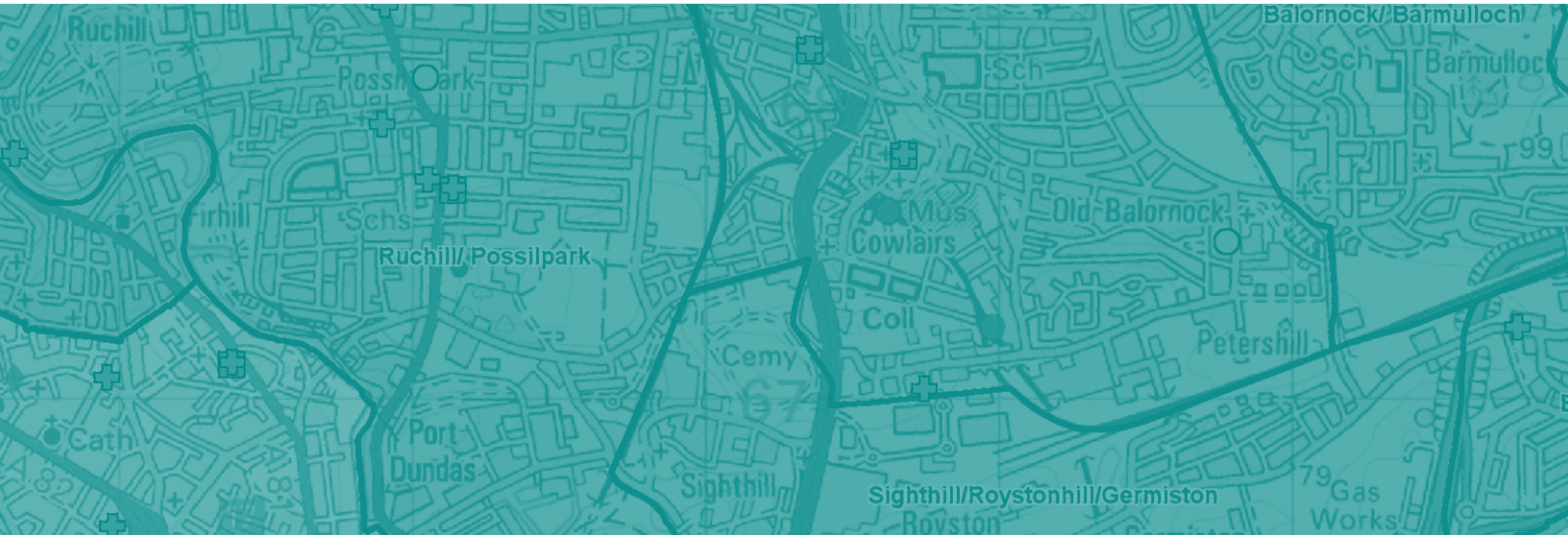


A Community Health and Wellbeing Profile for North Glasgow



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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.



Edgely Road



North Glasgow CHCP Offices

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 North Glasgow community and their populations.

Table 1: Neighbourhoods within the North Glasgow community and their populations

Neighbourhood	Population (2006)
Balornock and Barmulloch	7,458
Blackhill and Hogganfield	3,611
Kelvindale and Kelvinside	9,301
Lambhill and Milton	12,777
Maryhill Road Corridor	12,848
North Maryhill and Summerston	12,121
Robroyston and Millerston	5,262
Ruchill and Possilpark	9,151
Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston	12,802
Springburn	14,623

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).

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 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.

⁵ 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.



Partick Thistle



Springburn Park Pond



Sighthill

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 Caroline Hidouche and Richard McCafferty 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.

North Glasgow Population

North Glasgow has a population of nearly 100,000 people, of whom 17% are children, 68% are young and middle-aged adults and 15% are older people. There has been a small drop in the size of the overall population in the last ten years. However within the population the number of children has fallen by over 3,000 over the period, whilst the number of young (16-44) adults has risen by almost the same amount. Approximately 1,700 asylum seekers live in the area and the proportion of the population from a minority ethnic community (4.6%) is more than double the national average. There were over 1,200 live births in 2006.

There are 47,600 households in North Glasgow, of which over 20,000 (43%) are single adult households. Single parent households, of which there are 5,300, make up 41% of all households containing children.

Life expectancy and mortality

For men, life expectancy (at birth) is estimated to be 68.2 years, more than five years lower than the Scottish average, and has only risen by approximately 1.4 years in the period 1994-98 to 2001-05. Female life expectancy (75.4 years) has risen only slightly (by less than a year) in the same period and is nearly four years below the Scottish average. Comparing different areas of the community there is a gap across the neighbourhoods of over 12 years for male life expectancy and over nine years for women. In some 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 have all fallen to a varying degree in recent years.

Behaviour

Over 1,300 patients are admitted to hospital annually for alcohol related or attributable causes and there have been over 270 deaths due to alcohol in the last five years. An estimated 30,000 of adults smoke: 37.5 %, compared to 27% nationally. There have been 204 drug related deaths in North Glasgow over the last ten years.

Hospitalisation/Social Work

Approximately 580 new cancer cases are registered annually and 900 heart disease patients are admitted to hospital each year. There are over 8,000 patients admitted as a medical emergency annually. There are nearly 10,000 Social Work clients, 2,000 of whom are children and 3,000 of whom are older people.

Mental health and function

There were over 130 suicides in the period 2001-2005 and there are nearly 400 new in-patient admissions to psychiatric specialties annually.

Prosperity/poverty

Nearly 28,000 people, 28% of the population, are defined to be income deprived, and over 14,000 adults, 22% of the working age population are employment deprived⁶. There are nearly 2,000 workplaces, employing nearly 35,000 people.

Crime

In recent years over 260 serious assaults have been recorded in the area annually, as well as over 1,000 domestic abuse incidents and around 220 assault episodes (for residents) requiring overnight hospital treatment.

Child and maternal health

Compared to 24% nationally, 30% of women smoke during pregnancy, and 33% of mothers breast feed at six to eight weeks following birth (36% nationally). Primary immunisation rates are slightly below the national average. The rate of low birth-weight babies is 56% above the national average, while the infant mortality rate is 27% above the overall Scottish rate. The teenage pregnancy rate (under 18) is 61% above the Scottish average. The rate of admission for dental conditions among children is 55% above the national average. Child road accident casualty rates are 30% higher than the national average.

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



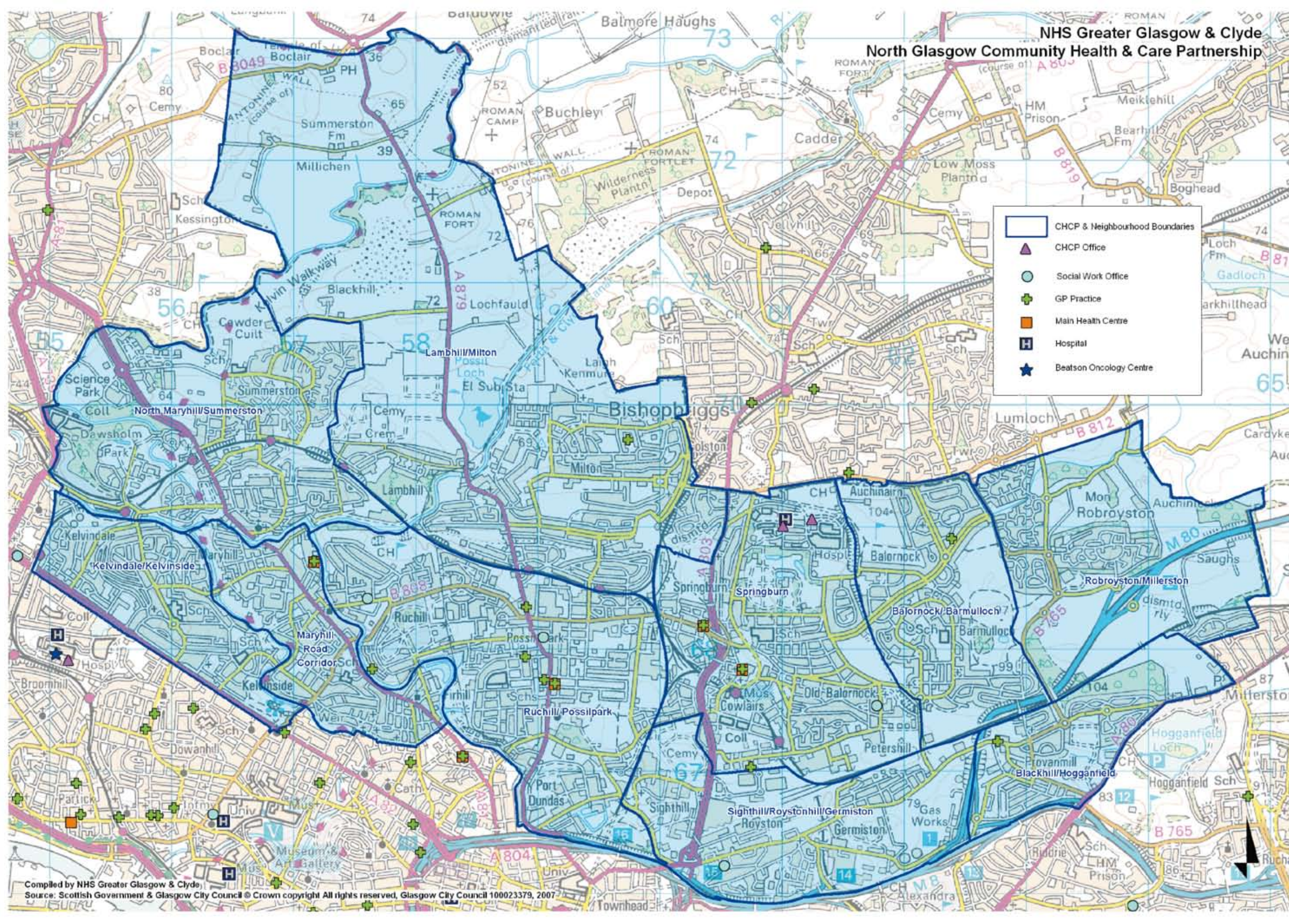
Maps



Community Health Partnership Area Map

North Glasgow

NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde North Glasgow Community Health & Care Partnership



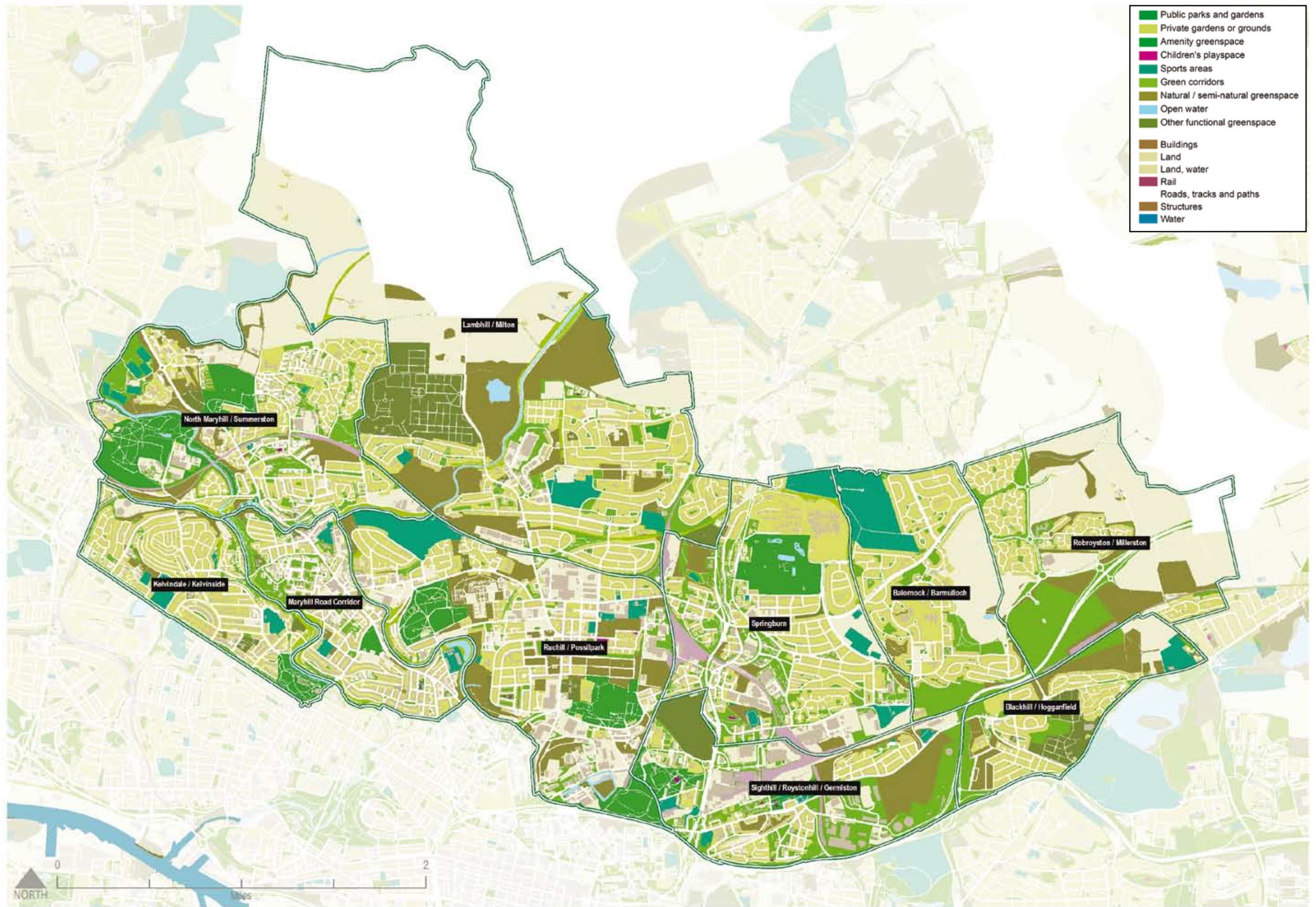
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Greenspace Map

North 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. © 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

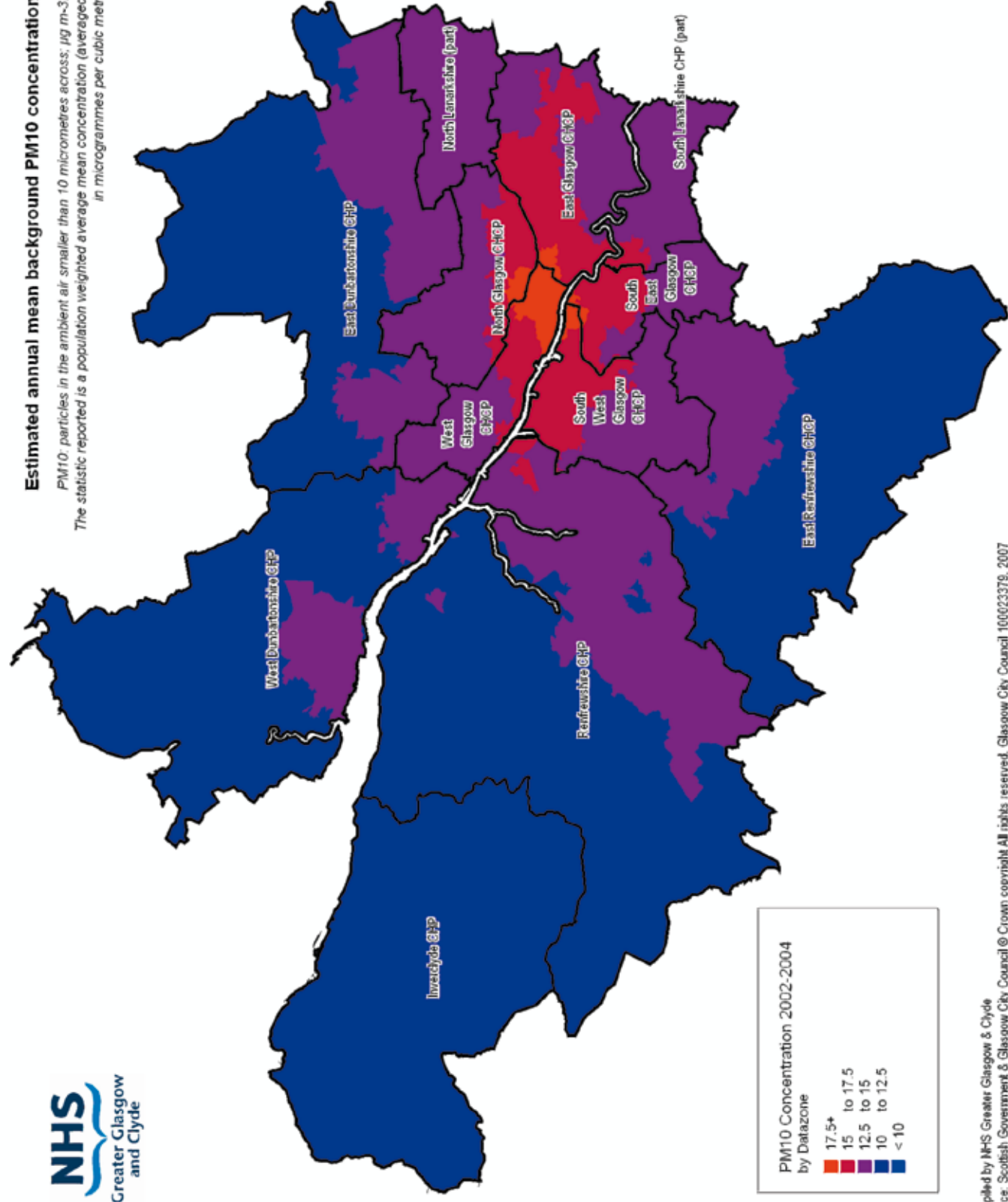
North Glasgow

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

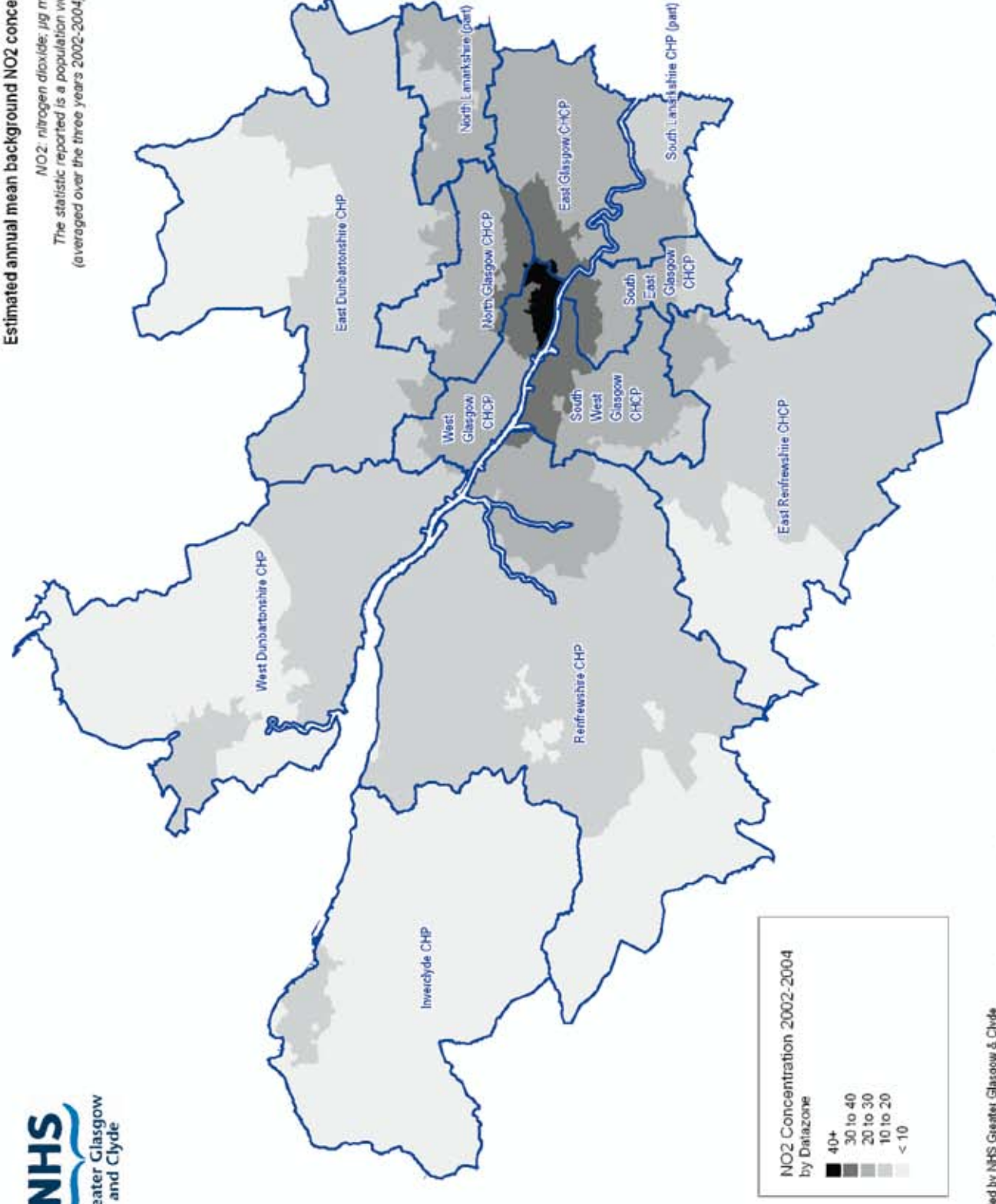


Compiled by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Source: Scottish Government & Glasgow City Council © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Glasgow City Council 100023378, 2007



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

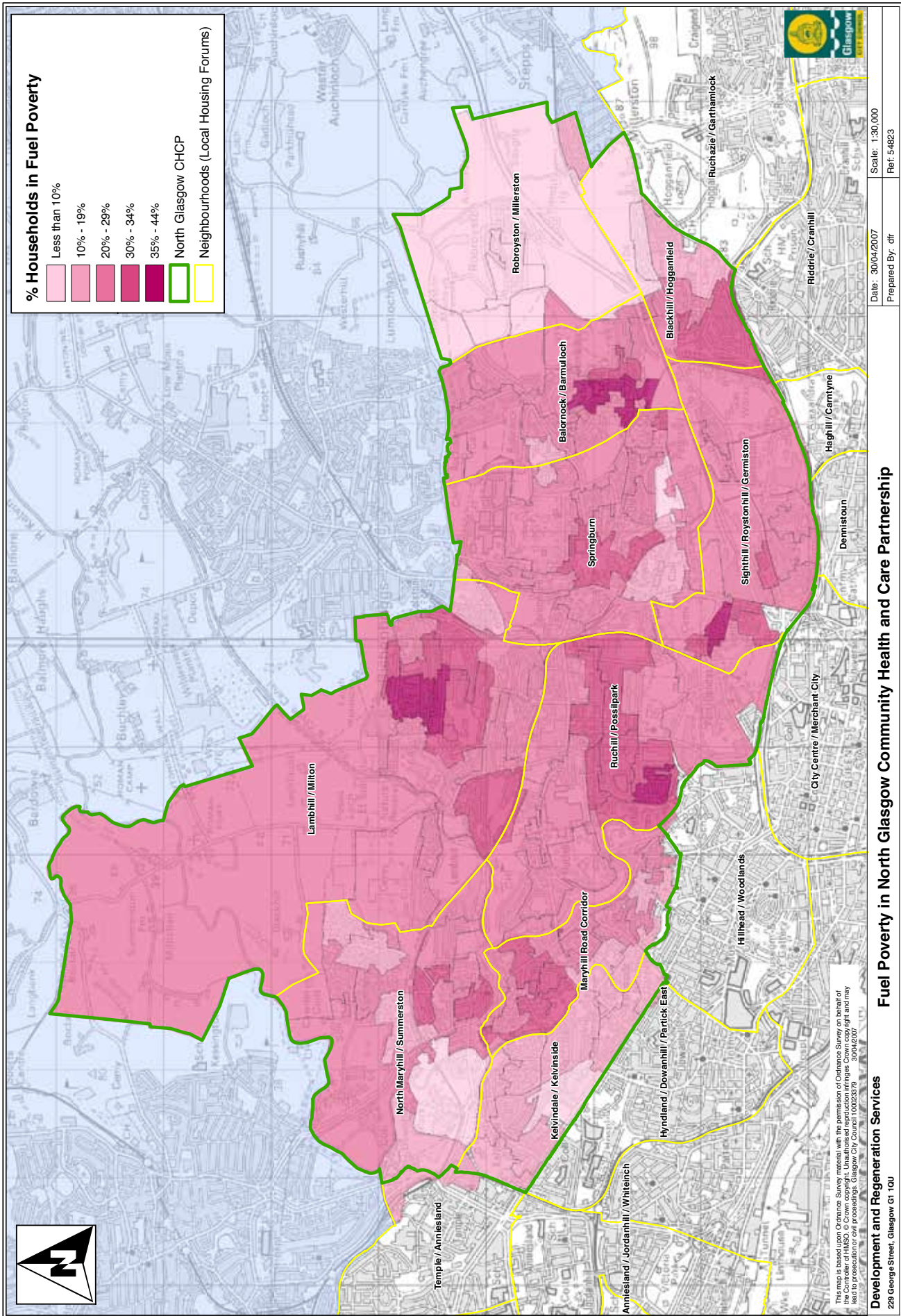


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Fuel Poverty Map

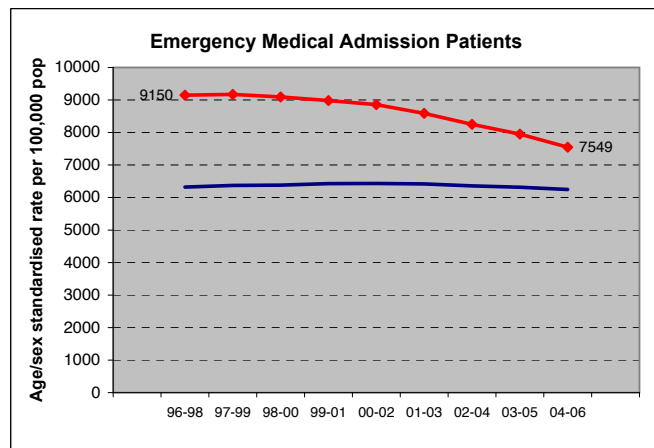
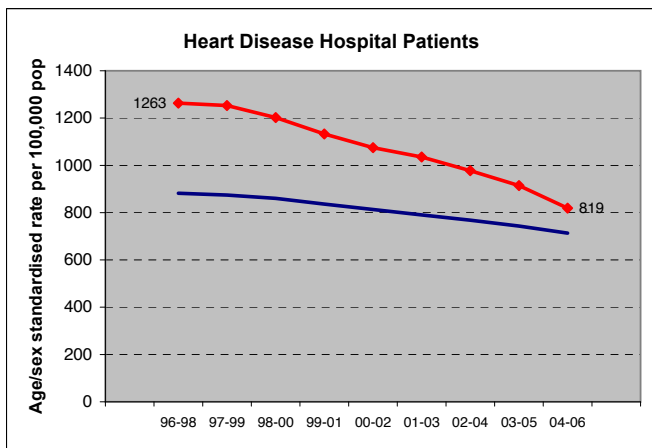
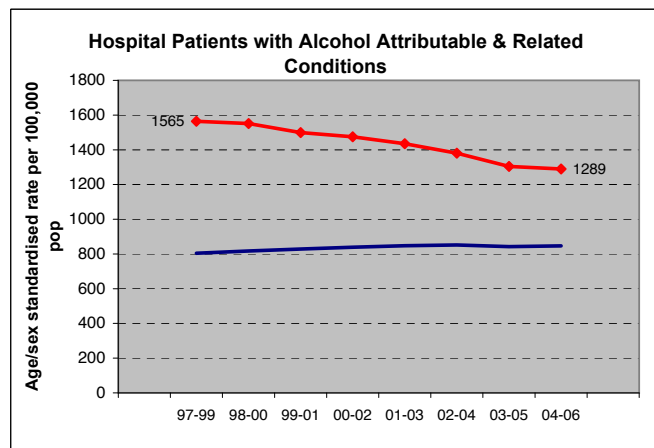
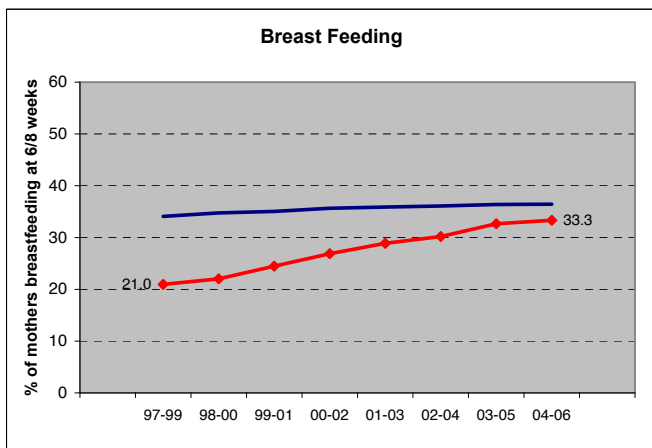
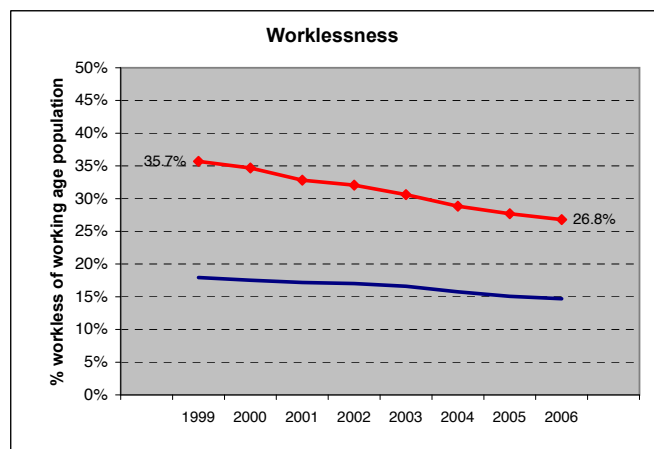
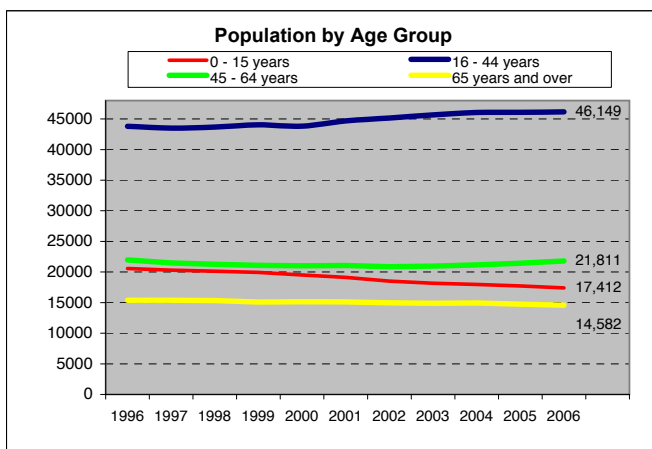
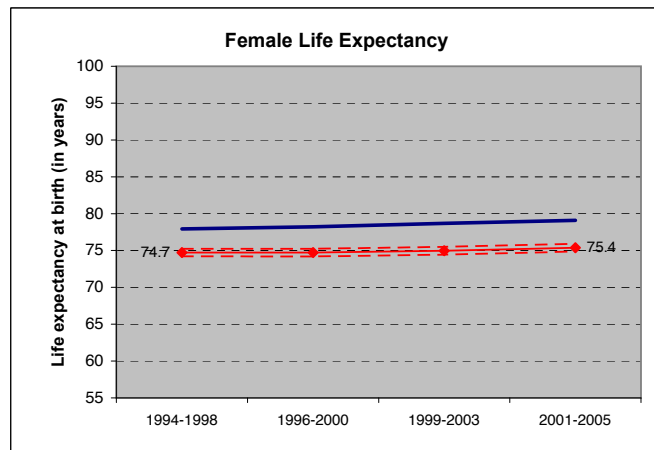
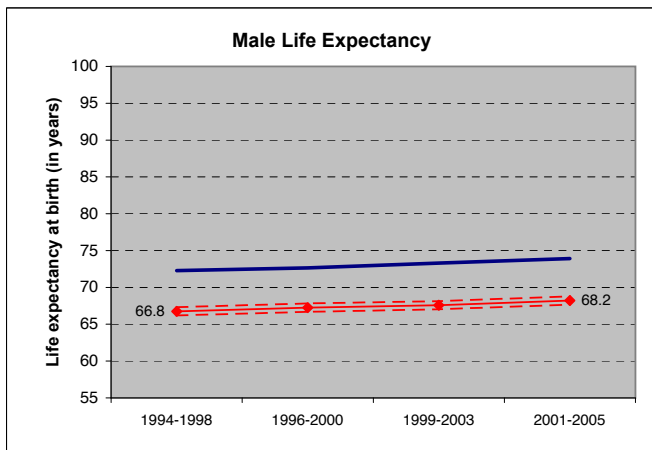




Trend and Spine Graphs

North Glasgow CHCP

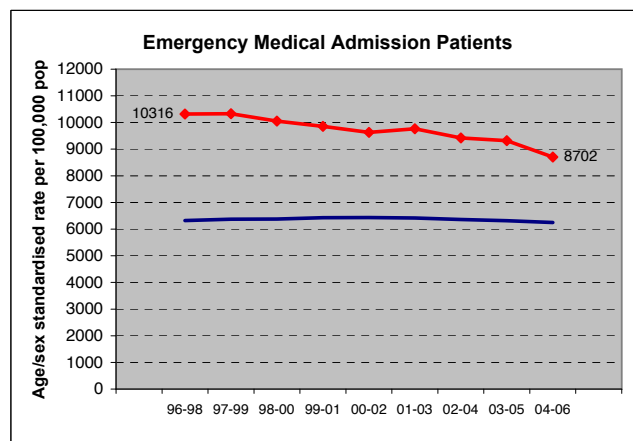
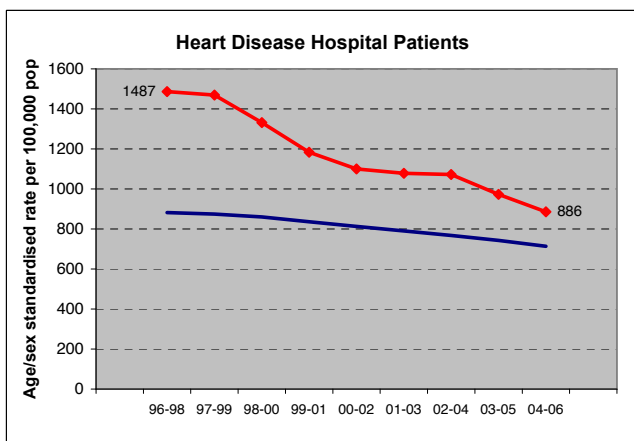
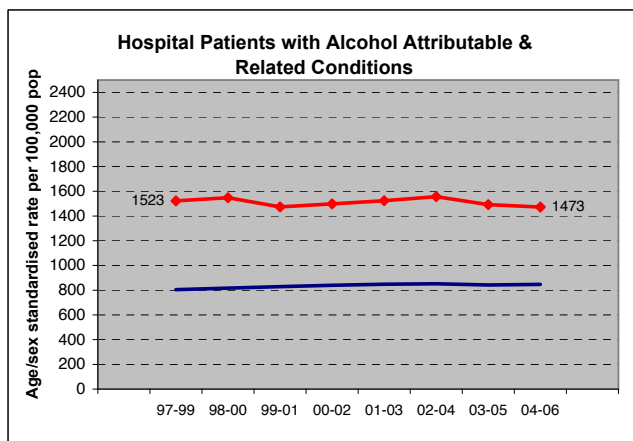
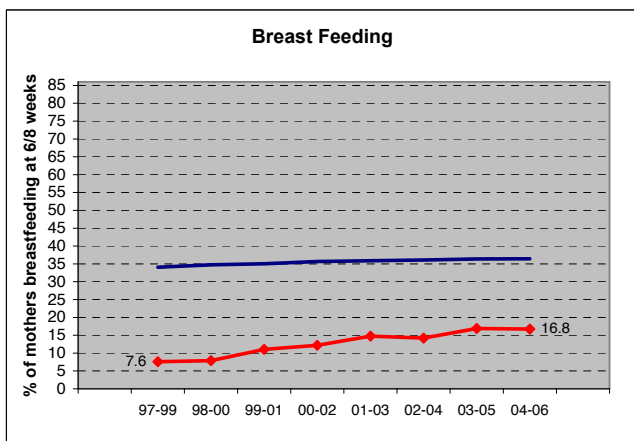
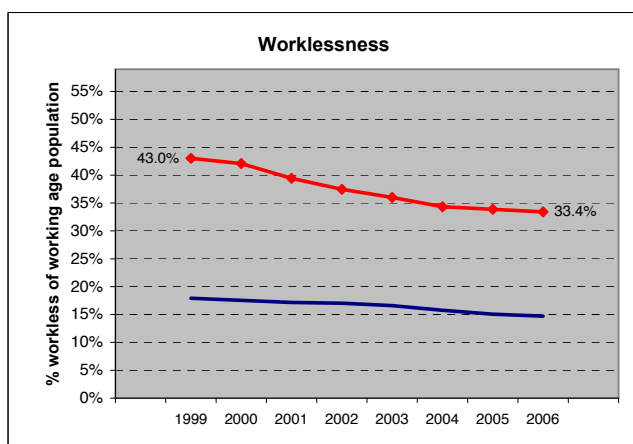
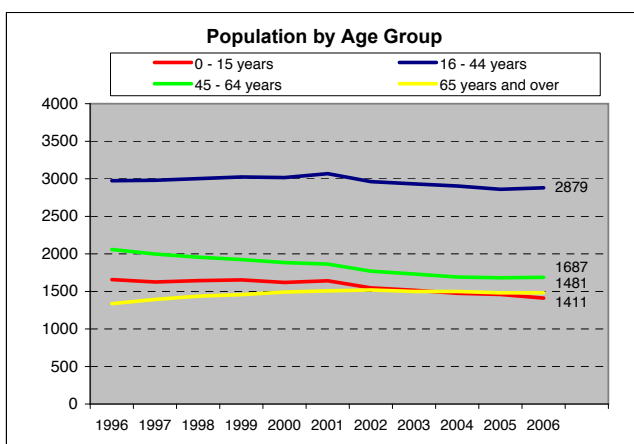
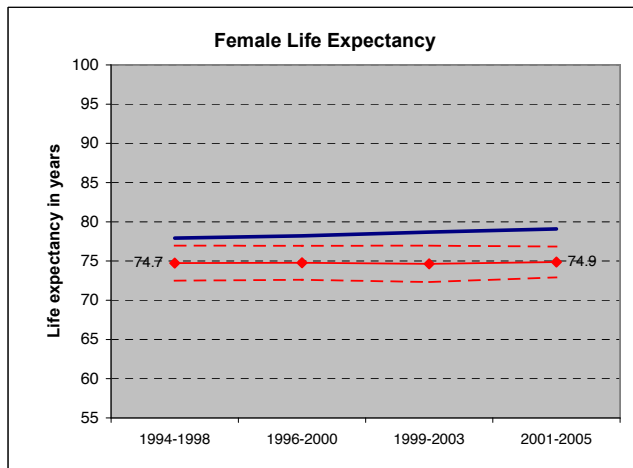
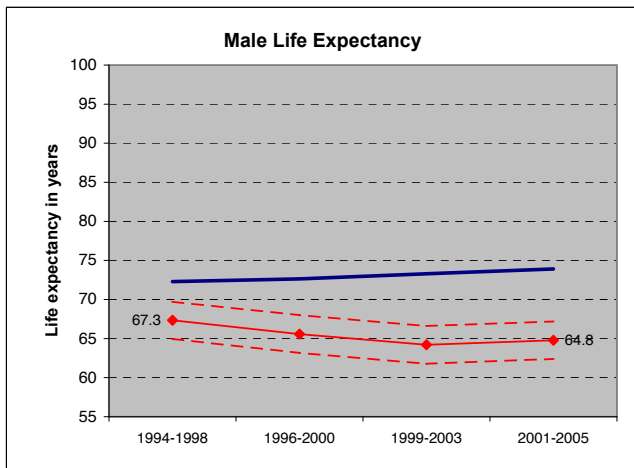
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NB PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SOME CASES RATES/PERCENTAGES MAY BE BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.

Balornock and Barmulloch

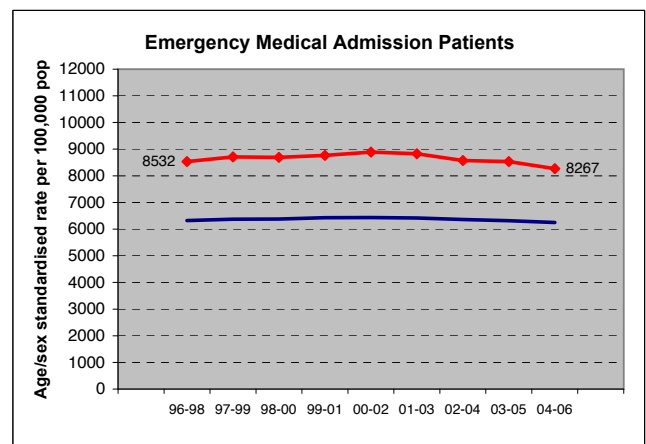
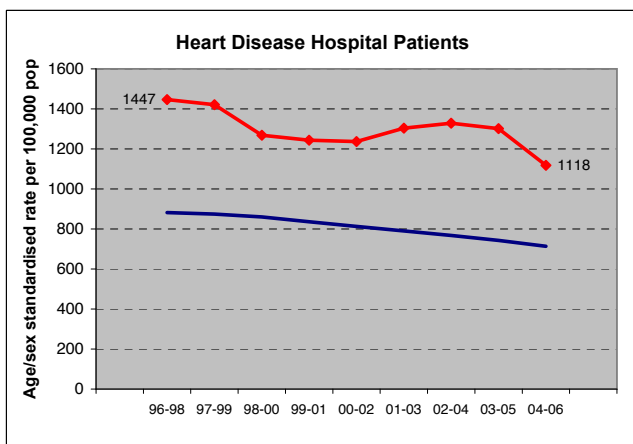
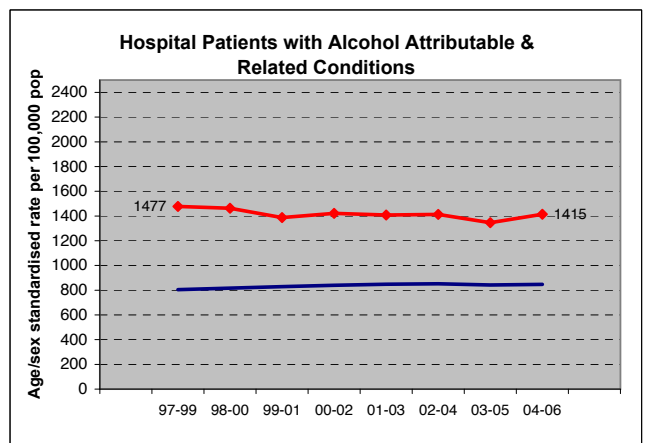
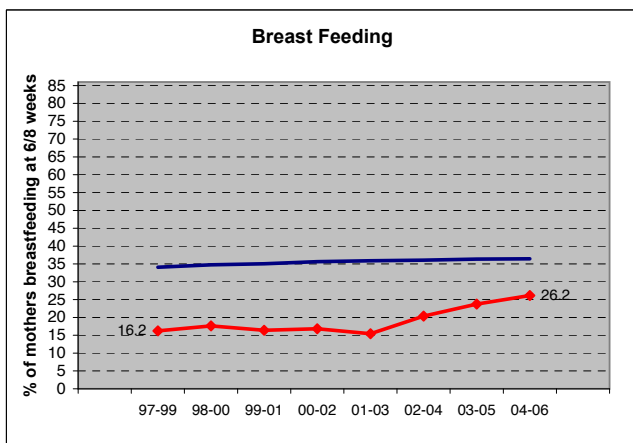
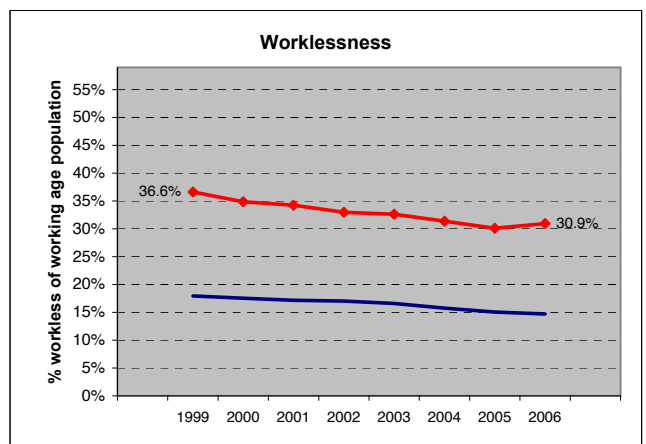
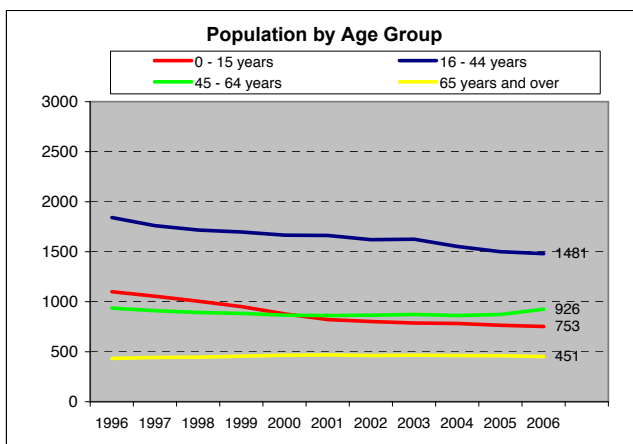
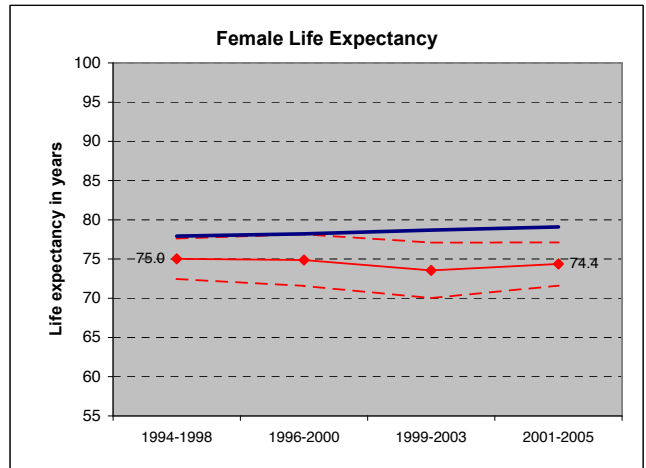
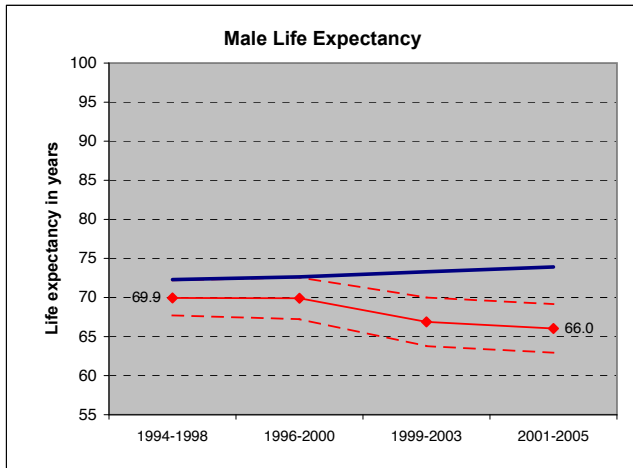
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NB PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SOME CASES RATES/PERCENTAGES MAY BE BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.

Blackhill and Hogganfield

Key: — Blackhill and Hogganfield - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Blackhill and Hogganfield

Indicator	Number	Measure	- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +		Period	Defn
Population Demographics						
Child population (aged 0-15)	753	20.9 %		+16		
Adult population (aged 16-64)	2,407	66.7 %		+2	2006	1
Elderly population (aged 65+)	451	12.5 %		-24		
Minority ethnic groups	268	7.0 %		+249	2001	2
Asylum Seekers	16	0.4 %	G	-54	2007	3
Life expectancy - males	-	66.0 yrs		-11	01-05	4
Life expectancy - females	-	74.4 yrs		-6		
Live births	39	1.1 cr		0	2006	5
Households - Single adults	450	29.0 %	G	-32	2005	6
Households - Single parents	167	31.0 %	G	-18		
Mortality						
Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	221	1,243.2 sr		+58		
Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	26	145.5 sr		+90	01-05	7
Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	48	256.2 sr		+75		
Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	8	49.5 sr		+105		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking						
Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	50	1,414.7 sr		+159	04-06	8
Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	8	40.4 sr		+49	01-05	9
Estimated smokers (16+)	848	28.3 %		+4	03-04	10
Drug related hospital patients ³	6	196.0 sr		+152	04-06	11
Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	7	183.5 cr2		+190	97-06	12
Hospitalisation & Injury						
Patients registered with cancer ³	22	555.7 sr		+32	02-04	13
Heart disease patients ³	41	1,117.9 sr		+57		
Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	12	327.5 sr		+74		
Emergency medical admission patients ³	296	8,267.2 sr		+32	04-06	14
Multiple admission patients ³	71	1,990.4 sr		+63		
Unintentional Injury patients ³	52	1,492.2 sr		+48		
Patients prescribed statins	1,070	26.0 %		+43	2006	15
Road accident casualties - adults ³	14	4.7 cr3		+18	01-04	16
Assault discharges ³	12	3.4 cr3		+231	04-06	17
Mental Health & Function						
Suicide (5 yrs) ²	4	20.6 sr		+31	01-05	18
Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	621	16.2 %		+60	2001	19
First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	10	337.6 sr		+32	02-04	20
Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	403	9.8 %		+21	2006	21
Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	425	18.1 %		+89	2007	22
Long-term limiting illness	1,008	26.4 %		+30	2001	23
Social Work						
Clients aged 0-15	71	9.4 %	G*	+32		
Clients aged 16-64	140	5.8 %	G*	+30	2007	24
Clients aged 65+	92	20.4 %	G*	+15		
Prosperity - Poverty						
'Income deprived'	1,058	29.4 %		+112	2006	25
'Employment deprived'	561	24.5 %		+91	2006	26
Workless	725	30.9 %		+111	2006	27
JSA - Unemployment	115	5.0 %		+80	2007	28
Households without access to car/van	812	52.0 %		+52	2001	29
Children in workless households	337	37.2 %		+102	2001	30
Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	1,145	38.2 %		+70	2001	31
Workplaces	27	11.8 cr3		-78	2005	32
Employees ⁵	200	6.8 cr		-91	2005	33
Educ-ation						
Primary school attendance	-	93.8 %		-1	05/06	34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	22	37.3 %		-35	05/06	35
Adults without qualifications	1,540	54.2 %		+63	2001	36
Crime						
Serious violent crime ³	10	26.9 cr4		+83	04-06	37
Domestic abuse incidents ³	34	94.5 cr4		+11	04-06	38
Vandalism ³	127	353.0 cr4	G ^{cc}	+31	04-06	39
Drug Offenders ³	68	189.9 cr4	G ^{cc}	+88	04-06	40
Housing & Transport						
Housing type - tenements	169	10.4 %	G	-79	2006	41
House prices	-	92,837 £		-31	2006	42
Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	880	55.0 %	G	+8	2007	43
Overcrowding	375	24.0 %		+105	2001	44
Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,062	51.4 %		+15	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health						
Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	38	29.2 %		+20	02-04	46
Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	9	26.2 %		-28	04-06	47
Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	5	4.3 %		+73	02-04	48
Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	93.9 %		+4		
-all excl. MMR	-	98.3 %		+2	04-06	50
Dental hospital admissions for children ³	10	1.3 cr		+15	03-06	51
Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	18	85.7 cr3		+112	02-04	52
Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	1.6 cr3		-43	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

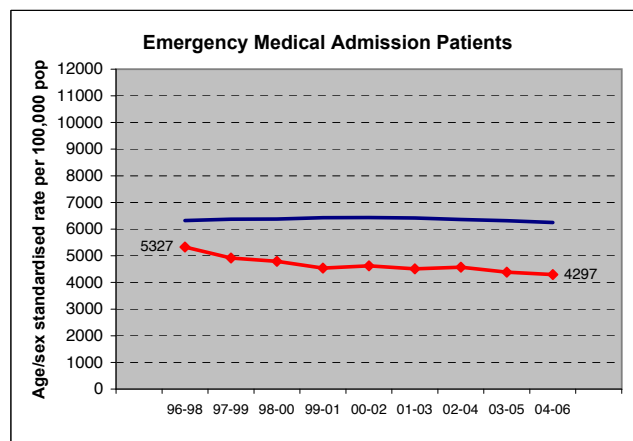
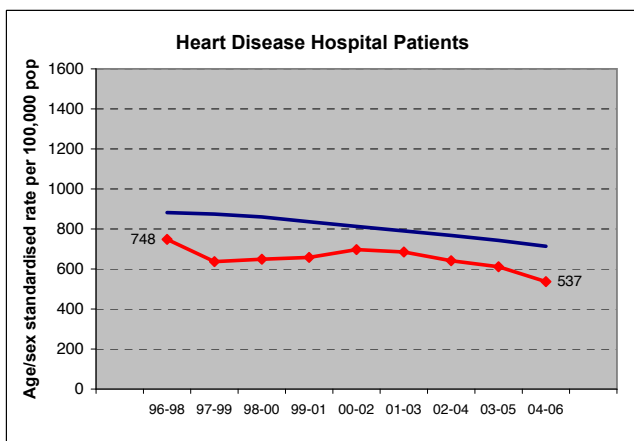
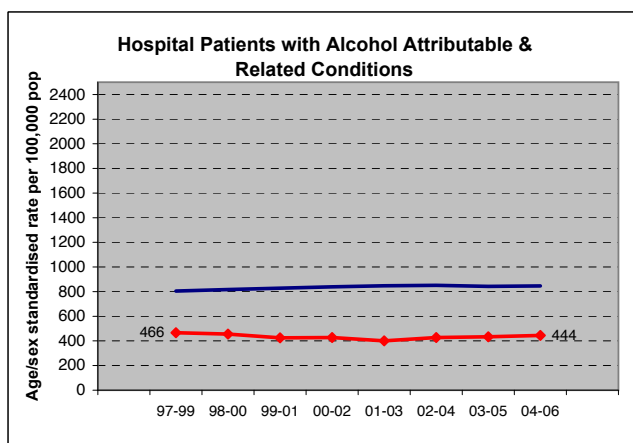
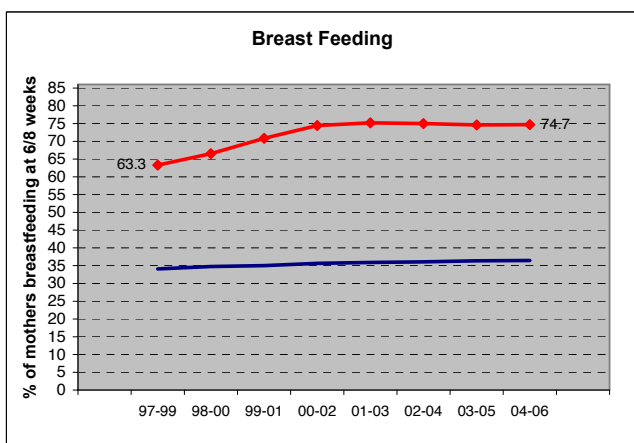
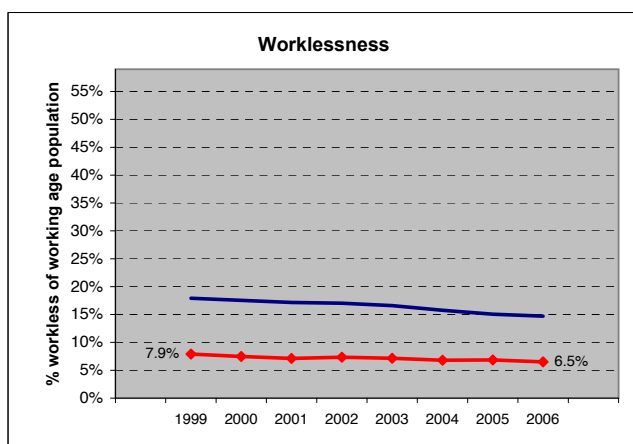
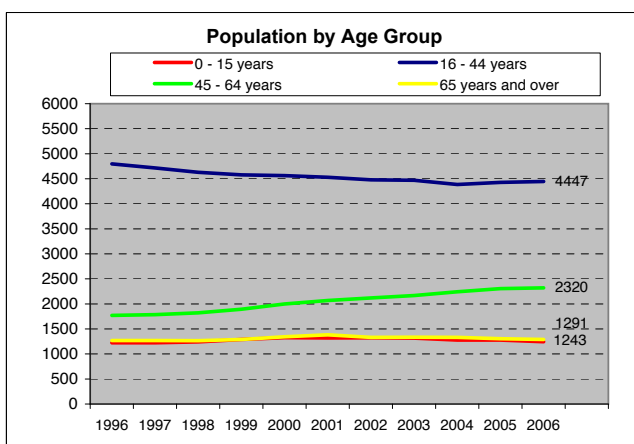
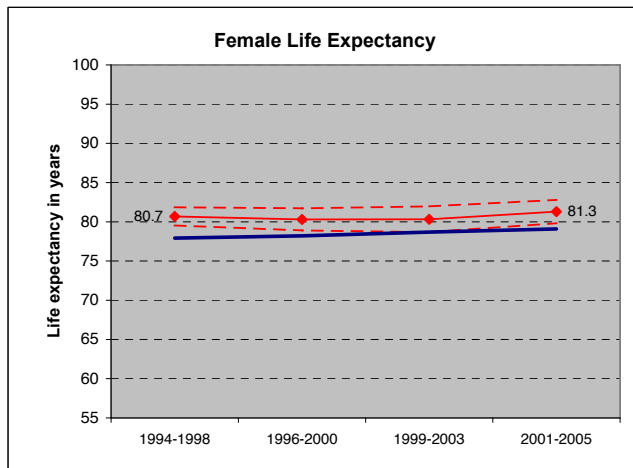
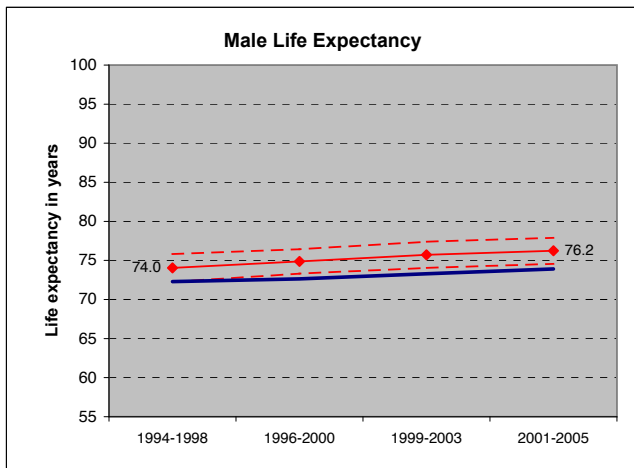
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %* - single parent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

Kelvindale and Kelvinside

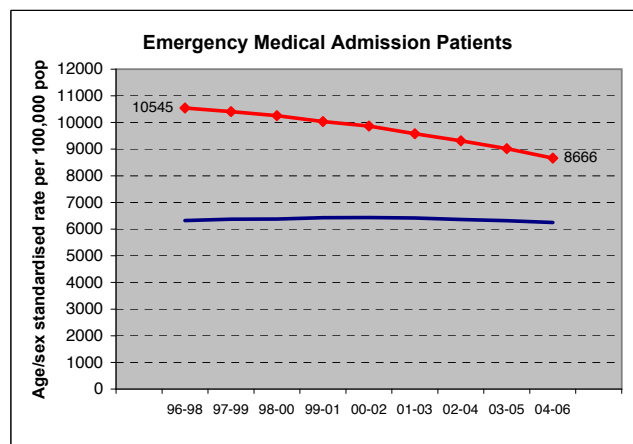
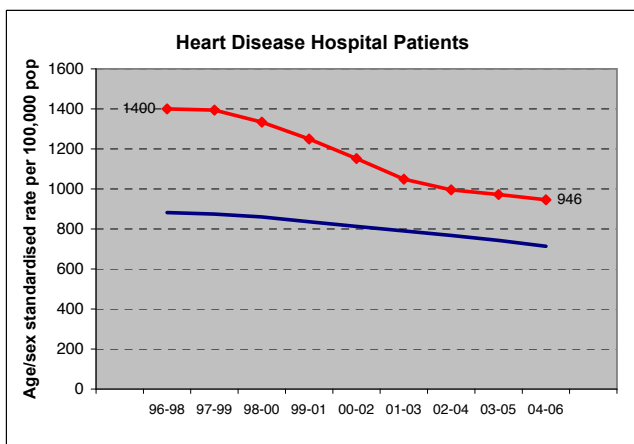
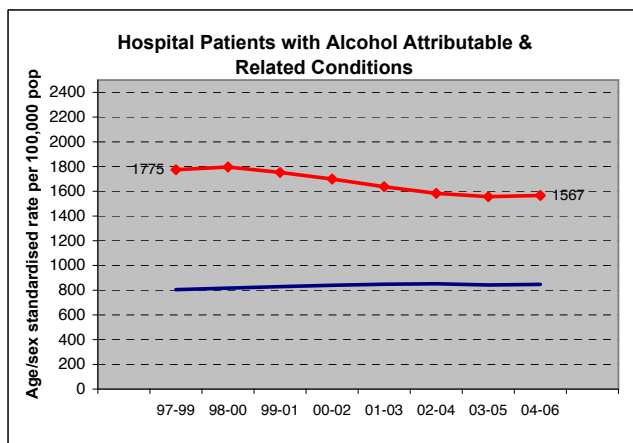
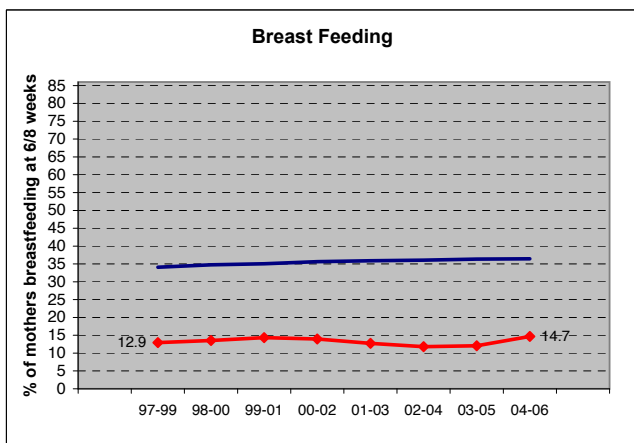
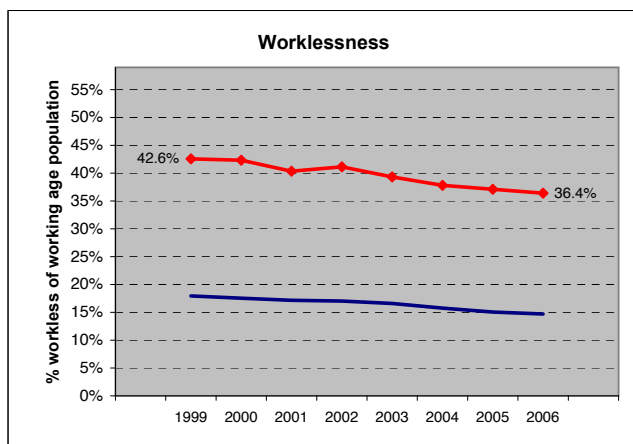
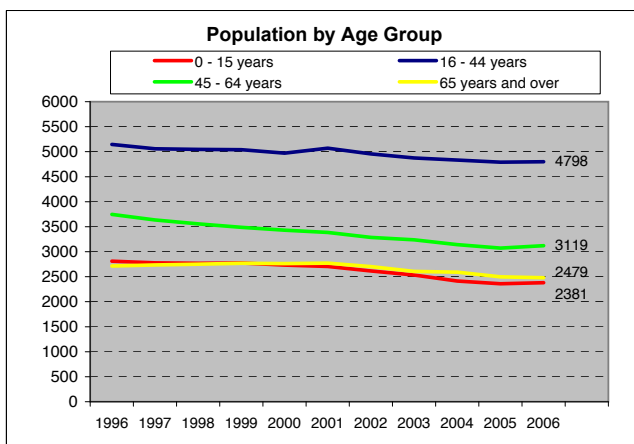
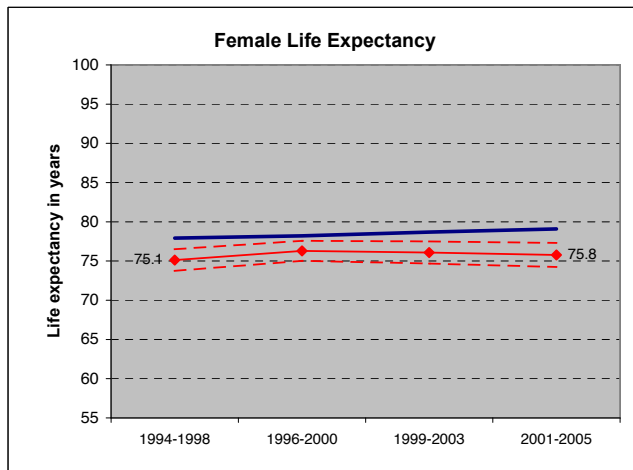
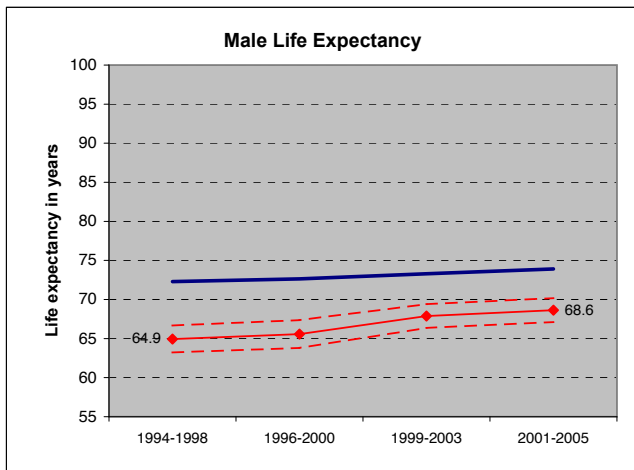
Key: — Kelvindale and Kelvinside - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Lambhill and Milton

Key: — Lambhill and Milton - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Lambhill and Milton

Indicator	Number	Measure	- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +		Period	Defn
Population Demographics						
Child population (aged 0-15)	2,381	18.6 %		+3		
Adult population (aged 16-64)	7,917	62.0 %		-6	2006	1
Elderly population (aged 65+)	2,479	19.4 %		+18		
Minority ethnic groups	210	1.5 %		-25	2001	2
Asylum Seekers	21	0.2 %	G	-83	2007	3
Life expectancy - males	-	68.6 yrs		-7	01-05	4
Life expectancy - females	-	75.8 yrs		-4		
Live births	145	1.1 cr		+5	2006	5
Households - Single adults	2,342	37.8 %	G	-12	2005	6
Households - Single parents	699	41.7 %	G	+10		
Mortality						
Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	1,051	1,069.8 sr		+36		
Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	111	138.5 sr		+81	01-05	7
Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	186	225.2 sr		+54		
Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	35	40.2 sr		+66		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking						
Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	209	1,566.8 sr		+133	04-06	8
Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	40	56.0 sr		+106	01-05	9
Estimated smokers (16+)	4,349	38.8 %		+43	03-04	10
Drug related hospital patients ³	23	223.1 sr		+187	04-06	11
Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	20	143.5 cr2		+127	97-06	12
Hospitalisation & Injury						
Patients registered with cancer ³	98	545.1 sr		+30	02-04	13
Heart disease patients ³	166	945.8 sr		+33		
Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	49	272.2 sr		+45		
Emergency medical admission patients ³	1,264	8,665.7 sr		+39	04-06	14
Multiple admission patients ³	293	1,875.9 sr		+54		
Unintentional Injury patients ³	207	1,538.1 sr		+52		
Patients prescribed statins	3,728	25.4 %		+39	2006	15
Road accident casualties - adults ³	30	2.8 cr3		-31	01-04	16
Assault discharges ³	30	2.4 cr3		+131	04-06	17
Mental Health & Function						
Suicide (5 yrs) ²	20	30.4 sr		+94	01-05	18
Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	2,906	20.9 %		+106	2001	19
First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	56	443.5 sr		+73	02-04	20
Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	2,217	15.1 %		+87	2006	21
Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	1,685	22.2 %		+131	2007	22
Long-term limiting illness	4,787	34.4 %		+69	2001	23
Social Work						
Clients aged 0-15	325	13.6 %	G*	+91		
Clients aged 16-64	723	9.1 %	G*	+104	2007	24
Clients aged 65+	526	21.2 %	G*	+20		
Prosperity - Poverty						
'Income deprived'	4,561	35.9 %		+158	2006	25
'Employment deprived'	2,197	29.6 %		+130	2006	26
Workless	2,760	36.4 %		+148	2006	27
JSA - Unemployment	410	5.5 %		+98	2007	28
Households without access to car/van	4,061	64.1 %		+87	2001	29
Children in workless households	1,333	45.0 %		+145	2001	30
Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	5,124	46.1 %		+106	2001	31
Workplaces	165	22.2 cr3		-59	2005	32
Employees ⁵	2,800	38.0 cr		-49	2005	33
Educ-ation						
Primary school attendance	-	93.1 %		-2	05/06	34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	50	33.3 %		-42	05/06	35
Adults without qualifications	5,894	58.6 %		+76	2001	36
Crime						
Serious violent crime ³	35	27.5 cr4		+88	04-06	37
Domestic abuse incidents ³	131	103.0 cr4		+21	04-06	38
Vandalism ³	440	346.3 cr4	G ^{cc}	+28	04-06	39
Drug Offenders ³	289	227.0 cr4	G ^{cc}	+125	04-06	40
Housing & Transport						
Housing type - tenements	1,669	26.2 %	G	-47	2006	41
House prices	-	82,362 £		-38	2006	42
Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	2,862	44.8 %	G	-12	2007	43
Overcrowding	1,450	22.9 %		+95	2001	44
Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	3,966	61.9 %		+39	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health						
Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	158	37.3 %		+53	02-04	46
Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	19	14.7 %		-60	04-06	47
Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	21	5.6 %		+127	02-04	48
Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	87.1 %		0	04-06	50
-all excl. MMR	-	96.5 %		0		
Dental hospital admissions for children ³	55	2.3 cr		+104	03-06	51
Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	54	59.2 cr3		+47	02-04	52
Road accident casualties - children ³	11	4.4 cr3		+59	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.
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Key

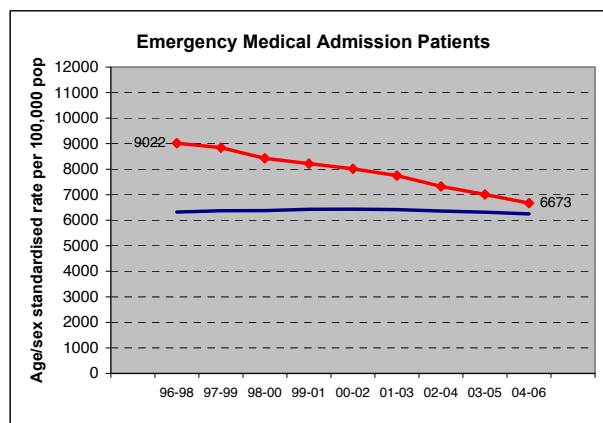
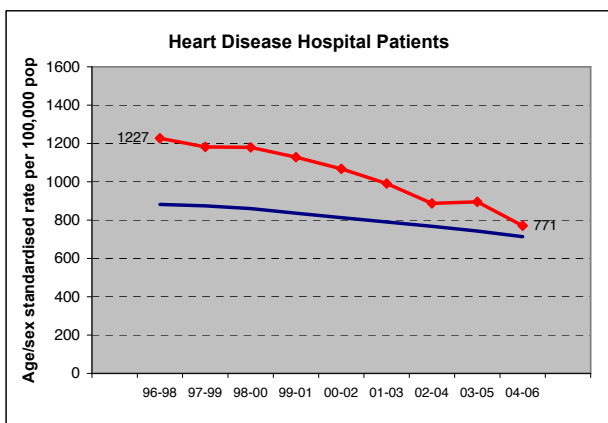
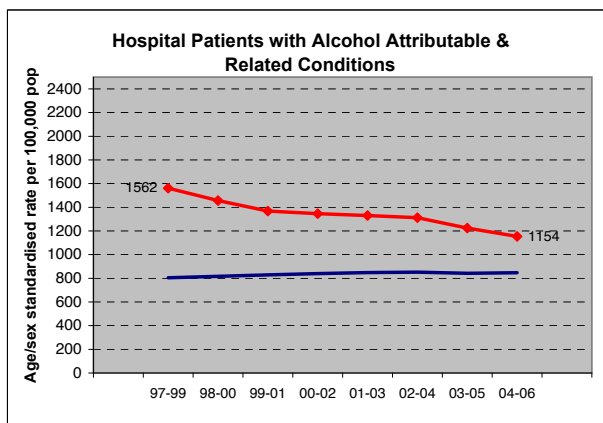
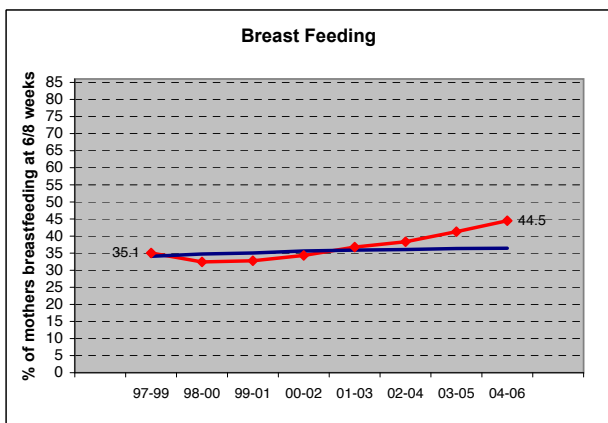
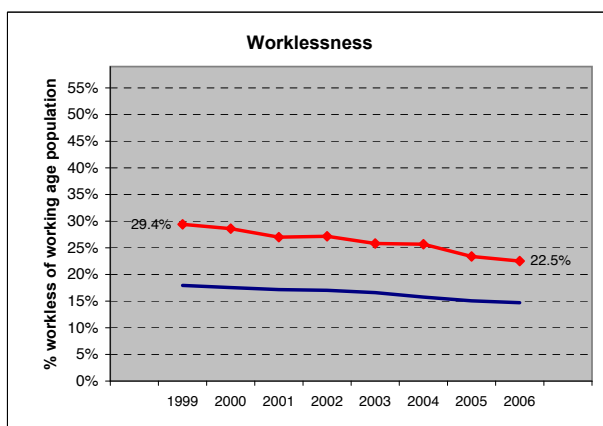
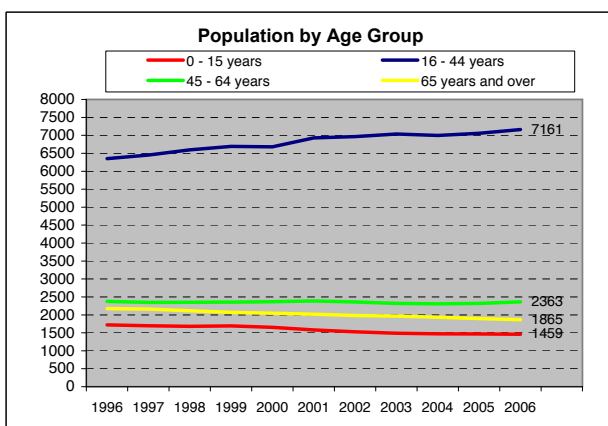
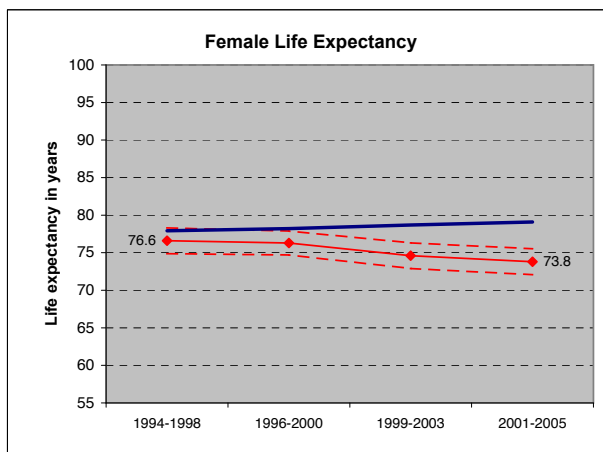
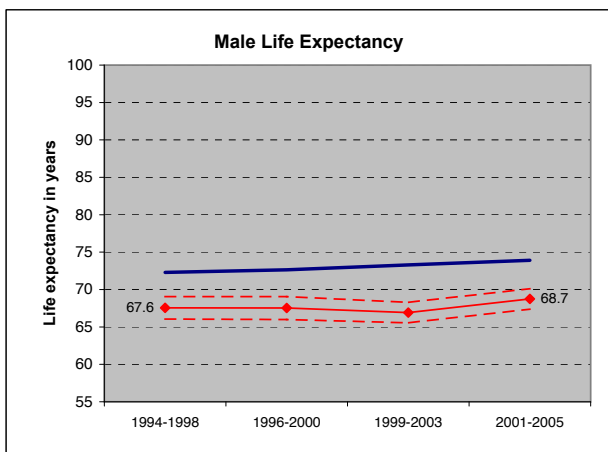
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The 6th column of the spine chart indicates where an indicator is not compared to the Scottish average but with a local alternative: G - Glasgow City average; G* - average of Glasgow, E & W Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire & East Renfrewshire; GGC - Greater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

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Maryhill Road Corridor

Key: — Maryhill Road Corridor - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Maryhill Road Corridor																			
Indicator	Number	Measure	- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +							Period	Time	Defn							
			-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10				+0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60
Population Demographics	Child population (aged 0-15)	1,459	11.4	%													-37	2006	1
	Adult population (aged 16-64)	9,524	74.1	%													+13		
	Elderly population (aged 65+)	1,865	14.5	%													-11		
	Minority ethnic groups	605	4.7	%													+133		
	Asylum Seekers	33	0.3	%	G												-74		
	Life expectancy - males	-	68.7	yrs													-7		
	Life expectancy - females	-	73.8	yrs													-7		
Live births	Live births	110	0.9	cr												-21	2006	5	
	Households - Single adults	3,664	55.1	%	G												+29	2005	6
	Households - Single parents	533	47.2	%	G												+24		
Mortality	Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	936	1,185.3	sr													+51	01-05	7
	Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	85	145.1	sr													+90		
	Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	126	215.1	sr													+47		
	Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	30	51.8	sr													+114		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	146	1,153.6	sr													+80	04-06	8
	Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	47	85.9	sr													+216	01-05	9
	Estimated smokers (16+)	4,038	35.6	%													-31	03-04	10
	Drug related hospital patients ³	11	71.9	sr													-7	04-06	11
	Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	16	123.9	cr2													+96	97-06	12
Hospitalisation & Injury	Patients registered with cancer ³	67	483.1	sr													+15	04-06	14
	Heart disease patients ³	107	770.7	sr													+8		
	Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	42	264.2	sr													+40		
	Emergency medical admission patients ³	904	6,672.7	sr													+7		
	Multiple admission patients ³	203	1,454.1	sr													+19		
	Unintentional Injury patients ³	160	1,189.0	sr													+18		
	Patients prescribed statins	2,472	18.3	%													0		
	Road accident casualties - adults ³	41	3.6	cr3													-9		
Mental Health & Function	Assault discharges ³	19	1.5	cr3													+47	04-06	17
	Suicide (5 yrs) ²	22	34.1	sr													+117	01-05	18
	Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	2,166	16.8	%													+65	2001	19
	First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	56	447.4	sr													+75	02-04	20
	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	1,441	10.7	%													+32	2006	21
	Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	1,370	14.6	%													+52	2007	22
	Long-term limiting illness	3,541	27.4	%													+35	2001	23
Social Work	Clients aged 0-15	140	9.6	%	G*												+34	2007	24
	Clients aged 16-64	524	5.5	%	G*												+23		
	Clients aged 65+	472	25.3	%	G*												+43		
Prosperity - Poverty	'Income deprived'	3,130	24.6	%													+77	2006	25
	'Employment deprived'	1,833	20.0	%													+56	2006	26
	Workless	2,105	22.5	%													+53	2006	27
	JSA - Unemployment	435	4.7	%													+70	2007	28
	Households without access to car/van	4,241	63.7	%													+86	2001	29
	Children in workless households	693	40.4	%													+120	2001	30
	Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	3,474	34.4	%													+53	2001	31
	Workplaces	303	33.1	cr3													-39	2005	32
Employees ⁵	3,500	38.5	cr													-49	2005	33	
Educ-ation	Primary school attendance	-	93.7	%													-1	05/06	34
	S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	43	48.3	%													-16	05/06	35
	Adults without qualifications	3,544	34.1	%													+3	2001	36
Crime	Serious violent crime ³	33	26.2	cr4													+78	04-06	37
	Domestic abuse incidents ³	123	96.3	cr4													+13	04-06	38
	Vandalism ³	314	246.2	cr4	G ^{cc}												-9	04-06	39
	Drug Offenders ³	174	136.3	cr4	G ^{cc}												+35	04-06	40
Housing & Transport	Housing type - tenements	4,742	64.9	%	G												+31	2006	41
	House prices	-	146,438	£													+9	2006	42
	Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	2,612	38.0	%	G												-25	2007	43
	Overcrowding	1,842	27.7	%													+136	2001	44
	Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	5,198	70.3	%													+58	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health	Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	119	36.0	%													+48	02-04	46
	Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	43	44.5	%													+22	04-06	47
	Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	13	4.3	%													+74	02-04	48
	Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	86.0	%													-5	04-06	50
	-all excl. MMR	-	93.8	%													-2		
	Dental hospital admissions for children ³	18	1.2	cr													+8	03-06	51
	Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	39	67.0	cr3													+66	02-04	52
Road accident casualties - children ³	8	5.2	cr3													+86	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.
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Key

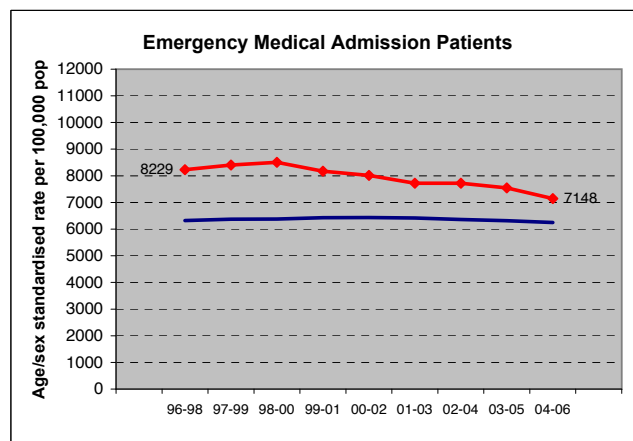
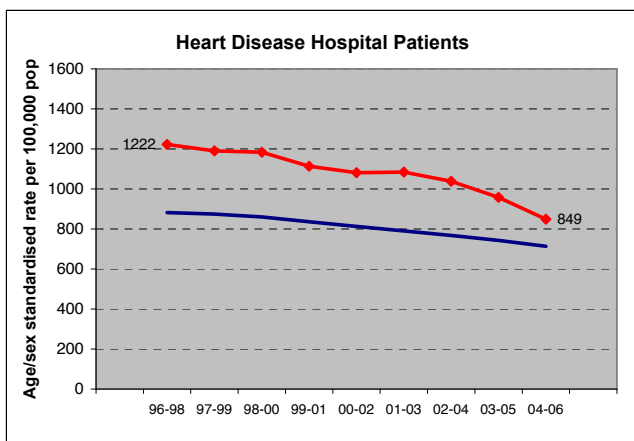
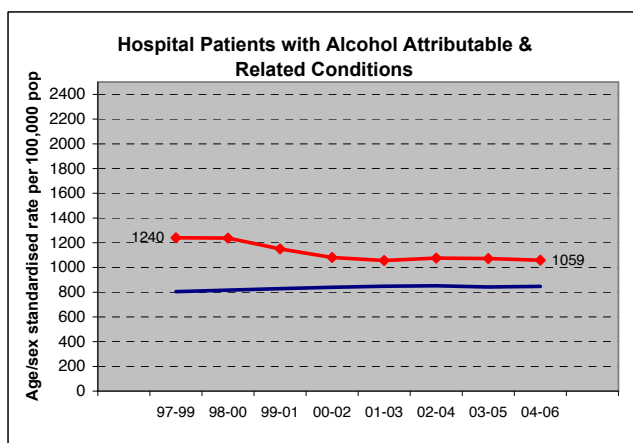
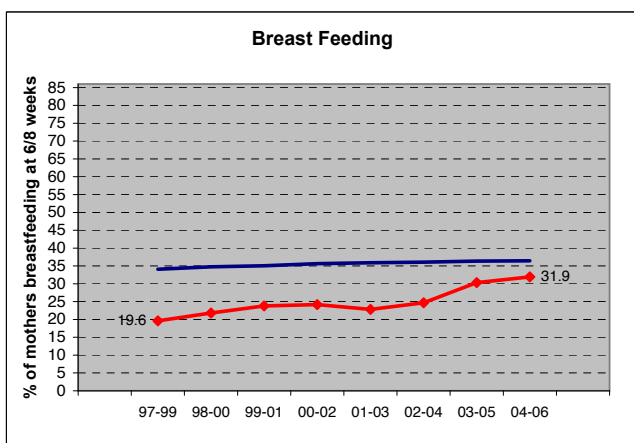
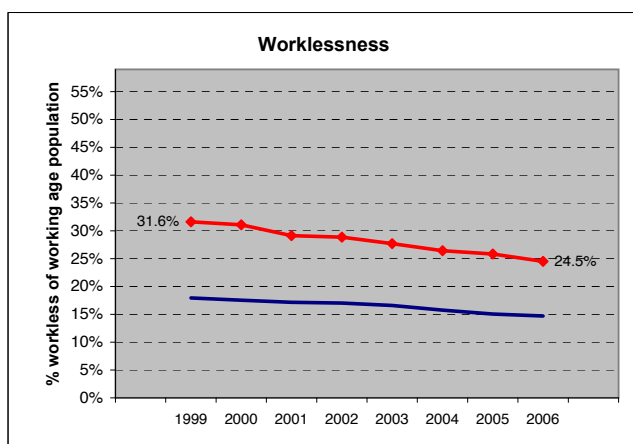
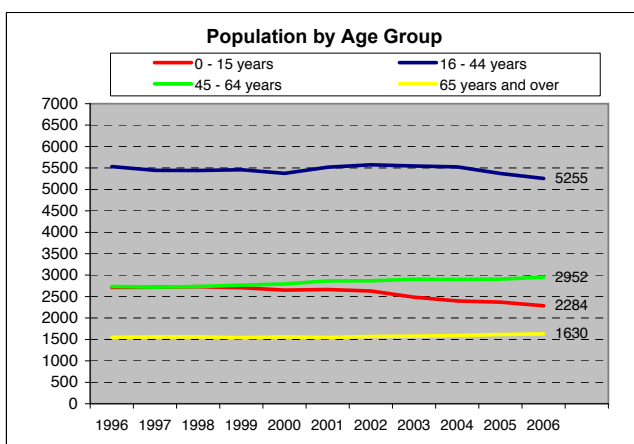
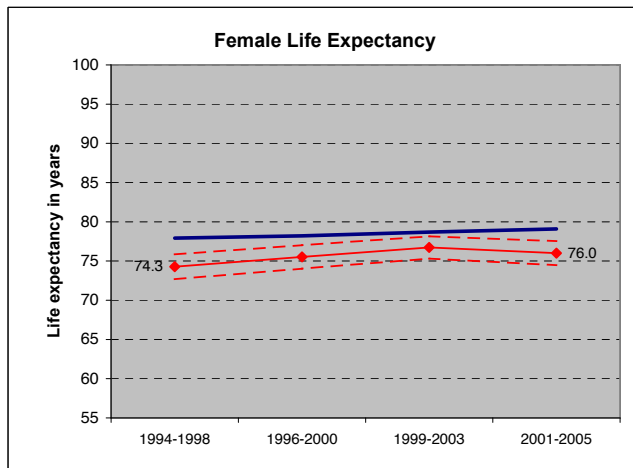
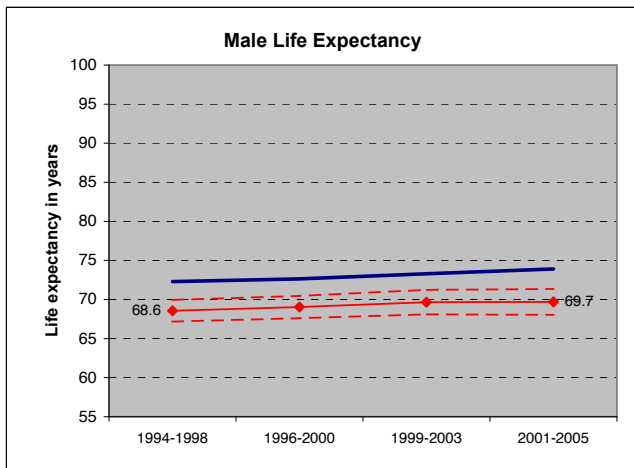
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North Maryhill and Summerston

Key: — North Maryhill and Summerston - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

North Maryhill and Summerston

Indicator	Number	Measure	- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +		Time Period	Defn
Population Demographics						
Child population (aged 0-15)	2,284	18.8 %		+5	2006	1
Adult population (aged 16-64)	8,207	67.7 %		+3		
Elderly population (aged 65+)	1,630	13.4 %		-18		
Minority ethnic groups	449	3.6 %		+78	2001	2
Asylum Seekers	51	0.4 %	G	-57	2007	3
Life expectancy - males	-	69.7 yrs		-6	01-05	4
Life expectancy - females	-	76.0 yrs		-4		
Live births	140	1.2 cr		+6	2006	5
Households - Single adults	2,163	38.4 %	G	-10	2005	6
Households - Single parents	696	40.4 %*	G	+7		
Mortality						
Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	686	1,027.5 sr		+31		
Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	63	106.4 sr		+39	01-05	7
Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	126	211.3 sr		+44		
Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	15	24.4 sr		+1		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking						
Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	132	1,059.5 sr		+66	04-06	8
Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	23	33.8 sr		+24	01-05	9
Estimated smokers (16+)	3,647	36.8 %		+35	03-04	10
Drug related hospital patients ³	16	125.3 sr		+61	04-06	11
Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	29	230.3 cr2		+265	97-06	12
Hospitalisation & Injury						
Patients registered with cancer ³	71	544.6 sr		+30	02-04	13
Heart disease patients ³	111	848.5 sr		+19		
Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	34	253.8 sr		+35		
Emergency medical admission patients ³	922	7,147.6 sr		+14	04-06	14
Multiple admission patients ³	194	1,461.3 sr		+20		
Unintentional Injury patients ³	144	1,180.7 sr		+17		
Patients prescribed statins	2,720	21.1 %		+16	2006	15
Road accident casualties - adults ³	25	2.5 cr3		-38	01-04	16
Assault discharges ³	20	1.6 cr3		+55	04-06	17
Mental Health & Function						
Suicide (5 yrs) ²	11	17.2 sr		+10	01-05	18
Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	1,941	15.4 %		+52	2001	19
First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	50	374.2 sr		+46	02-04	20
Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	1,500	11.6 %		+44	2006	21
Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	1,250	15.7 %		+63	2007	22
Long-term limiting illness	3,152	25.1 %		+24	2001	23
Social Work						
Clients aged 0-15	210	9.2 %	G*	+28		
Clients aged 16-64	488	5.9 %	G*	+33	2007	24
Clients aged 65+	316	19.4 %	G*	+10		
Prosperity - Poverty						
'Income deprived'	2,947	24.0 %		+73	2006	25
'Employment deprived'	1,718	21.5 %		+67	2006	26
Workless	1,955	24.5 %		+67	2006	27
JSA - Unemployment	300	3.8 %		+35	2007	28
Households without access to car/van	3,127	55.1 %		+61	2001	29
Children in workless households	1,001	34.7 %		+89	2001	30
Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	3,085	31.9 %		+42	2001	31
Workplaces	206	25.8 cr3		-52	2005	32
Employees ⁵	2,700	33.8 cr		-55	2005	33
Educ-ation						
Primary school attendance	-	94.3 %		-1	05/06	34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	62	47.0 %		-19	05/06	35
Adults without qualifications	4,126	44.4 %		+34	2001	36
Crime						
Serious violent crime ³	24	19.8 cr4		+35	04-06	37
Domestic abuse incidents ³	111	90.3 cr4		+6	04-06	38
Vandalism ³	350	285.7 cr4	G ^{cc}	+6	04-06	39
Drug Offenders ³	211	172.4 cr4	G ^{cc}	+71	04-06	40
Housing & Transport						
Housing type - tenements	2,210	38.1 %	G	-23	2006	41
House prices	-	101,924 £		-24	2006	42
Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	3,047	52.6 %	G	+4	2007	43
Overcrowding	1,186	20.9 %		+78	2001	44
Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	4,148	57.0 %		+28	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health						
Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	156	36.4 %		+50	02-04	46
Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	37	31.9 %		-12	04-06	47
Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	17	4.5 %		+83	02-04	48
Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	86.9 %		0	04-06	50
-all excl. MMR	-	95.6 %		-4		
Dental hospital admissions for children ³	29	1.2 cr		+6	03-06	51
Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	45	61.2 cr3		+52	02-04	52
Road accident casualties - children ³	7	2.9 cr3		+4	01-04	16

Notes

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

Key

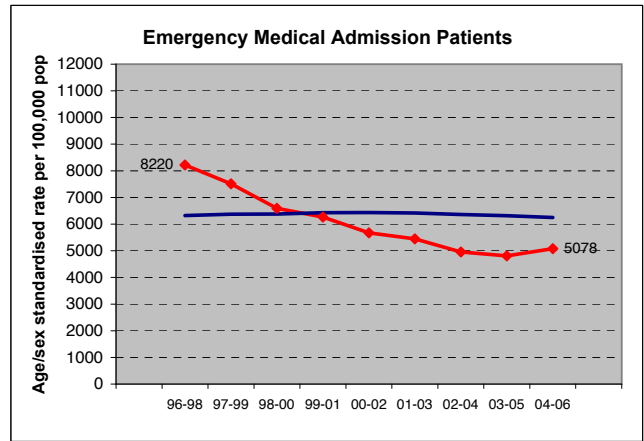
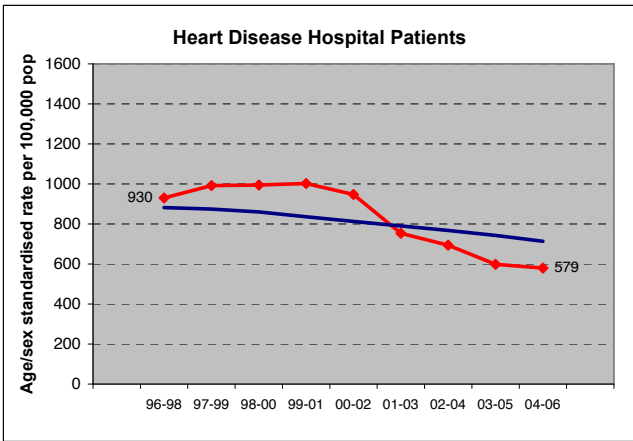
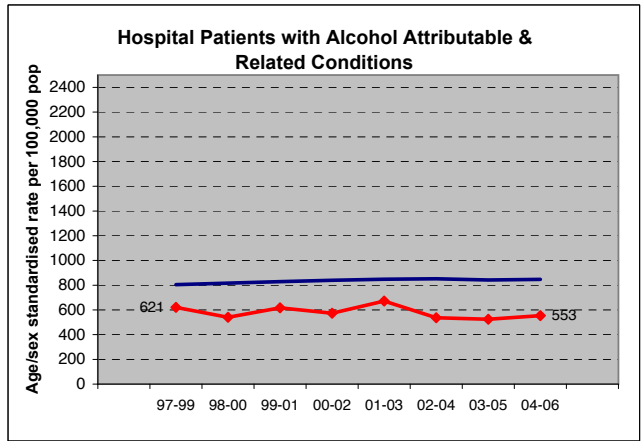
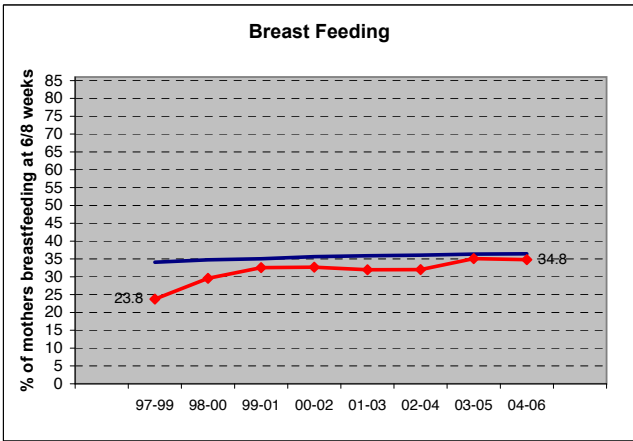
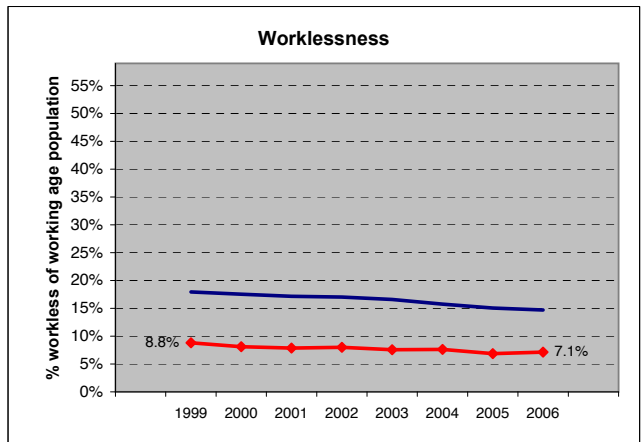
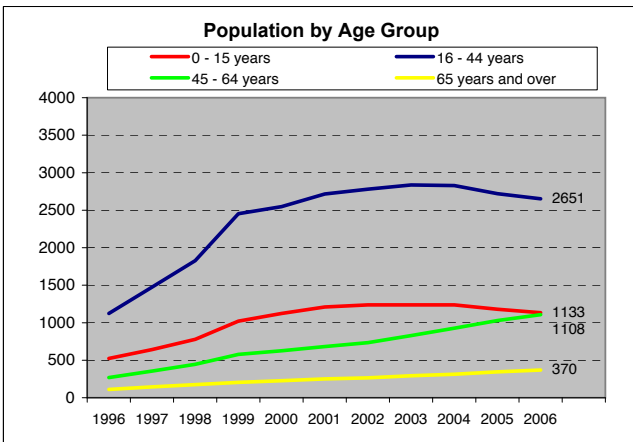
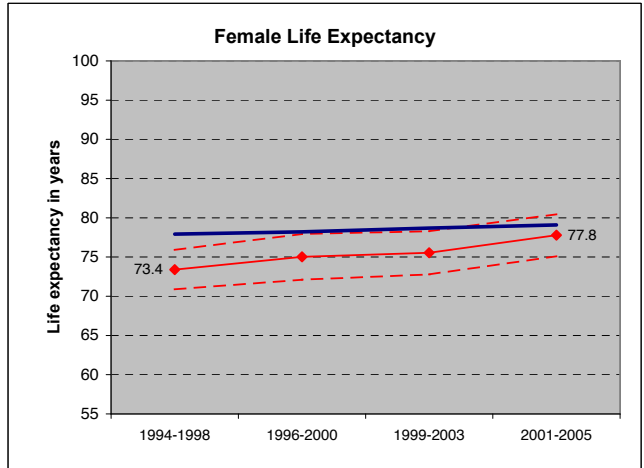
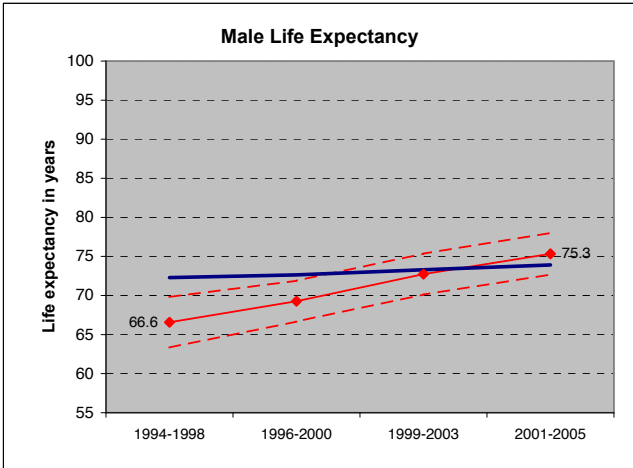
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Robroyston and Millerston

Key: — Robroyston and Millerston - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Robroyston and Millerston

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)	1,133	21.5	%	+20	
	Adult population (aged 16-64)	3,759	71.4	%	+9	2006 1
	Elderly population (aged 65+)	370	7.0	%	-57	
	Minority ethnic groups	342	7.1	%	+252	2001 2
	Asylum Seekers	18	0.3	% G	-65	2007 3
	Life expectancy - males	-	75.3	yrs	+2	01-05 4
	Life expectancy - females	-	77.8	yrs	-2	
	Live births	73	1.4	cr	+28	2006 5
	Households - Single adults	401	20.2	% G	-53	
	Single parents	136	15.3	%* G	-60	2005 6
Mortality	Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	160	881.8	sr	+12	
	Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	7	65.5	sr	-14	01-05 7
	Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	18	176.4	sr	+20	
	Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	1	8.7	sr	-64	
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	23	553.2	sr	+24	04-06 8
	Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	2	10.0	sr	-63	01-05 9
	Estimated smokers (16+)	1,030	28.4	%	+4	03-04 10
	Drug related hospital patients ³	0	7.0	sr	-91	04-06 11
	Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	1	20.6	cr2	-67	97-06 12
Hospitalisation & Injury	Patients registered with cancer ³	11	355.2	sr	-16	02-04 13
	Heart disease patients ³	18	579.4	sr	-19	
	Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	5	152.9	sr	-19	
	Emergency medical admission patients ³	225	5,077.7	sr	-19	04-06 14
	Multiple admission patients ³	37	924.4	sr	-24	
	Unintentional Injury patients ³	41	867.8	sr	-14	
	Patients prescribed statins	1,164	23.4	%	+28	2006 15
	Road accident casualties - adults ³	9	2.2	cr3	-45	01-04 16
	Assault discharges ³	1-4	0.8	cr3	-27	04-06 17
Mental Health & Function	Suicide (5 yrs) ²	1	3.6	sr	-77	01-05 18
	Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	344	7.1	%	-30	2001 19
	First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	7	146.2	sr	-43	02-04 20
	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	476	9.6	%	+18	2006 21
	Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	170	4.6	%	-52	2007 22
	Long-term limiting illness	575	11.9	%	-42	2001 23
Social Work	Clients aged 0-15	22	1.9	% G*	-73	
	Clients aged 16-64	49	1.3	% G*	-71	2007 24
	Clients aged 65+	68	18.4	% G*	+4	
Prosperity - Poverty	'Income deprived'	317	6.0	%	-57	2006 25
	'Employment deprived'	208	5.6	%	-56	2006 26
	Workless	265	7.1	%	-52	2006 27
	JSA - Unemployment	30	0.8	%	-71	2007 28
	Households without access to car/van	178	9.9	%	-71	2001 29
	Children in workless households	95	7.4	%	-60	2001 30
	Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	222	6.3	%	-72	2001 31
	Workplaces	58	15.7	cr3	-71	2005 32
	Employees ⁵	800	22.9	cr	-69	2005 33
Educ-ation	Primary school attendance	-	95.9	%	+1	05/06 34
	S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	47	68.1	%	+18	05/06 35
	Adults without qualifications	830	23.7	%	-29	2001 36
Crime	Serious violent crime ³	2	3.8	cr4	-74	04-06 37
	Domestic abuse incidents ³	21	40.4	cr4	-53	04-06 38
	Vandalism ³	81	154.2	cr4 G ^{cc}	-43	04-06 39
	Drug Offenders ³	30	56.2	cr4 G ^{cc}	-44	04-06 40
Housing & Transport	Housing type - tenements	44	2.4	% G	-95	2006 41
	House prices	-	137,489	£	+3	2006 42
	Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	1,814	95.1	% G	+87	2007 43
	Overcrowding	191	10.6	%	-10	2001 44
	Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	769	21.5	%	-52	2001 45
Child & Maternal Health	Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	35	11.7	%	-52	02-04 46
	Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	24	34.8	%	-4	04-06 47
	Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	5	1.8	%	-26	02-04 48
	Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	97.3	%	+8	
	-all excl. MMR	-	99.6	%	+4	04-06 50
	Dental hospital admissions for children ³	12	1.0	cr	-11	03-06 51
	Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	10	43.9	cr3	+9	02-04 52
	Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	1.0	cr3	-64	01-04 16

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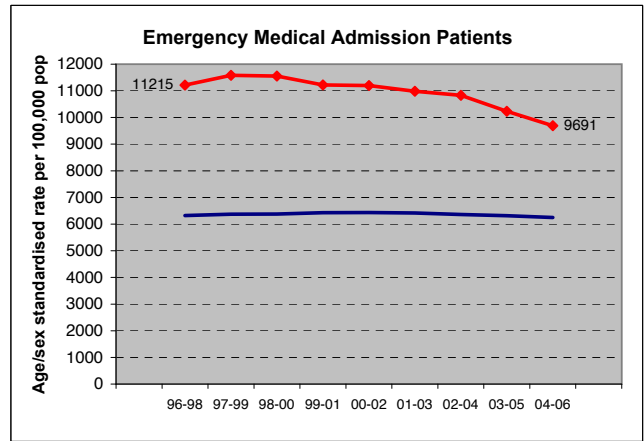
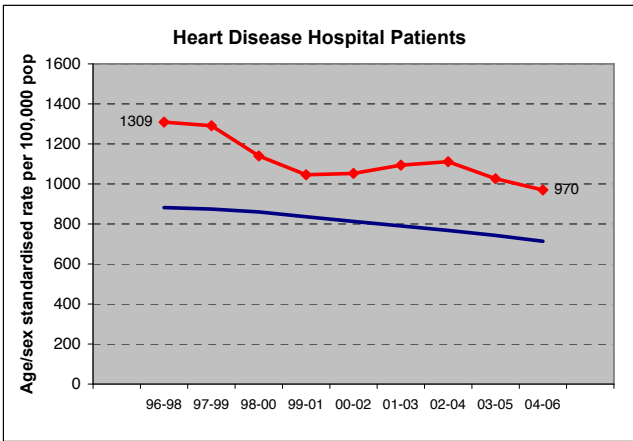
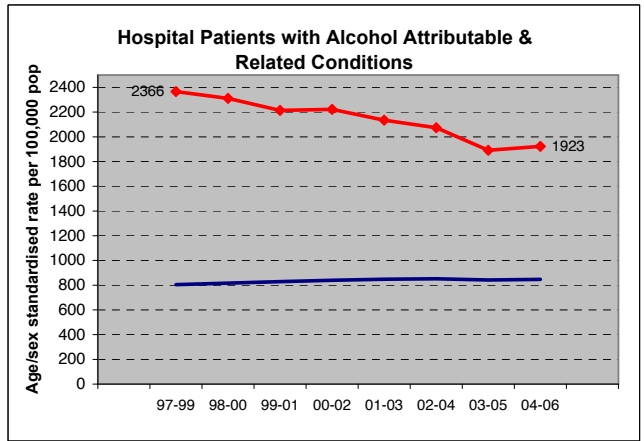
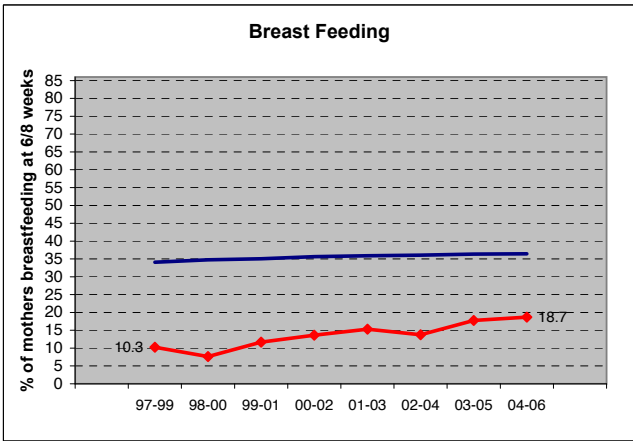
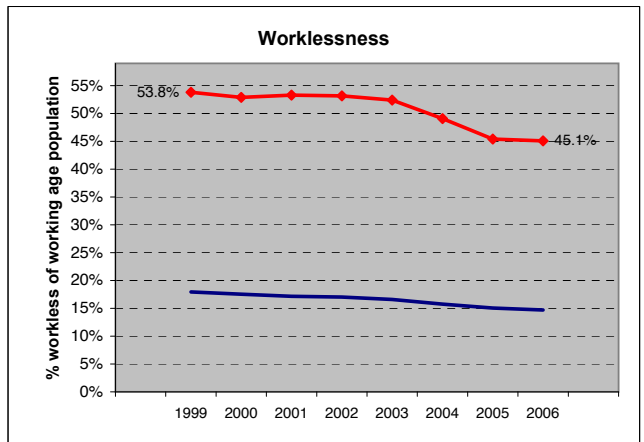
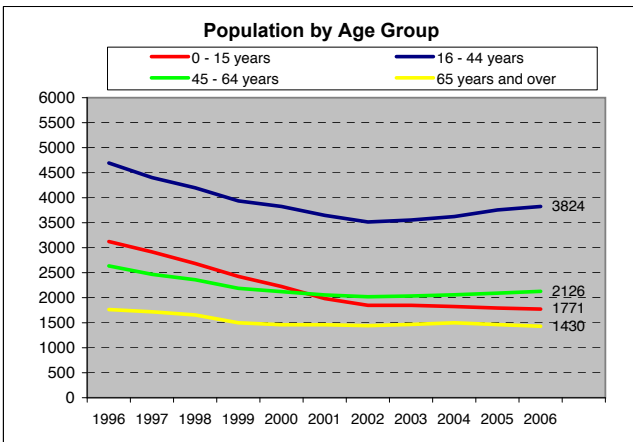
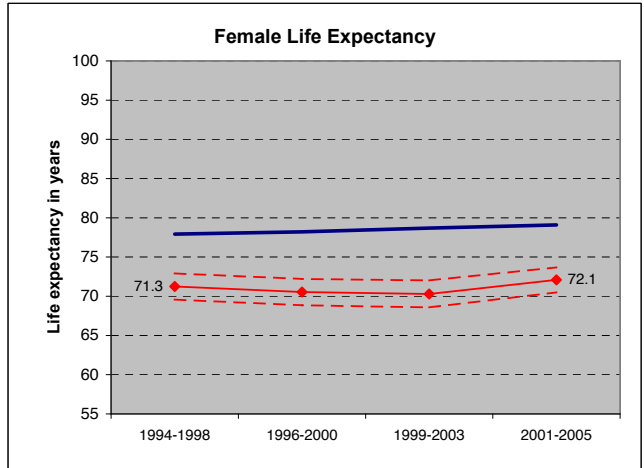
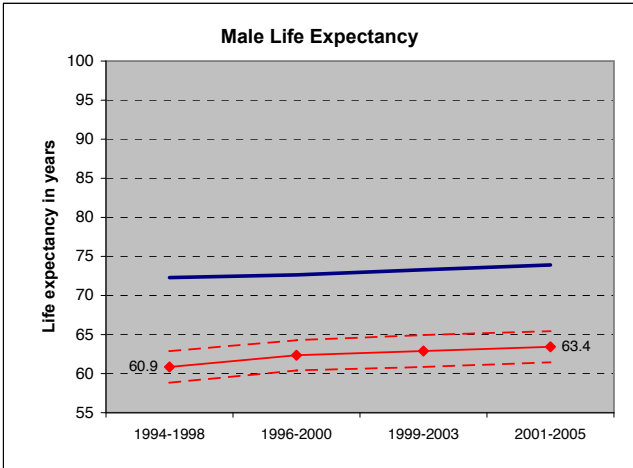
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Ruchill and Possilpark

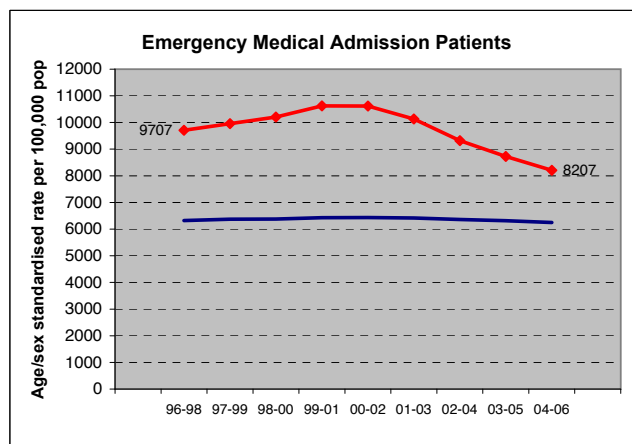
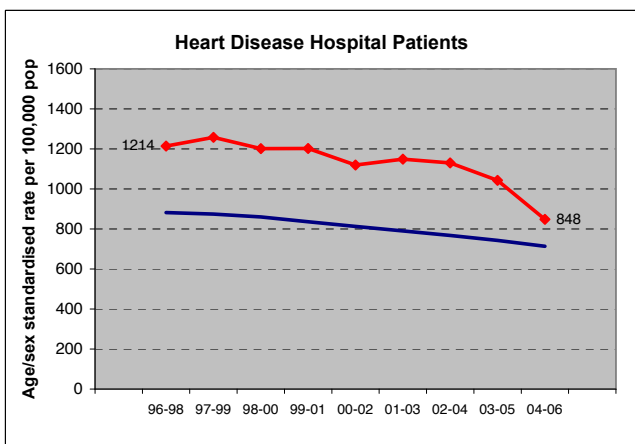
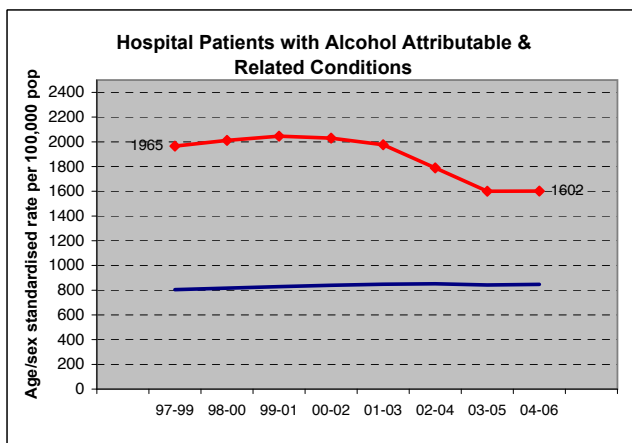
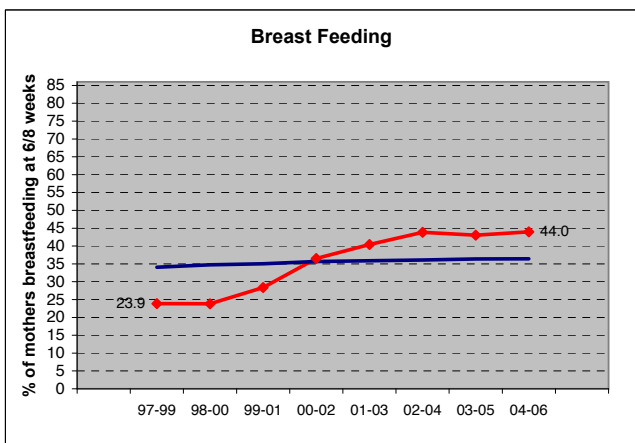
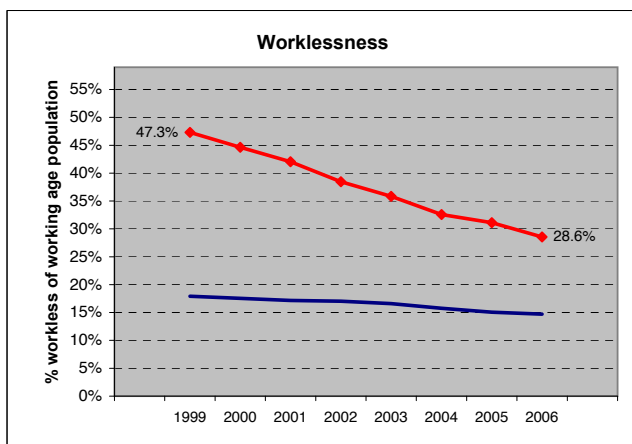
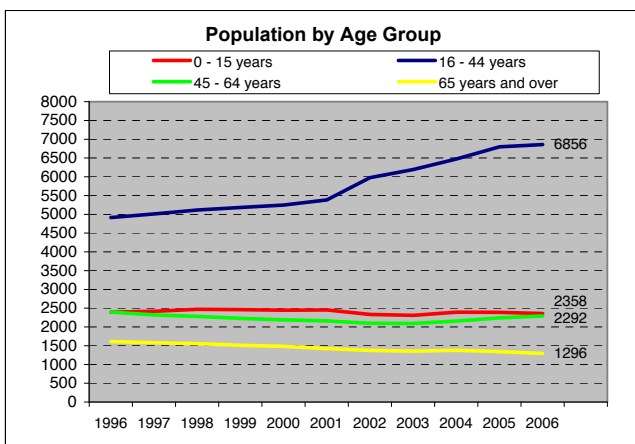
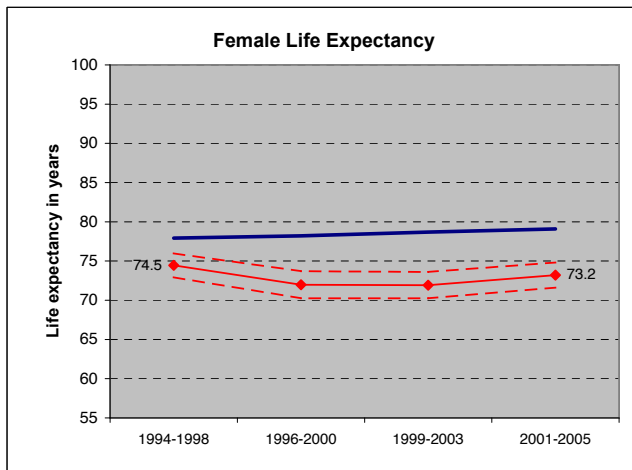
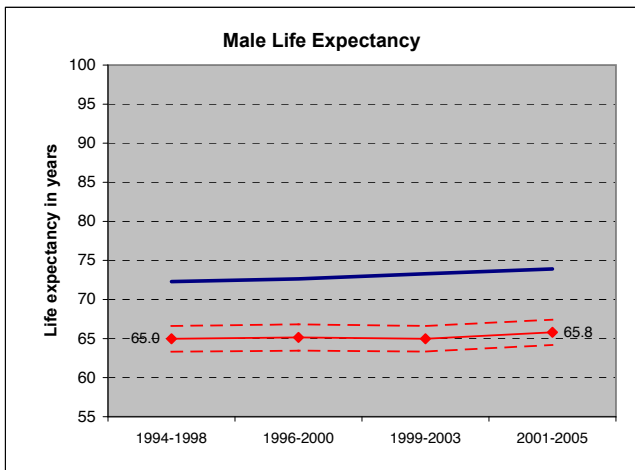
Key: — Ruchill and Possilpark - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston

Key: — Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



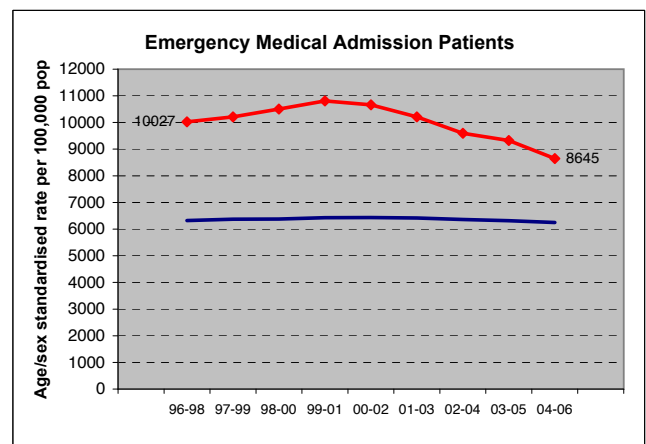
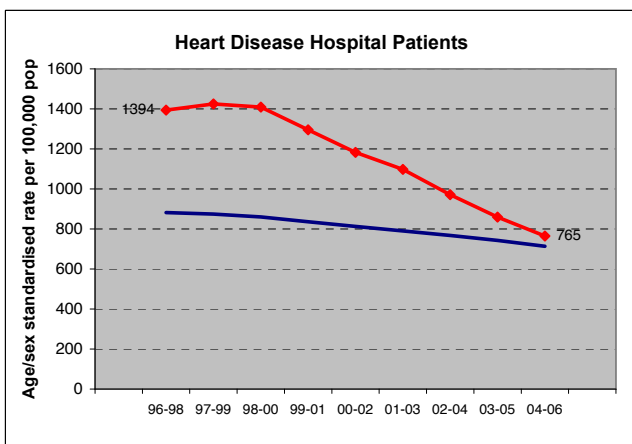
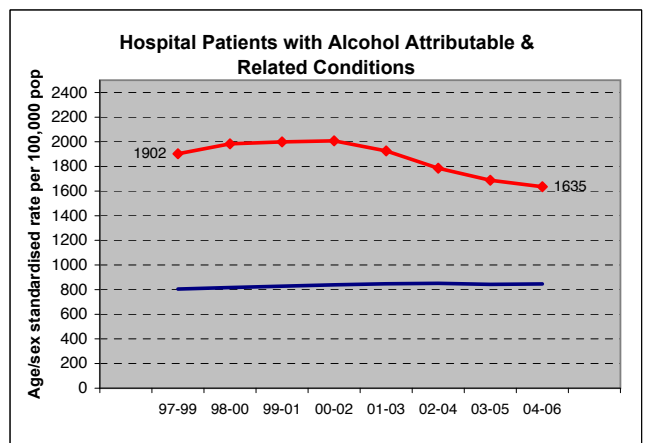
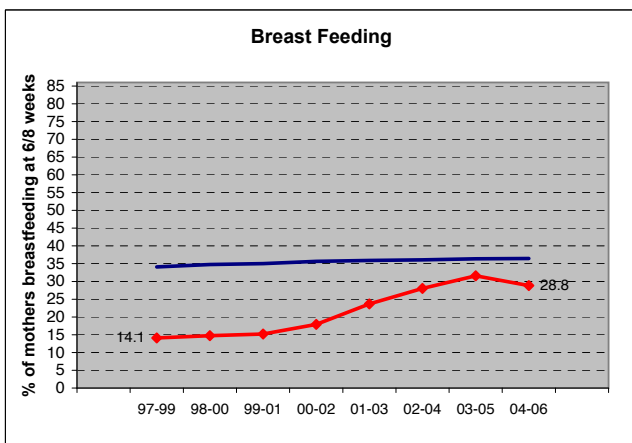
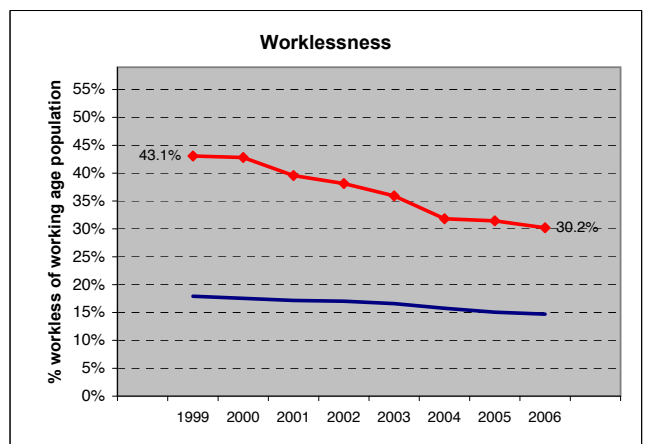
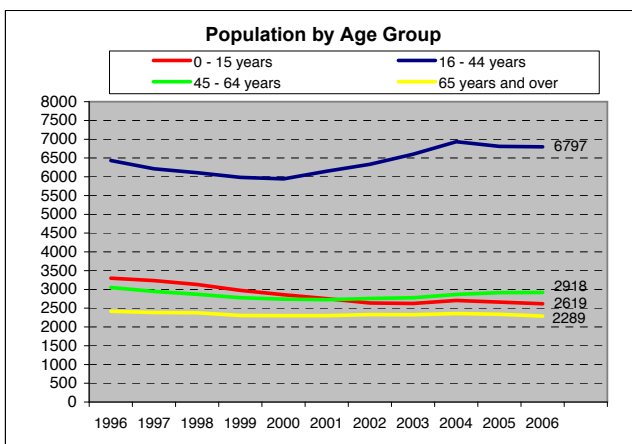
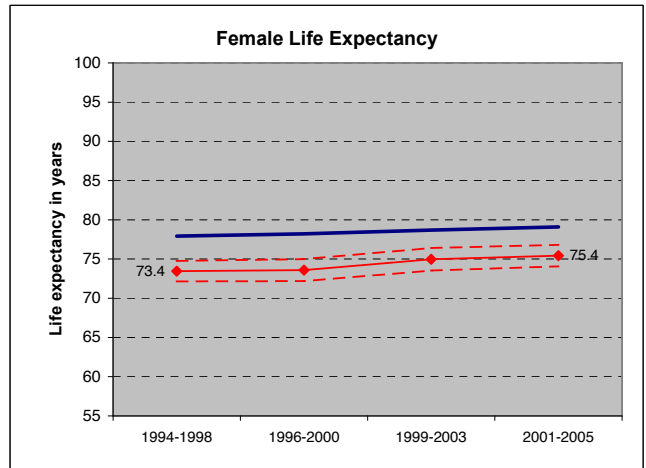
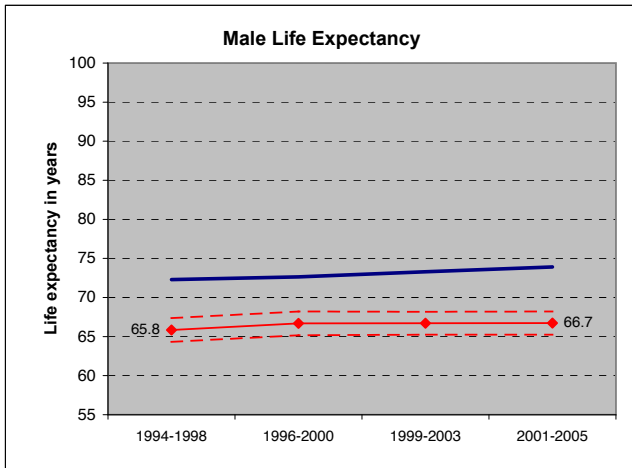
NB PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SOME CASES RATES/PERCENTAGES MAY BE BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.

Sighthill, Roystonhill and Germiston

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)	2,358	18.4 %		+2	2006	1
Adult population (aged 16-64)	9,148	71.5 %		+9		
Elderly population (aged 65+)	1,296	10.1 %		-38		
Minority ethnic groups	1,273	11.2 %		+456	2001	2
Asylum Seekers	740	5.8 %	G	+495	2007	3
Life expectancy - males	-	65.8 yrs		-11	01-05	4
Life expectancy - females	-	73.2 yrs		-7		
Live births	211	1.6 cr		+52	2006	5
Households - Single adults	3,097	49.8 %	G	+17	2005	6
Households - Single parents	902	51.1 %	G	+35		
Mortality						
Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	746	1,315.1 sr		+67		
Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	82	169.2 sr		+121	01-05	7
Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	103	210.5 sr		+44		
Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	29	59.4 sr		+146		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking						
Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	186	1,601.5 sr		+142	04-06	8
Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	46	95.3 sr		+251	01-05	9
Estimated smokers (16+)	4,159	46.4 %		+71	03-04	10
Drug related hospital patients ³	36	220.2 sr		+183	04-06	11
Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	35	306.6 cr2		+385	97-06	12
Hospitalisation & Injury						
Patients registered with cancer ³	56	511.6 sr		+22	02-04	13
Heart disease patients ³	90	848.4 sr		+19		
Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	29	258.1 sr		+37		
Emergency medical admission patients ³	991	8,206.9 sr		+31	04-06	14
Multiple admission patients ³	203	1,726.4 sr		+41		
Unintentional Injury patients ³	190	1,504.8 sr		+49		
Patients prescribed statins	2,931	20.4 %		+12	2006	15
Road accident casualties - adults ³	53	5.5 cr3		+38	01-04	16
Assault discharges ³	46	3.6 cr3		+251	04-06	17
Mental Health & Function						
Suicide (5 yrs) ²	25	38.0 sr		+142	01-05	18
Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	2,176	19.1 %		+88	2001	19
First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	51	392.4 sr		+53	02-04	20
Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	1,370	9.5 %		+18	2006	21
Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	1,430	15.9 %		+65	2007	22
Long-term limiting illness	3,386	29.7 %		+46	2001	23
Social Work						
Clients aged 0-15	426	18.1 %	G*	+152		
Clients aged 16-64	729	8.0 %	G*	+78	2007	24
Clients aged 65+	281	21.7 %	G*	+23		
Prosperity - Poverty						
'Income deprived'	4,133	32.4 %		+133	2006	25
'Employment deprived'	2,188	24.8 %		+93	2006	26
Workless	2,570	28.6 %		+94	2006	27
JSA - Unemployment	495	5.6 %		+101	2007	28
Households without access to car/van	4,559	76.1 %		+122	2001	29
Children in workless households	1,531	59.2 %		+223	2001	30
Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	4,235	47.8 %		+113	2001	31
Workplaces	444	50.4 cr3		-7	2005	32
Employees ⁵	11,200	127.6 cr		+70	2005	33
Educ-ation						
Primary school attendance	-	92.6 %		-2	05/06	34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	45	30.6 %		-47	05/06	35
Adults without qualifications	4,491	53.6 %		+61	2001	36
Crime						
Serious violent crime ³	67	52.2 cr4		+256	04-06	37
Domestic abuse incidents ³	232	182.0 cr4		+113	04-06	38
Vandalism ³	338	265.1 cr4	G ^{cc}	-2	04-06	39
Drug Offenders ³	233	182.8 cr4	G ^{cc}	+81	04-06	40
Housing & Transport						
Housing type - tenements	2,220	33.3 %	G	-33	2006	41
House prices	-	102,734 £		-23	2006	42
Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	1,013	15.0 %	G	-70	2007	43
Overcrowding	1,716	28.6 %		+144	2001	44
Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	3,761	71.0 %		+59	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health						
Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	159	25.2 %		+4	02-04	46
Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	74	44.0 %		+21	04-06	47
Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	21	3.7 %		+52	02-04	48
Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	86.0 %		-5	04-06	50
-all excl. MMR	-	87.2 %		-9		
Dental hospital admissions for children ³	44	1.8 cr		+61	03-06	51
Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	49	66.7 cr3		+65	02-04	52
Road accident casualties - children ³	9	3.9 cr3		+40	01-04	16

Notes	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Numbers presented over a period of years (e.g. 5 years for mortality) but rates are annual average rates.</p> <p>3. Average annual numbers and rates. 4. Numbers and rates presented over a period of years (e.g. 10 years for drug deaths).</p> <p>5. Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.</p>
Key	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Key: — Springburn - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

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)

