



How are Children & Young People in NI doing?

Northern Ireland Outcome Monitoring Report with Trends 2012 – 17/18

Improving Outcomes



Multi-agency Information to Support Integrated Planning for Children and Young People in Northern Ireland
May 2019



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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 2019-2021** 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)

Physical and Mental Health; Enjoyment of play and leisure; Learning and achieving; Living in safety and with stability; Experiencing economic and environmental well-being; Contributing positively to community and society; Living in a society which respects their rights and promotion of equality and good relations.

This **Ninth** Outcome Monitoring Report shows how children and young people in Northern Ireland are doing in relation to the Government's eight outcomes and covers the period 2012 up to **2018** (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, New LGDs and Electoral Ward areas) on request to the CSP Information Manager, Social Care and Children (contact details on page **104**), who can also provide information on sources and how the information was collated. Visit www.cypsp.org to view the indicators visually mapped. (Training on the mapping system is available from the CSP Information Manager).



In reviewing progress towards achieving the eight 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.

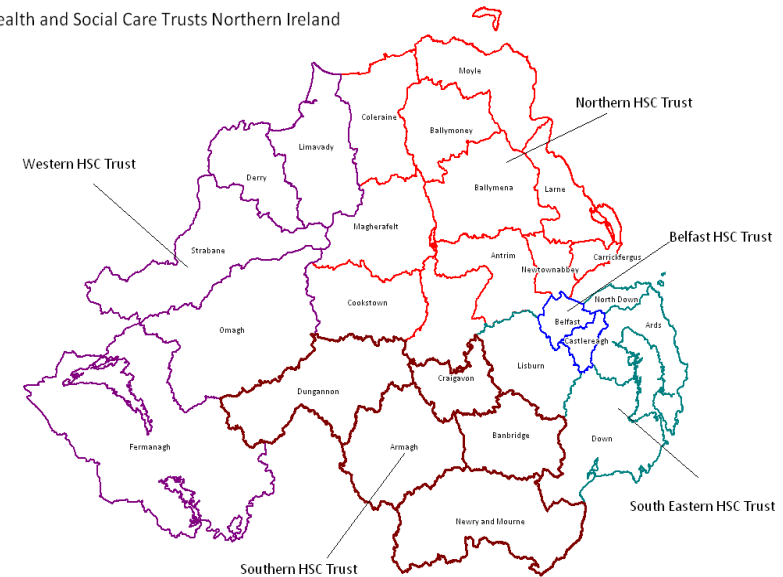
We are publishing this information as we hope it will be useful for any agency or partnership, at local or Northern Ireland level, in the analysis of how well our Children and Young people are doing, against our agreed outcomes. This information is also available on our CYPSP Interactive mapping system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



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

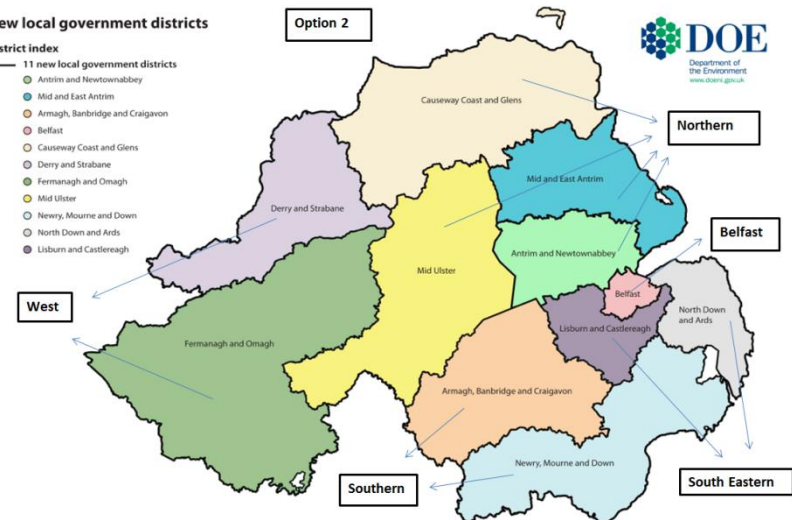
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- ☐ Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland (MYE 2017)
- ☐ 25 Year Population Projections by Age Band
- ☐ % BME Population by Country of Birth
- ☐ % Northern Ireland BME Population by Ethnicity
- ☐ Migration Statistics – International inflows, outflows and net migration by LGD
- ☐ Non UK Nationals allocated National Insurance Numbers
- ☐ Birthing Trends
- ☐ Key Messages

Health and Social Care Trusts Northern Ireland



New local government districts

- District index
- 11 new local government districts
 - Antrim and Newtownabbey
 - Mid and East Antrim
 - Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon
 - Belfast
 - Causeway Coast and Glens
 - Derry and Strabane
 - Fermanagh and Omagh
 - Mid Ulster
 - Newry, Mourne and Down
 - North Down and Ards
 - Lisburn and Castlereagh





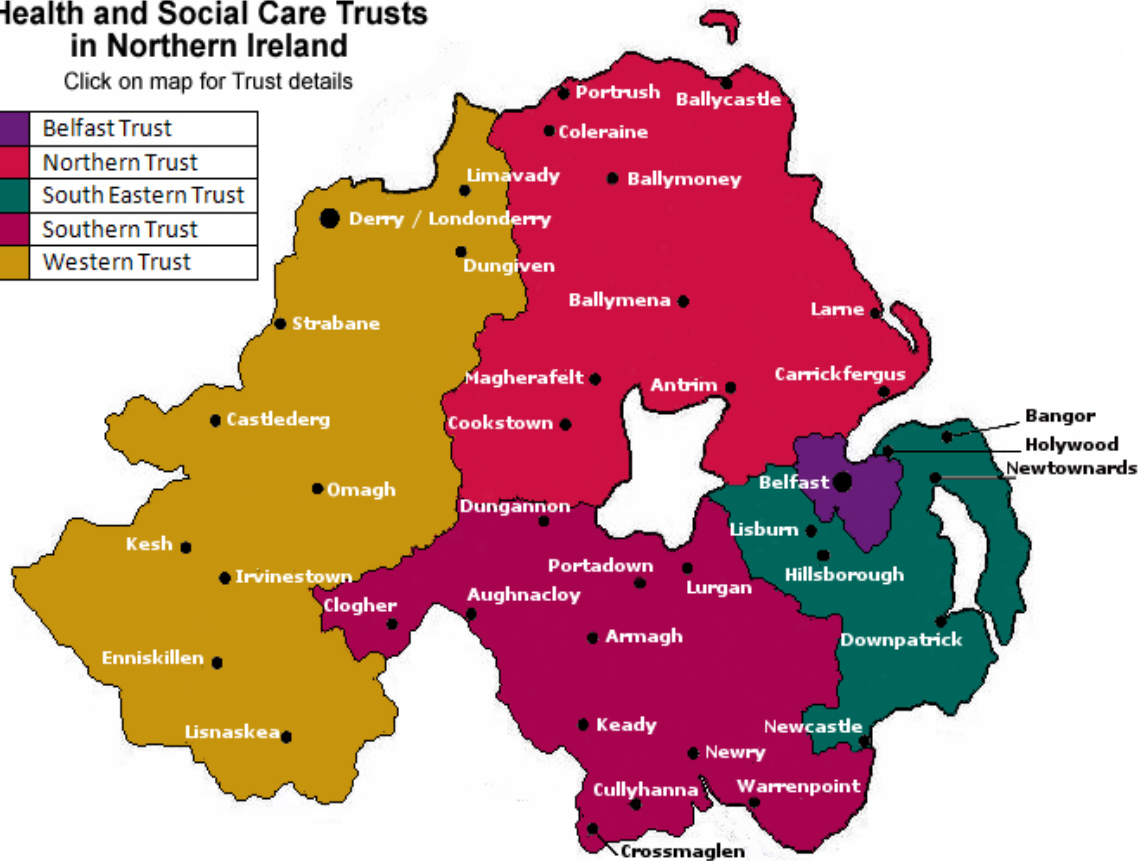
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

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: 436,403 (MYE, 2017)

This is 23.3% of the total population in Northern Ireland in 2017.

The Southern and Western Areas have the highest percentage of their population aged under 18 years of age (25.5% and 24.3% respectively)

25 year population figures for 2014-2039 illustrate a slight drop (-2.5%) in the 0-17 year old population. Significantly there is a 5.8% increase predicted in the 10-14 year old population by 2039.



Demographic Profiles of Trusts within Northern Ireland

Data Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) (MYE, 2017)

Demography

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF TRUSTS WITHIN NORTHERN IRELAND

	Belfast	Northern	S Eastern	Southern	Western	NI
0-4 years	22,852	29,599	22,133	28,121	20,296	123,001
5-9 years	22,756	31,963	24,146	28,894	21,538	129,297
10-14 years	19,349	29,708	22,171	25,413	19,481	116,122
15-17 years	11,465	17,397	12,670	14,517	11,934	67,983
0-17 Year Population	76,422	108,667	81,120	96,945	73,249	436,403
Whole Population	355,593	474,773	358,708	380,312	301,448	1,870,834
Child Population as a percentage of whole population	21.5%	22.9%	22.6%	25.5%	24.3%	23.3%



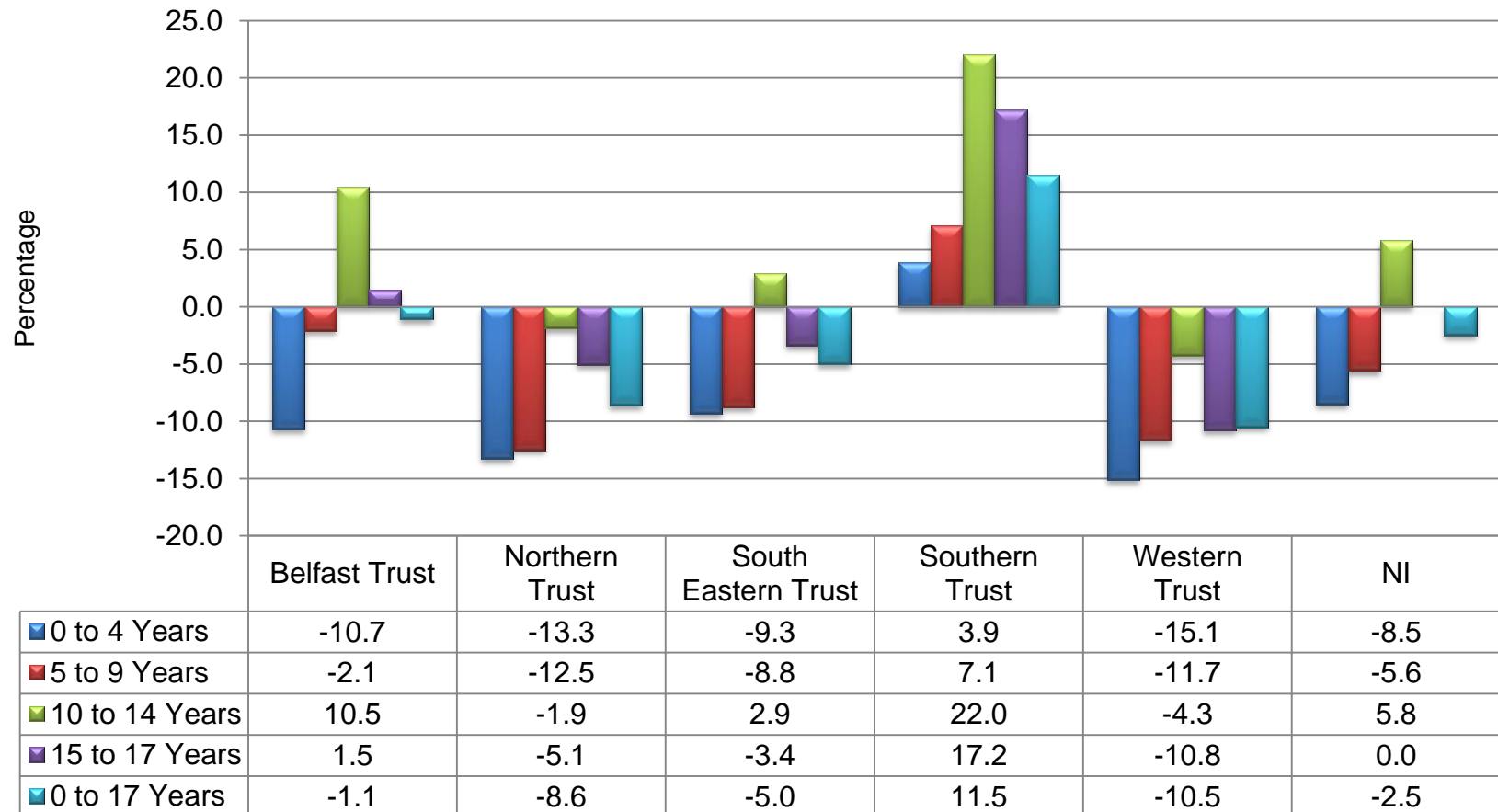
25 Year Population Projections by Trust and Age Band

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Data Source: NISRA 2016 Population Projections

Demography

Percentage Population Change 2014-2039 by Trust and Age Band



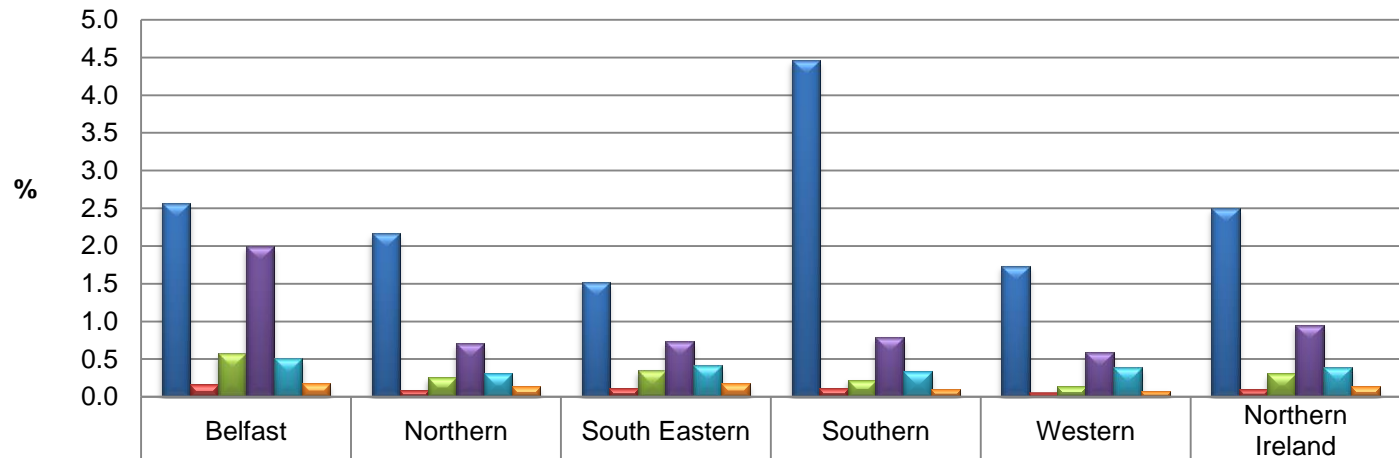


% BME Population by Country of Birth

Data Source: Census 2011

Demography

% 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, Philippines, Timor, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Central Asia)

(North America & Caribbean:- Canada, USA, Caribbean, Other)

(Antarctica & Oceania:- Australia, New Zealand, Other)



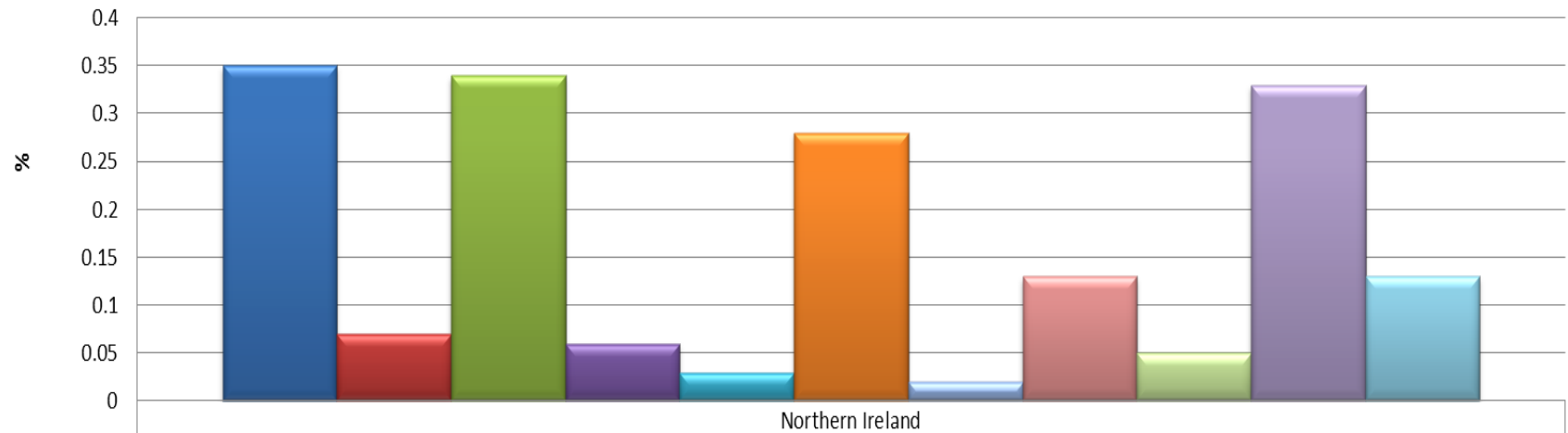
% Northern Ireland BME Population by Ethnicity

Data Source: Census 2011

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Demography

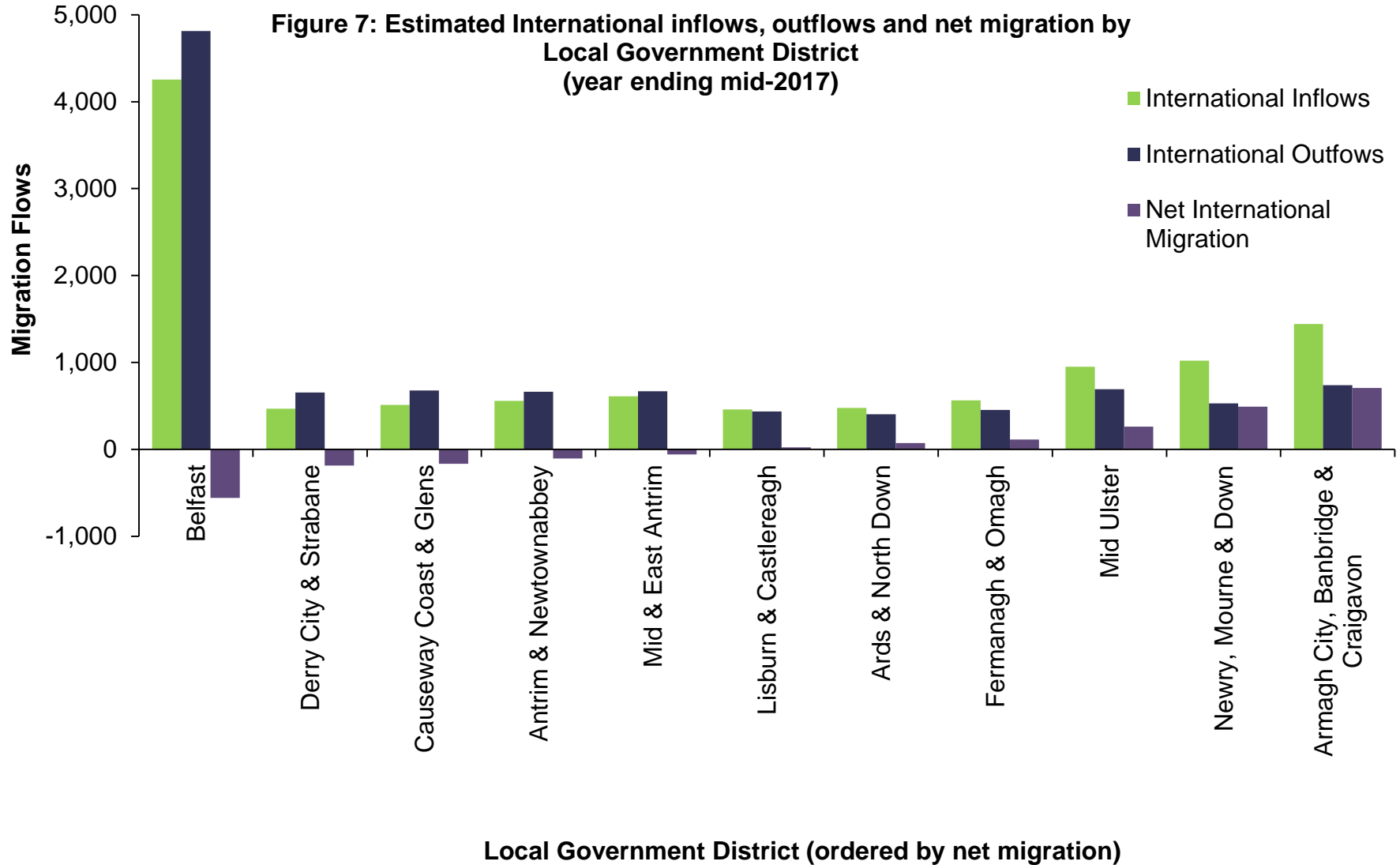
Percentage BME Population (Census 2011)



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





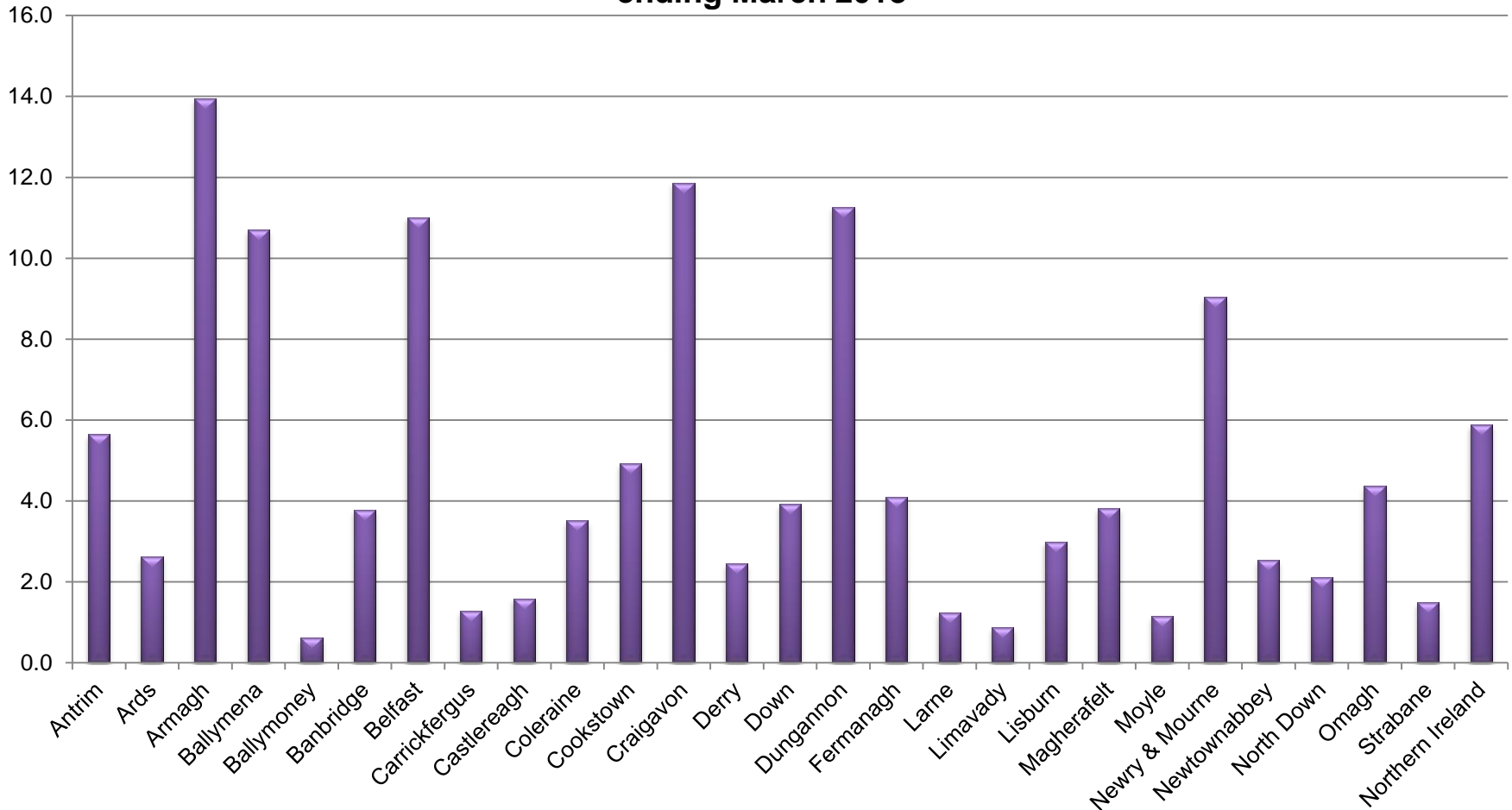
Non UK Nationals- National Insurance Number Allocations (2018)

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Source: NISRA

Demography

Non-UK National Allocated NINo by Local Authority Rate/1000 population year ending March 2018

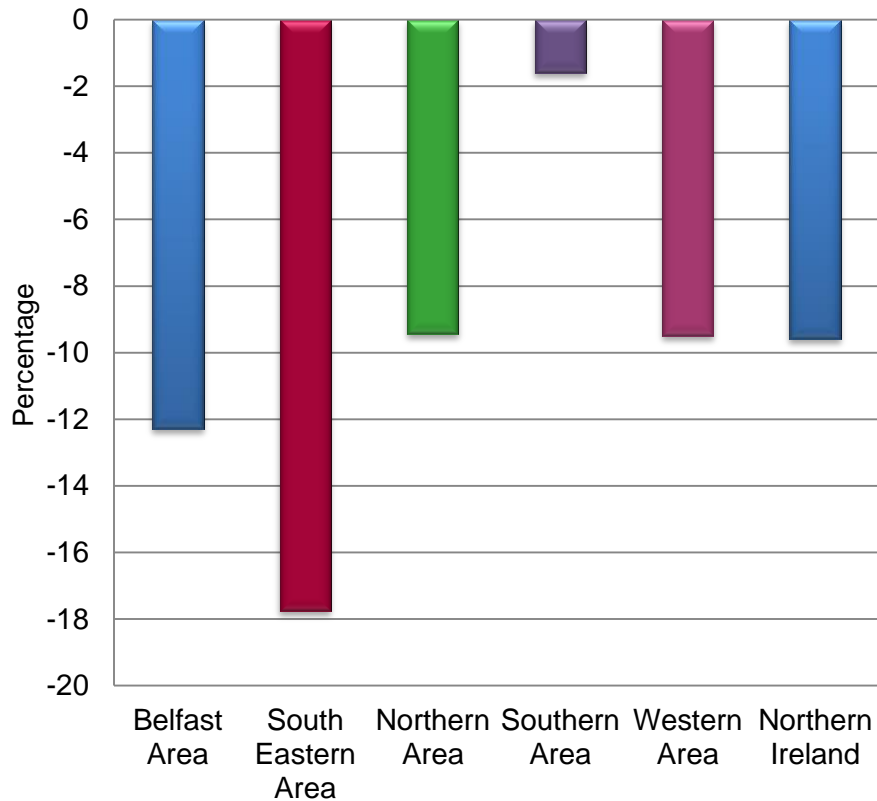


April 2017 – March 2018



Demography

Percentage Change in Birthing Trends (Live) by Residency from March 2012 to March 2018



	Number of Live Births Mar 2012	Number of Live Births Mar 2018	Percentage Change in Live Births Between 2012 and 2018
Belfast Area	4,873	4,339	-12.3%
South Eastern Area	4,643	3,943	-17.75%
Northern Area	5,987	5,471	-9.43%
Southern Area	5,506	5,418	-1.6%
Western Area	4,266	3,895	-9.5%
Northern Ireland	25,275	23,066	-9.58%

The graph and table shows there has been a downward trend in the numbers of live births in all areas. The South Eastern area has the largest percentage drop in births between 2012 and 2018.



- ❑ The size of the Northern Ireland resident population rose in the year to 30 June 2017 by 8,700 to exceed 1.87 million (1,870,800).
- ❑ There were 23,075 births registered in 2017, a decrease of 1,001 on the 2016 figure (24, 076).
- ❑ In 2017 the percentage of maternities resulting in a multiple birth was 1.4 per cent. There were 309 sets of twins and 4 sets of triplets born in 2017.
- ❑ In 2017, 43 per cent of births were to unmarried parents. A trend that has been gradually increasing with 14 per cent three decades ago.
- ❑ Teenage births decreased in 2017 to 692 (791 in 2016). This is the lowest number of teenage mothers on record and is noticeably lower than a decade ago at 1,405.
- ❑ Over recent years, the number of births to mothers born outside the UK and Ireland has increased significantly. In 2017 10% of births were to mothers who were born outside the UK and Ireland, compared to 4% 10 years ago.
- ❑ There were 2,089 divorces granted in 2017, this is a decrease than in the previous year (2,572) and 28% lower than the peak number of 2,913 in 2007.
- ❑ In 2017, 3,577 children/stepchildren were affected by divorces that were granted, of which almost 1,500 were under the age of 16 at the time of divorce.
- ❑ The number of children adopted during 2017 was 91, a decrease of 46% from the 2016 figure of 168. This is lower than the 2008 figure (97 adoptions) which 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 from Birth
- ☐ % 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
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- ☐ 0-17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses
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- ☐ Child Deaths by Suicide in NI by Gender
- ☐ Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group by HSC Trust
- ☐ 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

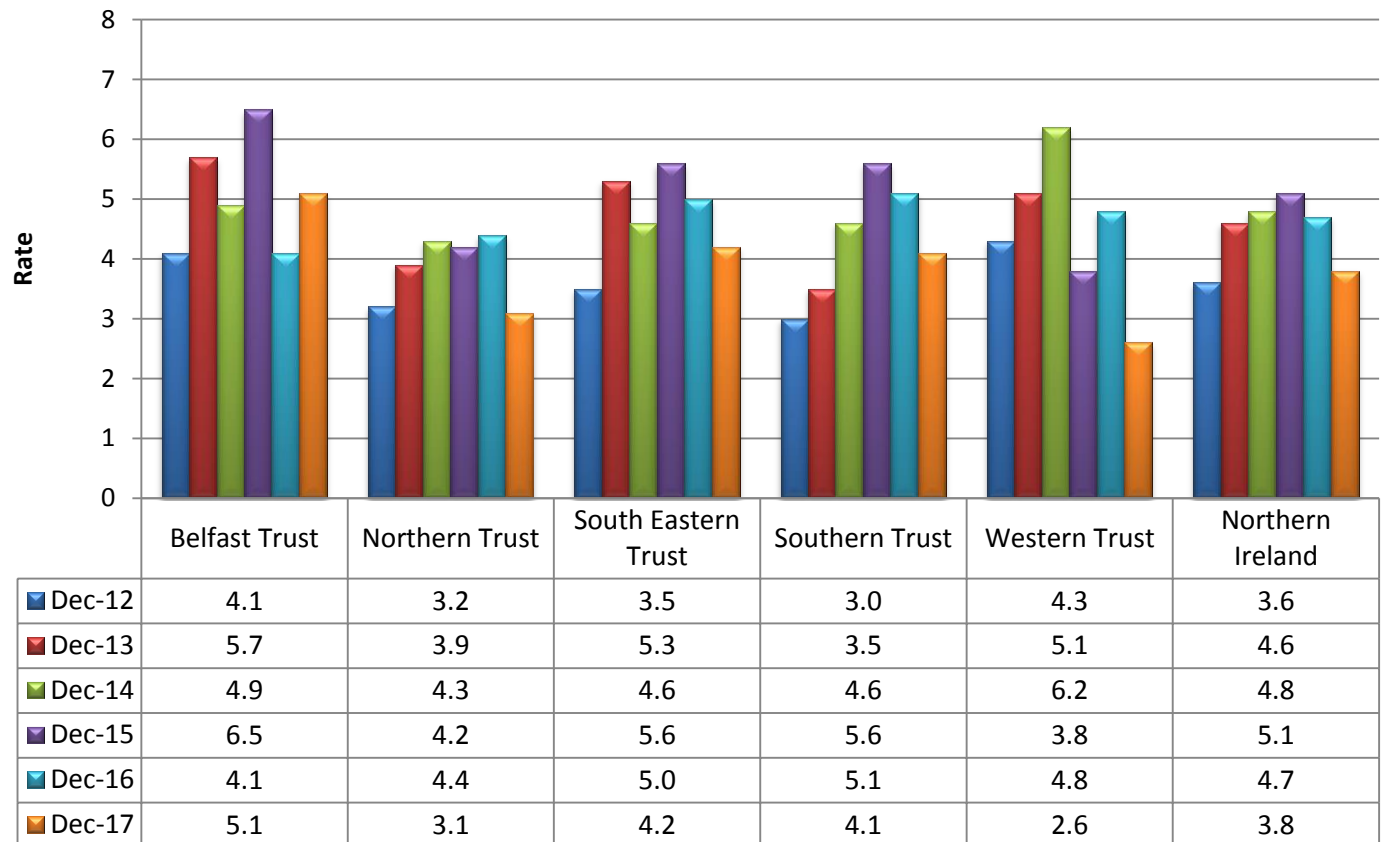
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Healthy

Why is it Important?

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of infants, one year of age and younger, per 1000 live births. The 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, socio-economic conditions, and public health practices. (Reidpath, Allotey)⁽¹⁾

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 Live Births)



The Story behind the Trends – Overall NI has seen a decrease in the rates of infant mortality in the last year, with a drop from 112 infant deaths to 88, this was similar to the Northern, South Eastern, Southern and the Western Trust. In 2017 the District Council areas with the highest Infant Mortality Rates were: North Down and Ards with 7.1 and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon with 6.2.



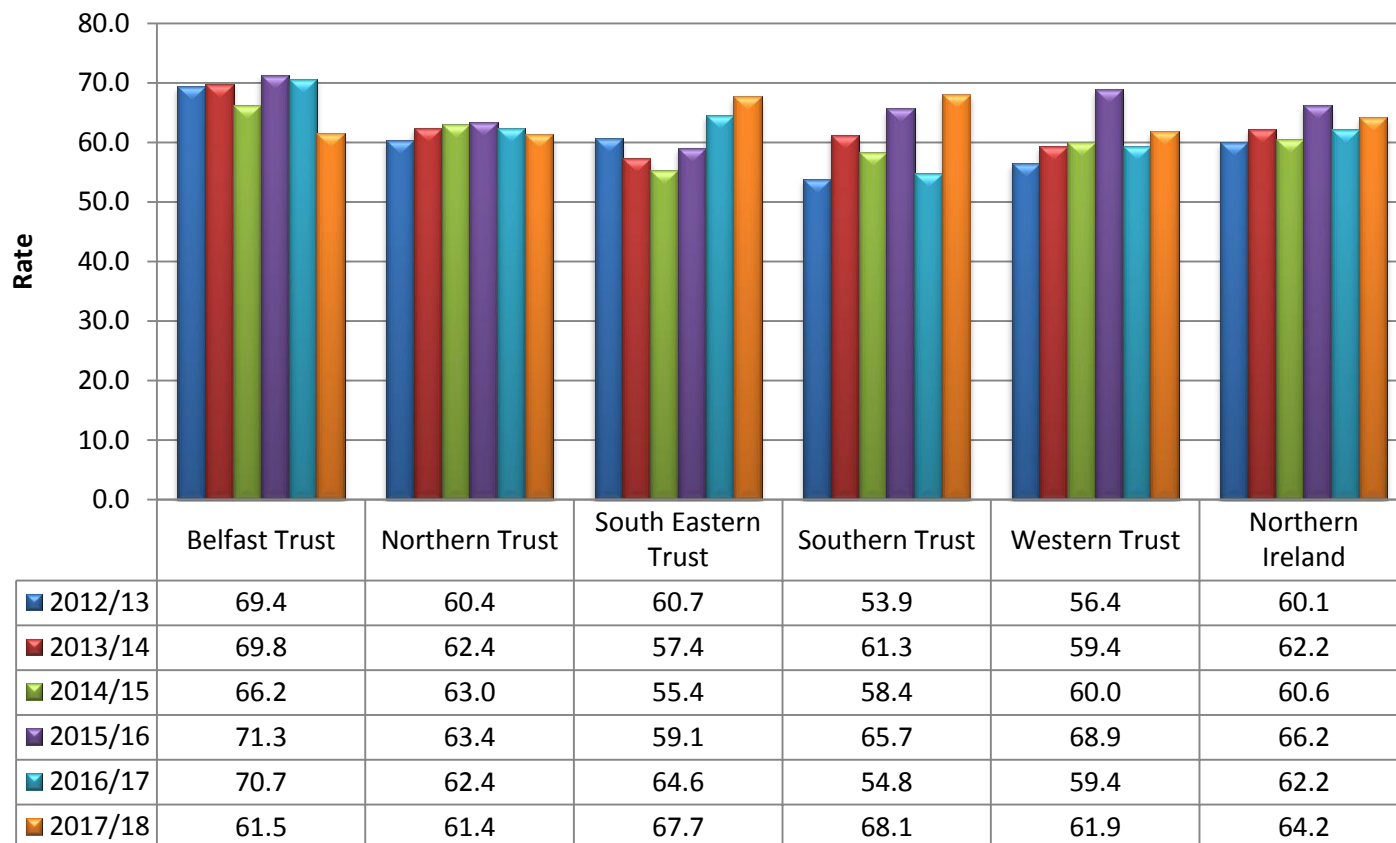
Low Birth Weight Rates

Data Source: Child Health System (CHS)

Why is it Important?

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

Low Birth Weight Rates (Less than 2500gms 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 2012/13 all areas have fluctuated in the rate per 1000 low birth weights with South Eastern and Southern Trust higher than the NI average of 64.2 in 2017/18.



Percentage Mums Smoking During Pregnancy

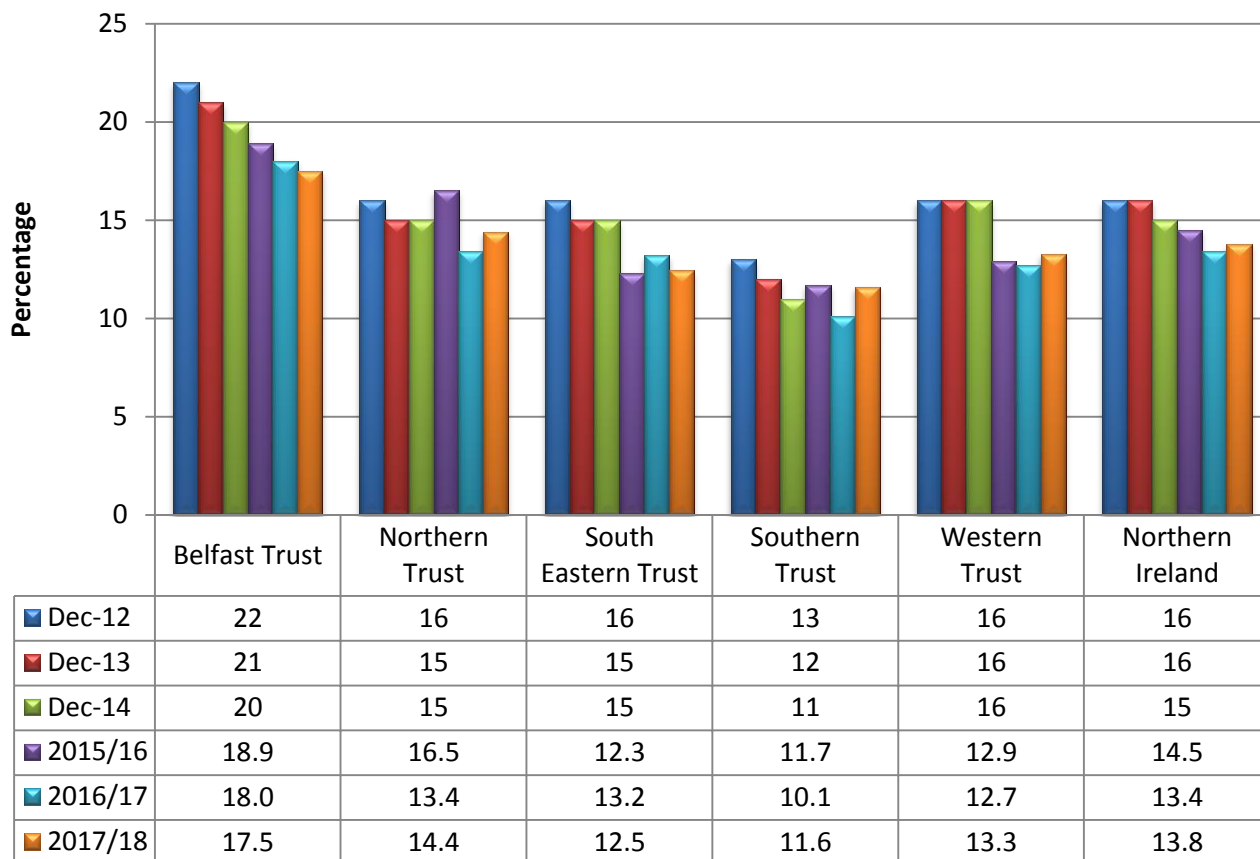
Data Source: Child Health System/NIMATS

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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 – Most areas have been static in the percentage of mums smoking during pregnancy in the past five years. The Belfast Trust continues to see the highest percentage of mums smoking during pregnancy, with the other areas similar to the NI percentage of 13.8%. *Note: (% Mums smoking during pregnancy changed to financial year from 2015/16 due to boundary changes and standardisation of information. Figures for Mums smoking during pregnancy is no longer available from CHS, but sourced from NI Maternity System (NIMATS)*



Immunisation Rates for MMR at 24 Months

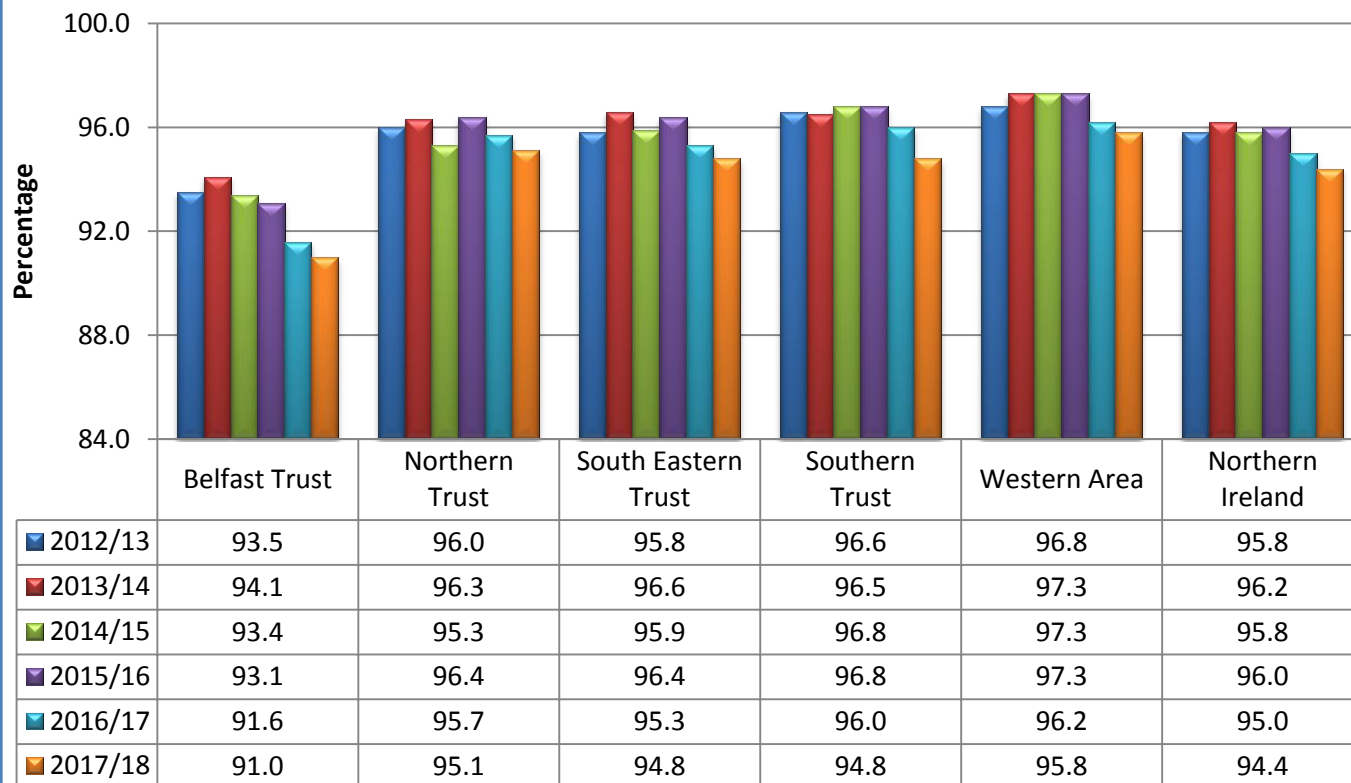
Data Source: Child Health System

23

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. All other areas are slightly higher than the NI uptake of 94.4 in 2017/18, with the Western Area the highest. (World Health Organisation (WHO) target = 95%)



Mothers Breastfeeding at Discharge

Data Source: Child Health System

24

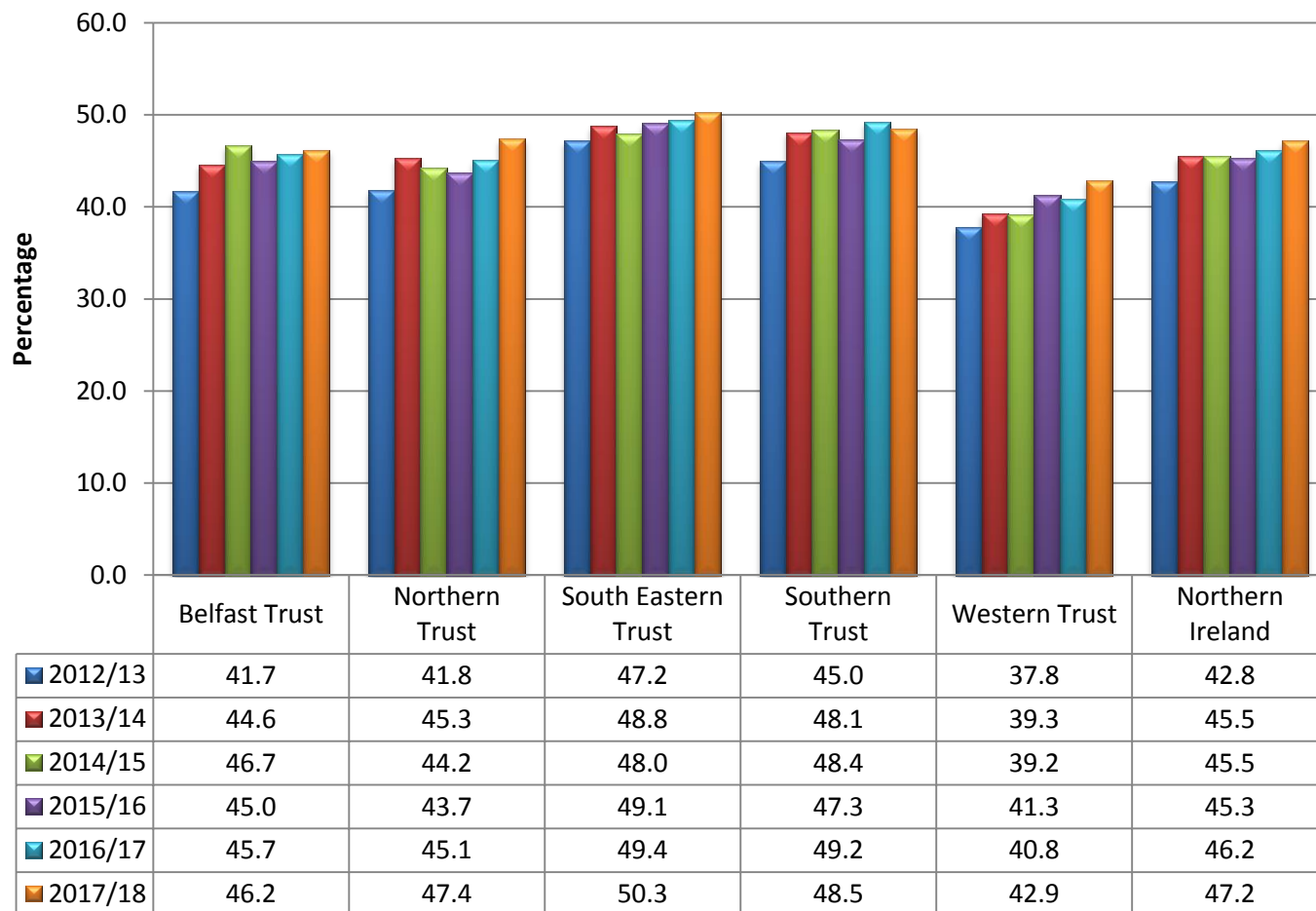
Healthy

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

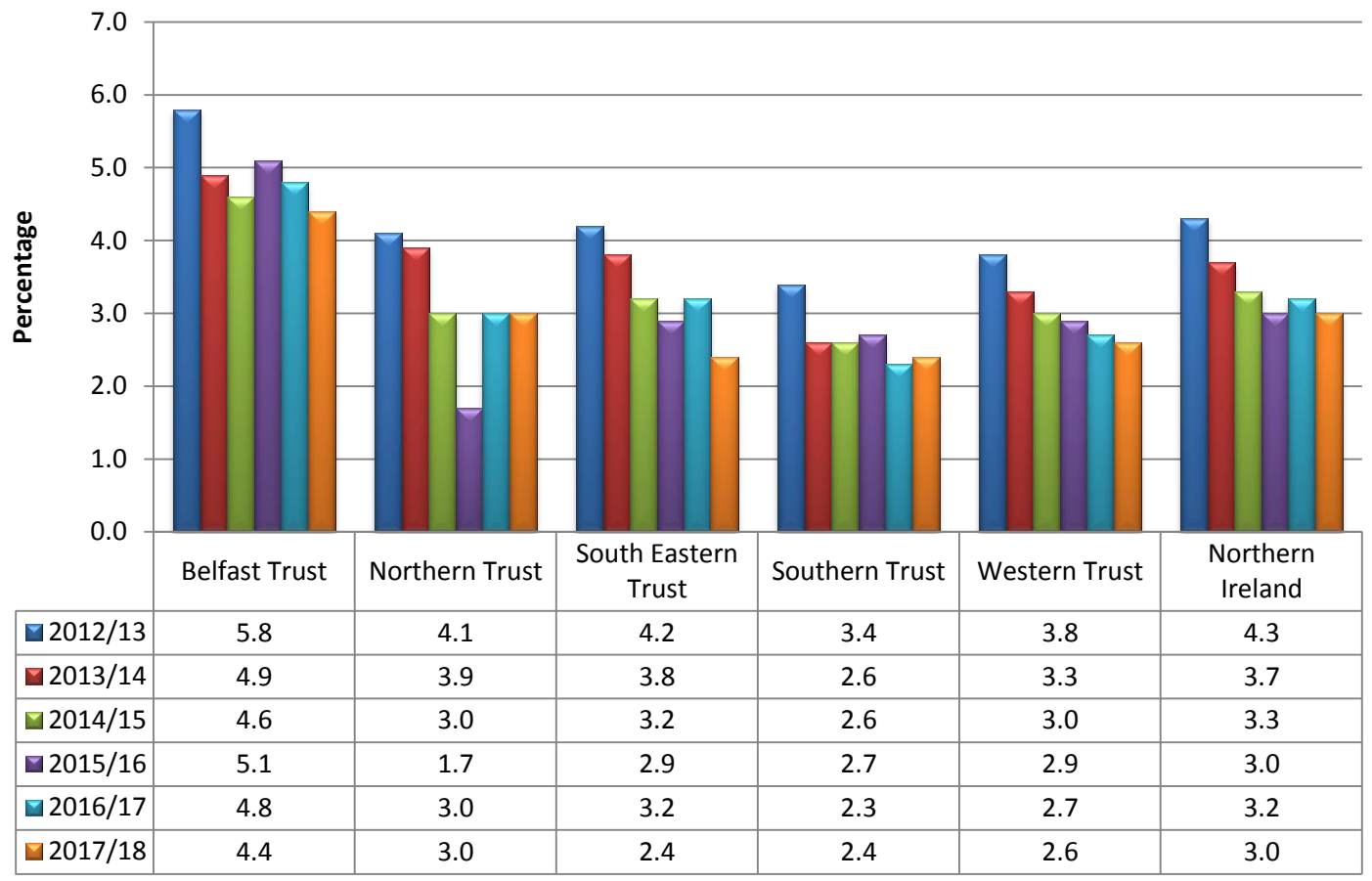


The Story Behind the Trends – In 2017/18 all areas have seen a slight increase in the percentage of mothers breastfeeding at discharge, along with the NI percentage of 47.2%, except the Southern Trust. Since 2012/13 the Western area has had the lowest percentage of mothers breastfeeding at discharge.

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 Under 20 years of age has decreased from 4.3% in 2012/13 to 3.0% in 2017/18. Notably the percentage of births to mothers under 20 years of age in the Belfast Trust has been consistently higher than that for all of Northern Ireland. All other areas are below or the same as the NI percentage of 3.0% in 2017/18.



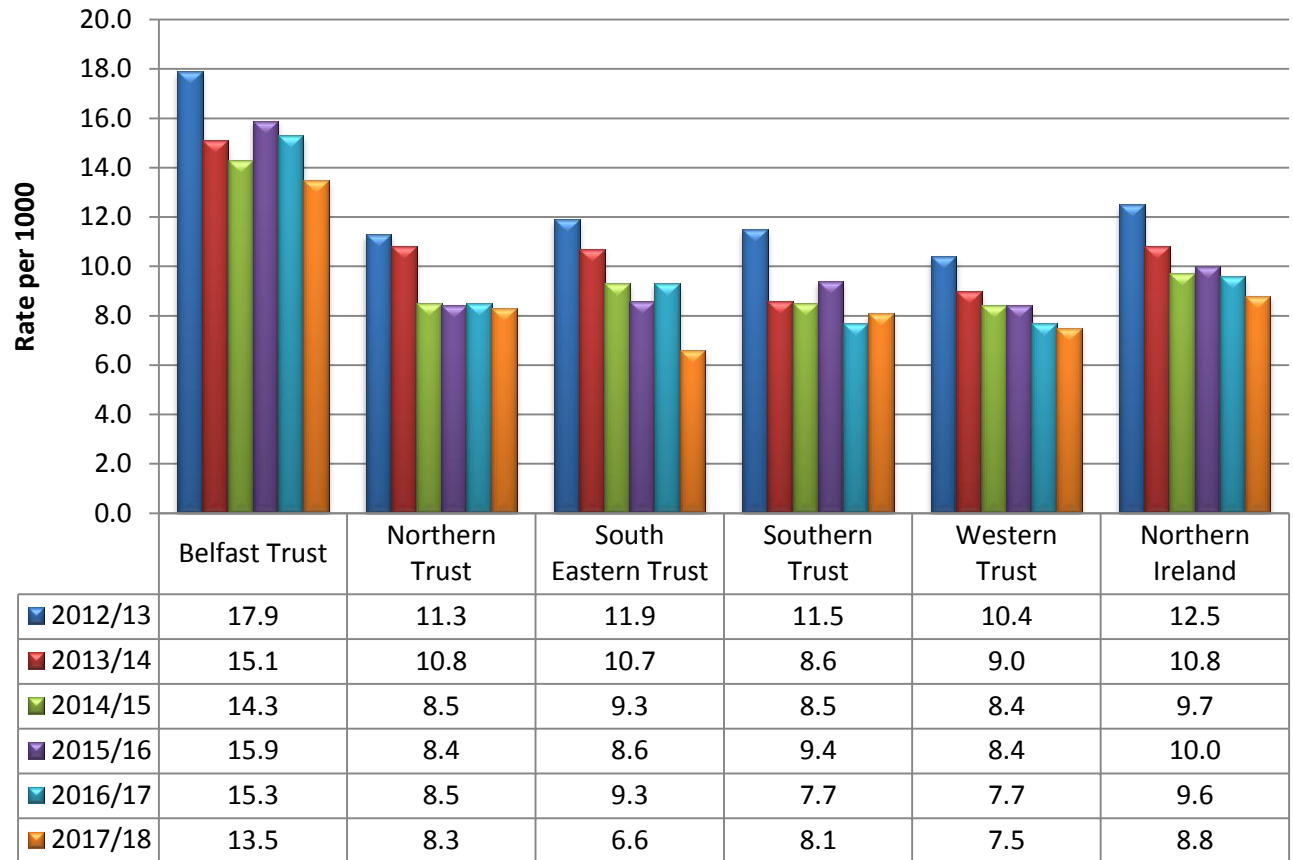
Rate of Births to Mothers Under 20 Years of Age

Data Source: Child Health System and NISRA

Healthy

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 six year period and above the NI rate. The majority of areas have seen a decrease in births measured against the female population aged 13-19 in 2017/18, in line with the NI rate, except the Southern Trust.



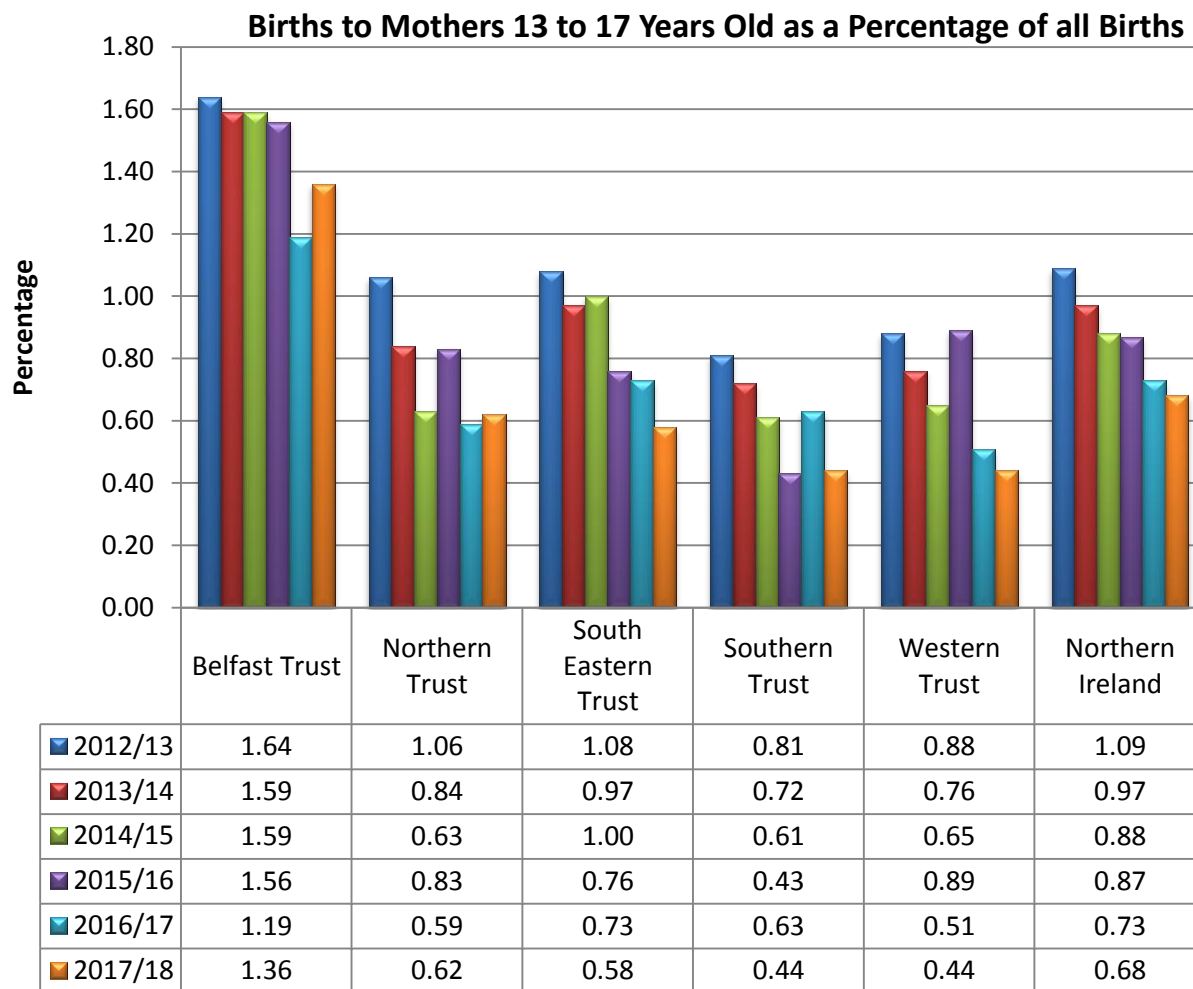
Births to Mothers 13 to 17 Years of Age

Data Source: Child Health System

27

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.)(7). The Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood Strategy, by DHSSPS(6). stated a target of a reduction of 40% in the rate of births to teenage mothers under 17. (March 2010)



The Story Behind the Trends – The majority of areas with births to mothers 13 to 17 years old has decreased over the five year period in line with the NI percentage, except the Belfast Area which has increased in 2017/18.



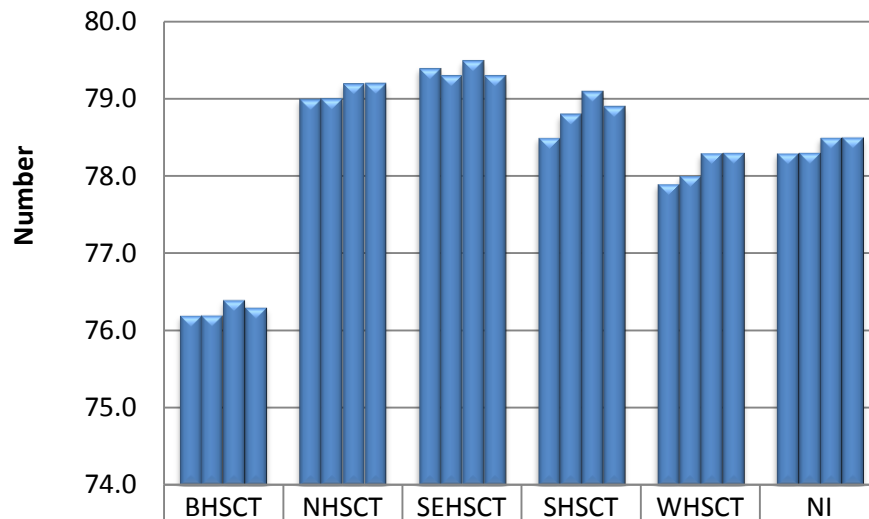
Life Expectancy from Birth

Data Source: Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS)

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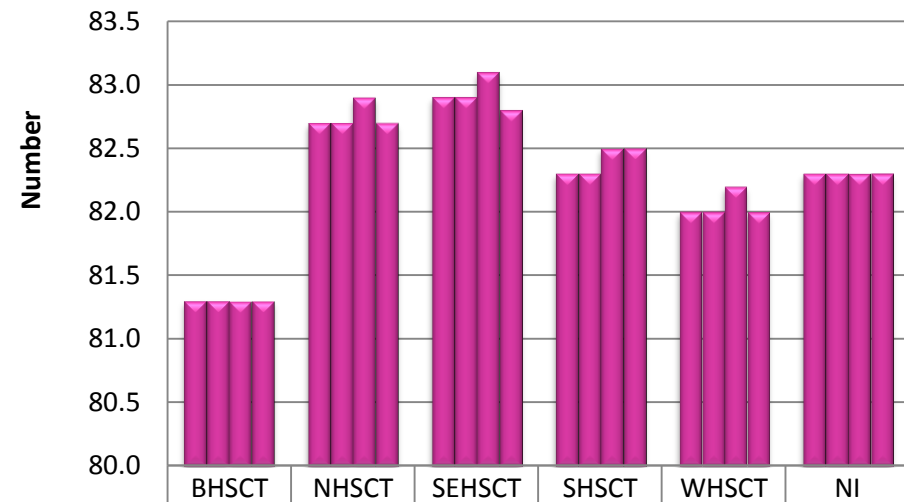
Why is it Important? - Life expectancy from birth is a frequently utilized and analyzed component of demographic data for the countries of the world. It represents the average life span of a newborn and is an indicator of the overall health of a country. Life expectancy can fall due to problems like 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 from Birth in Males



	BHSCT	NHSCT	SEHSCT	SHSCT	WHSCT	NI
2012-14 Male	76.2	79.0	79.4	78.5	77.9	78.3
2013-15 Male	76.2	79.0	79.3	78.8	78.0	78.3
2014-16 Male	76.4	79.2	79.5	79.1	78.3	78.5
2015-17 Male	76.3	79.2	79.3	78.9	78.3	78.5

Life Expectancy from Birth in Females



	BHSCT	NHSCT	SEHSCT	SHSCT	WHSCT	NI
2012-14 Female	81.3	82.7	82.9	82.3	82.0	82.3
2013-15 Female	81.3	82.7	82.9	82.3	82.0	82.3
2014-16 Female	81.3	82.9	83.1	82.5	82.2	82.3
2015-17 Female	81.3	82.7	82.8	82.5	82.0	82.3

The Story Behind the Trends – Overall life expectancy has mainly stayed the same for both males and females across all areas in 2015/17 with females living an average of 3 – 5 years longer than males. Belfast area has the lowest life expectancy for both males and females, with the Northern and South Eastern areas having the highest.



Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 0-2 years

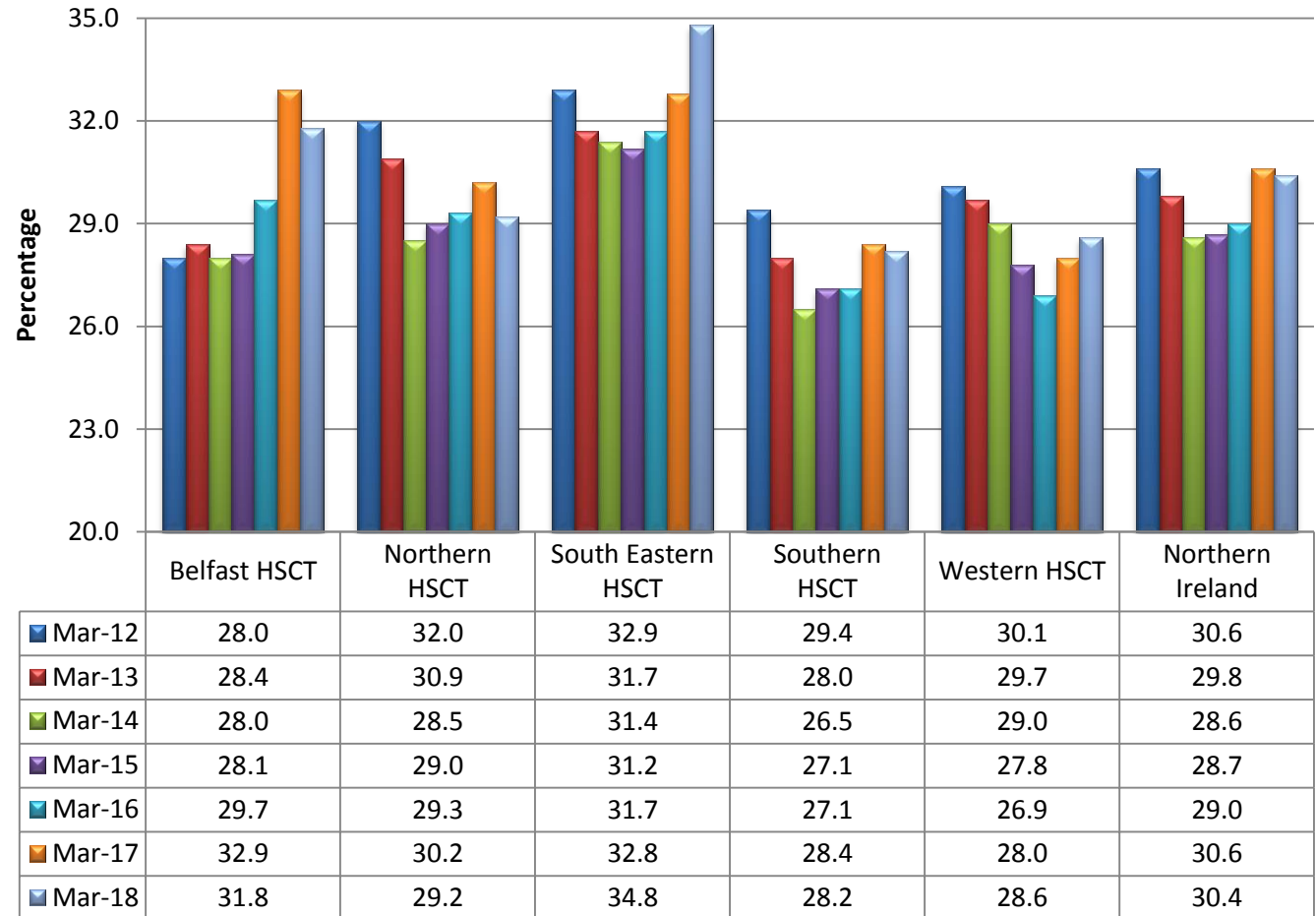
Data Source: NINIS

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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 have decreased slightly along with the NI average to **30.4** in 2018, South Eastern HSCT has the highest dental registrations.



Percentage Dental Registrations Children Aged 3-5 years

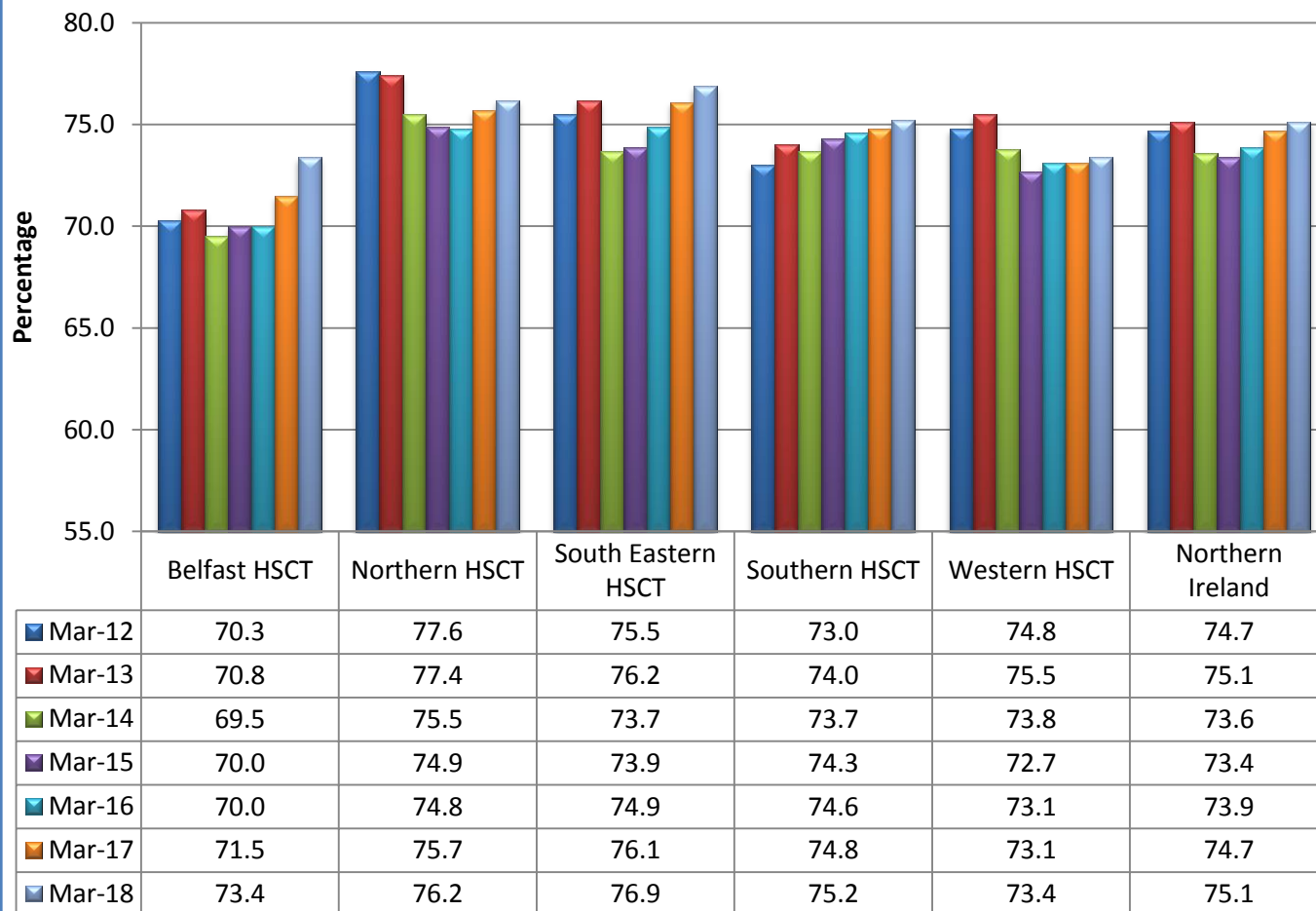
Data Source: NINIS

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 3-5 yrs



The Story Behind the Trends – Dental Registrations for 3-5 year olds has increased across all areas in 2018. Belfast and the Western HSCT are below the NI average of **75.1%**, with the Northern, South Eastern and the Southern HSCT above the NI average .



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

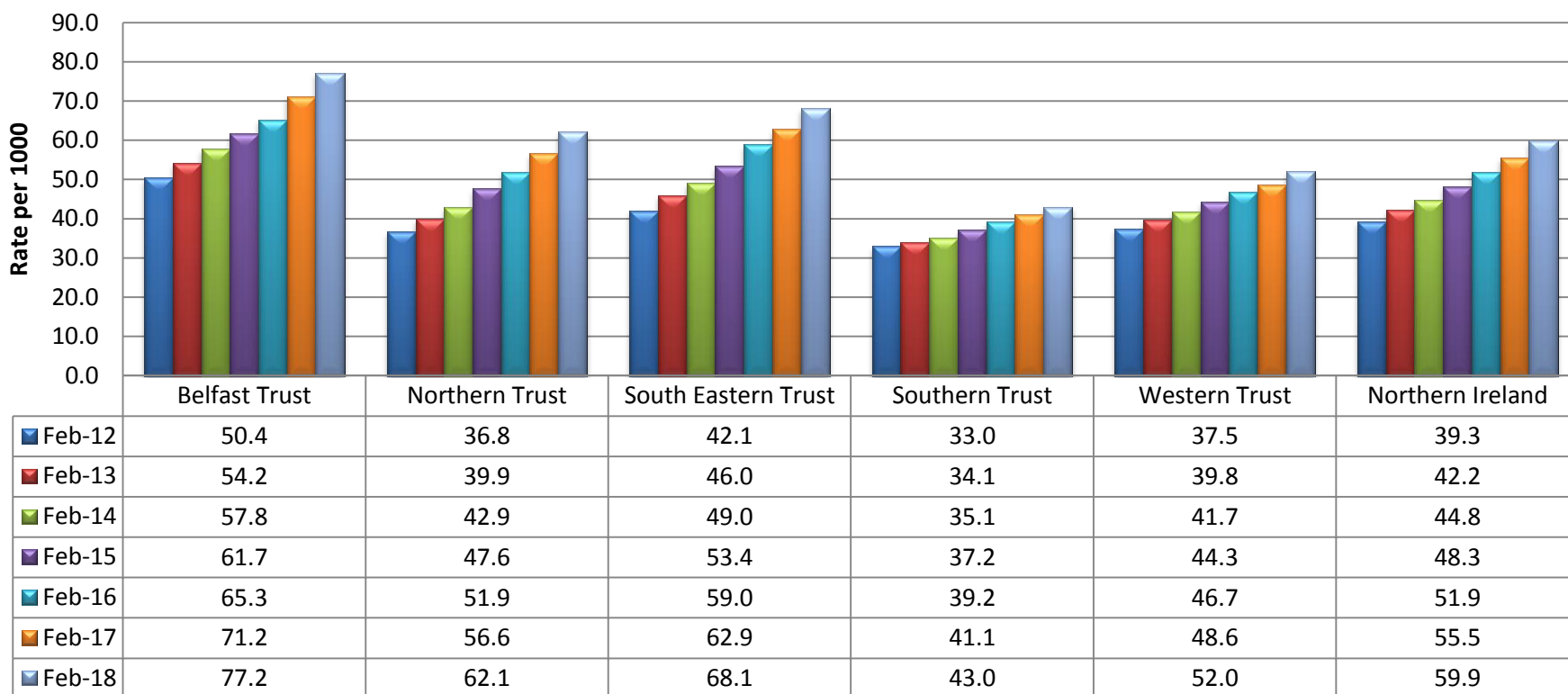
Data Source: NINIS

31

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) Rate per 1000

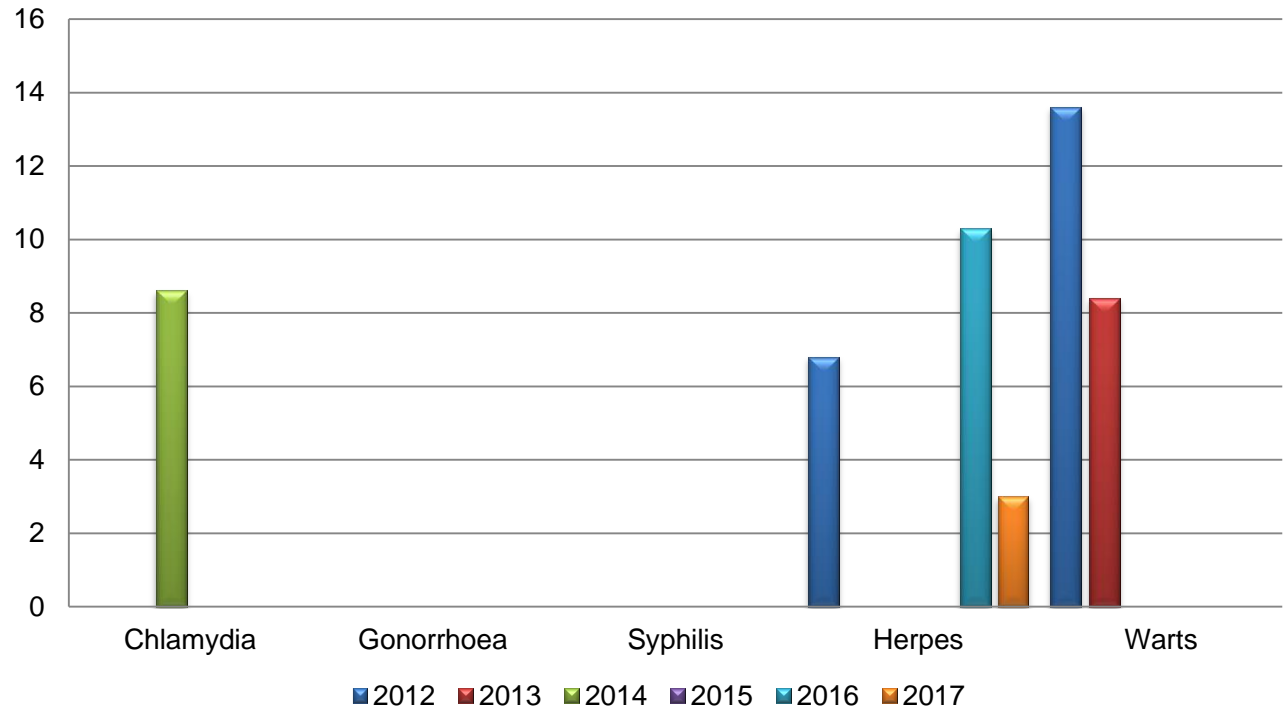


The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen an increase in the Rate per 1000 of Children with a Disability in receipt of DLA. Belfast, Northern and the South Eastern Area are all higher than the NI average at **59.9%**. Overall at February 2018 there were **23,390** Children aged 0-15 claiming 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 per 100,000 in Northern Ireland



The Story Behind the Trends - The graph for the under 16 population from 2012 to 2017 shows that the rate of under 16s with Chlamydia had peaked at 8.6 per 100,000 in 2014 and decreased to <4 per 100,000 in 2017. The figures for Gonorrhoea and Syphilis have been zero or less than 4 over the past 6 years. Herpes in 2012 was 6.8 per 100,000 and 10.3 in 2016 and a drop to 3.0 in 2017. Over the same time the rates of warts have decreased since 2012 from 13.6 per 100,000 to less than 4 per 100,000 in 2017. *It is important to note firstly that these are rates of new episodes treated at the Trusts Genito-urinary Medicine (GUM) clinics in Northern Ireland, and secondly while it is usual practise for GPs to refer patients to the GUM clinics, some may treat the patient directly and are therefore not accounted for here.*



Sexually Transmitted Infections 16-19 years

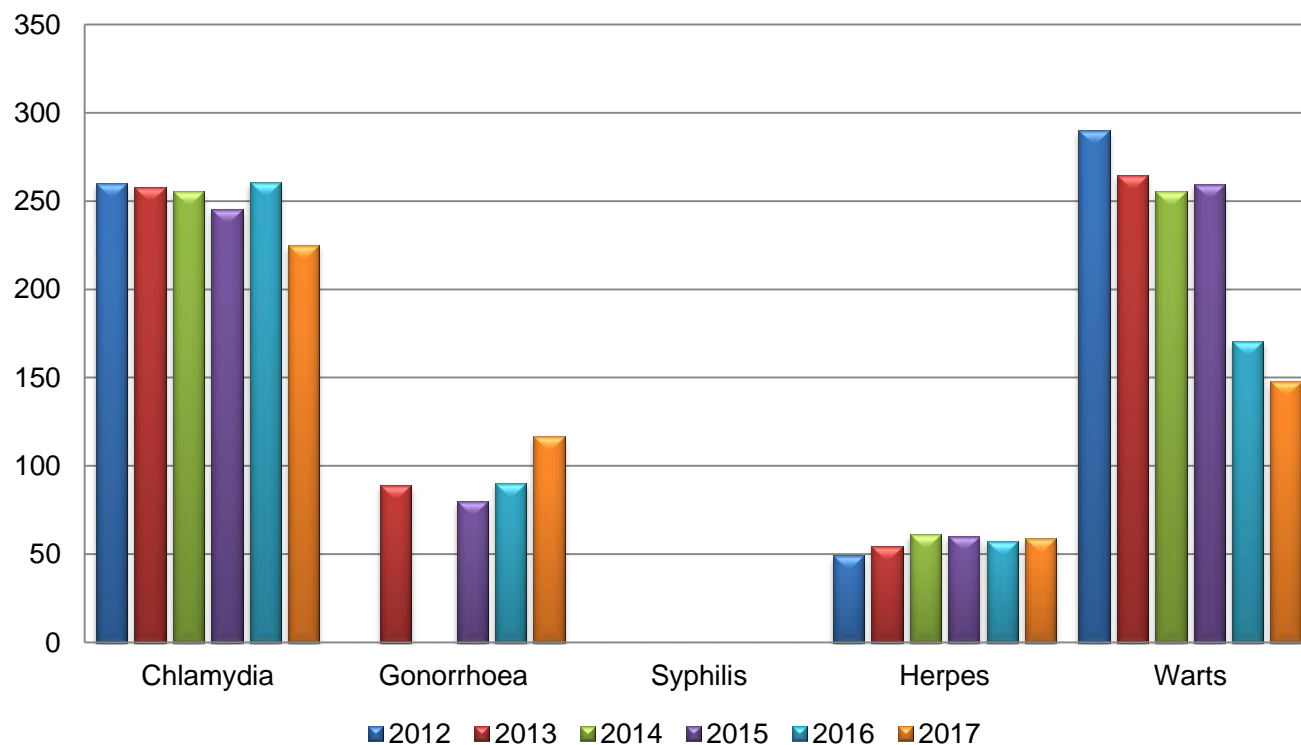
Data Source: Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre NI

33

Healthy

Why is it Important? Sexual health is an important part of physical and mental health, and contributes to emotional and social well-being. Many factors can adversely affect people's sexual health including poverty, unemployment, poor education, substance misuse and social exclusion. 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 per 100,000 in Northern Ireland



The Story Behind the Trends - The graph shows that the rate of 16-19 year olds with Chlamydia has had a slight decrease in 2017 to 225 per 100,000. 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 2012 and have decreased year by year since. *It is important to note firstly that these are rates of new episodes treated at the Trust 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? 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).(9)

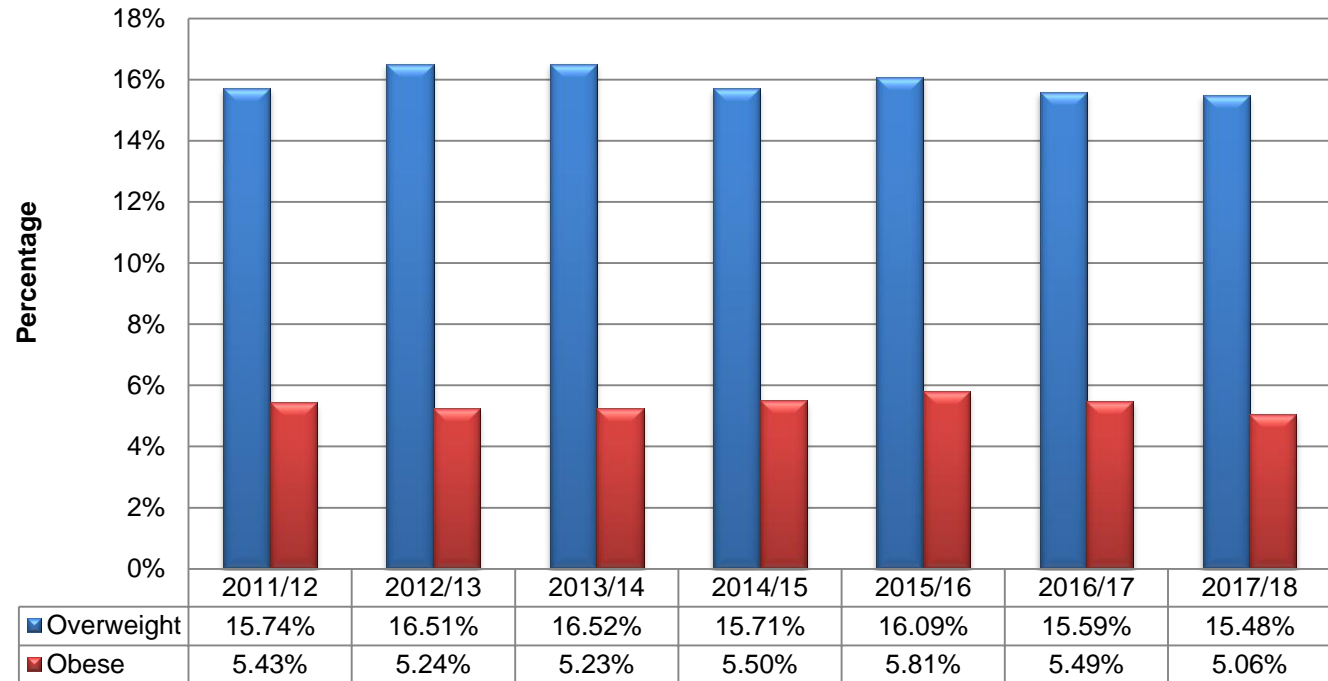
Key Findings From the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2016 Sample: 6831 pupils aged 11-16 (Year 8 to Year 12) were selected at random across Northern Ireland – 3041 pupils answered questions on Sexual Health

- In 2016, 49% of the young people surveyed had a boyfriend or girlfriend, compared to 67% in 2013.
- In 2016, 4% of pupils have had sexual intercourse. Of these, 69% had sexual intercourse for the first time were aged 15 years and under.
- In 2013, 10% of pupils have had sexual intercourse. Of these, 78% had sexual intercourse for the first time were aged 15 years and under.
- In 2010, 8% of sample have had sexual intercourse. Of these 94% had sexual intercourse for the first time were aged 15 years and under.
- In 2016, 56% of the sample had no sexual experience at all, compared to 35% in 2013 and 41% in 2010.
- In 2016, 83% of those who have had sexual intercourse used something to prevent pregnancy, 61% used a condom, and 30% used both a condom and the pill.
- 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 2016, 66% said that they would find it easy to get contraceptives, compared to 58% in 2013 and 53% in 2010.
- In 2016, 77% of the year 11 and 12 pupils (14-16 years of age) knew that HIV was a sexually transmitted infection. 55%, 52% and 48% respectively knew that Chlamydia, Herpes and Genital Warts are sexually transmitted infections.
- In 2013, 79% of the year 11 and 12 pupils (14-16 years of age) knew that HIV was a sexually transmitted infection, while 76% knew AIDS was. 55%, 62% and 26% respectively knew that Chlamydia, Herpes and Genital Warts are sexually transmitted infections.
- In 2010, 88% of the year 11 and 12 pupils in the survey (14-16 years of age) knew that HIV was a sexually transmitted infection, while 86% knew AIDS was. 71%, 73% and 38% respectively knew that Chlamydia, Herpes and Genital Warts are sexually transmitted infections.



Why is it Important? The prevalence of overweight and obesity is assessed by using Body Mass Index (BMI). Many young children are not as physically active as they should be, nor do they have a healthy, balanced diet, both these issues contribute to levels of obesity. The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy stated “Physiotherapists are very concerned that as a society we are unknowingly putting children at risk of obesity and the development of life-threatening illnesses because people are unaware of the role and importance of physical activity in preserving good health. The growth of sedentary leisure activities, the ‘car culture’, time and financial constraints on busy working parents and our increasing fears about letting young children run around outdoors without adult supervision, have all contributed to the problem.” (11, 12)

% P1 Children in NI who are Overweight or Obese



The Story Behind the Trends – In NI at March 2018 15.48% of P1 children were overweight, the lowest since 2011/12. In NI 5.06% of P1 children were obese, the lowest rate over the past 7 years. **Please note:** “The above PHA data has been categorised using International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) measures. Data is also available using British 1990 Growth Reference (UK90) classification on request.”



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

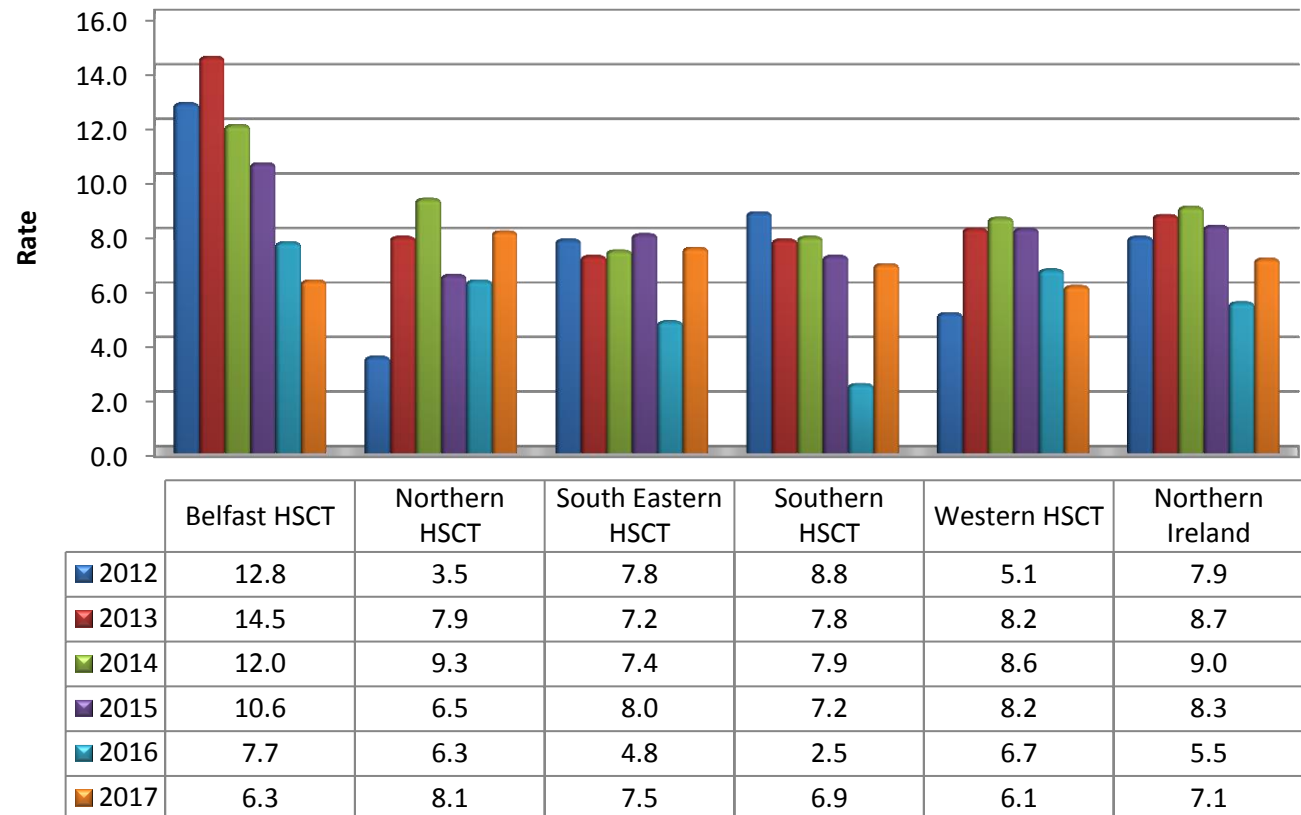
Data Source: DHSSPS

Healthy

Why is it Important?

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

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



The Story Behind the Trends – Overall in the last year a total of **309** children and young people under 18 in Northern Ireland were admitted to HSC hospitals with self harm diagnoses. All areas have fluctuated in 2017, with an overall increase NI rate of 7.1.



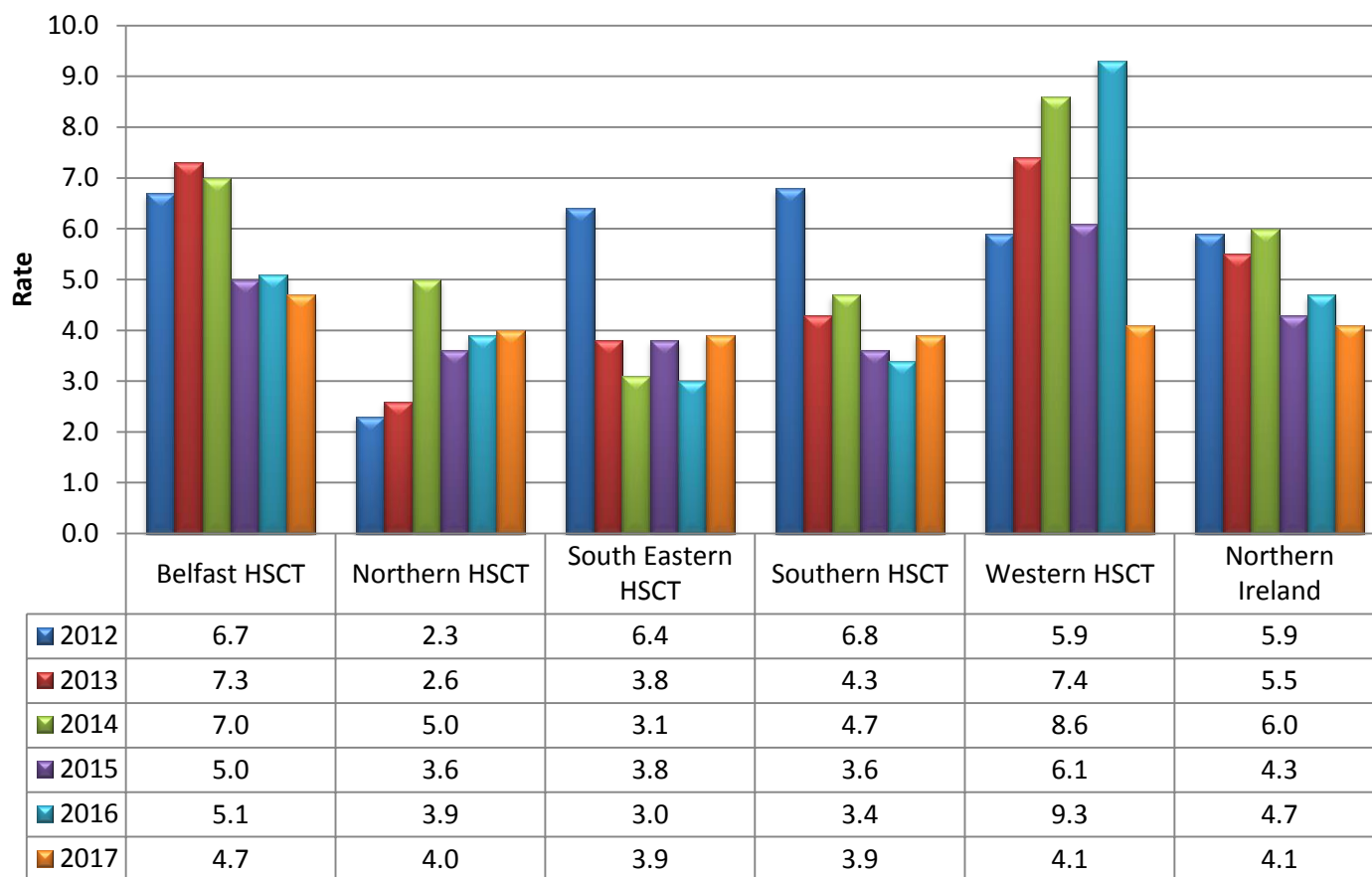
0 – 17 year olds Admitted to HSC Hospitals with Alcohol Related Diagnoses

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).



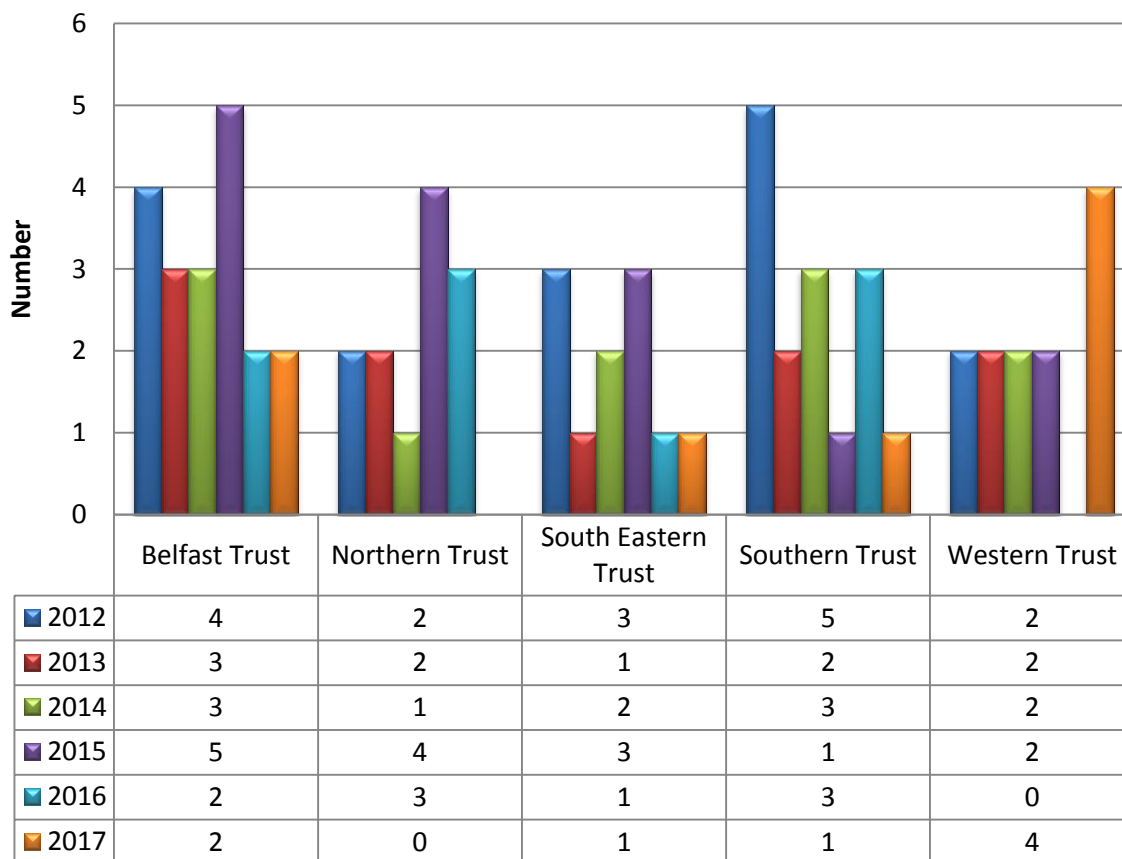
The Story Behind the Trends – Over the last year there was a total of **204** children and young people under 18 from Northern Ireland admitted to hospital with an alcohol related diagnoses. All areas have fluctuated in 2017, with the Belfast Area above the NI rate of 4.1 and the Western Area seeing a significant drop.



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, 2012). (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, 2010). (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 8 registered deaths by suicide for young people across Northern Ireland in 2017. The graph shows that over the last 6 years the highest number of suicides in the 0-18 year old age group were registered in 2012. 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 in NI by Gender

Data Source: NISRA

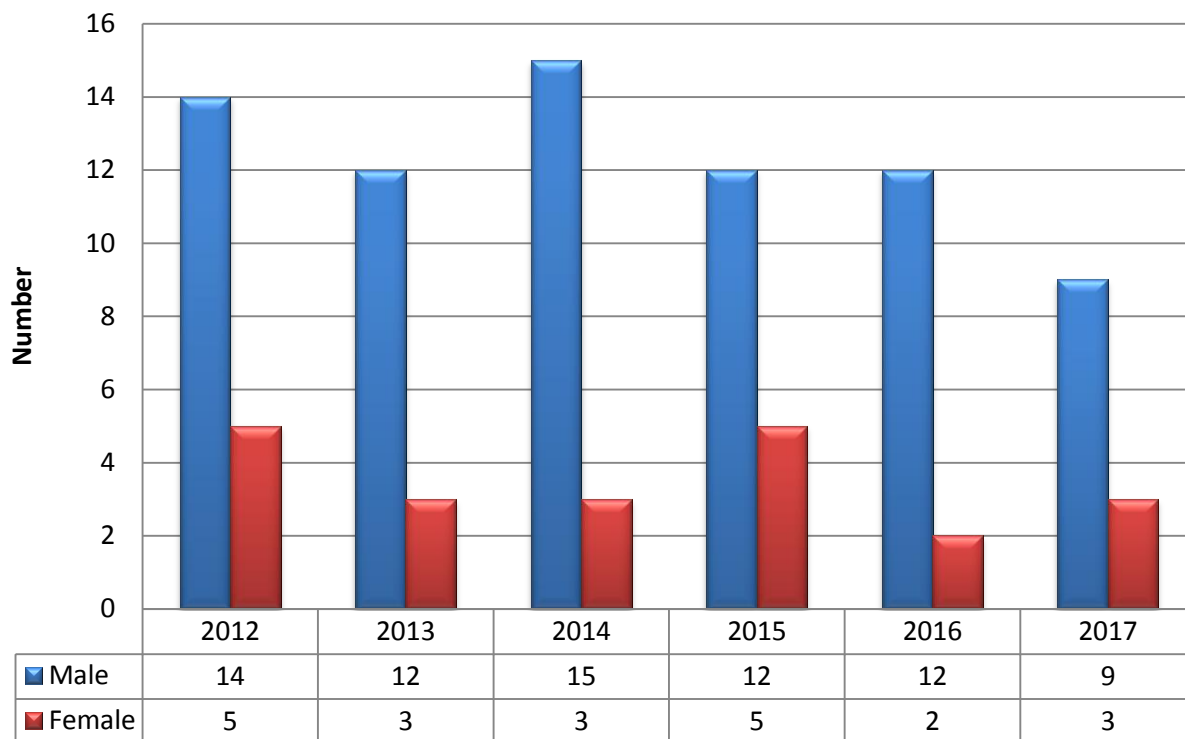
39

Healthy

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



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 234 males in NI in 2017 compared to 71 females deaths from suicide. ***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.**



Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group by HSC Trust

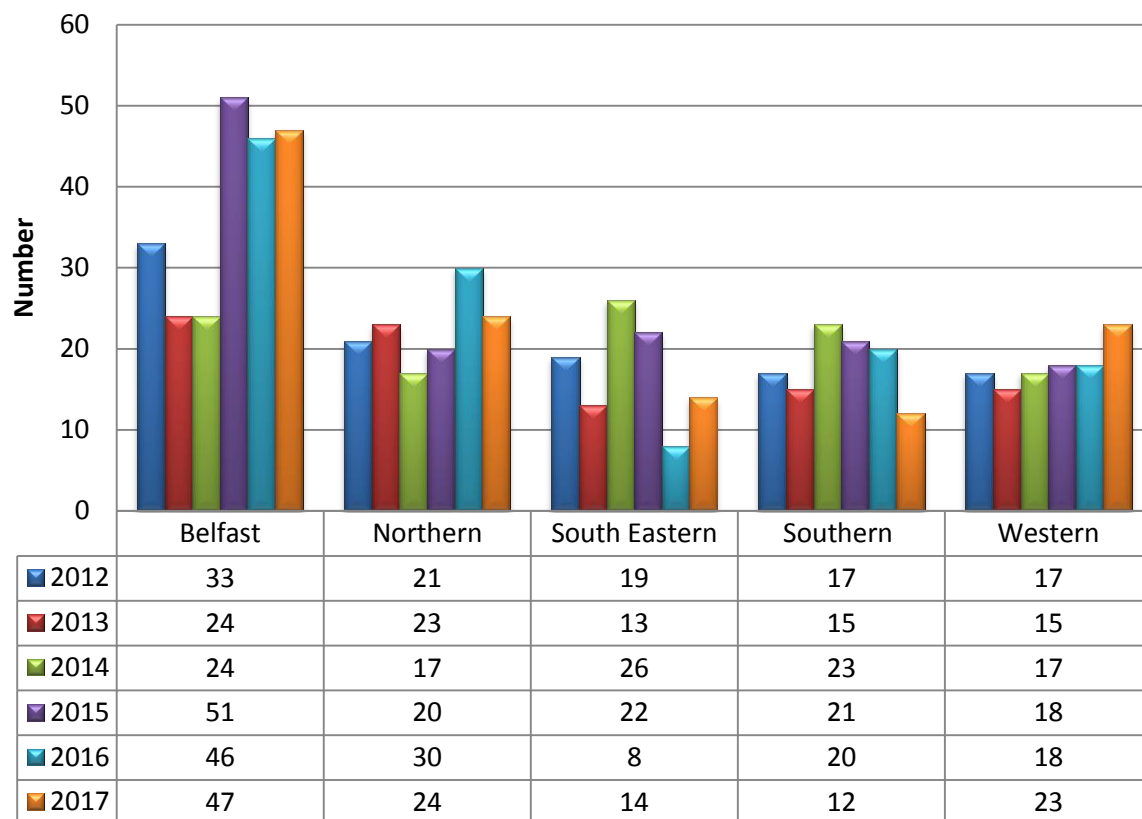
Data Source: NISRA

40

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, 2012) (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 in NI is **120**. These figures are important to note as there may be connotations for early intervention with the under 18 age group. The Belfast Area experienced the highest number of suicides in this age group in 2017 at **47**. **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.**



Suicide in the 15-34 Age Group in NI by Gender

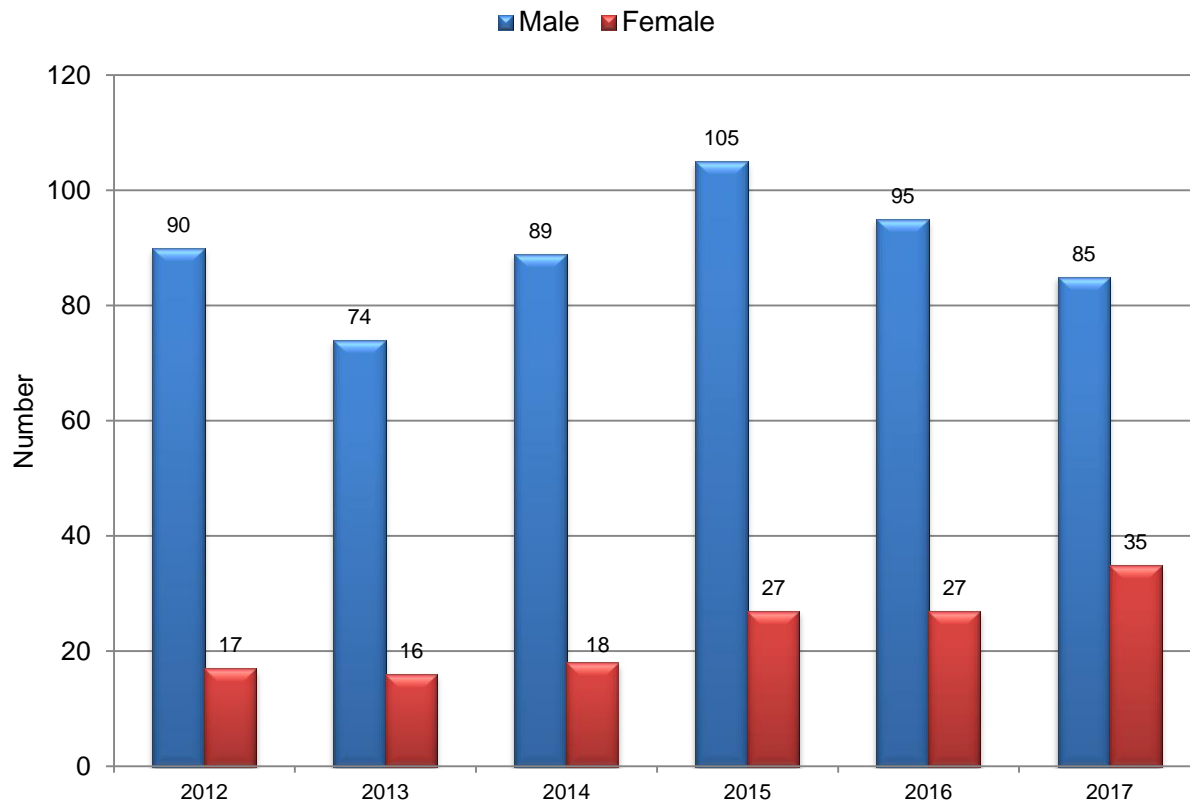
Data Source: NISRA

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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, 2012) (14)

***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 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 figures show there has been a slight decrease in the number of suicides in males and an increase in females in 2017. **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 Accidents

Data Source: NISRA

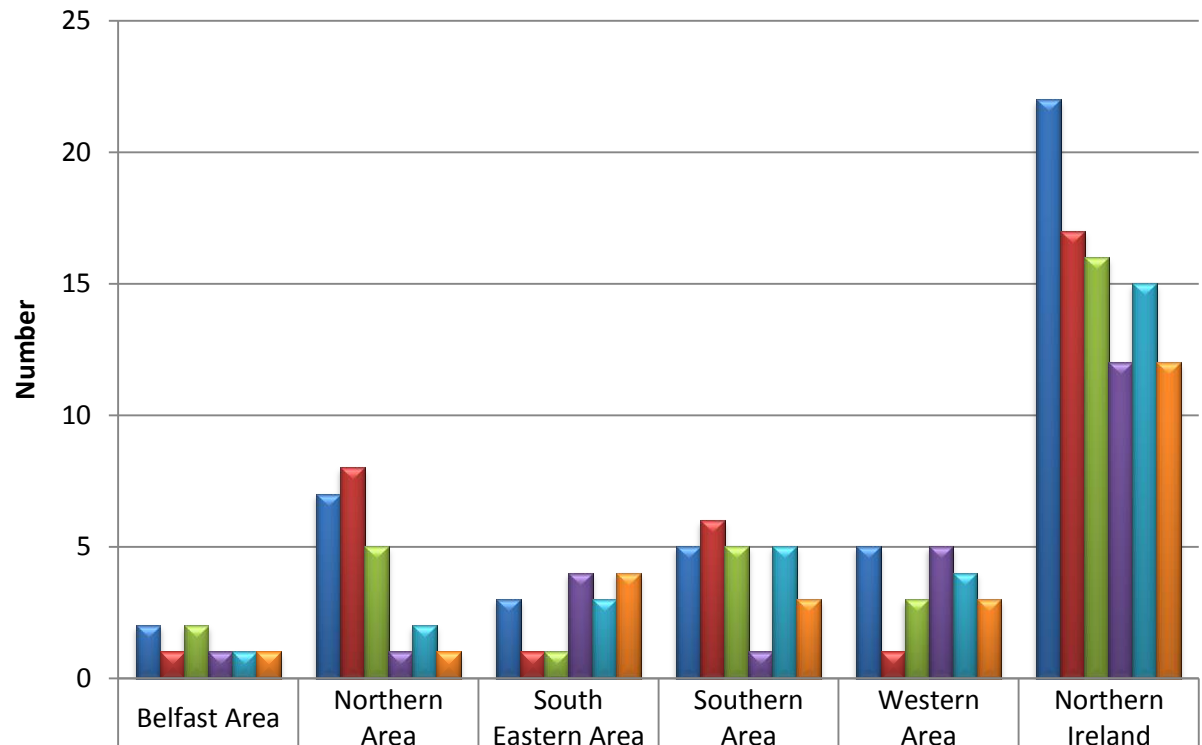
42

Healthy

Why is it Important? The Northern Ireland Executive, in the Programme for Government under the theme “*Working for a Healthier People*”, gave a commitment to promoting public safety by reducing the number of injuries and deaths caused by accidents at home, at work and on the roads (Investing for Health, 2004) (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. Overall in NI the number of child deaths by accident has decreased since 2012 with the South Eastern Trust having the highest number of child deaths in 2017.

Number of 0-18 Year old Child Deaths by Accident



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	Northern Ireland
2012	2	7	3	5	5	22
2013	1	8	1	6	1	17
2014	2	5	1	5	3	16
2015	1	1	4	1	5	12
2016	1	2	3	5	4	15
2017	1	1	4	3	3	12



Cigarette Usage Amongst Young People

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2016 (10)

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).⁽¹⁸⁾ Reducing smoking in young people is a priority in the whole of the UK. The DHSSPS Minister has stated, "My goal is to protect children from smoking...smoking is a life threatening habit and we should do everything we can to reduce its prevalence" (Michael McGimpsey, 2009). ⁽¹⁹⁾

Key Findings from the Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey 2016

Sample: 6831 pupils aged 11-17 (Year 8 to Year 12) were selected at random across Northern Ireland – 3041 pupils answered questions on Smoking

- In 2016, Approximately 12% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2013, Approximately 13% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2010, Approximately 19% of the surveyed pupils have smoked tobacco.
- In 2016, 56% of those who have smoked, first tried it when they were aged 13 or under.
- 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 2016, 19% of those surveyed pupils who smoke do so everyday, with 20% in 2013 and 25% in 2010.
- In 2016, 36% of pupils live in a household with adults who smoke, and of these 33% smoke inside the home and 20% smoke in the family car.
- 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.
- In 2016, 18% of pupils surveyed had used e-cigarettes, with 8% using them every day. The main reason for using e-cigarettes is 'Because I enjoy it'.



Alcohol Usage Amongst Young People

Data Source: Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitude Survey, 2016 (10)

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 2016

Sample: 6831 pupils aged 11-17 (Year 8 to Year 12) were selected at random across Northern Ireland – 3041 pupils answered questions on Alcohol

- Comparisons between the 2010, 2013 and 2016 YPBAS show that the proportion of pupils who reported that they have consumed alcohol at some point in their lives has decreased from 46% (2010), 38% (2013) to 31% (2016).
- In 2016, of those pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink, under half 47% were aged 13 or under.
- In 2013, of those pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink, over 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 2016, of the pupils who have ever drank alcohol, 19% drink a few times a month, with 5% drinking a few times a week and 1% daily.
- In 2013, of the pupils who have ever drank alcohol, 18% drink a few times a month, with 3% drinking a few times a week and less than 1% daily.
- In 2016, almost half of the respondents who drank (45%) reported drinking so much that they were drunk on at least one occasion.



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 Authority Regions
- ☐ Primary and Post-Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need
- ☐ Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended from School
- ☐ Children Aged 4-16 years Expelled from School
- ☐ Primary and Post - Primary School Children with Less than 85% Attendance
- ☐ Primary and Post - Primary School Children with English as Additional Language (Newcomers)
- ☐ Key Stage One Communication (English) - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above
- ☐ Key Stage One Maths - Percentage of Children Achieving Level 2 or above
- ☐ Key Stage Two Communication (English) – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above
- ☐ Key Stage Two Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 4 or above
- ☐ Key Stage Three Communication (English) – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- ☐ Key Stage Three Maths – Percentage of Children Achieving Level 5 or above
- ☐ Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) or above
- ☐ Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) or above including English & Maths
- ☐ 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 Authority Regions

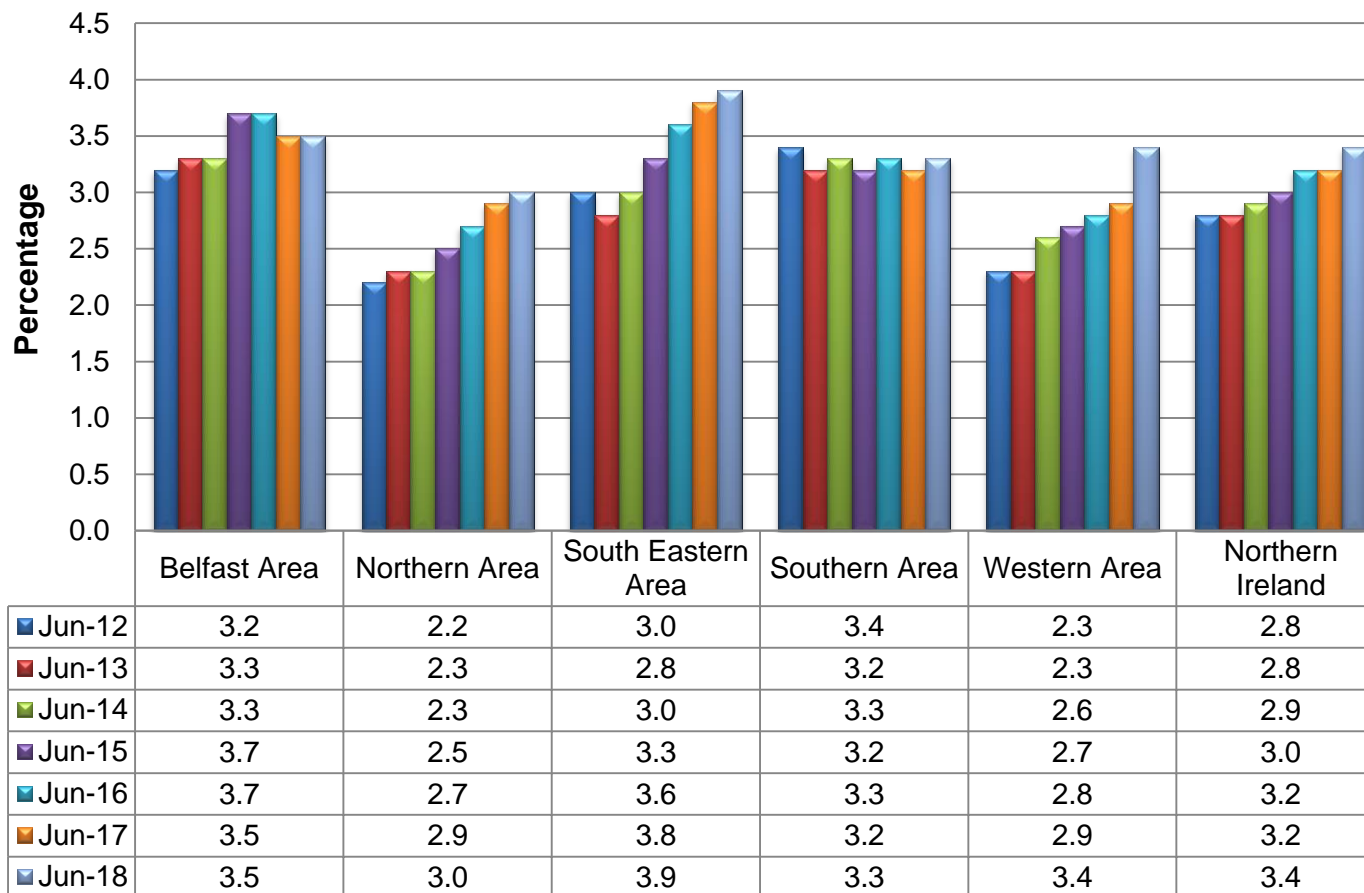
Enjoying, Learning and Achieving





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 Pupils with a Statement by HSCT Area



The Story Behind the Trends

The percentage of primary school children in P1 to P7 with a full Statement of Special Educational Need has increased slightly in NI in the academic year of 2017/18. At June 2018, the Northern and the Southern Area are below the Northern Ireland percentage and all other areas are the same or above.



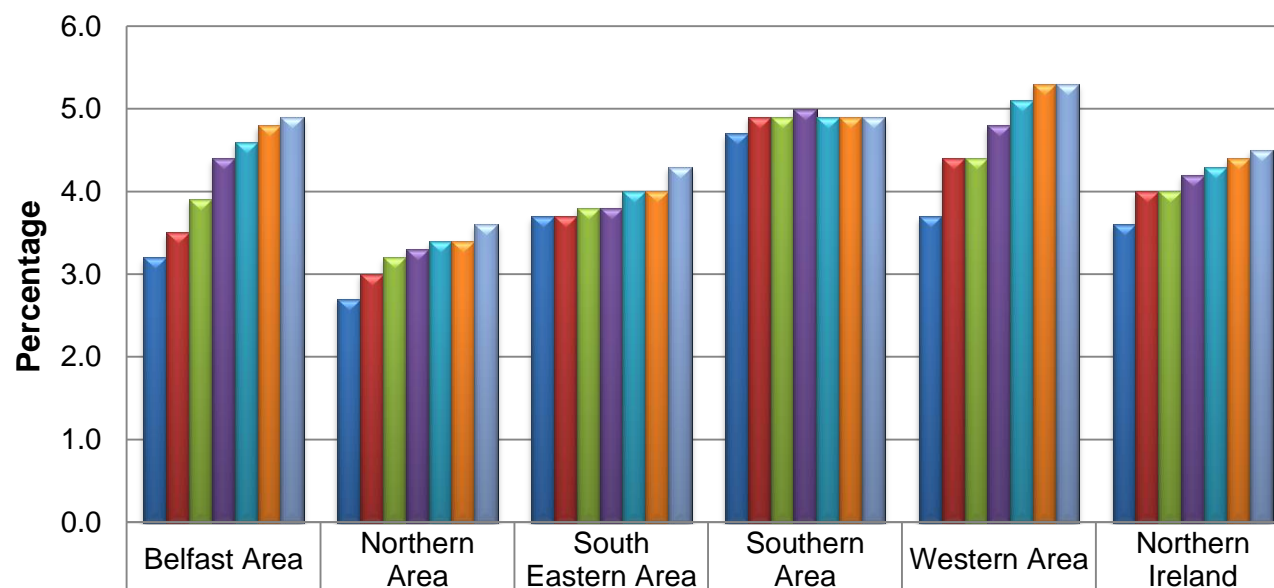
Post - Primary School Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need

Data Source: NINIS

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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

% of Post Primary School Pupils with a Statement by HSCT Area



The Story Behind the Trends

The percentage of post primary school children with a full Statement of Special Educational Need has been rising slightly over the past years. Belfast, Southern & Western Trust are higher than the Northern Ireland percentage of 4.5% in June 2018.



Children Aged 4-16 years Suspended from School

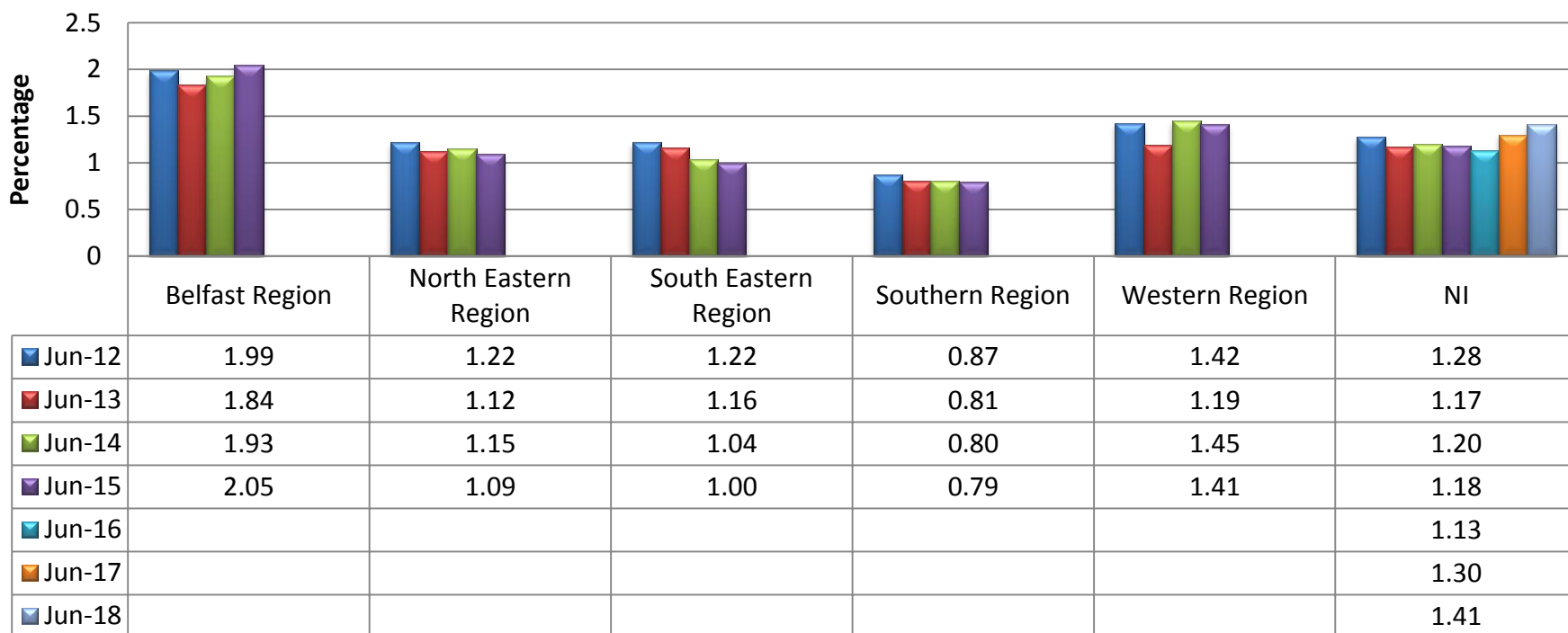
Data Source: Department of Education

49

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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

% of Children aged 4-16 years suspended from School



The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of pupils suspended in Northern Ireland has risen in the last year from 1.30% in June 2017 to 1.41% in June 2018. The total number of pupils suspended in Northern Ireland in the year ending June 2018 was 4,069, with breakdown by gender showing that Males have a higher percentage of suspensions (2.17%) than Females (0.62%).

Please note: Figures by Trusts are not available, due to the changes which came into operation in April 2015.



Children Aged 4-16 years Expelled from School

Data Source: Department of Education

50

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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

The Story Behind the Trends - Numbers of pupils expelled from schools are very low across each education region. The overall Northern Ireland totals have decreased by half from 33 pupils in 2016/17 school year to **15 pupils in 2017/18**.

The majority of expelled pupils in **2017/18** were from Key Stage 3 (Years 8 to 10); 10 pupils representing two-thirds of expelled pupils.

The most common reason for expulsion was 'Persistent Infringements of Relatively Minor School Rules' (10 expulsions).

(Source: Department of Education)



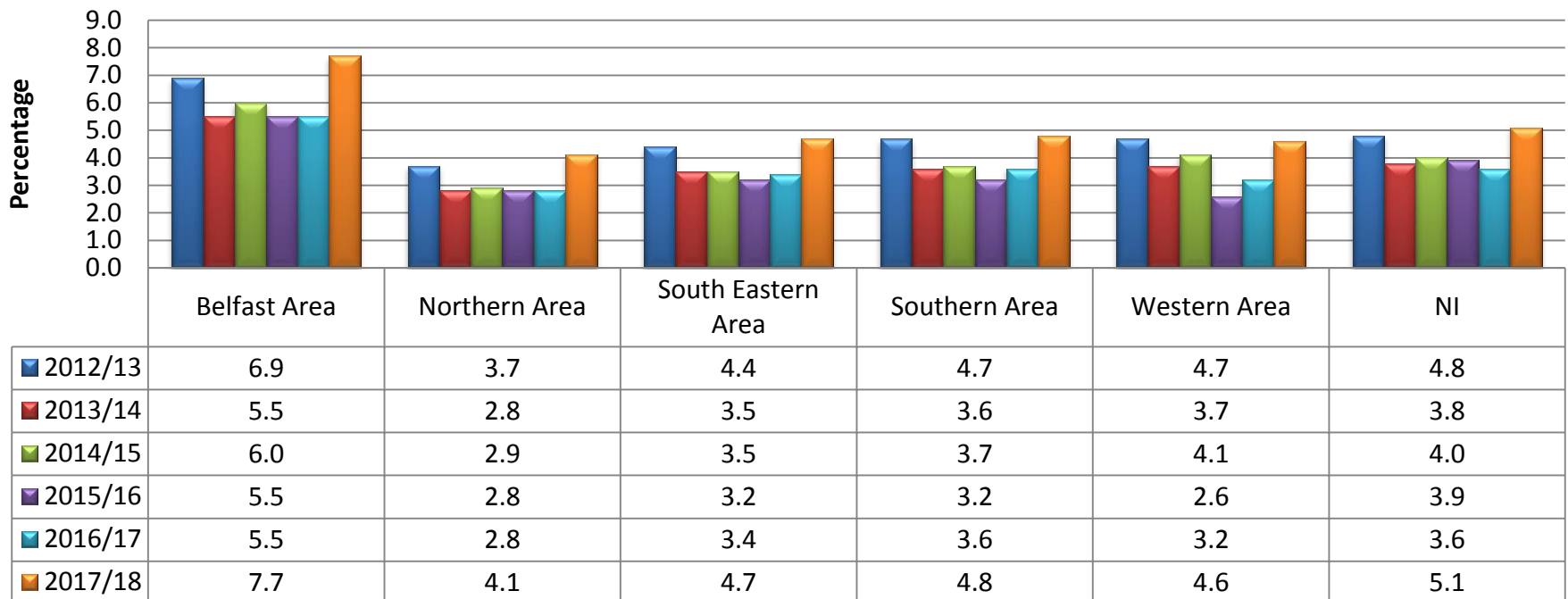
Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

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 by Area



The Story Behind the Trends – All areas has seen a significant increase over the last year in the percentage of primary school children with less than 85% attendance. Belfast Area consistently has the highest pupils absent from school, higher than the NI percentage of 5.1. (Please Note: Pupils residence has been used for this analysis; therefore the Area refers to where the pupil lives rather than to where the school is located.)



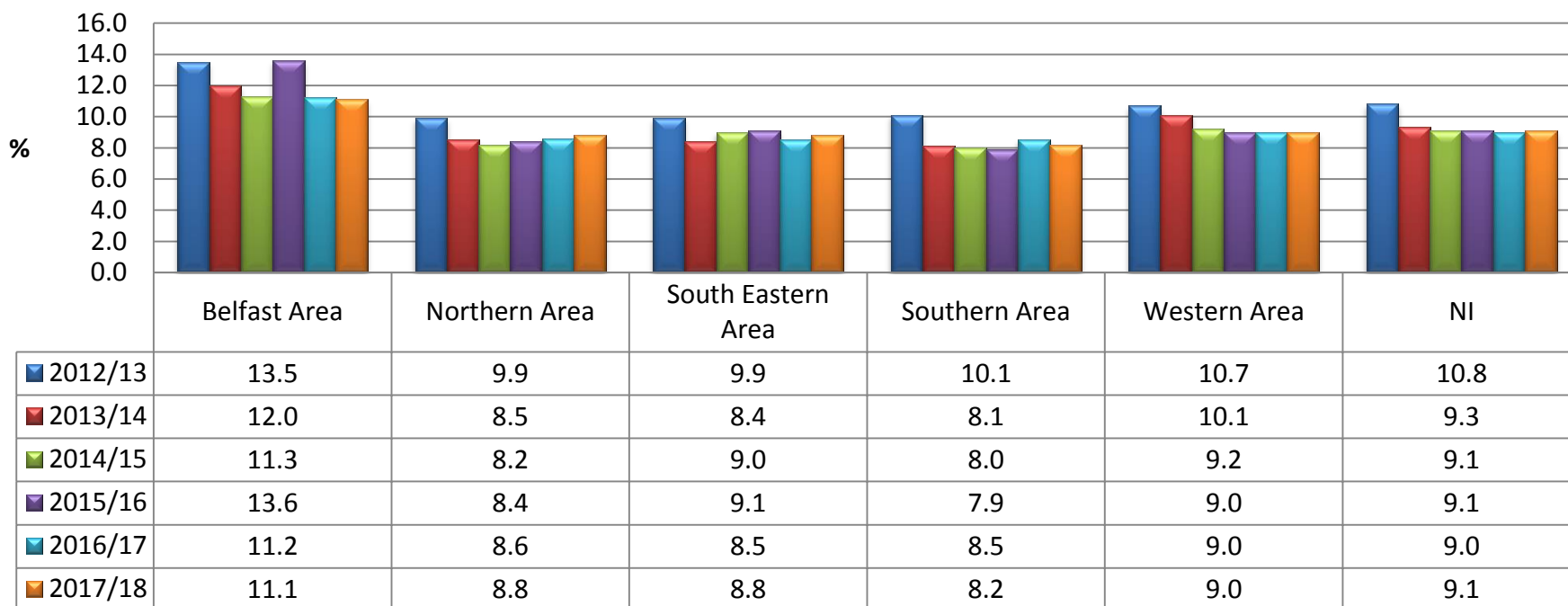
Post Primary School Pupils with less than 85% Attendance

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 by Area



The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have relatively stayed the same over the last year in the percentage of post- primary school children with less than 85% attendance. Belfast Area consistently has the highest pupils absent from school since 2012/13 and always higher than the Ni percentage of 9.1. *(Please Note: Pupils residence has been used for this analysis; therefore the Area refers to where the pupil lives rather than to where the school is located.)*



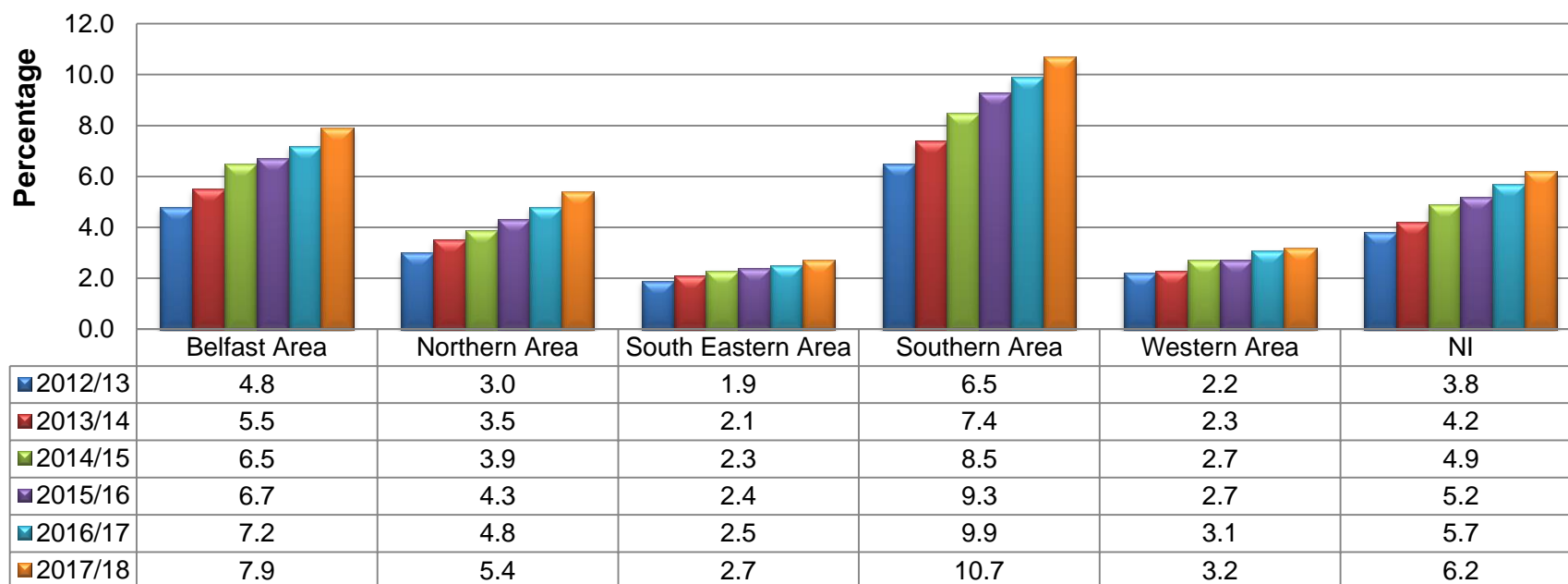
Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language (Newcomers)

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 (Newcomers) by Area



The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen an increase on the percentage of primary school children with English as an additional language, with Belfast and the Southern HSCT above the NI average. Overall in Northern Ireland for 2017/18 there were **10,725** primary pupils with English as an additional language (Newcomers).



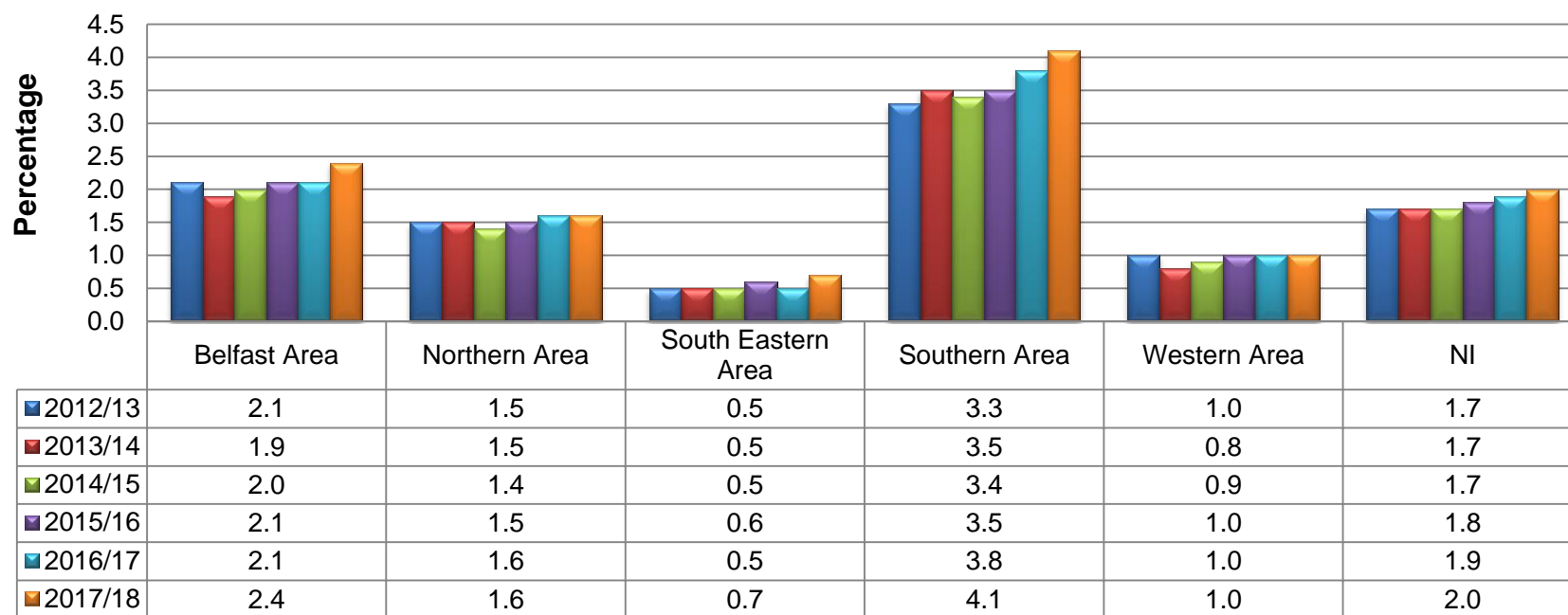
Post - Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language (Newcomers)

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 (Newcomers) by Area



The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have stayed the same or a slight increase in the percentage of post-primary pupils with English as an additional language, with Southern HSCT well above the NI average. Overall in Northern Ireland for 2017/18 there were **2840** post primary pupils with English as an additional language (Newcomers).



Key Stage One – COMMUNICATION (English)

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

Data Source: Department of Education

55

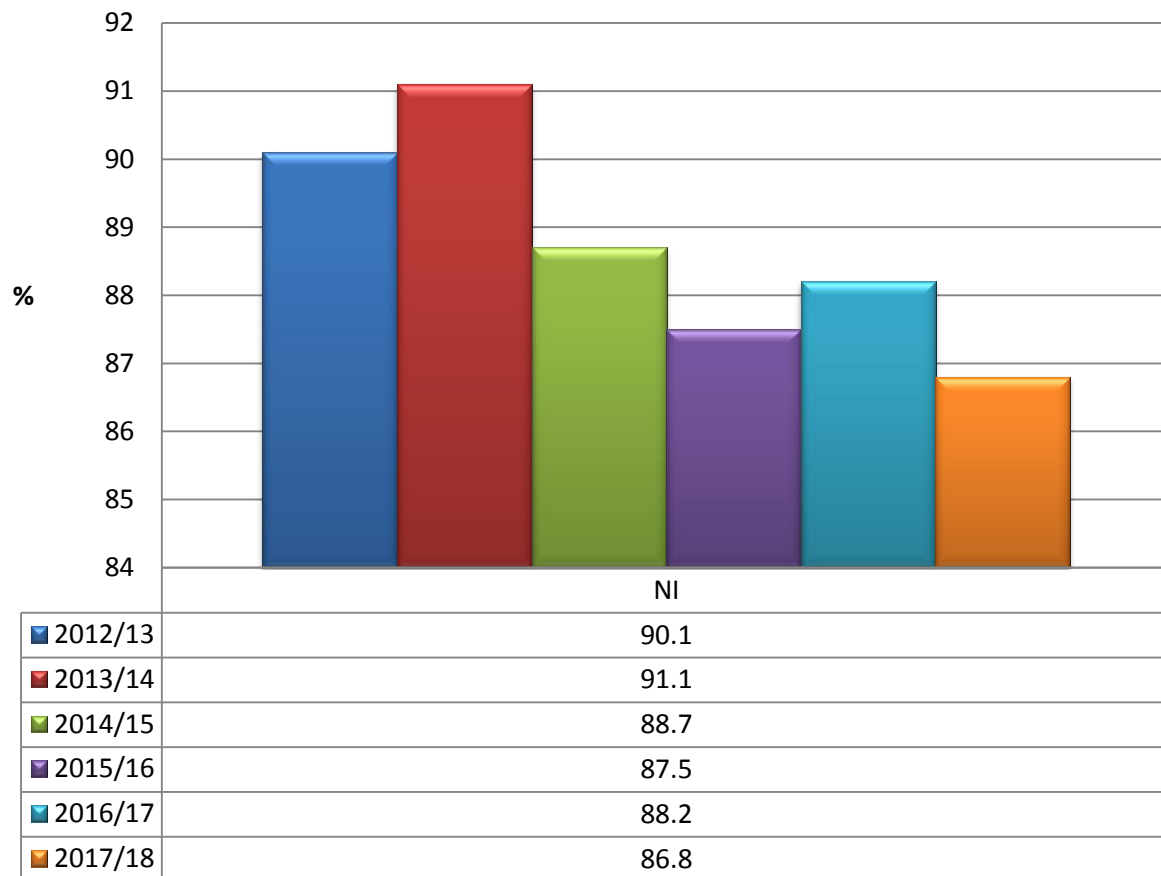
Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

Why is it Important? Key Stage Levels of Progression (LoP) are used to measure Literacy and Numeracy targets set out in the Department of Education Strategy 'Count, Read: Succeed' which contains long-term targets by 2019/20. Further details are available in the KEY Stage Assessments: Levels of Progression 2016/17 Methodology Paper – Department of Education (2)

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average for Key Stage 1 Communication (English) has fluctuated since it came into operation in 2012/13 at 90.1% to 86.8% in 2017/18. The Level of Progression in Girls is higher than Boys at 90.7% and 83.0% respectively in 2017/18.

Please Note: Primary school pupils are assessed at the end of Key Stage 1 (Year 4). This excludes Special and Independent schools. The average (best estimate) is presented in the table based on returns for a proportion of pupils. As they are based on a sample the actual value may be higher or lower.

KEY STAGE ONE COMMUNICATION (English) – % Achieving Level 2 or above



Please Note: Revised Key Stage assessments came into operation in 2013 and schools are required to provide information to parents on their child's assessment outcomes in Communication (English), Using Mathematics and Using ICT. (2016/17 first year ICT was compulsory). All assessments only available at NI level.

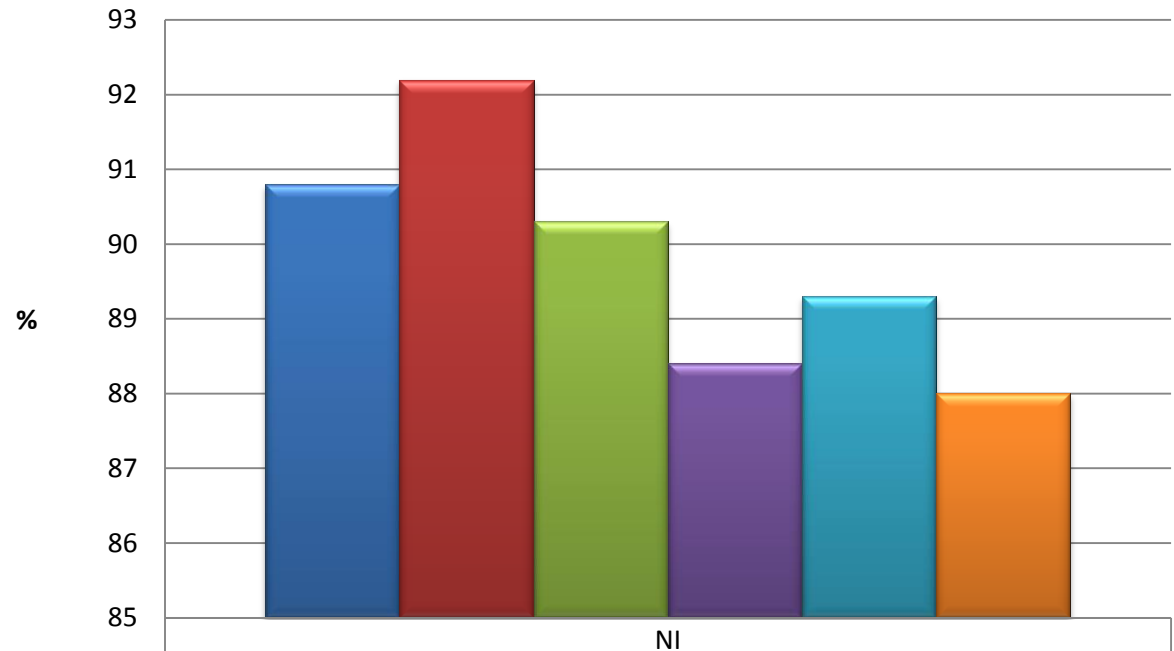


Why is it Important? Key Stage Levels of Progression (LoP) are used to measure Literacy and Numeracy targets set out in the Department of Education Strategy 'Count, Read: Succeed' which contains long-term targets by 2019/20. Further details are available in the KEY Stage Assessments: Levels of Progression 2016/17 Methodology Paper – Department of Education (2)

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average for Key Stage One Maths has fluctuated since it came into operation in 2012/13 from 90.8 to 88.0 in 2017/18.

Please Note: Primary school pupils are assessed at the end of Key Stage 1 (Year 4). This excludes Special and Independent schools. The average (best estimate) is presented in the table based on returns for a proportion of pupils. As they are based on a sample the actual value may be higher or lower.

KEY STAGE ONE Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 2 or above



NI	
2012/13	90.8
2013/14	92.2
2014/15	90.3
2015/16	88.4
2016/17	89.3
2017/18	88.0

Please Note: Revised Key Stage assessments came into operation in 2013 and schools are required to provide information to parents on their child's assessment outcomes in Communication (English), Using Mathematics and Using ICT. (2016/17 first year ICT was compulsory). All assessments only available at NI level.



Key Stage Two – COMMUNICATION (English)

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

Data Source: Department of Education

57

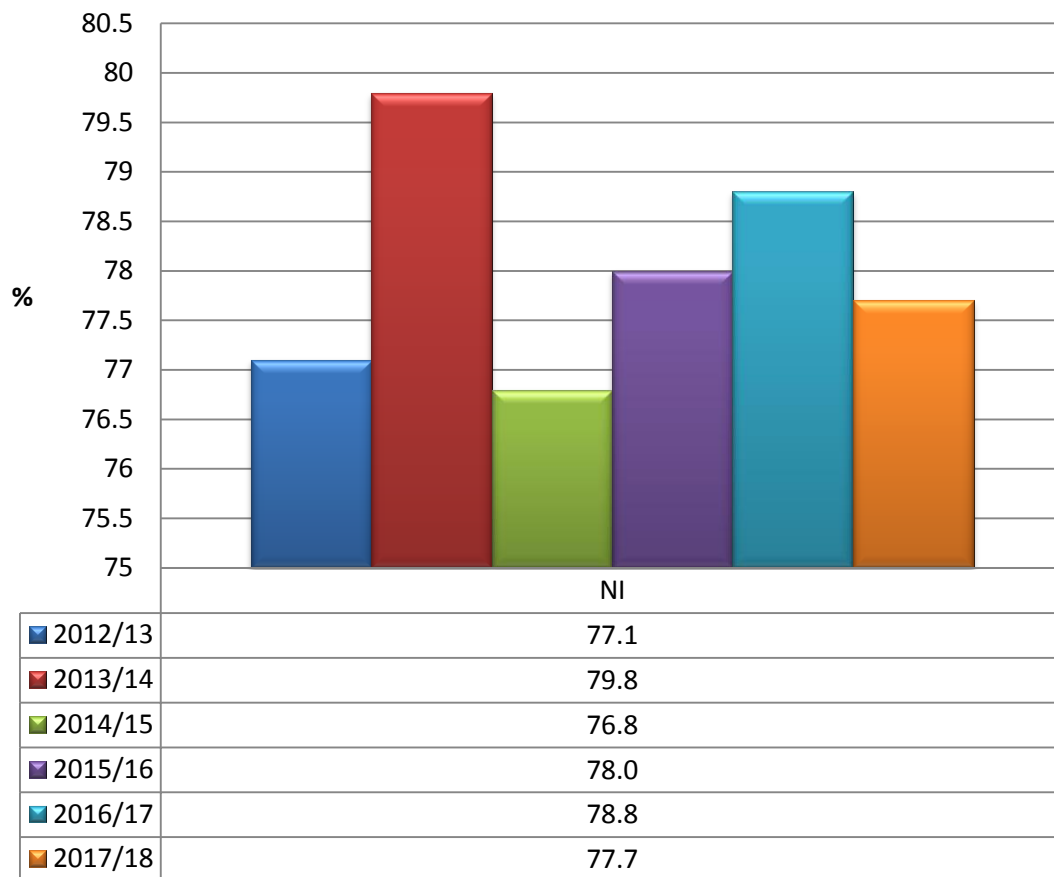
Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

Why is it Important? Key Stage Levels of Progression (LoP) are used to measure Literacy and Numeracy targets set out in the Department of Education Strategy 'Count, Read: Succeed' which contains long-term targets by 2019/20. Further details are available in the KEY Stage Assessments: Levels of Progression 2016/17 Methodology Paper – Department of Education (2)

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average for Key Stage Two Communication (English) has been similar since it came into operation in 2012/13 at 77.1 in 2012/13 and 77.7 in 2017/18. There is no significant difference in the percentage of boys and girls attaining the expected level in Communication.

Please Note: Primary school pupils are assessed at the end of Key Stage 2 (Year 7). This excludes Special and Independent schools. The average (best estimate) is presented in the table based on returns for a proportion of pupils. As they are based on a sample the actual value may be higher or lower.

KEY STAGE TWO COMMUNICATION (English) – Percentage Achieving Level 4 or above



Please Note: Revised Key Stage assessments came into operation in 2013 and schools are required to provide information to parents on their child's assessment outcomes in Communication (English), Using Mathematics and Using ICT. (2016/17 first year ICT was compulsory). All assessments only available at NI level.

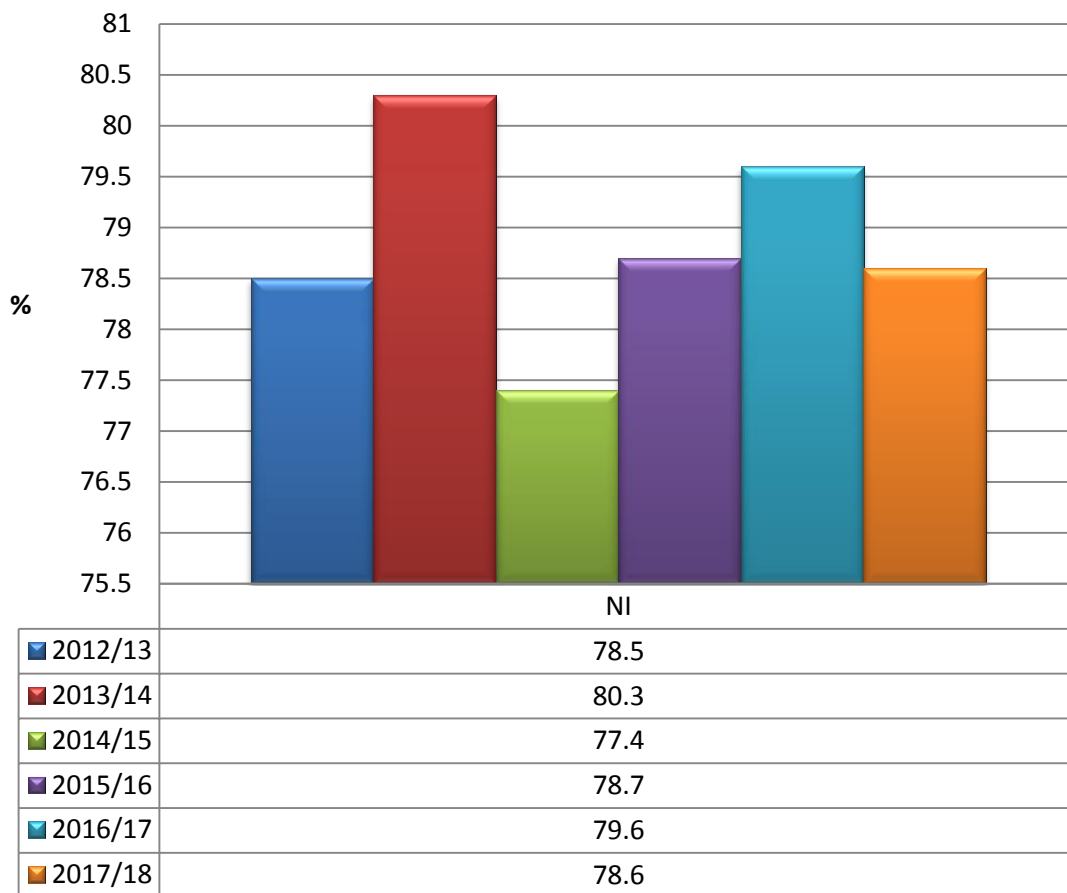


Why is it Important? Key Stage Levels of Progression (LoP) are used to measure Literacy and Numeracy targets set out in the Department of Education Strategy 'Count, Read: Succeed' which contains long-term targets by 2019/20. Further details are available in the KEY Stage Assessments: Levels of Progression 2016/17 Methodology Paper – Department of Education. (2)

The Story Behind the Trends - The NI average of Key Stage Two Maths has been similar since it came into operation in 2012/13 at 78.5% and 79.78.6% in 2017/18. There is no significant difference in the percentage of boys and girls attaining the expected level in Maths.

Please Note: Primary school pupils are assessed at the end of Key Stage 2 (Year 7). This excludes Special and Independent schools. The average (best estimate) is presented in the table based on returns for a proportion of pupils. As they are based on a sample the actual value may be higher or lower.

KEY STAGE TWO Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 4 or above



Please Note: Revised Key Stage assessments came into operation in 2013 and schools are required to provide information to parents on their child's assessment outcomes in Communication (English), Using Mathematics and Using ICT. (2016/17 first year ICT was compulsory). All assessments only available at NI level.



Key Stage Three – COMMUNICATION (English)

59

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

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

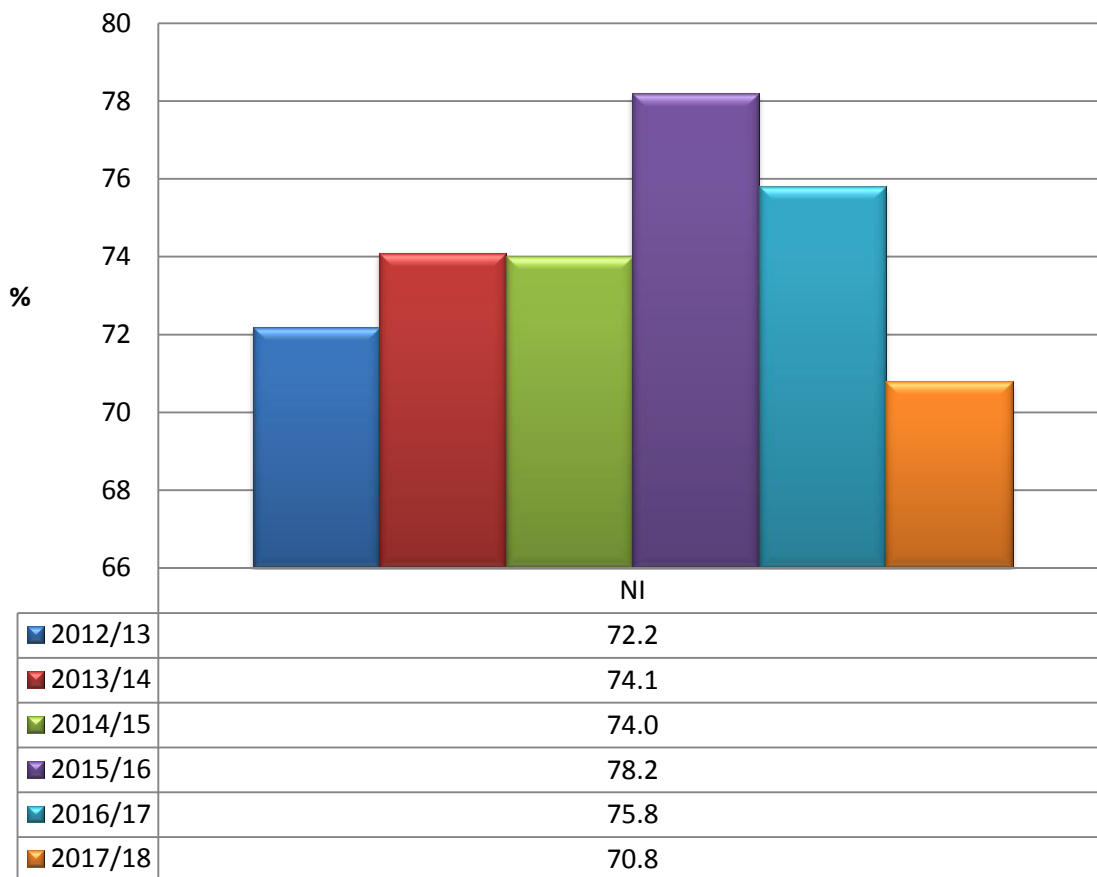
Why is it Important? ? Key Stage Levels of Progression (LoP) are used to measure Literacy and Numeracy targets set out in the Department of Education Strategy 'Count, Read: Succeed' which contains long-term targets by 2019/20. Further details are available in the KEY Stage Assessments: Levels of Progression 2016/17 Methodology Paper – Department of Education (2)

The Story Behind the Trends –

The NI average for Key Stage Three Communication (English) has fluctuated since it came into operation in 2012/13 at 72.2 and there has been a significant decrease in 2017/18 to 70.8.

Please Note: Post-Primary school pupils are assessed at the end of Key Stage 3 (Year 10) and excludes Special and Independent schools. Data has been weighed to account for non-response bias.

KEY STAGE THREE COMMUNICATION (English) – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



Please Note: Revised Key Stage assessments came into operation in 2013 and schools are required to provide information to parents on their child's assessment outcomes in Communication (English), Using Mathematics and Using ICT. (2016/17 first year ICT was compulsory). All assessments only available at NI level.

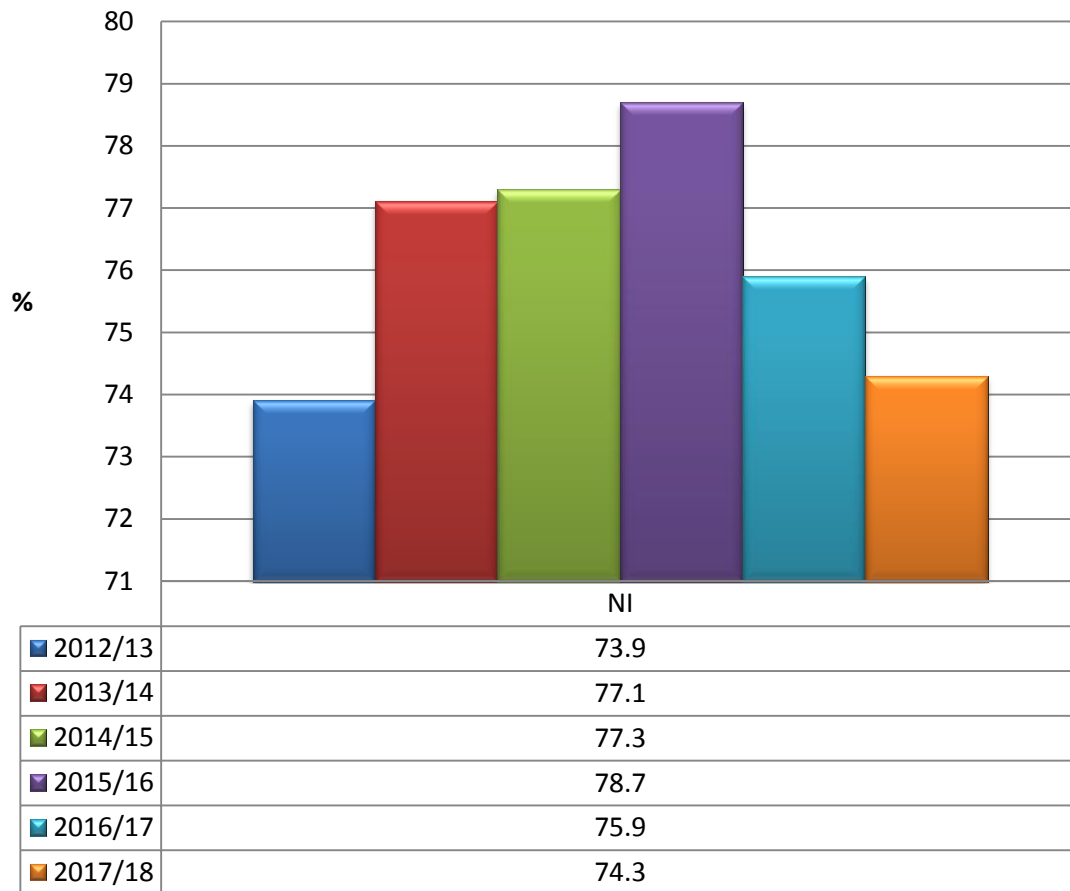


Why is it Important? Key Stage Levels of Progression (LoP) are used to measure Literacy and Numeracy targets set out in the Department of Education Strategy 'Count, Read: Succeed' which contains long-term targets by 2019/20. Further details are available in the KEY Stage Assessments: Levels of Progression 2016/17 Methodology Paper – Department of Education (2).

The Story Behind the Trends – The NI average for Key Stage Three Maths has increased since it came into operation in 2012/13 at 73.9 to 78.7 in 2015/16, with a slight drop in 2016/17 and 2017/18 to 74.3.

Please Note: Post-Primary school pupils are assessed at the end of Key Stage 3 (Year 10) and excludes Special and Independent schools. Data has been weighed to account for non-response bias.

KEY STAGE TWO Maths – Percentage Achieving Level 5 or above



Please Note: Revised Key Stage assessments came into operation in 2013 and schools are required to provide information to parents on their child's assessment outcomes in Communication (English), Using Mathematics and Using ICT. (2016/17 first year ICT was compulsory). All assessments only available at NI level.



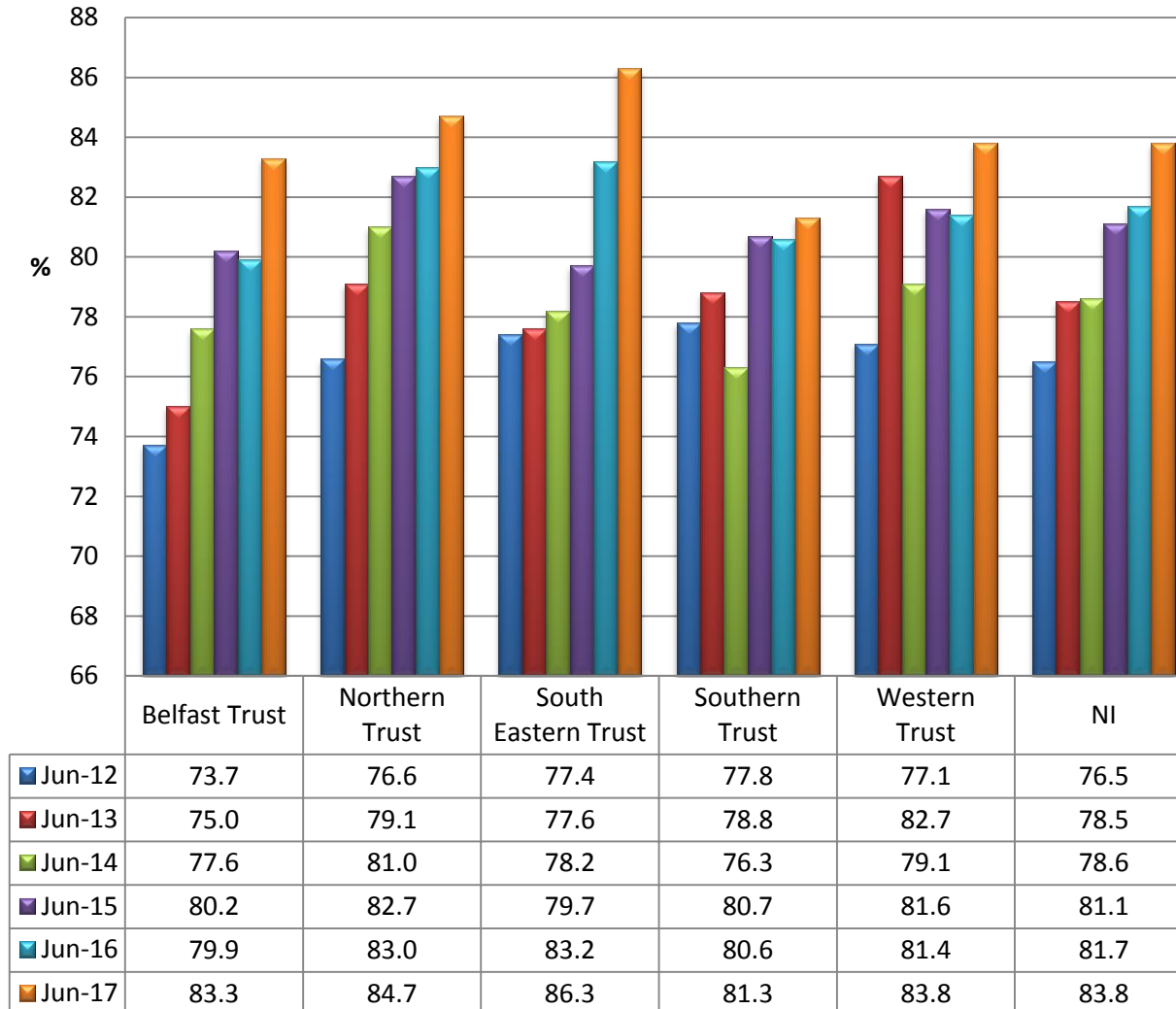
Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) or Above

61

Data Source: Department of Education

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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



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

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of young people gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) has risen from 76.5% in June 12 to 83.8% in June 17 in Northern Ireland. The majority of Trusts have followed this trend, with the Northern and South Eastern Trusts above the NI average of 83.8% with 84.7% and 86.3% respectively at June 17.



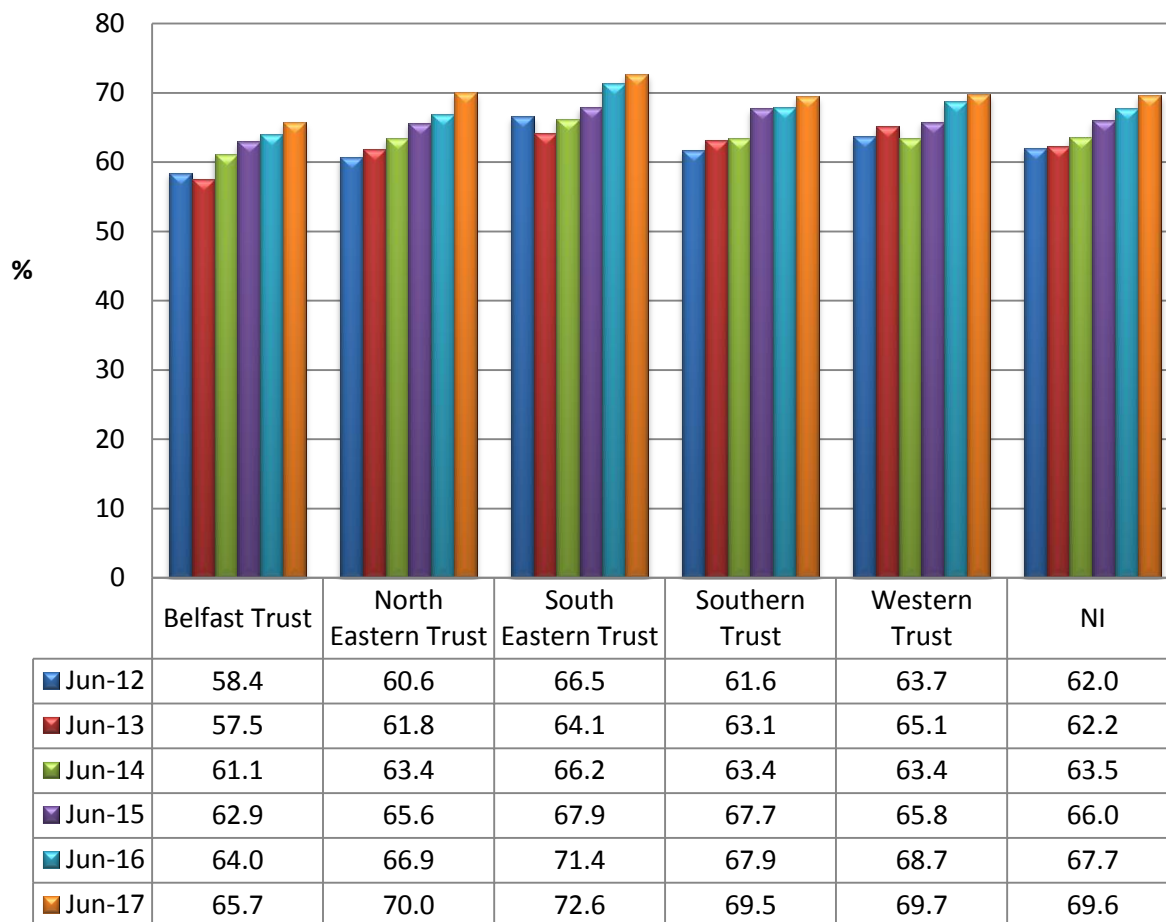
Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) or Above (including English and Maths)

Data Source: Department of Education

62

Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

Percentage of Young People gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) or above
including English and Maths by HSCT



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

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of young people gaining 5 GCSEs (A*-C) including English and Maths has risen from 62.0% in June 2012 to 69.6% in June 17 in Northern Ireland. All Trusts have followed this trend.



Percentage of Young People Leaving School with No GCSEs

Data Source: Department of Education

63

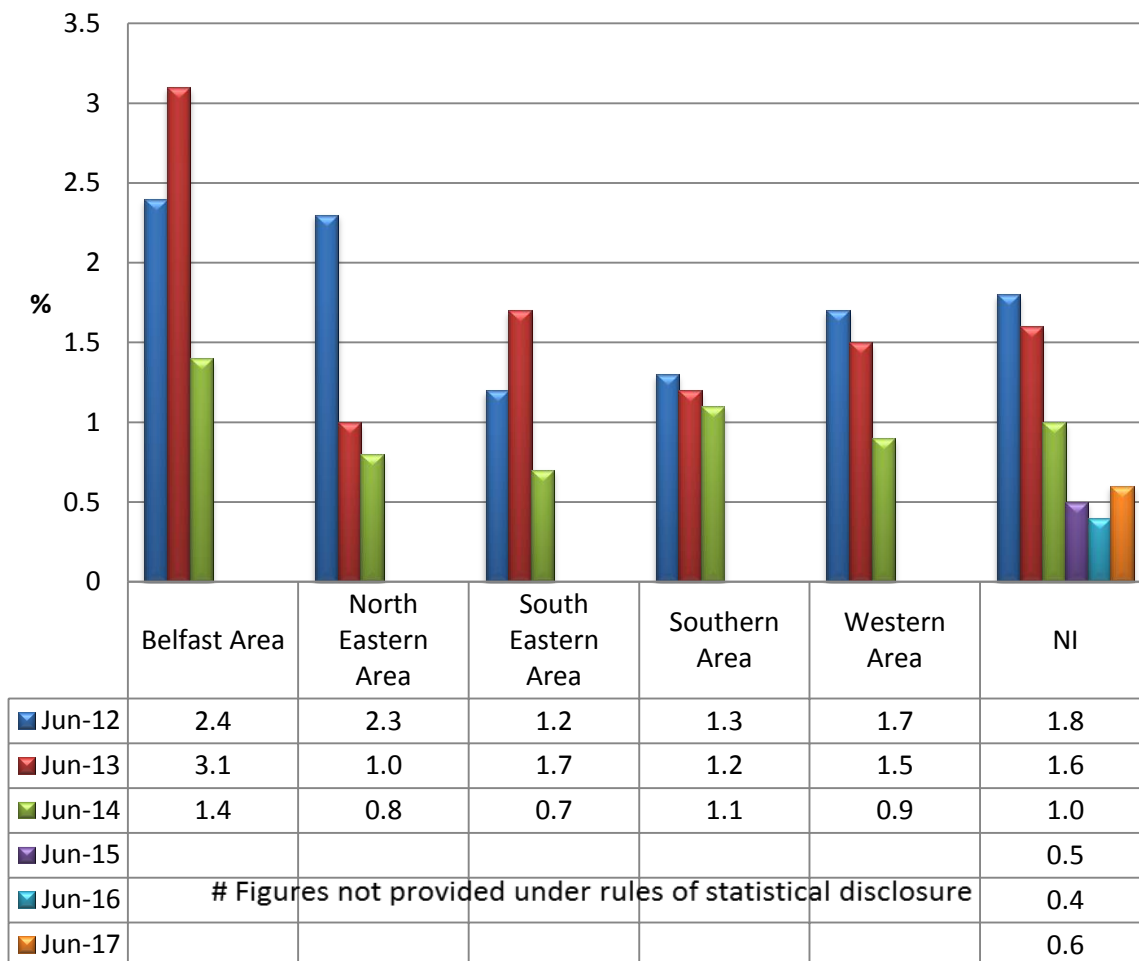
Enjoying, Learning and Achieving

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

The Story Behind the Trends - The percentage of young people leaving school with no GCSEs in NI has fallen from 1.8% in June 12 to 0.6% in June 17.

There were a total of **132** young people leaving school with no GCSEs in 2016/17 – **82** boys and **50** girls.

Percentage of Young People Leaving School with no GCSEs by HSCT



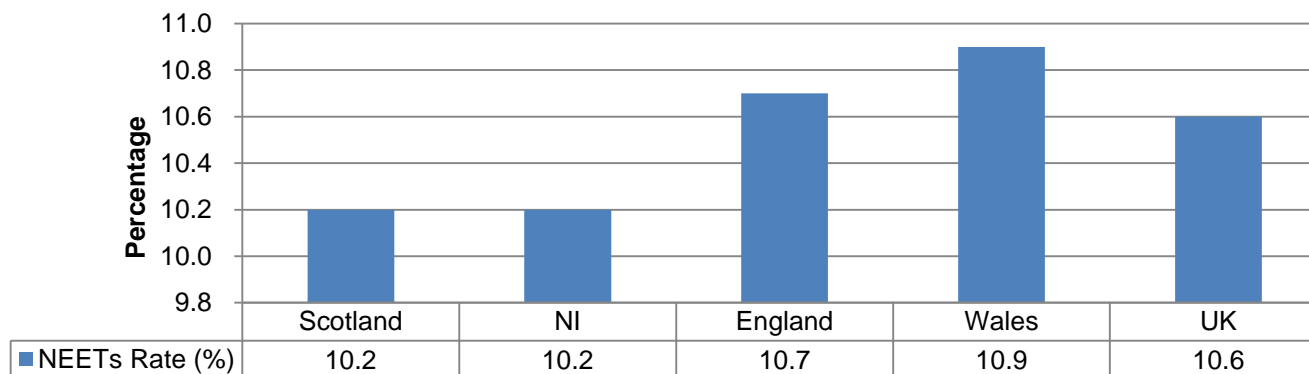


Percentage of Young People Aged 16-24 years on NEETS

Data Source: Labour Force Survey 2018

64

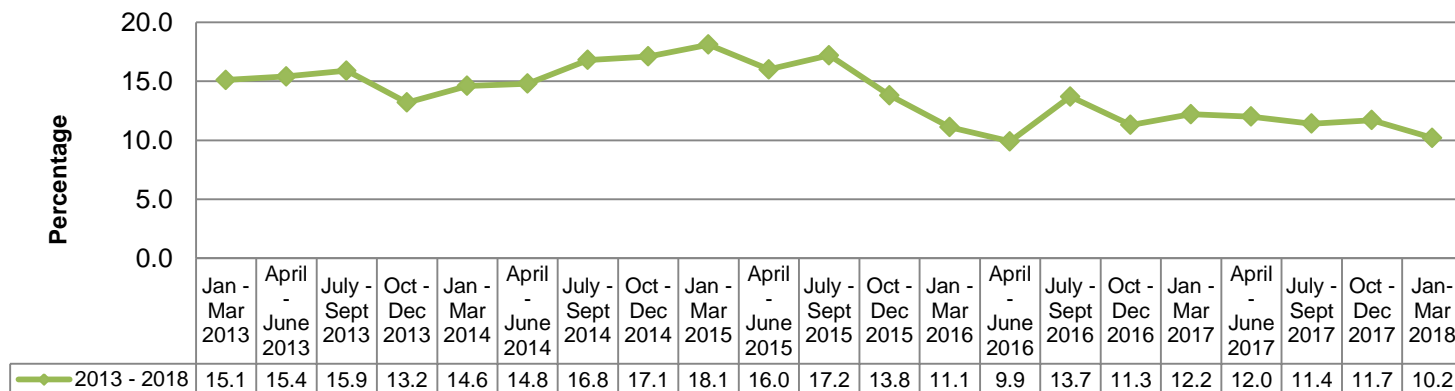
NEETs Rate by UK Country (% 16-24 yrs) Jan - Mar 2018



NEETs United Kingdom Comparison

For the period Jan-Mar 2018, the NI NEETs rate for those aged 16-24 stood at 10.2%, similar to the UK average of 10.6%. Of the countries within the UK, Northern Ireland had the lowest 16-24 NEETs rate, along with Scotland. Overall the rate has fluctuated over the last 3 years seeing a high of 18.1% at March 2015.

NI NEETs Rate (% 16-24 yrs)



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 fallen lower than the UK percentage of 10.6% in March 2018. This could be due to the overall positive impact of the 'Pathways to Success' programme. The recommendations (March 2015) suggested that the NEET Advisory Group continues to exist to act as a forum for monitoring progress and sharing learning for young people in Northern Ireland.



Percentage uptake of Children in Nursery and Reception Classes in Primary Schools, Nursery Schools and PEAGs by LGD's

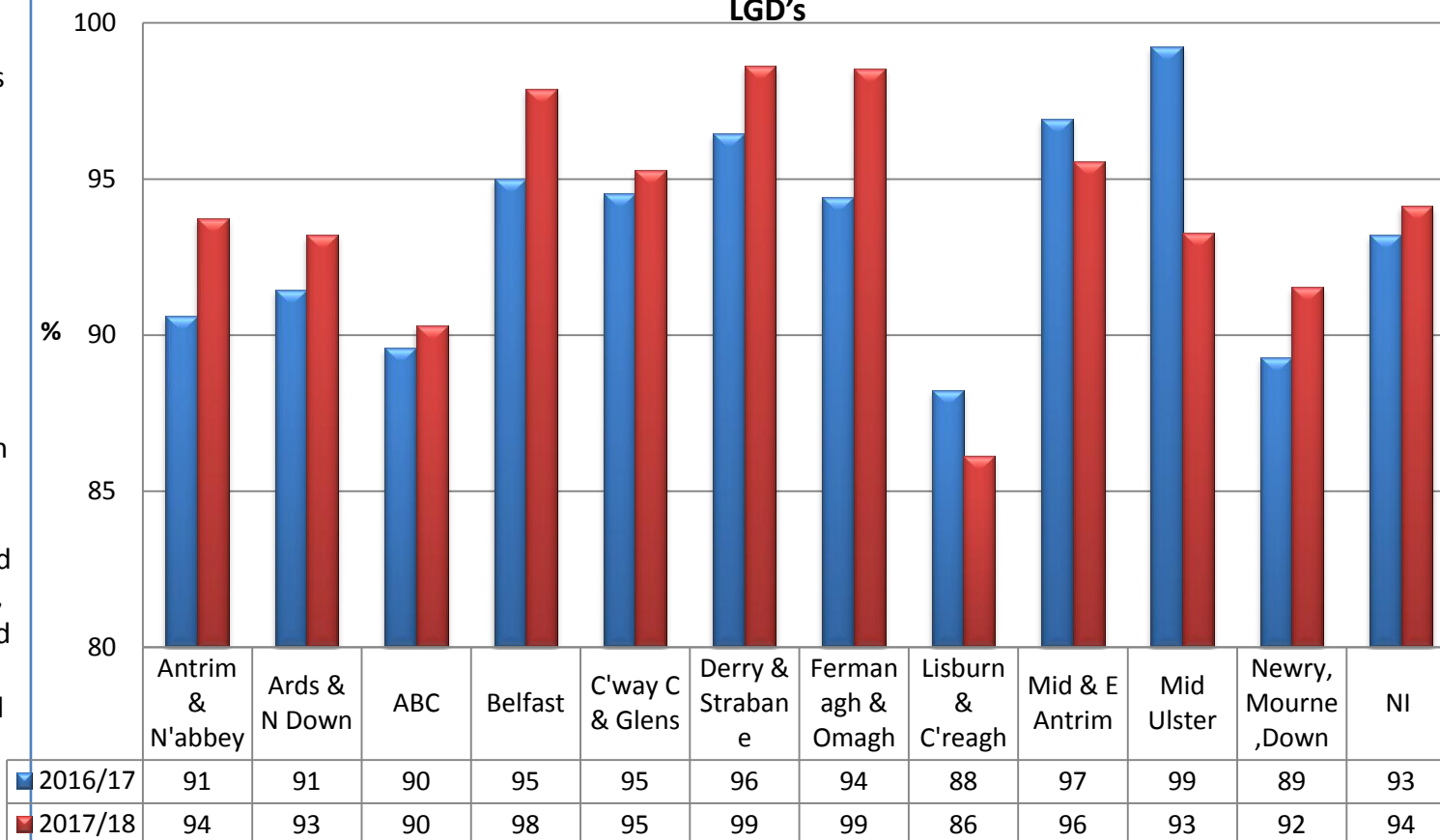
65

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. (www.deni.gov.uk, 2009). (4)

Percentage uptake of Children in Nursery/Reception, Nursery School and PEAGs by LGD's



The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have fluctuated slightly in the uptake of pre-school places, with the Belfast, Causeway Coast & Glens, Derry & Strabane, Fermanagh & Omagh and Mid & East Antrim higher uptake of pre-school places than the NI percentage of 94%. **(Please Note:** The above percentages are based on mid year estimates of the averages of 3 and 4 year olds. Due to the reform of the LGDs in 2015 with the 26 Districts moving to 11 new Districts figures are not available by Trust Level.)



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 Motivation
- ☐ Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence
- ☐ Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation
- ☐ Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation
- ☐ Road Traffic Casualties on the Roads
- ☐ Children Killed, 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 2018, **23,510** children in Northern Ireland were known to Social Services as a Child in Need, of which **22%** were recorded as having a disability. Almost half of these had a learning disability.
- The number of children in need in 2017/18 has increased by **3.4%** since 2016/17.
- Of the 23,510 Children in Need, the Western HSCT had the highest proportion of children and also the largest rate of Children in Need.
- *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 2017/18 – **36,022** children were referred to HSC Trusts in Northern Ireland, the largest proportion of these children were referred by the police (31%), followed by Social Services (17%).
- The number of children referred has decreased from 37,618 in 2016/17 to 36,022.
- The Belfast HSC Trust had received the largest amount of referrals accounting for **26%** of the overall total whereas the South Eastern HSC Trust received the fewest number of referrals amounting to **15%** of the overall total.

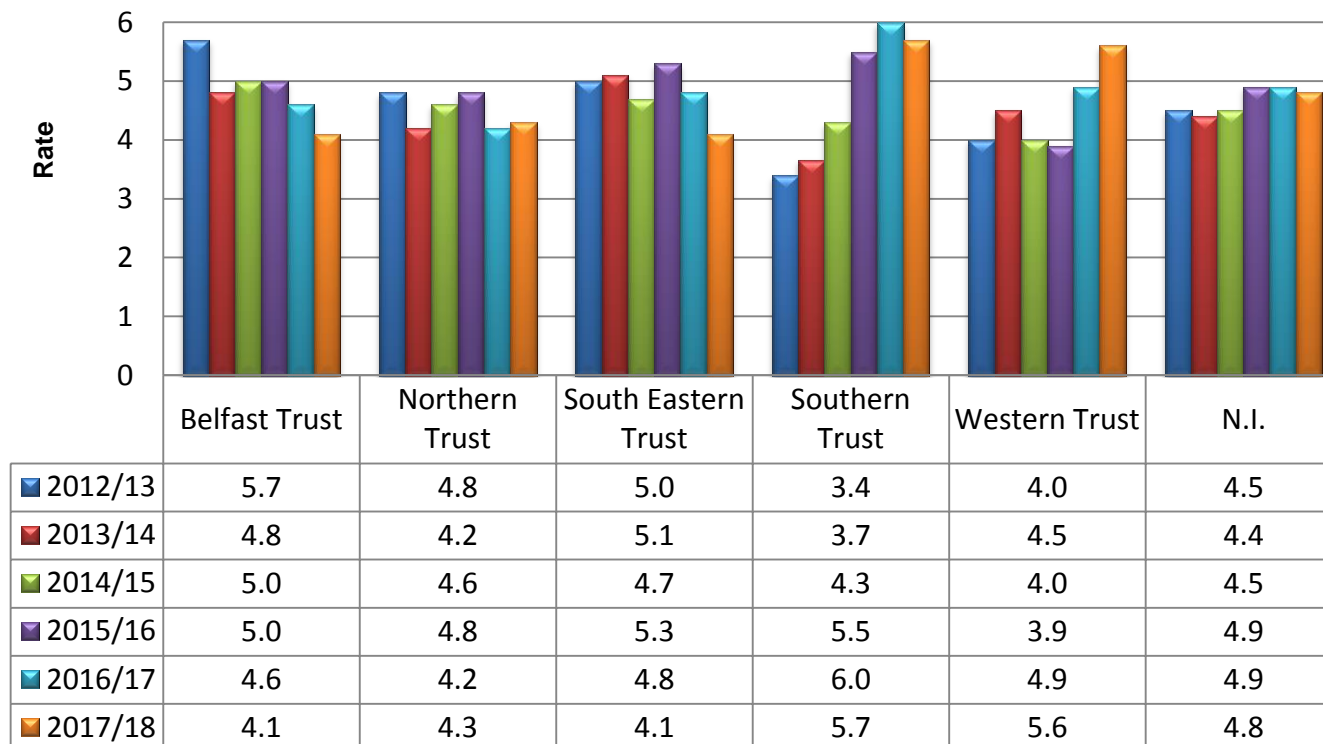


Data Source: DoH Children's Social Care Statistics for Northern Ireland 2017/18

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 **2,082** children on the child protection register in Northern Ireland at 31 March 2018, representing a decrease of 50 since March 2017. The Western has seen a significant increase in the rate of children registered in 2017/18, with the Southern and Western Trusts above the NI rate of 4.8. **Please note:** *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.*



Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register

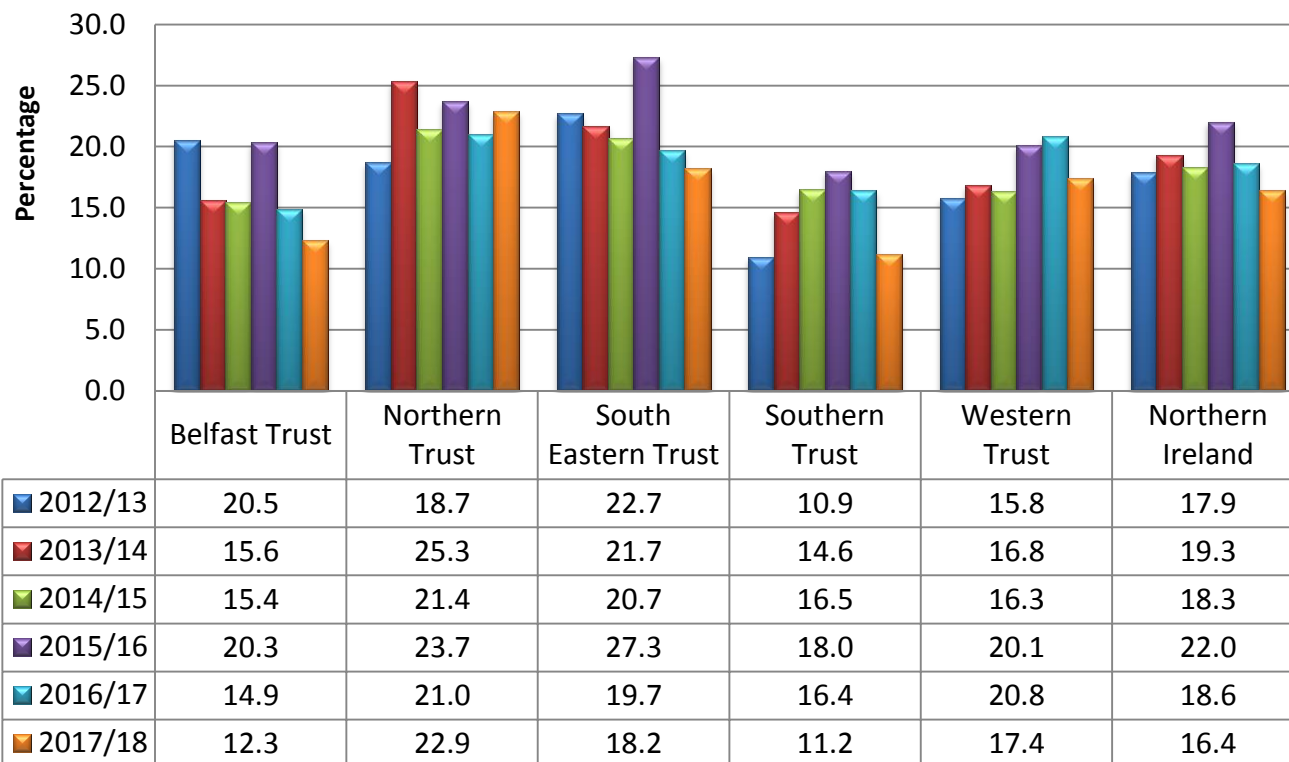
69

Data Source: DoH Children's Social Care Statistics for Northern Ireland 2017/18

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.

Percentage of Children Re-registered to the Child Protection Register



The Story Behind the Trends-

Overall during 2017/18 there were **315** children re-registered on the Child Protection Register.

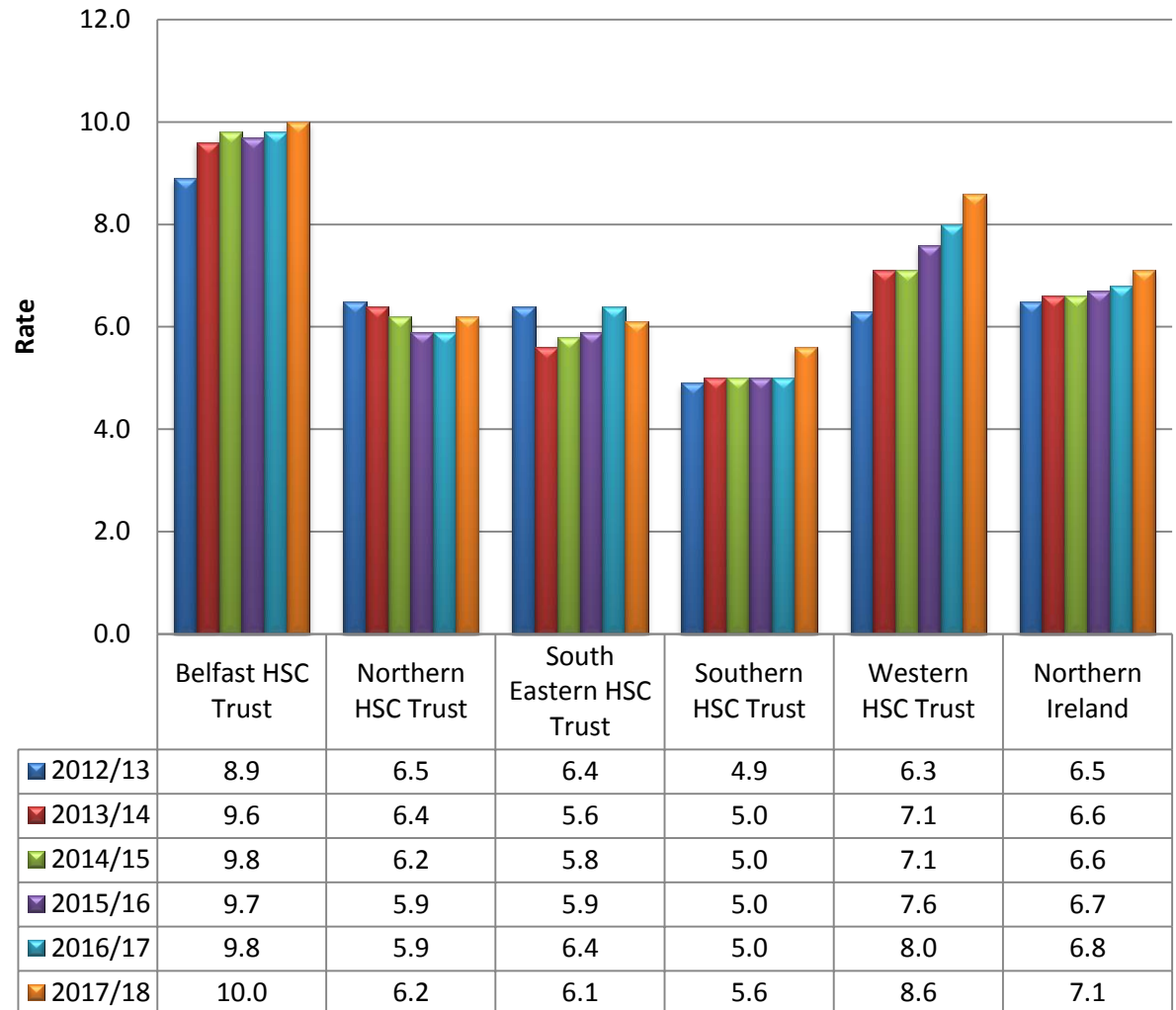
*Figures based on percentage of **Total Registrations**.*



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 2018, there were **3,109** LAC in Northern Ireland, up by 4.2% (126) from 2017, a steady increase since 2012/13. Of the 3,109 looked after children, 44% were in non-kinship foster care, 35% kinship foster care, 12% were placed with family, 5% were in residential care and 4% were in other placement types. More than half of LAC in NI (52%) have been in care for less than three years.

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)

71

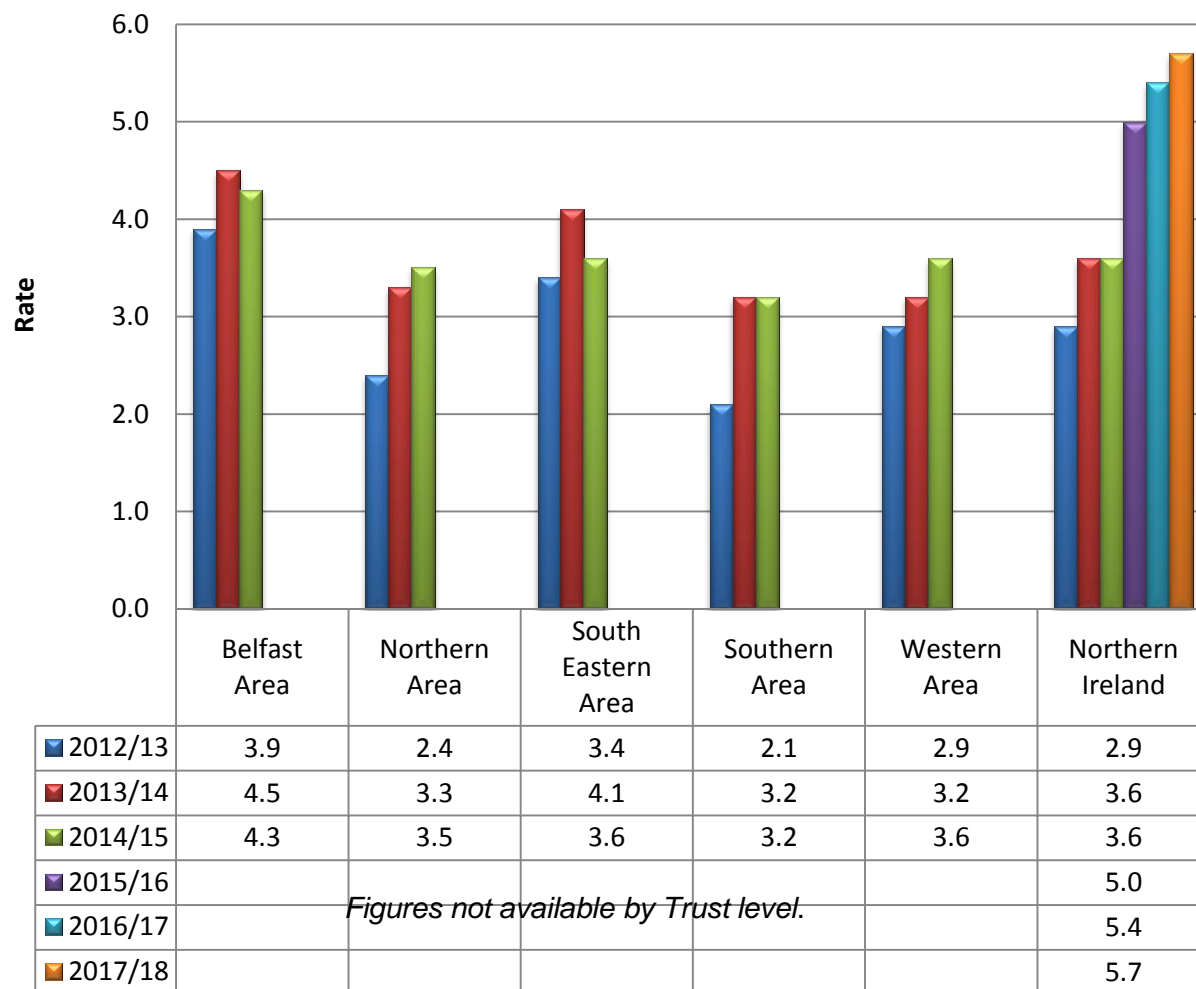
Living in Safety and with Stability

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 - There was a significant increase in the NI rate of children & young people Aged 0-17 who are victims of domestic violence from 2014/15 to 2017/18. Due to Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing districts and figures are not available by Trust level.

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





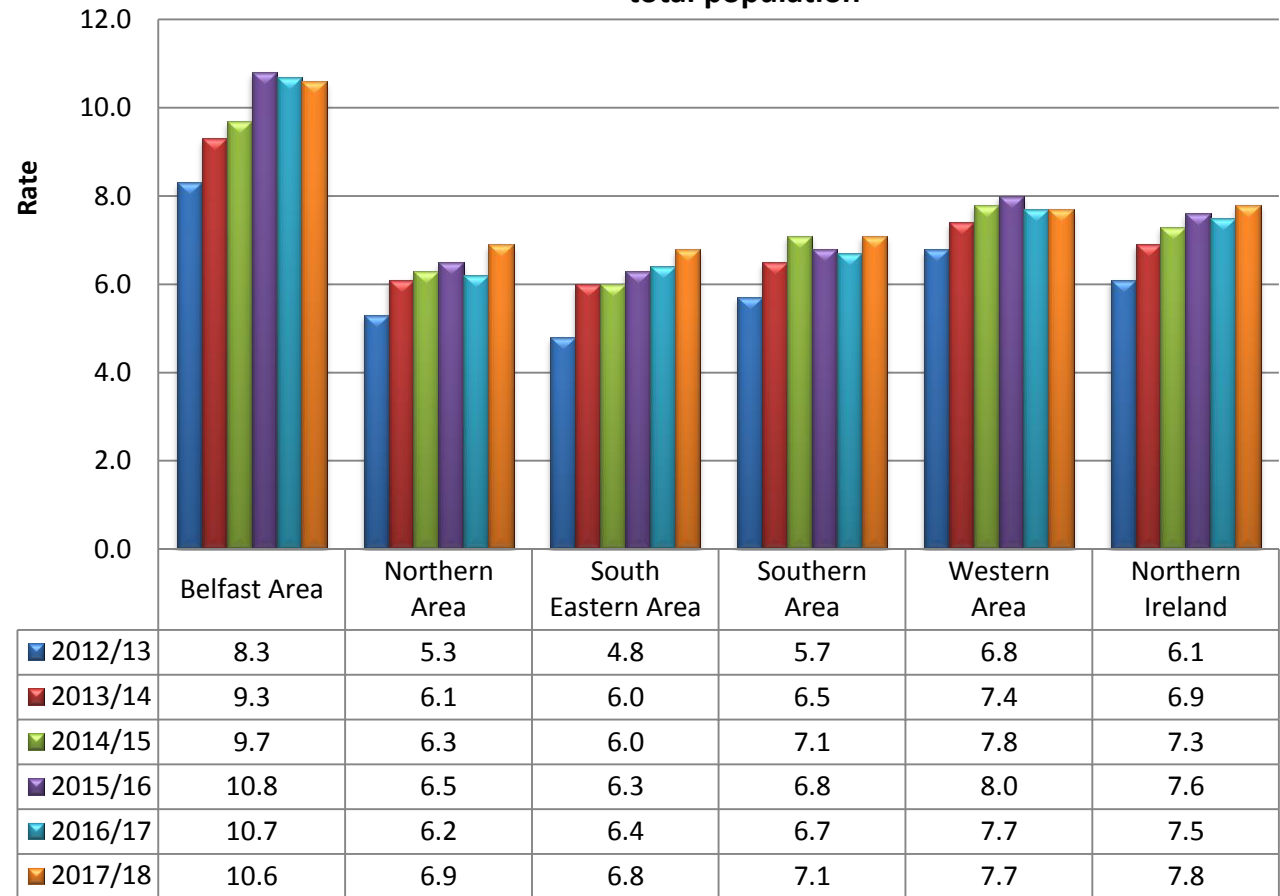
Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation

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)

Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation - Rate per 1000 of total population



The Story Behind the Trends - The number of crimes recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation has fluctuated in all areas, with an overall increase at NI level to 7.8 in 2017/18. **Please note:** Crimes are geographically recorded by the police based on the location in which the incident occurred.



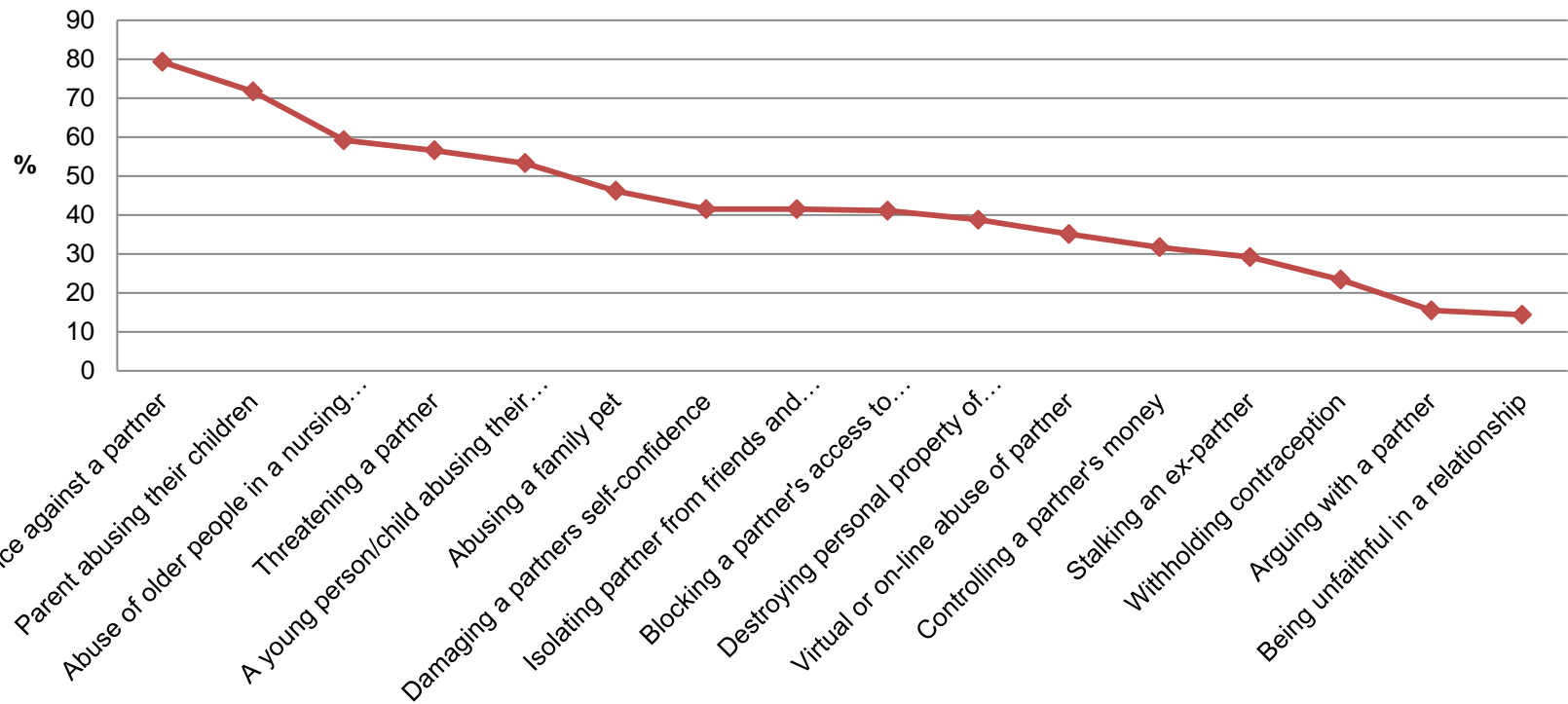
Young People's Attitude to Domestic Violence

73

Data Source: YPBAS 2016, DHSSPS Sample: 6831 pupils aged 11-16 (Year 8 to Year 12) were selected at random across Northern Ireland – (Year 11 & 12 only) pupils answered questions on Attitudes to Domestic Violence (8)

Living in Safety and with Stability

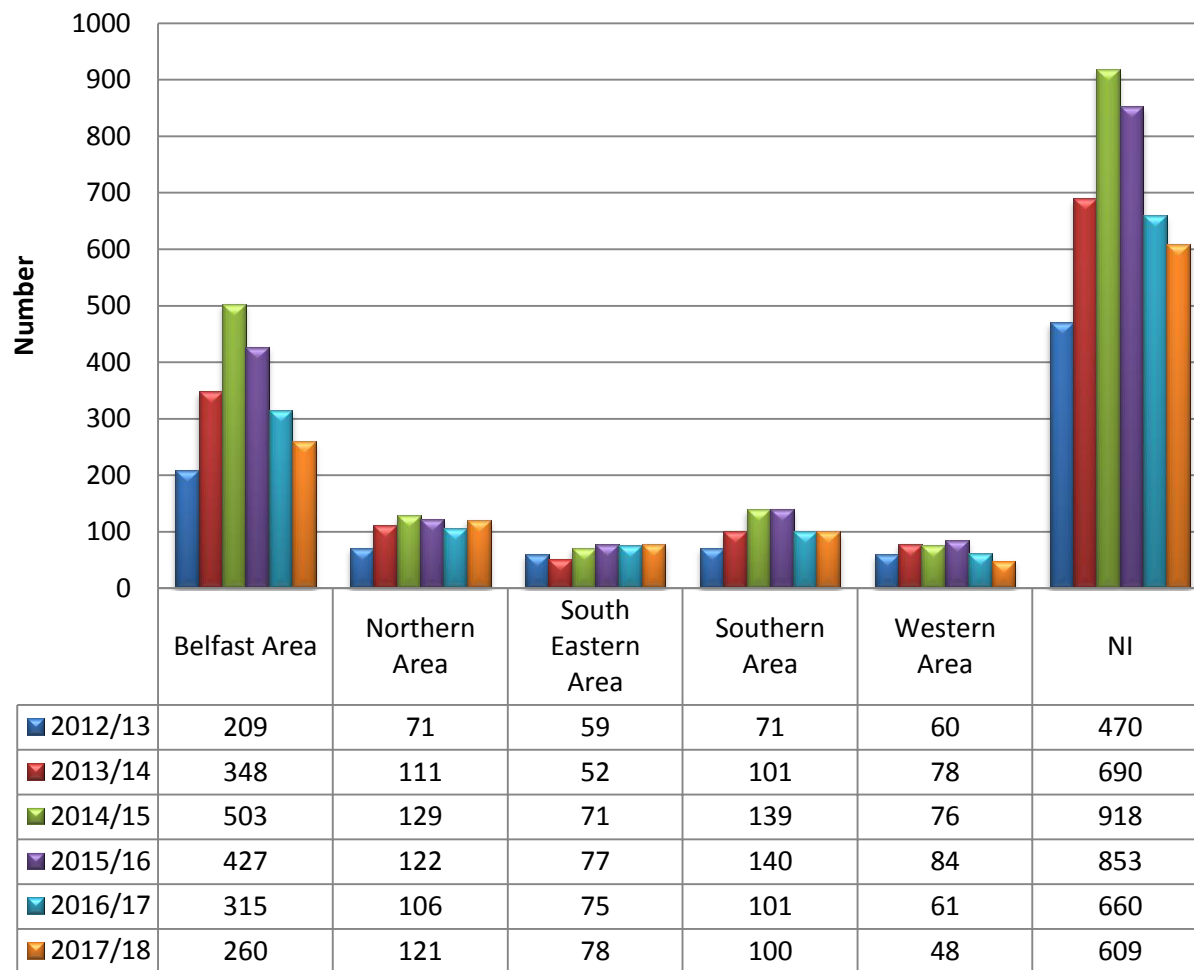
Which of the following would you consider an example of domestic violence/abuse



The Story Behind the Trends: - When Year 11 and 12 pupils were asked which would they consider an example of domestic violence/abuse the following were recorded, with Physical Violence against a partner recorded at the highest at 79.3% and the lowest Being unfaithful in a relationship at 14.4%.

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 on-going 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 - Since 2014/15, there has been a decrease in the number of offences recorded with a racist motivation from **918** to **609** in 2017/18.

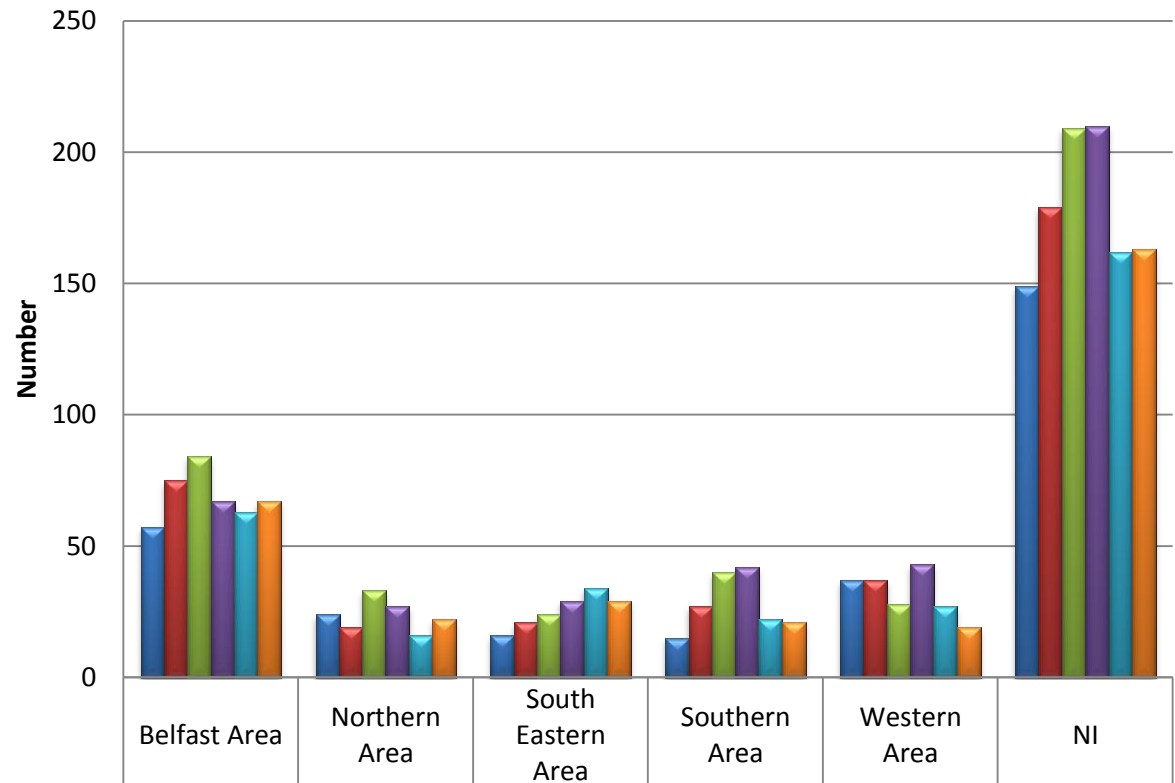
Data Source: NINIS

Why is it Important?

A homophobic incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person. Homophobia can be defined as a fear or dislike directed towards lesbian, gay or bisexual people, or a fear or dislike directed towards their perceived lifestyle, culture or characteristics. Sexual orientation can be defined as an individual's preference for a particular sex (be it the opposite or the same), or an individual's view of their own sexuality. The long-term emotional effects of homophobia and negativity have been proved to impact on mental and often physical well-being. This can develop into drug and/or alcohol problems, feelings of low self-esteem, engagement in self-harm and, most worryingly, may lead to suicide contemplation.

The Story Behind the Trends - There has been a significant decrease in the total number of offences recorded with a homophobic motivation from 2015/16 to 2016/17, with 2017/18 figures similar.

Number of Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	NI
2012/13	57	24	16	15	37	149
2013/14	75	19	21	27	37	179
2014/15	84	33	24	40	28	209
2015/16	67	27	29	42	43	210
2016/17	63	16	34	22	27	162
2017/18	67	22	29	21	19	163



Road Traffic Casualties on the Roads

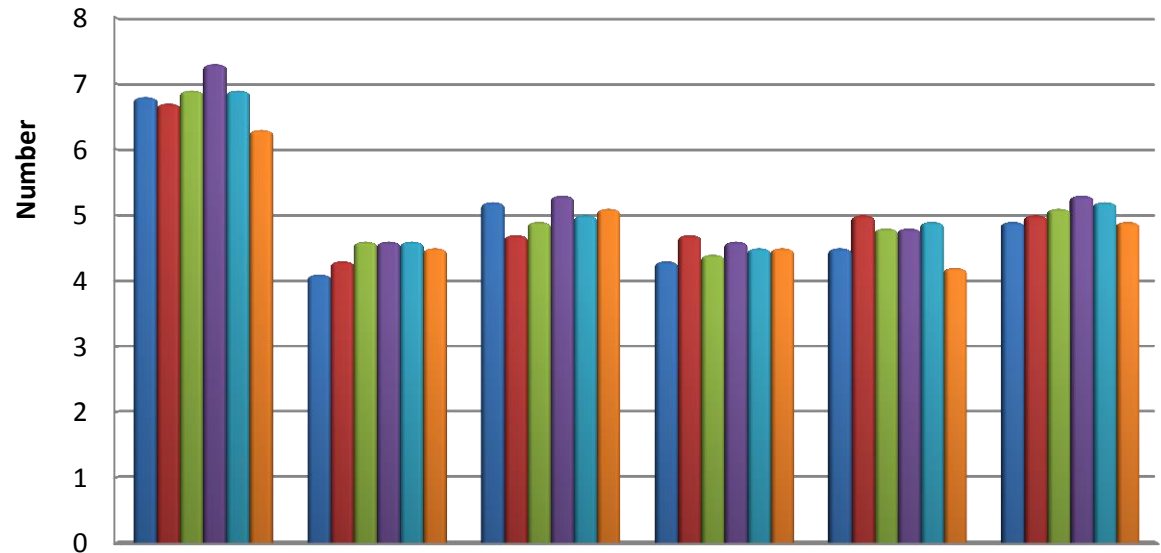
Data Source: NINIS

Living in Safety and with Stability

Why is it Important? The NI Road Safety Partnership aims to reduce the number of road traffic casualties through education and by detecting speed at locations with a history of collisions and where there is evidence of speeding. Exceed was a contributory factor in one fifth of all fatal collisions in NI in 2016. Compared to other areas in the UK and based on 2015 collision data, NI has the highest number of injury road traffic collisions per 100,000 population – approximately 44% more than England and over twice the rate of Scotland. (NI Road Safety Partnership, 2016) (9).

The Story Behind the Trends - Figures show a slight decrease in road traffic casualties across all areas in 2017. Belfast area has consistently been the highest over the 6 year period. In 2017 **63** people were killed on Northern Ireland's road which is a decrease of 5 from 2016.

Rate/1000 of All Population Killed, Seriously Injured or Slightly Injured on the Roads



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	NI
2012	6.8	4.1	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.9
2013	6.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.0
2014	6.9	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.1
2015	7.3	4.6	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.3
2016	6.9	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.2
2017	6.3	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.9



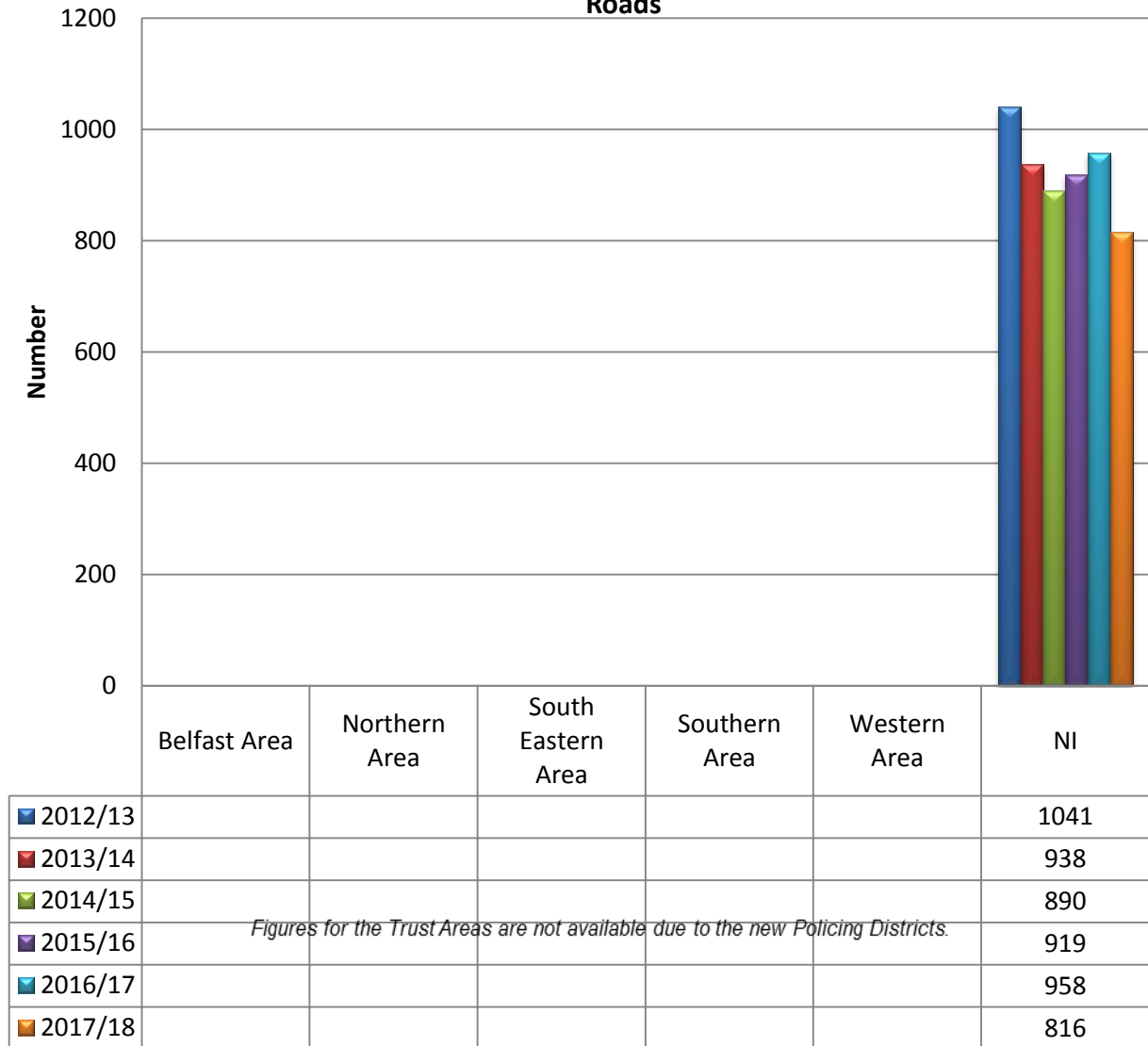
Children Killed, Seriously or Slightly Injured on the Roads

Data Source: PSNI

Why is it Important? Road traffic deaths make up 41% of all child deaths, the majority of these children are pedestrians and cyclists and not car occupants. By changing children's exposure to risk as pedestrians these death rates decline, but may lower exercise and fitness levels and restrict the child's independence (Unicef, 2001). (10). The NI Road Safety Strategy (NIRSS) to 2020 Annual Statistical Report 2017 target for 2020 is to reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured on our roads to 58 or less. (NI Road Safety Strategy, 2017) (11.)

The Story Behind the Trends - Figures have shown a significant drop in the number of child casualties on the roads in the past year. Overall in Northern Ireland in 2017/18 there were **755** children slightly injured, **57** seriously injured and **4** killed on the roads within Northern Ireland. This was a 17.4% decrease in 2016/17 of Under 16 casualties. **Please Note:** Due to Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, PSNI moved from eight to eleven policing district in line with the new LGDs and figures are not available by Trust level.

Number of Under 16 year olds Killed, Seriously or Slightly Injured on the Roads





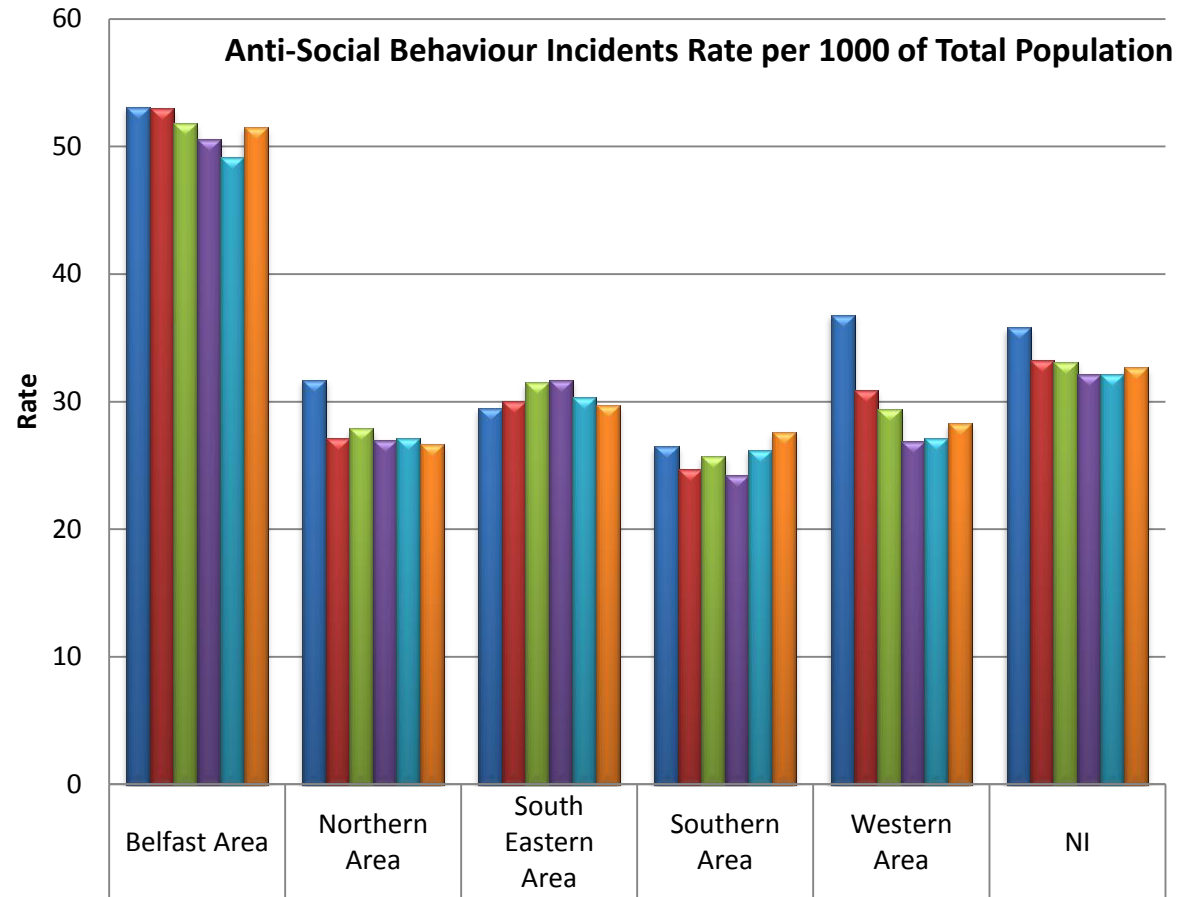
Why is it Important?

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. (12)

The Story Behind the Trends – NI rates

have decreased in anti-social behaviour since 2012/13 from 35.8 to 32.1 in 2016/17, with a slight increase in 2017/18 of 32.7. Belfast has the highest rate of ASBI, above all the other areas and also NI.



	Belfast Area	Northern Area	South Eastern Area	Southern Area	Western Area	NI
2012/13	53.1	31.7	29.5	26.5	36.8	35.8
2013/14	53.0	27.1	30	24.7	30.9	33.2
2014/15	51.8	27.9	31.5	25.7	29.4	33.1
2015/16	50.6	27	31.7	24.2	26.9	32.1
2016/17	49.2	27.1	30.3	26.2	27.1	32.1
2017/18	51.5	26.7	29.7	27.6	28.3	32.7



Data Source: YPBAS 2016, DHSSPS Sample: 6831 pupils aged 11 – 16 (Year 8 – Year 12), from schools selected randomly throughout NI. Sample: 3041 pupils answered questions on Personal Safety (8)

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

- ☐ In 2016, 63% feel very safe in the area in which they live and 31% feel quite safe, which was exactly the same in 2013.
- ☐ 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 2016, in the past 12 months, 17% of pupils have been bullied, 4% have been physically abused, 8% of pupils have been harassed/bullied/abused via the internet and 6% have been bullied/harassed via texts/videos/images or calls to your mobile.
- ☐ In 2013, in the past 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 past 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.



Anti-Social Behaviour, Road Safety and Travelling to School

80

Data Source: YPBAS 2016, DHSSPS Sample: 6831 pupils aged 11-16 (Year 8 to Year 12) were selected at random across Northern Ireland – 3041 pupils answered questions on Road Safety and Travelling to School (8)

Living in Safety and with Stability

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

- ❑ In 2016, 47% of pupils used a mobile phone/iPod/MP3 player while crossing the road, 26% run across the road without checking for traffic and 44% carry on with friends while crossing the road.
- ❑ 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 2016, 89% of pupils always wear a seatbelt in the front seat and 79% in the back seat of a car. 37% of pupils never wear bright coloured clothes while cycling or walking at night and 38% never wear a cycle helmet.
- ❑ In 2013, 84% 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 2016, under half 36% of pupils had some type of education on road safety in school, mostly provided by teachers 53% and 91% of these pupils found it useful.
- ❑ 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.



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 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 (BHC)
- ☐ Percentage of Children living in Absolute low Income Poverty (BHC)
- ☐ 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
- ☐ Percentage of Free School Meals at Primary School
- ☐ Percentage of Free School Meals at Post Primary School
- ☐ Key Points (Family Resources Survey)



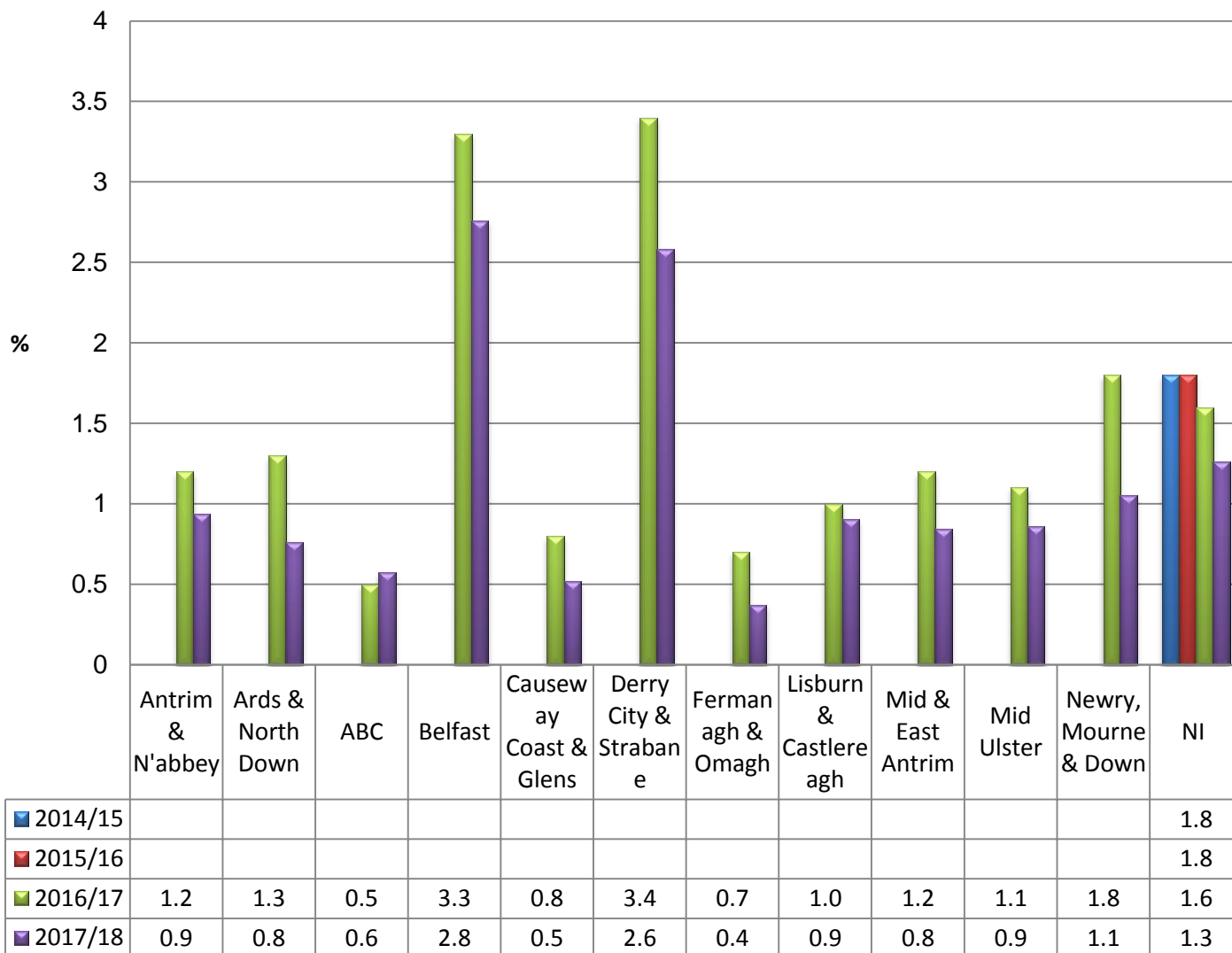
Children and Young People Living in Overcrowded Accommodation

82

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 decreased in NI in the past two years, to 1.3% in 2017/18. The higher percentage of children and young people affected by overcrowding continues to be within the Belfast and Derry & Strabane area. **Please Note:** Due to Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, NIHE moved to the new eleven LGDs and figures are not available by Trust level.



Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants

(passed all homelessness tests)

Data Source: NIHE

Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

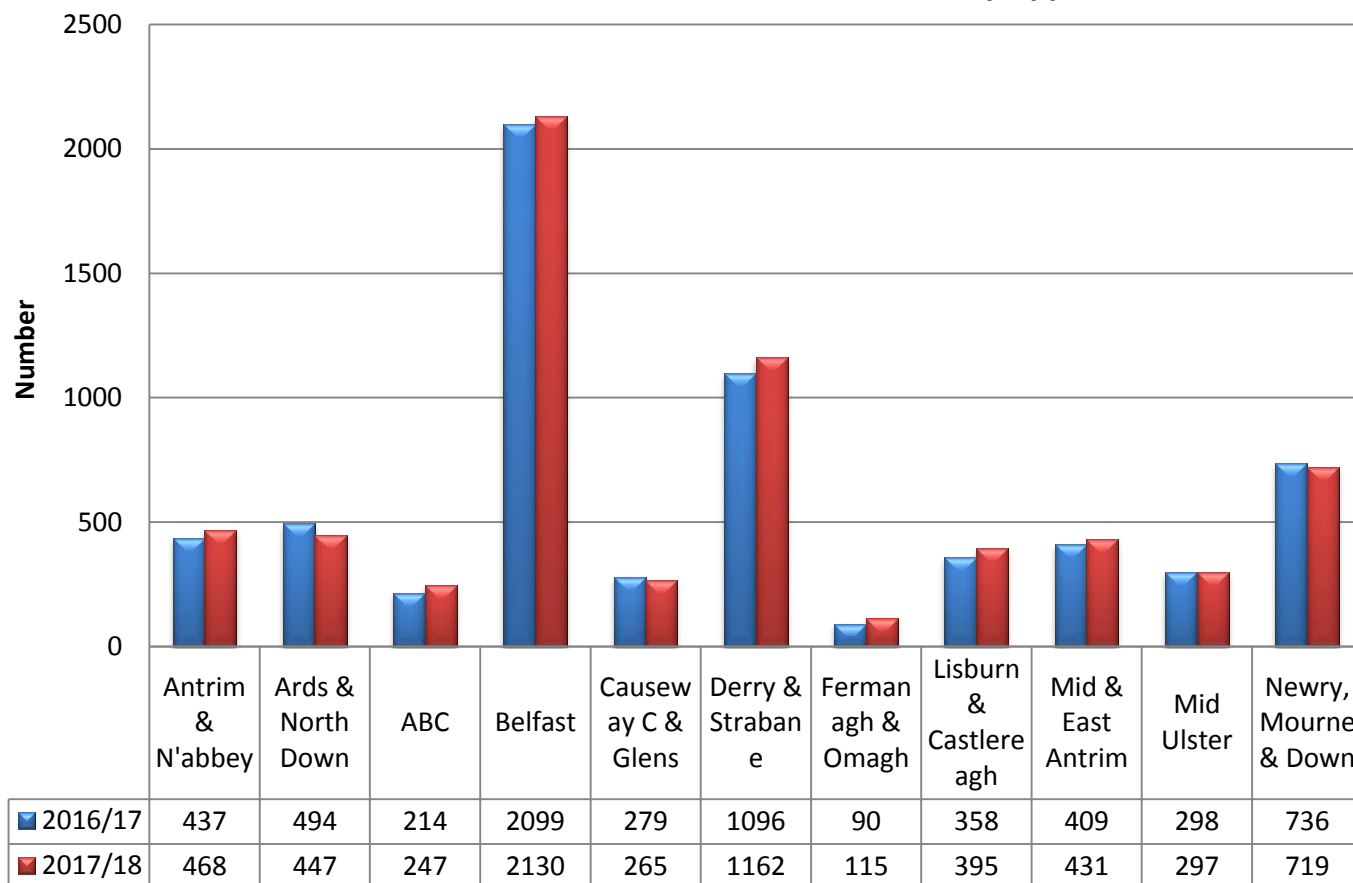
Why is it Important?

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)

A **Full Duty Applicant** is a housing **applicant** that the Housing Executive has a legal responsibility towards. The responsibilities the Housing Executive has are to:

- provide temporary accommodation that is suitable if needed.
- provide 3 reasonable offers of permanent accommodation.
- Store belongings, advice and assistance with housing options.

Number of Families with Children Awarded as Full Duty Applicants



The Story Behind the Trends - The number of families with children awarded as full duty applicants has increased in 2017/18, with Belfast the highest. Overall there were **6,676** Families with Children awarded as Full Duty Applicants across NI. **Please Note:** Due to Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, NIHE moved to the new eleven LGDs and figures are not available by Trust level.



Dependent Children in Families Awarded as Full Duty Applicants

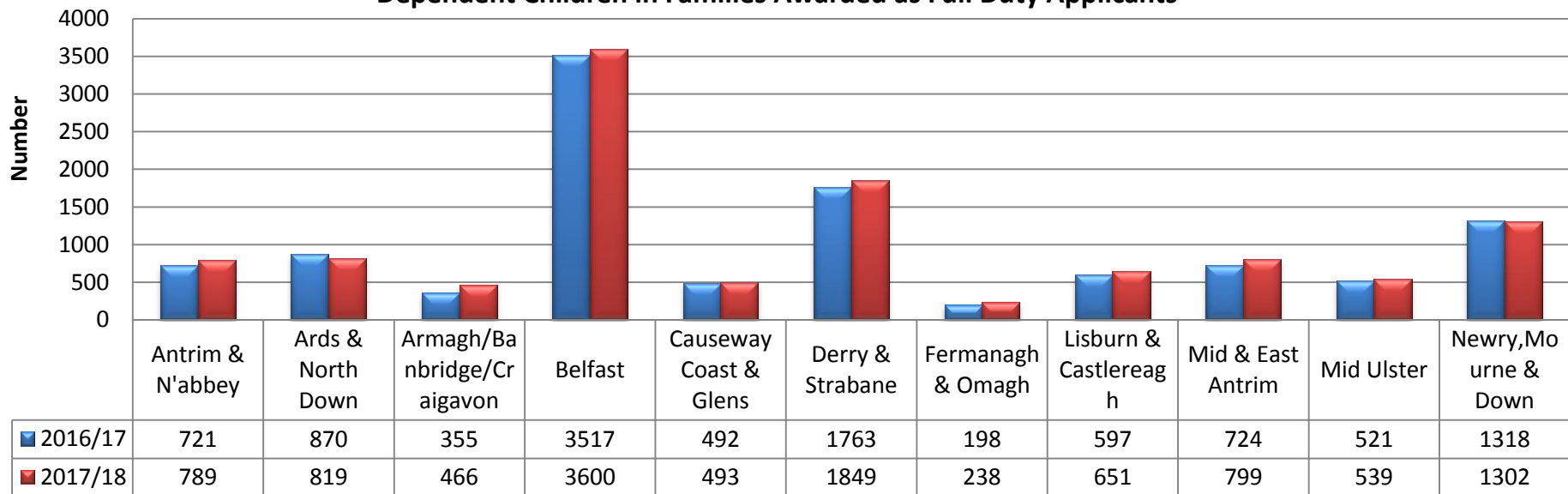
(passed all homelessness tests) Data Source: NIHE

84

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 continues to have the most children in families awarded with full duty applicants. A total of **11,545** children were living in Families awarded Full Duty Applicants in Northern Ireland.

Please Note: Due to Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, NIHE moved to the new eleven LGDs and figures are not available by Trust level.



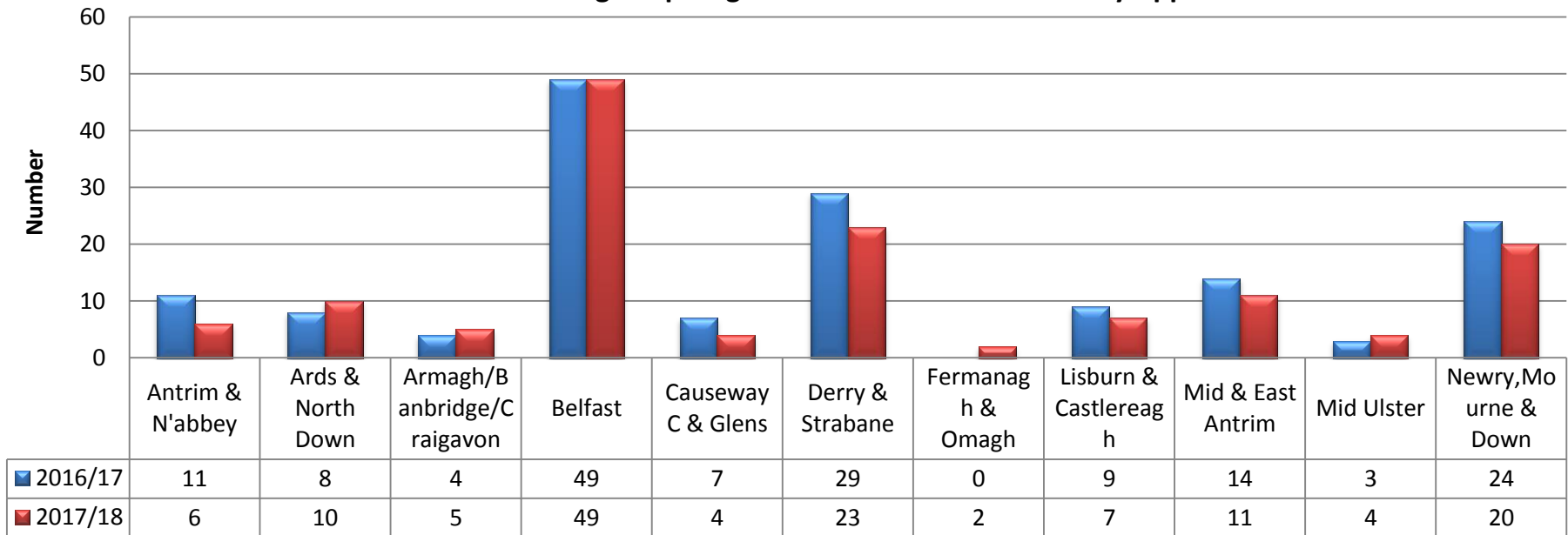
Number of Young People Aged 16-18 Awarded as Full Duty Applicants

(passed all homelessness tests) 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



The Story Behind the Trends - Overall Belfast District continues to have the most young people awarded with full duty applicants. A total of **141** young people were awarded Full Duty Applicants in 2017/18.

Please Note: Due to Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, NIHE moved to the new eleven LGDs and figures are not available by Trust level.



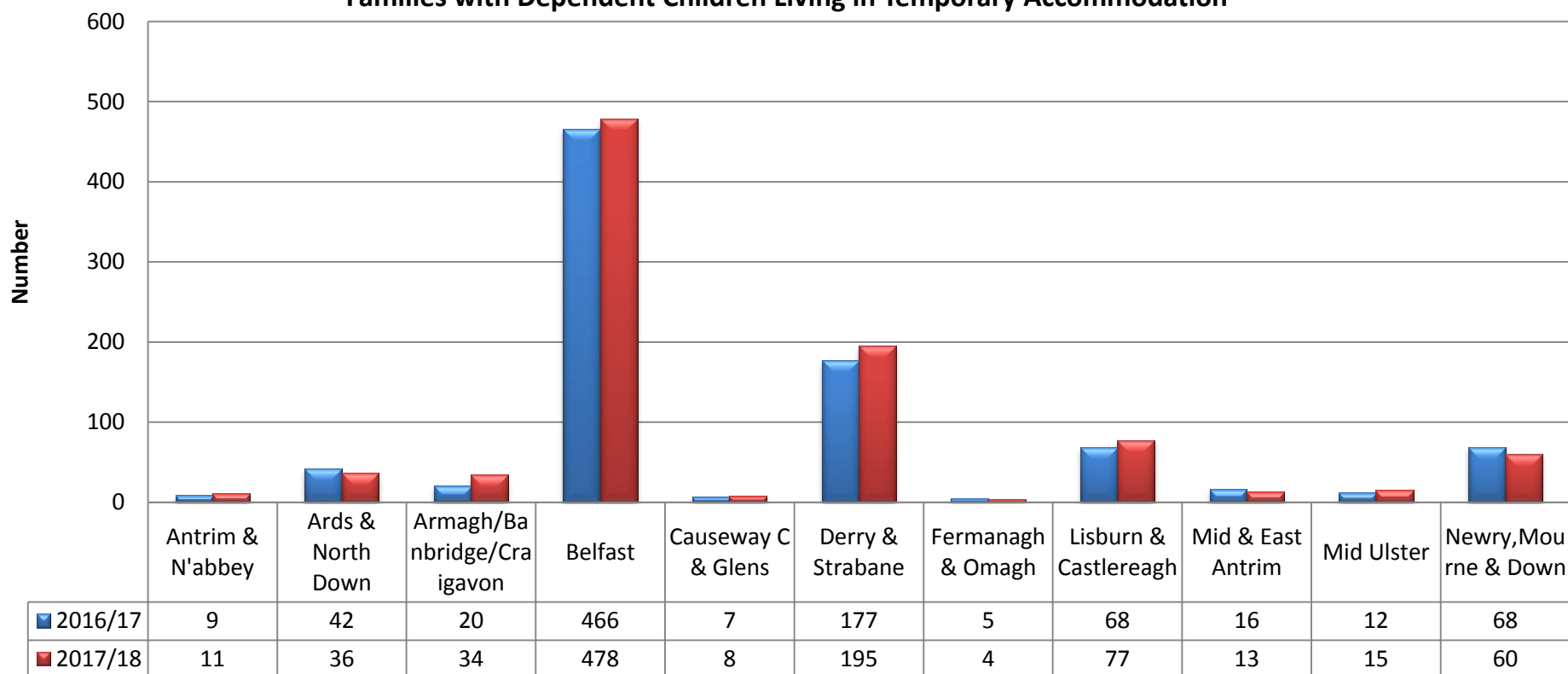
Families with Dependent Children Living in Temporary Accommodation

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 significantly higher numbers of families with children living in temporary accommodation in the Belfast District. Overall in NI in 2017/18 there has been an increase of 41 families with children living in temporary accommodation.

Please Note: Due to Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, NIHE moved to the new eleven LGDs and figures are not available by Trust level.



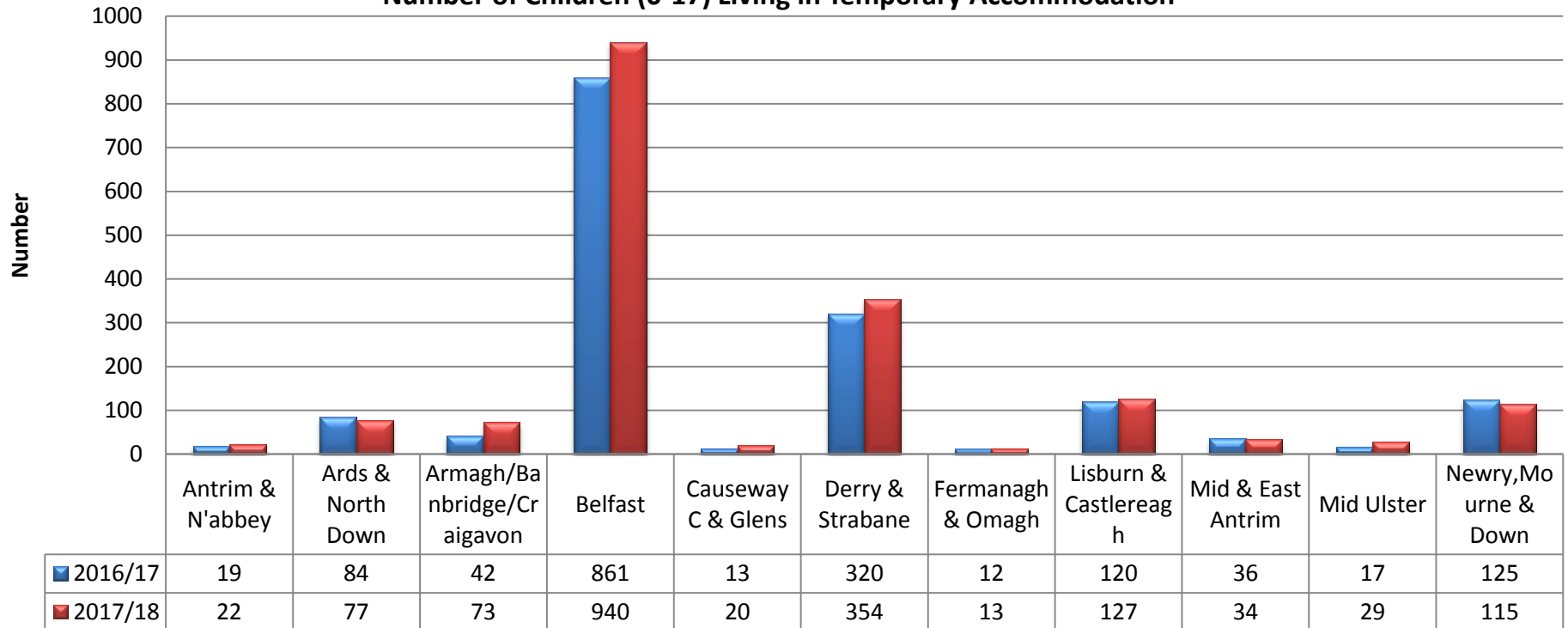
Number of Children Living in Temporary Accommodation

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 (0-17) Living in Temporary Accommodation



The Story Behind the Trends - Overall there was an increase of 155 children living in temporary accommodation across NI in 2017/18, with significantly higher numbers of children living in temporary accommodation in the Belfast District.

Please Note: Due to Review of Public Administration which came into effect on 1st April 2015, NIHE moved to the new eleven LGDs and figures are not available by Trust level.



Percentage of Children Living in Relative Low Income Poverty BHC

88

Data Source: Dept. for Communities

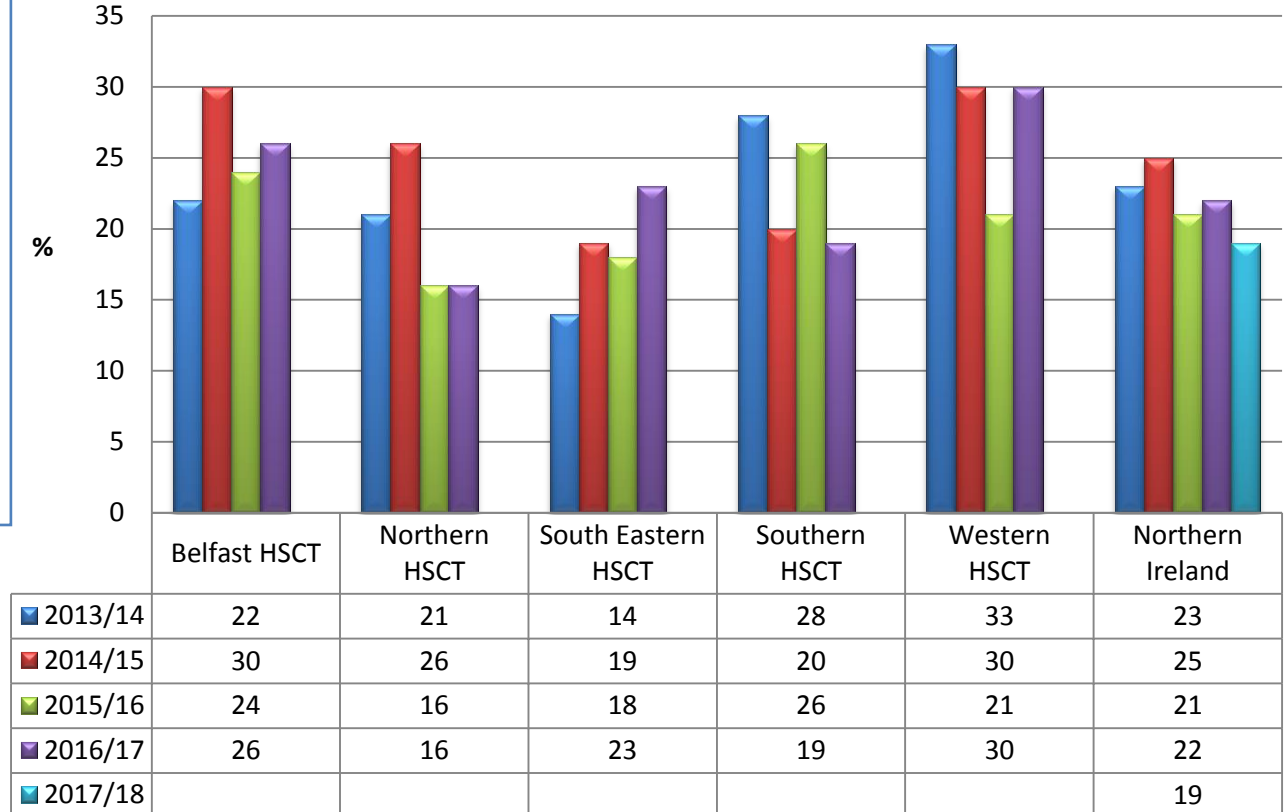
Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

Why is it Important? An individual is considered to be in relative poverty if they are living in a household with an equivalised income below 60% of UK median income in the year in question. This is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the population as a whole. (N.I. Poverty Bulletin, 2016/17) (6)

The Story Behind the Trends –

Belfast, South Eastern and the Western HSCT are above the Northern Ireland average in children living in relative low income poverty before housing costs in 2016/17. The % of children in relative poverty before housing costs was 22% in 2016/17, which equates to 99,000 children. This figure has dropped to 19% in 2017/18 which equates to **85,000** children. (N.I. Poverty Bulletin, 2017/18). (6) Figures by Trust will be available Jul/Aug 19.

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





Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty BHC

89

Data Source: Dept. for Communities

Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

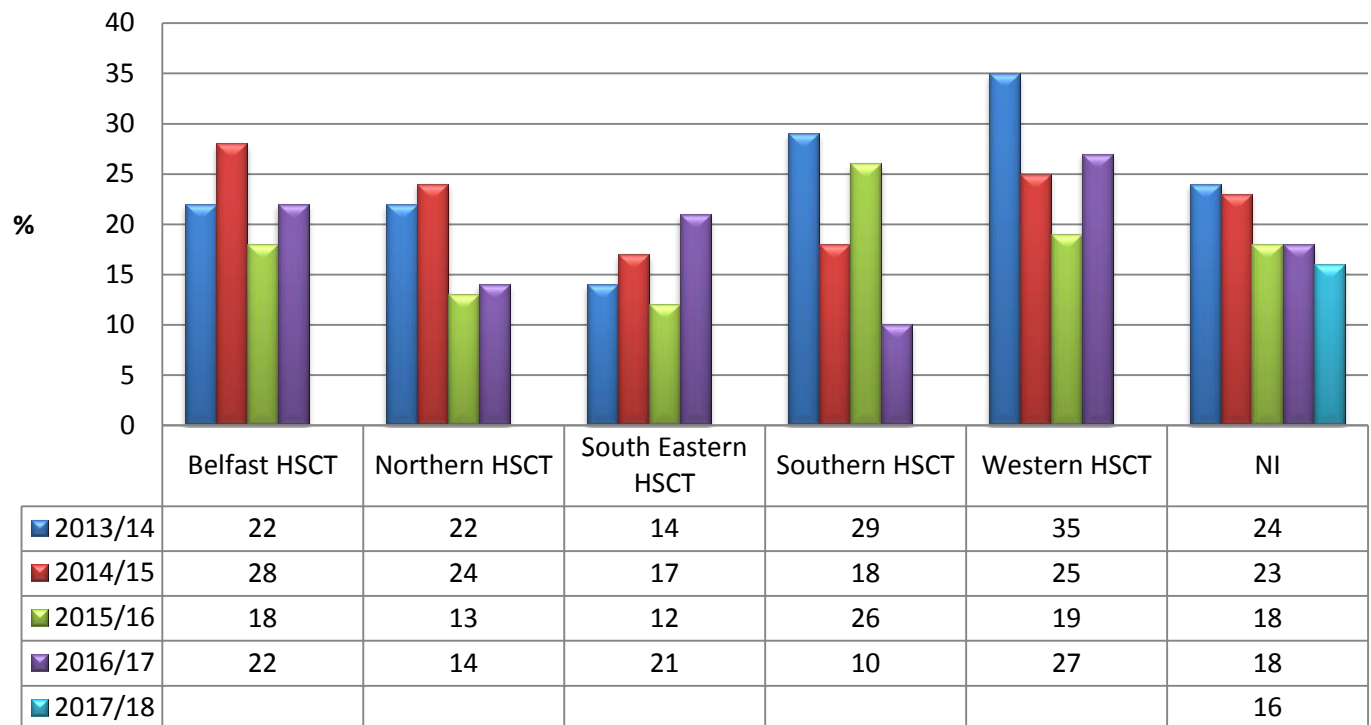
Why is it Important? **Absolute poverty** is defined as a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. An individual is considered to be in absolute poverty if they are living in a household with an equivalised income below 60% of the (inflation adjusted)UK median income in 2010/11. In 2016/17 the absolute poverty threshold for a couple with no children was an income of £280 per week (BHC). (N.I. Poverty Bulletin, 2016/17) (6)

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 South Eastern HSCT also above the NI average. In 2016/17 18% of children were in absolute poverty, before housing costs which represents 82,000 children. This figure has dropped to 16% in 2017/18, which equates to **69,000** children. (N.I. Poverty Bulletin, 2017/18) (6) Figures by Trust will be available Jul/Aug 19

Please note: Absolute Low Income is based on the inflation adjusted UK median of the 2010/11 year which allows comparisons over time.

Percentage of Children Living in Absolute Low Income Poverty Before Housing Costs

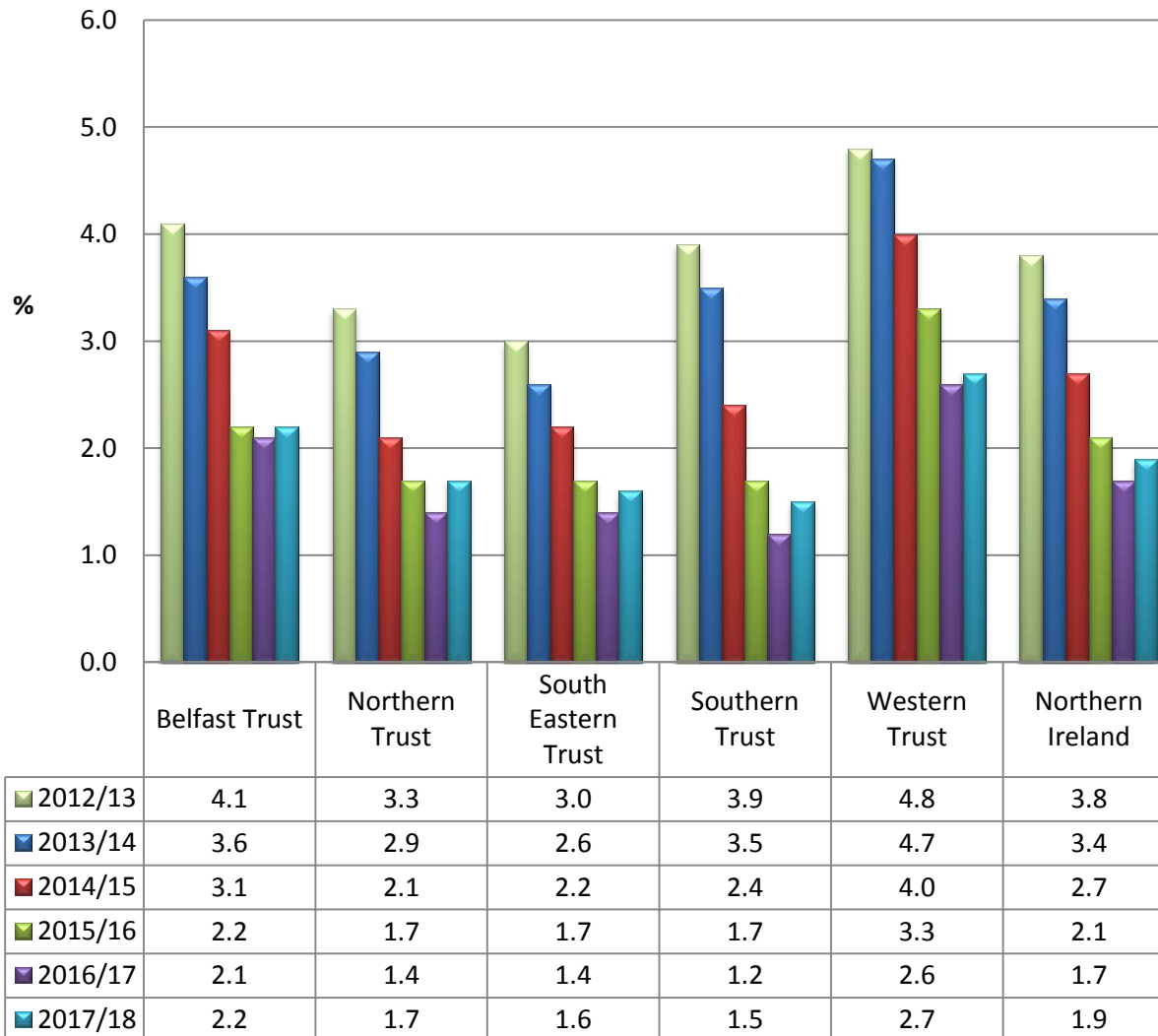


Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance

Data Source: Dept. for Communities

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) (7)

The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have seen an increase in the last year in the percentage of children who are dependents of Claimants of JSA. The higher percentage of children are in the Western Trust Area.

Please note: Due to the phased roll-out of Universal Credit there will be no new claimants to Income-based JSA. As at Feb. 2018, UC has been introduced in the following Jobs & Benefits offices: Armagh, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Enniskillen, Foyle, Limavady, Lisnagelvin, Magherafelt, Omagh and Strabane.



Percentage of Children who are Dependents of Claimants of Income Support

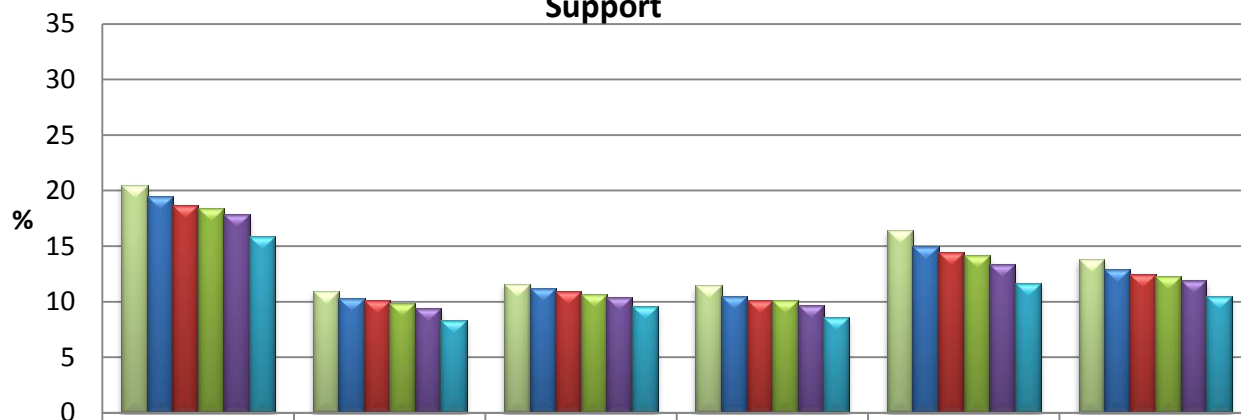
91

Data Source: Dept. for Communities

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). (7)

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. The Belfast area has the highest percentage of children who are dependents of claimants of income support.

Please note: Due to the phased roll-out of Universal Credit there will be no new claimants to Income Support. As at Feb. 2018, UC has been introduced in the following Jobs & Benefits offices: Armagh, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Enniskillen, Foyle, Limavady, Lisnagelvin, Magherafelt, Omagh and Strabane.

	Belfast Trust	Northern Trust	South Eastern Trust	Southern Trust	Western Trust	Northern Ireland
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
2014/15	18.7	10.1	10.9	10.1	14.4	12.5
2015/16	18.4	9.9	10.7	10.1	14.2	12.3
2016/17	17.9	9.4	10.4	9.7	13.4	11.9
2017/18	15.9	8.3	9.6	8.6	11.7	10.5



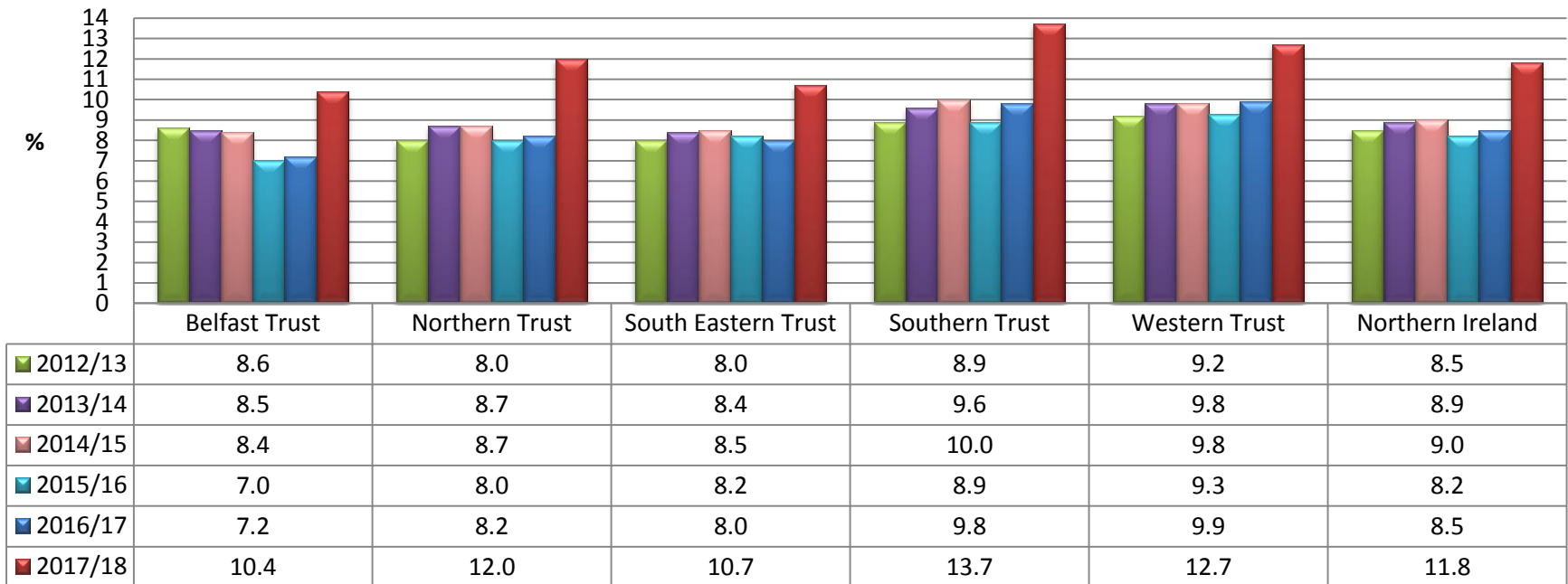
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Job Seeker's Allowance

Data Source: Dept. for Communities

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), (8) 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). (9)

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming JSA



The Story Behind the Trends – All areas have seen an increase in the percentage of Lone Parents claiming JSA in the past year. The Northern, Southern and Western Trust areas have a higher % of Lone Parent Families claiming JSA than NI % of 11.8%.

Please note: This is a snapshot taken in February and Lone Parents are defined as anyone listed as having no partner and 1 or more children. Due to the phased roll-out of Universal Credit there will be no new claimants to Income-based JSA. As at Feb. 2018, UC has been introduced in the following Jobs & Benefits offices: Armagh, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Enniskillen, Foyle, Limavady, Lisnagelvin, Magherafelt, Omagh and Strabane.



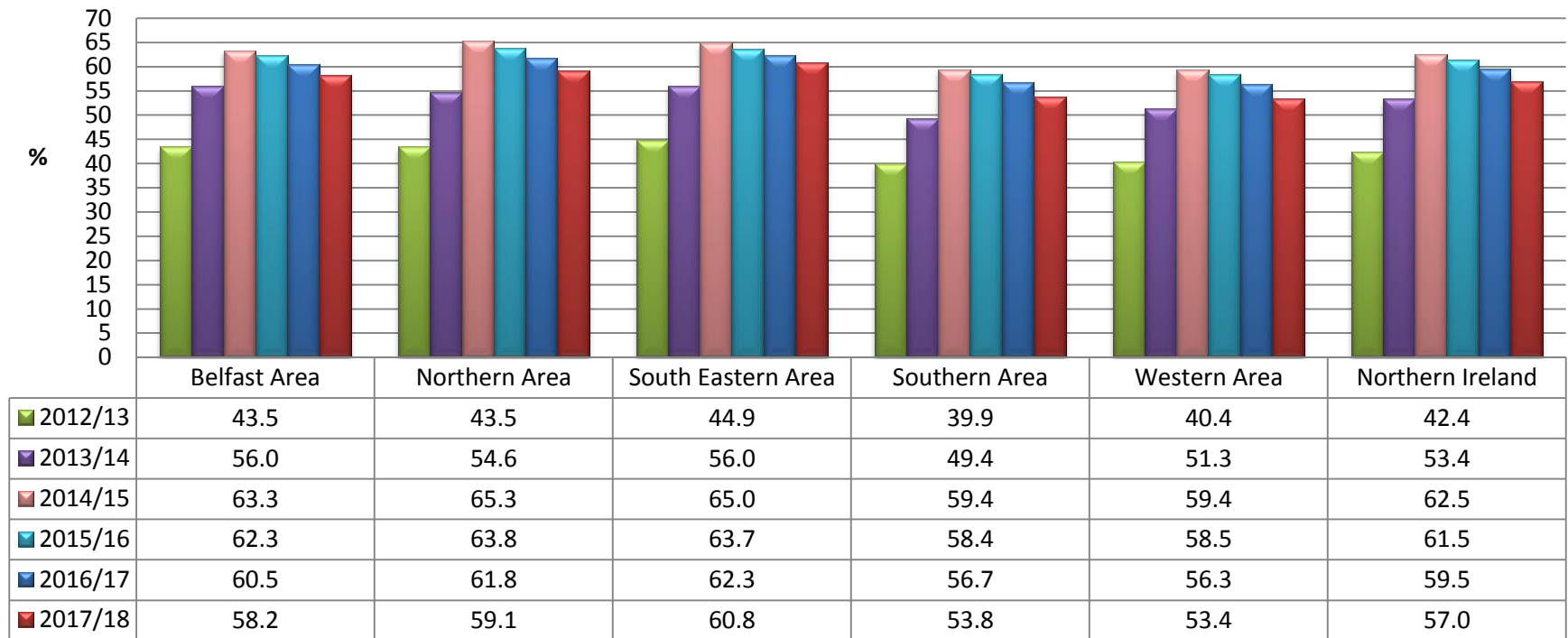
Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support

Data Source: Dept. for Communities

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) (10)

Percentage of Lone Parent Families Claiming Income Support



The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have seen a decrease in the last year of the % of lone parent families claiming Income Support, with the Belfast, Northern and the South Eastern area above the NI percentage of 57.0. **Please note:** This is a snapshot taken in February and Lone Parents are defined as anyone listed as having no partner and 1 or more children. Due to the phased roll-out of Universal Credit there will be no new claimants to Income Support. As at Feb. 2018, UC has been introduced in the following Jobs & Benefits offices: Armagh, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Enniskillen, Foyle, Limavady, Lisnagelvin, Magherafelt, Omagh and Strabane.



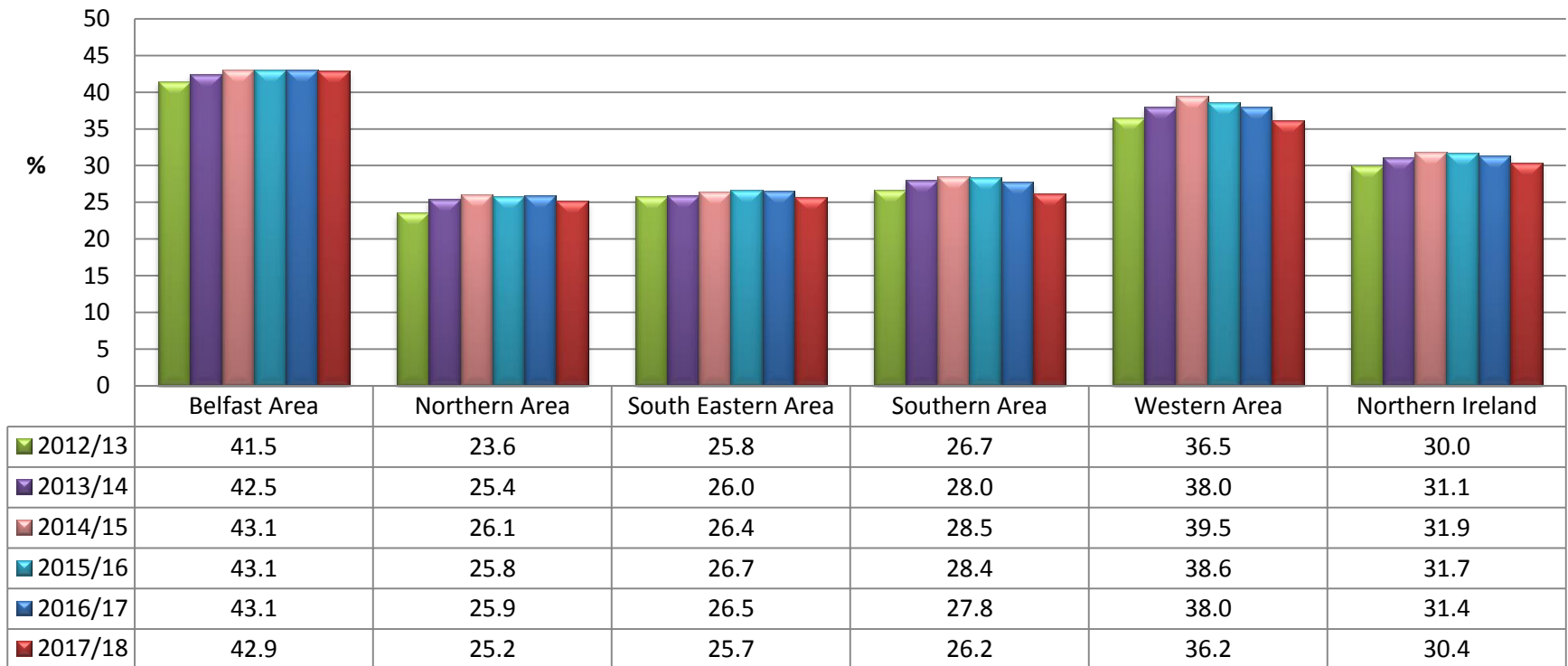
Percentage of Free School Meals at Primary School (P1 to P7)

Data Source: NINIS

Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

Why is it Important? – Free school meals provide vital support for low-income families and for almost a third of children, school lunch is their main meal of the day. Evidence shows that eating a nutritious meal at lunchtime: has important health and educational benefits for children, can improve their diet and increase their concentration during afternoon lessons.

Percentage of Free School Meals at Primary School (P1 – P7)



The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have seen a decrease in the last year of the % of Free School Meals at Primary School in P1 to P7, with the Belfast and Western areas above the NI percentage of 30.4.



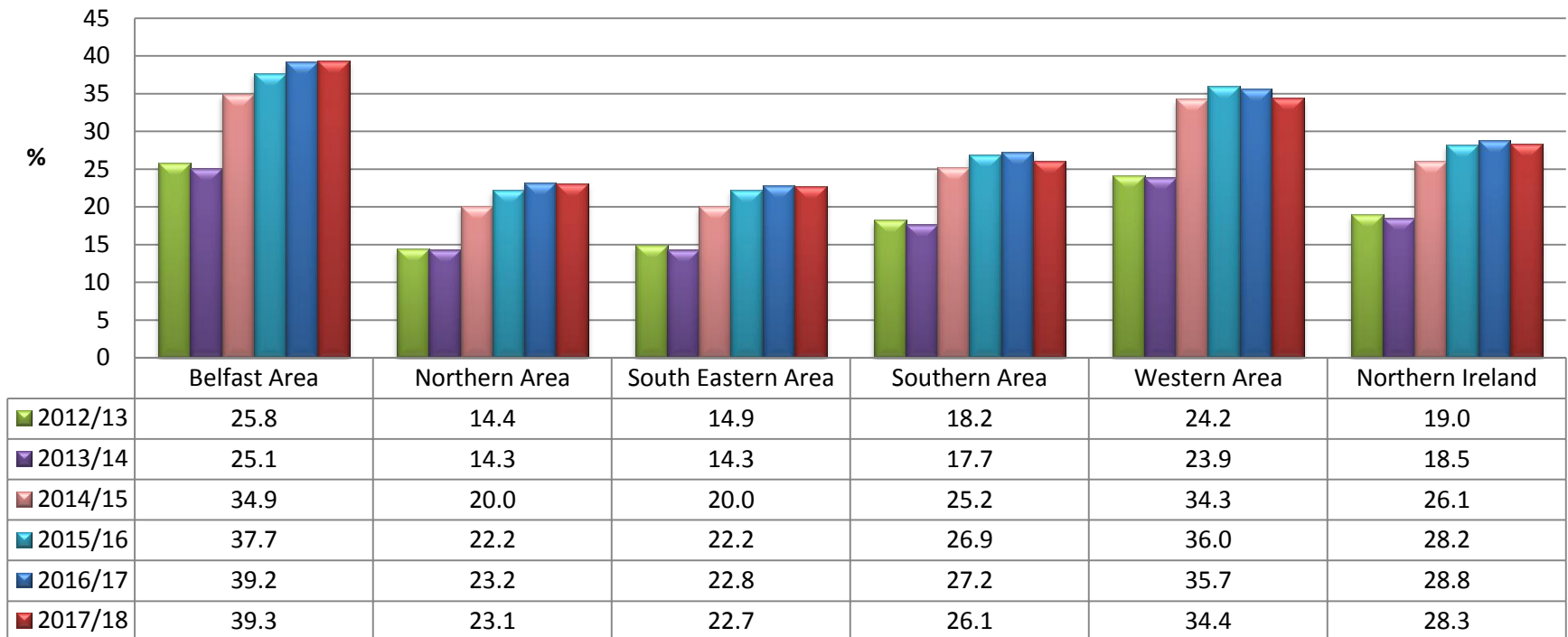
Percentage of Free School Meals at Post Primary School

Data Source: NINIS

Economic and Environmental Wellbeing

Why is it Important? – Free school meals provide vital support for low-income families and for almost a third of children, school lunch is their main meal of the day. Evidence shows that eating a nutritious meal at lunchtime: has important health and educational benefits for children, can improve their diet and increase their concentration during afternoon lessons.

Percentage of Free School Meals at Post Primary School



The Story Behind the Trends - All areas have seen a slight decrease in the last year of the % of Free School Meals at Post Primary School, with the Belfast and Western areas above the NI percentage of 28.3.



- ❑ 69% of household income in NI in 2016/17 is sourced from wages, salaries and self employment, compared to 71% in the UK as a whole.
- ❑ 18% of NI households had a weekly household income of less than £300 in 2016/17. This was similar to UK households at 19% in the same period.
- ❑ 69% of households, where there are two adults, with children in the household, were owner occupiers. For those households with children and only one adult present, 82% resided in either privately rented accommodation or the social rented sector.
- ❑ The proportion of disabled people differed by age group: in 2016/17, 6% of children were disabled compared to 18% of working age adults and 50% of adults state pension age. The estimated % of the population who were disabled remained broadly stable over the 10 years period with 21% in 2016/17 compared to 18% in 2006/07.
- ❑ The average number of persons per household is 2.5 in NI compared to 2.4 in the UK. This has remained at a similar level in the past 10 years.
- ❑ NI has a higher percentage of households with children (34%) compared to the UK (28%).
- ❑ In 2016/17 approximately three quarters of families in Northern Ireland received either none or less than £10,000 a year in benefits and tax credits.



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 (Young Life and Times Survey 2015)



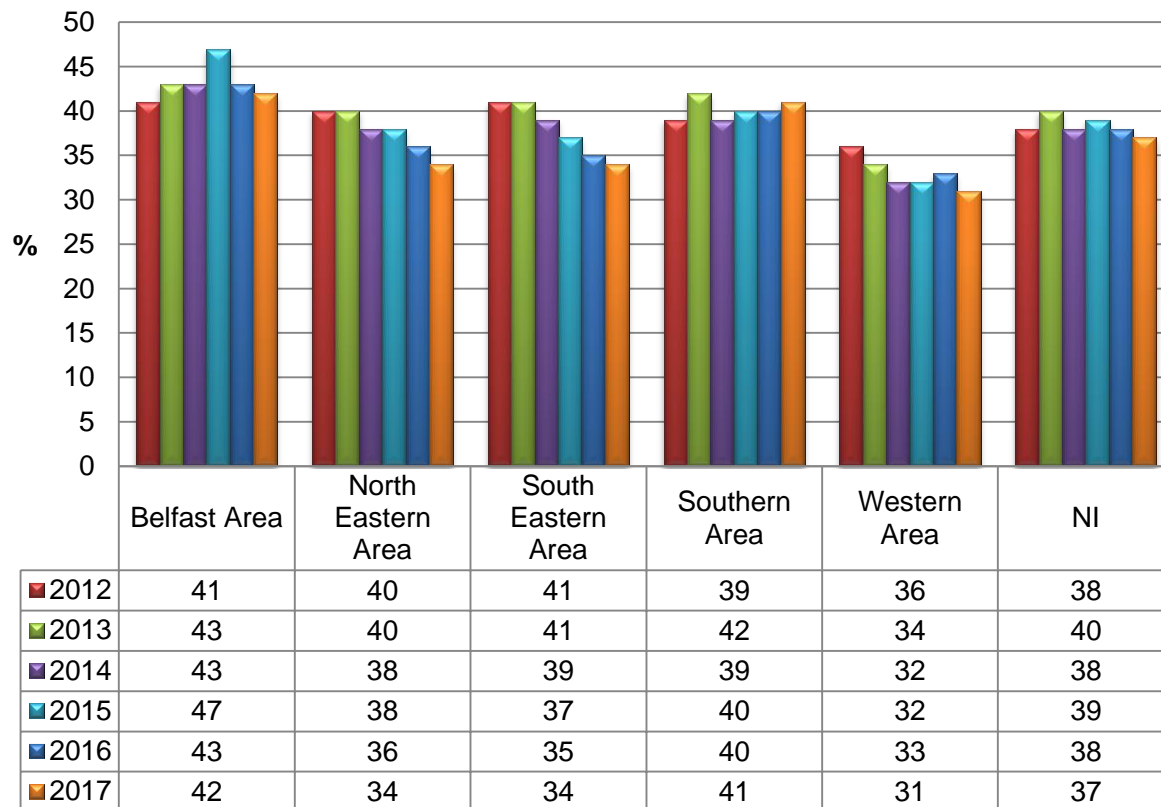
Participation in Youth Activities

Data Source: Youth Council NI

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). (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 had a slight drop over the last year, with Belfast and the Southern Area above the NI percentage of 37.

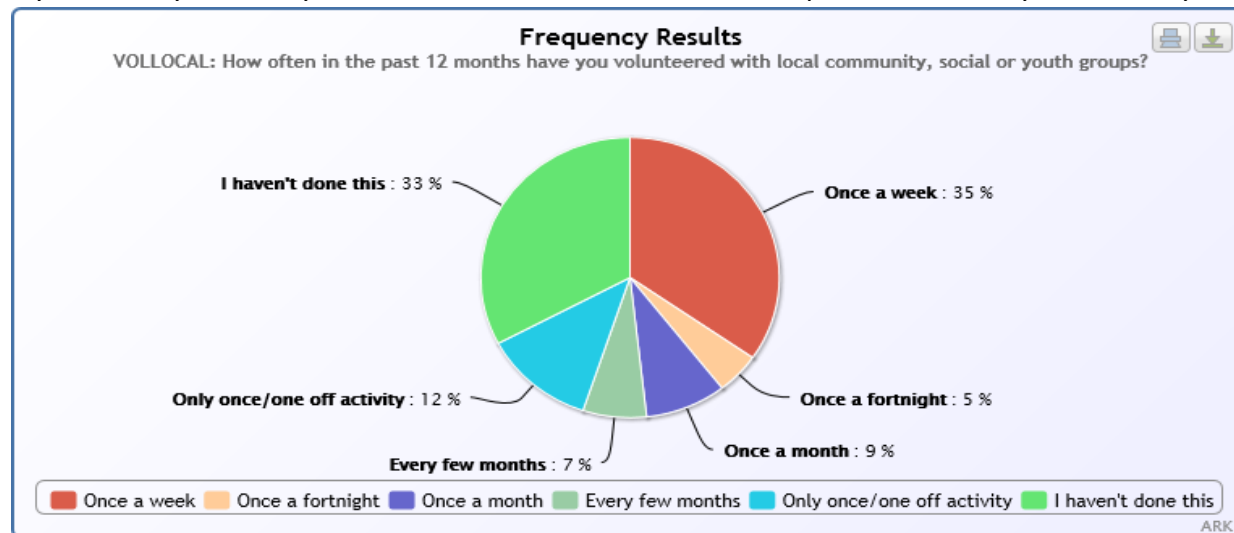
Note: There may be double counting as a young person can be a member of more than one Group.



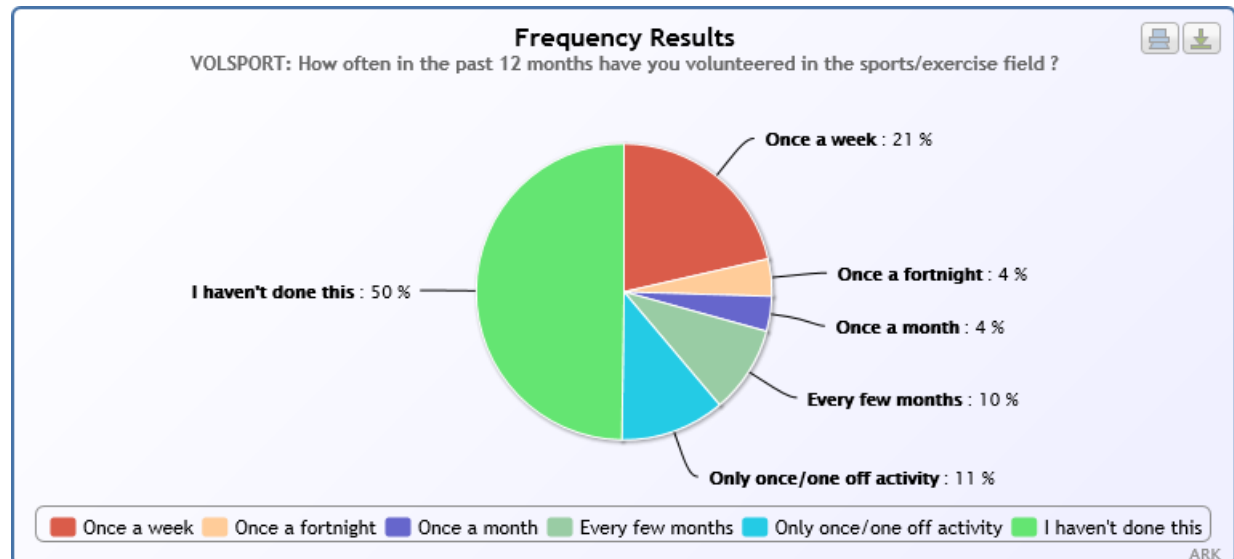
Making a Positive Contribution

The YLT survey is undertaken annually and uses the Child Benefit Register as a random sample frame. In 2017 all young people living in Northern Ireland who celebrated their 16th birthday in January, February and March 2017 were invited to take part in the survey. The survey was completed by 1,197 respondents.

How often in the past 12 months have you volunteered with local community, social or youth groups?



How often in the past 12 months have you volunteered in the sports/exercise field?

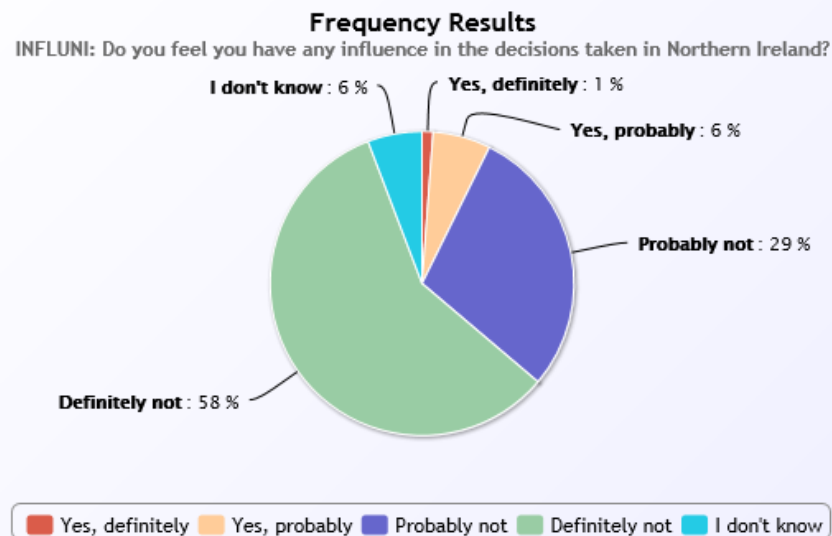




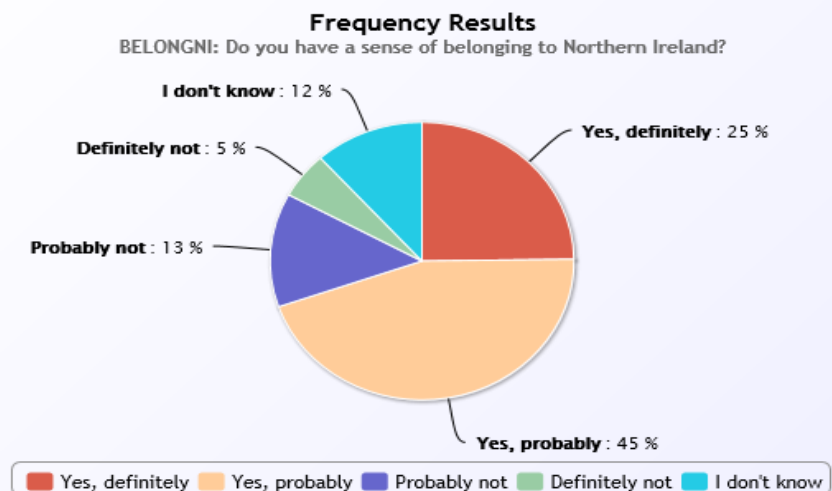
Making a Positive Contribution

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



Would you say that you feel a sense of belonging to Northern Ireland?





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