

# Child health profile 2016

Public Health England has recently published a *Child Health Profile 2016* for each local authority in England.

The report is updated annually and provides a snapshot of Richmond borough performance against 32 selected indicators compared with the rest of England. Key 2016 findings are highlighted below.

The full *Child Health Profile 2016* report for Richmond borough can be accessed [here](#).

## What does this mean for Richmond?

- Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 24.3% of the Richmond **population** (47,100 in number). This is a similar proportion to England as a whole (23.8%).
- The **health and wellbeing of children** living in Richmond borough is significantly better than the average for England according to many of the indicators.

### Premature mortality

- Both the **infant mortality rate** (children under 1 year) and the **child mortality rate** (age 1-17 years) are similar to the England average.

### Health protection

- **Immunisation coverage** for childhood vaccines remains below the 95% level required to protect children and young people from serious infectious disease. Compared with the England average (92%), a significantly lower percentage of children (86%) have received their first dose of MMR immunisation by the age of two in the Richmond borough.

### Wider determinants of ill health

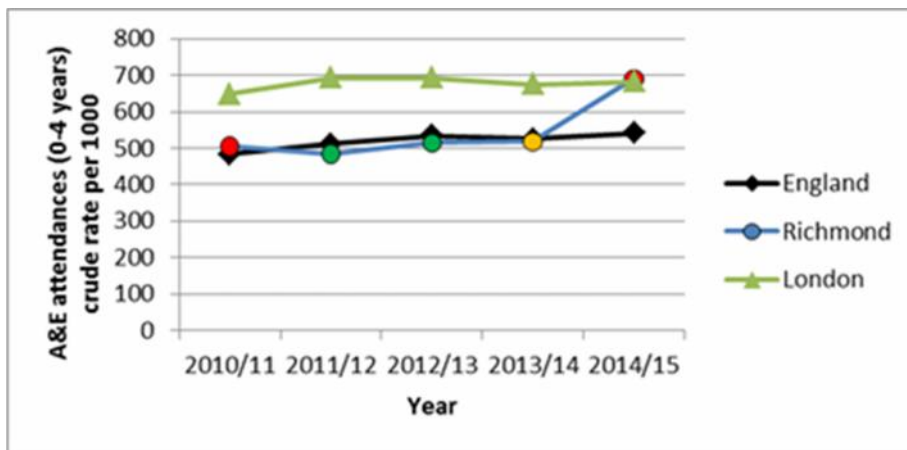
- Higher than average proportion of children in Richmond are achieving a **good level of development** at the end of the early years' foundation stage of education (71%), which is significantly higher than the England average (66%).
- 4.3% of **16-18 year olds are not in education, employment or training**, which is similar to the England average (4.7%), whereas for the past 3 years it has been significantly better than the England average. In addition Richmond is significantly worse than the London average (3.4%).
- The rate of **family homelessness** in Richmond is higher than the England average but lower than the London average. Homelessness rates are generally higher in London than in England. Albeit a small change, there has been a decreasing trend from 2012/13, 2.9 to 2.1 per 1000 households in 2014/15, which in absolute numbers is a change from 249 to 177 households.

## Health improvement

- Levels of **overweight and obesity** among primary school aged children are significantly lower than nationally. In 2014/15, 4.2% of reception and 10.5% of Year 6 pupils were obese. Compared to the previous year 2013/14, there has been a reduction in the percentage of reception children who were obese (5.5%), but no change in the percentage of Year 6 pupils who were obese (10.5%). This means that a greater percentage of children became obese between entering and leaving primary school in 2014/15 than in 2013/14.
- There were 76 **hospital admissions due to substance misuse** per 100,000 15-24 year olds, which is similar to the average for England (89 per 100,000).

## Prevention of ill health

- The rate of **A&E attendances (0-4 years)** has increased from 518 per 1000 in 2013/14 to 690 per 1000 in 2014/15. This is now significantly higher than the England average (540 per 1000) and now similar to the London average.



- The rate of **hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people** (15-24) is 120 per 10,000, which is significantly worse than London (99 per 10,000) but not significantly different from England (132 per 10,000).
- Hospital admissions for mental health** conditions have increased to previous levels in 2012/13, from 32 in 2013/14 to 66 per 100,000 in 2014/15. This is similar to the average for England (87 per 100,000).
- However, there has been a reduction in the level of **hospital admissions as a result of self-harm** (10-24 years) from 417 in 2013/14 to 269 per 100,000 in 2014/15, which is significantly lower than the average for England (399 per 100,000), but still significantly worse than the London average.

The chart below shows how children's health and wellbeing in Richmond compares with the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which are shown as a grey bar. The red line indicates the England average. The key to the colour of the circles is shown below. Note: Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, this is indicated by a dash in the appropriate box.

● Significantly worse than England average    ● Not significantly different  
● Significantly better than England average    ◆ Regional average

25th percentile    England average    75th percentile

	Indicator	Local no.	Local value	Eng. ave.	Eng. Worst		Eng. Best
Premature mortality	1 Infant mortality	7	2.6	4.0	7.2		1.6
	2 Child mortality rate (1-17 years)	5	12.0	12.0	19.3		5.0
Health protection	3 MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years) <span style="color: green;">●</span> >=90% <span style="color: red;">●</span> <90%	2,612	86.3	92.3	73.8		98.1
	4 Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years) <span style="color: green;">●</span> >=90% <span style="color: red;">●</span> <90%	2,838	93.8	95.7	79.2		99.2
	5 Children in care immunisations	45	100.0	87.8	64.9		100.0
Wider determinants of ill health	6 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	1,980	71.3	66.3	50.7		77.5
	7 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths)	872	71.0	57.3	42.0		71.4
	8 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care	-	-	12.0	8.0		42.9
	9 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	170	4.3	4.7	9.0		1.5
	10 First time entrants to the youth justice system	38	238.9	409.1	808.6		132.9
	11 Children in poverty (under 16 years)	2,935	8.3	18.6	34.4		6.1
	12 Family homelessness	177	2.1	1.8	8.9		0.2
	13 Children in care	95	22	60	158		20
14 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	4	9.4	17.9	51.5		5.5	
Health improvement	15 Low birthweight of term babies	50	2.1	2.9	5.8		1.6
	16 Obese children (4-5 years)	92	4.2	9.1	13.6		4.2
	17 Obese children (10-11 years)	157	10.5	19.1	27.8		10.5
	18 Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth	-	17.4	27.9	53.2		12.5
	19 Hospital admissions for dental caries (1-4 years)	30	261.4	322.0	1,406.8		11.7
	20 Under 18 conceptions	32	11.7	24.3	43.9		9.2
	21 Teenage mothers	-	-	0.9	2.2		0.2
	22 Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions	12	27.1	40.1	100.0		13.7
23 Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	13	76.0	88.8	278.2		24.7	
Prevention of ill health	24 Smoking status at time of delivery	57	2.6	11.4	27.2		2.1
	25 Breastfeeding initiation	2,403	91.1	74.3	47.2		92.9
	26 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	-	-	43.8	19.1		81.5
	27 A&E attendances (0-4 years)	9,965	690.4	540.5	1,761.8		263.6
	28 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)	313	82.6	109.6	199.7		61.3
	29 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)	209	119.6	131.7	287.1		67.1
	30 Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)	57	125.1	216.1	553.2		73.4
	31 Hospital admissions for mental health conditions	29	66.4	87.4	226.5		28.5
	32 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	71	268.5	398.8	1,388.4		105.2

## Contact details

### Public Health Team

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We welcome feedback and are continually reviewing processes and products. Please send your comments directly to [JSNA@richmond.gov.uk](mailto:JSNA@richmond.gov.uk) or to the Public Health Team. As new information becomes available, we aim to rapidly distribute with a local commentary via our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) newsflashes. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for the borough of Richmond is available at [www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna)



*Richmond  
Clinical Commissioning Group*