

# Children's Wellbeing Network Event

28<sup>th</sup> June 2016



**“Adolescents  
with  
challenges”**

# Welcome

**Jo Davidson**  
Director for Children's  
Wellbeing



**Chris Baird**

Assistant Director  
of  
Children's  
Wellbeing



# Today's Market Place

- SHYPP- Supported Housing for Young People Project
- The CLD Trust
- Marches Family Network
- No Wrong Door and Talent Match (HVOSS)

# Network Session

Gordon Murray

Interim Head of Commissioning,  
Children's Services



# Speed networking prompts

- Your name, business and role
- What service does your business provide
- What other companies/ providers do you work with



# Coffee Break & Market Place

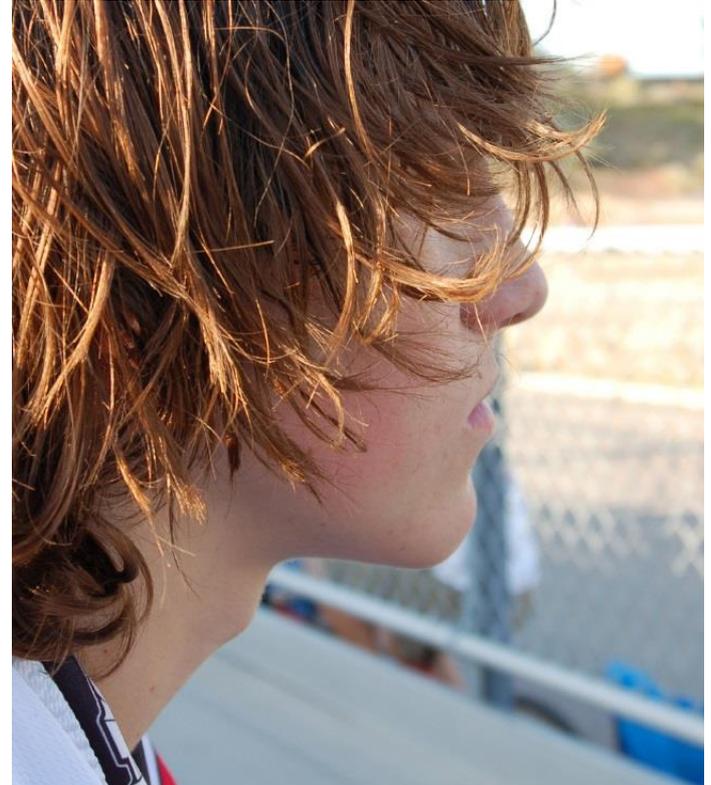
SHYPP, The CLD Trust, Marches Family Network, No Wrong Door and Talent Match (HVOSS)

# Interactive Workshops

“Adolescents with  
challenges”

Louise Tanner

Learning and Curriculum Senior  
Advisor



# The definition of adolescence

For the purposes of this briefing we class an adolescent as a Herefordshire resident, who is between the ages of 14 and 19.

- They have made the transition to key stage 4 in school
- They have not yet reached their 20<sup>th</sup> birthday
- Their main address is within the county of Herefordshire

# Challenges – what are they...?

Why do adolescents end up being challenged?

In their review of Serious Case Reviews Ofsted noted that the most common issues were domestic violence, mental ill-health and drug and alcohol misuse: The toxic trio

These issues rarely exist in isolation. There is a complex interaction between the three issues.

## Definitions:

- The Home Office defines **domestic violence** as:  
Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.
- Working Together describes the wide range of conditions covered by the term **mental ill-health**, including:  
Depression and anxiety, and psychotic illnesses such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder... Mental illness may also be associated with alcohol or drug use, personality disorder and significant physical illness
- NICE describe **substance misuse** as  
Intoxication by – or regular excessive consumption of and/or dependence on psychoactive substances, leading to social, psychological, physical or legal problems. It includes problematic use of both legal and illegal drugs (including alcohol when used in combination with other substances)

## So what!

- What is the impact of the toxic trio?
- Do our adolescents end up in the care system?
- What does the data tell us about our adolescents with challenges?

# What does life look like for a Herefordshire adolescent?

- Quick quiz!!
  - What % of Herefordshire young people achieve 5 A\* - C including English and Maths at 16?
  - What % of Herefordshire young people achieve a L3 qualification by age 19?
  - How many Herefordshire young people are not in education, employment or training (NEET) between the ages of 16 and 19? (May 2016 data)
  - What % are boys, what % girls? (May 2016 data)
  - What is the 'average' cost to 'society' of a young person who is NEET?

# The answers.....

% achieving 5 A\* - C including English and Maths is: 57.5% (2015 data):

England average ( state funded) 57.1%/ England average ( all schools) 53.8%

% achieving a L3 qualification by age 19 is: 56.8% ...but only 24% of those young people who were registered for Free School Meals achieved a L3 qualification by aged 19.

As of May 2016 we had ..... 274 NEET young people, 49.6% were male, 50.4% female

# The answers.....

- The cost of being NEET between the ages of 16 to 18 is estimated to be around £56,000 in public finance costs and £104,000 in resource costs (lost labour market potential), over the working lifetime of each person who has been NEET at this age.  
Evidence shows that unemployment early in life can leave a permanent scar on earning potential, with the effects on careers still evident decades later. By the age of 42, someone who had frequent periods of unemployment in their teens is likely to earn 12 to 15% less than their peers.
- Evidence suggests there are a number of wider benefits to learning, which include:
  - Physical and mental health: those educated to level 2 or below are 75% more likely to be smoking at age 30 compared to a similar individual educated to degree level or higher. Increasing the qualification level of women without qualifications to level 2 could reduce their risk of depression at age 42 by 15%.
- Teenage motherhood: 47% of young women who did not obtain any GCSEs in year 11 had a child by 19, compared to 3% of those achieving 5 or more GCSEs A\* to C.

So what does our NEET cohort look like as of May 31<sup>st</sup> 2016?



# So what does our NEET cohort look like as of May 31<sup>st</sup> 2016?

NEETs	274	100%
Male	136	49.6%
Female	138	50.4%
NEETs greater than 12 Weeks	220	80.3%
FSM	81	29.6%
Non SEN	261	95.3%
Statement	13	4.7%
EHCP	0	0.0%
SEN support	0	0.0%
Achieved 5+ A*-C inc Eng & Maths *	36	13.1%
Achieved A*-C English	55	20.1%
Achieved A*-C Maths	67	24.5%
Looked after/Incare	8	2.9%
Looked after/Care Leavers	36	13.1%

# So what does our NEET cohort look like as of May 31<sup>st</sup> 2016?

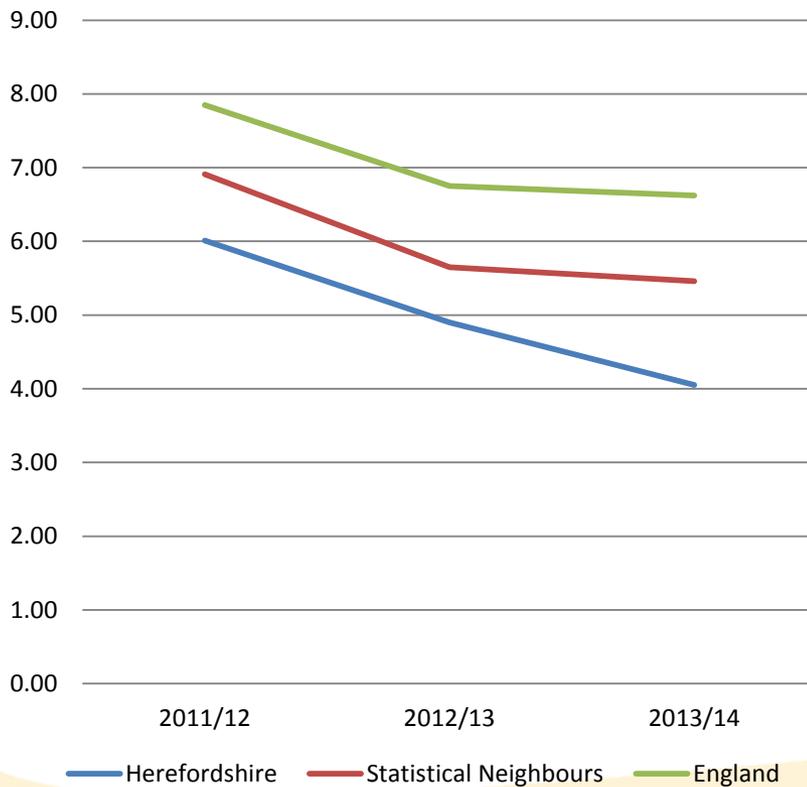
Ethnicity		
White Other	8	2.9%
Black Afro/Caribbean	1	0.4%
Gypsy/Roma	9	3.3%
White British	145	52.9%
White & Black African	0	0.0%
White & Black Caribbean	1	0.4%
White European	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%

# So what does our NEET cohort look like as of May 31<sup>st</sup> 2016?

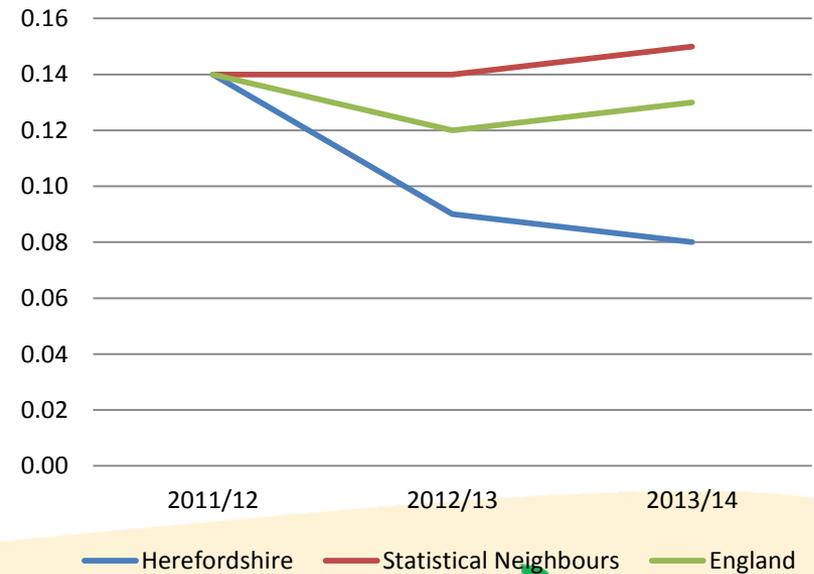
Destinations Type		
Pregnancy	8	2.9%
Teenage Parent	36	13.1%
Illness	42	15.3%
NEET - seeking empl. or training	166	60.6%
NEET - Not yet ready for EET	3	1.1%
NEET - Start date agreed for EET	12	4.4%
NEET - Start date agreed (other)	1	0.4%
Working not for reward	2	0.7%
Not available - Other	3	1.1%
Young Carer	1	0.4%
Custodial Sentence	2	0.7%

# Missing school – an issue or not?

## Secondary fixed term exclusions



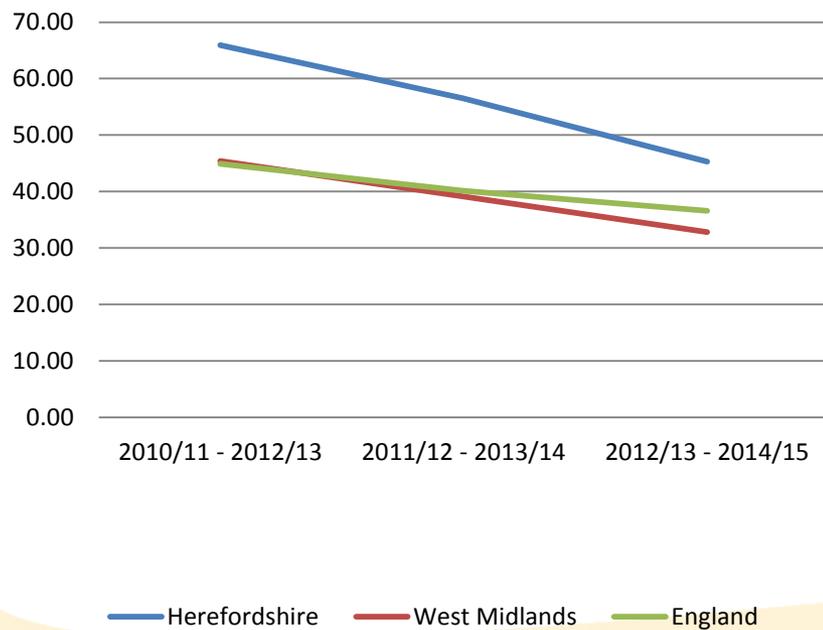
## Secondary permanent exclusions



# Alcohol – do we have an issue?

## The data says maybe!

Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions

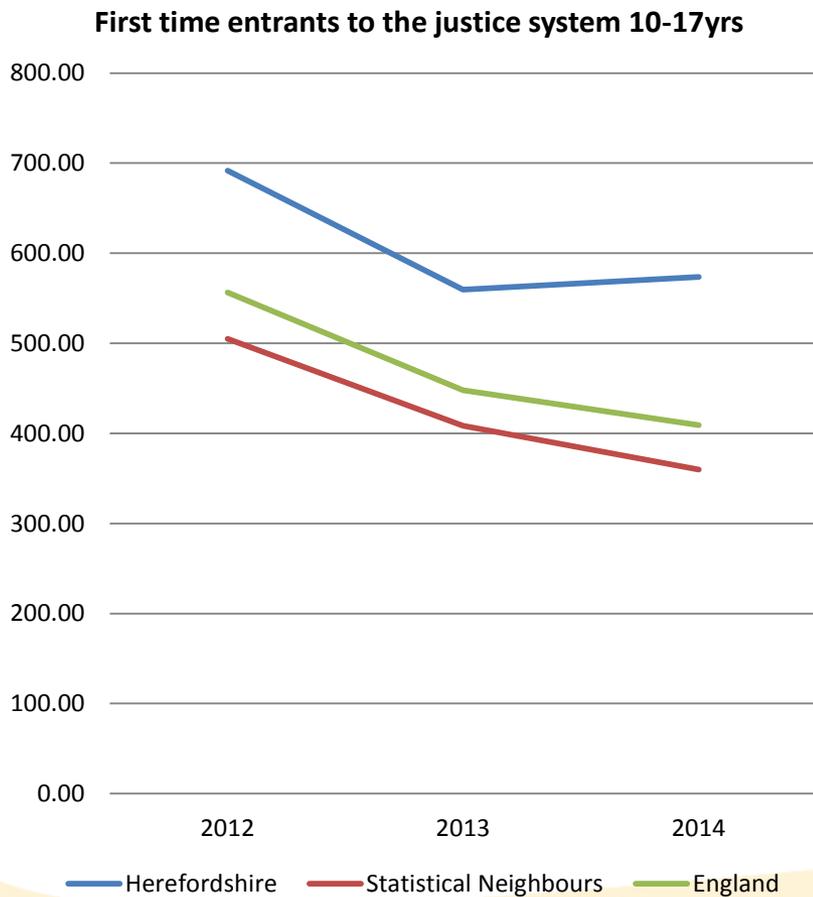


## The figures.....

Persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Herefordshire		65.90	56.50	45.30
West Midlands		45.40	39.10	32.80
England		44.90	40.10	36.60

Whilst Herefordshire continues to show a declining trend in persons under 18 admitted to hospital for alcohol specific conditions, rates remain above both the regional and national average.

# Youth Justice ... remember the term youth justice applies to ages 10 – 17 only

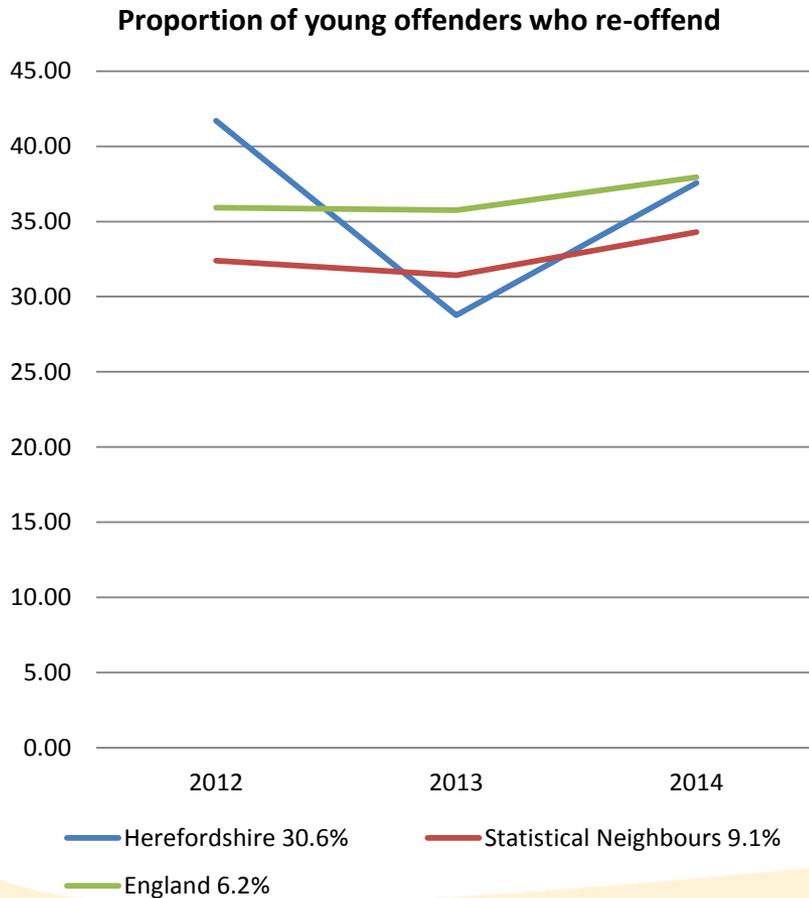


First time entrants to the Youth Justice System 10-17 years (rate per 100,000)

	2012	2013	2014
Herefordshire	691.60	559.50	573.60
Statistical Neighbours	504.88	408.48	359.76
England	556.40	447.80	409.10

Whilst the trend, both nationally and locally is downwards from 2012, it should be noted that whilst regional and national rates continued to fall to the year to 2014, the local rates showed an increase of 2.5% on 2013.

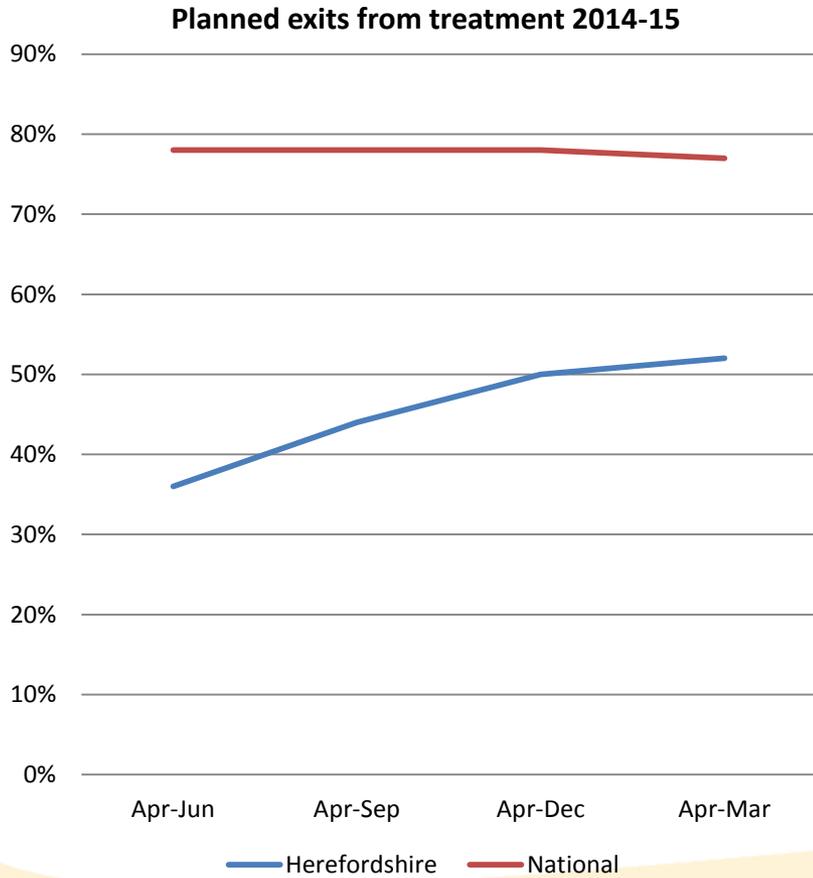
# Re-offending – does it happen here?



Proportion of young offenders who re-offend		2012	2013	2014
Herefordshire	30.6%	41.70	28.76	37.57
Statistical Neighbours	9.1%	32.39	31.42	34.29
England	6.2%	35.91	35.74	37.95

It is difficult to draw conclusions from the data above due to the erratic nature of Herefordshire's performance during the period. Whilst there was a universal fall in rates from 2012 - 2013 the % fall in local terms was significantly greater than that shown nationally. There was an equally significant rise in local rates from 2013 - 2014, Herefordshire is currently in line with national average.

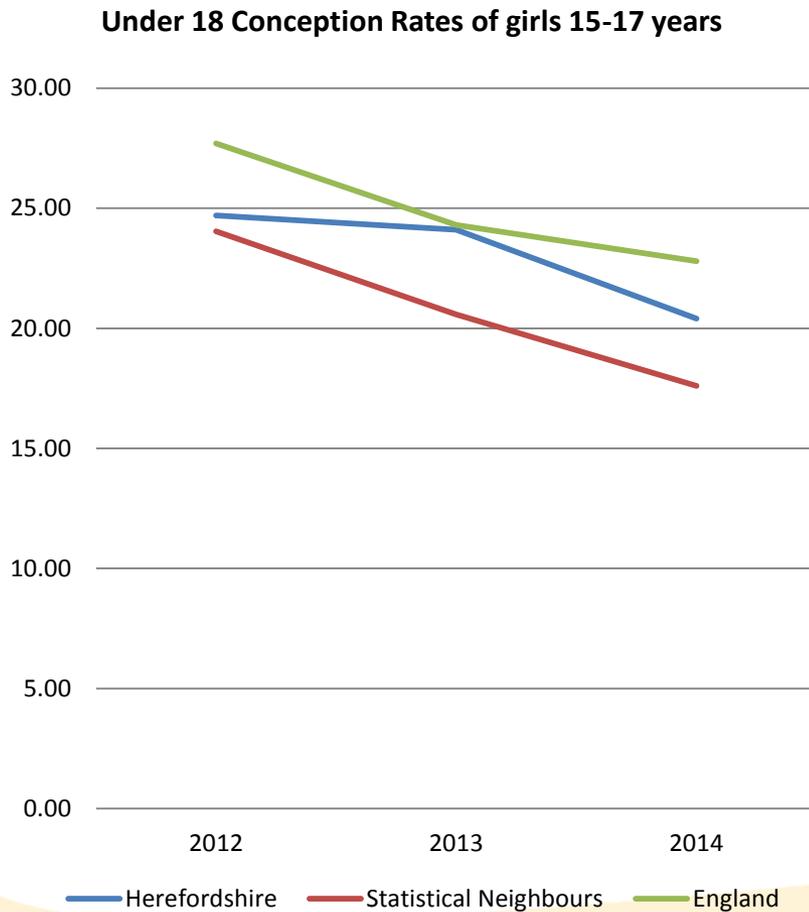
# And what about drugs?



Exit treatments (2015-16) - cumulative			
	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Apr-Sep)	Q2 (Apr-Sep)
Herefordshire	36%	44%	50%
England	78%	78%	77%

It is important to note that due to the small cohort locally, each individual has a significant affect on performance data. It is therefore difficult to draw conclusions from the limited available data. That said, local planned exit rates are significantly lower than those exhibited nationally.

# Teen conception rates – falling; but....



Under 18 Conception Rates per 100,000 girls (15-17 years)			
	2012	2013	2014
Herefordshire	24.70	24.10	20.40
Statistical Neighbours	24.04	20.58	17.60
England	27.70	24.30	22.80

Significant improvements in teenage conception rates in Herefordshire have been shown by the data over recent years, these replicate the improvements made across England and are in part due to a number of factors including better access to contraception and better sex education. Herefordshire does however perform less well than its statistical neighbours, public health teams locally are currently developing a strategy to tackle this issue.

# So what now?

- After being subjected to a barrage of data, do we really know what the issues are for our young people?
- What can we do that will really make a difference to their lives?

# Discussion time.....

- So what can we do?
- How can really make a significant life changing impact for our adolescents with challenges?

# Children's Wellbeing Network Event

## Questions and feedback

Before you go...

Please complete an evaluation form, we want to know what you liked, what you didn't and how we can improve it for next time.

To keep in touch with the network, please join our Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/Herefordshire-Childrens-Wellbeing-Network-529977913758423/>

We look forward to seeing you at the next Networking Event.

Please contact us if you have any questions:

[childrenscommissioning@herefordshire.gov.uk](mailto:childrenscommissioning@herefordshire.gov.uk)