

Hull's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Analysis of Public Health Outcomes Framework Data – Children and Young People

A summary of the data for each of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicators are provided for Hull. For each indicator, there is a description of the indicator at the top of the page, and information about the time period of the baseline and latest data, the source of the data and other relevant information about the data at the bottom right hand corner of the page. This document contains a subset of the indicators relating to children and young people.

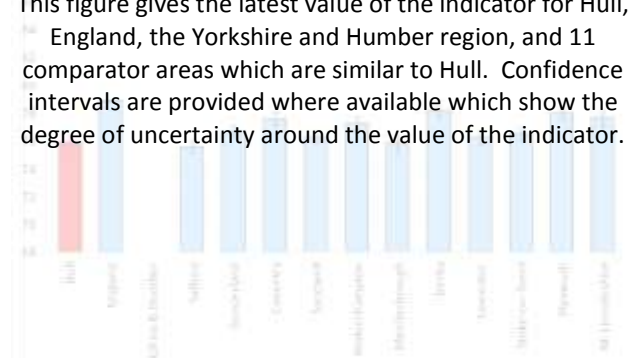
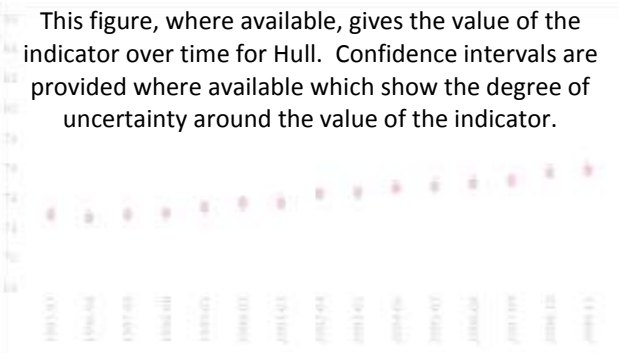
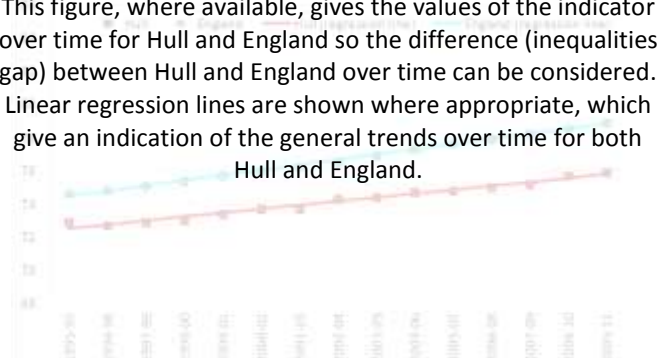
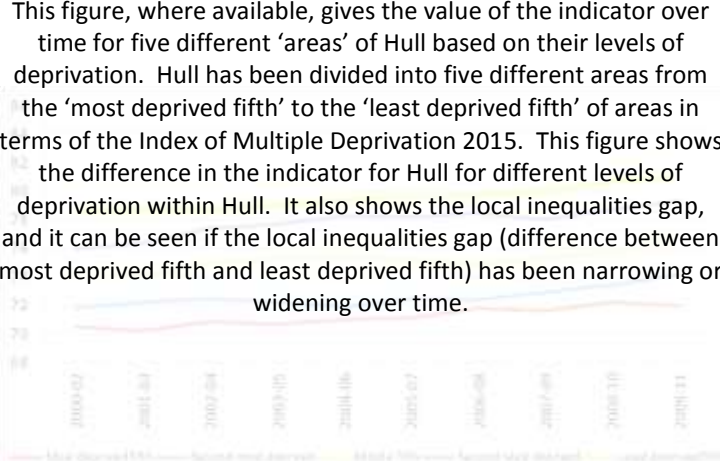
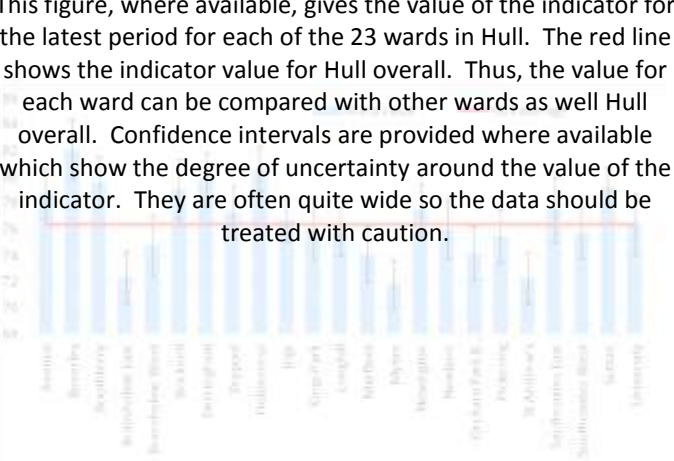
Where data is available, five graphs give: (1) the latest figures for Hull and its comparators; (2) trends over time for Hull; (3) comparison trends over time for Hull relative to England (together with regression lines if appropriate); (4) differences among the five local deprivation quintiles/fifths (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015) over time; and (5) latest data for the 23 wards in Hull. The latest data for Hull and its comparators comes from the PHOF data releases. The trend data for Hull (and England) generally comes from this source as well, but if there are more than two or three years of data, trend data comes from elsewhere or is locally derived in the case of data for Hull. The trends over time among the local deprivation quintiles and the latest data for the wards occasionally comes from nationally generated datasets, but in general comes from locally derived data. For local analyses involving Hospital Episode Statistics, the local HES file and GP registration files have been used to derive estimates by deprivation quintile (IMD 2010 used) and across the wards, and this may differ very slightly from the national HES dataset used (partly because the HES files may differ slightly, but mainly because the population estimates differ). Data can also be derived on the basis of a different geographical definition across the deprivation quintiles and across the wards for some of these indicators. For instance, pupil absence (PHOF 1.03) uses deprivation score and location (postcode) of the school to derive these two graphs, and recorded diabetes (PHOF 2.17) uses deprivation score and location of the GP practice to derive these two figures. Most of the other graphs use deprivation and ward based on the location of the resident or patient.

The key points summarise Hull's baseline and latest values of the indicator, the change in the inequalities gap between Hull and England, and between the most and least deprived local deprivation quintiles, and differences across the wards. The ranking and 'tartan rug' colour section gives the information on Hull's latest ranking among its comparators, and provided there are three or more years' of data, states the direction of travel of change, and the changes in the national and local inequalities gap for Hull (latter among the deprivation quintiles). The national figures for the PHOF indicators have been presented as a 'tartan rug' with different colours denoting if the local authority is statistically significantly higher (pale blue), statistically significantly lower (dark blue) or similar (amber) compared to England. As desired direction of travel is not considered in relation to the tartan rug colours, in that a significantly higher value can be better or worse than England depending on which indicator is being considered, within this summary, whether the value of the indicator for Hull is worse, better or identical to England's has been noted. Although recent "tartan rug" profiles have included red and green as significantly worse and better respectively. Within this report, the tartan rug colours have been calculated based on overlapping or non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals, which may not be exactly the same method used to determine the tartan rug colours nationally. Thus it is possible that the colours differ for one or two of the indicators within this report. If confidence intervals are not provided, the tartan rug 'colour' has not been calculated and is left white.

Confidence intervals are provided for most indicators, which illustrate the degree of uncertainty around the value of the indicator. Wide confidence intervals denote a large degree of uncertainty around the true value of the indicator, and results should be treated cautiously. Confidence intervals are wider for smaller geographical areas as there are fewer events (deaths, hospital admissions, survey responders, etc) on which to base the results, i.e. the confidence intervals for Hull are wider than those for England, and the confidence intervals for Hull's wards are wider than those for Hull overall. Confidence intervals are not shown for the local deprivation quintiles/fifths, but if the confidence intervals are wide for the wards, they will be not quite as wide but relatively wide for the deprivation quintiles, and results should therefore be treated with caution.

Indicator number and title of indicator

More detailed description of indicator.

Hull relative to comparators	Trends over time	Inequalities gap relative to England			
<p>This figure gives the latest value of the indicator for Hull, England, the Yorkshire and Humber region, and 11 comparator areas which are similar to Hull. Confidence intervals are provided where available which show the degree of uncertainty around the value of the indicator.</p> 	<p>This figure, where available, gives the value of the indicator over time for Hull. Confidence intervals are provided where available which show the degree of uncertainty around the value of the indicator.</p> 	<p>This figure, where available, gives the values of the indicator over time for Hull and England so the difference (inequalities gap) between Hull and England over time can be considered. Linear regression lines are shown where appropriate, which give an indication of the general trends over time for both Hull and England.</p> 			
Local inequalities gap	Latest ward data	Ranking and tartan rug colour			
<p>This figure, where available, gives the value of the indicator over time for five different 'areas' of Hull based on their levels of deprivation. Hull has been divided into five different areas from the 'most deprived fifth' to the 'least deprived fifth' of areas in terms of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015. This figure shows the difference in the indicator for Hull for different levels of deprivation within Hull. It also shows the local inequalities gap, and it can be seen if the local inequalities gap (difference between most deprived fifth and least deprived fifth) has been narrowing or widening over time.</p> 	<p>This figure, where available, gives the value of the indicator for the latest period for each of the 23 wards in Hull. The red line shows the indicator value for Hull overall. Thus, the value for each ward can be compared with other wards as well Hull overall. Confidence intervals are provided where available which show the degree of uncertainty around the value of the indicator. They are often quite wide so the data should be treated with caution.</p> 	<p>The comparator ranking (generally out of 12 – Hull and the 11 comparators) is given. A rank of 1 denotes the best and a rank of 12 denotes the worst position for Hull.</p> <p>This section gives the 'tartan' colour denoting if the value of the indicator for Hull is significantly lower or higher than England's value.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1601 949 2123 1029"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #003366; color: white;">significantly lower</td> <td style="background-color: #FF8C00;">no significant difference</td> <td style="background-color: #00A0C0; color: white;">significantly higher</td> </tr> </table> <p>This section summarises, whether the trend over time in Hull has improved or not, whether the national inequalities gap has narrowed or widened and whether the local inequalities gap has narrowed or widened.</p>	significantly lower	no significant difference	significantly higher
significantly lower	no significant difference	significantly higher			

Key points

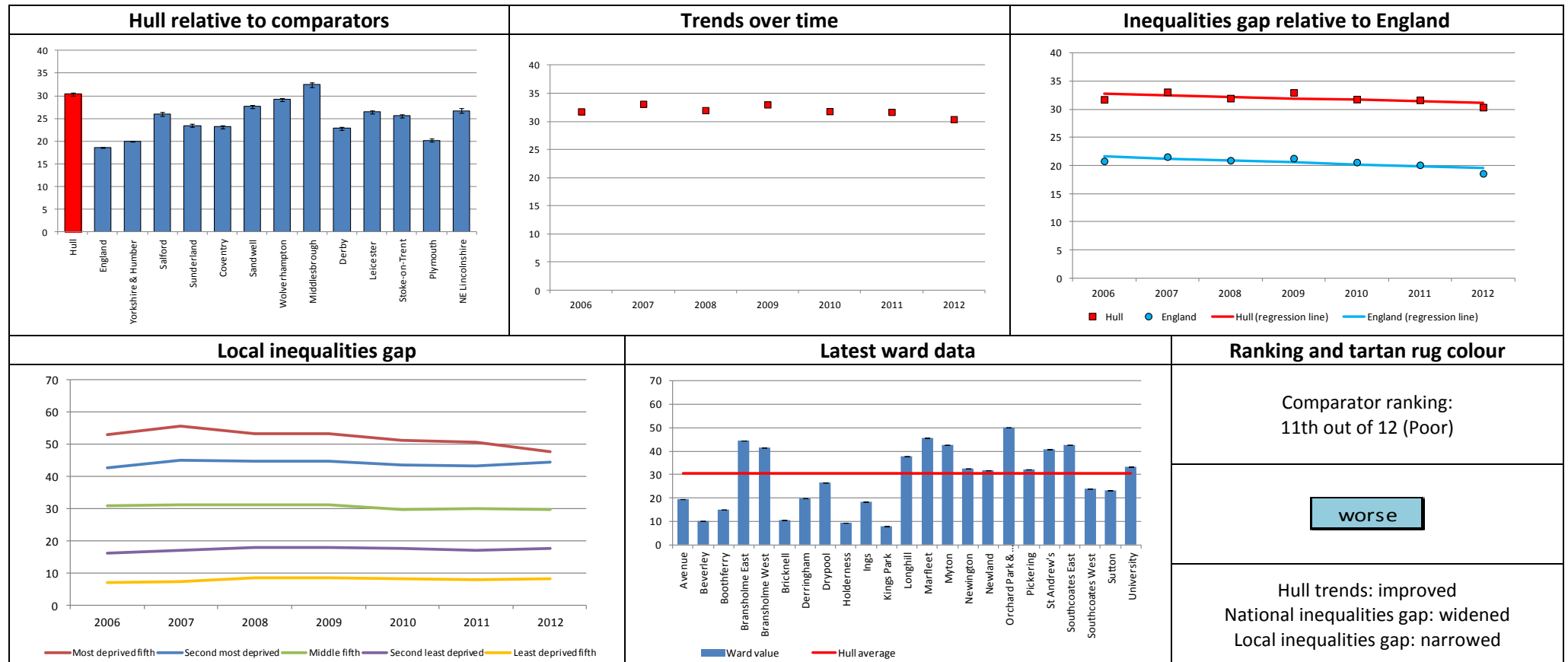
This section summarises the baseline and latest values of the indicator for Hull, change over time, national inequalities gap, local inequalities gap and difference among the wards. Data is not necessarily available for all of these points.

Data points:

This section gives data source, time periods of data, other key points about data, and when the page was last updated.

1.01i Children in poverty (all dependent children under 20)

The percentage of dependent children aged under 20 in relative poverty (living in households where income is less than 60% of median household income before housing costs). Data is snapshot as at 31st August of that year.



Key points:

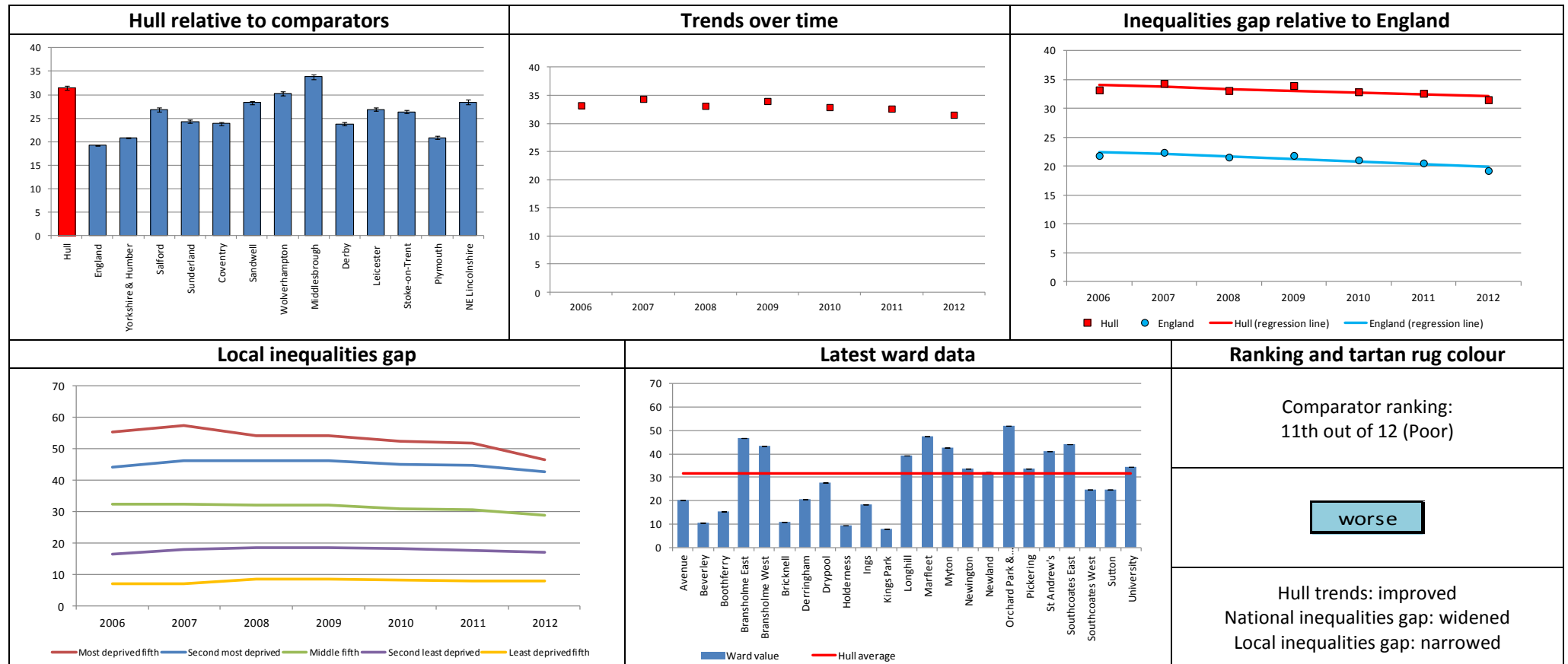
- The baseline percentage of all dependent children in relative poverty in Hull is 31.8% (95% confidence interval: 31.4% to 32.2%)
- The latest percentage of all dependent children in relative poverty in Hull is 30.4% (95% confidence interval: 30.0% to 30.7%)
- The percentage of all dependent children in relative poverty has improved from 31.7% in 2006 to 30.4% in 2012
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 11.0 percentage points in 2006 to 11.8 percentage points in 2012
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 46.0 percentage points in 2006 to 39.5 percentage points in 2012
- The percentage of all dependent children in relative poverty ranges from 7.8% in Kings Park to 50.0% in Orchard Park & Greenwood, a difference of 42.2 percentage points

Data points:

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (Personal Tax Credits). Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2012. Analysis of local deprivation fifths involves combining figures for Hull's 163 2001 lower layer super output areas based on IMD 2010. The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

1.01ii Children in poverty (under 16s)

Percentage of children aged under 16 years in relative poverty (living in households where income is less than 60% of median household income before housing costs). Data is snapshot as at 31st August of that year.



Key points:

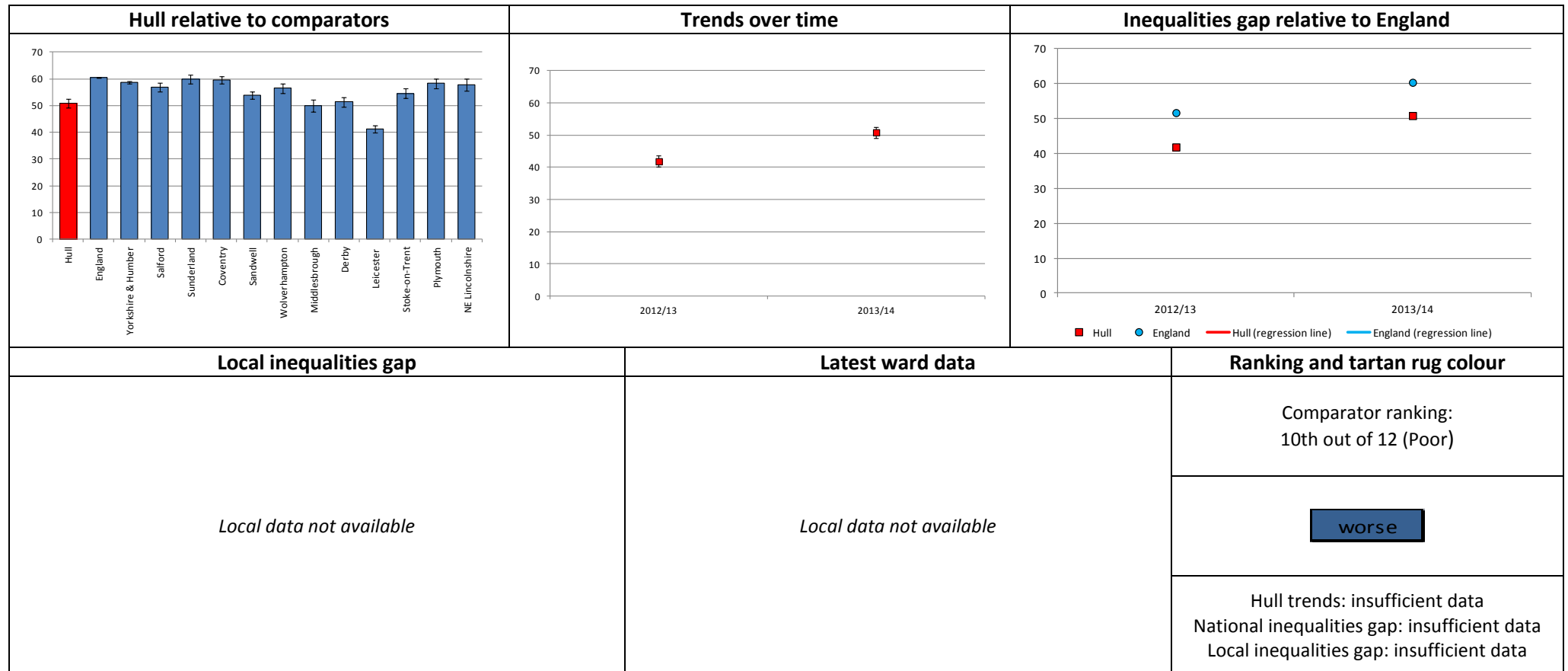
- The baseline percentage of under 16s in relative poverty in Hull is 32.9% (95% confidence interval: 32.5% to 33.3%)
- The latest percentage of under 16s in relative poverty in Hull is 31.5% (95% confidence interval: 31.1% to 31.9%)
- The percentage of under 16s in relative poverty has improved from 33.2% in 2006 to 31.5% in 2012
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 11.4 percentage points in 2006 to 12.3 percentage points in 2012
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 48.1 percentage points in 2006 to 38.7 percentage points in 2012
- The percentage of under 16s in relative poverty ranges from 7.9% in Kings Park to 51.8% in Orchard Park & Greenwood, a difference of 43.9 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Department for Work and Pension. Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2012. Analysis of local deprivation fifths involves combining figures for Hull's 163 2001 lower layer super output areas based on IMD 2010. The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

1.02i School readiness - the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception

Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage as a percentage of all eligible children.



Key points:

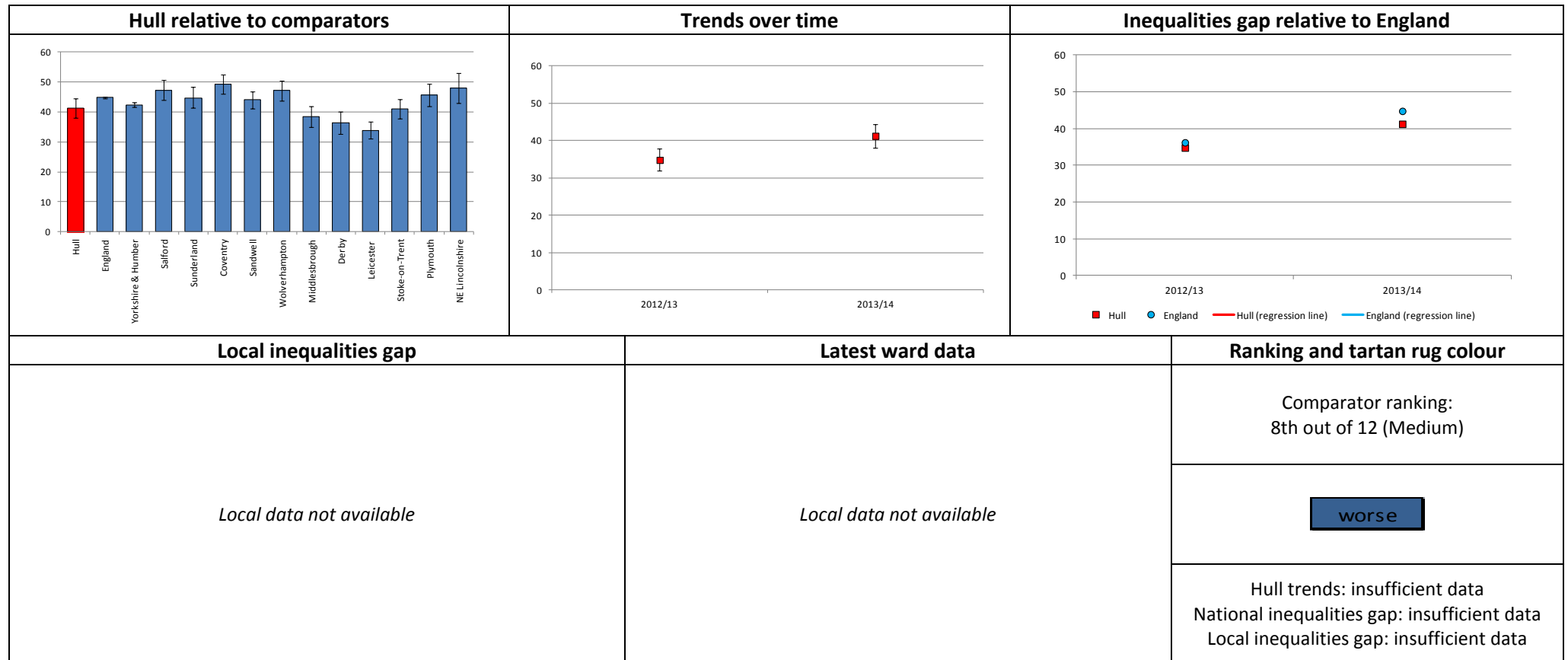
The baseline percentage children reaching good level of development in Hull is 41.8% (95% confidence interval: 40.2% to 43.5%)
 The latest percentage children reaching good level of development in Hull is 50.8% (95% confidence interval: 49.1% to 52.6%)
 The percentage children reaching good level of development has improved from 41.8% in 2012/13 to 50.8% in 2013/14
 The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has narrowed from 9.8 percentage points in 2012/13 to 9.5 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Department for Education, Early Years Foundation Stage Profile. Baseline period: 2012/13. Latest data: 2013/14.
 The page was last updated on 19/03/2015

1.02i School readiness - the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception

Children with free school meal status defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage as a percentage of all eligible children with free school meal status.



Key points:

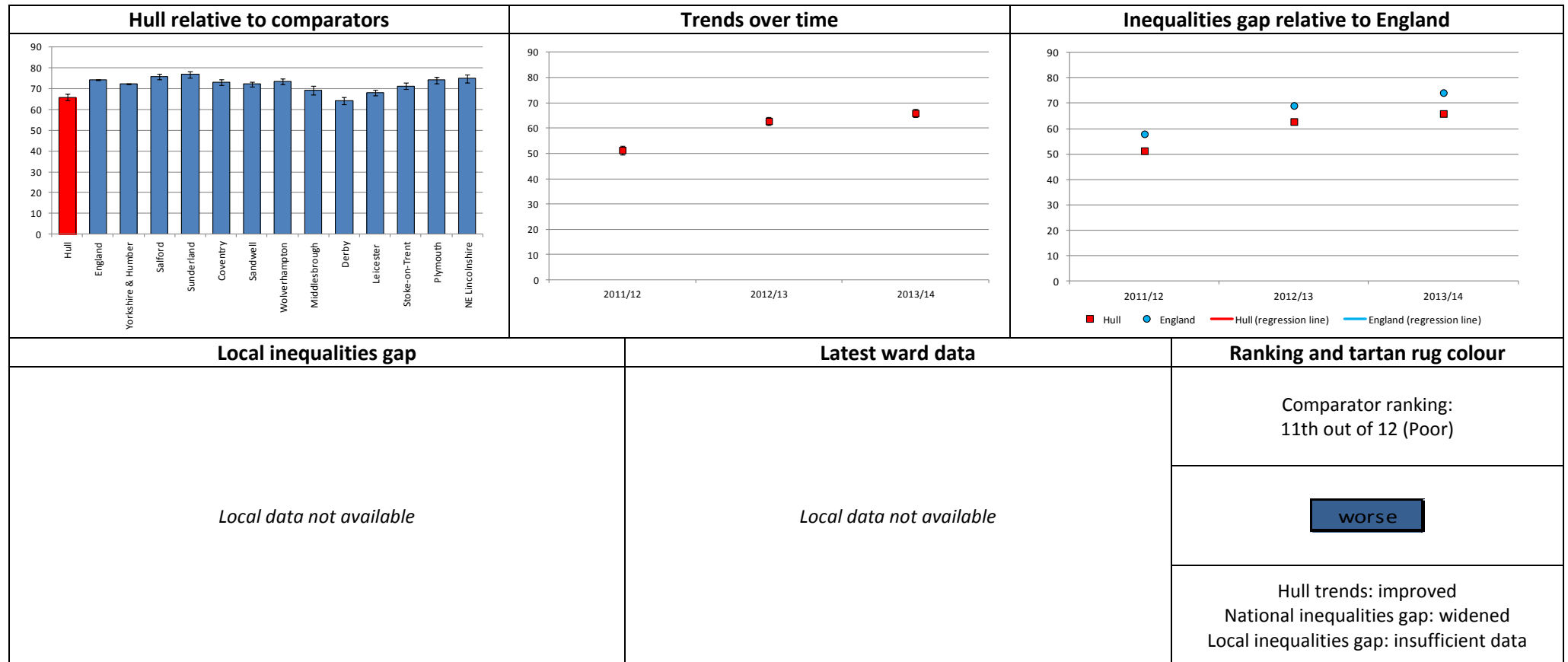
- The baseline percentage of free school meals children reaching good level of development in Hull is 34.8% (95% confidence interval: 31.9% to 37.8%)
- The latest percentage of free school meals children reaching good level of development in Hull is 34.8% (95% confidence interval: 31.9% to 37.8%)
- The percentage of free school meals children reaching good level of development has improved from 34.8% in 2012/13 to 41.2% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has widened from 1.4 percentage points in 2012/13 to 3.5 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Department for Education, Early Years Foundation Stage Profile. Baseline period: 2012/13. Latest data: 2013/14. The page was last updated on 19/03/2015

1.02ii School readiness - the percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check

Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check as a percentage of all eligible pupils.



Key points:

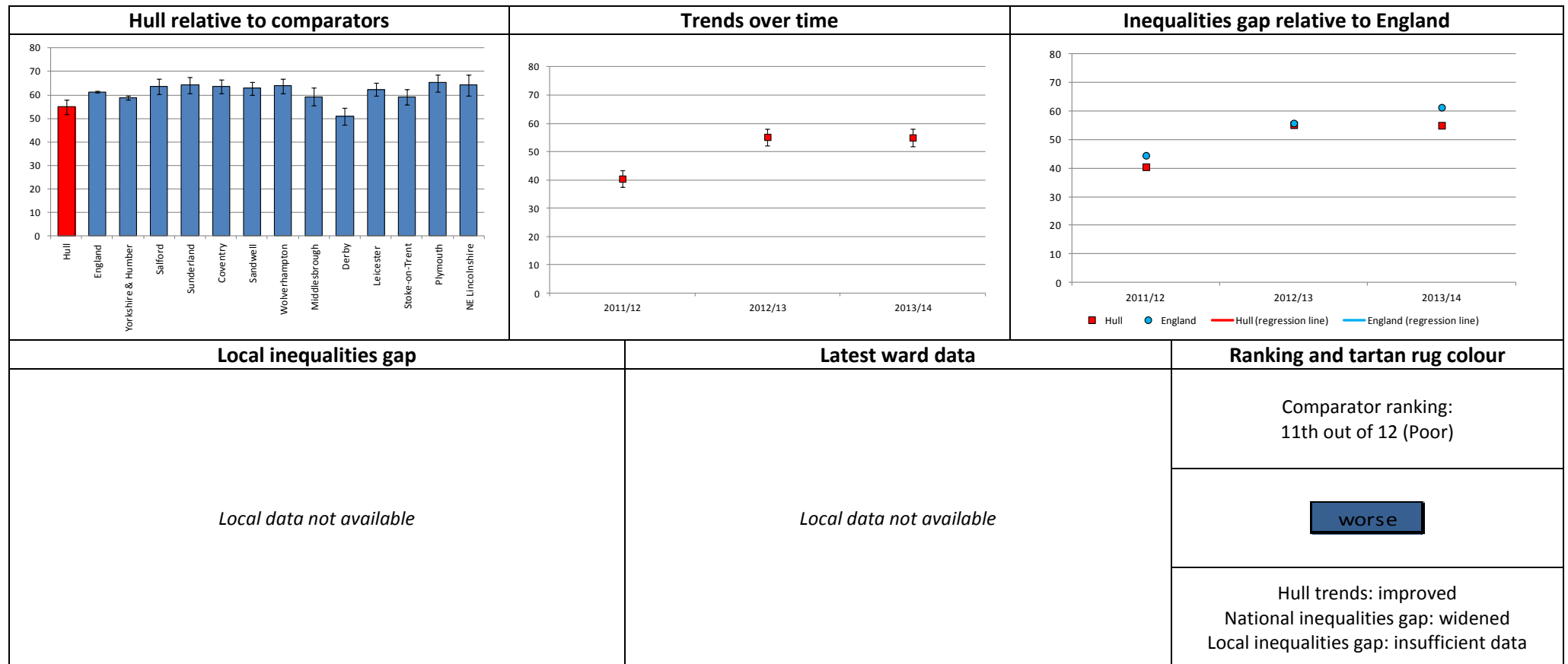
The baseline percentage of Year 1 pupils with expected phonics level in Hull is 51.3% (95% confidence interval: 49.5% to 53.1%)
 The latest percentage of Year 1 pupils with expected phonics level in Hull is 65.9% (95% confidence interval: 64.3% to 67.5%)
 The percentage of Year 1 pupils with expected phonics level has improved from 51.3% in 2011/12 to 65.9% in 2013/14
 The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has widened from 6.7 percentage points in 2011/12 to 8.2 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Department for Education, Teacher Assessments.
 Baseline period: 2011/12. Latest data: 2013/14.
 The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

1.02ii School readiness - the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check

Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check as a percentage of all eligible pupils with free school meal status.



Key points:

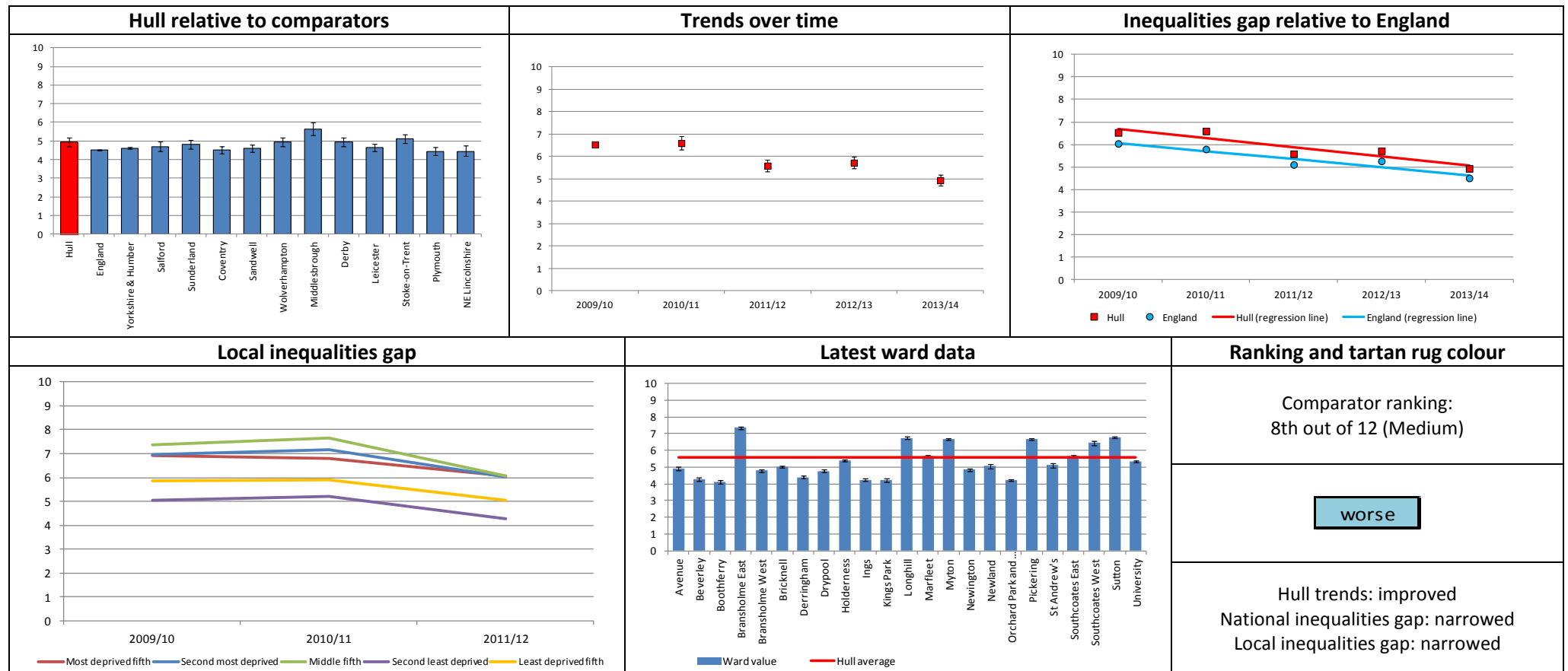
The baseline percentage of free school meals Year 1 pupils with expected phonics level in Hull is 40.4% (95% confidence interval: 37.6% to 43.4%)
 The latest percentage of free school meals Year 1 pupils with expected phonics level in Hull is 55.0% (95% confidence interval: 51.9% to 58.0%)
 The percentage of free school meals Year 1 pupils with expected phonics level has improved from 40.4% in 2011/12 to 55.0% in 2013/14
 The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has widened from 4.0 percentage points in 2011/12 to 6.3 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Department for Education, Teacher Assessments.
 Baseline period: 2011/12. Latest data: 2013/14.
 The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

1.03 Pupil absence

Percentage of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence (including authorised and unauthorised absence for pupils aged 5-15 years).



Key points:

The baseline pupil absence in Hull is 6.59% (95% confidence interval: 6.31% to 6.89%)

The latest pupil absence in Hull is 4.93% (95% confidence interval: 4.70% to 5.18%)

Pupil absence has improved from 6.53% in 2009/10 to 4.93% in 2013/14

The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 0.49 percentage points in 2009/10 to 0.43 percentage points in 2013/14

The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 1.06 percentage points in 2009/10 to 1.04 percentage points in 2011/12

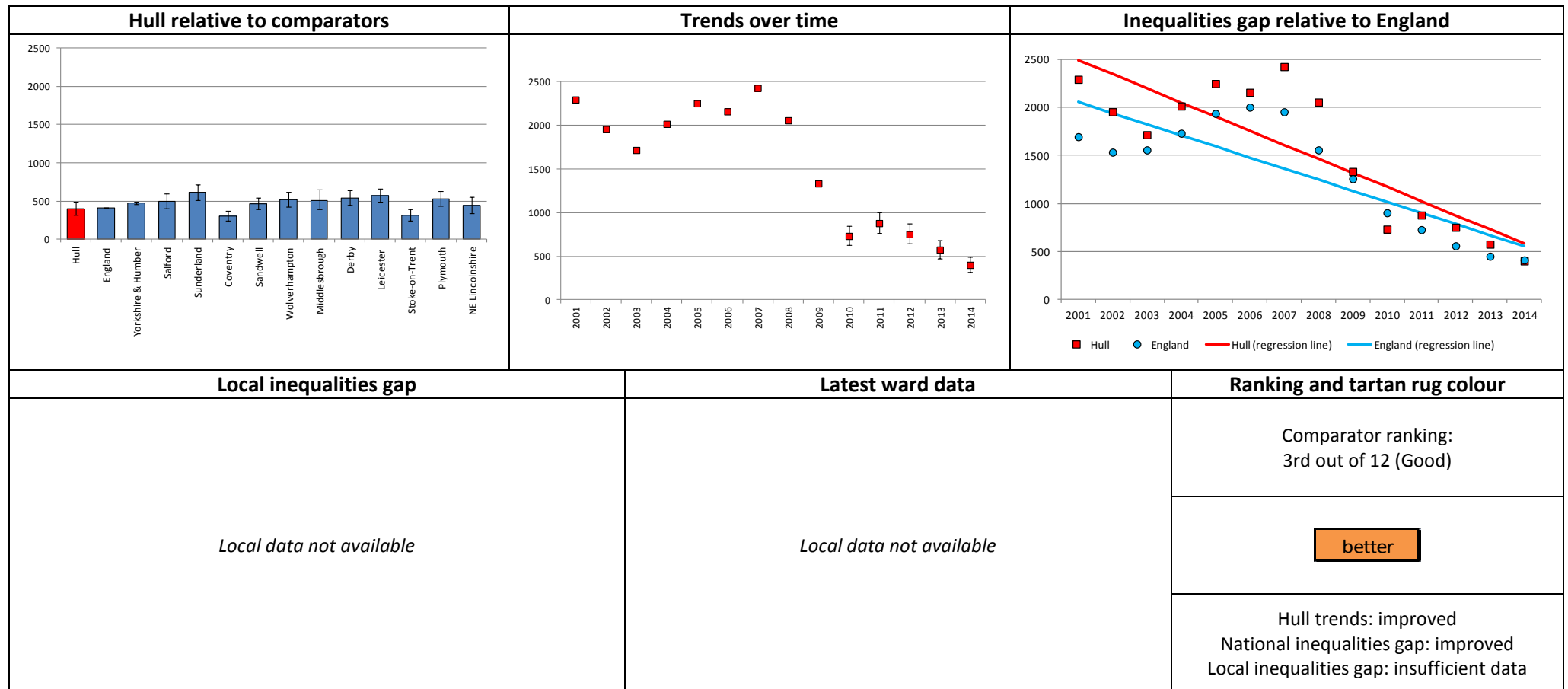
Pupil absence ranges from 4.11% in Boothferry to 7.36% in Bransholme East, a difference of 3.25 percentage points

Data points:

Source: School Census, Department for Education. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local deprivation fifths and wards involves summing over deprivation quintiles and wards based on location of school. National data excludes Sydney Smith, Sir Henry Cooper, St Thomas More, Bridgeview and Granton). The page was last updated on 17/08/2015

1.04i First time entrants to youth justice system

Rate of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 population.



Key points:

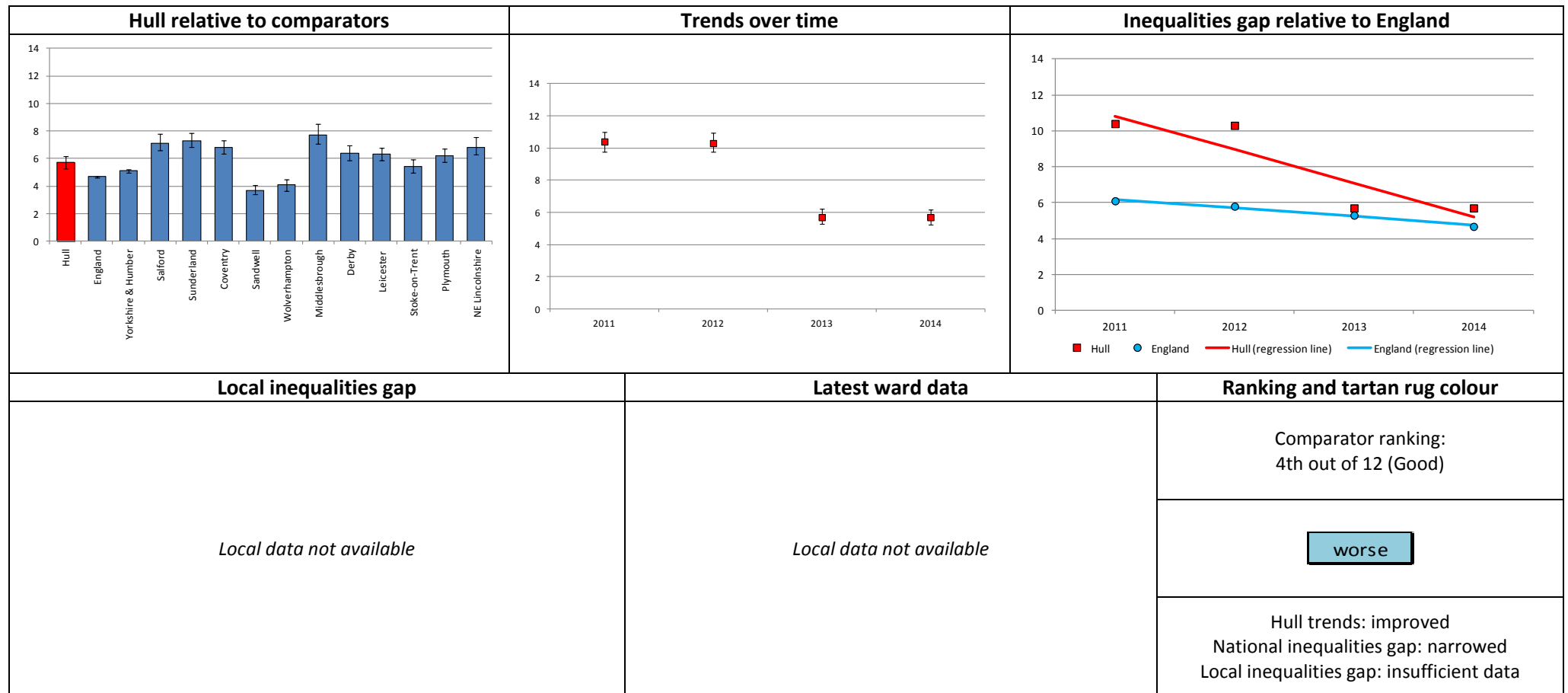
- The baseline first time entry to youth justice system in Hull is 731 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 627 to 843 per 100,000)
- The latest first time entry to youth justice system in Hull is 399 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 320 to 492 per 100,000)
- First time entry to youth justice system has improved from 2295 per 100,000 in 2001 to 399 per 100,000 in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has improved from 599 per 100,000 in 2001 to -10 per 100,000 in 2014

Data points:

Source: Ministry of Justice. Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2014. Figures for 2010 to 2012 were updated for new population estimates, but not trend data so figures not necessarily comparable.
The page was last updated on 17/08/2015

1.05 Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training

Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETs) out of those whose activity is known by local authority.



Key points:

- The baseline percentage of NEETs in Hull is 10.4% (95% confidence interval: 9.8% to 11.0%)
- The latest percentage of NEETs in Hull is 5.7% (95% confidence interval: 5.3% to 6.2%)
- The percentage of NEETs has improved from 10.4% in 2011 to 5.7% in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 4.3 percentage points in 2011 to 1.0 percentage points in 2014

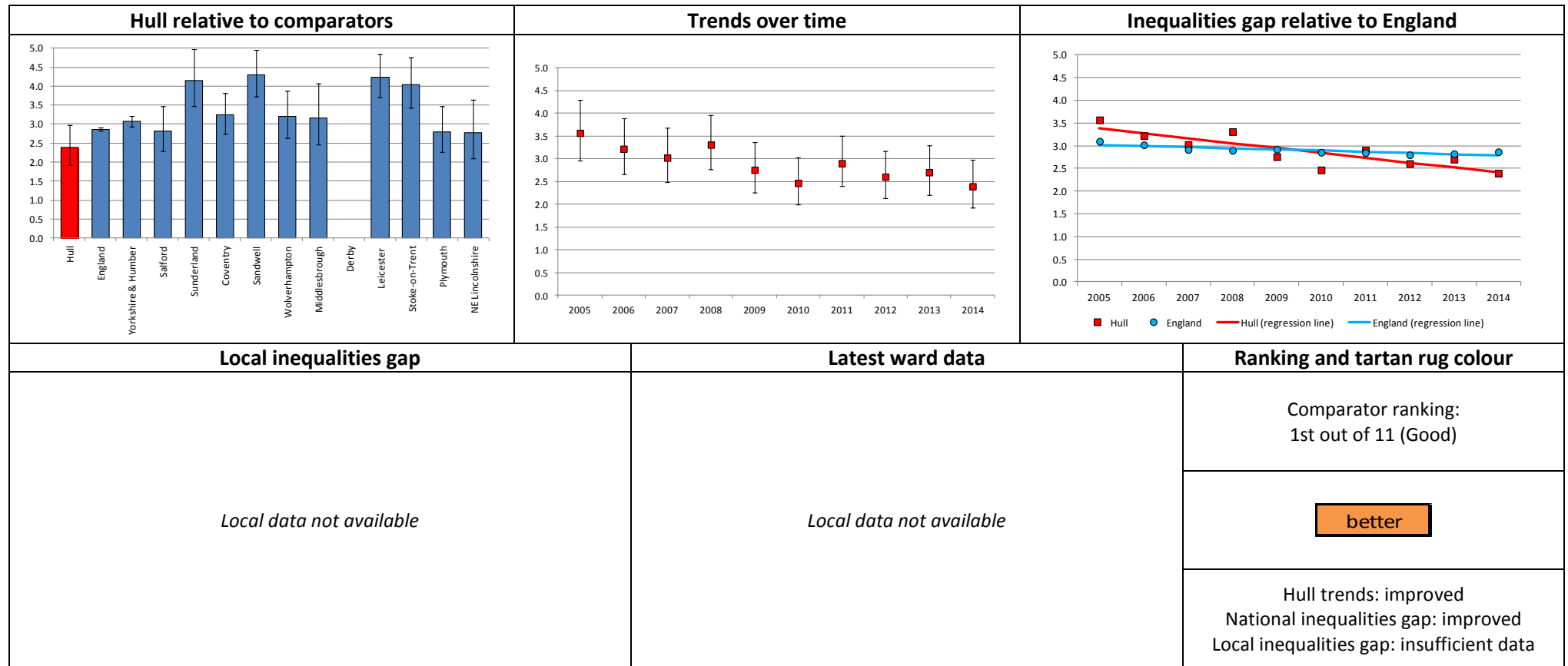
The percentage of NEETs ranges from 1.8% in Kings Park to 10.4% in St Andrew's, a difference of 8.7 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Department for Education. Baseline period: Nov 2011-Jan 2012 (2011). Latest data: Nov 2014-Jan 2015 (2014).
The page was last updated on 17/08/2015

2.01 Low birth weight of term babies

Live births with a recorded birth weight under 2500g and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks as a percentage of all live births with recorded birth weight and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks.



Key points:

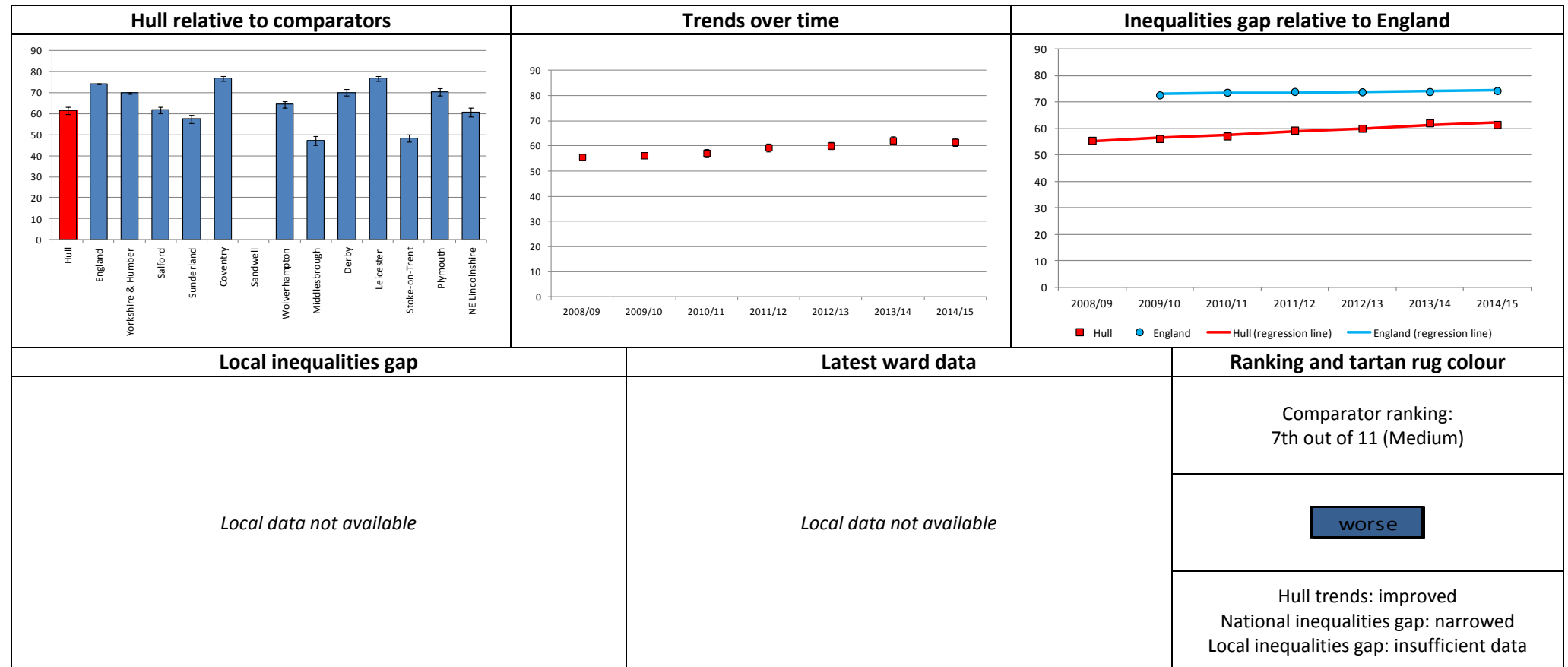
- The baseline percentage of low birth weight babies in Hull is 2.46% (95% confidence interval: 2.00% to 3.03%)
- The latest percentage of low birth weight babies in Hull is 2.70% (95% confidence interval: 2.21% to 3.30%)
- The percentage of low birth weight babies has improved from 3.57% in 2005 to 2.39% in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has improved from 0.47 percentage points in 2005 to -0.47 percentage points in 2014

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2014.
The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

2.02i Breastfeeding - breastfeeding initiation

Measures the percentage of mothers who give their babies breast milk in the first 48 hours after delivery. The numerator is the number of mothers initiating breast feeding and the denominator is the total number of maternities.



Key points:

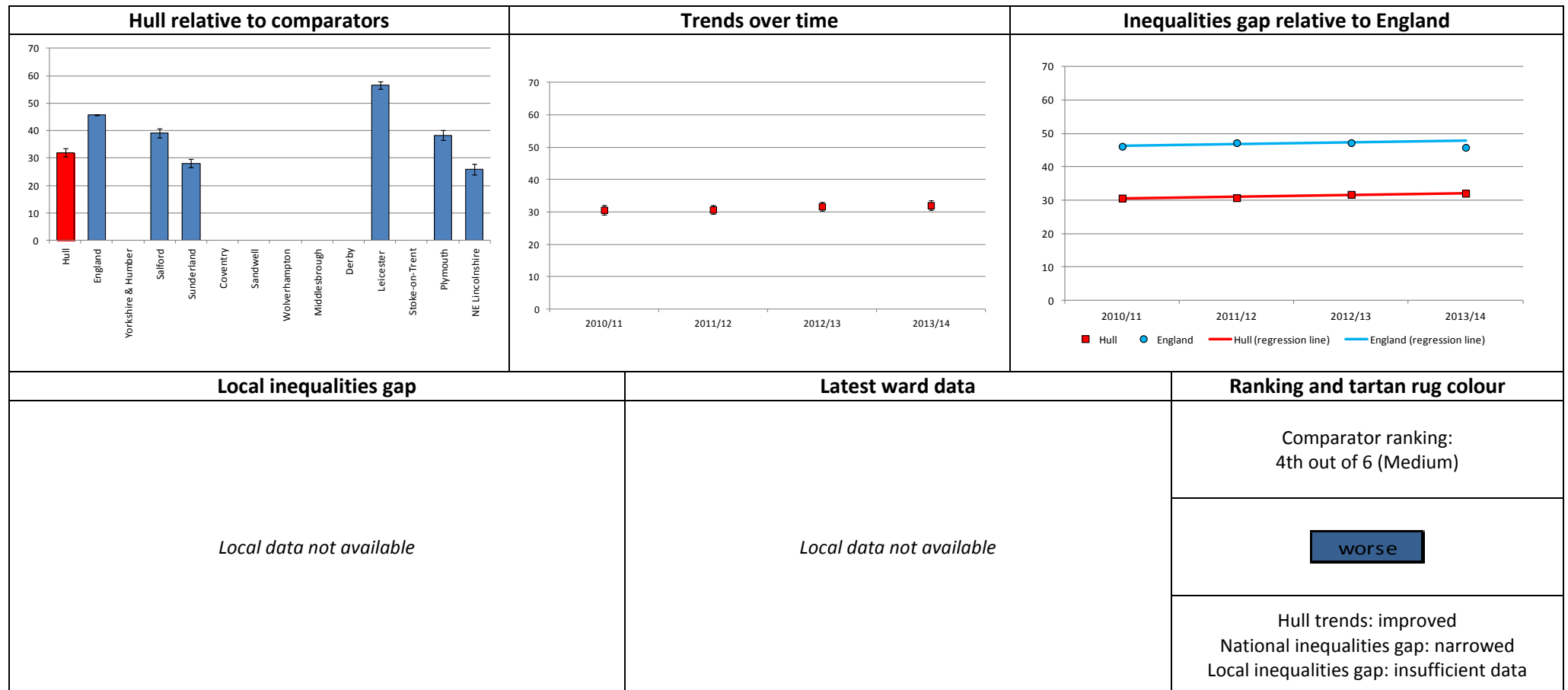
- The baseline percentage initiating breastfeeding in Hull is 57.2% (95% confidence interval: 55.6% to 58.7%)
- The latest percentage initiating breastfeeding in Hull is 61.5% (95% confidence interval: 59.9% to 63.1%)
- The percentage initiating breastfeeding has improved from 55.5% in 2008/09 to 61.5% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has narrowed from 16.5 percentage points in 2009/10 to 12.8 percentage points in 2014/15

Data points:

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (East) using Department of Health (DH), Integrated Performance Monitoring Return. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2014/15. The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

2.02ii Breastfeeding - breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks after birth

This is the percentage of infants that are totally or partially breastfed at age 6-8 weeks. The denominator is the total number of infants due a 6-8 weeks check.



Key points:

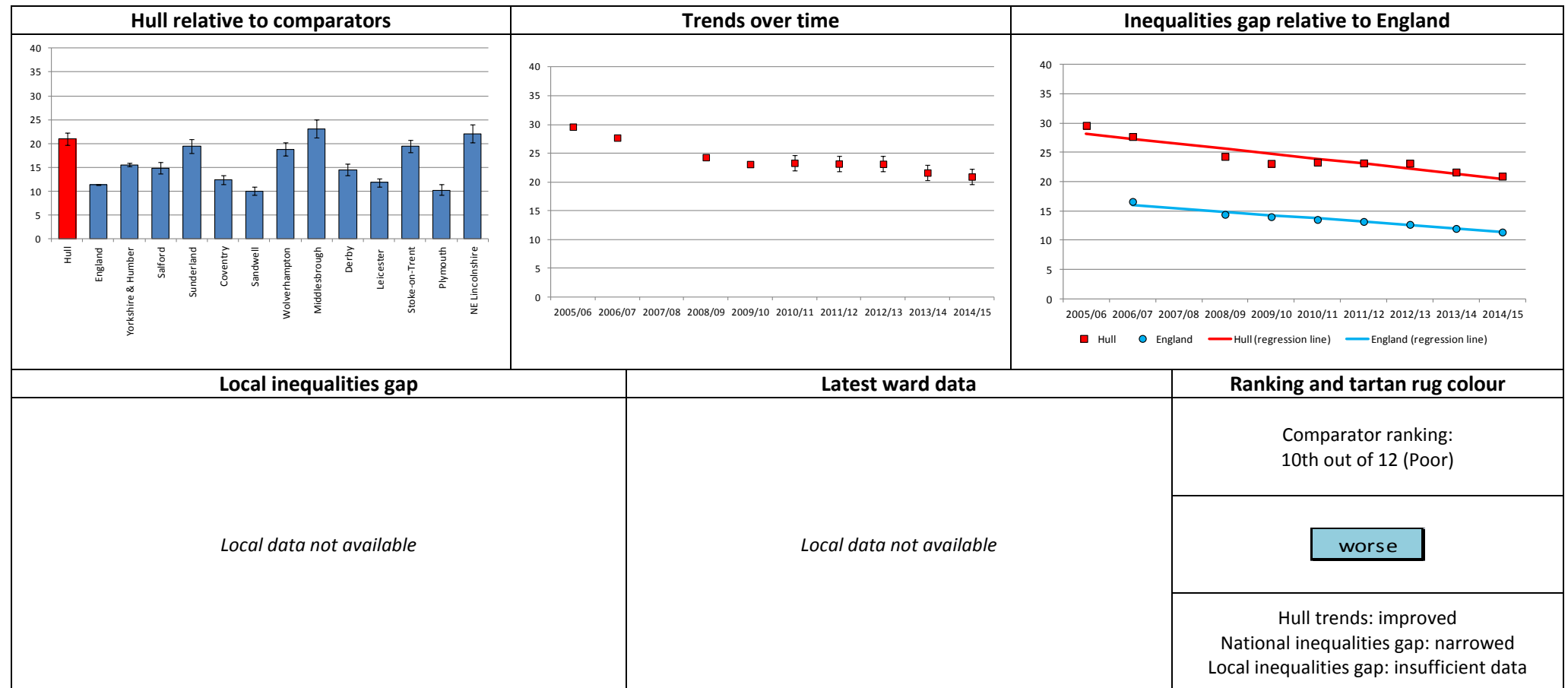
- The baseline percentage breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks in Hull is 30.6% (95% confidence interval: 29.2% to 32.1%)
- The latest percentage breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks in Hull is 32.1% (95% confidence interval: 30.6% to 33.5%)
- The percentage breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks has improved from 30.6% in 2010/11 to 32.1% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has narrowed from 15.5 percentage points in 2010/11 to 13.8 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (East) using Department of Health (DH), Integrated Performance Monitoring Return. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

2.03 Smoking status at time of delivery

Number of women who currently smoke at time of delivery.



Key points:

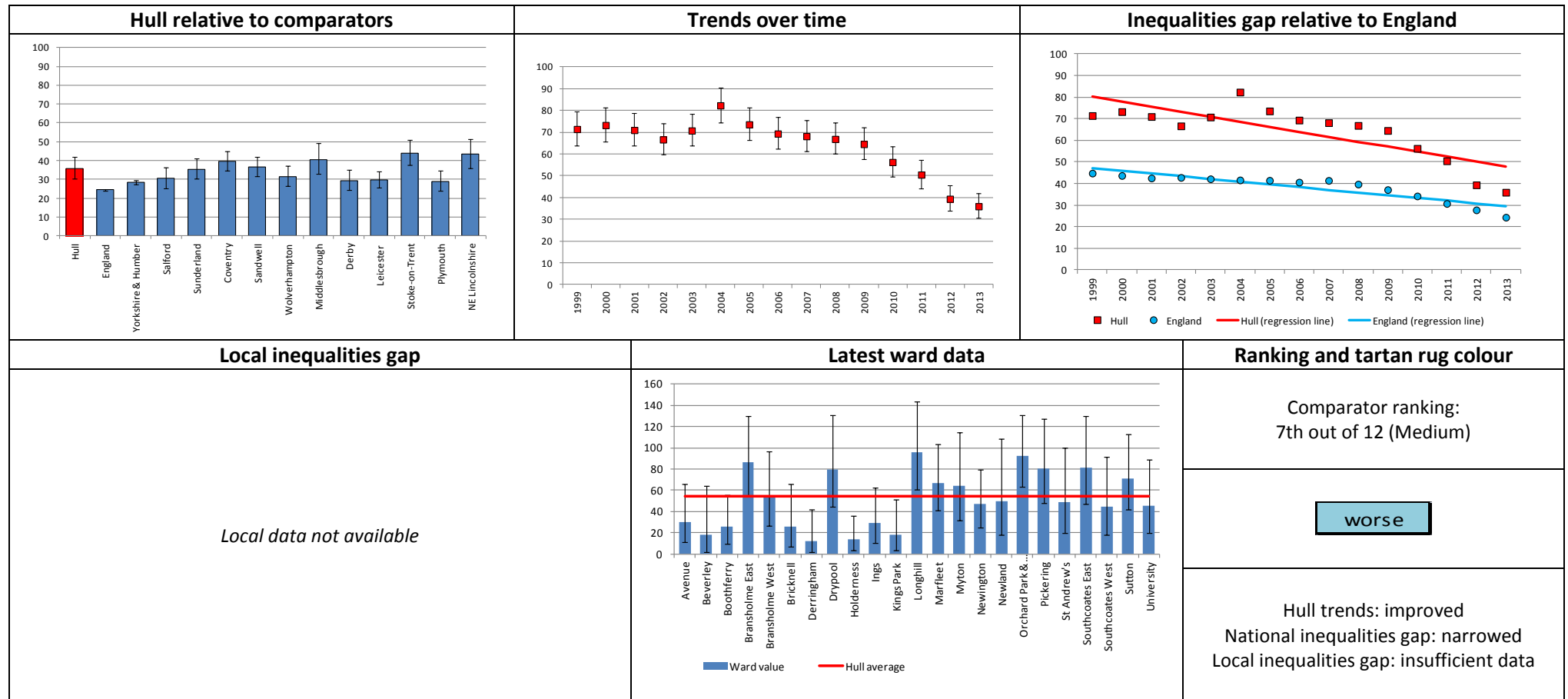
- The baseline percentage of smokers at time of delivery in Hull is 23.3% (95% confidence interval: 22.0% to 24.7%)
- The latest percentage of smokers at time of delivery in Hull is 20.9% (95% confidence interval: 19.6% to 22.3%)
- The percentage of smokers at time of delivery has improved from 27.7% in 2006/07 to 20.9% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 11.1 percentage points in 2006/07 to 9.5 percentage points in 2014/15

Data points:

Source: Calculated by Eastern Region Public Health Observatory from the Health and Social Care Information Centre's return on Smoking Status At Time of delivery. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2014/15. The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

2.04 Under 18 conceptions

Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years.



Key points:

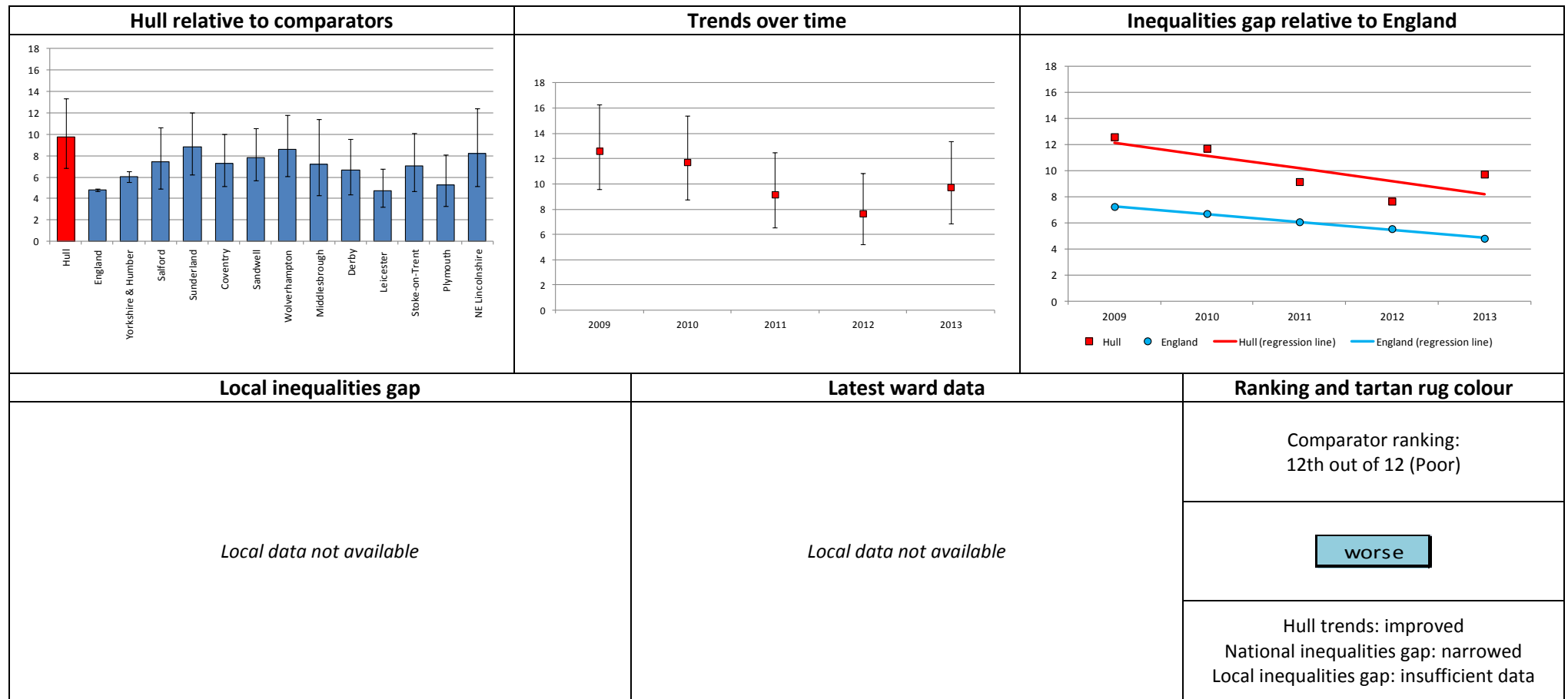
- The baseline under 18 conception rate in Hull is 56.2 rate per 1,000 (95% confidence interval: 49.6 to 63.5 rate per 1,000)
- The latest under 18 conception rate in Hull is 35.9 rate per 1,000 (95% confidence interval: 30.5 to 42.0 rate per 1,000)
- The under 18 conception rate has improved from 71.4 rate per 1,000 in 1999 to 35.9 rate per 1,000 in 2013
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 26.6 rate per 1,000 in 1999 to 11.6 rate per 1,000 in 2013
- The under 18 conception rate ranges from 11.6 rate per 1,000 in Derringham to 95.4 rate per 1,000 in Longhill, a difference of 83.8 rate per 1,000

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2013. The ward based data is for 2010 with the overall Hull estimate differing slightly from the national estimate as it was locally calculated. The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

2.04 Under 18 conceptions: conceptions in those aged under 16

Conceptions in women aged under 16 per 1,000 females aged 13-15 years.



Key points:

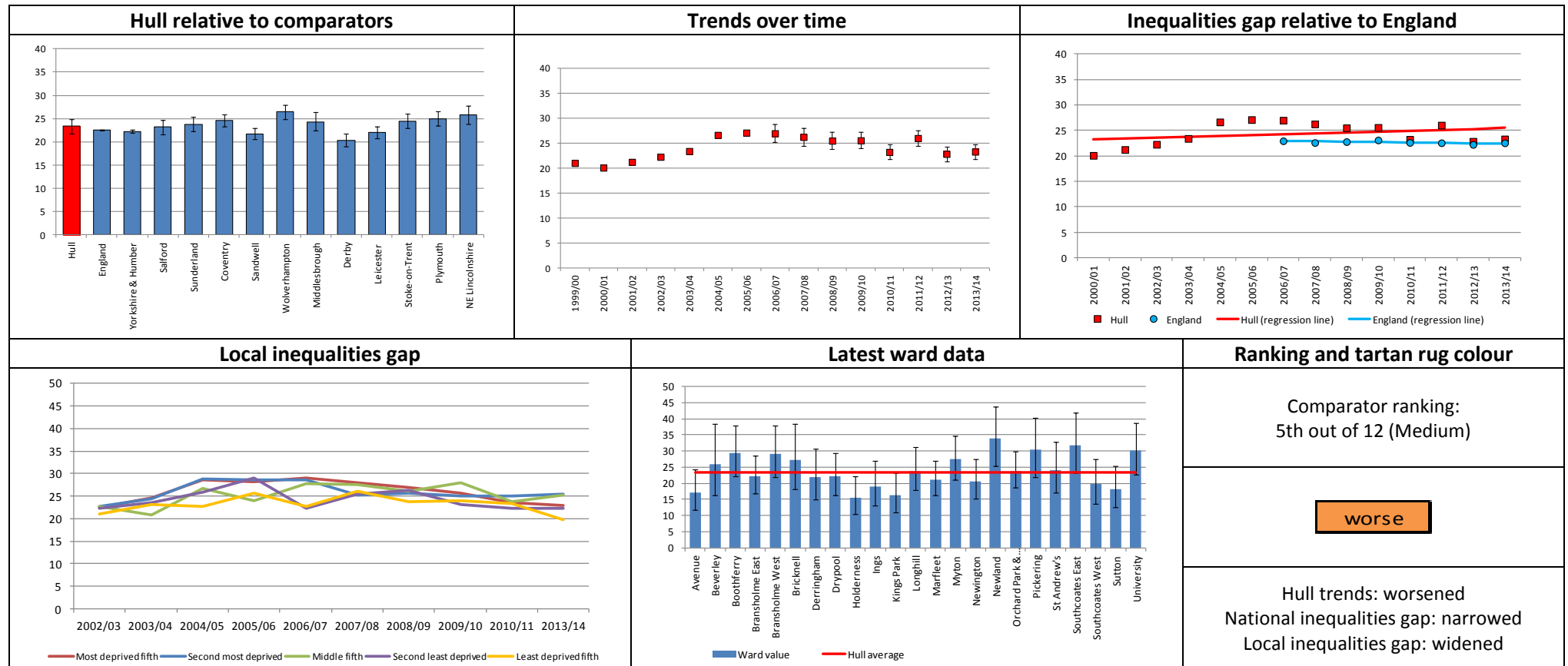
- The baseline under 16 conception rate in Hull is 11.7 rate per 1,000 (95% confidence interval: 8.8 to 15.4 rate per 1,000)
- The latest under 16 conception rate in Hull is 9.7 rate per 1,000 (95% confidence interval: 6.9 to 13.4 rate per 1,000)
- The under 16 conception rate has improved from 12.6 rate per 1,000 in 2009 to 9.7 rate per 1,000 in 2013
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 5.4 rate per 1,000 in 2009 to 4.9 rate per 1,000 in 2013

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2013.
The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

2.06i Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year olds

Proportion of children aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.



Key points:

- The baseline percentage of overweight 4-5 year olds in Hull is 23.2% (95% confidence interval: 21.7% to 24.8%)
- The latest percentage of overweight 4-5 year olds in Hull is 23.3% (95% confidence interval: 21.8% to 24.8%)
- The percentage of overweight 4-5 year olds has worsened from 21.0% in 1999/00 to 23.3% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 4.0 percentage points in 2006/07 to 0.8 percentage points in 2013/14
- The percentage of overweight 4-5 year olds ranges from 15.4% in Holderness to 34.0% in Newland, a difference of 18.6 percentage points
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 1.5 percentage points in 2002/03 to 3.1 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. The results of the local analyses (and trends over time prior to 2006/07) differ slightly as due to slightly different methodology and definitions, mainly as local analysis includes children living Hull not attending Hull schools. Ward and deprivation analysis use latest data 2010/11. The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

2.06ii Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 10-11 year olds

Proportion of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.



Key points:

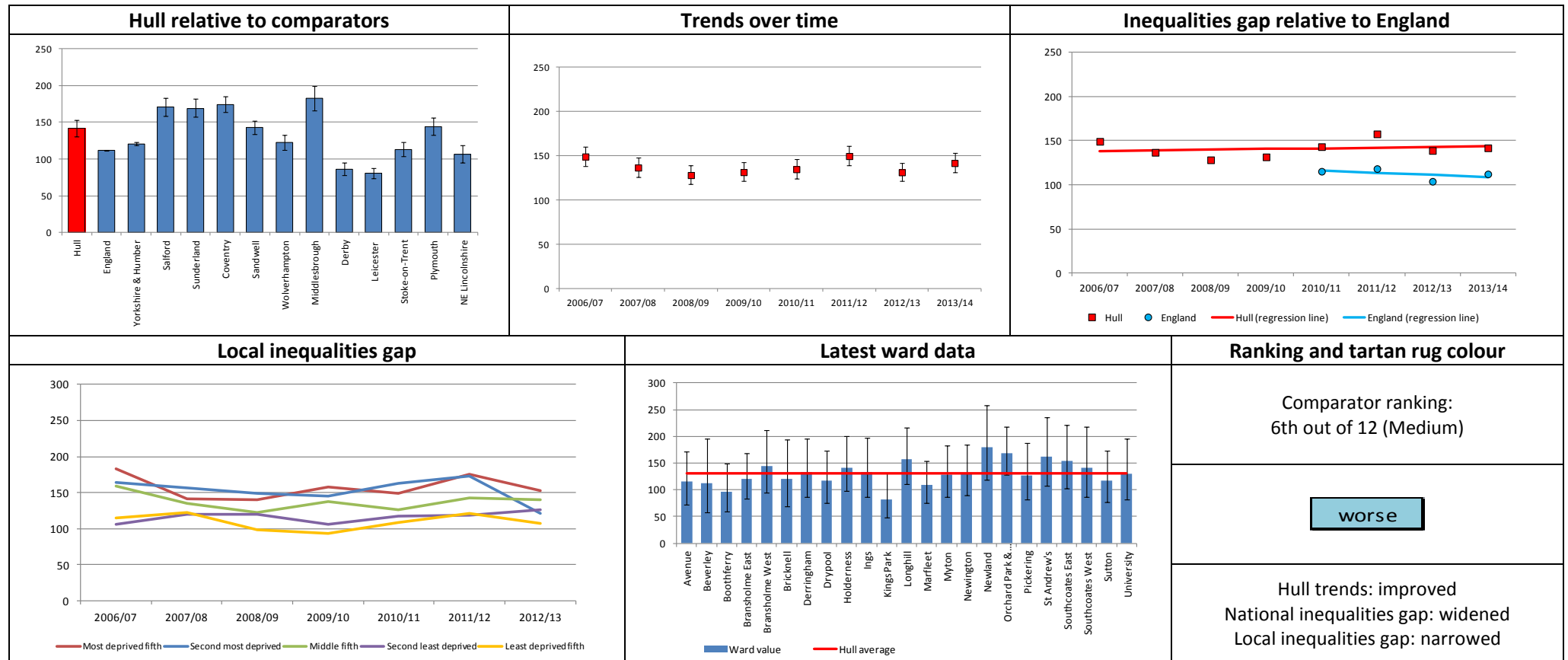
- The baseline percentage of overweight 10-11 year olds in Hull is 37.9% (95% confidence interval: 35.9% to 39.8%)
- The latest percentage of overweight 10-11 year olds in Hull is 34.2% (95% confidence interval: 32.4% to 36.1%)
- The percentage of overweight 10-11 year olds has improved from 35.8% in 2005/06 to 34.2% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 2.8 percentage points in 2006/07 to 0.7 percentage points in 2013/14
- The percentage of overweight 10-11 year olds ranges from 24.2% in Beverley to 47.1% in Southcoates West, a difference of 22.8 percentage points
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 4.9 percentage points in 2005/06 to 9.5 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. The results of the local analyses (and trends over time prior to 2006/07) differ slightly as due to slightly different methodology and definitions, mainly as local analysis includes children living Hull not attending Hull schools. Ward and deprivation analysis use latest data 2010/11. The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

2.07i Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years)

Crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0 to 14 years), per 10,000 resident population. Emergency admissions with one or more codes for injuries and other adverse effects of external causes (ICD codes: S00-T79 and/or V01-Y36).



Key points:

The baseline admission rate for injuries for those aged 0-14 years in Hull is 143 per 10,000 (95% confidence interval: 132 to 155 per 10,000)

The latest admission rate for injuries for those aged 0-14 years in Hull is 142 per 10,000 (95% confidence interval: 131 to 153 per 10,000)

The admission rate for injuries for those aged 0-14 years has improved from 149 per 10,000 in 2006/07 to 142 per 10,000 in 2013/14

The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 28 per 10,000 in 2010/11 to 30 per 10,000 in 2013/14

The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 67 per 10,000 in 2006/07 to 46 per 10,000 in 2012/13

The admission rate for injuries for those aged 0-14 years ranges from 82 per 10,000 in Kings Park to 179 per 10,000 in Newland, a difference of 97 per 10,000

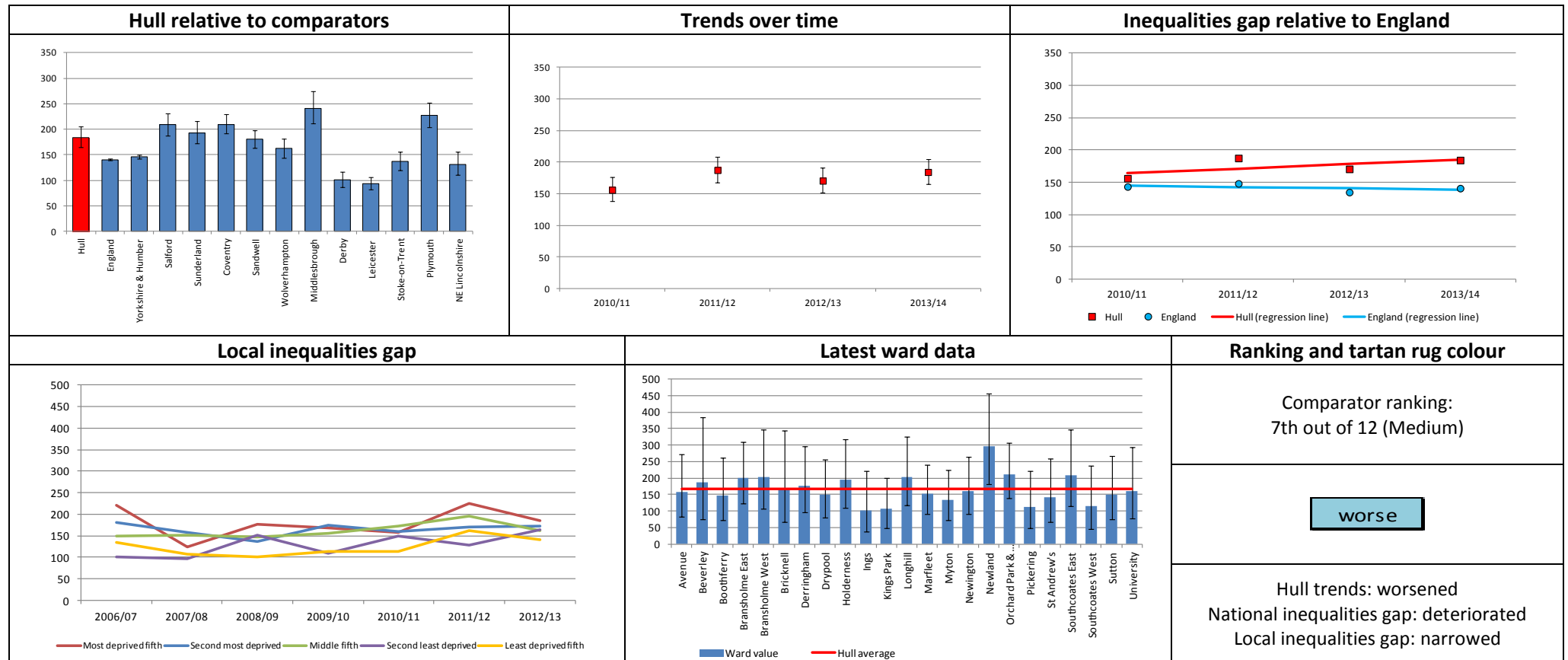
Data points:

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (South West) from Hospital Episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics data. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Trend data and differences among deprivation quintiles and latest ward data differ slightly from national estimates. The latest local data is for 2012/13.

The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

2.07i Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years)

Crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0 to 4 years), per 10,000 resident population. Emergency admissions with one or more codes for injuries and other adverse effects of external causes (ICD codes: S00-T79 and/or V01-Y36).



Key points:

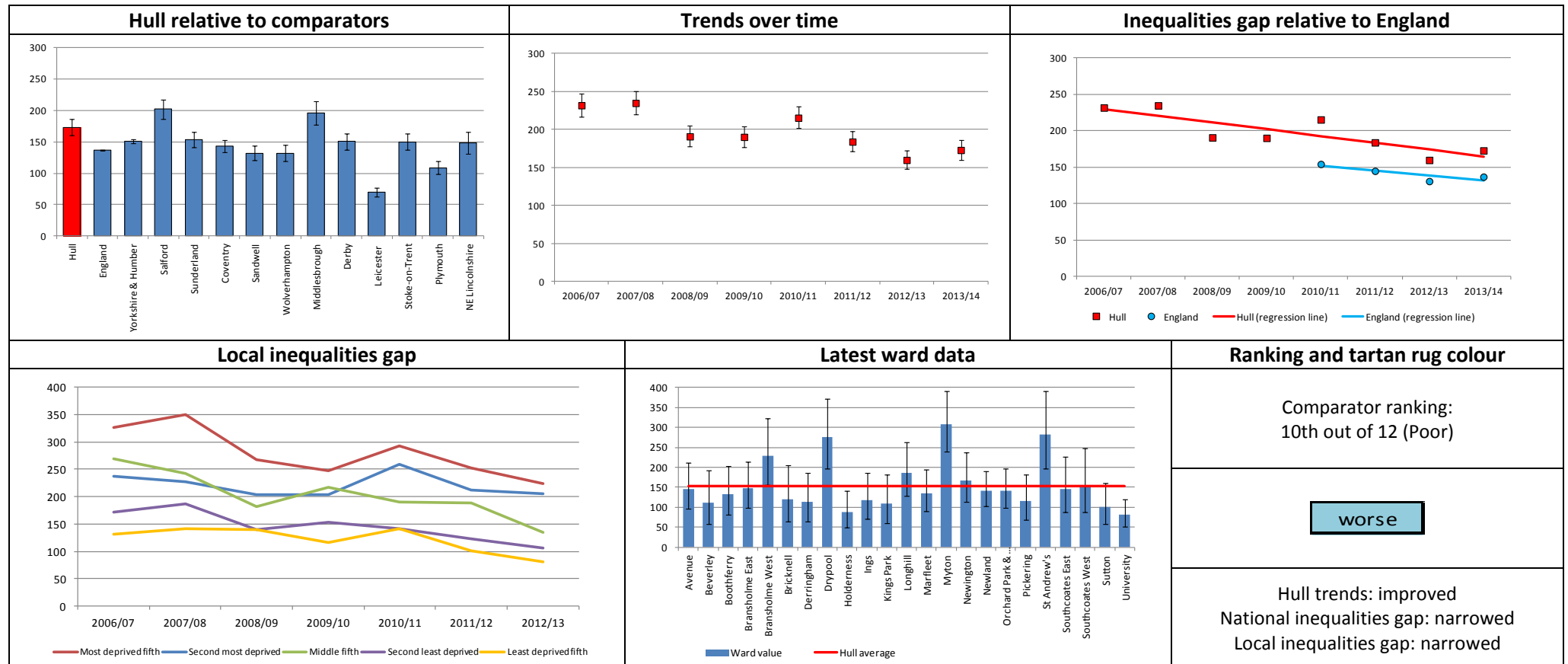
- The baseline admission rate for injuries for those aged 0-4 years in Hull is 156 per 10,000 (95% confidence interval: 138 to 176 per 10,000)
- The latest admission rate for injuries for those aged 0-4 years in Hull is 184 per 10,000 (95% confidence interval: 165 to 205 per 10,000)
- The admission rate for injuries for those aged 0-4 years has worsened from 97 per 10,000 in 2010/11 to 184 per 10,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has deteriorated from -38 per 10,000 in 2010/11 to 44 per 10,000 in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 86 per 10,000 in 2006/07 to 42 per 10,000 in 2012/13
- The admission rate for injuries for those aged 0-4 years ranges from 102 per 10,000 in Ings to 296 per 10,000 in Newland, a difference of 195 per 10,000

Data points:

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (South West) from Hospital Episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics data. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local trend and deprivation data differ slightly from national estimates. The latest local data is for 2012/13. The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

2.07ii Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24)

Crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 15 to 24 years), per 10,000 resident population. Emergency admissions with one or more codes for injuries and other adverse effects of external causes (ICD codes: S00-T79 and/or V01-Y36).



Key points:

The baseline admission rate for injuries for those aged 15-24 years in Hull is 215 per 10,000 (95% confidence interval: 201 to 230 per 10,000)

The latest admission rate for injuries for those aged 15-24 years in Hull is 173 per 10,000 (95% confidence interval: 160 to 186 per 10,000)

The admission rate for injuries for those aged 15-24 years has improved from 215 per 10,000 in 2010/11 to 173 per 10,000 in 2013/14

The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 61 per 10,000 in 2010/11 to 36 per 10,000 in 2013/14

The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 195 per 10,000 in 2006/07 to 142 per 10,000 in 2012/13

The admission rate for injuries for those aged 15-24 years ranges from 81 per 10,000 in University to 308 per 10,000 in Myton, a difference of 227 per 10,000

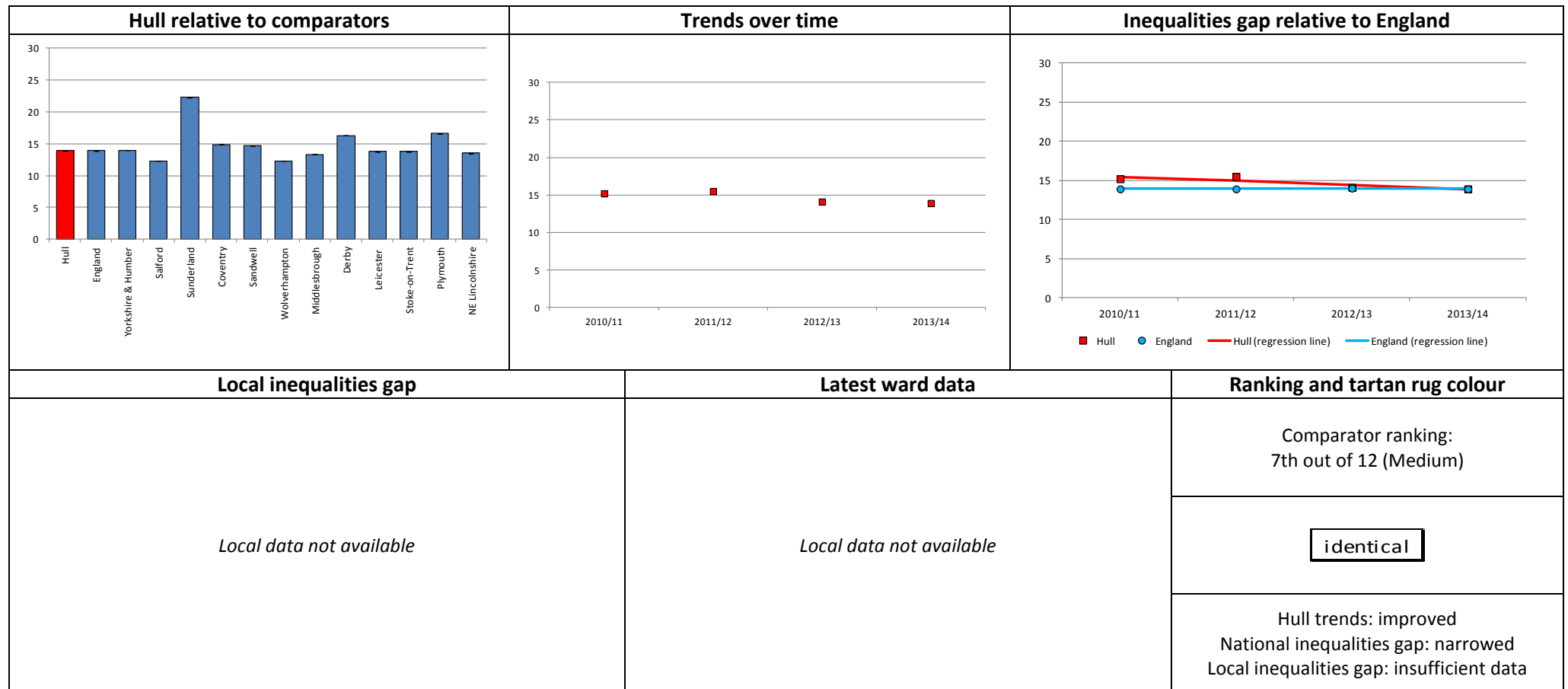
Data points:

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (South West) from Hospital Episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics data. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Trend data and differences among deprivation quintiles and latest ward data differ slightly from national estimates. The latest local data is for 2012/13.

The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

2.08 Emotional well-being of looked after children

Total difficulties score for all looked after children aged between 5 and 16 (inclusive) at the date of their latest assessment, who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31 March.



Key points:

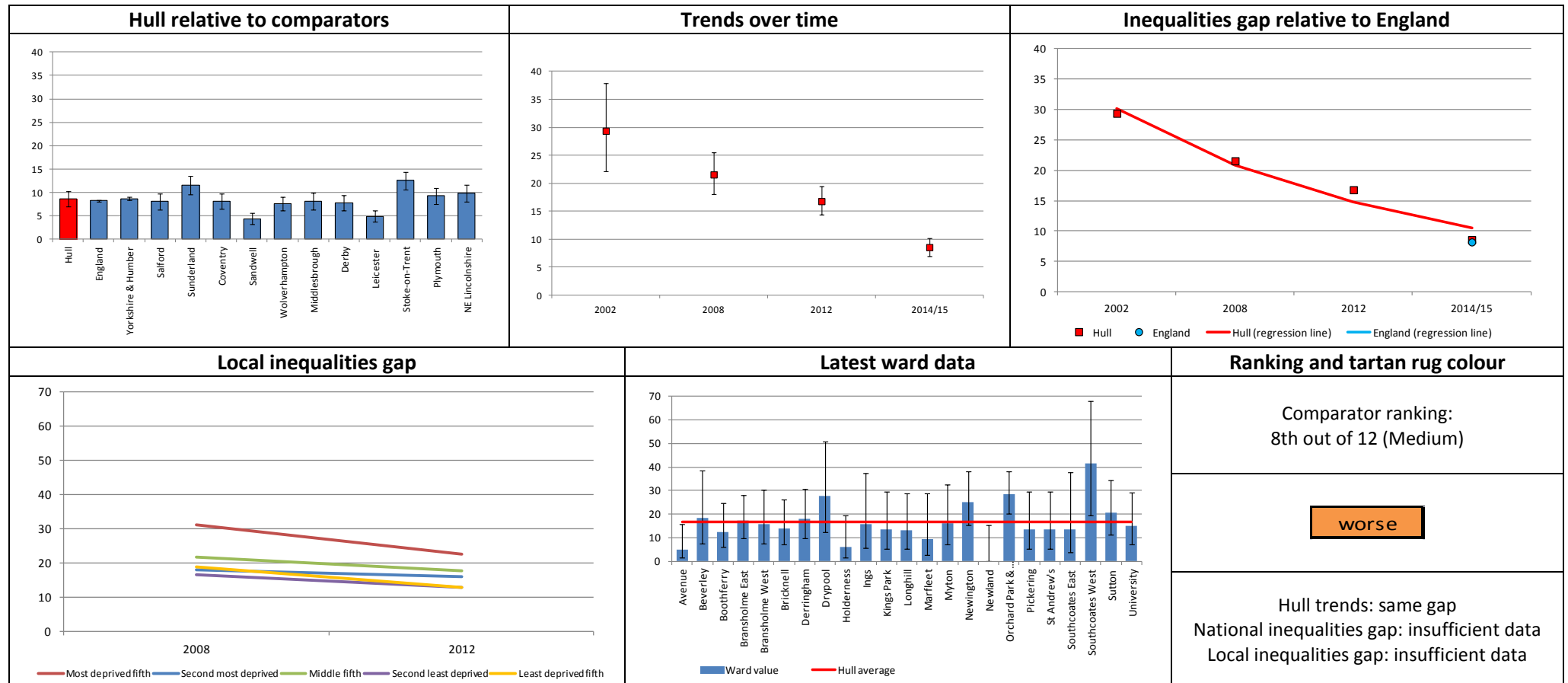
- The baseline emotional well-being of looked after children score in Hull is 15.2
- The latest emotional well-being of looked after children score in Hull is 13.9
- The emotional well-being of looked after children score has improved from 15.2 in 2010/11 to 13.9 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 1.3 in 2010/11 to 0.0 in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Department for Education. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14.
The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

2.09i Smoking prevalence among 15 year olds - current smokers

Prevalence of young people aged 15 years stating that they were a current smoker (whether regular or occasional) (WAY survey)



Key points:

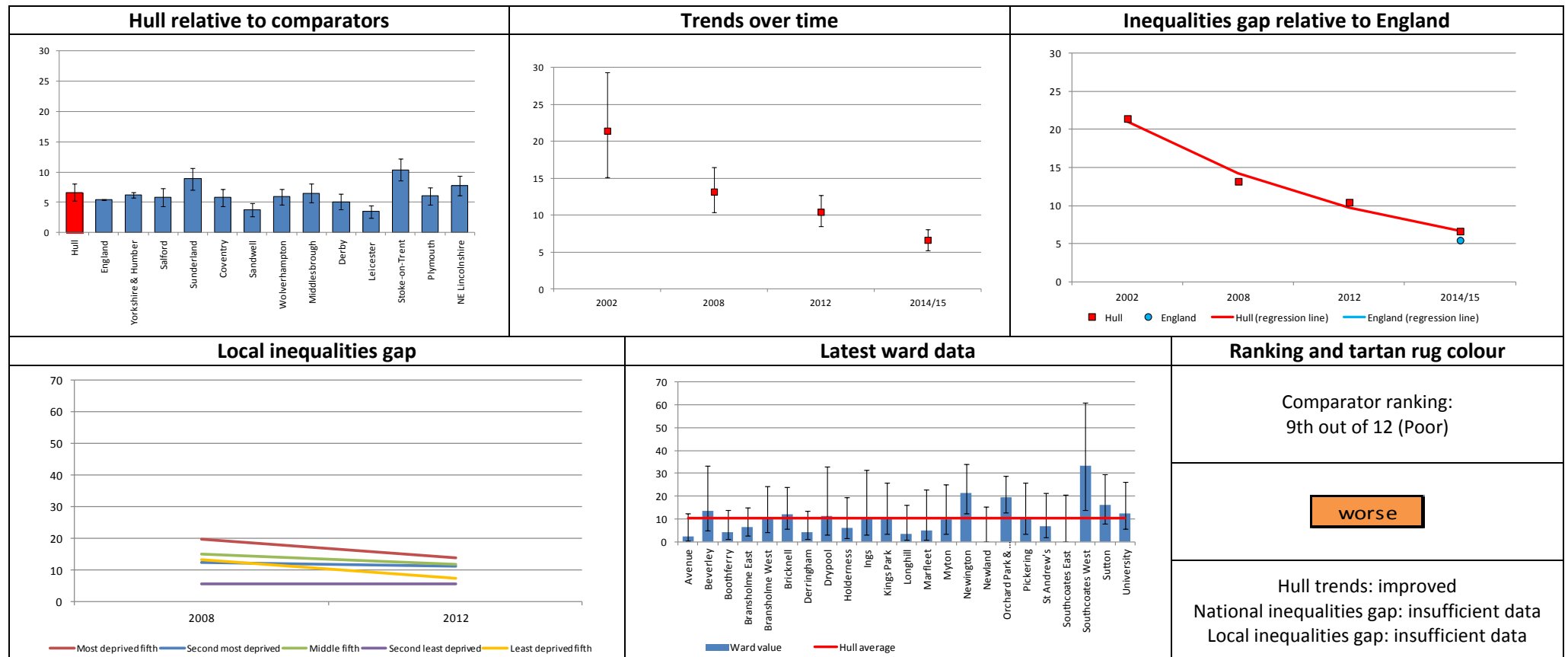
- The baseline current smoking prevalence among 15 year olds in Hull is 8.6% (95% confidence interval: 7.0% to 10.2%)
- The latest current smoking prevalence among 15 year olds in Hull is 8.6% (95% confidence interval: 7.0% to 10.2%)
- The prevalence of current smoking among 15 year olds has same gap from 8.6% in 2014/15 to 8.6% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) was 0.4 percentage points in 2014/15
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 12.4 percentage points in 2008 to 9.8 percentage points in 2012
- The prevalence of current smoking among 15 year olds ranges from 0.0% in Newland to 41.7% in Southcoates West, a difference of 41.7 percentage points

Data points:

- Source: What About Youth (WAY) Survey 2014/15.
- Baseline period: 2014/15. Latest data: 2014/15.
- Analysis of local trend, wards and local deprivation fifths involves local survey data so differs from national estimates.
- The page was last updated on 24/08/2015

2.09ii Smoking prevalence among 15 year olds - regular smokers

Prevalence of young people aged 15 years stating that they were a regular smoker (at least 1 cigarette each week) (WAY survey)



Key points:

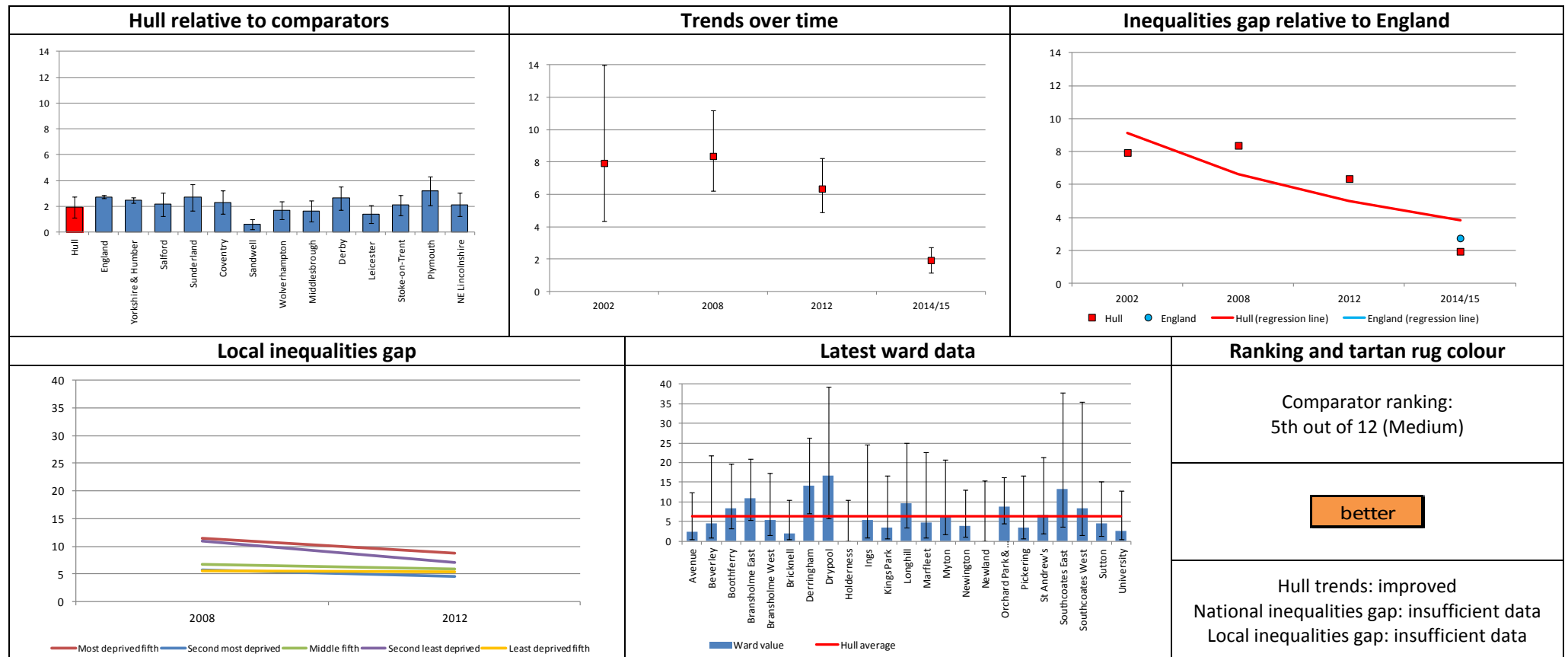
- The baseline regular smoking prevalence among 15 year olds in Hull is 6.6% (95% confidence interval: 5.2% to 8.0%)
- The latest regular smoking prevalence among 15 year olds in Hull is 6.6% (95% confidence interval: 5.2% to 8.0%)
- The prevalence of regular smoking among 15 year olds has improved from 21.4% in 2002 to 6.6% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) was 1.2 percentage points in 2014/15
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 6.5 percentage points in 2008 to 6.5 percentage points in 2012
- The prevalence of regular smoking among 15 year olds ranges from 0.0% in Newland to 33.3% in Southcoates West, a difference of 33.3 percentage points

Data points:

Source: What About Youth (WAY) Survey 2014/15.
Baseline period: 2014/15. Latest data: 2014/15.
Analysis of local trend, wards and local deprivation fifths involves local survey data so differs from national estimates.
The page was last updated on 24/08/2015

2.09iii Smoking prevalence among 15 year olds - occasional smokers

Prevalence of young people aged 15 years stating that they were an occasional smoker (fewer than 1 cigarette per week) (WAY survey)



Key points:

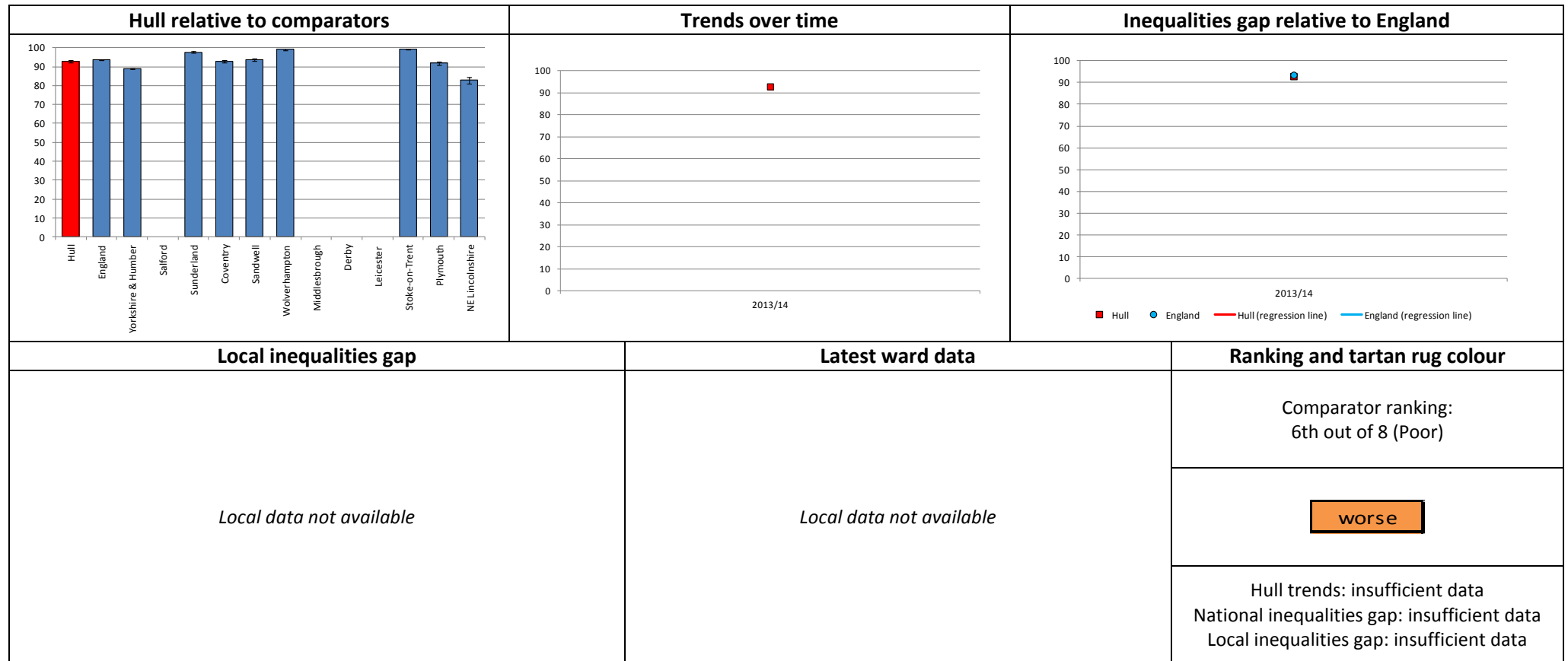
- The baseline occasional smoking prevalence among 15 year olds in Hull is 1.9% (95% confidence interval: 1.1% to 2.7%)
- The latest occasional smoking prevalence among 15 year olds in Hull is 1.9% (95% confidence interval: 1.1% to 2.7%)
- The prevalence of occasional smoking among 15 year olds has improved from 7.9% in 2002 to 1.9% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) was -0.8 percentage points in 2014/15
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 5.9 percentage points in 2008 to 3.3 percentage points in 2012
- The prevalence of occasional smoking among 15 year olds ranges from 0.0% in Holderness to 16.7% in Drypool, a difference of 16.7 percentage points

Data points:

Source: What About Youth (WAY) Survey 2014/15. Baseline period: 2014/15. Latest data: 2014/15. Analysis of local trend, wards and local deprivation fifths involves local survey data so differs from national estimates. The page was last updated on 24/08/2015

2.21iv Newborn bloodspot screening - coverage

The percentage of babies registered within the local authority area both at birth and at the time of report who are eligible for newborn blood spot screening and have a conclusive result recorded on the Child Health Information System within an effective timeframe.



Key points:

The baseline percentage screened and with a conclusive result in Hull is 92.9% (95% confidence interval: 92.0% to 93.7%)

The latest percentage screened and with a conclusive result in Hull is 92.9% (95% confidence interval: 92.0% to 93.7%)

The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) was 0.6 percentage points in 2013/14

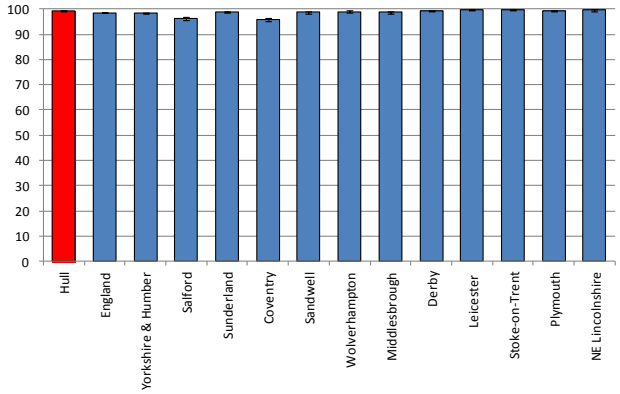
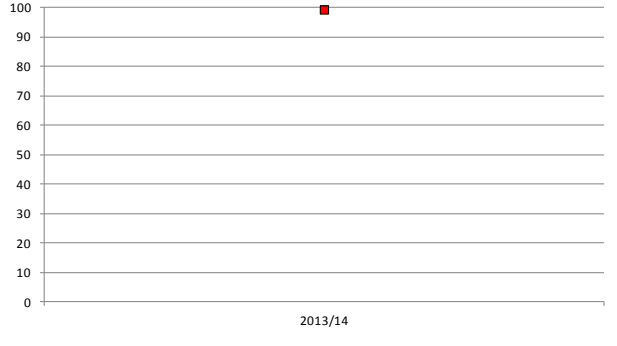
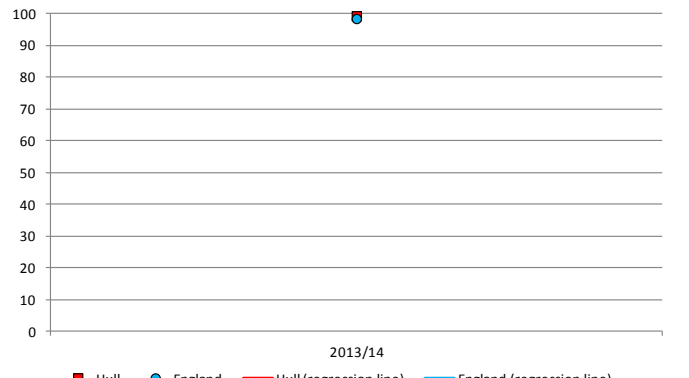
Data points:

Source: Child Health Information System. Baseline period: 2013/14. Latest data: 2013/14.

The page was last updated on 26/03/2015

2.21v Newborn hearing screening - coverage

The percentage of babies eligible for newborn hearing screening for whom the screening process is complete within 4 weeks corrected age (hospital programmes - well babies, all programmes - NICU babies) or 5 weeks corrected age (community programmes - well babies)

Hull relative to comparators	Trends over time	Inequalities gap relative to England																																								
 <table border="1"> <caption>Hull relative to comparators</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Comparator</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Hull</td><td>99.4</td></tr> <tr><td>England</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Yorkshire & Humber</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Salford</td><td>~98.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Sunderland</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Coventry</td><td>~98.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Sandwell</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Wolverhampton</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Middlesbrough</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Derby</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Leicester</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Stoke-on-Trent</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Plymouth</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> <tr><td>NE Lincolnshire</td><td>~99.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Comparator	Percentage	Hull	99.4	England	~99.5	Yorkshire & Humber	~99.5	Salford	~98.5	Sunderland	~99.5	Coventry	~98.5	Sandwell	~99.5	Wolverhampton	~99.5	Middlesbrough	~99.5	Derby	~99.5	Leicester	~99.5	Stoke-on-Trent	~99.5	Plymouth	~99.5	NE Lincolnshire	~99.5	 <table border="1"> <caption>Trends over time</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Hull</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>99.4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Hull	2013/14	99.4	 <table border="1"> <caption>Inequalities gap relative to England</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Hull</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>99.4</td><td>100.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Hull	England	2013/14	99.4	100.0
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Key points:

The baseline percentage screened within 4-5 weeks in Hull is 99.4% (95% confidence interval: 99.0% to 99.6%)

The latest percentage screened within 4-5 weeks in Hull is 99.4% (95% confidence interval: 99.0% to 99.6%)

The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) was -0.9 percentage points in 2013/14

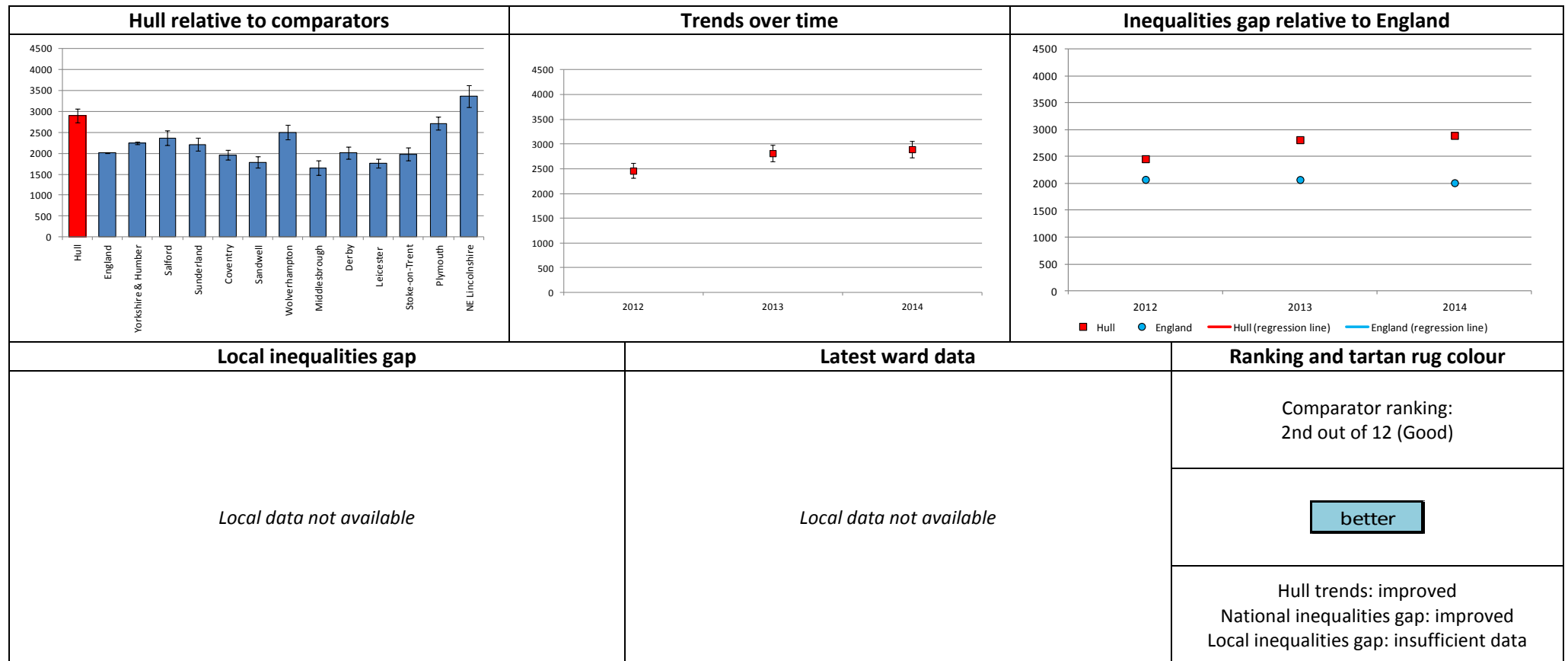
Data points:

Source: National hearing screening IT system. Baseline period: 2013/14. Latest data: 2013/14.

The page was last updated on 26/03/2015

3.02ii Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds) - persons

Crude rate of Chlamydia diagnoses per 100,000 young adults aged 15-24 based on their area of residence.



Key points:

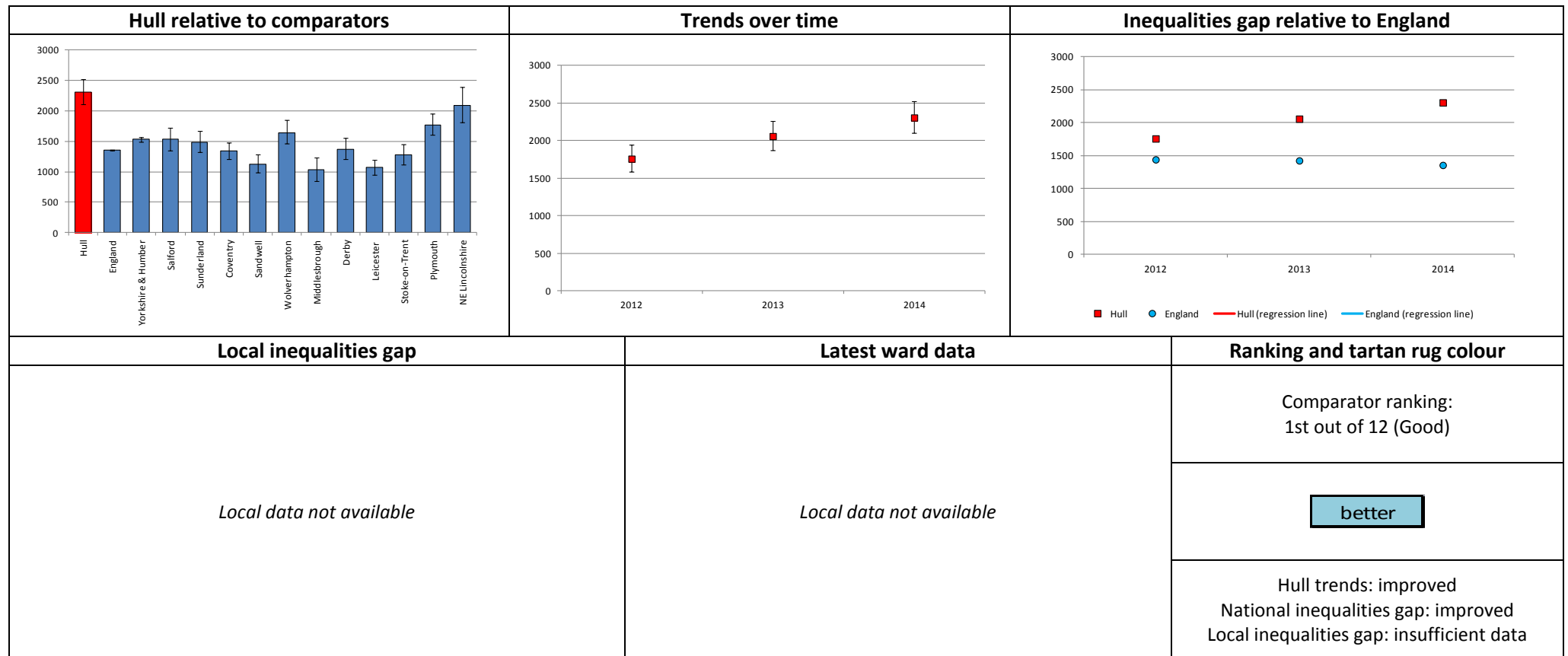
- The baseline diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year olds in Hull is 2459 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 2309 to 2616 per 100,000)
- The latest diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year olds in Hull is 2893 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 2729 to 3065 per 100,000)
- The diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year olds has improved from 2459 per 100,000 in 2012 to 2893 per 100,000 in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has improved from -384 per 100,000 in 2012 to -881 per 100,000 in 2014

Data points:

Source: Public Health England from Chlamydia Testing Activity Dataset. Baseline period: 2012. Latest data: 2014. Assuming increase in rate denotes success. The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

3.02ii Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds) - males

Crude rate of Chlamydia diagnoses per 100,000 male adults aged 15-24 based on their area of residence.



Key points:

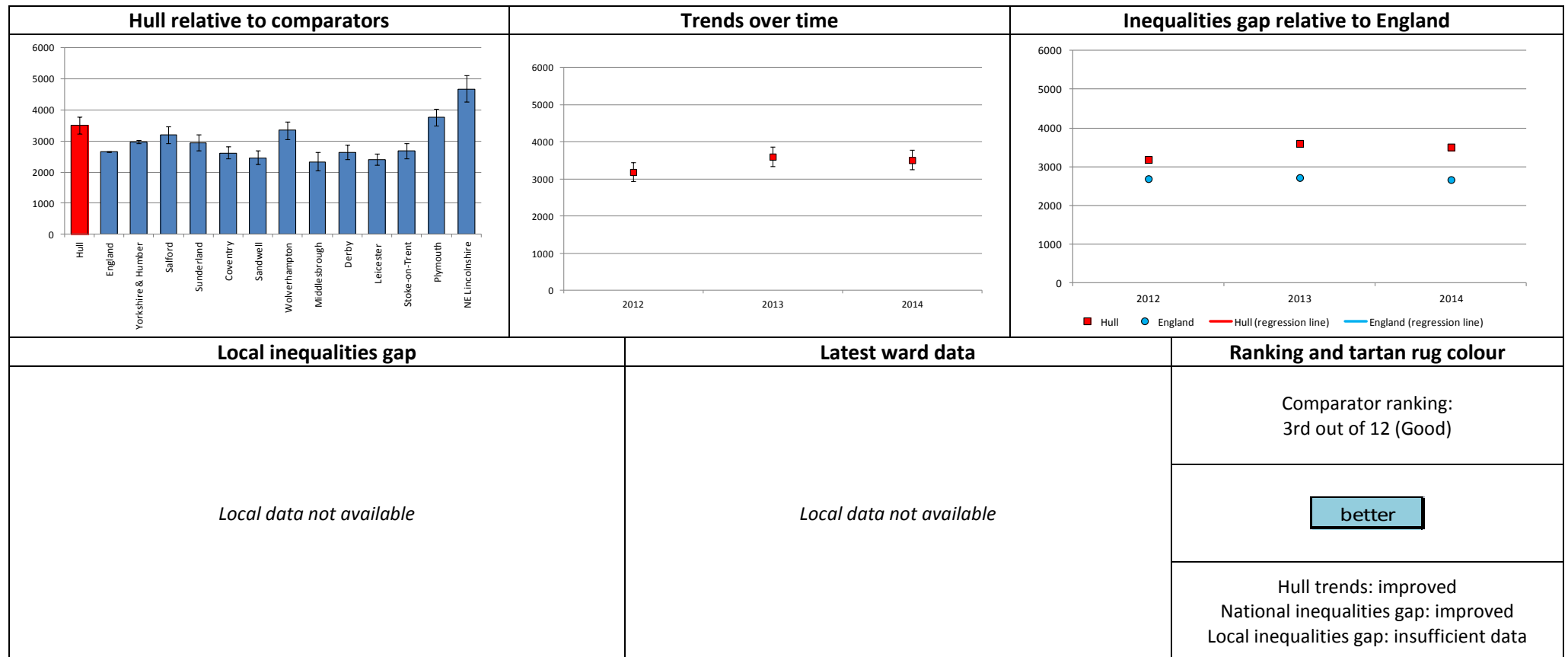
- The baseline diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year males in Hull is 1758 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1583 to 1946 per 100,000)
- The latest diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year males in Hull is 2306 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 2103 to 2523 per 100,000)
- The diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year males has improved from 1758 per 100,000 in 2012 to 2306 per 100,000 in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has improved from -318 per 100,000 in 2012 to -951 per 100,000 in 2014

Data points:

Source: Public Health England from Chlamydia Testing Activity Dataset. Baseline period: 2012. Latest data: 2014. Assuming increase in rate denotes success. The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

3.02ii Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds) - females

Crude rate of Chlamydia diagnoses per 100,000 young female adults aged 15-24 based on their area of residence.



Key points:

- The baseline diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year females in Hull is 3185 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 2941 to 3443 per 100,000)
- The latest diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year females in Hull is 3506 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 3248 to 3780 per 100,000)
- The diagnosis rate for Chlamydia among 15-24 year females has improved from 3185 per 100,000 in 2012 to 3506 per 100,000 in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has improved from -496 per 100,000 in 2012 to -842 per 100,000 in 2014

Data points:

Source: Public Health England from Chlamydia Testing Activity Dataset. Baseline period: 2012. Latest data: 2014. Assuming increase in rate denotes success. The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

3.03i Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B uptake (1 year old)

All children at age 12 months who have received the complete course (4 doses) of hepatitis B vaccine within each reporting area as a percentage of all the eligible population as defined in the hepatitis B chapter of the immunisation against infectious diseases "Green Book" (have maternal Hep B positive status).

Hull relative to comparators	Trends over time	Inequalities gap relative to England																														
<table border="1"> <caption>Hull relative to comparators - Hepatitis B uptake (%)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reporting Area</th> <th>Uptake (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Hull</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>England</td><td>~45</td></tr> <tr><td>Yorkshire & Humber</td><td>~45</td></tr> <tr><td>Salford</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>Sunderland</td><td>~95</td></tr> <tr><td>Coventry</td><td>~95</td></tr> <tr><td>Sandwell</td><td>~95</td></tr> <tr><td>Wolverhampton</td><td>~90</td></tr> <tr><td>Middlesbrough</td><td>~85</td></tr> <tr><td>Derby</td><td>~65</td></tr> <tr><td>Leicester</td><td>~45</td></tr> <tr><td>Stoke-on-Trent</td><td>~95</td></tr> <tr><td>Plymouth</td><td>~75</td></tr> <tr><td>NE Lincolnshire</td><td>~75</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Reporting Area	Uptake (%)	Hull	100	England	~45	Yorkshire & Humber	~45	Salford	100	Sunderland	~95	Coventry	~95	Sandwell	~95	Wolverhampton	~90	Middlesbrough	~85	Derby	~65	Leicester	~45	Stoke-on-Trent	~95	Plymouth	~75	NE Lincolnshire	~75	<p>Local data not available</p>	<p>Local data not available</p>
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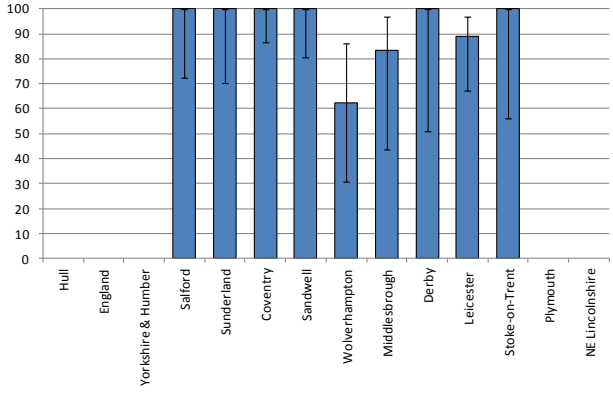
Key points:

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14.
The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03i Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B uptake (2 year old)

All children at age 24 months who have received the complete course (4 doses) of hepatitis B vaccine within each reporting area as a percentage of all the eligible population as defined in the hepatitis B chapter of the immunisation against infectious diseases "Green Book" (have maternal Hep B positive status).

Hull relative to comparators	Trends over time	Inequalities gap relative to England																														
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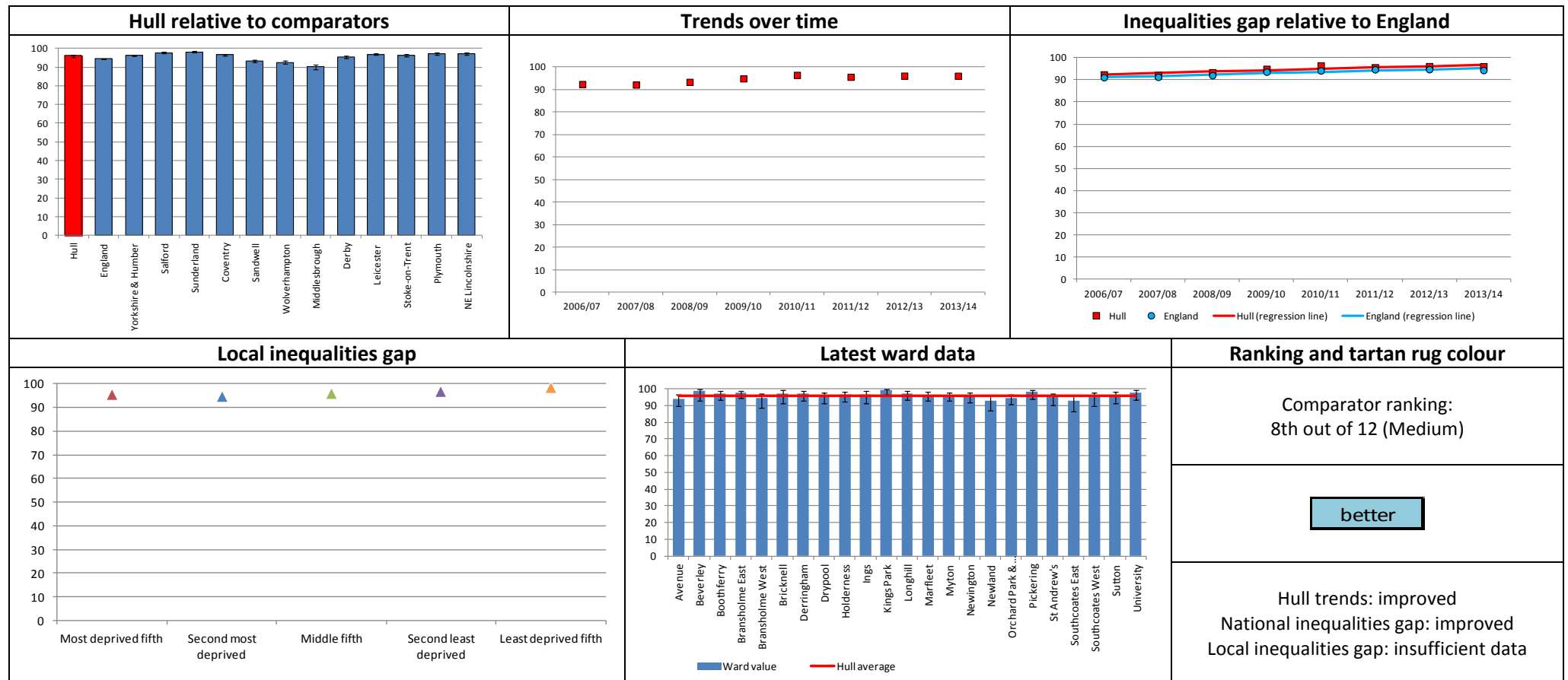
Key points:

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14.
The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03iii Population vaccination coverage - diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis / inactivated polio vaccine / haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine uptake (1 year old)

Children for whom the PCT is responsible who received 3 doses of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) (DTaP) / inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) / haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine at any time by their first birthday as a percentage of all children whose first birthday falls within the time period.



Key points:

- The baseline percentage of one year olds vaccinated for DTaP/IPV/Hib in Hull is 96.4% (95% confidence interval: 95.8% to 97.0%)
- The latest percentage of one year olds vaccinated for DTaP/IPV/Hib in Hull is 96.1% (95% confidence interval: 95.4% to 96.6%)
- The percentage of one year olds vaccinated for DTaP/IPV/Hib has improved from 92.4% in 2006/07 to 96.1% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has improved from -1.3 percentage points in 2006/07 to -1.7 percentage points in 2013/14
- The percentage of one year olds vaccinated for DTaP/IPV/Hib ranges from 92.8% in Southcoates East to 99.4% in Kings Park, a difference of 6.6 percentage points
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was 2.8 percentage points in 2010/11

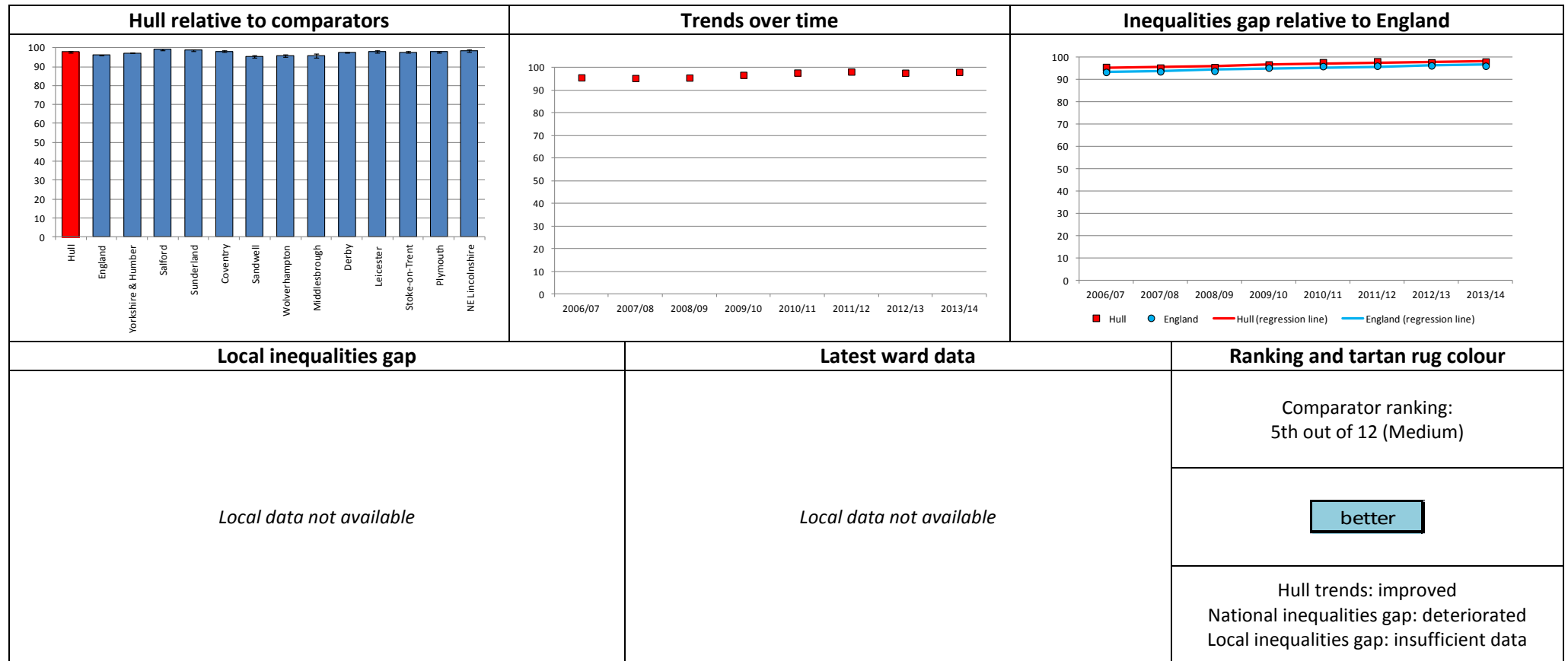
Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local deprivation and ward data relate to 2010/11 and differs slightly from the national estimate for Hull.

The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03iii Population vaccination coverage - diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis / inactivated polio vaccine / haemophilus influenzae type b uptake (2 year old)

Children for whom the PCT is responsible who received 3 doses of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) (DTaP) / inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) / haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine at any time by their second birthday as a percentage of all children whose second birthday falls within the time period.



Key points:

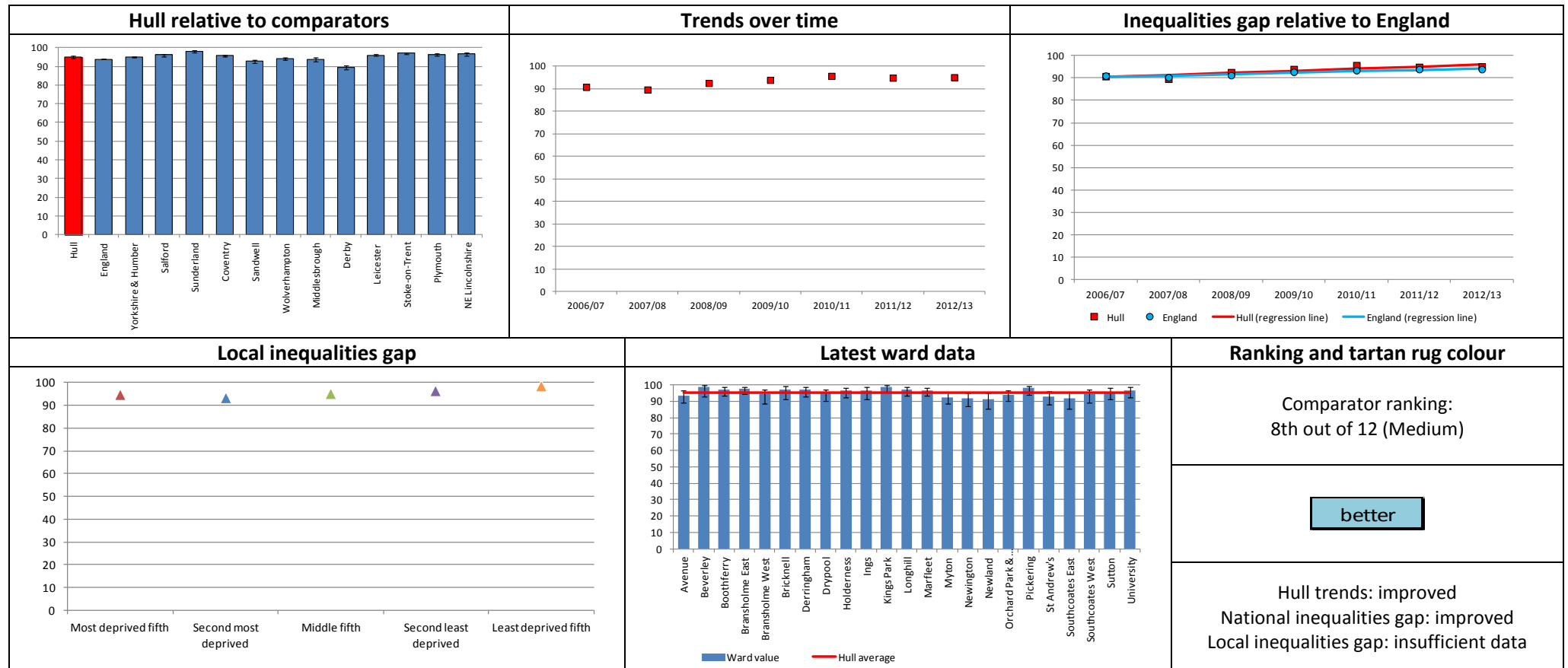
The baseline percentage of two year olds vaccinated for DTaP/IPV/Hib in Hull is 97.7% (95% confidence interval: 97.2% to 98.1%)
 The latest percentage of two year olds vaccinated for DTaP/IPV/Hib in Hull is 98.0% (95% confidence interval: 97.5% to 98.4%)
 The percentage of two year olds vaccinated for DTaP/IPV/Hib has improved from 95.6% in 2006/07 to 98.0% in 2013/14
 The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has deteriorated from -2.2 percentage points in 2006/07 to -1.9 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14.
 The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03iv Population vaccination coverage - Meningococcal C (MenC) uptake (1 year old)

All children at age one who have received the completed course of meningococcal C (MenC) conjugate vaccine as a percentage of all children for whom the PCT is responsible whose first birthday falls within the time period.



Key points:

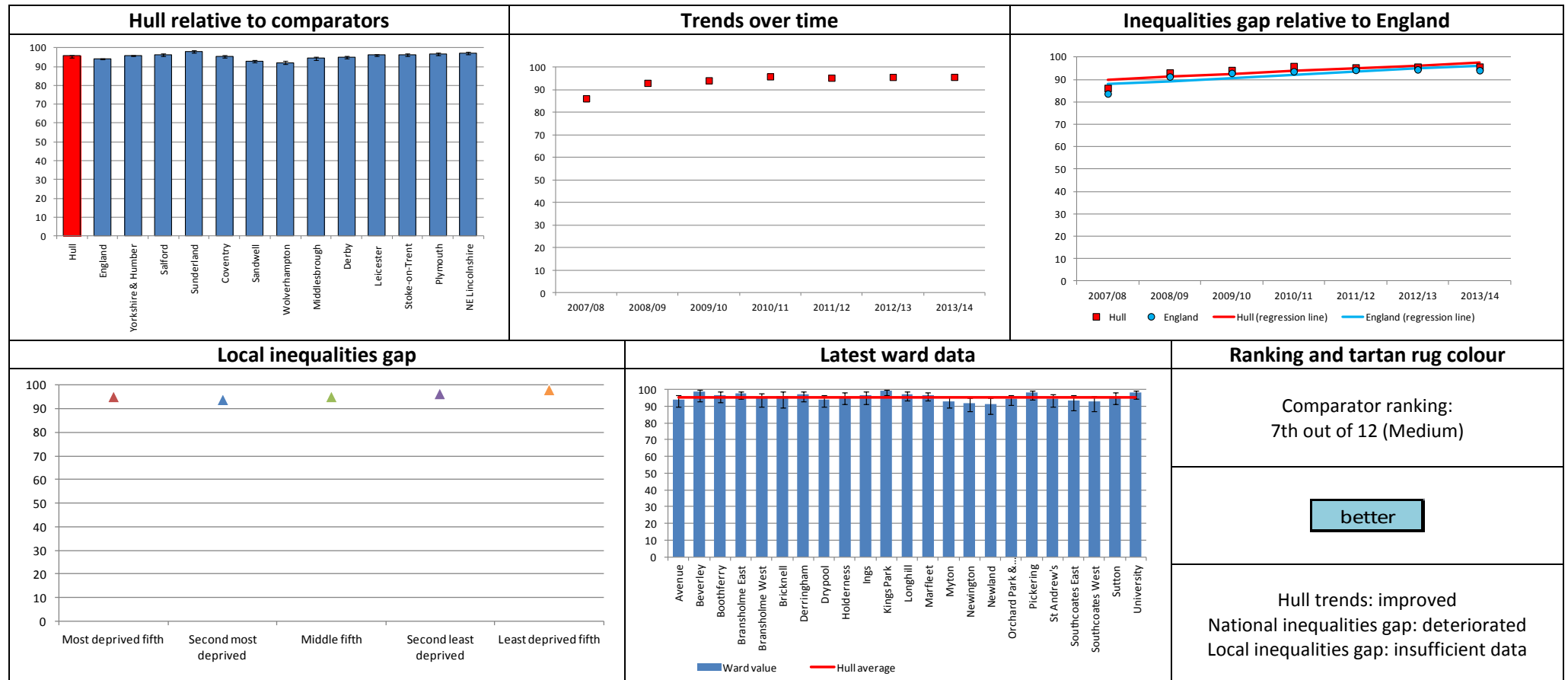
- The baseline percentage of one year olds vaccinated for MenC in Hull is 95.7% (95% confidence interval: 95.0% to 96.3%)
- The latest percentage of one year olds vaccinated for MenC in Hull is 95.1% (95% confidence interval: 94.4% to 95.7%)
- The percentage of one year olds vaccinated for MenC has improved from 90.8% in 2006/07 to 95.1% in 2012/13
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has improved from 0.2 percentage points in 2006/07 to -1.2 percentage points in 2012/13
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was 3.6 percentage points in 2010/11
- The percentage of one year olds vaccinated for MenC ranges from 91.4% in Newland to 98.7% in Kings Park, a difference of 7.4 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2012/13. Local deprivation and ward data relate to 2010/11 and differs slightly from the national estimate for Hull. The page was last updated on 10/02/2014

3.03v Population vaccination coverage - pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) uptake (1 year old)

All children at age one who have received the completed course of vaccine for the pneumococcal infection (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine – PCV), as a percentage of all children for whom the PCT is responsible whose first birthday falls within the time period.



Key points:

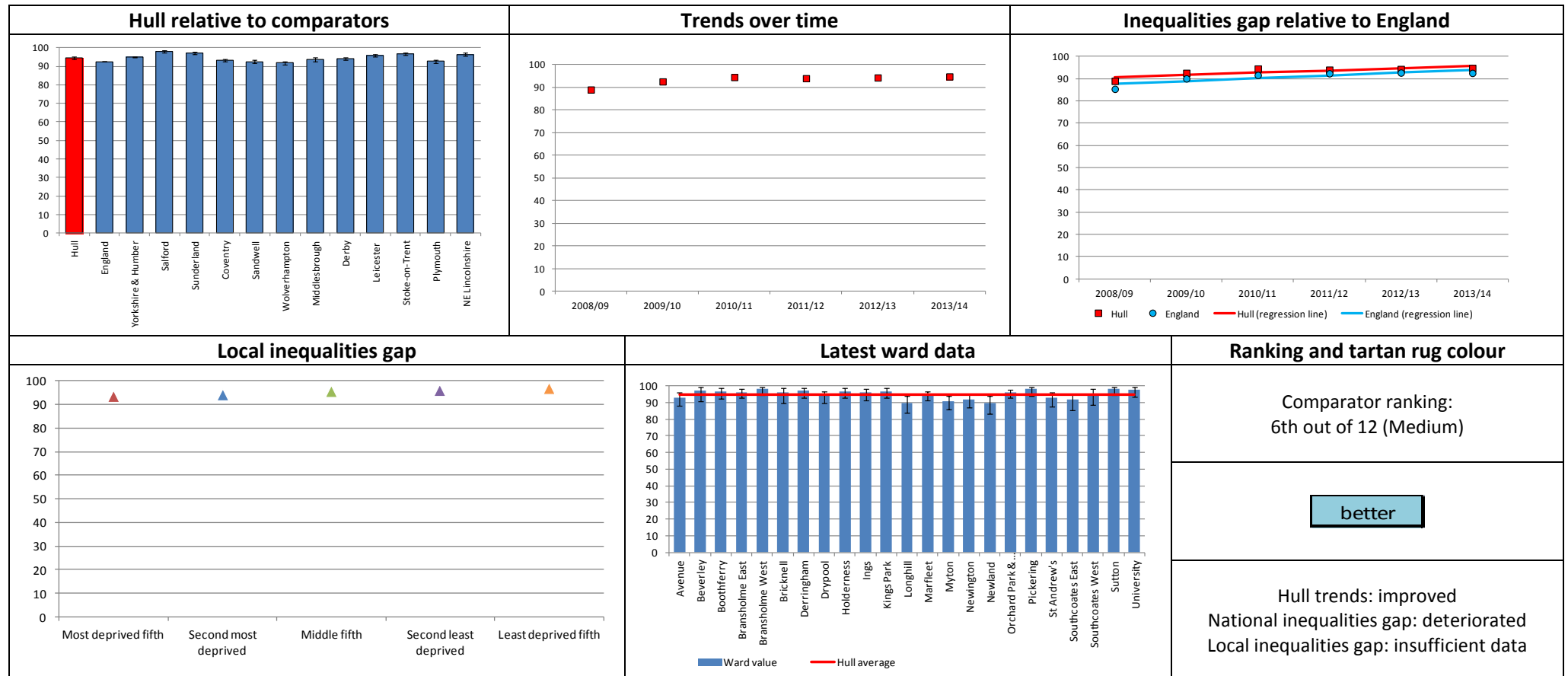
- The baseline percentage of one year olds vaccinated for PCV in Hull is 86.2% (95% confidence interval: 85.2% to 87.2%)
- The latest percentage of one year olds vaccinated for PCV in Hull is 95.7% (95% confidence interval: 95.0% to 96.2%)
- The percentage of one year olds vaccinated for PCV has improved from 86.2% in 2007/08 to 95.7% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has deteriorated from -2.5 percentage points in 2007/08 to -1.6 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was 2.9 percentage points in 2010/11
- The percentage of one year olds vaccinated for PCV ranges from 91.4% in Newland to 99.4% in Kings Park, a difference of 8.0 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local deprivation and ward data relate to 2010/11 and differs slightly from the national estimate for Hull. The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03vi Population vaccination coverage - Haemophilus influenzae type b / Meningitis C (Hib/MenC) booster uptake (2 year old)

All children at age two years who have received one booster dose of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) / Meningitis C (MenC) vaccine resident within each reporting area as a percentage of all children at age two years.



Key points:

- The baseline percentage of two year olds receiving Hib/MenC booster in Hull is 94.5% (95% confidence interval: 93.7% to 95.2%)
- The latest percentage of two year olds receiving Hib/MenC booster in Hull is 94.7% (95% confidence interval: 94.0% to 95.4%)
- The percentage of two year olds receiving Hib/MenC booster has improved from 89.0% in 2008/09 to 94.7% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has deteriorated from -3.6 percentage points in 2008/09 to -2.2 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was 3.4 percentage points in 2010/11
- The percentage of two year olds receiving Hib/MenC booster ranges from 89.9% in Newland to 98.5% in Bransholme West, a difference of 8.5 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local deprivation and ward data relate to 2010/11 and differs slightly from the national estimate for Hull.

The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03vi Population vaccination coverage - Haemophilus influenzae type b / Meningitis C (Hib/MenC) booster uptake (5 year old)

All children at age five years who have received one booster dose of Hib/MenC vaccine resident within each reporting area as a percentage of all children at age five years.



Key points:

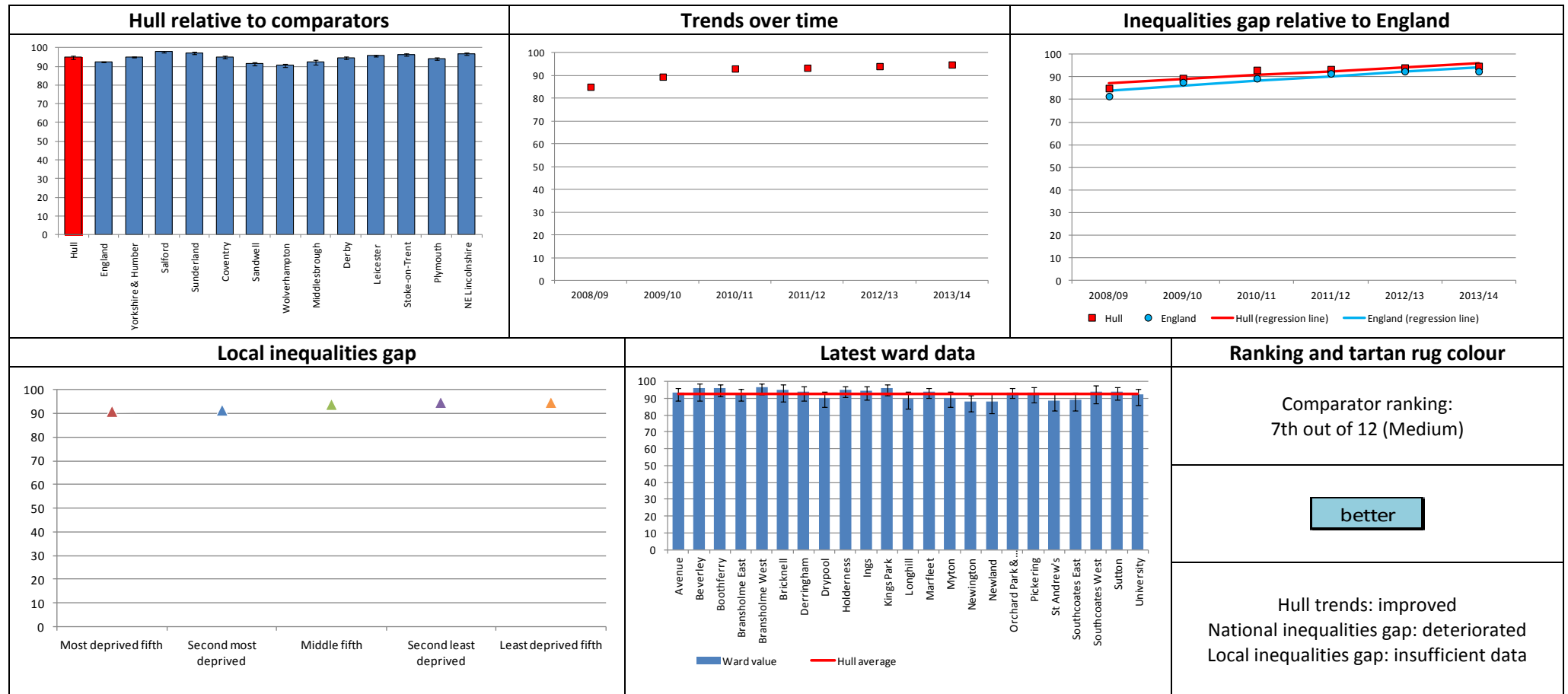
- The baseline percentage of five year olds receiving Hib/MenC booster in Hull is 91.1% (95% confidence interval: 90.1% to 92.0%)
- The latest percentage of five year olds receiving Hib/MenC booster in Hull is 94.6% (95% confidence interval: 93.8% to 95.3%)
- The percentage of five year olds receiving Hib/MenC booster has improved from 91.1% in 2011/12 to 94.6% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has improved from -2.5 percentage points in 2011/12 to -2.7 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2011/12. Latest data: 2013/14.
The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03vii Population vaccination coverage - pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) booster uptake (2 year old)

All children at age two years who have received one booster dose of vaccine for the pneumococcal infection (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine – PCV) within each reporting area as a percentage of all children at age two years.



Key points:

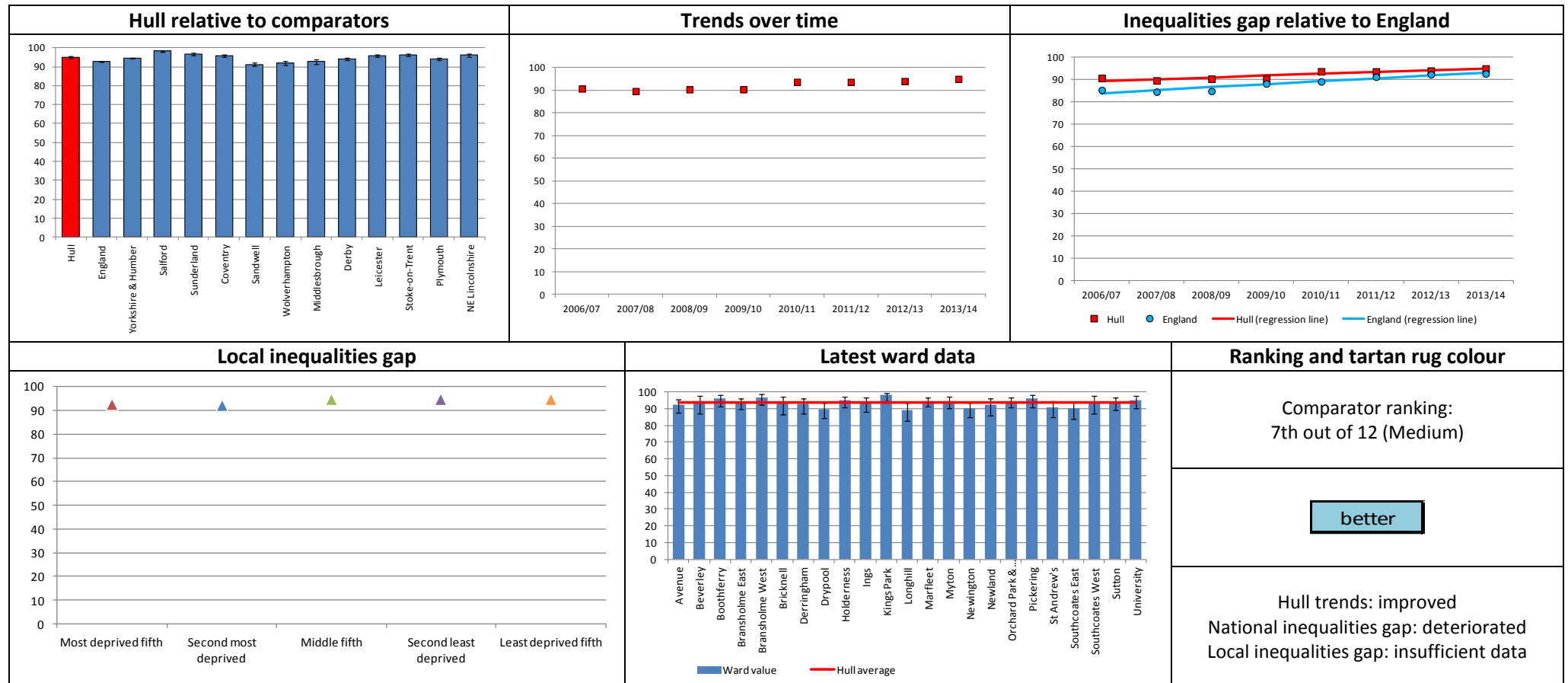
- The baseline percentage of two year olds receiving PCV booster in Hull is 93.0% (95% confidence interval: 92.1% to 93.8%)
- The latest percentage of two year olds receiving PCV booster in Hull is 94.8% (95% confidence interval: 94.0% to 95.4%)
- The percentage of two year olds receiving PCV booster has improved from 85.0% in 2008/09 to 94.8% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has deteriorated from -3.5 percentage points in 2008/09 to -2.3 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was 4.0 percentage points in 2010/11
- The percentage of two year olds receiving PCV booster ranges from 88.0% in Newington to 96.9% in Bransholme West, a difference of 8.9 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local deprivation and ward data relate to 2010/11 and differs slightly from the national estimate for Hull. The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03viii Population vaccination coverage - measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) uptake - one dose (2 years old)

All children for whom the PCT is responsible who received one dose of measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their second birthday as a percentage of all children whose second birthday falls within the time period.



Key points:

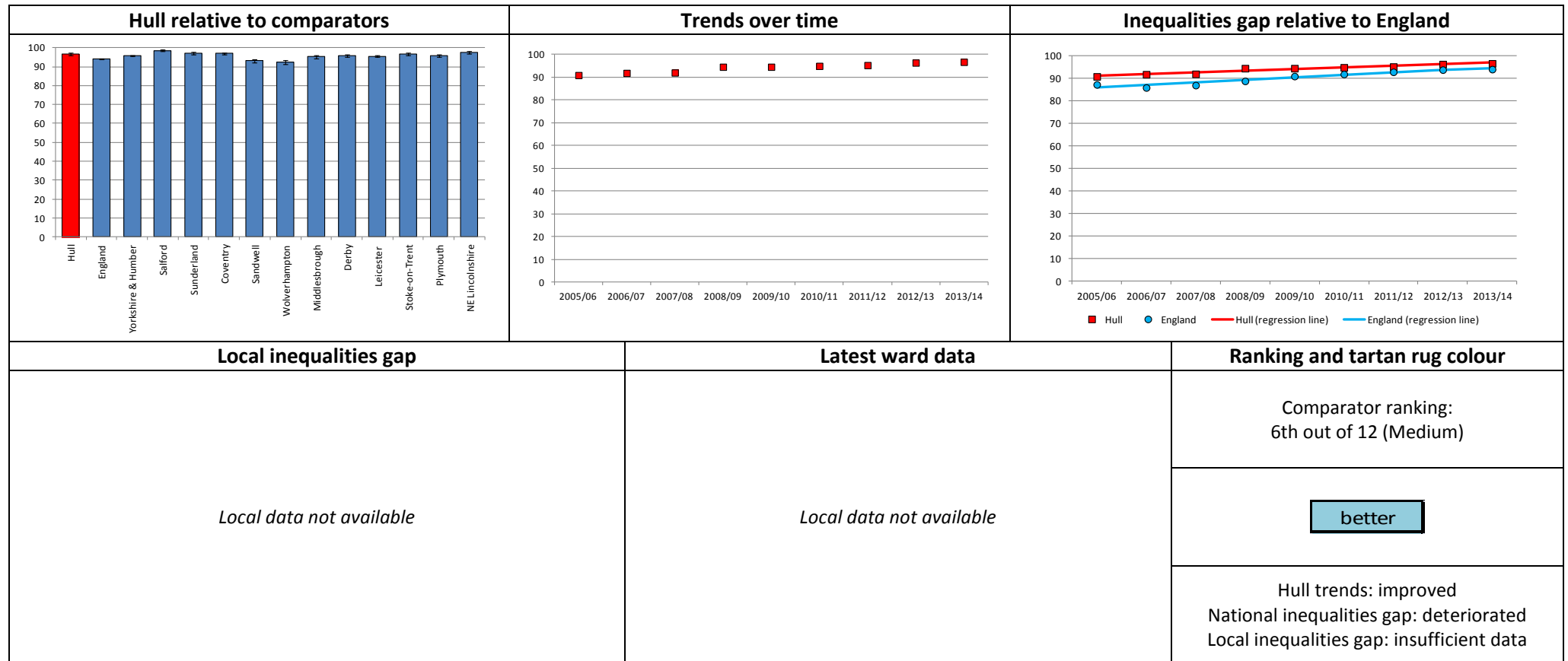
- The baseline percentage of two year olds receiving one dose of MMR in Hull is 93.7% (95% confidence interval: 92.8% to 94.4%)
- The latest percentage of two year olds receiving one dose of MMR in Hull is 95.0% (95% confidence interval: 94.2% to 95.6%)
- The percentage of two year olds receiving one dose of MMR has improved from 90.7% in 2006/07 to 95.0% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has deteriorated from -5.4 percentage points in 2006/07 to -2.3 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was 2.0 percentage points in 2010/11
- The percentage of two year olds receiving one dose of MMR ranges from 89.2% in Longhill to 98.1% in Kings Park, a difference of 8.9 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local deprivation and ward data relate to 2010/11 and differs slightly from the national estimate for Hull.
The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03ix Population vaccination coverage - measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) uptake - one dose (5 years old)

All children for whom the PCT is responsible who received one dose of MMR on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their fifth birthday as a percentage of all children whose fifth birthday falls within the time period.



Key points:

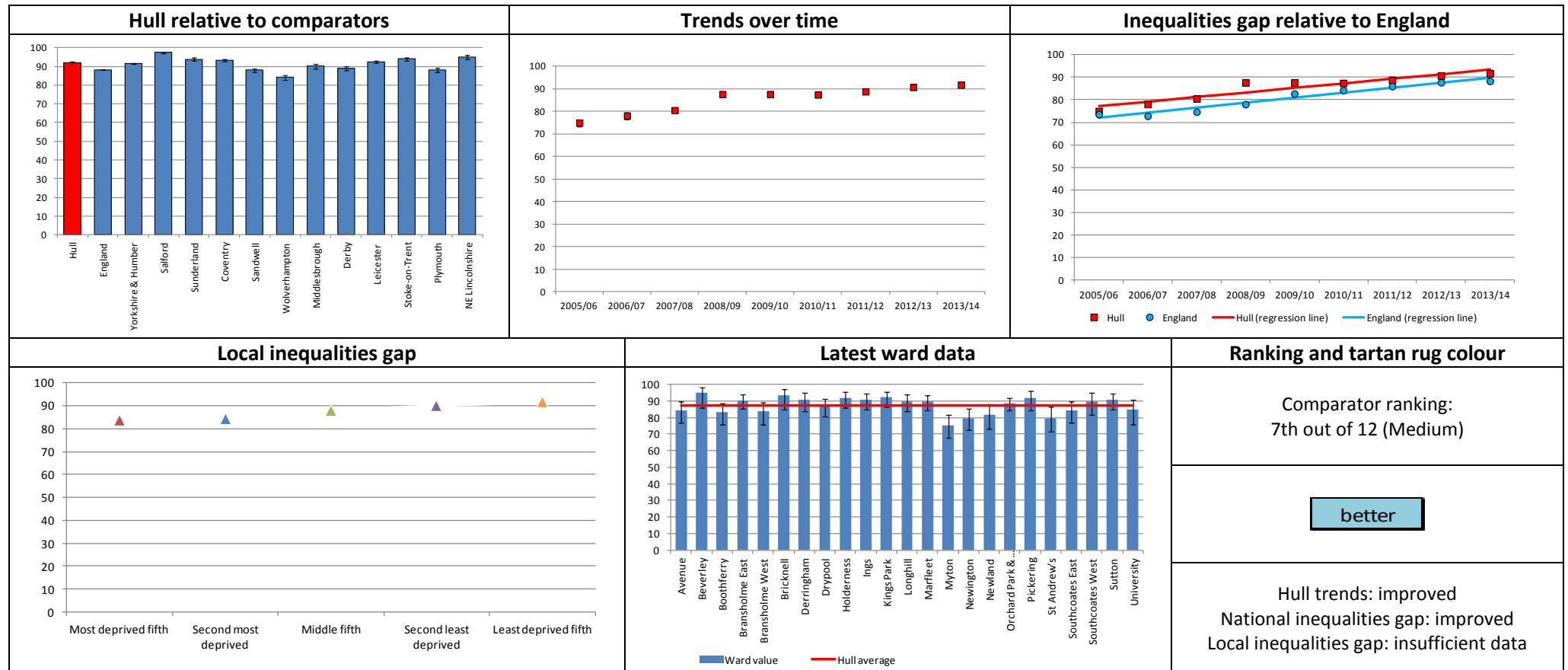
The baseline percentage of five year olds receiving one dose of MMR in Hull is 94.9% (95% confidence interval: 94.1% to 95.6%)
 The latest percentage of five year olds receiving one dose of MMR in Hull is 96.7% (95% confidence interval: 96.0% to 97.2%)
 The percentage of five year olds receiving one dose of MMR has improved from 90.9% in 2005/06 to 96.7% in 2013/14
 The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has deteriorated from -3.6 percentage points in 2005/06 to -2.6 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14.
 The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03x Population vaccination coverage - measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) uptake - two doses (5 years old)

All children for whom the PCT is responsible who received two doses of MMR on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their fifth birthday as a percentage of all children whose fifth birthday falls within the time period.



Key points:

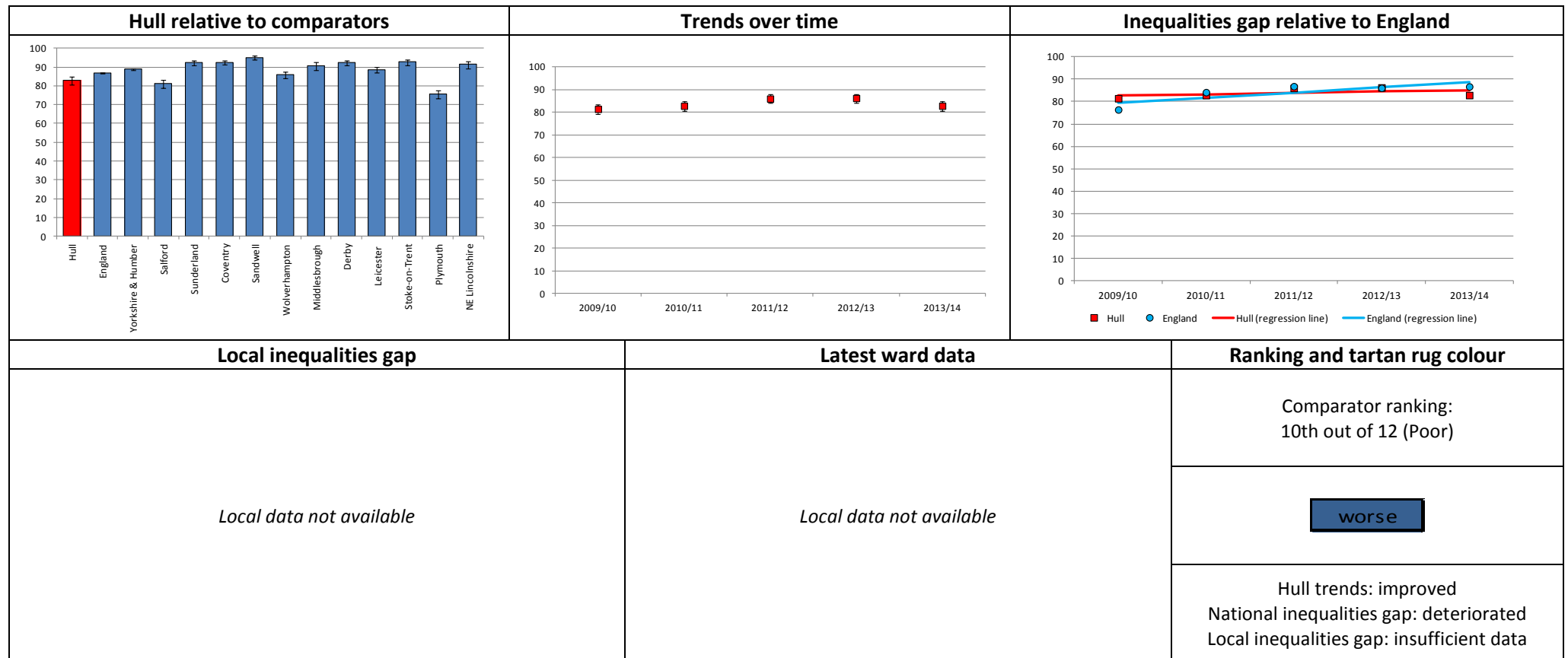
- The baseline percentage of five year olds receiving two doses of MMR in Hull is 87.4% (95% confidence interval: 86.2% to 88.5%)
- The latest percentage of five year olds receiving two doses of MMR in Hull is 91.8% (95% confidence interval: 90.8% to 92.6%)
- The percentage of five year olds receiving two doses of MMR has improved from 75.0% in 2005/06 to 91.8% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has improved from -1.4 percentage points in 2005/06 to -3.4 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was 7.8 percentage points in 2010/11
- The percentage of five year olds receiving two doses of MMR ranges from 75.5% in Myton to 94.9% in Beverley, a difference of 19.4 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly data collected by Public Health England, available from Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local deprivation and ward data relate to 2010/11 and differs slightly from the national estimate for Hull. The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

3.03xii Population vaccination coverage - Human Papillomavirus types 16 and 18 (HPV) uptake

All girls aged 12 to 13 years who have received all three doses of the human papillomavirus (HPV) types 16 and 18 vaccine within each reporting area (at present PCT responsible population) as a percentage of all girls aged 12 to 13 years within each area.



Key points:

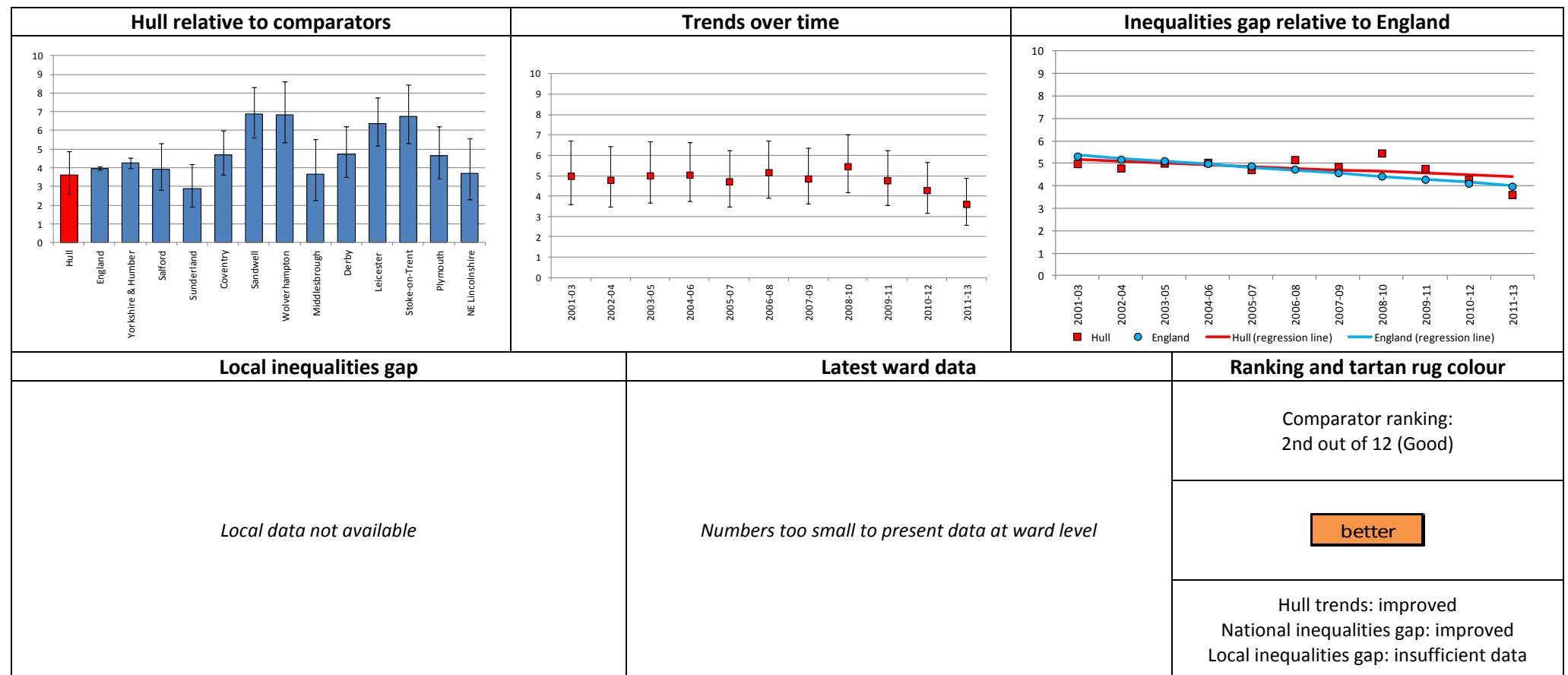
The baseline percentage of 12-13 year old girls vaccinated for HPV in Hull is 82.8% (95% confidence interval: 80.7% to 84.8%)
 The latest percentage of 12-13 year old girls vaccinated for HPV in Hull is 82.9% (95% confidence interval: 80.6% to 84.9%)
 The percentage of 12-13 year old girls vaccinated for HPV has improved from 81.4% in 2009/10 to 82.9% in 2013/14
 The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has deteriorated from -5.0 percentage points in 2009/10 to 3.8 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Department of Health. Baseline period: 2010/11.
 Latest data: 2013/14.
 The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

4.01 Infant mortality

Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.



Key points:

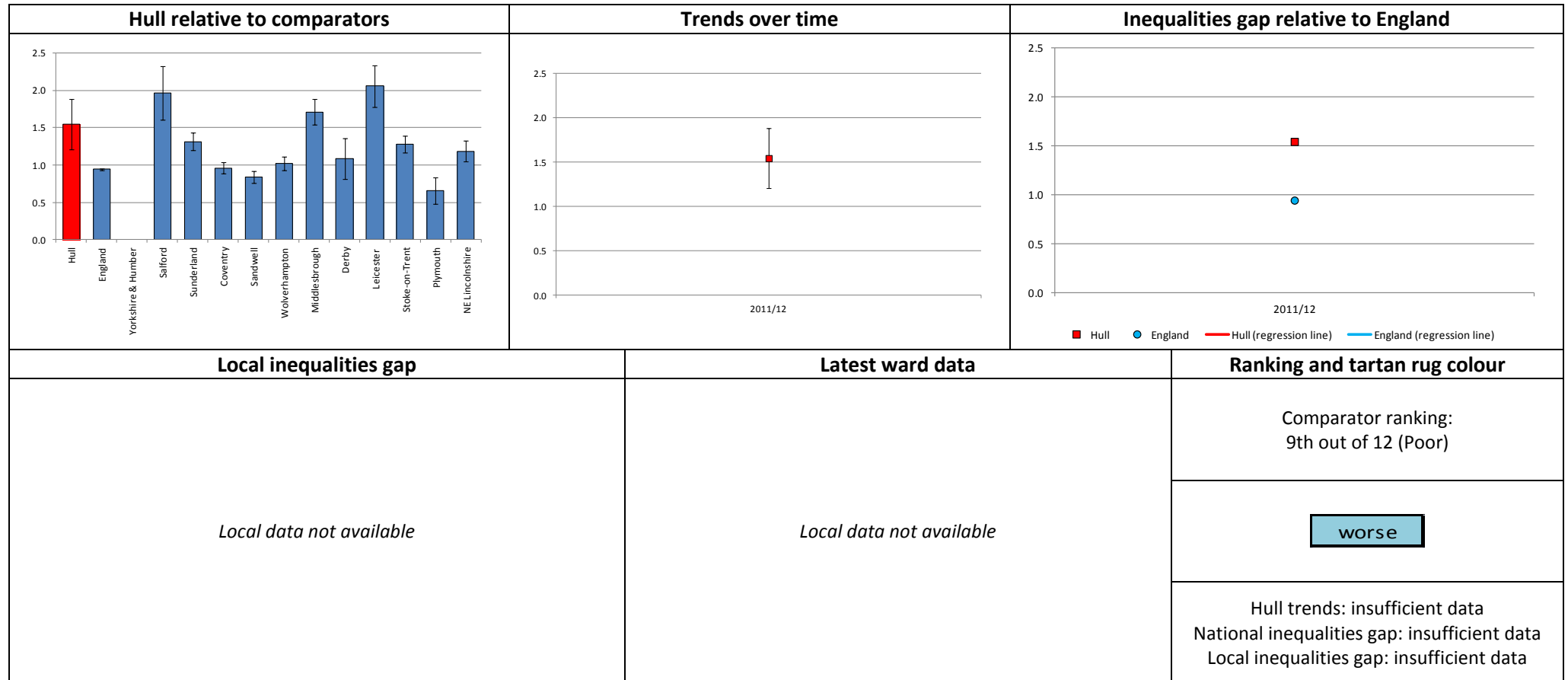
- The baseline infant mortality rate in Hull is 4.77 rate per 1,000 births (95% confidence interval: 3.57 to 6.24 rate per 1,000 births)
- The latest infant mortality rate in Hull is 3.61 rate per 1,000 births (95% confidence interval: 2.59 to 4.89 rate per 1,000 births)
- The infant mortality rate has improved from 4.99 rate per 1,000 births in 2001-03 to 3.61 rate per 1,000 births in 2011-13
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has improved from -0.33 rate per 1,000 births in 2001-03 to -0.37 rate per 1,000 births in 2011-13

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2009-11. Latest data: 2011-13.
The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

4.02 Tooth decay in children aged 5

Mean severity of tooth decay in children aged five years based on the mean number of teeth per child sampled which were either actively decayed or had been filled or extracted (decayed, missing or filled teeth: d3mft)



Key points:

The baseline mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in Hull is 1.54 teeth (95% confidence interval: 1.21 to 1.88 teeth)

The latest mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in Hull is 1.54 teeth (95% confidence interval: 1.21 to 1.88 teeth)

The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) was 0.60 teeth in 2011/12

Data points:

Source: National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral Health Survey of five year old children. Baseline period: 2011/12. Latest data: 2011/12.

The page was last updated on 17/11/2013