

Leicester Children and Young People: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Summary document update 2019



Leicester City Council
Children and young people
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
Version 1.0

www.Leicester.gov.uk/JSNA



Leicester
City Council



Leicester City
Clinical Commissioning Group

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1. Children's JSNA Summary document – 2019 Update

This short report provides an update to the Children's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and offers a snapshot of some of the key issues affecting children and young people in Leicester.

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
Maternity	Breast-feeding	Hospital attendances		
Perinatal and infant mortality		Weight and obesity		Pregnancy
Smoking	School readiness		Attainment	
Mental Health				
	Oral Health			NEETS
	Immunisations			



Conditions



Lifestyle



Achievement

Further information can be found at www.Leicester.gov.uk/jsna

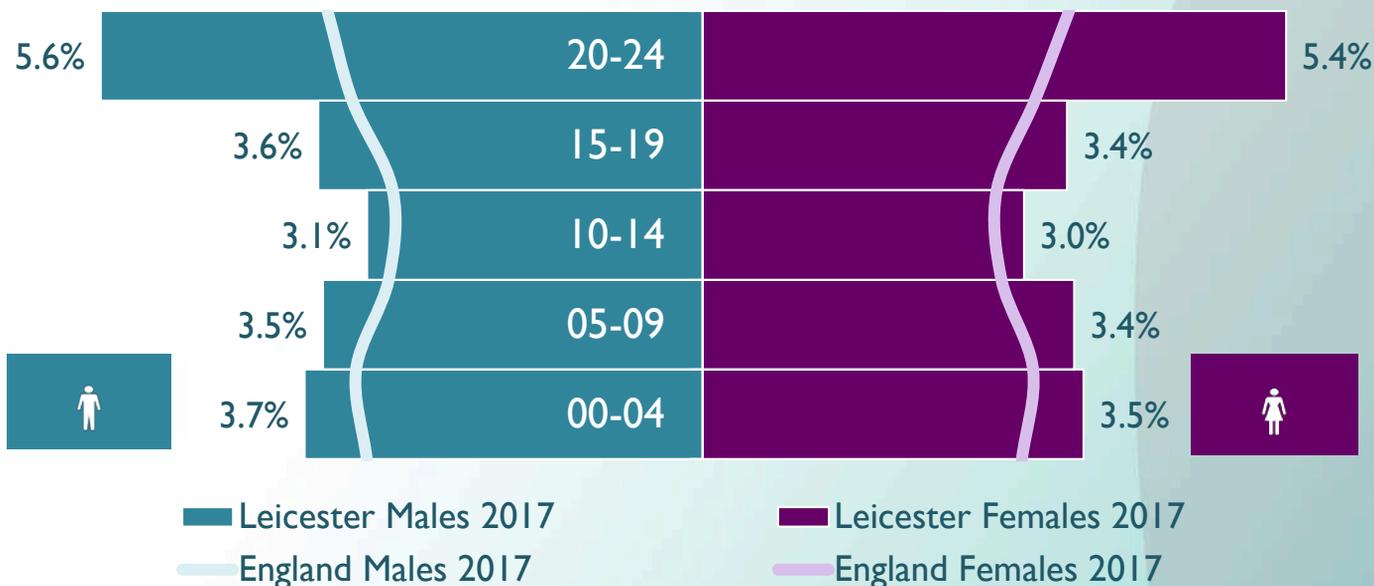
Highlights of the JSNA

Population	The city's young age profile contributes to its vibrancy, but it requires the city to respond rapidly to meet demands for maternity services, health visiting and expanding school places.
Child poverty and deprivation	Deprivation has an important impact on children's lives and health. Continuing to tackle child poverty, improve educational attainment, boost jobs and the local economy will be crucial to improving the health of this generation's children.
Birth rate	There are about 5,100 births in Leicester each year, and the city's birth rate is higher than England. The forecasted growth of our young population will need to be considered in local plans.
Protecting children	Leicester faces significant challenges in protecting children who experience neglect, family breakdown or crisis. Child sexual exploitation and female genital mutilation are also key priorities.
Physical health	High rates of childhood obesity and poor oral health demonstrate the need for focused work to improve children's diet and levels of physical activity across the city.
Mental wellbeing	As a city with high rates of deprivation, inequality and variable attainment in school, the risk factors for poor mental health in Leicester's children are high.
Youth offending	Children and young people at risk of offending or within the youth justice system often have more unmet health and social care needs than other children. It is therefore important that their needs are included in mainstream planning and commissioning.
Gypsies and Travellers	Gypsies and Travellers are a vulnerable group with the lowest life expectancy of any group in the UK. Leicester has a small population of Gypsies and Travellers, but their access to and uptake of important health services is poor.
Children's services	Services for children in the city are undergoing a period of change. The JSNA provides important evidence about key health outcomes for children and is a resource for future planning.

2. Leicester's 0 to 19 population: Age, gender, ethnicity, language, SEN.

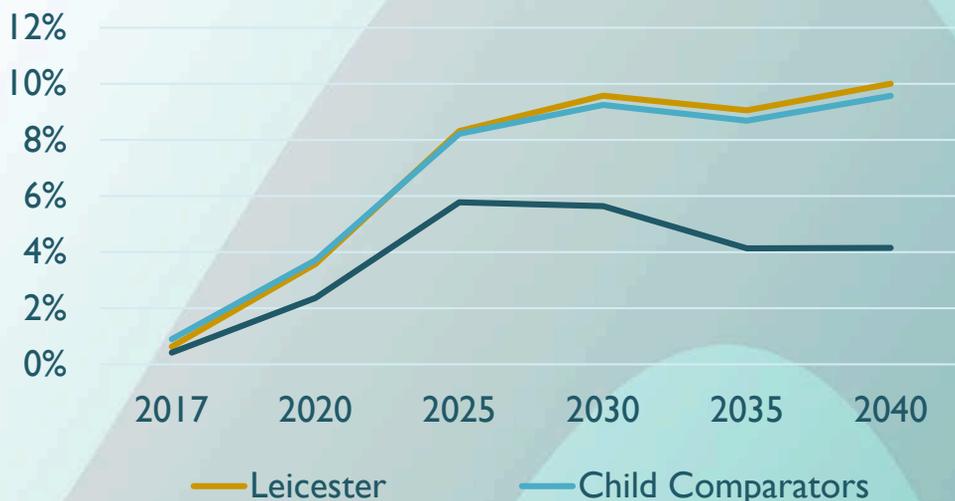
Over a quarter (96,390) of Leicester city residents are aged 0-19. Leicester has larger proportions of younger people compared to England.

Leicester (and England) population by age and gender



Since 2002 Leicester's overall population has increased by 22% this is a faster rate than most other major English cities.

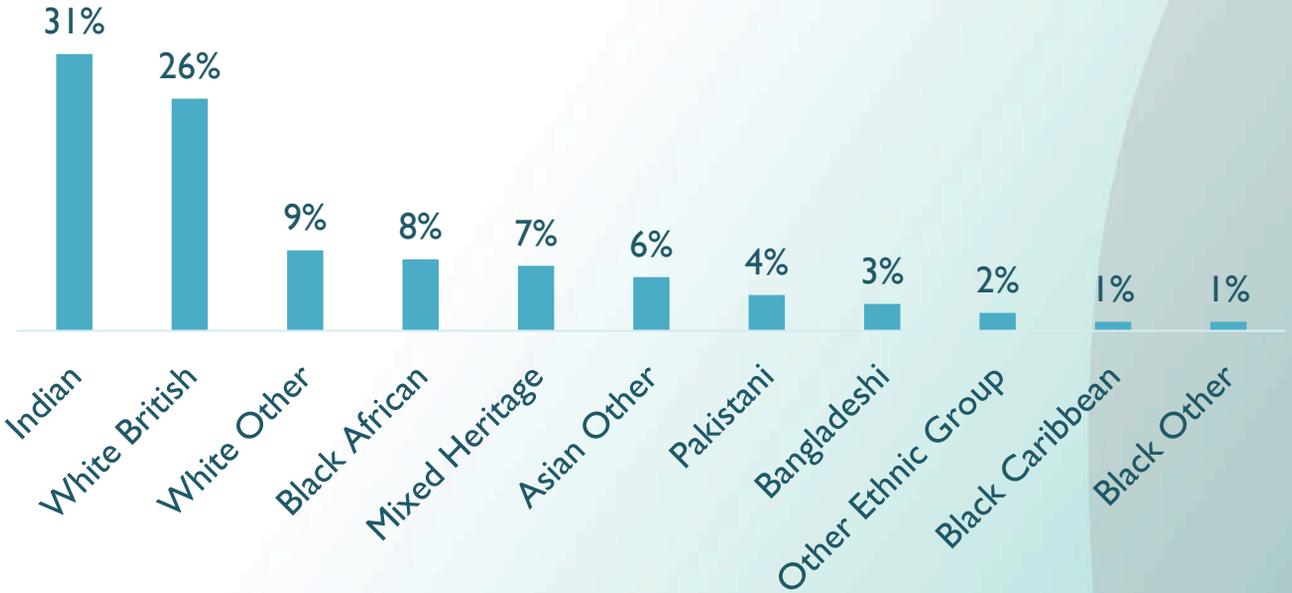
0 to 19 % Population Projection



The 0 to 19 population is also forecast to grow at a faster rate than England and some of our comparator authorities.

Nearly 60,000 children attend Leicester schools, most of these are resident in the city. The school population is diverse, many are from deprived backgrounds and some have complex special educational needs.

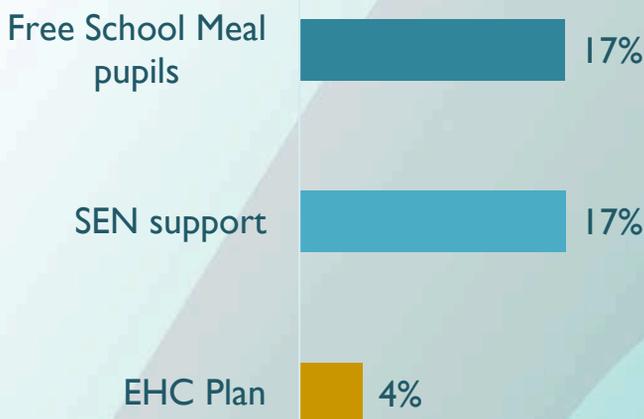
Ethnicity of children attending Leicester schools



54% of Leicester pupils speak English as an additional language



There are a total of 184 different languages spoken at pupil homes



17% of Leicester pupils claim free school meals and more may be eligible.

17% of Leicester pupils have some SEN support.

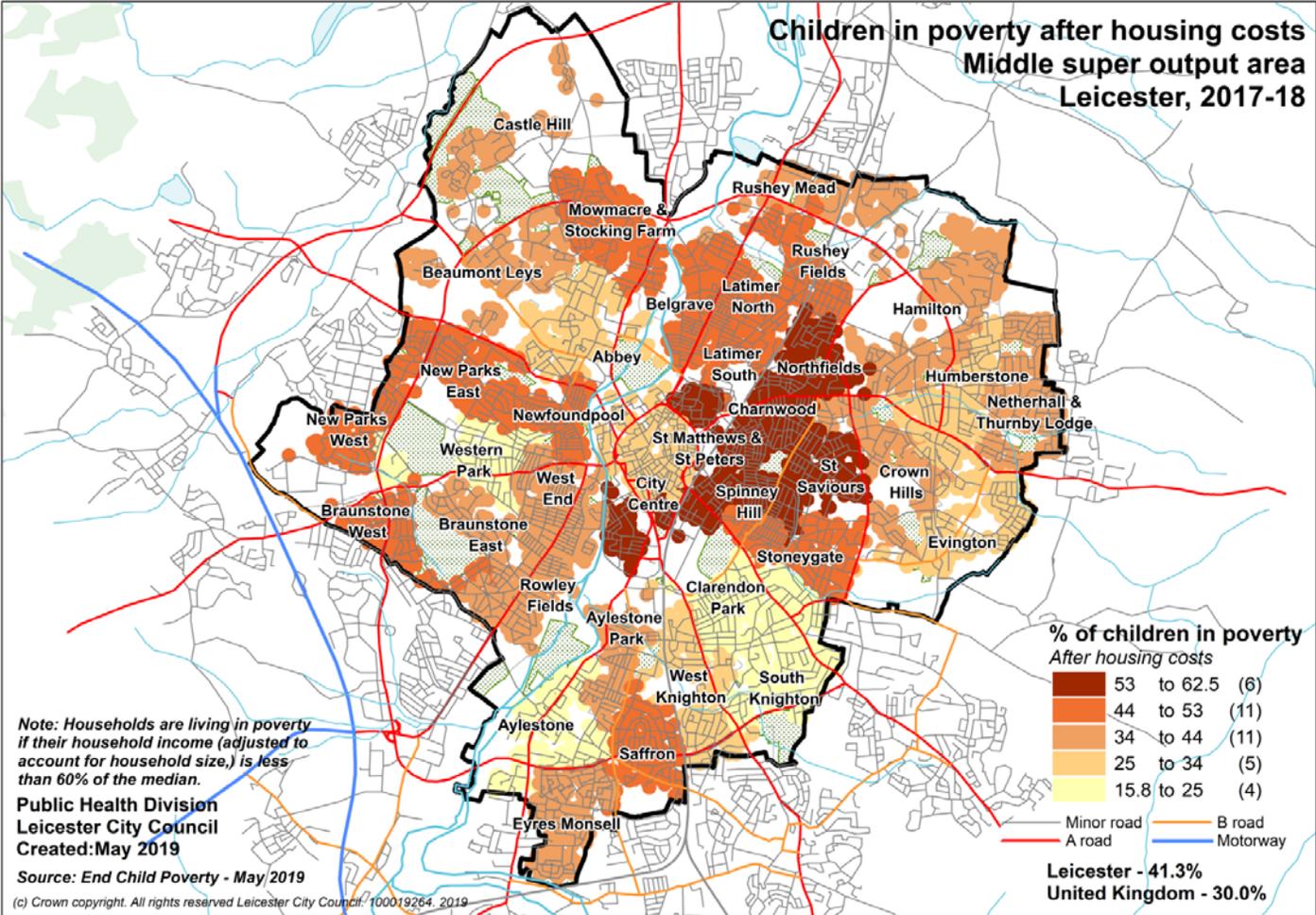
4% of Leicester pupils have an Education, Health & Care Plan.

3. Child deprivation and poverty

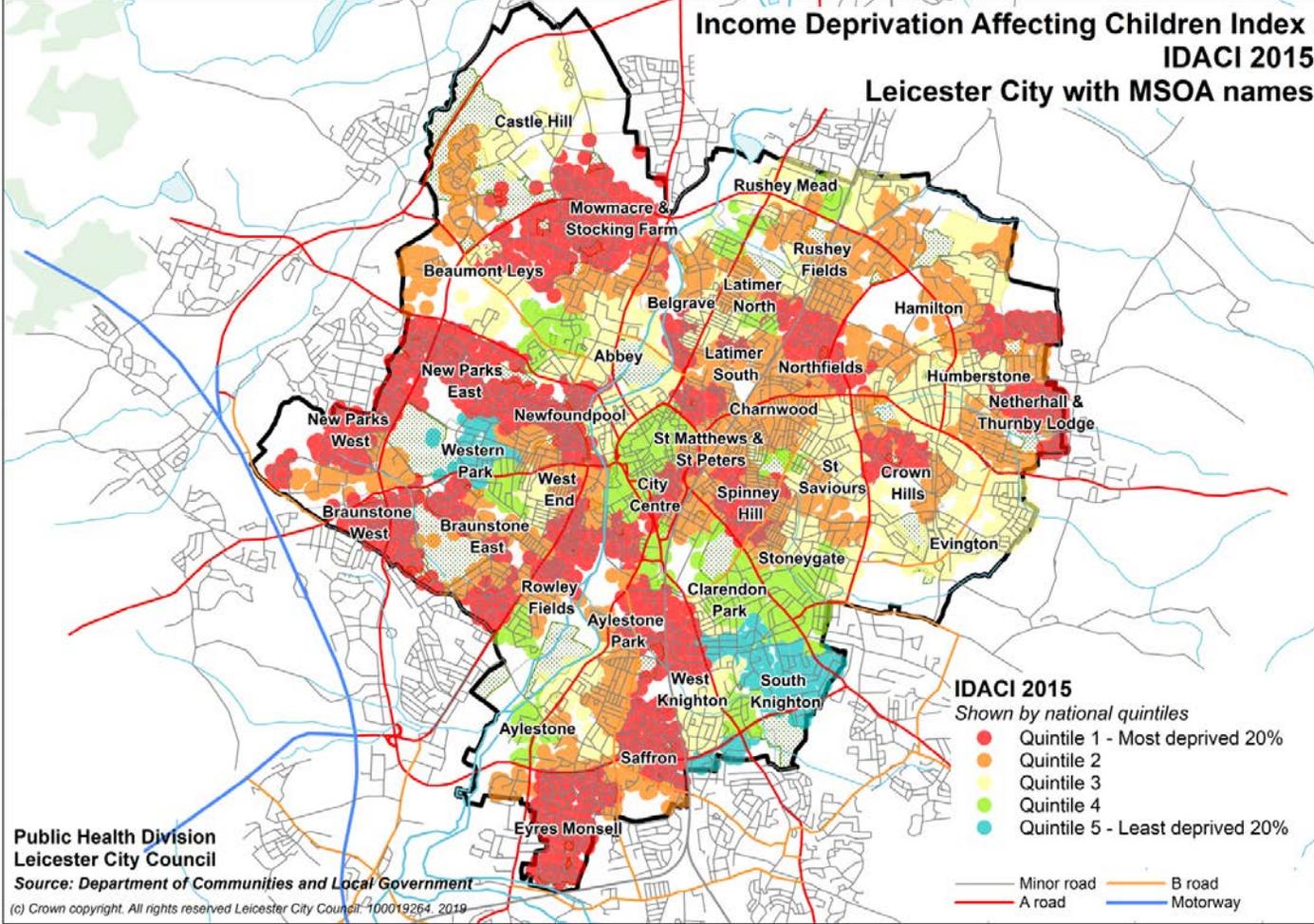
Child Poverty measure	Leicester	England
1. Child poverty after housing costs	41%	30% (UK)
2. Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) 2015	28.4%	20%
3. Children in low income families (under 16) 2016	23.0%	17.0%
4. % Eligible and claiming free school meals	17.4%	15.4%

Significantly better than England

Significantly worse than England



Source: 1. End Child Poverty (2019), 2. Department of Communities and Local Government (2015), 3. Child Health Profiles PHE, 4. School Census (Jan 2019)

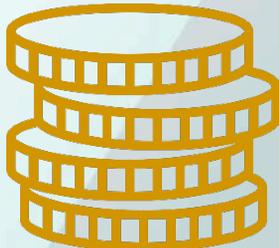


Child poverty datasets highlight different areas of the city being most in need.

The Child Poverty map (previous page) reveals that in areas east of the city centre an estimated 50% or more are living in poverty.

Whereas the IDACI map (above) highlights areas known for higher concentrations of social housing such as New Parks, Mowmacre and Stocking Farm, and Eyres Monsell.

Local surveys have revealed:



Those living with children are significantly more likely to run out of money before the end of the month

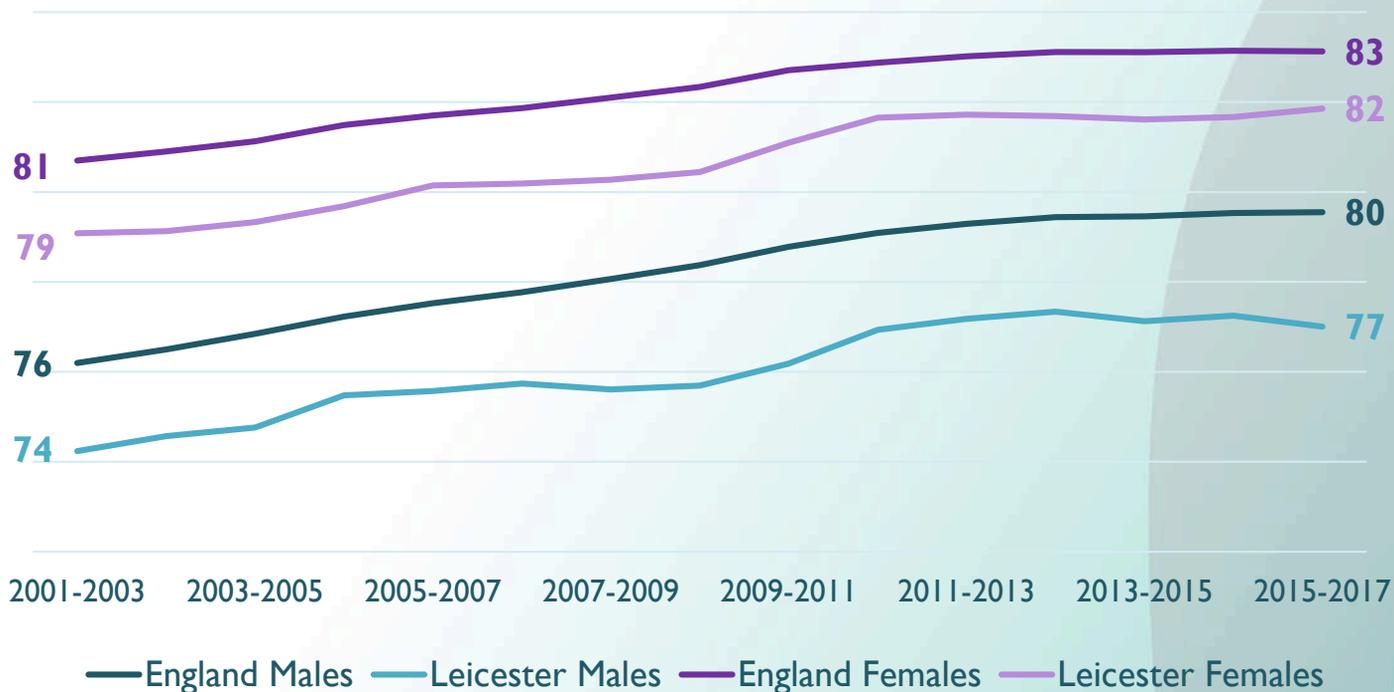
24% of Leicester children are worried about having enough money

19% are worried about having enough to eat

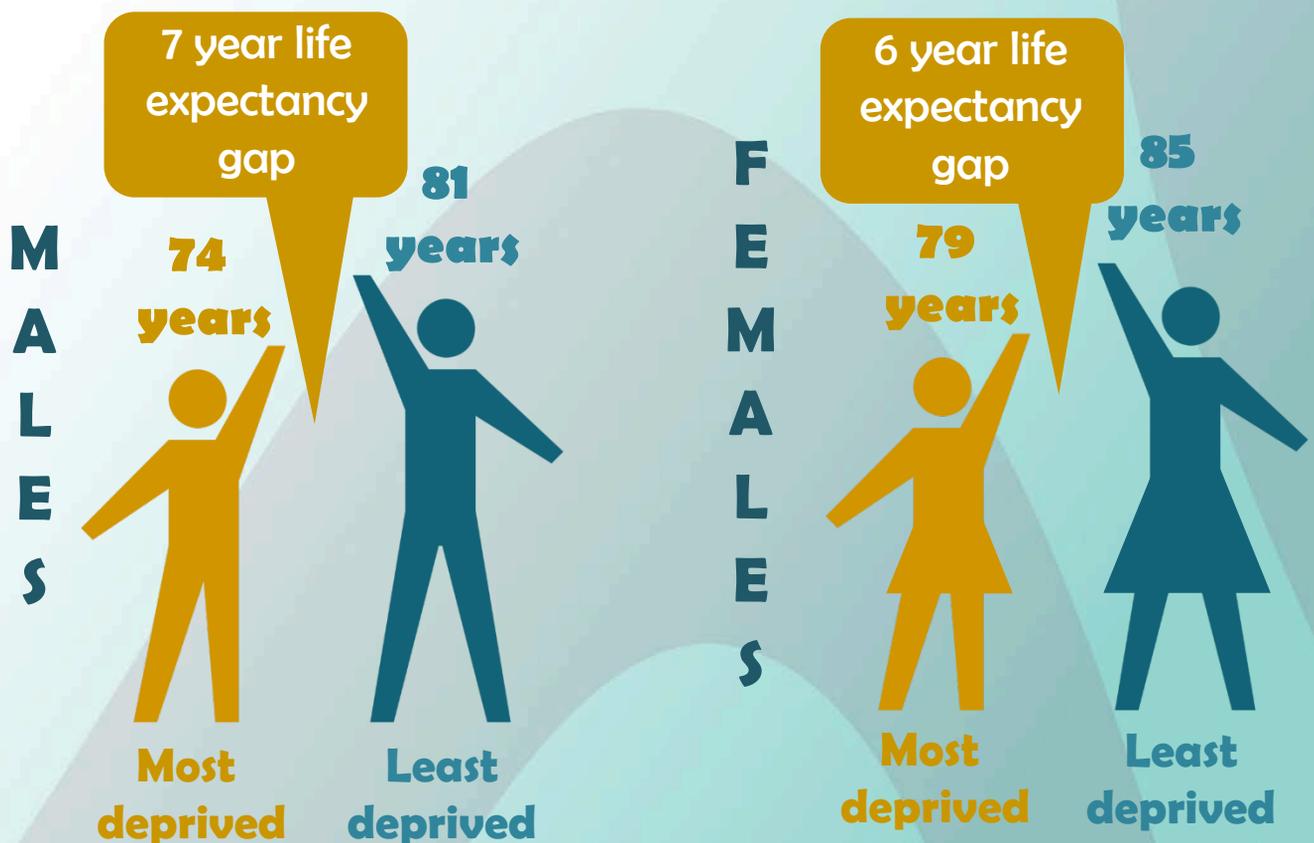
4. Life expectancy and deprivation

Life expectancy at birth in Leicester has been improving but more recently has started to plateau.

Life Expectancy at birth - Leicester and England

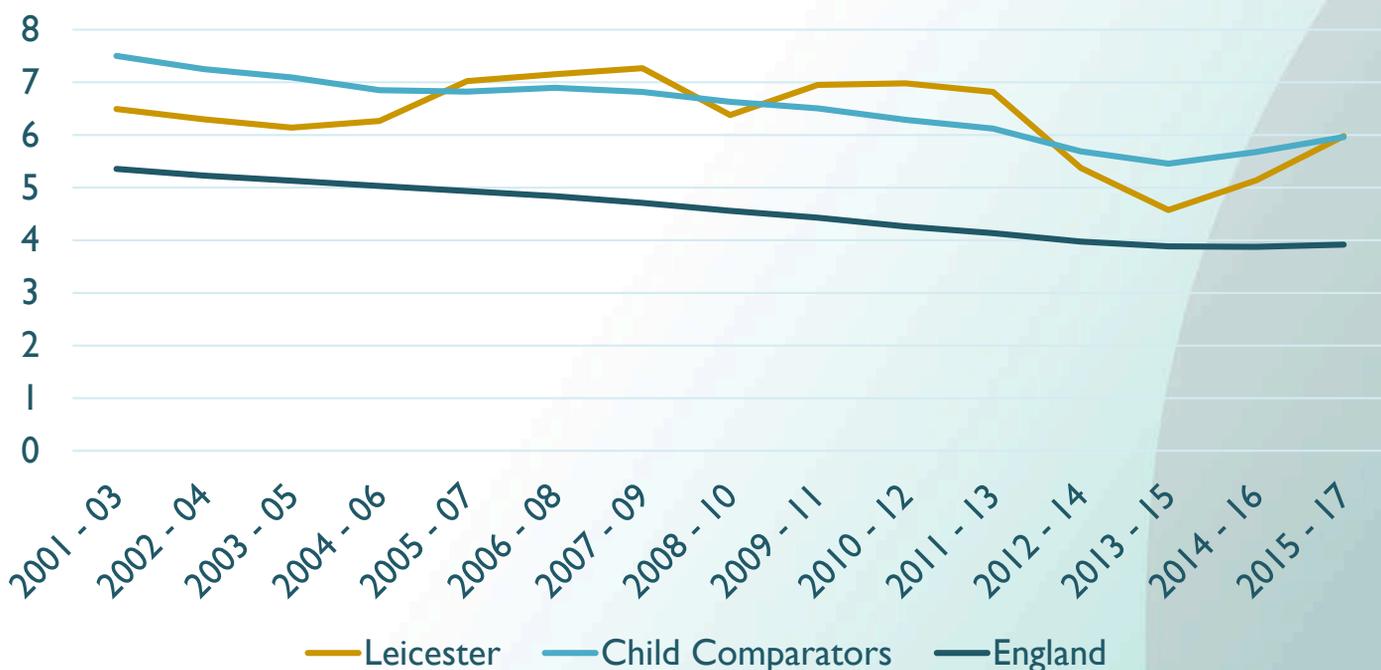


Those born in our more deprived areas have significantly shorter life expectancies compared to those born in our least deprived areas.



5. Infant Mortality and Maternity

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)



Infant mortality rates in Leicester continue to be significantly higher than England, but similar to our comparator authorities. There are higher rates of under 18 conceptions and low birth weights in the city compared to England.

Maternity Indicators	Leicester	England
1. Under 18 conceptions (per 1,000 15-17 year old women), 2017	23.5	17.8
2. Smoking at time of delivery, 2017/18	11.6	10.8
3. Low birth weight of term babies (%), 2017	4.8	2.8
4. Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth, 2017/18	58.4	42.7

Significantly better than England

Significantly worse than England

6. Early years health and wellbeing

Our early years population experiences a number of health and wellbeing challenges around immunisations, childhood development, oral health and obesity.



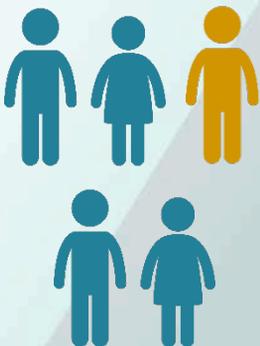
Vaccine and immunisation coverage in Leicester tends to be **similar or significantly better than the national average**. Vaccination coverage for MMR at 5 years old is significantly worse than the local average.



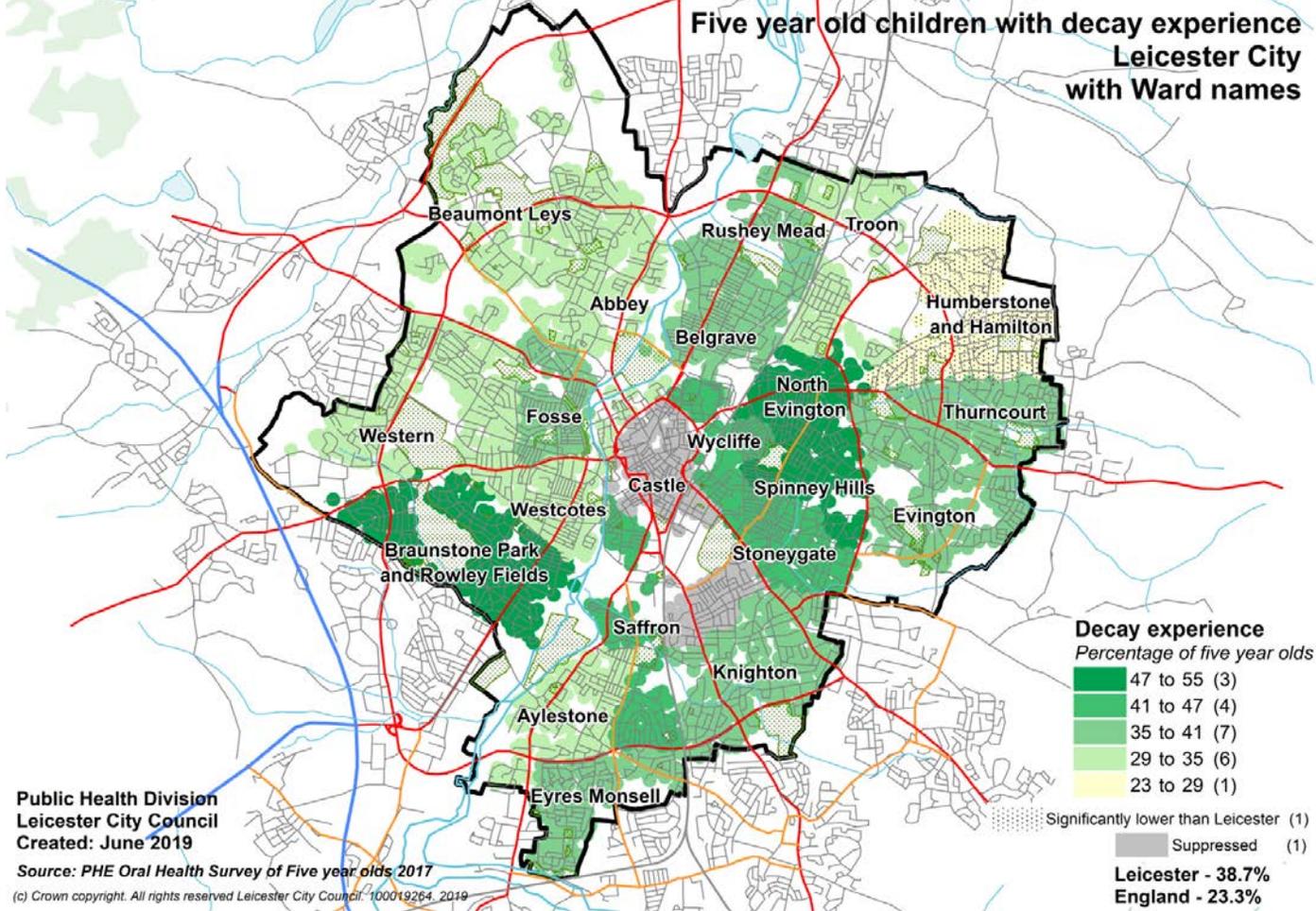
The percentage of Leicester 5 year olds achieving a good level of development has increased over recent years, however we continue to be **significantly behind the national average for good level of development**.



39% of Leicester 5 year olds have decay experience, compared to 24% in England. This has reduced significantly over recent years. Local survey data shows that 15% of Leicester children do not brush their teeth twice a day.



When starting school about **one in five Leicester 5 year olds are either overweight or obese**. This is similar to national rates. Areas in the North West and West of the city report higher rates of excess weight.



Early years indicators	Leicester	England
1. 0-4 year old A&E attendances (rate per 1,000)	569.8	619.0
2. Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth (% 5 year olds)	38.7	23.3
3. Population vaccination coverage – Dtap/IPV/Hib (% of 2 years old)	97.2	95.1
4. Population vaccination coverage – MMR for two doses (% of 5 years old)	88.3	87.2
5. School readiness: % of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	66.4	71.5
6. Reception: % Excess weight (overweight/obese)	21.5	22.4
7. Reception: % Underweight prevalence	2.4	1.0

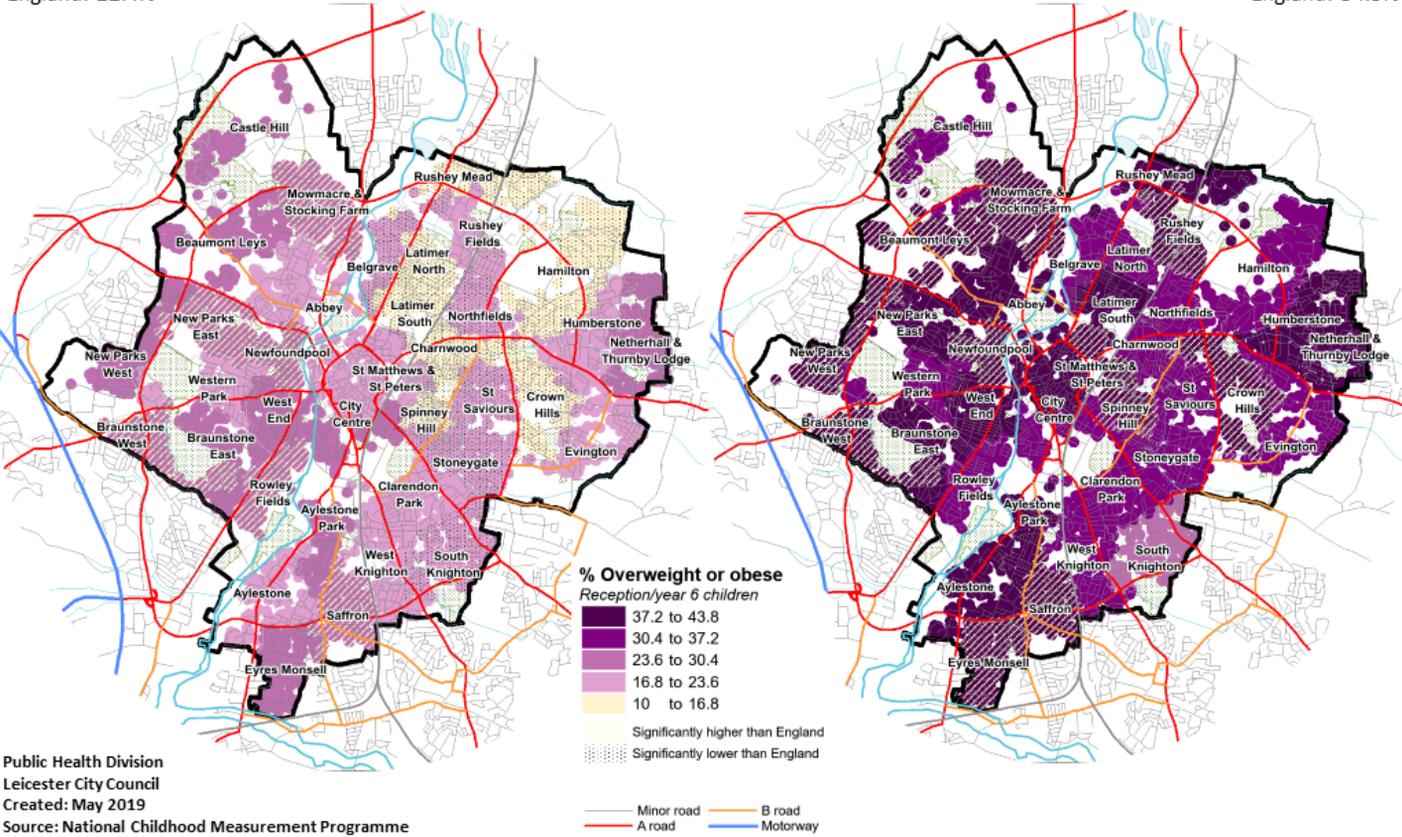
Significantly better than England | Significantly worse than England

Source: 1. HES 2017/18, 2. PHE Oral Health Survey 2017, 3. NHS Digital 2017/18, 4. NHS Digital 2017/18, 5. DFE – EYFS 2017/18, 6. NCMP 2017/18, 7. NCMP 2017/18

7. Childhood obesity, diet and physical activity

Childhood obesity in Leicester continues to be a significant challenge. Excess weight rates nearly double from reception to year 6.

Reception year overweight or obese **National Childhood Measurement Programme** **Year 6 overweight or obese**
4/5 year olds **Three year average 2015/16 to 2017/18** *10/11 year olds*
 Leicester: 21.0% **Leicester city with MSOA names** Leicester: 37.5%
 England: 22.4% England: 34.3%



Local surveys have revealed:

About a quarter of children eat 5 or more fruit and vegetable portions a day.

Most children eat home cooked food but about one in ten have a take away meal on most days.

Half of children did no vigorous exercise that lasted more than an hour in the last seven days. This shows half of children are not completing the physical activity recommendation.

About a third of children arrived to school by car.



Childhood obesity, diet and physical activity indicators	Leicester	England
1. Year 6: % Excess weight (Overweight/obese)	38.1	34.3
2. Year 6: % Obese	23.5	20.1
3. Year 6: % Severe obese	5.1	4.2
4. % of children eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables	23%	n/a
5. % of children having no fruit or vegetables a day	11%	n/a
6. % of children eating a takeaway on most days of the week	8%	n/a
7. % of children drinking an energy drink on most days	9%	n/a
8. Fast food outlets (rate per 100,000 population)	137.6	96.5
9. % of children completed no days of vigorous exercise	35%	n/a
10. % of children who have completed more than 3 days of vigorous exercise.	20%	n/a
11. % of children who actively travel for part of their journey to school	70%	n/a

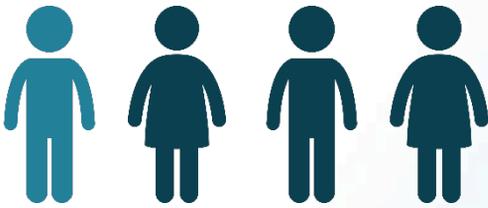
Significantly better than England

Significantly worse than England

8. Child mental health and wellbeing

One in ten children aged 5-16 years has a mental health problem and, of adults with long-term mental health problems, half will have experienced their first symptoms before the age of 14.

Failure to treat mental health disorders in children can have a devastating impact on their future, resulting in reduced job and life expectations.



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



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

Local surveys have revealed some important information about children and young peoples emotional health and wellbeing:

A quarter show poor resilience

A third never talk about feelings

One in ten have no adult confidant

Older children are more at risk

4% say they self harm to deal with stress

9. Looked after children

In Leicester there are currently 662 Looked After Children. Since 2013 there has been a 30% increase in children in Local Authority care in Leicester compared to a national average of 11%.

Looked After Children are more at risk of poor health and wellbeing outcomes. A needs assessment has been completed to review the health and wellbeing needs of this vulnerable group.



10. Further information

More detailed analysis can be found in the Children's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Further information can be found at www.Leicester.gov.uk/jsna

The latest child health profiles data for Leicester can be found at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles>