



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):

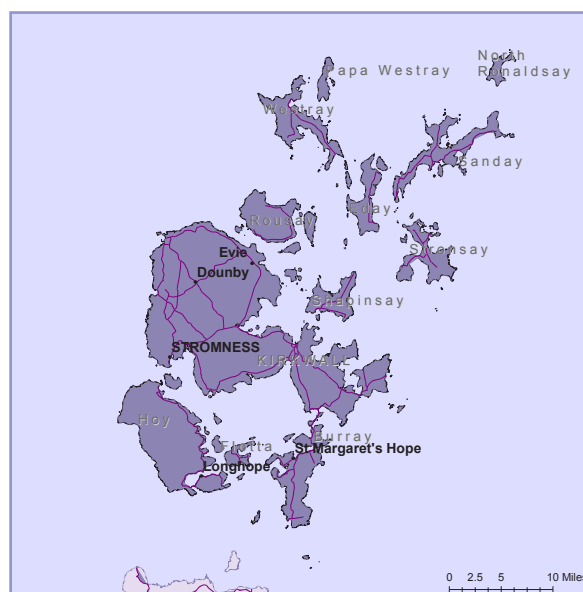
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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	209	1.0	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	815	4.1	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	2,462	12.3	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	1,891	9.5	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	1,398	7.0	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	1,370	6.9	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	44	1.6	4.6
8 Live births	199	10.0	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	3,473	64.4	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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Orkney CHP

Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



Mortality

Mortality rates for children and young people in Orkney CHP are not significantly different from the Scottish average. Numbers and rates are suppressed due to the small number of deaths.

Behaviours

Compared with Scotland as a whole, Orkney CHP has a higher rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions and a rate of drug-related hospital admissions that is not significantly different. Using a small sample of 15 year olds the estimated prevalence of smoking, drug use and alcohol use does not differ from the Scottish average. An estimated 47% of children walk or cycle to school, and this is not significantly different from the Scottish average of 52%.

Physical health

The proportion of primary 1 children with no obvious dental decay experience provides a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture. Orkney has one of the best values of all CHPs for this indicator (79% compared with a national average of 62%). The local rate of emergency hospital admissions is also significantly lower than the Scottish rate, whereas the rate of road traffic accident admissions is significantly higher. For other indicators data for Orkney show a similar picture to Scotland as a whole. Local child obesity data are not available.

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 Orkney neither the suicide rate nor the estimated 'difficulties' score in a sample of 15 years olds differs significantly from 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 overall, Orkney has a significantly higher rate of child protection referrals and a significantly lower proportion of looked after children.

Education

Educational attainment in Orkney CHP, as measured by tariff score of S4 pupils, appears to be above the national average. However, it is not possible to assess whether this may be due to chance. No data on education outcomes for looked after children are available due to small numbers. School attendance rates are either better than or similar to Scotland as a whole.

Employment and prosperity

At 46.0% the level of child poverty in Orkney, measured by reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit, is similar to the Scottish average of 46.6%. Compared with the Scottish average, Orkney has better values for all other employment and prosperity indicators, including one of the highest proportions (93.9%) of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations of all CHPs.

Crime

The proportion of children and young people on Orkney living in areas defined as 'crime deprived' is relatively low (at 2.9%). The rate of assault-related hospital admissions is similar to Scotland as a whole as is the rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences. The latter indicator may reflect local practice.

Pregnancy and infancy

At 14.1% the proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy on Orkney is significantly lower than the Scottish average of 22.6%. The rate of low weight live births is lower than the Scottish average, although the numbers involved are small and data are suppressed. The teenage pregnancy rate (under 18 years) is also lower than for Scotland as a whole. However, Orkney has some of the lowest immunisation rates in Scotland. Breastfeeding data are unavailable.

Orkney CHP

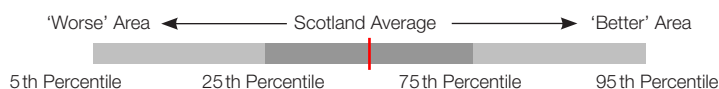
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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			cr	43.0			
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 ²			cr	1.4			
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 ²			cr	6.3			
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school ⁴	n/a	47.0	%	52.0			
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ²	90	127.7	sr	82.9			
	6 Drug related hospital patients ²		23.4	sr	42.4			
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴	n/a	15.1	%	15.1			
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	33.8	%	29.6			
	9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	5.6	%	6.8			
Physical Health	10 Road traffic accidents ²	25	142.7	sr	87.9			
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients ²	346	3,463.3	sr	5,541.1			
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	111	79.3	%	61.8			
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ²	36	396.2	sr	377.5			
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ²	87	776.9	sr	898.8			
	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ²	55	492.8	sr	382.1			
Mental Health	16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a		%	8.0			
	17 Deaths from suicide ³		3.7	sr	6.7			
Social Care	18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴	n/a	11.8	mean	12.3			
	19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4}	31	7.4	cr	13.8			
Education	20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4}	77	22.1	cr	13.9			
	21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴	n/a		mean	63.0			
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	92.6	%	91.1			
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	96.2	%	95.2			
Access	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	186.4	mean	179.7			
	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	3,630	67.3	%	14.8			
	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	2,065	46.0	%	46.6			
	27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴	60	6.0	%	8.8			
Employment & Prosperity	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	230	93.9	%	85.7			
	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	0	0.0	%	16.5			
	30 Assault hospital patients ²	21	120.4	sr	110.5			
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹	9	4.8	cr	8.4			
Crime	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	154	2.9	%	15.8			
	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ²	535	93.0	%	97.5			
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ²	490	85.2	%	92.1			
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ²	n/a		%	26.4			
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2}	17	13.8	cr	41.4			
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	83	14.1	%	22.6			
	38 Low weight live births ²		0.5	%	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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