

Renfrewshire 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):

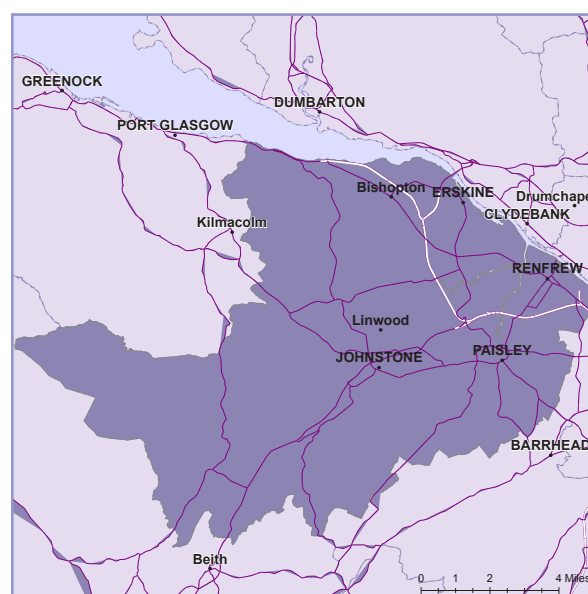
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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	1,889	1.1	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	7,672	4.5	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	20,820	12.3	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	19,570	11.5	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	12,653	7.5	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	10,604	6.2	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	693	3.0	4.6
8 Live births	1,897	11.2	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	2,405	4.8	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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Renfrewshire CHP

Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



Mortality

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

Behaviours

At 55%, the proportion of children walking or cycling to school does not differ significantly from the Scottish average. Alcohol-related harm, as measured by the hospital admission rate, is lower than the Scottish rate, while drug-related harm is similar. Using a small sample of 15 year olds, it is estimated that the prevalence of smoking, alcohol use and drug use is similar to that of Scotland as a whole.

Physical health

The proportion of children in primary 1 with no obvious dental decay experience is a good indicator of dental health and a good proxy for general health and nurture. For Renfrewshire, this is similar to the Scottish average at 60.6%. Compared with the Scottish average, the rate of emergency hospital admissions is higher and the rates of admission for asthma, road traffic accidents and unintentional injuries in the home are significantly lower. Child obesity levels are significantly lower in Renfrewshire than for Scotland as a whole (6.2% compared with 8.0%).

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 health and wellbeing. The suicide rate for Renfrewshire does not differ significantly from the Scottish average. The 'difficulties' score is significantly lower (better) than the Scottish average for children aged 13 and 15 years.

Social care

Both social care indicators reflect recorded utilisation of services rather than health and wellbeing and should therefore be interpreted with caution and with the benefit of local knowledge. In Renfrewshire, the proportion of children looked after by the local authority is significantly higher than the Scottish average. The rate of child protection referrals is similar to that for Scotland overall.

Education

Educational attainment for S4 pupils appears higher than the Scottish average and the same is true for looked after children in S4. It is not, however, possible to assess whether these patterns may be due to chance. School attendance rates are not dissimilar to the Scottish average.

Employment and prosperity

Compared with the Scottish average, Renfrewshire has a significantly higher proportion of children in families dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit. Similarly, the proportion living in 'income deprived' areas is relatively high. At 10.1% the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training is significantly higher than the Scottish average, although the proportion of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations is similar to the national figure.

Crime

In Renfrewshire, the rate of hospital admissions following assault is significantly higher than the Scottish average. The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences is similar to the Scottish figure. This indicator may reflect local practice. Residence in 'crime deprived' areas does not differ significantly from the national average.

Pregnancy and infancy

Compared with Scotland, breastfeeding rates are significantly lower in Renfrewshire (21.4% compared with 26.4%). The proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy is not significantly different. Immunisation rates are better (higher) in Renfrewshire for all excluding MMR and similar to the Scottish average for MMR. The rate of low weight live births is relatively high. The rate of teenage pregnancies (under 18 years) is similar, although a different pattern may exist for other age groups.

Renfrewshire CHP

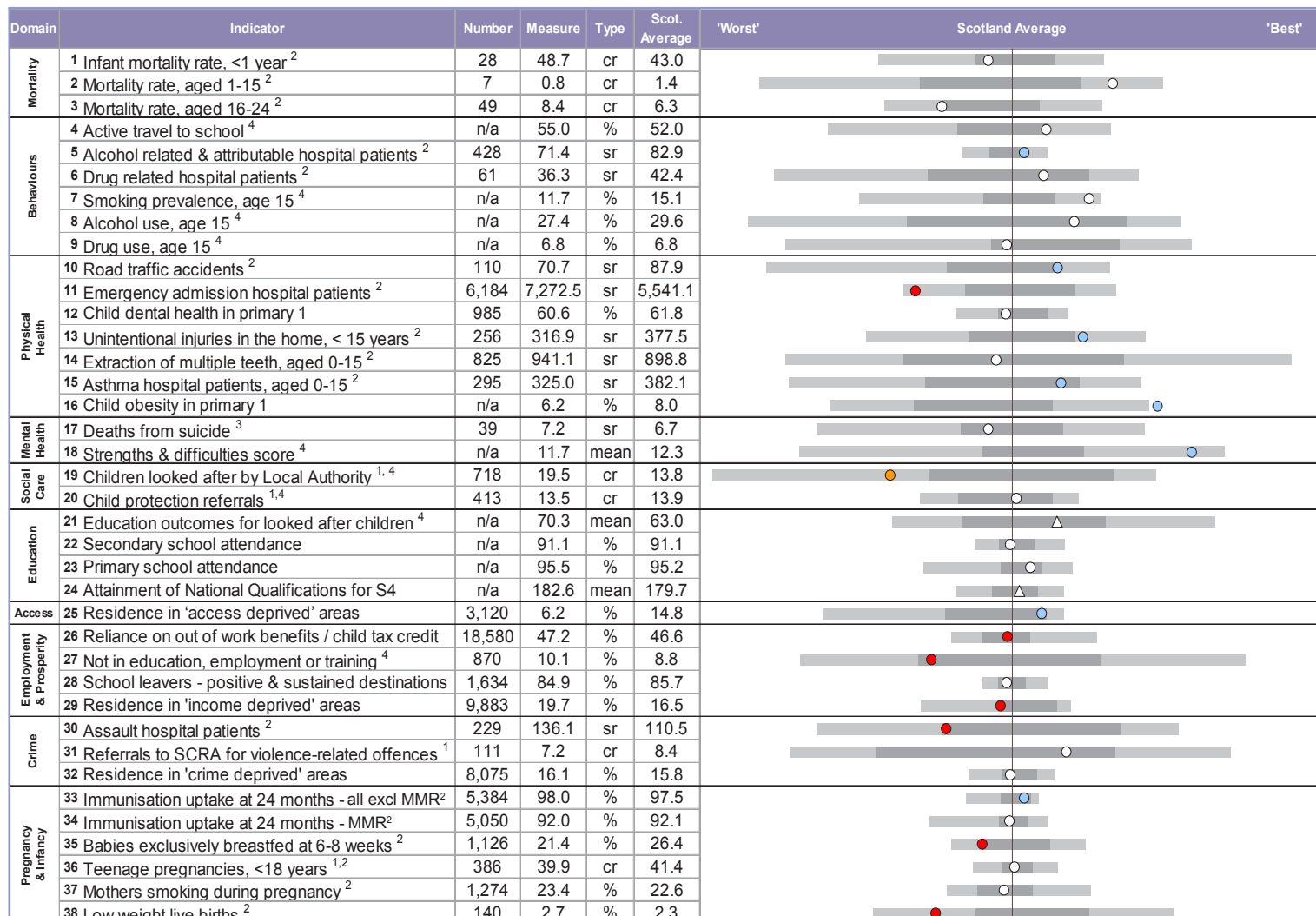
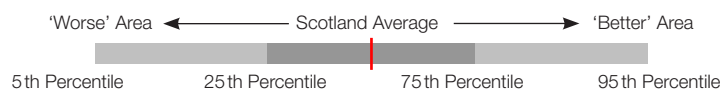
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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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