



Glenrothes and North East Fife 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):

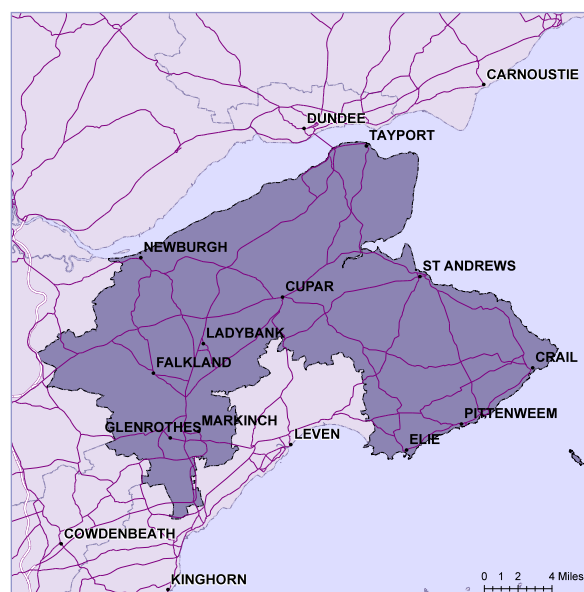
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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	1,217	1.0	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	4,890	3.9	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	14,317	11.5	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	18,545	14.9	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	8,248	6.7	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	6,991	5.6	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	436	2.8	4.6
8 Live births	1,154	9.3	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	9,091	23.6	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 in Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP are similar to the Scottish average for age groups under 1 year and 1–15 years, and significantly lower for young people aged 16–24 years.

Behaviours

Measures of alcohol and drug-related harm based on hospital admissions show a lower rate for Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP than for Scotland as a whole. Using a small sample of 15 year olds in Fife local authority, it is estimated that the prevalence of smoking and alcohol use does not differ from the Scottish average, but that drug use is more prevalent. Walking or cycling accounts for 50% of travel to school in Fife, similar to Scotland more generally.

Physical health

The percentage of children in primary 1 with no obvious dental decay experience is above the Scottish average in Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP. This is a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture. Hospital admissions for extraction of multiple teeth also occur at a lower rate. For other physical health indicators, including child obesity, the local values are not significantly different from 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. In comparison with the average for Scotland, the suicide rate for Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP is similar and the 'difficulties' score based on a sample of 13 and 15 year olds is significantly higher (worse).

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 Scotland as a whole, Fife local authority has fewer looked after children and a higher rate of child protection referrals.

Education

In Glenrothes and North East Fife educational attainment levels are below the Scottish average both for S4 pupils in general and for looked after children. It is not possible to assess whether these patterns may be due to chance. The data for looked after children are by local authority and may be based on small numbers. Secondary school attendance rates are significantly lower than they are at Scotland level, whereas attendance rates in primary school do not differ.

Employment and prosperity

Reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit is considered a useful measure of child poverty and by this measure child poverty levels are lower in Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP than for Scotland as a whole. Relative to Scotland overall, fewer children and young people live in 'income deprived' areas and more school leavers find positive and sustained destinations. The proportion of young people in Fife not in employment, education or training is higher than the Scottish average.

Crime

Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP has a lower rate of admissions to hospital following assault than Scotland as a whole. Referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences also occur at a lower rate, though this indicator may reflect local practice, and residence in 'crime deprived' areas is significantly lower than the national average.

Pregnancy and infancy

Breastfeeding rates in Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP are better than the Scottish average and the same is true for one of the immunisation indicators. Otherwise, indicators of health and wellbeing in pregnancy and infancy present a picture similar to Scotland as a whole.

Glenrothes and North East Fife CHP

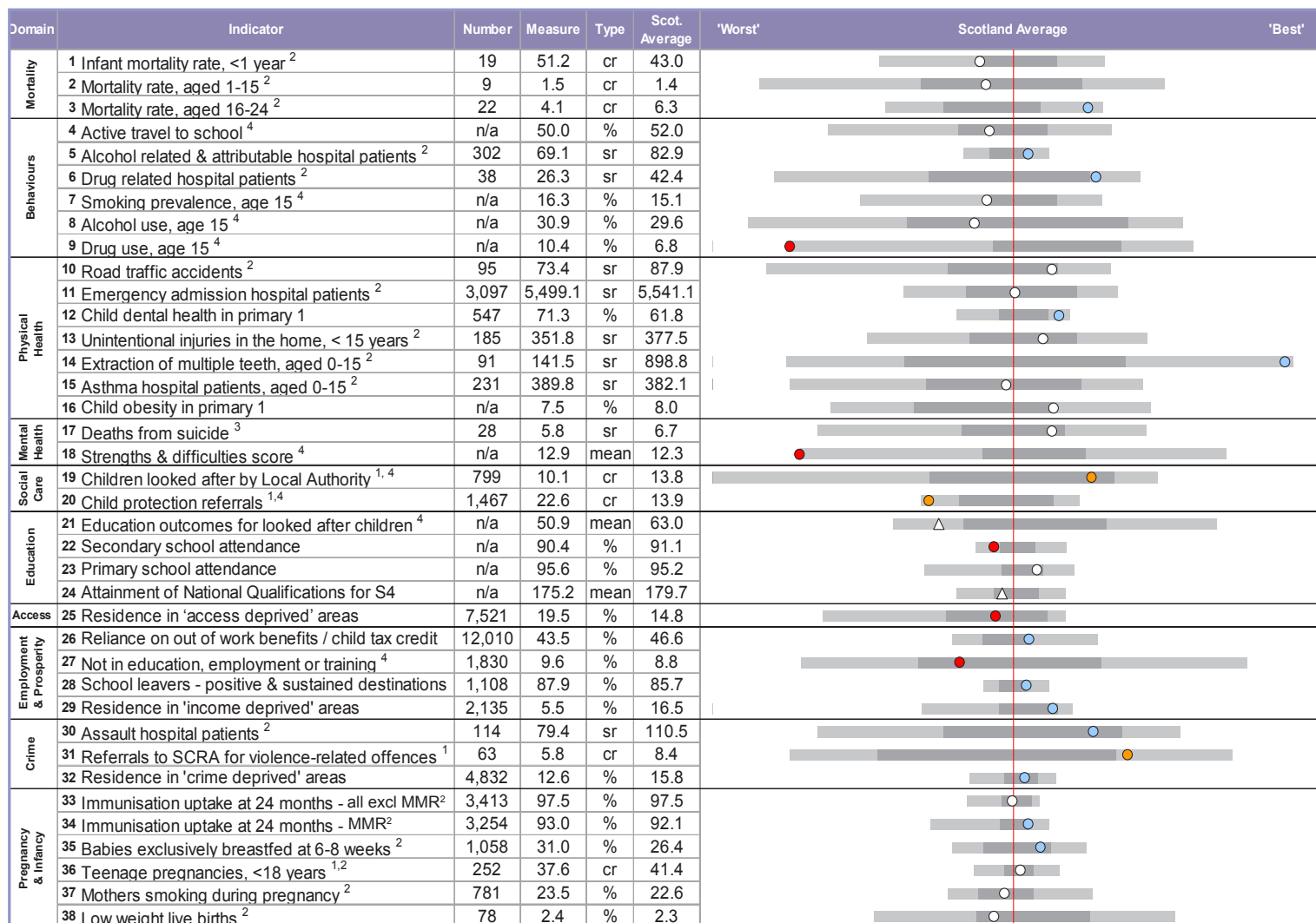
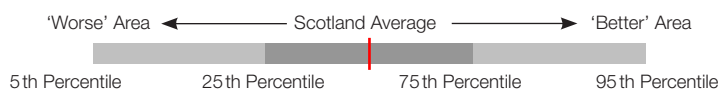
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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



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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