**CHILD HEALTH PROFILES 2019 UPDATE**

The annual Child Health Profiles were released by Public Health England (PHE) on 5 March 2019. The following briefing presents the key points for each area:

**Cambridgeshire**

**Key findings** (as reported in profile)

Comparing local indicators with England averages, the health and wellbeing of children in Cambridgeshire is better than England.

The infant mortality rate is similar to England with an average of 24 infants dying before age 1 each year. Recently there have been 13 child deaths (1-17 year olds) each year on average.

Public health interventions can improve child health at a local level. In this area:

* The teenage pregnancy rate is better than England, with 126 girls becoming pregnant in a year.
* 11.5% of women smoke while pregnant which is similar to England.
* Breastfeeding data is not available for this area.
* The MMR immunisation level does not meet recommended coverage (95%). By age two, 93.4% of children have had one dose.
* Dental health is better than England. 12.9% of 5 year olds have one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth.
* Levels of child obesity are better than England. 6.5% of children in Reception and 15.1% of children in Year 6 are obese.
* The rate of child inpatient admissions for mental health conditions at 68.4 per 100,000 is better than England. The rate for self-harm at 662.7 per 100,000 is worse than England.

By age two, 96.2% of children have had Dtap/IPV/Hib immunisation, meeting minimum recommended coverage (95%). 75.1% of children in care are up to date with their immunisations, which is worse than England.

71.2% of children have achieved a good level of development at the end of Reception (similar to England).

**Indicators where Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly worse than England**

* **Children in care immunisations 2018**

In 2018 75.1% of children in care had up to date immunisations, compared to 85.3% nationally. This was a decrease from 88.0% in the previous year.

* **Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24) 2017/18**

In 2017/18 there were 777 admissions to hospital in people aged 10 to 24 years as a result of self- harm, an increase from 606 in 2016/17.  The rate per 100,000 population was 662.7 in Cambridgeshire compared to 421.2 in England, and 516.1 in Cambridgeshire in 2016/17.

**Indicators that PHE have assessed as having an adverse trend in Cambridgeshire**

**Children in care 2018**

The rates have historically been statistically significantly lower than England and remained so in 2018, but have generally been increasing since 2014 and therefore assessed as having a negative trend. In 2018 there were 52 children in case per 10,000 population in Cambridgeshire compared to 64 per 10,000 nationally.

**A&E attendances (0 to 4 year olds)**

The rates have historically been statistically significantly lower than England and remained so in 2017/18, but as they have been increasing since 2012/13 it has been assessed that there is a negative trend. In 2017/18 the rate was 435.6 per 1,000 population in Cambridgeshire and 619.0 per 1,000 population in England.

**Hospital admission caused by injuries in young people (15 to 24 years**

The rates fluctuate annually but there has been an overall increase since 2010/11, where rates has been statistically significantly lower than England. In 2017/18 the rate (140.4 per 10,000 population) was statistically similar to England (132.7 per 1,000 population).

**Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10 to 4 years)**

The rates have been statistically significantly worse than England since 2012/13, with a noticeable increasing trend. The national trend has also been increasing but not at the rate seen in Cambridgeshire, with a widening in the gap between the two areas in 2017/18. In this year the rate was 662.7 per 100,000 population compared to 421.2 per 100.000 population in England.

**Areas that could be of future possible concern for Cambridgeshire** i.e. below the England average (but not statistically significantly worse) and/or have moved from being statistically significantly better than England to statistically similar

**Including the indicators with adverse trends (reported above):**

**Admissions episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18 year olds)**

There is an increasing trend in Cambridgeshire set against a decreasing national trend. The Cambridgeshire rate moved from being statistically significantly better than England in 2011/14 to being statistically similar in 2012/15, where it has remained since. The rates have increased per time period, whilst nationally they have decreased. In 2015/18 the rate was 37.9 per 100,000 population in Cambridgeshire compared to 32.9 per 100,000 population in England.

**Good news - areas that have improved in Cambridgeshire** e.g. rates have improved and/or are now significantly better than England

* **Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)**

The latest data show that Cambridgeshire has moved from being statistically similar to England to being statistically significantly better. Cambridgeshire appears to be following the national trend with increases in rates between 2008/11 and 2013/16 followed by decreases to 2015/18, but Cambridgeshire has declined at a faster rate. In 2015/18 the rate was 75.6 per 100,000 population in Cambridgeshire compared to 87.9 per 100,000 in England.

* **Smoking at the time of delivery**

The proportion of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery has moved from being statistically significantly worse than England to being statistically similar. These data are based on CCG returns so Cambridgeshire and Peterborough report the same rate. Local data suggest that Cambridgeshire has a relatively low proportion of mothers who were known to be smokers at the time of delivery.

**Cambridgeshire profile available from:**  https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/9/gid/1938133228/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/102/are/E10000003/iid/92196/age/2/sex/4

**Peterborough**

**Key findings** (as reported in profile)

Overall, comparing local indicators with England averages, the health and wellbeingof children in Peterborough is worse than England.

The infant mortality rate is similar to England with an average of 13 infants dying before age 1 each year. Recently there have been 7 child deaths (1-17 year olds) each year on average.

Public health interventions can improve child health at a local level. In this area:

* The teenage pregnancy rate is worse than England, with 99 girls becoming pregnant in a year.
* 11.5% of women smoke while pregnant which is similar to England.
* 68.8% of mothers initiate breastfeeding, which is worse than England. By 6 to 8 weeks after birth, 44.6% of mothers are still breastfeeding, which is better than England.
* The MMR immunisation level does not meet recommended coverage (95%). By age two, 90.0% of children have had one dose.
* Dental health is worse than England. 32.4% of 5 year olds have one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth.
* Levels of child obesity are similar to England. 8.7% of children in Reception and 20.7% of children in Year 6 are obese.
* The rate of child inpatient admissions for mental health conditions at 58.0 per 100,000 is better than England. The rate for self-harm at 587.2 per 100,000 is worse than England.

By age two, 94.7% of children have had Dtap/IPV/Hib immunisation, not meeting minimum recommended coverage (95%). 91.6% of children in care are up to date with their immunisations, which is better than England.

The hospital admission rate for under 18s for alcohol specific conditions is 23.2 per 100,000, which is better than England. The hospital admission rate for substance misuse is 127.8 per 100,000, which is worse than England.

**Indicators where Peterborough is statistically significantly worse than England**

**Children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception**

There is an increasing (positive) trend in this indicator in Peterborough, with a notable improvement in rates between 2016/17 and 2017/18 (63.2% to 66.7%). However, the rates remain statistically significantly lower than England (71.5% in 2017/18).

**GCSE attainment: average Attainment 8 score**

The average attainment 8 score remained constant between 2016/17 and 2017/18, as it did nationally. In 2017/18 the average attainment 8 score for all pupils in state-funded schools in Peterborough was 42.3 compared to 46.7 for England.

**16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)**

There was an increase in the proportion of NEETs in Peterborough between 2016 and 2017 (from 6.6% to 7.0%) set against a static national trend (6.0%). This has led to Peterborough becoming statistically significantly worse than England, having previously been statistically similar in comparison.

**Children in low income families (under 16 years)**

Overall there has been a decreasing (positive) trend in Peterborough, as there has been nationally. However, the percentage remained statistically significantly higher than England in 2016 (18.8% Peterborough and 17.0% England).

**Family homelessness**

There has been a sharp upward (negative) trend in the rate of family homelessness in Peterborough against a relatively stable national trend. However, there was a decrease in rates between 2016/17 and 2017/18 from 6.2 per 1,000 households to 5.8 per 1,000 households. The England rate was1.7 per 1,000 households in 2017/18.

**Children in care**

Whilst the rate of children in care remains statistically significantly worse in Peterborough compared to England, PHE have assessed the overall trend in Peterborough to be improving. The rates have been fairly static since 2015 but, as the national rates are showing annual increases, the gap between Peterborough and England is narrowing. In 2018 the rate in Peterborough was 74 per 10,000 population aged under 18 years compared to 64 per 10,000 in England.

**Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth (dmft)**

There has been an increase in the proportion between 2014/15 and 2016/17 in Peterborough, set against a decreasing national trend, which has led to Peterborough becoming statistically significantly worse than England. In 2016/17 32.4% of 5 year olds had one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth in Peterborough compared to 23.3% nationally.

**Under 18 conceptions**

Overall the rates of teenage conception are decreasing in Peterborough but have historically been statistically significantly higher than England. An increase in rates between 2015 and 2016, set against decreasing rates nationally, has led to the gap widening between Peterborough and England. The rate in 2016 was 29.8 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years compared to 18.8 per 1,000 nationally.

**Teenage mothers**

There was an increase in the proportion of teenage mothers between 2016/17 and 2017/18 that led to Peterborough becoming statistically significantly high compared to England. It appears that 2016/17 was a relatively low year for teenage mothers in Peterborough in comparison to previous years. In 2017/18 there were 34 teenage mothers (an increase from 24 in 2016/17) with an associated percentage 1.2% compared to 0.7% England.

**Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)**

There was a notable decrease in rates between 2014/17 and 2015/18, but the rate remained notably higher than England. In 2015/18 the rate was 127.8 per 100,000 population in Peterborough compared to 87.9 in England.

**Breastfeeding initiation**

This increased between 2015/16 and 2016/17 but remained statistically significantly lower than England. In 2016/17 68.8% of mothers initiated breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery in Peterborough compared to 74.5% nationally.

**A&E attendances (0-4 years)**

Overall there has been an increasing (negative) trend in Peterborough, but there was a noticeable decrease in rates between 2015/16 and 2017/18. In 2017/18 the rate was 718.2 per 1,000 population in Peterborough compared to 619.0 per 1,000 population in England.

**Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (15-24 years)**

There was a noticeable decrease in rates between 2015/16 and 2017/18, with the gap between Peterborough and England narrowing. In 2017/18 the admission rate remained statistically significantly higher than England at 153.0 per 10,000 population compared to 132.7 per 10,000 population in England.

**Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)**

There was a notable decrease in hospital admission rates for asthma between 2016/17 and 2017/18 but rates remained statistically significantly higher than England. In 2017/18 the rate was 235.5 per 100,000 population compared to 186.4 per 100,000 population in England.

**Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)**

Rates are notably high in Peterborough compared to England. Following a sharp decrease in rates between 2015/16 and 2016/17 there was an increase in the rate to 2017/18. Since 2013/14 national trends have remained fairly static. In 2017/18 the rate per 100,000 population was 587.2 in Peterborough compared to 421.2 nationally.

**Indicators that PHE have assessed as having an adverse trend in Peterborough**

**MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)**

Coverage, both locally and nationally, has been decreasing. In 2017/18 90.0% of 2 year olds had had one dose of MMR in Peterborough compared to 91.2% nationally.

**Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination (2 years)**

In 2017/18 coverage decreased in Peterborough leading to the area falling below 95% uptake for the first time since 2010/11. National coverage has remained fairy static. In 2017/18 coverage was 94.7% in Peterborough compared to 95.1% nationally.

**Obese children (10-11 years)**

The proportion of obese children aged 10-11 years in Peterborough moved from being statistically significantly worse than England in 2016/17 to being statistically similar in 2017/18. However, the overall trend since 2007/08 has been increasing. In 2017/18 20.7% of 10-11 year olds were obese in Peterborough compared to 20.1% in England.

**Statistically significantly worse than England with an adverse trend** (commentary above)

* Breastfeeding initiation
* Family homelessness
* A&E attendances (0-4 years)

**Areas that could be of future possible concern for Peterborough** i.e. below the England average (but not statistically significantly worse) or has moved from being statistically significantly better than England to statistically similar

**Including the indicators with adverse trends (reported above):**

**Child Mortality rate (1-17 years)**

There was a slight decrease in rates between 2014/16 and 2015/17 but rates remained notably higher, but not statistically significantly higher, than England. Over 2015/17 there were 22 deaths in children aged between 1 and 17 years in Peterborough with a rate of 17.1 per 100,000 population. The England rate was 11.2 per 100,000 population.

**First time entrants to the youth justice system**

PHE have assessed the trend as decreasing i.e. positive but there was an increase in rates between 2016 and 2017 set against national decreasing rates. In 2017 the rate was 370.6 per 100,000 population aged 10 to17 year olds in Peterborough compare to 292.5 per 100,000 population in England.

**Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England’s**

The rate moved from being slightly below England in 2014/16 to being slightly above in 2015/17. In 2015/17 26 children aged under 16 year olds were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, with a rate of 19.6 per 100,000 population. The England rate was 17.4 per 100,000 population.

**Smoking status at time of delivery**

This indicator is based on CCG data and is therefore Cambridgeshire and Peterborough wide. However, local Trust data indicates that smoking status at the time of delivery is highest in Peterborough. In 2017/18 11.5% of mothers across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough were reported as being smoker at the time of delivery, compared to 10.8% nationally.

**Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (0-14 years)**

There was an increase in rates between 2016/17 and 2017/18 that led to Peterborough having a rate that was higher, but not statistically significantly higher, than England. The rate was 100.7 per 10,000 population in Peterborough and 96.4 per 10,000 population in England.

**Good news - areas that have improved in Peterborough** e.g. rates have improved and/or are now significantly better than England

**Obese children (10-11 years)**

Whilst there has been an overall upward trend in this indicator in Peterborough the rate moved from being statistically significantly worse than England in 2016/17 to being statistically similar in 2017/18. In 2017/18 20.7% of 10-11 year olds were recorded as being obese in Peterborough compared to 20.1% in England.

**Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18 year olds)**

There was a sharp decrease in rates between 2014/17 and 2015/18 in Peterborough, which led to the area becoming statistically significantly better than England, having previously been statistically similar. In 2015/18 the rate was 23.2 per 100,000 population in Peterborough and 32.9 per 100,000 in England.

**Peterborough profile available from:**  https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/9/gid/1938133228/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/102/are/E06000031/iid/92196/age/2/sex/4