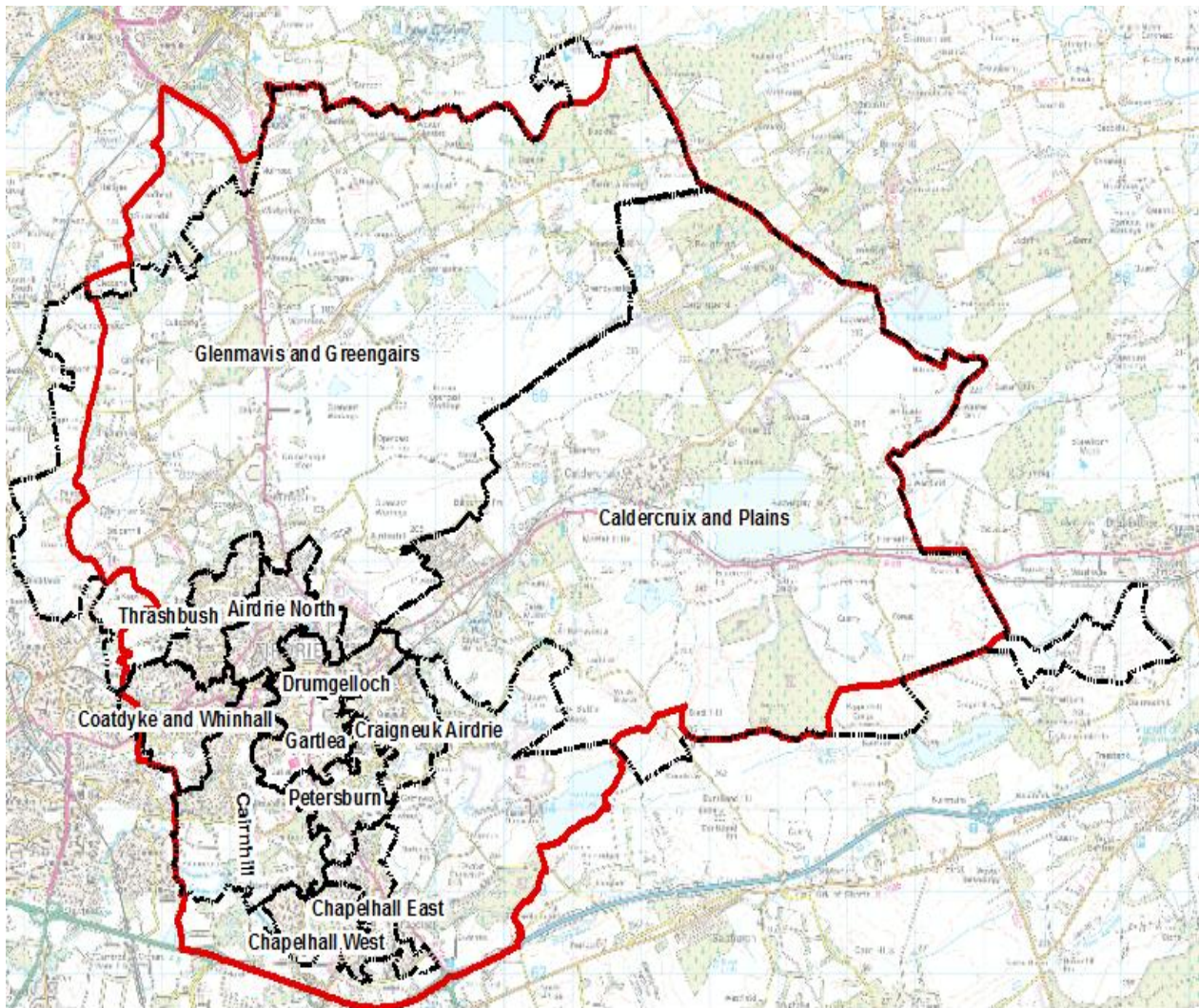


Airdrie

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. Housing data is defined by 10 local housing market areas (LHMAs) and data is presented accordingly. Airdrie locality is co-terminous with the Airdrie LHMA. Some of the health data (e.g. 27-30 month assessment, immunisations and screening) is gathered at health board boundary level which differ slightly from LAP boundaries.

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.

2.0 Context and Geographical Area

The population of the Airdrie locality is around 55,000. As well as the town of Airdrie, the locality includes the satellite villages of Plains, Caldercruix, Greengairs, Glenmavis, Chapelhall and Calderbank. The area is split into the three wards of Airdrie North, Airdrie Central and Airdrie South.

The locality hosts seven GP practices and has community beds within Wester Moffat Hospital and Monklands Home. Monklands District General Hospital is also within the locality.

Airdrie has nineteen datazones within the 15% most deprived in Scotland, as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). As outlined in Table 1, three datazones are within the most deprived 5%, nine within the most deprived 5-10% and seven within the most deprived 10-15% across the country (SIMD 2012). Airdrie locality has higher levels of postcode areas in the most deprived 15% of data zones across Scotland (27.9%) as compared to the average across North Lanarkshire (23.4%). Airdrie also has higher aggregate scores on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation for health and housing than that of the North Lanarkshire average.

2.1 Areas of deprivation

Table 1: Key Datazones within Airdrie locality

Key Data zones within the area: Ward	Data Zone	Overall SIMD 2012 Rank	Position	Data zone name
Ward 8 – Airdrie Central Coatdyke & Whinhall	S01004805	95	5%	Whinhall North
Ward 11 – Airdrie South Craigneuk, Airdrie	S01004768	235	5%	Craigneuk South & Broomfield Park
Ward 8 – Airdrie Central Coatdyke & Whinhall	S01004807	246	5%	Mavisbank Park
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Thrashbush	S01004826	339	10%	Holehills - Ferguson Way
Ward 8 – Airdrie Central Coatdyke & Whinhall	S01004798	382	10%	Whinhall East
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Thrashbush	S01004812	418	10%	Wheatholm Park
Ward 11 – Airdrie South Petersburn	S01004773	478	10%	Petersburn North
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Thrashbush	S01004817	560	10%	Thrashbush East – Northburn Avenue
Ward 8 – Airdrie Central Gartlea	S01004760	626	10%	Gartlea South & Rural
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Thrashbush	S01004820	640	10%	Thrashbush East – Roughcraig Street
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Plains & Caldercruix	S01004829	647	10%	Plains North
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Plains & Caldercruix	S01004823	648	10%	Airdrie North Plains & Caldercruix
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Plains & Caldercruix	SO1004830	664	15%	Caldercruix Central
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Plains & Caldercruix	SO1004826	667	15%	Plains East
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Thrashbush	SO1004804	697	15%	Chapelside Primary School and Central Park
Ward 11 – Airdrie South Calderbank	S01004713	736	15%	Calderbank West
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Thrashbush	SO1004803	812	15%	South Bridge Street & Chapelside Avenue
Ward 7 – Airdrie North Whinhall	SO1004789	891	15%	Airdrie Library & Victoria Primary School
Ward 11 – Airdrie South Calderbank	SO1004710	966	15%	Calderbank East & Rural

Source: SIMD, 2012

2.2 Income and Employment Deprivation

Seven out of the twelve 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 Airdrie North has amongst the highest levels in North Lanarkshire.

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

Intermediate geography	No. of income deprived people	Percentage of income deprived people	No. of employment deprived people	Percentage of employment deprived people	% of income & employment deprived people
Airdrie North	1595	28.68%	880	25.40%	27.42%
Gartlea	960	24.43%	530	22.03%	23.52%
Caldercruix and Plains	1165	21.79%	680	21.09%	21.52%
Chapelhall West	610	21.80%	355	20.44%	21.28%
Petersburn	660	22.13%	375	19.89%	21.27%
Thrashbush	1100	20.78%	730	21.66%	21.12%
Drumgelloch	615	17.75%	350	16.90%	17.43%
Coatdyke and Whinhall	870	16.54%	530	16.12%	16.38%
Glenmavis and Greengairs	590	11.97%	360	11.59%	11.82%
Craigneuk Airdrie	405	10.15%	245	9.34%	9.83%
Chapelhall East	430	9.71%	285	9.69%	9.70%
Cairnhill	545	9.05%	380	9.92%	9.39%
North Lanarkshire	54875	16.8%	33455	16.3%	16.6%

Source: SIMD, 2012

2.3 Housing

Airdrie is located within the central belt of North Lanarkshire. There are 24,666 homes in the Airdrie Locality; the table below provides a profile of the housing stock in Airdrie.

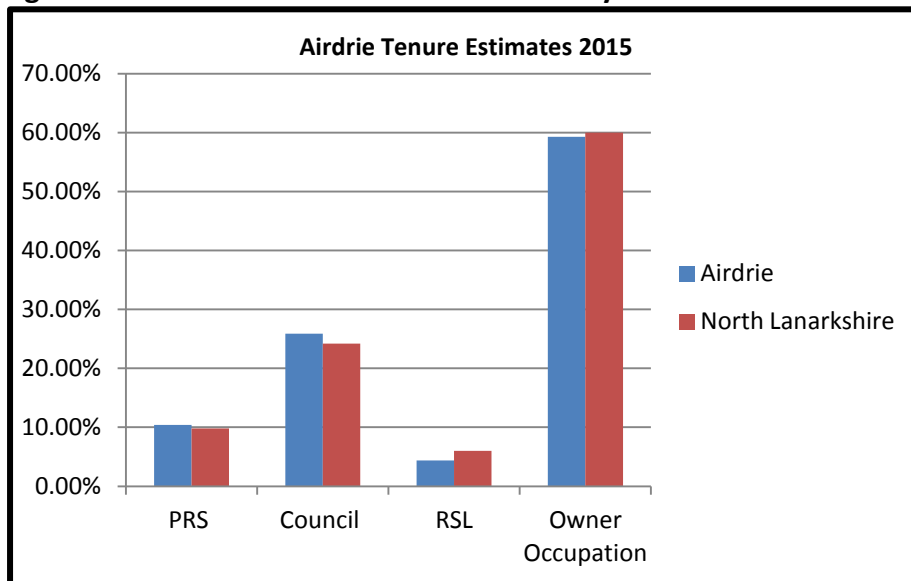
Table 3: Key Housing Statistics for Airdrie Locality

	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
Airdrie	58,305	24,666	2,599	10.4	6,391	25.9	1,097	4.4	14,619	59.3	1,986	3.1
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

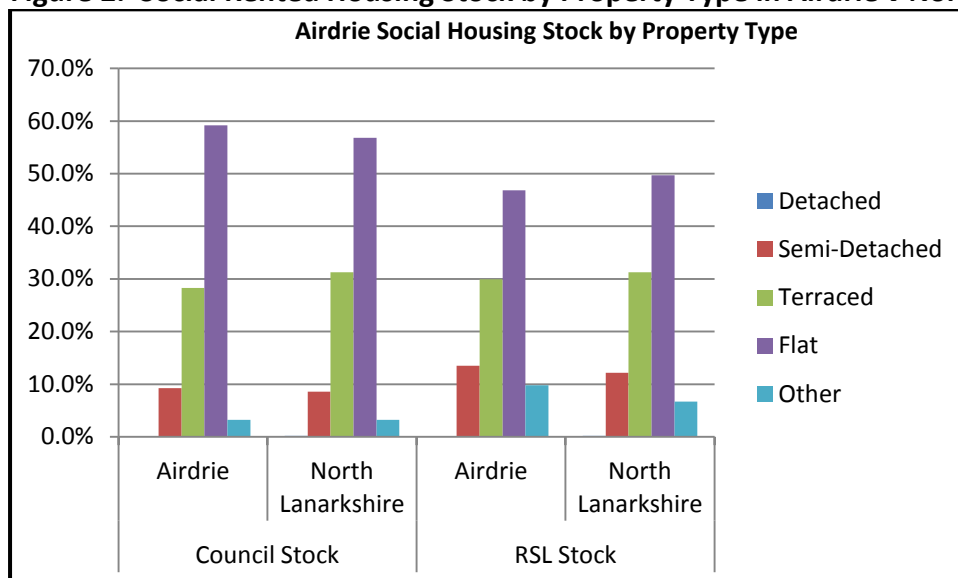
Tenure

Figure 1: Tenure Estimates for Airdrie Locality



Source: NLC Area Housing Profiles 2014-15

Figure 2: Social Rented Housing Stock by Property Type in Airdrie v North Lanarkshire



Source: NLC Area Housing Profiles 2014-15

Airdrie

Figure 1 shows that owner occupation is the predominant tenure in Airdrie which is reflective of the North Lanarkshire tenure profile (59.3% compared to 60.0%). The social rented sector (Council or Registered Social Landlord) is the next most common tenure; accounting for just over 30% of all housing stock in Airdrie. The private rented sector (PRS) is the least common tenure accounting for just over 10% and again is reflective of the North Lanarkshire housing profile.

Since 2010 there has been a 6.8% drop in the percentage of owner occupied dwellings in Airdrie (from 66.1% to 59.3%). This is slightly higher than the average for North Lanarkshire which has seen a reduction of 5.4%.

The private rented sector in Airdrie has been the fastest growing sector and has increased by 186% since 2010 in terms of the number of private rented properties there are within Airdrie and now makes up 10.4% of overall housing stock.

Social Rented Sector

The council stock currently accounts for 85.4% of all social sector dwellings in Airdrie, which is higher than the North Lanarkshire average of 80.2%. The proportion has decreased however by 1.4% since 2010. Housing Association stock accounts for the remaining 14.6% of the sector in Airdrie.

The council stock is primarily flatted dwellings accounting for 59.2% of council dwellings. This is slightly above the North Lanarkshire average of 56.8%. Terraced housing accounts for 28.3% of Airdrie council stock (compared to North Lanarkshire average of 31.2%) and 9.2% are semi-detached dwellings (compared to North Lanarkshire average of 8.5%).

The most common size of dwelling in Airdrie is two bedrooms which accounts for 43.7% of the social sector stock (slightly below the North Lanarkshire average of 46.2%).

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 the overall pressure for Airdrie was 3.1 compared to 3.6 for North Lanarkshire. This means that on average 3.1 households are waiting for every let in Airdrie compared with 3.6 households for the total lets of North Lanarkshire.

Older Peoples' Housing

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.

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
Airdrie	292	85	40	1,789	2,206
North Lanarkshire	1,800	208	540	8,980	11,528

Source: NLC Data and RSL Returns 2015-16

There are 35.2 units of specialist housing stock for older people for every 1,000 people aged 60 and over in the Airdrie locality. When taking other suitable housing stock into account this increases to 186.4 units.²

The current overall pressure for sheltered housing/very sheltered housing in Airdrie is 4.9, compared to 4.1 for North Lanarkshire overall.

The majority of older people in North Lanarkshire are owner occupiers, with the majority of older people owning their home outright

Table 5: Older Owner Occupier Households by Ownership Category

Age	Owned outright (no)	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

Evidence tells us that although a significant proportion of older owner occupiers hold significant amounts of equity in their home, there are significant issues with disrepair. An estimated 84% of pensioner households in North Lanarkshire considered to have an element of disrepair compared to 80% of pensioner households across Scotland³.

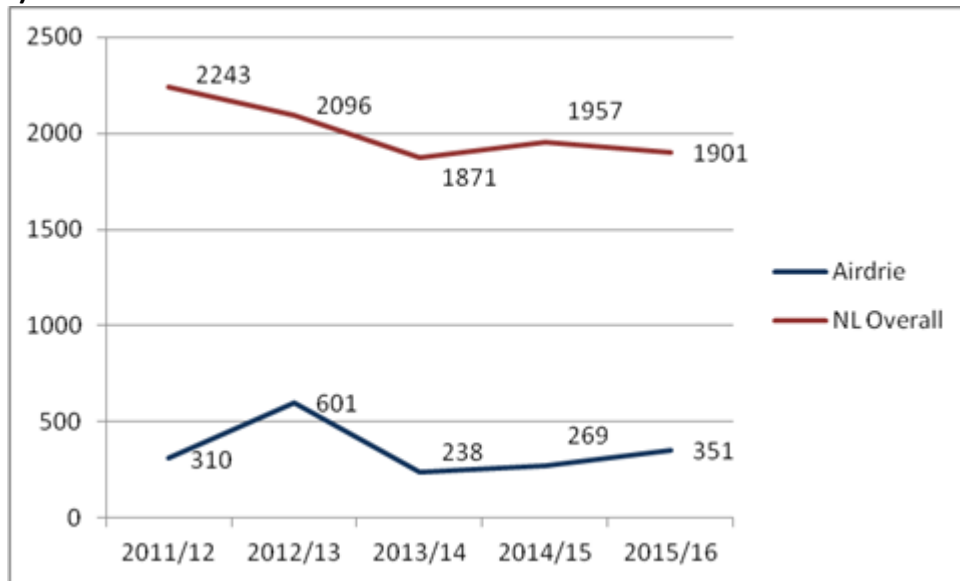
Homelessness

In 2014/15 there were 367 homelessness presentations in Airdrie. 242 of these applications (66%) were found to be unintentionally homeless and 27 (7.4%) were found to be intentionally homeless. There has been a 13.2% decrease in the number of presentations in Airdrie since 2011/12 compared to 12.8% across North Lanarkshire as a whole. Both have seen a slight increase however in the past year (12% and 4.6% respectively)

² Based on total population in Airdrie locality aged 60 and over (table 8: population and age profiles) 11,834 people aged 60+

³ Social Care Census 2013

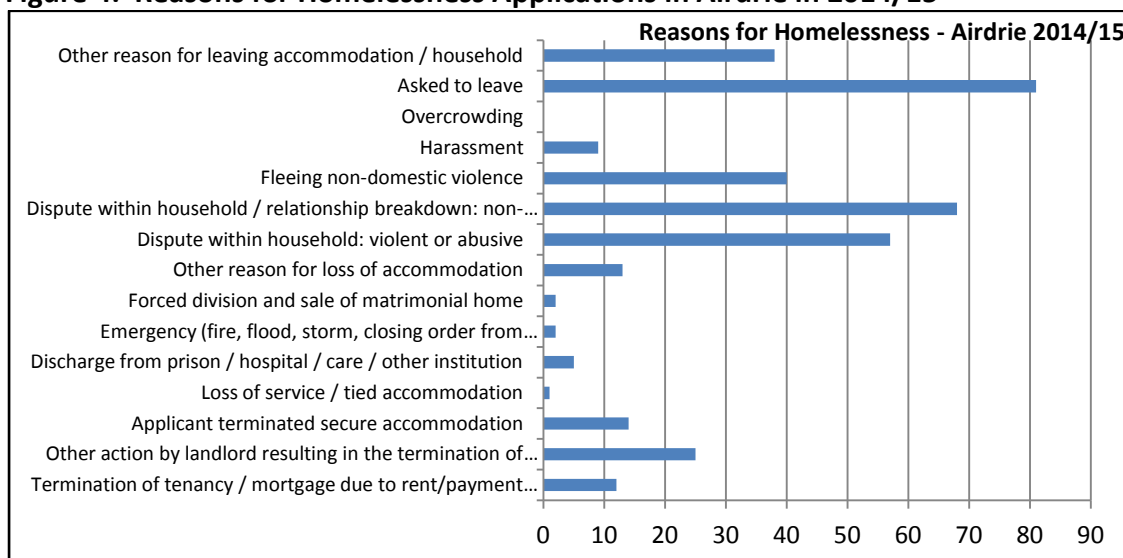
Figure 3: Number of Homeless Presentations in Airdrie and North Lanarkshire (2011/12 – 2014/15)



Source: NLC HL1 Returns 2014-15

The most common reasons for being homeless in Airdrie in 2014-15 were people being asked to leave (22.0%) and disputes within the household/relationship breakdown (18.5%) and disputes within the household which are violent or abusive (15.5%). There were no homeless applications for overcrowding and the least common reasons were loss of service accommodation (0.3%), emergency such as fire or flood or other (0.5%), forced sale of matrimonial home (0.5%) and discharge from hospital, prison, care or other institution (1.4%).

Figure 4: Reasons for Homelessness Applications in Airdrie in 2014/15



Source: NLC HL1 Returns 2014-15

Temporary Accommodation

There are 90 temporary accommodation places in Airdrie. This equates to 14.0% of all temporary accommodation provision in North Lanarkshire (90 of 642). Of this the majority are NLC dispersed lets which account for 67.8% of all temporary accommodation in Airdrie.

There are 2 supported accommodation units in Airdrie, one which is council supported accommodation, Thrashbush Quadrant, which provides 13 places and one which is provider led, Black St, which provides 8 places. The remainder of the temporary accommodation provision in Airdrie is comprised of private sector leases (5.5%) and registered social landlord leasing (3.3%).

Housing Benefits

In Airdrie, 60.3% of local authority tenants claim housing benefit; 64.8% of RSL tenancies are in receipt of the benefit and 39.2% of the private rented sector. This compares with 58.9%, 62.1% and 37.8% respectively across the whole of North Lanarkshire.

Table 6: Housing Benefits Claims

	Local Authority	RSL tenants	Private rented
Airdrie	60.3%	64.8%	39.2%
North Lanarkshire	58.9%	62.1%	37.8%

Source: NLC Housing Benefit Data 2014-15

Stock Condition

The Scottish House Condition Survey 2014 indicates that in North Lanarkshire 77% of all dwellings have 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 with just under 9,000 of these (6%) in extreme fuel poverty. 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 older people (51%). Within North Lanarkshire the profile of fuel poverty is similar to Scotland with older people accounting for highest proportion followed by adults 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 (8%) than social rented tenants (1%) are in extreme fuel poverty.

Overall it is estimated that over 50,000 households are in some form of fuel poverty across North Lanarkshire, on average paying £1,213 each year for their domestic energy bills and of these 6% are deemed to be in extreme fuel poverty paying 20% of their household income on domestic energy bills.

3.0 Local Services

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

- Community Forum (Airdrie & Villages)
- Local Area Partnership
- Local Area Team
- Community Safety Sub Group
- Locality Planning Groups
- North Lanarkshire Voluntary Sector Partnership Group
- Locality Integration Consortium
- Community Councils
- Community Learning & Development Partnership
- Voice of Experience Forum
- Milton Court Residents Association

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

3.1 Health Services

- GP Practices⁴ – there are seven GP practices in the Airdrie Locality
- Monklands District General Hospital – acute hospital
- District Nursing
- Health Visiting
- Community Midwifery
- Physiotherapy

⁴ 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.

- Treatment room nursing
- Speech & Language Therapy
- Dental Services
- Podiatry
- Sexual & Reproductive Health Services – hosted by the locality
- Osteoporosis Services – hosted by the locality
- School Immunisation Services – hosted by the locality
- Mental Health Services – adult, older people, psychological therapies and integrated day services
- Addiction Services
- Continence Services
- 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, Well Connected.

3.2 Community Based Social Work Services

- Access Social Work – is a first point of contact service offering a centralised response to initial enquires from individuals, families and partner agencies including Police, Health, Education and Emergency Services
- Community Care Social Work Teams including Younger Adults, Older Adults and Occupational Therapy are responsible for assessment, care management, and reviewing packages of care both in the community and in care homes. The care teams also deal with public protection issues from initial enquiry through investigation and ongoing Adult Support and Protection case management.
- Self Directed Support – Provision of community care services is offered and arranged within the framework of best practice under Self Directed Support legislation to afford service users and carers maximum independence and choice – in-house services, a direct payment (to personally arrange and manage individual support including employment of personal assistants), support from an independent provider agency or any combination of the other 3 options.
- Housing adaptations.
- Home Support - Airdrie Locality currently provides home support services to over 650 people and approximately 5,200 hours of care are provided weekly. The service consists of three separate elements:
 - Long term service
 - Reablement
 - Short term intensive and palliative care.
- Integrated Care Services – Harry Walker Integrated Day Services provide day opportunities for older people with complex support needs.
- Airdrie Integrated Addictions - referrals to this service focus on the needs of people with drugs and alcohol problems.
- Financial Inclusion Team – provide advice and support on welfare benefits and financial assessments.
- There are 2 independent sector care homes in the locality: Rawyards & Skye View Care Homes. Also Monklands House owned by NLC is used for respite (see appendix 1).

- Children and Families Team
- Criminal Justice
- Community Mental Health Team – Responsible for statutory work within locality including Adults with Incapacity, MH (CHT) (Scotland) Act 2003, inclusive of forensic work & care managed severe and enduring mental health case work.

3.3 Third Sector

Third sector engagement takes place through the Integration Locality Consortium which is hosted by a voluntary organisation in each locality. NL Carers Together is the host organisation for the Airdrie 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)
- St Andrew’s Hospice
- Parkinson’s Self Help Group
- Rochsoles Neighbourhood Project
- Church of Scotland
- Lanarkshire Carers Centre
- North Lanarkshire’s Carers Together
- Hope for Autism
- The Moira Anderson Foundation
- Cornerstone Community Care
- Monklands Women’s Aid

3.4 Education Establishments

Within the Airdrie Locality there are:

- Two Family Learning Centres
- Five nursery classes
- Five independent partnership nurseries
- Twenty Six Primary Schools
- Three Secondary Schools, plus two Additional Support Needs Schools (1 nursery, 1 primary)
- One Children’s House – Forrest Street
- One Residential School – St Philips

4.0 Community Assets

In addition to the resources and assets outlined above, the locality is well resourced for community and leisure facilities, with eleven community centres/facilities and two leisure centres. All centres offer a wide range of recreational activities including a town hall and two libraries. 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://locator.nl.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 for the locality is close to 55,000. Approximately 48% of the population are male and 52% are female. Its population profile is fairly evenly split between those under the age of 40 and those over the age of 40 (49.3% v 50.7% respectively).

Approximately 15% of the Airdrie community are over the age of 65, whilst just over 24% are aged 19 or younger. This age profile is broadly similar to the North Lanarkshire average (see table 8 for a breakdown of the locality age profile).

Table 8: Population and age profiles

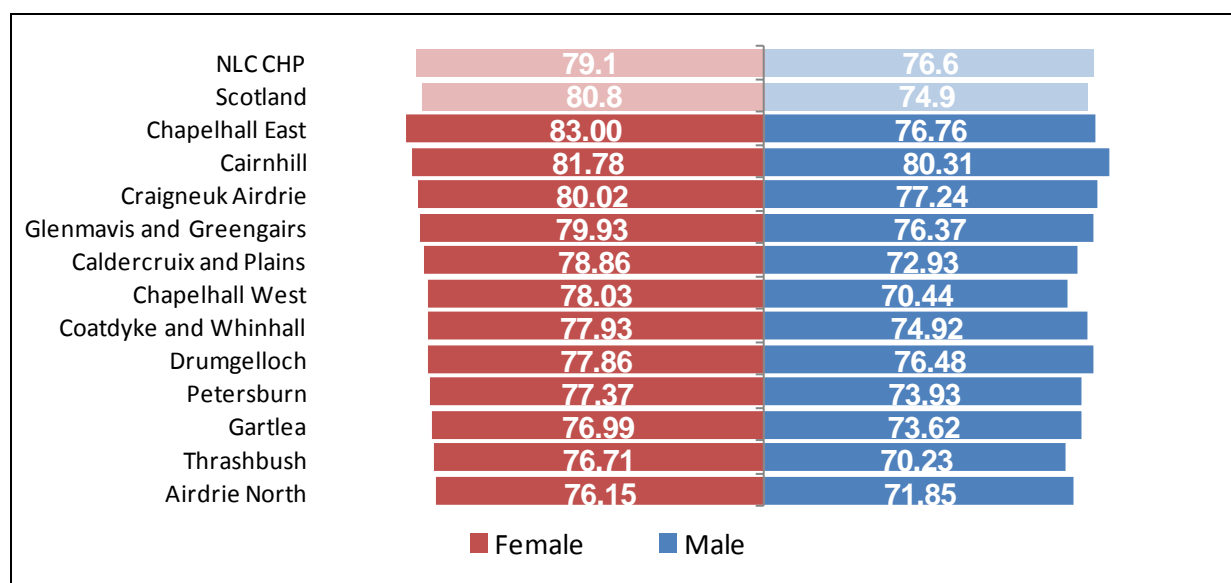
Age Group	Females	Males	Persons
0 - 4	1498	1725	3223
5 - 9	1646	1676	3322
10 - 15	1948	1971	3919
16 - 19	1365	1417	2782
20 - 24	1738	1735	3473
25 - 29	1766	1571	3337
30 - 34	1912	1719	3631
35 - 39	1694	1604	3298
40 - 44	2032	1840	3872
45 - 49	2276	2166	4442
50 - 54	2100	1988	4088
55 - 59	1839	1655	3494
60 - 64	1618	1546	3164
65 - 69	1503	1389	2892
70 - 74	1189	1024	2213
75 - 79	1052	697	1749
80 - 84	639	454	1093
85 - 89	328	182	510
90+	156	57	213
Total population	28299	26416	54715

Source: NLC Figures

Life Expectancy

As noted in Appendix 3 the standardised mortality rate for over 75s (110.2) is slightly lower than the North Lanarkshire average (114). However, the rate for under 75s (128.9) is higher than the North Lanarkshire average (119.6). Figure 5 shows life expectancy for intermediate zones and highlights that life expectancy in two thirds of the intermediate zones is below the North Lanarkshire and 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 Airdrie 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.sclld.org.uk/evidence-and-research/2015-report/>.

5.2 Care Provision

In Airdrie Locality, Care at Home hours for over 65s (60.4 per 1000) are lower than in North Lanarkshire (64.6 per 1000). It also has the lowest average residential care use (19.4 per 1000) of all localities in North Lanarkshire (average 24.8 per 1000).

5.2.1 Carers

Records from the 2011 census, 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 Airdrie 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 proving 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) by locality

Locality	Provides..... unpaid care a week (hours)					All young carers	% of 0-15 popn
	1 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 or more			
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 only. 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 level⁵. 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.

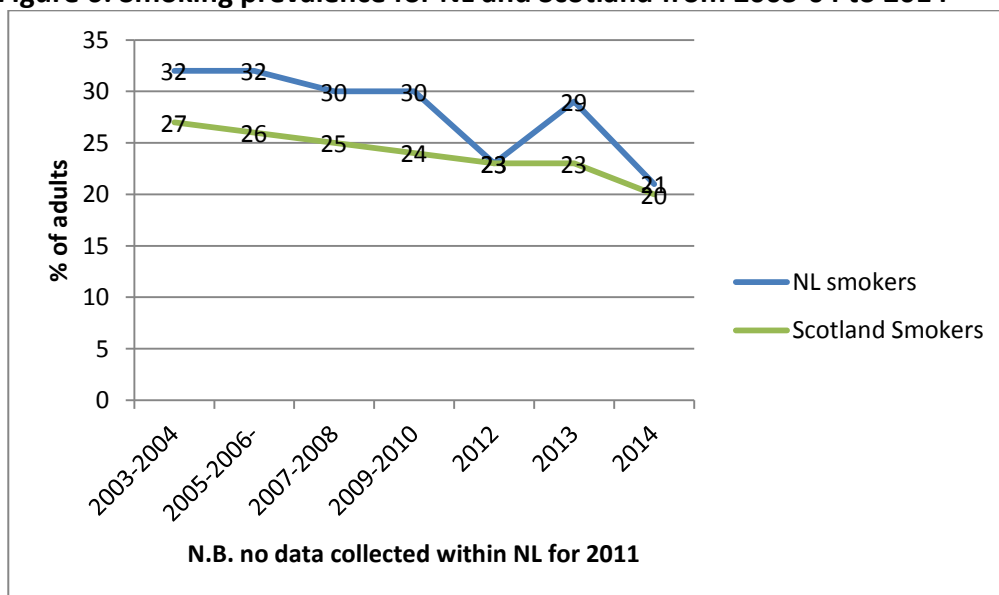
5.3.3 Smoking

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 below 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

⁵ 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 below.

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.

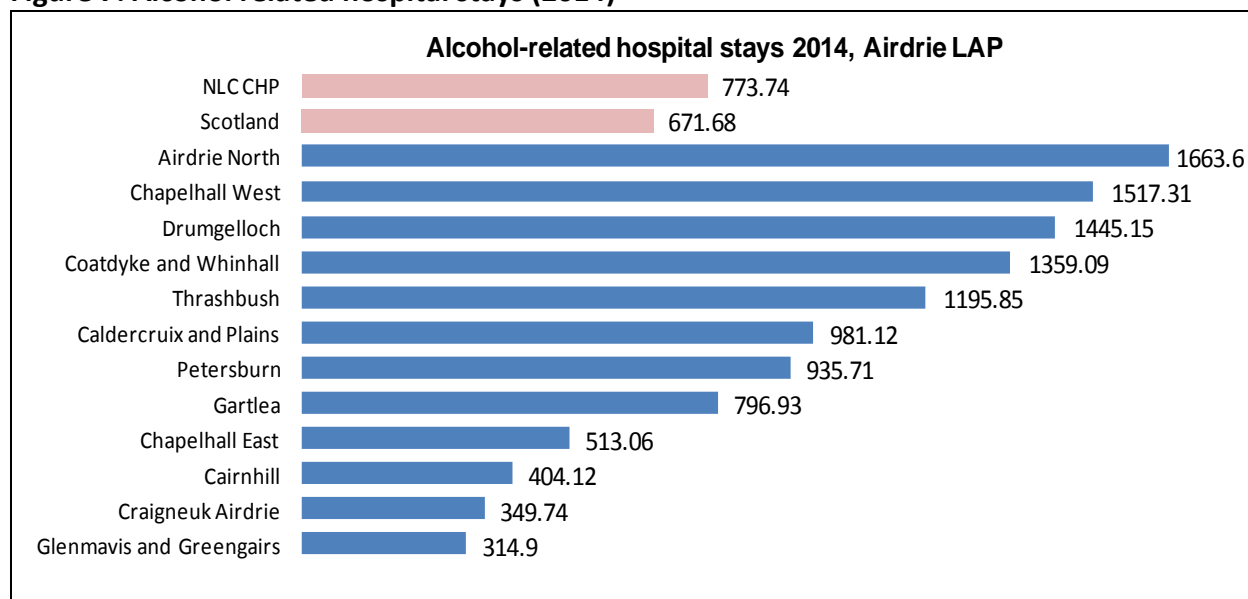
Alcohol consumption

- 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.
- 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 as show wide variation across the North localty (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.

Table 10: Acute Admissions and A&E attendances 2014/15 for alcohol or drug misuse (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)⁶	157 (2.9)	160 (3.0)	133 (2.6)	174 (3.6)	235 (2.8)	195 (3.4)	1054 (3.1)⁷
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

⁶ These figures include repeat admissions by the same patients

⁷ 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 Rate per 1000 population *
Airdrie North	22.3	4.12
Cairnhill	16.6	1.95
Caldercruix and Plains	20.4	2.67
Chapelhall East	16.5	2.11
Chapelhall West	23.4	4.26
Coatdyke and Whinhall	18.1	3.18
Craigneuk Airdrie	15.1	1.71
Drumgelloch	19.4	1.76
Gartlea	20.9	3.01
Glenmavis and Greengairs	14.0	1.36
Petersburn	20.5	2.91
Thrashbush	21.3	3.15
North Lanarkshire	18.8	2.87
Scotland	17.4	2.86

*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 1000

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 yrs
- Adults aged 75+
- 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.

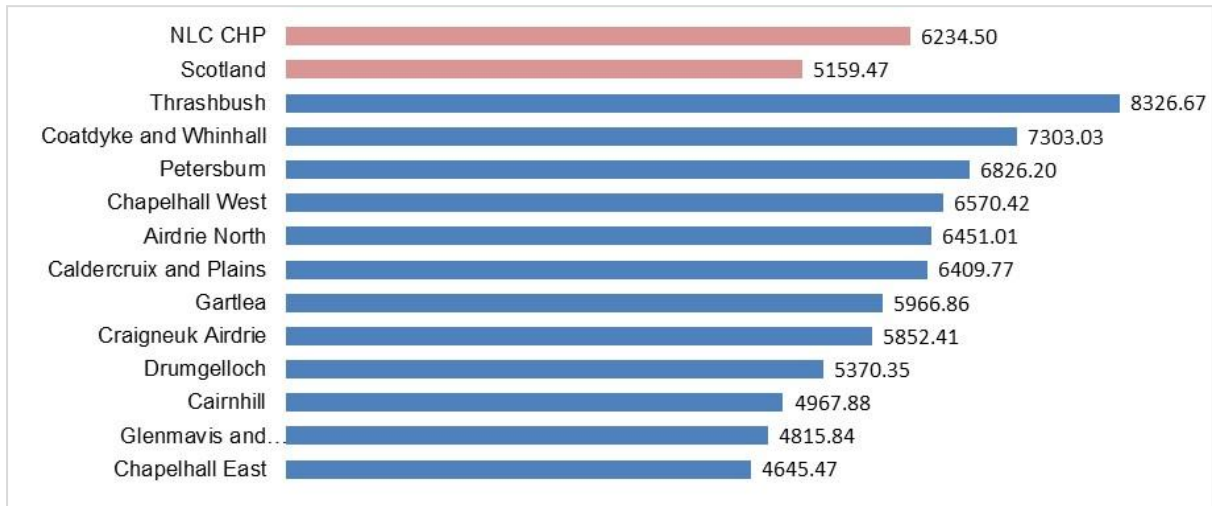
A key target group is babies and children and performance is measured as the proportion of children who have completed the full vaccination programme at 2 years and 5 years. The national target is for 95% of 2 year olds to have received all routine immunisations and North Lanarkshire routinely exceeds 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 at 30 June 2016. Performance varies across localities and Airdrie locality only just missed the target with 94.8% of 5 year olds fully vaccinated in June but recovered in the next quarter with 95.8% of 5 year olds receiving all routine vaccinations by the end of September 2016.

5.4 Hospital Data

A range of data regarding hospital A&E attendances and admissions is available in Appendix 3. In summary the locality has higher levels of A&E attendances (371.1 per 1000) and admission (96.7 per 1000) than the average in North Lanarkshire (291.2 and 76.8 respectively). Similarly admissions for COPD (7.0 per 1000), CHD (4.5 per 1000) and cancer registrations (5.8 per 1000) are slightly the North Lanarkshire average.

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, split by gender.

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



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

Figure 9: Male emergency hospital admissions, Airdrie locality (2012)

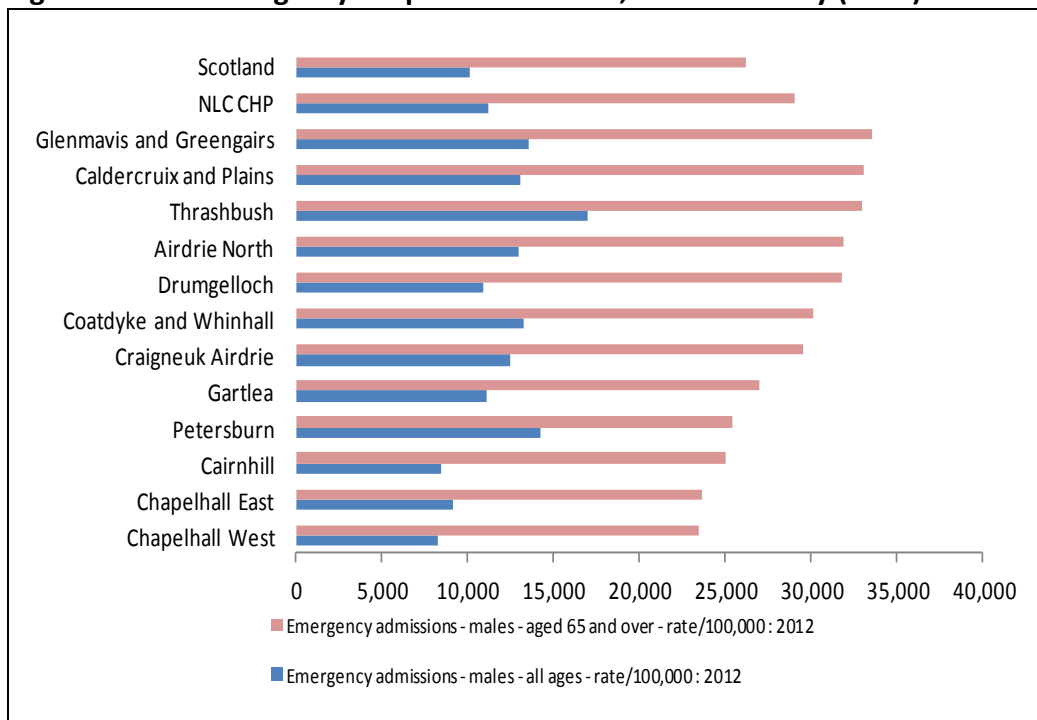
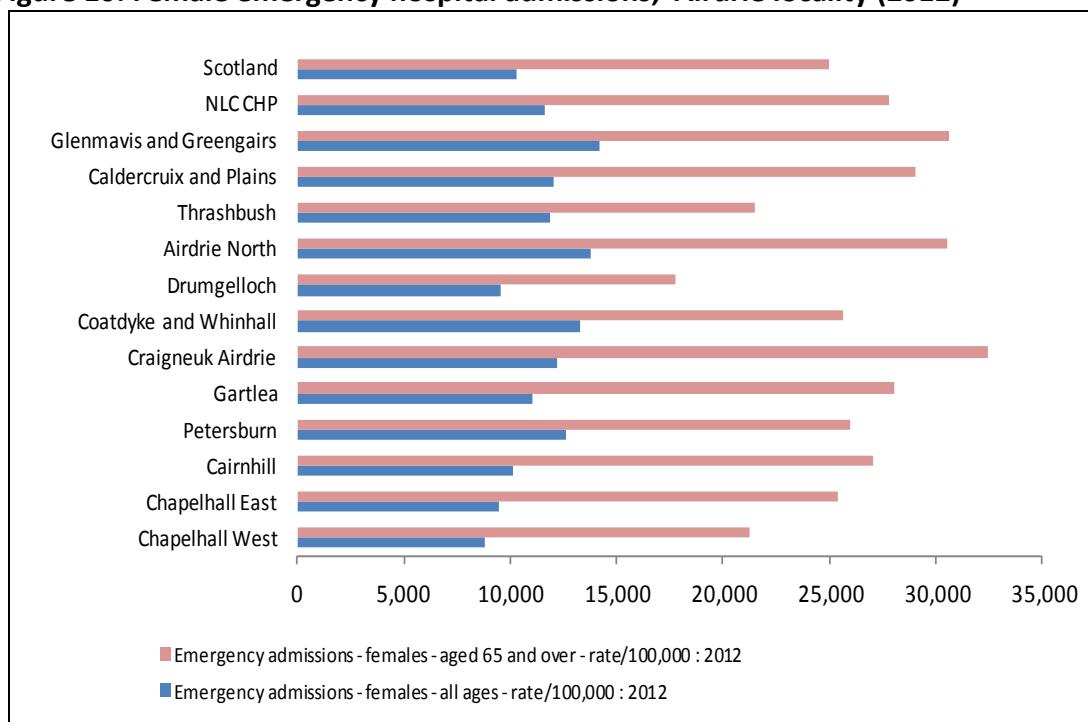


Figure 10: Female emergency hospital admissions, Airdrie locality (2012)



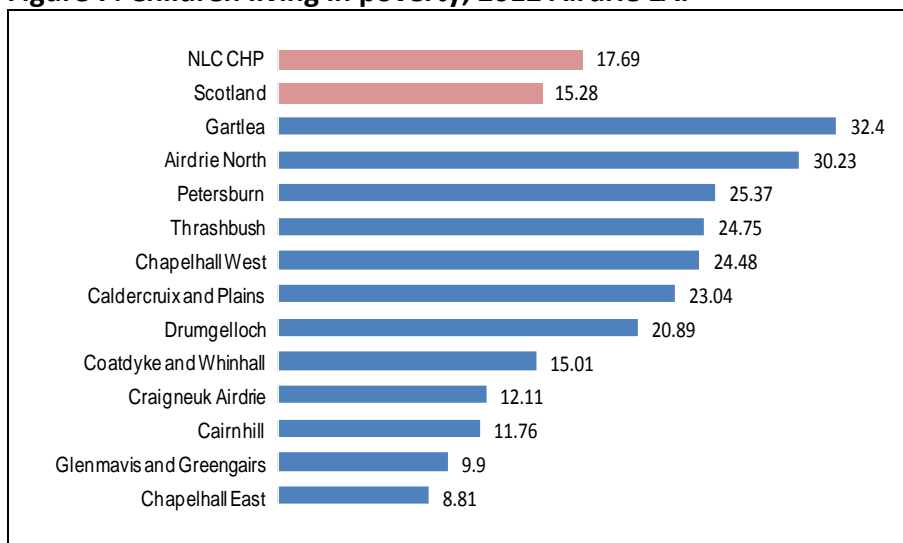
Source: ISD via www.sns.gov.uk

5.5 Children and families

5.5.1 Children living in poverty

Data from the ScotPHO profiles shows the wide spread of children living in poverty across Airdrie locality. Seven areas are higher than the North Lanarkshire average and seven are higher than the Scottish average. 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 JSA.

Figure 7: Children living in poverty, 2012 Airdrie LAP



Source: HMRC via Scotpho Online Profile Tool

5.5.2 Looked After Children and Young People

As noted in Appendix 5, 95 children in the Airdrie locality were looked after during 2014/15, with just over one third looked after at home and another third in kinship care. 20% of the looked after children were in foster care which is slightly less than the North Lanarkshire average of 23.7% and 6 children were in residential care (6.3%)

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 looked after children Scotland as a whole which was 86% and 73% respectively⁸. 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.

Airdrie locality had 15 young people placed on a supervision order in 2015/16 which is a rate of 1.1 per 1000 population and is lower than the North Lanarkshire average of 2.1 per 1000. It is important to note however that this is only one year of data and trend data should be reviewed for planning purposes.

⁸ 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.

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

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 per datazone is 22%, which is higher than the 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 Gartlea (31.5%) and Chapelhall West (30.1%) are considerably higher than the North Lanarkshire average (20.6%). Gartlea (6.7%) and Chapelhall West (8.5%) are also performing way below the North Lanarkshire average of 15.3% for breastfeeding rates. Child obesity is higher than the North Lanarkshire average of 9.2% in 9 of the locality's 12 intermediate zones and is highest in Craigneuk Airdrie at 18.9%.

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

Area	Women smoking during pregnancy* (%)	Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks* (%)	Child obesity at P1 (%)
Airdrie North	26.9	11.7	17.9
Cairnhill	11.8	17.1	16.1
Caldercruix and Plains	17.4	16.7	10.2
Chapelhall East	15.9	17.4	11.1
Chapelhall West	30.1	8.5	5.0
Coatdyke and Whinhall	16.5	24.1	10.1
Craigneuk Airdrie	22.0	13.7	18.9
Drumgelloch	17.3	10.5	8.3
Gartlea	31.5	6.7	12.1
Glenmavis and Greengairs	13.2	12.0	7.9
Petersburn	20.2	12.5	16.2
Thrashbush	29.3	10.5	15.8
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) boundary level and full reports are available from Senior Nurses. The table below shows that the 76% uptake of the 27-30 month assessment in Airdrie locality is lower than the North Lanarkshire average and 90% of assessments are meaningful reviews⁹. Over the 3 year period, Airdrie locality ranges from 77% to 95% 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: NHSL 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.

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

Asthma

Airdrie locality shows a wide range of asthma rates as shown in table 16. Chapelhall East has the lowest rate (50.7) and Gartlea the highest (158.8) which is nearly double the North Lanarkshire average. Half of Airdrie's intermediate zones are better than the North Lanarkshire and Scottish average. This data shows where we need to focus our efforts in promoting asthma management education and awareness.

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

Airdrie Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Gartlea	158.8
Thrashbush	139.0
Airdrie North	133.7
Glenmavis & Greengairs	133.4
Caldercruix & Plains	123.2
Craigneuk, Airdrie	119.7
Cairnhill	87.6
Drumgelloch	87.5
Petersburn	71.2
Coatdyke & Whinhall	68.0
Chapelhall West	58.8
Chapelhall East	50.7
North H&SCP	89.3
Scotland	109.6

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Coronary Heart Disease

Airdrie locality shows a wide range in the rate of patients hospitalised due to CHD as shown in table 17. Caldercruix and Plains has the lowest rate (390.7) and Petersburn the highest (713.4). When compared with the North Lanarkshire average, Airdrie has four out of its twelve intermediate zones worse than this rate and has eight zones worse than the Scottish rate. The data highlights a 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

Airdrie Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Petersburn	713.4
Coatdyke & Whinhall	634.2
Thrashbush	628.6
Airdrie North	590.6
Chapelhall West	503.0
Craigneuk, Airdrie	498.8
Drumgelloch	498.4
Gartlea	488.5
Chapelhall East	421.4
Glenmavis & Greengairs	414.0
Cairnhill	413.5
Caldercruix & Plains	390.7
North H&SCP	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. Airdrie locality shows a wide range in the rates of patients hospitalised due to COPD, as shown in Table 18. Airdrie North has the highest rate (1081.8) and Craigneuk, Airdrie the lowest (480.9). Airdrie has six intermediate zones worse than the average for North Lanarkshire and eight higher than the Scottish average. Table 18 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

Airdrie Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Airdrie North	1081.7
Caldercruix & Plains	935.8
Gartlea	931.5
Petersburn	912.4
Chapelhall West	847.4
Coatdyke & Whinhall	839.6
Thrashbush	749.6
Drumgelloch	720.3
Glenmavis & Greengairs	558.8
Cairnhill	514.0
Chapelhall East	495.6
Craigneuk, Airdrie	480.9
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 highlights that when compared with North Lanarkshire, Gartlea and Chapelhall West have the highest COPD/asthma rates, Chapelhall West has the highest diabetes rate, and Drumgelloch has the highest rates for CHD and arthritis.

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

Intermediate Zone	Data Type	COPD/Asthma	Diabetes	Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	Arthritis
Airdrie North	Number & rate per 100 pop	995 [16.9]	338 [5.7]	397 [6.8]	190 [3.2]
Cairnhill	Number & rate per 100 pop	854 [14]	286 [4.7]	308 [5]	234 [3.8]
Caldercruix and Plains	Number & rate per 100 pop	859 [14.8]	280 [4.8]	303 [5.2]	203 [3.5]
Chapelhall East	Number & rate per 100 pop	460 [11.4]	156 [3.9]	153 [3.8]	109 [2.7]
Chapelhall West	Number & rate per 100 pop	485 [17.6]	186 [6.8]	187 [6.8]	108 [3.9]
Coatdyke and Whinhall	Number & rate per 100 pop	800 [14]	300 [5.3]	276 [4.8]	202 [3.5]
Craigneuk Airdrie	Number & rate per 100 pop	526 [13.8]	165 [4.3]	151 [4]	118 [3.1]
Drumgelloch	Number & rate per 100 pop	520 [14.9]	190 [5.4]	247 [7.1]	161 [4.6]
Gartlea	Number & rate per 100 pop	713 [17.6]	227 [5.6]	254 [6.3]	138 [3.4]
Glenmavis and Greengairs	Number & rate per 100 pop	650 [12.3]	208 [3.9]	213 [4]	152 [2.9]
Petersburn	Number & rate per 100 pop	443 [14.3]	168 [5.4]	174 [5.6]	96 [3.1]
Thrashbush	Number & rate per 100 pop	820 [15.2]	328 [6.1]	336 [6.2]	195 [3.6]

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 areas¹⁰. However, although breast cancer is *less* common in women from deprived areas, breast cancer death rates are *higher* in this group¹¹.

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. Airdrie locality fails to reach the NQIS target of 60%. However, the Airdrie locality is just above 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 ranging from 40.4% in Airdrie North to 55% in Cairnhill. This highlights where we need to focus our efforts in promoting bowel cancer screening awareness and increasing uptake. People from deprived areas are more likely to die from cancer than their more affluent neighbours.

¹⁰ <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Cancer/Cancer-Statistics/All-Types-of-Cancer/>

¹¹ 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

Airdrie Locality Intermediate geography	Uptake Rate (%)
Airdrie North	40.4
Gartlea	42.4
Caldercruix & Plains	43.3
Chapelhall West	45.1
Thrashbush	45.1
Coatdyke & Whinhall	47.7
Glenmavis & Greengairs	49.2
Petersburn	49.3
Craigneuk, Airdrie	51.1
Chapelhall East	51.6
Drumgelloch	51.8
Cairnhill	55.0
North H&SCP	47.54
Scotland	55.98

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Uptake rates for North H&SCP differ between Table 20 and Table 21 due to differing reporting periods. Comparing these figures shows an improvement in uptake from October 2013 to June 2015 from 47.5% to 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 Airdrie locality has the third highest breast screening uptake rate of the 6 localities. It is concerning to note that uptake has fallen by 1.8% when compared by the previous round.

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 breast cancer screening uptake rates within the locality range from 57.6% in Chapelhall West to 73.6% in Glenmavis and Greengairs. Airdrie locality has seven areas which fail to reach the essential QIS target of 70%. This shows where efforts need to be focussed in promoting breast screening awareness and addressing 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 Data from November 2011 to October 2013

Airdrie Locality Intermediate geography	Uptake Rate Uptake (%)
Chapelhall West	57.64
Chapelhall East	64.75
Cairnhill	64.9
Petersburn	65.64
Gartlea	65.67
Craigneuk, Airdrie	66.73
Coatdyke & Whinhall	68.58
Drumgelloch	70.28
Airdrie North	71.52
Thrashbush	71.95
Caldercruix & Plains	73.19
Glenmavis & Greengairs	73.59
North Lanarkshire	72.48
Scotland	68.26

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Uptake rates for North Lanarkshire differ between tables 22 and 23 due to different 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 is currently offered every three years to women aged between 20 and 60 years old, however from June 2016 the age range will change 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 uptake in Airdrie locality is slightly higher than the Scottish average however it is lower than the average for North H&SCP and across Lanarkshire. It also falls short of 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 82.9% in Glenmavis and Greengairs to 70.7% in Airdrie North. Airdrie locality has 8 of its 12 areas failing to reach the essential QIS target of 80%. This data shows where efforts need to be focussed 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)

Airdrie Locality Intermediate Geography	Uptake Rate (%)
Airdrie North	70.7
Gartlea	74.4
Coatdyke & Whinhall	74.7
Petersburn	76.1
Trashbush	76.1
Drumgelloch	76.5
Chapelhall West	77.7
Cairnhill	79.8
Chapelhall East	80.8
Caldercruix & Plains	80.8
Craigneuk, Airdrie	81.0
Glenmavis & Greengairs	82.9
North H&SCP	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 women are not receiving a smear test.

A combination of HPV immunisation (for eligible individuals) 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.

Airdrie locality had 427 adult protection referrals in 2015/16 with 38 (9%) passed to the care team for investigation and 14 (3%) proceeding to initial case conference (see Appendix 6).

Airdrie locality received 570 referrals for domestic abuse.

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 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

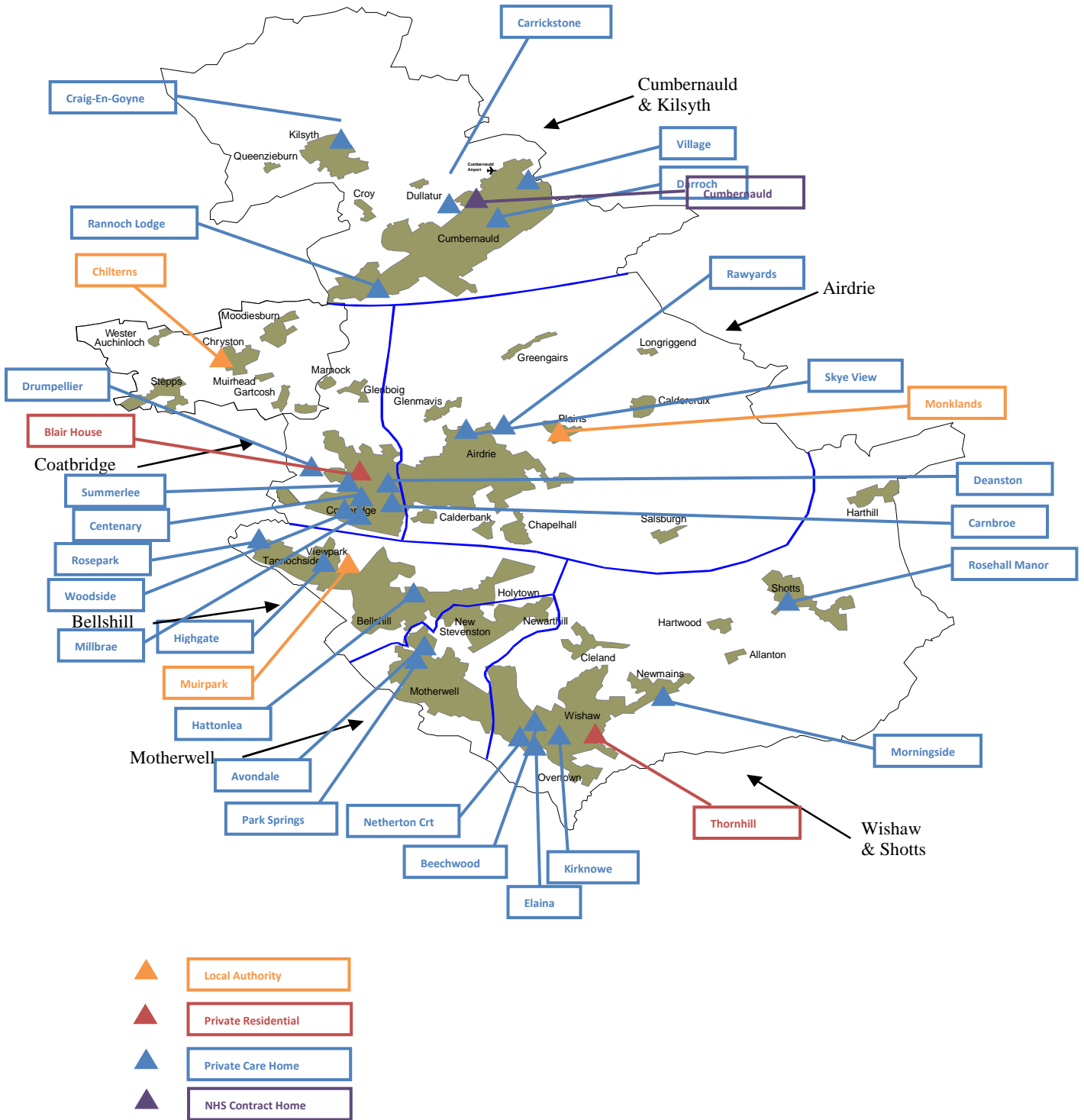
Our approach to developing the locality profiles and priorities has involved a series of engagement events. These have brought together the people who live in the locality, the professionals that work there and representatives of the third and independent organisations and carers who provide so much 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:

- GP access (including Out of Hours)
- Mental Health
- Addictions – alcohol referrals and increasing drugs referrals
- Children and young people’s services – transition, self care
- Poverty, housing and employment opportunities
- Prevention and asset based approaches to working

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 IZ’s 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 – Airdrie Locality

Community Facilities/Centres

11 Community Centres

Leisure Centres

Airdrie Leisure Centre
John Smith Swimming Pool
Airdrie Football Club

Mental Health & Greenspace

Airdrie Allotment Groups, Plains Community Gardens, Well Connected Social Prescribing Programme.

Libraries

3 Libraries: Airdrie, Petersburn and Chapelhall

Places of worship

Airdrie & Coatbridge Islamic Centre
11 Churches

Town Hall

Airdrie Town Hall

GP Practices

7 GP practices in Airdrie (23 GPs)

Dental Practices

7 Dental Practices in Airdrie (29 dentists)

Stop Smoking Services

Airdrie Community Health Centre

Hospital

Monklands District General Hospital

Community Pharmacies

11 Community Pharmacies

Hospice

St Andrew's Hospice

Out of Hours Service

Airdrie Community Health Centre

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

Airdrie Social Work, Coats House (Children and Families, Justice, Adult Services, Welfare Rights and Money Advice)

Housing

1 Housing Office
3 Sheltered housing
4 Care Homes

Children's House

Forrest Street Children's House

Police

1 Police Office, Airdrie

Fire Service

Airdrie currently served by Coatbridge Fire Station

Transport

Rail

2 Train Stations: Airdrie and Drumgelloch

Local Bus Services

Bus service operators
Dial-a-Bus

Information and Advice Services

Employment

Job Centre, Airdrie

CAB

Airdrie Citizens Advice Bureau

First Stop Shops

1 First Stop Shops (Airdrie)

Money Advice

Welfare Advice Service in Airdrie Community Health Centre
Airdrie SWS/ Benefits Team (Housing)

Credit Unions

1 Credit Union (North Airdrie Credit Union)

Education Establishments

5 Nurseries and 5 Independent Nurseries
26 Primary Schools
3 High Schools
2 Additional Support for Learning Schools (1 Nursery/1 Primary)
2 Family Learning Centres (Richard Stewart & Devonview)
Forrest Street Children's House
St Philips Residential School
@Home Centre, Forrest Street, Airdrie

Community and Voluntary Organisations

Wide range of local community and voluntary organisations including:

Lanarkshire Carers Centre
Parkinsons Self Help Group
Monklands Women's Aid
Cornerstone Community Care
The Moira Anderson Foundation
Hope for Autism
Rochsoles Community Resource Project
Whinhall Action Group

Locality Engagement Structures

1 Community Forum (Airdrie & Villages)
5 Community Councils
Milton Court Tenants Association
North Lanarkshire Voluntary Sector Partnership Group
Voice of Experience Forum
Locality Consortium
Airdrie Voluntary Sector Locality Network
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
% 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

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	N Lanarkshire
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
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 Lanarkshire 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
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 Lanarkshire 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							

	Airdrie	Bellshill	Coatbridge	Motherwell	North	Wishaw	N Lanarkshire
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
% 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 approximately 1088 admissions per 100,000</i>						

Sources - 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	Cumbernauld	Motherwell	Wishaw	Woman's Team	Restorative Justice	Total
Supervision Only	59	35	67	60	45	53	69	1	389
Supervision and Work	79	43	63	92	68	96	62	44	547
Work Only	2	1	0	0	1	1	95	675	775
Total	140	79	130	152	114	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	Cumbernauld	Motherwell	Wishaw	South Lanarkshire Council residents	No Fixed Abode	Total
Community	29	17	23	38	35	26	143	-	311
Custody	53	31	34	51	41	54	223	10	497
Total	82	48	57	89	76	80	366	10	808

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

Appendix 8: Comparison of key ScotPHO measures by intermediate zone

AIRDRIE LOCALITY													
ScotPHO profiles - significantly worse than both National + NLC	Airdrie North	Cairnhill	Caldercruix & Plains	Chapelhall East	Chapelhall West	Coatdyke & Whinhall	Craigneuk Airdrie	Drumgelloch	Gartlea	Glenmavis & Greengairs	Petersburn	Thrashbush	Priority Areas for attention
ScotPHO profile - significantly worse than National													
Life Expectancy & Mortality	Male life expectancy		Male life expectancy		Male life expectancy	Female life expectancy		Female Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy		Female Life Expectancy	Male Life Expectancy	LIFE EXPECTANCY
Behaviours	Alcohol related hospital stays		Alcohol related hospital stays		Alcohol related hospital stays	Alcohol related hospital stays		Alcohol related hospital stays				Alcohol related hospital stays	ALCOHOL
Ill Health & Injury	Patients with emergency hospitalisations		Patients with emergency hospitalisations		Patients with emergency hospitalisation	Patients with emergency hospitalisation		Patients with emergency hospitalisation	Patients with emergency hospitalisation		Patients with emergency hospitalisation	Patients with emergency hospitalisation	EMERGENCY HOSPITALISATION LONG TERM CONDITIONS PREVENTABLE ADMISSIONS
Mental Health	Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis		Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis		Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis			Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis		Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	MENTAL HEALTH
Social Care & Housing	Adults claiming IB/SDA/ESA		Adults claiming IB/SDA/ESA		Adults claiming IB/SDA/ESA	Adults claiming IB/SDA/ESA			Adults claiming IB/SDA/ESA		Working age claiming Out of Work Benefits Adults claiming IB/SDA/ESA	Adults claiming IB/SDA/ESA	DISABILITY LOW INCOME
Education			Secondary School Attendance			Secondary School Attendance			Secondary School Attendance			Secondary School Attendance	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (SECONDARY)
Economy	Income and Employment deprived		Income and Employment deprived		Income and Employment deprived			Income Deprived Employment	Income and Employment deprived		Income and Employment deprived	Income and Employment deprived	UNEMPLOYMENT

ScotPHO profiles - significantly worse than both National + NLC	Airdrie North	Cairnhill	Caldercruix & Plains	Chapelhall East	Chapelhall West	Coatdyke & Whinhall	Craigneuk Airdrie	Drumgelloch	Gartlea	Glenmavis & Greengairs	Petersburn	Thrashbush	Priority Areas for attention
ScotPHO profile - significantly worse than National													
	Working age population claiming out of work benefits Children living in Poverty People claiming Pensions Credits (Age 60+)		Working age population claiming out of work benefits Children living in Poverty People claiming Pension Credits (Age 60+)		Working age population claiming out of work benefits Children living in Poverty People claiming Pension Credits (Age 60+)			Working age population claiming out of work benefits Children living in Poverty Working age population claiming out of work benefits	Working age population claiming out of work benefits Children living in Poverty People claiming Pension Credits (Age 60+) Children Living in Poverty		Working age population claiming out of work benefits Children living in Poverty People claiming Pension Credits (Age 60+)	Working age population claiming out of work benefits Children living in Poverty	LOW INCOME POVERTY
Women & Child Health	Child Dental Health P7		Child Dental Health P1		Baby's exclusively breastfed @ 6-8 weeks				Mothers smoking during pregnancy	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	Children living in Poverty	Mothers smoking during pregnancy Child Dental Health in P7	CHILD DENTAL HEALTH BREASTFEEDING SMOKING IN PREGNANCY
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

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