

CHILD HEALTH PROFILES 2017 UPDATE

The 2017 Child Health Profiles have just been released. These form the basis of the **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Children and Young People's Outcomes Framework** to help us monitor how we are improving population-level outcomes. The data for this is collated nationally and will enable identification of trends and areas requiring additional focus. Please find a summary of the key points below.

IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE:

- In 2015 there were 7,469 live births - an increase of 200 births (2.8%) from 2014 (England = increase of 0.4%)
- Slightly lower proportion of preschool children compared to England (6.0% compared to 6.3% respectively)
- The proportion of under 20 years olds is forecast to increase by 8.9% between 2015 and 2025 (England = 7.7%)
- Lower proportion of children from BME groups than seen nationally (20.7% compared to 30.0% nationally)
- In 2014 12.9% of children lived in poverty, noticeably lower than the national average of 20.1% - this is an increase from 12.1% in 2013 (England 18.6%)
- Higher life expectancy for boys (80.9 years) and girls (84.4 years) compared to England (79.5 years boys; 83.1 years girls) and East of England (80.3 years boys; 83.7 years girls)
- Levels of excess weight (obese or overweight) in Reception and Year 6 pupils are significantly lower than the national average, with the proportions lower than statistical neighbours
- The rate of admission to hospital for alcohol specific conditions in young people aged under 18 years has stabilised in recent years in Cambridgeshire, following a downward trend. Nationally there has been a continuing decrease in rates, leading to the Cambridgeshire and England now being similar.
- The trend in the hospital admission rate for self-harm in people aged 10-24 years is increasing at a notably faster rate than that experienced nationally.
- Cambridgeshire has a significantly low teenage conception rate compared to England, and is similar to statistical neighbours.
- The chlamydia detection rate in 15 to 24 year olds is significantly lower than the nationally recommended target, and is around or lower than the statistical neighbours.
- In 2015/16 55.2% of babies were breastfed at 6-8 weeks, significantly higher than the national average.
- In 2015/16 less than the 95% target of children had received their first dose of MMR immunisation by 2 years old (90.6%). By the age of five 84% had received their second dose of MMR immunisation.

Areas from the spine chart where Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly worse than England (red)

Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years) (yellow in previous profile)
There was an increase in the number of such admissions from 1,049 in 2014/15 to 1,198 in 2015/16 – an increase of 14%. The rate increased from 127.2 per 10,000 population to 145.0 – there was a slight increase in the England rate from 132.6 to 134.1

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (red in previous profile)
In 2015/16 there were 763 admissions to hospital in people aged 10 to 24 year old as a result of self-harm, an increase from 567 in 2014/15. The rate per 100,000 population was 635.2 in

Cambridgeshire compared to 430.5 in England. Nationally there is an upward trend in such admissions, but the rate of increase is notably faster and higher in Cambridgeshire. Further local work is being undertaken to understand this increase.

Areas that could be of future possible concern for Cambridgeshire i.e. around England average, below England average (but not statistically significantly worse) or has moved from 'green' to 'yellow' in latest report

- MMR vaccinations are not meeting the national target but are not classed as 'red' in the profiles (between 90% and 95% are classed as yellow - Cambridgeshire is only slightly above this at 90.6%).
- Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccinations for 2 year olds are also not meeting the target (Cambridgeshire is 93.6%, England 95.2% and target 95.0%). Previous target had been 90% and Cambridgeshire had met this target.
- Family homelessness – rate (1.9 per 1000 households) is the same as England
- Teenage mothers – the proportion of teenage mothers has been stable in Cambridgeshire, but the downward trend in England has meant that Cambridgeshire has moved from being significantly better than England to similar
- Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions – the rates have stabilised in Cambridgeshire over the last few years but the notable downward trend nationally has meant that Cambridgeshire has moved from being significantly better than England to similar
- Hospital admission due to substance misuse (15-24 years) – rates are increasing faster in Cambridgeshire than seen nationally so the rate has moved from being better than England to similar

Good news - areas that have improved in Cambridgeshire i.e. rates have improved and are now significantly better than England

- Low birth weight of term babies
- Hospital admissions for mental health conditions

IN PETERBOROUGH:

- In 2015 there were 3,170 live births - an increase of 36 births (1.15%) from 2014 (England = increase of 0.4%)
- There is a higher proportion of 0-4 year olds compared to England (8.2% compared to 6.3% respectively)
- The proportion of under 20 years olds is forecast to increase by 10.5% between 2015 and 2025 (England = 7.6%)
- Higher proportion of children from BME groups than seen nationally (46.4% compared to 30.0% nationally)
- In 2015 23.1% of children lived in poverty, which is higher than the national average of 20.1% - this is an increase from 21.9% in 2013 (England 18.6%)
- Lower life expectancy for boys (78.6 years) and girls (82.4 years) compared to England (79.5 years boys; 83.1 years girls) and East of England (80.3 years boys; 83.7 years girls)
- Levels of excess weight (obese or overweight) in Reception and Year 6 pupils are statistically similar to the national average and Peterborough's statistical neighbours
- The rate of admission to hospital for alcohol specific conditions in young people aged under 18 years has remained similar following an increase in 2009/10-2010/11. Nationally there has been a continuing decrease in rates, with Peterborough and England statistically similar.
- The trend in the hospital admission rate for self-harm in people aged 10-24 years is increasing at a notably faster rate than that observed nationally.
- Peterborough has a significantly high teenage conception rate compared to England, and is similar to statistical neighbours.
- The chlamydia detection rate in 15 to 24 year olds has surpassed the nationally recommended target, and is statistically significantly higher than all but one of Peterborough statistical neighbours.
- In 2015/16 43.8% of babies were breastfed at 6-8 weeks, statistical similar to the national average.
- In 2015/16 less than the 95% target of children had received their first dose of MMR immunisation by 2 years old (92.6%). By the age of five 89.6% had received their second dose of MMR immunisation.

Areas from the spine chart where Peterborough is statistically significantly worse than England (red)

Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (red in previous profile)

There was an increase in the number of children achieving good levels of development from 1,878 in 2014/15 to 1,937 in 2015/16 – a percentage increase of 3.1%. England also increased with a percentage point increase of 3% from 66.3 to 69.3%

% pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2015/16 (red in previous profile)

1,053 children achieved 5 or more GCSE's at level A*-C (47.8%) in 2015/16 an increase of 0.7% from 2014/15 compared to 57.8% for England

16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (red in previous profile)

There was a decrease in the number of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training from 410 in 2014/15 to 360 in 2015/16 a decrease of 0.8%. England has also decreased from 4.7% to 4.2%

First time entrants to the youth justice (yellow in previous profile)

A significant increase between 2014 and 2015 can be observed for first time entrants into the youth justice system, 102 young adults between the ages of 10-17 entered the youth justice system in 2015 compared to 74 in 2014, an increase of 41.6% with a rate of 566.3 per 100,000 for 2015 compared with 368.6 for England

Children in low income families (under 16 years) (red in previous profile)

23.1% of children are living within low income families in 2015/16 an increase from 21.9% in 2014/15 compared with 20.1% for England 2015/16

Family homelessness (red in previous profile)

In 2016 4.1% of families are claiming statutory homelessness with dependent children an increase from 3.2% in 2014/15 compared with 1.9% for England

Children in care (red in previous profile)

360 children under the age of 18 are looked after in 2016, a rate of 75 per 10,000 which represents an increase from 74 per 10,000 in 2015. This remains higher than the England rate of 60 per 10,000.

Under 18 conceptions (red in previous profile)

There was a decrease in the number of under 18 conceptions from 118 in 2013 (a rate of 33.4 per 1,000 females between the ages of 15-17) to 102, a rate of 30.2 per 1,000, in 2014. England has also decreased from a rate of 24.3 per 1,000 to 22.8

Teenage mothers (red in previous profile)

Teenage mothers remains statically significantly worse for Peterborough compared to England with 1.3% of deliveries in Peterborough being mothers under 18 yrs in 2015/16, similar to 1.4% in 2014/15. England also remains the same with a percentage of 0.9% in 2015/16

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years) (yellow in previous profile)

A significant increase has been observed for hospital admissions due to substance misuse between 2012/13-2013/14 and 2013/14-2014/15 with Peterborough now having a rate of 139.9 per 100,000 in 2013/14-2014/15 compared to 108.6 in 2012/13-2013/14. The England rate has also increased from 88.8 per 100,000 to 95.4 per 100,000 in 2013/14-2014/15

A&E attendances (0-4 years) (red in previous profile)

A&E attendances has increased for 0-4 year olds between 2014/15 to 2015/16. A crude rate of 800.7 per 1,000 in 2015/16 compared to 782.5 in 2014/15. England has also increased from 540.5 per 1,000 A&E attendances in 2014/15 to 587.9 in 2015/16

Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years) (red in previous profile)

There was an increase in the number of such admissions from 380 in 2014/15 to 431 in 2015/16. The rate increased from 166.9 per 10,000 hospital admissions to 189.5. There was a slight increase in the England rate from 131.7 to 134.1

Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years) (red in previous profile)

There was a slight decrease in the number of admissions for asthma from 146 in 2014/15 to 143 in 2015/16. The rate decreasing from 297.7 per 100,000 emergency hospital admissions to 285.7 per 100,000. There was also a slight decrease in the England rate from 216.1 per 100,000 to 202.4 per 100,000.

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years) (red in previous profile)

In 2015/16 there were 273 admissions to hospital in people aged 10 to 24 year old as a result of self-harm, an increase from 208 in 2014/15. The rate per 100,000 population was 798.7 in Peterborough compared to 430.5 in England. Nationally there is an upward trend in such admissions

Areas that could be of future possible concern for Peterborough i.e. around England average, below England average (but not statistically significantly worse) or has moved from 'green' to 'yellow' in latest report

- The measure for MMR vaccinations has changed from a two colour red and green rating to a three colour RAG rating; as such Peterborough has changed status from green to yellow, however for 2016 it is still meeting the national target (between 90% and 95% are classed as yellow - Peterborough is slightly above this at 92.6%).
- The measure for children in care immunisation has also changed from two colours to three with Peterborough now failing to meet the national target of 90-95% for a yellow classification, falling from 92% in 2015 to 88.9% in 2016.

Good news - areas that have improved in Peterborough i.e. rates have improved and are now significantly better than England

- Hospital admissions for mental health conditions have decreased for Peterborough meaning that it has become statistically significantly better than England, improving from statistically similar.