CYPSP
Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership

Children's Services Planning

Northern Ireland Outcome Monitoring Report with Trends 2006 – 2012/13

Multi-agency Information to Support Integrated Planning for Children and Young People in Northern Ireland

Date: September 2013

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Introduction

The Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership's main aim is improving the lives of all our children and young people. A Northern Ireland Children's Services Plan 2011-2014 has drawn up our approach to improving outcomes for children and young people along with agreeing key themes –which are the most important issues that will be taken forward in the Children and Young People's Plan. Detailed Action Plans have been drawn up by each Outcomes Group across Northern Ireland which will provide more detail on how we are improving outcomes for children and young people. (more details available at www.cypsp.org)

Healthy; Enjoying, learning and achieving; Living in safety and with stability; Experiencing economic and environmental well-being; Contributing positively to community and society; and Living in a society which respects their rights.

This fourth Outcome Monitoring Report shows how children and young people in Northern Ireland are doing in relation to the Government's six outcomes and covers the period 2006 up to 2013 (where available). The report presents the information collected against agreed indicators for each outcome, providing trend analysis over time and comparison across geographical sectors.

The information is also available in greater detail (Trust, District Council and Electoral Ward areas) on request to the CSP Information Manager, Social Care and Children (contact details on page 110), who can also provide information on sources and how the information was collated. Visit www.cypsp.org to view the indicators visually mapped. (Training on the mapping system is available from the CSP Information Manager).

Introduction

In reviewing progress towards achieving the six outcomes it is essential to be able to measure the progress for our most vulnerable children. In order to do this, the data collected needs to be disaggregated by specific groups of children identified as priority by the Children's Services Planning process as well as the Section 75 (NI Act 1998) categories. The Children's Services Plan describes how the core indicators included in this report will be analysed for specific groups of children and complemented by additional indicators. Work is also continuing to ensure the indicators allow us to measure children's rights and how they are being realised.

The Information collated in this report is already being used by Children's Services Planning Working Groups, together with needs assessment material collected from agencies, children and young people and communities, in the planning of services. It is also useful for locality partnerships, who can use it to help them plan better for children in a particular locality.

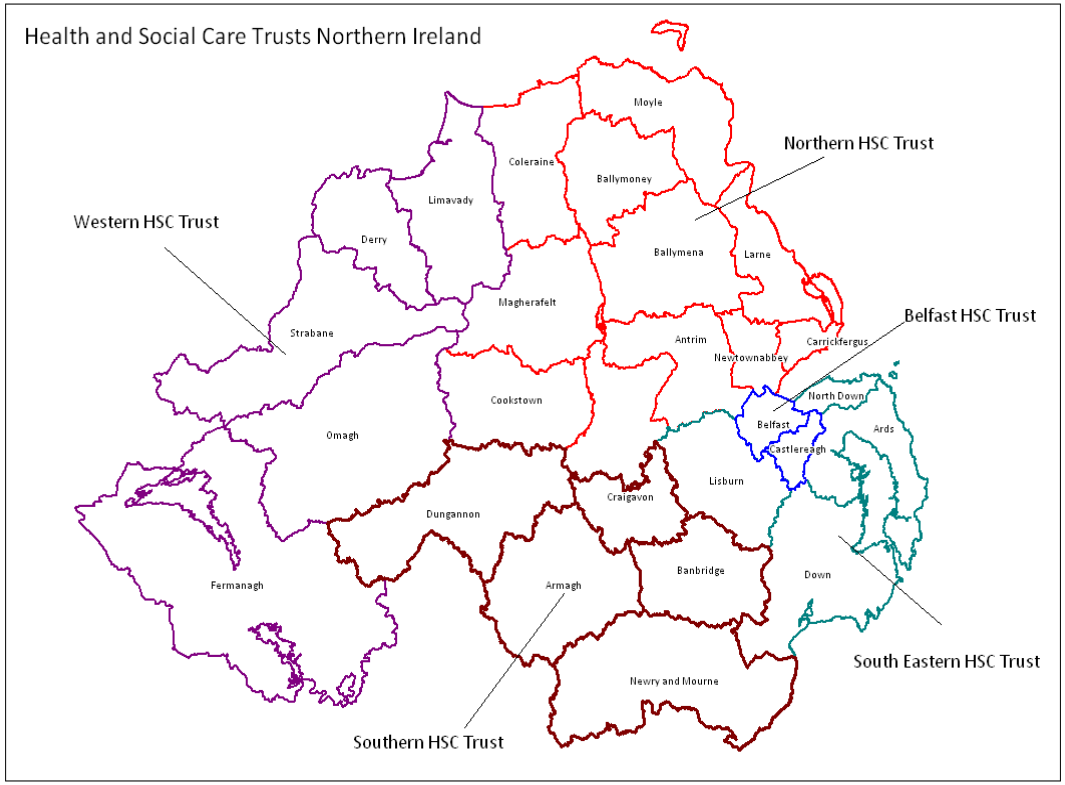
We are publishing this information as we hope it will be useful for any agency or partnership, at local or Northern Ireland level, in the analysis of how well our Children and Young people are doing, against our agreed outcomes. This information is also available on our CYPSP Interactive mapping system which can be found on www.cypsp.org.

NOTE: This report will be kept as a live report under the publications page on our website with information being updated as it becomes available.

Demography

The following indicators are included in this chapter to provide information on Population:-

- ❑ Demographic Profile of Northern Ireland
- ❑ Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland (MYE 2012)
- ❑ 15 Year Population Projections by Age Band
- ❑% BME Population by Country of Birth
- ❑% Northern Ireland BME Population by Ethnicity
- ❑ Migration Statistics (WRS)
- ❑Migration Statistics – net external migration as percentage change of population by local area
- ❑Non UK Nationals allocated National Insurance Numbers
- ❑ Birthing Trends
- ❑ Key Messages



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

DEMOGRAPHIC HEADLINES

Current population of under 18 year olds in Northern Ireland: 431,574 (MYE, 2012)

This is 23.7% of the total population in Northern Ireland in 2012.

The Southern and Western Areas have the highest percentage of their population aged under 18 years of age (25.6% and 25.0% respectively)

15 year population figures illustrate an overall 3.2% increase in the 0-17 year old population. Significantly there is a 3% decrease in the 15 to 17 population.

Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland

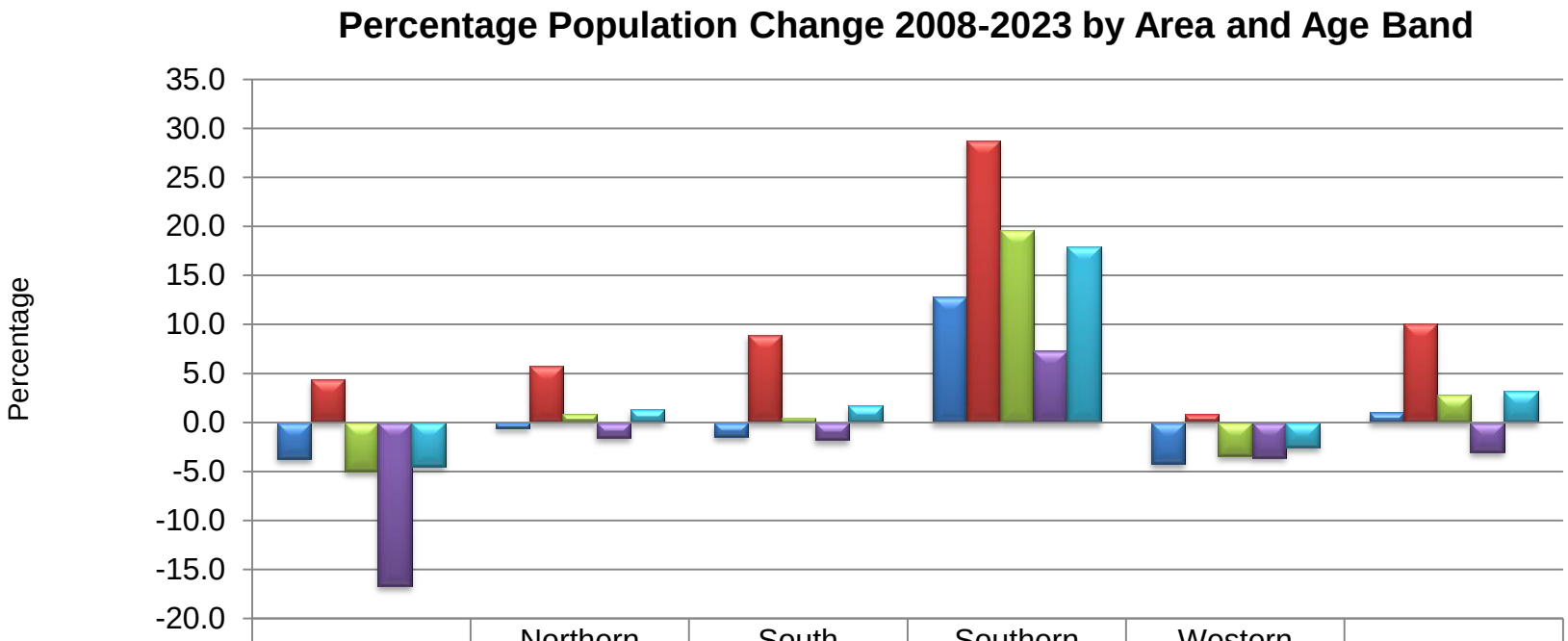
Data Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) (MYE, 2012)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF TRUSTS WITHIN NORTHERN IRELAND

	Belfast	South East	Northern	Southern	Western	NI
0-4 years	23,555	23,324	30,900	28,230	21,315	127,324
5-9 years	19,026	21,682	29,397	24,982	19,224	114,311
10-14 years	19,331	21,880	29,604	24,444	20,410	115,669
15-17 years	12,998	13,895	18,756	15,344	13,277	74,270
0-17 Year Population	74,910	80,781	108,657	93,000	74,226	431,574
Whole Population	348,253	350,097	465,529	363,145	296,610	1,823,634
Child Population as a percentage of whole population	21.5%	23.1%	23.3%	25.6%	25.0%	23.7%

15 Year Population Projections by Age Band

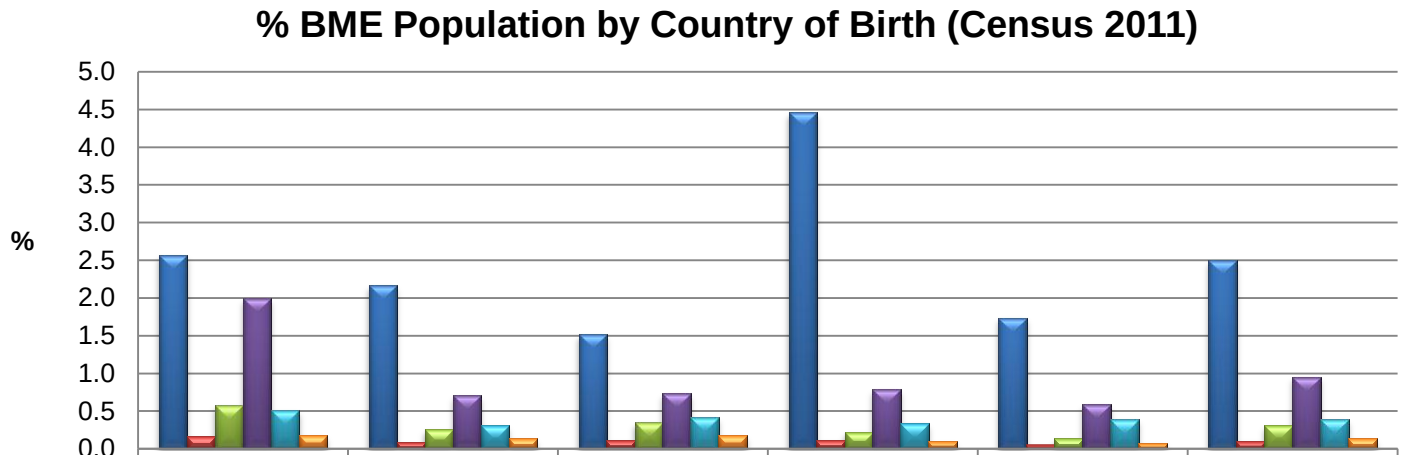
Data Source: NISRA 2008 Population Projections



	Belfast Trust	Northern Trust	South Eastern Trust	Southern Trust	Western Trust	NI
0 to 4 Years	-3.7	-0.6	-1.5	12.8	-4.2	1.0
5 to 9 Years	4.4	5.7	8.9	28.7	0.8	10.0
10 to 14 Years	-5.0	0.9	0.4	19.6	-3.4	2.8
15 to 17 Years	-16.7	-1.6	-1.8	7.3	-3.6	-3.0
0 to 17 Years	-4.5	1.3	1.7	17.9	-2.5	3.2

% BME Population by Country of Birth

Data Source: Census 2011

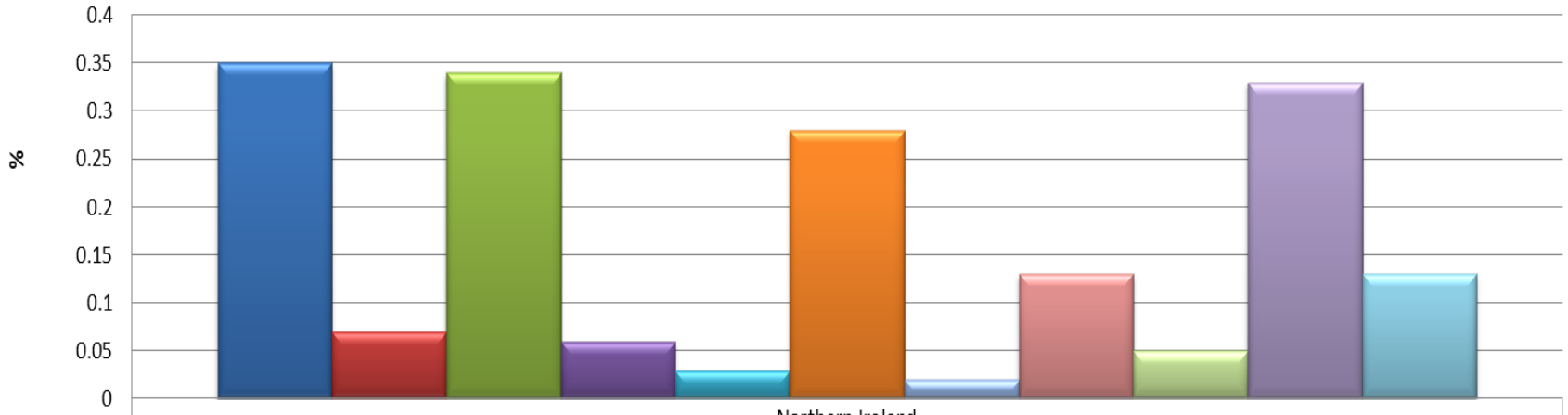


	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Northern Ireland
EU countries: Total	2.6	2.2	1.5	4.5	1.7	2.5
Non EU countries: Total	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Africa: Total	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Middle East & Asia: Total	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0
North America & Caribbean: Total	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Antarctica & Oceania: Total	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

(Eu Countries:- Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Portugal, Slovakia, Other)
(Non EU Countries:- Russia, Turkey, Other)
(Africa:- North Africa, Nigeria, Central & Western Africa, Kenya, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South & Eastern Africa)
(Middle East & Asia:- Iran, Saudi Arabia, Middle East, China, Hong Kong, Eastern Asia, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Southern Asia, South East Asia, Phillipines, Timor, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Central Asia)
(North America & Carribean:- Canada, USA, Carribean, Other)
(Antartica & Oceania:- Australia, New Zealand, Other)

% Northern Ireland BME Population by Ethnicity

Data Source: Census 2011



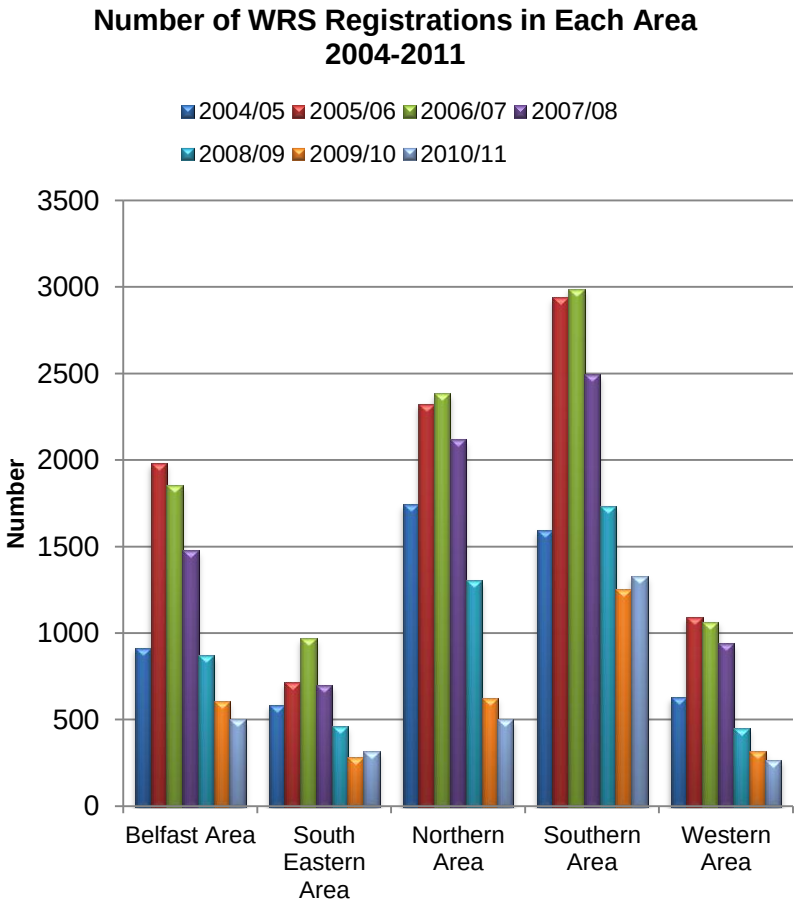
	Northern Ireland
Chinese (%)	0.35
Irish Traveller (%)	0.07
Indian (%)	0.34
Pakistani (%)	0.06
Bangladeshi (%)	0.03
Other Asian (%)	0.28
Black Caribbean (%)	0.02
Black African (%)	0.13
Black other (%)	0.05
Mixed (%)	0.33
Other (%)	0.13

Migration Statistics

Data Source: Home Office; Immigration & Nationality on NINIS

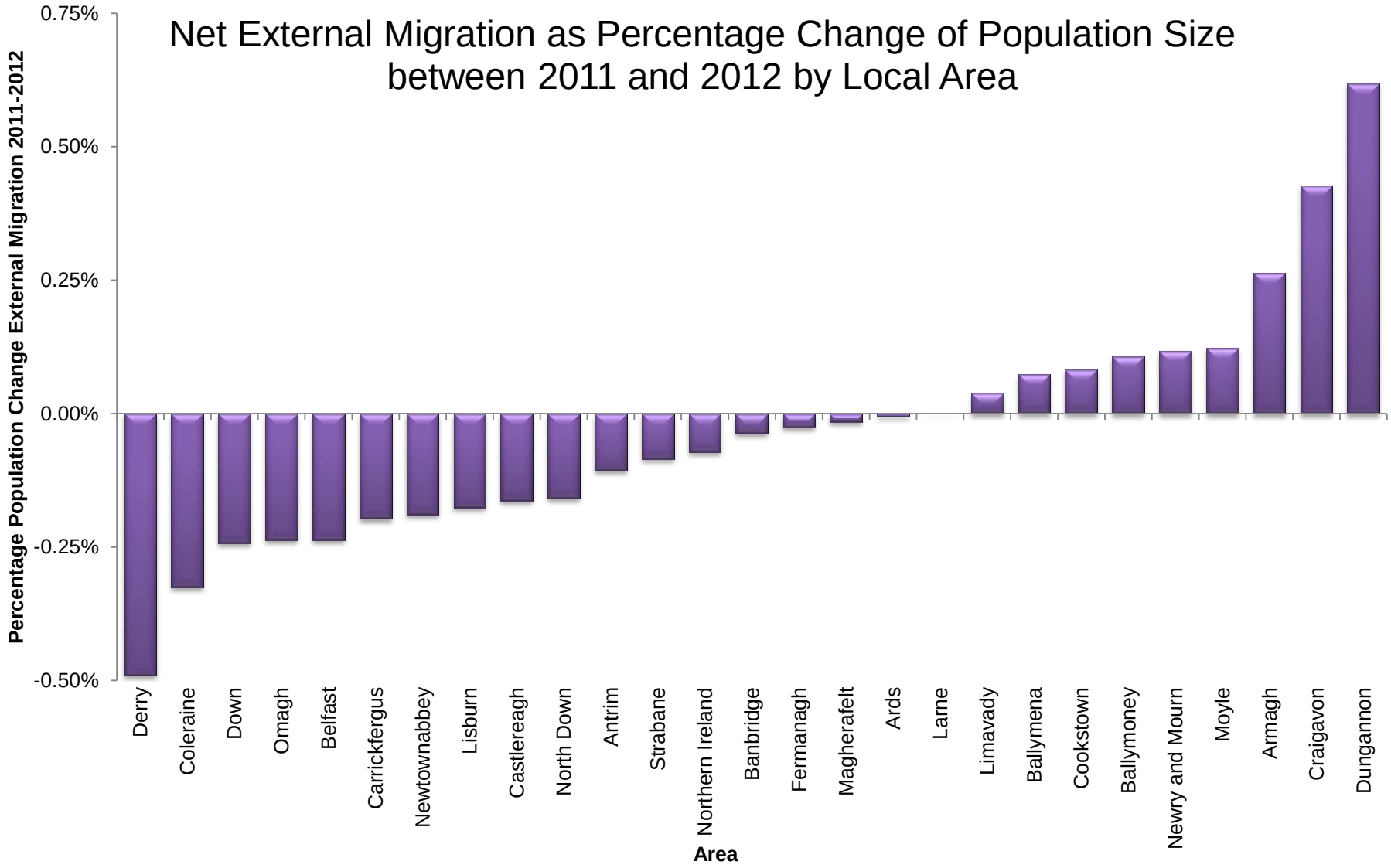
Worker Registration System (WRS) is used to register migrant workers from the 8 Eastern European states or A8 countries that acceded to the EU on May 2004 (A8 Countries are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia). WRS data is recorded at the address of the employer rather than residential address (NINIS, 2010). Note – this information is no longer being collected routinely.

	Number of WRS Registrations						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Belfast Area	915	1980	1855	1480	870	605	500
South Eastern Area	585	715	970	700	460	285	315
Northern Area	1,745	2,325	2,385	2,120	1,304	625	500
Southern Area	1,595	2,940	2,990	2,495	1,736	1255	1328
Western Area	630	1,090	1,065	940	451	320	267
Northern Ireland	5,495	9,045	9,270	7,725	4,815	3090	2910



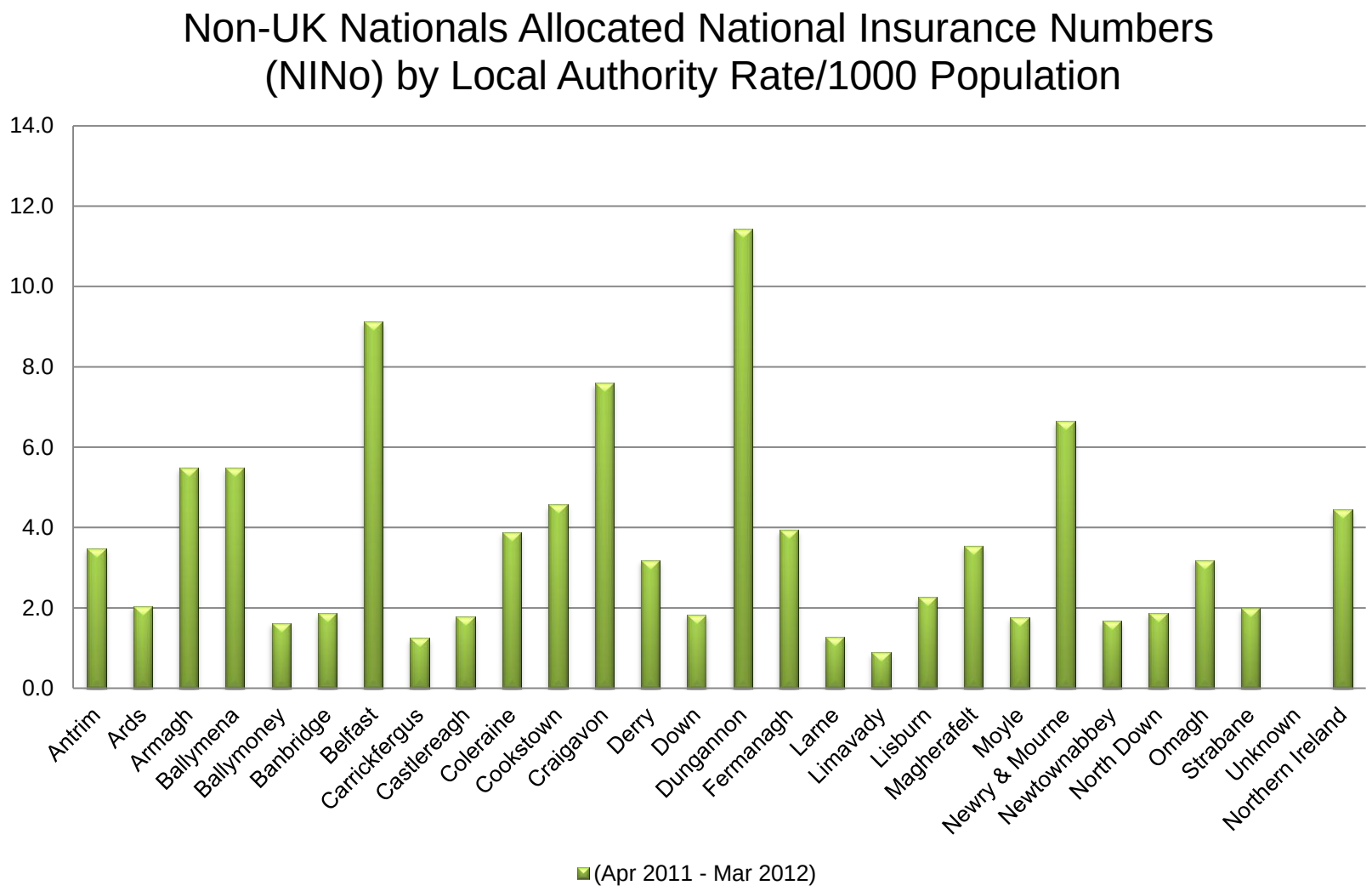
Migration Statistics

Data Source: NISRA



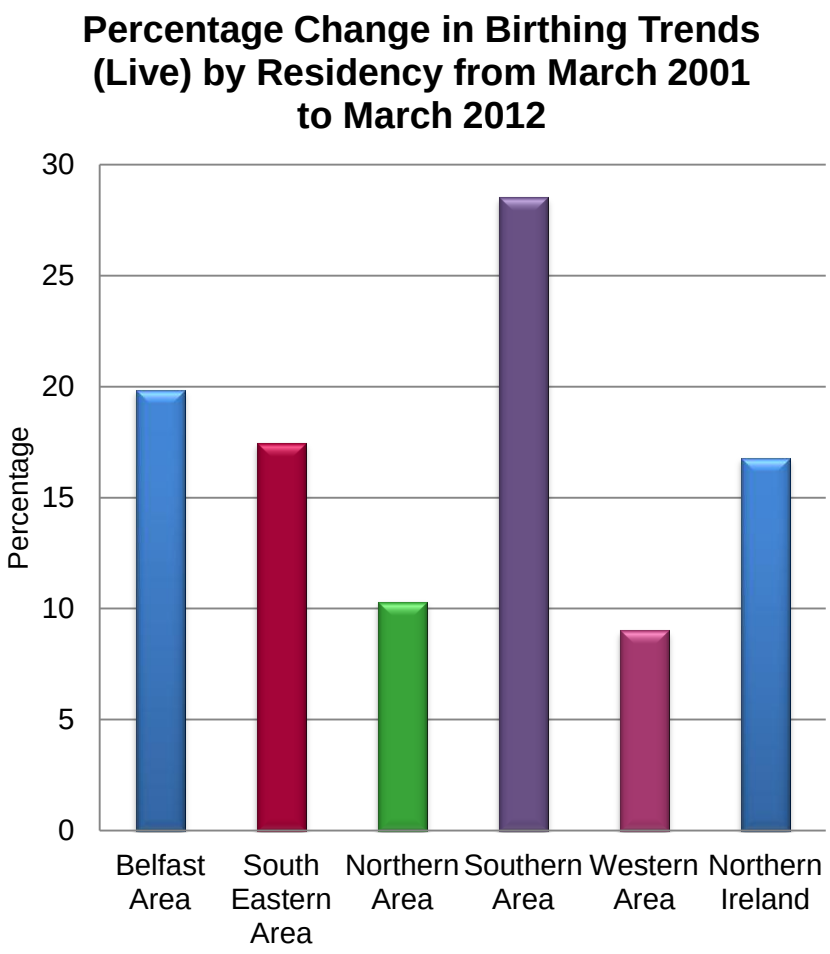
Non UK Nationals- National Insurance Number Allocations

Source: NISRA



Birthing Trends

Data Source: NINIS GRO Registered Births



	Number of Live Births Mar 2001	Number of Live Births Mar 2012	Percentage Change in Live Births Between 2001 and 2012
Belfast Area	4,084	4,895	+19.85%
South Eastern Area	3,995	4,693	+17.47%
Northern Area	5,413	5,970	+10.3%
Southern Area	4,284	5,506	+28.52%
Western Area	3,914	4,266	+9%
Northern Ireland	21,690	25,330	+16.78%

The graph and table shows there has been an upward trend in the numbers of live births in all areas, with the Southern area continuing to have the highest percentage increase between 2001 and 2012.

Key Messages

Source: NISRA: Registrar Generals Annual Report 2011

- The size of the Northern Ireland resident population rose in the year to 30 June 2011 by 7,500 people or 0.4 per cent to 1,806,900.
- There were 25,273 births registered in 2011, a decrease of 42 (or 0.2 per cent) on the 2010 figure and 1,893 (7.0 per cent) fewer than the number of births registered in 1981.
- The number of children aged under 16 is projected to increase marginally over the next fifteen years from 382,000 children in 2010 to a projected 396,000 children in 2025 (four per cent increase).
- Health and Social Care Trust level crude birth rates ranged from 13.1 births per 1,000 population in the Northern Health and Social Care Trust to 15.2 births per 1,000 population in the Southern Health and Social Care Trust. The birth rate in the Belfast, South Eastern and Western Health and Social Care Trusts were 14.5, 13.2 and 14.2 births per 1,000 population respectively.
- 2011 saw the highest percentage of maternities on record resulting in a multiple birth (1.7 per cent). There were 410 sets of twins and four sets of triplets registered in 2011.
- In 2011, 2,477 births here (10 per cent of all births) were to mothers born outside the UK and Ireland, compared to 700 such births in 2001. Of these, 1,210 births in 2011 were to mothers from the eight Eastern European countries that joined the EU in 2004, compared to 10 such births in 2001.
- The number of lone adult with dependent children households is projected to remain relatively stable at around 37,000 households. The number of other households with children is projected to rise from 170,500 in 2008 to 176,400 in 2013 (three per cent).
- The number of children recorded in the Adopted Children Register during 2011 was 104, a decrease of 12 from the 2010 figure of 116. The number of adoptions had been falling steadily since 1970 when over 500 children were adopted; the 2008 figure (97 adoptions) was the lowest recorded figure since the early 1930s.

Healthy

What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- Reduced inequalities in health and access to health services;
- Improved mental and emotional well-being by strengthening services and promoting positive attitudes;
- Improved physical and sexual health;
- Young people supported to make healthy lifestyle choices;
- Parents provided with assistance from an early stage to ensure children have a good start in life and are supported into adulthood.

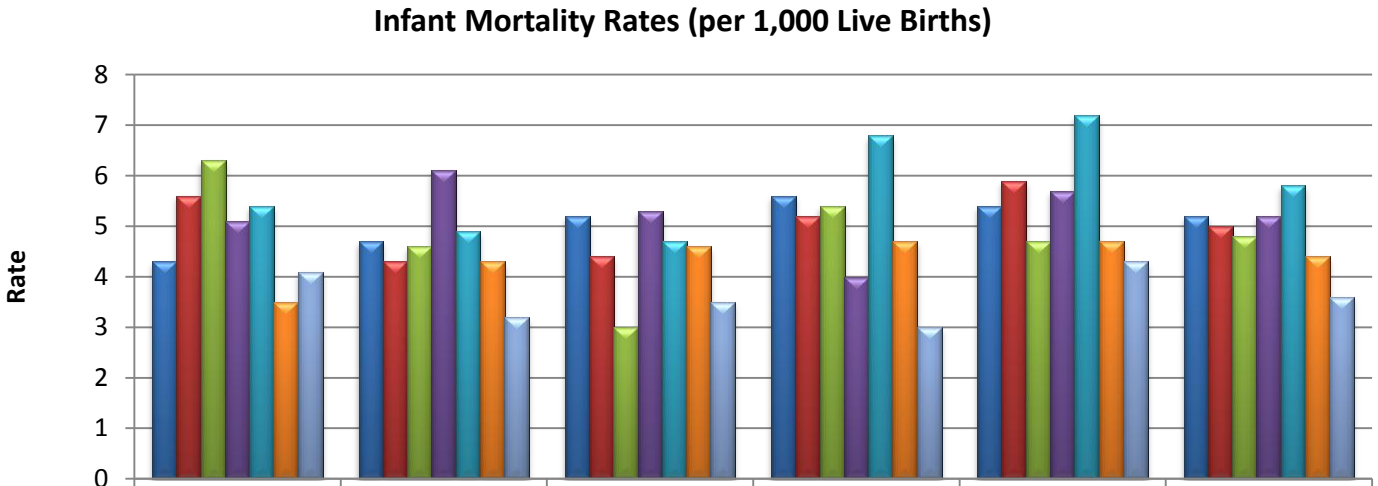
The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure the health of all our children and young people:-

- Infant Mortality Rates
- Low Birth Weight Rates
- % Mums Smoking During Pregnancy
- Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 months
- Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge
- % Births to Mothers Under 20 Years of Age
- Rate of Births to Mothers Under 20 Years of Age
- Births to Mothers aged 13 to 17 Years
- Life Expectancy
- % Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 yrs and 3-5 yrs
- Children with a Disability in receipt of DLA
- Sexually Transmitted Infections Under 16 in NI
- Sexually Transmitted Infections 16-19 in NI
- Sexual Experience and Knowledge
- Obesity
- Children who are Overweight
- 0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses
- 0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses
- Child Deaths by Suicide by HSC Area
- Child Deaths by Suicide in NI by Gender
- Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group by HSC Area
- Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group in NI by Gender
- Child Deaths by Accidents
- Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People
- Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People

Infant Mortality Rates

Data Source: NISRA

Why is it Important?
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of infants, one year of age and younger, per 1000 live births. The infant mortality rate is an important measure of the well-being of infants, children, and pregnant women because it is associated with a variety of factors, such as maternal health, quality and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions, and public health practices. (Reidpath,Allotey)**(1)**



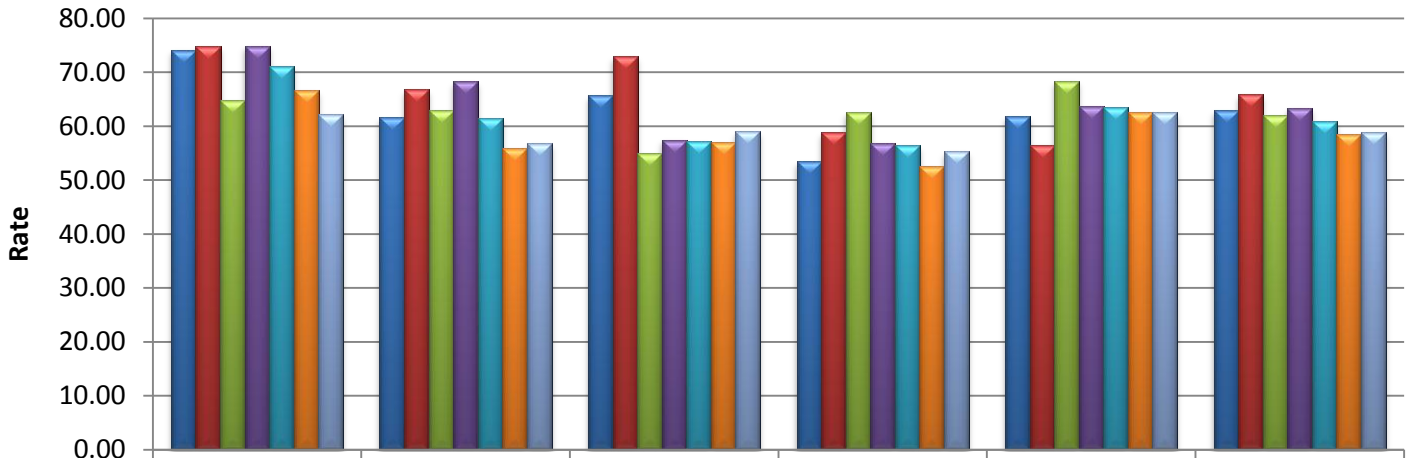
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
Dec-06	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.2
Dec-07	5.6	4.3	4.4	5.2	5.9	5.0
Dec-08	6.3	4.6	3.0	5.4	4.7	4.8
Dec-09	5.1	6.1	5.3	4.0	5.7	5.2
Dec-10	5.4	4.9	4.7	6.8	7.2	5.8
Dec-11	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4
Dec-12	4.1	3.2	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.6

The Story behind the Trends – All Areas have seen a decrease in their rates of infant mortality in the last year, except the Belfast Area. In 2012 the District Council areas with the highest Infant Mortality Rates were: Limavady 15.3, Moyle 10.6 and Newtownabbey 6.2.

Low Birth Weight Rates

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

Why is it Important?
Low birth weight has been defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as weight at birth of less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Low birth weight is a major determinant of mortality, morbidity and disability in infancy and childhood and also has a long-term impact on health outcomes in adult life. Low birth weight also results in substantial costs to the health sector and imposes a significant burden on society as a whole. (WHO, 2010)**(2).**



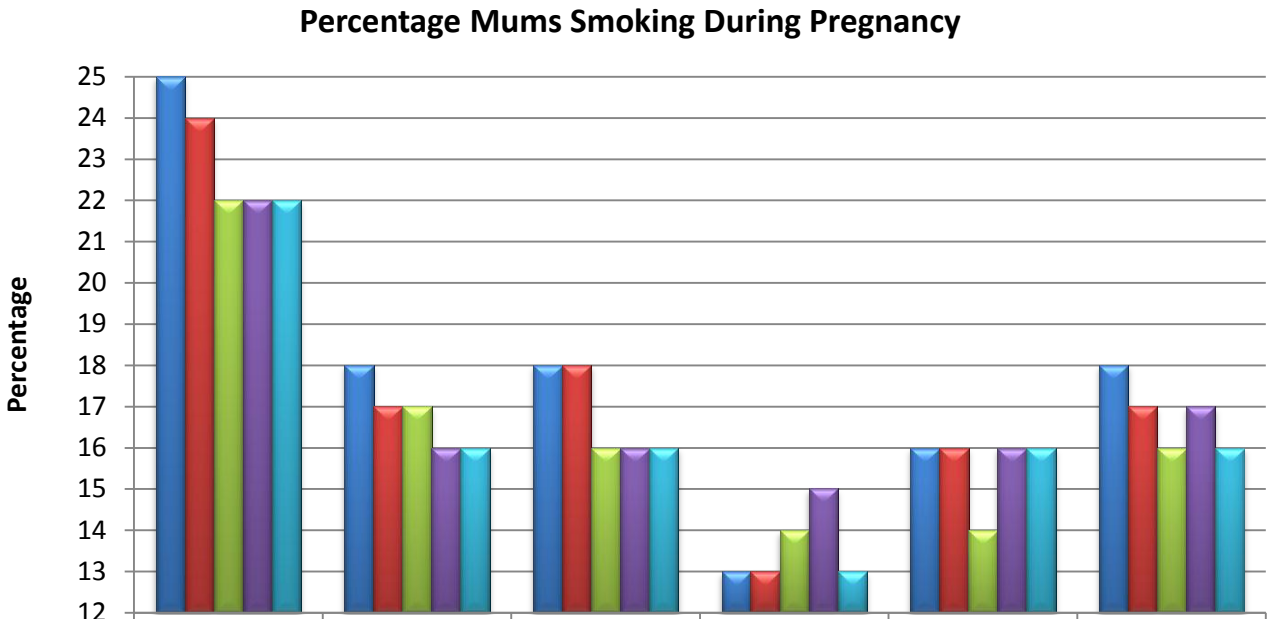
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	74.12	61.69	65.70	53.47	61.82	62.88
2006/07	74.75	66.78	73.00	58.90	56.54	65.88
2007/08	64.80	62.96	55.00	62.59	68.38	62.01
2008/09	74.90	68.33	57.50	56.90	63.68	63.40
2009/10	71.20	61.46	57.10	56.51	63.49	60.90
2010/11	66.67	55.90	57.06	52.57	62.51	58.53
2011/12	62.18	56.79	59.01	55.39	62.59	58.91

The Story Behind the Trends - Possible causes of low birth weight in babies are multiple births who are at increased risk of low birth weight due to prematurity , teen mums (especially those younger than 15 yrs old) also, babies of mums who are exposed to illicit drugs, alcohol and cigarettes are more likely to have low birth weight babies. Since 2005/06 all areas have fluctuated in the rate per 1000 low birth weights with all areas above the NI average except the Northern and the Southern area in 2011/12.

Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy

Data Source: Child Health System

Why is it Important? In addition to increasing the mother's risk of potentially serious complications, smoking during pregnancy is the largest preventable cause of ill health and death in young babies and infants. Smoking cuts down the amount of oxygen and nutrients that get to the baby through the placenta. A baby needs these to grow and develop, so babies of women who smoke tend to be smaller than they ought to be. It Is linked to pregnancy complications, premature delivery, low birth weight babies – a leading cause of infant death, stillbirth, miscarriage, sudden infant death syndrome (SID), also known as cot death (PHA Want 2 Stop, 2010) (22).



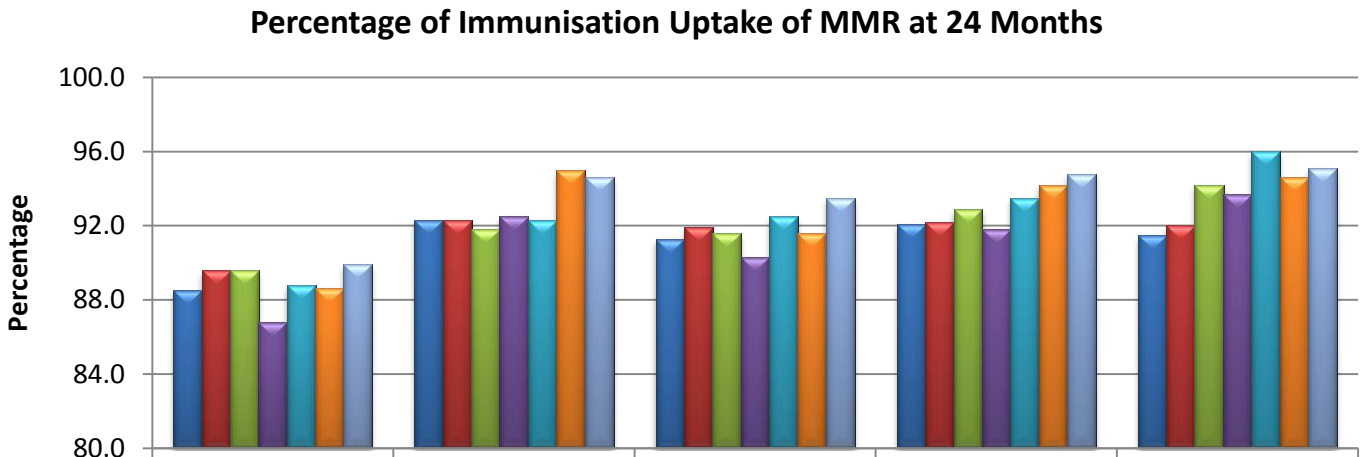
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
Dec-08	25	18	18	13	16	18
Dec-09	24	17	18	13	16	17
Dec-10	22	17	16	14	14	16
Dec-11	22	16	16	15	16	17
Dec-12	22	16	16	13	16	16

The Story Behind the Trends – Overall most areas have been static in the percentage of mums smoking during pregnancy in the past five years. The Southern area has the lowest percentage of mums smoking, with Belfast area continuing to see the highest percentage of mums smoking during pregnancy and the other areas are the same as the NI average.

Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 Months

Data Source: Child Health System

Why is it Important? It is important for children to have this immunisation - when 'herd immunity', or the overall number of children immunised, drops there is a real risk of these diseases circulating again as has already been seen in some areas of the UK with potentially serious consequences. (Children First NHS 2010) **(3).** MMR vaccine protects children against measles, mumps and rubella (German measles). Since MMR was introduced in Northern Ireland in 1998 the number of children catching these diseases has fallen to an all time low. MMR uptake rates in Northern Ireland are the highest in the British Isles.



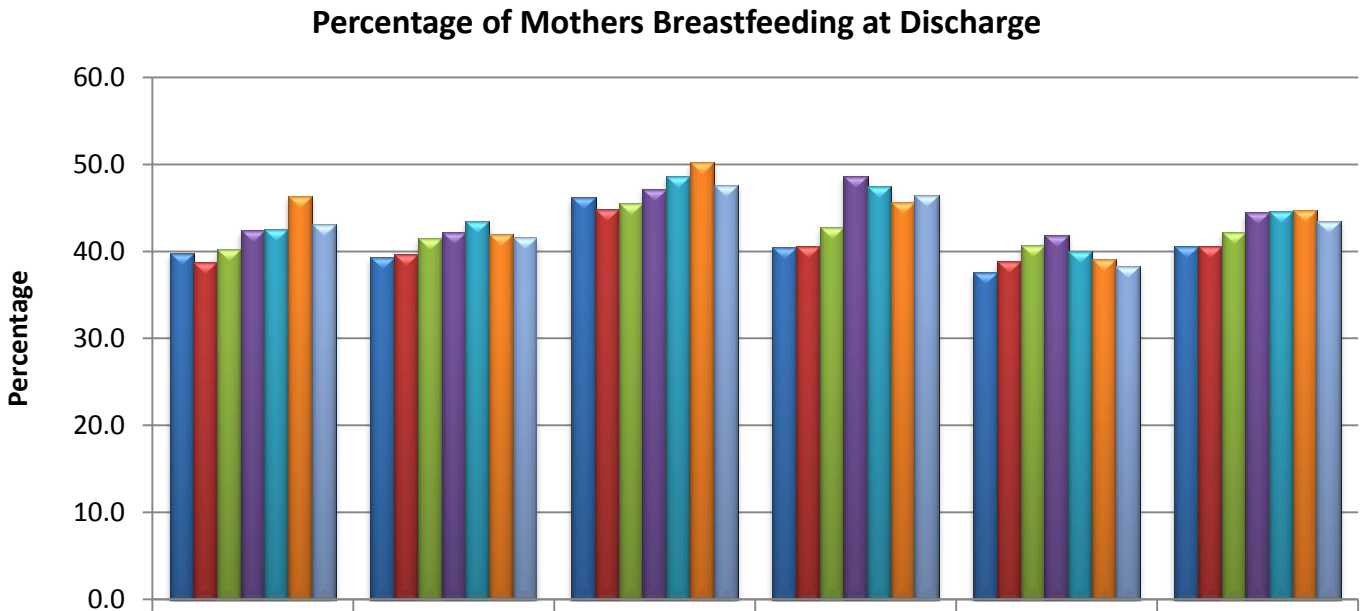
	Belfast Trust	Northern Trust	South Eastern Trust	Southern Trust	Western Area
2005/06	88.5	92.3	91.3	92.1	91.5
2006/07	89.6	92.3	91.9	92.2	92.0
2007/08	89.6	91.8	91.6	92.9	94.2
2008/09	86.8	92.5	90.3	91.8	93.7
2009/10	88.8	92.3	92.5	93.5	96.0
2010/11	88.6	95.0	91.6	94.2	94.6
2011/12	89.9	94.6	93.5	94.8	95.1

The Story Behind the Trends – Over the period the Belfast Area has consistently had the lowest percentage uptake of the MMR at 24 months, although there had been a slight increase in 2011/12. All other areas have similar figures to the NI uptake of 93.7 in 2011/12, with the Western Area the highest.

Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge

Data Source: Child Health System

Why is it Important?
There has been significant reliable evidence produced over recent years to show that breastfeeding has important advantages for both infant and mother (Unicef, Baby Friendly Initiative, 2010). **(4)** Breastfeeding has been widely acknowledged as the best means of giving infants a healthy start to life. Breast milk is age specific and is produced at the correct temperature and without any need for preparation, It not only provides the correct amount and balance of nutrients for optimal growth and development; it also protects against illness. (Breastfeeding Strategy for Northern Ireland, 1999, reviewed in 2010.) **(5)**



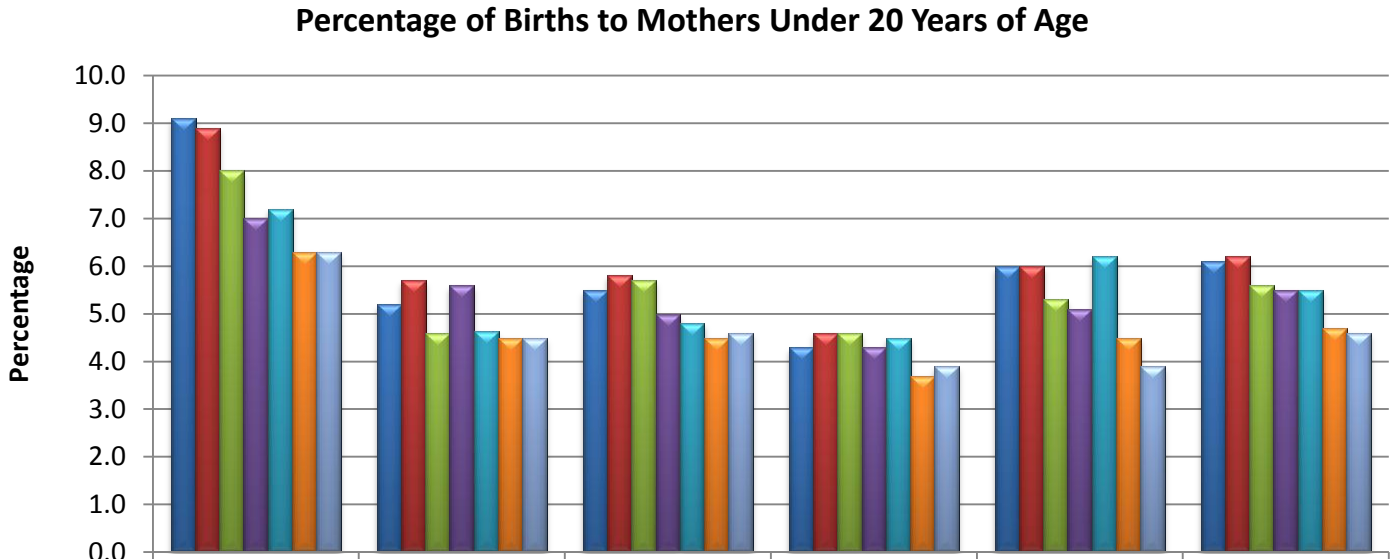
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	39.8	39.3	46.2	40.5	37.6	40.6
2006/07	38.8	39.7	44.8	40.7	38.9	40.6
2007/08	40.2	41.5	45.5	42.8	40.7	42.2
2008/09	42.4	42.2	47.2	48.7	41.9	44.5
2009/10	42.6	43.4	48.7	47.4	40.1	44.6
2010/11	46.3	42.0	50.2	45.6	39.1	44.7
2011/12	43.1	41.6	47.6	46.5	38.3	43.5

The Story Behind the Trends – In 2011/12 all areas have shown a decrease in the percentage of mothers breastfeeding at discharge, except for the Southern Area which had a slight increase in 2011/12. Since 2005/06 the Western area have had the lowest percentage of mothers breastfeeding at discharge.

Percentage Births to Mothers under 20 Years of Age

Data Source: Child Health System

Why is it Important?
Northern Ireland rates of teenage pregnancy are among the highest in Europe. Rates are highest in areas of greatest social and economic deprivation. While some older teenagers may choose to become pregnant, the majority do not. Unplanned pregnancy represents a traumatic interruption to the lifestyles of young parents – they are suddenly forced into the realities and decisions of adulthood, with which they are ill-equipped to cope. (Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood Strategy and Action Plan 2002-2007)**(6).**



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	9.1	5.2	5.5	4.3	6.0	6.1
2006/07	8.9	5.7	5.8	4.6	6.0	6.2
2007/08	8.0	4.6	5.7	4.6	5.3	5.6
2008/09	7.0	5.6	5.0	4.3	5.1	5.5
2009/10	7.2	4.6	4.8	4.5	6.2	5.5
2010/11	6.3	4.5	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.7
2011/12	6.3	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.6

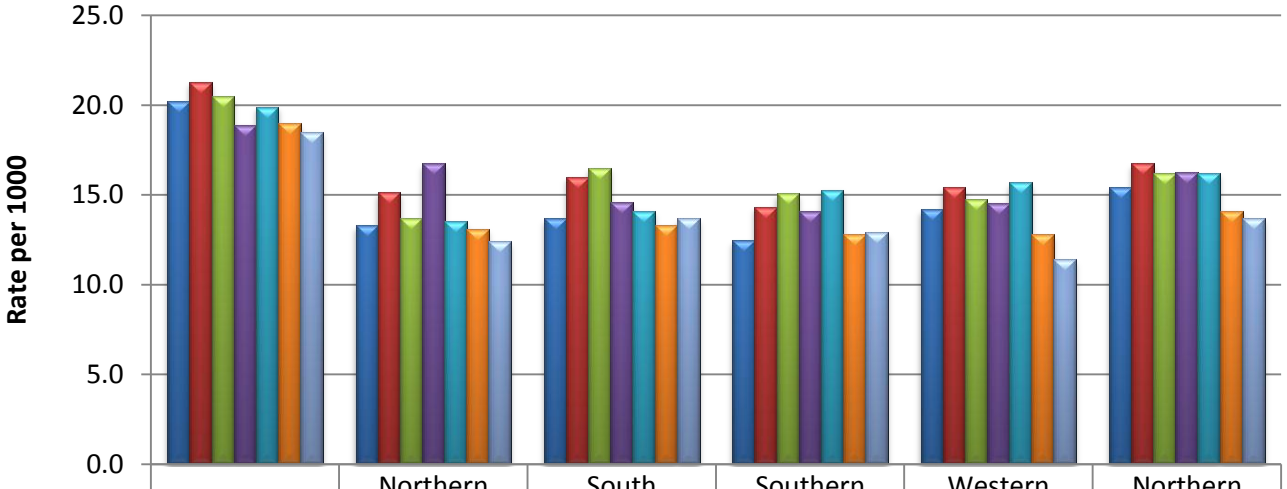
The Story Behind the Trends – Overall in Northern Ireland the percentage of births to mothers younger than 20 has decreased from 6.1% in 2005/06 to 4.6% in 2011/12. Notable the percentage of births to mothers under 20 years of age in the Belfast Area has been consistently higher than that for all of Northern Ireland and the other areas are similar or lower than the NI percentage.

Rate of Births to Mothers Under 20 Years of Age

Data Source: Child Health System and NISRA

Why is it Important? Many young people are successful in adapting to the role of parenthood and have happy healthy children. For too many, however, unplanned teenage pregnancy and early parenthood is associated with poor educational achievement, poor physical and mental health, social isolate and poverty. Efforts to reduce rates of teenage pregnancy must focus on raising the expectations among young people and on equipping them with the confidence and skills to manage relationships. The teenage pregnancy and parenthood strategy and action plan highlights a target of a reduction of 20% in the rate of births to teenage mothers by 2007 (Rate per 1000 women aged 19 years and under.) (The Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood Strategy and Action Plan 2002-2007)(6).

Births to Mothers Under 20 as a Rate per 1000 of the 13-19 year old Female Population



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	20.2	13.3	13.7	12.5	14.2	15.4
2006/07	21.3	15.1	16.0	14.3	15.4	16.8
2007/08	20.5	13.7	16.5	15.1	14.7	16.2
2008/09	18.9	16.7	14.6	14.1	14.6	16.3
2009/10	19.9	13.5	14.1	15.3	15.7	16.2
2010/11	19.0	13.1	13.3	12.8	12.8	14.1
2011/12	18.5	12.4	13.7	12.9	11.4	13.7

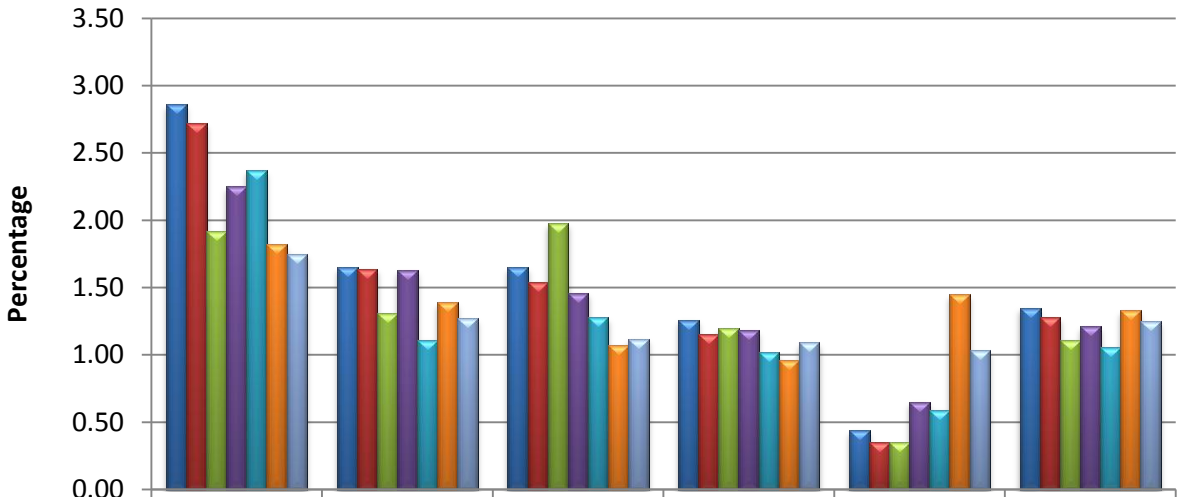
The Story Behind the Trends – The above graph shows that the Belfast Area has had the highest rate of births to mothers under 20 over the seven year period. The majority of areas have seen a decrease in births measured against the female population aged 13-19 over the last year, except for the South Eastern and Southern Areas which seen a very slight rise.

Births to Mothers 13 to 17 Years of Age

Data Source: Child Health System

Why is it Important? There is growing concern among Statutory, Voluntary and Community organisations about the impact of teenage parenthood on the life chances of the young mother and her baby and agreement that concerted action is needed to address the issues around the problem. It is increasingly clear that socio-economic disadvantage can be both a cause and a consequence of teenage parenthood. Socio-economic disadvantaged young people are those most likely to become teenage parents. They then face limited prospects in the areas of education, training and eventually employment. (Myths and Reality: Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood, DHSSPS, 2000.)(7). The Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood Strategy, by DHSSPS(6). stated a target of a reduction of 40% in the rate of births to teenage mothers under 17. (March 2010)

Births to Mothers 13 to 17 Years Old as a Percentage of all Births



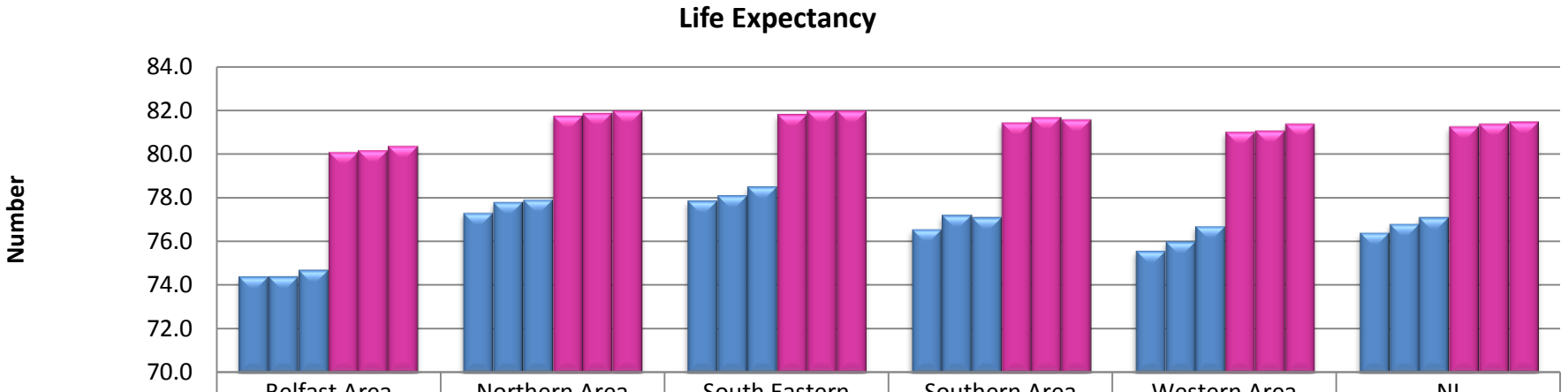
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	2.86	1.65	1.65	1.26	0.44	1.35
2006/07	2.72	1.64	1.54	1.15	0.35	1.28
2007/08	1.92	1.31	1.98	1.20	0.35	1.11
2008/09	2.25	1.63	1.46	1.18	0.65	1.21
2009/10	2.37	1.11	1.28	1.02	0.59	1.06
2010/11	1.82	1.39	1.07	0.96	1.45	1.33
2011/12	1.75	1.27	1.12	1.09	1.03	1.25

The Story Behind the Trends - The above graph shows the majority of areas have had a decrease of births to 13 to 17 year old teenage mothers over the seven year period with the exception of the Western area which has seen an increase in the last two years.

Life Expectancy

Data Source: Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS)

Why is it Important? - Life expectancy from birth is a frequently utilized and analyzed component of demographic data for the countries of the world. It represents the average life span of a newborn and is an indicator of the overall health of a country. Life expectancy can fall due to problems like famine, war, disease and poor health. Improvements in health and welfare increase life expectancy. The higher the life expectancy, the better shape a country is in.



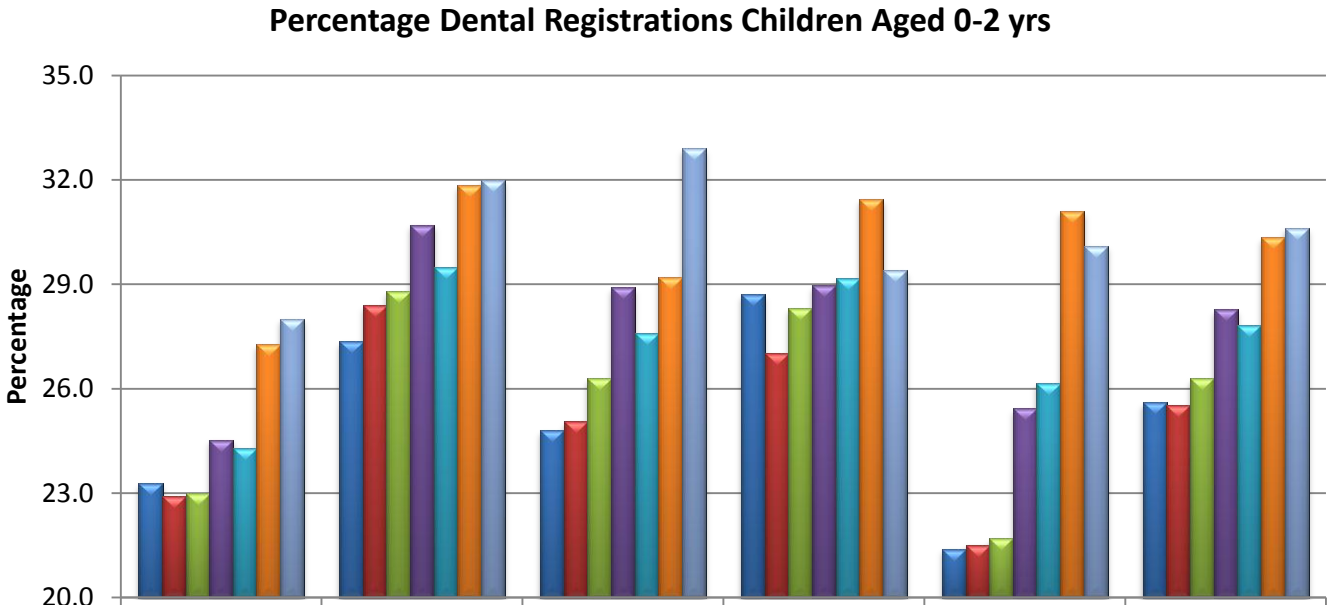
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern	Southern Area	Western Area	NI
2006/08 Male	74.4	77.3	77.9	76.6	75.6	76.4
2007/09 Male	74.4	77.8	78.1	77.2	76.0	76.8
2008/10 Male	74.7	77.9	78.5	77.1	76.7	77.1
2006/08 Female	80.1	81.8	81.8	81.5	81.0	81.3
2007/09 Female	80.2	81.9	82.0	81.7	81.1	81.4
2008/10 Female	80.4	82.0	82.0	81.6	81.4	81.5

The Story Behind the Trends – Overall life expectancy continues to increase for both males and females across all areas with females living an average of 4 – 5 years longer than males. Belfast area has the lowest life expectancy with the Northern and South Eastern areas having the highest.

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 years

Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important? Dental decay (caries) in children is a significant public health problem in Northern Ireland. It is also completely preventable. Compared to the UK average, our 12-year old children have more than double the level of decay for this age group. A 2002 survey showed that by the time they begin primary school most children in Northern Ireland will have experienced dental decay. Many of these children will suffer pain, will miss days at school and will require costly dental treatment. Parents will have to take time off work so that their children can be treated and some children will require a general anaesthetic so that their decayed teeth can be removed. (Oral Health Strategy NI 2007) **(21)**



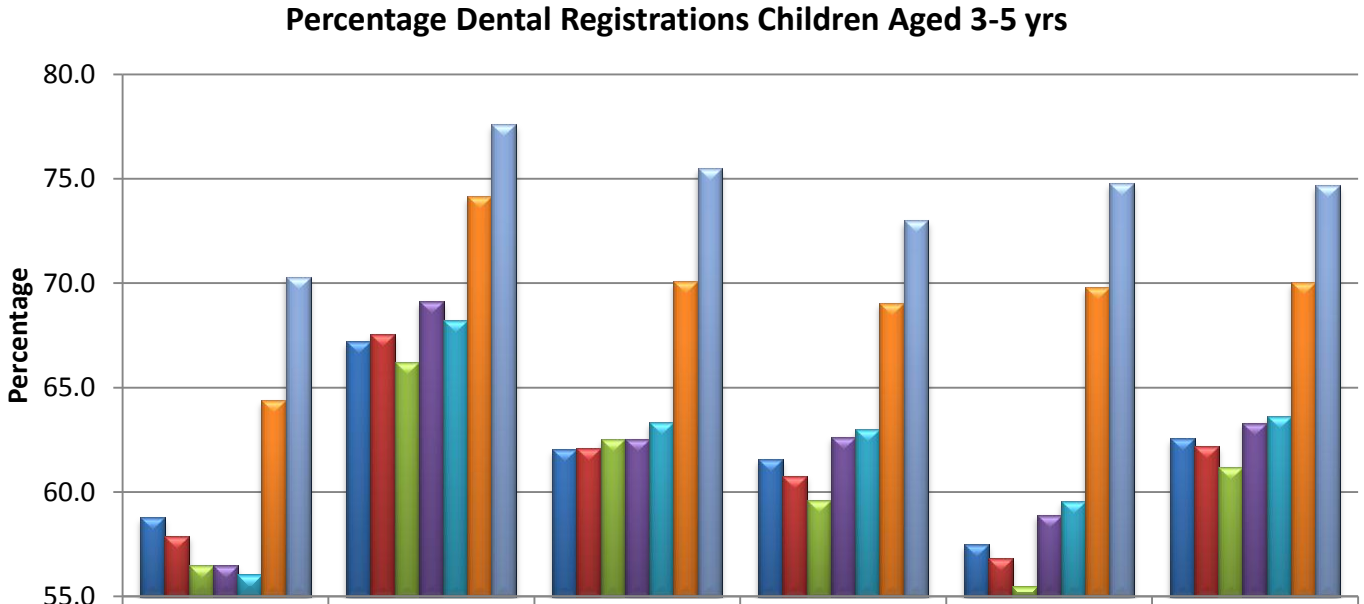
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2006	23.3	27.4	24.8	28.7	21.4	25.6
2007	22.9	28.4	25.1	27.0	21.5	25.5
2008	23.0	28.8	26.3	28.3	21.7	26.3
2009	24.5	30.7	28.9	29.0	25.4	28.3
2010	24.3	29.5	27.6	29.2	26.2	27.8
2011	27.3	31.8	29.2	31.4	31.1	30.3
2012	28.0	32.0	32.9	29.4	30.1	30.6

The Story Behind the Trends – The majority of areas has seen an increase in dental registrations for 0 – 2 year olds across all areas in the last year, except for Southern and Western areas. Belfast, Southern and Western Areas are all below the NI average of 30.6 in 2012.

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 years

Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important? Dental decay (caries) in children is a significant public health problem in Northern Ireland. It is also completely preventable. Compared to the UK average, our 12-year old children have more than double the level of decay for this age group. A 2002 survey showed that by the time they begin primary school most children in Northern Ireland will have experienced dental decay. Many of these children will suffer pain, will miss days at school and will require costly dental treatment. Parents will have to take time off work so that their children can be treated and some children will require a general anaesthetic so that their decayed teeth can be removed. (Oral Health Strategy NI 2007) **(21)**



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	South Eastern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2006	58.8	67.2	62.0	61.6	57.5	62.6
2007	57.9	67.6	62.1	60.8	56.8	62.2
2008	56.5	66.2	62.5	59.6	55.5	61.2
2009	56.5	69.1	62.5	62.6	58.9	63.3
2010	56.0	68.2	63.3	63.0	59.6	63.6
2011	64.4	74.2	70.1	69.1	69.8	70.0
2012	70.3	77.6	75.5	73.0	74.8	74.7

The Story Behind the Trends – There has been a significant increase in dental registrations for 3-5 year olds across all areas and in particular in the past 2 years. Belfast and South Eastern are the only two areas below the NI average, with the Western area above the NI average for the first time since 2006.

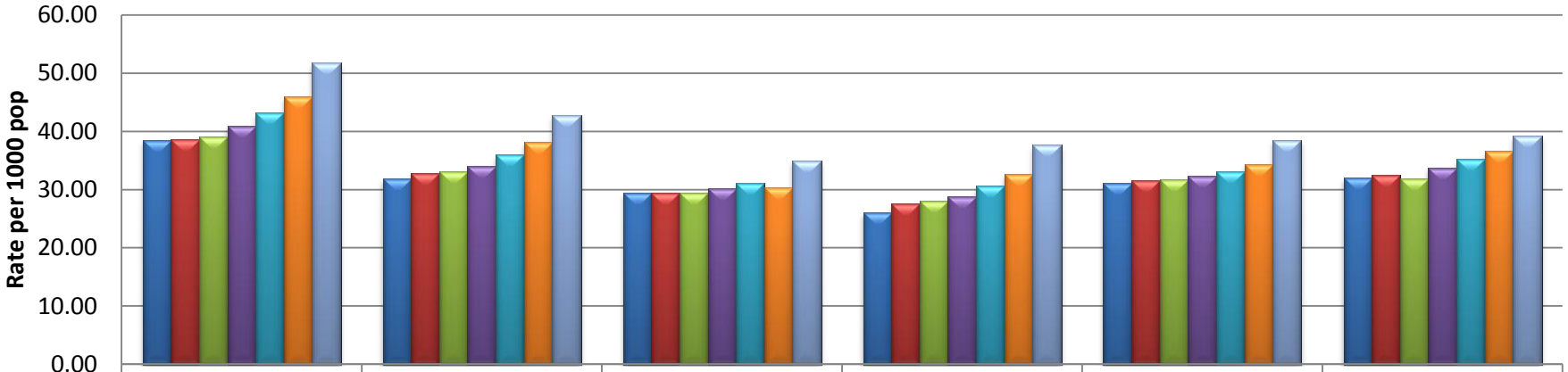
Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA aged 0- 15 years)

Data Source: NINIS

Healthy

Why is it Important? Children's Disability Services work to provide services for children with disability and additional needs. They actively communicate and work with parents, involving and empowering them to cope with the demands of raising a disabled child, and provide a means for families to access a range of information, assessments and services.

Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA 0 – 15 years)



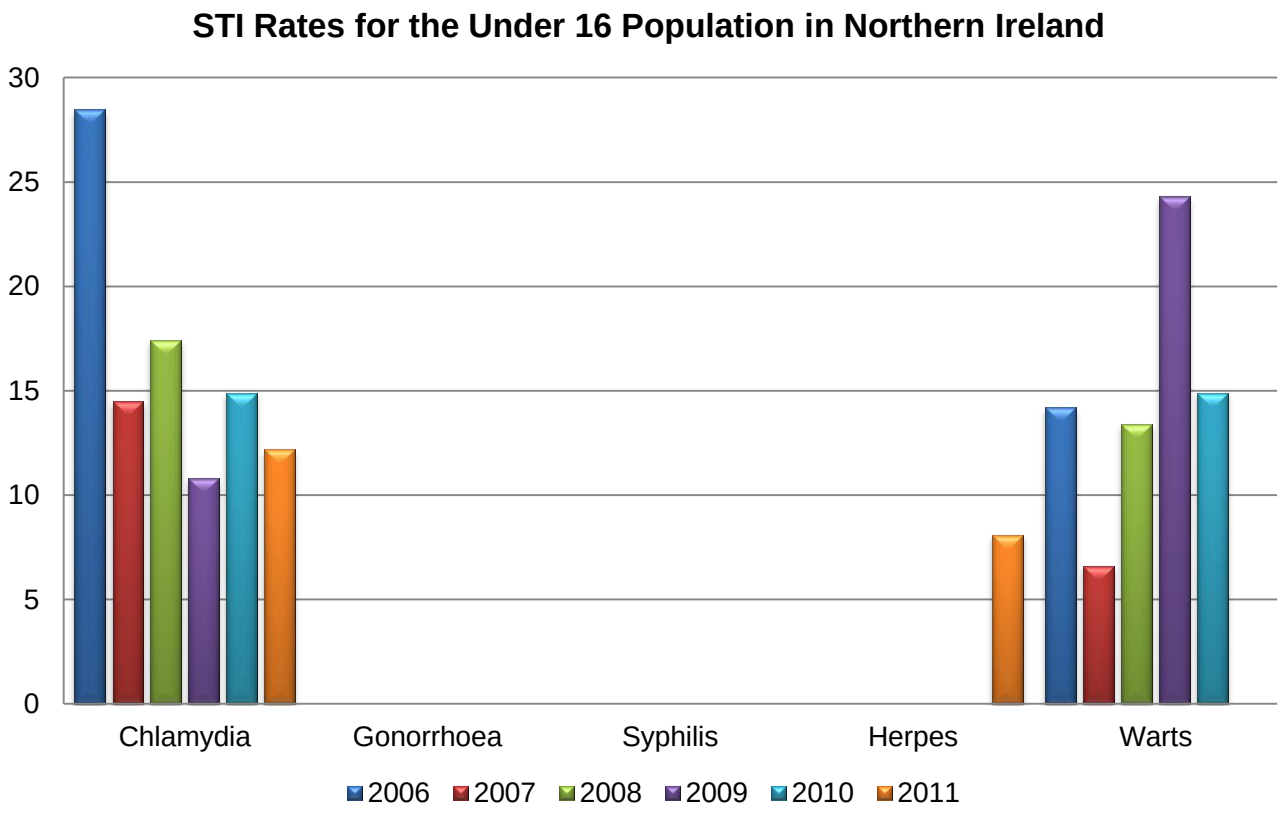
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	South Eastern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2006	38.56	31.91	29.35	25.98	31.02	32.03
2007	38.68	32.87	29.46	27.53	31.64	32.44
2008	39.15	33.12	29.48	28.10	31.73	31.88
2009	40.84	33.97	30.25	28.89	32.25	33.78
2010	43.22	35.93	31.06	30.61	33.13	35.20
2011	46.00	38.10	30.32	32.68	34.39	36.59
2012	51.76	42.83	34.98	37.68	38.51	39.21

The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen an increase in the number of Children with a Disability in receipt of DLA. Belfast and the Northern Area are both higher than the NI average. Overall at 2012 there were 14,980 Children aged 0-15 claiming DLA.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Data Source: Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre NI

Why is it Important? Sexual health is an important part of physical and mental health, and contributes to emotional and social well-being. Many factors can adversely affect people's sexual health including poverty, unemployment, poor education, substance misuse and social exclusion. Young people are the group most at risk of being diagnosed with a Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI). Interventions to promote sexual health among young people and the delivery of high quality, relationship and sexual health education is recommended by the Public Health Agency, Don't Gamble with Your Sexual Health (2010) **(8)** and the Health Protection Agency (2008) **(9).**

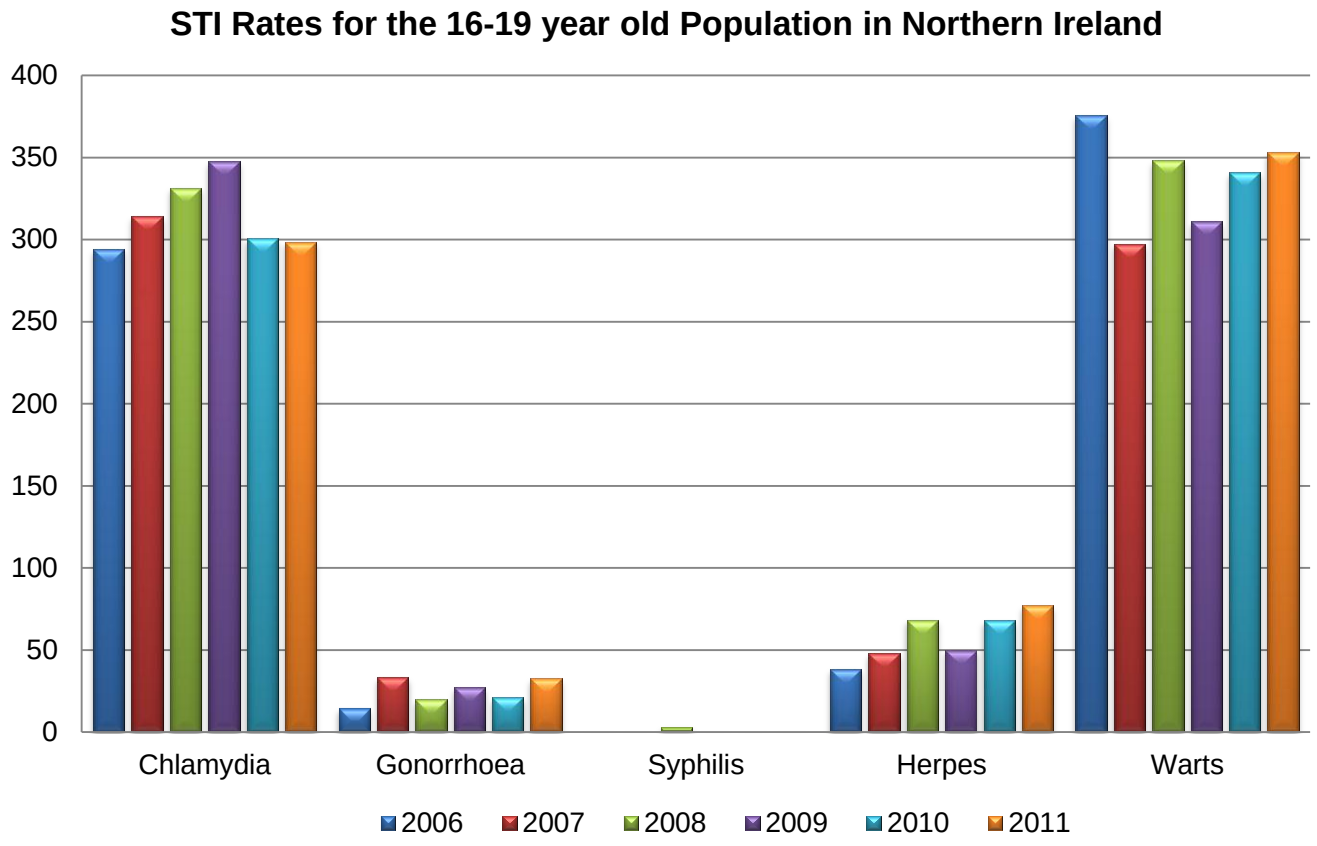


The Story Behind the Trends -The graph for the under 16 population from 2006 to 2011 shows that the rate of under 16s with Chlamydia had peaked at 28.5 per 100,000 in 2006 and decreased to 12.2 per 100,000 in 2011. The figures for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and Herpes has been zero or less than 4 over the past 6 years except for herpes in 2011 at 8.1 per 100,000. Over the same time the rates of warts had increased from 6.6 per 100,000 (lowest rate) in 2007 to 24.3 per 100,000 in 2009 and less than 4 per 100,000 in 2011. It is important to note firstly that these are rates of *new* episodes treated at the four GUM clinics in Northern Ireland, and secondly while it is usual practise for GPs to refer patients to the GUM clinics, some may treat the patient directly and are therefore not accounted for here.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Data Source: Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre NI

Why is it Important? Sexual health is an important part of physical and mental health, and contributes to emotional and social well-being. Many factors can adversely affect people's sexual health including poverty, unemployment, poor education, substance misuse and social exclusion. Young people are the group most at risk of being diagnosed with a Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI). Interventions to promote sexual health among young people and the delivery of high quality, relationship and sexual health education is recommended by the Public Health Agency, Don't Gamble with Your Sexual Health (2010)(8) and the Health Protection Agency (2008) (9).



The Story Behind the Trends -The graph shows that the rate of 16-19 year olds with Chlamydia had continuously increased since 2006 to 347.8 per 100,000 in 2009 but has seen a decrease to 298.4 per 100,000 in 2011 . The rates for Gonorrhoea and Herpes while much lower than the rates of Chlamydia and Warts has fluctuated over the period. Rates of Warts in 16-19 year old population had peaked in 2006 and has fluctuated over the next five years. It is important to note firstly that these are rates of *new* episodes treated at the four GUM clinics in Northern Ireland, and secondly while it is usual practise for GPs to refer patients to the GUM clinics, some may treat the patient directly and are therefore not accounted for here.

Sexual Experience and Knowledge

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2010(YPBAS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? Young people's sexual experience and knowledge is important as it relates to teenage pregnancy and STI rates. With proper information and knowledge people are more likely to avoid risky behaviour, use contraception, know what local services are available and be more likely to use them. (DHSSPS, 2008).

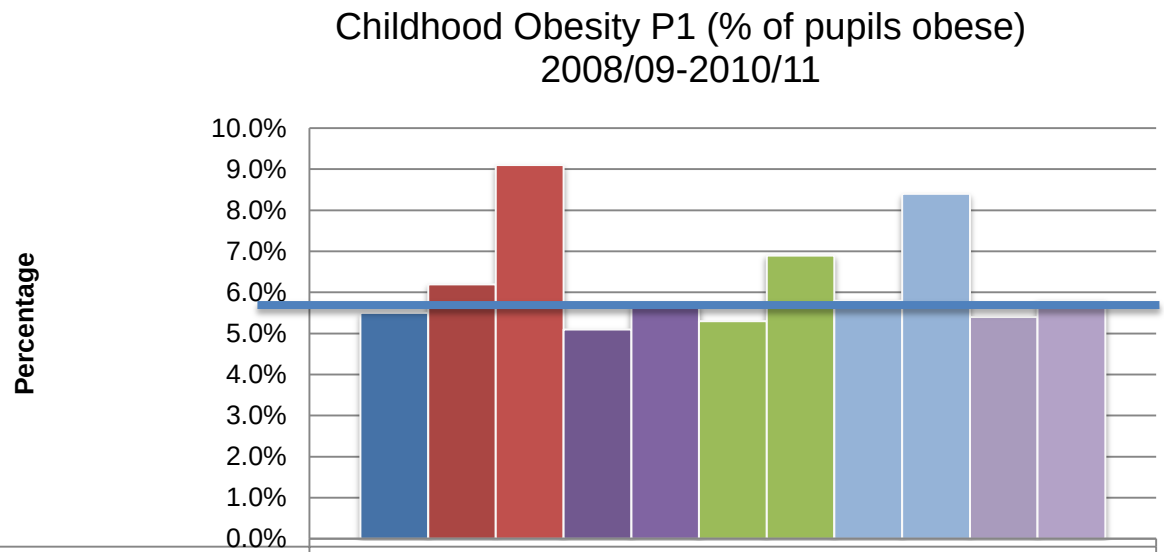
Key Findings From the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2010 Sample: 7616 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland – 3546 pupils answered questions on Sexual Experience and Knowledge

- In 2010, 67% of the young people surveyed have been in a relationship.
- In 2007, 75% of the young people surveyed have been in a relationship.
- In 2010, 8% of pupils have had sexual intercourse. Of these 80% had sexual intercourse for the first time between the ages of 13 and 15.
- In 2007, 9% of sample have had sexual intercourse. Of these 81% had sexual intercourse for the first time between the ages of 13 and 15.
- In 2010, 41% of the sample had no sexual experience at all.
- In 2007, 35% of the sample had no sexual experience at all.
- In 2010 79% of those who have had sexual intercourse used something to prevent pregnancy, 73% used a condom, and 21% used both a condom and the pill.
- In 2007, 83% of those who have had sexual intercourse used something to prevent pregnancy, the majority using a condom, and 16% using both a condom and the pill.
- In 2010, 53% said that they would find it easy to get contraception.
- In 2007, 59% said that they would find it easy to get contraception.
- In 2010, 91% of the year 11 and 12 pupils in the survey (14-16 years of age) knew that HIV was a sexually transmitted infection, while 88% knew AIDS was. 39%, 40% and 29% respectively knew that Genital Warts, Syphilis and Hepatitis B are sexually transmitted infections.
- In 2007, 90% of the year 11 and 12 pupils in the survey (14-16 years of age) knew that HIV was a sexually transmitted infection, while 89% knew AIDS was. 30%, 27% and 24% respectively knew that Genital Warts, Syphilis and Hepatitis B are sexually transmitted infections.

Obesity

Data Source: Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS)

Why is it Important? The prevalence of overweight and obesity is assessed by using Body Mass Index (BMI). Currently one in four girls and one in six boys in Primary One are overweight or obese. Many of these children are not as physically active as they should be, nor do they have a healthy, balanced diet, both these issues contribute to levels of obesity. The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy (11) stated "Physiotherapists are very concerned that as a society we are unknowingly putting children at risk of obesity and the development of life-threatening illnesses because people are unaware of the role and importance of physical activity in preserving good health. The growth of sedentary leisure activities, the 'car culture', time and financial constraints on busy working parents and our increasing fears about letting young children run around outdoors without adult supervision, have all contributed to the problem."



NI	5.5%
Belfast Trust	6.2%
Belfast (Most Deprived)	9.1%
Northern Trust	5.1%
Northern (Most Deprived)	5.7%
South Eastern Trust	5.3%
South Eastern (Most Deprived)	6.9%
Southern Trust	5.8%
Southern (Most Deprived)	8.4%
Western Trust	5.4%
Western (Most Deprived)	5.8%

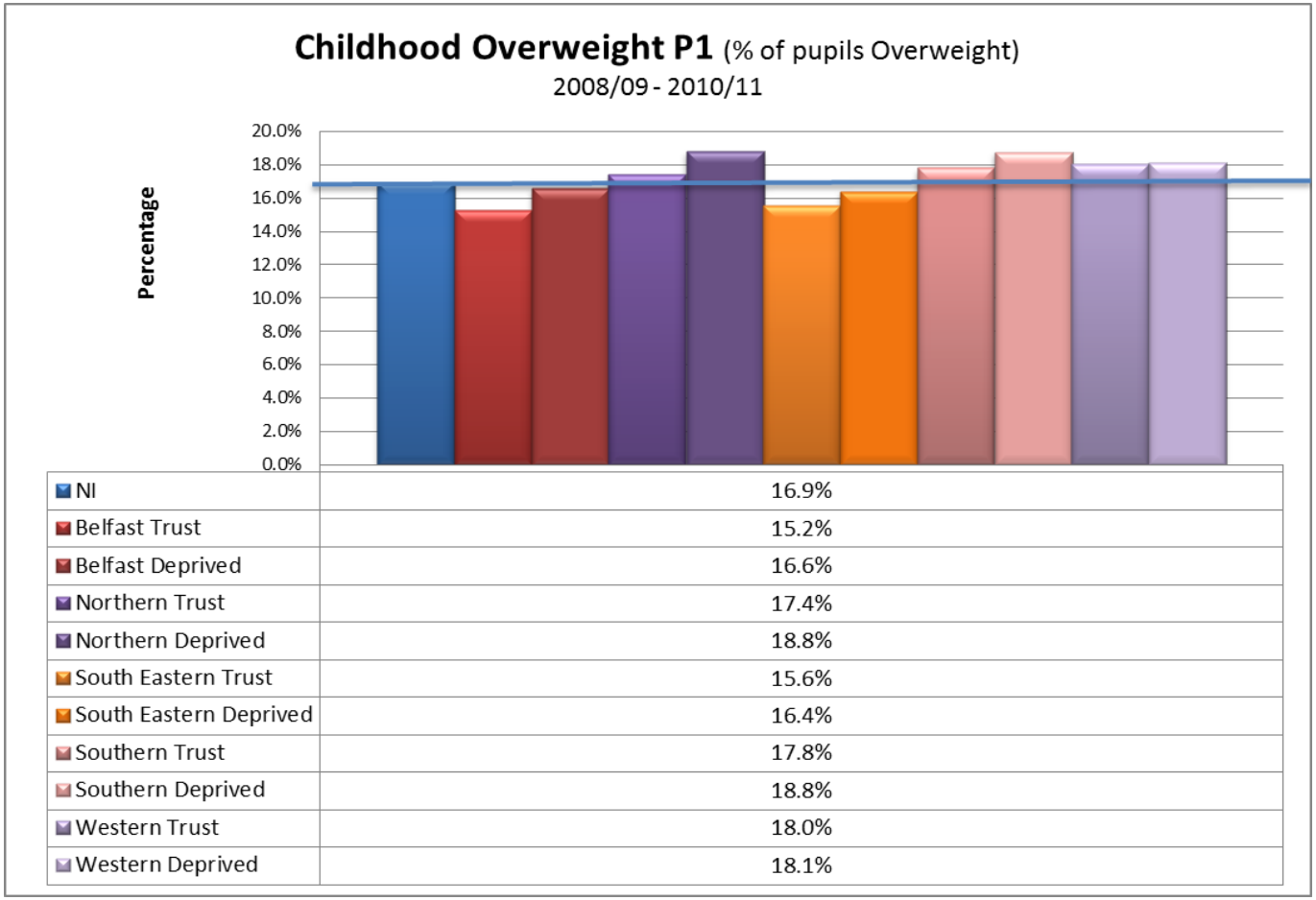
The Story Behind the Trends In Northern Ireland 59% of adults are either overweight (36%) or obese (23%). Another worrying statistic is that 8% of children aged 2-15 years were assessed as being obese (DHSSPS). Overall 5.5 % of P1 Children in NI are obese. The higher % of children in P1 with childhood obesity are from Belfast most deprived areas and the Southern most deprived areas.

Children who are Overweight

Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important?

"Obesity can impact upon the health of children and young people in a number of levels. It can lead to physical health problems such as high blood pressure, raised blood cholesterol levels and an increased risk of heart disease and diabetes. Overweight children can also suffer from psychological problems such as depression and a lack of self-confidence and self-esteem." (Health Promotion Agency, 2003).**(12)**



NI	16.9%
Belfast Trust	15.2%
Belfast Deprived	16.6%
Northern Trust	17.4%
Northern Deprived	18.8%
South Eastern Trust	15.6%
South Eastern Deprived	16.4%
Southern Trust	17.8%
Southern Deprived	18.8%
Western Trust	18.0%
Western Deprived	18.1%

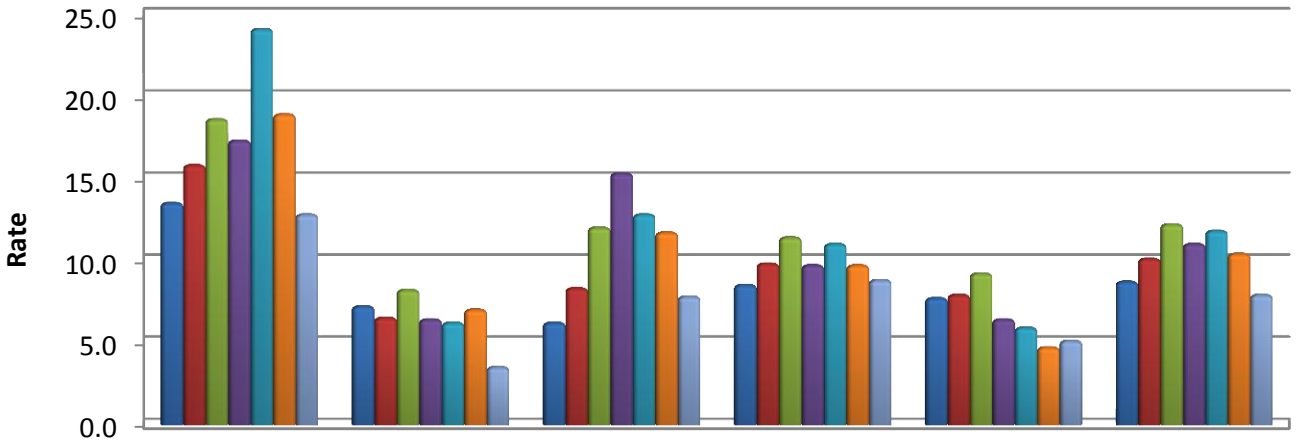
The Story Behind the Trends - In Northern Ireland 59% of adults are either overweight (36%) or obese (23%). Another worrying statistic is that 8% of children aged 2-15 years were assessed as being obese (DHSSPS). Overall 16.9 % of P1 Children in NI are overweight. The higher % of children in P1 with childhood overweight are from the Northern most deprived areas and the Southern most deprived areas.

0 – 17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses

Data Source: DHSSPS

Why is it Important? It is important to recognise that self-harm is not usually triggered by one isolated event but rather a set of circumstances that leave young people overwhelmed and unable to manage their feelings: it is not the core problem but a sign and symptom of underlying emotional difficulties, used as a way of coping. Deliberate self-harm has emerged as a major public health issue, affecting at least one in 15 young people in the UK. It was the subject of a national inquiry carried out by the Mental Health Foundation and Camelot Foundation (MHF/CF) in 2006, which reviewed evidence from research, personal testimonies and expert opinions. "Truth Hurts, Report of the National Inquiry into Self-harm among Young People, 2006"

Rate /10,000 0 -17 year olds admitted to hospital with Self Harm diagnoses



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2006	13.5	7.2	6.2	8.5	7.7	8.7
2007	15.8	6.5	8.3	9.8	7.9	10.1
2008	18.6	8.2	12.0	11.4	9.2	12.2
2009	17.3	6.4	15.3	9.7	6.4	11.0
2010	24.1	6.2	12.8	11.0	5.9	11.8
2011	18.9	7.0	11.7	9.7	4.7	10.4
2012	12.8	3.5	7.8	8.8	5.1	7.9

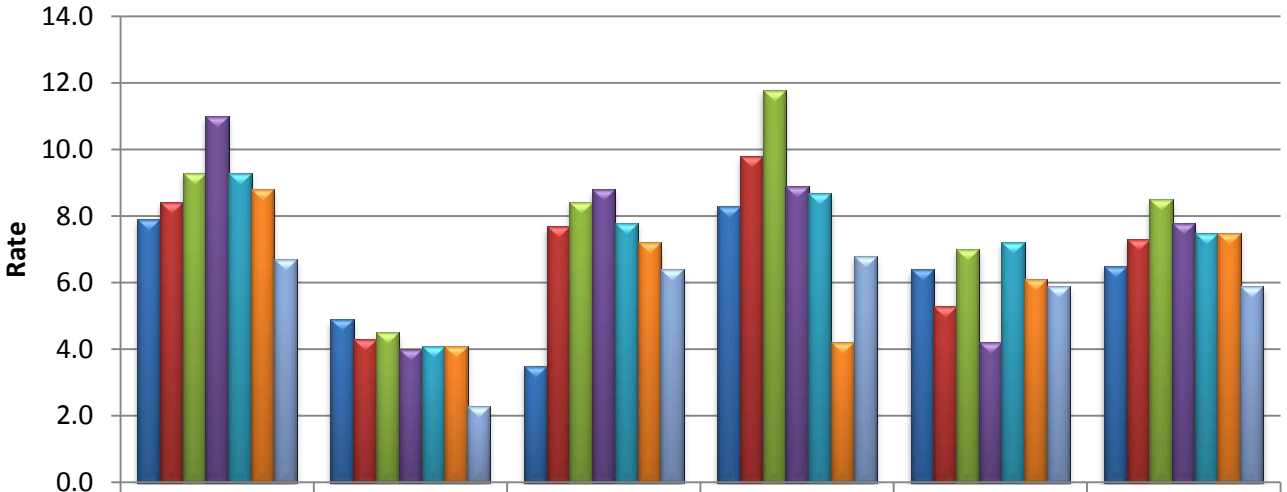
The Story Behind the Trends – Overall in the last year a total of 340 children and young people in Northern Ireland were admitted to HSC hospitals, with Belfast and Southern areas above the NI average. All areas saw a drop in 2012 except for the Western area.

0 – 17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses

Data Source: DHSSPS

Why is it Important? Alcohol consumption during any stage of childhood can have a harmful effect on a child's development. Alcohol use during the teenage years is related to a wide range of health and social problems, and young people who begin drinking before the age of 15 are more likely to experience problems related to their alcohol use, including alcohol-related injuries, involvement in violence, suicidal thoughts and attempts,
having more sexual partners, pregnancy, using drugs, employment problems, adverse effects on brain function, on liver, bone, growth and endocrine development. "Guidance on consumption of alcohol by children & young people. (Department of Health, UK).

Rate /10,000 0 -17 year olds admitted to hospital with Alcohol related diagnoses



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2006	7.9	4.9	3.5	8.3	6.4	6.5
2007	8.4	4.3	7.7	9.8	5.3	7.3
2008	9.3	4.5	8.4	11.8	7.0	8.5
2009	11.0	4.0	8.8	8.9	4.2	7.8
2010	9.3	4.1	7.8	8.7	7.2	7.5
2011	8.8	4.1	7.2	4.2	6.1	7.5
2012	6.7	2.3	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.9

The Story Behind the Trends – Over the last year there was a total of 253 children and young people from Northern Ireland admitted to hospital with an alcohol related diagnoses. All areas have seen a drop in 2012 , except the Southern Area.

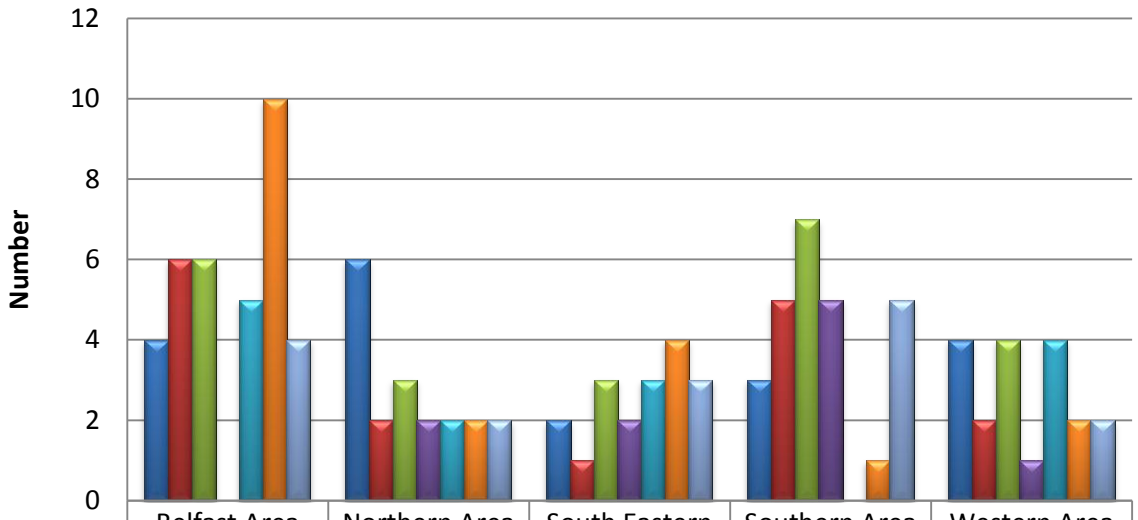
Child Deaths By Suicide

Data Source: General Register Office

Why is it Important? In all developed countries (except the USA), suicide is the second highest leading cause of death among young people (Maughan, B et al, 2004) **(13)**.There is little evidence as to why people take their own lives. Risk factors for suicide include depression, personality disorder, hopelessness, low self-esteem, bereavement, break-up of a relationship, social isolation, alcohol and drug misuse (DHSSPS, 2006). **(14)** Due to concerns about the increase in the number of suicides, among young people, this was included in the DHSSPS Priorities for Action, that by March 2011 there should be a reduction by 15% in the number of suicides in NI (DHSSPS, 2008). **(15)**

*In the UK when reporting deaths from suicide it is conventional to include cases where the cause is classified as "intentional self-harm" or events of "undetermined intent. There may also be a time lag of up to 2 years in the registration of the death as suicide where an inquest is involved"

Number of 0-18 Year old Deaths by Suicide*



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern	Southern Area	Western Area
2006	4	6	2	3	4
2007	6	2	1	5	2
2008	6	3	3	7	4
2009	0	2	2	5	1
2010	5	2	3	0	4
2011	10	2	4	1	2
2012P	4	2	3	5	2

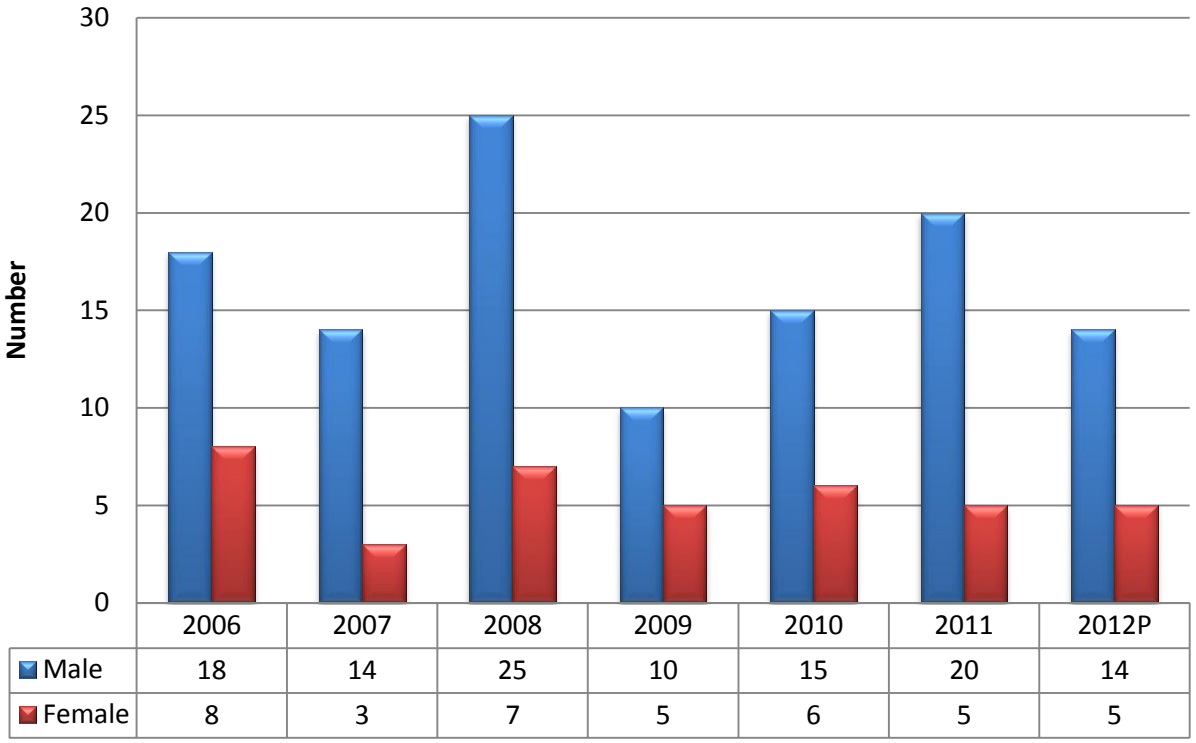
The Story Behind the Trends – There were a total of 16 registered deaths by suicide for young people across Northern Ireland in 2012. The graph shows that over the last 6 years the highest number of suicides in the 0-18 year old age group were registered in 2008. It is important to note that the coroners office indicates that the number of suicides recorded is likely to be inaccurate, as in some cases coroners are unwilling to register "death by suicide," primarily due to respect for the wishes of the family. *P Data for 2012 remains provisional until the publication of the Annual Report of the Registrar General in November 2013.*

Child Deaths By Suicide By Gender

Data Source: General Register Office

Why is it Important? In all developed countries (except the USA), suicide is the second highest leading cause of death among young people (Maughan, B et al, 2004) **(13)**.There is little evidence as to why people take their own lives. Risk factors for suicide include depression, personality disorder, hopelessness, low self-esteem, bereavement, break-up of a relationship, social isolation, alcohol and drug misuse (DHSSPS, 2006). **(14)** Due to concerns about the increase in the number of suicides, among young people, this was included in the DHSSPS Priorities for Action, that by March 2011 there should be a reduction by 15% in the number of suicides in NI (DHSSPS, 2008). **(15)**

Number of 0-19 Year Old Deaths by Suicide* in Northern Ireland



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012P
Male	18	14	25	10	15	20	14
Female	8	3	7	5	6	5	5

*In the UK when reporting deaths from suicide it is conventional to include cases where the cause is classified as "intentional self-harm" or events of "undetermined intent. There may also be a time lag of up to 2 years in the registration of the death as suicide where an inquest is involved"

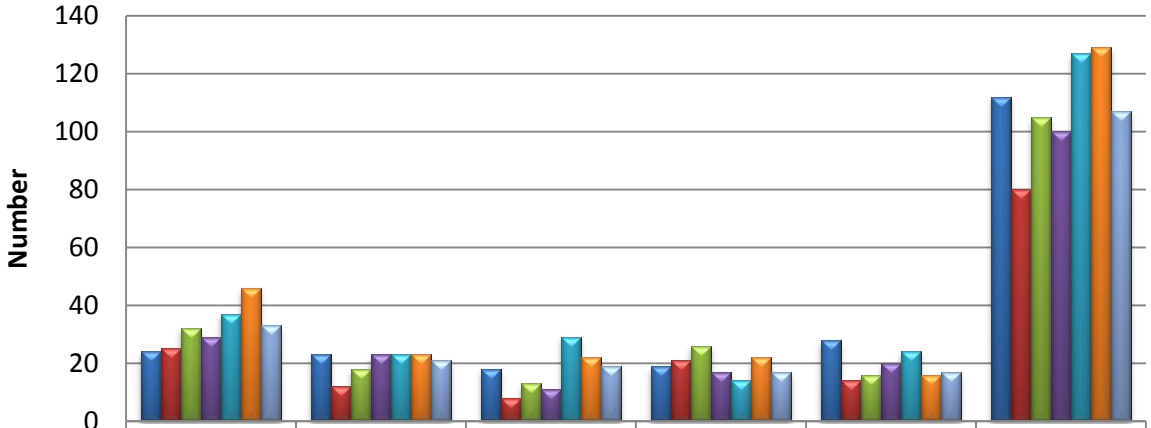
The Story Behind the Trends – The graph demonstrates that suicides have been consistently more common among males of this age group and consequentially over all the ages, with a total of 215 males in NI in 2012 compared to 63 females deaths from suicide.
P Data for 2012 remains provisional until the publication of the Annual Report of the Registrar General in November 2013.

Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group

Data Source: NISRA

Why is it Important? As previously mentioned "risk factors include depression, alcohol and drug misuse, personality disorder, hopelessness, low self-esteem, bereavement, break-up of a relationship and social isolation. While no specific intervention has been found to be universally effective, it is important that interventions address these risk factors as part of a broader approach to promote mental health and well-being". (DHSSPS, 2006) **(14)**

Number of 15-34 year old deaths by Suicide*



	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	NI
2006	24	23	18	19	28	112
2007	25	12	8	21	14	80
2008	32	18	13	26	16	105
2009	29	23	11	17	20	100
2010	37	23	29	14	24	127
2011	46	23	22	22	16	129
2012P	33	21	19	17	17	107

*In the UK when reporting deaths from suicide it is conventional to include cases where the cause is classified as "intentional self-harm" or events of "undetermined intent."

The Story Behind the Trends – The graph shows the number of suicides within the 15 to 34 year old age group. These figures are important to note as there may be connotations for early intervention with the under 18 age group. The graph highlights that over the last 6 years the number of suicides registered within this age group continues to rise year on year, with a drop for 2012. Belfast Area has consistently had the highest number of suicides in this age group.

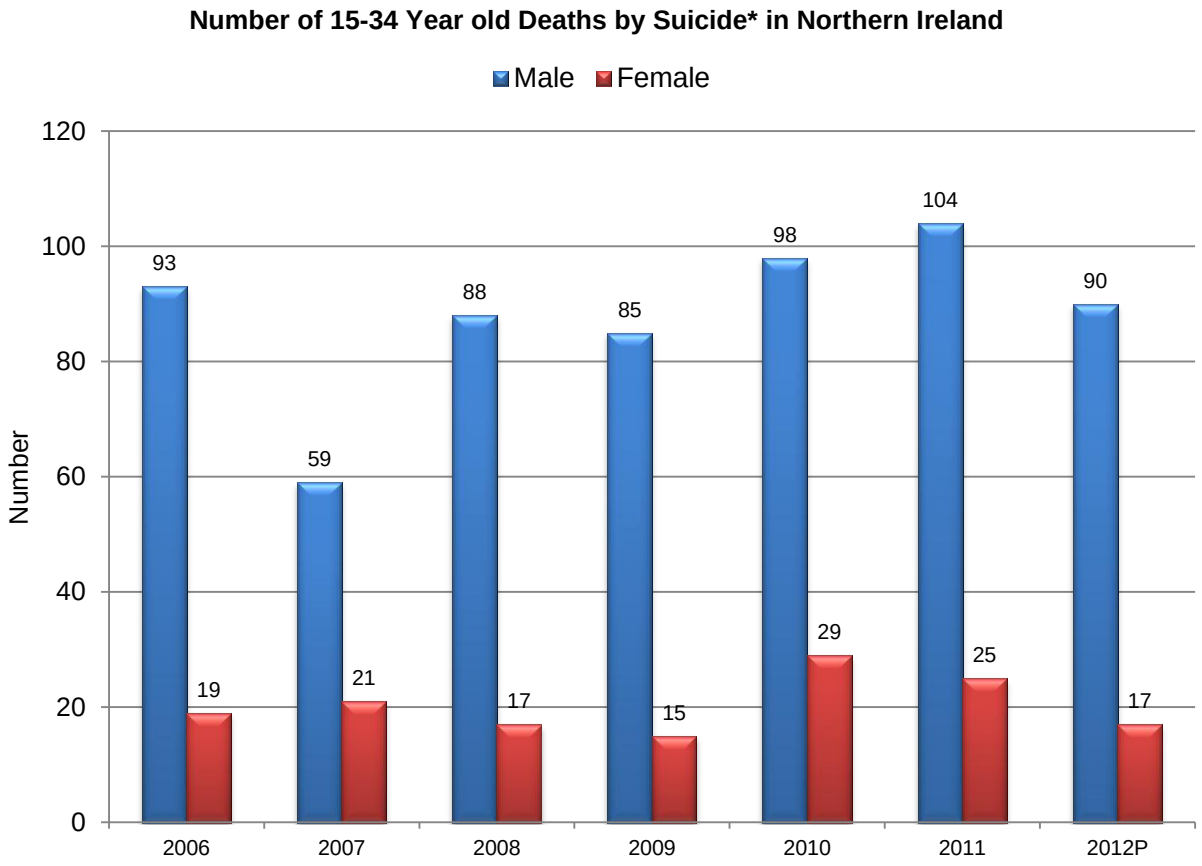
P Data for 2012 remains provisional until the publication of the 2012 Annual Report of the Registrar General due to be released in November 2013.

Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group by Gender

Data Source: NISRA

Why is it Important? As previously mentioned "risk factors include depression, alcohol and drug misuse, personality disorder, hopelessness, low self-esteem, bereavement, break-up of a relationship and social isolation. While no specific intervention has been found to be universally effective, it is important that interventions address these risk factors as part of a broader approach to promote mental health and well-being". (DHSSPS, 2006) **(14)**

*In the UK when reporting deaths from suicide it is conventional to include cases where the cause is classified as "intentional self-harm" or events of "undetermined intent."



The Story Behind the Trends - The above graph shows the number of suicides within the 15 to 34 year old age group across Northern Ireland broken down by gender. The graph highlights that death by suicide is more common in males of this age group and figures show there has been a slight drop in 2012.

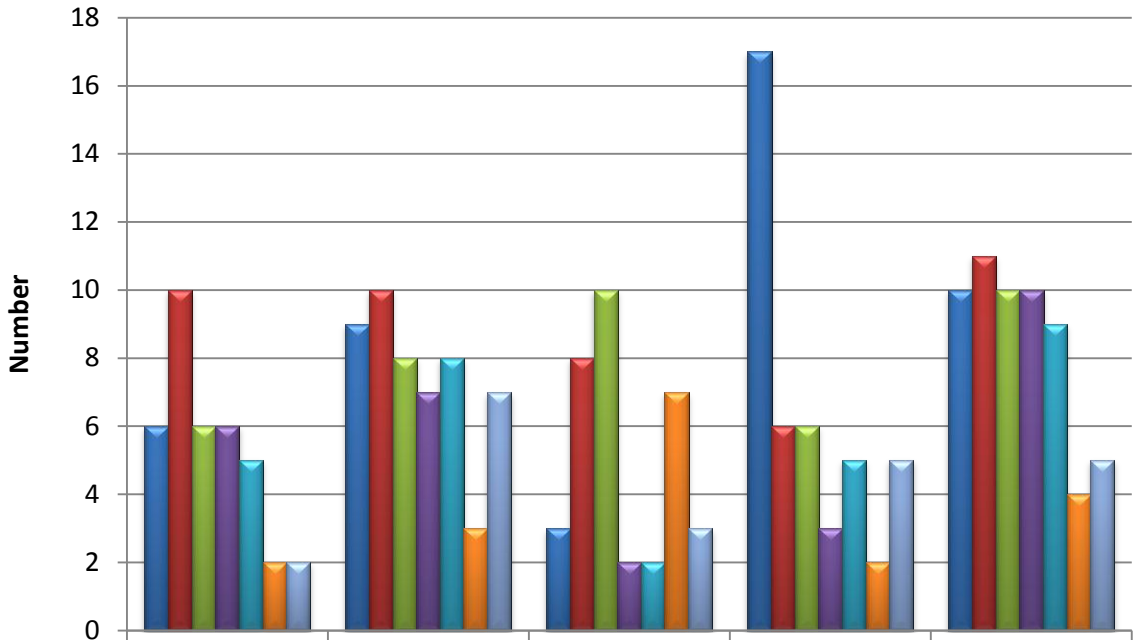
Child Deaths By Accidents

Data Source: General Registers Office, NISRA

Why is it Important? The Northern Ireland Executive, in the Programme for Government under the theme *"Working for a Healthier People"*, gave a commitment to promoting public safety by reducing the number of injuries and deaths caused by accidents at home, at work and on the roads (Investing for Health, 2004) **(16)**. Research carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry (2001) **(17)** highlighted that residential areas with higher proportions of lower social class and lower income households have higher accident rates.

The Story Behind the Trends – It is important to note that not all child deaths caused by accidents are recorded as such, and also that if there is an investigation into the cause of death that this is recorded at the end of the enquiry resulting in limitations to this data. The majority of areas have seen decreases since 2008 with the Northern Area the highest number of child deaths in 2012. The Western Area have the highest overall number of child deaths by accident.

P Data for 2012 remains provisional until the publication of the 2012 Annual Report of the Registrar General due to be released in November 2013.



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area
2006	6	9	3	17	10
2007	10	10	8	6	11
2008	6	8	10	6	10
2009	6	7	2	3	10
2010	5	8	2	5	9
2011	2	3	7	2	4
2012P	2	7	3	5	5

Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2010

Why is it Important? One of the most common risk taking behaviours among young people is smoking. Every young person who takes up smoking is a potential cancer patient, (Action Cancer 2009).(18) Reducing smoking in young people is a priority in the whole of the UK. The DHSSPS Minister has stated, "My goal is to protect children from smoking...smoking is a life threatening habit and we should do everything we can to reduce its prevalence" (Michael McGimpsey, 2009). (19)

Key Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2010

Sample: 7616 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland

- In 2010 Approximately 19% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2007 Approximately 25% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2010 62% of those who have smoked, first tried it when they were aged 13 or under.
- In 2007 80% of those who have smoked, first tried it when they were aged 13 or under.
- In 2010 11% of year 8 to 10 pupils (11-13yrs) have smoked, compared with 32% of year 11 to 12 pupils (14-16 yrs).
- In 2007 16% of year 8 to 10 pupils (11 -13 yrs) have smoked, compared with 37% of year 11 to 12 pupils (14 -16 yrs).
- In 2010 25% of those surveyed pupils who smoke do so everyday.
- In 2007 25% of those surveyed pupils who smoke do so everyday.
- In 2010, 42% of pupils live in a household with adults who smoke, and of these 50% smoke inside the home.

Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2010

Why is it Important? Young people are more vulnerable to suffering physical, emotional and social harm from their own and other people's consumption of alcohol. There are strong connections between high risk drinking and unsafe sexual behaviour, traffic and other accidents, unintended pregnancy, failure at school and mental health problems (Health Promotion Agency, 2004). (20) The World Health Organisation also highlighted that many young people today have greater opportunities and more disposable income than in the past, and are more vulnerable to increasingly aggressive sales and marketing techniques.

Key Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2010

Sample: 7616 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland

- In 2010, 31% of the year 8 to year 10 (11 to 13 year olds) and 68% of year 11 and 12 (14 to 16 year olds have taken an alcoholic drink.
- In 2007, 41% of the year 8 to year 10 (11 to 13 year olds) and 73% of year 11 and 12 (14 to 16 year olds have taken an alcoholic drink.

- In 2010, of those pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink, under half 49% were aged 13 or under.
- In 2007, of those pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink, over three quarters 76% were aged 13 or under.

- Comparisons between the 2003, 2007 and 2010 YPBAS show that the proportion of pupils who reported that they have consumed alcohol at some point in their lives has decreased from 59% to 54% to 46%.

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

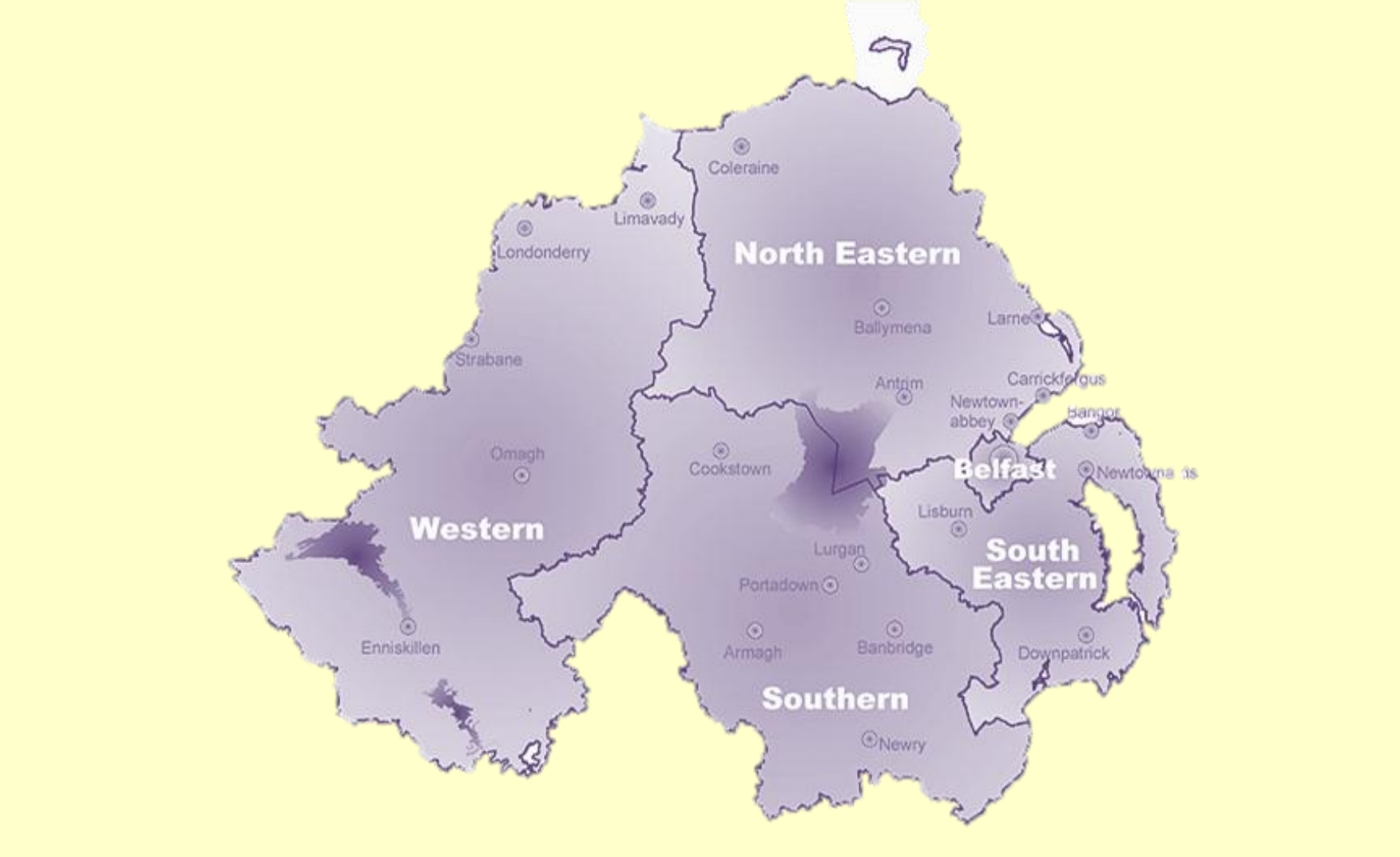
What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- Increased access to quality early years services particularly in rural areas;
- Improved outcomes for children who are not at school or are not reaching target attendance rates;
- Strengthened services at transition stages from home/preschool/primary/ post primary/employment;
- Access to quality play and leisure facilities;
- Parents and carers supported to encourage children to enjoy, learn and achieve.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure enjoying, learning and achieving of all our children and young people:-

- Geographical view of Northern Ireland Education and Library Board Areas
- Primary and Post-Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended and Expelled from School
- Primary and Post-Primary School Children with Less than 85% Attendance
- Primary and Post -Primary School Children with English as Additional Language
- Key Stage One English - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above
- Key Stage One Maths - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above
- Key Stage One English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above
- Key Stage One Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above
- Key Stage Two English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above
- Key Stage Two Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above
- Key Stage Two English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- Key Stage Two Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- Key Stage Three English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- Key Stage Three Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- Key Stage Three Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- Key Stage Three English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above
- Key Stage Three Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above
- Key Stage Three – Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above
- Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) or above
- Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs
- Percentage of Young People Aged 16-24 years on NEETS
- Percentage Uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs

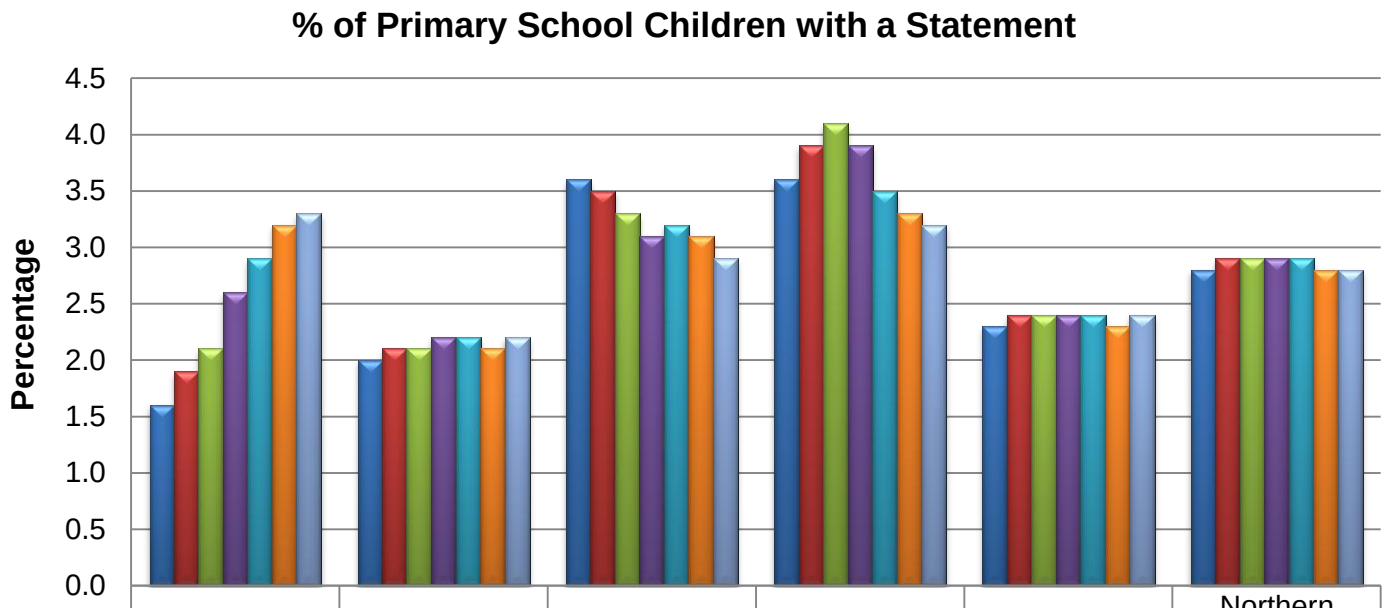
Geographical view of Northern Ireland Education and Library Board Areas



Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need

Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important? A Statement of Special Educational Need is a legal term. It describes the needs of a child who has a difficulty or disability which makes learning harder for them than for other children their age. (DE)



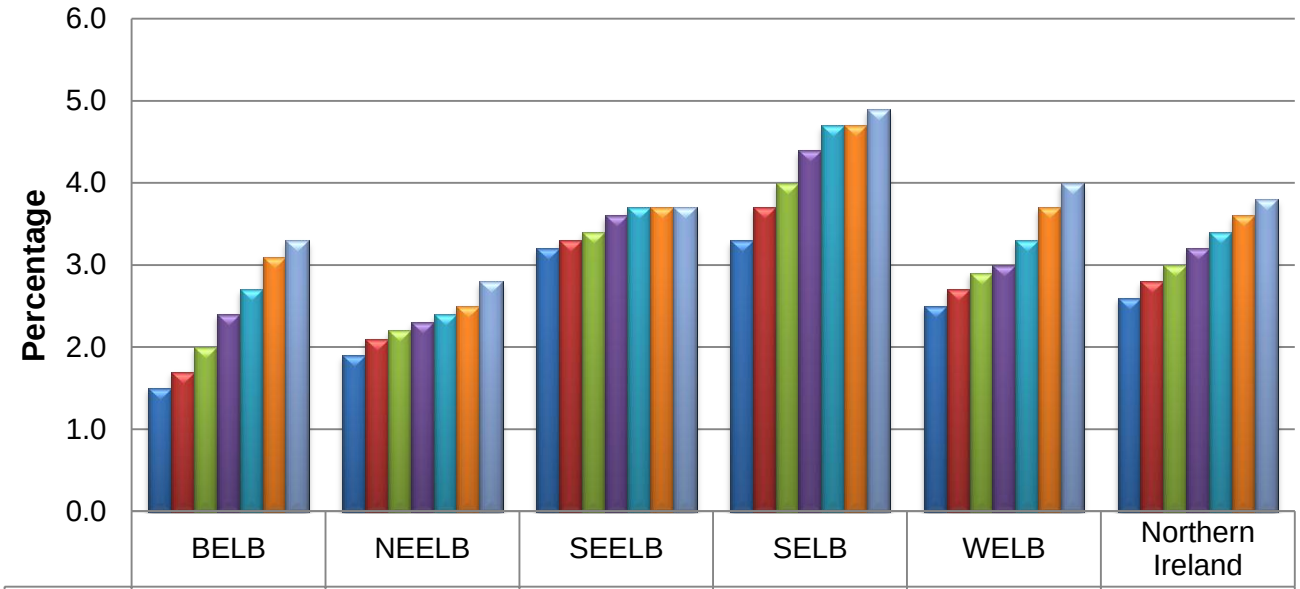
	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	Northern Ireland
Jun-07	1.6	2.0	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.8
Jun-08	1.9	2.1	3.5	3.9	2.4	2.9
Jun-09	2.1	2.1	3.3	4.1	2.4	2.9
Jun-10	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.9	2.4	2.9
Jun-11	2.9	2.2	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.9
Jun-12	3.2	2.1	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.8
Jun-13	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.8

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of primary school children with a full Statement of Special Educational Need has increased or stayed static over the seven years. The SEELB and SELB are above the Northern Ireland percentage every year from June 2007 and BELB has been above the NI percentage in the past two years.

Post - Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need

Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important? A Statement of Special Educational Need is a legal term. It describes the needs of a child who has a difficulty or disability which makes learning harder for them than for other children their age. (DE)



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	Northern Ireland
Jun-07	1.5	1.9	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6
Jun-08	1.7	2.1	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.8
Jun-09	2.0	2.2	3.4	4.0	2.9	3.0
Jun-10	2.4	2.3	3.6	4.4	3.0	3.2
Jun-11	2.7	2.4	3.7	4.7	3.3	3.4
Jun-12	3.1	2.5	3.7	4.7	3.7	3.6
Jun-13	3.3	2.8	3.7	4.9	4.0	3.8

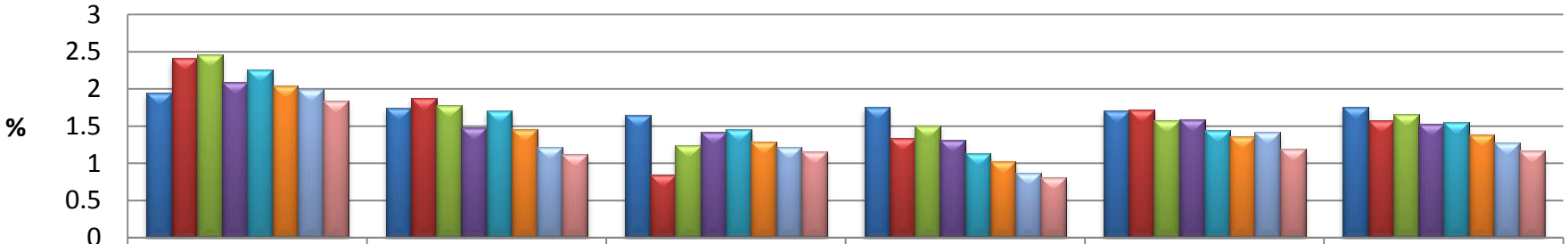
The Story Behind the Trends – The percentage of post primary school children with a full Statement of Special Educational Need has risen steadily year by year since June 2007. The SELB has been above the Northern Ireland percentage every year.

Children Aged 4-16 years *Suspended* from School

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Reducing truancy and exclusions levels are an important part of Government social inclusion policy. Young people who attend school regularly are more likely to get the most they can out of their time at school, and therefore more likely to achieve their potential, and less likely to take part in anti-social or criminal behaviour (www.literacytrust.org.uk, 2009). **(1)**

% of Children aged 4-16 years suspended from School



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	1.95	1.74	1.65	1.75	1.71	1.75
Jun-07	2.41	1.88	0.85	1.34	1.72	1.57
Jun-08	2.46	1.78	1.24	1.51	1.58	1.66
Jun-09	2.09	1.48	1.42	1.31	1.59	1.53
Jun-10	2.26	1.71	1.46	1.13	1.44	1.55
Jun-11	2.04	1.46	1.29	1.03	1.36	1.39
Jun-12	1.99	1.22	1.22	0.87	1.42	1.28
Jun-13	1.84	1.12	1.16	0.81	1.19	1.17

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of pupils suspended has tended to be higher in the BELB than in other Board Areas. The Northern Ireland figure has fallen from 1.75% to 1.17% since year ending June 2006 along with all Board Areas. The total number of pupils suspended in Northern Ireland in the year ending June 2013 was 3,556.

Children Aged 4-16 years *Expelled* from School

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Reducing truancy and exclusions levels are an important part of Government social inclusion policy. Young people who attend school regularly are more likely to get the most they can out of their time at school, and therefore more likely to achieve their potential, and less likely to take part in anti-social or criminal behaviour (www.literacytrust.org.uk ,2009). **(1)**

The Story Behind the Trends - Numbers of pupils expelled from schools are very low across each board area, with the highest expulsions from the North Eastern and the Western board areas in 2012/13. The overall Northern Ireland totals have reduced from 54 pupils in the 2005/06 school year to 19 pupils in 2012/13.

The majority of pupils expelled were male and of post-primary age, with 47.4% of the total of pupils expelled from Key Stage 4.

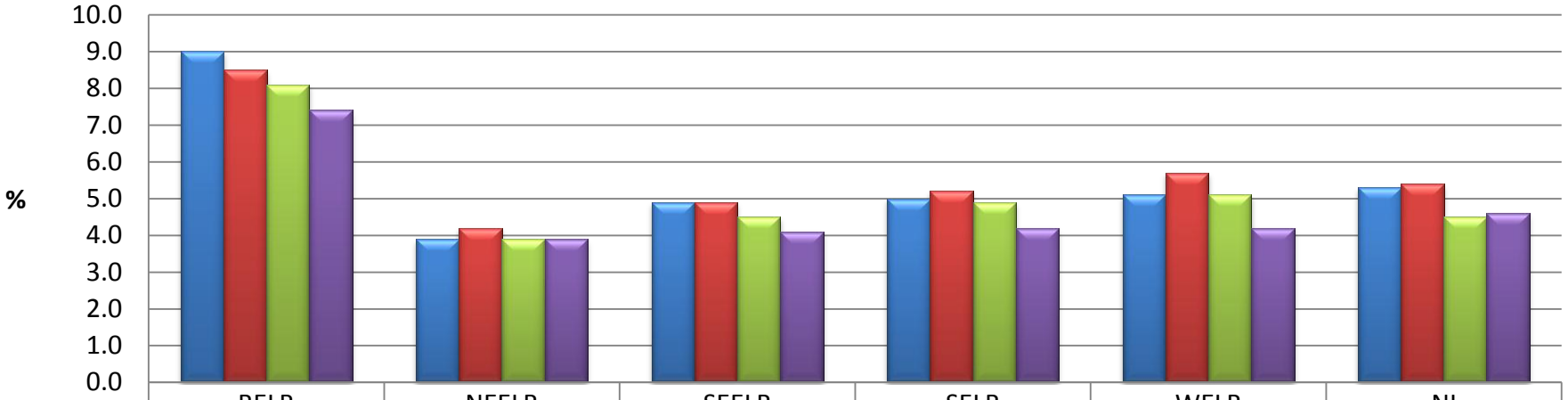
The three most common reasons for expulsion were: physical attack on a pupil, accounting for 31.6% of expulsions, persistent infringement of school rules (26.3%) and verbal abuse of staff (21.1%).
(Source: Department of Education Statistics)

Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Attendance rate is important because students are more likely to succeed in learning and achieving when they attend school consistently. It's difficult for the teacher and the class to build their skills and progress if a large number of students are frequently absent. In addition to falling behind in academics, students who are not in school on a regular basis are more likely to get into trouble with the law and cause problems in their communities.

Primary School Pupils with less than 85% attendance



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
2008/09	9.0	3.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3
2009/10	8.5	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.4
2010/11	8.1	3.9	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.5
2011/12	7.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6

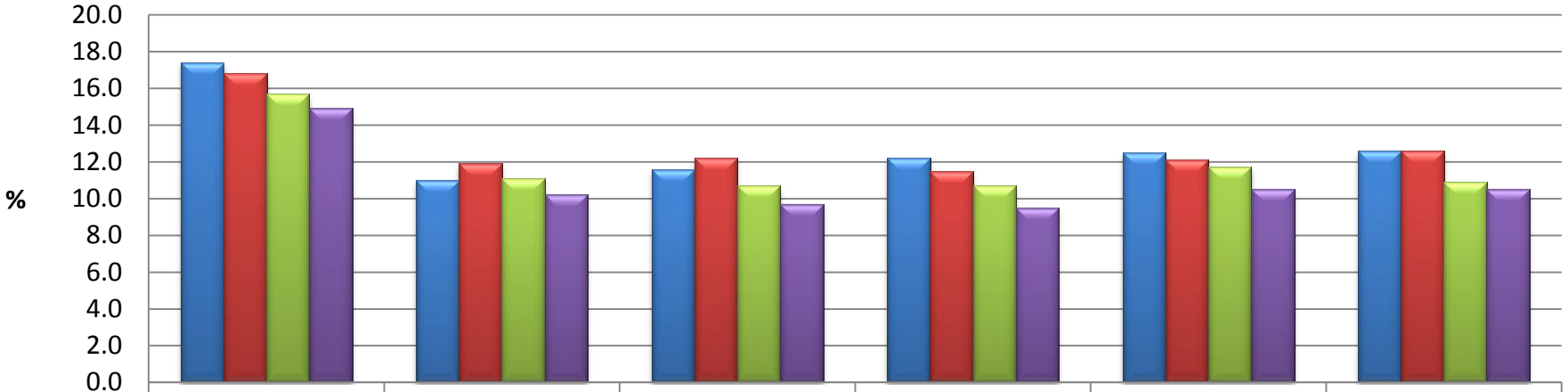
The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen a slight decrease over the last year, except for NEELB which has stayed static, in the percentage of primary school children with less than 85% attendance. BELB has consistently had the highest pupils absent from school.

Post Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Attendance rate is important because students are more likely to succeed in learning and achieving when they attend school consistently. It's difficult for the teacher and the class to build their skills and progress if a large number of students are frequently absent. In addition to falling behind in academics, students who are not in school on a regular basis are more likely to get into trouble with the law and cause problems in their communities**.**

Post Primary School Pupils with less than 85% attendance



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
2008/09	17.4	11.0	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.6
2009/10	16.8	11.9	12.2	11.5	12.1	12.6
2010/11	15.7	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.7	10.9
2011/12	14.9	10.2	9.7	9.5	10.5	10.5

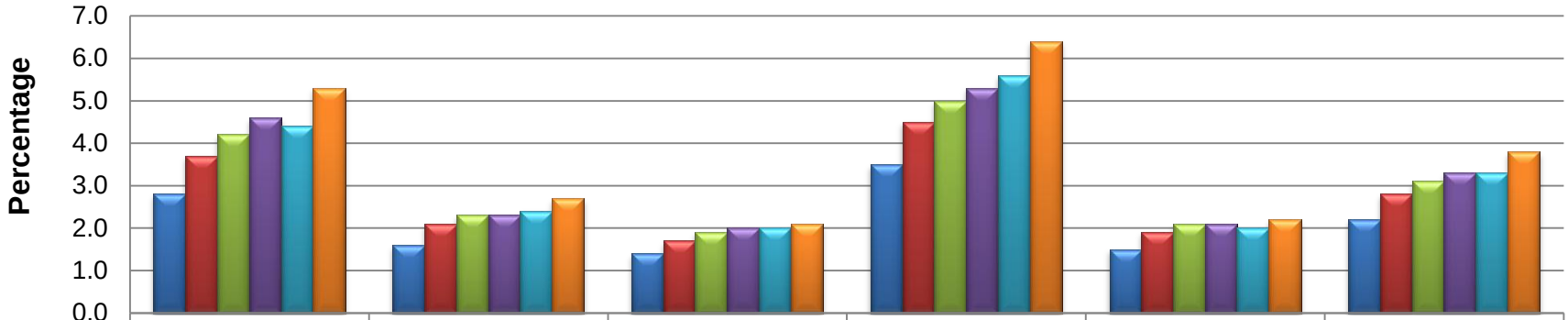
The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen a slight decrease over the last year in the percentage of post- primary school children with less than 85% attendance. Belfast has consistently had the highest pupils absent from school.

Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? All children and young people, whatever their ethnic or cultural background, are entitled to succeed. Providing an effective education for children and young people who have English as an additional language not only contributes to the educational achievement of pupils, it also contributes to their personal development and that of the economy and society. (DENI – Policy on supporting ethnic minority children and young people who have English as an additional language 2007).

Primary School Pupils (Year 1-7) with English as Additional Language



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
2007/08	2.8	1.6	1.4	3.5	1.5	2.2
2008/09	3.7	2.1	1.7	4.5	1.9	2.8
2009/10	4.2	2.3	1.9	5.0	2.1	3.1
2010/11	4.6	2.3	2.0	5.3	2.1	3.3
2011/12	4.4	2.4	2.0	5.6	2.0	3.3
2012/13	5.3	2.7	2.1	6.4	2.2	3.8

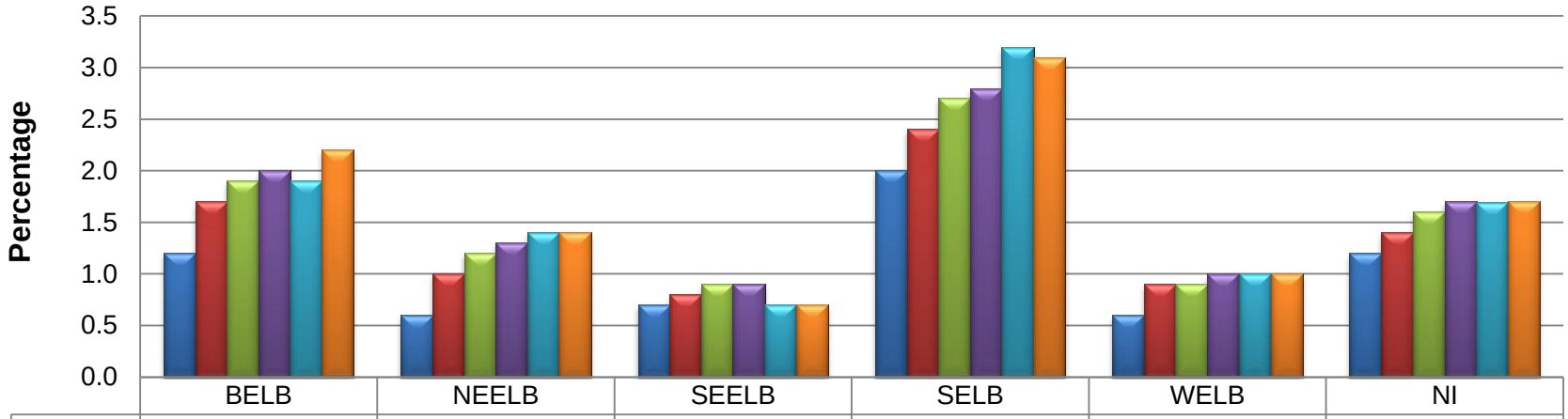
The Story Behind the Trends – Belfast and the Southern Education and Library Boards have the highest percentage of primary school children with English as an additional language, well above the NI average. Overall in Northern Ireland for 2012/13 there were 5970 primary pupils with English as an additional language.

Post - Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? All children and young people, whatever their ethnic or cultural background, are entitled to succeed. Providing an effective education for children and young people who have English as an additional language not only contributes to the educational achievement of pupils, it also contributes to their personal development and that of the economy and society. (DENI – Policy on supporting ethnic minority children and young people who have English as an additional language 2007).

Post-Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
2007/08	1.2	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.6	1.2
2008/09	1.7	1.0	0.8	2.4	0.9	1.4
2009/10	1.9	1.2	0.9	2.7	0.9	1.6
2010/11	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.8	1.0	1.7
2011/12	1.9	1.4	0.7	3.2	1.0	1.7
2012/13	2.2	1.4	0.7	3.1	1.0	1.7

The Story Behind the Trends – Belfast and the Southern Education and Library Boards have the highest percentage of post-primary pupils who have English as an additional language, with SELB well above the NI average. Overall in Northern Ireland for 2012/13 there were 2520 post primary pupils with English as an additional language.

Key Stage One - ENGLISH

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 2** or above*

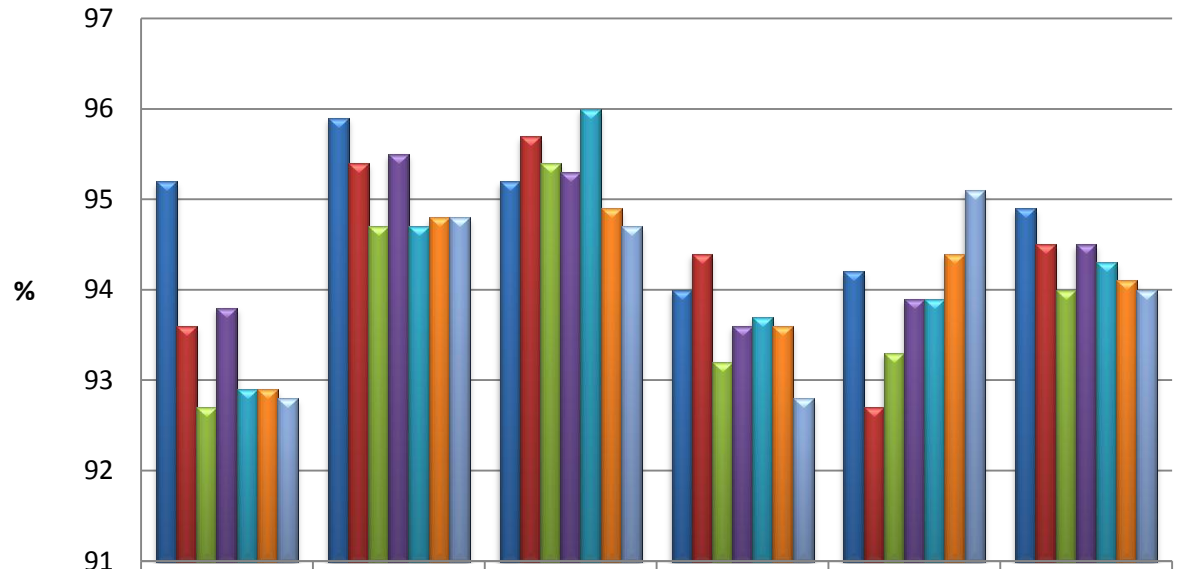
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 2, pupils engage in conversation and show a willingness to talk and to listen. Pupils read both silently and aloud a range of simple texts with some independence and understanding. In their writing, they show a sense of simple structure and organisation, on occasion using complete sentences (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average for June 12 is 94.0%. Trends need to be read in conjunction with those children achieving higher levels at each key stage by subject in the following number of graphs. The expected ability at this Level is 2 or above. BELB and SELB are lower than the NI average.

Key Stage **ONE**
Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8
Expected Average Ability **Level – 2 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE ONE English – Percentage Achieving Level 2 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	95.2	95.9	95.2	94.0	94.2	94.9
Jun-07	93.6	95.4	95.7	94.4	92.7	94.5
Jun-08	92.7	94.7	95.4	93.2	93.3	94.0
Jun-09	93.8	95.5	95.3	93.6	93.9	94.5
Jun-10	92.9	94.7	96.0	93.7	93.9	94.3
Jun-11	92.9	94.8	94.9	93.6	94.4	94.1
Jun-12	92.8	94.8	94.7	92.8	95.1	94.0

Key Stage One - MATHS

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 2** or above*

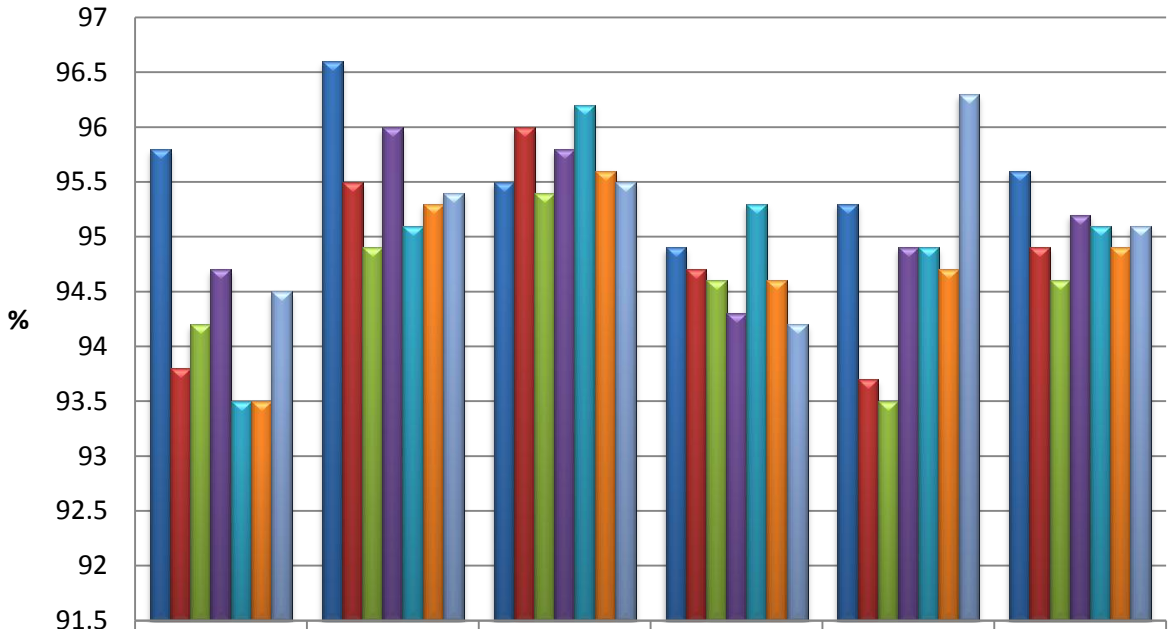
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets: Processes in Mathematics; Number; Measures; Shape & Space and Handling Data. At Level 2, pupils read, write and order whole numbers up to at least 100 and begin to show some understanding of place value. They know the most commonly used units in length, weight, capacity and time. They can name common 2D shapes. They understand right and left turns. They collect information and record it in simple tables, block graphs and diagrams (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average for Jun 12 is 95.1% . The trends need to be read in conjunction with those achieving higher levels at each key stage by subject in the following number of graphs. BELB and SELB are slightly lower than the NI average.

Key Stage **ONE**
Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8
Expected Average Ability **Level – 2 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE ONE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 2 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	95.8	96.6	95.5	94.9	95.3	95.6
Jun-07	93.8	95.5	96.0	94.7	93.7	94.9
Jun-08	94.2	94.9	95.4	94.6	93.5	94.6
Jun-09	94.7	96.0	95.8	94.3	94.9	95.2
Jun-10	93.5	95.1	96.2	95.3	94.9	95.1
Jun-11	93.5	95.3	95.6	94.6	94.7	94.9
Jun-12	94.5	95.4	95.5	94.2	96.3	95.1

Key Stage One - ENGLISH

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 3** or above*

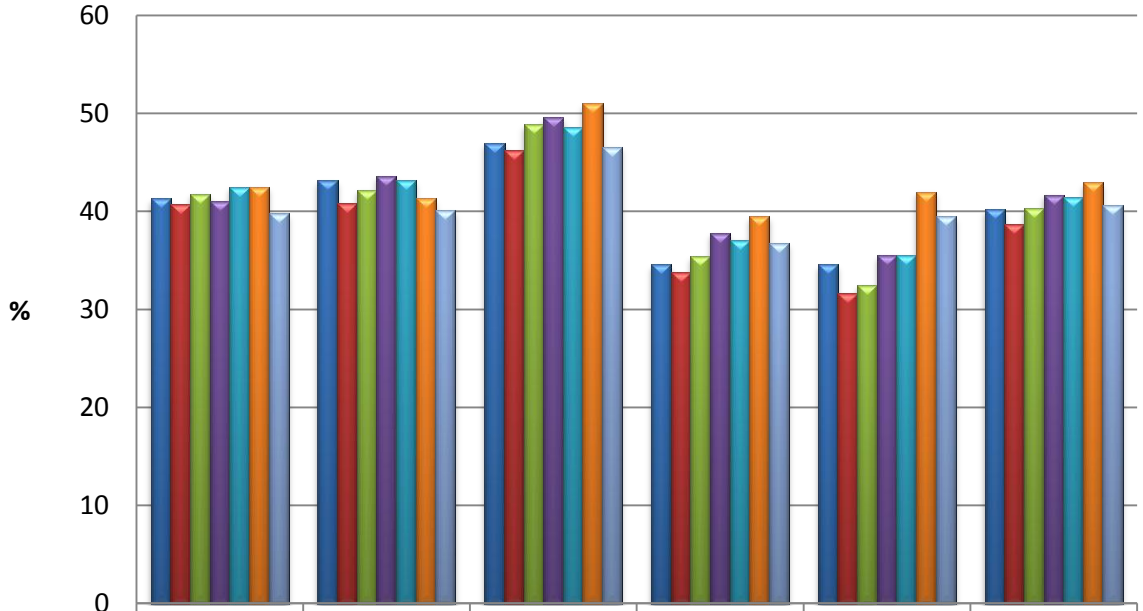
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 3, pupils listen with increasing concentration in a range of contexts. In discussion, they make contributions and ask questions and show understanding of the main points. Pupils read aloud with some fluency from familiar material. Familiar and important words are spelt correctly and sentences are punctuated independently with basic accuracy. Handwriting is accurately formed and consistent in size (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has shown steady improvement over the past few years, but decreased in the last year to 40.6% along with all the Boards. SEELB has been consistently above the NI average.

Key Stage **ONE**
Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8
Expected Average Ability **Level – 2 or above**.
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE ONE English – Percentage Achieving Level 3 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	41.3	43.2	47.0	34.6	34.6	40.2
Jun-07	40.7	40.8	46.2	33.8	31.6	38.7
Jun-08	41.8	42.2	48.9	35.4	32.5	40.3
Jun-09	41.1	43.6	49.6	37.8	35.5	41.7
Jun-10	42.5	43.2	48.6	37.1	35.5	41.4
Jun-11	42.5	41.3	51.0	39.5	42.0	43.0
Jun-12	39.8	40.1	46.6	36.8	39.5	40.6

Key Stage One - MATHS

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 3** or above*

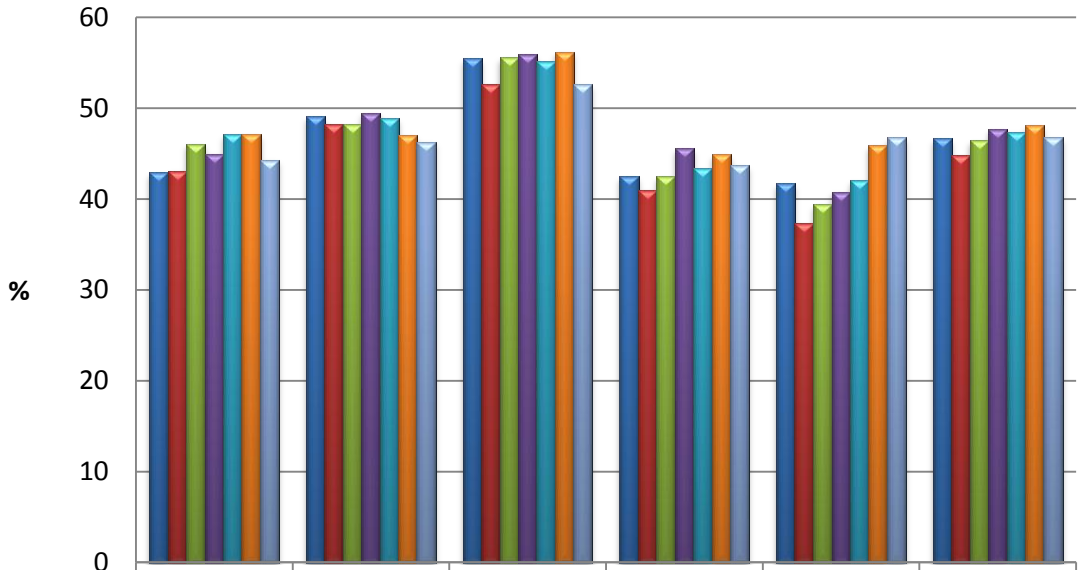
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets : Processes in Mathematics; Number; Measures; Shape & Space and Handling Data. At Level 3, pupils solve problems involving addition, subtraction and multiplication (involving numbers up to 1,000) and those that involve division in practical situations. They recognise and understand simple fractions. They read times on the analogue clock and the date from a calendar. They identify lines of symmetry in simple 2-D shapes. They extract and interpret information presented in simple tables and lists (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has risen over the past few years, but decreased to 46.8% in Jun 12. This chart represents those children achieving higher than the expected Level 2. SEELB has been consistently above the NI average since June 06.

Key Stage **ONE**
Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8
Expected Average Ability **Level – 2 or above**.
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE ONE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 3 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	42.9	49.1	55.5	42.5	41.7	46.7
Jun-07	43.1	48.2	52.6	41.0	37.3	44.8
Jun-08	46.1	48.2	55.6	42.5	39.4	46.5
Jun-09	45.0	49.5	55.9	45.6	40.8	47.7
Jun-10	47.1	48.9	55.2	43.4	42.1	47.4
Jun-11	47.1	47.0	56.2	44.9	45.9	48.1
Jun-12	44.3	46.3	52.6	43.7	46.8	46.8

Key Stage Two - ENGLISH

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 4** or above*

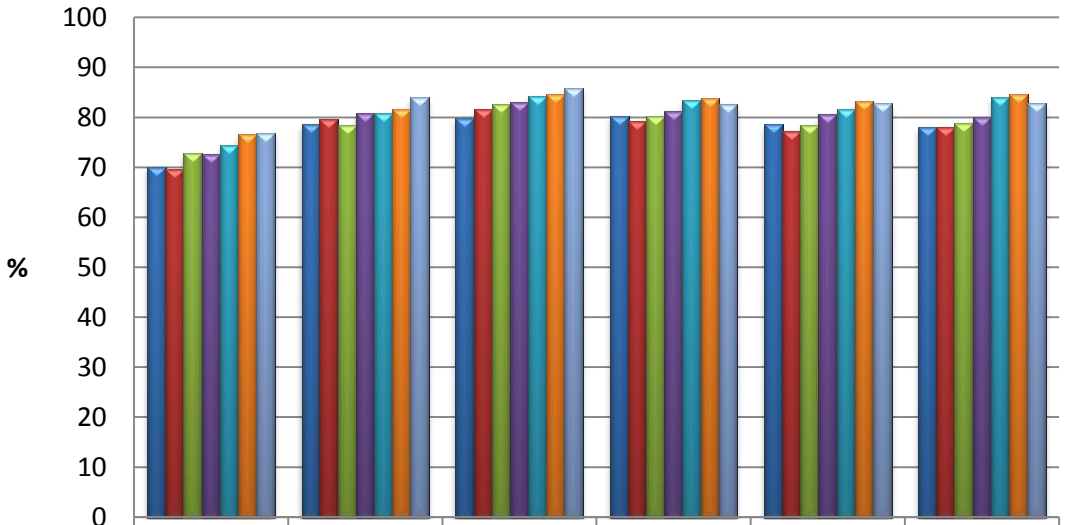
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 4, pupils talk with increasing confidence and listen attentively. They develop ideas, describe events and show the beginnings of an ability to explain their views and opinions. They read, independently, a range of texts and talk about interests and preferences. Pupils compose independently. The writing demonstrates an ability to use appropriate form and style and shows an awareness of audience. The pupils handwriting is swift and legible (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has risen from 78.0% in June 06 to 84.6% in June 11, with a slight drop in June 12 to 82.8. All areas have shown an improvement over the years, with BELB below the NI average and SEELB consistently above the NI average.

Key Stage **TWO**
Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11
Expected Average Ability **Level – 4 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE TWO English – Percentage Achieving Level 4 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	70.1	78.6	79.9	80.3	78.6	78.0
Jun-07	69.7	79.6	81.6	79.3	77.2	78.0
Jun-08	72.8	78.4	82.6	80.2	78.5	78.8
Jun-09	72.5	80.8	83.1	81.3	80.6	80.1
Jun-10	74.4	80.9	84.3	83.5	81.6	84.0
Jun-11	76.6	81.7	84.7	83.8	83.2	84.6
Jun-12	76.9	84.0	85.8	82.7	82.8	82.8

Key Stage Two – MATHS

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 4** or above*

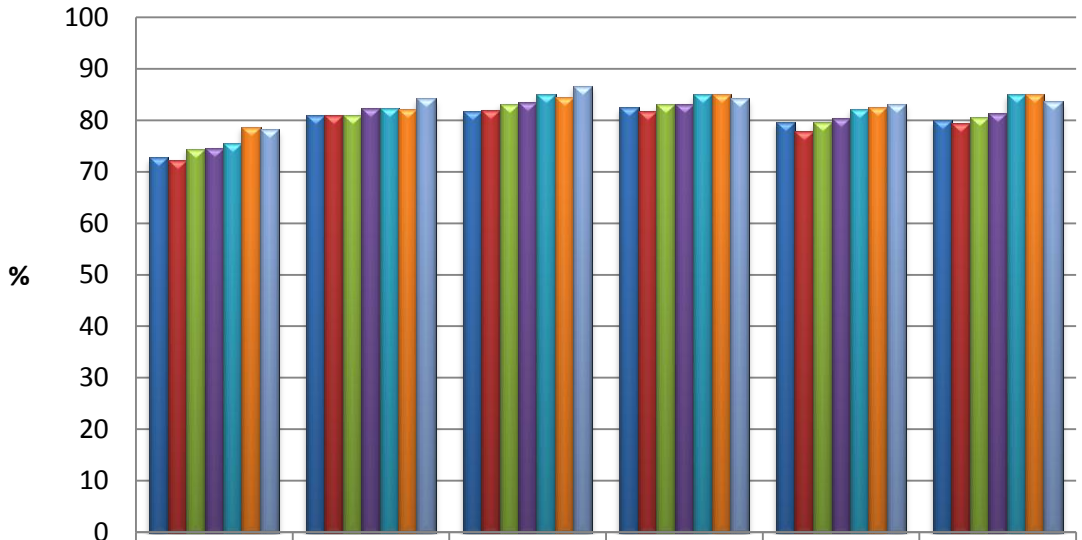
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets : Processes in Mathematics; Number; Measures; Shape & Space and Handling Data At Level 4, pupils understand and use numbers with up to 2 decimal places. They find perimeters of simple shapes, find areas by counting squares and volumes by counting cubes. They know the 8 points of the compass and understand clockwise and anticlockwise. They represent and interpret data using a range of graphs, tables, and diagrams (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - All Board areas have shown steady improvement over the past years. This is in line with the NI average which has risen from 80% in June 06 to 85.1% in June 11, with a slight drop in June 12 to 83.7. SEELB has been consistently above the NI average.

Key Stage **TWO**
Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11
Expected Average Ability **Level – 4 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE TWO Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 4 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	72.8	80.9	81.7	82.5	79.7	80.0
Jun-07	72.2	81.0	82.0	81.8	77.9	79.5
Jun-08	74.4	80.9	83.2	83.1	79.6	80.6
Jun-09	74.6	82.4	83.5	83.2	80.5	81.3
Jun-10	75.5	82.3	85.0	85.0	82.2	85.0
Jun-11	78.7	82.1	84.5	85.1	82.6	85.1
Jun-12	78.2	84.2	86.7	84.2	83.2	83.7

Key Stage Two - ENGLISH

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

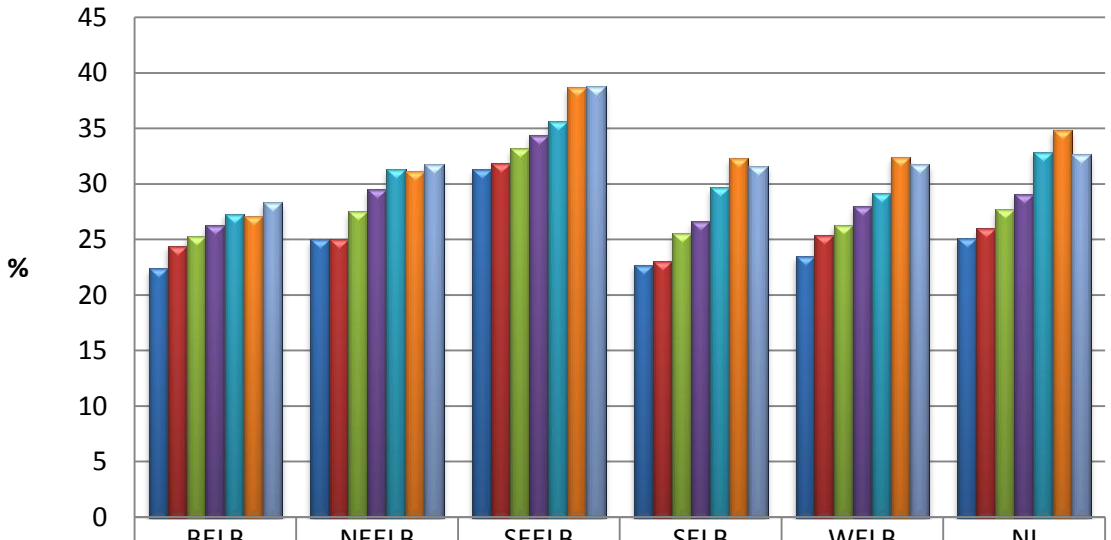
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 5, pupils talk with confidence and listen in a range of contexts. In discussion, they pay close attention to what others say, ask questions to develop ideas and structure their contributions to take account of others' views. Pupils read a range of texts, talk and write about their interests and preferences, drawing on an increasing range of appropriate vocabulary. Pupils' writing is varied and interesting (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has shown steady improvement over the past years increasing from 25.1% to 32.7% in Jun 12. SEELB is consistently above the NI average, with BELB below.

Key Stage **TWO**
Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11
Expected Average Ability **Level – 4 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE TWO English – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	22.4	25.0	31.3	22.7	23.5	25.1
Jun-07	24.4	25.0	31.9	23.0	25.4	26.0
Jun-08	25.3	27.5	33.2	25.6	26.3	27.7
Jun-09	26.3	29.5	34.4	26.6	28.0	29.1
Jun-10	27.3	31.3	35.7	29.7	29.2	32.9
Jun-11	27.1	31.1	38.7	32.3	32.4	34.8
Jun-12	28.3	31.8	38.8	31.6	31.8	32.7

Key Stage Two – MATHS

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

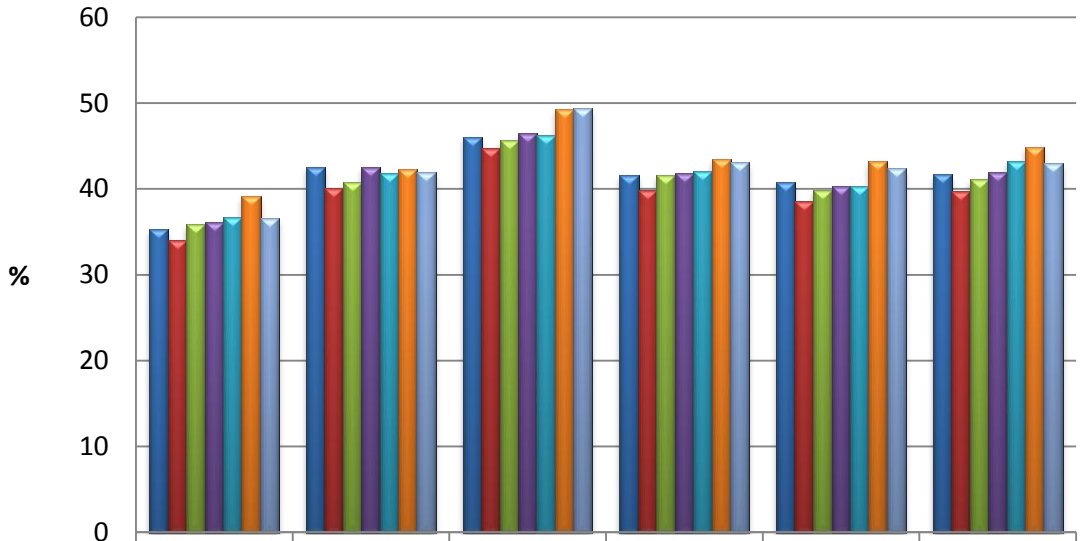
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets : Processes in Mathematics; Number; Measures; Shape & Space and Handling Data. At Level 5, pupils understand the relationship between simple fractions and percentages. They understand and use terms such as square, cube and prime numbers. Pupils understand and use scale in the context of maps and drawings. They calculate areas of squares, rectangles and right angle triangles. They interpret graphs and diagrams, and draw conclusions (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has risen from 41.7% in June 06 to 44.9% in June 11, with a slight drop to 43.0 in June 12. SEELB is consistently above the NI average , with BELB below.

Key Stage **TWO**
Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11
Expected Average Ability **Level – 4 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE TWO Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	35.3	42.6	46.1	41.6	40.8	41.7
Jun-07	34.0	40.1	44.8	39.9	38.5	39.8
Jun-08	35.9	40.8	45.7	41.6	39.9	41.1
Jun-09	36.1	42.5	46.5	41.8	40.3	41.9
Jun-10	36.7	41.8	46.3	42.1	40.3	43.3
Jun-11	39.1	42.3	49.3	43.5	43.3	44.9
Jun-12	36.6	41.9	49.4	43.1	42.4	43.0

Key Stage Three - ENGLISH

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

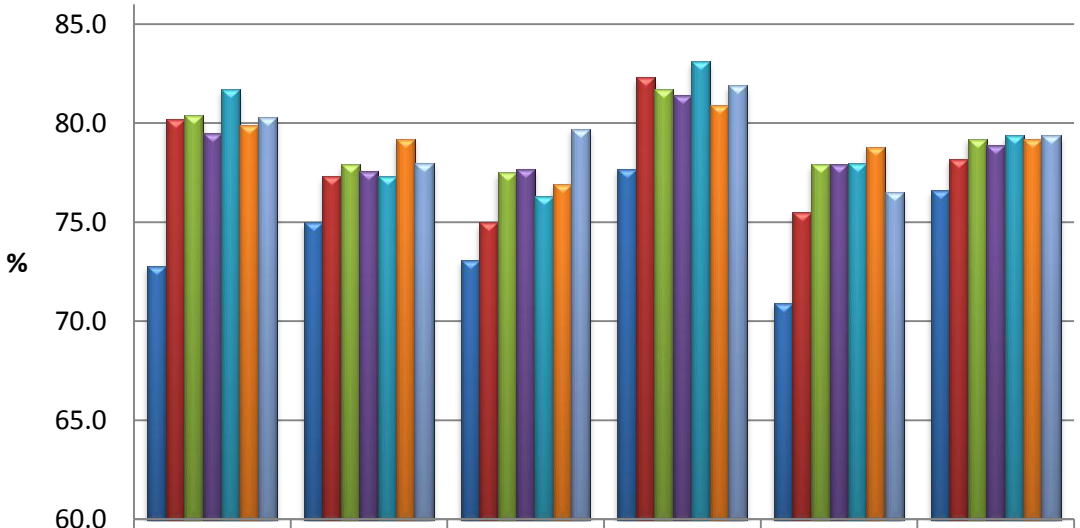
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 5, pupils talk with confidence and listen in a range of contexts. They begin to develop the ability to justify and sustain argument and opinions. Pupils begin to talk about the perceived intentions of authors in texts and to give personal responses, supporting these with reference to the text. Pupils' writing is varied and interesting. Vocabulary choices are imaginative and words are used precisely (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average has increased from 76.6 in June 06 to 79.4 in June 12. While there have been fluctuations, all Board areas have shown improvement since 2006, with the SELB consistently above the NI average.

Key Stage **THREE**
Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14
Expected Average Ability **Level – 5 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.
KS3 tests were made non-compulsory in 2005/06, therefore results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

KEY STAGE THREE English – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	72.8	75.0	73.1	77.7	70.9	76.6
Jun-07	80.2	77.3	75.0	82.3	75.5	78.2
Jun-08	80.4	77.9	77.5	81.7	77.9	79.2
Jun-09	79.5	77.6	77.7	81.4	77.9	78.9
Jun-10	81.7	77.3	76.3	83.1	78.0	79.4
Jun-11	79.9	79.2	76.9	80.9	78.8	79.2
Jun-12	80.3	78.0	79.7	81.9	76.5	79.4

Key Stage Three - MATHS

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

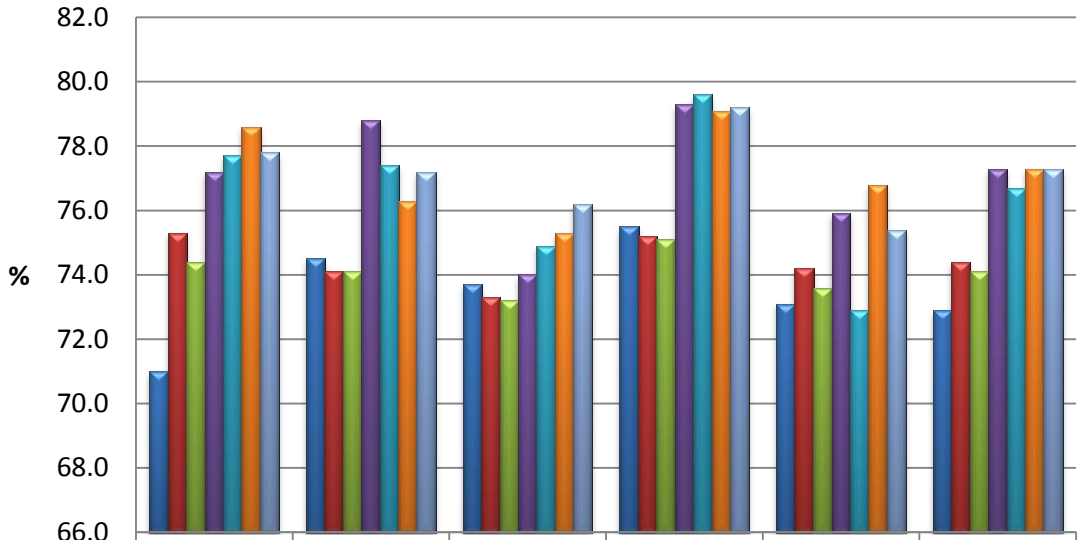
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets: Processes in Mathematics; Number; Algebra; Shape; Space and Measures and Handling Data. At Level 5, pupils extend their understanding of the relationships between place values, using this to multiply and divide numbers with up to 2 decimal places by 10, 100, and 1000. They follow sets of instructions to generate a sequence. Pupils understand congruence of 2-D shapes. They insert and interrogate data in a computer database (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has increased from 72.9 in June 06 to 77.3 in June 12. While there have been a lot of fluctuations all Board areas have shown improvement over this period, with the SELB consistently above the NI average.

Key Stage **THREE**
Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14
Expected Average Ability **Level – 5 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.
KS3 tests were made non-compulsory in 2005/06, therefore results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

KEY STAGE THREE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	71.0	74.5	73.7	75.5	73.1	72.9
Jun-07	75.3	74.1	73.3	75.2	74.2	74.4
Jun-08	74.4	74.1	73.2	75.1	73.6	74.1
Jun-09	77.2	78.8	74.0	79.3	75.9	77.3
Jun-10	77.7	77.4	74.9	79.6	72.9	76.7
Jun-11	78.6	76.3	75.3	79.1	76.8	77.3
Jun-12	77.8	77.2	76.2	79.2	75.4	77.3

Key Stage Three - SCIENCE

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 5** or above*

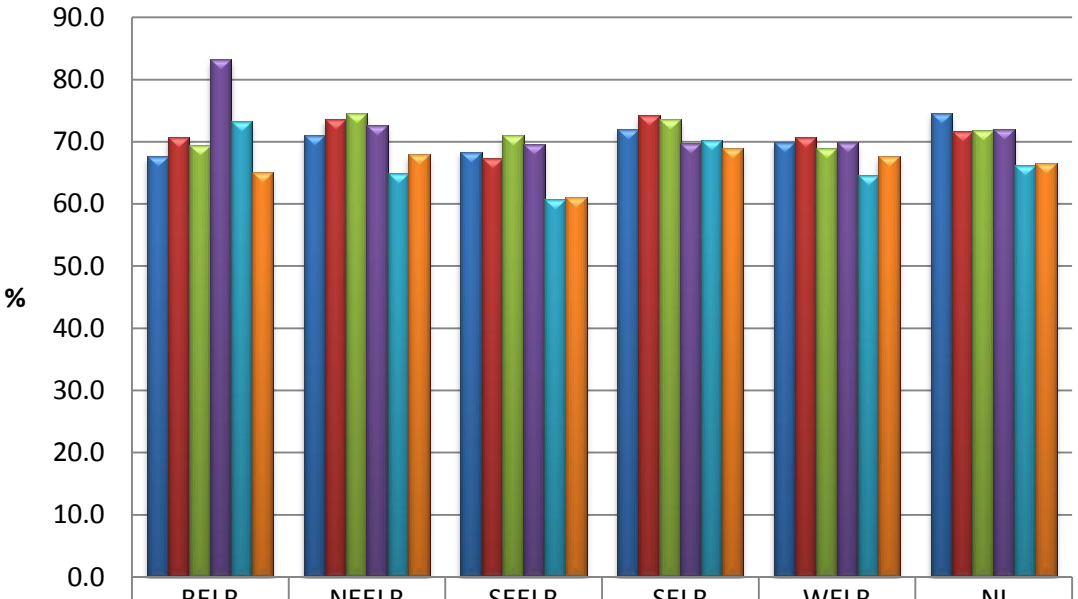
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Science has 4 attainment targets: Experimental and Investigative Science; Living Organisms and Life Processes; Materials and their Uses; and Physical Processes.
At Level 5, pupils design fair tests to answer questions that arise from their work in science. Pupils assign organisms to their major groups and understand the main stages in a life cycle. Pupils understand the physical properties of gases and relate these to everyday uses. Pupils understand the meaning of temperature (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has decreased from 74.5 in June 06 to 66.6 in June 11. While there have been some fluctuations, all Board areas have seen a decrease over the same period.

Key Stage **THREE**
Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14
Expected Average Ability **Level – 5 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE THREE Science – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	67.7	71.0	68.4	72.0	69.9	74.5
Jun-07	70.7	73.6	67.3	74.3	70.7	71.7
Jun-08	69.5	74.6	71.0	73.6	69.0	71.9
Jun-09	83.3	72.6	69.6	69.8	69.9	72.0
Jun-10	73.2	65.0	60.7	70.2	64.7	66.2
Jun-11	65.1	67.9	61.0	68.9	67.6	66.6

Due to Science being made non-compulsory in 2005/06 and many schools not undertaking the assessment, DE took a decision not to report science in 2011/12 due to this under representation of the cohort.

Key Stage Three - ENGLISH

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 6** or above*

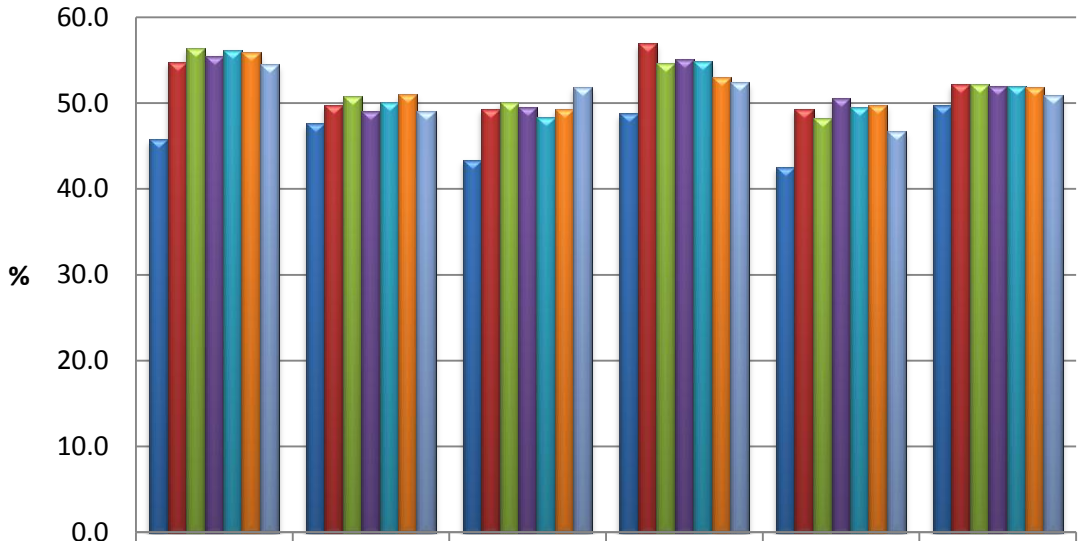
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets: Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 6, pupils are beginning to adapt their talk to the demands of a range of different contexts and audiences with increasing confidence. In reading and discussing a range of texts, pupils identify different layers of meaning and comment on their significance. Pupils' writing often engages and interests the audience. Ideas are sustained, developed and show some originality (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - Although there have been fluctuations, all Boards have shown improvement in rates since June 06. WELB has remained consistently below the NI average, with SELB recorded a peak figure of 57% in 2006/07.

Key Stage **THREE**
Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14
Expected Average Ability **Level – 5 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.
KS3 tests were made non-compulsory in 2005/06, therefore results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

KEY STAGE THREE English – Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	45.8	47.6	43.4	48.8	42.6	49.8
Jun-07	54.8	49.7	49.3	57.0	49.3	52.2
Jun-08	56.4	50.8	50.1	54.7	48.3	52.2
Jun-09	55.5	49.1	49.5	55.1	50.6	52.0
Jun-10	56.2	50.1	48.4	54.9	49.5	52.0
Jun-11	55.9	51.0	49.3	53.0	49.8	51.9
Jun-12	54.5	49.1	51.9	52.4	46.7	50.9

Key Stage Three - MATHS

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 6** or above*

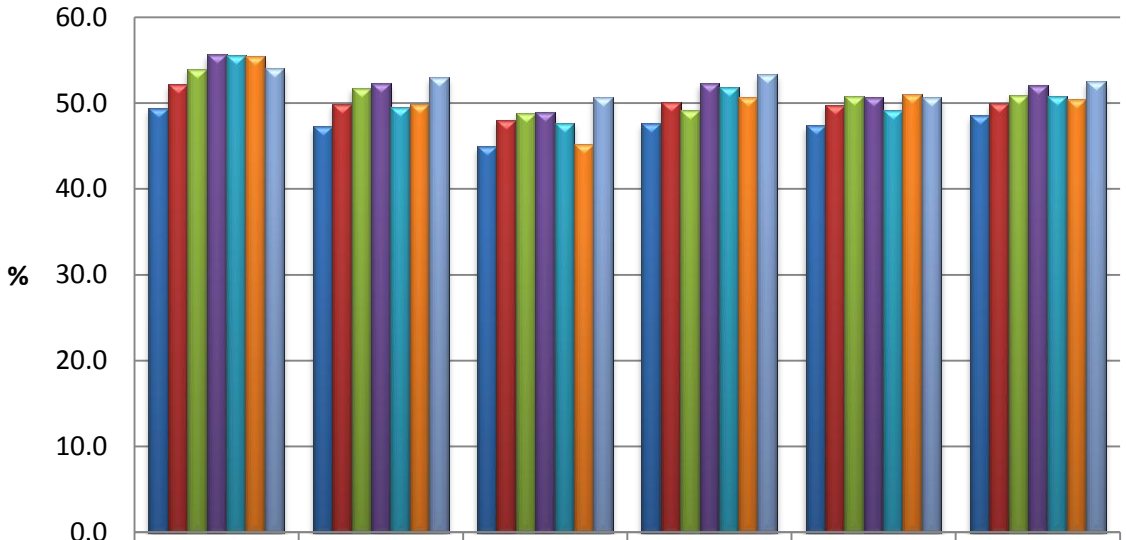
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets: Processes in Mathematics; Number; Algebra; Shape; Space and Measures and Handling Data. At Level 6, pupils understand and calculate with numbers up to 3 decimal places. They represent and use simple functions and interpret graphs from real situations. Pupils recognise and use rotational symmetry. They distinguish between, and are able to find, the mean, median and mode of discrete data (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has increased from 48.6% in June 06 to 52.5% in June 12. Although all areas have fluctuated over the last years , all Board areas have increased since June 06, with BELB, NEELB and SELB above the NI average.

Key Stage **THREE**
Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14
Expected Average Ability **Level – 5 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.
KS3 tests were made non-compulsory in 2005/06, therefore results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

KEY STAGE THREE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	49.4	47.3	45.0	47.6	47.4	48.6
Jun-07	52.2	49.9	48.0	50.1	49.8	50.0
Jun-08	54.0	51.8	48.9	49.2	50.8	50.9
Jun-09	55.7	52.3	49.0	52.3	50.7	52.1
Jun-10	55.6	49.5	47.7	51.9	49.2	50.8
Jun-11	55.5	49.9	45.2	50.7	51.0	50.5
Jun-12	54.1	53.0	50.7	53.4	50.7	52.5

Key Stage Three - SCIENCE

*Percentage of Children Achieving **Level 6** or above*

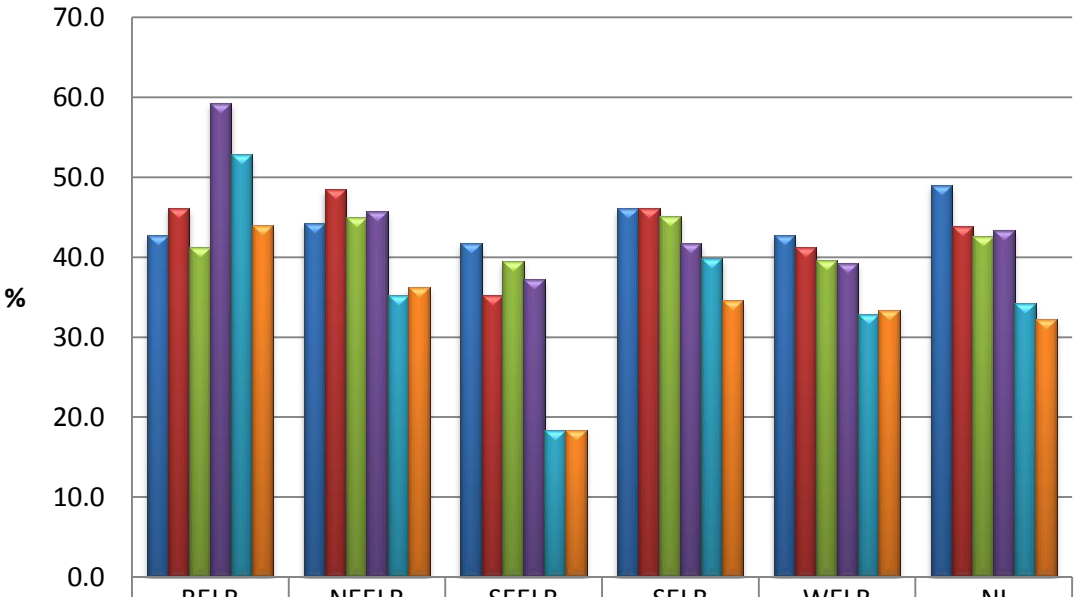
Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? Science has 4 attainment targets: Experimental and Investigative Science; Living Organisms and Life Processes; Materials and their Uses and Physical Processes. At Level 6, pupils demonstrate a competence in practical skills, such as in the selection of appropriate apparatus and in the precision with which they make their observations and measurements. Pupils know and understand the differences between plant and animal cells. Pupils extend their knowledge of classification to explain the differences between elements, compounds and mixtures (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(2)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has decreased from 49.0% in June 06 to 32.3% in June 11. All Boards have seen a decrease over the last 6 years with SEELB seeing the highest decrease.

Key Stage **THREE**
Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14
Expected Average Ability **Level – 5 or above.**
Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KEY STAGE THREE Science – Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above

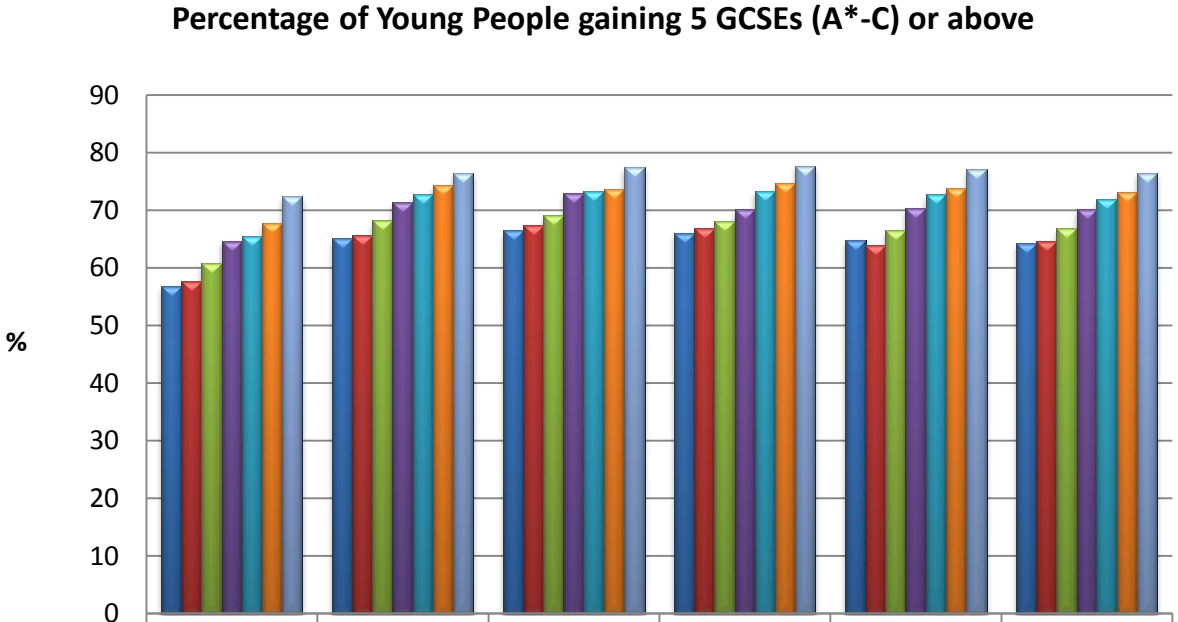


	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	42.7	44.3	41.8	46.1	42.7	49.0
Jun-07	46.1	48.5	35.2	46.2	41.2	43.9
Jun-08	41.3	45.0	39.5	45.2	39.6	42.6
Jun-09	59.3	45.7	37.2	41.7	39.2	43.4
Jun-10	52.9	35.3	18.4	39.8	32.8	34.2
Jun-11	44.0	36.2	18.4	34.6	33.4	32.3

Due to Science being made non-compulsory in 2005/06 and many schools not undertaking the assessment, DE took a decision not to report science in 2011/12 due to this under representation of the cohort.

Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) or Above

Data Source: Department of Education



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	56.8	65.1	66.5	66.1	64.9	64.2
Jun-07	57.6	65.7	67.4	66.9	64.0	64.7
Jun-08	60.8	68.3	69.2	68.1	66.5	66.9
Jun-09	64.7	71.4	72.9	70.1	70.4	70.1
Jun-10	65.5	72.8	73.4	73.4	72.7	71.9
Jun-11	67.8	74.3	73.6	74.7	73.8	73.2
Jun-12	72.5	76.5	77.5	77.7	77.1	76.5

Why is it Important? GCSE stands for General Certificate of Secondary Education. GCSEs are the main qualification taken by 14-16 year olds. You can take GCSEs in a wide variety of academic and 'applied' (work related) subjects. GCSEs are highly valued by schools, colleges and employers. Obtaining GCSEs lead to a number of routes, mainly work, further study or an Apprenticeship. Most Universities will ask for 5 GCSEs grades A*-C, including English and Maths (as well as A Levels or equivalent qualifications) (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(3)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of young people gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) has risen from 64.2% in June 06 to 76.5% in June 12 in Northern Ireland. All Education Board areas have followed this trend.

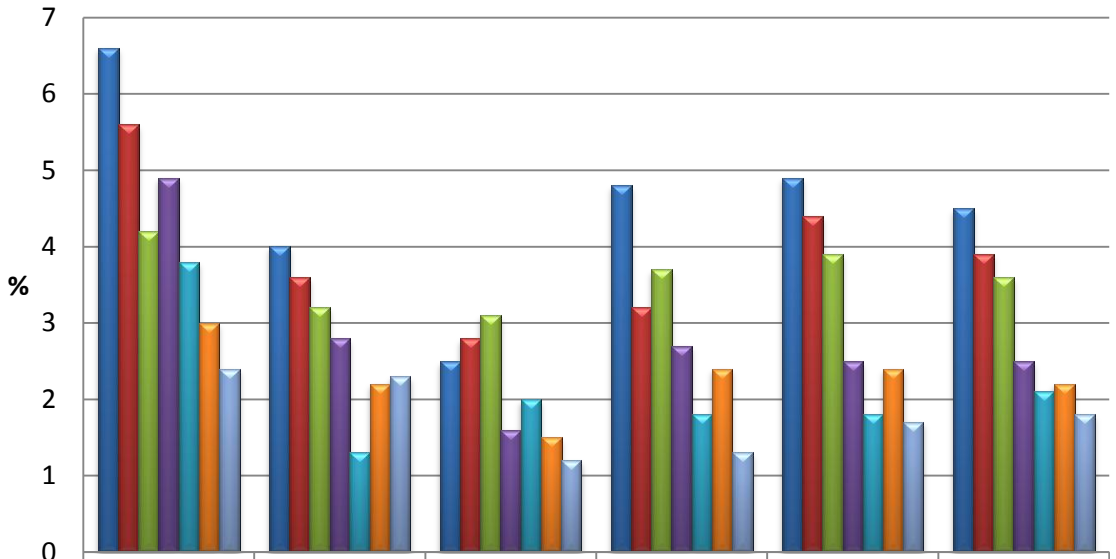
Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? GCSE stands for General Certificate of Secondary Education. GCSEs are the main qualification taken by 14-16 year olds. You can take GCSEs in a wide variety of academic and 'applied' (work related) subjects. GCSEs are highly valued by schools, colleges and employers. Obtaining GCSEs lead to a number of routes, mainly work, further study or an Apprenticeship. Most Universities will ask for 5 GCSEs grades A-C, including English and Maths (as well as A Levels or equivalent qualifications) (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(3)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of young people leaving school with no GCSEs in NI has fallen from 4.5% in June 06 to 1.8% in June 12. There were a total of 397 young people leaving school with no GCSEs in 2012. The NEELB has seen a slight increase in numbers during the last year.

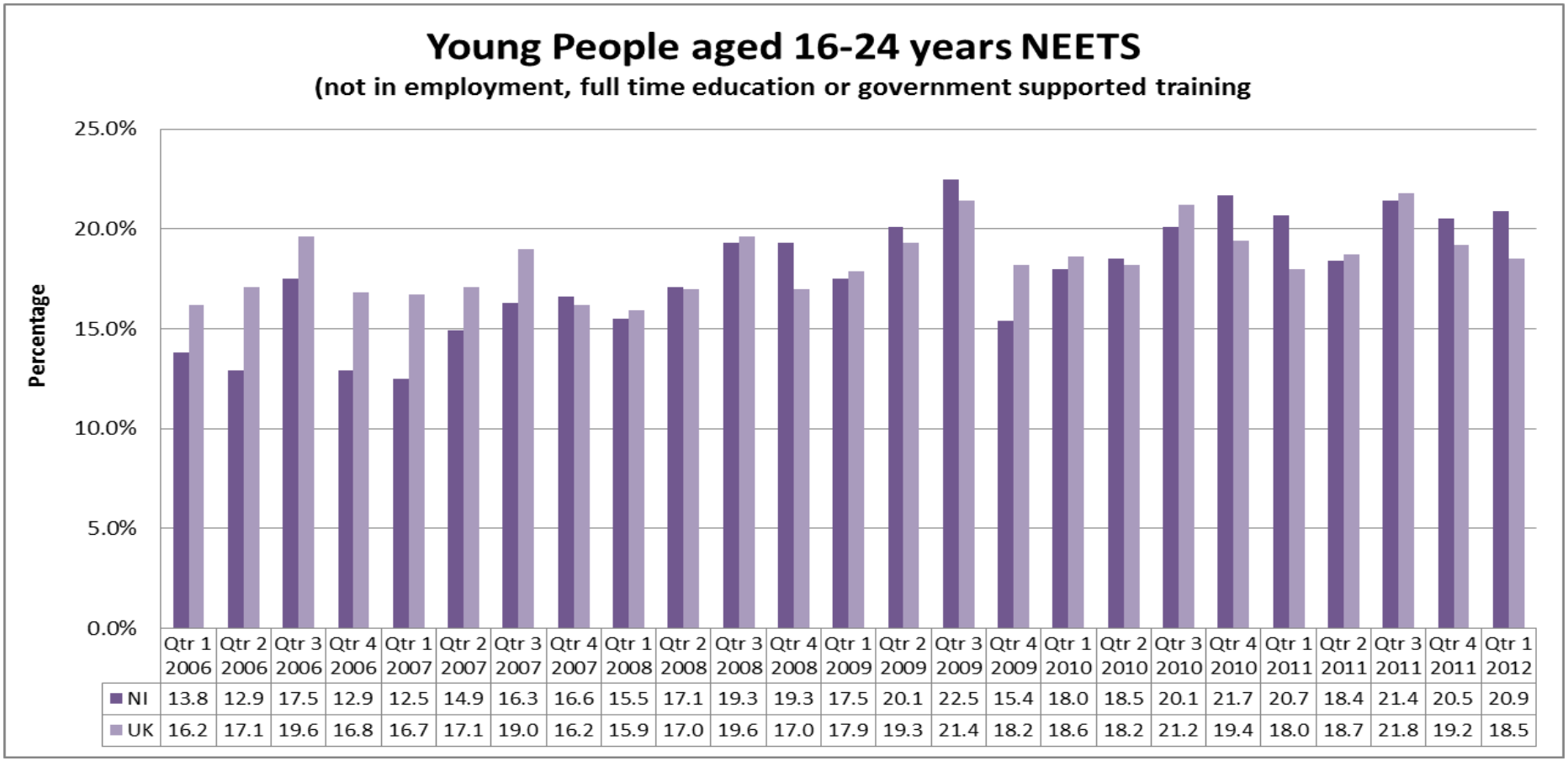
Percentage of Young People Leaving School with no GCSEs



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
Jun-06	6.6	4.0	2.5	4.8	4.9	4.5
Jun-07	5.6	3.6	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.9
Jun-08	4.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.6
Jun-09	4.9	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Jun-10	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1
Jun-11	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
Jun-12	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.8

Percentage of Young People Aged 16-24 years on NEETS

Data Source: Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey



	Qtr 1 2006	Qtr 2 2006	Qtr 3 2006	Qtr 4 2006	Qtr 1 2007	Qtr 2 2007	Qtr 3 2007	Qtr 4 2007	Qtr 1 2008	Qtr 2 2008	Qtr 3 2008	Qtr 4 2008	Qtr 1 2009	Qtr 2 2009	Qtr 3 2009	Qtr 4 2009	Qtr 1 2010	Qtr 2 2010	Qtr 3 2010	Qtr 4 2010	Qtr 1 2011	Qtr 2 2011	Qtr 3 2011	Qtr 4 2011	Qtr 1 2012
NI	13.8	12.9	17.5	12.9	12.5	14.9	16.3	16.6	15.5	17.1	19.3	19.3	17.5	20.1	22.5	15.4	18.0	18.5	20.1	21.7	20.7	18.4	21.4	20.5	20.9
UK	16.2	17.1	19.6	16.8	16.7	17.1	19.0	16.2	15.9	17.0	19.6	17.0	17.9	19.3	21.4	18.2	18.6	18.2	21.2	19.4	18.0	18.7	21.8	19.2	18.5

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of young people in Northern Ireland aged 16 – 24 years who are not in employment, full time education, or government supported training has risen higher than the UK at Dec 2011 and March 2012. A 'Pathways to Success' strategy, which is designed to address comprehensively the issue of young people who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) was launched by DEL in May 2012 with additional funding in October 2012.

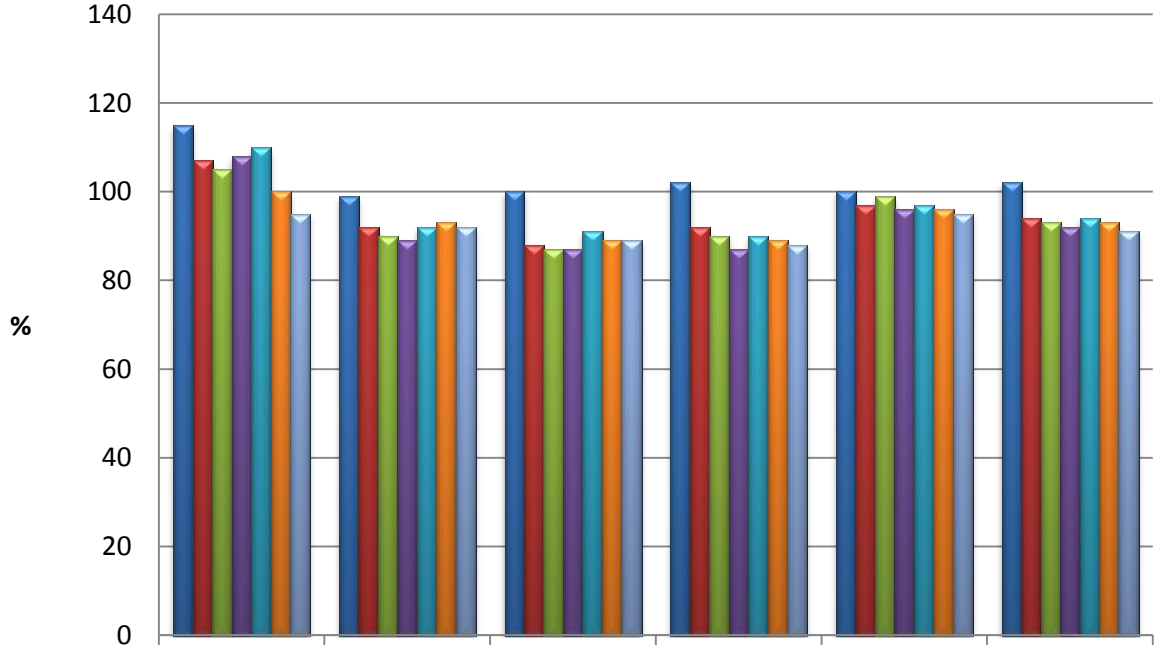
Percentage uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs

Data Source: Department of Education

Why is it Important? The Pre-School Education Expansion Programme(PEAG), which is an important element both of the Department of Education's strategy for tackling low and under-achievement and of the Government's Childcare Strategy, is designed as a partnership between the statutory and voluntary/private sectors. In order to utilise and build upon the learning that has taken place in the home and its immediate environment, pre-school education should provide children with a rich variety of play activities and other experiences in a stimulating and challenging environment. The focus should be to allow children to learn without experiencing a sense of failure (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). **(4)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The uptake rate has remained quite static over the last years in pre-school places. BELB has consistently had higher uptake of pre-school places, with a slight drop in 2012/13.
(The above percentages are based on mid year estimates of the averages of 3 and 4 year olds.)

Percentage uptake of Children in Nursery/Reception, Nursery School and PEAGS



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
2006/07	115	99	100	102	100	102
2007/08	107	92	88	92	97	94
2008/09	105	90	87	90	99	93
2009/10	108	89	87	87	96	92
2010/11	110	92	91	90	97	94
2011/12	100	93	89	89	96	93
2012/13	95	92	89	88	95	91

Living in Safety and with Stability

What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- Children and young people to feel and be safe and secure in their homes and in their communities;
- Improved outcomes for children at risk of abuse;
- Access to family support services appropriate to age and location;
- Support for families at risk of being homeless;
- To be free from bullying.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure all our children and young people living in safety and with stability:-

- Children in Need Key Findings
- Children on the Child Protection Register
- Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register
- Looked After Children
- Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence
- Domestic Abuse Offences
- Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence
- Children Killed on the Roads
- Children Seriously or Slightly Injured on the Roads
- Anti-Social Behaviour, Road Safety and Travelling to School

Children In Need

Source: Children's Social Care Statistics for Northern Ireland 2011/12

Key Findings

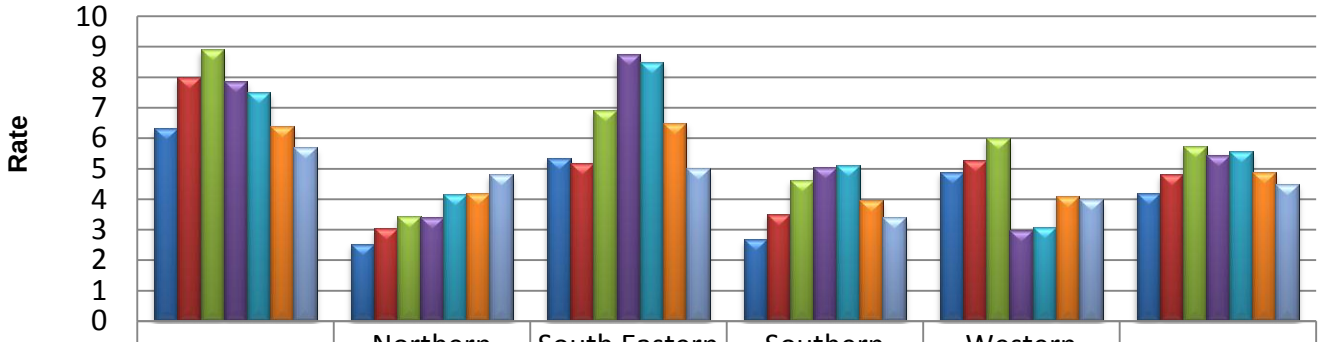
- During 2011/12 - 35,516 referrals were made to children's services in Northern Ireland, having increased by 3% (1,069) and 11% (3,586) since 2011 (34,447) and 2007 (31,930) respectively;
- The 35,516 referrals related to 28,496 children of which 28,095 had been assessed by 31 March 2012. The number of children referred has increased by 7% (1,715) since 2011 and by 31% (6,721) since 2007;
- Annual changes to children referred ranged from an increase of 12% for the Western Trust to an increase of 2% for the Belfast Trust;
- Analyses of children in need by age for 2012 indicate that 34% (9,611) were aged 5 – 11 years, 31% (8,586) were aged 0 – 4 years, 24% (6,697) were aged 12 – 15 years and 11% (3,201) were aged 16 or over. There were 8% (653), 7% (620) and 5% (328) increases in the numbers of children in need in age bands 0 - 4, 5 - 11 and 12 - 15, respectively between 2011 and 2012;
- The proportion of children aged 0 – 4 years referred to children's services has increased by five percentage points from 26% to 31% between 2007 and 2012. During the same period there has been a drop of three percentage points in the proportion of children aged 12 – 15 years referred to children's services from 27% to 24%;
- 74% (20,785) of all children referred to Social Services were allocated for further action of either a service or assessment. In comparison, 21% (5,927) required no further action due to work complete;
- Between 2011 and 2012 the proportion of children 'Allocated for Further Action' decreased by six percentage points, from 80% to 74%. The figure of 74%, in 2012, represents a nine percentage point increase since 2007;
- Between 2007 and 2012 the proportion of children requiring 'No Further Action –work completed' decreased by five percentage points from 26% to 21%. The figure of 21%, in 2012, represents a ten percentage point increase since 2011.

Children On the Child Protection Register

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Information

Why is it Important? Child abuse occurs when a child is neglected, harmed or not provided with proper care. Children may be abused in many settings; in a family, an institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or more rarely by a stranger. There are different types of abuse and a child may suffer more than one of them (DHSSPS, Co-operating to Safeguard Children, 2003). (1) Not all children who are subjected to abuse are known to Social Services.

Rate per 1000 of Children Aged 0-17 on the Child Protection Register



	Belfast Trust	Northern Trust	South Eastern Trust	Southern Trust	Western Trust	N.I.
2006/07	6.3	2.5	5.4	2.7	4.9	4.2
2007/08	8.0	3.0	5.2	3.5	5.3	4.8
2008/09	8.9	3.4	6.9	4.6	6.0	5.8
2009/10	7.9	3.4	8.8	5.0	3.0	5.5
2010/11	7.5	4.2	8.5	5.1	3.1	5.6
2011/12	6.4	4.2	6.5	4.0	4.1	4.9
2012/13	5.7	4.8	5.0	3.4	4.0	4.5

The Story Behind the Trends -

There were a total of 1,961 children on child protection registers in Northern Ireland at 31 March 13 a decrease of 166 (8.5%) since March 12 (2,127).

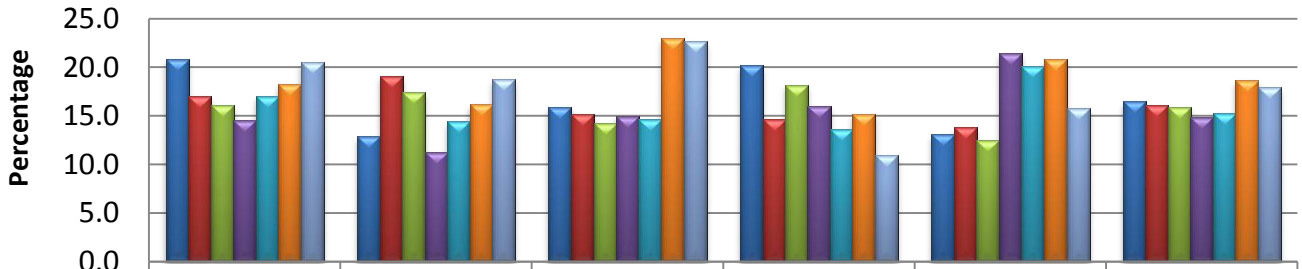
Figures on child protection registers record the child protection process not the number of children who are abused and are, therefore, likely to underestimate the extent of abuse. All Trusts have seen a decrease in the rate of children registered in 2012/13, with the exception of the Northern Trust.

Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Information

Why is it Important? Child abuse occurs when a child is neglected, harmed or not provided with proper care. Children may be abused in many settings; in a family, an institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or more rarely by a stranger. There are different types of abuse and a child may suffer more than one of them (DHSSPS, Co-operating to Safeguard Children, 2003). (1) Not all children who are subjected to abuse are known to Social Services.

Percentage of Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register



	Belfast Trust	Northern Trust	South Eastern Trust	Southern Trust	Western Trust	N.I.
2006/07	20.8	12.9	15.9	20.2	13.1	16.5
2007/08	17.0	19.1	15.2	14.6	13.8	16.1
2008/09	16.1	17.4	14.2	18.2	12.5	15.9
2009/10	14.5	11.2	15.0	16.0	21.4	14.9
2010/11	17.0	14.4	14.6	13.6	20.1	15.3
2011/12	18.3	16.2	23.0	15.2	20.8	18.6
2012/13	20.5	18.7	22.7	10.9	15.8	17.9

The Story Behind the Trends-

Overall during 2012/13 there were 336 children re-registered on the Child Protection Register.

Figures based on percentage of total registrations.

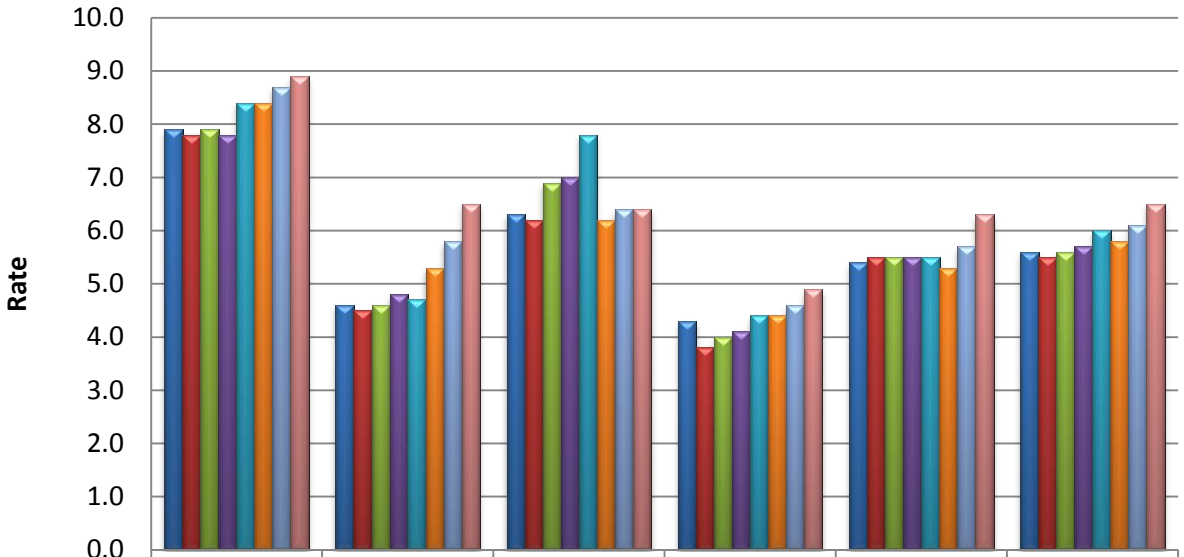
Looked After Children

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Information

Why is it Important? The DHSSPS (Care Matters, March 2007) (2) states that Looked After Children (LAC) is one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in society. In comparison to non Looked After Children their outcomes are poorer, including poorer educational attainment and much higher rates of unemployment. LAC are also more likely to have a statement of Special Education Needs and to experience school suspensions and/or expulsions . Girls are more likely than their peers to have a teenage pregnancy; boys are more likely to receive a caution or a conviction than their peers. Detailed work on recording indicators above has been carried out.

The Story Behind the Trends - At 31 March 2013, there were 2,807 LAC in Northern Ireland, up by 6% (163) from 2012. Of the 2,807 looked after children, 75% were in foster care, 12% were placed with family, 8% were in residential care and 5% were in other placement types. 26% had been in care for less than 1 year; with 9% in care for 10 years or longer.

Looked After Children per 1000 population aged 0-17 years



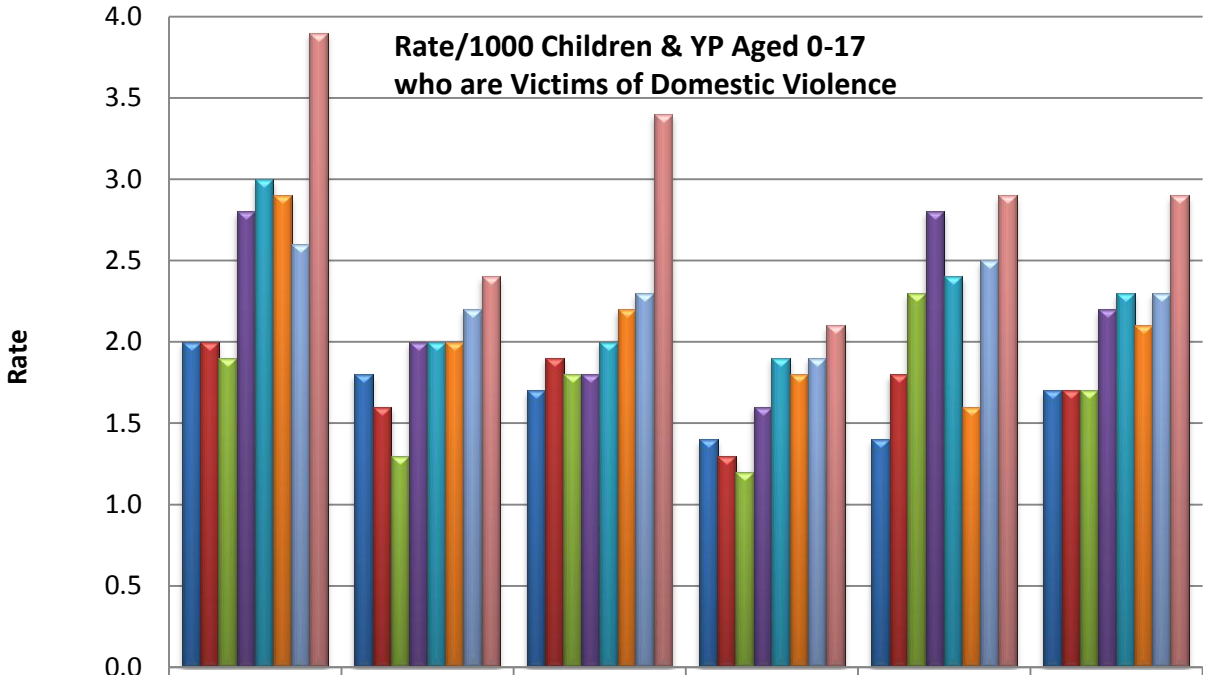
	Belfast HSC Trust	Northern HSC Trust	South Eastern HSC Trust	Southern HSC Trust	Western HSC Trust	Northern Ireland
2005/06	7.9	4.6	6.3	4.3	5.4	5.6
2006/07	7.8	4.5	6.2	3.8	5.5	5.5
2007/08	7.9	4.6	6.9	4.0	5.5	5.6
2008/09	7.8	4.8	7.0	4.1	5.5	5.7
2009/10	8.4	4.7	7.8	4.4	5.5	6.0
2010/11	8.4	5.3	6.2	4.4	5.3	5.8
2011/12	8.7	5.8	6.4	4.6	5.7	6.1
2012/13	8.9	6.5	6.4	4.9	6.3	6.5

Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence

Data Source: Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI)

Why is it Important? Domestic Violence affects people of every class, age, race, disability and sexuality (NSPCC, 2009). **(4)** Domestic violence is not restricted to physical violence but sometimes it is more subtle and also involves psychological, verbal, sexual, financial and emotional abuse. Children are very much the silent victims of domestic violence. They may witness it or be subject to it but often their voices are not heard (Tackling Violence at Home, 2005). **(5)**

The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show fluctuation from year to year over all areas, however in the last year the number of child victims have increased. The statistics presented are based on incidents reported to and recorded by the PSNI and it is recognised that these statistics are an underestimation of the number of child victims. Please note: Crimes are geographically recorded on the location in which the crime occurred.

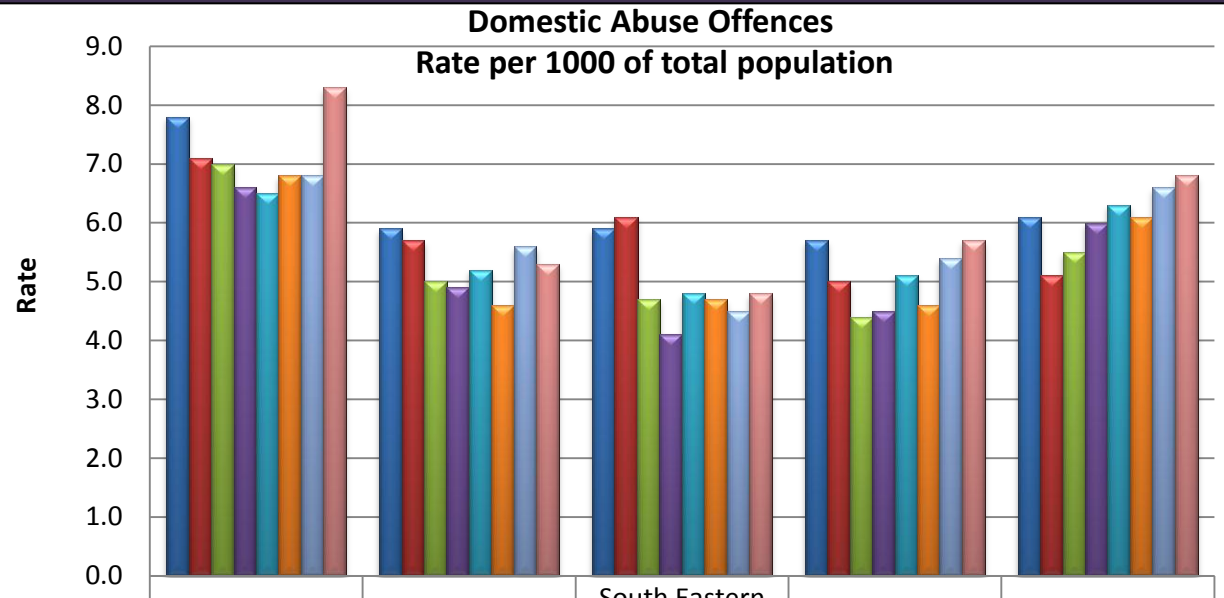


	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7
2006/07	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.7
2007/08	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.7
2008/09	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.2
2009/10	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.3
2010/11	2.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.1
2011/12	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.3
2012/13	3.9	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.9

Domestic Abuse Offences

Data Source: Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI)

Why is it Important? Although most incidents of Domestic Violence (DV) are reported by an adult, it is important to note that violence in the family cannot be kept hidden from the children. Children will often witness the violence, be aware of the tense atmosphere, suffer as a victim themselves or suffer in the aftermath of the violence (Women's Aid, 2009). **(6)** Exposure to DV can have very damaging long-term effects on a child's mental health, sense of identity and ability to form relationships. Research highlights that the effects of DV are amplified for pre-schoolers, who are completely dependent on parents for all aspects of their care and may therefore witness greater amounts of violence than older children (Holt, Buckley & Whelan, 2008). **(7)**



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area
2005/06	7.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.1
2006/07	7.1	5.7	6.1	5.0	5.1
2007/08	7.0	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.5
2008/09	6.6	4.9	4.1	4.5	6.0
2009/10	6.5	5.2	4.8	5.1	6.3
2010/11	6.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	6.1
2011/12	6.8	5.6	4.5	5.4	6.6
2012/13	8.3	5.3	4.8	5.7	6.8

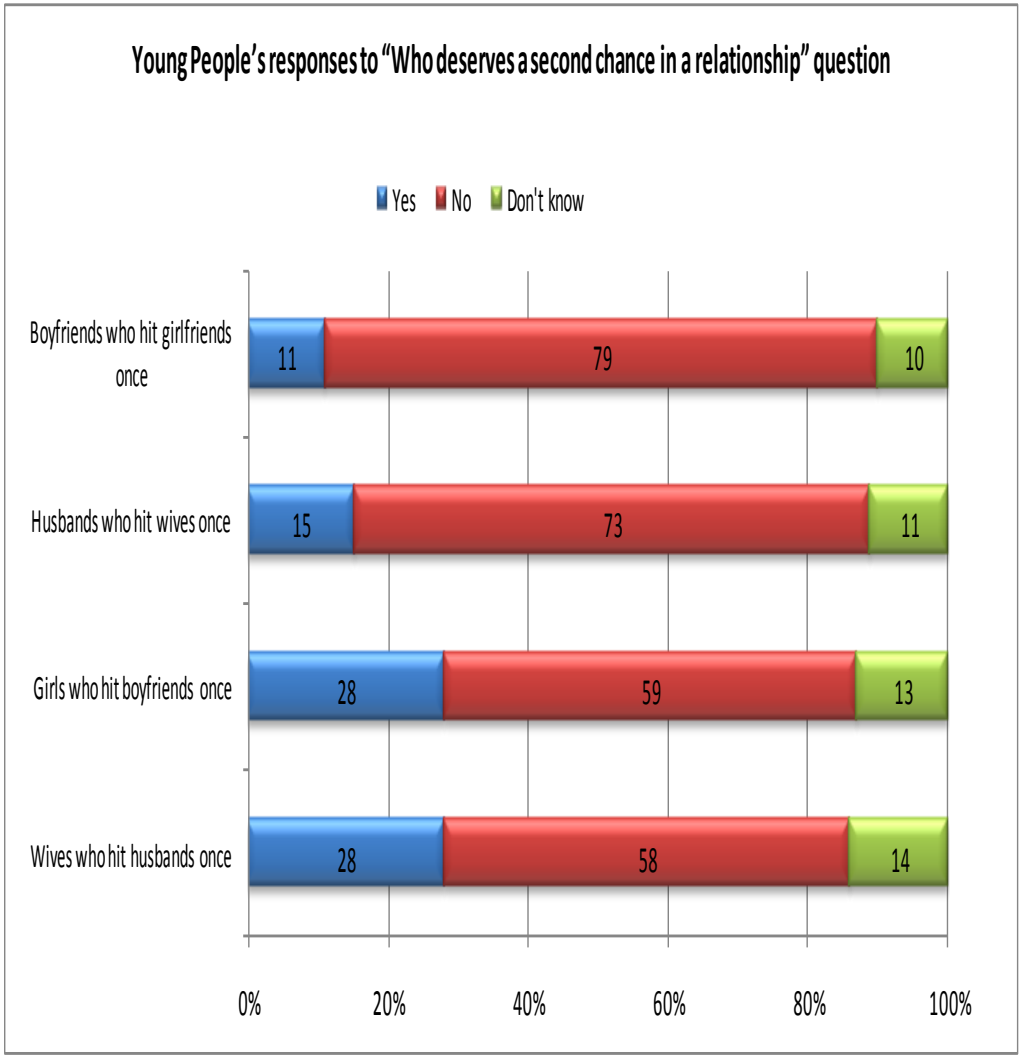
The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show fluctuation from year to year over all areas, however over the last year the number of offences have increased in all areas with the exception of the Northern . The statistics presented are based on incidents reported to and recorded by the PSNI and it is recognised that these statistics are an under-estimation of the number of offences.
Please note: Crimes are geographically recorded on the location in which the incident occurred.

Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence

Data Source: YPBAS 2010, DHSSPS Sample: 7616 pupils aged 11 – 16 (Form1/Year8 – Form 5/Year12), from 77 schools selected randomly throughout NI. **(8)**

The Story Behind the Trends

- 11% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think boyfriends who hit girlfriends once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- 15% think that husbands who hit wives once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- 13% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think it is okay for a man to hit his girlfriend/wife if she has slept with someone else.
- 28% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think girlfriends who hit boyfriends once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- 28% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think wives who hit husbands once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- 30% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think it is okay for a woman to hit her boyfriend/husband if he has slept with someone else.

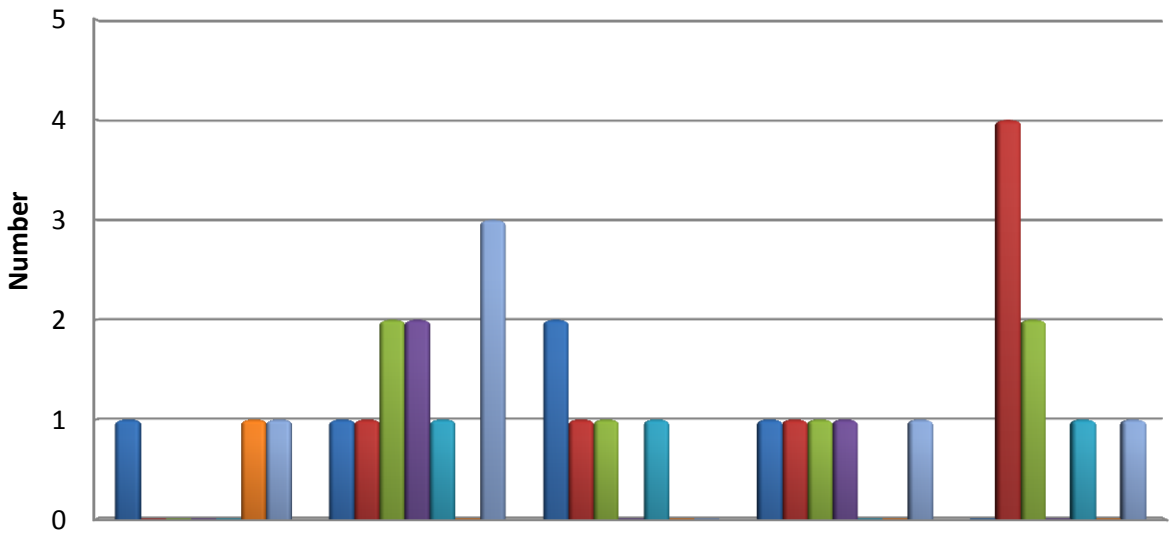


Children Killed on the Roads

Data Source: PSNI

Why is it Important? Road traffic deaths make up 41% of all child deaths, the majority of these children are pedestrians and cyclists and not car occupants. By changing children's exposure to risk as pedestrians these death rates decline, but may lower exercise and fitness levels and restrict the child's independence (Unicef, 2001). **(9)** Social and economic factors play a part in child road injuries. Research has shown that children from social class V are five times more likely to be killed as pedestrians than those from class I (Child Accident Prevention Trust, 2009). **(10)**

The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show fluctuation from across all areas, with the Western Area having 4 children killed in 2007/08 and 1 child killed in 2011/12 in the Belfast area. In 2012/13 there were 6 children killed on the roads within Northern Ireland, with 3 from the Northern Area.



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area
2006/07	1	1	2	1	0
2007/08	0	1	1	1	4
2008/09	0	2	1	1	2
2009/10	0	2	0	1	0
2010/11	0	1	1	0	1
2011/12	1	0	0	0	0
2012/13	1	3	0	1	1

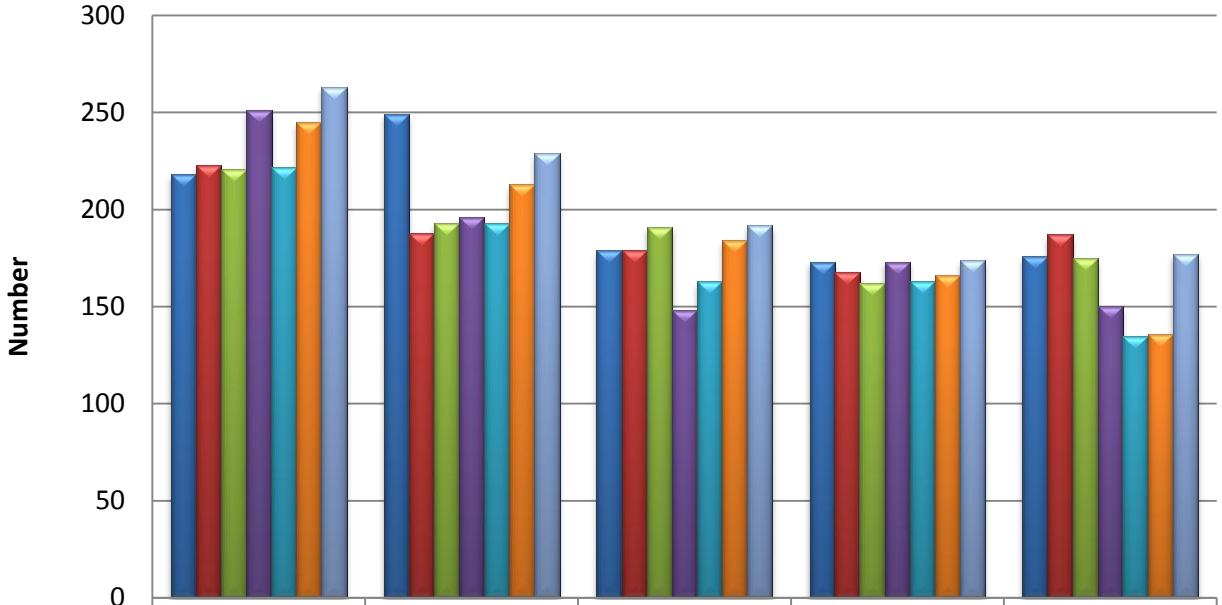
Children Seriously or Slightly Injured on the Roads

Data Source: PSNI

Why is it Important? Road traffic deaths make up 41% of all child deaths, the majority of these children are pedestrians and cyclists and not car occupants. By changing children's exposure to risk as pedestrians these death rates decline, but may lower exercise and fitness levels and restrict the child's independence (Unicef, 2001). **(9)** Social and economic factors play a part in child road injuries. Research has shown that children from social class V are five times more likely to be killed as pedestrians than those from class I (Child Accident Prevention Trust, 2009). **(10)**

The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show fluctuation from year to year across all areas. In 2012/13 there were 1035 children seriously or slightly injured on the roads within Northern Ireland, the highest figures recorded since 2006/07.

Number of 0 – 16 year olds seriously or slightly injured on the Roads



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area
2006/07	218	249	179	173	176
2007/08	223	188	179	168	187
2008/09	221	193	191	162	175
2009/10	251	196	148	173	150
2010/11	222	193	163	163	135
2011/12	245	213	184	166	136
2012/13	263	229	192	174	177

Anti-Social Behaviour, Road Safety and Travelling to School

Data Source: YPBAS 2010, DHSSPS Sample: 7616 pupils aged 11 – 16 (Form1/Year8 – Form 5/Year12), from 77 schools selected randomly throughout NI. **(8)**

Why is it Important? Qualitative surveys give us more in-depth information on the views children and young people hold.

- On at least some occasions, 61% of pupils use a mobile phone or MP3 player while crossing the road, 30% run across the road without checking for traffic and 56% carry on with friends while crossing the road.
- Approximately four fifths of pupils always wear a seatbelt in the front seat 81% and three quarters in the back seat 74% of a car. More than four in ten 42% pupils never wear bright coloured clothes while cycling or walking at night and 51% never wear a cycle helmet.
- Half 51% of pupils had some type of education on road safety in school, mostly provided by teachers 56% and 77% of these pupils found it useful.
- Almost a fifth 18% feel that their safety is at risk just before getting on or off the bus mainly because they could get run over by a car/lorry coming after the bus 47%, or get pushed onto the road by other children 47%.

Anti-Social Behaviour, Road Safety and Travelling to School

Data Source: YPBAS 2010, DHSSPS Sample: 7616 pupils aged 11 – 16 (Form1/Year8 – Form 5/Year12), from 77 schools selected randomly throughout NI. **(8)**

Why is it Important? Qualitative surveys give us more in-depth information on the views children and young people hold.

- In relation to their own personal safety, almost a quarter of pupils 23% are worried about being bullied, 22% are worried about being physically abused and 20% are worried about being sexually abused.
- In the last 12 months, 15% of pupils have been bullied, 7% have been called names or been harassed because of their religion and 6% of pupils have been harassed/bullied/abused via the internet.
- Over a quarter of pupils 28% have seen someone else being a victim of physical abuse, while 8% of pupils have become aware of someone else being a victim of sexual abuse.

Economic and Environmental Well-Being

What we want to achieve for our children and young people:-

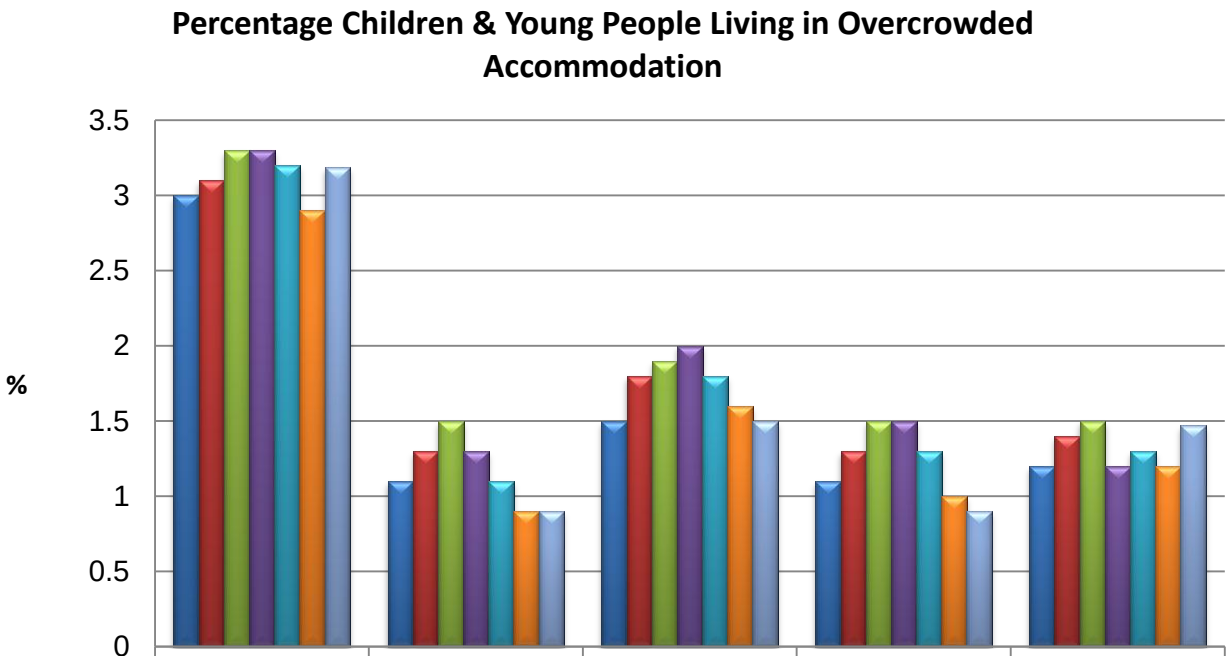
- Improved outcomes for children who live in poverty.
- Access to safe, quality play areas.
- To live in homes that do not fail decent standards.
- To achieve economic stability and independence.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure the economic and environmental wellbeing of all our children and young people:-

- Children and Young People living in overcrowded accommodation
- Number of Families with children presenting to NIHE as homeless
- Number of Families with Children Awarded as A1 statutory homeless
- Dependent Children in Families Awarded A1 statutory homeless
- Number of Young People aged 16-18 awarded A! statutory homeless
- Families with Dependent Children living in temporary accommodation
- Number of Children living in temporary accommodation
- Percentage of Children living in Relative low Income Poverty
- Percentage of Children living in Absolute low Income Poverty
- Percentage of Children who are dependents of Claimants of Jobseeker's allowance
- Percentage of Children who are dependents of Claimants of Income Support
- Percentage of Lone Parent Families claiming Jobseekers allowance
- Percentage of Lone Parent Families claiming Income Support
- Key Points

Children and Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation

Data Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE)



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area
2005/06	3	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.2
2006/07	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.4
2007/08	3.3	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5
2008/09	3.3	1.3	2	1.5	1.2
2009/10	3.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.3
2010/11	2.9	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.2
2011/12	3.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.5

Why is it Important? Living in overcrowded accommodation can have a devastating effect on families. If a home is overcrowded it can affect health and educational attainment and can impact negatively on life chances (Full House, Shelter 2005). *(1)*

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of young people living in overcrowded accommodation has been decreasing across all areas in the past few years, with the exception of Belfast and Western Area which has increased in 2011/12. The higher percentage of children and young people affected by overcrowding continues to be within the Belfast area.

Number of Families with Children Presenting to the NIHE as Homeless

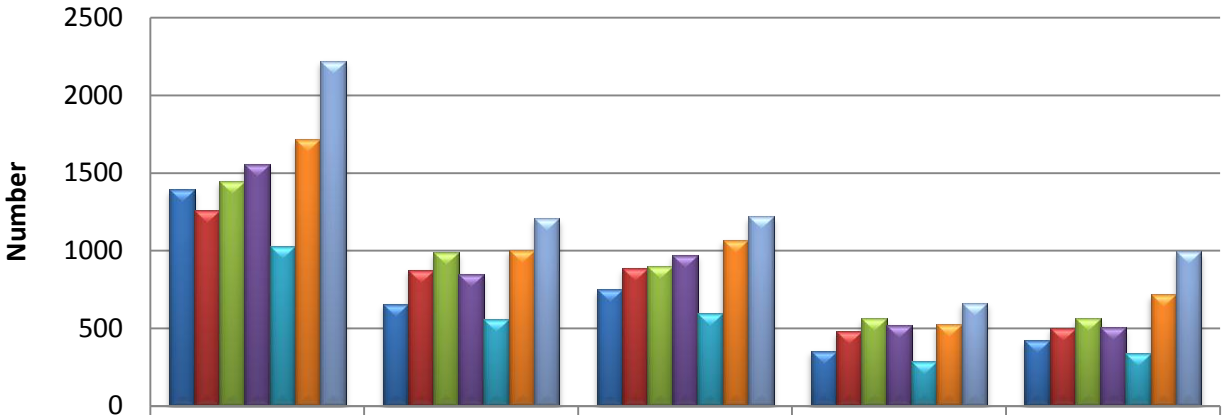
Data Source: NIHE

Why is it Important? A number of different personal and social factors can contribute towards people becoming homeless. These may include any of the following:

Individual Factors: including drug and alcohol misuse; lack of qualifications; lack of social support; debts, especially mortgage or rent arrears; poor physical and mental health; relationship breakdown; and getting involved in crime at an early age.

Family Background: including family breakdown and disputes; sexual and physical abuse in childhood or adolescence; having parents with drug or alcohol problems; and previous experience of family homelessness.

Institutional Background: including having been in care; the armed forces; or in prison (Shelter 2009). **(2)**



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South East Area	Southern Area	Western Area
2005/06	1393	657	750	354	423
2006/07	1255	875	887	477	501
2007/08	1448	989	902	562	563
2008/09	1556	849	971	516	504
2009/10	1030	560	595	288	338
2010/11	1717	1004	1069	525	717
2011/12	2221	1206	1220	663	993

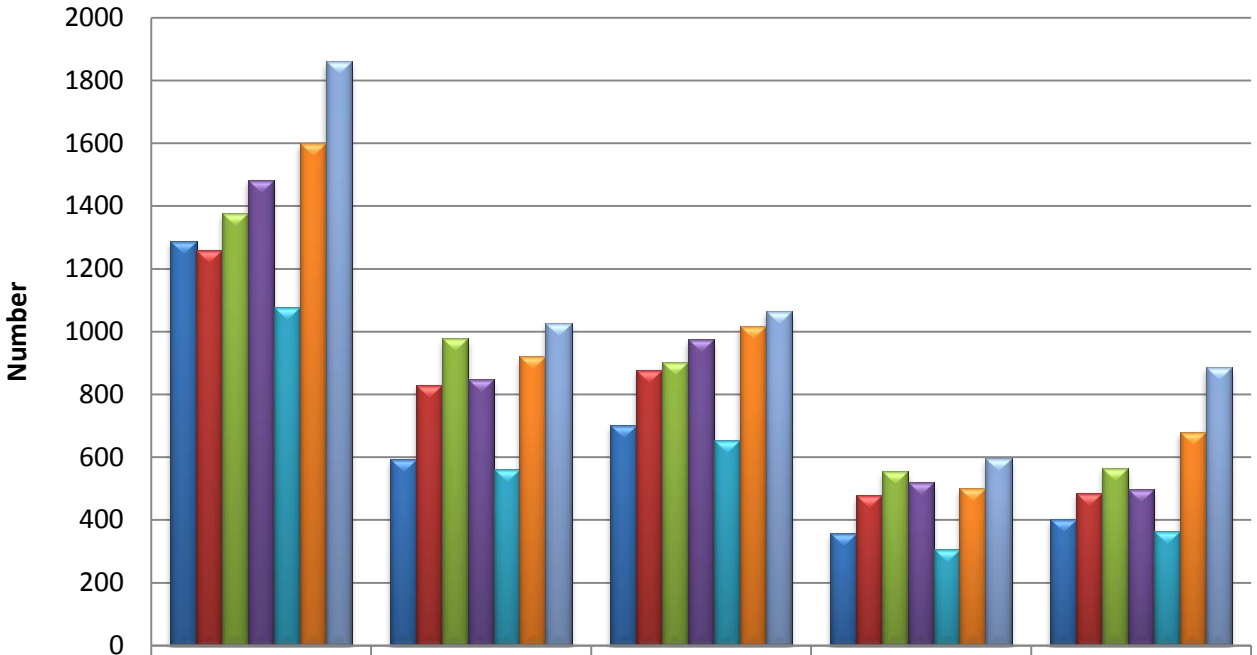
The Story Behind the Trends - Trends show the number of families with children presenting to NIHE as homeless has increased slightly in the last year. Waiting lists peaked in 2008, with families seeing the biggest fall, due possibly to increased choice available in private rented market (mixed tenure estates in more desirable areas, white goods included, not stigmatised as social housing), this also resulted in a higher number of social properties becoming available for re-let so reducing waiting lists, however with the current financial climate all areas have seen the highest number of families presenting as homeless over the last year.

Number of Families with Children Awarded as A1 Statutory Homeless

Data Source: NIHE

Why is it Important?
Homeless people suffer high levels of stress from their lack of control over their housing situation, combined with high levels of poverty and often poor living conditions. They often also feel very isolated, especially when temporary accommodation is provided at a distance from the household's local community and friends (Shelter 2009*). (2)*

The Story Behind the Trends -
Similar to those presenting as homeless the number awarded A1 statutory homeless has increased slightly in the last year. With the current financial climate all areas have seen a significant increase over the last 2 years.



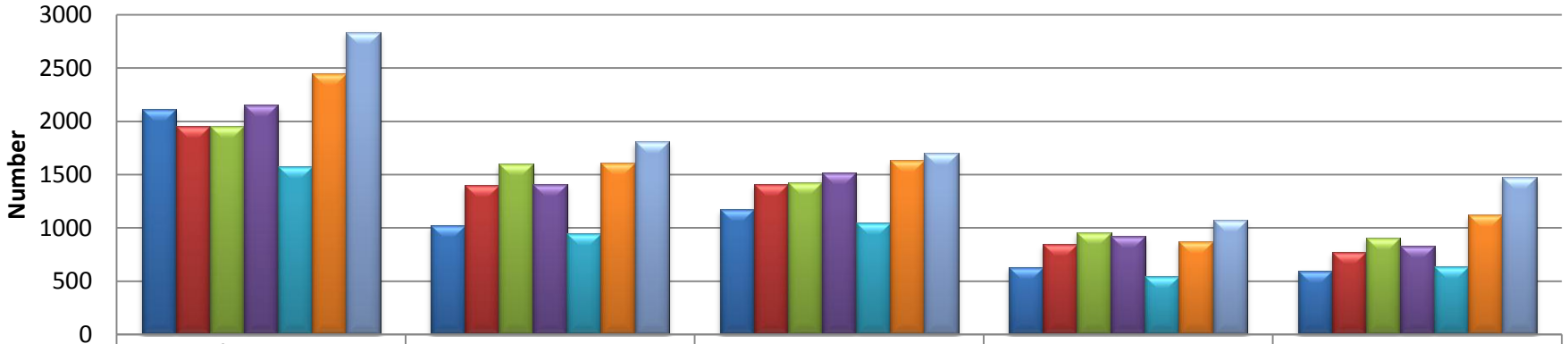
	Belfast District	Northern District	South East District	Southern District	Western District
2005/06	1288	594	702	359	401
2006/07	1260	830	877	478	486
2007/08	1376	977	901	554	565
2008/09	1483	848	975	519	497
2009/10	1076	560	654	306	364
2010/11	1600	921	1015	499	679
2011/12	1861	1027	1063	596	886

Dependent Children in Families Awarded A1 Statutory Homeless

Data Source: NIHE

Why is it Important? Children are frightened, insecure, or worried about the future as a result of their homelessness. There is evidence among homeless children of mood swings, nervousness and bad tempers, bed-wetting and disturbed sleep patterns (Where's home? Children and homelessness in Bristol, Shelter, London, 2002). **(3)**

Dependent Children in Families Awarded A1 Statutory Homeless



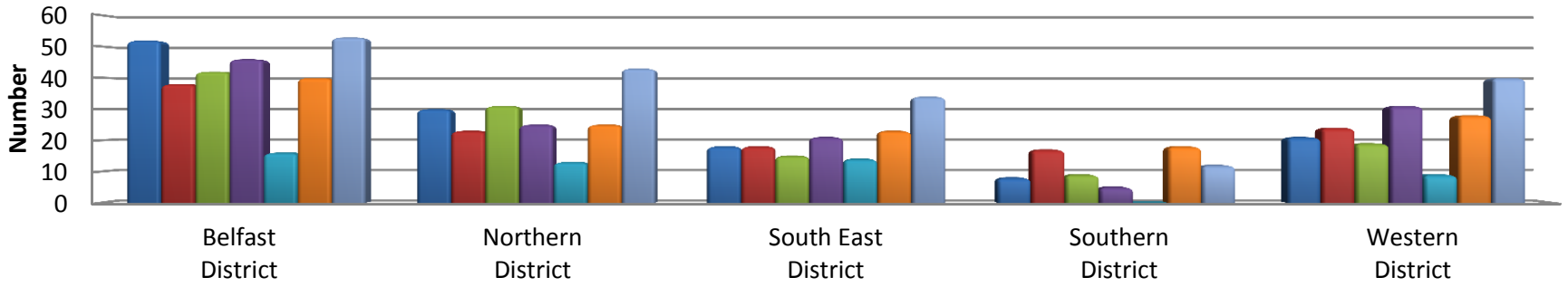
	Belfast District	Northern District	South East District	Southern District	Western District
2005/06	2115	1021	1174	633	598
2006/07	1951	1398	1405	849	773
2007/08	1957	1602	1429	959	906
2008/09	2155	1406	1516	918	830
2009/10	1575	948	1044	548	640
2010/11	2452	1614	1632	871	1121
2011/12	2839	1809	1701	1074	1472

The Story Behind the Trends – Overall Belfast District continues to have the most children in families awarded A1 statutory homeless. As with previous two charts, all areas have seen an increase over the last 2 years.

Number of Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded A1 Statutory Homeless

Data Source: NIHE

Why is it important? Many people only associate homelessness with sleeping on the streets. The reality is that the vast majority of homeless people are families or single people who are not 'sleeping rough'. Some may be staying with relatives and friends on a temporary basis. Others live in temporary accommodation, such as bed and breakfast, hotels, hostels, night shelters and refuges. For many, this means living in poor quality accommodation that is detrimental to their health and well-being (Shelter 2009). **(2)**



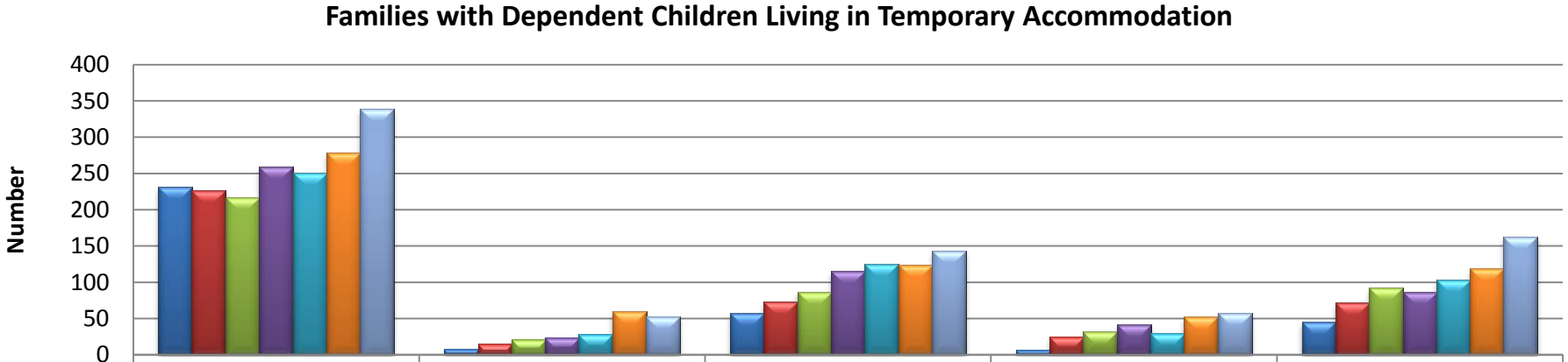
	Belfast District	Northern District	South East District	Southern District	Western District
2005/06	52	30	18	8	21
2006/07	38	23	18	17	24
2007/08	42	31	15	9	19
2008/09	46	25	21	5	31
2009/10	16	13	14	0	9
2010/11	40	25	23	18	28
2011/12	53	43	34	12	40

The Story Behind the Trends - Overall Belfast District continues to have the most young people awarded A1 statutory homeless. As with previous charts, all areas have seen a significant increase over the last 2 years.

Families with Dependent Children Living in Temporary Accommodation

Data Source: NIHE

Why is it Important? When people are forced to move into temporary accommodation, their health suffers. The uncertainty of their situation, often combined with poor living conditions, impacts both physically and mentally on homeless individuals and families. (Sick and Tired; The impact of temporary accommodation on the health of homeless families, Shelter, 2004) **(4)**



	Belfast District	Northern District	South East District	Southern District	Western District
2005/06	231	8	57	7	45
2006/07	226	15	73	25	72
2007/08	217	21	87	32	92
2008/09	259	24	115	42	87
2009/10	251	28	125	30	103
2010/11	279	60	124	52	119
2011/12	339	53	143	58	163

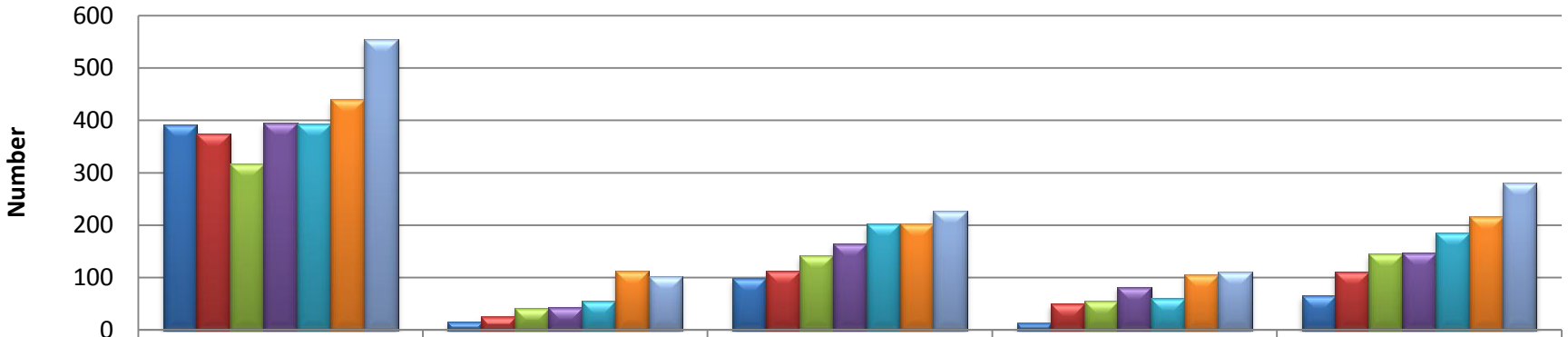
The Story Behind the Trends - There are much higher numbers of families with children living in temporary accommodation in the Belfast District with all areas showing increases year on year with the exception of the Southern District which decreased slightly in 2009/10 and the Northern District which decreased slightly in 2011/12.

Number of Children Living in Temporary Accommodation

Data Source: NIHE

Why is it Important? Children living in poor, temporary or overcrowded conditions are more likely to have respiratory problems, to be at risk of infections, and have mental health problems. Housing that is in poor condition, temporary or overcrowded also threatens children's safety. The impact on children's development is both immediate and long term; growing up in poor housing has been found to have a lasting impact on a child's health and well-being throughout their life. (Chance of a Lifetime: the impact of bad housing on children's lives, Shelter, 2006) **(5)**

Number of Children Living in Temporary Accommodation



	Belfast District	Northern District	South East District	Southern District	Western District
2005/06	392	16	99	13	65
2006/07	374	25	112	50	111
2007/08	317	41	142	56	145
2008/09	395	43	165	82	147
2009/10	394	55	202	60	186
2010/11	440	112	202	106	216
2011/12	554	102	228	111	280

The Story Behind the Trends - There are higher numbers of children living in temporary accommodation in the Belfast District. All areas have seen an increase over the last year with exception of the Northern District which decreased slightly.

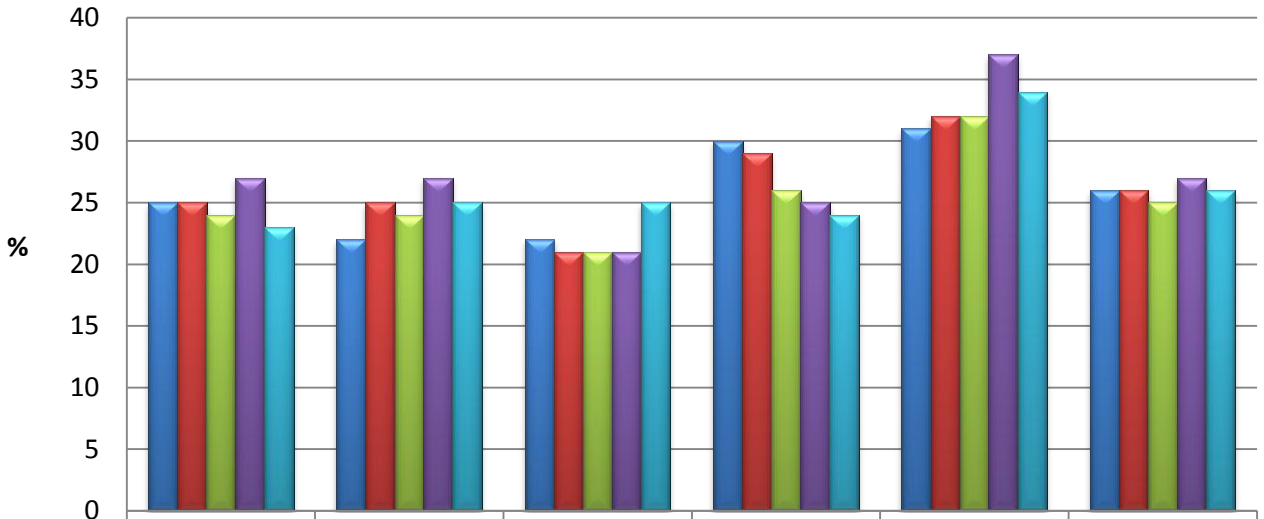
Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty AHC

Data Source: Family Resource Survey

Why is it Important? Relative poverty lines are based on the view that poverty should be assessed in relation to (*relative to)* the standard of living in a country. The measure is specifically designed to show whether the poorest families are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole. (NI Assembly 2008) **(6)**

The Story Behind the Trends - The Western area has been above the Northern Ireland average since 2004/07 in children living in relative low income poverty . All other areas are below the NI average. The % of children in relative poverty after housing costs was 27% in 2011/12, which equates to 119 thousand children. (Poverty in NI 2011/12). ***(7)*** The groups with the highest poverty risk are: Ethnic minorities and migrant workers; Travellers; young people, especially aged 16-18, lone parent families; families of ex-prisoners; people with low or no educational qualifications; long term unemployed; people living in disadvantaged communities; people living in border areas. (Northern Ireland Anti Poverty Network). ***(8)***

Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty After Housing Costs



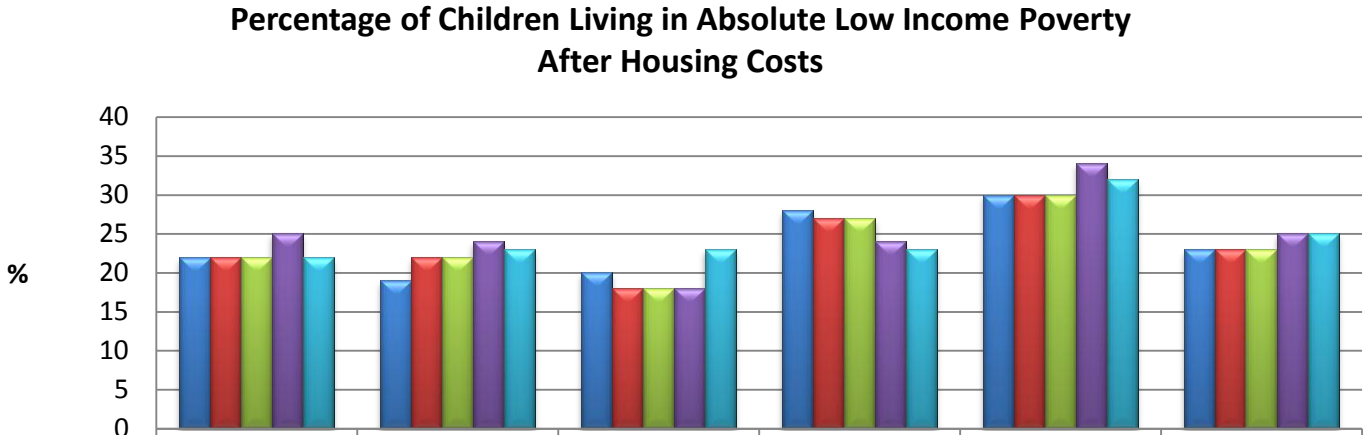
	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2004/07	25	22	22	30	31	26
2005/08	25	25	21	29	32	26
2006/09	24	24	21	26	32	25
2007/10	27	27	21	25	37	27
2008/11	23	25	25	24	34	26

Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty AHC

Data Source: Family Resource Survey

Why is it Important? Absolute low income poverty is measured using a fixed or set poverty line. For example, the fixed poverty line for a couple with two children was set at £264 per week which was 60% of the 'average' (or median) weekly income in 2011/12. (Poverty in NI 2011/12) **(7)**

The Story Behind the Trends – The Western Area has been constantly above the NI average in children living in absolute low income poverty over the years, with the other areas below the NI average. In 2011/12 29% of children were in absolute poverty , after housing costs which represents 126 thousand children. (Poverty in NI 2011/12) **(7)**

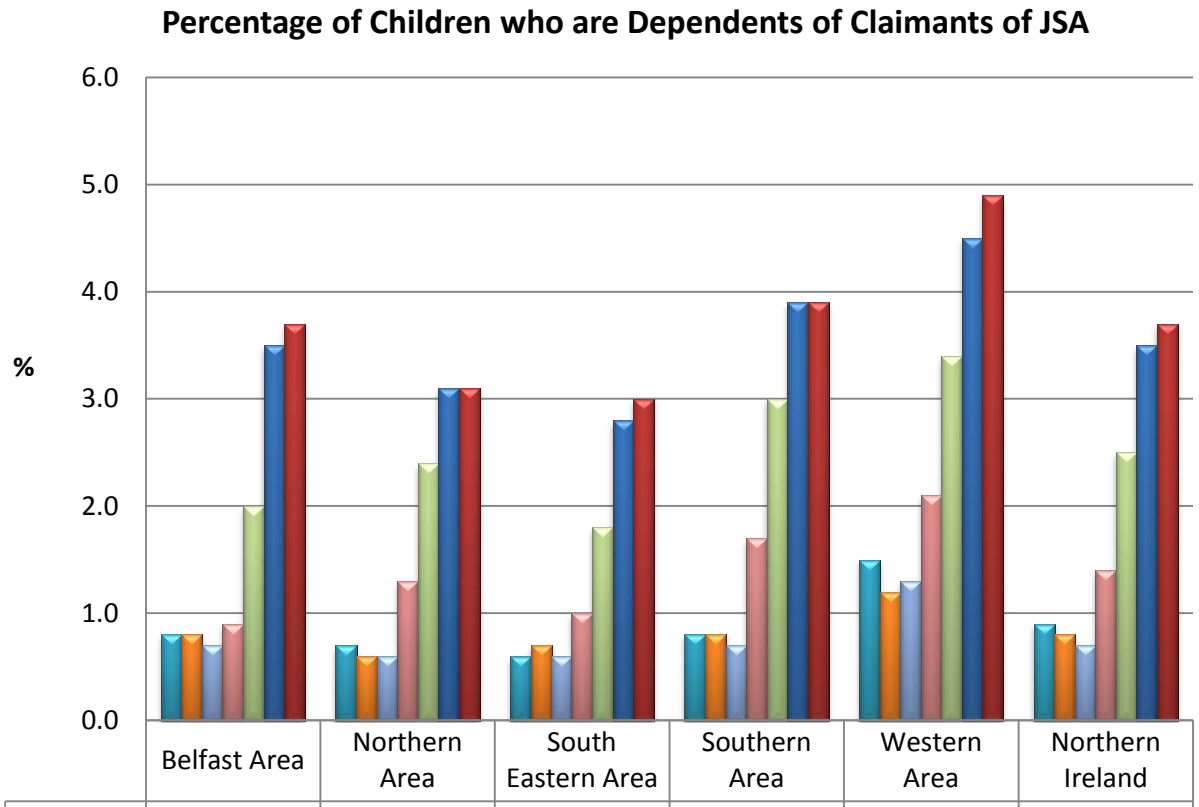


	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	NI
2004/07	22	19	20	28	30	23
2005/08	22	22	18	27	30	23
2006/09	22	22	18	27	30	23
2007/10	25	24	18	24	34	25
2008/11	22	23	23	23	32	25

Please note: Figures have been updated in line with the UK Child Poverty Act 2010 legislation, the base year for absolute poverty has changed from 1998/99 to 2010/11.

Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance

Data Source: Social Security Agency



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.9
2006/07	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.8
2007/08	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.7
2008/09	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.4
2009/10	2.0	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.4	2.5
2010/11	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.9	4.5	3.5
2011/12	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.9	3.7

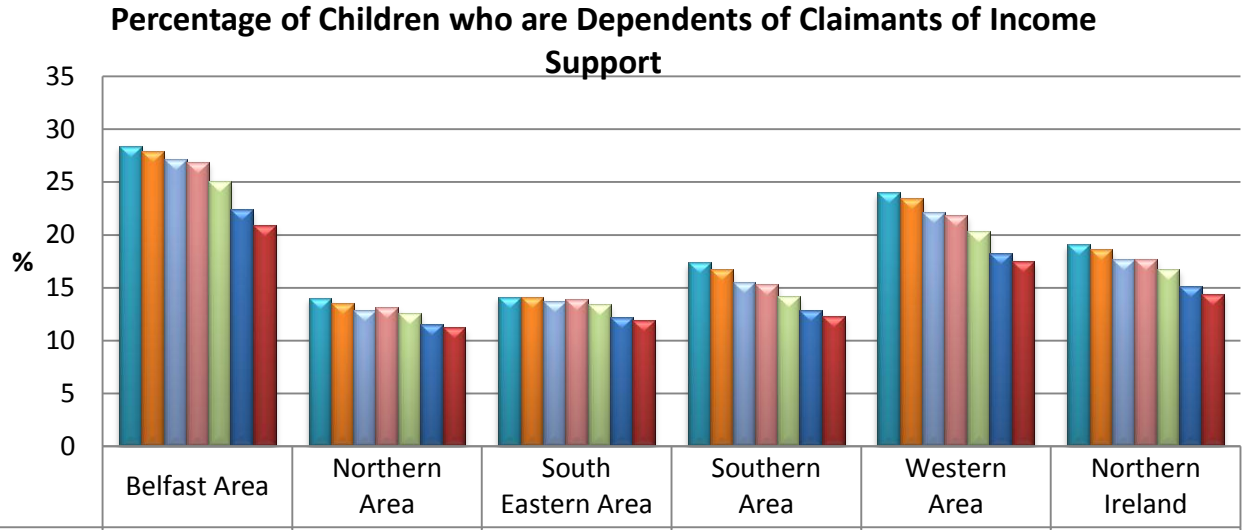
Why is it Important? Jobseeker's Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people. It is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Children who experience poverty, especially persistently, are at higher risk of encountering difficulties for example, health problems, developmental delays and behaviour disorders and they are also more likely to fall into low income themselves in adulthood (Kornberger et al. 2001, Finnie and Bernard 2004) **(8)**

The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have seen an increase over the last four years in the percentage of children who are dependents of Claimants of JSA. A possible reason for this increase could be a result of lone parents moving from Income Support to Jobseeker's Allowance due to entitlement ceasing. The higher percentage of children are in the Western Area.

Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support

Data Source: Social Security Agency

Why is it Important? An individual whose income, from all sources, is below the minimum level set by Government is entitled to Income Support. Income Support is normally claimed by people who are aged 16 or over, not working 16 hours or more (and/or with a partner working less than 24 hours) and not required to be available for full-time employment. Children growing up in low income families may be 'learning to be poor' from an early age as diminished expectations of what their parents can afford lead them to scale down their hopes and aspirations for the future. (Kornberger et al. 2001, Finnie and Bernard 2004). **(8)**



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	28.4	14.0	14.1	17.4	24.0	19.1
2006/07	27.9	13.5	14.1	16.7	23.4	18.6
2007/08	27.1	12.8	13.7	15.5	22.1	17.7
2008/09	26.9	13.1	13.9	15.3	21.8	17.7
2009/10	25.1	12.6	13.4	14.2	20.3	16.7
2010/11	22.4	11.5	12.2	12.8	18.2	15.1
2011/12	20.9	11.2	11.9	12.3	17.5	14.4

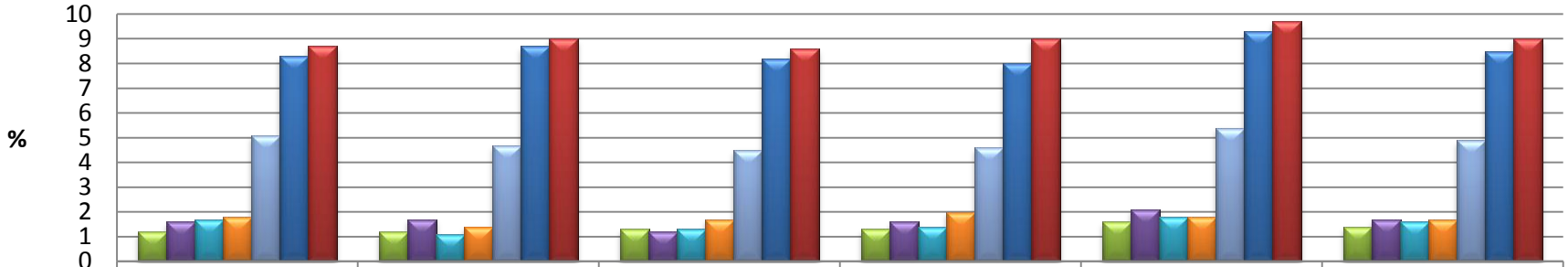
The Story Behind the Trends - Trends overall have been decreasing steadily year on year across all areas. A possible reason for this decrease could be a result of lone parents moving from income support to Jobseeker's Allowance due to entitlement ceasing. The Belfast area has the highest percentage of children who are dependents of claimants of income support.

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Job Seeker's Allowance

Data Source: Social Security Agency

Why is it Important? According to the most recent figures for Northern Ireland, over one quarter (28%) of families with dependent children are now headed by lone parents (NISRA, 08/09, Annual Abstract of Statistics), **(9)** compared to just under one quarter (24.5%) in Great Britain. Most lone parents are women. While Northern Ireland's overall unemployment rate (4.6%) compares favourably with Great Britain (5.5%), long-term unemployment is much worse in Northern Ireland where a quarter of claimants have been unemployed for at least 2 years (Department for Social Development, 2007). **(10)**

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming JSA



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4
2006/07	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.7
2007/08	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6
2008/09	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7
2009/10	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	5.4	4.9
2010/11	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	9.3	8.5
2011/12	8.7	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.7	9.0

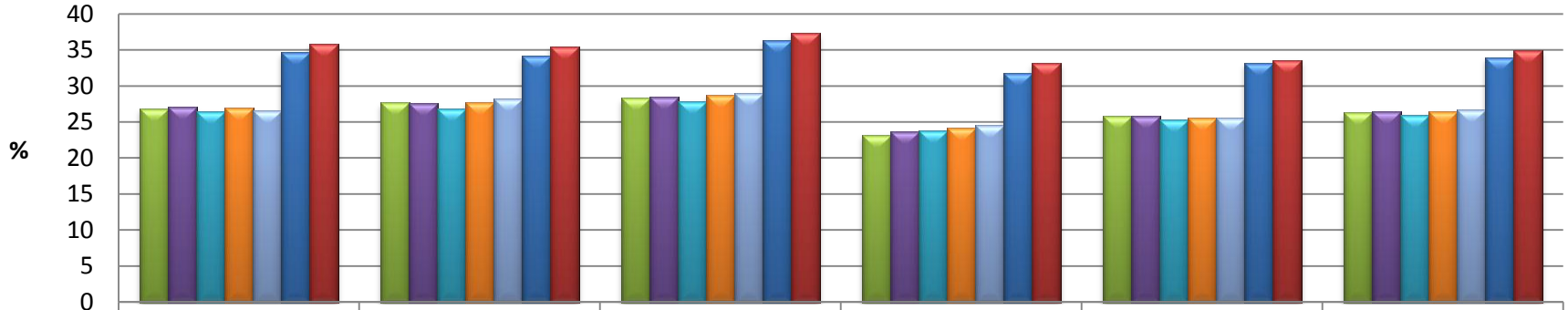
The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen a slight increase in the percentage of lone parents claiming JSA in the past year. A possible reason for the increase in 2009/10 could be a result of lone parents moving from income support to Jobseeker's Allowance due to entitlement ceasing under new regulations that were introduced in December 2008. However there has been a significant increase in the last two years probably due to the current financial climate.

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support

Data Source: Social Security Agency

Why is it Important? Children living in lone parent families and families claiming Income Support have less experience of handling their own money than other children: they are less likely to receive regular pocket money and are less likely to get part-time jobs. Children in lone-parent or Income Support families have much lower expectations about their future careers than their peers. They are more likely than other youngsters to want jobs that require few qualifications and little training, and they are less likely to aspire to attaining professional qualifications or occupations. (Small expectations: Learning to be poor? Jules Shropshire and Sue Middleton, 1999) (11)

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2005/06	26.9	27.7	28.3	23.2	25.9	26.3
2006/07	27.1	27.6	28.5	23.7	25.9	26.5
2007/08	26.4	26.8	27.9	23.8	25.3	26.0
2008/09	27.0	27.8	28.7	24.2	25.5	26.5
2009/10	26.6	28.2	29.0	24.5	25.6	26.7
2010/11	34.7	34.2	36.4	31.8	33.2	34.0
2011/12	35.9	35.5	37.3	33.2	33.6	35.0

The Story Behind the Trends - The Belfast, Northern and South Eastern Areas have the highest % of lone parent families claiming Income Support and above the NI percentage. All areas have seen a significant increase in the last two years due to the current financial climate.

Key Points

Data *Source: Family Resources Survey 10/11* **(12)**

- 59 per cent of household income in NI is sourced from wages and salaries, compared to 64 per cent in the UK as a whole.
- 53 per cent of NI households had a weekly household income of less than £500 in 2010/11. This compares to 48 per cent of UK households which had a weekly household income of less than £500 in the same period.
- Approximately three quarters of households with children, and where there are two adults in the household, were owner occupiers. For those households with children and only one adult present, approximately three quarters resided in either privately rented accommodation or the social rented sector.
- Some 13 per cent of adults with a disability in NI were full or part time employees. This compares to 49 per cent of all adults in the NI population, who were full or part time employees.
- The average number of persons per household is 2.5 in NI compared to 2.3 in the UK. This has remained at the same level since 2007/08.
- NI has a higher percentage of households with children (35 per cent) compared to the UK (29 per cent).
- In 2010/11 Northern Ireland disability prevalence was equal to 17 per cent (307 thousand) of the Northern Ireland population.
- The highest proportion of single parent households was found in the Urban West (8%), whereas the lowest proportion was found in the Rural East (4%).

Making a Positive Contribution

What we want to achieve for all children and young people:-

- That children and young people are valued by society and their communities;
- Increased opportunities for volunteering in community and voluntary work;
- Access to leisure activities involving young people in their design and delivery;
- A preventative and early intervention approach to youth offending.

The following indicators are included in this chapter to measure if all our children and young people are making a positive Contribution:-

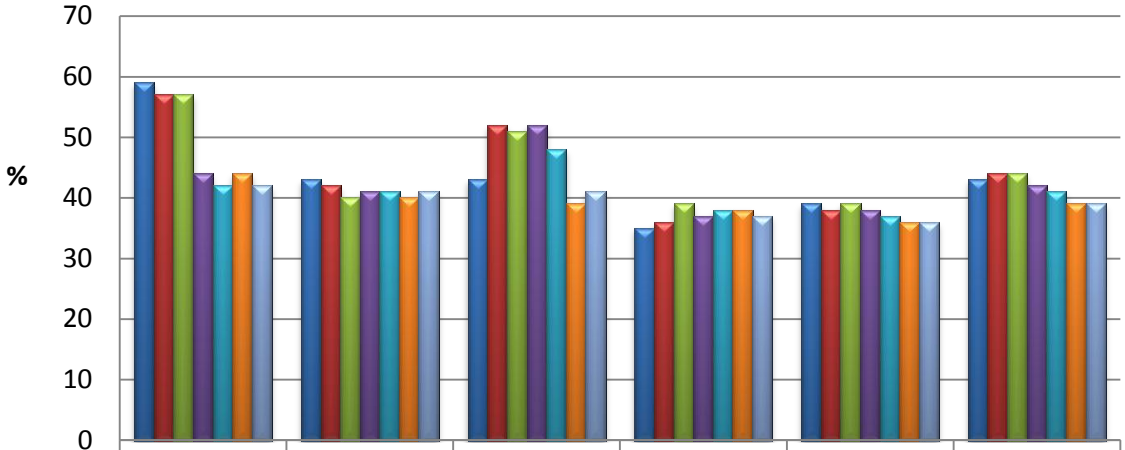
- Participation in Youth Activities
- Volunteering
- Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police for Offending Behaviour
- Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police for Non-offending Behaviour

Participation in Youth Activities

Data Source: Youth Council

Why is it important? Youth work is a vital non-formal educational process of personal and social development, through which young people can develop their knowledge, understanding, attitudes, confidence and personal and inter-personal skills. Young people have the right to expect that it will be accessible, affordable, high quality and flexible to meet changing needs and a changing environment (Youth Council NI Strategy 05-08). **(1)**

% of Young People aged 4-18 who participate in Youth Activities



	BELB	NEELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	NI
2006	59	43	43	35	39	43
2007	57	42	52	36	38	44
2008	57	40	51	39	39	44
2009	44	41	52	37	38	42
2010	42	41	48	38	37	41
2011	44	40	39	38	36	39
2012	42	41	41	37	36	39

The Story Behind the Trend - The proportion of young people who participate in Youth Activities, across each of the areas, has remained relatively consistent over the last few years, with slightly higher levels of involvement in the Belfast , Northern and South Eastern areas.

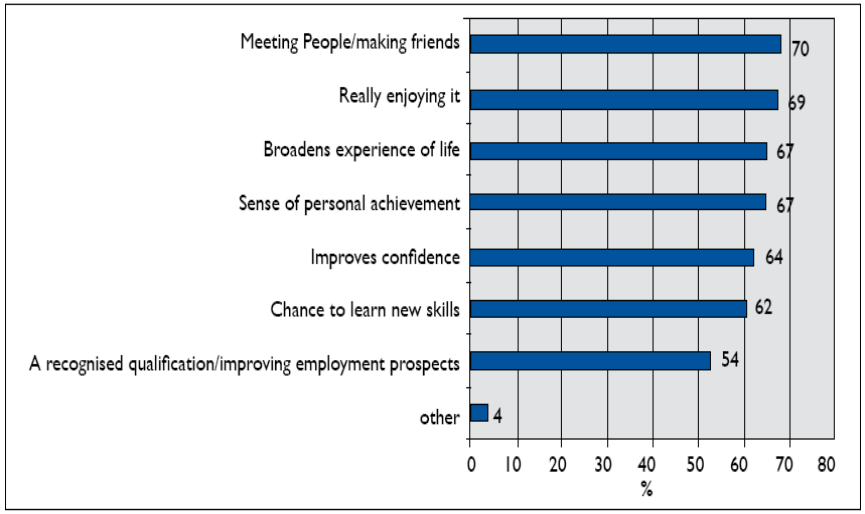
Note: There may be double counting as a young person can be a member of more than one Group.

Volunteering

Data Source: Young Life and Times Survey (2)

The YLT survey is undertaken annually and uses the Child Benefit Register as a random sample frame. In 2009 all 16 year olds living in Northern Ireland who celebrated their birthday in February or March received a letter at their home address and were invited to take part in the survey. The survey was completed by 857 respondents on paper or online.

What benefits do you get from volunteering?



Motivation for Volunteering by gender and financial background

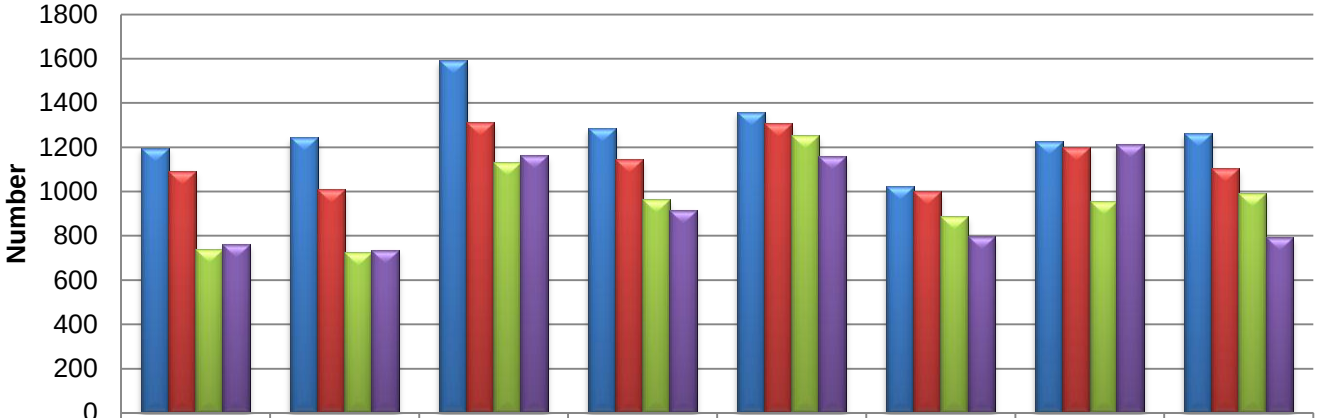
	%				
	Gender		Financial background		
	Male	Female	Not well-off	Average	Well-off
I wanted to improve things / help people	59	68	78	63	62
I wanted to meet people / make friends	39	44	37	40	48
The cause was really important to me	19	25	33	18	28
My friends/family also volunteered	32	34	34	31	36
I thought it would give me a chance to learn new and/or use existing skills	55	62	70	56	61
I was asked to help	49	40	37	43	45
It helps me to get on in my career and build up my CV	67	77	65	72	81
It's part of my religious belief or philosophy of life to help people	24	23	15	20	31
Other	10	11	11	8	15

Children & Young People aged 10-17 coming to attention of the Police for Offending Behaviour

Data Source: PSNI

Why is it important? One of the most effective ways to reduce crime is to prevent young people from getting into trouble in the first place. Reasons behind a young person's problem behaviour can be low achievement in school, family difficulties, substance misuse, etc. Early intervention can help young people by enhancing their knowledge, life-skills and experience, and contribute to better chances of leading a crime-free life.

Children & Young People coming to attention of Police for offending behaviour



	A District	B District	C District	D District	E District	F District	G District	H District
2009	1197	1243	1590	1285	1358	1022	1228	1264
2010	1094	1011	1313	1145	1308	999	1199	1103
2011	738	727	1131	963	1252	887	954	993
2012	761	737	1162	917	1160	799	1214	794

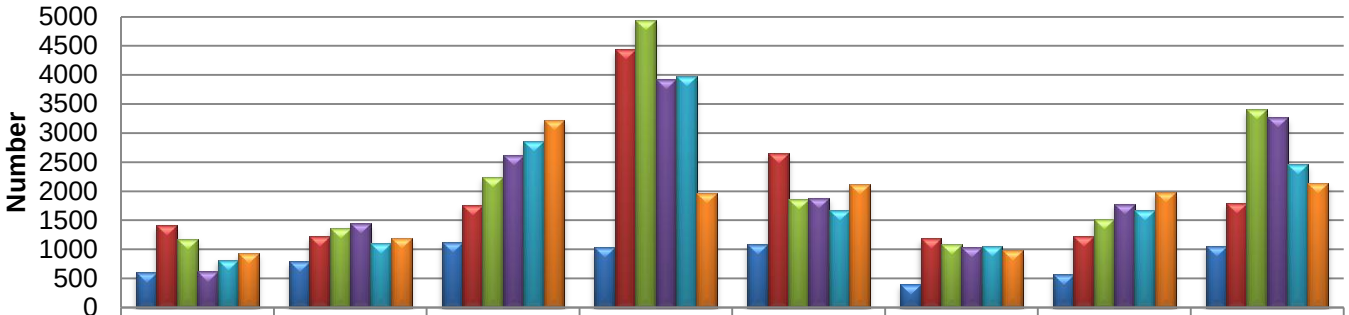
The Story Behind the Trend – All areas have fluctuated in the number of Children and Young People coming to the attention of the Police over the last 2 years, with a significant drop from 2010. The most common highest recorded offences across all of the areas were common assault, criminal damage, theft and motoring.

A District	B District	C District	D District	E District	F District	G District	H District
North & West Belfast	South & East Belfast	Ards, Castlereagh, Down, North Down	Antrim, Carrickfergus, Lisburn, Newtownabbey	Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon, Newry & Mourne	Cookstown, Dungannon & STyrone, Fermanagh, Omagh	Foyle, Limavady, Magherafellt, Strabane	Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Moyle

Children & Young People aged 0-17 coming to attention of the Police for Non-Offending Behaviour

Data Source: PSNI

Why is it important? One of the most effective ways to reduce crime is to prevent young people from getting into trouble in the first place. Reasons behind a young person's problem behaviour can be low achievement in school, family difficulties, substance misuse, etc. Early intervention can help young people by enhancing their knowledge, life-skills and experience, and contribute to better chances of leading a crime-free life.



	A District	B District	C District	D District	E District	F District	G District	H District
2007	607	787	1125	1033	1088	404	559	1059
2008	1414	1218	1755	4431	2650	1185	1216	1783
2009	1175	1365	2241	4945	1865	1080	1519	3400
2010	620	1444	2616	3918	1883	1032	1773	3262
2011	814	1100	2858	3974	1667	1057	1661	2452
2012	931	1196	3227	1965	2107	977	1984	2133

The Story Behind the Trend – Since 2007 all areas have seen an increase in the number of children and young people coming to the attention of the police with trends varying across each area. The most common recorded reasons are Concern for Safety, Missing Persons, Possession of Alcohol, Anti Social Behaviour and Rowdy Nuisance.

A District	B District	C District	D District	E District	F District	G District	H District
North & West Belfast	South & East Belfast	Ards, Castlereagh, Down, North Down	Antrim, Carrickfergus, Lisburn, Newtownabbey	Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon, Newry & Mourne	Cookstown, Dungannon & STyrone, Fermanagh, Omagh	Foyle, Limavady, Magherafellt, Strabane	Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Moyle

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