



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.

### Population summary

Indicator	Number	Measure	Scot. Av.
1 Population aged <1	606	1.2	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	2,428	4.8	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	6,465	12.8	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	5,764	11.4	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	3,844	7.6	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	3,081	6.1	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	195	2.8	4.6
8 Live births	610	12.1	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	1,743	11.4	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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# Clackmannanshire CHP

## Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



### Mortality

Mortality rates for children and young people in Clackmannanshire are not significantly different from the Scottish average. It is not possible to show data for one indicator due to small numbers.

### Behaviours

Forty-eight percent of children walk or cycle to school in Clackmannanshire. This is similar to the Scottish average. The rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions is significantly lower than for Scotland as a whole and the rate of drug-related admissions does not differ. Estimates of the prevalence of smoking, alcohol use and drug use are not available as they are based on a survey that was not carried out in Clackmannanshire.

### Physical health

Compared with the Scottish average, Clackmannanshire CHP has a significantly higher rate of hospital admissions for emergencies and unintentional injuries in the home, but a significantly lower rate for asthma and extraction of multiple teeth. For road traffic accidents the local and national rates are similar. There is also no difference from the Scottish average for the proportion of children in primary 1 who are obese or who have no obvious dental decay experience. Dental decay 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. In Clackmannanshire CHP the suicide rate is not significantly different from the Scottish rate. An estimate of 'difficulties' score is unavailable as it is based on a survey that was not carried out in this CHP.

### 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. Clackmannanshire CHP has a higher rate of both looked after children and child protection referrals compared with Scotland as a whole.

### Education

Clackmannanshire CHP has educational attainment levels that 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. School attendance rates do not differ from Scotland as a whole.

### Employment and prosperity

Reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit is considered one useful measure of child poverty and in Clackmannanshire CHP this applies to 49% of children. This is higher than the Scottish average. Likewise, the proportion of children living in 'income deprived' areas is comparatively high. Clackmannanshire also has a higher proportion of young people not in education, employment or training than Scotland overall although the proportion of school leavers entering positive and sustained destinations does not differ.

### Crime

The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences is above the Scottish average but this may reflect local practice. Residence in 'crime deprived' areas is also higher but the rate of hospital admissions following assault is significantly lower.

### Pregnancy and infancy

Figures for Clackmannanshire CHP are significantly worse than the Scottish average across a range of pregnancy and infancy indicators. These are: breastfeeding rates, mothers smoking during pregnancy, immunisation rates (both for MMR and for all excluding MMR) and low weight live births. The teenage pregnancy rate (under 18 years) is similar to the Scottish average.

# Clackmannanshire CHP

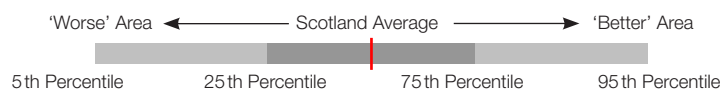
## Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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 <sup>2</sup>	6	32.6	cr	43.0			
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 <sup>2</sup>			cr	1.4			
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 <sup>2</sup>	13	7.7	cr	6.3			
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school <sup>4</sup>	n/a	48.0	%	52.0			
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	97	54.4	sr	82.9			
	6 Drug related hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	13	27.5	sr	42.4			
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a		%	15.1			
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a		%	29.6			
Physical Health	9 Drug use, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a		%	6.8			
	10 Road traffic accidents <sup>2</sup>	38	77.4	sr	87.9			
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	1,561	5,836.5	sr	5,541.1			
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	260	63.9	%	61.8			
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years <sup>2</sup>	121	482.8	sr	377.5			
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 <sup>2</sup>	37	128.5	sr	898.8			
Mental Health	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 <sup>2</sup>	65	235.8	sr	382.1			
	16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a	8.9	%	8.0			
Social Care	17 Deaths from suicide <sup>3</sup>	16	10.8	sr	6.7			
	18 Strengths & difficulties score <sup>4</sup>	n/a		mean	12.3			
Education	19 Children looked after by Local Authority <sup>1,4</sup>	207	17.9	cr	13.8			
	20 Child protection referrals <sup>1,4</sup>	200	20.8	cr	13.9			
Access	21 Education outcomes for looked after children <sup>4</sup>	n/a	81.5	mean	63.0			
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	91.4	%	91.1			
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.3	%	95.2			
	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	188.0	mean	179.7			
Employment & Prosperity	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	338	2.2	%	14.8			
	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	5,990	49.1	%	46.6			
	27 Not in education, employment or training <sup>4</sup>	330	12.9	%	8.8			
	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	497	86.0	%	85.7			
Crime	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	3,172	20.8	%	16.5			
	30 Assault hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	30	59.7	sr	110.5			
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences <sup>1</sup>	72	14.8	cr	8.4			
Pregnancy & Infancy	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	3,448	22.6	%	15.8			
	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR <sup>2</sup>	1,630	96.6	%	97.5			
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR <sup>2</sup>	1,524	90.3	%	92.1			
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks <sup>2</sup>	347	20.7	%	26.4			
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years <sup>1,2</sup>	143	46.1	cr	41.4			
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>2</sup>	474	29.9	%	22.6			
	38 Low weight live births <sup>2</sup>	50	3.0	%	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 Home 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

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