

Appendix B - JSNA Summary Update

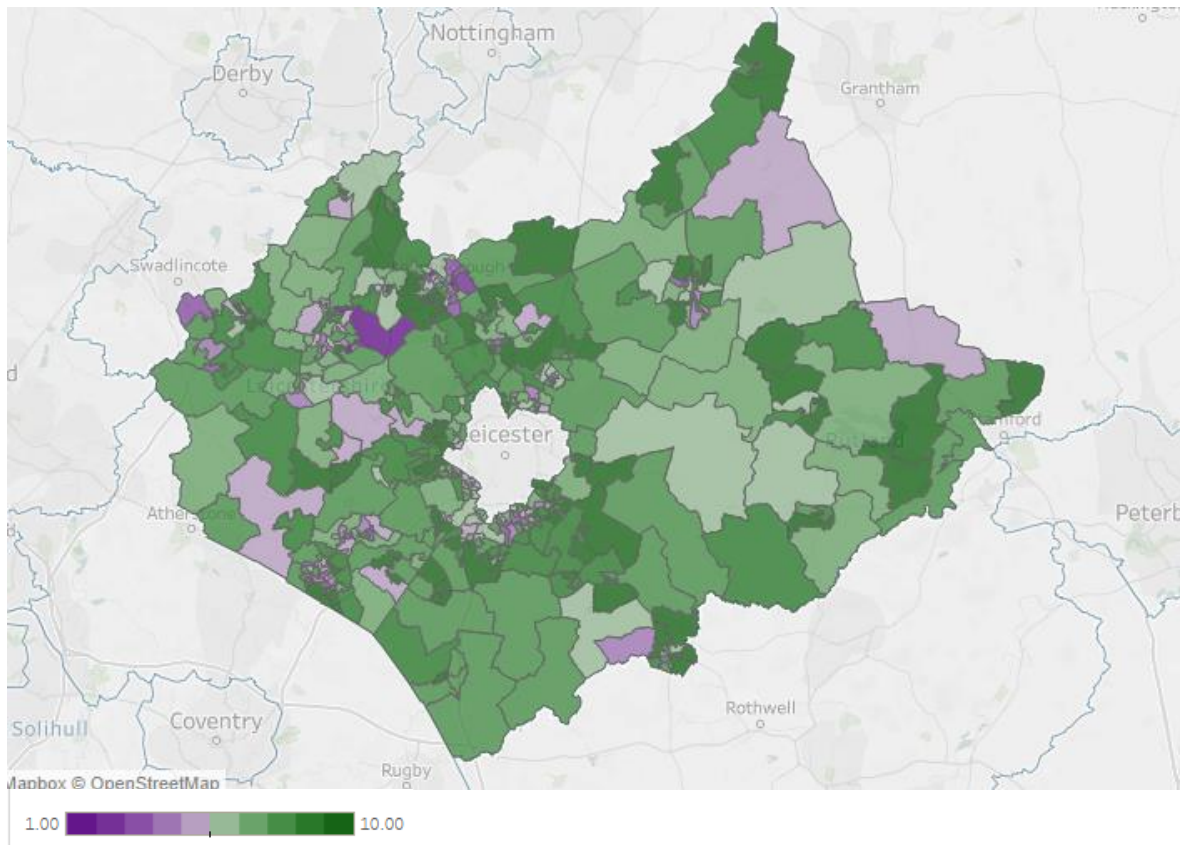
Summary of Health Needs Assessment for the 0-19 Healthy Child Programme for Leicestershire

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

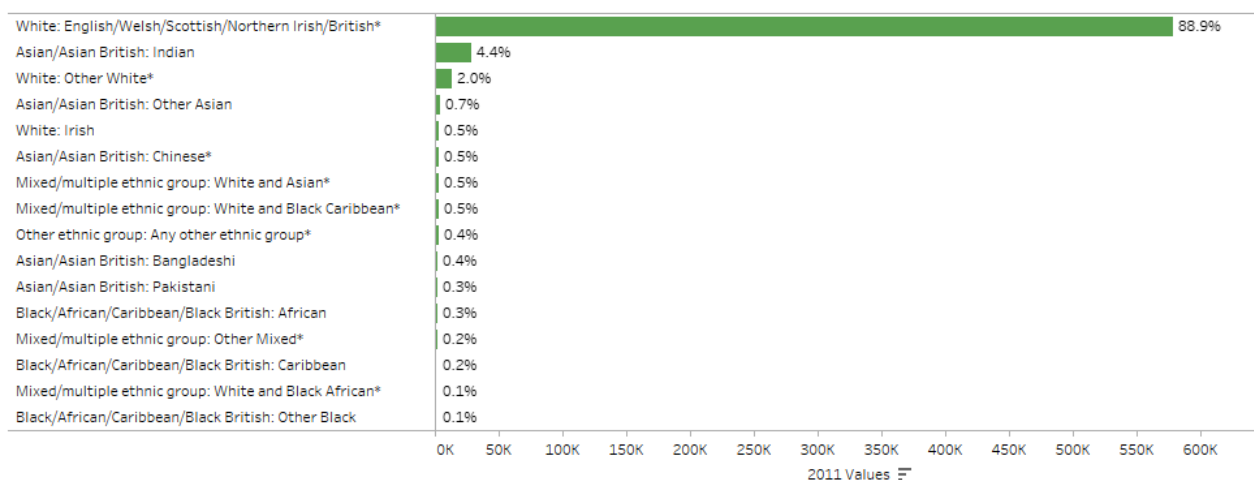
There were 6,678 live births in Leicestershire in 2019, a decrease of 2.9% from 2018 and the lowest number of live births for the last six years.

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 2020

Area	All age population	0-10 population	11-19 population	0-19 population	% of population 0-19
Leicestershire	713,085	86,359	74,330	160,689	22.5%
Rutland	40,476	4,179	4,362	8,541	21.1%
Blaby	101,950	13,166	10,363	23,529	23.1%
Charnwood	188,416	22,101	20,618	42,719	22.7%
Harborough	95,537	11,342	10,087	21,429	22.4%
Hinckley & Bosworth	113,666	13,801	10,923	24,724	21.8%
Melton	51,394	5,974	4,988	10,962	21.3%
NW Leicestershire	104,809	12,899	10,380	23,279	22.2%
Oadby & Wigston	57,313	7,076	6,971	14,047	24.5%

Figure 2: Ethnicity-Leicestershire- Census data 2011.



- 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

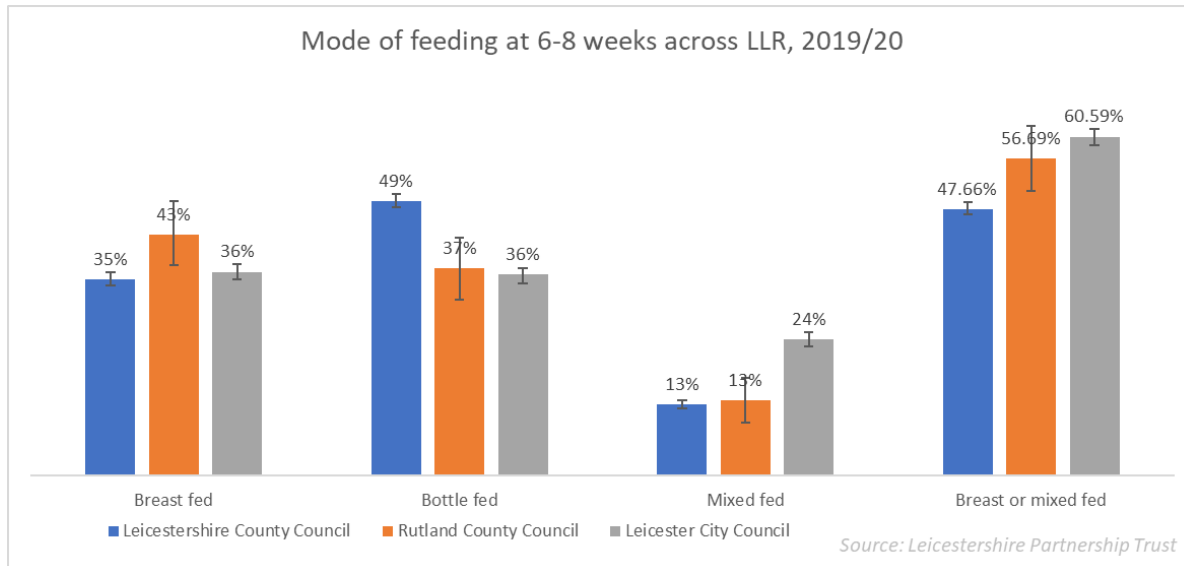
	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese & Severely obese	Severely Obese	Overweight & Obese
Leicestershire	1.9%	67.4%	13.0%	17.6%	3.5%	30.6%
England	1.4%	63.4%	14.1%	21.0%	4.7%	35.2%

- 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

- There are **28 new schools** (25 primary and 3 secondary) expected to be built as part of housing developments over the next ten years.
- The majority of these schools are expected to be built by the Council although some may be constructed directly by developers, which may in turn reduce financial exposure/risk – at present only Castle Donington new primary is confirmed to be developer built (opening September 2023).
- Delivery remains subject to housing development starting when expected, and occupation rates for new homes being consistent with advice where given by District Councils, hence the construction of schools which typically extend over a two year period may be subject to some movement if trigger points are not met as planned.
- In addition to new schools to meet the demand from new housing, there will also be a need for additional school places arising from increased births, this is referred to as ‘basic need’ and is expected to be covered by grant settlements from the DfE.

There are presently 282 state-funded schools and other educational establishments in Leicestershire of which 191 have converted to academy status.

- 98% of Secondary Schools
- 63% of Primary Schools
- 50% of Special Schools
- Includes 15 ‘Sponsored’ schools - 10 Primary/5 Secondary

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

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

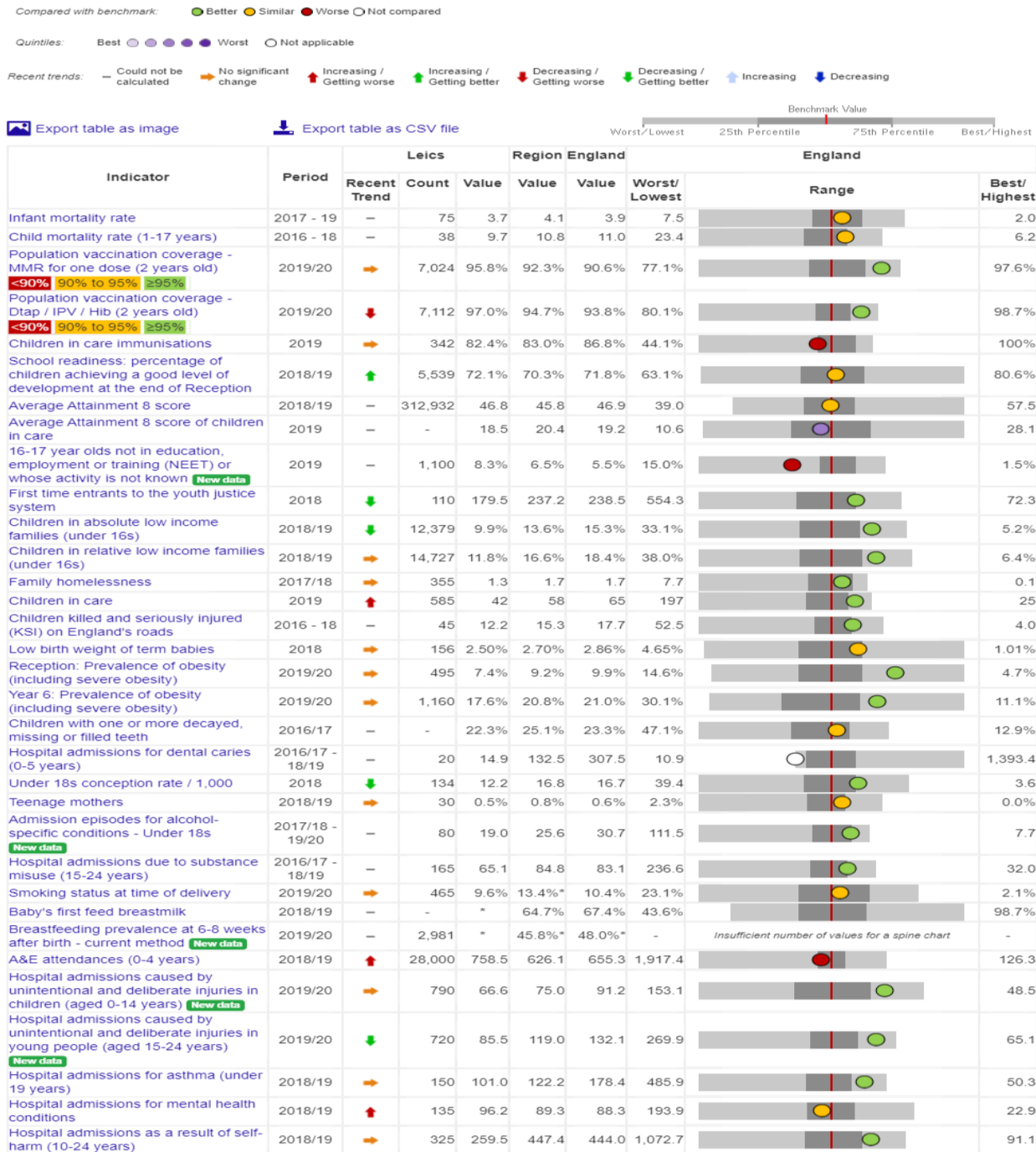
Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ➡ No significant change ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

[Export table as image](#) [Export table as CSV file](#)

Indicator	Period	Leics		Region England			England		Best
		Recent Trend	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.

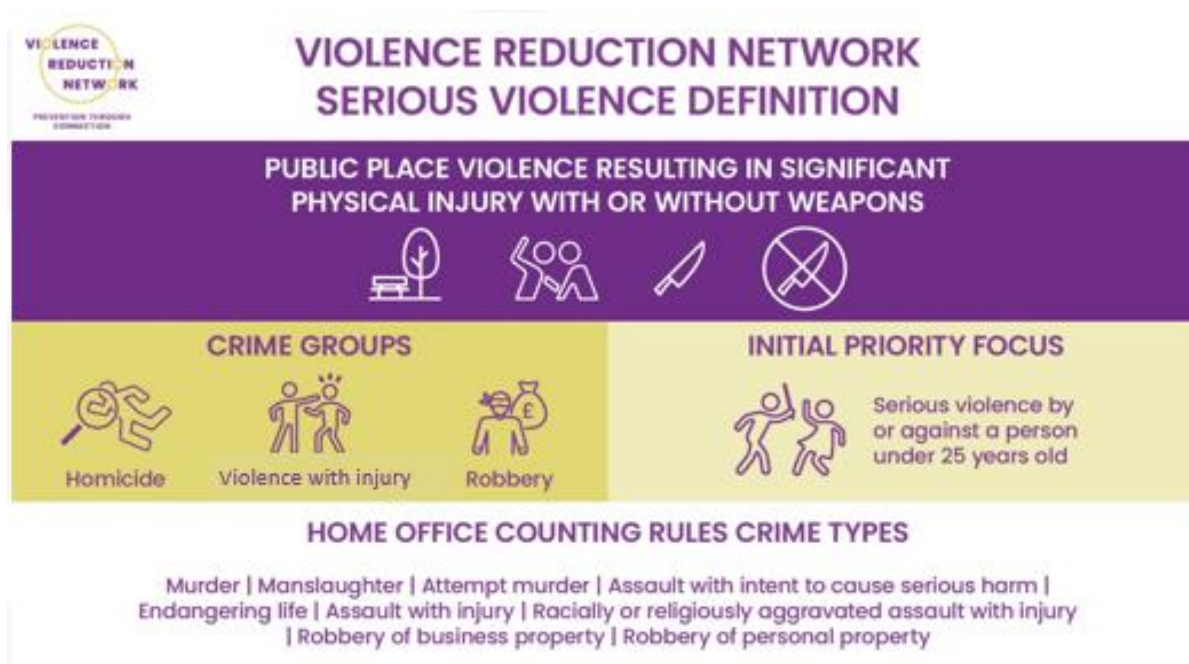
Impact of Covid-19 pandemic

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

Serious Violence involving young people aged 19 and under

The data below is based on the Violence Reduction Network's definition of serious violence and covers the time period of April 1st 2018 – 31st March 2021.



Please note, all of the data below is based on offences where a suspect/offender has been identified (i.e. the percentages calculated do not include victim reported crime without a recorded suspect/offender) so please take care when interpreting results.

Offences involving those aged 19 and under

Where the victim is aged 19 and under, 77% of offences involved a suspect/offender also aged under 19.

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

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

When looking at offences where both the victim and suspect/offender are aged 19 and under the following genders are reported:

- Victims: 74% male, 26% female
- Suspects/offenders: 75% male, 25% female

The data also shows that for these offences, 50.3% occurred in the County with the following CSP area breakdown:

CSP area	Proportion of offences in the County involving those aged 19 and under
Charnwood	29.2%
North West Leicestershire	19.2%
Hinckley and Bosworth	15.3%
Oadby and Wigston	10.3%
Harborough	9.1%
Blaby	6.9%
Melton	6.2%
Rutland	3.8%

Offences involving those aged 11 – 19

Where the victim is aged 11 – 19, 78% of offences involved a suspect/offender also aged 11 – 19.

When looking at offences where both the victim and suspect/offender are aged 11 - 19 the following genders are reported:

- Victims: 73% male, 27% female
- Suspects/offenders: 75% male, 25% female

The data also shows that for these offences, 50.1% occurred in the County with the following CSP area breakdown:

CSP area	Proportion of offences in the County involving those aged 11 - 19
Charnwood	28.7%
North West Leicestershire	19.4%
Hinckley and Bosworth	15.0%
Oadby and Wigston	10.6%
Harborough	9.2%
Blaby	6.8%
Melton	6.6%
Rutland	3.6%

(please note: due to rounding, these percentages do not add up to 100%)

Extent and Nature Serious Violence

Using police* and health data*, our refreshed Strategic Needs Assessment provided insights into the extent and nature of violence locally up until the end of 2019/20. Insights into how Covid-19 has affected the extent and nature of serious violence are included later in this sub-section.

- Serious violence offences increased significantly between 2015 and 2019 with a much smaller increase (1.2%) in 2019/20. This is in line with national trends.
- 1 in 10 serious violence offences were recorded as knife enabled in 2019/20. This decreased 11.8% from the previous year with the highest decrease amongst under 25s.
- The majority of offenders (77.4%) and victims (74.1%) of serious violence are male.
- Under 25s are most at risk of committing serious violence with a rate that is double than that for over 25s. The 15-19 age range has the highest rates.
- 15-19 year olds also experience the highest rates as victims of serious violence by all ages.
- The majority of offences by under 25s (68.3%) are *against* under 25s. Children and young people (10-14 and 15-19) experience the highest rates as victims of violence by under 25s.
- Assault with Injury is the most common offence for all ages (73.2% of the total volume of serious violence).
- Rates of robbery (personal property) offences by under 25s is 4 times higher than the rates for over 25s. When looking at volumes they have committed 90.9% more offences than over 25s.
- The peak days of the week for serious violence by all ages is Saturday (Leicester and Rutland) and Friday, Saturday and Sunday (Leicestershire).
- The peak time for serious violence by under 25s is 3-4pm.

* There are a number of caveats to this data including changes in recording practices which have influenced figures over time. Comparison between the data sets should also not be made.

- The highest proportion of serious violence by all ages was in Leicester (57.5%) and then Leicestershire (41.1%).
- Within Leicester City, Central Leicester NPA has the highest proportion of serious violence by under 25s (37.3%) followed by East Leicester (26.6%) and West Leicester (25%).
- Across LLR, Charnwood NPA has a similar proportion of serious violence by under 25s (13.4%) to East (14.3%) and West (13.4%) Leicester.
- In relation to offender residency, 32% of serious violence offences (all ages) were committed by those living in East and West Leicester (36.9% for under 25s).
- 72.7% of all Robbery offences by under 25s in LLR were in Leicester. Within Leicester, East Leicester NPA has the highest proportion (42.3%) followed by Central Leicester (34.9%).
- The rates of knife-enabled serious violence are highest in Leicester with 70.3% of offences by under 25s being in the City. Within Leicester, East Leicester NPA (37.3%) has the highest proportion.
- In contrast to crime data, violence-related attendances at the local Emergency Department for injury fell in 2019/20 by 37.5% for all ages.
- With violence-related hospital admissions, the highest rates are for under 25s 15-19s living in Leicester being higher than the national average (2016-19).
- Almost a third of admissions from Leicester (32%) are from residents living in the most deprived areas (2016-19).
- The highest proportion of violence-related admissions were caused by 'bodily force' with Leicestershire having a higher proportion (70%) compared to the national average (54%) (2016-19).
- Admissions for assaults by sharp objects in Leicester (26%) were higher than the national average (22%) (2016-19).
- 30% of admissions had substance misuse as a related cause (in line with England average) and 14% had alcohol which was notably higher than the England average in Leicester (2016-19).

2019/20 SNA Key Findings

OFFENCES

1.2% increase in serious violence offences (2018/19 → 2019/20)

73% of offences were assault with injury

1 in 10 serious violence offences were **knife-enabled**

LOCATION

Priority areas:
Central Leicester
East Leicester
West Leicester
Charnwood

73% of robbery offences occurred in the City

TIMINGS

3 – 4pm
peak time

Friday – Sunday
peak days

PERSON

15 – 19
year olds are most at risk of being involved in serious violence

Around **75%** of offenders and victims of serious violence were **male**

68% of offences committed by under 25s were against under 25s

Community Insights

- One in four adults reported they had been 'exposed' to street-based violence with 11% stating they had witnessed some sort of weapon crime.
- Substance misuse was a prominent theme in the community safety survey, with 27% stating they had frequently witnessed drug-dealing over the last 12 months
- Half of young people reported feeling unsafe in the spaces they occupy. Notably this is significantly lower in more deprived areas with up to 84% stating that they do not always feel safe.
- There has been a reduction in self-reported knife carrying by young people from 8 to 6%. Protection was the main reason given.
- When surveying young people living in areas of higher deprivation, 98% of young people reported carrying or knowing someone who carries a knife.

Risk and Protective Factors

- Leicester is below the national average for school readiness and educational attainment
- The main reason for temporary or permanent exclusions in LLR was severe behavioural problems.
- Leicester has a higher rate of absenteeism in both primary and secondary schools with the highest rates being in secondary schools
- Levels of NEET and unemployment are higher than the national average in Leicester
- The proportion of children in the youth justice system and first-time entrants has been falling but the levels in Leicester are higher than the national average
- There are pockets of deprivation across the counties with the highest levels in Leicester which are also significantly worse than the England average.

This page is intentionally left blank