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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live births in 2014</td>
<td>2,923</td>
<td>58,403</td>
<td>661,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (age 0 to 4 years), 2014</td>
<td>15,100 (7.0%)</td>
<td>307,400 (5.7%)</td>
<td>3,431,000 (6.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (age 0 to 19 years), 2014</td>
<td>53,400 (24.7%)</td>
<td>1,208,600 (22.3%)</td>
<td>12,907,300 (23.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (age 0 to 19 years) in 2025 (projected)</td>
<td>60,000 (24.6%)</td>
<td>1,300,800 (22.4%)</td>
<td>13,865,500 (23.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children from minority ethnic groups, 2015</td>
<td>6,369 (23.4%)</td>
<td>76,043 (12.0%)</td>
<td>1,931,855 (28.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty (age under 16 years), 2013</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth, 2012-2014</td>
<td>Boys 79.5</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 83.0</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>83.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key findings

Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 24.7% of the population of Swindon. 23.4% of school children are from a minority ethnic group.

The health and wellbeing of children in Swindon is mixed compared with the England average. The infant mortality rate is better than and the child mortality rate is similar to the England average.

The level of child poverty is better than the England average with 15.6% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is better than the England average.

Children in Swindon have average levels of obesity: 9.3% of children aged 4-5 years and 19.7% of children aged 10-11 years are classified as obese.

In 2014, 115 children entered the youth justice system for the first time. This gives a higher rate than the England average for young people receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction. The percentage of young people aged 16 to 18 not in education, employment or training is higher than the England average.

In 2014/15, there were 5,343 A&E attendances by children aged four years and under. This gives a rate which is lower than the England average. The hospital admission rate for injury in children is lower than the England average, and the admission rate for injury in young people is higher than the England average.

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to info@chimat.org.uk.
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, 2014/15 (percentage)

Children aged 10-11 years classified as obese or overweight, 2014/15 (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.

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 lower 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)

Young people's mental health

In comparison with the 2009/10-2011/12 period, the rate of young people aged 10 to 24 years who are admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm is higher in the 2012/13-2014/15 period. The admission rate in the 2012/13-2014/15 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 2014/15 can be found on page 4

Data source: Public Health England (PHE) Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Health and Social Care Information Centre
These charts compare Swindon 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 24 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 similar teenage conception rate compared with the England average.

Chlamydia detection, 2014 (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 2014, the detection rate in this area was 1,944 which is approaching the minimum recommended rate.

Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2014/15 (percentage of infants due 6 to 8 week checks)

In this area, 46.1% of mothers are still breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks. 76.3% 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%.

Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunisation by age 2 years, 2014/15 (percentage of children age 2 years)

More than 90% (the minimum recommended coverage level, shown as a vertical black line on the chart above) of children have received their first dose of immunisation by the age of two in this area (94.9%). By the age of five, 93.2% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation. In the South West, there were 2 laboratory confirmed cases of measles in young people aged 19 and under in the past year.

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

![Key to Colour of Circles](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Local no.</th>
<th>Local value</th>
<th>Eng. ave.</th>
<th>Eng. Worst</th>
<th>Eng. Best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>25th percentile</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>England average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>75th percentile</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health exclusivity

1. **Infant mortality**
2. **Child mortality rate (1-17 years)**
3. **MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)**
4. **Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)**
5. **Children in care immunisations**
6. **Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception**
7. **GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths)**
8. **GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care**
9. **16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training**
10. **First time entrants to the youth justice system**
11. **Children in care (under 16 years)**
12. **Family homelessness**
13. **Children in care**
14. **Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents**
15. **Low birthweight of term babies**
16. **Obese children (4-5 years)**
17. **Obese children (10-11 years)**
18. **Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth**
19. **Hospital admissions for dental caries (1-4 years)**
20. **Under 18 conceptions**
21. **Teenage mothers**
22. **Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions**
23. **Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)**
24. **Smoking status at time of delivery**
25. **Breastfeeding initiation**
26. **Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth**
27. **A&E attendances (0-4 years)**
28. **Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)**
29. **Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)**
30. **Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)**
31. **Hospital admissions for mental health conditions**
32. **Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)**

### Health improvement

### Water determinants of ill health

### Prevention of ill health

### 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), 2012-2014
2. Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children age 1-17 years, 2012-2014
3. % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2014/15
4. % children completing a course of immunisation against diptheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2 years, 2014/15
5. % children in care with up to-date immunisations, 2015
6. % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2014/15
7. % pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2014/15
8. % children looking after achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2014 (provisional)
9. % not in education, employment or training as a proportion of total age 16-18 year olds known to local authority, 2014
10. Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2014
11. % 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, 2013
12. Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households, 2014/15
13. Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18, 2015
14. Crude rate of children age 0-15 years who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, 2012-2014
15. Percentage of live-born babies, born at term, weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2014
16. % school children in Reception year classified as obese, 2014/15
17. % school children in Year 6 classified as obese, 2014/15
18. % children aged 5 years with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth, 2011/12
19. Crude rate per 100,000 (age 1-4 years) for hospital admissions for dental caries, 2012/13-2014/15
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, 2014/15
22. Crude rate per 100,000 under 18 year olds for alcohol specific hospital admissions, 2011/2012-2013/2014
23. Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (age 15-24 years) for hospital admissions for substance misuse, 2012/2013-2014/2015
24. % of mothers smoking at time of delivery, 2014/15
25. % of mothers initiating breastfeeding, 2014/15
26. % of mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks, 2014/15
27. Crude rate per 1,000 (age 0-4 years) of A&E attendances, 2014/15
28. Crude rate per 10,000 (age 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2014/15
29. Crude rate per 10,000 (age 15-24 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2014/15
30. Crude rate per 100,000 (age 0-18 years) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma, 2014/15
31. Crude rate per 100,000 (age 0-17 years) for hospital admissions for mental health, 2014/15
32. Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (age 10-24 years) for emergency hospital admissions for self-harm, 2014/15

---

Swindon - 15 March 2016

www.gov.uk/phe | www.chimat.org.uk