Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

Midlothian 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Scot. Av.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Population aged &lt;1</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Population aged 1–4</td>
<td>3,811</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Population aged 5–15</td>
<td>10,679</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Population aged 16–24</td>
<td>9,234</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Primary school pupils</td>
<td>6,205</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Secondary school pupils</td>
<td>5,069</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Minority ethnic groups</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Live births</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Children living in rural areas</td>
<td>4,246</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Midlothian CHP
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**Mortality**
In Midlothian CHP, mortality in infants and those aged 1–15 years is significantly better than the Scottish average, although this is based on small numbers and the exact numbers cannot be given. The mortality rate for those aged 16–24 years does not differ from the rate for Scotland.

**Behaviours**
All indicators of substance use and related harm show values for Midlothian CHP that do not differ significantly from the Scottish average but are based on a small sample of 15 year olds. The estimated proportion of children walking or cycling to school is also sample based and again does not differ significantly from Scotland as a whole.

**Physical health**
The proportion of children in primary 1 with no obvious dental decay experience is similar to the Scottish average. This is a good indicator of dental health and a useful proxy for general health and nurture. Indicators based on hospital admissions show a variable picture. Local rates for emergencies and road traffic accidents are lower than the Scottish average, rates for extraction of multiple teeth are higher, and no difference is apparent for asthma and unintentional injuries in the home. At 10.6% the proportion of children in Midlothian CHP who are obese in primary 1 is one of the highest in Scotland and is significantly above the Scottish average of 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 mental health and wellbeing. Compared with the Scottish average, the suicide rate for Midlothian CHP is similar and the ‘difficulties’ score, based on a sample of 13 and 15 year olds, is significantly higher (worse).

**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. In comparison with Scotland overall, Midlothian CHP has a significantly higher proportion of looked after children and a significantly higher rate of child protection referrals.

**Education**
For Midlothian CHP educational attainment, as measured by tariff score, appears to be higher than the Scottish average for all S4 pupils, but the scores are lower 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 is similar to Scotland overall.

**Employment and prosperity**
Reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit is one useful measure of child poverty. For Midlothian CHP this indicator shows a value of 47%, close to the Scottish average. Residence in ‘income deprived’ areas is comparatively uncommon. However, the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training and the proportion of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations are worse (higher and lower respectively) than the average for Scotland.

**Crime**
Midlothian CHP has a significantly lower rate of hospital admissions following assault than Scotland as a whole. The proportion of children and young people living in ‘crime deprived’ areas is higher than average. The rate of referrals to the Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration for violence-related offences is similar to Scotland but this may reflect local practice.

**Pregnancy and infancy**
Breastfeeding rates and the proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy are both significantly better (higher and lower respectively) than the Scottish average, as are immunisation rates. Other indicators in this domain show no significant difference.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Scat. Average</th>
<th>'Worse'</th>
<th>'Best'</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>Infant mortality rate, &lt;1 year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>cr</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mortality, aged 1-15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking prevalence, age 15</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>sr</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol related &amp; attributable hospital patients</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alcohol use, age 15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drug use, age 15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unintentional injuries in the home, &lt;15 years</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>sr</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>sr</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Obesity in primary 1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deaths from suicide</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>sr</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stages &amp; difficulties score</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Care</td>
<td>Child protection referrals</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<td>Education outcomes for looked after children</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Secondary school attendance</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary school attendance</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Attainment of National Qualifications for S4</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>179.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
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<td>Access</td>
<td>Traveller in 'access deprived' areas</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit</td>
<td>9,290</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment &amp; Prosperity</td>
<td>Not in education, employment or training</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<td>School leavers - positive &amp; sustained destinations</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>86.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>Residence in 'income deprived' areas</td>
<td>1,811</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assault hospital patients</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>110.0</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>115.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residence in 'crime deprived' areas</td>
<td>4,101</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnancy &amp; Maternity</td>
<td>Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR</td>
<td>2,733</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>98.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>93.0</td>
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<td>Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Teenage pregnancies, &lt;18 years</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>42.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mothers smoking during pregnancy</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low weight live births</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 [2007/08]; 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 % who usually take illicit drugs at least once a month [2006]; 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 Aged 0–15 [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 [2008/09]; 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 significantly worse off 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 <2,500 g [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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of data included in profiles</th>
<th>Indicator(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Register Office for Scotland</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 17, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Household Survey</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISD Scotland, Hospital Discharge Dataset (SMR01)</td>
<td>5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Adolescent Lifestyle &amp; Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)</td>
<td>7, 8, 9, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Dental Inspection Programme</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Health Systems Programme – school-aged children</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Government</td>
<td>19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)</td>
<td>25, 29, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM Revenue &amp; Customs (HMRC)</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scottish Immunisation Recall System</td>
<td>33, 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Health Systems Programme – pre-school children</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISD Scotland, Maternity Record Dataset (SMR02)</td>
<td>37, 38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authors

Rory J Mitchell, Elaine Tod and Gerry McCartney, NHS Health Scotland

Acknowledgements

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Further information

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