

Scottish Public Health Observatory Website quarterly update

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About this Release

The following topics on the Scottish Public Health Observatory website have been updated: chronic liver disease; drugs; excess mortality in Scotland and Glasgow; health inequalities; healthy life expectancy; injuries; international data sources; migration; oral health; populations, estimates and projections; religion, spirituality and belief; and social environment.

The updates include collations of previously available information; present summary data and statistics derived from published sources; and previously unpublished data.

Key Points

Chronic liver disease

- Chronic liver disease mortality rates in 2014 were more than six times higher in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas.
- Chronic liver disease mortality rates were generally around twice as high in males compared to females. Since 2003 the rates have decreased in both men and women.
- In 2014, 80% of chronic liver disease deaths were due to alcoholic liver disease.
- In the latest year (2014/15) chronic liver disease hospital stay rates were almost five times higher in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas.
- Since the earliest available data (1982/83) and 2014/15, hospital stay rates have increased from 47 to 190 per 100,000 population; the highest rate recorded so far. Rates were generally 1.5 to 2 times higher in males compared to females

Religion, spirituality and belief

- Mortality rates tended to increase from Social Class 1 to Social Class V, and varied by religious group, with Roman Catholics and those of no religion generally having higher levels of mortality.

Background

'Religion, Spirituality and Belief' is a new area and add to an existing suite of information focusing on each protected characteristic. The data presented cover health issues, demographics, geographical differences, deprivation, mortality, risk factors and wellbeing and self-assessed health. Data by social class and sex cover mortality over the period 1991-2009 for five religious groups, including for people of no religion.

The ScotPHO website contains comprehensive information on a wide range of topics. Along with summary data and statistics, the website provides background information, interpretation, policy notes, and commentaries on data sources, references and links to further information.

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Further Information

Please visit the following topic areas within the [ScotPHO website](#) for more information:

[Chronic liver disease](#)

[Excess mortality in Scotland](#)

[Healthy life expectancy](#)

[International data sources](#)

[Populations, estimates and projections](#)

[Religion, spirituality and belief](#)

[Drugs](#)

[Health inequalities](#)

[Injuries](#)

[Migration](#)

[Oral health](#)

[Social environment](#)

ISD and Official Statistics

Information Services Division (ISD) is the principal and authoritative source of statistics on health and care services in Scotland. ISD is designated by legislation as a producer of 'Official Statistics'. Our official statistics publications are produced to a high professional standard and comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Further information [about our statistics](#).

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.