

Youth hubs: Tonbridge & Malling

November 2016



Produced by

Samantha Bennett: Public Health Consultant (samantha.bennett2@kent.gov.uk)
Emily Silcock: Public Health Information Analyst (emily.silcock@kent.gov.uk)
Del Herridge: Public Health Product and Data Manager (del.herridge@kent.gov.uk)
Lauren Liddell-Young (lauren.liddell-young@kent.gov.uk)
Correspondence to: KPHO@kent.gov.uk



Version: 3

Last Updated: November 2016

| Contents

1	1. Introduction	5
1.1	Priorities for Tonbridge & Malling.....	5
2	2. Key findings	6
3	3. Population	8
3.1	District	8
3.2	Ward level	9
4	4. Vulnerable children	10
4.1	Looked after children	10
4.1.1	District	10
4.2	Child protection plan.....	11
4.2.1	District	11
5	5. Education	12
5.1	Attainment	12
5.1.1	GCSE: Trend.....	12
5.1.2	GCSE: Ward level.....	14
5.1.3	Key stage two: district.....	15
5.2	Exclusions	16
5.2.1	Fixed term	16
5.2.2	Permanent	17
5.3	Not in Education, Employment or Training.....	18
5.3.1	District.....	18
6	6. Youth Justice	19

6.1	First time entrants.....	19
6.1.1	District.....	19
6.1.2	Ward level.....	21
6.2	Young offenders.....	22
6.2.1	District.....	22
6.2.2	Ward level.....	24
7	7. Maternity.....	25
7.1	Teenage conceptions.....	25
7.1.1	Trend.....	25
7.1.2	Ward level.....	27
7.2	Teenage mothers.....	28
7.2.1	District.....	28
8	8. Sexual Health.....	30
8.1	Chlamydia.....	30
8.1.1	Screening.....	30
8.1.2	Detection.....	32
8.2	Human papillomavirus.....	33
8.2.1	Kent.....	33
9	9. Lifestyles.....	34
9.1	National Child Measurement Programme.....	34
9.1.1	District.....	34
9.1.2	Ward level.....	38
9.2	Smoking at age 15.....	40
9.2.1	District.....	40
9.2.2	Ward level.....	41
	Substance misuse.....	42
9.2.3	District.....	42

10	10. Road Traffic Collisions.....	43
10.1	Children killed or seriously injured.....	43
10.1.1	Kent trend	43
10.1.2	District.....	44
11	11. Hospital activity.....	45
11.1	A&E attendance.....	45
11.1.1	District.....	45
11.1.2	Ward level.....	47
11.2	Substance misuse: drug specific.....	49
11.2.1	District.....	49
11.2.2	Ward level.....	51
11.3	Substance misuse: alcohol specific.....	53
11.3.1	District.....	53
11.3.2	Ward level.....	55
11.4	Self-harm	57
11.4.1	District.....	57
11.4.2	Ward level.....	59
11.5	Injury.....	61
11.5.1	District.....	61
11.5.2	Ward level.....	63
12	12. Mortality	65
12.1	Child mortality	65
12.1.1	District.....	65




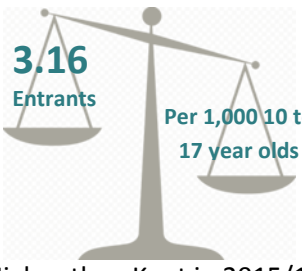




1 1. Introduction

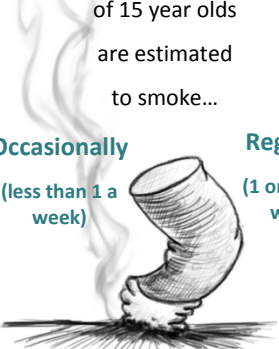





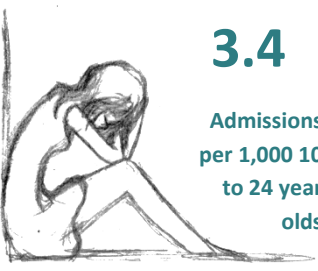


Youth hub profiles have been produced for each district in Kent to identify key Public Health priorities for young people aged under 25. Analysis of indicators has been conducted at a district level, and where possible at a more detailed electoral ward level.

1.1 Priorities for Tonbridge & Malling

- Decrease the number of 15 year olds who smoke
 - Second highest percentage of occasional smokers in Kent, and higher estimated prevalence of both occasional and regular smokers than England
- Reduce 'First Time Entrants' to Youth Justice System
 - Highest rate of 10 to 17year olds in west Kent
- Prioritise sexual health
 - Highest percentage of teenage mothers in west Kent
 - Significantly lower chlamydia screening and diagnostic rate than England in 2015

2. Key findings

<p>Population Higher proportions aged under 19 compared to Kent, but lower proportions aged between 20 and 24</p> <p>Vulnerable children Looked after children 25.3 placements in Tonbridge & Malling and 14.9 Children subject to a child protection plan Per 10,000 children aged 0 to 17</p> 	<p>Education: GCSES</p> <p>60%</p>  <p>Achieved 5 or more A* to C grade GCSEs in 2014/15, significantly higher than Kent.</p>	<p>Education: NEET</p> <p>4.3%</p>  <p>Of 16 to 24 year olds were classified as NEET in November 2015 and January 2016, lower than Kent.</p>
<p>Youth Justice: First Time Entrants</p> <p>3.16 Entrants Per 1,000 10 to 17 year olds</p>  <p>Higher than Kent in 2015/16 and decreasing since 2011/12</p>	<p>Youth Justice: Young Offenders</p> <p>6.5</p>  <p>Young offenders per 1,000 10 to 17 year olds</p> <p>Lower than Kent in 2012/13 to 2015/16 (pooled data)</p>	<p>Maternity: Teenage Conceptions</p> <p>21.0</p>  <p>Conceptions per 1,000 15 to 17 year old females in 2014, and steadily decreasing since 1998</p>
<p>Maternity: Teenage Mothers</p> <p>1.5%</p>  <p>Of live births were to mothers aged under 18 between 2011 and 2015</p> <p>Higher than Kent for 2011 to 2015 (pooled)</p>	<p>Sexual Health: Chlamydia</p> <p>16.9%</p> <p>Of 15 to 24 year olds screened, in 2015, lower than Kent</p> <p>1019.0</p> <p>Chlamydia diagnoses per 100,000 15 to 24 year olds in 2015</p>	<p>Lifestyles: NCMP</p> <p>20.8%</p> <p>Of reception children in 2014/15 had excess weight; this has decreased since 2010/11</p> <p>28.7%</p>  <p>Of year six children had excess weight, significantly lower than Kent</p>

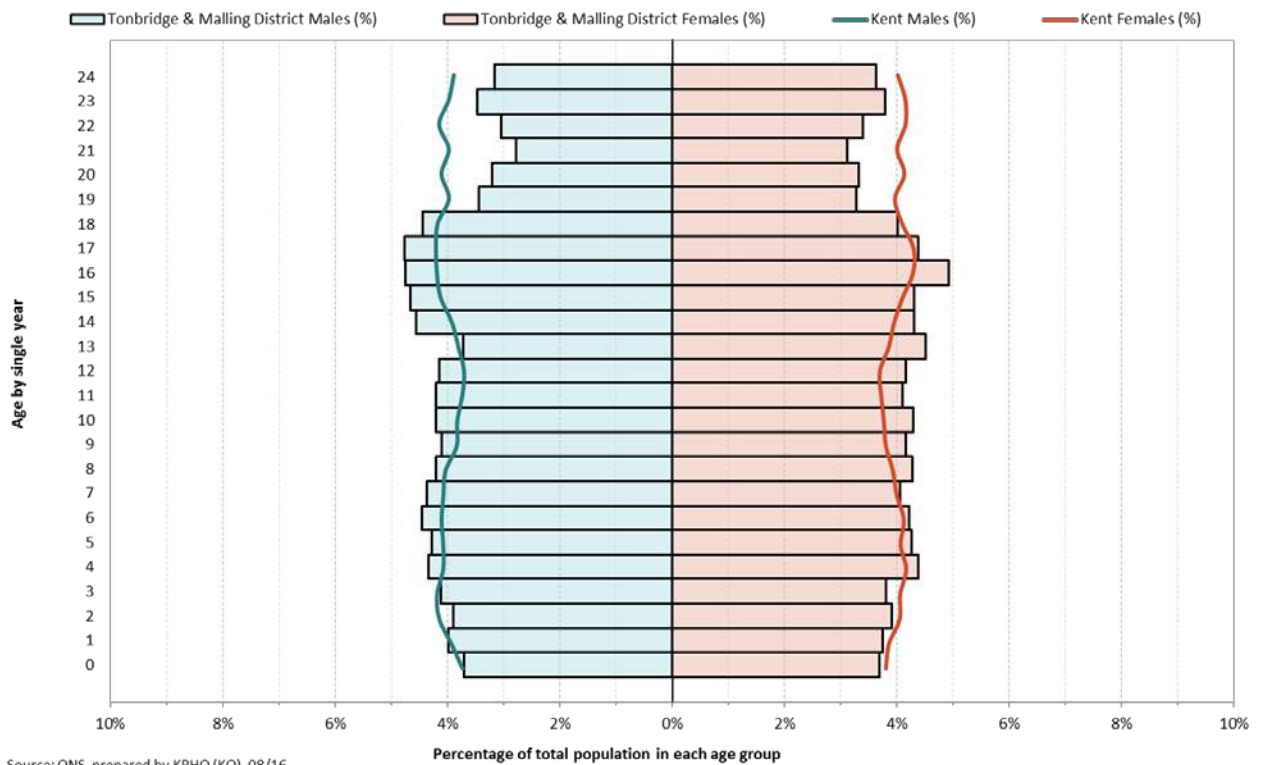
<p>Lifestyles: Smoking at age 15</p> <p>5.0% 9.3%</p> <p>of 15 year olds are estimated to smoke...</p> <p>Occasionally (less than 1 a week) Regularly (1 or more a week)</p> 	<p>Lifestyles: Substance misuse</p> <p>Persons aged under 25 accessing specialist substance misuse services</p> <p>3.40</p> <p>per 1,000 population</p> 	<p>Road Traffic Collisions</p> <p>13</p> <p>Children killed or seriously injured on Tonbridge & Malling roads between 2013 and 2015</p> 
<p>Hospital Activity: A&E</p> <p>↑</p>  <p>Significantly lower A&E attendance rate than Kent based on 2011/12 and 2015/16 pooled data</p>	<p>Hospital Activity: Drug specific</p> <p>1.4</p> <p>Admissions per 1,000</p> <p>10 to 24 year olds</p> <p>Significantly lower admission rate than Kent for 2011/12 to 2015/16 (pooled)</p> 	<p>Hospital Activity: Alcohol Specific</p> <p>2.3</p> <p>Admissions per 1,000 10 to 24 year olds</p> <p>Admission rate has decreased over the past eight years; and is still lower than Kent based on five years' pooled data.</p> 
<p>Hospital Activity: Self-harm</p> <p>3.4</p> <p>Admissions per 1,000 10 to 24 year olds</p> <p>Significantly lower admission rate in Kent for 2011/12 to 2015/16 (pooled)</p> 	<p>Hospital Activity: Injuries</p> <p>12.6</p> <p>Admissions per 1,000 10 to 24 year olds</p> <p>Higher admission rate than Kent for 2011/12 to 2015/16 (pooled), but decreasing at a faster rate than Kent</p> 	<p>Mortality</p> <p>0.81</p> <p>Deaths per 10,000 population aged 1 to 17 for 2011 to 2015 (pooled), not significantly different to Kent</p> 

3. Population

3.1 District

In 2014 in Tonbridge & Malling, there were 38,032 people aged between 0 and 24, 51.3% (19,509) of whom are male. In comparison to Kent, there were higher proportions of young people aged 19 and under, and smaller proportions between 20 to 24.

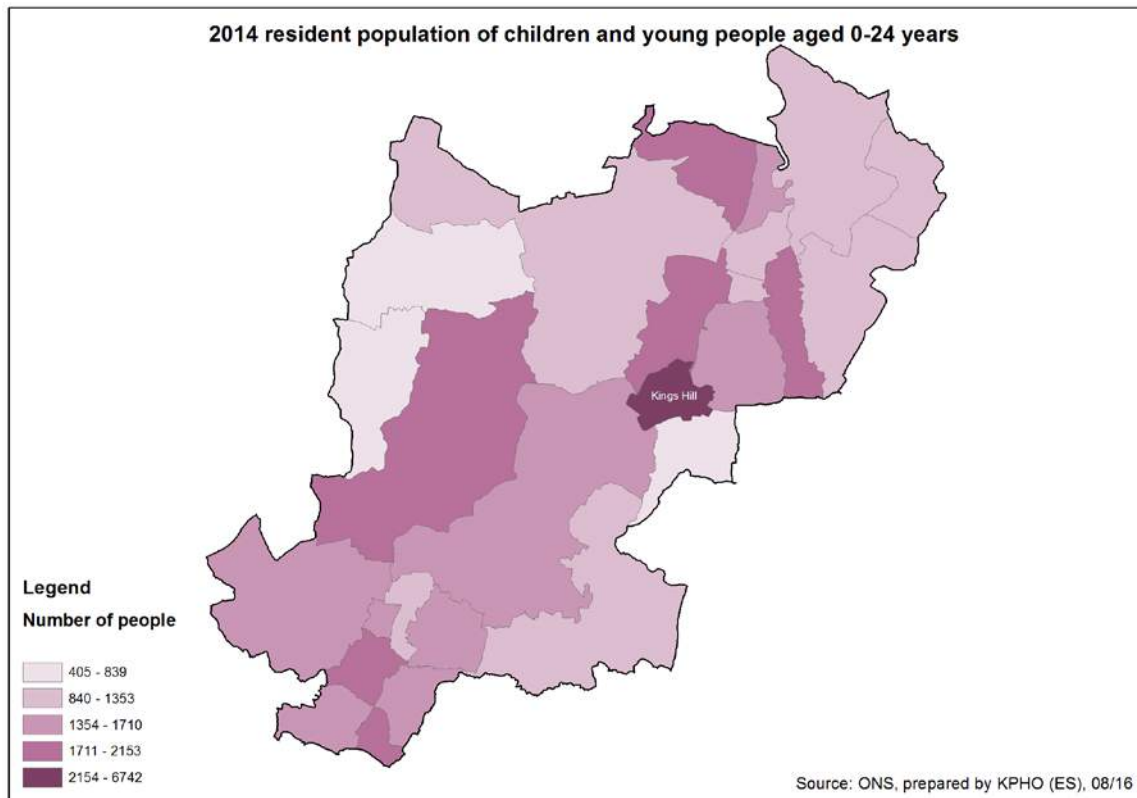
2014 Resident Population of Children and Young People Aged 0-24 Years, Tonbridge & Malling District



Source: ONS, prepared by KPHO (KO), 08/16

3.2 Ward level

Only one ward within Tonbridge and Malling was in the fifth of Kent wards with the highest number of people aged 24 and under.

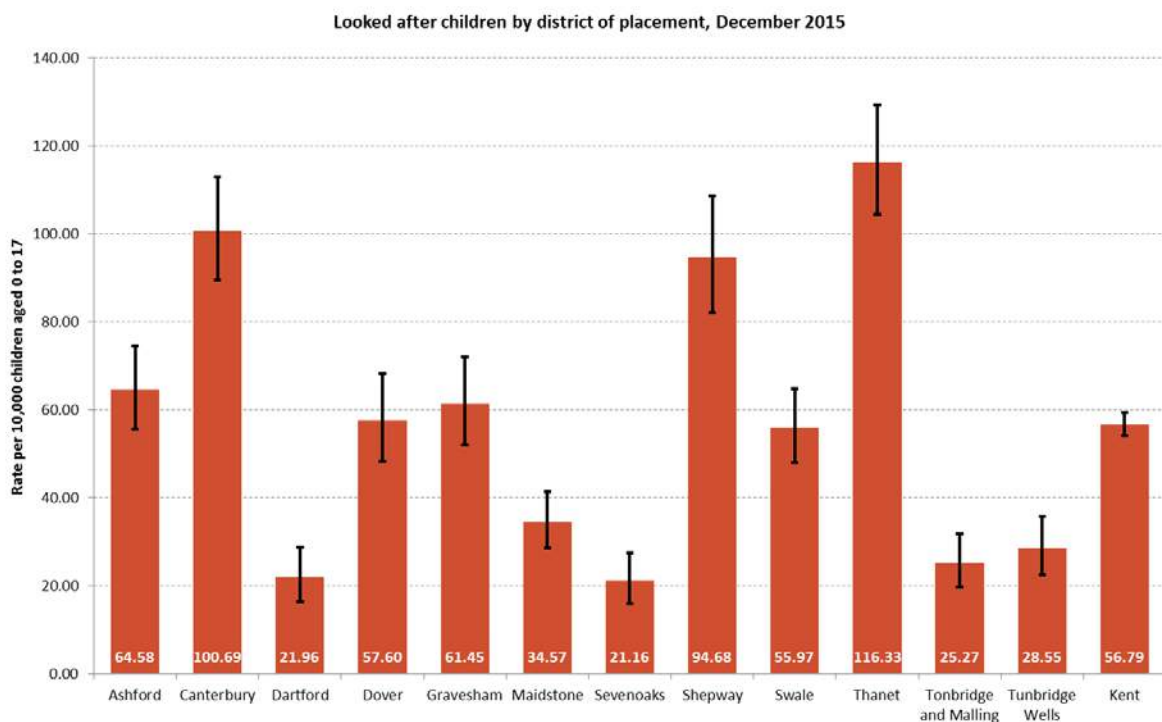


4. Vulnerable children

4.1 Looked after children

4.1.1 District

At 31st December 2015, 56.79 looked after children were placed in Kent per 10,000 resident population aged 0 to 17. The rate of placements varied between 21.16 in Sevenoaks to 116.33 in Thanet. Canterbury (100.69), Shepway (94.69) and Thanet had significant higher rates of looked after children placed than Kent. Dartford (21.96), Maidstone (34.57), Sevenoaks, Tonbridge and Malling (25.27) and Tunbridge Wells (28.55) had significantly lower rates than Kent.

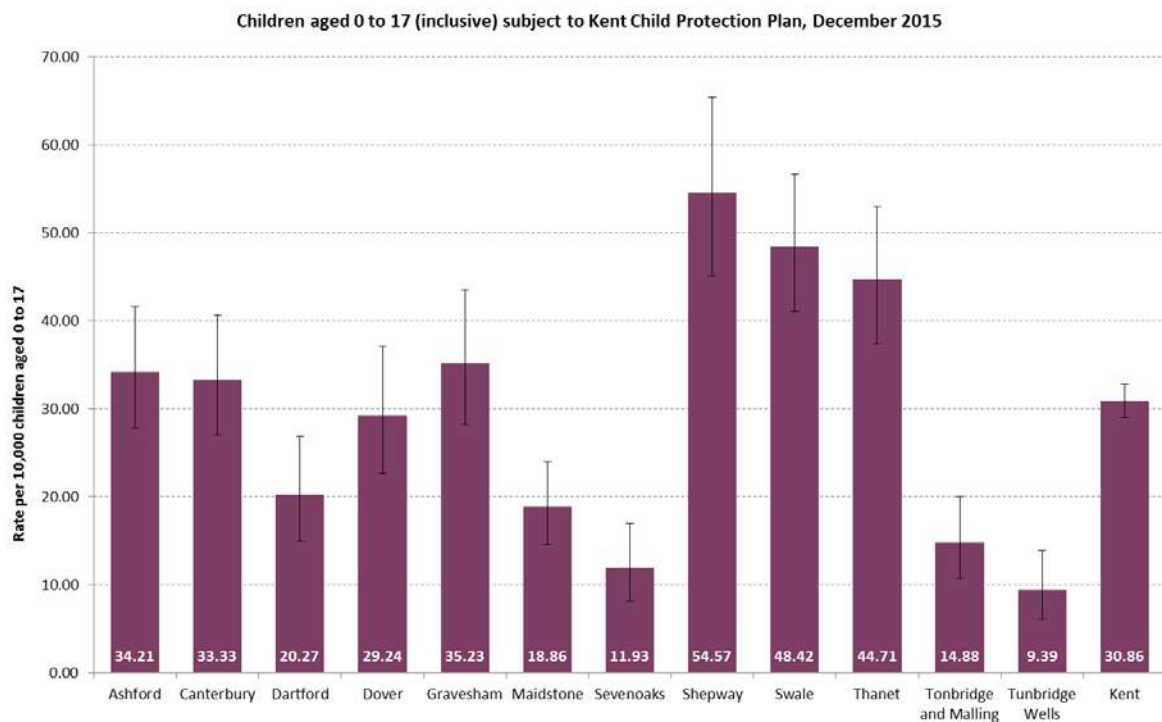


Source: MIU, prepared by KPHO (ES), 09/16

4.2 Child protection plan

4.2.1 District

Across Kent, 30.86 children aged 0 to 17 are subject to a Kent Child Protection Plan. This ranges from 9.39 in Tunbridge Wells to 54.57 in Shepway. Shepway, Swale (48.42) and Thanet (44.71) had significantly higher rates than Kent while Dartford (20.27), Maidstone (18.86), Sevenoaks (11.93), Tonbridge and Malling (14.88) and Tunbridge Wells had significantly lower rates.



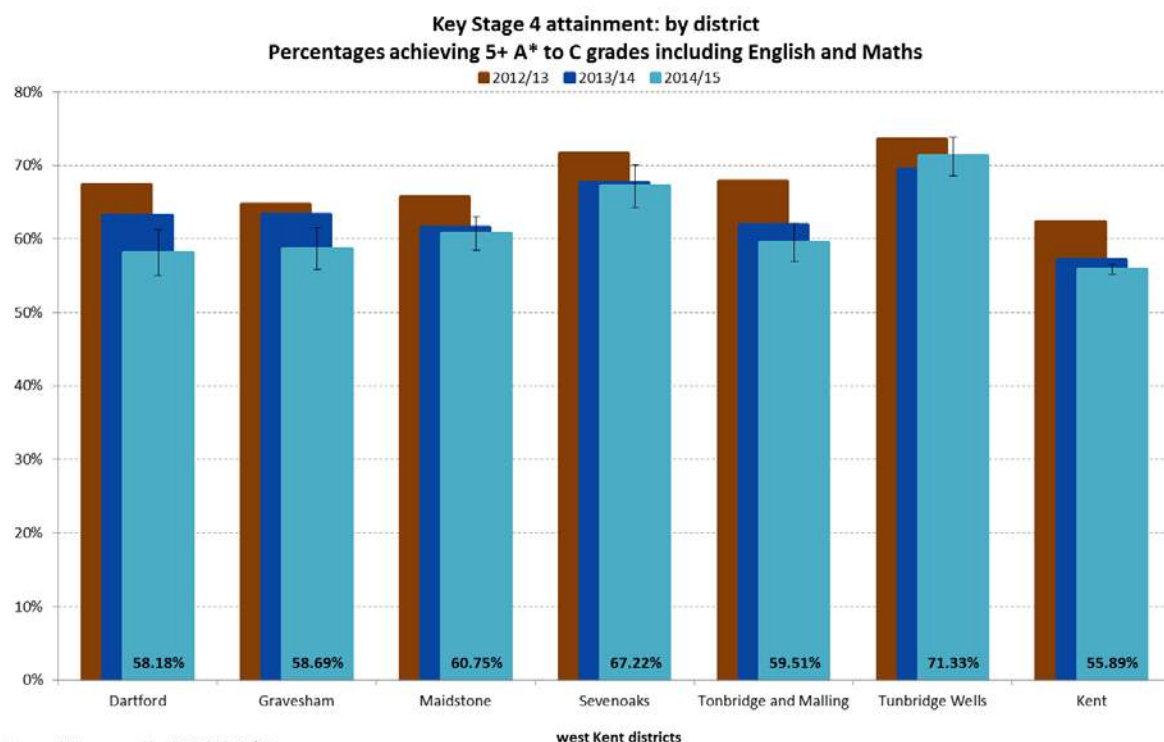
Source: MIU, prepared by KPHO (ES), 09/16

5. Education

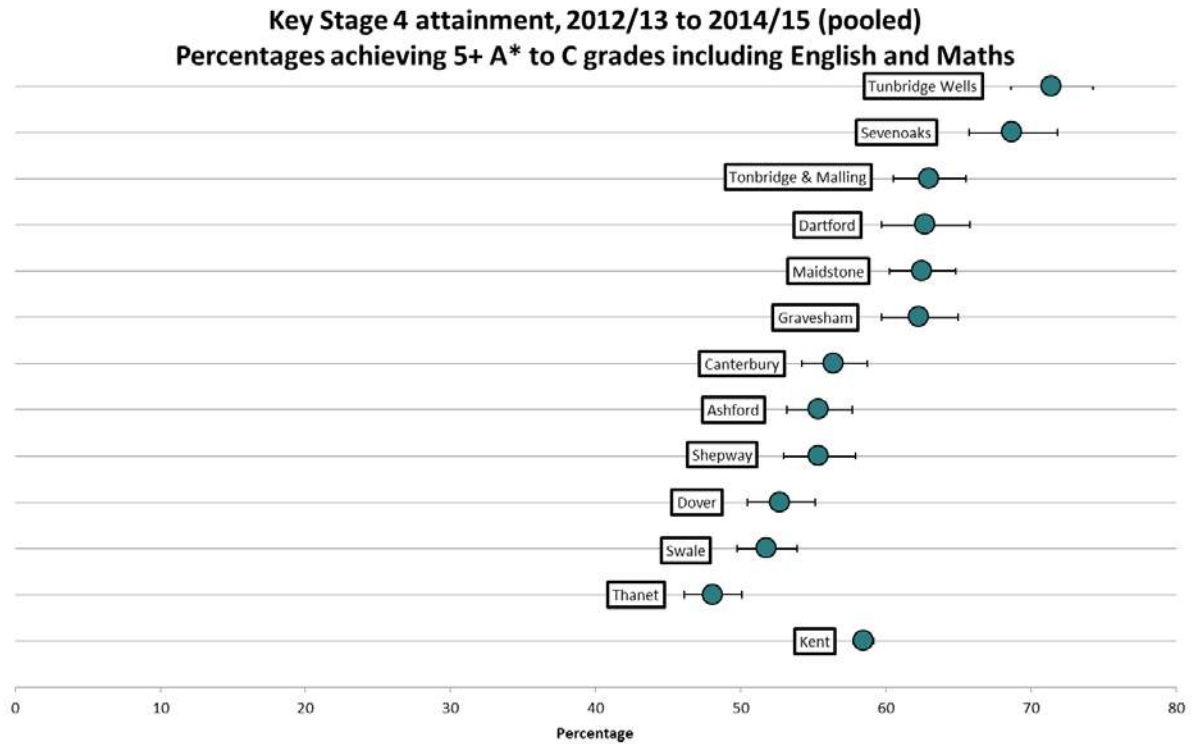
5.1 Attainment

5.1.1 GCSE: Trend

With the exception of Tunbridge Wells, the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C GCSE grades including Maths and English has decreased over the past three years. In 2015/16 Maidstone (60.75%), Sevenoaks (67.22%), Tonbridge and Malling (59.51%) and Tunbridge Wells (71.33%) all had a significantly higher proportion of pupils achieving this standard compared to Kent (55.89%). 59.51% of key stage four pupils in Tonbridge and Malling achieved 5 or more A* to C grade GCSEs including English and Maths.



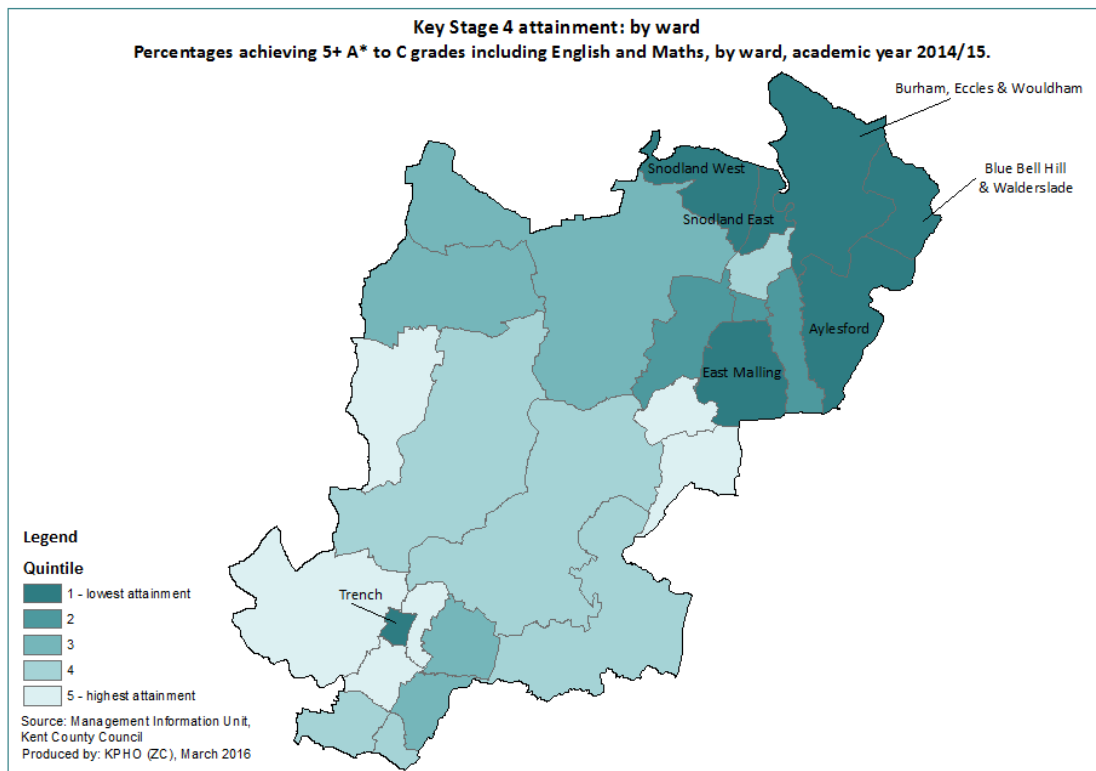
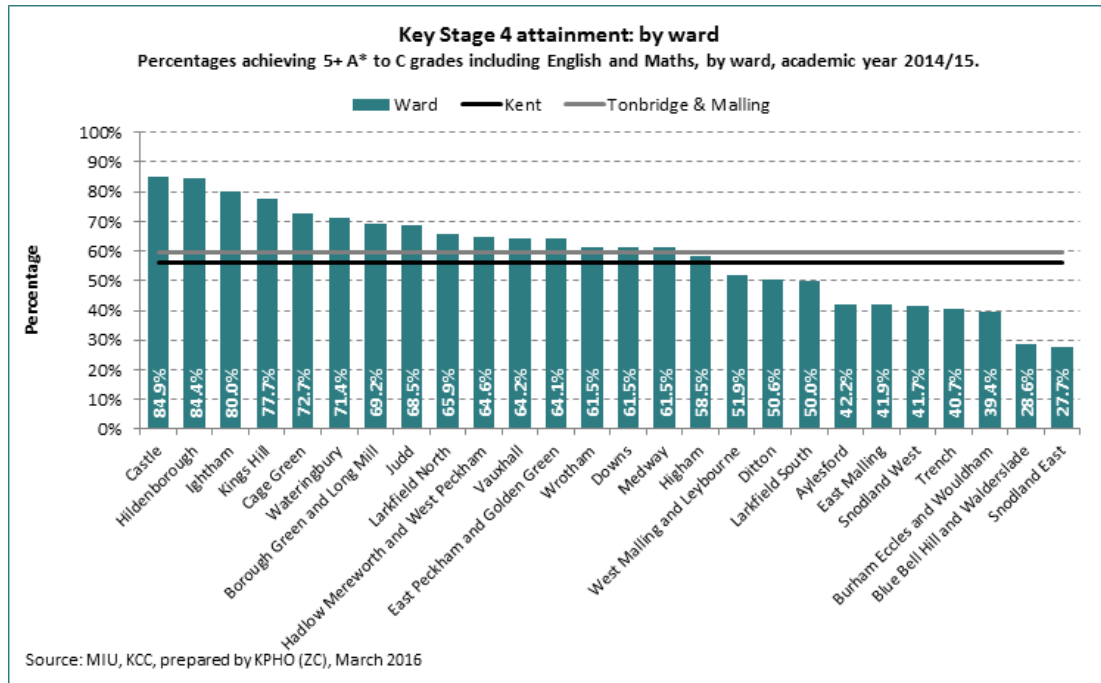
Based on pooled data for the past three years, all west Kent districts had a significantly higher percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grade GCSEs including English and Maths than Kent (58.46%). Ashford (55.40%), Dover (52.74%), Swale (51.79%) and Thanet (48.07%) districts had a significantly lower percentage than Kent based on 2012/13 to 2014/15 data (pooled). In Tonbridge and Malling, this figure was 62.9%.



Source: MIU Produced by: KPHO (ES), 07/16

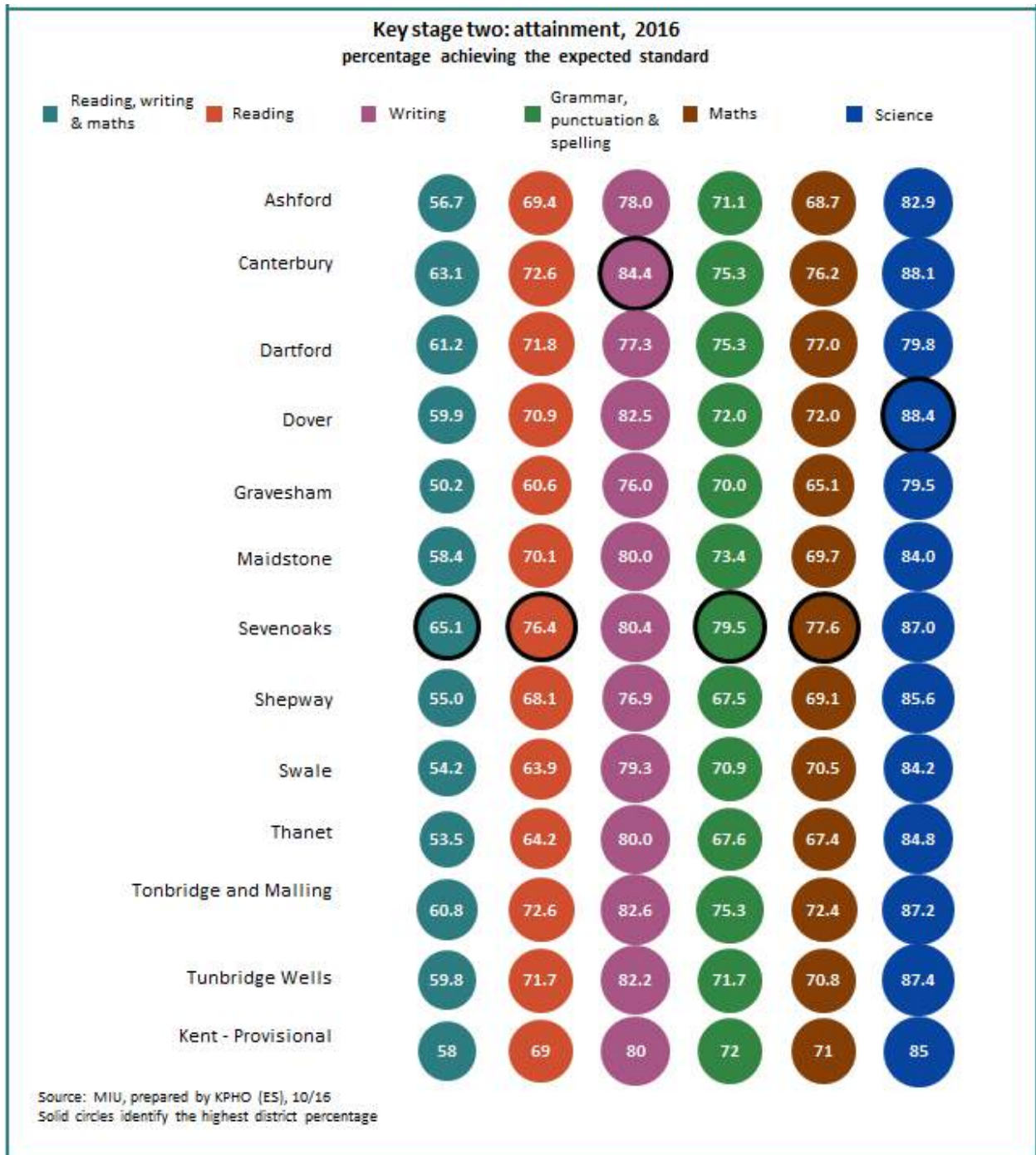
5.1.2 GCSE: Ward level

Within Tonbridge & Malling, the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grade GCSEs including English and Maths ranges from 84.9% in Castle to 27.7% in Snodland East. Numbers were too small to identify wards with outlying attainment results.



5.1.3 Key stage two: district

The percentage of school children achieving the expected standard for Reading, Writing and Maths was 58% in Kent, in 2016, ranging from 50.2% in Gravesham to 63.1% in Canterbury. Tonbridge and Malling had higher percentages of pupils achieving than Kent for all indicators.

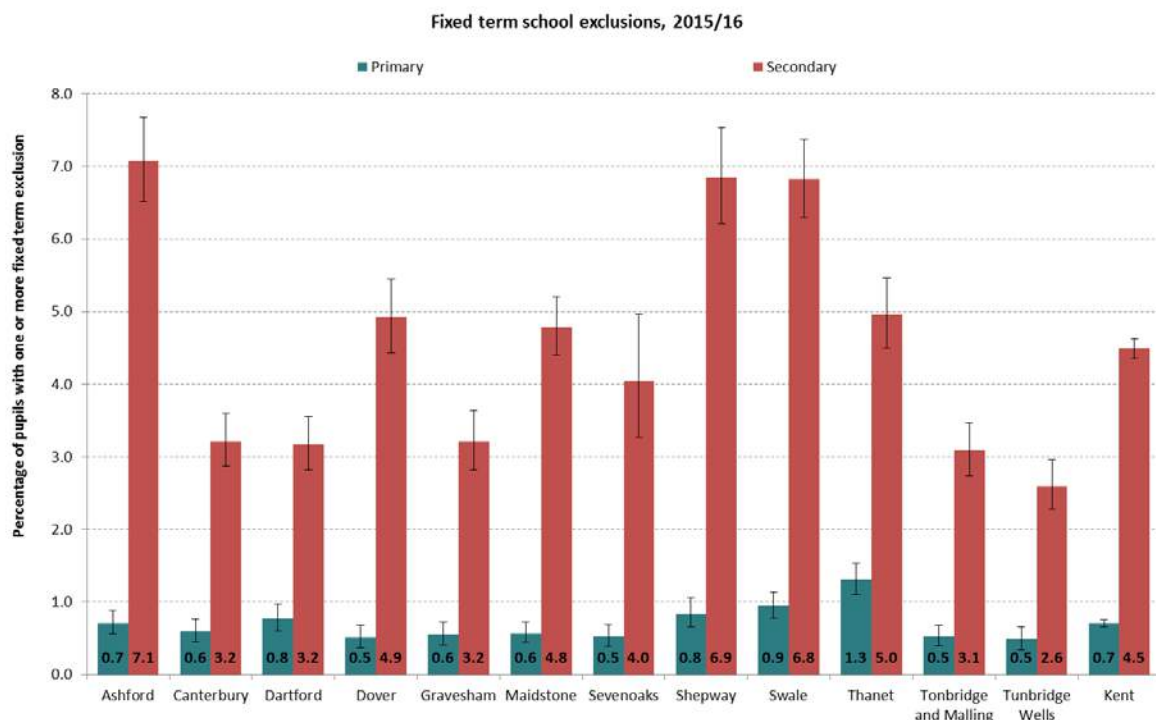


5.2 Exclusions

5.2.1 Fixed term

Across Kent, 0.7% of primary aged school children received a fixed term exclusion. Dover (0.51%) had the lowest proportion of primary school children receiving a fixed term exclusion, while the highest proportion was observed within Thanet (1.31%). Both Thanet and Swale (0.94%) had significantly higher percentages in comparison to Kent. In Tonbridge and Malling 0.52% of primary school pupils received one or more fixed term exclusion.

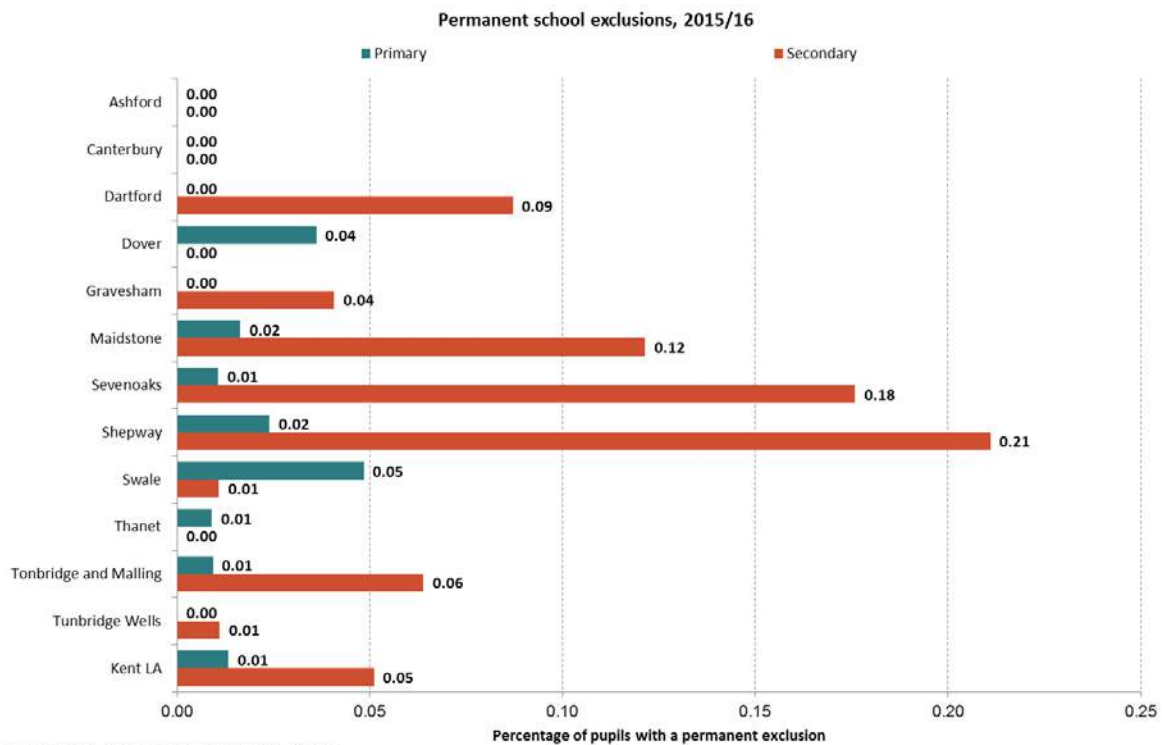
A higher proportion of secondary school aged pupils received a fixed term exclusion than primary aged pupils, with 4.49% of secondary pupils across Kent receiving one or more fixed term exclusion. Tunbridge Wells had the lowest proportion, with 2.60% of secondary pupils receiving a fixed term exclusion, while the highest proportion was observed in Ashford, at 7.08%. Significantly lower rates were observed in Canterbury (3.22%), Dartford (3.17%), Gravesham (3.21%), Tonbridge and Malling (3.09%) and Tunbridge Wells. Ashford, Shepway (6.85%) and Swale (6.82%) had significantly higher proportions of secondary school pupils receiving fixed term exclusions.



Source: MIU, Produced by: KPHO (ES), 10/16

5.2.2 Permanent

The proportion of pupils receiving a permanent school exclusion is very low, with approximately 1 in 10,000 primary school children, and 5 in 10,000 secondary school children receiving a permanent exclusion across Kent in 2015/16. Shepway (0.21%) had a significantly higher percentage of secondary school children receiving a permanent exclusion than Kent (0.05%); however, no other significant differences were observed.

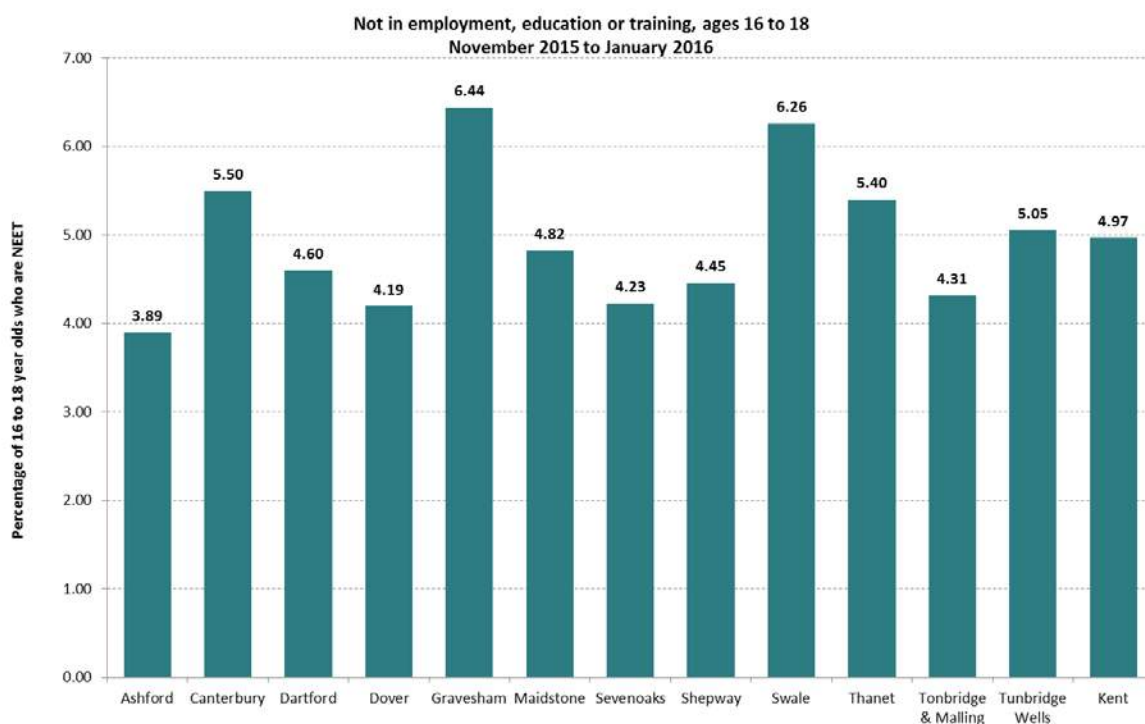


5.3 Not in Education, Employment or Training

The number of young people not in education, employment or training is expressed as a percentage of the population within that age cohort. This figure is unadjusted and therefore may be an underestimate if the district has a high number of individuals who are 'not known'.

5.3.1 District

Across Kent, 5.0% of people aged 16 to 18 are classified as NEETs, ranging from 3.9% in Ashford to 6.4% in Gravesham. In Tonbridge and Malling, 4.3% of 16 to 18 year olds were classified as NEETs.



Source: KCC MIU, prepared by KPHO (ES), 10/16

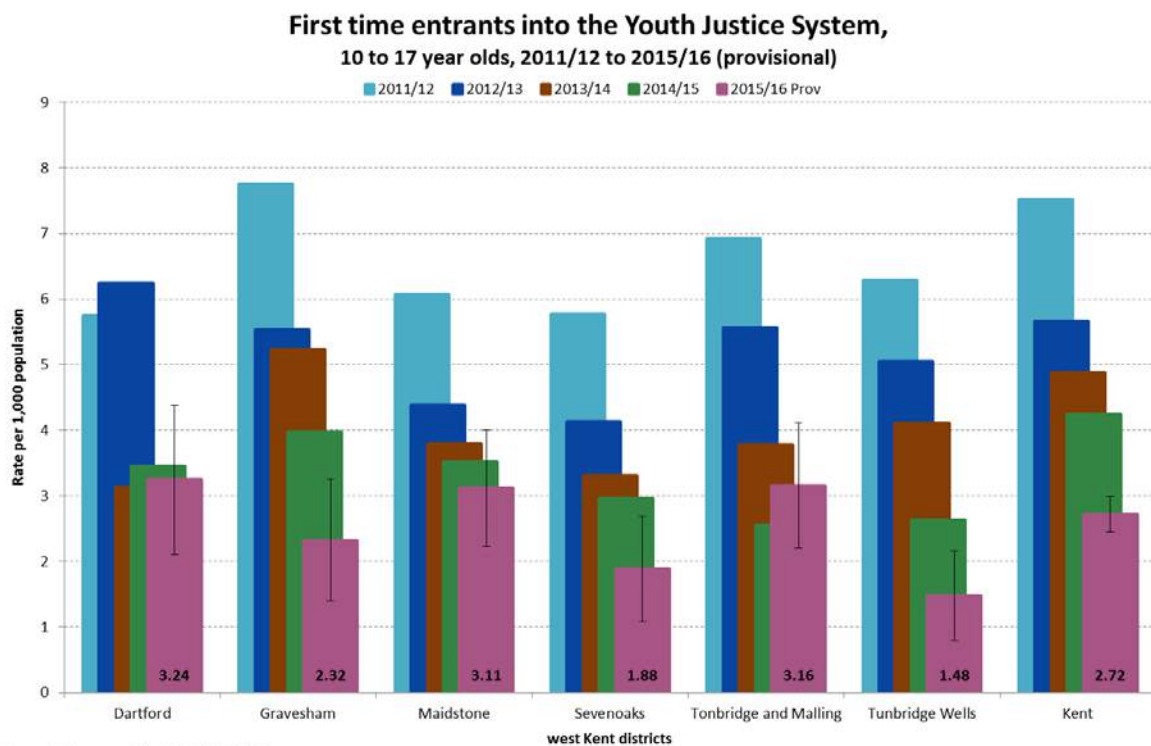
6. Youth Justice

6.1 First time entrants

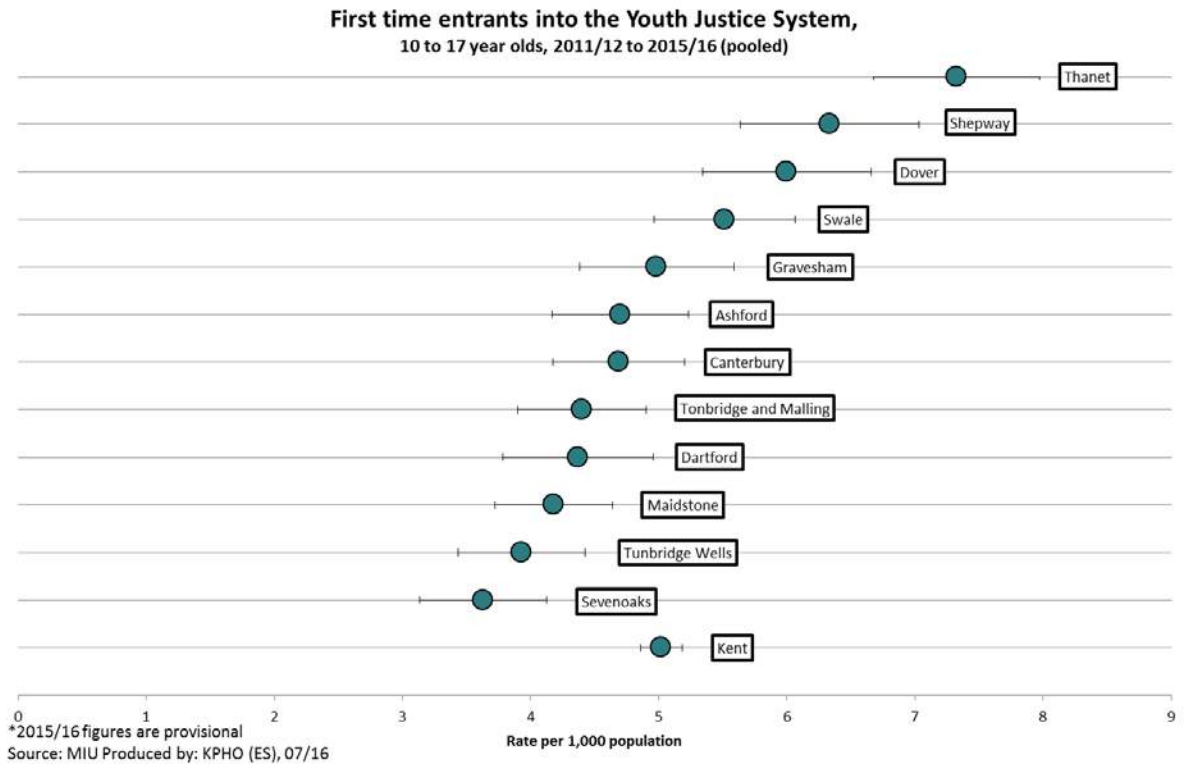
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System are displayed as a rate per 1,000 10-17 year olds (using ONS mid-year population estimates). 2015/16 figures are provisional (produced 6th April 2016) and the final figures are expected to be higher.

6.1.1 District

Across Kent, the first time entrants into the Youth Justice System rate has decreased steadily over the past five years, from 7.53 per 1,000 population in 2011/12 to an estimated 2.72 in 2015/16. Rates have consistently dropped in Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells. Tunbridge Wells (1.48) had a significantly lower rate than Kent in 2015/16; however, there were no other significant differences observed. Tonbridge and Malling had a provisional first time entrant rate of 3.16 per 1,000 population in 2015/16.

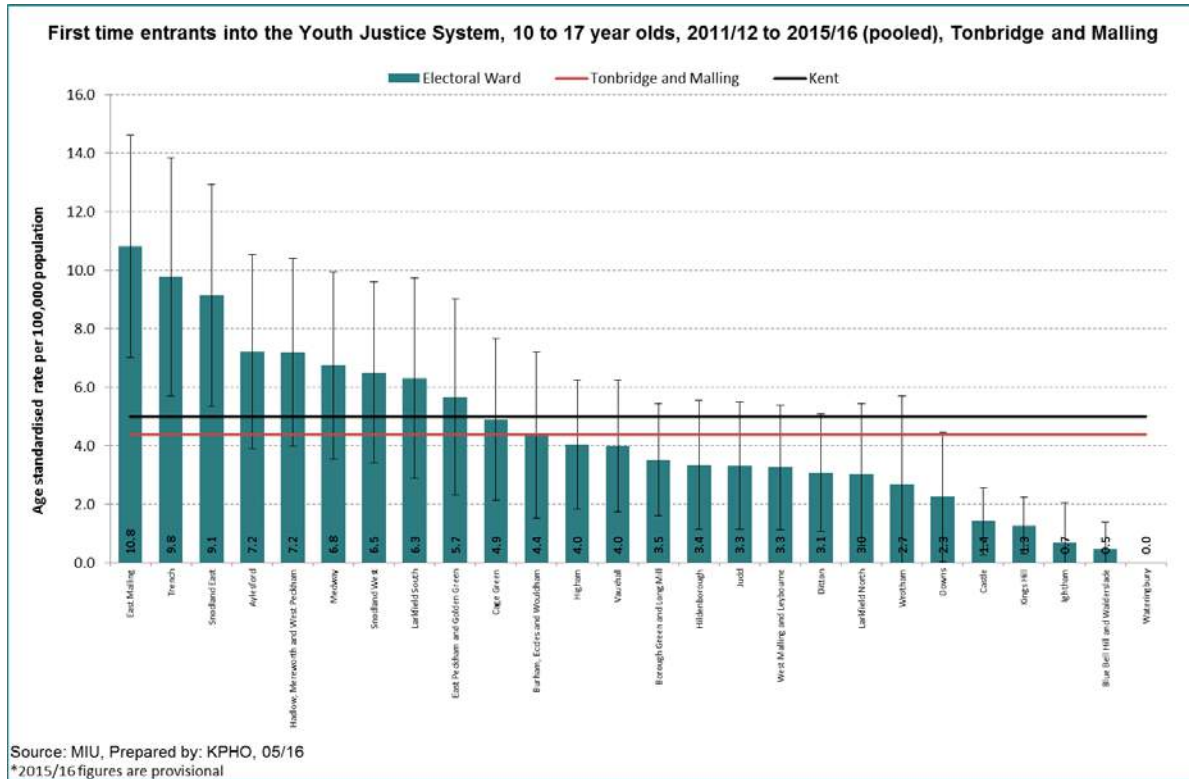


Based on pooled data for 2011/12 to 2015/16, Maidstone (4.18), Sevenoaks (3.63) and Tunbridge Wells (3.92) had significantly lower first time entrant rates than Kent (5.02). East Kent districts tend to have higher rates than those in west Kent. Tonbridge and Malling had a rate of 4.4 first time entrants per 1,000 10 to 17 year olds.



6.1.2 Ward level

Within Tonbridge and Malling, the number of first time entrants into the Youth Justice System per 1,000 10 to 17 year olds ranges from 0 in Wateringbury to 10.8 in East Malling. East Malling (10.8), Trench (9.8) and Snodland East (9.1) had a significantly higher rate than both Tonbridge and Malling and Kent during this time period, while Castle (1.4), Kings Hill (0.7), Blue Bell Hill and Walderslade (0.5) and Wateringbury (0.0) had significantly lower rates than Tonbridge & Malling.



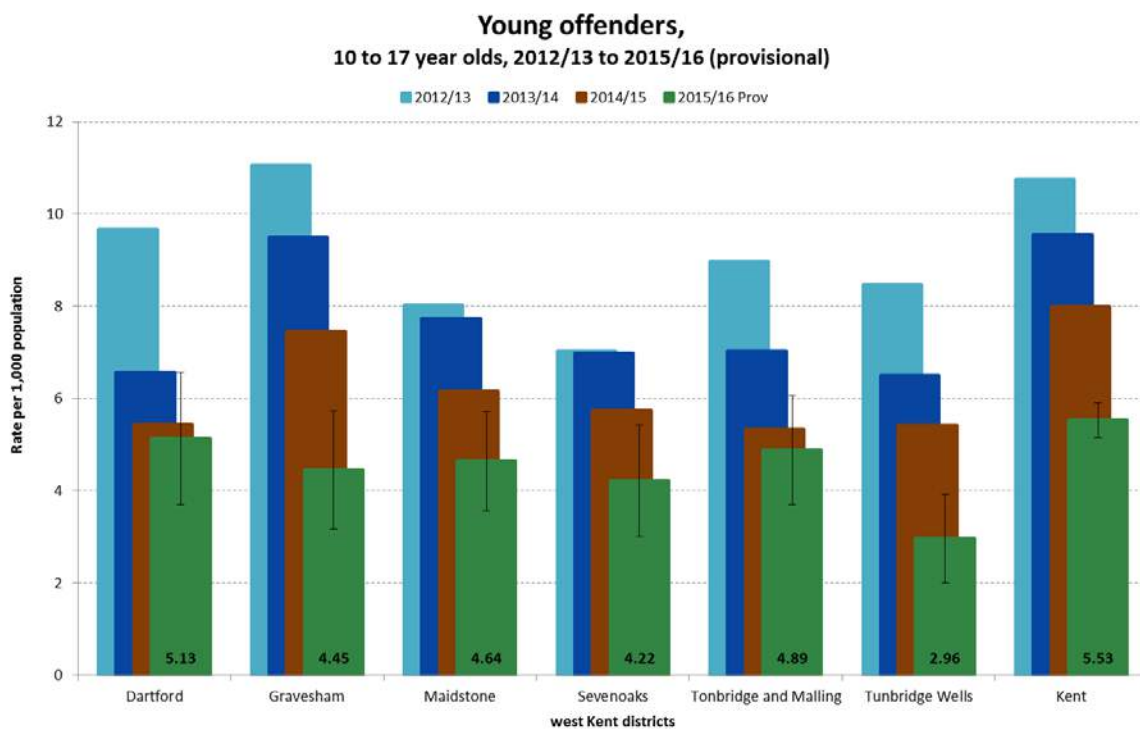
6.2 Young offenders

Young offender figures include young people who receive a substantive outcome (including Youth Caution and Youth Conditional Cautions) within each year. Some young people receive multiple outcomes within the same period, and the postcode is taken at the first offence date. These figures only include those referrals recorded as 'local' which means the young offender is a Kent young person.

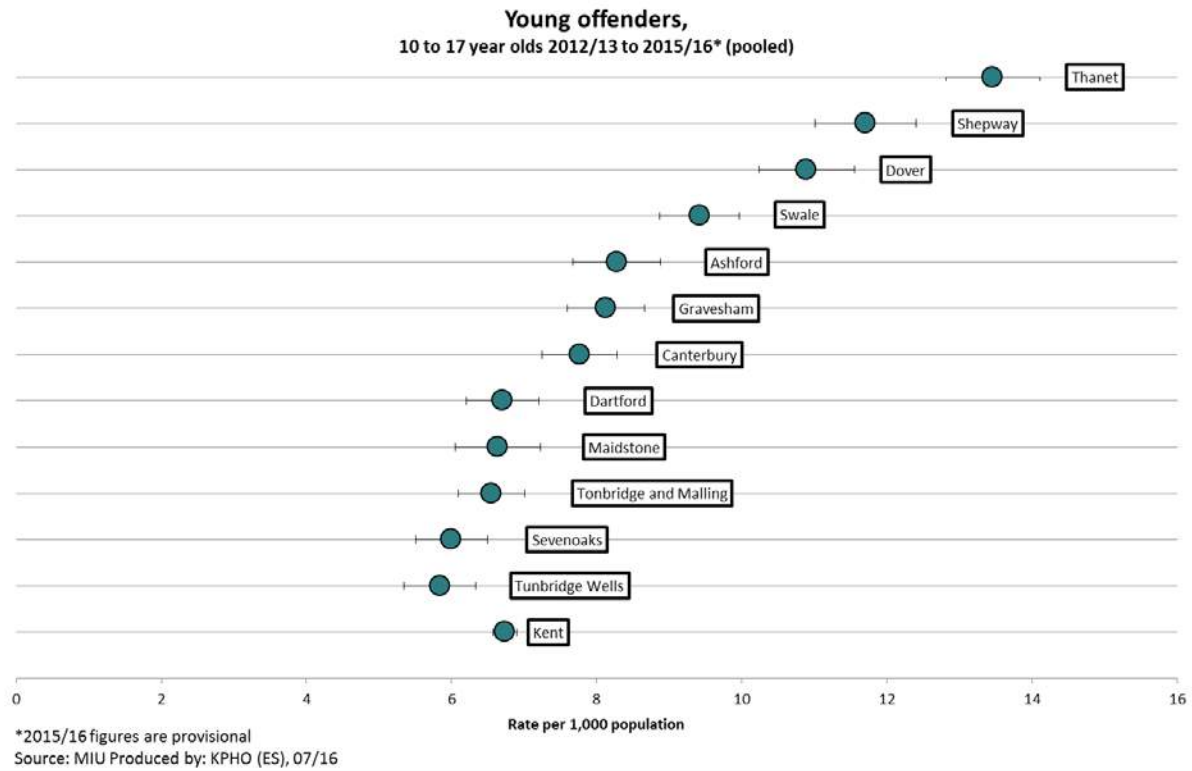
6.2.1 District

Across Kent, the young offender rate has decreased steadily over the past four years, from 10.74 per 1,000 population in 2012/13 to an estimated 5.53 in 2015/16. Rates are lower in 2015/16 than the previous four years for all west Kent districts; however, are provisional and are expected to increase.

In 2015/16, Tunbridge Wells (3.78) had significantly lower young offender rates compared to Kent (5.53). Tonbridge and Malling had a young offender rate of 4.89 per 1,000 10 to 17 year olds.

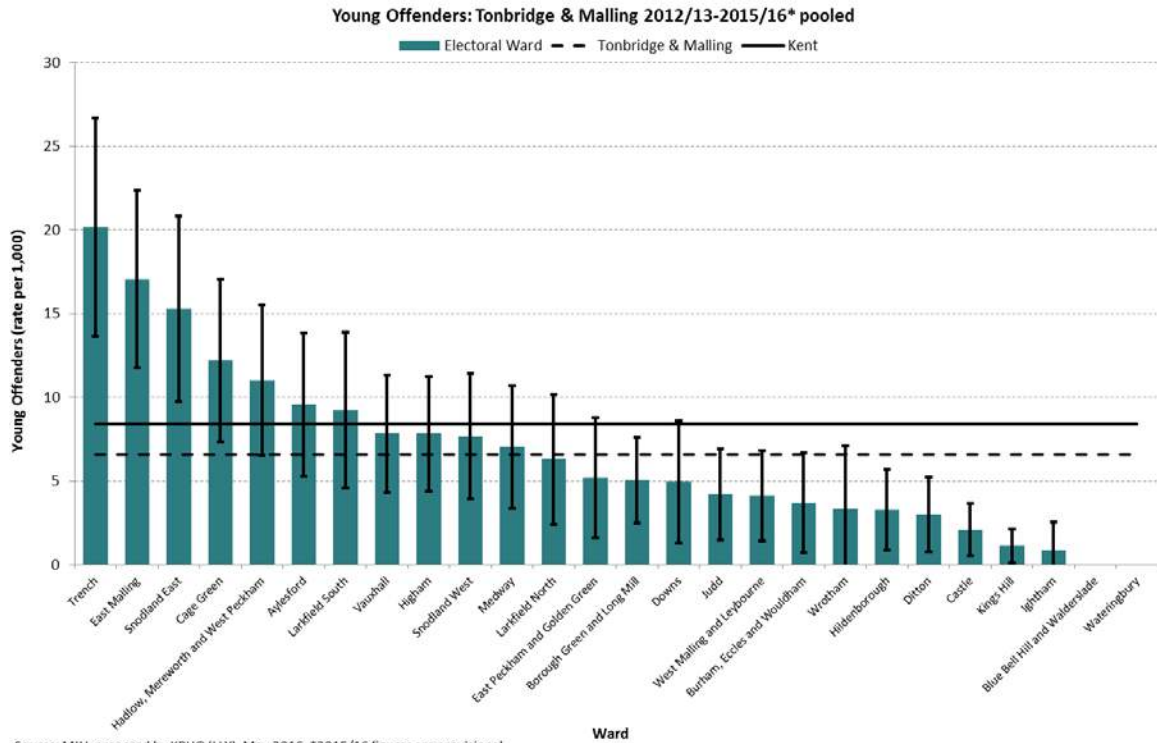


Based on pooled data for 2012/13 to 2015/16, Gravesham (8.12) had a significantly higher young offender rates than Kent (6.73), while Tunbridge Wells (5.84) had a significantly lower rate. East Kent districts tend to have higher rates than those in west Kent. Tonbridge and Malling had a rate of 6.5 for 2012/13 to 2015/16 (pooled).



6.2.2 Ward level

Within Tonbridge & Malling, the young offender rate ranges from 0 young offenders per 1,000 10 to 17 year olds in Blue Bell Hill and Walderslade and Wateringbury ward to 20.18 in Trench. For 2012/13 to 2015/16 (pooled), Trench, East Malling and Snodland East wards had significantly higher rates than Tonbridge & Malling.



7. Maternity

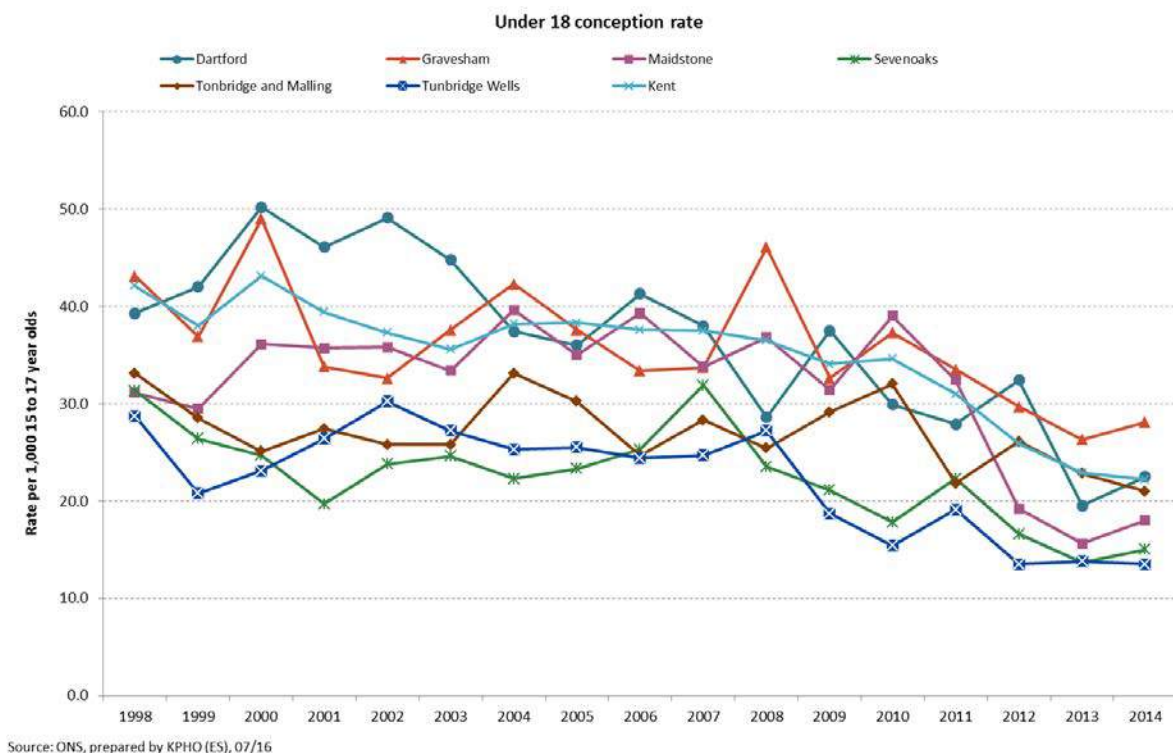
7.1 Teenage conceptions

Teenage conceptions are calculated as the number of conception to females aged 15 to 17 per 1,000 female population.

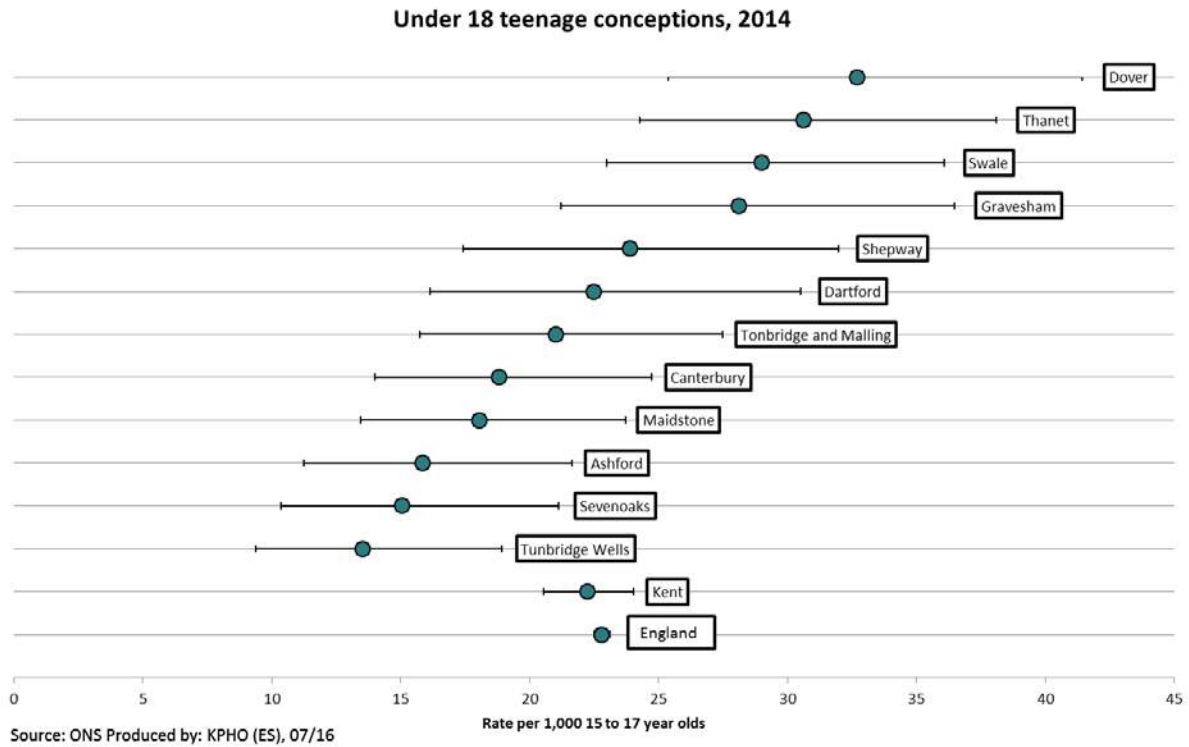
7.1.1 Trend

Across Kent, the teenage conception rate peak in 2000, at 43.1 conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15 to 17, but has gradually declined since, reaching 22.2 in 2014. Sevenoaks, Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells have consistently had a lower teenage conception rate than Kent; however the Tonbridge and Malling rate has risen to a rate similar to that of Kent over the past five years. Rates in Maidstone, Gravesham and Dartford tend to be higher than Kent; although rates for these districts have all declined in line with Kent over this time period.

The teenage conception rate for Kent has decreased by an annual average of 1.1 conceptions per 1,000 women since 1998. The conception rate for Tonbridge and Malling has fallen by an annual average of 0.3, significantly different to that of Kent. None of the other west Kent districts have a significantly different rate of change in teenage conception rate in comparison to Kent.

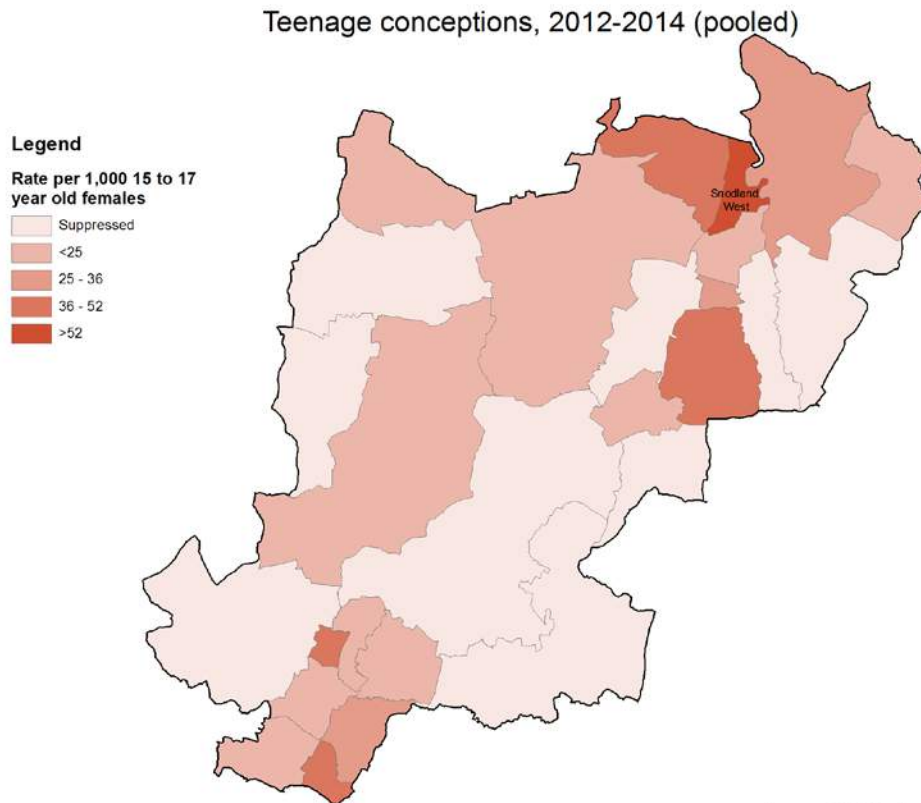


In 2014, the teenage conception rate was 22.2 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 females, and ranged from 13.5 in Tunbridge Wells to 32.7 in Dover. Tunbridge Wells had a significantly lower teenage conceptions rate than Kent in 2014. Tonbridge and Malling had a teenage conception rate of 21.0 in 2014, slightly lower than the national rate of 22.8.



7.1.2 Ward level

At a ward level, teenage conception rates are suppressed in ward that have had less than five conceptions among females aged 15 to 17 over the three year period. Of the 26 wards in Tonbridge and Malling, 9 (34.6%) have suppressed rates. The teenage conception rate is highest in Snodland East.

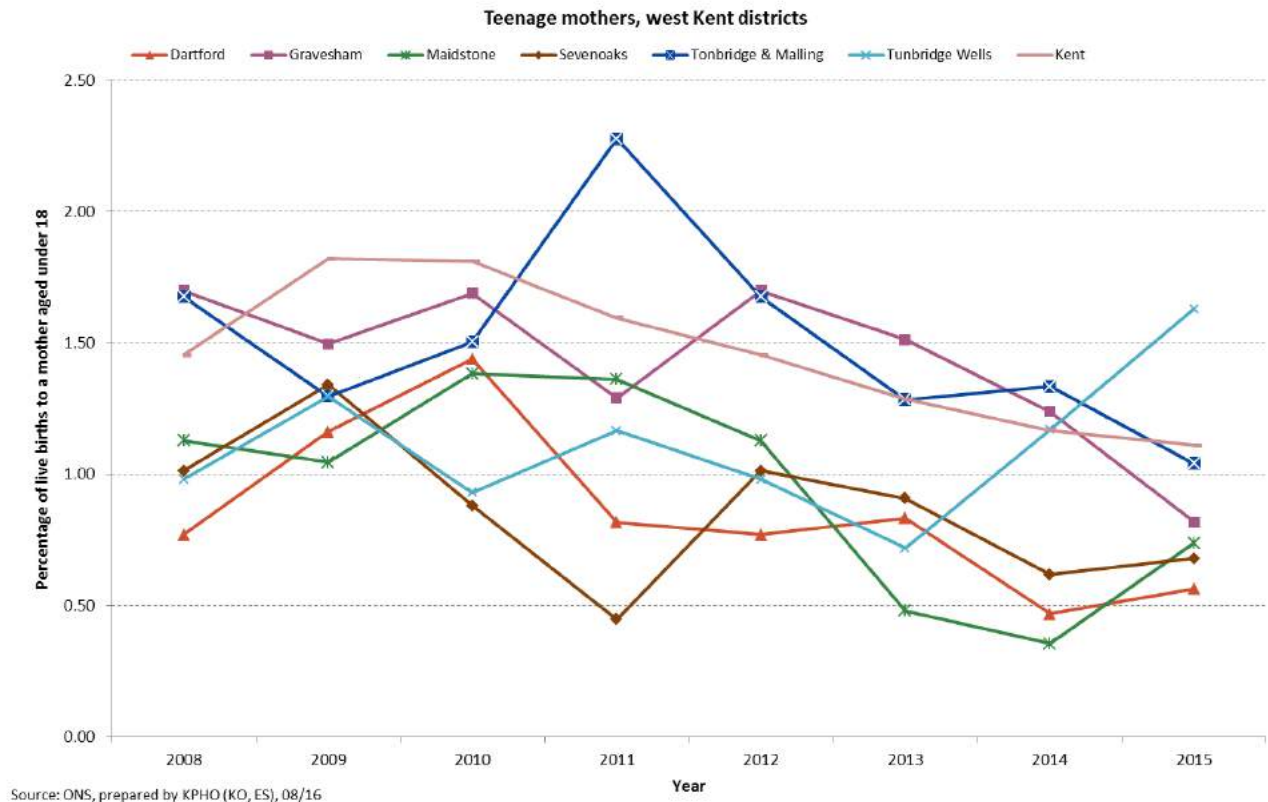


Source: ONS, Produced by: KPHO (ES), 08/16

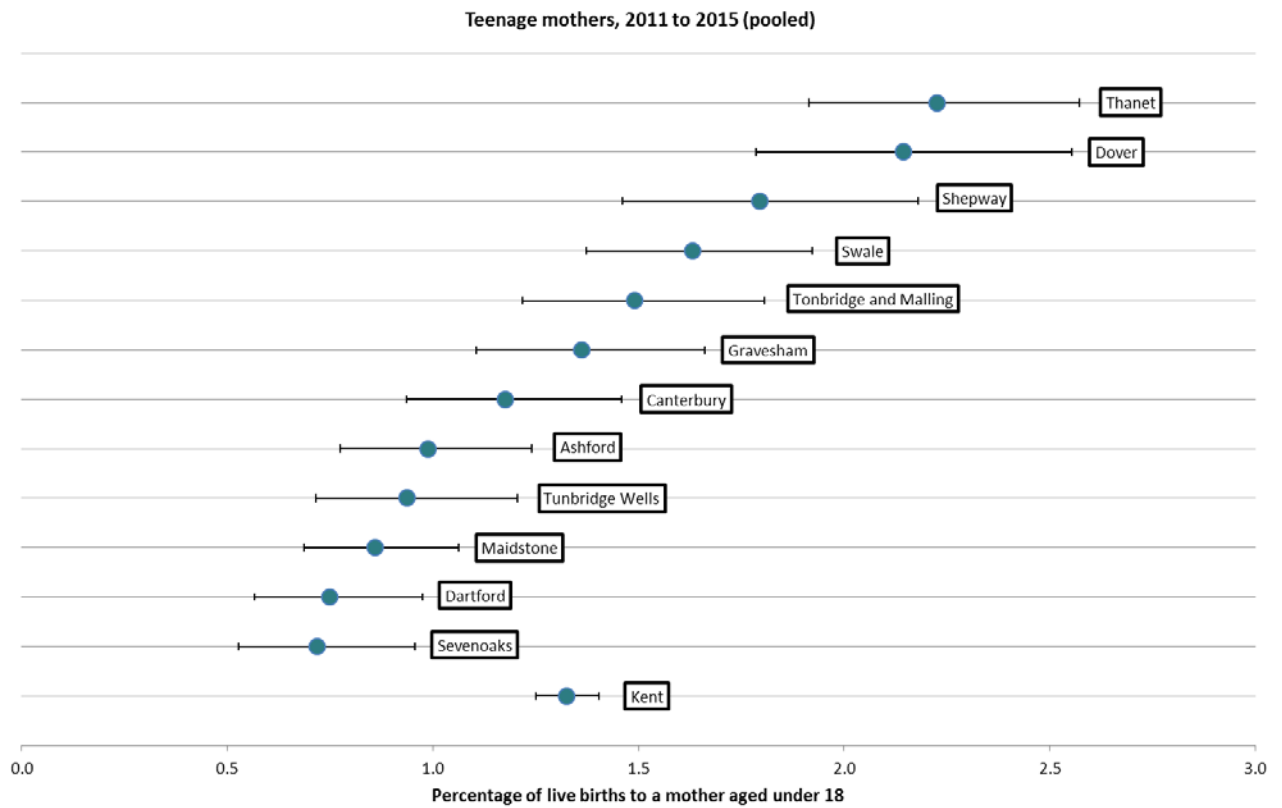
7.2 Teenage mothers

7.2.1 District

The percentage of live births to a mother aged under 18, has decreased across Kent, from 1.8% in 2009 to 1.1% in 2015. While percentages at a district level have fluctuated, all west Kent districts show a decreasing trend in percentage of teenage mothers over the past eight years, with the exception of Tunbridge Wells.



Based on 2011 to 2015 data (pooled), the percentage of live births to mothers aged under 18 was 1.3% for Kent. The district rates ranged from 0.7% in Sevenoaks to 2.2% in Thanet. Ashford (1.0%), Tunbridge Wells (0.9%), Maidstone (0.9%), Dartford (0.8%) and Sevenoaks (0.7%) all have significantly lower percentages than Kent, while Thanet, Dover (2.1%) and Shepway (1.8%) all had significantly higher percentages.

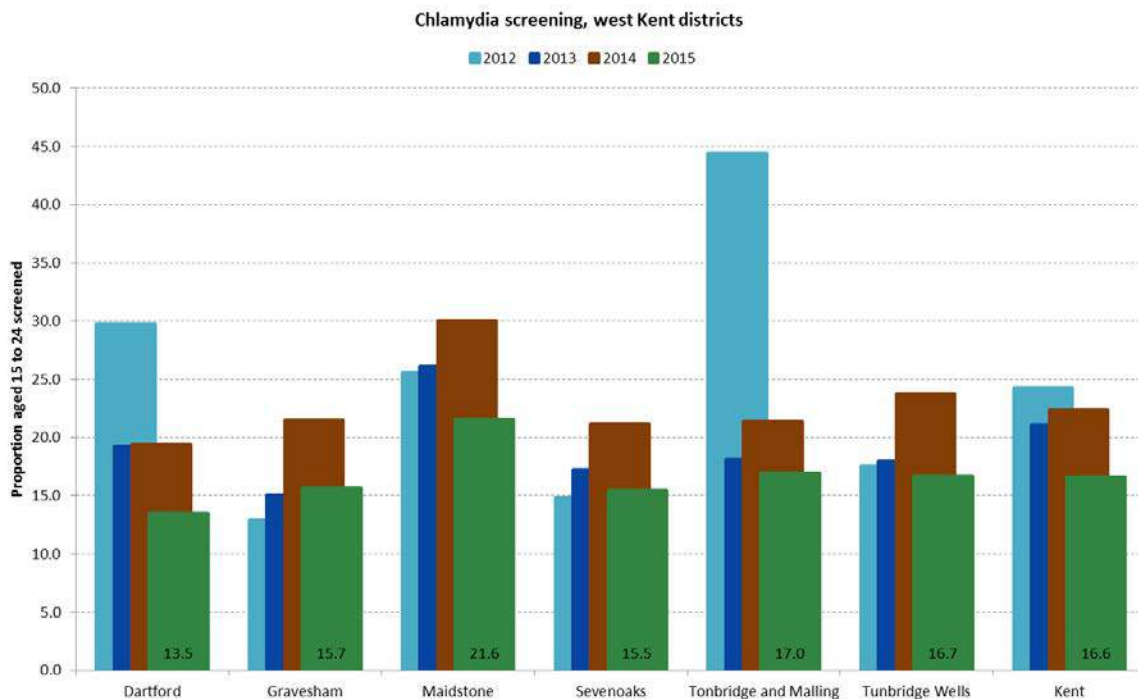


| 8. Sexual Health

8.1 Chlamydia

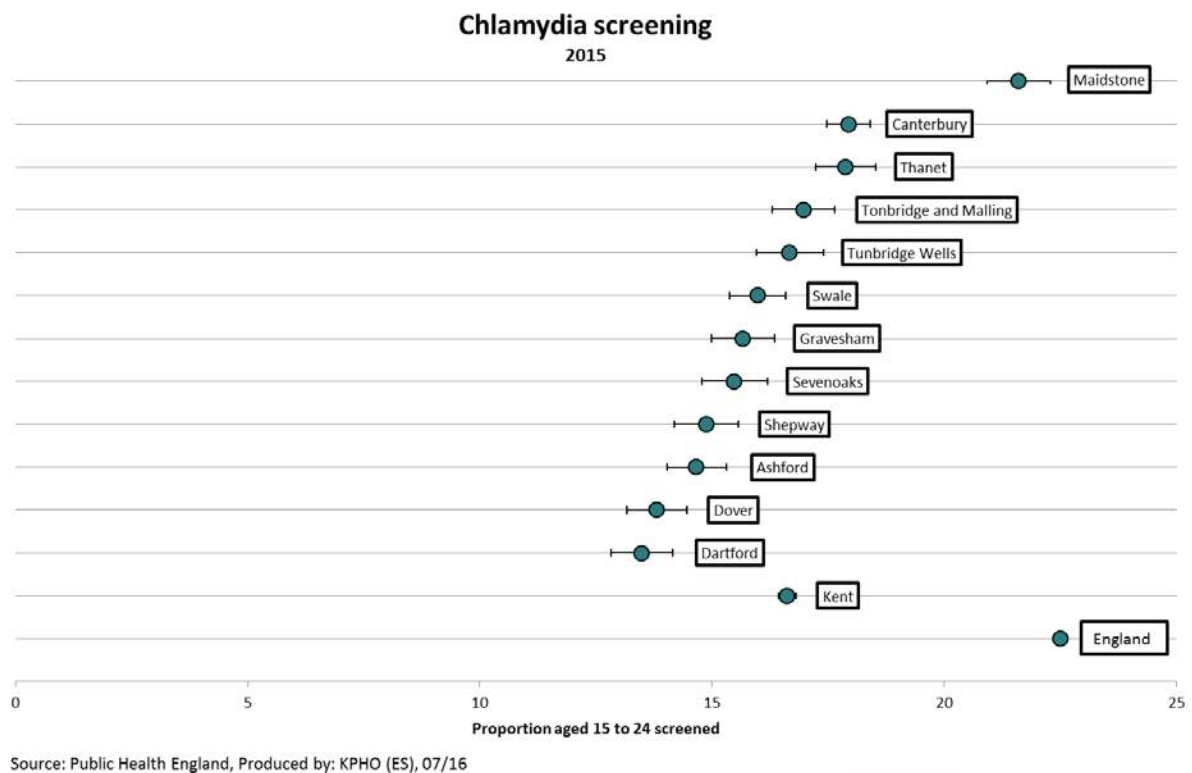
8.1.1 Screening

Across Kent, the proportion of 15 to 24 year olds screened has fallen from 24.3% in 2012 to 16.6% in 2015. Tonbridge and Malling had substantially higher proportions of the 15 to 24 year olds population screened in 2012 (44.4%), as did Maidstone in 2014 (30.0%); however, the proportions have fallen to a rate similar to that of Kent in 2015.



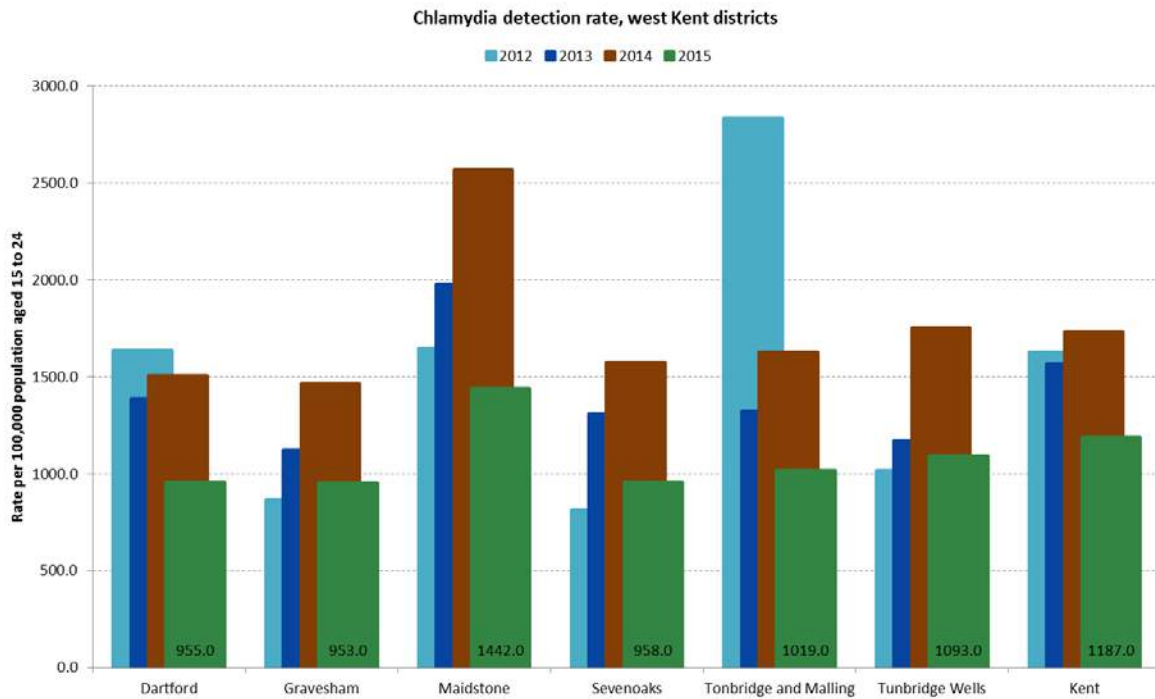
Source: Public Health England, prepared by KPHO (ES), 08/16

In 2015, the proportion of 15 to 24 year olds screened for chlamydia in Kent was 16.6%, and this ranged at a district level from 13.8% in Dover to 21.6% in Maidstone. Maidstone, Canterbury (17.9%) and Thanet (17.9%) had significantly higher proportions of 15 to 24 year olds screened in comparison to Kent, while Gravesham (15.7%), Sevenoaks (15.5%), Shepway (14.9%), Ashford (14.7%), Dover (13.8%) and Dartford (13.5%) had significantly lower rates. In Tonbridge & Malling the proportion was 16.9%. All Kent districts have a significantly lower proportion of 15 to 24 year olds screened for chlamydia than England (22.5%).



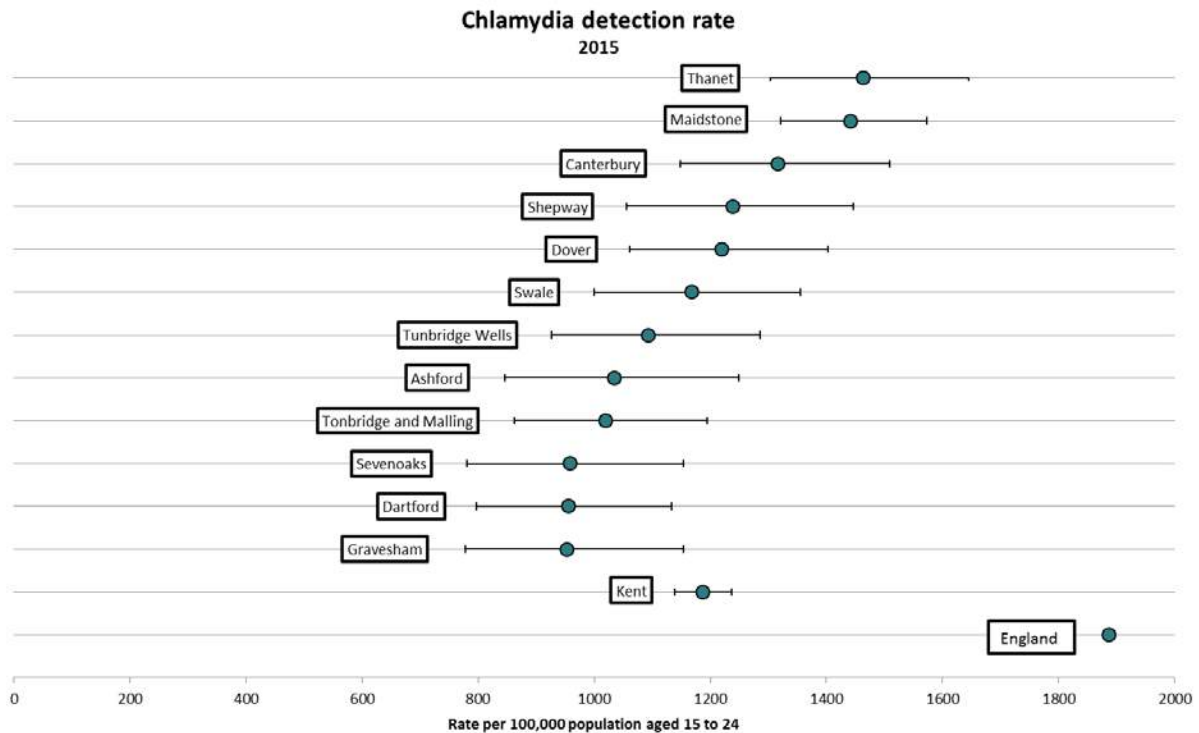
8.1.2 Detection

The chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 24 has fallen across Kent and all west Kent districts between 2014 and 2015.



Source: Public Health England, prepared by KPHO (ES), 08/16

Across Kent, the detection rate for chlamydia per 100,000 15 to 24 year olds was 1187.0 in 2015. Gravesham had the lowest detection rate of 953.0 per 100,000, and the highest detection rate was in Thanet (1463.0). Thanet and Maidstone (1442.0) had significantly higher detection rates than Kent, while Gravesham had a significantly lower rate. Tonbridge and Malling had a detection rate of 1019.0 cases per 100,000 population. All Kent districts have a significantly lower chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 15 to 24 year olds than England (1887.0).



Source: Public Health England, Produced by: KPHO (ES), 07/16

8.2 Human papillomavirus

8.2.1 Kent

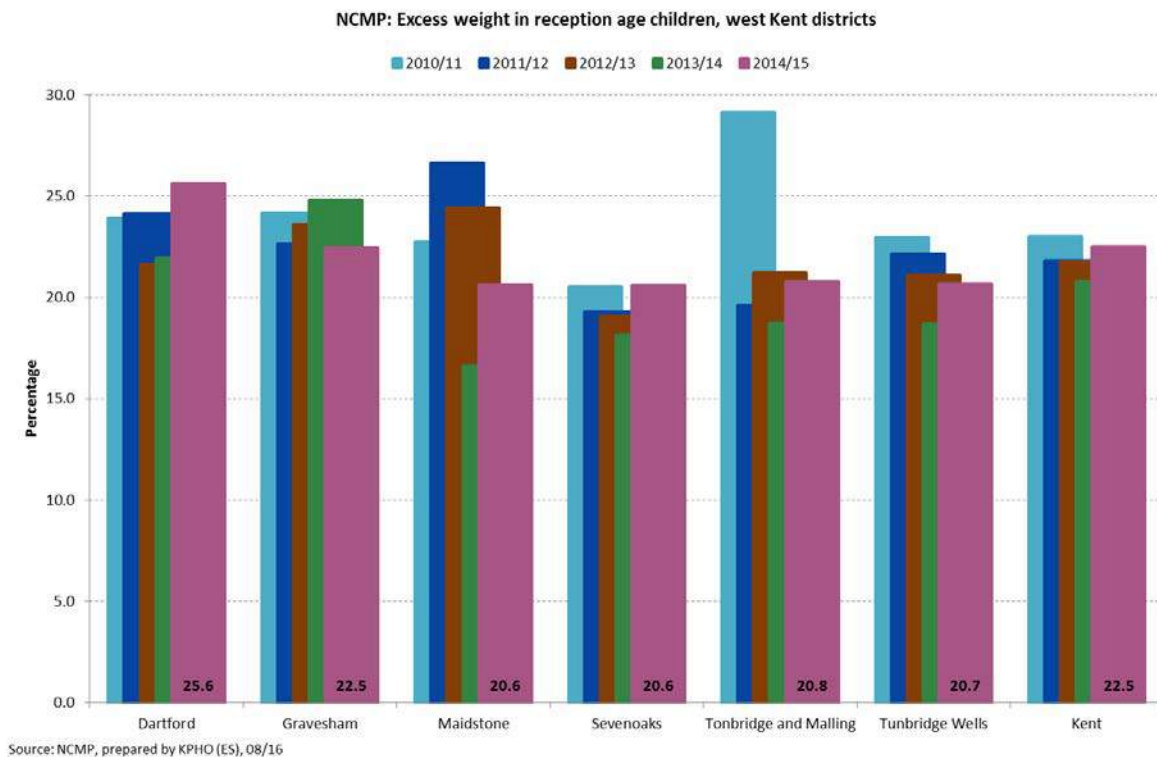
The population vaccination coverage for 2014/15 HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females aged 12 to 13) is 83.1% in Kent, lower than the recorded coverage for England of 89.4%. Data for lower geographical levels is currently unavailable.

| 9. Lifestyles

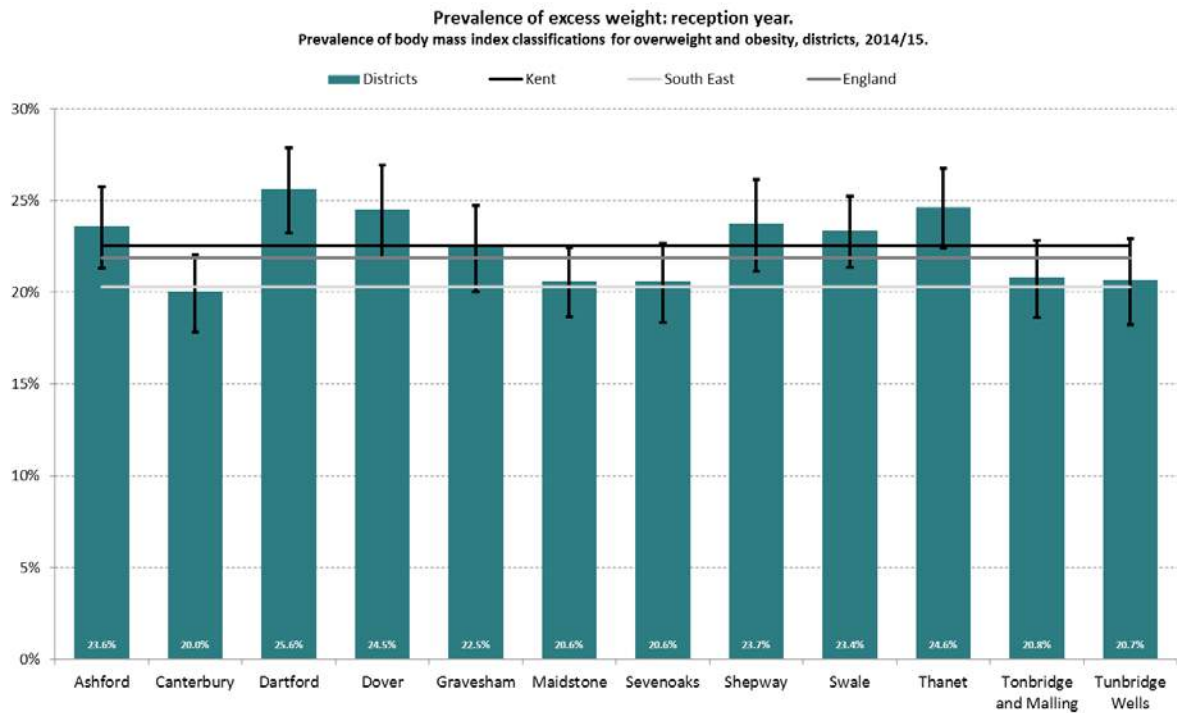
9.1 National Child Measurement Programme

9.1.1 District

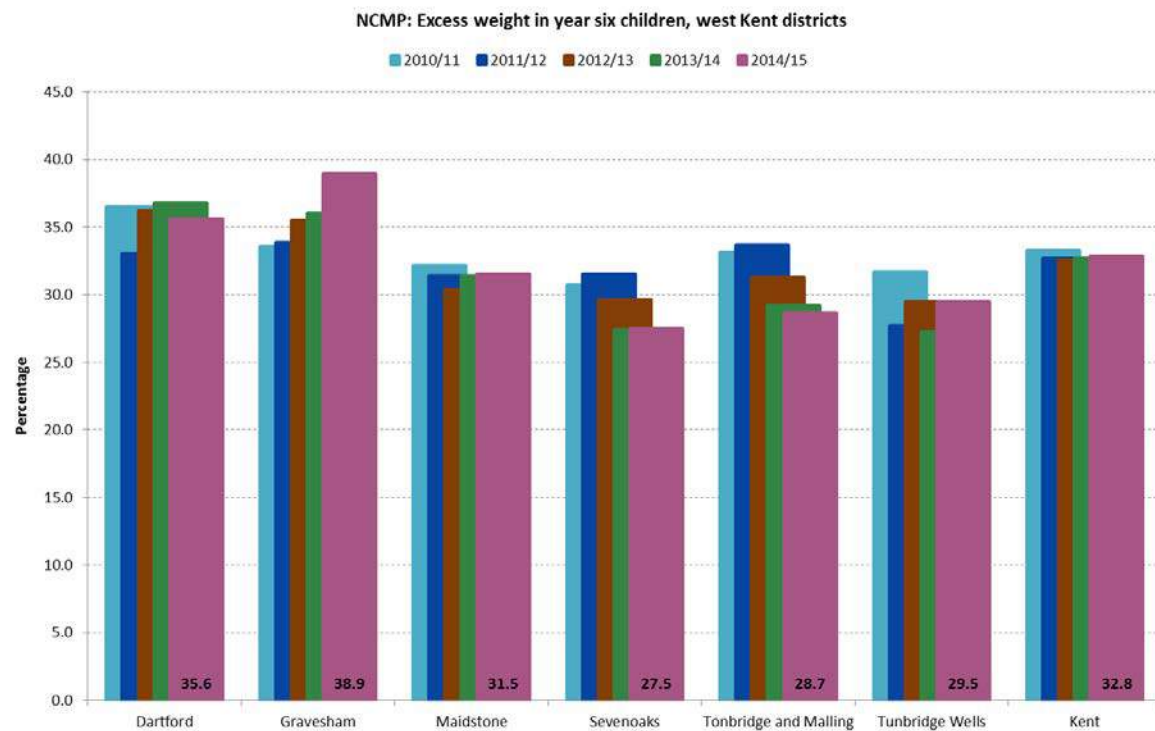
Across Kent, the percentage of children with excess weight in reception year decreased from 23.0% in 2010/11 to 20.8% in 2013/14; however, increased to 22.5% in 2014/15. Percentages have fluctuated more at a district level; although with the exceptions of Dartford and Sevenoaks, all west Kent districts have a lower percentage of reception children with excess weight in 2014/15 compared to 2010/11. None of the districts experienced a rate of change in percentage of reception children with excess weight over the past five years than was significantly different to that of Kent.



Based on 2014/15 data, 22.5% of reception children had excess weight, and this ranged from 20.0% in Canterbury to 25.6% in Dartford.

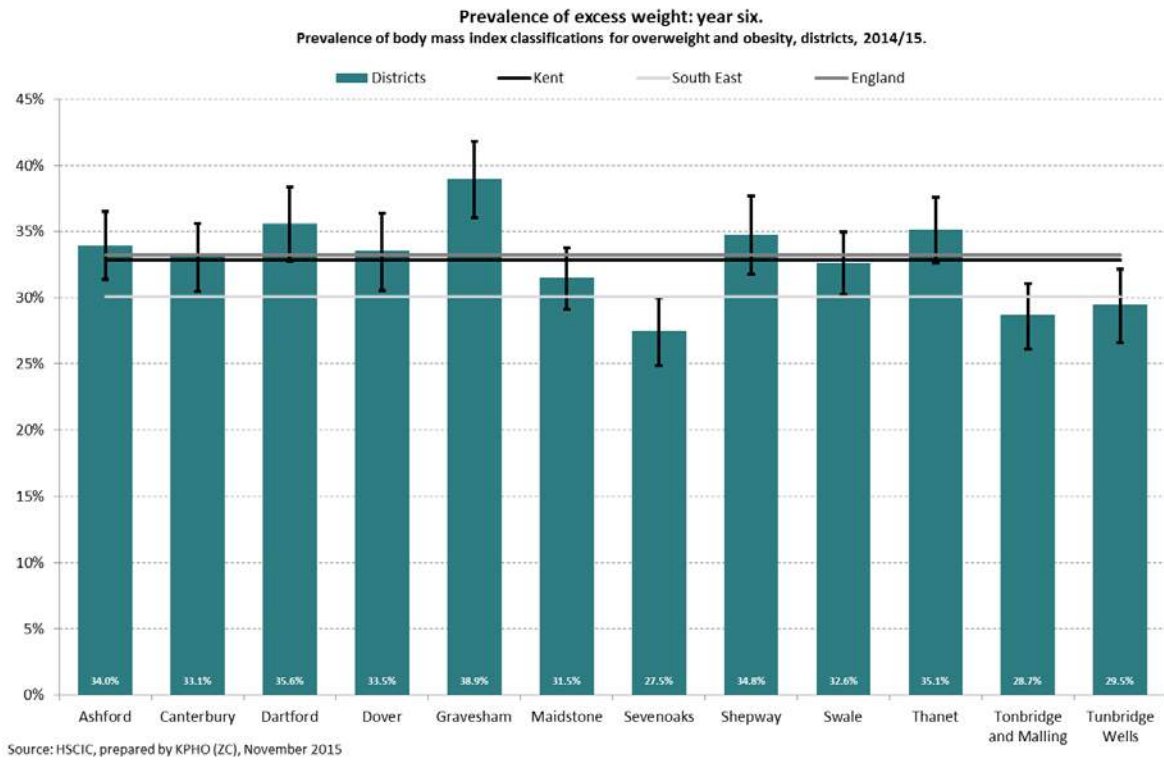


Across Kent, the percentage of year six children with excess weight decreased from 33.3% in 2010/11 to 32.7% in 2011/12 but has remained fairly static since then. Across Kent, the rate of change in percentage of year six children with excess weight has been minimal (-0.1% annually); however, Gravesham has experienced an increase (1.3%) significantly different to Kent's rate of change, and the percentage in Tonbridge and Malling has decreased (-1.3%) at a significantly faster rate of change in comparison with Kent.



Source: NCMP, prepared by KPHO (ES), 08/16

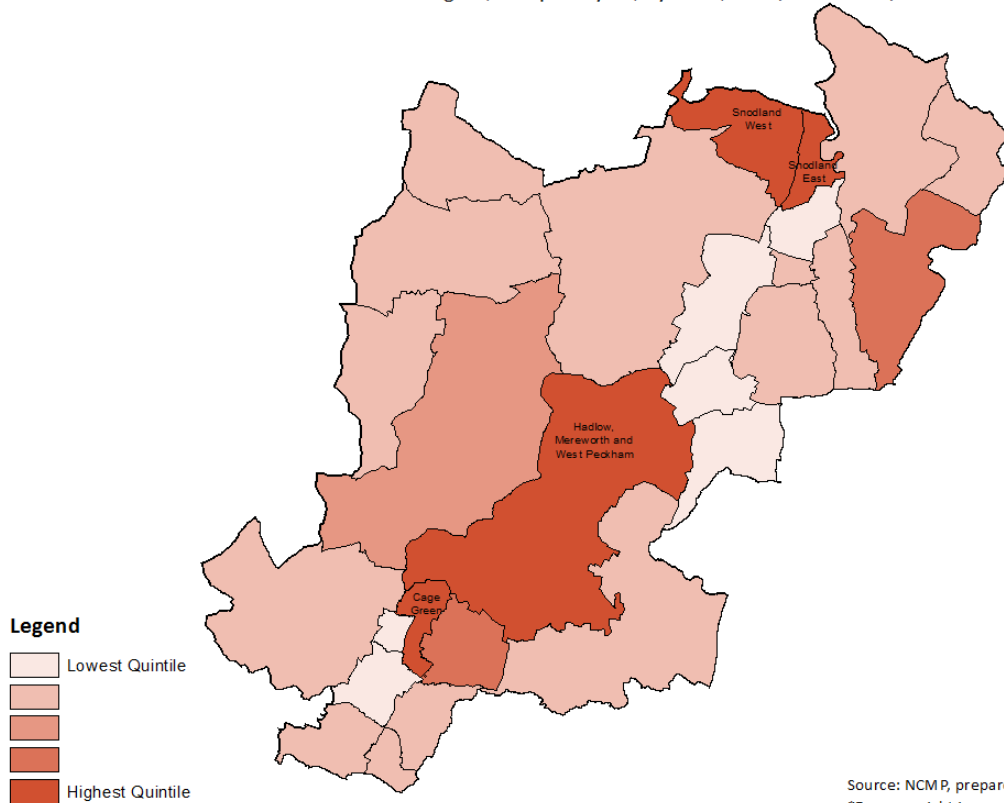
Based on 2014/15 data, 32.8% of year six children had excess weight, and this ranged from 27.5% in Sevenoaks to 38.9% in Gravesham. Gravesham had a significantly higher percentage of reception children with excess weight than Kent, while Sevenoaks and Tonbridge and Malling (28.7%) had significantly lower percentages. In Tonbridge & Malling, 28.7% of children in year six had excess weight.



9.1.2 Ward level

Based on pooled data for 2013/14 to 2014/15, within Tonbridge & Malling, the percentage of reception children with excess weight ranged from 37.1% in Hadlow, Mereworth and West Peckham to 11.9 in Waterinbury. Hadlow, Mereworth and West Peckham and Snodland East (30.7%) wards had a percentage that was significantly different than Tonbridge and Malling.

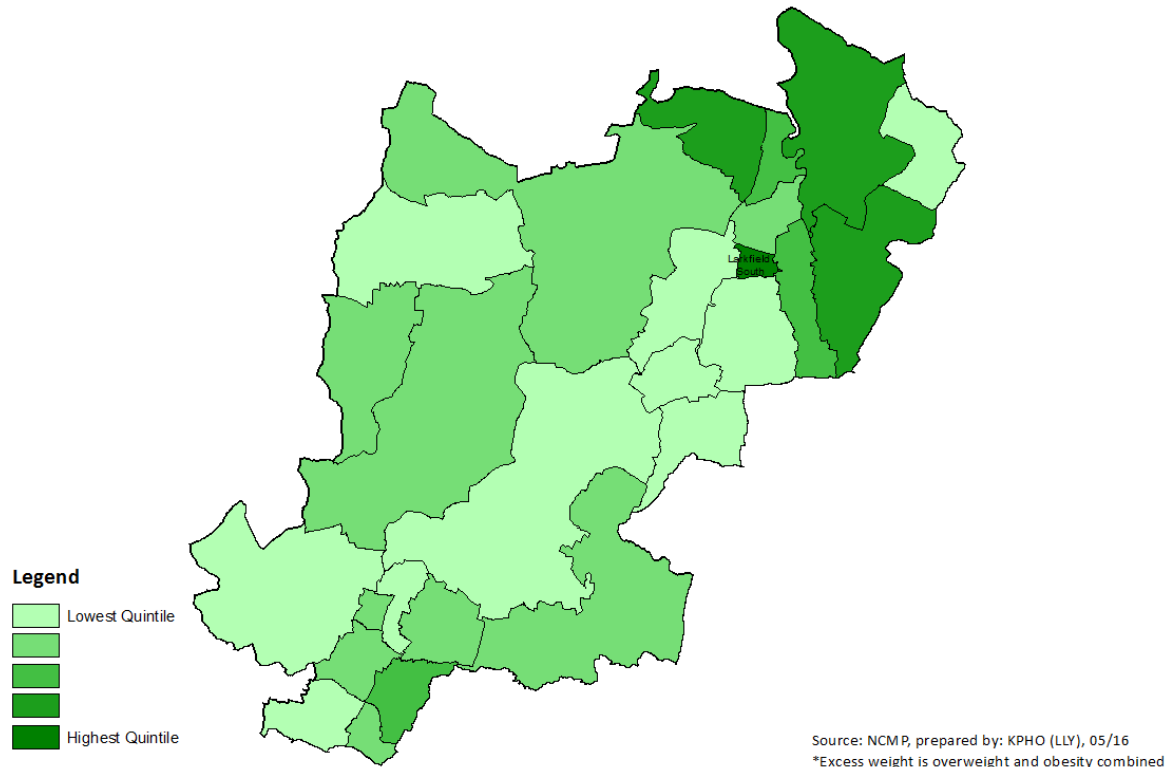
National Child Measurement Programme: by quintiles
Prevalence of excess weight*, reception year, by ward, 2013/14 to 2014/15 combined



Source: NCMP, prepared by: KPHO (LLY), 05/16
*Excess weight is overweight and obesity combined

Based on pooled data for 2013/14 to 2014/15, within Tonbridge & Malling, the percentage of year six children with excess weight ranged from 17.8% in Hildenborough and 38.8% in Larkfield South. None of the wards had a percentage that was significantly different to Tonbridge and Malling.

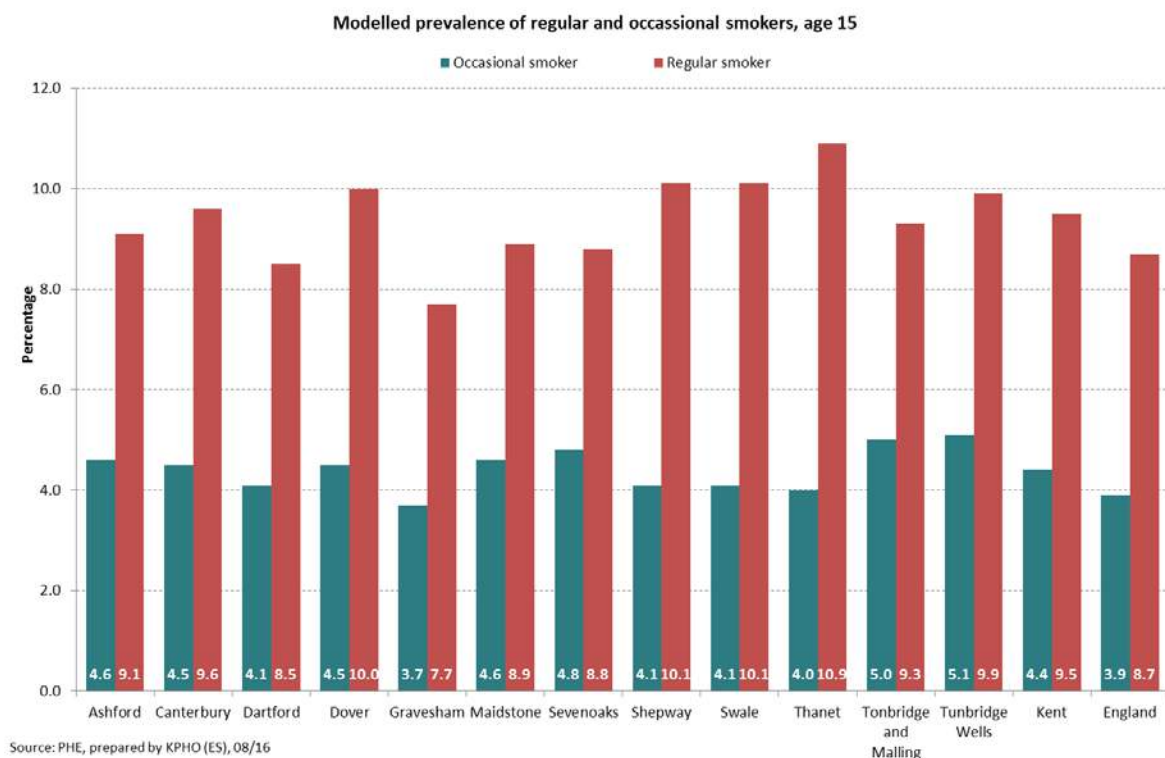
National Child Measurement Programme: by quintiles
Prevalence of excess weight*, year 6, by ward, 2013/14 to 2014/15 combined



9.2 Smoking at age 15

Occasional smokers are defined as those who ‘sometimes smoke but not every week’, and regular smokers are those who ‘smoke at least one cigarette every week’. Modelled prevalence estimates were derived via a modelling exercise by the Universities of Portsmouth and Southampton based on the Understanding Society (2009-2012) survey conducted by the University of Essex.

9.2.1 District

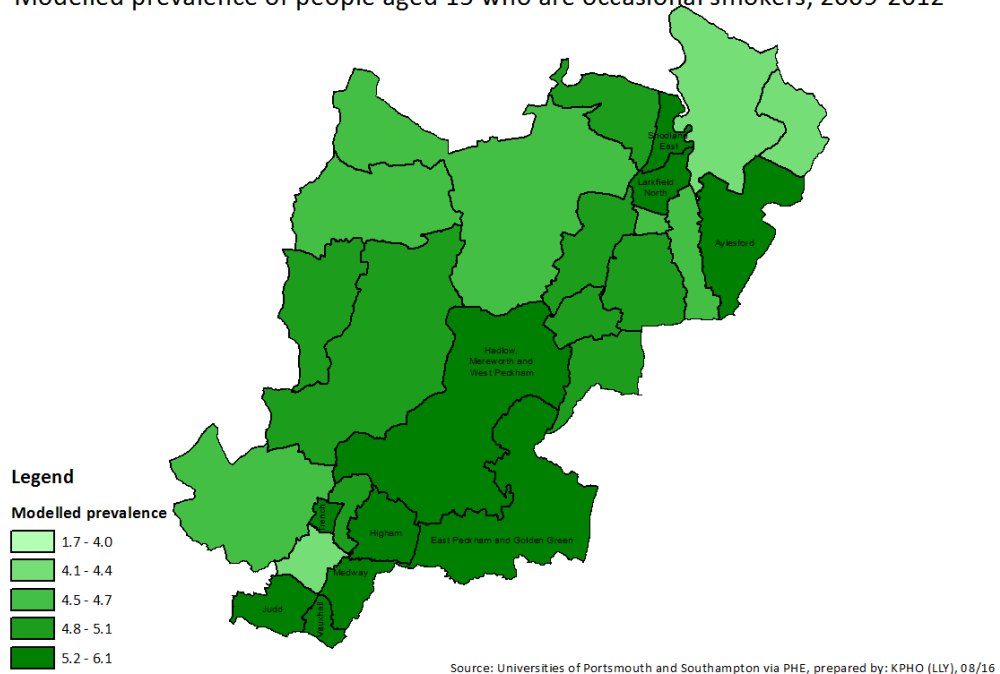


Across Kent, a modelled 9.5% of 15 year olds smoke regularly, and a further 4.4% smoke occasionally. The prevalence of regular smokers ranges from 7.7% in Gravesham to 10.9% in Thanet, and the occasional smoker prevalence ranges from 3.7% in Gravesham to 5.1% in Tunbridge Wells. None of the districts had a modelled prevalence which was significantly different from that of Kent. In Tonbridge and Malling, an estimated 5.0% of 15 year olds smoke occasionally, and 9.3% smoke regularly. All districts with the exception of Gravesham have a higher occasional smoking prevalence, and only Gravesham and Dartford have a lower estimated proportion of regular smokers than England.

9.2.2 Ward level

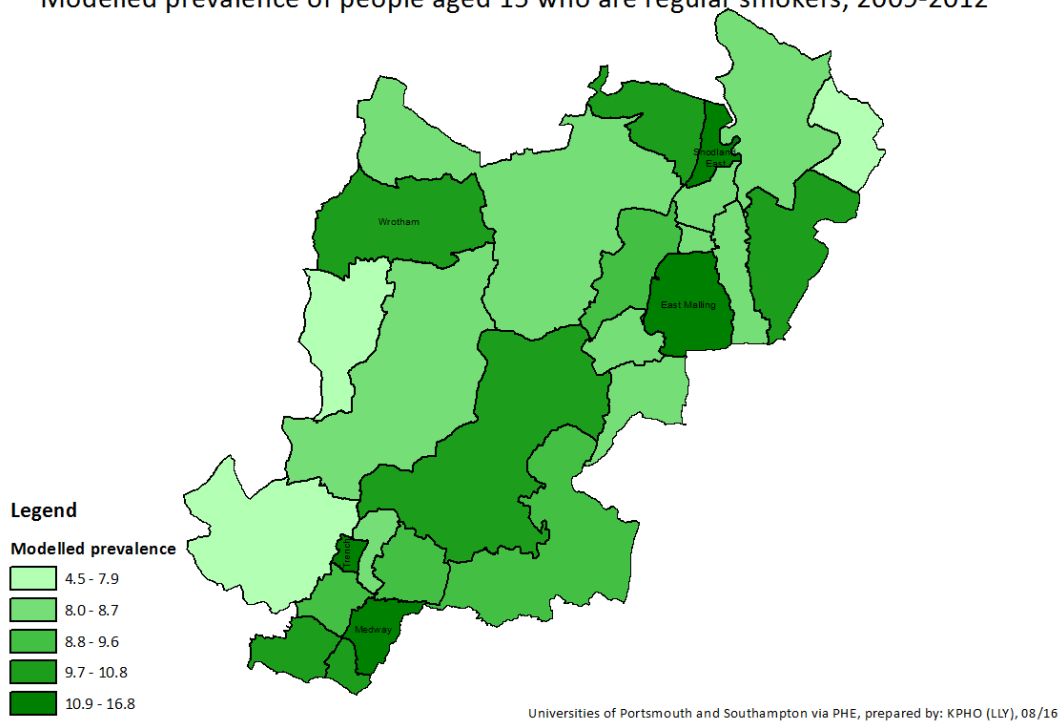
10 wards in Tonbridge and Malling are in the top Kent quintile for estimated occasional smoking prevalence.

Modelled prevalence of people aged 15 who are occasional smokers, 2009-2012



Wrotham, Snodland East, East Malling, Trench and Medway wards have the highest estimated proportion of 15 year olds who smoke regularly in Tonbridge and Malling.

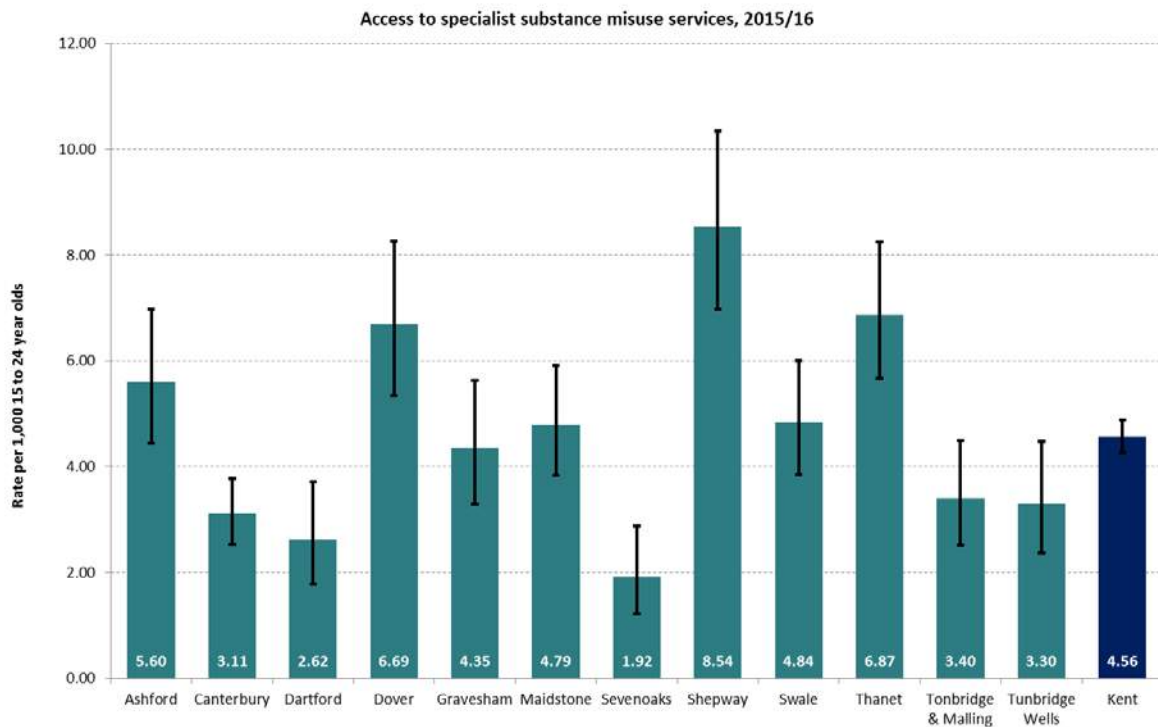
Modelled prevalence of people aged 15 who are regular smokers, 2009-2012



9.3 Substance misuse

9.3.1 District

Across Kent, 4.56 people under 25 per 1,000 15 to 24 year olds accessed specialist substance misuse services in 2015/16; ranging from 1.92 per 1,000 population in Sevenoaks to 8.54 in Shepway district. Dover (6.69), Shepway and Thanet (6.87) had significantly higher access rates than Kent, while Canterbury (3.11), Dartford (2.62) and Sevenoaks had significantly lower rates.



Source: KCC (NDTMS Core data-set submission from provider), prepared by KPHO (ES), 08/16
There are 12 clients who transitioned to adult services in 2015/16 from the Young Peoples service so there is a strong possibility that they are accounted for twice in these figures.

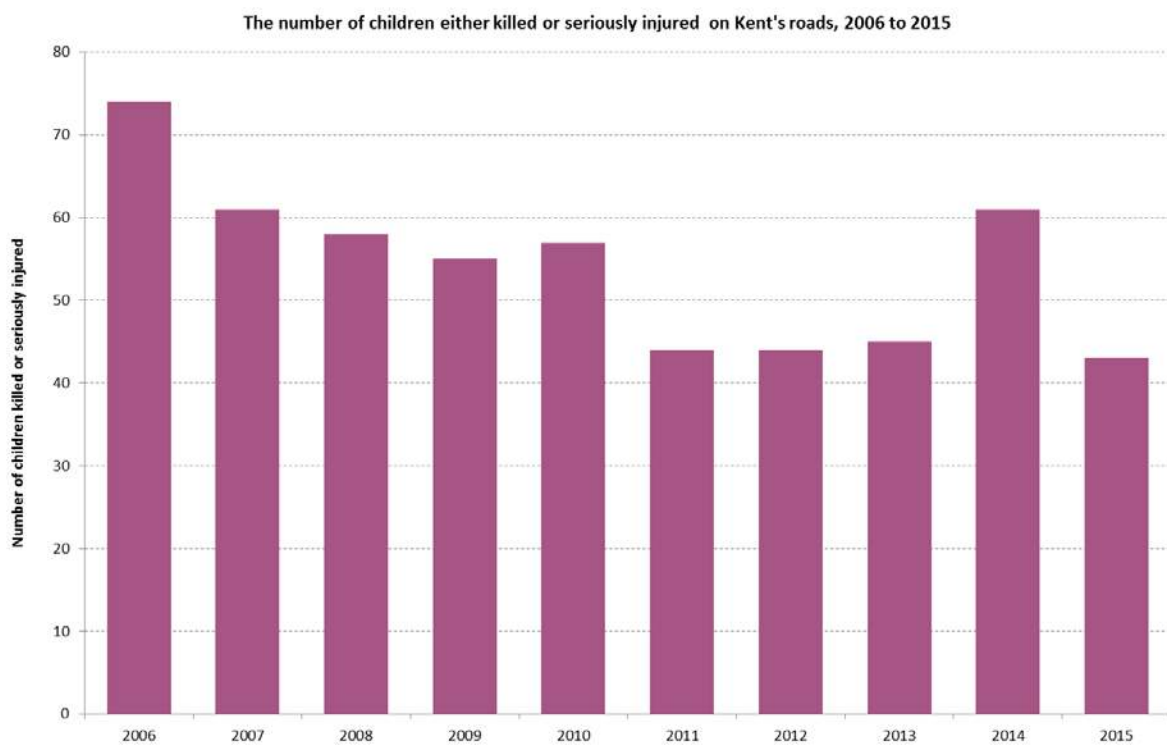
10. Road Traffic Collisions

10.1 Children killed or seriously injured

The numbers of children killed or seriously injured are very small, and therefore data is only available at a district level.

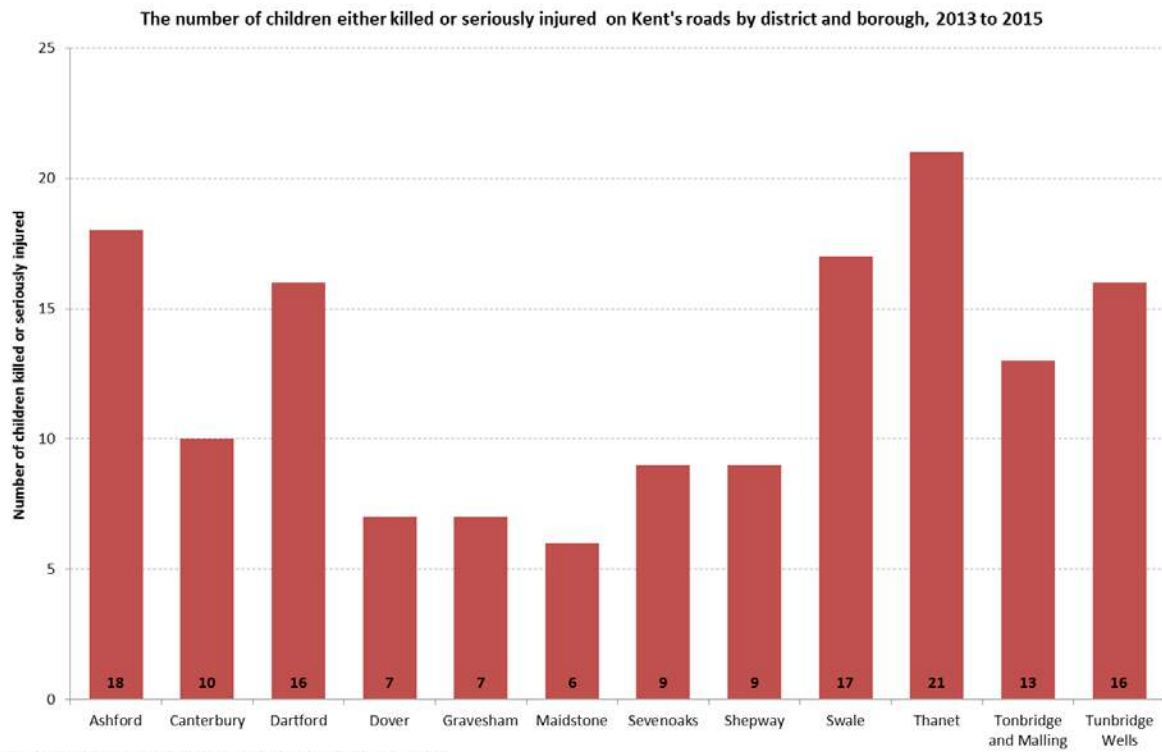
10.1.1 Kent trend

Across Kent, the number of children killed or seriously injured each year decreased between 2006 and 2011, and has remained fairly consistent since then with the exception of a peak in 2014.



10.1.2 District

Numbers of children killed or seriously injured have been pooled for three years (2013 to 2015) at a district level. Over this time period, Thanet (21) has had the highest number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions, while Maidstone has had the fewest (6). Dartford (16), Tunbridge Wells (16) and Tonbridge and Malling (13) have the highest numbers within the west Kent districts.



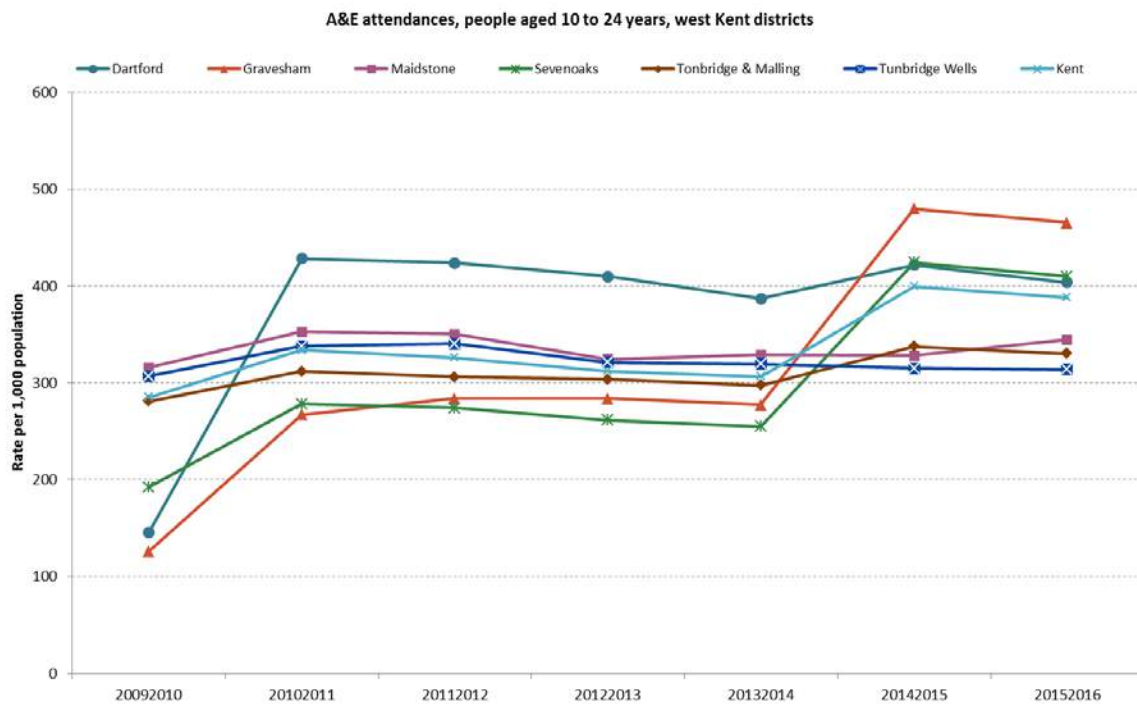
11. Hospital activity

11.1 A&E attendance

11.1.1 District

Across Kent, the A&E attendance per 1,000 population remained relatively stable between 2010/11 and 2013/14; however, figures increased in 2014/15. The substantial increase in attendance rate across Kent between 2013/14 and 2014/15 was due to the inclusion of Minor Injuries Unit data from Kent Community Health NHS Foundation Trust.

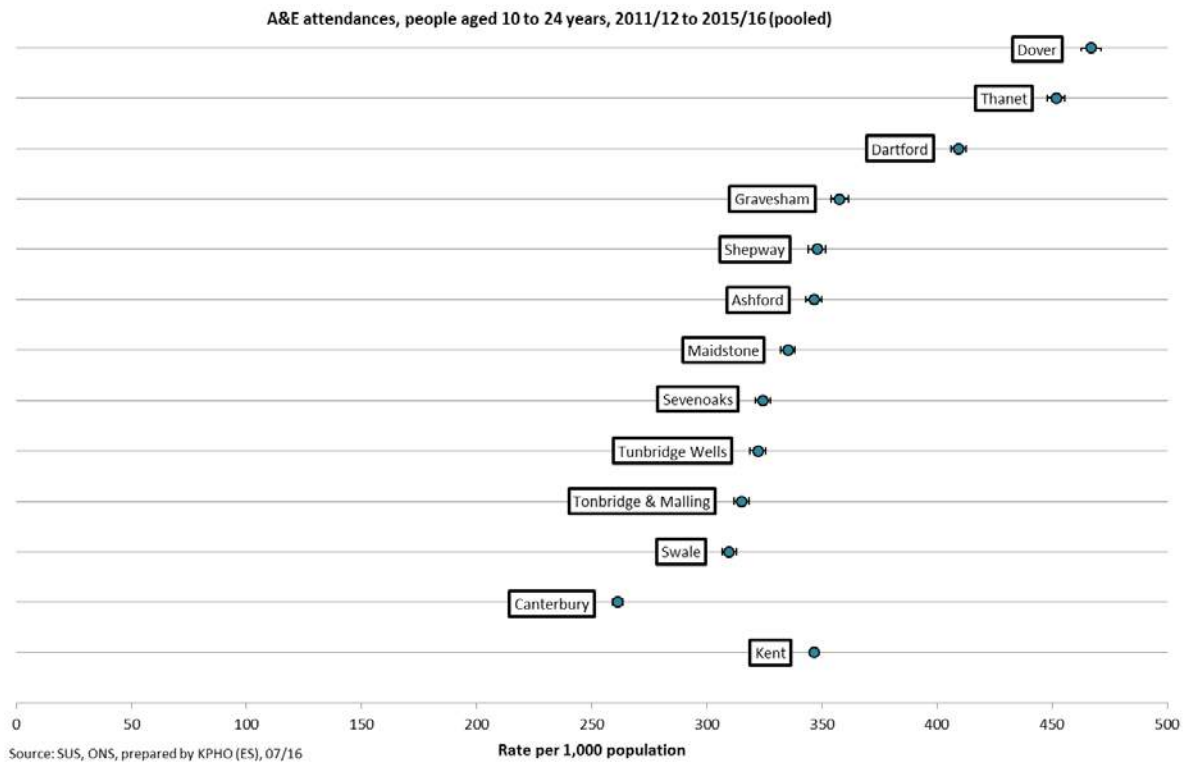
None of the west Kent districts had a rate of change that is increasing or decreasing at a rate that is significantly different to that of Kent, which has an average annual increase in 10 to 24 year olds A&E attendance rate of 15.0 per 1,000 population. In the past two years, Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells have had very similar rates to Kent; however, rates in the other west Kent districts are notably higher.



Source: SUS, ONS, prepared by KPHO (ES), 08/16

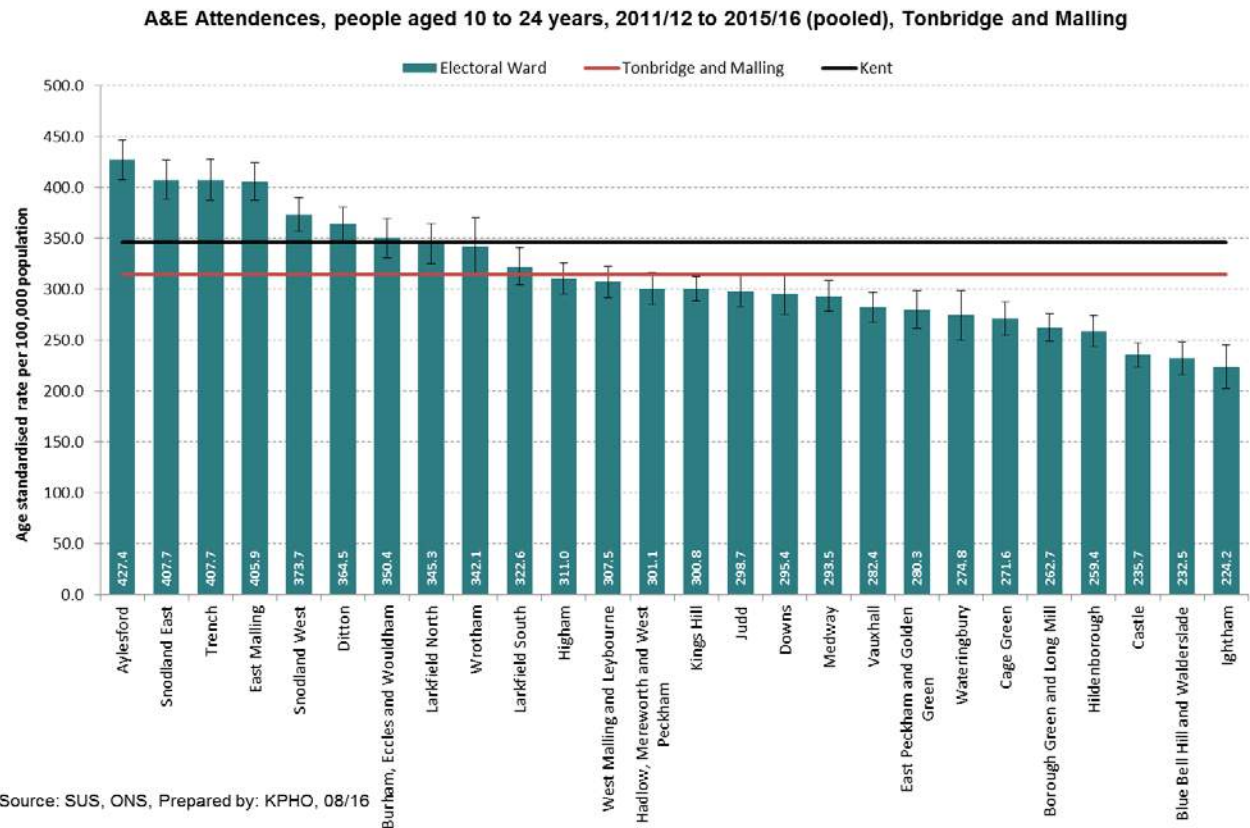
Based on pooled data for 2011/12 to 2015/16, the Kent A&E attendance rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 24 is 346.6. Within Kent, the A&E attendance rate ranges from 261.3 in Canterbury to 467.0 in Dover.

Dartford (403.9) and Gravesham (465.7) had significantly higher rates than Kent over this time period, while Maidstone (335.2), Sevenoaks (324.3), Tunbridge Wells (322.2) and Tonbridge & Malling(315.1) had significantly lower rates than Kent.

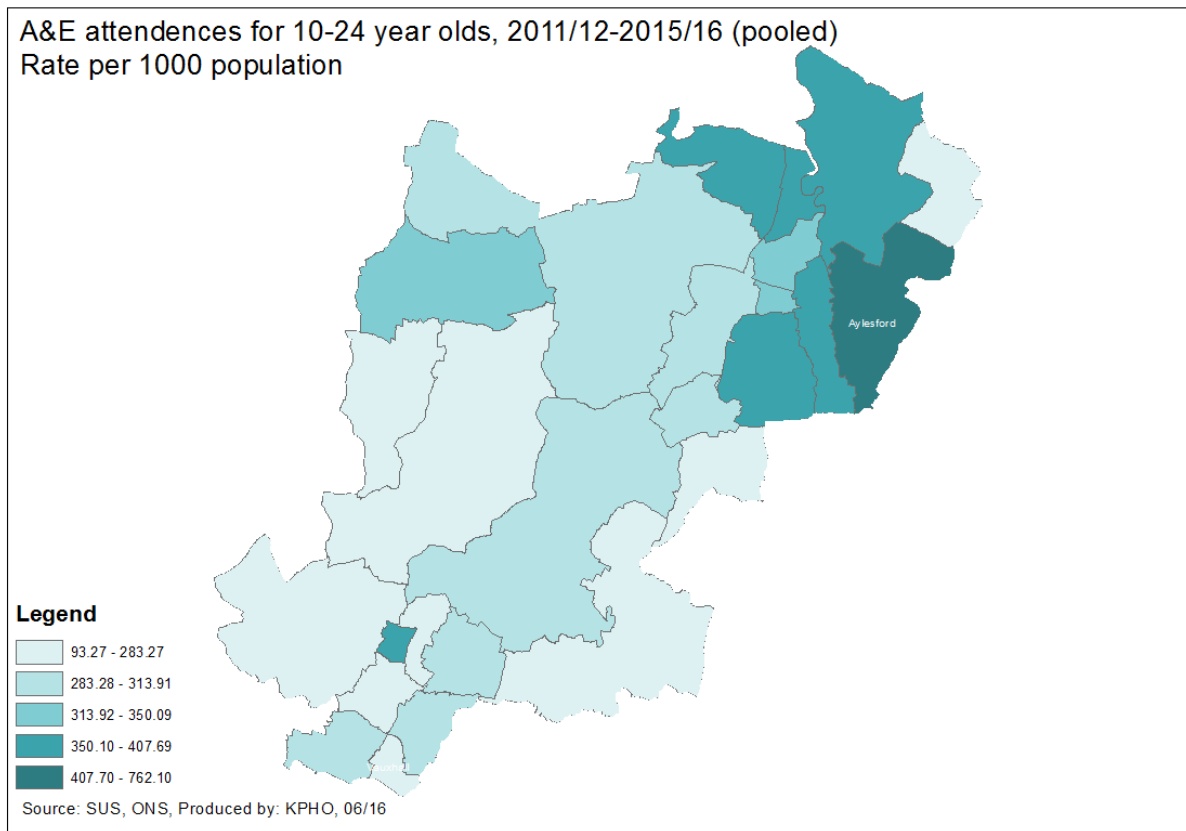


11.1.2 Ward level

At a ward level, there is significant variation in A&E attendance rate for 10 to 24 year olds in Tonbridge and Malling, with attendances rates per 1,000 population aged 10 to 24 years ranging from 224.2 in Ightham to 427.4 in Aylesford. The following wards have a significantly higher attendance rate than Tonbridge and Malling: Aylesford, Snodland East, Trench, Easting Malling, Snodland West, Ditton Burham, Eccles and Wouldham and Larkfield North.



Only one ward within Tonbridge and Malling have A&E attendances rate that are in the highest quintile within Kent.

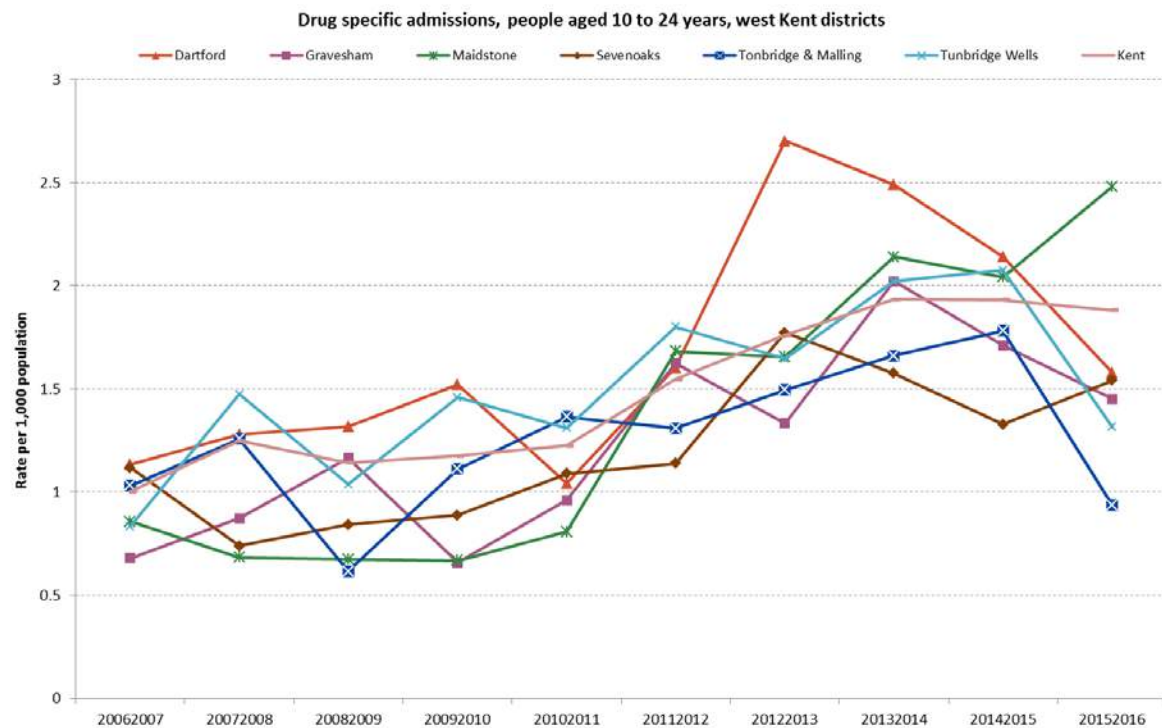


11.2 Substance misuse: drug specific

11.2.1 District

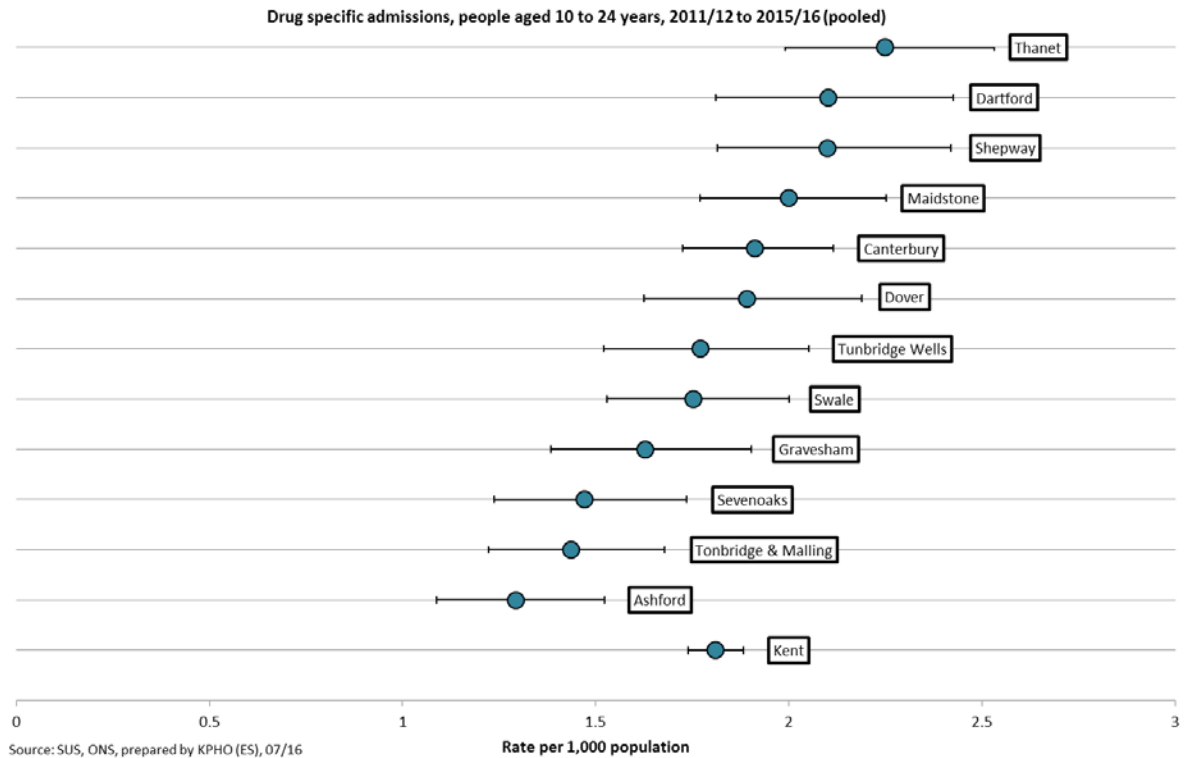
Across Kent, over the past ten years, the drug specific admission rate per 1,000 10 to 24 year olds has risen from 1.00 in 2006/07 to 1.93 in 2014/15; however, decreased marginally in the most recent year to 1.88. This is an average annual increase of 0.1 admissions per 1,000 population. None of the districts had a significantly different rate of increase or decrease in comparison to Kent over this time period.

At a district level, there are greater fluctuations observed in the admission rate. The Maidstone rate has consistently increased to 2.48 admissions per 1,000 population in 2015/16, whereas other west Kent districts (excluding Sevenoaks) have experienced a drop in rate in the most recent year. A substantial increase was observed in Dartford between 2010/11 and 2012/13; however, the rate has returned to below county level in the most recent year.



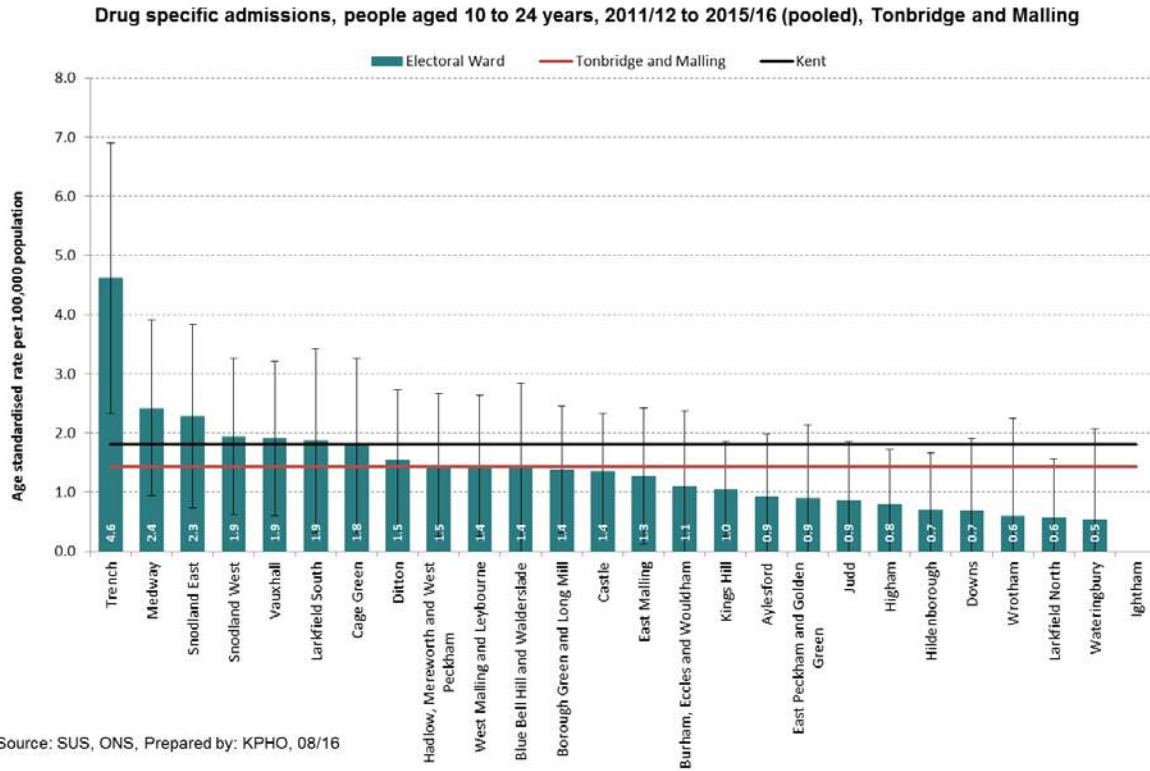
Source: SUS, ONS, prepared by KPHO (ES), 07/16

Based on pooled data for the past five years, the drug specific admission rate for Kent was 1.81 admissions per 1,000 10 to 24 year olds. This ranges from 1.36 in Ashford, to 2.69 in Thanet. Ashford, Sevenoaks (1.47) and Tonbridge and Malling (1.44) had significantly lower rates than Kent, while the drug specific admission rate in Thanet was significantly higher. The admission rate in Dartford was 2.10 admissions per 1,000 10 to 24 year olds.

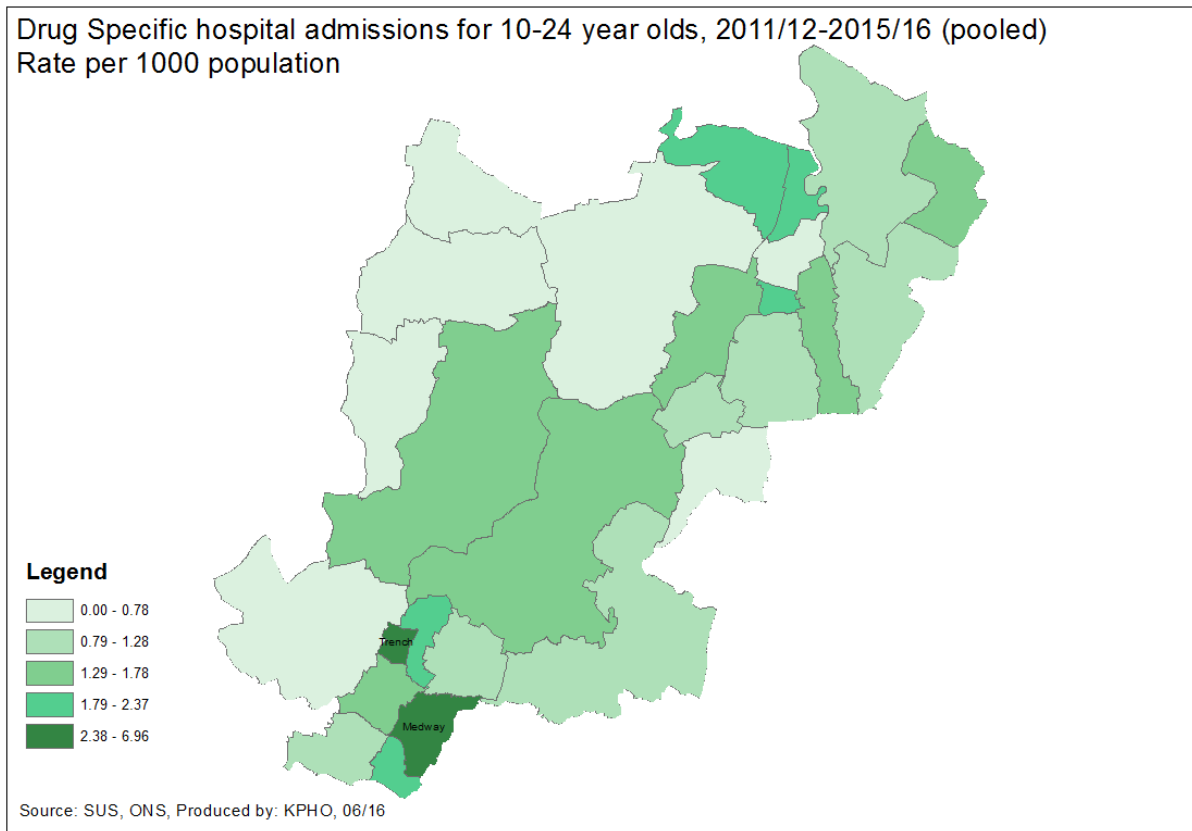


11.2.2 Ward level

The drug specific admission rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 24 years ranges from 0.0 per 1,000 population in Ightham to 4.6 admissions in Trench, which is significantly higher than Tonbridge and Malling.



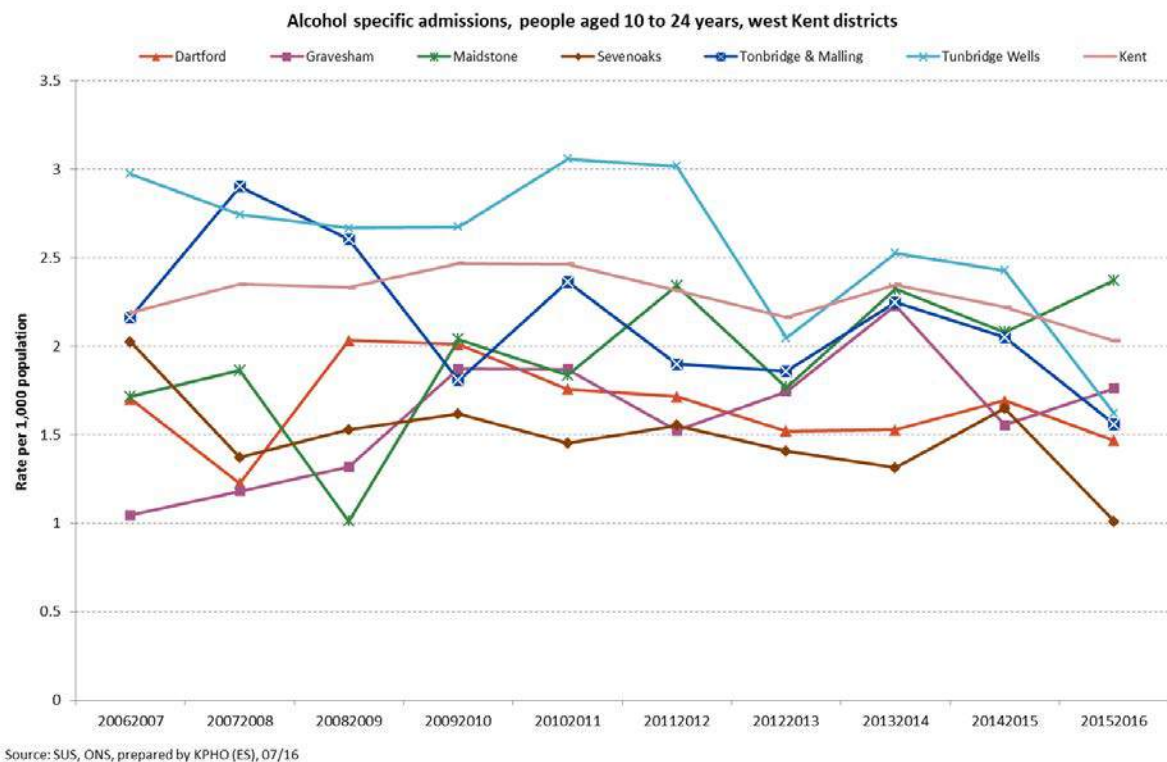
Medway and Trench wards within Tonbridge and Malling have drug specific admission rates tend that are in the highest quintile within Kent.



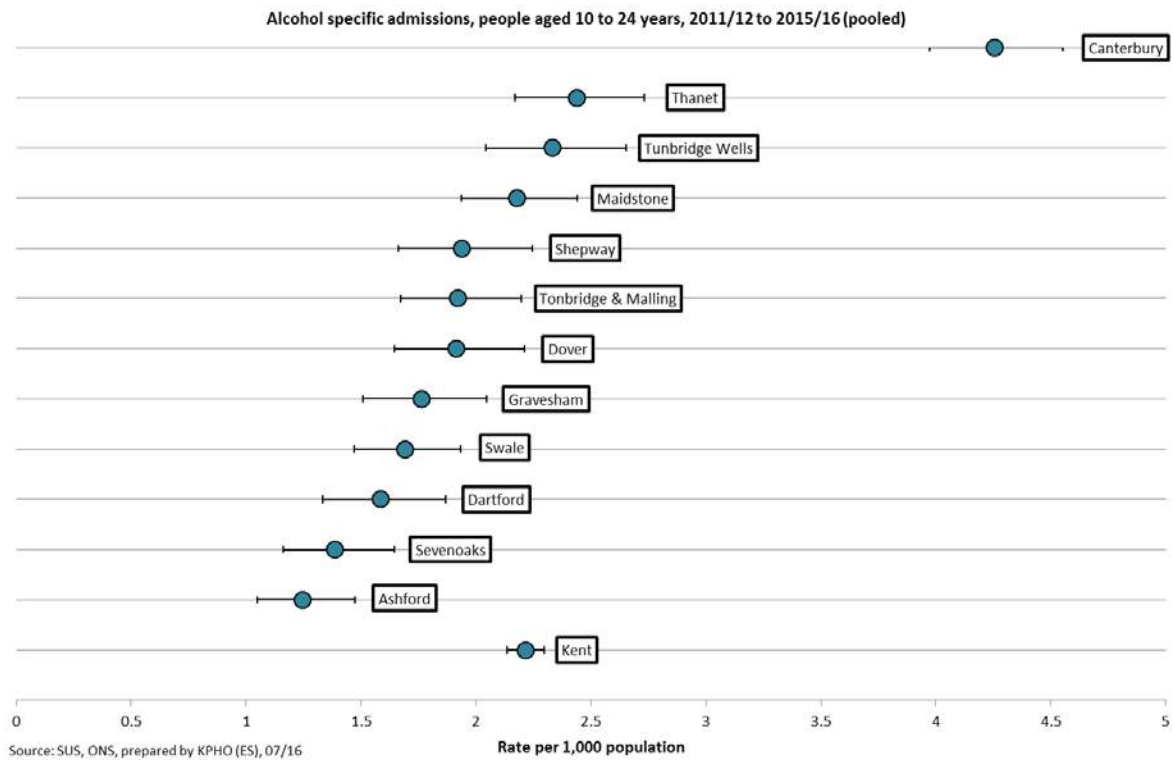
11.3 Substance misuse: alcohol specific

11.3.1 District

Across Kent, the alcohol specific admission rate per 1,000 10 to 24 year olds has remained fairly stable, ranging from 2.47 in 2009/10 to 2.03 in 2015/16. In 2015/16, only Maidstone had an alcohol specific admission rate higher than that of Kent. The rate in Tunbridge Wells has decreased markedly, from a peak of 3.06 in 2010/11 to 1.62 in the most recent year. None of the west Kent districts have a rate of change significantly different to that of Kent.

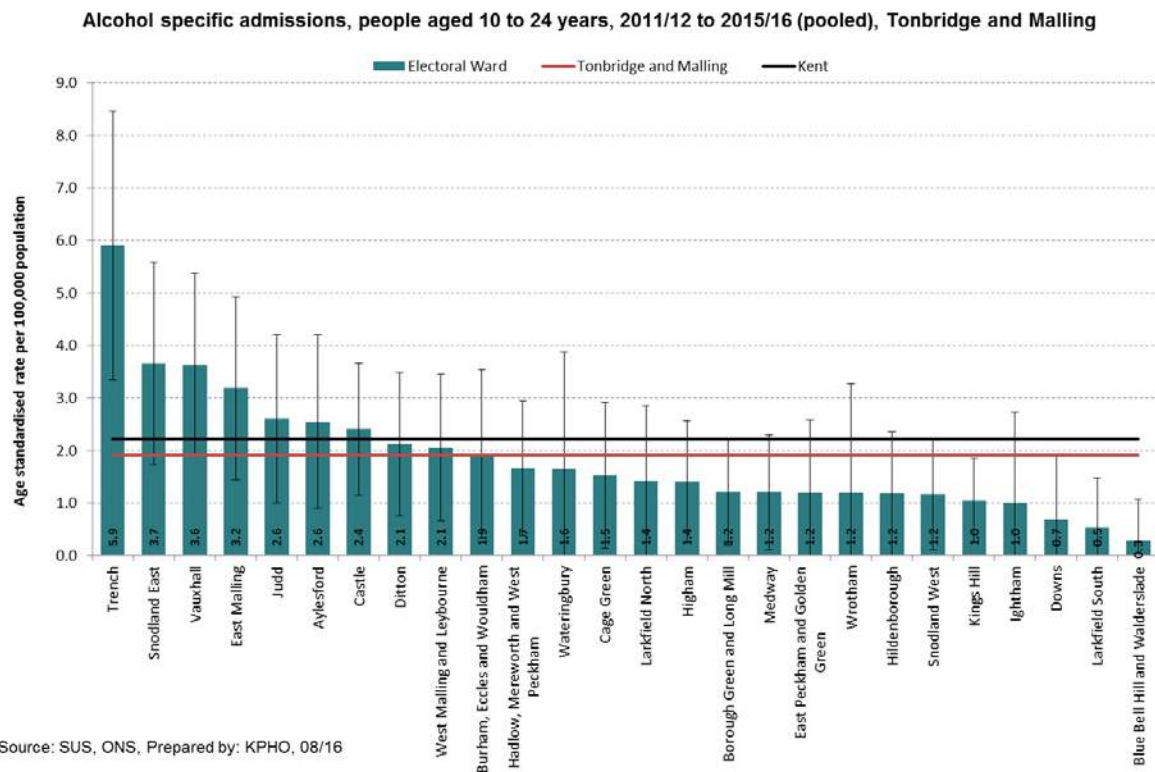


Based on pooled data for 2011/12 to 2015/16, the Kent alcohol specific admission rate is 2.21 per 10,000 population aged 10 to 24 years. Across Kent, this ranges from 1.25 in Ashford to 4.26 in Canterbury. Canterbury had a significantly higher admission rate than Kent, while Ashford, Dartford (1.58), Gravesham (1.76), Sevenoaks (1.39) and Swale (1.69) had significantly lower rates.

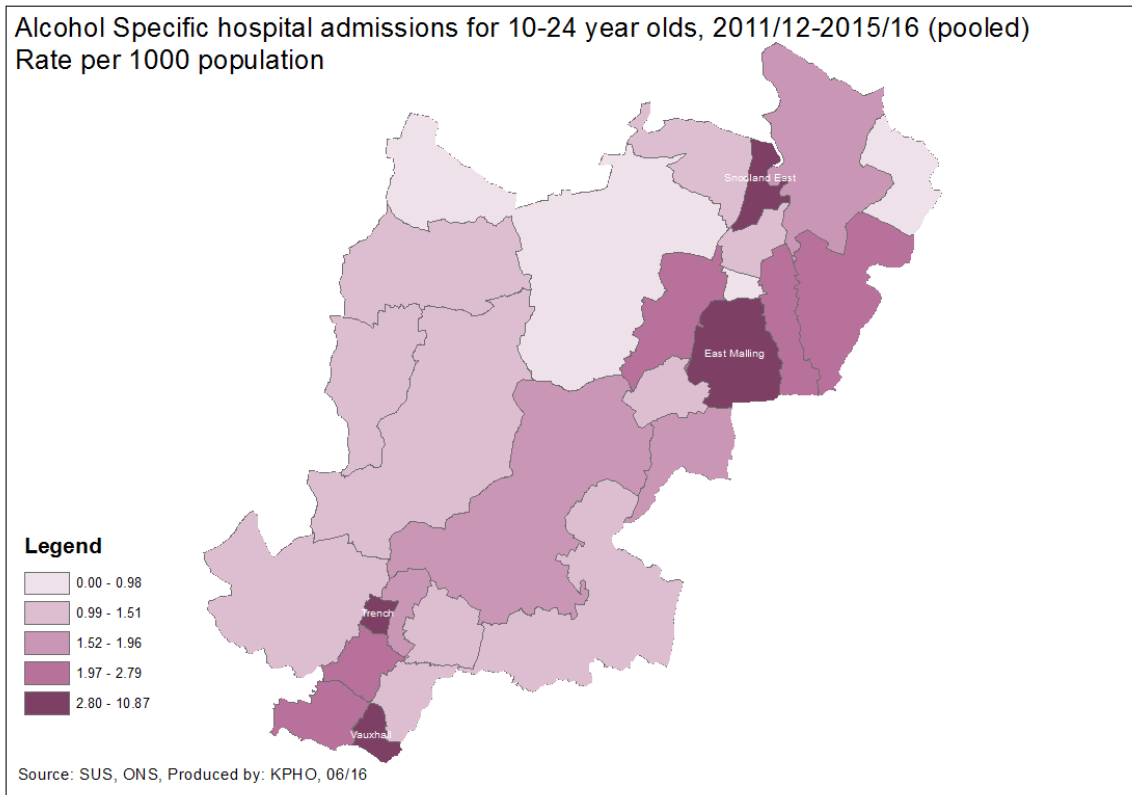


11.3.2 Ward level

Within Tonbridge and Malling, the alcohol specific admission rate ranges from 0.3 in Bluebell Hill and Walderslade ward to 5.9 in Trench. Trench ward has an admission rate significantly higher than Tonbridge and Malling.



Four wards in Tonbridge and Malling have an alcohol specific admission rate which is in the highest Kent quintile.

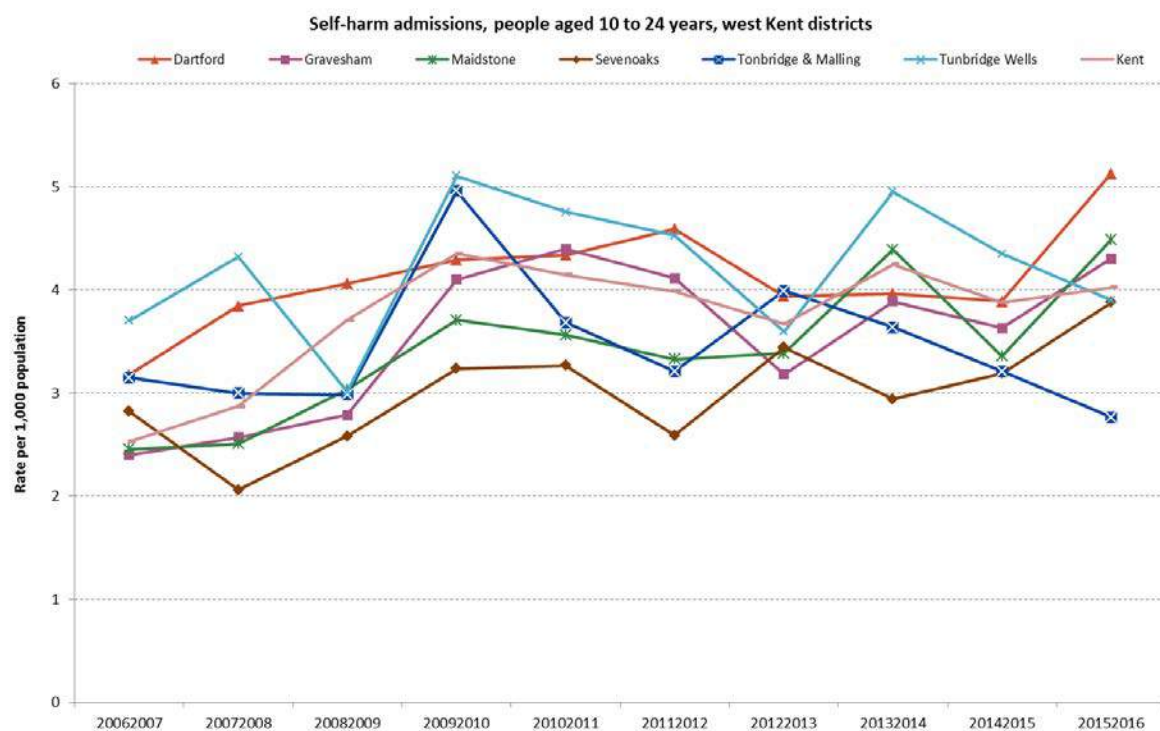


11.4 Self-harm

11.4.1 District

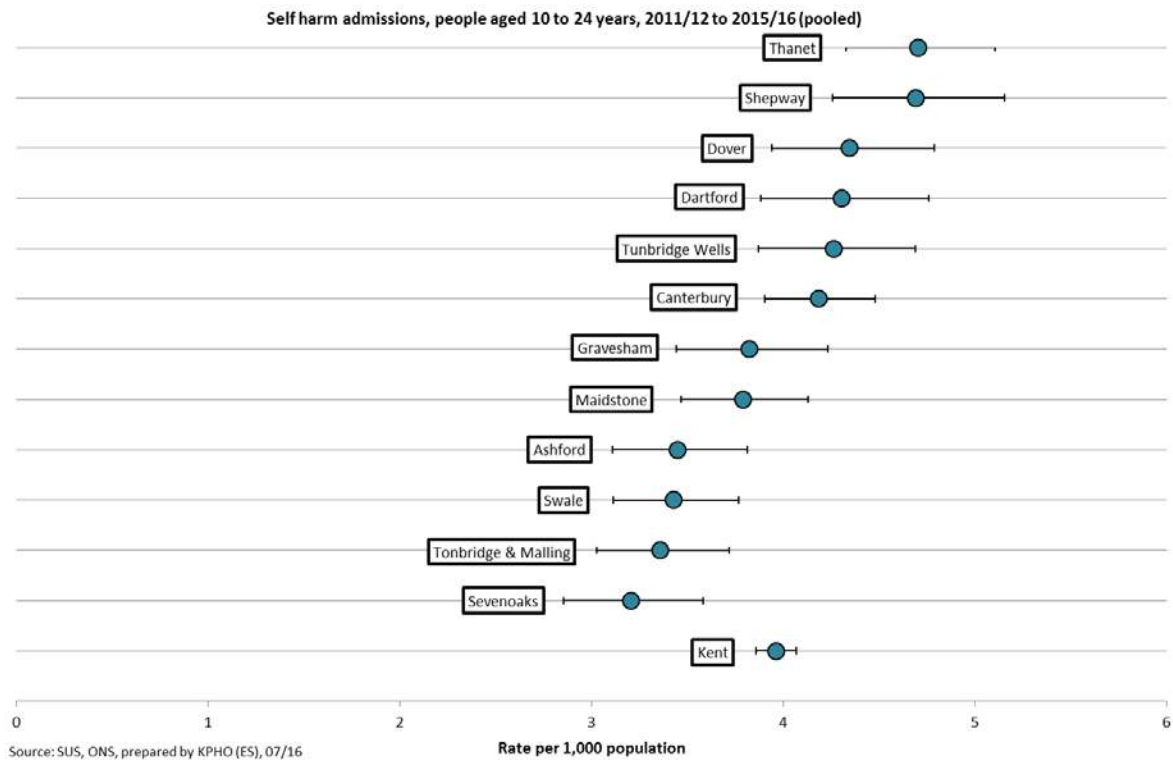
Across Kent, the self-harm admission rate increased from 2.53 admissions per 1,000 population aged 10 to 24 years old in 2006/07 to a peak of 4.35 in 2009/10. Since then, the admission rate has fluctuated slightly but remained fairly constant. The average annual rate of change has been 0.13 admissions per 1,000 population; however, none of the districts had a significantly different rate of increase or decrease than Kent.

Greater fluctuation is observed at a district level. Sevenoaks has had a consistently lower self-harm admission rate for 10 to 24 year olds than Kent.



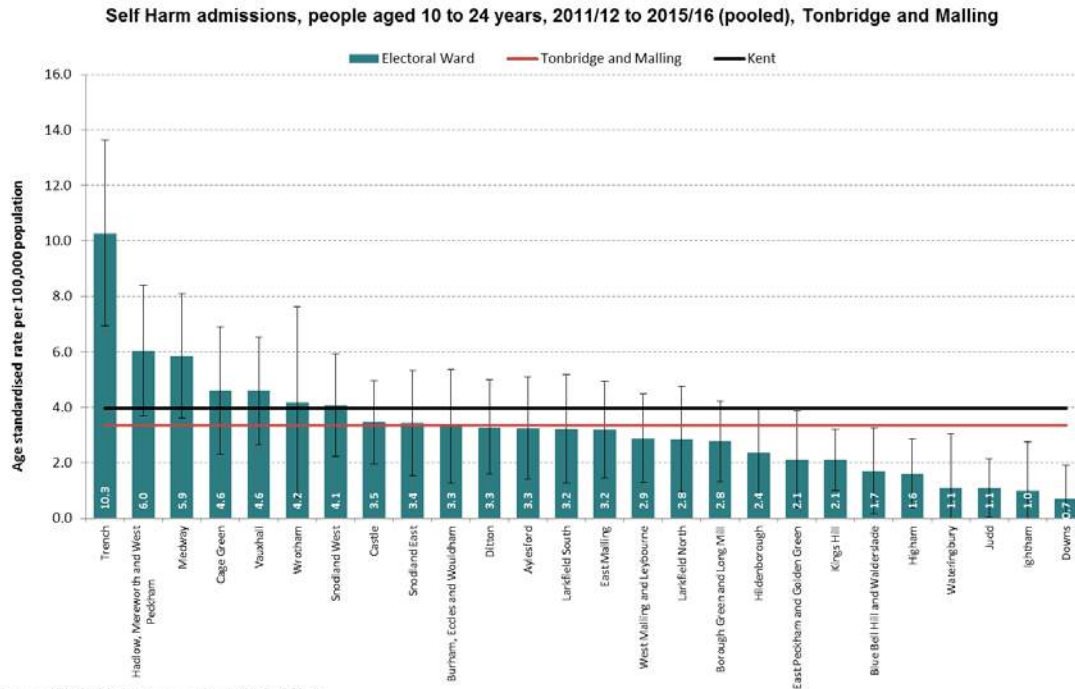
Source: SUS, ONS, prepared by KPHO (ES), 07/16

Based on pooled data for the past five years, the Kent self-harm admission rate for 10 to 24 year olds was 3.96 admissions per 1,000 population; this ranged from 3.20 in Sevenoaks to 4.70 in Thanet. Ashford (3.45), Sevenoaks, Swale (3.43) and Tonbridge and Malling (3.36) all had significantly lower rates than Kent, while Shepway (4.69) and Thanet had significantly higher rates.

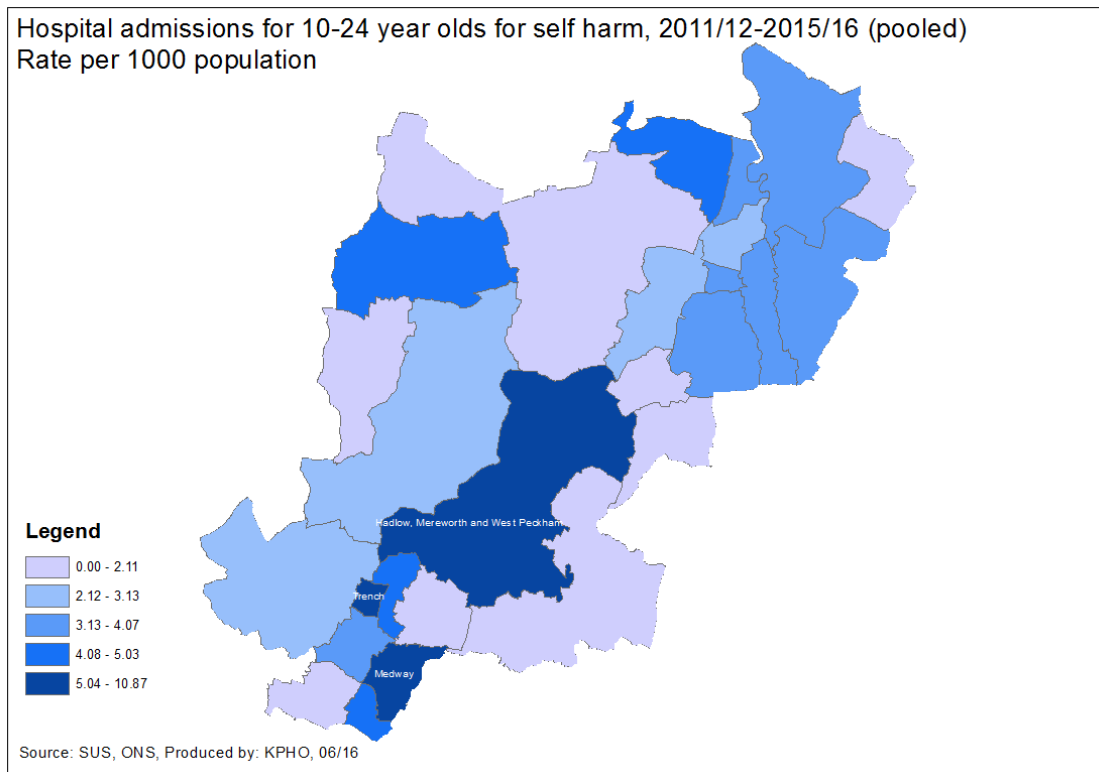


11.4.2 Ward level

Self-harm admission rates range from 0.7 per 1,000 population aged 10 to 24 in Downs ward to 10.3 in Trench; significantly higher than Tonbridge and Malling.



Hadlow, Mereworth and West Peckham, Trench and Medway wards have the highest rates for self-harm admissions, within the fifth of wards in Kent with the highest rates.

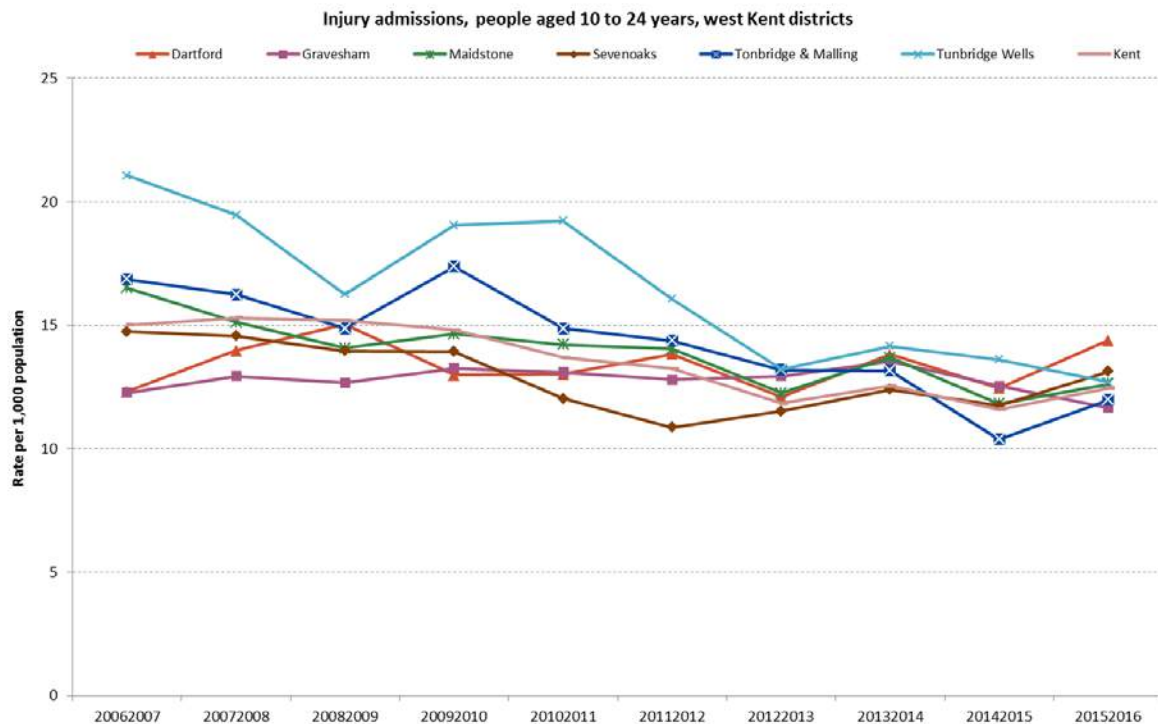


11.5 Injury

11.5.1 District

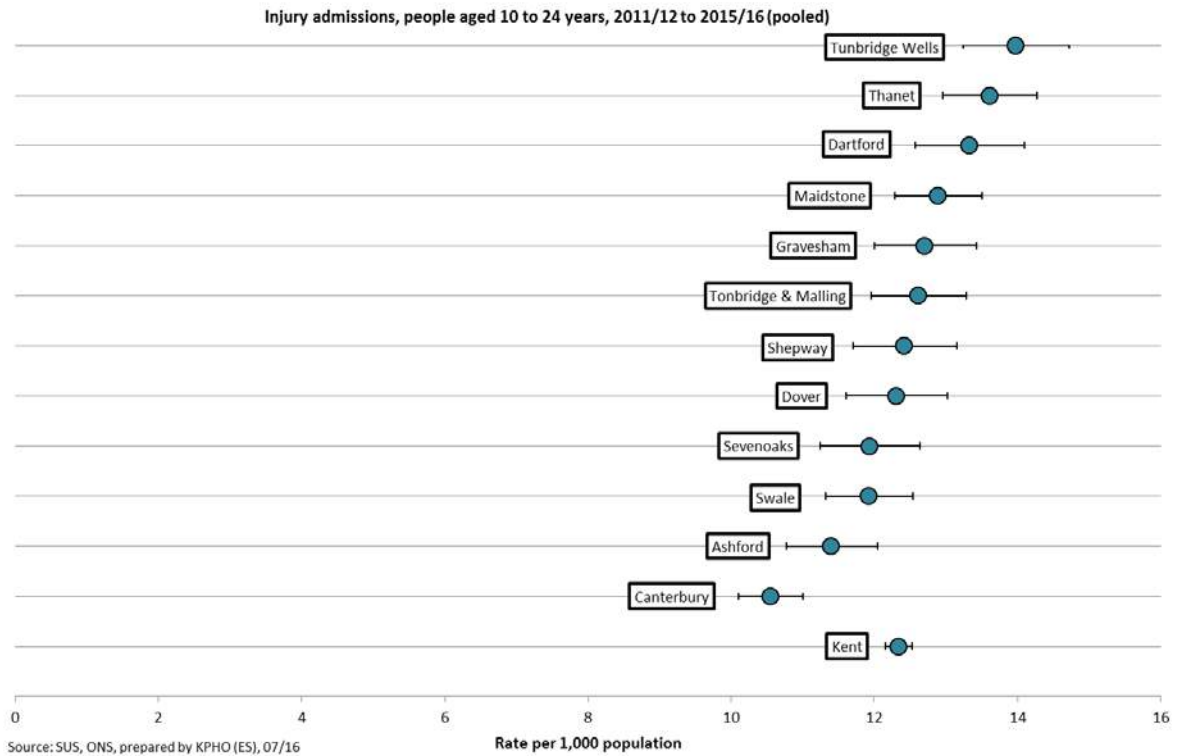
Admissions for injuries across Kent for 10 to 24 year olds have reduced from a peak of 15.3 admissions per 1,000 population in 2007/08 to a low of 11.6 in 2014/15; however, a slight increase was observed in 2015/16 to 12.5. The general trend over the past ten years has indicated a decrease in admission rate; the average annual reduction across Kent has been 0.4 admissions per 1,000 population.

Tunbridge Wells has experienced the greatest decrease in injury admission rate when considering the west Kent districts, from 21.1 admissions per 10,000 population in 2006/07 to 12.7 in 2015/16. Dartford (0.00) and Gravesham (-0.03) districts have experienced a significantly different rate of change to that of Kent (-0.43), indicating the rates have not decreased as fast as Kent as a whole.



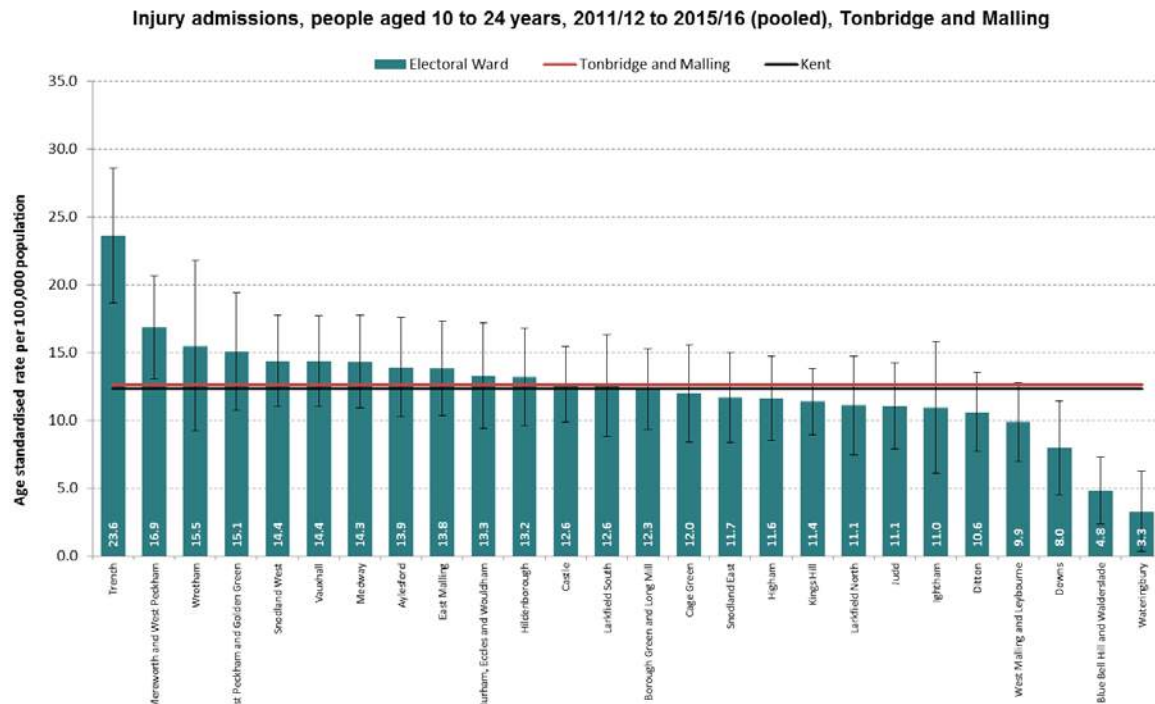
Source: SUS, ONS, prepared by KPHO (ES), 07/16

Based on pooled data for 2011/12 to 2015/16, the Kent admission rate for injuries was 12.3 per 1,000 10 to 24 year olds, and ranged from 10.5 in Canterbury to 14.0 in Tunbridge Wells. Ashford (11.4) and Canterbury had significantly lower rates than Kent, while Dartford (13.3), Thanet (13.6) and Tunbridge Wells had significantly higher rates. Tonbridge and Malling had an admissions rate for injuries of 12.6 per 1,000 population.



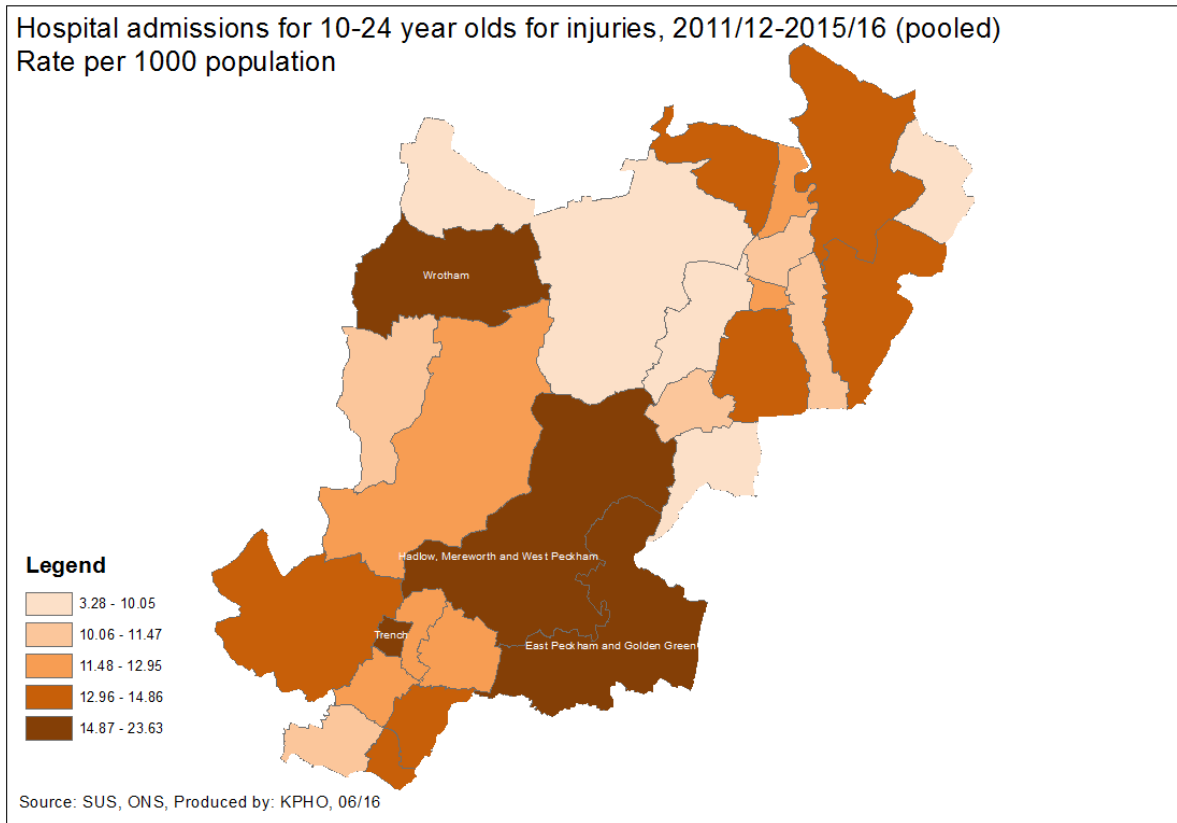
11.5.2 Ward level

Wateringbury ward had the lowest admission rate for injuries within Tonbridge and Malling, at 3.3, while Trench had the highest (23.6 per 1,000 population aged 10 to 24). Trench ward had a significantly higher rate than Tonbridge and Malling based on 2011/12 to 2015/16 pooled data.



Source: SUS, ONS, Prepared by: KPHO, 08/16

Four wards within Tonbridge and Malling (Wrotham, Hadlow, Mereworth and West Peckham, Trench and East Peckham and Golden Green) have injury admission rates which are in the highest quintile of Kent wards.

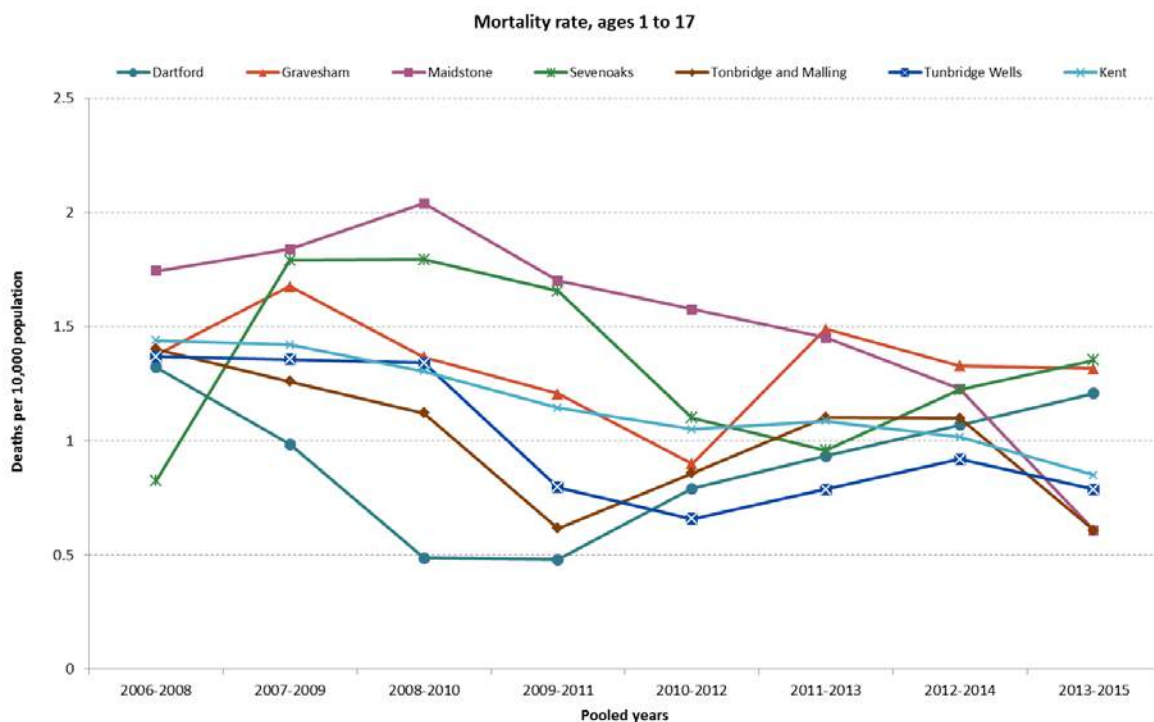


12. Mortality

12.1 Child mortality

12.1.1 District

Across Kent, the mortality rate for people aged between 1 and 17 has decreased, from 1.44 per 10,000 population in 2006-2008 (pooled) to 0.85 in 2013-2015 (pooled). At a district level, the rates have fluctuated substantially; however, the rate for Maidstone has decreased consistently.



Source: PCMD, ONS, prepared by KPHO (ES), 07/16

Based on 2011 to 2015 pooled data, the mortality rate for people aged 1 to 17 was 0.96 per 10,000 in Kent, and ranged from 0.57 in Thanet to 1.31 in Sevenoaks. None of the districts had a mortality rate that was significantly different to that of Kent. The mortality rate in Tonbridge & Malling was 0.81 per 10,000 population aged 1 to 17.

