



## Stockton-on-Tees

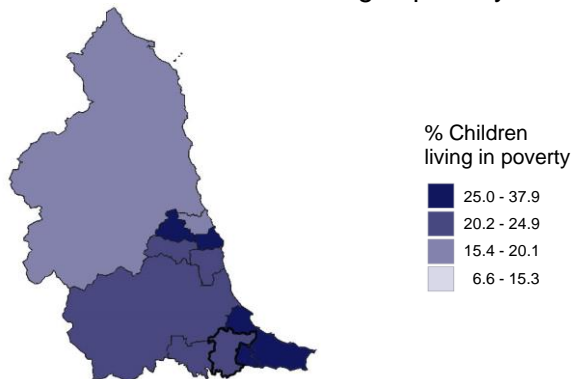
This profile provides a snapshot of child health in this area. It is designed to help the local authority and health services improve the health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

### The child population in this area

	Local	North East	England
<b>Live births in 2013</b>			
	2,414	28,961	664,517
<b>Children (age 0 to 4 years), 2013</b>			
	12,500 (6.5%)	151,800 (5.8%)	3,414,100 (6.3%)
<b>Children (age 0 to 19 years), 2013</b>			
	47,200 (24.4%)	594,200 (22.8%)	12,833,200 (23.8%)
<b>Children (age 0 to 19 years) in 2020 (projected)</b>			
	48,900 (24.3%)	595,100 (22.3%)	13,325,100 (23.6%)
<b>School children from minority ethnic groups, 2014</b>			
	2,302 (9.6%)	27,895 (8.9%)	1,832,995 (27.8%)
<b>Children living in poverty (age under 16 years), 2012</b>			
	21.9%	23.6%	19.2%
<b>Life expectancy at birth, 2011-2013</b>			
Boys	78.4	78.0	79.4
Girls	82.3	81.7	83.1

### Children living in poverty

Map of the North East, with Stockton-on-Tees outlined, showing the relative levels of children living in poverty.



Contains Ordnance Survey data

### Key findings

Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 24.4% of the population of Stockton-on-Tees. 9.6% of school children are from a minority ethnic group.

The health and wellbeing of children in Stockton-on-Tees is generally worse than the England average. The infant mortality rate is similar to and the child mortality rate is worse than the England average.

The level of child poverty is worse than the England average with 21.9% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is better than the England average.

9.3% of children aged 4-5 years and 21.6% of children aged 10-11 years are classified as obese.

The MMR immunisation rate is better than the England average. The immunisation rate for diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib in children aged two is better than the England average.

Nationally, asthma is the most common long-term condition in childhood. Locally there were 48 emergency admissions of children because of asthma in 2013/14. This gives a rate which is lower than the average for England.

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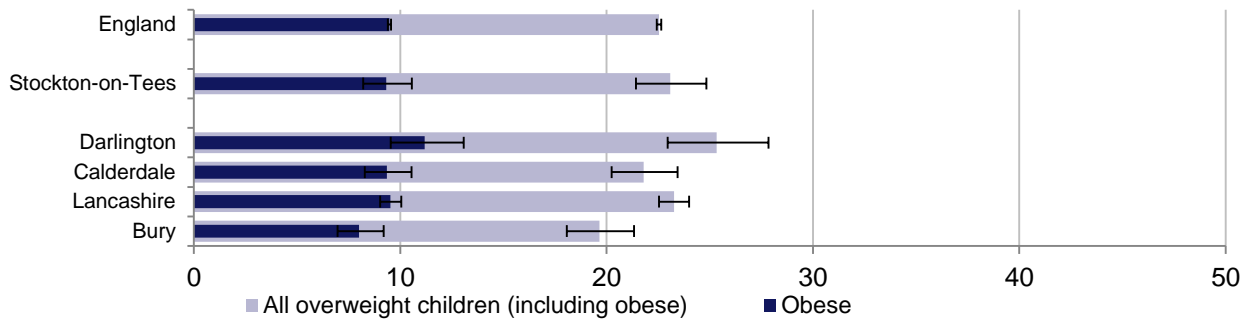
Data sources: Live births, Office for National Statistics (ONS); population estimates, ONS mid-year estimates; population projections, ONS interim 2012-based subnational population projections; black/ethnic minority maintained school population, Department for Education; children living in poverty, HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC); life expectancy, ONS.

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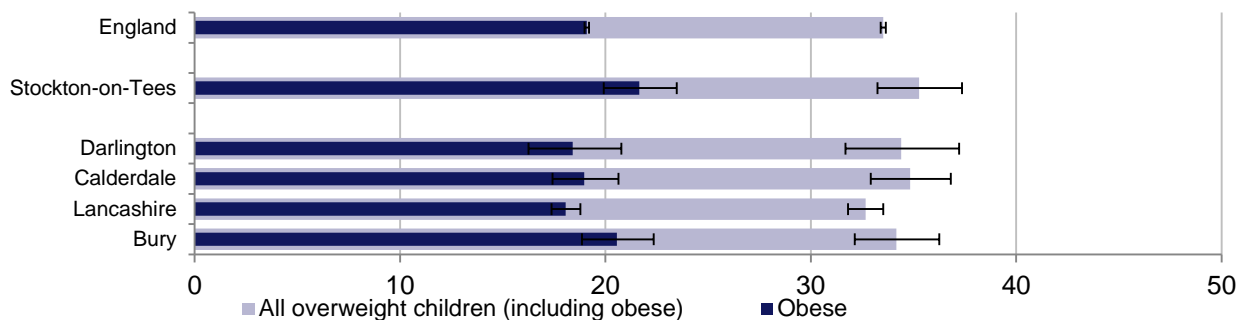
### Childhood obesity

These charts show the percentage of children classified as obese or overweight in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) by local authority compared with their statistical neighbours. Compared with the England average, this area has a similar percentage in Reception and a similar percentage in Year 6 classified as obese or overweight.

#### Children aged 4-5 years classified as obese or overweight, 2013/14 (percentage)



#### Children aged 10-11 years classified as obese or overweight, 2013/14 (percentage)

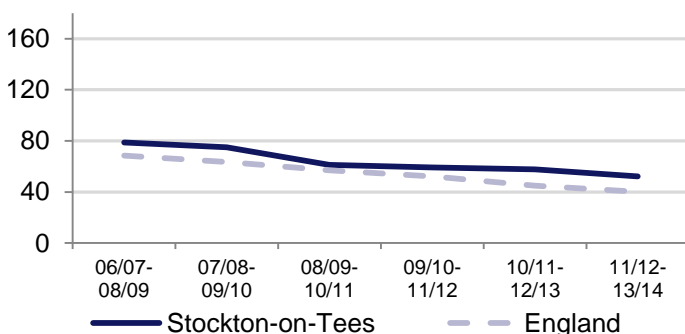


Note: This analysis uses the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as overweight and obese. I indicates 95% confidence interval. Data source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), Health and Social Care Information Centre

### Young people and alcohol

In comparison with the 2006/07-2008/09 period, the rate of young people under 18 who are admitted to hospital because they have a condition wholly related to alcohol such as alcohol overdose is similar in the 2011/12-2013/14 period. The admission rate in the 2011/12-2013/14 period is higher 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)

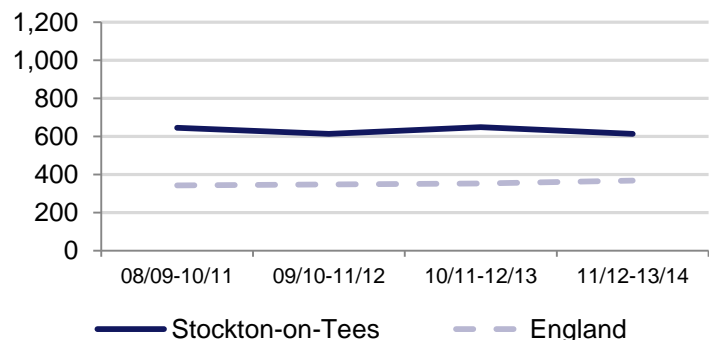


Data source: Public Health England (PHE)

### Young people's mental health

In comparison with the 2008/09-2010/11 period, the rate of young people aged 10 to 24 years who are admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm is similar in the 2011/12-2013/14 period. The admission rate in the 2011/12-2013/14 period is higher than the England average\*. 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 to 24 years)

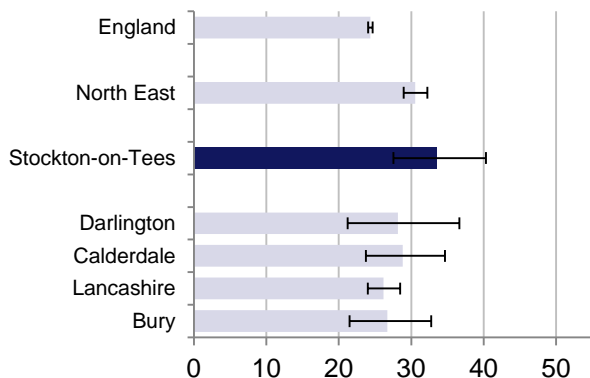


\*Information about admissions in the single year 2013/14 can be found on page 4

Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Health and Social Care Information Centre

These charts compare Stockton-on-Tees with its statistical neighbours, the England and regional average and, where available, the European average.

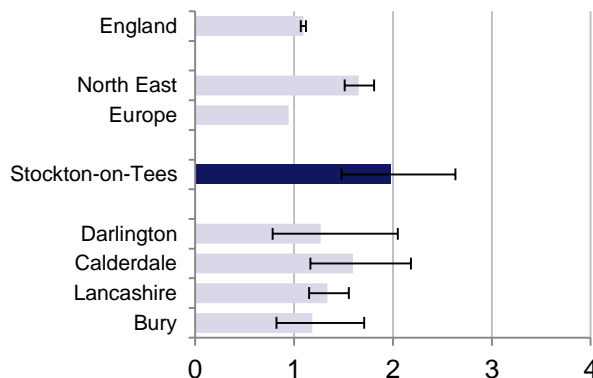
## Teenage conceptions in girls aged under 18 years, 2013 (rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years)



In 2013, approximately 33 girls aged under 18 conceived for every 1,000 females aged 15-17 years in this area. This is similar to the regional average. The area has a higher teenage conception rate compared with the England average.

Data source: ONS

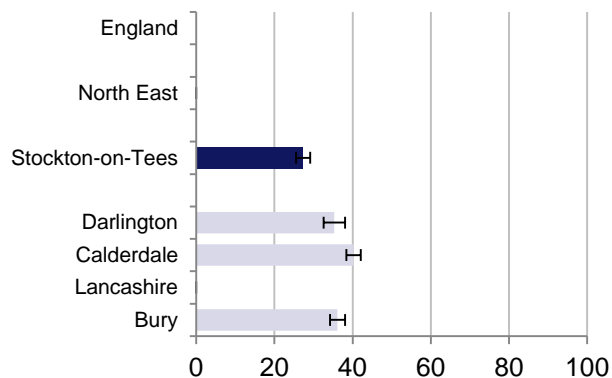
## Teenage mothers aged under 18 years, 2013/14 (percentage of all deliveries)



In 2013/14, 2.0% of women giving birth in this area were aged under 18 years. This is similar to the regional average. This area has a higher percentage of births to teenage girls compared with the England average and a higher percentage compared with the European average of 0.9%\*.

Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Health and Social Care Information Centre  
\* European Union 27 average, 2013. Source: Eurostat

## Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2013/14 (percentage of infants due 6 to 8 week checks)

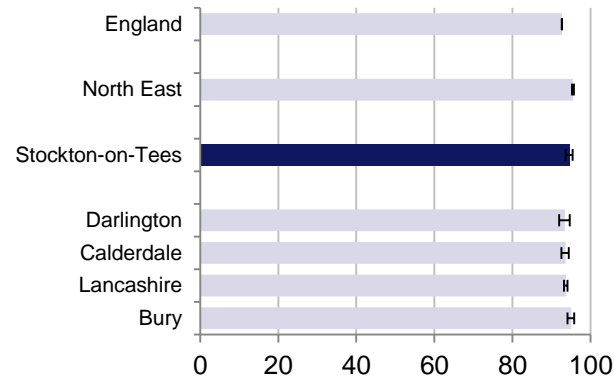


In this area, 27.3% of mothers are still breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks. 58.2% of mothers in this area initiate breastfeeding when their baby is born. This area has a lower percentage of babies who have ever been breastfed compared with the European average of 89.1%\*.

\* European Union 21 average, 2005. Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Social Policy Division

Data source: PHE

## Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunisation by age 2 years, 2013/14 (percentage of children age 2 years)



Compared with the England average, a higher percentage of children (94.6%) have received their first dose of immunisation by the age of two in this area. By the age of five, 90.6% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation. This is higher than the England average. In the North East, there were 311 laboratory confirmed cases of measles in young people aged 19 and under in the past year.

Data sources: Health and Social Care Information Centre, PHE

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

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 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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different
- Significance not tested
- Significantly better than England average
- ◆ Regional average



	Indicator	Local no.	Local value	Eng. ave.	Eng. Worst		Eng. Best	
Premature mortality	1 Infant mortality	9	3.8	4.1	7.5		1.7	
	2 Child mortality rate (1-17 years)	9	22.8	11.9	22.8	●	3.0	
Health protection	3 MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)	2,343	94.6	92.7	78.3	●	98.3	
	4 Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)	2,405	97.1	96.1	81.6	●	99.1	
	5 Children in care immunisations	235	94.0	87.1	27.3	●	100.0	
	6 New sexually transmitted infections (including chlamydia)	978	3,895.0	3,432.7	8,098.4	○	1,899.8	
Wider determinants of ill health	7 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	1,206	50.2	60.4	41.2	●	75.3	
	8 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths)	1,136	55.1	56.8	35.4	●	73.8	
	9 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care	-	-	12.0	8.0		42.9	
	10 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	590	8.6	5.3	9.8	●	1.8	
	11 First time entrants to the youth justice system	115	628.8	440.9	846.5	●	171.0	
	12 Children in poverty (under 16 years)	7,995	21.9	19.2	37.9	●	6.6	
	13 Family homelessness	23	0.3	1.7	10.8	●	0.1	
Wider determinants of ill health	14 Children in care	380	90	60	153	●	20	
	15 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	8	22.3	19.1	48.3	●	8.2	
Health improvement	16 Low birthweight of all babies	185	7.6	7.4	10.4	●	4.6	
	17 Obese children (4-5 years)	218	9.3	9.5	14.2	●	5.5	
	18 Obese children (10-11 years)	446	21.6	19.1	26.8	●	10.5	
	19 Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth	-	31.9	27.9	53.2	●	12.5	
	20 Under 18 conceptions	111	33.5	24.3	43.9	●	9.2	
	21 Teenage mothers	45	2.0	1.1	2.5	●	0.2	
	22 Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions	22	52.1	40.1	100.0	●	13.7	
Health improvement	23 Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	30	119.4	81.3	264.1	●	22.8	
Prevention of ill health	24 Smoking status at time of delivery	428	18.2	12.0	27.5	●	1.9	
	25 Breastfeeding initiation	1,328	58.2	73.9	36.6	●	93.0	
	26 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	646	27.3	-	19.4	○	77.4	
	27 A&E attendances (0-4 years)	6,782	542.0	525.6	1,684.5	●	252.7	
	28 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)	481	136.4	112.2	214.1	●	64.4	
	29 Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)	423	172.3	136.7	291.8	●	69.6	
	30 Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)	48	107.3	197.1	509.1	●	54.6	
	31 Hospital admissions for mental health conditions	34	80.4	87.2	391.6	●	25.6	
	Prevention of ill health	32 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	206	572.2	412.1	1,246.6	●	119.1

**Notes and definitions** - 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 (age under 1 year), 2011-2013
- 2 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children age 1-17 years, 2011-2013
- 3 % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2013/14
- 4 % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2 years, 2013/14
- 5 % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2014
- 6 New STI diagnoses per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years, 2013
- 7 % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2013/14
- 8 % pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2013/14
- 9 % children looked after achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2014 (provisional)
- 10 % not in education, employment or training as a proportion of total age 16-18 year olds known to local authority, 2013
- 11 Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2013

- 12 % 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, 2012
- 13 Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households, 2013/14
- 14 Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18, 2014
- 15 Crude rate of children age 0-15 years who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, 2011-2013
- 16 Percentage of live and stillbirths weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2013
- 17 % school children in Reception year classified as obese, 2013/14
- 18 % school children in Year 6 classified as obese, 2013/14
- 19 % children aged 5 years with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth, 2011/12
- 20 Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females age 15-17 years, 2013
- 21 % of delivery episodes where the mother is aged less than 18 years, 2013/14

- 22 Crude rate per 100,000 under 18 year olds for alcohol specific hospital admissions, 2011/12-2013/14
- 23 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (age 15-24 years) for hospital admissions for substance misuse, 2011/12-2013/14
- 24 % of mothers smoking at time of delivery, 2013/14
- 25 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding, 2013/14
- 26 % of mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks, 2013/14
- 27 Crude rate per 1,000 (age 0-4 years) of A&E attendances, 2013/14
- 28 Crude rate per 10,000 (age 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2013/14
- 29 Crude rate per 10,000 (age 15-24 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2013/14
- 30 Crude rate per 100,000 (age 0-18 years) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma, 2013/14
- 31 Crude rate per 100,000 (age 0-17 years) for hospital admissions for mental health, 2013/14
- 32 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (age 10-24 years) for hospital admissions for self-harm, 2013/14