



Edinburgh 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	5,528	1.2	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	19,012	4.0	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	46,809	9.8	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	67,211	14.1	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	24,214	5.1	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	18,649	4.0	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	4,524	10.6	4.6
8 Live births	5,475	11.5	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	1,240	0.9	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

For Edinburgh CHP the mortality rate for young people aged 16–24 years is significantly lower than the Scottish average. For other mortality indicators there is no significant difference.

Behaviours

The proportion of children who walk or cycle to school in Edinburgh is 66%, which is one of the highest values for all CHPs. The rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions is lower than the national average whereas the rate of drug-related admissions does not differ. Estimates from a small sample of 15 year old school pupils suggest that the prevalence of drug use is higher than for Scotland as a whole, and the prevalence of smoking and alcohol use is similar.

Physical health

Edinburgh has amongst the lowest rates of hospital admissions for road traffic accidents and unintentional injuries in the home, and rates for asthma and emergencies are also significantly below the Scottish average. The proportion of children with no obvious dental decay experience provides a good measure of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture, and at 66.6% this is significantly above the national value. The rate of admissions for extraction of multiple teeth and the level of child obesity are both higher than the Scottish average.

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 Edinburgh CHP over a ten year period is lower than the Scottish rate, and there is no significant difference apparent for the 'difficulties' score in a sample of 13 and 15 year olds.

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. Edinburgh has a higher proportion of looked after children and a higher rate of child protection referrals than Scotland as a whole.

Education

Educational attainment levels in Edinburgh CHP, as measured by average tariff score in S4, are higher than the national average for all pupils together but lower for looked after children. It is not possible to assess whether these patterns may be due to chance. In both primary and secondary school, attendance rates are below the Scottish average.

Employment and Prosperity

For three out of four indicators, values for Edinburgh CHP are better than the national average. These are: residence in 'income deprived' areas; young people not in education, employment or training; and the proportion of children in families dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit. The local value of 38.3% for this last indicator is substantially lower than the national value of 46.6%. In contrast, at 82.2%, the proportion of school leavers entering positive and sustained destinations is significantly lower than the Scottish average.

Crime

Compared with Scotland as a whole, Edinburgh CHP has a significantly lower rate of hospital admissions following assault but higher than average residence in 'crime deprived' areas. The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences is lower than for Scotland overall although this indicator may reflect local practice.

Pregnancy and Infancy

Edinburgh CHP has one of the highest breastfeeding rates (42.6%) and lowest proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy (11.7%) of all CHPs. Immunisation rates are, however, significantly below the national rates, and for other indicators the local and national values are similar.

Edinburgh CHP

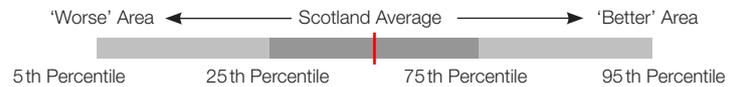
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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	69	43.7	cr	43.0			
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 ²	21	1.1	cr	1.4			
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 ²	85	4.2	cr	6.3			
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school ⁴	n/a	66.0	%	52.0			
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ²	1,147	70.1	sr	82.9			
	6 Drug related hospital patients ²	221	37.5	sr	42.4			
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴	n/a	13.7	%	15.1			
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	31.6	%	29.6			
	9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	9.5	%	6.8			
Physical Health	10 Road traffic accidents ²	224	49.7	sr	87.9			
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients ²	9,308	4,551.3	sr	5,541.1			
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	2,181	66.6	%	61.8			
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ²	535	273.2	sr	377.5			
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ²	1,921	950.6	sr	898.8			
	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ²	747	352.2	sr	382.1			
	16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a	9.1	%	8.0			
Mental Health	17 Deaths from suicide ³	95	5.2	sr	6.7			
	18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴	n/a	11.9	mean	12.3			
Social Care	19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4}	1,328	15.2	cr	13.8			
	20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4}	1,439	20.4	cr	13.9			
Education	21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴	n/a	61.5	mean	63.0			
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	90.7	%	91.1			
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	94.9	%	95.2			
	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	181.4	mean	179.7			
Access	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	833	0.6	%	14.8			
Employment & Prosperity	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	35,655	38.3	%	46.6			
	27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴	1,680	7.4	%	8.8			
	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	2,777	82.2	%	85.7			
	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	17,579	12.7	%	16.5			
Crime	30 Assault hospital patients ²	348	67.2	sr	110.5			
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹	169	4.9	cr	8.4			
	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	27,578	20.0	%	15.8			
Pregnancy & Infancy	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ²	12,822	96.7	%	97.5			
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ²	12,100	91.2	%	92.1			
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ²	6,057	42.6	%	26.4			
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2}	898	41.9	cr	41.4			
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	1,637	11.7	%	22.6			
	38 Low weight live births ²	330	2.4	%	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

Authors

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

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Further information

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

nhs.healthscotland-pho@nhs.net

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