



Western Outcomes Area



Local Government District

Outcome Monitoring Report

with Trends 2006 – 2011/12/13

Contents



Contents	2 - 5
Introduction	6 – 8
Demography	9
Demographic Profile of Northern Ireland	10
Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland	11
Demographic Profiles of Areas within Western Trust	12
15 Year Population Projections by Age Band by Local Government Districts	13
Percentage BME Population by Country of Birth	14
Migration Statistics	15
Net Eternal Migration as Percentage Change	16
Non UK National Allocated National Insurance Numbers	17
Birth Trends	18
Outcomes for Children and Young People	
Healthy	19
Infant Mortality	20
Low Birth Weight Rates	21
Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy	22
Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 months	23
Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge	24
Births to Teenage Mothers	25
Life Expectancy	26
Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 years	27
Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 years	28
Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA aged 0 -15 years)	29
Sexually Transmitted Infections – Northern Ireland	30
Sexual Experience and Knowledge	31
Obesity	32
Children who are Overweight	33

Contents Cont'd



0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses	34
0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses	35
Child Deaths by Suicide	36
Child Deaths by Accidents	37
Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People	38
Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People	39
Enjoying Learning and Achieving	40
Primary School pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need	41
Post-Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Education Need	42
Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended from School	43
Children Aged 4-16 years Expelled from School	44
Primary School pupils with less than 85% attendance	45
Post Primary School pupils with less than 85% attendance	46
Primary School pupils with English as additional language	47
Post Primary School pupils with English as additional language	48
Key Stage One – English - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above	49
Key Stage One – Maths - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above	50
Key Stage One – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above	51
Key Stage One – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above	52
Key Stage Two – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above	53
Key Stage Two – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above	54
Key Stage Two – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	55
Key Stage Two – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	56

Contents Cont'd



Key Stage Three – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	57
Key Stage Three – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	58
Key Stage Three – Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	59
Key Stage Three – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	60
Key Stage Three – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	61
Key Stage Three – Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	62
Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A-C) or above	63
Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs	64
Percentage Uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs	65
Living in Safety and with Stability	66
Children on the Child Protection Register	67
Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register	68
Looked After Children	69
Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence	70
Domestic Abuse offences	71
Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence	72
Children Killed or Injured on the Roads	73
Personal Safety	74

Contents Cont'd



Economic and Environmental Well-being	75
Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation	76
Number of Families with Children Presenting to the NI Housing Executive as Homeless	77
Number of Families with Children Awarded as A1 Statutory Homeless	78
Dependent Children in Families and Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded A1 Statutory Homeless	79
Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty	80
Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty	81
Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	82
Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support	83
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	84
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support	85
Making a Positive Contribution	86
Participation in Youth Activities	87
Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police for Offending Behaviour	88
Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police for Non-offending Behaviour	89
Contact Details	90

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.

Everyone from Government to local communities has a role to play in helping to reach these goals. Children's Services Planners and Information Officers have been working with staff from OFMDFM and the Department of Education to design and agree a set of core indicators which will measure the extent to which the collective efforts of everyone involved are achieving the six outcomes.

Introduction



This report, is built on the Northern Ireland Regional Outcome Monitoring Report and starts to show how children and young people in the Western Area are doing in relation to the Government's six outcomes. It can already be seen from the trends over time that some indicators show that our children are doing well but others are worrying. The report presents the information collected against agreed indicators for each outcome, providing trend analysis over time where available and comparison across local government districts in the Western Area.

The information is also available in greater detail (Ward areas) on request to Information Manager, Social Care and Children (contact details on page 90), who can also provide information on sources and how the information was collated.

In reviewing progress towards achieving the six outcomes it is essential to be able to measure that 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.

Introduction



Information collated in this report is already being used by CYPSP 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

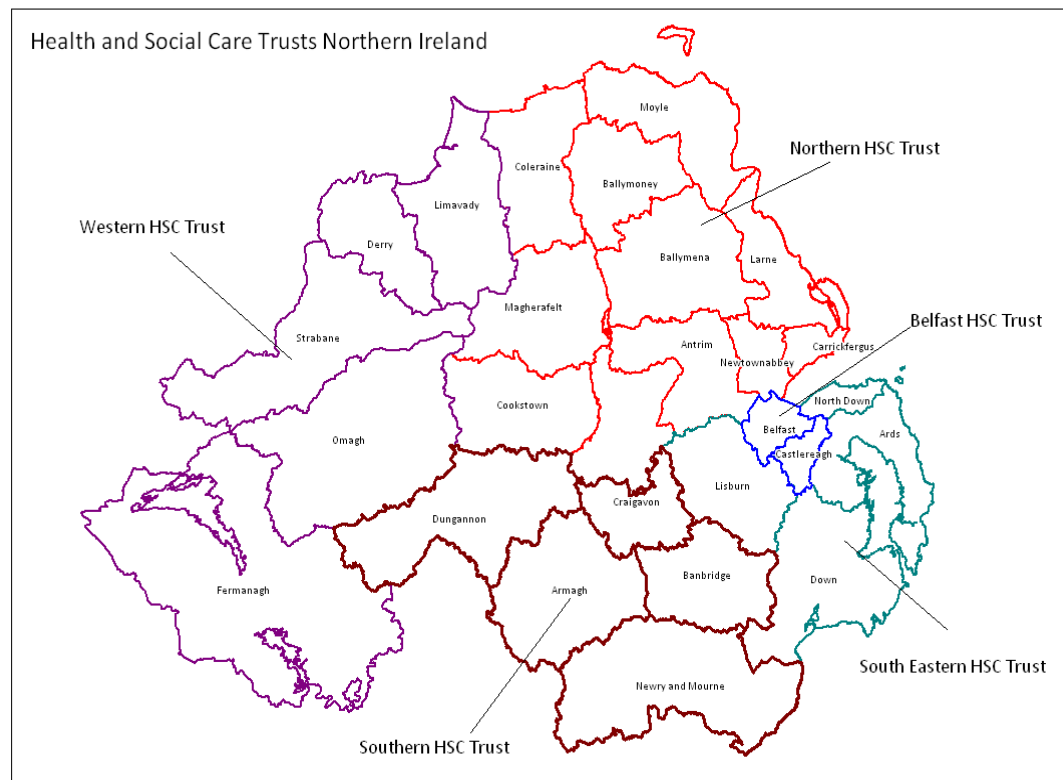
NOTE: This report will be kept as a live report under the publications page on our website with information being updated as it becomes available.

Demography



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

- ☐ Demographic Profile of Northern Ireland
- ☐ Demographic Profile of Trusts within Northern Ireland (MYE 2012)
- ☐ Demographic Profiles of the Areas within Western Trust
- ☐ 15 Year Population Projections by Age Band by LGD
- ☐ % BME Population by Country of Birth
- ☐ 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



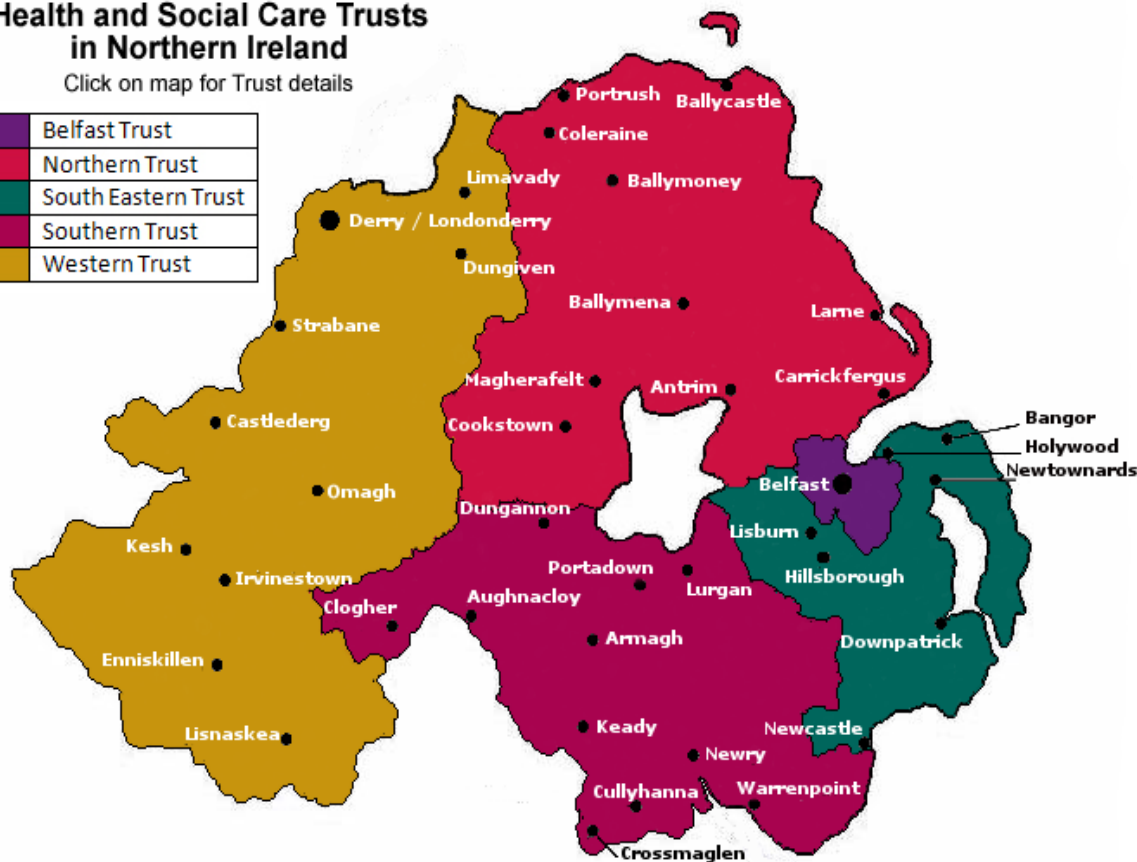
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Demography

Health and Social Care Trusts in Northern Ireland

Click on map for Trust details

Belfast Trust
Northern Trust
South Eastern Trust
Southern Trust
Western Trust



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 over all 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%

Demographic Profiles of Areas within Western Trust

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



Demography

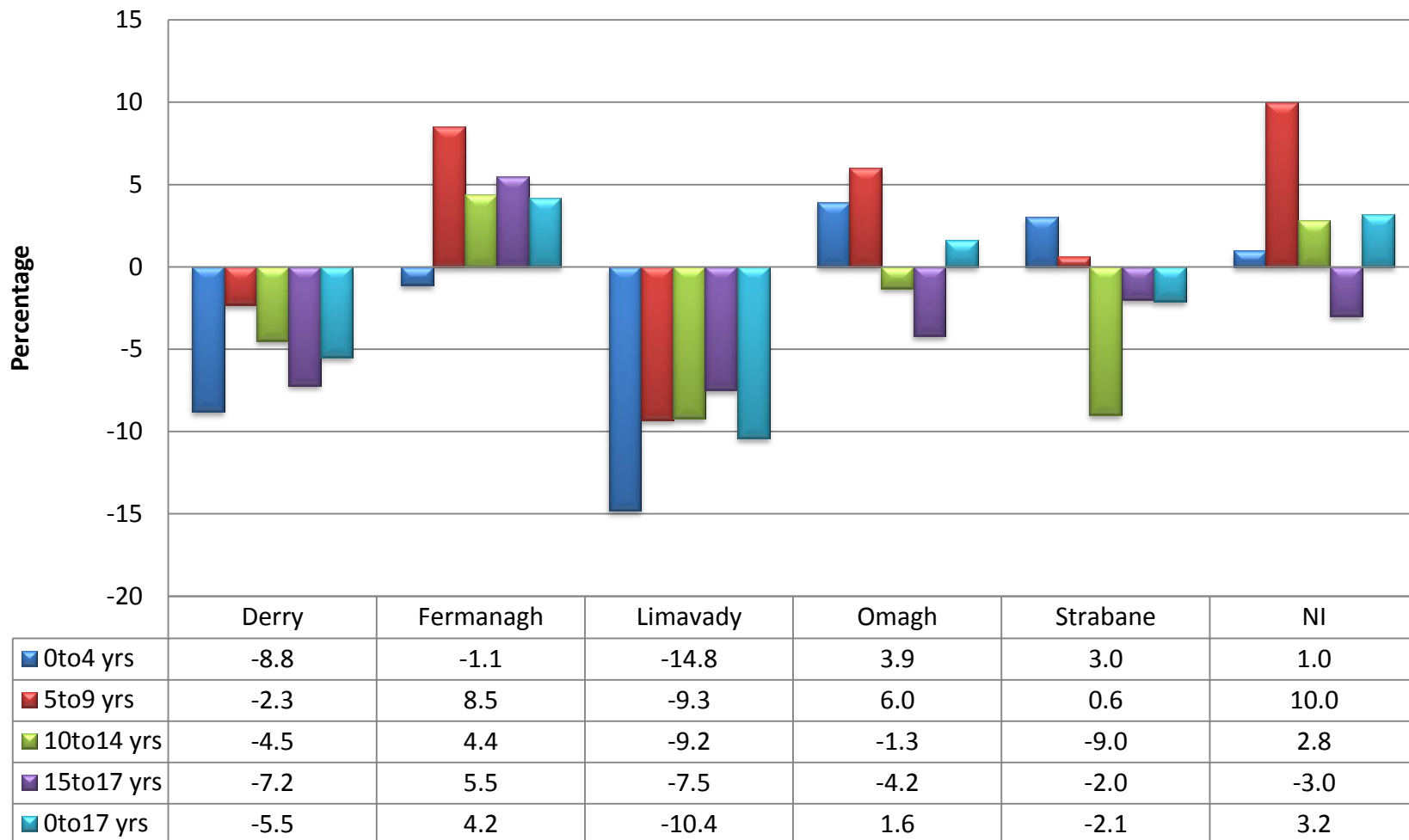
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE AREAS WITHIN WESTERN TRUST					
	Derry	Fermanagh	Limavady	Omagh	Strabane
0-4 years	8,156	4,310	2,318	3,696	2,835
5-9 years	7,064	3,986	2,135	3,538	2,501
10-14 years	7,537	4,126	2,263	3,667	2,817
15-17 years	4,999	2,644	1,478	2,311	1,845
0-17 Year Population	27,756	15,066	8,194	13,212	9,998
Whole Population	108,586	62,400	33,761	51,830	40,033
Child Population as a percentage of whole population	25.6%	24.1%	24.3%	25.5%	25.0%

15 Year Population Projections by Age Band by LGD

Data Source: NISRA 2008 Population Projections

Demography

Percentage Population Change 2008-2023 by Area and Age Band

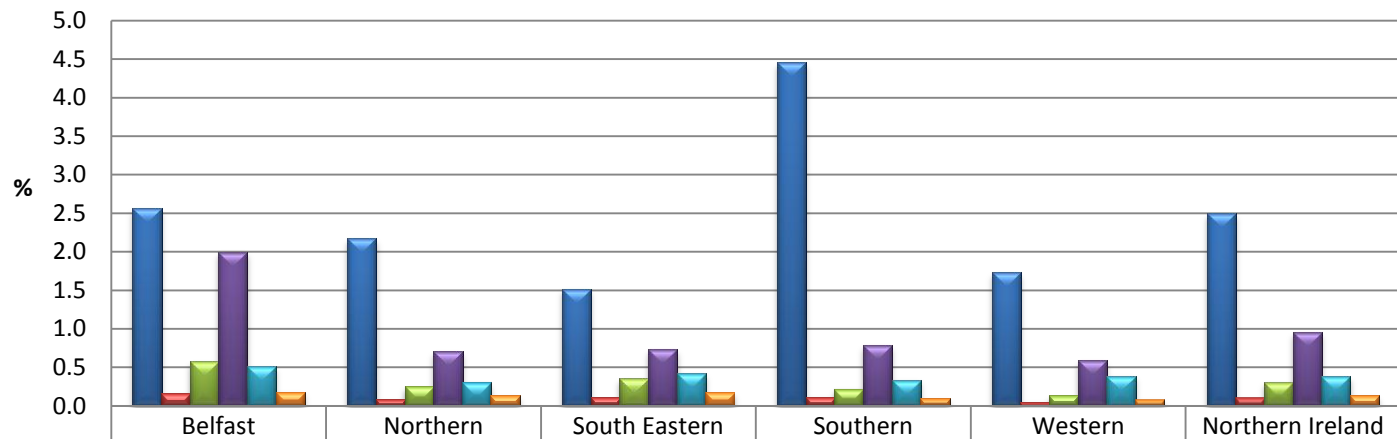


% BME Population by Country of Birth

Data Source: Census 2011



% BME Population by Country of Birth (Census 2011)



■ 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)

Migration Statistics

15

Data Source: Home Office; Immigration & Nationality on NINIS

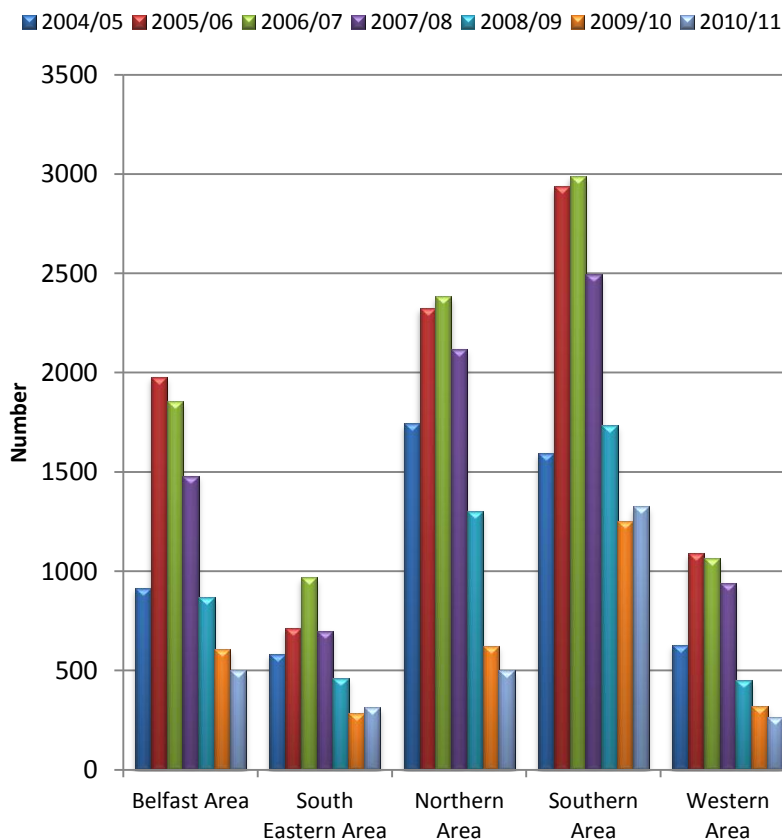


Demography

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

Number of WRS Registrations in Each Area 2004-2011

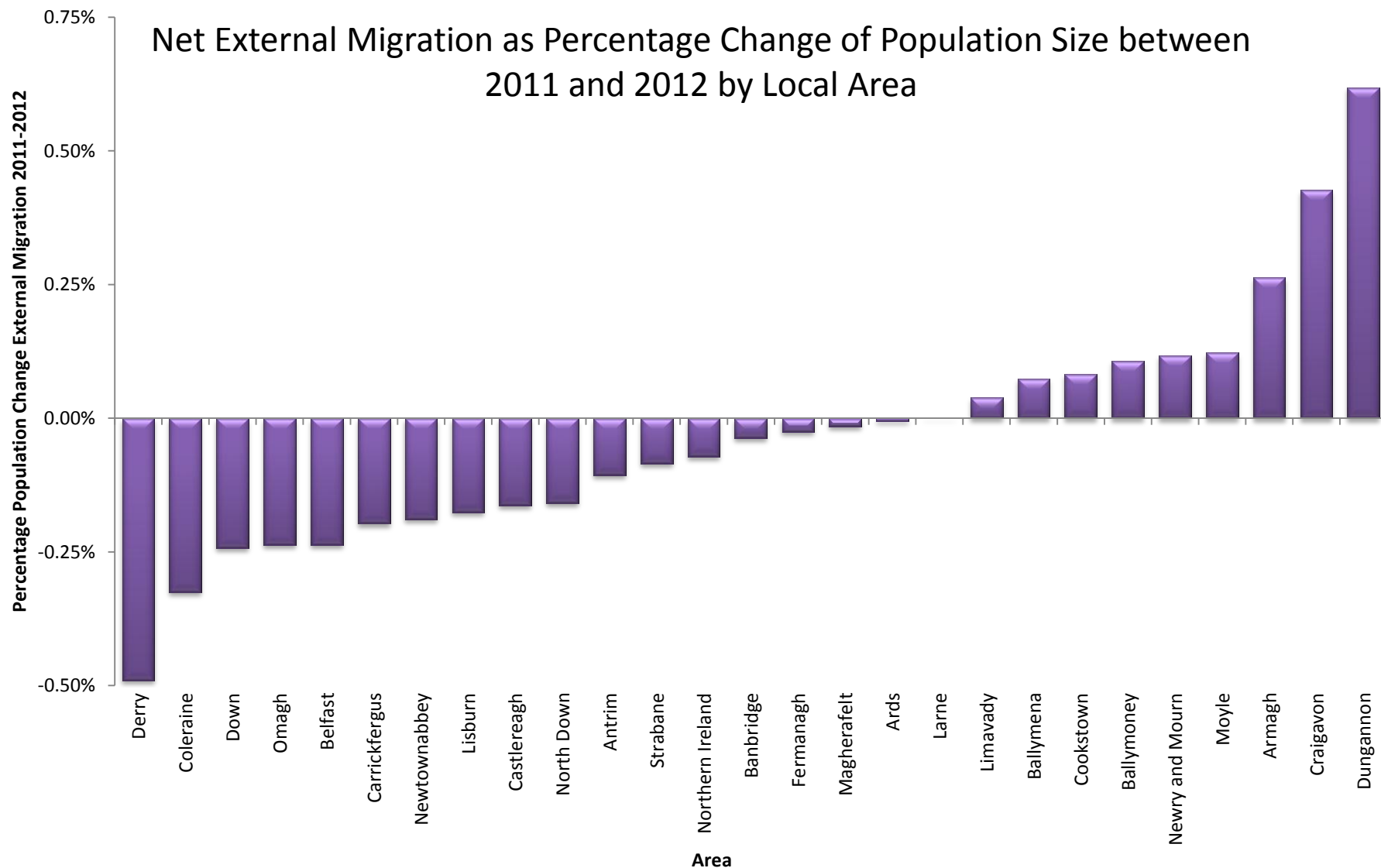


Migration Statistics

Data Source: NISRA

16

Demography

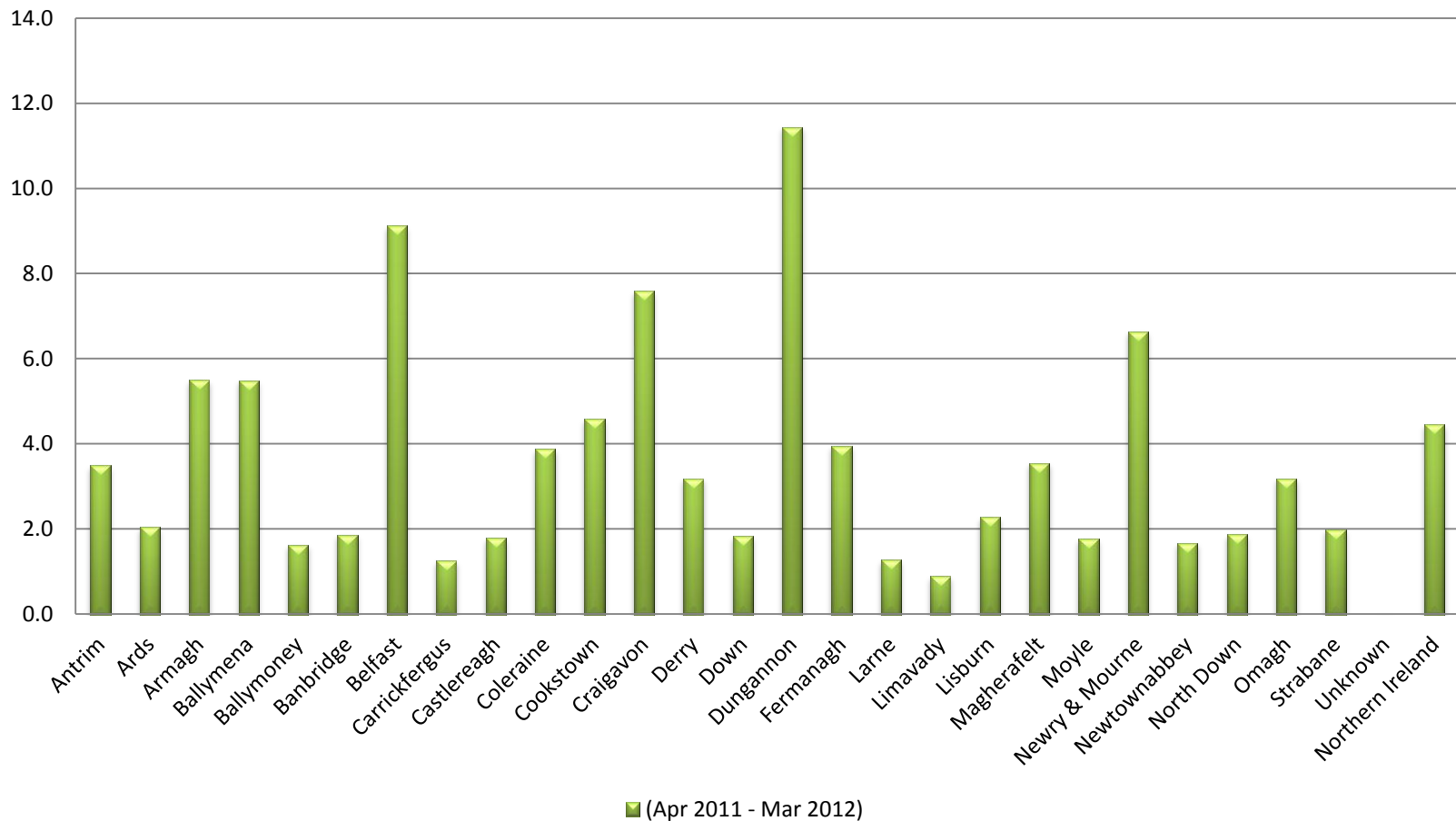


Non UK Nationals- National Insurance Number Allocations

Source: NISRA



Non-UK Nationals Allocated National Insurance Numbers (NINo) by Local Authority Rate/1000 Population



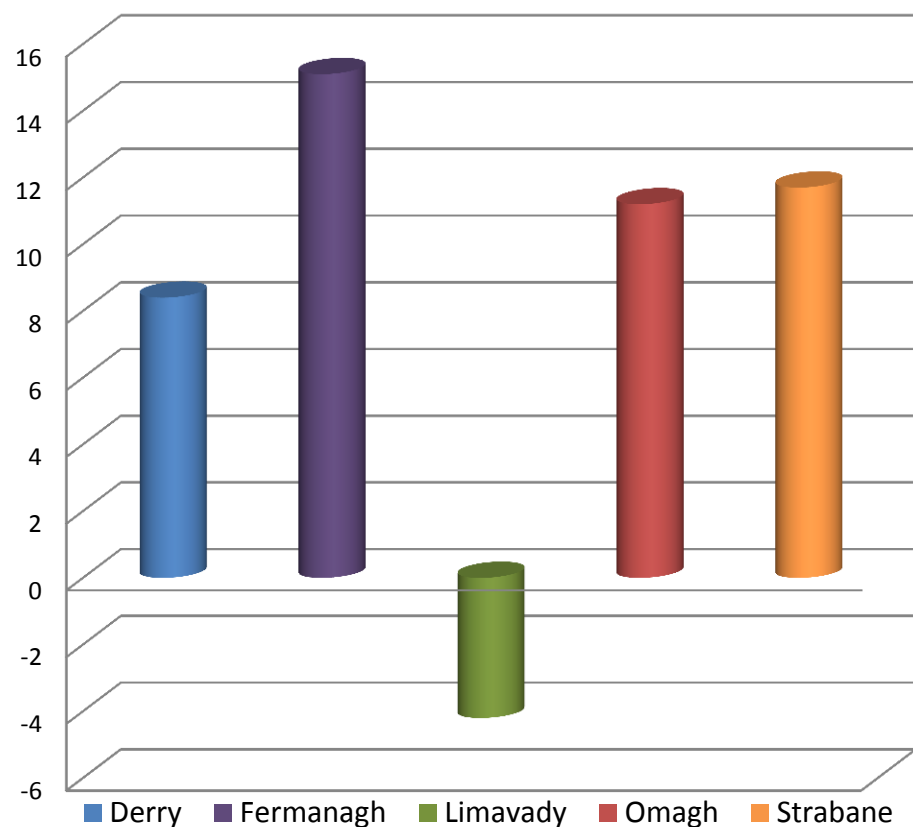
Birthing Trends

Data Source: Child Health System

Date: March 2001 to March 2012

Demography

% Change in Birthing Trends (Live) from March 2001 to March 2012



Area	Number of live births at March 2001	Number of live births at March 2012	Percentage Change in Live Child Births from March 2001 to March 2012
Derry	1537	1666	+8.4%
Fermanagh	721	830	+15.1%
Limavady	485	465	-4.2%
Omagh	652	725	+11.2%
Strabane	519	580	+11.7%

All areas illustrate an upward trend in the proportion of births since 2001 with the exception of Limavady which saw a 4.2% drop in births.

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
- ☐ Low Birth Weight Rates
- ☐ % Mums Smoking During Pregnancy
- ☐ Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 months
- ☐ Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge
- ☐ Births to Teenage Mothers
- ☐ Life Expectancy
- ☐ % Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2yrs
- ☐ % Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5yrs
- ☐ Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA)
- ☐ Sexually Transmitted Infections – NI
- ☐ Sexual Experience and Knowledge
- ☐ Obesity and 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
- ☐ Child Deaths by Accidents
- ☐ Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People
- ☐ Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People

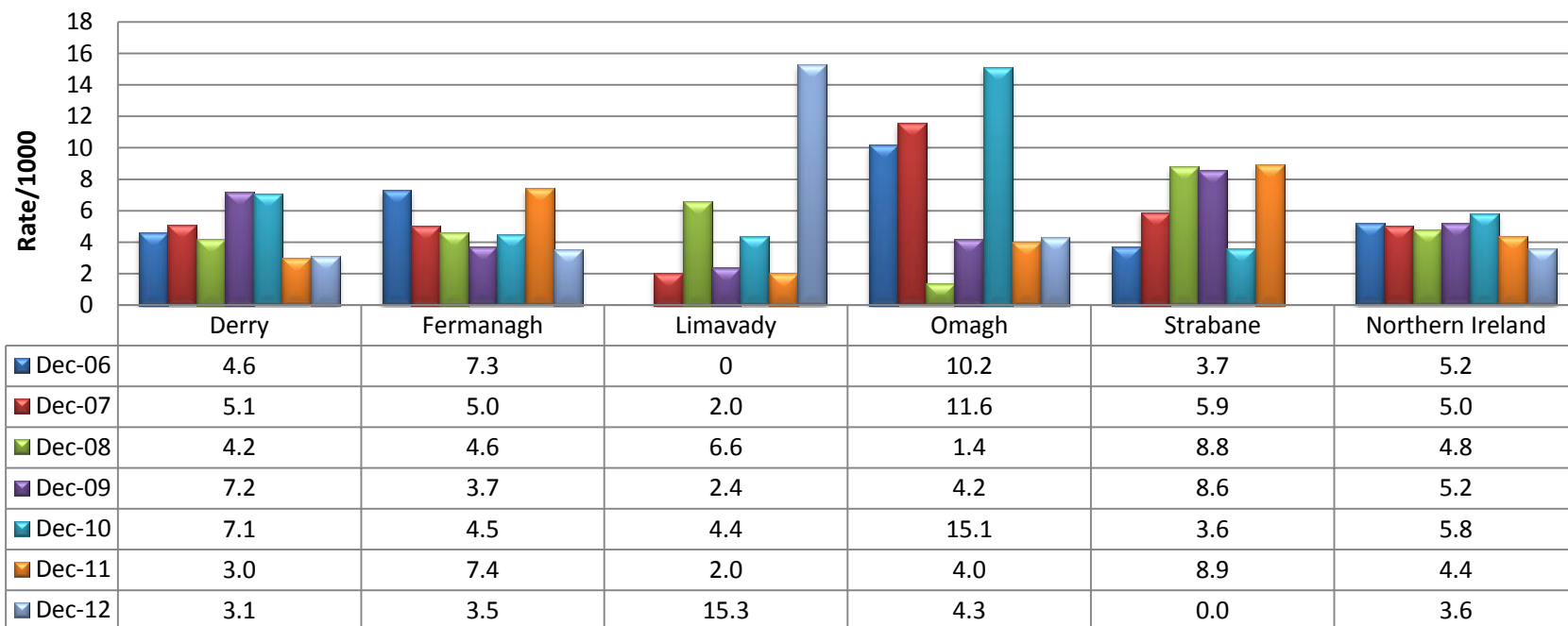
Infant Mortality

Data Source: NISRA

HEALTHY

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 causes of infant mortality are “strongly correlated to those structural factors, like economic development, general living conditions, social well-being, and the quality of the environment, that affect the health of entire populations” (Reidpath, D.D, and Allotey, P, 2003).

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1000 Live Births)



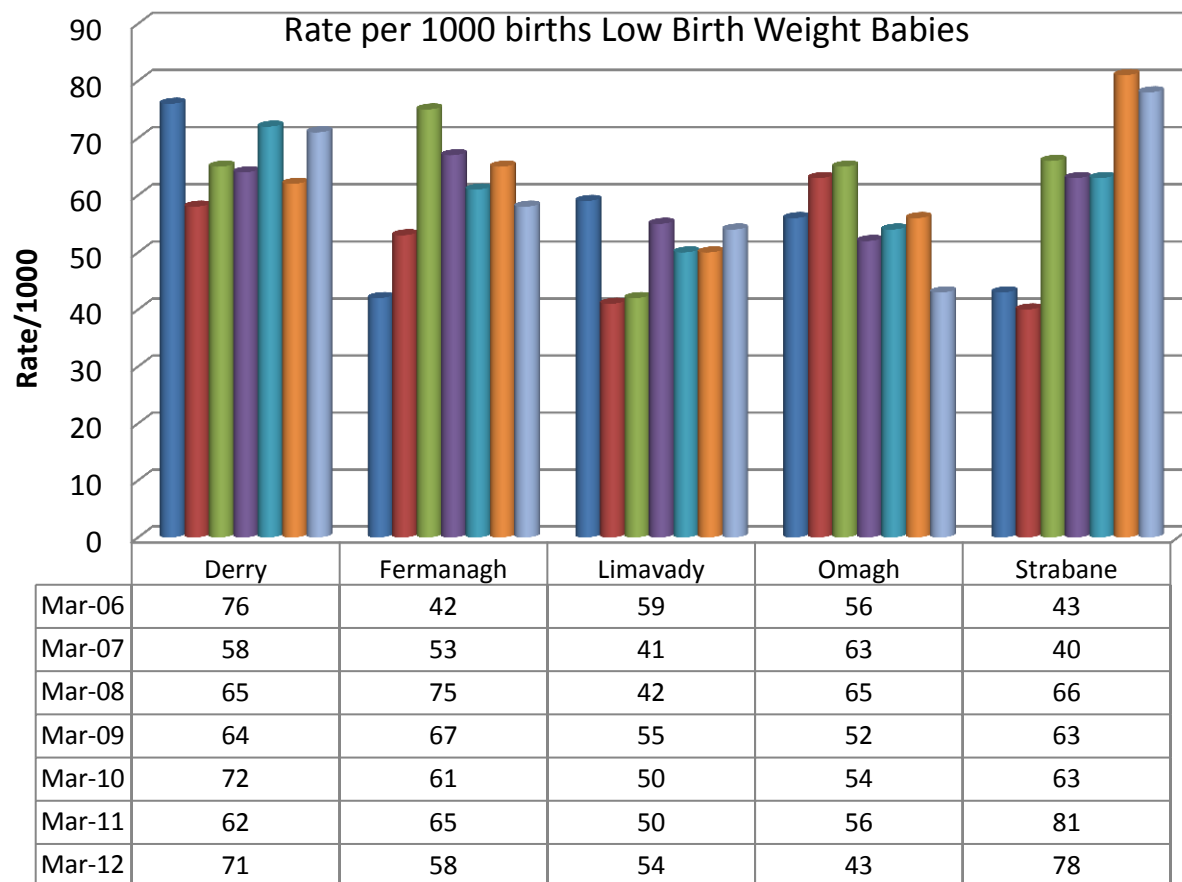
The Story Behind the Trends – Infant deaths are at the lowest rate in Northern Ireland since 2006. Derry and Fermanagh are below the NI rate and Strabane has no recorded infant deaths in 2012. Omagh is slightly above the NI rate and Limavady has the highest rate of 15.3 over all the District Councils in Northern Ireland. Overall there were 18 Infant Deaths in the Western Area in 2012.

Low Birth Weight Rates

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

HEALTHY

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 closely associated with foetal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, inhibited growth and cognitive development, and chronic diseases later in life. (UNICEF, 2004).



The Story Behind the Trends –

The possible causes of low birth weight in babies are multiple birth babies who are at increased risk of low birth weight due to prematurity, teen mums (especially those younger than 15 yrs old) also, babies of mothers who are exposed to illicit drugs, alcohol and cigarettes are more likely to have low birth weight babies. The Western Area rates per 1000 have fluctuated over the past 7 years with Derry and Strabane higher than the NI rate of (59) in March 2012.

Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy

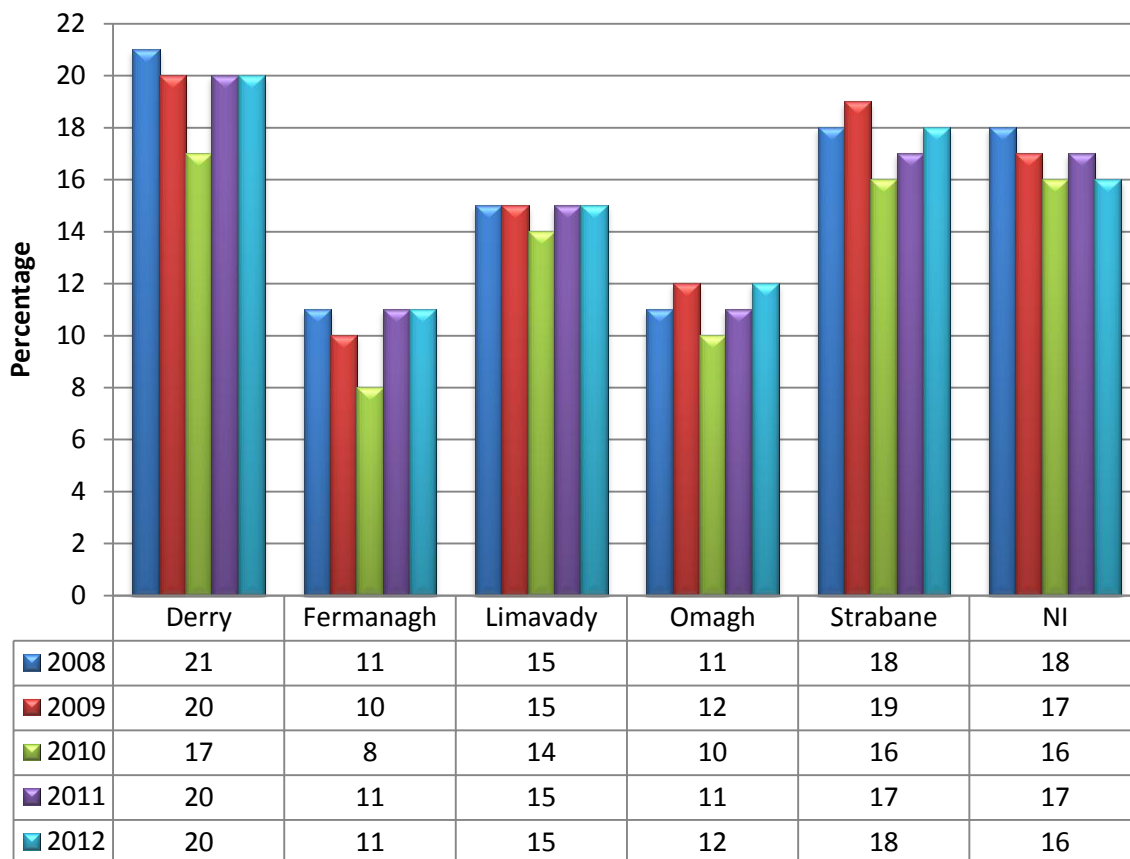
Data Source: Child Health System



Healthy

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).

Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy



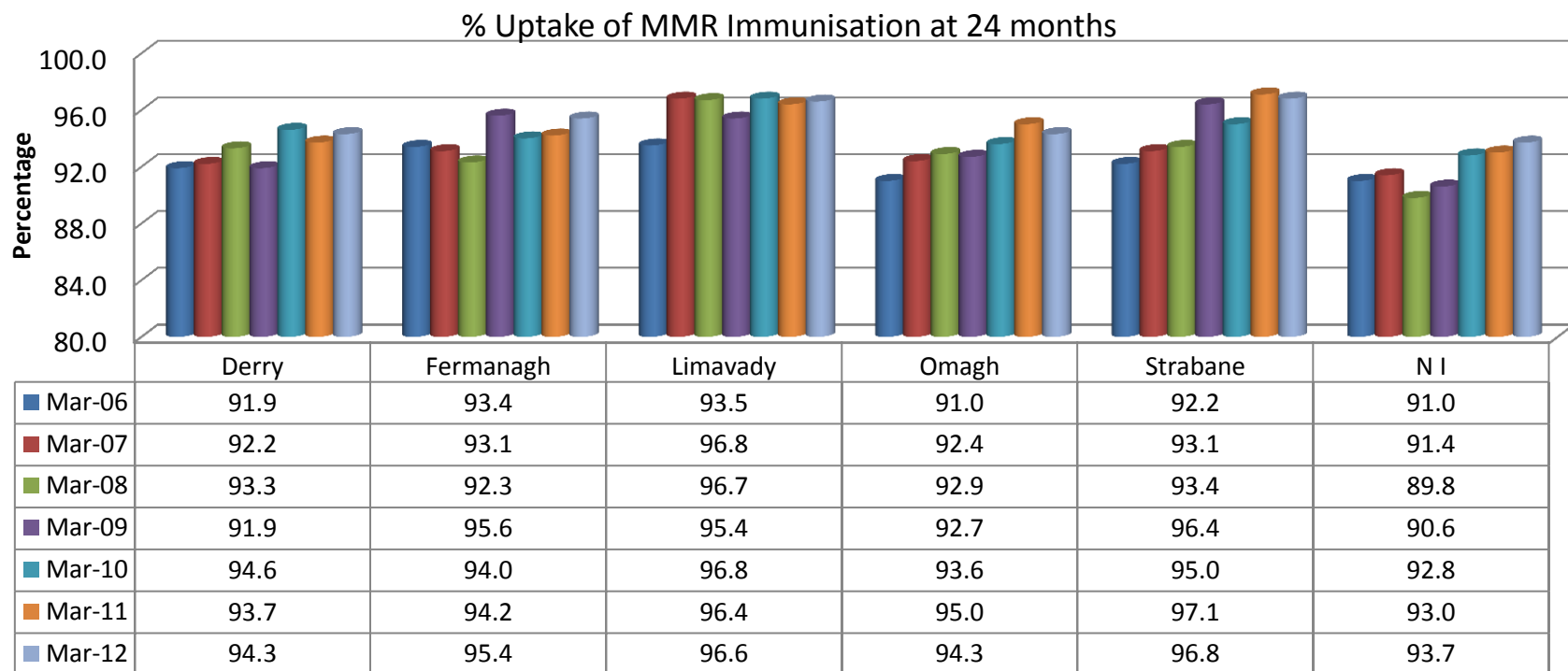
The Story Behind the Trends – The percentage of mums smoking during pregnancy has been static in the Western area over the past 5 years, although Derry has a higher percentage of mums smoking than the Northern Ireland figures and Strabane are similar during the 5 years.

Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 Months

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? Immunisation not only provides protection against infections for individual children, but, if enough people are immunised, the disease is controlled or even wiped out (Institute of Child Health, 2005). 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 British Isles (DHSSPS, 2009).



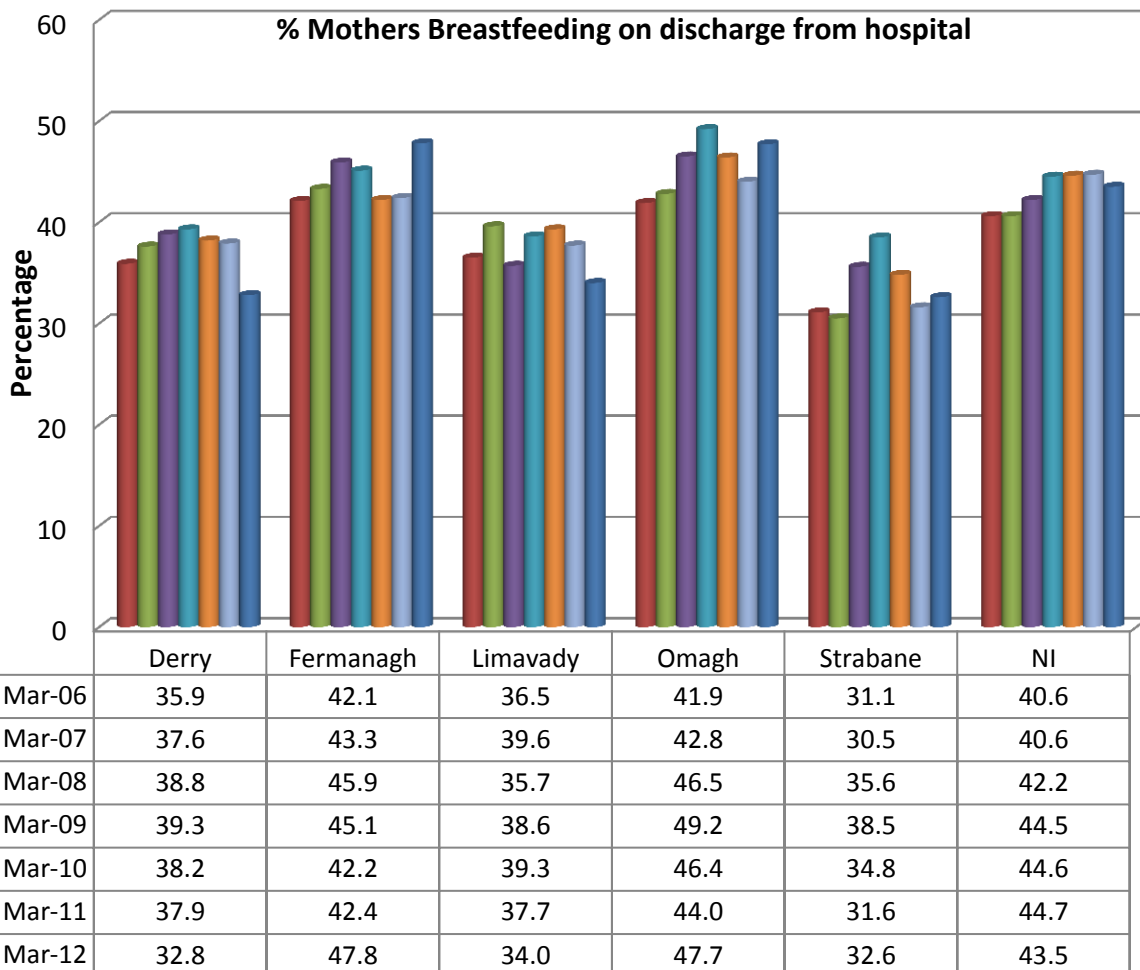
The Story Behind the Trends - The Western Areas have experienced a continual increase in the percentage uptake of MMR Immunisations since March 2006 with all of the LGD's above the NI average of 93.7 in March 2012.

Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important? There is clear evidence that breastfeeding has positive health benefits for both mother and baby in the short and long term. Breastfeeding has an important contribution towards reducing infant mortality and health inequalities. All current guidelines recommend exclusive breastfeeding for newborns and for the first six months of infancy. Research shows that breast milk is important in the early development of appetite regulatory systems in infants and ultimately on the tendency to obesity in later life. (British Medical Association, 2009) Young mothers and mothers from lower socio-economic groups and low educational attainment appear to be the least likely to breastfeed (Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition, 2008).



The Story Behind the Trends – Trends show that mothers breastfeeding at discharge from hospital have fluctuated in the Western area with Fermanagh and Omagh above the NI percentage and Derry and Strabane below in March 2012.

Births to Teenage Mums

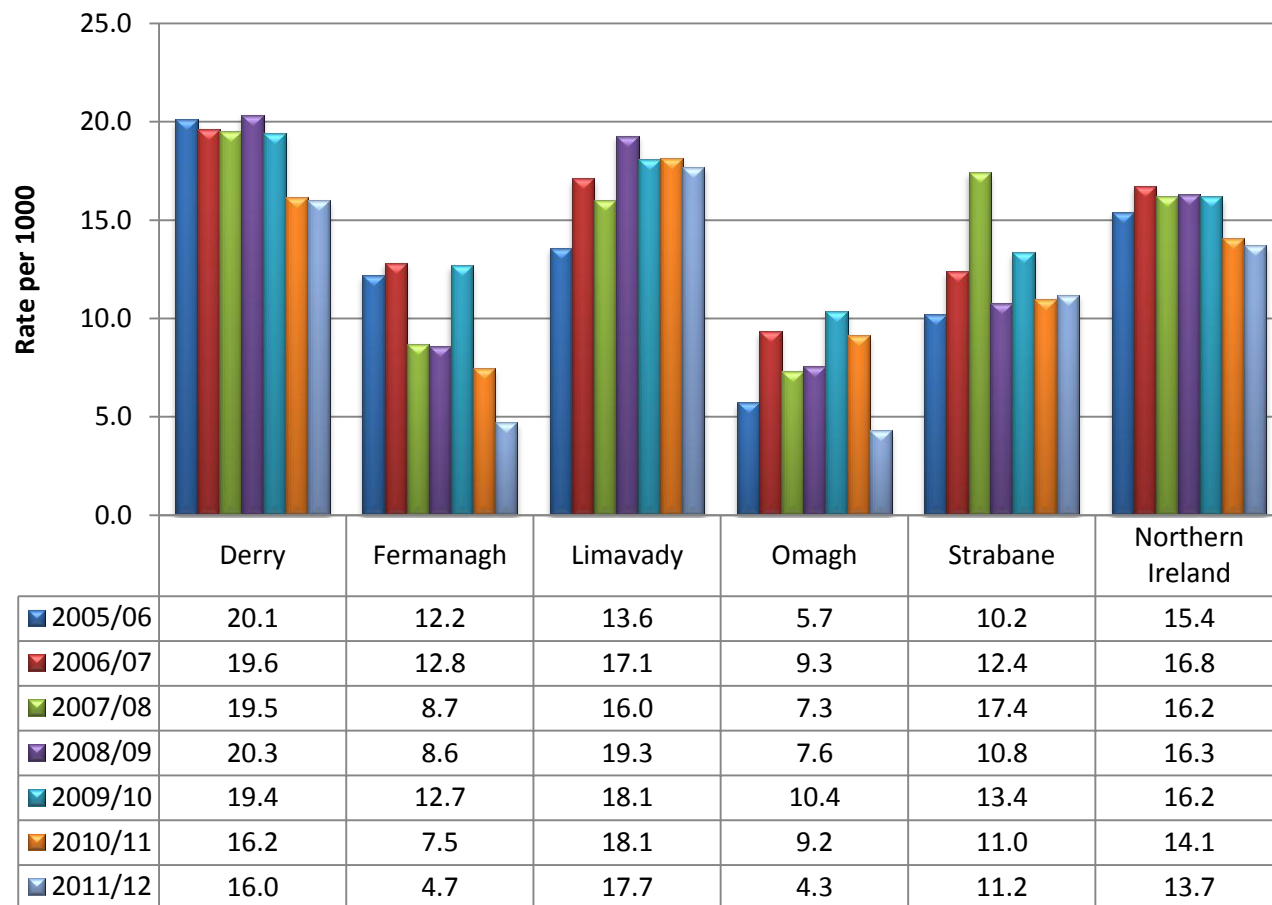
Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

HEALTHY

Why is it Important?

There is growing recognition that teenage pregnancy and early parenthood can lead to poor educational achievement, poor physical and mental health, poverty, and social isolation. Socio-economic disadvantage can be both a cause and an effect of young parenthood. Increasing efforts have been made to identify factors influencing the rate of teenage pregnancy and effective interventions (Health Evidence Network, 2007).

Births to Teenage Mums Rate per 1000 13-19 year old girls

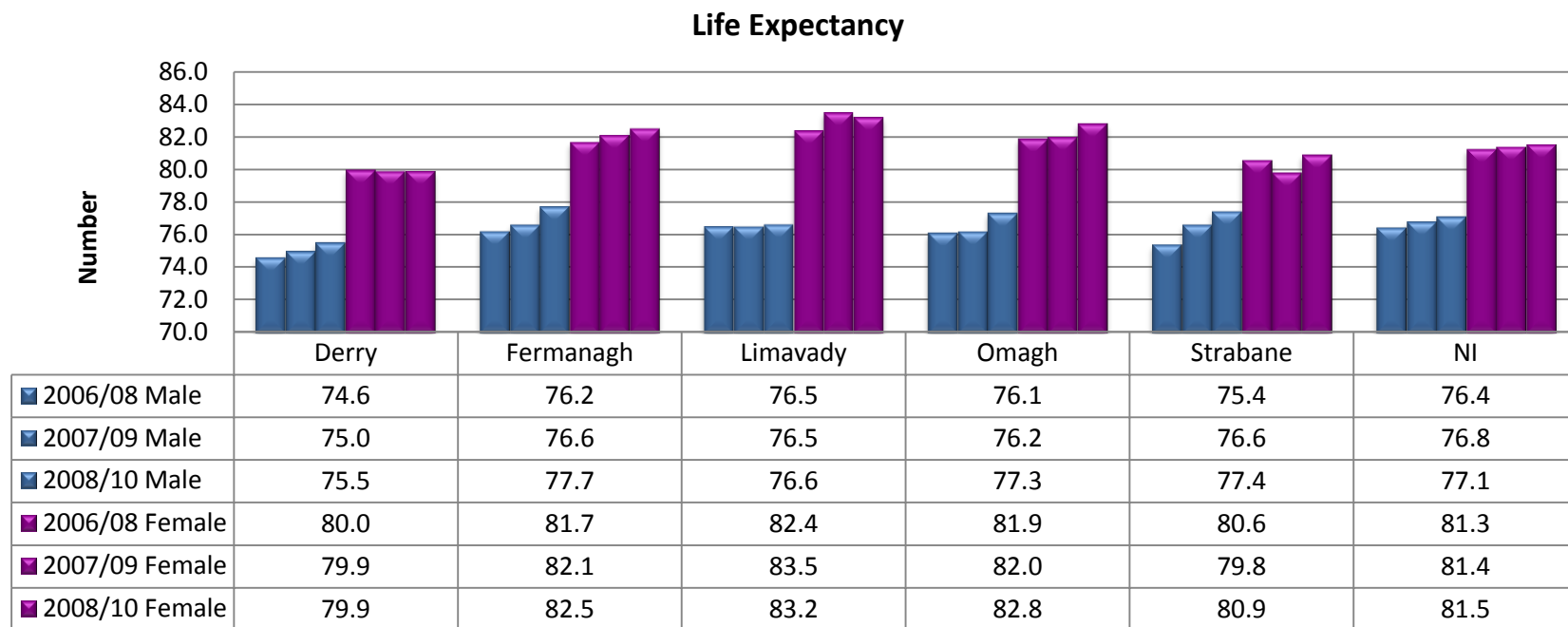


The Story Behind the Trends -The trends show that Derry has had the highest rate of births to teenage mums over the 7 year period, with Limavady above the NI average in the past consecutive four years and the rest of the areas below the Northern Ireland average.

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.



The Story Behind the Trends – Overall the majority of life expectancy continues to increase for both males and females across all Western areas. Trends show females living an average of 4– 5 years longer than males.

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 years

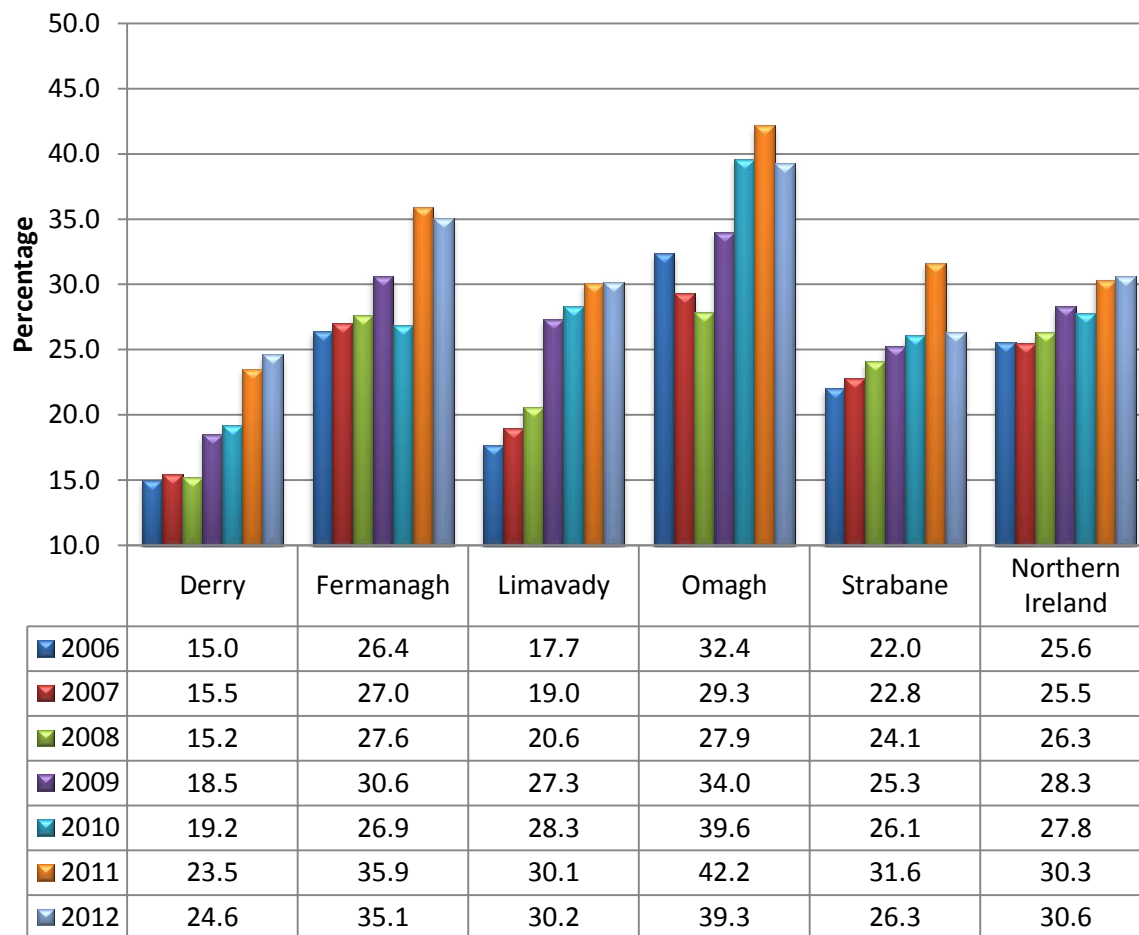
Data Source: NINIS



Healthy

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).

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 yrs



The Story Behind the Trends – The dental registrations for 0 – 2 year olds has fluctuated across all areas in 2012. Derry has consistently had the lowest registrations.

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 years

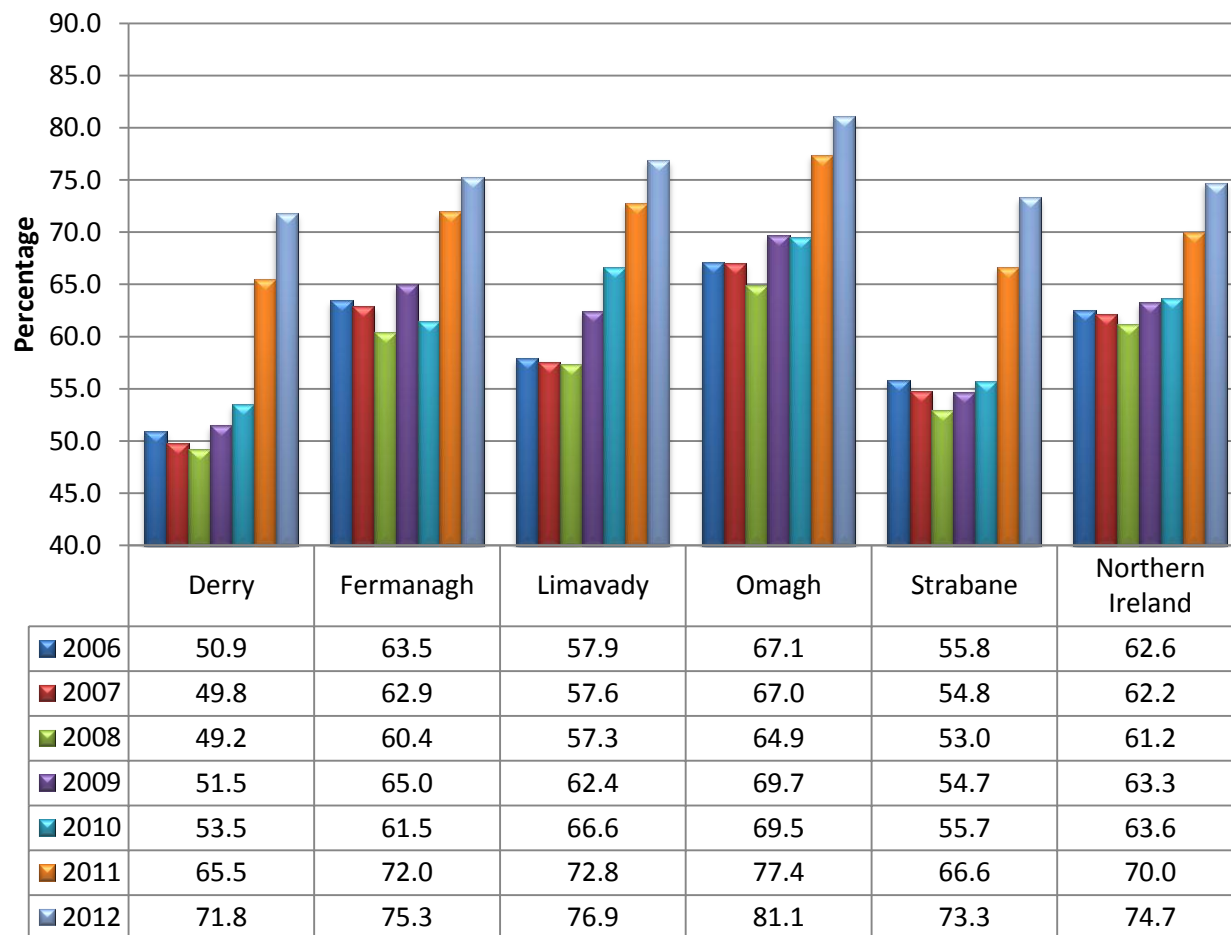
Data Source: NINIS



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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).

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 yrs



The Story Behind the Trends – There has been an increase in dental registrations for 3-5 year olds across all areas and in particular in the past 2 years. Derry has consistently had the lowest registrations .

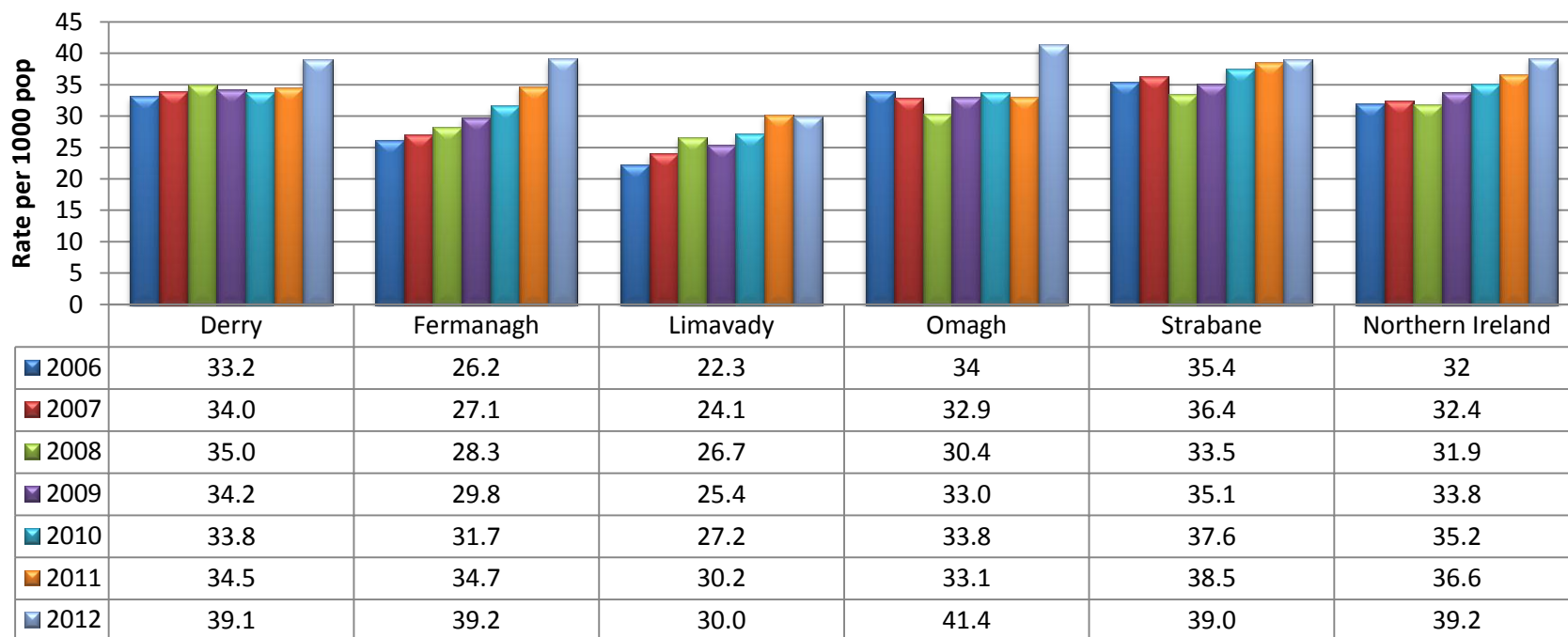
Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA aged 0- 15 years)

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 aged 0 – 15 years)



The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen an increase in the number of Children with a Disability in receipt of DLA since 2006. Overall in the Western Outcomes Area at 2012 there were 2,590 Children aged 0-15 claiming DLA.

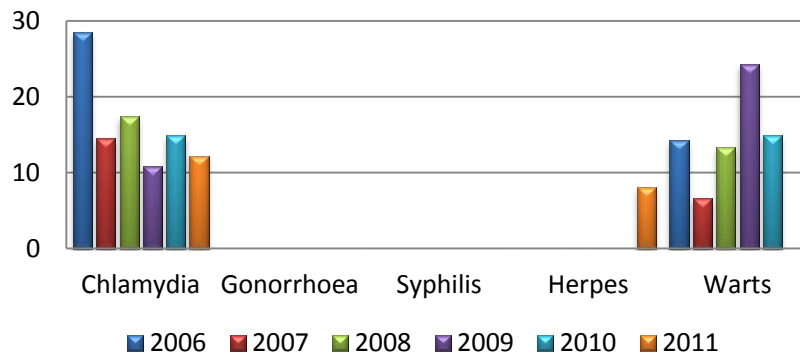
Sexually Transmitted Infections – Northern Ireland

Data Source: Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre NI

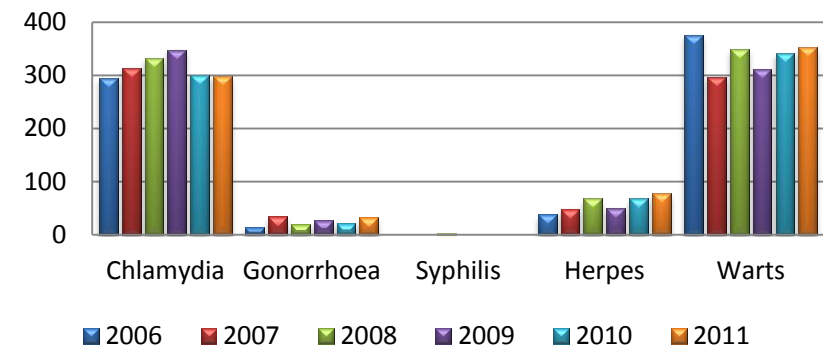
HEALTHY

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 (DHSSPS, 2008). Young people are the group most at risk of being diagnosed with a Sexually Transmitted Infections (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).

STI Rates for the Under 16 Population in Northern Ireland



STI Rates for the 16-19 year old Population in Northern Ireland



The Story behind the Trends - The graph for the Under 16 population from 2006 to 2011 shows that Chlamydia had peaked at 28.5 per 100,000 in 2006 and decreased to 12.2 per 100,000 in 2011. Warts have increased significantly in 2009 and dropped again in 2011 to less than 4. STI rates for 16-19 year olds shows a steady increase in Chlamydia until 2010 and Warts has fluctuated over the 6 year period. Rates of Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and Herpes remain low in comparison. It is important to note firstly that these are rates of new episodes treated at the four Genito-Urinary Medicine (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

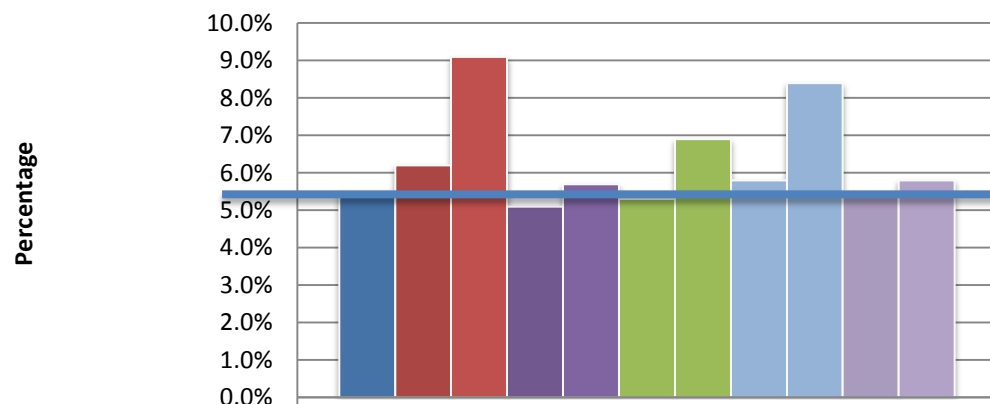
Data Source: Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS)



Healthy

Why is it Important? The prevalence of overweight and obesity is assessed by using Body Mass Index (BMI). 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 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.”

**Childhood Obesity P1 (% of pupils obese)
2008/09-2010/11**



■ 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 NI 5.5% of P1 children are obese with the Western (Most Deprived) area above the NI percentage at 5.8% and the Western Trust below at 5.4%.

Children who are Overweight

Data Source: NINIS

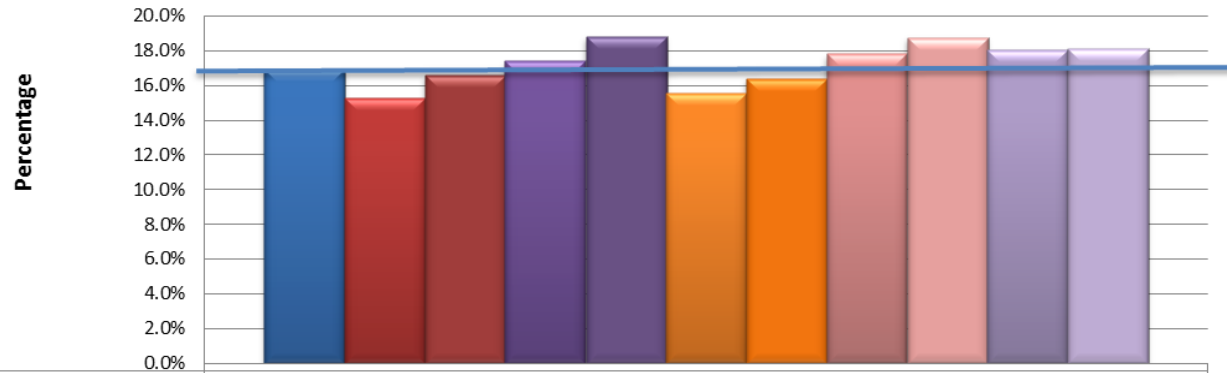
Healthy

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)

Childhood Overweight P1 (% of pupils Overweight)

2008/09 - 2010/11



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 16.9% of P1 Children are overweight with Western Trust and Western Deprived area above the NI percentage at 18.0% and 18.1% respectively.

Rate per 10,000, 0 – 17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses

Data Source: DHSSPS

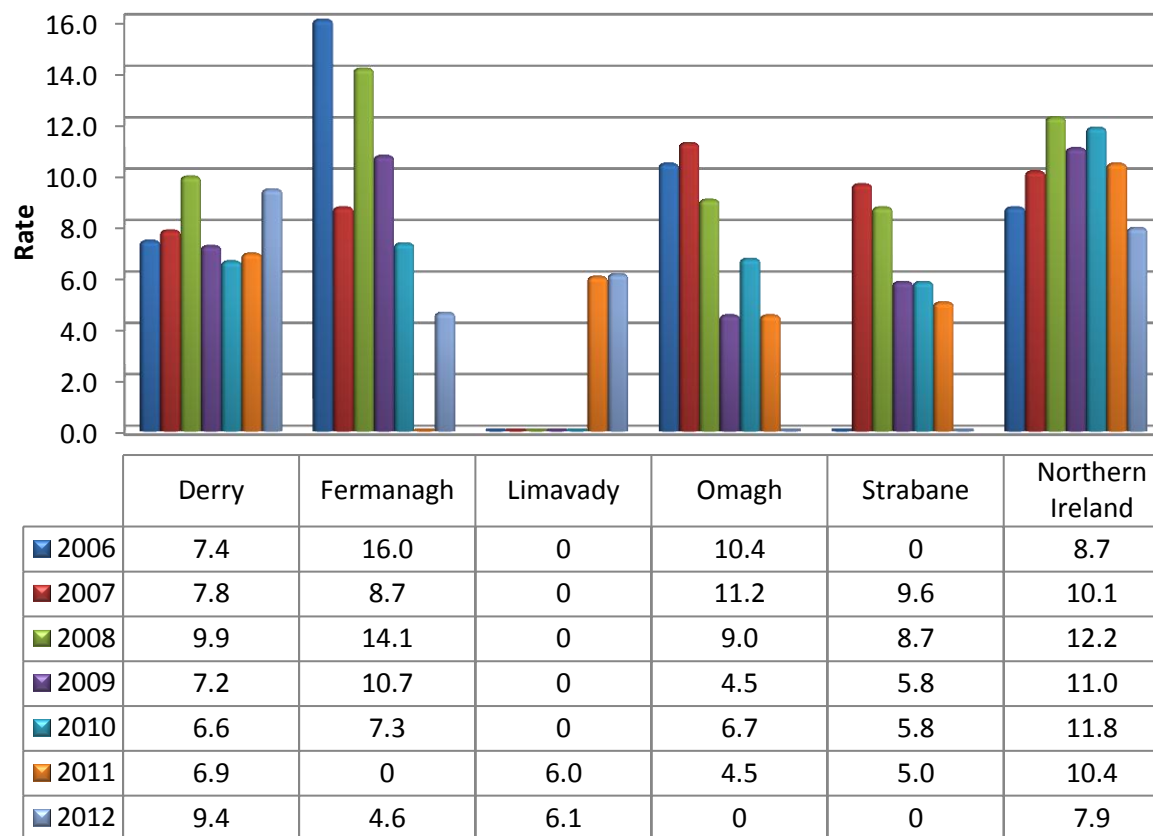
34



Healthy

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



The Story Behind the Trends – Since 2006 all Western areas have fluctuated in respect of children and young people admitted to hospital with a self harm diagnoses. Overall in the last year a total of 38 children & young people were admitted to hospital with Derry higher than the NI average.

Rate per 10,000, 0 – 17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses

Data Source: DHSSPS

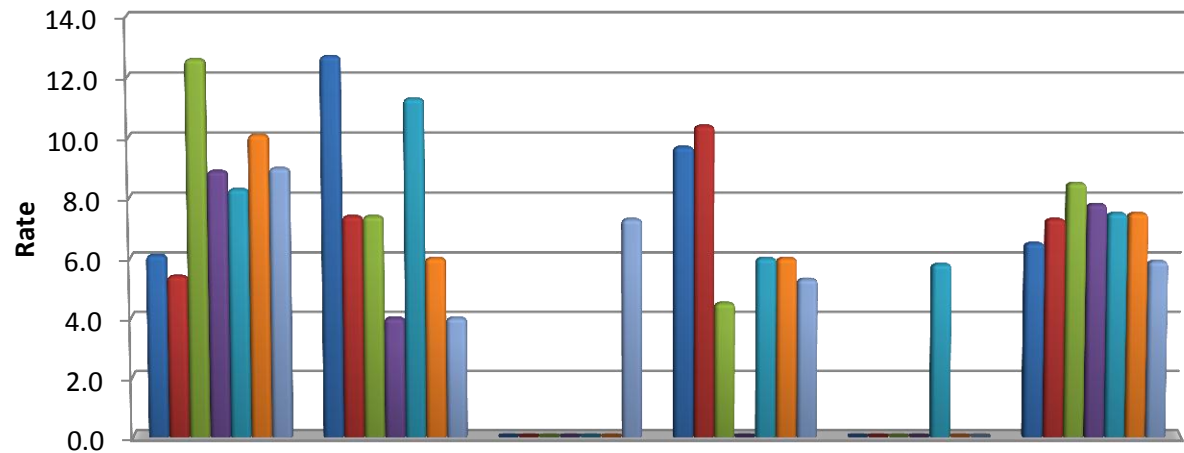
Healthy

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



The Story Behind the Trends – Over the last year there was a total of 44 children and young people from the Western outcomes area admitted to hospital with an alcohol related diagnoses. Derry continues to be higher than the NI average and Limavady has had its first admissions in 2012.

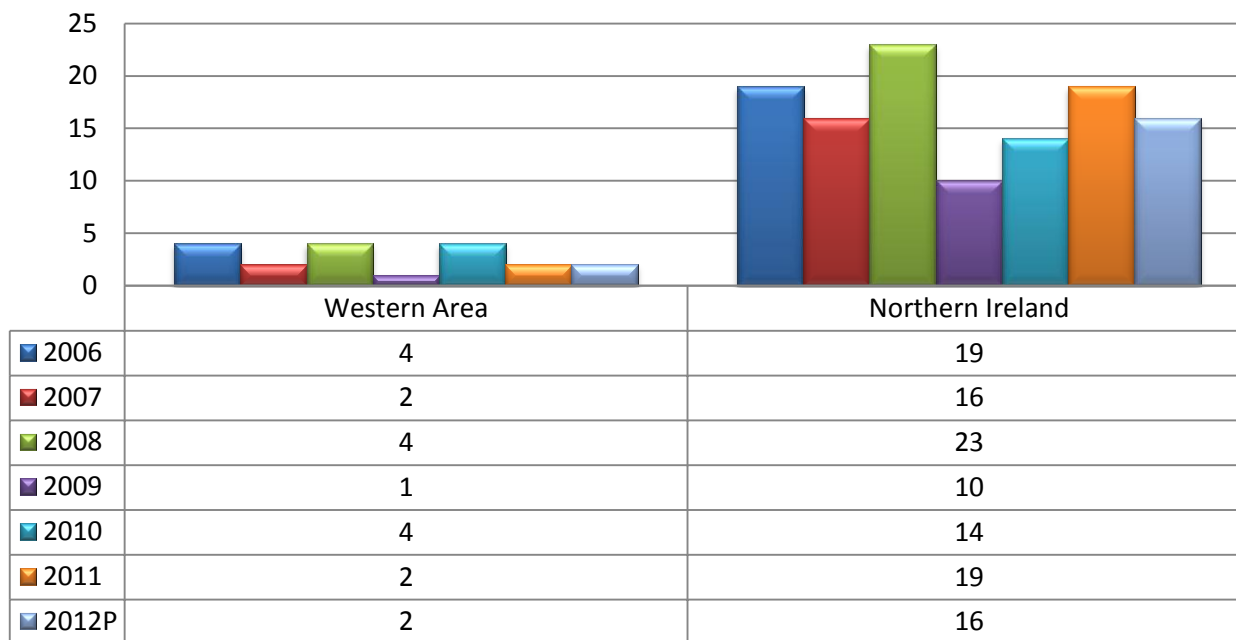
Child Deaths By Suicide

Data Source: General Register Office

HEALTHY

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). 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, 2005). As a result of concerns about the increase in the number of suicides, particularly 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).

Number of 0-18 year old Child Deaths by Suicide



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

The Story behind the Trends

– Firstly it is important to note that the Coroner's 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. Trends show that the Western Area has seen a drop in child deaths by suicide from 2006.

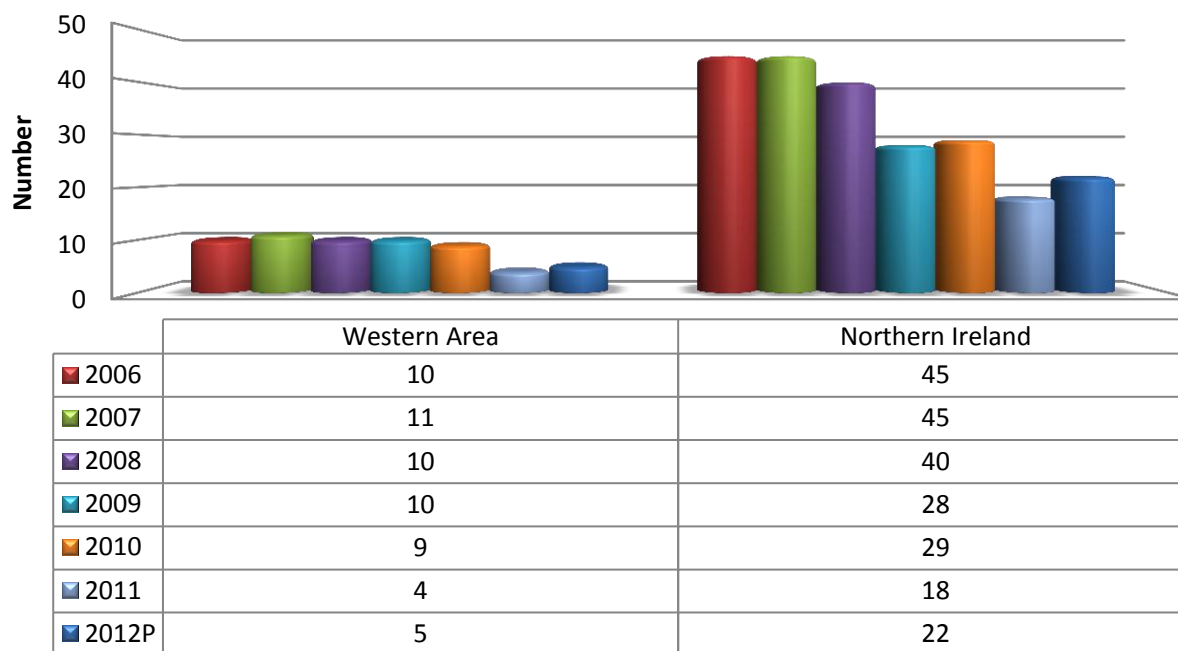
Child Deaths By Accidents

Data Source: General Registers Office, NISRA

HEALTHY

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). Research carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry (2001) highlighted that residential areas with higher proportions of lower social class and lower income households have higher accident rates.

Number of 0-18 year old Child Deaths by Accidents



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

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 Western Area has seen a significant drop in child deaths by accidents over the past 2 years.

Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People

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

HEALTHY

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). 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).

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



HEALTHY

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). 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:-

- ☐ Primary and Post-Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- ☐ Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended from School
- ☐ Children Aged 4-16 years Expelled from School
- ☐ Primary and Post-Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance
- ☐ Primary and Post-Primary School Pupils with English as an 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 Uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs

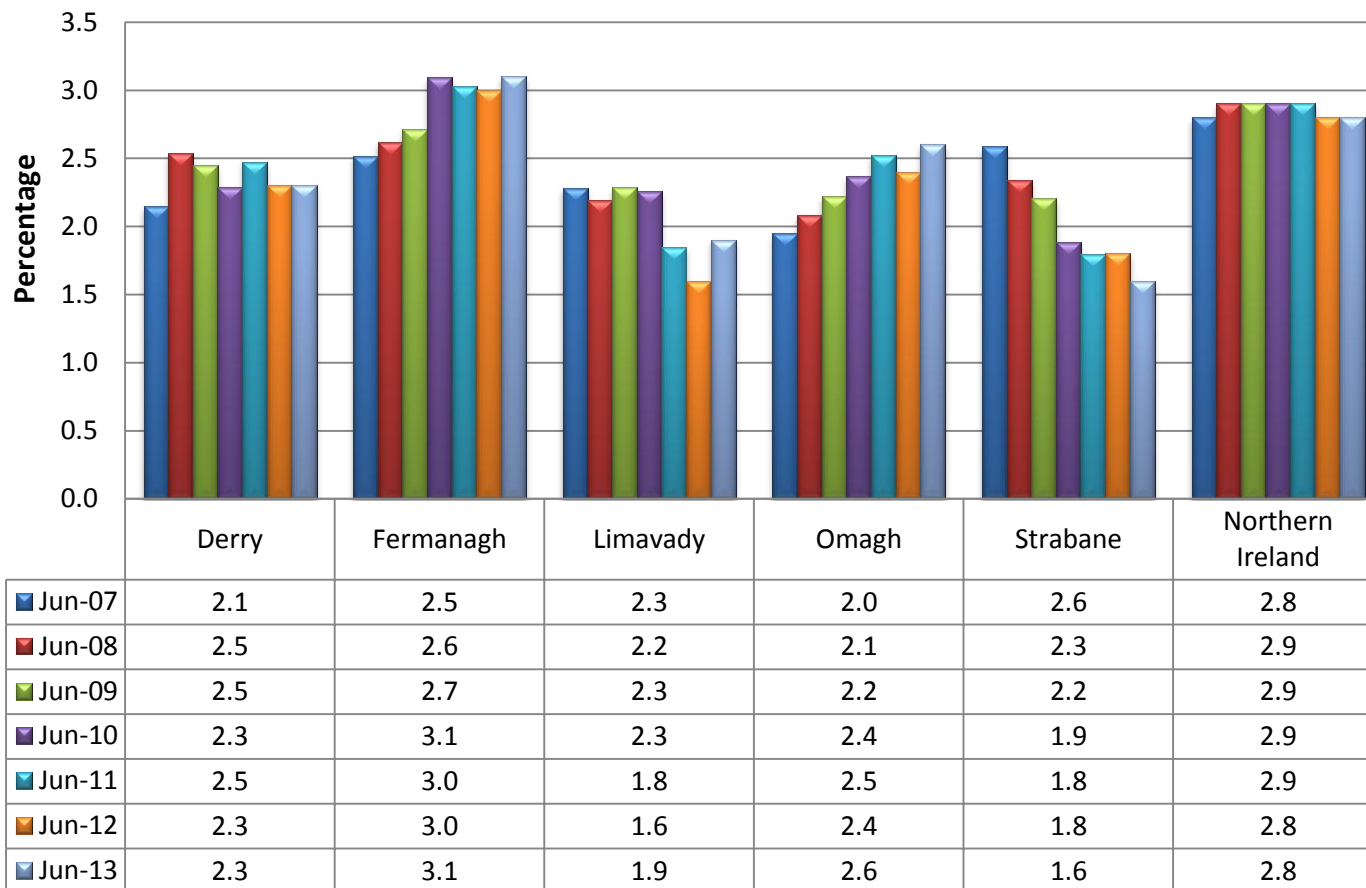
Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need

Data Source: NINIS

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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)

% of Primary School Children with a Statement



The Story Behind

the Trends - The percentage of primary school children with a full Statement of Special Educational Need has fluctuated over the seven years with Fermanagh higher than the NI percentage in the past four years and Strabane decreasing year by year.

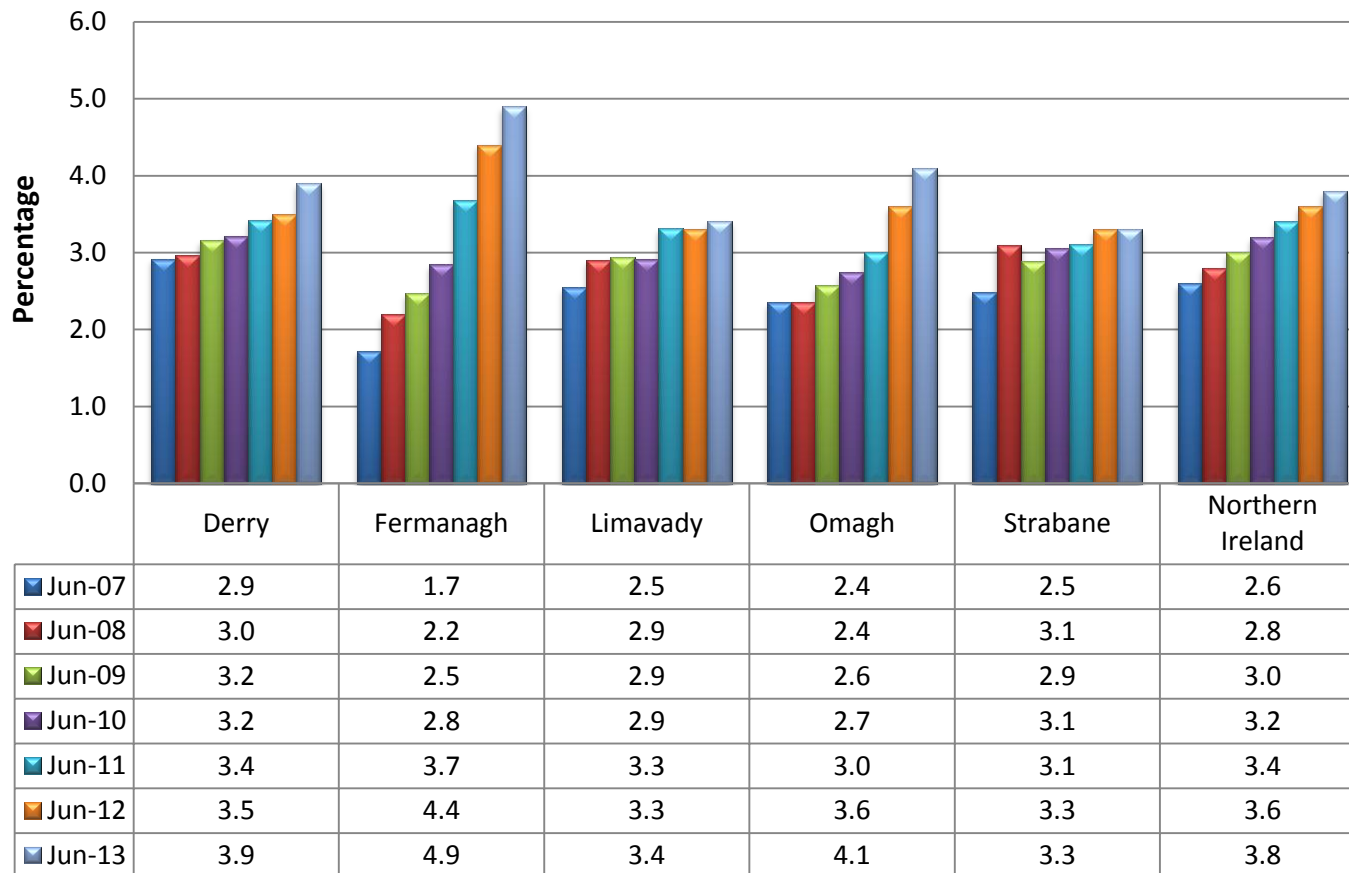
Post - Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need

Data Source: NINIS

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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)

% of Post Primary School Children with a Statement



The Story Behind

the Trends - The percentage of post primary school children with a full Statement of Special Educational Need has steadily increased in the past seven years with Derry, Fermanagh and Omagh higher than the NI percentage of 3.8 in June 2013.

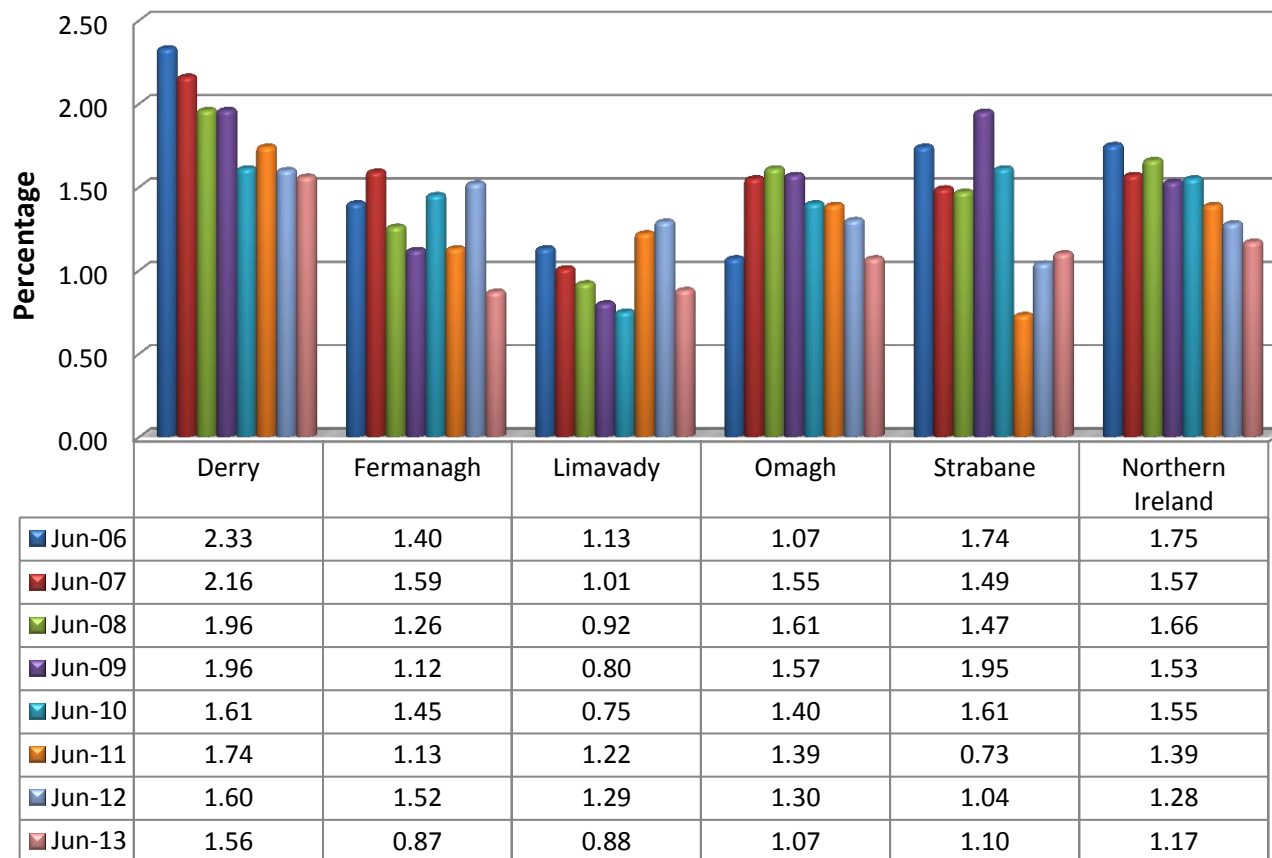
Children Aged 4-16 years **Suspended** from School

Data Source: Department of Education

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

% of Children aged 4 – 16 suspended from school



The Story Behind

the Trends – All areas with the exception of Strabane have seen decreases in the number of children suspended from school in the last year. Derry is the only LGD above the NI average.

Children Aged 4-16 years **Expelled** from School

Data Source: Department of Education



ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

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)

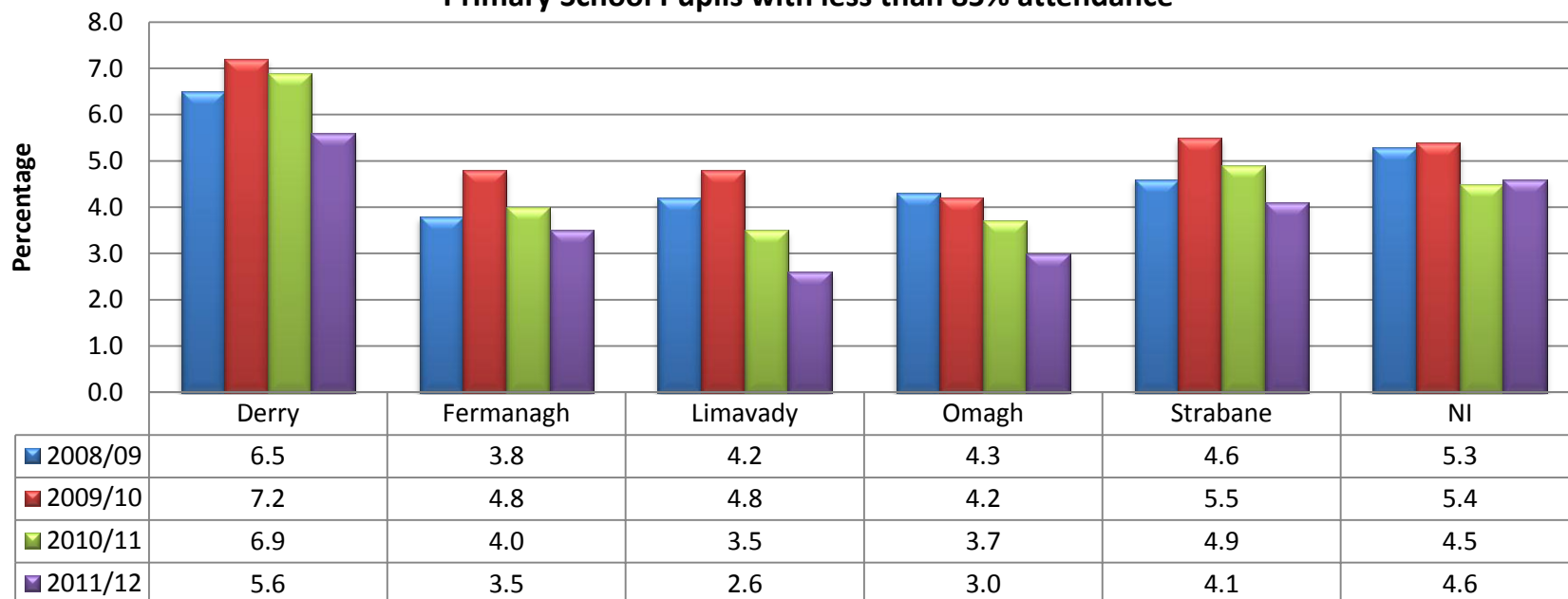
Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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



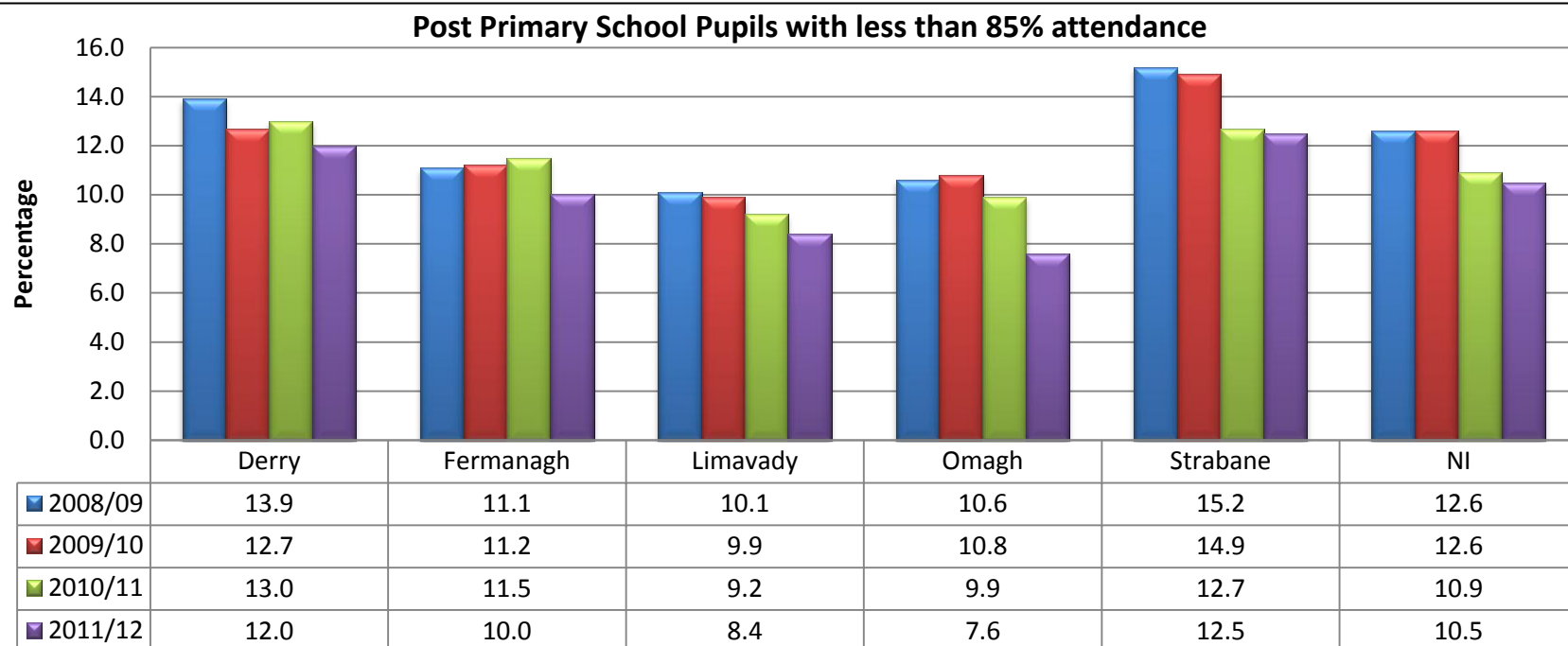
The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen a slight decrease over the last year in the percentage of primary school children with less than 85% attendance. Derry has consistently had the highest pupils missing school.

Post Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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.



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. Derry and Strabane have consistently had the highest pupils missing school.

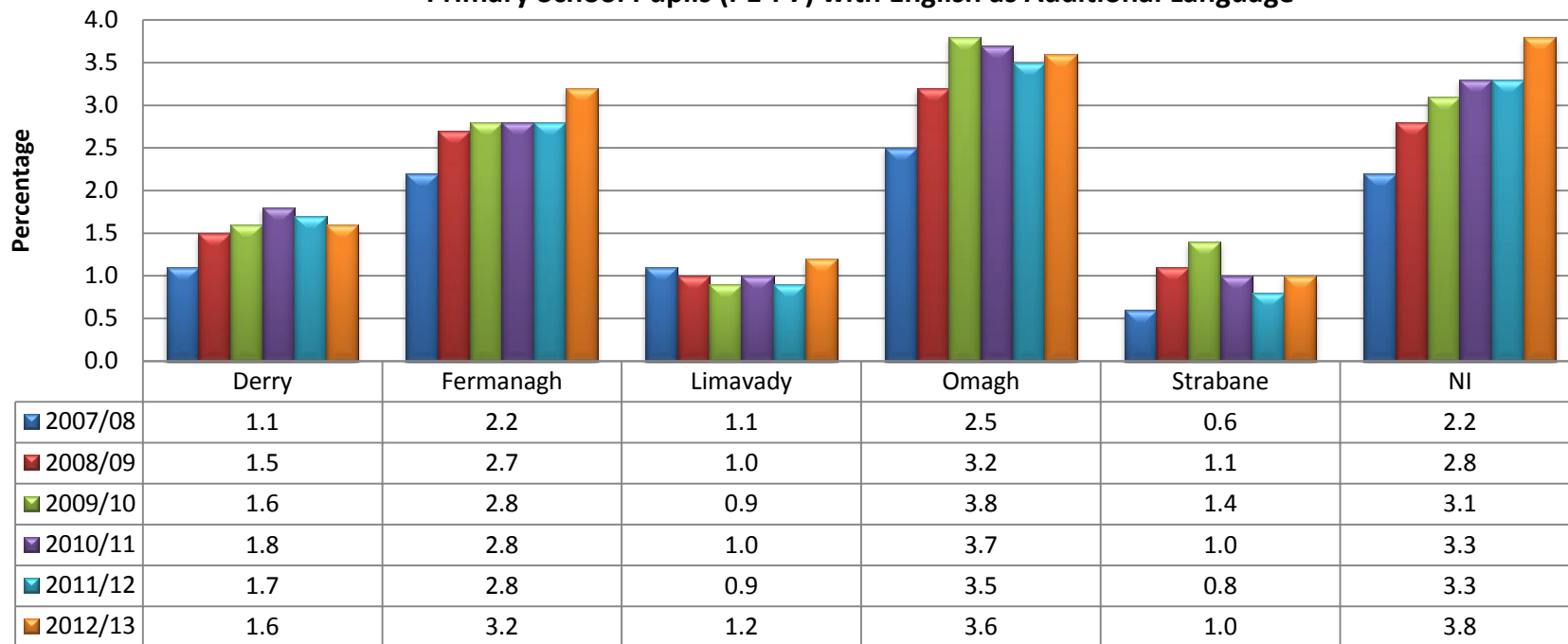
Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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 (P1-P7) with English as Additional Language



The Story Behind the Trends – Omagh and Fermanagh have the highest percentage of children and young people who have English as an additional language and all other areas are below the NI average. Overall in the Western area for 2012/13 there were 585 primary pupils with English as an additional language.

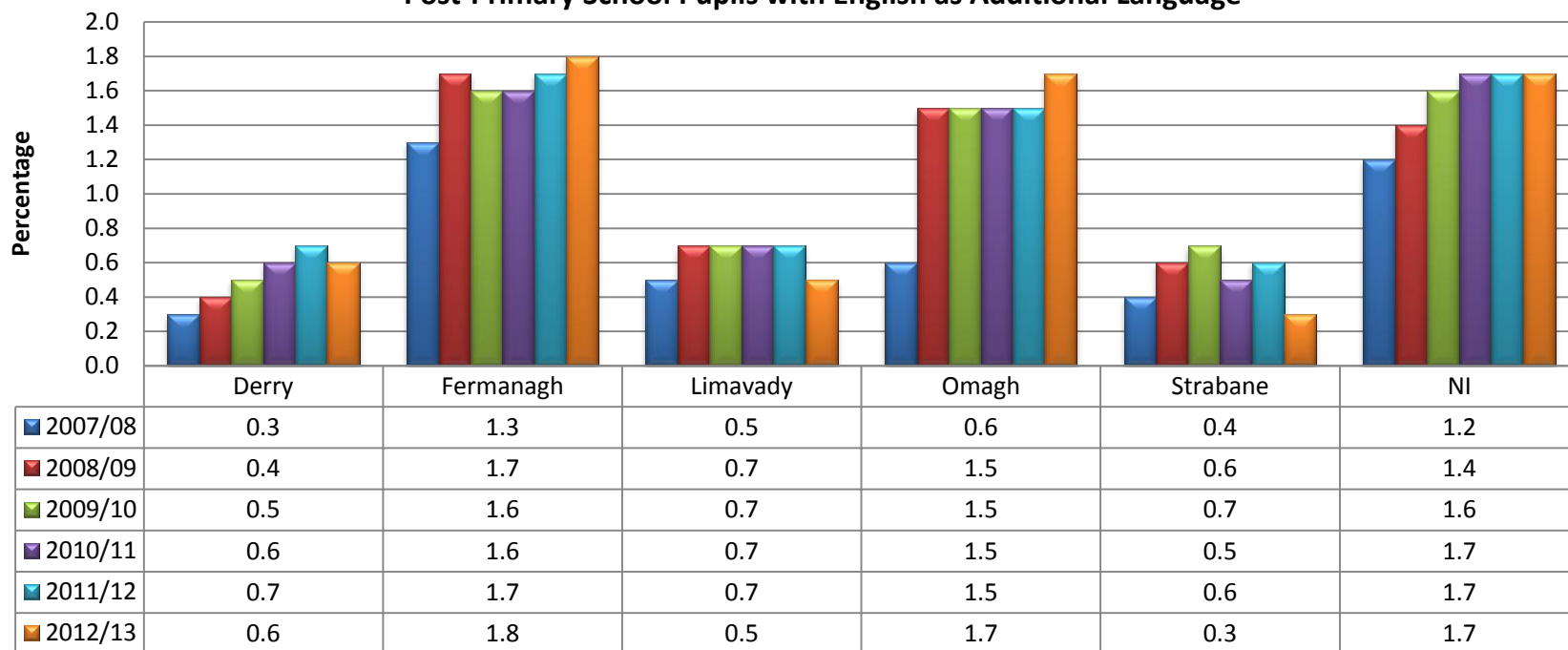
Post - Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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



The Story Behind the Trends – Omagh and Fermanagh have the highest percentage of children and young people who have English as an additional language. Overall in the Western area for 2012/13 there were 255 post primary pupils with English as an additional language.

Key Stage One - ENGLISH

Data Source: Department of Education

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

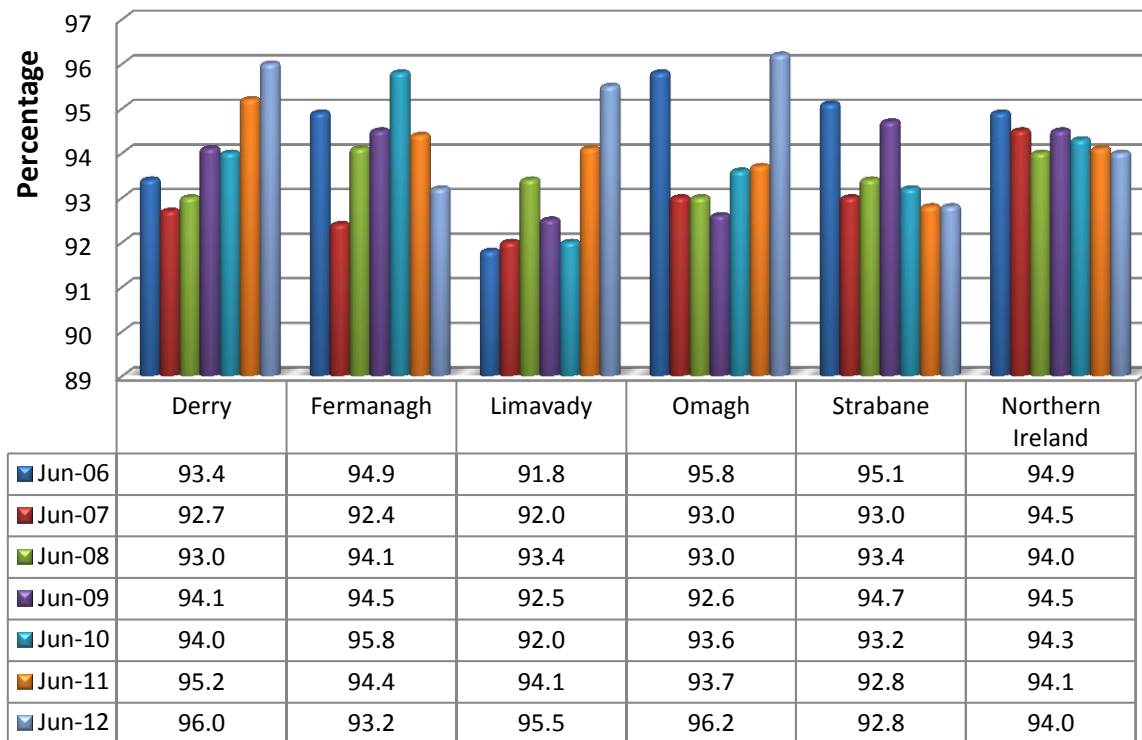
Key Stage **ONE**

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



The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average has decreased slightly in June 12 to 94.0%, with Derry, Limavady and Omagh above the NI average. The above 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.

Key Stage One - MATHS

Data Source: Department of Education

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

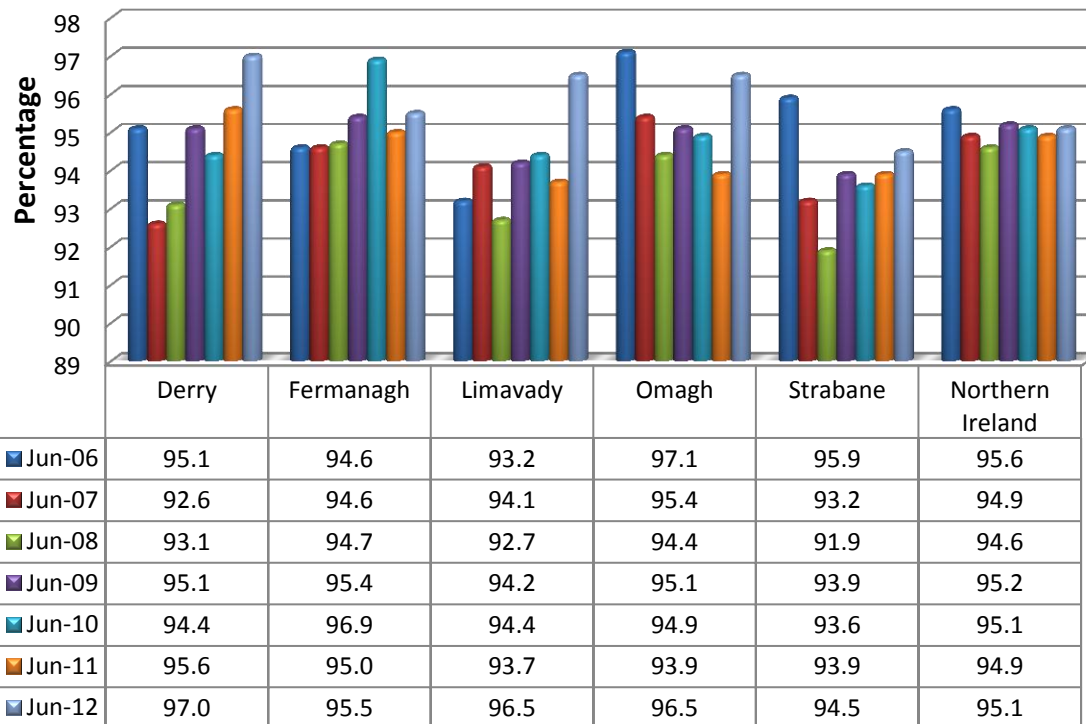
Key Stage **ONE**

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



The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average for June 12 is 95.1%, with only Strabane below the NI average. The above trends need to be read in conjunction with those achieving higher levels at each key stage by subject in the following number of graphs.

Key Stage One - ENGLISH

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

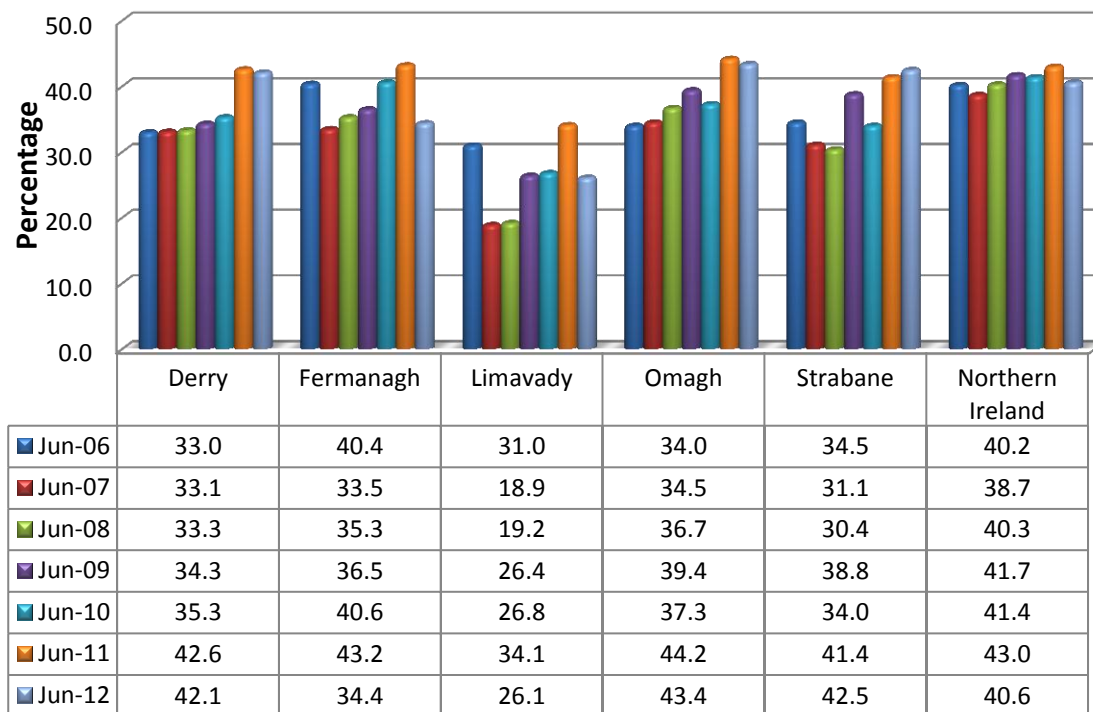
Key Stage **ONE**

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



The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average at June 12 had a slight drop to 40.6%, with Fermanagh and Limavady below the NI average. The above trends need to be read in conjunction with those achieving higher levels at each key stage by subject in the following number of graphs.

Key Stage One - MATHS

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

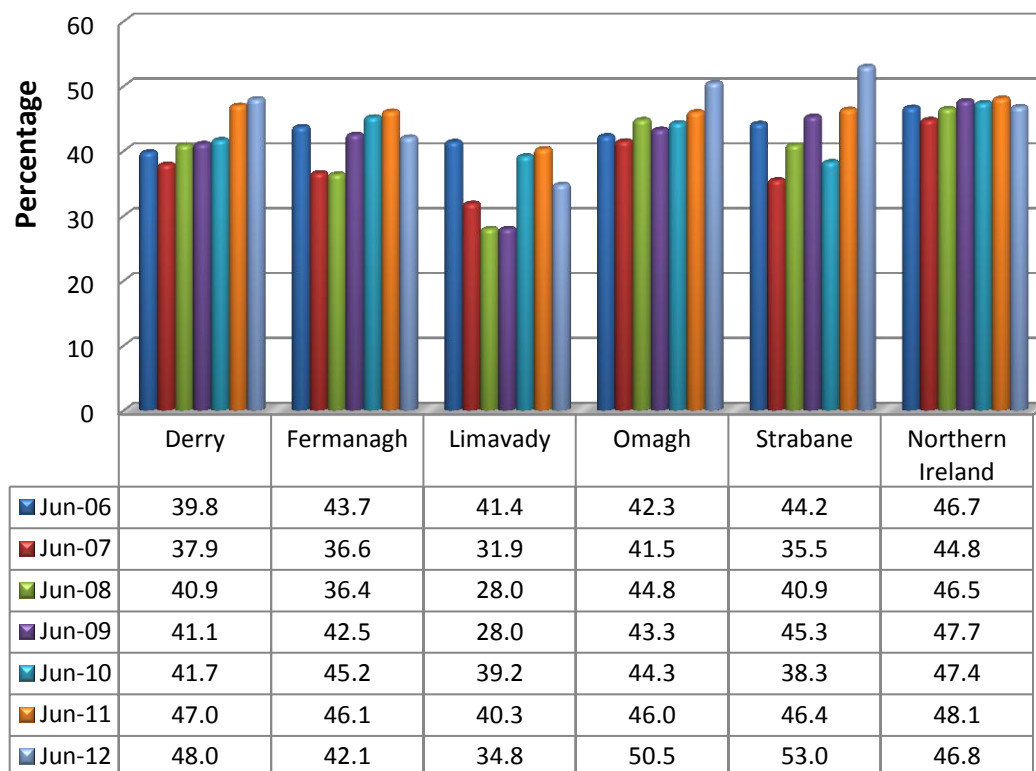
Key Stage ONE

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



The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average had a slight decrease in June 12 to 46.8%, with Derry, Omagh and Strabane above the NI average and Fermanagh and Limavady below. The above trends need to be read in conjunction with those achieving higher levels at each key stage by subject in the following number of graphs.

Key Stage Two - ENGLISH

Data Source: Department of Education

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

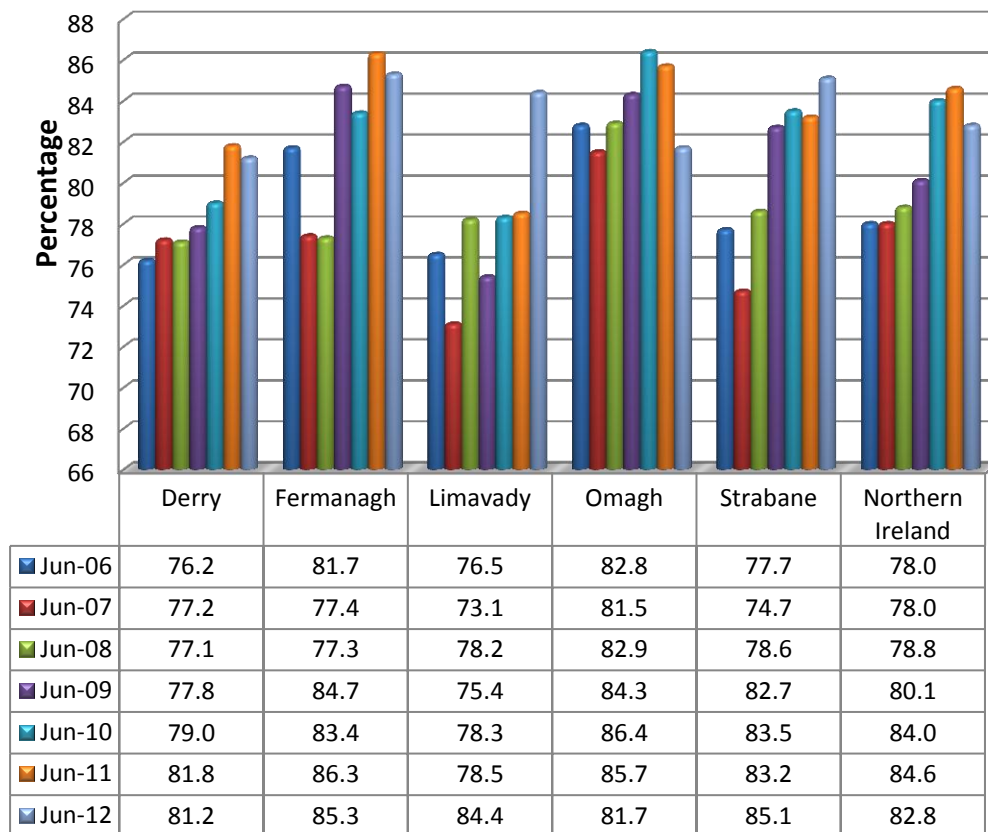
Key Stage TWO

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



The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average has dropped slightly to 82.8% in June 12. Fermanagh, Limavady and Strabane are above the NI average and Derry and Omagh below.

Key Stage Two – MATHS

Data Source: Department of Education

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

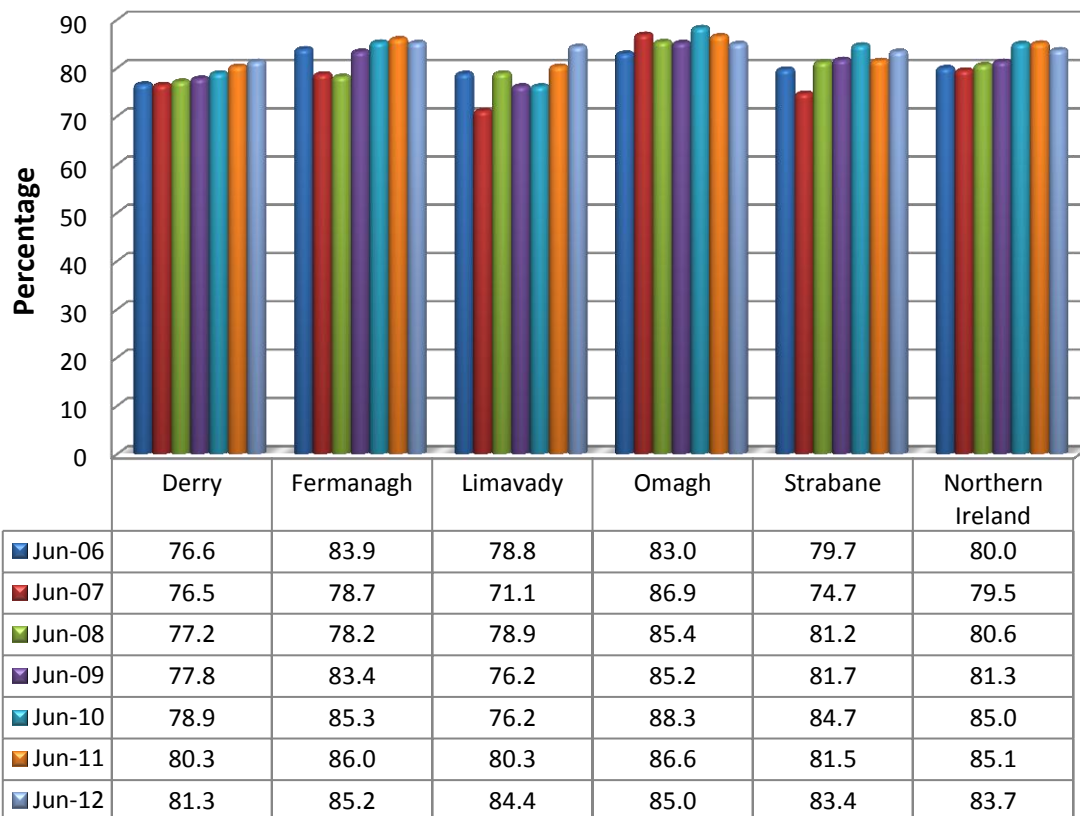
Key Stage **TWO**

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



The Story Behind the Trends- The NI average has fallen slightly to 83.7% in June 12. Fermanagh, Limavady and Omagh are above the NI average and Derry and Strabane below.

Key Stage Two - ENGLISH

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

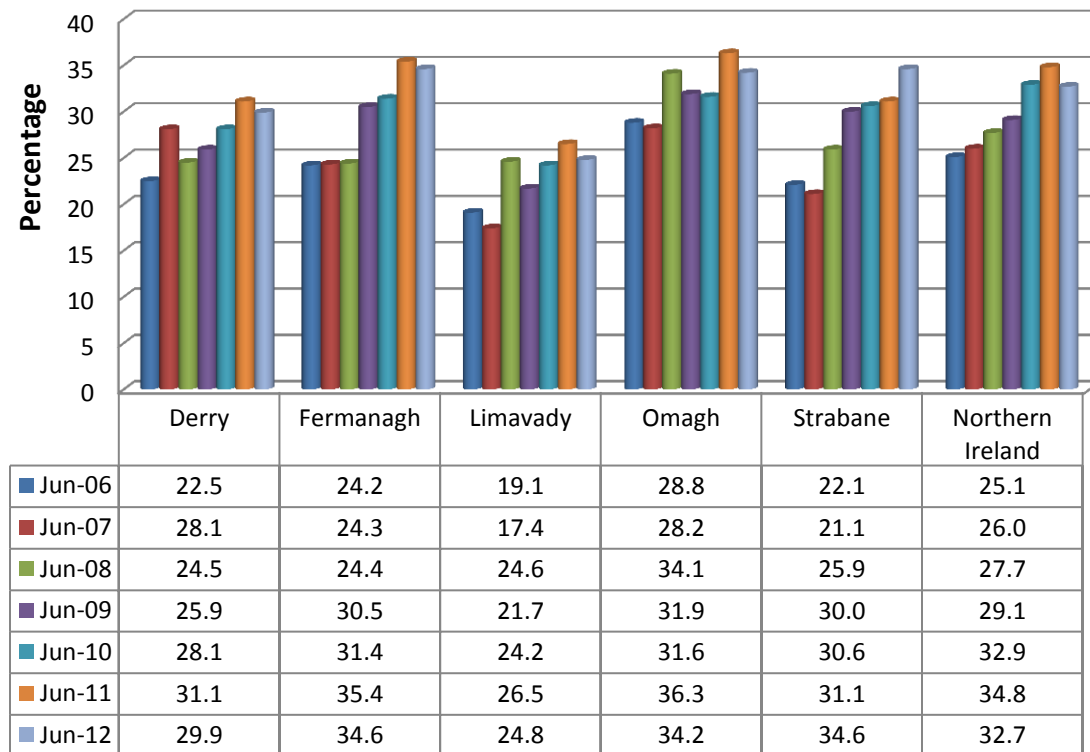
Key Stage TWO

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



The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has dropped slightly in June 12 to 32.7%. Fermanagh, Omagh and Strabane are above the NI average and Derry and Limavady below. This chart represents those children achieving higher than the expected Level 4.

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

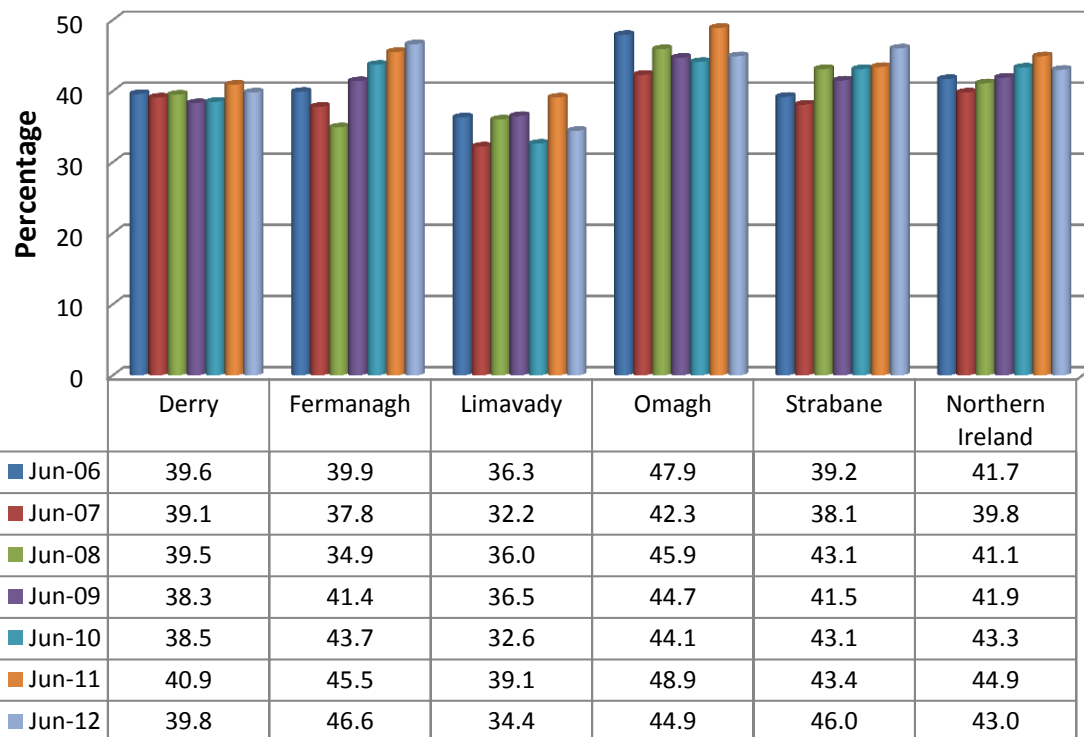
Key Stage TWO

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



The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has fallen slightly to 43.0% in June 12. Fermanagh, Omagh and Strabane are above the NI average and Derry and Limavady below. This chart represents those children achieving higher than the expected Level 4.

Key Stage Three - ENGLISH

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

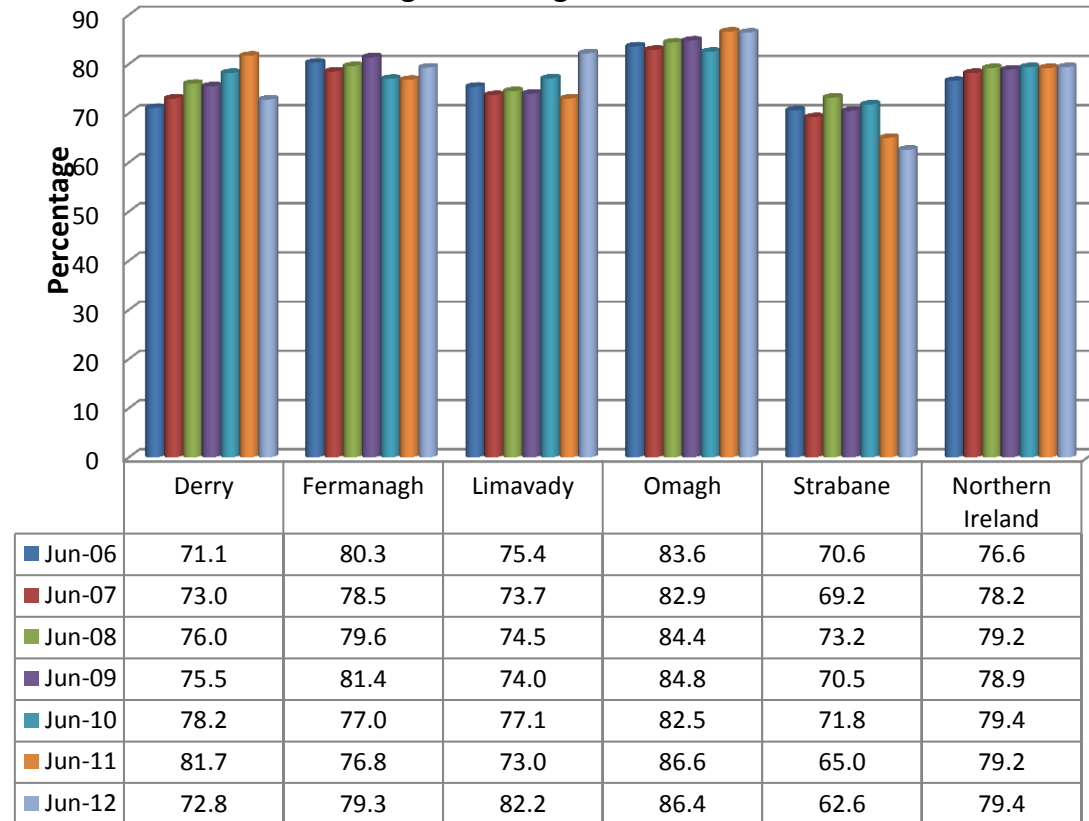
Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets : Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 5, pupils talk with confidence and listen in a range of contexts. They begin to develop the ability to justify and sustain argument and opinions. Pupils begin to talk about the perceived intentions 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).

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 the results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

Key Stage Three – ENGLISH
Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average has increased from 76.6% in June 06 to 79.4% in June 12, with Limavady and Omagh above the NI average.

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

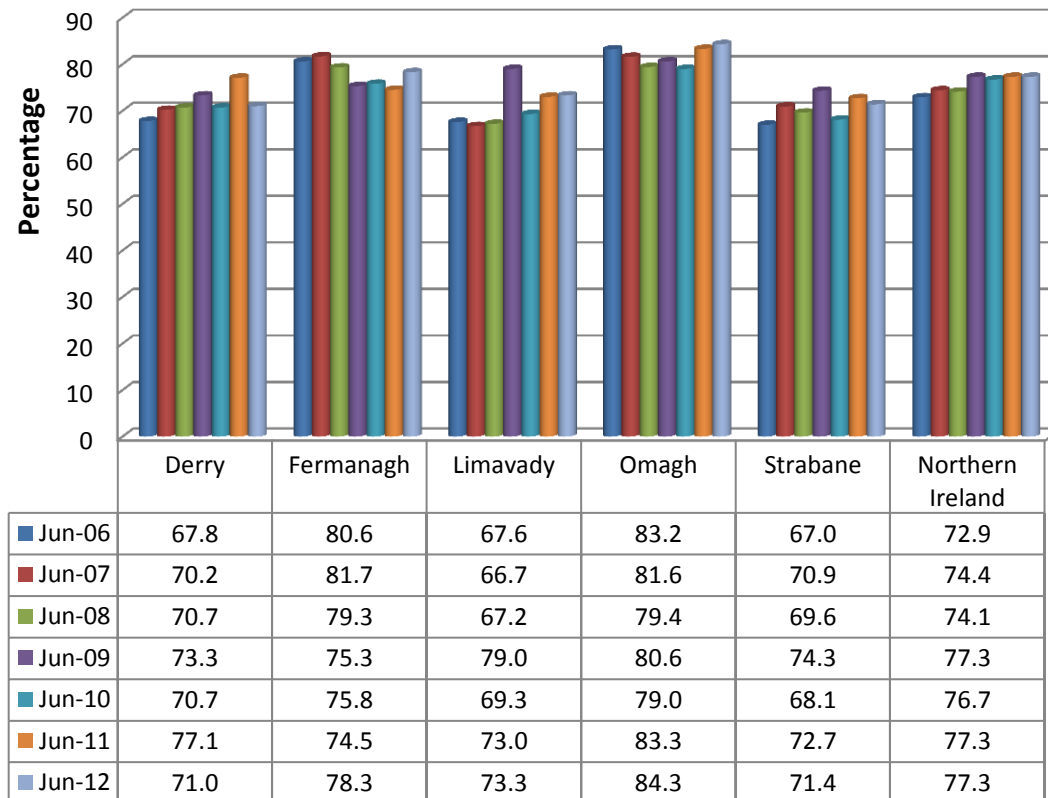
Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets: Processes in Mathematics; Number; Algebra; Shape; Space and Measures and Handling Data. At Level 5, pupils extend their understanding of the relationships between place values, using this to multiply and divide numbers with up to 2 decimal places by 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).

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 the results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

Key Stage Three – MATHS
Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have fluctuated in the past years with Derry, Limavady and Strabane below the NI average.

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

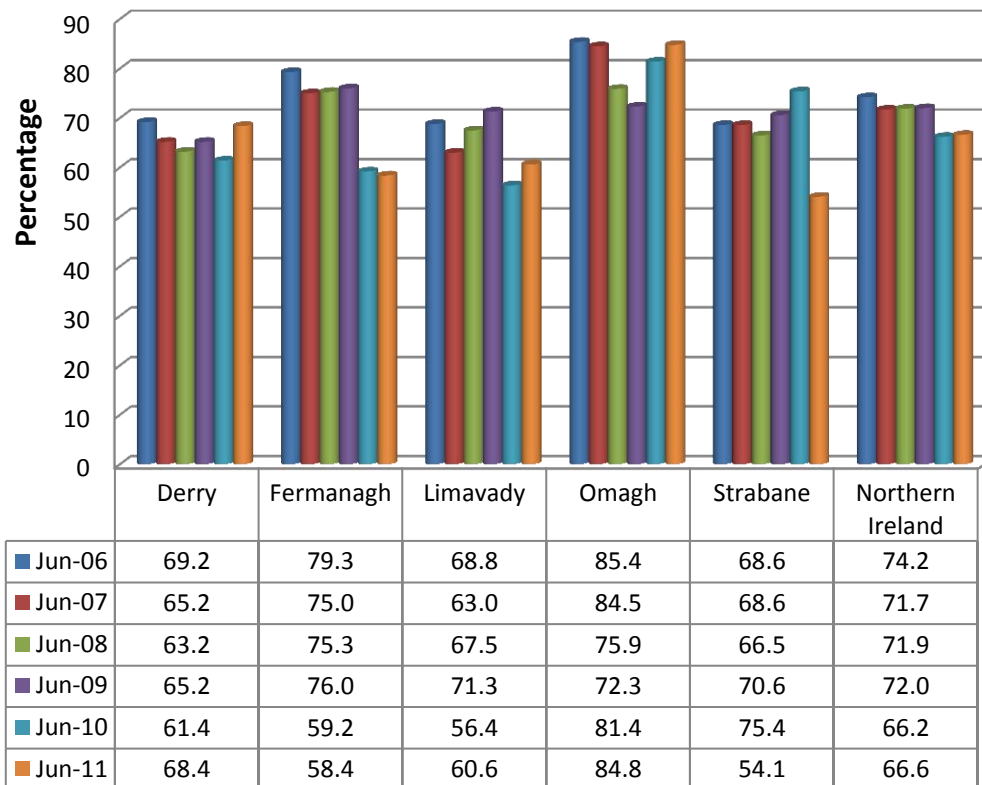
Why is it Important? Science has 4 attainment targets: Experimental and Investigative Science; Living Organisms and Life Processes; Materials and their Uses; and Physical Processes.

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).

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 the results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

Key Stage Three – SCIENCE
Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



The Story Behind the Trends - Omagh is the only area that has continuously been higher than the NI average and shown an overall increase in achievement. **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 Children Achieving **Level 6** or above



ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

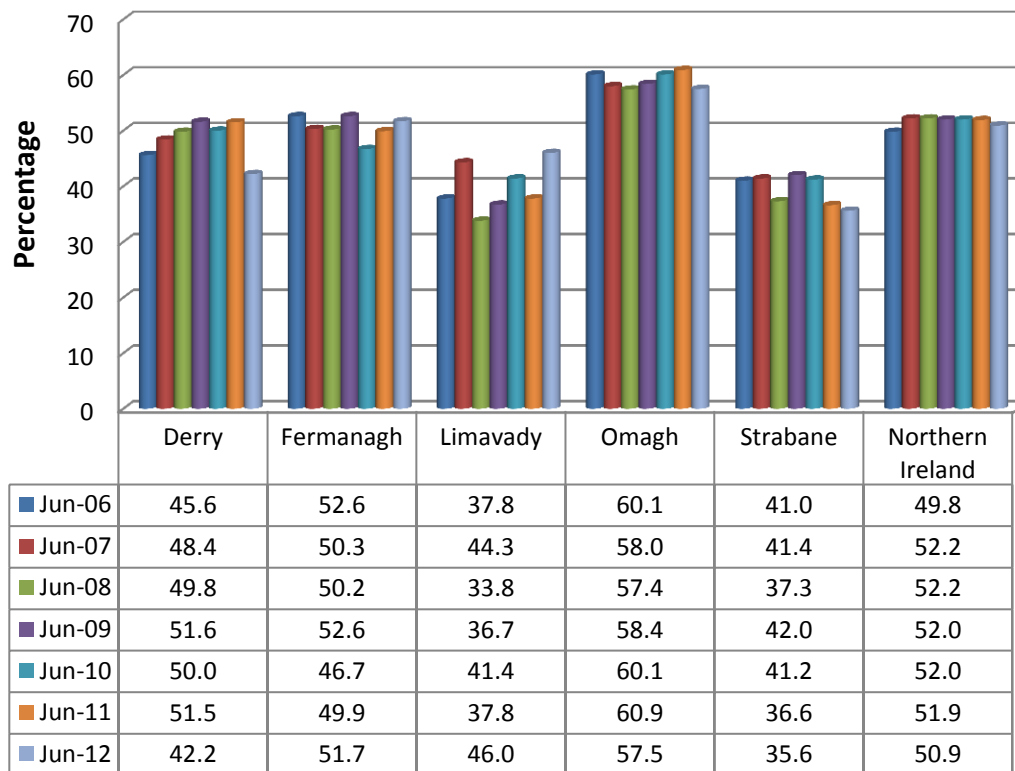
Why is it Important? English has 3 attainment targets: Talking & Listening; Reading and Writing. At Level 6, pupils are beginning to adapt their talk to the demands of a range of different contexts and audiences with increasing confidence. In reading and discussing a range of texts, pupils identify different 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).

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 the results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

Key Stage Three – ENGLISH
Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above



The Story Behind the Trends - Omagh is the only area that has continuously remained higher than the NI average. This chart represents those children achieving higher than the expected Level 5.

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

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

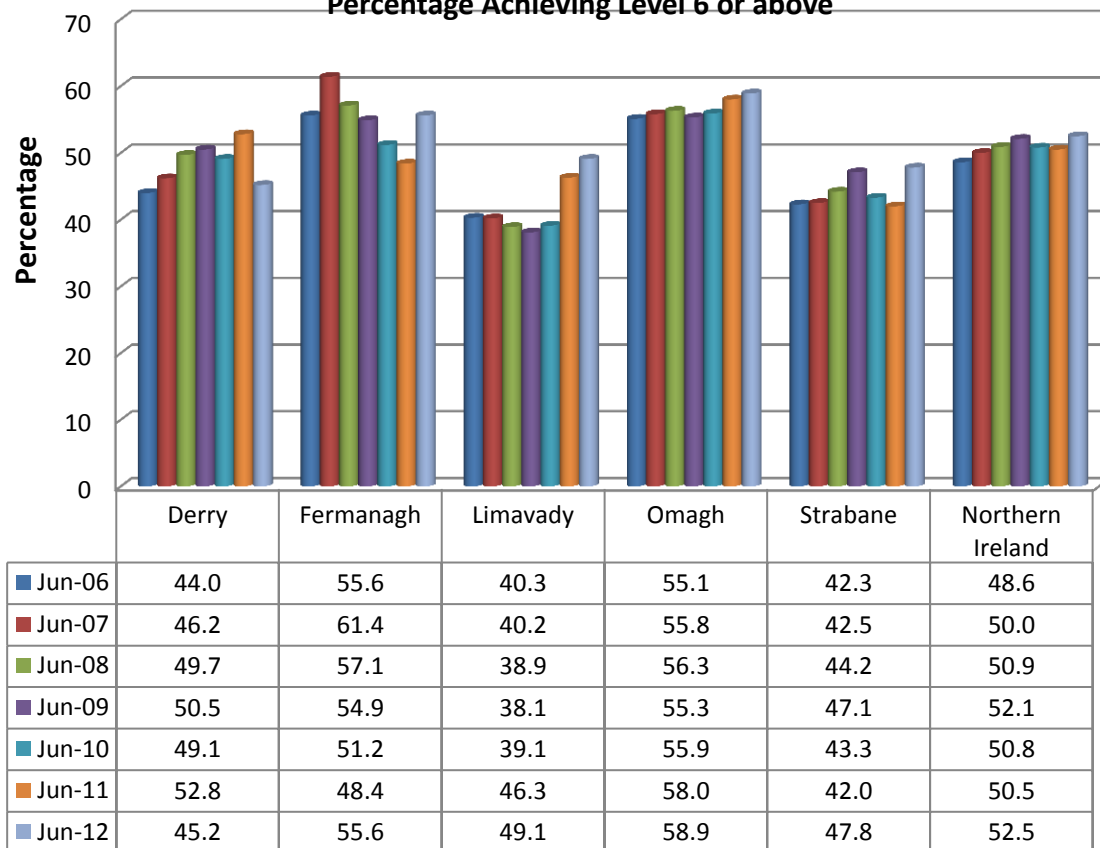
Why is it Important? Maths has 5 attainment targets: Processes in Mathematics; Number; Algebra; Shape; Space and Measures and Handling Data. At Level 6, pupils understand and calculate with numbers up to 3 decimal places. They represent and use simple functions and interpret graphs from real situations. 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).

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 the results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

Key Stage Three – MATHS
Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above



The Story Behind the Trends - The Western area has fluctuated over the past years with Fermanagh and Omagh above the NI average of 52.5% in June 12. This chart represents those children achieving higher than the expected Level 5.

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



ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

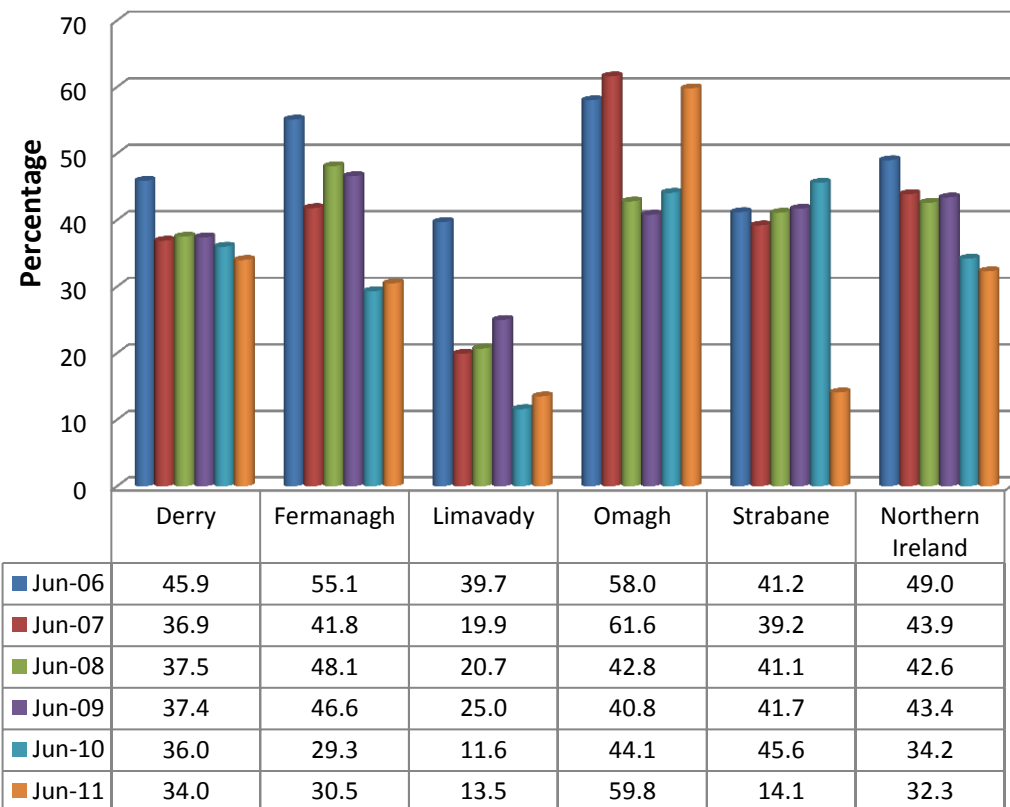
Why is it Important? Science has 4 attainment targets: Experimental and Investigative Science; Living Organisms and Life Processes; Materials and their Uses and Physical Processes. At Level 6, pupils demonstrate a competence in practical skills, such as in the selection of appropriate apparatus and in 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).

Key Stage **THREE**

Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14

Expected Average Ability Level – 5 or above.
Excludes Special & Independent Schools. **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 – SCIENCE
Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above



The Story Behind the Trends - The Western Area has seen decreases from June 2006 across all areas except in Omagh. This chart represents those children achieving higher than the expected Level 5.

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

Data Source: Department of Education

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

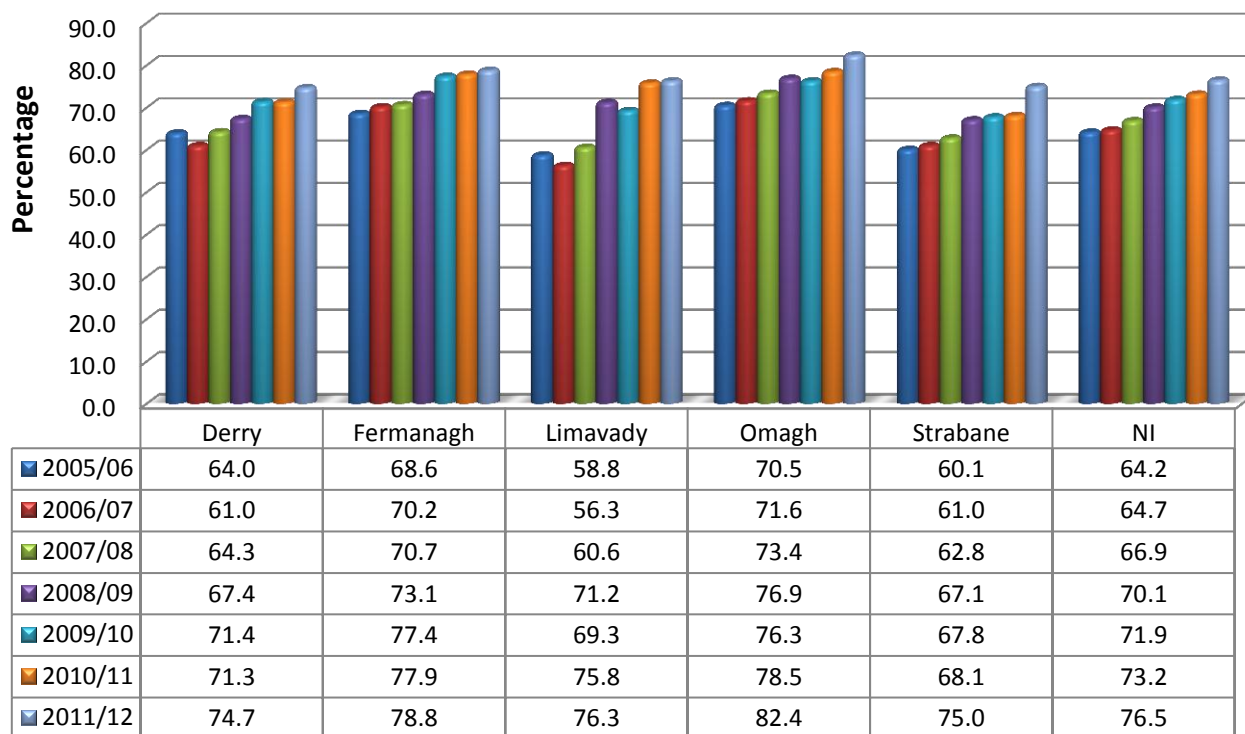
Why is it Important? GCSE stands for General Certificate of Secondary Education. GCSEs are the main qualification taken by 14-16 year olds. You can take GCSEs in a wide variety of academic and 'applied' (work related) subjects. GCSEs are highly valued by schools, colleges and employers. Obtaining GCSEs 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).

The Story Behind the

Trends – Children and Young people from Fermanagh and Omagh have consistently achieved higher than the NI average. All areas have seen increases in 2011/12.

Note: based on pupil 's home address.

Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSE's (A*-C) or above



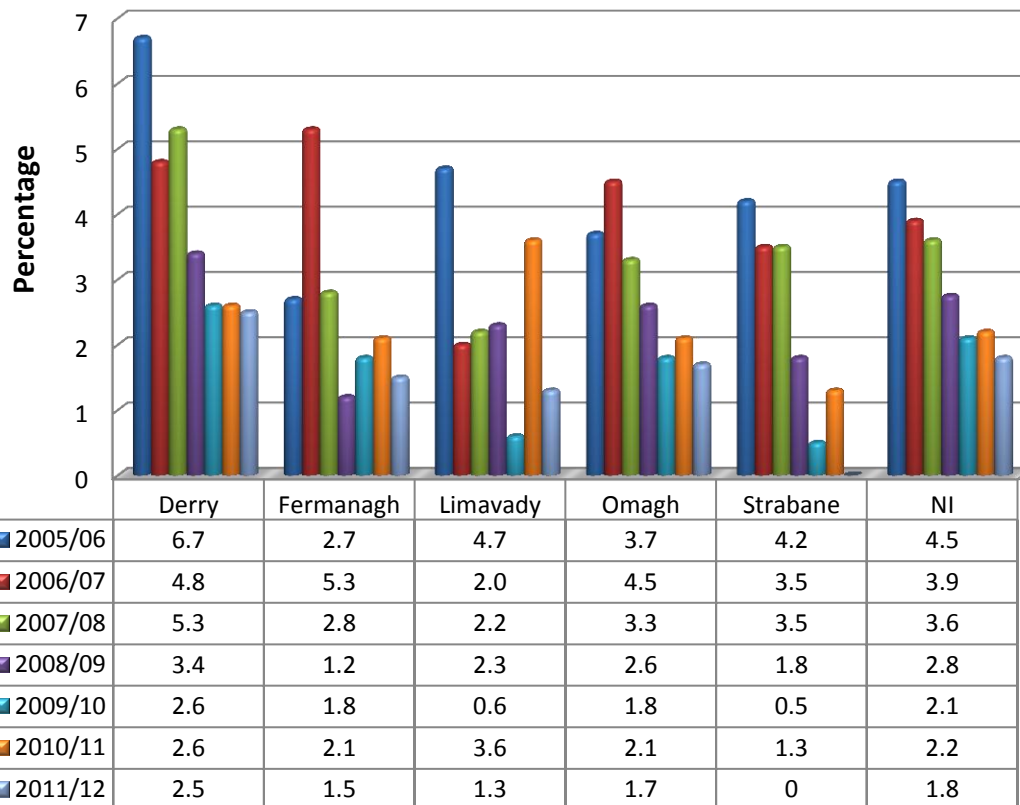
Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs

Data Source: Department of Education

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

Percentage of Young People leaving School with No GCSE's



The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of young people leaving school with no GCSEs is below the NI average in all areas except Derry. Strabane has fewer than 5 pupils.

Note: Based on pupils home address.

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

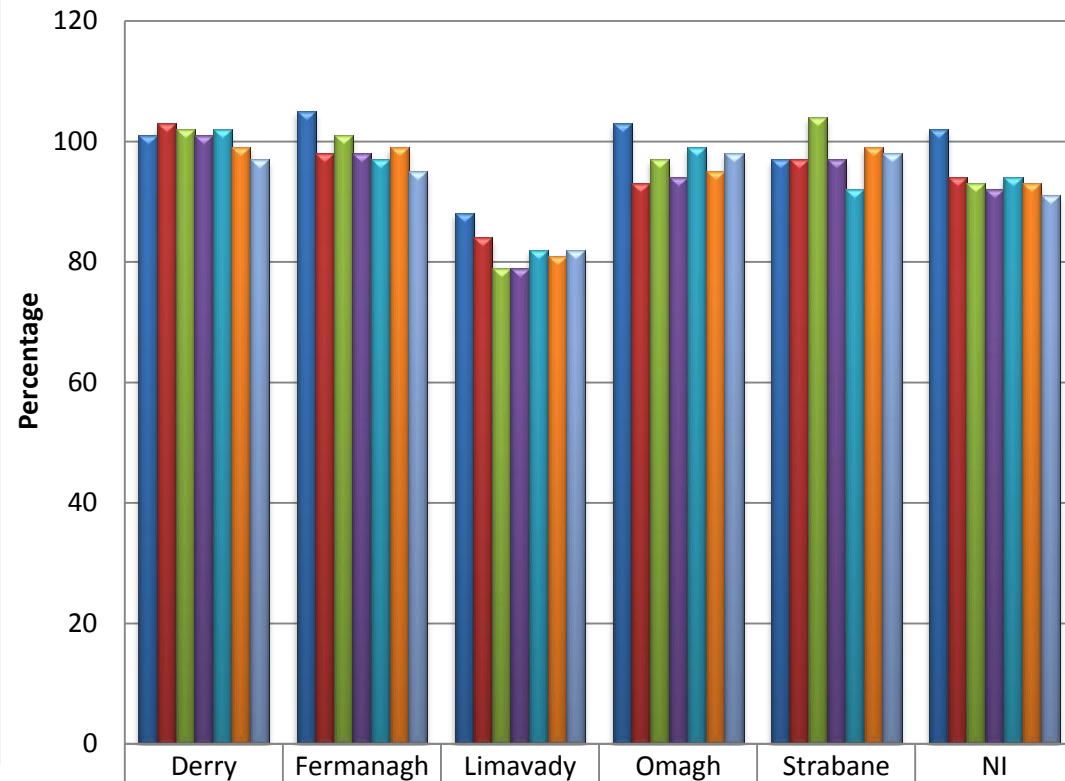
Data Source: Department of Education

ENJOYING, LEARNING AND ACHIEVING

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).

The Story Behind the Trends – All areas show a slight decrease since 2006/07 with Limavady the only area having a lower % uptake of children in pre-school places than the NI percentage. (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



	Derry	Fermanagh	Limavady	Omagh	Strabane	NI
2006/07	101	105	88	103	97	102
2007/08	103	98	84	93	97	94
2008/09	102	101	79	97	104	93
2009/10	101	98	79	94	97	92
2010/11	102	97	82	99	92	94
2011/12	99	99	81	95	99	93
2012/13	97	95	82	98	98	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 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 or Injured on the Roads
- ☐ Personal Safety

Children On the Child Protection Register

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Information

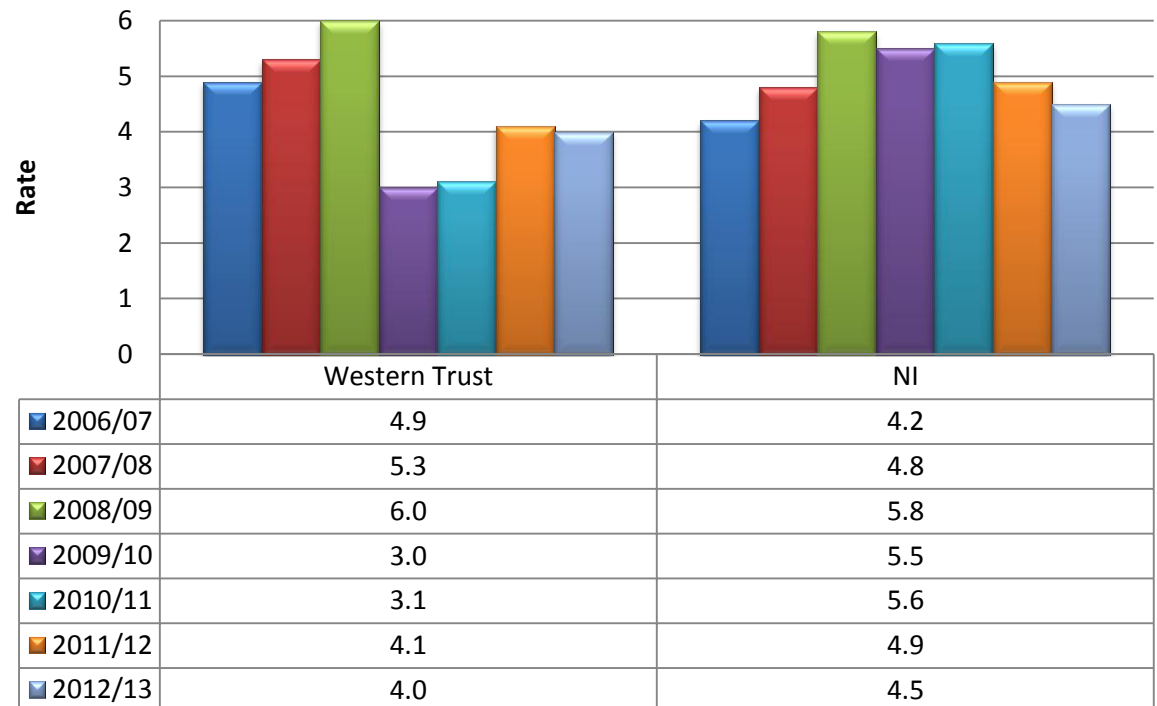
LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

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). Not all children who are subjected to abuse are known to Social Services.

The Story Behind the Trends -

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. The Western Trust has seen an increase in the rate of children registered until 2008/09, with a significant drop since then and below the NI rate.

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



Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Information

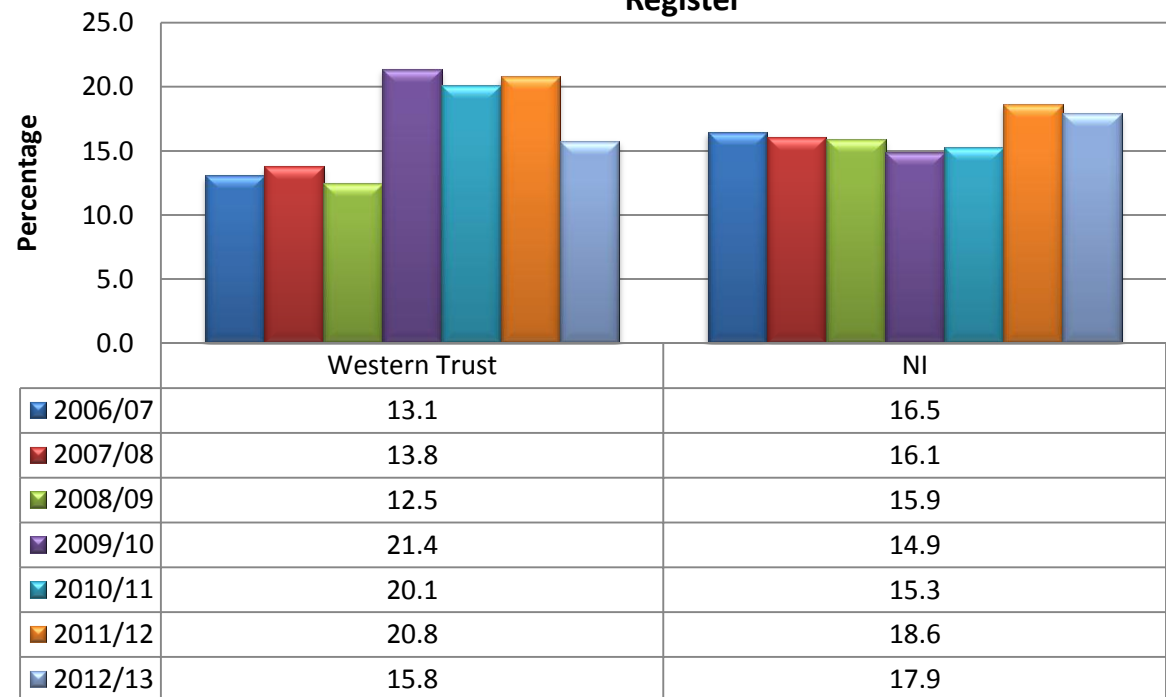
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The Story Behind the

Trends- 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. Trends show that the Western Trust has had a significant increase in the number of children re-registered on the Child Protection Register in 2009/10 to 2011/12, but dropped to below the NI percentage in 2012/13. *Please note: Figures are based on the percentage of total registrations.*

Percentage of Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register



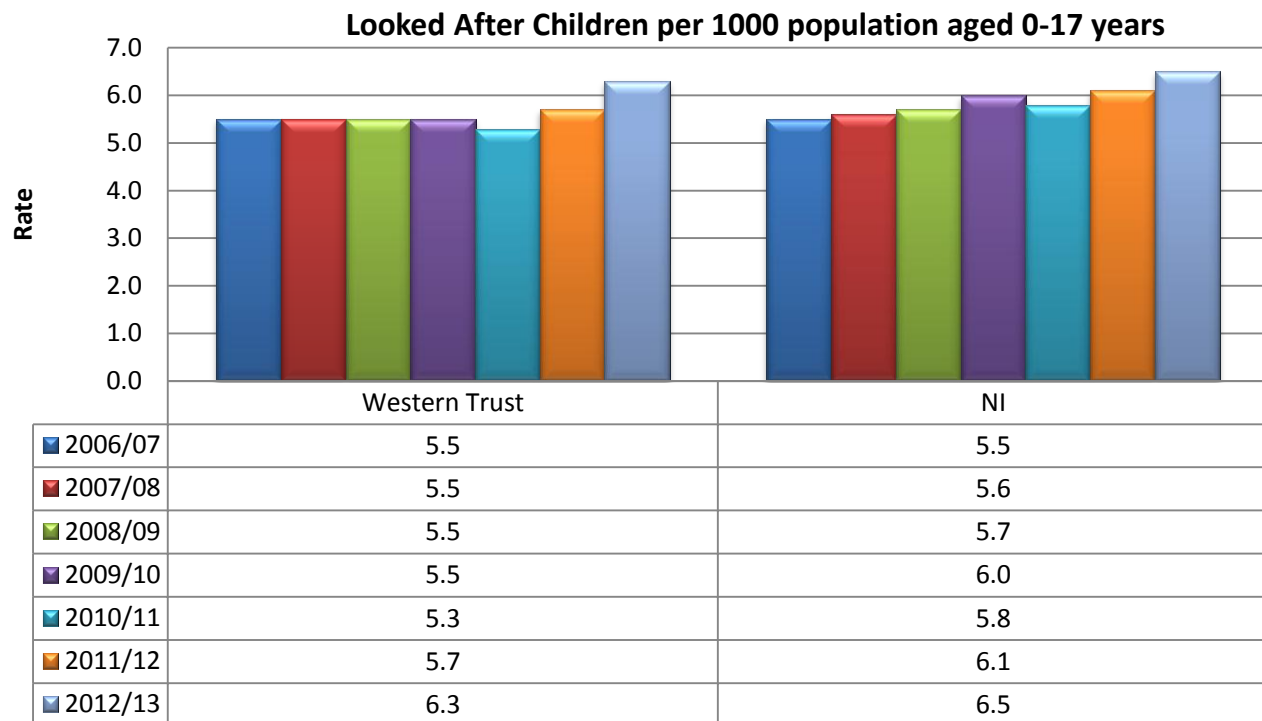
Looked After Children

Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Information

LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

Why is it Important? The DHSSPS (Care Matters, March 2007) 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. Work on recording indicators above has been carried out.

The Story Behind the Trends -At 31 March 2013 there were 468 LAC in the Western Trust, an increase of 43 (10.2%) from 2011/12. Of the 468 children 75% were in Foster Care, 10% Placed with a Family, 9% are in Residential and 6% in other placement types.

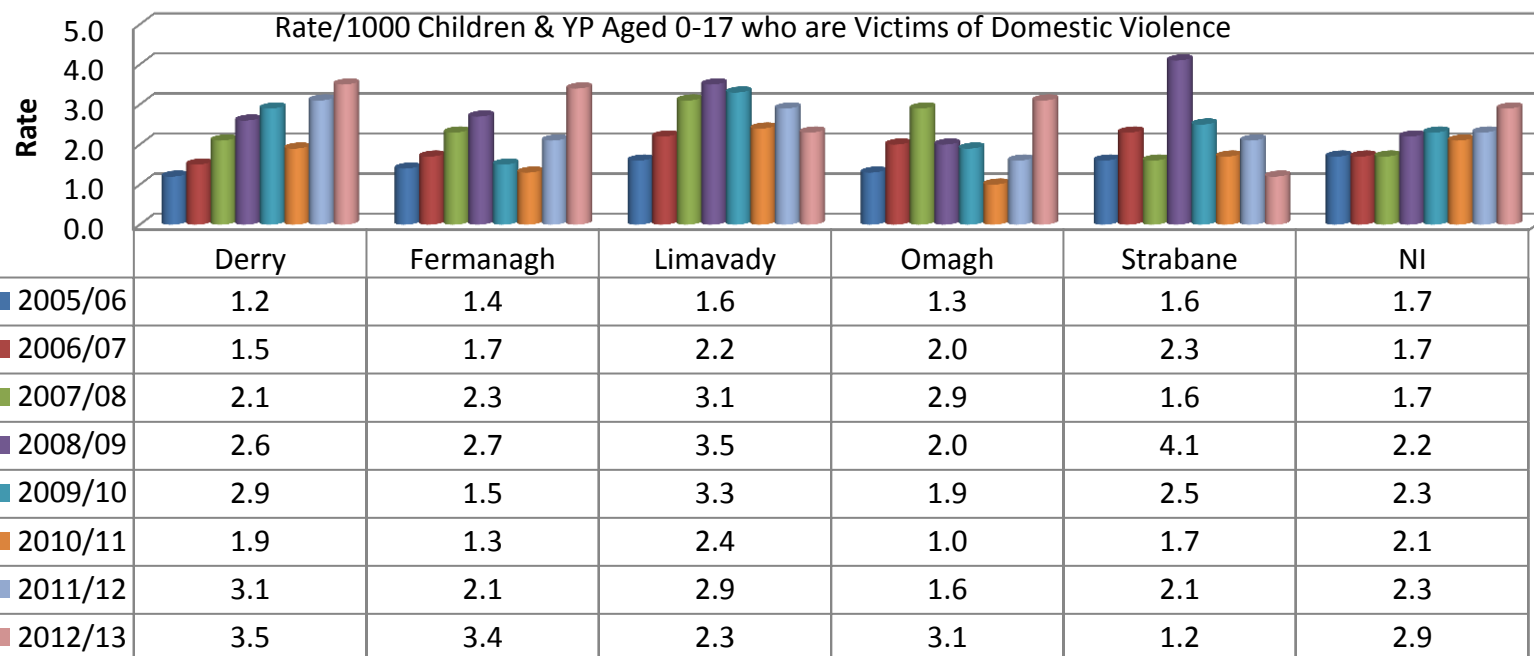


Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence

Data Source: Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI)

LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

Why is it Important? Domestic Violence affects people of every class, age, race, disability and sexuality (NSPCC, 2009). 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).



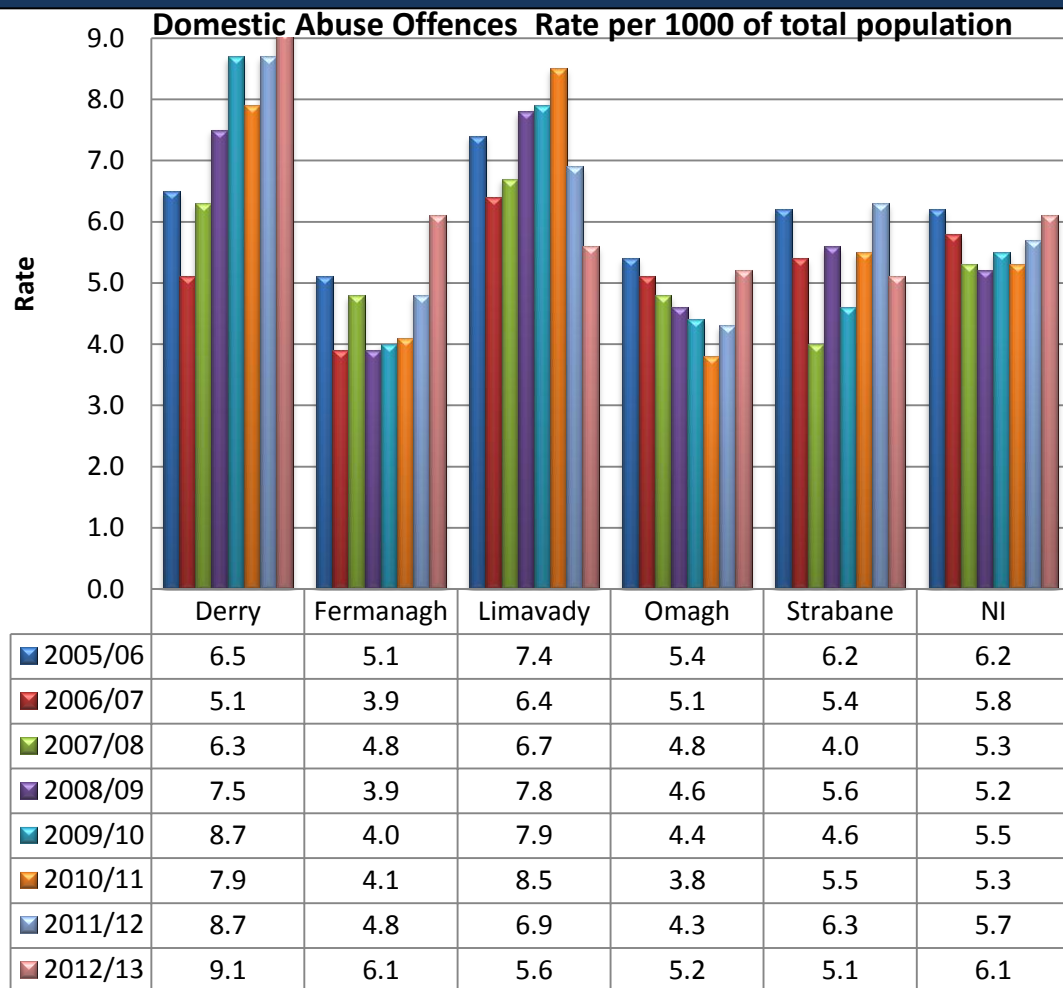
The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show a fluctuation in the number of child victims of domestic violence in the Western Area over the last year, with Derry, Fermanagh and Omagh higher than the NI rate. The statistics presented are based on incidents reported to and recorded by the PSNI and it is 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.

Domestic Abuse Offences

Data Source: Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI)

Living in Safety and with Stability

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). 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).



The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show fluctuation from year to year over all the Western Area, with Derry above the NI rate. 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 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 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland – 3546 pupils answered questions on Domestic Violence)

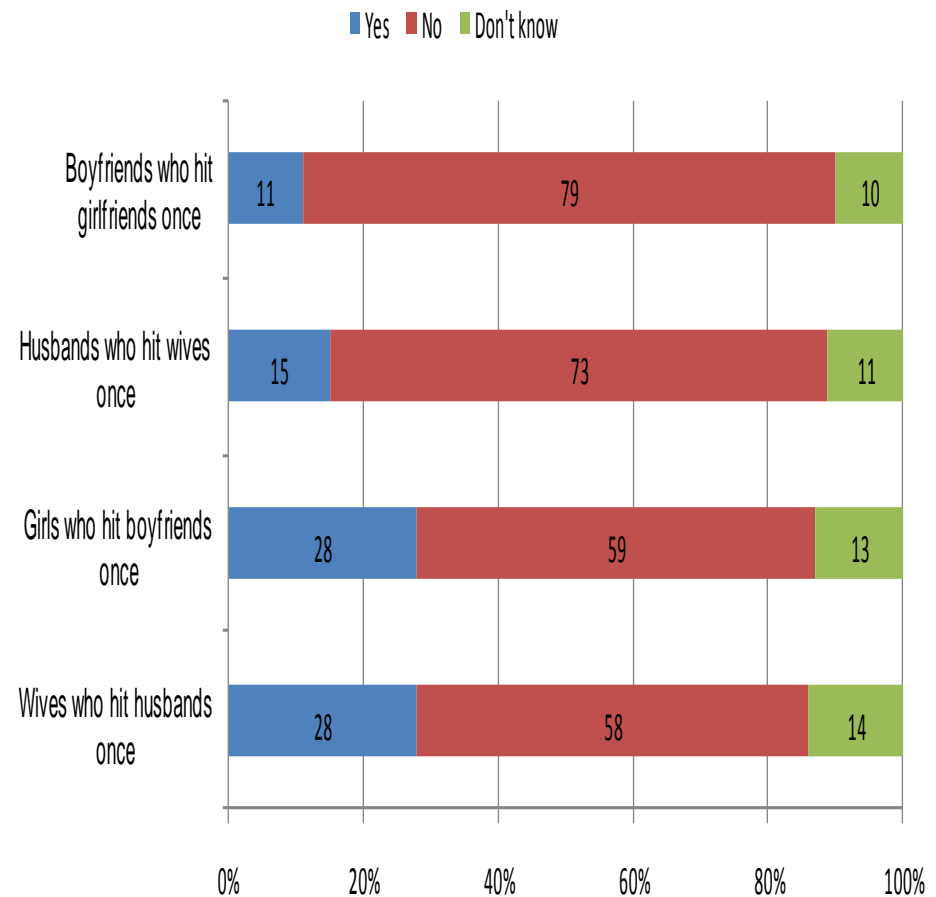


LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

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. *Same as in 2007.*
- ☐ 15% think that husbands who hit wives once deserve a second chance in the relationship. *Up 1% from 2007.*
- ☐ 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. *Down 4% from 2007.*
- ☐ 28% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think girlfriends who hit boyfriends or wives who hit husbands once deserve a second chance in the relationship. *Same as in 2007.*
- ☐ 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. *Down 7% from 2007.*

Young People's responses to "Who deserves a second chance in a relationship" question

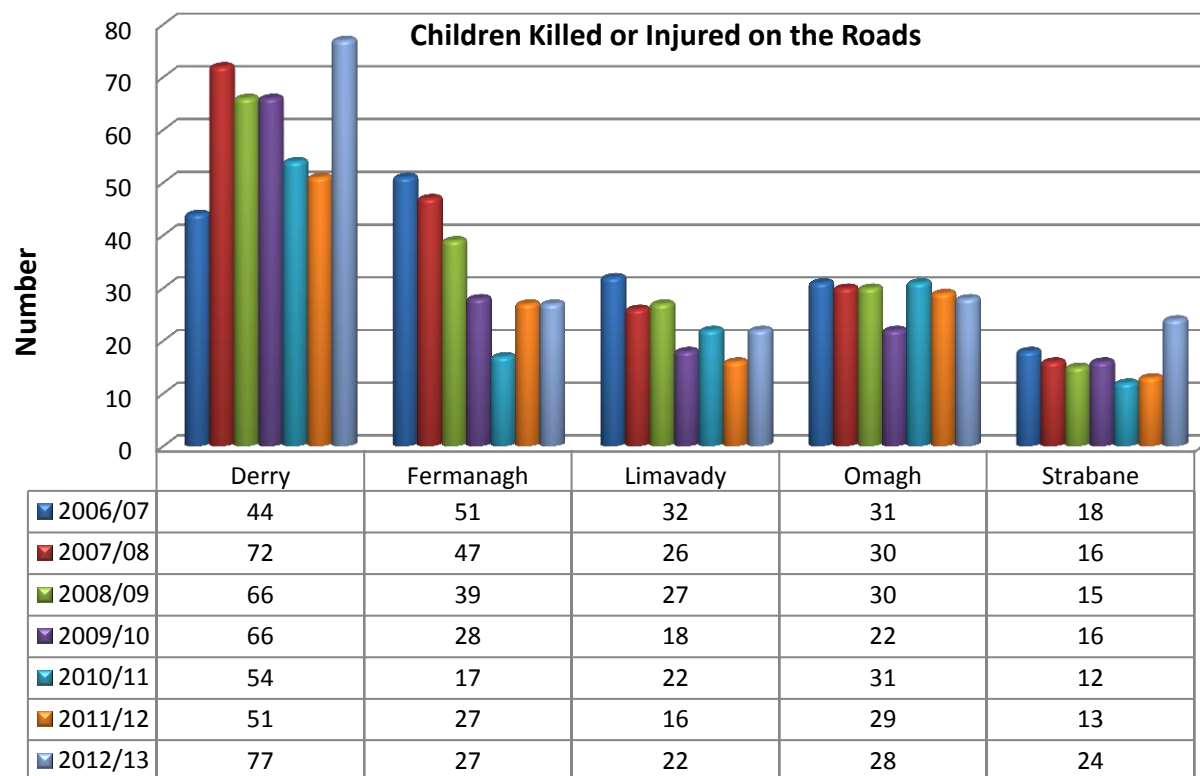


Children Killed or Injured on the Roads

Data Source: PSNI

LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

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). 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).



The Story Behind the Trends- All areas have fluctuated in the number of children killed or injured on the roads over the past few years, with Derry and Strabane having a significant increase in 2012/13. Overall since 2006/07 a total of 8 children have been killed on the roads across the WHSCT area.

Personal Safety

Data Source: YPBAS 2010, DHSSPS Sample: 7616 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland)



LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

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

Personal Safety

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

Travelling to School

- 18% of pupils feel that their safety is at risk just before getting on or off the bus as they could get run over by a car/lorry coming after the bus or get pushed into the road by other children.

Road Safety

- On 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
- 56% carry on with friends while crossing the road.

Economic and Environmental Well-being



What we want to achieve for all 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 well-being of all our children and young people:-

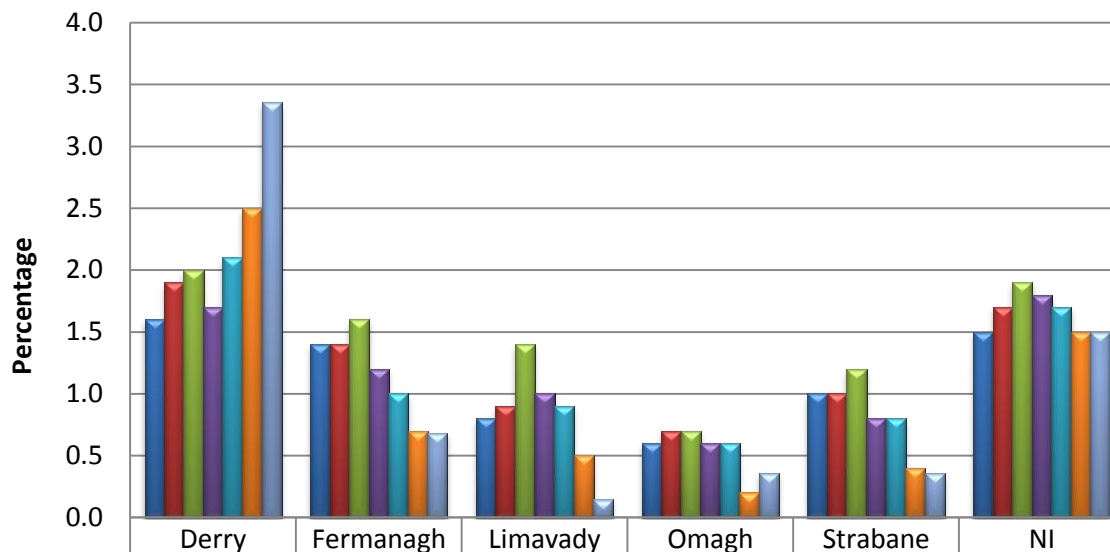
- ☐ Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation
- ☐ Number of Families with Children Presenting to NI Housing Executive as Homeless
- ☐ Number of Families with Children Awarded as A1 Statutory Homeless
- ☐ Dependent Children in Families and Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded A1 Statutory Homeless
- ☐ 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 Jobseeker's Allowance
- ☐ Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support

Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation

Data Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE)

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Percentage Children & Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation



	Derry	Fermanagh	Limavady	Omagh	Strabane	NI
2005/06	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.5
2006/07	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.7
2007/08	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.9
2008/09	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.8
2009/10	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.7
2010/11	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.5
2011/12	3.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	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).

The Story Behind the Trends
 - The percentage of young people living in overcrowded accommodation has been decreasing across the Western Area since 07/08, with the exception of Derry. All areas are below the NI average except for Derry.

As Homeless

Data Source: NIHE

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

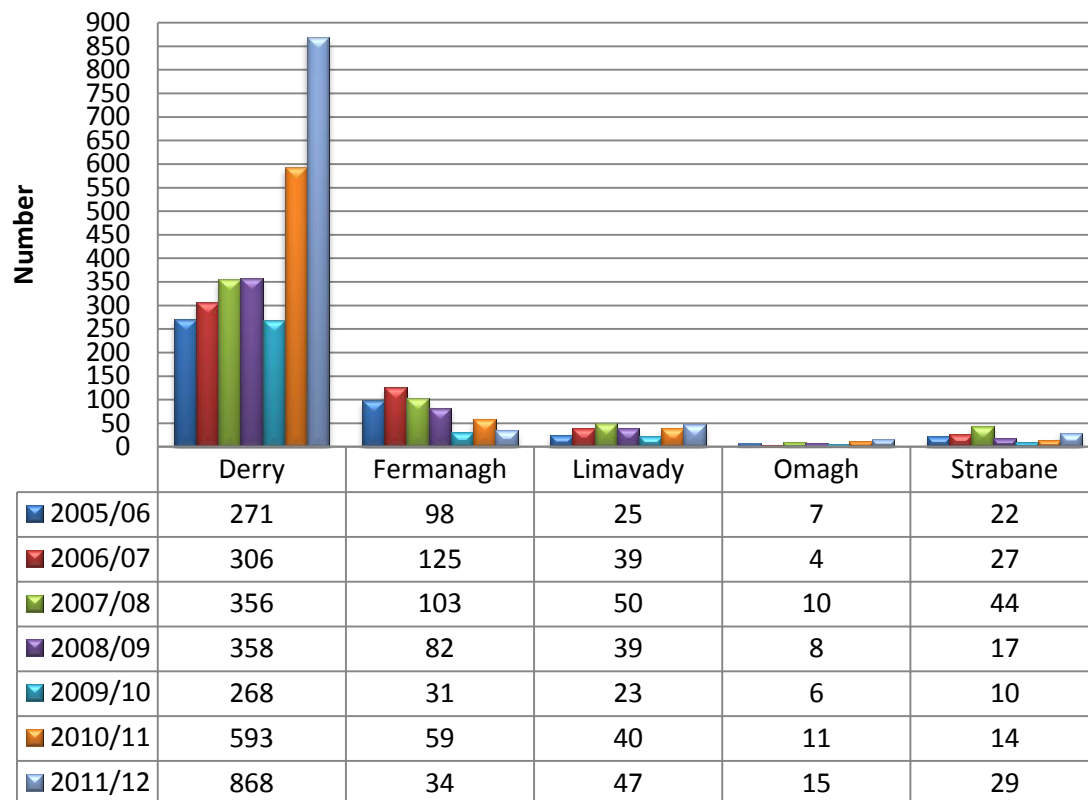
Why is it Important? A number of different personal and social factors can contribute towards people becoming homeless. These may include any of the following:

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).

Number of Families with Children Presenting to the NIHE as Homeless



The Story Behind the Trends - Trends show the number of families with children presenting to NIHE as homeless fluctuating over the past years with the exception of Derry which has increased significantly over the past two years.

Homeless

Data Source: NIHE

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

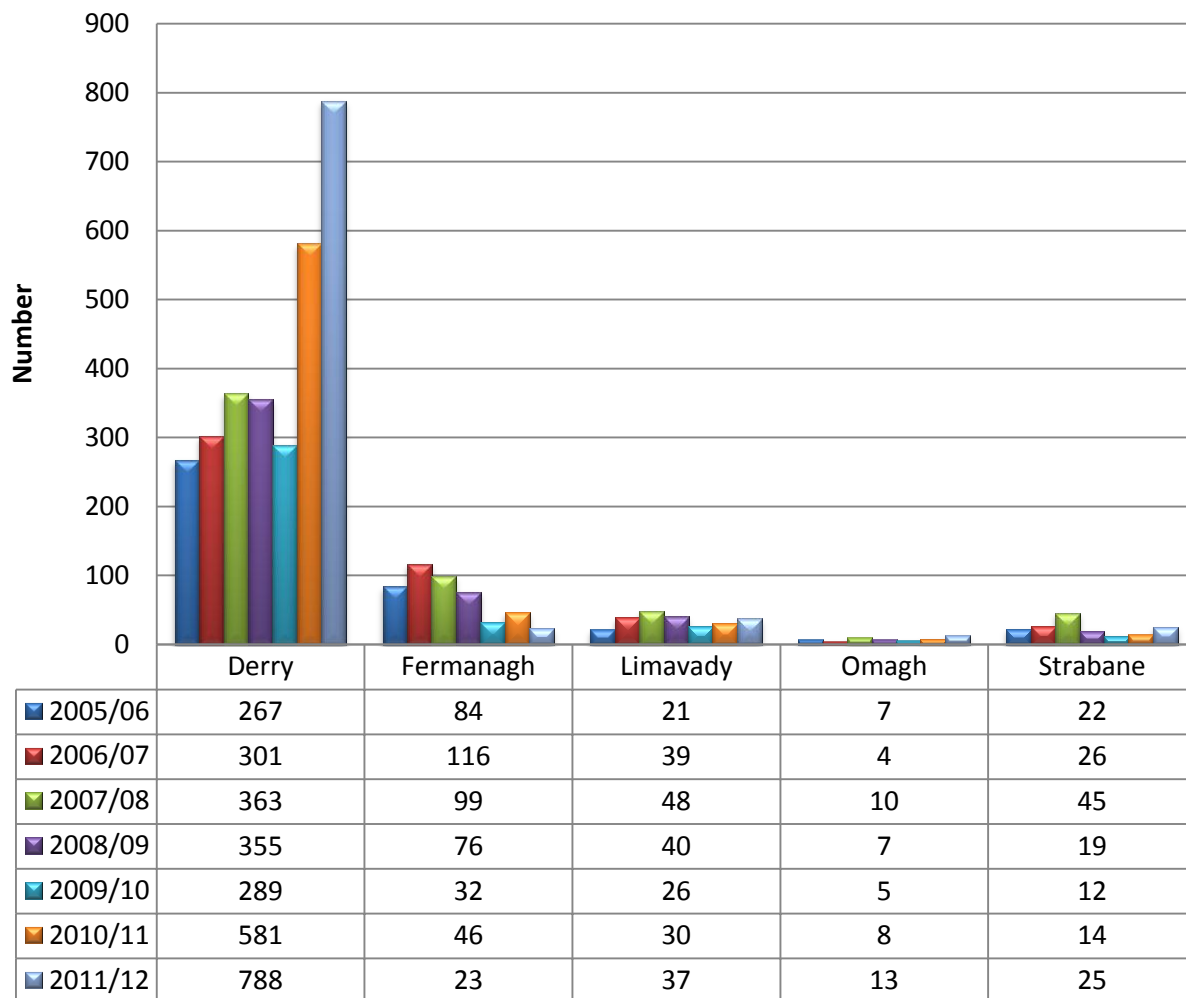
Why is it Important?

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).

The Story Behind the Trends

- Similar to those presenting as homeless the number awarded A1 statutory homeless is fluctuating over the past number of years with the exception of Derry which has increased significantly over the past two years.

Number of Families with Children Awarded as A1 Statutory Homeless



Dependent Children in Families and Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded A1 Statutory Homeless

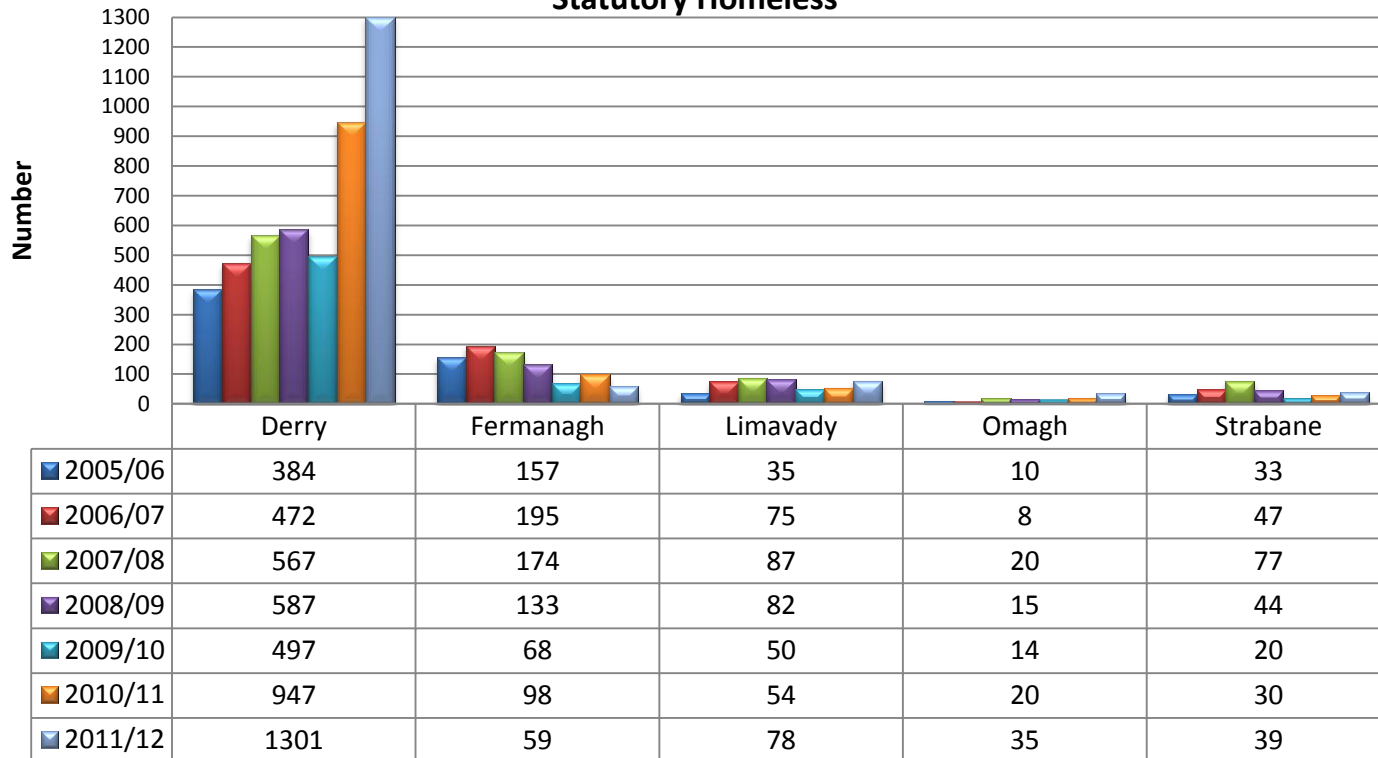
Data Source: NIHE

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

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).

The Story Behind the Trends - Derry continues to see the highest numbers of dependent children awarded A1 statutory homeless with a significant increase in the last two years.

Dependent Children in Families and Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded A1 Statutory Homeless



Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income

Poverty AHC

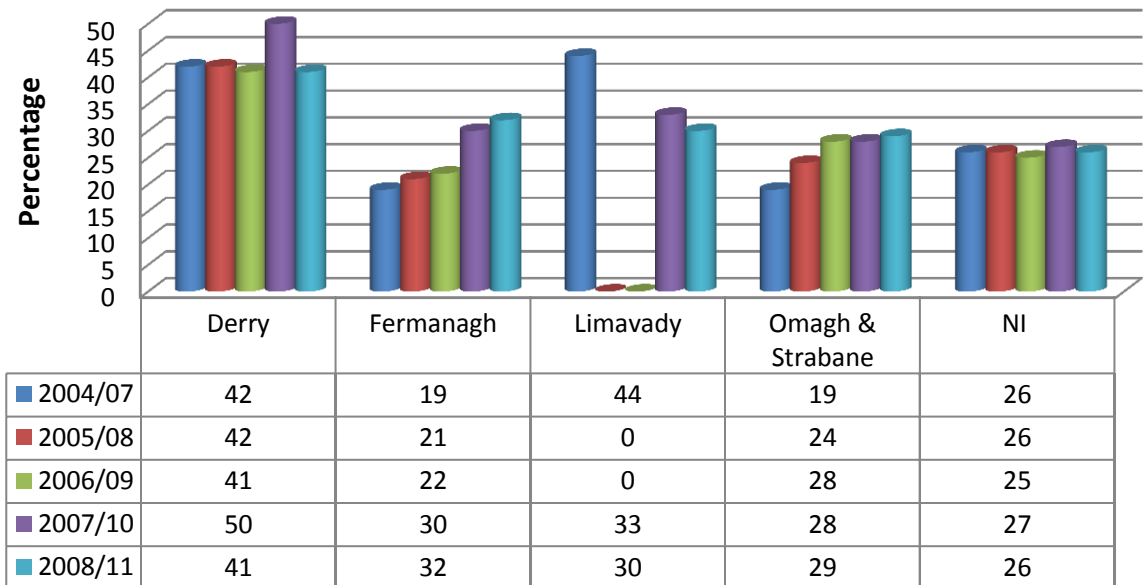
Data Source: Family Resource Survey

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

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)

0 = suppressed due to small sample size

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



The Story Behind the Trends - All Western areas are above the Northern Ireland average of children living in relative low poverty AHC (After Household Costs). 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).

Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income

Poverty

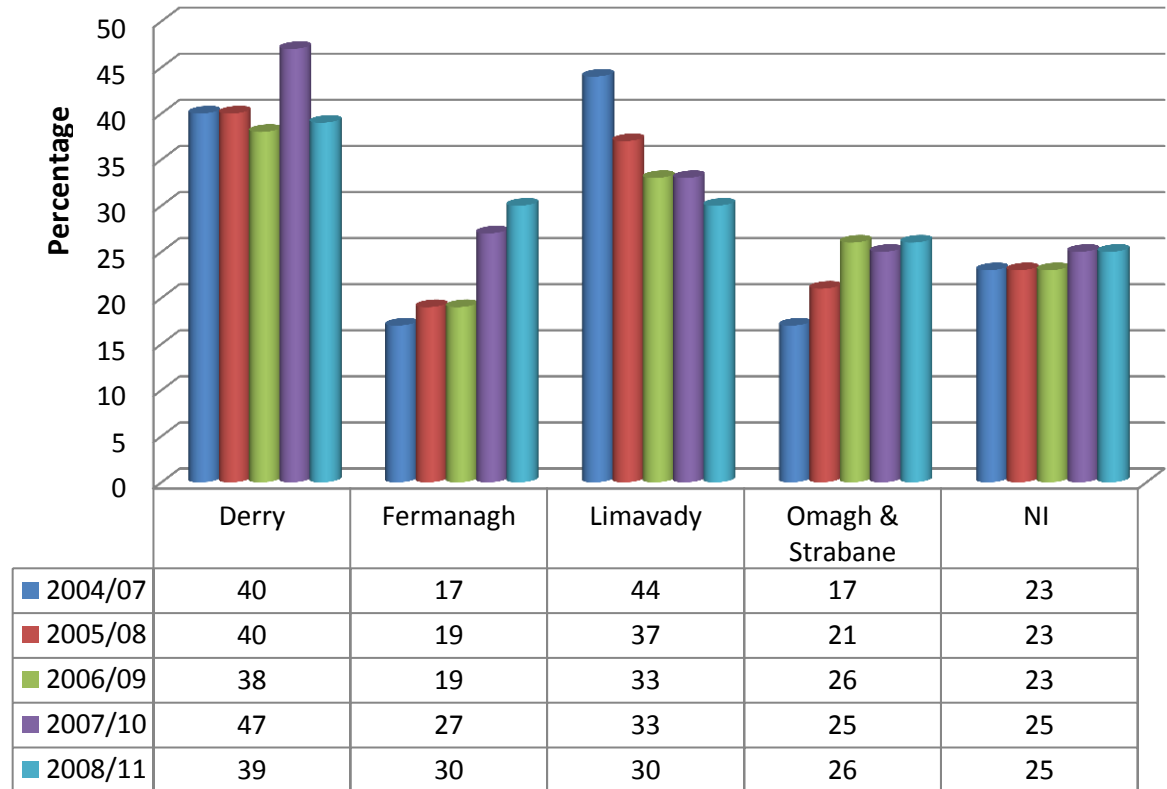
Data Source: Family Resource Survey

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

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.)

The Story Behind the Trends – All Western areas are above the Northern Ireland percentage of children living in absolute low income poverty. 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 Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty After Household Costs



Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of

Job Seekers Allowance

Data Source: Social Security Agency

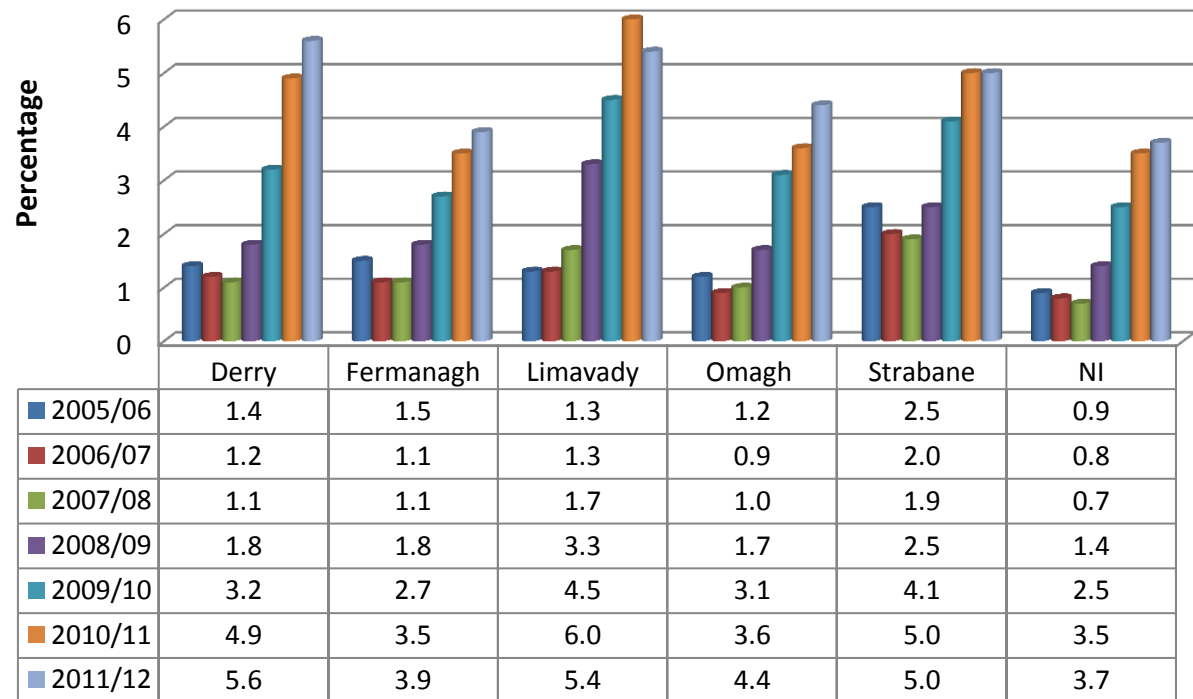
ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

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)

The Story Behind the

Trends - All areas have seen an increase in the % of children who are dependent of claimants of JSA over the last three years, with Derry having the highest percentage in 2011/12. This is in line with the present economic climate and the down turn of the local economy due to recession.

Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of JSA



Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of

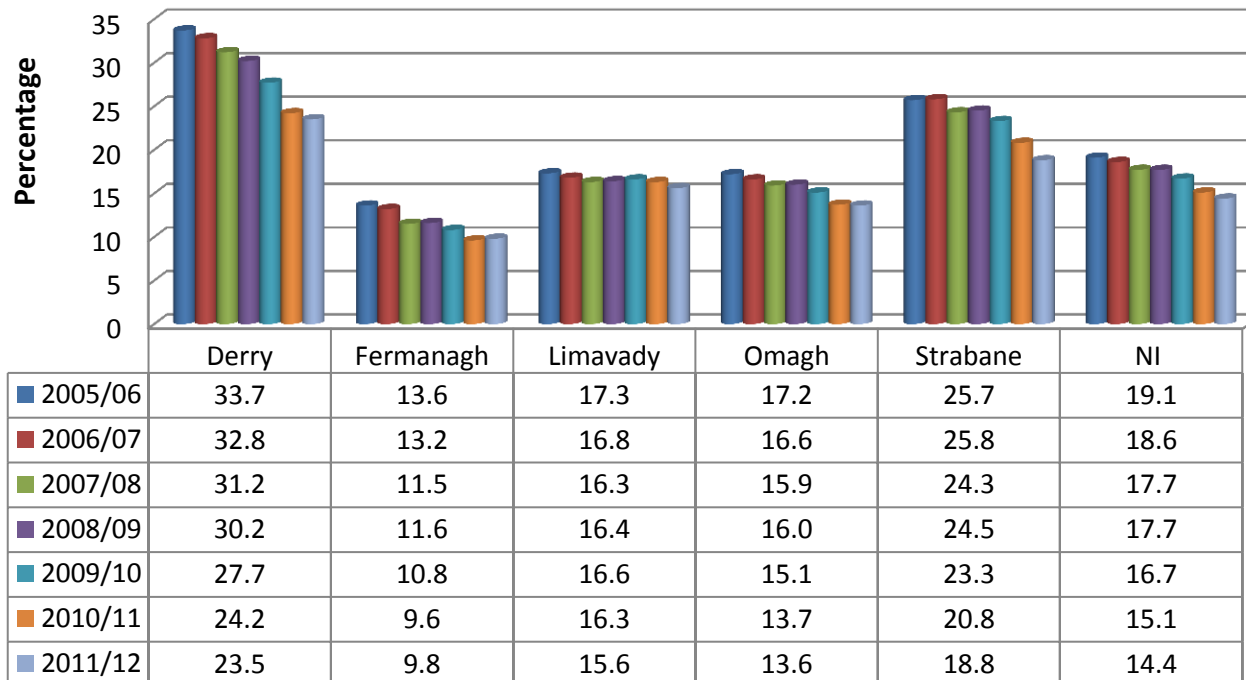
Income Support

Data Source: Social Security Agency

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? An individual whose income, from all sources, is below the minimum level set by Government is entitled to Income Support. IS 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).

Percentage of Children who are dependents of Income Support



The Story Behind the Trends - Trends overall have been decreasing steadily year on year across all areas.

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming

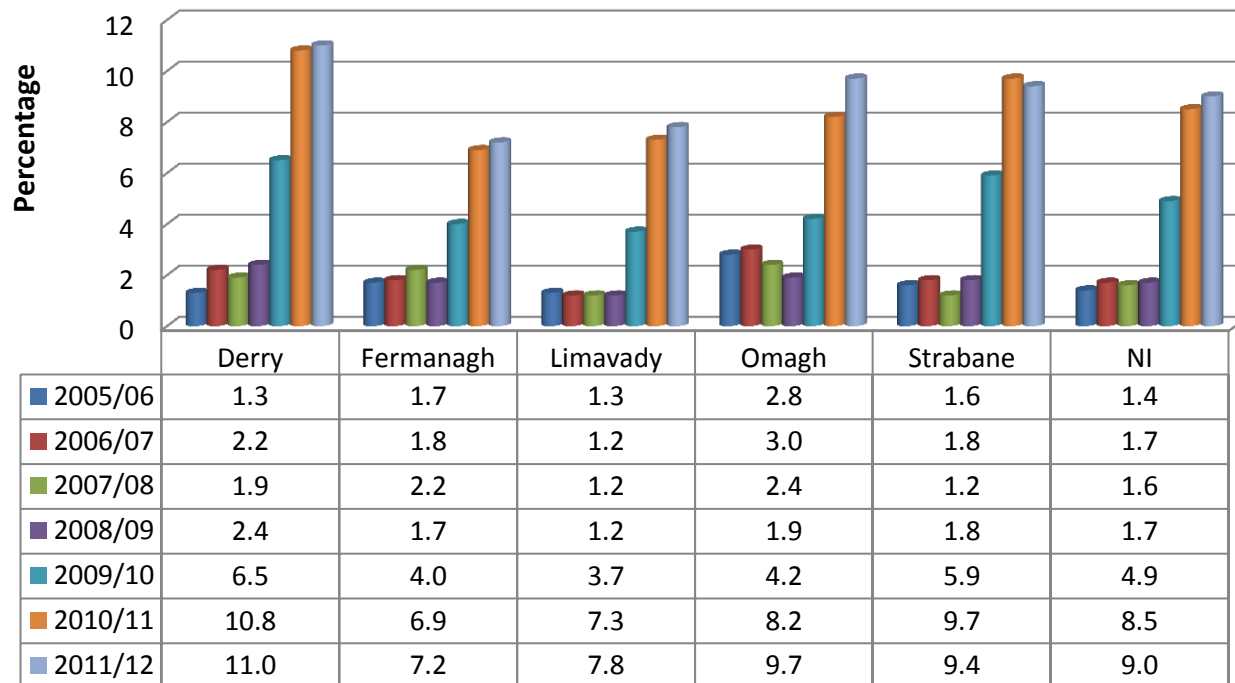
Job Seekers Allowance

Data Source: Social Security Agency

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Why is it Important? According to the most recent figures for Northern Ireland, over one quarter (27%) of families with dependent children are now headed by lone parents (NISRA, 2006, Annual Abstract of Statistics), 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, 2006).

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming JSA



The Story Behind the Trends - Trends show increases across all areas from 09/10. This is in line with the present economic climate and the down turn of the local economy due to recession. Derry shows the highest percentage of Lone Parent Families claiming JSA.

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income

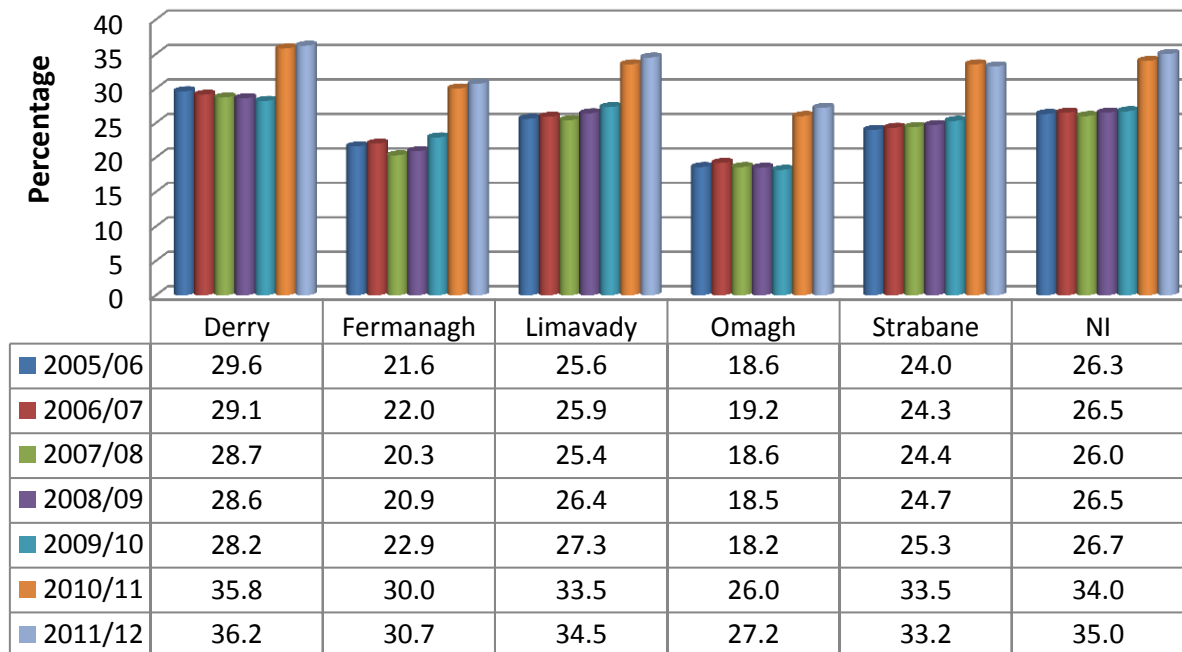
Support

Data Source: Social Security Agency

ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

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)

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support



The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have seen an increase on lone parent families claiming income support with significant increases in the last two years. Derry is the only area above the NI percentage.

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
- ☐ 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

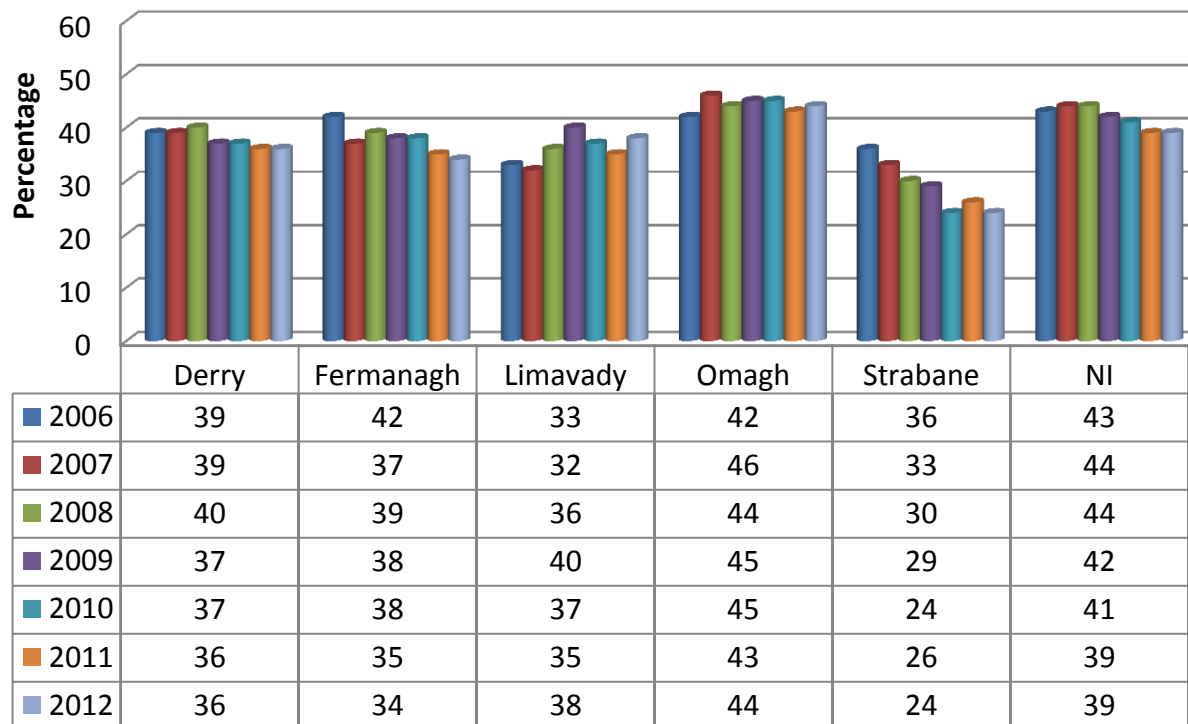
Participation in Youth Activities

Data Source: Youth Council

MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

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).

Percentage of Young People Aged 4-18 who participate in Youth Activities



The Story Behind the Trend - The proportion of young people who participate in Youth Activities across each of the Western areas, have remained relatively consistent over the last few years with slightly higher levels of involvement in the Omagh Area.

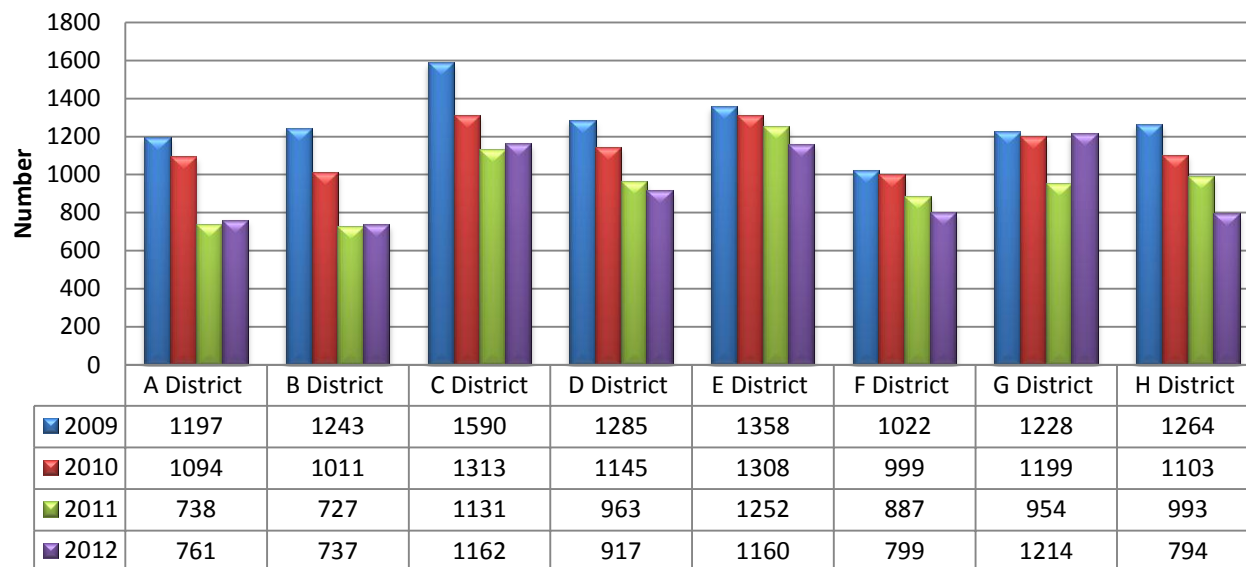
Children & Young People aged 10-17 coming to attention of the Police for Offending Behaviour

Data Source: PSNI

MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

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



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, Magherafelt, Strabane	Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Moyle

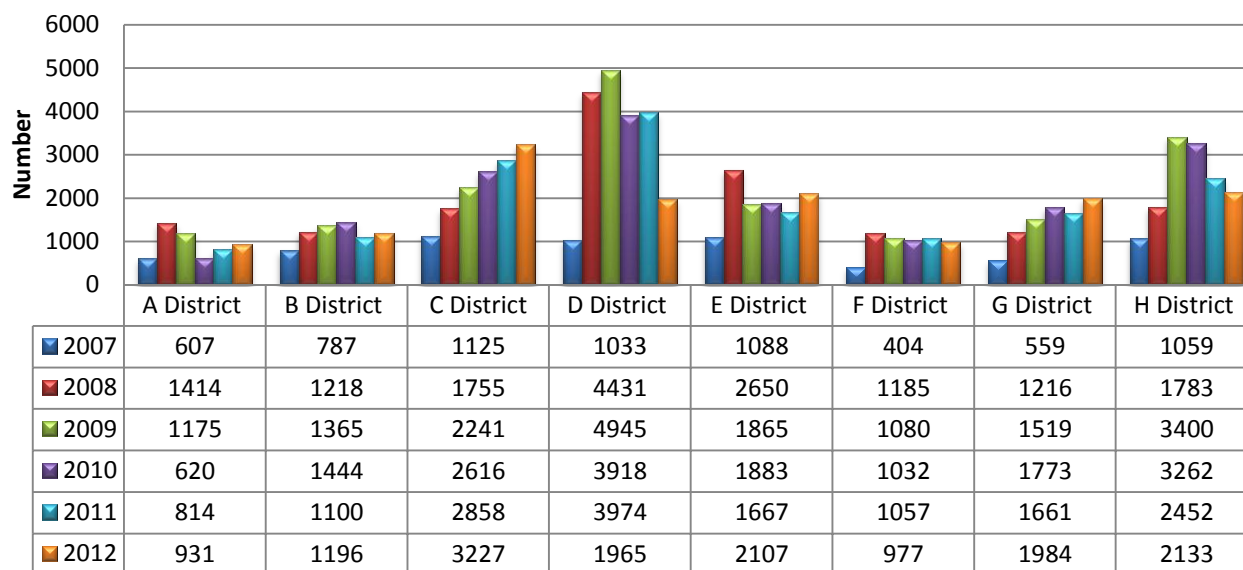
Children & Young People aged 0-17 coming to attention of the Police for Non-Offending Behaviour

Data Source: PSNI

MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

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 non-offending behaviour



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, Magherafelt, Strabane	Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Moyle



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