



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):

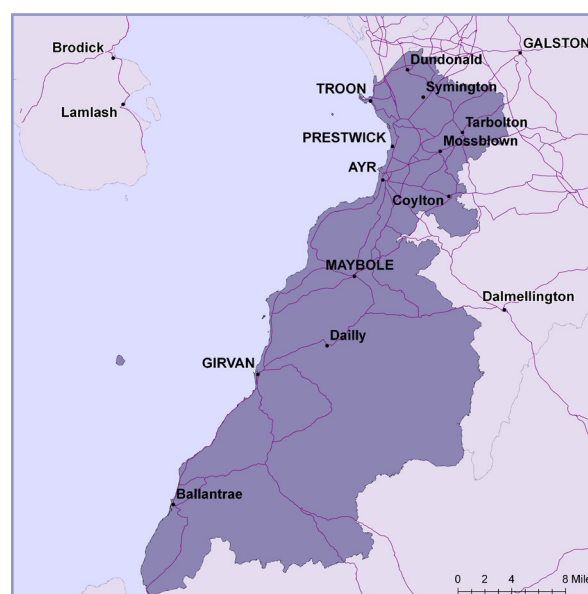
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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	1,072	1.0	1.1
2 Population aged 1–4	4,320	3.9	4.4
3 Population aged 5–15	12,830	11.5	12.0
4 Population aged 16–24	11,891	10.7	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	7,684	6.9	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	6,617	5.9	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	259	1.8	4.6
8 Live births	1,058	9.5	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	6,772	22.3	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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South Ayrshire CHP

Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



Mortality

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

Behaviours

Indicators of alcohol-related harm (hospital admissions) and use (15 year olds drinking once a week) both show significantly worse values for South Ayrshire than for Scotland. Drug-related admission rates are also higher, though prevalence of drug use and smoking are similar to Scotland as a whole. A small sample was used to estimate smoking, alcohol and drug use in 15 year olds. The proportion of children travelling to school by active transport is very similar to Scotland.

Physical health

In South Ayrshire a significantly higher percentage of primary 1 children have no obvious dental decay experience, compared with the Scottish average. This is a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture. Child obesity rates are also better than in Scotland as a whole. Hospital admission rates are better than the Scottish average for unintentional injuries in the home but are worse for road traffic accidents, emergency admissions, asthma and extraction of multiple teeth.

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. South Ayrshire is similar to the Scottish average for suicide rate and for 'difficulties' score at age 13 and 15 years.

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, South Ayrshire has a similar rate of looked after children and a lower rate of child protection referrals.

Education

For all S4 pupils, and for looked after children, educational attainment in South Ayrshire is slightly below the average value for Scotland. However, it is not possible to determine if these observations are statistically significant. School attendance rates are significantly lower for secondary school children and similar to the Scottish rate for primary school children.

Employment and prosperity

Child poverty in South Ayrshire, as measured by reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit, is similar to Scotland as a whole. A relatively low proportion of children and young people live in 'income deprived' areas. In comparison with Scotland, a higher percentage of school leavers move on to positive and sustained destinations but the percentage of young people not in education, employment or training is also higher.

Crime

Hospital admissions following assault occur at a significantly higher rate than for Scotland overall, whereas fewer children and young people live in areas defined as 'crime deprived'. The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences is lower but this is a measure of service utilisation subject to local interpretation.

Pregnancy and infancy

Immunisation rates are higher in South Ayrshire than for Scotland overall. Breastfeeding rates and the proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy are both significantly worse (lower and higher, respectively) than the Scottish average. There are no significant differences between South Ayrshire and Scotland regarding teenage pregnancies or low weight live births.

South Ayrshire CHP

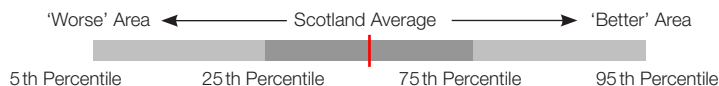
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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	15	46.6	cr	43.0			
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 ²	11	2.1	cr	1.4			
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 ²	27	7.6	cr	6.3			
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school ⁴	n/a	51.0	%	52.0			
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ²	483	124.0	sr	82.9			
	6 Drug related hospital patients ²	68	67.5	sr	42.4			
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴	n/a	12.9	%	15.1			
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	38.8	%	29.6			
	9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	6.3	%	6.8			
Physical Health	10 Road traffic accidents ²	111	113.4	sr	87.9			
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients ²	3,293	6,535.2	sr	5,541.1			
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	576	66.4	%	61.8			
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ²	145	309.0	sr	377.5			
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ²	574	1,130.1	sr	898.8			
	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ²	313	556.3	sr	382.1			
Mental Health	16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a	6.0	%	8.0			
	17 Deaths from suicide ³	26	8.1	sr	6.7			
Social Care	18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴	n/a	11.9	mean	12.3			
	19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4}	290	13.0	cr	13.8			
Education	20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4}	155	8.4	cr	13.9			
	21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴	n/a	55.0	mean	63.0			
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	90.4	%	91.1			
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.3	%	95.2			
Access	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	177.1	mean	179.7			
	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	4,017	13.2	%	14.8			
	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	11,100	46.3	%	46.6			
	27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴	520	9.6	%	8.8			
Employment & Prosperity	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	1,039	87.9	%	85.7			
	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	3,781	12.4	%	16.5			
	30 Assault hospital patients ²	135	132.0	sr	110.5			
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹	62	6.4	cr	8.4			
Crime	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	3,414	11.2	%	15.8			
	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ²	3,095	98.5	%	97.5			
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ²	2,955	94.0	%	92.1			
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ²	699	23.4	%	26.4			
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2}	265	42.9	cr	41.4			
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	776	25.4	%	22.6			
	38 Low weight live births ²	56	2.0	%	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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