



# How are Children & Young People in NI doing? Northern Ireland Outcome Monitoring Report with Trends 07 – 13/14



## Improving Outcomes

Multi-agency Information to Support Integrated Planning for Children and Young People  
in Northern Ireland  
Date: October 2014



<b>Contents</b>	<b>2 - 6</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>7 - 8</b>
<b>Demography</b>	<b>9</b>
Demographic Profile of Northern Ireland	10
Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland	11
15 Year Population Projections by Age Band	12
Percentage BME Population by Country of Birth	13
Percentage Northern Ireland BME Population by Ethnicity	14
Migration Statistics	15
Net External Migration as Percentage Change	16
Non UK Nationals Allocated National Insurance Numbers	17
Birthing Trends	18
Key Messages	19
<b>Outcomes for Children and Young People</b>	
<b>Healthy</b>	<b>20</b>
Infant Mortality Rates	21
Low Birth Weight Rates	22
Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy	23
Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 months	24
Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge	25
Percentage Births to Mothers Under 20 Years of Age	26
Rate of Births to Mothers Under 20 Years	27
Births to Mothers 13 to 17 Years of Age	28



## Contents Cont'd

Life Expectancy	29
Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 years	30
Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 years	31
Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA)	32
Sexually Transmitted Infections Under 16 Northern Ireland	33
Sexually Transmitted Infections 16-19 Northern Ireland	34
Sexual Experience and Knowledge	35
Obesity	36
Children who are Overweight	37
0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses	38
0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses	39
Child Deaths by Suicide	40-41
Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group	42-43
Child Deaths by Accidents	44
Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People	45
Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People	46
<b>Enjoying Learning and Achieving</b>	<b>47</b>
Geographical View of Northern Ireland Education and Library Board Areas	48
Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need	49
Post-Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need	50
Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended from School	51
Children Aged 4-16 years Expelled from School	52
Primary School Pupils with Less than 85% Attendance	53
Post- Primary School Pupils with Less than 85% Attendance	54



Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language	55
Post-Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language	56
Key Stage One – English - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above	57
Key Stage One – Maths - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above	58
Key Stage One – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above	59
Key Stage One – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 3 or above	60
Key Stage Two – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above	61
Key Stage Two – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above	62
Key Stage Two – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	63
Key Stage Two – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	64
Key Stage Three – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	65
Key Stage Three – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	66
Key Stage Three – Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above	67
Key Stage Three – English – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	68
Key Stage Three – Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	69
Key Stage Three – Science – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 6 or above	70
Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A-C) or above	71
Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs	72
Percentage of Young People Aged 16-24 years on NEETS	73
Percentage Uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs	74



<b>Living in Safety and with Stability</b>	<b>75</b>
Children in Need Key Findings	76
Children on and Re-registered to the Child Protection Register	77-78
Looked After Children	79
Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence	80
Domestic Abuse Offences	81
Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence	82
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	83
Children Killed on the Roads and Children Seriously or Slightly Injured on the Roads	84-85
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	86
Anti-Social Behaviour, Road Safety and Travelling to School	87-88
<b>Economic and Environmental Well-being</b>	<b>89</b>
Children & Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation	90
Number of Families with Children Presenting to the NIHE as Homeless	91
Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants	92
Dependent Children in Families Awarded as Full Duty Applicants	93
Number of Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded as Full Duty Applicants	94
Families with Dependent Children Living in Temporary Accommodation	95
Number of Children Living in Temporary Accommodation	96
Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty	97
Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty	98
Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	99
Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support	100
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	101
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support	102
Key Points	103



<b>Making a Positive Contribution</b>	<b>104</b>
Participation in Youth Activities	105
Contributing Positively to Society	106
Children & Young People coming to the attention of the Police	107-108
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>109-111</b>
<b>Contact Details</b>	<b>112</b>



# Introduction

**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.**

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](http://www.cypsp.org))

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

This fifth Outcome Monitoring Report shows how children and young people in Northern Ireland are doing in relation to the Government's six outcomes and covers the period 2007 up to 2014 (where available). The report presents the information collected against agreed indicators for each outcome, providing trend analysis over time and comparison across geographical sectors.

The information is also available in greater detail (Trust, District Council and Electoral Ward areas) on request to the CSP Information Manager, Social Care and Children (contact details on page 111), who can also provide information on sources and how the information was collated. Visit [www.cypsp.org](http://www.cypsp.org) to view the indicators visually mapped. (Training on the mapping system is available from the CSP Information Manager).



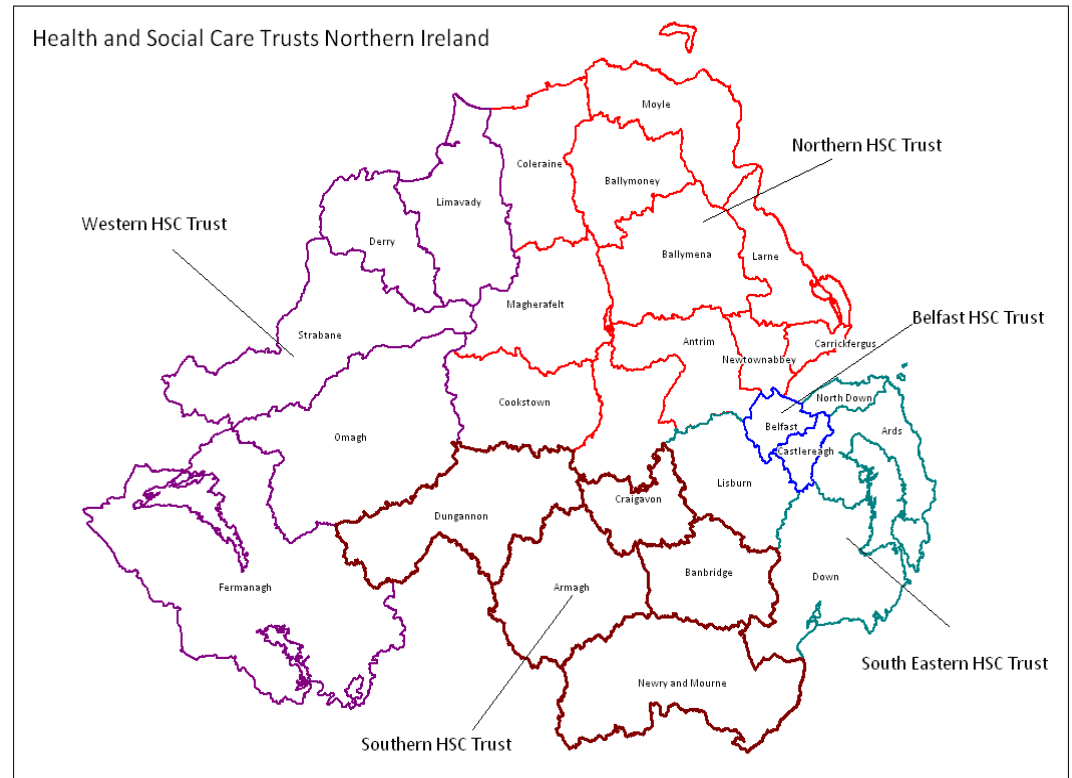
In reviewing progress towards achieving the six outcomes it is essential to be able to measure the progress for our most vulnerable children. In order to do this, the data collected needs to be disaggregated by specific groups of children identified as priority by the Children's Services Planning process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

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

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

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

- ☐ Demographic Profile of Northern Ireland
- ☐ Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland (MYE 2013)
- ☐ 15 Year Population Projections by Age Band
- ☐ % BME Population by Country of Birth
- ☐ % Northern Ireland BME Population by Ethnicity
- ☐ Migration Statistics (WRS)
- ☐ Migration Statistics – net external migration as percentage change of population by local area
- ☐ Non UK Nationals allocated National Insurance Numbers
- ☐ Birthing Trends
- ☐ Key Messages





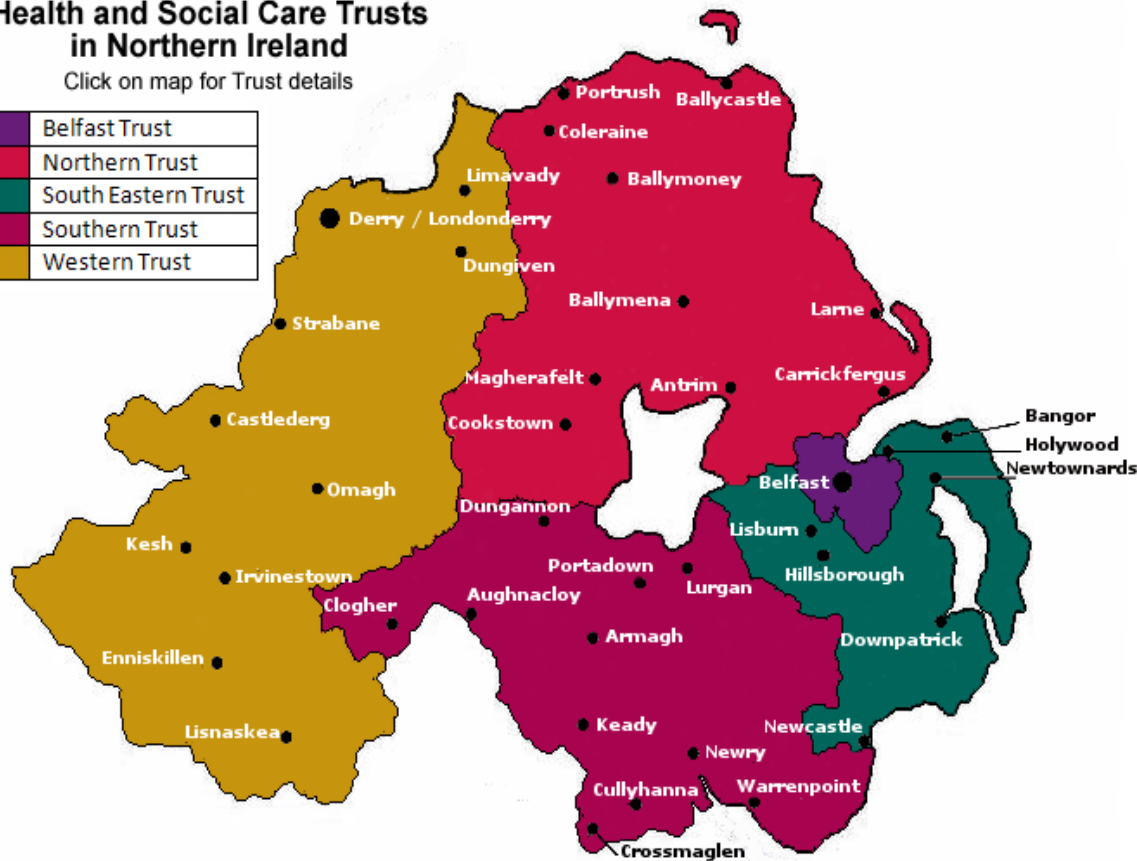
# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

## 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: 432,015 (MYE, 2013)

This is 23.6% of the total population in Northern Ireland in 2013.

The Southern and Western Areas have the highest percentage of their population aged under 18 years of age (25.6% and 24.9% respectively)

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



# Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland

Data Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) (MYE, 2013)

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF TRUSTS WITHIN NORTHERN IRELAND

	Belfast	South East	Northern	Southern	Western	NI
0-4 years	23,646	23,053	30,646	28,274	21,054	126,673
5-9 years	19,919	22,387	30,227	26,041	19,671	118,245
10-14 years	18,883	21,310	29,069	24,038	19,937	113,237
15-17 years	12,902	13,841	18,682	15,242	13,193	73,860
0-17 Year Population	75,350	80,591	108,624	93,595	73,855	432,015
Whole Population	349,618	350,788	466,724	365,712	296,883	1,829,725
Child Population as a percentage of whole population	21.6%	23.0%	23.3%	25.6%	24.9%	23.6%



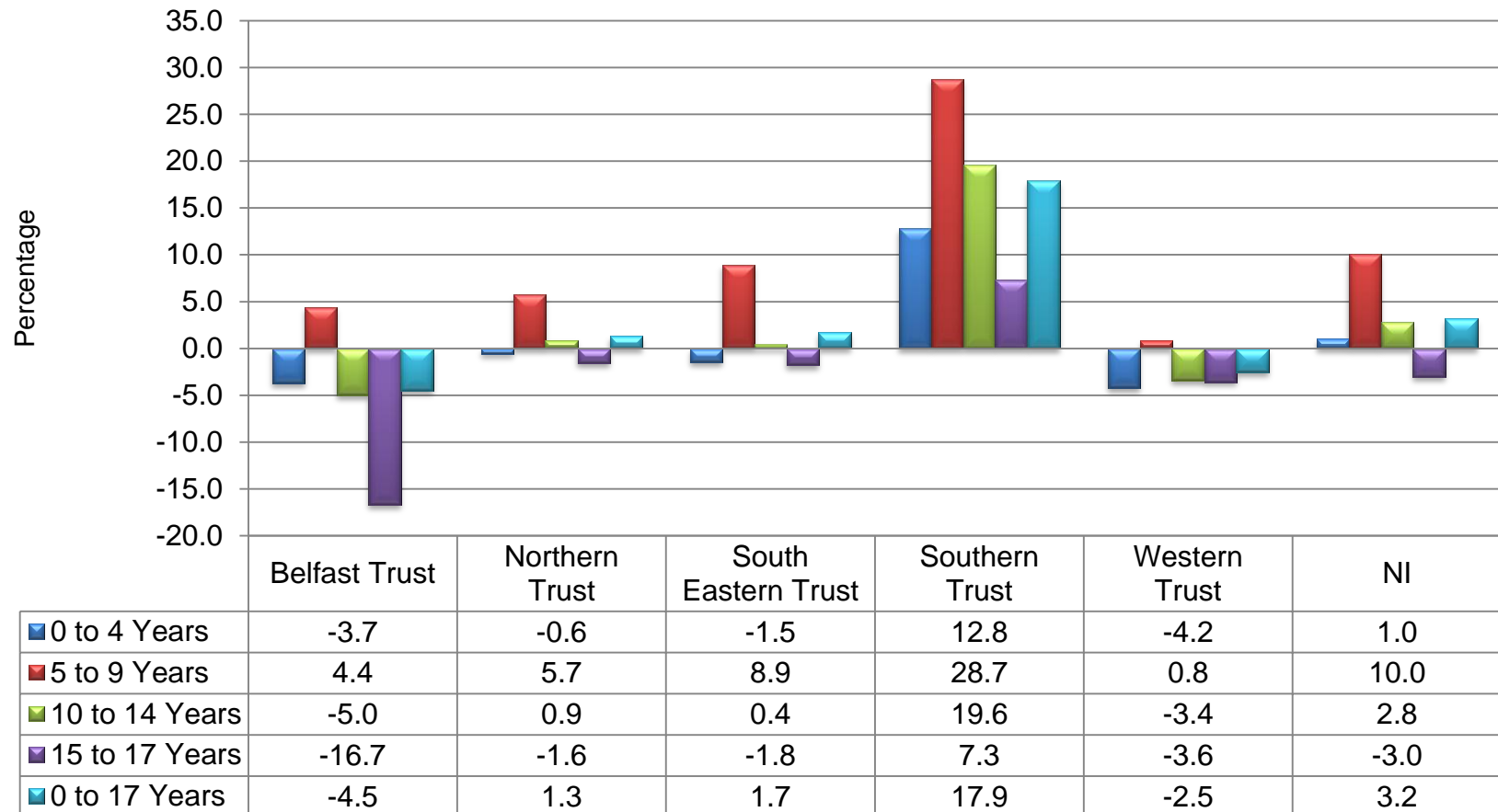
# 15 Year Population Projections by Age Band

Data Source: NISRA 2008 Population Projections

12

Demography

Percentage Population Change 2008-2023 by Area and Age Band



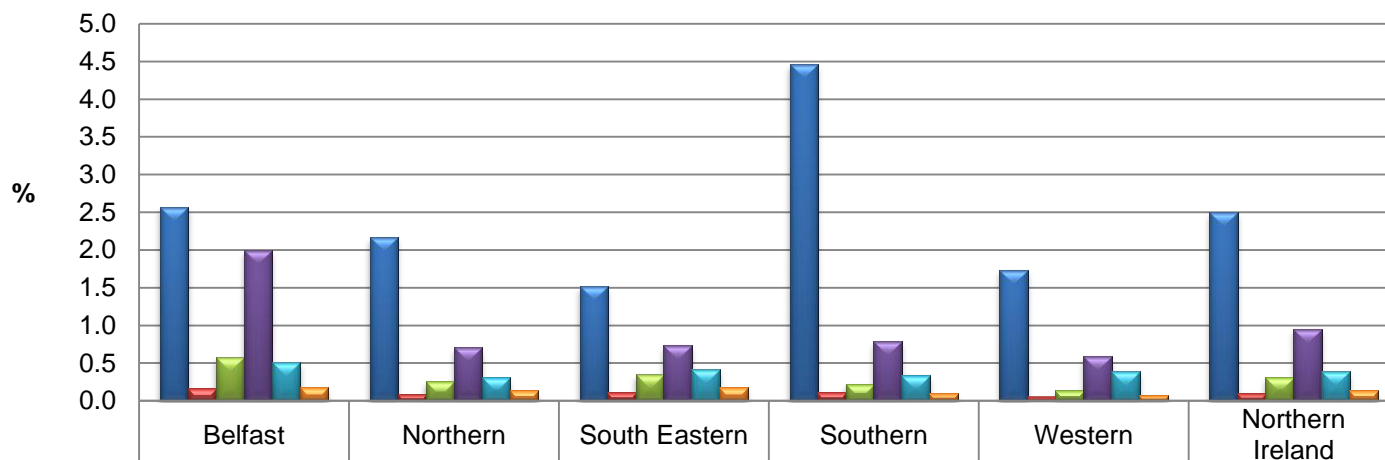


# % BME Population by Country of Birth

Data Source: Census 2011

13

## % 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)

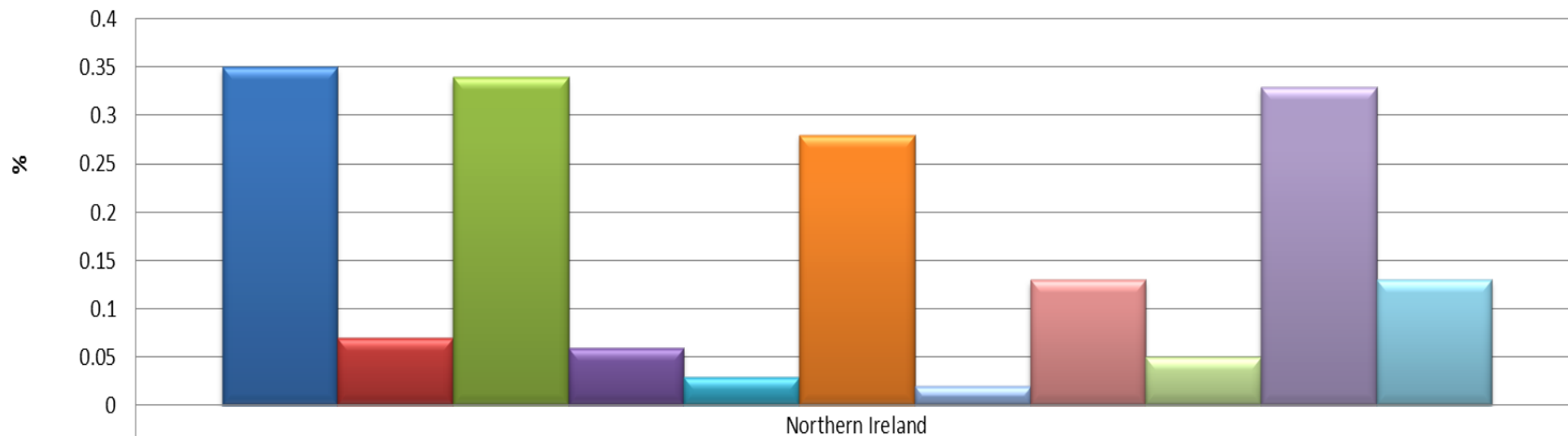


# % Northern Ireland BME Population by Ethnicity

Data Source: Census 2011

14

## Percentage BME Population (Census 2011)



Northern Ireland

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

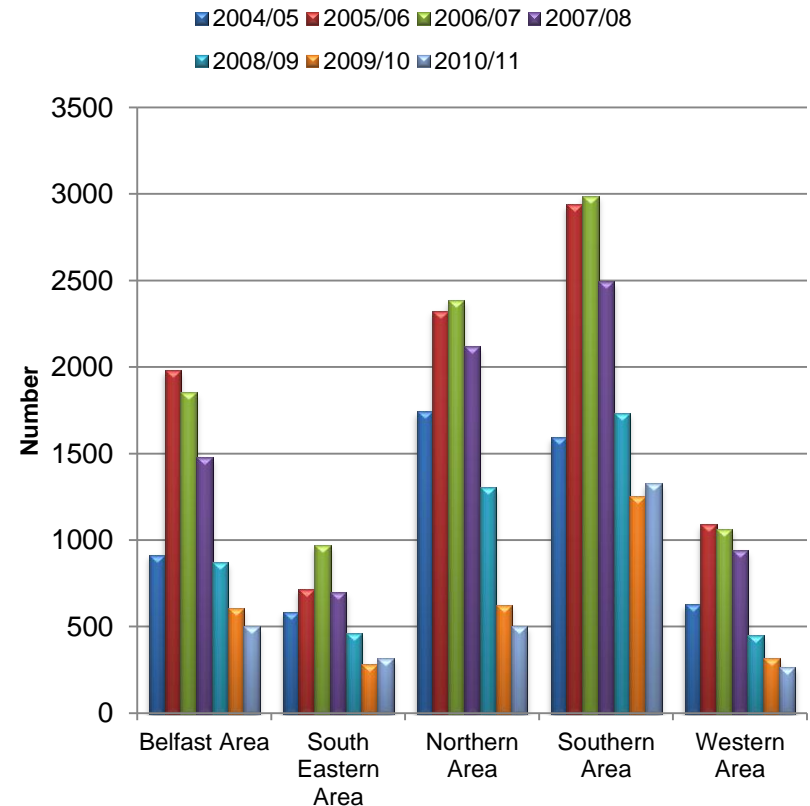


## Demography

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.*

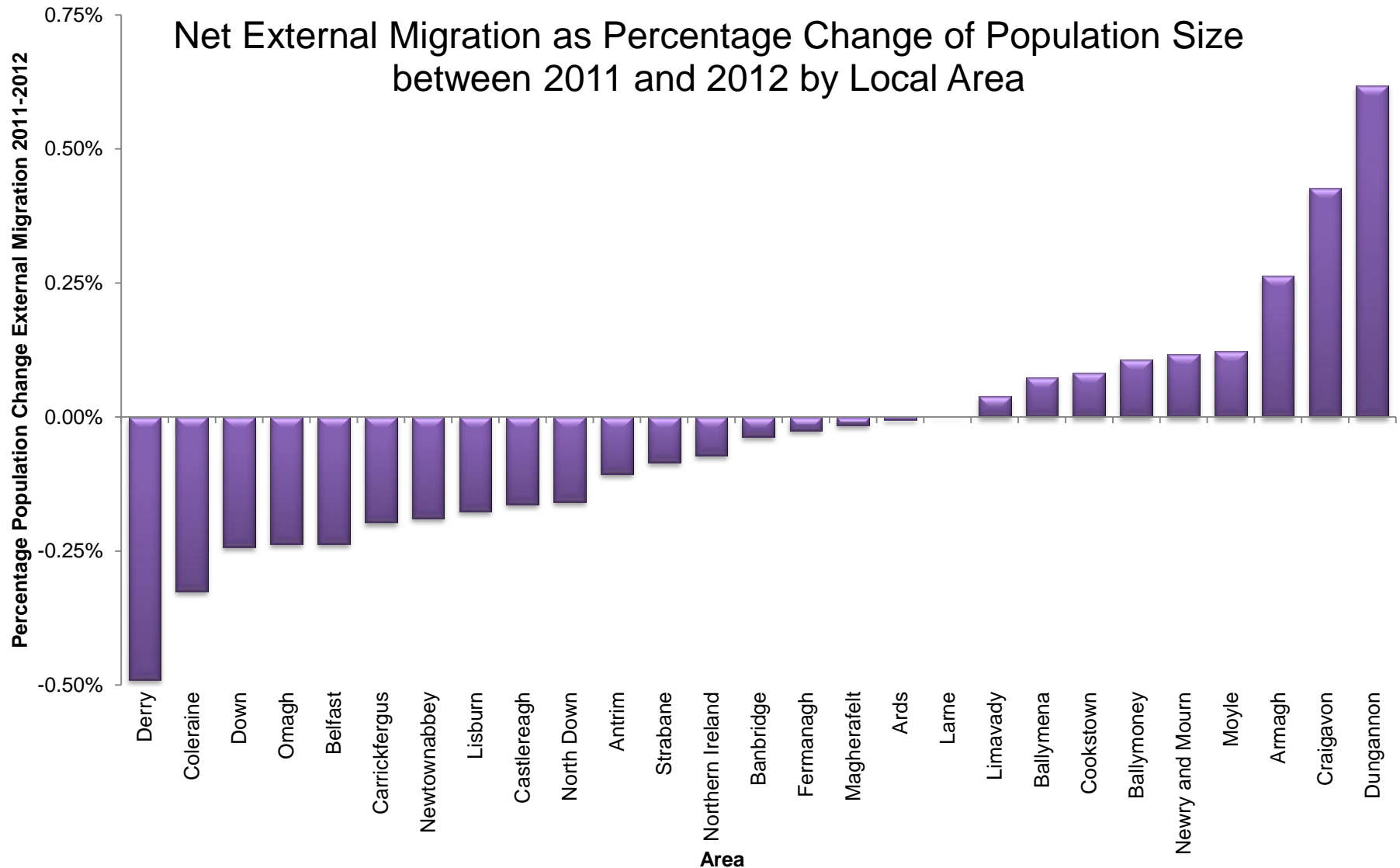
	Number of WRS Registrations						
	2004/ 05	2005/ 06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010/ 11
Belfast Area	915	1980	1855	1480	870	605	500
South Eastern Area	585	715	970	700	460	285	315
Northern Area	1,745	2,325	2,385	2,120	1,304	625	500
Southern Area	1,595	2,940	2,990	2,495	1,736	1255	1328
Western 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**





## Net External Migration as Percentage Change of Population Size between 2011 and 2012 by Local Area



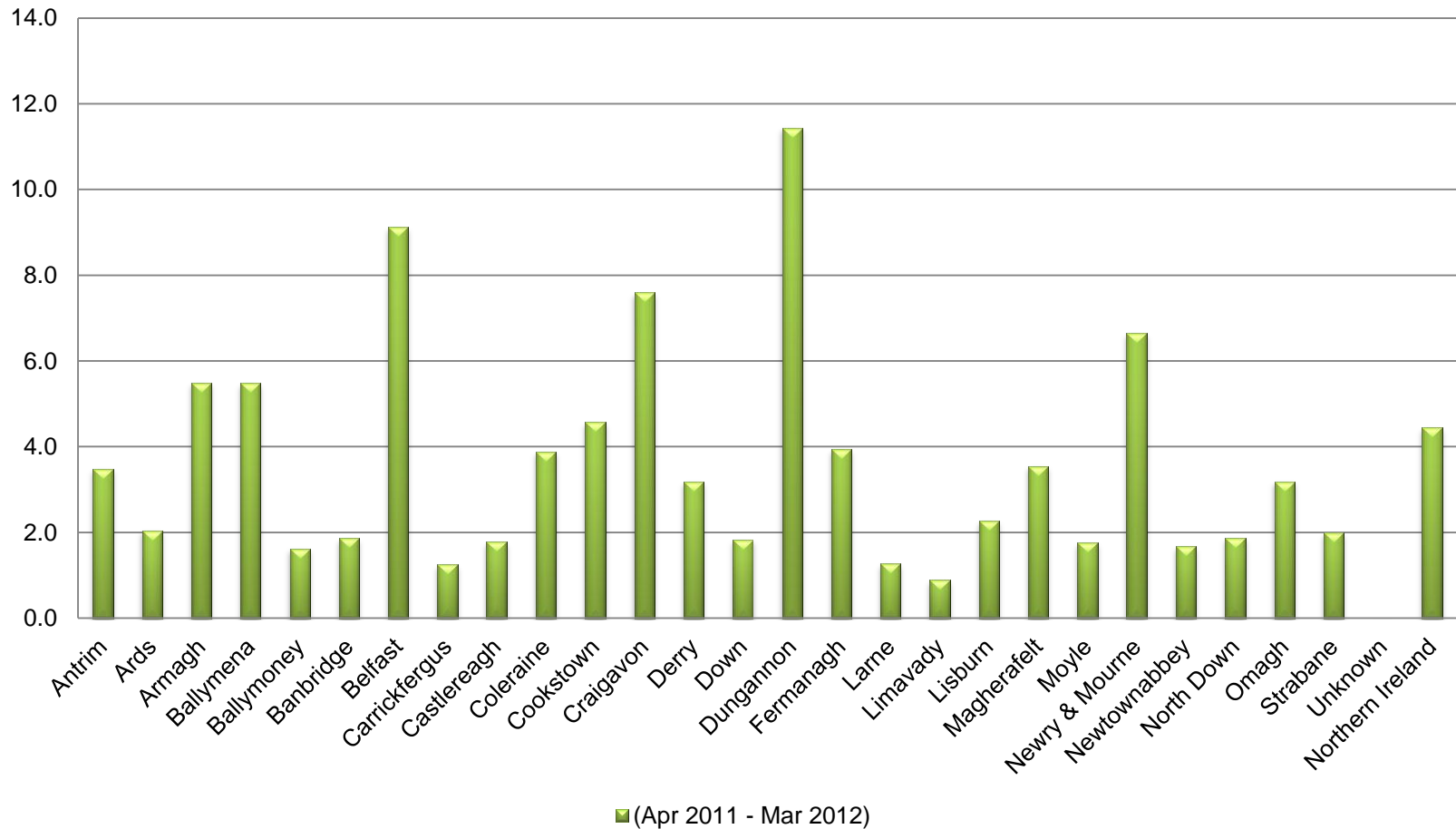


# Non UK Nationals- National Insurance Number Allocations

17

Source: NISRA

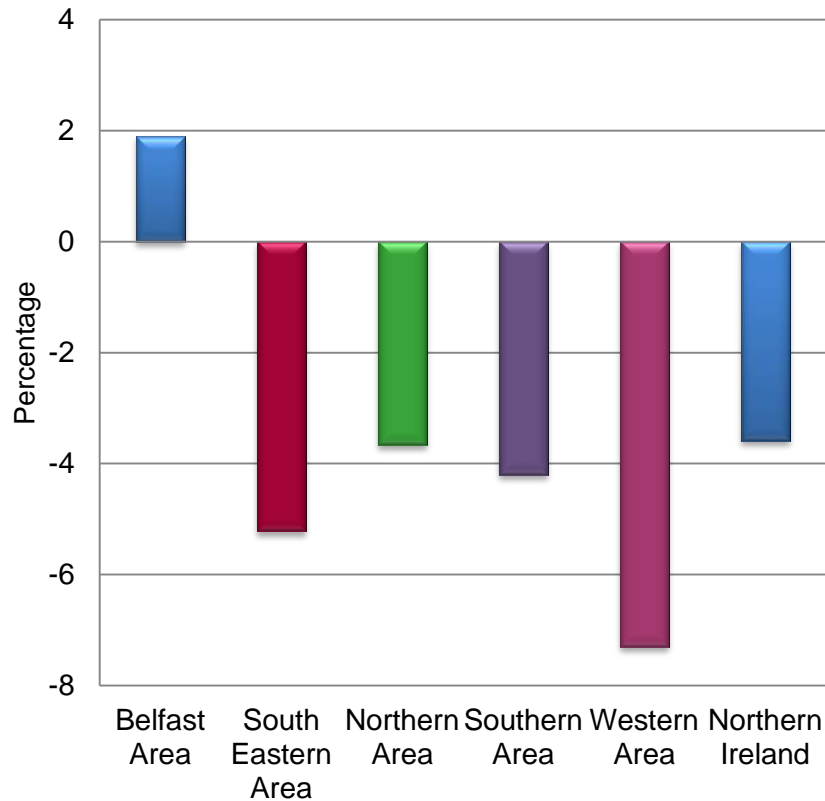
## Non-UK Nationals Allocated National Insurance Numbers (NINo) by Local Authority Rate/1000 Population





## Demography

**Percentage Change in Birthing Trends (Live) by Residency from March 2010 to March 2014**



	Number of Live Births Mar 2010	Number of Live Births Mar 2014	Percentage Change in Live Births Between 2010 and 2014
Belfast Area	4,645	4,733	+1.9%
South Eastern Area	4,530	4,305	-5.22%
Northern Area	6,052	5,838	-3.66%
Southern Area	5,645	5,417	-4.2%
Western Area	4,222	3,934	-7.3%
Northern Ireland	25,094	24,227	-3.58%

The graph and table shows there has been a downward trend in the numbers of live births in all areas, except Belfast over the four year period. The Western area has the largest percentage drop in births between 2010 and 2014.



- ❑ The size of the Northern Ireland resident population rose in the year to 30 June 2012 by 9,300 people or 0.5 per cent to 1,823,600.
- ❑ There were 25,269 births registered in 2012, a decrease of 4 on the 2011 figure.
- ❑ In 2012 the percentage of maternities resulting in a multiple birth was 1.5 per cent. There were 371 sets of twins and six sets of triplets registered in 2012.
- ❑ In 2012, 42.6 per cent of births were to unmarried parents, the highest figure ever recorded.
- ❑ Dungannon had the highest birth rate (16.9) of all the Local Government Districts in 2012, while the lowest birth rates were in Larne (10.9).
- ❑ Over recent years, the number of births to mothers born in the A8 countries has increased. The number of births in 2002 to mothers born in the A8 countries was 16. In 2012 the number of such births increased to 1,201.
- ❑ There were 2,444 divorces granted in 2012, this is an increase of 101 divorces or 4.3 per cent from the 2011 figure of 2,343 divorces. The number of divorces recorded in 2007 (2,913) was the largest on record for Northern Ireland.
- ❑ In 2012, over 4,300 children/stepchildren were affected by divorce; 2,540 children aged under 18 at the time of divorce and 1,790 children aged 18 and over at the time of divorce.
- ❑ The number of children recorded in the Adopted Children Register during 2012 was 127, an increase of 23 from the 2011 figure of 104. The number of adoptions had been falling steadily since 1970 when over 500 children were adopted; the 2008 figure (97 adoptions) was the lowest recorded figure since the early 1930s.



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

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

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

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



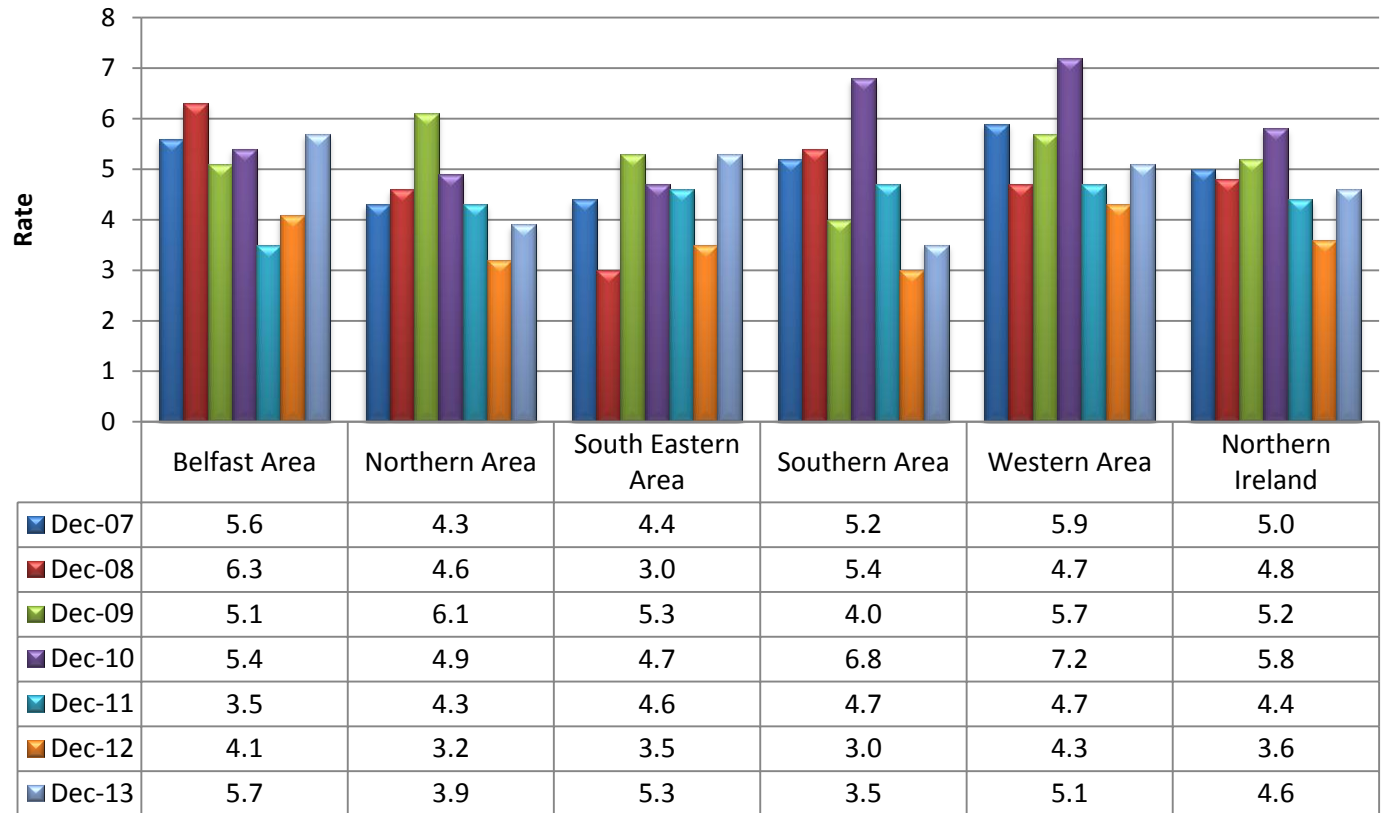
# Infant Mortality Rates

Data Source: NISRA

## Why is it Important?

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

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 Live Births)



**The Story behind the Trends** – All Areas have seen an increase in the rates of infant mortality in the last year, along with the Northern Ireland rate. In 2013 the District Council areas with the highest Infant Mortality Rates were: Antrim 9.8, Ards 9.5, Banbridge 9.1 and Strabane 8.2.



# Low Birth Weight Rates

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

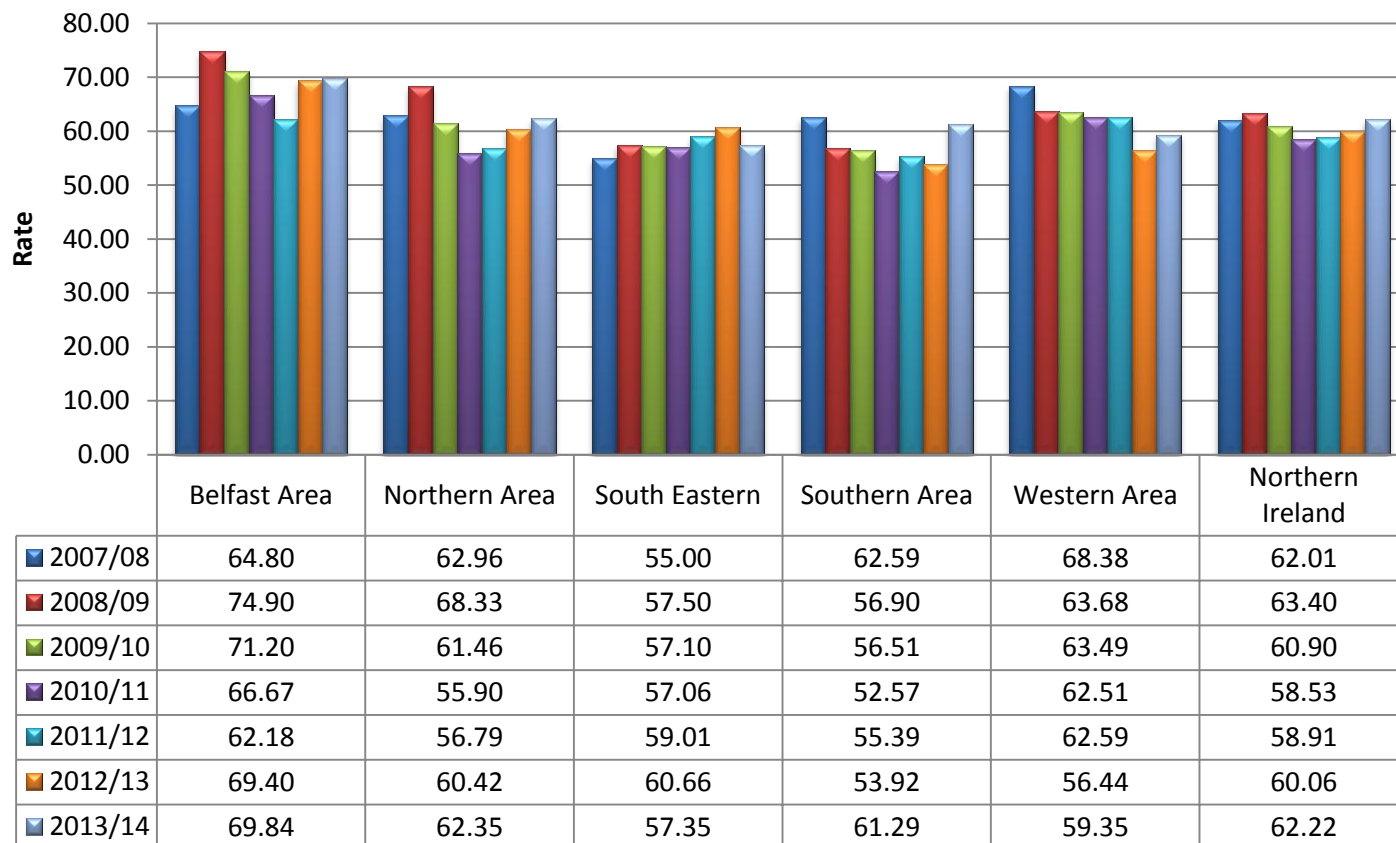
22

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 a major determinant of mortality, morbidity and disability in infancy and childhood and also has a long-term impact on health outcomes in adult life. Low birth weight also results in substantial costs to the health sector and imposes a significant burden on society as a whole. (WHO, 2010)(2).

Low Birth Weight Rates (Per 1,000 Live Births)



**The Story Behind the Trends** - Possible causes of low birth weight in babies are multiple births who are at increased risk of low birth weight due to prematurity, teen mums (especially those younger than 15 yrs old) also, babies of mums who are exposed to illicit drugs, alcohol and cigarettes are more likely to have low birth weight babies. Since 2007/08 all areas have fluctuated in the rate per 1000 low birth weights with Belfast and Northern areas above the NI average in 2013/14.



# Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy

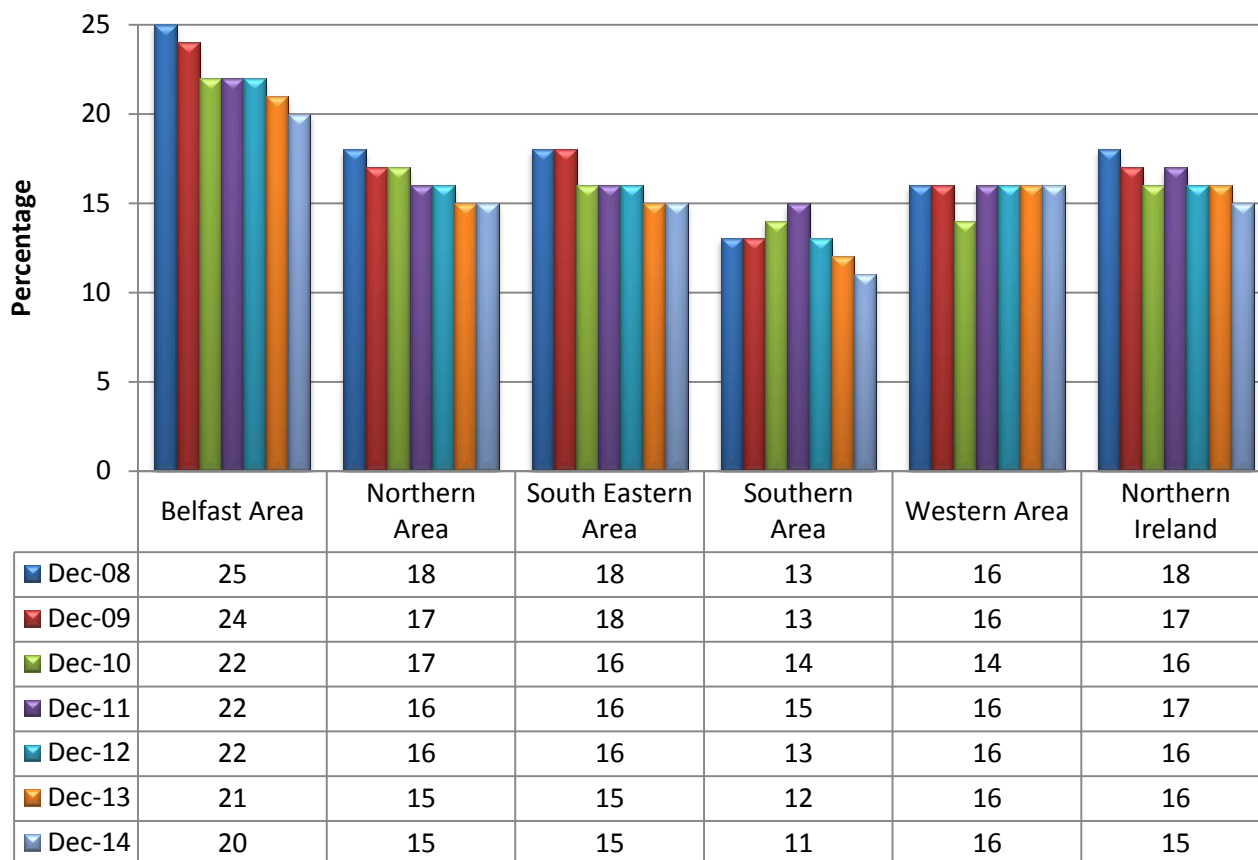
Data Source: Child Health System

23

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) (22).

Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy



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



# Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 Months

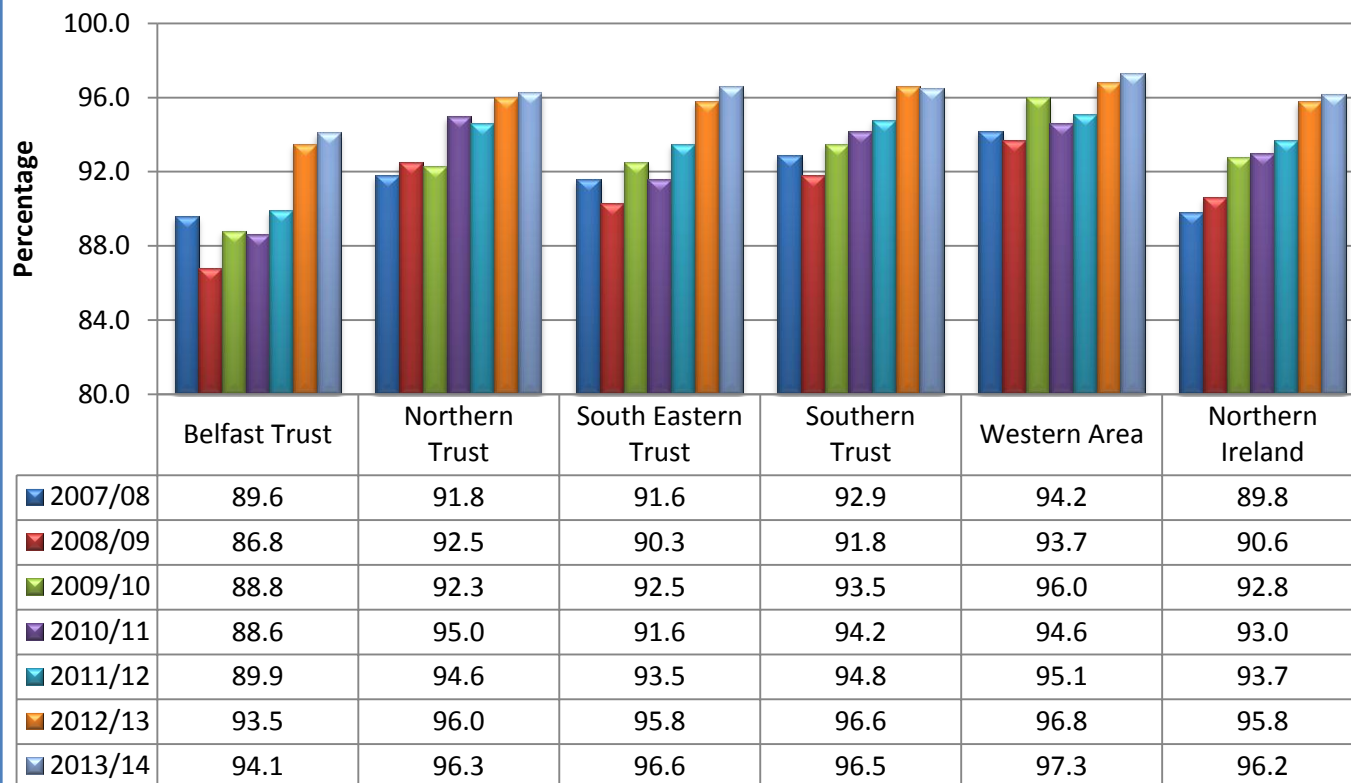
Data Source: Child Health System

24

Healthy

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

Percentage of Immunisation Uptake of MMR at 24 Months



**The Story Behind the Trends** – Over the period the Belfast Area has consistently had the lowest percentage uptake of the MMR at 24 months, although there had been an increase in the last two years. All other areas have similar figures to the NI uptake of 96.2 in 2013/14, with the Western Area the highest.



# Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge

Data Source: Child Health System

25

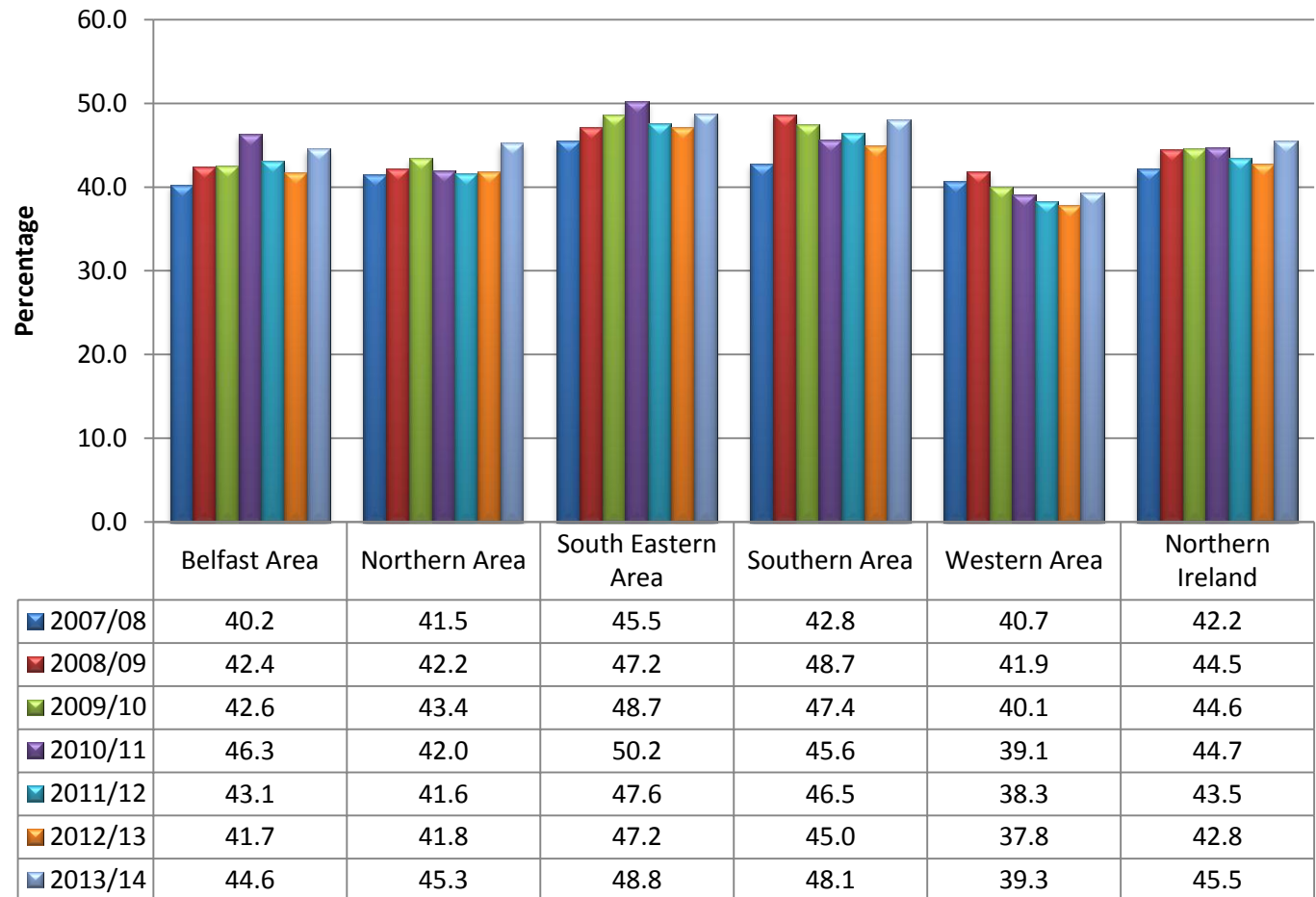
Healthy

## Why is it Important?

There has been significant reliable evidence produced over recent years to show that breastfeeding has important advantages for both infant and mother (Unicef, Baby Friendly Initiative, 2010). (4)

Breastfeeding has been widely acknowledged as the best means of giving infants a healthy start to life. Breast milk is age specific and is produced at the correct temperature and without any need for preparation, It not only provides the correct amount and balance of nutrients for optimal growth and development; it also protects against illness. (Breastfeeding Strategy for Northern Ireland, 1999, reviewed in 2010.) (5)

## Percentage of Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge

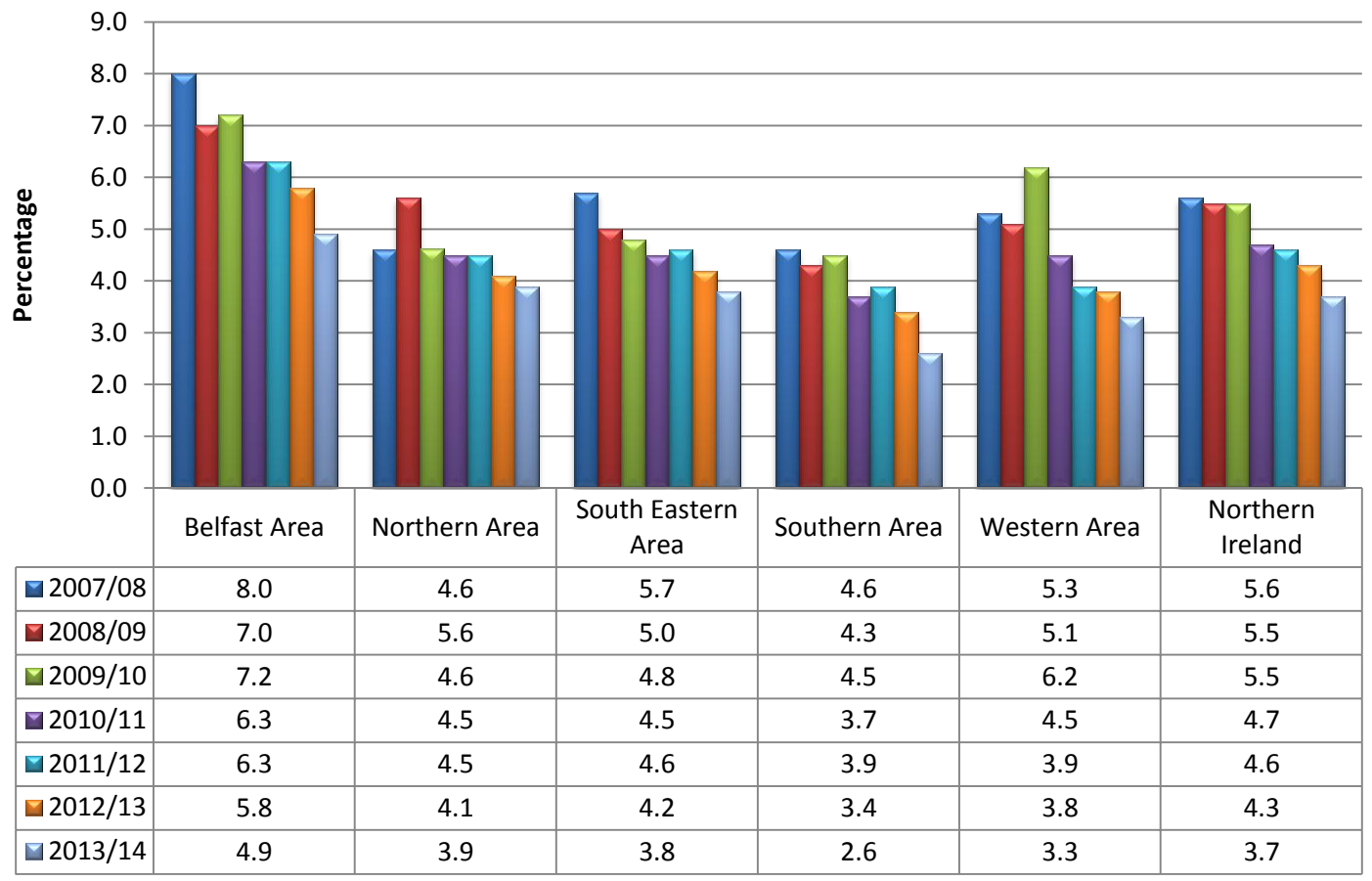


**The Story Behind the Trends** – In 2013/14 all areas have shown an increase in the percentage of mothers breastfeeding at discharge, with the South Eastern and the Southern areas above the NI percentage of 45.5. Since 2007/08 the Western area has had the lowest percentage of mothers breastfeeding at discharge.

## Why is it Important?

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

Percentage of Births to Mothers Under 20 Years of Age

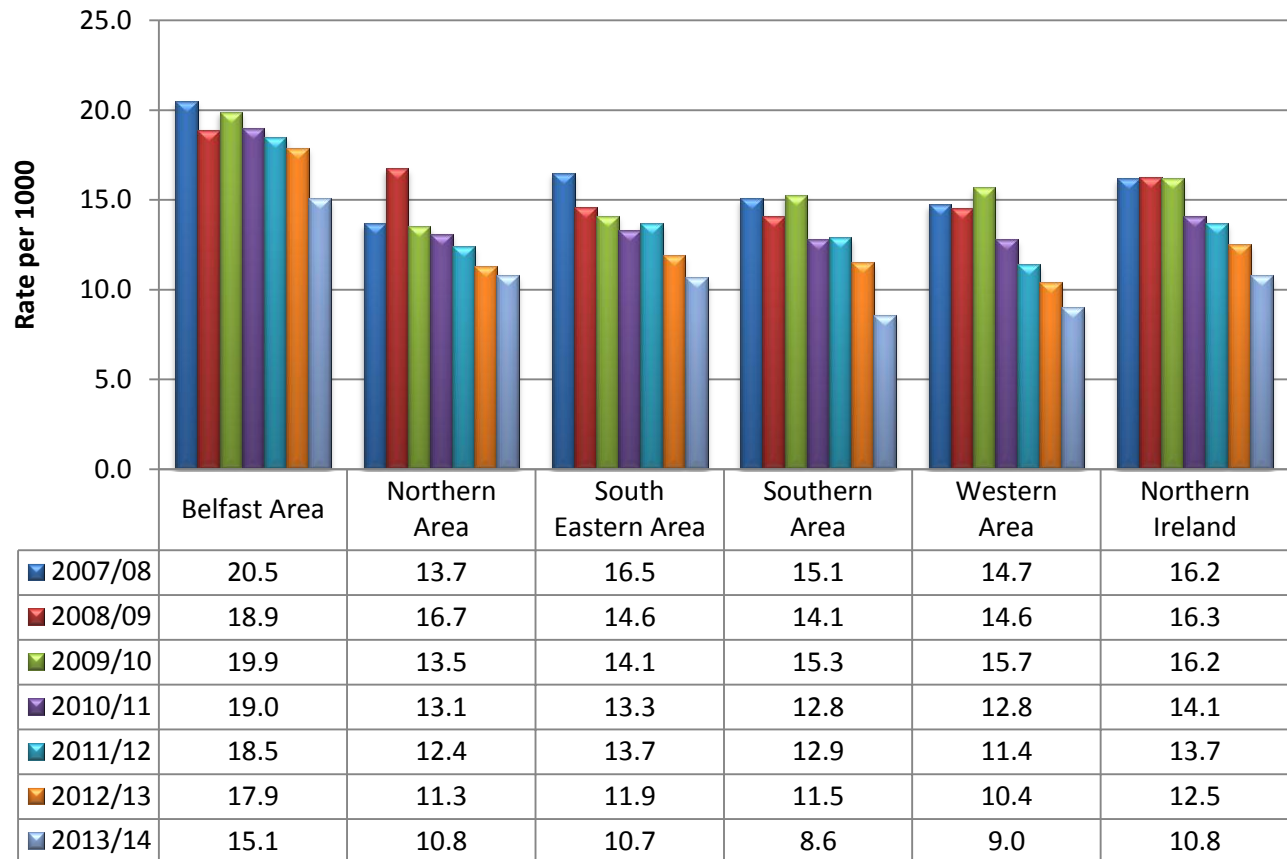


## The Story Behind the Trends

– Overall in Northern Ireland the percentage of births to mothers younger than 20 has decreased from 5.6% in 2007/08 to 3.7% in 2013/14. Notable the percentage of births to mothers under 20 years of age in the Belfast Area has been consistently higher than that for all of Northern Ireland. The Southern and Western areas are below the NI percentage in 2013/14.

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

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



**The Story Behind the Trends** – The above graph shows that the Belfast Area has had the highest rate of births to mothers under 20 over the seven year period and above the NI rate. All areas have seen a decrease in births measured against the female population aged 13-19 over the last year, in line with the NI rate.



# Births to Mothers 13 to 17 Years of Age

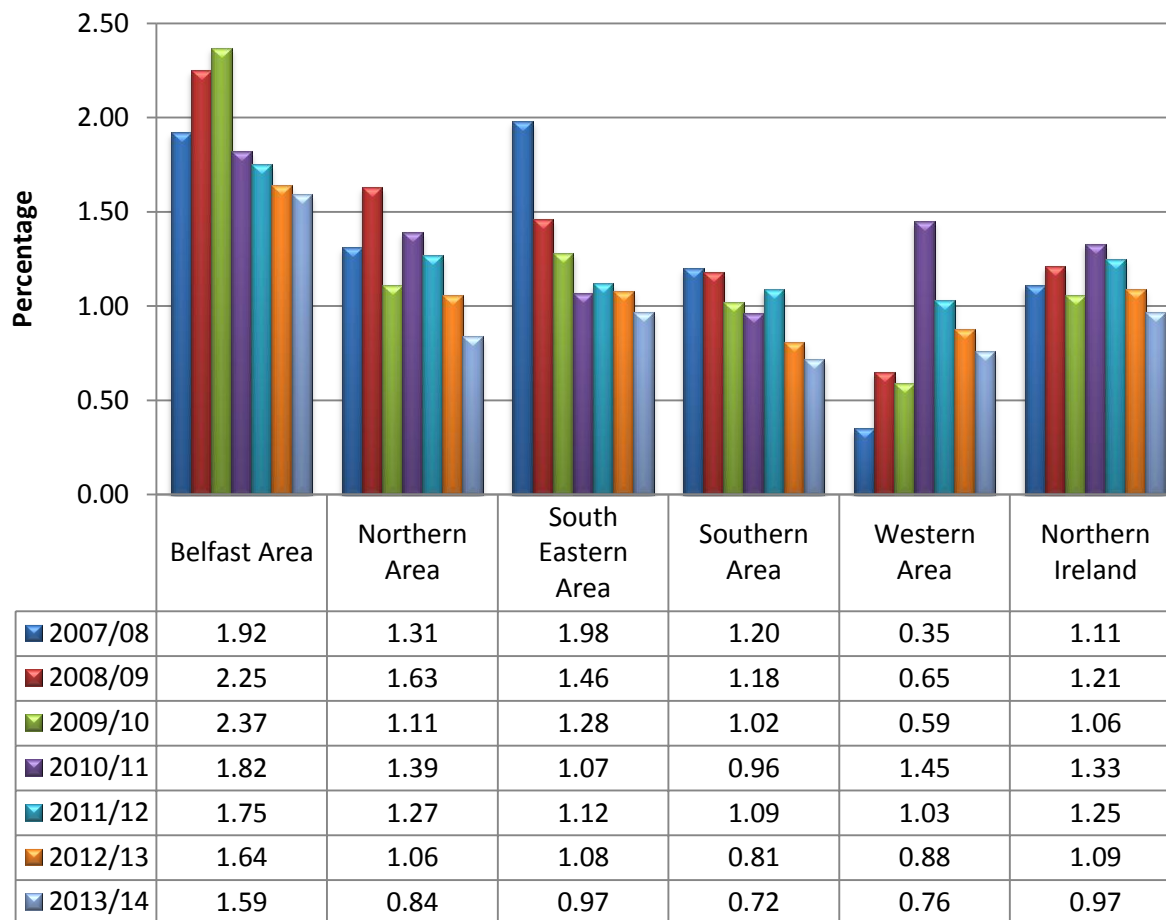
Data Source: Child Health System

28

Healthy

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

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



**The Story Behind the Trends** - The above graph shows that all areas have had a decrease of births to 13 to 17 year old teenage mothers over the seven year period in line with the NI percentage.



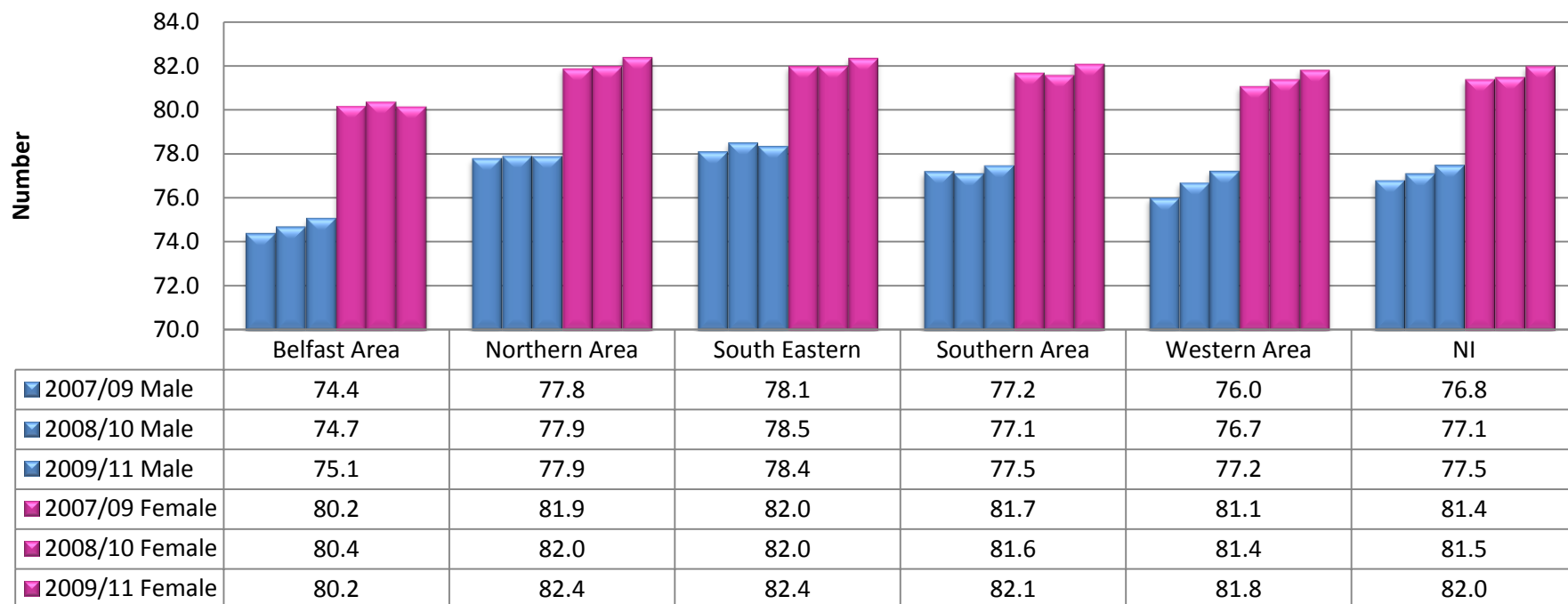
# Life Expectancy

Data Source: Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS)

29

**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.

## Life Expectancy



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



# Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 years

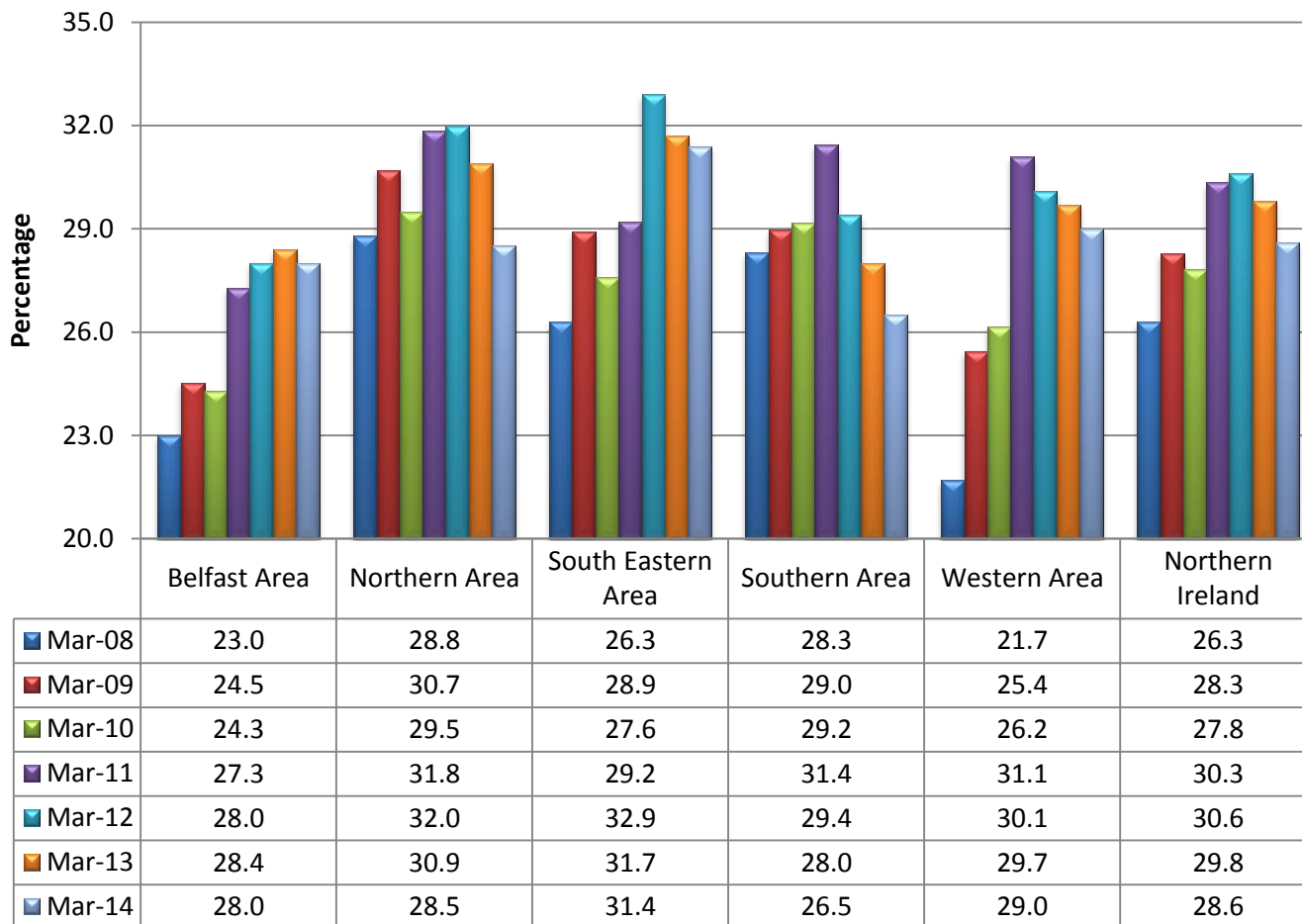
Data Source: NINIS

30

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) (21)

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 yrs



**The Story Behind the Trends** – Dental registrations for 0 – 2 year olds across all areas in the last year has decreased slightly along with the NI average to 28.6 in 2014, with the Southern Area the lowest for Dental registrations.



# Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 years

Data Source: NINIS

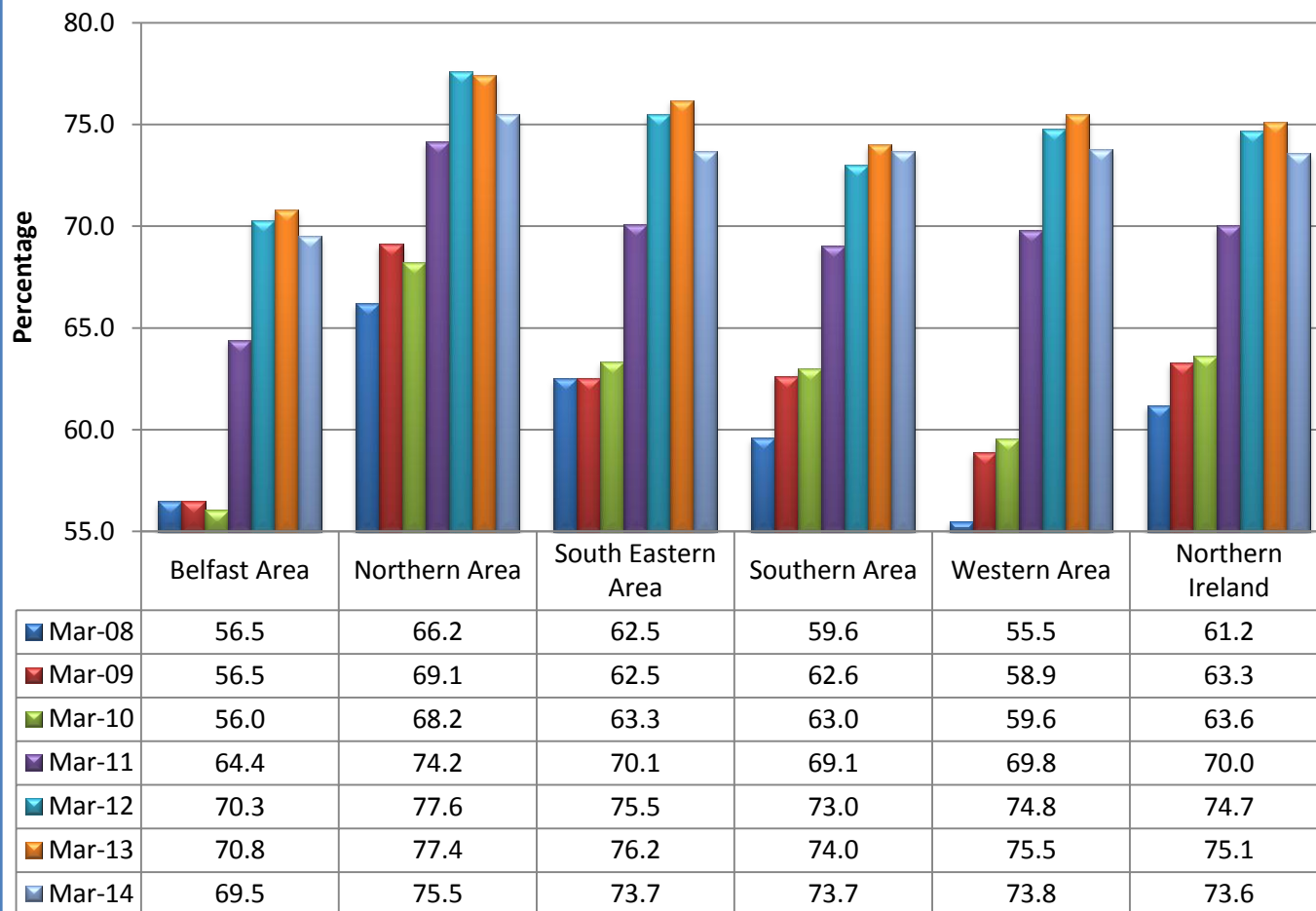
31

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) (21)

Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 yrs



## The Story Behind the Trends

– There has been a slight decrease in dental registrations for 3-5 year olds across all areas in 2014. Belfast is below the NI average, with the Northern, South East, Southern and Western areas above the NI average.



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

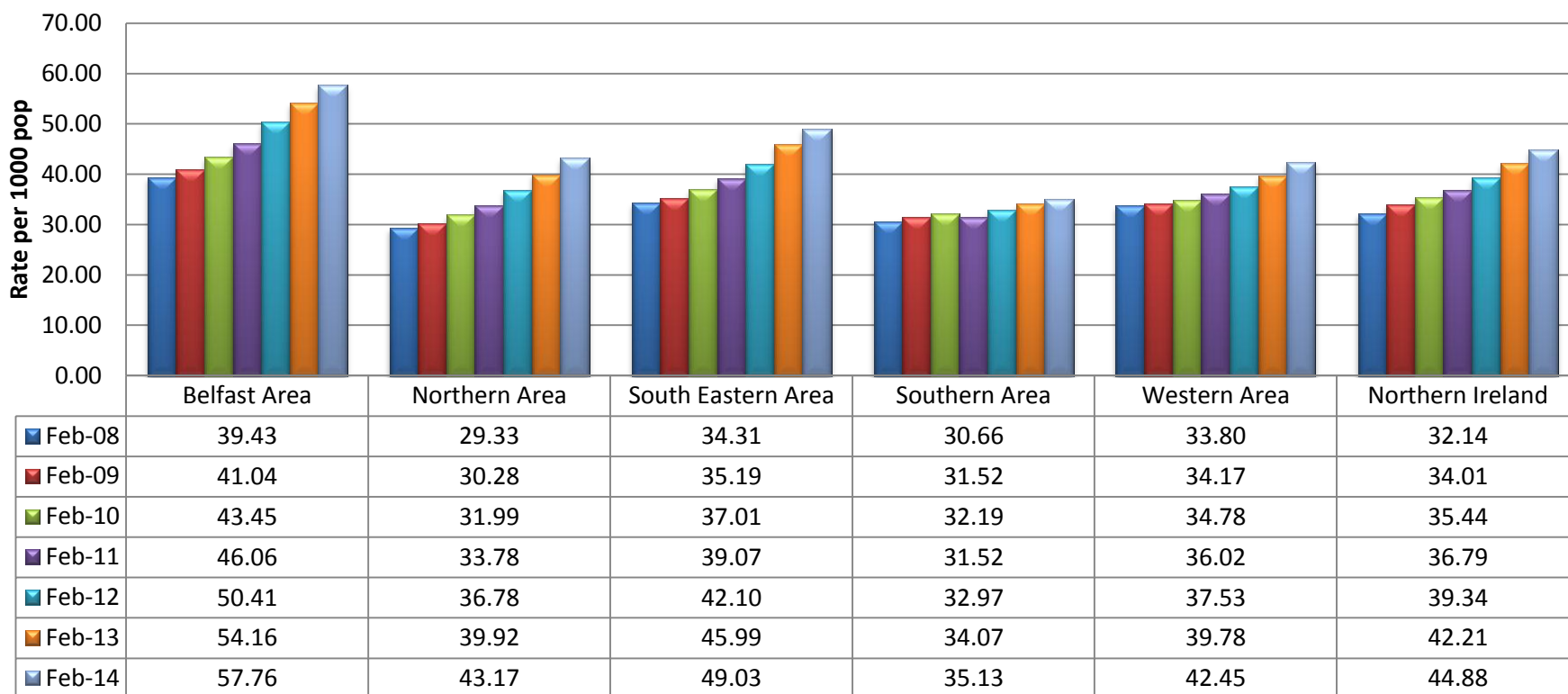
Data Source: NINIS

32

Healthy

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

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

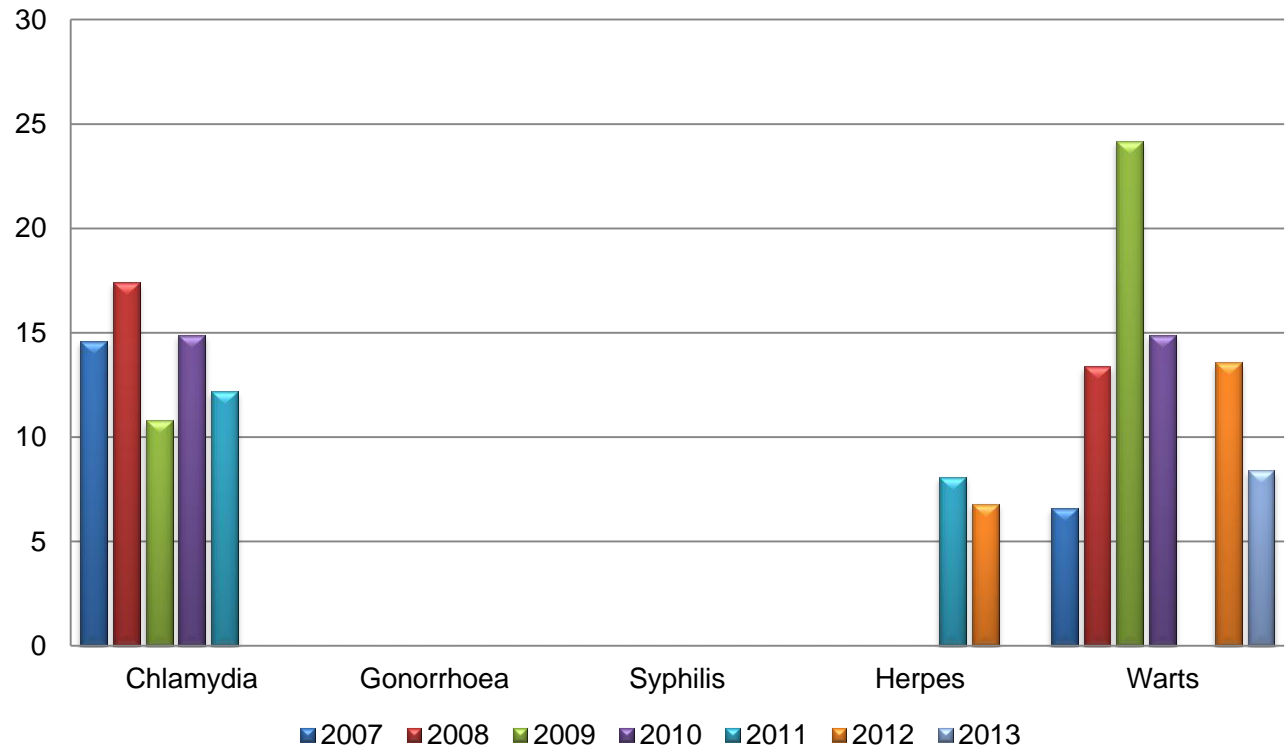


**The Story Behind the Trends** – All areas have seen an increase in the number of Children with a Disability in receipt of DLA. Belfast and the South Eastern Area are both higher than the NI average. Overall at 2014 there were 17,170 Children aged 0-15 claiming DLA.



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

**STI Rates for the Under 16 Population in Northern Ireland**

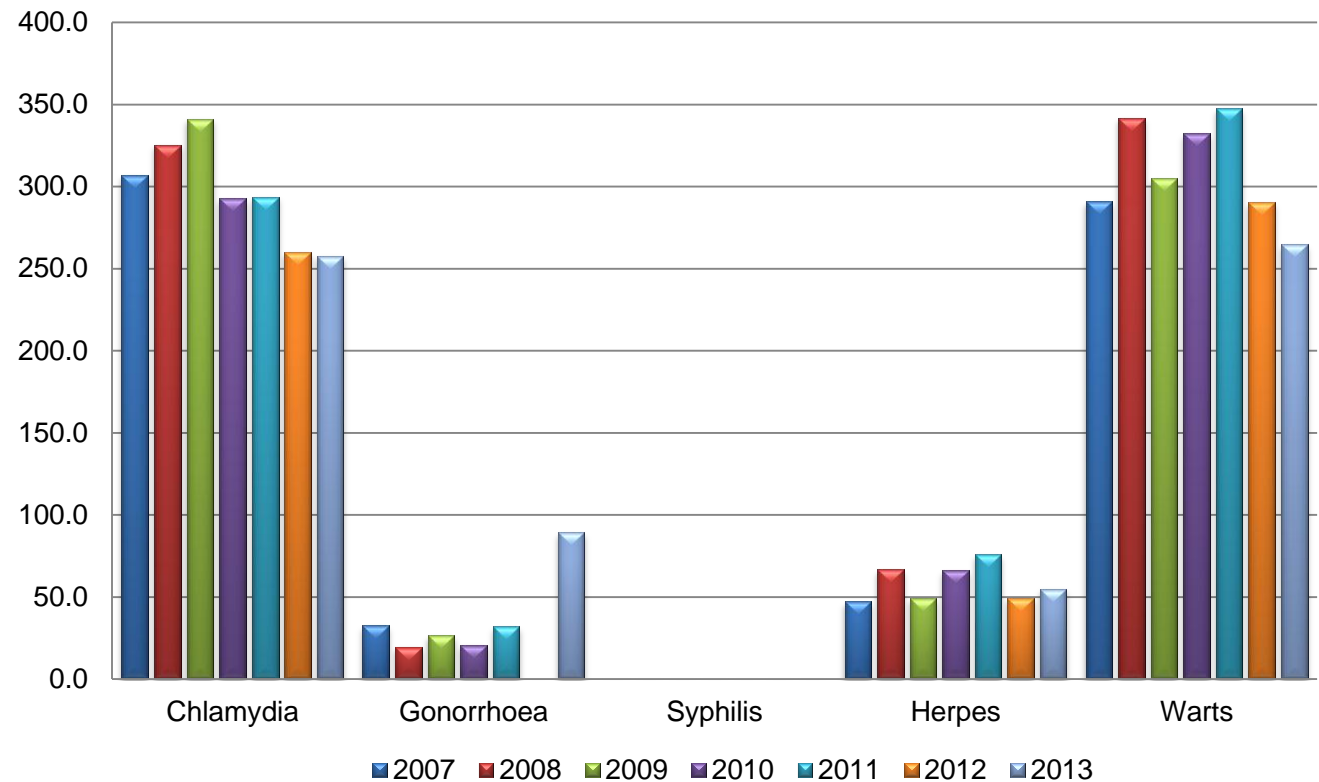


**The Story Behind the Trends** -The graph for the under 16 population from 2007 to 2013 shows that the rate of under 16s with Chlamydia had peaked at 17.4 per 100,000 in 2008 and decreased to 12.2 per 100,000 in 2011, with less than 4 in 2012 and 2013. The figures for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and Herpes have been zero or less than 4 over the past 6 years except for herpes in 2011 at 8.1 per 100,000 and 6.8 in 2012. Over the same time the rates of warts had increased from 6.6 per 100,000 (lowest rate) in 2007 to 24.2 per 100,000 in 2009 and less than 4 per 100,000 in 2011. It is important to note firstly that these are rates of *new* episodes treated at the four GUM clinics in Northern Ireland, and secondly while it is usual practise for GPs to refer patients to the GUM clinics, some may treat the patient directly and are therefore not accounted for here.



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

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



**The Story Behind the Trends** -The graph shows that the rate of 16-19 year olds with Chlamydia had continuously increased since 2007 to 341.1 per 100,000 in 2009 but has seen a decrease to 257.7 per 100,000 in 2013 . The rates for Gonorrhoea and Herpes while much lower than the rates of Chlamydia and Warts has fluctuated over the period. Rates of Warts in 16-19 year old population had peaked in 2011 and have decreased in 2012 and 2013. It is important to note firstly that these are rates of *new* episodes treated at the four GUM clinics in Northern Ireland, and secondly while it is usual practise for GPs to refer patients to the GUM clinics, some may treat the patient directly and are therefore not accounted for here.



# Sexual Experience and Knowledge

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2013 (YPBAS)

35

## 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 2013** Sample: 7076 pupils aged 11-17 (Form

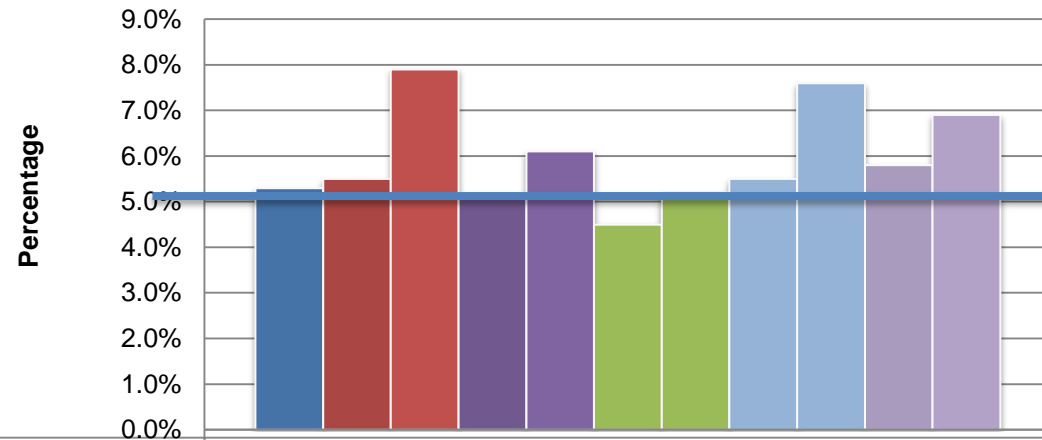
1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland – 2937 pupils answered questions on Sexual Experience and Knowledge

- In 2013, 67% of the young people surveyed have been in a relationship.
- In 2010, the same % of young people surveyed had been in a relationship.
- In 2013, 10% of pupils have had sexual intercourse. Of these 78% had sexual intercourse for the first time at less than 13 years.
- In 2010, 8% of sample have had sexual intercourse. Of these 80% had sexual intercourse for the first time between the ages of 13 and 15.
- In 2013, 35% of the sample had no sexual experience at all.
- In 2010, 41% of the sample had no sexual experience at all.
- In 2013 74% of those who have had sexual intercourse used something to prevent pregnancy, 66% used a condom, and 19% used both a condom and the pill.
- 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 2013, 59% said that they would find it easy to get contraception.
- In 2010, 53% said that they would find it easy to get contraception.
- In 2013, 79% of the year 11 and 12 pupils in the survey (14-16 years of age) knew that HIV was a sexually transmitted infection, while 76% knew AIDS was. 26%, 27% and 20% respectively knew that Genital Warts, Syphilis and Hepatitis B are sexually transmitted infections.
- 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.



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

Childhood Obesity P1 (% of pupils obese)  
2009/10-2011/12



■ NI	5.3%
■ Belfast Trust	5.5%
■ Belfast (Most Deprived)	7.9%
■ Northern Trust	5.1%
■ Northern (Most Deprived)	6.1%
■ South Eastern Trust	4.5%
■ South Eastern (Most Deprived)	5.2%
■ Southern Trust	5.5%
■ Southern (Most Deprived)	7.6%
■ Western Trust	5.8%
■ Western (Most Deprived)	6.9%

**The Story Behind the Trends** - In Northern Ireland 59% of adults are either overweight (36%) or obese (23%). Another worrying statistic is that 8% of children aged 2-15 years were assessed as being obese (DHSSPS). Overall 5.3 % of P1 Children in NI are obese. The higher % of children in P1 with childhood obesity are from Belfast most deprived areas and the Southern most deprived areas.



# Children who are Overweight

Data Source: DHSSPS

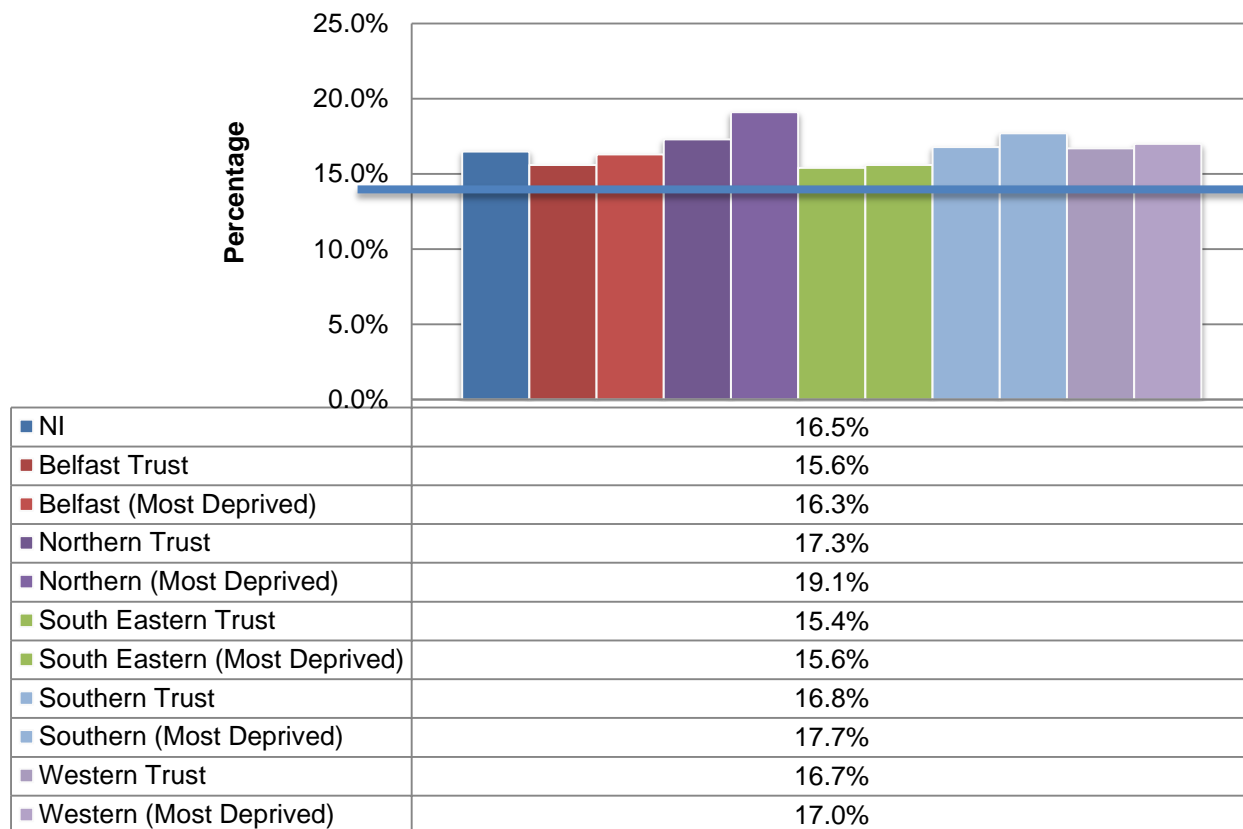
37

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)  
2009/10-2011/12



**The Story Behind the Trends** - In Northern Ireland 59% of adults are either overweight (36%) or obese (23%). Another worrying statistic is that 8% of children aged 2-15 years were assessed as being obese (DHSSPS). Overall 16.5 % of P1 Children in NI are overweight. The higher % of children in P1 with childhood overweight are from the Northern most deprived areas.



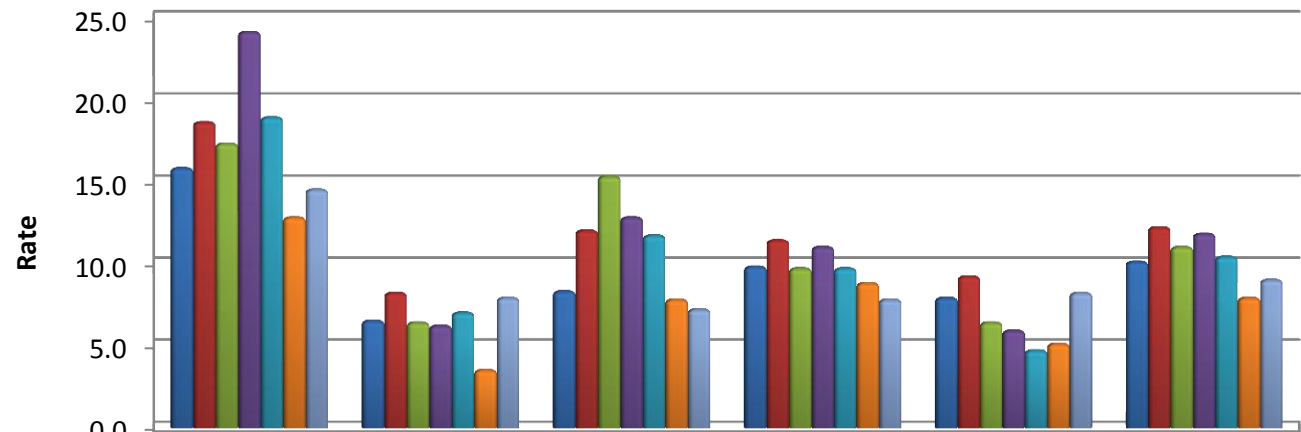
# 0 – 17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Self Harm Related Diagnoses

38

Data Source: DHSSPS

Healthy

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



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2007	15.8	6.5	8.3	9.8	7.9	10.1
2008	18.6	8.2	12.0	11.4	9.2	12.2
2009	17.3	6.4	15.3	9.7	6.4	11.0
2010	24.1	6.2	12.8	11.0	5.9	11.8
2011	18.9	7.0	11.7	9.7	4.7	10.4
2012	12.8	3.5	7.8	8.8	5.1	7.9
2013	14.5	7.9	7.2	7.8	8.2	9.0

## 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"

**The Story Behind the Trends** – Overall in the last year a total of 389 children and young people in Northern Ireland were admitted to HSC hospitals, with Belfast area above the NI average. All areas saw an increase in 2013 along with NI, except for the South Eastern and Southern area.



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

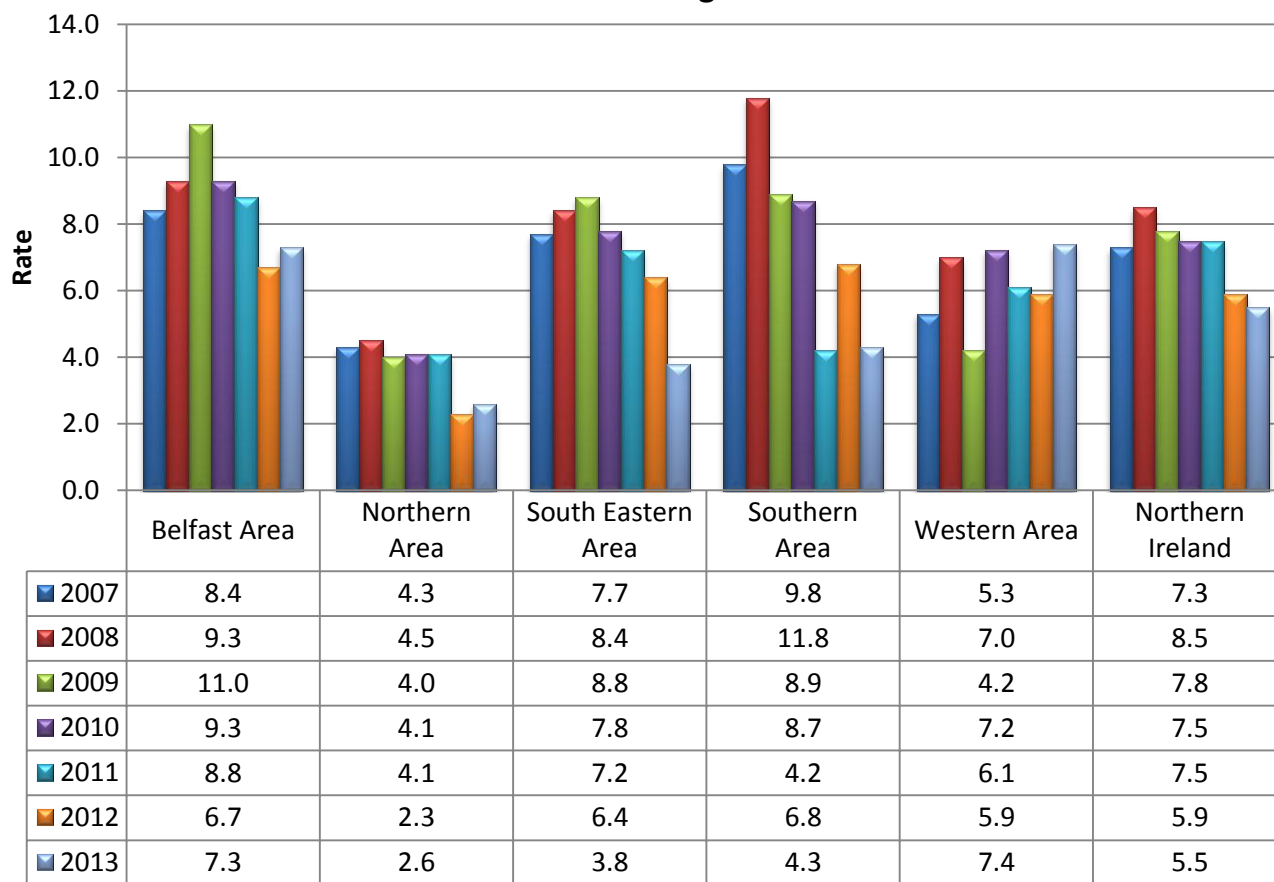
Data Source: DHSSPS

Healthy

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

## 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).



**The Story Behind the Trends** – Over the last year there was a total of 238 children and young people from Northern Ireland admitted to hospital with an alcohol related diagnoses. All areas have fluctuated in 2013 , with a slight drop in the NI rate.



# Child Deaths By Suicide

Data Source: NISRA

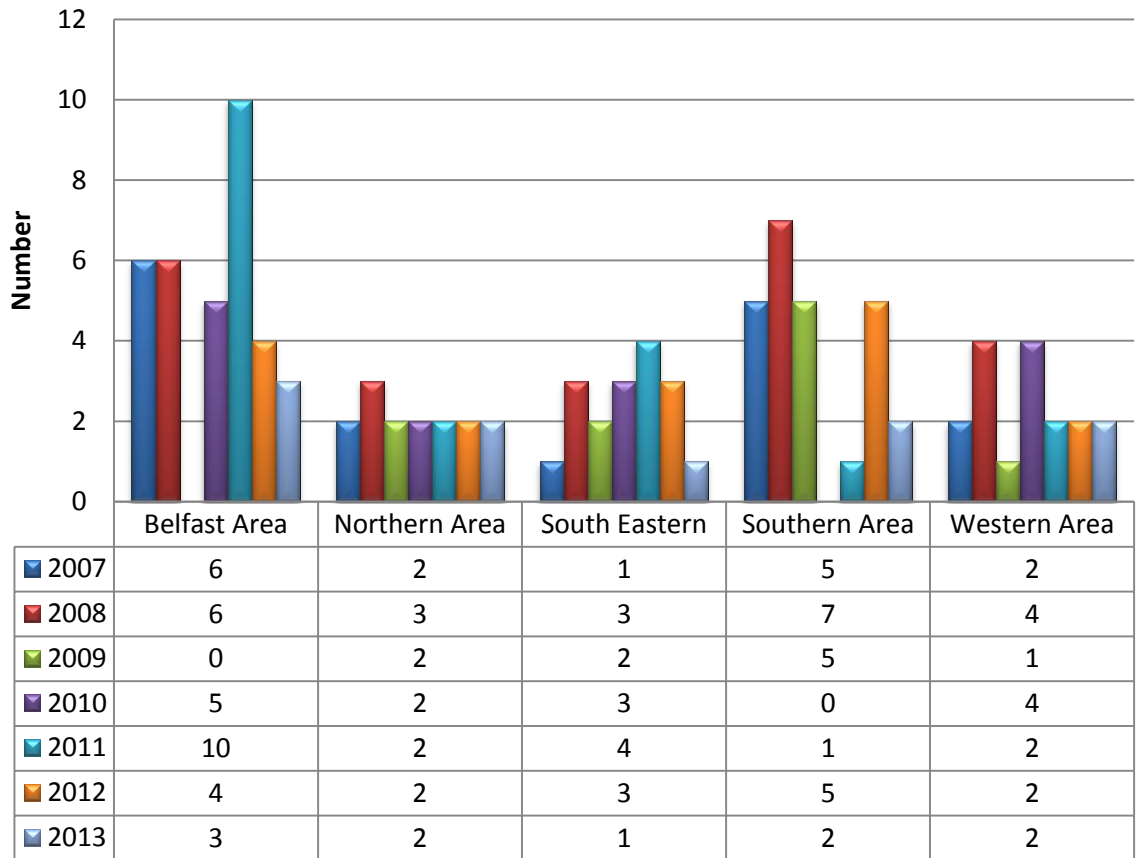
40

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) (13). There is little evidence as to why people take their own lives. Risk factors for suicide include depression, personality disorder, hopelessness, low self-esteem, bereavement, break-up of a relationship, social isolation, alcohol and drug misuse (DHSSPS, 2006). (14) Due to concerns about the increase in the number of suicides, among young people, this was included in the DHSSPS Priorities for Action, that by March 2011 there should be a reduction by 15% in the number of suicides in NI (DHSSPS, 2008). (15)

**\*Please Note:** All deaths data supplied by Demography and Methodology Branch is based on the year of registration rather than the year of occurrence unless otherwise stated. Events such as suicide are likely to be referred to the coroner. This can take some time therefore deaths recorded each year may have occurred prior to the registration year.

Number of 0-18 Year old Deaths by Suicide\*



**The Story Behind the Trends** – There were a total of 10 registered deaths by suicide for young people across Northern Ireland in 2013. The graph shows that over the last 7 years the highest number of suicides in the 0-18 year old age group were registered in 2008. It is important to note that the coroners office indicates that the number of suicides recorded is likely to be inaccurate, as in some cases coroners are unwilling to register “death by suicide,” primarily due to respect for the wishes of the family.



# Child Deaths By Suicide By Gender

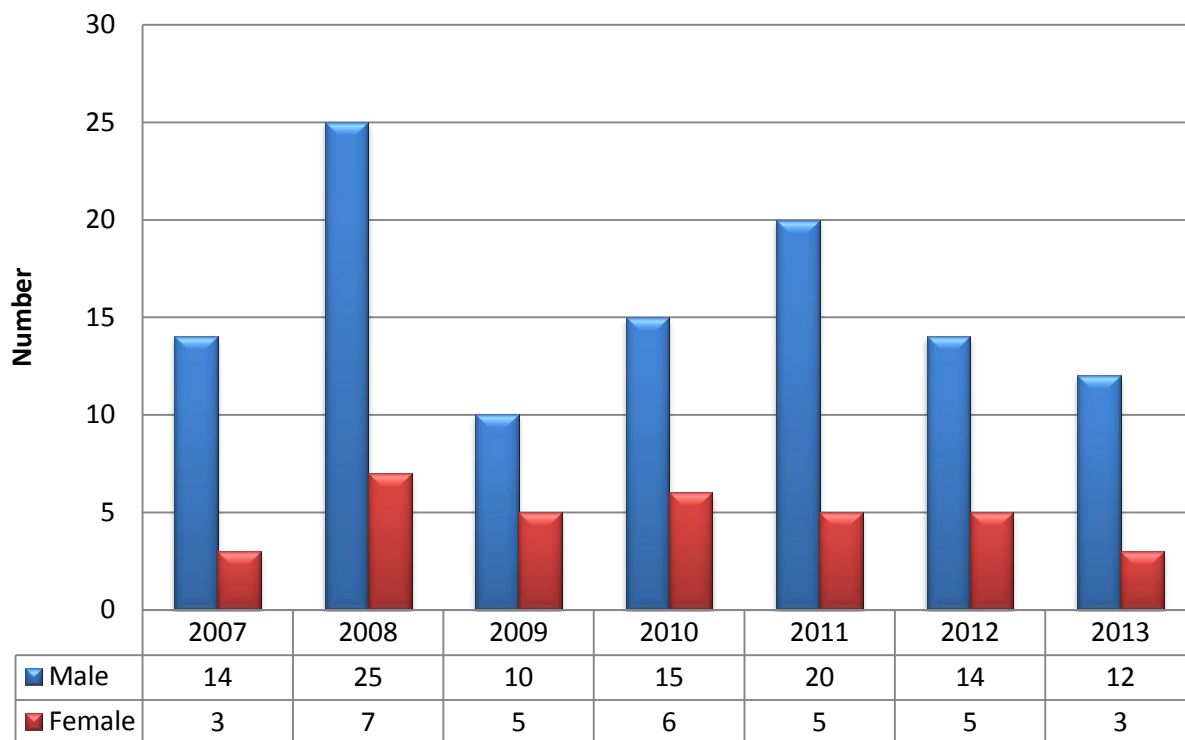
Data Source: NISRA

41

Healthy

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



**\*Please Note:** All deaths data supplied by Demography and Methodology Branch is based on the year of registration rather than the year of occurrence unless otherwise stated. Events such as suicide are likely to be referred to the coroner. This can take some time therefore deaths recorded each year may have occurred prior to the registration year.

**The Story Behind the Trends** – The graph demonstrates that suicides have been consistently more common among males of this age group and consequentially over all the ages, with a total of 229 males in NI in 2013 compared to 74 females deaths from suicide.



# Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group

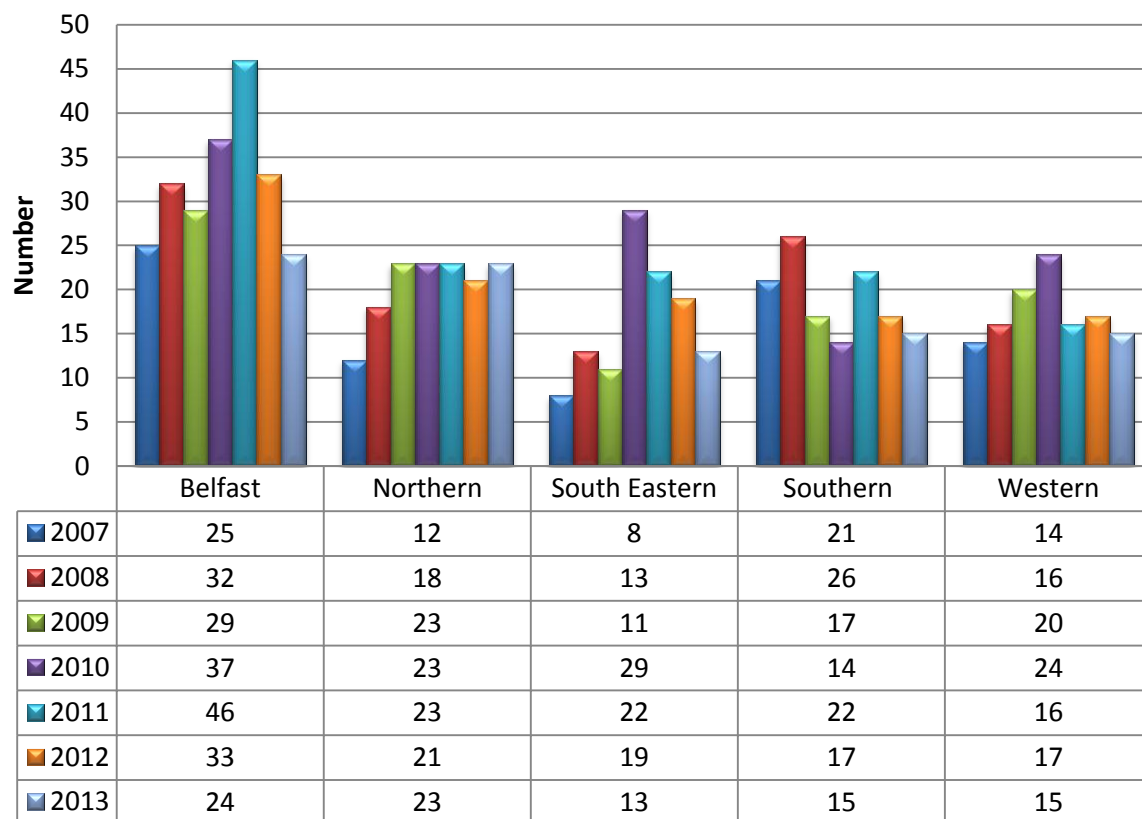
Data Source: NISRA

42

Healthy

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

**Number of 15-34 year old deaths by Suicide\***



**\*Please Note:** All deaths data supplied by Demography and Methodology Branch is based on the year of registration rather than the year of occurrence unless otherwise stated. Events such as suicide are likely to be referred to the coroner. This can take some time therefore deaths recorded each year may have occurred prior to the registration year.

**The Story Behind the Trends** – The graph shows the number of suicides within the 15 to 34 year old age group. These figures are important to note as there may be connotations for early intervention with the under 18 age group. The graph highlights that over the last 7 years the number of suicides registered within this age group continues to rise year on year, with a drop for 2012 and 2013. Belfast Area has consistently had the highest number of suicides in this age group.



# Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group by Gender

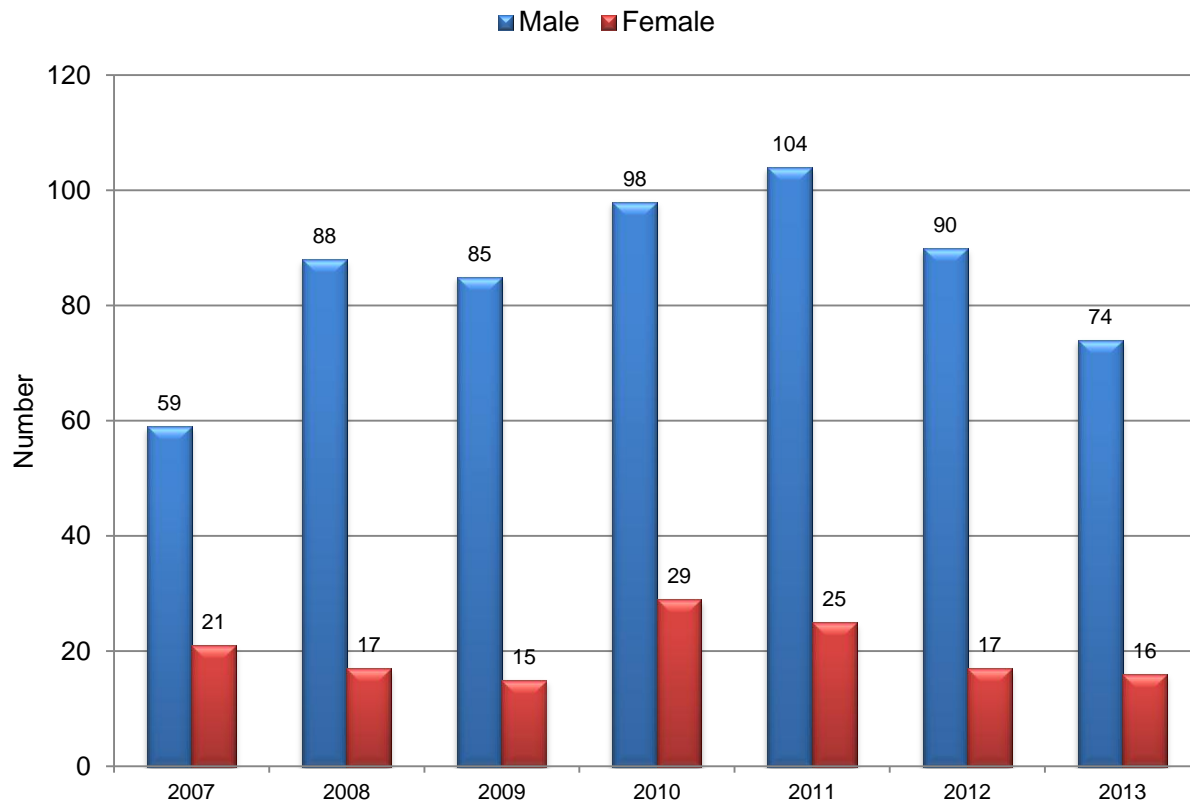
Data Source: NISRA

43

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

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Number of 15-34 Year old Deaths by Suicide\* in Northern Ireland



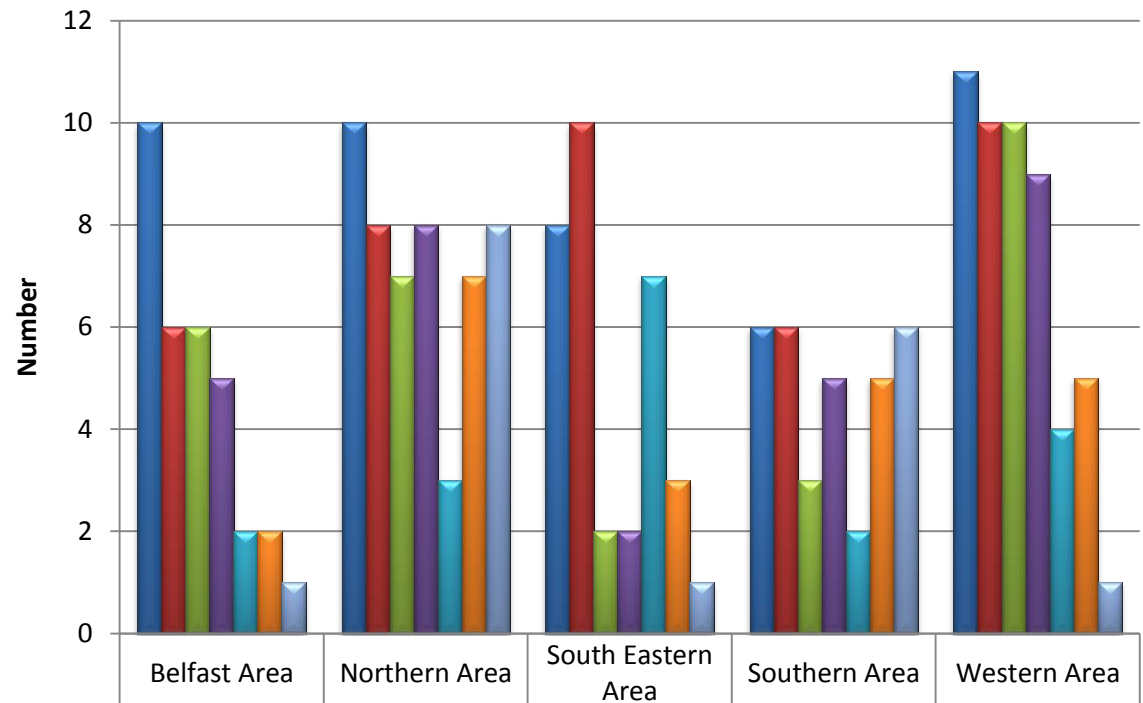
**The Story Behind the Trends** - The above graph shows the number of suicides within the 15 to 34 year old age group across Northern Ireland broken down by gender. The graph highlights that death by suicide is more common in males of this age group and figures show there has been a slight drop in 2012 and 2013.



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

**The Story Behind the Trends** – It is important to note that not all child deaths caused by accidents are recorded as such, and also that if there is an investigation into the cause of death that this is recorded at the end of the enquiry resulting in limitations to this data. The majority of areas have seen decreases since 2007 with the Northern Area the highest number of child deaths in 2013.

Number of 0-18 Year old Child Deaths by Accident



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area
2007	10	10	8	6	11
2008	6	8	10	6	10
2009	6	7	2	3	10
2010	5	8	2	5	9
2011	2	3	7	2	4
2012	2	7	3	5	5
2013	1	8	1	6	1



# Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2013

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).<sup>(18)</sup> 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). <sup>(19)</sup>

## **Key Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2013**

Sample: 7076 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland

- In 2013, Approximately 13% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2010, Approximately 19% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2013, 62% of those who have smoked, first tried it when they were aged 13 or under.
- In 2010, 62% of those who have smoked, first tried it when they were aged 13 or under.
- In 2013, 20% of those surveyed pupils who smoke do so everyday.
- In 2010, 25% of those surveyed pupils who smoke do so everyday.
- In 2013, 38% of pupils live in a household with adults who smoke, and of these 42% smoke inside the home and 30% smoke in the family car.
- 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

46

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2013

## 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). (20) The World Health Organisation also highlighted that many young people today have greater opportunities and more disposable income than in the past, and are more vulnerable to increasingly aggressive sales and marketing techniques.

### **Key Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2013**

Sample: 7076 pupils aged 11-16 (Form 1/Year 8 to Form 5/Year 12 were selected at random across Northern Ireland

- In 2013, 38% of the surveyed pupils said they had drank alcohol.
- In 2013, of those pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink, under half 56% were aged 13 or under.
- In 2010, of those pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink, under half 49% were aged 13 or under.
- In 2013, of the pupils who have ever drank alcohol, 18% drink a few times a month and 3% drink a few times a week.
- Comparisons between the 2007, 2010 and 2013 YPBAS show that the proportion of pupils who reported that they have consumed alcohol at some point in their lives has decreased from 54% to 46% to 38%.



# Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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

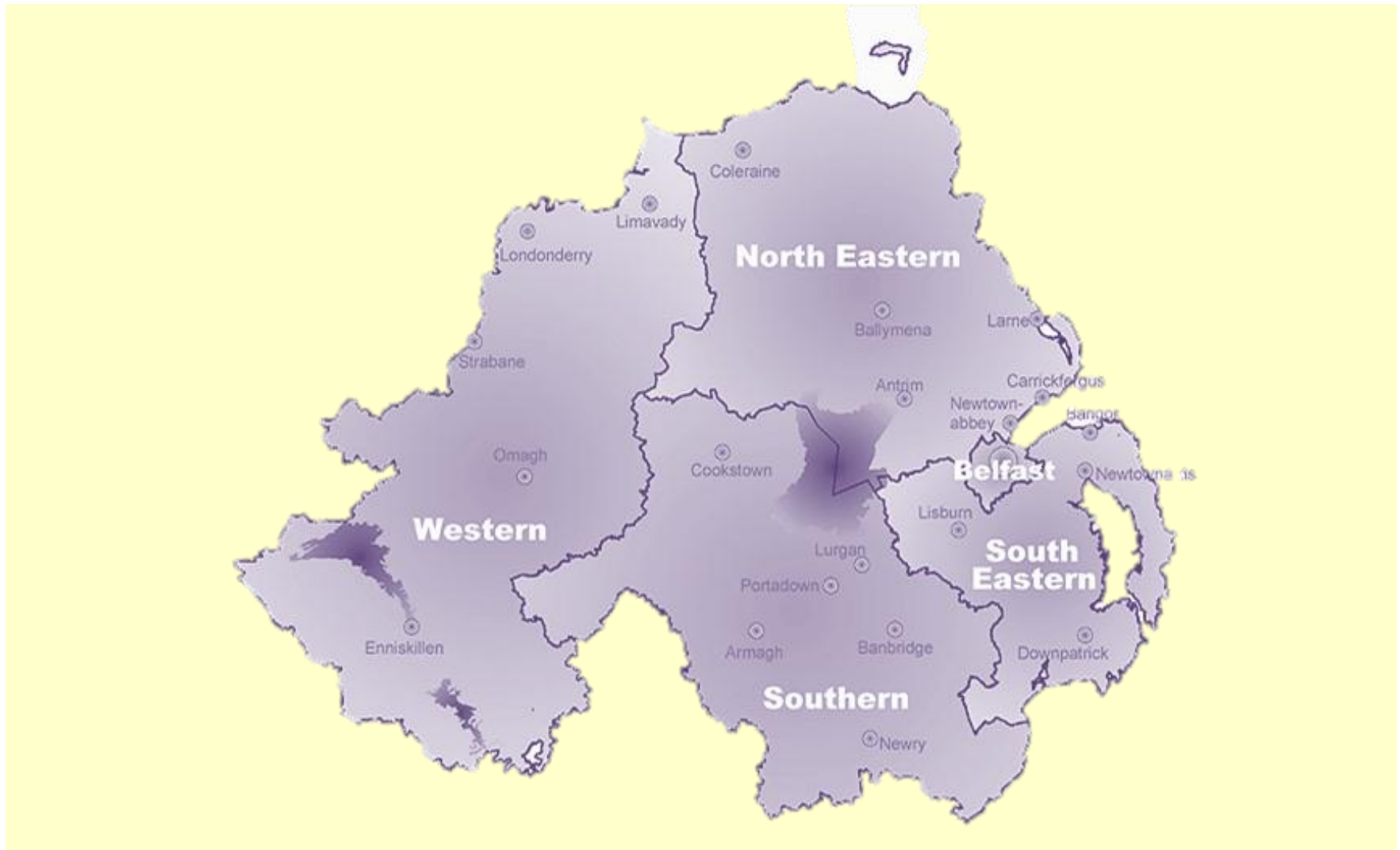
- ☐ Increased access to quality early years services particularly in rural areas;
- ☐ Improved outcomes for children who are not at school or are not reaching target attendance rates;
- ☐ Strengthened services at transition stages from home/preschool/primary/post primary/employment;
- ☐ Access to quality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

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

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



## Geographical view of Northern Ireland Education and Library Board Areas





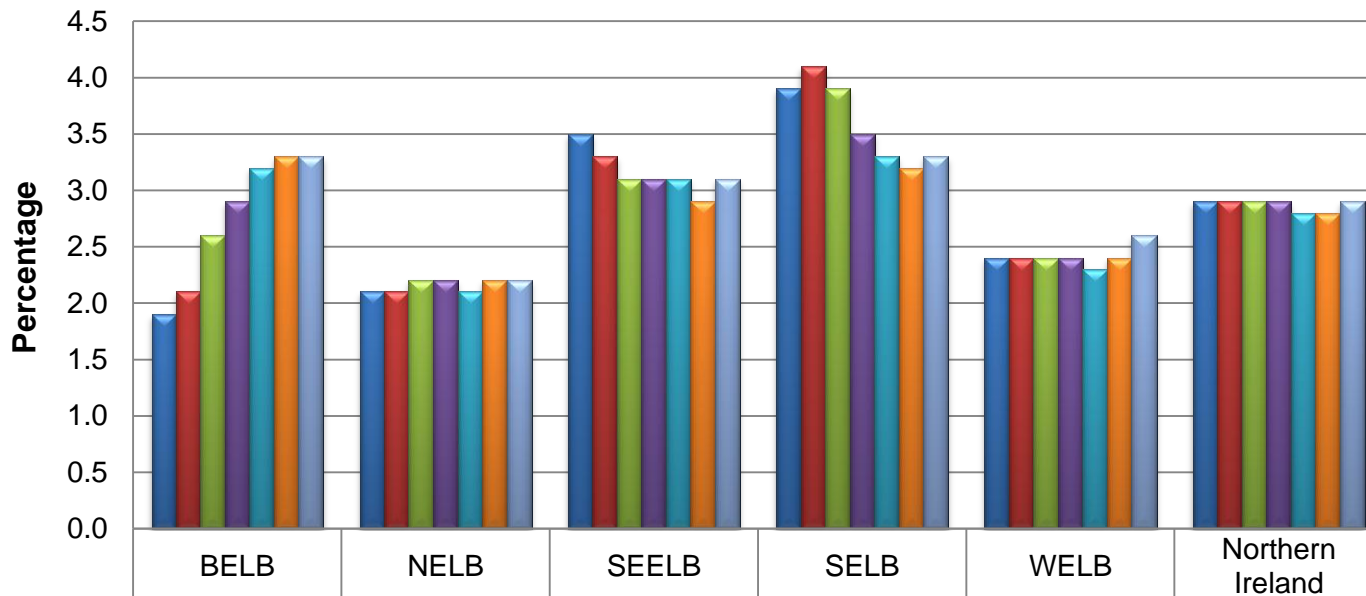
# Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need

Data Source: NINIS

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 increased or stayed static over the seven years. As at June 2014 NELB and WELB are below the Northern Ireland Average and all other areas are above.

	BELB	NELB	SEELB	SELB	WELB	Northern Ireland
Jun-08	1.9	2.1	3.5	3.9	2.4	2.9
Jun-09	2.1	2.1	3.3	4.1	2.4	2.9
Jun-10	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.9	2.4	2.9
Jun-11	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.9
Jun-12	3.2	2.1	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.8
Jun-13	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.8
Jun-14	3.3	2.2	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.9



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

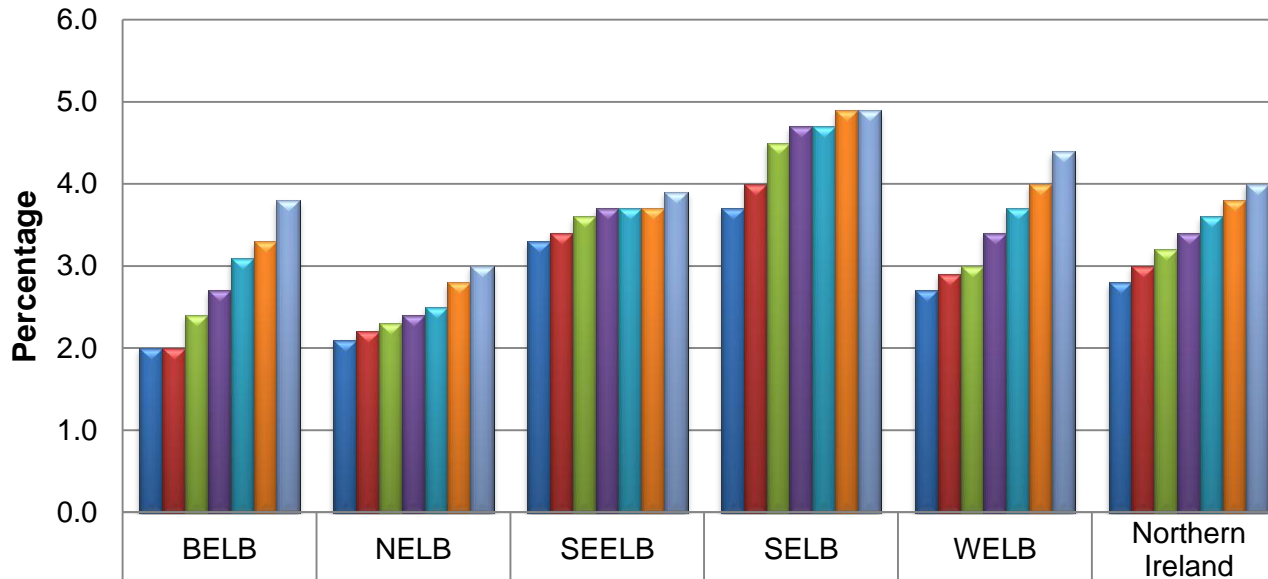
50

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 risen steadily year by year since June 2008. There has been an increase in all areas over the last two years, in particular SELB & WELB which are higher than the Northern Ireland percentage of 4.0% in June 2014.



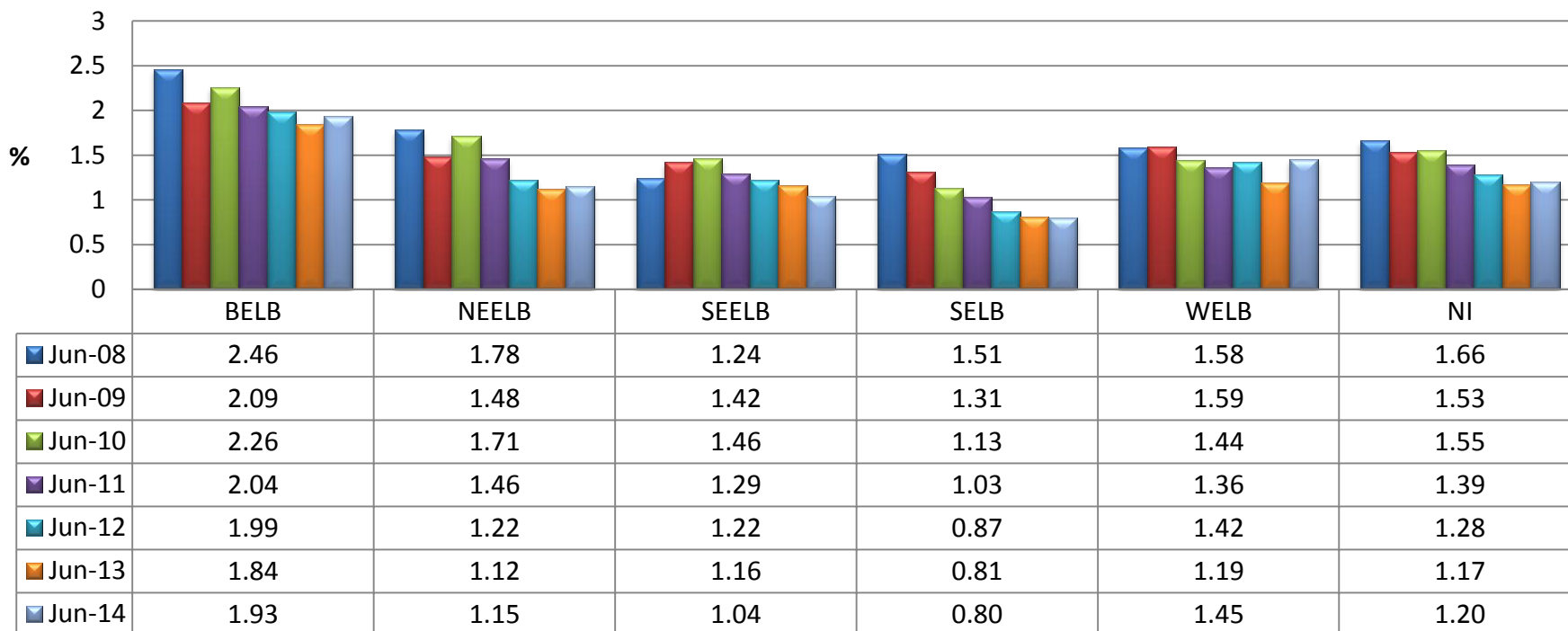
# Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended from School

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](http://www.literacytrust.org.uk), 2009). (1)

## % of Children aged 4-16 years suspended from School



**The Story Behind the Trends** - The percentage of pupils suspended has tended to be higher in the BELB than in other Board Areas. The Northern Ireland figure has fallen from 1.66% to 1.20% since year ending June 2014 along with all Board Areas. The total number of pupils suspended in Northern Ireland in the year ending June 2013 was 3,677



# Children Aged 4-16 years Expelled from School

Data Source: Department of Education

52

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](http://www.literacytrust.org.uk), 2009). (1)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - Numbers of pupils expelled from schools are very low across each board area, with the highest expulsions from the North Eastern and the Western board areas in 2013/14. The overall Northern Ireland totals have reduced from 45 pupils in the 2006/07 school year to 29 pupils in 2013/14.

The majority of pupils expelled were male and of post-primary age, with 69% of the total of pupils expelled from Key Stage 4.

The three most common reasons for expulsion were: verbal abuse of staff (24.1%) of expulsions, physical attack on staff (20.7%) and persistent infringement of school rules (17.2)  
(Source: Department of Education Statistics)



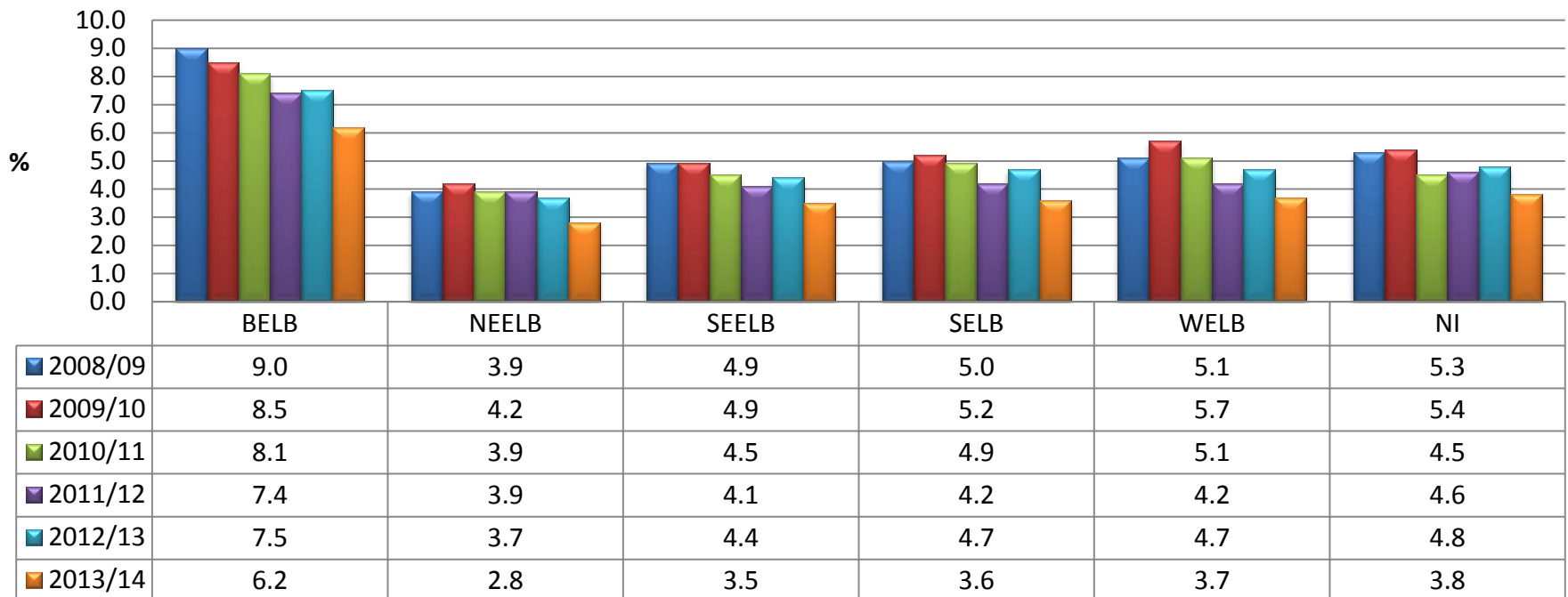
# Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

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 decrease over the last year, in the percentage of primary school children with less than 85% attendance. BELB has consistently had the highest pupils absent from school.



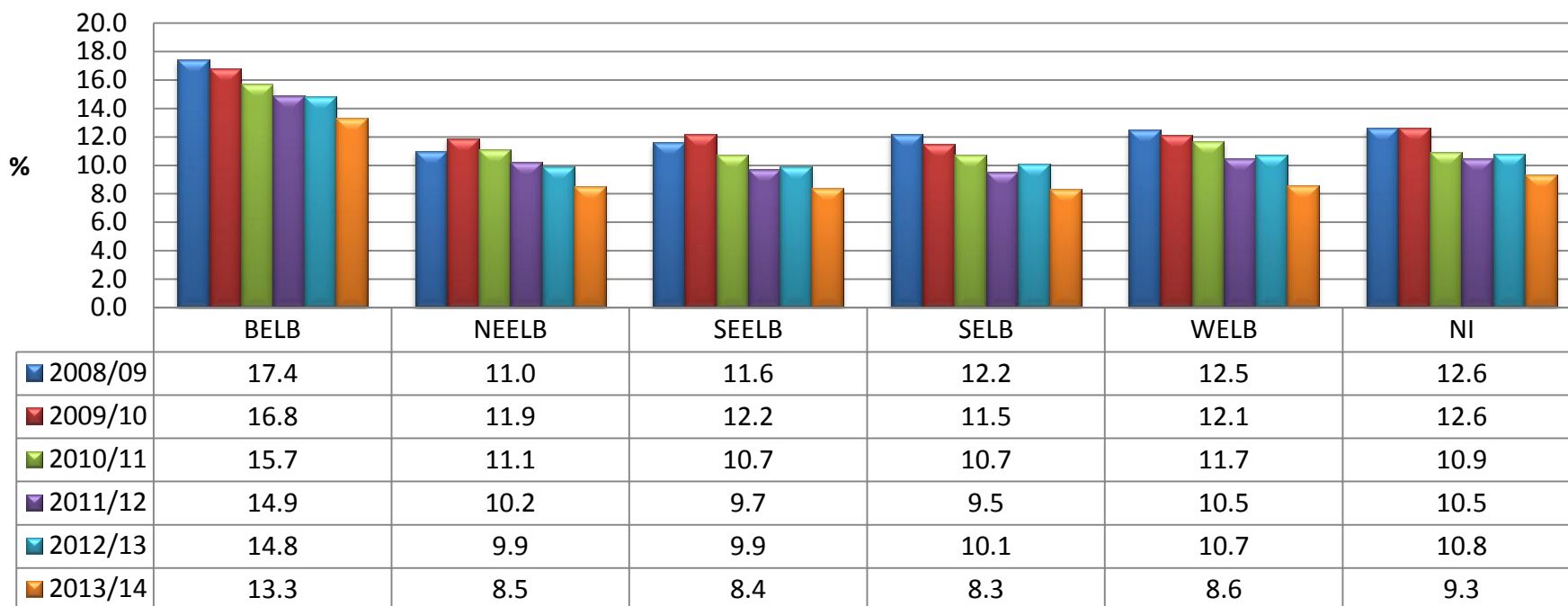
# Post Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

Data Source: Department of Education

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.

## Post Primary School Pupils with less than 85% attendance



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



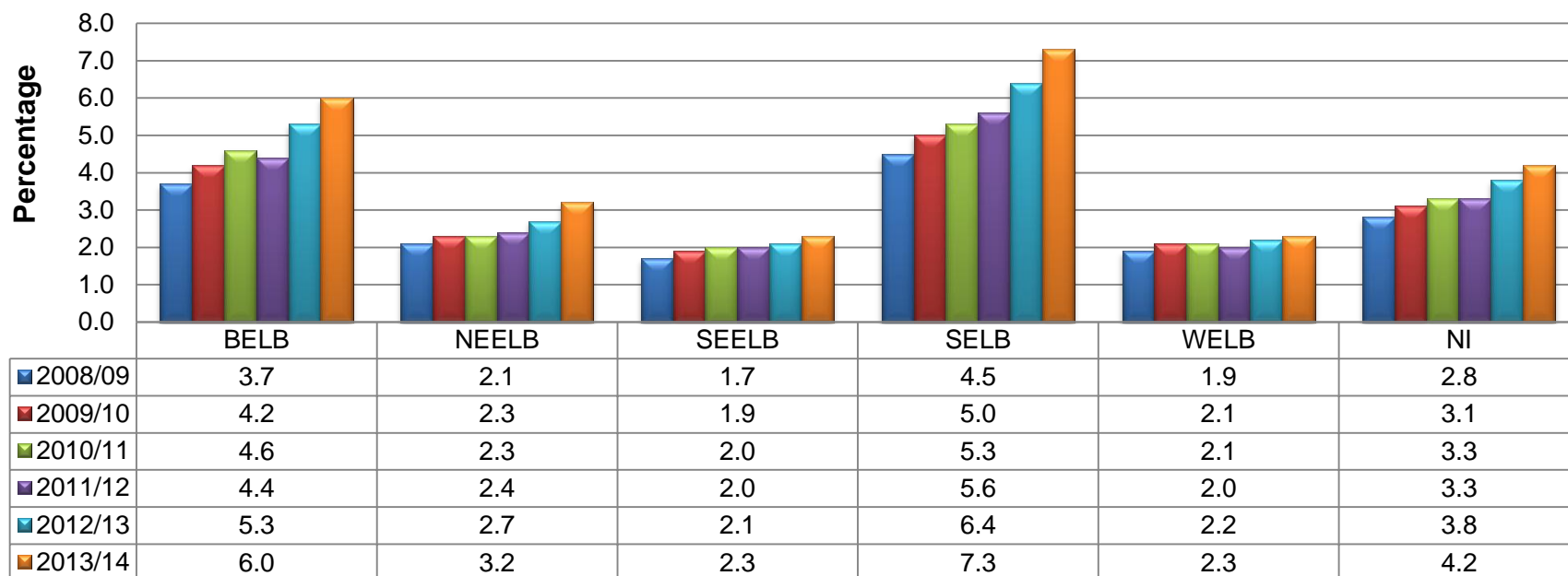
# Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language

Data Source: Department of Education

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 (Year 1-7) with English as Additional Language**



**The Story Behind the Trends** – Belfast and the Southern Education and Library Boards have the highest percentage of primary school children with English as an additional language, well above the NI average. Overall in Northern Ireland for 2013/14 there were 6855 primary pupils with English as an additional language.



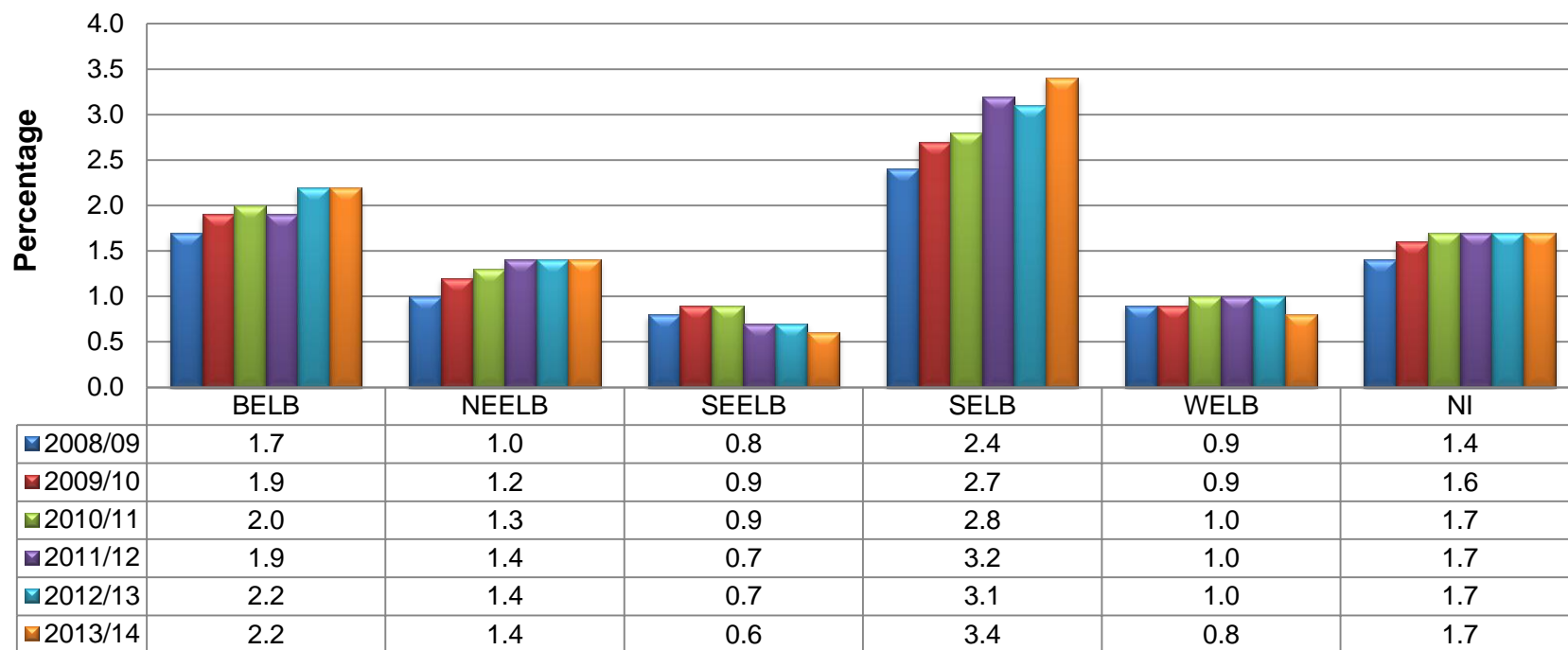
# Post - Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language

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** – Belfast and the Southern Education and Library Boards have the highest percentage of post-primary pupils who have English as an additional language, with SELB well above the NI average. Overall in Northern Ireland for 2013/14 there were 2500 post primary pupils with English as an additional language.



# Key Stage One - ENGLISH

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

Data Source: Department of Education

57

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). (2)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - The NI average for June 13 is 90.1%. BELB, SEELB and SELB are lower than the NI average and NEELB and WELB is above.

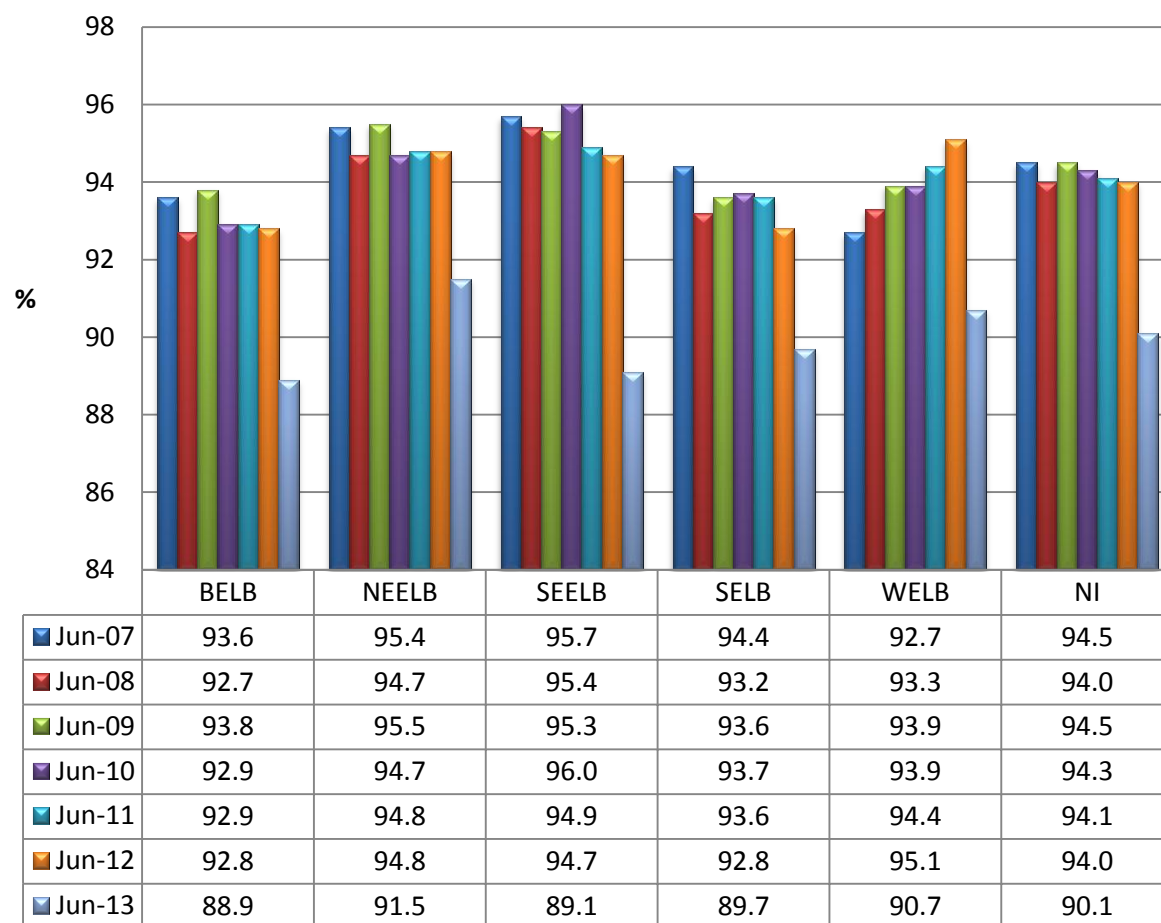
**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 2 or above. Level 3's are contained within the Level 2 or above information from June 2013.

## Key Stage ONE

Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE ONE English – Percentage Achieving Level 2 or above**





# Key Stage One - MATHS

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

Data Source: Department of Education

58

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). (2)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - The NI average for Jun 13 is 90.8% . BELB and SELB are slightly lower than the NI average.

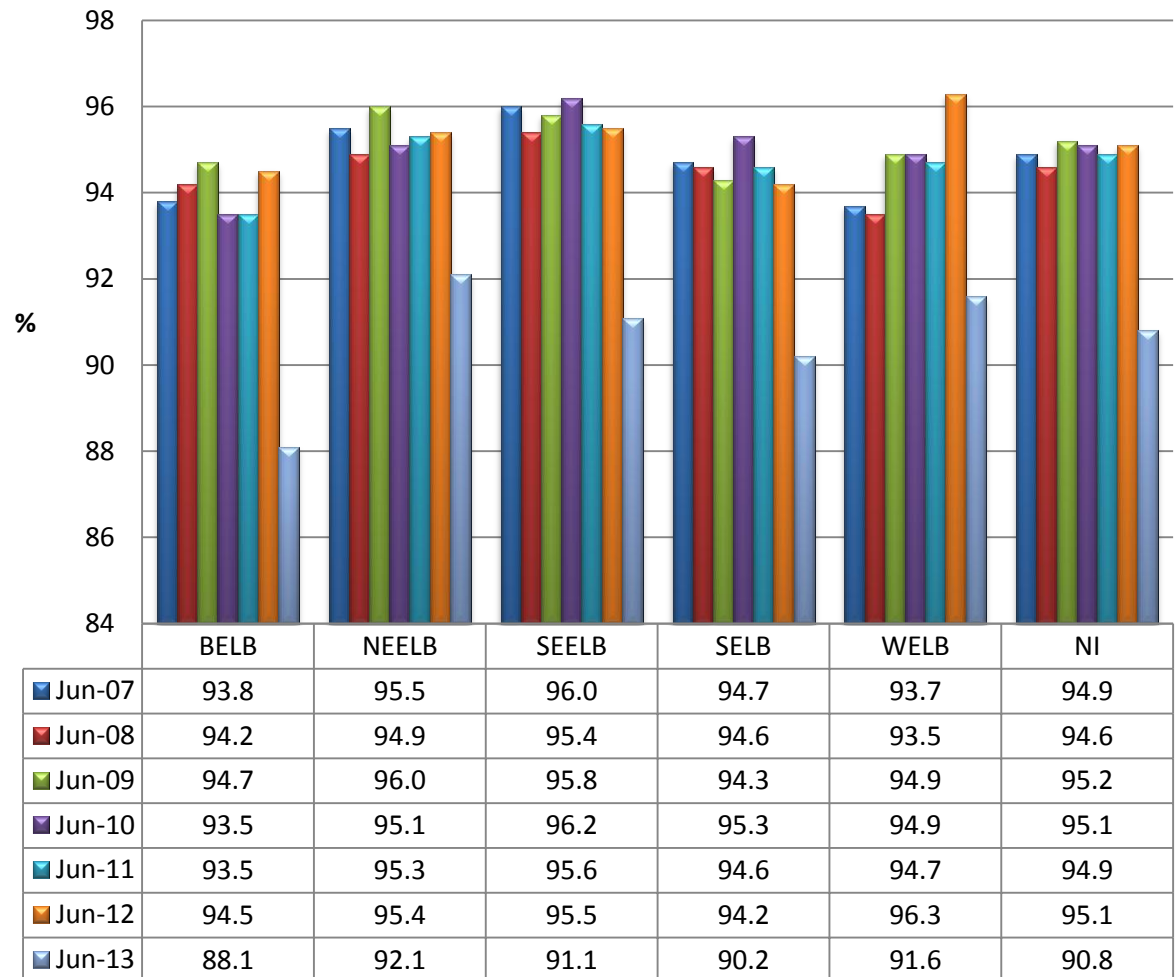
**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 2 or above. Level 3's are contained within the Level 2 or above information from June 2013.

## Key Stage ONE

Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE ONE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 2 or above**





# Key Stage One - ENGLISH

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

Data Source: Department of Education

59

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). (2)

## **The Story Behind the Trends -**

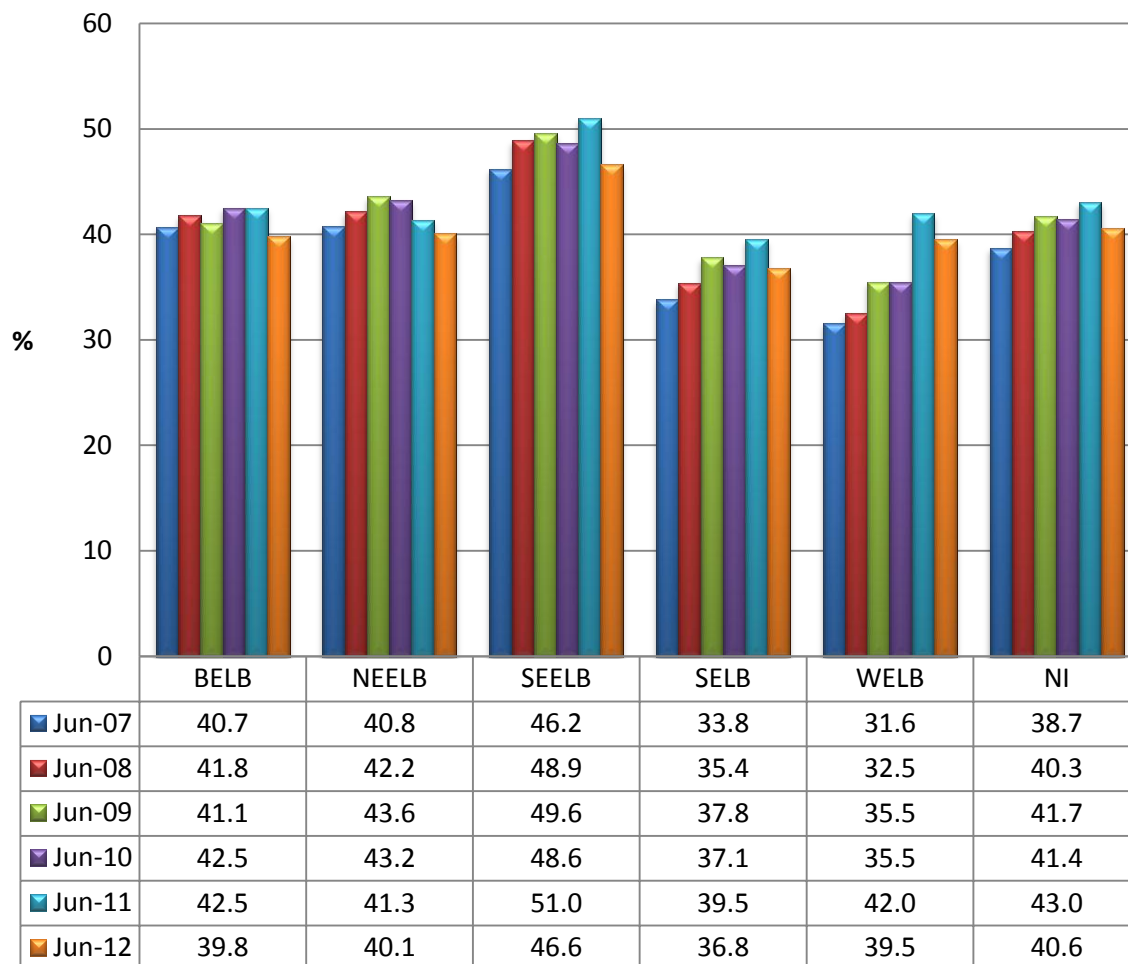
**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 2 or above. Level 3's are contained within the Level 2 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 57).

## **Key Stage ONE**

Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE ONE English – Percentage Achieving Level 3 or above**





# Key Stage One - MATHS

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

Data Source: Department of Education

## 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). (2)

### The Story Behind the Trends –

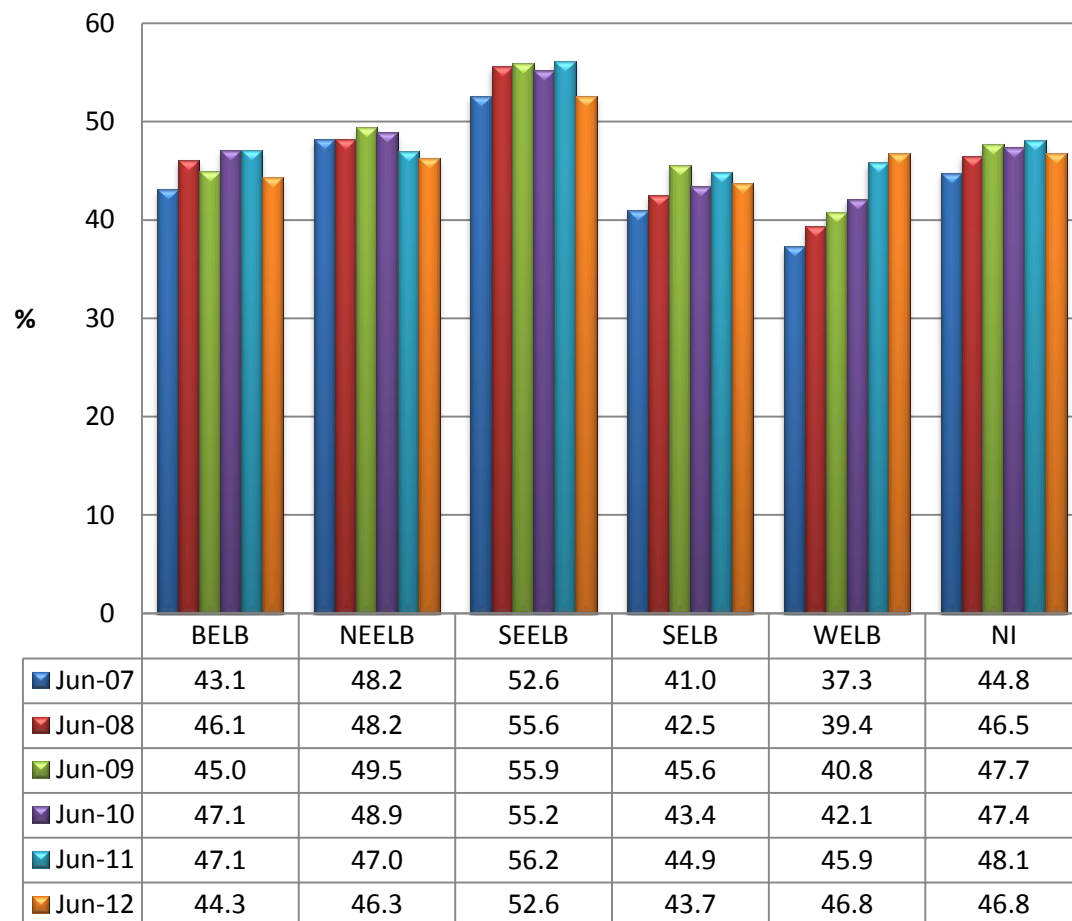
**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 2 or above. Level 3's are contained within the Level 2 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 58).

### Key Stage ONE

Years 3-4 Ages 7 to 8

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE ONE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 3 or above**





# Key Stage Two - ENGLISH

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

Data Source: Department of Education

61

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). (2)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - The NI average for June 13 is 77.1%. BELB and SEELB is below the NI average and NEELB, SELB and WELB are above.

**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 4 or above. Level 5's are contained within the Level 4 or above information from June 2013.

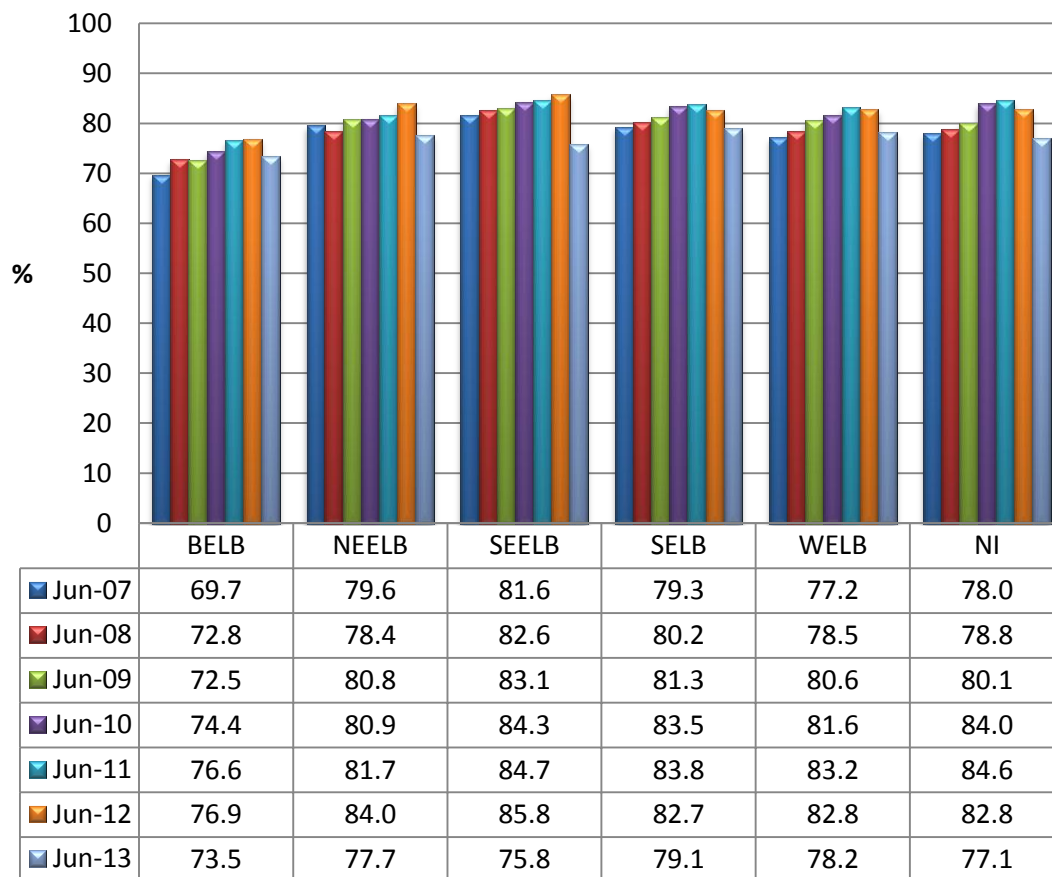
## Key Stage TWO

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**





# Key Stage Two – MATHS

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

Data Source: Department of Education

62

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). (2)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - The NI average is 78.5% in June 2013. BELB and SEELB are below the NI average and NEELB, SELB and WELB are all above.

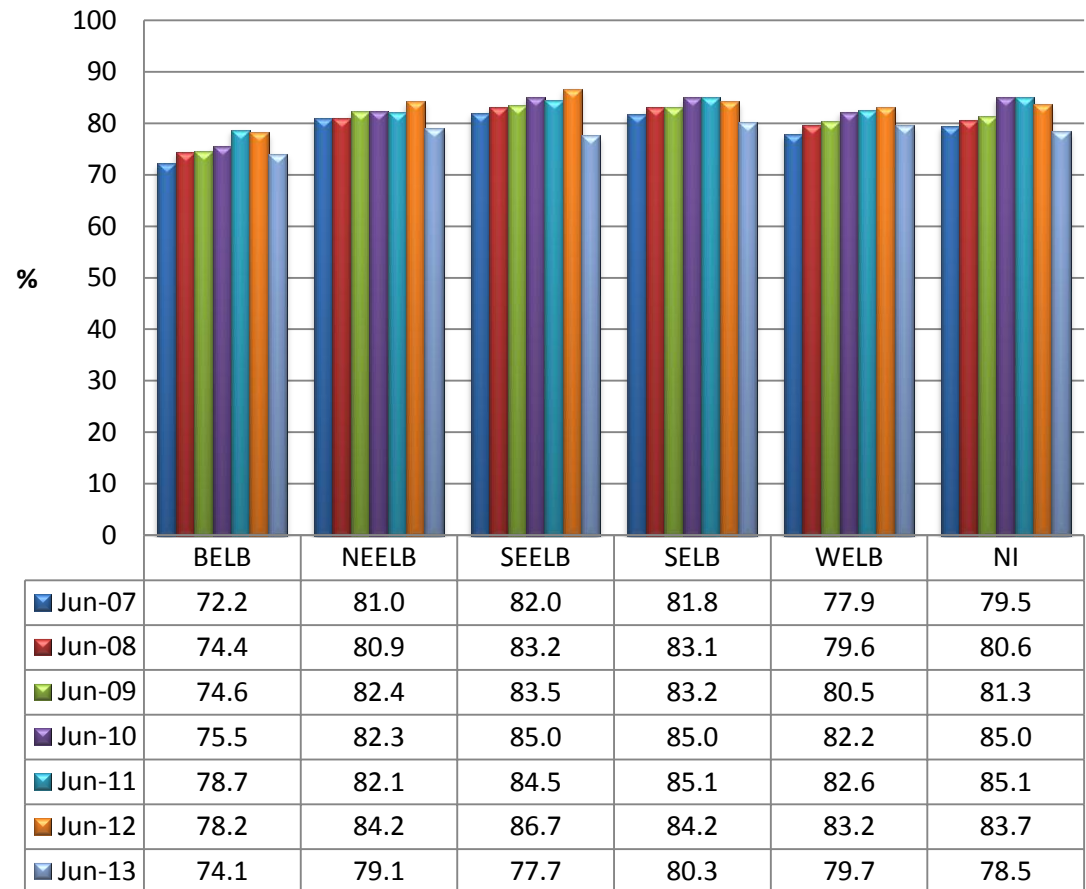
**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 4 or above. Level 5's are contained within the Level 4 or above information from June 2013.

## Key Stage TWO

Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE TWO Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 4 or above**





# Key Stage Two - ENGLISH

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

Data Source: Department of Education

63

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). (2)

## **The Story Behind the Trends –**

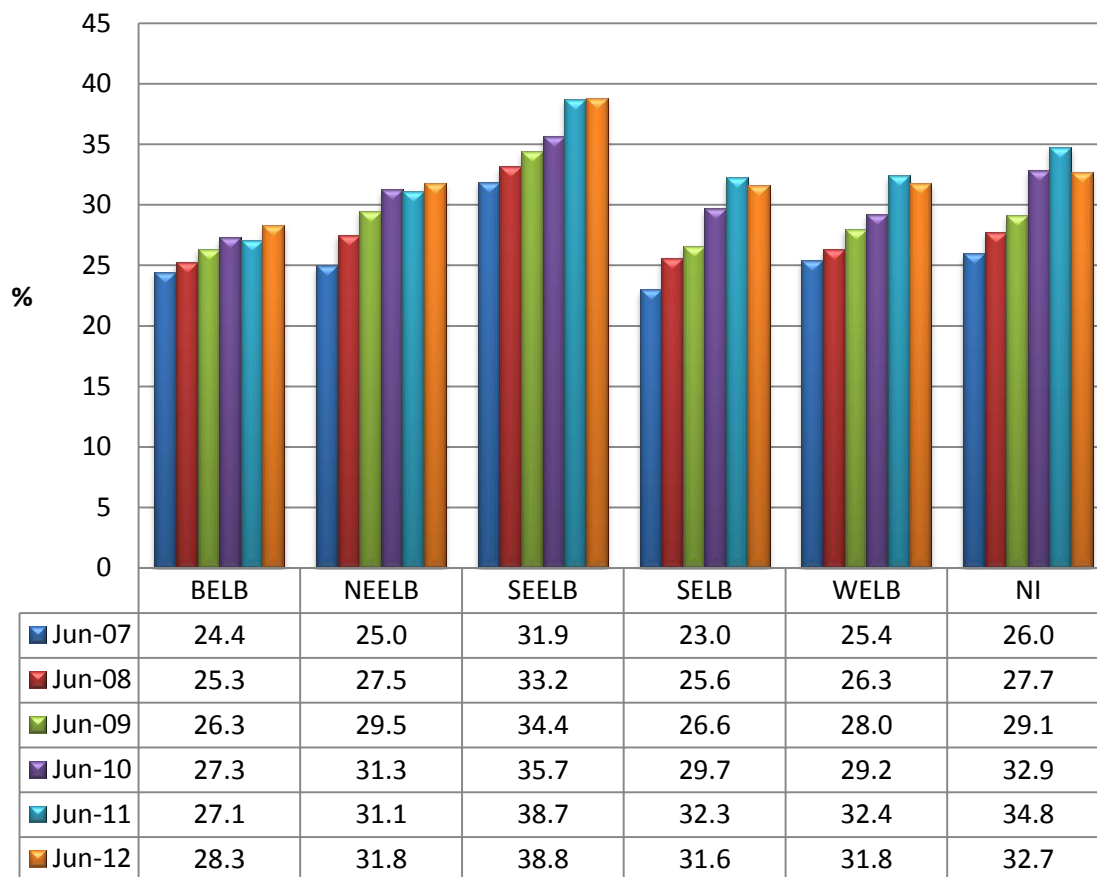
**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 4 or above. Level 5's are contained within the Level 4 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 61).

## **Key Stage TWO**

Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE TWO English – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above**





# Key Stage Two – MATHS

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

Data Source: Department of Education

64

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). (2)

## **The Story Behind the Trends –**

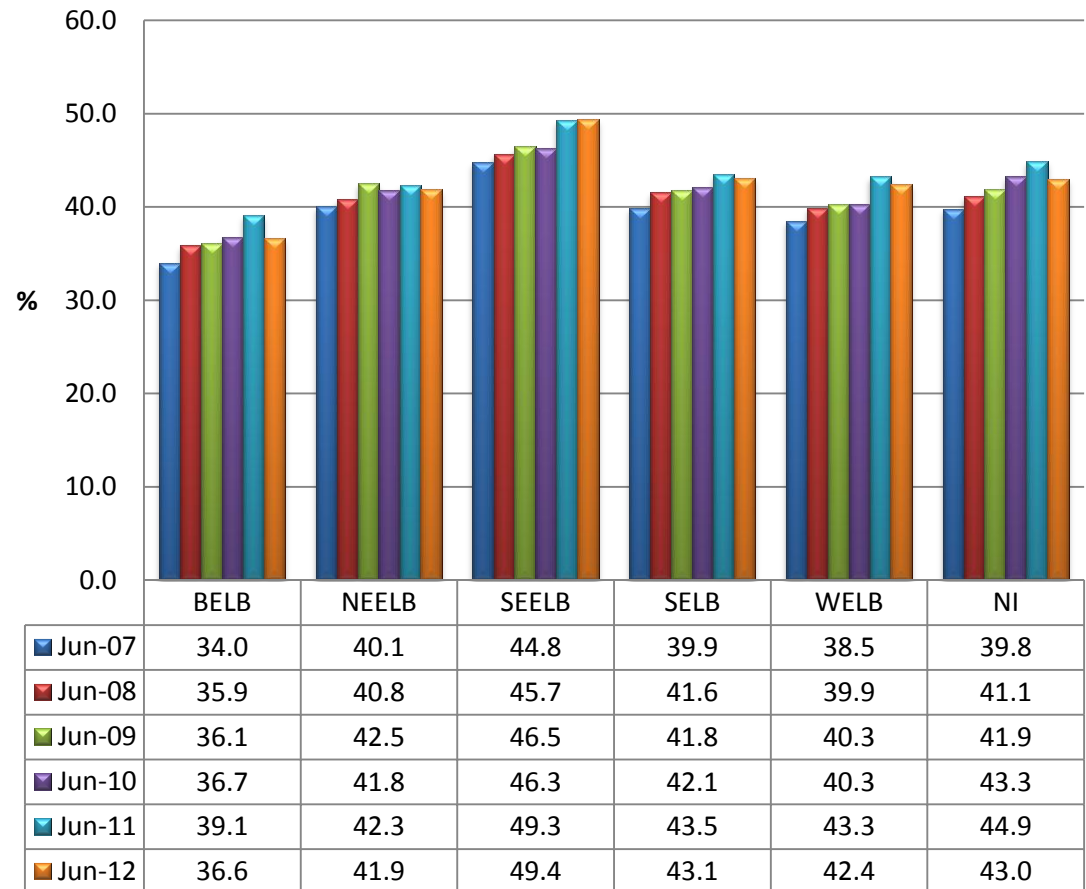
**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 4 or above. Level 5's are contained within the Level 4 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 62).

## **Key Stage TWO**

Years 5-7 Ages 9 to 11

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE TWO Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above**





# Key Stage Three - ENGLISH

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

Data Source: Department of Education

65

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). (2)

**The Story Behind the Trends-** The NI average is 72.2% in June 13. NEELB, SEELB and SELB are below the NI average and BELB and WELB are above.

**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 5 or above. Level 6's are contained within the Level 5 or above information from June 2013.

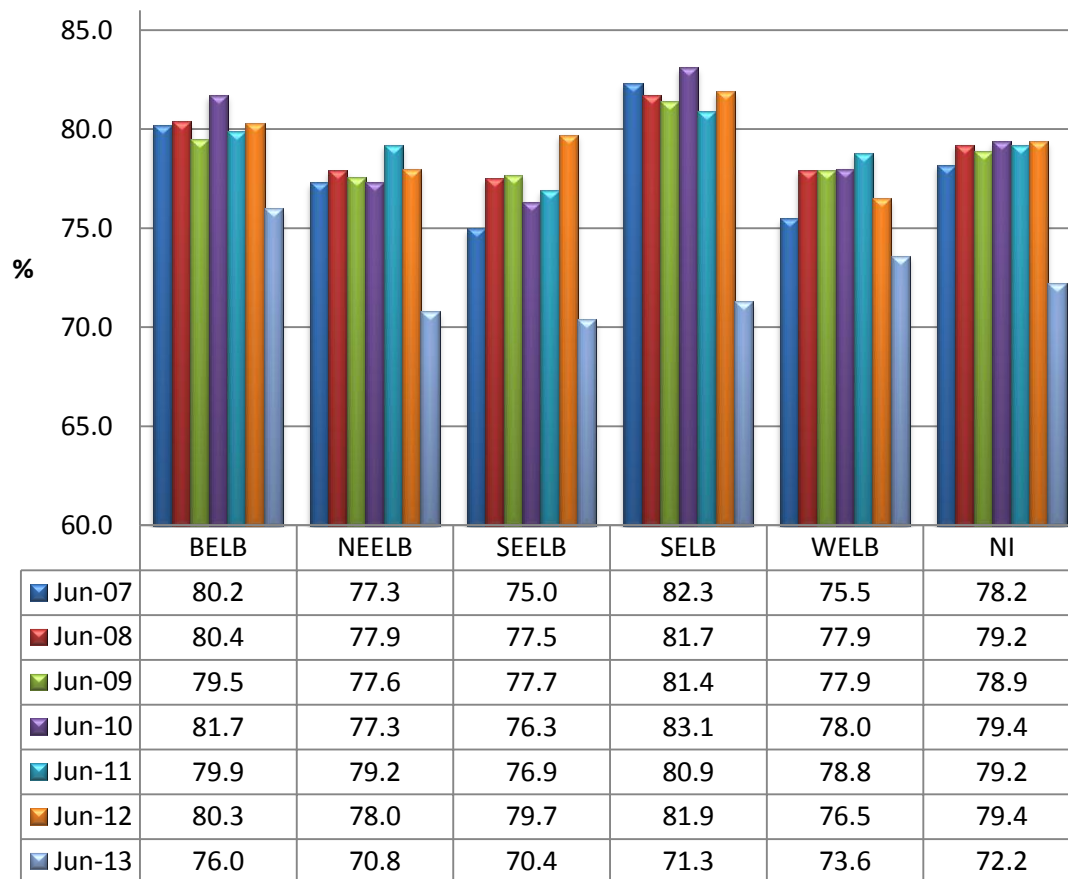
## Key Stage **THREE**

Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KS3 tests were made non-compulsory in 2005/06, therefore results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

**KEY STAGE THREE English – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above**





# Key Stage Three - MATHS

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

Data Source: Department of Education

66

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). (2)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - The NI average is 72.2 in June 13. BELB and WELB are above the NI average and NEELB and SEELB below.

**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 5 or above. Level 6's are contained within the Level 5 or above information from June 2013.

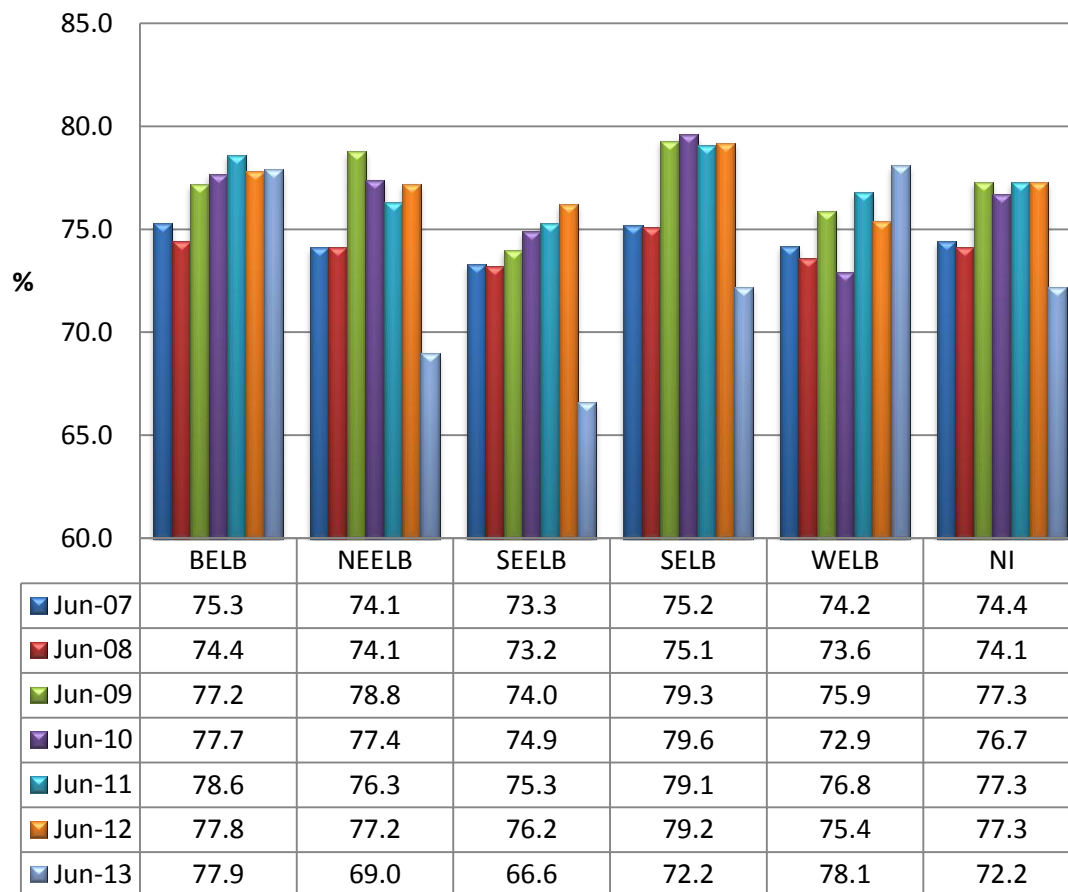
## Key Stage THREE

Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KS3 tests were made non-compulsory in 2005/06, therefore results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

**KEY STAGE THREE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above**





# Key Stage Three - SCIENCE

67

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

Data Source: Department of Education

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). (2)

## **The Story Behind the Trends –**

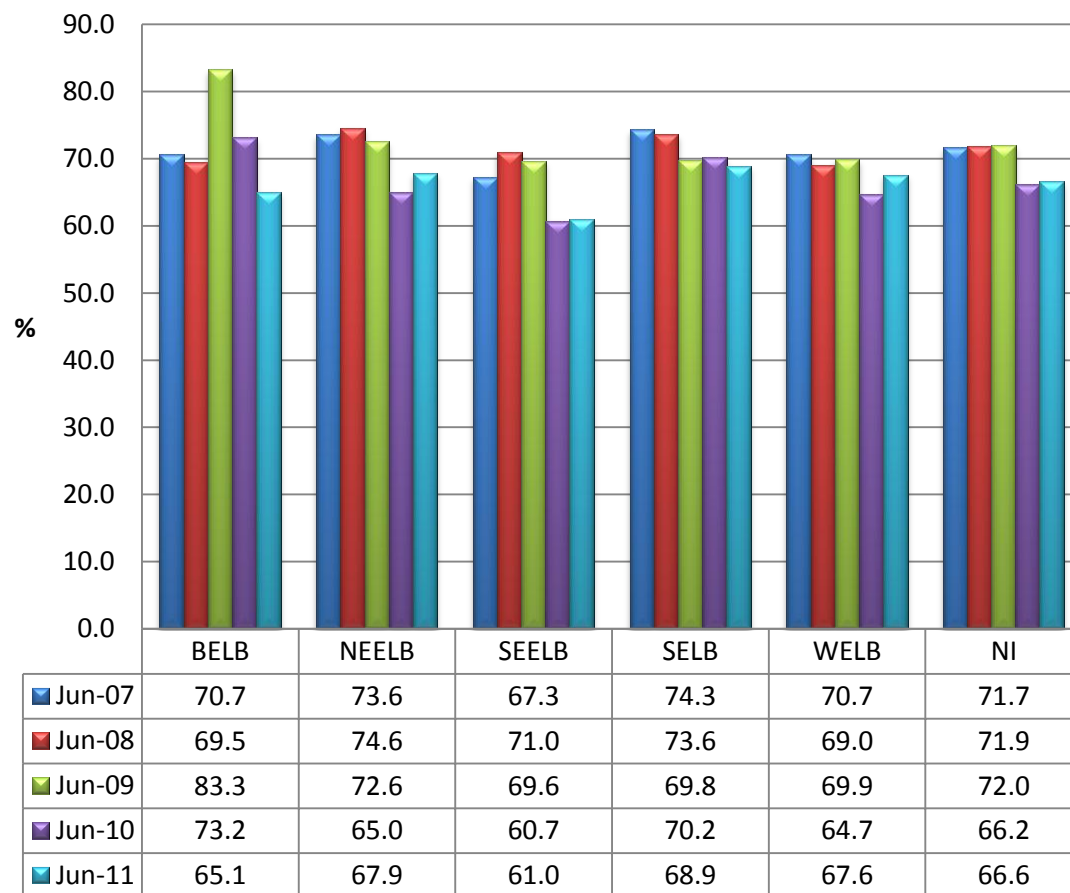
**Please Note:** Due to Science being made non-compulsory in 2005/06 and many schools not undertaking the assessment, DE took a decision not to report science in 2011/12 due to this under representation of the cohort.

## **Key Stage THREE**

Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE THREE Science – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above**





# Key Stage Three - ENGLISH

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

Data Source: Department of Education

68

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). (2)

## **The Story Behind the Trends –**

**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 5 or above. Level 6's are contained within the Level 5 or above information from June 2013. (See Page 65).

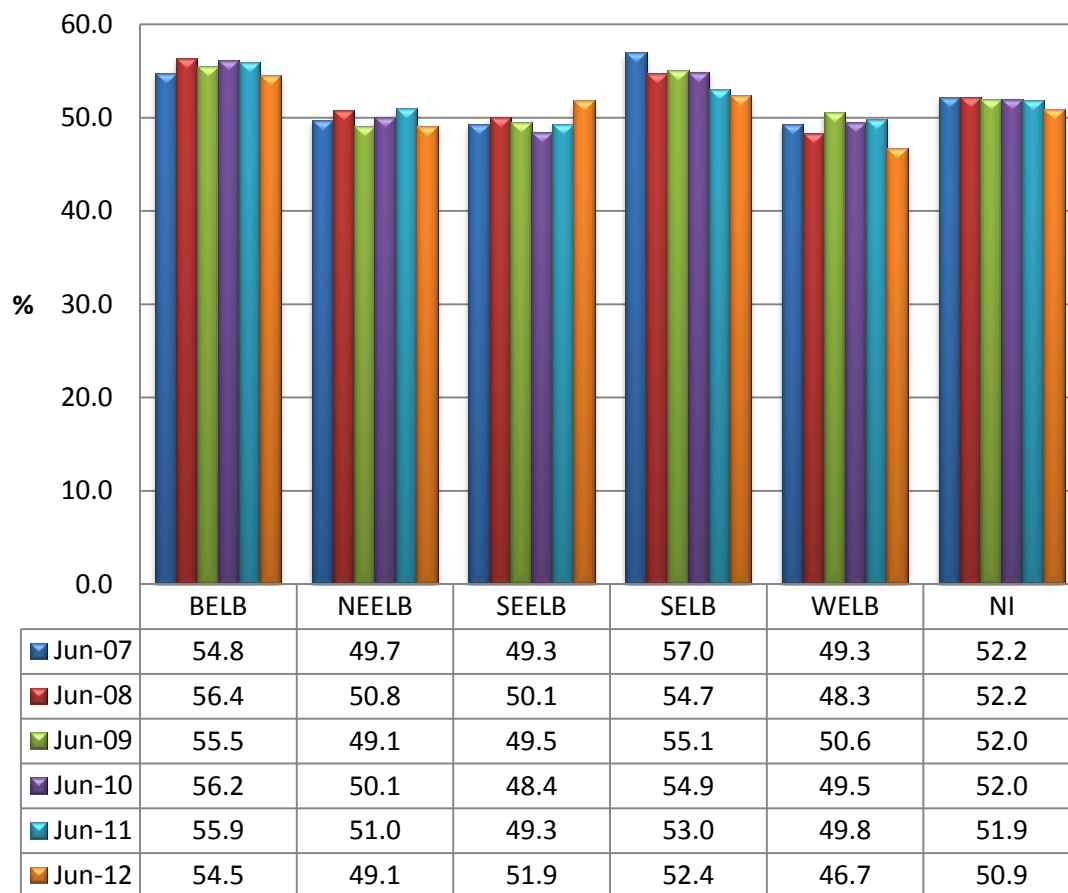
## **Key Stage THREE**

Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KS3 tests were made non-compulsory in 2005/06, therefore results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

**KEY STAGE THREE English – Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above**





# Key Stage Three - MATHS

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

Data Source: Department of Education

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). (2)

## **The Story Behind the Trends –**

**Please Note:** Due to a different assessment procedure information is only available at Level 5 or above. Level 6's are contained within the Level 5 or above information for June 2013. (See Page 66).

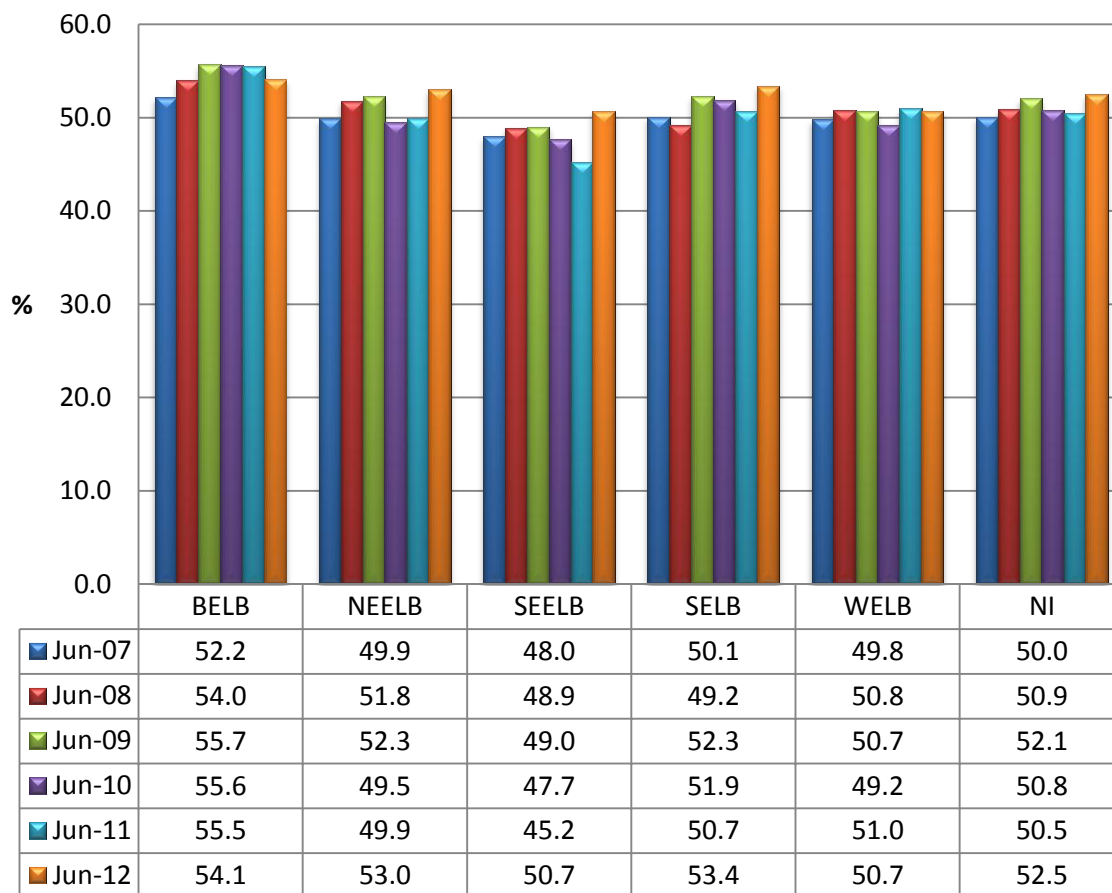
## **Key Stage THREE**

Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

KS3 tests were made non-compulsory in 2005/06, therefore results from then onwards refer to Assessments.

**KEY STAGE THREE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above**





# Key Stage Three - SCIENCE

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

Data Source: Department of Education

70

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). (2)

## **The Story Behind the Trends –**

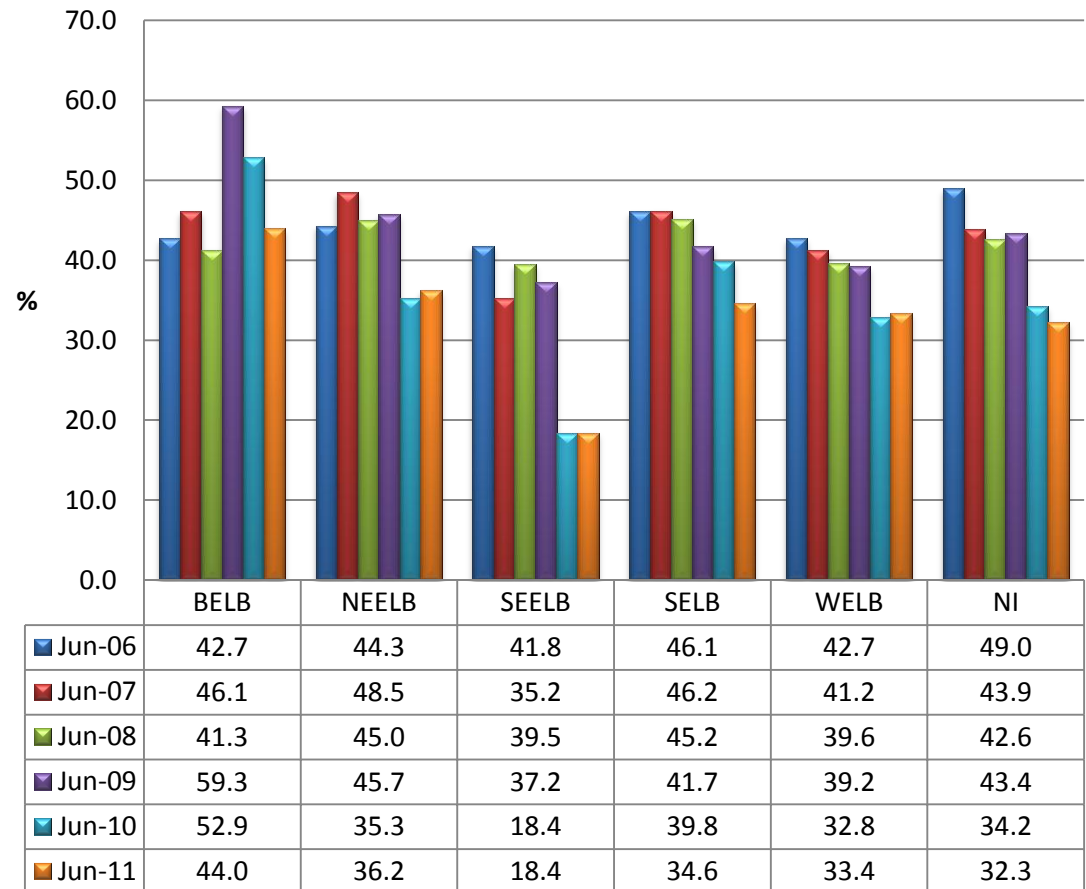
**Please Note:** Due to Science being made non-compulsory in 2005/06 and many schools not undertaking the assessment, DE took a decision not to report science in 2011/12 due to this under representation of the cohort.

## **Key Stage THREE**

Years 8-10 Ages 12 to 14

Excludes Special & Independent Schools.

**KEY STAGE THREE Science – Percentage Achieving Level 6 or above**





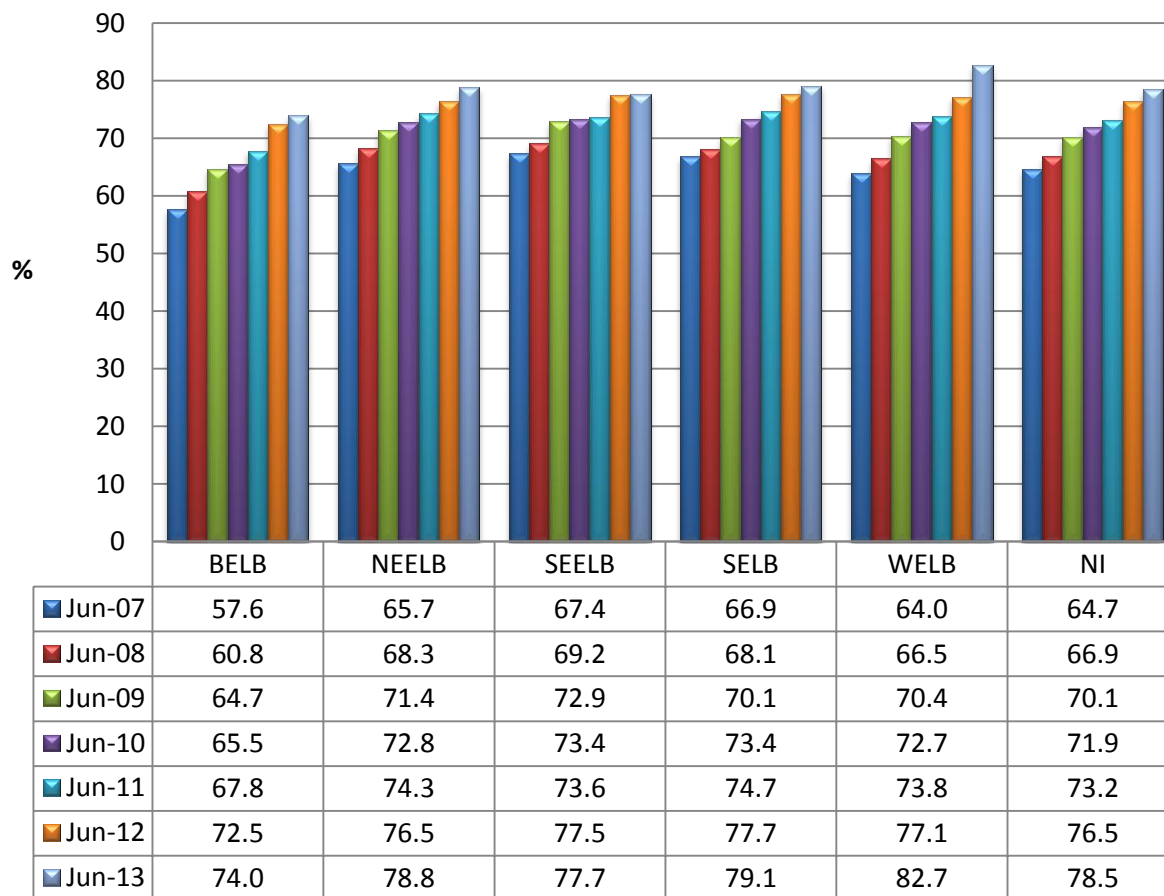
# Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A\*-C) or Above

71

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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



**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](http://www.deni.gov.uk), 2009). (3)

**The Story Behind the Trends -** The percentage of young people gaining 5 GCSEs (A\*-C) has risen from 64.7% in June 07 to 78.5% in June 13 in Northern Ireland. All Education Board areas have followed this trend.



# Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs

Data Source: Department of Education

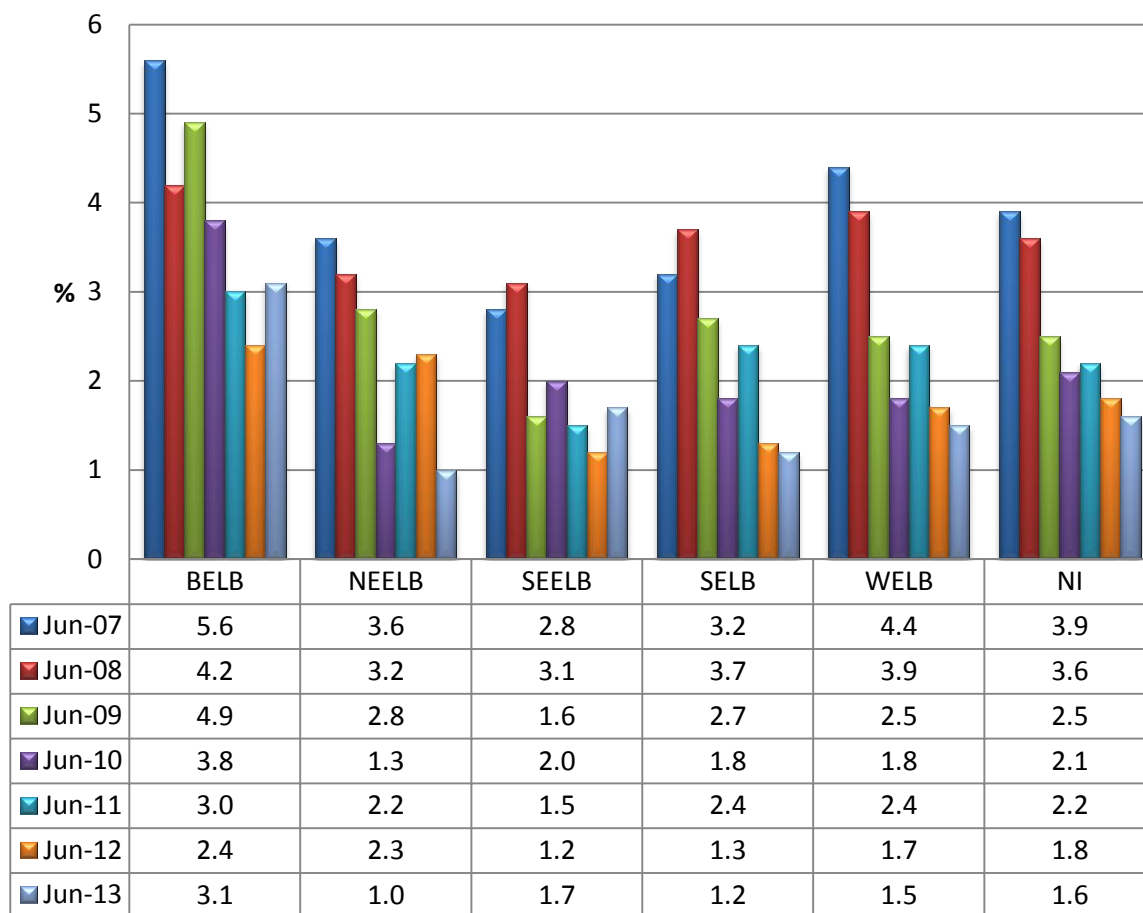
72

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](http://www.deni.gov.uk), 2009). (3)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - The percentage of young people leaving school with no GCSEs in NI has fallen from 3.9% in June 07 to 1.6% in June 13. There were a total of 372 young people leaving school with no GCSEs in 2013. The BELB and SEELB have seen a slight increase in numbers during the last year.

Percentage of Young People Leaving School with no GCSEs





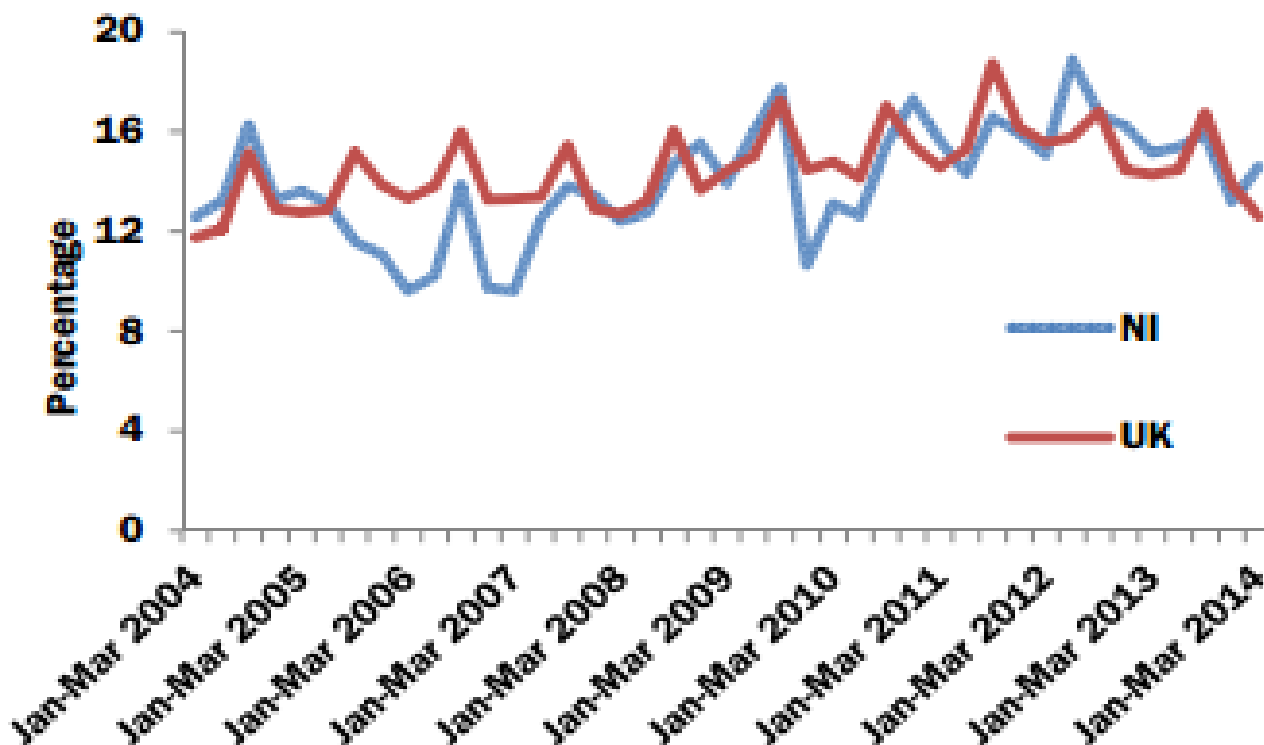
# Percentage of Young People Aged 16-24 years on NEETS

73

Data Source: Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey

## NEETs, NI v UK over 10 years

Figure 15



### NEETs United Kingdom Comparison

For the period January - March 2014, the NI NEETs rate for those aged 16-24 stood at 14.6%, compared to a UK average of 12.6%. Of the countries within the UK, Northern Ireland had the highest 16-24 NEETs rate. Scotland (14.3%) had the second highest rate followed by Wales (13.8%), with England having the lowest (12.3%).

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



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

74

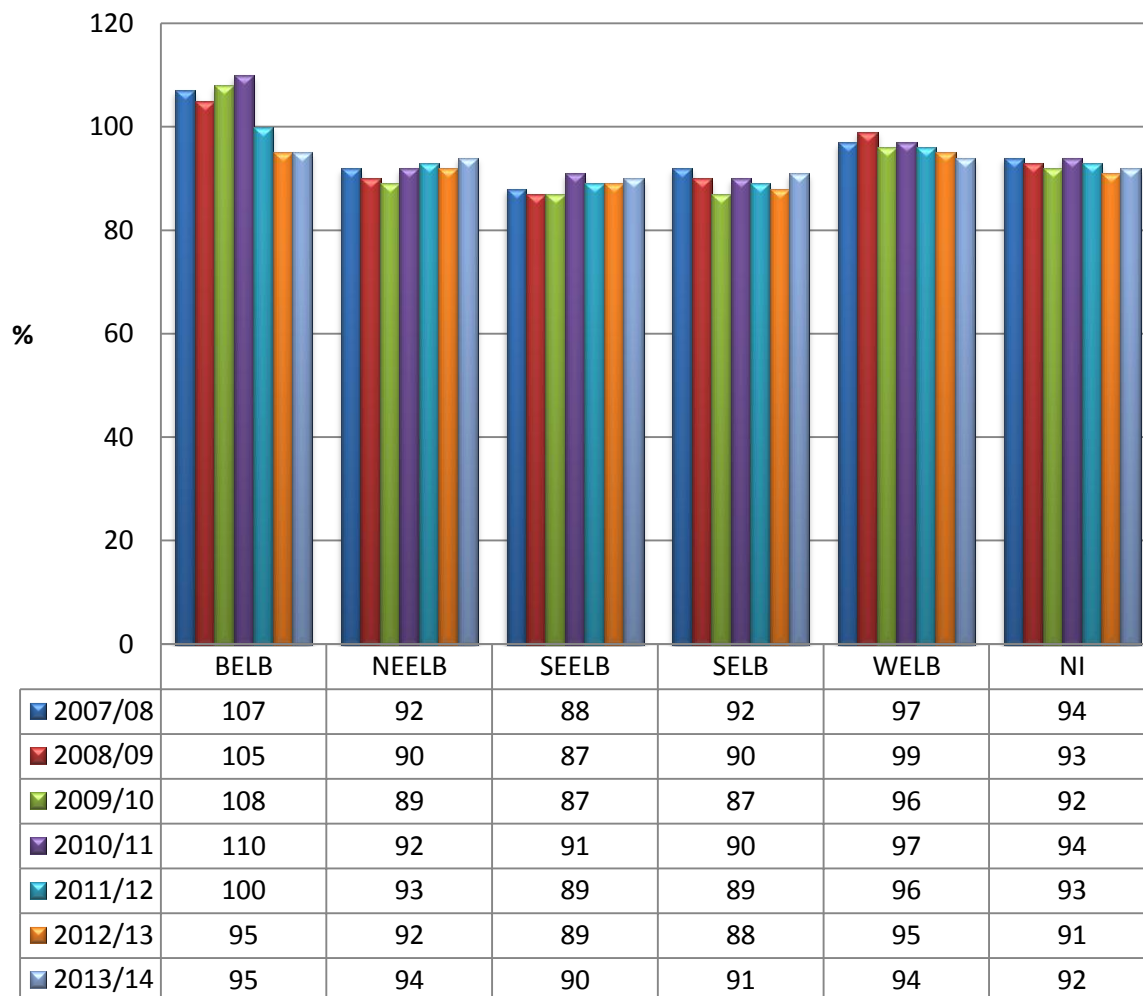
Data Source: Department of Education

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). (4)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - The uptake rate has remained quite static over the last years in pre-school places. BELB has consistently had higher uptake of pre-school places, with a slight drop in the past two years.  
(**Please Note:** 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





# Living in Safety and with Stability

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

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

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

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

## Key Findings

- At 31 March 2014, 25,998 children in Northern Ireland were known to Social Services as a Child in Need, of which 17% were recorded as having a disability. Almost half of these had a learning disability.
- A Child is in Need if: (a) he or she is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of services by an authority; (b) his or her health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired without the provision of such services; or (c) he or she is disabled. Source: Children (NI) Order 1995.
- During 2013/14 - 40,165 referrals were made to children's services in Northern Ireland, having increased by 43% between 2007/08 and 2013/14.
- The number of children referred has increased by 7% from 2012/13 to 2013/14. The rise in the number of referrals may be explained by a number of factors including the recent economic downturn, greater awareness of child protection issues and greater willingness to take action to protect children who are potentially at risk.
- The Northern HSC Trust had received the largest amount of referrals accounting for 25% of the overall total whereas the South Eastern HSC Trust received the fewest number of referrals amounting to 17% of the overall total.
- Of the children referred to Social Services, a quarter had their needs met at the time of referral whereas 71% were allocated for further action (assessment/service);
- For those that were allocated for Further Action, the majority related to a carer who needed support to give appropriate care for the child (78%), 20% related to child protection investigations whereas 2% related to a child with disability.

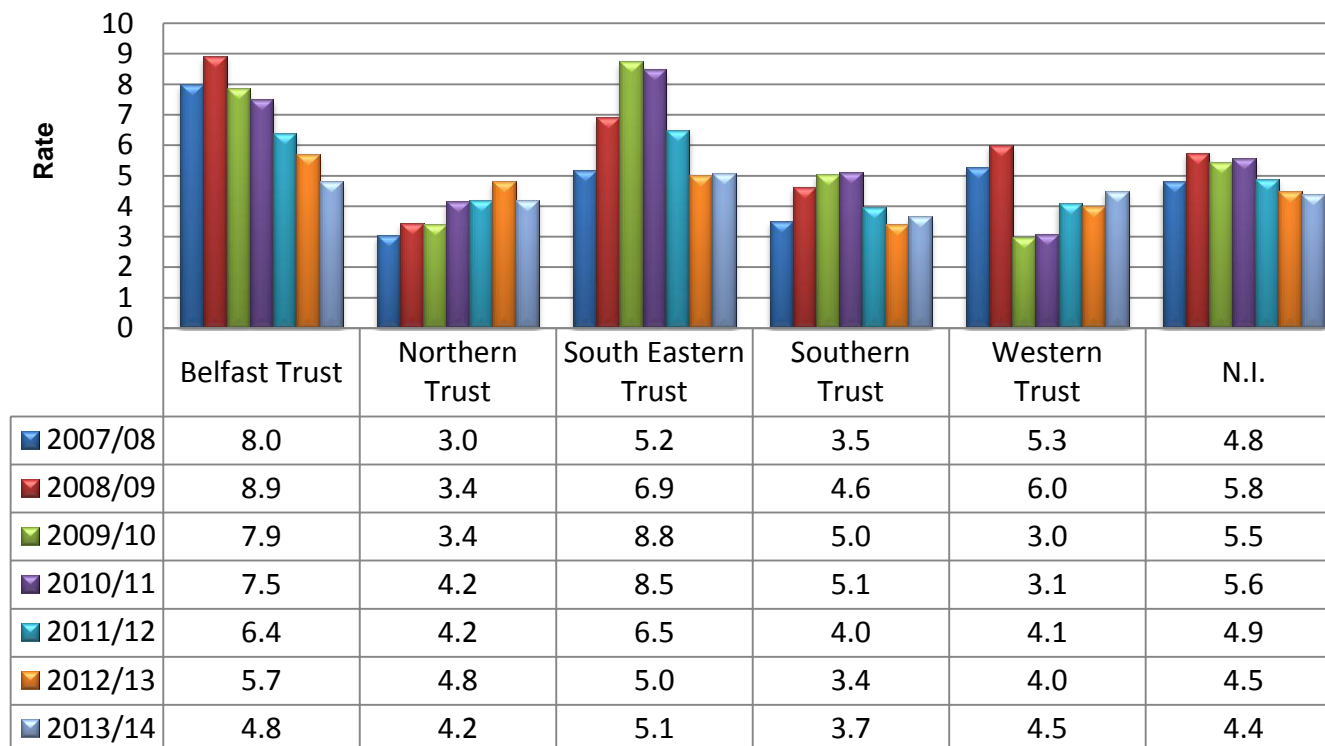


Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Report

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

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



### **The Story Behind the Trends -**

There were a total of 1,914 children on child protection register in Northern Ireland at 31 March 14 a decrease of 47 (2%) since March 13 (1,961).

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. Three Trusts have seen a slight decrease in the rate of children registered in 2013/14, with Belfast and the Northern Trust seeing a decrease.

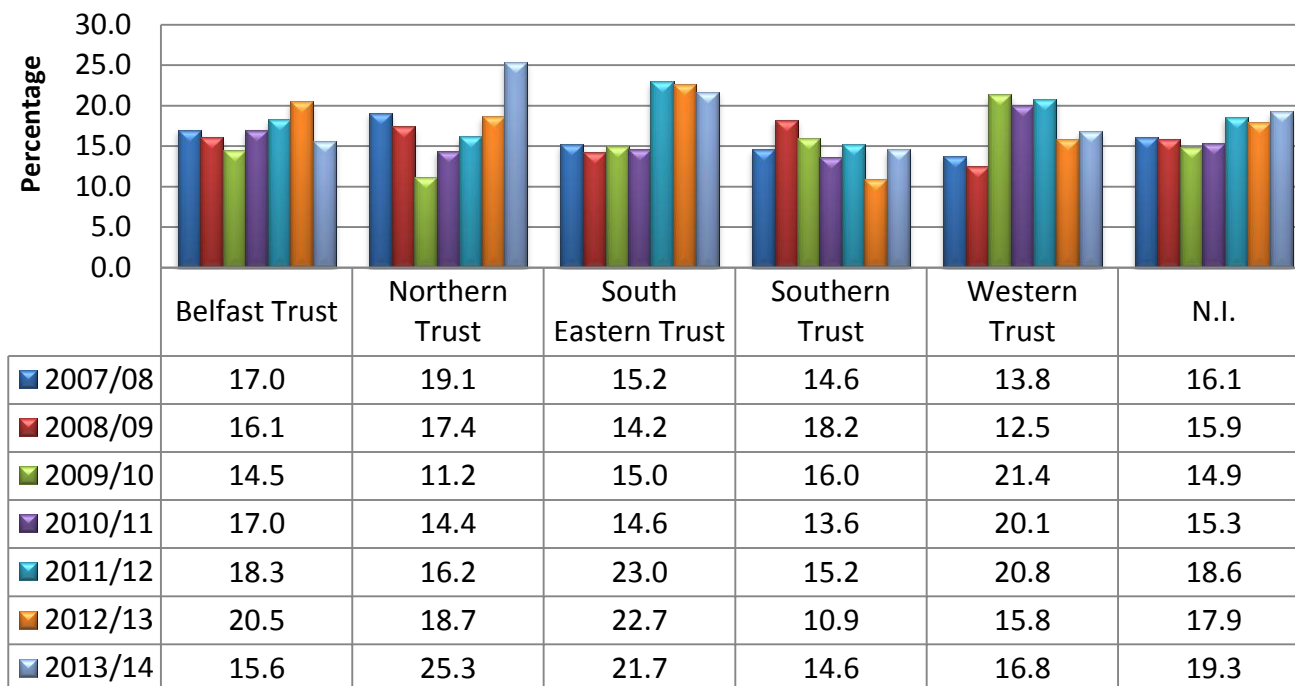


Data Source: HSCB Corporate Parenting Report

## LIVING IN SAFETY AND WITH STABILITY

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### Percentage of Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register



### The Story Behind the Trends-

Overall during 2013/14 there were 386 children re-registered on the Child Protection Register.

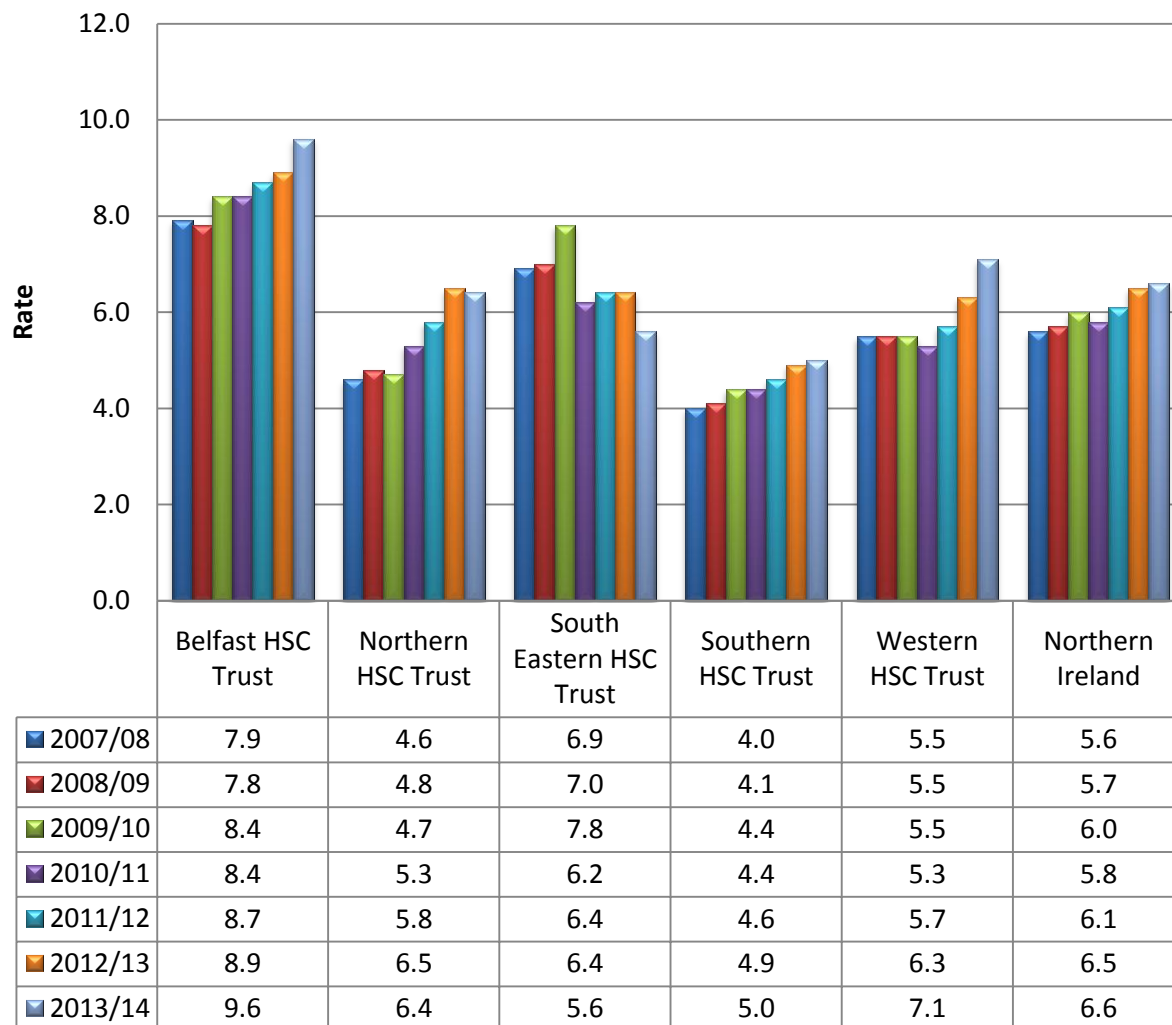
*Figures based on percentage of total registrations.*



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

**The Story Behind the Trends -** At 31 March 2014, there were 2,858 LAC in Northern Ireland, up by 2% (51) from 2013. Of the 2,858 looked after children, 75% were in foster care, 13% were placed with family, 7% were in residential care and 5% were in other placement types. 23% had been in care for less than 1 year; with 9% in care for 10 years or longer.

Looked After Children per 1000 population aged 0-17 years





# Children who are Victims of Domestic Violence

Data Source: Police Service in Northern Ireland (PSNI)

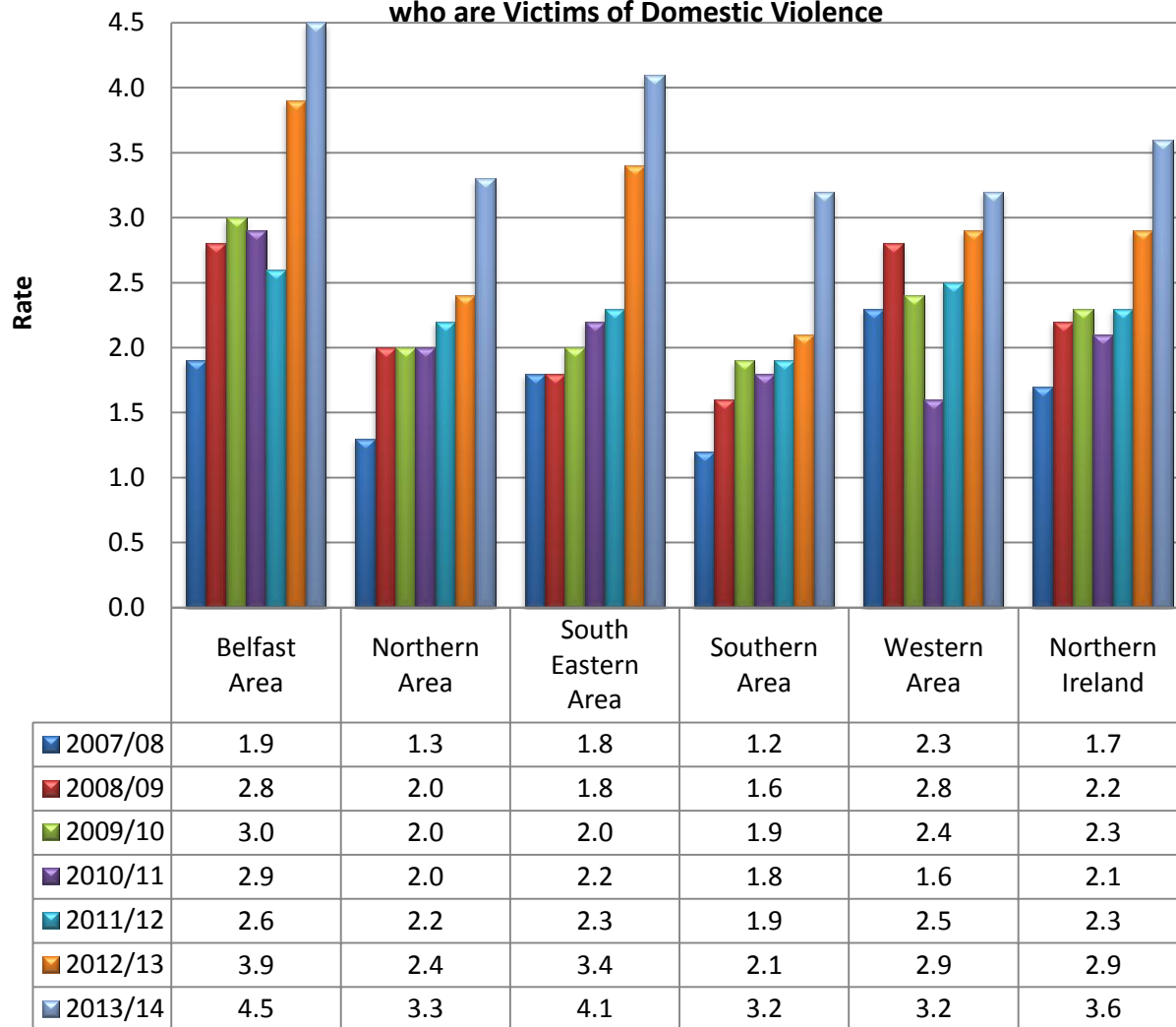
80

Living in Safety and with Stability

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

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

Rate/1000 Children & YP Aged 0-17  
who are Victims of Domestic Violence



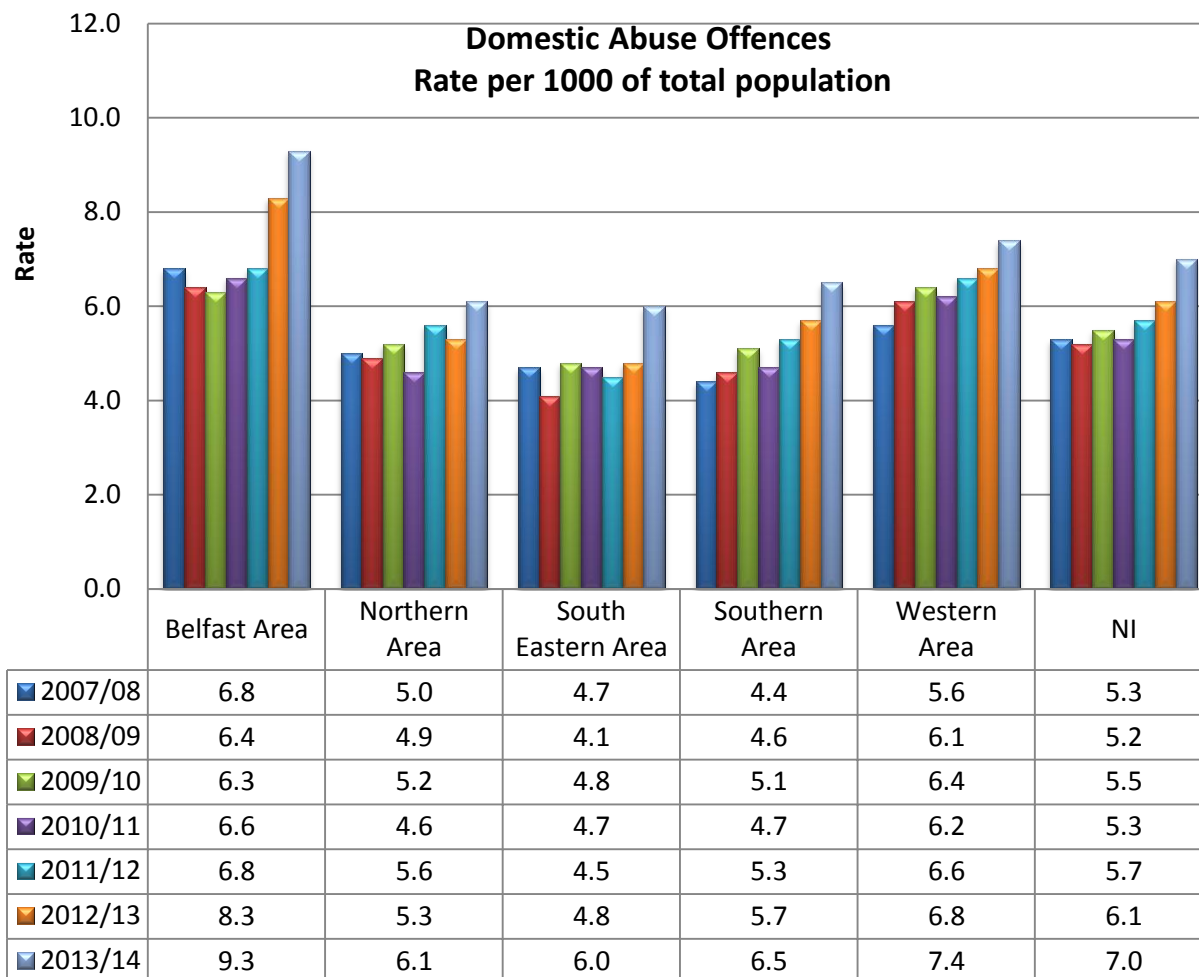


# Domestic Abuse Offences

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). (6) Exposure to DV can have very damaging long-term effects on a child's mental health, sense of identity and ability to form relationships. Research highlights that the effects of DV are amplified for pre-schoolers, who are completely dependent on parents for all aspects of their care and may therefore witness greater amounts of violence than older children (Holt, Buckley & Whelan, 2008). (7)



**The Story Behind the Trends** - Over the last two years the number of offences have increased in all areas., with the Belfast and Western Area 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 under-estimation of the number of offences.

*Please note: Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the incident occurred.*



# Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence

82

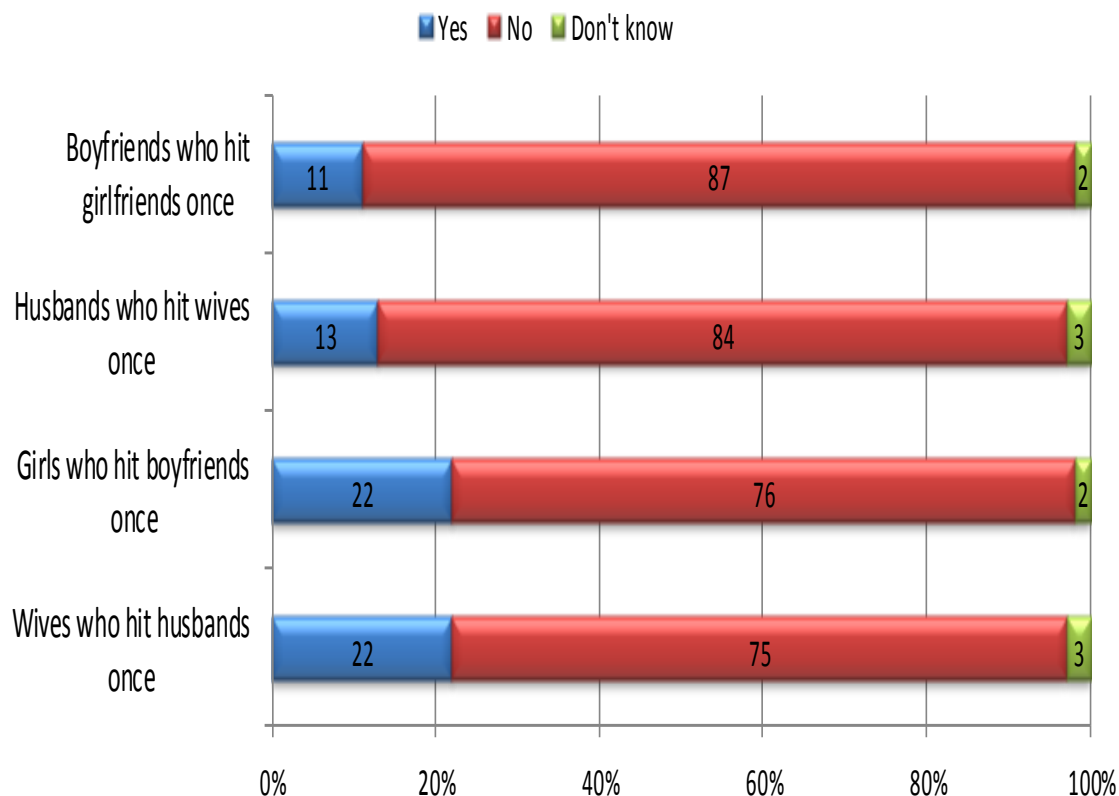
Data Source: YPBAS 2013, DHSSPS Sample: 7606 pupils aged 11 – 16 (Form1/Year8 – Form 5/Year12), from schools selected randomly throughout NI. (8)

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.
- ☐ 13% think that husbands who hit wives once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- ☐ 10% 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.
- ☐ 22% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think girlfriends who hit boyfriends once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- ☐ 22% of pupils in years 11 and 12 think wives who hit husbands once deserve a second chance in the relationship.
- ☐ 22% 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.

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

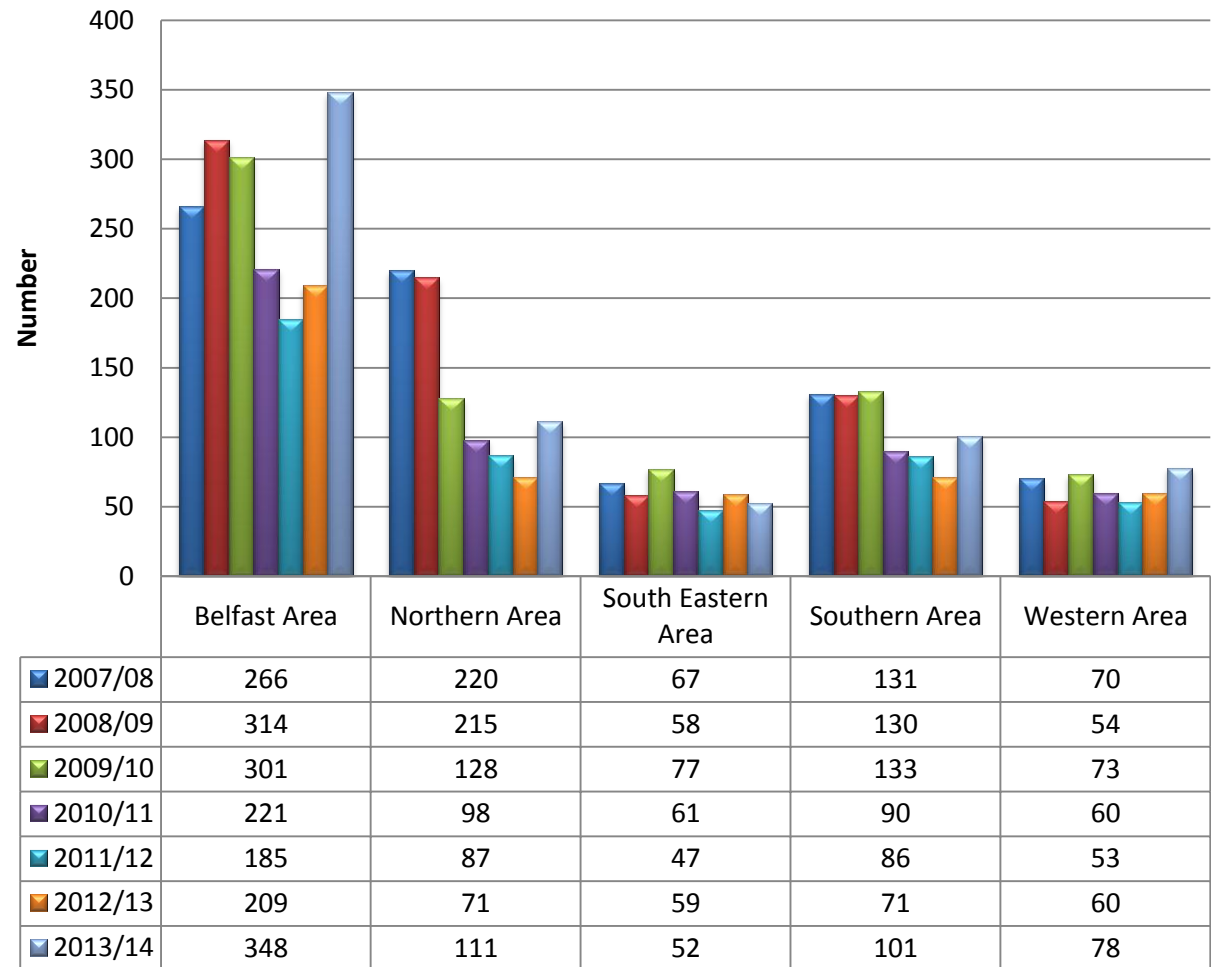


Data Source: NINIS

## Why is it Important?

Both individual and systemic forms of racism and discrimination have far reaching social, economic and personal consequences. Long standing racism can result in profound trauma that can impact generations of a group or community:- Racism can prevent members of certain groups from feeling like equal and valued members of society. It can isolate and exclude people, creating resentment and mistrust of others. Racism can result in ongoing psychological stress and anxiety, which can have an impact on work, family life and overall health and well-being. Racism can prevent people from having equal opportunities to better their lives and is the primary reason for higher levels of unemployment and under employment among different racial groups. It can prevent groups and communities from interacting with each other and can increase discomfort, fear and resentment. Racism can also have negative effects on an individual's physical and mental health.

## Number of Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation



**The Story Behind the Trends** - Up until 2013 most areas were seeing a drop in the number of offences recorded with a racist motivation. However, a number of areas, in particular Belfast Area, has seen a sharp rise in these offences.



# Children Killed on the Roads

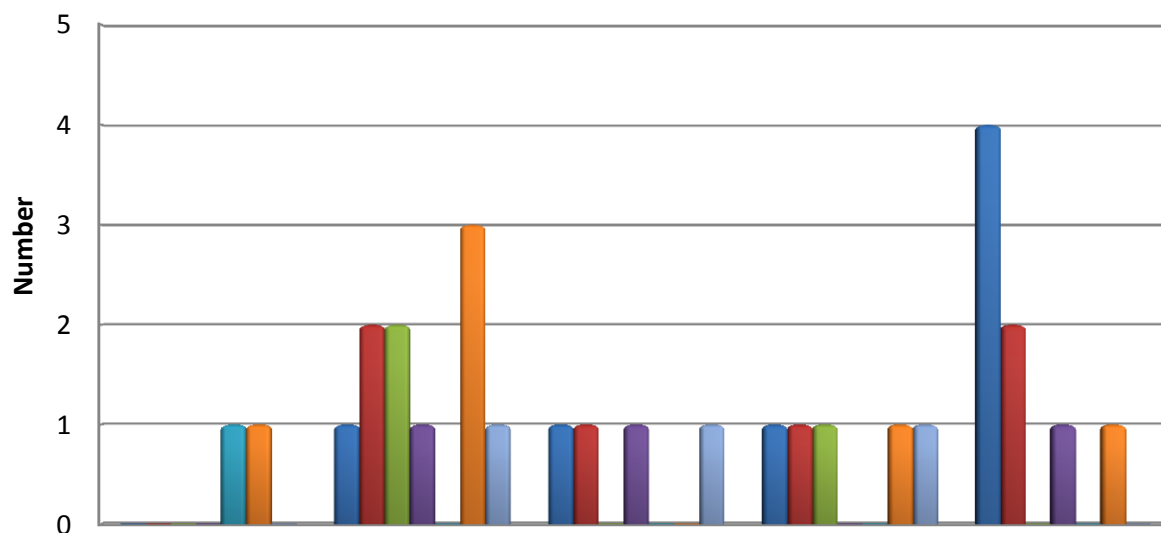
Data Source: PSNI

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). (9) Social and economic factors play a part in child road injuries. Research has shown that children from social class V are five times more likely to be killed as pedestrians than those from class I (Child Accident Prevention Trust, 2009). (10)

**The Story Behind the Trends -** Figures show fluctuation from across all areas, with the Western Area having 4 children killed in 2007/08 and 3 children killed in 2012/13 in the Northern area. In 2013/14 there were 3 children killed on the roads within Northern Ireland.

Number of 0 -16 year olds Killed on the Roads



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area
2007/08	0	1	1	1	4
2008/09	0	2	1	1	2
2009/10	0	2	0	1	0
2010/11	0	1	1	0	1
2011/12	1	0	0	0	0
2012/13	1	3	0	1	1
2013/14	0	1	1	1	0



# Children Seriously or Slightly Injured on the Roads

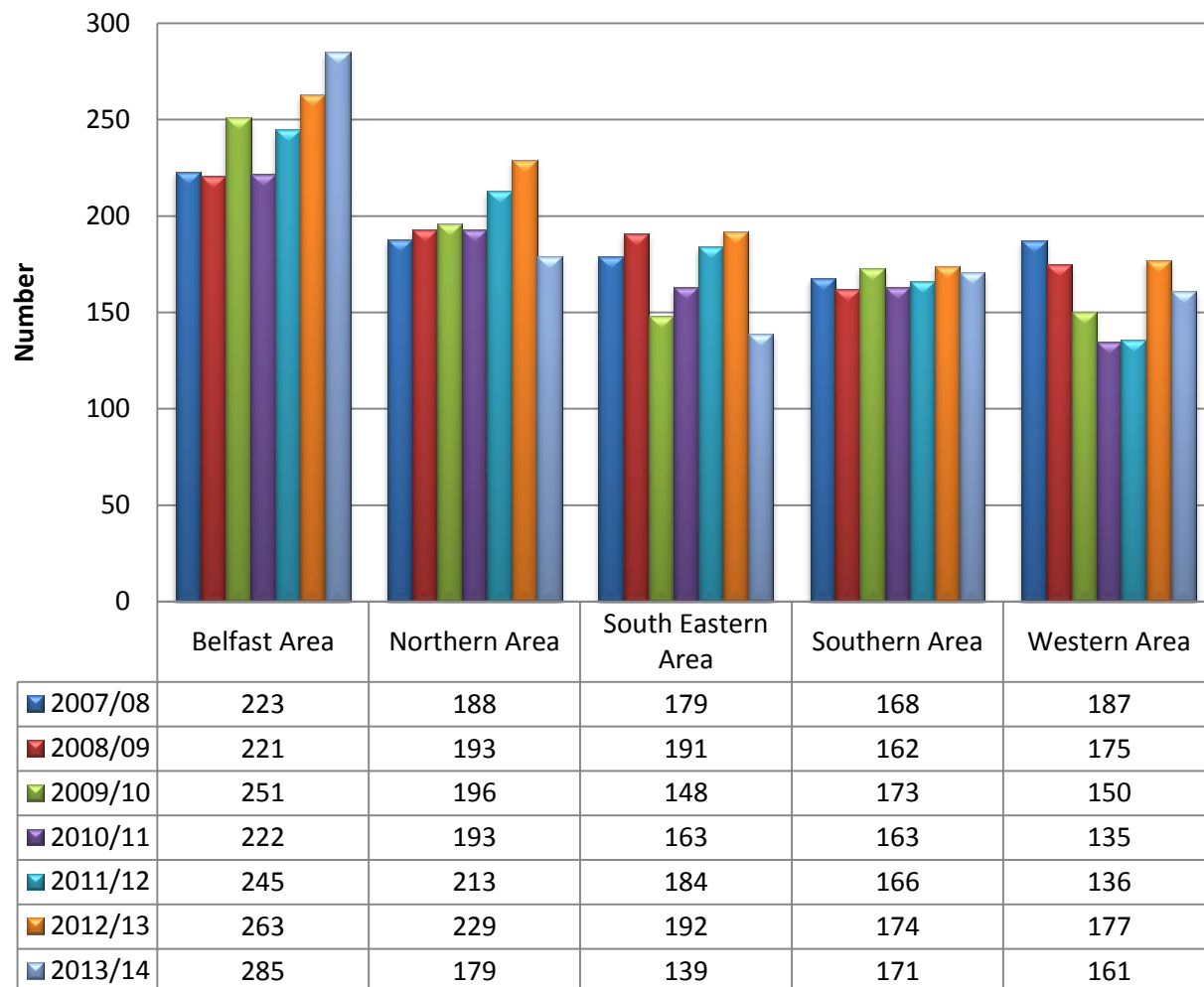
Data Source: PSNI

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## **The Story Behind the Trends -**

Figures show fluctuation from year to year across all areas. In 2013/14 there were 935 children seriously or slightly injured on the roads within Northern Ireland, a drop of 100 from 2012/13.

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





# Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

Data Source: PSNI

## Why is it Important?

Anti-social behaviour can have a negative effect on the quality of life of individuals and communities. It is therefore important to report concerns about anti-social behaviour you are experiencing at an early stage.

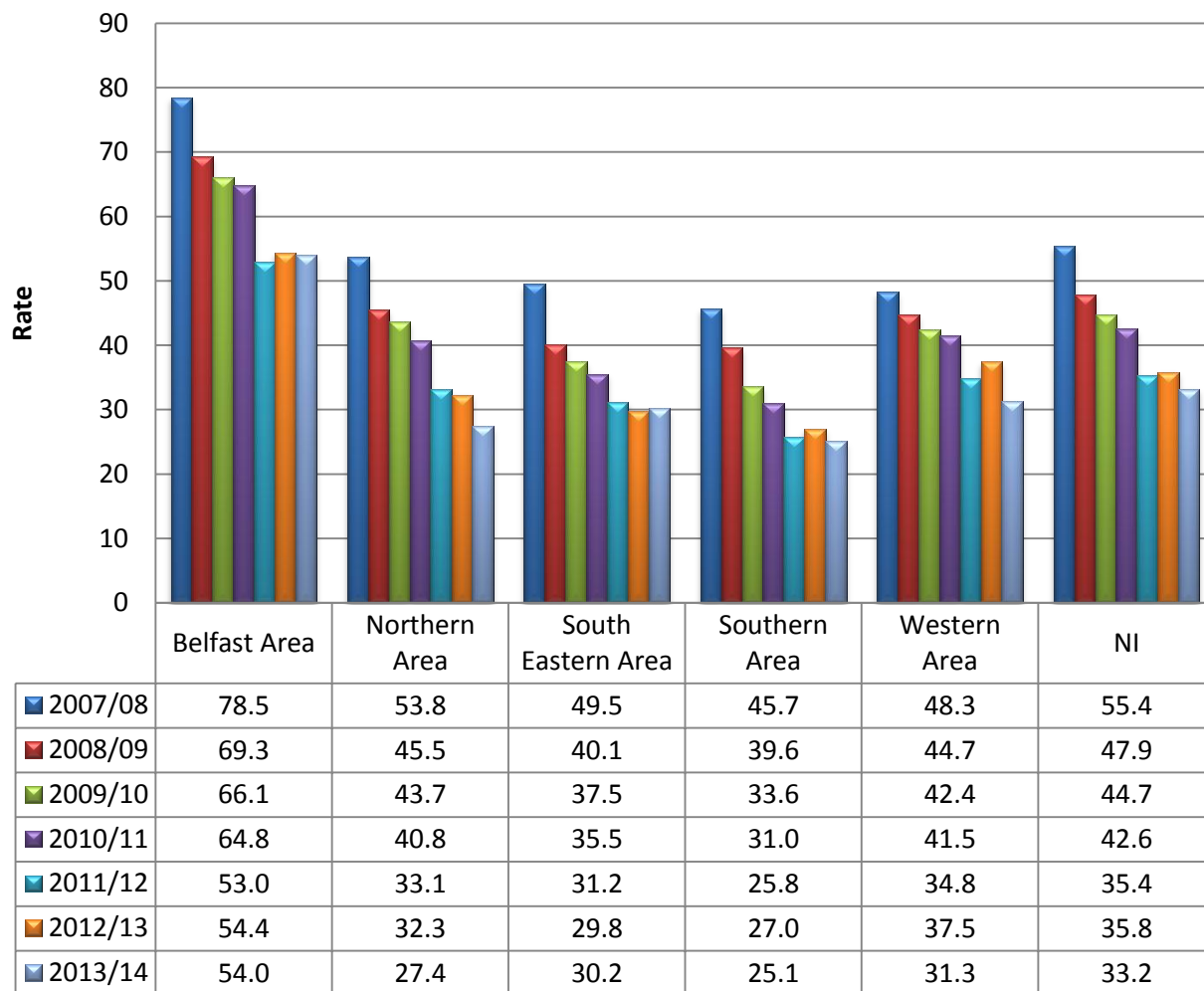
The term anti-social behaviour (ASB) is used to describe a wide range of inconsiderate and nuisance behaviour, such as:

excessive noise, graffiti, littering and disputes with neighbours.

The PSNI gather information on anti-social behaviour for both adults and young people who come to the attention of the police and decide on the course of action required. This can range from a warning letter, home visit, Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) right up to an Anti Social Behaviour Order (ASBO). Each course of action is looked on in an individual basis. (11)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - Figures show fluctuation from year to year across all areas. In 2013/14 all areas are below the NI rate of 33.2, except the Belfast Area.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Rate per 1000 of Total Population





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

- ☐ In 2013, on at least some occasion, 54% of pupils use a mobile phone or MP3 player while crossing the road, 28% run across the road without checking for traffic and 48% carry on with friends while crossing the road.
- ☐ In 2010, on at least some occasions, 61% of pupils use a mobile phone or MP3 player while crossing the road, 30% run across the road without checking for traffic and 56% carry on with friends while crossing the road.
- ☐ In 2013, 85% of pupils always wear a seatbelt in the front seat and 79% in the back seat of a car. 34% of pupils never wear bright coloured clothes while cycling or walking at night and 36% never wear a cycle helmet.
- ☐ In 2010, approximately four fifths of pupils always wear a seatbelt in the front seat 81% and three quarters in the back seat 74% of a car. More than four in ten 42% pupils never wear bright coloured clothes while cycling or walking at night and 51% never wear a cycle helmet.
- ☐ In 2013, over half 57% of pupils had some type of education on road safety in school, mostly provided by teachers 60% and 87% of these pupils found it useful.
- ☐ In 2010, half 51% of pupils had some type of education on road safety in school, mostly provided by teachers 56% and 77% of these pupils found it useful.



Data Source: YPBAS 2013, DHSSPS Sample: 7606 pupils aged 11 – 16 (Form1/Year8 – Form 5/Year12), from schools selected randomly throughout NI. (8)

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

- ☐ In 2013, in relation to their own personal safety, almost a quarter of pupils 24% are worried about being bullied, 20% are worried about being physically abused, 18% are worried about being sexually abused and 17% are worried about social media bullying/harassment.
- ☐ In 2010, in relation to their own personal safety, almost a quarter of pupils 23% are worried about being bullied, 22% are worried about being physically abused and 20% are worried about being sexually abused.
- ☐ In 2013, in the last 12 months, 17% of pupils have been bullied, 7% have been called names or been harassed because of their religion and 8% of pupils have been harassed/bullied/abused via the internet.
- ☐ In 2010, in the last 12 months, 15% of pupils have been bullied, 7% have been called names or been harassed because of their religion and 6% of pupils have been harassed/bullied/abused via the internet.



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

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

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

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



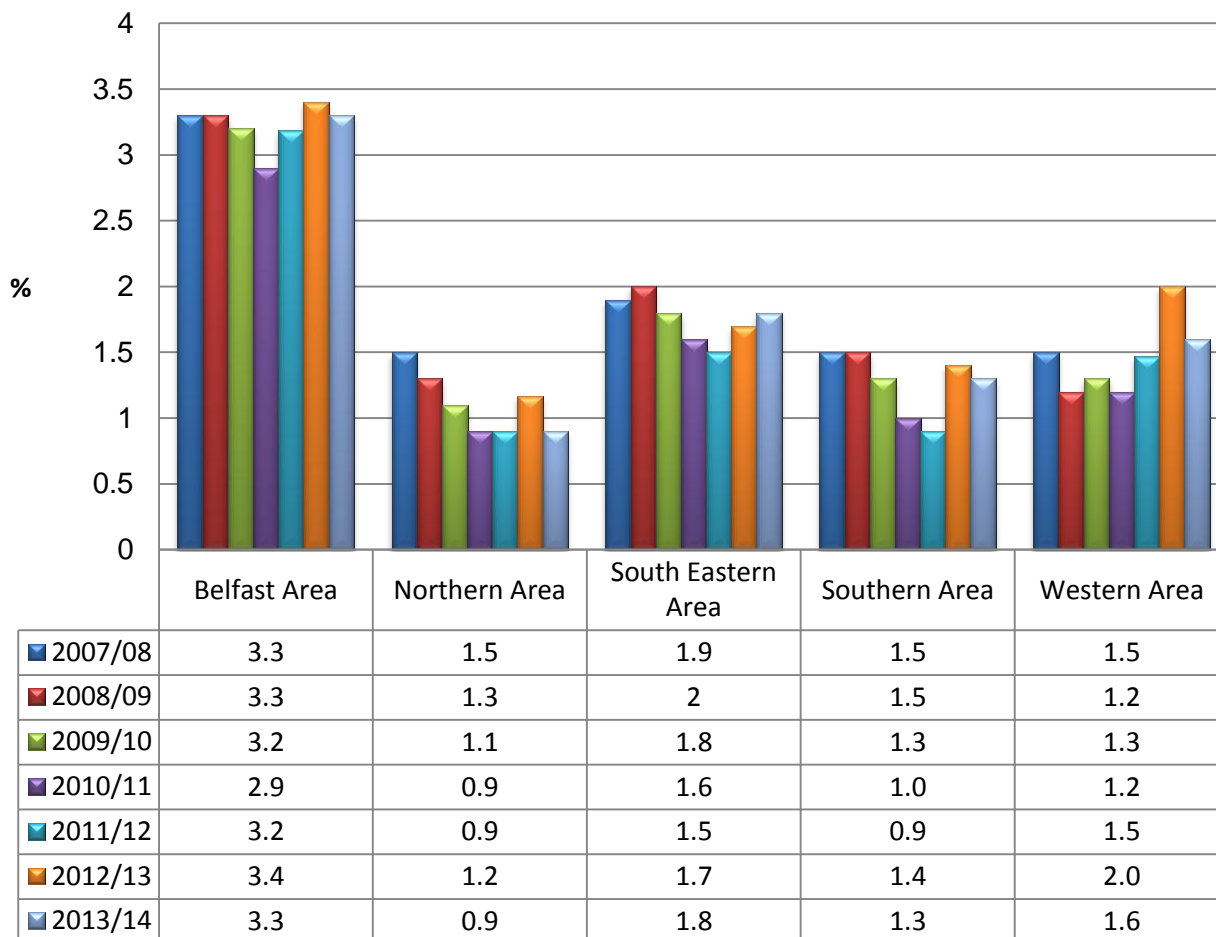
# Children and Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation

90

Data Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE)

Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

**Percentage Children & Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation**



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

**The Story Behind the Trends -** The percentage of young people living in overcrowded accommodation has been decreasing across all areas in the past few years, with the exception of South Eastern which has increased in 2013/14. The higher percentage of children and young people affected by overcrowding continues to be within the Belfast area.



# Number of Families with Children Presenting to the NIHE as Homeless

Data Source: NIHE

## Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

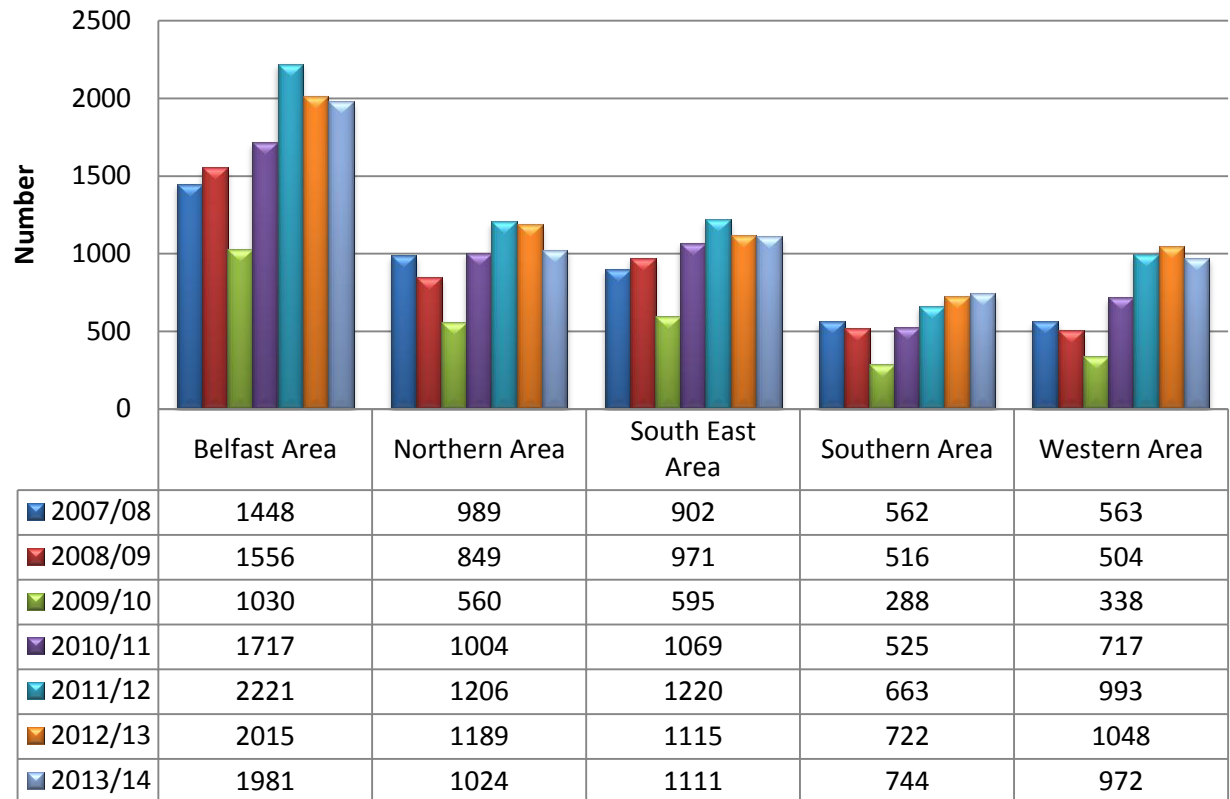
**Why is it Important?** A number of different personal and social factors can contribute towards people becoming homeless. These may include any of the following:

**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). (2)

**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 has decreased slightly in the last year. However since 2009/10 the number of families with children presenting to the NIHE have increased significantly .



# Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants

Data Source: NIHE

Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

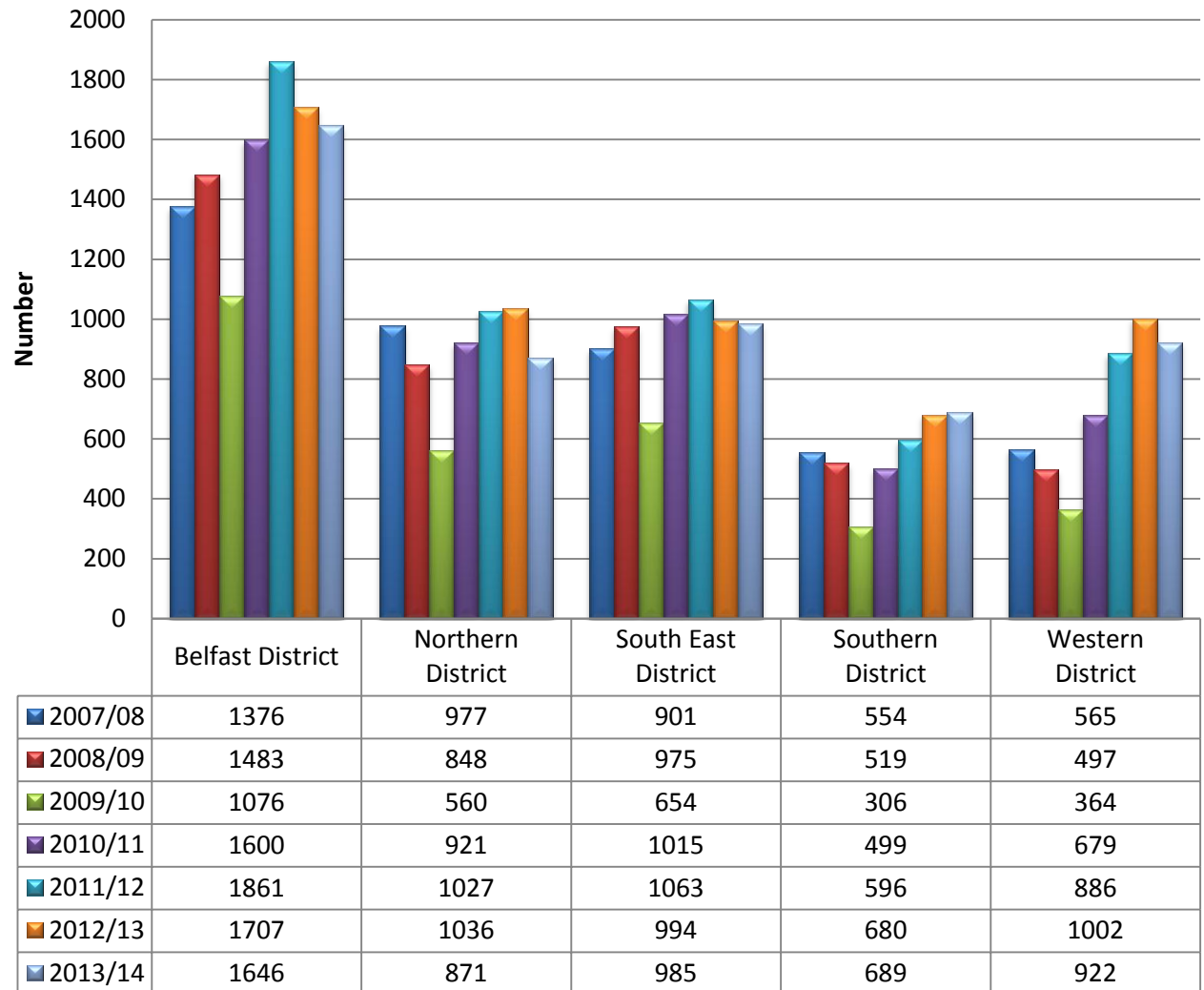
## Why is it Important?

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). (2)

## The Story Behind the Trends -

Similar to those presenting as homeless the numbers awarded with Full Duty Applicants have decreased slightly in the last year. However since 2009/10 the number of families with children awarded as full duty applicants have increased significantly.

Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants





# Dependent Children in Families Awarded as Full Duty Applicants

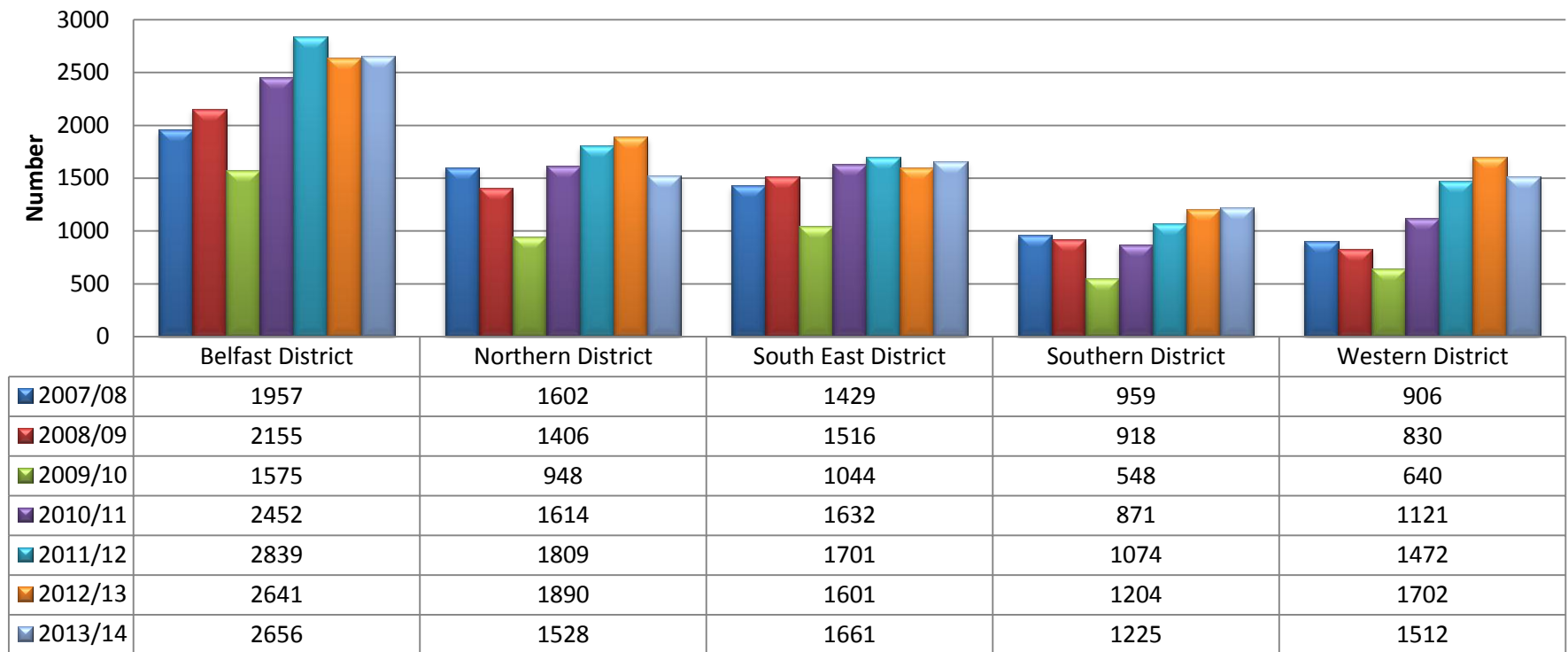
Data Source: NIHE

93

## Economic and 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). (3)

### Dependent Children in Families Awarded as Full Duty Applicants



**The Story Behind the Trends** – Overall Belfast District continues to have the most children in families awarded with full duty applicants. Belfast, South East and the Southern Districts have increased over the last year, whereas Northern & Western Districts have decreased.



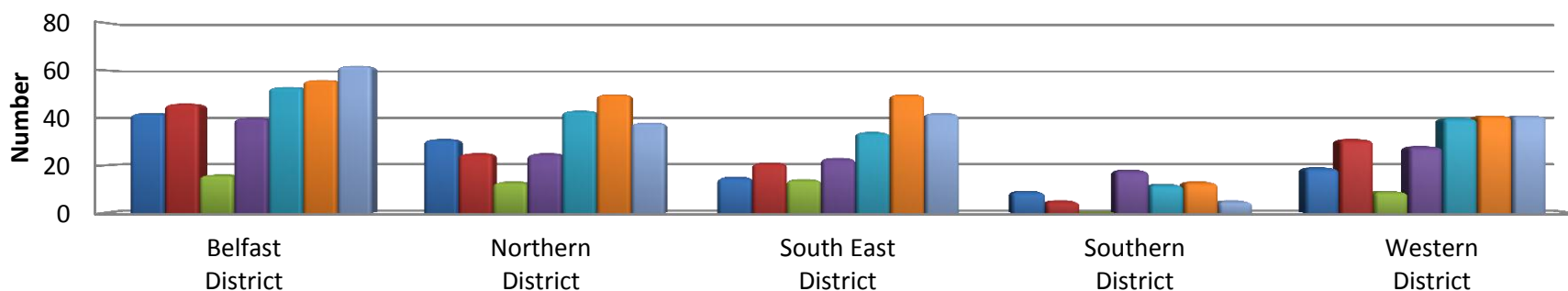
# Number of Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded as Full Duty Applicants

Data Source: NIHE

## Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

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

**Number of Young People aged 16-18 Awarded as Full Duty Applicants**



	Belfast District	Northern District	South East District	Southern District	Western District
2007/08	42	31	15	9	19
2008/09	46	25	21	5	31
2009/10	16	13	14	0	9
2010/11	40	25	23	18	28
2011/12	53	43	34	12	40
2012/13	56	50	50	13	41
2013/14	62	38	42	5	41

**The Story Behind the Trends** - Overall Belfast District continues to have the most young people awarded with full duty applicants. Northern, South East and Southern Districts have seen decreases over the last year and the Western District remains the same.



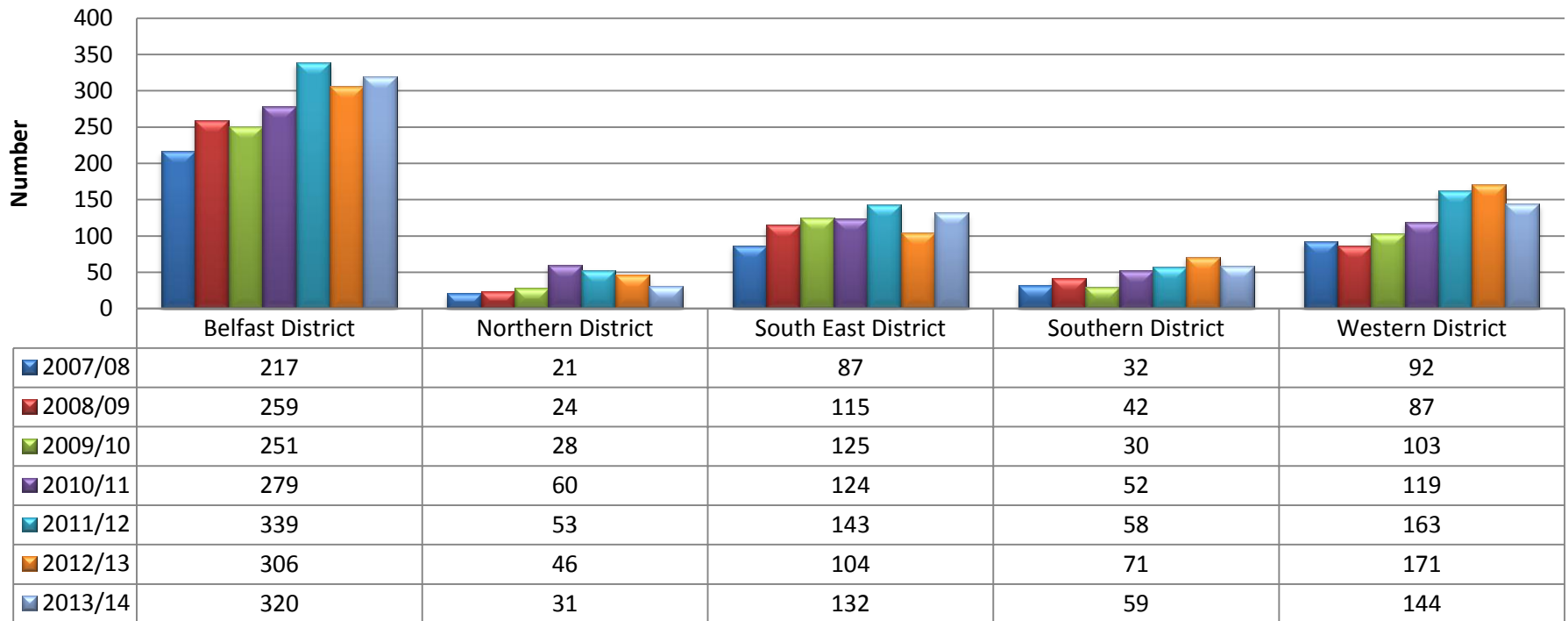
# Families with Dependent Children Living in Temporary Accommodation

Data Source: NIHE

## Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

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

**Families with Dependent Children Living in Temporary Accommodation**



**The Story Behind the Trends** - There are much higher numbers of families with children living in temporary accommodation in the Belfast District with all areas showing decreases with the exception of the South East District which has increased slightly in 2013/14.



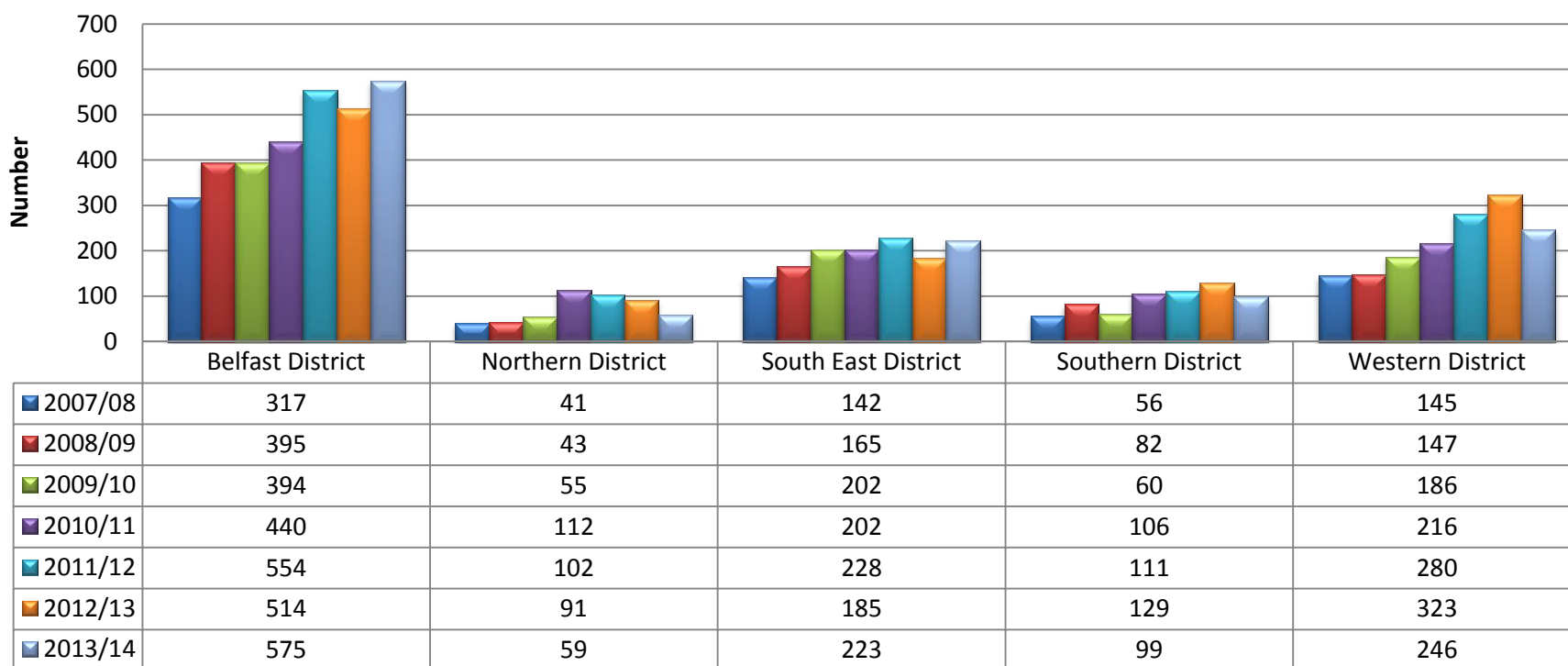
# Number of Children Living in Temporary Accommodation

Data Source: NIHE

## Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

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

### Number of Children Living in Temporary Accommodation



**The Story Behind the Trends** - Overall at March 2014 there are 1202 children living in temporary accommodation across NI. There are higher numbers of children living in temporary accommodation in the Belfast District. All areas have seen a decrease over the last year with exception of the Belfast and South East District which increased slightly.



# Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty AHC

97

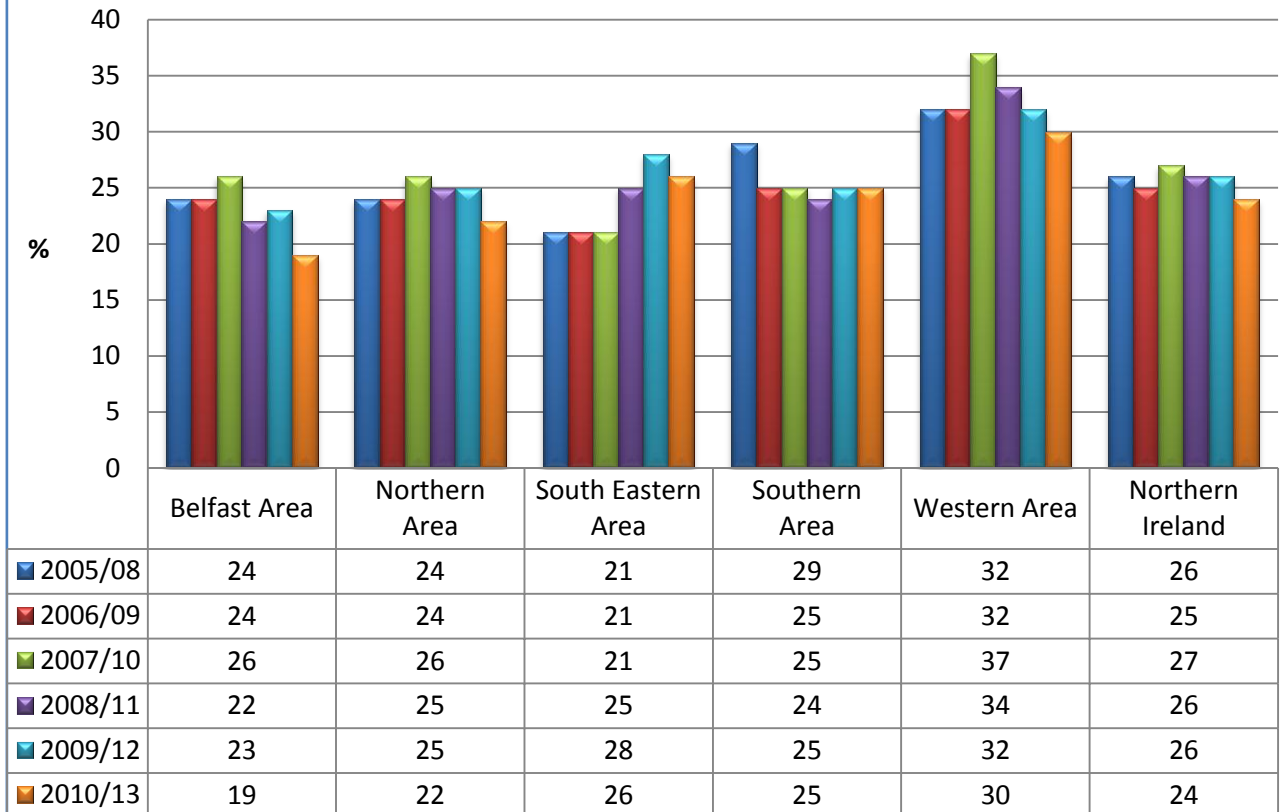
Data Source: Dept. for Social Development

## Economic and 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) (6)

**The Story Behind the Trends** - The Western area has been above the Northern Ireland average since 2005/08 in children living in relative low income poverty. Belfast and the Northern areas are below the NI average. The % of children in relative poverty after housing costs was 22% in 2012/13, which equates to 98 thousand children. (Poverty in NI 2012/13).(7) This is 5% points lower than the level of relative poverty recorded in 2011/12 and is the lowest level over the time series. The groups with the highest poverty risk are: Ethnic minorities and migrant workers; Travellers; young people, especially aged 16-18, lone parent families; families of ex-prisoners; people with low or no educational qualifications; long term unemployed; people living in disadvantaged communities; people living in border areas. (Northern Ireland Anti Poverty Network). (8)

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





# Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty AHC

98

Data Source: Dept. for Social Development

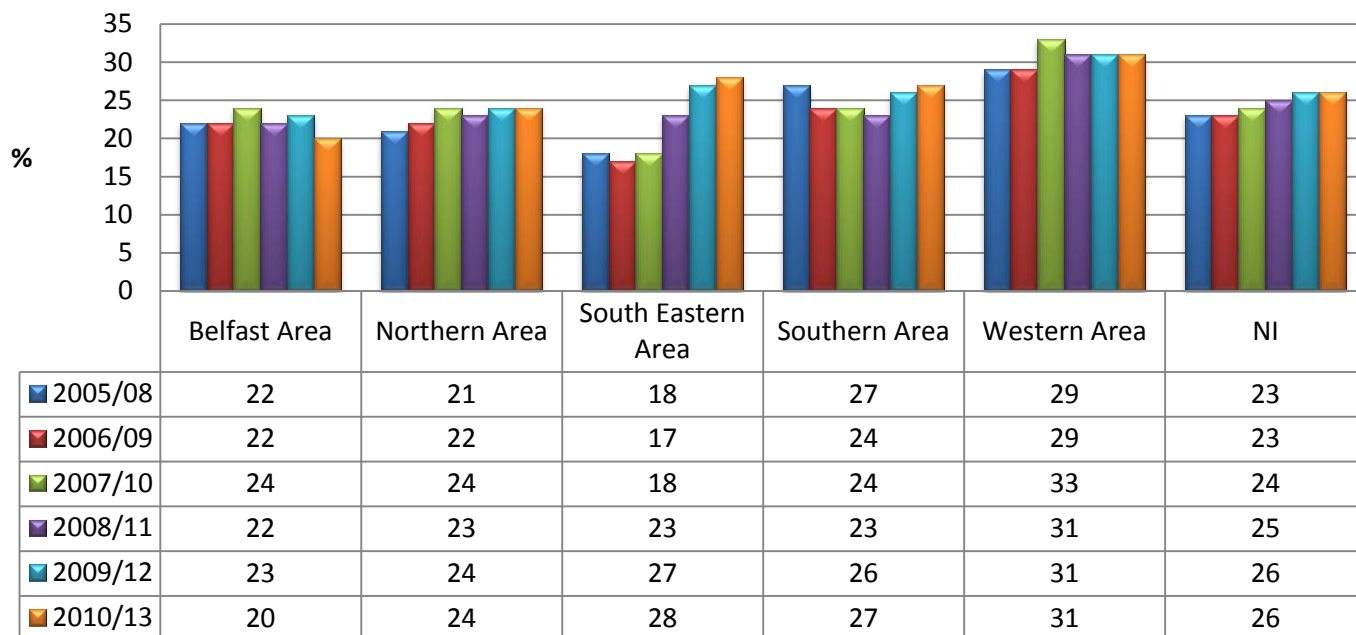
## Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

**Why is it Important?** **Absolute poverty** is defined as a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services. In 2012/13 the absolute poverty threshold, 60% of the UK median, was £235 per week after housing costs, based on the 2010/11 inflation adjusted UK median. (Poverty in NI 2012/13) (7)

### The Story Behind the

**Trends** – The Western Area has been constantly above the NI average in children living in absolute low income poverty over the years, with the Belfast and Northern areas below the NI average. In 2012/13 26% of children were in absolute poverty, after housing costs which represents 113 thousand children. (Poverty in NI 2012/13) (7)

**Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty After Housing Costs**



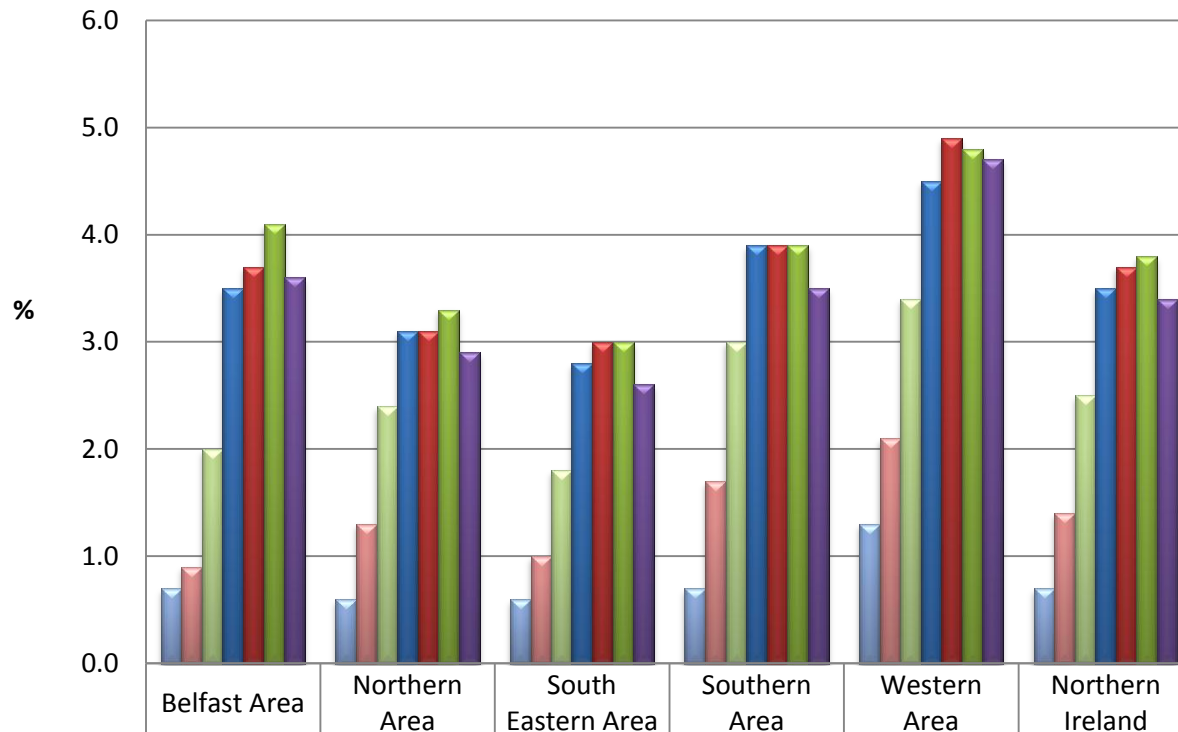
*Please note: Figures have been updated in line with the UK Child Poverty Act 2010 legislation, the base year for absolute poverty has changed from 1998/99 to 2010/11.*

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

Data Source: Social Security Agency

## Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of JSA



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

**The Story Behind the Trends** - All areas have seen an increase from 2007/08 to 2012/13, with a slight drop in 2013/14 in the percentage of children who are dependents of Claimants of JSA. The higher percentage of children are in the Western Area.



# Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support

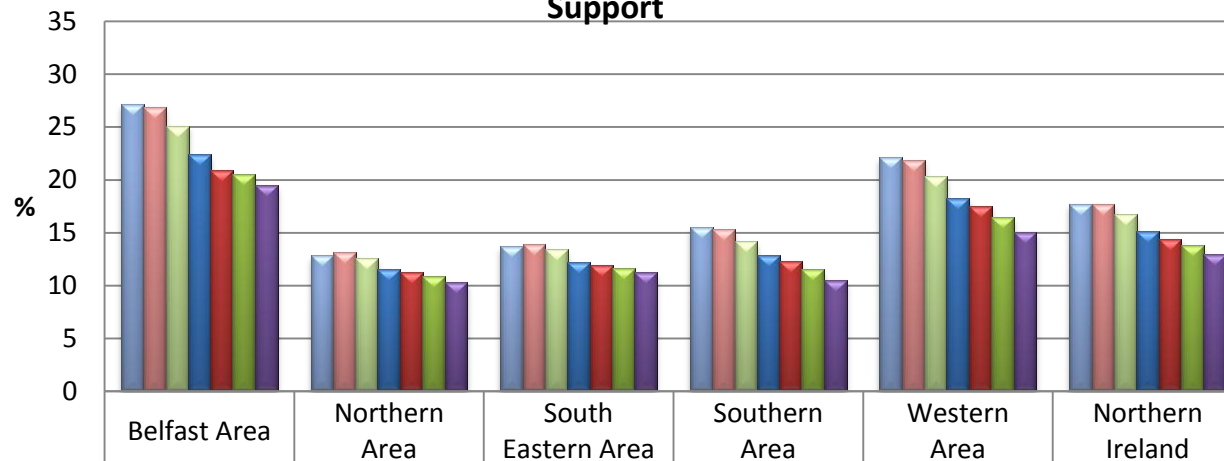
Data Source: Social Security Agency

100

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

**Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support**



### **The Story Behind the Trends -**

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

	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2007/08	27.1	12.8	13.7	15.5	22.1	17.7
2008/09	26.9	13.1	13.9	15.3	21.8	17.7
2009/10	25.1	12.6	13.4	14.2	20.3	16.7
2010/11	22.4	11.5	12.2	12.8	18.2	15.1
2011/12	20.9	11.2	11.9	12.3	17.5	14.4
2012/13	20.5	10.9	11.6	11.5	16.4	13.8
2013/14	19.5	10.3	11.2	10.5	15.0	12.9



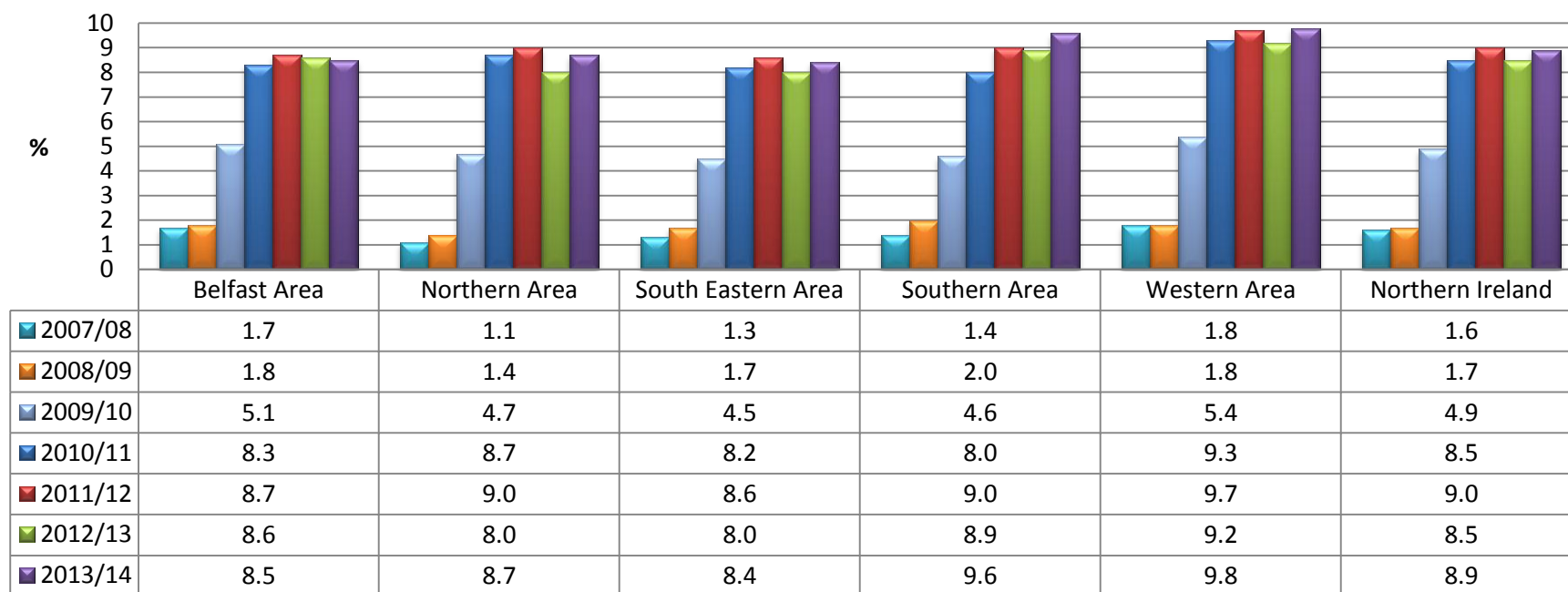
# Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Job Seeker's Allowance

Data Source: Social Security Agency

## Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

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

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming JSA



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



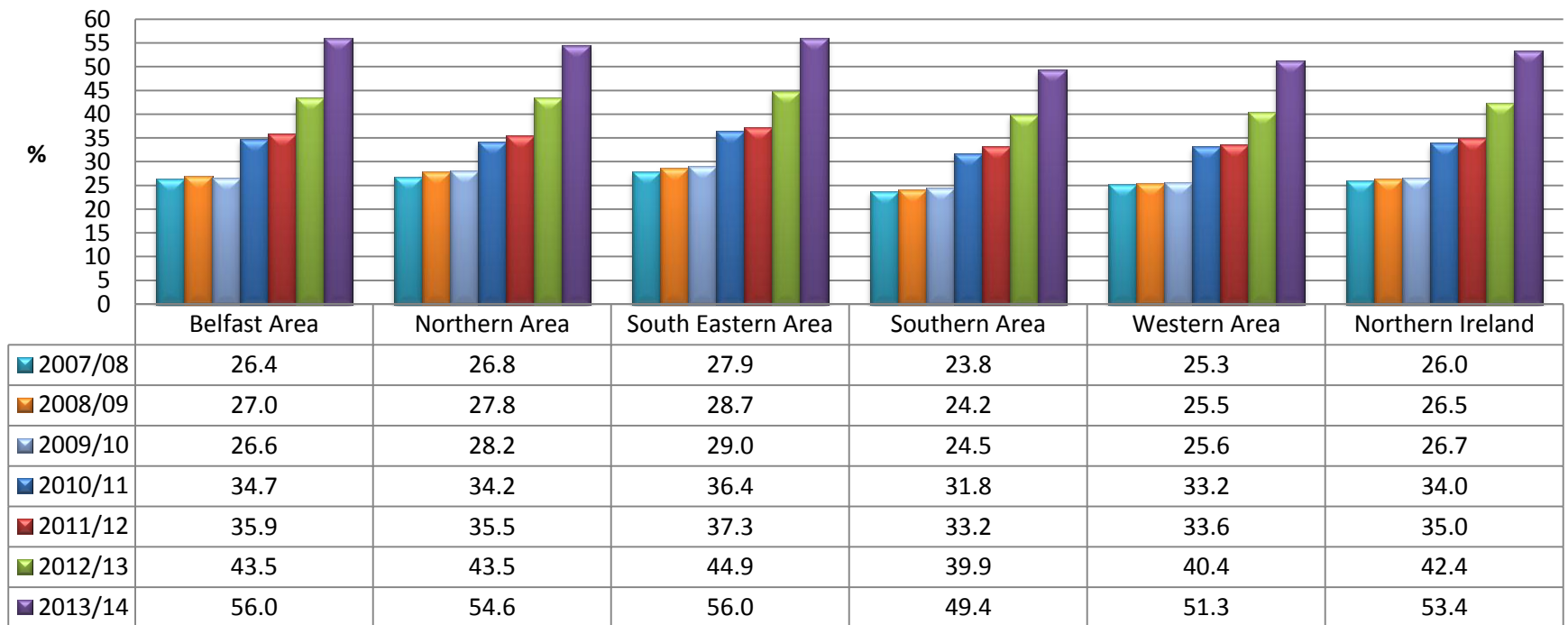
# Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support

Data Source: Social Security Agency

## Economic and 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) (11)

**Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support**



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



- ❑ 68 per cent of household income in NI is sourced from wages and salaries, compared to 71 per cent in the UK as a whole.
- ❑ 26 per cent of NI households had a weekly household income of less than £300 in 2010/11. This compares to 22 per cent of UK households which had a weekly household income of less than £300 in the same period.
- ❑ Approximately three quarters of households with children, and where there are two adults in the household, were owner occupiers. For those households with children and only one adult present, 78% resided in either privately rented accommodation or the social rented sector.
- ❑ Some 17 per cent of adults with a disability in NI were full or part time employees. This compares to 49 per cent of all adults in the NI population, who were full or part time employees.
- ❑ The average number of persons per household is 2.5 in NI compared to 2.3 in the UK. This has remained at the same level since 2007/08.
- ❑ NI has a higher percentage of households with children (34 per cent) compared to the UK (29 per cent).
- ❑ In 2012/13 Northern Ireland disability prevalence was equal to 20 per cent (365 thousand) of the Northern Ireland population.
- ❑ In 2012/13 Northern Ireland has a higher percentage of single parent households (7%) compared to the UK (6%).



# 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
- ☐ Contributing Positively to Society
- ☐ 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



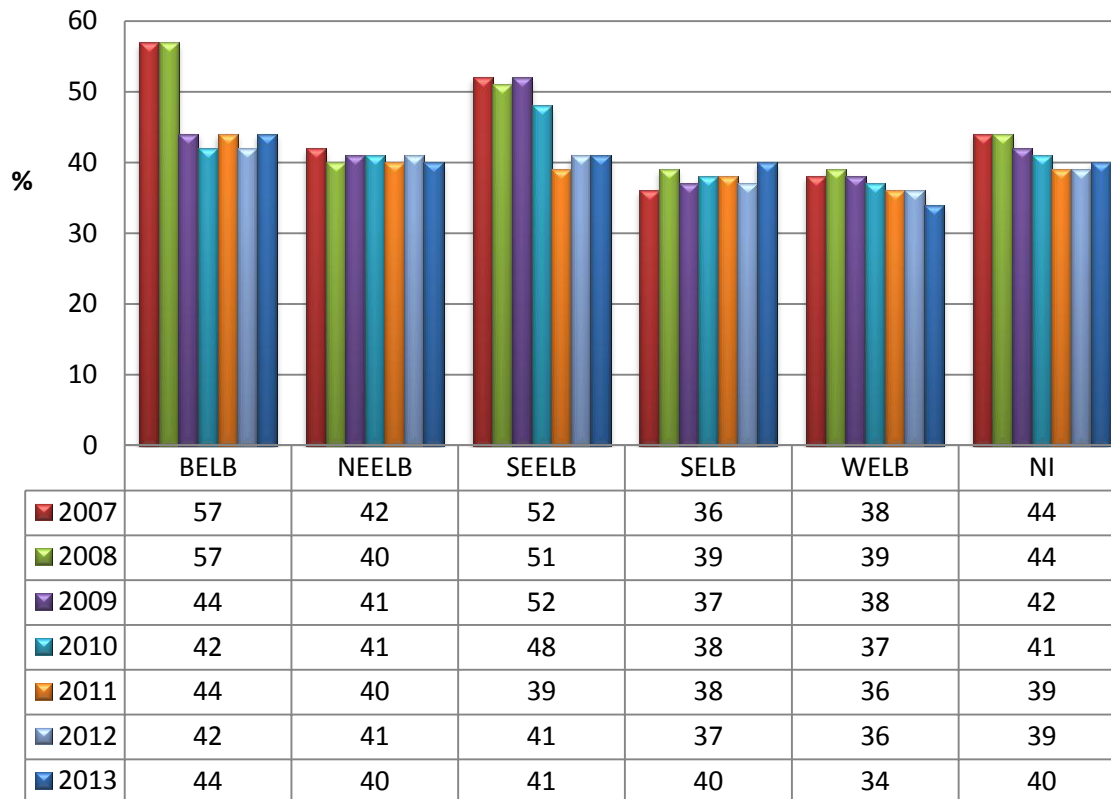
# Participation in Youth Activities

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). (1)

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



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

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

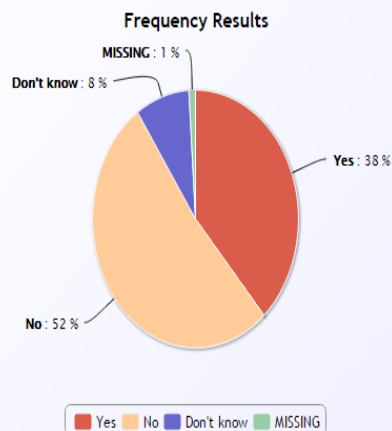
## Making a Positive Contribution

The YLT survey is undertaken annually and uses the Child Benefit Register as a random sample frame. In 2013 all 16 year olds living in Northern Ireland who celebrated their birthday in February or March received a letter at their home address and were invited to take part in the survey. The survey was completed by 1,367 respondents on paper or online.

Do you think the voting age should be lowered to 16 years?

	%
Yes	38
No	52
Don't know	9
MISSING	1

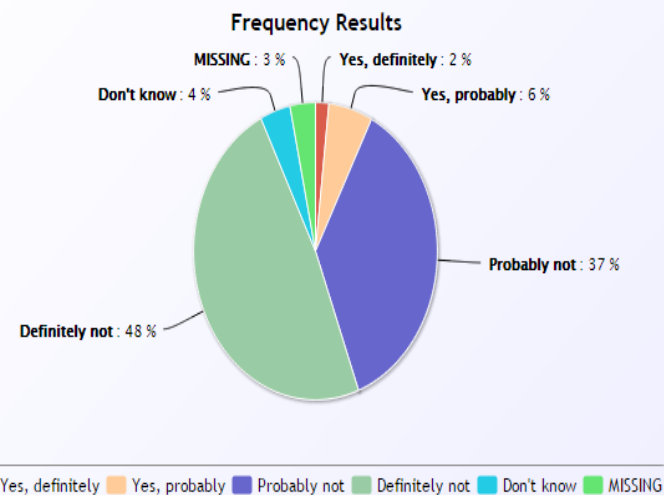
[View Pie Chart](#) [Hide Pie Chart](#)



Do you feel that you have any influence when it comes to any of the decisions made about what happens in Northern Ireland?

	%
Yes, definitely	2
Yes, probably	6
Probably not	37
Definitely not	48
Don't know	4
MISSING	3

[View Pie Chart](#) [Hide Pie Chart](#)





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

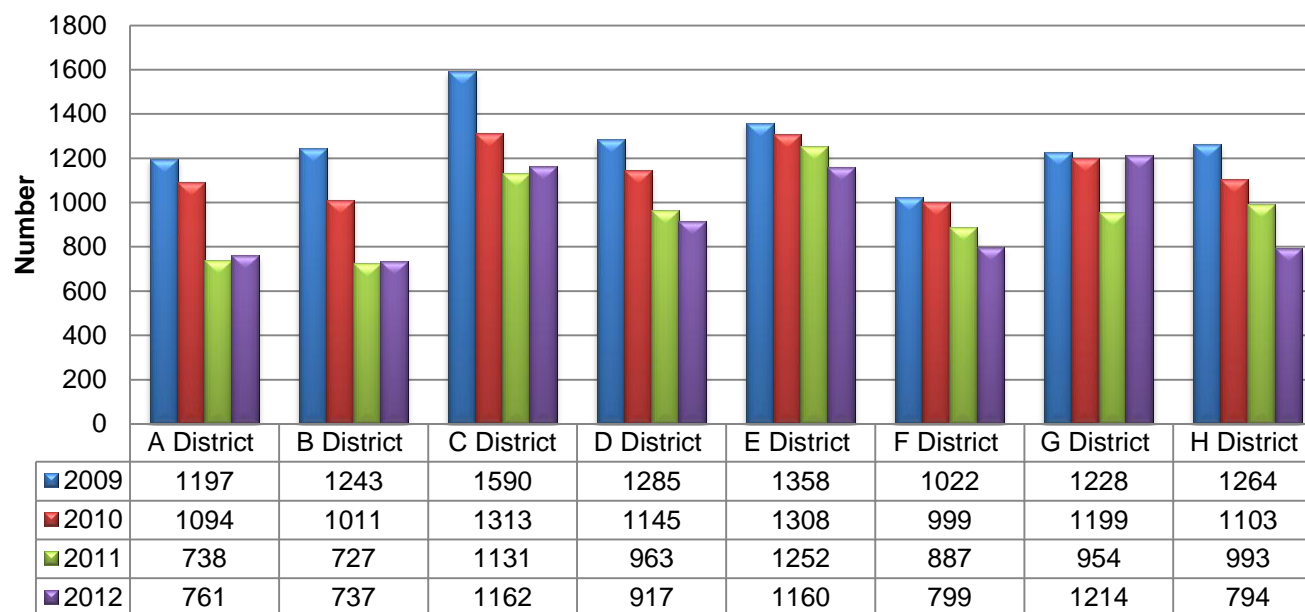
107

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 Trends

– 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

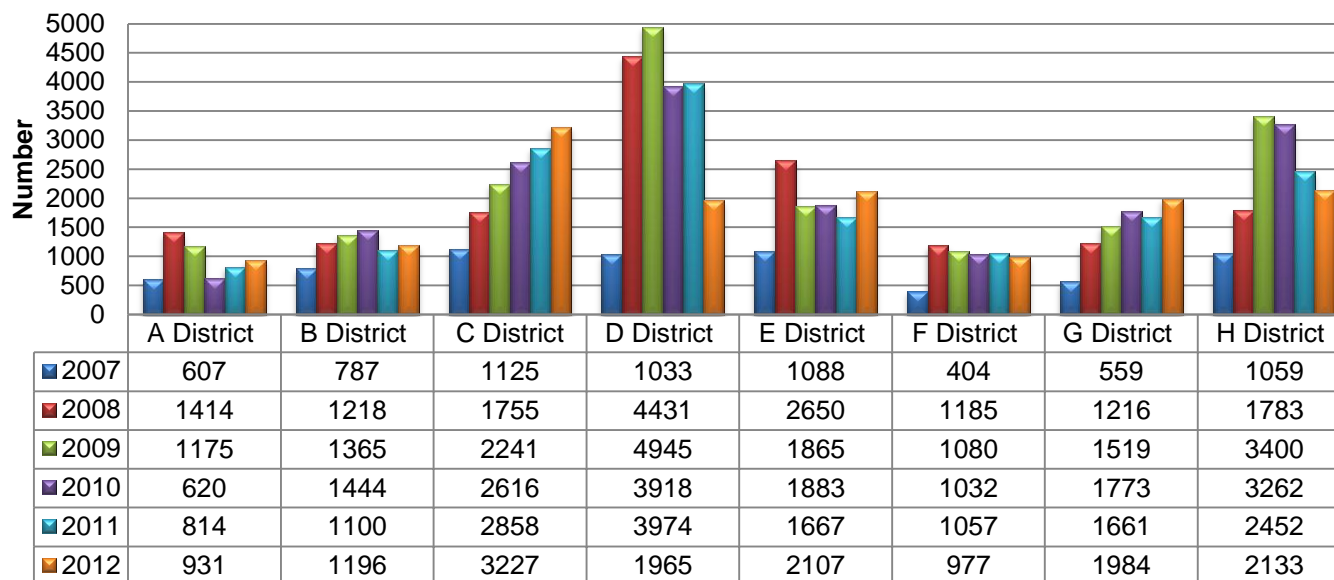
108

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 Trends –

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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