

## 2.2 Maternity need

Maternity demand in outer north east London<sup>1</sup> had a sharp increase from 2004 to 2012, but it has declined from 2012. The number of births to Barking and Dagenham residents increased by 38% between 2004 and 2013 (2,751 births in 2004, 3,796 in 2013), and have increased at a faster rate than those to residents of the neighbouring boroughs (Table 2.2.1). However, between 2012 and 2013, except Havering, all other ONEL boroughs saw a reduction in the total number of births with highest decline for B & D (-4.7%). This reduction also continued in 2013-14, again B & D had the highest decline of -6%.

**Table 2.2.1: Number of births to residents of the four outer north east London boroughs, increase from 2004 to 2014**

Borough	Births 2004	Births 2012	Births 2013	Births 2014	% Change 2004-13	% Change 2004-14	% Change 2012-13	% Change 2013-14
<b>Barking &amp; Dagenham</b>	2,751	3,984	3,796	3,569	38.0%	29.7%	-4.7%	-6.0%
<b>Havering</b>	2,559	2,888	3,004	3,150	17.4%	23.1%	4.0%	4.9%
<b>Redbridge</b>	3,483	4,792	4,591	4,678	31.8%	34.3%	-4.2%	1.9%
<b>Waltham Forest</b>	3,957	4,832	4,721	4,618	19.3%	16.7%	-2.3%	-2.2%

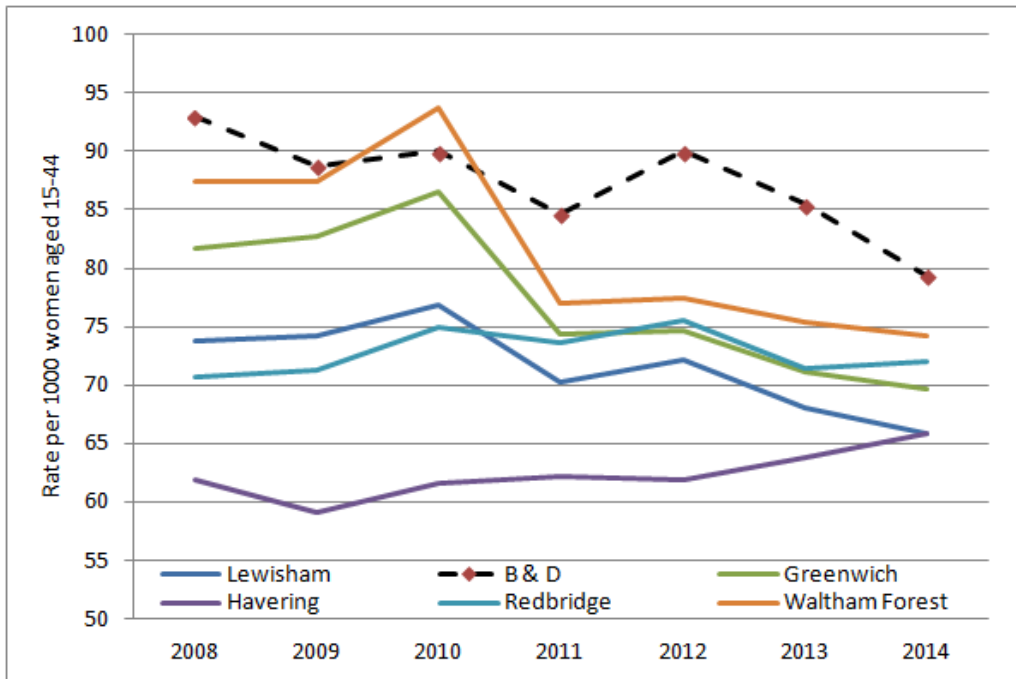
Source: Office for National Statistics

The number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 (the General Fertility Rate-GFR) for Outer North East London (ONEL) boroughs; B&D, Havering, Redbridge, Waltham Forest and two statistical neighbouring; Greenwich and Lewisham from 2008 to 2014 is presented in Figure 2.2.1.

The graph shows an increase of the GFR for Havering and Redbridge (4 and 1.3 respectively) but a decline for all other boroughs, B & D with the highest decline rate of 13.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-44.

**Figure 2.2.1 Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 (GFR), ONEL boroughs (B&D, Havering, Redbridge, Waltham Forest and two statistical neighbouring (Greenwich and Lewisham), 2008-2014.**

<sup>1</sup> Outer north east London consists of the London Boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Redbridge and Waltham Forest



Source: Office for National Statistics

Note: The GFRs have been calculated using mid-2014 population estimates.

The increase in the number of babies born to mothers resident in Barking and Dagenham is predominantly due to babies being born to women who were born outside the UK. The number of babies born to women born outside the UK increased by 52% between 2004 and 2014, while the number born to women born within the UK fell by 38% over the same period. However, Table 2.2.2 shows the majority of these changes happened before 2011.

**Table 2.2.2: Country of birth of mother, Babies born to Barking and Dagenham residents, 2004 and 2011 - 2014**

Country of Birth of Mother	2004		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mothers born within UK	1,591	58	1,460	40	1,552	39	1411	37	1288	36
Mothers born outside UK	1,160	42	2,228	60	2,432	61	2383	63	2280	64
Total births	2,751	-	3,688	-	3,984	-	3794		3569	-

Source: Office for National Statistics

There are differences in GFR by mother's place of birth between 2004 and 2014. The proportion of the total number of babies born to mothers born outside of the UK in 2014 include: Africa (37.4%), EU (30.1%), Asia and the Middle East (29.6%), and the 'Rest of the World' (2.9%). However between 2004 to 2014 the largest increase was in the proportion of babies born to mothers born in the EU (223%), followed by mothers born in Asia and the Middle East (35%) with an observed decrease for Mothers born in Africa and other parts of the world; -31% and -61% respectively. (Table 2.2.3). Of those 686 babies born to mothers born in the EU, 476 are from mothers born in New EU<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> New EU countries are those which have joined the EU since 2004, namely Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

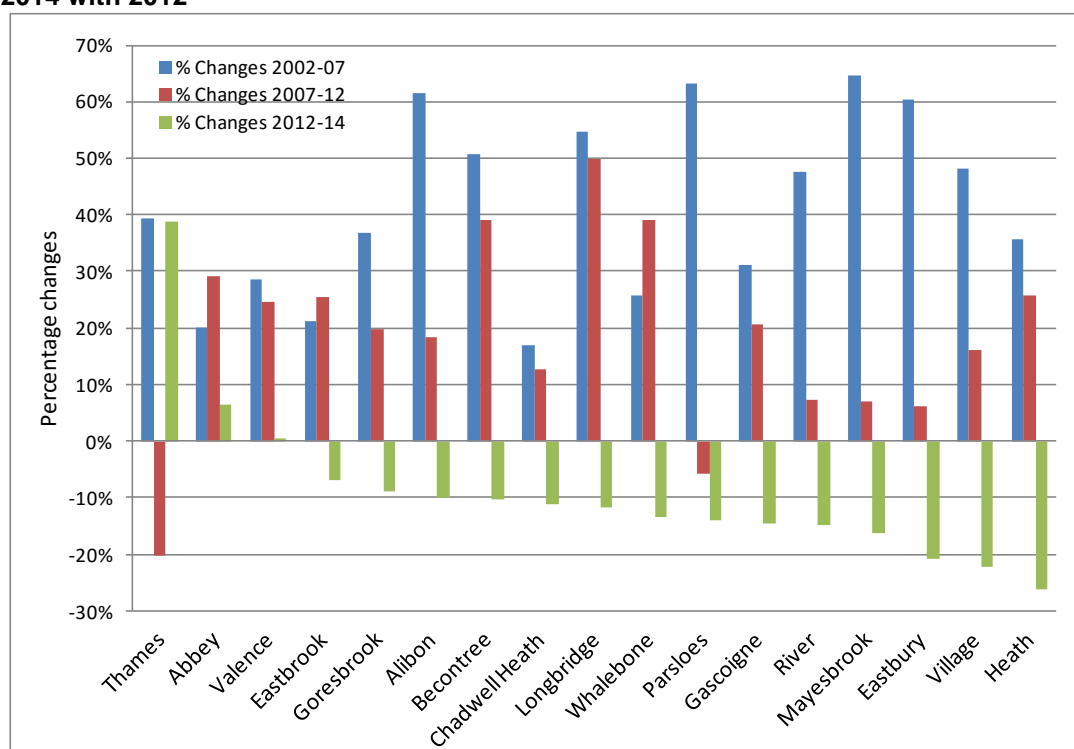
**Table 2.2.3: Place of birth of mother where mother born outside the UK, babies born to Barking and Dagenham residents, 2004, 2009 and 2013**

Place of Birth of Mother	2004		2009		2013		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mothers born in EU	108	10.1%	514	24.2%	547	24.0%	686	30.1%
Mothers born in Middle East & Asia	258	24.0%	578	27.2%	685	30.0%	675	29.6%
Mothers born in Africa	618	57.5%	971	45.6%	975	42.8%	852	37.4%
Mothers born in rest of the world	90	8.4%	65	3.1%	73	3.2%	67	2.9%
<b>Total births to mothers born outside UK</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2280</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

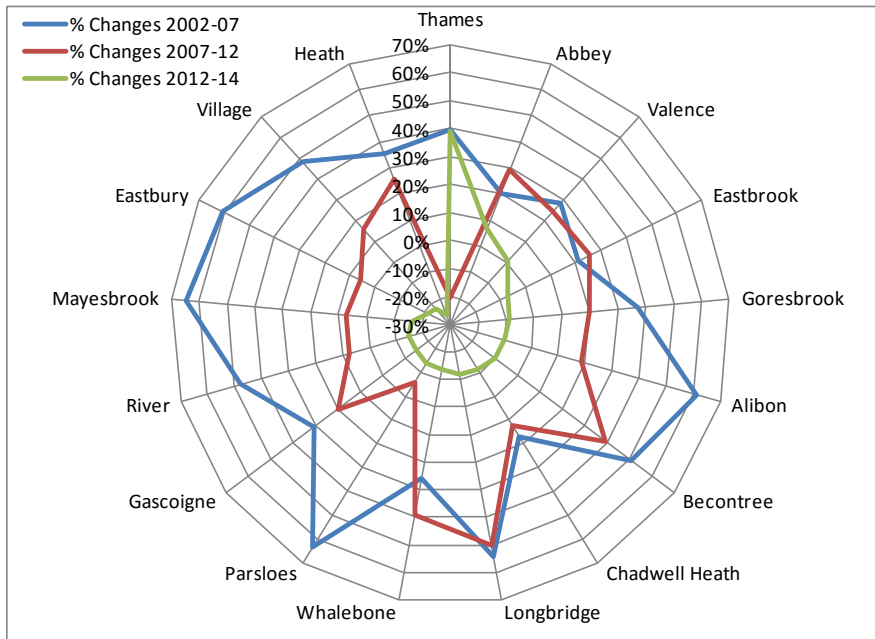
Between 2007 and 2002 the total number of births in LBBD increased by 40%. Comparisons between 2012 and 2007 show a 17% increase for the number of births, however comparisons between 2014 with 2012, show negative growth of -10%. Between 2014 and 2012 Thames and Abby wards show an increase in the total number of births by 39% and 6% respectively, with no changes for Valence ward and negative growth for all other 14 wards ranging between -7% and -26%. These changes are presented in the Figure 2.2.2 below.

**Figure 2.2.2 Comparing birth growth rate (%), all LBBD Wards, 2007 with 2002, 20012 with 2007 and 2014 with 2012**

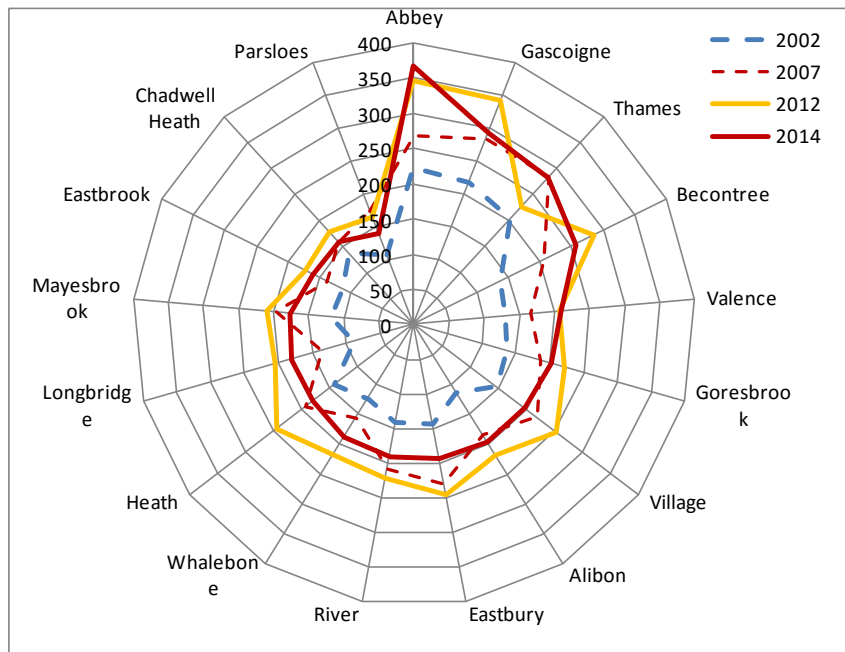


Source: Office for National Statistics

**Figure 2.2.3 Comparing birth growth: a) rate (%) and b) Numbers, all LBBD Wards, for three time period; 2007 with 2002, 20012 with 2007 and 2014 with 2012**



(a)

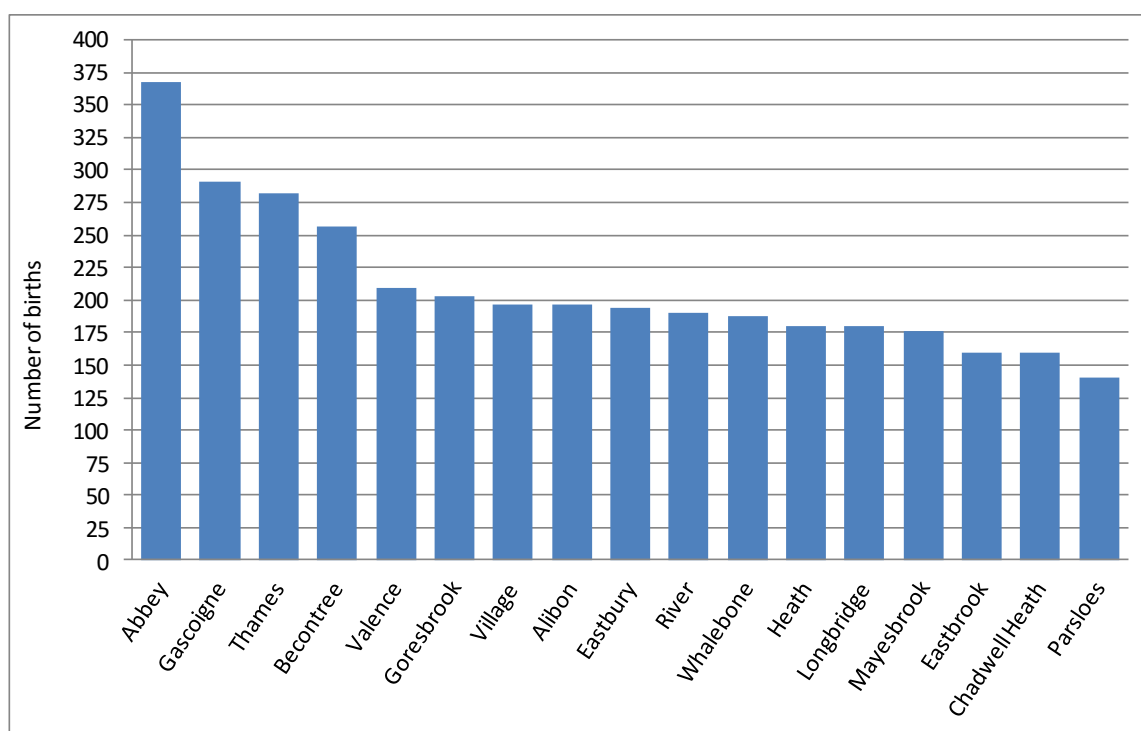


(b)

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2.2.4 also shows the number of births by wards in LBBD in 2014.

**Figure 2.2.4 Number of births by wards in LBB, 2014**



Source: Office for National Statistics

The age distribution of the population of the borough is also changing; the proportion of the total population of the borough made up of women aged 15-44 years is estimated to increase by 9.3% between 2008 and 2020, compared to a decrease of 2.4% in England<sup>3</sup>. An increase in women of a reproductive age is likely to lead to greater increases in birth rate in the borough. The number of 0-19 year olds in the borough is expected to rise to 72,900 (32.3%) by 2020 which will lead to a potential strain on children’s services.

Analysis of multiple births shows that approximately 3.2% of all live births in Barking and Dagenham in 2012 were multiple births. Babies from multiple births are more likely to be born prematurely and be small for their gestational age. A twin is six times more likely to die before birth or during the first year than a singleton.

### 2.2.1 Profile of mothers

The proportion of births to women under 20 years has increased from 3.1% in 2013 to 4.2% of the total births (a 32% increase) in 2014 and in the same period of time there has been an increase of 8.6% for those 40+ years old. For all other age groups there has been a decline in number of births, more details are in Table 2.2.4. Age of mother at birth of child by number and percentage of births in Barking and Dagenham is presented in Table 2.2.4.

**Table 2.2.4: Age of mother at birth of child by number and percentage, Barking and Dagenham, 2013 & 2014**

<sup>3</sup> CHIMAT. (2012). *Child and Maternal Health Network*. Available: <http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=3>. Last accessed 23rd September 2014.

Age group	2013		2014		% Changes
	Number of births	Proportion (%)	Number of births	Proportion (%)	
All ages	3,796	-	3601	-	-5.1%
< 20	116	3.1%	153	4.2%	31.9%
20-24	631	16.6%	571	15.9%	-9.5%
25-34	2,315	61.0%	2193	60.9%	-5.3%
35-39	594	15.6%	532	14.8%	-10.4%
40+	140	3.7%	152	4.2%	8.6%

Source: ONS Vital statistics tables<sup>4</sup> - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcM%3A77-320857>

Teenage conceptions are discussed in Section 7. Barking and Dagenham has the highest teenage pregnancy rate of the north east London boroughs, with a declining trend comparable with other areas. Table 2.2.5 shows the three years average under 18 conceptions rate from 2008-10 to 2012-14 in LBB, two statistical neighbours (Greenwich and Lewisham), London and England.

**Table 2.2.5: Under 18 conceptions rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17, LBB, Greenwich, Lewisham, London and England, 2008-10 to 2012-14**

Under 18 conception rate	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	% of change from 2008-10 to 2011-13	2012-14	% of Change from 2011-13 to 2012-14
LBB	53	50.2	44.3	40.6	-23.4	36.1	-11%
Greenwich	48.7	43	39.2	32.4	-33.5	29.2	-10%
Lewisham	50.2	43.5	41.2	38.3	-23.7	35.6	-7%
London	36.8	32.8	29.1	25.5	-30.7	23.1	-9%
England	37	34	30.9	27.6	-25.4	25.0	-9%

There is strong evidence that having children at a young age can damage young women's health and wellbeing and severely limit their education and career prospects and that children born to adolescents are more likely to experience a range of negative health outcomes later in life. Longitudinal studies show that children born to adolescents are more likely to experience a range of negative health outcomes in later life, and are up to three times more likely to become a teenage parent themselves. There is a clear need for specific and targeted interventions to support those women who choose to become teen parents, to mitigate the impact on both mothers and children.

Information is **not** routinely collected on the disability status, faith or sexual orientation of mothers and it is therefore difficult to comment on the needs of these parents. There is an evidence base and national best practice guidance relating to the provision of maternity services for lesbian and bisexual women, disabled mothers and providing care for women from specific faith communities. Commissioners should ensure that this best practice guidance is implemented by services and that the voices of these women are represented and recognised through specific, targeted engagement by providers to ensure services are meeting their needs.

<sup>4</sup> ONS 2014, Vital statistical tables, available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcM%3A77-320857> – last accessed 17 April 2016