



Maternity Data Supplement

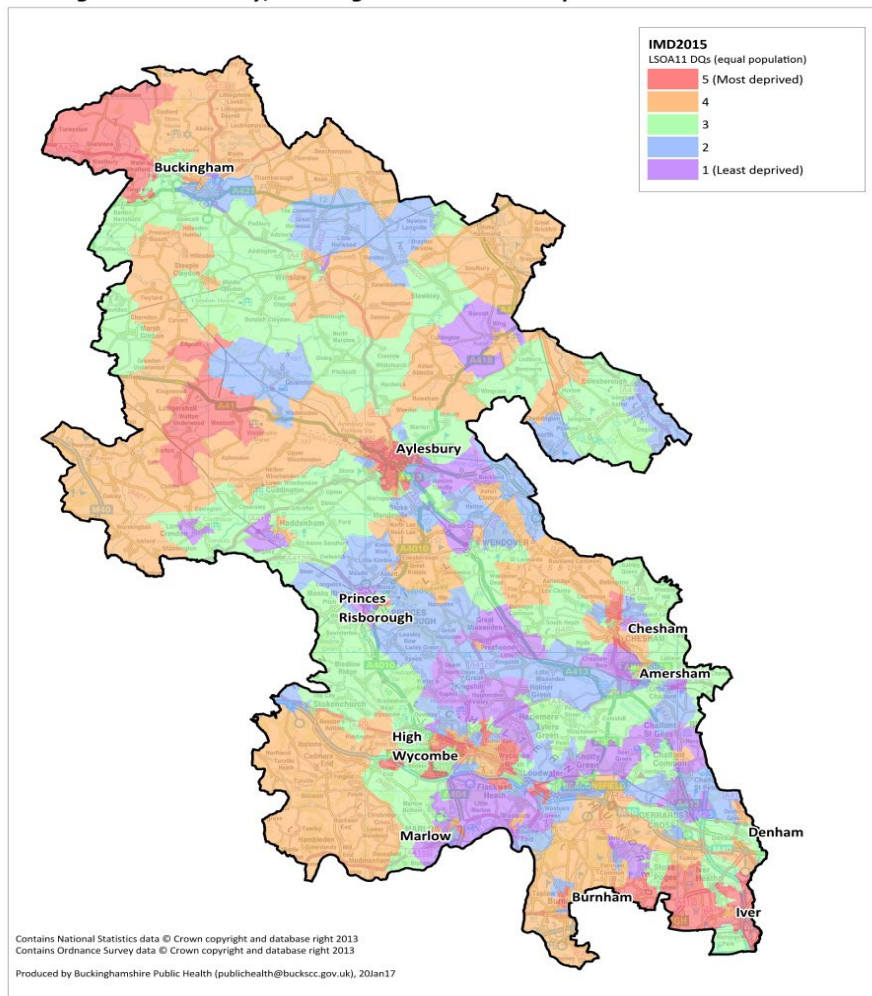
Maternity Data Supplement

1. Deprivation and deprivation quintiles in Buckinghamshire

Figure 1 shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation in Buckinghamshire. Areas around Aylesbury, Chesham and High Wycombe have higher values of deprivation than the Buckingham average. Five quintiles each containing approximately 20% of the population are used to discuss health inequalities. Deprivation Quintile 1, or DQ1, contains the fifth of the population who live in the least-deprived areas; DQ5 contain the fifth of the population living in the most-deprived areas.

Figure 1. Deprivation quintiles in Buckinghamshire, 2015.

Buckinghamshire County, showing LSOA11 IMD2015 quintiles



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) English indices of deprivation 2015.

2. Live births

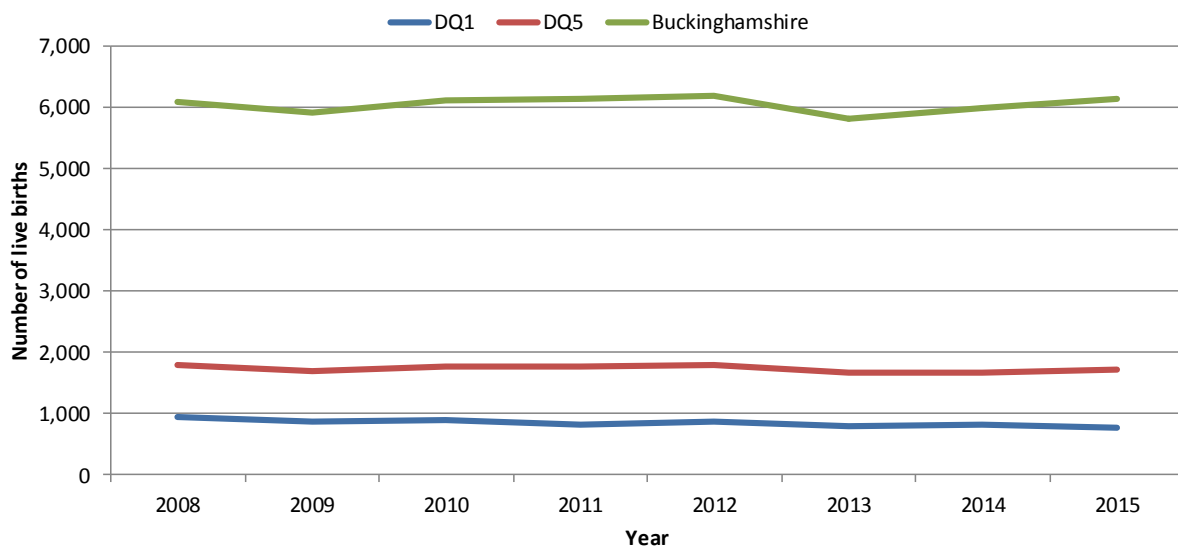
There were 6,140 live births in Buckinghamshire in 2015, see Table 1. Figure 2 shows the number of live births per year from 2008 to 2015. Numbers of live births are approximately constant, with approximately twice as many births in DQ5 (most deprived 20% of the population) compared to DQ1 (least deprived 20% of the population). The ratio of the number of live births in DQ5 to DQ1 ranges from 1.9 in 2008 to 2.2 in 2015.

Table 1. Number of live births by mother's usual place of residence (deprivation quintile) in Buckinghamshire, 2008-15.

Deprivation quintile	Year							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
DQ1	951	862	894	825	856	793	812	774
DQ2	1,043	1,052	1,092	1,123	1,115	996	998	1,161
DQ3	1,185	1,120	1,145	1,136	1,113	1,117	1,167	1,100
DQ4	1,109	1,175	1,208	1,292	1,319	1,249	1,340	1,387
DQ5	1,789	1,698	1,764	1,757	1,792	1,667	1,672	1,718
Buckinghamshire	6,077	5,907	6,103	6,133	6,195	5,822	5,989	6,140

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

Figure 2. Number of live births by mother's usual place of residence (DQ1 and DQ5) in Buckinghamshire, 2008-15.



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

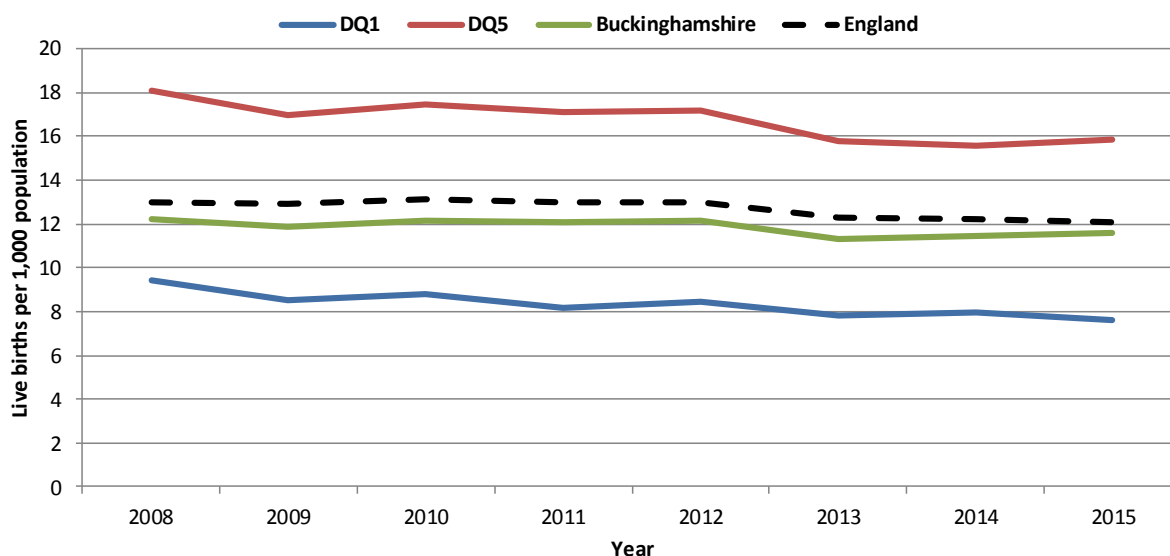
The **crude birth rate** is the annual number of live births per 1,000 population, and is lower in Buckinghamshire than in England, see Table 2. Figure 3 shows the crude birth rate from 2008 to 2015. Crude birth rates in DQ1, DQ5 and Buckinghamshire are decreasing significantly each year.

Table 2. Crude birth rate by mother’s usual place of residence (deprivation quintile) in Buckinghamshire, 2008-15.

Deprivation quintile	Year							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
DQ1	9.4	8.5	8.8	8.1	8.4	7.8	8.0	7.6
DQ2	10.5	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.0	9.8	9.7	11.1
DQ3	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.9	10.9	11.3	10.6
DQ4	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.9	12.0	12.6	12.6
DQ5	18.1	17.0	17.4	17.1	17.2	15.8	15.6	15.8
Buckinghamshire	12.2	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.3	11.5	11.6
England	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.3	12.2	12.1

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

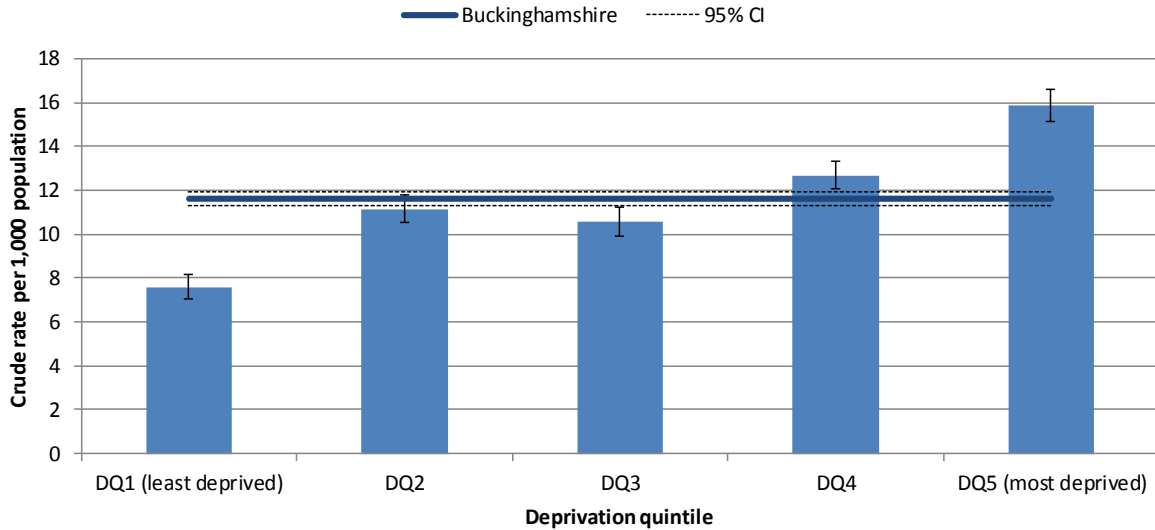
Figure 3. Crude birth rate by mother’s usual place of residence (DQ1 and DQ5) in Buckinghamshire, 2008-15.



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

The crude birth rate is higher in more deprived areas, see Figure 4. There is a significant trend. Table 3 shows the proportion of women who are of childbearing age (15-49 years) in each deprivation quintile. There is a significant trend.

Figure 4. Crude birth rate by mother's usual place of residence (deprivation quintile) in Buckinghamshire, 2015.



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

Table 3. Proportion of women of childbearing age by deprivation quintile, 2015.

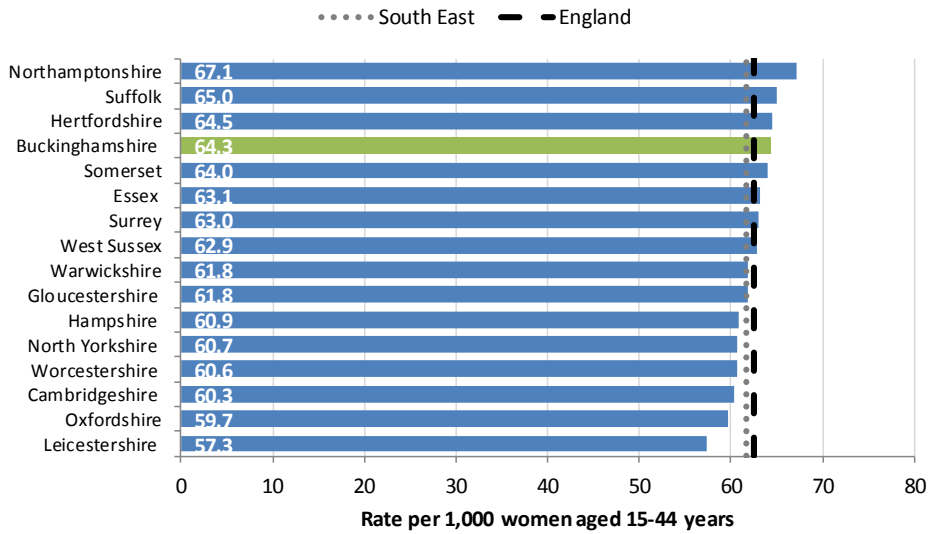
Deprivation quintile	Females 15-44 years	All females	%
DQ1	14,630	52,421	27.9%
DQ2	18,302	54,033	33.9%
DQ3	18,001	53,325	33.8%
DQ4	21,587	56,467	38.2%
DQ5	22,916	53,061	43.2%
Buckinghamshire	95,436	269,307	35.4%

Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid-2015 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Single Year of Age and Sex.

The **general fertility rate** is the annual number of live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (ages 15 to 44 years).

Comparison is made against a set of similar local authorities identified by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). These are referred to as CIPFA peers. Among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, Buckinghamshire had the 4th highest general fertility rate in 2015, see Figure 5.

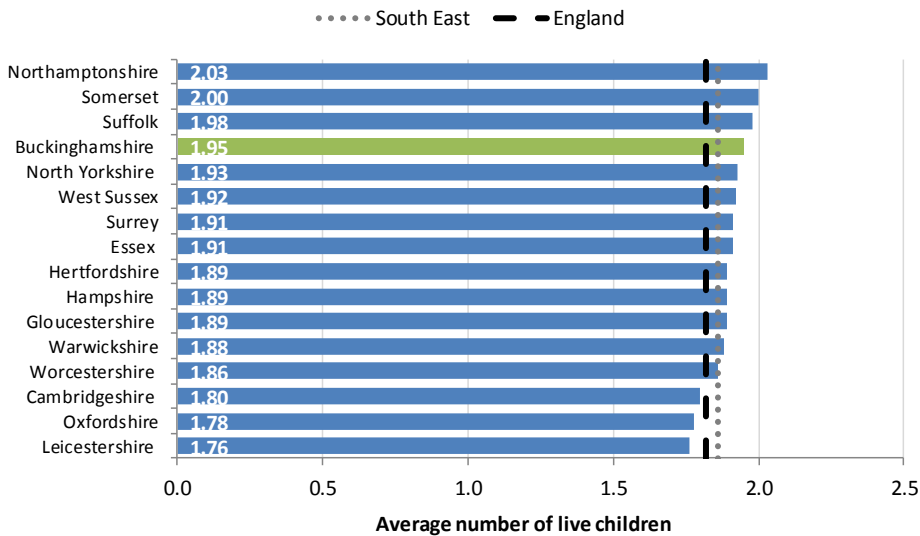
Figure 5. General fertility rate among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2015.



Source: Office for National Statistics Birth Summary Tables, 2015.

The **total fertility rate** is the average number of children a woman would have in her lifetime. In Buckinghamshire it is just under 2 children each at 1.95 (the technical definition is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan). As with the general fertility rate, Buckinghamshire's total fertility rate in 2015 was high among its CIPFA peers, see Figure 6.

Figure 6. Total fertility rate among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2015.

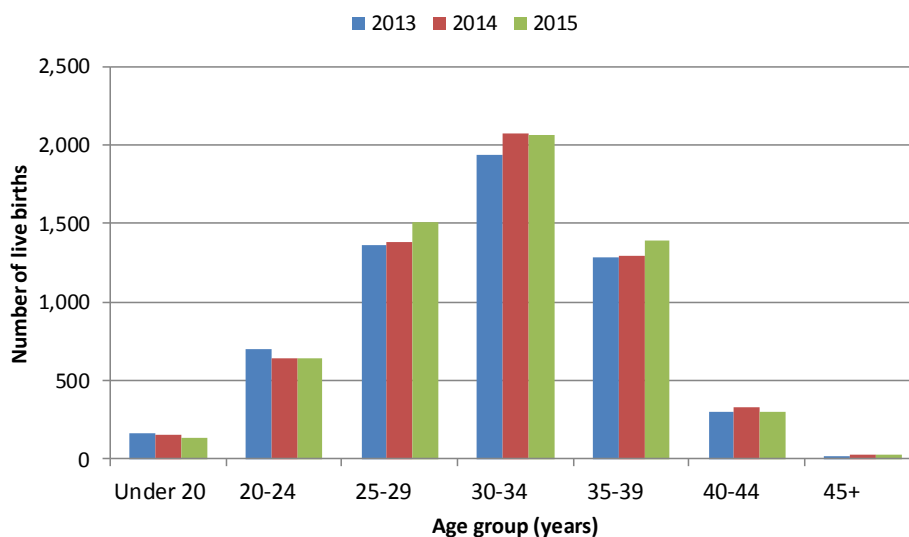


Source: Office for National Statistics Birth Summary Tables, 2015.

3. Mother's age at birth of child

Figure 7 shows that, for all maternities, the commonest age of women giving birth is between 30 and 34 years of age, and that there are more mothers aged 35+ years than under 25 years of age.

Figure 7. Age of mothers in Buckinghamshire, 2013-15.



Source: Office for National Statistics, Vital Statistics Table VS2.

4. Ethnicity

Table 4 shows the ethnicity of mothers admitted to maternity services in hospitals in 2015. Home births and births in NHS Foundation Trusts that do not submit data to the Birth Episode Commissioning Data Set are excluded. Nearly three quarters (73.9%) of hospital admissions to deliver a baby are to White mothers. Those who identify themselves as Asian/Asian British form the second largest proportion (17.1%).

Table 4. Ethnicity of mother in hospital admissions to deliver a baby, 2015.

Ethnic group	Number	%
White	3,168	73.9%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	63	1.5%
Asia/Asian British	732	17.1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	118	2.8%
Other	71	1.7%
Not known/Not stated	132	3.1%
Total	4,284	100%

Source: SUS Admitted Patient Care (APC) Minimum Data Set (MDS).

5. Mother's place of birth

Table 5 shows the place of birth for mothers in Buckinghamshire in 2013-15. Approximately a quarter of mothers are born outside the UK.

Table 5. Mother's place of birth, 2013-15.

Year	Born outside UK	Born in UK	Total
2013	1,452 (24.9%)	4,370 (75.1%)	5,822 (100%)
2014	1,504 (25.1%)	4,485 (74.9%)	5,989 (100%)
2015	1,608 (26.2%)	4,532 (73.8%)	6,140 (100%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

Most mothers not born in the UK are from (in order) Pakistan, Poland, India and South Africa, see Table 6.

Table 6. Live births for the 10 most-common countries of birth of mothers not born in the UK, 2013-15.

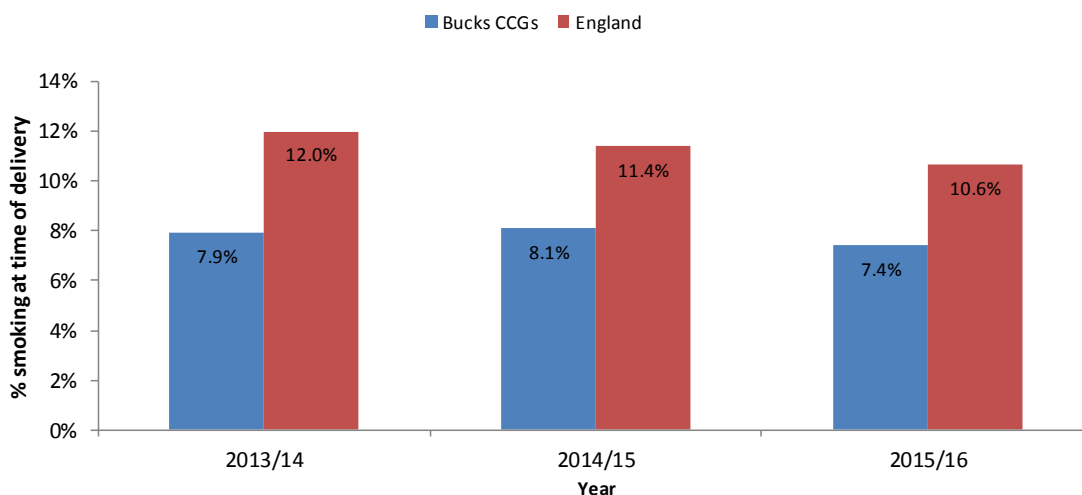
2013			2014			2015		
Country of birth	No.	% of all live births	Country of birth	No.	% of all live births	Country of birth	No.	% of all live births
1 Pakistan	324	5.6%	1 Pakistan	342	5.7%	1 Pakistan	345	5.6%
2 Poland	186	3.2%	2 Poland	182	3.0%	2 Poland	209	3.4%
3 India	83	1.4%	3 India	104	1.7%	3 India	95	1.5%
4 South Africa	67	1.2%	4 South Africa	54	0.9%	4 South Africa	65	1.1%
5 Germany	45	0.8%	5 Germany	50	0.8%	5 Romania	53	0.9%
6 Ireland	40	0.7%	6 Ireland	40	0.7%	6 Germany	46	0.7%
7 U.S.	35	0.6%	7 U.S.	40	0.7%	7 U.S.	41	0.7%
8 Romania	33	0.6%	8 Romania	38	0.6%	8 Ireland	38	0.6%
9 Zimbabwe	31	0.5%	9 Zimbabwe	33	0.6%	9 Zimbabwe	33	0.5%
10 Sri Lanka	26	0.4%	10 Sri Lanka	29	0.5%	10 Slovakia	32	0.5%
Total births outside UK	1,452	24.9%	Total births outside UK	1,504	25.1%	Total births outside UK	1,608	26.2%
Total births	5,822		Total births	5,989		Total births	6,140	

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

6. Smoking status at time of delivery

7.4% of women registered at GP practices within the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) in Buckinghamshire (NHS Aylesbury Vale CCG and NHS Chiltern CCG) had not quit smoking at time of delivery in 2015/16. There has been no change over the last three years, see Figure 8. Nationally, the trend for women's smoking status at time of delivery is decreasing.

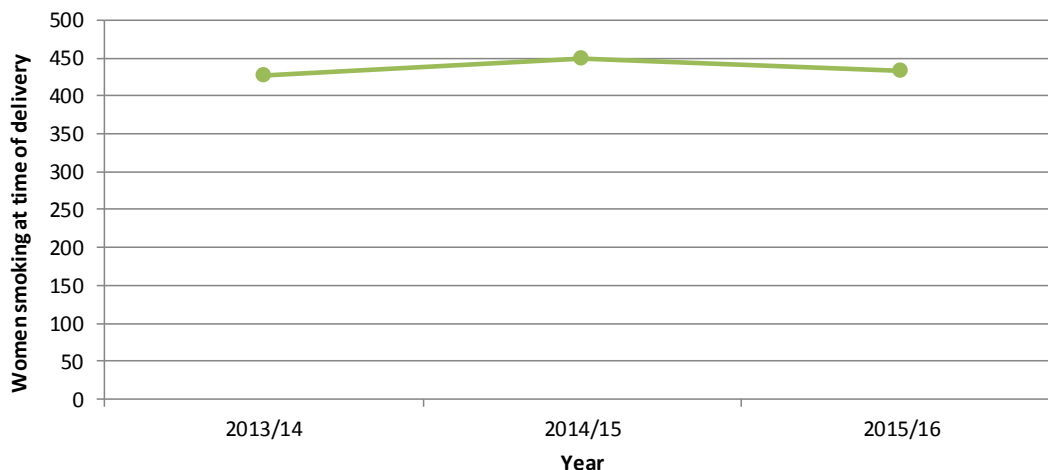
Figure 8. Percentage of women smoking at time of delivery, 2013/14-2015/16.



Source: NHS Digital, Lifestyle Statistics.

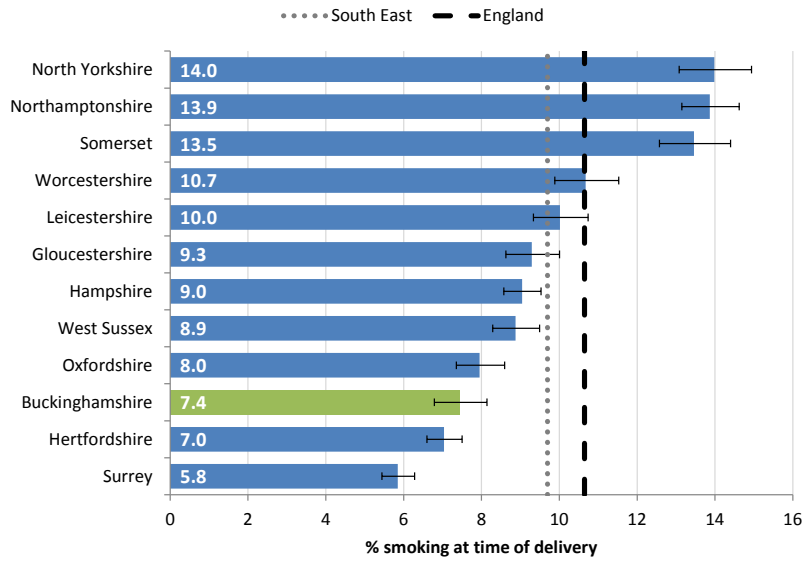
The number of women who had not quit smoking at time of delivery is shown in Figure 9. Numbers are approximately constant, and the rate is one of the lowest among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, see Figure 10. Buckinghamshire's rate (7.4%) is significantly lower than the mean value of local authorities in both the South East region (9.7%) and England (10.7%). Values for CIPFA peers not included in Figure 10 are not published for data quality reasons.

Figure 9. Number of women smoking at time of delivery, 2013/14-2015/16.



Source: NHS Digital, Lifestyle Statistics.

Figure 10. Smoking status at time of delivery, 2015/16.

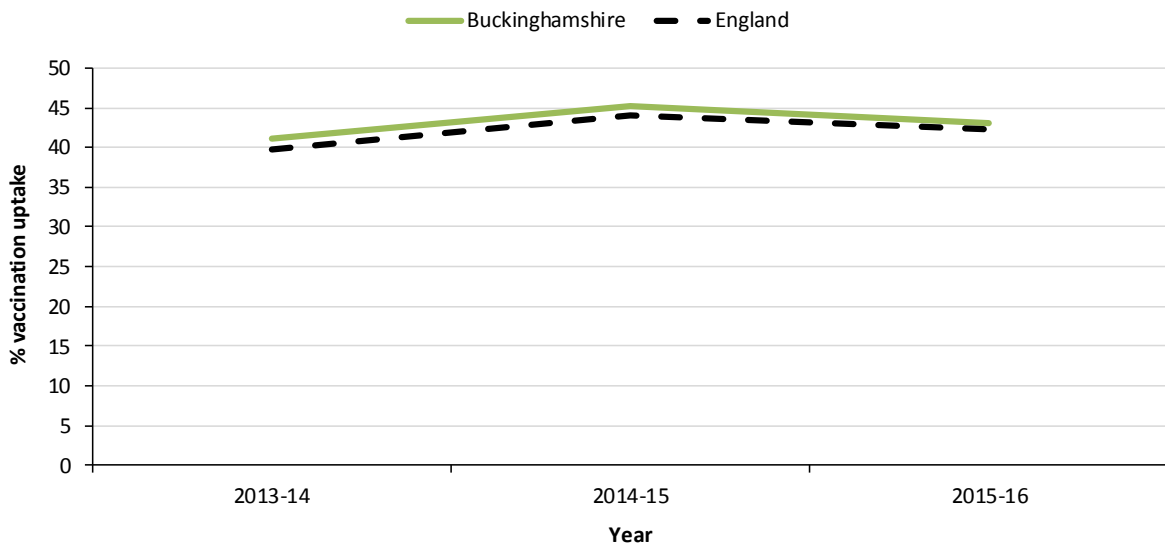


Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.03.

7. Flu immunisation among pregnant women

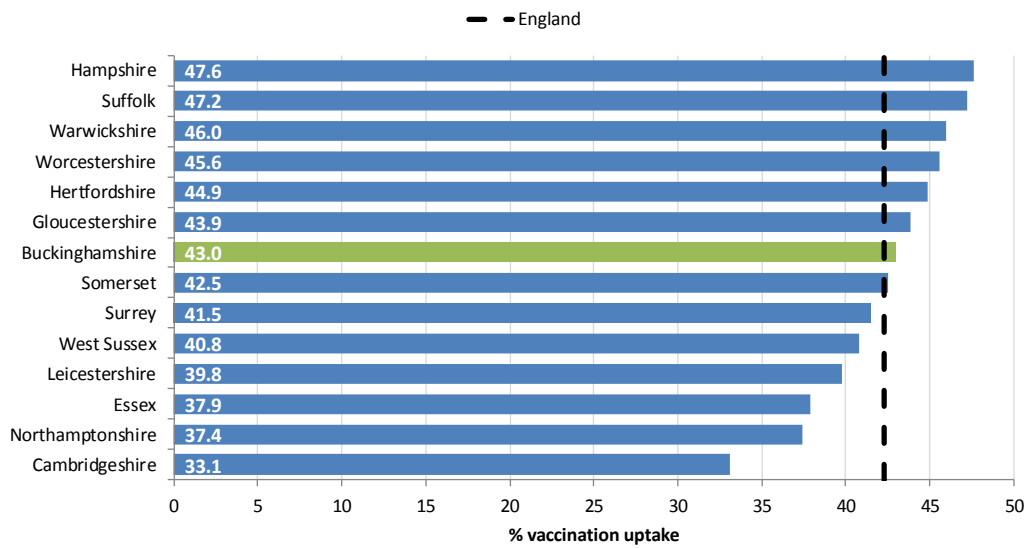
There is some evidence that seasonal influenza vaccination uptake has increased since 2013/14, see Figure 11. Buckinghamshire's influenza vaccination uptake (43.0% in 2015/16) is higher than the England average (42.3% in 2015/16), but is worse than many of its CIPFA peers, see Figure 12.

Figure 11. Flu vaccine uptake among pregnant women, 2013/14 to 2015/16.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Seasonal flu vaccine uptake in GP patients in England.

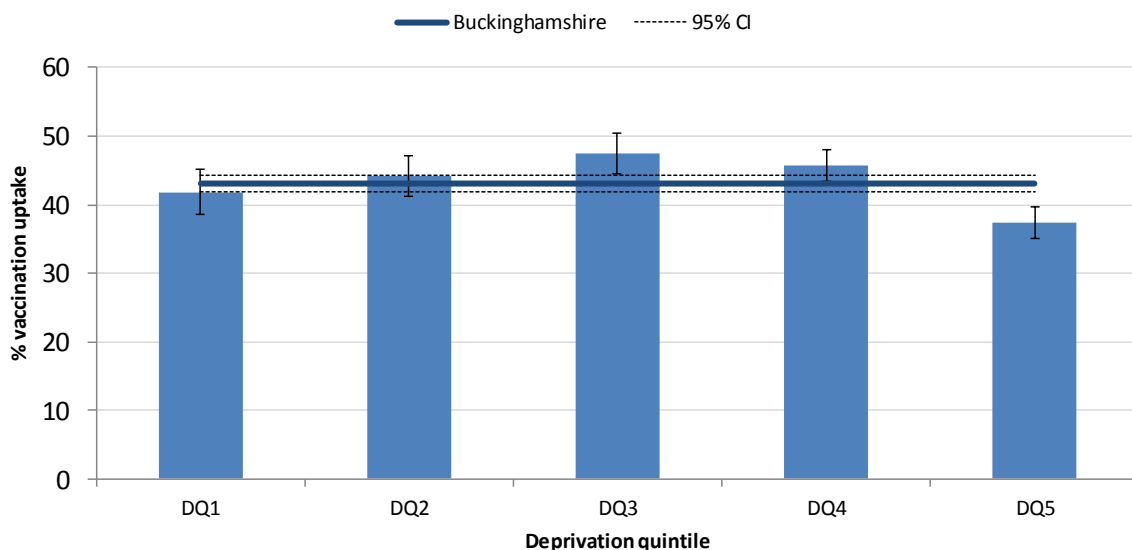
Figure 12. Seasonal flu vaccine uptake among pregnant women, 2015-16.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Seasonal flu vaccine uptake in GP patients in England: winter season 2015 to 2016.

Figure 13 shows the percentage uptake of seasonal influenza vaccination by pregnant women in 2015-16. Those who are living in the most deprived areas (DQ5) have a significantly lower uptake (37.3%) than the Buckinghamshire average (43.0%).

Figure 13. Seasonal flu vaccine uptake among pregnant women by deprivation quintile, 2015/16.

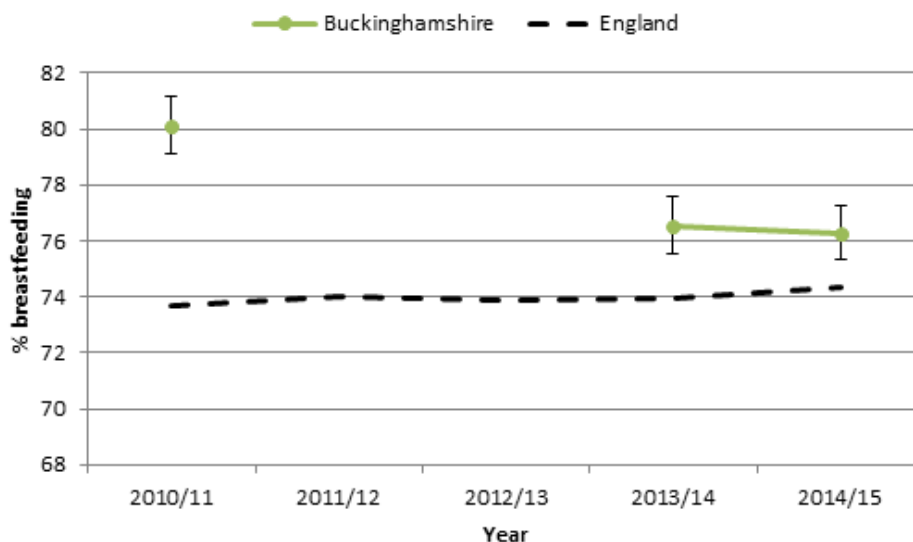


Source: Public Health England (PHE) Seasonal flu vaccine uptake in GP patients in England: winter season 2015 to 2016.

8. Breastfeeding

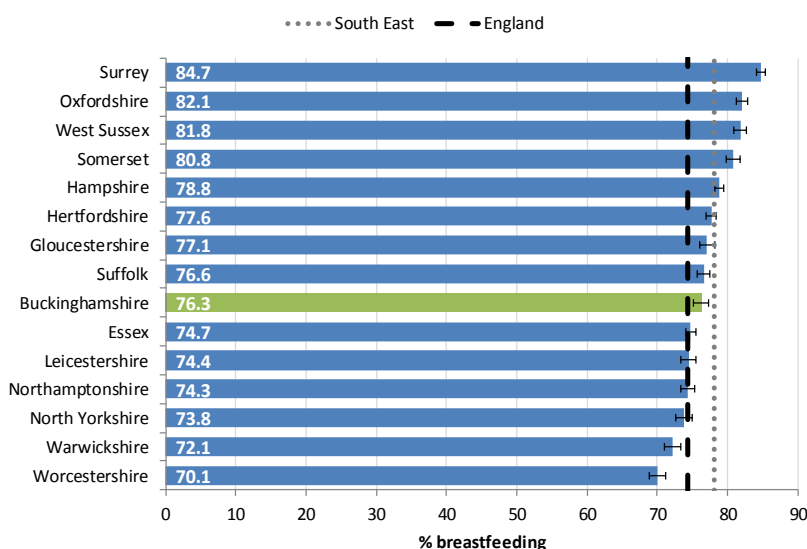
Figure 14 shows that breastfeeding initiation in Buckinghamshire is significantly higher than the England average, but is worse than many of its CIPFA peers, see Figure 15. The proportion of women initiating breastfeeding in Buckinghamshire in 2014/15 (76.3%) is significantly lower than in the South East region (78.0%). Values for missing CIPFA peers are not published for data quality reasons.

Figure 14. Breastfeeding initiation in Buckinghamshire, 2010/11-2014/15.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Child Health Pregnancy.

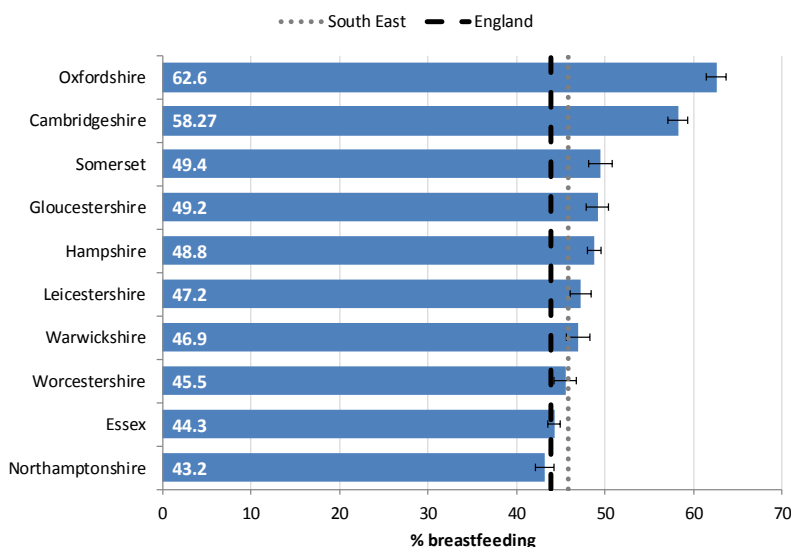
Figure 15. Breastfeeding initiation among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2014/15.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.02i.

In common with several of its CIPFA peers, Buckinghamshire's return for breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks was not published in 2014/15 owing to concerns with data quality, see Figure 16.

Figure 16. Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks (historical method) among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2014/15.

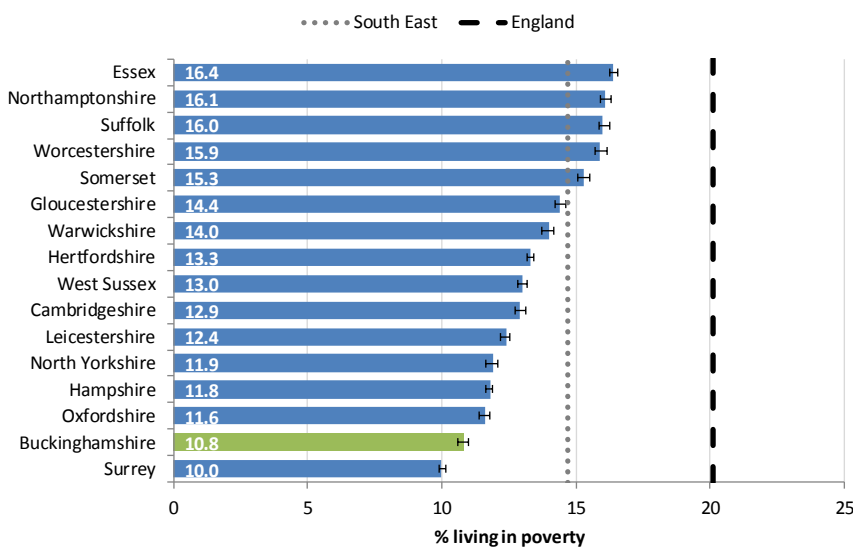


Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.02ii.

9. Children living in poverty

In 2014, the proportion of children (aged under 16 years) in Buckinghamshire living in poverty¹ (10.8%) was significantly lower than in the South East region (14.7%) and England (20.1%), see Figure 17. Only Surrey had a lower proportion of children living in poverty.

Figure 17. Percentage of children in low income families among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2014.

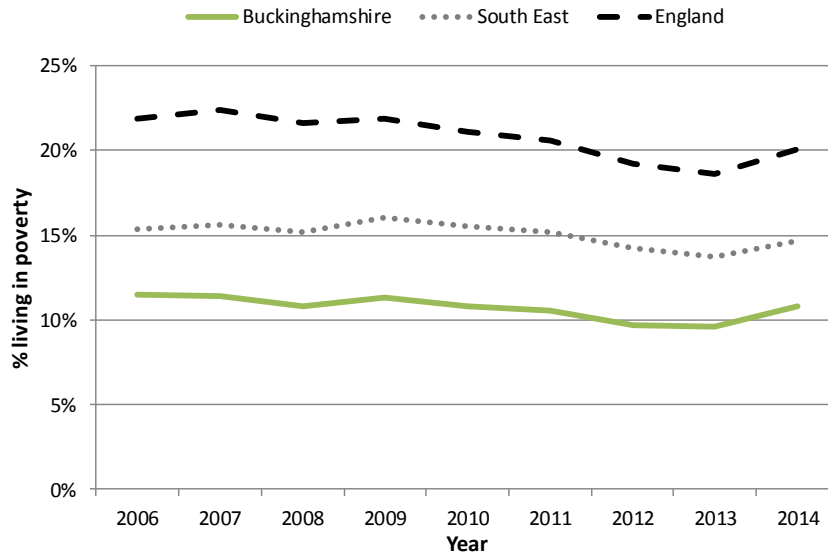


Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 1.01ii.

There is strong evidence that the proportion of children in Buckinghamshire that are living in poverty decreased between 2006 and 2014, see Figure 18.

¹ Children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the median income.

Figure 18. Percentage of children in low income families in Buckinghamshire, 2006-14.

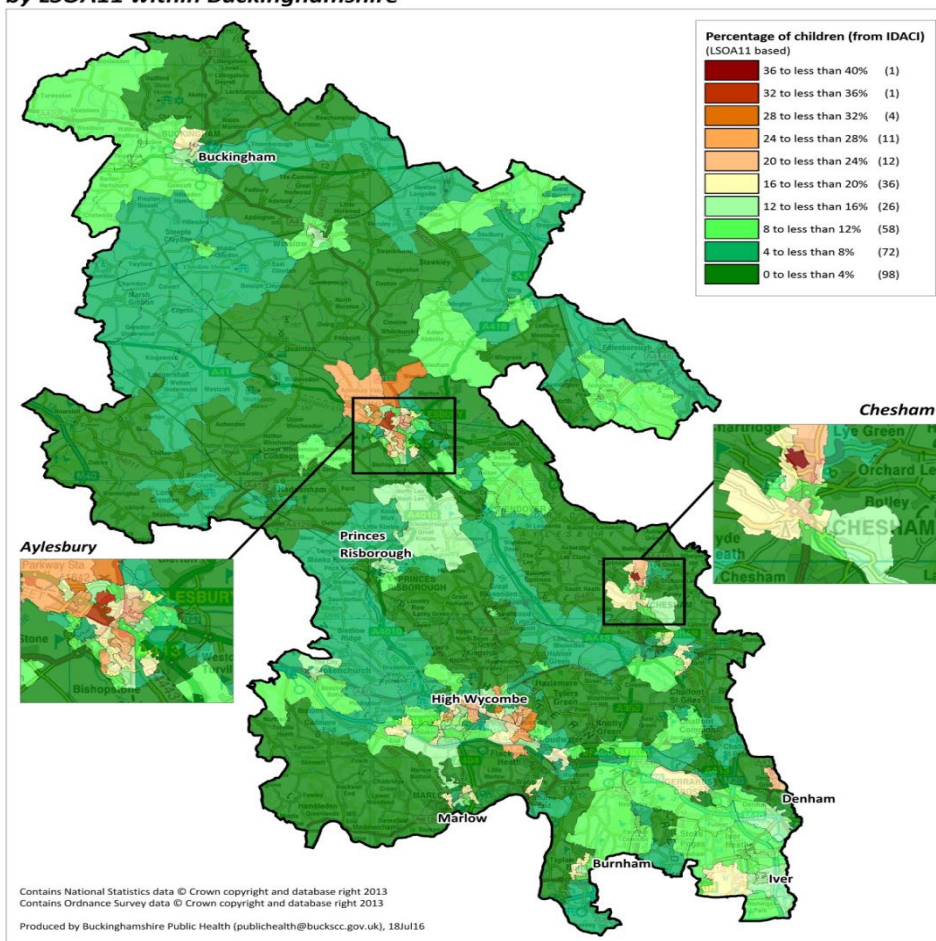


Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 1.01ii.

The percentage of children who are living in income-deprived households is shown in Figure 19. Areas near Chesham have the highest percentage of children living in income-deprived households in Buckinghamshire. Other areas of high income deprivation include Aylesbury and High Wycombe.

Figure 19. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, 2015.

Percentage of children aged 0-15 living in income-deprived households by LSOA11 within Buckinghamshire



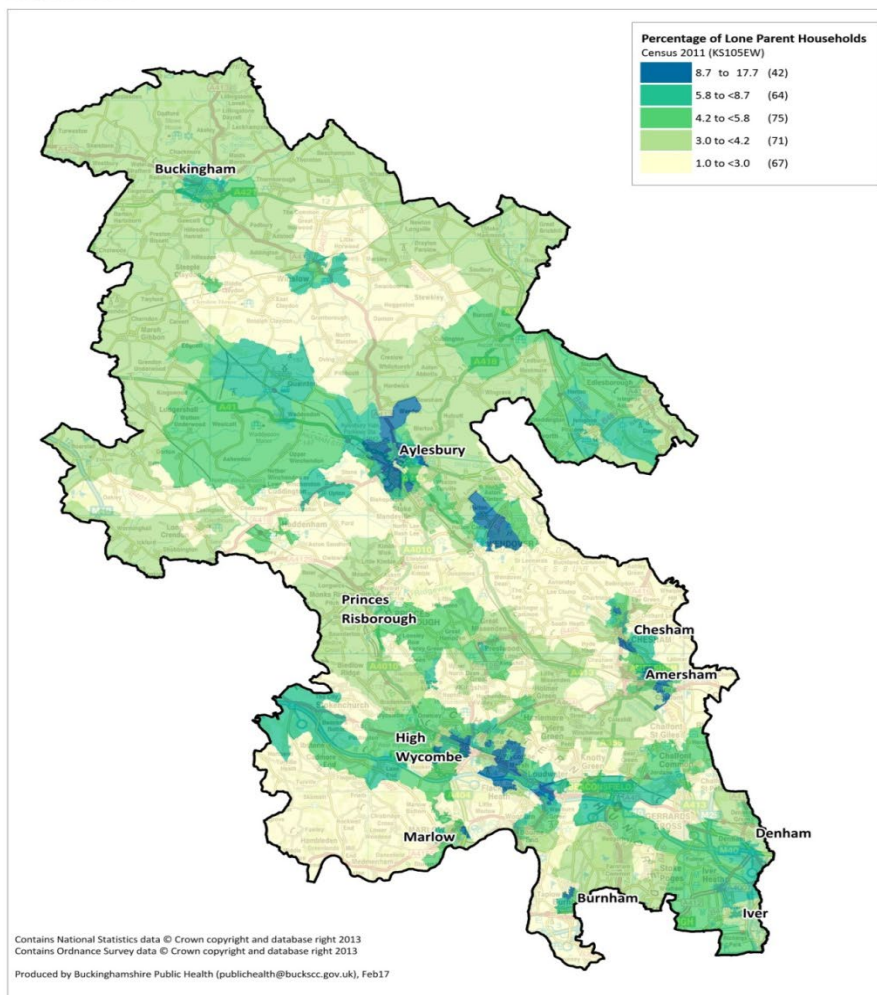
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) English indices of deprivation 2015.

10. Lone parents

The highest proportions of lone parent families tend to occur in places of highest deprivation, particularly Aylesbury and High Wycombe, see Figure 20 and Table 7.

Figure 20. Percentage of households consisting of lone parents with dependent children, 2011.

*Percentage of households consisting of lone parents with dependent children
Census 2011*



Source: Census 2011.

Table 7. Number and proportion of lone-parent households, 2011.

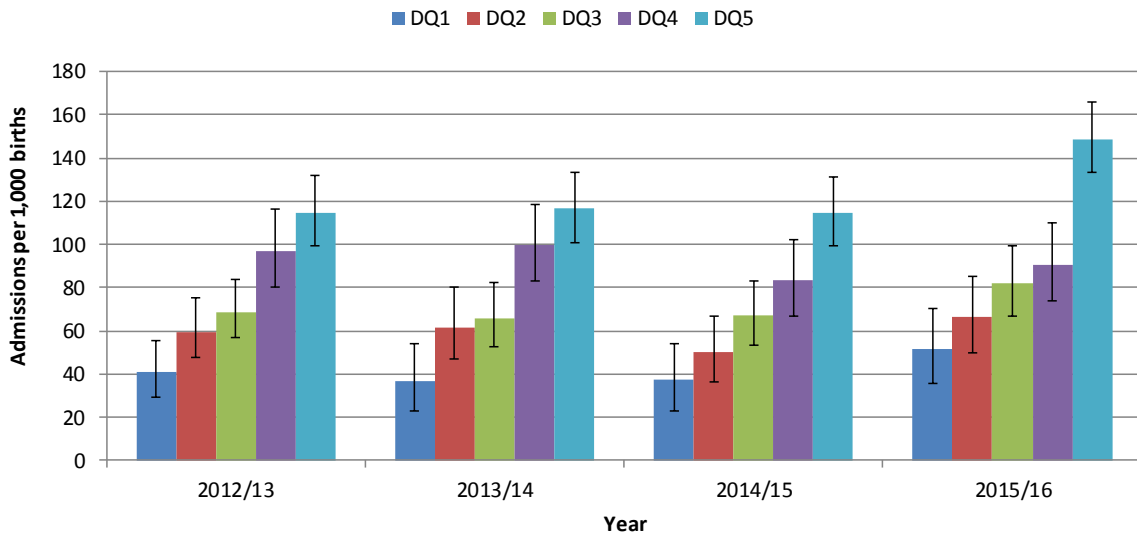
Deprivation quin- tile	Lone households	All households
DQ1	1,339 (3.4%)	39,852
DQ2	1,691 (4.2%)	39,985
DQ3	1,806 (4.5%)	40,410
DQ4	2,262 (5.5%)	40,928
DQ5	3,452 (8.7%)	39,552
Buckinghamshire	10,550 (5.3%)	200,727

Source: Census 2011.

11. Perinatal mental health admissions

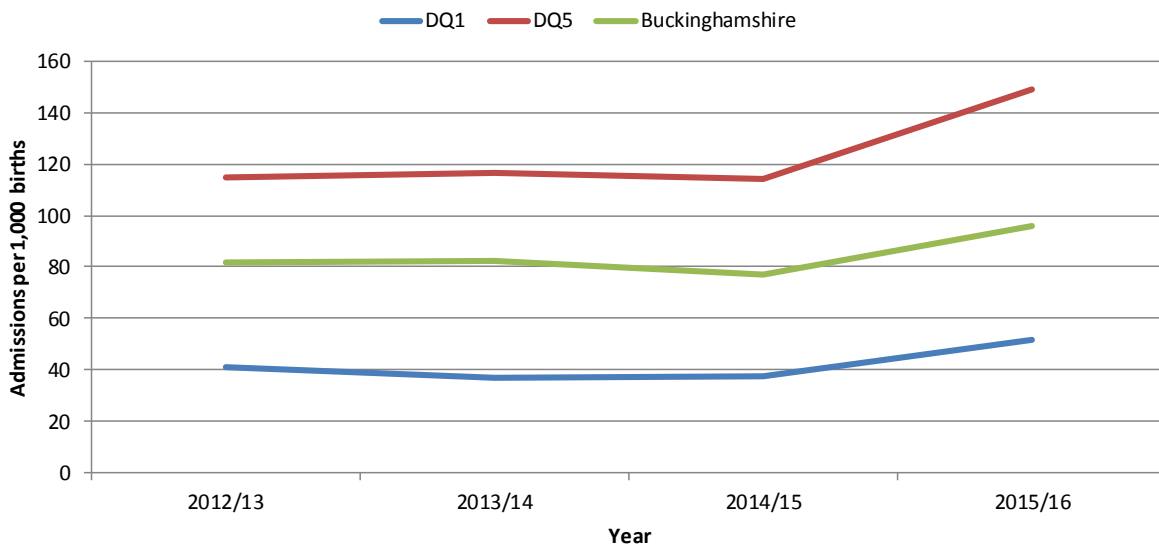
Those living in more deprived areas have a higher proportion of maternity admissions where there was also a mental health diagnosis, see Figure 21. Figure 22 shows that there has been a recent increase in the rate of admissions per 1,000 births.

Figure 21. Maternity admissions where there is also a mental health diagnosis in Buckinghamshire by deprivation quintile, 2012/13-2015/16.



Source: SUS Admitted Patient Care (APC) Minimum Data Set (MDS) and Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

Figure 22. Maternity admissions where there is also a mental health diagnosis per 1,000 births, 2012/13-2015/16.

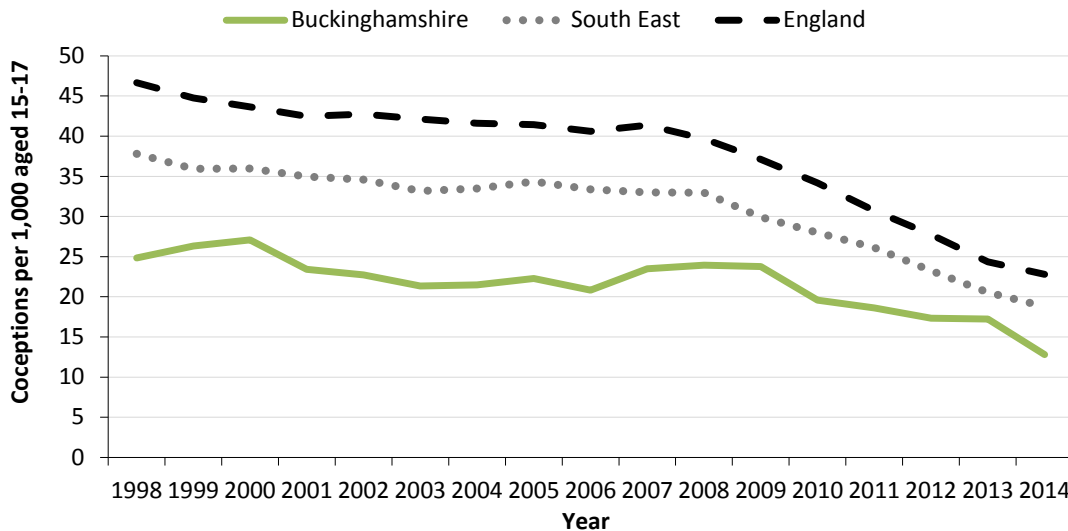


Source: SUS Admitted Patient Care (APC) Minimum Data Set (MDS).

12. Teenage conceptions

Figure 23 shows that conceptions among those aged 15-17 years has been decreasing since 1998.

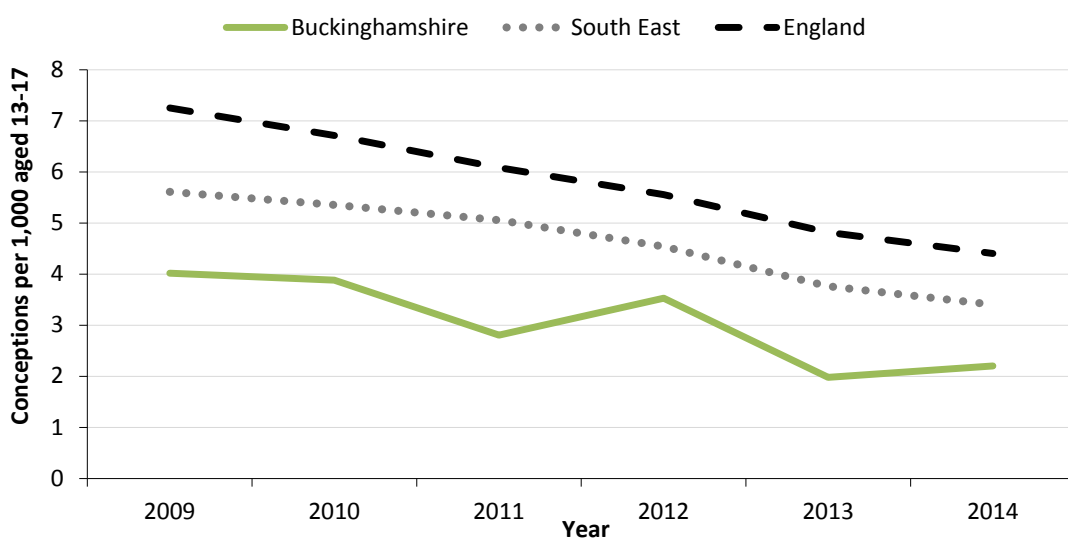
Figure 23. Teenage conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years, 1998-2014.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.04.

In Buckinghamshire, conceptions in those aged 13-15 years has halved from 4.0 per 1,000 in 2009 to 2.2 per 1,000 in 2014, see Figure 24. This trend is significant and reflects the regional and national trends.

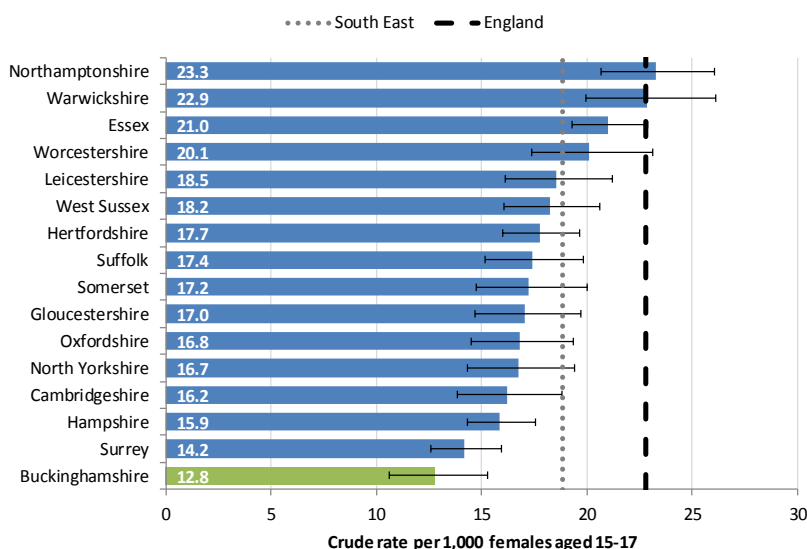
Figure 24. Teenage conceptions per 1,000 females aged 13-15 years, 2009-14.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.04.

In 2014, Buckinghamshire had the lowest rate of teenage conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years among its CIPFA peers, see Figure 25. This value (12.8) was significantly less than in the South East region (18.8) and England (22.8).

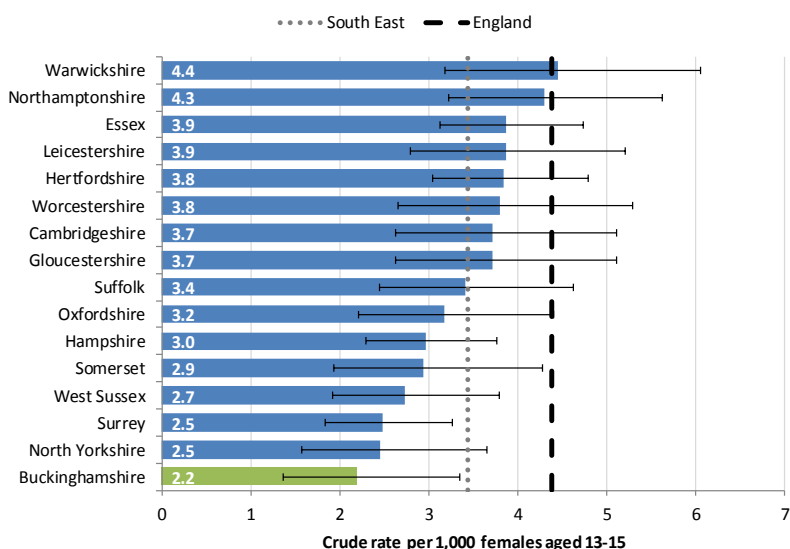
Figure 25. Teenage conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2014.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.04.

In 2014, Buckinghamshire had the lowest rate of teenage conceptions per 1,000 females aged 13-15 years among its CIPFA peers, see Figure 26. This value (2.2) was significantly less than in the South East region (3.4) and England (4.4).

Figure 26. Teenage conceptions per 1,000 females aged 13-15 years among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2014.

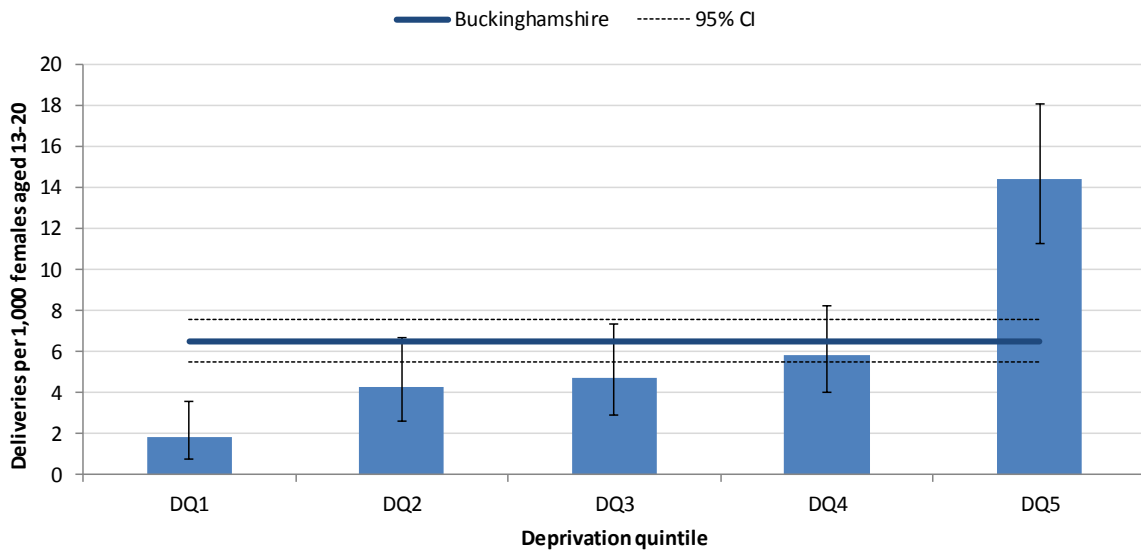


Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.04.

13. Teenage deliveries

Figure 27 shows that the number of deliveries per 1,000 females under 20 years of age at time of conception is highest in the most deprived quintile (DQ5). This value (14.4) is significantly higher than the Buckinghamshire average (6.5).

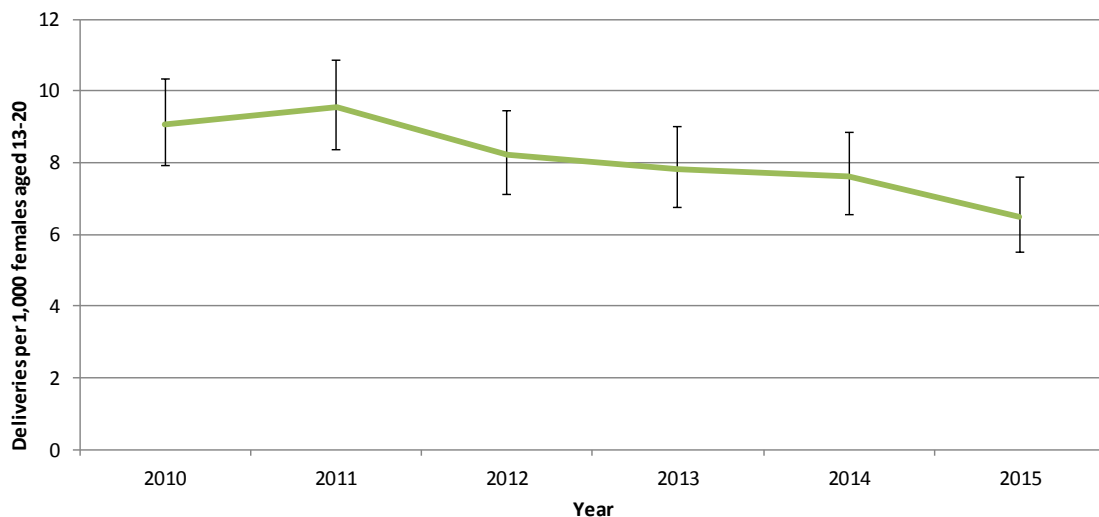
Figure 27. Number of deliveries per 1,000 females under 20 years of age at time of conception by deprivation quintile, 2015.



Source: SUS Admitted Patient Care (APC) Minimum Data Set (MDS).

Figure 28 shows that the number of deliveries to mothers aged under 20 years at conception per 1,000 females has been decreasing since 2010.

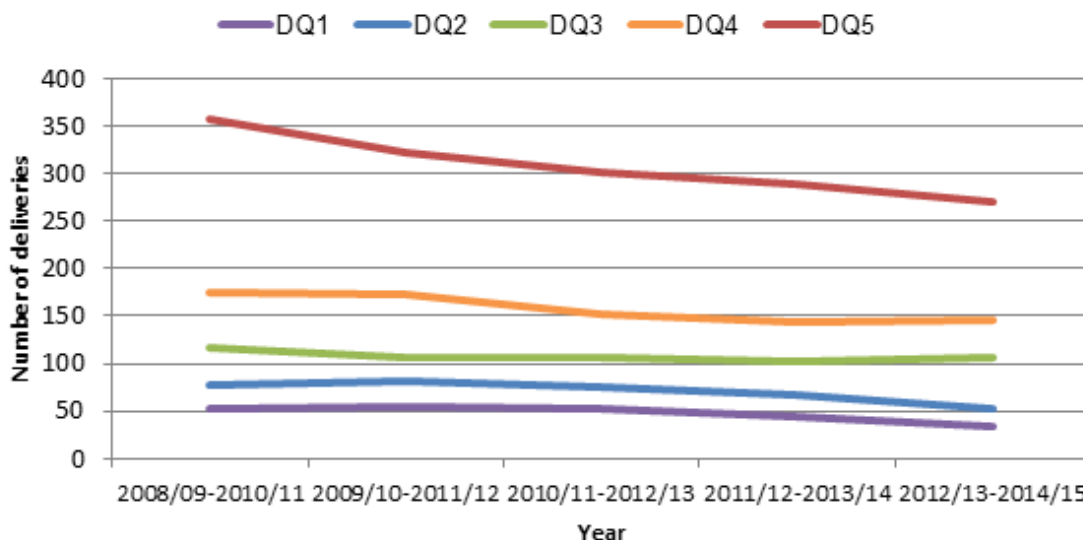
Figure 28. Number of deliveries per 1,000 females under 20 years of age at time of conception in Buckinghamshire, 2010-15.



Source: SUS Admitted Patient Care (APC) Minimum Data Set (MDS).

The number of deliveries to mothers under 20 years of age at time of conception in each deprivation quintile is shown in Figure 29. There are more deliveries in the most deprived areas (DQ5), and a clear deprivation gradient.

Figure 29. Deliveries to mothers resident in Buckinghamshire who conceived aged under 20 years by deprivation quintile, 2008/09-2010/11 to 2012/13-2014/15.

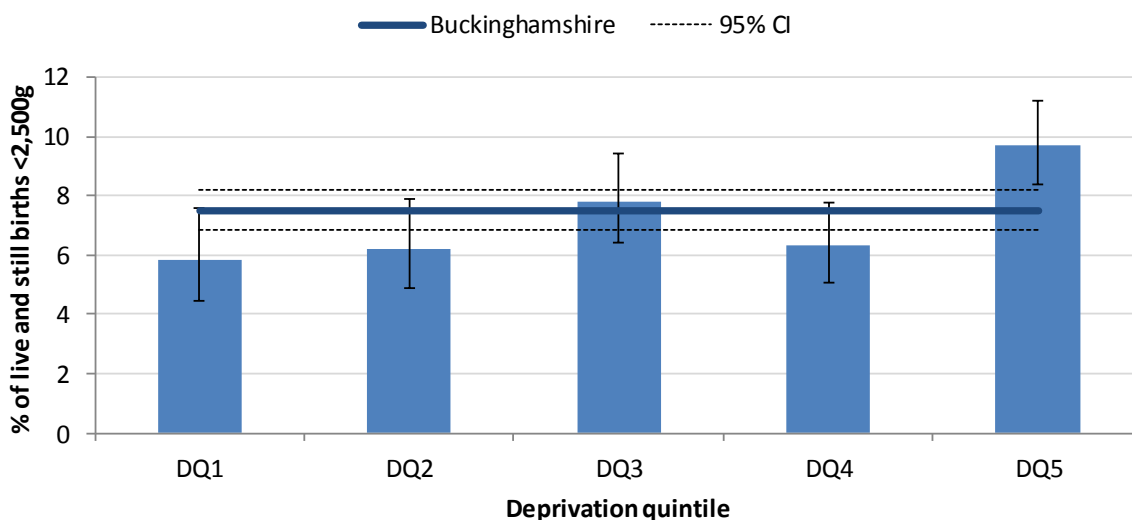


Source: SUS Admitted Patient Care (APC) Minimum Data Set (MDS).

14. Low birth weight

Mothers living in the most deprived areas (DQ5) had a significantly higher proportion of babies with low birth weight (less than 2,500g) in 2015 than the Buckinghamshire average, see Figure 30.

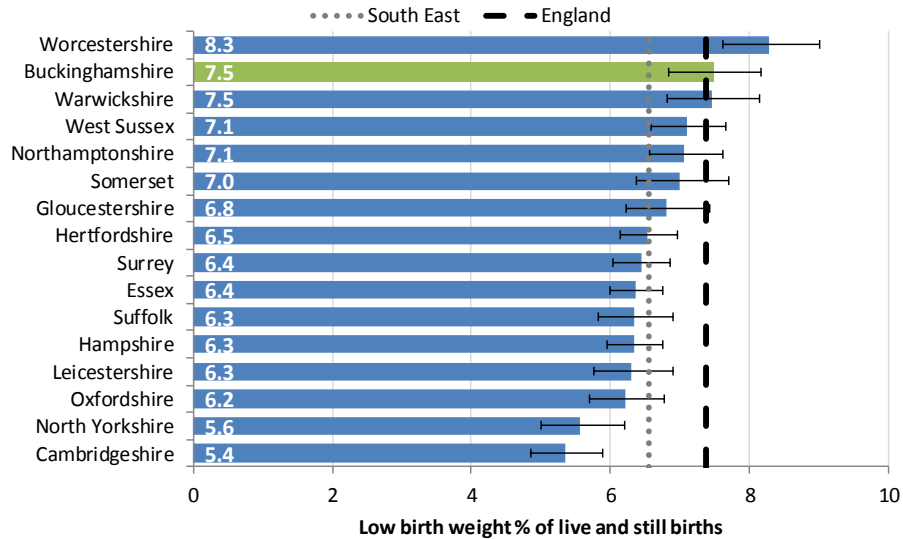
Figure 30. Low birth weight of all births in Buckinghamshire by deprivation quintile, 2015.



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

Among its CIPFA peers, Buckinghamshire had the second highest rate of low birth weight babies in 2015, see Figure 31.

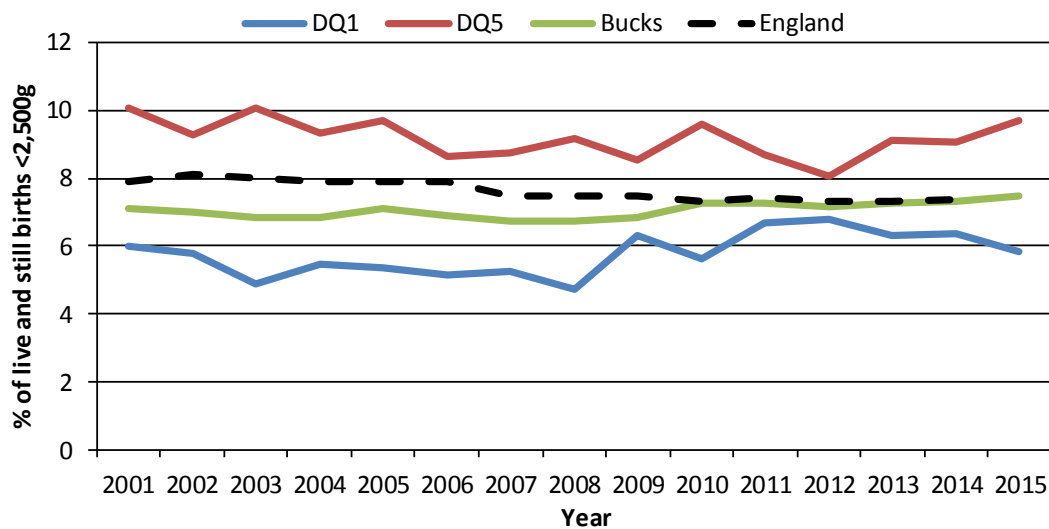
Figure 31. Low birth weight for all births among Buckinghamshire’s CIPFA peers, 2015.



Source: Office for National Statistics, Vital Statistics Table VS2.

Babies with low birth weight as a proportion of live and stillbirths is shown in Figure 32. The average value for Buckinghamshire is similar to the England average.

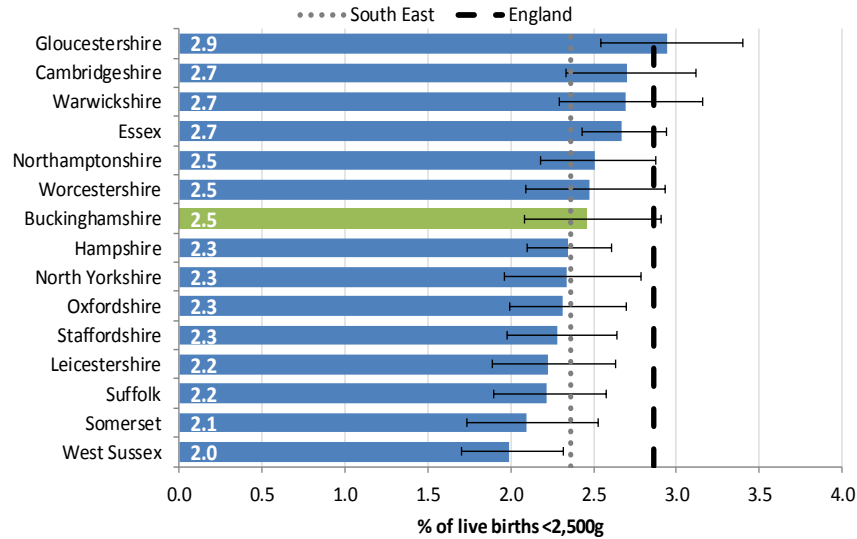
Figure 32. Low birth weight of all births in Buckinghamshire, 2001-15.



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Public Health Birth Files.

For term babies, Buckinghamshire's proportion of low birth weight babies in 2014 was higher than many of its CIPFA peers, see Figure 33.

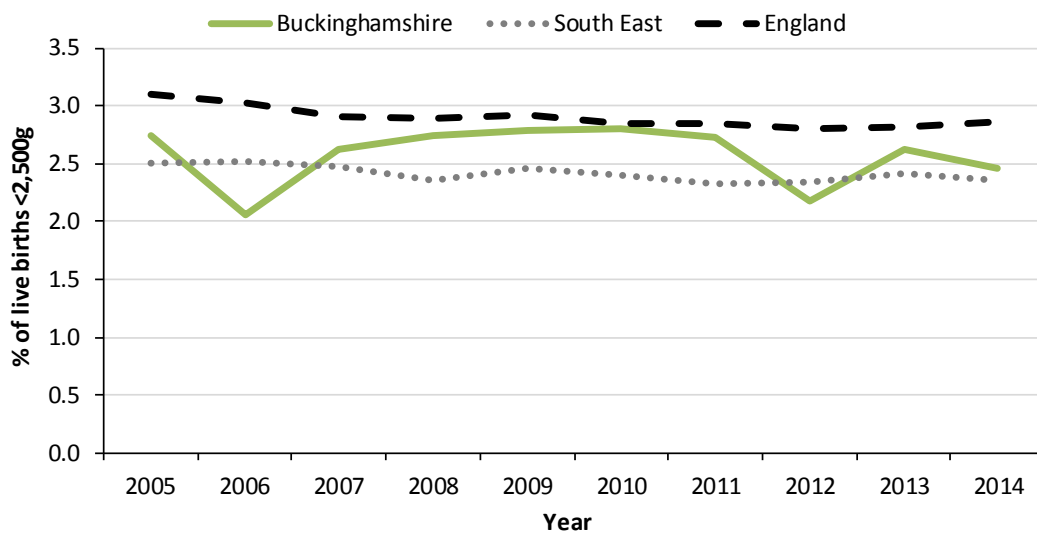
Figure 33. Low birth weight of term babies among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2014.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.01.

Babies with low birth weight at term (at least 37 complete weeks) as a proportion of live births is shown in Figure 34. The average value for Buckinghamshire is similar to the England average.

Figure 34. Low birth weight of term babies in Buckinghamshire, 2005-14.

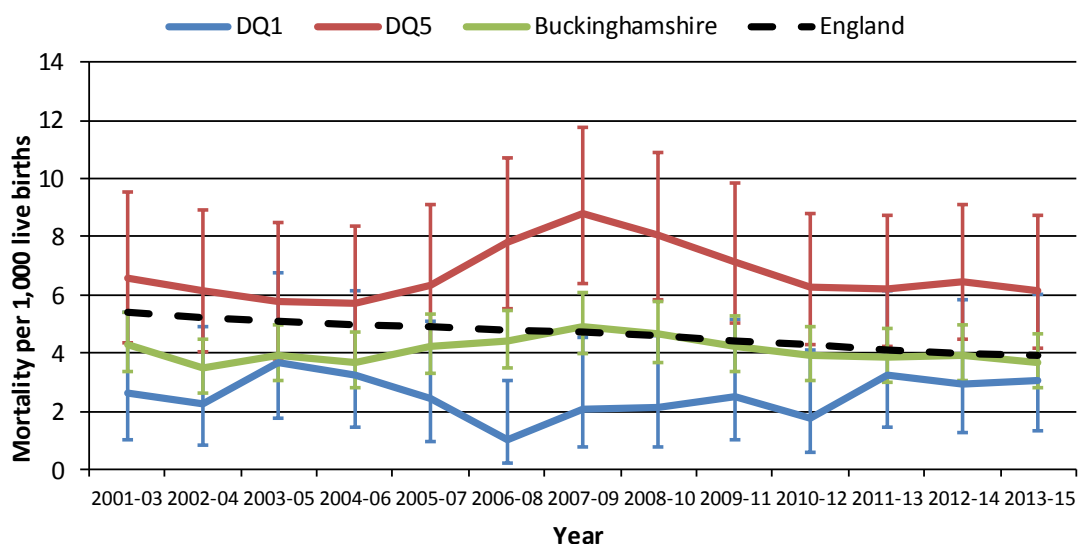


Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 2.01.

15. Infant mortality

Infant mortality in Buckinghamshire has been approximately 4 deaths per 1,000 live births since 2001-03, see Figure 35.

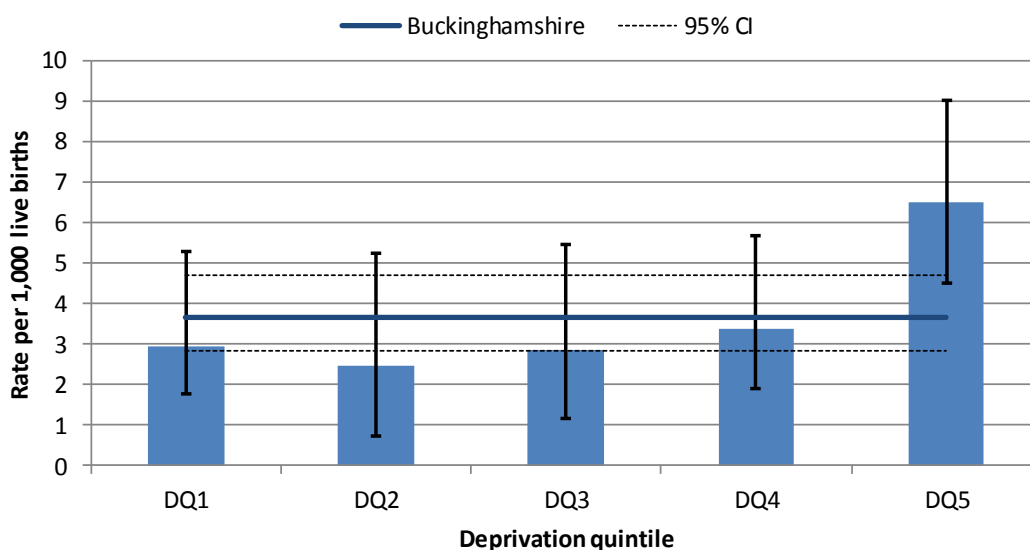
Figure 35. Infant mortality per 1,000 live births, 2001-03 to 2013-15.



Source: Office for National Statistics Primary Care Mortality Database (PCMD) and Annual Public Health Birth Files.

Those living in the most deprived areas (DQ5) have the highest rate of infant mortality, see Figure 36.

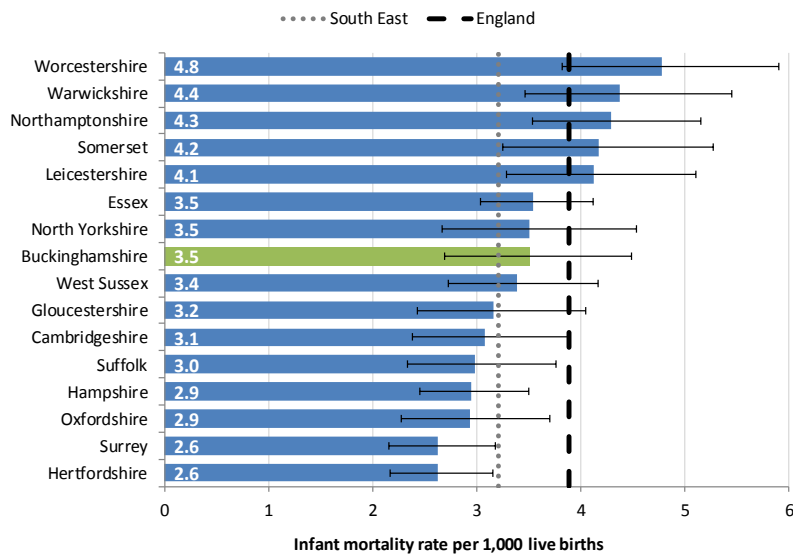
Figure 36. Infant mortality per 1,000 live births by deprivation quintile, 2013-15.



Source: Office for National Statistics Primary Care Mortality Database (PCMD) and Annual Public Health Birth Files.

Buckinghamshire’s infant mortality rate for 2013-15 was worse than many of its CIPFA peers, see Figure 37.

Figure 37. Infant mortality rate among Buckinghamshire’s CIPFA peers, 2013-15.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Public Health Outcomes Framework, Indicator 4.01.

16. Infant hospital admissions

Table 8 shows the number of all and emergency hospital admissions for infants (under 1 year of age). Of the 1,709 infants admitted to hospital in 2015/16, 1,237 had one admission, 295 had 2 admissions, 92 had 3 admissions and 85 had 4 or more admissions.

Table 8. All and emergency hospital admissions for infants, 2011/12-2015/16.

Admissions		Year					
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
All	Infants		1,518	1,645	1,477	1,563	1,709
	Total admissions		2,256	2,371	2,162	2,370	2,583
Emergency	Infants		1,297	1,473	1,352	1,445	1,579
	Total admissions		1,744	1,985	1,885	2,071	2,197

Source: SUS Admitted Patient Care (APC) Minimum Data Set (MDS).

17. Early Years Foundation Stage

The proportion of Buckinghamshire pupils achieving a Good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage is higher than England for White, Mixed and Chinese ethnic Groups, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Number of pupils achieving a Good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage by ethnicity, 2016.

	White		Mixed		Asian		Black		Chinese		All pupils	
	No. of pupils	%	No. of pupils	%	No. of pupils	%	No. of pupils	%	No. of pupils	%	No. of pupils	%
Bucks	4,724	73	526	75	935	59	158	67	29	76	6,577	71
England		70		71		68		68		69		69

Source: Department for Education (DfE) Early Years Foundation Stage profile results: 2015 to 2016 (Additional Tables).

Table 10 shows the percentage of pupils in each deprivation quintile who achieve a Good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage.

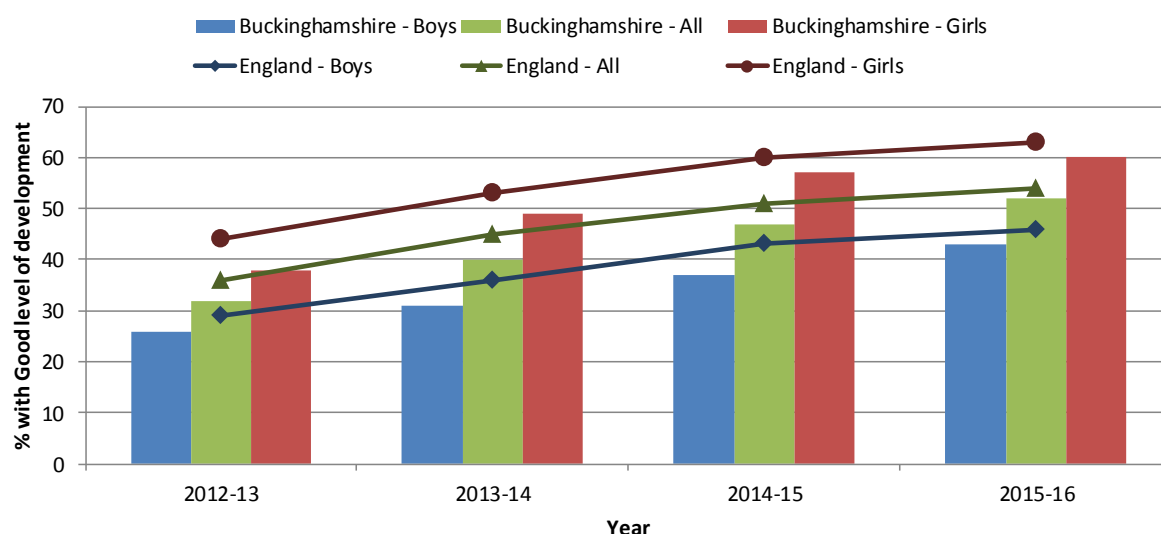
Table 10. Percentage of pupils achieving a Good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage by deprivation quintile, 2016.

Deprivation quintile	Number of pupils	% achieving a Good level of development
DQ1	1,125	78.8%
DQ2	1,093	75.3%
DQ3	1,268	73.1%
DQ4	1,197	70.1%
DQ5	1,637	61.0%
Other	262	64.1%
Total	6,582	70.5%

Source: Department for Education (DfE) Early Years Foundation Stage profile results: 2015 to 2016.

Compared to England, lower proportions of pupils who are eligible for free school meals achieve a Good level of development, see Figure 38. In 2015/16, 43% of boys and 60% of girls eligible for free school meals achieved a good level of development. On average, 52% of Buckinghamshire pupils eligible for free schools meals achieved a good level of development.

Figure 38. Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals achieving a Good level of development in Early Years Foundation Stage, 2012-13 to 2015-16.

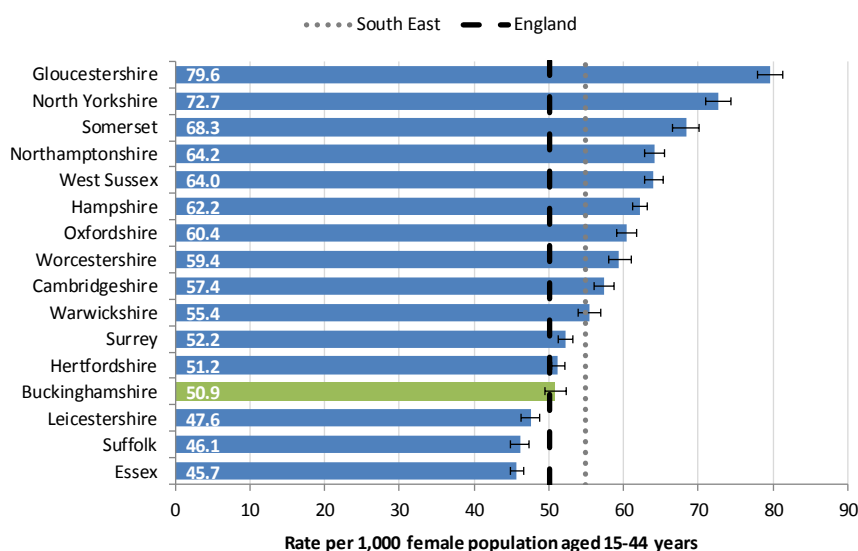


Source: Department for Education (DfE) Early Years Foundation Stage profile results: 2012-13 to 2015-16.

18. Long-acting reversible contraception

Figure 39 shows that Buckinghamshire's total prescriptions per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years in 2014 was similar to the England average, comparatively low among its CIPFA peers and statistically lower than local authorities in the South East region.

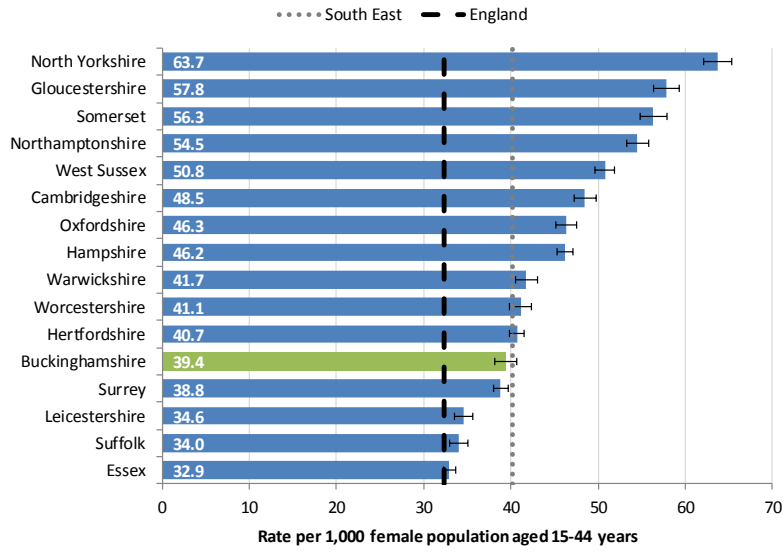
Figure 39. Total LARC prescriptions, excluding injections, per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years among Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers, 2014.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Sexual and Reproductive Health Fingertips Tool.

GP-prescribed LARC in Buckinghamshire in 2014 was comparatively low among its CIPFA peers, see Figure 40.

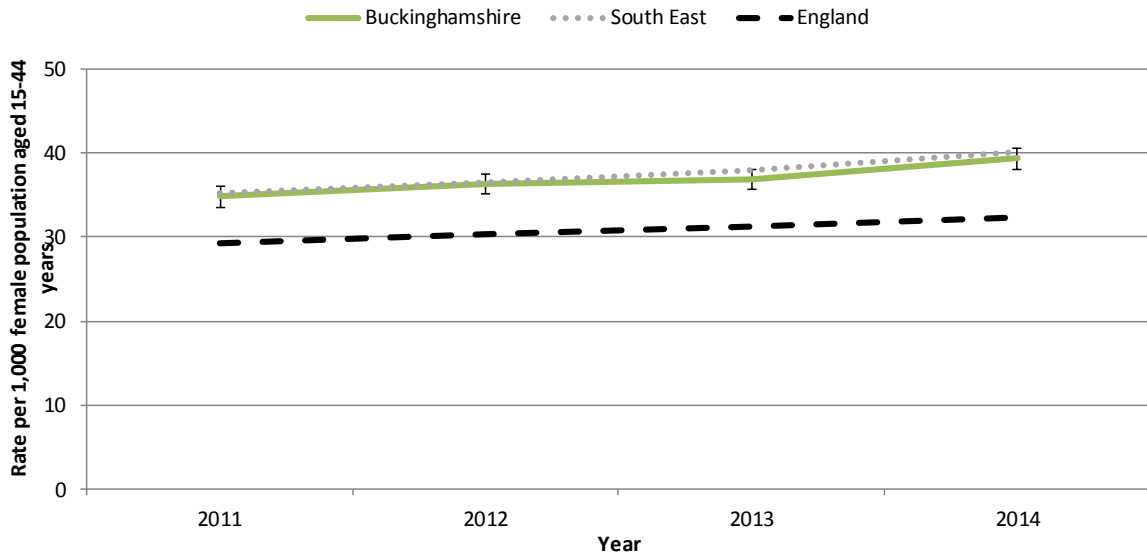
Figure 40. GP-prescribed LARC, excluding injections, per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years, 2014.



Source: Public Health England (PHE) Sexual and Reproductive Health Fingertips Tool.

GP-prescribed LARC in Buckinghamshire is significantly higher than the England average, see Figure 41.

Figure 41. GP-prescribed LARC in Buckinghamshire, 2011-14.

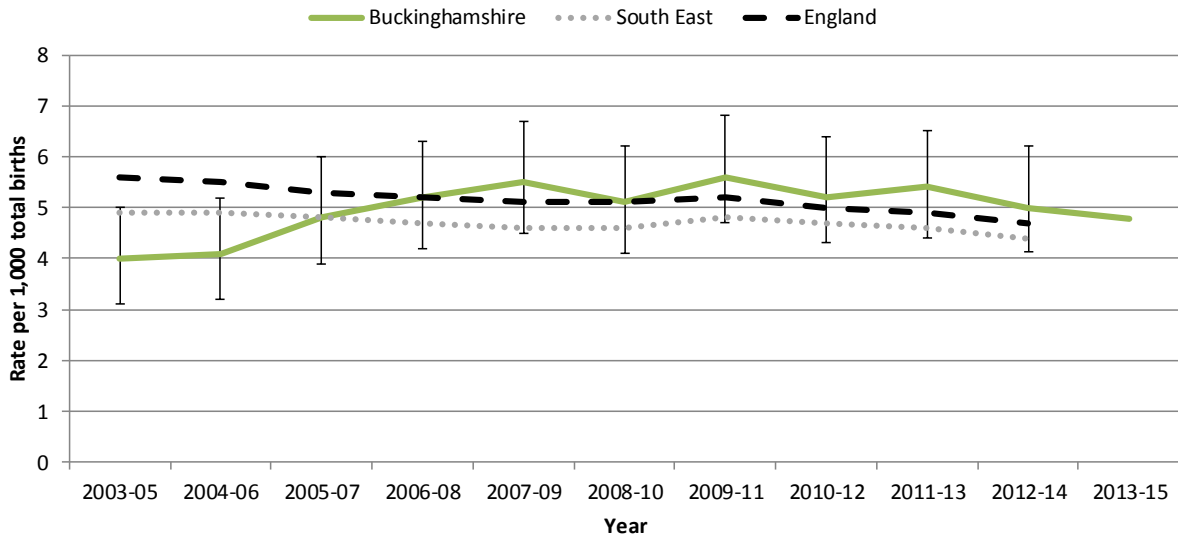


Source: Public Health England (PHE) Sexual and Reproductive Health Fingertips Tool.

19. Stillbirth

Figure 42 shows that the three-year average of stillbirths per 1,000 total births in Buckinghamshire has been approximately constant since 2006-08, compared to a decreasing national trend.

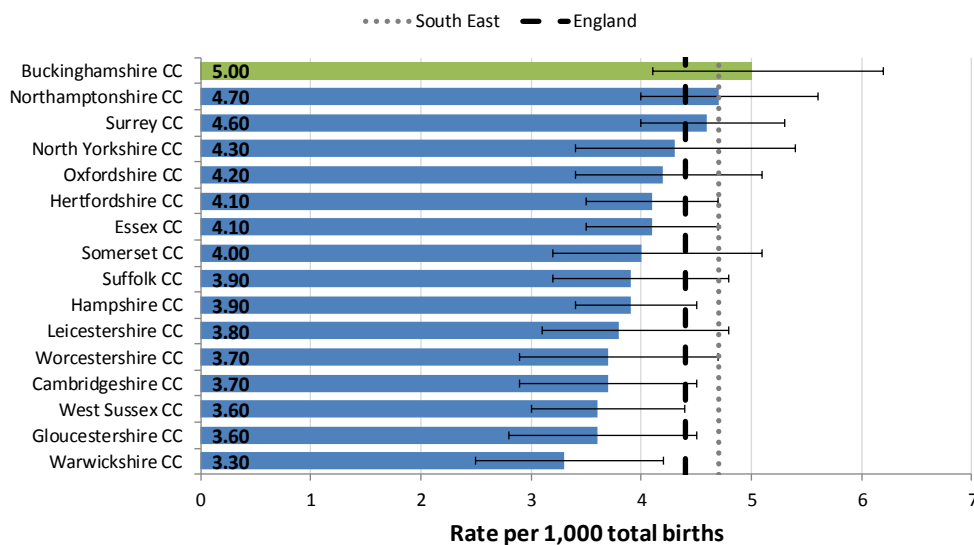
Figure 42. Stillbirths per 1,000 total births in Buckinghamshire, 2003-05 to 2013-15.



Source: NHS Digital Indicator Portal, Indicator P00468.

In 2012-14 there were 91 stillbirths. Buckinghamshire had the highest rate among its CIPFA peers for stillbirth in 2012-14, see Figure 43.

Figure 43. Stillbirths per 1,000 total births among Buckinghamshire’s CIPFA peers, 2012-14



Source: NHS Digital Indicator Portal, Indicator P00468.