



## Glasgow South

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](http://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

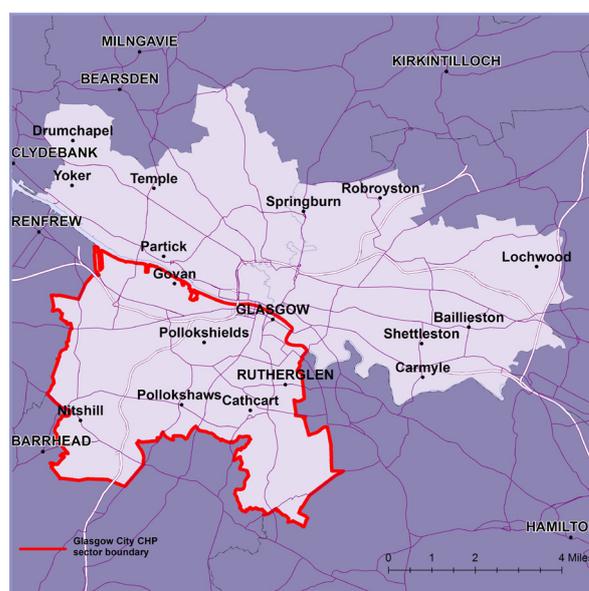
These Children and young people profiles complement ScotPHO's Community Profiles by providing a specific focus on this important population group. Some indicators are included in both sets of profiles. Together the profiles provide a set of resources designed to help prioritise action, inform planning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

\*Please note: instead of presenting five CHPs for Glasgow City as in previous years, ScotPHO's 2010 profiles present information for three areas within Glasgow City (Glasgow North East, Glasgow North West and Glasgow South).

### Population summary

Indicator	Number	Measure	Scot. Av.
1 Population aged <1	2,953	1.3	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	10,731	4.9	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	25,059	11.4	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	27,889	12.6	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	15,283	7.0	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	11,949	5.4	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	5,581	20.5	4.6
8 Live births	2,995	13.6	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	170	0.3	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.



© Community Health Partnerships – Scottish Government 2010 (draft). This product includes mapping data licensed from Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2010. All rights reserved. Licence Number 389221.

# Glasgow South

## Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



### Mortality

Mortality rates for children and young people in Glasgow South are not significantly different from the Scottish average.

### Behaviours

In comparison with Scotland as a whole, Glasgow South has a higher rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions and a similar rate of drug-related admissions. Based on a small sample of 15 year olds the estimated prevalence of smoking, drug use and alcohol use in Glasgow City local authority is not significantly different from Scotland as a whole. The proportion of children walking or cycling to school in Glasgow City is 49%, similar to the Scottish average of 52%.

### Physical health

In Glasgow South the proportion of primary 1 children with no obvious dental decay experience is significantly lower than the Scottish average (52.0% compared with 61.8%). This is a useful proxy for general health and nurture. Hospital admission rates for extraction of multiple teeth and unintentional injuries in the home are higher than the Scottish average, but the rate of emergency admissions is lower. No obesity data are 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. Neither the suicide rate in Glasgow South nor the estimated 'difficulties' score in a sample of children aged 13 and 15 years in Glasgow City differs significantly from the Scottish average.

### 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. Glasgow City has a significantly lower rate of child protection referrals and a significantly higher proportion of looked after children than Scotland as a whole.

### Education

Educational attainment (tariff score) appears lower than the national average for all S4 pupils in Glasgow South and for looked after children in Glasgow City. However, it is not possible to assess whether these patterns may be due to chance. School attendance rates in Glasgow South are significantly below average and are amongst the lowest in Scotland.

### Employment and prosperity

In Glasgow South 62.8% of children live in families dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit. This is one of the highest values for all CHPs in Scotland for this measure of child poverty and compares with a national average of 46.6%. At 46.8%, residence in 'income deprived' areas is also significantly more prevalent than for Scotland overall. The proportion of young people not in education, employment or training is higher for Glasgow City than for Scotland as a whole.

### Crime

Glasgow South has a higher rate of hospital admissions following assault than Scotland as a whole, and residence in 'crime deprived' areas is more prevalent. The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences is also higher than the Scottish average, though this may reflect local practice.

### Pregnancy and infancy

At 20.9%, the proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy is significantly better in Glasgow South than Scotland overall. However, breastfeeding rates are below the Scottish average at 25.3%, uptake of immunisation (all excluding MMR) is below the Scottish average and the rate of low weight live births is one of the highest of all CHPs. For other indicators the local and national values are similar.

# Glasgow South

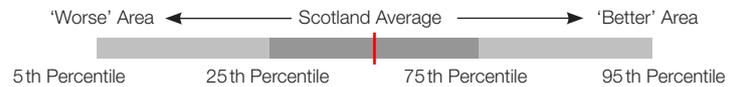
## Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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 <sup>2</sup>	39	44.7	cr	43.0			
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 <sup>2</sup>	17	1.6	cr	1.4			
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 <sup>2</sup>	57	6.7	cr	6.3			
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school <sup>4</sup>	n/a	49.0	%	52.0			
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	773	100.0	sr	82.9			
	6 Drug related hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	127	50.7	sr	42.4			
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a	13.2	%	15.1			
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a	24.9	%	29.6			
	9 Drug use, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a	5.0	%	6.8			
Physical Health	10 Road traffic accidents <sup>2</sup>	163	80.5	sr	87.9			
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	4,282	3,707.3	sr	5,541.1			
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	989	52.0	%	61.8			
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years <sup>2</sup>	484	442.4	sr	377.5			
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 <sup>2</sup>	1,468	1,330.2	sr	898.8			
	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 <sup>2</sup>	440	378.2	sr	382.1			
	16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a		%	8.0			
Mental Health	17 Deaths from suicide <sup>3</sup>	58	7.4	sr	6.7			
	18 Strengths & difficulties score <sup>4</sup>	n/a	12.2	mean	12.3			
Social Care	19 Children looked after by Local Authority <sup>1,4</sup>	3,280	27.8	cr	13.8			
	20 Child protection referrals <sup>1,4</sup>	935	9.7	cr	13.9			
Education	21 Education outcomes for looked after children <sup>4</sup>	n/a	43.5	mean	63.0			
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	89.7	%	91.1			
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	93.4	%	95.2			
	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	160.9	mean	179.7			
Access	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	0	0.0	%	14.8			
Employment & Prosperity	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	30,975	62.8	%	46.6			
	27 Not in education, employment or training <sup>4</sup>	3,140	10.3	%	8.8			
	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	1,878	86.1	%	85.7			
	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	31,360	46.8	%	16.5			
Crime	30 Assault hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	433	180.7	sr	110.5			
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences <sup>1</sup>	236	13.0	cr	8.4			
	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	15,117	22.6	%	15.8			
Pregnancy & Infancy	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR <sup>2</sup>	7,547	96.1	%	97.5			
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR <sup>2</sup>	7,184	91.5	%	92.1			
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks <sup>2</sup>	1,953	25.3	%	26.4			
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years <sup>1,2</sup>	511	43.9	cr	41.4			
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>2</sup>	1,490	20.9	%	22.6			
	38 Low weight live births <sup>2</sup>	265	3.3	%	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](http://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

### Authors

Rory J Mitchell, Elaine Tod and Gerry McCartney, NHS Health Scotland

### Acknowledgements

Andy Gasiorowski of the ISD ScotPHO team for invaluable help with data provision, analysis, and the creation of spine charts; Sandra Auchterlonie of NHS Health Scotland for administrative support and work on profiles design; other ScotPHO colleagues – Louise Flanagan, Jane Parkinson, Judith Moggach and David Gordon (NHS Health Scotland), Diane Stockton, Alison Burlison, Dariusz Blaszczak and Linsey Galbraith (ISD ScotPHO), Bruce Whyte (Glasgow Centre Population Health); members of the Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles project group; everyone who took part in the consultation exercise; Dataworx Ltd for work on automating spine chart production; Prepress Projects Ltd for profiles design and typesetting; everyone who provided data for the profiles.

### Further information

Rory J Mitchell, NHS Health Scotland Public Health Observatory Division:

[nhs.healthscotland-pho@nhs.net](mailto:nhs.healthscotland-pho@nhs.net)

Published by: NHS Health Scotland, Edinburgh; November 2010