



Aberdeenshire CHP

These profiles comprise 38 indicators of health, wellbeing, and wider determinants, presented alongside a population summary, for each Community Health Partnership (CHP) in Scotland. The age range covered is from conception to age 24 years. The profiles have been compiled by NHS Health Scotland's Public Health Observatory Division, part of the Scottish Public Health Observatory collaboration (ScotPHO). They complement ScotPHO's 2010 Community Profiles, published by ISD Scotland.

Each profile contains a map of the area, a population summary, a spine chart showing findings for all 38 health and wellbeing indicators, and a commentary on key findings.

Additional data, figures and information are available through the ScotPHO website: www.scotpho.org/profiles. This includes a Scotland overview report, a technical report, and an interactive tool that presents the following (subject to disclosure rules and data availability):

- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

These Children and young people profiles complement ScotPHO's Community Profiles by providing a specific focus on this important population group. Some indicators are included in both sets of profiles. Together the profiles provide a set of resources designed to help prioritise action, inform planning of services, and address inequalities at local level throughout Scotland.

Population summary

Indicator	Number	Measure	Scot. Av.
1 Population aged <1	2,874	1.2	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	11,396	4.7	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	32,204	13.2	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	24,755	10.2	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	19,115	7.9	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	15,365	6.4	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	669	1.9	4.6
8 Live births	2,903	11.9	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	39,683	56.1	17.3

Notes, by indicator number: 1–4 Data from General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) 2009 small area population estimates, measure presented as % of total population; 5–7 Data from school census (Scottish Government) 2008, measure presented as % of total population (5 & 6) and % of total number of pupils (7); 8 Data from GROS 2009, measure presented as crude rate per 1,000 population; 9 Data from Scottish Government 6-fold urban/rural classification 2008, measure presented as % of population aged 0–24.



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Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



Mortality

In Aberdeenshire CHP, the infant mortality rate is significantly lower than the Scottish average and mortality rates for other age groups are not significantly different.

Behaviours

Compared with the Scottish average, Aberdeenshire has a lower rate of both alcohol-related and drug-related hospital admissions. Using a small sample of 15 year olds, it is estimated that the prevalence of smoking, alcohol use and drug use are not significantly different from Scotland as a whole. At 51%, the proportion of children walking or cycling to school is also similar.

Physical health

In Aberdeenshire, 66% of children in primary 1 have no obvious dental decay experience, which is significantly more than the Scottish average (62%). This is a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture. Aberdeenshire ranks as one of the worst CHPs in terms of hospital admissions for road traffic accidents; but rates are lower than the Scottish average for emergency admissions, asthma and extraction of multiple teeth and similar for unintentional injuries in the home. Data on child obesity in primary 1 are not available.

Mental health

Due to a lack of robust local indicators these profiles are very limited in their coverage of mental health and there are no indicators of positive mental health and wellbeing. The suicide rate in Aberdeenshire is lower than the Scottish average and 'difficulties' scores in a sample of children aged 13 and 15 years are similar.

Social care

Both social care indicators reflect recorded utilisation of services rather than health or wellbeing and should therefore be interpreted with caution and with the benefit of local knowledge. Aberdeenshire has a lower rate of both looked after children and child protection referrals compared with Scotland as a whole.

Education

In Aberdeenshire, educational attainment levels appear higher than the national average both for S4 pupils in general and for looked after children in S4. It is not possible to assess whether these patterns may be due to chance, and for looked after children data may be based on small numbers. Attendance rates in primary and secondary school are above the national average.

Employment and prosperity

Aberdeenshire is better than the Scottish average for all four employment and prosperity indicators. Only 30% of children live in families reliant on out of work benefits or child tax credit compared with 47% for Scotland overall. This is considered a useful measure of child poverty. The proportion of young people not in education, employment or training is about half the national average and very few children live in 'income deprived' areas.

Crime

Compared with the Scottish average, Aberdeenshire has a lower rate of hospital admissions following assault and relatively few children living in 'crime deprived' areas. The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences is also below average although this indicator may reflect local practice.

Pregnancy and infancy

The proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy and the rate of low weight live births are both significantly lower in Aberdeenshire than for Scotland as a whole. Data on breastfeeding are not available. Immunisation rates are either similar to or better than the Scottish average (for all excluding MMR and MMR, respectively). The rate of teenage pregnancies (under 18 years) is comparatively low.

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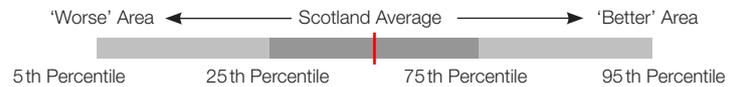
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

This chart compares the local value for each indicator with the Scottish average and range for all CHPs



Note that values that are not significantly different from the Scottish average, or that are significantly better, may still indicate an important public health problem. For figures based on small numbers, data may be suppressed. For further information see the technical report.

- Statistically significantly 'worse' than Scottish average
- Statistically not significantly different from Scottish average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than Scottish average
- Statistically significant difference compared with Scottish average
- △ No significance can be calculated



Domain	Indicator	Number	Measure	Type	Scot. Average	'Worst'	Scotland Average	'Best'
Mortality	1 Infant mortality rate, <1 year ²	24	28.7	cr	43.0			
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 ²	21	1.6	cr	1.4			
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 ²	54	7.4	cr	6.3			
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school ⁴	n/a	51.0	%	52.0			
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ²	594	69.3	sr	82.9			
	6 Drug related hospital patients ²	56	27.5	sr	42.4			
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴	n/a	16.4	%	15.1			
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	31.4	%	29.6			
	9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	4.9	%	6.8			
Physical Health	10 Road traffic accidents ²	416	191.7	sr	87.9	●		
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients ²	6,582	5,092.8	sr	5,541.1			
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	1,337	66.1	%	61.8			
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ²	470	395.4	sr	377.5			
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ²	181	122.3	sr	898.8			
	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ²	416	289.9	sr	382.1			
16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a		%	8.0				
Mental Health	17 Deaths from suicide ³	25	3.7	sr	6.7			
	18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴	n/a	12.3	mean	12.3			
Social Care	19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4}	458	8.2	cr	13.8			
	20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4}	337	7.3	cr	13.9			
Education	21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴	n/a	69.8	mean	63.0			
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	92.7	%	91.1			
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	96.2	%	95.2			
	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	191.1	mean	179.7			
Access	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	31,727	44.9	%	14.8	●		
Employment & Prosperity	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	17,660	30.3	%	46.6			
	27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴	540	4.5	%	8.8			
	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	2,513	89.9	%	85.7			
	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	632	0.9	%	16.5			
Crime	30 Assault hospital patients ²	170	77.0	sr	110.5			
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹	120	5.0	cr	8.4			
	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	2,874	4.1	%	15.8			
Pregnancy & Infancy	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ²	7,848	97.8	%	97.5			
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ²	7,454	92.9	%	92.1			
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ²	n/a		%	26.4			
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2}	363	25.5	cr	41.4			
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	1,363	17.8	%	22.6			
	38 Low weight live births ²	107	1.5	%	2.3			

Notes on indicators, by indicator number [year of data shown]: 1-3 Crude rate per 10,000 population [2007-09]; 4 % children walking or cycling to school [2007/08]; 5 Aged 15-24 [2007-09]; 6 Aged 0-24 [2007-09]; 7 % smoking at least one cigarette a week [2006]; 8 % who usually drink alcohol at least once a week [2006]; 9 % who usually take illicit drugs at least once a month [2006]; 10 Patients aged 0-24 discharged from hospital after a road traffic accident emergency admission [2007-09]; 11 Aged 0-15 [2007-09]; 12 % with no obvious decay experience from basic inspection [2008/09]; 13 Emergency hospital admissions for unintentional injury in the home [2007-09]; 14 Hospital admissions (inpatients & day cases) for extraction of multiple teeth [2007-09]; 15 [2007-09]; 16 % children with BMI in the top 5% of the UK reference range [2008/09]; 17 Aged 0-24 [2000-09]; 18 Total difficulties score, aged 13 & 15 [2006]; 19 Children looked after by local authority, aged 0-18, crude rate per 1,000 population [2009]; 20 Child protection referrals, aged 0-15, crude rate per 1,000 population [2009]; 21 Average tariff score, S4 pupils [2008/09]; 22 Attendance rate, publicly funded secondary schools [2008/09]; 23 Attendance rate, publicly funded primary schools [2008/09]; 24 Average tariff score [2008/09]; 25 % aged 0-24 living in datazones which are in the 15% most access deprived in Scotland [2008]; 26 % of children aged 0-19 in households dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit more than the family element [2008]; 27 % of young people aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training [2008]; 28 % school leavers in positive and sustained destinations [2008/09]; 29 % aged 0-24 living in datazones which are in the 15% most income deprived in Scotland [2008]; 30 Aged 0-24 [2007-09]; 31 Referrals to SCRA (Scottish Children's Reporter Administration) for violence-related offences, aged 8-15, crude rate per 1,000 population [2009/10]; 32 % aged 0-24 living in datazones which are in the 15% most crime deprived in Scotland [2008]; 33 [2006-08]; 34 [2006-08]; 35 [2006-08]; 36 Crude rate per 1,000 population [2006-08]; 37 Women smoking at antenatal booking appointment [2006-08]; 38 % of all full-term singleton births weighing <2,500g [2006-08]

Footnotes: 1 Denotes indicator where categorisation as better or worse than Scottish average is not appropriate and data are subject to local interpretation; 2 Three-year combined number, and three-year annual average measure; 3 Ten-year combined number, and ten-year annual average measure; 4 Data not available below local authority level

Key to type of measure: n/a = data not available, or cannot be calculated; cr = crude rate (see technical report); sr = age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population; % = per cent; mean = average



Notes and further information

Data gaps and limitations of profiles

These profiles present the most comprehensive set of indicators available at the time of analysis. However, their coverage was restricted by limitations in the availability of robust local data. Data were unavailable for many potentially valuable indicators that had received strong support at the consultation stage. As a result, important aspects of health and wellbeing – including diet, physical activity, early development, mental health, and sexual health – are under-represented in the profiles. This reinforces the need to strengthen existing data systems to provide robust local data, and to develop new indicators of children and young people’s health and wellbeing where necessary.

Alignment with menu of local indicators for use in Single Outcome Agreements

A number of profiles indicators (nos 4, 16, 24, 26, 28, 35, 38) are identical to those included in version 4 of the menu of local outcome indicators provided by the Improvement Service (available at www.improvementservice.org.uk/local-outcome-indicators). Other profile indicators are similar to indicators included in the menu but are not identical, and differences may be crucial to interpretation (nos 12, 36). For further information please see the technical report.

Data sources

Source of data included in profiles	Indicator(s)
General Register Office for Scotland	1, 2, 3, 17, 36
Scottish Household Survey	4
ISD Scotland, Hospital Discharge Dataset (SMR01)	5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 30
Scottish Adolescent Lifestyle & Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)	7, 8, 9, 18
National Dental Inspection Programme	12
Child Health Systems Programme – school-aged children	16
Scottish Government	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)	25, 29, 32
HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)	26
Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration	31
Scottish Immunisation Recall System	33, 34
Child Health Systems Programme – pre-school children	35
ISD Scotland, Maternity Record Dataset (SMR02)	37, 38

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