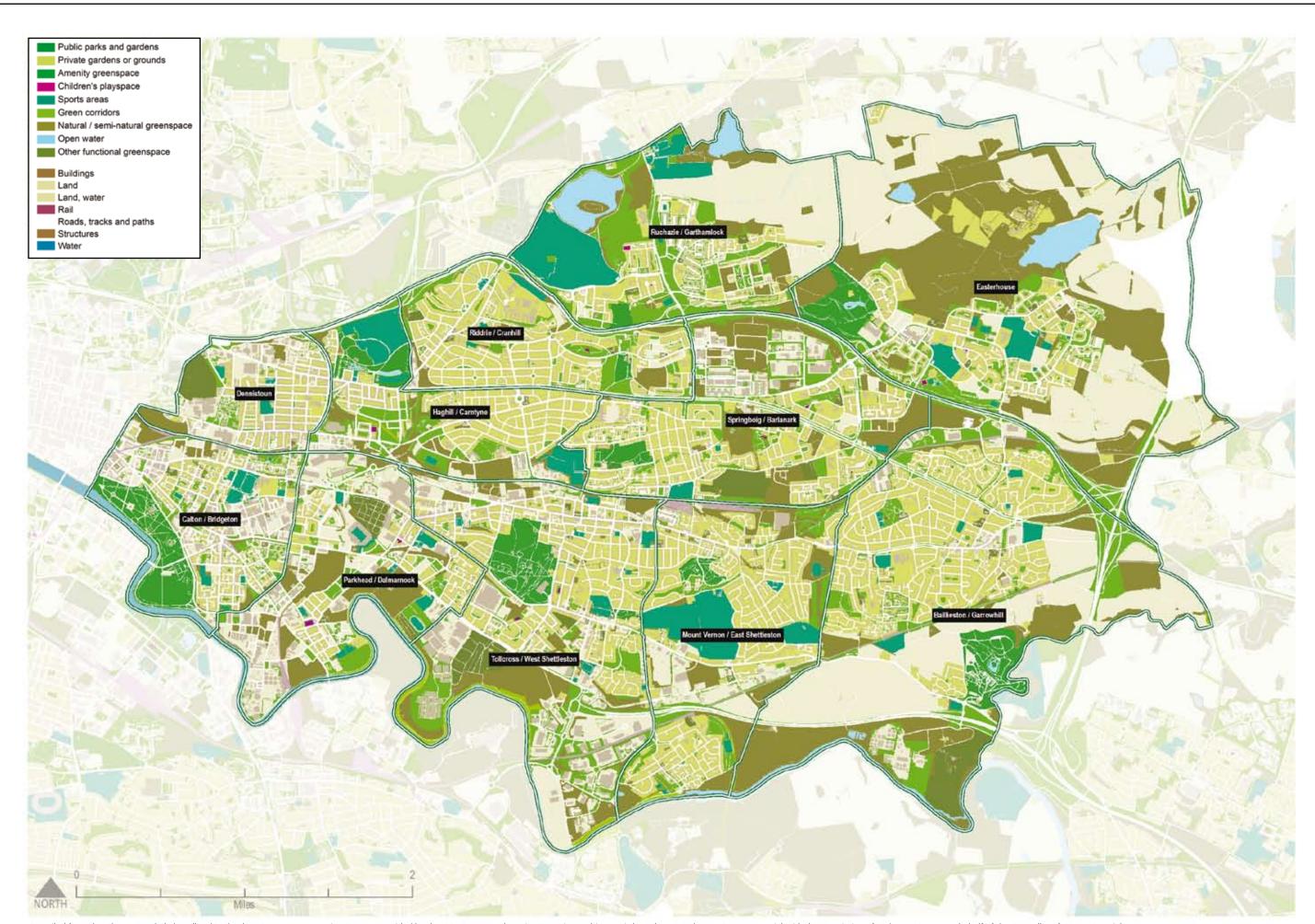
East Glasgow





## East Glasgow

**NB** Any large areas of 'white' on the map overleaf indicate areas not currently mapped for greenspace.



Compiled from the Glasgow and Clyde Valley (GCV) Urban Greenspace Mapping Dataset provided by the GCV Structure Plan Joint Committee. This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Crown Copyright.

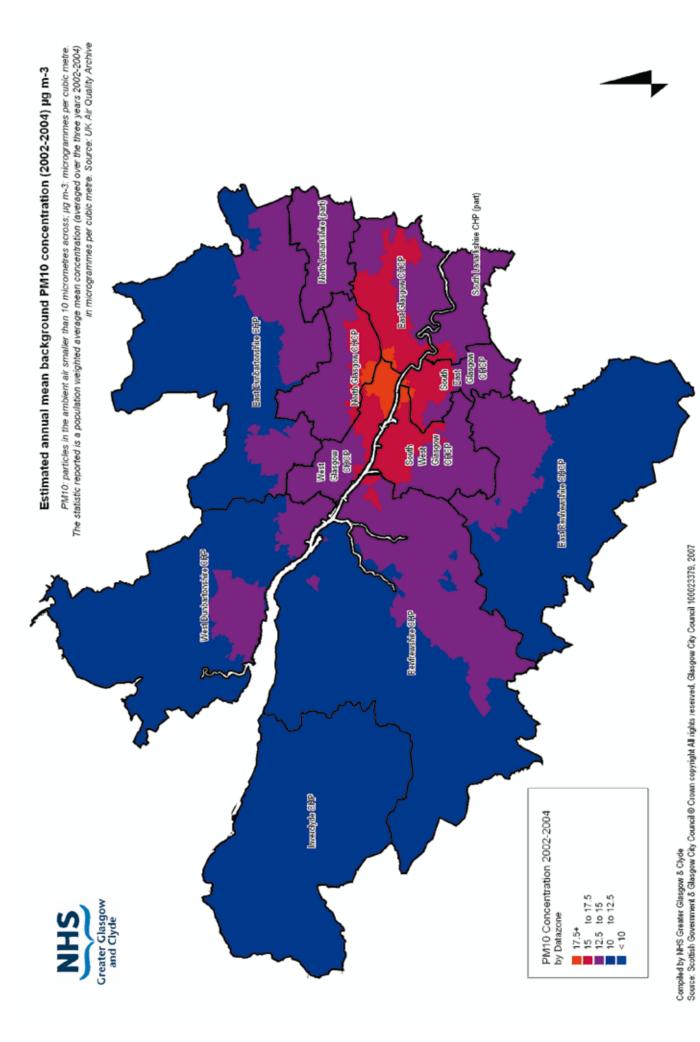
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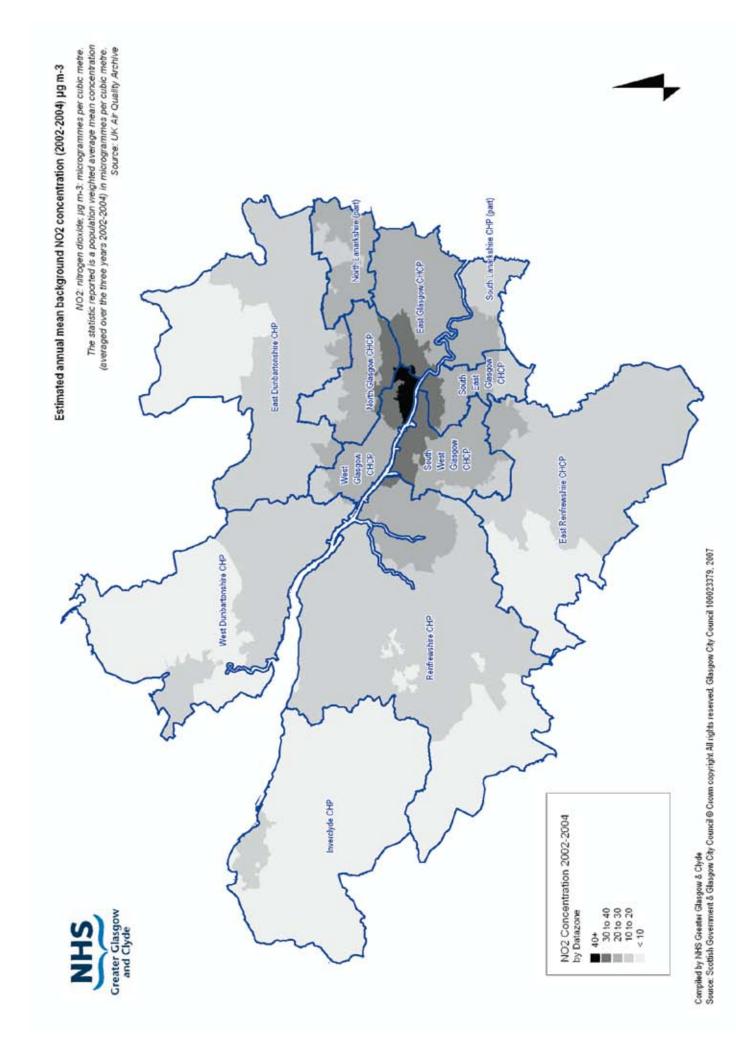


## Air Quality Maps of Greater Glasgow and Clyde

## East Glasgow

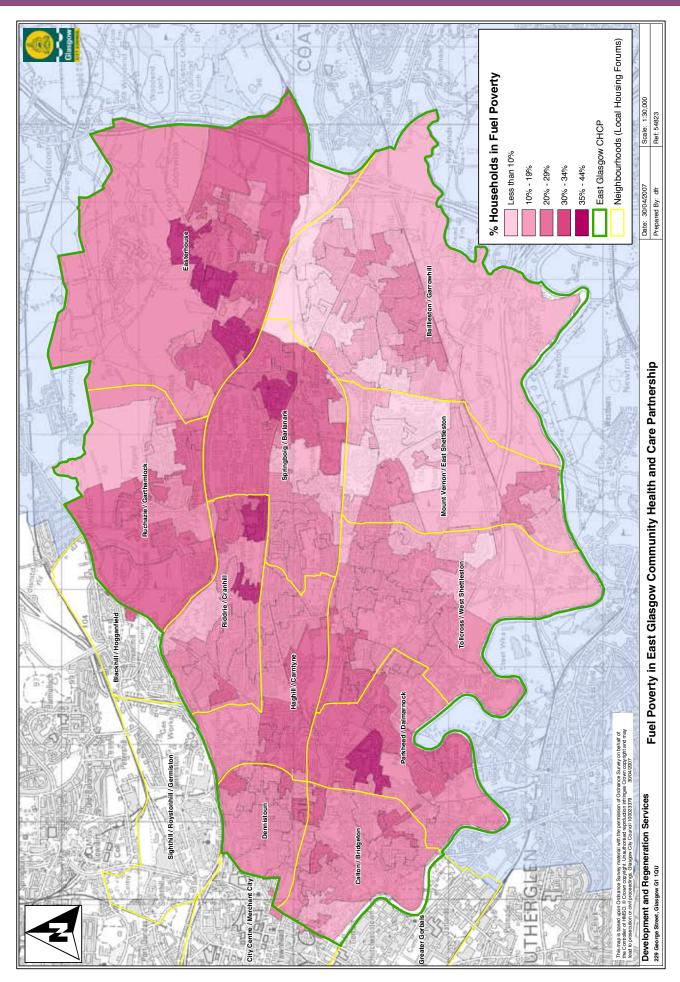
Estimated annual mean background PM10 concentration (2002-2004) Estimated annual mean background NO<sub>2</sub> concentration (2002-2004)







## Fuel Poverty Map

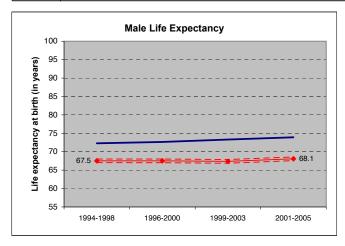


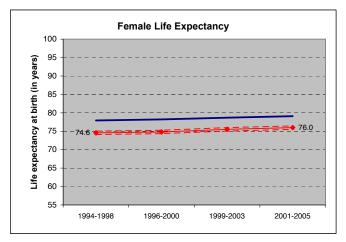


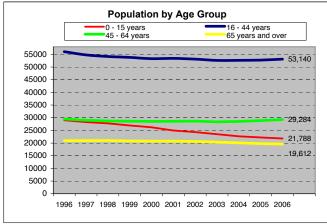
## Trend and Spine Graphs

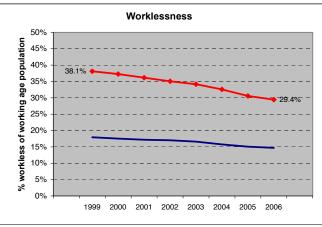
## **East Glasgow CHCP**

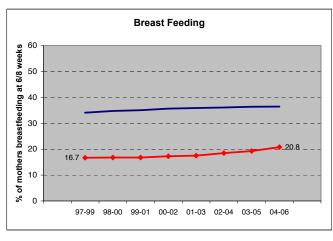


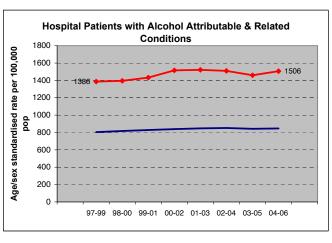


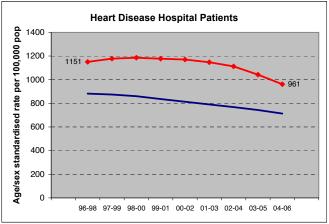


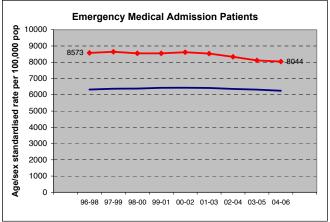


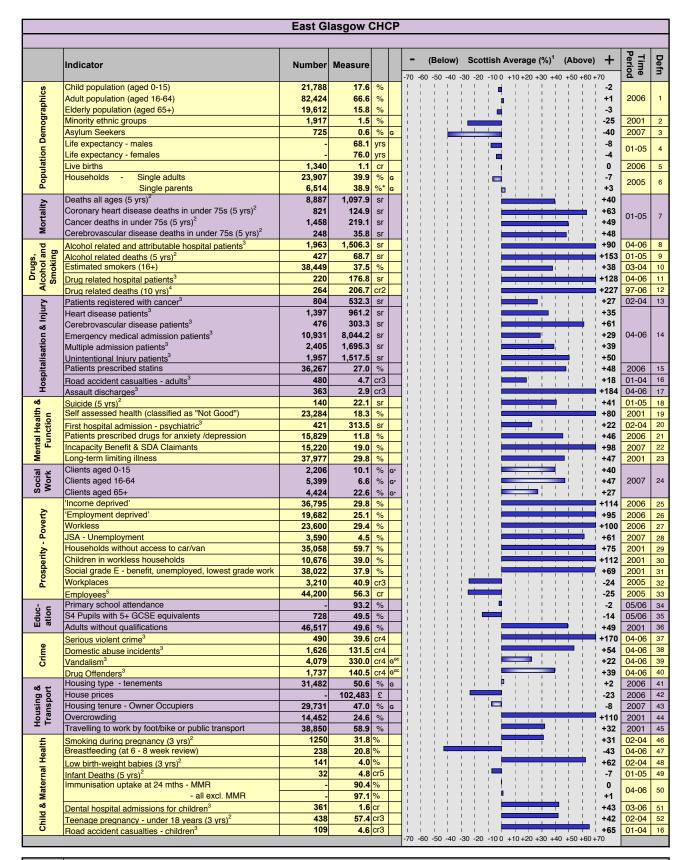












1. The graph shows the "measure" (e.g. crude rate, percentage, years of life) expressed as a percentage below or above the Scottish measure, but using a range from a minimum of -70% to a maximum of +70% only. The actual plus/minus percentage value is shown in bold to the right of the graph. This is calculated as the area 'measure' minus the Scottish measure, divided by Scottish measure and multiplied by 100.

5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defn - see table of definitions & sources

The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a "local" comparator is

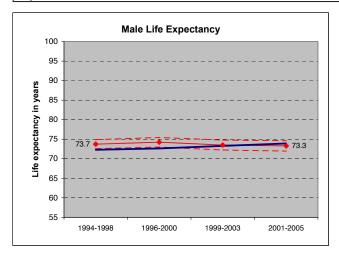
n/a: data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is shown i.e '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

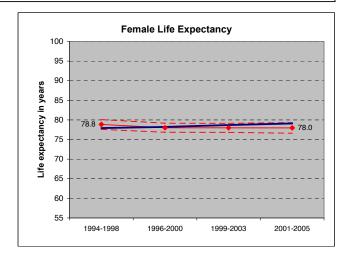
<sup>2.</sup> Numbers presented over a period of years (e.g. 5 years for mortality) but rates are annual average rates.

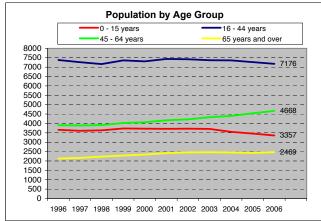
<sup>3.</sup> Average annual numbers and rates. 4. Numbers and rates presented over a period of years (e.g. 10 years for drug deaths).

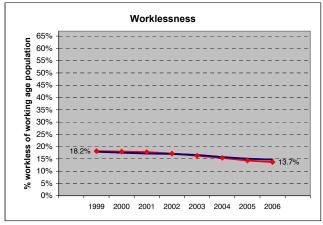
### **Baillieston and Garrowhill**

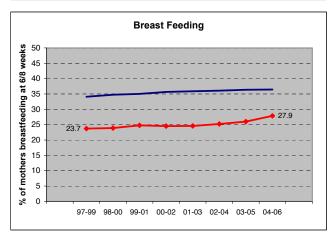
Key: —— Baillieston and Garrowhill ——— 95% Confidence Intervals ——— Scotland

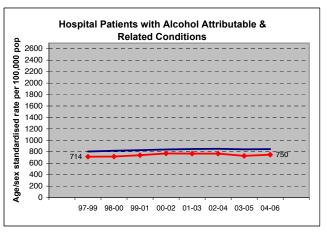


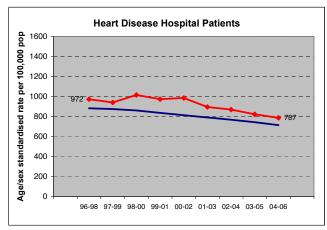


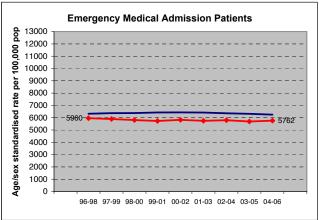


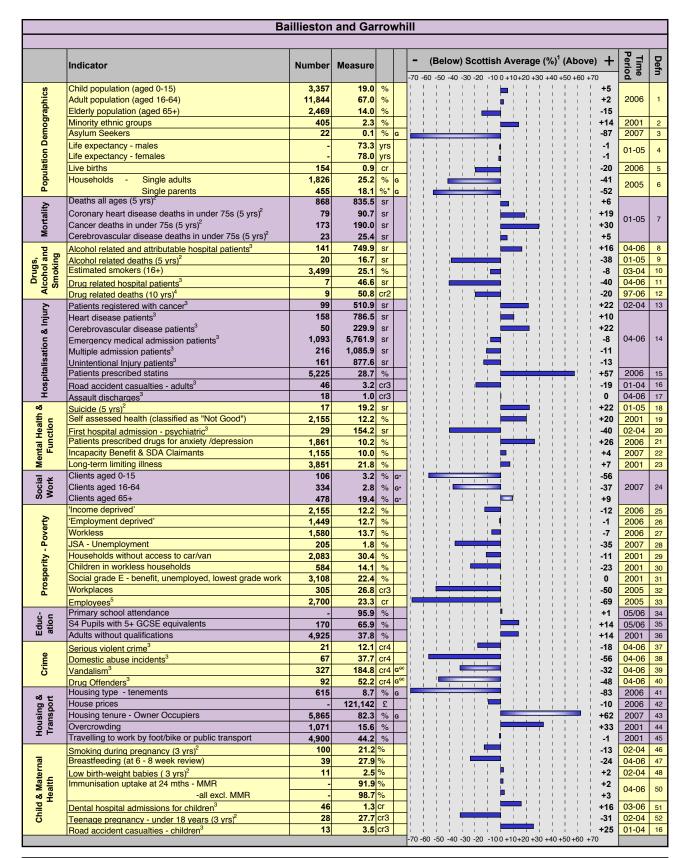












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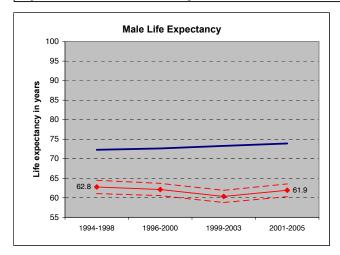
5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

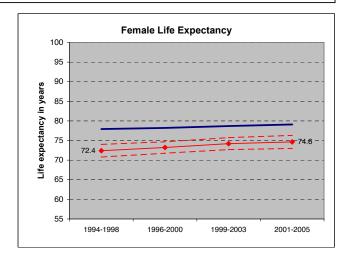
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defin - see table of definitions & sources
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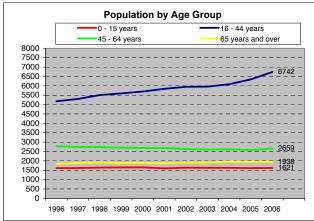
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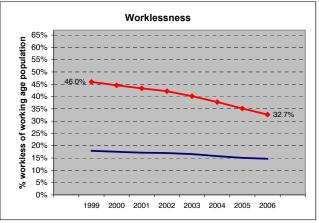
## **Calton and Bridgeton**

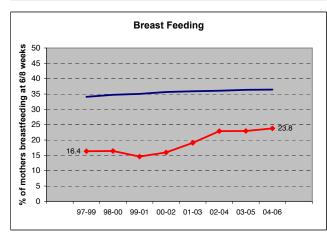
Key: — Calton and Bridgeton ----- 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland

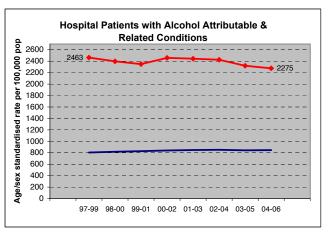


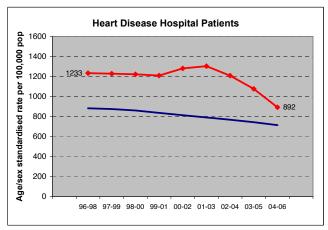


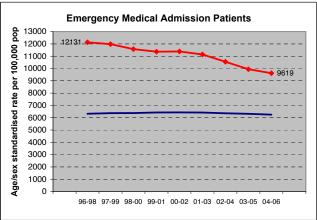


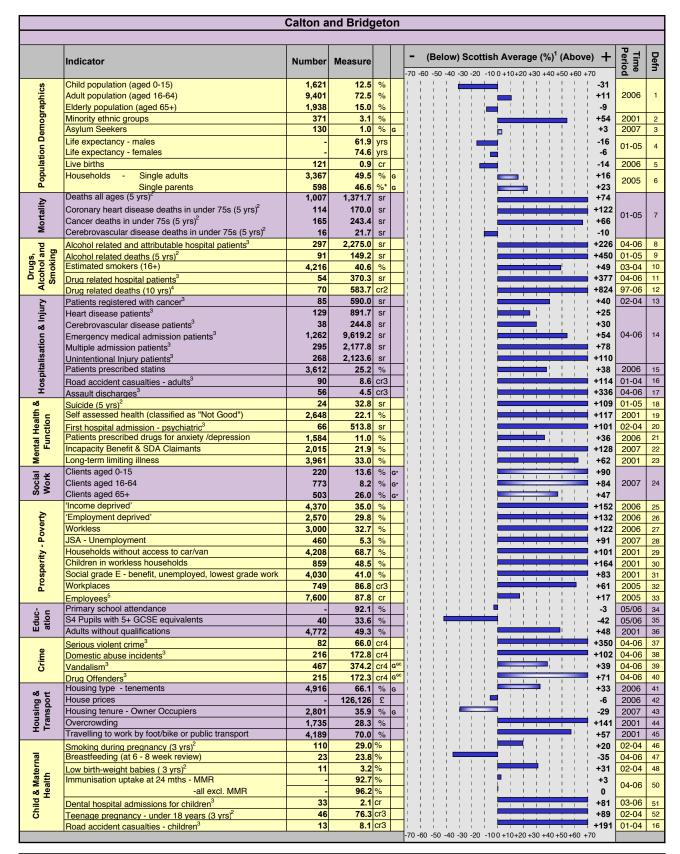












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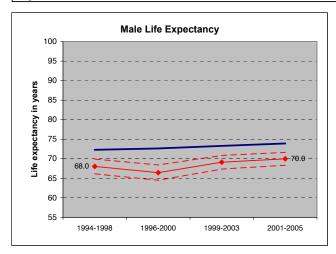
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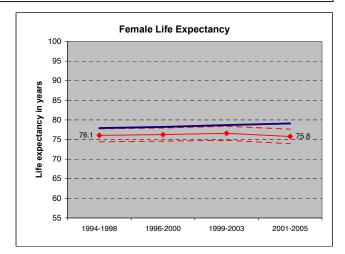
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defin - see table of definitions & sources The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a 'local' comparato

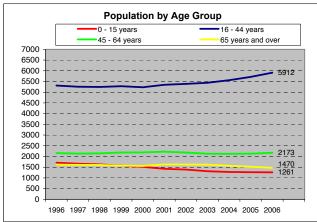
n/a; data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

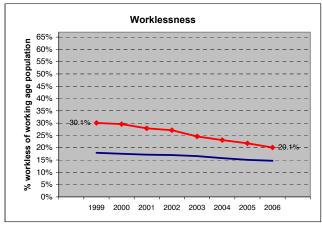
### **Dennistoun**

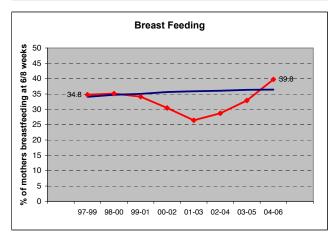


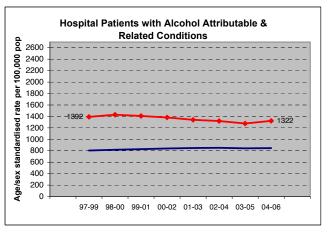


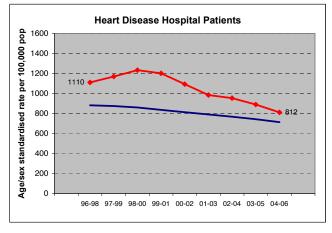


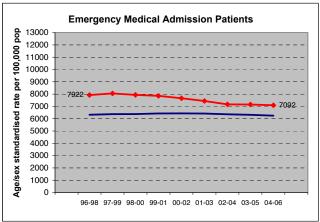


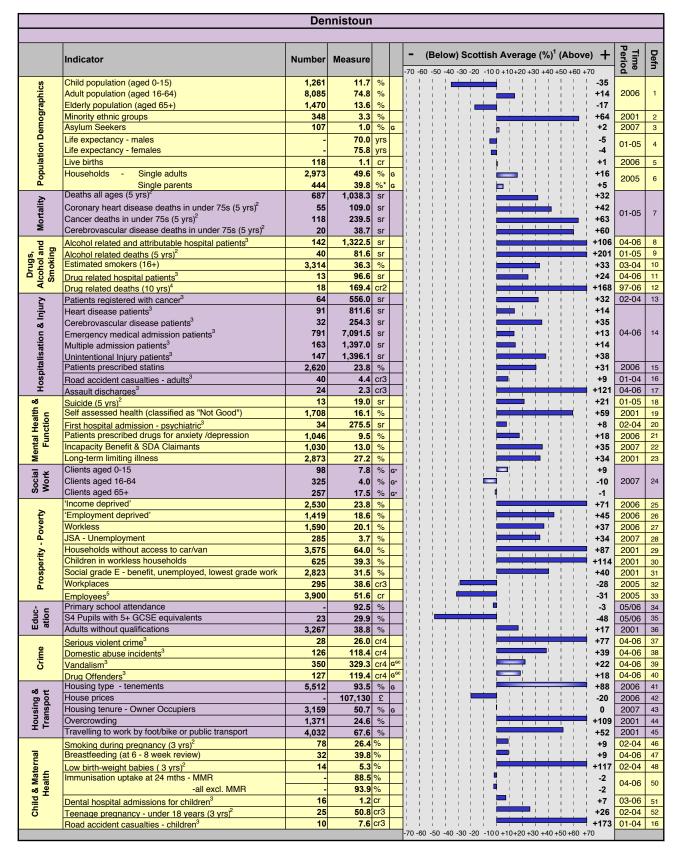












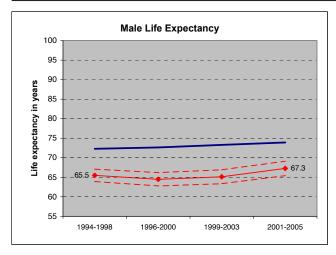
1. The graph shows the "measure" (e.g. crude rate, percentage, years of life) expressed as a percentage below or above the Scottish measure, but using a range from a minimum of -70% to a maximum of +70% only. The actual plus/minus percentage value is shown in bold to the right of the graph. This is calculated as the area 'measure' minus the Scottish measure, divided by Scottish measure and multiplied by 100. Notes 2. Numbers presented over a period of years (e.g. 5 years for mortality) but rates are annual average rates 3. Average annual numbers and rates. 4. Numbers and rates presented over a period of years (e.g. 10 years for drug deaths). 5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

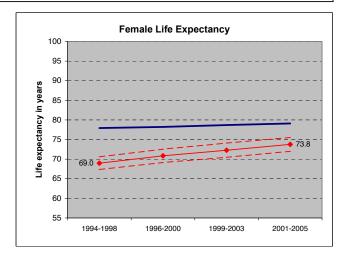
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defin - see table of definitions & sources The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a 'local' comparato

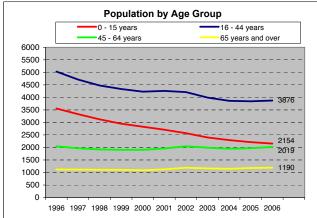
n/a; data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

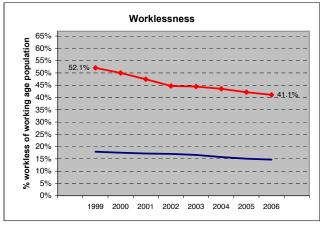
### **Easterhouse**

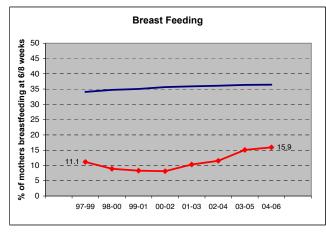


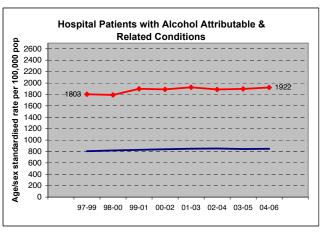


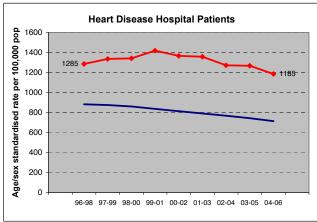


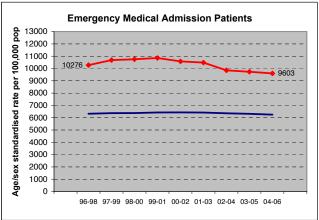


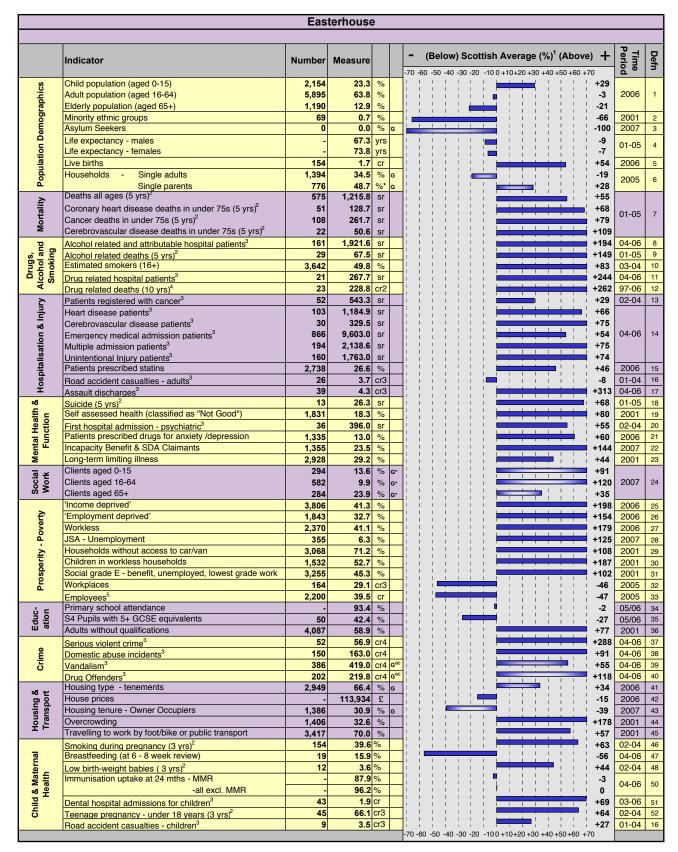












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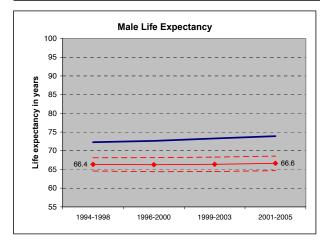
5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

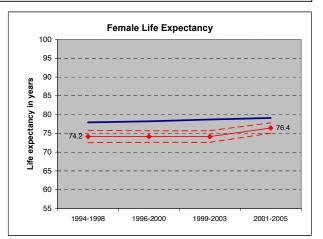
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defin - see table of definitions & sources The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a 'local' comparato

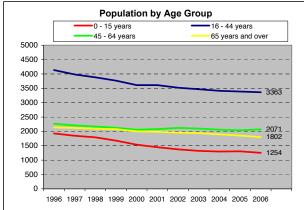
n/a; data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

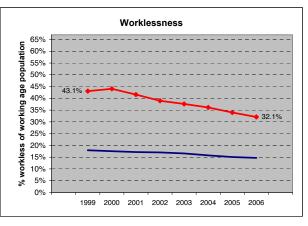
## **Haghill and Carntyne**

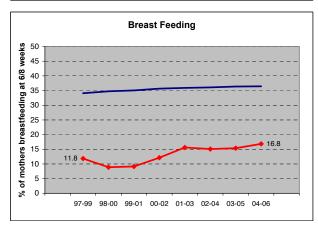


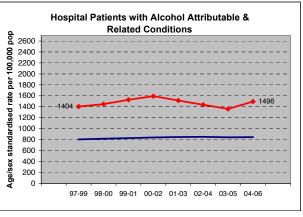


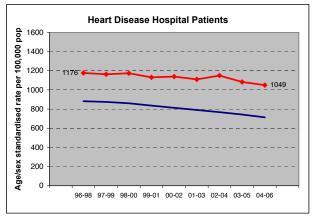


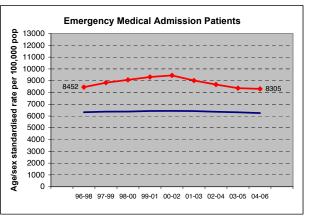


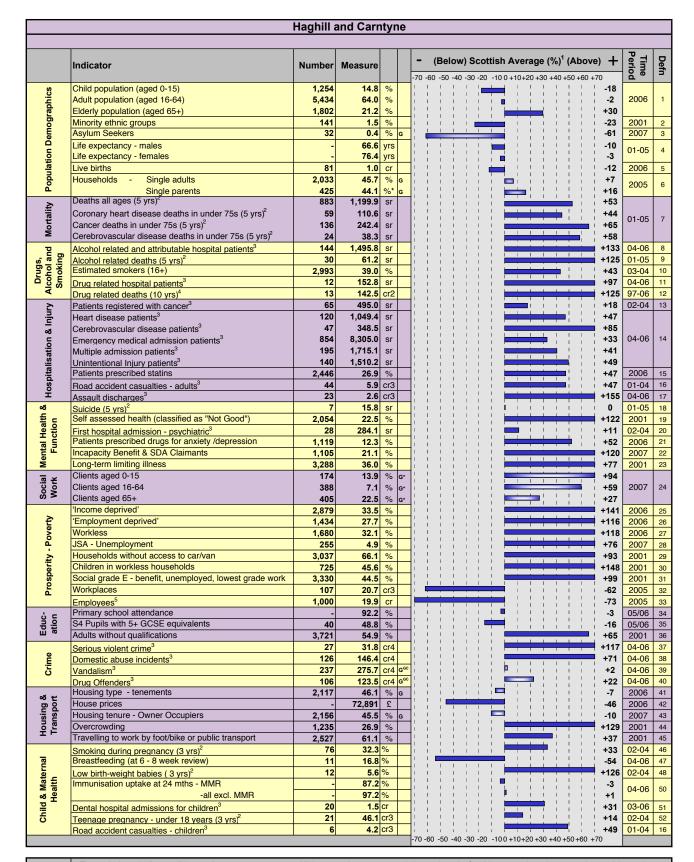












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2. Numbers presented over a period of years (e.g. 5 years for mortality) but rates are annual average rates

3. Average annual numbers and rates. 4. Numbers and rates presented over a period of years (e.g. 10 years for drug deaths).

5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

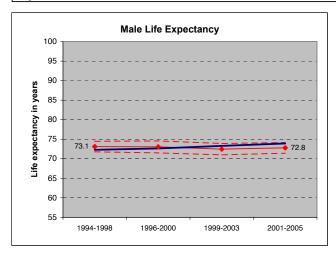
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defn - see table of definitions & sources. The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a 'local' comparator is used.

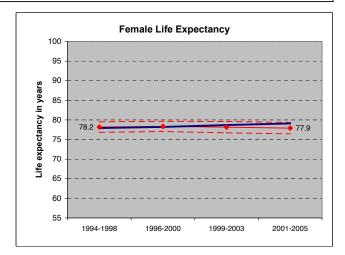
n/a: data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show i.e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

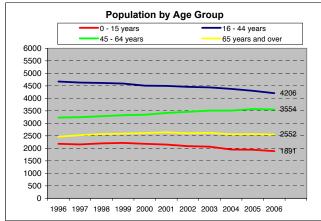
Notes

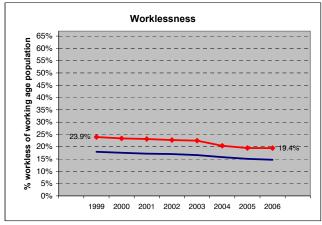
### **Mount Vernon and East Shettleston**

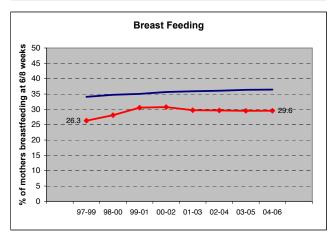
**Key:** — Mount Vernon and East Shettleston — 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland

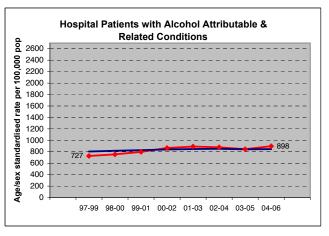


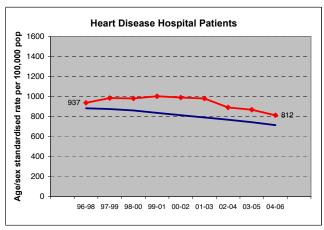


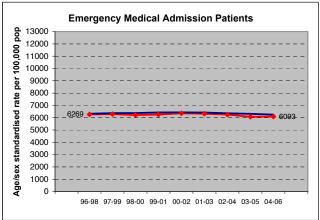


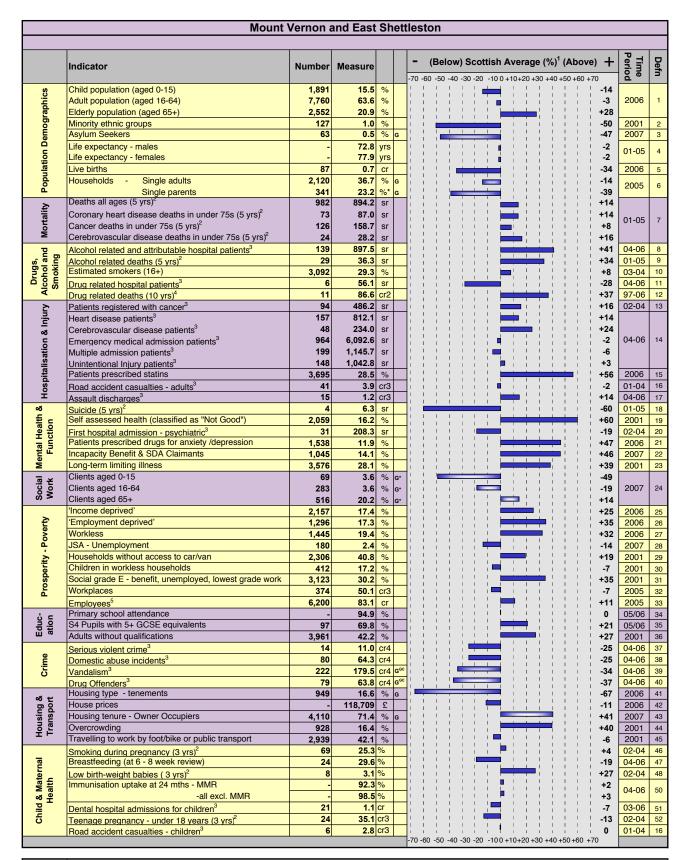












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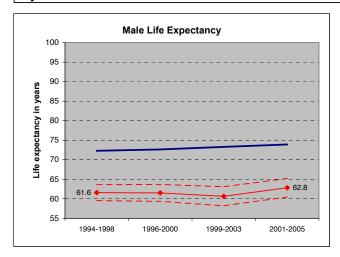
5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

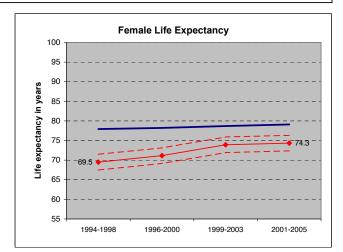
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 10,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defn - see table of definitions & sources
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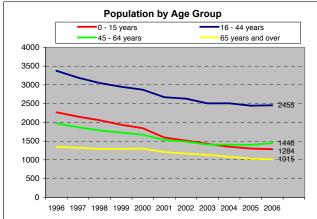
n/a: data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is showl i.e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

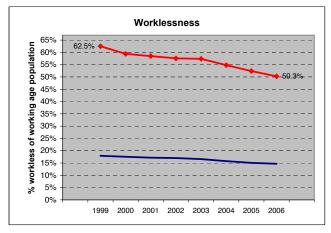
#### Parkhead and Dalmarnock

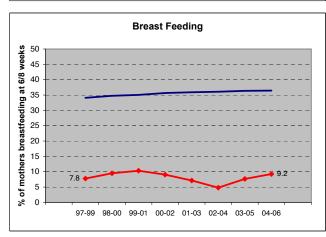
**Key:** —— Parkhead and Dalmarnock ——— 95% Confidence Intervals ——— Scotland

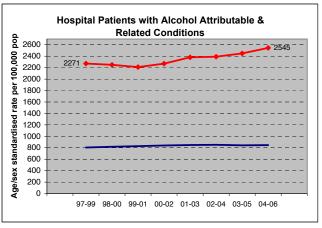


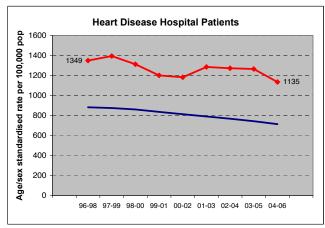


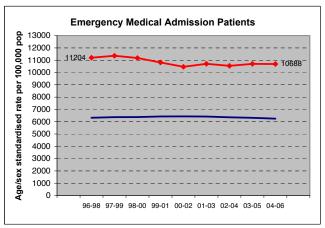


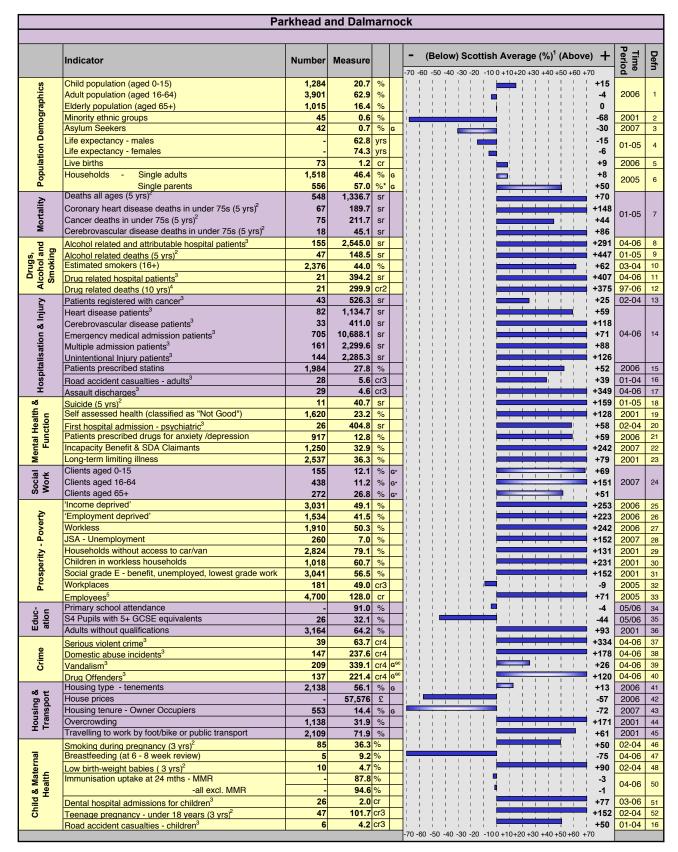












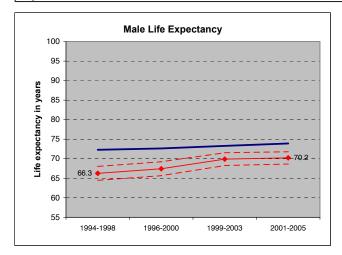
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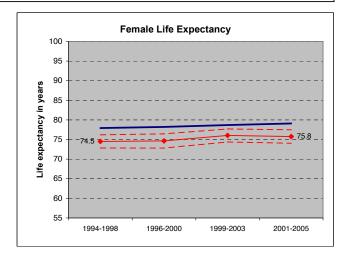
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defin - see table of definitions & sources The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a 'local' comparato

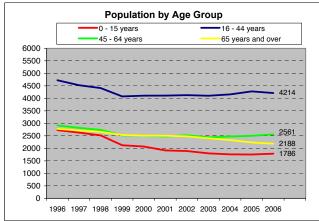
n/a; data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

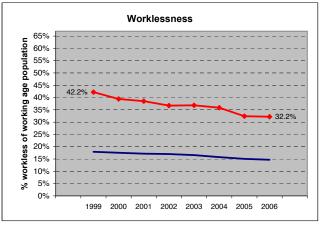
### **Riddrie and Cranhill**

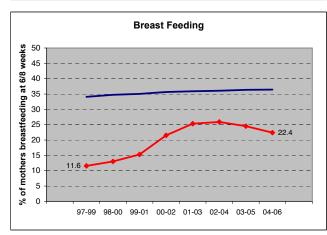
Key: —— Riddrie and Cranhill ——— 95% Confidence Intervals ——— Scotland

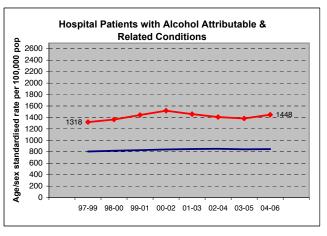


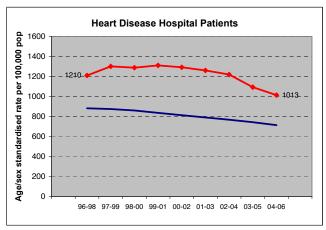


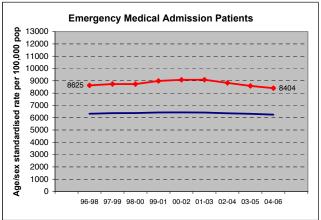


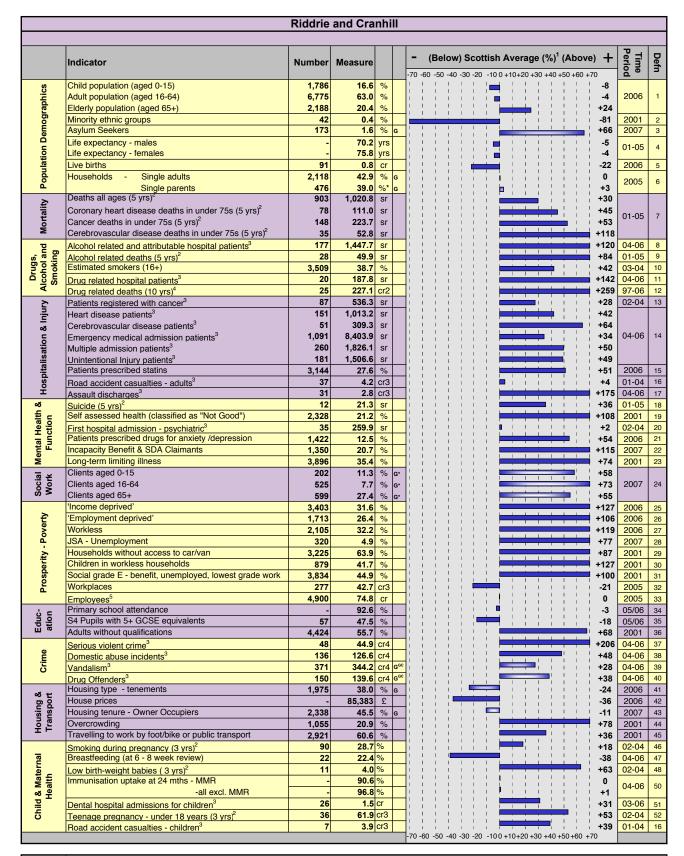












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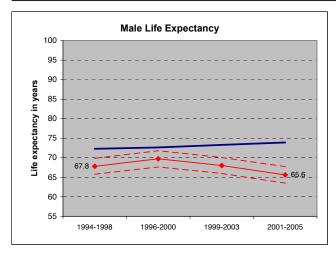
5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

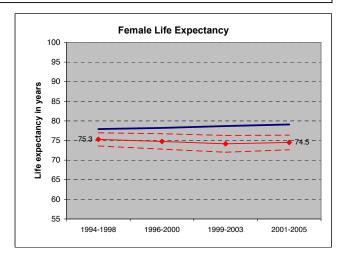
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defin - see table of definitions & sources The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a 'local' comparato

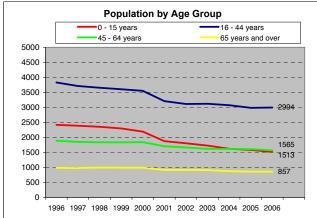
n/a; data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

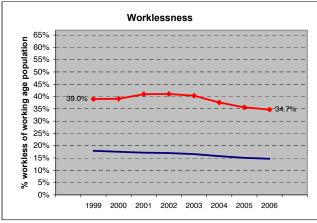
## **Ruchazie and Garthamlock**

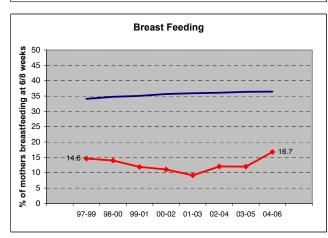
**Key:** —— Ruchazie and Garthamlock —— 95% Confidence Intervals —— Scotland

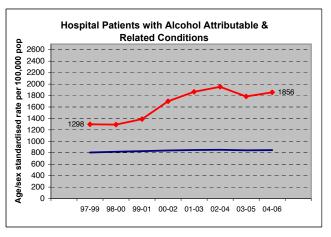


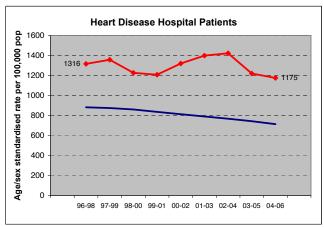


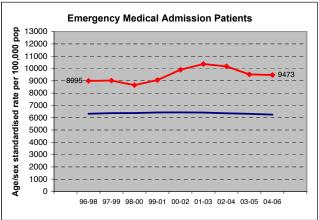


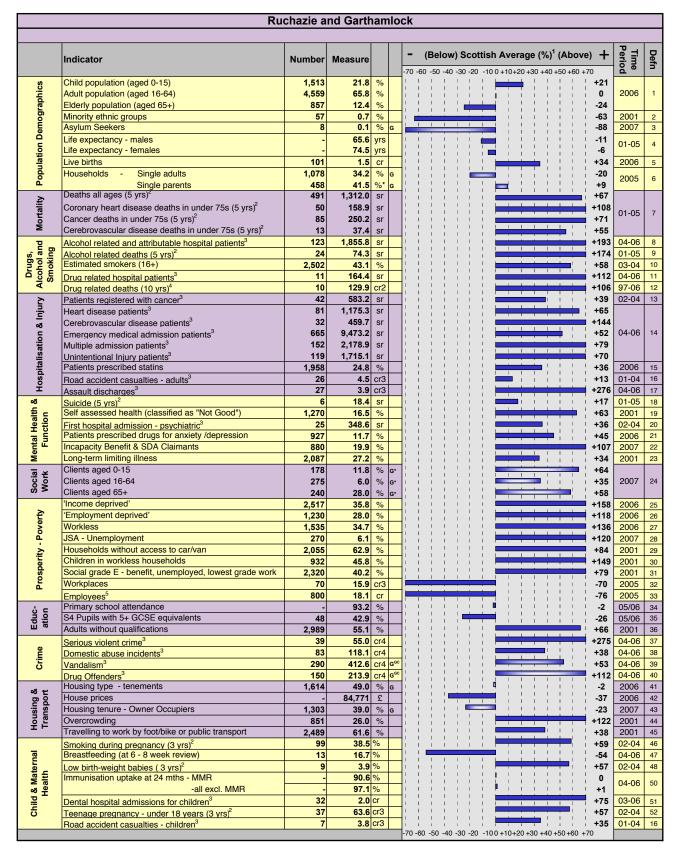












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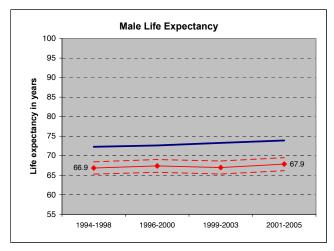
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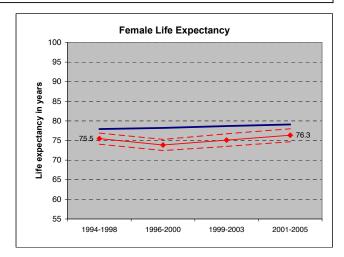
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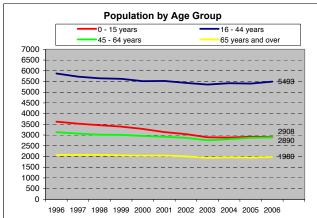
n/a: data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show i.e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

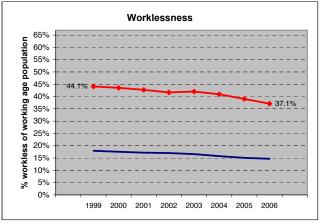
# **Springboig and Barlanark**

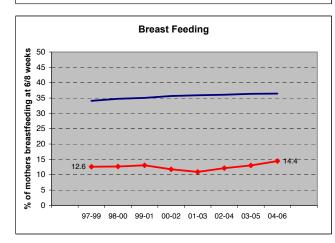
**Key:** —— Springboig and Barlanark ——— 95% Confidence Intervals ——— Scotland

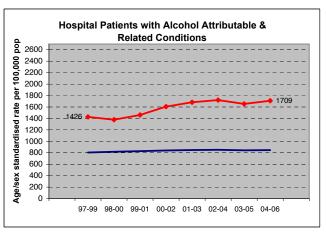


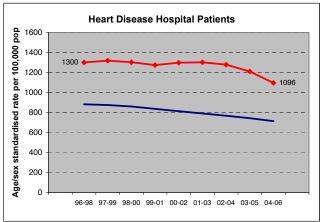


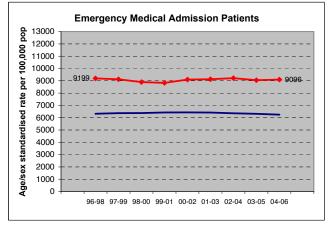


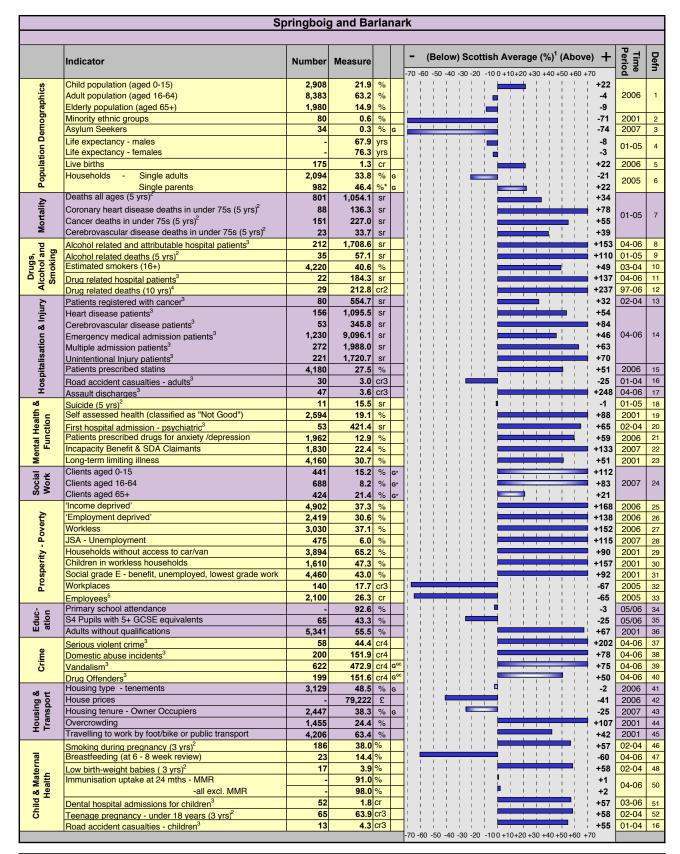












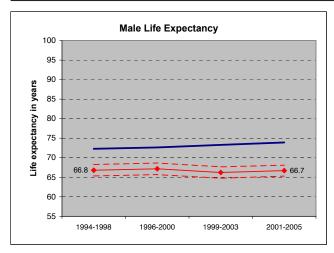
1. The graph shows the "measure" (e.g. crude rate, percentage, years of life) expressed as a percentage below or above the Scottish measure, but using a range from a minimum of -70% to a maximum of +70% only. The actual plus/minus percentage value is shown in bold to the right of the graph. This is calculated as the area 'measure' minus the Scottish measure, divided by Scottish measure and multiplied by 100. Notes 2. Numbers presented over a period of years (e.g. 5 years for mortality) but rates are annual average rates 3. Average annual numbers and rates. 4. Numbers and rates presented over a period of years (e.g. 10 years for drug deaths). 5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

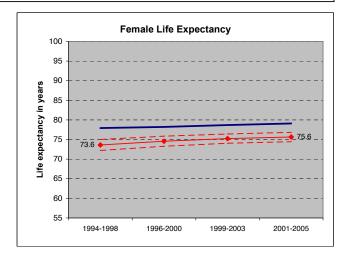
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defin - see table of definitions & sources The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a 'local' comparato

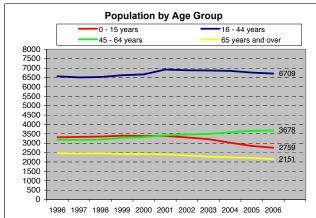
n/a; data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.

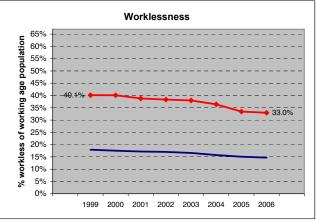
## **Tollcross and West Shettleston**

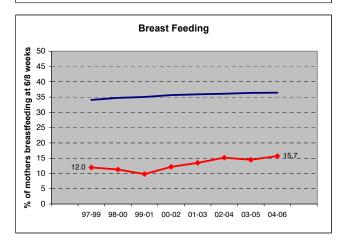
Key: — Tollcross and West Shettleston — 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland

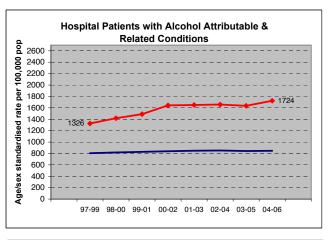


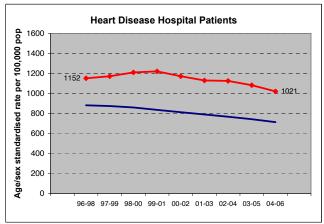


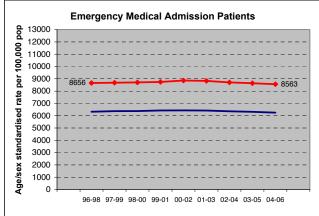


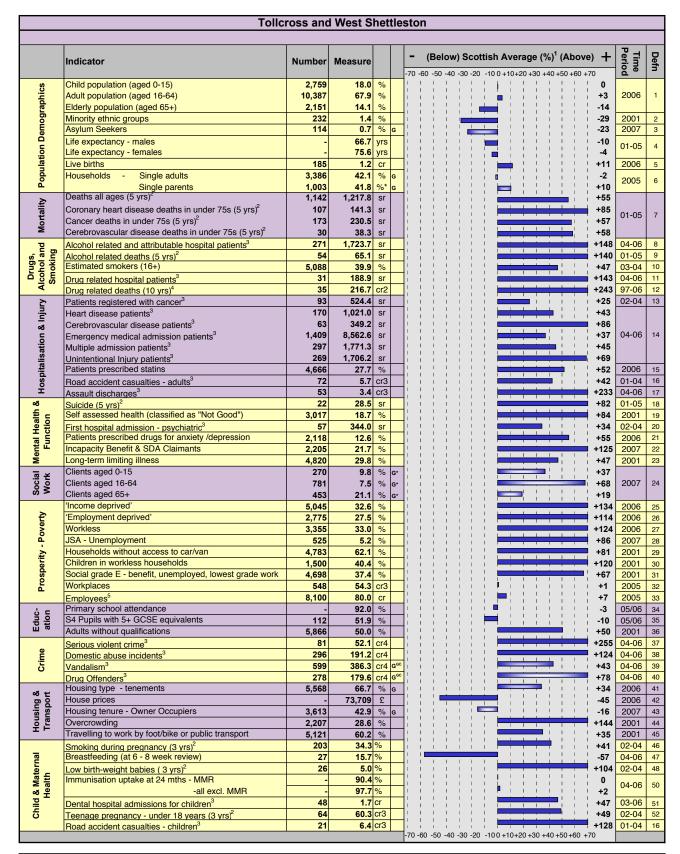












1. The graph shows the "measure" (e.g. crude rate, percentage, years of life) expressed as a percentage below or above the Scottish measure, but using a range from a minimum of -70% to a maximum of +70% only. The actual plus/minus percentage value is shown in bold to the right of the graph. This is calculated as the area 'measure' minus the Scottish measure, divided by Scottish measure and multiplied by 100. Notes 2. Numbers presented over a period of years (e.g. 5 years for mortality) but rates are annual average rates 3. Average annual numbers and rates. 4. Numbers and rates presented over a period of years (e.g. 10 years for drug deaths). 5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %\* - single parent households as % of households with children. Defin - see table of definitions & sources The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G\* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater Glasgow and Clyde (excluding Lanarkshire parts); shading on an indicator bar also indicates where a 'local' comparato

n/a; data not available (usually due to lack of coverage) or cannot be calculated. In addition, for particular indicators where the number of cases is below five and not zero, the range is show e. '1-4'. NB If the number of teenage pregnancies is in the range '1-4' the rate is suppressed to avoid possible disclosure.



# **Definitions and Sources**

**NB** More detailed definitions are available in excel files for each indicator on the GCPH website<sup>1</sup>

Definition	Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source <sup>2</sup>
1	Population	Number and percentage of total population in each age band (0-15; 16-64; 65+)	2006	GRO(S)
2	Minority ethnic groups	Number and percentage of total population categorised as being from a minority ethnic group	2001	Census
3	Asylum seekers	Number and percentage of asylum seekers in the population <b>(Glasgow CH(C)Ps only)</b> * Data originates from the Home Office	2007	COSLA Strategic Migration Partnership*
4	Life expectancy	Estimated male and female life expectancy at birth in years (using Chiang (II) method) <sup>3</sup>	1994-98 to 2001-05	GRO(S)
5	Live births	Live births in the period expressed as a number and percentage of the total population	2006	GRO(S)
6	Households	Single adult households (expressed as a number and percentage of all households); single parent households (expressed as a number and percentage of all households with children) (Glasgow CH(C)Ps only)	2005	DRS, GCC
7	Deaths	Deaths from all causes (all ages), coronary heart disease <sup>4</sup> , cancer <sup>5</sup> and cerebrovascular disease <sup>6</sup> (for under 75s) over the period, expressed as a 5 year total and a directly age-sex standardised annualised rate per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	2001-05	GRO(S)
8	Alcohol attributable and related hospital patients	Patients admitted to hospital with <b>alcohol attributable and related</b> conditions: 3 year annual average numbers & age/sex standardised rates per100,000 population <sup>7</sup>	1997-99 to 2004-06	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)
9	Alcohol related deaths	Deaths from <b>alcohol related</b> causes <sup>7</sup> (all ages) over the period, expressed as a 5 year total number and a directly age-sex standardised annualised rate per 100,000 population <sup>3</sup>	2001-05	GRO(S)
10	Estimated smokers (16+)	Modelled estimates of smoking prevalence, expressed as a number and percentage of the adult population	2003-04	NHS Health Scotland
11	Drug related hospital patients	Patients admitted to hospital with drug related conditions <sup>8</sup> expressed as a 3 year annual average number & age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population	2004-06	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)

<sup>1</sup> www.gcph.co.uk/communityprofiles

<sup>2</sup> In some cases this indicates the source of original raw datasets, with that data then manipulated by GCPH to calculate required measures (e.g. life expectancy at birth, mortality)

For life expectancy and measures based on standardised rates, 95% confidence intervals are available on request

Coronary Heart disease: ICD9: 410-414; ICD10: I20-I25 (principal diagnosis only)

All malignant neoplasms: ICD9: 140-208; ICD10: C00-C97 (principal diagnosis only)

Cerebrovascular disease: ICD9: 430-438; ICD10: I60-I69, G45 (principal diagnosis only)

For a detailed definition refer to the excel workbook for this indicator on the GCPH web site: www.gcph.co.uk/communityprofiles

Drug related conditions: ICD9 292, 304, 305.2-305.9; ICD10 F11-F19 (exc. F17), (all diagnostic positions)

Definition	Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source <sup>2</sup>
12	Drug related deaths	Deaths from drug related conditions <sup>9</sup> expressed as the total number of deaths over the period (10 years) and a crude rate per 100,000 population	1997-2006	GRO(S)
13	Patients registered with cancer	Patients registered with cancer <sup>10</sup> expressed as a 3 year annual average number & age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population	2002-04	ISD Scotland, Socrates
14	Hospital Patients	Patients discharged from hospital in particular circumstances and for specific conditions (heart disease <sup>11</sup> , cerebrovascular disease <sup>6</sup> , emergency medical admission <sup>7</sup> , multiple admission <sup>7</sup> and unintentional injury <sup>7</sup> ), expressed as a 3 year annual average number & age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population	1997-99 to 2004-06	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)
15	Patients prescribed statins	Estimated number and percentage of people being prescribed statins (Atorvastatin, Fluvastatin, Pravastatin, Rosuvastatin and Simvastatin) <sup>7</sup>	2006	ISD Scotland (Prescribing Information System)
16	Road accident casualties - adults and children	Child (under 16) and adult (16+) road accident casualties, expressed as an annual average number and rate per 1,000 population	2001-04	Strathclyde Police/PEACH Unit & SG
17	Assault discharges	Assault discharges <sup>12</sup> (after a hospital admission) expressed as a three year annual average number and rate per 1,000 population	2004/05- 2006/07	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01)
18	Suicides	Deaths from suicide <sup>13</sup> (all ages) over the period, expressed as a 5 year total number and a directly age-sex standardised annualised rate per 100,000 population	2001-05	GRO(S)
19	Self-assessed health	Number and percentage of people who rated their health as "Not Good"	2001	Census
20	First hospital admissions – psychiatric	Average annual numbers and directly age-sex standardised rates for all first (in 3 year period) psychiatric inpatient episodes (mental health)	2002-04	ISD Scotland (SMR4)
21	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis	Estimated number and percentage of people being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis <sup>7</sup>	2006	ISD Scotland (Prescribing Information System)
22	Incapacity Benefit and SDA claimants	Incapacity Benefit and SDA claimants, expressed as a number and percentage of the working age population	2007	DWP
23	Long term limiting illness	Number and percentage of individuals with a long term limiting illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do; includes problems due to old age	2001	Census

<sup>9</sup> For a definition refer to GROS website: http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/drug-related-deaths-2006/j883605.htm
10 Cancer registrations: ICD10 C00-C96 excludes C44 (principal diagnosis only)
11 Heart disease: ICD9 390-429; ICD10 I00-I52 (principal diagnosis only)
12 Assault diagnoses: ICD9 E960 - E969; ICD10 X85 - Y09 in any of the six diagnostic positions on SMR1/01
13 Suicide: ICD9 E950-E959; E980-E989; ICD10 X60-X84,Y870; Y10-Y34,Y872 (principal diagnosis only)

Definition	Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source <sup>2</sup>
24	Social work clients	Child (0-15), adult (16-64) and elderly (65+) social work clients, expressed as a number and percentage. (No data for Inverclyde)	2007	Council Social Work departments
25	Income deprived	The population defined as 'income deprived' <sup>7</sup> , expressed as a number and percentage of the population	2006	SIMD, SG
26	Employment deprived	Adults defined as 'employment deprived' <sup>7</sup> , expressed as a number and percentage of the working age population	2006	SIMD, SG
27	Workless	Workless adults <sup>7</sup> , expressed as a number and percentage of working age adults	2006	SNS
28	Unemployment	JSA unemployed expressed as a number and percentage of the working age population	2007	NOMIS
29	Households without a car	Number and percentage of households without access to a car or van	2001	Census
30	Children in workless households	Number and percentage of dependent children living in households where no-one is in employment	2001	Census
31	Social Grade	Number and percentage of adults (16+) in households classified as E (On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers)	2001	Census
32	Workplaces	Workplaces, expressed as a number and rate per 1000 working age population	2005	ABI, DWP
33	Employees	Total employees expressed as a number and rate per 100 working age residents. <b>NB employees</b> assigned to place of work rather than residence	2005	ABI, DWP
34	Primary School attendance	Primary School attendance rate, expressed as a percentage (based on pupil residence)	2005/06	SG
35	S4 Pupils with 5+GCSE equivalents	S4 pupils achieving five or more GCSE equivalent passes, expressed as a number and percentage (based on pupil residence)	2005/06	SG
36	Adults with no qualifications	Number and percentage of all adults aged 16-74 with no qualifications	2001	Census
37	Serious violent crime	Serious Violent Crime (including serious assault, attempted murder, murder and culpable homicide), expressed as an annual average number and rate per 10,000 population	2004-06	VRU, Strathclyde Police
38	Domestic abuse incidents	Domestic abuse incidents, expressed as an annual average number and rate per 10,000 population	2004-06	VRU, Strathclyde Police
39	Vandalism	Crimes of vandalism, expressed as an annual average number and rate per 10,000 population	2004-06	Strathclyde Police
40	Drug Offenders	Drug offenders, expressed as an annual average number and rate per 10,000 population	2004-06	Strathclyde Police
41	Housing type - tenements	Tenemental properties, expressed as a number and percentage of all dwellings (Glasgow CH(C)Ps only)	2006	DRS, GCC
42	House prices	Annual average house sale prices (in pounds Sterling)	2006	SNS

Definition	Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source <sup>2</sup>
43	Housing tenure -Owner occupiers	Dwellings that are owner occupied, expressed as a number and percentage of all dwellings (Glasgow CH(C)Ps only)	2007	DRS, GCC
44	Overcrowding	Number and percentage of all households termed as "overcrowded" <sup>14</sup>	2001	Census
45	Travel to work/ study by foot/ bike/public transport	Number and percentage of people travelling to work/place of study by public transport (bus, train, underground), bicycle or on foot	2001	Census
46	Smoking during pregnancy	Maternal smoking recorded at booking (totalled over 3 years), expressed as a number and percentage of all admissions	2002-04	ISD (SMR02)
47	Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks	Children being breastfed at 6-8 week review, expressed as an average annual number and percentage	2004-06	ISD Scotland
48	Low birth weight babies	Low weight live full term singleton births (<2500g), expressed as a number (totalled over 3 years) and percentage of all live singleton births in the period	2002-04	ISD Scotland
49	Infant mortality	Deaths within the first year of life, expressed as a number (totalled over 5 years) and crude rate per 1000 live births	2001-05	GRO(S)
50	Immunisation uptake	Average annual immunisation uptake rate at 24 months for Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hib, and - separately - MMR (measles, mumps and rubella)	2004-06	ISD Scotland (SIRS)
51	Dental hospital admissions among children	Children (0-15) admitted to hospital with dental related conditions <sup>15</sup> , expressed as number and annual average crude rate per 100 population	2003-06	ISD Scotland (SMR01)
52	Teenage pregnancies	Teenage (<18) pregnancies (totalled over 3 years) expressed as a number and crude rate per 1000 females aged 15-17	2002-04	ISD Scotland

#### **Abbreviations**

ABI: Annual Business Inquiry

BMI: Body Mass Index

COSLA: Convention of Scottish Local Authorities

CHSP-PS: Child Health Surveillance Programme – Pre-School

DRS: Development and Regeneration Services
DWP: Department of Work and Pensions

GCC: Glasgow City Council

GRO(S): General Register Office for Scotland

ISD: Information and Statistics Division (of NHSScotland)

SDA: Severe Disability Allowance

SG: Scottish Government

SIMD: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation SIRS: Standard Immunisation Recall System

SMR1/2/4: Scottish Morbidity Records
SNS: Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

VRU: Violence Reduction Unit

<sup>14</sup> Relates the actual number of rooms in a household space to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on the relationships between them and their ages)

<sup>15</sup> Dental related conditions: ICD10 K00-K12 (except K00.3, .5, .7, K05.0, .2, K100) (principal diagnosis only)



