

# Child Health Profile

## Oxfordshire

February 2011

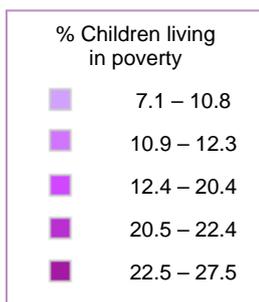
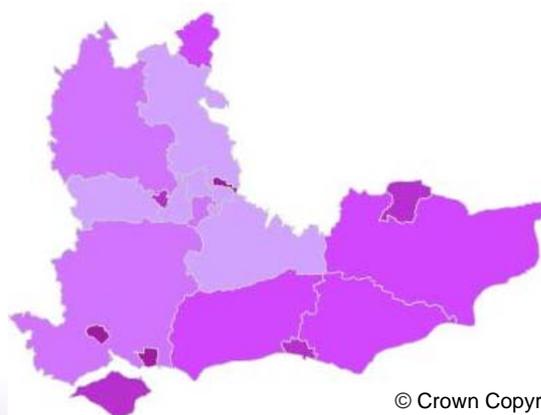
This profile provides a snapshot of child health in this area. It is designed to help the local authority and primary care trust improve the health of children and tackle health inequalities.

These profiles are produced by the Child and Maternal Health Observatory (ChiMat) working with South East Public Health Observatory (SEPHO).

### The child population in this area

	Local	South East
Live births in 2009	8,134	103,669
Children (age 0 - 4 years), 2009	39,400	506,700
% of total population	6.2%	6.0%
Children (age 0 - 19 years), 2009	156,600	2,035,700
% of total population	24.5%	24.1%
Children (age 0 - 19 years) predicted in 2020	159,800	2,109,100
% of total population	23.4%	23.0%
School children from black/ethnic minority group	11,910	169,290
% of school children	16.2%	16.8%
% of children (age 0 - 15 years) living in poverty	12.3%	15.2%

### Children living in poverty



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### Key findings

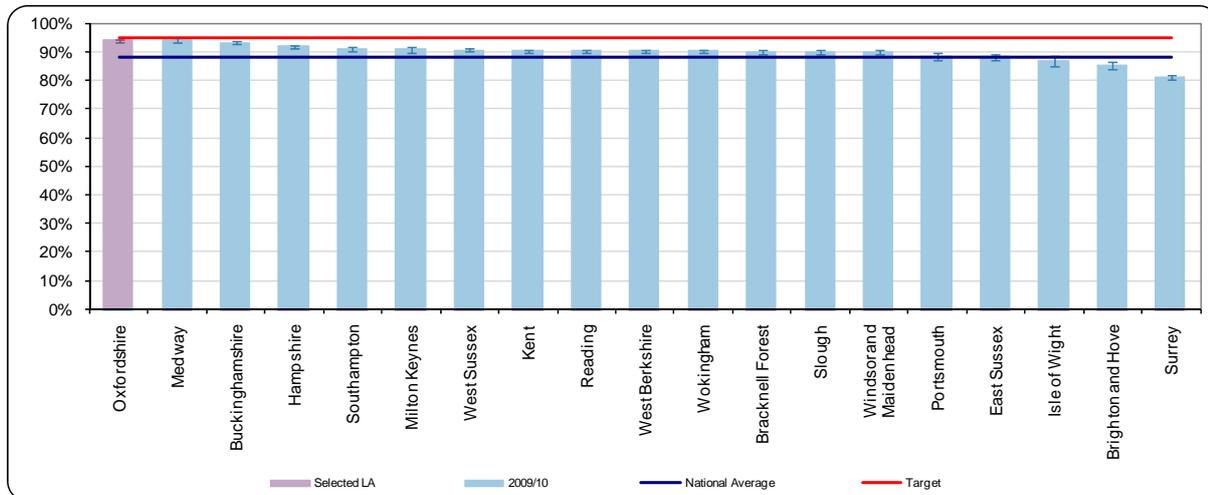
- Just under a quarter of the population of Oxfordshire is under the age of 20. Around 16% of school age children are from a black or minority ethnic group.
- Child poverty in Oxfordshire is better than the England average, although over 12% - or nearly 14,200 children under the age of 16 - live in low income households.
- The health of children in this area is generally better than or similar to the England average. Infant mortality rates are better than average, child mortality rates are similar to average, and breastfeeding initiation levels are better than average.
- Children in Oxfordshire have lower than average levels of obesity. 8% of children in Reception and 15% of children in Year 6 are classified as obese.
- Only 44% of children participate in more than 3 hours of sport a week and this is significantly poorer than the England average.
- Hospital admission rates for alcohol, substance misuse and injury are better than the England average. The percentage of children who say they use drugs is higher than average and the percentage of children who say they have been drunk recently is similar to the England average.

For further information on the health of people in Oxfordshire please see [www.oxfordshirepct.nhs.uk](http://www.oxfordshirepct.nhs.uk), and the overall Health Profile at [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)

Data sources: Live births, Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2009; population estimates, ONS mid year estimates 2009; population projections, ONS (based on 2008 mid year estimates); black/ethnic minority maintained school population, Department for Education (DfE), 2010; children living in poverty, HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), 2008

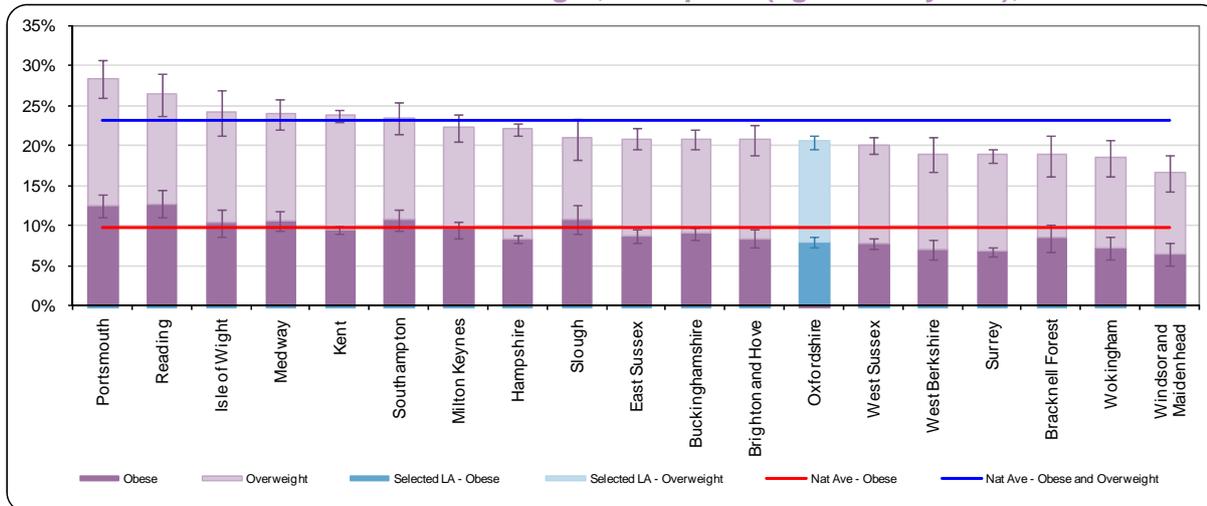
Percentage of children under 2 years old who have been immunised for MMR, 2009/10

The chart below looks at the percentage of children under 2 years old who have been immunised for measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) by local authority. Increasing and maintaining MMR immunisation levels are key to reducing the incidence of measles, mumps and rubella.

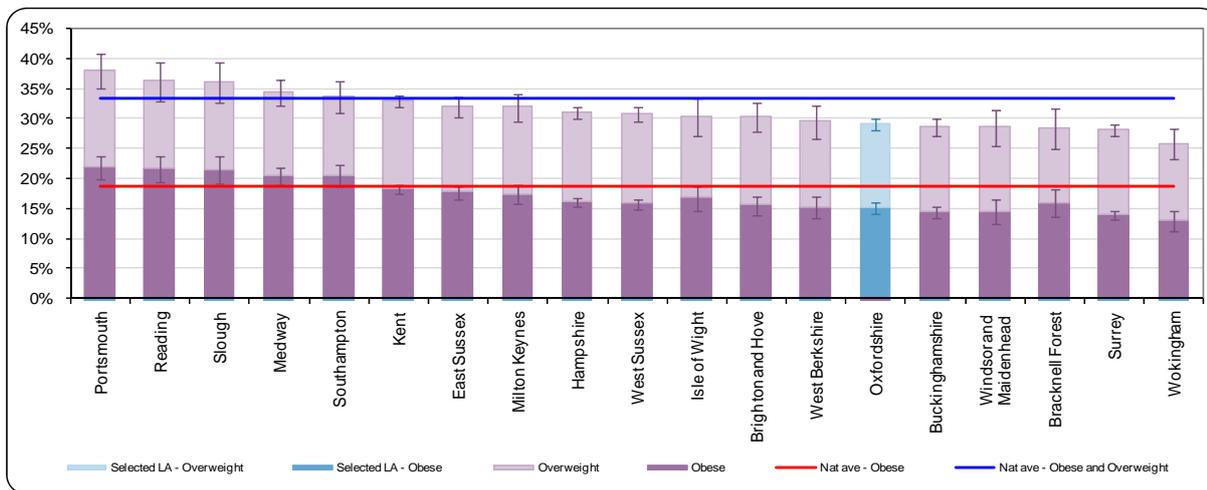


The charts below show the percentage of children classified as obese or being overweight in Reception (aged 4–5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10–11 years) respectively by local authority. The South East has a lower percentage in Reception and Year 6 who are obese and overweight relative to the England percentage. Reducing childhood obesity is a key priority.

Children classified as obese or overweight, Reception (aged 4 – 5 years), 2009/10



Children classified as obese or overweight, Year 6 (aged 10 – 11 years), 2009/10



Notes: This analysis uses the 85<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as overweight and obese | I indicates 95% confidence interval  
 Data sources: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), NHS Information Centre for health and social care (NHS IC). NHS Immunisation Statistics, NHS IC

## Summary of child health in Oxfordshire

The chart below shows how children's health 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 which are shown as a grey bar. The red line indicates the England average. The key to the colour of the circles is shown beneath the chart. Please note: A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

	Indicator	Local no. per year	Local value	Eng. ave.	Eng. worst	England range	Eng. best
Be healthy	1. Infant mortality rate	31	3.8	4.7	8.5		2.2
	2. Child mortality rate (age 1-17 years)	19	14.8	16.9	30.0		10.7
	3. Breastfeeding initiation	1613	78.1	74.6	35.7		95.9
	4. Obese children (age 4-5 years)	492	7.9	9.8	14.7		5.5
	5. Obese children (age 10-11 years)	824	15.1	18.7	28.6		12.1
	6. Participation in at least 3 hours of sport/PE	33334	43.7	49.6	25.0		79.1
	7. Decayed, missing or filled teeth (age 5 years)	-	0.8	1.1	2.5		0.5
	8. Children who have someone to talk to	-	65.0	64.0	56.0		74.0
	9. Teenage conception rate (age <18 years)	339	28.8	41.0	74.5		15.4
	10. Under 18 conceptions ending in abortion	162	47.9	49.7	74.6		35.3
Stay safe	11. Pupils who say that they have been bullied	-	25.0	23.0	38.0		15.0
	12. Hospital admission rate due to injury (age <18 years)	1680	1228.6	1443.2	2351.9		901.8
	13. MMR immunisation (by age 2 years)	7548	94.0	88.2	73.0		96.7
	14. Children in care immunisations	230	86.0	83.9	0.0		100.0
	15. Percentage change in children killed/seriously injured in RTA	-	-1.5	6.4	72.2		-100.0
Enjoy and achieve	16. Primary school exclusions	6	0.01	0.02	0.1		0.0
	17. Secondary school exclusions	62	0.18	0.17	0.6		0.0
	18. Children working securely at foundation stage	-	55.0	51.0	36.0		79.0
	19. GCSE pass rate (5A*-C)	4638	72.6	74.8	62.3		92.1
	20. GCSE pass rate (5A*-C) - Male	2272	69.6	70.8	57.8		92.6
	21. GCSE pass rate (5A*-C) - Female	2365	75.7	79.0	65.7		91.6
	22. GCSE pass rate (5A*-C) for children in care	9	19.1	26.1	0.0		77.8
Making a positive contribution	23. Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions (< 18 years)	69	50.4	64.5	168.6		14.3
	24. Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (age 15-24 years)	46	50.7	62.8	175.5		21.3
	25. Children and young people using drugs	-	7.0	4.0	13.0		0.0
	26. Children and young people using alcohol	-	16.0	15.0	23.0		3.0
	27. First time entrants to the Youth Justice System	523	840.0	1472.0	2990.0		270.0
	28. Reoffending rates	-	0.8	1.1	2.1		0.4
	29. Participation in positive activities	-	61.7	65.8	48.6		80.4
	30. Not in education, employment or training (age 16-18 years)	1150	6.5	6.4	11.9		1.8
AEWB	31. Rate of family homelessness	305	1.5	1.9	7.3		0.1
	32. Percentage of children living in poverty (age <16 years)	14135	12.3	21.6	55.3		7.1

- Significantly worse than England average
- Significantly better than England average
- ◆ Regional average

- Not significantly different
- Significance not tested
- AEWB Achieving economic well being
- RTA Road traffic accidents

England range: England worst | 25th percentile | England average | 75th percentile | England best

## Notes and definitions

Where data are not available or have been suppressed, this is indicated by a dash in the appropriate box

- Rate per 1,000 live births (age under 1 year), 2007-09. ONS
- Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (age 1-17 years), 2001-09. ONS
- % of mothers initiating breastfeeding where status known, 2010/11 (Q2). Vital Signs Monitoring Return. Department of Health (DH)
- % school children in Reception year, 2009/10, NCMP. NHS IC
- % school children in Year 6, 2009/10, NCMP. NHS IC
- % children participating in at least 3 hours per week of high quality PE and sport at school (age 5-18 years). Annual Survey of School Sport Partnerships, 2008/09 via APHO health profiles
- Average (mean) number of teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted (age 5 years), 2007/08. Dental Observatory via APHO health profiles
- % children who reported that they can talk to their mum or dad when they are worried, 2009. Tellus4 survey, National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER)
- Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females (age 15-17 years), 2006-08. ONS/Teenage Pregnancy Unit
- % under 18 conceptions ending in abortion, 2006-08. ONS/Teenage Pregnancy Unit
- Of children reporting being bullied at school in the last year, the % who say they are bullied most days, 2009. Tellus4 survey. (NFER)
- Hospital admissions following all injury (age 0-17 years) crude rate per 100,000, 2006/07-2009/10. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)
- % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) (age 2 years), 2009/10. NHS IC
- % children in care whose immunisations were up-to-date, 2009. DfE
- % change in number of children killed or seriously injured during the calendar year compared to the previous year, 2007-09. Department for Transport (DfT)
- % of children permanently excluded from primary school, 2008/09. DfE
- % of children permanently excluded from secondary school, 2008/09. DfE
- % children achieving 6 or more across each of 13 assessment scales of Foundation stage profile, 2010. DfE
- % of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5 A\*-C GCSEs, 2009/10 (provisional). DfE
- % of male pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving at 5 A\*-C GCSEs, 2009/10 (provisional). DfE
- % of female pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5 A\*-C GCSEs, 2009/10 (provisional). DfE
- % children looked after in Year 11 achieving 5 A\*-C GCSEs, 2010. DfE
- Alcohol specific hospital admissions, crude rate per 100,000 (age under 18 years), 2006/07-2008/09. Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE)
- Hospital admissions for substance misuse, directly standardised rate per 100,000, (age 15-24 years), 2005/06-2009/10. HES
- % children (Years 8 and 10) who reported that they have taken cannabis or skunk one or more times in the last four weeks, 2009. Tellus4 survey. NFER
- % children who reported that they had been drunk one or more times in the last four weeks, 2009. Tellus4 survey. NFER
- Rates of young people age 10-17 years receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 population, 2008/09. DfE
- Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders, 2008/09. NI 19. Youth Offending Team
- % of young people (Year 10) who have participated in any group activity led by an adult outside school lessons and/or claiming they participated in one or more structured activities. NI 110. Tellus4 survey NFER.
- % age 16-18 years not in education, employment or training as a proportion of total age 16-18 years known to local Connexions service, 2009. DfE
- Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households, 2008. Department for Communities and Local Government
- % of children aged under 16 living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income, 2008. HMRC.

Child health summary for the South East by local authority

This table provides a snapshot of child health in the region. It shows how each local authority compares to the England average across the range of indicators used in the profile. A square is coloured according to the difference between the local authority and the England average. The key to the colours is explained beneath the chart.

Please note: A green box may still indicate an important public health problem.

	Be healthy							Stay safe			Enjoy and achieve				Making a positive contribution				AEWB																
	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate (age 1-17 years)	Breastfeeding initiation	Obese children (age 4-5 years)	Obese children (age 10-11 years)	Participation in at least 3 hours of sport/PE	Decayed, missing or filled teeth (age 5 years)	Children who have someone to talk to	Teenage conception rate (age <18 years)	Under 18 conceptions ending in abortion	Pupils who say that they have been bullied	Hospital admission rate due to injury (age <18 years)	MMR immunisation (by age 2 years)	Children in care immunisations	Percentage change in children killed/seriously injured in RTA	Primary school exclusions	Secondary school exclusions	Children working securely at foundation stage	GCSE pass rate (5A*-C)	GCSE pass rate (5A*-C) - Male	GCSE pass rate (5A*-C) - Female	GCSE pass rate (5A*-C) for children in care	Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions (< 18 years)	Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (age 15-24 years)	Children and young people using drugs	Children and young people using alcohol	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System	Reoffending rates	Participation in positive activities	Not in education, employment or training (age 16-18 years)	Rate of family homelessness	Percentage of children living in poverty (age <16 years)			
Bracknell Forest																																			
Brighton and Hove																																			
Buckinghamshire																																			
East Sussex																																			
Hampshire																																			
Isle of Wight																																			
Kent																																			
Medway																																			
Milton Keynes																																			
Oxfordshire																																			
Portsmouth																																			
Reading																																			
Slough																																			
Southampton																																			
Surrey																																			
West Berkshire																																			
West Sussex																																			
Windsor and Maidenhead																																			
Wokingham																																			

■ Significantly worse than England average    
 ■ Significantly better than England average    
 ■ Not significantly different    
  Significance not tested / no data

Limitations of profiles

This profile is intended to give an overview of child health outcomes in a local area at the time of analysis. Inevitably there will be gaps in our knowledge and ambiguities in certain fields of data for which we apologise. For the most recent data available, you should visit Data Atlas on ChiMat's website.

Acknowledgements

These profiles are loosely based on child health profiles for the East of England (ERPHO) and APHO's national health profiles which we acknowledge as a valuable contribution.



**ChiMat**  
Child and Maternal Health Observatory

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