Somerset Family Support Service & Children’s Centres

Consultation 2017

Additional information;

Population, level of deprivation, Public Health indicators and educational achievement
Population

In Somerset, there are:

549,447 people living in the county
109,657 children aged under 18
29,560 children aged 0-4
This map shows the number of 0-4 year olds around the county. Darker areas have more children aged 0-4 year olds.

An LSOA is a Lower Layer Super Output Area which is a geographic area. They are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.

Source: NHS England
Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 22.2% of the population of Somerset. (England 23.7%)
Change in the population of 0-4 year olds

This chart shows the predicted change in population of 0-4 year old children, by district, from 2016 to 2026.

Source: ONS Subnational population Projections 2014
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandz1
Change in the population of 0-18 year olds

This chart shows the predicted change in population of 0-18 year old children, by district, from 2016 to 2026.

Source: ONS Subnational population Projections 2014
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandz1
Deprivation

- Somerset is relatively affluent and enjoys lower than average levels of deprivation than England.
- Part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), published by the Government in 2015, is the Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)
- According to the IDACI Somerset has 10 neighbourhoods within the most deprived 10% and 19 within the most deprived 20% in England.
- All 19 of these areas are urban.
The darker the colour the higher the level of IDACI, which means more children living in a low income family.
## Key public health indicators 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Number (per year)</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Comparison to England</th>
<th>Recent Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2013-15</td>
<td>23 infants</td>
<td>4.2 per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>SIMILAR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCSE's achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and Maths)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>3,040 children</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>LOWER</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>730 children</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>SIMILAR</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight of babies</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>136 babies</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>SIMILAR</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese children (4-5 years) in Reception</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>466 children</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>LOWER</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese children (10-11 years) in Year 6</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>743 children</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>LOWER</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>SIMILAR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital admissions for dental carries (0-4 years)</td>
<td>2013-16</td>
<td>50 admissions</td>
<td>169.0 per 100,000</td>
<td>SIMILAR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 conceptions</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>165 conceptions</td>
<td>17.1 per 1,000 females aged 15-17</td>
<td>LOWER</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**
- Green = significantly better
- Amber = statistically similar
- Red = significantly worse
- Recent trends show statistically significant changes over 5 time periods.

**Source:** Public Health England
## Key public health indicators 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Number (per year)</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Comparison to England</th>
<th>Recent Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol specific conditions</td>
<td>2013-15</td>
<td>56 persons</td>
<td>51.5 per 100,000</td>
<td>HIGHER</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking at time of delivery</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>720 mothers</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>HIGHER</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding initiations</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>4,398 mothers</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
<td>SIMILAR</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding prevalence (6-8 weeks after birth)</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>2,562 mothers</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>SIMILAR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A&amp;E attendances (0-4 years)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>17,778 attendances</td>
<td>600.2 per 100,000</td>
<td>HIGHER</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1,078 admissions</td>
<td>120.6 per 100,000</td>
<td>SIMILAR</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital admissions as a result of self harm (10-24 years)</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>643 admissions</td>
<td>726.3 per 100,000</td>
<td>HIGHER</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 years)*</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,056 detections</td>
<td>1,815 per 100,000</td>
<td>LOWER</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**
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*National baseline target for all areas is a rate of 1,900 (aspiration of 2,300) this is used instead of a comparison

Recent trends show statistically significant changes over 5 time periods.

Source: Public Health England
Proportion of babies who had an enhanced service (universal plus or universal partnership plus) need at 14 day review with a health visitor, 2016/17.

The darker the blue, the higher proportion of babies who had an enhanced service. Health Visitors identify families requiring an enhanced level of service due to one or more additional needs. The majority of families receiving an enhanced service are residing in urban areas.
The proportion of obese children in Reception and measured as part of the National child Measurement Programme (NCMP), 2011/12 to 2015/16.

This map shows the percentage of reception aged children across Somerset who are classed as being obese when measured as part of the National child Measurement Programme (NCMP). The darker the blue the higher the percentage of obese children.

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The proportion of obese children in Year 6 and measured as part of the National child Measurement Programme (NCMP), 2011/12 to 2015/16.

This map shows the percentage of Year 6 aged children across Somerset who are classed as being obese when measured as part of the National child Measurement Programme (NCMP). The darker the blue the higher the percentage of obese children.

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The table below sets out the education attainment gap in 2016 between those children eligible for Free School Meals [FSM] and those not eligible across each of the three key assessments stages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Key Stage 1</th>
<th>Key Stage 2</th>
<th>Key Stage 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non FSM Eligible</td>
<td>63.60%</td>
<td>55.10%</td>
<td>65.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSM Eligible</td>
<td>42.20%</td>
<td>28.20%</td>
<td>34.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap</td>
<td>21.40%</td>
<td>26.90%</td>
<td>31.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Stage 1 – assessed at NCY 2 - % making expected level of progress in Reading, Writing and Maths combined
Key Stage 2 – assessed at NCY 6 - % making expected level of progress in Reading, Writing and Maths combined
Key Stage 4 – assessed at NCY 11 - % with a GCSE pass in English and Maths grade A-C

NCY = national curriculum year
Children and Young People with a Special Educational Need or Disability as August 2017

The darker the blue the higher number of children with Special Educational Need or Disability.
This map shows the locations of the current Sure Start Children’s Centres across Somerset.
This map shows the proposed Family Centre locations in relation to the red areas which show the areas within the 10% most deprived areas.
Proposed Family Centre Locations in Somerset

This map shows the proposed Family Centre locations, overlaid on a map of Somerset, with district boundaries.

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