



Western Isles CHSCP

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):

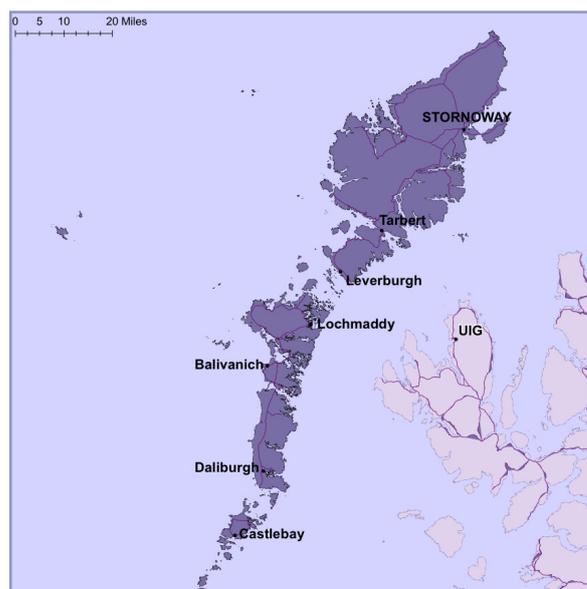
- Data for CHPs, health boards, and, where possible, intermediate zones
- Spine charts and rank charts
- Time series data and charts

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 | 258 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 2 Population aged 1–4 | 1,037 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| 3 Population aged 5–15 | 3,216 | 12.3 | 12.0 |
| 4 Population aged 16–24 | 2,304 | 8.8 | 12.0 |
| 5 Primary school pupils | 1,899 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| 6 Secondary school pupils | 1,790 | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| 7 Minority ethnic groups | 39 | 1.1 | 4.6 |
| 8 Live births | 227 | 8.7 | 11.4 |
| 9 Children living in rural areas | 5,274 | 76.9 | 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

Mortality rates for children and young people in Western Isles Community Health and Social Care Partnership (CHSCP) are not significantly different from the Scottish average. For two indicators, values are suppressed due to small numbers.

Behaviours

Western Isles CHSCP has a higher rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions than Scotland as a whole. No difference is apparent for drug-related admissions. Using a small sample of 15 year olds it is estimated that the prevalence of smoking, alcohol use and drug use is not significantly different from the Scottish average. The Western Isles CHSCP has one of the lowest estimated proportions of children who walk or cycle to school (30%), but this is likely to reflect the rural environment.

Physical health

The proportion of children in primary 1 with no obvious dental decay experience is 68%, and is not significantly different from the Scottish average. Compared with the Scotland overall, Western Isles CHSCP has a lower rate of hospital admissions for emergencies and extraction of multiple teeth but a significantly higher rate for road traffic accidents. For other physical health indicators, including child obesity, the local values are not significantly different from the Scottish average.

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 Western Isles CHSCP the suicide rate does not differ from the Scottish average (data suppressed due to small numbers), and the estimated 'difficulties' score from a sample of children aged 13 and 15 years is comparatively low (better).

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, Western Isles CHSCP has a lower proportion of looked after children and a similar rate of child protection referrals.

Education

Educational attainment (tariff score for S4 pupils) appears to be relatively high in Western Isles CHSCP but it is not possible to assess whether the difference from the Scottish average may be due to chance. No data are available on education outcomes for looked after children due to small numbers. School attendance rates in the Western Isles are similar to Scotland as a whole.

Employment and prosperity

Reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit is considered a useful measure of child poverty. In Western Isles CHSCP this is significantly more than average (48.2% of children compared with 46.6%). In contrast there are no children living in areas defined as being in the 15% most 'income deprived' in Scotland. The proportion of young people not in education, employment or training is 5.7%, which is significantly lower than the Scottish average, whereas the local and national values for school leavers in positive and sustained destinations are similar.

Crime

Compared with Scotland, Western Isles CHSCP has a significantly lower rate of hospital admissions following assault and a lower proportion of children and young people living in 'crime deprived' areas. Referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences occur at a similar rate to Scotland but this indicator may reflect local practice.

Pregnancy and infancy

The proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy and the pregnancy rate amongst those aged under 18 years are both lower in Western Isles CHSCP than for Scotland as a whole. Other indicators in this domain do not differ significantly from the Scottish average.

Western Isles CHSCP

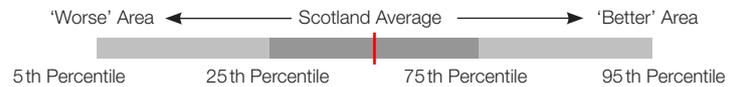
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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 | 7 | 10.1 | cr | 6.3 | | | |
| Behaviours | 4 Active travel to school ⁴ | n/a | 30.0 | % | 52.0 | ● | | |
| | 5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ² | 99 | 108.2 | sr | 82.9 | | ● | |
| | 6 Drug related hospital patients ² | 10 | 48.6 | sr | 42.4 | | ○ | |
| | 7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴ | n/a | 13.8 | % | 15.1 | | | ○ |
| | 8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴ | n/a | 24.8 | % | 29.6 | | | ○ |
| | 9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴ | n/a | 6.5 | % | 6.8 | | | ○ |
| Physical Health | 10 Road traffic accidents ² | 44 | 200.2 | sr | 87.9 | ● | | |
| | 11 Emergency admission hospital patients ² | 556 | 4,265.7 | sr | 5,541.1 | | | ○ |
| | 12 Child dental health in primary 1 | 24 | 67.5 | % | 61.8 | | | ○ |
| | 13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ² | 57 | 451.7 | sr | 377.5 | | | ○ |
| | 14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ² | 38 | 262.5 | sr | 898.8 | | | ○ |
| | 15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ² | 39 | 281.9 | sr | 382.1 | | | ○ |
| 16 Child obesity in primary 1 | n/a | 9.3 | % | 8.0 | | | ○ | |
| Mental Health | 17 Deaths from suicide ³ | | 13.3 | sr | 6.7 | ○ | | |
| | 18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴ | n/a | 11.3 | mean | 12.3 | | | ○ |
| Social Care | 19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4} | 48 | 8.8 | cr | 13.8 | | | ● |
| | 20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4} | 57 | 12.6 | cr | 13.9 | | | ○ |
| Education | 21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴ | n/a | | mean | 63.0 | | | |
| | 22 Secondary school attendance | n/a | 92.0 | % | 91.1 | | | ○ |
| | 23 Primary school attendance | n/a | 95.5 | % | 95.2 | | | ○ |
| | 24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4 | n/a | 197.7 | mean | 179.7 | | | △ |
| Access | 25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas | 5,944 | 86.7 | % | 14.8 | ● | | |
| Employment & Prosperity | 26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit | 2,770 | 48.2 | % | 46.6 | | ● | |
| | 27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴ | 70 | 5.7 | % | 8.8 | | | ○ |
| | 28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations | 269 | 87.9 | % | 85.7 | | | ○ |
| | 29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas | 0 | 0.0 | % | 16.5 | | | ○ |
| Crime | 30 Assault hospital patients ² | 10 | 45.7 | sr | 110.5 | | | ○ |
| | 31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹ | 21 | 8.8 | cr | 8.4 | | | ○ |
| | 32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas | 427 | 6.2 | % | 15.8 | | | ○ |
| Pregnancy & Infancy | 33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ² | 740 | 96.6 | % | 97.5 | | | ○ |
| | 34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ² | 701 | 91.5 | % | 92.1 | | | ○ |
| | 35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ² | 148 | 29.2 | % | 26.4 | | | ○ |
| | 36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2} | 35 | 24.1 | cr | 41.4 | | | ○ |
| | 37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ² | 73 | 14.9 | % | 22.6 | | | ○ |
| | 38 Low weight live births ² | 10 | 1.4 | % | 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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