

# East Lothian Partnership

## **East Lothian by Numbers**

A Statistical Profile of East Lothian

### **5. Health and Social Care**

December 2016

# Health and Social Care

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## Health & Social Care

Across East Lothian male and female life expectancy is higher than the Scottish average, and has been rising steadily over time, leading to a growing older population in the area. However life expectancy varies by eight years between communities across the county for males, and twelve years for females: an indicator of the significant health inequalities that persist across East Lothian.

This section focuses on a range of indicators which can be used to measure the health of a community including: illness and early deaths, child and maternal health; access to health services; and the supports needed to enable people to maintain independent lives. Cognitive health is a growing issue in East Lothian and Scotland, particularly as the population ages, presenting an expanding health and social care concern.



### Summary:

- 84.9% of people in East Lothian report having very good/good health – higher than in Scotland.
- Life expectancy is relatively high in East Lothian but there is an 8 year difference between males and 12 years between females across the council area.
- 6.7% of Primary 1 children are considered to be obese. Which is higher than the national figure.
- 20% of 15 year olds think it is ok for someone their age to try legal highs, rising to 22% for cannabis.
- Coronary Heart Disease and Cancer still persist as two significant causes of death in East Lothian although the rates of mortality are falling.
- Falls constitute the most common reason for emergency admissions to hospitals for all ages.
- East Lothian has a lower rate of Looked After Children than Scotland, as well as a lower rate of children on the Child Protection Register.
- Dementia is on the rise and projected to increase substantially in the next twenty years.
- 718 adults with learning disabilities are known to East Lothian Council.
- Nearly 7% of all unpaid carers were young people aged 24 and under. This was over 10% in Musselburgh East.

**General Health and Wellbeing**

Figure 5.1 shows that 84.9% of people in East Lothian report having very good/good health – higher than in Scotland. More East Lothian residents rate their own health as being ‘very good’ and fewer rate their health as being ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’. Table 5.1 shows how residents in East Lothian rate their personal well-being (from 0 to 10) compared to Scotland. The table shows similar results between East Lothian and Scotland.

Figure 5.1: General health East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2011).

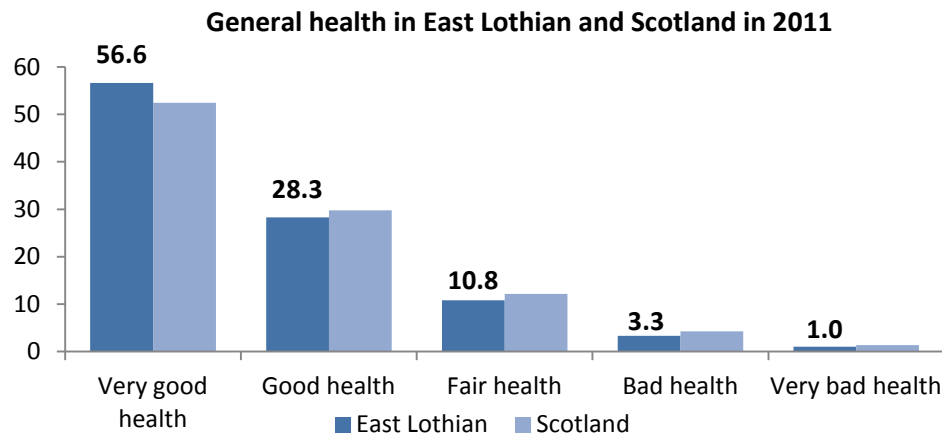


Table 5.1 Personal Wellbeing in the UK survey results for 2014/15 (ONS 2015).

	How Satisfied are you with your life?	How worthwhile are the things you do?	How happy were you yesterday?	How anxious did you feel yesterday?
East Lothian	7.56	7.77	7.45	2.94
Scotland	7.46	7.83	7.45	2.84

Figure 5.2 shows the percentage of the population that identified themselves as having ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health in East Lothian in Scotland. The figure is broken down by occupational groups and demonstrates that full time students and managers have low levels of self reported poor or ill health. On the other hand, those who have never worked and those that are long-term unemployed have far higher levels of self reported poor and ill health. The arrows group these differences into: full time students; those in employment; and those not in employment. East Lothian residents generally reported lower levels of bad or very bad health.

Figure 5.2: Percentage of population that has ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ self reported health in East Lothian and Scotland by socio-economic group (Census 2011).

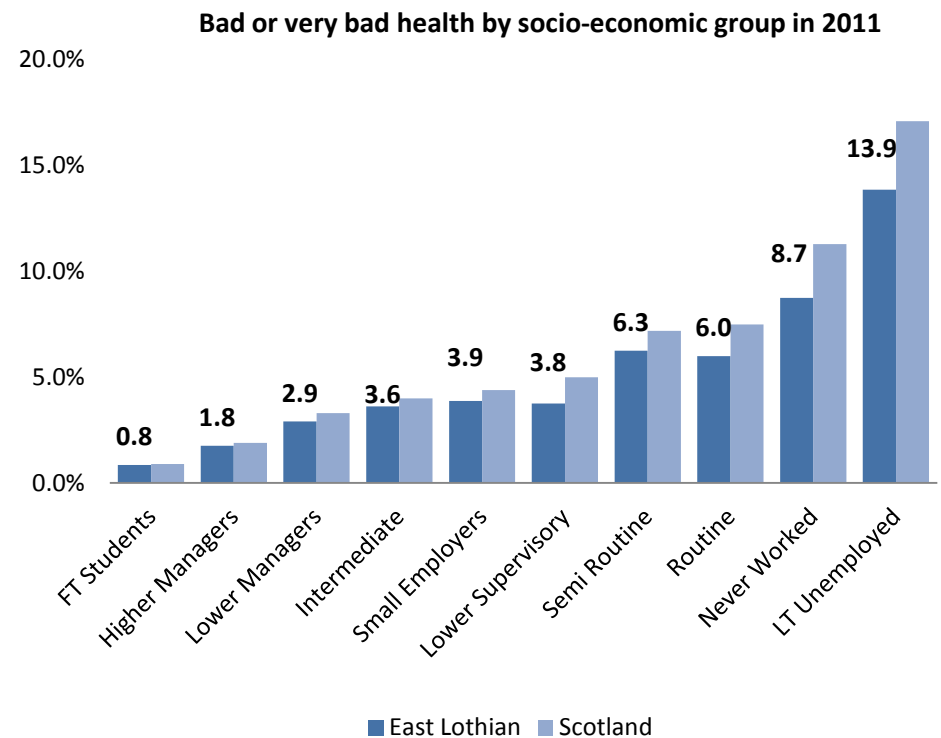


Table 5.2: Self perception of health by age and income in East Lothian (SHS 2014).

East Lothian	Age			Income		
	16-39	40-64	65+	Up to £15,000	£15,001 to £30,000	Over £30,000
Very Good/Good	*	83	56	64	68	91
Fair	*	14	36	26	28	9
Very Bad / Bad	*	3	8	10	4	-

Table 5.2 details how people in East Lothian perceive their health by age and income categories. Fewer older people, and those on lower incomes, perceive themselves to have very good or good health.

In the 2011 census 29,310 (29.4%) people indicated that they had one or more long term health conditions or disabilities, leaving 70,407 people (70.6%) with no long term health conditions or disabilities. Each category is broken down in table 5.3.

‘Deafness or partial hearing loss’ and ‘physical disability’ were the two most common categories identified in both Scotland and East Lothian. However, a much higher proportion (18.3%) identified ‘other conditions’. Figure 5.3 shows the proportion of people identifying with long term health conditions or disabilities - percentages add up to more than 29.4% of the population due to respondents being able to choose more than one condition.

There is a higher prevalence (7.1%) of deafness and partial hearing loss in the eastern wards of East Lothian owing to an older population here. This is 6.5% in the western wards. However, there is also a higher prevalence of physical disabilities in the western wards of East Lothian – 6.7% of the total population compared with 5.7% in the eastern wards.

Figure 5.3: Percentage of people in East Lothian and Scotland with long term health conditions or disabilities in East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2011).

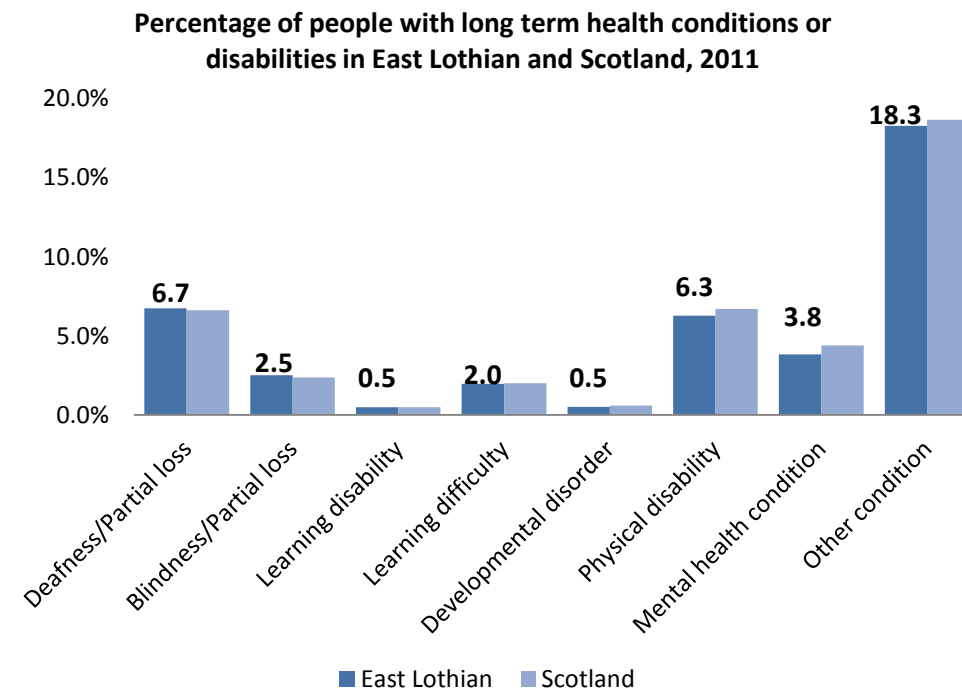


Table 5.3: Number of people with long term health conditions of disabilities in East Lothian (Census 2011).

Long Term Condition	No. of People	Long Term Condition	No. of People
Deafness or Partial Hearing Loss	6,718	Developmental Disorder	518
Blindness or Partial Sight Loss	2,512	Physical Disability	6,272
Learning Disability	499	Mental Health Condition	3,826
Learning Difficulty	1,957	Other Condition	18,218

**Life Expectancy**

Fig 5.4 shows the life expectancy of males and females in East Lothian compared with the benchmarking families. Although East Dunbartonshire and Scottish Borders have higher life expectancies than East Lothian for males and females, it should be noted that East Dunbartonshire has the highest life expectancy in Scotland and East Lothian has the 9<sup>th</sup> highest out of 32 local authorities. There is a 3.6 year difference in life expectancy between males and females in East Lothian.

Figure 5.4: Life expectancy at birth by sex in selected council (NRS 2016).

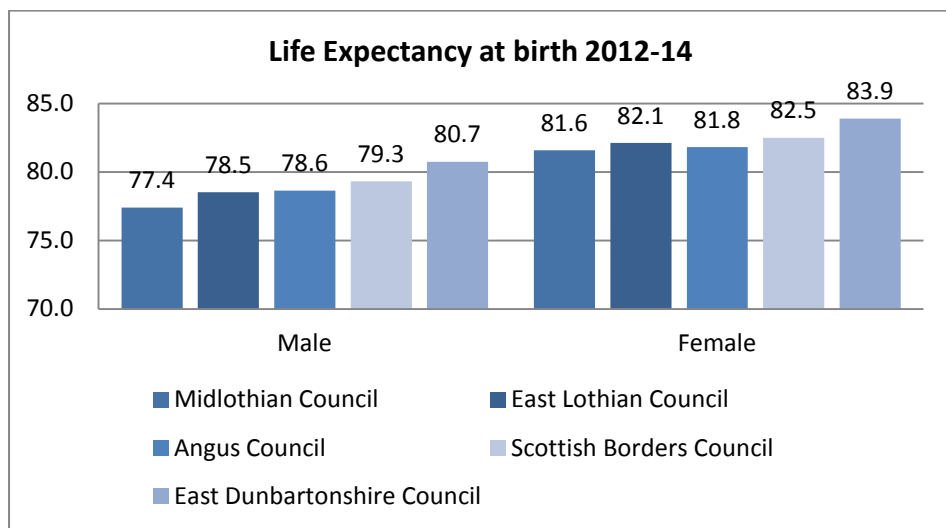


Table 5.4 breaks down life expectancy into the intermediate zones of East Lothian. There are 22 intermediate zones in East Lothian, representing communities of around 4,000 people. Longniddry & Aberlady has the highest male life expectancy at birth of 82.8 years. Musselburgh West has the highest female life expectancy at birth of 89.8 years. Prestonpans North and Dunbar West have the lowest life expectancies for males and females respectively.

There is an 8 year difference between males and a 12 year difference between females across the council area.

Table 5.4 Average life Expectancy at birth by Intermediate zone 2011 (Scotpho 2015).

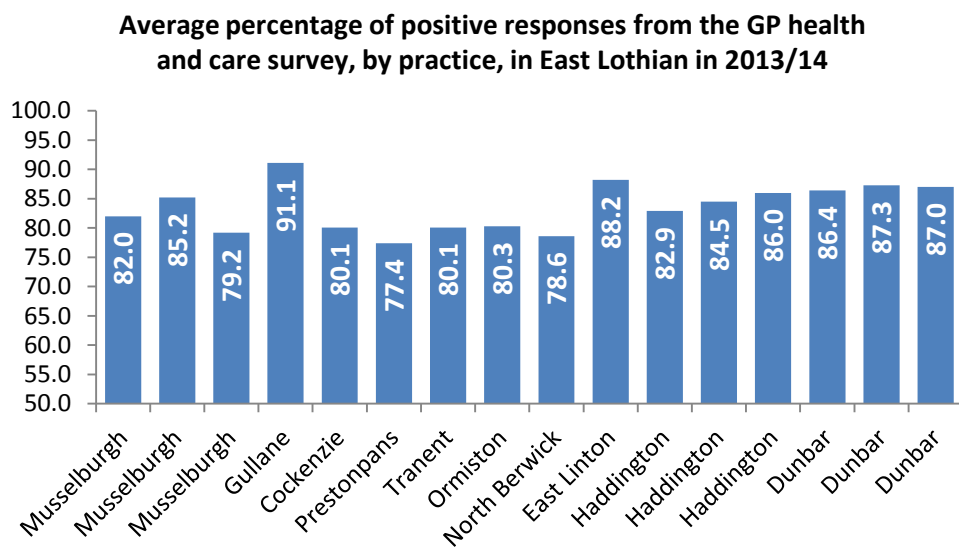
Intermediate Zone	Male Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy
Cockenzie & Port Seton	79.8	80.7
Dunbar East	77.2	82.7
Dunbar West	79.6	77.5
East Linton	80	85.5
Gullane & Drem	78.2	83
Haddington North	78.3	79.9
Haddington Rural	80.5	84.4
Haddington South	78.1	81.8
Longniddry & Aberlady	82.8	83.6
Musselburgh East	76.9	77.8
Musselburgh North	75.2	81.3
Musselburgh South	76	82
Musselburgh West	79	89.8
North Berwick North	78.2	80.7
North Berwick South	77.2	85.6
Ormiston	78.5	84.5
Prestonpans North	74.6	78.6
Prestonpans South	76.8	79.8
Tranent North	75.2	79.1
Tranent South	79.1	80.9
Wallyford	75.2	78.8
Whitecraig	75.8	80.9

## GP Practice & Out of Hours Care

The Scottish Health and Care Experience Survey (SHCES) 2013/14 measures people's experiences of their GP practice and out-of-hours services. East Lothian has sixteen NHS GP practices; each of these has generally high levels of respondents giving 'positive' or 'very positive' responses about their experience.

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of positive and negative responses for selected statements about people's GP practice experiences. Generally, across the sixteen practices, respondents had fairly positive experiences of health and social care. Figure 5.5 shows the average proportion of people that were happy with health and social care at their GP Practice. A total of 84,064 people were registered with practices in East Lothian at the time of this survey. Practice location is used instead of practice name.

**Figure 5.5: Average percentage of people with positive or very positive experiences of health and social care at their local GP Practice (SHCES 2014).**



**Table 5.5: Percentage of patients giving positive, or negative, responses about their GP practice experiences (SHCES 2014).**

Statement	Very Positive	Positive	Negative	Neutral
Can see or speak to a doctor or nurse within 2 working days	70	16	14	0
Able to book doctor's appointments 3+ days in advance	0	76	24	0
Can usually see my preferred doctor	0	81	19	0
Overall arrangements for getting to see doctor	30	39	14	18
Overall arrangements for getting to see a nurse	34	46	4	16
Arrangements for getting to see other health and care services	35	44	7	14
Overall rating of GP practice care	46	39	3	12
Overall rating of Out of Hours service care	34	39	12	15

The Quality and Outcomes Framework provides a picture of how many patients are registered as having health issues related to one or more conditions. Table 5.6 shows the number of patients in East Lothian that were included on the register in 2014/15 by category, as well as the rate per 100 patients in East Lothian and Scotland. Patients can be recorded on more than one health condition category although the instances of multiple conditions are not recorded. East Lothian has higher rates of hypertension, asthma, cancer, atrial fibrillation and rheumatoid arthritis than Scotland.

#### QOF

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) is a major part of GP medical services. Participation by GPs is voluntary but those participating are measured on achievements against evidence based indicators. ISD publishes prevalence data for a range of conditions recorded on the QOF register, amongst other data. The register is a list of patients registered with the practice and includes patients with one, or multiple, health conditions. Age, sex and timing of diagnosis are some contributory factors.

Table 5.6: Number and rate of patients registered on QOF framework in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016).

Category of Condition	No of Patients Registered in Category	Rate per 100 patients in East Lothian	Rate per 100 patients in Scotland
Hypertension	15,179	<b>14.45</b>	13.85
Asthma	7,087	<b>6.75</b>	6.33
Depression	5,969	5.68	6.28
Diabetes	4,810	4.58	4.85
CHD	4,343	4.13	4.14
CKD	2,843	2.71	3.16
Cancer	2,713	<b>2.58</b>	2.30
Stroke & TIA	2,381	2.27	2.16
COPD	2,169	2.06	2.21
Atrial Fibrillation	1,960	<b>1.87</b>	1.64
Dementia	1,058	1.01	0.78
Peripheral Arterial Disease	916	0.87	0.87
Heart Failure	834	0.79	0.82
Mental Health	812	0.77	0.88
Rheumatoid arthritis	692	<b>0.66</b>	0.58
Osteoporosis	122	0.12	0.10



**Physical Activity & Obesity**

Figure 5.6: Percentage of residents taking part in types of physical activity (Citizens Panel 2015).

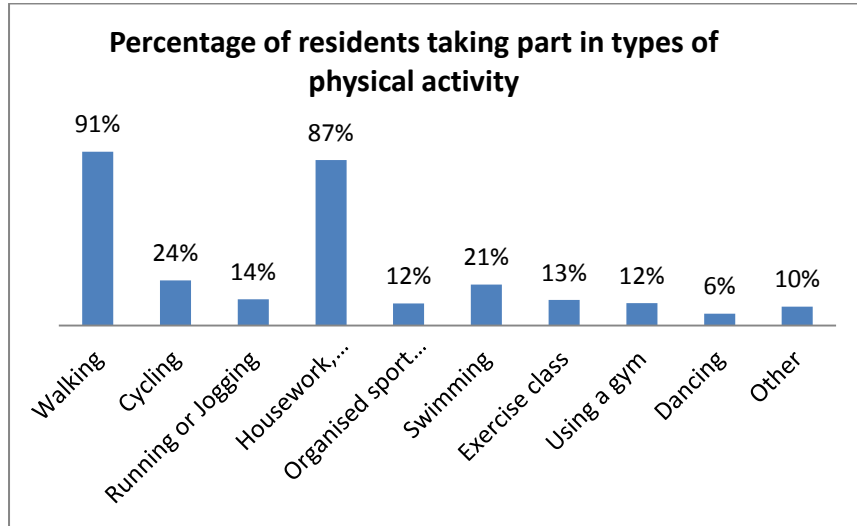


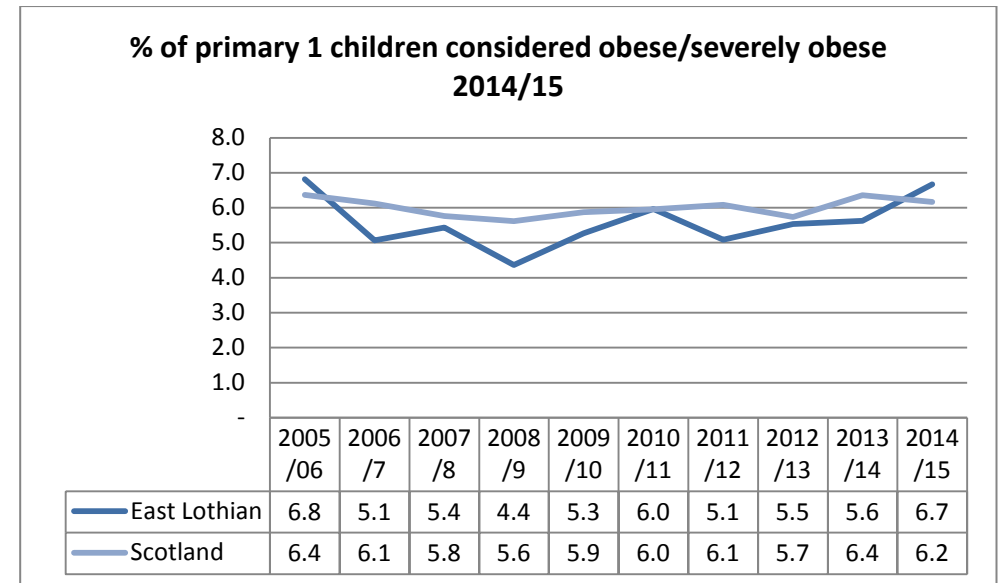
Figure 5.6 shows the types of physical activity people in East Lothian take part in. Walking, housework, gardening and DIY are activities in which the majority of residents participate. Table 5.7 shows how often residents in East Lothian are active for 30 minutes or more in activities that increase their heart rate and in which they are slightly out of breath. Approximately three quarters of people are active at least two times per week.

Table 5.7: Percentage of residents by how often they are physically active (Citizens Panel 2015).

Percentage that are active:	5 or More a Week	2 - 4 times a Week	Once per Week	2 - 3 times a Month	Never or Rarely
	39.3	35.1	12.2	6.3	7.1

Figure 5.7 shows that the percentage of children in primary 1 that are considered to be overweight in East Lothian and Scotland. The East Lothian figure has increased by 1.6 % over the last 3 years, and is at a similar level to the 2005/06 level. Table 5.8 demonstrates the proportion of children that are considered to be overweight and underweight in East Lothian and Scotland. Overweight includes obese and severely obese. Obese includes severely obese. Low BMI includes very low BMI

Figure 5.7: Percentage of children in Primary 1 that are obese and severely obese in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016).



**Body Mass Index (BMI)**

BMI is a person's weight in kilograms (kg) divided by his or her height in meters squared. The NHS now defines weight, overweight, and obesity according to BMI rather than the traditional height/weight charts.

Table 5.8: Percentage of children who are overweight and underweight in East Lothian and Scotland, in 2014/15 (ISD 2016).

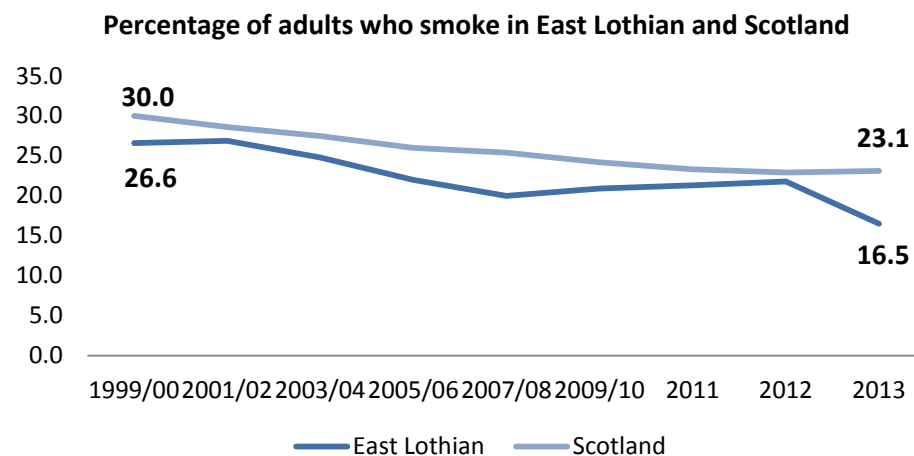
	Overweight (clinical)	Obese (clinical)	Severely obese (clinical)	Underweight (clinical)
East Lothian	7.3	3.5	3.2	0.1
Scotland	8.7	3.7	2.5	0.3

Overall obesity – for all people – is lower in East Lothian than in Scotland. The 2013/14 QOF register data indicates that the prevalence of conditions assessed for obesity in East Lothian was 6.70 per 100 patients in East Lothian. For Scotland, this rate was much higher at 8.05 per 100 patients. 6,773 individuals in East Lothian were recorded as having health conditions related to obesity. (Obesity was not included on the QOF register in 2015/16)

### Smoking

The Scottish Household Survey report that 16.5% of the population age 16 and over smoke in East Lothian as of 2013. This is a smaller proportion than Scotland as a whole where 23.1% smoke, and a significant drop from the previous survey in 2012. However, a similar number of respondents were surveyed in 2013 as in 2012. This also represents a decrease from the 1999/00 survey when 26.6% of the population in East Lothian, and 27.5% of the population in Scotland smoked. Figure 5.8 shows this trend across the biannual and annual surveys.

Figure 5.8: Percentage of adults age 16 and over who smoke (SHS 2013).



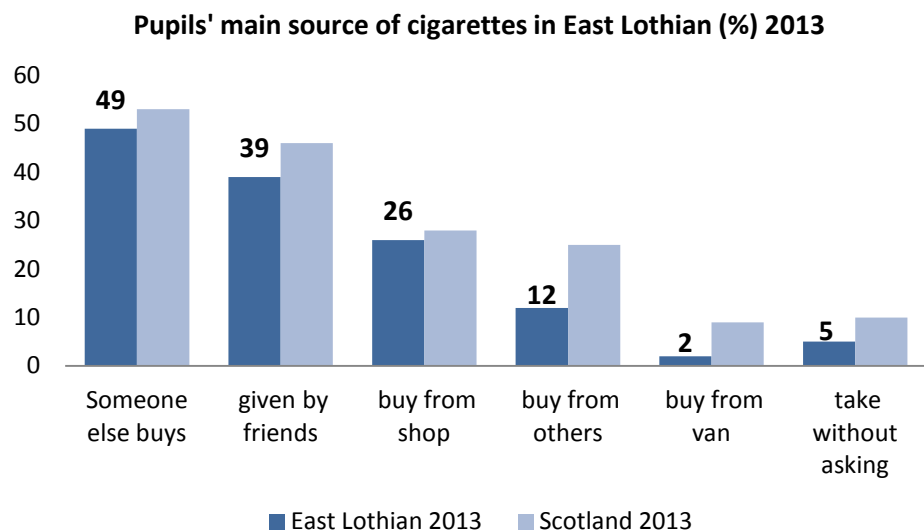
26,351 people in East Lothian were on the QOF register as having conditions that were assessed as smoking-related conditions. This represents 25.27 people per 100 patients in East Lothian – in Scotland this figure is 24.74 people per 100 patients. This measurement indicates the prevalence of patients with one or more conditions that smoke and not a measure of smoking itself. (Smoking was not included in the QOF register in 2014/15)

**Substance and Alcohol Use**

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) is a biennial a national survey of secondary pupils in local authority and independent schools – this is asked at age 13 and age 15.. The survey focuses on smoking, drinking and drug use. The 2013 survey compared responses to the previous survey in 2010 as well as to the Scotland figure in 2013 where possible.

Figure 5.9 shows the main sources where pupils get cigarettes from in East Lothian compared with the Scotland average. Someone else buying cigarettes is the main source reported, although this has decreased from the 2010 survey.

**Figure 5.9: Main source of pupils' cigarettes in East Lothian and Scotland as a percentage (SALSUS 2013).**



SALSUS also asked pupils their perceptions on whether they think it is ok for people their age to try various substances. Table 5.9 shows the percentage of pupils that think it is ok for someone their age to try various substances. East Lothian has a higher percentage of pupils thinking that it is ok to try these substances and higher proportion than of the wider population that report being smokers.

E-cigarette use amongst both 13 and 15 year olds is higher in East Lothian than Scotland. 9% of 13 year olds and 24% of 15 year olds reported having tried or used e-cigarettes. These figures were 7% and 17% in Scotland respectively. Figure 5.10 shows the percentage of pupils using e-cigarettes in East Lothian and Scotland in 2013.

**Table 5.9: Percentage of pupils that think it's ok for someone their age to try selected substances in East Lothian and Scotland (SALSUS 2013).**

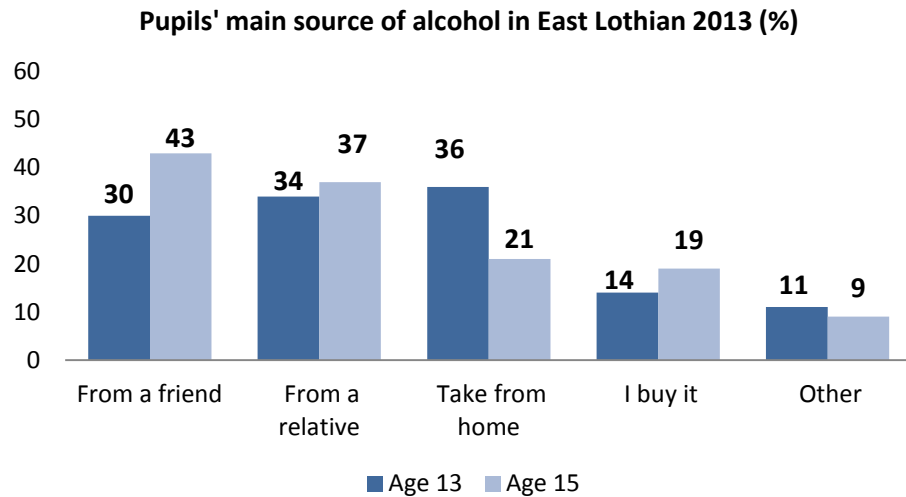
Substance	East Lothian		Scotland	
	Age 13	Age 15	Age 13	Age 15
Smoking	24	58	18	49
Alcohol	49	83	42	77
Cannabis	3	22	3	18
Cocaine	1	4	1	4
Legal highs	12	20	12	19

**Table 5.10: Percentage of pupils using e-cigarettes (SALSUS 2013).**

e-Cigarettes	East Lothian		Scotland	
	Age 13	Age 15	Age 13	Age 15
Percentage that are users	9	24	7	17

Figure 5.10 shows the main sources where pupils are getting alcohol from. 43% of 15 year olds reported that they get alcohol from a friend where as only 30% of 13 year olds reported the same. 36% of 13 year olds take alcohol from home with or without permission where as 21% of 15 year olds report doing the same.

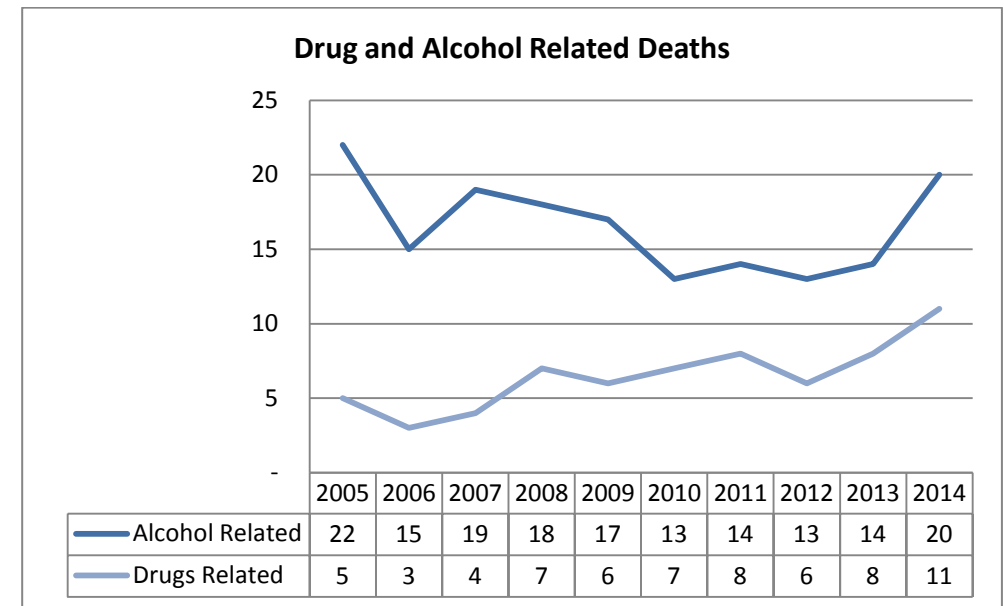
Figure 5.10: Main source of pupils' alcohol in East Lothian as a percentage (SALSUS 2013).



### Alcohol and Drug Related Deaths

Fig 5.11 Shows the overall figures for alcohol and drug related deaths in East Lothian. Drug related deaths have increased since 2005, alcohol related deaths decreased between 2005 and 2010, before showing similar levels until 2014. Overall alcohol and drugs related deaths have been converging since 2005. Both categories have increased over the last two years.

Figure 5.11: Drug and alcohol related deaths in East Lothian (NRS 2016).



**Mortality**

Early mortality is a measure of mortality rates among the adult population that are aged under the age of 75. Early mortality rates in East Lothian are lower than the average for Scotland as a whole for coronary heart disease, which is a leading cause of death in the UK, including angina, hearts attacks and heart failure. Figure 5.12 shows a gradual decline in early mortality from coronary heart disease.

Figure 5.12: Early mortality from CHD (aged 75 and under), age-sex standardised rate for all ages (ISD 2016).

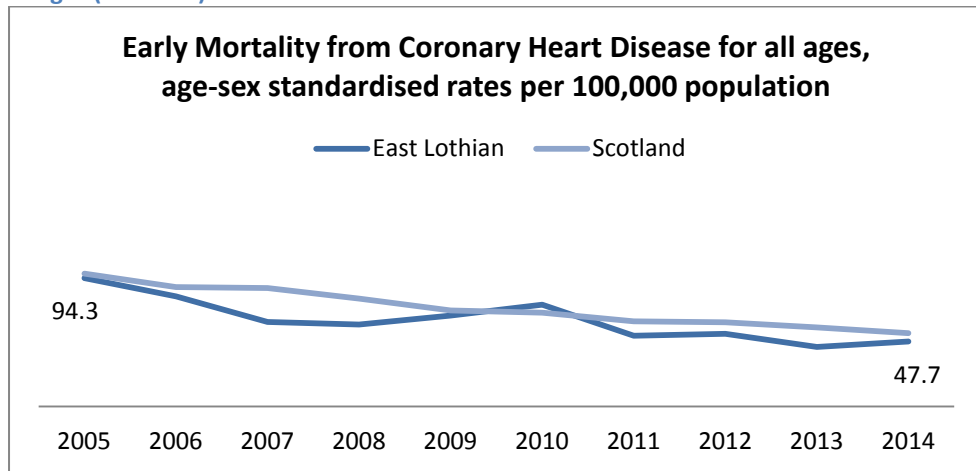


Figure 5.13 shows a similar trend for all ages to that of the aged 75 and under.

Figure 5.13: Mortality from CHD (all ages), age-sex standardised rate (ISD 2014).

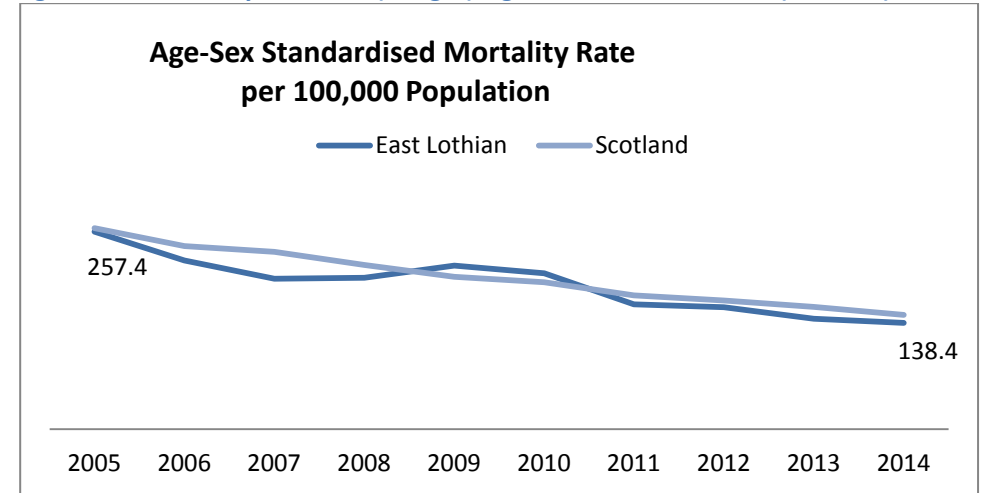
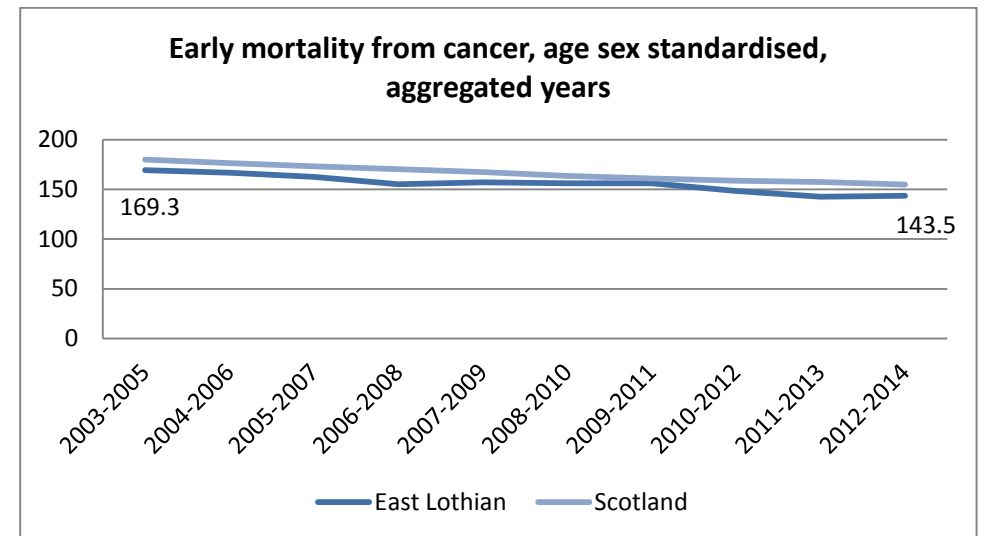


Figure 5.14 displays the rate of early mortality from cancer, another leading cause of death. Cancer mortality rates are lower in East Lothian are lower than the Scottish figure, with both showing a declining trend.

Figure 5.14: Early mortality from cancer (people aged under 75), age-sex standardised rate, aggregated years, in East Lothian and Scotland (ScotPHO 2016).

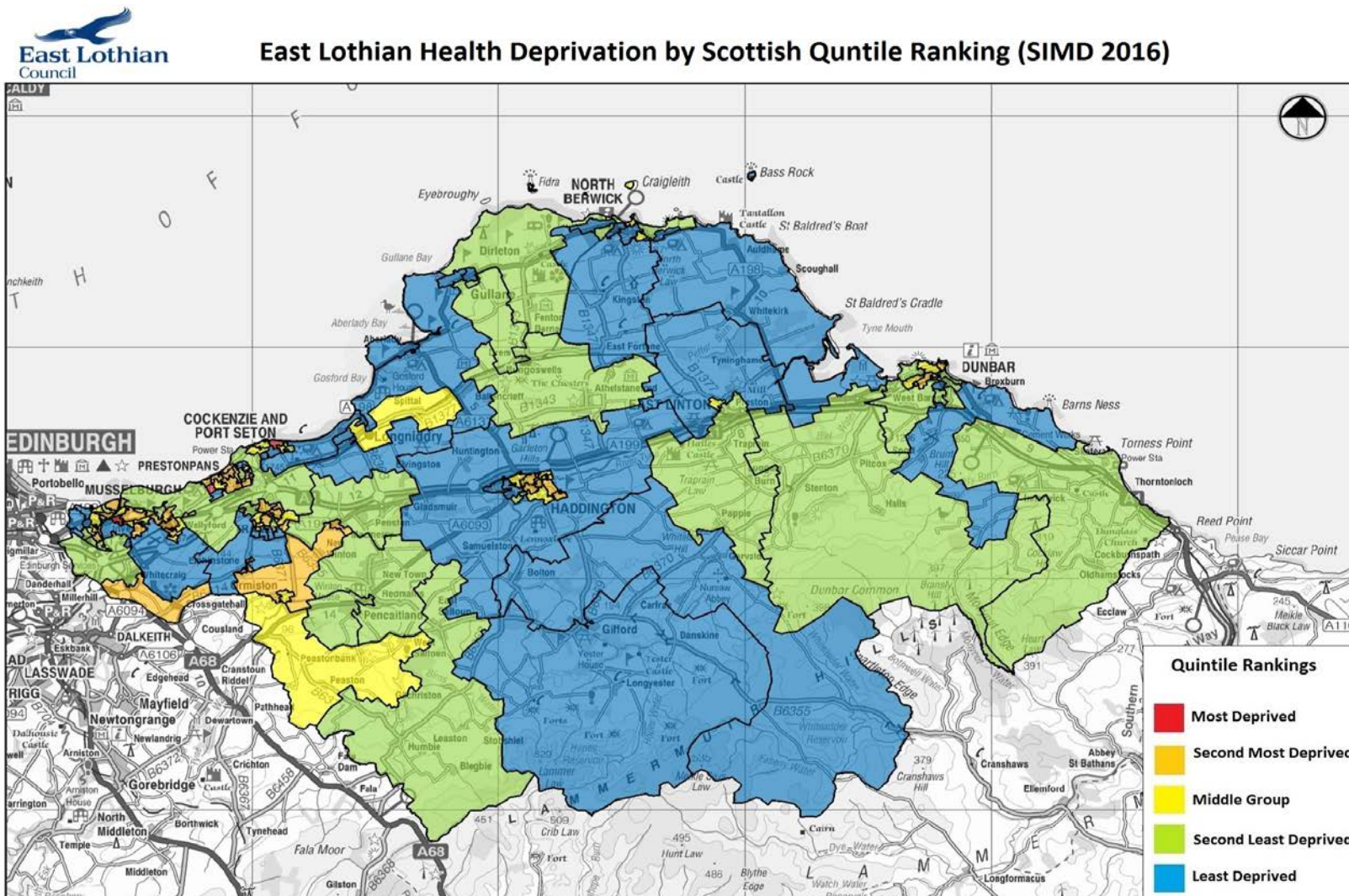


Mortality and Deprivation

The SIMD 2016 Health domain is based on the following factors: standardised mortality ratio; hospital stays related to alcohol use, hospital stays related to drug use; comparative illness factor, emergency stays in hospital; proportion of population prescribed drugs for anxiety; proportion of live singleton births of low weight.

Figure 5.15 shows the Health Deprivation by the SIMD 2016 Scottish quintile ranking.

Figure 5.15 East Lothian Health Deprivation by Scottish Quintile Ranking

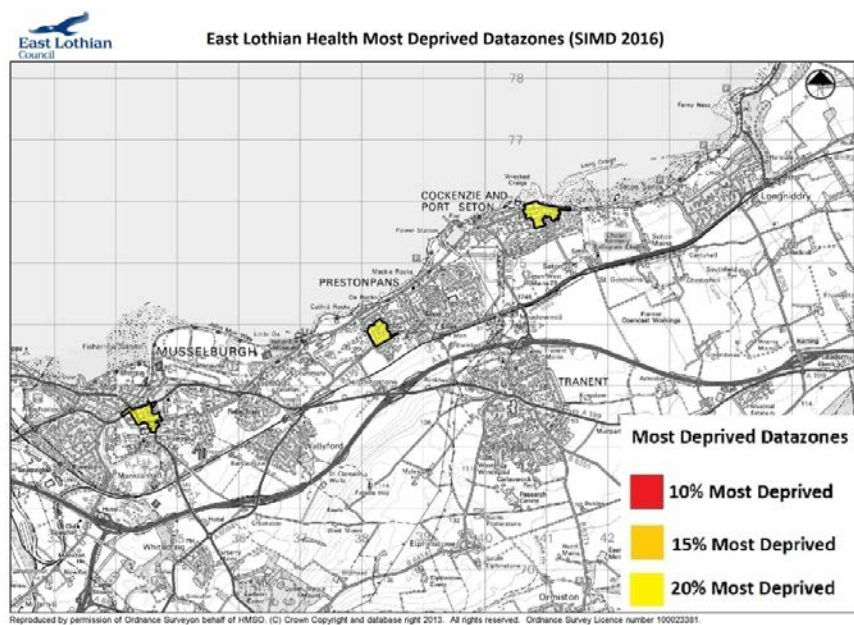


The SIMD 2016 Health domain is based on the following factors: standardised mortality ratio; hospital stays related to alcohol use, hospital stays related to drug use; comparative illness factor, emergency stays in hospital; proportion of population prescribed drugs for anxiety; proportion of live singleton births of low weight.

Figure 5.16 shows the datazones that fall within the 10%, 15% and 20% most health deprived datazones in Scotland.

East Lothian has no datazones in either the most 10% or most 15% health deprived in Scotland. There are 3 datazones amongst the 20% most health deprived, these are, Dalrymple Loan/Mansfield (Musselburgh East & Carberry) Cuthill/Northill Bank Road (Preston/Seton/Gosford) and Golf Drive (Preston Seton Gosford).

Figure 5.16: East Lothian Health Most Deprived Datazones (SIMD 2016)



### Morbidity

The ISD SPARRA indicator highlights 63,736 patients in East Lothian who could be at risk of readmission to hospital with various health conditions within twelve months of discharge. More importantly, the number of patients at risk of with two or more morbidities was 13,243 in 2013/14. This represents 20.8% of this total cohort of people and 13.1% of the total population. Table 5.11 shows the total number of patients at risk of readmission, and those with two or more multi morbidities, by locality.

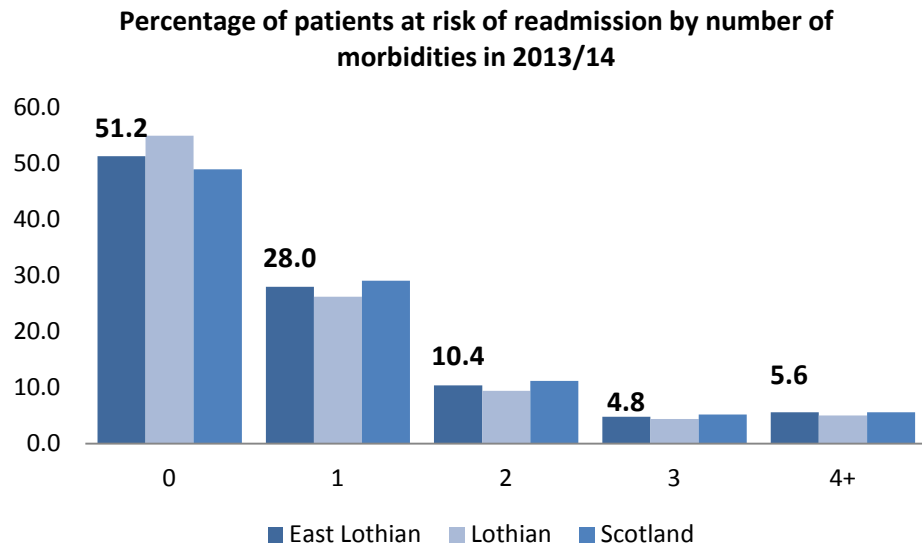
Table 5.11: Total number of SPARRA patients, and number of SPARRA patients with multi morbidities, by locality, in 2013/14 (ISD 2014).

Locality	No. Patients at Risk of Readmission	No. and % with 2 or more morbidities
East Lothian	63,736	13,243 20.8%
Lothian HB	523,805	98,442 18.8%
Scotland	3,461,084	759,407 21.9%
Eastern wards	24,578	4,999 20.3%
Western wards	39,158	8,244 21.1%

East Lothian has a lower proportion of people with two or more morbidities than Scotland, but a higher proportion than the Lothian health board area. The western wards of East Lothian have a higher proportion than the eastern wards locality.

Figure 5.17 shows the proportion of patients by the number of morbidity conditions they have. East Lothian has similar levels when compared with the Lothian Health Board region and with Scotland. 51.2% of patients on the SPARRA tool have no morbidities in East Lothian. This is higher than 49.0% in Scotland, but by contrast is lower than Lothian’s figure of 55.0%.

Figure 5.17: Percentage of SPARRA patients by number of morbidities, in East Lothian, Lothian, and Scotland for 2013/14 (ISD 2014).



**SPARRA:**

The Information Services Division of NHS Scotland (ISD) create a risk predication and planning tool, which calculates the risk of an individual being admitted to hospital as an emergency inpatient within one year. The scores run from 1% to 99%; the higher the score the more likely it is the individual will be readmitted to hospital within twelve months.

**Hospital Admissions**

Figure 5.18 shows the rate per 100,000 population of emergency hospital admissions in East Lothian and Scotland. The rate for 2014/15 is provisional. East Lothian has a consistently lower rate than that of Scotland.

Figure 5.18: Emergency hospital admission rates per 100,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016).

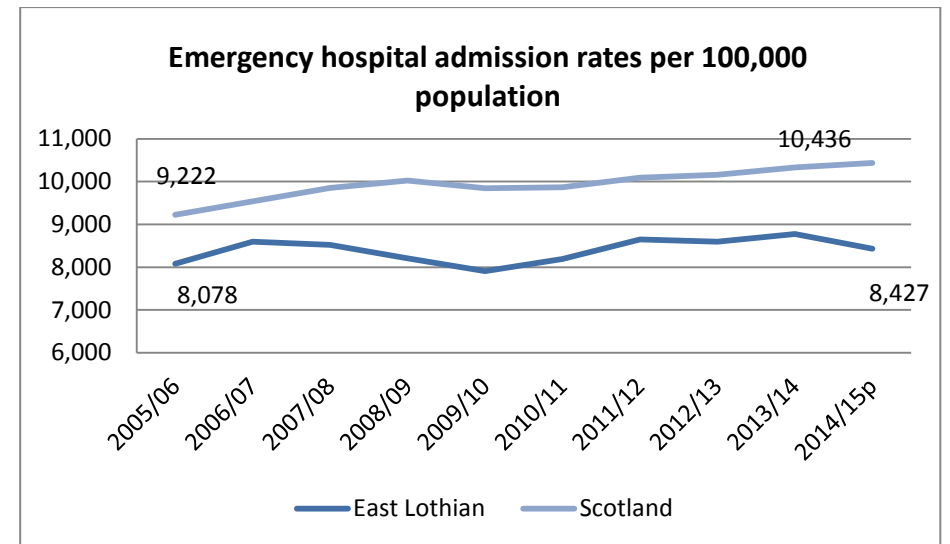


Figure 5.19 shows the percentage of unintentional emergency hospital admissions by type for under 15, 15 & under and 75 & over. Falls make up the clear majority of cases of hospital admissions for unintentional injuries in all groups.



Figure 5.19: Types of emergency hospital admissions for unintentional injuries as a proportion of total number for ages under 15, 15 to 74, and 75 and over (ISD 2016).

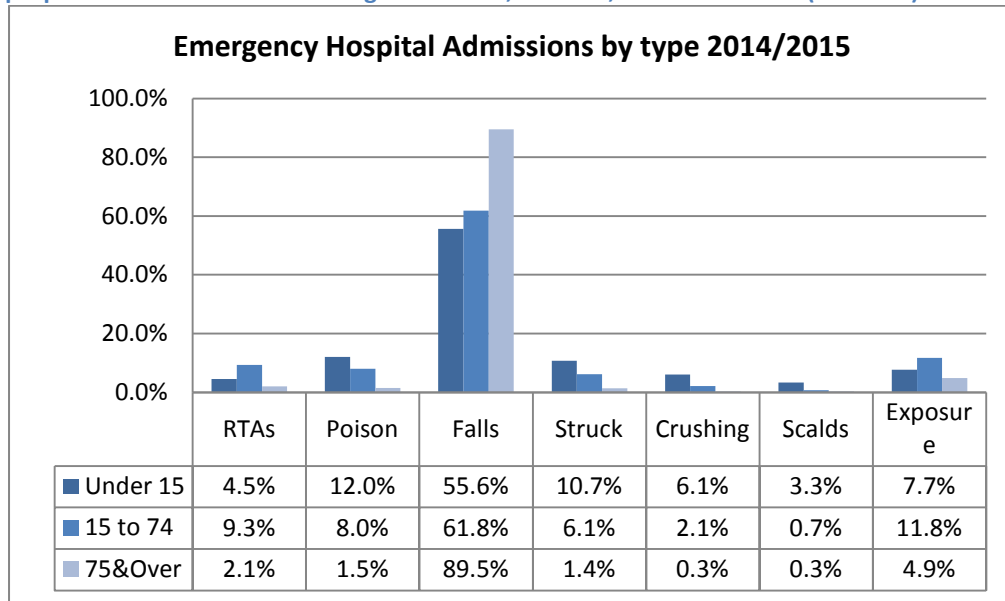


Figure 5.20 shows the rate of elective short stays to hospitals for people in East Lothian and Scotland, broken down by age, per 10,000 population. Those ages 75-84 have much higher rates than for other age groups. East Lothian has significantly lower rates in most age brackets except for those aged 0-17. Non elective short stays have much higher rates than elective short stays. Those age 85 and over have the highest rates of all age groups, but overall the rates are much lower in East Lothian than Scotland – as shown by figure 5.21. Note the difference in scale between the two charts.

Figure 5.20: Elective short stays per 10,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland by age group, from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (ISD 2014).

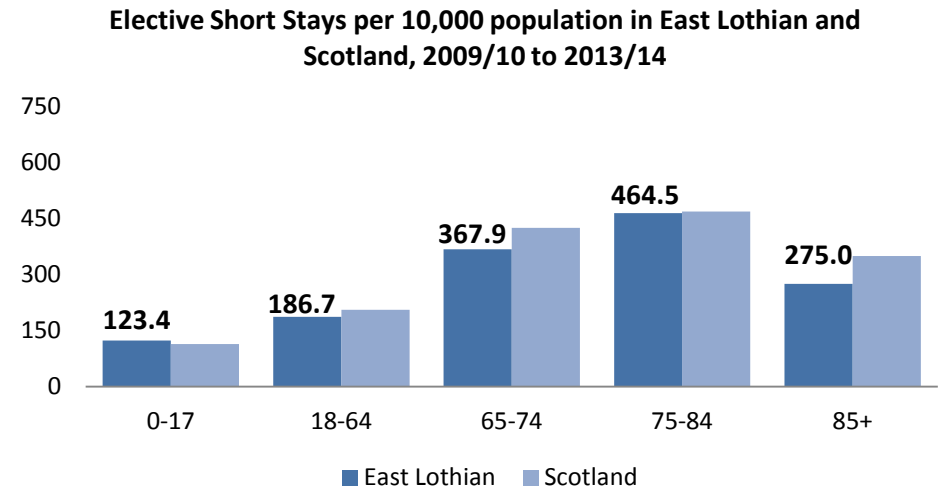
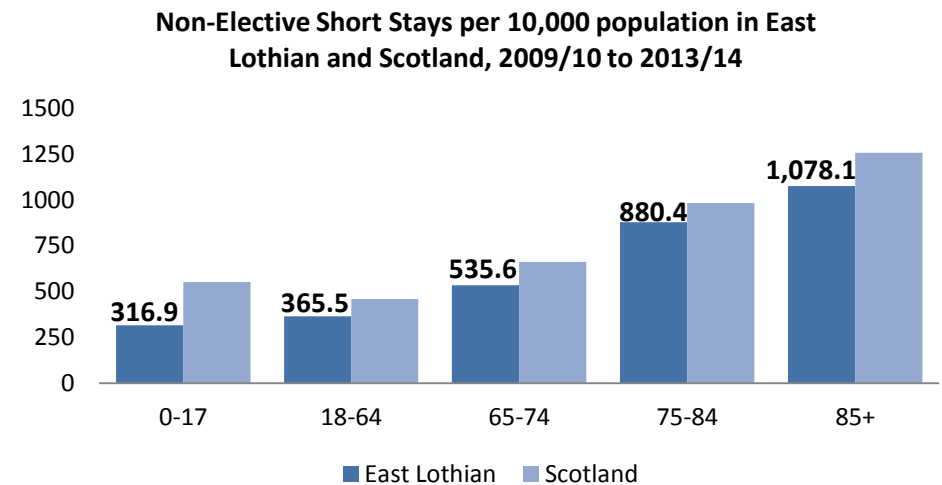


Figure 5.21: Non-elective short stays per 10,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland by age group, from 2009/10 to 2013/14 (ISD 2014).

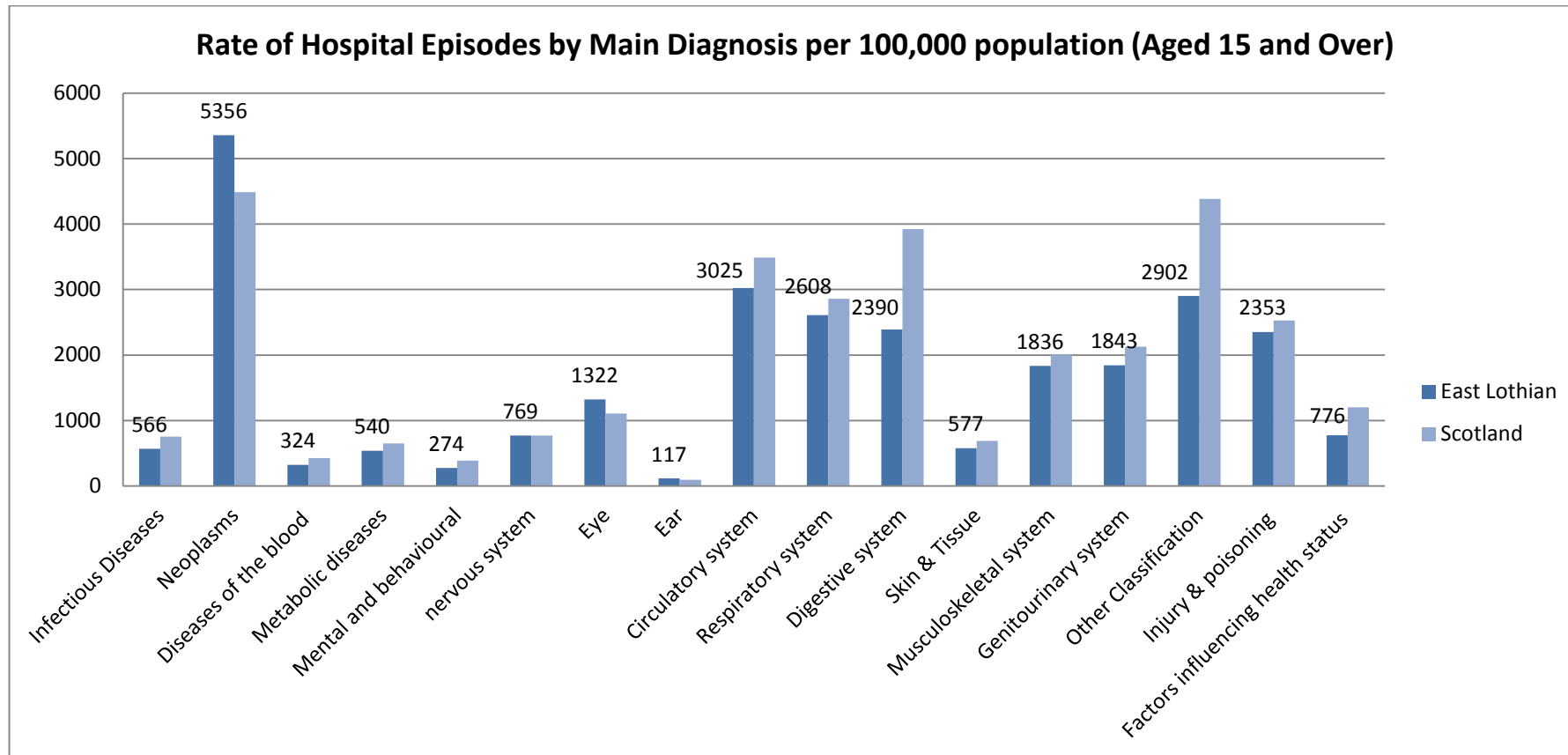


**Adults in Hospital**

Figure 5.22 shows the rate of hospital episodes for adults aged 15 and over by the main diagnosis for 2014/15 per 100,000 population. Neoplasms appear as the highest rate in East Lothian with 5356 episodes per 100,000 population in East Lothian as opposed to 4,486 per 100,000 in Scotland.

For the most part, East Lothian has similar rates to Scotland for each category. However, cancers are much higher here whilst digestive system episodes are much lower. East Lothian’s total rate for hospital episodes was 24,963 per 100,000, much lower than the Scottish rate of 29,253 per 100,000.

**Figure 5.22: Rate of hospital episodes by main diagnosis per 100,000 population of adults age 15 and over (ISD 2016).**

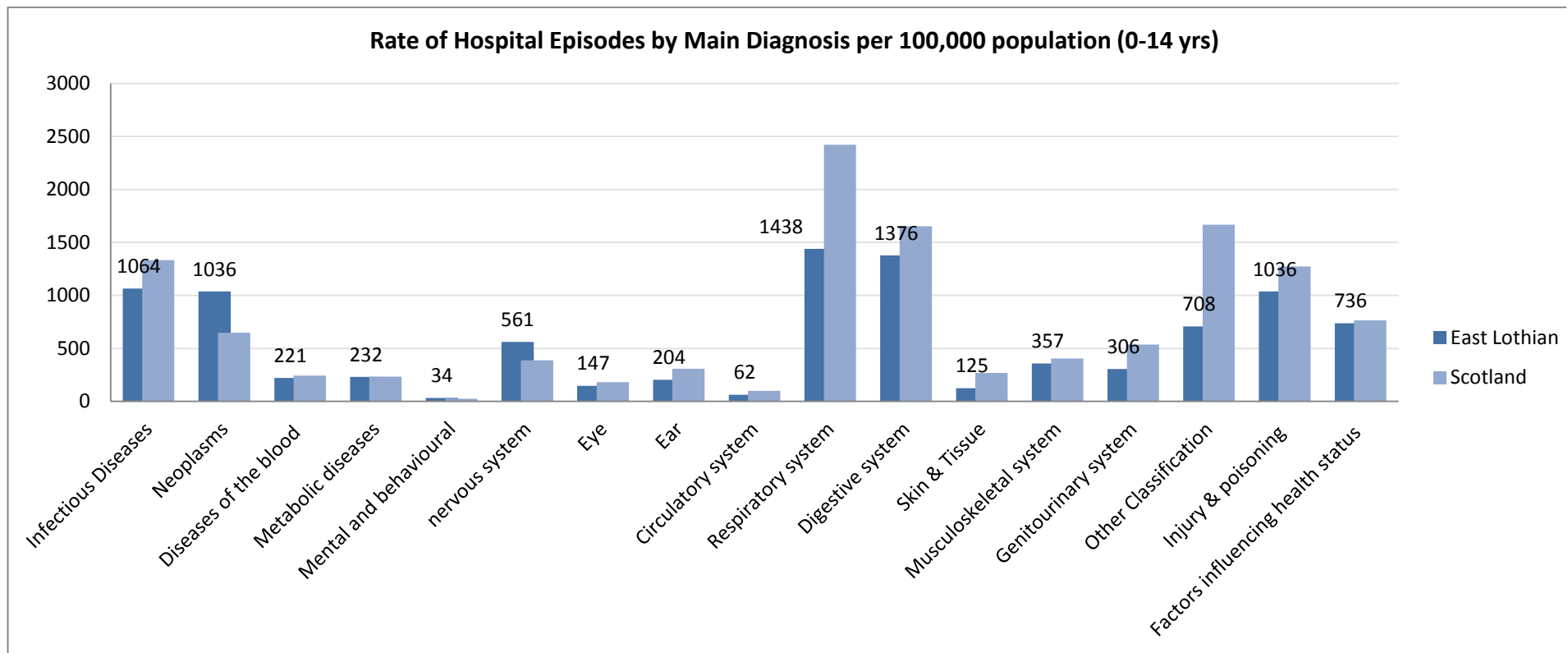


**Children in Hospital**

Figure 5.23 shows the rate of hospital episodes for children aged 14 and under by the main diagnosis for 2014/15 per 100,000 population. Diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems have the highest number of episodes. Mental and behavioural disorders have very low incidence numbers.

In terms of actual numbers, there was a five year high of 2,064 episodes in 2013/14, which was an increase of 15.6 % from the previous year. The figure decreased in 2014/15 to 1,831.

**Figure 5.23: Rate of hospital episodes by main diagnosis per 100,000 population of children age 14 and under (ISD 2016).**



**Maternity & Breastfeeding**

Figures 5.24 and 5.25 show the rate of live births and still births in East Lothian and Scotland. The rate of live births since 2009 has dropped below that of the Scottish average but has remained steady. The rate of still births has remained below the Scottish average with the exceptions of 2011 and 2014. The East Lothian figure for still birth fluctuates due to the low numbers involved

Figure 5.24: Live birth rate per 1000 women in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016).

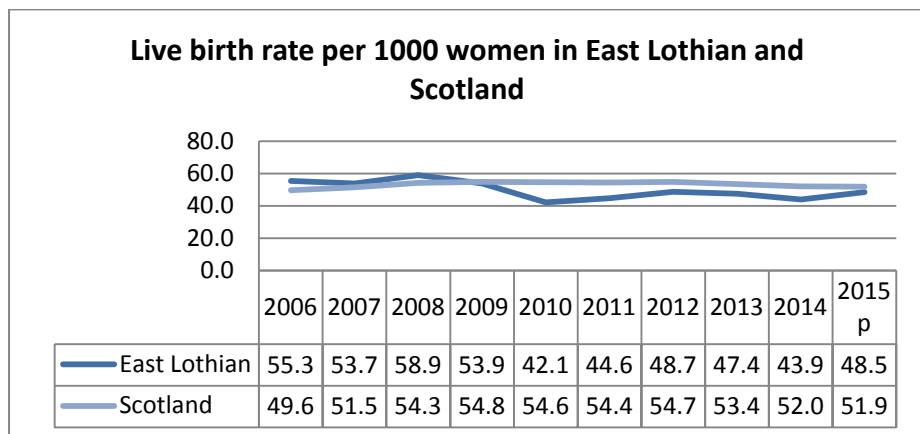


Figure 5.25: Still births per 1000 women in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016)

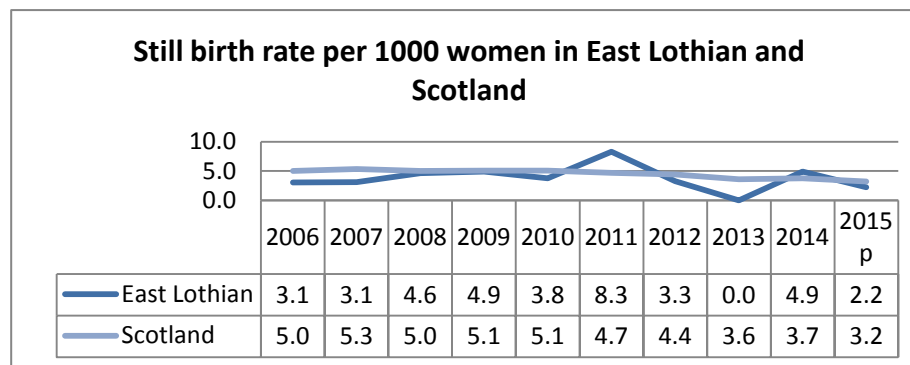


Figure 5.26 shows that the proportion of children exclusively breastfed at first visit in East Lothian is higher than the Scottish average. The graph demonstrates a declining trend between 2005 and 2013 for both East Lothian and Scotland as a whole, with the three most recent years remaining steady.

Figure 5.26: Percentage of children exclusively breastfed at first visit, by year of birth, in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016).

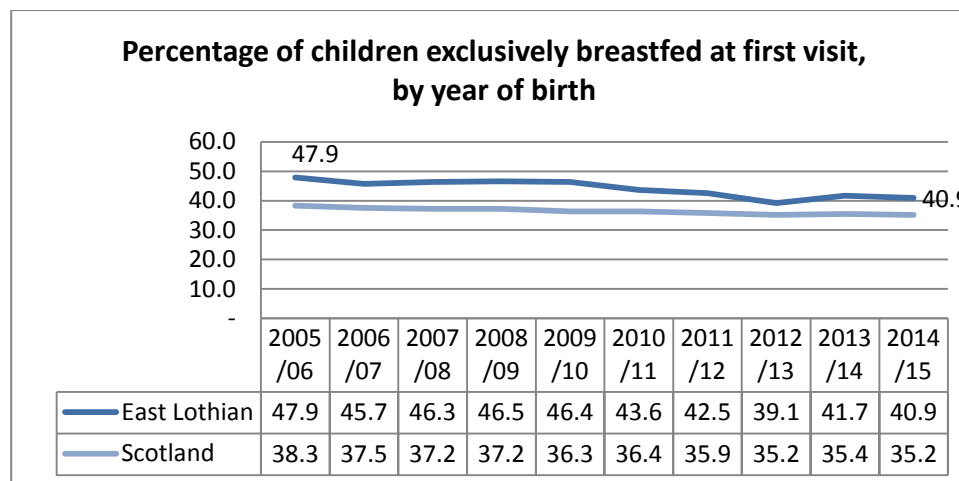


Figure 5.27 shows the proportion of children that are breastfed including those that are a mix of breastfeeding and formula feeding. East Lothian is higher than the Scottish average. The proportion of mixed feeding has remained steady.

Figure 5.27: Percentage of children breastfed (including mixed breastfed-formula) at first visit, by year of birth, in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016).

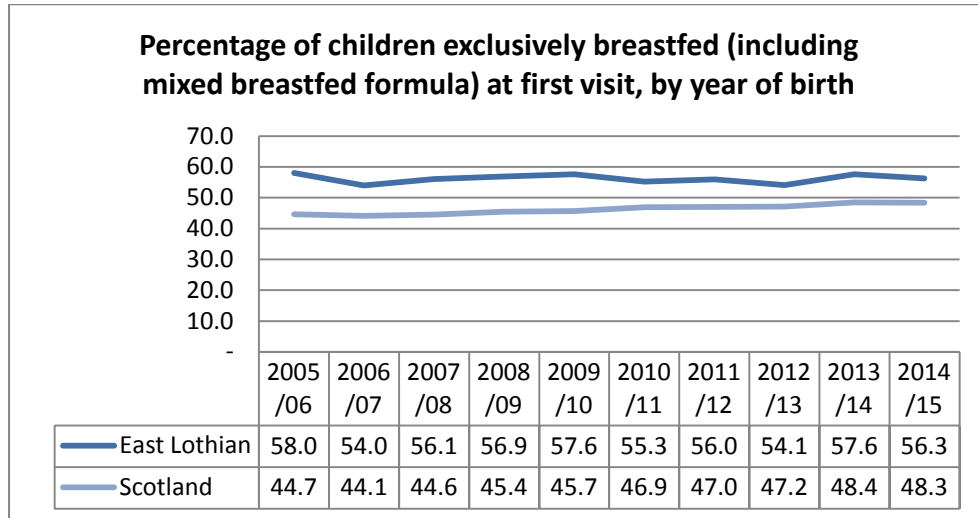
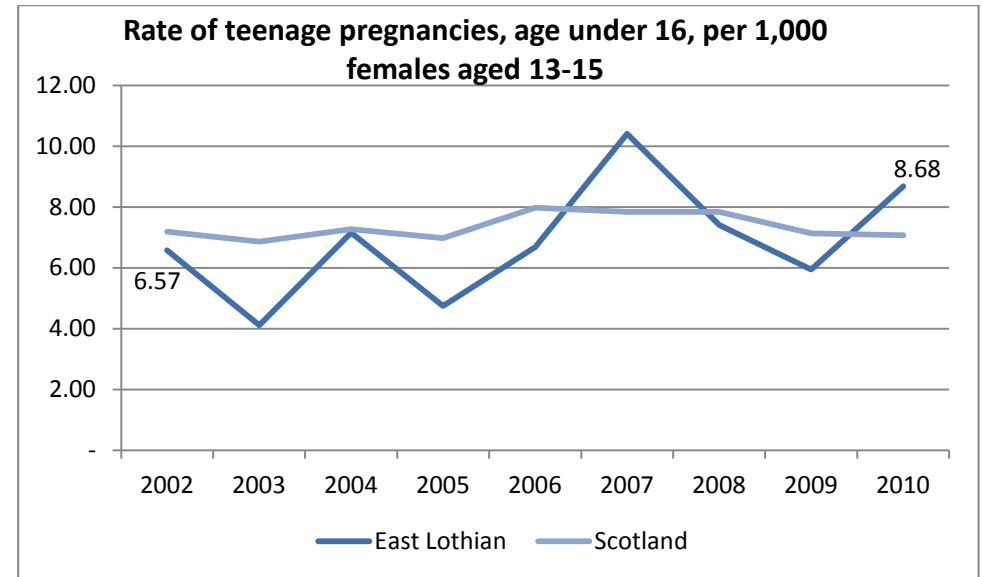


Figure 5.28 shows that the rate of pregnancies among 13-15 year olds in East Lothian fluctuates between years, this is due to the low numbers involved. No further data has been released for the most recent years

Figure 5.28: Rate of pregnancies among 13-15 year olds, East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2013).



**Child Immunisation**

Tables 5.12 and 5.13 show the percentage of children by uptake of primary and booster immunisations at 12 months old, and 24 months old. The East Lothian results were of a similar level to Scotland’s.

**Table 5.12: Primary and booster immunisation uptake rates by 12 months old: born 1 January to 31 December 2014 (ISD 2016).**

	DTP/Pol/Hib	MenC	PCV	Rotavirus
East Lothian	97.2	98.2	97.6	93.2
Scotland	97.2	97.5	97.1	92.9

**Table 5.13: Primary and booster immunisation uptake rates by 24 months old: born 1 January to 31 December 2014 (ISD 2016).**

	DTP/Pol/Hib	MMR1	Hib/MenC	PCVB
East Lothian	97.5	94.5	94.7	94.8
Scotland	97.9	95.4	95.3	95.3

Tables 5.14 shows the percentage of girls that have taken up the HPV immunisation by S2 in 2013/14. Table 5.15 show the percentage of girls who took the initial and final immunisations in 2012/13. The numbers completing the third dose increase by the second year. East Lothian has a higher uptake across all three doses when compared to the Scottish average.

**Table 5.14: Percentage of annual HPV immunisation uptake rates of girls in S2 (2013/14 cohort) in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016).**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> Dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> Dose
	2013/14(S2)	2013/14(S2)	2013/14(S2)
East Lothian	94	92.8	80.2
Scotland	93.6	91.7	81.4

**Table 5.15: Percentage of annual HPV immunisation uptake rates of girls in S2 (2012/13 cohort) in East Lothian and Scotland (ISD 2016).**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Dose		2 <sup>nd</sup> Dose		3 <sup>rd</sup> Dose	
	2012/13 (S2) Initial	2012/13 (S2)Final	2012/13 Initial (S2)	2012/13 (S2)Final	2012/13 Initial (S2)	2012/13 (S2) Final
East Lothian	94.1	95.7	91.3	95.0	78.7	93.1
Scotland	93.5	94.4	91.8	93.4	82.0	91.4

**Child Protection Register (CPR)**

The Child Protection Register is a confidential list of children who are at continuing risk of physical, emotional, or sexual abuse or neglect.

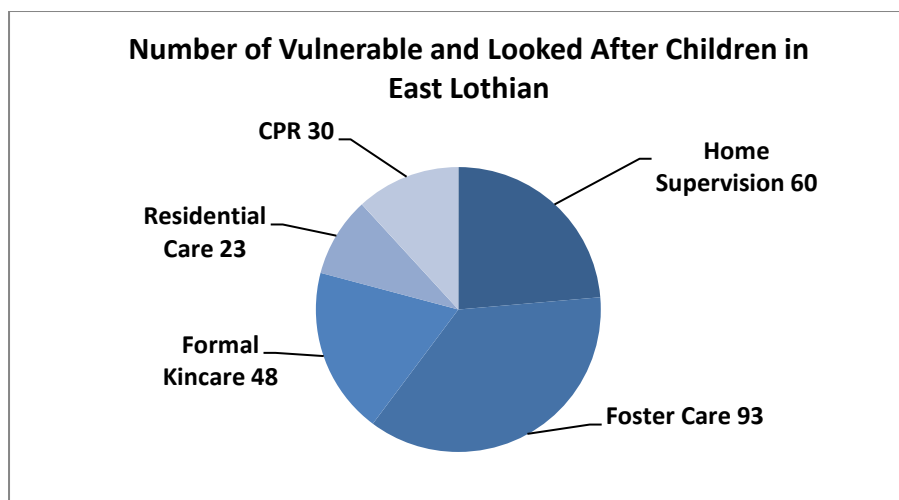
**Looked After Children (LAC)**

Children in care or looked after children are children who have become the responsibility of the local authority. This can happen voluntarily by parents struggling to cope or through an intervention by children's services because a child is at risk of significant harm.

**Children’s Wellbeing**

There were 224 look after children as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. 30 vulnerable children were placed on the Child Protection Register. The majority of looked after children are in foster care or looked after at home under supervision. Figure 5.29 shows the proportion and number of looked after children and children on the child protection register as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. Table 5.16 shows the average age of looked after children and young people as well as the average length spent as LAC.

**Figure 5.29: Number of vulnerable and looked after children in East Lothian (East Lothian Council 2016).**



**Table 5.16: Average age of LAC and average length spent as LAC in weeks (East Lothian Council 2016).**

	Home Supervision	Forster Care	Formal Kin Care	Residential Care
Average Age	9.8	9.8	7.3	15.0
Average No. Weeks	68.4	244.1	142.5	182.9

Figure 5.30 shows the total number of looked after children in East Lothian over the last 10 years. The total number of looked after children has increased by 14.3% over this period.

**Figure 5.30: Total number of looked after children in East Lothian from 2007 to 2015 (East Lothian Council 2016).**

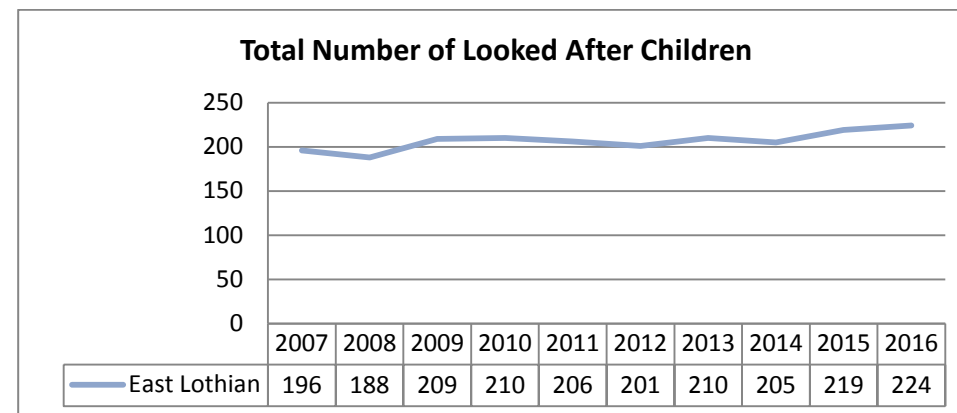


Table 5.17 shows the rate of looked after children per 1,000 population in East Lothian and Scotland over a 5 year period. East Lothian has a much lower rate of looked after children than Scotland as a whole.

**Table 5.17: Rate of looked after children per 1,000 population age 18 and under (East Lothian Council 2016 & Scottish Government 2016).**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
East Lothian	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.8	10
Scotland	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.9	NA

Figure 5.31 shows that there is a large variation in the rate of children looked after and children on the child protection register across local authorities.

Figure 5.31: rate of LAC and children on the CPR per 1,000 children under age 18, by local authority area, in 2011/12 (Scottish Government 2012).

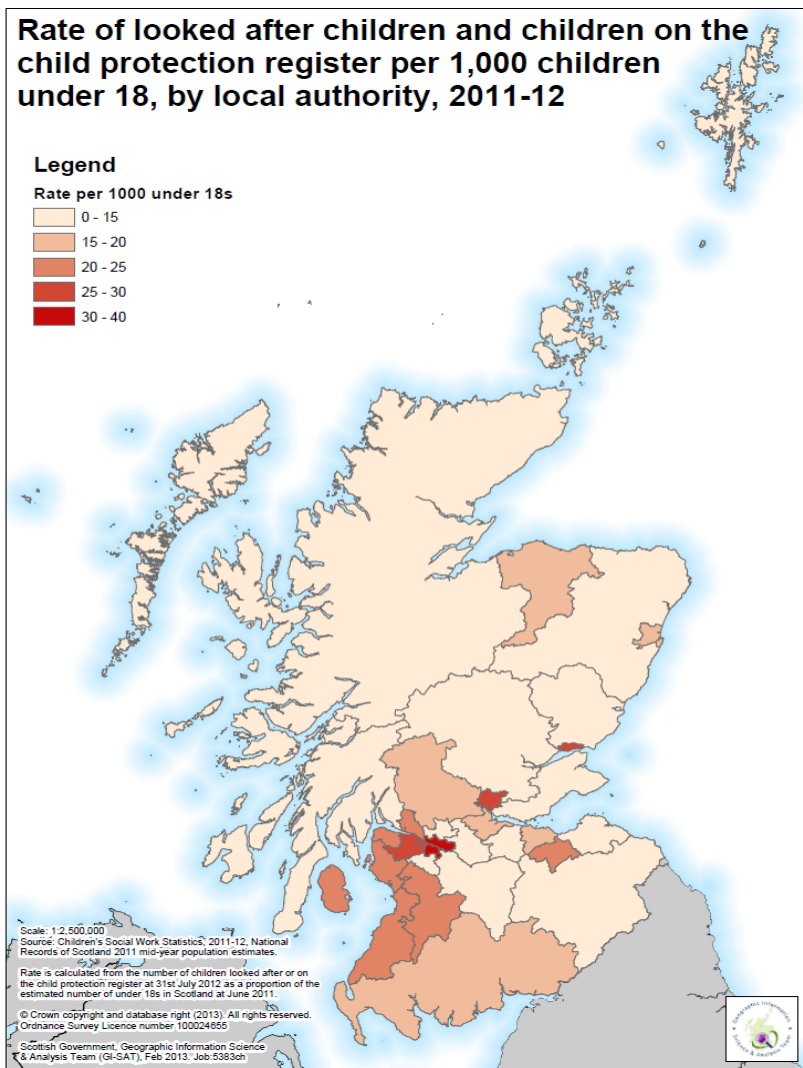


Figure 5.32 shows the number of children on the Child Protection Register. The figure declined between 2009 and 2013 by 41.7% before rising again

by 36.7% in 2014. The figure declined by 61.2% in 2015 and has remained at a similar level in 2016.

Figure 5.32: Annual number of children (0-15 years) on the CPR (Scottish Government 2016).

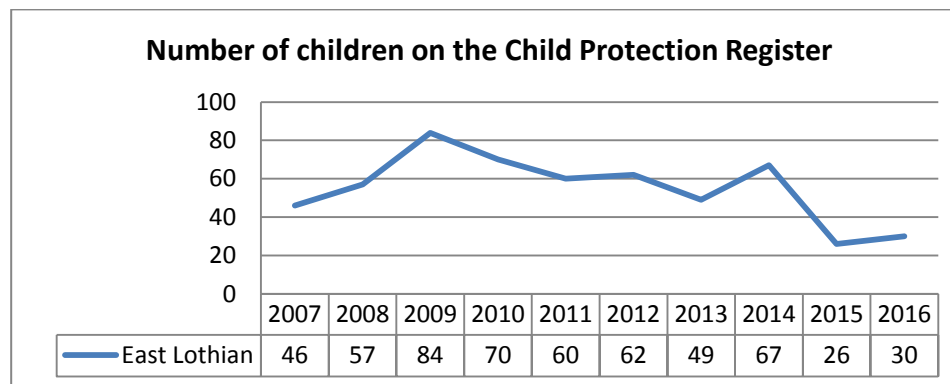


Table 5.18 details the rate of children on the CPR per 1,000 population. The East Lothian figure was higher than the Scottish average between 2008 and 2014, with the exception of 2013.

Table 5.18: Rate of children on the CPR per 1,000 population (0-15 years) (Scottish Government 2016).

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
East Lothian	2.5	3.1	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.6	1.4
Scotland	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0

In 2013/14 there were 35 families with children on the Child Protection Register in East Lothian. This had fallen to 22 by quarter 3 (31<sup>st</sup> December) 2014. A very low proportion of children who are registered in East Lothian are then reregistered within 12 months.

However, a more significant proportion of Initial Child Protection Case Conferences (ICPCC) resulted in children being placed on the CPR across the same period. An ICPCC brings together a number of agencies with



parents/guardians to analyse information presented in order to secure and safeguard a child.

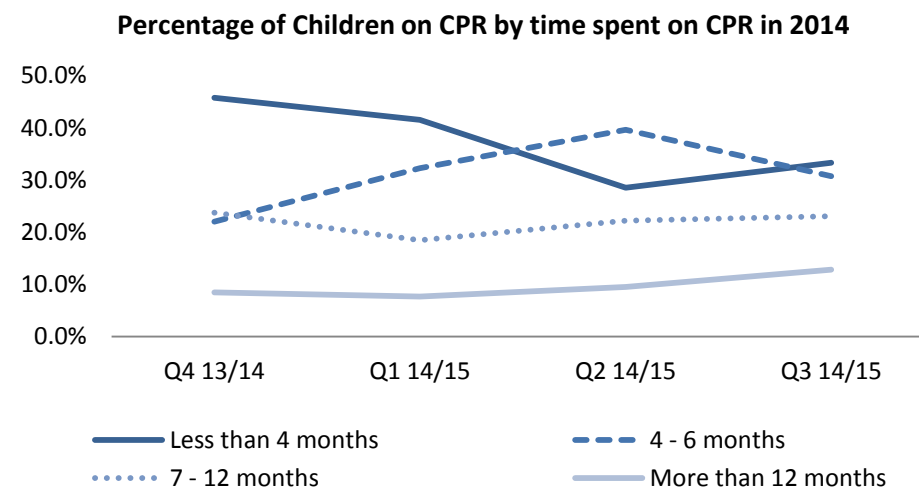
Table 5.19 shows the proportion of repeat registrations on the CPR, as well as the percentage of ICPCPC that resulted in registrations on the CPR in East Lothian in 2014.

**Table 5.19: Proportion of repeat registrations on the CPR, and proportion of ICPCPC being registered with the CPR, in East Lothian in 2014 (East Lothian Council 2015).**

	Q4 2013/14	Q1 2014/15	Q2 2014/15	Q3 2014/15
% Repeat Registrations (within 12 months)	3%	2%	1%	1%
% ICPCPC registered with CPR	77%	90%	100%	62%

Across 2014, around two thirds of children registered on the CPR were removed in less than six months. Figure 5.33 shows the percentage of children by how long they spent on the CPR in East Lothian in 2014. The proportion has remained steady for the two longest periods of time. 12.8% of children on the CPR as of December 2014 had been there for more than twelve months: an increase from 8.5% in March 2014.

**Figure 5.33: Percentage of children on the Child Protection Register by the length of time spent on the register in East Lothian, 2014 (East Lothian Council 2015).**



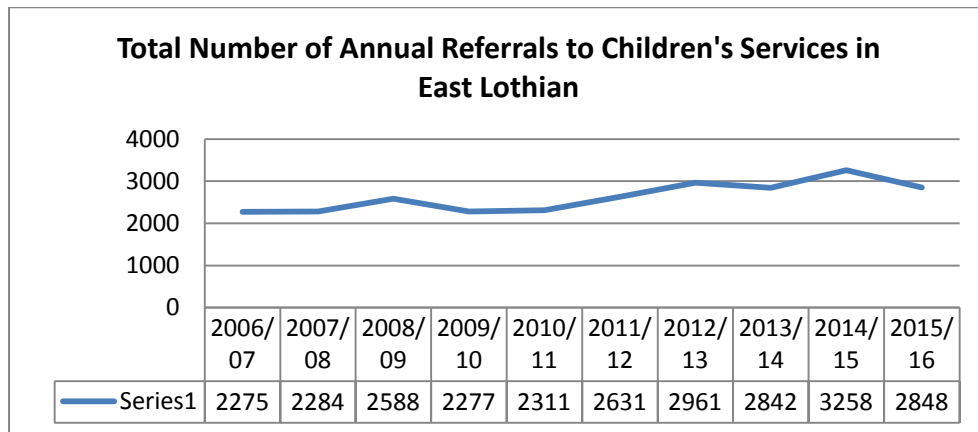
An Inter-agency Referral Discussion (IRD) is a discussion between two or more agencies where a child or young person is suspected to be suffering from abuse or neglect. The number of IRDs in East Lothian fell considerably over 2014, alongside a reduction in the proportion of repeat IRD (within 15 months). Table 5.20 shows the number of IRDs in East Lothian in 2014 as well as the proportion of those children that had a repeat IRD within 15 months.

**Table 5.20: Number of IRDs and proportion of repeat IRDs in East Lothian in 2014 (East Lothian Council 2015).**

	Q4 2013/14	Q1 2014/15	Q2 2014/15	Q3 2014/15
Number of IRDs	113	86	67	57
% Children with repeat IRDs (within 15months)	38%	36%	18%	16%

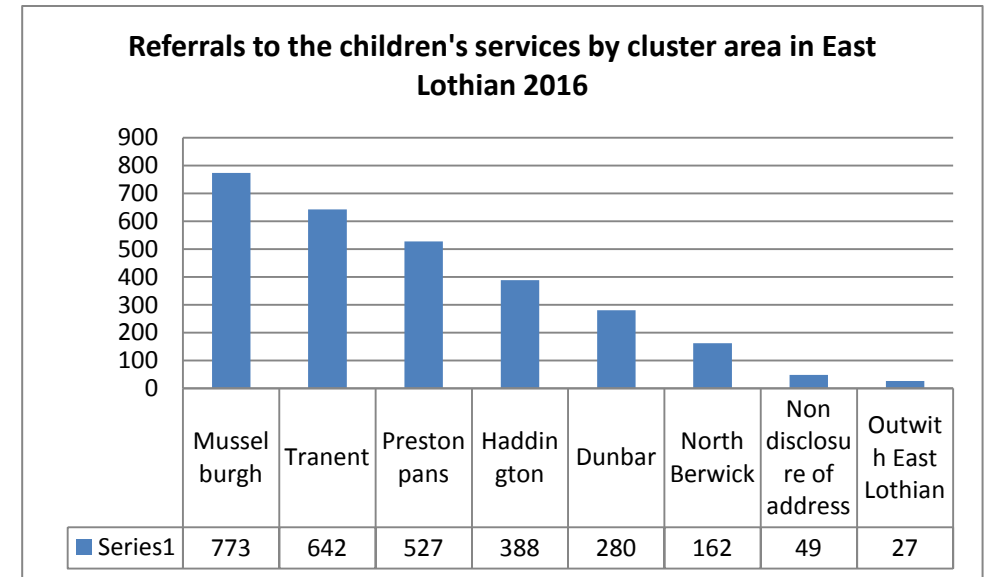
Figure 5.34 shows that the total number of annual referrals to Children’s Wellbeing Services, at East Lothian Council, has increased by 25.2% over the last 10 years.

Figure 5.34: Total annual referrals to Children’s services in East Lothian from 2003/04 to 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2016).



The location of the referrals for 2015/16 is shown in figure 5.35. Musselburgh and Tranent have the highest number of referrals, and this is relatively proportional to these being the clusters with the largest populations. However, North Berwick has proportionally lower levels of referrals than for the size of the population.

Figure 5.35: Number of referrals to children’s services by cluster area in East Lothian in 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2016).



**Cognitive & Mental Health**

The Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) register measures mental health conditions in a non comparable way with other indicators. It includes patients who have diagnoses of bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and other psychoses. It does not include depression and anxiety. In 2014/15, 812 people in East Lothian were recorded as having a mental health condition as defined by the QOF register. Table 5.21 shows this number of people alongside the prevalence rate in East Lothian and Scotland.

Depression is measured on the QOF register separately from mental health and is primarily a more indicative reflection of new presentations of depressive disorder. The prevalence of depression diagnoses is shown alongside that of mental health below. 5,969 patients were recorded as having depressive conditions in 2014/15. In both cases, the crude rate per 100 patients is lower in East Lothian than in Scotland.

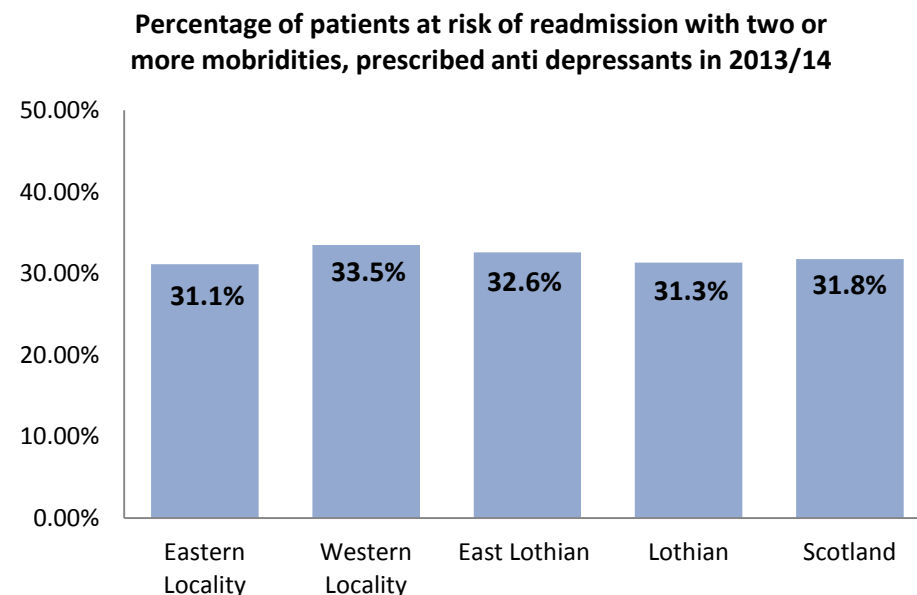
**Table 5.21: Prevalence, of mental health conditions and depression diagnoses in East Lothian and Scotland, crude rate per 100 patients (ISD 2016).**

Condition	East Lothian Number	East Lothian Rate per 100 Patients	Scotland Rate per 100 Patients
<b>Mental Health</b>	812	0.77	0.88
<b>Depression</b>	5,969	5.68	6.28

13,243 (20.8%) of all patients at risk of readmission in East Lothian have two or more morbidities - slightly lower than 22.0% for Scotland. A fairly high proportion of these people are prescribed anti depressants. Figure 5.36 shows the number of people with two or more morbidities that are prescribed anti depressants.

Just under one third (32.6%) of patients at risk of readmission with two or more morbidities were prescribed anti depressants in East Lothian in 2013/14. This figure is higher than the Lothian area and for Scotland as a whole. An even higher proportion (33.5%) of people is prescribed anti depressants in the western areas of East Lothian than in the eastern areas.

**Figure 5.36: Percentage of patients at risk of readmission with two or more morbidities what were prescribed anti depressants in 2013/14 (ISD 2014).**



In total 15,501 – or 15.3% of all people in East Lothian age 15 and over - were prescribed anti depressants in 2013/14; a 29.4% increase since 2009/10. The same increase has been somewhat lesser in Scotland with 22.8% more anti depressant prescriptions in 2013/14.

Figure 5.37 shows that the estimated percentage of patients who have been prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis has increased over the last 5 consecutive years at a similar rate for both East Lothian and Scotland.

Fig 5.37: Estimated percentage of patients prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis. (Scotpho 2016)

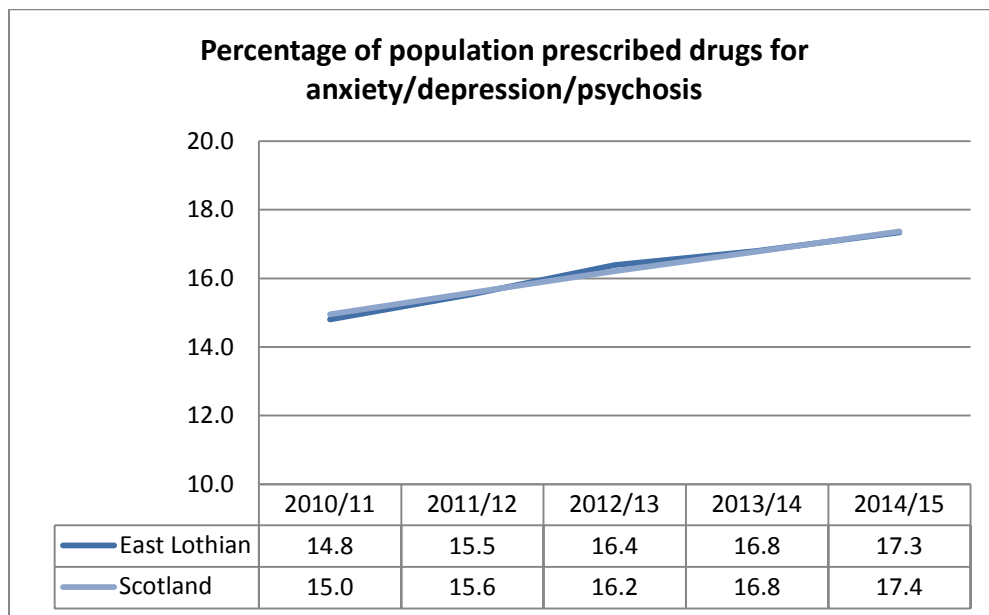


Table 5.22 shows how the rate for those aged 85 and over is much higher in East Lothian than Scotland, reflecting an older population and greater demands on health services. In most age groups, East Lothian has a higher rate per 100,000 population than in Scotland. This is particularly true of those aged 85 and over.

Table 5.22: Rate of people age 15 and over prescribed anti depressants in East Lothian and Scotland per 100,000 population, age-sex standardised rates, by age group in 2013/14 (East Lothian Council 2015; ISD 2014).

Age Group	East Lothian Rate per 100,000 population	Scotland Rate per 100,000 population
15-24	926.2	808.7
25-34	15,257.40	13,606.60
35-44	19,168.30	18,856.60
45-54	20,515.50	21,180.90
55-64	20,796.90	20,909.30
65-74	20,542.30	19,664.30
75-84	24,058.40	21,459.10
85 and over	31,427.30	24,208.20
<b>Total 15 and over</b>	<b>15,495.20</b>	<b>14,793.30</b>

Not all patients are prescribed anti depressant drugs for mental health or depression reasons; a range of other alternatives for mental health are also available within the area. However, it is significant that the number of patients prescribed anti depressants has increased for every age group across the five year period. There is a range of reasons behind the increase in anti depressant usage, particularly amongst the older and ageing population, and it is not simply a case that the population is become more depressed: a range of factors contribute.

The number of people being dispensed prescriptions for dementia has increased in East Lothian by 82.0% over the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. Most of these people were of age 75 and over. The number of dementia items being dispensed has more than doubled over the period 2009/10 to 2013/14: increasing by 119.4% and also reflecting the changing nature of East Lothian’s population.

Figure 5.38 shows the projected number of people aged 65 that will have dementia in East Lothian from 2010 to 2035. An increase of 110% is projected for East Lothian with the largest increase expected in those aged 65-74. There are currently on the 1,058 people on the QOF register for dementia, which is a rate of 1.01 per 100 patients in East Lothian – the rate for Scotland is 0.78, as shown in table 5.23. This indicator is seen as an underestimate of the true picture, hence the projected numbers being much higher.

Figure 5.38: Projected numbers of people with dementia in East Lothian from 2010 to 2035 (Alzheimer Europe EuroCoDe 2009; East Lothian Council 2014; NHS Lothian 2014).

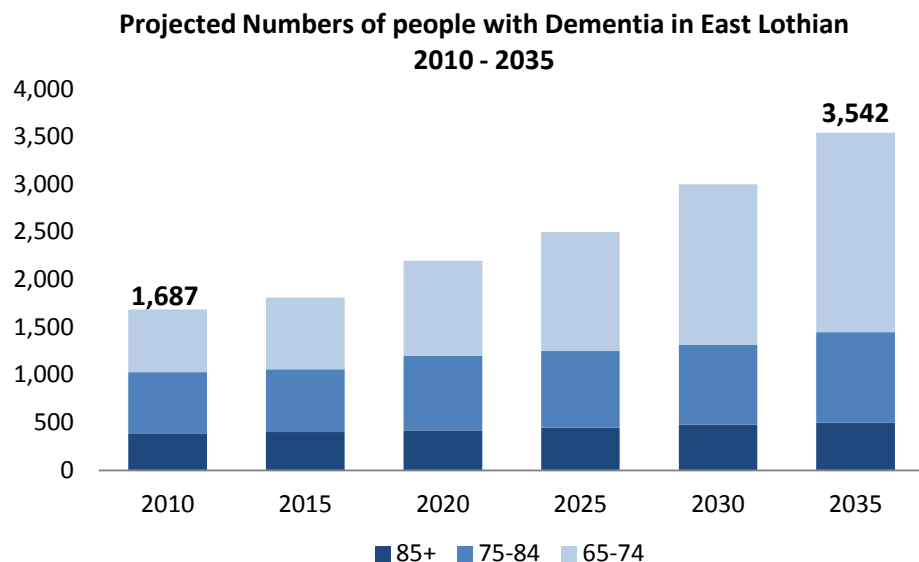


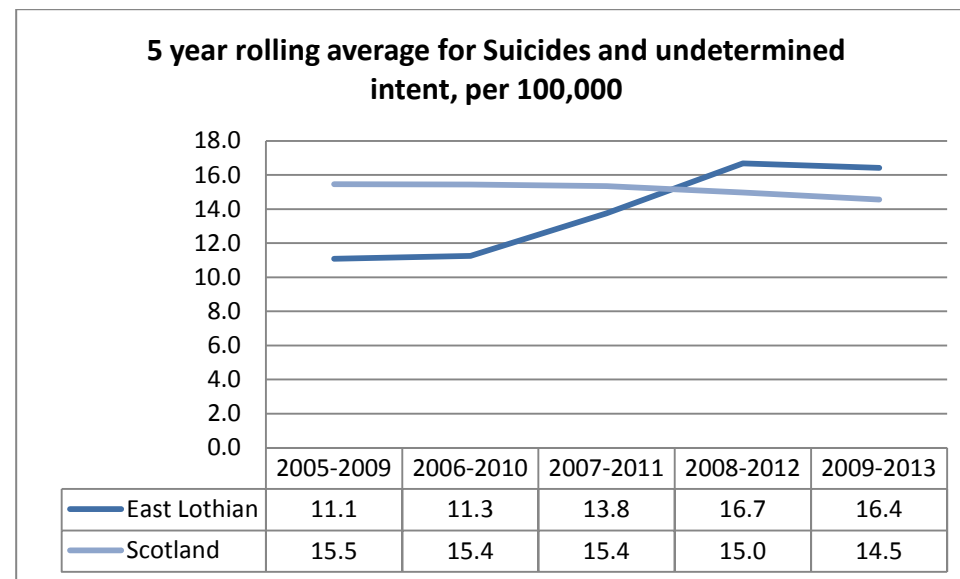
Table 5.23: Prevalence, of dementia diagnoses in East Lothian and Scotland, crude rate per 100 patients (ISD 2016).

Condition	East Lothian Number	East Lothian Rate per 100 Patients	Scotland Rate per 100 Patients
Dementia	1,058	1.01	0.78

### Suicides

Figure 5.39 shows a moving five year average rate of deaths that were caused by ‘intentional self harm’ or an event of ‘undetermined intent’. The increase in East Lothian has been due to unusually high figures in 2011 and 2012.

Figure 5.39: Five year Average rate of deaths caused by intentional self harm or of an undetermined intent (Scotpho 2016).



**Adults with Learning Disabilities**

Table 5.24 Shows that East Lothian has a higher rate per 1,000 people of adults with learning disabilities than Scotland.

**Table 5.24: Adults with Learning Disabilities per 1,000 people (SCLD 2014)**

	Adults with Learning Disabilities per 1,000 people
East Lothian	8.6
Scotland	6

Fig 5.40 provides a comparison between East and Lothian and Scotland for adults with learning disabilities. Proportionately more adults in East Lothian attend day centres, have employment opportunities and are in education than the Scottish average. The proportion of adults with autism in East Lothian is fewer than the Scottish average. Only five of the 32 local authorities have better employment opportunities for adults with learning opportunities than East Lothian.

**Figure 5.40: Adult Learning Disabilities comparisons between East Lothian and Scotland (SCLD 2014).**

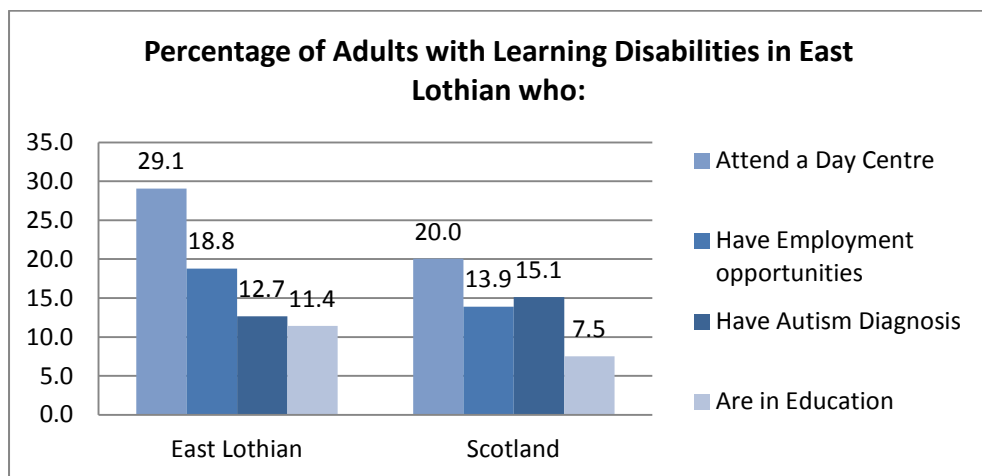


Table 5.25 includes adults with learning disabilities who are known to the Council from contact in the last 3 years. The figures include 16 and 17 year olds who are not in full-time education. 58.9% of the Of the 718 adults with learning disabilities are male. Adults known to the Council are not necessarily receiving a service. Table 5.26 shows the number of adults with learning disabilities and/or on the autism spectrum known to the Council. There are some adults on the autism spectrum who do not have learning disabilities.

**Table 5.25: Number of adults with learning disabilities known to East Lothian Council by age group and gender in 2013 (SCLD 2014).**

	16-20	21-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
<b>Men</b>	38	153	70	59	53	50	423
<b>Women</b>	14	89	55	55	52	30	295

**Table 5.26: Number of people diagnosed as being on the autistic spectrum in East Lothian (SCLD 2014).**

Classical Autism	Asperger's Syndrome	Other AS diagnosis	Total with AS diagnosis	No Diagnosis	Not Known
24	22	45	91	217	411

Scotland's Census recorded people who have long term: learning disabilities; learning difficulties; or developmental disorders. Respondents could answer more than one of these options so whilst 2,974 responses were recorded, this does not does not represent 2,974 separate people. Table 5.27 shows the breakdown and population proportions in East Lothian compared with Scotland.

**Table 5.27: Number and proportion of respondents who have long term health conditions, by selected category, in East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2011).**

Long-Term Condition	East Lothian Number	East Lothian % of Population	Scotland % of Population
Learning Disability	499	0.5	0.5
Learning Difficulty	1,957	2.0	2.0
Developmental Disorder	518	0.5	0.6

Table 5.28 shows the number of adults in East Lothian with a learning disability by the type of accommodation that they live in. 30.2% of adults with a learning disability in East Lothian live with a family carer. Most people with a learning disability live in mainstream accommodation – either with support or with no support – or in supported accommodation.

**Table 5.28: Accommodation type for adults with a learning disability in East Lothian (SCLD 2014).**

Accommodation Type	Number
Mainstream Accommodation with Support	323
Mainstream Accommodation with no Support	187
Mainstream Accommodation - Support Status not Recorded	8
Supported Accommodation	152
Registered Adult Care Homes	31
Other Accommodation Type	18
Accommodation Type Not Recorded	0
All Adults known to Council	719
Lives with a Family/Carer	217
Does not live with a Family/Carer	502
Percentage that Live with a Family/Carer	30.2

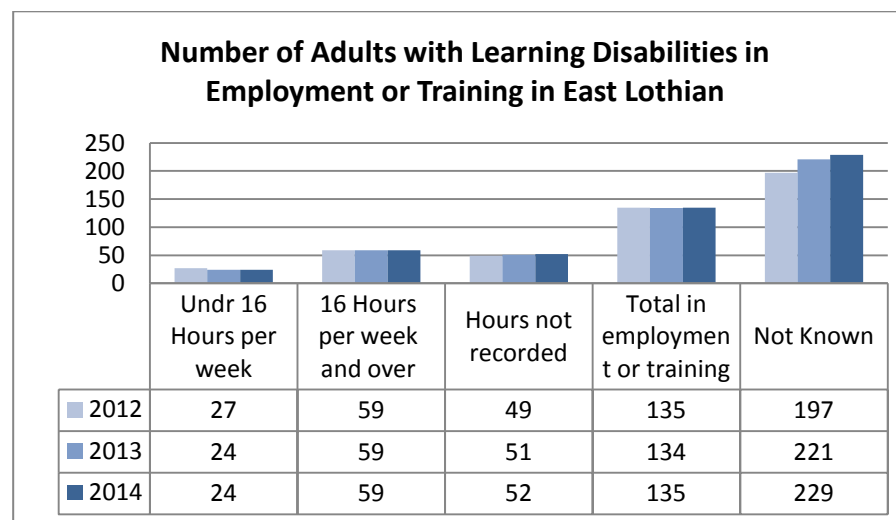
Table 5.29 displays the number of adults with learning disabilities that attend day centres in East Lothian. 29% of people with learning disabilities in East Lothian attend a day centre, much higher than the figure of 20.2% for Scotland.

**Table 5.29: Day centre attendance for adults with learning disabilities in East Lothian in 2013 (eSay Database 2014).**

	Less than 30 hours per week	30 hours or more per week	Amount of time not known	Does not attend
East Lothian	158	36	15	510

Figure 5.41 shows the number of adults with learning disabilities in East Lothian that are enrolled in employment or training. 18% of East Lothian adults with learning disabilities are in employment or training compared with 13.9% in Scotland.

**Figure 5.41: Number of adults with learning disabilities in further education or training in East Lothian (SCLD Database 2014).**



**Carers & Care**

Table 5.30 shows the proportion of people in East Lothian and Scotland that have a long-term health problem or disability, as well how limited they are by this. East Lothian has a lower proportion of the population who are limited by long term health problems or disabilities.

In both East Lothian and Scotland, there has been a drop in the proportion of people stating that they are limited between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

**Table 5.30: Proportion of population limited by long term health problems or disabilities in East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2001; Census 2011).**

	Limited a Lot	Limited a Little	Not Limited	Total Limited 2001	Total Limited 2011
East Lothian	8.4	10.1	81.5	19.0	18.5
Scotland	9.6	10.1	80.4	20.3	19.6

9.5% of people in East Lothian provided some sort of unpaid care at the 2011 census. Most of this is between 1 and 19 hours per week. However, 2.3% of people stated that they provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week. Table 5.31 shows the percentage of people providing unpaid care by hours given in East Lothian and Scotland. In 2001, the percentage of people providing unpaid care was 9.8%.

**Table 5.31: Percentage of population providing unpaid care, by hours per week, in East Lothian and Scotland (Census 2011).**

	1-19 Hours	20 – 34 Hours	35 – 49 Hours	50 or more
East Lothian	5.7	0.8	0.7	2.3
Scotland	5.2	0.9	0.8	2.5

Figure 5.42 shows the percentage of unpaid carers that are age 24 and under, and age 16 and under, in East Lothian wards. Musselburgh East and Carberry has a much higher proportion of carers who are 24 and under than all other wards. However, three wards have similar proportions of carers age 16 and under: Musselburgh West; Musselburgh East & Carberry; and Dunbar & East Linton. 2.0% of unpaid carers in Scotland are age 16 and under – similar to East Lothian. However, only 5.6% of unpaid carers are age 24 and under - much lower than East Lothian.

**Figure 5.42: Percentage of unpaid carers age 24 and under and 16 and under in East Lothian wards (Census 2011).**

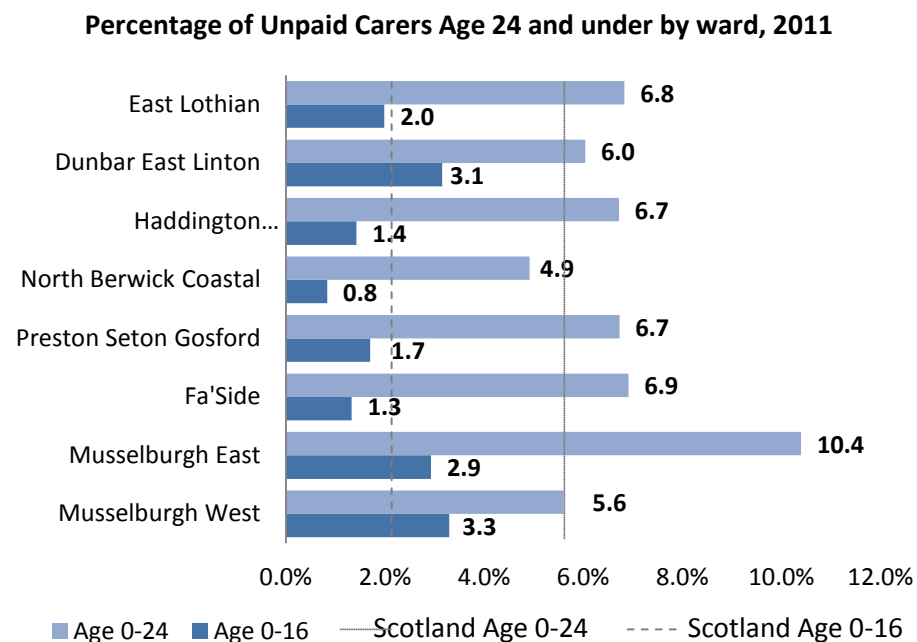




Fig 5.43 Shows the breakdown of client groups receiving homecare in East Lothian. Older people (72%) were the highest category, followed by people with learning difficulties (15%), physical disabilities (7%), mental health (4%) and dementia (1%).

Figure 5.43: Number of people aged over 65 who are receiving home care in East Lothian (Scottish Government 2016 ).

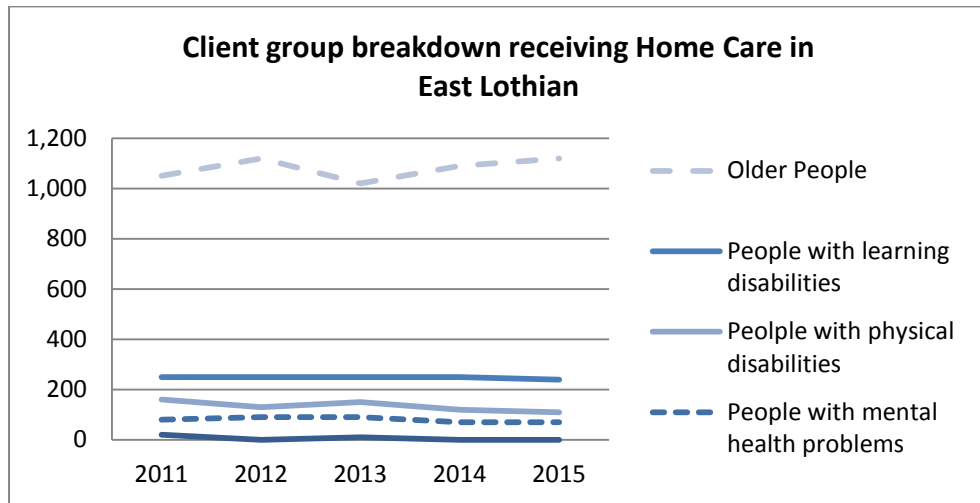


Figure 5.44 Shows the projected population for East Lothian from 2012-2037. The over 65 year age group is forecast to increase by 11% from the 2012 base year to 23,088 in 2022. The 2015 midyear population estimate is 19,935, which supports the 2012 projection figures. The number of homecare clients will therefore likely increase accordingly.

Figure 5.44 Projected population in East Lothian (National Records of Scotland 2016)

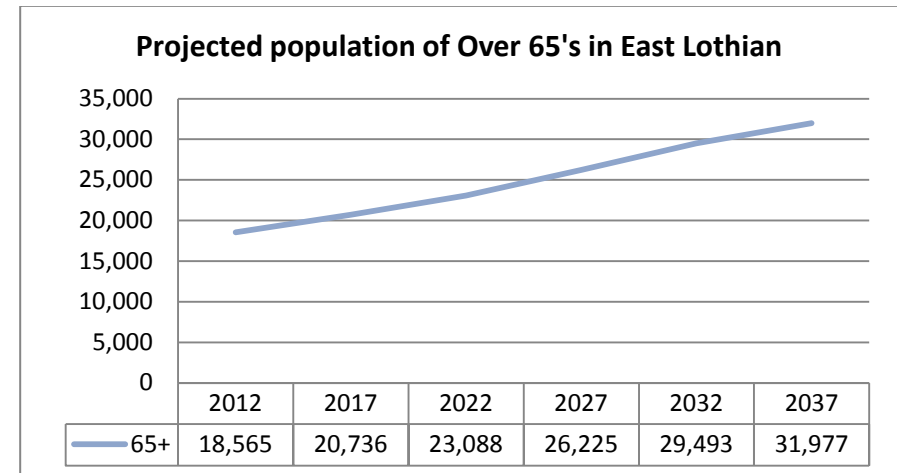


Figure 5.45 Shows the percentage of clients aged 65 and over who receive 10+ hours home care in East Lothian. The figure has remained relatively stable over the last 3 years.

Figure 5.45 Percentage of long term clients aged 65 and over who receive 10+ hours homecare in East Lothian. (Scottish Government 2016).

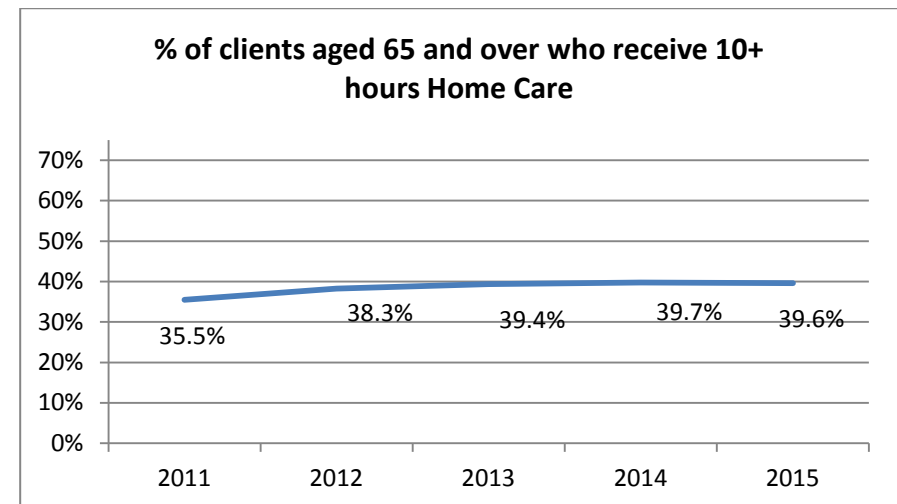


Figure 5.46 displays the number of home care clients and care at home clients in East Lothian. Home Care Services which give people the support, practical help and personal care that they need to live as independently as possible in the community rather than being supported in care homes.

Free personal care is available for everyone aged 65 who are assessed by the Council as requiring care on the basis of their personal hygiene, continence management, food and diet, degree of mobility, need for counselling and support, need for simple treatments (e.g. assistance with medication) and need for personal assistance. Fig 5.47 shows the number of hours per home care client per week in East Lothian, approximately 65% of clients receive under 10 hours home care per week, and 35% of those clients receive under 5 hours per week

Figure 5.46: Number of home care clients, East Lothian, quarterly, 2004-2012 (Scottish Government 2014).

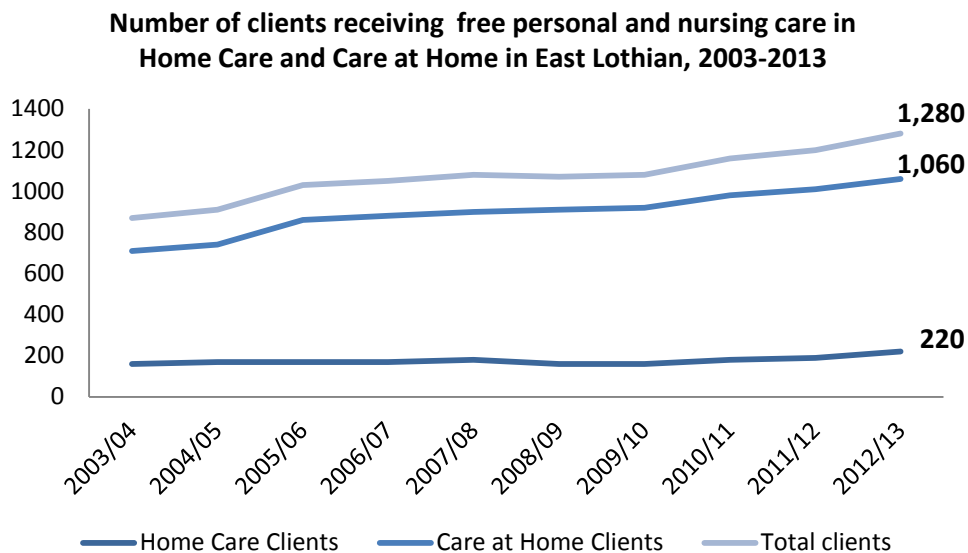


Figure 5.47: Number of hours of care given to clients per week, for people age 65 in East Lothian in 2015 (Scottish Government 2016).

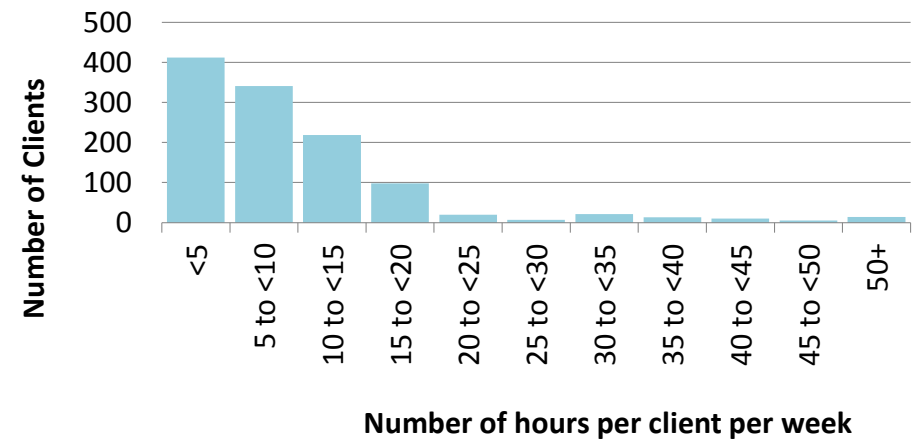


Fig 5.48 shows the number of respite care weeks provided in East Lothian in 2014/15 broken down by age. Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. Overnight respite care is more common amongst those aged 18-64. Daytime respite care is more common amongst those aged 17 and under.

Fig. 5.48 Number of respite weeks provided in East Lothian in 2013/14 (Scottish Government 2016).

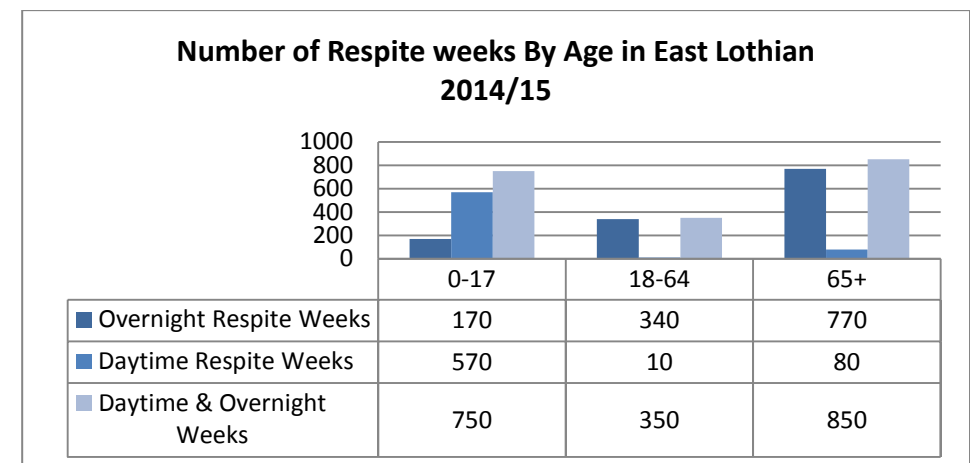


Table 5.32 shows the number of new referrals to East Lothian Council's Adult Wellbeing service and the number of new Care Home services, by multimember ward. New Care at Home services refers to the number people that have started care at home provided by the local authority.

**Table 5.32: Number of referrals to adult wellbeing, and number of new care at home services, in East Lothian for Q1 and Q2 2014/15 (East Lothian Council 2014).**

Multimember Ward	No. Referrals to Adult Wellbeing		Care at Home – New Services		
	2014/15	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
Musselburgh West		120	122	15	22
Musselburgh East		180	167	21	28
Fa'side		221	217	30	26
Preston Seton Gosford		260	202	28	28
North Berwick Coastal		213	190	26	16
Haddington & Lammermuir		195	165	34	21
Dunbar & East Linton		148	147	13	14
Out of Area		15	16	-	-
<b>East Lothian Total</b>		<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>155</b>

North Berwick has a particularly high proportion of referrals compared with the size of its population. This ward also has a higher proportion of older people than the East Lothian figure. Musselburgh, on the other hand, has a fairly young population, explaining why referrals are not much higher in this area of East Lothian despite having a significant proportion of the population.

East Lothian has a higher proportion of people spending their last six months of life at home or in a community setting when compared with Lothian NHS area and Scotland as a whole. 8.0% of patients in 2013/14 spent their last six months of life in an NHS acute hospital. However, there is a significant difference between the east of the area and the west of the area, indicating different demographics across East Lothian. Table 5.33 shows the percentage of patients that spent their last six months of life in an NHS acute hospital for the period 2009/10 to 2013/14.

**Table 5.33: Percentage of patients that spent their last six months of life in an NHS acute hospital, 2009/10 to 2013/14 (ISD 2014).**

Locality	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
East Lothian	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.1	8.0
Lothian Health Board	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.5	8.8
Scotland	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.0
Eastern wards	6.8	7.0	6.2	5.9	7.2
Western wards	7.0	7.7	8.7	8.1	8.6

#### Health and Social Care Localities:

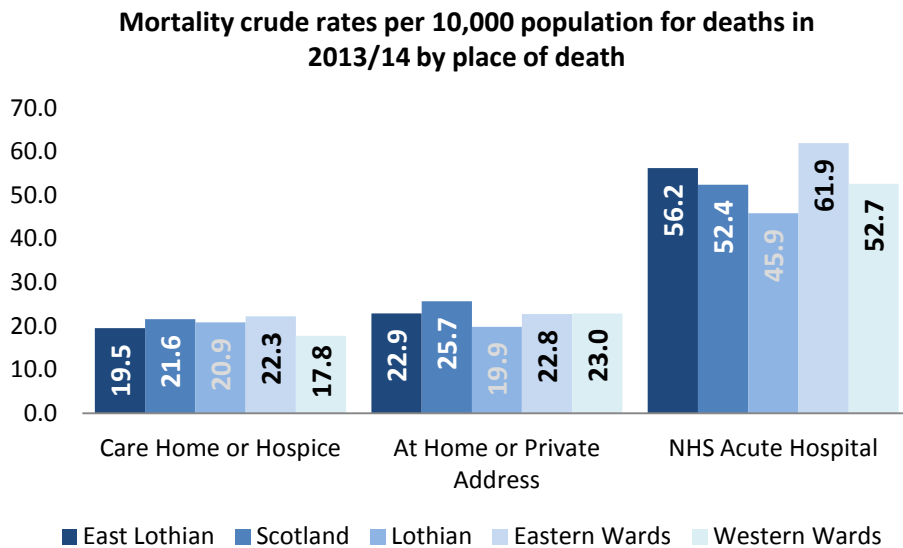
**East Lothian will have two health localities, delivering on social and health care for the area following the integration of these services in 2015. These are:**

- **Eastern, covering the wards: Dunbar and East Linton; Haddington and Lammermuir; and North Berwick Coastal.**
- **Western, covering the wards: Fa'Side; Musselburgh East and Carberry; Musselburgh West; and Preston Seton Gosford.**

For those patients in an NHS acute hospital in East Lothian, mortality rates are much higher than in Scotland and significantly higher than the Lothian region. However, community setting mortality rates are lower in East Lothian than in Scotland. Figure 5.49 shows the mortality rates by place of death in East Lothian, Lothian and Scotland per 10,000 population – as well as a division between the eastern and western wards of East Lothian.

Mortality rates in NHS acute hospitals are much higher in the eastern wards than in the western wards of East Lothian because the population tends to be much older in makeup. However, both localities are higher than the rate for Scotland, indicating more people die in hospitals in both parts of East Lothian than in Scotland when compared with home or hospice environments.

Figure 5.49: Morality rates by place of death in East Lothian, Lothian, Scotland and ward health localities in 2013/14 (ISD 2014).



## Sources

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## **East Lothian by Numbers**

A Statistical Profile of East Lothian

### **5. Health and Social Care**

Published December 2016

Find this document at: [www.eastlothian.gov.uk/StatisticsAndData](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/StatisticsAndData)



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