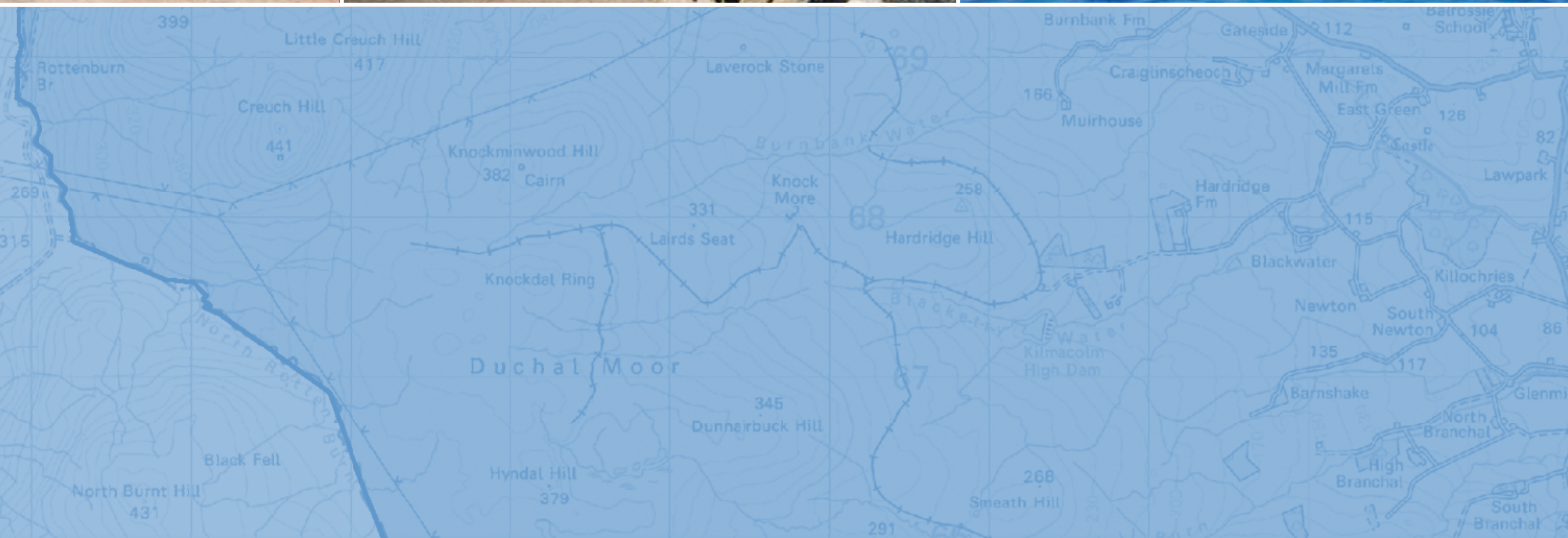




A Community Health and Wellbeing Profile for Inverclyde



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Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose	1
Geographical coverage	2
Content	2
Notes and caveats	4
Local action to improve health and reduce inequalities	5
Evaluation	5
Acknowledgements	5
Web	6
Interpretation	6
Maps	9
Community Health Partnership Area Map	11
Greenspace Map	13
Air Quality Map	15
Trend and Spine Graphs	17
Definitions and Sources	53



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.



Battery Park, Greenock



Greenock Health Centre

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 intermediate zones⁴ within the Inverclyde community and their populations.

Table 1: Intermediate zones within the Inverclyde community and their populations

Intermediate Zone	Population (2006)
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	4,706
Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig	7,853
Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	4,407
Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	5,352
Gourock Upper and West Central	2,936
Greenock East	5,588
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	6,321
Greenock Upper Central	4,505
Greenock West and Central	5,083
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5,274
Kilmacolm Central and Inverclyde East	6,084
Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	4,876
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	5,156
Port Glasgow Upper East	5,095
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	5,145
East Inverkip and West Gourock	3,159

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 concentrations⁵ in the Greater Glasgow and Clyde area; and
- a fuel poverty map (only for Glasgow CHCPs).

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

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

3 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.

4 The intermediate zones (IZs) used in this profile are modifications of the nationally defined IZs. Further details are available from GCPH.

5 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 Scotland⁶ 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.

⁶ 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.



MacLean Museum



Mallard Crescent, Greenock



Greenock Esplanade & Clydeport

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 up-to-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 gcpmail@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 Sara MacLean and Jacqueline Johnston 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.

Inverclyde Population

Inverclyde has a population of approximately 81,500 people, of whom 18% are children, 65% are young and middle-aged adults and 17% are older people. There has been a drop of 5,500 in the size of the overall population in the last ten years. The main reasons for this have been falls in the numbers of children, down by 3,200 over this period, and young adults (16-44), down by 3,600. In contrast, there were small rises in middle-aged adults (45-64), up by 1,250 in the period, and in older people, up by 100. The proportion of the population from a minority ethnic community (0.9%) is half the Scottish average. There were over 840 live births in 2006.

Life expectancy and mortality

For men, life expectancy (at birth) is estimated to be 70.9 years, three years lower than the Scottish average, and has risen by 1.6 years in the period 1994-98 to 2001-05. Female life expectancy (77.8 years) has risen by nearly a year in the same period but is still 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 13 years for women.

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 have all fallen considerably in recent years.

Behaviour

Over 1,100 patients are admitted to hospital annually for alcohol related or attributable causes and there have been 212 deaths due to alcohol in the last five years. An estimated 20,700 of adults smoke: 30%, compared to 27% nationally. There have been 89 drug related deaths in Inverclyde over the last ten years.

Hospitalisation/Social Work

Approximately 520 new cancer cases are registered annually and 1,050 heart disease patients are admitted to hospital each year. There are approximately 6,700 patients admitted as a medical emergency annually, 1,400 of whom are admitted on multiple occasions i.e. at least twice a year.

Mental health and function

There were 82 suicides in the period 2001-2005 and there are approximately 370 new in-patient admissions to psychiatric specialties annually.

Prosperity/poverty

Over 15,800 people, 19.3% of the population, are defined to be income deprived and 9,500 adults, 18.8% of the working age population, are employment deprived⁷. There are over 1,930 workplaces, employing 32,700 people.

Crime

In recent years, on average, 180 serious assaults have been recorded in the area annually, as well as approximately 300 domestic abuse incidents and around 160 assault episodes (for residents) requiring overnight hospital treatment.

Child and maternal health

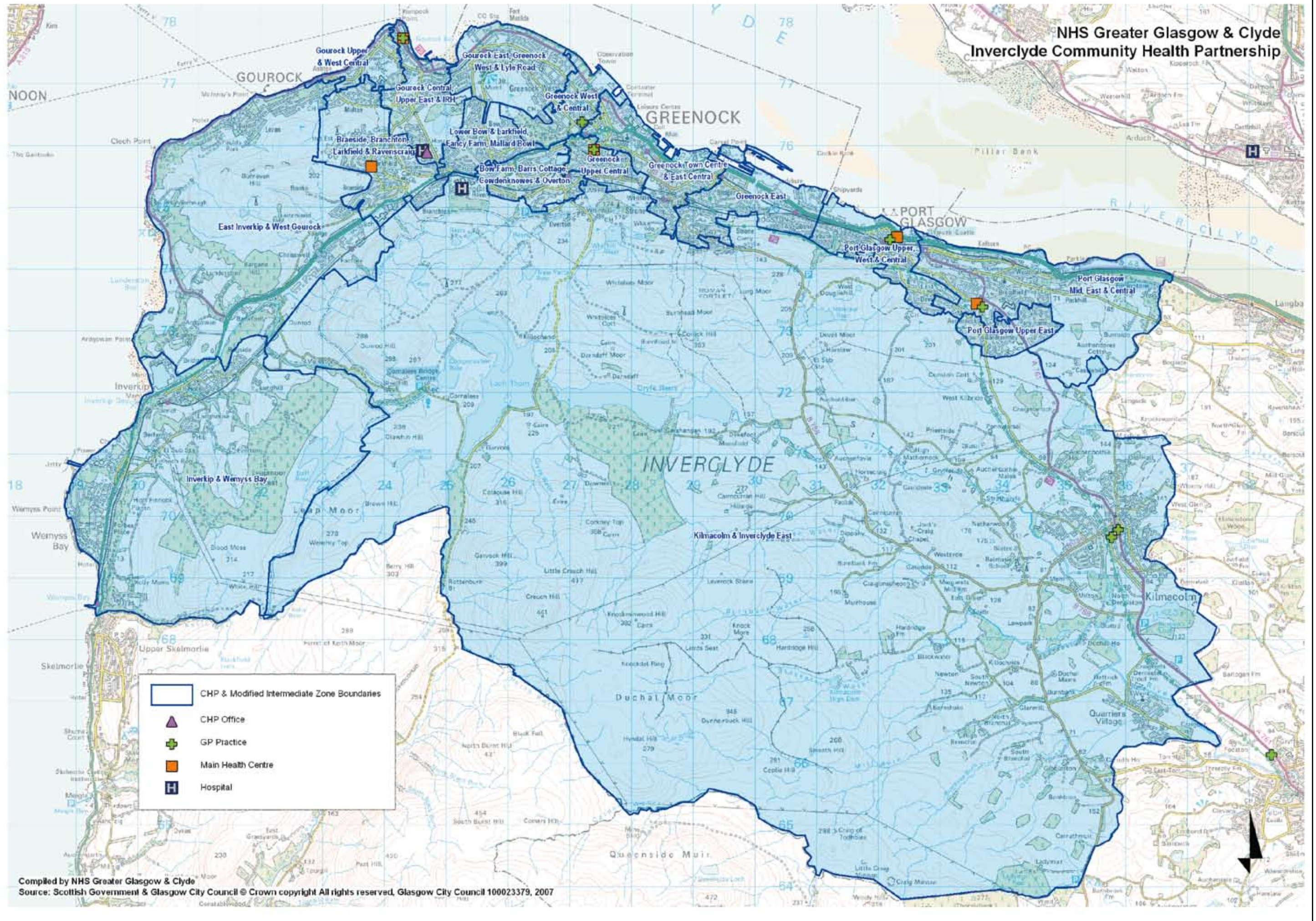
Compared to 24% nationally, 28% of women smoke during pregnancy, while 25% of mothers breast feed at six to eight weeks following birth (36% nationally). Primary immunisation rates are slightly above the Scottish average. The infant mortality rate is 76% above the Scottish average, while the teenage pregnancy rate is 15% above the national average. On average 180 children are admitted to hospital for dental conditions annually.

⁷ 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



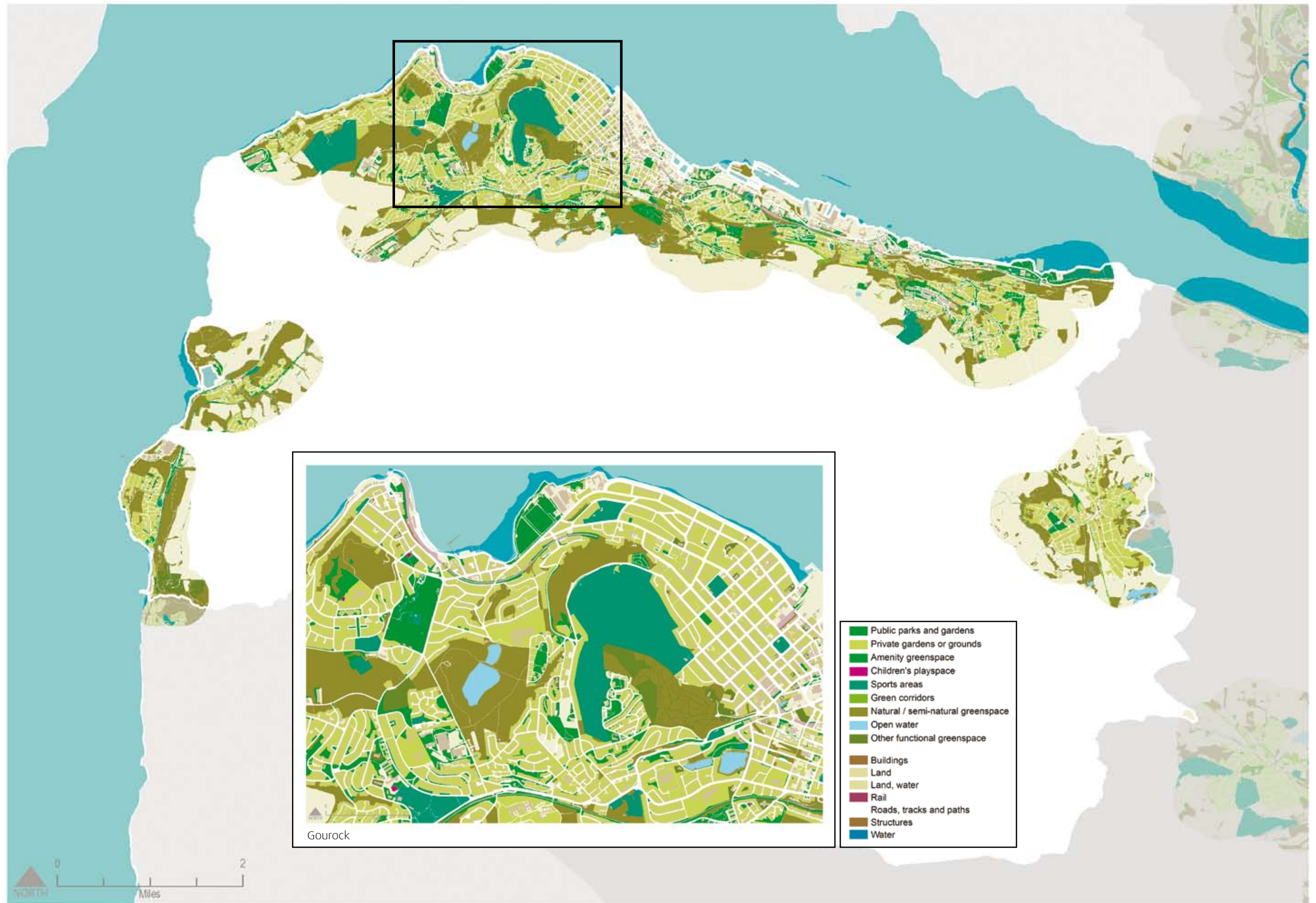




Greenspace Map

Inverclyde

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



- Public parks and gardens
- Private gardens or grounds
- Amenity greenspace
- Children's playspace
- Sports areas
- Green corridors
- Natural / semi-natural greenspace
- Open water
- Other functional greenspace
- Buildings
- Land
- Land, water
- Rail
- Roads, tracks and paths
- Structures
- Water



Gourock



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. © Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Glasgow City Council, 100023379, 2007.



Air Quality Maps of Greater Glasgow and Clyde

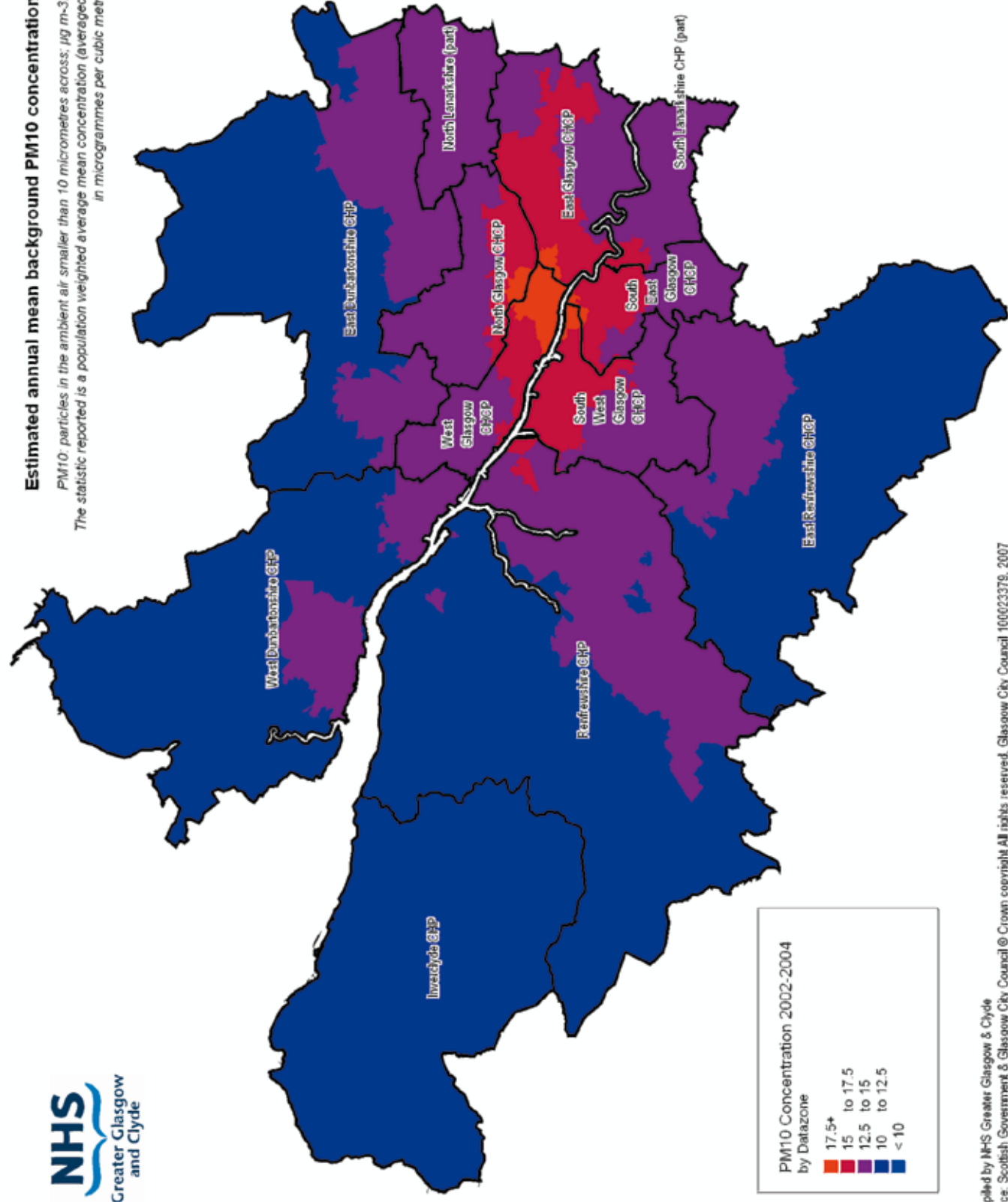
Inverclyde

Estimated annual mean background PM10 concentration (2002-2004)

Estimated annual mean background NO₂ concentration (2002-2004)

Estimated annual mean background PM10 concentration (2002-2004) $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$

PM10: particles in the ambient air smaller than 10 micrometres across; $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$: microgrammes per cubic metre. The statistic reported is a population weighted average mean concentration (averaged over the three years 2002-2004) in microgrammes per cubic metre. Source: UK Air Quality Archive

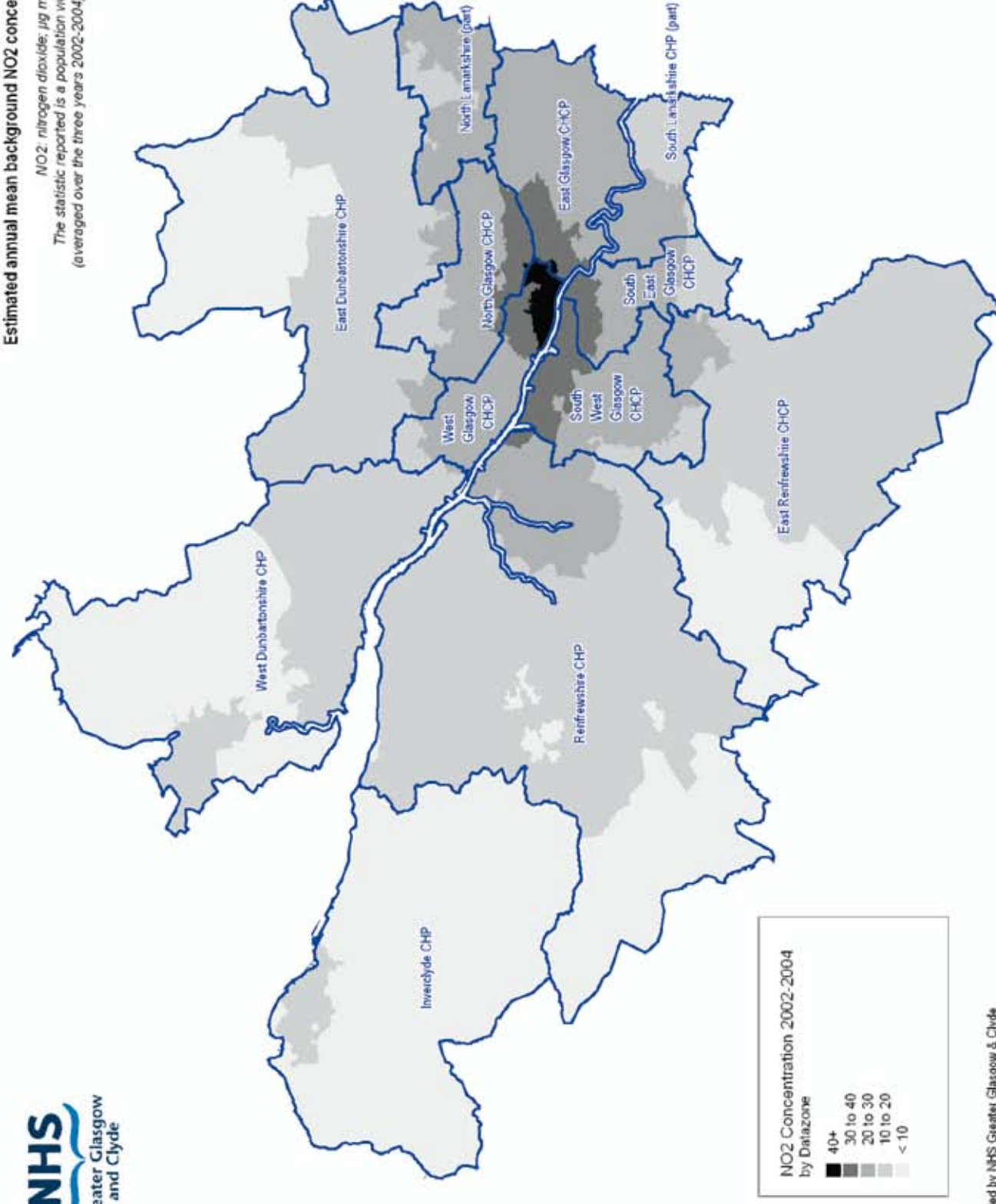


Compiled by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Source: Scottish Government & Glasgow City Council © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Glasgow City Council 100023378, 2007



Estimated annual mean background NO2 concentration (2002-2004) $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$

NO2: nitrogen dioxide; $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$: microgrammes per cubic metre. The statistic reported is a population weighted average mean concentration (averaged over the three years 2002-2004) in microgrammes per cubic metre. Source: UK Air Quality Archive



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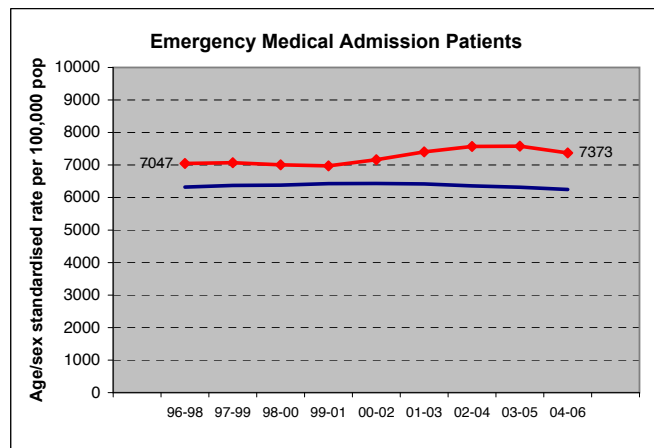
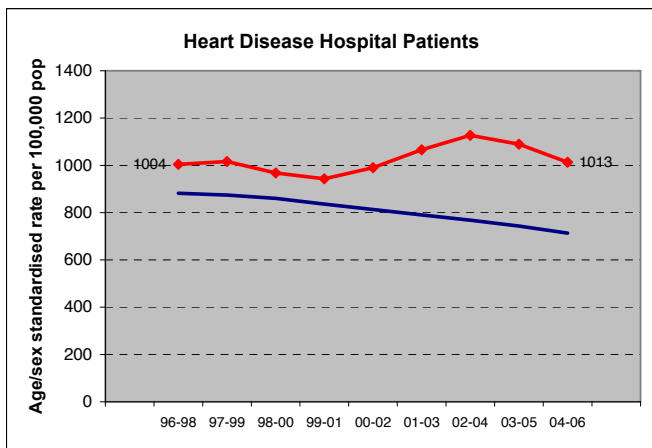
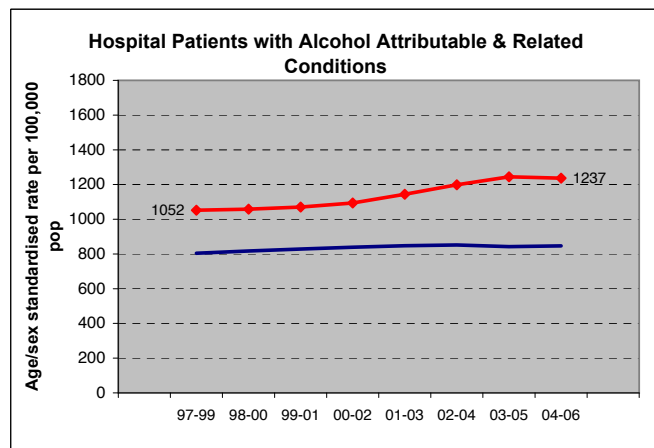
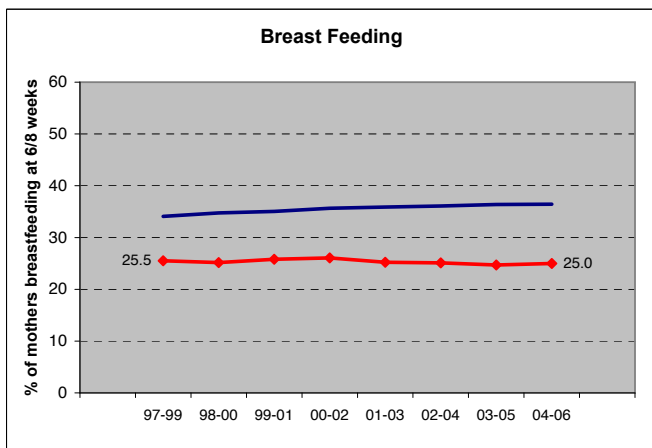
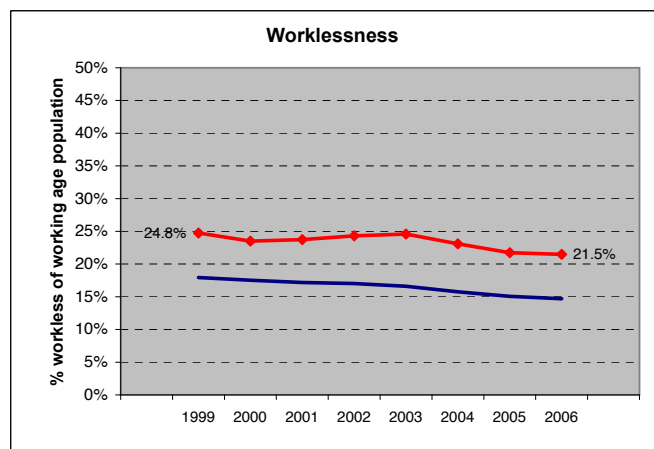
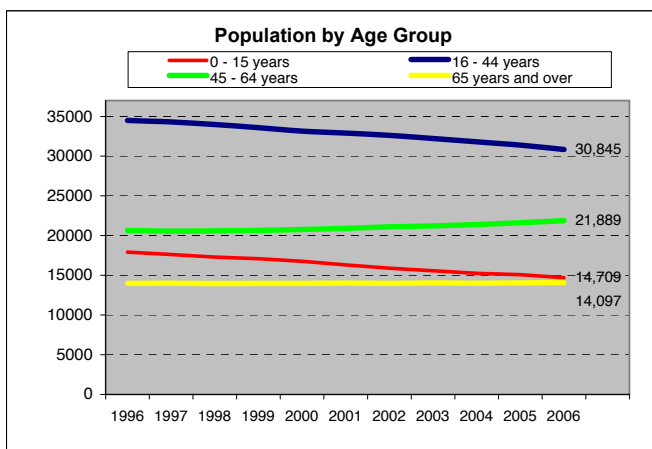
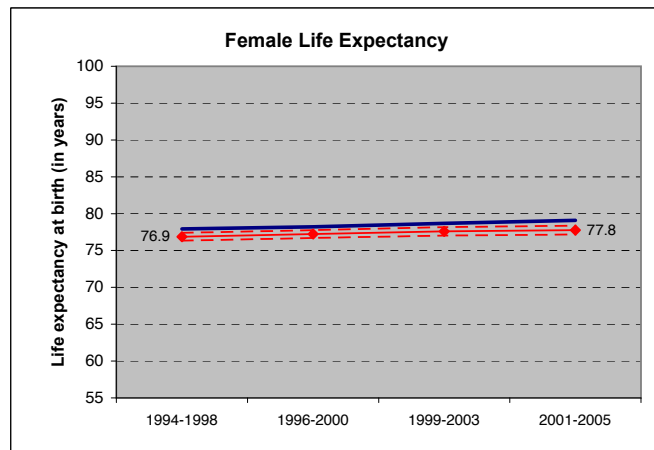
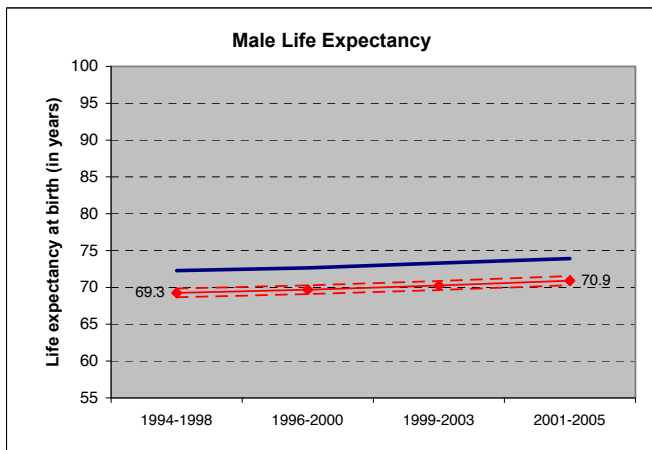




Trend and Spine Graphs

Inverclyde CHP

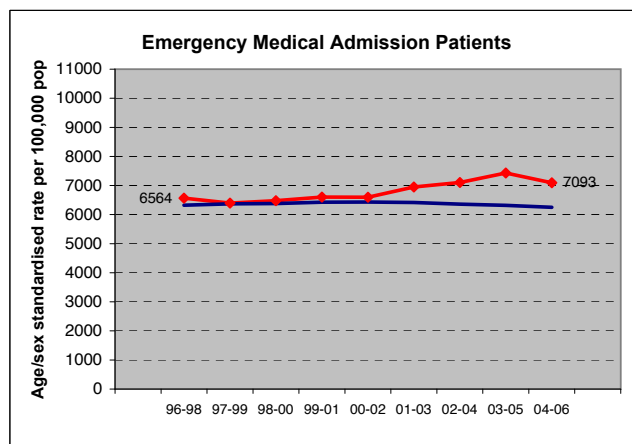
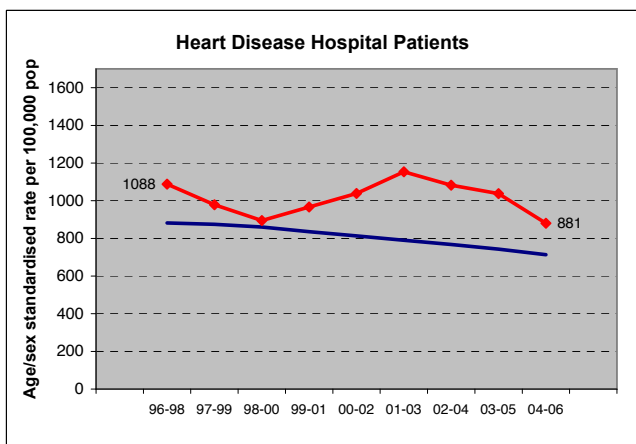
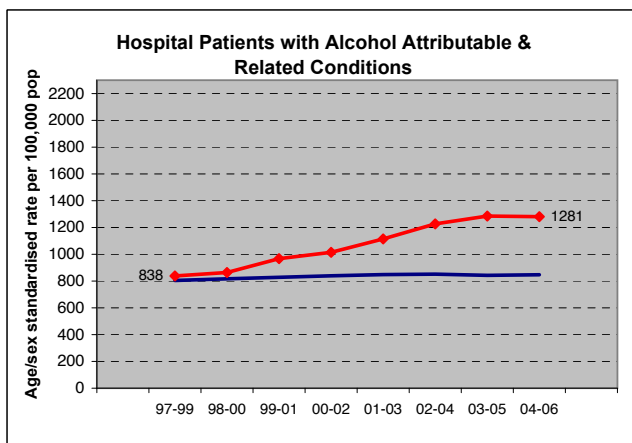
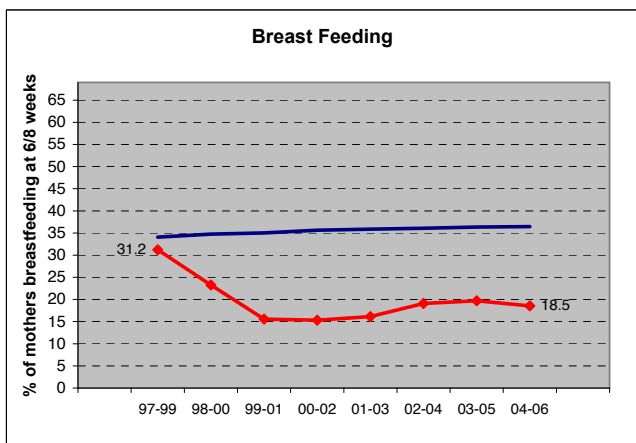
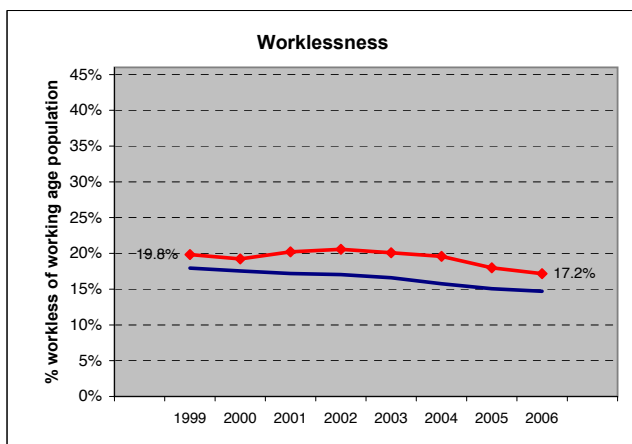
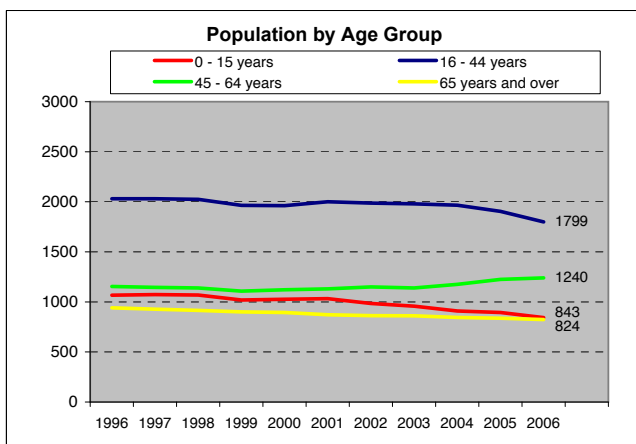
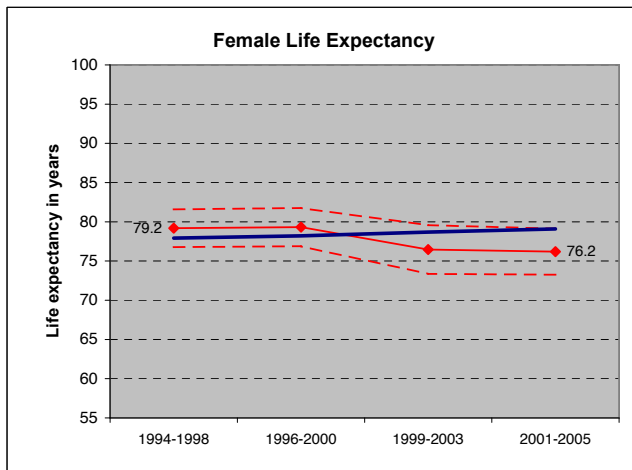
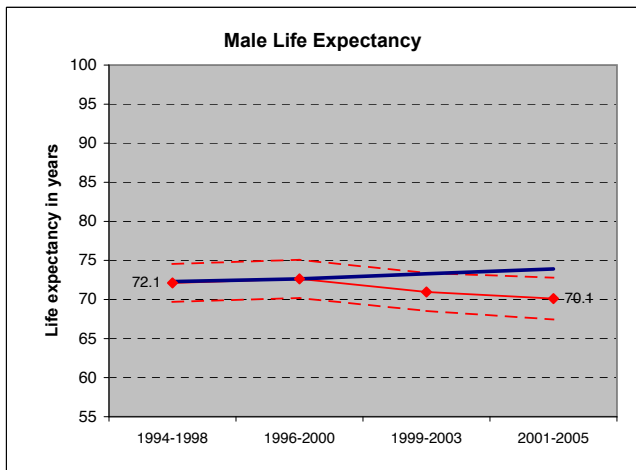
Key: — Inverclyde CHP - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



NB PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SOME CASES RATES/PERCENTAGES MAY BE BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.

Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton

Key: — Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



NB PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SOME CASES RATES/PERCENTAGES MAY BE BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.

Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton

Indicator	Number	Measure		- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +		Period	Defn
				-70 -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50 +60 +70			
Population Demographics	Child population (aged 0-15)	843	17.9	%	-1	2006	1
	Adult population (aged 16-64)	3,039	64.6	%	-2		
	Elderly population (aged 65+)	824	17.5	%	+7		
	Minority ethnic groups	59	1.2	%	-42		
	Asylum Seekers	n/a	n/a	%	G		
	Life expectancy - males	-	70.1	yrs	-5		
	Life expectancy - females	-	76.2	yrs	-4		
	Live births	38	0.8	cr	-26		
Households - Single adults	n/a	n/a	%	G	2005	6	
	n/a	n/a	%*	G			
Mortality	Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	346	1,028.0	sr	+31	01-05	7
	Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	35	142.5	sr	+86		
	Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	50	186.9	sr	+27		
	Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	12	44.5	sr	+84		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	66	1,281.1	sr	+123	04-06	8
	Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	15	54.3	sr	+100	01-05	9
	Estimated smokers (16+)	1,227	30.6	%	+13	03-04	10
	Drug related hospital patients ³	9	208.5	sr	+168	04-06	11
	Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	4	79.5	cr2	+26	97-06	12
	Patients registered with cancer ³	30	454.2	sr	+8	02-04	13
Hospitalisation & Injury	Heart disease patients ³	53	880.8	sr	+23	04-06	14
	Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	14	197.1	sr	+5		
	Emergency medical admission patients ³	380	7,093.2	sr	+14		
	Multiple admission patients ³	77	1,315.2	sr	+8		
	Unintentional Injury patients ³	69	1,316.3	sr	+30		
	Patients prescribed statins	1,167	23.8	%	+31		
	Road accident casualties - adults ³	15	3.8	cr3	-6		
	Assault discharges ³	10	2.1	cr3	+106		
Mental Health & Function	Suicide (5 yrs) ²	4	16.9	sr	+8	01-05	18
	Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	474	9.4	%	-7	2001	19
	First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	19	328.3	sr	+28	02-04	20
	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	549	11.2	%	+38	2006	21
	Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	310	10.5	%	+10	2007	22
	Long-term limiting illness	1,033	20.5	%	+1	2001	23
	Social Work	Clients aged 0-15	n/a	n/a	%	G*	2007
Clients aged 16-64		n/a	n/a	%	G*		
Clients aged 65+		n/a	n/a	%	G*		
Prosperity - Poverty	'Income deprived'	807	16.6	%	+20	2006	25
	'Employment deprived'	457	15.2	%	+19	2006	26
	Workless	505	17.2	%	+17	2006	27
	JSA - Unemployment	115	3.8	%	+37	2007	28
	Households without access to car/van	837	40.6	%	+18	2001	29
	Children in workless households	211	18.0	%	-2	2001	30
	Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	871	22.7	%	+1	2001	31
	Workplaces	46	15.3	cr3	-72	2005	32
	Employees ⁵	900	28.9	cr	-61	2005	33
Education	Primary school attendance	-	93.9	%	-1	05/06	34
	S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	48	69.6	%	+20	05/06	35
	Adults without qualifications	1,335	36.9	%	+11	2001	36
Crime	Serious violent crime ³	12	24.0	cr4	+64	04-06	37
	Domestic abuse incidents ³	16	32.9	cr4	-61	04-06	38
	Vandalism ³	125	257.8	cr4	G ^{cc}	04-06	39
	Drug Offenders ³	47	96.7	cr4	G ^{cc}	04-06	40
Housing & Transport	Housing type - tenements	n/a	n/a	%	G	2006	41
	House prices	-	85,012	£	-36	2006	42
	Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	n/a	n/a	%	G	2007	43
	Overcrowding	256	12.4	%	+6	2001	44
	Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,240	40.7	%	-9	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health	Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	37	31.1	%	+28	02-04	46
	Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	8	18.5	%	-49	04-06	47
	Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	1-4	2.8	%	+14	02-04	48
	Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	89.0	%	-1	04-06	50
	-all excl. MMR	-	97.8	%	+2		
	Dental hospital admissions for children ³	9	1.0	cr	-12	03-06	51
	Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	12	35.1	cr3	-13	02-04	52
Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	2.4	cr3	-16	01-04	16	

Notes

- 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.
- Numbers presented over a period of years (e.g. 5 years for mortality) but rates are annual average rates.
- Average annual numbers and rates. 4. Numbers and rates presented over a period of years (e.g. 10 years for drug deaths).
- Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

Key

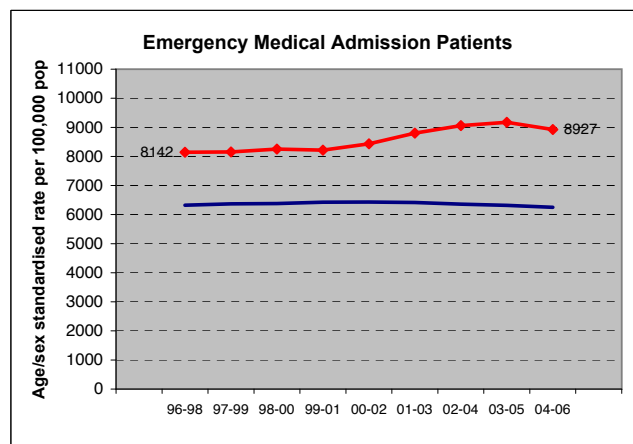
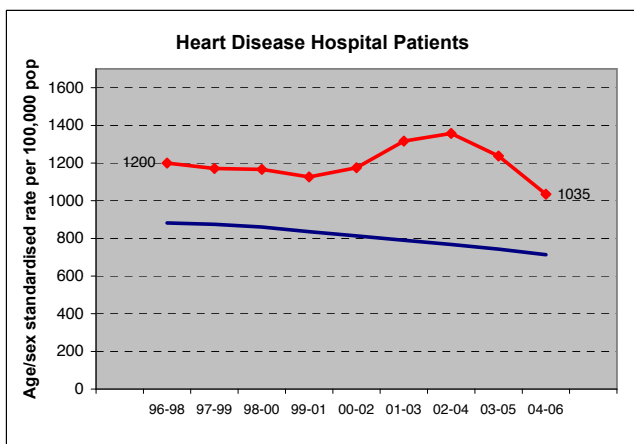
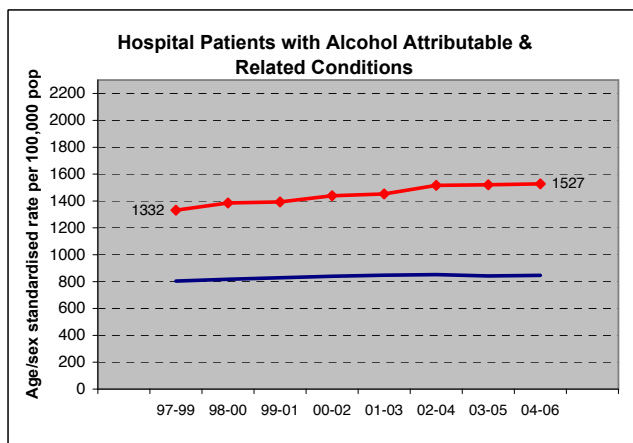
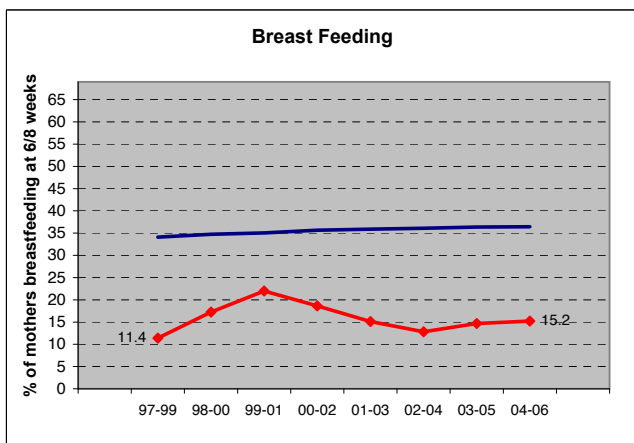
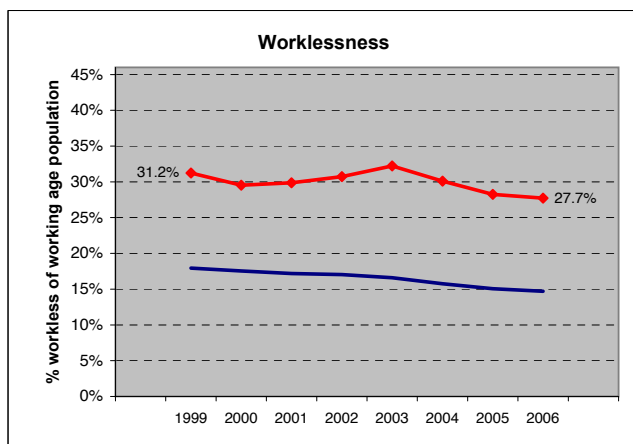
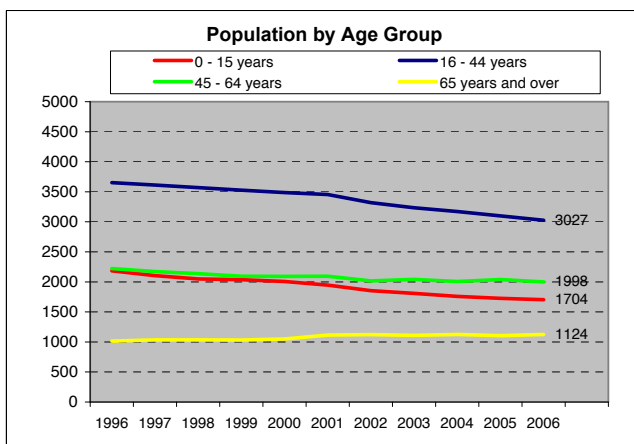
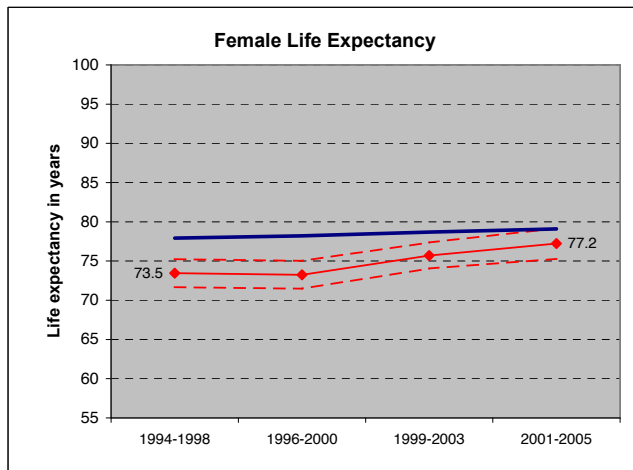
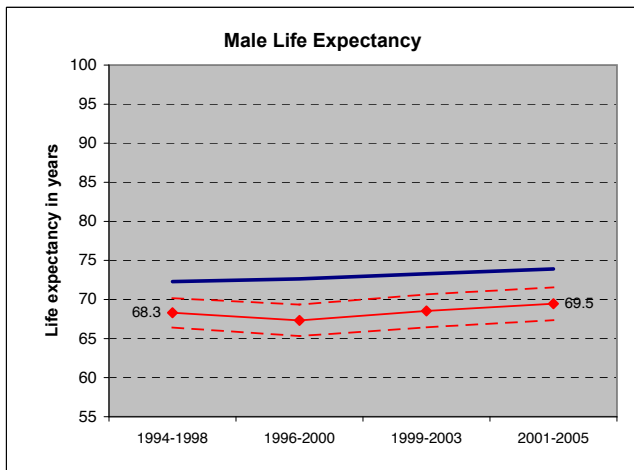
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %* - single parent 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 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.

Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig

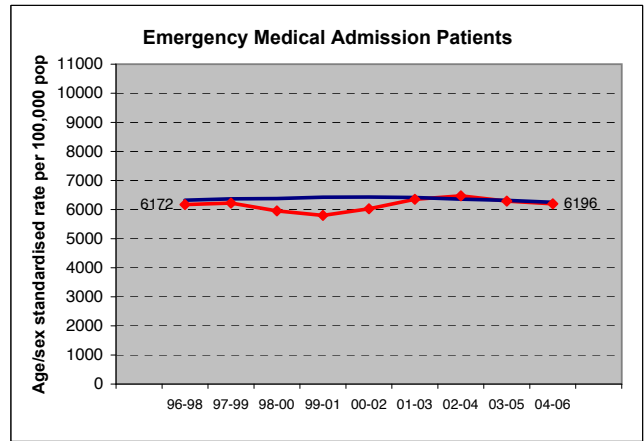
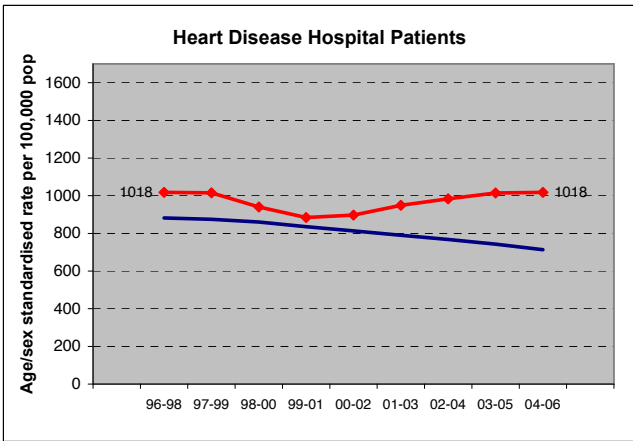
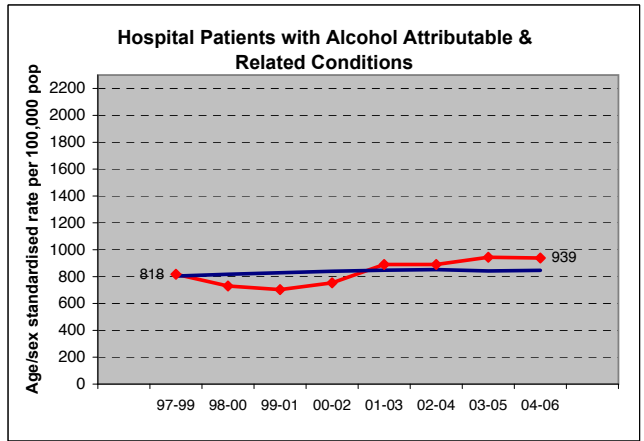
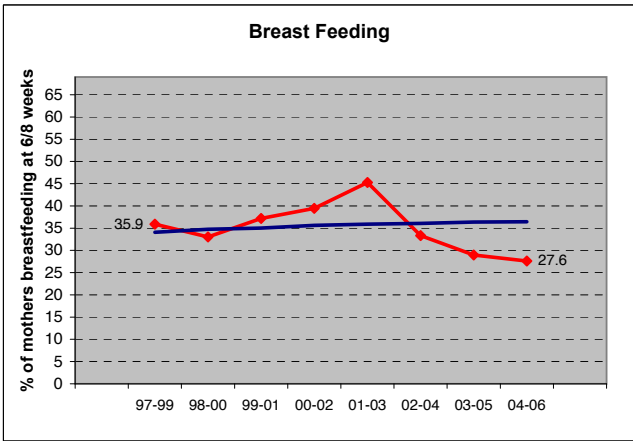
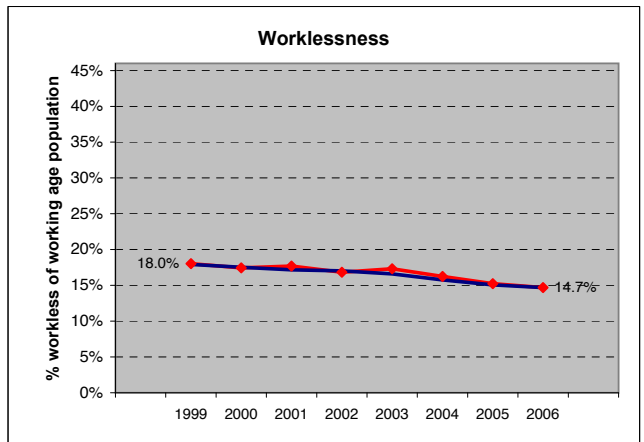
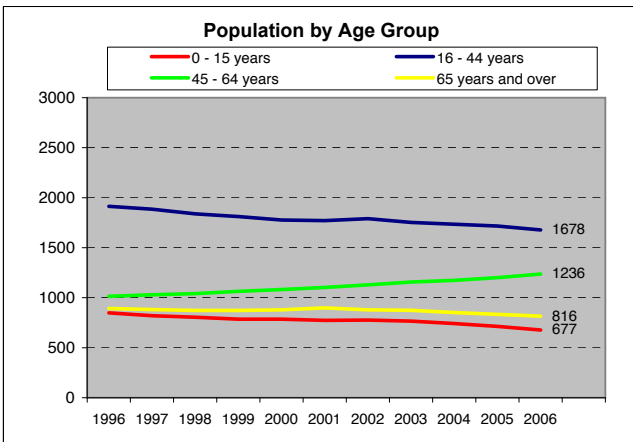
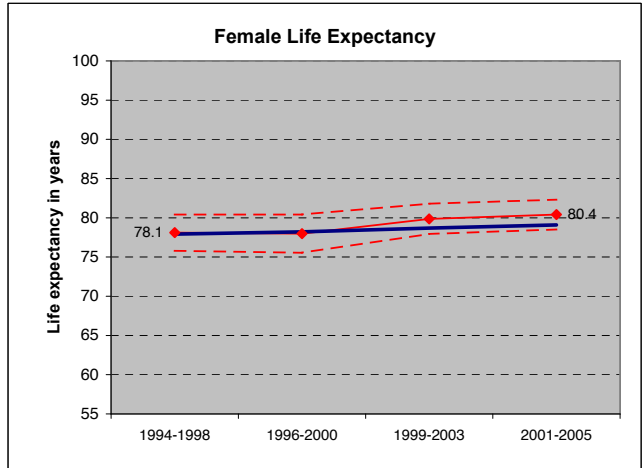
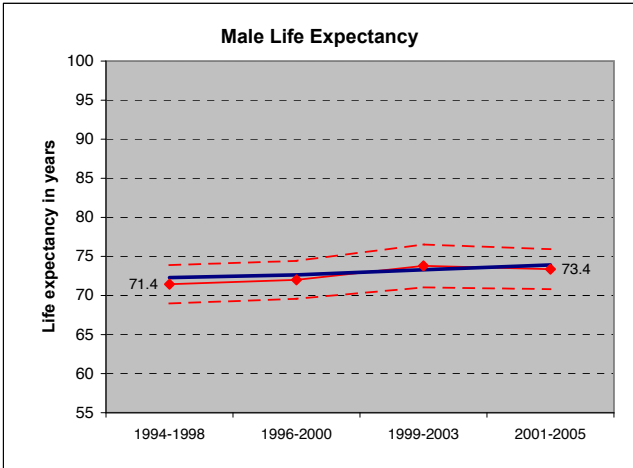
Key: — Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



NB PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SOME CASES RATES/PERCENTAGES MAY BE BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.

Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH

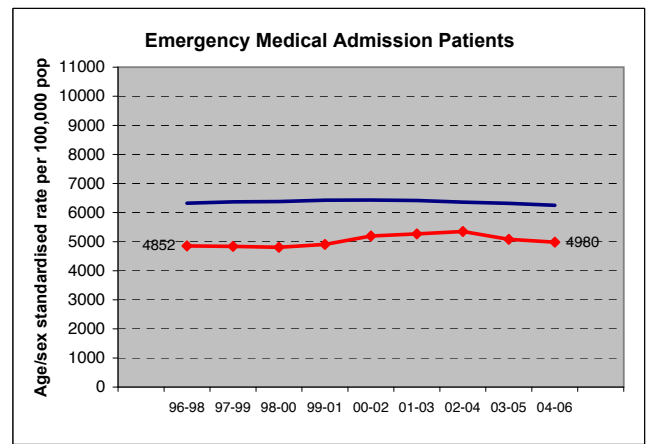
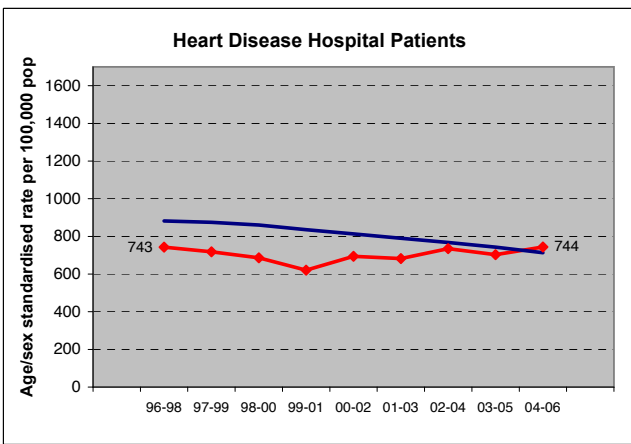
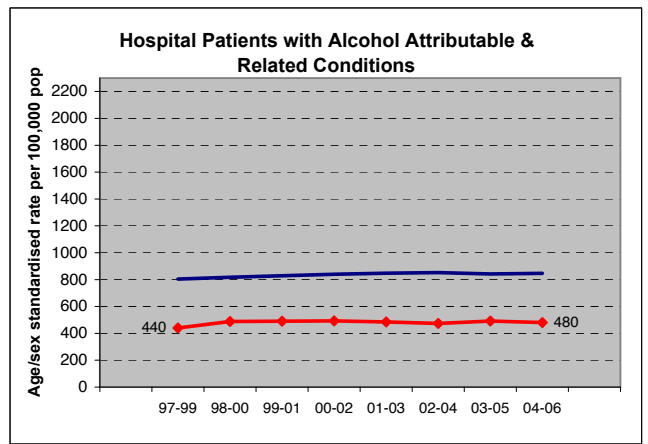
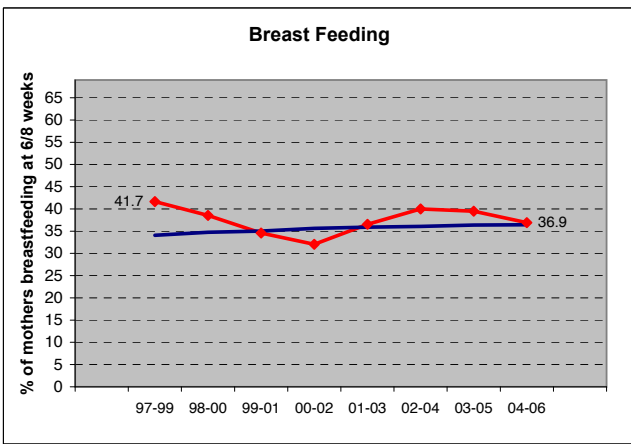
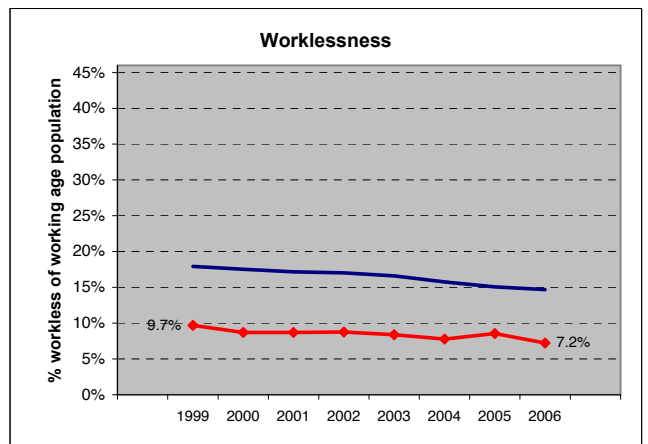
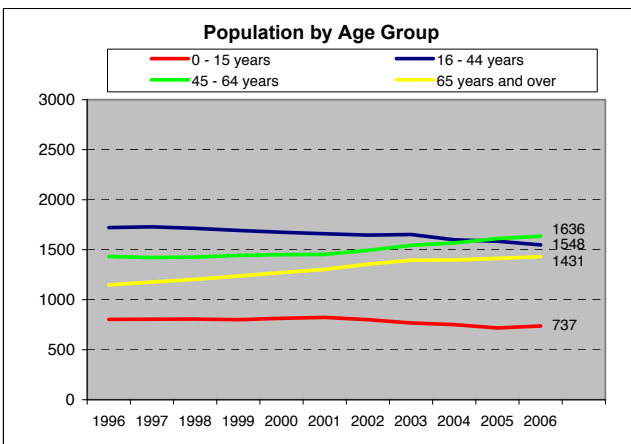
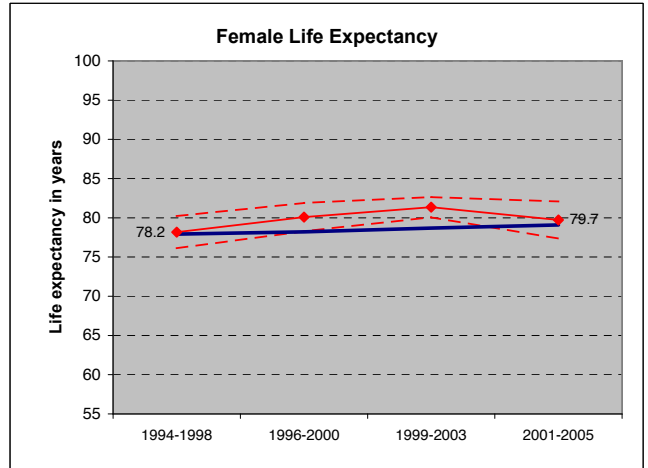
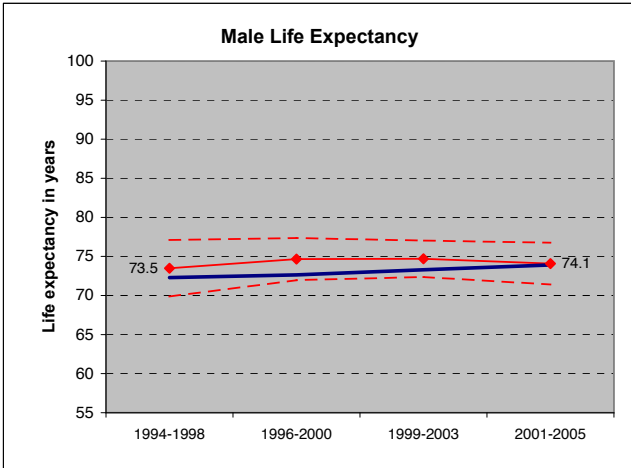
Key: — Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road

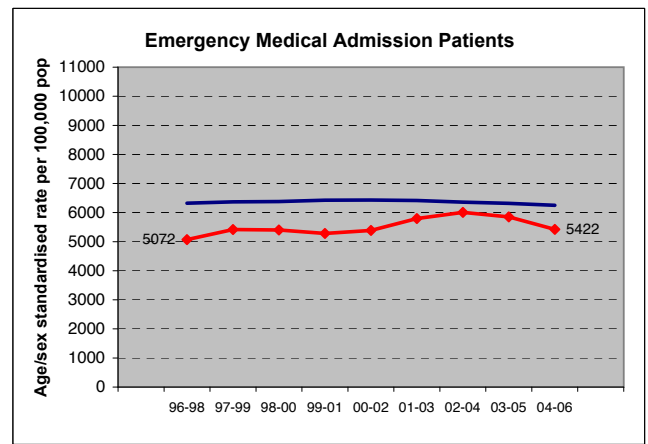
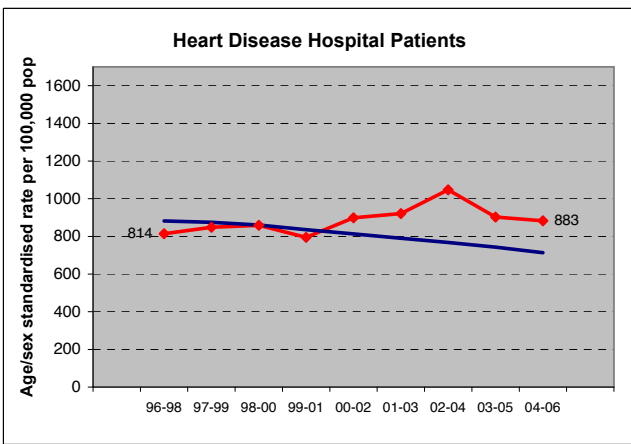
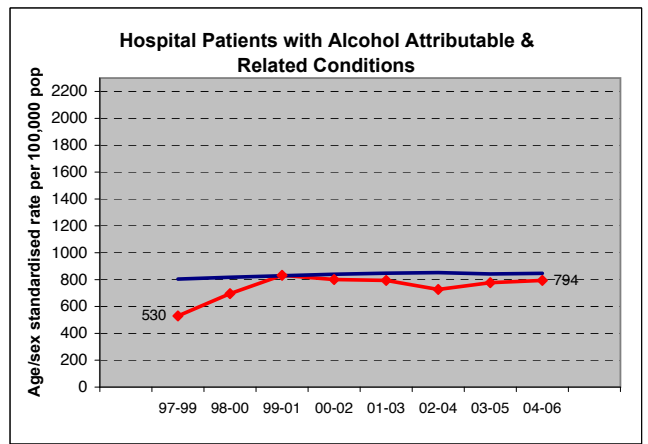
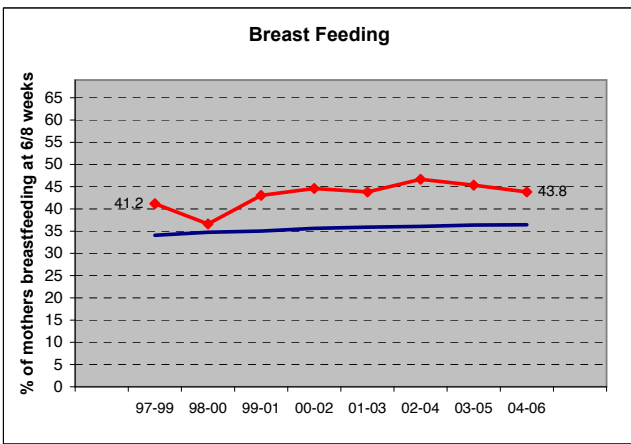
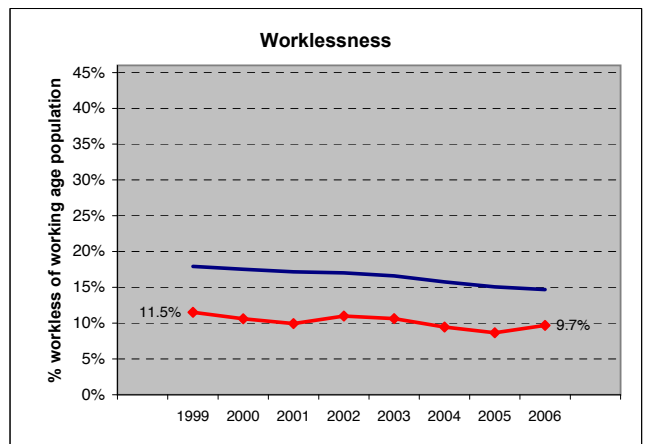
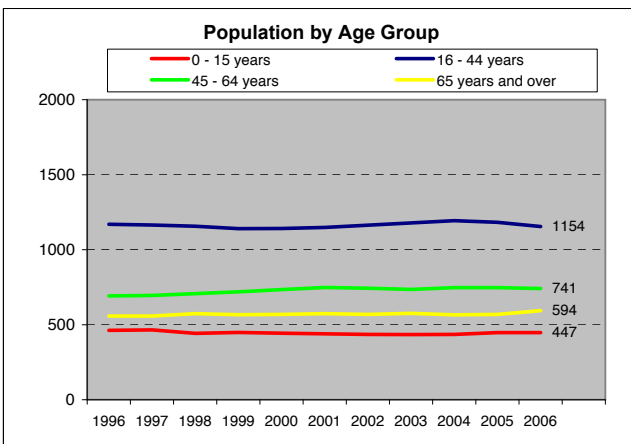
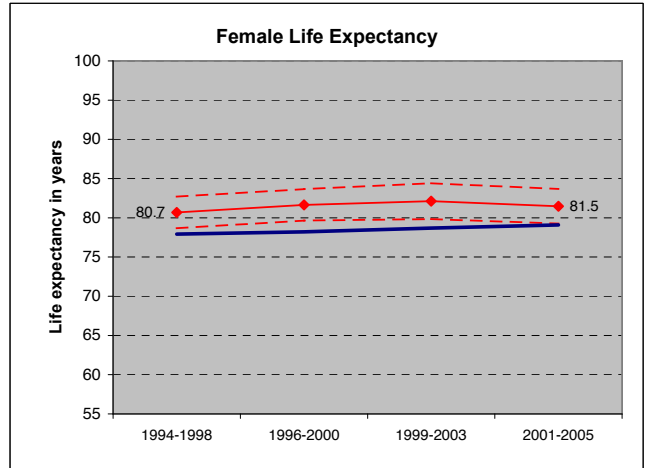
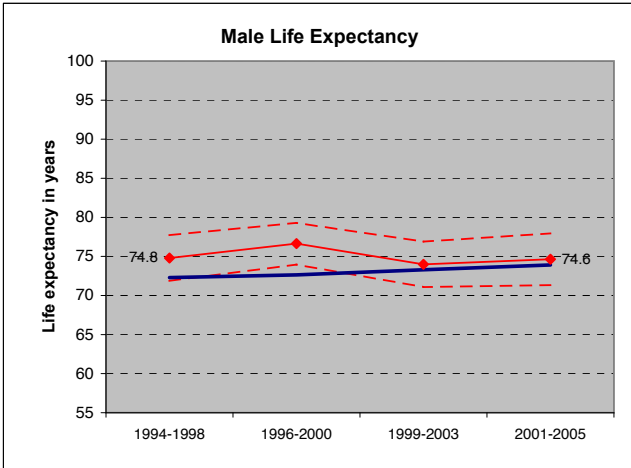
Key: — Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Gourock Upper and West Central

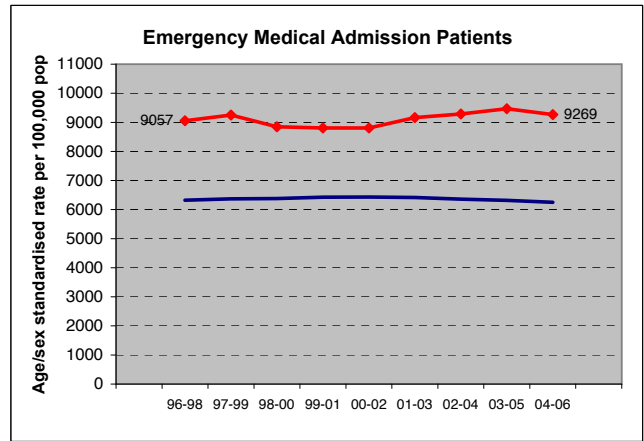
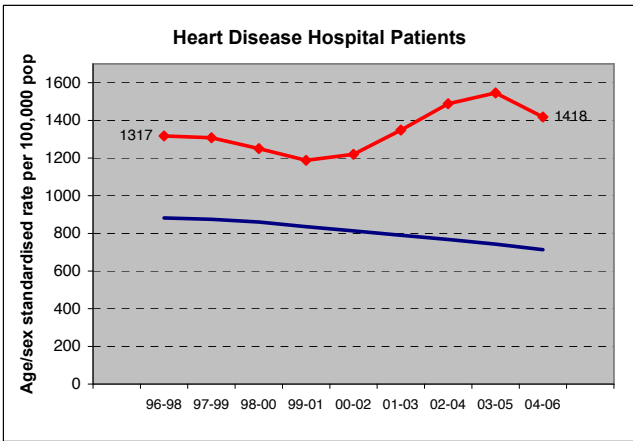
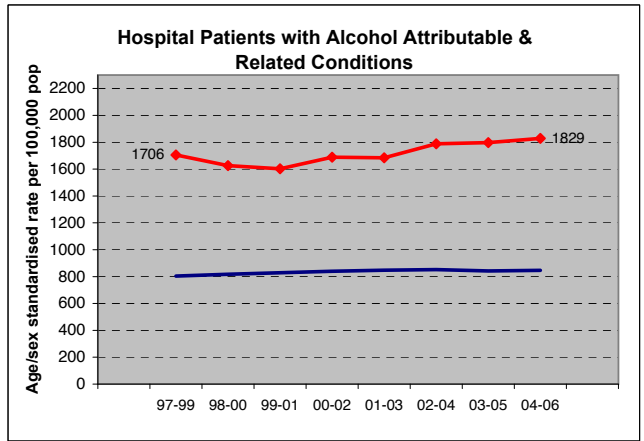
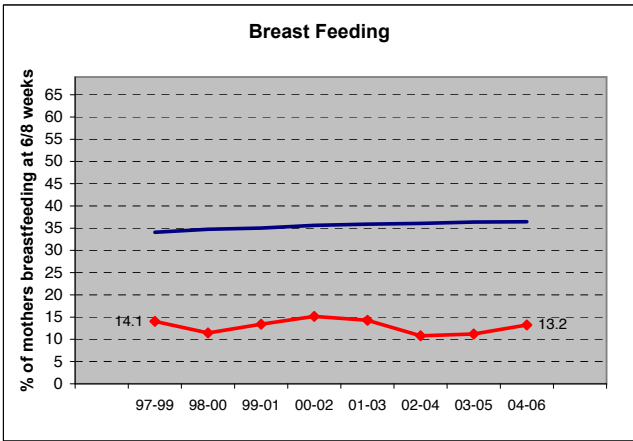
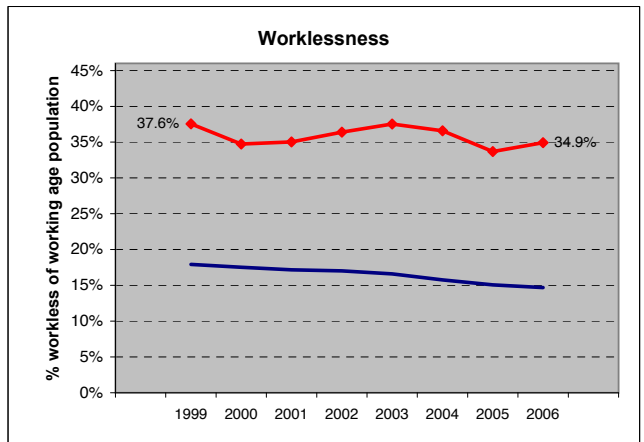
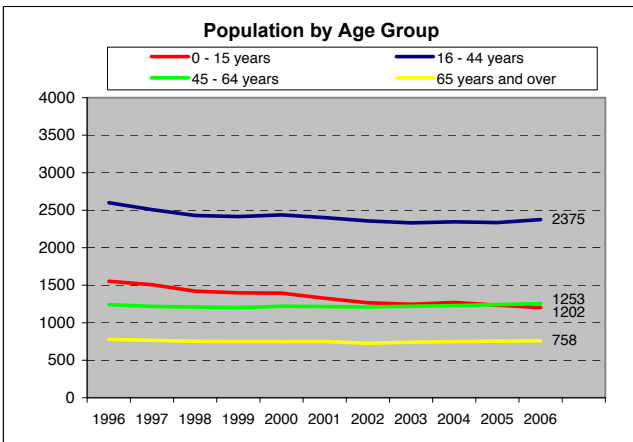
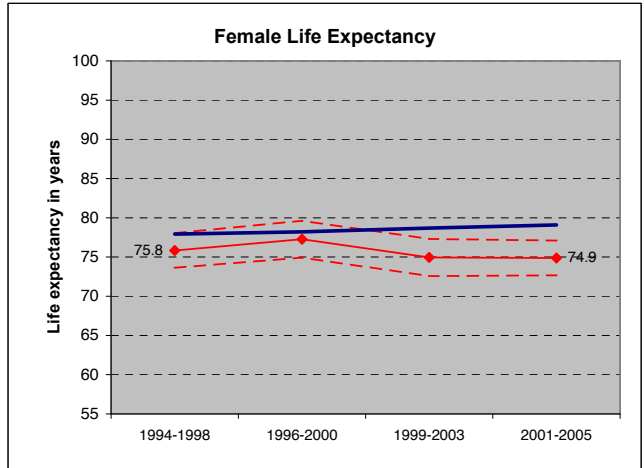
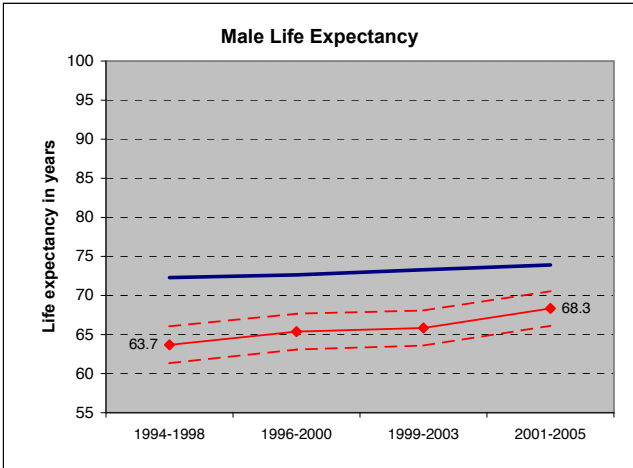
Key: — Gourock Upper and West Central - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Greenock East

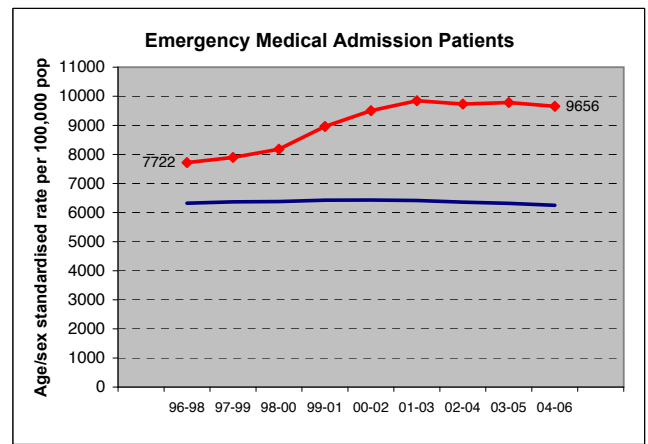
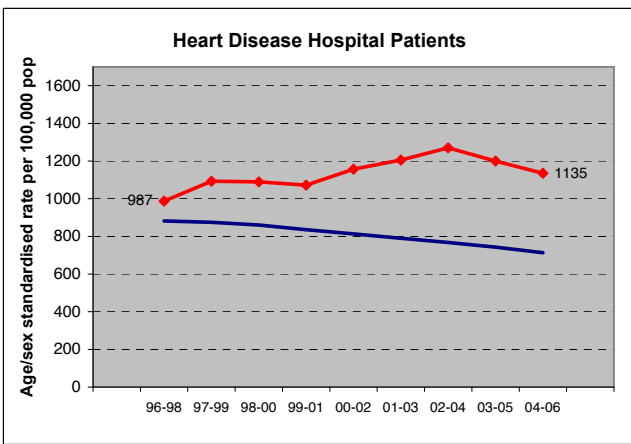
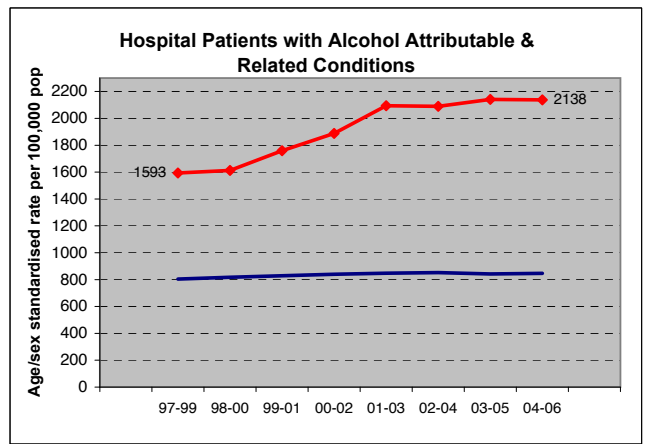
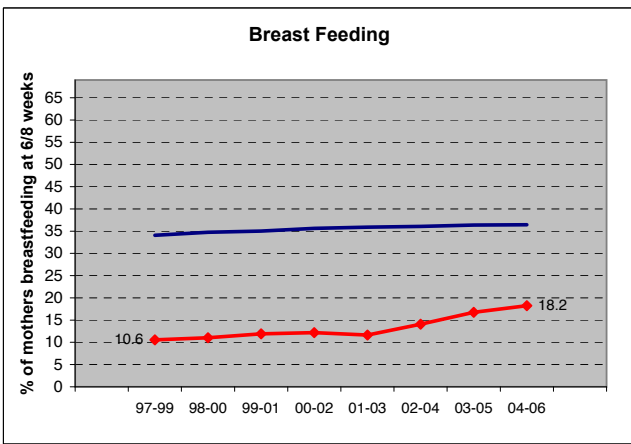
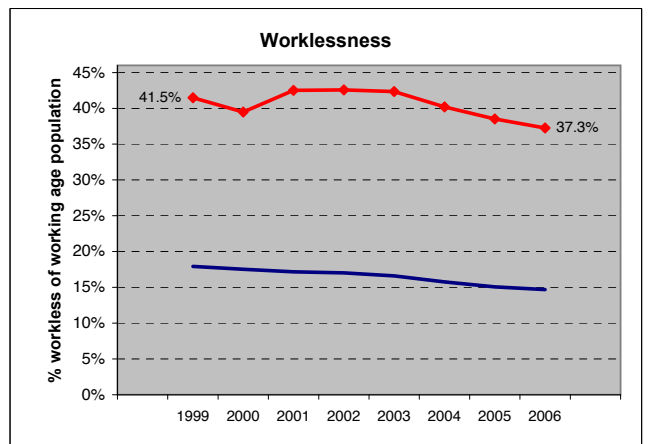
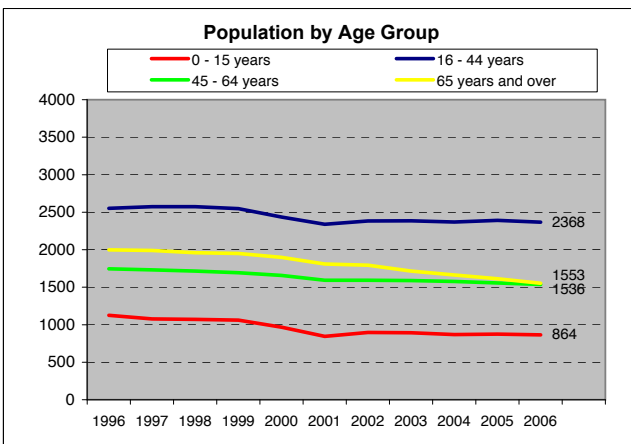
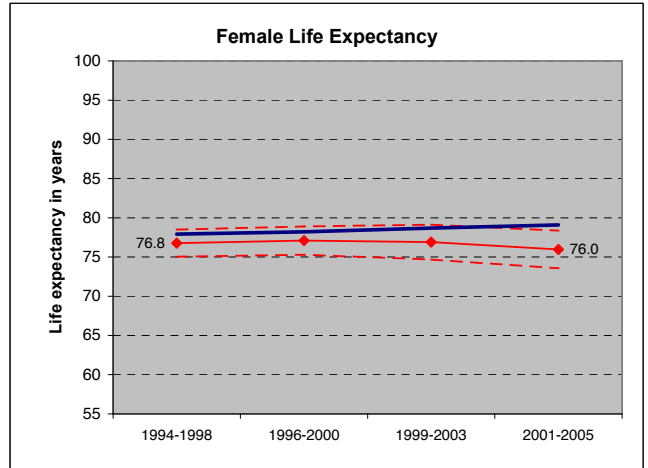
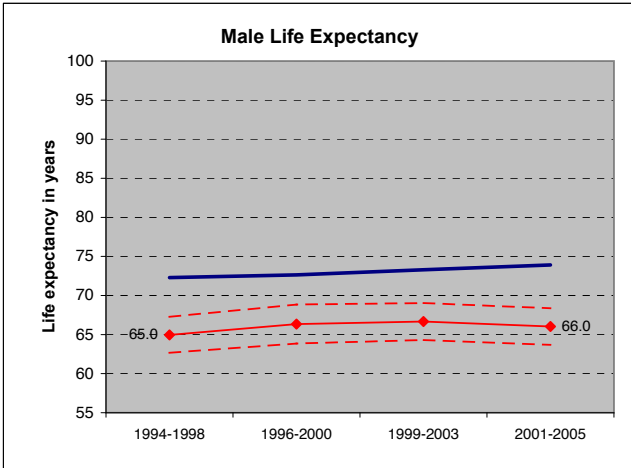
Key: — Greenock East - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Greenock Town Centre and East Central

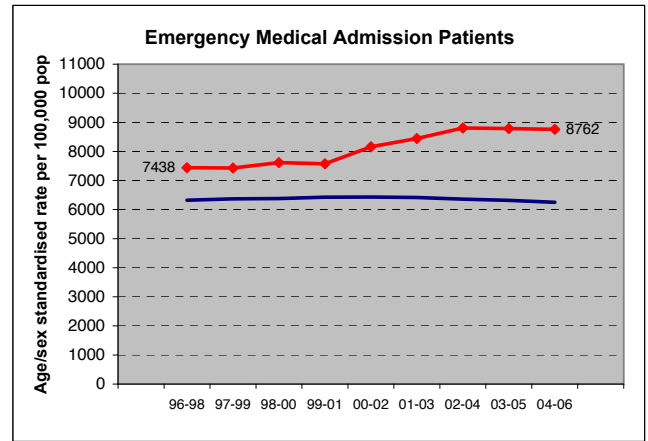
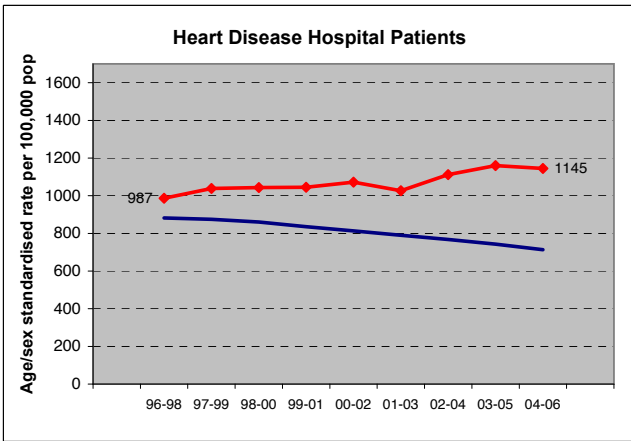
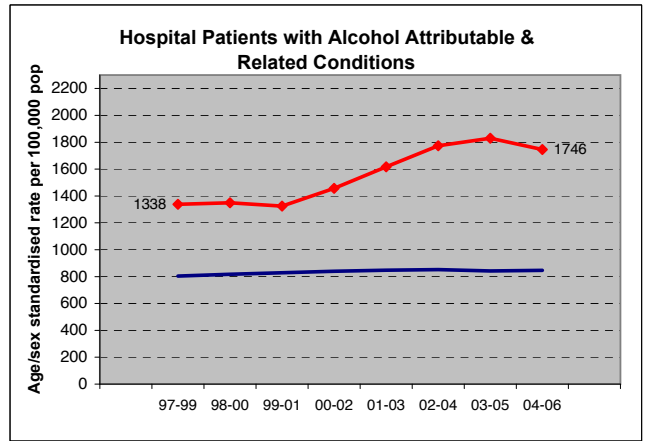
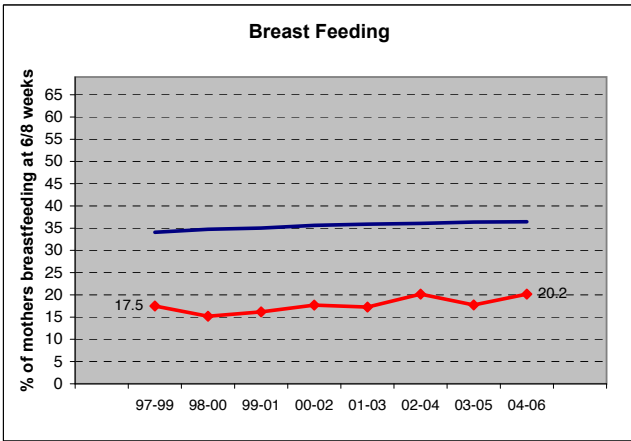
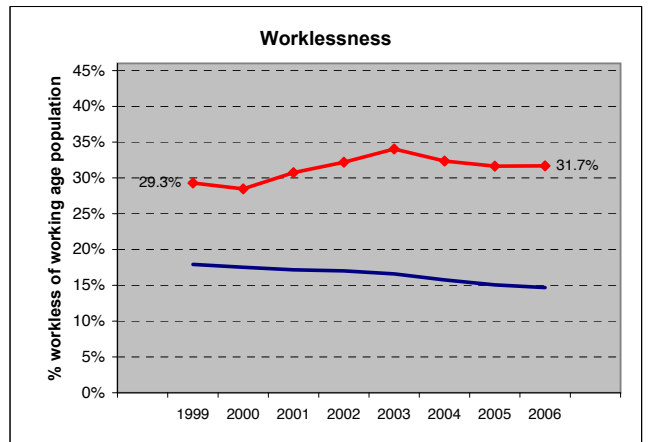
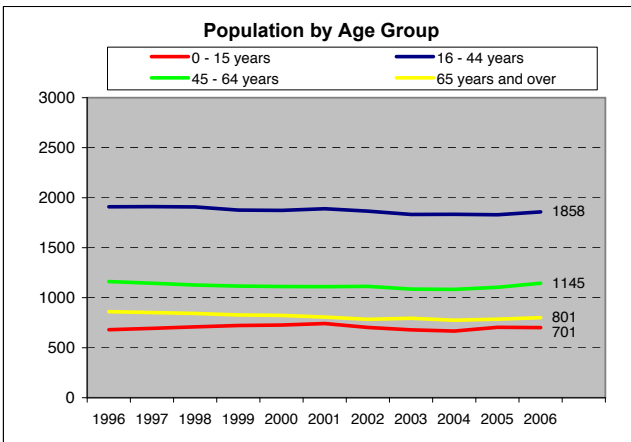
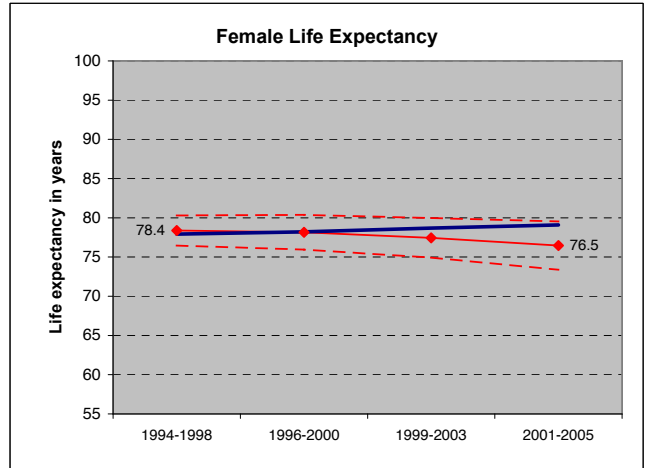
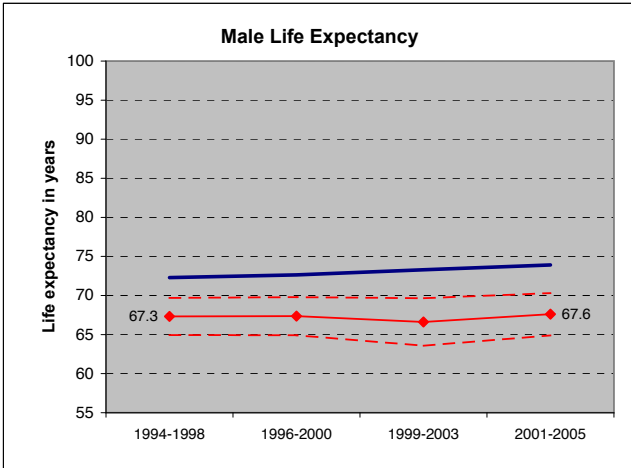
Key: — Greenock Town Centre and East Central - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Greenock Upper Central

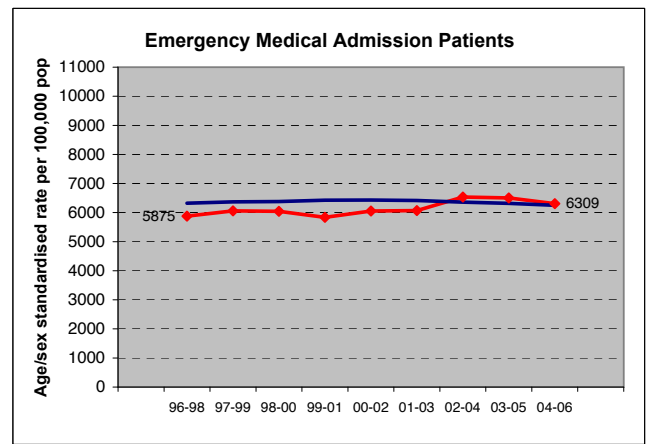
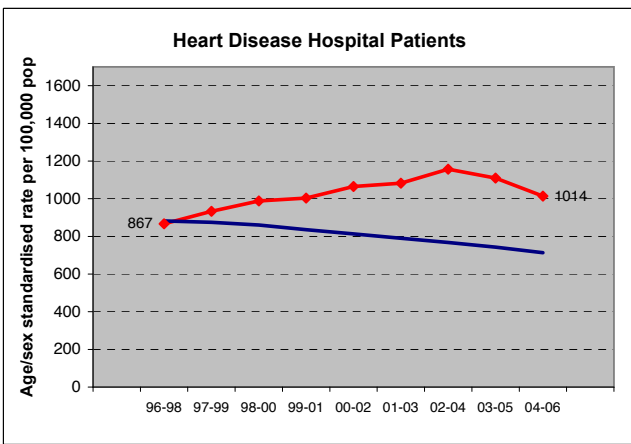
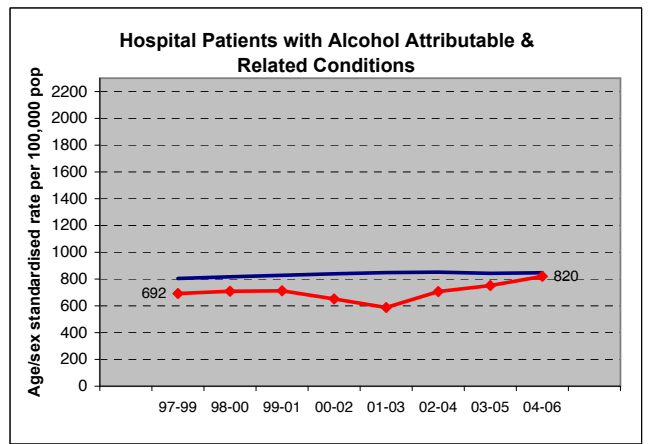
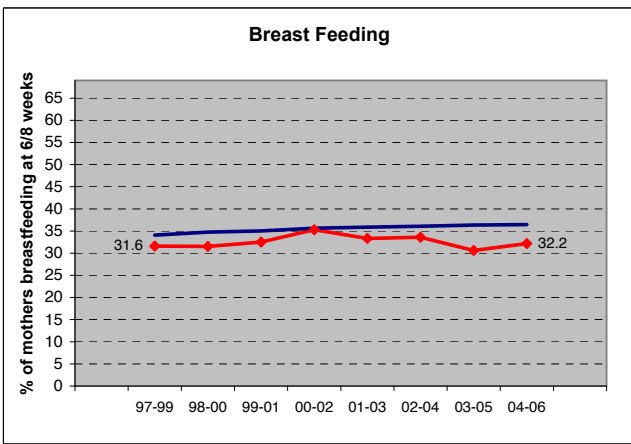
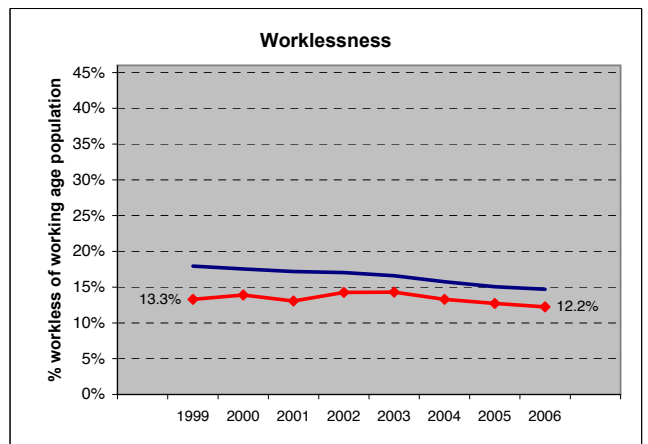
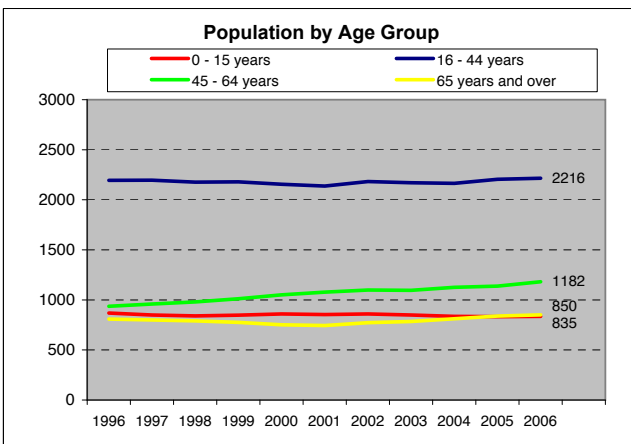
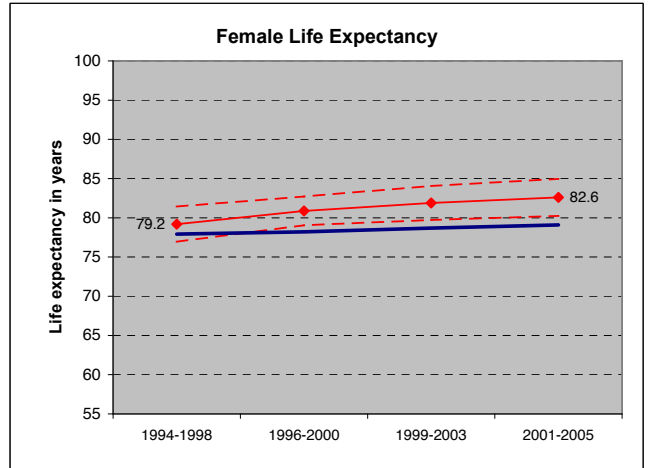
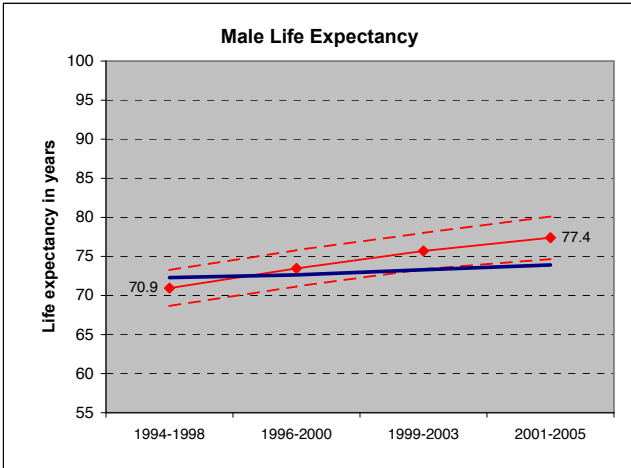
Key: — Greenock Upper Central - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Greenock West and Central

Key: — Greenock West and Central - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Greenock West and Central

Indicator	Number	Measure	- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +		Time Period	Defn
Population Demographics						
Child population (aged 0-15)	835	16.4 %			-9	
Adult population (aged 16-64)	3,398	66.9 %			+2	2006 1
Elderly population (aged 65+)	850	16.7 %			+2	
Minority ethnic groups	44	0.9 %			-55	2001 2
Asylum Seekers	n/a	n/a %				2007 3
Life expectancy - males	-	77.4 yrs			+5	01-05 4
Life expectancy - females	-	82.6 yrs			+4	
Live births	54	1.1 cr			-2	2006 5
Households - Single adults	n/a	n/a %				2005 6
Households - Single parents	n/a	n/a %*				
Mortality						
Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	210	638.6 sr			-19	
Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	18	79.6 sr			+4	01-05 7
Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	32	131.8 sr			-10	
Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	5	20.3 sr			-16	
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking						
Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	45	820.0 sr			+54	04-06 8
Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	9	40.5 sr			+49	01-05 9
Estimated smokers (16+)	809	20.4 %			-25	03-04 10
Drug related hospital patients ³	1-4	47.4 sr			-39	04-06 11
Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	1	20.8 cr2			-67	97-06 12
Hospitalisation & Injury						
Patients registered with cancer ³	25	425.9 sr			+1	02-04 13
Heart disease patients ³	59	1,014.0 sr			+42	
Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	12	181.0 sr			-4	
Emergency medical admission patients ³	353	6,308.7 sr			+1	04-06 14
Multiple admission patients ³	71	1,255.4 sr			+3	
Unintentional Injury patients ³	58	966.4 sr			-4	
Patients prescribed statins	1,297	23.7 %			+30	2006 15
Road accident casualties - adults ³	12	3.0 cr3			-26	01-04 16
Assault discharges ³	7	1.4 cr3			+35	04-06 17
Mental Health & Function						
Suicide (5 yrs) ²	2	8.0 sr			-49	01-05 18
Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	352	7.3 %			-28	2001 19
First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	20	343.2 sr			+34	02-04 20
Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	609	11.1 %			+38	2006 21
Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	240	7.3 %			-25	2007 22
Long-term limiting illness	800	16.6 %			-18	2001 23
Social Work						
Clients aged 0-15	n/a	n/a %				2007 24
Clients aged 16-64	n/a	n/a %				
Clients aged 65+	n/a	n/a %				
Prosperity - Poverty						
'Income deprived'	510	10.2 %			-27	2006 25
'Employment deprived'	356	11.0 %			-14	2006 26
Workless	405	12.2 %			-17	2006 27
JSA - Unemployment	115	3.6 %			+28	2007 28
Households without access to car/van	720	32.4 %			-5	2001 29
Children in workless households	78	8.0 %			-56	2001 30
Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	654	16.5 %			-26	2001 31
Workplaces	139	43.0 cr3			-20	2005 32
Employees ⁵	1,600	49.0 cr			-35	2005 33
Educ-ation						
Primary school attendance	-	94.4 %			-1	05/06 34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	56	87.5 %			+51	05/06 35
Adults without qualifications	836	23.1 %			-31	2001 36
Crime						
Serious violent crime ³	8	15.3 cr4			+4	04-06 37
Domestic abuse incidents ³	9	17.3 cr4			-80	04-06 38
Vandalism ³	104	206.8 cr4 G ^{CC}			-23	04-06 39
Drug Offenders ³	23	45.9 cr4 G ^{CC}			-54	04-06 40
Housing & Transport						
Housing type - tenements	n/a	n/a %				2006 41
House prices	-	105,023 £			-22	2006 42
Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	n/a	n/a %				2007 43
Overcrowding	232	10.4 %			-11	2001 44
Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,424	44.6 %			0	2001 45
Child & Maternal Health						
Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	23	17.2 %			-29	02-04 46
Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	15	32.2 %			-12	04-06 47
Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	1-4	0.8 %			-66	02-04 48
Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	94.2 %			+4	04-06 50
-all excl. MMR	-	98.6 %			+3	
Dental hospital admissions for children ³	10	1.2 cr			+3	03-06 51
Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	6	25.0 cr3			-38	02-04 52
Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	2.7 cr3			-5	01-04 16

Notes

- 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.
- Numbers presented over a period of years (e.g. 5 years for mortality) but rates are annual average rates.
- Average annual numbers and rates. 4. Numbers and rates presented over a period of years (e.g. 10 years for drug deaths).
- Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

Key

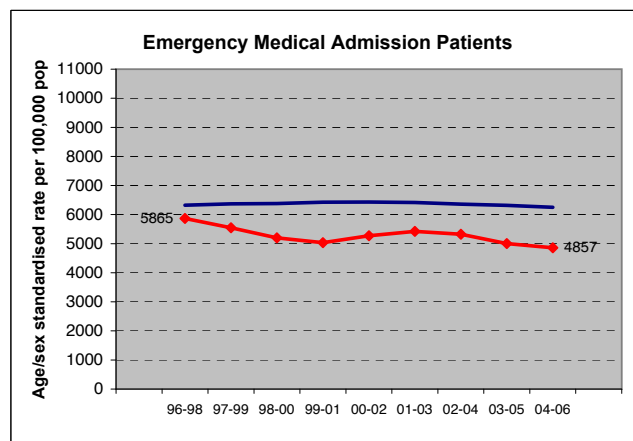
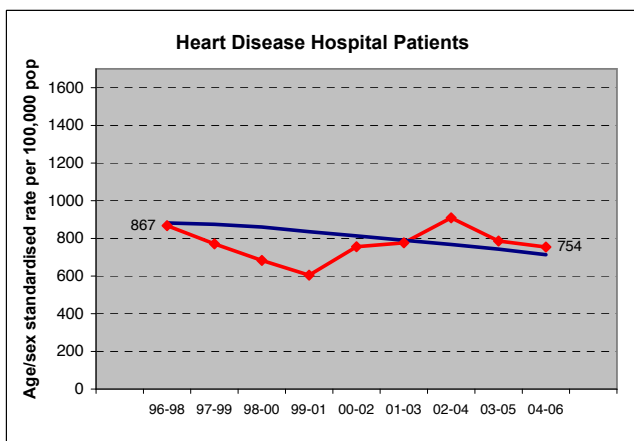
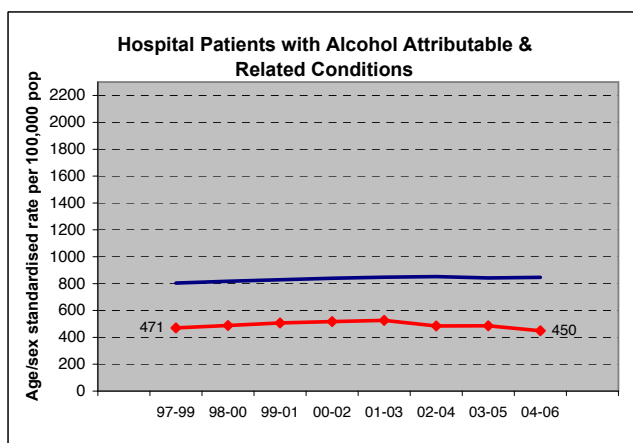
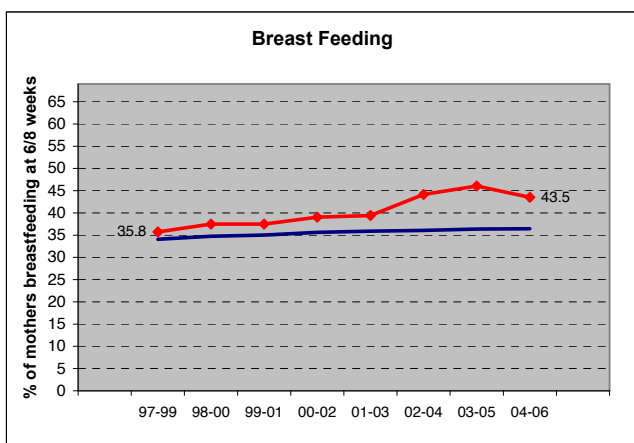
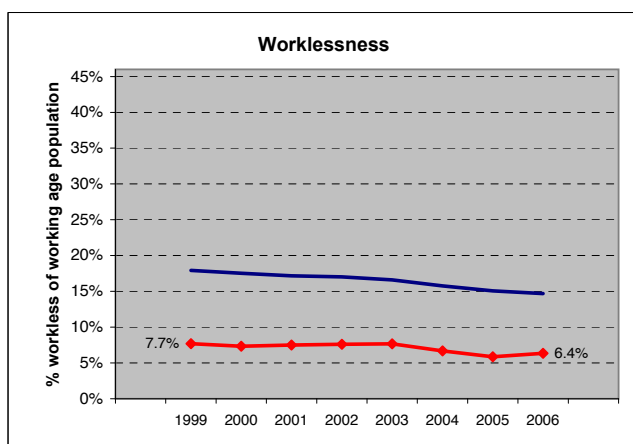
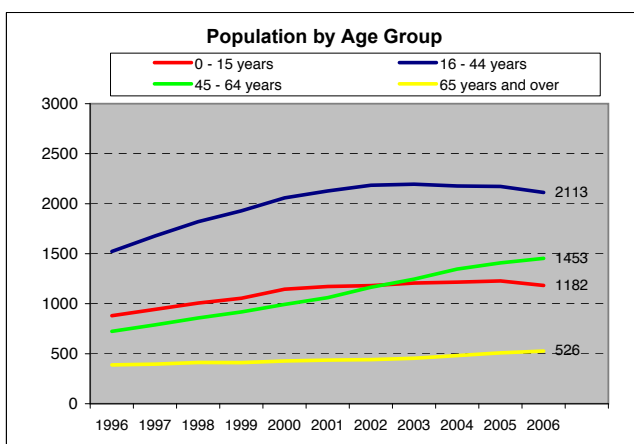
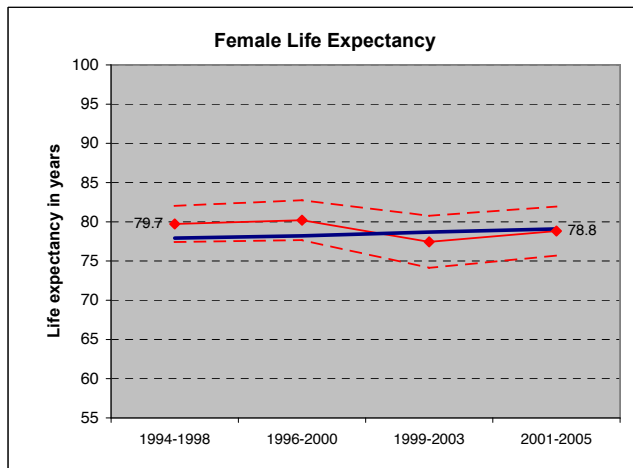
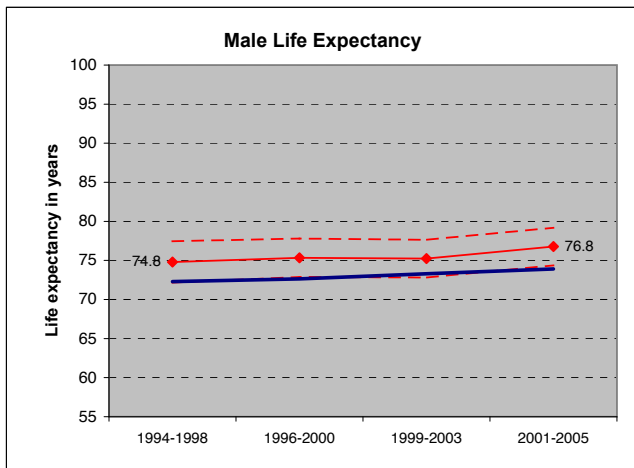
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %* - single parent 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 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.

Inverkip and Wemyss Bay

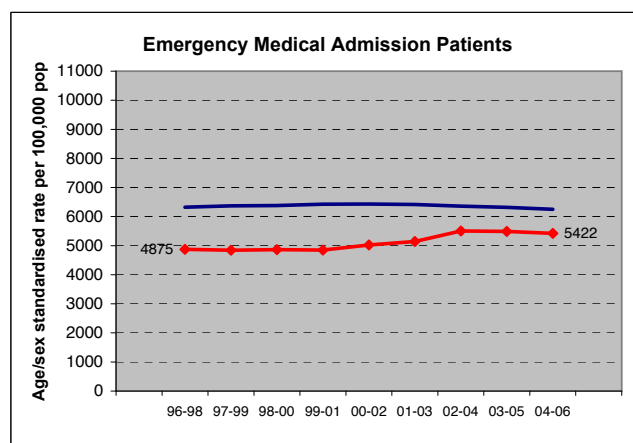
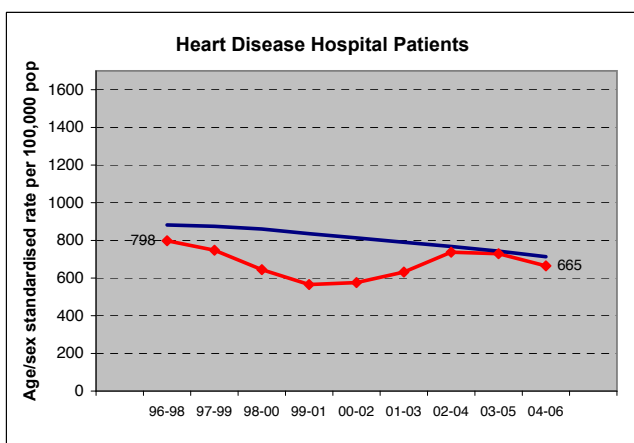
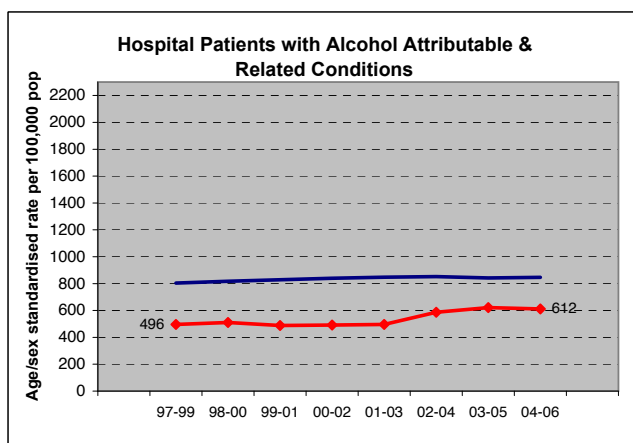
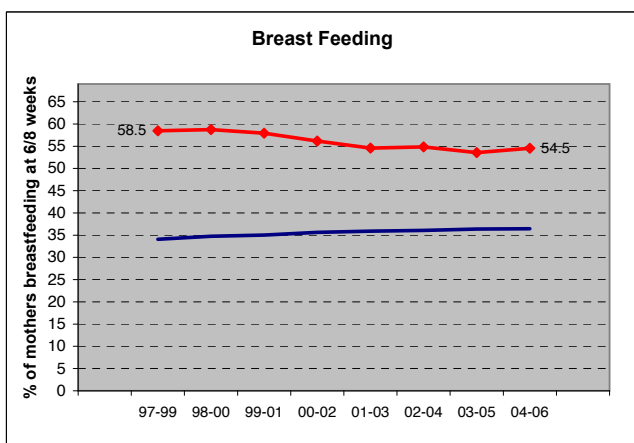
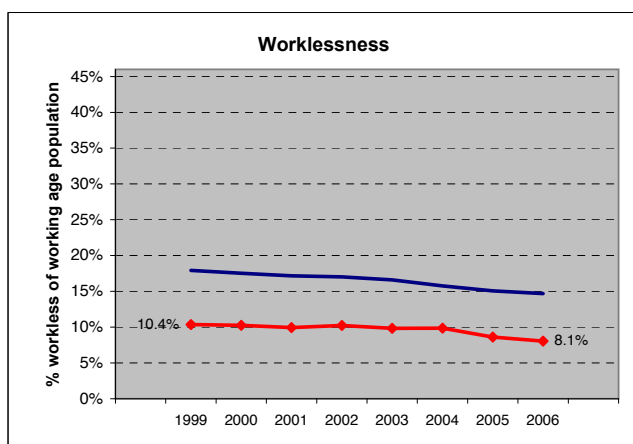
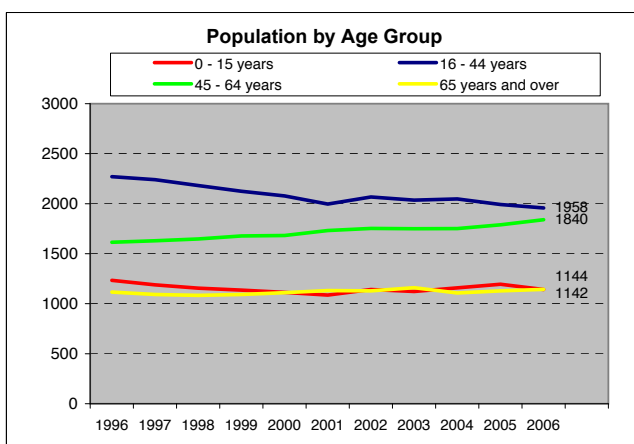
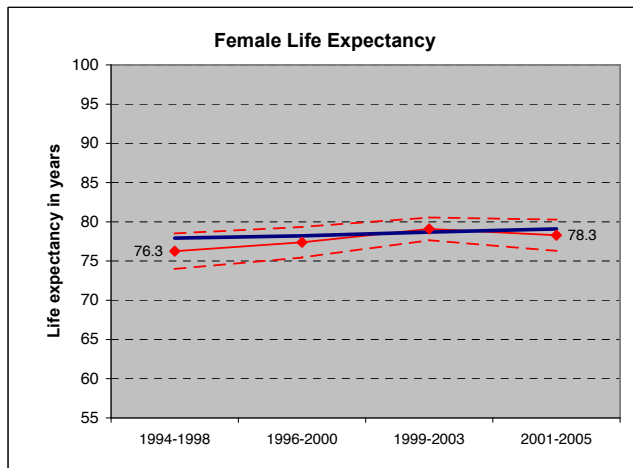
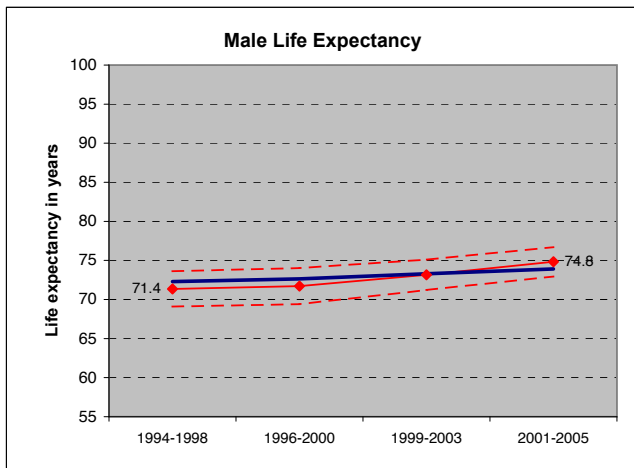
Key: — Inverkip and Wemyss Bay - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



NB PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SOME CASES RATES/PERCENTAGES MAY BE BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.

Kilmacolm Central and Inverclyde East

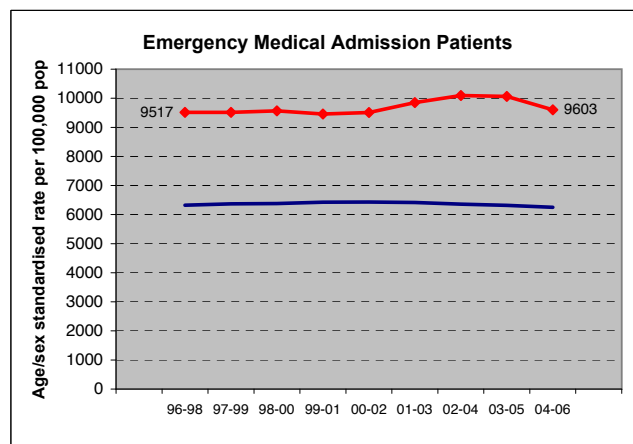
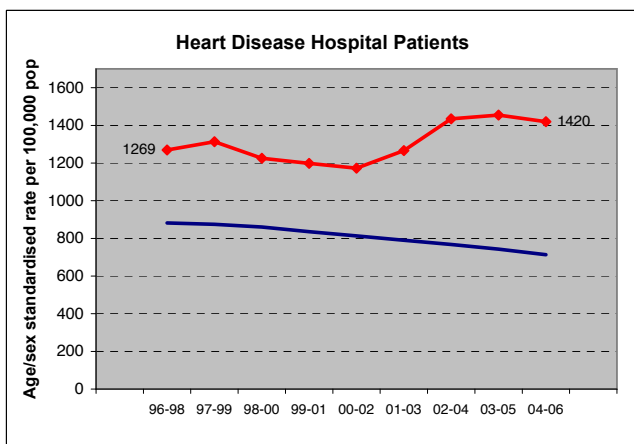
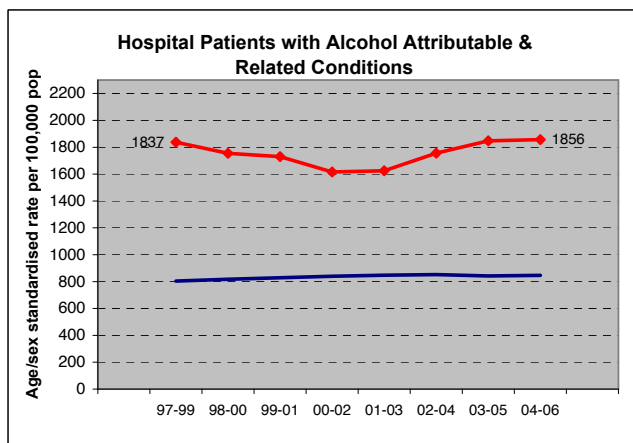
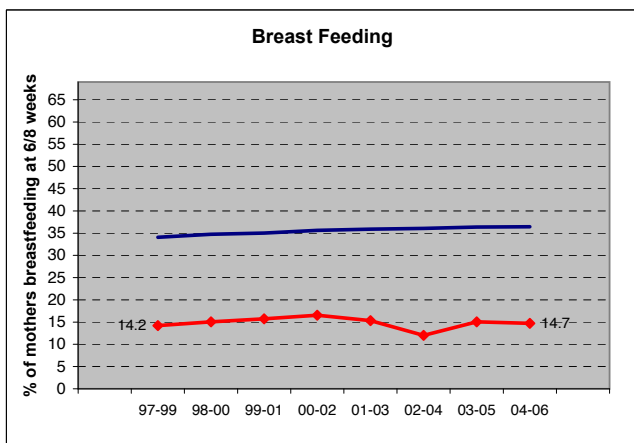
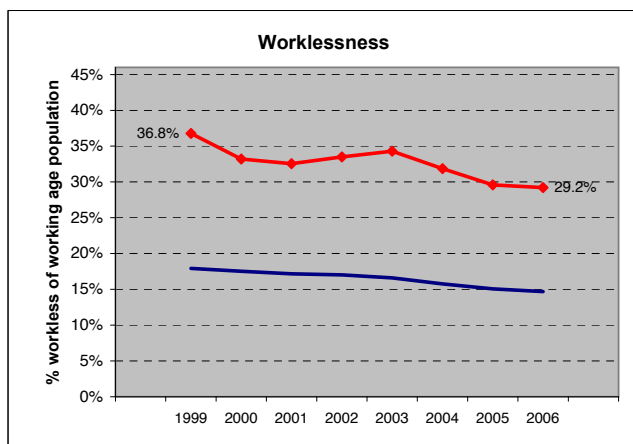
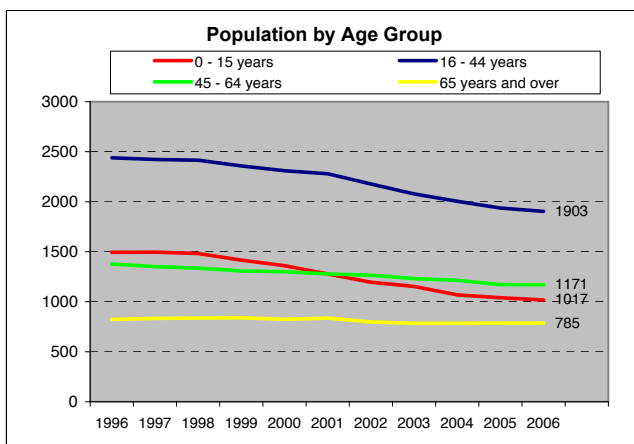
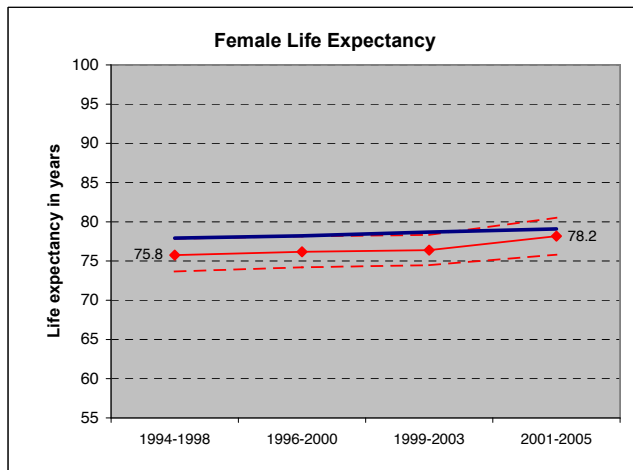
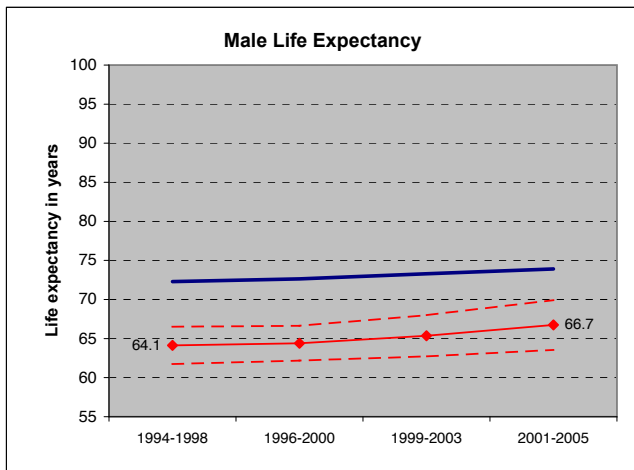
Key: — Kilmacolm Central and Inverclyde East - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



NB PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SOME CASES RATES/PERCENTAGES MAY BE BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.

Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl

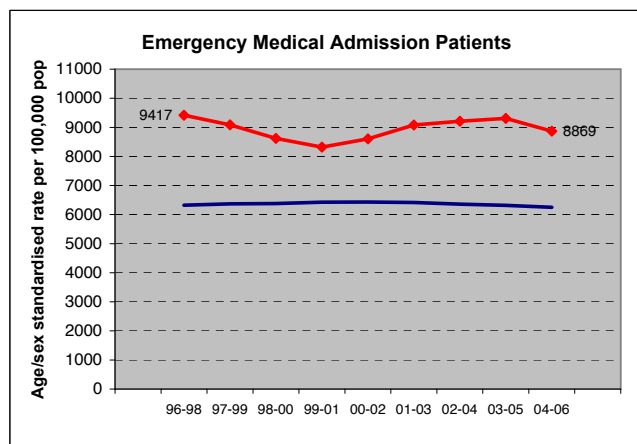
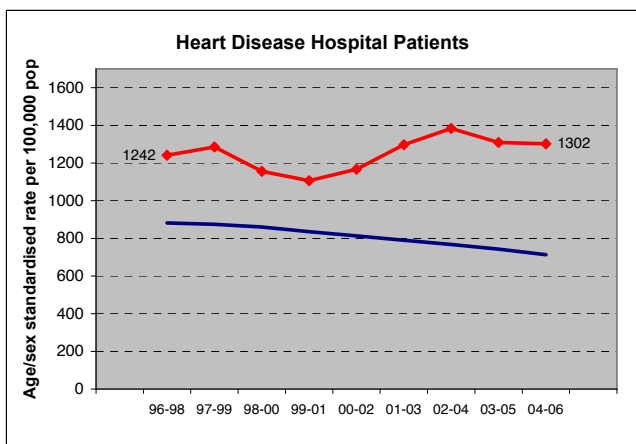
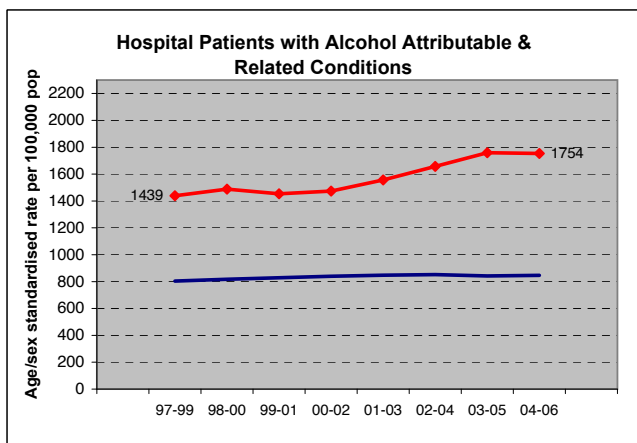
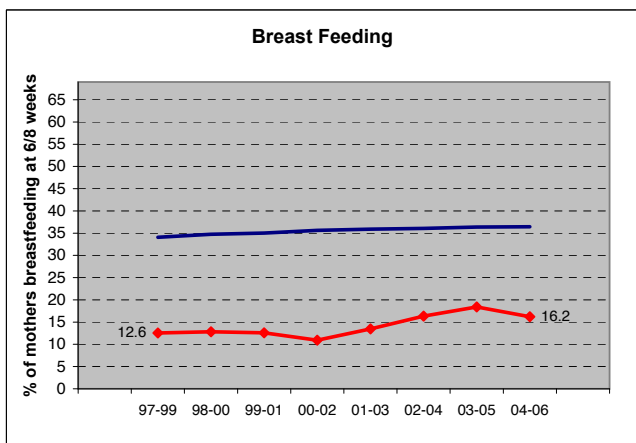
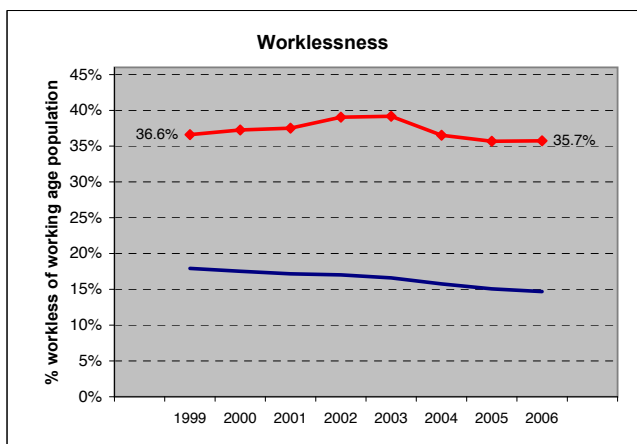
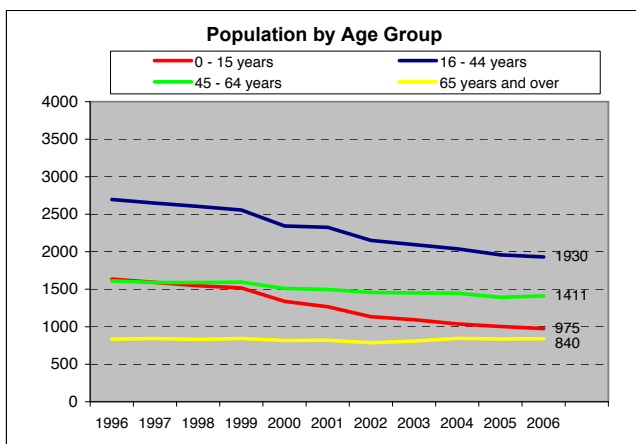
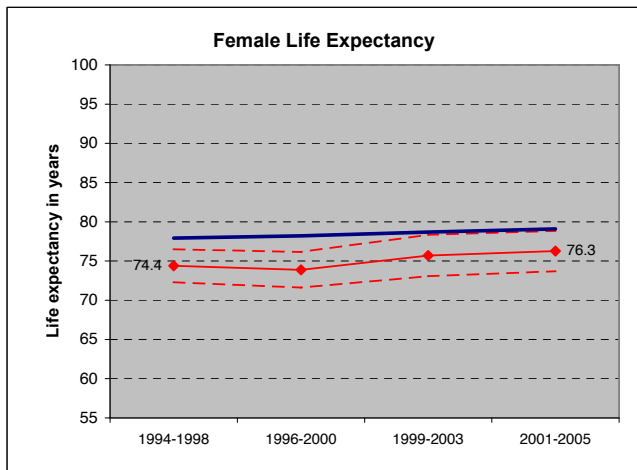
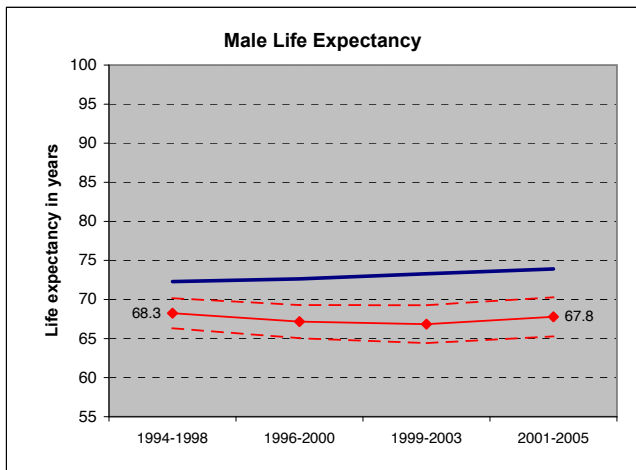
Key: — Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central

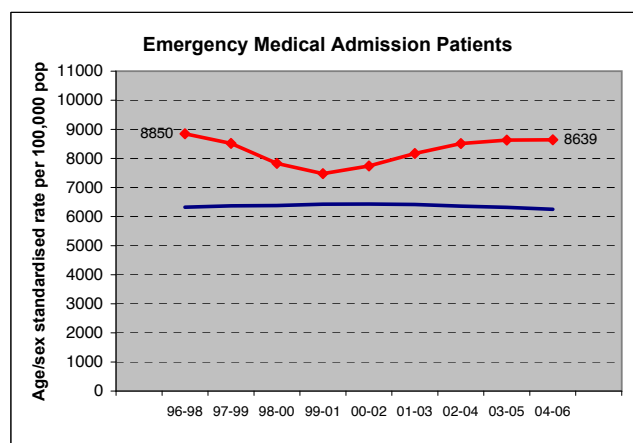
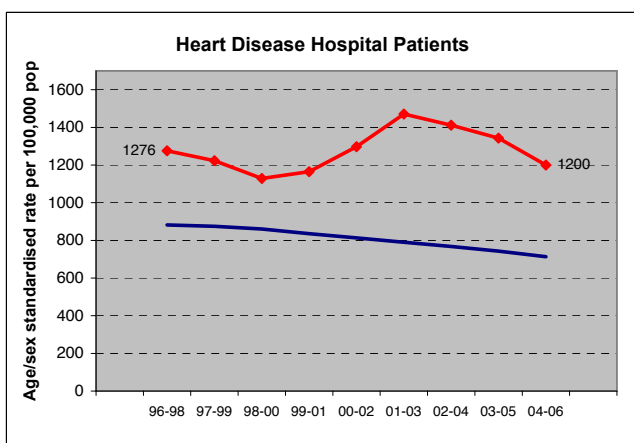
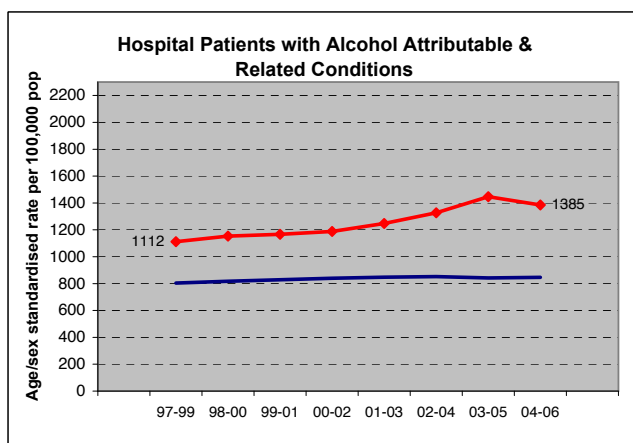
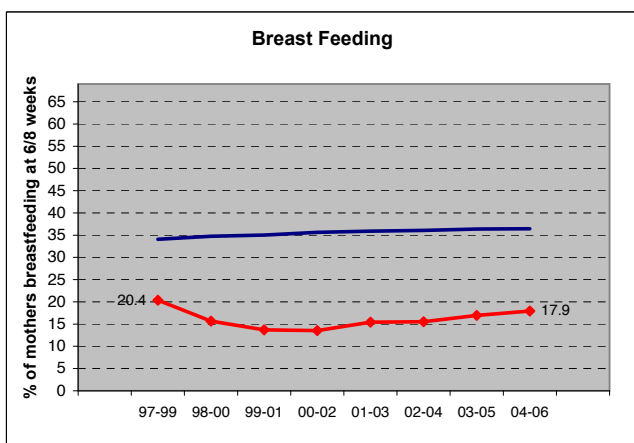
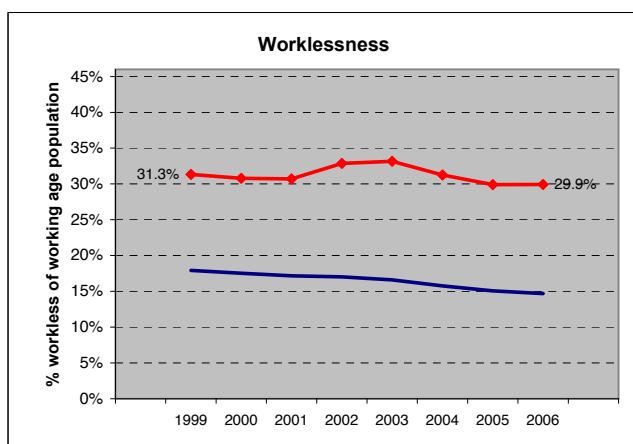
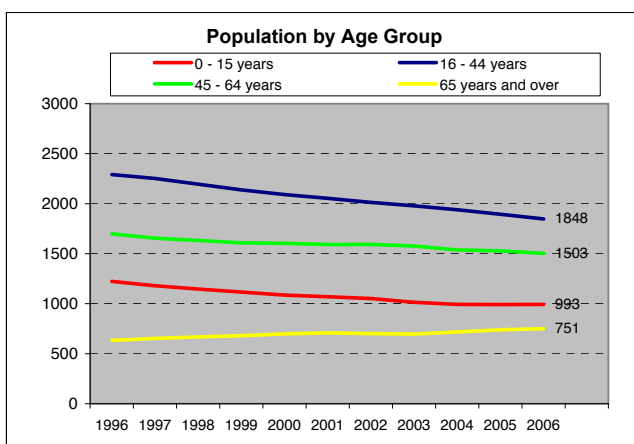
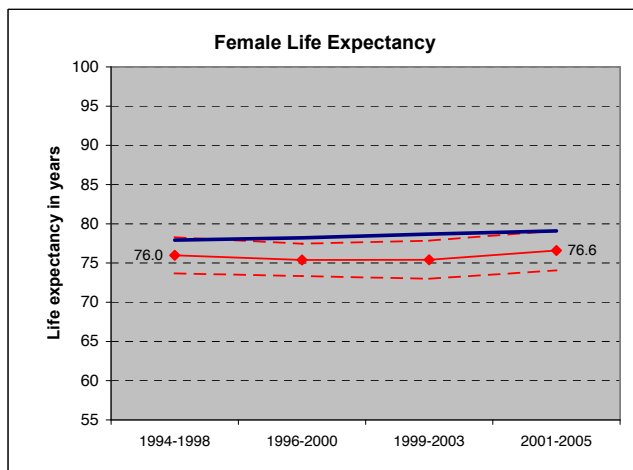
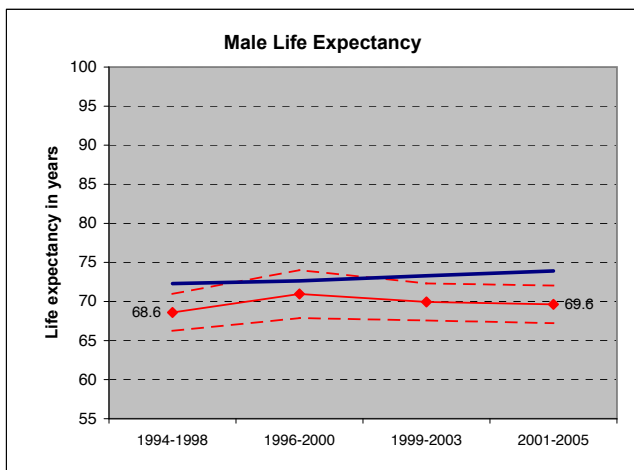
Key: — Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Port Glasgow Upper East

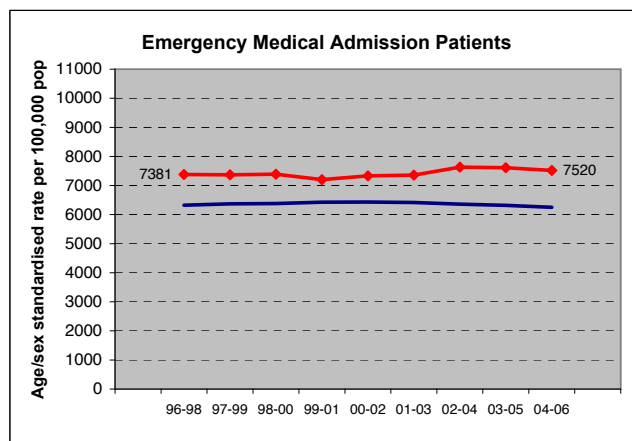
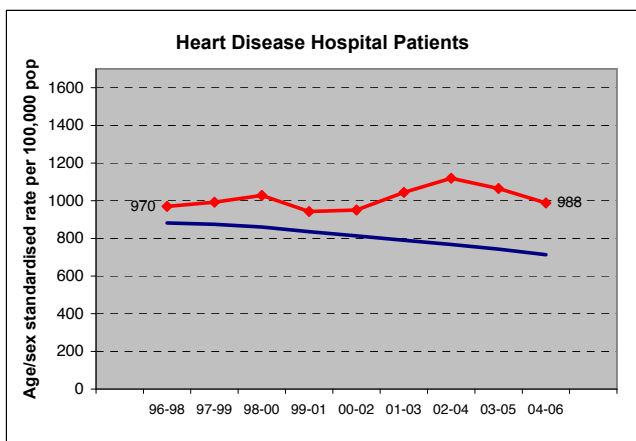
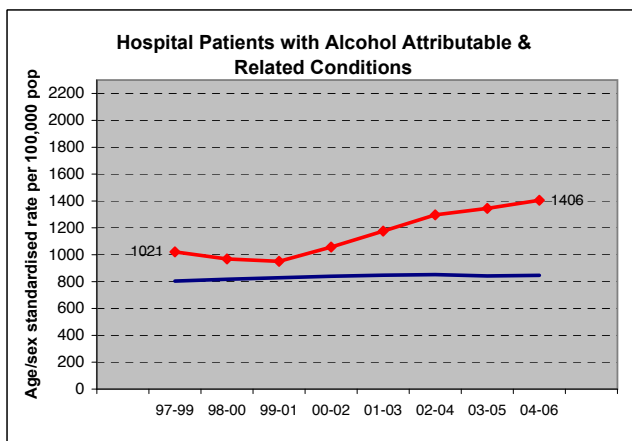
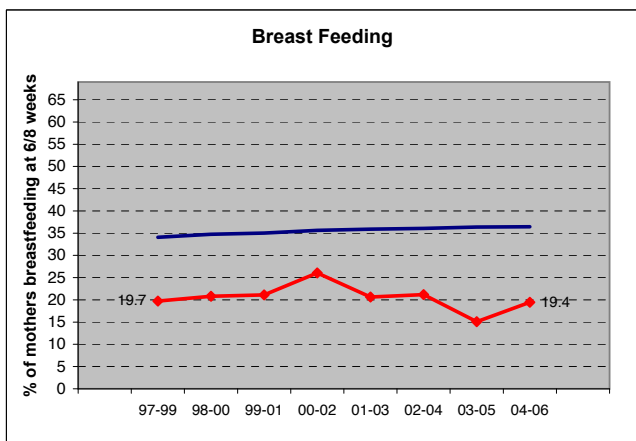
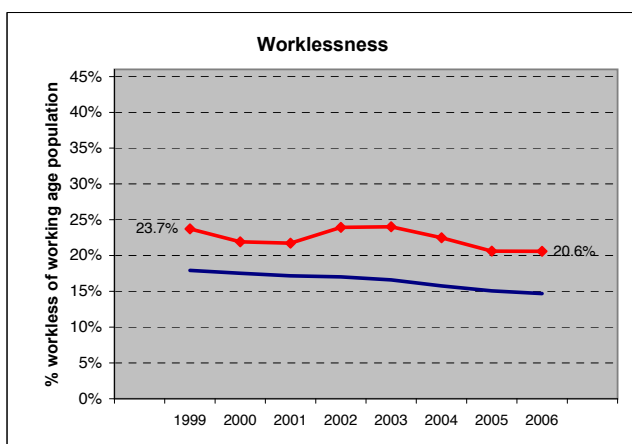
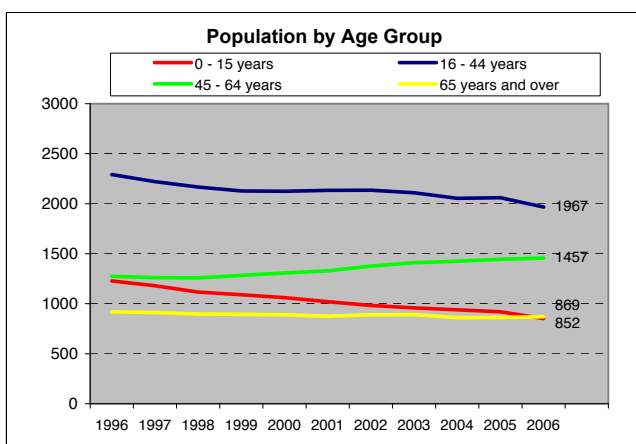
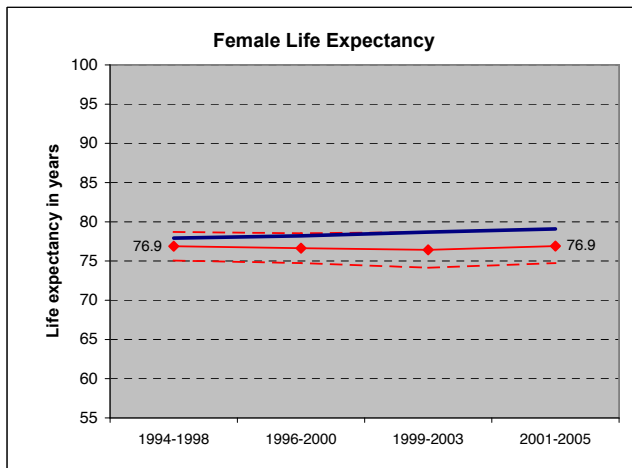
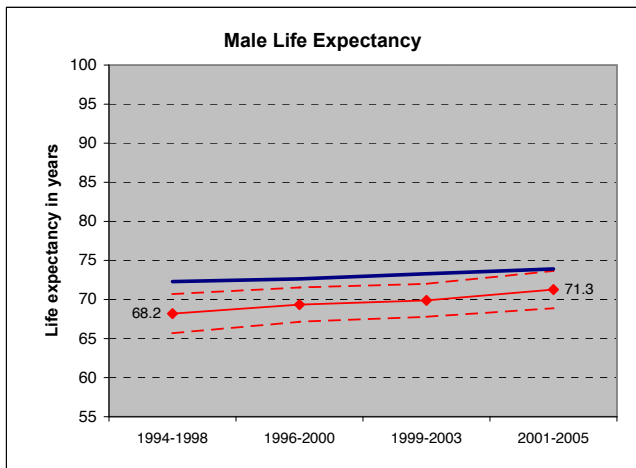
Key: — Port Glasgow Upper East - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central

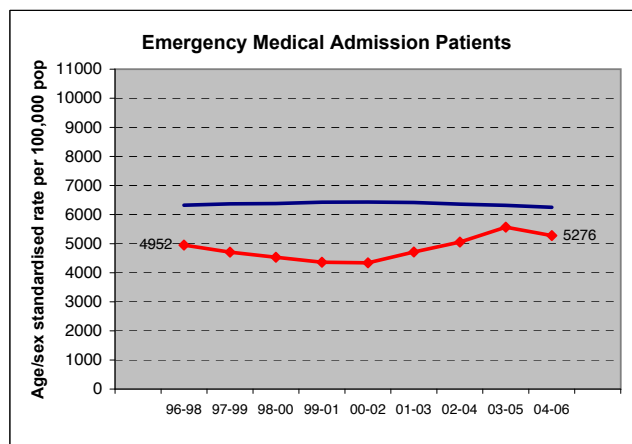
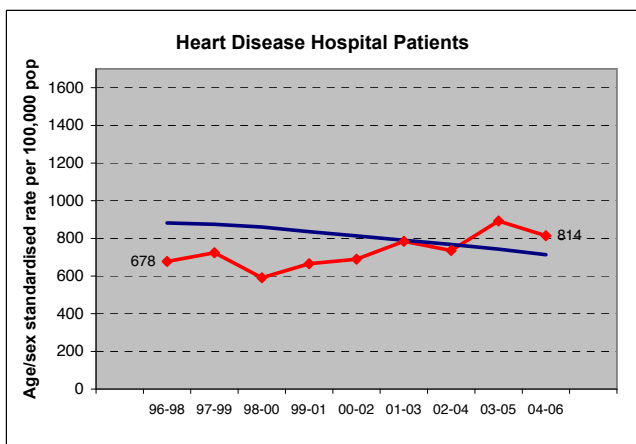
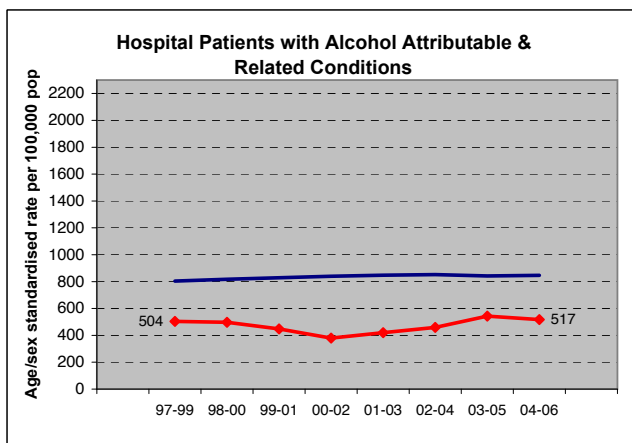
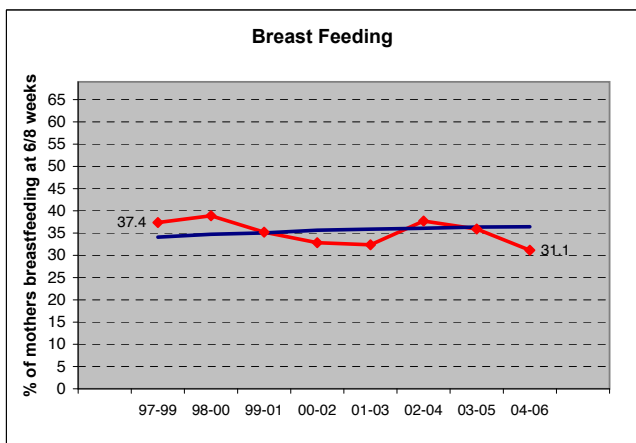
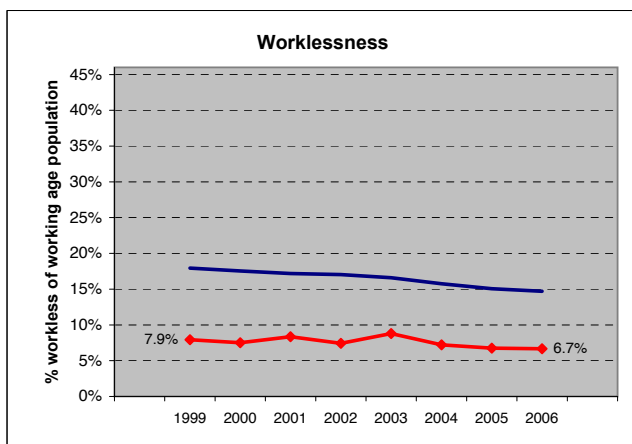
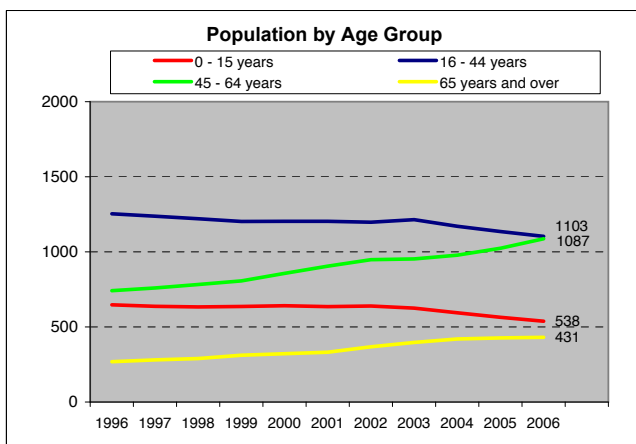
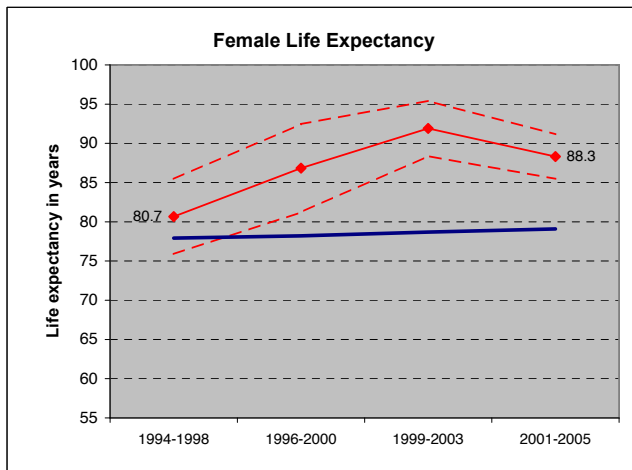
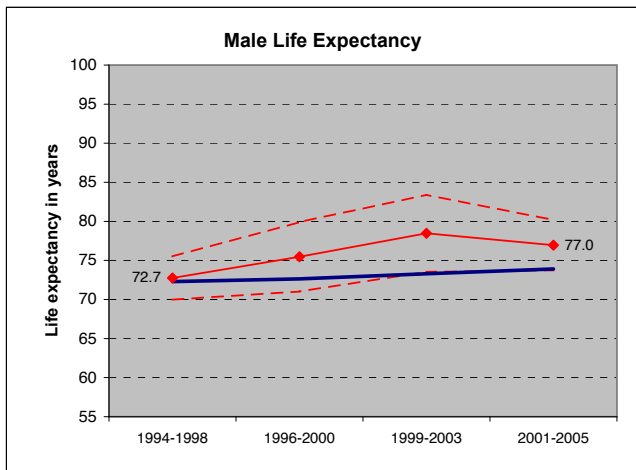
Key: — Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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East Inverkip and West Gourock

Key: — East Inverkip and West Gourock - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Definitions and Sources

NB More detailed definitions are available in excel files for each indicator on the GCPH website¹

Definition	Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source ²
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 (Glasgow CH(C)Ps only) * 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) ³	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 ⁴ , cancer ⁵ and cerebrovascular disease ⁶ (for under 75s) over the period, expressed as a 5 year total and a directly age-sex standardised annualised rate per 100,000 population ³	2001-05	GRO(S)
8	Alcohol attributable and related hospital patients	Patients admitted to hospital with alcohol attributable and related conditions: 3 year annual average numbers & age/sex standardised rates per 100,000 population ⁷	1997-99 to 2004-06	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)
9	Alcohol related deaths	Deaths from alcohol related causes ⁷ (all ages) over the period, expressed as a 5 year total number and a directly age-sex standardised annualised rate per 100,000 population ³	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 ⁸ expressed as a 3 year annual average number & age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population	2004-06	ISD Scotland (SMR1/01, Linked Database)

1 www.gcph.co.uk/communityprofiles

2 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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definition	Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source ²
12	Drug related deaths	Deaths from drug related conditions ⁹ 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 ¹⁰ 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 ¹¹ , cerebrovascular disease ⁶ , emergency medical admission ⁷ , multiple admission ⁷ and unintentional injury ⁷), 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) ⁷	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 ¹² (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 ¹³ (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 ⁷	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

9 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 ²
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' ⁷ , expressed as a number and percentage of the population	2006	SIMD, SG
26	Employment deprived	Adults defined as 'employment deprived' ⁷ , expressed as a number and percentage of the working age population	2006	SIMD, SG
27	Workless	Workless adults ⁷ , 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. NB employees 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 ²
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" ¹⁴	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 ¹⁵ , 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

¹⁴ 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)

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

