

North 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):

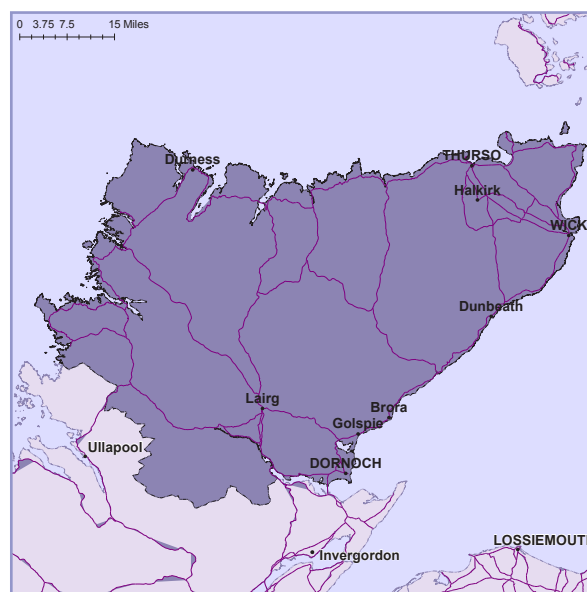
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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	395	1.0	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	1,451	3.8	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	4,600	12.1	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	3,599	9.4	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	2,735	7.2	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	2,588	6.8	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	50	1.1	4.6
8 Live births	368	9.7	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	5,907	58.3	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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North Highland CHP

Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



Mortality

Mortality rates for children and young people in North Highland CHP do not differ significantly from the Scottish average.

Behaviours

There is a significantly higher number of alcohol-related hospital admissions among young people in this area. The number of children walking or cycling to school is similar to the Scottish average. 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 lower than the Scottish average.

Physical health

The proportion of children with no dental decay experience is a good indicator of overall dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture: for primary 1 children North Highland CHP this is significantly worse than for Scotland overall. There are significantly more road traffic accidents in this area and a higher proportion of obese children in primary 1 in comparison with Scotland overall.

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. Both the suicide rate and 'difficulties' score for this area are not dissimilar to 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. In comparison with Scotland as a whole, North Highland CHP has significantly fewer children looked after by the local authority and a higher rate of child protection referrals.

Education

Educational attainment for all S4 pupils appears higher than the Scottish average with a similar result for looked after children. It is not possible to assess whether these observations may be due to chance. Attendance rates for both primary and secondary school children are similar to Scotland overall.

Employment and prosperity

Child poverty in the North Highland region, as measured by reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit, is significantly higher than the Scottish average. In comparison, the proportion of children living in areas defined as 'income deprived' is less than half the Scottish average. This is likely to reflect the difference between area-based and individual-based measures of poverty seen in rural settings where deprivation may be less geographically concentrated. There is a significantly smaller proportion of young people not in education, employment or training in this CHP. The number of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations is significantly lower than in Scotland overall.

Crime

North Highland CHP has a significantly higher rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences in comparison with Scotland overall but this finding may reflect local practice.

Pregnancy and infancy

Immunisation uptake for MMR is significantly lower in this area when compared with Scotland overall. Breastfeeding rates are significantly higher in the North Highland region and the number of pregnancies in women aged under 18 years is lower.

North Highland CHP

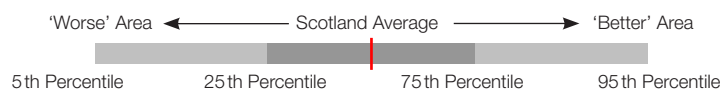
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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	44.2	cr	43.0			
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 ²			cr	1.4			
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 ²	10	9.5	cr	6.3			
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school ⁴	n/a	52.0	%	52.0			
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ²	142	106.1	sr	82.9			
	6 Drug related hospital patients ²	15	53.3	sr	42.4			
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴	n/a	11.6	%	15.1			
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	25.5	%	29.6			
Physical Health	9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	4.3	%	6.8			
	10 Road traffic accidents ²	53	164.8	sr	87.9			
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients ²	930	5,114.5	sr	5,541.1			
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	176	55.2	%	61.8			
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ²	55	332.6	sr	377.5			
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ²	196	1,033.2	sr	898.8			
Mental Health	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ²	121	592.3	sr	382.1			
	16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a	9.5	%	8.0			
Social Care	17 Deaths from suicide ³		5.0	sr	6.7			
	18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴	n/a	12.2	mean	12.3			
Education	19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4}	456	9.7	cr	13.8			
	20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4}	618	15.8	cr	13.9			
Access	21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴	n/a	78.1	mean	63.0			
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	90.7	%	91.1			
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.5	%	95.2			
	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	182.4	mean	179.7			
Employment & Prosperity	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	4,955	48.9	%	14.8			
	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	4,015	47.9	%	46.6			
	27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴	810	7.9	%	8.8			
	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	384	81.0	%	85.7			
Crime	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	717	7.1	%	16.5			
	30 Assault hospital patients ²	27	84.5	sr	110.5			
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹	43	12.3	cr	8.4			
Pregnancy & Infancy	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	1,578	15.6	%	15.8			
	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ²	1,061	97.9	%	97.5			
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ²	948	87.5	%	92.1			
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ²	201	32.8	%	26.4			
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2}	67	31.3	cr	41.4			
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	219	23.4	%	22.6			
	38 Low weight live births ²	22	2.3	%	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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