

Demographic Overview of Children & Young People in the NHS Canterbury & Coastal Clinical Commissioning Group

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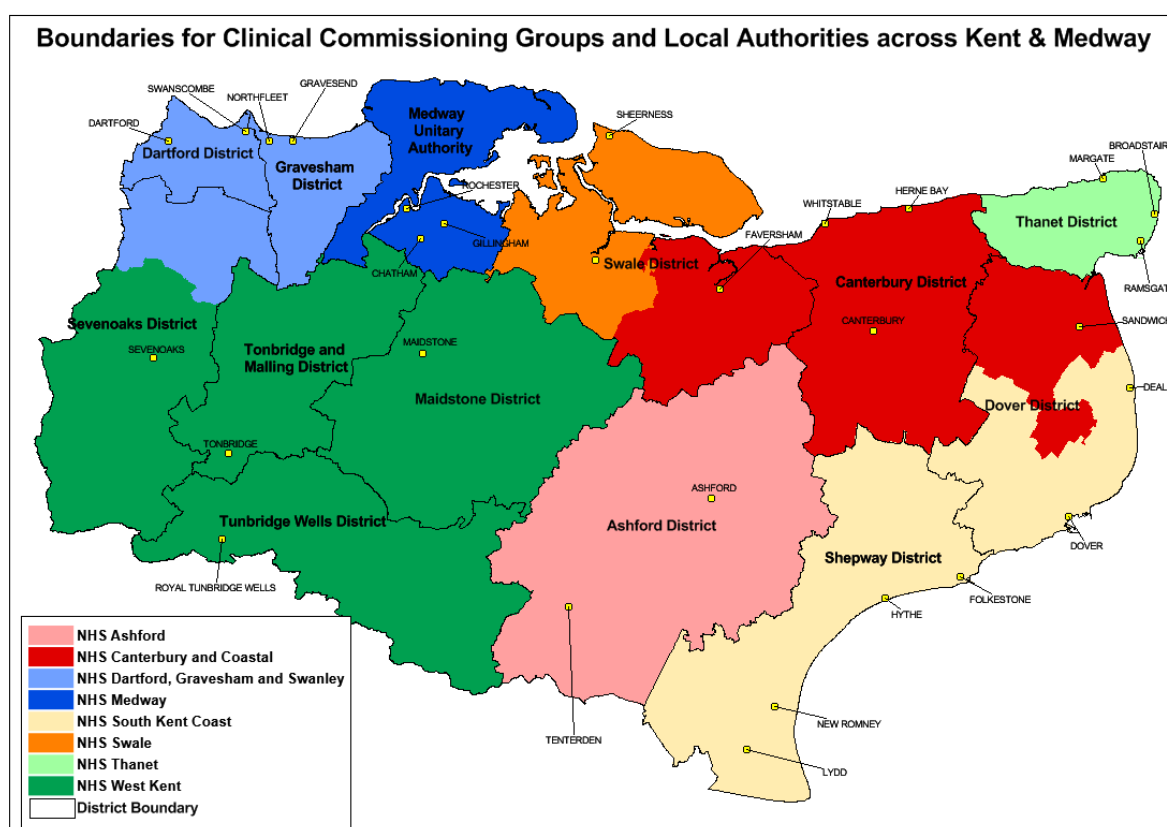
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1 Demographics

1.1 Canterbury & Coastal CCG Area

Canterbury & Coastal Clinical Commissioning Group area cover Canterbury District plus the northern part of Dover District and the eastern side of Swale District (Fig 1), the main town is Canterbury and the area has a total resident population is 205,086 (Office for National Statistics – Mid 2014 estimates) whereas the total registered population is 220,275 (Primary Care Information System – June 2016).

Figure 1



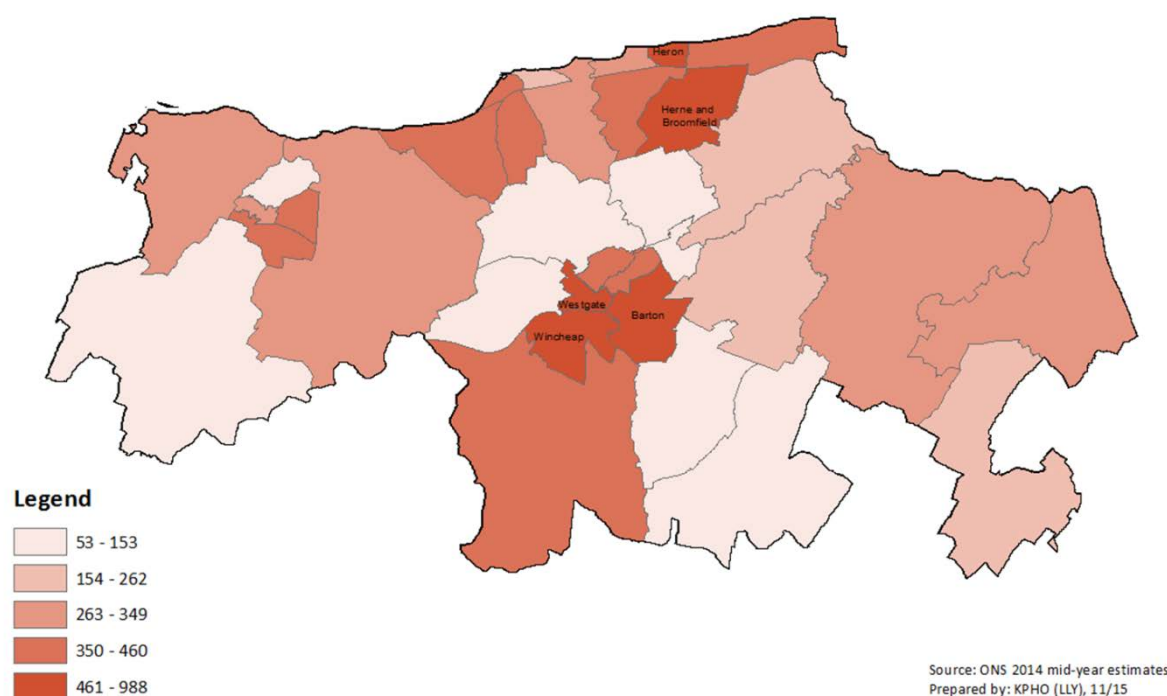
1.2 Overview of Canterbury & Coastal CCG children aged 0-4

There were 9,852 children aged 0-4 years old who were registered with an Canterbury & Coastal CCG GP practice as of June 2016. This represents 4.4% of the total population and compares to a 5.7% 0-4 yrs population percentage across the rest of Kent.

Figure 2 (below) details the placement of the 2014 resident 0-4yrs population around the district by electoral ward. The most populous electoral wards in Canterbury & Coastal are Heron, Herne & Broomfield, Wincheap, Westgate and Barton where there are in excess of 461 children in each. Lower number of children aged 0-4yrs are found in the more rural electoral wards.

Figure 2

The number of children aged 0-4 years, 2014



1.3 Overview of Children aged 5-17

There were 41,825 children aged 5-17 years old who were registered with an Canterbury & Coastal CCG GP practice as of June 2016. This represents 15.9% of the total population and compares to a 15.5% 5-17 yrs population percentage across the rest of Kent.

Figure 3 (below) details the placement of the 2014 resident 5-17yrs population around the district by electoral ward. The most populous electoral wards in Canterbury & Coastal CCG are Heron, Reculver, Herne & Broomfield, Little Stour & Ashstone, Wincheap, Westgate and Barton where there are in excess of 1,124 children. Lower numbers of children aged 5-17yrs are found in the more rural electoral wards.

Figure 3

The number of children and young people aged 5-17 years, 2014

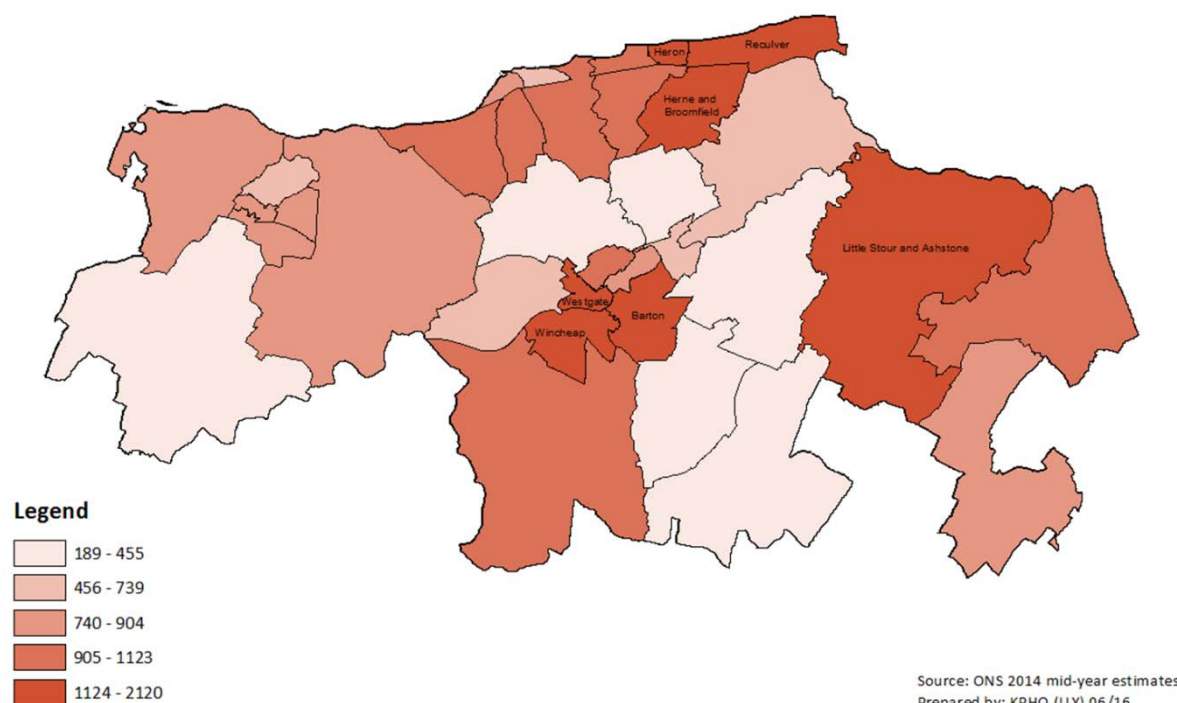


Table 1

0-17yrs registered* population of Kent Clinical Commissioning Groups

CCGs	Number of Registered Children by Age				
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	0-17
NHS Ashford CCG	7,791	8,417	7,923	4,872	29,003
NHS Canterbury & Coastal CCG	9,852	11,035	11,160	9,477	41,524
NHS Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	17,271	17,426	15,432	8,967	59,096
NHS South Kent Coast CCG	10,802	11,630	10,846	6,978	40,256
NHS Swale CCG	7,176	7,293	6,567	3,950	24,986
NHS Thanet CCG	8,279	8,679	8,069	5,012	30,039
NHS West Kent CCG	28,282	31,067	29,142	16,985	105,476
All Kent CCGs	89,453	95,547	89,139	56,240	330,379

*June 2016 - Primary Care Information System

Table 1 details the number of children registered in each Kent CCG up to the age of 17 years. There are a total of 330,379 under 18 year olds registered to Kent GPs as of June 2016, 41,524 registered to Canterbury & Coastal CCG practices.

Figure 4

2014 resident population of children and young people aged 0-17 years, NHS Canterbury and Coastal CCG

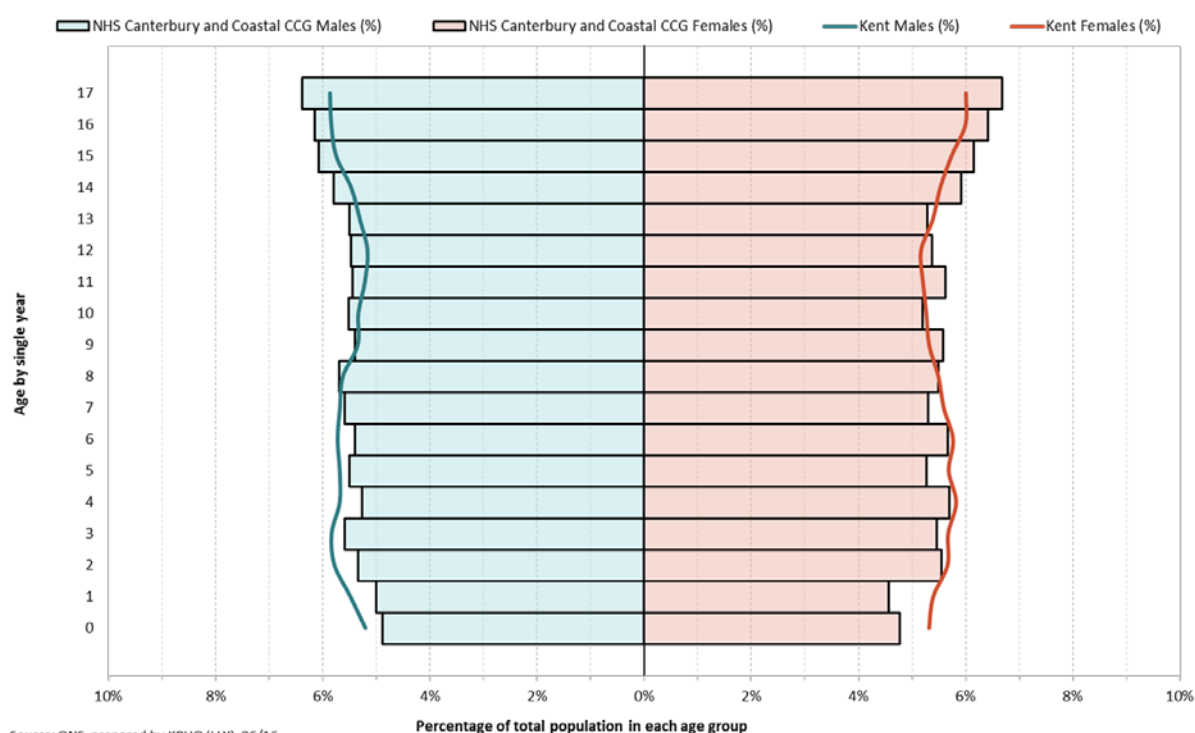


Figure 4 shows a 0-17yrs single year population pyramid for Canterbury & Coastal CCG registered patients and compares the relative ratios to those of Kent for the same ages. Canterbury & Coastal CCG is comparable with the rest of Kent, although with a relatively smaller ratio of babies and young children but more teenagers.

1.4 Population projections

Population projections are calculated by Office for National Statistics and are based on births, deaths and migration patterns

The ONS based projected change in the 0-19yrs population over the next 5 years is shown in figure 5. This shows that there is an expected percentage rise of 0.92% from a 2015 baseline. This equates to approximately 776 extra 0-19 yr olds.

Kent County Council also calculate population projections by taking the base ONS projection and then factoring in housing plans that are known to the council. Figure 6 shows these Kent County Council calculated projections by local authority districts in east Kent. The housing led forecasts reflect the proposed new builds around Ashford, Dover and Swale. There is a projected reduction in the number of 0-19yr olds in Shepway.

Figure 5

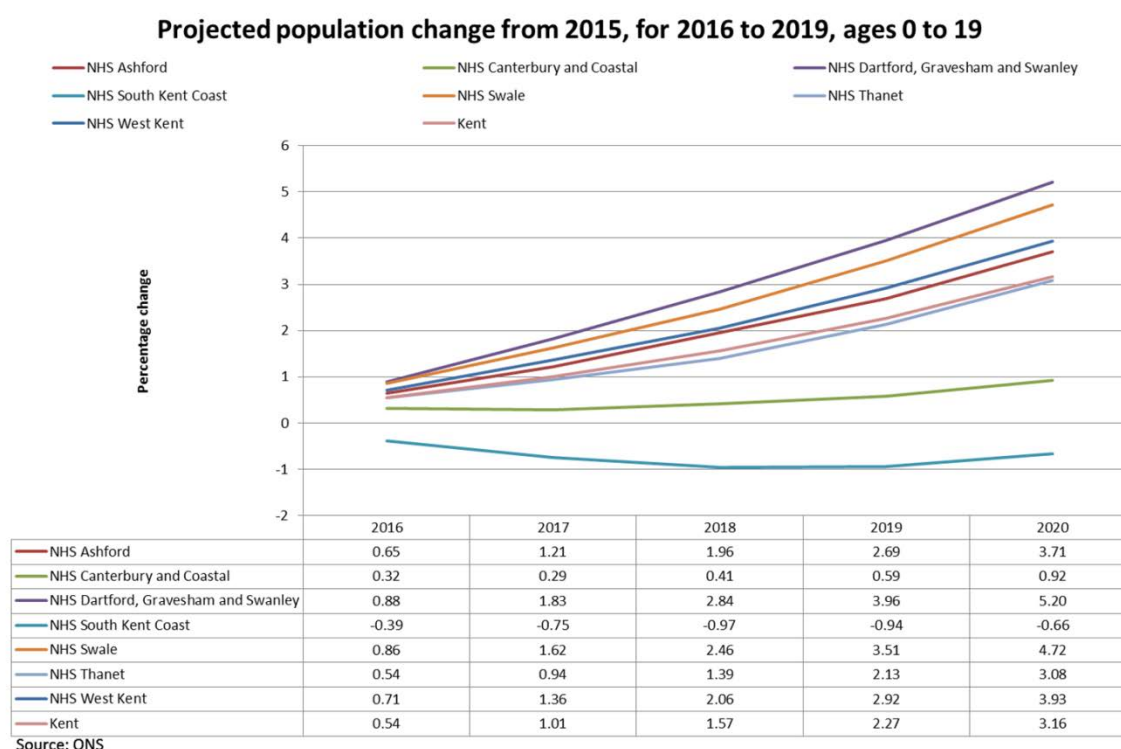


Figure 6

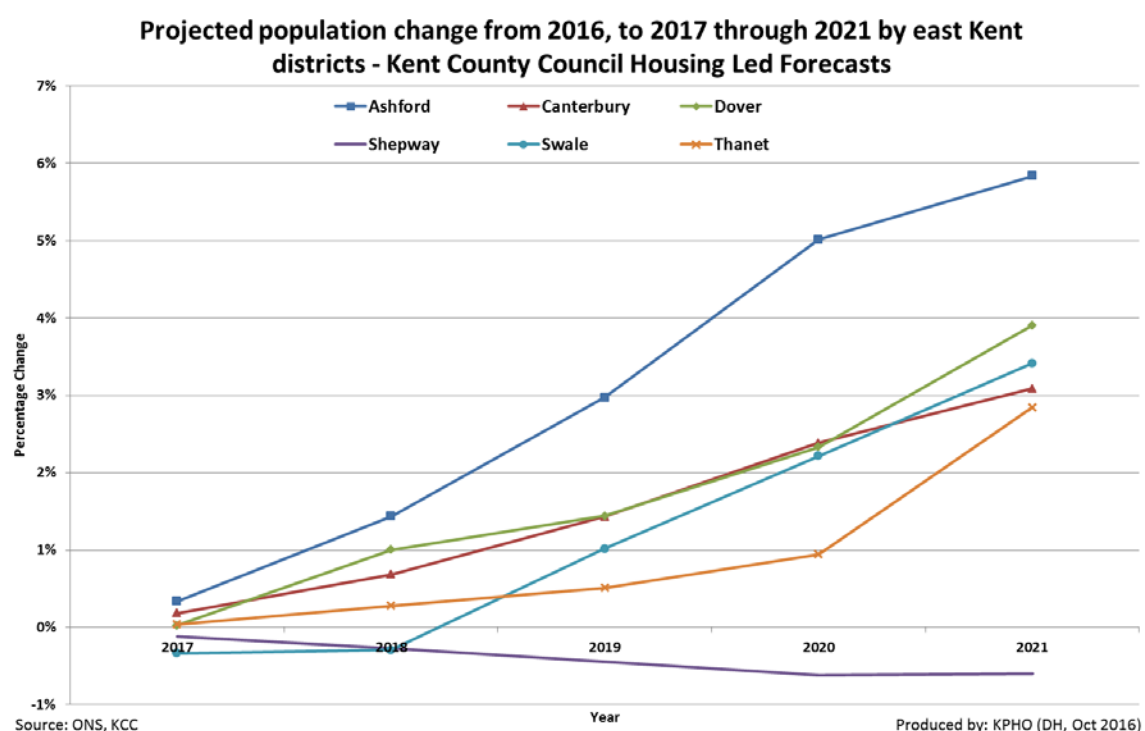
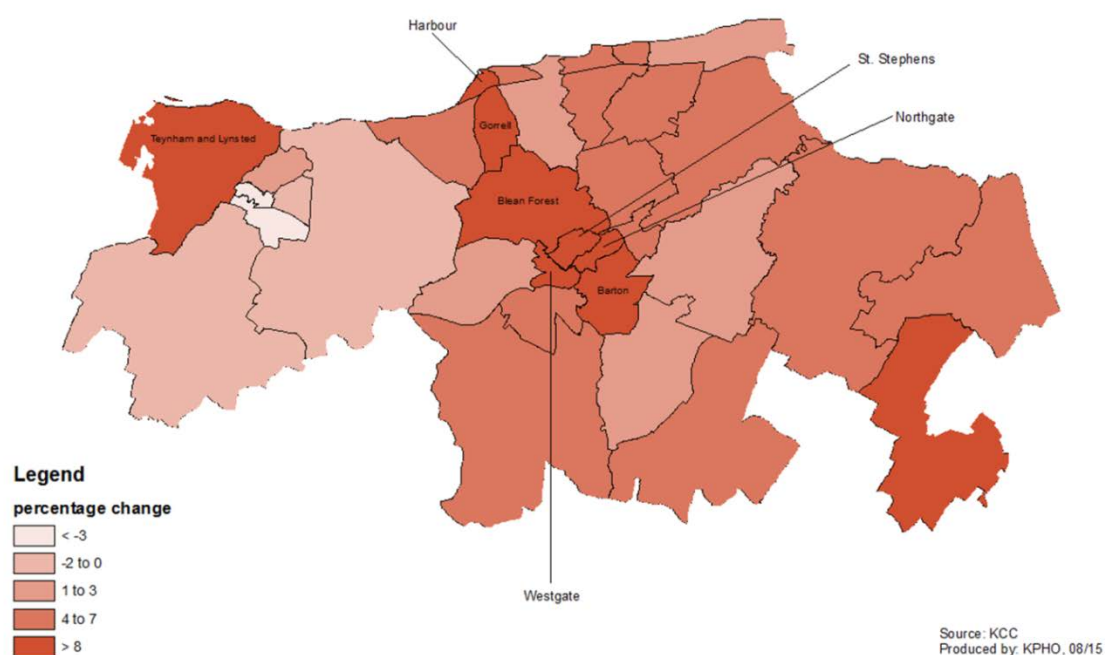


Figure 7 shows the areas of Canterbury & Coastal that have seen the greatest rise in under 18 populations at a ward level. Teynham & Lynsted, Gorrell, Blean Forest, St Stephens, Northgate, Westgate and Barton have all seen rises in the 0-17 population in excess of 8%.

Figure 7

The percentage of population change from 2013 to 2020 for under 18 years of age



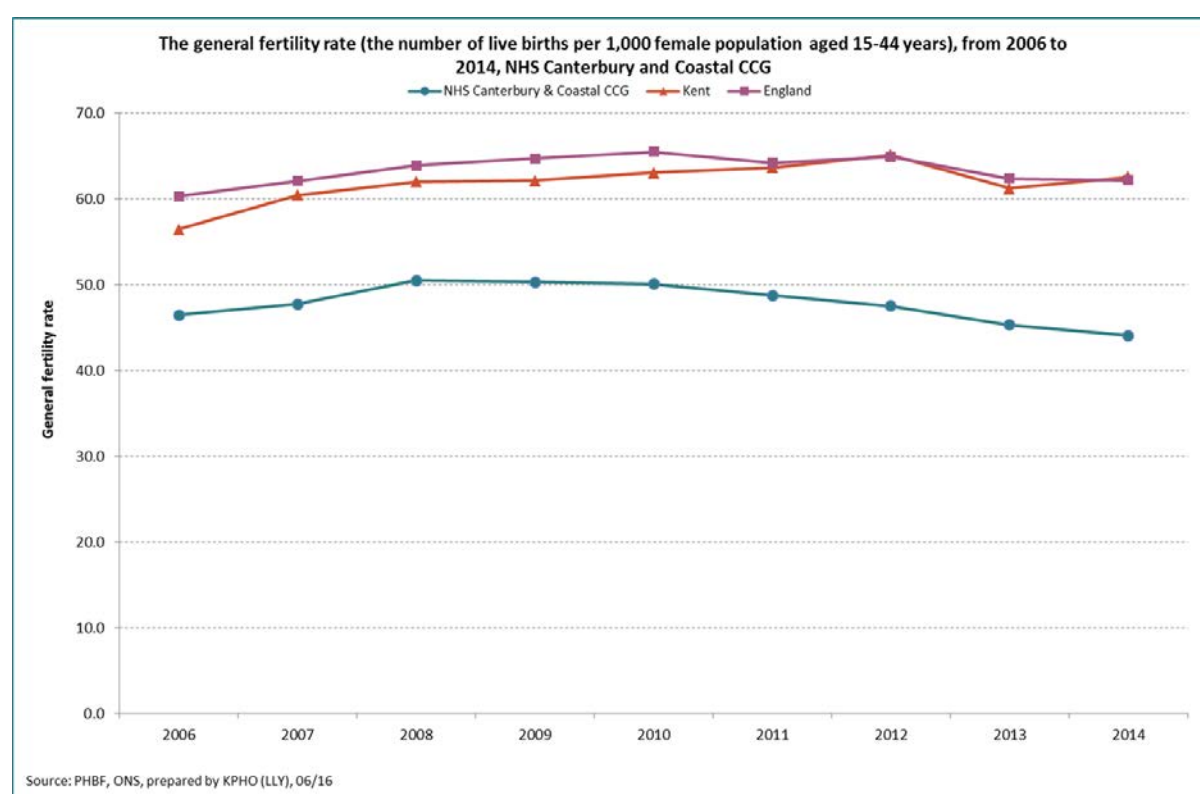
1.5 General Fertility Rate and Births

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the total number of live births per 1,000 women of [reproductive age](#) (ages 15 to 49 years) in a population per year. This is a more refined way to measure fertility in a population than crude birth rate because the GFR accounts for the female population ages 15 to 49 years in the denominator, rather than the whole population. It is also a good indicator of possible changes in the 0-5 population over time.

Figure 8 shows the recent trend in fertility rates for Canterbury & Coastal CCG, Kent and England. There has been a steady decrease in the GFR for Canterbury & Coastal CCG, falling from 46.4 in 2006 to 44.1 in 2014. This falling trend and low rate is due to the large number of student females in the Canterbury area. Canterbury & Coastal CCG currently has the lowest GFR of all 7 Kent CCGs.

The total number of births in Canterbury & Coastal CCG area in 2014 was 1,788.

Figure 8



1.6 Socio-Economic Status

Growing up in poverty affects children's development from birth and has lasting impacts throughout the life course. Most studies examining children's well-being account for their economic backgrounds. Childhood poverty can be measured using the Index Deprivation Affecting Children Index (a sub domain of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015). The map (figure 9) shows levels of childhood poverty for the CCG area.

The areas with the highest percentage of children living in income deprived families are predominantly found in Northgate (40.4%), Davington Priory (27.8%), St Stephens (25.4%), Heron (24.1%) and Barton (20.0%) (table 2).

Figure 9

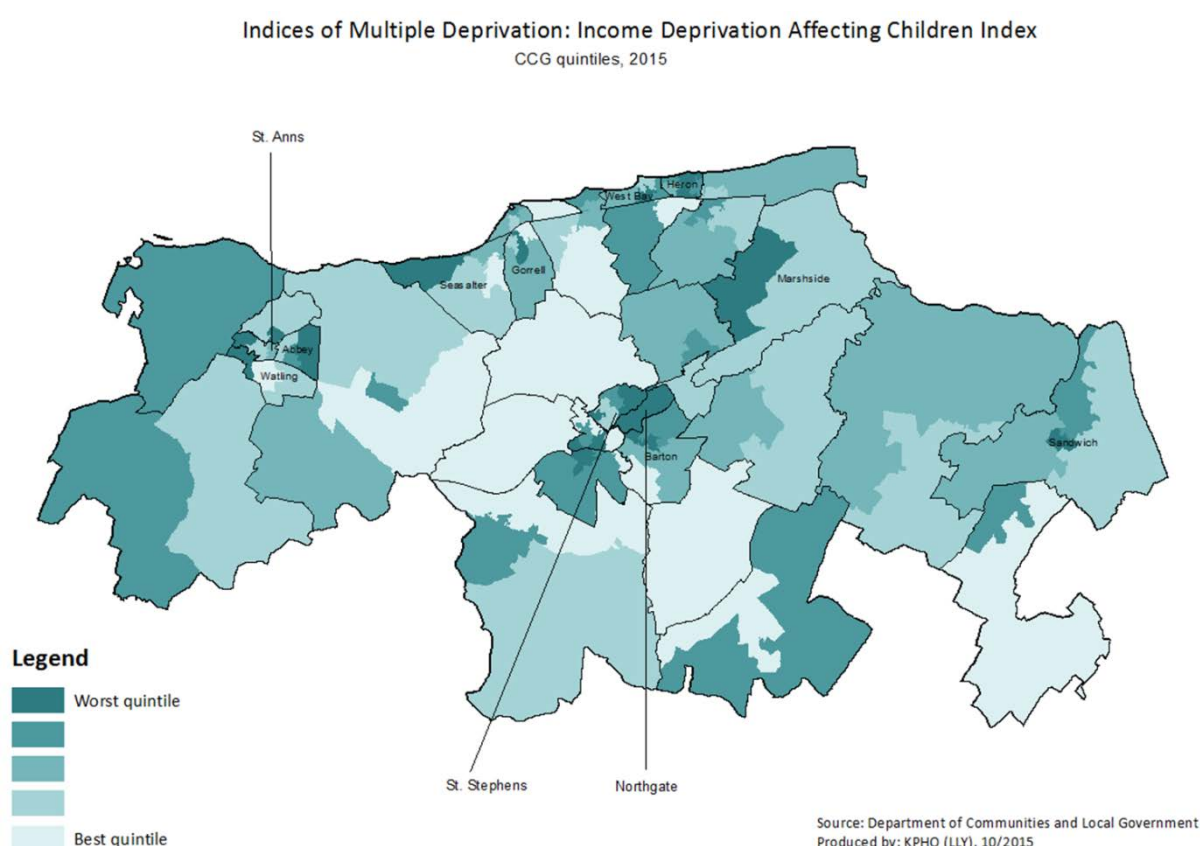


Table 2

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index* - 2015

Electoral Ward	Ward IDACI
Northgate	40.4%
Davington Priory	27.8%
St Stephens	25.4%
Heron	24.1%
Barton	20.0%
Wincheap	19.8%
Teynham & Lynsted	19.2%
Abbey	18.0%
St Ann's	17.8%
Gorrell	17.5%
Marshside	17.0%
West Bay	16.6%
Watling	16.0%
Sturry North	15.8%
Sandwich	15.4%
Westgate	14.6%
Greenhill & Eddington	14.4%
Seasalter	14.3%
East Downs	13.7%
Harbour	12.8%
Boughton & Courtenay	12.4%
Eastry	12.2%
Herne & Broomfield	11.9%
Reculver	11.9%
Little Stour	11.5%
Little Stour & Ashstone	11.4%
Chestfield & Swalecliffe	11.1%
Barham Downs	10.8%
Chartham & Stone Street	9.8%
Sturry South	9.6%
North Nailbourne	5.6%
Harbledown	5.2%
Blean Forest	4.1%
Tankerton	4.0%
NHS Canterbury & Coastal	16.0%

* recalculated from LSOA score and population

1.7 Ethnicity

Table 3

Ethnic breakdown of the 0-18yrs population

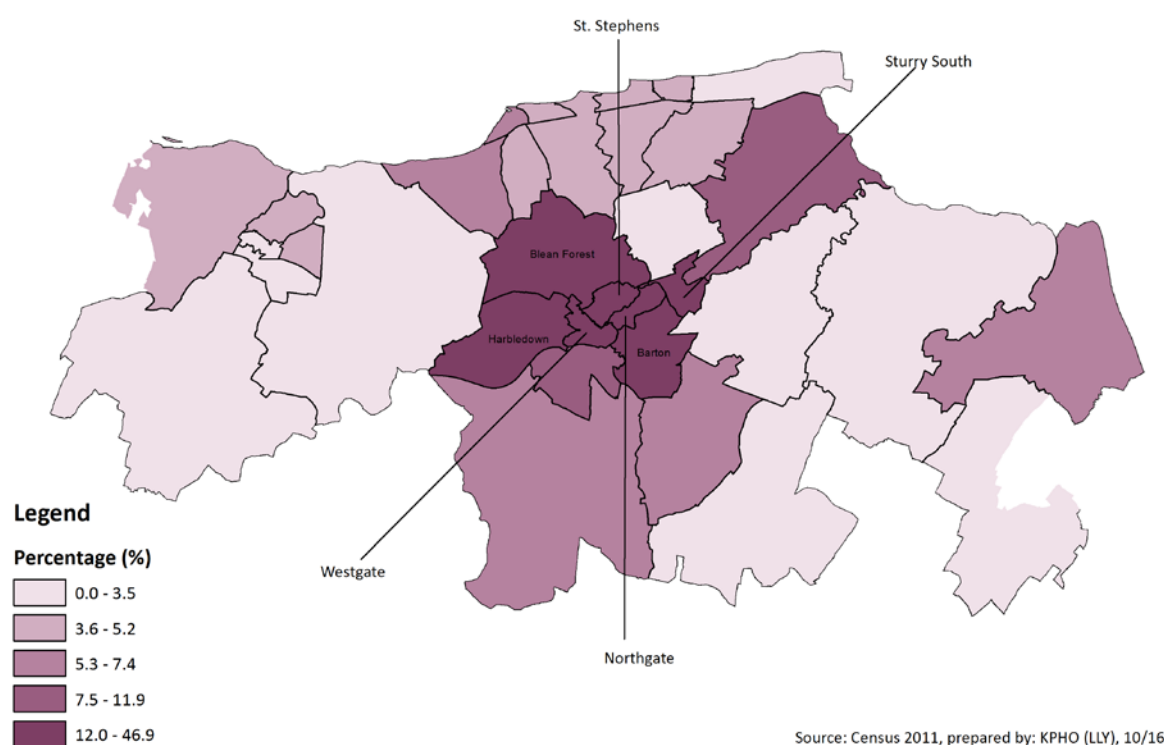
Electoral Ward	% of White	% of Mixed	% of Asian	% of Black	% of Other
Barham Downs	96.8%	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Barton	83.1%	3.7%	9.4%	2.2%	1.6%
Blean Forest	74.6%	4.9%	10.9%	7.4%	2.3%
Chartham and Stone Street	93.8%	3.9%	1.9%	0.1%	0.4%
Chestfield and Swalecliffe	95.8%	2.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Gorrell	94.8%	3.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Greenhill and Eddington	96.1%	2.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Harbledown	76.9%	5.2%	15.2%	1.9%	0.8%
Harbour	94.5%	4.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Herne and Broomfield	96.1%	2.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%
Heron	94.9%	2.7%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Little Stour	96.8%	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Marshside	90.7%	5.2%	1.7%	2.1%	0.2%
North Nailbourne	93.6%	2.0%	2.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Northgate	85.8%	3.6%	5.2%	4.4%	1.1%
Reculver	96.7%	2.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
St Stephens	85.8%	4.7%	5.1%	3.1%	1.3%
Seasalter	93.7%	3.7%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%
Sturry North	96.7%	1.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Sturry South	87.7%	3.8%	3.2%	4.1%	1.1%
Tankerton	96.1%	2.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%
West Bay	96.2%	2.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Westgate	82.8%	5.0%	7.3%	3.6%	1.2%
Wincheap	89.9%	3.2%	3.8%	2.9%	0.2%
Eastry	96.5%	2.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Little Stour and Ashstone	97.2%	1.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%
Sandwich	92.8%	3.0%	2.9%	1.3%	0.1%
Abbey	96.1%	2.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%
Boughton and Courtenay	97.4%	1.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Davington Priory	96.2%	2.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
East Downs	98.3%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
St Ann's	96.6%	2.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%
Teynham and Lynsted	96.2%	2.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%
Watling	96.8%	2.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%
NHS Canterbury & Coastal CCG	91.6%	3.2%	3.2%	1.5%	0.5%

Source: 2011 Census

The overall ethnic breakdown of children and young people in the Swale CCG area is given in Table 3. At an electoral ward level there is some variation in the level of minority ethnicity. Electoral wards with the highest percentage of minority ethnicity are Blean Forest (25.4%), Harbledown (23.1%), Westgate (17.2%) and Barton (16.9%).

Figure 10

The percentage of ethnic minority groups aged 0-18 years, by electoral ward, for NHS Canterbury and Coastal CCG



1.8 Household Composition

Table 4 (below) list the household composition of all households in the Canterbury & Coastal CCG areas, 34.8% of all households have at least one child living in them. 11.4% with a single child and 23.4% with more than one child. There are 9.3% lone parent households

Table 4

Household Composition

	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
Sum of All Households	80804	
Sum of One Person Household; Total	23898	29.6%
Sum of One Person Household; Aged 65 and Over	11718	14.5%
Sum of One Person Household; Other	12180	15.1%
Sum of One Family Only; Total	49567	61.3%
Sum of One Family Only; All Aged 65 and Over	8165	10.1%
Sum of One Family Only; Married Couple; Total	26208	32.4%
Sum of One Family Only; Married Couple; No Children	10877	13.5%
Sum of One Family Only; Married Couple; One Dependent Child	4190	5.2%
Sum of One Family Only; Married Couple; Two or More Dependent Children	7169	8.9%
Sum of One Family Only; Married Couple; All Children Non-Dependent	3972	4.9%
Sum of One Family Only; Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple; Total	137	0.2%
Sum of One Family Only; Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple; No Children	124	0.2%
Sum of One Family Only; Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple; One Dependent Child	7	0.0%
Sum of One Family Only; Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple; Two or More Dependent Children	4	0.0%
Sum of One Family Only; Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple; All Children Non-Dependent	2	0.0%
Sum of One Family Only; Cohabiting Couple; Total	7545	9.3%
Sum of One Family Only; Cohabiting Couple; No Children	4045	5.0%
Sum of One Family Only; Cohabiting Couple; One Dependent Child	1511	1.9%
Sum of One Family Only; Cohabiting Couple; Two or More Dependent Children	1642	2.0%
Sum of One Family Only; Cohabiting Couple; All Children Non-Dependent	347	0.4%
Sum of One Family Only; Lone Parent; Total	7512	9.3%
Sum of One Family Only; Lone Parent; One Dependent Child	2682	3.3%
Sum of One Family Only; Lone Parent; Two or More Dependent Children	2449	3.0%
Sum of One Family Only; Lone Parent; All Children Non-Dependent	2381	2.9%
Sum of Other Household Types; Total	7339	9.1%
Sum of Other Household Types; With One Dependent Child	841	1.0%
Sum of Other Household Types; With Two or More Dependent Children	864	1.1%
Sum of Other Household Types; All Full-Time Students	2174	2.7%
Sum of Other Household Types; All Aged 65 and Over	276	0.3%
Sum of Other Household Types; Other	3184	3.9%

Household Composition - Households, 2011 (QS113EW), March 11

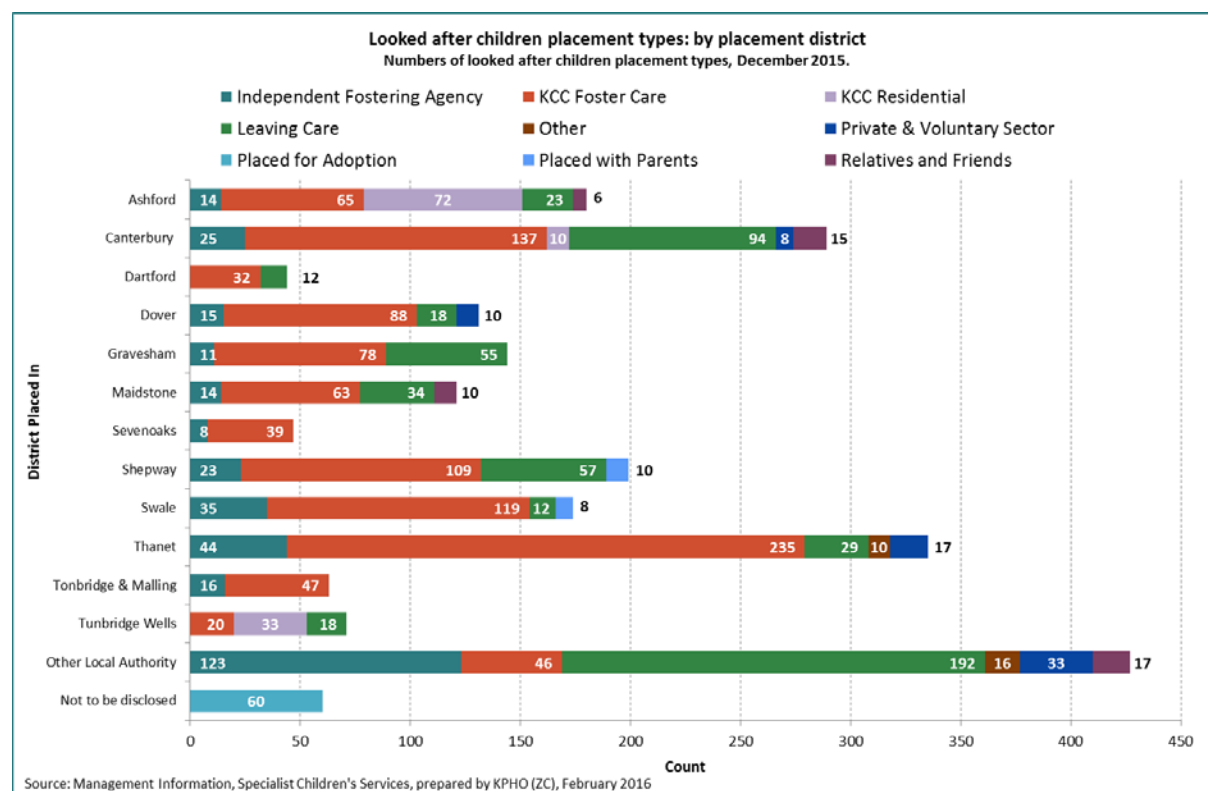
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2 Vulnerable Children

2.1 Looked after children/Children in care

Figure 11 breaks down the number of looked after children by district and type of placement. Thanet has the greatest number of placements with 335. In the Canterbury & Coastal CCG area Canterbury has 121, Swale 154 and Dover 67. More than half (58%) of those children are in KCC foster care.

Figure 7



2.2 Child Protection

There are 318 children on the child protection register across the three local authorities that comprise Canterbury & Coastal CCG area (table 5). Swale has the highest number (154) and the second highest rate of children on the register of all Kent authorities at 48 per 10,000.

Table 5

Children aged 0-17 (inclusive) subject to Kent Child Protection Plan, relative to resident child population (2014), snapshot as at 31/12/2015.

District	Number of Children Subject to Kent Child Protection Plan as at December, 2015	Resident population, ages 0-17, 2014	Rate per 10,000 resident population
Ashford	98	28,647	34.21
Canterbury	97	29,099	33.33
Dartford	48	23,684	20.27
Dover	67	22,915	29.24
Gravesham	86	24,412	35.23
Maidstone	66	35,001	18.86
Sevenoaks	31	25,991	11.93
Shepway	117	21,441	54.57
Swale	154	31,803	48.42
Thanet	133	29,744	44.71
Tonbridge and Malling	43	28,893	14.88
Tunbridge Wells	25	26,620	9.39
Kent	1,013	328,250	30.86

Source: ONS, MIU

2.3 Child Disability

The exact number of disabled children is hard to quantify, with no official register available to record all disabilities. The school census, run annually, allows special educational need (SEN) data to be used as a proxy for disability. Figure 12 shows the overall number of children with a special educational need, whilst figure 13 shows the rate of SEN by CCG and a breakdown of the types of special educational needs that children are categorised by.

Figure 12

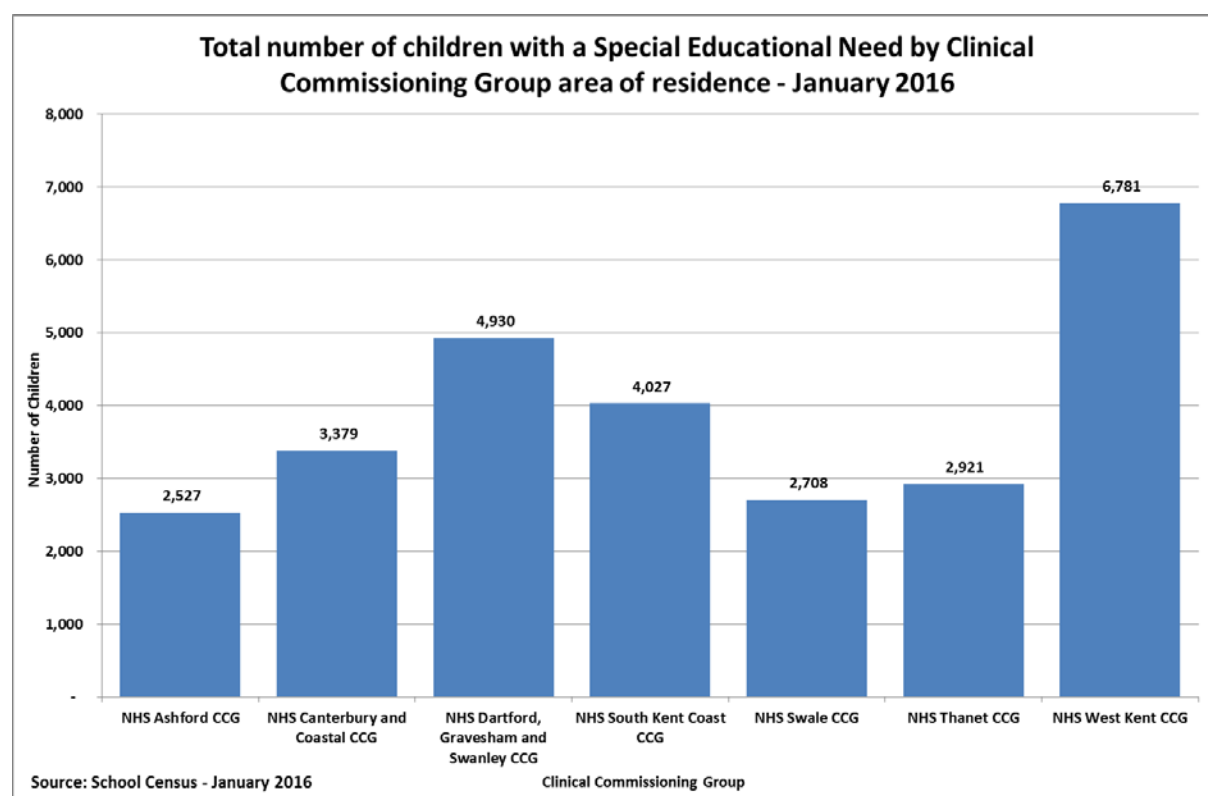
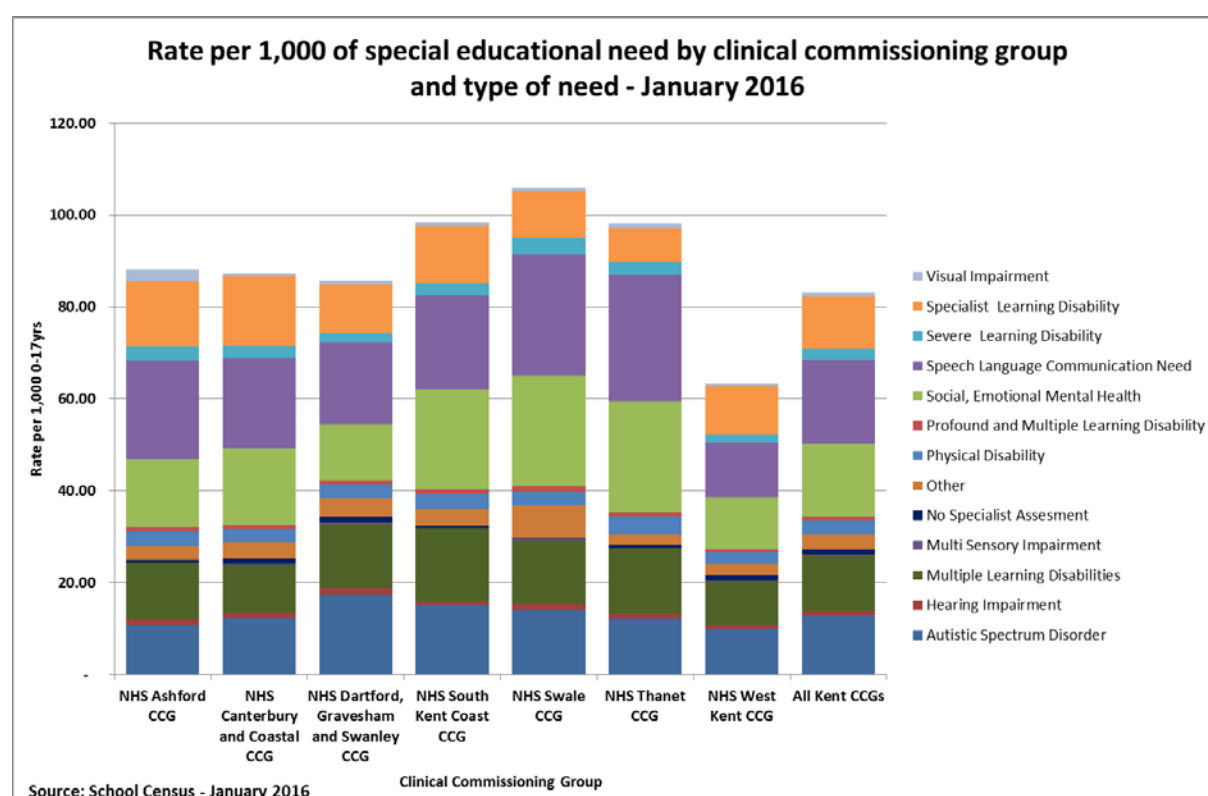


Figure 13



West Kent CCG area has the highest number of SEN children by CCG, although this translates into the lowest rate across Kent. All other CCGs have rates higher than Kent with South Kent Coast, Swale and Thanet having the highest.