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 (2018)</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>96,748</td>
<td>625,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 4 years (2018)</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>527,200</td>
<td>3,346,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years (2018)</td>
<td>27,700</td>
<td>2,167,200</td>
<td>13,241,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2028 (projected)</td>
<td>27,700</td>
<td>2,268,800</td>
<td>13,889,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children from minority ethnic groups (2019)</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>319,150</td>
<td>2,625,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (2018)</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>30,591</td>
<td>193,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2016)</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth Boys (2016-2018)</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth Girls (2016-2018)</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>83.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key findings

Overall, comparing local indicators with England averages, the health and wellbeing of children in Isle of Wight is mixed.

- The infant mortality rate is similar to England with an average of 5 infants dying before age 1 each year.
- The number of recent child deaths (1-17 year olds) is not available.

Public health interventions can improve child health at a local level. In this area:

- The teenage pregnancy rate is similar to England, with 40 girls becoming pregnant in a year.
- 15.6% of women smoke while pregnant which is worse than England.
- Breastfeeding rates in this area are similar to England. 69.7% of newborns received breast milk as their first feed. By 6 to 8 weeks after birth, 48.7% of mothers are still breastfeeding.
- The MMR immunisation level does not meet recommended coverage (95%). By age 2, 88.4% of children have had one dose.
- The number of 5 year olds with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth is not available.
- 9.4% of children in Reception and 17.5% of children in Year 6 are obese.
- The rate of child inpatient admissions for mental health conditions at 140.7 per 100,000 is worse than England. The rate of self-harm at 531.8 per 100,000 is similar to England.
- The hospital admission rate for under 18s for alcohol specific conditions is 79.9 per 100,000, which is worse than England. The hospital admission rate for substance misuse is 106.0 per 100,000, which is similar to England.

There were 15 emergency admissions of children because of asthma in 2018/19. This gives a rate which is better than 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 Isle of Wight with its statistical neighbours, and the England average. Compared with the England average, this area has a similar percentage of children in Reception (23.8%) and a similar percentage in Year 6 (32.8%) who have excess weight.

Young people and alcohol

Nationally, the rate of hospital admissions of children and young people for conditions wholly related to alcohol is decreasing. This is not the case in Isle of Wight, where there is no significant trend. The admission rate in the latest period is worse than the England average.

Young people's mental health

Nationally, the rate of young people being admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm is not significantly changing, and this is also the case in Isle of Wight. The admission rate in the latest pooled period is higher than the England average*. Nationally, levels of self-harm are higher among young women than young men.
These charts compare Isle of Wight with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages.

**Child development at 2-2½ years**

Children at or above expected level of development in all five areas at 2-2½ years, 2018/19 (percentage of children reviewed)

82.1% of children aged 2-2½ years were at or above the expected level of development (communication, gross motor, fine motor, problem-solving and personal-social skills) in 2018/19. This is similar to the England average. A worse proportion of children were at or above the expected level of development for communication skills (86.5%) and a similar proportion for personal-social skills (93.2%) when compared with England (90.0% for communication and 92.9% for personal-social skills).

**Breastfeeding**

First feed breast milk, 2018/19 (percentage of newborns)

Breastfeeding rates in this area are similar to England. 69.7% of newborns received breast milk as their first feed. By 6 to 8 weeks after birth, 48.7% of mothers are still breastfeeding.

**Young people's sexual and reproductive health**

Teenage conceptions in girls aged under 18 years, 2017 (rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years)

In 2017, approximately 19 girls aged under 18 conceived, for every 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years living in this area. This is similar to the regional average and similar to the England average. Chlamydia screening is recommended for all sexually active 15-24 year olds. Increasing detection rates indicate improved screening activity; it is not a measure of prevalence. In 2018, the detection rate in this area was 1,305 per 100,000 which is worse than the minimum recommended rate of at least 2,300.

**Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination**

MMR vaccination coverage by age 2 years, 2018/19 (percentage of eligible children)

Less than 95% (the minimum recommended coverage level) of children have received their first dose of MMR immunisation by the age of two in this area (88.4%). By the age of five, only 84.2% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation.

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 shown as a grey bar. The line at the centre of the chart shows the England average.

**Notes and definitions**

- Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (aged under 1), 2016-2018
- Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 1-17, 2018
- % children immunised against diptheria, tetanus, polo, pertussis and Hib by age 2, 2018/19
- % of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET), 2018/19
- GCSE attainment: average Attainment 8 score, 2018/19
- % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2018/19
- % children in care not in education, employment or training (NEET), 2019
- % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2019
- % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib within 1 year, 2018/19
- % children in care immunisations, 2018/19
- Infant mortality rate
- Child mortality rate (1-17 years)
- MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)
- Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination (2 years)
- Children receiving their first dental care (1-17 years), 2018/19
- Children attending an early years setting (aged 2-4), 2018/19
- Children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception
- GCSE attainment: average Attainment 8 score
- % children achieving a good level of development following injury, 2018/19
- % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, polo, pertussis and Hib by age 2, 2018/19
- % children in care
- Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England’s roads
- Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Baby’s first feed breastmilk
- Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth
- A&E attendances (0-4 years)
- Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)
- Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)
- Hospital admissions for asthma (under 16 years)
- Hospital admissions for mental health conditions
- Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)

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

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