



West Dunbartonshire CHCP

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	1,096	1.2	1.1
2 Population aged 1-4	4,243	4.7	4.4
3 Population aged 5-15	10,991	12.1	12.0
4 Population aged 16-24	11,194	12.3	12.0
5 Primary school pupils	6,805	7.5	7.1
6 Secondary school pupils	5,732	6.3	5.8
7 Minority ethnic groups	245	2.0	4.6
8 Live births	1,086	11.9	11.4
9 Children living in rural areas	171	0.6	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 do not differ significantly from the Scottish average.

Behaviours

The proportion of children walking or cycling to school is not significantly different from the Scottish average. Levels of both alcohol and drug-related harm, as measured by hospital admissions, are similar to the Scottish estimate. Based on a small sample of 15 year olds, it is estimated that the prevalence of smoking and drug use in West Dunbartonshire is above the national average and that the prevalence of alcohol use is similar.

Physical health

The proportion of primary 1 children in West Dunbartonshire CHCP who have no obvious dental decay experience is lower than the Scottish average. This indicator informs about dental health but is also a useful proxy for general health and nurture. Hospital admission rates are higher than the Scottish average for extraction of multiple teeth, but lower for emergency admissions and asthma, and are similar for road traffic accidents and unintentional injuries in the home.

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. West Dunbartonshire has a significantly higher suicide rate over a 10-year period compared with the Scottish average, whereas there is no significant difference for the 'difficulties' score at ages 13 and 15 years old.

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, West Dunbartonshire has a significantly higher number of children looked after by the local authority and a significantly lower child protection referral rate.

Education

For all S4 pupils, educational attainment in West Dunbartonshire appears to be below the Scottish average, but the opposite is true 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 the Scottish average for both primary and secondary pupils.

Employment and prosperity

Child poverty in West Dunbartonshire, as measured by reliance on out of work benefits or child tax credit, is comparatively high at 57.0%, which is significantly worse than the Scottish average. Compared with Scotland as a whole, there is a significantly greater proportion of young people not in education, employment or training and a significantly lower proportion of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations. The number of children in 'income deprived' areas is amongst the highest for all CHPs and almost double the Scottish average.

Crime

The rate of hospital admissions following assault is significantly higher than for Scotland. Similarly, the number of referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for violence-related offences and the number of children living in 'crime deprived' areas are both higher than the Scottish average. The former indicator may, however, simply reflect local practice.

Pregnancy and infancy

The breastfeeding rate (15.9%) and the proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy (31.2%) are both amongst the worst (lowest and highest respectively) for all CHPs. The MMR immunisation rate is lower than the Scottish average, but the immunisation rate for other vaccines is similar. There is no significant deviation from the Scottish average for teenage pregnancies (under 18 years) or low weight live births.

West Dunbartonshire CHCP

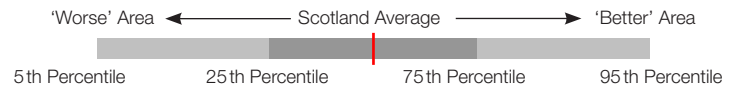
Children and young people health and wellbeing profiles 2010

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	9	27.2	cr	43.0		○	
	2 Mortality rate, aged 1-15 ²	9	2.0	cr	1.4		○	
	3 Mortality rate, aged 16-24 ²	30	8.9	cr	6.3		○	
Behaviours	4 Active travel to school ⁴	n/a	45.0	%	52.0		○	
	5 Alcohol related & attributable hospital patients ²	280	86.9	sr	82.9		○	
	6 Drug related hospital patients ²	42	43.0	sr	42.4		○	
	7 Smoking prevalence, age 15 ⁴	n/a	19.7	%	15.1		○	
	8 Alcohol use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	33.3	%	29.6		○	
	9 Drug use, age 15 ⁴	n/a	10.7	%	6.8	●	○	
Physical Health	10 Road traffic accidents ²	71	82.0	sr	87.9		○	
	11 Emergency admission hospital patients ²	2,101	4,456.4	sr	5,541.1		○	
	12 Child dental health in primary 1	479	56.9	%	61.8		○	
	13 Unintentional injuries in the home, < 15 years ²	180	409.1	sr	377.5		○	
	14 Extraction of multiple teeth, aged 0-15 ²	597	1,299.9	sr	898.8		○	
	15 Asthma hospital patients, aged 0-15 ²	152	317.6	sr	382.1		○	
16 Child obesity in primary 1	n/a		%	8.0		○		
Mental Health	17 Deaths from suicide ³	34	11.0	sr	6.7	●	○	
	18 Strengths & difficulties score ⁴	n/a	12.3	mean	12.3		○	
Social Care	19 Children looked after by Local Authority ^{1,4}	376	18.9	cr	13.8		○	
	20 Child protection referrals ^{1,4}	158	9.6	cr	13.9		○	
Education	21 Education outcomes for looked after children ⁴	n/a	98.8	mean	63.0		○	△
	22 Secondary school attendance	n/a	90.7	%	91.1		○	
	23 Primary school attendance	n/a	94.9	%	95.2		○	
	24 Attainment of National Qualifications for S4	n/a	171.9	mean	179.7		○	
Access	25 Residence in 'access deprived' areas	903	3.3	%	14.8		○	
Employment & Prosperity	26 Reliance on out of work benefits / child tax credit	12,110	57.0	%	46.6		○	
	27 Not in education, employment or training ⁴	630	13.0	%	8.8	●	○	
	28 School leavers - positive & sustained destinations	811	82.8	%	85.7		○	
	29 Residence in 'income deprived' areas	8,558	30.9	%	16.5		○	
Crime	30 Assault hospital patients ²	142	145.6	sr	110.5		○	
	31 Referrals to SCRA for violence-related offences ¹	104	12.7	cr	8.4		○	
	32 Residence in 'crime deprived' areas	8,293	29.9	%	15.8		○	
Pregnancy & Infancy	33 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - all excl MMR ²	2,939	98.0	%	97.5		○	
	34 Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ²	2,720	90.7	%	92.1		○	
	35 Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ²	486	15.9	%	26.4		○	
	36 Teenage pregnancies, <18 years ^{1,2}	235	44.3	cr	41.4		○	
	37 Mothers smoking during pregnancy ²	855	31.2	%	22.6		○	
	38 Low weight live births ²	65	2.4	%	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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