



South Lanarkshire 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):

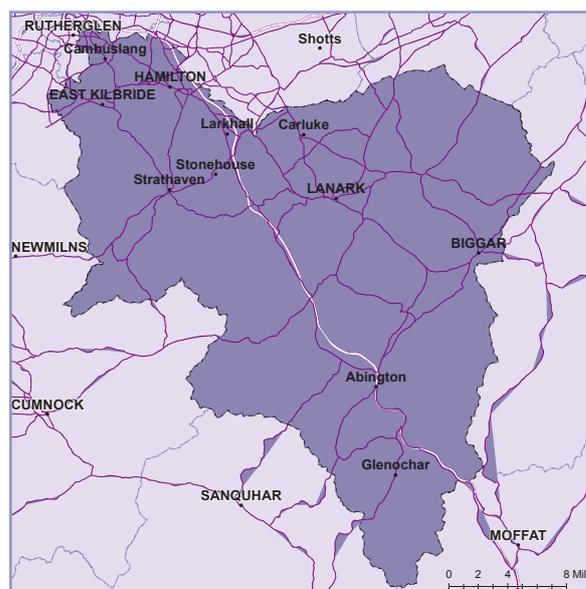
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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	3,581	1.2	1.1
2 Population aged 1-4	14,160	4.6	4.4
3 Population aged 5-15	39,146	12.6	12.0
4 Population aged 16-24	35,043	11.3	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	23,321	7.5	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	19,014	6.1	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	1,253	3.0	4.6
8 Live births	3,490	11.2	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	11,524	12.5	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 Lanarkshire CHP

Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010



Mortality

Mortality rates in South Lanarkshire CHP are significantly lower than the Scottish average for infant mortality and those aged 16–24 years, and do not differ for those aged 1–15 years.

Behaviours

Indicators of drug and alcohol-related harm, as measured by hospital admissions, show values for South Lanarkshire CHP that are better than the Scottish average. Using a small sample of 15 year olds, it is estimated that the prevalence of smoking and alcohol use is similar to the national average but that the prevalence of drug use is significantly higher. The proportion of children surveyed as walking or cycling to school shows no difference from the Scotland estimate.

Physical health

South Lanarkshire CHP is better than the Scottish average for six out of seven indicators of physical health including: the proportion of children in primary 1 with no obvious dental decay (a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture) and child obesity rates, which at <7% are amongst the lowest for all CHPs. The local rate of hospital admissions for extraction of multiple teeth is higher than the Scottish average, but the opposite is true for all other indicators based on hospital admissions.

Mental health

Due to a lack of robust local indicators these profiles are very limited in their coverage of mental health with no indicators of positive mental health and wellbeing. Neither the suicide rate in South Lanarkshire nor the 'difficulties' score at 13 and 15 years old 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. South Lanarkshire CHP has a lower rate of both looked after children and child protection referrals compared with Scotland as a whole.

Education

For South Lanarkshire CHP, the average tariff score appears to be below the Scottish average for all S4 pupils and above average for looked after children. 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 similar to Scotland as a whole.

Employment and prosperity

The proportion of children in families dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit is 45% for South Lanarkshire, which is significantly lower than the Scottish average of 47% for this measure of child poverty. Likewise, residence in 'income deprived' areas is lower in comparison with Scotland. Neither the proportion of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations nor the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training differs from the national average.

Crime

Compared with Scotland as a whole, South Lanarkshire CHP has a significantly lower rate of hospital admissions following assault and a lower proportion of children living in 'crime deprived' areas. The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences, which may reflect local practice, is similar to the Scottish average.

Pregnancy and infancy

Breastfeeding rates in South Lanarkshire CHP are 22%, which is significantly below the Scottish average of 26%. Conversely, the proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy is lower than the Scottish average. Immunisation rates are either similar to or higher than rates for Scotland as a whole, and the teenage pregnancy rate (under 18 years) is lower.

South Lanarkshire CHP

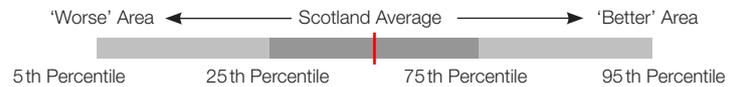
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This chart compares the local value for each indicator with the Scottish average and range for all CHPs



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	30	28.2	cr	43.0		○	
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 ²	31	1.9	cr	1.4		○	
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 ²	46	4.4	cr	6.3		○	
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school ⁴	n/a	45.0	%	52.0		○	
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ²	599	54.5	sr	82.9		○	
	6 Drug related hospital patients ²	63	20.7	sr	42.4		○	
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴	n/a	16.1	%	15.1		○	
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	28.0	%	29.6		○	
	9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	11.6	%	6.8	●		
Physical Health	10 Road traffic accidents ²	183	63.0	sr	87.9		○	
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients ²	8,449	5,257.6	sr	5,541.1		○	
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	1,865	63.7	%	61.8		○	
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ²	398	265.6	sr	377.5		○	
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ²	1,759	1,103.2	sr	898.8		●	
	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ²	491	294.1	sr	382.1		○	
16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a	6.8	%	8.0		○		
Mental Health	17 Deaths from suicide ³	61	6.2	sr	6.7		○	
	18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴	n/a	12.1	mean	12.3		○	
Social Care	19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4}	490	7.1	cr	13.8		○	●
	20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4}	420	7.4	cr	13.9		○	●
Education	21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴	n/a	81.1	mean	63.0		△	
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	90.8	%	91.1		○	
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	95.3	%	95.2		○	
	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	175.0	mean	179.7		△	
Access	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	9,902	10.7	%	14.8		○	
Employment & Prosperity	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	32,890	45.2	%	46.6		○	
	27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴	1,360	8.7	%	8.8		○	
	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	2,808	86.9	%	85.7		○	
	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	13,228	14.3	%	16.5		○	
Crime	30 Assault hospital patients ²	260	84.3	sr	110.5		○	
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹	230	7.9	cr	8.4		○	
	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	10,290	11.2	%	15.8		○	
Pregnancy & Infancy	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ²	10,263	98.6	%	97.5		○	
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ²	9,602	92.3	%	92.1		○	
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ²	2,116	21.9	%	26.4		●	
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2}	662	38.0	cr	41.4		○	
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	1,623	21.6	%	22.6		○	
	38 Low weight live births ²	185	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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