



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

CYP Health Inequalities and the impact of COVID-19: SE Inequalities Pk 2

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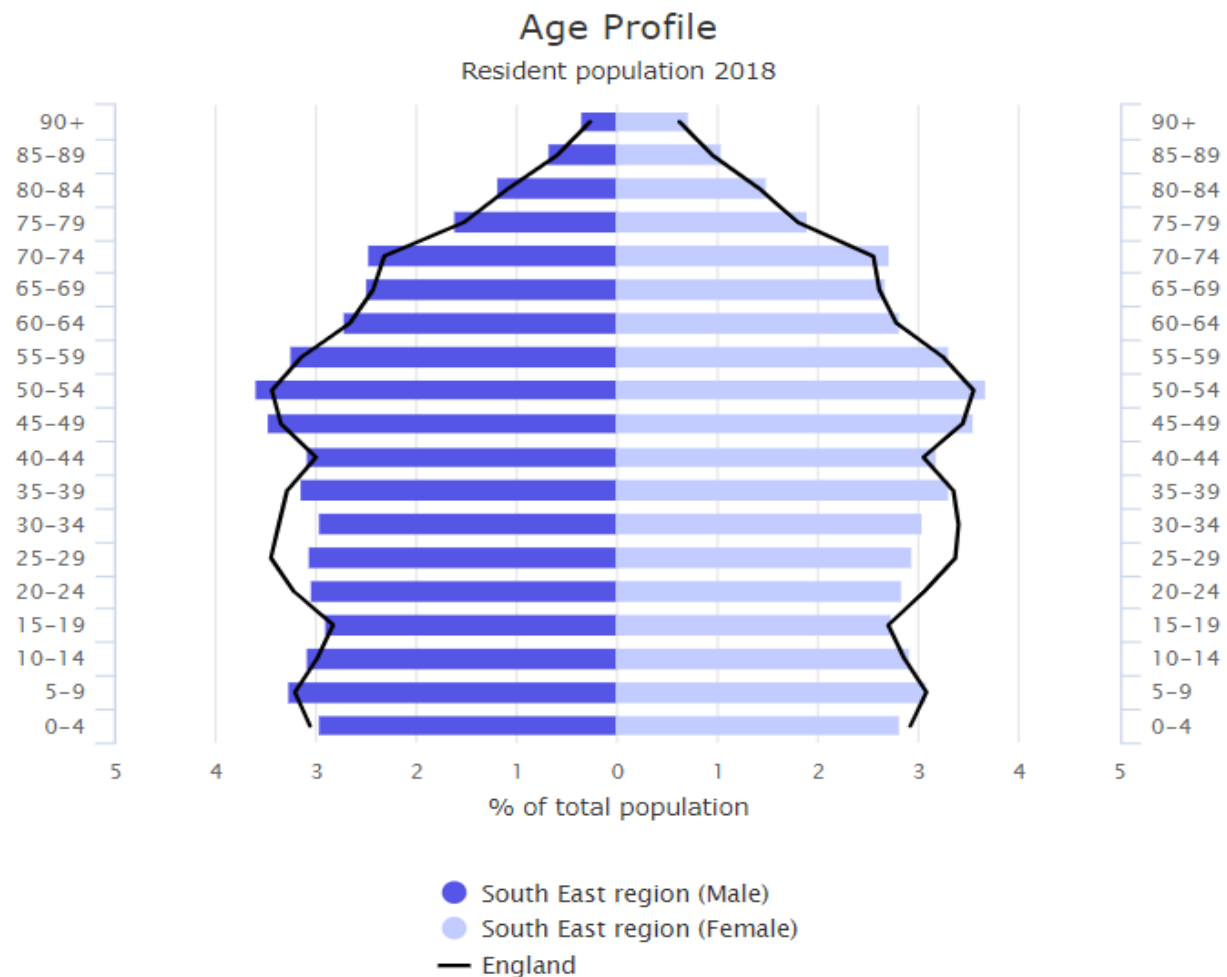
CYP Health Inequalities – South East position (up to S43)

- Population
- Ethnic minority population
- Index of deprivation LA level
- Children in low income households
- Children eligible of free school meals
- Children in care
- Special Education Need (SEN) children
- 16-17 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs)
- Mental and emotional wellbeing in school children
- Looked after children (LAC – emotional wellbeing
- Pupil absence and school exclusions (primary and secondary)
- Learning disability and autism
- Children in need due to abuse or neglect
- Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm

South East Population by gender and age band 2018

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Ethnic Minority population % 2016 across S.E.

Quintiles: Low High 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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

Supporting information - % population from ethnic minorities 2016

Proportion - %

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	6,012,200	13.6	13.3	13.9
South East region	—	601,000	8.3	7.8	8.8
Slough	—	59,700	54.6	50.2	59.0
Reading	—	28,000	21.0	17.0	25.0
Milton Keynes	—	36,700	17.0	13.7	20.3
Southampton	—	30,700	14.8	11.8	17.8
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	16,000	13.9	11.1	16.7
Buckinghamshire	—	53,900	12.8	9.9	15.7
Brighton and Hove	—	26,800	11.2	8.3	14.1
Oxfordshire	—	50,700	9.5	6.7	12.3
Medway	—	21,400	9.2	6.5	11.9
Surrey	—	83,700	8.9	6.9	10.9
Portsmouth	—	15,500	8.8	6.4	11.2
Bracknell Forest	—	7,200	7.6	5.3	9.9
Wokingham	—	8,500	6.6	4.2	9.0
Kent	—	61,800	5.1	3.7	6.5
West Berkshire	—	5,900	4.9	2.8	7.0
West Sussex	—	30,800	4.5	2.8	6.2
Hampshire	—	47,500	4.4	3.1	5.7
East Sussex	—	14,300	3.2	1.6	4.8
Isle of Wight	—	2,100	1.8	0.8	2.8

Source: Annual population survey (APS) via NOMIS

Index of Deprivation Affecting Children: IDACI 2015

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015, IDACI 2015

Proportion -

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	2,016,120	19.9	19.9	19.9
South East region	—	240,469	14.5*	14.4	14.5
Southampton	—	10,533	25.0	24.6	25.4
Portsmouth	—	9,042	23.8	23.4	24.3
Medway	—	11,948	22.0	21.7	22.4
Isle of Wight	—	4,593	20.4	19.9	20.9
Reading	—	6,126	19.8	19.4	20.3
Milton Keynes	—	11,140	19.7	19.3	20.0
Slough	—	6,759	19.5	19.1	19.9
Brighton and Hove	—	8,187	18.3	17.9	18.6
Kent	—	50,961	17.8	17.7	17.9
East Sussex	—	16,010	17.4	17.2	17.7
West Sussex	—	18,946	12.9	12.7	13.1
Oxfordshire	—	14,670	11.8	11.7	12.0
Hampshire	—	29,269	11.8	11.7	11.9
Bracknell Forest	—	2,624	11.0	10.6	11.4
West Berkshire	—	3,243	10.4	10.0	10.7
Buckinghamshire	—	10,159	9.8	9.6	10.0
Surrey	—	21,619	9.7	9.6	9.9
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	2,463	8.4	8.1	8.8
Wokingham	—	2,176	6.8	6.5	7.1

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Children in low income families

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20) 2016 Proportion - %

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↓	1,974,035	17.0	17.0	17.0
South East region	↓	233,485	12.7	12.7	12.8
Southampton	↓	10,075	20.0	19.7	20.4
Portsmouth	↓	8,620	20.0	19.6	20.4
Isle of Wight	→	4,680	18.6	18.1	19.1
Medway	↓	11,605	18.3	18.0	18.6
East Sussex	→	16,855	16.3	16.1	16.6
Kent	↓	51,365	16.1	16.0	16.3
Brighton and Hove	↓	7,865	16.0	15.6	16.3
Reading	↓	5,620	15.8	15.4	16.2
Slough	↓	6,430	15.5	15.1	15.8
Milton Keynes	↓	9,815	14.9	14.6	15.2
West Sussex	↓	18,325	11.1	10.9	11.2
Hampshire	↓	27,510	10.2	10.0	10.3
Oxfordshire	↓	13,665	10.1	9.9	10.2
Buckinghamshire UA	→	10,560	9.4*	9.2	9.6
West Berkshire	↓	2,985	9.0	8.7	9.3
Bracknell Forest	↓	2,315	9.0	8.7	9.4
Surrey	↓	20,750	8.9	8.8	9.0
Windsor and Maidenhead	→	2,345	8.1	7.8	8.4
Wokingham	→	2,105	6.3	6.0	6.5

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (Personal Tax Credits: Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics)

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

1.01ii - Children in low income families (under 16s) 2016 Proportion - %

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↓	1,707,835	17.0	17.0	17.1
South East region	↓	204,640	12.9	12.9	13.0
Portsmouth	↓	7,680	20.4	20.0	20.8
Southampton	↓	8,905	20.1	19.8	20.5
Isle of Wight	↓	3,985	18.8	18.3	19.4
Medway	↓	10,220	18.6	18.3	19.0
East Sussex	↓	14,595	16.7	16.4	16.9
Kent	↓	45,200	16.5	16.3	16.6
Reading	↓	4,945	15.7	15.3	16.1
Brighton and Hove	↓	6,705	15.7	15.4	16.1
Slough	↓	5,540	15.1	14.7	15.5
Milton Keynes	↓	8,680	15.1	14.8	15.4
West Sussex	↓	15,965	11.3	11.1	11.4
Oxfordshire	↓	12,120	10.3	10.1	10.5
Hampshire	↓	24,070	10.3	10.2	10.5
Buckinghamshire UA	↓	9,215	9.5*	9.3	9.7
West Berkshire	↓	2,620	9.1	8.8	9.5
Surrey	↓	18,310	9.1	8.9	9.2
Bracknell Forest	↓	2,045	9.1	8.7	9.5
Windsor and Maidenhead	↓	1,985	7.9	7.6	8.3
Wokingham	→	1,855	6.4	6.1	6.7

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (Personal Tax Credits: Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics)

Children eligible for free school meals: as % in 2018

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

Free school meals: % uptake among all pupils 2018

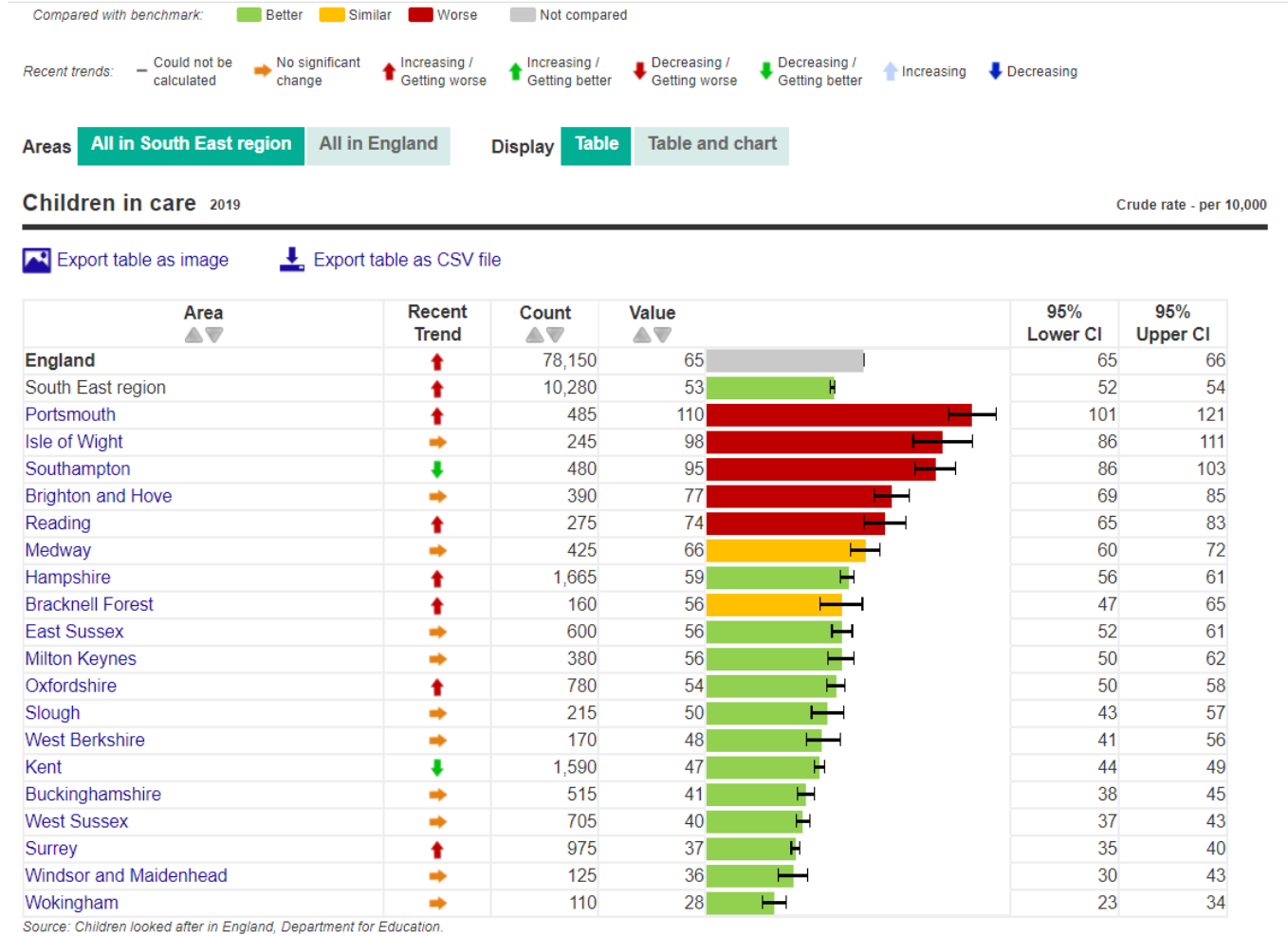
Proportion - %

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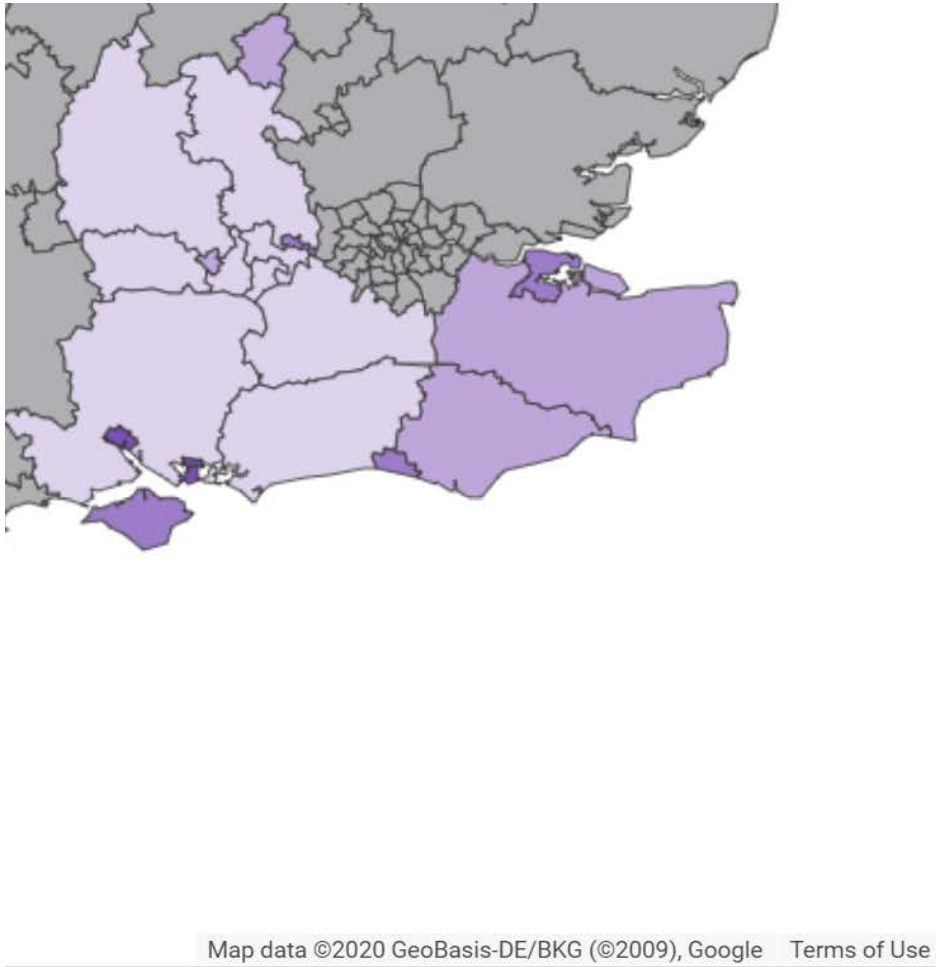
Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	651,918	13.7	13.7	13.7
South East region	—	71,762	9.8	9.7	9.8
Southampton	—	3,799	18.4	17.9	18.9
Portsmouth	—	3,006	18.2	17.6	18.8
Reading	—	2,072	14.0	13.5	14.6
Isle of Wight	—	1,284	13.9	13.2	14.6
Brighton and Hove	—	2,556	13.1	12.6	13.6
Medway	—	3,300	12.8	12.4	13.2
East Sussex	—	4,997	12.7	12.3	13.0
Kent	—	15,141	11.9	11.8	12.1
Milton Keynes	—	2,727	9.9	9.5	10.3
Slough	—	1,718	9.3	8.9	9.7
Oxfordshire	—	4,626	8.4	8.2	8.7
Hampshire	—	8,814	8.3	8.2	8.5
Surrey	—	6,980	7.5	7.3	7.7
West Sussex	—	4,793	7.3	7.1	7.5
Bracknell Forest	—	712	6.6	6.2	7.1
Buckinghamshire	—	2,950	6.4	6.2	6.6
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	668	6.1	5.7	6.5
West Berkshire	—	836	5.9	5.6	6.3
Wokingham	—	783	5.1	4.7	5.4

Source: Department for Education School Census

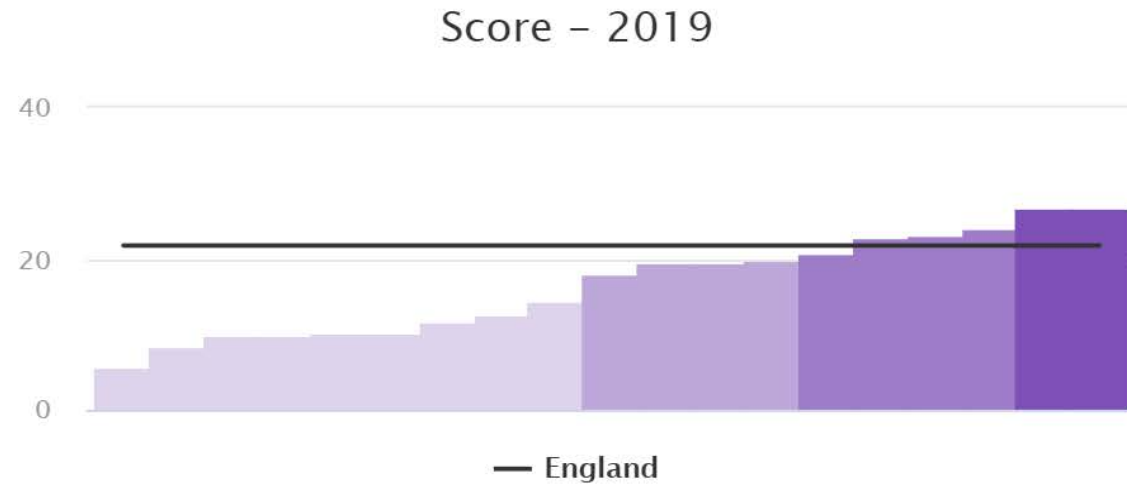
Children in care 2019 by Local Authority



IMD 2019 mapped across S.E. region

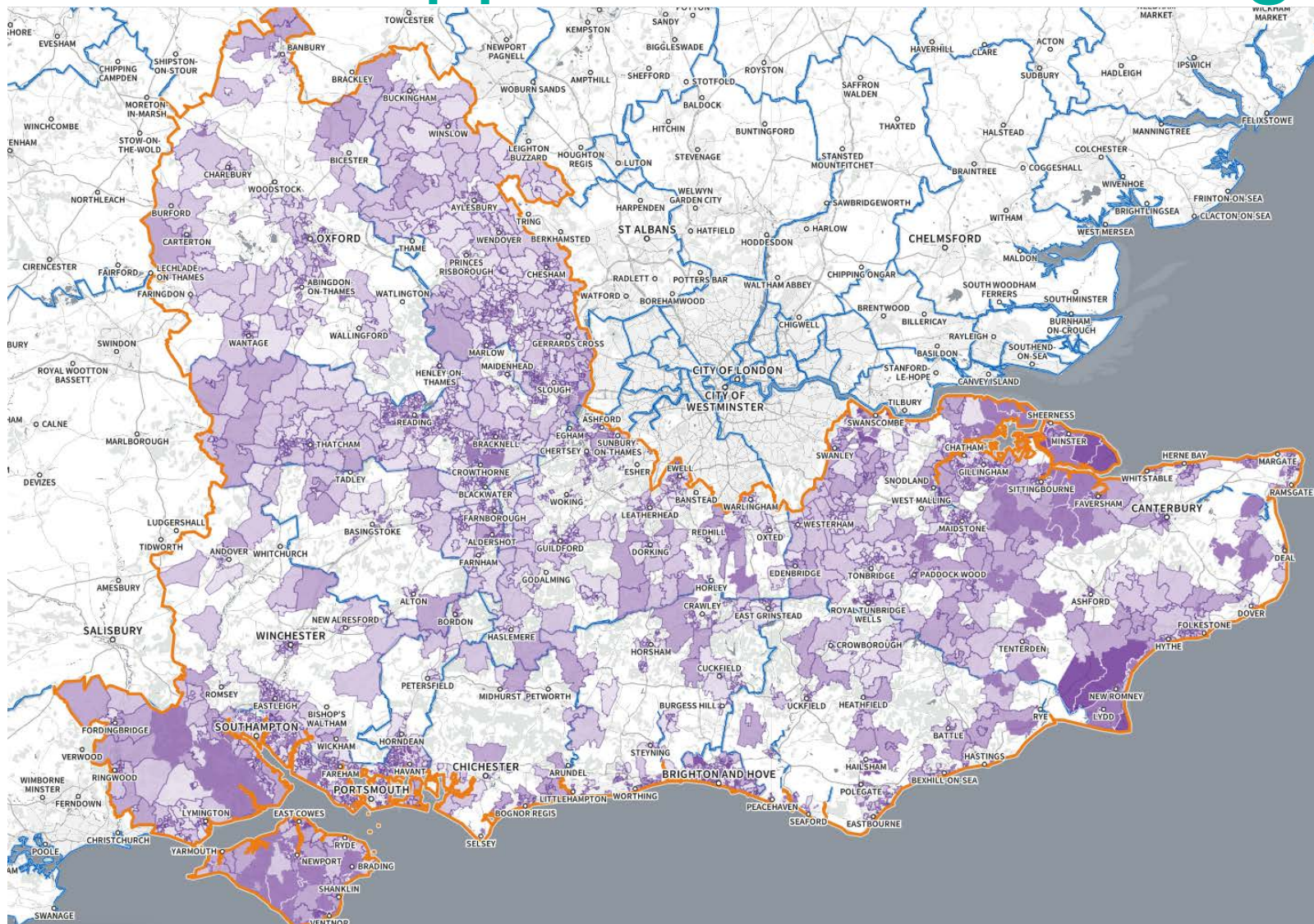


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IMD 2019 mapped across S.E. region (CCGs)

v2



The colours represent the quintiles:

- 33.26 to 92.73: 428 areas
- 21.56 to 33.25: 780 areas
- 14.25 to 21.55: 1034 areas
- 8.63 to 14.24: 1214 areas
- 0.54 to 8.62: 1766 areas

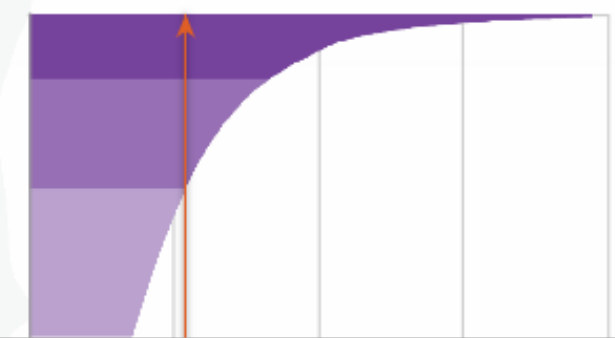
Data

Population mid-2015: 8,665,894
English Indices of Deprivation 2019:
www.gov.uk/.../indices-of-deprivation-2019

Distribution

The chart shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation for the selected area.

England mean: 21.67






IMD 2019

Deprivation score (IMD 2019) 2019

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Area 	Recent Trend	Count 	Value 
England	—	-	21.7
South East region	—	-	15.5
Portsmouth	—	-	26.9
Southampton	—	-	26.9
Medway	—	-	23.9
Isle of Wight	—	-	23.3
Slough	—	-	23.0
Brighton and Hove	—	-	20.8
East Sussex	—	-	19.8
Reading	—	-	19.6
Kent	—	-	19.5
Milton Keynes	—	-	18.0
West Sussex	—	-	14.4
Hampshire	—	-	12.7
Oxfordshire	—	-	11.7
Bracknell Forest	—	-	10.2
Surrey	—	-	10.1
Buckinghamshire	—	-	10.1
West Berkshire	—	-	10.0
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	-	8.4
Wokingham	—	-	5.8


Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government




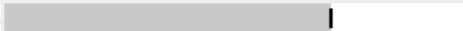



















SEN children across the South East

Pupils with special educational needs (SEN): % of school pupils with special educational needs 2018

Proportion - %

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Area 	Recent Trend	Count 	Value 		95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↓	1,168,144	14.4		14.4	14.5
South East region	↓	178,220	14.1		14.1	14.2
Southampton	→	6,118	19.4		18.9	19.8
Isle of Wight	→	2,966	17.7		17.2	18.3
Brighton and Hove	↓	5,383	16.8		16.4	17.2
Medway	↓	7,514	16.5		16.1	16.8
West Sussex	↓	18,230	16.2		16.0	16.4
Windsor and Maidenhead	↓	3,443	15.9		15.5	16.4
Portsmouth	↓	4,064	15.7		15.2	16.1
Oxfordshire	↓	13,863	14.8		14.6	15.0
West Berkshire	→	3,731	14.5		14.1	14.9
Surrey	↓	22,410	14.5		14.3	14.6
Reading	↓	3,091	14.0		13.6	14.5
Milton Keynes	↓	6,567	14.0		13.7	14.4
Hampshire	↓	24,216	13.8		13.6	13.9
Bracknell Forest	↓	2,368	13.2		12.7	13.7
East Sussex	↓	8,824	13.2		12.9	13.4
Slough	↓	3,995	13.2		12.8	13.6
Kent	↓	28,767	12.4		12.3	12.6
Buckinghamshire	↓	9,826	11.6		11.4	11.9
Wokingham	↓	2,844	10.8		10.4	11.2

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

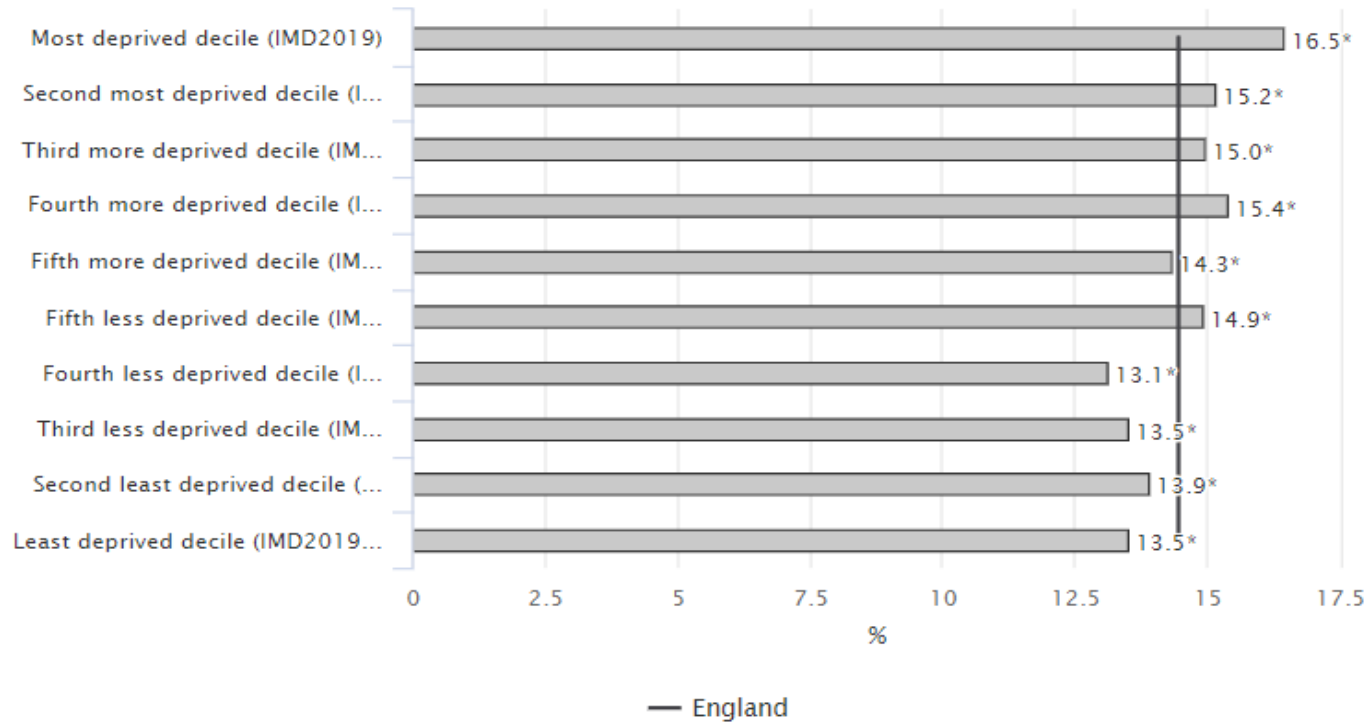
Inequality distribution of SEN children

Pupils with special educational needs (SEN): % of school pupils with special educational needs England, 2018 Proportion - %




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2014 2015 2016 2017 **2018**



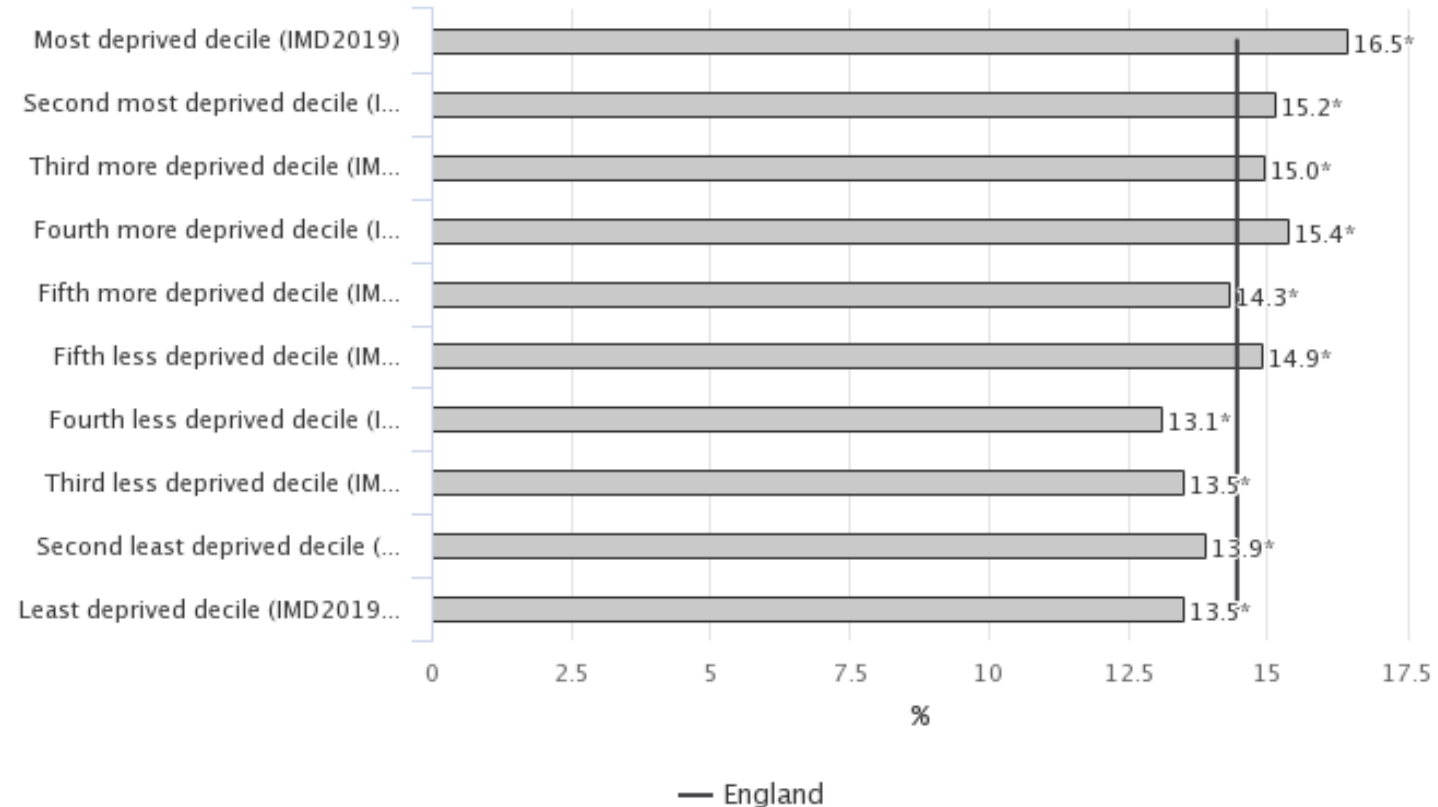
Partition data by:

-  County & UA (pre Apr2019) deprivation deciles in England (IMD2015)
-  County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2015, 4/19 geog.)
-  **County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/19 and 4/20 geog.)**

Age

SEN children across the South East v.2


Pupils with special educational needs (SEN): % of school pupils with special educational needs (School age) (2018) - England County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/19 and 4/20 geog.)




Age distribution of SEN children- S.E. region

Pupils with special educational needs (SEN): % of school pupils with special educational needs South East region, 2018




Proportion - %

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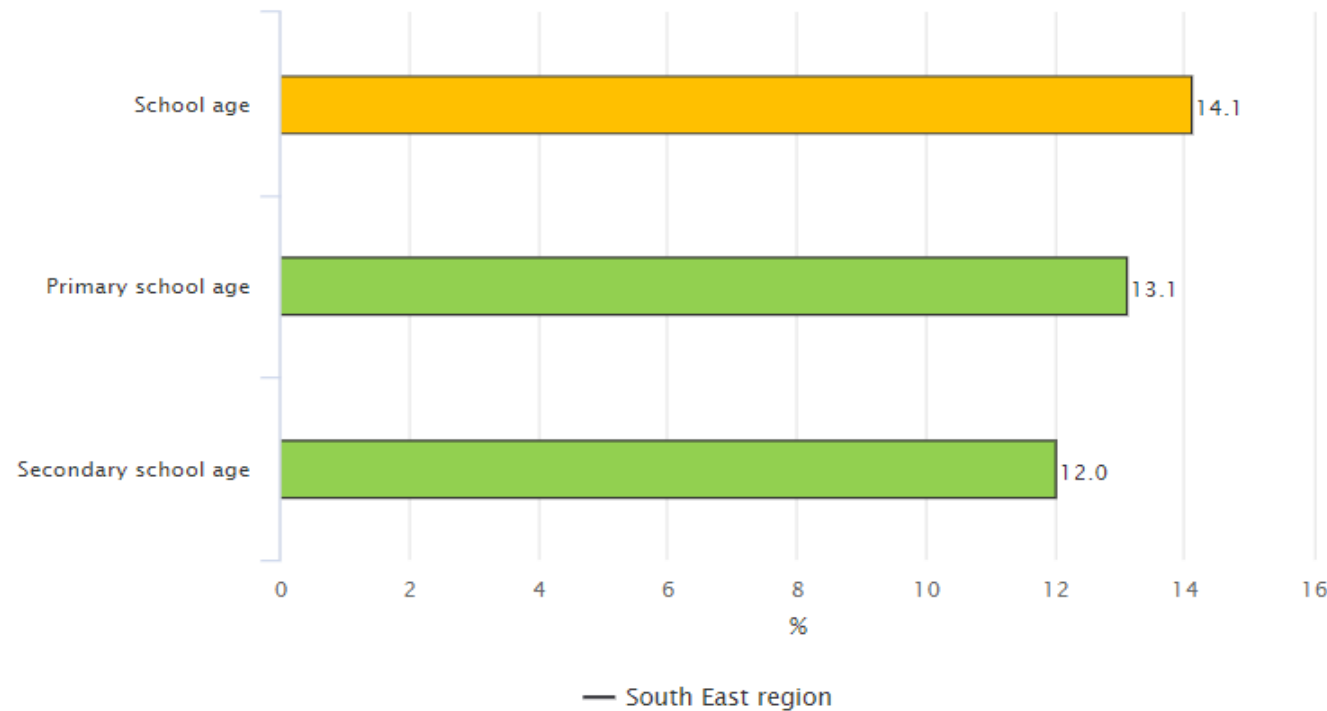
 Export chart as CSV file

2014 2015 2016 2017 **2018**

Partition data by:

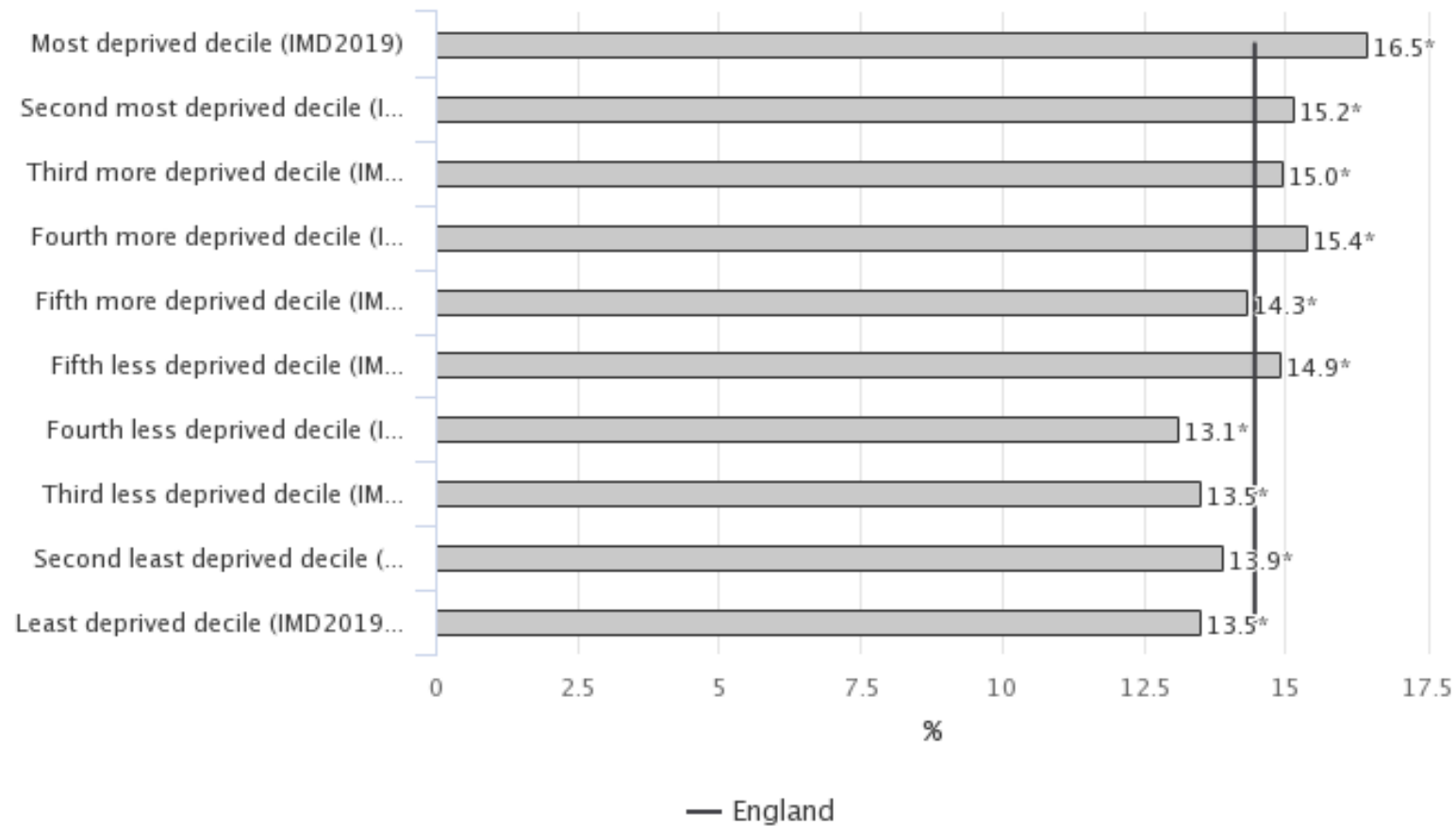
-  County & UA (pre Apr2019) deprivation deciles in England (IMD2015)
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-  County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/19 and 4/20 geog.)

Age



Age distribution of SEN children- S.E. region v.2

Pupils with special educational needs (SEN): % of school pupils with special educational needs (School age) (2018) - England County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/19 and 4/20 geog.)



16-17 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs)

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known 2018 Proportion - %

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	61,830	5.5	5.5	5.6
South East region	—	9,830	5.5	5.4	5.6
Bracknell Forest	—	210	9.5	8.5	10.9
West Sussex	—	1,490	9.1	8.7	9.6
Reading	—	220	7.5	6.5	8.4
Buckinghamshire	—	830	7.2	6.7	7.6
Southampton	—	300	7.0	6.3	7.8
Medway	—	440	6.9	6.3	7.6
Kent	—	2,070	6.4	6.1	6.6
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	170	6.0*	5.1	6.8
East Sussex	—	530	5.0	4.6	5.5
Portsmouth	—	170	4.8	4.1	5.5
Milton Keynes	—	290	4.7	4.3	5.4
Brighton and Hove	—	220	4.6	3.9	5.1
Wokingham	—	150	4.5	3.8	5.2
Oxfordshire	—	550	4.4	4.1	4.8
Surrey	—	860	4.0	3.8	4.3
Slough	—	150	4.0	3.4	4.7
Hampshire	—	1,040	3.9	3.6	4.1
Isle of Wight	—	90	3.4	2.9	4.4
West Berkshire	—	50	1.7	1.2	2.0

Source: Department for Education

Mental and emotional wellbeing in schoolchildren

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs: % of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs

2018

Proportion - %

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	193,657	2.39	2.38	2.40
South East region	—	30,591	2.42	2.40	2.45
Southampton	—	1,226	3.88	3.67	4.10
Medway	—	1,482	3.25	3.09	3.41
Portsmouth	—	788	3.04	2.83	3.25
Brighton and Hove	—	964	3.01	2.83	3.20
Reading	—	659	2.99	2.78	3.23
Isle of Wight	—	472	2.82	2.58	3.09
Oxfordshire	—	2,512	2.68	2.58	2.78
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	577	2.67	2.46	2.89
East Sussex	—	1,685	2.52	2.40	2.64
West Sussex	—	2,772	2.47	2.38	2.56
Surrey	—	3,720	2.40	2.33	2.48
Kent	—	5,463	2.36	2.30	2.42
Hampshire	—	4,036	2.29	2.22	2.36
Milton Keynes	—	966	2.06	1.94	2.20
Wokingham	—	503	1.91	1.75	2.08
Bracknell Forest	—	340	1.90	1.71	2.11
Slough	—	554	1.83	1.68	1.98
West Berkshire	—	438	1.70	1.55	1.87
Buckinghamshire	—	1,434	1.70	1.61	1.79

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

Looked after children: emotional wellbeing

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

Percentage of looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern 2018/19 Proportion - %

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value		95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	12,390	38.6		38.0	39.1
South East region	—	1,720	41.2		39.8	42.7
Bracknell Forest	—	39	55.7		44.1	66.8
West Berkshire	—	40	53.3		42.2	64.2
West Sussex	—	141	50.2		44.4	56.0
Medway	—	102	48.1		41.5	54.8
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	10	45.5		26.9	65.3
Brighton and Hove	—	66	44.6		36.8	52.6
Surrey	—	188	43.9		39.3	48.7
Kent	—	270	41.3		37.6	45.2
Slough	—	36	40.9		31.2	51.4
Oxfordshire	—	89	40.8		34.5	47.5
East Sussex	—	106	40.6		34.8	46.7
Portsmouth	—	72	40.0		33.1	47.3
Isle of Wight	—	52	39.7		31.7	48.3
Hampshire	—	241	38.5		34.8	42.4
Southampton	—	67	38.3		31.4	45.7
Reading	—	54	37.8		30.2	45.9
Milton Keynes	—	70	33.8		27.7	40.5
Buckinghamshire	—	68	32.1		26.2	38.6
Wokingham	—	10	25.6		14.6	41.1

Source: Department for Education

Pupil Absence: education opportunity missed 2018/19.

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

Pupil absence 2018/19 Proportion - %

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	⬆	119,207,289	4.73	4.71	4.74
South East region	⬆	18,857,701	4.71	4.67	4.75
Portsmouth	➔	466,471	5.41	5.13	5.69
Southampton	➔	545,640	5.15	4.90	5.41
East Sussex	➔	1,111,921	5.13	4.96	5.31
Brighton and Hove	➔	529,658	5.10	4.85	5.36
Kent	⬆	3,611,528	5.01	4.92	5.11
Isle of Wight	➔	263,976	4.98	4.64	5.34
Oxfordshire	➔	1,391,274	4.82	4.67	4.97
Medway	➔	658,816	4.73	4.52	4.94
West Sussex	⬆	1,720,428	4.68	4.55	4.81
Milton Keynes	➔	674,844	4.64	4.44	4.85
Reading	➔	307,475	4.62	4.33	4.93
Buckinghamshire	➔	1,164,450	4.59	4.44	4.74
Slough	➔	409,919	4.48	4.23	4.73
Hampshire	➔	2,649,795	4.47	4.37	4.57
Windsor and Maidenhead	➔	295,541	4.44	4.15	4.75
Surrey	➔	2,154,136	4.41	4.30	4.52
West Berkshire	➔	333,989	4.27	4.01	4.55
Wokingham	➔	343,737	4.17	3.92	4.44
Bracknell Forest	➔	224,103	4.11	3.81	4.44

Source: The School Census. Location: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-pupil-absence>. Pupil absence in schools in England for the appropriate academic year; the full-year release version. Select the 'underlying data' zip file link and the data will be within the 'Absence_3term201819_nat_reg_ia_sch' and 'Absence_3term201819_school_loc' files

Primary school exclusions 2016/17

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

Primary school fixed period exclusions: rate per 100 pupils 2016/17

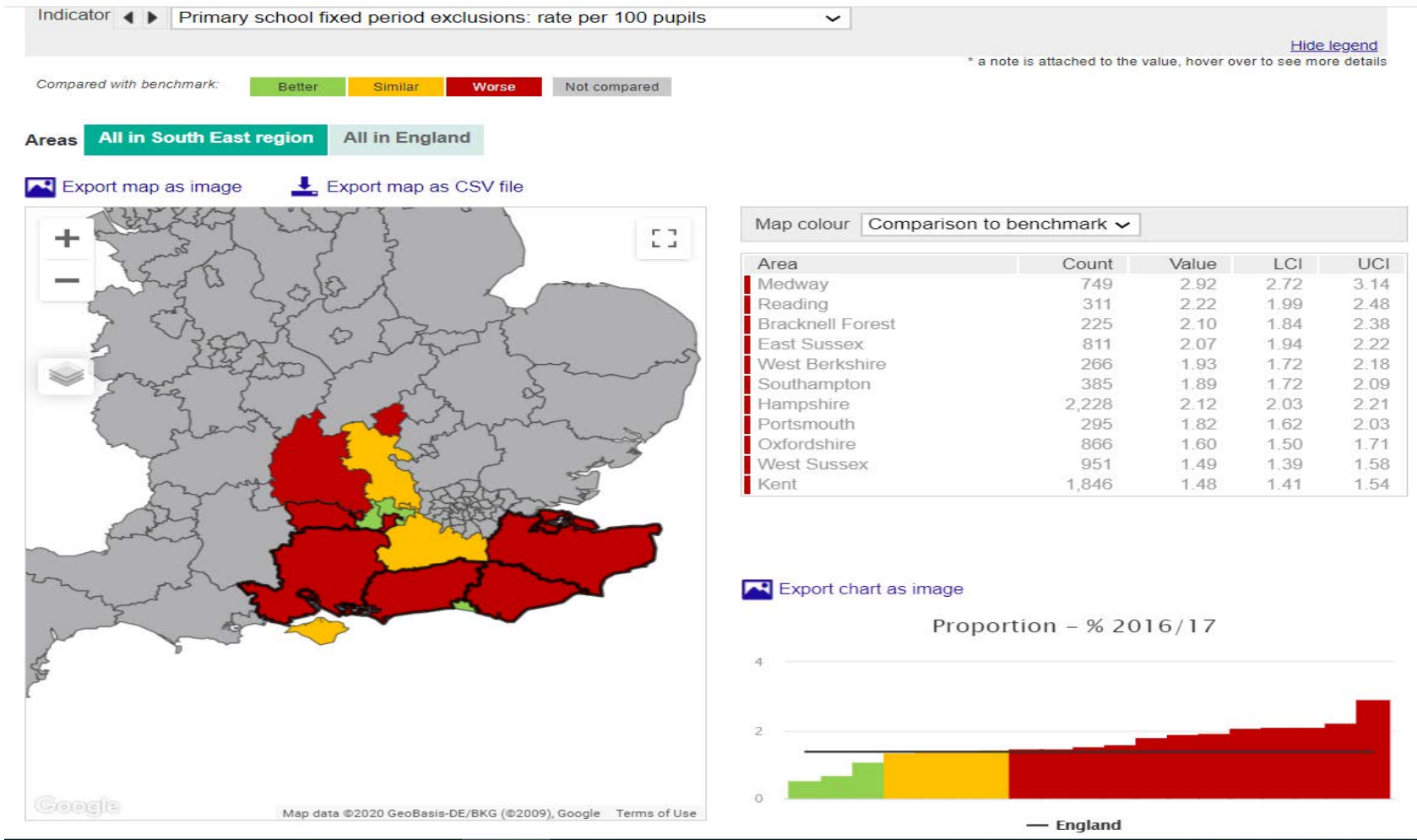
Proportion - %

Export table as image Export table as CSV file

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	64,340	1.37	1.36	1.38
South East region	↑	12,005	1.66	1.63	1.69
Medway	➔	749	2.92	2.72	3.14
Reading	↓	311	2.22	1.99	2.48
Hampshire	↑	2,228	2.12	2.03	2.21
Bracknell Forest	↑	225	2.10	1.84	2.38
East Sussex	↑	811	2.07	1.94	2.22
West Berkshire	↑	266	1.93	1.72	2.18
Southampton	➔	385	1.89	1.72	2.09
Portsmouth	➔	295	1.82	1.62	2.03
Oxfordshire	↑	866	1.60	1.50	1.71
Milton Keynes	↑	420	1.55	1.41	1.70
West Sussex	↑	951	1.49	1.39	1.58
Kent	↑	1,846	1.48	1.41	1.54
Slough	↑	259	1.44	1.28	1.63
Surrey	↑	1,279	1.39	1.32	1.47
Buckinghamshire	↑	617	1.37	1.27	1.48
Isle of Wight	↑	126	1.36	1.14	1.61
Brighton and Hove	➔	210	1.07	0.94	1.22
Wokingham	➔	105	0.70	0.58	0.84
Windsor and Maidenhead	➔	58	0.54	0.42	0.69

Source: Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-exclusions>

Primary school exclusions mapped 2016/17



Secondary school exclusions 2016/17

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

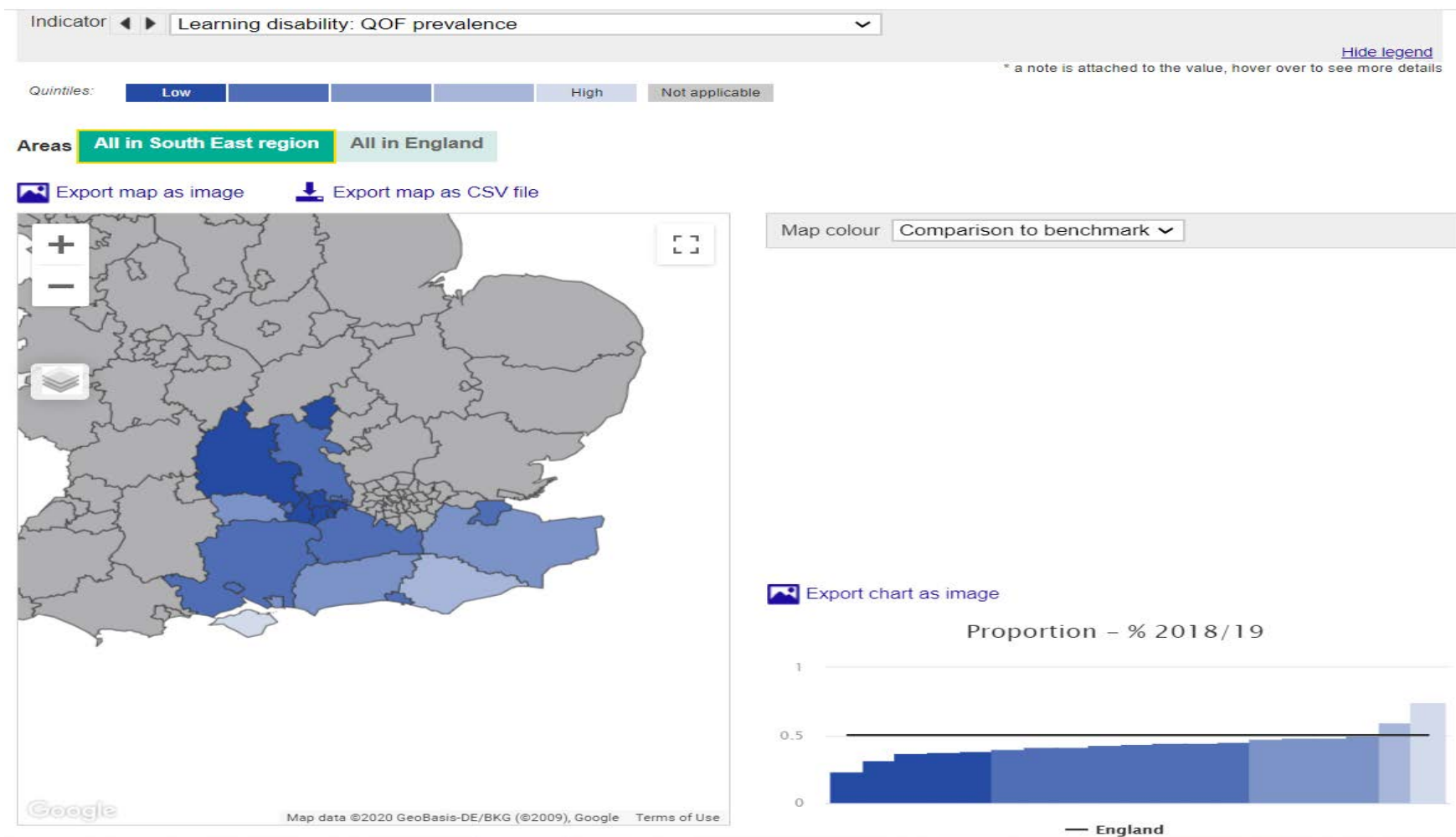
Secondary school fixed period exclusions: rate per 100 pupils 2016/17 Proportion - %

Export table as image Export table as CSV file

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	302,890	9.4	9.4	9.4
South East region	↑	39,870	7.9	7.8	8.0
Isle of Wight	→	873	12.2	11.4	12.9
Brighton and Hove	→	1,455	12.0	11.5	12.6
East Sussex	↑	3,022	11.6	11.2	12.0
Medway	↑	2,159	11.5	11.0	11.9
Reading	↑	788	10.8	10.1	11.5
Portsmouth	→	824	9.6	9.0	10.2
Bracknell Forest	→	645	9.3	8.7	10.0
Milton Keynes	↑	1,638	9.0	8.5	9.4
Southampton	↓	908	8.9	8.4	9.5
Oxfordshire	↑	3,218	8.4	8.2	8.7
Kent	↓	7,868	7.9	7.7	8.1
West Berkshire	↑	852	7.5	7.0	8.0
Hampshire	→	4,762	7.2	7.0	7.4
Windsor and Maidenhead	↑	704	6.9	6.4	7.4
West Sussex	↑	3,123	6.9	6.6	7.1
Surrey	↑	3,674	6.2	6.0	6.4
Buckinghamshire	↑	2,288	6.2	5.9	6.4
Slough	↑	632	5.5	5.1	6.0
Wokingham	↑	435	4.2	3.8	4.6

Source: Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-exclusions>

Learning Disability QOF prevalence in S.E. 2018/19



Children with learning difficulties known to schools 2018

Compared with benchmark: ■ Lower ■ Similar ■ Higher ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

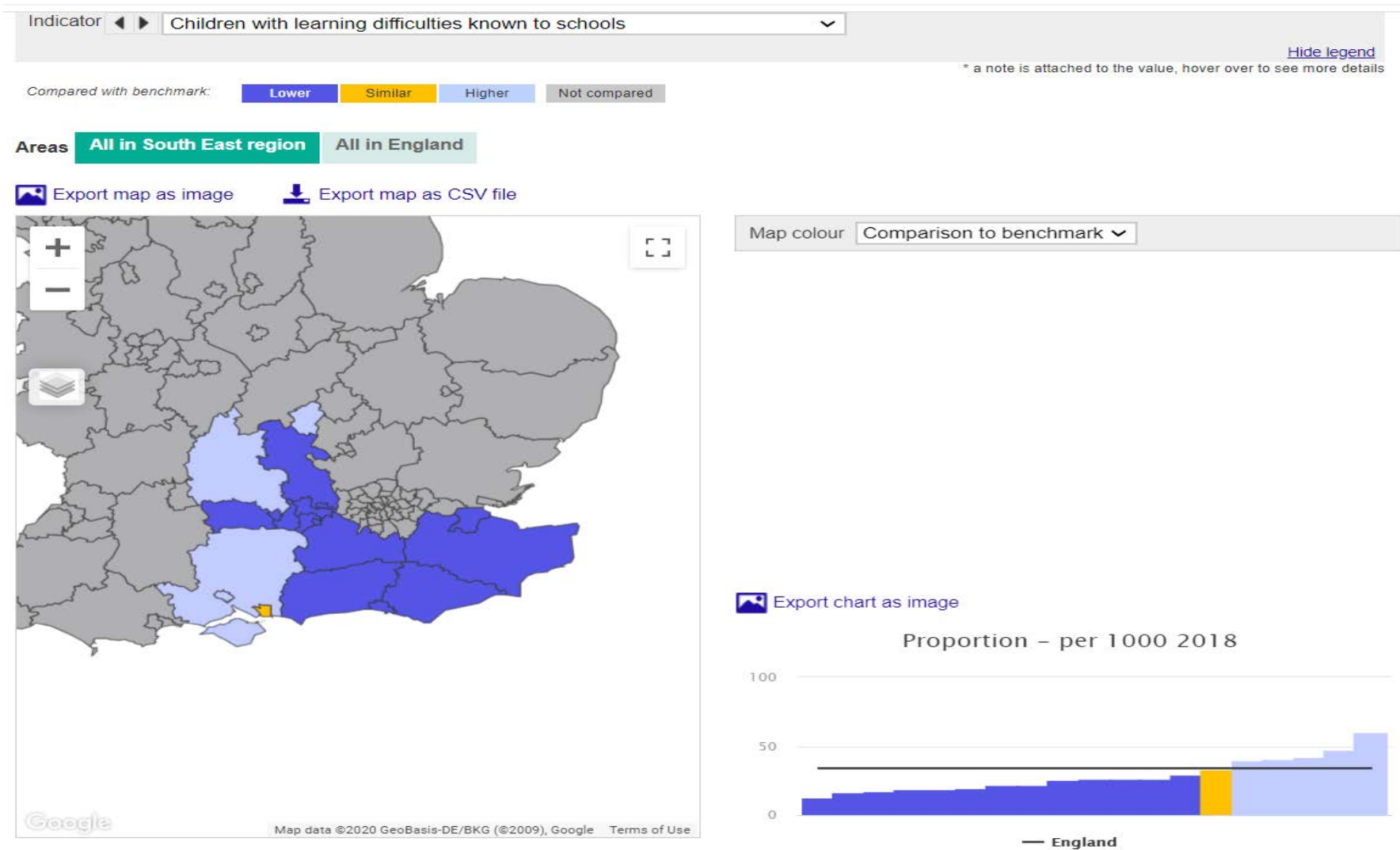
Children with learning difficulties known to schools 2018 Proportion - per 1000

Export table as image Export table as CSV file

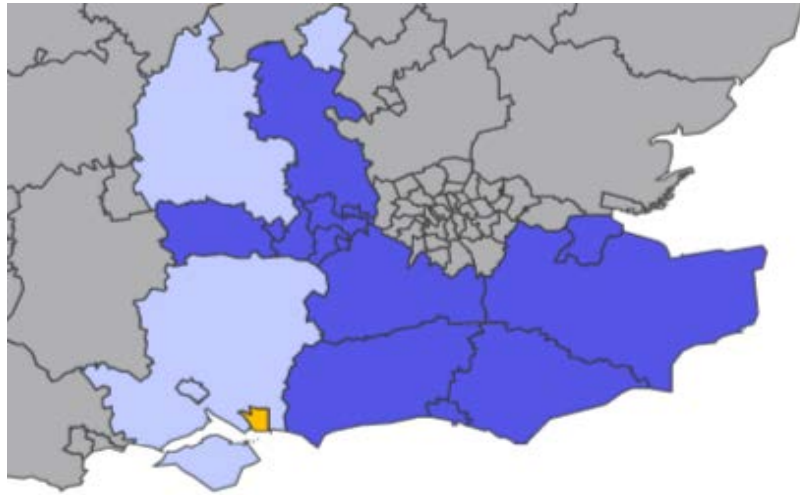
Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	296,080	33.9	33.8	34.0
South East region	—	40,144	28.3	28.0	28.6
Southampton	—	2,011	60.1	57.6	62.7
Isle of Wight	—	835	47.3	44.2	50.5
Milton Keynes	—	2,046	42.4	40.6	44.2
Hampshire	—	7,803	40.8	39.9	41.7
Oxfordshire	—	4,438	39.9	38.7	41.0
Portsmouth	—	963	33.2	31.2	35.4
West Sussex	—	3,681	29.6	28.7	30.5
Slough	—	844	26.5	24.8	28.4
Medway	—	1,246	26.2	24.8	27.7
Bracknell Forest	—	547	26.0	23.9	28.2
Surrey	—	5,021	25.8	25.1	26.5
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	598	21.8	20.1	23.6
Brighton and Hove	—	800	21.5	20.0	23.0
Buckinghamshire	—	1,819	19.4	18.5	20.3
Kent	—	4,804	19.2	18.6	19.7
East Sussex	—	1,399	18.9	18.0	19.9
Reading	—	432	16.9	15.4	18.6
West Berkshire	—	481	16.4	15.0	17.9
Wokingham	—	376	12.5	11.3	13.9

Source: Department for Education statistical collections: Special Educational Needs, local authority tables <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-special-educational-needs-sen>

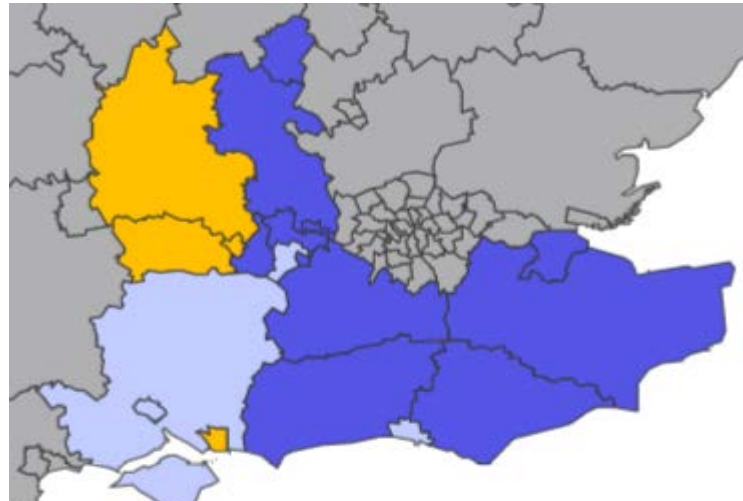
Children with learning difficulties known to schools 2018



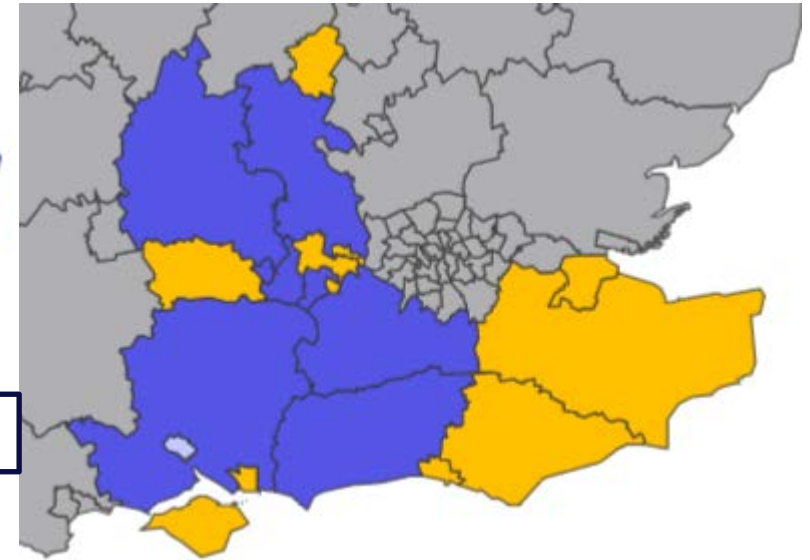
Children with learning difficulties known to schools 2018



Moderate Learning Difficulties



Severe Learning Difficulties



Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties

Compared with benchmark:



Areas **All in South East region** All in England

The benchmark is the England average

Children with learning difficulties known to schools 2018: autism

Compared with benchmark:

Lower

Similar

Higher

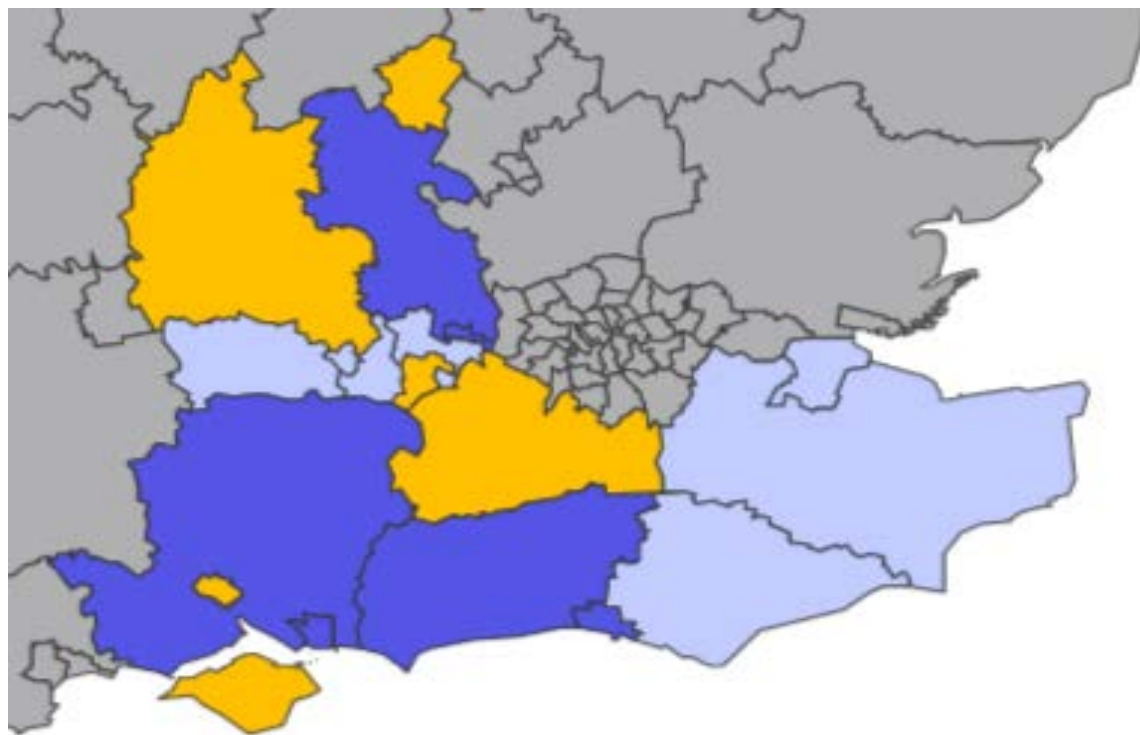
Not compared

The benchmark is the England average

Areas

All in South East region

All in England



Children in need - rate per 10,000 under 18 years in 2018

A filter is attached to the table, hover over to see more details

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years 2018

Crude rate - per 10,000

Export table as image Export table as CSV file

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	—	215,270	181.4	180.6	182.2
South East region	—	24,360	125.3	123.7	126.9
Southampton	—	1,826	363.0	346.5	380.0
Portsmouth	—	1,140	258.0	243.2	273.4
Reading	—	912	245.9	230.2	262.4
Medway	—	1,283	200.6	189.8	211.9
Brighton and Hove	—	1,007	197.5	185.5	210.1
Isle of Wight	—	449	179.2	163.0	196.6
Slough	—	740	175.4	163.0	188.5
Bracknell Forest	—	405	144.3	130.6	159.0
West Sussex	—	2,410	139.1	133.6	144.7
East Sussex	—	1,392	131.3	124.5	138.3
Buckinghamshire	—	1,564	127.1	120.9	133.5
Oxfordshire	—	1,769	123.3	117.6	129.2
Surrey	—	3,152	121.1	116.9	125.4
Milton Keynes	—	681	100.7	93.2	108.5
West Berkshire	—	339	94.7	84.9	105.4
Wokingham	—	352	91.0	81.7	101.0
Kent	—	2,906	86.5	83.3	89.7
Windsor and Maidenhead	—	293	85.3	75.8	95.6
Hampshire	—	1,738	61.3	58.5	64.3

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

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm 10-24yrs in 2018/19

Compared with benchmark: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared

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

Areas **All in South East region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years) 2018/19

Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

Export table as image Export table as CSV file

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	43,496	444.0	439.8	448.2
South East region	↑	7,420	470.2*	459.5	481.0
Southampton	↑	435	712.0	643.2	786.0
Hampshire	↑	1,360	626.2	593.2	660.5
West Sussex	➔	795	625.4	582.5	670.7
Wokingham	↑	155	562.3	475.5	660.1
Bracknell Forest	↑	115	542.4	446.5	652.5
Isle of Wight	➔	115	531.8	438.5	639.0
Brighton and Hove	↑	350	519.0	463.7	578.9
Portsmouth	➔	260	516.8	454.1	585.5
Reading	↑	170	510.5	435.8	594.3
Windsor and Maidenhead	➔	125	496.4	410.3	594.8
West Berkshire	➔	125	491.1	406.4	587.9
Oxfordshire	➔	570	438.6	403.3	476.2
Surrey	➔	870	427.0	399.1	456.5
Medway	↑	195	389.2	336.6	447.6
Buckinghamshire	➔	325	370.8	331.1	413.8
Slough	➔	90	365.9	294.3	449.5
Kent	➔	955	357.6	335.2	381.1
Milton Keynes	➔	125	289.0	240.0	344.8
East Sussex	—	—	*	—	—

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2020, Re-used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved.



Public Health
England

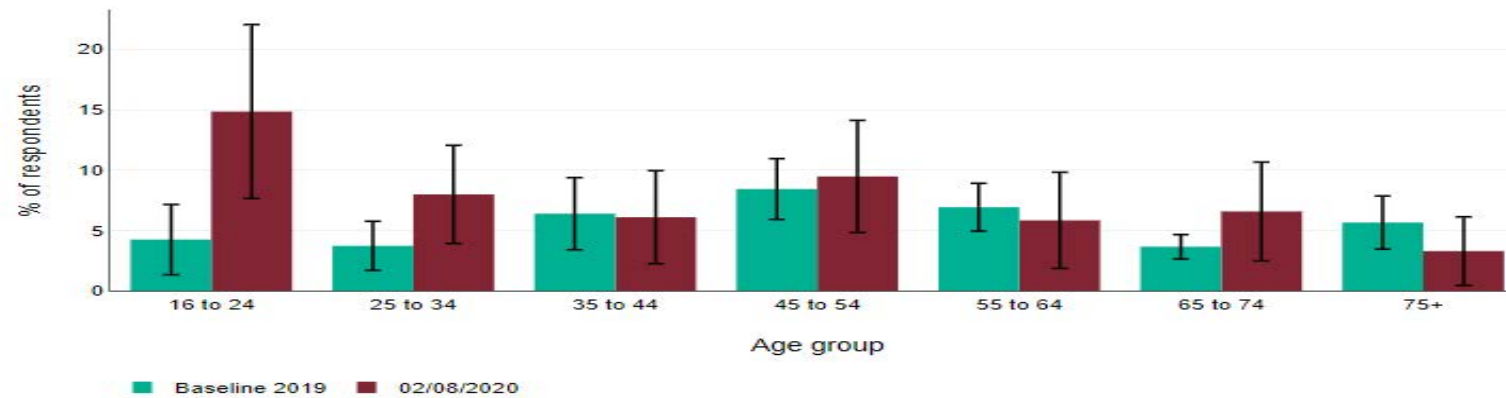
Protecting and improving the nation's health

Data from the WICH tool

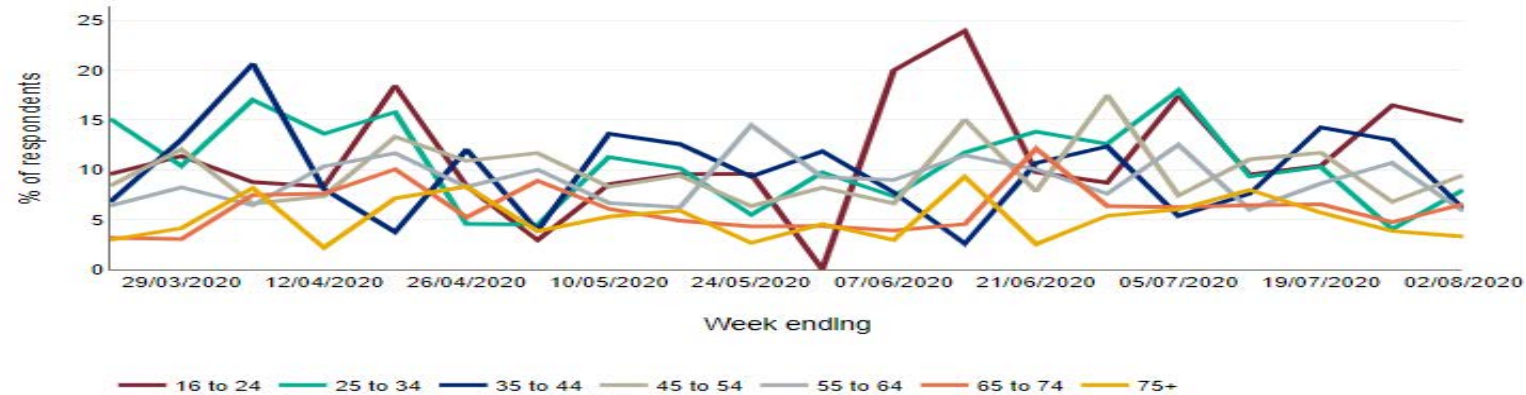
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wider-impacts-of-covid-19-on-health-monitoring-tool>

Percentage low life satisfaction : 16-24 age National data

Percentage of respondents with low life satisfaction (score 0-4) in England, by age group – 2019 compared with most recent time period



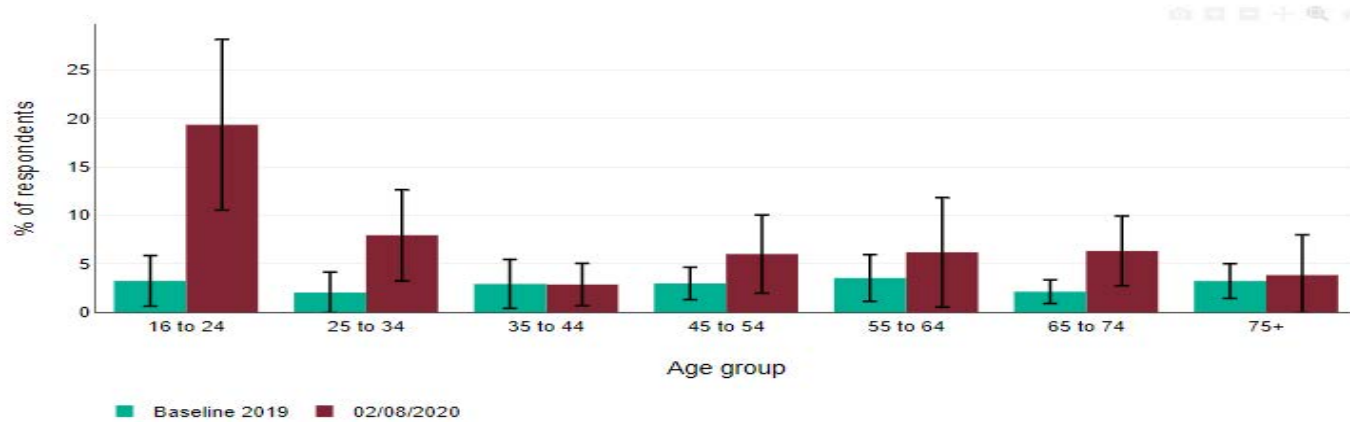
Trend in percentage of respondents with low life satisfaction (score 0-4) in England, by age group



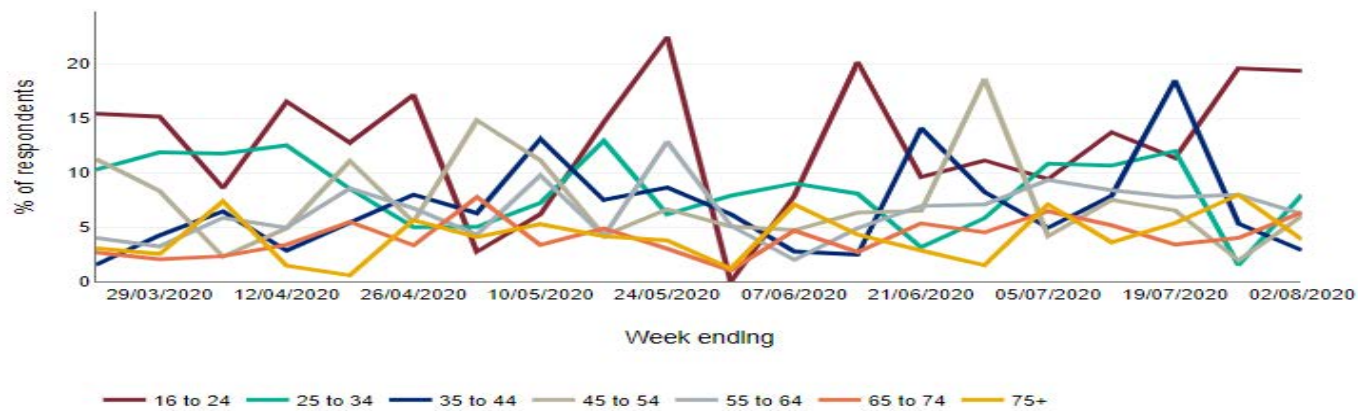
Source: PHE analysis of Opinions and Lifestyle Survey data from Office for National Statistics, 2020 Source: UCL COVID-19 Social Study - data provided to PHE and used with permission

Percentage of low self-worth in the 16-24 age group in 2019 and 2020 compared nationally. The difference is statistically significant in the 16-24 year age group.

Percentage of respondents with low self-worth (score 0-4) in England, by age group – 2019 compared with most recent time period

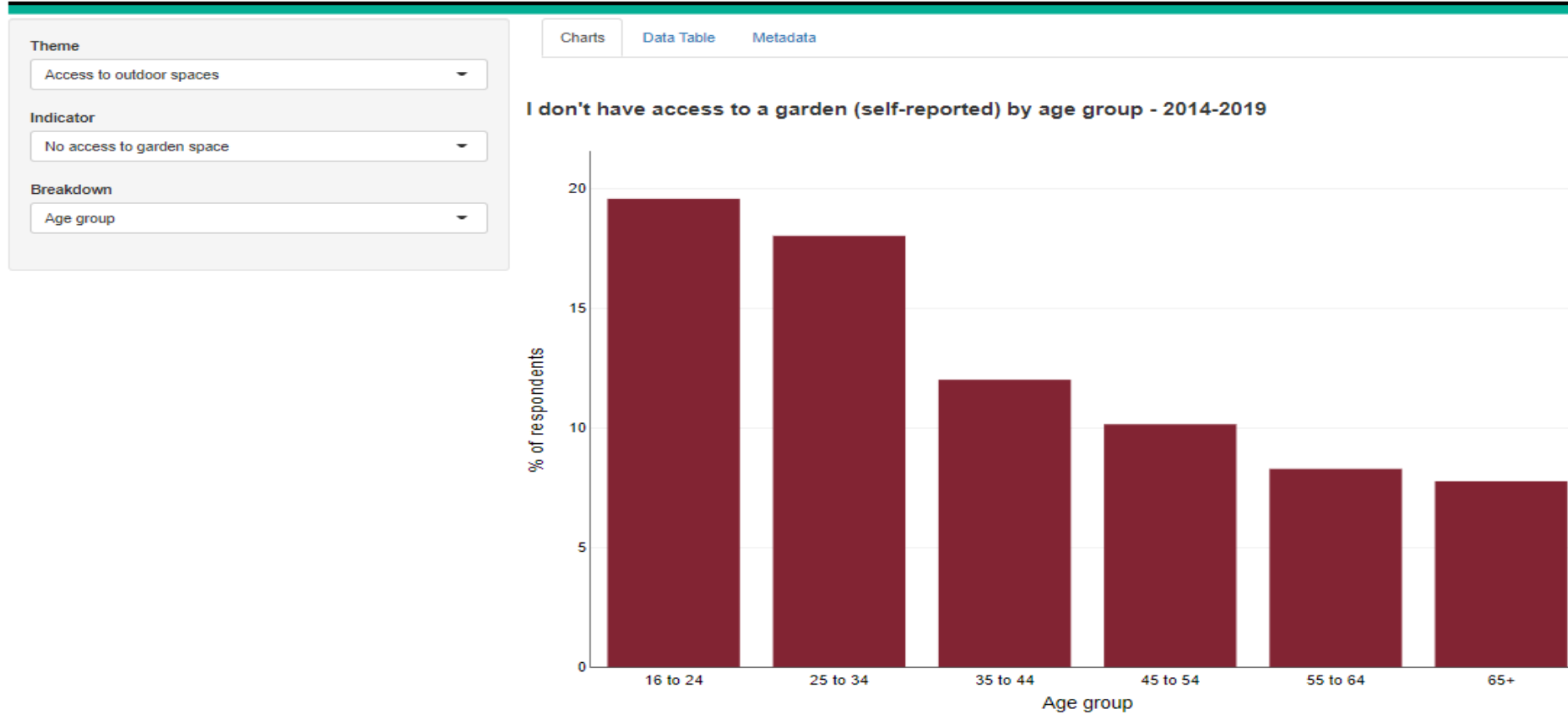


Trend in percentage of respondents with low self-worth (score 0-4) in England, by age group



Mental wellbeing during Covid19: no access to a garden by age group.

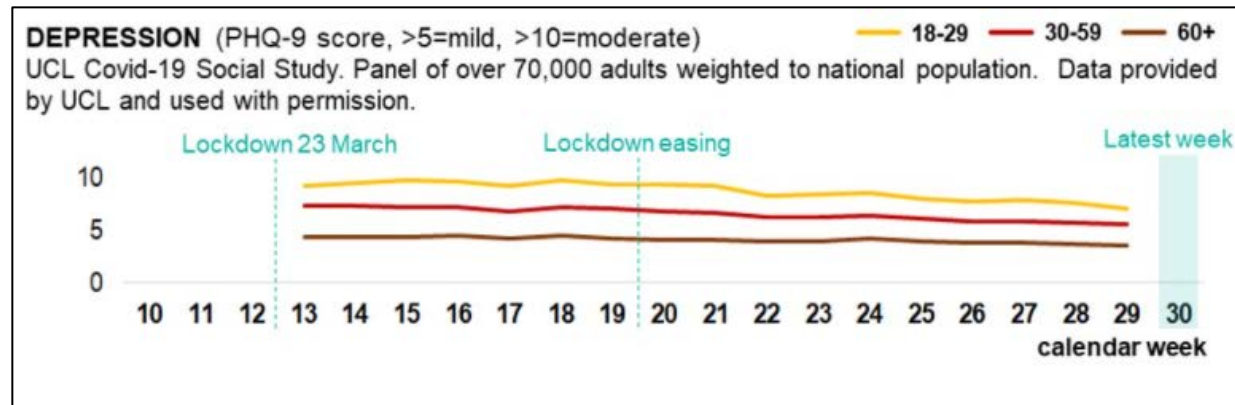
Social determinants of health



Source: Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain, Office for National Statistics (from Natural England - Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment Survey)

Spotlight on young adults – 18-29 years

Anxiety and depression

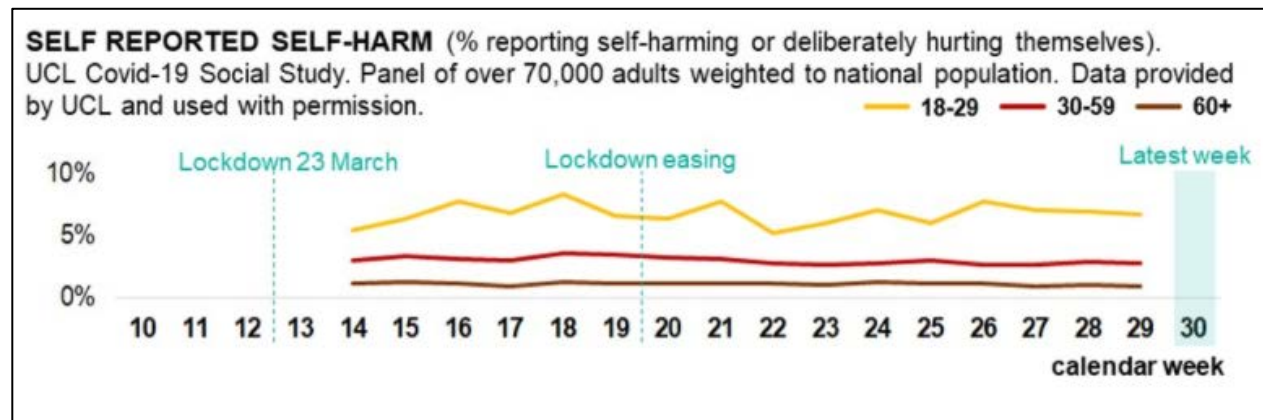
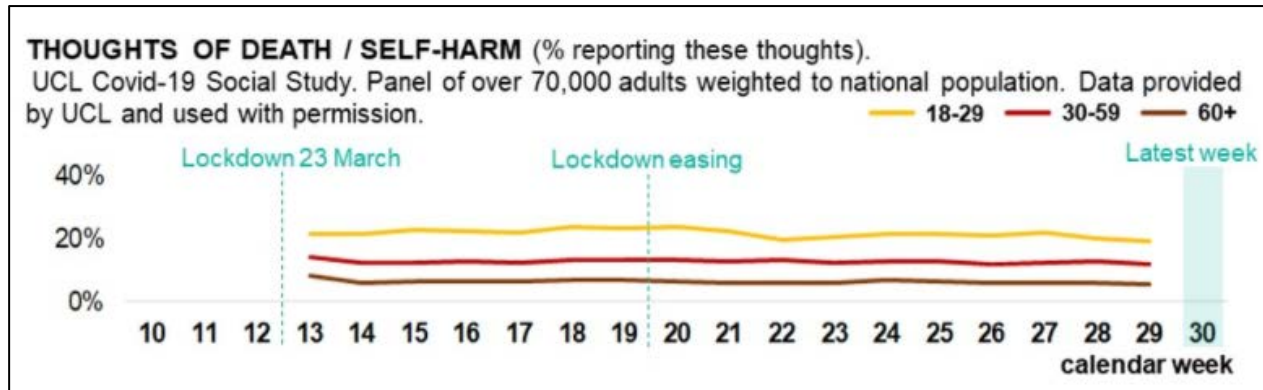


Greatest impact on young adults: anxiety and depression - increased at lockdown in March, then reducing, but higher than other age groups

Less impact on young adults - life satisfaction, loneliness and major stress staying at a similar level or reducing between March and July and similar to other age groups

Spotlight on young adults – 18-29 years

Thoughts of death and self harm



Greatest impact: thoughts of death/self-harm - at a similar level between March-July but higher than other age groups
self-reported self-harm - higher in July than in March and particularly high amongst 18-29 age group

Spotlight on children and young people

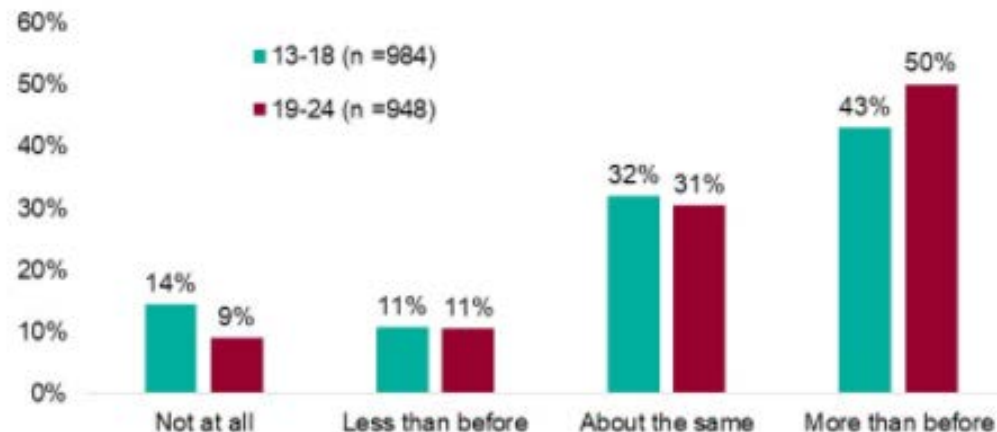
- Negative effects for minority ethnic groups, children and young people with mental health conditions and those with Special Education Needs and Disabilities.
- Loneliness, disruption to access to support, difficult relationships, parental stress and poor mental health and lack of access to outdoors particularly impacted vulnerable children and young people.

Adverse effects on mental health and well being due to:

- social distancing and staying at home
- lack of access to mental health support.

Proportion of young people who reported feeling anxious

COVID-19 Psychological Research Consortium - a non-representative study of 2,000 13 to 24 year olds surveyed in April) on how much they felt anxious. "As a consequence of the coronavirus outbreak, in the last two weeks I have felt anxious..."



Parents and Carers

University of Oxford, **Co Space Study** (May):

- Top stressors are work (53%) and their child's emotional wellbeing (50%)
- Nearly 2/3 reported that they were not sufficiently meeting the needs of both work and their child

Young Minds parent and carers survey (May):

- 66% of respondents said that COVID-19 had had a negative affect on their own mental health

University of Oxford, **Co Space Study** (May - June):

Parents of children with SEND/ND report:

- higher levels of stress across all areas - child behaviour was a frequent stressor
- Particular discomfort about their children attending school
- a **reduction** in their child's emotional difficulties and no change in behavioural or restless/attentional difficulties

Kooth Data Release: BAME Infographic June 2020

Kooth service users from BAME backgrounds are showing higher levels of **self harm, suicidal thoughts, depression and anxiety** than white service users compared to the same time period in 2019.



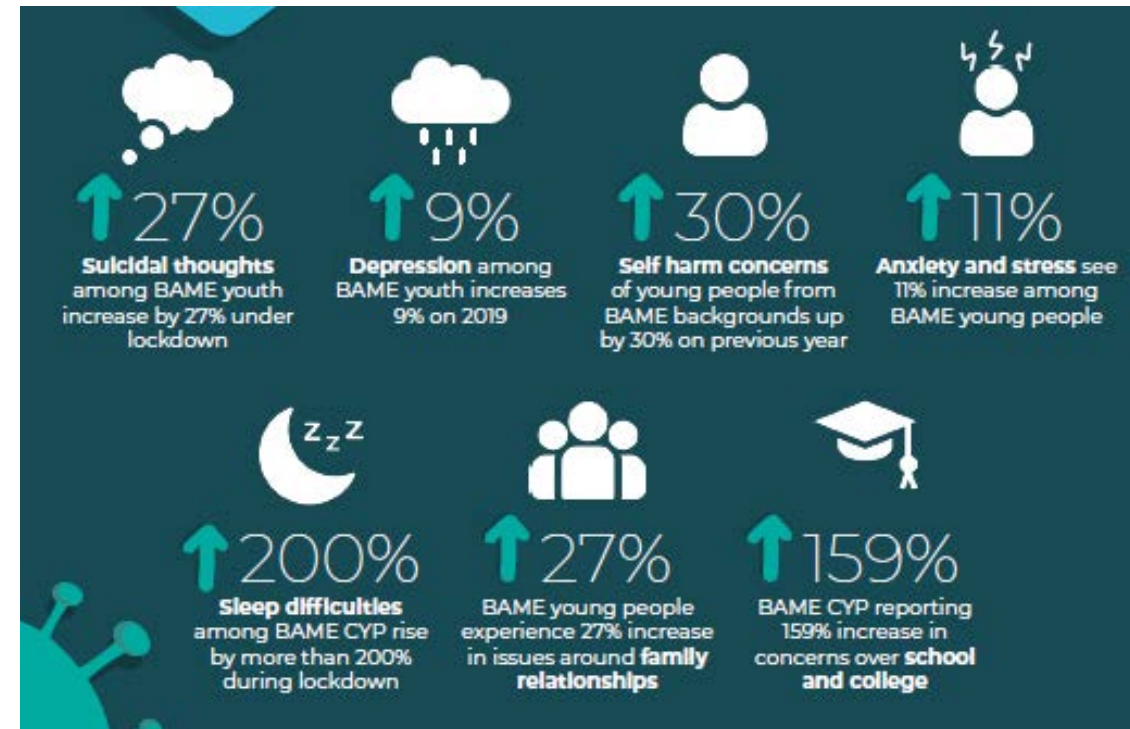
White CYP have shown a decrease in **depression** (-16.2%) during COVID while BAME users have shown a 9% increase



Suicidal thoughts as a presenting issue has seen a worrying increase among BAME CYP of 26.6% on 2019. Among white CYP, we have seen a lower increase (18.1%)



Anxiety/stress is the most prevalent issue for BAME CYP on Kooth and has seen a 11.4% increase on the previous year. Among their white counterparts, the issue has seen a far lower increase (3%)



Deprivation

Children and Young People

Street Games (May):

- Challenging home conditions - YP trapped in overcrowded housing, with limited private space, and reduced access to normal support structures
- 77% of YP said not being able to socialise with friends and family is their biggest concern
- A lack of structure – YP struggling to cope with their daily lives, staying up late and sleeping in
- Many do not always have internet access
- More than two-thirds say their activity rates have dropped
- YP are often very short of activity kits, from board games to footballs

Other considerations

Poverty and Unemployment

Institute for Fiscal Studies (June)

- People with health conditions, young workers and low-income families will experience the worst economic outcomes

Groups at risk of violence and abuse

University College London (weekly social study)

- Reports of abuse higher in adults under the age of 60, households with lower incomes, overcrowded homes and among people living with children
- Domestic abuse charity Refuge recently reported a tenfold increase in visits to its website during lockdown
- Calls to NSPCC's Childline increased by 20% in the first four weeks of lockdown

Grief and loss

- Mortality rates are higher in deprived and BAME communities

Summary

- Many improvements in the health and wellbeing of CYP recently, however, stark inequalities are evident.
- These inequalities are long-standing, persistent and significantly start early.
- The impact of COVID-19 has exacerbated some of these inequalities for CYP and led to poorer Mental Health in some of our most vulnerable groups.
- There is a significant body of evidence and research describing the scale, nature and causes of inequalities
- But the drivers are often complex, tackling inequalities requires action at a number of levels, by a range of organisations, at scale, and over a prolonged period of time.
- But we can make a difference – we just need to carefully think about *who* we need to support in order to reduce inequalities in poor mental health outcomes for our CYP and *what* has been proven to work.