

## **Appendix 2: Family Hubs Needs Analysis: Summary for East Staffordshire, July 2022 (DRAFT)**

### **Population characteristics**

Based on the 2021 Census there were 124,000 people living in 51,300 households in East Staffordshire of which 7,000 (6%) were aged under five and 28,900 (23%) aged under 20. Based on 2011 Census data, almost 14% and one in five children and young people under 25 are from a minority ethnic group – this proportion is likely to have increased by now and means that support may need to be tailored. They are largely concentrated in Burton wards: Anglesey, Burton, Eton Park and Shobnall (for children and young people in these wards the proportion ranges from 38% to 60% of the population). Around 27% of households in East Staffordshire have dependent children which includes 6% that are lone parent households.

Based on the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation 26% (or around 33,500 residents) of East Staffordshire's population live in the 30% most deprived areas nationally. There is a rising number of children under 16 living in low-income households in East Staffordshire (22%) and this is likely to continue to increase based on rising costs of living. There are higher proportions of children living in low-income households in central Burton, for example in Anglesey the proportion is 42%. Many of these areas experience poorer child outcomes.

### **Happy and healthy**

Life expectancy for boys and girls born in East Staffordshire are 78 and 83 years respectively, both are below the England average. During 2020 there were around 1,300 live births to women in East Staffordshire with fertility rates higher than the England average with areas in Burton particularly high. Teenage pregnancy rates during this period were similar to England (around 20 under 18 conceptions) although some wards have higher than average teenage pregnancy rates. Infant mortality rates have consistently been high in East Staffordshire; the latest rate did however fall and rates are now similar to the England average. Smoking in pregnancy and low breastfeeding levels are key infant mortality risk factors. The proportion of babies born with a low birthweight (around 7%) is similar to the national average. Access to maternity care and perinatal mental health in Staffordshire has been highlighted as a concern as a consequence of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Around one in six children aged five have visible tooth decay. However, the proportion has fallen and is better than the England average. Excess weight remains a challenge; by the time children reach four/five, around 29% are overweight or obese which is higher than then England average. By the time children reach 10-11 (Year 6) the proportion of children who are overweight or obese increases to over a third (34%), which is similar to the national level. Some wards in Burton have high levels of children who are overweight and obese. This is coupled with levels of physical activity being relatively low with only two in five children active for the recommended levels. The proportion of adults in East Staffordshire who are overweight or obese is also higher than average with physical activity levels also low.

Young people in Staffordshire report mental health as one of their top concerns with hospital admissions for mental health increasing between 2019/20 and 2020/21. The overall trend of young people self-harming in the County is also rising (although hospital admissions for self-harm did fall between 2019/20 and 2020/21). The rate of hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people is lower than the national average.

**Figure 1: Top 10 recurring issues for Staffordshire children and young people, May 2022**



*Source: Compiled by SCVYS on behalf of the Families Strategic Partnership Board based on various consultations including Make Your Mark, #TheBigAsk, DCMS Youth Review, The Big Vote (Children and Young People in Care) and insight from local youth engagement practitioners*

### **Feel safe and belong**

Staying safe and having extra support at the right time are key themes cited by children and young people in Staffordshire.

As at the end of June 2022 there were around 290 children within open early help assessments in East Staffordshire with rates similar to the County average. There were 410 children in need (excluding those on child protection plans and looked after by the local authority). Rates of children on child protection plans in East Staffordshire are increasing with almost two-thirds of plans citing the primary category of abuse as neglect. There were almost 160 children in care in East Staffordshire at the end of June 2022 with rates similar to the County average.

Domestic abuse and parental mental health are key factors cited in assessments. The number of domestic abuse crime and incidents reported to the Police in East Staffordshire is similar to the County average although wards in Burton report higher rates. Police data suggests that children are present at around 35% of domestic abuse crime and incidents.

Overall crime rates in East Staffordshire are higher than the County average. In addition, rates for some wards are high, for example Burton ward has rates six times the Staffordshire average. Juvenile reoffending rates in East Staffordshire are 29% which is similar to the England average.

## **Achieve and contribute**

The availability of good quality, affordable and accessible childcare is important to reduce social inequality and improve outcomes for children and families. There is relatively good take up of early years education in East Staffordshire with take-up increasing between Spring 2021 and Spring 2022 (74% for two-year olds and 89% for three to four years olds). However, it remains below the Staffordshire average and is particularly low in some wards such as Burton and Stapenhill where around 50-55% of eligible families access Think 2.

Access to early years for under-fives in East Staffordshire is good with rates at around 81% which is higher than the County average with children from the 30% most deprived areas also having higher than average access rates. Attendance at Children Centres in East Staffordshire is also good with a higher rate of attendance compared with the County average.

The proportion of children who achieve a good level of development at Reception in East Staffordshire is 72% which is similar to the England average but below the Staffordshire average with some areas having particular low levels (at electoral ward the proportion ranges from 59% to 93%). The proportion of families taking up mandated health visitor contacts is improving across Staffordshire. However early data also suggests that as a result of the pandemic the proportion of children at 12 months who are missing some learning and development milestones has increased.

KS4 education attainment remains a key concern for East Staffordshire with children on free school meals faring even worse. The percentage of children who are absent or excluded from schools also remains an issue with levels higher than the Staffordshire average. Around 960 children and young people in East Staffordshire have an education or health care (EHC) plan with transition from primary to secondary schools noted as a cause of concern by practitioners.

As at March 2022 there were around 35 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) in East Staffordshire which is lower than the England average. Claimant counts for 16-24 year olds in East Staffordshire are also lower the England average although Shobnall and Stapenhill wards did have higher than average rates as at June 2022.

## **Further information**

Detailed information for East Staffordshire including trends and small area level where data is available will be accessible within the Family Hubs Power BI dashboard (see Appendix A for list of measures).

## Appendix A: List of proposed measures to be included within the PBI dashboard

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| <p><b>Population characteristics</b></p> <p>Population estimate and projections<br/>         Population projections for children and young people<br/>         Ethnic breakdown for children<br/>         Household composition<br/>         Children under 16 living in relative poverty<br/>         Residents living in 0-30% deprived areas</p>  | <p><b>Feel safe and belong</b></p> <p>Referrals to 'tier 2' services<br/>         Early Help<br/>         Children Social Care<br/>         Domestic abuse<br/>         Crime rates<br/>         Reoffending rates</p>   |
| <p><b>Happy and healthy</b></p> <p>Life expectancy at birth<br/>         General fertility rates<br/>         Teenage conception rates<br/>         Infant mortality rates<br/>         Access to maternity services<br/>         Access to perinatal mental health<br/>         Obesity in early pregnancy<br/>         Drinking in early pregnancy<br/>         Smoking in pregnancy<br/>         Low birthweight babies<br/>         Breastfeeding rates<br/>         Dental tooth decay<br/>         Physically active children and young people<br/>         Childhood obesity<br/>         Adult lifestyles<br/>         Unintentional and deliberate injuries<br/>         Mental health admissions<br/>         Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm</p> | <p><b>Achieve and contribute</b></p> <p>Children who achieve a good level of development<br/>         Health visitor mandated contacts<br/>         Access to early years education<br/>         Registration and access to Children Centres<br/>         Children with special education needs or disabilities<br/>         GCSE attainment<br/>         School absence and exclusions rates<br/>         16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)<br/>         Youth unemployment</p> |