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>North West</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Live births in 2014</strong></td>
<td>3,651</td>
<td>85,606</td>
<td>661,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children (age 0 to 4 years), 2014</strong></td>
<td>19,400</td>
<td>442,200</td>
<td>3,431,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6.0%)</td>
<td>(6.2%)</td>
<td>(6.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children (age 0 to 19 years), 2014</strong></td>
<td>74,900</td>
<td>1,689,900</td>
<td>12,907,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23.3%)</td>
<td>(23.7%)</td>
<td>(23.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children (age 0 to 19 years) in 2025 (projected)</strong></td>
<td>79,300</td>
<td>1,754,000</td>
<td>13,865,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23.3%)</td>
<td>(23.7%)</td>
<td>(23.7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School children from minority ethnic groups, 2015</strong></td>
<td>2,517</td>
<td>180,266</td>
<td>1,931,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6.4%)</td>
<td>(20.1%)</td>
<td>(28.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children living in poverty (age under 16 years), 2013</strong></td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life expectancy at birth, 2012-2014</strong></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children living in poverty</strong></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>81.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key findings

Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 23.3% of the population of Wigan. 6.4% of school children are from a minority ethnic group.

The health and wellbeing of children in Wigan is generally worse than 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 19.1% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is better than the England average.

10.9% of children aged 4-5 years and 19.8% of children aged 10-11 years are classified as obese.

Local areas should aim to have at least 90% of children immunised in order to give protection both to the individual child and the overall population. The MMR immunisation rate is higher than 90%. The immunisation rate for diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib in children aged two is higher than 90%.

There were 505 children in care at 31 March 2015, which equates to a higher rate than the England average. A higher percentage of children in care are up-to-date with their immunisations compared with the England average for this group of children.
**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 worse percentage in Reception and a worse 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. *I* indicates 95% confidence interval. Data source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

**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

Wigan - 15 March 2016

www.gov.uk/phe | www.chimat.org.uk
These charts compare Wigan 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 27 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 2,192 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, 28.7% of mothers are still breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks. 55.1% 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 (94.4%). By the age of five, 92.4% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation. In the North West, there were 6 laboratory confirmed cases of measles in young people aged 19 and under in the past year.


Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework. The shaded area from 1,900 shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended rate of 2,300 (the black line).

Source: Conceptions in England and Wales, ONS

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.

1. Significantly worse than England average
2. Not significantly different
3. Significantly better than England average
4. Regional average

### Wigan Child Health Profile

### March 2016

**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 diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2 years, 2014/15
5. % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2016
6. % children achieving a good level of development in Year 6, 2013
7. Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households, 2014/15
8. Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18, 2015
9. Crude rate of children age 0-15 years who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population aged under 18, 2015
10. Crude rate of children age 0-15 years for hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years), 2014/15

### Preventive Services

- **24 Smoking rate by time of death**
- **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

- **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 concepción**
- **21 Teenage mothers**
- **22 Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions**
- **23 Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)**

### Water determinants of ill health

- **26 Infant mortality**
- **27 Child mortality rate (1-17 years)**
- **28 MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)**
- **29 Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)**
- **30 Children in care immunisations**
- **31 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception**
- **32 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths)**
- **33 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care**
- **34 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training**
- **35 First time entrants to the youth justice system**
- **36 Children in poverty (under 16 years)**
- **37 Family homelessness**
- **38 Children in care**
- **39 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents**

### Education

- **40 Low birthweight of term babies**
- **41 Obese children (4-5 years)**
- **42 Obese children (10-11 years)**
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- **44 Hospital admissions for dental caries (1-4 years)**
- **45 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception**
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- **47 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care**
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- **51 Family homelessness**
- **52 Children in care**
- **53 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents**

### Localities

- **54 Low birthweight of term babies**
- **55 Obese children (4-5 years)**
- **56 Obese children (10-11 years)**
- **57 Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth**
- **58 Hospital admissions for dental caries (1-4 years)**
- **59 Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception**
- **60 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths)**
- **61 GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care**
- **62 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training**
- **63 First time entrants to the youth justice system**
- **64 Children in poverty (under 16 years)**
- **65 Family homelessness**
- **66 Children in care**
- **67 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents**

### England average

- **71st percentile**
- **Best**
- **25th percentile**
- **Worst**
- **Local value**
- **Local no.**
- **Eng. ave.**
- **Eng. Best**

### Wigan Child Health Profile

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.

1. Significantly worse than England average
2. Not significantly different
3. Significantly better than England average
4. Regional average

### Indicator Table

<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>1. Infant mortality</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Child mortality rate (1-17 years)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)</td>
<td>3,364</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>98.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)</td>
<td>3,483</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>99.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Children in care immunisations</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. First time entrants to the youth justice system</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>338.8</td>
<td>409.1</td>
<td>808.6</td>
<td>132.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Children in poverty (under 16 years)</td>
<td>11,135</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Family homelessness</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Children in care</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Low birthweight of term babies</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Obese children (4-5 years)</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Obese children (10-11 years)</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Hospital admissions for dental caries (1-4 years)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>585.0</td>
<td>322.0</td>
<td>1,406.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Under 18 concepción</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Teenage mothers</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>216.4</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>278.2</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes and definitions

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