

Child Health Profile

March 2017

Merton

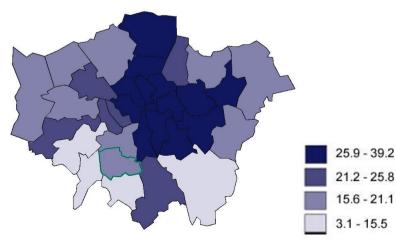
This profile provides a snapshot of child health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve the health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

The child population in this area

		Local	Region	England	
Live births (2015)	3,412	129,615	664,399		
Children aged 0 to 4 yea	16,000	633,300	3,434,700		
(2015)	7.8%	7.3%	6.3%		
Children aged 0 to 19 ye	50,000	2,140,000	13,005,700		
(2015)	24.4%	24.7%	23.7%		
Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2025 (projected)		57,000	2,438,300	14,002,600	
		25.0%	24.9%	23.8%	
School children from minority ethnic groups (2016)		15,535	756,627	2,032,064	
		67.9%	72.2%	30.0%	
Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2014)		16.2%	23.4%	20.1%	
Life expectancy at birth (2013-2015)	Boys	80.5	80.2	79.5	
	Girls	84.2	84.1	83.1	

Children living in poverty

Map of London, with Merton outlined, showing the relative levels of children living in poverty.



Key findings

Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 24.4% of the population of Merton. 67.9% of school children are from a minority ethnic group.

The health and wellbeing of children in Merton is generally better than the England average. The infant mortality rate is better than the England average. The child mortality rate is similar to the England average.

The level of child poverty is better than the England average with 16.2% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is better than the England average.

7.8% of children aged 4-5 years and 19.9% of children aged 10-11 years are classified as obese.

Local areas should aim to have at least 95% of children immunised in order to give protection both to the individual child and the overall population. For children aged 2, the MMR immunisation rate is 88.2% and the diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib immunisation rate is 94.2%.

In 2014/15, 26.1% of five year olds had one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth. This was similar to the England average. The recent hospital admission rate for dental caries in children aged under 5 years is higher than the England average.

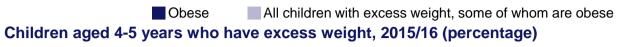
Contains Ordnance Survey data

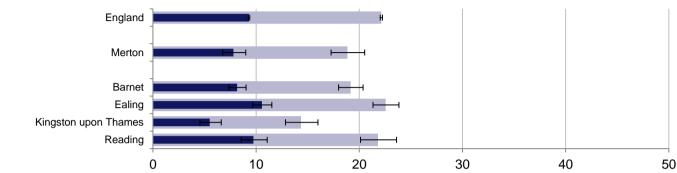
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Merton Child Health Profile

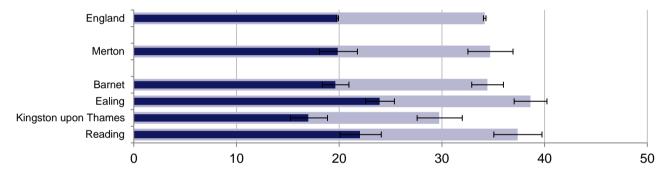
Childhood obesity

These charts show the percentage of children who have excess weight (obese or overweight) in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years). They compare Merton with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages. Compared with the England average, this area has a better percentage of children in Reception (18.8%) and a similar percentage in Year 6 (34.7%) who have excess weight.





Children aged 10-11 years who have excess weight, 2015/16 (percentage)

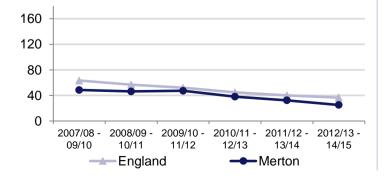


Note: This analysis uses the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as overweight and obese. I indicates 95% confidence interval.

Young people and alcohol

Nationally, the rate of young people aged under 18 being admitted to hospital because they have a condition wholly related to alcohol is decreasing, and this is also the case in Merton. The admission rate in the latest period is lower than the England average.

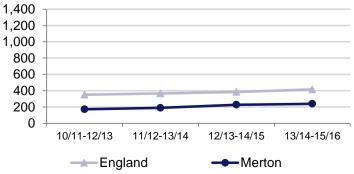
Young people aged under 18 admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions (rate per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years)



Young people's mental health

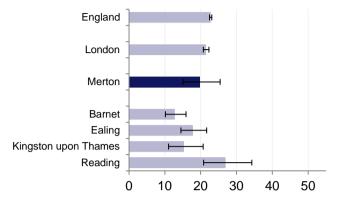
Nationally, the rate of young people aged under 18 being admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm is increasing, and this is also the case in Merton. However, the admission rate in 2013/14-2015/16 is lower than the England average. Information about admissions in 2015/16 is on page 4. Nationally, levels of self-harm are higher among young women than young men.

Young people aged 10 to 24 years admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm (rate per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years)



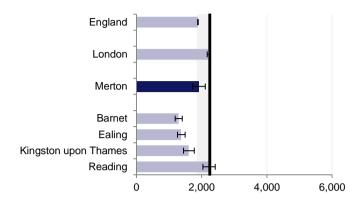
These charts compare Merton with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages.

Teenage conceptions in girls aged under 18 years, 2014 (rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years)



In 2014, approximately 20 girls aged under 18 conceived for every 1,000 women aged 15-17 years in this area. This is similar to the regional average (approximately 22 per 1,000). The area has a similar teenage conception rate compared with the England average (approximately 23 per 1,000).

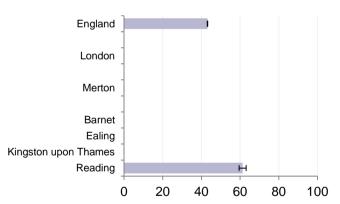
Chlamydia detection, 2015 (rate per 100,000 young people aged 15-24 years)



Chlamydia screening is recommended for all sexually active 15-24 year olds. Increasing detection rates indicates better targeting of screening activity; it is not a measure of prevalence. Areas should work towards a detection rate of at least 2,300 per 100,000 population. In 2015, the detection rate in this area was 1,910 which is approaching the minimum recommended rate.

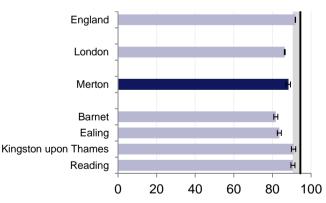
The shaded area from 1,900 shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended rate of 2,300 (the black line).

Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2015/16 (percentage of infants due 6 to 8 week checks)



In this area 60.1% of babies received a six to eight week review by a health visitor before they turned eight weeks. No breastfeeding at six to eight weeks data is available.

Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage by age 2 years, 2015/16 (percentage of eligible children)



Less than 95% (the minimum recommended coverage level) of children have received their first dose of immunisation by the age of two in this area (88.2%). By the age of five, only 80.0% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation. In London, there were 47 laboratory confirmed cases of measles in young people aged 19 and under in 2015.

The shaded area from 90% shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended coverage of 95% (the black line).

Note: Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, no bar will appear in the chart for that area.

Merton Child Health Profile

March 201

The chart below shows how children's health and wellbeing in this area compares with the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England shown as a grey bar. The line at the centre of the chart shows the England average.

No significant change

- O Not significantly different from the England average
- ΨJ
- ¢ι

t↓	Increasing / decreasing and getting better Significantly be	ette	r than Er	igland av	verage	-	England average	Regional average				
Ω	↑↓ Increasing / decreasing and getting worse Significantly worse than England average											
-	Trend cannot be calculated							75th				
		L	ocal no.	Local	Eng.	Eng.	percentile pe	rcentile Eng.				
	Indicator	р	er year*	value	ave.	worst		best				
Health Premature protection mortality	1 Infant mortality	\downarrow	8	2.5	3.9	7.9		2.0				
	2 Child mortality rate (1-17 years)	-	4	8.9	11.9	20.7		5.3				
	3 MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years) ● ≥95% ● <90%	1	2,566	88.2	91.9	69.3		97.7				
	4 Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years) 90% to 95%	1	2,740	94.2	95.2	73.0		99.2				
	5 Children in care immunisations	\leftrightarrow	75	78.9	87.2	26.7		100.0				
Wider determinants of ill health	6 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	-	1,915	71.2	69.3	59.7		78.7				
	7 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths)	-	1,169	69.2	57.8	44.8		74.6				
	8 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care	-	-	-	13.8	6.4		34.6				
	9 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	\leftrightarrow	210	3.5	4.2	7.9		1.5				
	10 First time entrants to the youth justice system	Ţ	50	299.4	368.6	821.9		126.6				
	11 Children in low income families (under 16 years)	Ţ	6,485	16.2	20.1	39.2		7.0				
	12 Family homelessness	↑	117	1.4	1.9	10.0		0.1				
	13 Children in care	1	165	36	60	164		21				
	14 Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England's roads	-	6	15.3	17.0	49.3		1.4				
Health improvement	15 Low birth weight of term babies	\leftrightarrow	79	2.5	2.8	4.8		1.3				
	16 Obese children (4-5 years)	\leftrightarrow	174	7.8	9.3	14.7		5.1				
	17 Obese children (10-11 years)	\leftrightarrow	356	19.9	19.8	28.5		11.0				
	18 Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth	-	-	26.1	24.8	56.1		14.1				
	19 Hospital admissions for dental caries (0-4 years)	-	56	351.4	241.4	1,143.2		9.2				
	20 Under 18 conceptions	↓	60	19.7	22.8	42.4		8.4				
	21 Teenage mothers	↓	6	0.2	0.9	2.2		0.2				
	22 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions	↓	11	25.2	36.6	92.9		10.9				
	23 Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	-	12	56.9	95.4	345.3		34.1				
Prevention of ill health	24 Smoking status at time of delivery	↓	130	4.8	10.6	26.0		1.8				
	25 Breastfeeding initiation	-	-	-	74.3	47.2		92.9				
	26 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	-	-	-	43.2	18.0		76.5				
	27 A&E attendances (0-4 years)	↓	9,959	621.7	587.9	1,836.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	335.0				
	28 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)	\leftrightarrow	410	102.4	104.2	207.4		53.5				
	29 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)	\leftrightarrow	228	112.4	134.1	280.2		72.0				
	30 Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)	\leftrightarrow	101	209.2	202.4	591.6	•	84.3				
	31 Hospital admissions for mental health conditions	\leftrightarrow	50	108.2	85.9	179.8		33.8				
	32 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	1	74	241.7	430.5	1,444.7	10	102.5				
	*Numbers in italics are calculated by	divid	dina the t	otal num	ber for t	he three v	ear period by three to give	an average figure				

Notes and definitions

*Numbers in italics are calculated by dividing the total number for the three year period by three to give an average figure Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, this is indicated by a dash in the appropriate box

1 Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (aged under 1 year), 2013-2015

2 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 1-17 years, 2013-2015 3 % children immunised against measles, mumps and

rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2015/16 4 % children completing a course of immunisation

against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2 years, 2015/16

5 % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2016 6 % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2015/16 7 % pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent

including maths and English, 2015/16 8 % children looked after achieving 5 or more GCSEs or

equivalent including maths and English, 2015 9 % not in education, employment or training as a

proportion of total 16-18 year olds known to local authority, 2015

10 Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2015

11 % of children aged under 16 years living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income, 2014 12 Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households. 2015/16

13 Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18 years, 2016

14 Crude rate of children aged 0-15 years who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100.000 population. 2013-2015

15 Percentage of live-born babies, born at term, weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2015

16 % school children in Reception vear classified as obese. 2015/16

17 % school children in Year 6 classified as obese, 2015/16

18 % children aged 5 years with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth. 2014/15

19 Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-4 years) for hospital admissions for dental caries, 2013/14-2015/16 20 Under 18 conception rate per 1.000 females aged 15-17 years, 2014

21 % of delivery episodes where the mother is aged less than 18 years, 2015/16 22 Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific

conditions - under 18 year olds, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012/13-2014/15 23 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 15-24

years) for hospital admissions for substance misuse, 2013/14-2015/16

24 % of mothers smoking at time of delivery, 2015/16

25 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding, 2014/15 26 % of mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks, 2015/16 27 Crude rate per 1,000 (aged 0-4 years) of A&E

attendances, 2015/16

28 Crude rate per 10.000 (aged 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2015/16 29 Crude rate per 10,000 (aged 15-24 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2015/16 30 Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-18 years) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma, 2015/16 31 Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-17 years) for hospital admissions for mental health, 2015/16 32 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 10-24 years) for hospital admissions for self-harm, 2015/16