



## Shetland 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](http://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):

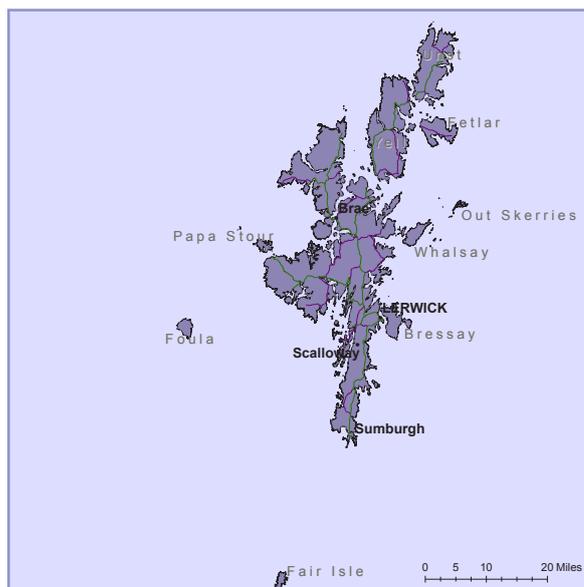
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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	272	1.2	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	993	4.5	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	2,988	13.5	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	2,275	10.2	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	1,823	8.3	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	1,546	7.0	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	54	1.6	4.6
8 Live births	273	12.3	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	4,453	69.0	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

In Shetland, infant mortality and mortality in young people aged 16–24 years is significantly higher than average although the absolute number remain small. The mortality rate for those aged 1–15 years does not differ from the rate for Scotland but the actual number is too small to be given.

### Behaviours

Compared with the Scottish average, Shetland CHP has a significantly higher rate of both alcohol-related and drug-related hospital admissions. Using a small sample of 15 year olds it is estimated that the prevalence of smoking and drug use is similar to Scotland as a whole, but that regular alcohol use is relatively common. At 26%, the proportion of children walking or cycling to school is one of the lowest in Scotland, although this may be associated with rurality.

### Physical health

The proportion of children in primary 1 with no obvious dental decay experience is a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture. At nearly 70%, the local value is significantly higher (better) than the Scottish average of 62%. Child obesity data are not available. Hospital admission rates for emergencies and unintentional injuries in the home are lower than the Scottish average but are higher for asthma and road traffic accidents.

### 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. Neither the suicide rate in Shetland nor the 'difficulties' score in children aged 13 and 15 years differ 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. Compared with the Scottish average, Shetland has a significantly lower proportion of looked after children and a significantly higher rate of child protection referrals.

### Education

In Shetland CHP, educational attainment (tariff score) appears to be considerably greater than the Scottish average, both for S4 pupils in general and for looked after children in S4. It is not possible to assess whether these patterns may be due to chance, and for looked after children data may be based on small numbers. School attendance rates are above the national average although the difference is only significant for secondary pupils.

### Employment and prosperity

Shetland CHP is significantly better than the Scottish average for all indicators in this domain. Thirty-six percent of children live in families dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit compared with 47% for Scotland overall. At 5.3%, the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training is one of the lowest for all CHPs. Few children live in 'income deprived' areas and more than 91% of school leavers enter positive and sustained destinations.

### Crime

The rate of hospital admissions following assault is low in Shetland CHP and data are suppressed due to small numbers. The local and national rates for referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences are similar. Comparatively few children live in 'crime deprived' areas.

### Pregnancy and infancy

Shetland is amongst the best CHPs in Scotland for two key pregnancy and infancy indicators: breastfeeding (44%) and the proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy (17%). For low weight live births data are suppressed due to small numbers. The immunisation rate for MMR is one of the lowest in Scotland. Teenage pregnancy rates (under 18 years) are also lower than the Scottish average.

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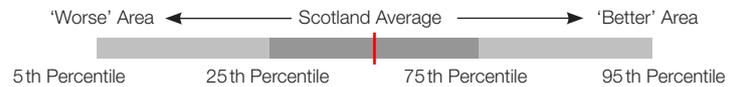
## Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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 <sup>2</sup>	9	116.9	cr	43.0	●		
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 <sup>2</sup>			cr	1.4	○		
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 <sup>2</sup>	10	15.2	cr	6.3	●		
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school <sup>4</sup>	n/a	26.0	%	52.0	●		
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	88	111.8	sr	82.9	●		
	6 Drug related hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	15	81.2	sr	42.4	●		
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a	16.5	%	15.1	○		
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a	38.7	%	29.6	●		
	9 Drug use, age 15 <sup>4</sup>	n/a	5.4	%	6.8	○		
Physical Health	10 Road traffic accidents <sup>2</sup>	36	178.1	sr	87.9	●		
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients <sup>2</sup>	567	4,648.7	sr	5,541.1	○		
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	165	69.6	%	61.8	○		
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years <sup>2</sup>	28	255.5	sr	377.5	○		
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 <sup>2</sup>	108	857.7	sr	898.8	○		
	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 <sup>2</sup>	74	568.4	sr	382.1	●		
	16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a		%	8.0	○		
Mental Health	17 Deaths from suicide <sup>3</sup>		7.2	sr	6.7	○		
	18 Strengths & difficulties score <sup>4</sup>	n/a	12.0	mean	12.3	○		
Social Care	19 Children looked after by Local Authority <sup>1,4</sup>	37	7.2	cr	13.8	●		
	20 Child protection referrals <sup>1,4</sup>	111	26.1	cr	13.9	●		
Education	21 Education outcomes for looked after children <sup>4</sup>	n/a	85.3	mean	63.0	△		
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	93.0	%	91.1	○		
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	96.0	%	95.2	○		
	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	197.5	mean	179.7	△		
Access	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	4,957	76.8	%	14.8	●		
Employment & Prosperity	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	1,930	35.7	%	46.6	○		
	27 Not in education, employment or training <sup>4</sup>	60	5.3	%	8.8	○		
	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	277	91.4	%	85.7	○		
	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	0	0.0	%	16.5	○		
Crime	30 Assault hospital patients <sup>2</sup>		34.7	sr	110.5	○		
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences <sup>1</sup>	14	6.2	cr	8.4	○		
	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	491	7.6	%	15.8	○		
Pregnancy & Infancy	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR <sup>2</sup>	714	97.0	%	97.5	○		
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR <sup>2</sup>	623	84.6	%	92.1	●		
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks <sup>2</sup>	96	43.8	%	26.4	○		
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years <sup>1,2</sup>	28	19.5	cr	41.4	○		
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy <sup>2</sup>	116	17.1	%	22.6	○		
	38 Low weight live births <sup>2</sup>			%	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](http://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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