Definitions & Sources for the Glasgow Children & Young People's Profiles

This document provides details of all the indicators used in the online profiles. However, only a subset of these indicators is included in the web page spine chart presentations and associated pdf documents.

Demography

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Population aged 0 – 4	Number and percentage of total population aged between 0 and 4 years.	2015	SAPE, NRS
Population aged 5 – 11	Number and percentage of total population aged between 5 and 11 years.	2015	SAPE, NRS
Population aged 12 – 17	Number and percentage of total population aged between 12 and 17 years.	2015	SAPE, NRS
Population aged 18 – 24	Number and percentage of total population aged between 18 and 24 years.	2015	SAPE, NRS
Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	CBR = (number of registered births x 1000)/estimated mid-year population. Rate per neighbourhood against rate for Glasgow and Scotland as whole.	2013	NRS
Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	Number and percentage of total population (under 25s only) categorised as being from a non-white minority ethnic group (i.e. individuals who selected on the following categories: (Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian – Pakistani, Asian – Indian, Asian – Bangladeshi, Asian – Chinese, Asian – Other, African, Caribbean or Black – Caribbean, Caribbean or Black – Black, Caribbean or Black – Other, Arab or Other Ethnic Group).	2011	Census

Infant Health

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Infants who sleep in the supine position	Number and percentage of infants sleeping in the supine position (i.e. lying on their back) at health visitor's first visit.	2015	ISD (EMIS)
Babies exposed to passive smoking	Percentage of babies exposed to passive smoking at health visitor's first visit. This is a proxy measure based on a variable that records whether any adults residing with an infant smoke. A newer version of the child health record has now been introduced which records specifically whether a child is exposed to second hand smoke. It is our intention to update this indicator using the newer variable in due course when data are available.	2014 – 2015	NHS GGC (Child Health Universe)
Babies with birth weight below 2500g	Number and percentage of children born with a weight of under 2500 grams (singleton births only) as an indication of low birth weight.	2014 – 2015	ISD (SMR02)
Babies who are exclusively breast-fed at 6 to 8 weeks	Number and percentage of children who are nourished exclusively though breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks after birth.	2015	ISD (EMIS)
Babies born before 37 weeks	Number and percentage of children born before 37 weeks of gestation as an indication of premature births.	2014 – 2015	ISD (SMR02)
Infant mortality (per 1,000 births – Glasgow level only)	Rate of infant (under 1 year) deaths per 1,000 live births.	2012	NRS
Mothers smoking at health visitor's first visit	Percentage of mothers smoking during health visitor's first visit.	2014 – 2015	Child Health Systems Programme

Culture and Environment

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Children who walk to primary school	Percentage of children who walk to primary school. This indicator was calculated by aggregating the Hands Up results from individual primary schools to the neighbourhood in which they are located. An exception to this approach was made for three neighbourhoods (Corkerhill and North Pollok, Pollokshields West and Robroyston and Millerston) in which there are no primary schools; for these three neighbourhoods, the Hands Up data for the nearest primary schools in adjacent neighbourhoods were applied to produce an approximate estimate of pupils walking to primary school for the neighbourhood. Survey results from across all available years were averaged to provide a final estimate. The Scotland comparator displayed is an estimated figure and is the average of the individual rates from the years 2008 to 2015, since count data were not available.	2008 – 2015	Hands Up Survey, Sustrans
Under 16s living within 400m of green space	Number and percentage of children (under the age of 16) living within 400 metres of publicly accessible green space, including public parks and gardens, playing fields and residential amenity green space over 0.3ha (3,000 m^2). Access to green space within private gardens is not included in this measure. The following is a summarised description of how the indicator was constructed: **Identification of green space**: All Parks & Gardens, and all playing field features within Glasgow plus residential amenity green space over 0.3ha (3,000 m^2). **Accessibility**: The distance (by open street map path) to the nearest 'designated green space' was calculated for each building centroid in an output area. **Population**: The 2014 population estimates for Glasgow datazones and the 2011 census output area population data were used to create an estimate of the under 16 population for Glasgow in 2014 at census output area. The count of under 16's within 400m of designated green space was calculated for datazones using the census lookup tables and then this was used to create the neighbourhood data using the 2011 datazone to neighbourhood lookup provided by GCPH. Lastly, the percentage of under 16's within 400m of designated green space was calculated for each neighbourhood. For more information on how this indicator was constructed, please contact GCPH.	2014	Urban Big Data Centre, University of Glasgow

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Primary 1 children who are obese or severely obese	Percentage of Primary 1 children classed as obese or severely obese (BMI >= 98th percentile). The rate displayed at locality level is an estimated figure and is the average of all the neighbourhoods that make up that individual locality.	2014 – 2015	Child Health Systems Programme
Hospital admissions for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	Number and rate (per 1,000) of children (aged 0 to 15) admitted to hospital for dental treatment.	2014	ISD (SMR01)
Child pedestrian and cyclist road casualties (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	Number and rate (per 1,000) of pedestrians and cyclists under 16 injured or killed in road accidents. Expressed as a rate per 1,000 children aged under 16. Casualties have been assigned to neighbourhoods based on the location (easting and northing) of where an accident occurred, while the population denominator is the estimated resident child population. The indicator consists of data over a three-year period.	2013 – 2015	Stats 19, Transport Scotland
Young people accessing sports centres (Locality level only)	Percentage of secondary school pupils who used a sports centre during the time period.	2014 – 2015	Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey
Young people using libraries (Locality level only)	Percentage of secondary school pupils who used a library during the time period.	2014 – 2015	Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey
Young people visiting museums (Locality level only)	Percentage of secondary school pupils who visited a museum during the time period.	2014 – 2015	Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey
Pupils meeting target of 60 mins of moderate physical activity on 7 days per week (Locality level only)	Percentage of pupils who engage in at least 60 minutes of moderate physical activity on seven days per week.	2014 – 2015	Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey
Hospital admissions under an alcohol-related diagnosis (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	Number and rate (per 1,000) of under 25 year olds admitted to hospital under an alcohol-related diagnosis (see Appendix A1 of https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Publications/2016-10-25/2016-10-25-ARHS-Report.pdf?56725710631 for list of diagnosis codes). The indicator consists of data over a five-year period.	2011 – 2015	ISD (SMR01)
Children (under 16) living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	Number and percentage of children under 16 who live within 500 metres of a vacant and derelict land. Vacant and derelict land (and buildings) is that which has been so damaged by development or use that it is incapable of being developed for beneficial use without rehabilitation, and which is not being used for either the purpose for which it is held, or for a use acceptable in a local plan. For further information see the Scottish Government Statistics website: http://statistics.gov.scot/data/proximity-to-derelict-site.	2014	Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey
Off-licensed premises (per 1,000 pop'n under 18)	Number and rate (per 1,000) of off-licensed premises (i.e. establishments that are licensed to sell alcohol but not for consumption on their premises).	2016	GCC Licensing Board

Crime and Safety

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration	Number and percentage of children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason. Data for the Newlands and Cathcart neighbourhood have been suppressed due to small numbers (< 5 referrals); consequently, the Glasgow total will be between 1 and 4 referrals short of the true total.	2015 – 2016	SCRA
Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	Number and rate (per 1,000) of 8 – 18 year olds who have committed a criminal offence (based on home postcode of offender). This indicator is based on data derived from recorded crime reports where charges have been brought. An individual is only counted as an offender once in the figures even if they have been identified as committing an offence on more than one occasion in a year.	2015 – 2016	Police Scotland/Community Safety Glasgow
Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	Number and percentage of 8 – 18 year olds who have been victims of a criminal offence (based on home postcode of victim). This indicator is based on data derived from recorded crime reports where charges have been brought. An individual is only counted as victim once in the figures even if they have been identified as being a crime victim on more than one occasion in a year.	2015 – 2016	Police Scotland/Community Safety Glasgow
Emergency hospital admissions due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	Rate (per 1,000) of emergency admissions to hospital for assault (under 25s only). The rate displayed at locality level is an estimated figure and is the average of all the neighbourhoods that make up that individual locality.	2014 – 2015	ISD (SMR01)
Emergency hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	Rate (per 1,000) of emergency admissions to hospital for unintentional injury (0 to 14 year olds only). The rate displayed at locality level is an estimated figure and is the average of all the neighbourhoods that make up that individual locality.	2014 – 2015	ISD (SMR01)
Children on protection register (Glasgow level only)	Number and percentage of children on the protection register in Glasgow on 31st July 2015 (end of year). See Table 4.4 of http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00498762.xlsx.	2014 – 2015 (Aug to Jul)	SG
Looked after children (Glasgow level only)	Number and percentage of children who are 'looked after' (i.e. in local authority care) in Glasgow on 31st July 2015 (end of year). Excludes children who are on a series of short-term placements and may include multiple episodes per child. See Table 3.1 of http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00498762.xlsx.	2014 – 2015 (Aug to Jul)	SG

Socio-Economic

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Children in poverty	Number and percentage of dependent children and young people under the age of 20 in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits (< 60% median income) or Income Support/ Jobseeker's Allowance. Data based on 2011 data zones.	2013	Child Poverty Unit, UK Government
Lone parent households	Number and percentage of all households with dependent children which have a lone parent. A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s).	2011	Census
Overcrowded households with children	Number and percentage of all households in which there are dependent children with an occupancy rating less than or equal to -1. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room than the standard requirement. A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s).	2011	Census
Under 25s living in households with no central heating	Number and percentage of 0 to 24 year olds living in households with no central heating. A household is deemed to have central heating if it uses at least one of the following types of central heating: gas, electrical (including storage heaters), oil, solid fuel (e.g. wood, coal) or an undefined type of central heating not covered by any of the aforementioned categories.	2011	Census
Under 25s living in privately-rented or rent-free households (Glasgow level only)	Number and percentage of under 25 year olds in Glasgow living in households which are rented from a private landlord or letting agency or are rent-free.	2011	Census
Young people with caring responsibilities	Percentage of secondary school pupils who care or help care for a family member in their household.	2014 – 2015	Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey

Learning and Education

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	Number and percentage of children aged 27 to 30 months who are unable to speak more than 32 words.	2015	ISD (EMIS)
S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	Number and percentage of S4 pupils achieving at least five National 5 (SCQF Level 5) qualifications. This indicator is based on pupils' data zone of residence. Pupils attending publicly-funded Special Schools or private Independent Schools and pupils educated outside the school education system (e.g. at home) are not included.	2012 – 2013	SG

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Secondary school attendance	Attendance rate for secondary school pupils. Scotland figures were not available for the year 2014/15 due to the data only being published biennially. Therefore, the 2013/14 and 2015/16 figures were averaged to obtain an estimate. The rate displayed at locality level is an estimated figure and is the average of all the neighbourhoods that make up that individual locality.	2014 – 2015	GCC/SG
School leavers with a positive destination	Number and percentage of pupils moving to a positive destination after leaving secondary school (i.e. to employment, further or higher education or training).	2012 – 2013	SG
16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	Number and percentage of young people (aged 16 to 19) not in employment, education or training (NEET).	2012	SG (SIMD)

Health and Wellbeing

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	Percentage of pre-school children with 'likely difficulties' on the SDQ scale – see below for more detail. The rate displayed at locality level is an estimated figure and is the average of all the neighbourhoods that make up that individual locality. Staff at early years establishments (nurseries) funded by Glasgow City Council have been completing the Goodman's Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) for children in their pre-school year since 2010. The SDQ is a brief behavioural screening questionnaire for children. It covers five areas: Conduct Problems, Hyperactivity/Inattention, Peer Relationship Problems, Emotional Symptoms and Pro-social Behaviours. The first four of these are rated negatively (that is, they pick up difficulties in children). These can be added together to give a Total Difficulties score, which shows an indication of overall difficulties that the child is experiencing.	2012 – 2014	Education Services, Glasgow City Council
Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	Number and percentage of children referred to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). The data set consisted almost entirely of 0 – 16 year olds but may include a small number of 17 and 18 year olds, for instance, those with severe learning difficulties.	2015 – 2016 (Aug to Jul)	CAMHS

Indicator	Description	Time Period	Source
Male healthy life expectancy	Estimate of how long the average male might be expected to live in a state of 'good' health. 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the average number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. The measure is based on population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health data from the 2011 Census and is calculated by combining life expectancy and self-assessed 'good' health; which reflects both mental and physical health. See ScotPHO HLE technical paper for further details.	2011	NRS/Census
Female healthy life expectancy	Estimate of how long the average female might be expected to live in a state of 'good' health. Other notes as above for males.	2011	NRS/Census
Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	Number and percentage of people under 25 whose day-to-day activities are limited 'a little' or 'a lot' (self-assessed).	2011	Census
Male life expectancy	Estimated male life expectancy at birth calculated using Chiang (II) methodology as devised at ONS 2003. The population and mortality data required for the calculation came from National Records of Scotland (NRS). In the profile spine chart the estimates for 2011 are based on the 2011 rebased population estimates and deaths from 2003 – 2013. Mortality data are based on year of registration. Deaths for non-residents are excluded. In the trend charts, estimates over the period 2003 – 2013 are shown with 95% confidence intervals to indicate the level of confidence in the life expectancy estimate.	2011	NRS/Census
Female life expectancy	Female life expectancy in years calculated using Chiang (II) methodology as devised at ONS 2003. Other notes as above for males.	2011	NRS/Census
Secondary school pupils experiencing development difficulties (Locality level only)	Percentage of secondary school pupils experiencing difficulties on the SDQ Pro-Social Behaviour Scale (total difficulties).	2015	Glasgow City Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey
Hospital admissions under a mental health diagnosis (per 1,000 pop'n aged 10 to 24)	Number and rate (per 1,000) of 10 to 24 year olds admitted to hospital under a specific mental health diagnosis (see Appendix 2 of http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Mental-Health/Publications/2015-05-12/2015-05-12-MHIC-Report.pdf for list of diagnosis codes – excludes 'Other diagnoses'). The indicator consists of data over a four-year period.	2011 – 2014	ISD (SMR01)

Abbreviations

CAMHS   Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services
GCPH   Glasgow Centre for Population Health
GCC   Glasgow City Council
HLE   Healthy Life Expectancy
ISD   Information Services Division (part of NHS National Services Scotland)
NHS GGC   NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde
NRS   National Records of Scotland
SAPE   Small Area Population Estimates
ScotPHO   Scottish Public Health Observatory
SCRA   Scottish Children's Reporter Administration
SDQ   Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire
SG   Scottish Government
SIMD   Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
SMR   Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR01 – hospital inpatients/day cases; SMR02 – maternity)
SSLMR   Sure Start Language Measure Ratio

Note on geographies:

The majority of indicators in the profiles have been calculated by aggregating data from 2001 or 2011 data zones to Neighbourhood areas; dependant on the most recent available data. It is important to point out that this approach only provides an approximate mapping of data to the Neighbourhood areas, but was necessary because small area data - and in particular, up-to-date population estimates required for all the profiles indicators - are only routinely provided at a data zone level and not for smaller geographies. It is important to be aware of this approach in interpreting the profiles data and considering indicator accuracy for specific areas. The data zone to Neighbourhood mappings used, are available on request.

The actual maps shown in the profiles are based on a mapping (by visual best-fit) of centroids of output areas to Neighbourhoods using 2001 data zones.

Note on spine chart:

The spine chart provides a visual representation of the percentage difference, for each indicator, between that of the chosen Neighbourhood and the selected Comparator (either Glasgow or Scotland). The percentage difference is calculated as:

$$Percentage\ difference = \frac{Neighbourhood\ rate - Comparator\ rate}{Comparator\ rate} \times 100$$

For presentational reasons, the spine chart bars are visually restricted to display a maximum difference of +/-30%.