



# North East and North Cumbria's Child Health and Wellbeing Network

## ***The Facts of Life* for children and young people growing up in the North East and North Cumbria:**

### **Chapter 4 – Children with additional needs and vulnerabilities**

**September 2021**

@NorthNetChild

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High numbers of children in need through abuse, neglect and family dysfunction links through into high numbers in care and high numbers in the youth justice system. We need a conversation with leads for LA Children's Services and with NENC Police and Crime Commissioners.

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**Chapter Four SPOTLIGHT** to direct momentum for initiatives

## 4 Children and Young People with additional health needs and vulnerabilities

### 4.1 Relevance

Although there is continued academic and policy debate about the definition of vulnerability<sup>1</sup>, vulnerable children and young people are widely considered to be those at greater risk of experiencing physical or emotional harm and/or experiencing poor outcomes because of one or more factors in their lives<sup>2</sup>. Key factors include:

- Physical, emotional, health and educational needs
- Any harm the child has experienced or may be at risk of experiencing - including a specific set of childhood experiences known as 'adverse childhood experiences'<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Children's Commissioner. Defining child vulnerability: Definitions, frameworks and groups. London; 2017: [link](#)

<sup>2</sup> PHE (2020) No child left behind. Understanding and quantifying vulnerability: [link](#)

<sup>3</sup> EIF (2020) Adverse childhood experiences: what we know, what we don't know, and what should happen next: [link](#)

- The capability of the child's carers and wider family environment to meet the child's needs, or indeed to cause harm – these might include homelessness or poor housing conditions, the presence of adults in the home with mental health problems, alcohol and drug dependence, or contact with the criminal justice system, domestic abuse and poverty
- The absence of supportive relationships in a child's life
- The wider community and social conditions beyond the family including crime, the built environment, community cohesion and resilience

The national response to the COVID-19 pandemic recognised three (potentially overlapping) broad categories of vulnerability affecting children and young people<sup>4</sup>:

- Children and young people with underlying health conditions and/or problems accessing health services
- Children and young people and families with a statutory entitlement for care and support (education, health & care, and those with a social worker)
- Children and young people negatively impacted through wider determinants of health and/or family stressors and social circumstances

The data in this chapter explore specific domains of vulnerability affecting children and young people<sup>5</sup> including:

- Safeguarding concerns or in local authority care
- Disabilities
- Involved in offending and/or anti-social behaviour

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<sup>4</sup> PHE (2020) No child left behind. A public health informed approach to improving outcomes for vulnerable children: [link](#)

<sup>5</sup> Children's Commissioner. Constructing a Definition of Vulnerability – Attempts to Define and Measure. London; 2017: [link](#)

- Economic circumstances - young carers, teenage parents, homeless children, NEET

Other important vulnerabilities are considered more fully in other chapters of this report:

- Poverty – Chapter 3
- Educational engagement – Chapter 8
- Long term conditions – Chapter 2

This chapter also presents local levels of spending for services supporting vulnerable children and young people.

## 4.2 Commentary and findings

### 4.2.1 Children in need

A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled<sup>6</sup>. Local authorities are required to provide services for children assessed as in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Government statistics (2020) Characteristics of children in need: [link](#)

<sup>7</sup> House of Commons Library Briefing Paper 7730 (2020) Local Authority Support for Children in Need: [link](#)



	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>Children in need: Rate per 10,000 children aged &lt;18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2017/18	635 ▶	834 ▼	603 ▼	648 ▼	872 ▲	841 ▼	654 ▲	760 ▶	964 ▶	1256 ▶	601 ▶	1098 ▶	1046 ▼	816 ▶	1018 ▲
<b>Children in need due to parent disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children under 18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2018	8.8	6.5	5.5	7.0	9.2	4.8	*	4.2	7.4	8.1	*	6.0	6.5	*	9.9
<b>Children in need due to socially unacceptable behaviour: rate per 10,000 aged under 18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2018	6.9	14.0	4.2	13.1	16.0	10.5	1.5	11.0	6.8	63.0	4.4	15.0	8.6	*	8.1
<b>Children in need due to child disability or illness: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2018	29.7	39.4	24.6	46.0	40.0	45.0	32.3	16.6	40.2	35.1	50.7	123.2	88.9	40.0	39.5
<b>Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2018	181.4	221.1	266.1	100.8	216.0	237.4	168.3	170.4	257.4	150.2	276.3	343.6	351.9	169.7	301.0
<b>Children in need due to family stress or dysfunction or absent parenting: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2017	93.8	143.9	56.9	255.8	118.4	181.3	123.1	83.8	134.2	229.5	86.1	150.5	243.6	251.5	152.4

Figure 4.1 – Children in need

On average, for children under 18 years of age, the data relating to the **North East and Cumbria region** as a whole show that:

- During the period 2017/18, there were statistically significantly higher rates of children in need (all/any reason) in the **region** (834 per 10,000 children) compared with the England average (635 per 10,000). This pattern was consistent for almost every cause for concern except parent disability or illness for which rates across the region were statistically significantly lower than the England average.
- During 2017 or 2018, the most common causes for concern for children in need in the **region** were “abuse or neglect” (221.1 per 10,000) or “family stress or dysfunction or absent parenting” (143.9 per 10,000).
- During 2018 the rates of children in need due to socially unacceptable behaviour more than twice as high and are significantly higher in the **region** (14.0 per 10,000) than the England average (6.9 per 10,000)
- Over time, the rates of children in need appear to be falling in the **North East and Cumbria** whereas rates across England are stable. However we are aware that COVID-19 may have a significant impact on this and related indicators which needs to be monitored going forward.

On average, at a locality level, the data indicate that:

- The rates of children in need (all/any reason) vary. The lowest rates are evident in **Darlington** (601 per 10,000) and **Cumbria** (603 per 10,000) and the highest in **Sunderland** where the rate (1,256 per 10,000) is almost twice the England average (635 per 10,000).
- The frequency and pattern of various reasons for concern also vary between areas which might reflect differences in staff training or assessment methods or real differences requiring very localised public health strategies. Further work is needed to fully understand the reasons for the observed differences.
- In **Sunderland** the rate of children in need due to socially unacceptable behaviour (63.0 per 10,000) is more than four times as high as the average value for the **region** (14.0 per 10,000).

- In **Hartlepool**, the rate of children in need due to child disability or illness (123.2 per 10,000) is more than three times as high as the average value for the **region** (39.4 per 10,000). These rates are also high in **Middlesbrough** (88.9 per 10,000).
- The highest rates of children in need due to abuse or neglect are evident in **Hartlepool** (343.6 per 10,000) and **Middlesbrough** (351.9 per 10,000), values which are more than one and a half times as high as the average **regional** rate (221.1 per 10,000)
- The highest rates of children in need due to family stress or dysfunction or absent parenting are evident in **Gateshead** (255.8 per 10,000) and **Redcar & Cleveland** (251.5 per 10,000) which are more than one and a half times as high as the average **regional** rate (143.9 per 10,000)

Live indicators from this section can be viewed at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/KOLhJTmJw0>.

#### 4.2.2 Children on child protection plans

A child protection plan is a plan drawn up by the local authority which sets out how a child can be kept safe, how things can be made better for the family and what support they will need. Children subject to a child protection plan will have a primary need code of abuse (physical, sexual or emotional) or neglect<sup>8 9</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> PHE Fingertips (2021) Children in need statistics Children on child protection plans: [link](#)

<sup>9</sup> Department for Education (2020) Working together to safeguard children 2018: [link](#)



worse	similar	better
lower	similar	higher



				Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
	Period	England	Region													
<b>Children on child protection plans: Rate per 10,000 children &lt;18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- Per 10,000)	2019/20	42.8 ▶	-	67.0 ▲	69.3 ▶	100.4 ▲	79.8 ▲	33.0 ▶	43.7 ▶	62.0 ▶	66.9 ▶	37.7 ▶	92.3 ▶	115.6 ▲	94.2 ▶	80.3 ▶
<b>Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of abuse: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2018	21.2	26.2	36.0	28.9	42.9	29.7	21.8	12.7	13.5	26.1	18.2	25.9	35.2	16.4	23.8
<b>Children subject to a child protection plan with initial category of neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2018	21.8	38.7	30.3	45.2	39.4	34.8	14.4	36.6	63.8	61.3	32.9	57.9	46.6	36.3	26.1
<b>Repeat child protection cases: % of children who became subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, %)	2018	20.2 ▲	20.5 ▲	21.8 ▲	18.4 ▲	20.3 ▶	16.0 ▶	26.7 ▲	20.1 ▶	25.1 ▲	21.2 ▶	20.9	25.8	10.1 ▶	16.5 ▶	28.2 ▲

Figure 4.2 – Children on child protection plans

On average, for children under 18 years of age, the data relating to the **North East and Cumbria** in 2018 indicate that:

- Compared to the England average, there are statistically significantly higher numbers of children in the **region** on child protection plans with an initial category of abuse (26.2 per 10,000) or, more commonly, neglect (38.7 per 10,000).
- The rates of children requiring a protection plan for a second or subsequent time in the **region** (20.5 per 10,000) are similar to those across England (20.2 per 10,000).

At a locality level, the data indicate that on average:

- During 2019/20 there was wide variation in the rates of children on child protection plans in each locality. Rates varied between 33.0 per 10,000 in **North Tyneside** and 115.6 per 10,000 in **Middlesbrough** and compared with a national average of 42.8 per 10,000.
- All but two of the localities had significantly higher rates of children on child protection plans with an initial category of neglect than England (21.8 per 10,000). The two exceptions were **North Tyneside** (14.4 per 10,000, significantly lower) and **Stockton-on-Tees** (26.1 per 10,000, similar). The significantly higher rates varied across localities ranging between 30.3 per 10,000 in **Cumbria** to more than twice that rate in **South Tyneside** (63.8 per 10,000).
- The rates of children on child protection plans with an initial category of abuse were more variable, ranging between 12.7 per 10,000 in **County Durham** and more than three times that rate in **Newcastle upon Tyne** (42.9 per 10,000).
- Rates of repeat child protection plans were significantly higher than those in England (20.2 per 10,000) in three localities: **North Tyneside** (26.7 per 10,000), **South Tyneside** (25.1 per 10,000) and **Stockton-on-Tees** (28.2 per 10,000). However, rates were significantly lower than the England average (20.2 per 10,000) in two localities: **Northumberland** (16 per 10,000) and **Middlesbrough** (10.1 per 10,000).

Live indicators from this section can be viewed at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/X6QuPNHVQU>.

### 4.2.3 Looked after children

Looked after children are those who are in the care of a Local Authority (LA) in the exercise of its social services function. A child is defined as “looked after” if he or she is in LA care or provided with accommodation by the LA for a continuous period of more than 24 hours. Looked after children are variably accommodated in foster homes, children’s homes, schools, hospitals, hostels, flats or secure settings.

Children are taken into care for a variety of reasons, the most common being to protect a child from abuse or neglect. In other cases, their parents could be absent or may be unable to cope due to disability or illness.

Nationally, the number of looked after children has been rising since 2015 and in 2019 reports found that 41% of all children in care were living “out of area” i.e. away from where they grew up<sup>10</sup>.

A child stops being looked after when they are adopted, return home or turn 18 when additional support is provided to ease the transition to adulthood.

Looked after children are more likely to experience greater physical, mental and emotional health needs. Almost half of children in care have a diagnosable mental health disorder and two thirds have special educational needs<sup>11</sup>. Delays in identifying and meeting their needs can have profoundly negative consequences which can endure throughout their lives.

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<sup>10</sup> Children’s Commissioner. Pass the parcel: children posted around the care system. London: 2019: [link](#)

<sup>11</sup> Department for Education and Department of Health. Promoting the health and well-being of looked after children. Statutory guidance for local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and NHS England. London: 2015: [link](#)

worse	similar	better
lower	similar	higher



	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>Children in care</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2020	67.0 ▲	-	78.0 ►	105.0 ►	113.0 ▲	73.0 ►	71.0 ►	90.0 ▲	97.0 ►	106.0 ►	120.0 ▲	158.0 ▲	189.0 ▲	126.0 ▲	131.0 ▲
<b>Looked after children aged &lt;5: Rate per 10,000 population aged &lt;5</b> (Persons, 0-4 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2017/18	34.9	66.0	40.7	68.6	73.7	56.1	58.6	72.9	35.0	112.0	27.8	74.0	76.4	83.4	68.8
<b>Looked after children aged 10-15</b> (Persons, 10-15 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2020	78.7 ▲	119.2 ▲	101.2 ▲	141.2 ►	125.3 ►	77.9 ►	81.6 ►	98.8 ►	121.5 ►	126.3 ►	128.3 ►	187.1 ▲	213.2 ▲	128.0 ►	154.7 ▲
<b>Children leaving care: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2017/18	25.2 ►	37.6 ▲	24.2 ►	42.7 ►	46.1 ►	33.6 ▲	39.4 ►	37.3 ▲	30.1 ▼	59.1 ▲	36.5 ►	39.4 ►	50.3 ►	27.3 ►	30.1 ►

Figure 4.3 – Children in care

At a locality level, the data indicate that on average:

- The majority of **North East and Cumbria** local authorities have a significantly higher rate of children in care than the England average. Rates vary between local authorities ranging from 71.0 per 10,000 in **North Tyneside** to 189 per 10,000 in **Middlesbrough**. All local authorities in the **Tees Valley** have a rate which is over 1.7 times that of the England rate. Rates of children in care are rising in England with significant increases evident in **Newcastle upon Tyne**, **County Durham**, and all of the local authorities in the **Tees Valley**.
- The majority of local authorities have rates of looked after children aged under 5 years or 10-15 years which are significantly higher than the average for England.
- **Sunderland** has the highest rate of looked after children aged under 5 years (112.0 per 10,000) which is over 3 times higher than the England average (34.9 per 10,000) and 1.7 times higher than the average rate for the **region** (66 per 10,000)
- The highest rates of looked after children aged 10-15 are evident in **Middlesbrough** where the rate (213.2 per 10,000) is over two times higher than the England average (78.7 per 10,000). High rates are evident in **Hartlepool** (187.1 per 10,000) and in Stockton on Tees (154.7 per 10,000). Rates of looked after children aged 10-15 are rising significantly across England, the region and in **Cumbria**, **Hartlepool** and **Middlesbrough**.
- In the **region** an average of 37.6 per 10,000 children aged under eighteen ceased to be looked after by local authorities in the financial year 2017/18, a rate which is significantly higher than the England average. Individually, nine of the thirteen local authorities in the region have significantly higher rates than the England average with rates of almost double that of the England average occurring in **Middlesbrough** (50.3 per 10,000).

	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children looked after: count</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Count-Population)	2018	4480	31	*	6	8	*	*	*	0	*	0	9	*	8	*
<b>Children who started to be looked after due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2018	16.4	26.6	20.6	40.7	33.7	16.5	21.5	29.1	29.0	26.4	24.5	31.9	31.2	19.3	27.7
<b>Children who started to be looked after due to family stress or dysfunction or absent parenting: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18</b> (Persons, <18 yrs, Crude rate- per 10,000)	2017	9.3	12.1	5.3	8.5	11.7	16.6	12.6	7.0	6.4	18.1	9.3	18.5	34.2	25.3	6.3

Figure 4.4 – Children in care

These data show that, on average, in the **North East and Cumbria**:

- Counts of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children tend to be very low hence the number of suppressed local authorities above, and the **North East and Cumbria** total of 31 is based on the unsuppressed local authorities and will therefore be an underestimate.

- The rate of children who started to be looked after due to abuse or neglect in 2018 is significantly higher in the **region** (26.6 per 10,000) than the England average (16.4 per 10,000).
- The rate of children who started to be looked after due to family stress or dysfunction or absent parenting in 2017 is significantly higher in the **region** (12.1 per 10,000) than the England average (9.3 per 10,000).

At a locality level, the data indicate that on average:

- The rates of children who started to be looked after due to abuse or neglect in 2018 varies between local authorities ranging between 16.5 per 10,000 children in **Northumberland** to 40.7 per 10,000 children in **Gateshead**.
- The rates of children who started to be looked after due to family stress or dysfunction or absent parenting in 2017 varies between local authorities in the region. The lowest rates – significantly lower than England - are evident in **Northumberland** (5.3 per 10,000), **Stockton-on-Tees** (6.3 per 10,000) and **County Durham** (7.0 per 10,000). Significantly higher rates than the England average are evident in six of the local authorities, the highest being **Middlesbrough** (34.2 per 10,000) and **Redcar & Cleveland** (25.3 per 10,000).

Live indicators from this section can be viewed at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/1PwDVCpFV0>.

#### 4.2.4 Children with disabilities

There are a wide range of conditions with varying levels of impairment and activity limitation that can affect children. These conditions tend to be classified as physical or learning disabilities but there is often an overlap between the two.

In England, a child or young person has SEND (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities) if they have a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of others of the same age, or have a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of facilities of a kind generally provided for others of the same age in mainstream schools.

Children with disabilities are especially vulnerable to inequalities in health and health care<sup>12</sup>. Children and young people with SEND are more likely to experience mental health problems, lower educational attainment, challenging behaviour difficulties forming healthy relationships with others and to be in receipt of school meals. Families raising a disabled child experience higher living costs than those raising a non-disabled child<sup>13</sup>.

The term learning disability encompasses a group of conditions that are present before the age of 18 and which impact on the way individuals develop in all core areas, how they live their lives and access health care.

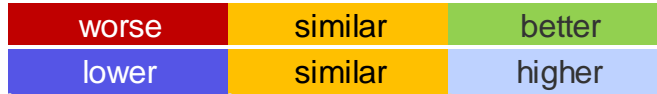
School based data relating to SEND is often more complete than GP registers and can provide health and social care planners with more accurate information about the level of local need.

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<sup>12</sup> PHE (2018) Learning disabilities: applying all our health: [link](#)

<sup>13</sup> RCPCH (2020) State of Child Health: [link](#)





	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>Pupils with special educational needs (SEN): % of school pupils with special educational needs</b> (Persons, School age, Crude rate-%)	2018	14.4 ▼	15.3 ▼	14.5 ▼	14.6 ▶	16.0 ▼	14.2 ▼	13.8 ▼	14.5 ▼	19.4 ▼	15.4 ▼	15.1 ▼	14.9 ▶	17.6 ▼	17.4 ▼	15.4 ▼
<b>Children with Autism known to schools</b> (Persons, School age, Crude rate-per 1,000)	2020	18.0 ▲	19.0 ▲	17.3 ▲	18.7 ▲	19.0 ▲	16.8 ▲	14.0 ▲	20.2 ▲	21.7 ▲	34.4 ▲	20.1 ▲	14.2 ▲	15.5 ▲	15.8 ▶	14.3 ▲
<b>Percentage with a long-term illness, disability or medical condition diagnosed by a doctor at age 15</b> (Persons, 15 yrs, Proportion-%)	2014/15	14.1	-	12.5	17.3	12.9	15.9	13.4	16.3	13.7	14.4	15.1	14.0	13.7	16.6	15.6
<b>Pupils with Learning Disability: % of school aged pupils</b> (Persons, School age, Crude rate-%)	2017	5.6 ▲	6.0 ▲	6.0 ▲	5.4 ▲	7.0 ▲	4.9 ▲	4.2 ▲	6.1 ▲	6.5 ▲	5.5 ▲	5.2 ▲	6.6 ▲	8.0 ▲	7.8 ▲	6.6 ▲
<b>Estimated number of children and young people with mental disorders – aged 5 to 17</b> (Persons, 5-17 yrs, Count)	2017/18	-	-	8366.4	3494.9	4930.1	5409.4	3602.4	8888.1	2600.2	4795.0	1992.7	1789.3	2735.7	2441.8	3790.6

Figure 4.5 – Children with disabilities

These data show that, on average, in the **North East and Cumbria region**:

- The **region** has a statistically higher percentage of school pupils with special educational needs (15.3%) than the England average (14.4%).
- The **region** has a higher rate of children with autism known to schools (19.0 per 1,000) than the England average (18.0 per 1,000).
- The **region** has a significantly higher percentage of school age pupils with learning disabilities (6.0%) compared to the England average (5.6%).

At a locality level, the data indicate that on average:

- Within the region, the percentage of school pupils with special educational needs varies between local authorities – the lowest rates are evident in **North Tyneside** (13.8%) and the highest in **South Tyneside** (19.4%).
- Time trends indicate that the number of school pupils with special educational needs is falling significantly in England, the region and the majority of local authorities except **Gateshead** and **Hartlepool**.
- Local rates of children with autism appear to vary geographically, with all **Tees Valley** local authorities except **Darlington** having significantly lower rates than the England average but all Durham, **South Tyneside** and **Sunderland** local authorities having significantly higher rates. All North East and Cumbria local authorities show recent significant increasing trends for this indicator with the exception of **Redcar & Cleveland**.
- Most North East and Cumbria local authorities have similar percentages of fifteen year olds who have a long-term illness, disability or medical condition diagnosed by a doctor to the England average (14.1%). The exception is **Gateshead** which has a significantly higher percentage, 17.3%
- The percentage of school children with learning disabilities varies between local authorities in the region. **Northumberland**, **North Tyneside** and **Darlington** all have a significantly lower percentage than the England average and the majority of the

other local authorities have a significantly higher percentage of school age pupils with learning disabilities. The highest percentages are in **Middlesbrough** (8.0%), **Redcar & Cleveland** (7.8%) and **Newcastle upon Tyne** (7.0%). The percentage of school age pupils with a learning disability has significantly increased compared to previous years in all local authorities and for England as a whole.

- Estimates of mental disorder prevalence are based on applying national prevalence's by age and sex to the population of an area. Other factors may influence prevalence that are not taken into account by this indicator, however they do provide an indication of the levels of need locally.

Live indicators from this section can be viewed at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/GY34fHJEjE>.

#### 4.2.5 Children in the youth justice system

Children and young people in the justice system often have multiple and complex needs<sup>14</sup> and are at risk of many adverse outcomes, including higher risks of alcohol and substance misuse, higher levels of mental health conditions and learning difficulties<sup>15</sup>, as well as being more likely to not be in education, employment or training (NEET).

The health and wellbeing needs of children and young people tend to be particularly severe by the time they are at risk of receiving a community sentence, and even more so when they receive a custodial sentence. This presents particular challenges to those addressing their health and social care needs.

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<sup>14</sup> Ministry of Justice (2021) Assessing the needs of sentenced children in the Youth Justice System 2019/20: [link](#)

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Justice (2017) Key characteristics of admissions to youth custody April 2014 to March 2016: [link](#)



	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>First time entrants to the youth justice system</b> (Persons, 10-17 yrs, Crude rate- per 100,000)	2019	208.0 ▼	-	228.5 ▼	254.4 ►	306.9 ▼	311.5 ►	232.9 ►	179.5 ▼	645.9 ►	383.2 ▼	259.4 ►	226.0 ▼	217.4 ▼	174.7 ▼	195.8 ►
<b>Children aged 10 to 14 years in the youth justice system</b> (Persons, 10-14 yrs, Crude rate- per 1,000)	2015/16	2.5	3.8	2.6	2.4	6.5	4.2	2.6	1.8	10.7	4.9	4.5	2.3	3.8	3.8	3.4
<b>Young people aged 15 years in the youth justice system</b> (Persons, 15 yrs, Crude rate- per 1,000)	2015/16	9.8	12.6	8.4	11.8	20.2	11.1	13.7	8.9	25.6	16.2	14.1	8.8	14.3	14.3	11.1
<b>Young people aged 16 years in the youth justice system</b> (Persons, 16 yrs, Crude rate- per 1,000)	2015/16	12.3	14.6	9.5	16.5	26.3	9.1	16.7	9.2	20.3	20.4	17.3	20.4	15.6	15.6	14.6
<b>Young people aged 17 years in the youth justice system</b> (Persons, 17 yrs, Crude rate- per 1,000)	2015/16	15.6	18.2	14.7	11.7	31.1	14.4	19.0	10.8	32.3	22.4	20.1	33.2	23.2	23.2	16.6
<b>Young people aged 15-17 years in the youth justice system</b> (Persons, 15-17 yrs, Crude rate- per 1,000)	2015/16	12.6	15.2	10.9	13.3	25.9	11.5	16.5	9.6	26.1	19.7	17.2	20.7	17.8	17.8	14.1

Figure 4.6 – Children in the youth justice system

These data show that on average, where data is available, in the **North East and Cumbria**:

- During 2015/16, all of the data presented here for different age groups show that at a **regional** level, rates of children and young people that have been sentenced by a youth offending team (in the youth justice system) in the region were statistically significantly higher than the average rates for England.

At a locality level, the data indicate that on average:

- In 2019, the rate of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 population (first time entrants to the youth justice system) varied between localities within the region. The lowest rates were evident in **Redcar & Cleveland** (174.7 per 100,000) and highest in **South Tyneside** (645.9 per 100,000). Rates were significantly higher than the rate for England in four local authorities in the region – **Newcastle upon Tyne**, **Northumberland**, **South Tyneside** and **Sunderland**.
- At a local authority level, rates of children and young people who have been sentenced by a youth offending team are significantly higher than England in **Newcastle upon Tyne**, **South Tyneside** and **Sunderland** for all age groups. In other areas, the numbers are more variable according to age.
- **County Durham** is the only local authority area for which any of the age specific rates of children and young people in the youth justice system are significantly below the national average.

Live indicators from this section can be viewed at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/tBMGtJYRkU>.

#### 4.2.6 Young carers

Young carers are children or young people under the age of 18 who provide care in, or outside of, the family home for someone who is physically or mentally ill, disabled or misusing drugs or alcohol. This care may be provided on a long or short term basis and, when they (and their families) have unmet needs, caring may have an adverse impact on children's health, well-being and transitions into adulthood.<sup>16</sup> Young carers are a particularly vulnerable group and while the 2011 Census reported around 166,000 children were providing care to a relative this is likely to be an underestimate<sup>17</sup>. Carers can be at risk of social isolation and can fall behind in education and training, however can also benefit from making a positive contribution and gaining life skills.

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<sup>16</sup> Department for Education (2017) The lives of young carers in England Omnibus survey report: [link](#)

<sup>17</sup> Safeguarding Network (2021) Young carers: [link](#)



	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead			Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley					
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>Children providing unpaid care (aged 0-15)</b> (Persons, <16 yrs, Proportion- %)	2011	1.11	1.15	1.34	1.34	0.88	1.01	1.10	1.20	1.37	1.29	0.97	1.01	0.98	1.22	0.93
<b>Children providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 0-15)</b> (Persons, <16 yrs, Proportion- %)	2011	0.21	-	0.23	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.20	0.28	0.22	0.21	0.20
<b>Young people providing unpaid care (aged 16-24)</b> (Persons, 16-24 yrs, Proportion- %)	2011	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.5	3.5	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	6.1	4.9
<b>Young people providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 16-24)</b> (Persons, 16-24 yrs, Proportion- %)	2011	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6

Figure 4.7 – Young carers

These data have poor timeliness as they are based on national census data dating back to 2011. These data show that, on average, in the **North East and Cumbria**:

- The percentage of children providing unpaid care aged 0-15 years is statistically significantly higher in the **region** (1.15%) compared with the England average (1.11%).
- The percentage of young people providing unpaid care aged 16-24 years are statistically significantly higher in the **region** (4.9%) compared with the England average (4.8%).
- The **region** has significantly more young people aged 16-24 years who are providing unpaid care for more than 20 hours per week (1.4%) than the average for England (1.3%).

At a locality level, the data indicate that on average:

- Percentages of percentage of children providing unpaid care aged 0-15 vary between local authorities in the region. The lowest (significantly lower than the average rate for England) are evident in **Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough, Newcastle upon Tyne** and **Northumberland**. The highest percentages – significantly higher rates than the average rate for England - are evident in **Cumbria, Gateshead, County Durham, South Tyneside** and **Sunderland**.
- Rates of young carers aged 16-24 years vary between local authorities in the region. The lowest rates (significantly lower than the average rate for England) are evident in **Newcastle upon Tyne**. The highest rates – significantly higher rates than the average rate for England - are evident in **Gateshead, County Durham, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Sunderland** and **Redcar & Cleveland**.

Live indicators from this section can be viewed at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/xQ0WFAlvUO>.



## 4.2.7 Additional vulnerabilities

### Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

Time spent Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) can have a detrimental effect on physical and mental health, and increase the likelihood of unemployment, low wages, or low quality of work later on in life.

The chance of being NEET is affected by area deprivation, socio-economic position, parental factors (such as employment, education, or attitudes), growing up in care, prior academic achievement and school experiences. Being NEET therefore occurs disproportionately among those already experiencing other sources of disadvantage. Because the chances of becoming NEET follow a social gradient, reducing the proportion of people NEET could help to reduce health inequalities<sup>18</sup>.

COVID-19 is recognised to have impacted the labour market status of young people with a large fall in employment and a raise in unemployment amongst 16-24 year olds<sup>19</sup>.

### Homelessness

Homelessness is a major determinant of health and health inequalities. Experiencing homelessness in early life can impact on life chances and the longer a person experiences homelessness the more likely their health and wellbeing will be at risk<sup>20</sup>. Young people experiencing homelessness are more likely to experience mental health problems or sexual health problems and are extremely vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, trafficking and involvement in gang and/or criminal activity. They also find it difficult to access health and social care.

Young people leaving care, young people who have run away, BME young people, LGBT young people and young people with experience of the criminal justice system, young refugees and asylum seekers, and young people from rural areas are at greater risk of homelessness.

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<sup>18</sup> PHE (2014) Reducing the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET): [link](#)

<sup>19</sup> House of Commons Library (2021) NEET: Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training: [link](#)

<sup>20</sup> Local Government Association (2017) The Impact of homelessness on health: [link](#)

## Teenage mothers

Teenage mothers and young fathers often manage very well, but for many their health, education and economic outcomes remain disproportionately poor which affects the life chances for them and the next generation of children. Young mothers - including those up to the age of 25 - are at particular risk of poor mental health. See Chapter 6 for related indicators on sexual health.

Family poverty, persistent school absence by age 14, slower than expected attainment between ages 11 and 14; and being looked after or a care leaver are recognised risk factors for becoming a young parent<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> PHE and LGA (2019) A framework for supporting teenage mothers and young fathers: [link](#)

	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known</b> (Persons, 16-17 yrs, Proportion- %)	2019	5.5	-	4.0	5.2	9.2	4.7	3.8	4.8	7.3	10.6	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.5	4.9
<b>Homeless young people aged 16-24</b> (Persons, 16-24 yrs, Crude rate- per 1,000 total households)	2017/18	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.1
<b>Teenage mothers</b> (Female, 12-17 yrs, Proportion- %)	2019/20	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.7

Figure 4.8 – Additional vulnerabilities

NEET

- The majority of **North East and Cumbria** local authorities have a lower percentage of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known than the England average. Three local authority areas have significantly higher rates than England (5.5%) - **Sunderland** (10.6%), **Newcastle upon Tyne** (9.2%) and **South Tyneside** (7.3%). In the same period 19.6% of 19-24 year olds in the **North East** were not in education, training or employment which is higher than England (13.0%).

## Homeless young people

- In 2017/18 the rate of homeless young people aged 16-24 in the **region** was significantly lower than the England average.
- Time trends show that homeless young people rates are falling across England, the **region** and in **South Tyneside** and **Sunderland**

## Teenage parents

- In 2019/20, the percentage of deliveries where the mother was aged 12-17 was significantly higher in the **region** (1.1%) than the England average (0.7%)
- Time trends for England and the **region** indicate that these rates are falling
- The rates in **Middlesbrough** (2.0%) and **Redcar & Cleveland** (2.3%) are more than double the national average.

Live indicators from this section can be viewed at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/zvAfw3eaFE>.

### 4.2.8 Spend on services for vulnerable children

These data illustrate levels of spending on services for many of the groups of vulnerable children identified in this chapter of the report. With few exceptions, the data has emphasised higher levels of need in the region and some local authorities. Further work correlating levels of need, spend and outcomes could help to explore the extent to which spending matches need and delivers returns on investment. It is currently unclear as to whether the differences in spend illustrated by the following data reflect real differences in investment or differences in budget and accounting streams, therefore the below indicators are presented without comment.



	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>Spend (£000s) on Sure Start Children's Centres and early years: rate (£) per 10,000 aged 0-17</b> (Persons, <18 yrs)	2017/18	560 ▶	654 ▼	850 ▶	207 ▶	1591 ▶	629 ▶	450 ▶	505 ▶	1319 ▶	124 ▶	214 ▶	252 ▶	536 ▶	948 ▶	506 ▶
<b>Spend (£000s) on Children looked after: rate (£) per 10,000 aged 0-17</b> (Persons, <18 yrs)	2017/18	3823 ▶	5835 ▲	4553 ▶	4913 ▶	15813 ▶	3181 ▶	4046 ▶	4139 ▶	5215 ▶	6275 ▶	5806 ▶	5268 ▶	7560 ▶	4950 ▶	4824 ▶
<b>Spend (£000s) on Safeguarding children and young people's services: rate (£) per 10,000 aged 0-17</b> (Persons, <18 yrs)	2017/18	1978 ▶	2325 ▲	1943 ▶	1873 ▶	2278 ▶	2019 ▶	1706 ▶	2175 ▶	2682 ▶	3794 ▶	2722 ▶	3468 ▶	2002 ▶	2523 ▶	2260 ▶
<b>Planned spend (£000s) on special schools: rate (£) per 100,000 pupils</b> (Persons, School age)	2018/19	10712 ▶	12976 ▶	7100 ▶	14681 ▶	12994 ▶	18201 ▶	19961 ▶	15751 ▶	26169 ▶	10466 ▶	2488 ▶	7293 ▶	18249 ▶	11588 ▶	2206 ▶



	Period	England	Region	Upper tier local authorities												
				North Cumbria	North of Tyne and Gateshead				Durham, South Tyneside and Sunderland			Tees Valley				
				Cumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumberland	North Tyneside	County Durham	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees
<b>Planned spend (£000s) on pupil referral units: rate (£) per 100,000 pupils</b> (Persons, School age)	2018/19	1324 ▶	1340 ▶	2257 ▶	0 ▶	-	-	2760 ▶	2258 ▶	-	-	0 ▶	1127 ▶	-	4979 ▶	2677 ▶
<b>Spend (£000s) on Youth justice: rate (£) per 10,000 aged 0-17</b> (Persons, <18 yrs)	2016/17	230 ▶	411 ▼	111 ▶	313 ▶	326 ▶	824 ▶	223 ▶	747 ▶	420 ▶	356 ▶	335 ▶	389 ▶	678 ▶	115 ▶	198 ▶
<b>Spend (£000s) on Local Authority children and young people's services (excluding education): rate (£) per 10,000 aged 0-17</b> (Persons, <18 yrs)	2017/18	8004 ▶	10983 ▲	9232 ▶	9102 ▶	21172 ▶	8240 ▶	7912 ▶	8795 ▶	14399 ▶	11932 ▶	10431 ▶	12364 ▶	13004 ▶	11200 ▶	9092 ▶

**Figure 4.9 – Spend on services for vulnerable children**

Live indicators from this section can be viewed at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/CgUrfTjhZE>.

### 4.3 Commentary on network actions

This is a core network priority and is linked to many aspects of its work including:

The NENC Learning Disabilities Network connects into the CHW Network, one of its initiatives is part of our workplan – the Learning disabilities matters for families website [Home - Learning Disability Matters](#) or [Learning Disability Network \(neclidnetwork.co.uk\)](#)

As a baseline the network commissioned a scoping study to inform our actions around poverty proofing in health settings. Read the NENC Child health & wellbeing network (2021) Poverty proofing health settings report [here](#).

In 2021 a second phase of this work was commenced to apply the initial consultation in practice looking at the impact of poverty on accessing diabetic services. This work is led by a partner network – the NENC CYP Diabetic network for further information contact [jenny.foster5@nhs.net](mailto:jenny.foster5@nhs.net).

A network partnership has led to a successful NHS Charities Together bid which will enable further spread into more health care organisations in each of our 4 main geographical areas, do contact that work through Children's North East or [england.northernchildnetwork@nhs.net](mailto:england.northernchildnetwork@nhs.net).

This Poverty proofing work is an extension of Children North East's successful poverty proofing concept in Education (for Further details contact Children's North East [luke.bramhall@children-ne.org.uk](mailto:luke.bramhall@children-ne.org.uk) ). Both the education implementation and the Network's focus on poverty proofing in health was successful in an Applied Research Collaborative bid led by Newcastle University which will start to strengthen the impact of such work on our young people. For further information on the research contact Dr Josephine Wildman NIHR Applied Research Collaboration North East & North Cumbria via [Josephine.Wildman@newcastle.ac.uk](mailto:Josephine.Wildman@newcastle.ac.uk) .

Other work in the network is also directed to support communities in more deprived areas to ensure they are accessed by those area's first. For example the STAR initiative (South Tees ARts Project) brings an arts intervention to children adopting holiday hunger approaches to two primary schools located within geographies with high levels of deprivation.

The Network has delivered its initial programme of Youth Mental Health First Aid training to professionals across the system. The next phase of this work, as part of an NHS Charities Together initiatives will work through VCSE's directly into communities. The network also works closely with the ICS's Children and Adolescent Mental Health Workstream.

A network 'Huddle' or webinar is planned to focus on our Refugee Community led by Dr Christian Harkensee.

Apprenticeship opportunities have been developed for those who have experienced the care system and work into our underserved communities, along with Inequalities advisor roles to conduct an initial scoping exercise to report out in the spring of 2020.

The network's Interactive film series tackle many issues experienced by vulnerable young people – the films and their resources can support young people and professionals to explore some hard hitting issues in a safe environment. The network episode filmed in NENC focuses on young parents mental health and perinatal mental health.

**For any further information and proposals on initiatives relating to Children with additional needs and vulnerabilities do contact the network via [england.northernchildnetwork@nhs.net](mailto:england.northernchildnetwork@nhs.net) and the website [Child Health and Wellbeing Network | North East and North Cumbria ICS](#).**

#### 4.4 Relevant key policy and research papers

##### Vulnerability

Children's Commissioner. Defining child vulnerability: Definitions, frameworks and groups. London: 2017.

<https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/CCO-TP2-Defining-Vulnerability-Cordis-Bright-2.pdf>

PHE (2020) No child left behind. Understanding and quantifying vulnerability

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/913974/Understanding\\_and\\_quantifying\\_vulnerability\\_in\\_childhood.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/913974/Understanding_and_quantifying_vulnerability_in_childhood.pdf)



EIF (2020) Adverse childhood experiences: what we know, what we don't know, and what should happen next.

<https://www.eif.org.uk/report/adverse-childhood-experiences-what-we-know-what-we-dont-know-and-what-should-happen-next>

PHE (2020) No child left behind. A public health informed approach to improving outcomes for vulnerable children.

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/913764/Public\\_health\\_approach\\_to\\_vulnerability\\_in\\_childhood.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/913764/Public_health_approach_to_vulnerability_in_childhood.pdf)

Public Health Wales and Bangor University (2019) Responding to Adverse Childhood Experiences: An evidence review of interventions to prevent and address adversity across the life course. <https://phw.nhs.wales/news/responding-to-adverse-childhood-experiences-an-evidence-review/responding-to-adverse-childhood-experiences/>

Children's Commissioner. Childhood in the time of COVID. London: 2020

<https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/report/childhood-in-the-time-of-covid/>

### **Looked after children**

Department for Education and Department of Health. Promoting the health and well-being of looked after children. Statutory guidance for local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and NHS England. London: 2015

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/413368/Promoting\\_the\\_health\\_and\\_well-being\\_of\\_looked-after\\_children.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/413368/Promoting_the_health_and_well-being_of_looked-after_children.pdf)

Children's Commissioner. Characteristics of children entering care for the first time as teenagers. London: 2021

<https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/report/characteristics-of-children-entering-care-for-the-first-time-as-teenagers/>

Children's Commissioner. The children who no-one knows what to do with. London: 2020

<https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/cco-the-children-who-no-one-knows-what-to-do-with.pdf>

Children's Commissioner Building back better. London: 2021 <https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/cco-building-back-better.pdf>

Children's Commissioner. Pass the parcel: children posted around the care system. London: 2019  
<https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/report/pass-the-parcel-children-posted-around-the-care-system/>

Children's Commissioner. Who are they? Where are they? London: 2020 <https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/report/who-are-they-where-are-they-2020/>

The Centre for Social Justice (2015) Finding their feet: equipping care leavers to reach their potential  
<https://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Finding.pdf>

### **Children with SEND**

PHE (2015) The determinants of health inequities experienced by children with learning disabilities  
[https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160704150148/http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/publications/313899/The\\_determinants\\_of\\_health\\_inequities\\_experienced\\_by\\_children\\_with\\_learning\\_disabilities](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160704150148/http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/publications/313899/The_determinants_of_health_inequities_experienced_by_children_with_learning_disabilities)

PHE (2018) Learning disabilities: applying all our health <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/learning-disability-applying-all-our-health/learning-disabilities-applying-all-our-health>

Heslop P et al. (2014) The confidential enquiry into premature deaths of people with intellectual disabilities in the UK: a population based study. Lancet 2014; 383 (9920) - 889-5 [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(13\)62026-7/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(13)62026-7/fulltext)

NHS England (2018) Guidance for health services for children and young people with SEND <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/send-health-services-children-young-people.pdf>

RCPCH (2020) State of Child Health <https://stateofchildhealth.rcpch.ac.uk/evidence/long-term-conditions/disability-and-additional-learning-needs/>

### **Youth Justice**

Ministry of Justice (2021) Assessing the needs of sentenced children in the Youth Justice System 2019/20

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/968700/experimental-statistics-assessing-needs-sentenced-children-youth-justice-system-2019-20.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/968700/experimental-statistics-assessing-needs-sentenced-children-youth-justice-system-2019-20.pdf)

Ministry of Justice (2017) Key characteristics of admissions to youth custody April 2014 to March 2016.

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/585991/key-characteristics-of-admissions-april-2014-to-march-2016.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/585991/key-characteristics-of-admissions-april-2014-to-march-2016.pdf)

PHE (2019) Collaborative approaches to preventing offending and re-offending In children (CAPRICORN)

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/828228/CAPRICORN\\_resource.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/828228/CAPRICORN_resource.pdf)

## **Young carers**

Department for Education (2017) The lives of young carers in England Omnibus survey report

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/582575/Lives\\_of\\_young\\_carers\\_in\\_England\\_Omnibus\\_research\\_report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/582575/Lives_of_young_carers_in_England_Omnibus_research_report.pdf)

Department of Health and Social Care (2018) Carers Action Plan 2018-20 – Supporting carers today

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/713781/carers-action-plan-2018-2020.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/713781/carers-action-plan-2018-2020.pdf)

## **NEET**

House of Commons Library (2021) NEET: Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training

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