

Appendix B

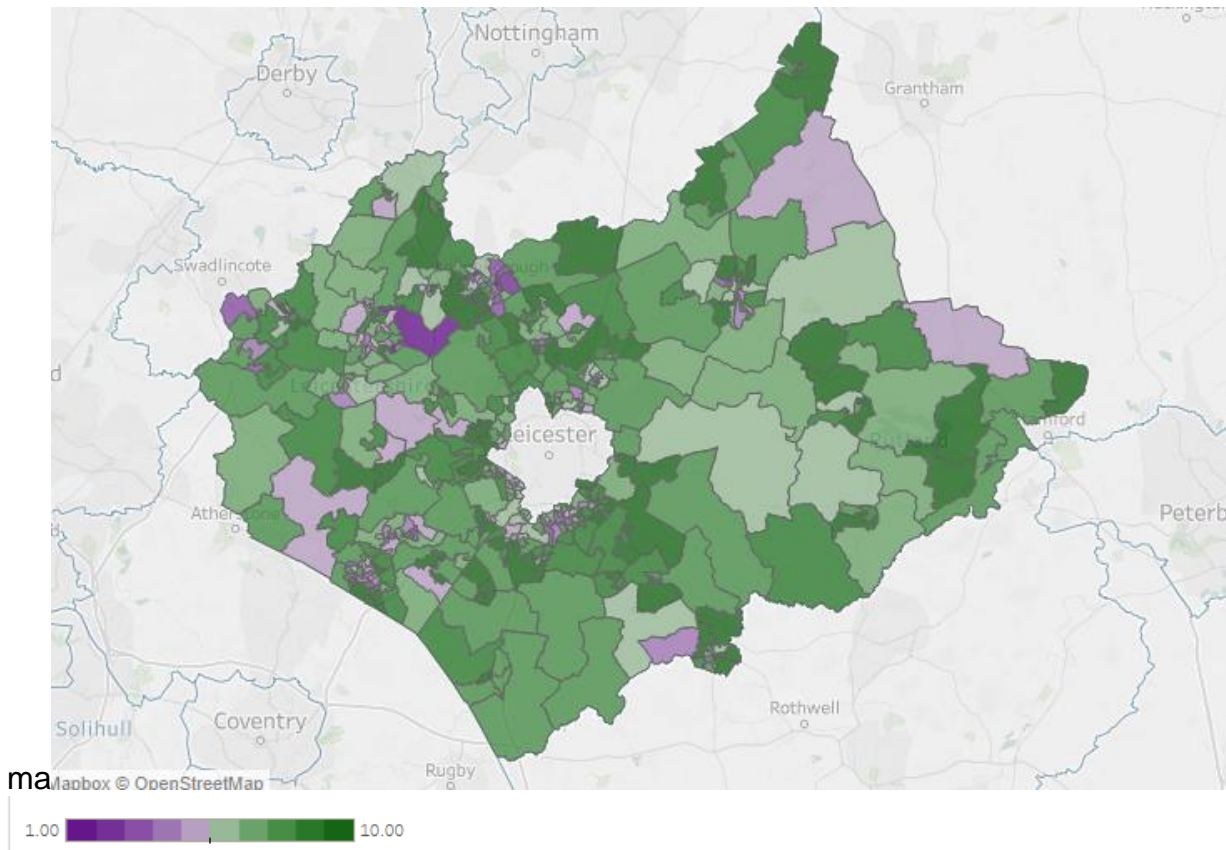
Summary of Health Needs Assessment for the 0-19 Healthy Child Programme for Leicestershire

Leicestershire is the 136th most deprived in the country. The total population of Leicestershire was estimated 706,155 in 2019¹, an increase of 2.3 percent since 2017. There were approximately 7,953 more females (357,054) than males (349,101); the male population is rising at a fractionally slower rate (2.2 percent) compared to females (2.4 percent) since 2017.

Compared with England, the population of Leicestershire is older, with higher proportions of the population aged 40-64 (28.3 percent in the county compared with 27.3 percent in England) and 65 and over (20.5 percent compared with 18.4 percent for England). There were 159,752 children under the age of 19 in Leicestershire in 2019 (22.6 percent of the population).

Areas of Deprivation

LSOA Map of National decile of index of multiple deprivation



¹ ONS Mid-year population estimates <https://public.tableau.com/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council#!/vizhome/2019Mid-yearPopulationEstimates/PopulationEstimates>

Children Population

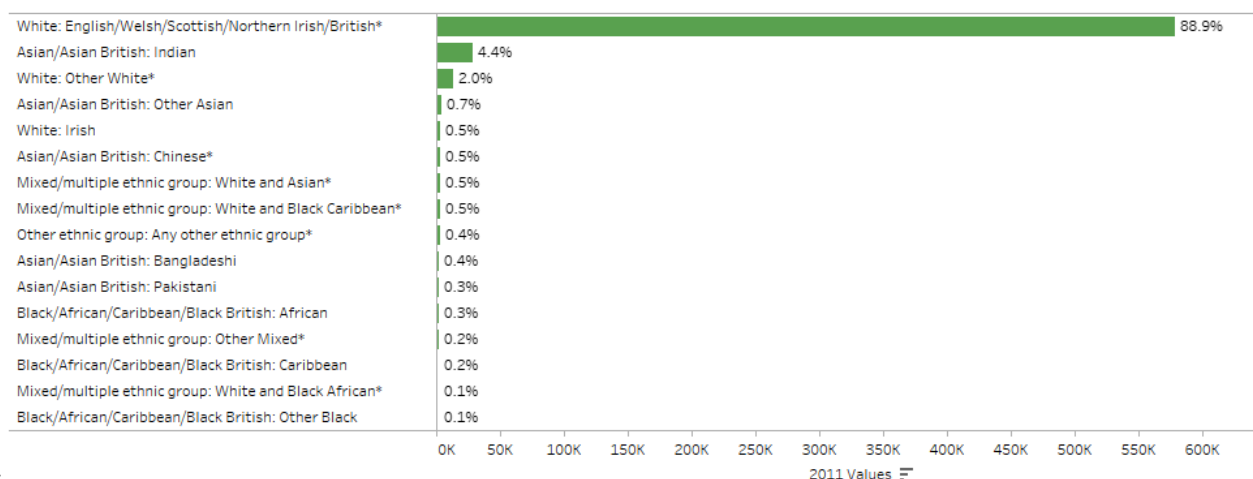
There were 6,678 live births in Leicestershire in 2019, a decrease of 2.9% from 2018 and the lowest number of live births for the last six years.

Between the ages of 0 and 24, males outnumber females in all quinary age bands. However, from the 25-29 age band onwards, females outnumber males (apart from the 60-64 age band); see below table showing the under 19s population; In 2019 Charnwood has the largest population (185,851) of Leicestershire districts, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth (113,136). Melton has the smallest population (51,209); Oadby & Wigston has the highest proportions of under 19s (13,890) with 24.4% and Melton has the lowest proportion with just 21.6%. The children's population in Leicestershire is predicted to grow by up to 1.38% over the next 5 years.

Figure 1: ONS Mid-year population estimates 2019

Area	All age population	0-10 population	11-19 population	0-19 population
Leicestershire	706,155	86,220	73,532	159,752
Rutland	39,927	4,284	4,340	8,624
Blaby	101,526	13,179	10,221	23,400
Charnwood	185,851	21,888	20,608	42,496
Harborough	93,807	11,271	9,961	21,232
Hinckley & Bosworth	113,136	13,773	10,793	24,566
Melton	51,209	6,056	4,981	11,037
NW Leicestershire	103,611	12,888	10,243	23,131
Oadby & Wigston	57,015	7,165	6,725	13,890

Figure 2: Ethnicity-Leicestershire- Census data 2011.



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- The majority of the Leicestershire population (88.9 percent) belong to White: British ethnic group.
- The next largest ethnic group in Leicestershire is Asian: Indian (4.4 percent),
- Followed by White: Other White (2.0 percent) and Asian: Other Asian (0.7 percent);
- New census data will be made available early 2022.

NCMP

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in Reception class (aged 4 to 5) and year 6 (aged 10 to 11), to assess overweight and obesity levels in children within primary schools.

Reception

	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese & Severely obese	Severely Obese	Overweight & Obese
Leicestershire	1.3%	79.8%	11.6%	7.4%	2.0%	19.0%
England	0.9%	76.1%	13.1%	9.9%	2.5%	23.0%

- Significantly better than England
- Not significantly different to England
- Significantly worse than England
- Significantly below England

- The proportion of Reception children classified as underweight in Leicestershire (1.3%) was significantly worse than the England average (0.9%).
- Compared to the national average, Leicestershire has a significantly better proportion of healthy weight (79.8% vs. 76.1%), obese & severely obese (7.4% vs. 9.9%), severely obese (2.0% vs. 2.5%) and overweight & obese (19.0% vs. 23.0%) Reception children.
- The prevalence of overweight Reception children resident in Leicestershire (11.6%) was significantly below the England average (13.1%).

Year 6

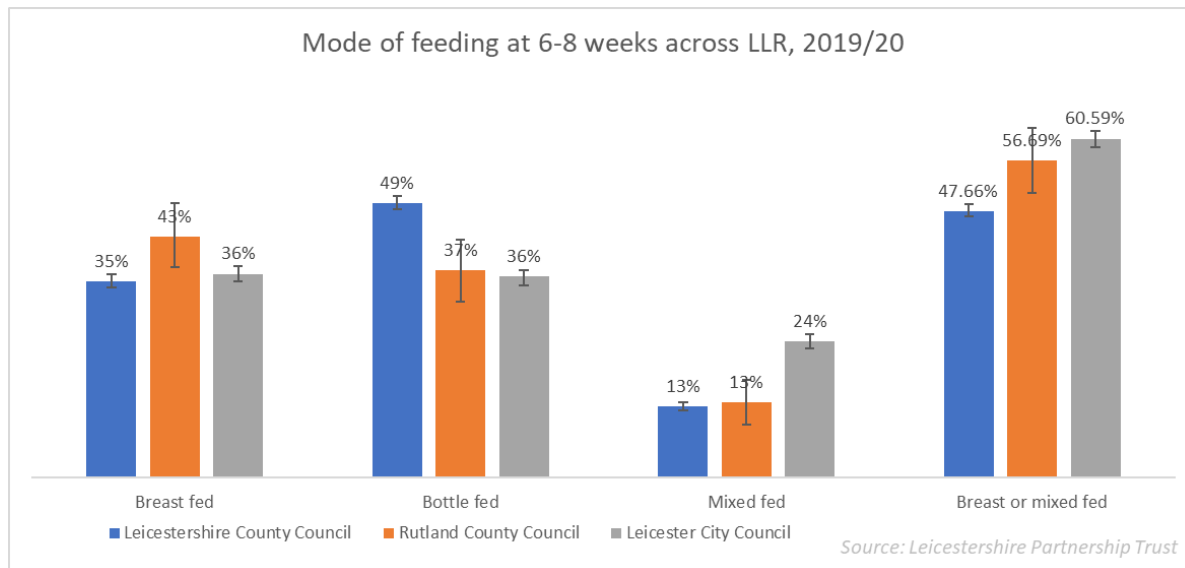
	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese & Severely obese	Severely Obese	Overweight & Obese
Leicestershire	1.9%	67.4%	13.0%	17.6%	3.5%	30.6%
England	1.4%	63.4%	14.1%	21.0%	4.7%	35.2%

- The proportion of Year 6 children classified as underweight in Leicestershire (1.9%) was significantly worse than the England average (1.4%).
- Compared to the national average, Leicestershire has a significantly better proportion of healthy weight (67.4% vs. 63.4%), obese & severely obese (17.6% vs. 21.0%), severely obese (3.5% vs. 4.7%) and overweight & obese (30.6% vs. 35.2%) Year 6 children.
- The prevalence of overweight Year 6 children resident in Leicestershire (13.0%) was significantly below the England average (14.1%).

Breastfeeding

Improving breastfeeding initiation and continuation rates remain a priority for Leicestershire. Breastfeeding is a key indicator of child health and wellbeing, which contributes to reducing infant mortality, health inequalities, obesity and cancer agendas.

Figure 2: mode of feeding at 6-8 weeks across LLR, 2019/20



In Leicestershire, bottle feeding is the most common mode of feeding at 6-8 weeks.

The latest data for England is from 2018/19 which shows breastfeeding initiation rates of 74.5% and a 6-8 week breastfeeding prevalence of 46.2% (PHE fingertips). In the East Midlands, the initiation rate in 2018/19 was 64.7% and the continuation rate was 45.7%.

Highlights of the JSNA review:

- Early intervention in the first 1001 critical days between conception and age 2 to enhance outcomes.
- significant numbers of children living in poverty, particularly in areas of deprivation
- significant numbers of children at risk of homelessness
- significant number of children exposed to the impacts of domestic violence.
- some improvement required in uptake of free school meal.
- recommendations focusing on breastfeeding initiation, take up is low but picks up at 10 weeks.
- recommendation to develop an agreed trauma informed approach to supporting children and young people who have experienced ACEs to build their resilience.
- Significant improvement needed around perinatal mental health, particularly teenage mothers are risk of developing postnatal depression than average
- Maternal Obesity; overweight and obese BMI at the time of their booking slightly above national average

School Readiness

School readiness is a key measure of early years' development across a wide range of developmental areas. Children from poorer backgrounds are at increased risk of poor development and the evidence shows that differences by social background emerge early in life. Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. In 2018/19 72.1% of children in Leicestershire achieved a good level of development at the end of reception class (the first year of school). This is similar to the England average (71.8 %). The percentage has significantly increased over the last five years from 58.0% in 2013/14.

Key issues for children in Leicestershire. Figure 3: Early Years Profile

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ○ Not compared

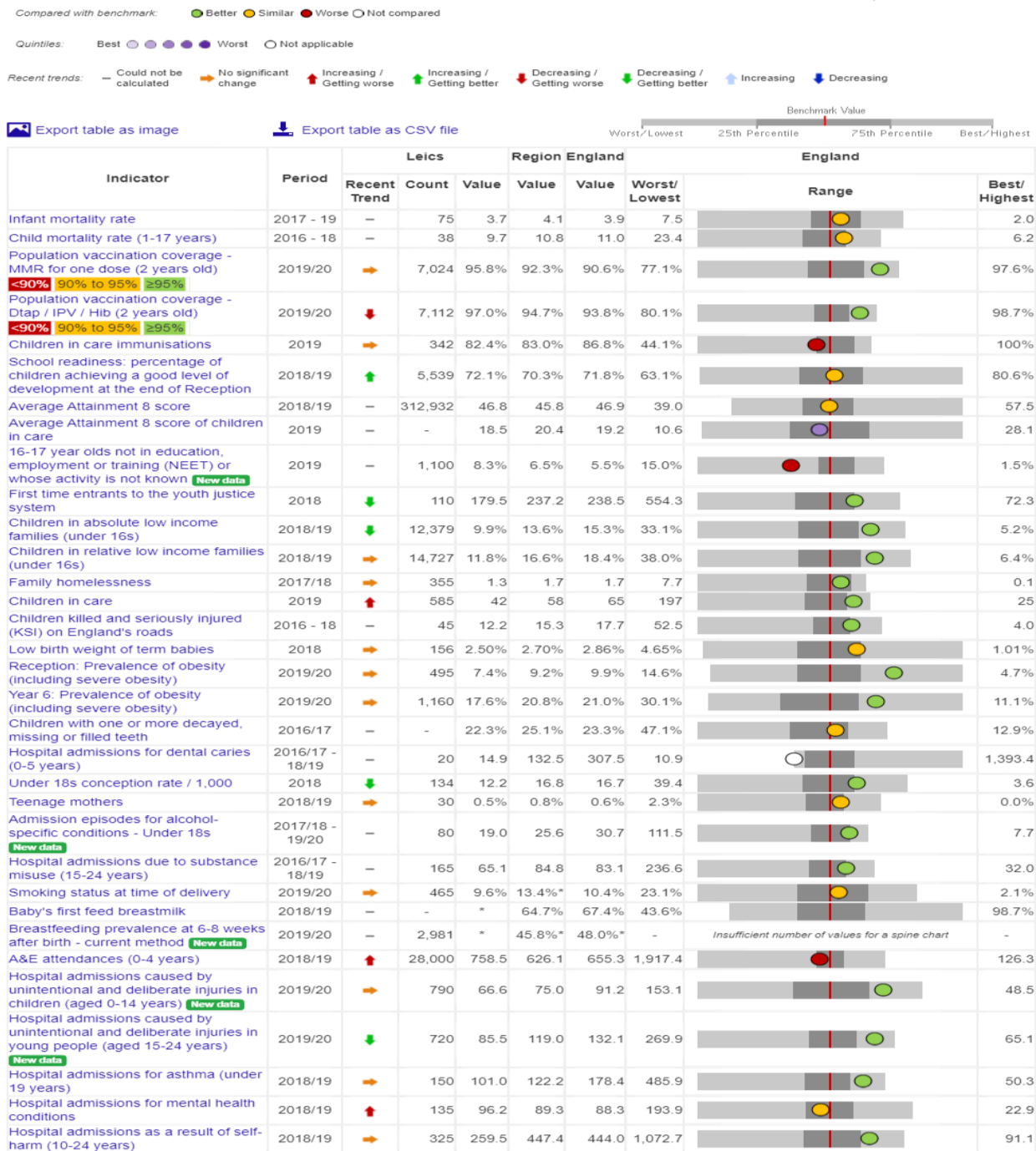
Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ➔ No significant change ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

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Indicator	Period	Recent Trend	Leics		Region England		England		Best
			Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2018	↓	134	12.2	16.8	16.7	39.4		3.6
Smoking status at time of delivery	2019/20	➔	465	9.6%	13.4%*	10.4%	23.1%		2.1%
Low birth weight of term babies	2018	➔	156	2.50%	2.70%	2.86%	4.65%		1.01%
Infant mortality rate	2017 - 19	—	75	3.7	4.1	3.9	7.5		2.0
Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth - current method New data	2019/20	—	2,981	*	45.8%*	48.0%*	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	2019/20	↓	1,265	19.0%	22.0%	23.0%	31.8%		14.9%
A&E attendances (0-4 years)	2018/19	↑	28,000	758.5	626.1	655.3	1,917.4		126.3
Emergency admissions (aged 0-4)	2018/19	↑	4,685	126.9	152.5	167.6	340.9		66.5
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) New data	2019/20	➔	290	78.3	93.8	117.0	254.0		52.2
Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth	2016/17	—	-	22.3%	25.1%	23.3%	47.1%		12.9%
Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old) <90% 90% to 95% ≥95%	2019/20	➔	7,510	94.4%	88.0%	86.8%	63.2%		96.1%
Proportion of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days New data	2019/20	—	5,324	79.8%	88.3%	86.8%*	23.4%		99.8%
Proportion of infants receiving a 6 to 8 week review New data	2019/20	—	6,360	95.0%	92.4%	85.1%*	20.1%		99.8%
Proportion of children receiving a 12-month review New data	2019/20	—	6,411	91.4%	84.2%	77.0%*	11.8%		99.0%
Proportion of children who received a 2-2½ year review New data	2019/20	—	6,744	89.4%	85.3%	78.6%*	4.2%		99.2%
Proportion of children aged 2-2½yrs receiving ASQ-3 as part of the Healthy Child Programme or integrated review New data	2019/20	—	6,392	95.9%	93.5%	92.6%*	58.4%		100%
Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2-2½ years New data	2019/20	—	4,522	70.7%	78.8%	83.3%	33.9%		94.6%
Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in communication skills at 2-2½ years New data	2019/20	—	5,557	86.9%	87.3%	88.9%	36.0%		98.1%
Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in gross motor skills at 2-2½ years New data	2019/20	—	5,654	88.5%	91.0%	93.8%	72.8%		99.1%
Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in fine motor skills at 2-2½ years New data	2019/20	—	5,499	86.0%	91.8%	94.1%	68.3%		99.6%
Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in problem solving skills at 2-2½ years New data	2019/20	—	5,806	90.8%	91.5%	93.9%	64.7%		98.8%
Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in personal-social skills at 2-2½ years New data	2019/20	—	5,670	88.7%	90.8%	92.9%	68.4%		100%
School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	2018/19	↑	5,539	72.1%	70.3%	71.8%	63.1%		80.6%
School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception	2018/19	↑	6,400	83.3%	81.1%	82.2%	71.8%		94.6%
School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception	2018/19	↑	5,613	73.1%	71.1%	72.6%	63.3%		82.2%

- Completion of New Birth Visits within 14 days
- Child Development (2/2.5 years):
 - % of children receiving a good level of development
 - % of children expected level of communication
 - % of children achieving good expected level of motor skills
 - % of children achieving expected level of fine motor skills
 - % of children achieving expected level of problem-solving skills
 - % of children expected level of personal-social skills

Figure 4: Children’s Health Outcomes



Key Issues:

- Teenage mothers
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- A&E attendances 0-4s and 10-15years of age
- Hospital admissions for mental health conditions
- Alcohol abuse under 15.

Impact of Covid-19 pandemic

The public health measures that have been introduced to help control the spread of the virus, whilst important, have disrupted services, livelihoods and social behaviours on a global scale. As a result, many health services across the UK have been affected during the pandemic. Many community services across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) have been stopped or reduced, with potential impact on population level health. It is likely that as services restart, there will be increased and altered demand on services, including an excess of some routine work.

Around half of all lifetime mental health problems start by the mid-teens, and three-quarters by the mid-20s, although treatment typically does not start until a number of years later.² The most recent [survey of the mental health of children and young people in England](#) found that 12.5% of 5 to 19 year olds had at least one mental disorder when assessed (2017), and 5% met the criteria for 2 or more mental disorders.³

² <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17551351/>

³ <https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/publication/nhs-mental-health-implementation-plan-2019-20-2023-24/>