

PUBLIC HEALTH

Vulnerable Children and Young People in the East Riding

An overview of key indicators

Version 4, August 2019

East Riding of Yorkshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)



EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

Vulnerable Children and Young People in the East Riding, July 2019

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Acknowledgments for the provision of information and maps:

- *East Riding of Yorkshire Council Children, Families and Schools Performance Team*
- *East Riding of Yorkshire Council Business Intelligence Team*



I. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a high level overview of a selection of indicators relating to vulnerable children and young people, as part of the East Riding of Yorkshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) process. The document will seek to identify areas of need relating to the East Riding population and any notable trends, as such it will hopefully assist commissioners in service planning and highlighting areas that might require further investigation. It should not be viewed as a traditional “needs assessment” about vulnerable children and young people, as this document does not make recommendations nor does it go into sufficient detail in many of the areas it explores. However, it is hoped that this document forms the foundations from which further work can be conducted, investigating more specific areas relating to vulnerable children and young people.

It is not suggesting that these are the *only* relevant indicators relating to the issue, but they have primarily been chosen as most of them feature within a specific section around vulnerable children and young people on the Public Health England (PHE) Fingertips website. The majority of the data within this document is the most up to date at the time of writing, however the PHE Fingertips website is regularly updated and can be accessed by going to the following address: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/supporting-information/vulnerable-cyp>.

In most section, the East Riding has been compared against the national average and other local authorities. Where possible analysis has been conducted at ward and deprivation band level, to demonstrate any inequalities that exist within the East Riding. However, where small numbers are involved (i.e. a count of less than 5) the analysis has been withheld. Local deprivation bands were created by ranking all 210 lower super output areas (LSOAs) of the East Riding in order of their main index of multiple deprivation (IMD) score and then dividing them into equal groups of 5 to form quintiles. The quintile containing the highest IMD scores is the most deprived quintile.

The local authorities that have been used for comparison include those within the Yorkshire and the Humber (Y&H) region and local authorities with “statistically similar” characteristics known as the Children’s Services Statistical Neighbour Benchmarking Tool (CSSNBT). Where CSSNBT is not available, another grouping of “similar local authorities”, called CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy), will be used. The charts presented within this document may use colours to show rates that are significantly higher (red), similar (amber) or significantly lower (green) when being compared but are not necessarily indicating that a result is negative or undesirable. Other colours may also be used in the PHE charts (such as dark purple) to indicate significant differences. Information used in this document has been obtained from numerous sources, including both national and local datasets. Therefore, these different sources may have used different methodologies to produce their results for indicators that on first appearance may look to be the same, when in fact that are not.

Any work relating to the East Riding JSNA should ideally be viewed as joint partnership working. If partners hold any relevant intelligence that does not presently feature within this document, then it can be included at a later date for a future refresh. Further information on care leavers and children and young people from service families, for example, would be of particular interest.

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2. Some key points from this document, relating to vulnerable children and young people in the East Riding

2.1 Children Looked After (section 3, page 7 onward)

In 2018, there was a significantly lower rate of children looked after in the East Riding compared to the England average (as there had been for the preceding 8 years). However there is wide variation within the East Riding itself, with significantly higher rates in South East Holderness and Bridlington South. The rate of children looked after within the most deprived 20% of the East Riding areas are almost 3 times the rate of the East Riding average. Children in care are also more likely to be placed within the most deprived areas of the East Riding. The percentage of children looked after who had a missing incident appears to be increasing each year.

2.2 Children In Need (section 4, page 16 onward)

There were significantly higher rates of children in need (overall) in the East Riding during 2017/18 compared to the England average, which was also the case for the preceding 5 years. Rates of children in need were similar or lower than England due reasons of abuse/neglect, socially unacceptable behaviour and parent disability. However, there were significantly higher rates in the East Riding of children in need due to child disability or illness; children recorded with this primary need were more likely to live within the most deprived areas of the East Riding.

2.3 Special Needs and Disability (SEND) (section 5, page 22 onward)

The Bridlington and Driffield locality had the highest count of children with education, health and care (EHC) plans maintained by East Riding of Yorkshire Council, with a large proportion living within the ward of Bridlington South. “Social, emotional and mental health” was the primary need of EHC plans with the highest count, followed by “speech, language and communication needs” and “Autistic Spectrum Disorder”.

2.4 Under 18 conceptions (section 6, page 29 onward)

Under 18 conception rates in the East Riding are significantly lower than the England average and have reduced dramatically since 2009 (the East Riding remaining lower than England since 1998). However, there is much variation within the East Riding, with significantly higher rates of under 18 conceptions within the most deprived wards of the local authority.

2.5 Hospital admissions due to self-harm/injury/A&E (sections 7-9, pages 34 onward)

The rate of hospital admissions due to self-harm in 10-24 year olds, remained significantly lower in the East Riding, when compared to the England average between 2012/13 and 2017/18. However, rates are significantly higher within the most deprived areas of the local authority. This is also the case for admissions due to accidental and deliberate injuries in 15-24 year olds. The significantly higher rate of A&E attendances by under 4 year olds in the three Bridlington wards, dominate the rates of all other East Riding wards. A&E attendance rates have got significantly worse in the East Riding (0-4 year olds) overall over the past 5 years.



2.6 Child protection (section 10, page 44)

Significantly lower rates of new child protection cases in the East Riding compared to England in 2014/15, however the rate of new child protection cases in the most deprived 20% of areas in the East Riding are 9 times higher than the rate of the least deprived. Two LSOAs within the ward of Minster and Woodmansey accounted for 10% of all new child protection plans within the East Riding, during 2018/19. Children with existing child protection plans are also more likely to live within the most deprived areas of the local authority. Whilst the East Riding has a similar rate to England of repeat child protection cases in 2018, the rate has increased significantly over the previous 5 years. Rates of child protection plans due to abuse or neglect are significantly lower in the East Riding compared to England.

2.7 First time entrants to the youth justice system/Homelessness/NEET (sections 11 to 14, page 50 onward)

The rate of first time entrants to the youth is similar in the East Riding to England, but has reduced significantly. This is the same scenario regarding the rate of homeless young people in the East Riding. In 2017 the percent of NEETs within the East Riding was significantly lower than the England average but the four most deprived wards of the East Riding had the four highest proportion of NEETs (headed by Goole South at 4%).



Vulnerable children and young people in the East Riding - high level indicators

3. Children looked after

3.1 Children looked after (under 18 years of age)

A child can be cared for by local authorities until they are adopted, return home or turn 18 years of age. A child is classified as 'looked after' after being in the care of their local authority for more than 24-hours. PHE (2019) state that children and young people in care are among the most socially excluded in children in England. With regard to health and social outcomes significant inequalities exist for these children (when compared with all children as a whole) and are likely to continue into adulthood, contributing to poor health and social exclusion.

In 2018, there were 310 children in care (under the age of 18) within the East Riding, equivalent to a rate of 50 per 10,000 population, significantly lower than the England rate (64 per 10,000). Charts 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 compares the East Riding rate against other regional local authorities (where the East Riding has the second lowest rate) and CSSBNT neighbours (fourth lowest rate) respectively. Chart 3.1.3 compares the East Riding rate against England for the period 2011 to 2018. In all periods the East Riding has had a significantly lower rate of children in care than England, as shown by the green markers.

Chart 3.1.1 Children looked after, crude rate per 10,000 population (U18). ERY compared to Y&H region, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips.

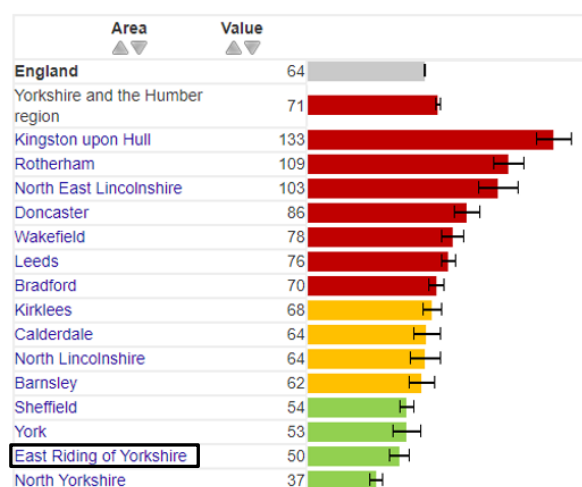


Chart 3.1.2 Children looked after, crude rate per 10,000 population (U18). ERY compared to CSSBNT neighbours, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips.

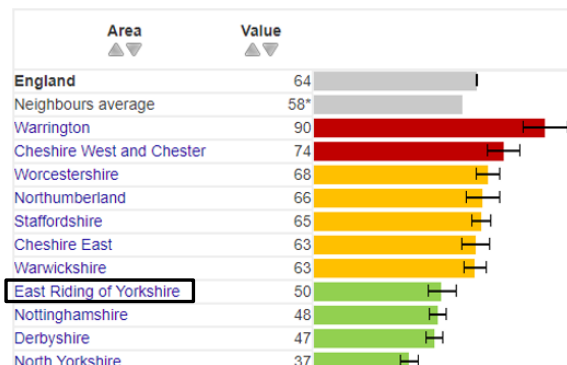
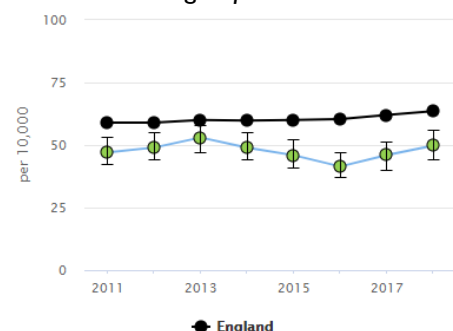


Chart 3.1.3 Children looked after, crude rate per 10,000 population (U18). ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: ↓

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2011	●	305	47	42	53	5*	59
2012	●	315	49	44	55	50*	59
2013	●	335	53	47	58	52*	60
2014	●	310	49*	44	55	51*	60*
2015	●	290	46*	41	52	53*	60*
2016	●	260	41*	37	47	54*	60*
2017	●	285	46	40	51	55*	62
2018	●	310	50	44	56	58*	64

Source: Children looked after in England, Department for Education.



3.2 Children looked after (under 5 years of age)

NICE (2010) suggested risks exist to the mental health and wellbeing of babies and toddlers who experience being in care. Current evidence suggests frequent moving, adversely affects babies and very young children preventing the formation of healthy attachments that lead to healthy emotional and physical development. Likewise, the absence of a permanent carer and the transient attachments children may have with foster families has adverse consequences on their long-term wellbeing.

In 2017/18, the East Riding had 45 children in care under the age of 5 care, a rate of 28.6 per 10,000 population which was lower (but not significantly) than the England average (34.9). The East Riding rate was the third lowest in region (chart 3.2.1) and the second lowest amongst CSSNBT neighbours (chart 3.2.2).

Chart 3.2.3 compares the East Riding children looked after rate against England, over 4 periods. With the exception of the 1st period, the East Riding has had a lower rate than England, but only in one period (2016/17) was it significantly lower.

Chart 3.2.1 Children Looked After (<5yrs), crude rate per 10,000 population. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE

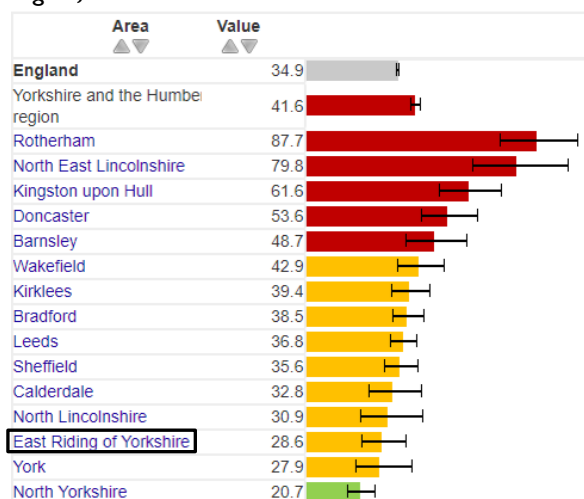


Chart 3.2.2 Children Looked After (<5yrs), crude rate per 10,000. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE

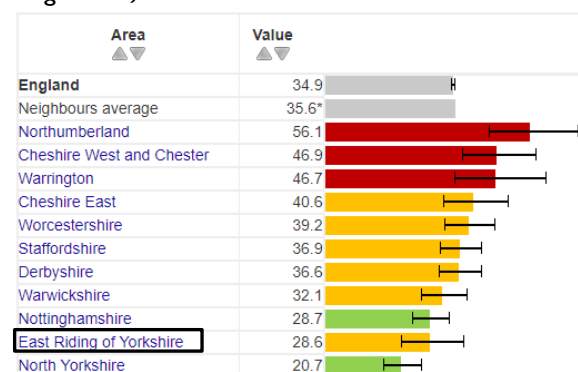
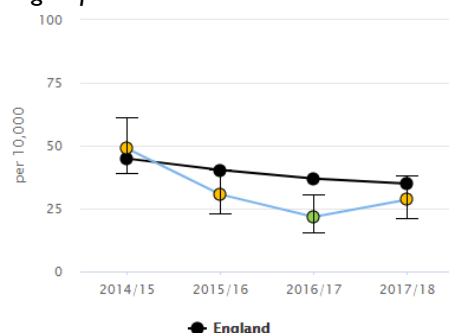


Chart 3.2.3 Children Looked After (<5 yrs), crude rate per 10,000. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: –

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2014/15	80	48.9	38.8	60.9	39.7*	44.9
2015/16	50	30.6	22.7	40.4	37.1*	40.3
2016/17	35	21.7	15.1	30.2	35.1*	36.9
2017/18	45	28.6	20.8	38.2	35.6*	34.9

Source: Department for Education



3.3 Children looked after (10-15 years of age)

The largest percentage of children looked after in the UK are aged between 10 and 15 years (DfE, 2018). In 2016, East Riding children in this age group numbered approximately 95, a rate of 45.1 per 10,000 population (significantly lower than the England rate of 75.3).

Chart 3.3.1 shows the East Riding to have the second lowest rate of 10-15 year olds in care compared to the other local authorities within in region, whilst in chart 3.3.2 the East Riding had the 3rd lowest rate compared to its CSSNBT neighbours.

In all 3 periods shown in chart 3.3.3 (2014 to 2016), the East Riding had a significantly lower rate of children looked after who were aged 10-15 than the England average.

Chart 3.3.1 Children Looked After (10-15 years), crude rate per 10,000. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2016. Source: PHE

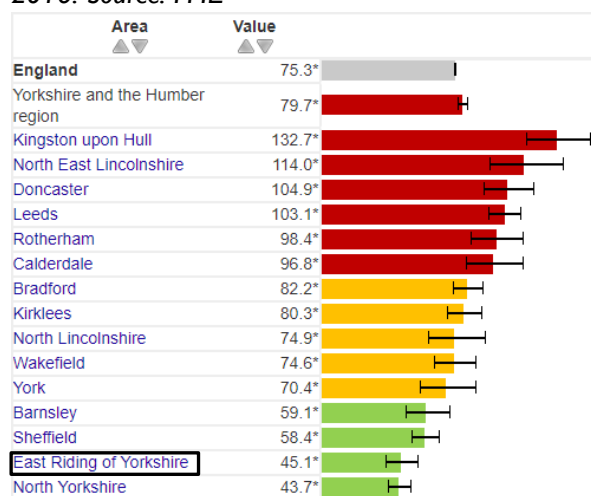


Chart 3.3.2 Children Looked After (10-15 years), crude rate per 10,000. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2016. Source: PHE

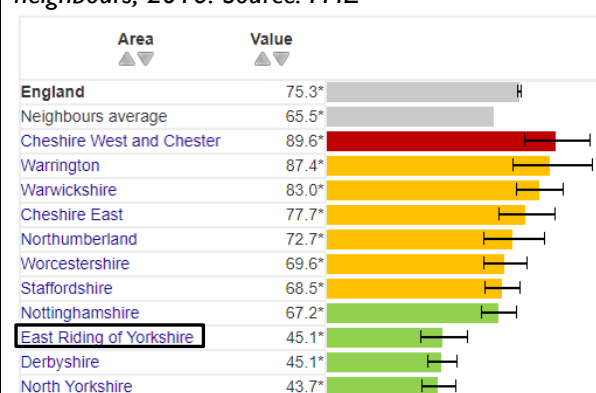
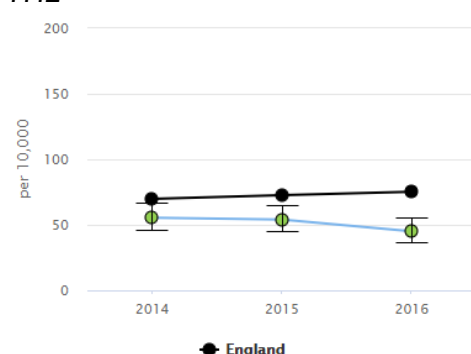


Chart 3.3.3 Children Looked After (10-15yrs), crude rate per 10,000. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE



Recent trend: —

Period	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2014	120	55.5*	46.0	66.4	72.7*	69.7*
2015	115	54.0*	44.6	64.8	75.0*	72.6*
2016	95	45.1*	36.5	55.2	79.7*	75.3*

Source: Department for Education (DfE)



3.4 Local information: children who became looked after in 2018/19, by area of original residence

Due to the small numbers involved, it is not possible to show most of wards where children who became looked after in 2018/19, originally lived. Chart 3.4.1 displays significantly higher rates in South East Holderness (a rate of 64.5 per 10,000 population) and Bridlington South (a rate of 58.2) where there were respectively counts of 18 and 17 children who became looked after during that period. The South East Holderness rate was over 4 times higher than the East Riding average. Other wards shown on the chart include Bridlington Central and Old Town (rate per 10,000 of 35.6, number of children = 8), Goole South (rate: 31.7, n=8) and Howdenshire (rate: 18.1, n=5).

Chart 3.4.2 displays deprivation quintiles for the same indicator. The rate of children who became looked after in the most deprived quintile was almost 20 times higher than the rate in the least deprived quintile and almost 3 times the rate of the East Riding average.

Chart 3.4.1 Children who became looked after in 2018/19, by area of original residence (ward level). Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

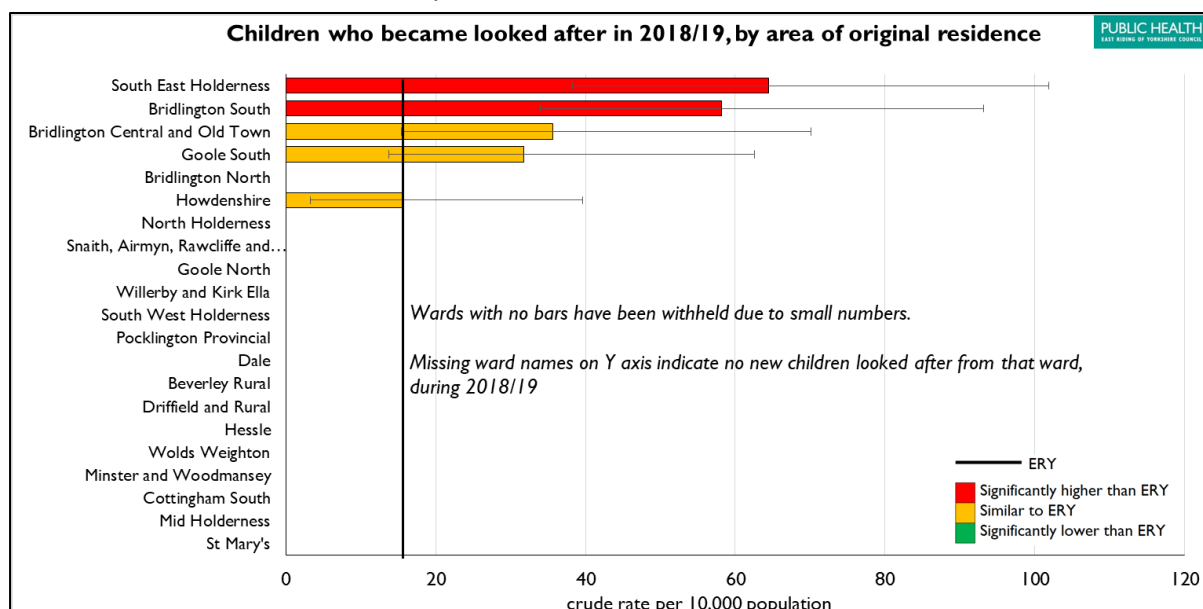
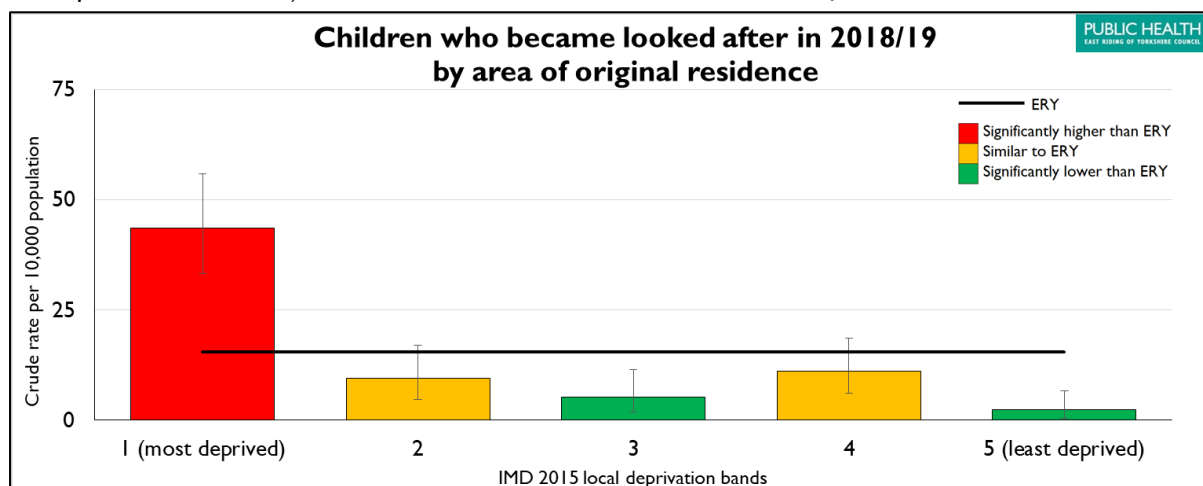


Chart 3.4.2 Children who became looked after in 2018/19, by area of original residence (local deprivation band quintiles, IMD 2015). Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



3.5 Local information: children looked after, by area of placement (as at July 2019)

This section refers to all children looked after and where they were placed, as at July 2019. In chart 3.5.1, there were significantly higher rates of placement in South East Holderness (rate per 10,000 of 118, number of children = 33), Bridlington South (rate: 96, n=28) and East Wolds and Coastal (rate: 69, n=17).

Chart 3.5.2 shows that a significantly higher rate (64.9 per 10,000, n=91) of children looked after were placed in areas within the most deprived 20% of the East Riding, when compared to the East Riding average. This rate in the most deprived quintile was almost 10 times higher than the rate placed in the least deprived 20% (rate: 6.9, n=9) and a rate almost twice the East Riding average.

A reminder that the charts use colours to show rates that are significantly higher (red), similar (amber) or lower (green) and are not necessarily indicating that a result is negative or undesirable.

Chart 3.5.1 Children looked after, by area of placement (as at July 2019) (ward level). Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

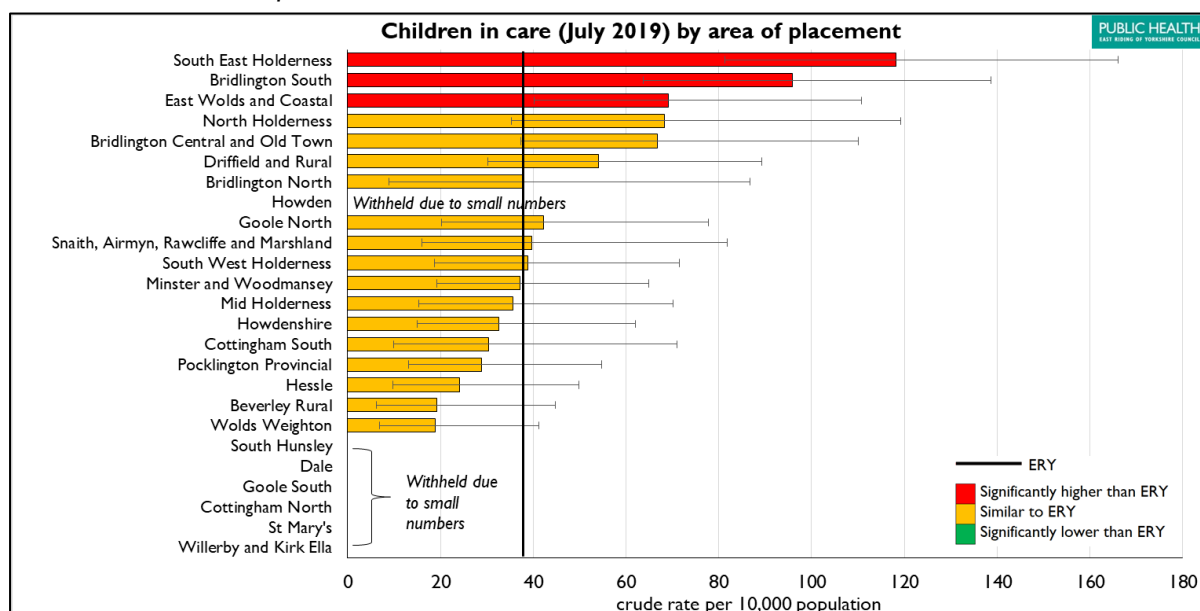
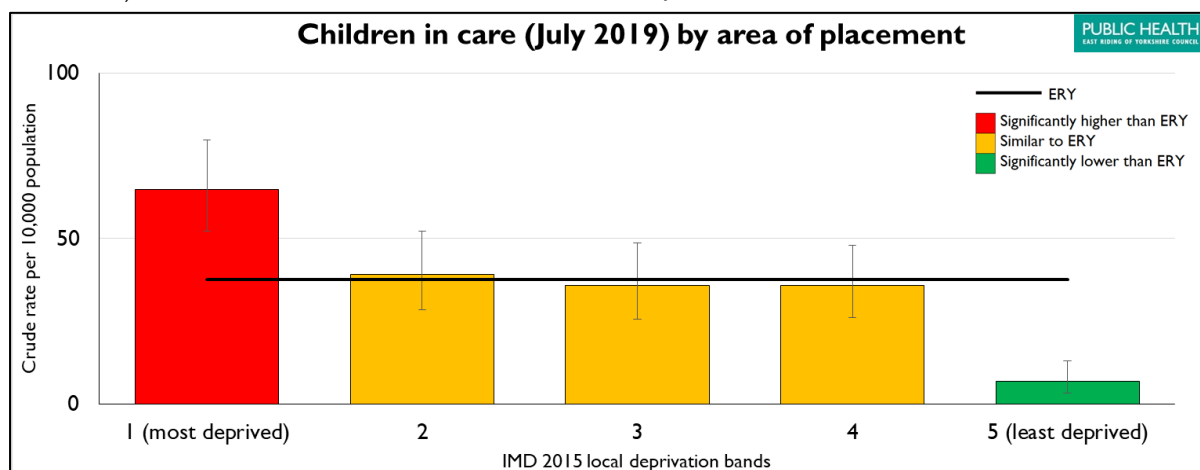


Chart 3.5.2 Children looked after, by area of placement (as at July 2019) (local deprivation band quintiles, IMD 2015). Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



3.6 Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5-16, who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31st March

Half of adult mental health problems start before the age of 14 (PHE 2019b), so early intervention to support children and young people with mental and wellbeing issues is vital. Under Section 10 of the Children Act 2004, local authorities have a duty to cooperate to promote wellbeing among children and young people. The cross-government mental health strategy, *No Health without Mental Health*, identifies looked after children as one of the vulnerable groups at risk of developing mental health problems. This indicator highlights this group as a priority for NHS and local authorities.

This indicator summarises the data collected by local authorities through a strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ), where a single summary figure for each child (the total difficulties score), ranges from 0 to 40. This is then submitted to the Department for Education through the looked after children return (SSDA903). A higher score indicates greater difficulties (a score of under 14 is considered normal, 14-16 is borderline cause for concern and 17 or over is a cause for concern).

Charts 3.6.1 and 3.6.2 show the average difficulties score by local authorities for all looked after children (aged 5-16) during 2017/18. The East Riding score (15.4) is the second highest when compared to both region and CSSNBT neighbours. Chart 3.6.3 shows that the average difficulties score for all looked after children (aged 5-16 years) in the East Riding has been similar to England between 2010/11 and 2016/17, but was higher in 2017/18.

Chart 3.6.1 Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5-16. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE

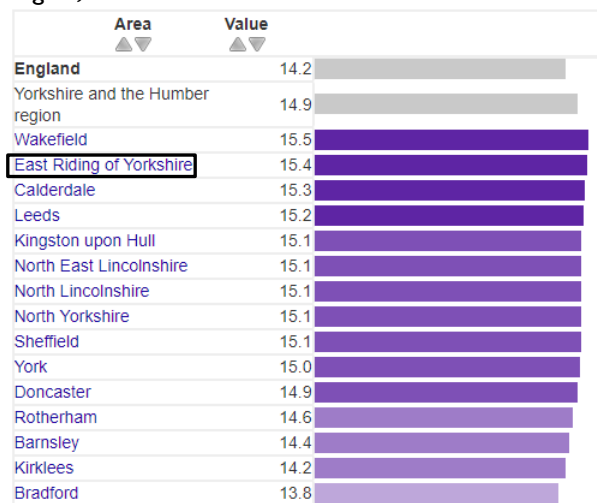


Chart 3.6.2 Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5-16. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE

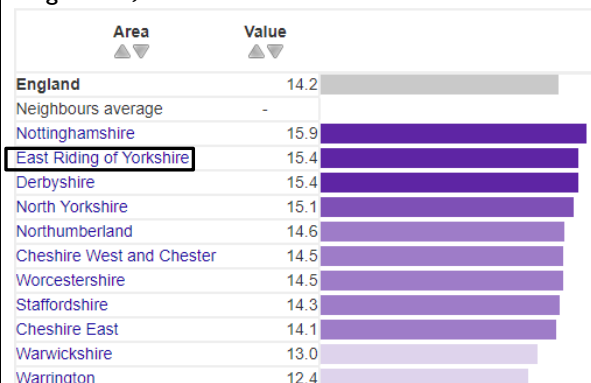
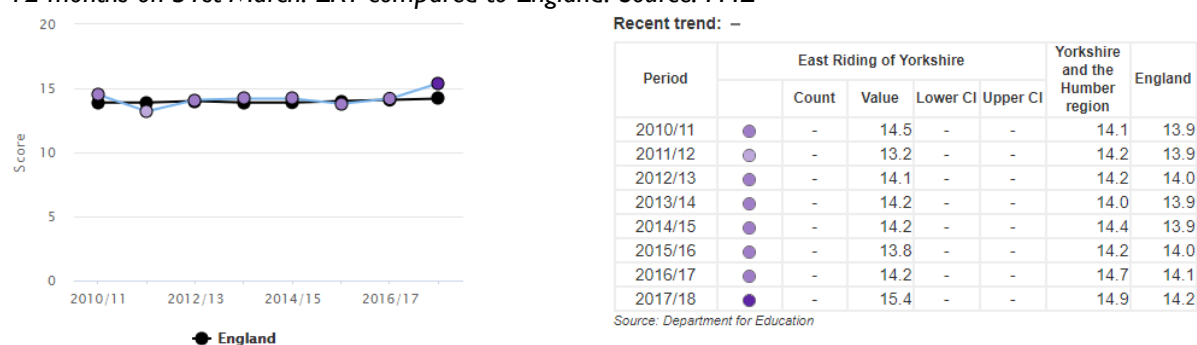


Chart 3.6.3 Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5-16 who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31st March. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE



3.7 Children looked after - percentage of children where there is a cause for concern

This indicator is used to identify the proportion of looked after children in the area who are affected by poor emotional wellbeing. More specifically, it shows the proportion of all looked after children aged between 5 and 16 (inclusive) at the date of their latest assessment, who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31 March whose SDQ (Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire) score was 17 or over.

Chart 3.7.1 shows that in 2017/18 the percentage of children where there is a cause for concern was identified to be 43.5%, higher (but not significantly) than the England average of 38.6%. This prevalence placed the East Riding towards the bottom half of local authorities within the region (chart 3.7.1) and centrally amongst CSSNBT neighbours (chart 3.7.2).

When compared to the England average (chart 3.7.3), the East Riding has remained similar over the periods seen, but has witnessed an increase over the past 2 periods.

Chart 3.7.1 Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern (%). ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE

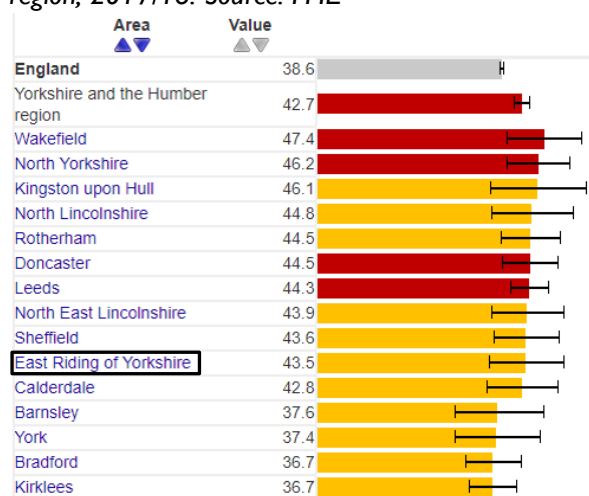


Chart 3.7.2 Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern (%). ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE

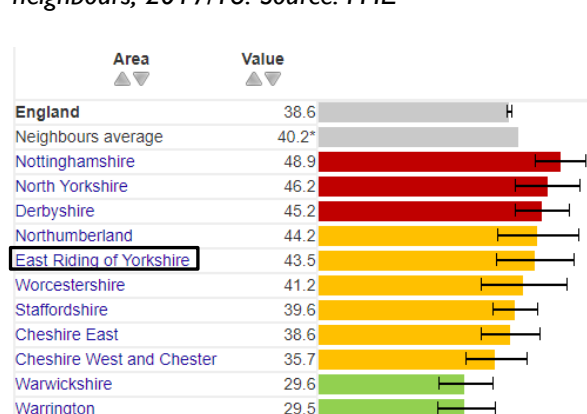
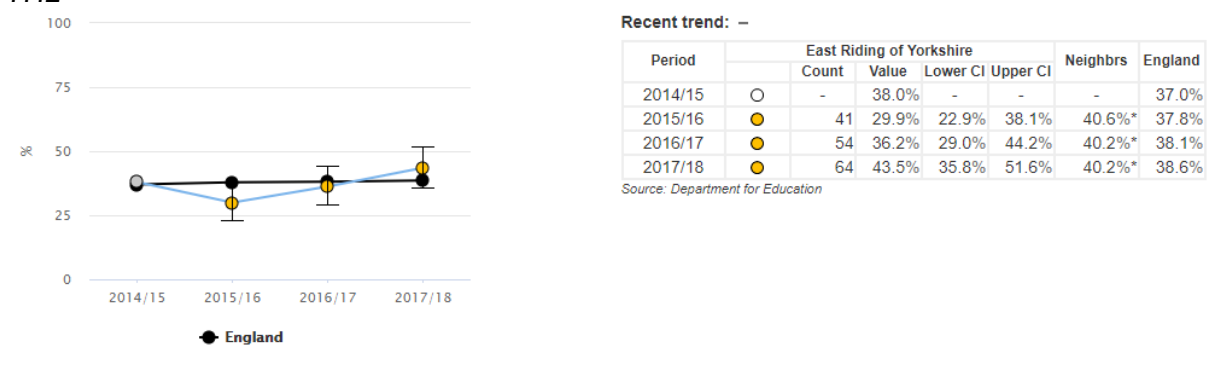


Chart 3.7.3 Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern (%). ERY compared to England. Source: PHE



3.8 Children looked after who were missing

“Missing” is defined as a looked after child who is not at their placement or a place they are expected to be (e.g. school) and their whereabouts is not known. Table 3.8.1 specifies that there were 48 children looked after who had a missing incident in 2017/18 and the average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing was 5.4, lower than the regional and England averages of 7.6 and 6.1 respectively. Table 3.8.2 displays indicators relating to missing looked after children between 2014/15 and 2017/18, some of which appear to display an upward trend and maybe worthy of further investigation, such as “percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year”.

Table 3.8.1 Children looked after who were missing, in 2017/18. Source: <https://www.gov.uk/>

	Missing						
	Children who had a missing incident during the year	Children looked after during the year	Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	Missing incidents during the year	Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	Children who went missing more than once during the year	Children missing at 31 March 2018
ERY	48	394	12	258	5.4	23	0
Y&H	1,190	10,850	11	9,100	7.6	820	30
England	11,530	104,100	11	70,250	6.1	7,460	340

Table 3.8.2 Children looked after who were missing, 2014/15 to 2017/18. Source: <https://www.gov.uk/>

Indicator	Area	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Number of children who had a missing incident during the year	ERY	30	30	35	48
Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	ERY	7%	8%	10%	12%
	England	6%	9%	10%	11%
Number of missing incidents during the year	ERY	115	70	230	258
Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	ERY	3.6	2.3	6.2	5.4
	England	4.7	5	5.7	6.1
Children who went missing more than once during the year	ERY	15	15	20	23
Children missing at the end of March	ERY	0	0	0	0



3.9 Children leaving care (under 18 years of age)

Children who leave care under the age of 18 years are no longer legally looked after by the Children's Services of a local authority, although local authorities have a duty to 'maintain' care leavers in this age group, and make sure they are in appropriate accommodation.

Care leavers can often have poorer physical and emotional health outcomes than their peers and are at risk of making poorer decisions, coupled with a lack of ability to seek assistance for problems. This may be caused by a lack of traditional family support or because their cognitive and emotional development has often been impaired by trauma, abuse and neglect. Younger care leavers (i.e. under 18 years of age) are particularly vulnerable.

In 2015/16 (the latest available information from PHE Fingertips) the East Riding had a significantly lower rate of care leavers under the age of 18 (17.5 per 10,000 population), compared to the England average of 27.2 per 10,000. In that year there were 110 East Riding care leavers in this age group.

Compared to other local authorities the East Riding had the 2nd lowest rate in 2015/16 when compared to both region (chart 3.9.1) and CIPFA neighbours (chart 3.9.2). Chart 3.9.3 compares the East Riding rate against England between 2012/13 and 2015/16; in all periods the East Riding rate was lower than England.

Chart 3.9.1 Children leaving care: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2015/16. Source: PHE

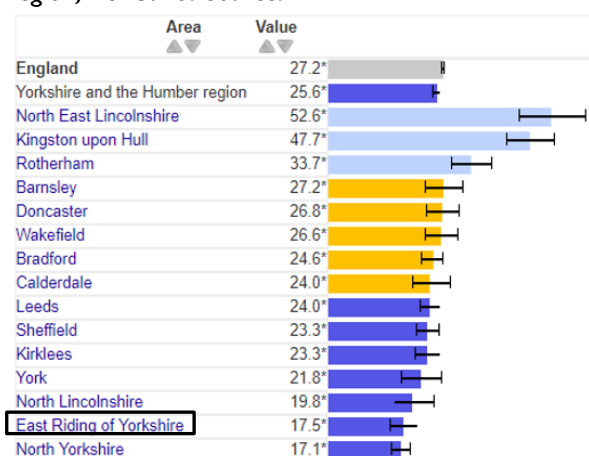


Chart 3.9.2 Children leaving care: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours, 2015/16. Source: PHE

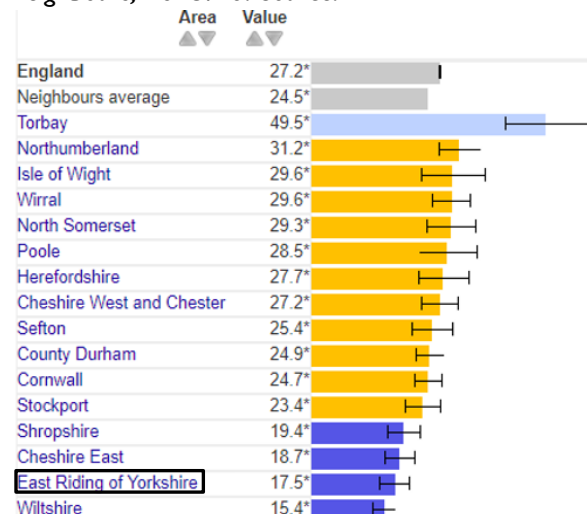
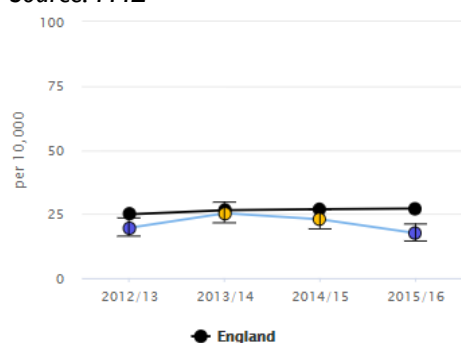


Chart 3.9.3 Children leaving care: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE



Recent trend: –

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2012/13	125	19.6	16.3	23.3	23.5*	24.9
2013/14	160	25.2	21.5	29.5	26.3*	26.4
2014/15	145	23.0	19.4	27.0	23.8*	26.8
2015/16	110	17.5*	14.4	21.1	24.5*	27.2*

Source: Department for Education



4. Children in need

A child in need is one who has been referred to children's social care services, and who has been assessed, usually through an initial assessment, to be in need of social care services.

4.1 Children in need: Rate per 10,000 children aged <18

Charts 4.1.1 to 4.1.3 show the rate per 10,000 children aged 0-17 of the number of children identified as 'in need' during the year. A child can have more than one episode of need throughout the year but episodes should not overlap. If a child has more than one episode, then each is counted in the figures.

PHE state that there were over 4,500 children in need during 2017/18 residing in the East Riding, equating to a rate of 721 per 10,000. The East Riding rate for that year is centrally placed amongst other local authorities, within the region and CIPFA neighbours (charts 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 respectively) and was found to be significantly higher than the England average between 2012/13 and 2017/18 chart 4.1.3).

Chart 4.1.1 Children in need: Rate per 10,000 children aged <18, 2017/18. ERY v Region. Source PHE Fingertips

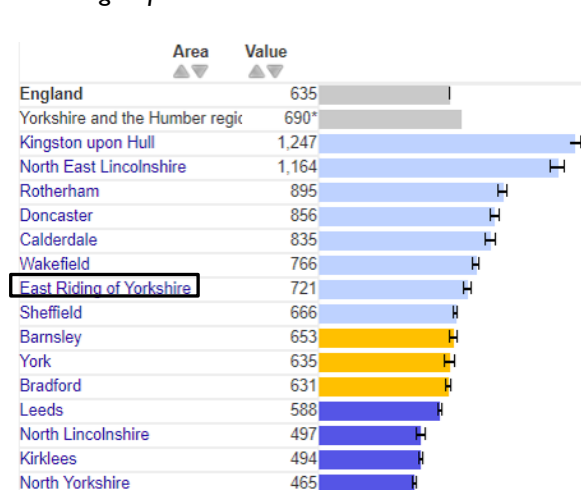


Chart 4.1.2 Children in need: Rate per 10,000 children aged <18 ERY v CIPFA neighbours. Source PHE Fingertips

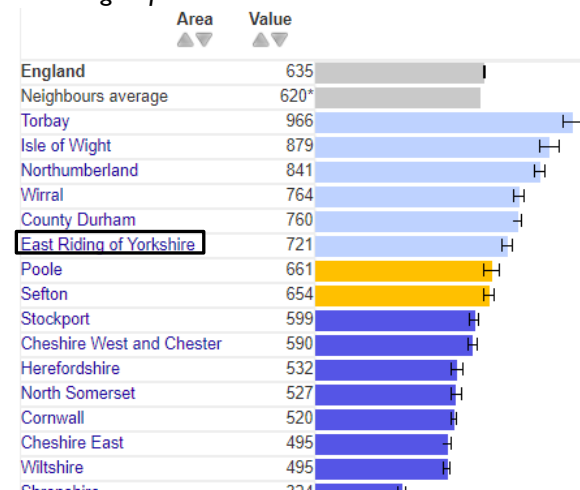
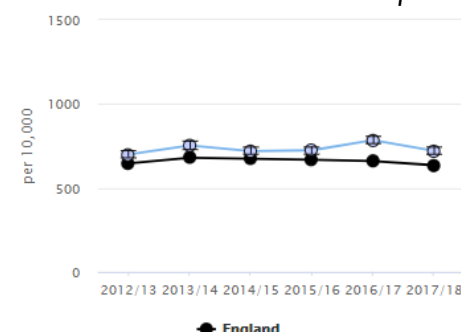


Chart 4.1.3 Children in need: Rate per 10,000 children aged <18. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: ➡

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2012/13	4,465	700	679	721	701	646
2013/14	4,773	753	732	775	755*	679
2014/15	4,537	719	698	740	725	674
2015/16	4,540	724	703	746	711*	667
2016/17	4,924	785	762	806	680*	660
2017/18	4,519	721	701	743	690*	635

Source: Children in need statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>



4.2 Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years

This indicator shows the rate of children identified as 'in need' as at 31st March with abuse or neglect identified as the primary reason for being in need at initial assessment. The primary need indicates the main reason why a child started to receive services. It should not be left blank and only one reason should be recorded.

The East Riding rate in 2018 of 184.4 per 10,000 population (based on a count of 1,155 children in need for this reason) was statistically similar to the England average of 181.4. Chart 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 compares the East Riding against other local authorities (4th lowest in region and 6th highest in CIPFA), whilst chart 4.2.3 shows a comparison against England between 2016 and 2018 (statistically similar in the last 2 periods).

Chart 4.2.1 Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years, 2018. ERY v region. Source: PHE Fingertips

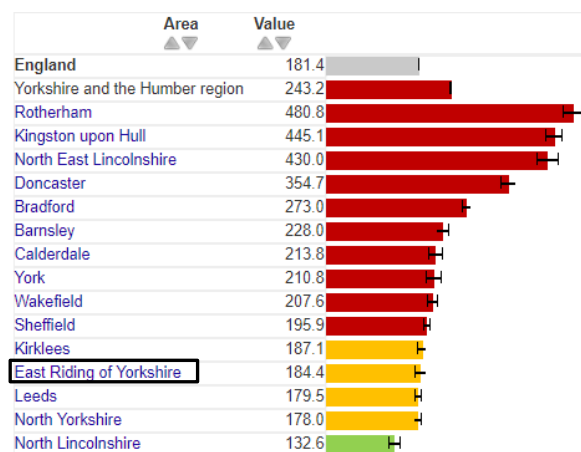


Chart 4.2.2 Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years, 2018. ERY v CIPFA. Source: PHE Fingertips

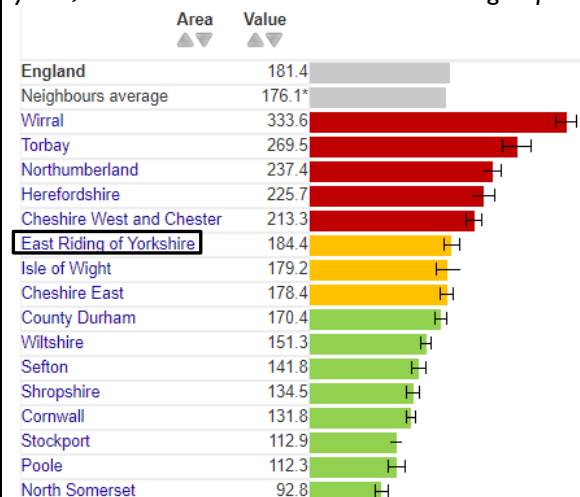
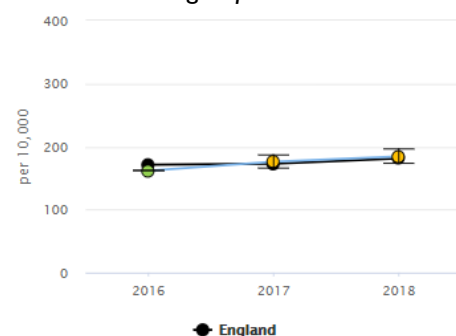


Chart 4.2.3 Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: –

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2016	●	1,015	161.8	161.7	162.0	155.2*	171.0
2017	●	1,103	175.7	165.5	186.4	162.6*	172.9
2018	●	1,155	184.4	173.9	195.3	176.1*	181.4

Source: Children in need statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>



4.3 Children in need due to socially unacceptable behaviour: rate per 10,000 aged under 18

Section 4.3 shows the rate of children identified as 'in need' on 31st March with social unacceptable behaviour identified as the primary reason for being in need at initial assessment.

In 2018 there was a count of 28 children in need in the East Riding due to socially unacceptable behaviour. The East Riding rate per 10,000 (4.5) was significantly lower than the England average of 6.9 per 10,000.

Chart 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 compares the East Riding against other local authorities (roughly centrally placed within region and 7th lowest amongst CIFPA), whilst chart 4.3.3 shows a comparison against England between 2016 and 2018 (where the East Riding rate has decreased year on year, in contrast to England).

Chart 4.3.1 Children in need due to socially unacceptable behaviour: rate per 10,000 aged under 18, 2018. ERY v Region. Source PHE Fingertips

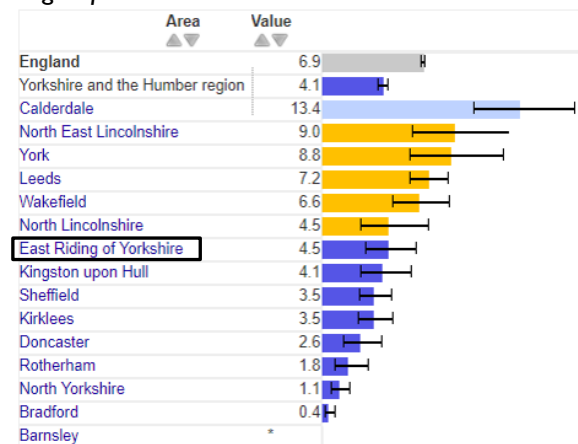


Chart 4.3.2 Children in need due to socially unacceptable behaviour: rate per 10,000 aged under 18, 2018. ERY v CIFPA. Source PHE Fingertips

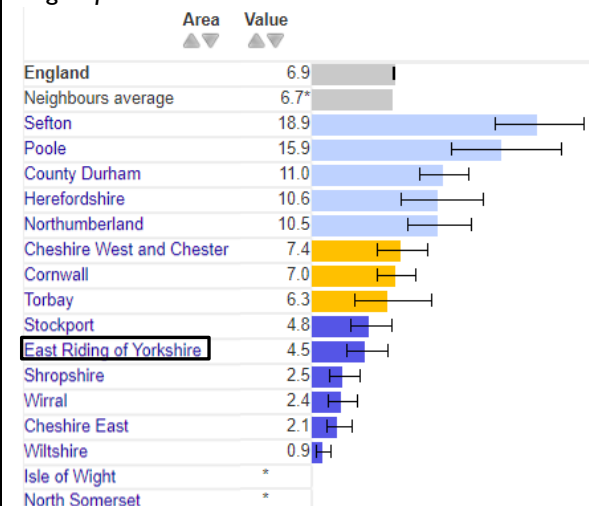
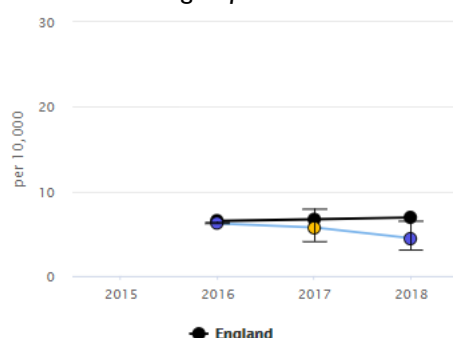


Chart 4.3.3 Children in need due to socially unacceptable behaviour: rate per 10,000 aged under 18. Source PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: –

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2016	39	6.2	6.2	6.3	7.0*	6.5
2017	36	5.7	4.0	7.9	7.2*	6.7
2018	28	4.5	3.0	6.5	6.7*	6.9

Source: Children in need statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>



4.4 Children in need due to parent disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children under 18

In 2018 there were 17 children identified as 'in need' on 31st March with a parent disability or illness identified as the primary reason for being in need at initial assessment.

The East Riding rate in 2018 (2.7 per 10,000) was significantly lower than the England average of 8.8 per 10,000). Chart 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 compares the East Riding against other local authorities where it is in the lower half of rates for both comparator groups, whilst chart 4.4.3 shows a comparison against England between 2016 and 2018 (where in each year the East Riding is significantly lower).

Chart 4.4.1 Children in need due to parent disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children under 18, 2018. ERY v Region. Source: PHE Fingertips

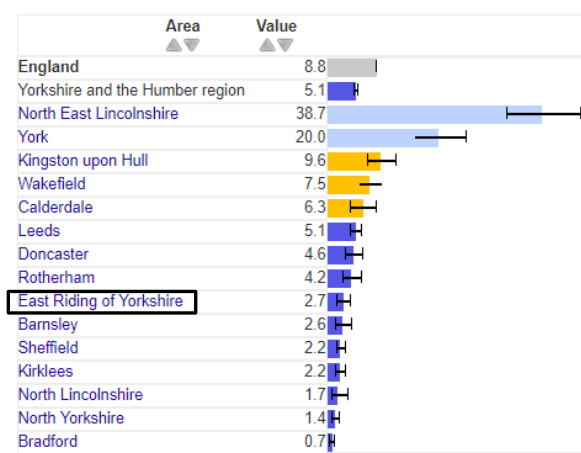


Chart 4.4.2 Children in need due to parent disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children under 18. ERY v CIPFA. Source: PHE Fingertips

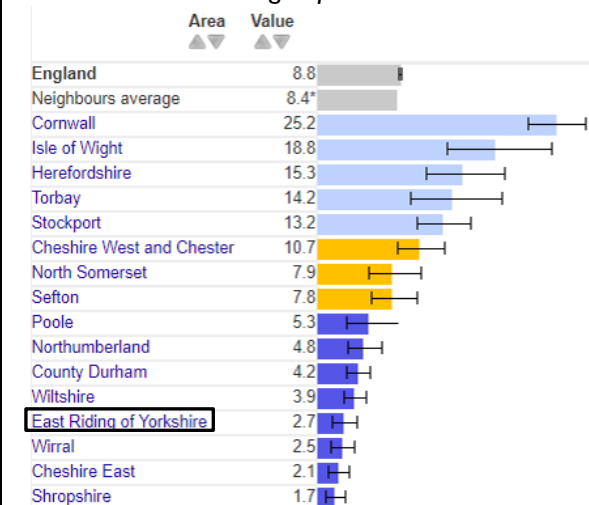
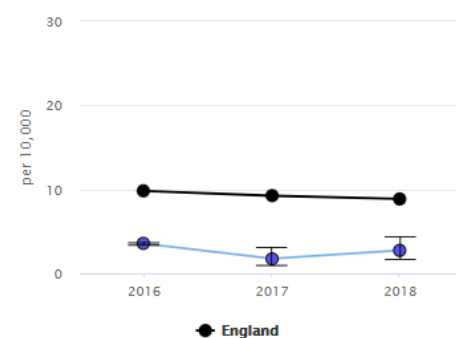


Chart 4.4.3 Children in need due to parent disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children under 18. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: -

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbors	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2016	●	22	3.5	3.4	3.6	9.3*	9.8
2017	●	11	1.8	0.9	3.1	8.7*	9.2
2018	●	17	2.7	1.6	4.3	8.4*	8.8

Source: Children in need statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>



4.5 Children in need due to child disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years

There were 309 East Riding children identified as 'in need' on 31st March 2018, with a child disability or illness identified as the primary reason for being in need at initial assessment.

The East Riding rate of 49.3 per 10,000 population was significantly higher than the England average of 29.7 and has increased over the past 2 periods (chart 4.5.3). A comparison with other local authorities finds the East Riding to have the highest rate within region and the second highest amongst CIPFA neighbours (charts 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 respectively).

Chart 4.5.1 Children in need due to child disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

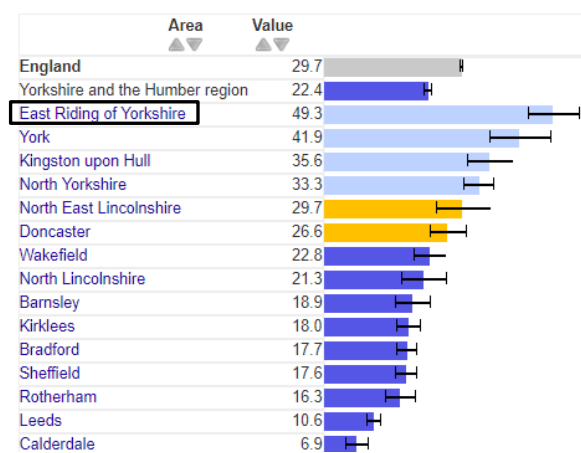


Chart 4.5.2 Children in need due to child disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. Source: PHE Fingertips

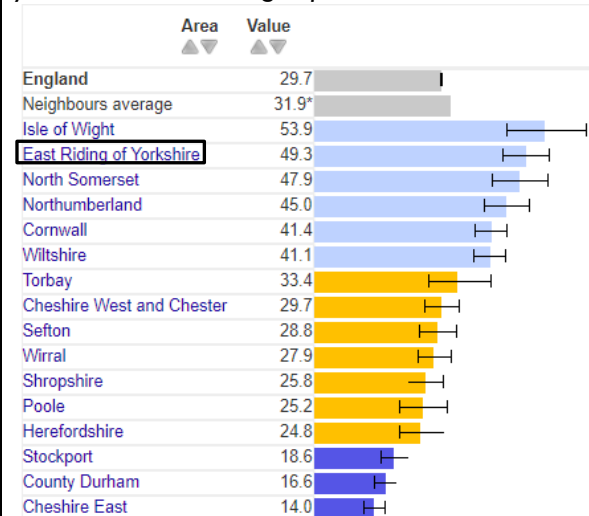
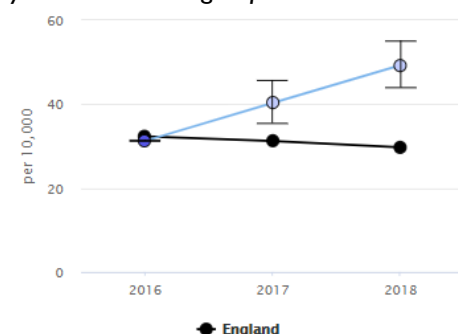


Chart 4.5.3 Children in need due to child disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. Source: Fingertips



Recent trend: –

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2016	196	31.3	31.2	31.4	28.6	32.3
2017	253	40.3	35.5	45.6	25.8	31.2
2018	309	49.3	44.0	55.1	22.4	29.7

Source: Children in need statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>



4.6 Local data: rate of children in need with a disability, 2018/19

This section uses data obtained from Children, Families and Schools Performance Team of children in need with a disability. As of March 31st 2019, there were 299 East Riding children in need, recorded with a disability. Chart 4.6.1 display the rates per 10,000 population (aged 0-17 years) of children in need with disability for wards. All of the wards (except Hessle) were statistically similar to the East Riding average of 47.7 per 10,000. The wards with the 3 highest rates included North Holderness, South West Holderness and East Wolds and Coastal. The 4 wards with the highest count of children in need with a disability included South West Holderness (n=19), Minster and Woodmansey, Bridlington South and East Wolds and Coastal (all n=18).

Chart 4.6.2 shows the rates by deprivation quintiles, where the most deprived quintile is shown to have the highest rate of children in need with a disability (69.2 per 10,000, n=97), over twice the rate recorded in the least deprived quintile (rate: 32.1 per 10,000, n=42).

Chart 4.6.1 Crude rate per 10,000 population (0-25) of children in need with a disability by East Riding ward of residence, 2018/19. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

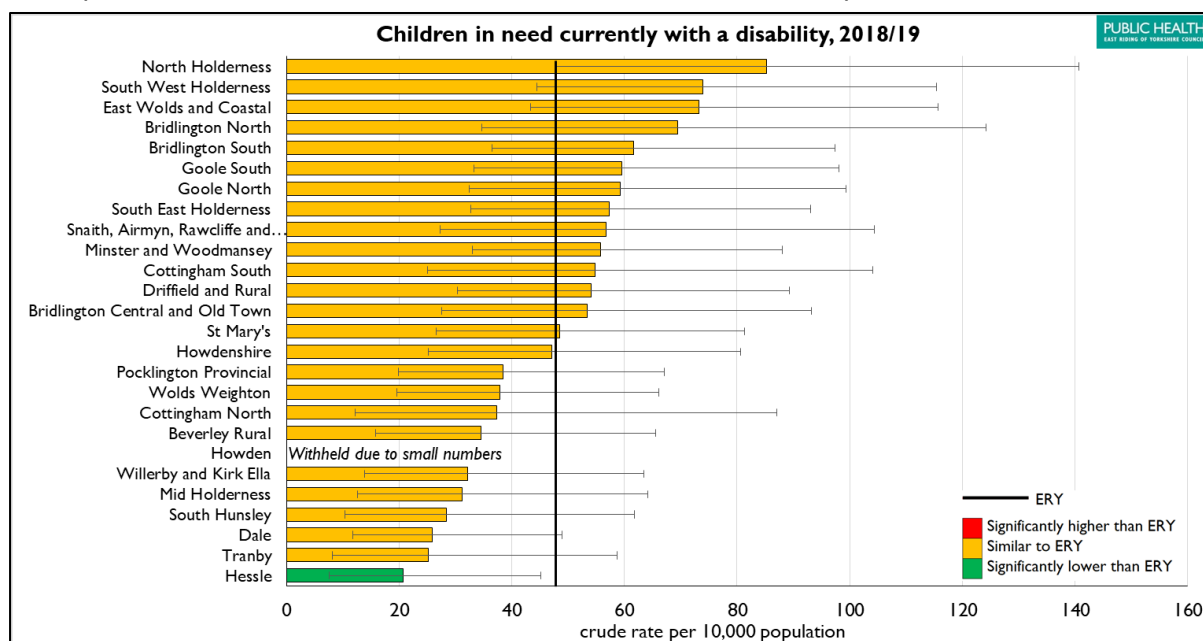
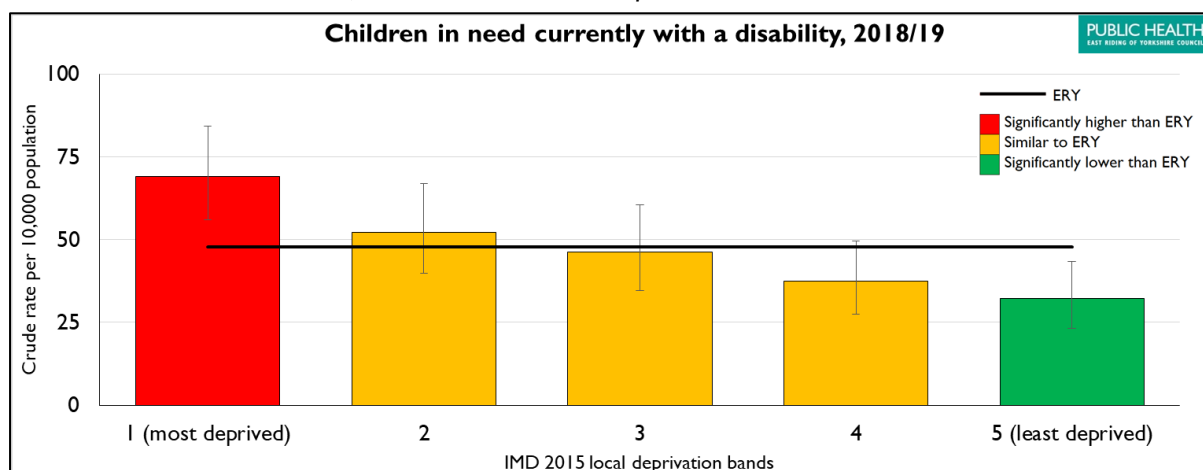


Chart 4.6.2 Crude rate of children in need with a disability by local IMD 2015 deprivation band of residence, 2018/19. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



5. Special educational needs and disability (SEND)

This section contains an overview of children with SEND from a perspective of the prevalence within East Riding schools and then those with Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans maintained by East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC). The ERYC Children, Families and Schools Performance Team are working on a separate, more detailed SEND document to be released in 2019, which will also form part of the overall JSNA process.

5.1 Pupils with SEND: % of school pupils with SEND in East Riding schools

5.1.1 Pupils with SEND: % of school pupils with SEND (school age)

This section reports the number of school children (based on where the pupil attends school) who are identified as having special educational needs, expressed as a percentage of all school pupils from all state-funded primary, secondary and special schools. PHE Fingertips report that there were 5,929 children of all schools ages with SEND in East Riding schools, in 2018 (a prevalence of 13.1%, significantly lower than the England average of 14.4%). Charts 5.1 and 5.2 compare the East Riding against other local authorities, in both groups the East Riding is placed within the lower third of prevalence values. Chart 5.1.3 illustrates that the East Riding prevalence has been significantly lower than the England average in all periods shown and that (based on the last 5 years of data) the East Riding prevalence is showing a significant (statistically) decreasing trend.

Chart 5.1.1 % of school pupils with SEND (School age). ERY compared to region. 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

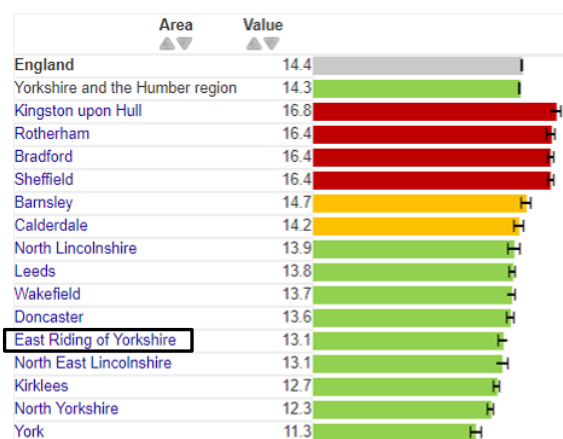


Chart 5.1.2 % of school pupils with SEND (School age). 2018. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips

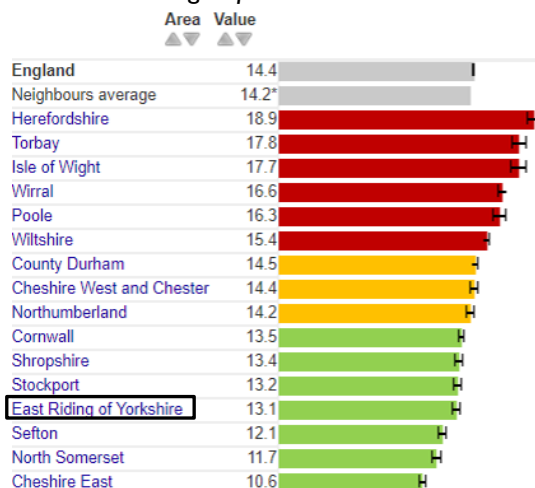
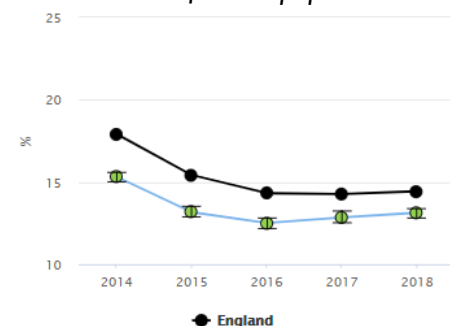


Chart 5.1.3 % of school pupils with SEND (School age). ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: ↓

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2014	●	7,424	15.3%	15.0%	15.6%	17.7%	17.9%
2015	●	6,325	13.2%	12.9%	13.5%	15.1%*	15.4%*
2016	●	5,685	12.5%	12.2%	12.8%	13.9%	14.3%
2017	●	5,820	12.8%	12.5%	13.2%	13.9%	14.3%
2018	●	5,929	13.1%	12.8%	13.4%	14.3%	14.4%

Source: Department for Education special educational needs statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>



5.1.2 Pupils with SEND: % of school pupils with SEN (primary school age)

In East Riding primary schools, PHE Fingertips reports that there were 3,414 children with SEND in 2018. This gave a prevalence of 13.3% which was significantly lower than the England average (13.8%) as it has been over the past 3 years, this is highlighted in chart 5.1.6.

Compared to other local authorities, the East Riding prevalence is situated within the lower half of values of both the region and nearest 15 CIPFA neighbours (see chart 5.1.4 and 5.1.5 respectively).

Chart 5.1.4 % of school pupils with SEND (Primary school age). ERY compared to region. 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

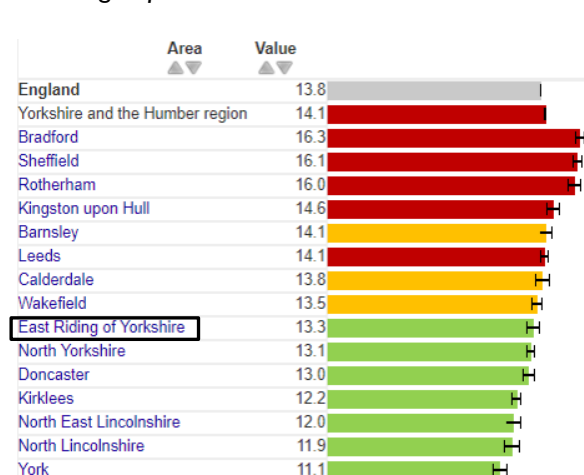


Chart 5.1.5 % of school pupils with SEND (Primary school age). 2018. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips

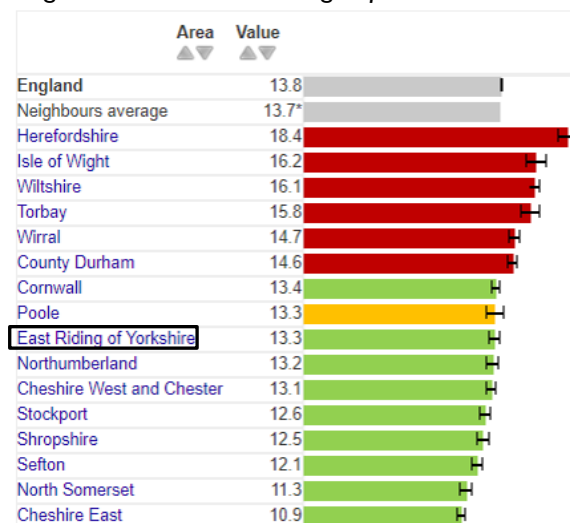
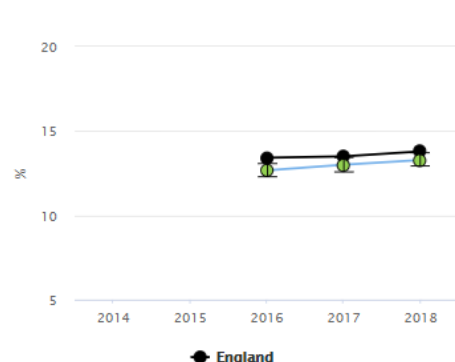


Chart 5.1.6 % of school pupils with SEND (Primary school age). ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: –

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2016	●	3,214	12.7%	12.3%	13.1%	13.3%*	13.4%
2017	●	3,322	13.0%	12.6%	13.4%	13.3%*	13.5%
2018	●	3,414	13.3%	12.9%	13.7%	13.7%*	13.8%

Source: Department for Education special educational needs statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>



5.1.3 Pupils with SEND: % of school pupils with SEN (secondary school age)

PHE Fingertips states that there were 2,172 children with SEND within East Riding secondary schools, in 2018. The East Riding prevalence of 11.4% was significantly lower than the England average of 12.3%, which was also the case in 2016 and 2017 (see chart 5.1.9).

Compared to other local authorities, (like primary schools) the East Riding prevalence is situated within the lower half of values of both the region and nearest 15 CIPFA neighbours (see chart 5.1.7 and 5.1.8 respectively).

Chart 5.1.7 % of school pupils with SEND (Secondary school age). ERY compared to region. 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

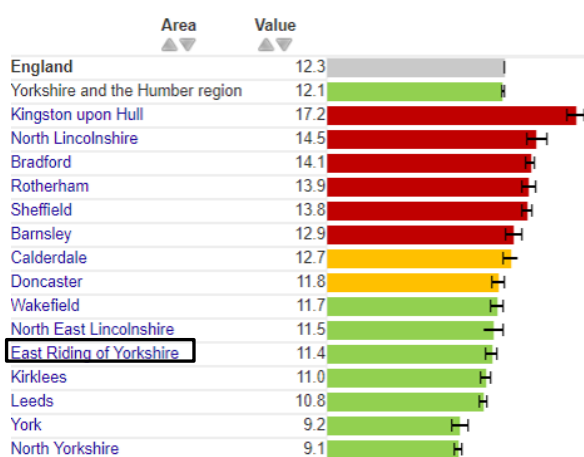


Chart 5.1.8 % of school pupils with SEND (Secondary school age). 2018. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips

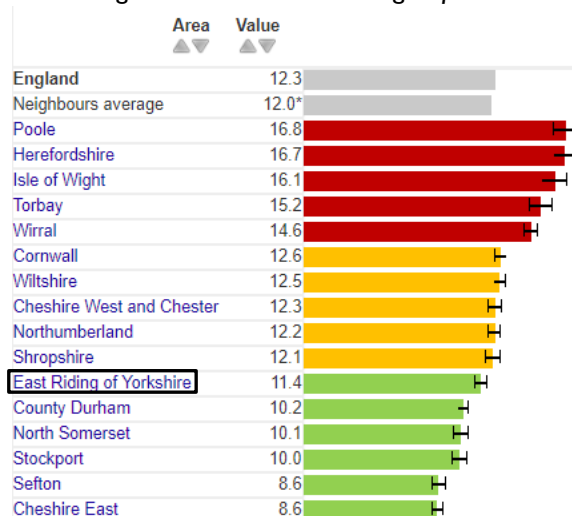
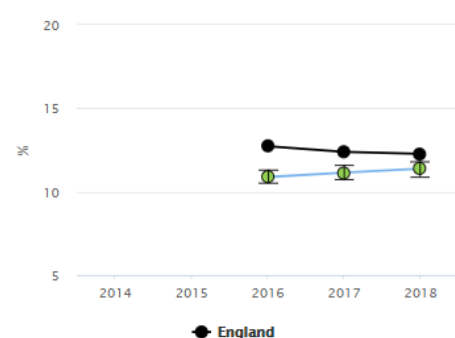


Chart 5.1.9 % of school pupils with SEND (Secondary school age). ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: -

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2016	●	2,146	10.9%	10.5%	11.3%	12.1%*	12.7%
2017	●	2,162	11.1%	10.7%	11.6%	12.0%*	12.4%
2018	●	2,172	11.4%	10.9%	11.8%	12.0%*	12.3%

Source: Department for Education special educational needs statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>



5.2 Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans maintained by East Riding of Yorkshire Council

5.2.1 EHC plans by area of residence

Chart 5.2.1 and table 5.2.2 show that the largest count of children with EHC plans are located in the Bridlington and Driffeld locality, which has a total of 468 plans and represents almost a quarter (23%) of all East Riding EHC plans. Please note that these are basic counts of EHC plans and do not take account of the overall population of the localities; Bridlington and Driffeld may (for example) have a higher count of plans owing to a larger population.

Chart 5.2.1 EHC plans maintained by ERYC by locality of residence, July 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

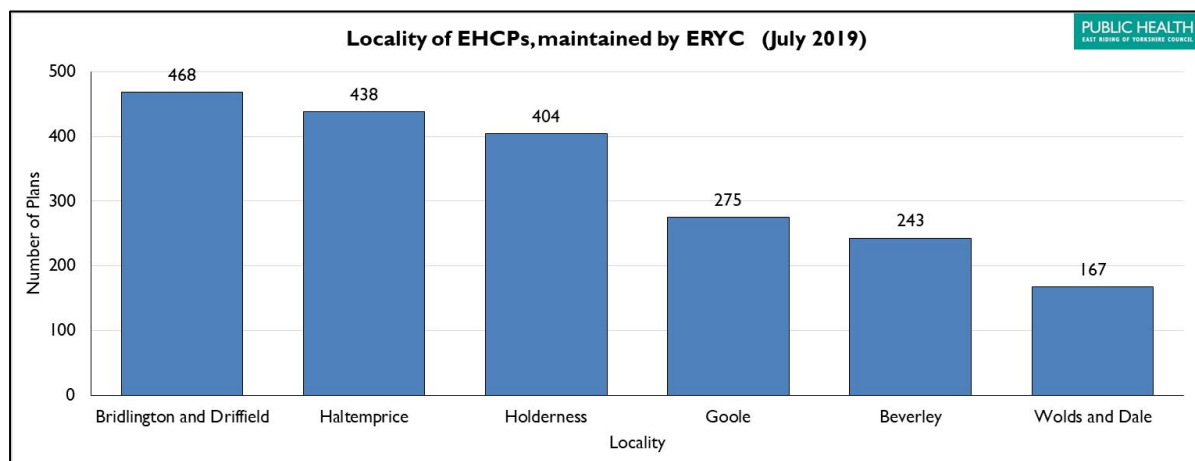


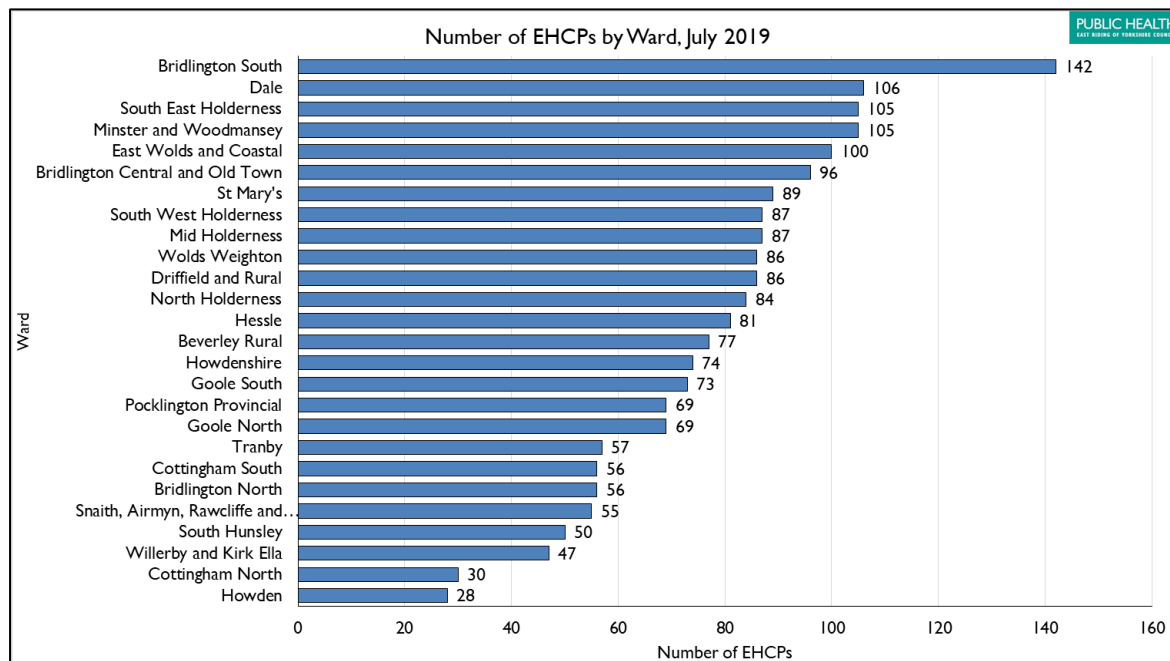
Table 5.2.2 EHC plans maintained by ERYC by locality of residence, July 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

Localities	Count of EHCPs	EHCPs within locality as % of all ERY
Bridlington and Driffeld	468	23%
Haltemprice	438	22%
Holderness	404	20%
Goole	275	14%
Beverley	243	12%
Wolds and Dale	167	8%
Grand Total	1995	100%



Chart 5.2.3 breaks down the count of EHC plans from the chart and table of the previous page into wards of residence; Bridlington South residents (with 142 EHC plans) accounts for 7% of all East Riding EHC plans.

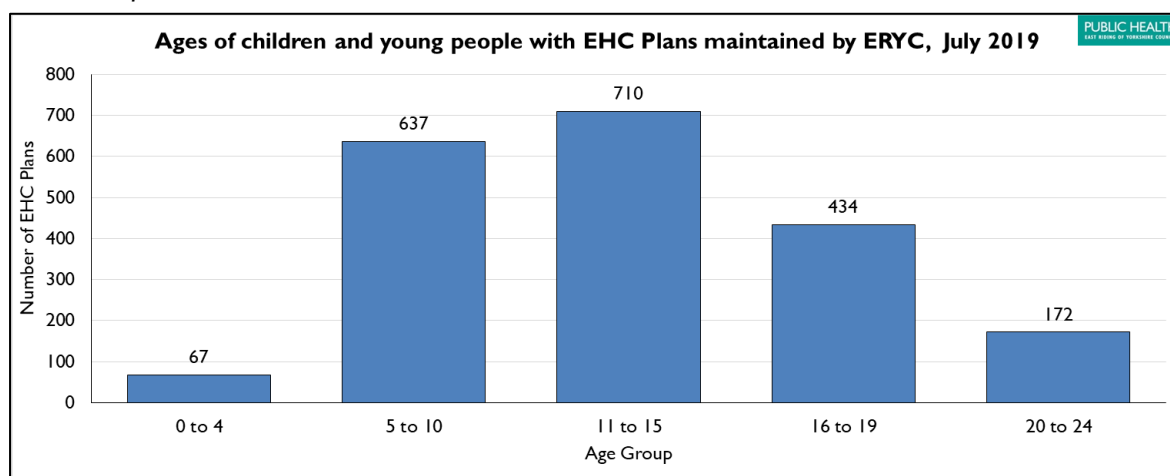
Chart 5.2.3 EHC plans maintained by ERYC by ward of residence, July 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



5.2.2 EHC plans by age

Of all children aged 0-24 with EHC plans, the age group with the highest proportion were 11-15 year olds (n=710) representing 35% of all plans (please note total numbers differ slightly from section 5.2.1).

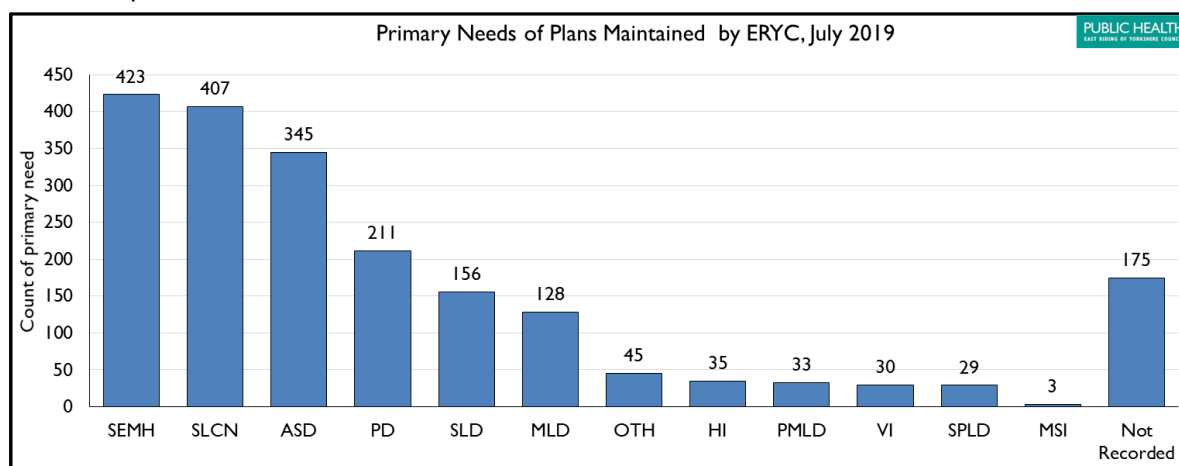
Chart 5.2.4 EHC plans maintained by ERYC by age group, July 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



5.2.3 EHC plans maintained by ERYC by primary need

Chart 5.2.5 shows the primary type of need for those with EHC plans and beneath it is a key to the abbreviations used. “Social, Emotional and Mental Health” was recorded as the primary need with the highest count (n=423) as at July 2019. This was followed by “Speech, Language & Communication Needs” (n=407) and “Autistic Spectrum Disorder” (n=345).

5.2.5 Primary need of EHC plans maintained by ERYC, July 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health	OTH	Other
SLCN	Speech, Language & Communication Needs	HI	Hearing Impairment
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	PMLD	Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty
PD	Physical Disability	VI	Visual Impairment
SLD	Severe Learning Difficulty	SPLD	Specific Learning Difficulty
MLD	Moderate Learning Difficulty	MSI	Multi-Sensory Impairment

Chart 5.2.6 displays primary need by age group. The white bar represents no primary need recorded and gradually forms a lower proportion as the age groups get older (as the primary type of need is more clearly identified).

5.2.6 Primary need of EHC plans maintained by ERYC. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

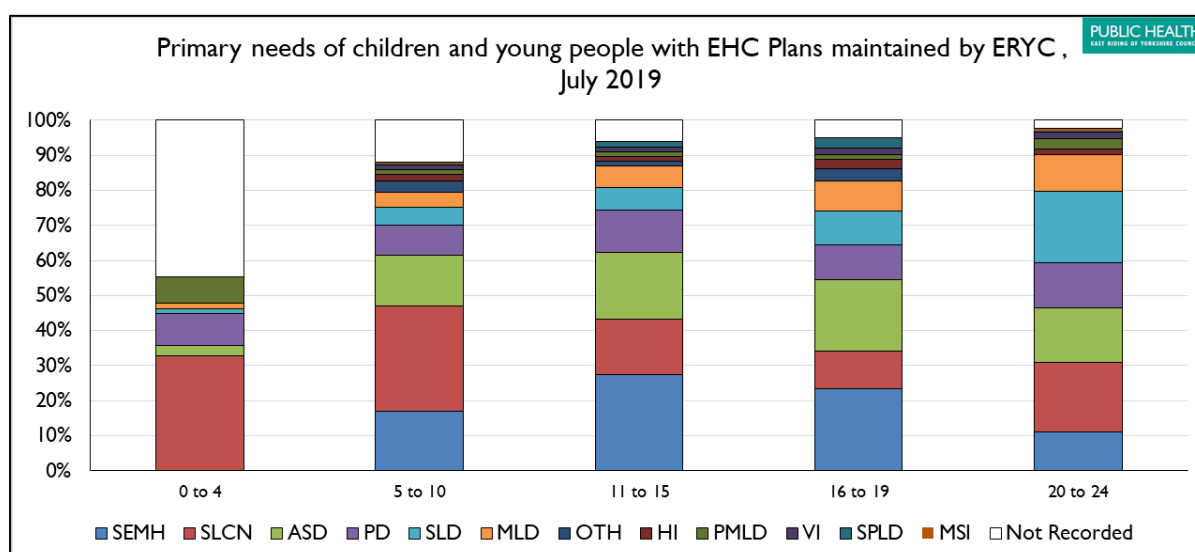
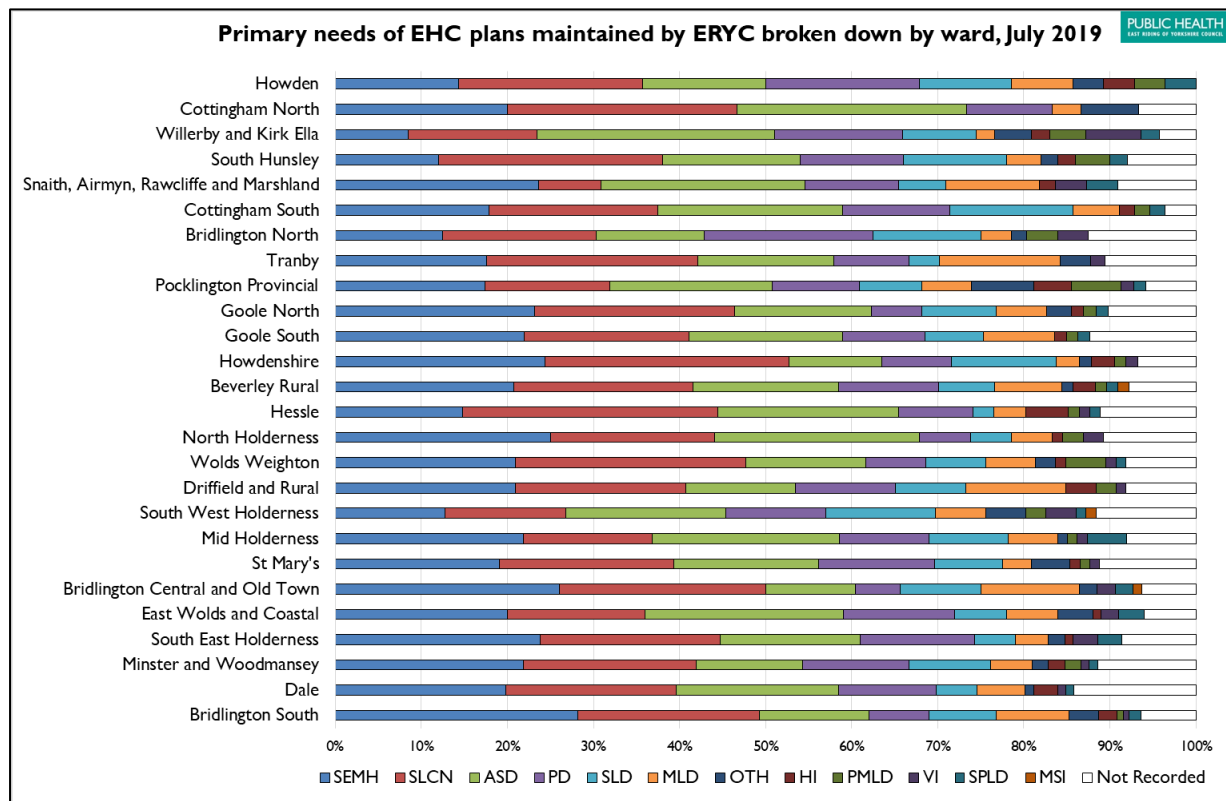


Chart 5.2.7 shows the primary type of need by East Riding ward. Owing to the complexity of attempting to investigate every type of need by ward, the chart is simply included to provide a visual overview.

5.2.7 Primary need of EHC plans maintained by ERY ward. July 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



6. Conceptions and teenage mothers

6.1 Conceptions to women aged under 18 years

Most teenage pregnancies are unplanned and around half end in an abortion. As well as it being an avoidable experience for young women, abortions represent an avoidable cost to the NHS. Although for some young women having a child young can represent a positive turning point, for many more teenagers bringing up a child is extremely difficult and can result in poor outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child. Research evidence has identified teenage pregnancy is associated with poorer outcomes for both parents and their children. Teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, more likely to raise their child alone, in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health.

There were 72 conceptions in 2017 involving East Riding residents under the age of 18 years. The East Riding rate (13.5 per 1,000 population) was significantly lower (i.e. better) than England (17.8), the second lowest local authority within the region and the 3rd lowest amongst CSSNBT neighbours. Please see charts 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 respectively.

Between 1998 and 2017 the number of conceptions involving this age group had dropped by more than a half, decreasing from almost 200 a year to less than 80. In this time the East Riding rate has usually been significantly lower than the England rate and has seen a significant decrease over the past 5 periods. Please refer to chart 6.1.3.

Chart 6.1.1 Under 18s conception rate/1,000. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017.

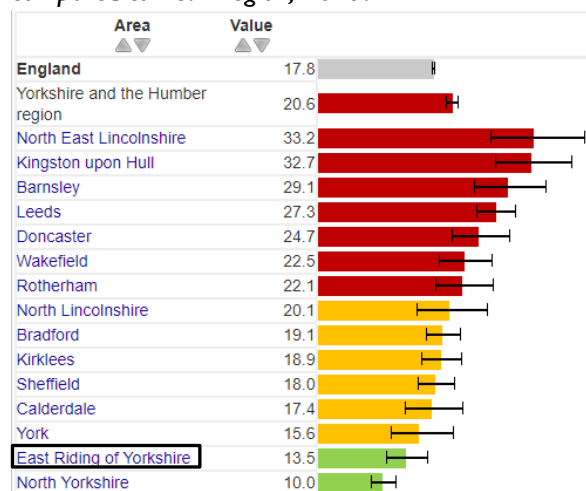


Chart 6.1.2 Under 18s conception rate/1,000. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017.

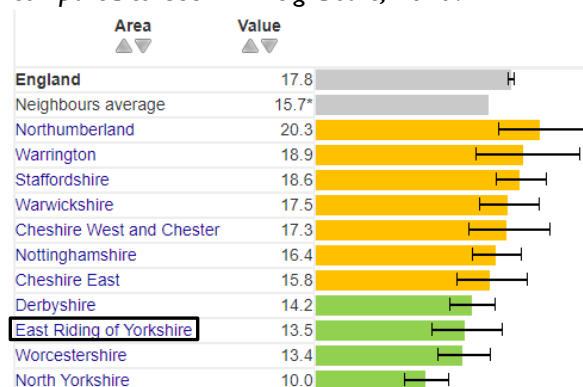
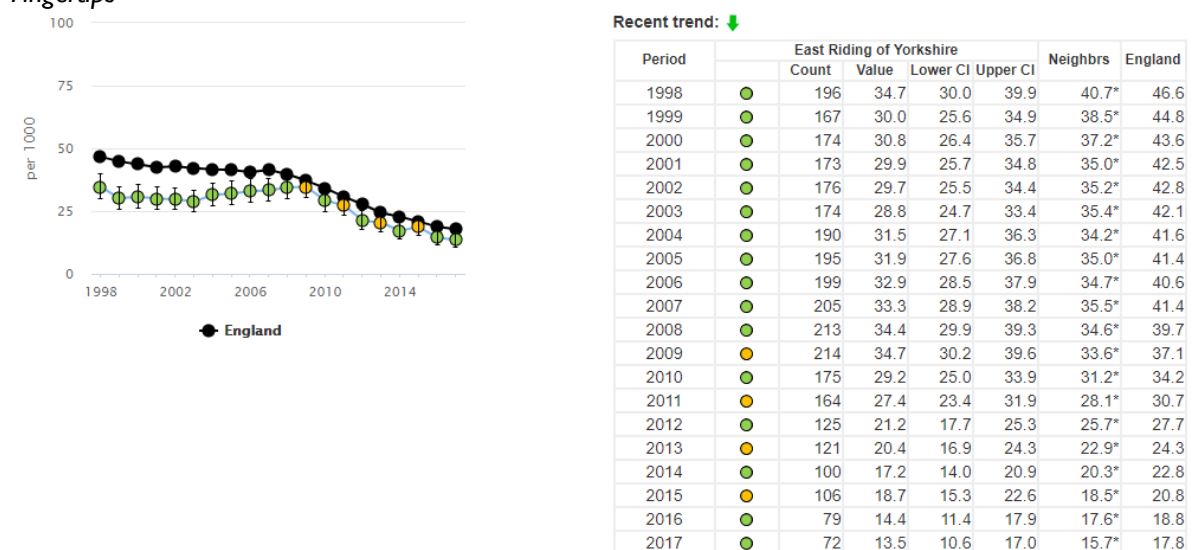


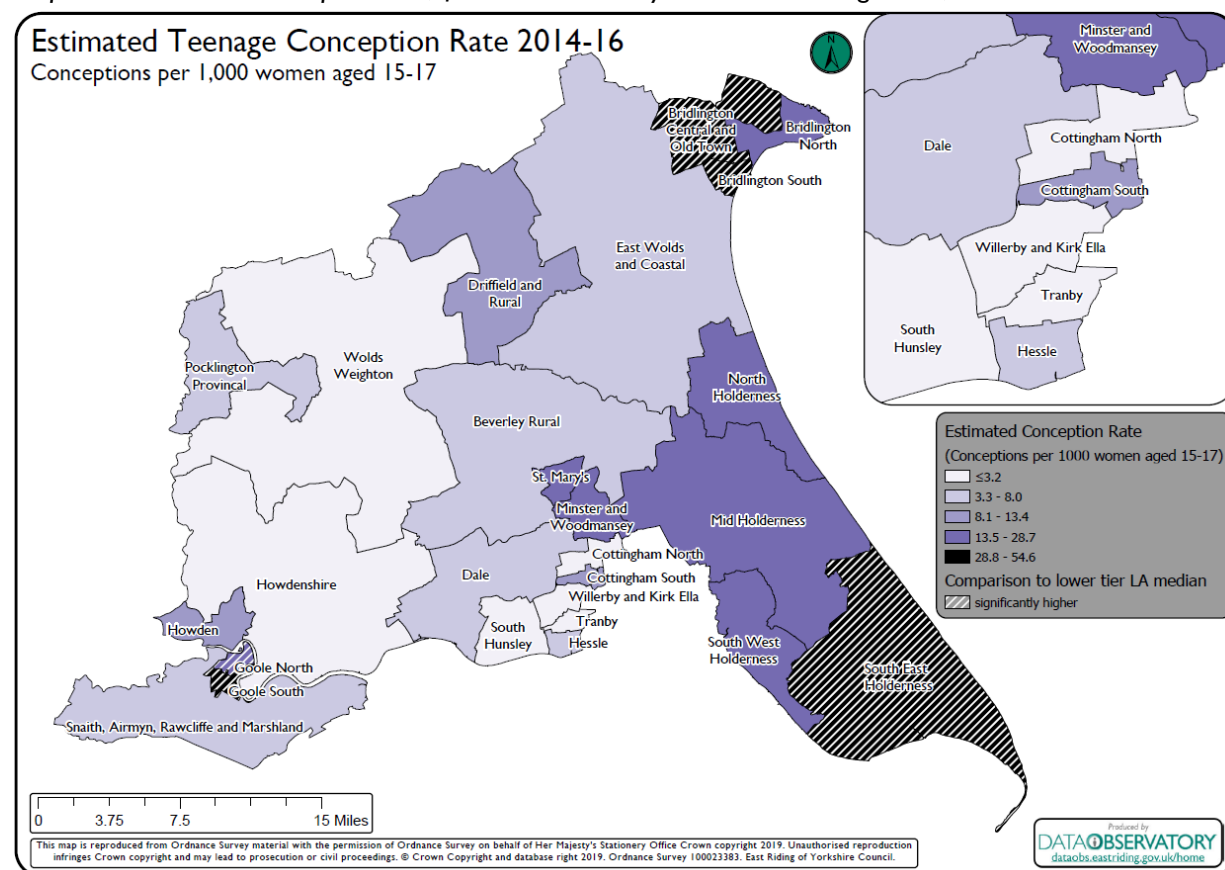
Chart 6.1.3 Under 18s conception rate per 1,000 population. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Nationally, significantly higher rates of under 18 conceptions are found within the most deprived communities, this was also witnessed in the East Riding too.

Map 6.1.4 displays the estimated rate of conceptions within the wards of the East Riding. The map shows a significantly higher rate of under 18 conceptions, than the East Riding average, within the wards of Bridlington South, Bridlington Central and Old Town, Goole South, South East Holderness and Goole North.

Map 6.1.4 Estimated conception rate, females under 18 years in East Riding wards, 2014-16. Source: ONS



6.2 Conceptions to women aged under 16 years

There were 9 conceptions in 2017 involving East Riding residents under the age of 16 years. The East Riding rate (1.7 per 1,000 population) was similar to England (2.7), lowest (i.e. better) within the region and 2nd lowest compared to CIPFA neighbours. Refer to charts 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 respectively.

Between 2010 and 2017 the actual number of conceptions involving this age group have decreased year on year, dropping by three quarters from 39 to 9. The East Riding rate has been calculated to show a significant decrease over the most recent 5 years and has been similar to the England average in all periods shown in chart 6.2.3. Nationally, it was found that there were significantly higher rates of under 16 conceptions in the most deprived communities.

Chart 6.2.1 Under 16s conception rate/1,000. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017. Source: PHE Fingertips

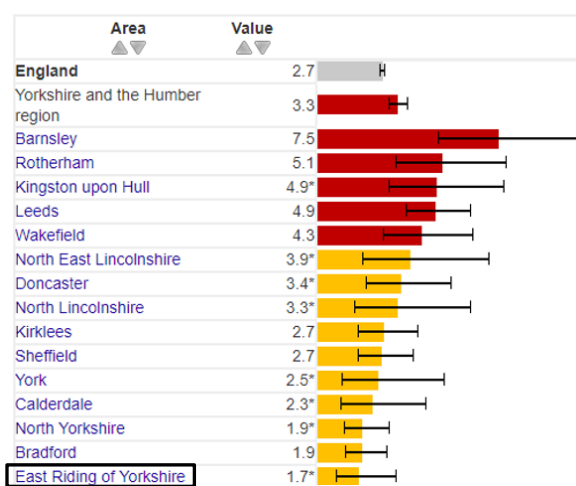


Chart 6.2.2 Under 16s conception rate/1,000. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017. Source: PHE Fingertips

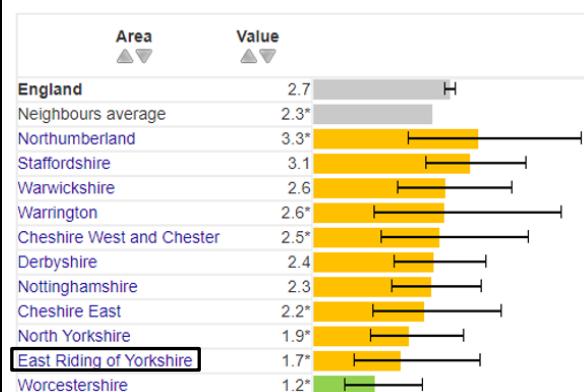


Chart 6.2.3 Under 16s conception rate per 1,000 population. ERY compared to England



Recent trend: ↓

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2009	●	39	6.6	4.7	9.1	6.4*	7.3
2010	●	39	6.7	4.8	9.2	6.0*	6.7
2011	●	33	5.6	3.9	7.9	5.5*	6.1
2012	●	34	5.9	4.1	8.2	5.3*	5.6
2013	●	22	3.9	2.5	6.0	4.6*	4.8
2014	●	19	3.5*	2.1	5.5	3.8*	4.4
2015	●	16	3.0*	1.7	4.9	3.3*	3.7
2016	●	14	2.7*	1.5	4.5	3.1*	3.0
2017	●	9	1.7*	0.8	3.3	2.3*	2.7

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)



6.3 Teenage mothers (under 18 years of age)

Children born to teenage mothers have 60% higher rates of infant mortality as well as at increased risk of low birthweight which impacts the child's long-term health. Teenage mothers are also three-times more likely to suffer from post-natal depression, experience poor mental health and have an increased risk of living in poverty.

During 2017/18 there were 11 births in the East Riding involving mothers under the age of 18 years. This equated to 0.4% of all births within the local authority area, lower (but not significantly) than the England average of 0.7%.

Charts 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 show the East Riding to have lowest proportion of births born to teenage mothers when compared to both the rest of the region and other CSSNBT neighbours.

In the past, there has been a significantly higher percent of teenage mothers in the East Riding than the England average, as shown in chart 6.3.3. However, there has been a decline (as there has been nationally) between 2010/11 and 2017/18 and over the past 5 years the East Riding has decreased significantly.

Chart 6.3.1 % births to teenage mothers (under 18 years of age). ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

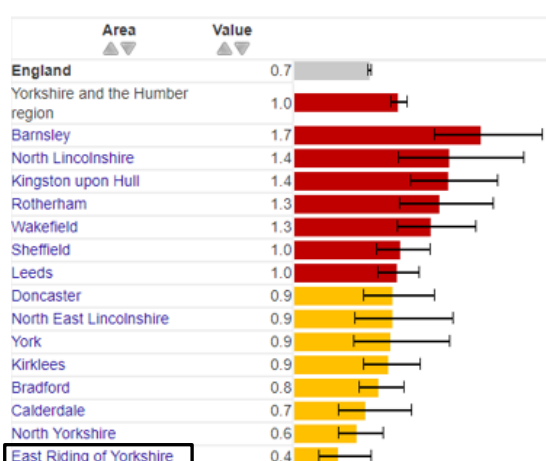


Chart 6.3.2 % births to teenage mothers (under 18 years of age). ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

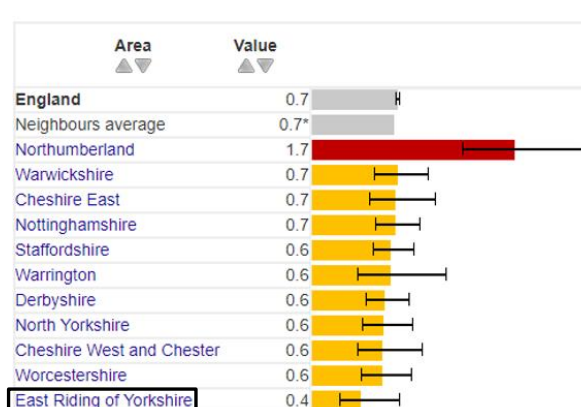
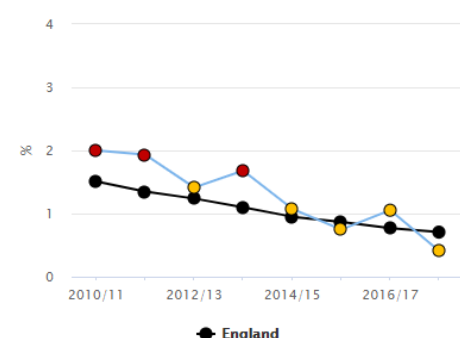


Chart 6.3.3 % births to teenage mothers (under 18 years of age). ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: ↓

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2010/11	●	60	2.0%	1.6%	2.6%	1.7%*	1.5%
2011/12	●	58	1.9%	1.5%	2.5%	1.5%*	1.3%
2012/13	●	41	1.4%	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%*	1.2%
2013/14	●	47	1.7%	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%*	1.1%
2014/15	●	31	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%*	1.0%
2015/16	●	21	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%*	0.9%
2016/17	●	29	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%	0.8%*	0.8%
2017/18	●	11	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%*	0.7%

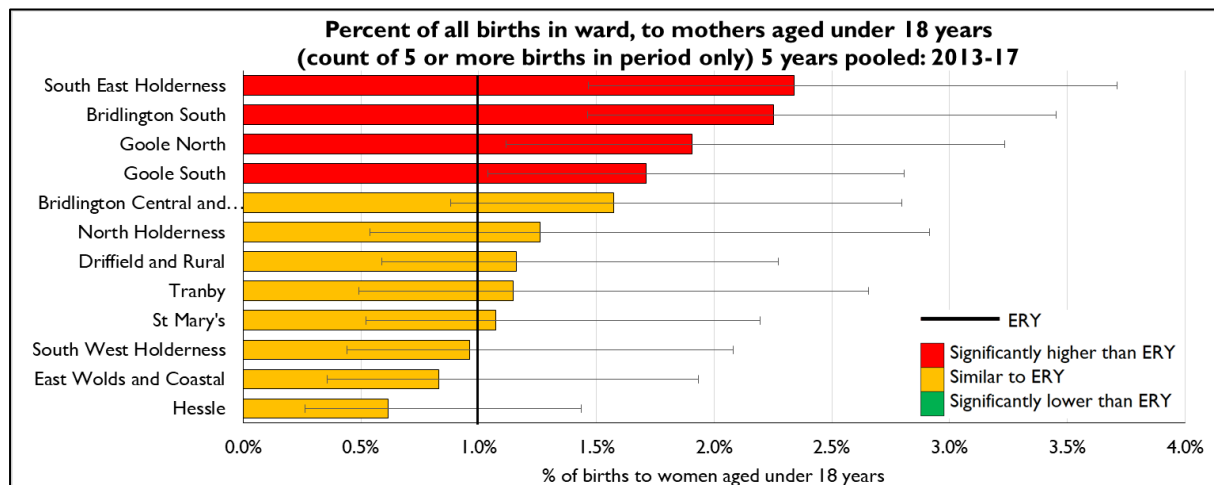
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2018, Re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. All rights reserved.



Chart 6.3.4 examines the proportion of births to teenage mothers at ward level, for the 5 year period 2013-17. It should be noted that there are subtle differences in the methodology (e.g. different time periods) used in this chart compared to the PHE Fingertips sourced charts on the previous page, so they should not be directly compared.

In this period there were 147 births to mothers under the age of 18. Those wards significantly higher than the East Riding average (1%) in this period included South East Holderness (2.3%, n=17), Bridlington South (2.3%, n=20), Goole North (1.9%, n=13) and Goole South (1.7%, n=15).

Chart 6.3.4 Percentage of births to teenage mothers, 5 years pooled (2013-17). Source: NHS Digital*



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7. Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm

Nationally, hospital admissions for self-harm in children has increased in recent years, with admissions being significantly higher for young women than men. With links to other mental health conditions such as depression, the emotional causes of self-harm may require psychological assessment and treatment. This section covers three age groups that are available on PHE Fingertips; one overarching age group of 10-24 years and then two cohorts within it of 10-14 years and 15-19 years.

7.1 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)

In 2017/18, there were 168 admissions in the East Riding due to self-harm within the 10-24 year old age group. This equated to a rate of 343 per 100,000 population, significantly lower than the England average rate of 421 per 100,000. Compared to other local authorities in the Y&H region the East Riding had the 7th lowest rate (chart 7.1.1) and was lowest of all local authorities within the CSSBNT group (chart 7.1.2). Historically the East Riding has had a lower rate of admissions due to self-harm than England, significantly lower since 2012/13 (see chart 7.1.3). The chart also shows an increase in the rate of East Riding admissions past two years.

Chart 7.1.1 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years). Crude rate/100,000 population. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

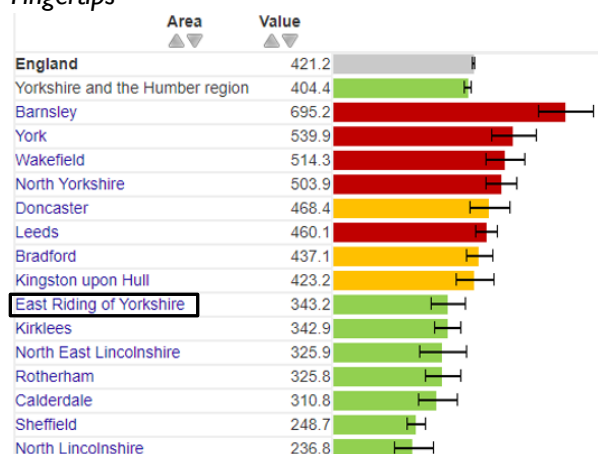


Chart 7.1.2 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years). Crude rate/100,000 population. ERY compared to CSSBNT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

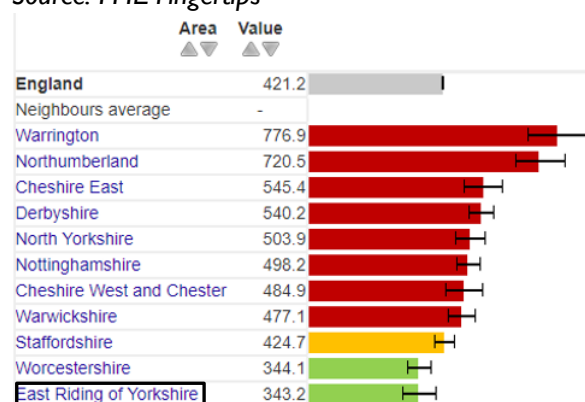
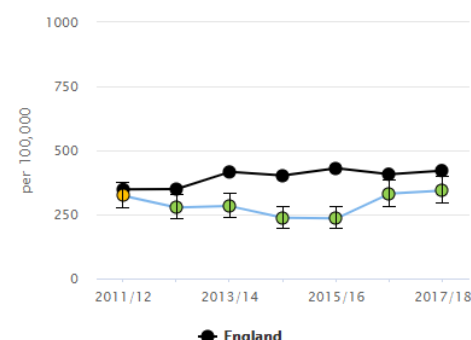


Chart 7.1.3 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years), crude rate per 100,000. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: -

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2011/12	175	323.6	276.8	375.9	386.4	347.4
2012/13	148	276.8	233.5	325.8	342.7	348.9
2013/14	153	282.4	239.0	331.4	394.8	415.8
2014/15	130	237.4	198.0	282.3	367.9	401.9
2015/16	123	234.2	194.3	279.8	384.9	430.5
2016/17	172	330.9	283.0	384.7	401.3	407.1
2017/18	168	343.2	292.7	399.8	404.4	421.2

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7.2 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14 years)

There were 26 admissions due to self-harm amongst 10-14 year olds in the East Riding during 2017/18. The rate of 145.9 per 100,000 was lower, but not significantly, than the England average of 210.4. Charts 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 compare the East Riding rate against other local authorities, where it was 7th lowest within region and the lowest (i.e. best) amongst its CSSNBT neighbours. Chart 7.2.3 demonstrates a lot of fluctuation of the East Riding rate over the period shown (not unexpected owing to the small numbers involved), but statistically the rate has not significantly changed over the past 5 years.

Chart 7.2.1 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14 years). Crude rate/100,000 population. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

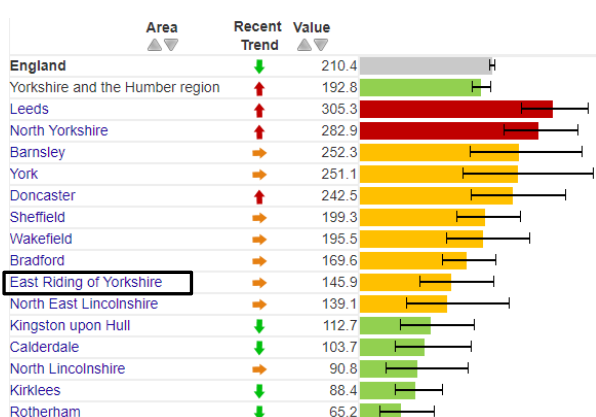


Chart 7.2.2 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14 years). Crude rate/100,000 population. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

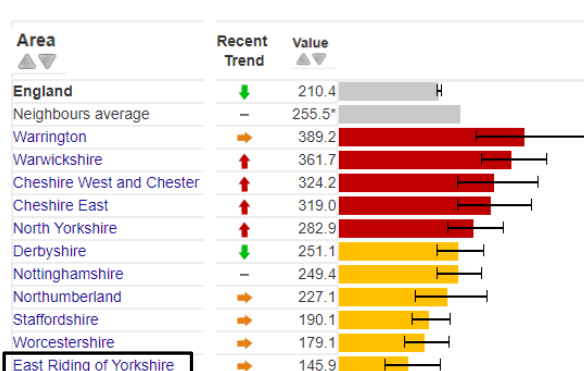
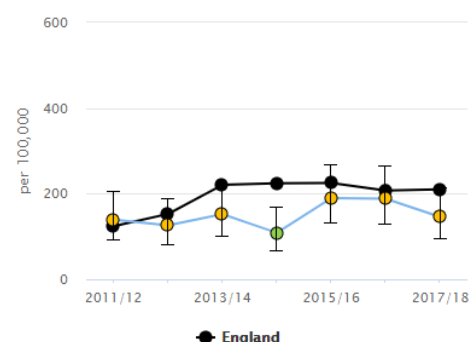


Chart 7.2.3 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14 years), crude rate per 100,000. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: →

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2011/12	26	139.4	91.1	204.3	138.3*	123.8
2012/13	23	126.2	80.0	189.4	146.6	152.5
2013/14	27	152.3	100.3	221.6	212.3	220.5
2014/15	19	108.7	65.4	169.7	219.2	224.2
2015/16	33	189.6	130.5	266.3	222.3	225.2
2016/17	33	188.3	129.6	264.4	222.1	207.2
2017/18	26	145.9	95.3	213.9	192.8	210.4

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7.3 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 years)

For the age group 15-19 years, there were 74 admissions due to self-harm involving East Riding residents during 2017/18. The East Riding rate of 409.4 per 100,000 was significantly lower than the England average (648.6 per 100,000). The East Riding rate again compared favourably to other local authorities, where it was 4th lowest in region (chart 7.3.1) and lowest of all CSSBNT neighbours (chart 7.3.2).

Between 2011/12 and 2017/18 the East Riding rate of admissions for self-harm has remained lower than the England average (chart 7.3.3), significantly lower in all periods except for 2011/12.

Chart 7.3.1 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 yrs). Crude rate/100,000 population. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

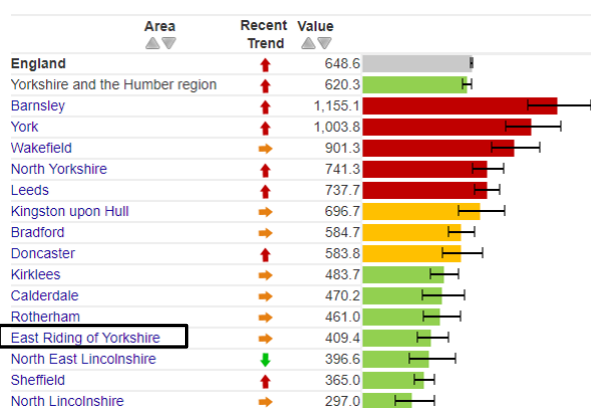


Chart 7.3.2 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 yrs). Crude rate/100,000 population. ERY compared to CSSBNT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

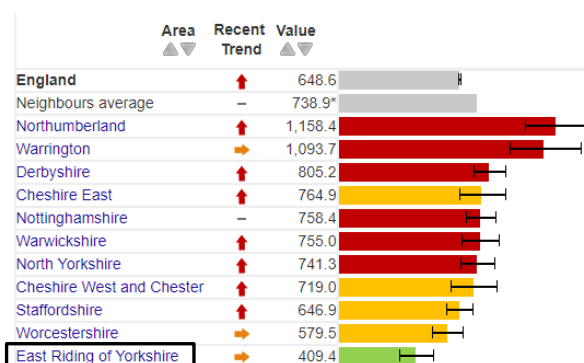
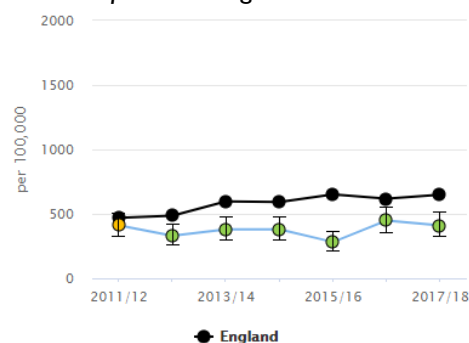


Chart 7.3.3 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 yrs), crude rate per 100,000. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: →

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2011/12	84	410.8	327.7	508.6	515.1*	469.2
2012/13	67	329.7	255.5	418.7	476.8	486.4
2013/14	76	378.9	298.5	474.3	567.1	597.1
2014/15	75	379.9	298.8	476.3	540.2	591.3
2015/16	54	281.6	211.5	367.5	590.2	651.6
2016/17	84	448.7	357.9	555.5	610.0	617.1
2017/18	74	409.4	321.5	514.0	620.3	648.6

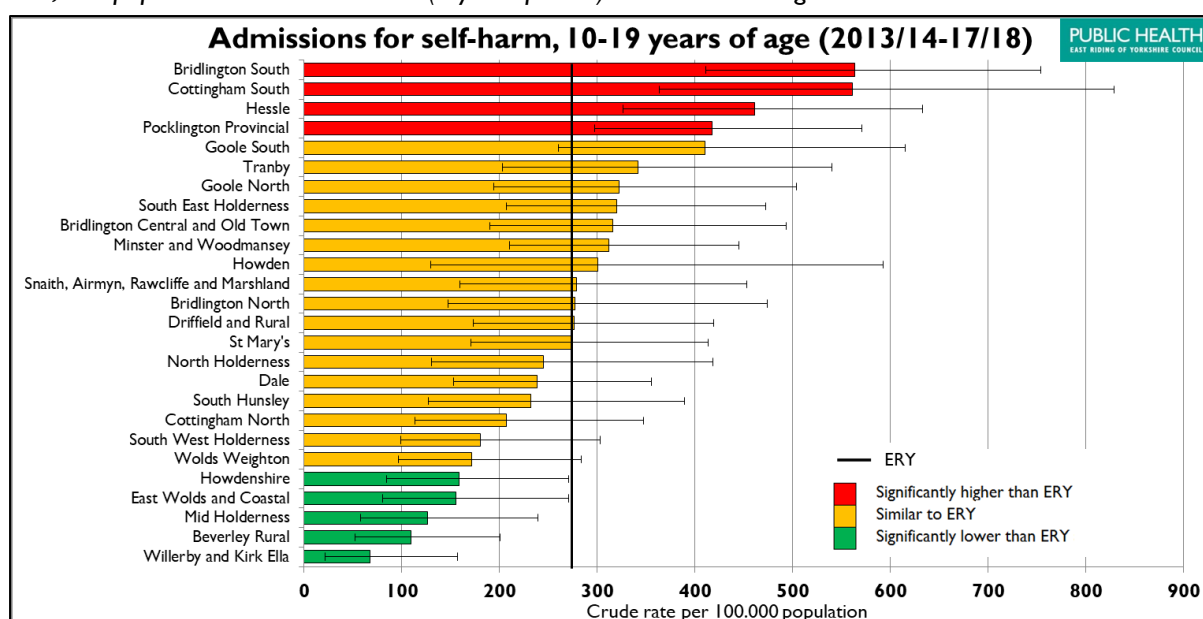
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7.4 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm in East Riding wards (10-19 years of age)

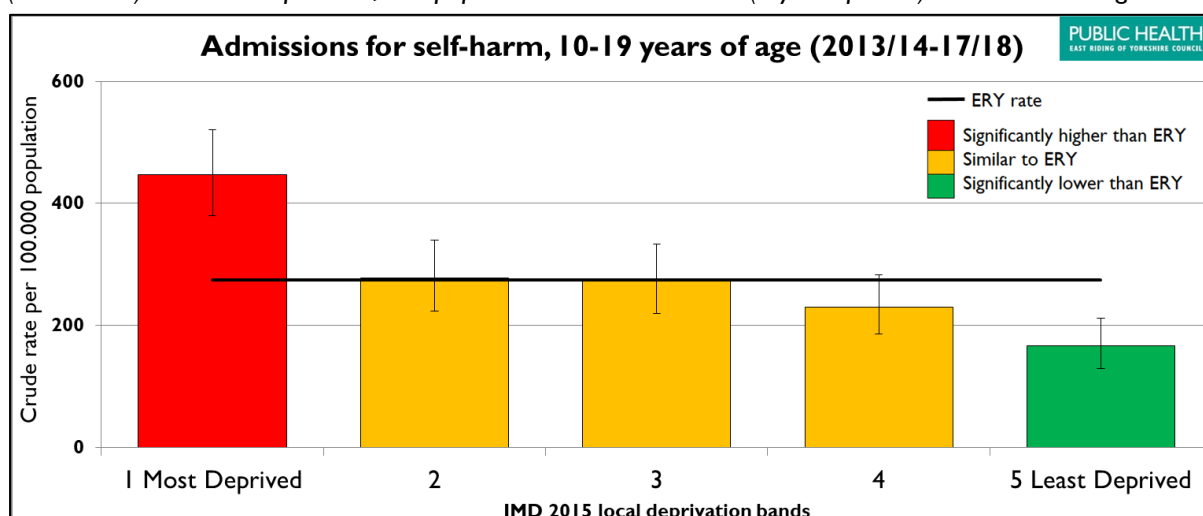
Chart 7.4.1 below displays at ward-level the crude rate per 100,000 population for hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for children and young people aged 10-19 years (between 2013/14-17/18). Bridlington South (rate: 563.1, n=45 admissions), Cottingham South (rate: 561.3, n=25), Hessle (rate: 460.9, n=38) and Pocklington Provincial (rate: 417.6, n=39) are the four wards which have significantly higher rates of admissions of self-harm in this age group when compared to the East Riding average (rate: 274.9, n=505). Five wards (out of a total of 26) are significantly lower than the East Riding average. Chart 7.4.2 illustrates that admission rates involving residents from the most deprived East Riding local deprivation quintile are significantly higher than the local authority average. The rates within the least deprived quintile are significantly lower.

Chart 7.4.1 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-19 yrs) in East Riding wards. Crude rate per 100,000 population. 2012/13-16/17 (5 years pooled). Source: NHS Digital*



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Chart 7.4.2 Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-19 yrs) East Riding local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2015). Crude rate per 100,000 population. 2013/14-17/18 (5 years pooled). Source: NHS Digital*



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8. Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children

Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experiences. This section provides information on emergency admissions involving 2 age groups (0-14 years and 15-24 years) at both local authority and ward level. Accidental (unintentional) and deliberate injuries have been grouped together to form one overall “injuries” indicator, regardless of cause. PHE do not currently have separate indicators for “accidental” and “deliberate” injuries, however, further local work might be able to look into differentiating the two (e.g. by examining if a code for assault or self-harm has been included in the record).

8.1 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14)

Charts 8.1.1 and 8.1.2 compare the East Riding crude rate for hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries (in children aged 0-14), against regional and CSSNBT local authorities respectively, during 2017/18. The East Riding rate (92.5 per 10,000, based on 479 admissions) was 6th lowest and 4th lowest respectively (discounting Nottinghamshire due to a lack of available data). The East Riding was also lower (but not significantly) than the England rate of 96.4 per 10,000 population.

Chart 8.1.1 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14). Crude rate/10,000 population. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

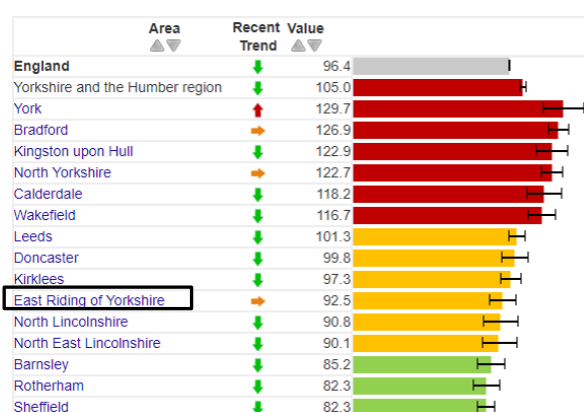


Chart 8.1.2 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14). Crude rate/10,000 population. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

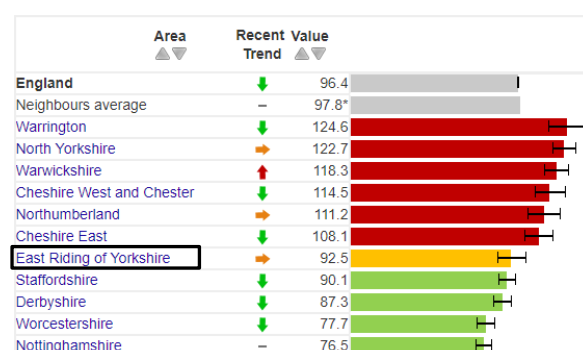
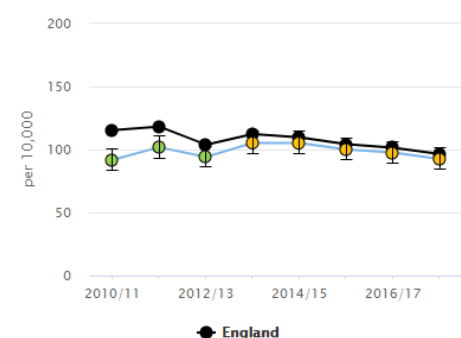


Chart 8.1.3 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14). Crude rate/10,000 population. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: →

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2010/11	478	91.8	83.8	100.4	127.3	115.2
2011/12	526	101.8	93.3	110.9	128.0	118.3
2012/13	487	94.0	85.9	102.8	109.6	103.9
2013/14	541	105.3	96.6	114.5	121.0	112.2
2014/15	540	105.1	96.4	114.4	116.0	109.6
2015/16	513	100.1	91.6	109.1	108.1	104.2
2016/17	503	97.6	89.2	106.5	107.1	101.5
2017/18	479	92.5	84.4	101.2	105.0	96.4

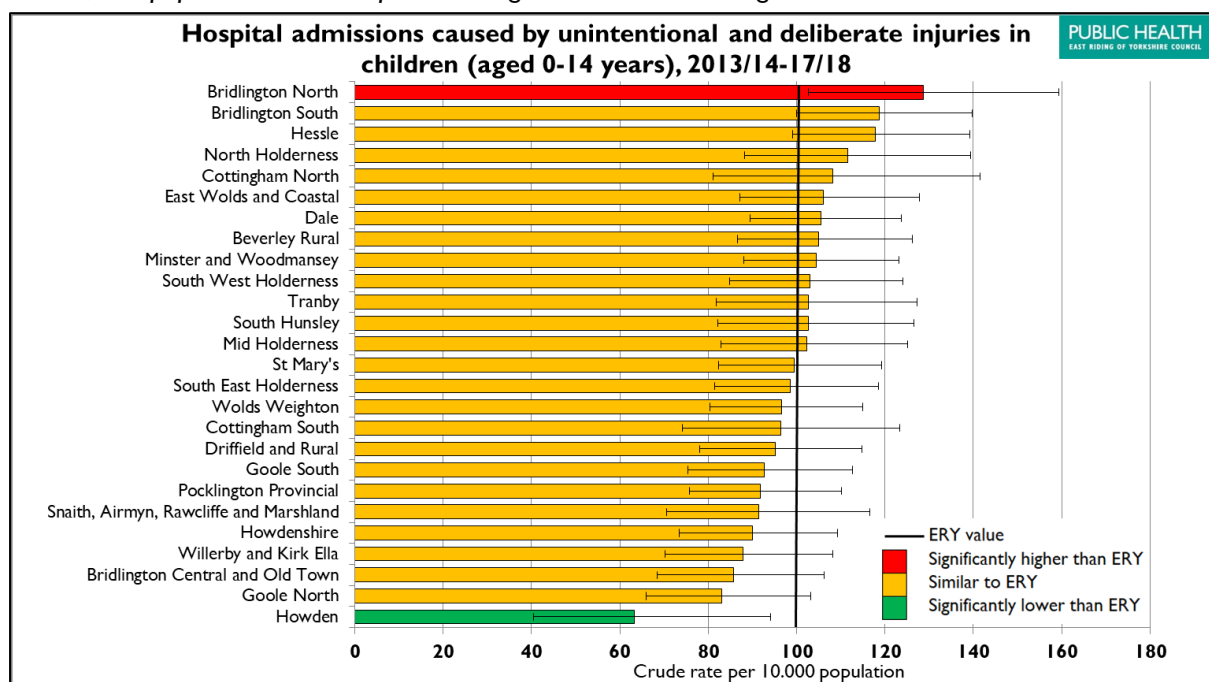
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)



Chart 8.1.3 compares the East Riding rate against England, between 2010/11 and 2017/18. In all periods the East Riding rate has remained lower than the England average; significantly lower in the first 3 periods and then statistically similar for the remainder. Even though the East Riding rate has followed national trends in showing a consistent decline since 2013/14, this trend is not considered a statistically significant decrease.

The rate of unintentional (accidental) and deliberate injuries within the 26 wards of the East Riding (in children aged 0-14) are shown in chart 8.1.4, for the 5 year pooled period of 2013/14 to 2017/18. Whilst the rate varies amongst the wards, there are only 2 outliers. Howden was calculated to have a significantly lower rate compared to the local authority average, whilst Bridlington North had a significantly higher rate of unintentional and deliberate injuries. The rate of injuries in all of the other 24 other wards were not significantly different from the East Riding average.

Chart 8.1.4 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14). Crude rate/10,000 population. ERY compared to England. Source: NHS Digital*



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8.2 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 15-24)

There were 421 emergency admissions involving East Riding residents aged 15-24 years, in 2017/18, equating to a crude rate per 10,000 population of 128.5. This rate was lower, but not significantly, than the England rate of 132.7.

Chart 8.2.1 displays the crude rates of the local authorities within the Yorkshire and Humber region, where the East Riding is found to have the 6th lowest rate. Compared to CSSNBT neighbours (chart 8.2.2) the East Riding rate was the 3rd lowest.

In all years (except one) between 2010/11 and 2017/18, the East Riding rate of accidental and deliberate injuries has remained lower than the England average, half of them significantly lower. The East Riding trend (based on the last 8 years of data) has not shown any significant change (chart 8.2.3).

Chart 8.2.1 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children (aged 15-24). Crude rate/10,000 population. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18.

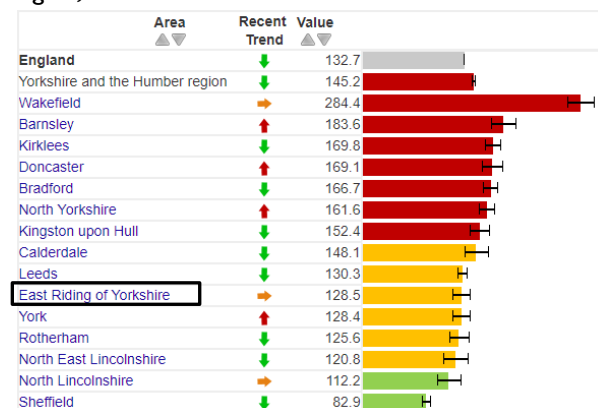


Chart 8.2.2 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children (aged 15-24). Crude rate/10,000 population. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2017/18.

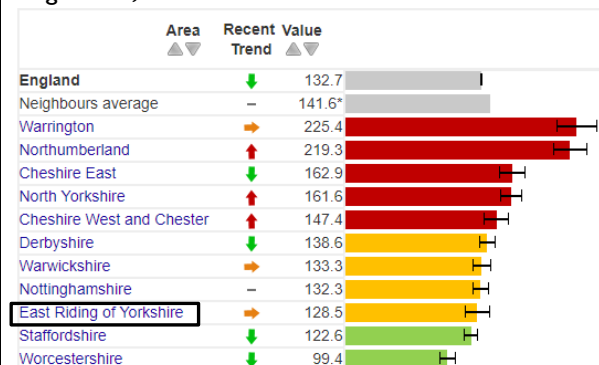
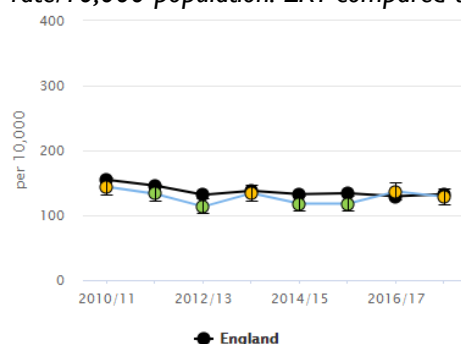


Chart 8.2.3 Hospital admissions for accidental and deliberate injuries in children (aged 15-24). Crude rate/10,000 population. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: →

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2010/11	517	144.0	131.9	157.0	167.4	154.9
2011/12	482	133.1	121.5	145.5	167.8	145.6
2012/13	410	113.4	102.7	125.0	145.2	131.5
2013/14	483	134.1	122.4	146.6	150.8	137.7
2014/15	421	117.7	106.8	129.6	138.1	132.6
2015/16	409	117.8	106.6	129.8	139.7	134.1
2016/17	468	136.6	124.5	149.5	139.5	129.2
2017/18	421	128.5	116.6	141.4	145.2	132.7

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

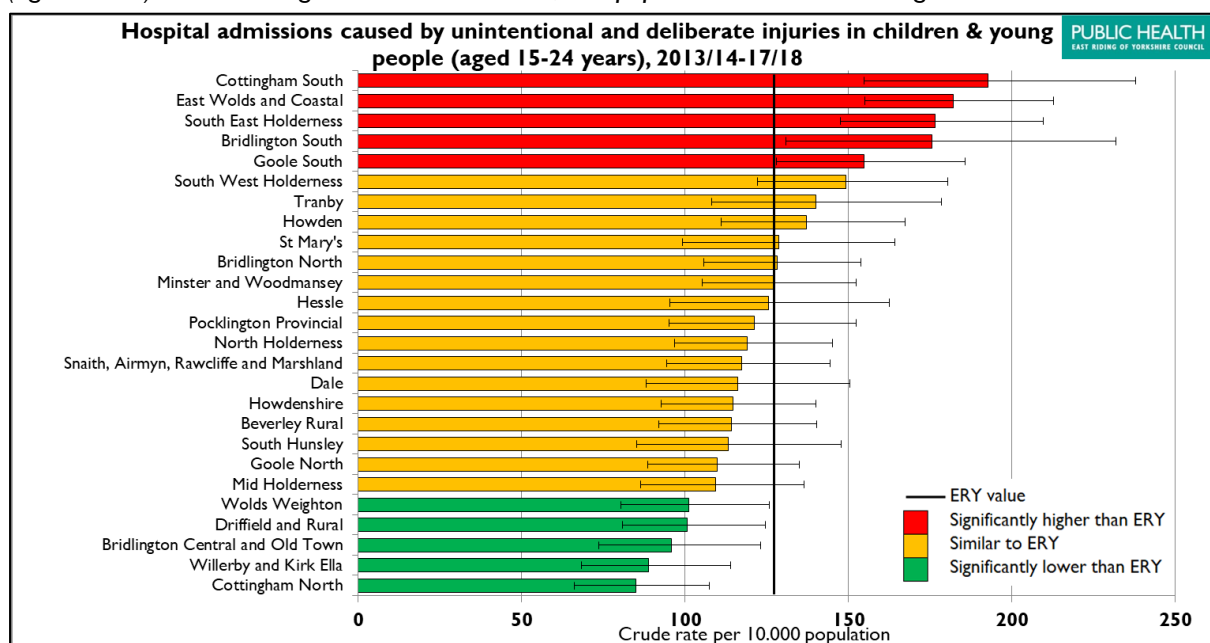


Chart 8.2.4 illustrates the emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional (accidental) and deliberate injuries in children and young people aged 15-24 years at a ward level. The time period shown is 2013/15-17/18 (5 years pooled together).

There were 5 wards which had significantly higher hospital admission rates when compared to the East Riding average (rate: 126.8 per 10,000 population, 2202 emergency admissions). These included Cottingham South (rate: 192.9, n=81), East Wolds and Coastal (rate: 182.1, n=127), South East Holderness (rate: 176.5, n=130), Bridlington South (rate: 175.5, n=140) and Goole South (rate: 154.9, n=102). Three of these wards are amongst the most deprived within the local authority.

There were 5 wards which had a significantly lower rate of admissions than the East Riding overall, these are displayed as green bars on the chart below.

Chart 8.2.4 Emergency hospital admissions for unintentional (accidental) and deliberate injuries in children (aged 15-24) in East Riding wards. Crude rate/10,000 population Source: NHS Digital*



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9. Accident and Emergency Attendances (0-4 years of age)

Accident and emergency (A&E) attendances in children under five years are often preventable, and commonly caused by accidental injury or by minor illnesses which could have been treated in primary care.

In 2017/18, there were 9,438 attendances at A&E by East Riding residents aged 0-4. The East Riding rate per 1,000 population (599.3) was significantly lower than the England average (619).

A comparison with other local authorities finds the East Riding to be within the upper (i.e. worse) half of attendance rates for both the region (chart 9.1) where the local authority was 5th highest and CSSNBT neighbours (chart 9.2) where it was 3rd highest.

Chart 9.3 demonstrates the trend of A&E attendance rates for both the East Riding and England, for the period 2010/11 to 2017/18. In most periods the East Riding had a significantly lower A&E attendance rate than England, however in recent years it has caught up with the national average and the East Riding recent trend (based on the last 5 years of data) has got significantly worse.

Chart 9.1 A&E attendances (0-4 years). Crude rate/1,000 population. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

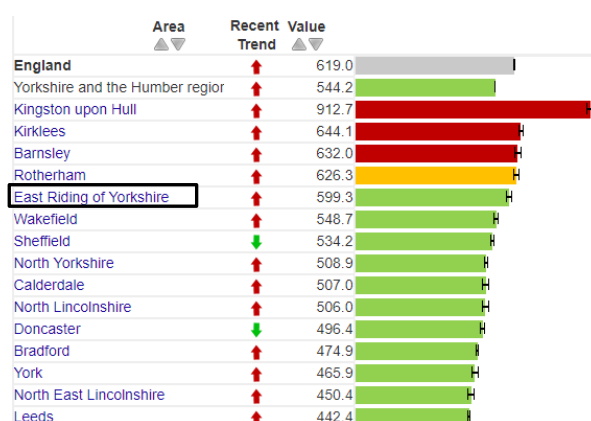


Chart 9.2 A&E attendances (0-4 years). Crude rate/1,000 population. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2016/17. Source: PHE Fingertips

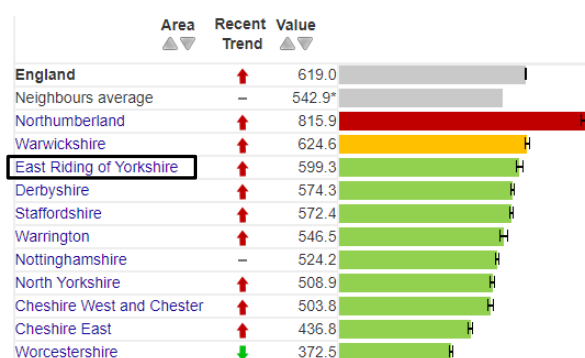
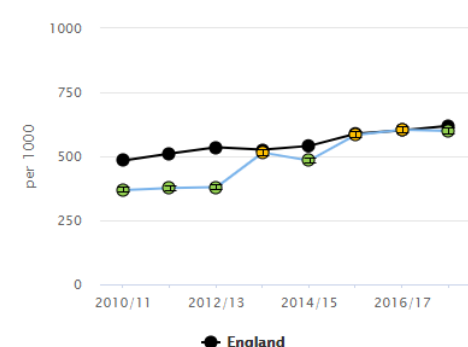


Chart 9.3 A&E attendances (0-4 years), crude rate per 1,000. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: ↑

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Neighbrs	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2010/11	●	5,985	368.2	358.9	377.6	417.2*	483.9
2011/12	●	6,178	376.3	367.0	385.8	440.1*	510.8
2012/13	●	6,301	379.2	369.9	388.7	455.4*	535.1
2013/14	●	8,425	514.8	503.9	525.9	455.0*	525.8
2014/15	●	7,912	484.0	473.4	494.8	448.6*	540.7
2015/16	●	9,429	584.1	572.4	596.0	514.3*	588.1
2016/17	●	9,663	604.0	592.0	616.2	532.7*	601.8
2017/18	●	9,438	599.3	587.3	611.5	542.9*	619.0

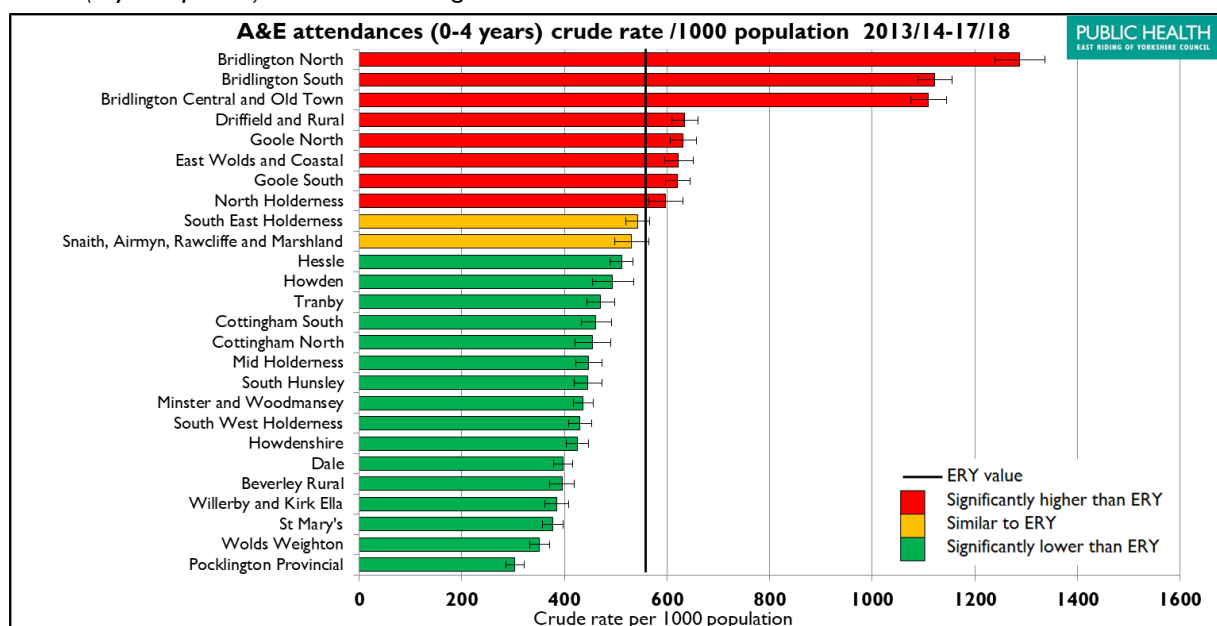
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2018, Re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. All rights reserved.



Analysis of A&E attendances by ward was conducted for the 5 year period 2013/14 to 2017/18 and the results are presented in chart 9.4.

There were 8 wards with a significantly higher A&E attendance rate than the East Riding average (rate: 556.9, n=44,867 A&E attendances) and these are presented as red bars in the chart below. Of these, 3 wards stand out as having noticeably higher rates than all other wards: Bridlington North (rate: 1,287.1, n=383), Bridlington South (rate: 1,122.4, n=784) and Bridlington Central and Old Town (rate: 1,109.4, n=686). All three wards had rates at least as twice as high as the East Riding average and the rate of Bridlington North was four times higher than Pocklington Provincial which had the lowest rate. The impact of the rates of these three wards has increased the East Riding average so that the majority of the wards (coloured green) are significantly lower than the local authority average.

Chart 9.4 A&E attendances (0-4 years), in East Riding wards. Crude rate per 1,000 population. 2013/14-17/18 (5 years pooled). Source: NHS Digital*



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10. Child protection

UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) uses the term 'child protection' to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage.

10.1 New child protection cases: rate of children (under 18 years) who became the subject of a child protection plan during the year

There is currently no data on the number of new child protection cases on PHE Fingertips since 2014/15. In that year there were 228 new child protection cases, which equated to a rate of 36.1 per 10,000 population, significantly lower than England (53.7). Charts 10.1.1 and 10.1.2 shows the East Riding to have lowest rate of children who became the subject of a child protection plan, within the region and amongst CSSBNT neighbours respectively.

A comparison against England is shown for 3 periods in chart 10.1.3, where the last 2 years have shown the East Riding to have a significantly lower rate. There are not enough data points to show a significant trend.

Chart 10.1.1 New child protection cases, crude rate per 10,000. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2014/15.

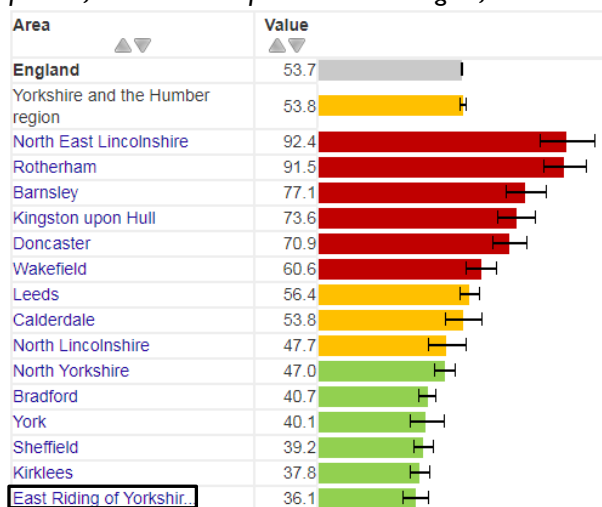


Chart 10.1.2 New child protection cases, crude rate per 10,000. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2014/15.

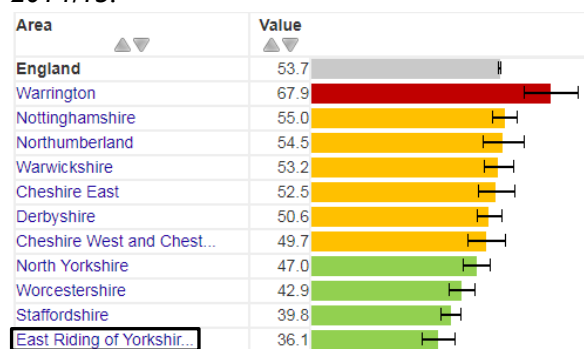
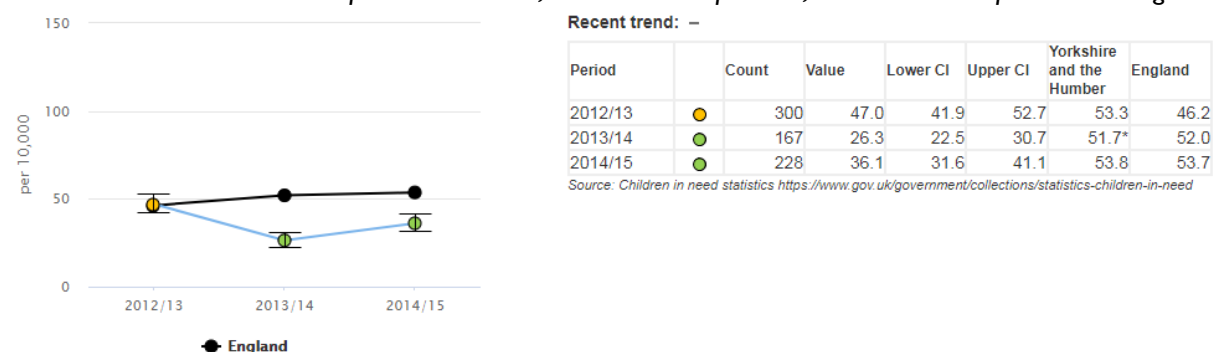


Chart 10.1.3 New child protection cases, crude rate per 10,000. ERY compared to England



10.2 Local data - children who became subject of a child protection plan

In 2018/19, there were 5 East Riding wards with significantly higher rates of new child protection plans than the East Riding average of 41.5 per 10,000 population (0-17 years). These were Minster and Woodmansey (rate: 117.6, n=38 plans), Bridlington South (rate: 113, n=33), South East Holderness (rate: 93.1, n=26), North Holderness (rate: 91, n=16) and Goole South (rate: 79.3, n=20). Please refer to chart 10.2.1 below. Further analysis conducted on the Minster and Woodmansey found that 2 specific LSOAs (E01013038 and E01013038) within the ward accounted for 61% of all its new child protection cases. These 2 LSOAs also accounted for almost 10% of all new plans within the East Riding overall.

Chart 10.2.1 Children who became subject of a child protection plan, 2018/19. Ward of residence. Original data source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

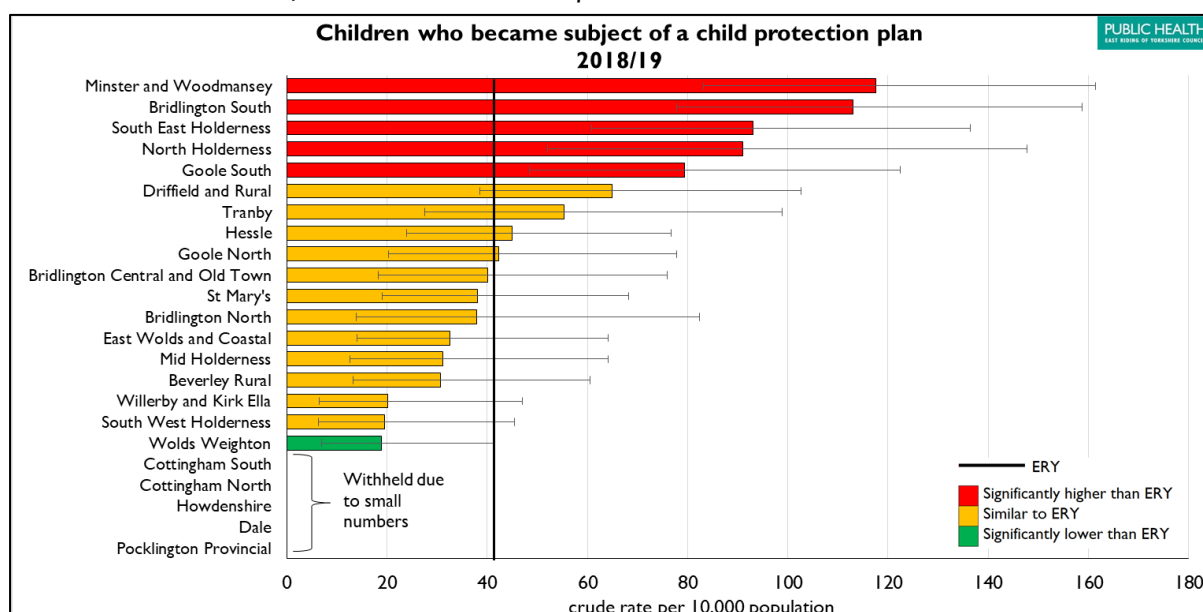


Chart 10.2.2 Children who became subject of a child protection plan, 2018/19. IMD 2015 quintile of residence. Original data source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

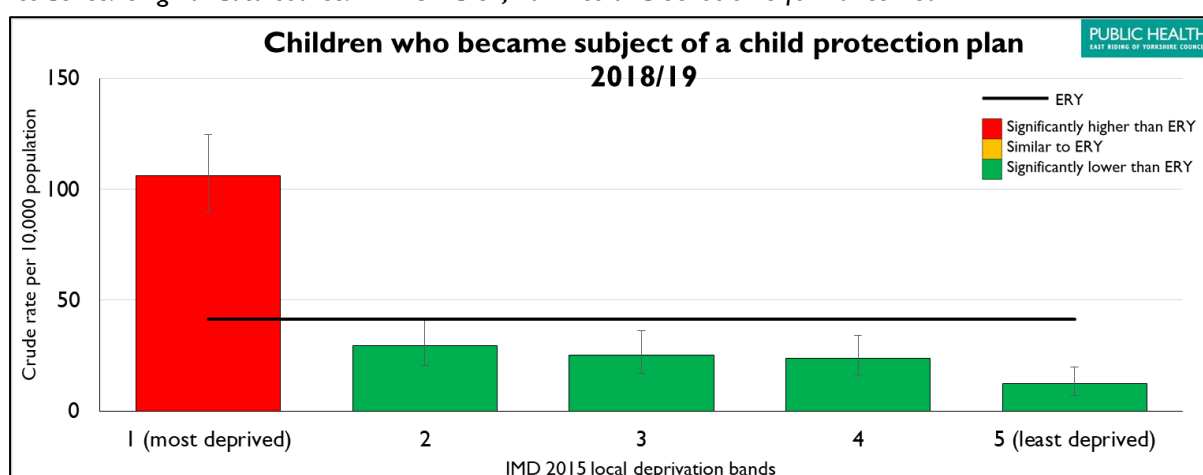


Chart 10.2.2 displays the rate of new child protection cases by deprivation band for the same period. Children living within the most deprived East Riding quintile (106 per 10,000 population) were almost 9 times more likely to be subject of a new child protection plan than those living in the least deprived quintile (12 per 10,000 population).



10.3 Local data: Child protection plans – area of residence during July 2019

The previous section highlighted rates of *new* child protection plans, whereas this section displays rates of children with existing child protection plans during July 2019.

Perhaps unexpectedly the wards with significantly higher rates (than the East Riding average) of child protection plans are similar to those in the previous section, headed by South East Holderness (rate: 100.3 per 10,000 population, n=28 plans), Minster and Woodmansey (rate: 83.5, n=27), Goole South (rate: 83.3, n=21) and North Holderness (rate: 62.5, n=11).

Chart 10.3.1 Children with a child protection plan as at July 2019, by ward of residence. Original data source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

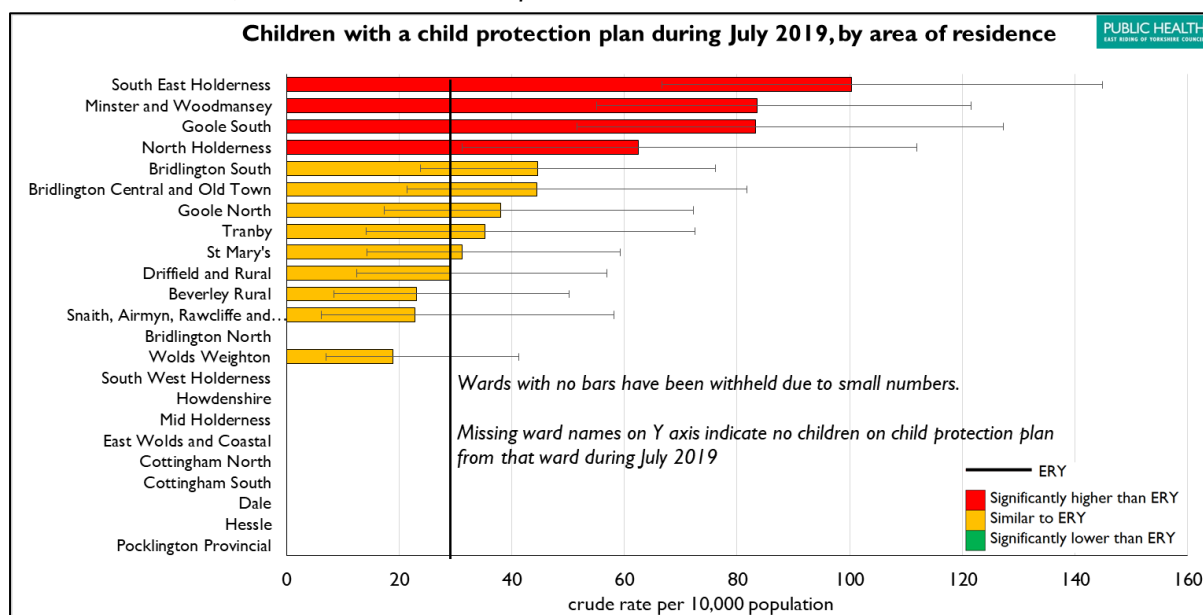
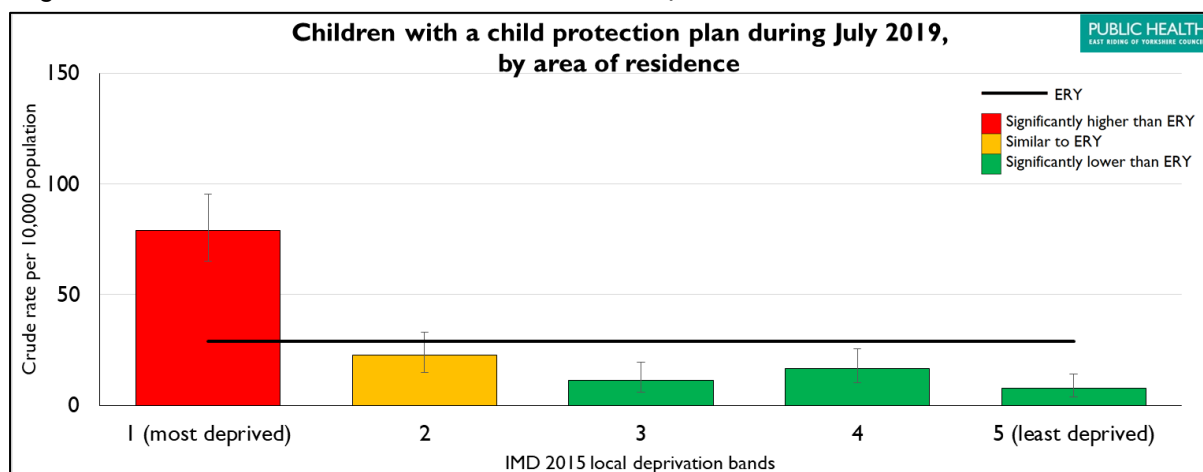


Chart 10.3.2 displays the rate of child protection cases by deprivation band for the same period. Children living within the most deprived East Riding quintile (79.2 per 10,000 population) were over 10 times more likely to have a child protection plan than those living in the least deprived quintile (7.7 per 10,000 population).

Chart 10.3.2 Children with a child protection plan as at July 2019, by IMD 2015 quintile of residence. Original data source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



10.4 Repeat child protection cases: % of children who became subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time

Section 10.4 highlights the number of children who became subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time, as a percent of all new child protection cases during the year.

In 2018, 60 children in the East Riding became subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time. As a percentage (23.1%), this was higher than the England average (20.2%) but not significantly. In comparison with other local authorities, the East Riding is within the upper half (i.e. a higher prevalence) of both the region (chart 10.4.1) and CIPFA neighbours (10.4.2).

Chart 10.4.3 illustrates that when small numbers are involved (such as in this indicator) there is likely to be a reasonable amount of fluctuation in the prevalence of repeat child protection cases. However, statistical analysis by PHE on the last 5 data points has discovered a significant increase in repeat child protection cases in the East Riding.

Chart 10.4.1 Repeat child protection cases: % of children who became subject of a child protection plan for a 2nd or subsequent time. 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

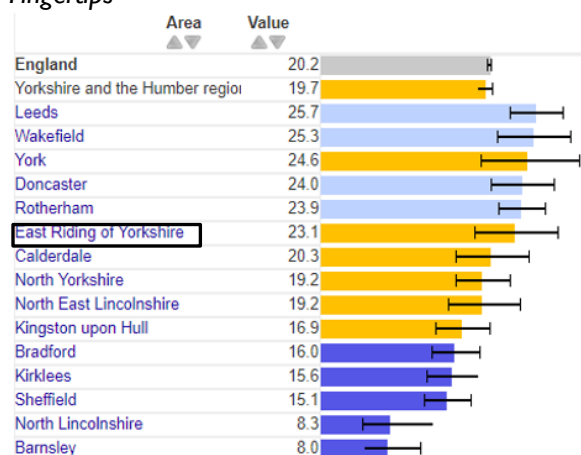


Chart 10.4.2 Repeat child protection cases: % of children who became subject of a child protection plan for a 2nd or subsequent time. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

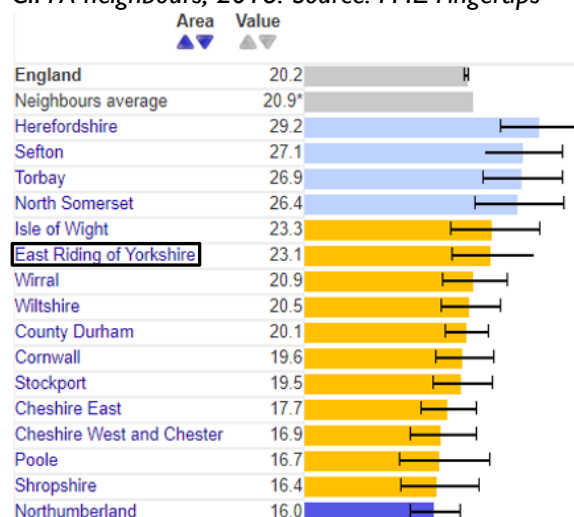
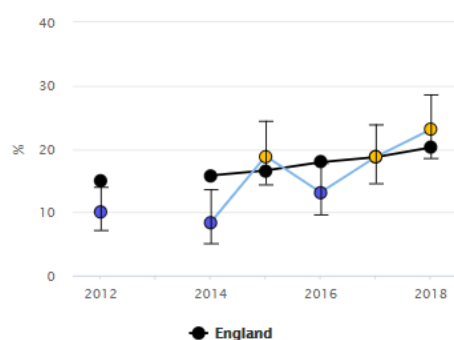


Chart 10.4.3 Repeat child protection cases: % of children who became subject of a child protection plan for a 2nd or subsequent time



Recent trend: ↑

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2012	●	30	10.0%	7.1%	13.9%	13.2%	14.9%
2014	●	14	8.4%	5.1%	13.6%	14.9%*	15.8%
2015	●	43	18.9%	14.3%	24.4%	15.4%	16.6%
2016	●	34	13.1%	9.5%	17.8%	16.2%	17.9%
2017	●	50	18.7%	14.5%	23.8%	16.8%	18.7%
2018	●	60	23.1%	18.4%	28.6%	19.7%	20.2%

Source: Children in need statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>



10.5 Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of abuse: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18

For this indicator PHE have defined abuse as sexual, psychological or emotional in nature. It may include experiencing violence oneself or witnessing violence (especially domestic abuse) against a loved sibling, parent or other relative or adult. There is strong evidence to suggest this has a detrimental effect on the child's mental health and wellbeing.

During 2018, there were 102 children in the East Riding who became the subject of a child protection plan at 31 March, with an initial category of abuse. The East Riding rate (16.3 per 10,000 population) was significantly lower than the England average (21.2) and positioned within the lower half of both local authority comparator groups (chart 10.5.1 and 10.5.2).

Chart 10.5.3 shows the East Riding was significantly lower than England in all periods between 2016 and 2018, but there was not enough periods available to form any kind of statistical trend.

Chart 10.5.1 Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of abuse: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

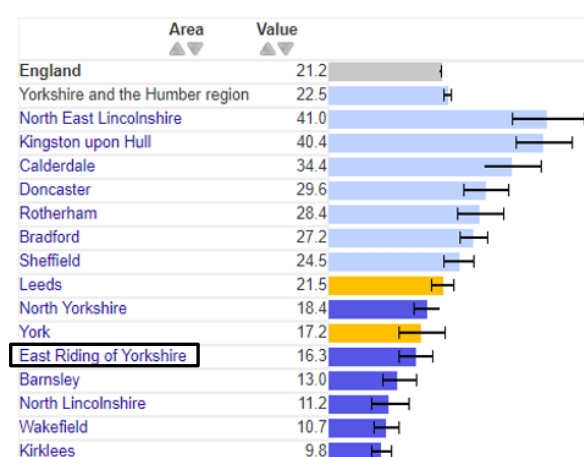


Chart 10.5.2 Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of abuse: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

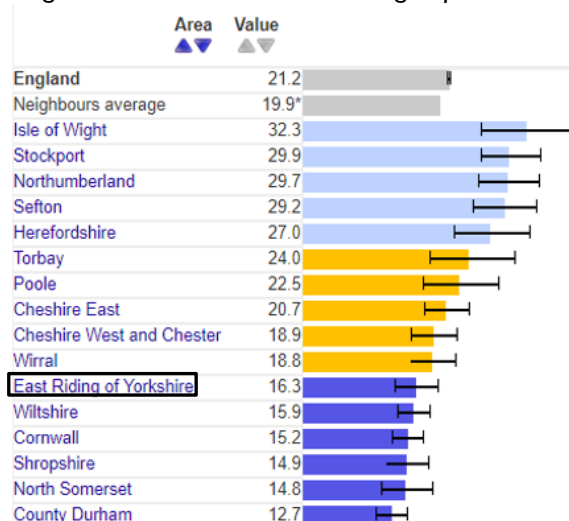
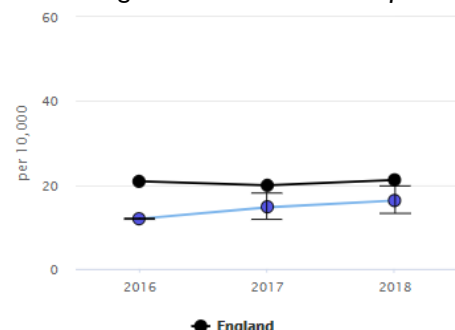


Chart 10.5.3 Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of abuse: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: –

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2016	75	12.0	11.9	12.1	21.1	20.8
2017	92	14.7*	11.8	18.0	22.2	19.9
2018	102	16.3	13.3	19.8	22.5	21.2

Source: Children in need statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>



10.6 Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18

Neglect has been defined by PHE as the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, more specific examples include a failure to provide adequate food, shelter or clothing, protect a child from physical or emotional harm or ensure appropriate medical treatment. Poor mental health outcomes both as a child and then later as an adult have been linked to issues relating to neglect.

In 2018, 101 children in the East Riding became the subject of a child protection plan at 31 March with an initial category of abuse as neglect. As a rate per 10,000 population, the East Riding (16.1) was significantly lower than the England average of 21.8.

Charts 10.6.1 and 10.6.2 show the East Riding in a positive light with regard to this issue when compared with other local authorities; the East Riding was 4th lowest within region and 6th lowest amongst the CIPFA peers.

The East Riding rate has declined between 2016 and 2018 (as shown in chart 10.6.3) but more data points are needed to form any kind of adequate trend analysis.

Chart 10.6.1 Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

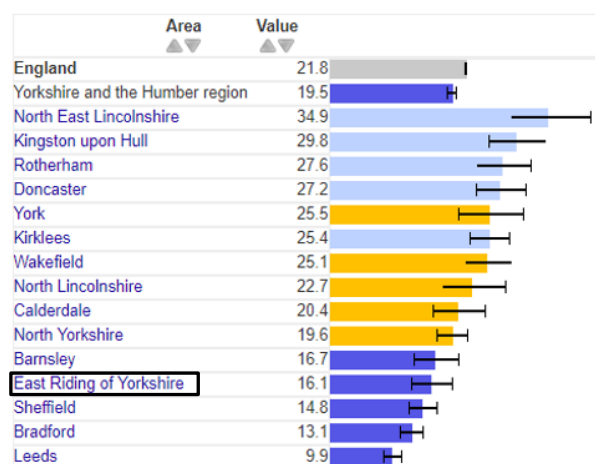


Chart 10.6.2 Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18. ERY compared to CIPFA neighbours, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

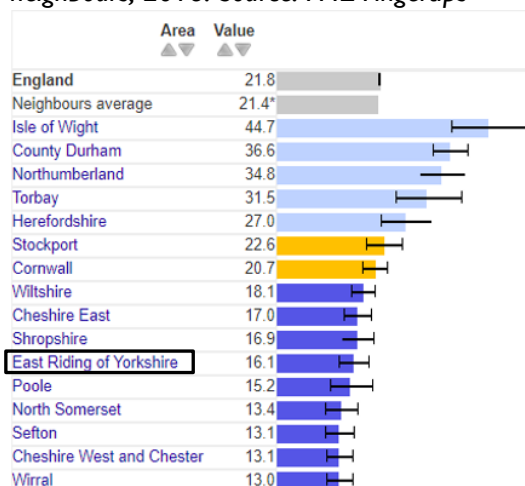
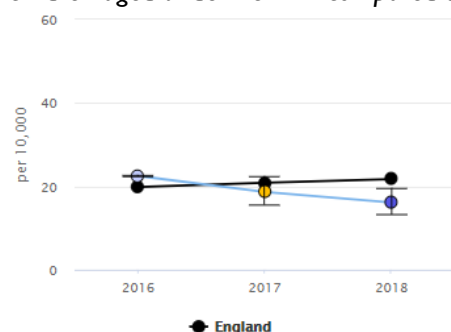


Chart 10.6.3 Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: –

Period		East Riding of Yorkshire				Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2016		141	22.5	22.4	22.6	17.9	19.8
2017		117	18.6	15.4	22.3	17.7	20.9
2018		101	16.1	13.1	19.6	19.5	21.8

Source: Children in need statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>



11. First time entrants to the youth justice system (10-17 years of age)

Children and young people at risk of offending or within the youth justice system often have more unmet health needs than other people. This indicator is included to ensure that vulnerable children and young people (aged 10-17) at risk of offending, are included in mainstream planning and commissioning. Mapping relevant risk factors associated with youth crime can help inform local authorities and NHS commissioning of evidence based early intervention, therefore maximising the life chances of vulnerable children and improving their outcomes. A lack of focus in this area could result in greater unmet health needs, increased health inequalities and potentially an increase in offending and re-offending rates, including new entrants to the system. Incorporating these vulnerable children into mainstream commissioning also has the potential benefit of impacting on a young person's wider family.

In 2018, there were 65 juveniles (10 to 17 year olds) who received their first conviction or youth caution, who lived in the East Riding. The East Riding rate (226.5 per 100,000) was similar to England (238.5), 7th lowest within the Y&H region (chart 11.1) and the 6th lowest compared to the CIPFA neighbours (chart 11.2). Chart 11.3 demonstrates a significantly decreasing trend (based on the last 5 years) in the East Riding and in recent years its rate has been significantly lower than England.

Chart 11.1 First time entrants to the youth justice system, crude rate per 100,000. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

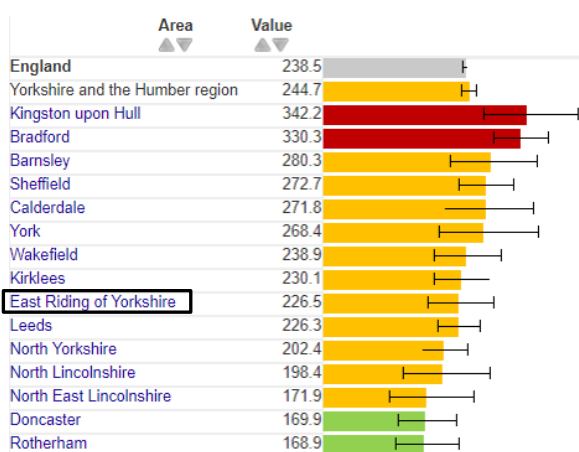


Chart 11.2 First time entrants to the youth justice system, crude rate per 100,000. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours, 2018. Source: PHE Fingertips

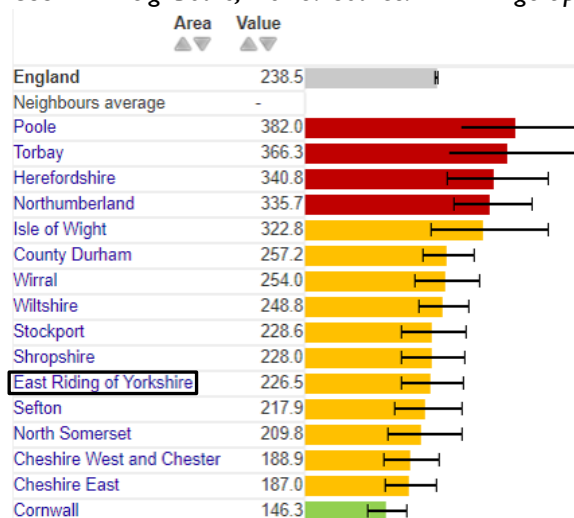
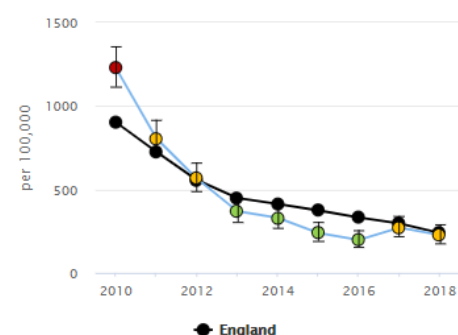


Chart 11.3 First time entrants to the youth justice system, crude rate per 100,000. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: ↓

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire					Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI			
2010	392	1,228.6	1,109.9	1,356.4		849.2	902.5
2011	254	806.6	710.5	912.2		702.0	725.9
2012	175	565.7	485.0	656.1		537.9	556.9
2013	112	369.4	304.2	444.5		467.0	449.0
2014	98	329.2	267.3	401.2		477.0	413.5
2015	70	239.0	186.3	302.0		428.6	374.4
2016	57	197.5	149.6	255.9		353.0	331.7
2017	78	271.5	214.6	338.8		322.9	296.4
2018	65	226.5	174.8	288.7		244.7	238.5

Source: Figures calculated by PHE's Population Health Analysis team using crime data supplied by the Ministry of Justice and population data supplied by Office for National Statistics (ONS).



12. Homeless young people (aged 16-24 years of age)

Homelessness has profound impact on both the young people affected and the wider society. Young people describe their lives as being 'on hold' whilst homeless consequentially making it harder for them to achieve their goals and proving detrimental to their own wellbeing. Homeless young people are more likely not to be in education, employment or training. Consequential criminal activity further decreases the chances of them finding work and escaping their situation. These young people are also at a higher risk of being victims of crime and exploitation. The chaotic and unstable lives of homeless young people means poor physical and mental health is common, as is substance misuse.

In 2017, PHE stated that there were 66 homeless people aged 16-24 within the East Riding. The East Riding rate (0.45 per 1,000 population) was lower, but not significantly, than the national average of 0.52 per 1,000. Chart 12.1 shows the crude rate of homeless young people within the Y&H region, where the East Riding had the 4th highest rate. Compared to the CSSBNT neighbours, the East Riding rate is centrally placed (chart 12.2).

Chart 12.3 demonstrates there has been a significant decrease over the last 7 years in the rate of homelessness in the East Riding and has had a lower rate than England since 2012/13.

Chart 12.1 Homeless young people, crude rate per 1,000. ERY compared to Y&H region, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

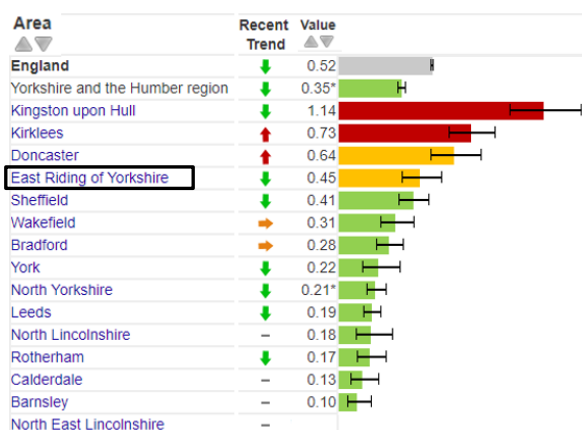


Chart 12.2 Homeless young people, crude rate per 1,000. ERY compared to CSSBNT neighbours, 2017/18. Source: PHE Fingertips

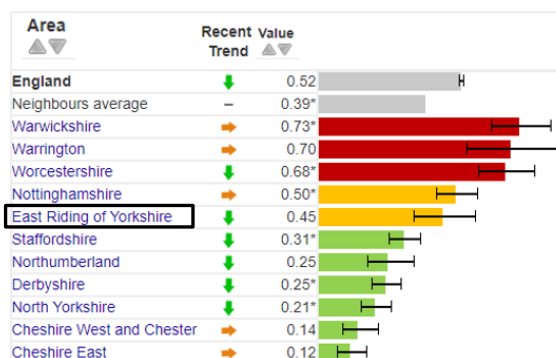
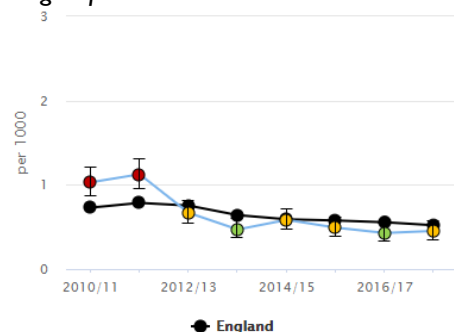


Chart 12.3 Homeless young people, crude rate per 1,000. ERY compared to England. Source: PHE Fingertips



Recent trend: ↓

Period	East Riding of Yorkshire					Yorkshire and the Humber region	England
		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2010/11	●	147	1.03	0.87	1.21	0.82	0.73
2011/12	●	161	1.12	0.96	1.31	0.87	0.79
2012/13	●	96	0.67	0.54	0.81	0.78	0.75
2013/14	●	68	0.47	0.37	0.60	0.48	0.64
2014/15	●	85	0.58	0.47	0.72	0.43	0.59
2015/16	●	72	0.49	0.39	0.62	0.41	0.58
2016/17	●	63	0.43	0.33	0.55	0.40	0.56
2017/18	●	66	0.45	0.35	0.57	0.35*	0.52

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government



13. Young people providing care (16-24 years)

Young people aged 16-24 years who provide any (1+ hours) of unpaid care per week are more likely to have poorer mental health outcomes which impacts on their physical, emotional and psychological wellbeing. Additionally, young carers are also more likely to be living in poverty or poor conditions due to financial constraints. In England, there were 166,363 young carers, 9% of which care for 50 hours a week or more (ONS, 2013). Data for this indicator has been produced from the 2011 census data therefore the current proportion of young people presently providing care may differ. There are no trends available for young people in the East Riding providing care, due to a lack of immediately accessible data. Nonetheless, this indicator is important to include in this document as young carers are a particularly vulnerable group who require support and advice to ensure their mental and physical health and wellbeing is being

In 2011, over 1,500 young people in the East Riding aged 16-24 years were recorded as providing at least 1 hour of unpaid care per week. This gave a prevalence of 4.7%, similar to the England average of 4.8%.

Charts 13.1 and 13.2 compare the percentage of young people within the East Riding population aged 16-24 years who provide unpaid care (1+ hours), against the region and CSSBNT neighbours respectively. Chart 13.1 shows the East Riding to have the 7th lowest proportion within the region and the chart 13.2 shows the East Riding to be 5th highest amongst the CSSBNT local authorities.

Chart 13.1 Young people providing care: % people aged 16-24 who unpaid care, 2011. ERY Compared to Y&H. Source: PHE Fingertips

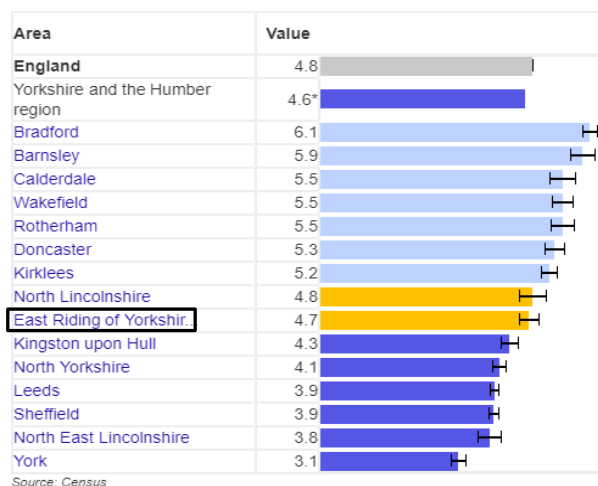
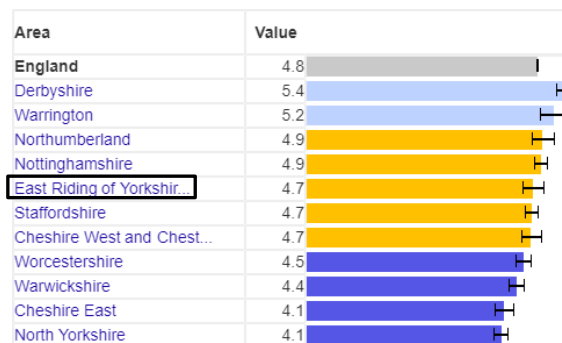


Chart 13.2 Young people providing care: % people aged 16-24 who unpaid care, 2011. ERY compared to CSSBNT neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips



Charts 13.3 and 13.4 shows the proportion of East Riding young people who were providing considerable unpaid care (20+ hours per week) in 2011. The East Riding proportion of 1.1% (based on 360 East Riding residents providing unpaid care) was significantly lower than the England average of 1.3%. Within the region the East Riding had the 5th lowest proportion of 16-24 year olds providing a large amount of unpaid care and the fourth lowest compared to CSSNBT neighbours.

Chart 13.3 Young people providing considerable care: % people aged 16-24 who unpaid care, 2011. ERY compared to Y&H. Source: PHE Fingertips

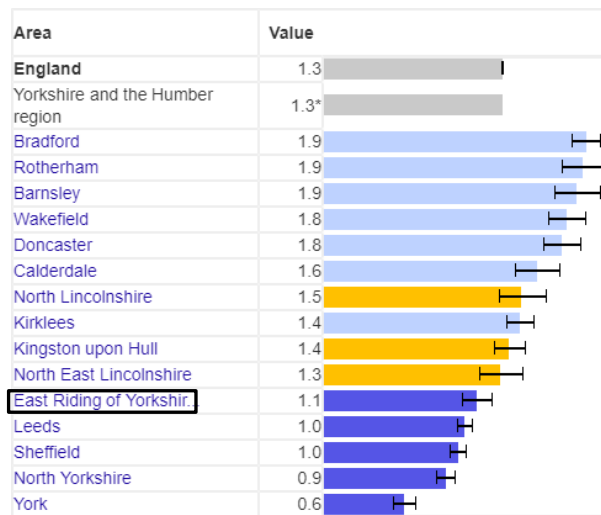
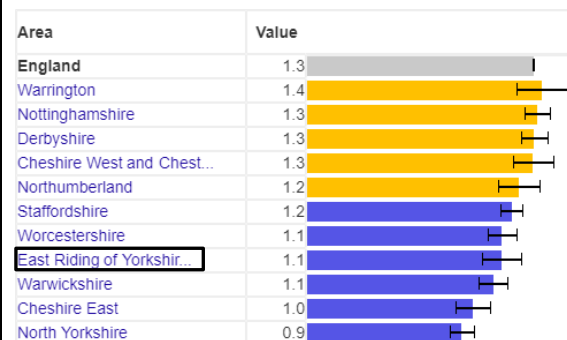


Chart 13.4 Young people providing considerable care: % people aged 16-24 who unpaid care, 2011. ERY compared to CSSNBT neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips



14. Not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known

Young people who are not in education, employment or training are at greater risk of a range of negative outcomes, including poor health, depression or early parenthood. The indicator is included to encourage services to work together to support young people, particularly the most vulnerable, to engage in education, training and work.

The Government recognises that increasing the participation of young people in learning and employment not only makes a lasting difference to individual lives, but is also central to the Government's ambitions to improve social mobility and stimulate economic growth. To support more young people to study and gain the skills and qualifications that lead to sustainable jobs and reduce the risk of young people becoming NEET, legislation was included in 2013 to raise the participation age as contained within the Education and Skills Act 2008. This required that from 2013 all young people remain in some form of education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. From September 2016, the Department for Education (DfE) relaxed the requirement on authorities to track academic age 18-year-olds. Local authorities are now only required to track and submit information about young people up to the end of the academic year in which they have their 18th birthday.

PHE report there were 280 East Riding residents aged 16-17 years in 2017, who were NEET or activity unknown, this was 4.1% of the total East Riding population aged 16-17. This was a significantly lower (i.e. better) percentage than the England average (6%). Charts 14.1 and 14.2 16-17 compare the East



Riding prevalence of NEET against other local authorities in the region and CSSBNT neighbours respectively. The East Riding had the 4th lowest prevalence in region and was centrally placed amongst CSSBNT peers.

Chart 14.1 Percent of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known. 2017. ERY compared to region.

Source: PHE Fingertips

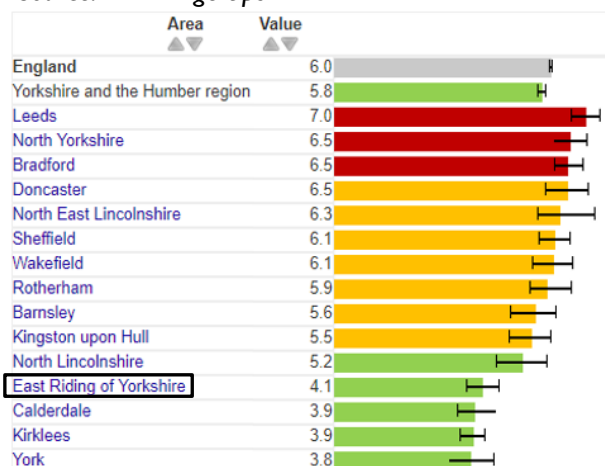


Chart 14.2 Percent of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known. 2017. ERY compared to CSSBNT neighbours

Source: PHE Fingertips

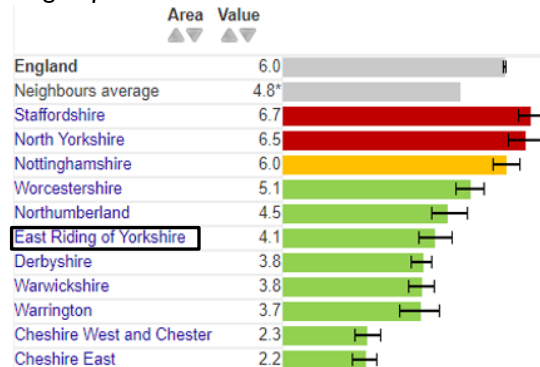
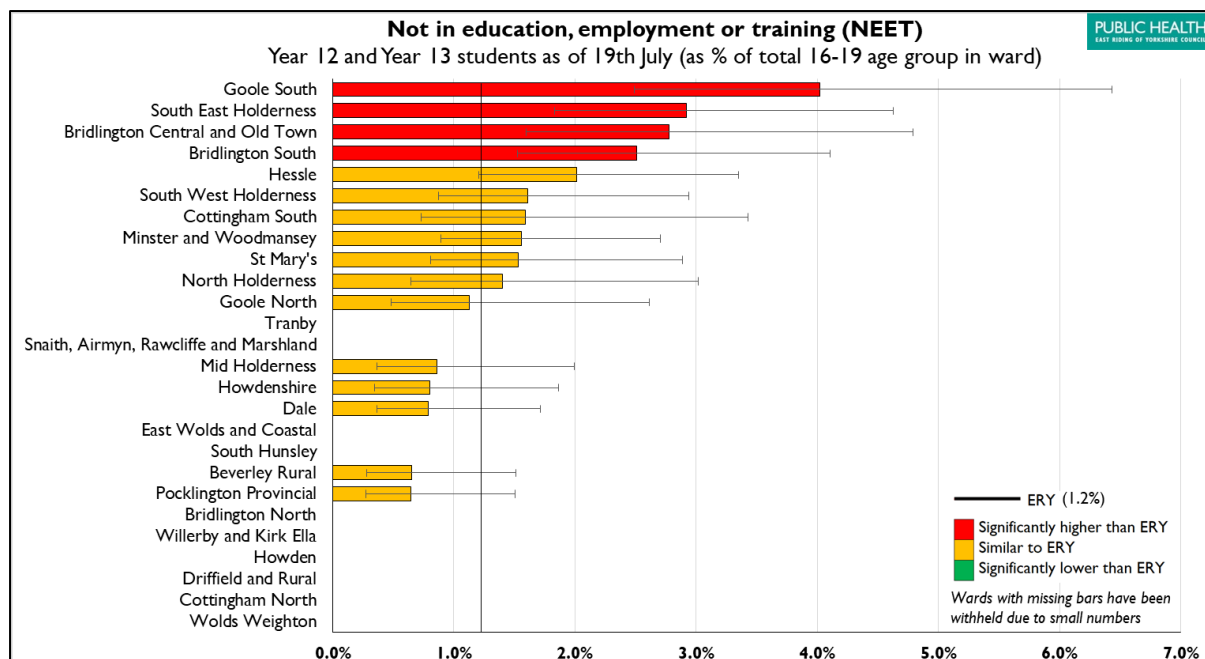


Chart 14.3 shows the prevalence of NEETs within the wards of the East Riding as of July 2019; this chart uses a denominator of a wider age band of 16-19 year olds (to take account of all possible ages in school years 12 and 13) and does not count “whose activity is not known”.

Chart 14.3 Percent of NEETs within ERY wards in school years 12 & 13, as % of all 16-19 year olds*, July 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



*population denominator uses ONS 2017 mid-year estimates for wards (latest available at the time of writing)

There were four wards with a significantly higher prevalence of NEETs than the East Riding average; Goole South (4% prevalence, n=16 NEETs), South East Holderness (2.9%, n=17), Bridlington Central



and Old Town (2.8%, n=12) and Bridlington South (2.5%, n=15). A number of wards are not represented by a bar on the chart due to the small counts involved of the numerator (i.e. a count of less than 5 NEETs in that ward). When analysing by local IMD 2015 deprivation bands (not shown in this document), the prevalence of NEETs within the most deprived 20% of East Riding LSOAs was calculated to be 3%, significantly higher than the East Riding overall average of 1.1% and the 0.4% prevalence within the least deprived 20% of LSOAs.

15. Service Children in the East Riding

The nature of the work of the armed forces, can often present a unique and challenging environment for children born within a service family. Barriers may include regularly interrupted education and a lack of social and emotional needs not being met due to a lack of established and long term friendships with other children. Parental stress and mental health problems due to the nature of the role of the forces can impact on family life, and for the young, brain development may be irreparably altered because of this, impacting on the child's physical, cognitive, emotional and social growth.

In the January 2019 school census, there were 462 service children attending East Riding schools. Table 15.1 shows the number of service children by each East Riding school, but only where a count of 5 or more service children was recorded (for reasons of confidentiality).

*Chart 15.1 Service children: ERY school attended, January 2019. * Only schools with a count of 5 more or more service children are shown. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team*

School number	School Name	Total Number of children on school roll	Number of service children in school*	% of school roll that are service children**
4051	Longcroft School and Sixth Form College	1085	55	5.1%
2754	Leconfield Primary School	125	37	29.6%
4001	Driffield School and Sixth Form	1349	31	2.3%
4061	Hornsea School and Language College	1066	27	2.5%
4056	South Hunsley School and Sixth Form College	2156	19	0.9%
4102	The Snaith School	932	15	1.6%
4060	Woldgate School and 6th Form College	1084	14	1.3%
4062	Wolfreton School and Sixth Form College	1499	12	0.8%
4064	Headlands School	887	12	1.4%
2719	Driffield Junior School	498	10	2.0%
4002	Holderness Technology College	1291	10	0.8%
4053	Hessle All Through School	1617	10	0.6%
4063	Howden School	695	9	1.3%
4500	Bridlington School	971	9	0.9%
3049	Cherry Burton CE VC Primary School	170	8	4.7%
2743	Pocklington Community Junior School	279	6	2.2%
3024	All Saints CE VC Infant School	332	6	1.8%
3029	Mount Pleasant CE VC Junior School	309	6	1.9%
2010	Gilberdyke Primary School	254	5	2.0%
2749	Welton Primary School	376	5	1.3%
2777	Acre Heads Primary School	400	5	1.3%
2909	Kingsway Primary School	491	5	1.0%
4050	Beverley High School	877	5	0.6%

** other schools may have a higher proportion of service children on their roll, but numbers of service children will be less than 5 and therefore not shown in this table



Longcroft School and Sixth Form College had the highest count of service children (n=55), followed by Leconfield Primary School (n=37). The latter school had the highest proportion of service children on its roll at almost 30%. Owing to the close proximity of the Defence School of Transport (the largest residential driver training school in the world), based at Normandy Barracks in Leconfield, this is perhaps not surprising.

Of the 462 children recorded as being from a service family in East Riding schools, 94% of them (n=435) reside within the East Riding of Yorkshire local authority boundary. Chart 15.2 below, shows the rate of service children by ward of residence. Beverley Rural (the ward in which Normandy Barracks is located) has by far the highest rate of service children (33.5 per 1,000 population, n=101 children), over twice that of the ward with the second highest rate (Driffield and Rural). Chart 15.3 did not show any conclusive link to deprivation, but the effect of the Normandy Barracks has most likely completely skewed the results.

Chart 15.2 Service children – ward of residence (crude rate per 1,000 population, aged 0-19), January 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team

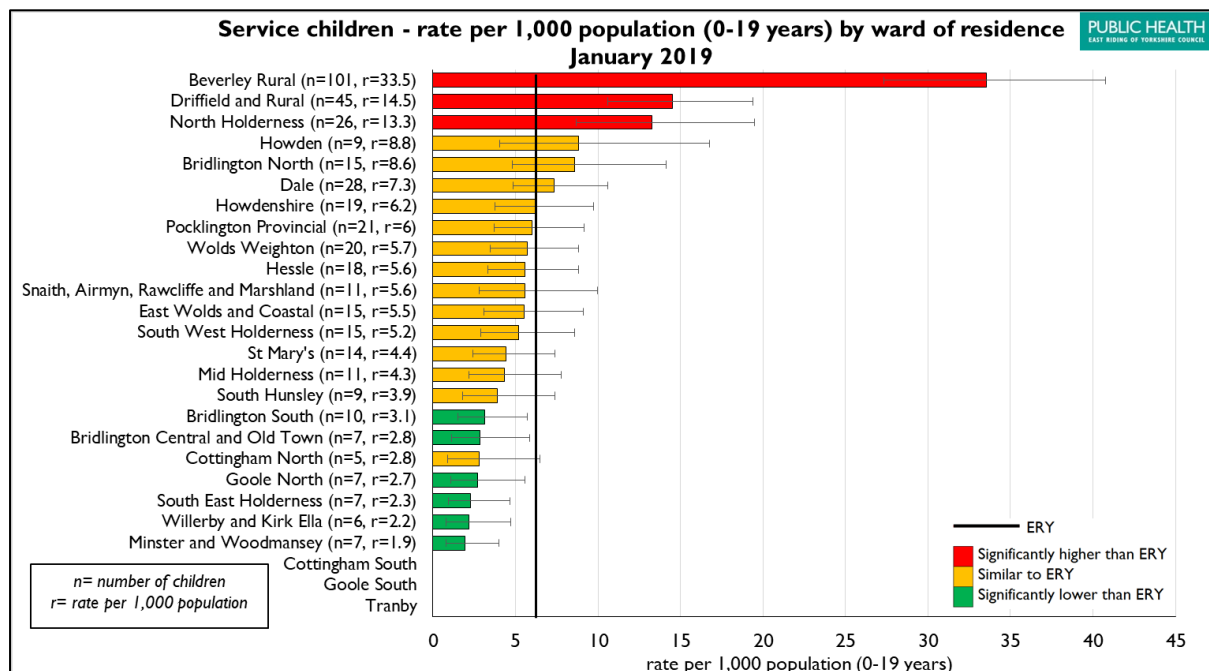
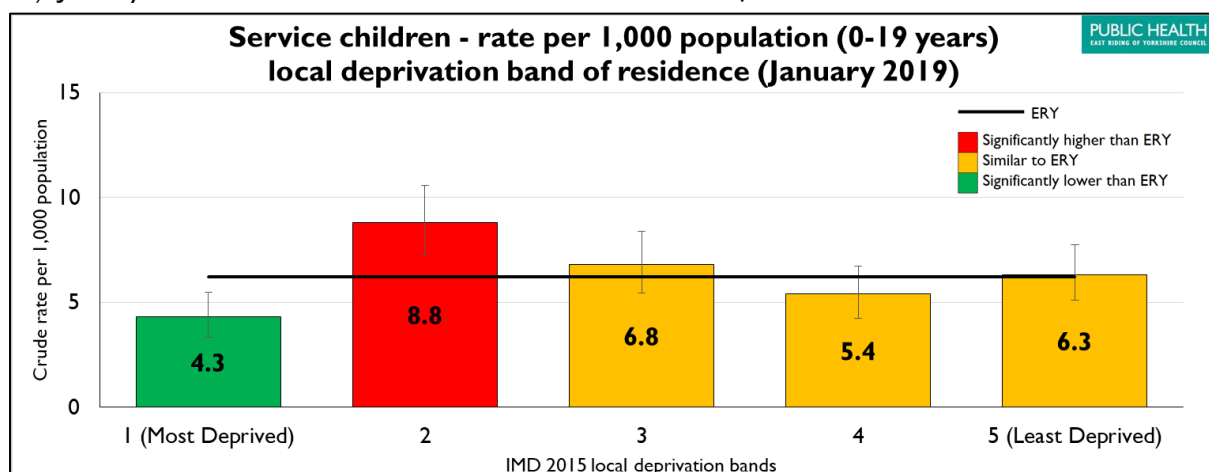


Chart 15.3 Service children – local deprivation band of residence (crude rate per 1,000 population, aged 0-19), January 2019. Source: ERY Children, Families and Schools Performance Team



16. References

Department for Education (DfE), 2018. Children looked after in England (including adoption), year ending 31 March 2018. (2018). [PDF] Department for Education (DfE). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/757922/Children_looked_after_in_England_2018_Text_revised.pdf [Accessed 9 Jul. 2019].

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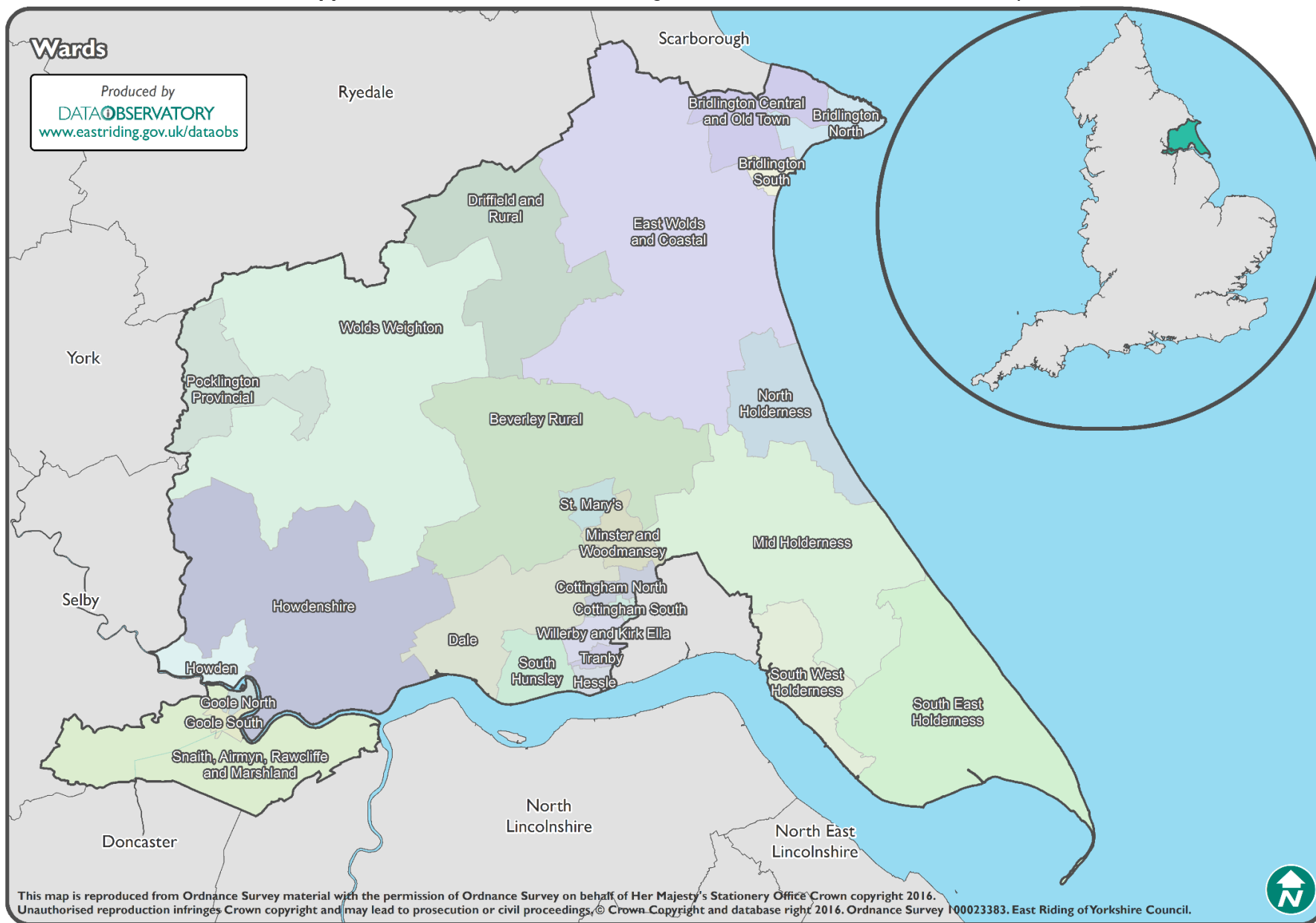
PHE 2019b. Public Health Profiles. [online] Fingertips.phe.org.uk. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Average%20difficulties%20score#page/6/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000003/ati/102/are/E06000011/iid/20801/age/246/sex/4> [Accessed 9 July. 2019].

17. Appendices

Please see the following pages.



Appendix I: The wards of the East Riding of Yorkshire. Source: ERY Data Observatory



Appendix 2: PHE Vulnerable children and young people profile, updated to 2017/18 data where possible. Source: PHE Fingertips

Data quality: ■ Significant concerns ■ Some concerns ■ Robust

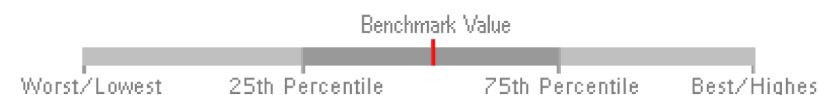
Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ○ Not compared

Quintiles: Best ○ ○ ○ ○ Worst ○ Not applicable

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	East Riding			Neighbors average	England	England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/Lowest	Range		Best/Highest
Children in care	2018	↓	310	50	58*	64	185			23
Average Attainment 8 score of children in care	2017/18	—	-	27.3	-	19.3	0.0			33.9
Looked after children aged <5: Rate per 10,000 population aged <5 ■	2017/18	—	45	28.6	35.6*	34.9	115.5			9.2
Looked after children aged 10-15	2016	—	95	45.1*	65.5*	75.3*	166.9			32.7
Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5-16 who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31st March	2017/18	—	-	15.4	-	14.2	19.5			2.1
Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern	2017/18	—	64	43.5%	40.2%*	38.6%	58.9%			18.4%
New child protection cases: Rate of children who became the subject of a child protection plan during the year, per 10,000 aged <18 ■	2014/15	—	228	36.1	48.9*	53.7	157.9			14.9

Appendix 2 (continued). PHE Vulnerable children and young people profile. Source: PHE Fingertips

Data quality: ■ Significant concerns ■ Some concerns ■ Robust

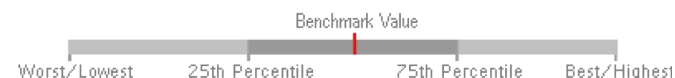
Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ○ Not compared

Quintiles: Best ○ ○ ○ ○ Worst ○ Not applicable

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	East Riding			Neighbors average	England	England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/Lowest	Range	Best/Highest
Children providing unpaid care (aged 0-15) ■	2011	—	545	0.98%	1.07%*	1.11%	0.69%		1.72%
Children providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 0-15) ■	2011	—	72	0.13%	0.18%*	0.21%	0.04%		0.38%
Under 16s conception rate / 1,000	2017	↓	9	1.7*	2.3*	2.7	10.6		0.0
Under 18 conceptions	2017	↓	72	13.5	15.7*	17.8	43.8		6.1
Teenage mothers	2017/18	↓	11	0.4%	0.7%*	0.7%	2.1%		0.2%
First time entrants to the youth justice system	2017	↓	79	274.9	238.0*	292.5	687.0		104.4
Homeless young people aged 16-24	2017/18	↓	66	0.45	0.39*	0.52	1.92		0.08
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	2017/18	—	168	343.2	-	421.2	1,009.6		116.9
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14 yrs)	2017/18	→	26	145.9	255.5*	210.4	627.1		35.3
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 yrs)	2017/18	→	74	409.4	738.9*	648.6	1,540.3		170.1
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (20-24 yrs)	2017/18	→	68	463.3	476.1*	406.0	1,149.1		75.8
Young people providing unpaid care (aged 16-24) ■	2011	—	1,512	4.7%	4.7%*	4.8%	3.0%		7.7%
Young people providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 16-24) ■	2011	—	360	1.1%	1.2%*	1.3%	0.5%		2.7%

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