ScotPHO
Public Health Information for Scotland

Children and Young People's Profile

Technical report

This resource may also be made available on request in the following formats:

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Published by NHS Health Scotland
1 South Gyle Crescent
Edinburgh EH12 9EB
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Chapter 1: Introduction

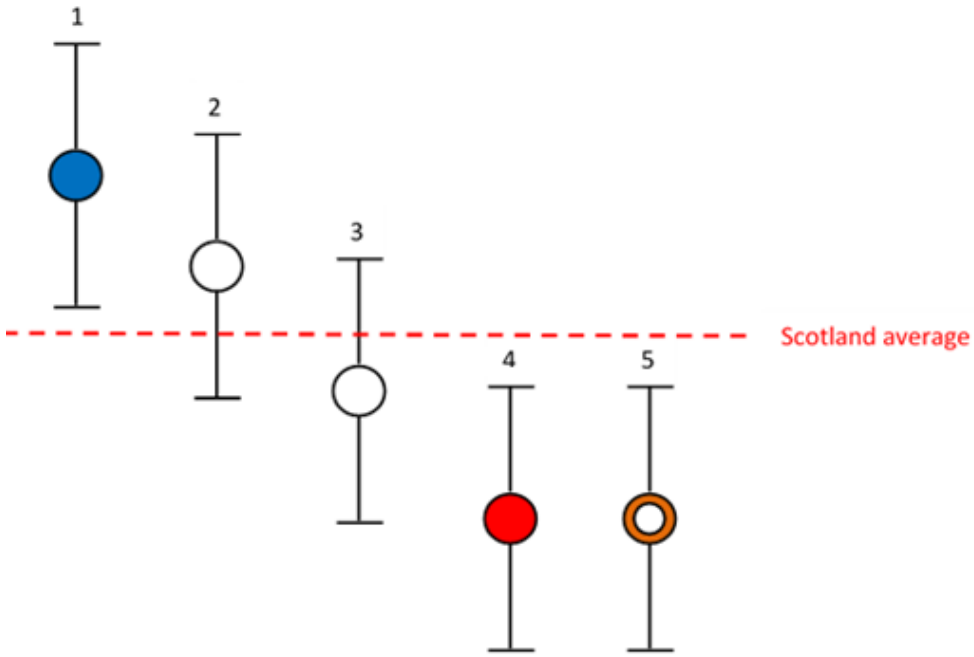
The ScotPHO Children and Young People's Profile is one of a suite of profiles covering a range of topics that sits within the **ScotPHO Online Profile Tool** (OPT). The profiles are intended to provide service providers, planners and policy-makers with nationally comparable information to improve understanding of health issues relating to the people of Scotland. This will set these issues in a national context and help to take action to improve the health of communities. They provide information for Health Boards, local authorities and, where available, intermediate zones. The Children and Young People's Profile presents data on a range of indicators specific to children and young people.

This document provides technical information to supplement the information available in the OPT and to aid in interpretation. It includes information on interpreting the spine charts, descriptions of the measures used within the profile and more detailed information on the source, definition and specific notes and caveats for each indicator.

Chapter 2: Interpreting the spine charts

Spine charts are commonly used in public health profiles to illustrate graphically a range of complex information in a way which is intended to be quick and easy to understand. To aid comparison, all the indicators in the ScotPHO profiles are shown against the Scottish mean value (red line) as a reference. A modified 'traffic light' system has been applied to identify areas that are statistically significantly 'better' (blue) or 'worse' (red) than the Scottish average, or not significantly different from the Scottish average (white). In addition, an orange circle with a white centre indicates where an area is significantly different from the Scottish average, but no judgement as to whether it is 'better' or 'worse' is appropriate. The 95% level of significance is used throughout (see **Figure 1**).

Figure 1: An example of one area being compared with the Scotland average.



Key:

Area 1: Area is statistically significantly better than the Scotland average.

Area 2: Area is similar to the Scotland average.

Area 3: Area is similar to the Scotland average.

Area 4: Area is statistically significantly worse than the Scotland average.

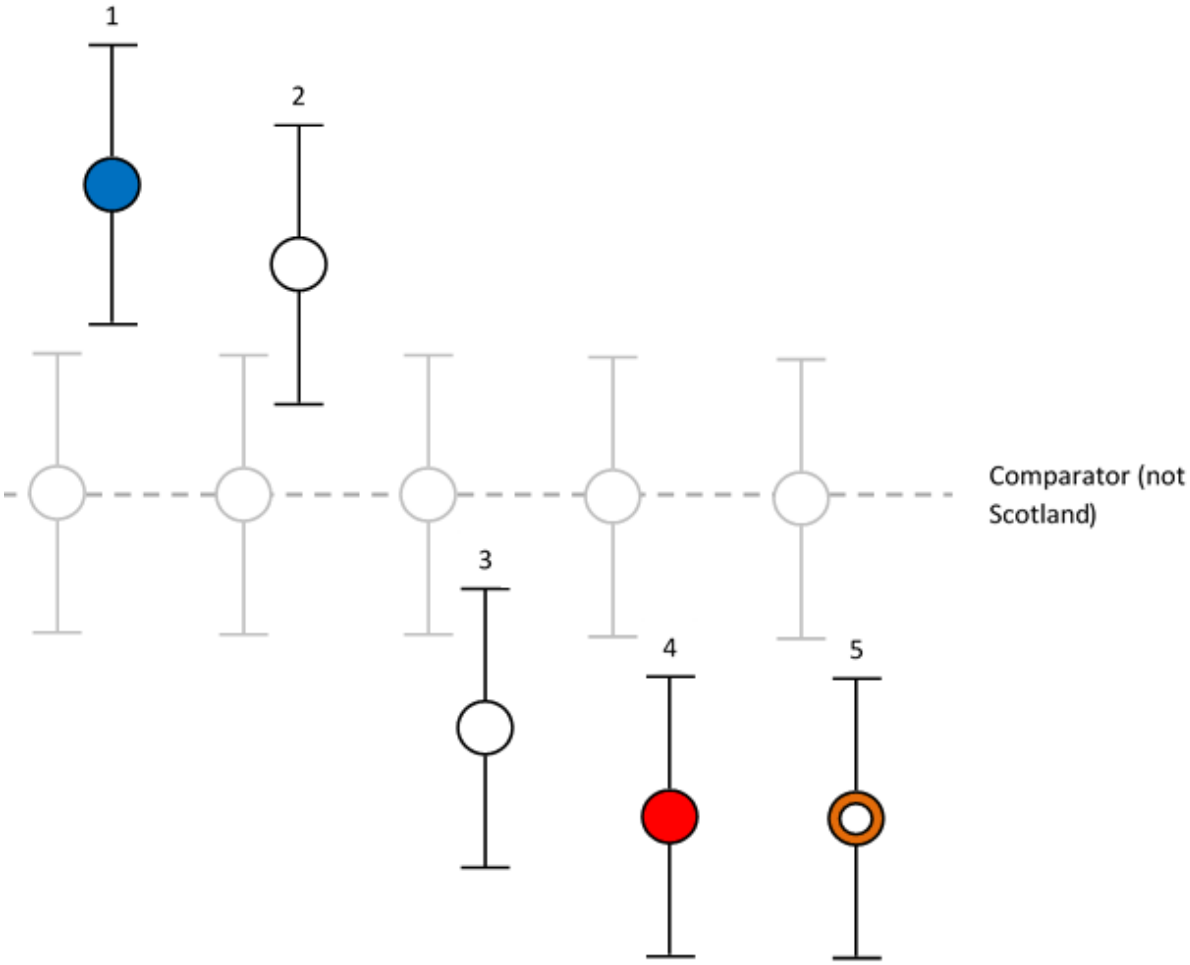
Area 5: Area is statistically different (but not better or worse) than the Scotland average.

In some cases (such as death rates) a higher level is clearly ‘worse’ (red) and a lower level is ‘better’ (blue), while in other cases (such as immunisation coverage) a higher level is clearly ‘better’ (blue) and a lower level ‘worse’ (red). Some indicators (e.g. children on the Child Protection Register, children looked after by the local authority, referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration and teenage pregnancies) are marked with orange circles with a white centre when significantly higher or lower than the Scottish average, as no judgement is made as to whether a higher or lower level is ‘better’ or ‘worse'.

The 95% confidence interval for an indicator value for an area is used to compare that area against the overall Scotland value. The Scotland value is treated as an exact reference value, allowing the confidence interval for an indicator value to be used to test whether or not the value was statistically significantly different to the Scottish figure. If the interval does not include the Scottish value, the area is assessed as being statistically significantly different from Scotland (perhaps ‘better’ or ‘worse’, depending on the indicator); if the interval includes the Scottish value, the area is assessed as being similar to Scotland. This is illustrated in **Figure 1** above.

When the comparator is changed from the Scotland average to another area, the comparator is no longer treated as an exact reference value. Instead, the confidence interval for the comparator value is used. Statistical significance is determined if the interval for the indicator value falls outwith the interval for the comparator value. If the interval for the indicator value includes the comparator value (or any value within the comparator interval), the area will be assessed as being not statistically significantly different. This is an approximate approach that has been used for simplicity. This is illustrated in **Figure 2** below.

Figure 2: An example of one area being compared with another area.



Key

Area 1: Area is statistically significantly better than the comparator value.

Area 2: Area is similar to the comparator value.

Area 3: Area is similar to the comparator value.

Area 4: Area is statistically significantly worse than the comparator value.

Area 5: Area is statistically different (but not better or worse) than the comparator value.

The spine chart also shows the distribution of the data in the indicator (**Figure 3**). The grey bars show the range and spread of the data from 5th to 25th percentile range; 25th to 50th percentile range; 50th to 75th percentile range; and 75th to 95th percentile range. The red line indicates the Scottish average (or comparator value).

Figure 3: Percentiles show the distribution of the data in the indicator.

Different indicators have different lengths of bars representing the distribution, depending on the variability inherent in the data. Note that in some indicators, the illustration of the distribution may exceed the space allowed for the bar, and is therefore truncated. When the distribution is skewed, the light grey bar will be longer on one side of the dark grey bar than the other.

By default, each indicator in the spine chart is based on the most recent of the time periods available for that indicator. The user is able to select any previous time period available in the drop-down list at the top of the spine chart.

Chapter 3: Measures used in the profiles

The measures generally follow the statistics and methods recommended by the Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO). The definitions given below are adapted from an APHO paper.[1]

Proportions

Proportions are statistics in which the denominator is the count of a 'closed' population, and the numerator is the count of members of this population that have a specified characteristic. If *O* is the observed number of individuals in the sample/population having the specified characteristic and *n* is the total number of individuals in the sample/population, then the estimated proportion is given by $p = O/n$. Proportions have been multiplied by 100 to obtain **percentages** for presentation purposes.

Means

Some public health indicators are reported as the mean, or average, of the individual values observed in a sample or population. The mean is calculated as the sum of all the observed values in the sample or population (x_n) divided by the total number of people in the sample or population *(n)*. It can be written as follows:
$mean = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_n)/n$.

Crude rates

Crude rates are calculated as follows. If *O* is the number of people experiencing an event (such as a hospital admission) in a population of size *n* during a period *t*, then the estimated crude rate is given by $r = O/nt$. The crude rates are expressed per 100,000 population, 10,000 population or 1,000 population, per year.

[1] Eayres D. Technical briefing 3. APHO; 2008.
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081144/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457

Directly age–sex standardised rates

Directly age–sex standardised rates have been calculated for some indicators because the overall rate may vary with the age–sex structure of the populations. The direct standardisation method was used, with the age/sex-specific rates of the local population applied to the age–sex structure of a standard population [in this case the European standard population (ESP) 2013]. This gives the overall rate that would have occurred in the local population if it had the same age–sex profile as the standard population. It allows valid comparisons to be made between local areas with differing population age–sex structures. Age–sex standardised rates are expressed per 100,000 population per year. The ESP, which was first used in 1976, was revised in 2013. European age–sex standardised rates using ESP1976 cannot be compared with European age–sex standardised rates using ESP2013.

Chapter 4: Confidence intervals

A confidence interval is a range of values that is normally used to describe the uncertainty around the point estimate of a value, for example a mortality rate. In the case of indicators based on a sample of the population, uncertainty arises from random differences between the sample and the population itself. The stated value should therefore be considered as only an estimate of the true or ‘underlying’ value. Confidence intervals quantify the uncertainty in this estimate and, generally speaking, describe how different the point estimate could have been if the underlying conditions stayed the same, but chance had led to a different set of data. The wider the confidence interval, the greater the uncertainty in the estimate.

Confidence intervals are given with a stated probability level. In the ScotPHO profiles, this is 95%. This means that there is a 95% probability (i.e. a 19 in 20 chance) that the confidence interval includes the ‘true’ value of the indicator. The use of 95% is arbitrary, but is conventional practice in medical and public health statistics. The 95% confidence interval for an indicator value for an area is used to compare the area against the overall Scotland exact reference value. When the comparator is changed from Scotland to another area, the comparator is no longer treated as an exact reference value. Instead the confidence interval for the comparator value is used as described in Chapter 1.

Appendix 1 comprises a table of the methods used to calculate confidence intervals for the different measures used in the profiles, following APHO recommendations.

Chapter 5: Geographies and populations

On 1 April 2014, NHS Board boundaries were changed to align with those of local authorities. This means that all 32 local authorities (1996 configurations) have the same boundaries as the 14 NHS Boards, based on the 2014 NHS Board boundaries. In the Children and Young People's Profile, these new NHS Board configurations have been used.

All of the population estimates for the intermediate zones and local authorities presented in the profiles are aggregations of data zone-level populations provided by National Records of Scotland (NRS) and are available from ISD.[2] In all cases, 2011 Census based mid-year population estimates have been used. At the time of production of the Children and Young People's Profile, population estimates for 2011 data zone geographies were not available prior to 2011. As a result, owing to the lack of population data necessary to calculate rates, the trend for some indicators is available from 2011 onwards only. These indicators will be updated as part of the rolling updates programme once population data become available.

[2] **www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Population/Estimates**

Chapter 6: Indicator definitions

Please note that all the data presented in the profiles are residence based to aid public health interpretation. Thus, hospitalisation rates are based on a patient's home address (rather than the location of the hospital); child immunisation rates are based on the child's home address (rather than the location of their GP practice); and prisoner population rates are based on the prisoner's address prior to their being imprisoned (rather than the location of the prison).

The raw data used to produce the indicators came from a variety of sources; these sources are documented in the tables in each relevant section of the technical document. Where necessary, some indicators are based on more than one year of data. This is because numbers for a single year may be too small to give robust figures and/or there are large fluctuations from year to year. Combining years allows more reliable figures to be produced.

Where possible, the figures presented in the profiles are aggregations of data at 2011 data zones to higher geographical levels. Thus, there may be some differences between totals presented here and in the other publications, as by design, records with missing data zones are excluded from local authority and NHS Board totals. Where data zone-level data were not available, figures are either aggregated from local authority-level data or extracted from the source at all the geographical levels required. In addition, where standardised rates are calculated, records missing age and/or sex variable are not accounted for.

For some indicators obtained from cohort/survey data, the percentages are presented but the numerators are not.

The indicators within the Children and Young People's Profile are organised by the eight wellbeing domains as defined in Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC).

The wellbeing domains, commonly referred to as SHANARRI, are:

- Safe
- Healthy
- Achieving
- Nurtured
- Active
- Respected
- Responsible
- Included.

For presentation purposes, each indicator within the profile has been placed in a single wellbeing domain; however, it is recognised that a single indicator may be relevant to more than one domain. For more information on GIRFEC and the wellbeing domains please see **www.gov.scot/Topics/People/Young-People/gettingitright/wellbeing**.

Safe

Table 1: Data for the ‘safe’ wellbeing domain – indicator 1

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	1
Indicator name	Children on the Child Protection Register
Indicator definition	Children on the Child Protection Register; number and rate per 1,000 children under 18 years
Data source	Children's Social Work Statistics, Scottish Government
Numerator	Total number of children aged under 18 years on the Child Protection Register
Denominator	Total number of children aged under 18 years
Measure	Crude rate per 1,000 children aged under 18 years
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed by the data provider
Rounding	None
Age group	Aged under 18 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Annual snapshot (July)
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2007–2016
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Byar’s approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Values for this indicator are not categorised as ‘better’ or ‘worse’ than the Scottish average within spine charts.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenSocialWork**

Table 2: Data for the ‘safe’ wellbeing domain – indicator 2

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	2
Indicator name	Children looked after by the local authority
Indicator definition	Children looked after by the local authority; number and crude rate per 1,000 population aged under 18 years
Data source	Children's Social Work Statistics, Scottish Government
Numerator	Total number of children aged under 18 years looked after by a local authority
Denominator	Total number of children aged under 18 years
Measure	Crude rate per 1,000 children aged under 18 years
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed by the data provider
Rounding	None
Age group	Aged under 18 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2010/11–2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Byar’s approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	This indicator includes all types of looked-after accommodation type, whether community based or residential. A child may start and cease to be looked after more than once during the year and is counted once for each episode of care starting and ending. Values for this indicator are not categorised as ‘better’ or ‘worse’ than the Scottish average within spine charts.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenSocialWork**

Table 3: Data for the ‘safe’ wellbeing domain – indicator 3

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	3
Indicator name	Children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) for care and protection
Indicator definition	Children aged 0–15 years referred to SCRA for reasons of care and protection; number and crude rate per 1,000 children aged 0–15 years
Data source	SCRA
Numerator	Number of children aged 0–15 years referred for care and protection in each year
Denominator	Total number of children aged 0–15 years
Measure	Crude rate per 1,000 children aged 0–15 years
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	0–15 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2004/05–2016/17
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Byar’s approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Children/young people may be referred in more than one local authority in the year, and have more than one referral type. The totals shown reflect a unique count of the children involved. Referrals categorised by the reporter as information only, duplicates or additional referrals have not been included in these totals. Joint reports to the Procurator Fiscal and the Children's Reporter are only included if it was agreed that the Reporter should deal with the referral. Owing to differences in methods, data presented in the profile may not match that published elsewhere. Values for this indicator are not categorised as ‘better’ or ‘worse’ than the Scottish average within spine charts.
Links:	
Data source	**www.scra.gov.uk/resources_articles_category/official-statistics**

Table 4: Data for the 'safe' wellbeing domain – indicator 4

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	4
Indicator name	Unintentional injuries in under 5 year olds
Indicator definition	Emergency hospital admissions for unintentional injury in children under 5 years; 3-year rolling average number and directly age–sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Data source	SMR01, Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland
Numerator	Total number of emergency hospital admissions in children under 5 with a diagnosis of unintentional injury in any position
Denominator	Total population aged 0–4 years
Measure	European age–sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	Under 5 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2005/06–2007/08 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Dobson method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Many unintentional injuries will not result in hospital admission but are treated by the individual, GP, accident and emergency (A&E) departments or by a child's parent or carer. This information is therefore not captured within this indicator. Hospital inpatient activity data are collected across NHS Scotland and are based on nationally available information routinely drawn from hospital administrative systems across the country. The principal data source is the SMR01 (acute inpatients and day cases) return. The count and rates presented in this indicator do not include attendance resulting in A&E attendance only. Up to six diagnoses are recorded per admission, and episodes with either a main or a supplementary diagnosis of unintentional injury are included. The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition (ICD-10) codes for unintentional injuries are V01-X59, Y85-Y86. Rates have been standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Links:	
Data source	
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Emergency-Care/Unintentional-Injuries**

Table 5: Data for the 'safe' wellbeing domain – indicator 5

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	5
Indicator name	Young people admitted to hospital due to assault
Indicator definition	General acute inpatient and day case admissions in young people aged 15–25 years with a diagnosis of assault in any position; 3-year rolling average number and directly age–sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Data source	SMR01, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of general acute inpatient and day case stays in young people aged 15–25 years with a diagnosis of assault in any position
Denominator	Total population aged 15–25 years
Measure	European age–sex standardised rate per 100,000
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	15–25 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2005/06–2007/08 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Dobson method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Hospital inpatient activity data are collected across NHS Scotland and are based on nationally available information routinely drawn from hospital administrative systems across the country. The principal data source is the SMR01 (acute inpatients and day cases) return. The count and rates presented in this indicator do not include attendance resulting in A&E attendance only. Up to six diagnoses are recorded per admission, and episodes with either a main or a supplementary diagnosis of assault are included. The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition (ICD-10) codes for assault are X85-Y09. Rates have been standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.
Links:	
Data source	
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Emergency-Care/Unintentional-Injuries**

Table 6: Data for the ‘safe’ wellbeing domain – indicator 6

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	6
Indicator name	Young people living in the most crime-deprived quintile
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of the population aged 0–25 years living in the 20% most crime deprived areas (2011 data zones) in Scotland, based on ISD population-weighted Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)
Data source	SIMD 2016, Scottish Government and ISD Scotland
Numerator	Number of people aged 0–25 years living in the 20% most crime-deprived data zones in Scotland
Denominator	Total number of people aged 0–25 years
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	0–25 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2011–2015
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson Score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The indicator uses SIMD 2016 and 2011 data zone geographies. The data are derived from the ISD population-weighted SIMD; more information on this can be found at the link below.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Deprivation/SIMD/**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD**

Healthy

Table 7: Data for the ‘healthy’ wellbeing domain – indicator 7

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	7
Indicator name	Infant deaths
Indicator definition	Deaths in children aged up to 1 year; 5-year rolling average number and crude rate per 1,000 live births
Data source	National Records of Scotland (NRS)
Numerator	Total number of deaths in children aged up to 1 year
Denominator	Total number of live births
Measure	Crude rate per 1,000 live births
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	Up to 1 year
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2002–2006 to 2011–2015
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	5-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Byar’s approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Infant deaths refer to all deaths in the first year of life. Data are extracted from the mortality data set provided by NRS.
Links:	
Data source	
Additional information	**www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/deaths/deaths-background-information/stillbirths-and-infant-deaths**

Table 8: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 8

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	8
Indicator name	Deaths in children aged 1–15 years
Indicator definition	Deaths in children aged 1–15 years; 5-year rolling average number and crude rate per 100,000 people aged 1–15 years
Data source	National Records of Scotland (NRS)
Numerator	Total number of deaths in young people aged 1–15 years
Denominator	Total population aged 1–15 years
Measure	Crude rate per 100,000
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	1–15 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2002–2006 to 2011–2015
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	5-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Byar's approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The indicator is presented as a crude rate per 100,000 population. Standardisation has not been applied owing to the small numbers in some geographical areas. Standardisation of rates calculated from small numbers can result in large fluctuations, which may in fact be due to just a few deaths. Data are extracted from the mortality data set provided by the NRS.
Links:	
Data source	
Additional information	**www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/deaths**

Table 9: Data for the ‘respected’ wellbeing domain – indicator 9

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	9
Indicator name	Women smoking during pregnancy
Indicator definition	Women recorded as 'current smoker' at first antenatal booking appointment; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all women with a known smoking status
Data source	SMR02, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of women recorded as a 'current smoker' at first antenatal booking appointment
Denominator	Total number of women with a known smoking status at first antenatal booking appointment
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	All
Sex	Female
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2002/03–2004/05 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The indicator includes only those with a known smoking status at first antenatal booking appointment; those recorded as unknown are excluded from the analysis. There is considerable pressure on women not to smoke during pregnancy, and there is evidence of under-reporting by women of their smoking behaviour at the booking clinic (see the latest ISD births report for further information). However, this issue is being addressed, and the issue of under-reporting has improved in recent years. This may have had an effect on prevalence levels and therefore trend data, thus care should be taken in interpreting the results.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Births**

Table 10: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 10

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	10
Indicator name	Premature births
Indicator definition	Live births before 37 weeks' gestation; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all live births
Data source	SMR02, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of live births before 37 weeks' gestation
Denominator	All live births
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	All
Sex	Female
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2002/03–2004/05 to 2013/14–201
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Births**
Additional information	

Table 11: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 11

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	11
Indicator name	Low birth weight
Indicator definition	Low weight (under 2,500 g) live full-term (at least 37 weeks) singleton births; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all live singleton births
Data source	SMR02, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of low weight (under 2,500g) live full-term (at least 37 week) singleton births
Denominator	All live singleton births
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	Birth
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2002/03–2004/05 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Births**
Additional information	

Table 12: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 12

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	12
Indicator name	Teenage pregnancies
Indicator definition	Pregnancies in under 20-year-olds; 3-year rolling average number and crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years
Data source	NRS registered births and stillbirths, and notifications of abortions to the Chief Medical Officer for Scotland under the Abortion Act 1967
Numerator	The total number of pregnancies in under 20-year-olds
Denominator	The total number of females aged 15–19 years
Measure	Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years
Disclosure control	Values less than 10 are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	15–19 years
Sex	Female
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2011–13 to 2013–15
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Byar's approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Data based on pregnancies for mothers under 20 years have been presented within the ScotPHO profiles for several reasons: • the relatively small number of pregnancies in those aged under 18 years precludes presentation of robust data at the required geographies • this information aligns to currently published ISD data • this information may be useful for planning purposes locally. It should be recognised that pregnancies in those aged 15–19 years are not necessarily associated with poorer outcomes for mothers and infants. Accordingly, local interpretation of this indicator is vital, and values for this indicator are not categorised as 'better' or 'worse' than the Scottish average within spine charts. To improve the robustness of the data set, data have been aggregated over 3 years.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Teenage-Pregnancy**

Table 13: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 13

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	13
Indicator name	Maternal obesity
Indicator definition	Pregnant women recorded as obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m^2) at antenatal booking; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all maternities
Data source	SMR02, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of women recorded as obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m^2) at antenatal booking appointment
Denominator	All maternities with a known BMI status at antenatal booking appointment
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	All
Sex	Female
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2010/11–2012/13 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson Score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Births**
Additional information	

Table 14: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 14

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	14
Indicator name	Child obesity in primary 1
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of primary 1 children (with a valid height and weight recorded) whose BMI is within the top 5% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex
Data source	Child Health Systems Programme School (CHSP-S), ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of primary 1 children whose BMI is within the top 5% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex
Denominator	Total number of all primary 1 children reviewed (with a valid height and weight recorded)
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	Primary 1 (approximately aged 5 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2002/03–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson Score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The Child Health Systems Programme School, from which these data are derived, was introduced in 1993 and the number of participating Boards has increased over the years to all 14 NHS Boards. NHS Borders and NHS Western Isles have recorded data from 2003/4; NHS Dumfries and Galloway from 2004/5; NHS Forth Valley from 2005/6; NHS Ayrshire and Arran from 2007/8; NHS Highland and NHS Shetland from 2008/09; NHS Grampian from 2009/10; and NHS Orkney from 2010/11. Prior to 2011/12, data for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde was partial and mainly consisted of data for Renfrewshire. Further information regarding data quality and completeness can be found in the published tables of the most recent primary 1 body mass index (BMI) statistics published by ISD. The BMI statistics cover approximately 92% of children in primary 1 in Scotland.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	A BMI within the top 5% of the 1990 UK reference range for the child's age and sex is classed as 'at risk of obesity' according to the epidemiological thresholds used for population monitoring purposes. Further information on the thresholds can be found in the primary 1 BMI statistics published by ISD.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Child-Weight-and-Growth**
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Child-Health-Programme**

Table 15: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 15

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	15
Indicator name	Child dental health in primary 1
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of primary 1 children receiving a letter 'C' (no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis) at basic inspection
Data source	National Dental Inspection Programme (NDIP) Basic Inspection, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Number of primary 1 children receiving a letter 'C' at basic inspection
Denominator	Total number of primary 1 children receiving a basic inspection
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	primary 1 (approximately aged 5 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2012/13–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The NDIP is an annual programme aimed at informing parents/carers of the oral health status of their children. Appropriately anonymised and aggregated data from the programme are used to advise the Scottish Government, NHS Boards and other organisations of oral disease prevalence at national and local levels. This ensures that reliable oral health information is available for planning initiatives directed towards health improvements. Two school year groups are included: (1) at entry into local authority schools in primary 1 and (2) in primary 7 before the move to secondary education. The Inspection Programme has two levels: a basic inspection (intended for all primary 1 and P7 children) and a detailed inspection (where a representative sample of either the primary 1 or 7 age group is inspected in alternate years). The basic inspection involves a simple assessment of the child's mouth. The dental status of each child is then categorised into three

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	groups, depending on the level of dental health and treatment need observed, and parents/carers are advised of this by letter. The information in the letter explains the state of dental health observed in the mouth of the child at the time of the inspection. The letter types are as follows: • Letter A – should seek immediate dental care on account of severe decay or abscess. • Letter B – should seek dental care in the near future owing to one or more of the following: history of tooth decay, a broken or damaged front tooth, tooth wear, poor oral hygiene or may require orthodontics • Letter C – no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis Numbers are based on the postcode of the child's home address and not the postcode of the school where the child was inspected. There may be some slight differences between profiles and other published data owing to the different methods used when matching pupils to their respective geographies. This issue only has a minor effect on Lanarkshire, and Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board figures and does not impact on the overall Scotland figures.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Dental-Care/National-Dental-Inspection-Programme**
Additional information	

Table 16: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 16

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	16
Indicator name	Child dental health in primary 7
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of primary 7 children receiving a letter 'C' (no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis) at basic inspection
Data source	National Dental Inspection Programme (NDIP) Basic Inspection, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Number of primary 7 children receiving a letter 'C' at basic inspection
Denominator	Total number of primary 7 children receiving a basic inspection
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	Primary 7 (approximately aged 11 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2012/13–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson Score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The NDIP is an annual programme aimed at informing parents/carers of the oral health status of their children. Appropriately anonymised and aggregated data from the programme are used to advise the Scottish Government, NHS Boards and other organisations of oral disease prevalence at national and local levels. This ensures that reliable oral health information is available for planning initiatives directed towards health improvements. Two school year groups are included: (1) at entry into local authority schools in primary one and (2) in primary seven before the move to secondary education. The inspection programme has two levels: a basic inspection (intended for all primary 1 and 7 children) and a detailed inspection (where a representative sample of either the primary 1 or 7 age group is inspected in alternate years). The basic inspection involves a simple assessment of the mouth of the child. The dental status of each child is then categorised into

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	three groups, depending on the level of dental health and treatment need observed, and parents/carers are advised of this by letter. The information in the letter explains the state of dental health observed in the mouth of the child at the time of the inspection. The letter types are as follows: • Letter A – should seek immediate dental care on account of severe decay or abscess. • Letter B – should seek dental care in the near future owing to one or more of the following: history of tooth decay, a broken or damaged front tooth, tooth wear, poor oral hygiene or may require orthodontics. • Letter C – no obvious decay experience but should continue to see the family dentist on a regular basis. Numbers are based on the postcode of the child's home address and not the postcode of the school where the child was inspected. There may be some slight differences between profiles and other published data due to the different methods used when matching pupils to their respective geographies. This issue only has a minor effect on Lanarkshire, and Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board figures and does not impact on the overall Scotland figures.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Dental-Care/National-Dental-Inspection-Programme**
Additional information	

Table 17: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 17

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	17
Indicator name	Children admitted to hospital due to asthma
Indicator definition	General acute inpatient and day case admissions for asthma in children aged 0–15 years; 3-year rolling average number and directly age–sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Data source	SMR01, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of general acute inpatient and day case admissions for asthma in children aged 0–15 years with a diagnosis of asthma in any position
Denominator	Total population aged 0–15 years
Measure	European age–sex standardised rate per 100,000
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	0–15 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2005/06–2007/08 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Dobson method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Asthma is often well managed and may never result in a hospital admission; this indicator reports only those cases in which a hospital admission has been required. Hospital inpatient activity data are collected across NHS Scotland and are based on nationally available information routinely drawn from hospital administrative systems across the country. The principal data source is the SMR01 (acute inpatients and day cases) return. Each individual patient may have more than one stay and hence the number of people discharged within a year will be less than the total number of stays. The count and rates presented in this indicator do not include attendance resulting in A&E attendance only. When figures are broken down by geographical area and age the numbers in some categories can be very small; this indicator therefore uses a combined and averaged 3-year period to ensure reasonably robust estimates for small areas.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition (ICD-10) codes used for asthma are J45 and J46; only those recorded in the principal diagnosis position are included in this indicator. Rates have been standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.
Links:	
Data source	
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Inpatient-and-Day-Case-Activity**

Table 18: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 18

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	18
Indicator name	Mean mental wellbeing score for S4 pupils
Indicator definition	Mean score for S4 pupils on the Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS)
Data source	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)
Numerator	Sum of all the valid S4 responses to this survey question
Denominator	Total S4 pupils who provided a valid answer to this survey question
Measure	Mean
Disclosure control	Not required; numerators not presented
Rounding	None
Age group	S4 (approximately aged 15)
Sex	Persons
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Every 4 years (approximately)
Indicator period	2010, 2013
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Normal approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SALSUS time trend data set, available from the UK Data Service, has been used to produce this indicator (link below). The WEMWBS, developed by researchers at the Universities of Warwick and Edinburgh, is a tool for measuring mental wellbeing at a population level. It comprises 14 positively worded statements that relate to an individual's state of mental wellbeing. Added to the SALSUS in 2010, pupils were asked to indicate how often they have had such thoughts and feelings over the last two weeks. Each statement has a five item scale ranging from '1 - None of the time' to '5 - All of the time'. The lowest possible score is therefore 14 and the highest is 70. Numerators are not presented in the spine chart; this is due to the relatively small number of people, when compared to the population, being included in the survey. Weighting has been used to correct for any effects of non-response to ensure that the results are representative on various characteristics of the target population.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	The sample design of SALSUS is complex, involving stratification by local authority and school type (state or independent) as well as clustering within schools. Clustering reduces the precision of estimates compared with a simple random sample, whereas stratification can increase precision. Weighting can also reduce the precision of estimates. These factors can impact on the reliability of the confidence intervals presented here; this should be taken into consideration when interpreting this indicator. For more information please see the SALSUS technical document (link below).
Links:	
Data source	**discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=7849&type=Data%20catalogue**
Additional information	**isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/2014-11-25/SALSUS_2013_Technical_Report.pdf**
	www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS

Table 19: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 19

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	19
Indicator name	Mean total difficulties score for S4 pupils
Indicator definition	Mean total difficulties score for S4 pupils from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)
Data source	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)
Numerator	Sum of all the valid S4 responses to this survey question
Denominator	Total S4 pupils who provided a valid answer to this survey question
Measure	Mean
Disclosure control	Not required; numerators not presented
Rounding	None
Age group	S4 (approximately aged 15 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Every 4 years (approximately)
Indicator period	2006, 2010, 2013
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Normal approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SALSUS time trend data set, available from the UK Data Service, has been used to produce this indicator (link below). The SDQ is a brief behavioural screening questionnaire widely used by researchers, clinicians and education professionals. The questionnaire comprises 25 items that are grouped into five scales, with each scale including five questions. The scales are: emotional symptoms; conduct problems; hyperactivity/inattention; peer relationship problems; and pro-social behaviour. The total difficulties score is calculated from the first four scales; it does not include data from the pro-social scale. The SDQ has been included in SALSUS since 2006. Numerators are not presented in the spine chart; this is because of the relatively small number of people, when compared to the population, being included in the survey.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	Weighting has been used to correct for any effects of non-response to ensure that the results are representative on various characteristics of the target population. The sample design of SALSUS is complex, involving stratification by local authority and school type (state or independent) as well as clustering within schools. Clustering reduces the precision of estimates compared with a simple, random sample, whereas stratification can increase precision. Weighting can also reduce the precision of estimates. These factors can impact on the reliability of the confidence intervals presented here; this should be taken into consideration when interpreting this indicator. For more information please see the SALSUS technical document (link below).
Links:	
Data source	**discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=7849&type=Data%20catalogue**
Additional information	**isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/2014-11-25/SALSUS_2013_Technical_Report.pdf**
	www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS

Table 20: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 20

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	20
Indicator name	Proportion of S4 pupils in good or excellent general health
Indicator definition	Proportion of S4 pupils who report they are in good or excellent general health
Data source	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)
Numerator	Total number of S4 pupils reporting that they are in good or excellent general health
Denominator	All S4 pupils participating the survey
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Not required; numerators not presented
Rounding	None
Age group	S4 (approximately aged 15 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Every 4 years (approximately)
Indicator period	2006, 2010, 2013
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SALSUS time trend data set, available from the UK Data Service, has been used to produce this indicator (link below). Numerators are not presented in the spine chart; this is because of the relatively small number of people, when compared to the population, included in the survey. Weighting has been used to correct for any effects of non-response to ensure that the results are representative on various characteristics of the target population. The sample design of SALSUS is complex, involving stratification by local authority and school type (state or independent) as well as clustering within schools. Clustering reduces the precision of estimates compared with a simple random sample, whereas stratification can increase precision. Weighting can also reduce the precision of estimates. These factors can impact on the reliability of the confidence intervals presented here; this should be taken into consideration when interpreting this indicator. For more information please see the SALSUS technical document (link below).

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Links:	
Data source	**discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=7849&type=Data%20catalogue**
Additional information	**isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/2014-11-25/SALSUS_2013_Technical_Report.pdf**
	www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS

Table 21: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 21

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	21
Indicator name	Alcohol-related hospital stays, aged 11–25 years
Indicator definition	General acute inpatient and day case stays in young people aged 11–25 years with a diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any position; 3-year rolling average number and directly age–sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Data source	SMR01, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of general acute inpatient and day case stays in young people aged 11–25 years with a diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any position
Denominator	Total population aged 11–25 years
Measure	European age–sex standardised rate per 100,000
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	11–25 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2005/06–2007/08 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Dobson method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Hospital activity data are collected across the NHS in Scotland and are based on nationally available information routinely drawn from hospital administrative systems across the country. The principal data source for general acute inpatient and day case stays is the SMR01 data set. The count and rates presented in this indicator do not include attendance resulting in A&E attendance only. Each individual patient may have more than one stay and hence the number of people discharged within a year will be less than the total number of stays. When figures are broken down by geographical area and age, the numbers in some categories can be very small; this indicator therefore uses a combined and averaged 3-year period to ensure reasonably robust estimates for small areas. Up to six diagnoses are recorded per admission, and episodes with either a main or a supplementary diagnosis of alcohol misuse are included. The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	(ICD-10) codes used for alcohol misuse can be found in Appendix 2. Note that some caution is necessary when using these data, as alcohol misuse may only be suspected and may not always be recorded by the hospital. The figures presented here are based on all alcohol-related diagnoses throughout the hospital stay and will reflect prevalence in the catchment area as well as local policy with regard to hospital admission and discharge. For this indicator the discharge date refers to the end of the patient's continuous hospital stay, which can be made up of a number of records depending if the patient has been transferred from one hospital to another or from one specialty to another during the stay. Rates have been standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.
Links:	
Data source	
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Alcohol**

Table 22: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 22

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	22
Indicator name	Drug-related hospital stays, aged 11–25 years
Indicator definition	General acute inpatient and day case stays in young people aged 11–25 years with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position; 3-year rolling average number and directly age–sex standardised rate per 100,000 population
Data source	SMR01, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of general acute inpatient and day case stays in young people aged 11–25 years with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position
Denominator	Total population aged 11–25 years
Measure	European age–sex standardised rate per 100,000
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	11–25 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2005/06–2007/08 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Dobson method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Hospital activity data are collected across the NHS in Scotland and are based on nationally available information routinely drawn from hospital administrative systems across the country. The principal data source for general acute inpatient and day case stays is the SMR01 data set. The count and rates presented in this indicator do not include attendance resulting in A&E attendance only. Each individual patient may have more than one stay and hence the number of people discharged within a year will be less than the total number of stays. When figures are broken down by geographical area and age the numbers in some categories can be very small; this indicator therefore uses a combined and averaged 3-year period to ensure reasonably robust estimates for small areas. Up to six diagnoses are recorded per admission, and episodes with either a main or a supplementary diagnosis of drug misuse are included. The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	(ICD-10) codes used for drug misuse can be found in Appendix 3. Note that some caution is necessary when using these data, as drug misuse may only be suspected and may not always be recorded by the hospital. The figures presented here are based on all drug-related diagnoses throughout the hospital stay and will reflect prevalence in the catchment area as well as local policy with regard to hospital admission and discharge. For this indicator the discharge date refers to the end of the patient's continuous hospital stay, which can be made up of a number of records depending if the patient has been transferred from one hospital to another or from one specialty to another during the stay. Rates have been standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.
Links:	
Data source	
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Drugs-Misuse**

Table 23: Data for the 'healthy' wellbeing domain – indicator 23

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	23
Indicator name	Deaths from suicide in young people
Indicator definition	Suicides in young people aged 11–25 years; 5-year rolling average number and crude rate per 100,000 people aged 11–25 years
Data source	National Records of Scotland (NRS)
Numerator	Total number of deaths in young people aged 11–25 years
Denominator	Total population aged 11–25 years
Measure	Crude rate per 100,000 population
Disclosure control	Numerator values of 1 or less are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	11–25 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2011–2015 combined (single data point)
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	5-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Byar's approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	A suicide is defined as a death resulting from intentional self-harm or undetermined intent. The data comprises suicides occurring in Scotland registered by NRS. This includes a small proportion of deaths for persons who were not resident in Scotland, who are assigned to their place of death instead, and excludes deaths of residents of Scotland occurring outwith Scotland. Deaths data are analysed by date of registration of death rather than date of death. In 2011, NRS changed its coding practice with some deaths previously coded under 'mental and behavioural disorders' now being classed as 'self-poisoning of undetermined intent' and consequently as undetermined intent suicides. This indicator presents data based on the new coding rule only; this combined with the need to aggregate over years results in the lack of trend data being available. The indicator is presented as a crude rate per 100,000 population. Standardisation has not been applied owing to the small numbers in some geographical areas. Standardisation of rates calculated from

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	caused by just a few deaths. Data are extracted from the mortality data set provided by NRS.
Links:	
Data source	
Additional information	**www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/deaths/suicides**

Achieving

Table 24: Data for the 'achieving' wellbeing domain – indicator 24

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	24
Indicator name	School leavers with one or more qualification at Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) Level 4
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of school leavers with one or more qualification at SCQF Level 4 or better
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Number of school leavers with one or more qualification at SCQF Level 4 or better
Denominator	Total number of school leavers
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	Secondary school-aged children
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2009/10 to 2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Pub-SS-ALM**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education**

Table 25: Data for the 'achieving' wellbeing domain – indicator 25

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	25
Indicator name	Looked-after school leavers with one or more qualification at SCQF Level 4
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of looked-after school leavers with one or more qualification at SCQF Level 4 or better
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Number of looked-after school leavers with one or more qualification at SCQF Level 4 or better
Denominator	Total number of looked-after school leavers
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	Secondary school-aged children
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2009/10 to 2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Education outcomes for looked-after children are produced annually by the Scottish Government. The Scottish Candidate Number is linked to social work records; the linkage allows detailed analysis of education outcomes for the looked-after child population.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Pub-SS-ALM**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education**

Table 26: Data for the 'achieving' wellbeing domain – indicator 26

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	26
Indicator name	School leavers with one or more qualification at SCQF Level 6
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of school leavers with one or more qualification at SCQF Level 6 or better
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Number of school leavers with one or more qualification at SCQF Level 6 or better
Denominator	Total number of school leavers
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	Secondary school-aged children
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2009/10 to 2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Pub-SS-ALM**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education**

Table 27: Data for the 'achieving' wellbeing domain – indicator 27

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	27
Indicator name	School leavers living in the most deprived quintile with one or more qualification at SCQF level 6
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of school leavers living in the most deprived quintile with one or more SCQF Level 6 qualification or better
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Number of school leavers living in the most deprived quintile with one or more SCQF Level 6 qualifications or better
Denominator	Total number of school leavers living in the most deprived quintile
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	Secondary school-aged children
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2009/10 to 2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson Score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Data for 2009/10 and 2010/11 are based on SIMD 2009; all other years are based on SIMD 2012. The most deprived quintile refers to the national distribution of data zones rather than the local. Therefore, some local authorities may have no data owing to the fact that no data zones in the local authority fall within the most deprived quintile in Scotland.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Pub-SS-ALM**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education**

Table 28: Data for the 'achieving' wellbeing domain – indicator 28

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	28
Indicator name	Secondary school attendance
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of all secondary school half days attended
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Total number of half days attended
Denominator	Total number of half days available
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	Secondary school-aged children
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Biennial
Indicator period	2009/10 to 2014/15
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	From 2010/11 school attendance data have been produced every two years, rather than annually.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/AttendanceAbsenceDatasets**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/InfographicPDF**

Table 29: Data for the 'achieving' wellbeing domain – indicator 29

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	29
Indicator name	Secondary school attendance by looked-after children
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of all secondary school half days attended by looked-after children
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Total number of half days attended by looked-after children
Denominator	Total number of half days available to looked-after children
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	Secondary school-aged children
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Biennial
Indicator period	2009/10 to 2014/15
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Education outcomes for looked-after children are produced annually by the Scottish Government. The Scottish Candidate Number is linked to social work records; the linkage allows detailed analysis of education outcomes for the looked-after child population. From 2010/11 school attendance data have been produced every two years, rather than annually.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/EducOutcomesLAC**
Additional information	

Table 30: Data for the 'achieving' wellbeing domain – indicator 30

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	30
Indicator name	School exclusion rate
Indicator definition	Cases of exclusion from primary and secondary school; number and crude rate per 1,000 pupils
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Total number of cases of exclusion from primary and secondary school
Denominator	Total number of pupils
Measure	Crude rate per 1,000 pupils
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	School-aged children
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Biennial
Indicator period	2009/10 to 2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	From 2010/11 school exclusion data have been produced every two years, rather than annually. Cases of exclusion include both temporary and permanent exclusion. Data from primary and secondary state schools is included. Pupil numbers are from the pupil census.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/exclusiondatasets**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/InfographicPDF**

Table 31: Data for the ‘achieving’ wellbeing domain – indicator 31

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	31
Indicator name	School leavers in positive destinations
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of school leavers, aged 16–19 years in positive destinations at 9-month follow-up
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Number of school leavers aged 16–19 years in positive destinations at 9-month follow-up
Denominator	Total number of school leavers aged 16–19 years
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	16–19 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2009/10 to 2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Skills Development Scotland (on behalf of the Scottish Government) collect data on school leaver destinations in the September after leaving school and again in the following March (at 9 months post leaving). Positive destinations include: higher education, further education, employment, training, voluntary work or activity agreements.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Pub-SS-ALM**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/InfographicPDF**

Table 32: Data for the 'achieving' wellbeing domain – indicator 32

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	32
Indicator name	Looked-after school leavers in positive destinations
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of looked-after school leavers, aged 16–19 years, in positive destinations at 9-month follow-up
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Number of looked-after school leavers aged 16–19 years in positive destinations at 9-month follow-up
Denominator	Total number of looked-after school leavers aged 16–19 years
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	16–19 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2009/10–2015/16
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The Scottish Government produce education outcomes for looked-after children annually. The Scottish Candidate Number is linked to social work records; the linkage allows detailed analysis of education outcomes for the looked-after child population. Skills Development Scotland (on behalf of the Scottish Government) collect data on school leaver destinations in the September after leaving school and again in the following March (at 9 months post leaving). Positive destinations include: higher education, further education, employment, training, voluntary work or activity agreements.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/EducOutcomesLAC**

Table 33: Data for the ‘achieving’ wellbeing domain – indicator 33

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	33
Indicator name	Employment rate for 16–24-year-olds
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of people aged 16–24 years who are in employment
Data source	Annual Population Survey
Numerator	Number of people aged 16–24 years in employment (estimated)
Denominator	Total number of people aged 16–24 years (estimated)
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	To base 100
Age group	16–24 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2004–2016
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined survey of households in Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on key social and socioeconomic variables between the 10-yearly censuses, with particular emphasis on providing information relating to subregional (local authority) areas. Owing to sample size limitations, APS data are not available below local authority level. As the APS is sample based rather than census based, the figures presented are estimates. Care should be taken when interpreting these data and due attention should be paid to the confidence limits. Where sample sizes are small (3–9) confidence limits are not presented. Employment is defined as people aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday); those on government supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work (i.e. working in a family business). The employment rate is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the population in that age group.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Links:	
Data source	**www.nomisweb.co.uk**
Additional information	**www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/qmis/annualpopulationsurveyapsqmi**

Nurtured

Table 34: Data for the 'nurtured' wellbeing domain – indicator 34

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	34
Indicator name	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6–8 weeks
Indicator definition	Number of babies reported by parent as being exclusively breastfed at 6–8 week review; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all babies with a valid feeding status recorded at 6–8 week review
Data source	Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school (CHSP-PS) system, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of babies reported as being exclusively breastfed at 6–8 week review
Denominator	Total number of babies with a valid feeding status recorded at 6–8 week review
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	Babies at 6–8 weeks
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2002/3–2004/5 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	These statistics are derived from breastfeeding data recorded at the 6–8 week review, for NHS Boards in Scotland that participate in the Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school system. Among participating NHS Boards, the majority of 6–8 week reviews are carried out before babies are 9 weeks old. The maximum age limit for the 6–8 week review is recommended as 12 weeks. Variation in the timing of the 6–8 week review may affect the reported rates as there is a known drop-off in breastfeeding rates with time.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	The number of NHS Boards using the Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school system and recording data has increased since 2003/4 from 10 to all 14 NHS Boards in Scotland. NHS Western Isles have recorded data from 2006/7, NHS Shetland from 2008/9, and NHS Grampian and NHS Orkney from 2010/11. Data for NHS Grampian and NHS Orkney for 2010/11 are partial. In addition it should be noted that NHS Highland did not fully implement the system until May 2007. Further information regarding data quality and completeness can be obtained from the report Breastfeeding Statistics Scotland 2014/15.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Infant-Feeding**
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Child-Health-Programme**

Table 35: Data for the 'respected' wellbeing domain – indicator 35

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	35
Indicator name	Exposure to second-hand smoke at 6–8 weeks
Indicator definition	Number of babies reported by parent as being exposed to second-hand smoke at the 6–8 week review; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all reviews with a valid response at 6–8 week review
Data source	Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school (CHSP-PS) system, ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of cases where parents reported child is exposed to second-hand smoke at the 6–8 week review
Denominator	Total number of 6–8-week reviews with a valid response
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	Babies at 6–8 weeks
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2002/03–004/05 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	These statistics are derived from the 6–8-week review, for NHS Boards in Scotland that participate in Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school system. The number of NHS Boards using the Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school system and recording data has increased since 2003/4 from 10 to all 14 NHS Boards in Scotland. NHS Western Isles have recorded data from 2006/7, NHS Shetland from 2008/9, and NHS Grampian and NHS Orkney from 2010/11. Data for NHS Grampian and NHS Orkney for 2010/11 are partial. In addition it should be noted that NHS Highland did not fully implement the system until May 2007. Among participating NHS Boards, the majority of 6–8-week reviews are carried out before babies are 9 weeks old. The maximum age limit for the 6–8 week review is recommended as 12 weeks.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	Variation in the timing of the 6–8-week review may affect the reported data. The completeness of the response to the question varies with time and by Board area; the indicator includes only those where a valid response to the question 'Child exposed to 2nd hand smoke' is recorded. Given the pressure on parents not to expose children to smoke there is likely to be an under-reporting of this measure which should be taken into consideration.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Child-Health-Programme**
Additional information	

Table 36: Data for the 'nurtured' wellbeing domain – indicator 36

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	36
Indicator name	Immunisation uptake at 24 months – 5-in-1 vaccination (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, Haemophilus influenza type b)
Indicator definition	Immunisation uptake for children at 24 months for 5-in-1 vaccination; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of eligible children
Data source	Scottish Immunisation Recall System (SIRS), ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of children receiving the 5-in-1 vaccination course by 24 months of age
Denominator	Total number of children reaching 24 months of age in the evaluation period
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	24 months
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2004–2006 to 2014–2016
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Eligible children are all children reaching 24 months of age during the evaluation period, i.e. the year being reported. Owing to aggregation used in the ScotPHO profile and differences in geographies used, the results for the immunisation uptake indicators will not exactly match immunisation statistics published on the ISD website. Additionally, some children do not have a postcode recorded so they are included in the Scotland total figure but not at lower geographical levels.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation**
Additional information	

Table 37: Data for the 'nurtured' wellbeing domain – indicator 37

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	37
Indicator name	Immunisation uptake at 24 months – measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)
Indicator definition	Immunisation uptake for children at 24 months for MMR; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of eligible children
Data source	Scottish Immunisation Recall System (SIRS), ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of children receiving the MMR vaccination course by 24 months of age
Denominator	Total number of children reaching 24 months of age in the evaluation period
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	24 months
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2004–2006 to 2014–2016
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Eligible children are all children reaching 24 months of age during the evaluation period, i.e. the year being reported. Owing to aggregation used in the ScotPHO profile and differences in geographies used, the results for the immunisation uptake indicators will not exactly match immunisation statistics published on the ISD website. Additionally, some children do not have a postcode recorded so they are included in the Scotland total figure but not at lower geographical levels.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation**

Table 38: Data for the 'nurtured' wellbeing domain – indicator 38

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	38
Indicator name	Developmental concerns at 27–30 months
Indicator definition	Children with one or more developmental concerns at 27–30 month review; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all children reviewed
Data source	Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school system (CHSP-PS), ISD Scotland
Numerator	Total number of children with one or more developmental concern recorded at 27–30 month review
Denominator	Total number of children receiving a 27–30 month review
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	27–30 months
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2013/14–2015/16 combined (single data point)
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The 27–30-month review is a universal assessment offered to every child reaching the appropriate age. It was introduced in Scotland in April 2013. The 27–30-month review records capture the outcome of developmental assessment for the following nine domains: social; emotional; behavioural; attention; speech language and communication; gross motor; fine motor; vision; and hearing. The health professional (usually a health visitor) can record for each domain whether there were no concerns, a concern that was newly suspected as a result of the assessment carried out during the 27–30-month review, a concern or disorder that was known prior to the review, or if the assessment was incomplete. The analysis looks at the responses for all nine domains individually as well as summary information for all nine domains combined and the presence of one (or more) concern. All percentages are based on the total number of reviews provided. The analysis looks at the responses for all nine domains to establish the presence of one (or more) concern. All percentages are based on the total number of reviews provided. For

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	more information on the methodology used please see the most recent 27–30-month statistics publication published by ISD Scotland (link below) or the associated data tables which include more detailed analyses on individual domains, deprivation, ethnicity, sex, looked-after children and language.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Child-Health-Programme**
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Publications**

Table 39: Data for the 'nurtured' wellbeing domain – indicator 39

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	39
Indicator name	Households with children living in homes that fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS)
Indicator definition	Households with children living in homes that fail the SHQS; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all households with children
Data source	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)
Numerator	Number of households with children living in homes that fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard
Denominator	Total number of households with children
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	Estimates rounded to the nearest thousand
Age group	Families with children
Sex	Not applicable (N/A)
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2011–13 to 2013–15
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year aggregates
Confidence interval method	As per SHCS methodology
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SHCS is a module of the Scottish Household Survey (SHS); approximately one-third of participants in the SHS are asked to participate in the SHCS module, which includes a dwelling inspection. The SHQS is a minimum standard for all social housing in Scotland. In order to meet this standard a dwelling must meet five sets of broad criteria: compliant with the tolerable standard; free from serious disrepair; energy efficient; provided with modern facilities and services; and healthy, safe and secure. Data for this indicator have been extracted from the SHCS local authority tables. The numerators presented in the profile are an estimate of the number of households with children living in homes that fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard in any given area. These estimates may be based on small numbers and should therefore be treated with caution. The methodology used

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	for calculating confidence intervals is as per the SHCS methodology. For more information please see the technical notes in the main findings report
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SHCS**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00511081.pdf**

Table 40: Data for the 'nurtured' wellbeing domain – indicator 40

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	40
Indicator name	Households with children living in fuel poverty
Indicator definition	Households with children living in fuel poverty (required fuel costs >10% of income); 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all households with children
Data source	Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS)
Numerator	Number of households with children living in fuel poverty
Denominator	Total number of households with children
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	Estimates rounded to the nearest thousand
Age group	Families with children
Sex	N/A
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2011-13 to 2013–15
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year aggregates
Confidence interval method	As per SHCS methodology
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SHCS is a module of the Scottish Household Survey (SHS); approximately one-third of participants in the SHS are asked to participate in the SHCS module, which includes a dwelling inspection. Fuel poverty is defined in terms of the ratio between the cost of the energy required to maintain an adequate standard of warmth and other uses of energy in the home, and the income of the household occupying the dwelling. When this ratio exceeds 0.1, the household is considered to be fuel poor. In other words, a fuel poor household would be required to spend more than 10% of its income on all household fuel use. Data for this indicator have been extracted from the SHCS local authority tables. The numerators presented in the profile are an estimate of the number of households with children living in fuel poverty in any given area. These estimates may be based on small numbers and should therefore be treated with caution. The methodology used for calculating confidence intervals is as per the

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	SHCS methodology. For more information please see the technical notes in the main findings report.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SHCS**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00511081.pdf**

Table 41: Data for the 'nurtured' wellbeing domain – indicator 41

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	41
Indicator name	Uptake of the human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine in S3 girls
Indicator definition	Girls completing the HPV vaccination course by end of S3; 3-year rolling average number and percentage
Data source	Scottish Immunisation Recall System (SIRS), ISD Scotland, Child Health Systems Programme Pre-school (CHSP-PS), ISD Scotland
Numerator	Number of girls completing HPV vaccination course by end of S3
Denominator	Total number of girls who were in S3 in the year ending in May
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	S3 (approximately aged 14 years)
Sex	Female
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2009/10–2011/12 to 2013/14–2015/16
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The HPV immunisation programme in Scotland started on 1 September 2008, vaccinating S2 girls. This indicator reports the uptake of HPV vaccination among girls completing the S3 school year. Owing to aggregation used in the ScotPHO profile and differences in geographies used the results for the immunisation uptake indicators will not exactly match immunisation statistics published on the ISD website. Additionally, some children do not have a postcode recorded so they are included in the Scotland total figure but not at lower geographical levels.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation/**
Additional information	**www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/publications/index.asp**

Active

Table 42: Data for the 'active' wellbeing domain – indicator 42

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	42
Indicator name	Active travel to school
Indicator definition	Percentage of primary and secondary school* children normally travelling to school in an active way (walking, cycling, and using a scooter, skateboard or inline/roller skates). *Data in the following local authorities and years are based on primary school responses only: Falkirk (2008, 2009), Dundee City (2009), West Dunbartonshire (2009, 2010, 2011), Glasgow City (2012)
Data source	Hands Up Scotland Survey (HUSS), Sustrans (Official statistic)
Numerator	All primary and secondary school children [excluding special educational needs (SEN) schools] who report they normally travel to school in an active way (walking, cycling, and using a scooter, skateboard or inline/roller skates)
Denominator	All primary and secondary children (excluding SEN schools) participating in the survey. Response rate varies across local authority, year and school type. Please see notes and caveats section below
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Percentages less than 5% are suppressed
Rounding	N/A
Age group	Primary and secondary school children
Sex	Persons
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2008–2015
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	N/A
Confidence level	N/A
Notes and caveats	The HUSS is an annual survey of travel to school in Scotland. All 32 local authorities in Scotland are invited to take part and encouraged to distribute the survey to all schools. Sustrans does not employ quota-based sampling or selective participation mechanisms. The ScotPHO indicator includes children attending state-funded

	primary and secondary schools participating in HUSS, excluding SEN schools. There are limitations to the comparability of data across years. Although survey design and methodology have remained consistent, survey sample size has increased considerably. Response rates vary by year and geography. For more information on response rates please access the technical notes and the data tables available at the link below. Data in the following local authorities and years are based on **primary school responses only**: Falkirk (2008, 2009), Dundee City (2009), West Dunbartonshire (2009, 2010, 2011), Glasgow City (2012). There was a particularly low rate of response (less than 25%) from the following years and local authorities: • **≤ 5% – Secondary** – Argyll and Bute (2008, 2012), Dundee City (2010), Orkney (2011) Western Isles (2010). • **≤ 25% – Secondary** – Argyll and Bute (2011, 2013), Clackmannanshire (2014), Dumfries and Galloway (2008), Dundee City (2013), East Dunbartonshire (2011), Edinburgh City (2009), Glasgow City (2008, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014), North Lanarkshire (2008), Orkney (2010), South Ayrshire (2010, 2012), Stirling (2011), West Dunbartonshire (2012), Western Isles (2009, 2012, 2014). • **≤ 25% – primary** – Edinburgh City (2009). In all these cases, data may not be comparable with the rest of Scotland and care should be taken when interpreting the data. In 2016, schools in East Dunbartonshire participated in October; this meant that their data are not comparable with the rest of Scotland and have therefore not been included in analysis or presented in the profile. Data kindly provided to ScotPHO by Sustrans.
Links:	
Data source	**www.sustrans.org.uk/scotland/schools-and-universities/hands-scotland**
Additional information	**www.sustrans.org.uk/scotland/schools-and-universities/hands-scotland**

Responsible

Table 43: Data for the 'responsible' wellbeing domain – indicator 43

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	43
Indicator name	Proportion of S4 pupils who are regular smokers
Indicator definition	Proportion of S4 pupils who report usually smoking one or more cigarettes per week (regular smoker)
Data source	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)
Numerator	Total number of S4 pupils reporting that they usually smoke one or more cigarettes per week
Denominator	All S4 pupils participating the survey
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Not required; numerators not presented
Rounding	None
Age group	S4 (approximately aged 15 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Every four years (approximately)
Indicator period	2006, 2010, 2013
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SALSUS time trend data set, available from the UK Data Service, has been used to produce this indicator (link below). Numerators are not presented in the spine chart; this is because of the relatively small number of people, when compared with the population, being included in the survey. Weighting has been used to correct for any effects of non-response to ensure that the results are representative on various characteristics of the target population. The sample design of SALSUS is complex, involving stratification by local authority and school type (state or independent) as well as clustering within schools. Clustering reduces the precision of estimates compared with a simple random sample, whereas

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	stratification can increase precision. Weighting can also reduce the precision of estimates. These factors can impact on the reliability of the confidence intervals presented here; this should be taken into consideration when interpreting this indicator. For more information please see the SALSUS technical document (link below).
Links:	
Data source	**discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=7849&type=Data%20catalogue**
Additional information	**isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/2014-11-25/SALSUS_2013_Technical_Report.pdf**
	www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS

Table 44: Data for the 'responsible' wellbeing domain – indicator 44

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	44
Indicator name	Proportion of S4 pupils who are weekly drinkers
Indicator definition	Proportion of S4 pupils who report usually drinking alcohol at least once a week
Data source	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)
Numerator	Total number of S4 pupils reporting that they usually drink alcohol at least once a week
Denominator	All S4 pupils participating the survey
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Not required; numerators not presented
Rounding	None
Age group	S4 (approximately aged 15 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Every 4 years (approximately)
Indicator period	2006, 2010, 2013
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SALSUS time trend data set, available from the UK Data Service, has been used to produce this indicator (link below). Numerators are not presented in the spine chart; this is because of the relatively small number of people, when compared with the population, being included in the survey. Weighting has been used to correct for any effects of non-response to ensure that the results are representative on various characteristics of the target population. The sample design of SALSUS is complex, involving stratification by local authority and school type (state or independent) as well as clustering within schools. Clustering reduces the precision of estimates compared with a simple random sample, whereas stratification can increase precision. Weighting can also reduce the precision of estimates. These factors can impact on the reliability of the confidence intervals presented here; this should be taken into

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	consideration when interpreting this indicator. For more information please see the SALSUS technical document (link below).
Links:	
Data source	**discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=7849&type=Data%20catalogue**
Additional information	**isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/2014-11-25/SALSUS_2013_Technical_Report.pdf**
	www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS

Table 45: Data for the 'responsible' wellbeing domain – indicator 45

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	45
Indicator name	Proportion of S4 pupils who use drugs monthly
Indicator definition	Proportion of S4 pupils who report usually using drugs at least once a month
Data source	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)
Numerator	Total number of S4 pupils reporting that they usually use drugs at least once a month
Denominator	All S4 pupils participating the survey
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Not required; numerators not presented
Rounding	None
Age group	S4 (approximately aged 15 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Every 4 years (approximately)
Indicator period	2006, 2010, 2013
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SALSUS time trend data set, available from the UK Data Service, has been used to produce this indicator (link below). Numerators are not presented in the spine chart; this is because of the relatively small number of people, when compared with the population, being included in the survey. Weighting has been used to correct for any effects of non-response to ensure that the results are representative on various characteristics of the target population. The sample design of SALSUS is complex, involving stratification by local authority and school type (state or independent) as well as clustering within schools. Clustering reduces the precision of estimates compared with a simple random sample, whereas stratification can increase precision. Weighting can also reduce the precision of estimates. These factors can impact on the reliability of the confidence intervals presented here; this should be taken into

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	consideration when interpreting this indicator. For more information please see the SALSUS technical document (link below).
Links:	
Data source	**discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=7849&type=Data%20catalogue**
Additional information	**isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/2014-11-25/SALSUS_2013_Technical_Report.pdf**
	www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS

Table 46: Data for the ‘responsible’ wellbeing domain – indicator 46

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	46
Indicator name	Children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) for offences
Indicator definition	Children aged 8–15 years referred to the SCRA for offence reasons; number and crude rate per 1,000 children aged 8–15 years
Data source	Scottish Children Reporter Administration (SCRA)
Numerator	Number of children aged 8–15 years referred for offences in each year
Denominator	Total number of children aged 8–15 years
Measure	Crude rate per 1,000 children aged 8–15 years
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	8–15 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Financial
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2004/05 to 2016/17
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Byar’s approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Children/young people may be referred in more than one local authority in the year, and have more than one referral type. The totals shown reflect a unique count of the children involved. Referrals categorised by the reporter as information only, duplicates or additional referrals have not been included in these totals. Joint Reports to the Procurator Fiscal and the Children's Reporter are only included if it was agreed that the reporter should deal with the referral. Owing to differences in methods, data presented in the profile may not match that published elsewhere. Values for this indicator are not categorised as ‘better’ or ‘worse’ than the Scottish average within spine charts.
Links:	
Data source	**www.scra.gov.uk/resources_articles_category/official-statistics/**

Table 47: Data for the 'responsible' wellbeing domain – indicator 47

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	47
Indicator name	Young people in prison
Indicator definition	Young people aged 16–25 years in prison; 3-year rolling average number and crude rate per 100,000 population
Data source	Scottish Prison Service (via Criminal Justice Analytical Services, Scottish Government)
Numerator	Total number of young people aged 16–25 years in prison
Denominator	Total population aged 16–25 years
Measure	Crude rate per 100,000 population
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	16–25 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Annual snapshot (March)
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2009-2011 to 2011-2014
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	3-year rolling averages
Confidence interval method	Byar's approximation
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	Figures presented are a snapshot measured as at the end of March. Owing to a technical issue the supply of these data have been interrupted and as a result this indicator cannot currently be updated.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubPrisons**
Additional information	

Included

Table 48: Data for the 'included' wellbeing domain – indicator 48

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	48
Indicator name	Children in low-income families
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of dependent children (under 20 years) in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of child tax credits (reported income is less than 60% of UK median)
Data source	HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
Numerator	Total number of dependent children (under 20 years) in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of child tax credits (reported income is less than 60% of UK median)
Denominator	Total number of children in receipt of child benefit
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	To the nearest five
Age group	Under 20 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Annual snapshot (August)
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2013–2014
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	In this measure, a child is considered to be in a low-income family if they are living in a family that is either: a) in receipt of out-of-work benefits [Income Support (IS), Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Pension Credit (PC)] or b) has a reported income less than 60 per cent of national median income (identified through receipt of Child Tax Credits). The total number of children in any given area is produced using Child Benefit data held by HMRC, typically covering around 96% of all children in the UK. From January 2013, if a claimant of Child Benefit or their partner has an individual income of more than £50,000 per year, they are liable to repay some or all of their Child

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	Benefit owing to the introduction of the High Income Child Benefit charge. Claimants affected by the High Income Child Benefit charge have the option to opt-out of receiving Child Benefit. Therefore, the total number of children used in this publication includes numbers for claimants that have opted out of receiving Child Benefit, and the children that they are responsible for. This means that the measure may not be as complete as it has been previously due to families with higher incomes no longer claiming Child Benefit. All of the estimates are independently rounded to the nearest five, therefore, aggregating the individual estimates may not sum to the given totals for an area. The estimates are based on the finalised awards tax credits data, and as such are derived from a full set of administrative records rather than a sample. From these data the 'sub-period' of the award that spanned the 31 August is selected. From 2013, the data have been produced using 2011 data zone geographies and is not directly comparable with earlier data. The trend in the profile is therefore only currently available for 2013 and 2014.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2014-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2014-30-september-2016**
Additional information	**www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/557391/14-15_Local_Measure_Commentary.pdf**

Table 49: Data for the 'included' wellbeing domain – indicator 49

Indicator variable	**Indicator details**
Indicator number	49
Indicator name	Young people living in the most income deprived quintile
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of the population aged 0–25 years living in the 20% most income deprived areas (2011 data zones) in Scotland, based on ISD population-weighted SIMD
Data source	SIMD 2016, Scottish Government and ISD Scotland
Numerator	Number of people aged 0–25 years living in the 20% most income deprived data zones in Scotland
Denominator	Total number of people aged 0–25 years
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	0–25 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2011–2015
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The indicator uses SIMD 2016 and 2011 data zone geographies. The data are derived from the ISD population-weighted SIMD; more information on this can be found at the link below.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Deprivation/SIMD**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD**

Table 50: Data for the 'included' wellbeing domain – indicator 50

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	50
Indicator name	Children registered for free school meals
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of children, in primary 4 and above, registered for free school meals
Data source	Education Analytical Services, Scottish Government
Numerator	Number of children in primary 4 and above registered for free school meals
Denominator	Total number of pupils in primary 4 and above on the school roll
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Values less than five are suppressed
Rounding	None
Age group	All school-aged children primary 4 and above
Sex	Persons
Year type	School year
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2015–2017
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	On 5 January 2015, free school meals were extended to include all primary 1 to 3 children in local authority schools across Scotland to help ensure every child has the best possible start in life and gets every chance to succeed at school. For all other school years free school meals can be claimed if families are in receipt of: - Income Support - Income-based Job Seeker's Allowance - Any income related element of Employment and Support Allowance - Child Tax Credit, but not Working Tax Credit, and income is less than £16,105 - Both maximum Child Tax Credit and maximum Working Tax Credit and income is under £6,420 - Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 - Universal Credit.

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	As a result of the extension of free school meals to all pupils in primary 1 to 3 the indicator includes pupils in primary 4 and above only. Independent schools are not included.
Links:	
Data source	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubSchooMeals**
Additional information	

Table 51: Data for the 'included' wellbeing domain – indicator 51

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	51
Indicator name	Young people living in the most access deprived quintile
Indicator definition	Number and percentage of the population aged 0–25 years living in the 20% most access deprived areas (2011 data zones) in Scotland, based on ISD population-weighted SIMD
Data source	SIMD 2016, Scottish Government and ISD Scotland
Numerator	Number of people aged 0–25 years living in the 20% most access deprived data zones in Scotland
Denominator	Total number of people aged 0–25 years
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	None
Rounding	None
Age group	0–25 years
Sex	Persons
Year type	Calendar
Frequency	Annual
Indicator period	2011–2015
Geographies available	Intermediate zone, local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The indicator uses SIMD 2016 and 2011 data zone geographies. The data are derived from the ISD population-weighted SIMD; more information on this can be found at the link below.
Links:	
Data source	**www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Deprivation/SIMD**
Additional information	**www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD**

Table 52: Data for the 'included' wellbeing domain – indicator 52

Indicator variable	Indicator details
Indicator number	52
Indicator name	Proportion of S4 pupils participating in recreational groups and activities
Indicator definition	Proportion of S4 pupils participating in recreational groups and activities in the last 12 months
Data source	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)
Numerator	Total number of S4 pupils reporting that they have participated in recreational groups and activities at least once in the last 12 months
Denominator	All S4 pupils participating the survey
Measure	Percentage
Disclosure control	Not required; numerators not presented
Rounding	None
Age group	S4 (approximately aged 15 years)
Sex	Persons
Year type	Survey year
Frequency	Every 4 years (approximately)
Indicator period	2006, 2010, 2013
Geographies available	Local authority, Health Board
Aggregation	None
Confidence interval method	Wilson score method
Confidence level	95%
Notes and caveats	The SALSUS time trend data set, available from the UK Data Service, has been used to produce this indicator (link below). Numerators are not presented in the spine chart; this is because of the relatively small number of people, when compared with the population, being included in the survey. Weighting has been used to correct for any effects of non-response to ensure that the results are representative on various characteristics of the target population. The sample design of SALSUS is complex, involving stratification by local authority and school type (state or independent) as well as clustering within schools. Clustering reduces the precision of estimates compared with a simple random sample, whereas stratification can increase precision. Weighting can also reduce the precision of estimates. These factors can impact on the reliability of the confidence intervals presented here; this should be taken into

Indicator variable	Indicator details
	consideration when interpreting this indicator. For more information please see the SALSUS technical document (link below).
Links:	
Data source	**discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=7849&type=Data%20catalogue**
Additional information	**isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/2014-11-25/SALSUS_2013_Technical_Report.pdf**
	www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS

Glossary

Term	Definition
European age–sex standardised rate (EASR)	All European age–sex standardised rates are standardised to the European standard population 2013. Standardised rates are used to allow comparisons across geographical areas by controlling for differences in the age structure of local populations. They give the number of cases that would occur in a standard population if that population had the age-specific rates of the area being investigated.
ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition)	These national coding standards are used when translating diagnoses and other health-related problems recorded in a patient's medical record for morbidity coding. The classification of diagnoses using ICD-10 is a mandatory national requirement for the Scottish Morbidity Record data set and other data sets.
National Records of Scotland (NRS)	The NRS (formerly General Register Office for Scotland) collects the medical certificate of cause of death together with any additional information provided subsequently by the certifying doctor.
Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)	The SALSUS conducted on a biennial basis, targeting secondary school pupils in local authority and independent schools.
Scottish Morbidity Record 01 (SMR01)	This is an episode-based patient record relating to all inpatient and day cases discharged from specialities other than mental health, maternity, neonatal and geriatric long stay specialities in NHS Scotland. A record is generated for each inpatient and day case episode, of which there are about 1,200,000 each year. Attendances at A&E that do not result in an admission are not included. Data collected include inpatient identifiable and demographic details, episode management details and general clinical information. Up to six diagnoses are recorded per admission using the ICD-10 classification.
Scottish Morbidity Record 02 (SMR02)	The Scottish Morbidity Record 02 (SMR02) is a record submitted to ISD by maternity hospitals in Scotland. A wide range of information relating to the mother birth and baby is collected; some of this is detailed below:

Term	Definition
	- Mother – age, height, weight, smoking history and previous obstetric history. - Birth – induction, analgesia, method of delivery and outcome. - Baby – sex, Apgar score, gestation and weight.
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)	The SIMD identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland in a consistent way. The SIMD is based on small areas called data zones, which can be ranked from most deprived (ranked 1) to least deprived (ranked 6,976). Indicators in the profile may focus on the data zones below a certain rank, for example, the 15% or 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.

Appendix 1: Methods used to calculate confidence intervals

For indicator presented as	Method	Comments/ assumptions	References
Proportions and percentages	Wilson score method	Wilson score performs well when the numerator and/or denominator is small	Wilson EB. Probable inference, the law of succession, and statistical inference. *J Am Stat Assoc* 1927;**22**:209–12
Means	Normal approximation method	Performs best where sample sizes are large (> 50); some caution should be exercised when sample sizes are very small	
Crude rates	Byar's approximation	Performs well with low rate and large denominator (i.e. the variability in the observed event *O* is described by the Poisson distribution). This method is simple to calculate and gives very accurate approximations to the exact Poisson probabilities even for small counts	
Directly age–sex standardised rates	Dobson	Rates assume the Poisson distribution	Dobson A ,et al. Confidence intervals for weighted sums of Poisson parameters. *Stat Med* 1991;10:457–62

Appendix 2: Codes used for alcohol-related hospital stays

ICD-10 code	Description
F10	Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol undetermined intent
Y90	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level
Y91	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level intoxication
E24.4	Alcohol induced Pseudo-Cushing's syndrome
E51.2	Wernicke's Encephalopathy
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
G72.1	Alcoholic myopathy
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis
K86.0	Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis
O35.4	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to foetus from alcohol
P04.3	Foetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol
Q86.0	Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)
R78.0	Finding of alcohol in blood
T51.0	Toxic effect of ethanol
T51.1	Toxic effect of methanol
T51.9	Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified
Y57.3	Alcohol deterrents
Z50.2	Alcohol rehabilitation
Z71.4	Alcohol abuse counselling and surveillance
Z72.1	Alcohol use

Appendix 3: Codes used for drug-related hospital stays

ICD-10 code	Description
F11	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids
F12	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cannabinoids
F13	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of sedatives or hypnotics
F14	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cocaine
F15	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of other stimulants, including caffeine
F16	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of hallucinogens
F18	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of volatile solvents
F19	Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

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