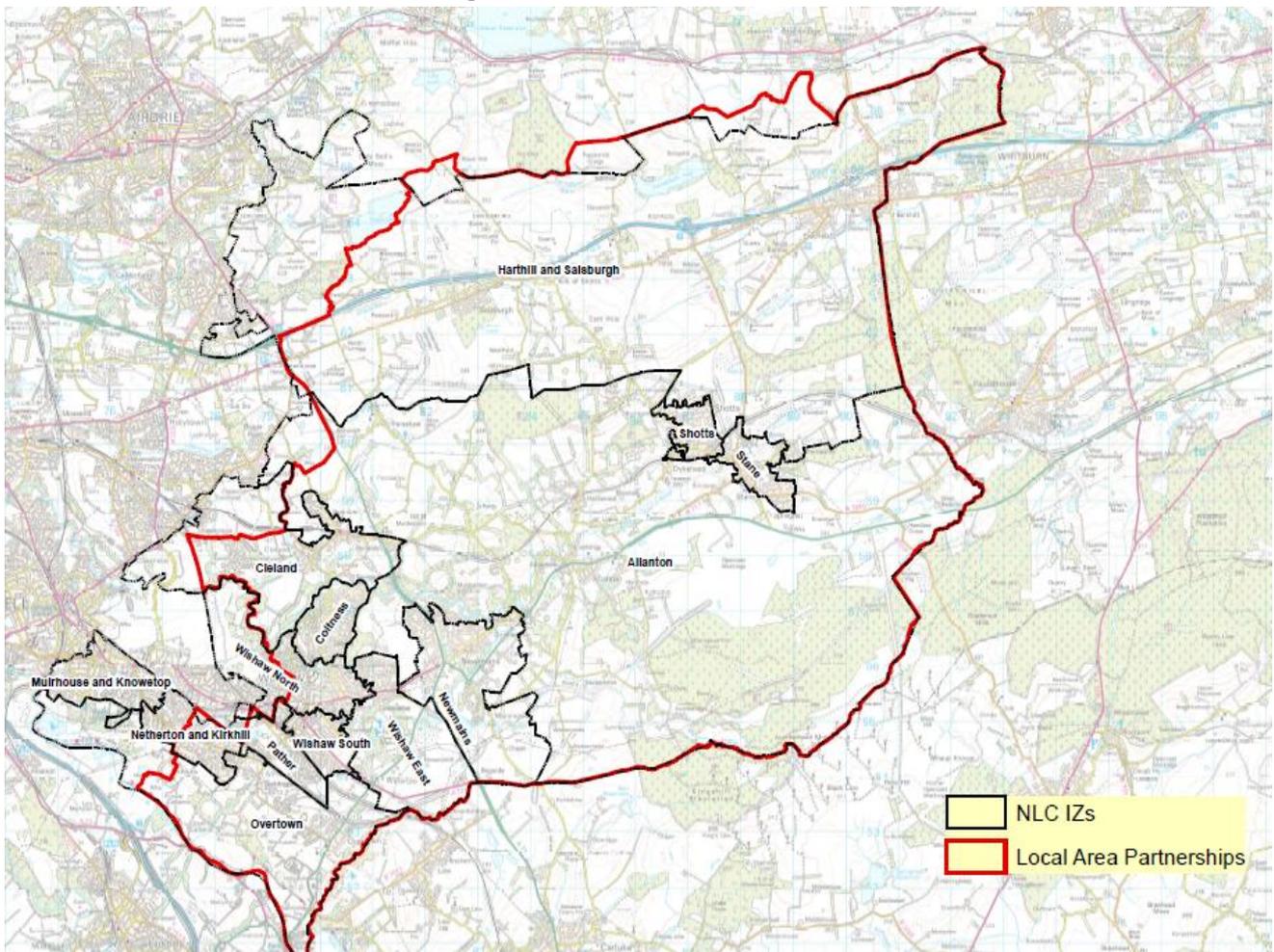


Wishaw

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 six 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 local 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 (IZs). Across NLC there are 73 intermediate zones. These have been assigned to a LAP where the majority of the households fall within that 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. Wishaw has two LHMAs covering Shotts and the rest of Wishaw. 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. As a result immunisation and screening data for Craigneuk will be included in the Wishaw profiles but other Craigneuk data will be included within the Mothewell profiles.

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 Wishaw locality is close to 57,309 (figure based on 2013 population data) and includes the towns of Wishaw, Shotts, Overtown, Allanton, Harthill and Salsburgh. The area of Craigneuk is not included as part of Wishaw Locality.

Population data presented throughout the document will vary as a result of different reporting periods and administrative boundaries.

The town was established along traditional Roman routes into Scotland and dates back to the 12th century when St Nethan established a Kirk, in the area which is now called Netherton. The area became known as the parish of Cambusnethan. Wishaw grew with the industrial revolution, and expanded with the introduction of distilleries, iron & coal mining, steel manufacture, and engineering.

The area is split into the three wards of Fortissat (Ward 12), Murdostoun (Ward 19) and Wishaw (Ward 20). The locality hosts 13 GP practices and has community beds in Cleland Hospital. Wishaw General Hospital is also within the locality. The locality also has Shotts prison within its boundaries.

The Fortissat ward lies to the south east of the Council area and covers the villages and towns of Salsburgh, Shotts, Allanton, Bonkle, Dykehead, Stane and Harthill. There are a number of pockets of deprivation mainly in Harthill, Stane and Shotts areas. The total population of the ward is 16,214 (8,228 males and 7,986 females). Of this total, 18% are children, 64% are of working age and the remaining 18% are of pensionable age.

The Murdostoun ward lies approximately to the north east of Wishaw and covers the settlements of Cleland, Coltness, Cambusnethan and Newmains. Some pockets of deprivation are evident in Coltness, Newmains and Cleland areas. The total population of the ward is 19,797 (9,550 males and 10,247 females). Of this total, 19.3% are children, 62.4% are of working age and the remaining 18.3% are of pensionable age.

The Wishaw ward is the most southerly in the council area covering the localities of Netherton, Pather, Gowkthrapple and Overtown as well as parts of Stewarton and Belhaven. Some pockets of deprivation are evident in the Gowkthrapple, Pather and Waterloo areas. The total population of the ward is 21,159 (10,193 males and 10,966 females). Of this total, 18.5% are children, 60.9% are of working age and the remaining 20.6% are of pensionable age. .

Wishaw has 9 datazones within the 15% most deprived in Scotland, as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012. As outlined in Table 1, four datazones are within the 10% most deprived and three are within the 5% most deprived in Scotland. On average the Wishaw locality has a comparatively high proportion of elderly people and average levels of deprivation. However, when you look at the postcode level information then particular areas, mostly in and around Wishaw, have high deprivation and higher needs. You can also see a trend of higher A&E use for those postcode areas that adjoin major roads.

2.1 Areas of deprivation

Table 1: Key Datazones within Wishaw locality

Key Data zones within the area: Ward	Data Zone	Overall SIMD 2012 Rank	Position	Data zone name
Wishaw	S01004533	17	5%	Gowkthrapple West
Wishaw	S01004532	233	5%	Gowkthrapple East - Clyde Valley High School/Orchard Primary
Murdostoun	S01004594	265	5%	Newmains - Tiree Crescent
Murdostoun	S01004584	374	10%	Newmains Crinkledyke - Muirhouse Avenue
Fortissat	S01004673	401	10%	Shotts - Cove Cres
Fortissat	S01004628	457	10%	Stane EastSpringhill/Belmont
Wishaw	S01004546	594	10%	Wishaw East - Greenside and Beechwood
Fortissat	S01004753	687	15%	North Harthill and industrial estate
Wishaw	S01004536	719	15%	Pather North East - Earn Crescent
Wishaw	S01004590	773	15%	Coltness East
Wishaw	S01004539	787	15%	Waterloo
Murdostoun	S01004592	875	15%	Newmains - Woodside Crescent and Bonkle West
Murdostoun	S01004625	885	15%	Parkside North
Fortissat	S01004631	914	15%	Stane West Springhill/Belmont
Wishaw	S01004537	932	15%	Pather West - Tarbert Avenue
Wishaw	S01004545	955	15%	Wishaw South - Thornlie Street

Source: SIMD, 2012

2.2 Income and Employment Deprivation

The table below shows the number and percentage of people who are income and employment deprived within the LAP. The number of people who are income deprived includes dependants of someone who is income deprived.

Six out of the fourteen intermediate zones within the locality are above the North Lanarkshire average of 16.6% of people who are both income and employment deprived.

Table 2: Income and Deprivation for Intermediate zones in Wishaw 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
Pather	750	20.84%	465	20.43%	20.68%
Stane	560	20.29%	360	20.13%	20.23%
Newmains	1180	19.24%	705	19.18%	19.22%
Overtown	790	18.83%	520	19.51%	19.10%
Harthill and Salsburgh	1055	18.25%	670	18.71%	18.42%
Shotts	620	16.74%	390	17.05%	16.86%
Netherton and Kirkhill	1015	15.71%	685	17.35%	16.34%
Cleland	650	15.30%	420	16.10%	15.61%
Coltness	660	15.52%	415	15.60%	15.55%
Wishaw North	790	14.88%	520	15.99%	15.30%
Wishaw East	490	13.84%	325	14.07%	13.93%
Allanton	445	12.25%	260	10.39%	11.49%
North Lanarkshire	54875	16.80%	33455	16.30%	16.60%

Source: SIMD, 2012

2.3 Housing

There are 24,348 homes in the Wishaw and Shotts localities. Of this 17,504 are located in Wishaw and 6,844 are located in Shotts. The table below provides a profile of the housing stock in the Wishaw and Shotts localities.

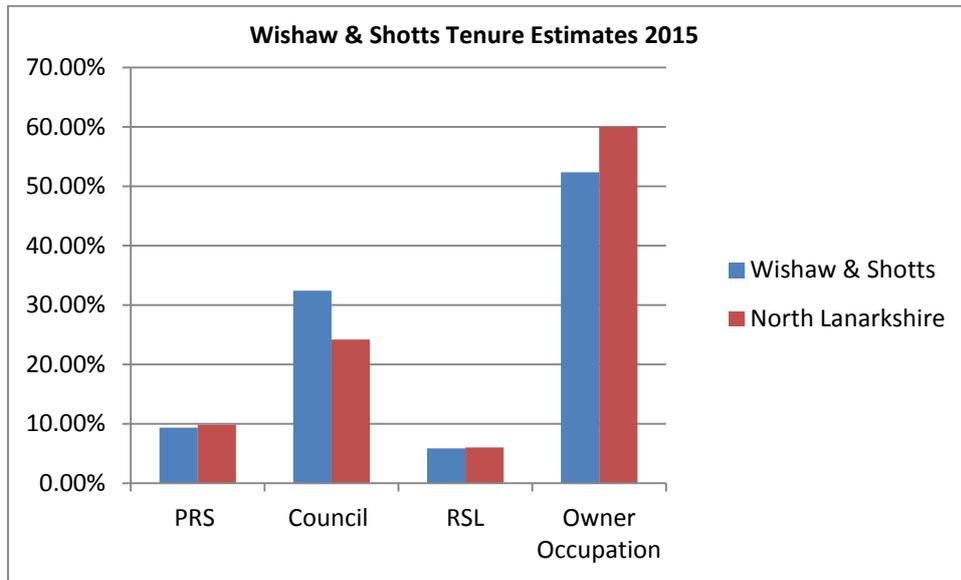
Table 3: Key Housing Statistics for Wishaw Locality

Area	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	%		
Wishaw	44,797	17,504	1,819	10.4%	5,921	33.8%	1,255	7.2%	8,509	48.6%	1,940	3.0
Shotts	12,866	6,844	455	6.6%	1,975	28.9%	175	2.6%	4,239	61.9%	382	2.2
North Lan	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

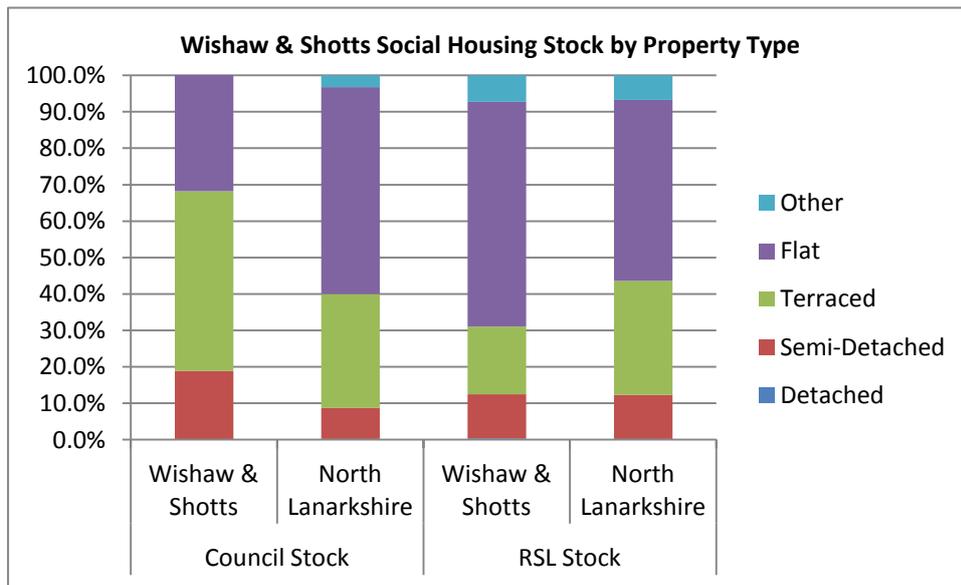
Tenure

Figure 1: Tenure Estimates in Wishaw and Shotts



Source: NLC Area Housing Profiles 2014-15

Figure 2: Social Rented Stock by Property Type in Wishaw, Shotts and North Lanarkshire



Source: NLC Area Housing Profiles 2014-15

Wishaw

Owner occupation is the predominant tenure in Wishaw which is reflective of the North Lanarkshire tenure profile. There is however a lower level of owner occupation in Wishaw in comparison to North Lanarkshire level, 52.4% and 60% respectively. Social rented housing accounts for the second most common tenure, accounting for 32.4% which is higher than the North Lanarkshire level of 24%. The private rented sector is the least common tenure at 9.3% and is lower than the North Lanarkshire average of 9.8%

Social Rented Stock

The council stock currently accounts for 82.5% of all social sector dwellings in Wishaw, which is higher than the North Lanarkshire average of 80.2%. Housing association stock accounts for the remaining 17.5% of the social rented sector in Wishaw.

The most common size of dwelling in Wishaw is two bedrooms which accounts for 46.1% of the social sector stock (similar to the North Lanarkshire average of 46.2%). The larger size properties (four and five-or-more bedrooms) account for only 2.2% of the stock in Wishaw. This is below the average of 3.8% across North Lanarkshire.

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, on average 3.0 households are waiting for every let in Wishaw and 2.2 households are waiting for every let in Shotts compared with 3.6 households for the total lets of North Lanarkshire. The level of pressure varies between letting area and particular property sizes.

Shotts

Similar to Wishaw, the predominant tenure in Shotts is owner occupation which accounts for 61.9%, higher than the North Lanarkshire level and significantly higher than the Wishaw level (60% and 49% respectively).

Social Rented Stock

Social rented housing accounts for 31.5% of housing in Shotts, followed by 6.6% in the private rented sector which is the least common tenure and lower than both the North Lanarkshire and Wishaw levels (9.5% and 10.4% respectively).

The council stock currently accounts for 91.9% of all social sector dwellings in Shotts, which is higher than the North Lanarkshire average of 80.22% and is down 0.7% since 2010. Housing association stock accounts for the remaining 8.1% of the sector in Shotts. The council stock is primarily flatted dwellings accounting for 43.9% of council dwellings. The most common size of dwelling in Shotts is two bedrooms which accounts for 49.6% of the social sector stock, which is slightly above the North Lanarkshire average of 46.2%. The larger properties (four and five-or-more bedrooms) account for only 1.1% of the stock. This is low compared to the North Lanarkshire average of 3.8%.

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.

Table 4: Older peoples housing provision

	Sheltered housing stock	Very sheltered housing stock	Amenity housing stock	Other suitable housing stock	Total specialist and other stock
Wishaw	266	16	166	1,512	1,960
Shotts	30	0	8	479	517
Wishaw and Shotts Localities	296	16	174	1,991	2,477
North Lanarkshire	1,800	208	540	8,980	11,528

Source: NLC Data and RSL Annual Returns 2015-16

There are 43.0 units of specialist housing stock for older people for every 1,000 people aged 60 and over in the Wishaw and Shotts localities. When other suitable housing stock is taken into account this increases to 219.0 units.²

The current pressure for sheltered housing/very sheltered housing in Wishaw sits at 2.8, this is below average when you compare with 4.1 For North Lanarkshire overall. The pressure for Shotts is however 8.3 which is double the 4.1 for North Lanarkshire overall.

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

Disrepair is a significant issue for older people. Evidence tells us that although a significant proportion of older owner occupiers hold significant amounts of equity in their home, there is significant issues with disrepair 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 Scotland³.

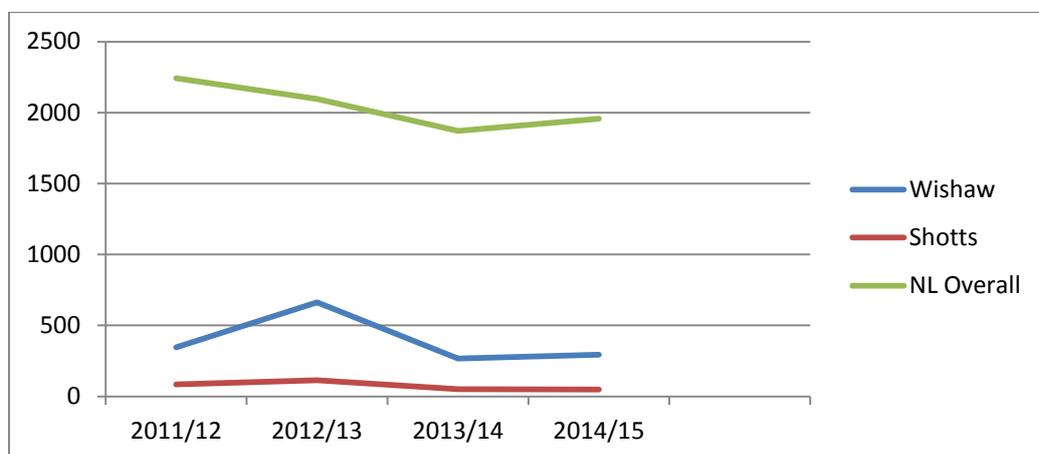
² Based on total population in Wishaw and Shotts locality aged 60 and over (table 6: population and age profiles) 11,307 people aged 60+.

³ Social Care Census 2013

Homelessness

As shown in the chart below there has been a 14.8% decrease in the number of presentations in Wishaw compared to a 12.8% reduction across North Lanarkshire as a whole. The decrease in Shotts however has been significantly greater sitting at 42.4%.

Figure 3: No. of Homeless Presentations in Wishaw/Shotts & North Lanarkshire (2011/12-2014/15)

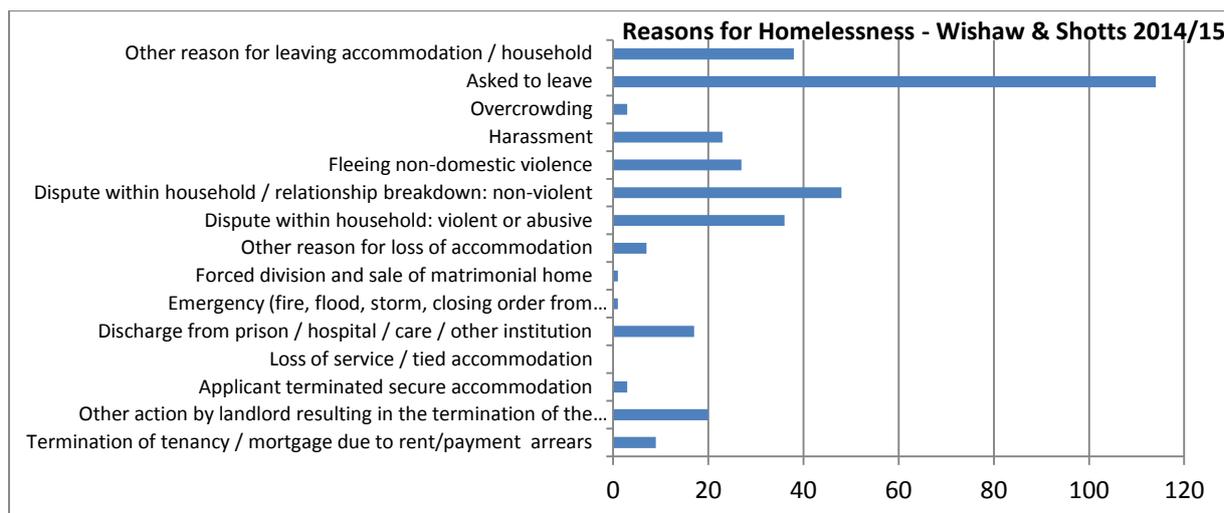


Source: NLC HL1 Returns 2014-15

Outcomes for those experiencing homelessness show that 50.2% of applicants in Wishaw acquire a local authority tenancy compared with 52.5% of North Lanarkshire, whilst 13.6% outcomes remain unknown which is in line with North Lanarkshire as a whole. In Shotts 52.7% of applicants acquire local authority tenancy which is in line with North Lanarkshire as a total and 10.9% remain unknown which is lower than the North Lanarkshire total of 13.6%.

The most common reason for homelessness in Wishaw and Shotts localities was people being asked to leave which accounted for 32.9% of all homeless applications in Wishaw and Shotts in 2014-15. This was followed by dispute within the household non violent which accounted for 13.8% and other reason for leaving accommodation which accounted for 10.9%. There were no homeless applications for loss of tied accommodation and the least common reasons were for an emergency, fire or flood, forced division or sale of matrimonial home which individually both accounted for 0.3% and termination of secure accommodation which accounted for 0.9%.

Figure 4: Reasons for Homeless Applications in Wishaw and Shotts in 2014-15



Source: NLC HL1 Returns 2014-15

Temporary Accommodation

There are 86 units of temporary accommodation in Wishaw and Shotts localities. This comprises 13.4% of the total temporary accommodation provision across North Lanarkshire (86 of 642). The majority of temporary accommodation are NLC dispersed lets which account for 94.2% of all temporary accommodation in Wishaw and Shotts. There are 4 supported accommodation places in Houldsworth Court.

Housing Benefits

60% of local authority tenants in Wishaw claim housing benefit which is in line with the numbers for North Lanarkshire and Shotts has less claims sitting at 53.3%. With regards to RSL tenants the figures for Wishaw and North Lanarkshire are close being 63% and 62% respectively however in Shotts only 48.6% of RSL tenants claim for housing benefit

Table 6: Housing Benefits claims

Area	Local Authority	RSL tenants	Private rented
Wishaw	60%	63%	39.3%
Shotts	53.3%	48.6%	42.6%
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 'Pensioners' 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

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

- Community Forum
- Youth Forum
- Community Council
- Local Area Partnership
- Local Area Team
- Community Safety Sub Group
- Locality Planning Groups
- North Lanarkshire Voluntary Sector Partnership Group
- Integration Locality consortium
- Early Years Consortium
- Community Learning & Development Partnership
- Tenants and Residents groups

3.1 Health Services

- GP Practices⁴ – there are thirteen GP practices in the Wishaw Locality.
- 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
- Care Home Liaison 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

Social work and housing offices are located within Wishaw town centre. There are two First Stop Shops in the area, one in Wishaw and one in Shotts. Social Work Services are also located within Wishaw General Hospital. An Integrated Day Service Facility is located on Stewarton Street in the town. Social work services include;

- 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 – a method of arranging support in a tailor made way so that people can live more independently is provided in Wishaw locality.
- Housing adaptations
- Home Support – Wishaw Locality currently provides home support to a number of service users at an average of 10.5hrs per client per day. The service consists of three separate elements: long term service; reablement; short term intensive and palliative care.
- Integrated Care Services - Wishaw and Shotts Integrated Day Services provide day opportunities for older people with complex support needs.
- Wishaw Integrated Addictions - referrals to this service focus on the needs of people with drugs and alcohol problems, chiefly alcohol.

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.

- 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 10 care homes in the locality, 9 in Wishaw and 1 in Shotts.
- 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. Getting Better Together Shotts is the host organisation for the Wishaw Locality and monthly meetings take place with representatives from both statutory and non statutory organisations.

Local third sector groups include:

- GOLD Group
- Made4U in ML2
- Glencassels Community Development Project
- Newmains Community Trust
- Lanarkshire Links
- Getting Better Together (GBT) Shotts

3.4 Education Establishments

Within Wishaw Locality there are:

- Nine Nursery Establishments
- Three Family Learning Centres
- Three Independent Partnership Nurseries
- Twenty one Primary Schools
- Four Secondary Schools
- One Additional Support for Learning Base

4.0 Community Assets

In addition to the resources and assets outlined above the locality is well resourced for community and leisure facilities, with thirteen community centres/senior citizen centres and two leisure centres. There are three libraries with one (Shotts) hosting the Shotts Heritage Centre. The town also has two public parks one of which has recently had a Skate Park built (Belhaven) and one which has football parks and outdoor physical activity equipment (King George V) and Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park. The Nature Park consist of many different habitats including ponds, wildflower meadows, remnant raised peat bog, old and new woodlands.

These habitats are home to mammals including badger, roe deer and fox with many insects and birds present. There is a good path network throughout the site most of which are tarmac and accessible for wheelchairs and pushchairs.

The community assets for the Wishaw 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 of the locality is 57,309. Approximately 51% of the population are female and 49% are male. In general the Wishaw locality has an older population profile than average across North Lanarkshire. It has a higher proportion of people over 65 (16.49%) and people over 85 (1.7%) than the average in North Lanarkshire (15.8% & 1.5% respectively). See Table 8 for a breakdown of the population and age profile for Wishaw locality.

Wishaw locality has similar levels of postcode areas in the most deprived 15% of data zones across Scotland (23.53%) as compared to the average across North Lanarkshire (23.39%). Within the locality there are 4 data zones within the worst 5%, 4 within the worst 10% and 7 within the worst 15% in Scotland.

The mortality rate for under 75s (151.9) is higher than that of North Lanarkshire as a whole (119.6) whilst the score for over 75s (110.1) is lower than the North Lanarkshire average (114). Wishaw locality has a slightly higher score for employment on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation than the North Lanarkshire average.

When comparing the data for Ethnic groups (Appendix 4) the Wishaw locality figures are very similar to the averages across North Lanarkshire with no notable differences across the groups.

Table 8: Population and age profiles

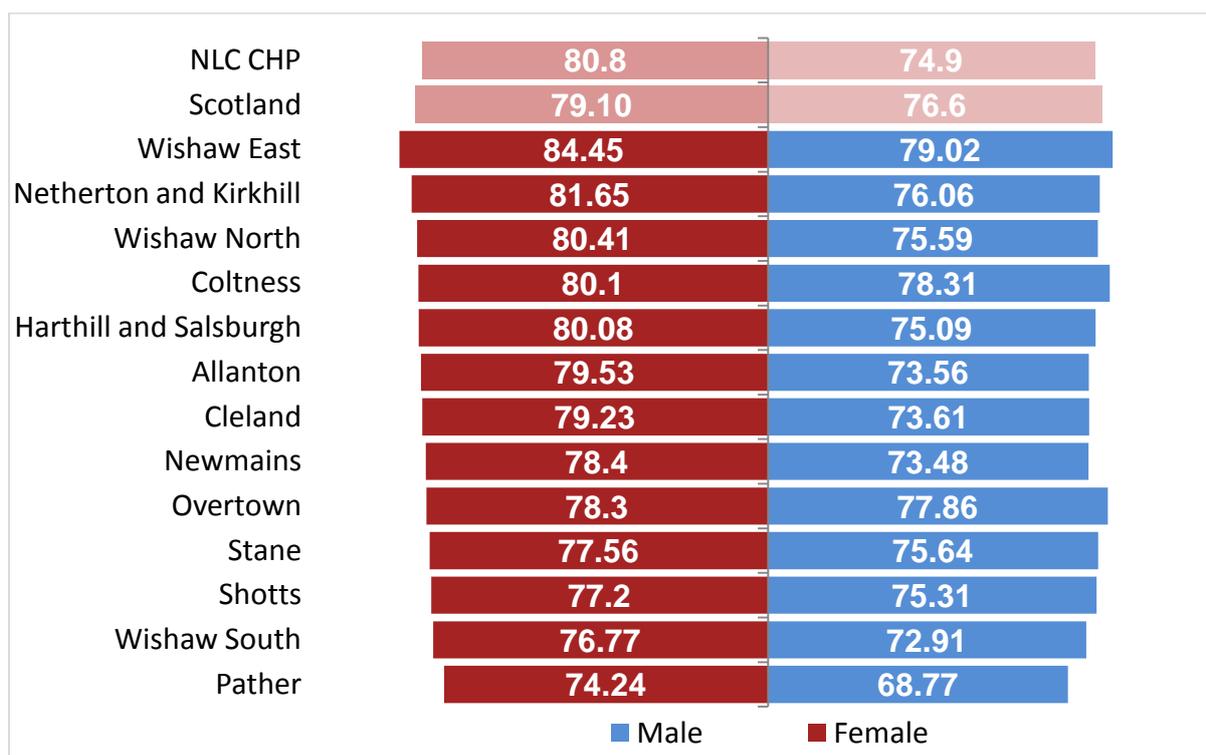
	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Total population</i>	25,496	26,716	52,212
0 – 4	1477	1393	2870
5 – 9	1587	1442	3029
10 – 15	1705	1661	3366
16 – 19	1302	1162	2464
20 – 24	1590	1590	3180
25 – 29	1696	1755	3451
30 – 34	1684	1696	3380
35 – 39	1566	1514	3080
40 – 44	1759	1859	3618
45 – 49	2039	2059	4098
50 – 54	1857	1953	3810
55 – 59	1712	1800	3512
60 – 64	1477	1563	3040
65 – 69	1350	1493	2843
70 – 74	1027	1170	2197
75 – 79	762	1084	1846
80 – 84	557	824	1381
85 – 89	238	472	710
90+	111	226	337

Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS) (2013) SAPES

Life Expectancy

As noted in Appendix 3 the standardised mortality rate for over 75s (128.6) is higher than the North Lanarkshire average (114), whilst the rate for under 75s (119.6) is the same as North Lanarkshire as a whole (119.6). Figure 5 shows life expectancy for intermediate zones and shows life expectancy in several 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

Wishaw has the highest percentage of white Scottish living in the locality with 93.9% compared with an average of 92.8% for North Lanarkshire. 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

As shown in Appendix 3, Wishaw locality has higher Care at Home hours for over 65s (12.7 per 1000) than the North Lanarkshire average (12.6) and has above average residential care use (27.4 per 1000) compared with the average for North Lanarkshire (24.8).

5.2.1 Carers

Records from the 2011 census suggest 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 of the survey 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 carer's 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 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)					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

* Young Carers are those aged 0-15 years

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

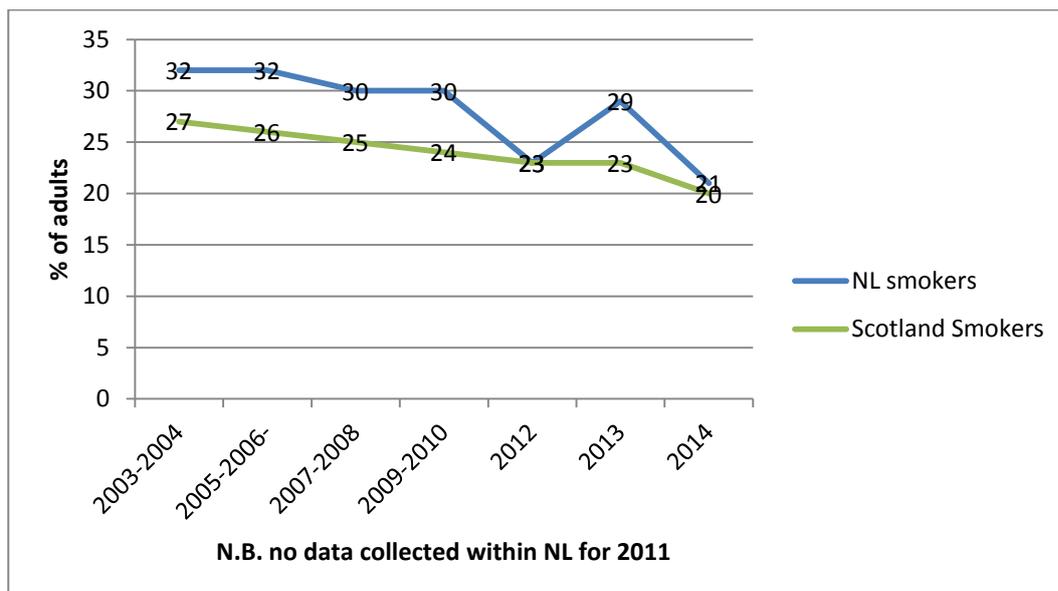
The most recent data on smoking prevalence is available only at North Lanarkshire level and shows 21% of the North Lanarkshire population smoke compared to 20% across Scotland.

As can be seen in the graph 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.

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.

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

5.3.4 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

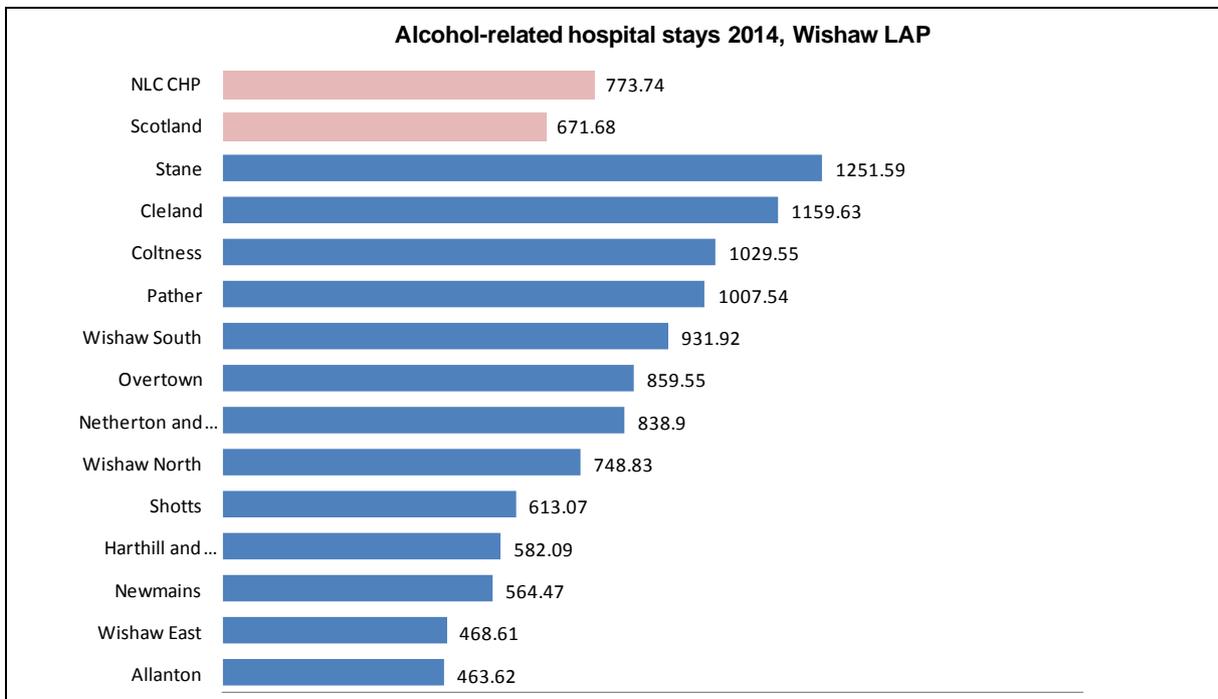
- There is a general downward trend in levels of alcohol consumption both locally and nationally.
- Binge drinking remains a potential area for concern as do levels of alcohol consumption in women aged 65 and over.
- The proportion of people drinking at hazardous or harmful levels in Lanarkshire remains very similar to those seen in Scotland overall. In Lanarkshire this is 26.8% of the male population and 18.9% of the female population.

- Based on the mid-year population estimates for 2013 this suggests around 43,790 men and 32,950 women 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 (Table 10). 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 provides data on antidepressant prescribing for 2014/15).

Table 11: Mental health acute data and antidepressant 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: Mental health locality profiles version 2, 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 *
Allanton	14.5	2.65
Cleland	16.2	3.90
Coltness	18.8	2.49
Craigneuk Wishaw	24.5	6.31
Harthill and Salsburgh	18.8	1.69
Netherton and Kirkhill	18.0	2.76
Newmains	20.3	2.93
Overtown	18.4	3.33
Pather	18.8	3.63
Shotts	16.2	2.80
Stane	18.0	4.43
Wishaw East	16.9	3.82
Wishaw North	19.1	3.86
Wishaw South	23.4	5.20
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 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+
- 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).

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 with Wishaw locality falling short of the target with 93.8% of 5 year olds receiving all routine vaccinations at 30 June 2016.

Performance varies across localities and whilst Wishaw locality has routinely exceeded the target for 2 year olds with 97.6% receiving all routine vaccinations at 30 June 2016 it has been below the target for 5 year olds over the last three years and was 91.6% in the most recent quarter in June 2016.

5.4 Hospital Data

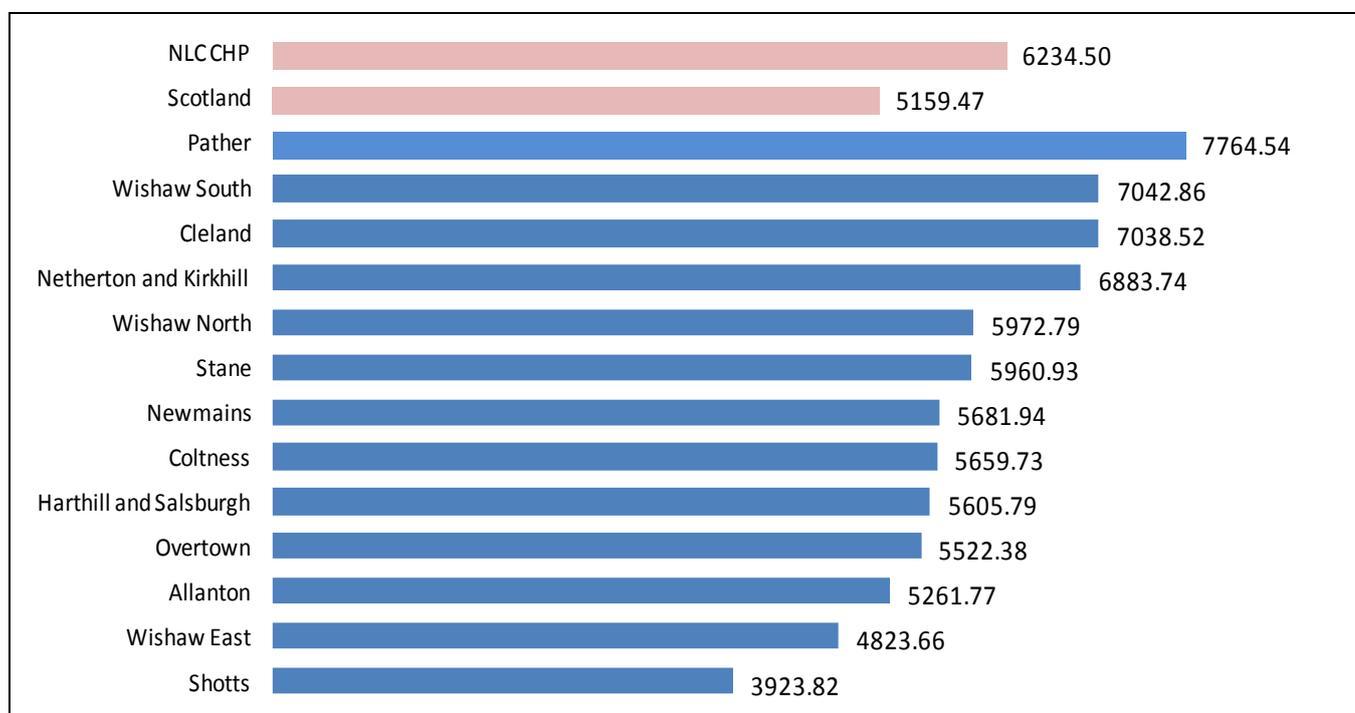
A range of data regarding hospital A&E attendances and admissions is available in Appendix 3. In summary, the locality has higher levels of Emergency Admissions compared with Scotland and North Lanarkshire as a whole (all ages, both sexes) (11,756 – rate per 100,000 2012).

Admissions for CHD are comparative with North Lanarkshire and lower than Scotland for females all ages (365 – rate per 100,000) and higher for males all ages compared to North Lanarkshire and Scotland (783 - rate per 100,000).

Cancer registrations (5.2 per 1000) are lower than the North Lanarkshire average (4.0 & 5.4 respectively).

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

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



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

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

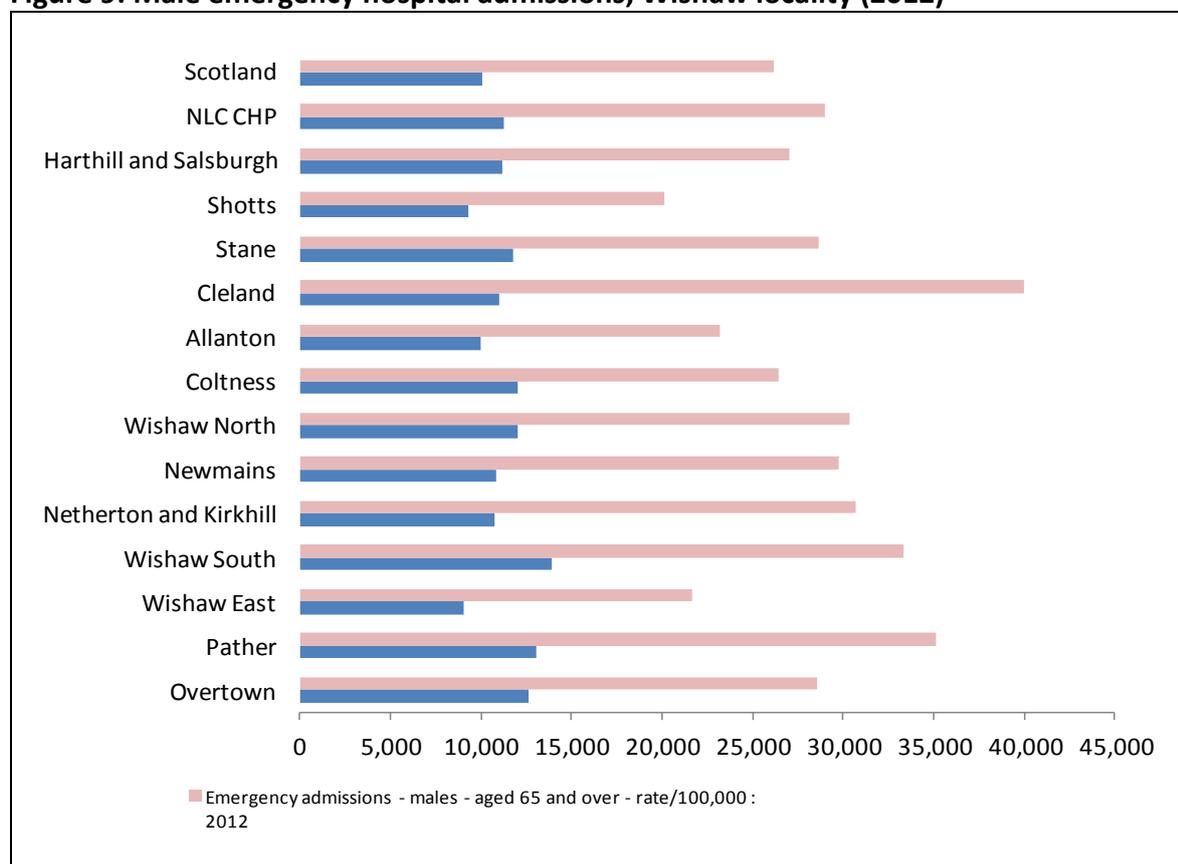
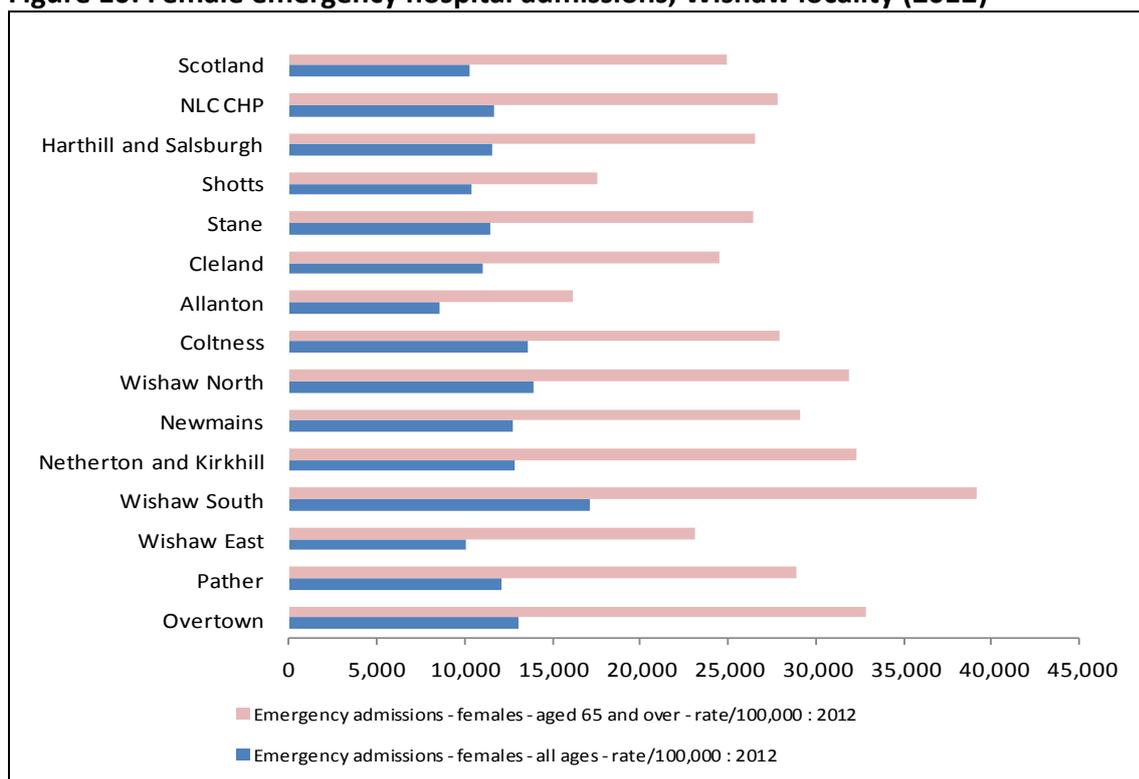


Figure 10: Female emergency hospital admissions, Wishaw locality (2012)



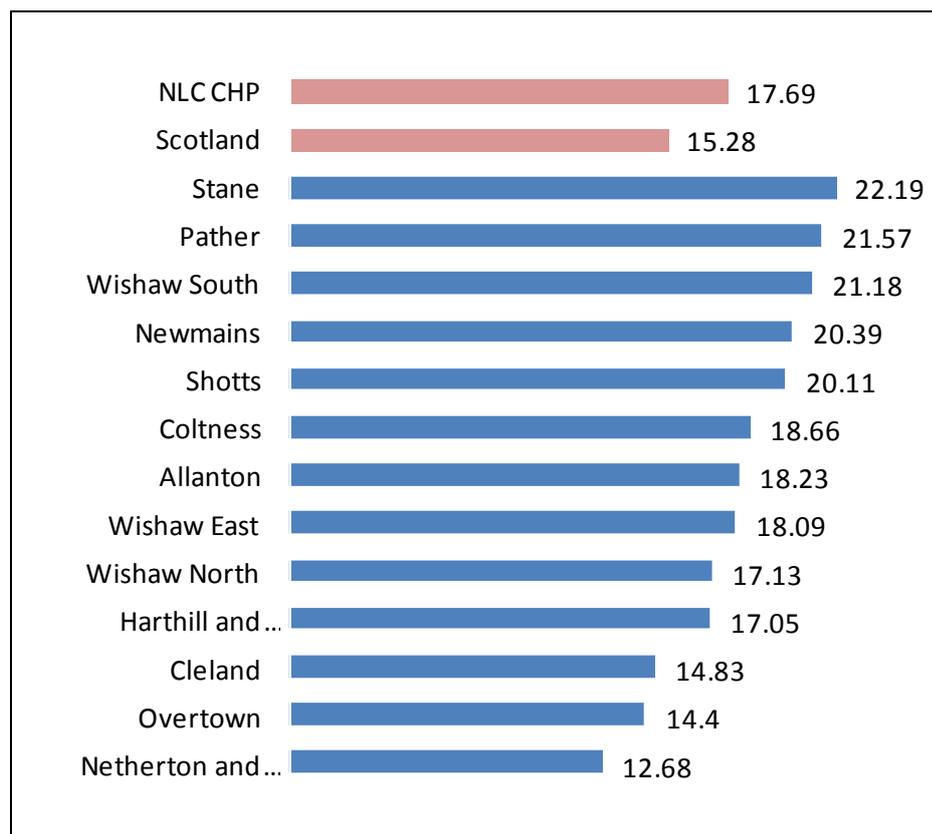
Source: ISD via www.sns.gov.uk

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 Wishaw locality. Eight areas are higher than the North Lanarkshire average and ten 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 11).

Figure 11: Children Living in Poverty (2012)



N.B. 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.

Source: HMRC via Scotpho Online Profile Tool

5.5.2 Looked After Children and Young People

As noted in Appendix 5 148 children were looked after in 2014/15 in the Wishaw Locality, with just over a third looked after at home. 30.4% of the looked after children in Wishaw were in foster care which is slightly higher than the North Lanarkshire average of 23.7%. (see appendix 5). Five children were in residential care (3.4%).

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 (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% 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 (Table 26). Further data will be available from the NLC Performance Scorecard later this year.

Wishaw locality has one of the lowest numbers of young people placed on a supervision order with under 10% of the North Lanarkshire total (see Appendix 5, Table 29) and a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 population.

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. For the Wishaw Locality the median of the percentage of mothers smoking per datazone is 20% compared to a North Lanarkshire median of 18.5%.

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.

Table 14 shows 3 year averages (2012/14) for smoking during pregnancy and it is notable that some areas such as Craigneuk, Wishaw, Shotts and Pather are considerably higher than the North Lanarkshire and Scotland rates. Craigneuk especially with 35.1% compared with 20.6% and 18.5% respectively. While Wishaw North has high rates of child obesity with 20%, Stane stands out with 58.8% of the Primary 1 children obese. This is almost 5 times higher than the North Lanarkshire average of 9.2%.

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

Area	Women smoking during pregnancy* (%)	Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks* (%)	Child obesity at P1 (%)
Allanton	21.1	12.4	8.3
Cleland	11.0	18.6	5.6
Coltness	20.6	16.4	8.7
Craigneuk Wishaw	35.1	8.2	11.5
Harthill and Salsburgh	24.3	11.5	15.4
Newmains	18.0	16.1	14.0
Overtown	22.8	23.9	8.1
Pather	27.2	13.0	6.0
Shotts	29.9	6.1	7.9
Stane	25.8	10.0	58.8
Wishaw East	14.4	13.5	13.3
Wishaw North	18.0	15.7	20.0
Wishaw South	21.1	16.7	8.6
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 assessment against 9 developmental milestones.

The national aim is that by the end of 2016, 85% is all children within each Community Planning Partnership will reach all expected milestones.

Data is available from June 2013 to June 2016 at locality and 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 Wishaw locality is in line with the North Lanarkshire average and 94% of assessments are meaningful reviews⁹

Table 15: 27-30 month assessments, 2013-2016

	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

5.6 Long Term Conditions and Screening

5.6.1 Long term conditions

Analysis has been undertaken of the long term conditions, asthma, coronary heart disease (CHD) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) to highlight differences across the locality and where efforts require to be focussed.

Asthma

Wishaw shows a wide range of asthma rates as shown in Table 16. Allanton has the lowest rate (50.8) and Overtown the highest (148.6). Wishaw has 8 out of its 14 intermediate zones worse than North H&SCP rate but has 9 zones better than the Scottish rate. Table 16 shows where we need to focus our efforts in promoting asthma management education and awareness. Overtown is highest for the hospital admissions rate for asthma than North H&SCP and Scotland, with Wishaw South, Shotts, Cragneuk and Coltness also higher.

⁹ 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

Wishaw Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Overtown	148.58
Wishaw South	119.14
Shotts	115.46
Craigneuk, Wishaw	114.88
Coltness	110.56
Newmains	106.84
Netherton	103.28
Wishaw East	89.8
Cleland	86.36
Pather	80.93
Wishaw North	72.6
Stane	65.25
Harthill	53.46
Allanton	50.08
North H&SCP	89.3
Scotland	109.6

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Coronary Heart Disease

Wishaw locality shows a wide range of CHD rates as shown in Table 17. Wishaw East has the lowest rate (466.02) and Pather the highest (697.34). When compared with the North H&SCP, Wishaw has only 4 out of its 14 intermediate zones better than this rate and all areas are worse than the Scottish rate. Table 17 shows where we need to focus our efforts to address the lifestyle and determinants of health that lead to CHD. Pather has significantly more hospital admissions rate than Wishaw East, the lowest rate in the Wishaw locality, and significantly more than the Scottish figure.

Table 17: Patients Hospitalised with Coronary Heart Disease, rate per 100,000 from April 2012 to March 2014, 3 year aggregate

Wishaw Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Pather	697.34
Shotts	669.15
Allanton	658.96
Wishaw South	643.83
Coltness	611.18
Stane	601.12
Craigneuk, Wishaw	593.95
Harthill	541.7
Newmains	526.31
Overtown	504.97
Cleland	483.39
Wishaw North	477.84
Wishaw East	466.02
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. Wishaw locality shows a wide range of COPD rates, as shown in Table 15, with Craigneuk having the highest rate (1403.9) and Wishaw East the lowest (619.8). Wishaw locality has 6 out of the 14 intermediate zones shown better than the North H&SCP rate and 13 zones worse than the Scottish rate. 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. Rates in Craigneuk are more than double the rate in Wishaw East, the lowest, and more than double the Scottish rate.

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

Wishaw Locality Intermediate geography	Rates per 100,000
Craigneuk, Wishaw	1403.89
Pather	989.83
Harthill	958.79
Newmains	908.9
Wishaw South	848.76
Cleland	826.03
Overtown	823.04
Stane	793.08
Wishaw North	722.53
Shotts	700.35
Allanton	695.4
Coltness	680.34
Wishaw East	619.83
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, Craigneuk has the highest COPD/asthma rates (16.6 versus 13.9). Wishaw South and Shotts have the highest diabetes rate (6.0 versus 5.1). Wishaw South has the highest CHD rate (7.1 versus 5.1) and Wishaw North has the highest arthritis rate (5.5 versus 3.9).

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]
Overtown	Number & rate per 100 pop	598 [13.3]	244 [5.4]	250 [5.6]	171 [3.8]
Pather	Number & rate per 100 pop	572 [14.2]	203 [5]	206 [5.1]	156 [3.9]
Wishaw East	Number & rate per 100 pop	484 [13.4]	185 [5.1]	169 [4.7]	160 [4.4]
Wishaw South	Number & rate per 100 pop	685 [15.7]	259 [6]	308 [7.1]	220 [5.1]
Newmains	Number & rate per 100 pop	1009 [15.7]	381 [5.9]	352 [5.5]	297 [4.6]
Wishaw North	Number & rate per 100 pop	856 [15.6]	324 [5.9]	368 [6.7]	301 [5.5]
Craigneuk Wishaw	Number & rate per 100 pop	737 [16.6]	239 [5.4]	254 [5.7]	168 [3.8]
Coltness	Number & rate per 100 pop	599 [13.7]	251 [5.7]	252 [5.8]	225 [5.1]
Allanton	Number & rate per 100 pop	453 [12.5]	178 [4.9]	171 [4.7]	133 [3.7]
Cleland	Number & rate per 100 pop	582 [12.2]	243 [5.1]	188 [3.9]	131 [2.7]
Stane	Number & rate per 100 pop	393 [14.1]	142 [5.1]	151 [5.4]	109 [3.9]
Shotts	Number & rate per 100 pop	507 [13.2]	230 [6]	220 [5.7]	166 [4.3]
Harthill and Salsburgh	Number & rate per 100 pop	777 [13]	339 [5.7]	325 [5.4]	277 [4.6]

Source: ISD

5.6.2 Cancer Screening

People from deprived areas are less likely to attend bowel or cervical screening. They 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

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/crukmg_1000ast-3344.pdf

two years and those aged over 74 years self-referring. Wishaw locality failed to reach the NQIS target of 60%. Wishaw locality sits within the top 3 for uptake within North Lanarkshire and is slightly higher than the North H&SCP average (Table 20). However this is still below the 60% uptake target.

Table 20: NHS Lanarkshire Bowel Screening Uptake Jan 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 the poorest in Craigneuk (35.9%) to the best in Wishaw East (54.6%).

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

Wishaw Locality Intermediate geography	Uptake Rate - Persons (%)
Craigneuk, Wishaw	35.9
Stane	43.4
Cleland	44.1
Wishaw South	44.4
Pather	44.6
Harthill & Salsburgh	46.9
Newmains	47.8
Overtown	48.2
Coltness	48.3
Shotts	49.1
Allanton	50.5
Wishaw North	51.9
Wishaw East	54.6
North Lanarkshire	46.0
Scotland	56.0

Source: ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profiles

All areas within the Wishaw locality are performing below the NHS QIS target of 60% uptake. Eight out of the 13 zones have rates above the North Lanarkshire average (46.0%) but all fall below the Scotland rate (56.0%).

The intermediate zone data (Table 21) shows where we need to focus our efforts in promoting bowel screening awareness and addressing access to services i.e. Craigneuk area in particular.

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 to June 2015 from 46.0% 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 3rd 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 Wishaw is not meeting the target and uptake has fallen by 1.1% since the previous round.

Table 22 shows Wishaw locality sits 4th out of the 6 localities in the North Lanarkshire and falls short of the QIS target of 70% by 2.5%.

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, from 52.99% in Cragneuk to 72.52% in Shotts. Wishaw locality has eleven areas which fail to reach the essential QIS target of 70%. This highlights where we need to focus our efforts in promoting breast screening awareness and addressing access to services. Other areas for consideration are Newmains (61.68%), Wishaw South (63.84%) and Harthill & Salsburgh (63.9%). Only one zone has a better rate than the North Lanarkshire rate of (72.48%) which is Shotts (72.52%), but only slightly. Five are performing above the Scotland rate (68.3%).

Lanarkshire has seen an increase in the number of women opting out of 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 the opt-out rates over time to see if they continue to rise.

Table 23: Breast Screening Uptake Data from November 2010 to October 2012

Wishaw Locality Intermediate geography	Uptake Rate Uptake (%)
Craigneuk, Wishaw	52.99
Newmains	61.68
Wishaw South	63.84
Harthill & Salsburgh	63.9
Allanton	64.19
Cleland	66.06
Pather	67.6
Overtown	67.65
Wishaw North	67.83
Stane	68.68
Wishaw East	69.52
Coltness	72.32
Shotts	72.52
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 is currently 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 Wishaw locality is the 3rd best performing locality and is performing well when compared with North Lanarkshire and Scotland, 78.3% and 77.3% respectively. However, the locality sits below the QIS standard of 80% so there is room for improvement.

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 Lanarkshire	78.3
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 71.7% in Craigneuk to 80.7% in both Wishaw East and Newmains. Wishaw locality has 10 of its 13 areas failing to reach the essential QIS target of 80%. This data shows us where we need to focus our efforts in promoting cervical screening awareness, address access to services and target our resources to support general practices within these areas, especially Craigneuk.

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 (%)
Craigneuk, Wishaw	71.7
Overtown	75.2
Stane	76.7
Wishaw North	77.8
Pather	78.1
Shotts	79.1
Wishaw South	79.4
Allanton	79.6
Cleland	79.6
Coltness	79.8
Harthill & Salsburgh	80.6
Wishaw East	80.7
Newmains	80.7
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) and these women account for 20% (37,234/185,972) of Lanarkshire women.

Encouraging these women requires innovative practice such as NHS Lanarkshire's award winning smear amnesty. This means 20% of eligible Lanarkshire 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 4.5.2 and in Appendix 5.

Wishaw locality has 521 adult protection referrals (Appendix 6, Table 31), the second highest number and proportion in North Lanarkshire. Of these 92 referrals are passed to the care team for investigation (Appendix 6, Table 32) and 18 proceeding to initial case conference (Appendix 6, Table 33).

The locality made the highest number of referrals for domestic abuse, with 920 out of a total of 3083 (Appendix 6, Table 34).

5.8 Criminal Justice

The number of social work reports 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. Table 38 includes data for South Lanarkshire Council residents as North Lanarkshire Council carries out this work on behalf of the Community Justice Authority.

5.9 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, provided local intelligence and contributed to the discussions on what are the priority areas of action for their locality.

The following priorities were agreed following the first locality engagement event.

- Further develop Locality Response team, widening the range of statutory and voluntary inputs and supports
- Build networks of support around high resource service users to provide proactive care which leads to a reduction in hospital admissions and facilitates timeous discharges.

- Interrogate the high death rate in the under 75 population and tailor early intervention, anticipatory care and prevention approaches to address the presenting issues.
- Build and develop teams within the Locality at managerial, operational and frontline levels.
- Develop self assessment/evaluation including the analysis and review of support failures, concerns, complaints etc to drive continuous service improvement and development.

Translating these priorities into action will result in:

- Improved access to services;
- Improved support for people with mental health conditions;
- More coordinated care across health and social care;
- Improved social connectedness for people.

Appendix 2: Community Assets – Wishaw locality

Community Facilities/Centres

7 Shotts/Harthill/Salsburgh areas
9 Wishaw area

Leisure Centres

Wishaw Sports Centre
Shotts Leisure Centre

Mental Health & Greenspace

Greenhead Moss
Belhaven and King George V Parks
Well Connected Social Prescribing Programme.

Libraries

Wishaw Library
Shotts Library/Heritage Centre
Cleland Library

Places of worship

1 Mosque, Craigneuk
19 Churches

13 GP Practices

6 Houldsworth Centre, Wishaw (27 GPs in total)
3 Newmains (8 GPs in total)
3 Shotts (5 GPs in total)
1 Harthill (4 GPs in total)
Plus various Locums

Dental Practices

9 In Wishaw
2 in Shotts

Stop Smoking Services

Wishaw
Newmains

Community Pharmacies

11 Wishaw
2 Shotts

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

Social Care and Health Locality Offices: Wishaw
General Hospital & King Street, Wishaw
Integrated Day Services

Housing

Wishaw Housing Office
Newmains Advice Centre.
12 Sheltered housing: Wishaw (11), Shotts (1)
10 Care Homes/Establishments: Wishaw (9), Shotts
(1)

Children's Home

Cambusnethan House

Police

Wishaw

Fire Service

None located in Wishaw nearest is Motherwell

Transport

Rail

Wishaw, Shotts and Cleland Train Stations

Local Bus Services

GBT Community Transport
45 local bus services

Information and Advice Services

Employment

Routes to Work within GBT, Shotts
Routes to Work, Craigneuk

CAB

Wishaw

First Stop Shops

Wishaw
Shotts

Money Advice

Welfare Rights Team, Kings House, Wishaw

Credit Unions

Craigneuk and Wishawhill Credit Union
Wishaw Credit Union

Education Establishments

9 Nurseries and 3 Independent Nurseries
21 Primary Schools
4 High Schools
1 Additional Support for Learning Base.
3 Family Learning Centres (Wishaw, Newmains, &
Shotts)

Community and Voluntary Organisations

St Aidan's Youth Group
Newmains Community Trust
Glencassels Community Development Project
Made4U in ML2
GOLD Group
Shotts and Wishaw Adult Learners Forum (SWALF)
Shape Up Shotts
Adult Learners Forum in Allanton (ALFIA).
Centre Point Facility, Gowkthraple
Carers Liaison & Support Project (CLASP)

Locality Engagement Structures

Wishaw / Shotts Youth Forum
Wishaw Murdostoun & Fortissat Community Forum
Cleland Community Council
Craigneuk and Wishawhill Community Council
1 Tenants and Residents Association (Shotts)
North Lanarkshire Voluntary Sector Partnership Group
Locality Consortium
VANL
LAP (Local Area Partnership); LAT (Local Area Team);
CSSG (Community Safety Sub Group)
LPG's (ICSG, Integrated Addictions, Mental Health,
Older People, Disability)
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 25: 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 26: 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 27: 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 28: 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 29: 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 30: 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 31: 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 32: 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 33: 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 34: 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 35: 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 36: 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 37: 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 38: 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

NORTH LOCALITY

ScotPHO profiles Measure is significantly worse than both National + NLC	Allanton	Cleland	Coltness	Craigneuk	Harthill & Salsburgh	Newmains	Overtown	Pather	Shotts	Stane	Wishaw East	Wishaw North	Wishaw South	PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION
ScotPHO profiles Measure is significantly worse than National														
Life Expectancy & Mortality	Male Life Expectancy	Male Life Expectancy		Male Life Expectancy Female Life Expectancy Deaths all ages		Male Life Expectancy Female Life Expectancy Deaths all ages		Male Life Expectancy Female Life Expectancy	Female life expectancy	Female Life expectancy			Male Life Expectancy Female Life Expectancy Deaths all ages	
Behaviours			Alcohol related hospital stays	Alcohol related hospital stays Drug 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 hospitalisations Multiple emergency admissions (65+) COPD	Patients with Emergency Hospitalisations	Patients hospitalised COPD Patients with emergency hospitalisations	Patients with emergency hospitalisations	Patients with Emergency Hospitalisations Multiple emergency admissions (65+) Patients hospitalised COPD				Patients with emergency hospitalisations	Patients hospitalised COPD Patients with Emergency Hospitalisations Multiple emergency admissions (65+)	COPD Emergency Admissions
Mental Health			Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis	Prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis Patients with psychiatric hospitalisation	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 Patients with psychiatric hospitalisation	
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	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	Adults claiming IB/DLA/PIP/ESA	
Education				Primary school attendance Secondary		Secondary school attendance		Secondary school attendance						

				school attendance										
Economy	Children living in poverty	People claiming pensions credits	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty People claiming pension credits (65+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits People claiming pensions credits	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty People claiming pension credits (65+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits People claiming pensions credits	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty People claiming pension credits (65+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty	Income deprived Employment deprived Children living in poverty	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits People claiming pension credits (65+)	Income deprived Employment deprived Claiming out of work benefits Children living in poverty People claiming pension credits (65+)	

	Allanton	Cleland	Coltness	Craigneuk wishaw	Harthill & Salsburgh	Newmains	Overtown	Pather	Shotts	Stane	Wishaw East	Wishaw North	Wishaw South	PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION
Women & Child Health				Mothers smoking during pregnancy Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks Child dental health in primary 1	Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks		Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks Child dental health in primary	Exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks			Child obesity in primary 1		Breastfeeding
Immunisation & Screening	Breast screening uptake Bowel Screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake	Bowel screening uptake	Breast screening uptake Bowel Screening uptake	Breast screening uptake Bowel Screening uptake	Breast screening uptake Bowel Screening uptake	Bowel Screening uptake	Bowel Screening uptake	Bowel Screening uptake	Bowel Screening uptake		Bowel Screening uptake	Breast screening uptake Bowel Screening uptake	Breast & 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