

Argyll and Bute 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):

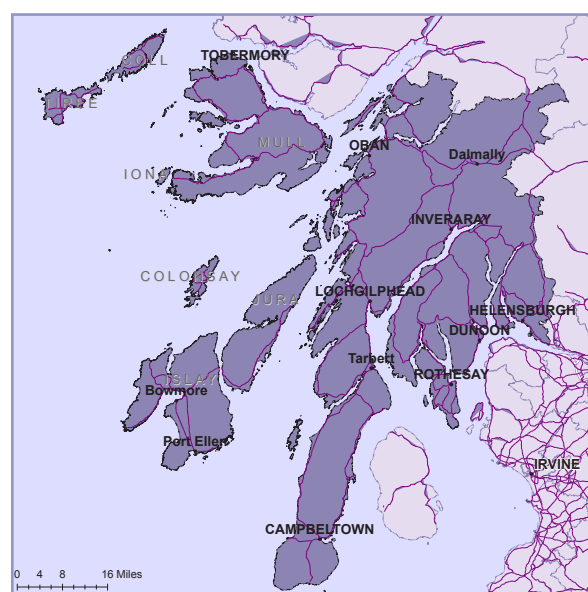
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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 | 825 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| 2 Population aged 1–4 | 3,111 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| 3 Population aged 5–15 | 10,646 | 11.8 | 12.0 |
| 4 Population aged 16–24 | 9,296 | 10.3 | 12.0 |
| 5 Primary school pupils | 6,030 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| 6 Secondary school pupils | 5,590 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| 7 Minority ethnic groups | 200 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| 8 Live births | 816 | 9.1 | 11.4 |
| 9 Children living in rural areas | 11,868 | 49.3 | 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.



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Argyll and Bute CHP

Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



Mortality

The infant mortality rate for Argyll and Bute does not differ significantly from the Scottish average, but mortality rates for older children and young people are significantly higher.

Behaviours

All behaviour indicators are similar to the Scottish average, except for the prevalence of alcohol use, which was found to be significantly lower than for Scotland as a whole. Estimates of the prevalence of smoking, alcohol use and drug use are based on a small sample of 15 year olds.

Physical health

The percentage of children with no obvious dental decay experience is a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture. In Argyll and Bute 68.4% have no decay, which is significantly higher than the Scottish average of 61.8%. Hospital admission rates are significantly lower than for Scotland as a whole for extraction of multiple teeth, emergencies and unintentional injuries in the home. Child obesity in primary 1 is one of the highest rates of all CHPs at 11.7%. This is significantly worse than the Scottish average of 8.0%.

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. Argyll and Bute is not dissimilar to the Scottish average for suicide rate or the 'difficulties' score.

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. In Argyll and Bute rates for both looked after children and child protection referrals are lower than the Scottish average.

Education

Educational attainment for all S4 pupils appears higher for this area in comparison with the Scottish average and is similarly higher for looked after children. It is not possible to assess whether these patterns may be due to chance, and data for looked after children may be based on small numbers. Secondary school attendance is significantly higher than the Scottish average, whereas primary school attendance does not differ.

Employment and prosperity

Child poverty in Argyll and Bute, as measured by reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit, is significantly lower than the Scottish average (45.1% compared with 46.6%). The proportion of children living in 'income deprived' areas is also below the Scottish average. The proportion of young people not in education, employment or training is also significantly lower for this CHP than for Scotland as a whole and the proportion of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations does not differ.

Crime

The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences is not significantly different from the Scottish average but may reflect local practice. The proportion of children living in 'crime deprived' areas is significantly lower than for Scotland as a whole, and the rate of hospital admissions following assault is similar.

Pregnancy and infancy

Childhood immunisation rates for Argyll and Bute are either significantly lower than the Scottish average (for MMR) or do not differ (for all excluding MMR). The teenage pregnancy rate (under 18 years) is significantly lower than for Scotland as a whole. The proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy and rate of low weight live births are similar to the Scottish average. At 29.1% breastfeeding rates are significantly above the average of 26.4%.

Argyll and Bute CHP

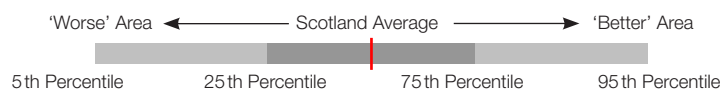
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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 | 5 | 20.8 | cr | 43.0 | | | |
| | 2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 ² | 12 | 2.8 | cr | 1.4 | ● | | |
| | 3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 ² | 27 | 9.8 | cr | 6.3 | | | |
| Behaviours | 4 Active travel to school ⁴ | n/a | 52.0 | % | 52.0 | | | |
| | 5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ² | 289 | 91.1 | sr | 82.9 | | | |
| | 6 Drug related hospital patients ² | 35 | 42.8 | sr | 42.4 | | | |
| | 7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴ | n/a | 14.7 | % | 15.1 | | | |
| | 8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴ | n/a | 22.8 | % | 29.6 | | | |
| | 9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴ | n/a | 6.8 | % | 6.8 | | | |
| Physical Health | 10 Road traffic accidents ² | 81 | 100.2 | sr | 87.9 | | | |
| | 11 Emergency admission hospital patients ² | 1,803 | 4,364.0 | sr | 5,541.1 | | | |
| | 12 Child dental health in primary 1 | 476 | 68.4 | % | 61.8 | | | |
| | 13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ² | 85 | 235.8 | sr | 377.5 | | | |
| | 14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ² | 278 | 649.6 | sr | 898.8 | | | |
| | 15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ² | 143 | 329.8 | sr | 382.1 | | | |
| Mental Health | 16 Child obesity in primary 1 | n/a | 11.7 | % | 8.0 | ● | | |
| | 17 Deaths from suicide ³ | 21 | 7.8 | sr | 6.7 | | | |
| Social Care | 18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴ | n/a | 12.4 | mean | 12.3 | | | |
| | 19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4} | 204 | 11.4 | cr | 13.8 | | | |
| Education | 20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4} | 167 | 11.2 | cr | 13.9 | | | |
| | 21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴ | n/a | 65.8 | mean | 63.0 | | | |
| | 22 Secondary school attendance | n/a | 92.4 | % | 91.1 | | | |
| | 23 Primary school attendance | n/a | 95.7 | % | 95.2 | | | |
| Access | 24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4 | n/a | 182.8 | mean | 179.7 | | | |
| | 25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas | 13,652 | 56.7 | % | 14.8 | ● | | |
| Employment & Prosperity | 26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit | 8,755 | 45.1 | % | 46.6 | | | |
| | 27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴ | 350 | 7.9 | % | 8.8 | | | |
| | 28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations | 865 | 87.6 | % | 85.7 | | | |
| | 29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas | 1,882 | 7.8 | % | 16.5 | | | |
| Crime | 30 Assault hospital patients ² | 98 | 113.2 | sr | 110.5 | | | |
| | 31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹ | 55 | 6.8 | cr | 8.4 | | | |
| | 32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas | 2,701 | 11.2 | % | 15.8 | | | |
| Pregnancy & Infancy | 33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ² | 2,319 | 97.6 | % | 97.5 | | | |
| | 34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ² | 2,149 | 90.5 | % | 92.1 | | | |
| | 35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ² | 638 | 29.1 | % | 26.4 | | | |
| | 36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2} | 124 | 23.7 | cr | 41.4 | | | |
| | 37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ² | 354 | 22.0 | % | 22.6 | | | |
| | 38 Low weight live births ² | 36 | 2.2 | % | 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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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 Blaszczyk 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.

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Published by: NHS Health Scotland, Edinburgh; November 2010