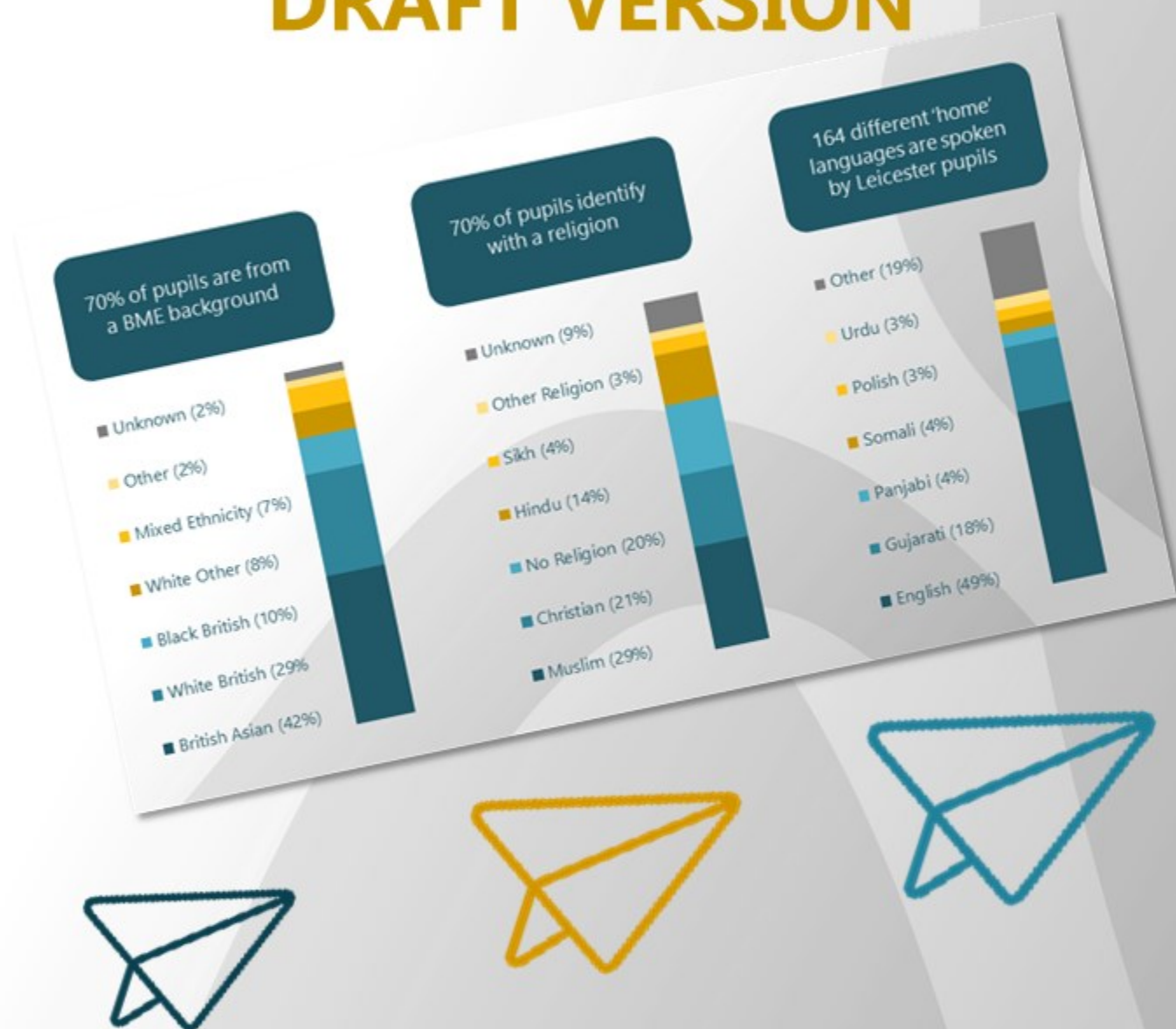


Snapshots: Children and Young People Health and Wellbeing in Leicester

DRAFT VERSION



JSNA 2016

This short report accompanies the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) pages concerned with children and young people on the Leicester City Council website www.leicester.gov.uk/JSNA.

What's available and why?

The JSNA 2016 is a series of briefings, available at the above web address, which give an overview of topics related to the health and wellbeing of people in Leicester. These briefings are intended as starting points for discussion and consideration which can lead to action. Each briefing provides information on the topic it covers and links to further information, strategies and statistics as appropriate. These links include the more detailed and narrowly focused need assessments (JSpNAs) on specific topics, services, communities or conditions. Beside their relevance to health, social care and public health organisations, it is intended that the briefings will be helpful to those in the voluntary and community sector (and more widely) and supportive of combined efforts to improve health and wellbeing.

These briefings are not therefore a statement of policy of either Leicester City Council or NHS Leicester City Clinical Commissioning Group, or the Leicester Health and Wellbeing Board. The Leicester Health and Wellbeing Strategy presents the priorities for action to improve health and wellbeing which have been approved by the Health and Wellbeing Board and is available from: <http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/health-and-social-care/health-and-wellbeing-board>

Briefings on children and young people will be available on the web pages covering

- Demography
- Pre-birth and pregnancy
- Early years (0-4 years)
- School years (5-19 years)
- Adulthood (20-24 years)
- Looked After Children
- Mental Health
- Gypsies and travellers
- Youth Offending Service
- Child sexual exploitation
- Female Genital Mutilation

The Adults JSNA 2016 includes the following:

- Alcohol
- Drugs
- Tobacco
- Obesity
- Sexual health
- Oral health
- Cardiovascular disease
- Diabetes
- Cancer
- Respiratory disease
- Dementia
- Mental health and wellbeing
- Learning disabilities
- End of life care
- Adult social care
- New arrivals

Your feedback is welcomed

The briefings on the web pages, and this document, will be reviewed at least annually and we welcome your comments and suggestions for improvement of specific briefings. Please send your comments to jsna@leicester.gov.uk or telephone 0116 454 2023.

Leicester has a younger age profile than England. Over 1 in 4 are 19 or under.

Leicester's 19 and under population is 92,783

By 2039 this is forecast to grow to 106,000

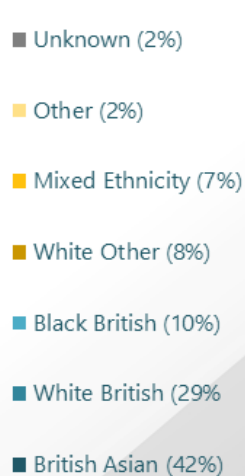
Age	Numbers	%
0-4	25,884	7.6%
5-9	23,606	6.9%
10-14	20,217	5.9%
15-19	23,076	6.7%
20-24	37,943	11.1%
All ages	342,627	100.0%



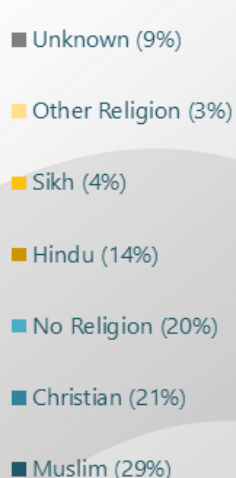
The 19 and under population has a higher proportion of people from a BME background than the city overall.

The Leicester school census (5- 15) shows the diversity of over 50,000 children and young people attending city schools.

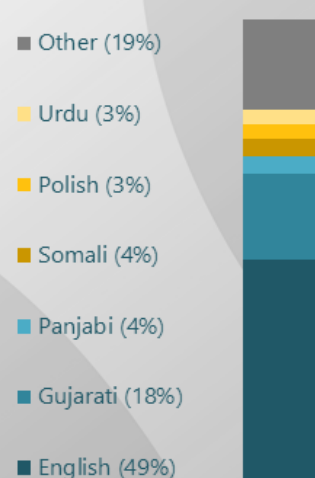
70% of pupils are from a BME background



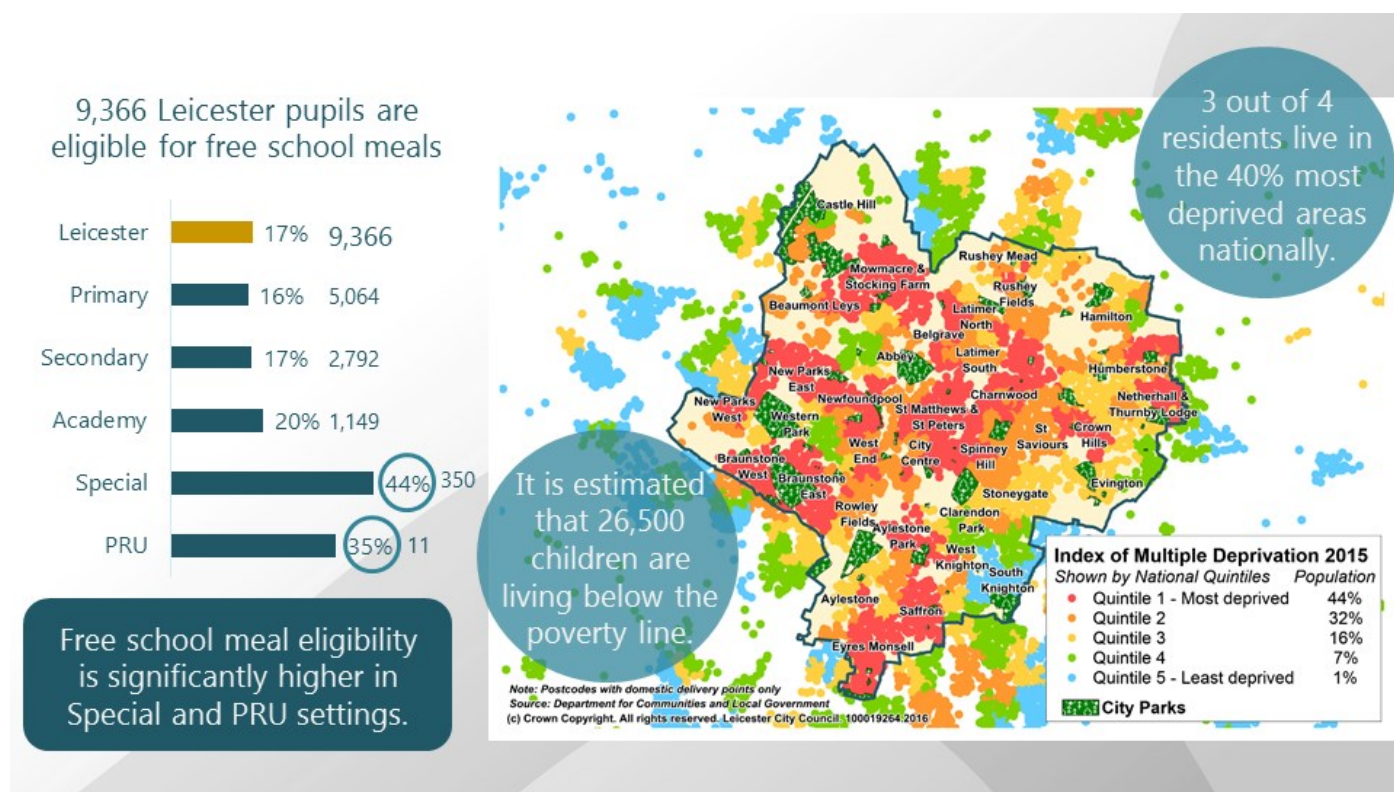
70% of pupils identify with a religion



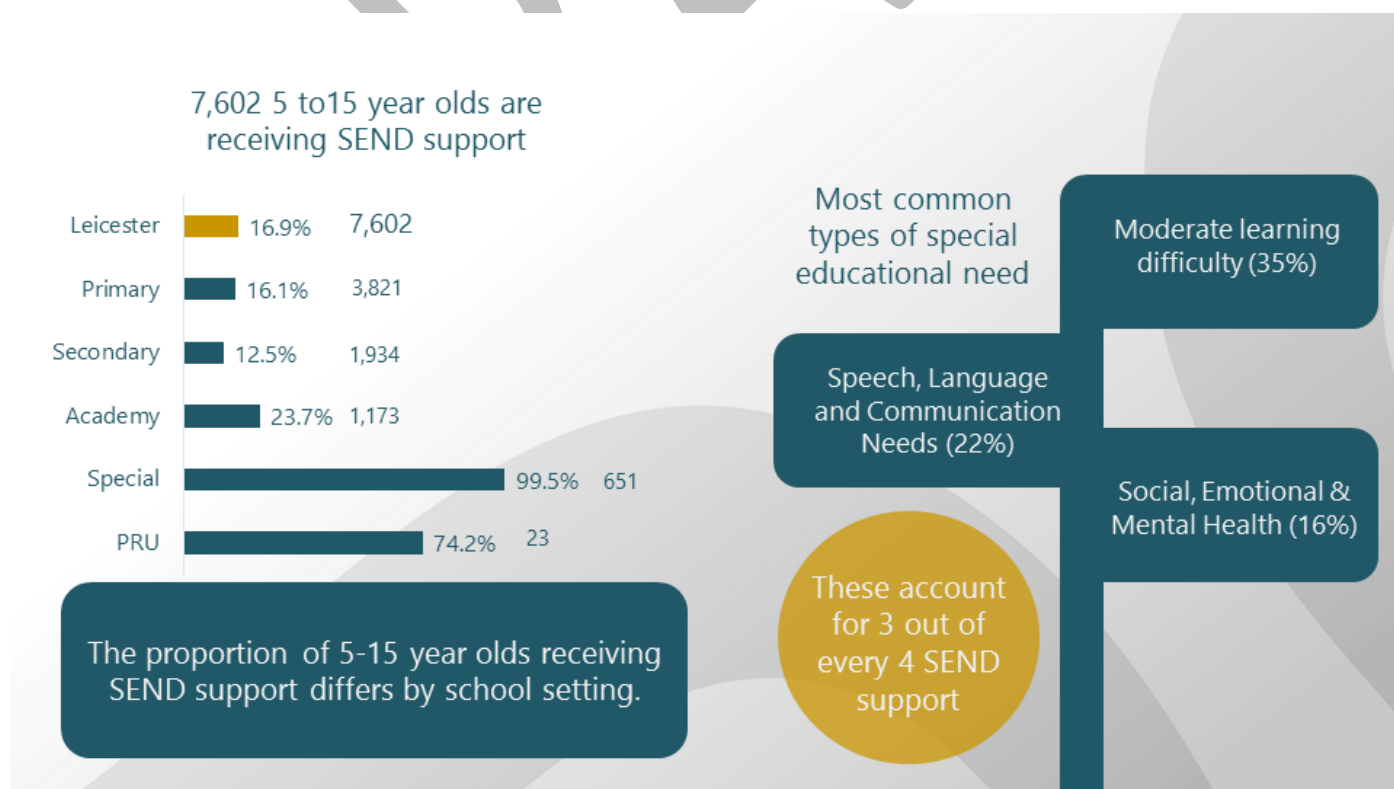
164 different 'home' languages are spoken by Leicester pupils



Many younger people live in deprivation.



One in seven 5 to 15 year olds receive Special Educational Needs (SEND) support.



Key issues










An assessment of Public Health Outcome indicators identified the following priority areas for Leicester:



Children and young people. Addressing the health and wellbeing issues faced by children and young people which have a significant impact on all areas of their development and life chances.

The life course approach identifies key issues from pre-birth to adulthood




Identified below are the main issues affecting each age group and where data is available. Some issues may cross age bands.

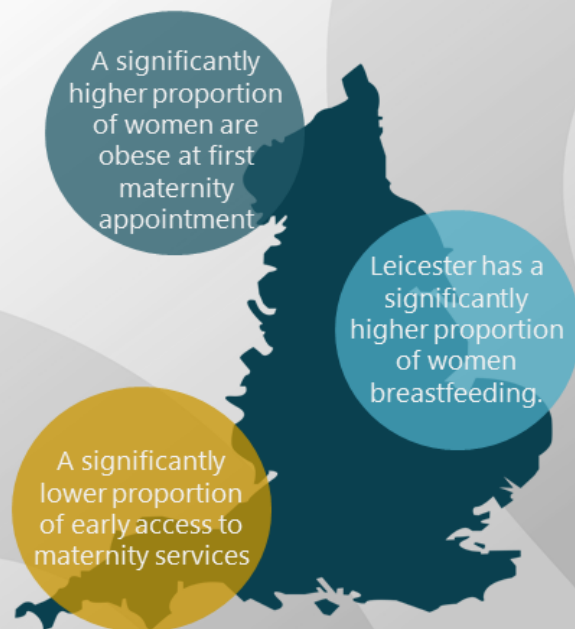
					
Pre-birth	0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 - 24
Maternity	Breastfeeding	Hospital attendances			Accommodation
Perinatal and infant mortality		Weight and obesity		Pregnancy	Substance misuse
Smoking	School readiness		Attainment		Crime
Mental Health					
	Oral Health			NEETS and Joblessness	
	Immunisation				
	Conditions		Lifestyle		Achievement

Leicester has a higher proportion of women aged 15 to 44 and a higher general fertility rate than its peers and England.

Pre-Birth

Compared with England...

 Lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national ambition of 11% was set for smoking at time of delivery, the Leicester rate is 11.4%.
 Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76.9% of new mothers in Leicester breastfeed compared to 74.3% in England. Pregnancy under age 20 years is higher compared to peers. Teenage pregnancy can impact achievement because children of teenage mothers are more likely to experience poorer outcomes.
 Access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early access to maternity services is lower compared to England and some peer areas.
Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 7% of women seeking help from the SAFE project in Leicester are pregnant.



Local services include

- Universal services include midwifery, antenatal screening and immunisations in pregnancy, Breastfeeding promotion and support, antenatal parenting education classes, health visiting, and Children, Young People and Family Centres (formerly Children Centres).
- Other population-specific services include those around substance misuse, mental health, maternal obesity, maternal diabetes, teenage pregnancy, new arrivals and safeguarding.



Early access to midwifery services is associated with better outcomes including:

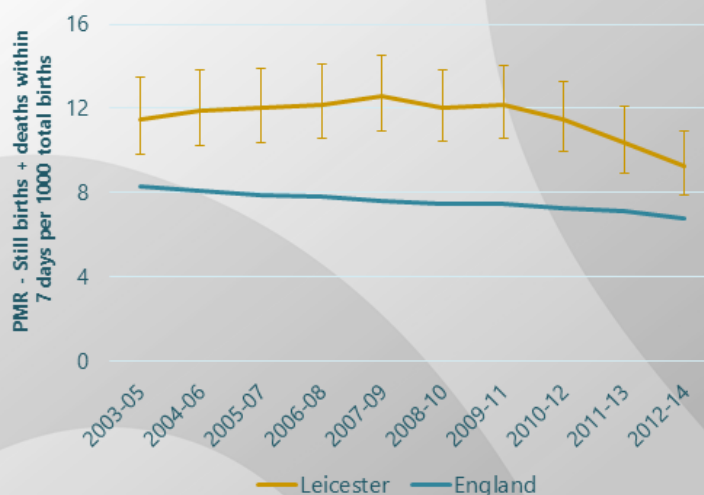
Fewer complications in pregnancy

Fewer maternal and perinatal deaths.

In Leicester access is significantly lower than England.






The perinatal mortality rate (PMR) in Leicester is significantly higher than England.



Leicester has a higher proportion of 0 to 4 year olds compared to peers and England. This age group is increasing at a faster rate than it is in England.

0 – 4 year olds

 Lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A third of all three years olds have experienced dental decay.
 Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 23% increase (between 2013 and 2015) in 5 year olds with a 'good level of development'. Leicester has poorest performance compared to all peers and England.
 Access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 95% threshold for child immunisations was achieved except for MMR and the Hib/MenC booster (at age 5).
Child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 223 Child Protection Plans were started in 2015/16. Neglect was documented for half of these.

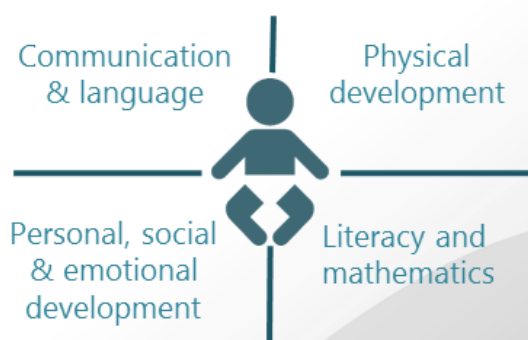
Issues in Leicester...



Local services include

- Universal services include general practice, dentistry, health visiting, Children, Young People and Family Centres (formerly Children's Centres), childcare and funded early education entitlement (FEEE) and Voluntary Sector provision such as pre-schools and parent and toddler groups.
- Early years issue and population-specific services include Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), continence provision, Early Help (EH), the Family Nurse Partnership (FNP), Speech and Language Therapy (SALT) and safeguarding.

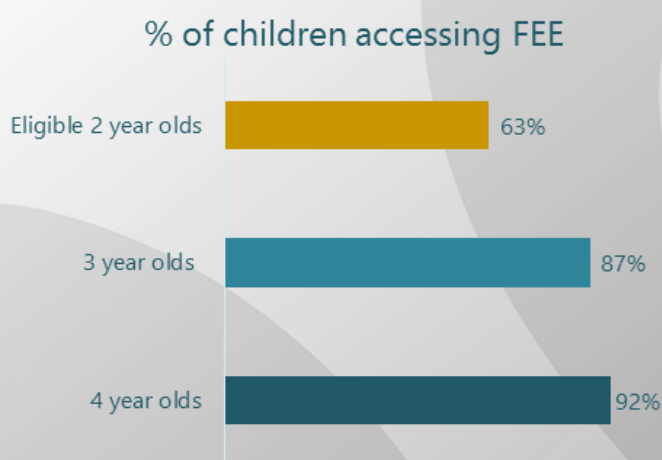
Child development is determined by assessing the following:



50.7% of children achieve a 'good level of development' by age 5.

An improvement, but significantly lower than England.

Funded early years education (FEE) aims to help the development of children.



FEE can be accessed through a PVI (Private voluntary and independent nursery), childminder or school.

Leicester has a higher proportion of 5 to 9 year olds compared to England.

5 – 9 year olds



Lifestyle

- Higher rate of emergency hospital admissions 51.3 per 1000 compared to 44 in England.
- A fifth of reception children are overweight or obese.
- Underweight prevalence is higher amongst Asian children.



Achievement

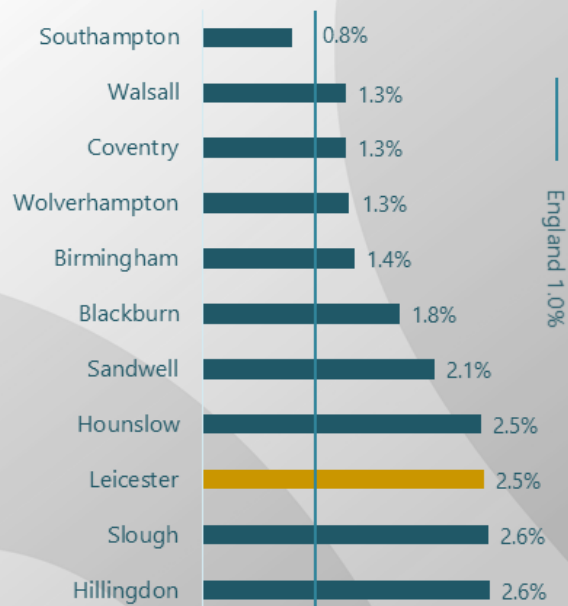
- Leicester performed worse than England for achieving level 2+ for reading, writing and mathematics (Key Stage 1).



Access to services

- 980 receiving Disability Living Allowance.
- 3,500 children in this age group receive SEND Support.

Underweight prevalence in Reception year



Local services include

- Universal services include general practice, hospitals, dentistry, health visiting, Children, Young People and Family Centres (formerly Children's Centres), educational provision, school nurses and Voluntary Sector provision such as swimming clubs, sports groups and general leisure groups.
- School years issue and population-specific services include CAMHS, continence provision, weight management services, oral health promotion, SALT, safeguarding services and new arrivals services.



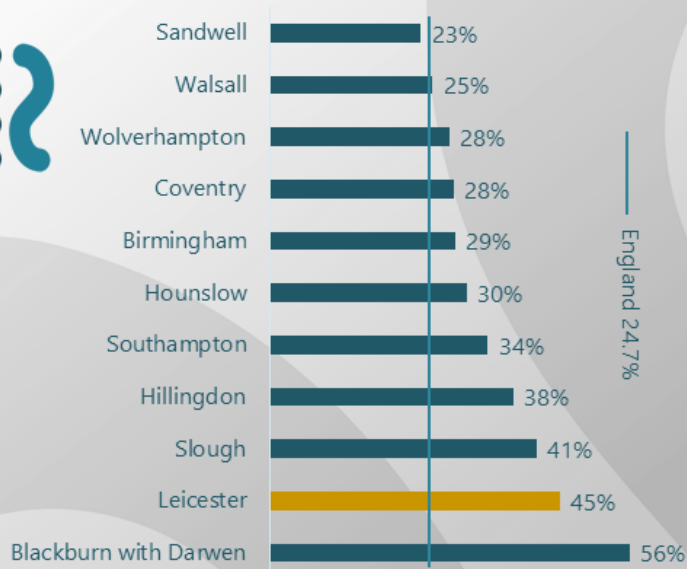
1 in 2 children have experienced dental decay.

High burden of dental disease when compared against peers and national rate.

42,000 children in Leicester aged 6 to 12 years have had fluoride varnish treatment.




Fluoride varnish (FV) is a treatment to help prevent tooth decay.

% of 5 year olds with tooth decay

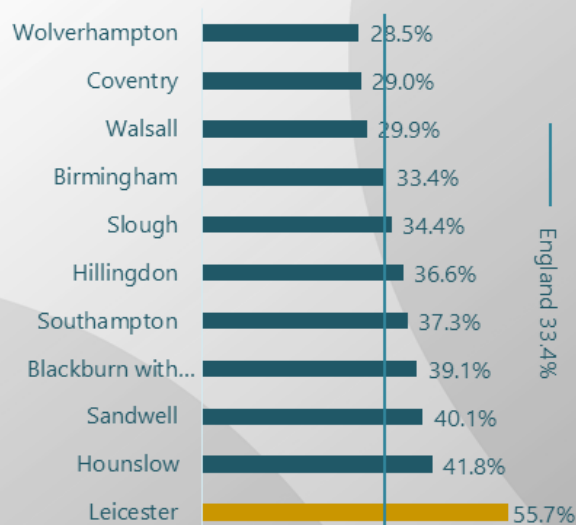


Leicester has a higher proportion of 10 to 14 year olds compared to England.

10 – 14 year olds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of obesity and excess weight (37%) for 10/11 year olds. Highest burden of dental disease at age 12 when compared to peers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of KS2 pupils achieve level 4+ in reading, writing and mathematics, compared to 79% in England. Proportion has been increasing over last 4 years.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 3200 children in this age group receive Special Educational Need Support (2015).
Lifestyle	
Achievement	
Access to services	

% of 12 year olds with tooth decay



50 hospital admissions for extraction of teeth for 10 to 14 year olds in one year.

Local services include

- Universal services include general practice, hospitals, dentistry, school nurses, educational provision, library services, sexual health services, health shops, adventure playgrounds and Voluntary Sector provision such as youth and community groups, scouts and girl-guiding, and sports groups.
- The early adolescence issue specific service detailed in the section is CAMHS.



2 in every 5 year six children are overweight or obese.

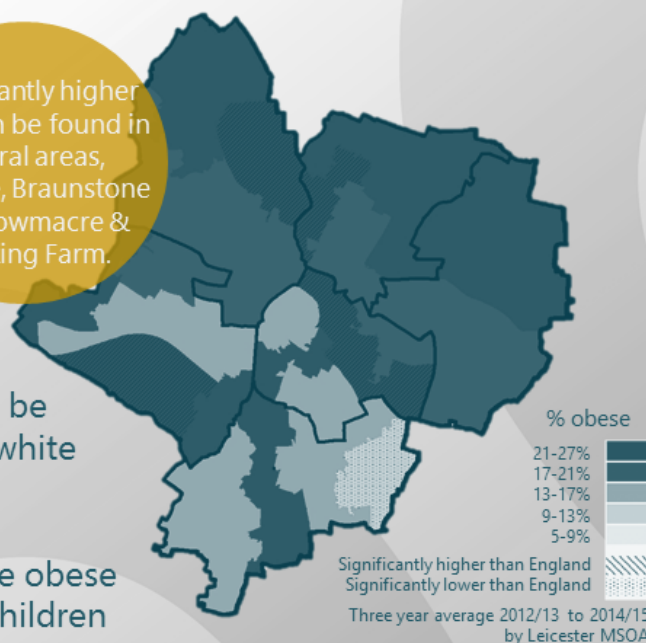
This is significantly higher than the national rate.

White children are significantly more likely to be obese compared to the national average for white children.

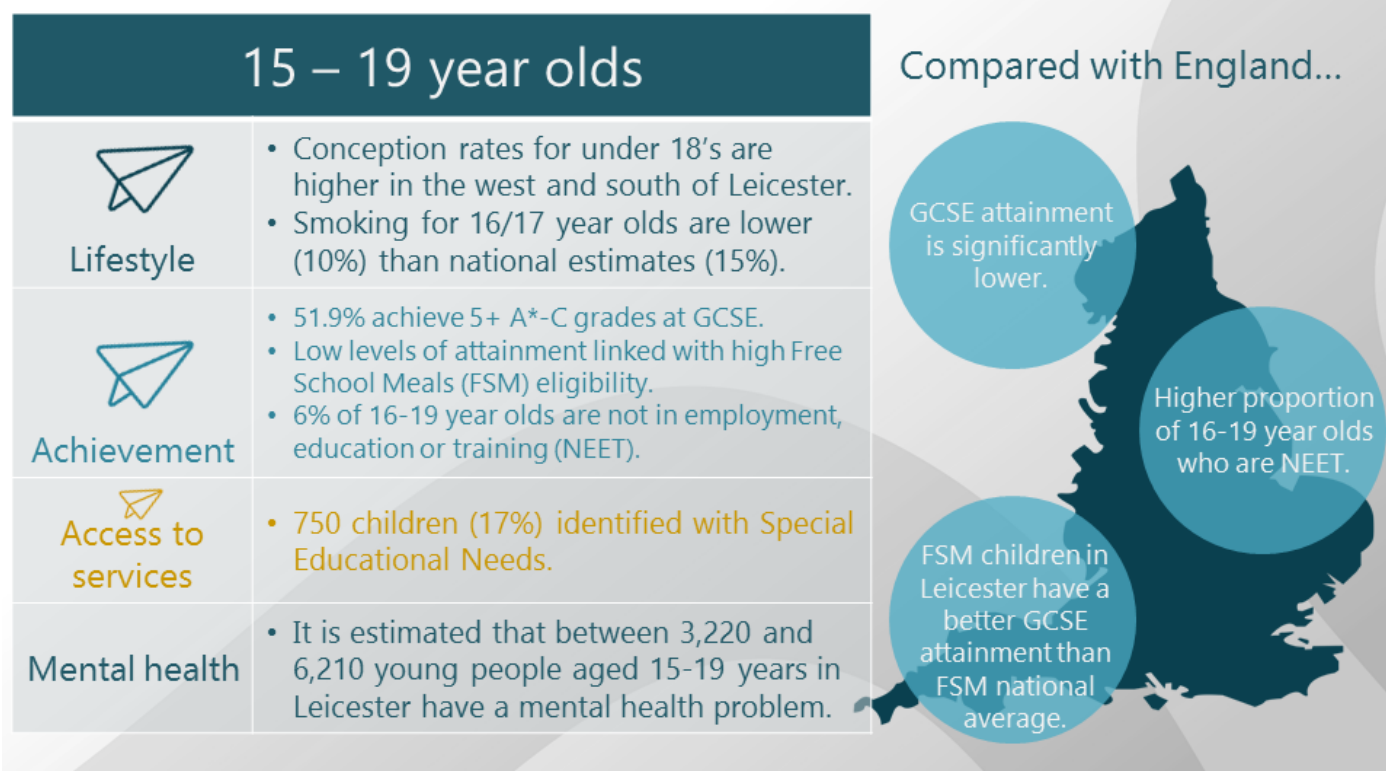
Asian children are significantly less likely to be obese compared to the national average for Asian children

23% of year 6 children in Leicester are obese

Significantly higher rates can be found in Central areas, Belgrave, Braunstone and Mowmacre & Stocking Farm.



Leicester has a higher proportion of 15 to 19 year olds compared to England.



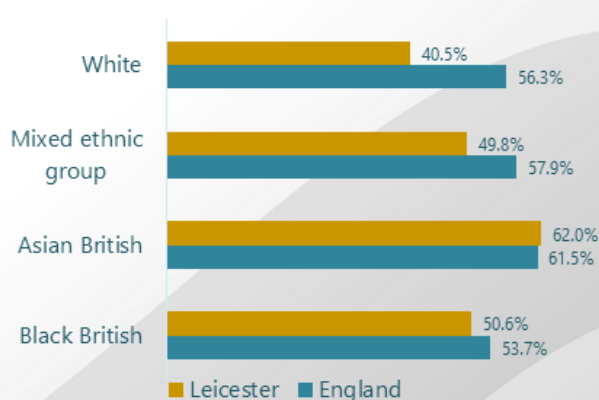
Local services include

- Universal services include general practice, hospitals, dentistry, school nurses, educational provision, library services, sexual health services, health shops, and Voluntary Sector provision including groups tackling issues on sexuality and LGBT issues, youth mental health groups, and training and employability services.
- Late adolescence issue and population-specific services include CAMHS and Youth Offending Service (YOS)

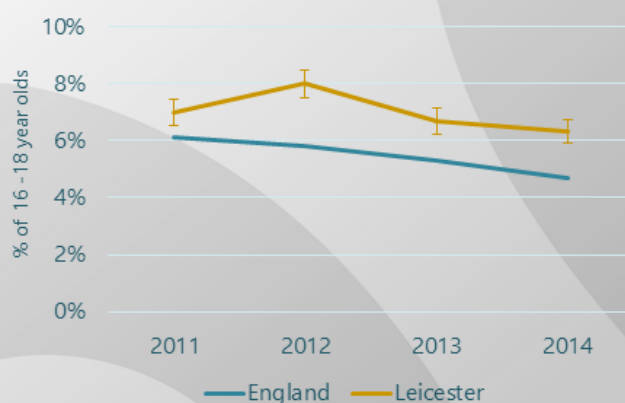
Young people start making important decisions about their education, employment, relationships, health behaviour and lifestyle which will impact on their adult lives.



Leicester has a significantly lower percentage of children achieving 5 or more A-C grades at GCSE than the England average.



The proportion of NEETS is falling but remains significantly higher than England.



NEETS – Not in employment, education or training (16-18 year olds)

Leicester has a higher proportion of 20 to 24 year olds compared to England.

Early adulthood is a time of both great opportunity and challenge. For public services, it represents the 'last' opportunity to help young people secure a stable foundation.

20 – 24 year olds

 Lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Younger people are at the greatest risk of alcohol-related crime, and are most likely to commit alcohol related offences. Those most likely to be misusing drugs and alcohol are male, white and 16-24 year olds.
 Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the age of 24 years the majority of young people have entered the employment market.
 Access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An estimated 23% of 20 to 24 years olds are living with parents. Those most likely not to achieve independent living between 20-24 years-old are young men.
Health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transition to adulthood is very significant for many young people's health and well-being.

Issues in Leicester...



Local services include

- Universal services include general practice, hospitals, and library services, sexual health services, health shops, and Voluntary Sector provision.
- The young adulthood issue specific service detailed in the section is around substance misuse.

Specific sections have also been created for the following population groups



Looked after children	Children experiencing mental health problems	Gypsy, Roma and Travellers
Teenage Pregnancy	Substance misuse	Access to services
Emotional and behavioural difficulties		Immunisations
Low educational attainment		



Conditions



Lifestyle



Achievement

Leicester's looked after children (LAC) population is about 600

Looked After Children (LAC)



Lifestyle

- Leicester has a higher proportion (11.8%) of LAC children involved in the criminal justice system than peers and England.
- LAC girls are 2.5 times more likely to become pregnant than other teenagers.



Achievement

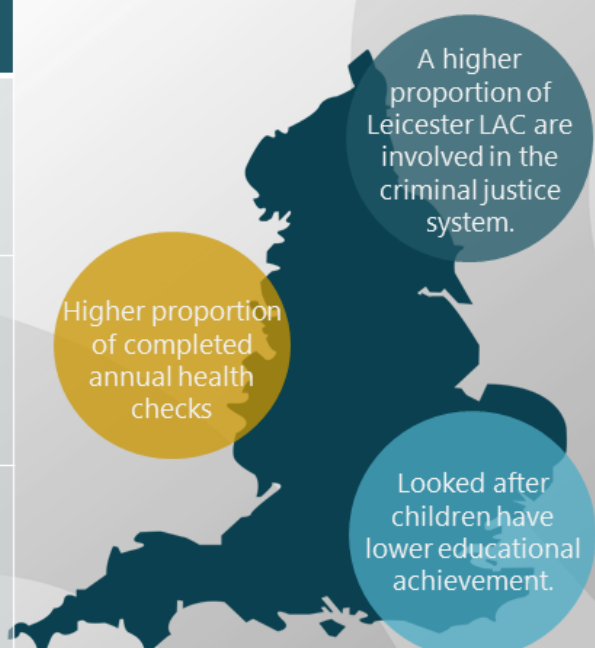
- Children who have been looked after continuously for at least 12 months have low educational attainment.
- Lower proportion achieving expected level at both KS1 and KS2 compared to England and peers.



Access to services

- Higher proportion of completed annual health checks compared to the East Midlands and same as England.
- Proportion of LAC receiving dental checks is lower than England and most peer comparators.

Compared with England...



Local services include

- Leicester City Council (LCC) Looked After Children Services (LAC) encompass the following: residential care homes, education while in care, contact services, the Children and Family Support Team, Placement commissioning, the Fostering and Adoption Service, the 16+ Team and leaving care services.
- Health services encompass the following: the LPT Specialist Looked After Children Health Team, CAMHS, school nurses and health visitors, substance misuse services and other universal health services such as general practice, dentists and sexual health services.

The term 'looked after' applies to children or young people up to the age of 18 for whom the local authority provides care and accommodation, or for whom the local authority has either sole or shared parental responsibility by virtue of a court order.

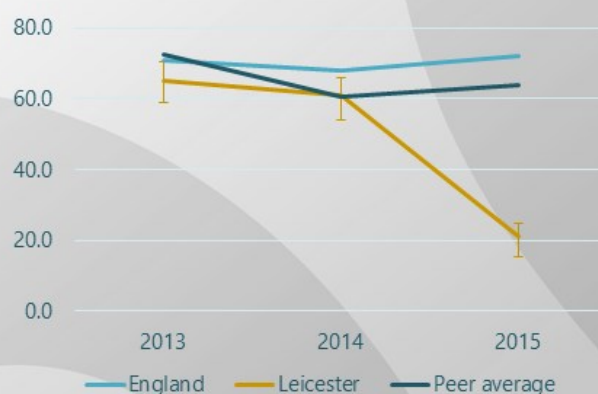


Leicester has a higher rate of LAC compared to England and East Midlands.

The majority (70%) of children entered care due to 'abuse and neglect', especially true for under 9's.

62% of Leicester's children with an SDQ* score (2015) were of 'concern' on the SDQ score bands. This is higher than England and most peer comparators.




% of children with a submitted SDQ* score.



*SDQ – strengths and difficulties questionnaire score is a measure of psychological wellbeing and resilience for 2 to 17 year olds.

About 1 in 5 of our 5-24 population experience a mental health issue, such as anxiety, depression, conduct disorder or ADHD.

Children experiencing poor mental health

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol and substance misuse increases the risk of mental illness and mental ill health increases the risk of increased intake of alcohol and substances.
Lifestyle	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Childhood mental illness can lead to significant distress and poor outcomes in educational attainment and employment prospects.
Achievement	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better use of universal services, escalating to the more specialist CAMHS tiers when appropriate, may contribute to more effective prevention of mental health problems and better treatment.
Access to services	

Residents registered with mental health services

In Leicester
3 in every 1,000 residents under the age of 20

Most deprived
5 in every 1,000 residents under the age of 20

There is higher registration for mental health services in the most deprived areas.

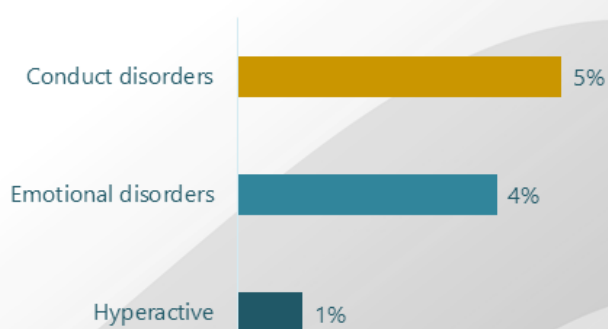
Local services include

Mental health services include Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Future in Mind and other youth mental health groups. Other services such as school nursing, health visitors will also have a role in identifying and referring people to relevant mental health services.

Children with a parent with mental health problems are more likely to experience poor mental health as an adult.



10% of children between 5 and 15 have a mental disorder. These include:



1 in 4 children have a parent at risk of common mental health problems.



1 in 4 adults in mental health care is likely to be a parent

Clinicians at the Gypsies and Travellers Health Service estimate there are about 100 young people aged 0 to 24 years known in Leicester.

Gypsies, Roma and Travellers



Lifestyle

- Dental care in the very young is poor.
- Higher rates of teenage pregnancy.
- Higher rates of drug taking amongst young males.



Achievement

- In 2011 12% of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils achieved four or more C+ GCSEs, compared with 58.2% of all pupils.
- Primary school education is common, but education beyond age 11 is rare.
- Levels of literacy are low.



Access to services

- Less likely to access services.
- Lower rates of take-up of immunisations

Location and issues in Leicester...

- 3 sites across the city for gypsies and travellers.
- Most Roma people live in houses.

Poor oral health

Low educational attainment

Low rates of immunisations

High teenage pregnancy

Local services include

- There is the Multi-Agency Travellers Unit which includes specialist staff from the county council, city council, NHS and Leicestershire Police. It includes the Gypsies and Travellers Health Service.

Sources

Children & Young People population	Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates, 2015, ONS population forecasts (2014 based), Census 2011.
School population	Leicester School Census, Summer 2016, Leicester City Council.
Deprivation	Leicester School Census, Summer 2016. Department for Communities and Local Government, IMD 2015.
Special Educational Needs	Leicester School Census Summer 2016 and Spring 2016.
Pre – Birth	Public Health England (PHE) National Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network (ChiMat), 2014. University Hospital Leicester (UHL) Maternity data, 2015.
Perinatal mortality	Office for National Statistics (ONS) mortality data 2015.
0 – 4 year olds	PHE, Oral Health Survey of three-year-old children 2013. Department for Education (DfE), Early years foundation stage, 2014. NHS Digital, NHS immunisation statistics, 2014.
Early years development	DfE, 'Good level of development' at end of EYFS, 2014. Leicester Childcare Strategy Team, 2016.
5 – 9 year olds	PHE ChiMat, 2013. NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2015/16. Leicester Education data, achieving level 2+, 2015. Leicester School Census Summer 2016.
Dental decay	PHE, Oral Health Survey of five-year-old children, 2015.
10 – 14 year olds	NHS Digital, NCMP, 2015/16. PHE, Oral Health Survey of twelve-year-old children, 2009. Leicester education data, achieving level 4+, 2015. Leicester School Census, Summer 2016.
Childhood Obesity	NHS Digital, NCMP, 2012/13 - 2014/15.
15 – 19 year olds	ONS, Conceptions under 18, 2011-13. PHE, Smoking Prevalence Modelled Estimates, 2009-2012. Leicester Education data, achieving 5+ GCSE's (including English and Maths), 2015. Leicester School Census, Summer 2016.
NEETS	Leicester Education data, GCSE's, 2015. DfE, Number not in education, employment or training, 2014.
20 – 24 year olds	Leicester JspNA, 2012. NOMIS, Job Seekers Allowance, 2015. Census 2011.
Looked after children	DfE, Looked After Children. 2015.
Looked after children (2)	DfE, Looked After Children. 2015.
Mental health	
Mental health (2)	Melzer, H., et al., 2000, The mental health of children and adolescents in great Britain. London, ONS.
Gypsy & Traveller	Gypsy and Traveller Health Service
Infographics	Gurjeet Rajania, Public Health Analyst, Division of Public Health, Leicester City Council and Noun Project.

Stay involved

If you would like to join the JSNA email group and be kept up to date with changes and additions to the JSNA web pages, please contact jsna@leicester.gov.uk

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