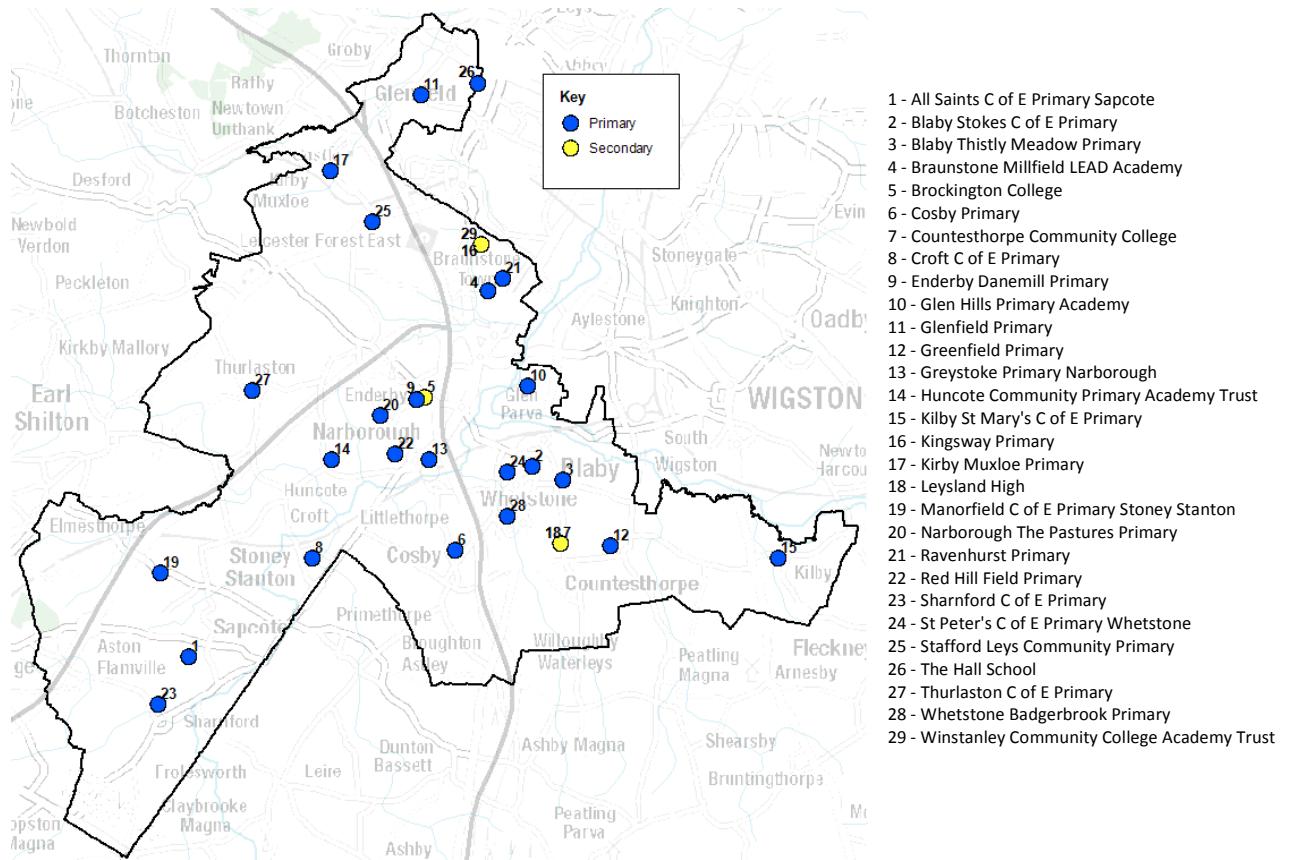


Blaby District

This profile gives a picture of child health in this area. It is designed to help local professionals in government and health services understand the needs of children so they can work to improve children's health and reduce health inequalities.



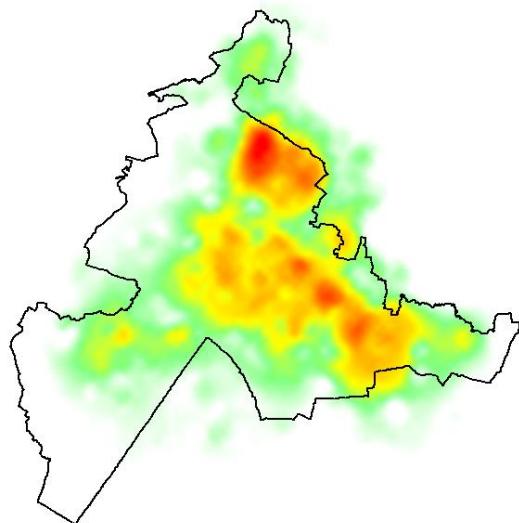
Key Statistics

- The health and wellbeing of people in **Leicestershire** is generally better than the England average. The level of child poverty is better than the England average and children have better than average levels of obesity. The percentage of five year olds with one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth is worse than the England average. A lower than average proportion of children are judged to have achieved a good level of development at the end of foundation stage, with 58% achieving this milestone. This assessment is completed in the final term of the academic year in which a child reaches the age of five.
- The health of people in Blaby is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average and life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.
- Although the proportion of children living in poverty is better than the England average, over 1,500 children still live under this circumstance.
- Blaby has 25 primary and 4 secondary schools. 10,994 pupils attend these schools and 51% are male.
- Breastfeeding initiation and breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks were both similar to the national average in 2013/14.
- In Reception, almost 200 children were classified as overweight or obese in 2013/14. In Year 6, this rises to 239 children, over one quarter of all children in this year group.
- Levels of teenage pregnancy are better than the England average, however 43 teenagers became pregnant in 2013.

School Demographics

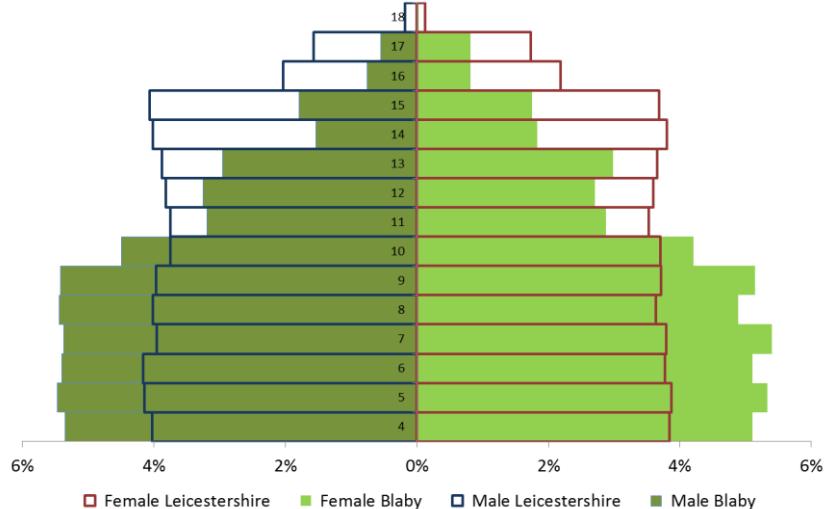
Child Residence

This map shows the child's residence of those attending schools in this area. The orange coloured areas have the most children attending these schools.



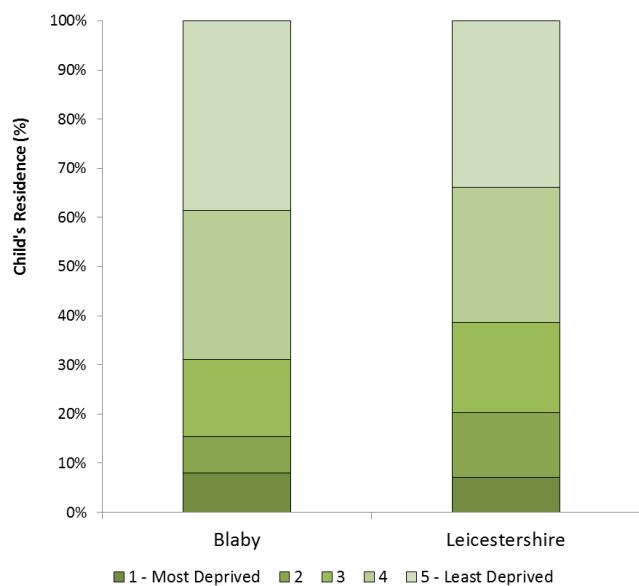
Age Profile

This chart shows the age profile of pupils attending schools in this area, compared to age profile of all school children in Leicestershire.



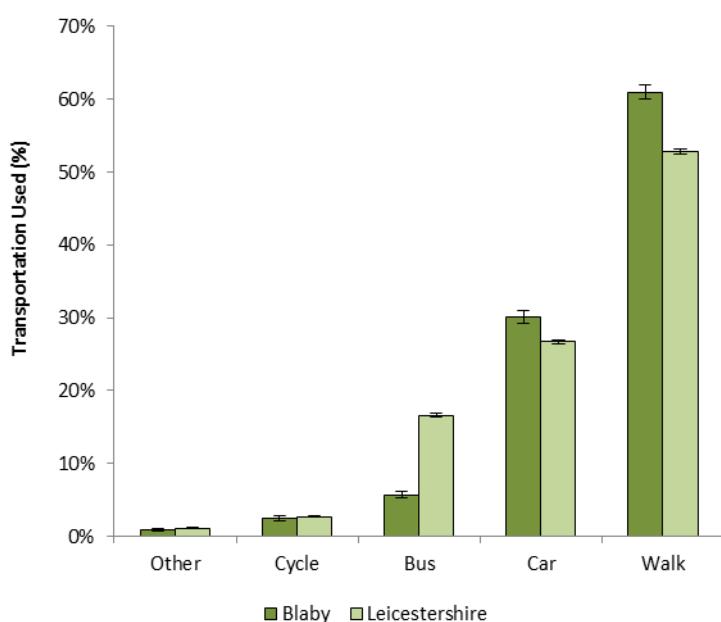
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The index measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households. This chart shows of those children that attend a school in this district, the percentage that live in each national quintile compared to the Leicestershire average.



Mode of Transportation to School

Physically active children are healthier, happier and more socially connected than children who have more sedentary lifestyles. ‘Incidental’ exercise, including active transport, can substantially contribute to overall levels of physical activity.

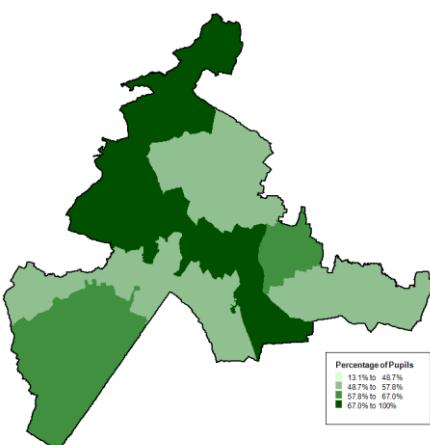


Key Figures

Area	% BME	% Pupils eligible for free school meals	% Pupils where English is not their first language	% Pupils with statements or EHC plans	% Pupils with SEN support
Blaby	15.7%	7.5%	6.5%	1.5%	8.2%
Leicestershire	16.2%	8.4%	7.5%	2.6%	10.8%

Educational Achievement

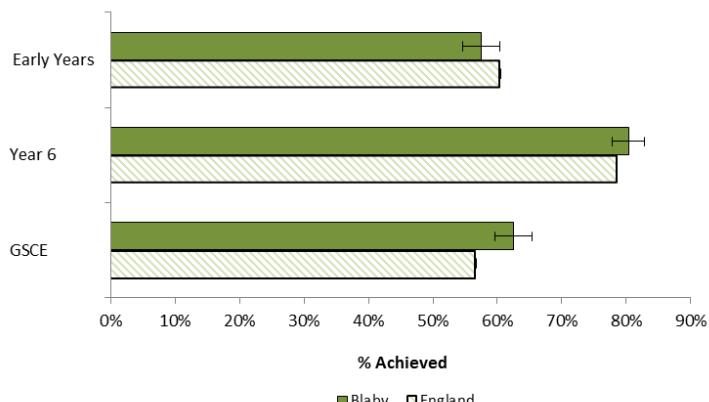
GCSE Achieved (5a*-c inc. Eng & Maths)



This map shows the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) who live in this area based on national quintiles. The darkest colour areas are the highest achieving.

Achievement Throughout School Journey

This chart highlights educational achievement throughout school years, based on district of residence, compared to national results.



Early years: % of pupils achieving a good level of development

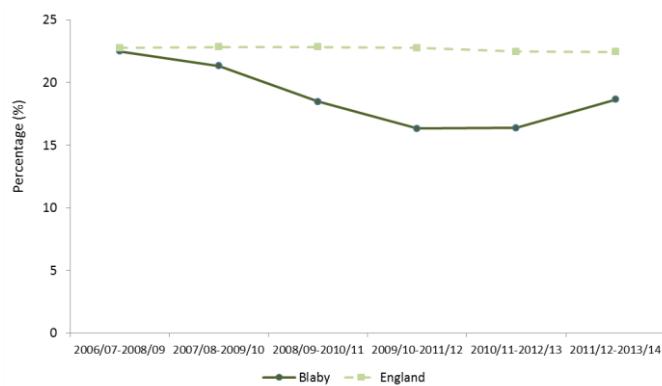
Year 6: % of pupils achieving the expected level in English and Maths

GSCE: % of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Mathematics GSCEs.

Health Improvement

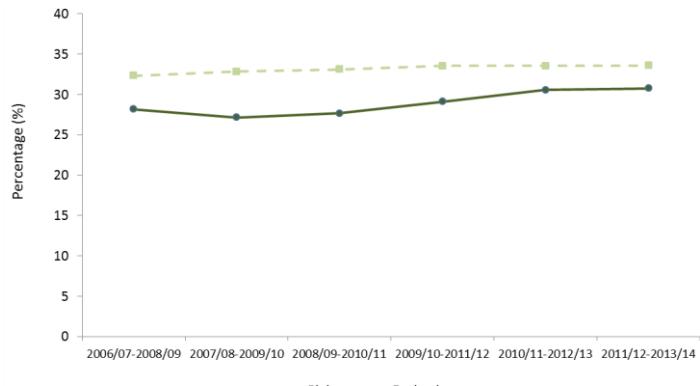
Trend 1:

Reception Children: Percentage Overweight (including Obese)



Trend 2:

Year 6 Children: Percentage Overweight (including Obese)

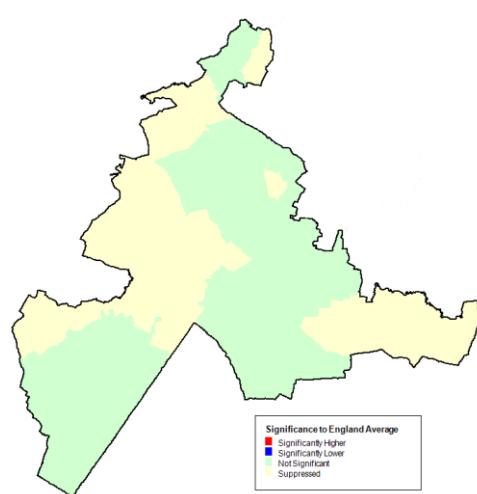
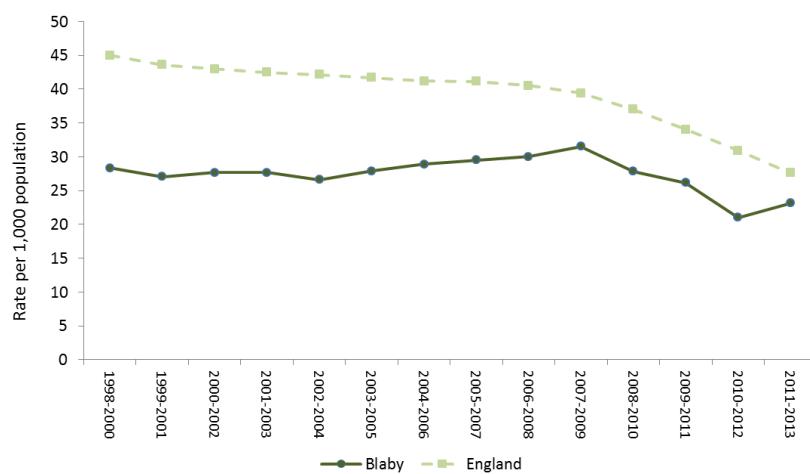


Teenage Pregnancy (Under 18)

Research evidence, particularly from longitudinal studies, shows that teenage pregnancy is associated with poorer outcomes for both young parents and their children.

Trend 3:

Under 18 Conceptions: Rate per 1,000 aged 15-17 females



This map shows any significant difference in teenage pregnancy rates in this area compared to England.

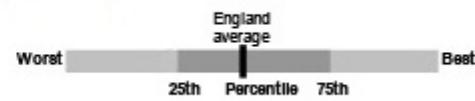
Child Health Summary for Blaby

The chart below shows how the health of children in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

Key:

- Significantly better than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly worse than England average

England Key:



	Indicator	Local Number	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Wider determinants	1 Children in poverty (under 16s)	1,540	9.1	19.2	37.9		5.8
	2 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	215	56.7	56.8	35.4		79.9
	3 Pupil absence	133,096	3.9	4.5	5.6		3.5
Health Improvement	4 Low birth weight of term babies	30	3.1	2.8	5.0		1.0
	5 Smoking status at time of delivery	85	8.8	12.0	27.5		1.9
	6 Breastfeeding initiation	660	68.6	73.9	36.6		93.0
	7 Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks	495	48.3	45.8	19.4		82.2
	8 Tooth decay in children aged 5	n/a	1.0	0.9	2.1		0.1
	9 Excess weight in 4-5 year olds	195	18.7	22.5	30.6		12.1
	10 Excess weight in 10-11 year olds	239	27.7	33.5	43.8		22.3
	11 Under 18 conceptions	43	25.0	24.3	44.0		7.6
Hospital stays and preventable deaths	12 Infant mortality	11	3.5	4.0	7.6		0.0
	13 Neonatal mortality and stillbirths	6	6.0	7.3	17.4		0.0
	14 Hospital stays for gastroenteritis	31	587.8	1159.2	3872.3		0.0
	15 Hospital stays for lower respiratory tract infections	59	372.3	423.6	868.2		0.0
	16 Hospital stays for asthma	n/a	95.3	230.9	660.7		0.0
	17 Hospital stays for tooth extraction	28	1.3	0.9	2.1		0.1
	18 Unintentional and deliberate injuries	119	72.2	112.2	214.1		64.4
	19 Hospital stays for mental health conditions	25	41.6	88.3	574.0		27.7
	20 Hospital stays for self harm	38	63.2	133.5	401.3		30.8
	21 Hospital stays for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy	51	241.0	313.4	743.0		0.0
	22 Alcohol-specific hospital stays	10	13.3	40.1	105.8		11.2
	23 Deaths from accidents	1	2.0	1.3	19.6		0.0

Indicator Notes

1. % of children in low income families (children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is < 60% median income) for u-16s only, 2012
2. % at Key Stage 4, 2013/14
3. % of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence (including authorised and unauthorised absence), 2013/14
4. % of all live births at term weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2012
5. % of mothers smoking in pregnancy when status is known, 2013/14
6. % of mothers initiating breastfeeding when status is known, 2013/14
7. % of mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks when status is known, 2013/14
8. Mean severity of tooth decay in children aged five years based on the mean number of teeth per child sampled which were either actively decayed or had been filled or extracted – decayed/missing/filled teeth (d_3mft), 2012
9. % of children aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese, 2013/14
10. % of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese, 2013/14
11. Rate of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17, 2013
12. Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 2011-13
13. The rate of stillbirths and deaths under 28 days, per 1,000 live births and stillbirths, 2013
14. Indirectly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 (age under 5) for emergency admissions for gastroenteritis, 2012/13
15. Indirectly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 (age under 16) for emergency admissions for lower respiratory tract infections, 2012/13
16. Indirectly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 (age under 16) for emergency admissions for asthma, 2012/13
17. Crude rate of children per 100,000 (age under 20) for admissions for tooth extraction, 2013/14
18. Crude rate per 10,000 population (age 0-17 years) for hospital admission for unintentional and deliberate injuries, 2013/14
19. Crude rate per 100,000 population (age 0-17 years) for hospital admissions for mental health, 2011-13
20. Crude rate per 100,000 population (age under 19) with asthma, diabetes or epilepsy, admitted to hospital as an emergency admission, 2013/14
21. Crude rate per 100,000 population (age under 18) admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions, 2011/12-2013/14
22. Crude rate per 100,000 population (age under 15) for mortality from accidents, 2011-13