Hammersmith and Fulham

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live births (2015)</td>
<td>2,345</td>
<td>129,615</td>
<td>664,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 4 years (2015)</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>633,300</td>
<td>3,434,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years (2015)</td>
<td>37,200</td>
<td>2,140,000</td>
<td>13,005,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2025 (projected)</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>2,438,300</td>
<td>14,002,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children from minority ethnic groups (2016)</td>
<td>12,043</td>
<td>756,627</td>
<td>2,032,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72.8%</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2014)</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (2013-2015)</td>
<td>Boys 79.2</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 83.9</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key findings

Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 20.8% of the population of Hammersmith and Fulham. 72.8% of school children are from a minority ethnic group.

The health and wellbeing of children in Hammersmith and Fulham is mixed compared with the England average. Infant and child mortality rates are similar to the England average.

The level of child poverty is worse than the England average with 24.1% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is worse than the England average.

Children in Hammersmith and Fulham have average levels of obesity: 9.1% of children aged 4-5 years and 21.0% 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 75.8% and the diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib immunisation rate is 80.1%.

Nationally, asthma is the most common long-term condition in childhood. Locally there were 32 emergency admissions of children because of asthma in 2015/16. This gives a rate which is lower than the average for England.
**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 Hammersmith and Fulham with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages. Compared with the England average, this area has a similar percentage of children in Reception (21.3%) and a similar percentage in Year 6 (34.6%) who have excess weight.

**Children aged 4-5 years who have excess weight, 2015/16 (percentage)**

![Bar chart showing the percentage of children aged 4-5 years who have excess weight in Reception in Hammersmith and Fulham and its statistical neighbours, compared to England. The chart shows that Hammersmith and Fulham has a similar percentage as England, with about 21.3%.]

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

![Bar chart showing the percentage of children aged 10-11 years who have excess weight in Year 6 in Hammersmith and Fulham and its statistical neighbours, compared to England. The chart shows that Hammersmith and Fulham has a similar percentage as England, with about 34.6%.]

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. The 95% confidence interval is indicated.

**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 Hammersmith and Fulham. 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)**

![Line graph showing the rate of young people aged under 18 admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions in Hammersmith and Fulham and England from 2007/08 to 2013/14. The graph shows a decrease in the rate over time, and Hammersmith and Fulham has a lower rate than England.]

**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. There is no significant trend in Hammersmith and Fulham. The admission rate in the latest period 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)**

![Line graph showing the rate of young people aged 10 to 24 years admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm in Hammersmith and Fulham and England from 2010/11 to 2013/14. The graph shows an increase in the rate over time, and Hammersmith and Fulham has a lower rate than England.]

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. The 95% confidence interval is indicated.
These charts compare Hammersmith and Fulham 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 22 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).

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

In this area 58.4% 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 (75.8%). By the age of five, only 64.4% 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 1,900 shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended rate of 2,300 (the black line).
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**
- **Increasing / decreasing and getting better**
- **Increasing / decreasing and getting worse**
- **Trend cannot be calculated**

### Local data

**Local no. per year**

- 38
- 10
- 2
- 9
- 2
- 9
- 13
- 5
- 1
- 3
- 9
- 5
- 4
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 2
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1

**Gaps in health protection**

- 3
- 5
- 3
- 7
- 3
- 5
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1

### Hammersmith and Fulham Child Health Profile

March 2017

Hammersmith and Fulham - March 2017

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 low income families (under 16 years)
12. Family homelessness
13. Children in care
14. Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England’s roads
15. Low birth weight 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 (0-4 years)
20. Under 18 conceptions
21. Teenage mothers
22. Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for 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)

### Notes and definitions

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 12 months, 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 at 31 March per 10,000 population, 2015
9. Proportion of children in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their household income is less than 60% median income, 2014
10. Family homelessness – proportion of total 16-17 year olds known to local authority, 2015
11. Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2015
12. Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households, 2015
13. Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 16 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. Crude rate per 1,000 (aged 0-4 years) for hospital admissions for self-harm (10-24 years)
17. Crude rate of children aged 0-15 years who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, 2013-2015
18. Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population, 2015
19. Percentage of live-born babies, born at term, weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2015
20. Crude rate per 1,000 (aged 0-4 years) for hospital admissions for self-harm (10-24 years)
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 1,000,000 population (aged 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2015/16
29. Crude rate per 1,000,000 population (aged 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma, 2015/16
30. Crude rate per 1,000,000 population (aged 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions for mental health, 2015/16
31. Crude rate per 1,000,000 population (aged 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions for self-harm, 2015/16

*Numbers in italics are calculated by dividing the total number for the three year period by three to give an average figure**