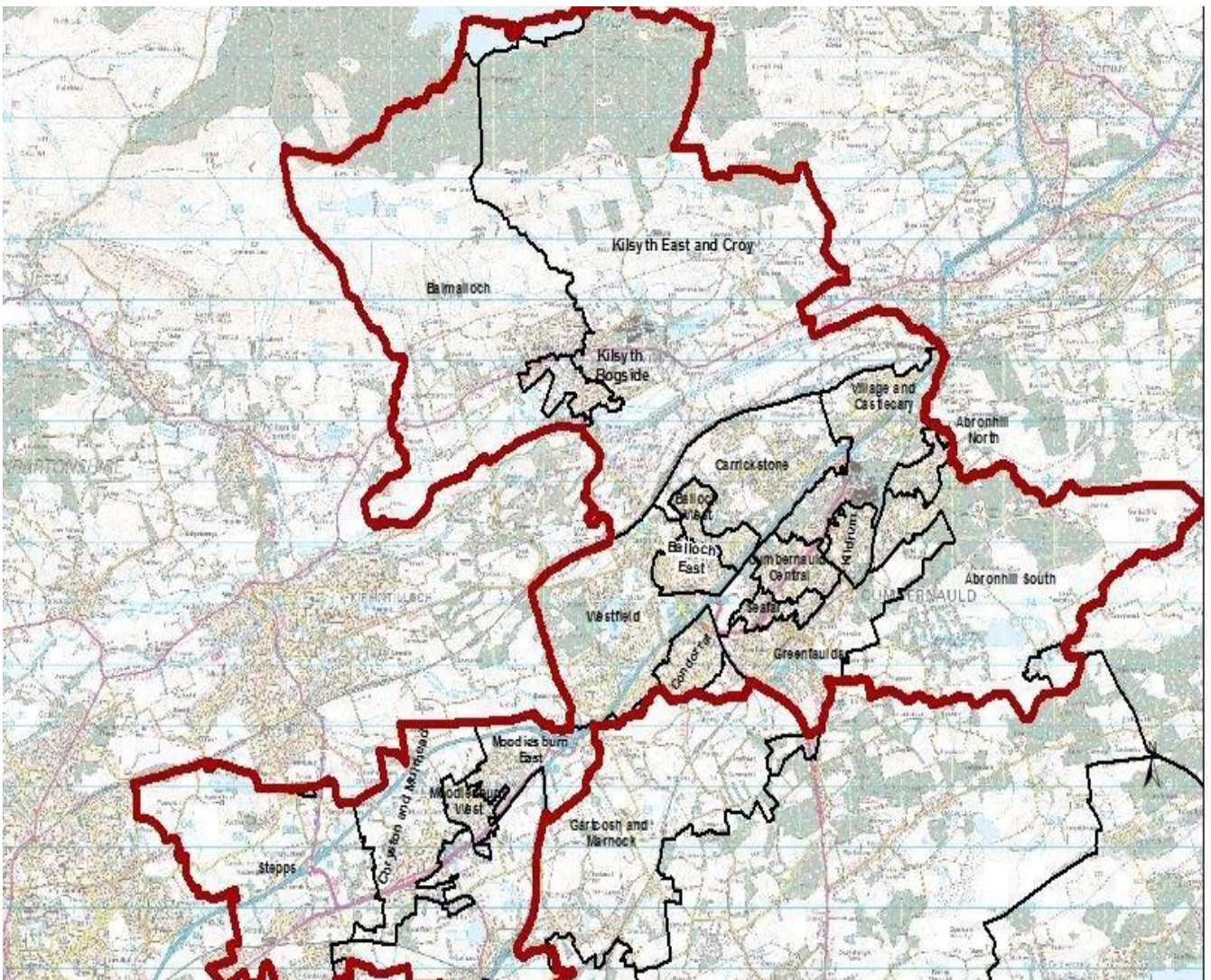


North

Health and Social Care Locality Profile

September 2016



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1.0 Introduction

The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 provides the legislative framework for the integration of health and social care in Scotland. The Act is a landmark in public service reform in Scotland and is the most significant reform to the nation's health and social care services in a generation.

A core ethos of integrating health and care services is closer working with communities. In North Lanarkshire we have strong and well defined communities; staff, third and independent sector organisations, carers and others who respect and value their local areas. Our intention is to build on local knowledge and experience to ensure services are tailored to community needs and build on the considerable community assets that exist in towns and villages across the area. We want people to live healthier, independent lives by anticipating need before it arises and through access to services, to information and to local support networks.

Health and Social Care North Lanarkshire's Strategic Commissioning Plan largely aims to:

- Prevent avoidable admissions to hospital;
- Improve timely discharge from hospital;
- Support more people to remain at home;
- Shift resources from a hospital to a community setting;
- Increase the choice and control people have over the care and support they receive;
- Help people to stay safe;
- Improve the support to carers;
- Reduce the administrative burden of joint working;
- Enable people to live healthier lives;
- Address inequalities and enable more people to achieve their potential.

Addressing health and social care needs, reducing inequality and supporting communities to reach their potential is not something Health and Social Care North Lanarkshire can do alone. We are committed to working hand in hand with all agencies to ensure we have a single, cohesive plan that optimises collective effort to the benefit of those who need support.

As part of this strategic plan we have undertaken a needs assessment for each of the North Lanarkshire localities and the postcode areas within them. This needs assessment has considered a range of available health and social care data in order to provide a baseline of health and social care needs for each locality.

The main source of the needs assessment data is from profiles published via the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) online profiles tool, where data from a variety of sources is available for use and download. The ScotPHO profiles were created to increase understanding of local health issues and to prompt further investigation, rather than to be used as a performance management tool. The information needs to be interpreted within the local context drawing on local knowledge to understand and interpret differences between areas.

Other data presented has come from ISD colleagues working on the wider Joint Strategic Needs Assessment data for North Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership or from local service data.

A summary of the health and social care services provided in each locality and the community assets available is also included.

To supplement this profile, colleagues from the Information Services Division (ISD) of NHS National Services Scotland (ISD) have developed a *Story So Far* summary document of all the relevant ISD data that has been shared with Health and Social Work Managers. This document provides a range of variables including:

- A&E attendances and projections
- Population distribution and resource costs
- Trends in emergency admission rates
- Multiple emergency admissions and readmissions
- Potentially preventable admissions
- Alcohol related admissions and costs
- Long term conditions and frailty
- NHS24 calls and Scottish Ambulance Service incidents
- Social care costs

This document is recommended to localities for providing further detailed information.

As noted above, information and data can only tell part of the story and our approach to developing the locality profiles and priorities has involved a series of engagement events. These have brought together the people who live in the locality, the professionals that work there and representatives of the third and independent organisations and carers who provide so much of the support that is given to people. At these sessions, everyone has reviewed the data to see if it resonates with their local experience, provided local intelligence and contributed to the discussions on what are the priority areas of action for their locality.

The following sections sets out the context and demographics local services and resources, needs assessment data and the key priorities identified by each locality.

Localities are defined by the Local Area Partnership (LAP) boundaries unless otherwise stated. There are 6¹ LAPs, created from the 20 electoral wards. Within these boundaries are smaller intermediate datazones. Across NLC there are 73 intermediate zones (IZs). These have been assigned to a LAP where the majority of the households fall within the LAP boundary. Where possible data has been presented at intermediate zone level. Note that the IZ Gartcosh and Marnock is included in both the Coatbridge and North localities as the boundaries cross both areas. Housing data is defined by 10 local housing market areas (LHMAs) and data is presented accordingly. North locality has three LHMAs covering Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Moodiesburn.

¹ During the development of the profile North Lanarkshire Council have split North Local Area Partnership into two smaller LAPs. The data in this profile reflects the original 6 LAP boundaries.

Some of the health data (e.g. 27-30 month assessment, immunisations and screening) is gathered at health board boundary level which differs slightly from LAP boundaries.

2.0 Context and Geographical Area

The population of the North locality is close to 85,000 and includes towns and villages around Cumbernauld, Moodiesburn, Condorrat, Croy and Kilsyth. The area is split into the five wards of: Kilsyth; Cumbernauld North; Cumbernauld South; Abronhill, Kildrum and the Village; and Strathkelvin. The locality hosts twelve GP practices and has community beds in Kilsyth Victoria Cottage Hospital, Carrickstone House care home, Chilterns House care home and Cumbernauld care home (see appendix 1).

The population of North locality makes significant use of hospitals and services in Glasgow, especially in those areas transferred to NHS Lanarkshire when the boundary between NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and NHS Lanarkshire was changed in 2014.

The locality has proportionately less deprivation than other areas of North Lanarkshire, with lower levels of postcode areas in the most deprived 15% of data zones across Scotland (5.61%) as compared to the average across North Lanarkshire (23.39%). This means there are 6 data zones in the most deprived 15% which are largely in and around Cumbernauld (see table 1). However, when the datazones in the next 5% are reviewed, it can be seen that the areas of deprivation widen with another 8 data zones being included. This highlights that there are more areas requiring additional support in the North locality than might initially be expected. However the locality has the lowest scores on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation for health (1.95), housing (14.3) and employment (13.0) of any locality in North Lanarkshire.

2.1 Areas of deprivation

Table 1: Key Datazones within North locality

Key Data zones within the area: Ward	Data Zone	Overall SIMD 2012 Rank	Position	Data zone name
Cumbernauld South	S01004890	96	5%	Carbrain - Carbrain Primary School
Cumbernauld South	S01004891	547	10%	Carbrain - Glenhove Torbrex
Strathkelvin	S01004852	776	15%	Moodiesburn - Glenburn Avenue
Cumbernauld South	S01004880	858	15%	Carbrain - Wallbrae Road
Cumbernauld South	S01004893	870	15%	Town Centre and Seafar South
Cumbernauld South	S01004904	913	15%	Seafar - Mitchison Road/Darroch Way
Cumbernauld North	S01004885	1,000	20%	Carbrain - Craigieburn Stoneylee
Kilsyth	S01004937	1,021	20%	Kilsyth - Rural Kelvinhead
Kilsyth	S01004930	1,030	20%	Kilsyth - Bogside Park
Kilsyth	S01004932	1,056	20%	Kilsyth - St Patricks High School
Strathkelvin	S01004855	1,177	20%	Moodiesburn - Heathfield Avenue
Strathkelvin	S01004843	1,249	20%	Muirhead primary schools and Gartcosh North
Cumbernauld South	S01004913	1,261	20%	Croy South
Cumbernauld South	S01004886	1,278	20%	Carbrain - Greenrigg Road

2.2 Income and Employment Deprivation

Six out of the twenty intermediate zones within the locality are above the North Lanarkshire average of 16.6% of people who are both income and employment deprived and the intermediate zone of Cumbernauld Central has amongst the highest levels in North Lanarkshire.

Table 2: Income and Deprivation for Intermediate zones in North locality

Intermediate geography	No. income deprived people	% of income deprived people	No. employ deprived people	% of employ. deprived people	% of income & employment deprived people
Cumbernauld Central	1290	26.71%	675	23.55%	25.54%
Moodiesburn West	660	19.79%	400	19.38%	19.63%
Seafar	625	18.92%	355	17.84%	18.52%
Kilsyth Bogside	555	18.33%	345	18.23%	18.29%
Kilsyth East and Croy	840	17.64%	540	18.95%	18.13%
Village and Castlecary	480	17.51%	290	16.67%	17.18%
Abronhill South	685	16.96%	460	10.65%	16.28%
Kildrum	550	14.84%	365	15.58%	15.13%
Balmalloch	620	14.74%	410	15.75%	15.13%
Abronhill North	550	14.85%	350	14.27%	14.62%
Greenfaulds	530	14.13%	320	14.47%	14.26%
Chryston and Muirhead	515	12.58%	315	12.35%	12.49%
Condorrat	500	10.46%	330	11.07%	10.69%
Balloch East	320	10.66%	195	9.83%	10.33%
Gartcosh and Marnock	575	9.73%	385	10.56%	10.04%
Stepps	565	9.90%	350	10.00%	9.94%
Westfield	505	7.66%	365	8.51%	7.99%
Carrickstone	365	5.73%	250	5.97%	5.83%
Moodiesburn East	180	4.77%	180	7.12%	5.71%
Balloch West	200	5.44%	125	5.20%	5.35%
North Lanarkshire	54875	16.8%	33455	16.3%	16.6%

Source: SIMD, 2012

2.3 Housing

Locality Housing Services

There are 37,810 homes in the North Locality. This is comprised of 23,152 homes in Cumbernauld, 5,783 in Kilsyth and 8,875 in the Moodiesburn locality. The table below provides an overview of the housing stock profile in the North locality.

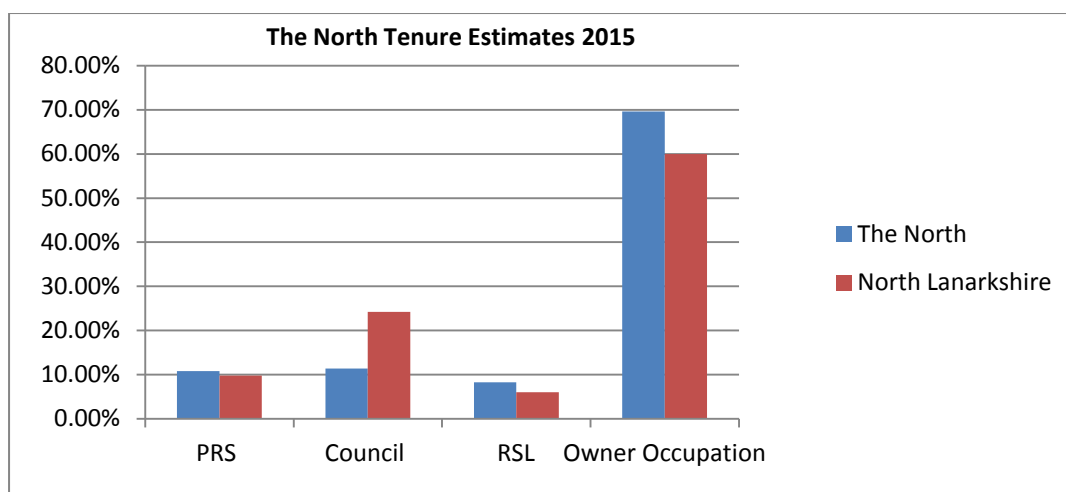
Table 3: Key Housing Statistics for North Locality

	Pop	Total No. of Homes	Private Rented		NL Council		Housing Association		Owner Occupiers		No. On Waiting List	Overall pressure (2014-2015)
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Ratio
Cumbernauld	53,413	23,152	2,904	12.5	1,335	5.8	2,850	12.3	16,063	69.4	1,494	4.7
Kilsyth	11,197	5,783	572	9.9	1,590	27.5	114	2.0	3,507	60.6	385	3.4
Moodiesburn	20,992	8,875	603	6.8	1,373	15.5	131	1.5	6,768	76.3	638	6.0
North Locality	85,602	37,810	4,079	10.8	4,298	11.4	3,095	8.2	26,308	69.6	2,517	-
North Lanarkshire	337,950	151,984	14,895	9.5	36,834	24.2	9,083	6.0	91,172	60.0	13,084	3:6

Source: National Records for Scotland; NLC Area Housing Profiles 2014-15

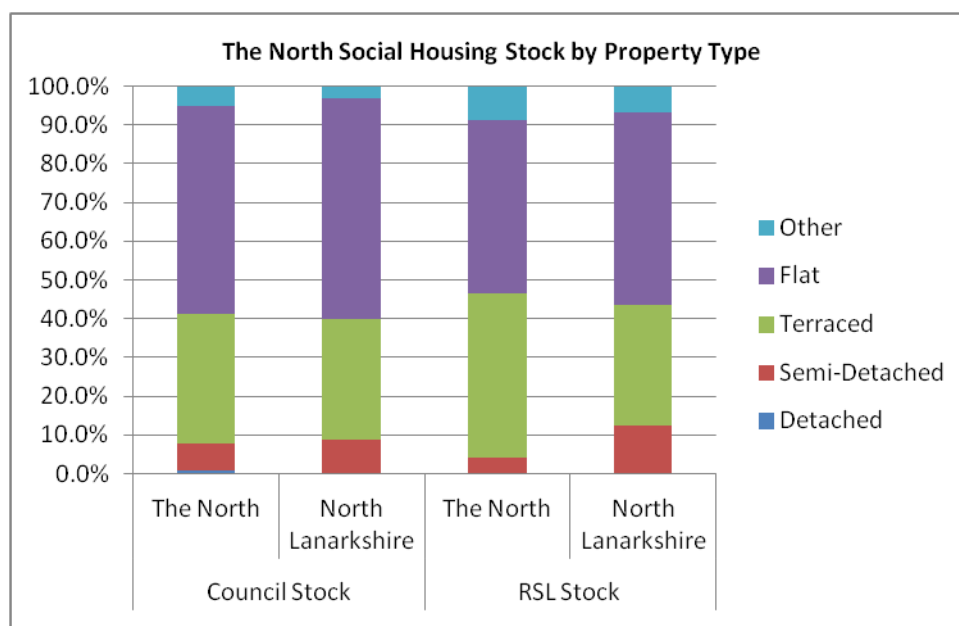
Tenure

Figure 1: Tenure Estimates for the North Locality



Source: NLC Area Housing Profiles 2014-15

Figure 2: Social Rented Stock in the North Locality



Source: NLC Area Housing Profiles 2014-15

North locality

Owner occupation is the predominant tenure in the North locality, accounting for 69.6% of all dwellings in Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Moodiesburn. This is slightly higher than the North Lanarkshire level of owner occupation in which it accounts for 60.0%. The next most common tenure in the North locality is the social rented sector (Council or Social Registered Landlord) which accounts for 19.6%, of which 11.4% is comprised of local authority housing stock and 8.2% is comprised of housing association stock. This is lower than the North Lanarkshire level in which 30.2% of all housing stock is social rented, of which 24.2% is local authority and 6.0% is housing association. Sanctuary Housing Association is the largest provider of social rented housing in Cumbernauld providing 43.6% of all social rented stock in Cumbernauld. North Lanarkshire Council is the largest provider of social rented housing in Moodiesburn and Kilsyth, providing 91.3% and 91.7% of the social rented stock respectively.

Overall the private rented sector (PRS) has been the fastest growing sector across all three areas with increases of 106% in Cumbernauld, 228% in Kilsyth and 197% in Moodiesburn over 2010-2015.

Social rented stock

The social rented housing stock is broadly similar in the North locality to the rest of North Lanarkshire with the predominant housing type flatted dwellings (53.6% and 44.8% for council and housing association respectively in comparison to 56.8% and 49.7% for North Lanarkshire). Terraced housing accounts for the second greatest proportion of housing stock in the North locality, accounting for 33.4% of council stock and 42.5% of housing association stock (in comparison to 31.2% and 31.3% respectively for North Lanarkshire). The least common property types are detached and semi detached properties.

Social housing pressure

The Common Housing Register (CHR) provides access to social sector housing in North Lanarkshire for eligible households. Comparing the number of lets with the number of CHR applicants provides the number of households on the CHR per let i.e. the 'Pressure'.

For 2014/15 there were 4.7 households waiting for every let in Cumbernauld and 6.0 households were waiting for every let in Moodiesburn, compared with 3.6 households for the total lets of North Lanarkshire. Conversely, the overall pressure for Kilsyth was 3.4, which is below the North Lanarkshire average.

Older People's Housing provision

Given that there is an ageing population across North Lanarkshire, it is important to consider the amount and type of specialist stock available within each area to ensure we can meet the required demand for specialist provision.

Specialist and other potentially suitable housing stock in the North Locality accounts for 17.7% of the total specialist and potentially suitable housing stock across North Lanarkshire.

17.1% of all sheltered housing stock in North Lanarkshire, 12.0% of very sheltered, 26.2% of amenity housing stock and 16.1% of all potentially suitable stock is located in the North Locality.

Table 4: Older people's housing provision

	Sheltered housing stock	Very sheltered housing stock	Amenity housing stock	Other suitable housing stock	Total specialist and other stock
Cumbernauld	309	25	21	611	966
Moodiesburn	40	0	51	343	434
Kilsyth	76	0	73	489	638
North Locality	425	25	145	1,443	2,038
North Lanarkshire Total	1,800	208	552	8,980	11,540

Source: NLC Data and RSL Annual Returns 2015-16

There are 31.9 units of specialist housing stock for older people for every 1,000 people aged 60 and over in the North locality. When other suitable housing stock is taken into account this increases to 109.3 units.²

The current pressure for sheltered housing/very sheltered housing is highest in Moodiesburn at 13.0, while it is 7.8 in Cumbernauld and 6.2 in Kilsyth, compared to 4.1 for North Lanarkshire overall.

² Based on total population in North locality aged 60 and over (table 8) 18,642.

Tenure is of significant importance when considering older people’s housing needs as the majority of older households are owner occupiers which account for 61.7% of all older households in North Lanarkshire. 34.8% of older households are in the social rented sector followed by the 3.5% of older households who rent from the private sector³.

The majority of older owners own their home outright in North Lanarkshire, with over 78% of all people aged 65 and over owning their home without any mortgage or loan.

Table 5: Older Owner Occupier Households by Ownership Category

Age	Owned outright	Owner outright % of older owner occupier households	Owned with a mortgage/ loan or shared ownership	Owned with a mortgage/ loan or shared ownership	Total owner occupiers
60-64	4,944	60.4%	3,245	39.6%	8,189
65 and over	16,987	78.7%	4,593	21.3%	21,580
All owner occupiers aged 60 and above	21931	73.7%	7838	26.3%	29,769

Source: Census table DC4111SC

Despite significant equity held amongst older owner occupiers evidence tells us that disrepair remains a significant issue for older households with an estimated 84% of pensioner households in North Lanarkshire considered to have an element of disrepair. This compares to 80% of pensioner households across Scotland.⁴

Homelessness

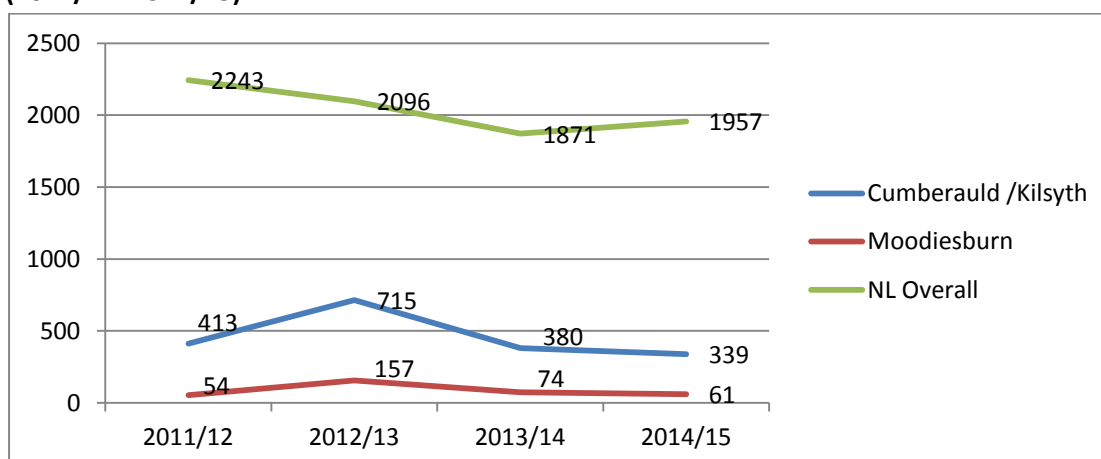
As shown in the Figure 3 there has been a 17.9% decrease in the number of presentations for homelessness in Cumbernauld/Kilsyth since 2011/12. Conversely there has been a 13% increase in the number of presentations in Moodiesburn since 2011/12. This is in contrast to North Lanarkshire as a whole which has seen an overall decrease of 12.8%.

Outcomes for those experiencing homelessness show that destinations are unknown for over one third of all applicants in Cumbernauld and Kilsyth and for 27% of applicants in Moodiesburn. This is higher than the North Lanarkshire average of 13.6%.

³ Census 2011

⁴ Social Care Census 2013

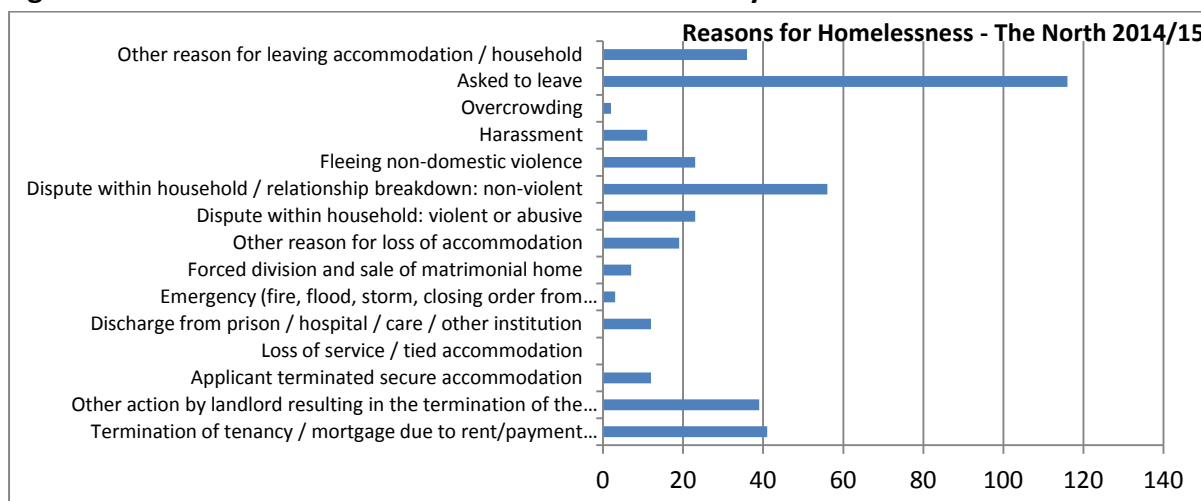
Figure 3: Number of Homeless Presentations in Cumbernauld/Kilsyth and North Lanarkshire (2011/12–2014/15)



Source: NLC HL1 Returns 2011-2015

The most common reasons for homeless applications in the North in 2014-15 was for people being asked to leave which accounted for 29% of all homeless applications, followed by dispute within the household/relationship breakdown which accounted for 14% and termination of tenancy which accounted for 10.2%. There were no homeless applications for loss of tied accommodation and the least common reasons for homeless applications in 2014-15 were for overcrowding and emergency reasons such as fire or flood which accounted for 0.5% and 0.75% respectively.

Figure 4: Reasons for Homelessness in the North Locality in 2014-15



Source: NLC HL1 Returns 2014-15

Temporary Accommodation

There are 164 temporary accommodation places in the North locality. The majority are NLC dispersed lets which account for 56.7% of all temporary accommodation, followed by housing association dispersed lets (20.7%), private sector leases (17.7%) and 4.9% in NLC supported accommodation in Tarbolton Road.

Housing benefits

Table 6: Housing benefits claims

	Local Authority	RSL tenants	Private rented
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	59.6%	44.2%	54.3%
Moodiesburn	57.3%	64.9%	33.7%
North Lanarkshire	58.9%	62.1%	37.8%

Source: NLC Housing Benefit Data 2014-15

Just under 60% of local authority tenants claim housing benefit and this mirrors the North Lanarkshire position, however only 44.2% of RSL tenancies in Cumbernauld and Kilsyth are in receipt of the benefit which is lower than the NL average. Conversely there are more housing benefit claims from those in the private rented sector in Cumbernauld and Kilsyth than in North Lanarkshire overall, likely reflecting the growth of the private rented sector in Kilsyth.

Stock Condition

The Scottish House Condition Survey 2014 indicates that in North Lanarkshire 77% of all dwellings has an element of disrepair. This is the same as the Scottish average of 77%, and includes any damage where a building element requires some repair beyond routine maintenance. It covers all types of disrepair, however minor. The survey estimates that 73% of owner occupied property is in disrepair and 83% of social housing.

Fuel Poverty

The Scottish House Condition Survey 2014 indicates that there are 50,000 (34%) households in fuel poverty across North Lanarkshire, on average paying £1,213 each year for their domestic energy bills. Within this cohort just under 9,000 of these (6%) are in extreme fuel poverty, paying 20% of their household income on domestic energy bills. This is slightly lower than the Scottish average. North Lanarkshire is ranked 11th in terms of local authorities across Scotland in relation to fuel poverty.

Table 7: Number of Households in Fuel Poverty in Scotland

	Not Fuel Poor				Fuel Poor				Extreme Fuel Poor			
	2013		2014		2013		2014		2013		2014	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
North Lanarkshire	76	52	101	60	60	41	51	34	10	7	9	6
Scotland	1,288	54	1,397	55	859	36	889	35	238	10	254	10

Source: Scottish Housing Condition Survey (2011-13 and 2012-14)

Across Scotland the greatest proportion of households in fuel poverty are pensioners (51%). Within North Lanarkshire the profile of fuel poverty is similar to Scotland with pensioners accounting for the highest proportion followed by adults and then families.

The tenure distribution of households affected by fuel poverty across North Lanarkshire indicates that a greater proportion of social rented tenants (35%) are fuel poor in comparison to owner occupiers (31%). However a greater proportion of owners are in extreme fuel poverty in comparison to social renters (8% in comparison to 1%).

3.0 Local Services

North Locality service providers work with local individuals, communities and providers of learning to identify the changing needs of the North Locality. Response is made to these through a clear strategic approach by working alongside existing consultation and engagement structures such as:

- Community Forums (Cumbernauld, Kilsyth & Villages and The Northern Corridor)
- Local Area Partnership
- Local Area Team
- Community Safety Sub Group
- Locality Planning Groups (Integrated Addictions, Mental Health, Integrated Children's Services Group)
- North Lanarkshire Voluntary Sector Partnership Group
- Local Consortium
- Community Councils and Development Trusts
- Community Learning & Development Partnership
- Youth Planning Group
- Tenants and Residents Groups

A summary of the main health and social care services and community assets is provided below.

3.1 Health Services

- GP Practices⁵ – there are twelve GP practices in the North Locality covering Cumbernauld, Kilsyth & Villages and the Northern Corridor
- Kilsyth Victoria Memorial Hospital
- District Nursing
- Health Visiting
- Community Midwifery
- Physiotherapy
- Treatment room nursing
- Speech & Language Therapy
- Dental Services
- Podiatry
- Sexual health services – adult and young people
- Mental health services – adult, older people, psychological therapies and integrated day services
- Addiction services
- Continence services (pan-Lanarkshire service hosted by the locality)
- Health Improvement – a broad range of HI services are provided in partnership with local partners. Local services include smoking cessation services, Keep Well health checks, Food co-ops, condom distribution schemes, Get Active physical activity referral, and Well Connected.

⁵ It is recognised that GP practices often see patients from different localities, the community facilities are used by people from other localities and people travel to hospitals outside of Lanarkshire. These factors will be taken into account as the locality teams implement plans to address their priorities.

3.2 Community Based Social Work Services

- Access Social Work – this ‘first point of contact’ service offers a centralised response to initial enquires from individuals, families and partner agencies including Police, Health, Education and Emergency Services
- Self Directed Support – provided by eight services across the locality although the majority of service users receive care from Cornerstone, Enable, Key and Quarriers.
- Housing adaptations
- Home Support - The North Locality currently provides home support services to almost 800 people. In addition 7300 hours of care are provided every day of the week throughout the year. The service consists of three separate elements:
 - Long term service
 - Reablement
 - Short term intensive and palliative care.
- Integrated Care Services - Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Integrated Day Services provide day opportunities for older people with complex support needs.
- Cumbernauld Integrated Addictions - referrals to this service focus on the needs of people with drugs and alcohol problems, chiefly alcohol.
- Financial Inclusion Team (FIT) – staff are based within the Social Work teams to support and review financial assessments.
- Older Adults Team – the team works with people over 65 years of age and is responsible for assessment, care management, and reviewing packages of care both in the community and in care homes. There are 6 care homes in the locality: Darroch NH, Rannoch Lodge NH, The Village NH, Carrickstone NH, Craig en Goyne NH and one local authority home Chilterns (see Appendix 1).
- Children and Families Team
- Criminal Justice

3.3 Third Sector

Third sector engagement takes place through the Integration Locality Consortium which is hosted by a voluntary organisation in each locality. CACE Older People Active Lives is the host organisation for the North Locality and monthly meetings take place with representatives from both statutory and non statutory organisations.

Local third sector groups include:

- Voluntary Action North Lanarkshire (VANL)
- YMCA-YWCA
- Freedom City Church
- Cornerstone House
- Lanarkshire Carers Centre
- North Lanarkshire’s Carers Together.

3.4 Education Establishments

Within the North Locality there are:

- Four Family Learning Centres
- Twenty three nursery classes
- Nine independent partnership nurseries
- Thirty one Primary Schools
- Four Secondary Schools, plus two ASN Secondary Schools (Glencryan and Redburn)
- One Further Educational Establishment

4.0 Community Assets

In addition to the resources and assets outlined above, the locality is well resourced for community and leisure facilities, with twenty one community centres/facilities and four leisure centres. All centres offer a wide range of recreational activities including a town hall, theatre and seven libraries, Palacerigg Country Park and Broadwood Loch.

The community assets for the North Locality are outlined in Appendix 2. While this is not an exhaustive list, it provides an overview of the range of assets available within the community.

Further information on services and activities within the locality can be found by clicking on the locator tool found at <http://locatornl.org.uk/>

5.0 Needs Assessment Data

Appendix 3 outlines a summary of health and social care data for all six localities across North Lanarkshire that was collated to inform locality planning events and provides a useful overview of the needs of each locality relative to the overall North Lanarkshire position. The sections below summarise and expand on this original data set.

5.1 Demographics

The population of the locality is close to 85,000. Approximately 48% of the population are male and 52% are female. There is a slightly higher proportion of the population in the over 40 year age group (51.5%) compared with those under 40 (48.5%). Just over 24% of the population in North locality are aged 19 or younger, while 16% are over the age of 65 which is broadly similar to the North Lanarkshire average. However North locality has a slightly lower proportion of over 85s (1.2%) compared with the North Lanarkshire average (1.5%). See table 8 for a breakdown of the locality age profile.

Table 8: Population and age profiles

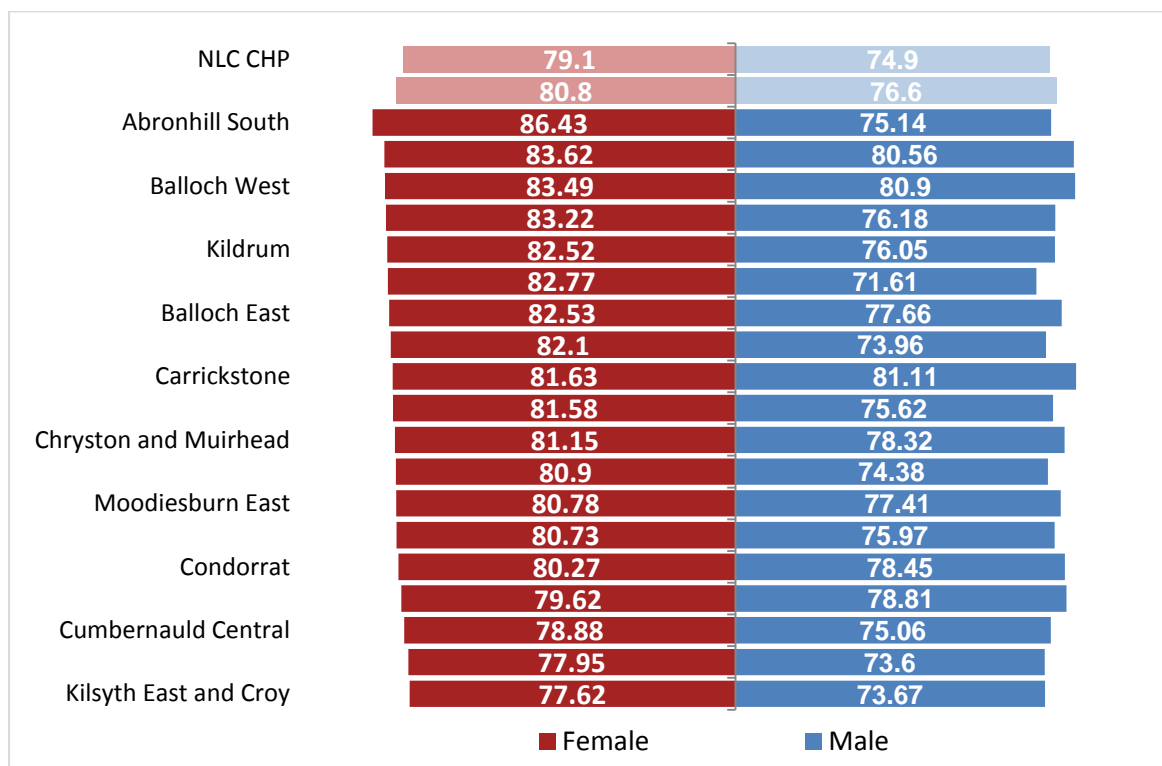
	Males	Females	Persons
Total population	40,807	43,714	84,521
0 - 4	2427	2403	4830
5 - 9	2695	2506	5201
10 - 15	3155	2938	6093
16 - 19	2314	2033	4347
20 - 24	2634	2539	5173
25 - 29	2372	2365	4737
30 - 34	2464	2731	5195
35 - 39	2598	2794	5392
40 - 44	2986	3311	6297
45 - 49	3279	3618	6897
50 - 54	2990	3266	6256
55 - 59	2591	2870	5461
60 - 64	2420	2701	5121
65 - 69	2215	2515	4730
70 - 74	1517	1947	3464
75 - 79	1091	1524	2615
80 - 84	702	959	1661
85 - 89	262	469	731
90+	95	225	320

Source: North Lanarkshire Council

Life Expectancy

As noted in Appendix 3 the standardised mortality rate for over 75s (108.7) is lower than the North Lanarkshire average (114). Similarly, the rate for under 75s (93.8) is also lower than the North Lanarkshire average (119.6). Figure 5 shows life expectancy for intermediate zones and shows life expectancy for females is below the North Lanarkshire average for four increasing to seven when compared with the Scottish average. The picture is poorer for males with a lower life expectancy in five areas when compared with the North Lanarkshire, increasing to twelve when compared with the Scottish average.

Figure 5: Life expectancy at intermediate datazone geography, 2011 (5 year average)



Source: NRS via Scotpho Online Profile Tool

Black and minority ethnic groups

Similar to other localities, in North locality the vast majority of the population is white (98.4%). See Appendix 4 for a breakdown of all ethnic groups.

Learning Disabilities

National statistics are published each year on adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities. For North Lanarkshire Council these figures are restricted only to those who are in receipt of a service funded by the local authority and are therefore likely to be an underestimate.

The most recent publication based on 2015 showed that 1690 adults with learning disabilities were in receipt of a local authority service, a rate of 6.1 per 1000 population which is the same as the Scotland wide rate. Two hundred and thirty two of these adults (13.7%) were known to have an autism spectrum diagnosis however as not all adults with autism have learning disabilities or receive local authority support this is also likely to be an underestimate. The full report with further details for this population is available at <http://www.sclد.org.uk/evidence-and-research/2015-report/>.

5.2 Care Provision

North locality has the lowest Care at Home hours for over 65s (9.12 per 1000) in North Lanarkshire and above average residential care use (25.29 per 1000) compared with the average for North Lanarkshire (24.82).

5.2.1 Carers

Records from the 2011 census show there are estimated to be 35,000 unpaid carers in North Lanarkshire providing care on a regular basis. From a Carers Health Needs Survey undertaken in 2014/15 key findings noted that for the North Locality anxiety and stress was the highest ranked health problem with depression and feeling sad being the second highest. Lack of sleep, financial impact of caring, isolation/loneliness and back pain also ranking high from the carers survey. This is a similar profile to the other areas of North Lanarkshire.

Appendix 3 illustrates the overall percentage of unpaid care provided, broken down by the number of hours provided. This highlights that each locality follows a similar pattern with approximately 10% of residents providing some unpaid care.

Young carers are reported on separately and Table 9 shows that there is a similar percentage of young carers in each locality area with approximately 1 in 100 young people aged 15 and under providing care..

Table 9: Young Carers (0-15 years) by Locality

Locality	Provides..... unpaid care a week (hours)					
	1 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 or more	All young carers	% of 0-15 popn
Airdrie	86	11	6	7	110	1.0%
Bellshill	54	1	4	15	74	0.9%
Coatbridge	59	14	3	16	92	1.0%
Motherwell	92	6	8	10	116	1.2%
North	135	15	4	15	169	1.0%
Wishaw	74	14	5	13	106	1.1%
Total	500	61	30	76	667	1.0%

Source: 2011 census table Table DC3103SC

5.3 Health Behaviours and Inequalities

5.3.1 Determinants of Health

There is a range of useful data available at North Lanarkshire and intermediate geography level on the wider determinants of health such as education, employment, crime and environment through the ScotPHO profiles tool. These draw on a range of data sources including the Scottish Health Survey and Scottish Household survey findings. The profiles can be accessed at <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>.

As locality teams begin to review the data for their area and identify particular hotspot areas it is important that trend data is then considered in order to ascertain whether patterns are consistent over several years. The online profiles allow for this level of analysis and should be used to support future planning.

5.3.2 Health Data

For some health behaviours, data is only available at a North Lanarkshire level or in some instances at a Scotland wide level. This is mainly due to the method used to collect the data, e.g. national surveys where the sample size is not large enough to allow a detailed breakdown to locality level⁶. However these issues still impact on the health of the local population and should be considered when planning services and considering resource allocation. The following information provides summary information on key health behaviours analysed at the most local level available.

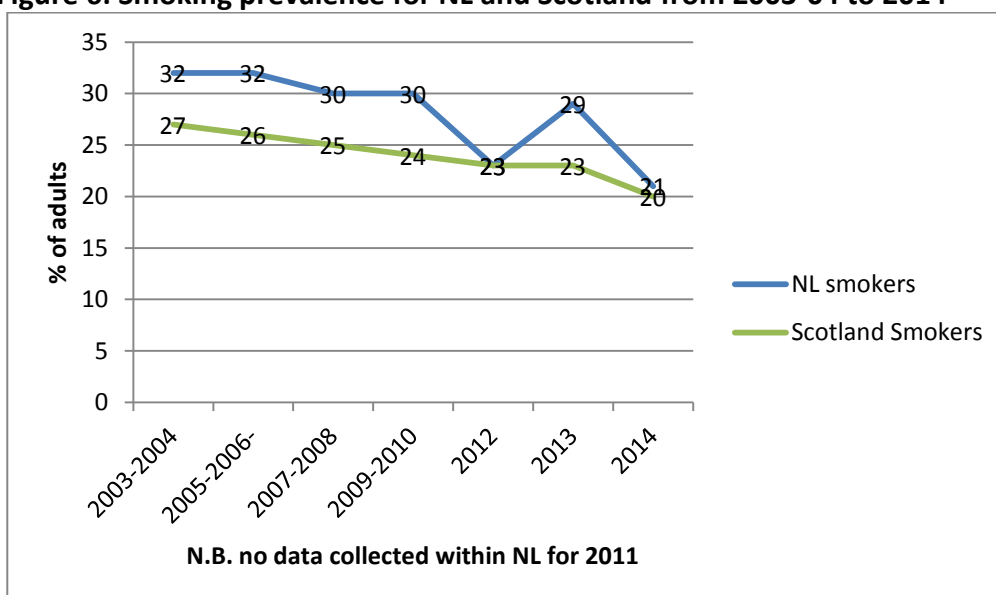
5.3.3 Smoking

The most recent data on smoking prevalence is available only at North Lanarkshire level and shows 21% of the North Lanarkshire population smoke compared to 20% across Scotland.

As can be seen in Figure 6, smoking prevalence has been steadily declining across Scotland and this trend has been mirrored in North Lanarkshire, with the exception of an unexpected increase in 2013.

There is no difference between males and females in smoking prevalence however smoking prevalence is highest (26%) in the 16-39 year old age group and within the most deprived communities with 30% of adults in the most deprived quintile still smoking.

Figure 6: Smoking prevalence for NL and Scotland from 2003-04 to 2014



Source: Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from the 2014 Scottish Household Survey

⁶ There are a range of wider data sources that provide useful overview at NL level, e.g. Scottish Household survey, ScotPHO profiles, Scottish Health Survey.

5.3.4 Obesity

Obesity increases the risk of developing a range of chronic conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease and some cancers, and can lead to premature death. In addition to the personal cost of reduced life expectancy, obesity generates significant (avoidable) costs to the NHS and wider Scottish society.

The Scottish Health Survey (2013) reported that 65% of Lanarkshire adults are overweight or obese. Predictions are that the proportion of the population who are overweight or obese will increase therefore the health and social care burden will also be expected to increase.

Childhood obesity is also an area of concern and is considered under the Children and Families section (5.5).

5.3.5 Alcohol and Substance Misuse

The primary source of data on alcohol consumption in Scotland is the Scottish Health Survey. The sample size of the Scottish Health Survey does not allow analysis at a HSCP level; therefore the data presented is for the NHS Lanarkshire area which encompasses both North and South Lanarkshire.

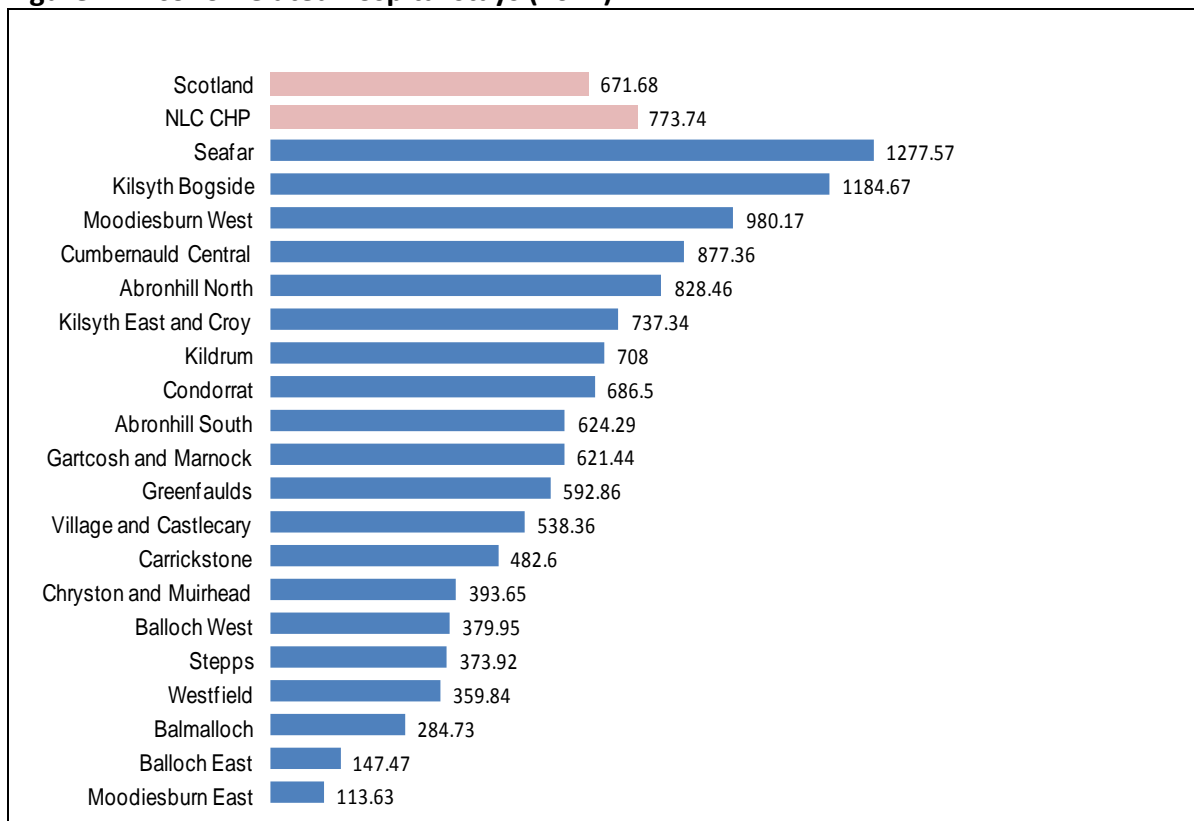
Alcohol consumption

- There is a general downward trend in levels of alcohol consumption both locally and nationally.
- Binge drinking remains a potential area for concern as do levels of alcohol consumption in women aged 65 and over.
- The proportion of people drinking at hazardous or harmful levels in Lanarkshire remains very similar to those seen in Scotland overall.
- Based on the mid-year population estimates for 2013 this suggests around 43,790 men (26.8%) and 32,950 women (18.9%) living in North Lanarkshire are drinking at levels that are hazardous or harmful to their health.

Alcohol-related deaths

- After a slight delay when compared with Scottish data, rates of death from alcohol-related causes are now falling.
- Rates in North Lanarkshire remain approximately a third higher than those seen in Scotland; 30.5 and 21.4 per 100,000 respectively.
- Men in North Lanarkshire are nearly twice as likely to die from alcohol-related causes as women; 38.3 and 22.1 per 100,000 respectively.
- Alcohol related hospital stays can also be reviewed at intermediate zone level and show wide variation across the North locality (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Alcohol related hospital stays (2014)



Rates per 100,000 population Source: ISD via Scotpho Online Profile Tool

Problematic drug use

- There is a general downward trend in problematic drug use nationally but this is not reflected locally.
- Men aged between 25 and 34 years are most likely to use drugs at problematic levels.

Drug-related deaths

- Rates of death from drug-related causes have nearly doubled in North Lanarkshire over the last decade; 6.4 per 100,000 in 2003 and 11.1 per 100,000 in 2013.
- The rates and trend seen in North Lanarkshire are similar to that seen nationally.
- The proportion of deaths among men is around 3 times that seen among women; the majority of deaths occur in men aged 25-44.

Through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment work, data is available at locality level on A&E attendances and acute admissions for alcohol or drug misuse. Caution should be adopted in interpreting the A&E results as reason for attendance is only recorded in around 50% of cases and the actual injury may be recorded rather than the underlying reason which resulted in the injury.

Table 10: Acute Admissions and A&E attendances 2014/15 for alcohol or drug misuse (patient count and rate per 1,000 population)

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	North Lan
Admissions: Alcohol	460 (8.4)	302 (6.9)	511 (10.1)	419 (8.8)	460 (5.5)	393 (6.8)	2545 (7.5)
Admissions: Drug misuse	46 (0.8)	40 (0.9)	52 (1.0)	82 (1.7)	44 (0.5)	43 (0.7)	309 (0.9)
A&E attendance: Alcohol	267 (4.9)	115 (2.6)	245 (4.9)	159 (3.3)	223 (2.6)	166 (2.9)	1175 (3.5)
A&E attendance Drug misuse	34 (0.6)	12 (0.3)	28 (0.6)	8 (0.2)	23 (0.3)	12 (0.2)	117 (0.3)

Source: NSS LIST Analytics, created by ISD for local use, 2016

5.3.6 Mental Health and Wellbeing

The ScotPHO mental wellbeing profile contains a range of measures at North Lanarkshire level. The mean mental wellbeing score (based on 4 years of aggregated data from 2008-2011) is 49.9% for males and 48.7% for females compared to 50.1% and 49.6% respectively nationally.

Through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment work other mental health data is also available at locality level on psychiatric admissions (rate, patient count and length of stay), A&E attendances and acute admissions for self harm, and anti-depressant prescribing data.

Table 11: Mental health acute data and anti-depressant prescribing for 2014/15

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	North Lan
Psychiatric admissions (rate per 1000 population)⁷	157 (2.9)	160 (3.0)	133 (2.6)	174 (3.6)	235 (2.8)	195 (3.4)	1054 (3.1)⁸
Psychiatric admissions: number of patients (rate per 1000 population)	101 (1.8)	116 (2.7)	103 (2.0)	132 (2.8)	150 (1.8)	145 (2.5)	747 (2.2)
Psychiatric admissions: average length of stay (days)	43.5	69.3	47.8	56.3	61.1	56.3	56.3
A&E attendance: Self harm (rate per 1000 pop)	144 (2.6)	96 (2.2)	149 (3.0)	111 (2.3)	143 (1.7)	105 (1.8)	748 (2.2)
Admissions: Self harm (rate per 1000 pop)	146 (2.7)	95 (2.2)	136 (2.7)	103 (2.7)	144 (1.7)	108 (1.9)	732 (2.2)
Number of people prescribed anti-depressant drugs (rate per 1000 pop)	2821 (51.6)	2505 (57.5)	2636 (52.3)	2650 (55.8)	4202 (49.8)	2645 (46.0)	17 459 (51.7)

Source: NSS LIST Analytics, created by ISD for local use, 2016

⁷ These figures include repeat admissions by the same patients

⁸ The figures at NL level differ for tables 11 and 12 as the data at intermediate level is a 3 year aggregate for 2012/14 and the locality level data is for a single year 2014/15

Table 12 shows data at intermediate level for mental health prescribing and psychiatric admissions and the wide variance between areas.

Table 12: Mental health data at intermediate level 2014/15

Intermediate geography	Estimated population prescribed drugs for anxiety /depression /psychosis in 2014/15 %	Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ³ Rate per 1,000 population *
Cumbernauld Central	20.1	2.9
Moodiesburn West	22.3	4.6
Seafar	20.9	1.6
Kilsyth Bogside	24.0	2.0
Kilsyth East and Croy	22.2	2.4
Village and Castlecary	21.4	3.7
Abronhill South	20.9	1.8
Kildrum	21.0	2.1
Balmalloch	20.2	2.5
Abronhill North	20.5	1.9
Greenfaulds	17.8	3.6
Chryston and Muirhead	18.4	2.4
Condorrat	17.8	2.2
Balloch East	19.5	1.5
Gartcosh and Marnock	13.0	1.5
Steps	15.8	1.4
Westfield	15.1	1.5
Carrickstone	12.8	0.9
Moodiesburn East	15.1	1.8
Balloch West	12.9	0.5
North Lanarkshire	18.8	2.9
Scotland	17.4	2.9

*age-sex standardised 3 year rolling average rate

Source: ISD via Scotpho Online Health and wellbeing Profile Tool 2012 -2014 3 year aggregate rates per 1,000

5.3.7 Physical Activity

Data on levels of physical activity is only available at North Lanarkshire level via the Scottish Household Survey. This is an annual survey and the most recent publication was for 2014.

National data highlights that key target groups should be:

- Girls aged 11-15 years
- Adults aged 75+ years
- Those in the most deprived areas

Reviewing the data for North Lanarkshire shows that participation rates in all activities are slightly below the national average and have remained fairly static since 2007-08.

Table 13: Participation in sport and exercise in last 4 weeks – NL and Scotland 2014

	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
North Lanarkshire						
1-14 days	69	65	*	51	53	46
15-28 days	31	35	*	49	47	54
All	100	100	*	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>300</i>
Scotland						
1-14 days	63	60	58	54	53	52
15-28 days	37	40	42	46	47	48
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>13,470</i>	<i>12,700</i>	<i>6,860</i>	<i>6,980</i>	<i>7,370</i>	<i>7,280</i>

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2014

5.3.8 Immunisation

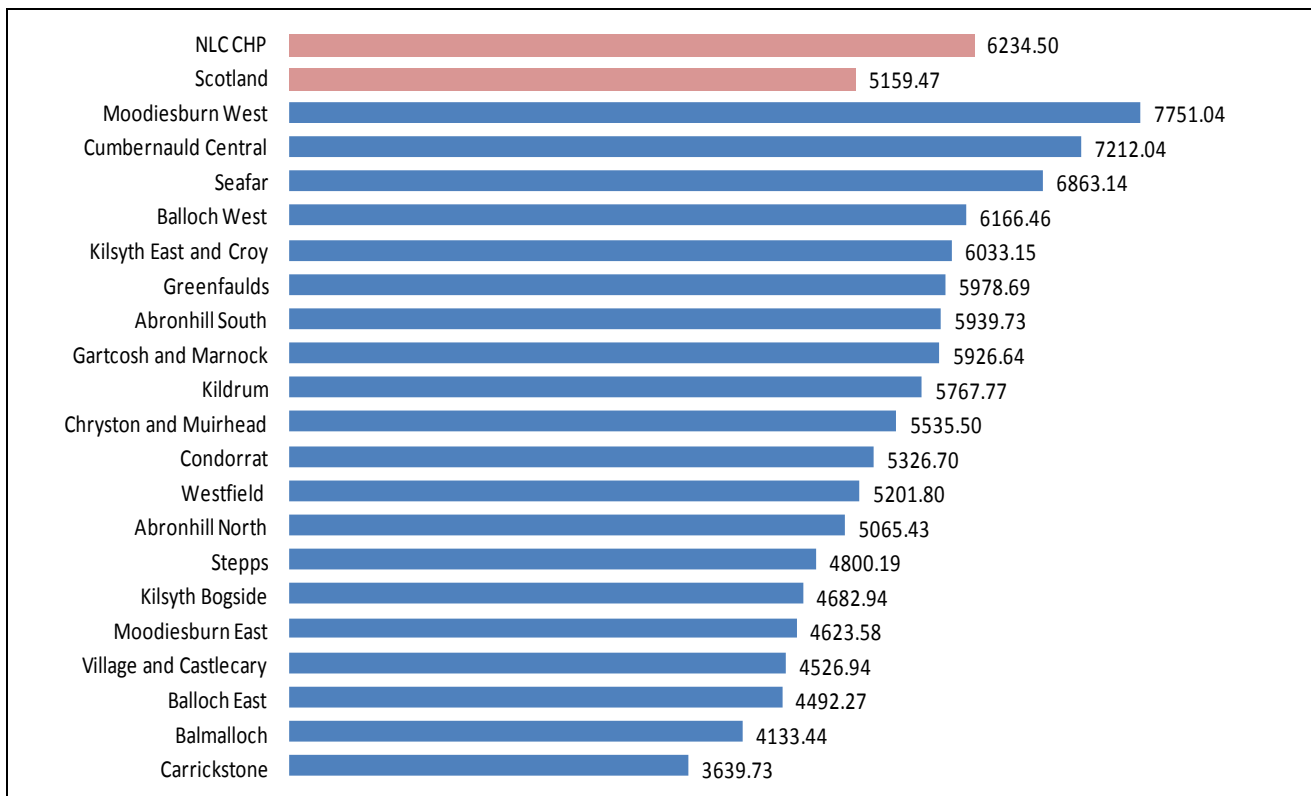
Immunisation is a way of protecting people against a number of serious diseases. A routine vaccination programme is in place to ensure those most at risk benefit from immunisation and the protection it provides. A key target group is babies and children and performance is measured as the proportion of children who have completed the full vaccination programme at 2 years and 5 years. The national target is for 95% of 2 year olds to have received all routine immunisations and North Lanarkshire routinely exceeds this with 98% of all children completing the programme. The same target is in place for all 5 year olds. This target was routinely met at North Lanarkshire level to December 2015 but performance has dropped slightly in 2016 with 94.2% of 5 year olds completing the required immunisations. Performance varies across localities and North locality only just missed the target with 94.9% of 5 year olds receiving all routine vaccinations at 30 June 2016 having exceeded the target for the previous 12 months.

5.4 Hospital Data

A range of data regarding hospital A&E attendances and admissions is available in Appendix 3. In summary admissions for COPD (6.9 per 1000) and CHD (4.1 per 1000) are slightly above average for North Lanarkshire (6.6) and (4.0). Similarly cancer registrations for the locality (5.7 per 1000) are also just above the average (5.4) for North Lanarkshire. It is also of note that 43.9% of A&E attendances were in hospitals outside of Lanarkshire during 2014/15.

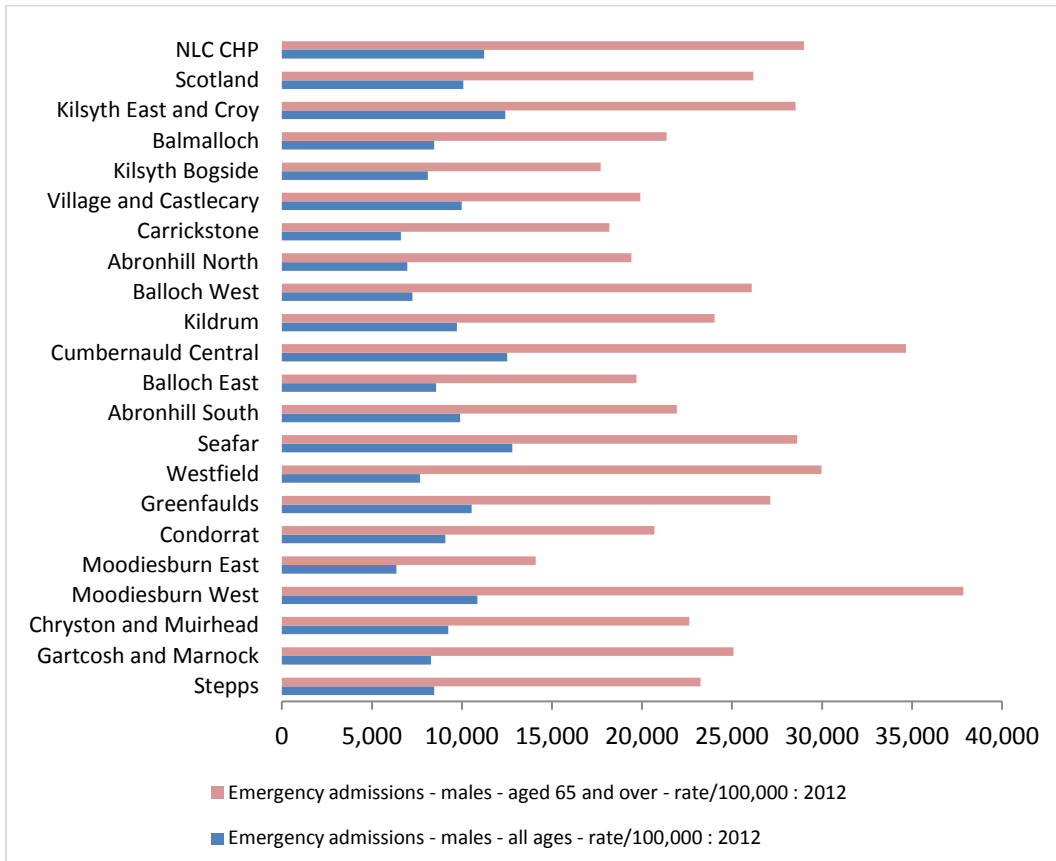
Figure 8 shows the rates of patients (65+) with multiple emergency admissions by intermediate zone. Figures 9 and 10 show the rate of emergency admissions by older people, relative to the wider population, and split by gender.

Figure 8: Patients (65+) with multiple emergency admissions, North locality



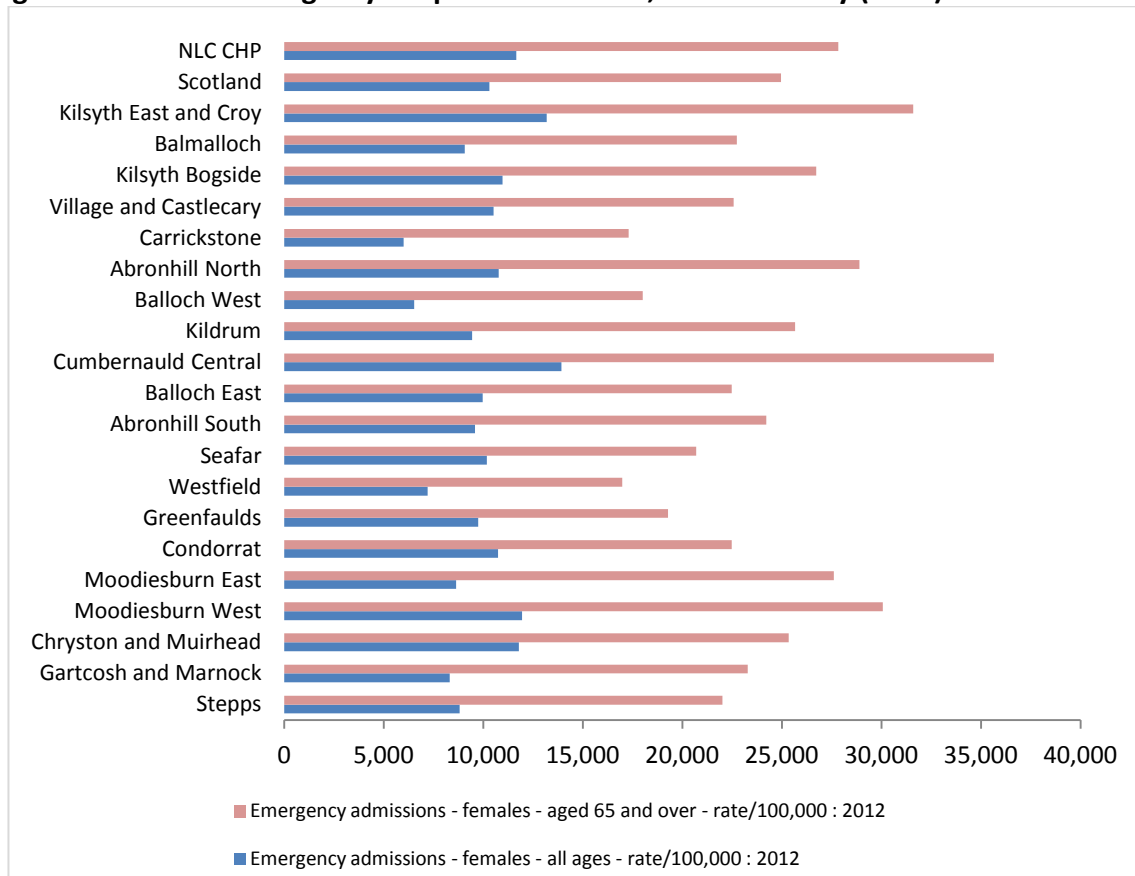
Source: ISD via Scotpho Online Profile Tool 2011 – 2013 3 year aggregate per 100,000

Figure 9: Emergency Hospital Admissions, 2012, North locality



Source: ISD via www.sns.gov.uk

Figure 10: Female emergency hospital admissions, North locality (2012)



Source: ISD via www.sns.gov.uk

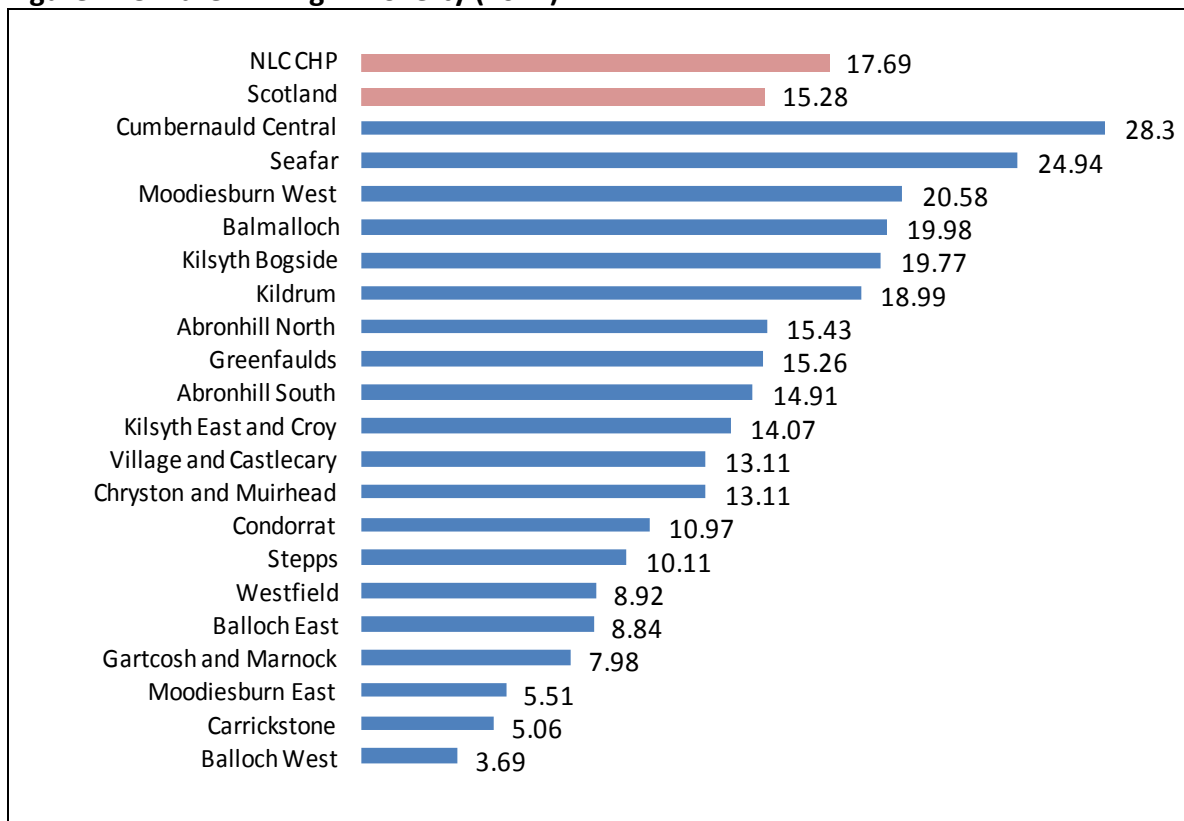
5.5 Children and Families

5.5.1 Children Living in Poverty

Data from the ScotPHO profiles is available at intermediate geography and shows the wide spread of children living in poverty across the North locality. Children living in poverty is the percentage of young people aged under 20 who live in families in receipt of child tax credits, income support or job seekers allowance.

Figure 11 provides data for North locality at intermediate zone and shows six areas are higher than the North Lanarkshire average and seven are higher than the Scottish average.

Figure 7: Children Living in Poverty (2012)



Source: HMRC via Scotpho Online Profile Tool

5.5.2 Looked After Children and Young People

As noted in appendix 5, 153 children and young people were looked after in the North locality in 2014/15 with nearly half looked after at home (48.4%) which is higher than the North Lanarkshire average of 38%. Conversely the proportion in kinship care (28.1%) and foster care (15%) is lower than the North Lanarkshire average. Thirteen young people (8.5%) were in residential care which is slightly higher than the average for North Lanarkshire (5.6%).

Looked after children tend to have lower levels of educational attainment than non-looked after children. These differences are, in part linked to the fact that looked after children tend to leave school at younger ages. In 2014/15 almost three quarters of looked after children in Scotland were aged 16 and under when they left school (i.e. they left school at the earliest point that they could).

Educational attainment varies over the types of accommodation in which looked after children are placed. School leavers looked after at home had the lowest overall levels of attainment, with just 6% in Scotland achieving at least one qualification at SCQF level 5 or better, compared to 40% of looked after school leavers overall.

In North Lanarkshire, 79% of looked after children that left school in 2014/15 achieved 1 or more qualification at SCQF level 3 and 71% achieved 1 or more qualifications at SCQF level 4 compared with Scotland as a whole which was 86% and 73% respectively⁹. Data cannot be broken down to locality level.

Community Alternatives in North Lanarkshire Council has undertaken a series of service profiles of looked after children since 2008, with the most recent review being completed in 2015. A report will be available in the near future and will be shared with localities as soon as it is available.

5.5.3 Child Protection

Child protection data by locality (referrals, case conferences, new registrations and number registered at end of period) is provided in appendix 5. Further data will be available from the NLC Performance Scorecard later this year.

North locality had 41 young people placed on supervision order during 2015/16 which is equivalent to a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 population and equal to the North Lanarkshire average. However it is important to note that this is only one year of data and trend data should be reviewed for planning purposes.

5.5.4 Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy rates have been decreasing across Scotland since 2007. Rates for North Lanarkshire have mirrored this trend although local figures have consistently remained above the national average. The most recent data available is for 2014 and the rate of young women under 20 years becoming pregnant in North Lanarkshire was 35.7 per 1,000 (n=362) compared with the national rate of 34.1 per 1,000. A breakdown is not available at locality level although there is a strong correlation between deprivation and teenage pregnancy. In under 20s, a teenage female living in the most deprived areas is 5 times more likely to experience a pregnancy as someone living in the least deprived highlighting the need to address teenage pregnancy rates as part of efforts to reduce inequalities. Further information is available at ISD: <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Teenage-Pregnancy/>

5.5.5 Child Health

A number of child health measures are captured and reported at intermediate zone level. Using 3 year averages smoking in pregnancy data is captured for all pregnant women at the time of their first booking appointment. As noted in Appendix 3, the median of the percentage of mothers smoking at first booking per datazone in North locality is 14.3% compared to a North Lanarkshire median of 18.5%. Table 14 shows 3 year averages (2012/14) for smoking during pregnancy and it is notable that some areas such as Kilsyth

⁹ It should be noted that this data is collated only for those children that were looked after for the entire year of the collection period 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015, and that left school during this academic year. It is, therefore, a sub set of looked after children and does not include those that attained qualifications during the year but did not leave school.

Bogside and Kildrum have more than double the average rate compared to the North locality as a whole.

While most areas in North locality have higher proportion of exclusive breastfeeding rates than the North Lanarkshire average (15.3%) several areas, including Moodiesburn West (10.1%) and Abronhill South (11.1%), are performing below this level. Childhood obesity in Gartcosh and Marnock (18.0%) is almost double the North Lanarkshire (9.2%) and Scottish (9.8%) average. The figures recorded for Village and Castlecary, Stepps, and Abronhill North may reflect a lack of recording in these areas rather than a lack of obesity.

Table 14: Women’s and children’s health measures

	Women smoking during pregnancy*(%)	Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks*(%)	Child obesity at P1 (%)
Cumbernauld Central	28.5	12.8	12.1
Moodiesburn West	28.7	10.1	2.3
Seafar	23.3	13.6	10.6
Kilsyth Bogside	29.2	13.9	10.0
Kilsyth East and Croy	19.6	15.7	2.4
Village and Castlecary	20.0	17.3	0.0
Abronhill South	20.8	11.1	8.9
Kildrum	28.8	17.9	6.5
Balmalloch	21.7	13.6	9.4
Abronhill North	15.7	13.0	0.0
Greenfaulds	21.3	22.1	6.1
Chryston and Muirhead	17.8	20.4	8.3
Condorrat	17.7	18.3	9.4
Balloch East	12.5	22.2	11.8
Gartcosh and Marnock	9.6	26.8	18.0
Stepps	7.1	23.0	0.0
Westfield	12.0	23.2	6.2
Carrickstone	6.7	23.2	10.8
Moodiesburn East	5.2	20.4	11.1
Balloch West	6.6	31.8	4.2
North Lanarkshire	20.6	15.3	9.2
Scotland	18.5	26.8	9.8

*3 year average

Source: ISD via Scotpho Online Profile Tool 2012 -2014 3 year aggregate rates per 100,000

Early Years Collaborative - 27-30 month assessment data

The Early Years Collaborative is a national programme that aims to improve services for children and families by utilising improvement methodology to allow practitioners to test, measure, implement and spread new and improved ways of working. There are 4 key areas along with leadership targets:

- Conception to one year
- One year to 30 months

- 30 months to primary school
- Start of primary school to end of P4

One of the key elements of the second workstream is the 27-30 month assessment where children in this age range are assessed against 9 developmental milestones. The national aim is that by the end of 2016, 85% of all children within each Community Planning Partnership will reach all expected milestones.

Data is available from June 2013 to June 2016 at locality and the former North Lanarkshire Community Health Partnership (CHP) level and full reports are available from Senior Nurses. The table below shows that uptake of the 27-30 month assessment in North Locality is higher than the North Lanarkshire average and 95% of assessments are meaningful reviews¹⁰. Over the 3 year period, North Locality ranges from 64% to 88% of children reaching the target of 85% of children reaching all expected milestones.

Table 15: 27-30 month assessments

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	North Lan CHP
Uptake of 27-30 month assessments - median (%)	76	78	80	88	89	81	81
Meaningful Reviews – median (%)	90	91	97	94	95	94	94

Source: NHS Clinical Quality

5.6 Long Term Conditions and Screening

5.6.1 Long term conditions

Analysis has been undertaken of hospital data on asthma, coronary heart disease (CHD) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in order to highlight differences across the locality and where efforts require to be focussed.

Asthma

North Locality shows a wide range of rates for patients hospitalised for asthma as shown in table 16. Moodiesburn East has the lowest rate (57.2) and Chryston and Muirhead the highest (160.0) which is almost double the average for North Lanarkshire. The locality has 12 out of its 20 intermediate zones higher than the North Lanarkshire average but has 16 zones better than the Scottish rate. The table highlights where we need to focus our efforts in promoting asthma management education and awareness.

¹⁰ A meaningful review is classed as one where all 9 developmental milestones are assessed and recorded.

Table 16: Patients Hospitalised with Asthma rate per 100,000 from April 2012 to March 2014, 3 year aggregate

North Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Chryston & Muirhead	160.0
Seafar	148.7
Greenfaulds	135.7
Abronhill North	124.1
Abronhill South	109.2
Moodiesburn West	108.3
Balloch East	104.5
Kilsyth Bogside	102.5
Carrickstone	101.5
Westfield	101.0
Stepps	100.0
Condorrat	89.7
Village & Castlecary	87.7
Cumbernauld Central	85.1
Gartcosh & Marnock	80.8
Balloch West	78.2
Balmalloch	70.6
Kilsyth East & Croy	69.2
Kildrum	57.7
Moodiesburn East	57.2
North Lanarkshire	89.3
Scotland	109.6

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing profiles

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)

North Locality shows a wide range of rates of patients hospitalised due to CHD as shown in Table 17. Greenfaulds has the lowest rate (321.3) and Cumbernauld Central the highest (778.1). When compared with the North Lanarkshire average, North has 4 out of its 20 intermediate zones worse than this rate and has 11 zones worse than the Scottish rate. The data highlights the wide variation in rates and shows where we need to focus our efforts to address the lifestyle and wider determinants of health that lead to CHD.

Table 17: Patients Hospitalised with Coronary Heart Disease, rate per 100,000 from April 2012 to March 2014, 3 year aggregate (age and sex standardised)

North Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Cumbernauld Central	778.1
Moodiesburn West	608.9
Seafar	563.5
Moodiesburn East	542.3
Village & Castlecary	497.7
Kilsyth East & Croy	492.6
Balloch West	479.2
Abronhill South	475.2
Ballmalloch	460.0
Condorrat	459.8
Balloch East	456.6
Abronhill North	436.6
Kildrum	394.5
Chryston & Muirhead	370.4
Carrickstone	355.4
Kilsyth Bogside	354.9
Gartcosh & Marnock	327.8
Stepps	327.3
Westfield	326.5
Greenfaulds	321.3
North Lanarkshire	510.4
Scotland	440.3

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

The main cause of COPD is smoking. The likelihood of developing COPD increases the more you smoke and the longer you've been smoking. North Locality shows a wide range of COPD rates, as shown in table 18. Moodiesburn West has the highest rate (1085.7) and Carrickstone the lowest (339.1). When compared with the North Lanarkshire average, North has 5 out of its 20 intermediate zones worse than this rate and 8 zones worse than the Scottish rate. The data shows where we need to focus our efforts in promoting the management of COPD as well as promoting lifestyle issues especially stop smoking support.

Table 18: Patients Hospitalised with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, rate per 100,000 from April 2012 to March 2014, 3 year aggregate

North Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Moodiesburn West	1085.7
Cumbernauld Central	962.4
Abronhill South	934.0
Abronhill North	893.4
Gartcosh & Marnock	848.8
Greenfaulds	709.6
Balloch West	701.8
Kilsyth East & Croy	689.4
Seafar	647.7
Westfield	619.0
Village & Castlecary	618.7
Kildrum	578.0
Chryston & Muirhead	577.2
Balmalloch	557.0
Condorrat	527.4
Kilsyth Bogside	489.2
Balloch East	460.6
Moodiesburn East	443.3
Stepps	344.3
Carrickstone	339.1
North H&SCP	764.0
Scotland	659.8

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment ISD linked together hospital and prescribing data for the year 2013/14 to estimate long term condition prevalence at intermediate zone level. Due to how data is recorded COPD and Asthma are presented together.

Table 19 provides data at intermediate zone level and shows variation across the locality. Abronhill South has the highest COPD/asthma rates, Balloch East has the highest rate for diabetes, Kilsyth East and Croy and Village and Castlecary have the highest rates for CHD and Chryston and Muirhead has the highest rate for arthritis.

Table 19: Selected long term conditions by intermediate zone in 2013/14

Intermediate Zone	Data Type	COPD/Asthma	Diabetes	Chronic Heart Disease (CHD)	Arthritis
North Lanarkshire	Number & rate per 100 pop	46785 [13.9]	17066 [5.1]	17368 [5.1]	13083 [3.9]
Abronhill North	Number & rate per 100 pop	585 [15.2]	174 [4.5]	171 [4.4]	114 [3]
Abronhill South	Number & rate per 100 pop	732 [16.4]	232 [5.2]	214 [4.8]	182 [4.1]
Balloch East	Number & rate per 100 pop	357 [12.4]	172 [6]	157 [5.5]	124 [4.3]
Balloch West	Number & rate per 100 pop	397 [11]	142 [3.9]	118 [3.3]	109 [3]
Balmalloch	Number & rate per 100 pop	596 [13.8]	190 [4.4]	195 [4.5]	196 [4.5]
Carrickstone	Number & rate per 100 pop	620 [10]	211 [3.4]	181 [2.9]	165 [2.7]
Chryston and Muirhead	Number & rate per 100 pop	570 [13.8]	209 [5]	201 [4.9]	224 [5.4]
Condorrat	Number & rate per 100 pop	682 [13.9]	261 [5.3]	278 [5.7]	244 [5]
Cumbernauld Central	Number & rate per 100 pop	763 [14.4]	311 [5.9]	291 [5.5]	255 [4.8]
Greenfaulds	Number & rate per 100 pop	468 [12]	214 [5.5]	180 [4.6]	149 [3.8]
Kildrum	Number & rate per 100 pop	588 [15.2]	197 [5.1]	210 [5.4]	174 [4.5]
Kilsyth Bogside	Number & rate per 100 pop	429 [15.2]	133 [4.7]	148 [5.2]	122 [4.3]
Kilsyth East and Croy	Number & rate per 100 pop	707 [14.1]	268 [5.3]	306 [6.1]	267 [5.3]
Moodiesburn East	Number & rate per 100 pop	412 [10.5]	162 [4.1]	154 [3.9]	160 [4.1]
Moodiesburn West	Number & rate per 100 pop	465 [14.3]	172 [5.3]	180 [5.5]	164 [5]
Seafar	Number & rate per 100 pop	523 [14.7]	171 [4.8]	206 [5.8]	143 [4]
Stepps	Number & rate per 100 pop	706 [12.1]	236 [4]	230 [3.9]	264 [4.5]
Village and Castlecary	Number & rate per 100 pop	429 [15.2]	155 [5.5]	174 [6.1]	124 [4.4]
Westfield	Number & rate per 100 pop	808 [11.8]	264 [3.9]	226 [3.3]	225 [3.3]

Source: ISD

Further analysis is provided in the *Story So Far* document which shows the percentage of people who have co-morbidities across a broad range of conditions. In 2013/14, 22.2% of the North Lanarkshire population had one long term condition, a further 6% had two conditions and 2.3% had three conditions. Those with four or more long term conditions made up 1.4% of the population. These rates were relatively consistent across all six localities in North Lanarkshire.

5.6.2 Cancer Screening

People from deprived areas are less likely to attend bowel or cervical screening, are more likely to get a cancer diagnosis and are more likely to die from these cancers than those in least deprived areas¹¹. However, although breast cancer is *less* common in women from deprived areas, breast cancer death rates are *higher* in this group¹².

Bowel Screening

The Scottish Bowel Screening Programme was launched in Scotland from 2007. All men and women between the ages of 50 and 74 are invited to participate in the programme every two years and those aged over 74 years self-referring. North Locality fails to reach the NQIS target of 60% however it exceeds the North Lanarkshire average (Table 20).

Table 20: Bowel Screening Uptake by locality January 2015 to June 2015

Locality	Invites	Negative Results	Positive Results	% Uptake
Airdrie	4,056	1,994	52	50.4
Bellshill	4,055	1,831	57	46.6
Coatbridge	3,980	1,904	72	49.6
Motherwell	3,243	1,531	38	48.4
North	6,952	3,644	77	53.5
Wishaw	4,573	2,256	67	50.8
North Lanarkshire	26,859	13,160	363	50.3

Source: PHI/NHSL

Table 21 shows bowel cancer screening uptake rates within the locality ranges from 40.6% in Cumbernauld Central to 58.2% in Steps.

¹¹ <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Cancer/Cancer-Statistics/All-Types-of-Cancer/>

¹² http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/prod_consump/groups/cr_common/@nre/@pol/documents/generalcontent/crukmig_1000ast-3344.pdf

Table 21: Bowel Screening Uptake Data from November 2011 to October 2013

North Locality Intermediate geography	Uptake Rate (%)
Cumbernauld Central	40.64
Village & Castlecary	45.93
Seafar	46.18
Abronhill South	48.12
Kilsyth East & Croy	48.14
Abronhill North	49.10
Balmalloch	49.63
Kildrum	49.65
Moodiesburn West	50.88
Kilsyth Bogside	51.24
Westfield	51.55
Greenfaulds	52.63
Balloch East	52.80
Gartcosh & Marnock	53.10
Condorrat	53.81
Moodiesburn East	53.81
Carrickstone	54.48
Balloch West	55.88
Chryston & Muirhead	56.24
Stepps	58.16
North Lanarkshire	47.54
Scotland	55.98

Source PHI/NHSL

The intermediate zone data shows where we need to focus our efforts in promoting bowel screening awareness and increasing uptake.

People from deprived areas are more likely to get a cancer diagnosis and more likely to die from cancer than their more affluent neighbours.

Uptake rates for North Lanarkshire differ between Table 20 and Table 21 due to differing reporting periods. Comparing these figures shows an improvement in uptake from October 2013 (46.0%) to June 2015 (50.3%).

Breast Screening

As part of the Scottish Breast Screening Programme, screening is routinely offered to all NHS Lanarkshire women aged 50-70 years every three years with women aged over 70 years self-referring. Breast screening uptake has declined Scotland wide over recent years and Lanarkshire continues to experience the third lowest uptake in Scotland. The NHS QIS target for breast screening is for Boards to achieve 70% uptake from eligible women

Table 22 provides the uptake data from the most recent Breast Screening round and shows that North locality has the highest breast screening uptake rate of the 6 localities. However uptake has fallen by 2% when compared with the previous round and this is a greater decrease than other areas.

Table 22: Breast Screening Uptake Data, NHS Lanarkshire 7th round breast screening programme 2011-2013

Locality	% uptake	% uptake change from 6 th round
Airdrie	67.9	-1.8
Bellshill	66.8	+1.9
Coatbridge	66.7	-1.5
North	71.9	-2.0
Motherwell	68.3	-0.8
Wishaw	67.5	-1.1
North Lanarkshire	68.4	-0.9
NHSL	70.7	-0.8

Source: West of Scotland Breast Screening Data

The intermediate zone data (Table 23) shows the range of bowel cancer screening uptake rates within the locality range from 66.2% in the Village and Castlecary to 79.6% in Greenfaulds. North locality has 4 areas which fail to reach the essential QIS target of 70%. This shows us where efforts should be focussed in promoting breast screening awareness and addressing any issues regarding access to services.

Lanarkshire has seen an increase in the number of women opting out of breast screening rising from 11 in 2012/13 to 28 in 2013/14. The West of Scotland Breast Screening Unit saw a rise over the same period from 50 to 92. This may be due to increased awareness and media interest about the risks and benefits of breast cancer screening following publication of the Marmot review in October 2012. Whilst these numbers are small it is worth monitoring opt-out rates over time to see if they continue to rise.

Table 23: Breast Screening Uptake by intermediate zone from November 2011 to October 2013

North Locality Intermediate geography	Uptake Rate Uptake (%)
Village & Castlecary	66.21
Cumbernauld Central	66.33
Moodiesburn West	66.75
Kilsyth East & Croy	67.31
Gartcosh & Marnock	68.50
Condorrat	70.36
Carrickstone	71.34
Balmalloch	72.21
Balloch West	72.21
Kilsyth Bogside	72.47
Kildrum	72.95
Seafar	74.32
Chryston & Muirhead	74.82
Stepps	74.87
Balloch East	75.38
Westfield	75.80
Abronhill South	76.24
Greenfaulds	76.92
Abronhill North	77.19
Moodiesburn East	77.27
North Lanarkshire	72.48
Scotland	68.26

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Uptake rates for North Lanarkshire differ between Table 22 and Table 23 due to differing reporting periods. Comparing these figures shows very little change in uptake from 2012 to 2013 with 68.3% and 68.4% respectively.

Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical screening in Scotland was offered every three years to women aged between 20 and 60 years old, however in June 2016 the age range changed to 25-64 years. Women aged 25 to 50 will continue to be invited every 3 years but women aged 50-64 will be invited for a routine screen every 5 years. Scotland wide screening uptake rates have continued to fall year on year over the last 10 years.

Table 24 shows that North locality uptake is higher than in the North H&SCP and Lanarkshire overall. However there is room for improvement as the uptake rate is under the QIS standard of 80%.

Table 24: Cervical cancer screening by locality, females aged 20-60 years with a record of a screening test taken within the last 5.5 years (1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014)

Locality	Uptake (%)
Airdrie	77.6
Bellshill	78.3
Coatbridge	77.6
Motherwell	79.1
North	79.8
Wishaw	78.5
North H&SCP	78.5
Lanarkshire	79.3
Scotland	77.3

Source: Scottish Cervical Call Recall System (SCCRS), ISD (Data extracted September 2014)

Table 25 shows the range of cervical cancer screening uptake rates within the locality, from 75.3% in Kilsyth Bogside to 84.0% in Stepps. Half of the intermediate zones in North locality fail to reach the QIS target of 80%. This data shows where efforts need to be focused in promoting cervical screening awareness and addressing any issues regarding access to services.

Table 25: Cervical cancer screening by intermediate zone, females aged 20-60 years with a record of a screening test taken within the last 5.5 years (1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014)

North Locality Intermediate Geography	Uptake Rate (%)
Kilsyth Bogside	75.3
Kildrum	75.7
Cumbernauld Central	75.9
Kilsyth East & Croy	76.0
Greenfaulds	76.8
Seafar	77.5
Ballmalloch	77.5
Condorrat	78.0
Moodiesburn West	79.6
Balloch East	79.9
Village & Castlecary	80.5
Westfield	80.8
Abronnhill South	80.8
Chryston & Muirhead	81.3
Balloch West	82.0
Moodiesburn East	82.3
Abronnhill North	83.0
Carrickstone	83.6
Stepps	84.0
Gartcosh & Marnock	84.4
North Lanarkshire	78.5
Lanarkshire	79.0

Source: Scottish Cervical Call Recall System (SCCRS), ISD (Data extracted September 2014)

Lanarkshire had 37,234 cervical screening defaulters recorded in the third quarter of 2015. Defaulters are women who fail to attend for a smear test after receiving three invitation letters (initial letter and two reminders). This means 20% of eligible Lanarkshire women are not receiving a smear test.

A combination of HPV immunisation and subsequent cervical screening offers the best protection against cervical cancer.

5.7 Public Protection

Public protection includes work relating to child protection, adult protection and domestic abuse. Child protection data is described in section 5.5.3 and in appendix 5.

North locality had 715 adult protection referrals in 2015/16 with 216 (30%) passed to the care team for investigation and 27 (4%) proceeding to initial case conference (see appendix 6).

North locality received 238 referrals for domestic abuse in 2015/16.

5.8 Criminal Justice

The number of new Community Payback Orders issued during 2015/16 by type (supervision only, work only, supervision and work) is provided in appendix 7. It should be noted that the data is collected by the locality of the worker rather than the client. Additionally the Throughcare, Restorative Justice and Women's Justice teams work across North Lanarkshire. The number of individuals subject to statutory throughcare supervision by locality is also provided in appendix 7. This table includes data for South Lanarkshire Council residents as North Lanarkshire Council carries out this work for on behalf of the Community Justice Authority.

6.0 Priority areas for Action

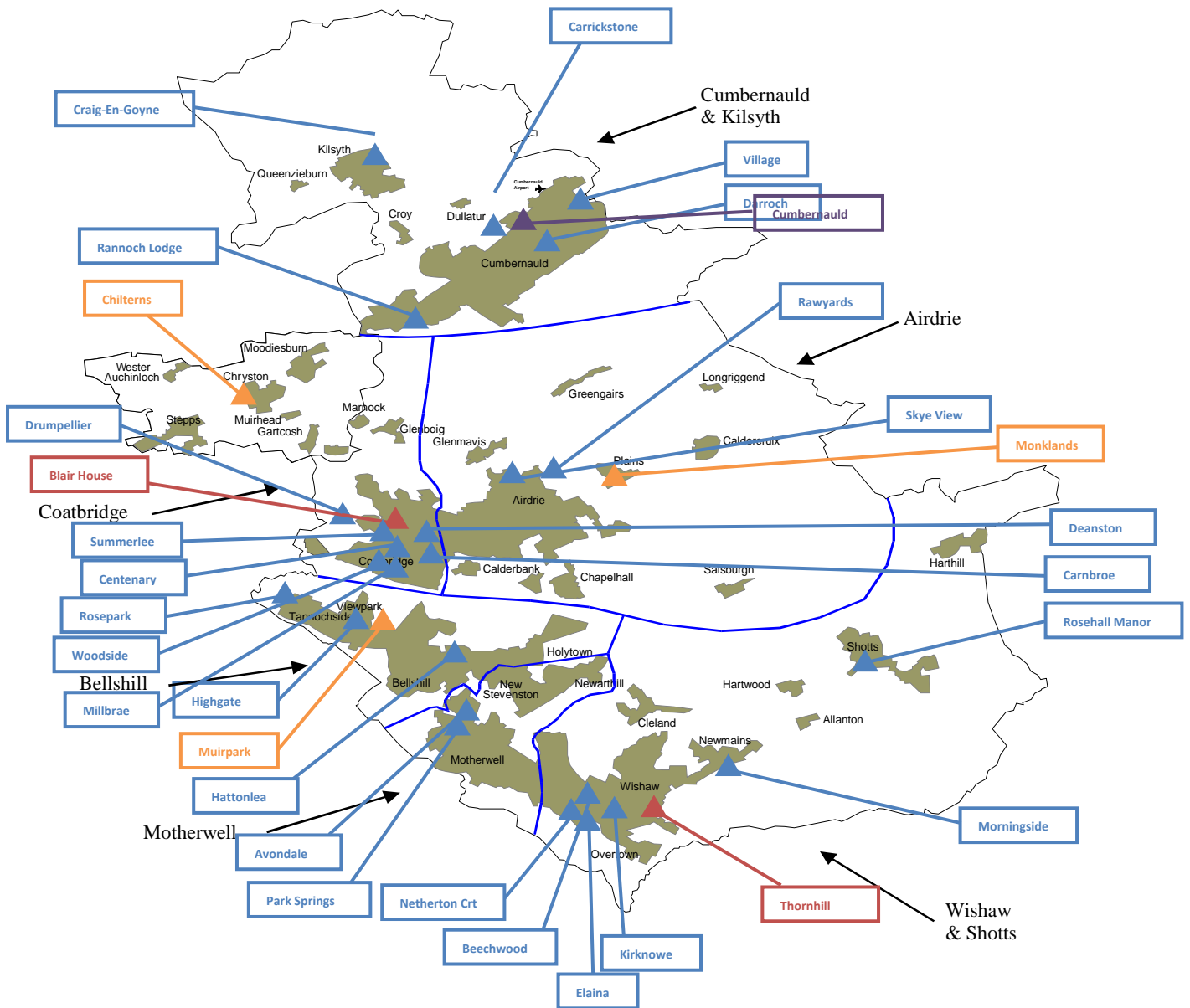
Our approach to developing the locality profiles and priorities has involved a series of engagement events. These have brought together the people who live in the locality, the professionals that work there and representatives of the third and independent organisations and carers who provide so much of the support that is given to people. At these sessions, everyone has reviewed the data to see if it resonates with their local experience, provide local intelligence and contributed to discussions on what are the priority areas of action for their locality.

The following priorities were agreed following the locality engagement events:

- Improve access to primary care services
- Develop a fuller understanding of housing issues to help ensure people have access to appropriate housing, information and advice to live safely and well
- Strengthen the capacity of our communities
- Address social isolation and transport links
- Develop the intelligence base of public health
- Improved end of life care

The locality team are now working on the detail of these priorities to ensure all work is matched to the needs identified in the locality. Appendix 8 provides a summary overview of some of the key ScotPHO profile measures by intermediate zone and highlights the intermediate zones where these measures are significantly worse than either the North Lanarkshire average, the Scottish average, or both. This will help to ensure services are targeted to the areas with the greatest needs.

Appendix 1: Map of Care homes in North Lanarkshire (June 2016)



(nb – all locations are approximate)

Appendix 2: Community Assets – North Locality

Community Facilities/Centres

11 in Cumbernauld
6 in Northern Corridor
3 in Kilsyth & Villages

Leisure Centres

Broadwood, Cumbernauld
Tryst, Cumbernauld
Kilsyth Swimming Pool, Kilsyth
Ian Nicholson Recreation Centre, Muirhead
Antonine Community Sports Hub, Croy
YMCA –YWCA

Mental Health & Greenspace

Cumbernauld Allotment Association, Hope
Community Garden, Cumbernauld Peace Garden,
Cumbernauld Living Landscapes, Green Routes
Project, Wild Ways to Wellbeing, Cumbernauld
Gardening Club, Well Connected Social Prescribing
Programme.

Libraries

7 Libraries: Cumbernauld, Abronhill, Condorrat,
Kilsyth, Moodiesburn, Chryston, Stepps.

Places of worship

1 Mosque, Craighalbert, Cumbernauld
16 Churches

12 GP Practices

6 GP practices in Cumbernauld (33 GPs)
1 in Moodiesburn (2 GPs)
2 in Stepps (Northern Corridor) 3 GPs
1 in Kilsyth (9 GPs)
1 in Chryston (8 GPs) + branch practice in
Moodiesburn
1 in Glenboig (2 GPs)

Dental Practices

9 in Cumbernauld (28 dentists)
3 in Kilsyth (11 dentists)
1 in Moodiesburn (1 dentist)
3 in Muirhead (9 dentists)
1 in Stepps (2 dentists)

Stop Smoking Services

Cumbernauld and Kilsyth

Community Hospital

Kilsyth Village Hospital

Community Pharmacies

7 Cumbernauld
3 Kilsyth
5 Northern Corridor

Community Assets can be:

- the practical skills, capacity and knowledge of local residents
- the passions and interest of local people that give energy to change
- the networks and connections in a community
- the effectiveness of local community and voluntary associations
- the resources of public, private and third sector organisations that are available to support a community
- the physical, educational and economic resources of a place that enhance wellbeing

Other Primary Care Services

- Health Improvement
- Health Visitors
- District Nurses
- Treatment room Nurses
- Community Midwives
- Physiotherapy
- Speech and Language
- Chiropody
- Sexual Health Clinics
- Addictions
- Mental Health
- Keep Well

Social Work Services

Cumbernauld Social Work (Children and Families, Justice, Adult Services, Welfare Rights and Money Advice)

Housing

3 Housing offices & Sanctuary Housing.
8 Sheltered housing: Cumbernauld (4), Kilsyth (3), Northern Corridor (1)
1 supported accommodation unit
5 Care Homes (4 in Cumbernauld, 1 in Kilsyth)

Children's Home

Cumbernauld Village Children's Home

Police

1 Police Office, Cumbernauld

Fire Service

3 Fire stations: Cumbernauld - Full time, Stepps – retained, Kilsyth – retained

Transport

Rail

5 Train Stations: Croy, Cumbernauld, Greenfaulds, Gartcosh, Stepps

Local Bus Services

13 bus service operators
Bield Housing and Care (Community Transport)
Dial-a-Bus

Information and Advice Services

Employment

Job Centre, Cumbernauld

CABx

Cumbernauld and Kilsyth CAB

First Stop Shops

3 First Stop Shops (Cumbernauld, Kilsyth, Moodiesburn)

Money Advice

Cumbernauld SWS/North Benefits Team (Housing)
Cumbernauld Money Advice
Cumbernauld Unemployed Workers Centre

Credit Unions

4 Credit Unions (Cumbernauld Central, Cumbernauld South, Abrohill, Chryston and District)

Education Establishments

23 Nurseries and 9 Independent Nurseries
31 Primary Schools
4 High Schools
2 Additional Support for Learning Schools.
4 Family Learning Centres (Kildrum, Muirhead, Kilsyth, Stepps)

Community and Voluntary Organisations

Wide range of local community and voluntary organisations including:

Abrohill Learning Trust
CACE
Cornerstone
Cumbernauld Art Club
Cumbernauld Scrabble Group
Frontier Writers Group
Link Activity Groups
Westfield Senior Citizens

Locality Engagement Structures

3 Community Forums (Cumbernauld, Kilsyth & Villages, Northern Corridor)
13 Community Councils
1 Tenants and Residents Association (Condorrat)
North Lanarkshire Voluntary Sector Partnership Group
Locality Consortium
Cumbernauld & North Area Voluntary Sector Locality Network
Moodiesburn Community Development Trust
LAP (Local Area Partnership); LAT (Local Area Team);
CSSG (Community Safety Sub Group)
LPG's (ICSG, Integrated Addictions, Mental Health)
Community Learning and Development Partnership
Early Years Consortium

Appendix 3 – Locality profiling data

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	N Lanarkshire
Population (2013)	54531	43567	50406	47396	84521	57309	337730
Locality share of population (%)	16.15	12.90	14.92	14.03	25.03	16.97	100
Proportion of population which is white (%) (2011)	98.41	97.72	98.41	97.24	97.53	98.33	97.91
Locality share of age groups							
0-15	17.28	12.55	15.12	12.94	25.45	16.66	100
16-29	16.74	13.18	15.21	13.25	23.98	17.64	100
30-44	17.00	12.23	15.42	13.25	24.91	17.20	100
45-59	16.70	13.41	14.89	12.75	25.31	16.94	100
60-74	16.89	12.90	13.75	12.72	26.34	13.42	100
75-90+	15.68	11.70	15.39	13.94	23.19	20.10	100

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	N Lanarkshire
% of population aged 85 and over	1.26	1.33	1.66	1.81	1.24	1.71	1.48
% aged 65 and over	15.51	14.96	15.28	16.59	16	16.49	15.84
% of locality datazones in SIMD lowest 15%	27.94	25.86	39.34	31.58	5.61	23.53	23.39
Median Datazone SIMD Health Domain Score	2.37	2.32	2.50	2.37	1.95	2.22	2.25
Median Datazone SIMD Housing Domain Score	21.21	23.68	26.67	19.46	14.33	19.76	19.75
Median Datazone SIMD Employment Domain Score	17.0	18.5	19.0	19.0	13.0	18.0	17.0
HB Claimants as proportion of over 16s (%)	17.03	15.84	17.55	15.85	12.36	17.15	12.68
Care at Home hours per week per 1000 over 65s	634.92	665.08	780.52	907.92	474.24	661.44	654.68

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	N Lanarkshire
CAH clients per 1000 over 65s	60.38	76.44	72.24	76.29	51.81	63.24	64.60
hours per week per client	10.52	8.70	10.80	11.90	9.15	10.46	10.13
Residential care clients per 1000 over 65s	19.39	24.25	23.25	28.74	25.29	27.4	24.82
SDS £ spent per 1000 all ages	£ 84,356.50	£ 81,513.23	£ 97,511.35	£ 108,900.60	£ 74,290.14	£ 111,094.67	£ 90,757.30
SDS clients per 1000 all ages	2.30	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.80	2.7
% of population providing unpaid care	10.32	10.23	9.78	10.13	10.01	10.62	10.18
1 to 19 hours per week	4.96	4.71	4.43	5.42	4.90	5.01	4.96
20 to 34 hours per week	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.04	1.06	1.16	1.09
35 to 49 hours per week	1.00	1.11	0.97	0.92	1.06	1.01	1.00
50 or more hours per week	3.24	3.31	3.27	2.76	3.00	3.44	3.13
Proportion of population living with one or more long term conditions (%)	29.50	30.16	30.50	29.98	28.47	32.06	29.95

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	N Lanarkshire
All cause SMR <75	128.9	119.6	125	110.9	93.80	151.90	119.6
All cause SMR 75+	110.2	128.60	126.5	104.40	108.7	110.1	114
<i>n.b. SMR data uses health locality boundaries</i>							
Median of % of children per datazone with BMI over 35	9.72	0	5.88	9.09	0	11.81	7.14
median of % pregnant women smoking at first booking per datazone	22.22	23.61	14.29	18.75	14.29	20	18.47
A&E Attendances	20235	13560	18253	15443	13458	17381	98330
Admissions from A&E to same hospital	5275	3792	4877	3737	4208	4051	25940
<i>n.b. includes only attendance at NHS Lan. Hospitals</i>							
Admissions related to COPD	382	281	295	280	586	404	2228
Admissions related to CHD	244	179	190	167	349	211	1340
First registrations for cancer	316	235	261	230	485	300	1827

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	N Lanarkshire
A&E Attendance per 1000 population	371.07	311.24	362.12	325.83	159.23	303.29	291.15
Admissions from A&E per 1000 population	96.73	87.04	96.75	78.85	49.79	70.69	76.81
<i>n.b. includes only attendance at NHS Lan. Hospitals</i>							
COPD Admissions per 1000	7.01	6.45	5.85	5.91	6.93	7.05	6.6
CHD Admissions per 1000	4.47	4.11	3.77	3.52	4.13	3.68	3.97
Cancer registrations per 1000	5.79	5.39	5.18	4.85	5.74	5.23	5.41
New/first presentations at A&E per 1000 population							
Monklands	336.44	150.31	358.12	19.74	155.22	21.99	176.84
Wishaw	10.23	118.95	7.09	345.09	2.69	286.78	110.16
Other	20.74	18.72	28.87	18.28	121.60	23.44	47.02
Hairmyres	2.73	9.59	3.39	6.58	1.86	3.56	4.21
Total	370.14	297.57	397.47	389.70	281.36	335.78	338.22

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	N Lanarkshire
% of datazones with SMR for alcohol-related deaths in top 10% for Scotland (CRESH)	13.24	22.41	13.11	14.04	3.77	17.65	12.92
Averaged age sex standardised rate of admission with alcohol related conditions per 100,000 population	1165.75	1071.59	1187.51	1091.21	908.38	998.83	1056.77
	<i>n.b. equivalent figure for Scotland is approx. 1088 admissions per 100,000</i>						

Source: available on request

Appendix 4: Number (%) of Ethnic Groups in North H&SCP/Locality

Ethnic Groups	Airdrie	Coatbridge	Bellshill	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	North H&SCP
All people	55437 (100)	49702 (100)	43127 (100)	50311 (100)	85548(100)	53602 (100)	337727 (100)
White: Scottish	51883 (93.6)	45876 (92.3)	40360 (93.6)	45813 (91.1)	79070(92.4)	50354 (93.9)	313356 (92.8)
White: Other British	1171 (2.1)	878 (1.8)	864 (2.0)	1289 (2.6)	2492 (2.9)	1198 (2.2)	7892 (2.3)
White: Irish	555 (1.0)	1236 (2.5)	552 (1.3)	651 (1.3)	953 (1.1)	447 (0.8)	4394 (1.3)
White: Gypsy/Traveller	8 (0.0)	29 (0.1)	27 (0.1)	43 (0.1)	45 (0.1)	53 (0.1)	205 (0.1)
White: Polish	610 (1.1)	656 (1.3)	140 (0.3)	756 (1.5)	395 (0.5)	452 (0.8)	3009 (0.9)
White: Other White	331 (0.6)	238 (0.5)	200 (0.5)	368 (0.7)	482 (0.6)	204 (0.4)	1823 (0.5)
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	119 (0.2)	129 (0.3)	74 (0.2)	88 (0.2)	205 (0.2)	93 (0.2)	708 (0.2)
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Total	613 (1.1)	565 (1.1)	822 (1.9)	1065 (2.1)	1612 (1.9)	708 (1.3)	5385 (1.6)
African: Total	73 (0.1)	51 (0.1)	50 (0.1)	161 (0.3)	148 (0.2)	49 (0.1)	532 (0.2)
Caribbean or Black: Total	30 (0.1)	17 (0.0)	19 (0.0)	25 (0.0)	59 (0.1)	21 (0.0)	171 (0.1)
Other ethnic groups: Total	44 (0.1)	27 (0.1)	19 (0.0)	52 (0.1)	87 (0.1)	23 (0.0)	252 (0.1)

Source: Scotland's Census 2011 - National Records of Scotland

Note: Figures are aggregated from North Lanarkshire wards

Appendix 5: Children and Families Data

Table 26: Percentage of Young People Looked After by Placement Type – 31 July 2015

	Airdrie		Bellshill		Coatbridge		Motherwell		North		Wishaw		North Lanarkshire	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
At Home	34	35.8%	47	37.3%	34	34.7%	25	32.5%	74	48.4%	51	34.5%	265	38%
Kinship Care	36	37.9%	42	33.3%	35	35.7%	25	32.5%	43	28.1%	47	31.8%	228	32.7%
Foster Care (& other community)	19	20%	33	26.2%	25	25.5%	20	26%	23	15%	45	30.4%	165	23.7%
Residential	6	6.3%	4	3.2%	4	4.1%	7	9.1%	13	8.5%	5	3.4%	39	5.6%
Total	95	100%	126	100%	98	100%	77	100%	153	100%	148	100%	697	100%

Source: CLAS Return 2014/15, NLC

Table 27: Child Protection information by Locality August 2014 to July 2015

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	North Lanarkshire
Number of Referrals	182	129	116	100	212	219	958
Number of Case Conferences	45	45	27	22	47	55	241
Number of New Registrations	37	32	22	14	25	44	174
Number Registered at End of Period	16	26	11	11	14	19	97

Source: NLC Performance Scorecard (Q2, 2015/16)

Table 28: Number of Background Reports Requested by the Children’s Reporter during 2015/16

Locality	2015/16
Airdrie	94
Bellshill	103
Coatbridge	118
Motherwell	84
North	129
Wishaw	175
North Lanarkshire	703

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Table 29: Percentage of Social Background Reports Requested That Were Submitted Within 20 Days

Locality	2015/16
Airdrie	77.7
Bellshill	76.7
Coatbridge	94.9
Motherwell	100
North	89.1
Wishaw	78.3
North Lanarkshire	85.2

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Table 30: Number (and rate per 1,000 population) of Young People Placed On A Supervision Order

Locality	2015/16
Airdrie	15 (1.1)
Bellshill	28 (2.9)
Coatbridge	19 (1.7)
Motherwell	29 (2.9)
North	41(2.1)
Wishaw	15 (1.2)
Headquarters	15 (N/A)
North Lanarkshire	162 (2.1)

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Table 31: Proportion of Young People Placed On a Supervision Order Contacted Within 15 Days of Order Issue

Locality	2015/16
Airdrie	100
Bellshill	92.8
Coatbridge	94.7
Motherwell	80
North	100
Wishaw	100
Headquarters	93.1
North Lanarkshire	95.1

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Appendix 6: Adult Protection

Table 32: Number of Adult Protection Referrals Received

Locality	2015/16
Airdrie	427
Bellshill	346
Coatbridge	439
Motherwell	250
North	715
Wishaw	521
SWES/HQ	60
North Lanarkshire	2758

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Table 33: Number of Adult Protection Referrals Passed To Care Team for Investigation

Locality	2015/16
Airdrie	38
Bellshill	42
Coatbridge	86
Motherwell	44
North	216
Wishaw	92
SWES/HQ	12
North Lanarkshire	530

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Table 34: Number of Adult Protection Referrals Going To Initial Case Conference

Locality	2015/16
Airdrie	6
Bellshill	18
Coatbridge	14
Motherwell	17
North	27
Wishaw	18
SWES/HQ	2
North Lanarkshire	102

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Table 35: Domestic Abuse Referrals Received 2015/16

Locality	Year End 2015/16
Airdrie	570
Bellshill	335
Coatbridge	532
Motherwell	423
North	238
Wishaw	920
SWES	38
Headquarters	3
Merrystone	24
North Lanarkshire	3083

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Table 36: Domestic Abuse Referrals Passed For allocation/Assessment 2015/16

Locality	Year End 2015/16
Airdrie	567
Bellshill	334
Coatbridge	531
Motherwell	423
North	237
Wishaw	914
SWES	32
Headquarters	3
Merrystone	11
North Lanarkshire	3052

Source: Data from NLC SWIS

Appendix 7: Criminal Justice Data

Table 37: Number of Criminal Justice Social Work Reports Requested in Year (draft)

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	Woman's Team	HQ	Total
CJSW Reports Requested	369	244	346	316	417	349	348	8	2397

Source: Data from NLC SWIS, retrieved 01/04/2016

Table 38: Number of new Community Payback Orders issued in year (draft)

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	Woman's Team	Restorative Justice	Total
Supervision Only	59	35	67	45	60	53	69	1	389
Supervision and Work	79	43	63	68	92	96	62	44	547
Work Only	2	1	0	1	0	1	95	675	775
Total	140	79	130	114	152	150	226	720	1711

Source: Data from NLC SWIS, retrieved 20/04/2016

Table 39: Number of Individuals Subject to Statutory Throughcare Supervision

(NLC carries out this work for South Lanarkshire Council residents on behalf of the Community Justice Authority)

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	South Lanarkshire Council residents	No Fixed Abode	Total
Community	29	17	23	35	38	26	143	-	311
Custody	53	31	34	41	51	54	223	10	497
Total	82	48	57	76	89	80	366	10	808

Data from NLC Throughcare Team, retrieved 20/04/2016

Appendix 8: Comparison of key ScotPHO measures by intermediate zone

NORTH LOCALITY

ScotPHO profiles – measure is significantly worse than both National + NLC	ABRONHILL NORTH	ABRONHILL SOUTH	BALLOCH EAST	BALMALLOCH	<u>CUMBERNAULD CENTRAL</u>	KILDRUM	KILSYTH BOGSIDE	KILSYTH EAST & CROY	<u>MOODIESBURN WEST</u>	<u>SEAFAR</u>	VILLAGE & CASTLEARY	WESTFIELD	PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION
ScotPHO profile – measure is significantly worse than National													
Life Expectancy & Mortality								Male & Female Life Expectancy			Male & Female Life Expectancy Death all ages		
Behaviours							Alcohol related hospital stays			Alcohol related hospital stays			ALCOHOL
Ill Health & Injury		Emergency hospitalisations			Hospitalised with COPD Hospitalised with CHD Emergency Hospitalisations Multiple emergency admissions (65yrs+)			Emergency Hospitalisations	Hospitalised with COPD Emergency Hospitalisations Multiple emergency admissions (65yrs+)	Emergency Hospitalisations			LTC EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS REDUCING ADMISSIONS
Mental Health	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis		MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS
Social Care & Housing	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA			Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA			LOW INCOME DISABILITY
Education					Primary and Secondary School attendance								
Economy	Income deprived Claiming out of work benefits Claiming pension credits (60+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits	Claiming pension credits (60+)		Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty Claiming pension credits (60+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty Claiming pension credits (60+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty Claiming pension credits (60+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty Claiming pension credits (60+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty Claiming pension credits (60+)		WELFARE REFORM UNEMPLOYMENT POVERTY

	ABRONHILL NORTH	ABRONHILL SOUTH	BALLOCH EAST	BALMALLOCH	CUMBERNAULD CENTRAL	KILDRUM	KILSYTH BOGSIDE	KILSYTH EAST CROY &	MOODIESBURN WEST	SEAFAR	VILLAGE & CASTLECARY	WESTFIELD	PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION
Women & Child Health		Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks			Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks				Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks				BREASTFEEDING
Immunisation & Screening	Bowel screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake		Bowel screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake	Bowel Screening uptake	Bowel Screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake	Bowel Screening uptake	BOWEL SCREENING

CHD = Coronary Heart Disease Hospitalisations

IB/SDA/ESA = Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance/Employment Support and Support Allowance

COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Hospitalisations

Please note: within the North Locality using the above Health and Wellbeing Indicators do not show any areas significantly worse than the National or North Lanarkshire average are: Steps, Moodiesburn East, Condorrat, Carrickstone, Balloch West, Chryston & Muirhead and Greenfaulds and are therefore not represented in the table.