

Publication Summary



ScotPHO website quarterly update

Publication date – 23rd June 2015

About this Release

The following topics on the [Scottish Public Health Observatory \(ScotPHO\)](#) website have been updated: [Breast cancer](#), [Colorectal cancer](#), [Disability](#), [Drugs](#), [Lung cancer](#), [Mental health](#), [Prostate cancer](#), [Sexual health](#) and [Income and employment](#) (previously Income and economy).

The topics are presented in the ScotPHO style of web pages including text and charts and downloadable excel charts and tables. The updates include collations of previously available information, and present summary data and statistics derived from published sources. Previously unpublished data are included for two of these topics: Disability and Drugs. Some of the key findings for the new data are given below.

Key Points

[Disability](#):

- **Long-standing illness, health problem or disability** - In 2013, 22% of household members in Scotland had a long-standing illness, health problem or disability. At Local Authority level, the figures vary from 10% in Stirling to 31% in North Lanarkshire.
- **Self-assessed health** - In 2013, 7% of adults in Scotland reported their own health as being 'bad' or 'very bad'. At NHS Board level, the figures vary from 4% in Orkney and the Western Isles to 12% in Dumfries and Galloway.

[Drugs](#):

Addiction Prevalence Testing (APT) is conducted across all Scottish prisons annually. During one month of the year, prisoners arriving in custody are tested for the presence of illegal drugs. Similarly, those leaving custody during the month are tested to assess progress towards the 'reduced or stabilised' offender outcome.

- Of the 1,170 tests carried out at prisoner reception in 2014/15, 70% were positive for illegal drugs (including illicit use of prescribed drugs) compared with 77% in 2013/14. The drugs most commonly detected when entering prison in 2014/15 were benzodiazepines (46% of tests) and cannabis (42% of tests). Opiates were found in 26% of tests.

- Of the 616 tests carried out at prisoner liberation in 2014/15, 29% were positive for illegal drugs (compared with 25% in 2013/14). The drugs most commonly detected when leaving prison in 2014/15 were illicit buprenorphine (13% of tests) and cannabis (8% of tests). Opiates were found in 6% of tests.

Background

The ScotPHO website contains comprehensive information on a wide range of topics grouped into sections including: behaviour; health; wellbeing and disease; and clinical risk factors. Along with summary data and statistics, the website provides background information, interpretation, policy notes, commentaries on data sources, references and links to further information.

Further information on a wider range of public health indicators is available in the [Health and Wellbeing profiles](#); last released on 2nd June 2015.

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Further Information

Further information can be found on the [ScotPHO website](#) or on the [ISD website](#).

About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up. Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland - and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHS Scotland and the Scottish Government Health Department and others, responsive to the needs of NHS Scotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

About ScotPHO

The Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) collaboration is led by ISD Scotland and NHS Health Scotland, and includes the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, National Records of Scotland and Health Protection Scotland. Our aim is to make public health information more accessible and usable to improve health and reduce inequalities in Scotland.