



South East Highland 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):

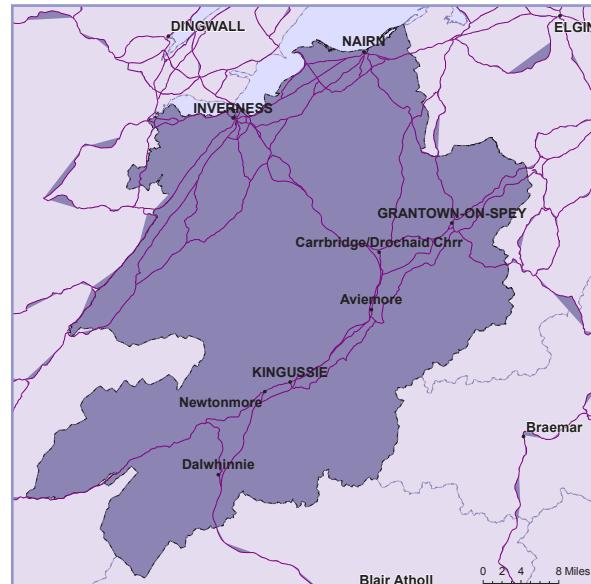
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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	1,152	1.3	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	4,202	4.6	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	11,131	12.3	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	9,162	10.1	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	6,882	7.6	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	5,745	6.4	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	338	2.8	4.6
8 Live births	1,104	12.2	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	7,061	27.8	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

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

Behaviours

South East Highland CHP is worse than the Scottish average for indicators of alcohol-related and drug-related harm based on hospital admission data. In contrast, the prevalence of alcohol use, drug use and smoking were estimated using a small sample of 15 year olds for the Highland local authority area and were all significantly better than the Scottish average. At 52%, the proportion of children walking or cycling to school is the same as for Scotland overall.

Physical health

Five out of seven physical health indicators show values worse than the Scottish average. These include child obesity in primary 1 and hospital admissions for road traffic accidents, emergencies, asthma and extraction of multiple teeth. In South East Highland 59% of children have no obvious dental decay experience, which is not significantly different from the Scottish average of 62%. This is a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture.

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. For South East Highland CHP neither the suicide rate nor the 'difficulties' score differ 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. Compared with the Scottish average, South East Highland CHP has a significantly higher rate of child protection referrals and a significantly lower proportion of looked after children.

Education

In South East Highland, 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. Primary school attendance rates do not differ from the Scottish average, but rates for secondary school pupils are significantly worse.

Employment and prosperity

Reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit is considered a useful measure of child poverty. At 48%, this applies to a higher proportion of children in South East Highland than in Scotland as a whole. Conversely, the proportion of children and young people living in 'income deprived' areas is below the national average, as is the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training. In terms of school leavers entering sustained positive destinations, the local value of 86% is close to the Scottish average.

Crime

South East Highland CHP has a lower rate of hospital admissions following assault compared with the Scottish average and a lower proportion of children and young people resident in 'crime deprived' areas. Referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences may reflect local practice. For South East Highland the referral rate is higher than it is for Scotland overall.

Pregnancy and infancy

The breastfeeding rate in South East Highland CHP is 36%, amongst the highest in Scotland. The rate of low weight live births is also better than average. However, immunisation rates are below the national average. Local values for other indicators do not differ from those for Scotland overall.

South East Highland CHP

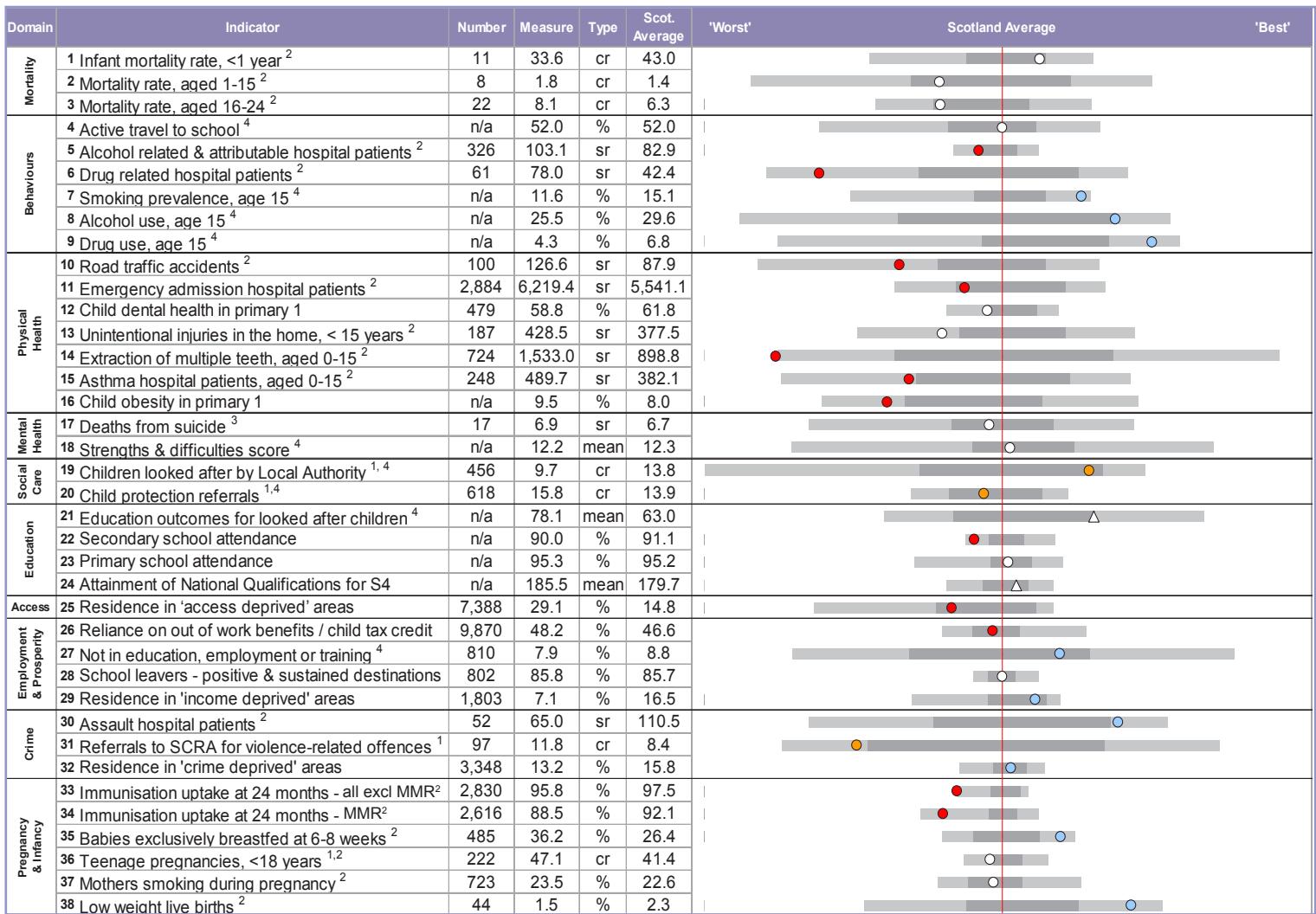
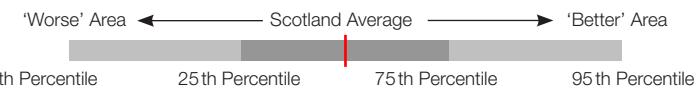
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This chart compares the local value for each indicator with the Scottish average and range for all CHPs

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



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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Further information

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