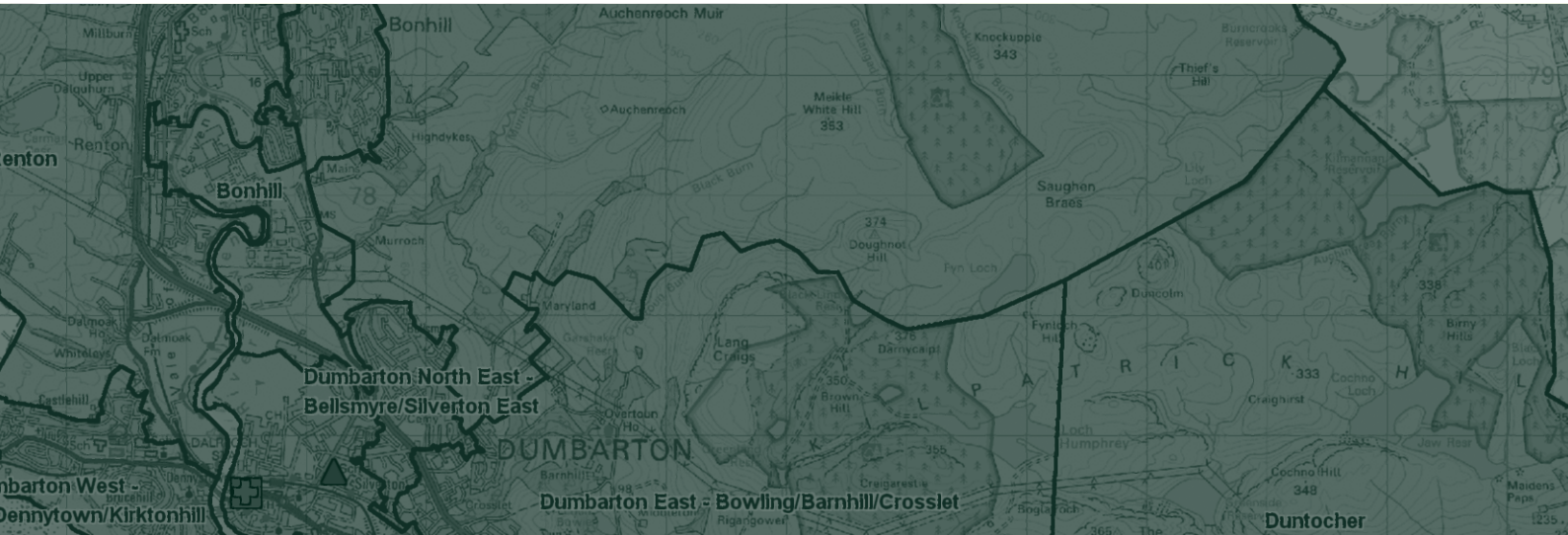


A Community Health and Wellbeing Profile for West Dunbartonshire



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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	57



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.



Clydebank College



Pub and shops

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 zones within the West Dunbartonshire community and their populations.

Table 1: Intermediate zones within the West Dunbartonshire community and their populations

Neighbourhood	Population (2006)
Hardgate/Faifley	5,368
Balloch North East/Gartocharn/Mill of Haldane	5,349
Dumbarton East/Bowling/Barnhill/Crosslet	4,367
Renton	5,297
Mountblow/Parkhall	5,753
Radnor Park	4,716
Bonhill	5,217
Dumbarton Central - Silverton West/Townend	6,198
Whitecrook	4,584
Bowling	5,541
Alexandria	5,514
Braidfield	3,586
Jamestown/Rural Moorland	4,359
Duntocher	4,507
Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre/Silverton East	4,986
Kilbowie	5,915
Dumbarton West - Brucehill/Dennytown/Kirktonhill	5,706
Dalmuir	4,277

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.



Bridge in Dumbarton



Dumbarton Town Hall



Derelict Housing

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 Hazel-Anne McWhirter and Robbie Preece 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.

West Dunbartonshire

Population

West Dunbartonshire has a population of approximately 91,000 people, of whom over 18% are children, 66% are young and middle-aged adults and 16% are older people. There has been a fall of over 4,000 in the size of the overall population in the last ten years. The main reasons for this have been falls in the number of children, down by 3,600 over the period, and young adults (16-44), down by 3,000. In contrast there has been a rise in middle-aged adults (45-64), up by 2,800 during the period. The proportion of the population from a minority ethnic community (0.7%) is less than half the national average. There were over a 1,000 live births in 2006.

Life expectancy and mortality

For men, life expectancy (at birth) is estimated to be 71.1 years, 1.8 years lower than the Scottish average, and has risen by about 0.6 years in the period 1994-98 to 2001-05. Female life expectancy (77.7 years) has risen by nearly a year in the same period and is approximately 2.8 years lower than the Scottish average. Comparing different areas of the community, there is a gap in life expectancy across the neighbourhoods of approximately nine years for both men and women. In a few neighbourhoods with lower than average life expectancy, life expectancy has remained static or may even have fallen.

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

Behaviour

Over 980 patients are admitted annually to hospital for alcohol related or attributable causes and there have been 207 deaths due to alcohol in the last five years. An estimated 24,900 of adults smoke: 33%, compared to 27% nationally. There have been 81 drug related deaths in West Dunbartonshire over the last ten years.

Hospitalisation/Social Work

Approximately 500 new cancer cases are registered annually and over 900 heart disease patients are admitted to hospital each year. There are over 6,300 patients admitted as a medical emergency annually. There are 6,800 Social Work clients, 1,400 of whom are children and nearly 3,000 of whom are older people.

Mental health and function

There were 93 suicides in the period 2001-2005 and there are over 280 new in-patient admissions to psychiatric specialties annually.

Prosperity/poverty

Nearly 18,000 people, 19.7% of the population, are defined to be income deprived and 9,800 adults, 7.0% of the working age population, are employment deprived⁶. There are over 2,000 workplaces, employing 31,000 people.

Crime

In recent years, on average, over 200 serious assaults have been recorded in the area annually, as well as approximately 680 domestic abuse incidents and approximately 150 assault episodes (for residents) requiring overnight hospital treatment.

Child and maternal health

Compared to 24% nationally, 26% of women smoke during pregnancy, while 23% of mothers breast feed at six to eight weeks following birth (36% nationally). Primary immunisation rates are slightly above the Scottish average. The rate of low birth-weight babies is 27% above the Scottish average and the infant mortality rate is 80% above the average. The teenage pregnancy rate is 12% higher than the national average. On average 343 children are admitted to hospital for dental conditions annually; expressed as a rate per head of population this is 78% above the national average. Child road accident casualty rates are 20% 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.



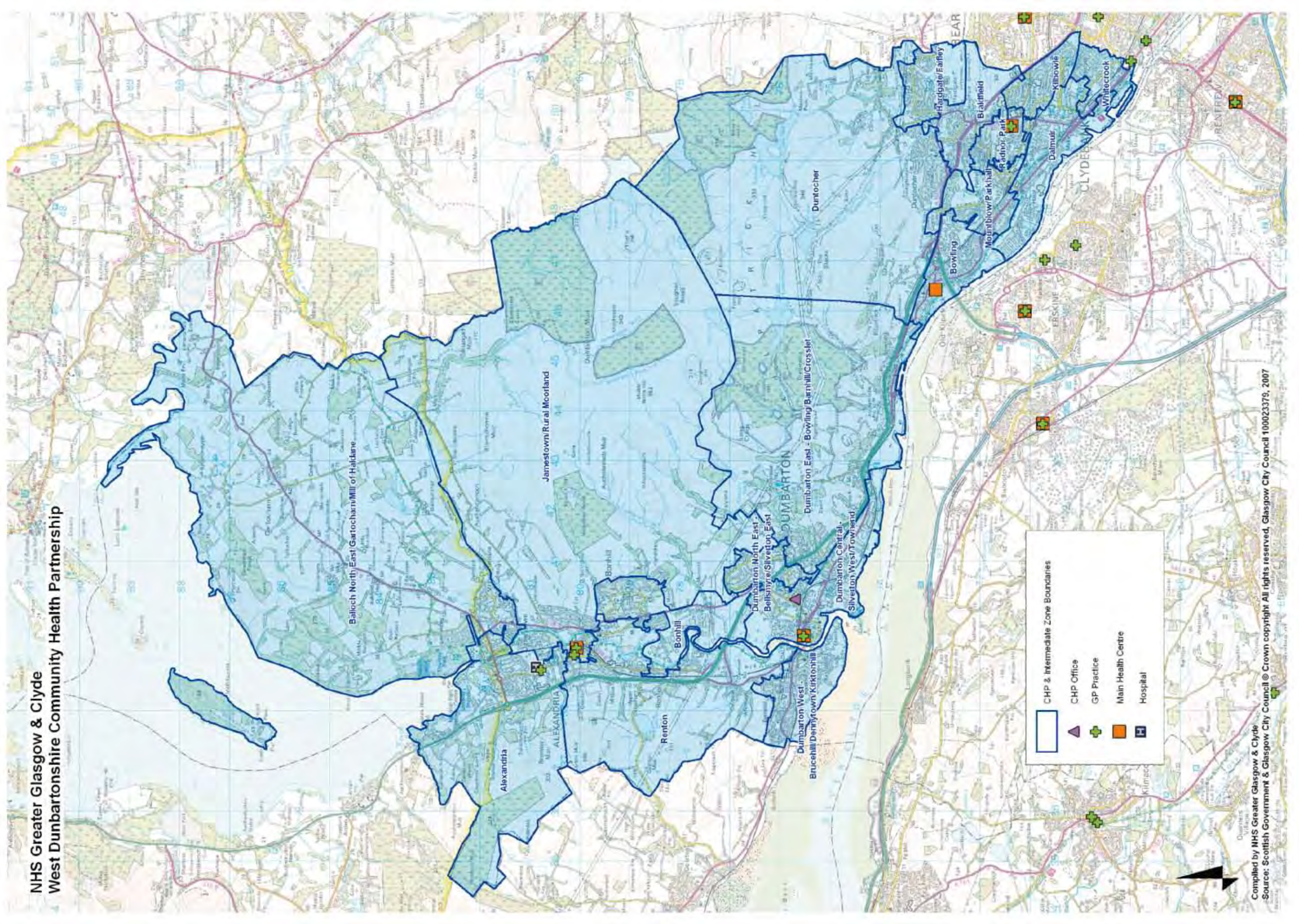
Maps



Community Health Partnership Area Map

West Dunbartonshire

NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde
West Dunbartonshire Community Health Partnership



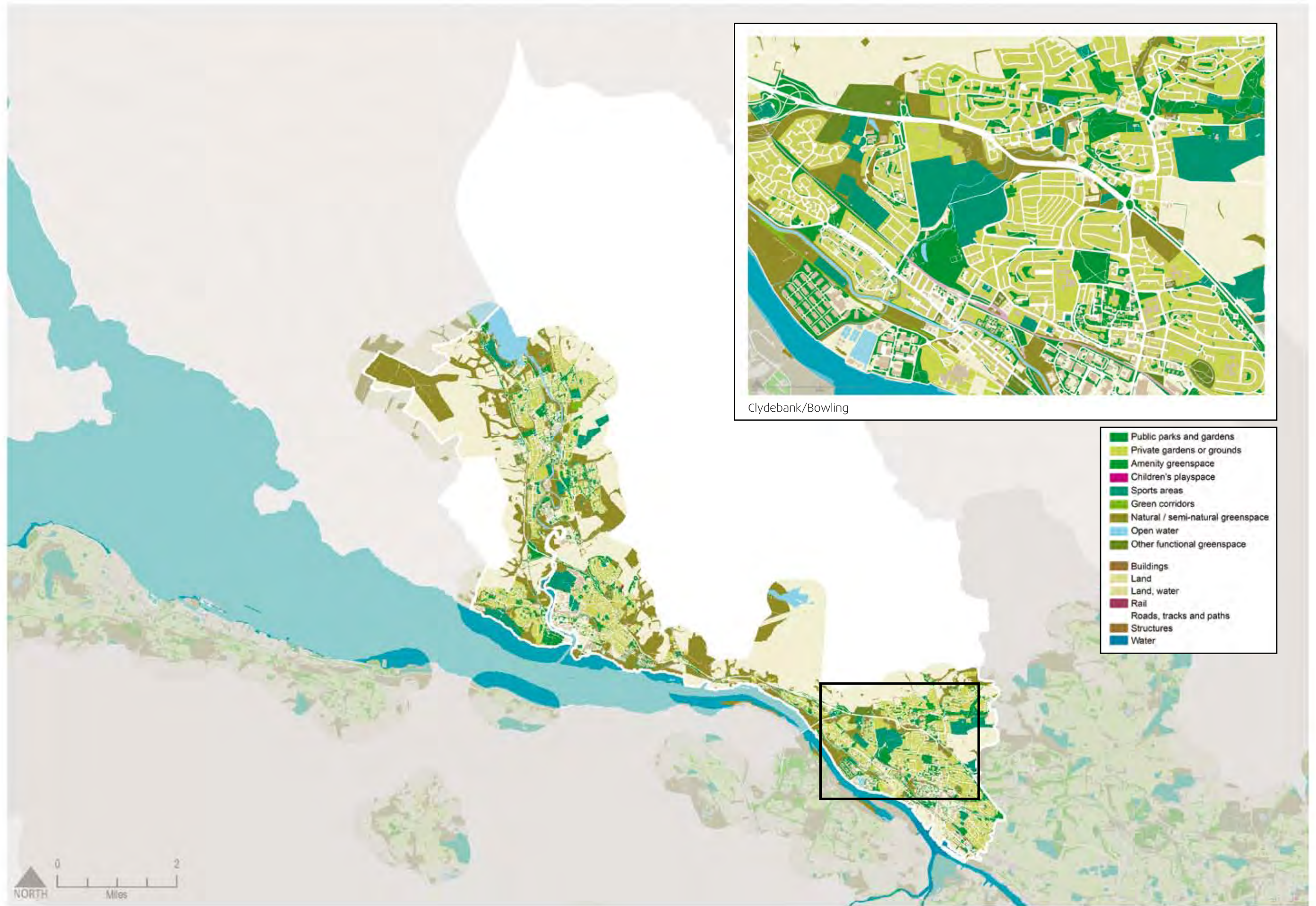
	CHP & Intermediate Zone Boundaries
	CHP Office
	GP Practice
	Main Health Centre
	Hospital



Greenspace Map

West Dunbartonshire

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



Clydebank/Bowling

- 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

0 2
Miles
NORTH

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

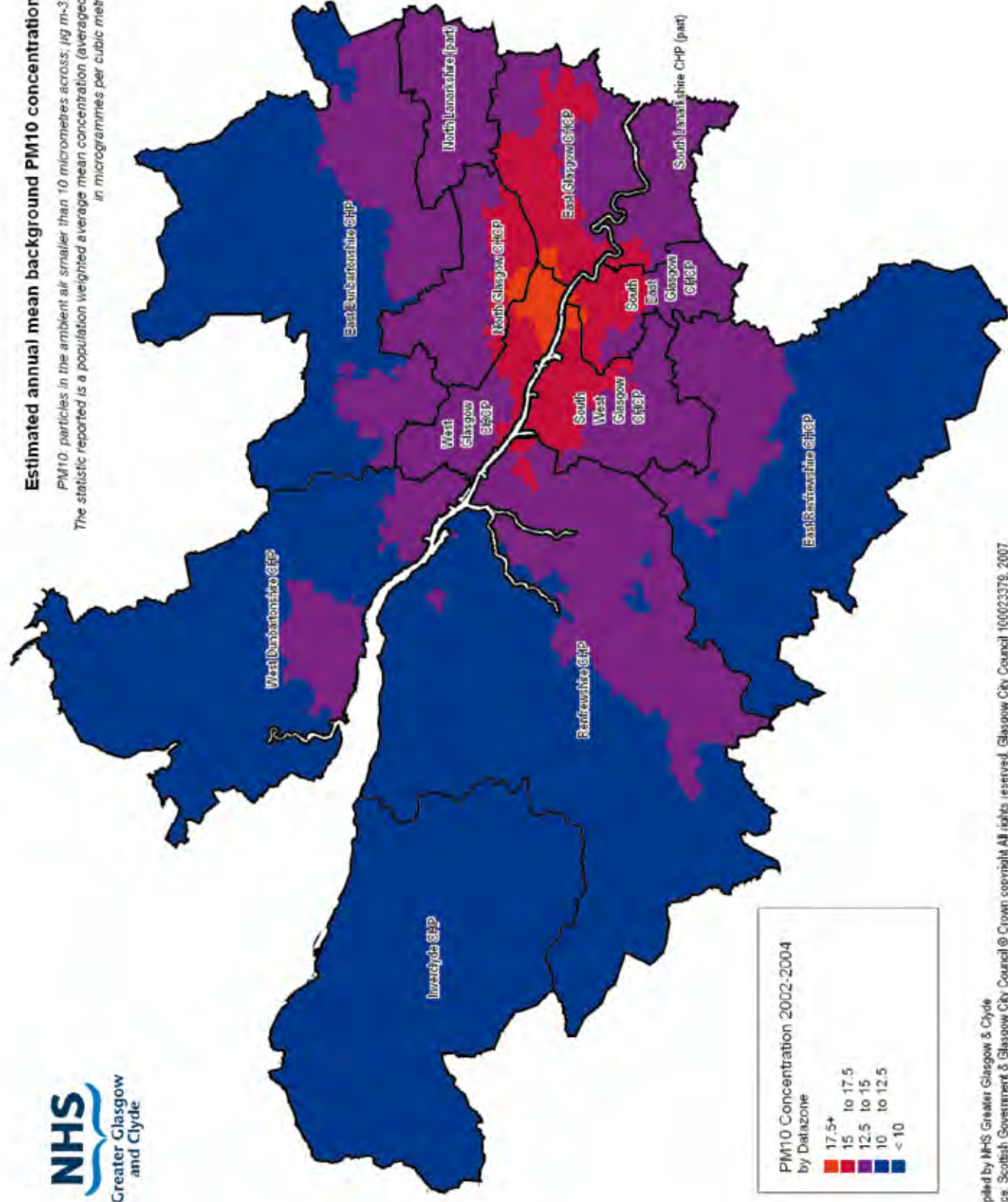
West Dunbartonshire

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

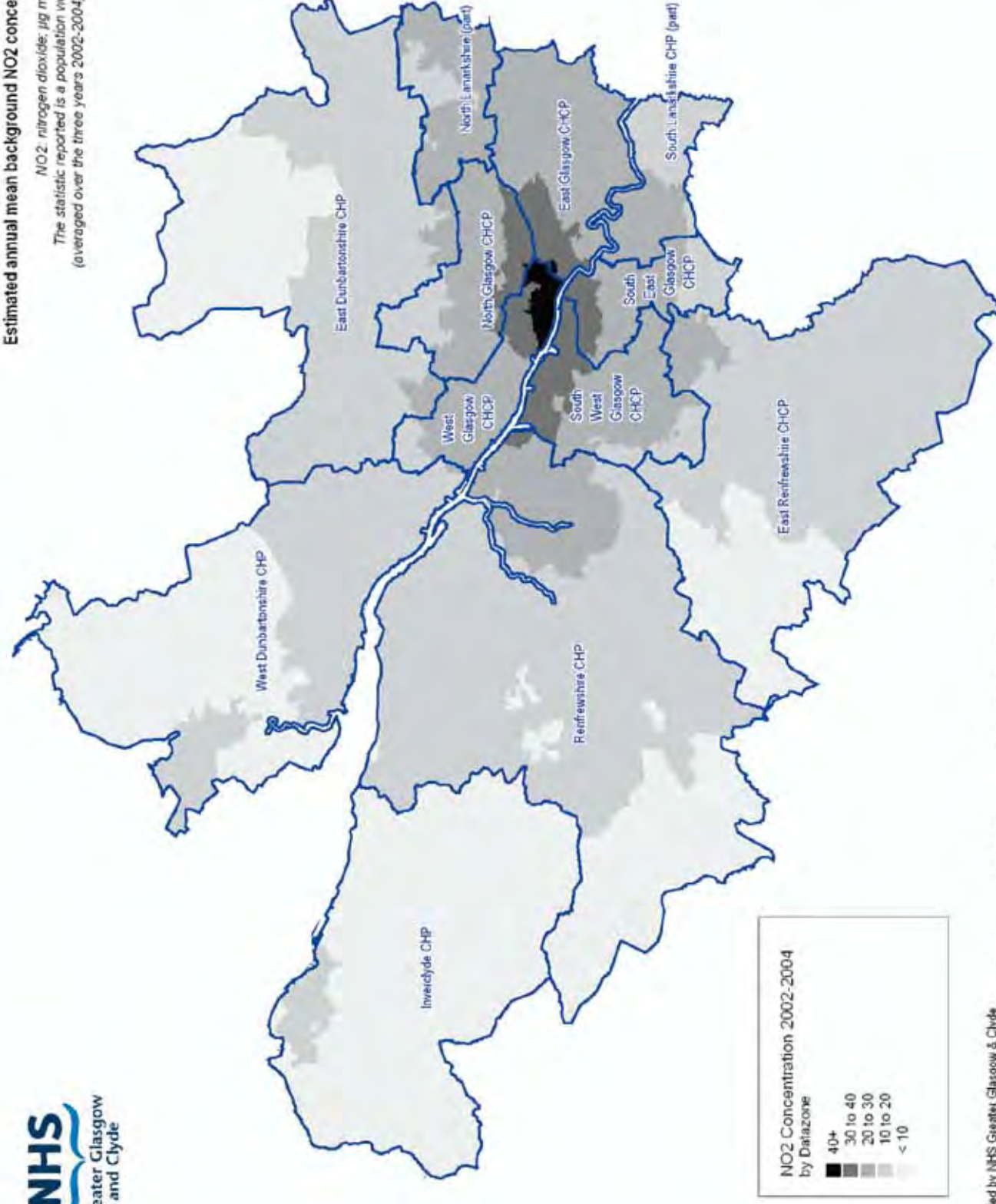


Compiled by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Source: Scottish Government & Glasgow City Council © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Glasgow City Council 100023378, 2007



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



Compiled by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Source: Scottish Government & Glasgow City Council © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Glasgow City Council 100023379, 2007

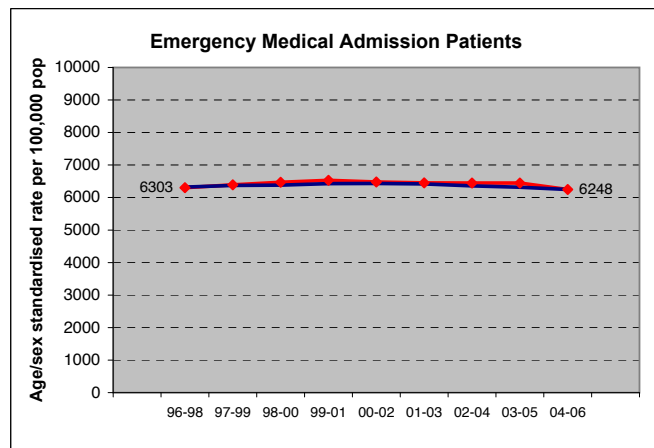
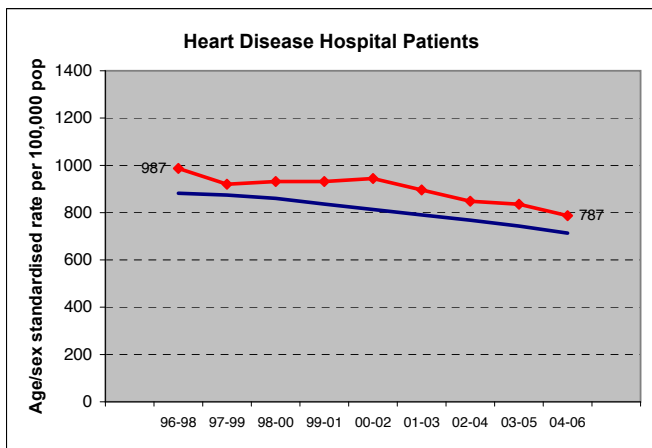
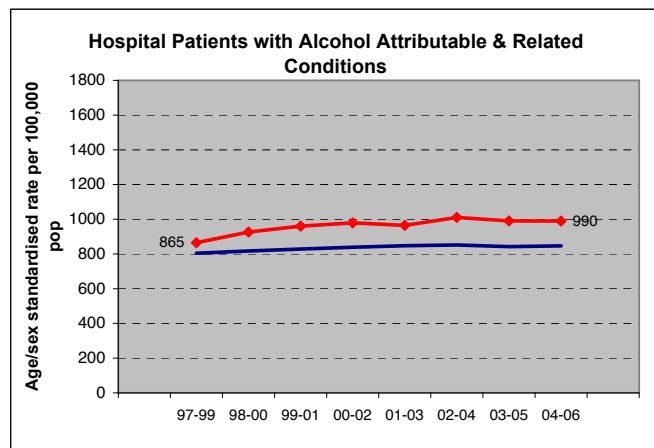
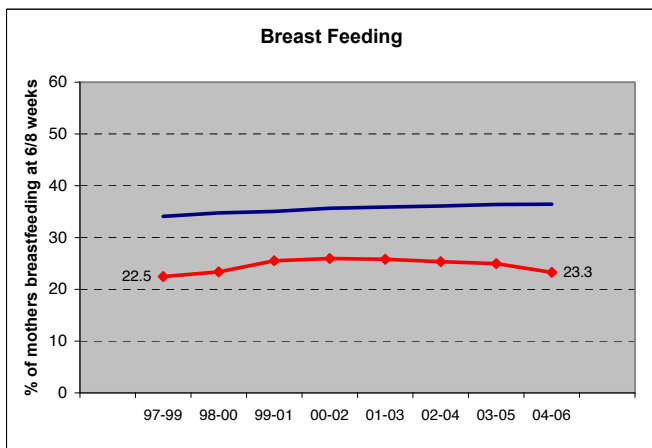
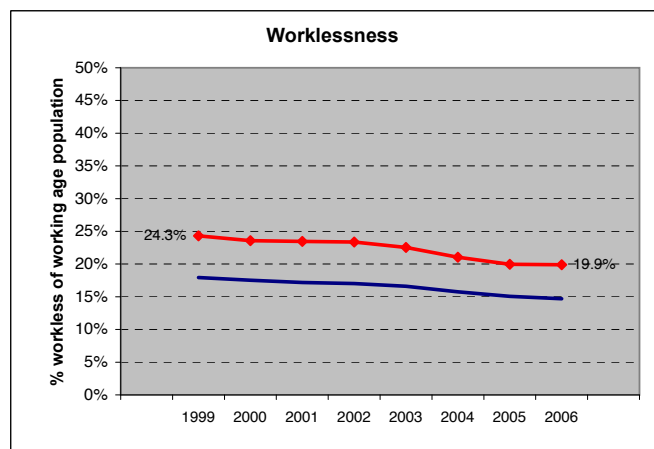
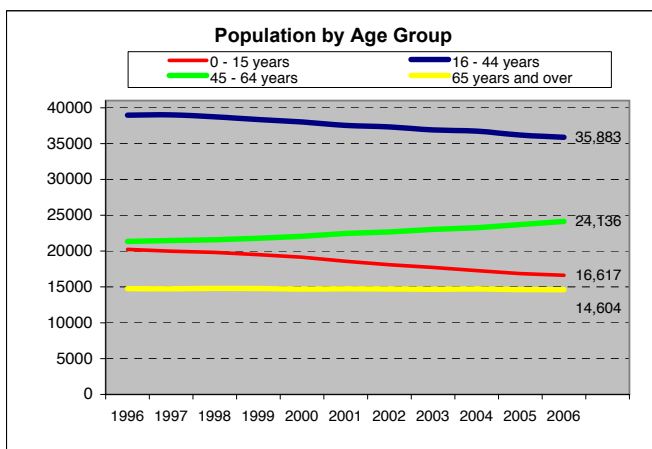
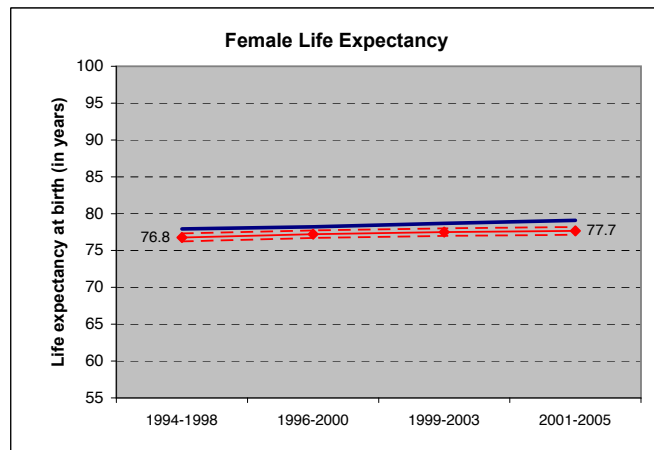
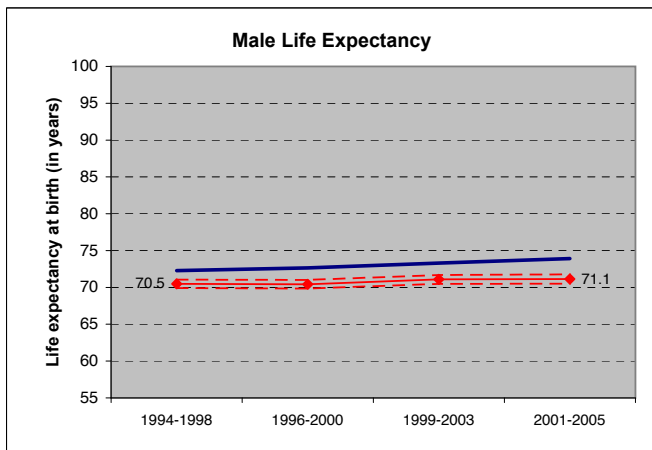




Trend and Spine Graphs

West Dunbartonshire CHP

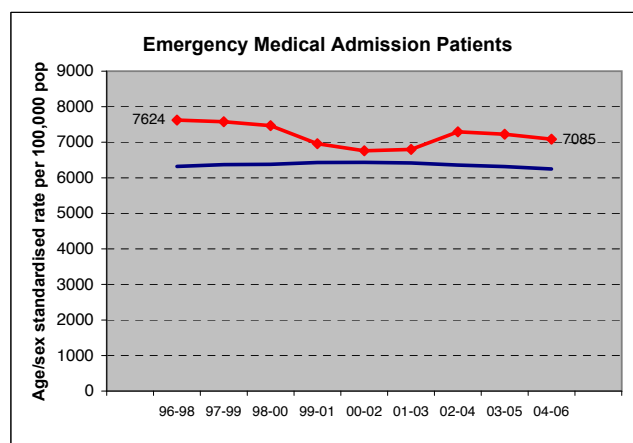
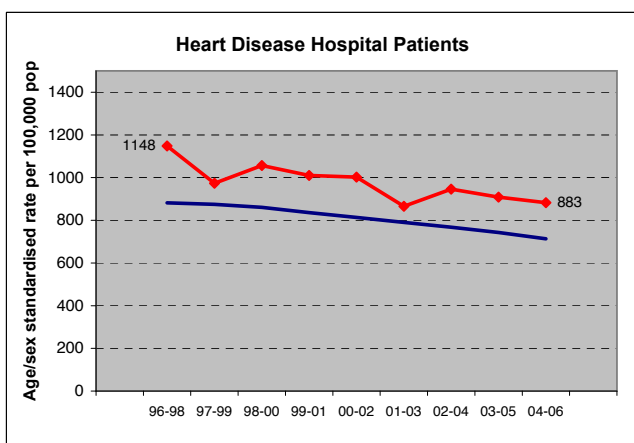
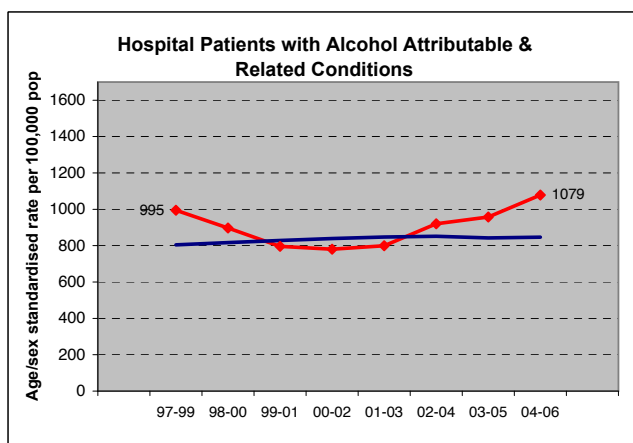
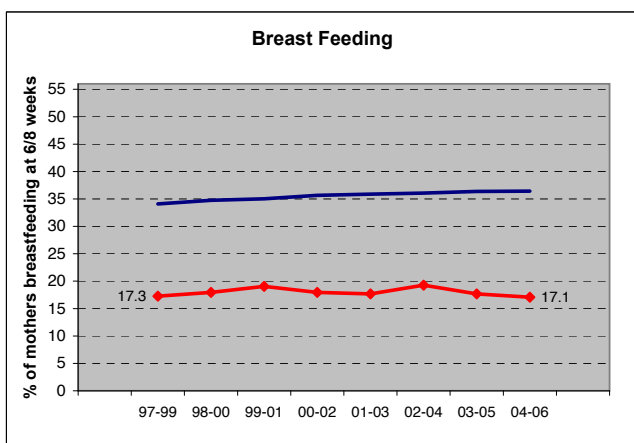
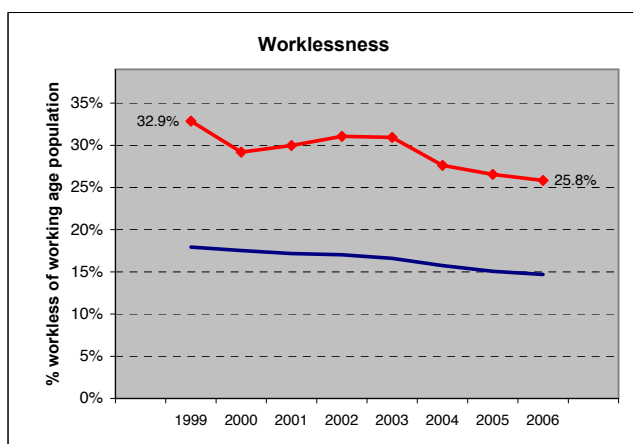
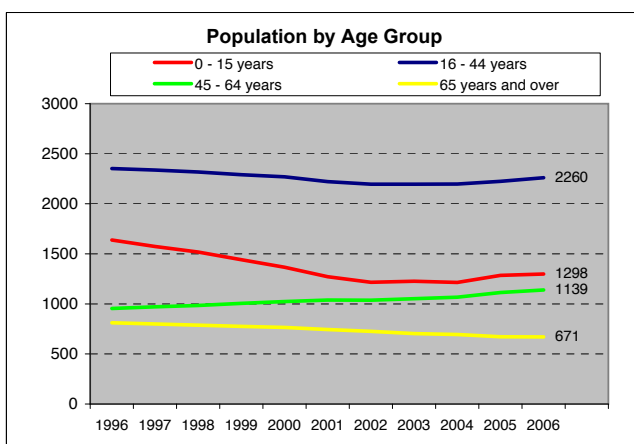
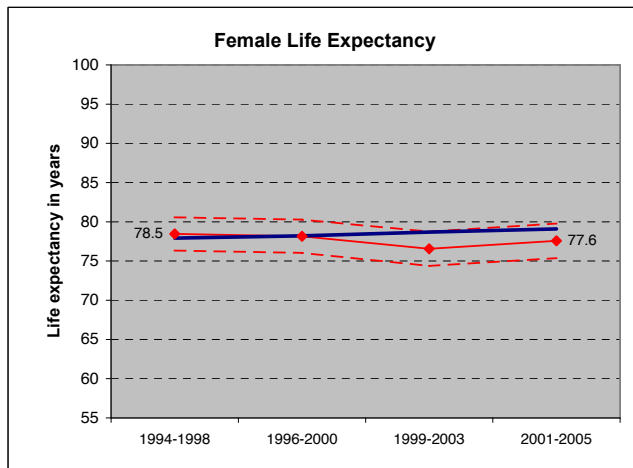
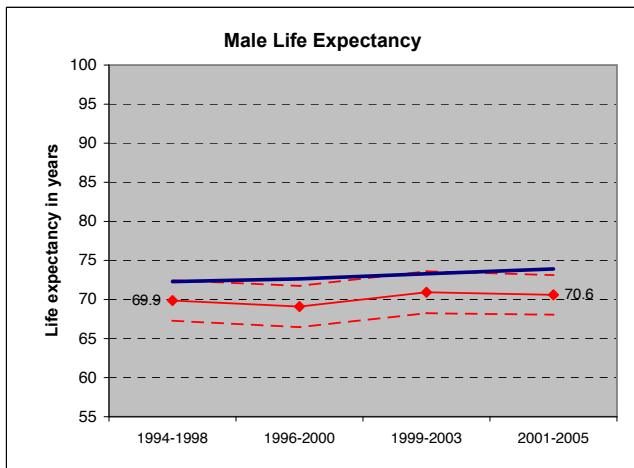
Key: — West Dunbartonshire CHP - - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Hardgate, Faifley

Key: — Hardgate, Faifley - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Hardgate, Faifley

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)	1,298	24.2 %		+34	2006	1
Adult population (aged 16-64)	3,399	63.3 %		-3		
Elderly population (aged 65+)	671	12.5 %		-24		
Minority ethnic groups	23	0.4 %		-78	2001	2
Asylum Seekers	n/a	n/a %			2007	3
Life expectancy - males	-	70.6 yrs		-4	01-05	4
Life expectancy - females	-	77.6 yrs		-2		
Live births	81	1.5 cr		+39	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	287	956.7 sr		+22		
Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	30	138.1 sr		+80	01-05	7
Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	47	225.4 sr		+54		
Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	8	33.5 sr		+38		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking						
Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	50	1,078.7 sr		+97	04-06	8
Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	8	37.5 sr		+38	01-05	9
Estimated smokers (16+)	1,598	40.0 %		+47	03-04	10
Drug related hospital patients ³	1-4	66.1 sr		-15	04-06	11
Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	1	19.0 cr2		-70	97-06	12
Hospitalisation & Injury						
Patients registered with cancer ³	28	532.6 sr		+27	02-04	13
Heart disease patients ³	46	882.5 sr		+24		
Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	17	281.7 sr		+50		
Emergency medical admission patients ³	368	7,084.6 sr		+13	04-06	14
Multiple admission patients ³	81	1,599.8 sr		+31		
Unintentional Injury patients ³	63	1,166.7 sr		+15		
Patients prescribed statins	1,325	22.0 %		+21	2006	15
Road accident casualties - adults ³	8	2.0 cr3		-51	01-04	16
Assault discharges ³	8	1.6 cr3		+52	04-06	17
Mental Health & Function						
Suicide (5 yrs) ²	4	11.1 sr		-29	01-05	18
Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	675	12.8 %		+26	2001	19
First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	13	253.1 sr		-1	02-04	20
Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	564	9.4 %		+16	2006	21
Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	450	13.4 %		+40	2007	22
Long-term limiting illness	1,250	23.7 %		+17	2001	23
Social Work						
Clients aged 0-15	132	10.2 %	G*	+42		
Clients aged 16-64	156	4.6 %	G*	+2	2007	24
Clients aged 65+	154	23.0 %	G*	+30		
Prosperity - Poverty						
'Income deprived'	1,560	29.5 %		+112	2006	25
'Employment deprived'	613	19.0 %		+48	2006	26
Workless	865	25.8 %		+76	2006	27
JSA - Unemployment	200	6.2 %		+122	2007	28
Households without access to car/van	1,233	54.8 %		+60	2001	29
Children in workless households	529	38.7 %		+111	2001	30
Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	1,268	31.8 %		+42	2001	31
Workplaces	36	11.1 cr3		-79	2005	32
Employees ⁵	300	9.0 cr		-88	2005	33
Educ-ation						
Primary school attendance	-	92.2 %		-3	05/06	34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	33	40.2 %		-30	05/06	35
Adults without qualifications	1,552	42.7 %		+29	2001	36
Crime						
Serious violent crime ³	12	22.7 cr4		+54	04-06	37
Domestic abuse incidents ³	58	109.5 cr4		+28	04-06	38
Vandalism ³	183	345.0 cr4		+28	04-06	39
Drug Offenders ³	16	29.6 cr4	G ^{cc}	-71	04-06	40
Housing & Transport						
Housing type - tenements	n/a	n/a %	G		2006	41
House prices	-	76,820 £		-43	2006	42
Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	n/a	n/a %	G		2007	43
Overcrowding	311	13.8 %		+18	2001	44
Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,700	57.3 %		+29	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health						
Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	96	46.4 %		+91	02-04	46
Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	12	17.1 %		-53	04-06	47
Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	6	3.3 %		+35	02-04	48
Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	90.7 %		0	04-06	50
-all excl. MMR	-	96.7 %		+1		
Dental hospital admissions for children ³	16	1.2 cr		+7	03-06	51
Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	35	80.5 cr3		+99	02-04	52
Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	2.6 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.
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- Employee numbers based on location of business, not residence area of employees.

Key

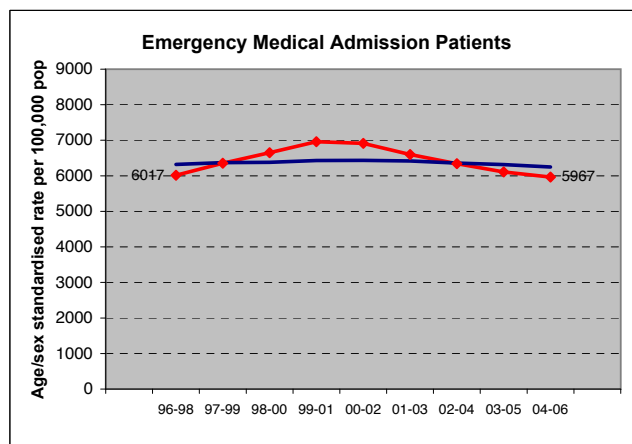
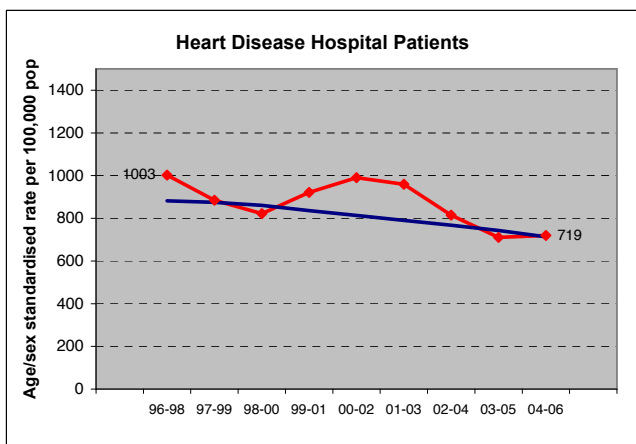
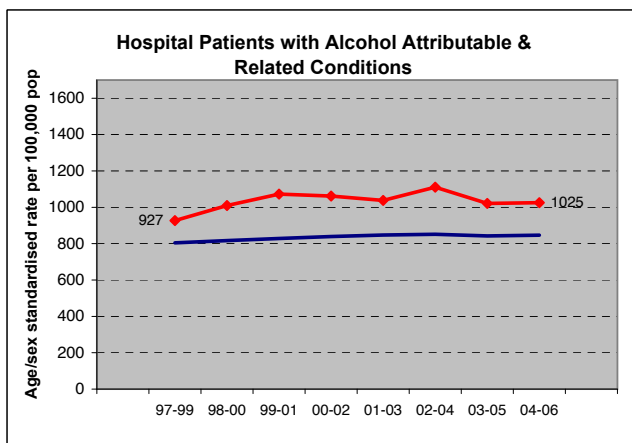
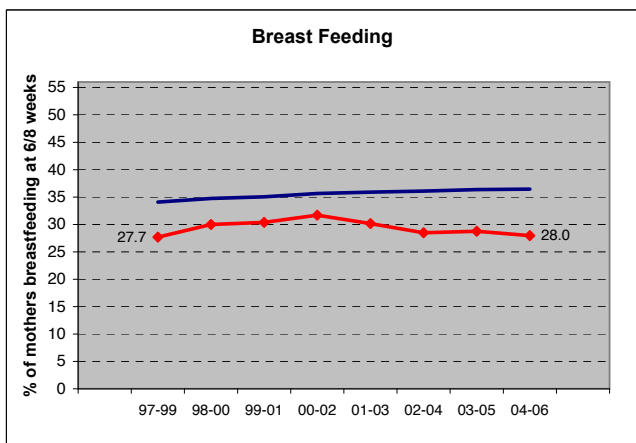
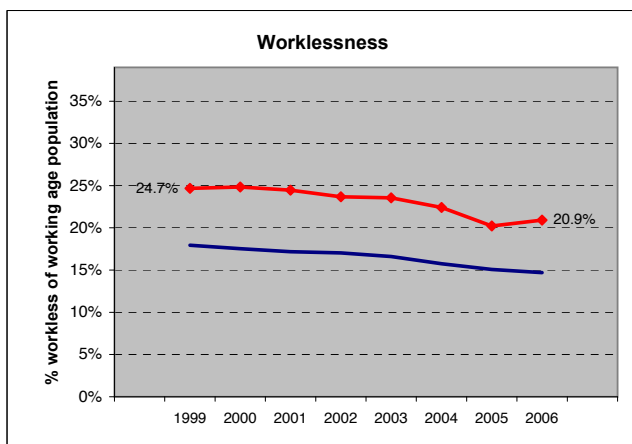
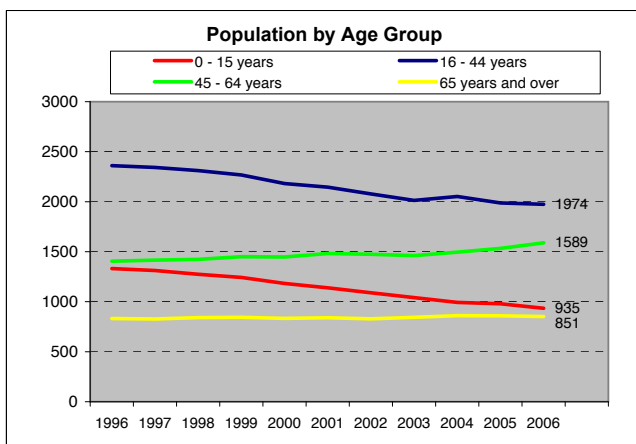
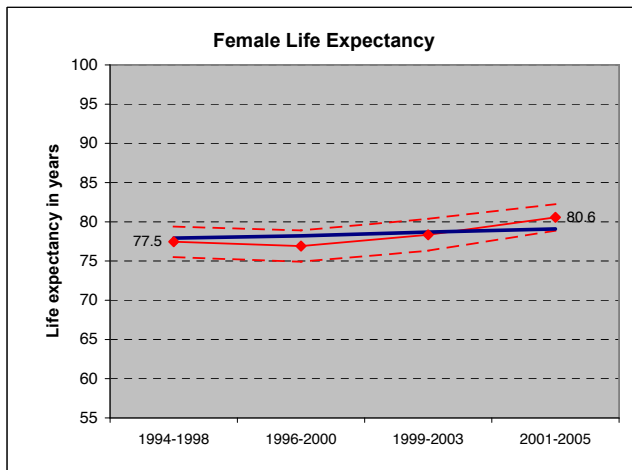
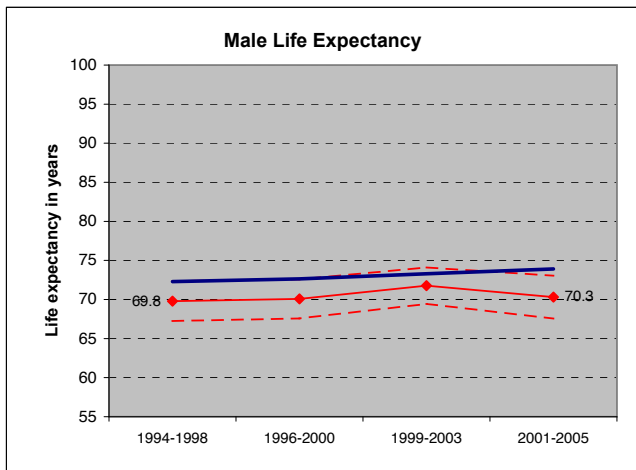
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %* - single parent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

Balloch North East, Gartocharn, Mill of Haldane

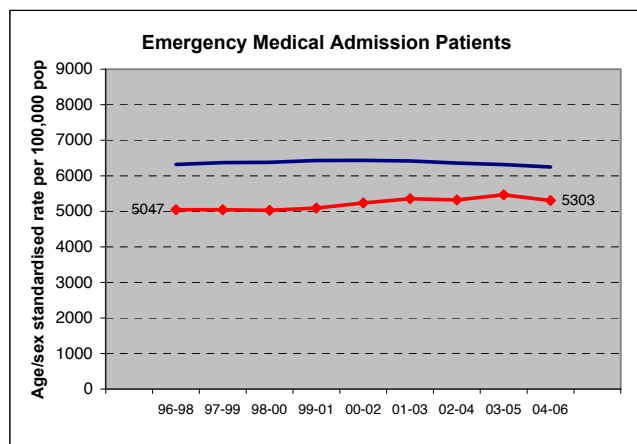
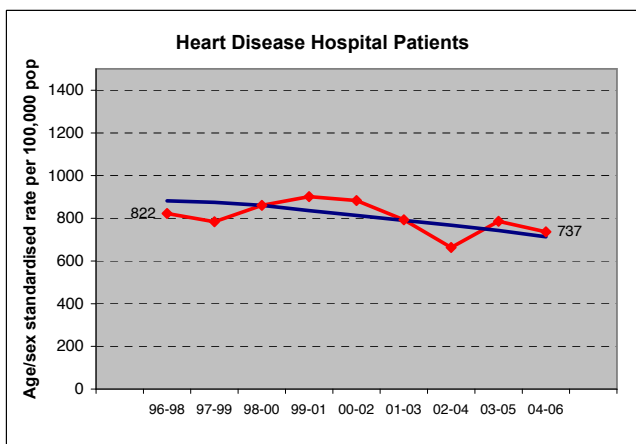
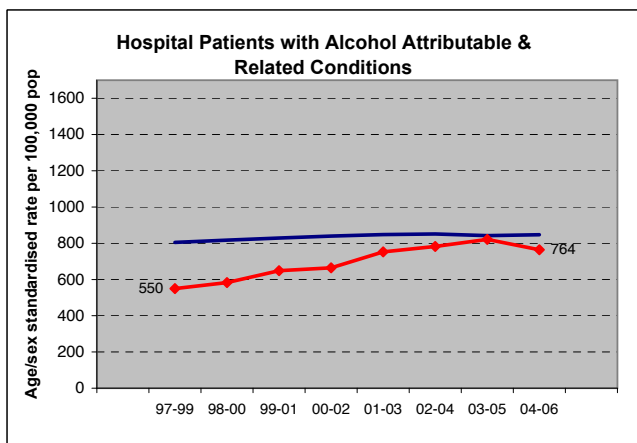
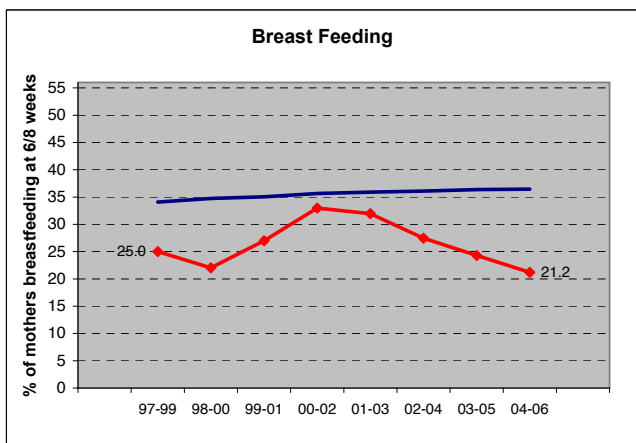
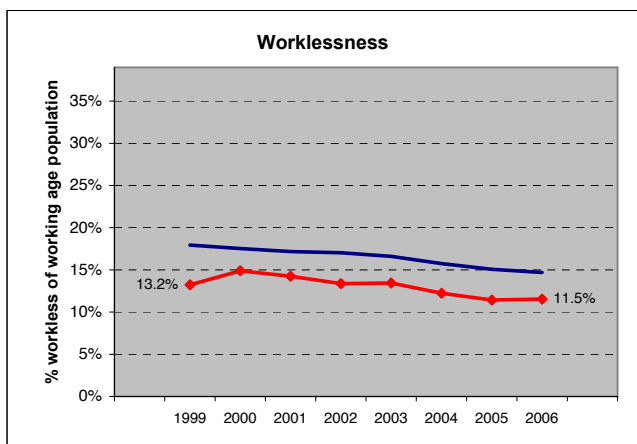
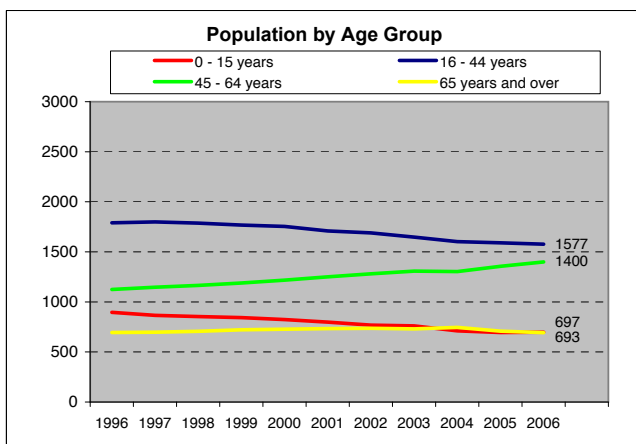
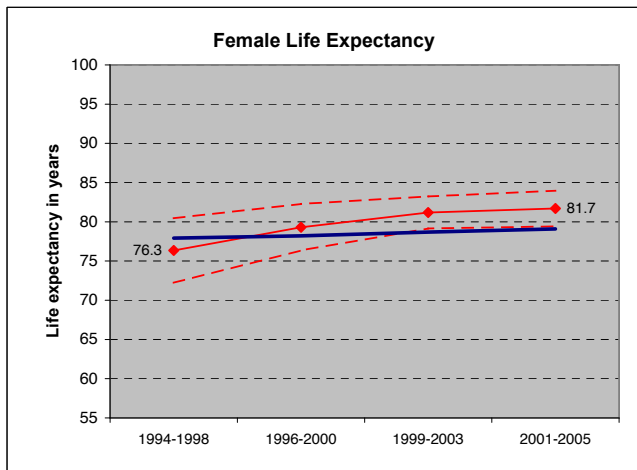
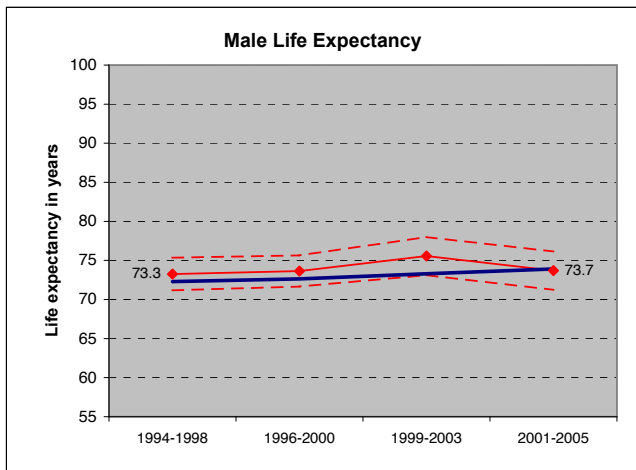
Key: — Balloch North East, Gartocharn, Mill of Haldane - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Dumbarton, Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet

Key: — Dumbarton East, Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Dumbarton East, Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet

Indicator	Number	Measure	- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +		Period	Defn
Population Demographics	Child population (aged 0-15)	697	16.0	%	-11	
	Adult population (aged 16-64)	2,977	68.2	%	+4	2006 1
	Elderly population (aged 65+)	693	15.9	%	-3	
	Minority ethnic groups	28	0.6	%	-69	2001 2
	Asylum Seekers	n/a	n/a	%		2007 3
	Life expectancy - males	-	73.7	yrs	0	01-05 4
	Life expectancy - females	-	81.7	yrs	+3	
	Live births	46	1.1	cr	-3	2006 5
Households - Single adults	n/a	n/a	%		2005 6	
	n/a	n/a	%*			
Mortality	Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	226	775.4	sr	-1	
	Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	23	86.4	sr	+13	01-05 7
	Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	43	161.6	sr	+10	
	Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	3	9.5	sr	-61	
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	39	763.7	sr	+46	04-06 8
	Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	6	19.7	sr	-27	01-05 9
	Estimated smokers (16+)	1,020	27.8	%	+2	03-04 10
	Drug related hospital patients ³	1-4	37.6	sr	-52	04-06 11
	Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	0	0.0	cr2	-100	97-06 12
Hospitalisation & Injury	Patients registered with cancer ³	27	474.3	sr	+13	02-04 13
	Heart disease patients ³	42	736.9	sr	+3	
	Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	11	172.1	sr	-9	
	Emergency medical admission patients ³	257	5,302.9	sr	-15	04-06 14
	Multiple admission patients ³	52	982.4	sr	-20	
	Unintentional Injury patients ³	45	982.6	sr	-3	
	Patients prescribed statins	816	18.0	%	-1	2006 15
	Road accident casualties - adults ³	20	5.3	cr3	+32	01-04 16
Mental Health & Function	Assault discharges ³	5	1.1	cr3	+11	04-06 17
	Suicide (5 yrs) ²	6	25.3	sr	+61	01-05 18
	Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	442	9.9	%	-3	2001 19
	First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	11	231.9	sr	-9	02-04 20
	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	452	10.0	%	+23	2006 21
	Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	250	8.7	%	-9	2007 22
	Long-term limiting illness	851	19.0	%	-6	2001 23
Social Work	Clients aged 0-15	29	4.2	%	-42	
	Clients aged 16-64	57	1.9	%	-57	2007 24
	Clients aged 65+	95	13.7	%	-23	
Prosperity - Poverty	'Income deprived'	402	9.2	%	-33	2006 25
	'Employment deprived'	312	11.1	%	-14	2006 26
	Workless	330	11.5	%	-21	2006 27
	JSA - Unemployment	60	2.1	%	-24	2007 28
	Households without access to car/van	520	28.5	%	-17	2001 29
	Children in workless households	104	11.0	%	-40	2001 30
	Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	835	22.7	%	+1	2001 31
	Workplaces	58	20.6	cr3	-62	2005 32
	Employees ⁵	1,400	48.2	cr	-36	2005 33
Education	Primary school attendance	-	93.0	%	-2	05/06 34
	S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	51	82.3	%	+42	05/06 35
	Adults without qualifications	1,086	31.9	%	-4	2001 36
Crime	Serious violent crime ³	3	6.1	cr4	-58	04-06 37
	Domestic abuse incidents ³	14	31.4	cr4	-63	04-06 38
	Vandalism ³	66	152.6	cr4	-43	04-06 39
	Drug Offenders ³	28	64.4	cr4	-36	04-06 40
Housing & Transport	Housing type - tenements	n/a	n/a	%		2006 41
	House prices	-	112,242	£	-16	2006 42
	Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	n/a	n/a	%		2007 43
	Overcrowding	188	10.3	%	-12	2001 44
	Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,167	40.5	%	-9	2001 45
Child & Maternal Health	Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	17	15.7	%	-35	02-04 46
	Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	7	21.2	%	-42	04-06 47
	Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	1-4	1.0	%	-59	02-04 48
	Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	91.0	%	+1	04-06 50
	-all excl. MMR	-	97.3	%	+1	
	Dental hospital admissions for children ³	12	1.7	cr	+48	03-06 51
	Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	11	43.1	cr3	+7	02-04 52
	Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	4.3	cr3	+53	01-04 16

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.

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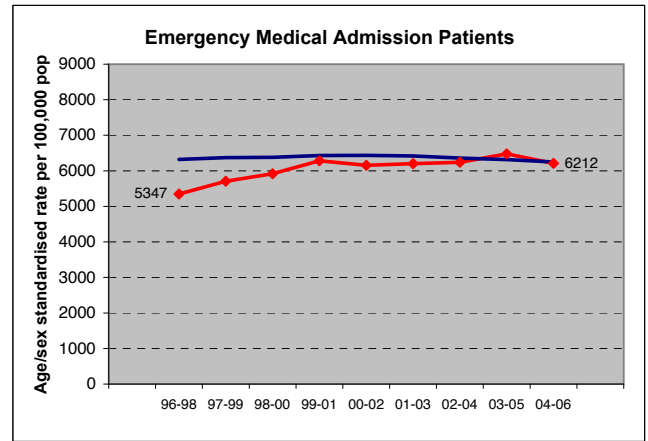
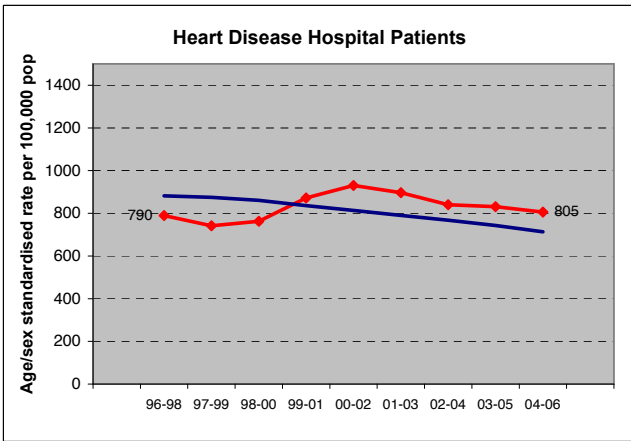
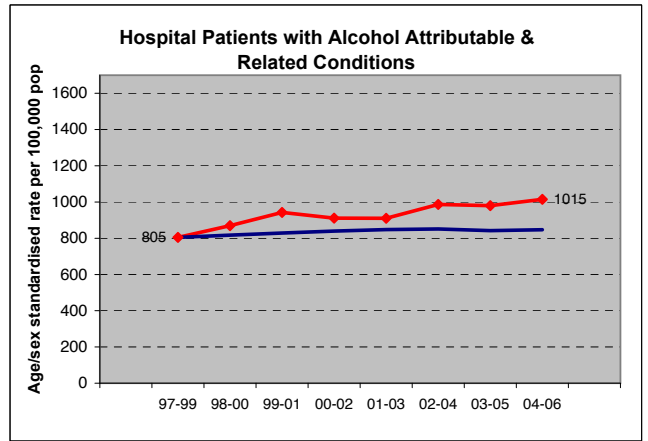
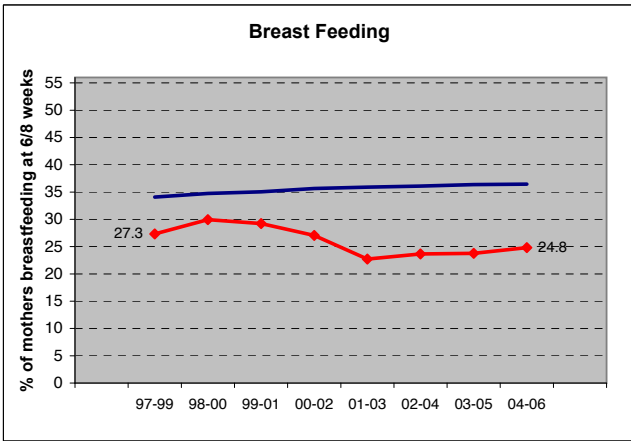
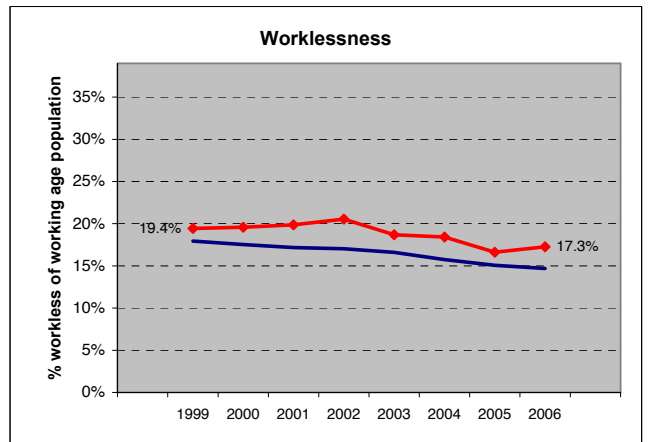
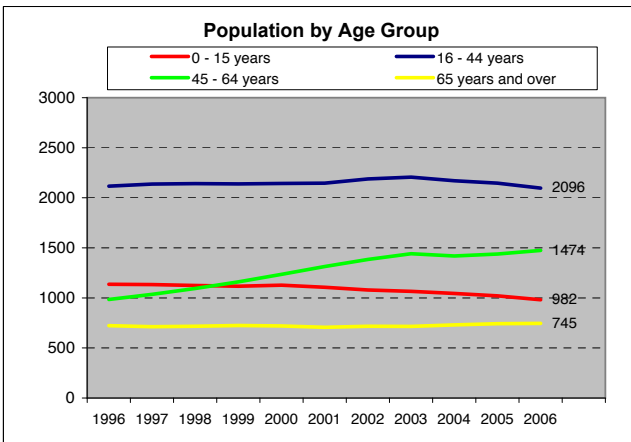
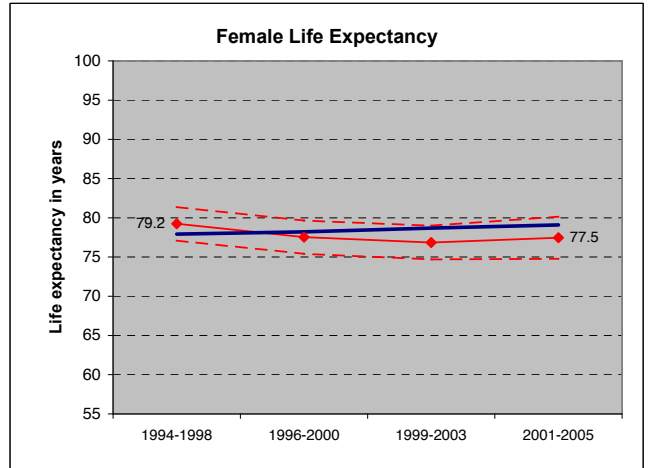
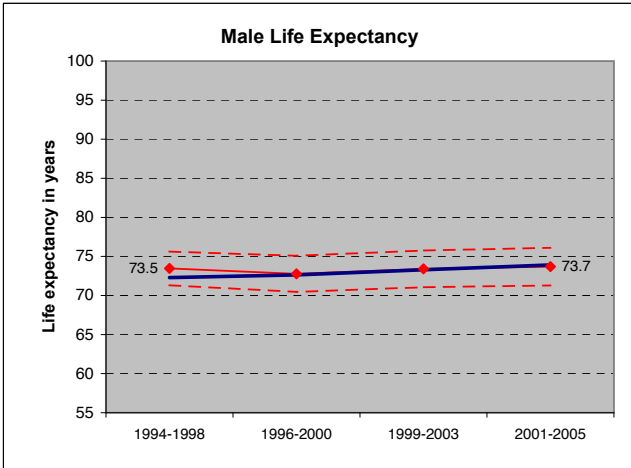
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Renton

Key: — Renton — 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



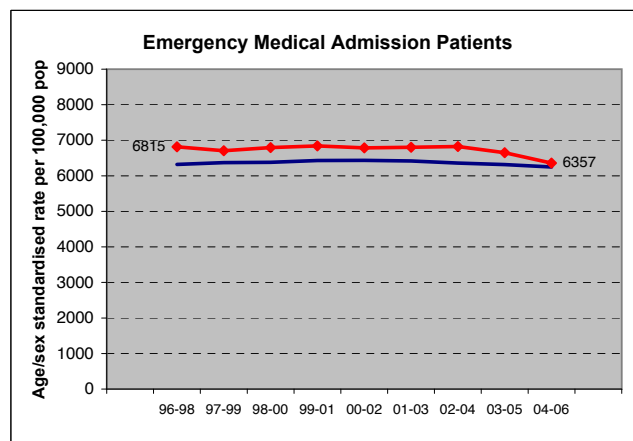
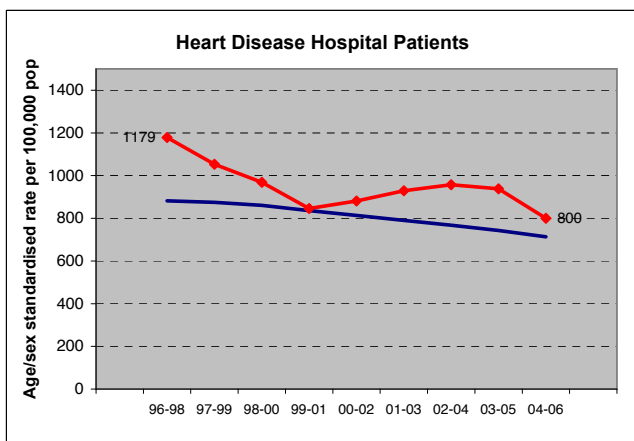
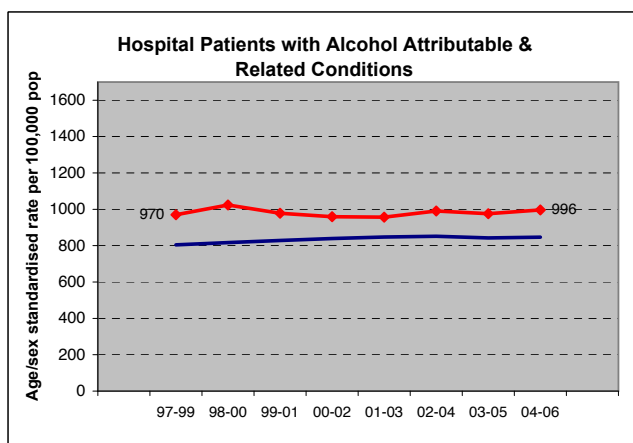
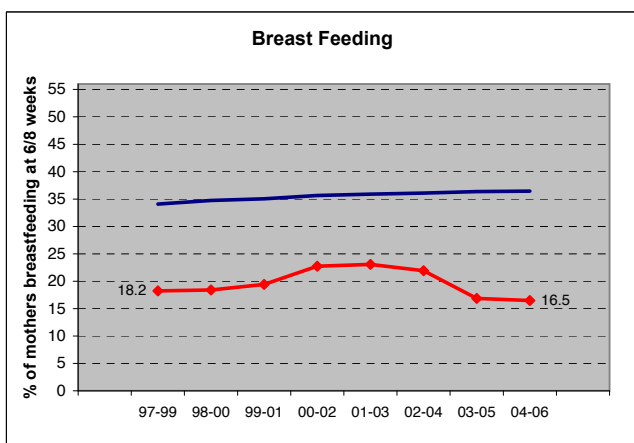
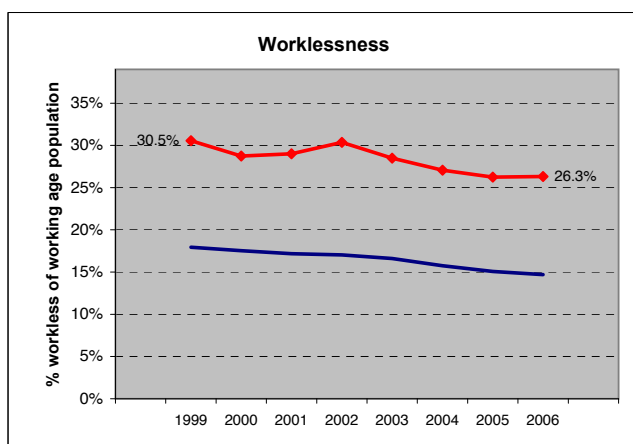
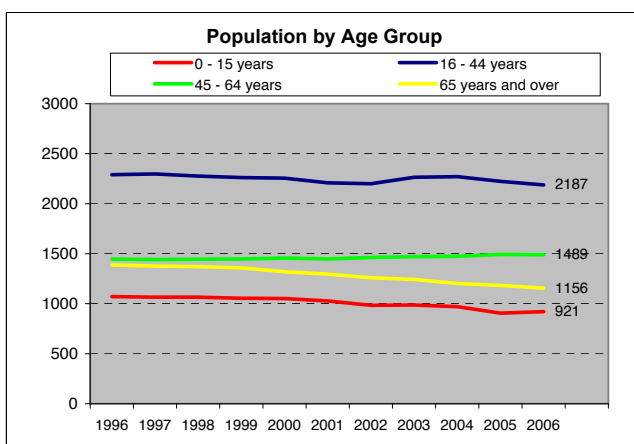
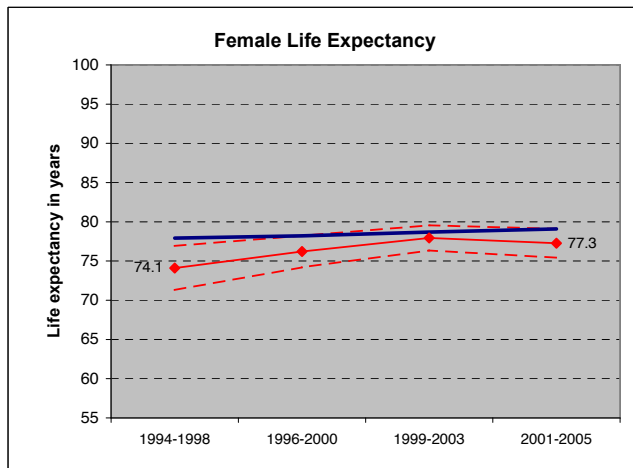
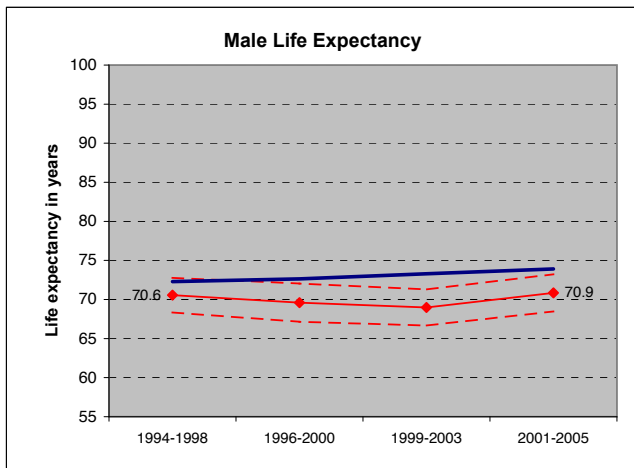
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Renton																						
Indicator	Number	Measure		- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +						Period	Defn											
				-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20			-10	+0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60	+70		
Population Demographics	Child population (aged 0-15)	982	18.5	%															+3			
	Adult population (aged 16-64)	3,570	67.4	%																+3	2006	1
	Elderly population (aged 65+)	745	14.1	%																-14		
	Minority ethnic groups	48	0.9	%																-55	2001	2
	Asylum Seekers	n/a	n/a	%																	2007	3
	Life expectancy - males	-	73.7	yrs																0	01-05	4
	Life expectancy - females	-	77.5	yrs																-2		
	Live births	51	1.0	cr																-11	2006	5
Households - Single adults	n/a	n/a	%																	2005	6	
	n/a	n/a	%*																			
Mortality	Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	265	851.6	sr																+8		
	Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	20	77.8	sr																+2	01-05	7
	Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	38	145.1	sr																-1		
	Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	10	38.6	sr																+60		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	58	1,014.6	sr																+80	04-06	8
	Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	11	34.9	sr																+28	01-05	9
	Estimated smokers (16+)	1,421	33.9	%																+25	03-04	10
	Drug related hospital patients ³	1-4	64.2	sr																-17	04-06	11
	Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	2	37.9	cr2																-40	97-06	12
	Patients registered with cancer ³	29	475.1	sr																+13	02-04	13
Hospitalisation & Injury	Heart disease patients ³	51	805.4	sr																+13		
	Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	14	214.4	sr																+14		
	Emergency medical admission patients ³	353	6,212.0	sr																-1	04-06	14
	Multiple admission patients ³	69	1,099.5	sr																-10		
	Unintentional Injury patients ³	72	1,296.0	sr																+28		
	Patients prescribed statins	1,006	18.6	%																+2	2006	15
	Road accident casualties - adults ³	24	5.4	cr3																+36	01-04	16
	Assault discharges ³	10	1.9	cr3																+81	04-06	17
	Suicide (5 yrs) ²	6	23.4	sr																+49	01-05	18
	Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	556	10.5	%																+3	2001	19
Mental Health & Function	First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	15	272.9	sr																+7	02-04	20
	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	636	11.8	%																+46	2006	21
	Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	390	11.2	%																+17	2007	22
	Long-term limiting illness	1,047	19.8	%																-3	2001	23
	Clients aged 0-15	46	4.7	%																-35		
	Clients aged 16-64	131	3.7	%																-18	2007	24
Social Work	Clients aged 65+	145	19.5	%																+10		
	'Income deprived'	855	16.0	%																+15	2006	25
	'Employment deprived'	528	15.3	%																+19	2006	26
	Workless	600	17.3	%																+17	2006	27
	JSA - Unemployment	135	3.9	%																+40	2007	28
	Households without access to car/van	760	34.1	%																0	2001	29
	Children in workless households	188	15.1	%																-18	2001	30
	Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	864	20.9	%																-7	2001	31
	Workplaces	138	39.9	cr3																-26	2005	32
	Employees ⁵	900	27.4	cr																-63	2005	33
Educ-ation	Primary school attendance	-	93.6	%																-1	05/06	34
	S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	40	56.3	%																-2	05/06	35
	Adults without qualifications	1,335	34.6	%																+4	2001	36
Crime	Serious violent crime ³	13	24.3	cr4																+66	04-06	37
	Domestic abuse incidents ³	32	59.2	cr4																-31	04-06	38
	Vandalism ³	140	262.5	cr4																-3	04-06	39
	Drug Offenders ³	65	121.6	cr4																+21	04-06	40
Housing & Transport	Housing type - tenements	n/a	n/a	%																	2006	41
	House prices	-	97,654	£																-27	2006	42
	Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	n/a	n/a	%																	2007	43
	Overcrowding	331	14.8	%																+26	2001	44
	Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,399	41.2	%																-8	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health	Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	30	18.1	%																-26	02-04	46
	Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	11	24.8	%																-32	04-06	47
	Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	1-4	1.3	%																-46	02-04	48
	Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	87.8	%																+3		
	-all excl. MMR	-	97.8	%																+2	04-06	50
	Dental hospital admissions for children ³	23	2.2	cr																+93	03-06	51
	Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	14	35.9	cr3																-11	02-04	52
	Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	3.5	cr3																+26	01-04	16

Notes	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.
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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.

Mountblow, Parkhall

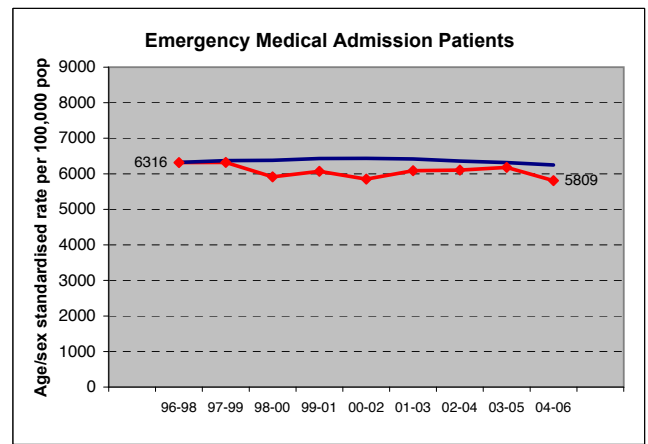
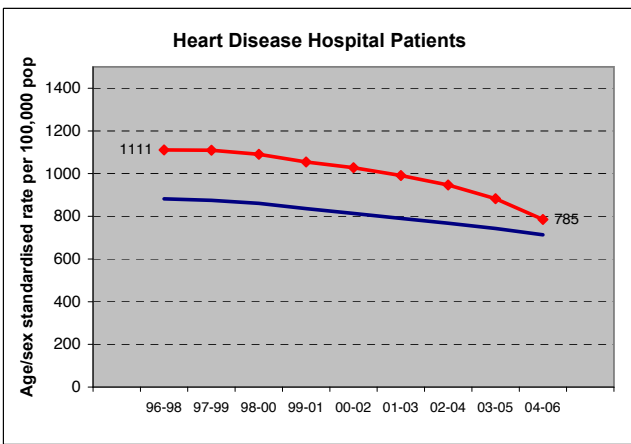
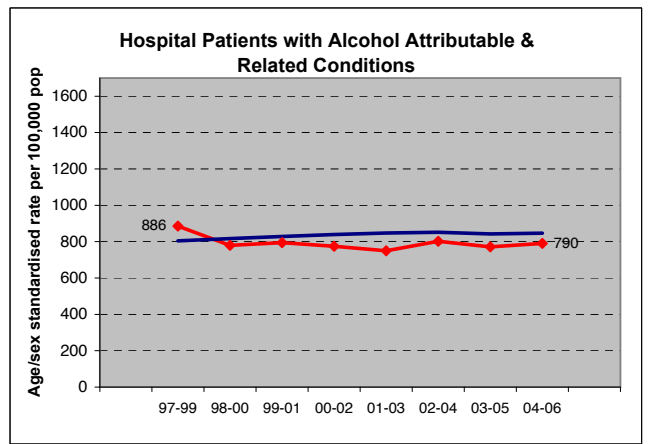
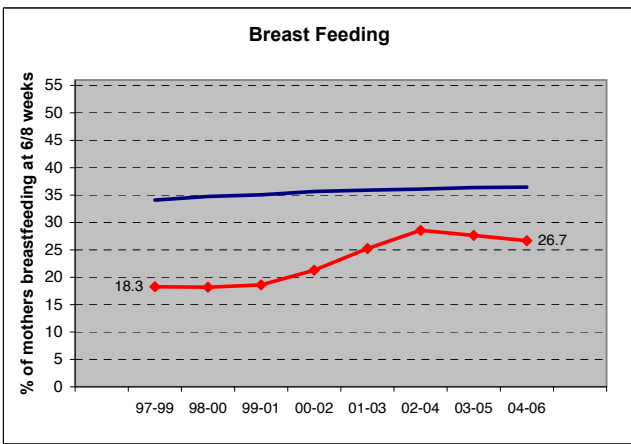
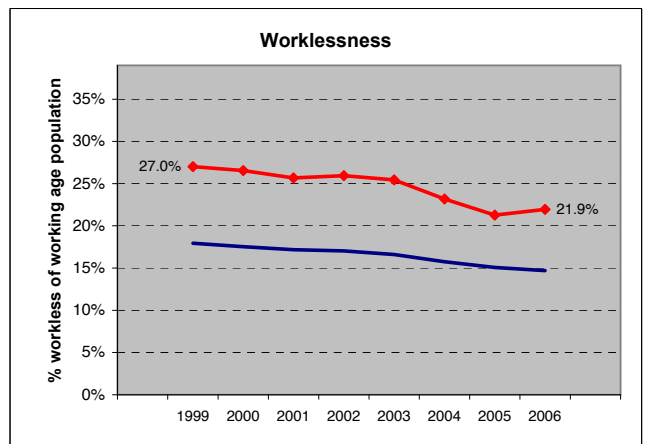
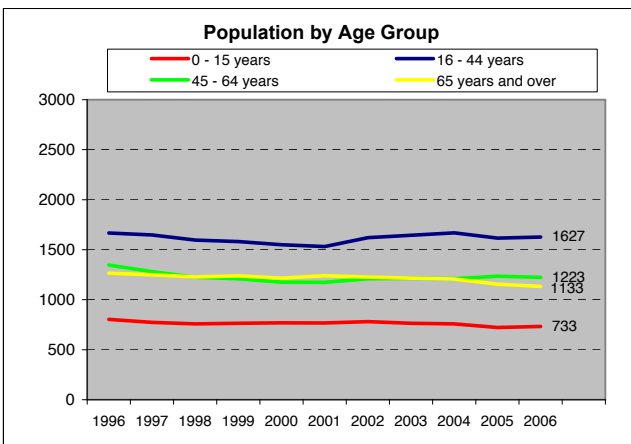
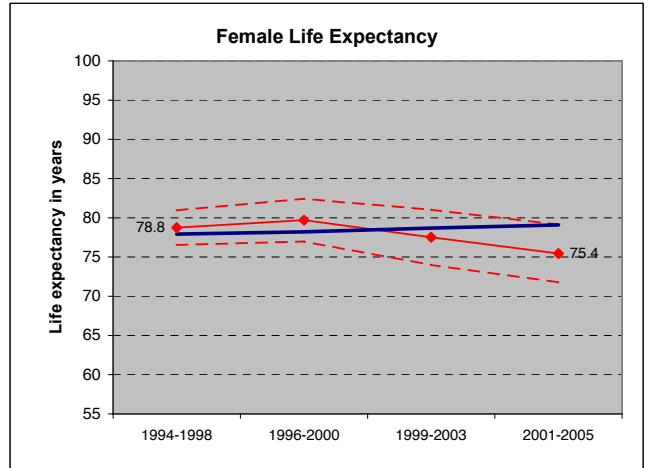
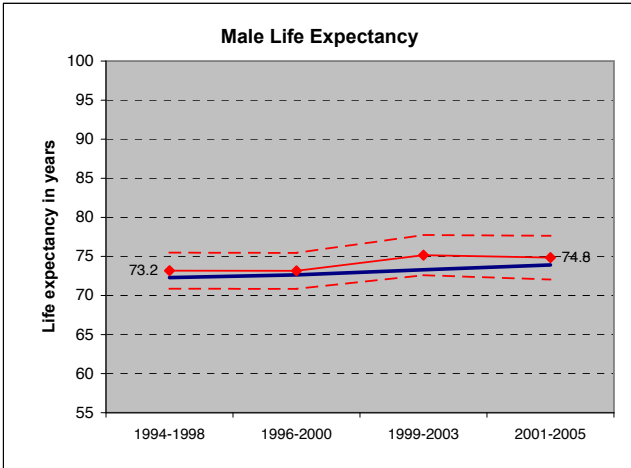
Key: — Mountblow, Parkhall - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Radnor Park

Key: — Radnor Park - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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

Radnor Park																					
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)	733	15.5	%															-14	2006	1
	Adult population (aged 16-64)	2,850	60.4	%															-8		
	Elderly population (aged 65+)	1,133	24.0	%															+47		
	Minority ethnic groups	23	0.5	%															-76	2001	2
	Asylum Seekers	n/a	n/a	%																2007	3
	Life expectancy - males	-	74.8	yrs															+1	01-05	4
	Life expectancy - females	-	75.4	yrs															-5		
	Live births	43	0.9	cr															-16	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	350	798.7	sr														+2	01-05	7	
	Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	27	76.9	sr														+1			
	Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	57	171.0	sr														+17			
	Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	6	24.9	sr														+3			
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	48	790.2	sr														+49	04-06	8	
	Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	14	46.0	sr														+69	01-05	9	
	Estimated smokers (16+)	1,211	30.5	%														+12	03-04	10	
	Drug related hospital patients ³	1-4	7.0	sr														-91	04-06	11	
	Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	3	63.7	cr2														+1	97-06	12	
	Patients registered with cancer ³	37	449.3	sr														+7	02-04	13	
Hospitalisation & Injury	Heart disease patients ³	65	785.0	sr														+10	04-06	14	
	Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	20	221.0	sr														+17			
	Emergency medical admission patients ³	357	5,809.0	sr														-7			
	Multiple admission patients ³	74	1,015.9	sr														-17			
	Unintentional Injury patients ³	47	888.7	sr														-12			
	Patients prescribed statins	1,107	22.0	%														+21			
	Road accident casualties - adults ³	7	1.6	cr3														-60			
	Assault discharges ³	1-4	0.8	cr3														-25			
Mental Health & Function	Suicide (5 yrs) ²	5	20.2	sr														+29	01-05	18	
	Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	739	15.6	%														+54	2001	19	
	First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	18	313.9	sr														+23	02-04	20	
	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	461	9.2	%														+13	2006	21	
	Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	390	14.4	%														+50	2007	22	
	Long-term limiting illness	1,404	29.7	%														+46	2001	23	
	Clients aged 0-15	61	8.3	%														+16	2007	24	
Clients aged 16-64	125	4.4	%														-2				
Clients aged 65+	263	23.2	%														+31				
Prosperity - Poverty	'Income deprived'	1,008	21.3	%														+53	2006	25	
	'Employment deprived'	510	19.0	%														+48	2006	26	
	Workless	595	21.9	%														+49	2006	27	
	JSA - Unemployment	80	3.0	%														+7	2007	28	
	Households without access to car/van	1,188	52.8	%														+54	2001	29	
	Children in workless households	234	27.7	%														+51	2001	30	
	Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	1,643	41.5	%														+85	2001	31	
	Workplaces	56	20.9	cr3														-61	2005	32	
	Employees ⁵	1,700	64.3	cr														-14	2005	33	
	Education	Primary school attendance	-	93.0	%														-2	05/06	34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents		26	55.3	%														-4	05/06	35	
Adults without qualifications		1,614	47.2	%														+42	2001	36	
Crime	Serious violent crime ³	6	12.0	cr4														-18	04-06	37	
	Domestic abuse incidents ³	25	52.9	cr4														-38	04-06	38	
	Vandalism ³	150	316.5	cr4														+17	04-06	39	
	Drug Offenders ³	34	72.6	cr4														-28	04-06	40	
Housing & Transport	Housing type - tenements	n/a	n/a	%															2006	41	
	House prices	-	87,302	£														-35	2006	42	
	Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	n/a	n/a	%															2007	43	
	Overcrowding	267	11.9	%														+1	2001	44	
	Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,177	50.1	%														+12	2001	45	
Child & Maternal Health	Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	40	38.5	%														+58	02-04	46	
	Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	9	26.7	%														-27	04-06	47	
	Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	1-4	2.1	%														-15	02-04	48	
	Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	99.1	%														+10	04-06	50	
	-all excl. MMR	-	99.1	%														+3			
	Dental hospital admissions for children ³	11	1.6	cr														+37	03-06	51	
	Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	9	35.7	cr3														-12	02-04	52	
	Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	5.2	cr3														+87	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.

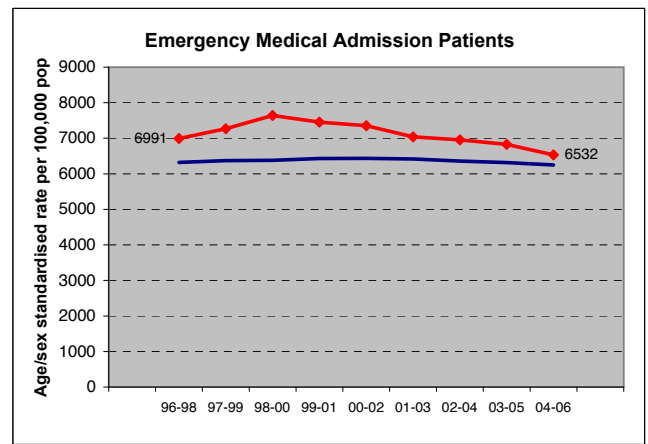
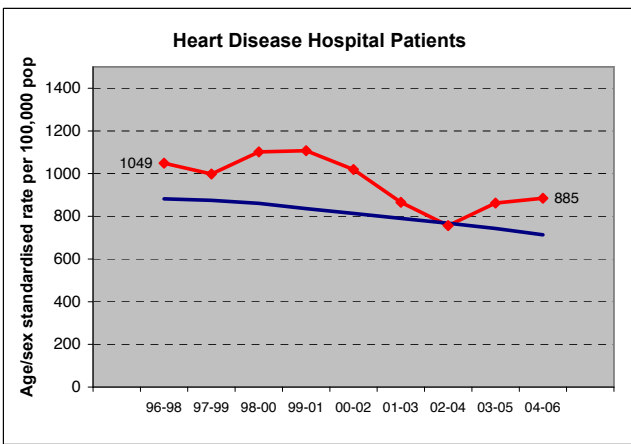
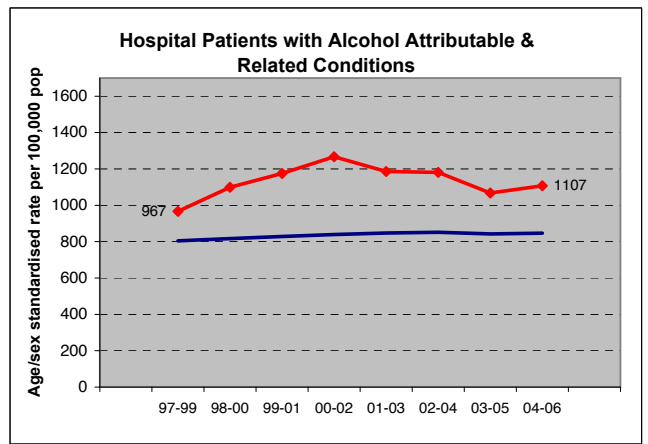
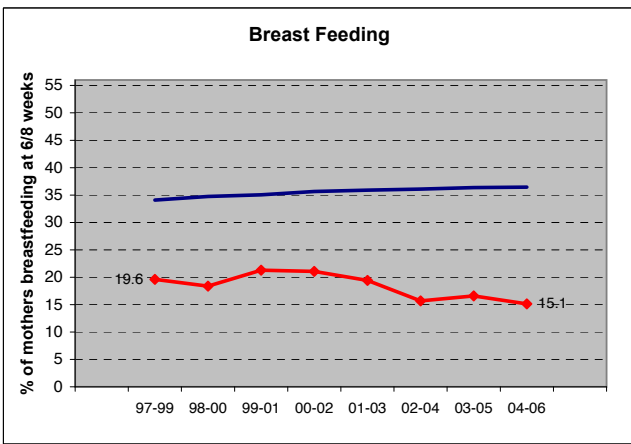
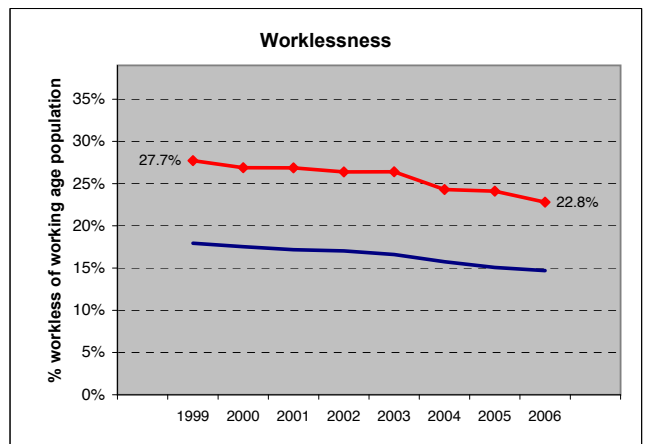
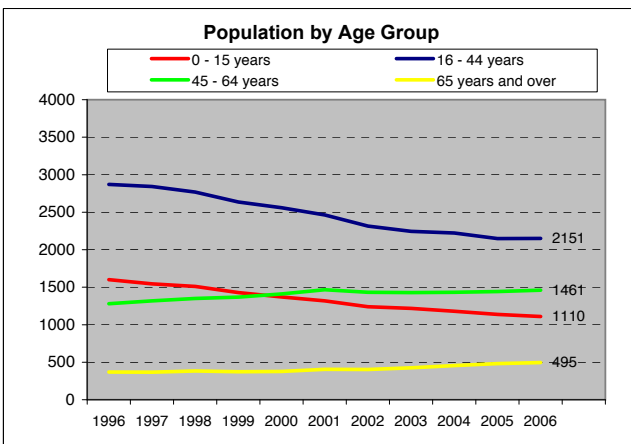
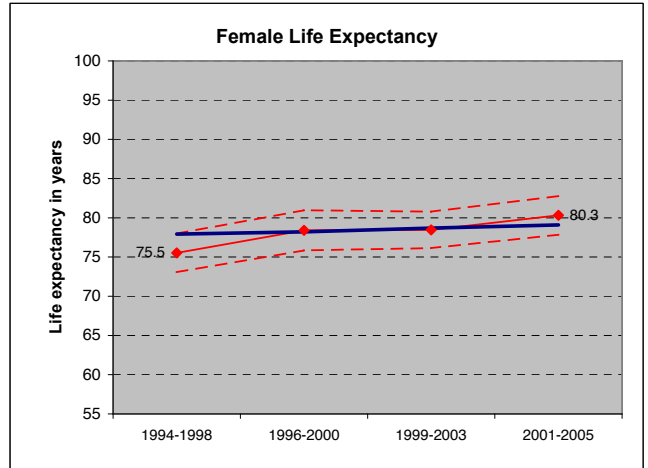
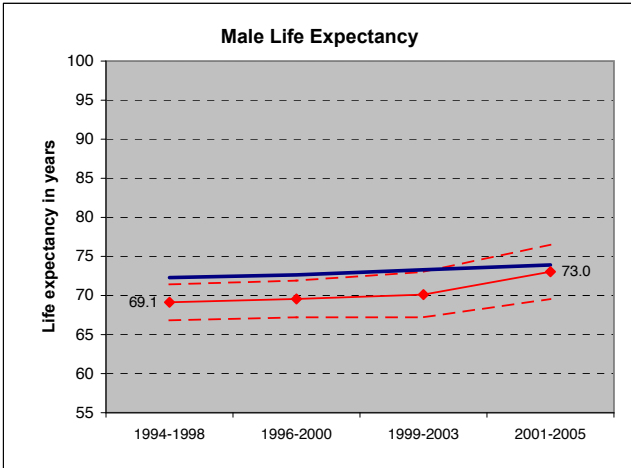
Key

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.

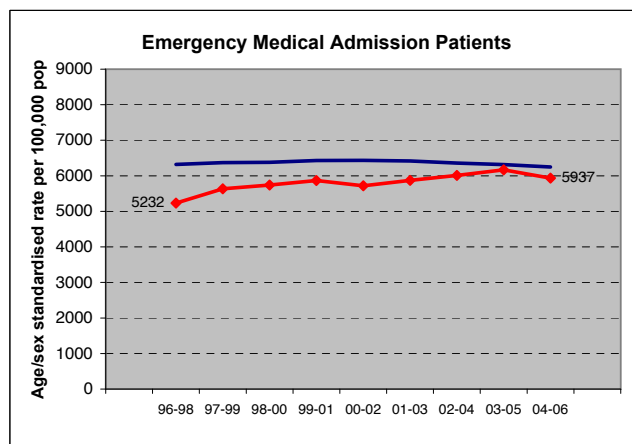
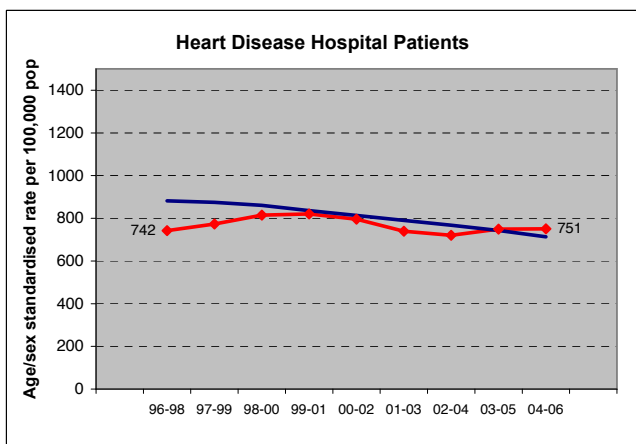
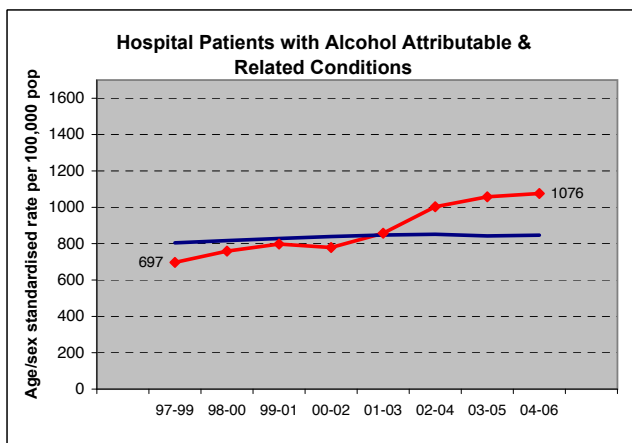
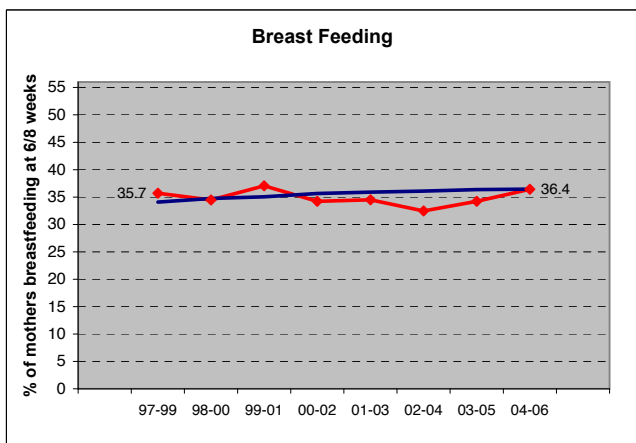
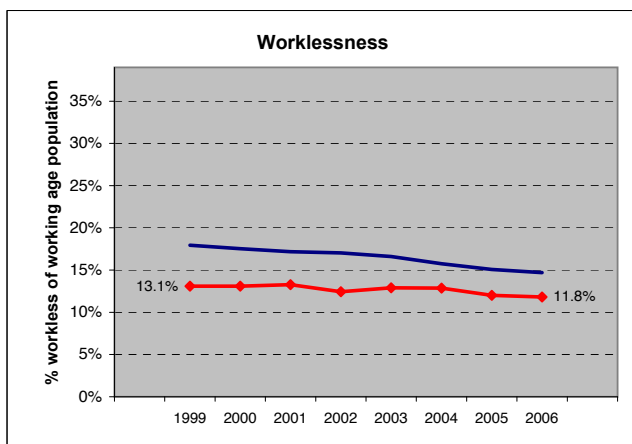
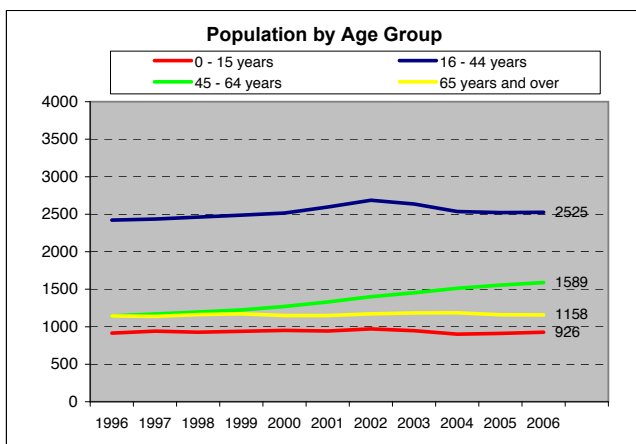
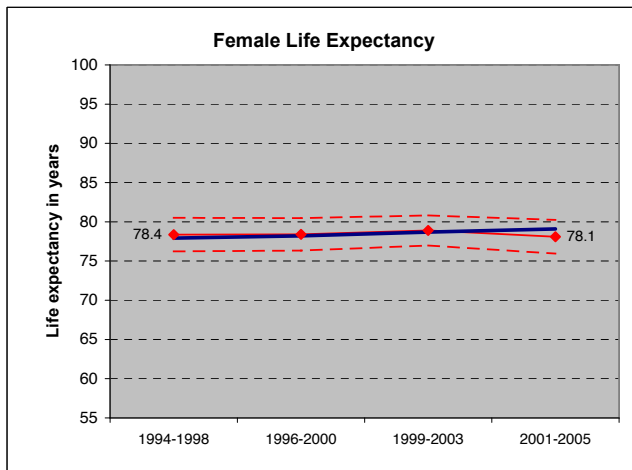
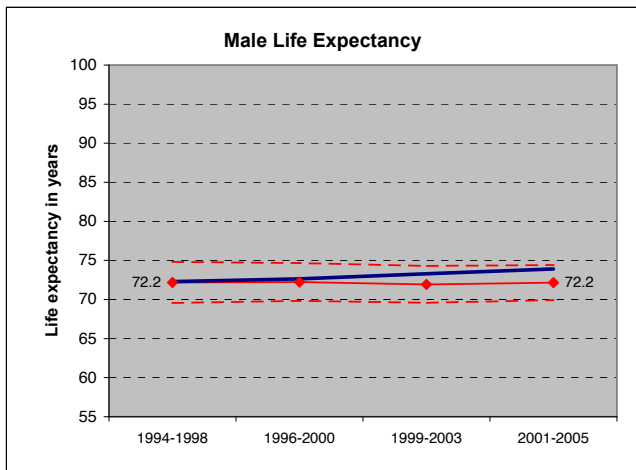
Key: — Bonhill - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Dumbarton Central - Silverton West, Townend

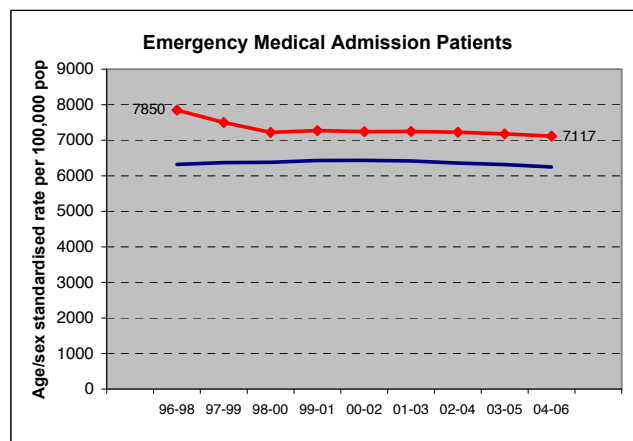
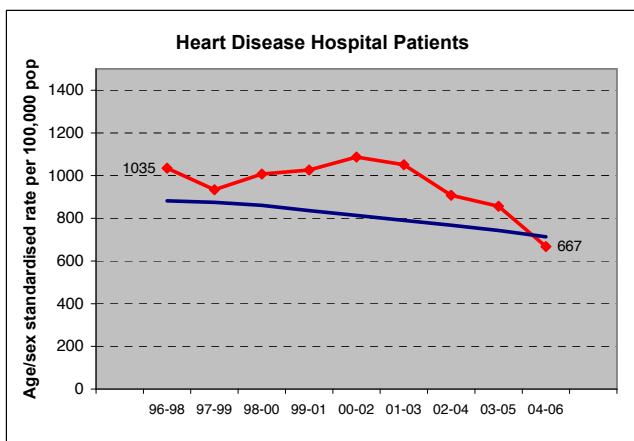
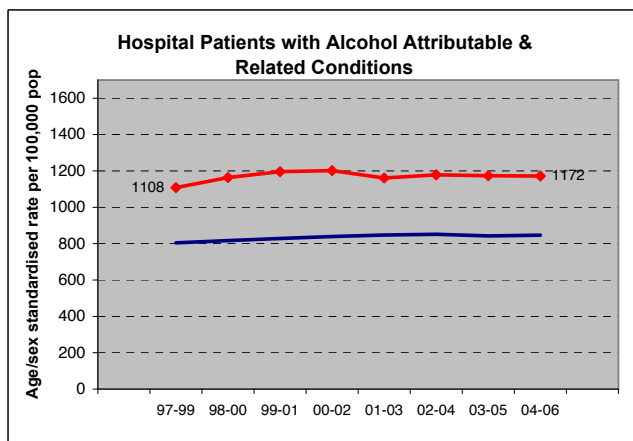
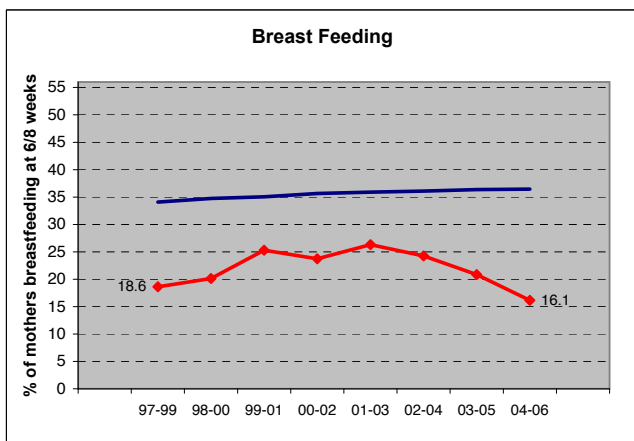
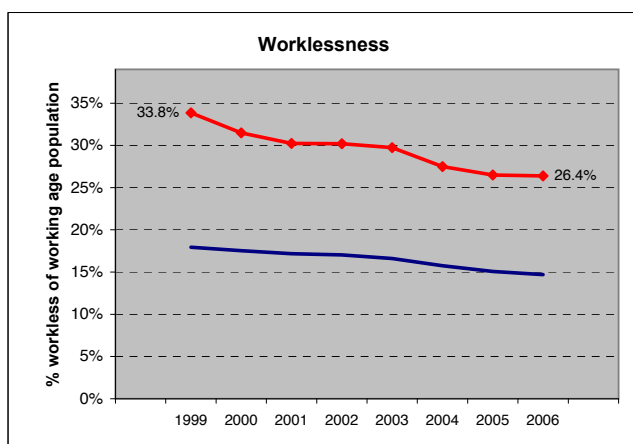
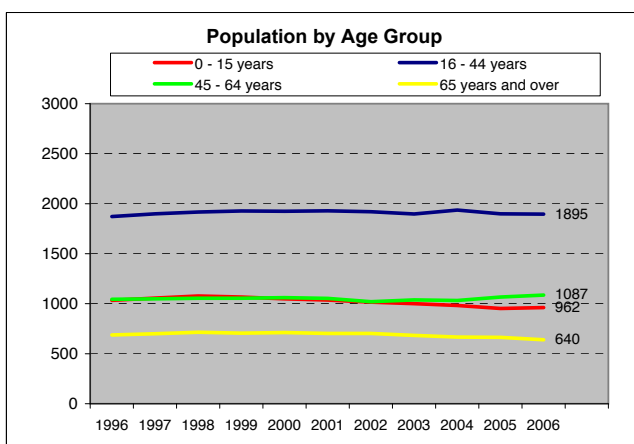
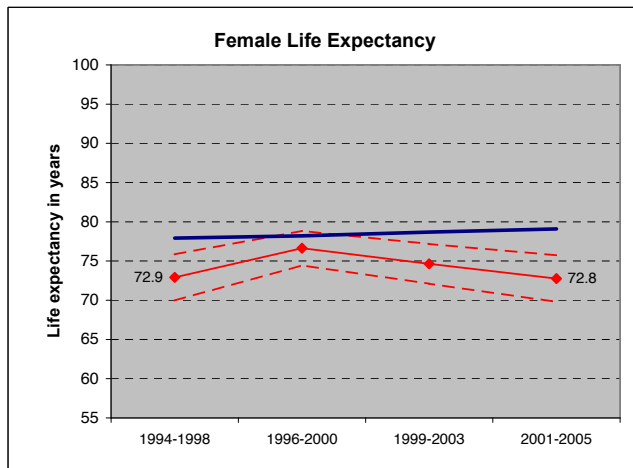
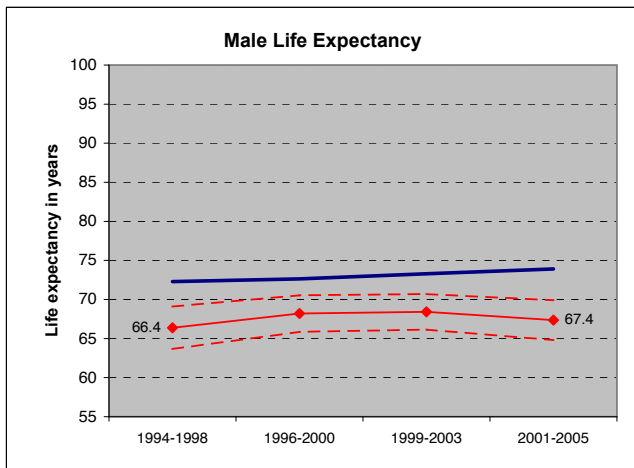
Key: — Dumbarton Central - Silverton West, Townend - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Whitecrook

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



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

Whitcrook																						
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)	962	21.0	%															+16	2006	1	
	Adult population (aged 16-64)	2,982	65.1	%															-1			
	Elderly population (aged 65+)	640	14.0	%															-15			
	Minority ethnic groups	13	0.3	%															-86	2001	2	
	Asylum Seekers	n/a	n/a	%																2007	3	
	Life expectancy - males	-	67.4	yrs															-9	01-05	4	
	Life expectancy - females	-	72.8	yrs															-8			
	Live births	55	1.2	cr															+11	2006	5	
Households - Single adults	n/a	n/a	%																	2005	6	
	n/a	n/a	%*																			
Mortality	Deaths all ages (5 yrs) ²	350	1,268.0	sr															+61	01-05	7	
	Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	34	150.6	sr															+97			
	Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	53	228.7	sr															+56			
	Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	7	28.9	sr															+19			
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	55	1,171.8	sr															+109	04-06	8	
	Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	21	85.7	sr															+216	01-05	9	
	Estimated smokers (16+)	1,484	40.2	%															+48	03-04	10	
	Drug related hospital patients ³	1-4	85.3	sr															+10	04-06	11	
	Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	6	127.1	cr2															+101	97-06	12	
	Patients registered with cancer ³	24	506.3	sr															+20	02-04	13	
Hospitalisation & Injury	Heart disease patients ³	35	667.3	sr															-6	04-06	14	
	Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	15	268.2	sr															+43			
	Emergency medical admission patients ³	348	7,116.6	sr															+14			
	Multiple admission patients ³	73	1,452.5	sr															+19			
	Unintentional Injury patients ³	60	1,258.0	sr															+25			
	Patients prescribed statins	1,127	22.8	%															+25			
	Road accident casualties - adults ³	11	3.0	cr3															-24			
	Assault discharges ³	8	1.8	cr3															+76			
	Suicide (5 yrs) ²	7	29.0	sr															+85			
	Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	654	13.9	%															+36			2001
Mental Health & Function	First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	17	377.8	sr															+48	02-04	20	
	Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	488	9.9	%															+22	2006	21	
	Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	445	15.3	%															+60	2007	22	
	Long-term limiting illness	1,176	24.9	%															+23	2001	23	
	Social Work	Clients aged 0-15	84	8.7	%															+22	2007	24
		Clients aged 16-64	119	4.0	%															-11		
		Clients aged 65+	126	19.7	%															+11		
Prosperity - Poverty	'Income deprived'	1,187	25.9	%															+87	2006	25	
	'Employment deprived'	598	21.1	%															+64	2006	26	
	Workless	765	26.4	%															+79	2006	27	
	JSA - Unemployment	155	5.5	%															+95	2007	28	
	Households without access to car/van	1,205	55.4	%															+62	2001	29	
	Children in workless households	333	30.0	%															+63	2001	30	
	Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	1,227	33.4	%															+49	2001	31	
	Workplaces	82	28.9	cr3															-46	2005	32	
	Employees ⁵	1,100	40.5	cr															-46	2005	33	
	Education	Primary school attendance	-	92.7	%															-2	05/06	34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents		28	50.0	%															-13	05/06	35	
Adults without qualifications		1,456	43.1	%															+30	2001	36	
Crime	Serious violent crime ³	14	31.3	cr4															+113	04-06	37	
	Domestic abuse incidents ³	64	139.8	cr4															+63	04-06	38	
	Vandalism ³	192	418.6	cr4															+55	04-06	39	
	Drug Offenders ³	97	212.6	cr4															+111	04-06	40	
Housing & Transport	Housing type - tenements	n/a	n/a	%																2006	41	
	House prices	-	76,977	£															-42	2006	42	
	Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	n/a	n/a	%																2007	43	
	Overcrowding	360	16.5	%															+41	2001	44	
	Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,446	56.0	%															+26	2001	45	
Child & Maternal Health	Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	74	40.9	%															+68	02-04	46	
	Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	9	16.1	%															-56	04-06	47	
	Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	5	3.1	%															+25	02-04	48	
	Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	89.8	%															-1	04-06	50	
	-all excl. MMR	-	97.6	%															+2			
	Dental hospital admissions for children ³	19	2.0	cr															+75	03-06	51	
	Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	17	73.6	cr3															+82	02-04	52	
Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	3.5	cr3															+25	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

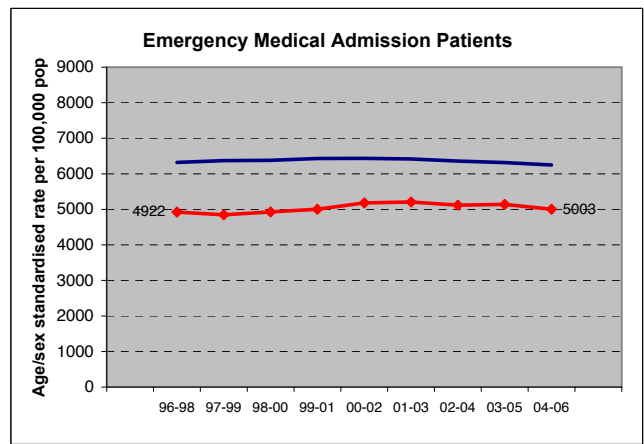
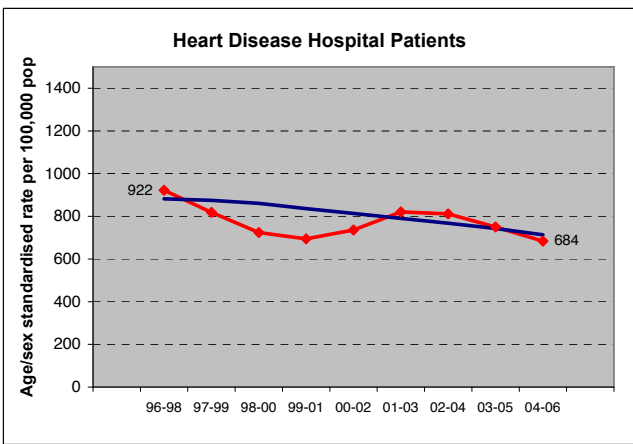
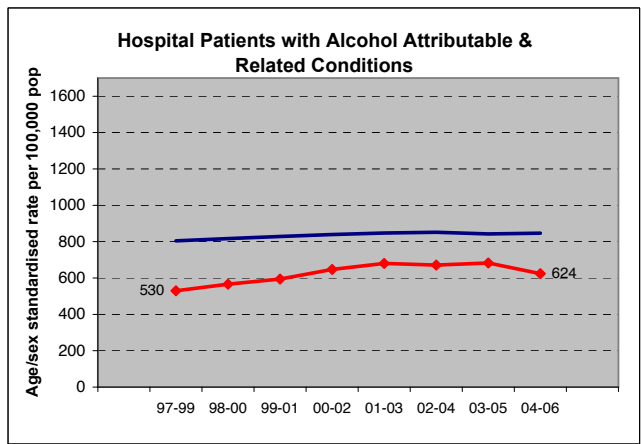
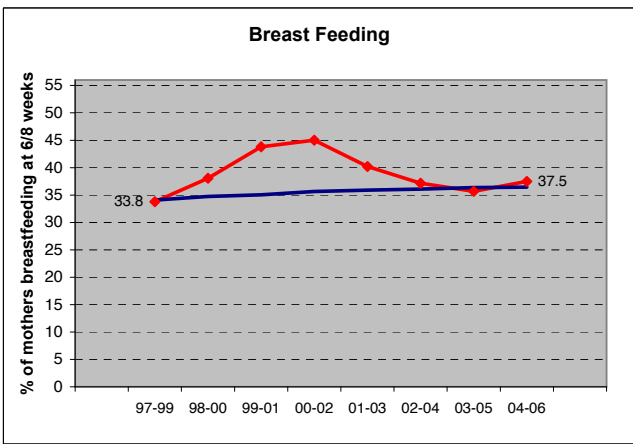
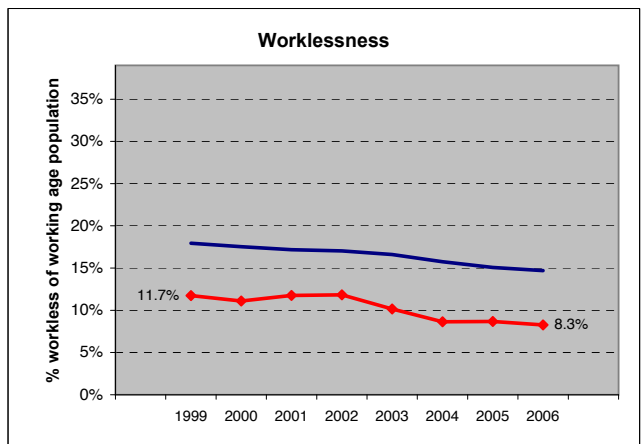
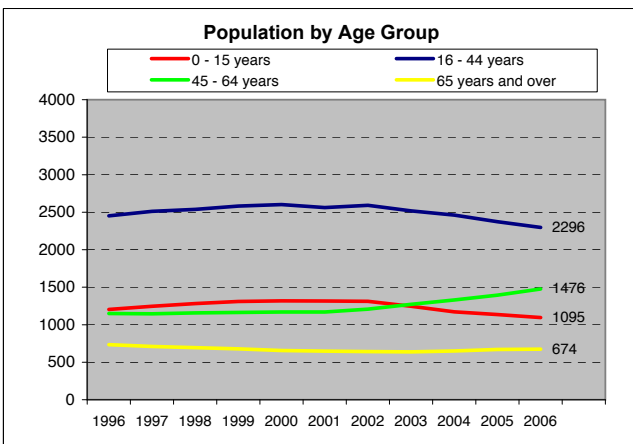
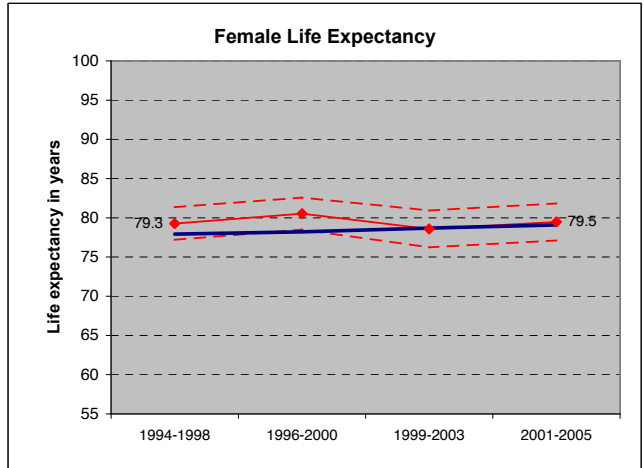
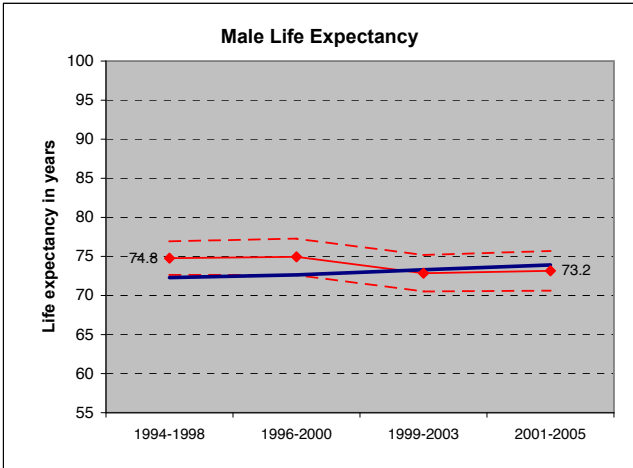
cr - crude rate per 100 population; cr2 - crude rate per 100,000 population; cr3 - crude rate per 1,000 resident population; cr4 - crude rate per 10,000 resident population; cr5 - crude rate per 1,000 live births; sr - age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; yrs - years; %* - single parent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

Bowling

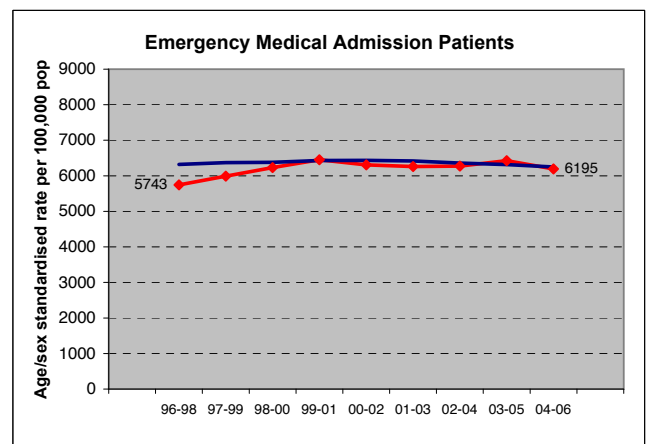
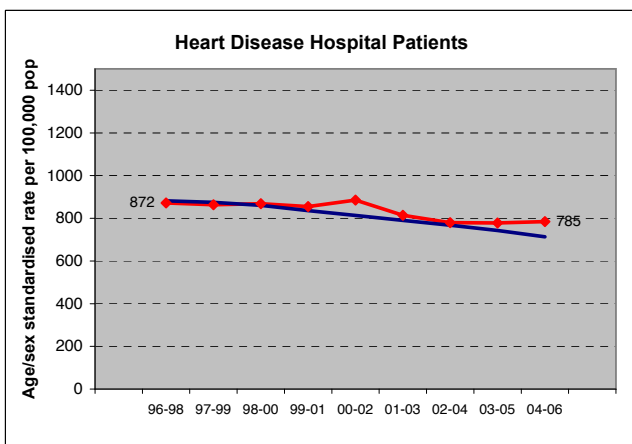
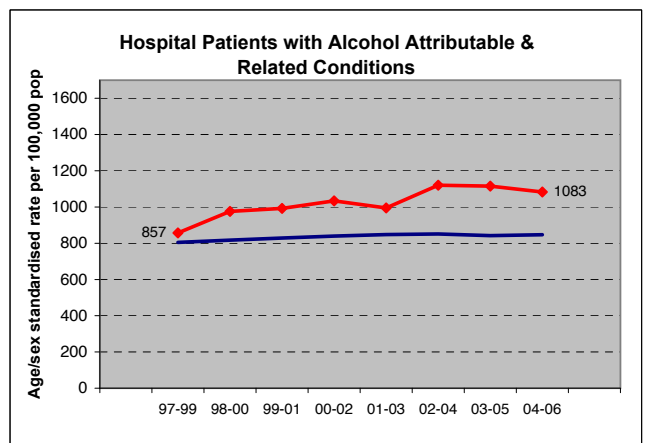
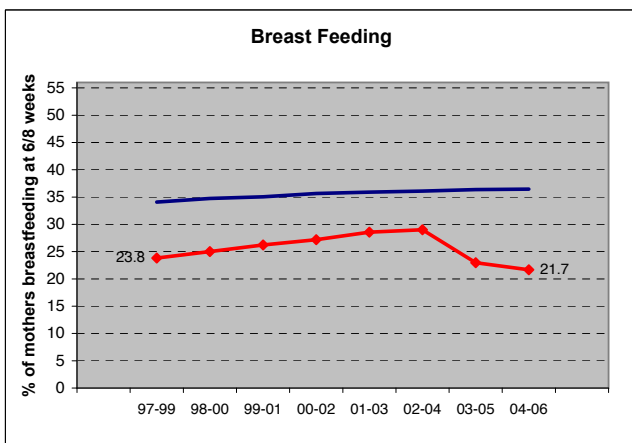
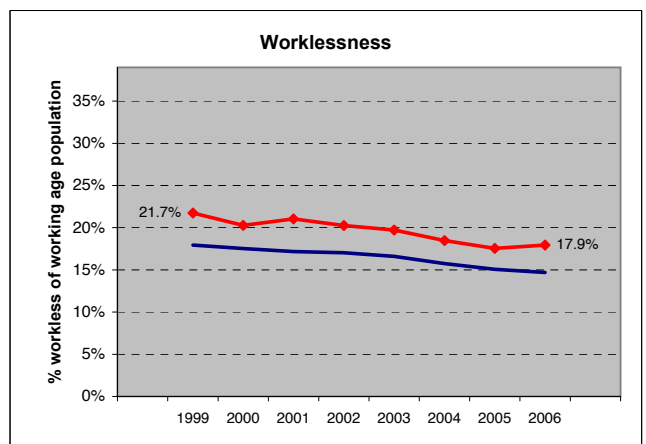
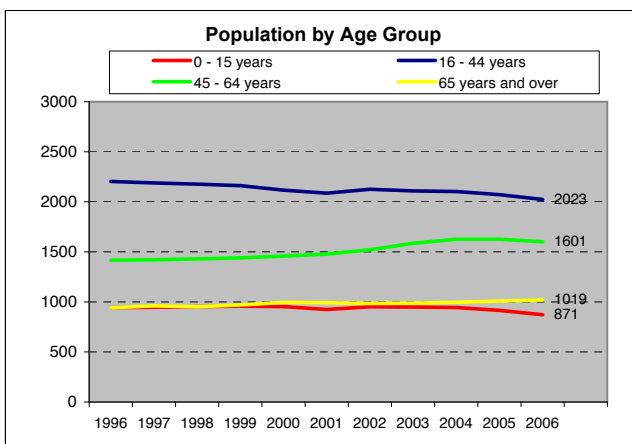
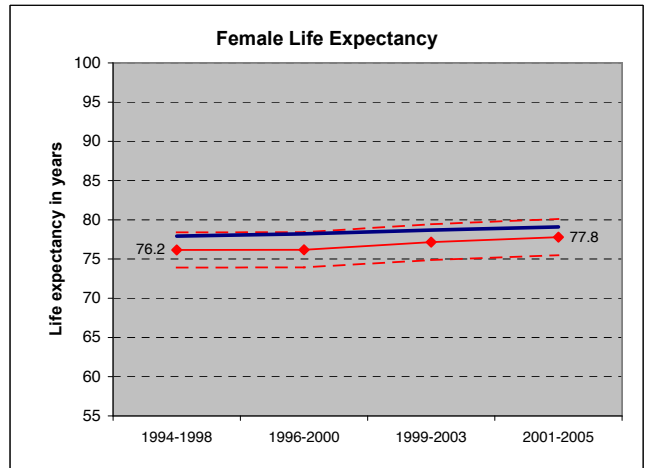
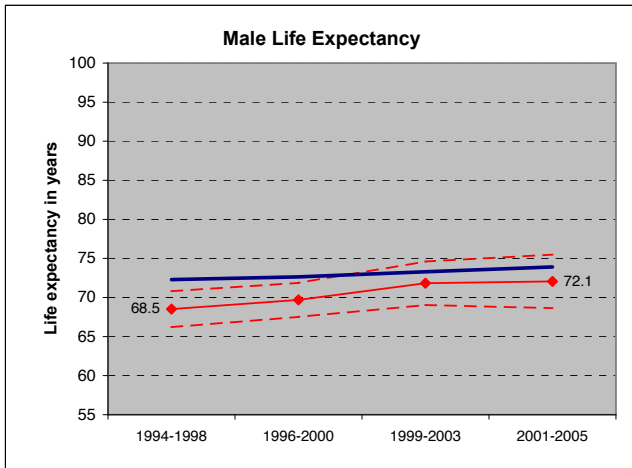
Key: Bowling 95% Confidence Intervals Scotland



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Alexandria

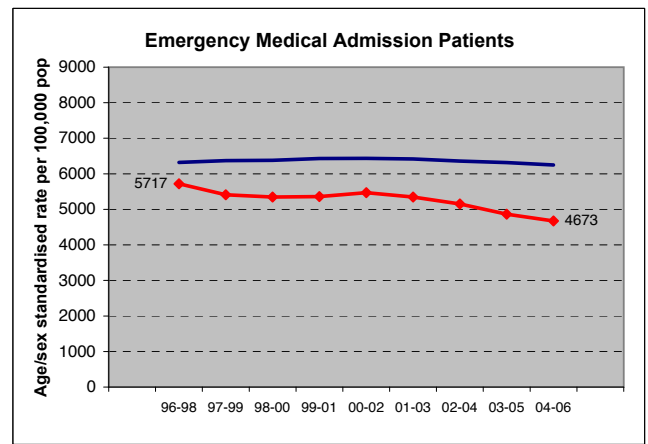
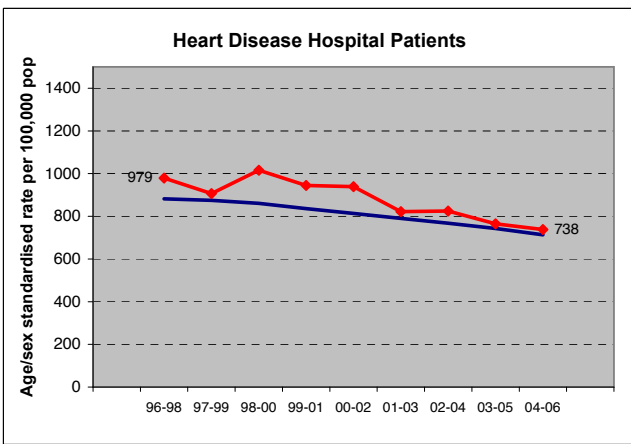
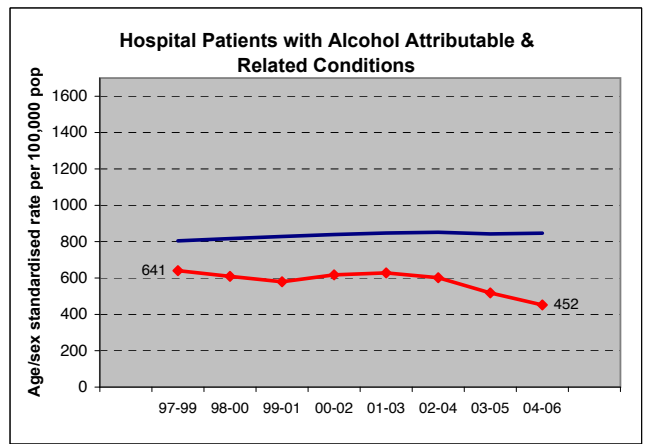
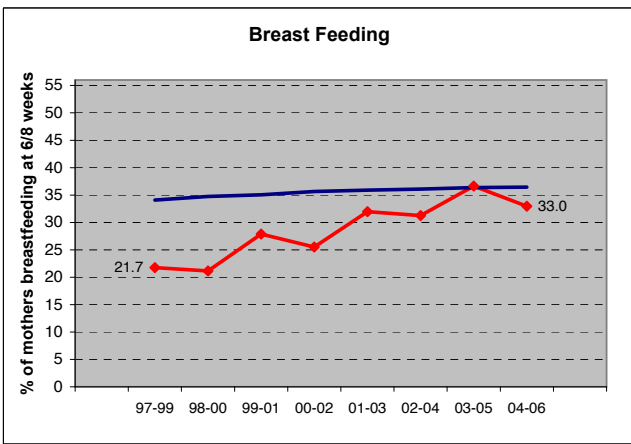
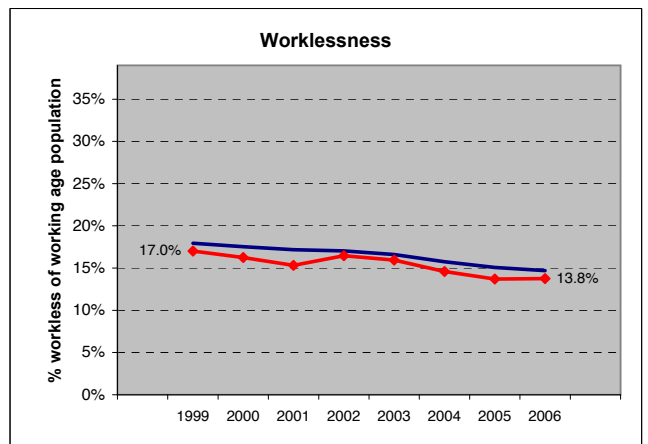
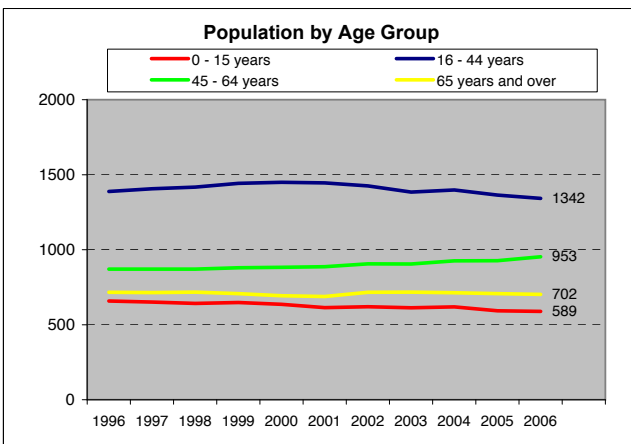
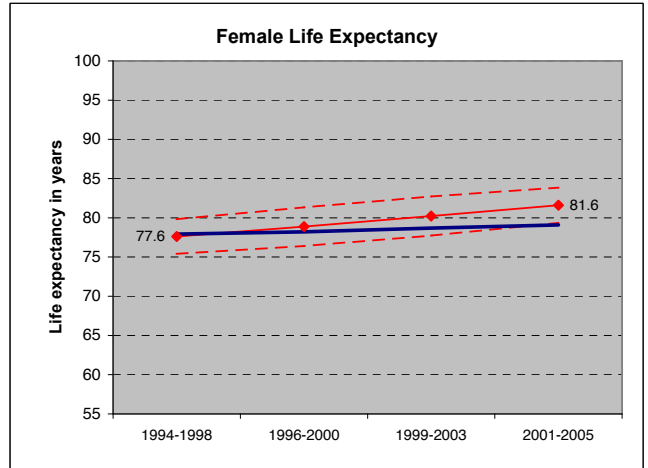
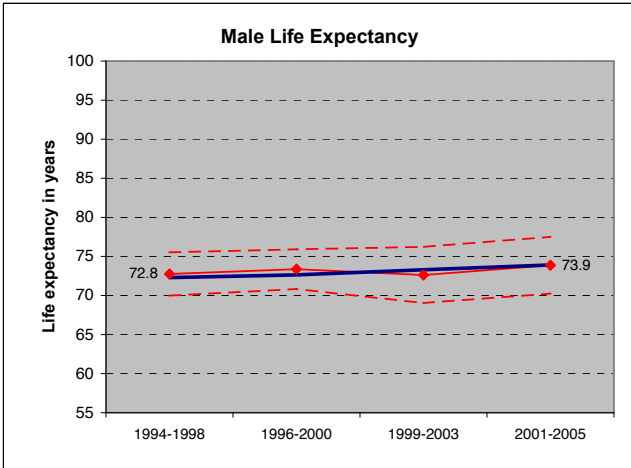
Key: — Alexandria - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Braidfield

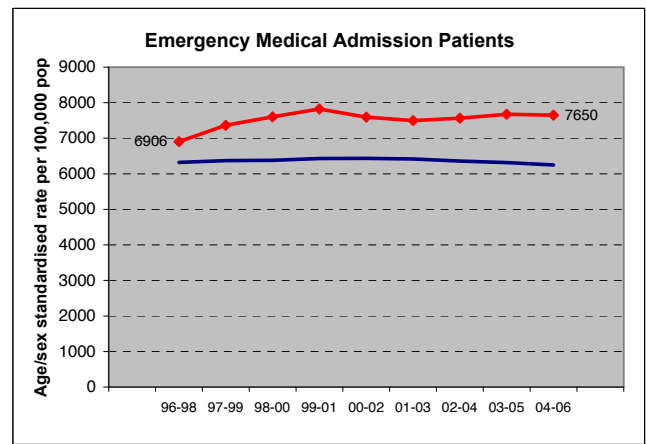
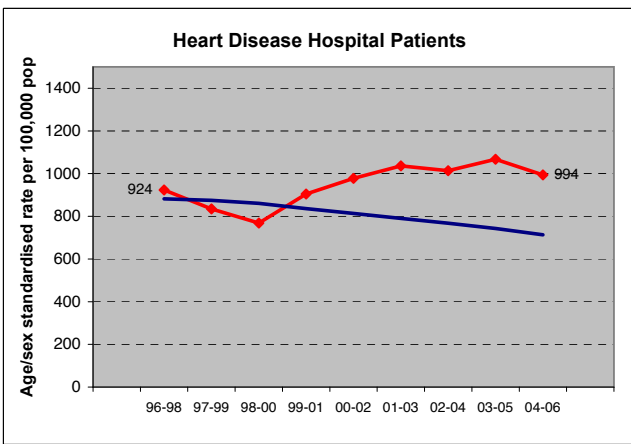
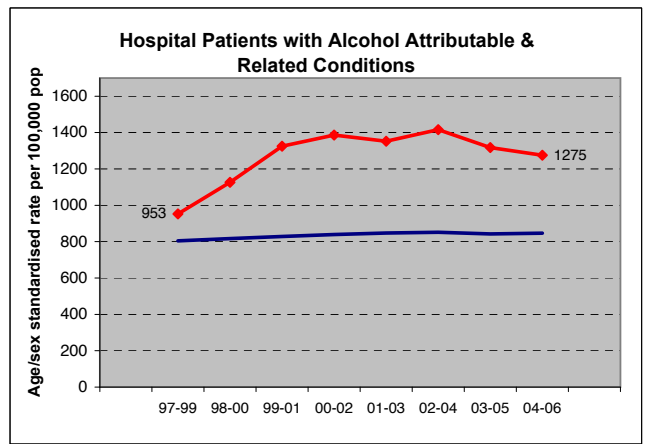
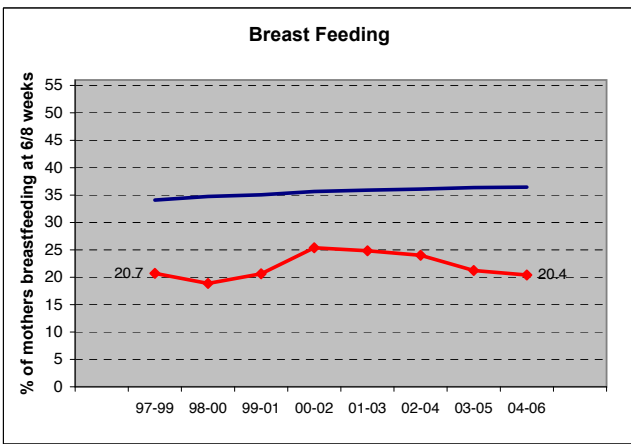
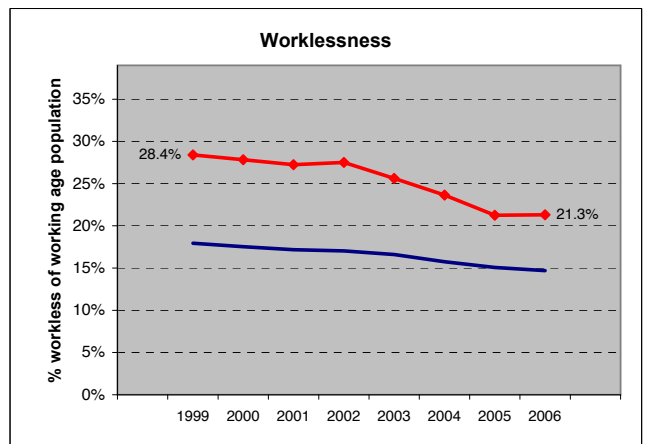
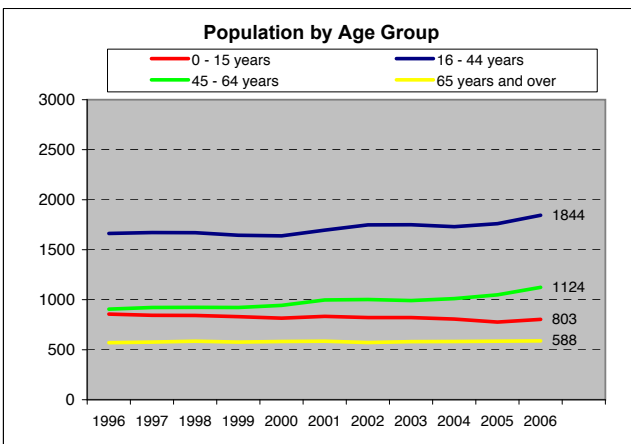
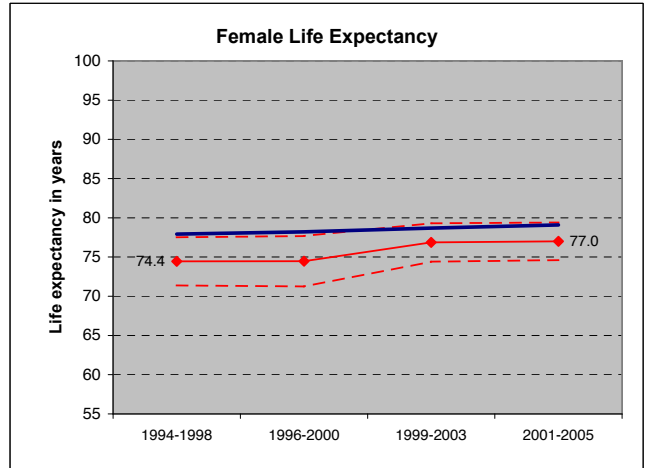
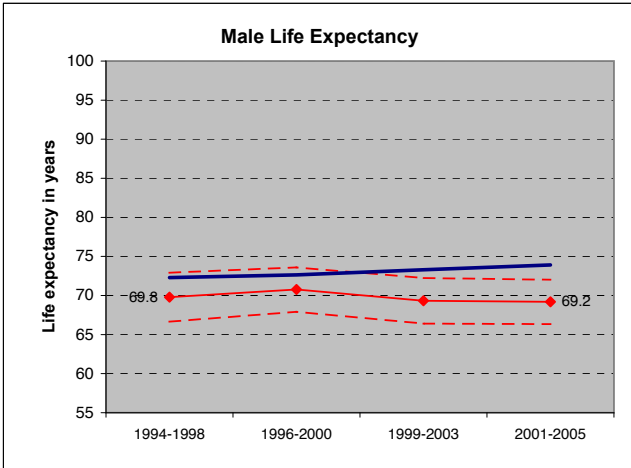
Key: — Braidfield - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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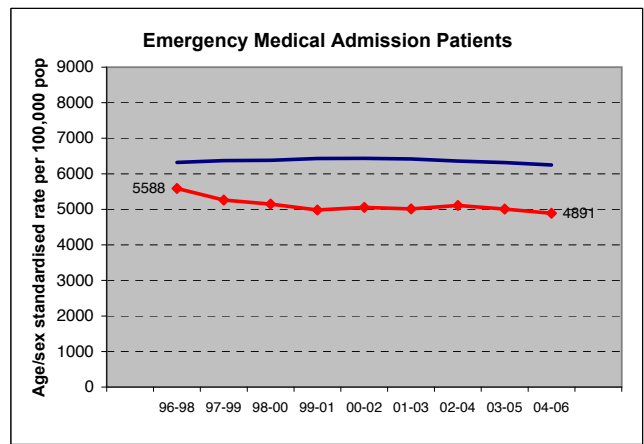
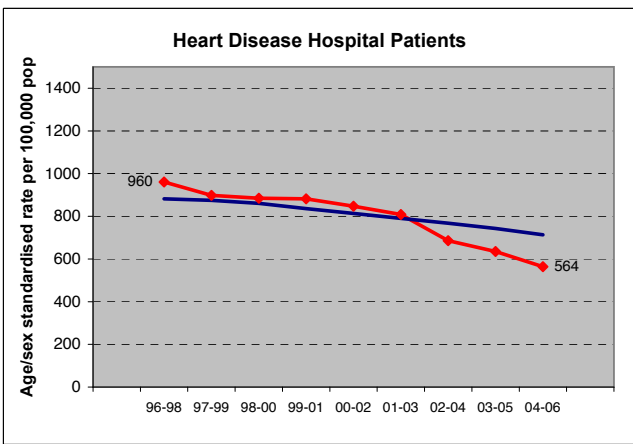
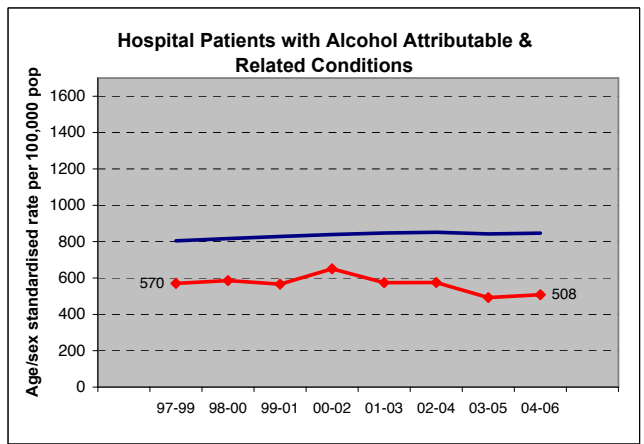
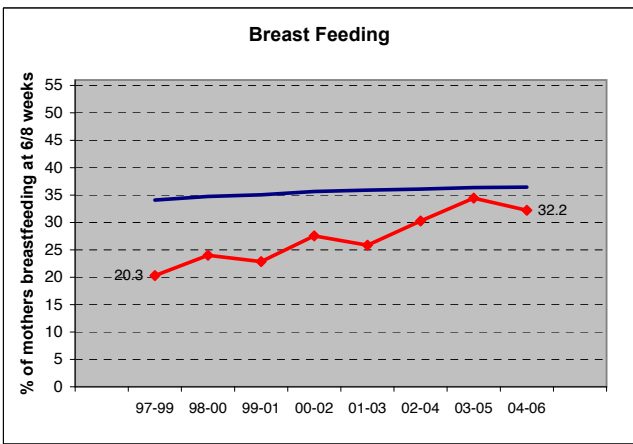
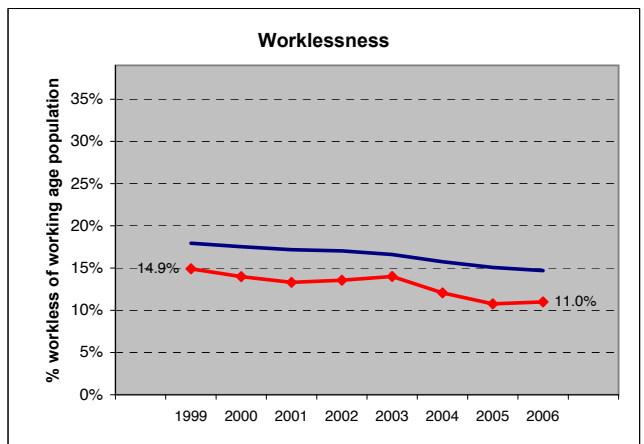
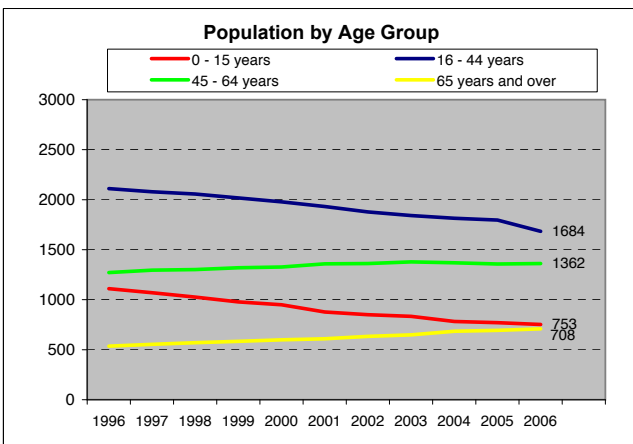
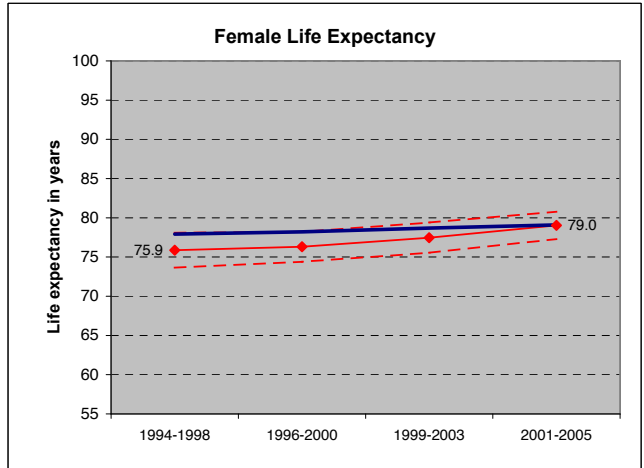
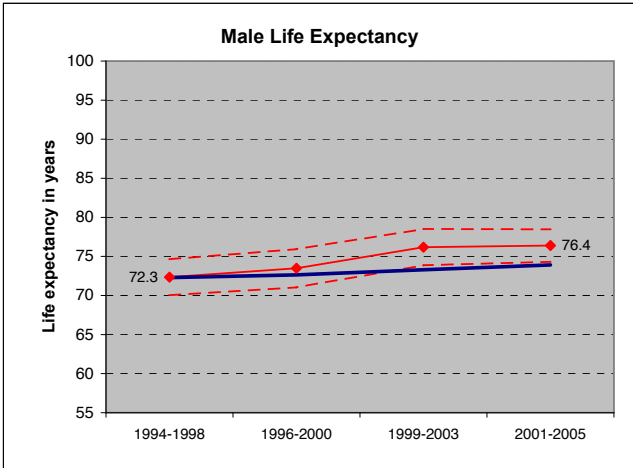
Jamestown, Rural Moorland

Key: — Jamestown, Rural Moorland - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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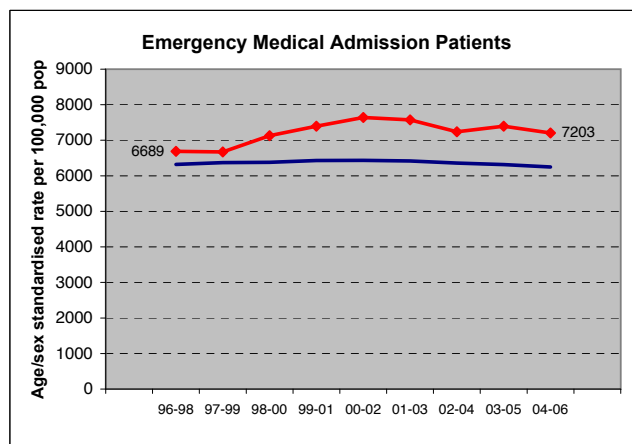
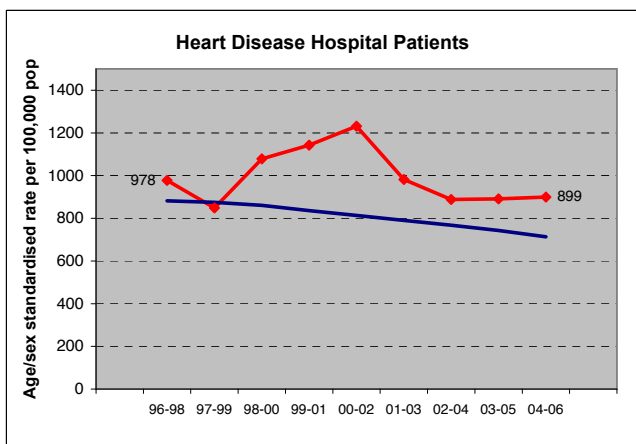
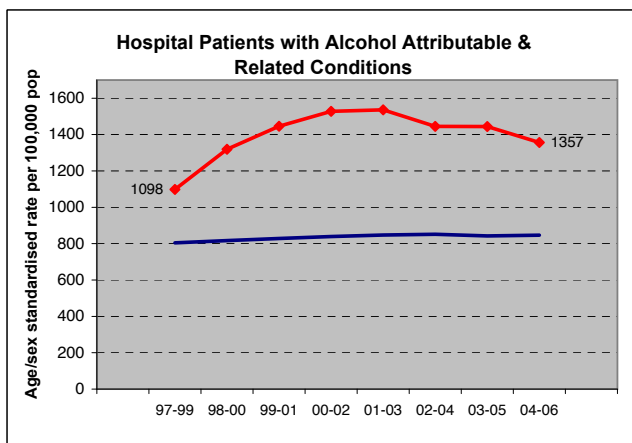
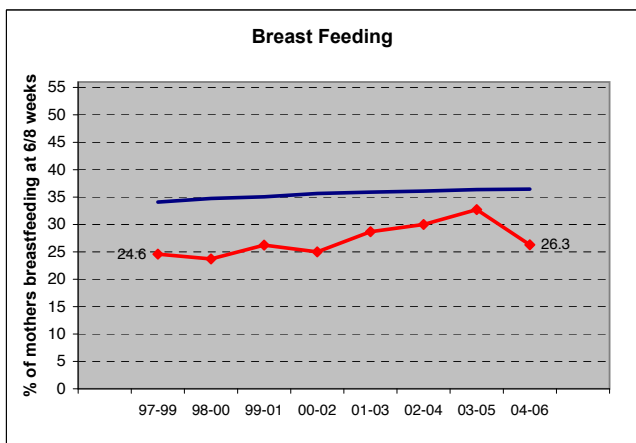
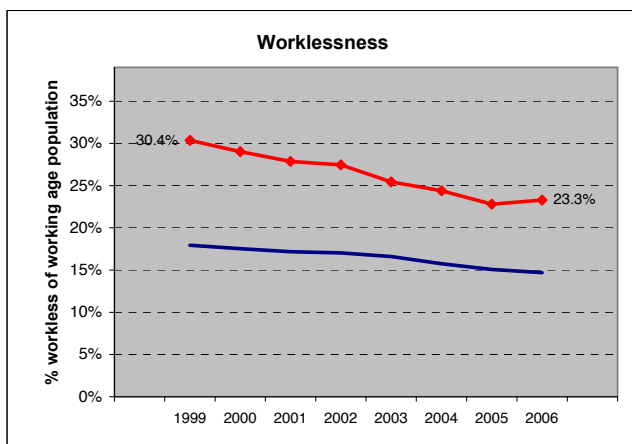
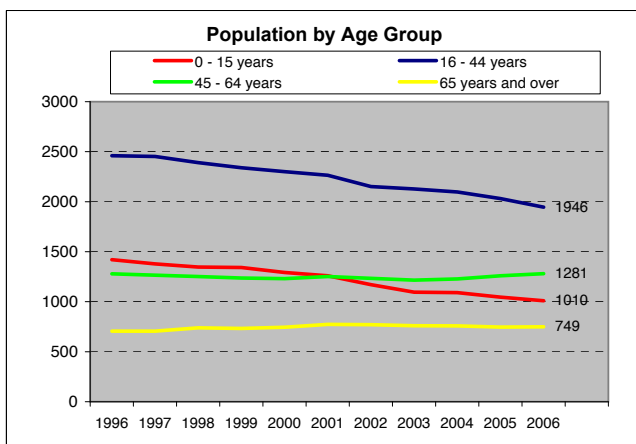
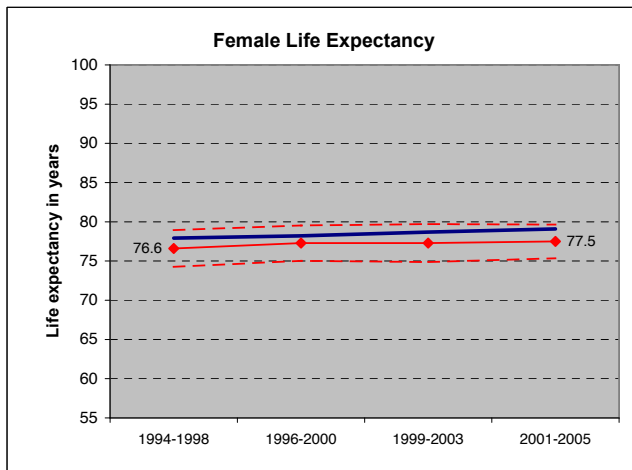
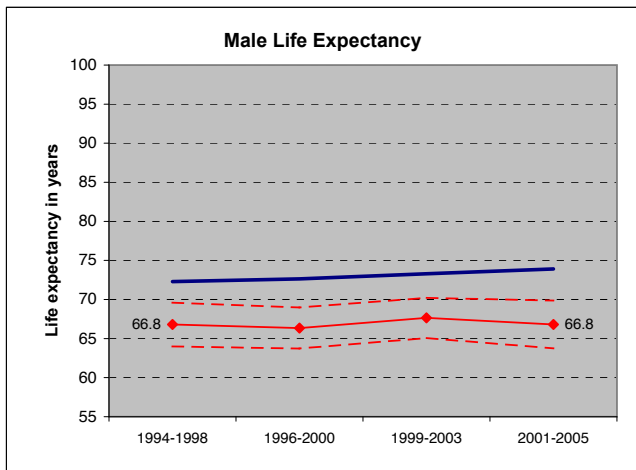
Key: — Duntocher - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre, Silverton East

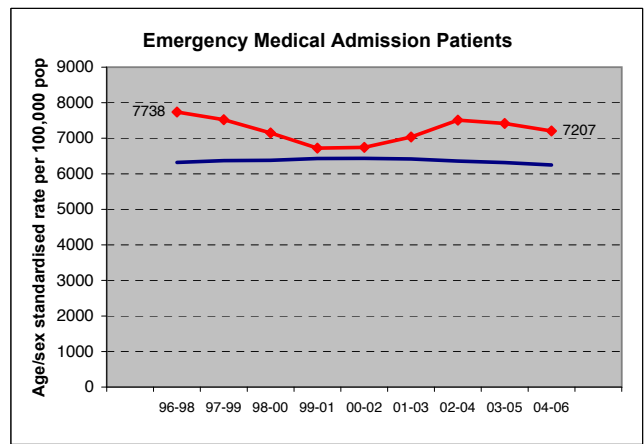
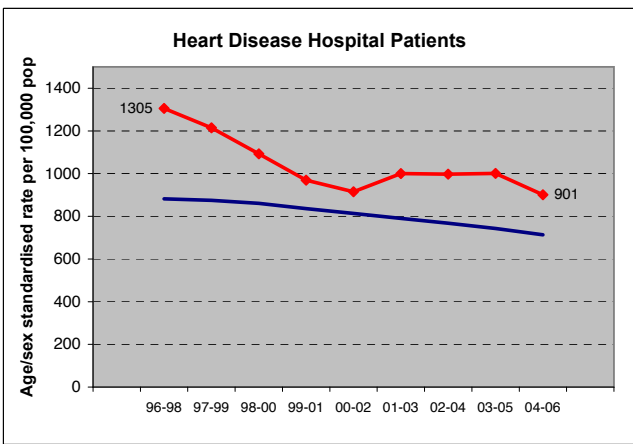
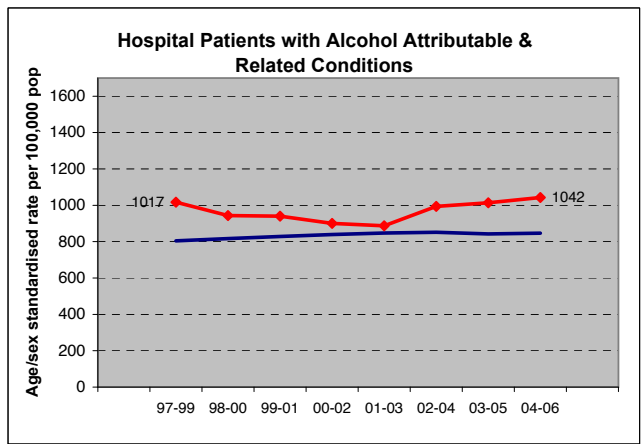
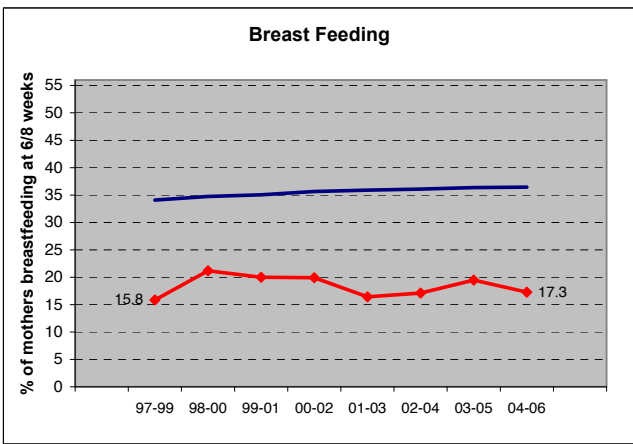
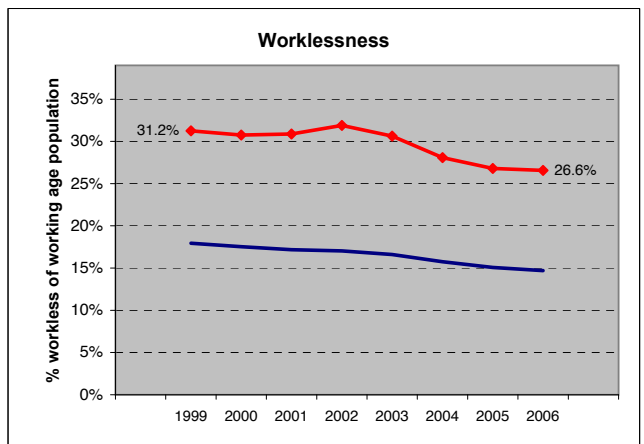
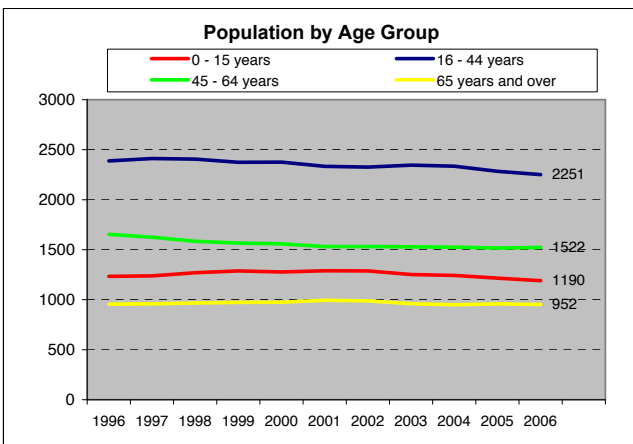
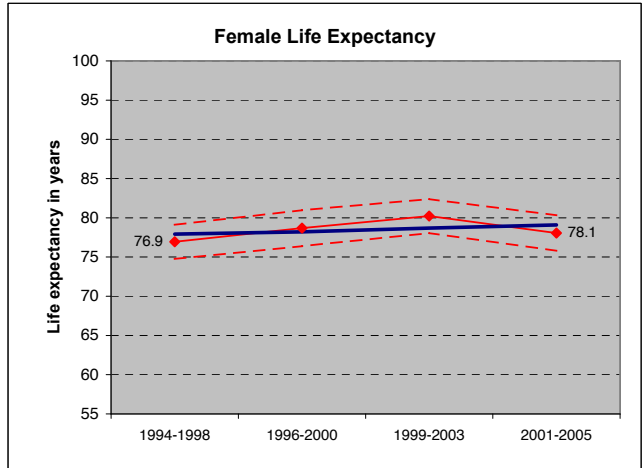
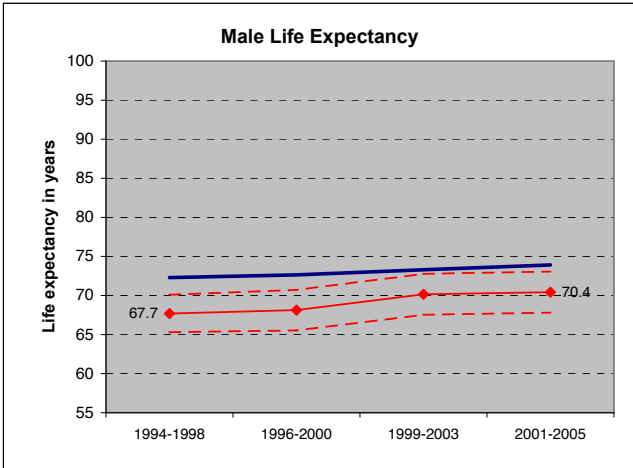
Key: — Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre, Silverton East - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Kilbowie

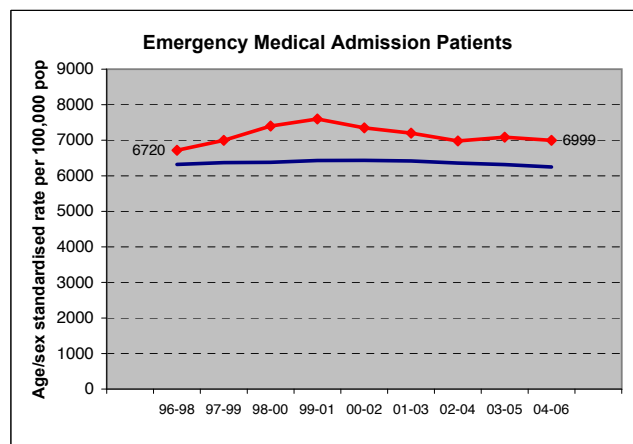
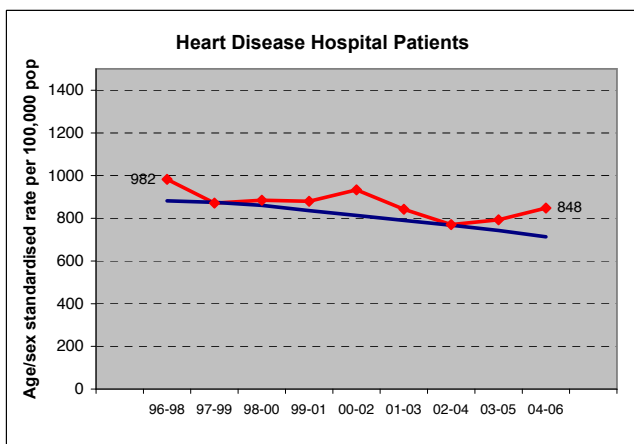
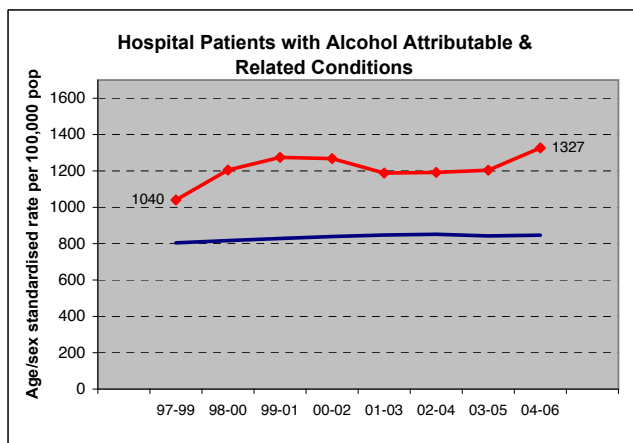
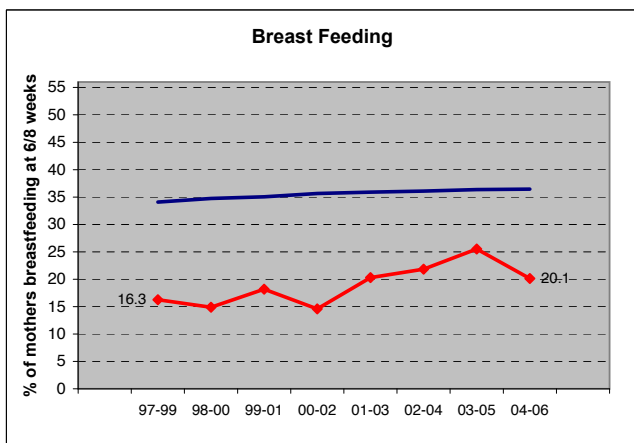
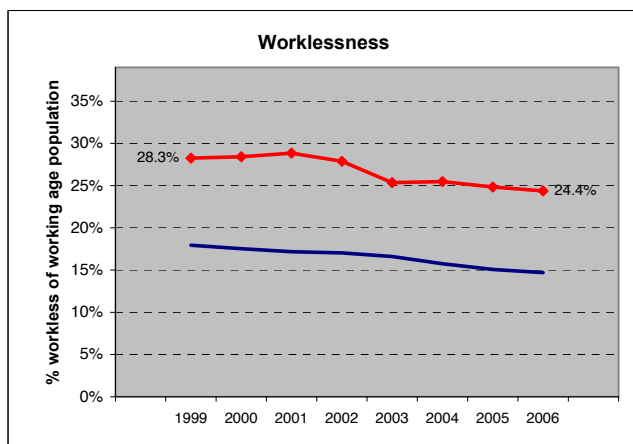
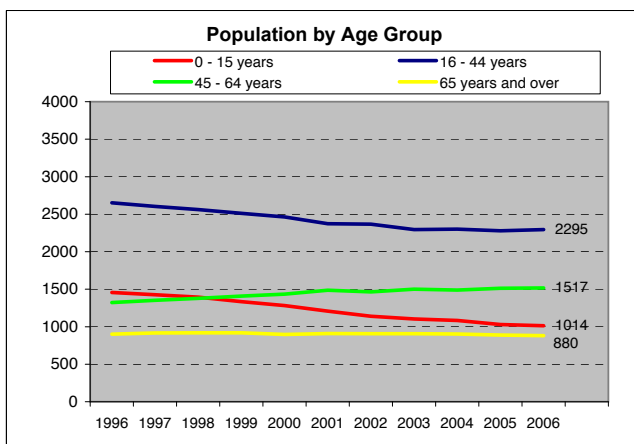
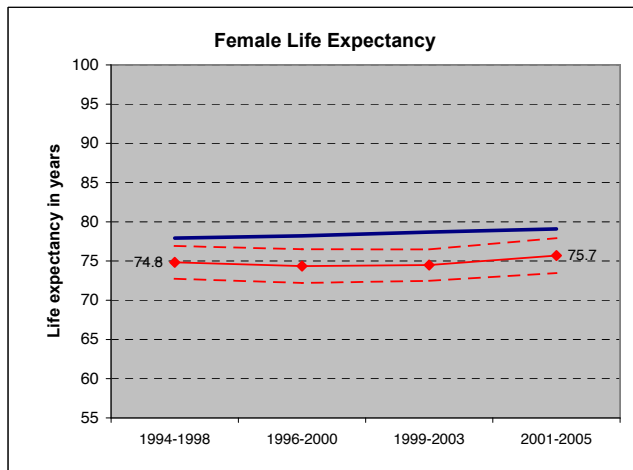
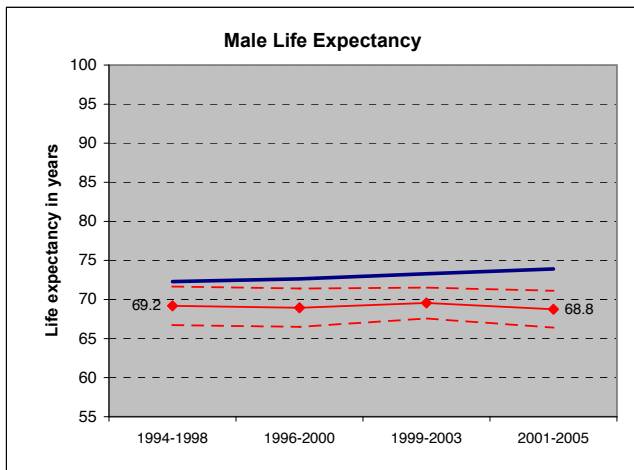
Key: — Kilbowie — 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill

Key: — Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill - - - - 95% Confidence Intervals — Scotland



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Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill

Indicator	Number	Measure	- (Below) Scottish Average (%) ¹ (Above) +		Period	Defn
Population Demographics						
Child population (aged 0-15)	1,014	17.8 %		-1		
Adult population (aged 16-64)	3,812	66.8 %		+2	2006	1
Elderly population (aged 65+)	880	15.4 %		-6		
Minority ethnic groups	47	0.8 %		-61	2001	2
Asylum Seekers	n/a	n/a %			2007	3
Life expectancy - males	-	68.8 yrs		-7	01-05	4
Life expectancy - females	-	75.7 yrs		-4		
Live births	57	1.0 cr		-8	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	430	1,134.3 sr		+44		
Coronary heart disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	37	123.2 sr		+61	01-05	7
Cancer deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	50	163.7 sr		+12		
Cerebrovascular disease deaths in under 75s (5 yrs) ²	10	31.7 sr		+31		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking						
Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients ³	81	1,326.5 sr		+123	04-06	8
Alcohol related deaths (5 yrs) ²	16	53.4 sr		+97	01-05	9
Estimated smokers (16+)	1,786	37.6 %		+38	03-04	10
Drug related hospital patients ³	10	192.5 sr		+148	04-06	11
Drug related deaths (10 yrs) ⁴	11	184.1 cr2		+191	97-06	12
Hospitalisation & Injury						
Patients registered with cancer ³	32	437.2 sr		+4	02-04	13
Heart disease patients ³	58	848.0 sr		+19		
Cerebrovascular disease patients ³	15	185.7 sr		-1		
Emergency medical admission patients ³	438	6,999.3 sr		+12	04-06	14
Multiple admission patients ³	95	1,422.1 sr		+17		
Unintentional Injury patients ³	84	1,398.6 sr		+38		
Patients prescribed statins	1,097	18.1 %		-1	2006	15
Road accident casualties - adults ³	12	2.4 cr3		-39	01-04	16
Assault discharges ³	20	3.4 cr3		+233	04-06	17
Mental Health & Function						
Suicide (5 yrs) ²	5	18.4 sr		+17	01-05	18
Self assessed health (classified as "Not Good")	806	13.5 %		+33	2001	19
First hospital admission - psychiatric ³	21	357.8 sr		+40	02-04	20
Patients prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression	636	10.5 %		+30	2006	21
Incapacity Benefit & SDA Claimants	530	14.4 %		+49	2007	22
Long-term limiting illness	1,418	23.8 %		+17	2001	23
Social Work						
Clients aged 0-15	136	13.4 %	G*	+87		
Clients aged 16-64	182	4.8 %	G*	+7	2007	24
Clients aged 65+	189	21.5 %	G*	+21		
Prosperity - Poverty						
'Income deprived'	1,341	23.5 %		+69	2006	25
'Employment deprived'	762	21.0 %		+63	2006	26
Workless	900	24.4 %		+66	2006	27
JSA - Unemployment	250	6.9 %		+146	2007	28
Households without access to car/van	1,140	45.4 %		+33	2001	29
Children in workless households	381	28.2 %		+53	2001	30
Social grade E - benefit, unemployed, lowest grade work	1,351	29.1 %		+30	2001	31
Workplaces	60	16.5 cr3		-69	2005	32
Employees ⁵	1,400	38.9 cr		-48	2005	33
Educ-ation						
Primary school attendance	-	90.2 %		-5	05/06	34
S4 Pupils with 5+ GCSE equivalents	40	54.1 %		-6	05/06	35
Adults without qualifications	1,833	42.1 %		+27	2001	36
Crime						
Serious violent crime ³	16	28.6 cr4		+95	04-06	37
Domestic abuse incidents ³	35	61.9 cr4		-28	04-06	38
Vandalism ³	212	370.7 cr4	G ^{cc}	+37	04-06	39
Drug Offenders ³	120	209.6 cr4	G ^{cc}	+108	04-06	40
Housing & Transport						
Housing type - tenements	n/a	n/a %	G		2006	41
House prices	-	103,360 £		-23	2006	42
Housing tenure - Owner Occupiers	n/a	n/a %	G		2007	43
Overcrowding	387	15.4 %		+31	2001	44
Travelling to work by foot/bike or public transport	1,648	48.6 %		+9	2001	45
Child & Maternal Health						
Smoking during pregnancy (3 yrs) ²	30	16.9 %		-30	02-04	46
Breastfeeding (at 6 - 8 week review)	11	20.1 %		-45	04-06	47
Low birth-weight babies (3 yrs) ²	1-4	1.8 %		-25	02-04	48
Immunisation uptake at 24 mths - MMR	-	89.9 %		0		
-all excl. MMR	-	97.0 %		+1	04-06	50
Dental hospital admissions for children ³	31	3.0 cr		+160	03-06	51
Teenage pregnancy - under 18 years (3 yrs) ²	26	71.6 cr3		+77	02-04	52
Road accident casualties - children ³	1-4	1.4 cr3		-51	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.

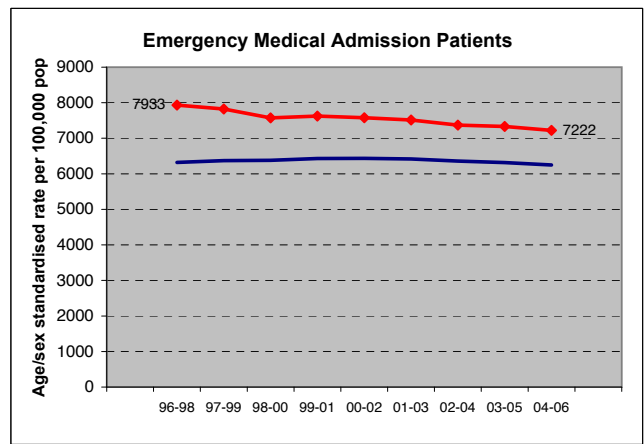
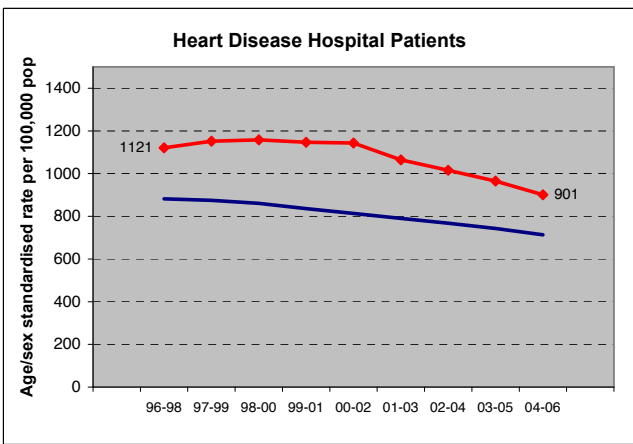
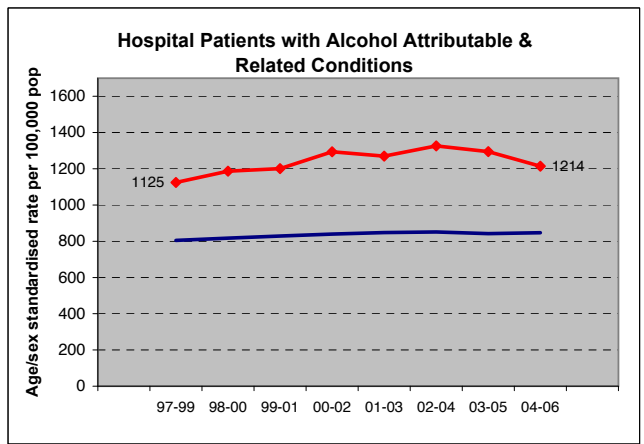
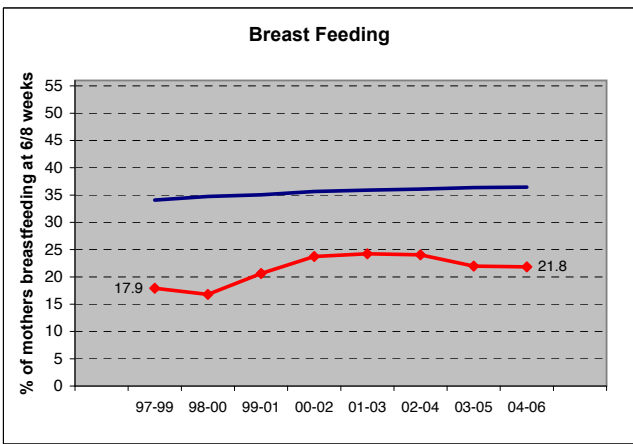
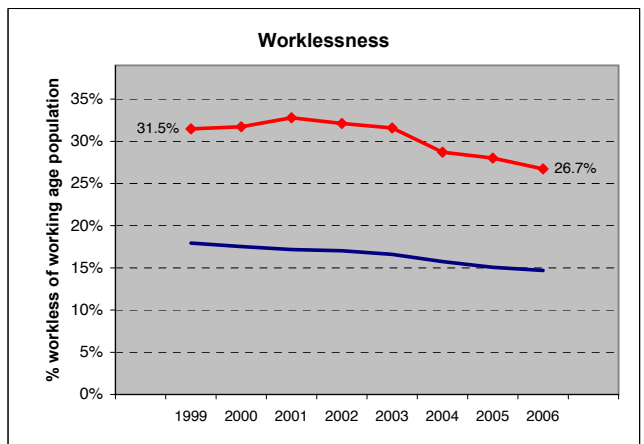
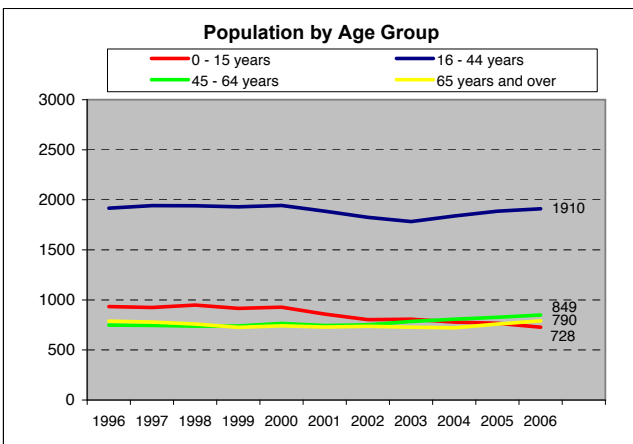
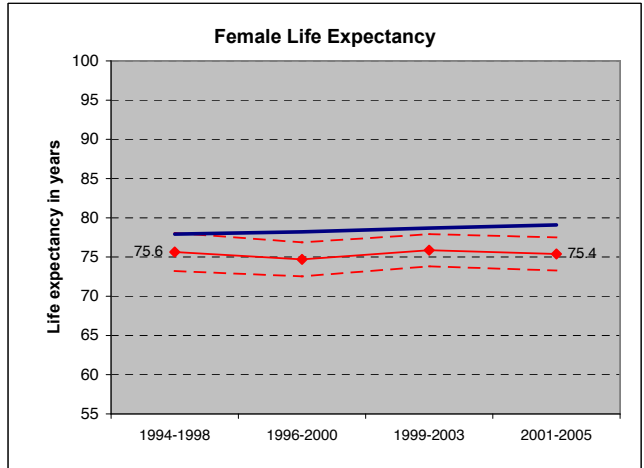
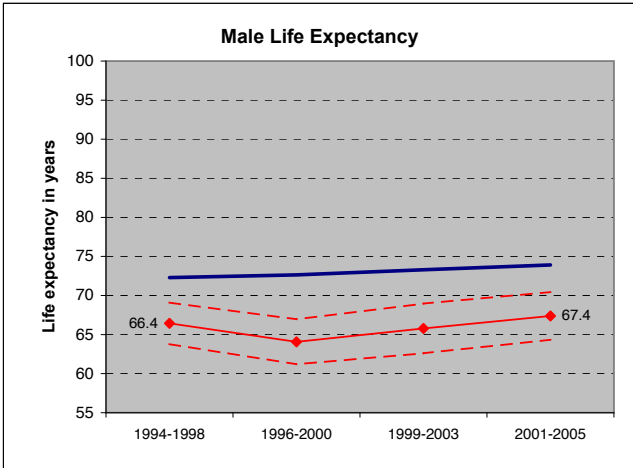
Key

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.

Key: — Dalmuir - - - - 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 GRO(S) 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)

