

NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE 2013

This document summarizes the key needs for children and young people in Cambridgeshire. There are links to further information in each section and some general links to useful data sources at the end.

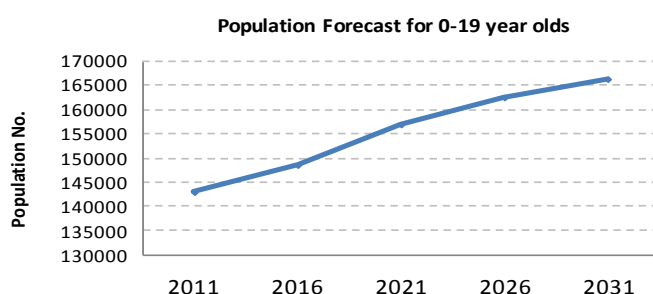
UNDERSTANDING THE CHILD POPULATION

Children in Cambridgeshire generally have above average health, educational attainment and life chances. However within Cambridgeshire there are also communities with significant needs creating big gaps between the outcomes for children from prosperous and deprived families.

1 Cambridgeshire has a rapidly growing child population

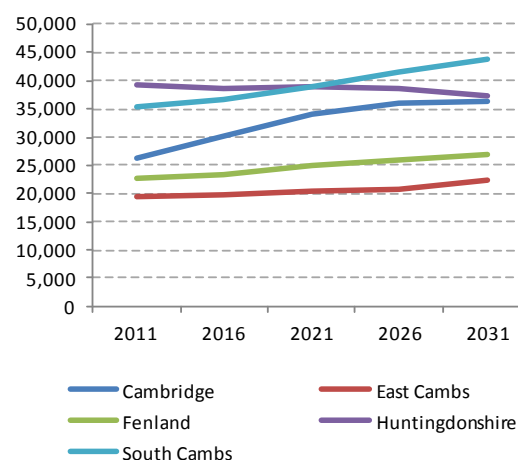
There will be 23,900 more children and young people in Cambridgeshire by 2031

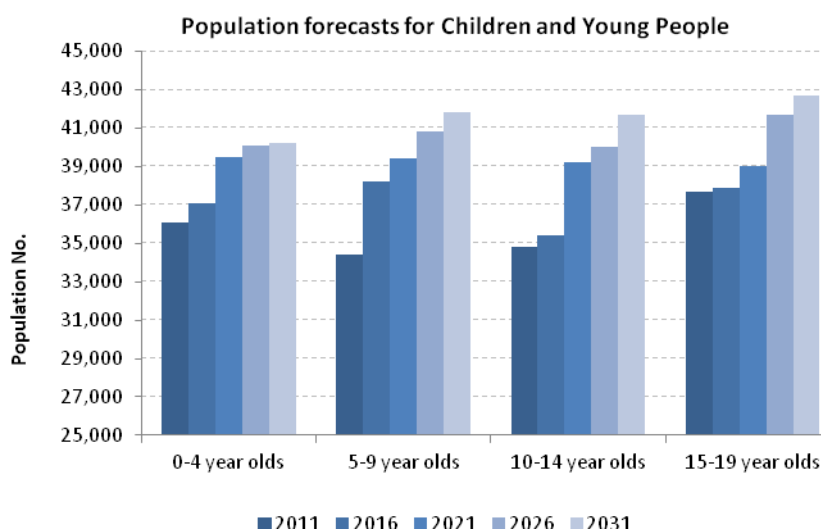
2011 census returns show 621,200 people living in Cambridgeshire, 144,785 (23%) of whom are under 20 years of age. The population of the county grew by 68,500 (12%) in the 10 years since the last census in 2001, rising from 552,700. This was the largest growth in the population in any county council authority in England. The number of children and young people increased by 9,700 to 144,785; a 7% rise compared with a 3% rise nationally.



Looking ahead, current and planned housing developments in Cambridgeshire are expected to create a further major influx of young families. By 2031 the number of children and young people is forecast to grow 16.8% compared to 2011. This equates to an increase of 23,900 more 0-19 year olds over 20 years.

The population growth between now and 2031 will not be spread evenly across the county. The largest increases are expected in Cambridge (39.8%) and South Cambridgeshire (24.1%) whereas in Huntingdonshire we are anticipating a decrease (-5.6%).





The child population growth is also projected to be different across different age groups with the highest rate being for 5 to 9 year olds - 22.6%.

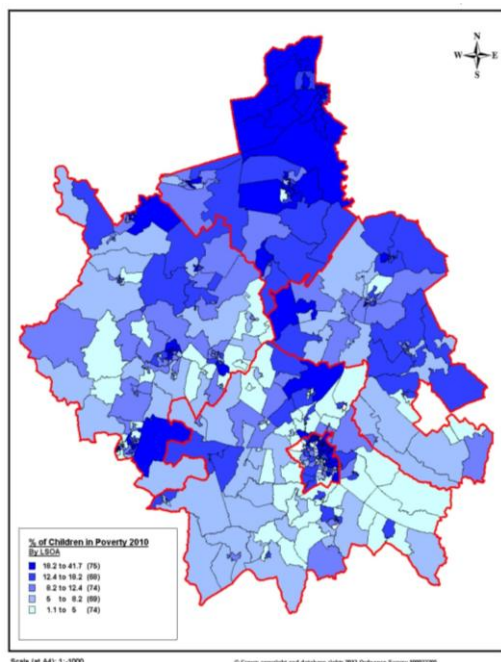
For further information please see:

- Cambridgeshire [Research and Performance Team: Population Research](#)
- Cambridgeshire Research and Performance Team: [Cambridgeshire Atlas \(Ward profiles\)](#)
- Cambridgeshire Insight: [Cambridgeshire Profiles Census 2011](#)

2 There are marked contrasts in deprivation and hidden and dispersed child poverty

Over 70% of children in poverty in Cambridgeshire live in our less deprived areas

Cambridgeshire is a good place to grow up. It has a growing population with a resilient economy, but despite the general affluence much of the county, there are pockets of real deprivation and some geographically isolated communities especially in the north. The difference in income levels, parental skill levels and aspirations is marked in these communities.



Child Poverty

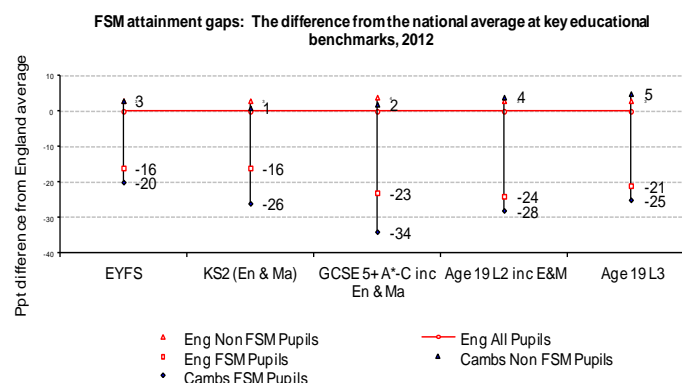
The percentage of children in poverty here is lower than the national average of 21.6%. But 13.3% of children are living in poverty in Cambridgeshire - 16455 children. There are pockets of concentrated deprivation including in the Wisbech Waterlees ward where 38.7% of all children are living in poverty.

However it is also important to recognise the presence of hidden and dispersed poverty in otherwise affluent areas. In Cambridgeshire, there are children growing up in poverty in every town and every village - over 70% of children in poverty in Cambridgeshire live in our less deprived areas and the evidence base suggests that it is actually these children for whom outcomes are worst.

Cambridgeshire is not such a good place to grow up if you are poor. Children from low income families are:

- More likely to be born early and have a low birth weight
- Two and a half times more likely to suffer chronic illness
- Almost four times more likely to suffer mental health problems
- Five times more likely to die in an accident
- Three times more likely to be hit by a car
- Ten times more likely to become a teenage mother
- Between three and four times more likely to be persistently absent from school
- Nearly three times more likely to not be in employment, education or training beyond age 16
- More likely to leave education with fewer qualifications
- Have an increased risk of being affected by Domestic Violence

- ◆ Children growing up in poverty in Cambridgeshire achieve less well at school than almost anywhere else in the country. In 2012, only 44% of Cambridgeshire children in receipt of free school meals (FSM) achieved the expected level of development after their first year of school – four percentage points (ppt) below children in receipt of free school meals nationally.



- ◆ Nearly three quarters of children qualifying for free school meals will leave school at 16 without five good GCSEs – 11 ppt below children in receipt of FSM nationally. By 19, just over 65% will achieve the Level 2 threshold, and only 30% will achieve the Level 3 threshold - 4ppts below the level nationally.
- ◆ Leaving school with fewer qualifications means that Cambridgeshire's children in poverty are not as well equipped to enter the workplace. In fact, in Cambridgeshire, children in poverty are nearly three times more likely to be not in education, employment or training (NEET), than those from more affluent backgrounds.
- ◆ The lack of preparation for employment means that unemployment is much more likely. This leads to inter-generational effects which are prevalent in Cambridgeshire. 75% of children in poverty here come from workless households, as opposed to 42% nationally.
- ◆ Despite Cambridgeshire's buoyant economy, employment inequalities are increasing. The recession has affected the more deprived areas of Cambridgeshire. Fenland, Huntingdon North, Kings Hedges, St Neots and Littleport have been hardest hit by the recession.
- ◆ Across Cambridgeshire financial exclusion is prominent and levels of debt and insolvencies are rising dramatically.

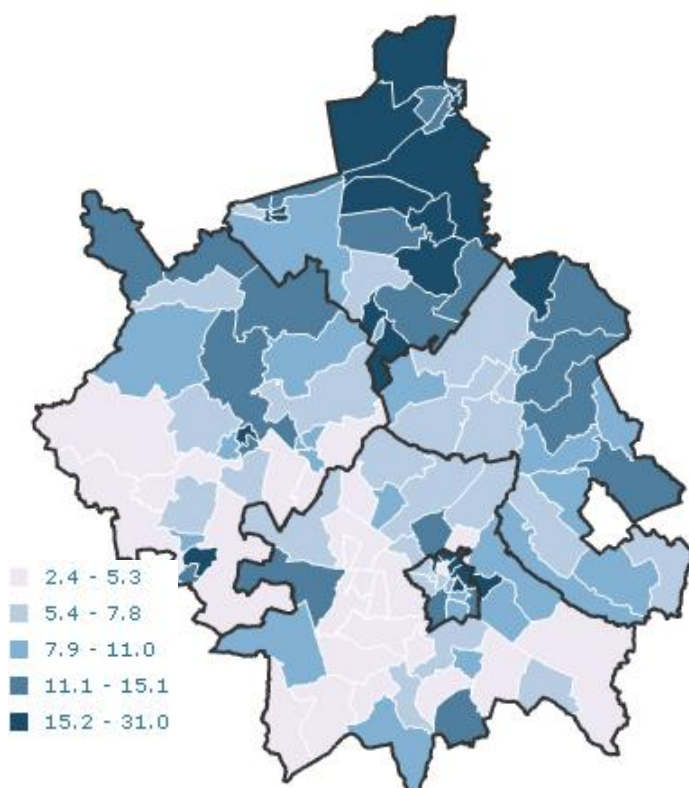
For further information please see:

- Cambridgeshire Child Poverty Needs Assessment [Child Poverty Needs Assessment](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)
- Cambridgeshire [Research and Performance Team: Deprivation Research](#)
- Cambridgeshire Research and Performance Team: [Cambridgeshire Atlas \(Ward profiles\)](#)
- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [End of Key Stage Reports](#) (Early years through to Key Stage 4)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

Free School Meals (FSM)

The number of pupils claiming FSM increased by 28% between 2009 and 2012.

Pupils eligible for and claiming FSM by Ward – January 2012



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(For further information see: Cambridgeshire Research and Performance Team: [Cambridgeshire Atlas \(Ward profiles\)](#))

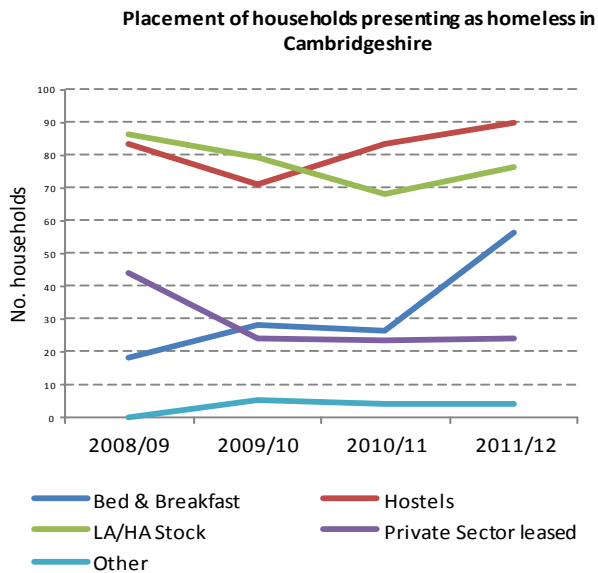
Non-FSM pupils in more deprived areas are likely to be relatively more deprived than those in more affluent areas. The number of pupils claiming FSM has been increased by 28% over the last few years from 6,570 in 2009 to 8,382 in 2012.

The proportion of Cambridgeshire pupils known to be eligible for FSM is consistently below the national average, although rates in Cambridge City and Fenland are only slightly below. Cambridge City and Fenland generally have the highest proportion of pupils eligible for a free school meal in the county, South Cambridgeshire the lowest.

3 Homelessness and financial difficulties are increasing, linked to the national economic downturn and welfare benefit reforms

In 2011/12 there were 516 statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women in Cambridgeshire, and the number is increasing

The Government has begun a very ambitious and far-reaching reform of the benefits system. These changes aim to make work pay and simplify the way that welfare is delivered. Some of the changes will mean that some claimants may see a reduction in what they receive or are able to claim.



The impact of these reforms on children and families may lead to increased homelessness and families in temporary accommodation, increasing levels of debt, increasing vulnerability and safeguarding issues. There has been an increase in family homelessness in Cambridgeshire - an area where there has been a decrease nationally. In 2011/12 there were 516 statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women in Cambridgeshire, an increase of 68 on 2007/08. This is a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 households, significantly above the national rate of 1.7.

Front line workers in Cambridge City are now seeing a significant increase in numbers using Food Banks and in requests for food parcels, as well as an increase in families needing debt advice and support to deal with the Welfare reforms. There are also reports of an increase in the numbers of unlicensed loans to families with very high rates of interest.

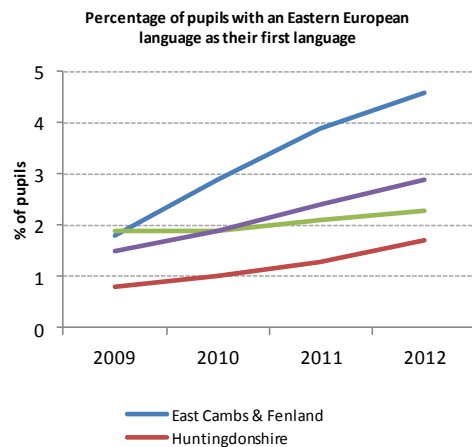
For further information please see:

- Cambridgeshire Children's Trust: [Breaking the Cycle](#). A strategy for tackling child and family poverty
- Cambridgeshire Children's Trust: [Welfare Reform: Supporting those affected](#)

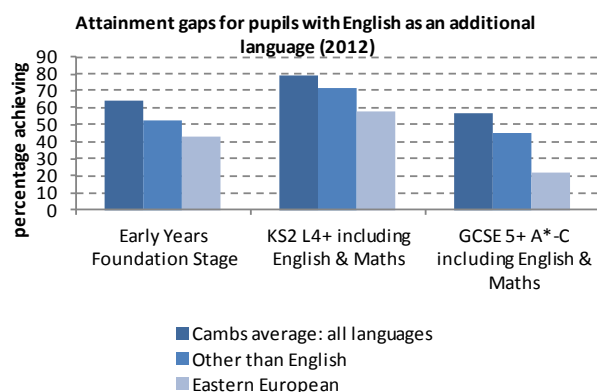
4 Communities are becoming increasingly diverse with differing needs

The numbers of pupils with an eastern European first language has nearly doubled over the last 4 years

The population of Cambridgeshire is increasingly diverse. Across the county 9.8% of school children are from a minority ethnic community with significant numbers from Indian, Bangladeshi and Gypsy, Roma traveler backgrounds.



The number of pupils with an Eastern European language as a first language has nearly doubled over the last four years reflecting a significant and increasing migrant worker population. Polish and Lithuanian speakers are the most prevalent but there are also a significant number of Russian speaking pupils. The increase in the number of pupils with an Eastern European first language has occurred in all districts but is most dramatic in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland with the Wisbech locality seeing the greatest increase from 5.4% of pupils in 2009 to 15.4% in 2012.



These communities have differing needs and social customs. Many children of minority ethnic heritage do not achieve the same level of educational outcomes as the majority. Only 22% of young people with an Eastern European home language left school with five good GCSEs in 2012, compared with 57.5% of all Cambridgeshire pupils.

Over 60% of the requests made to Cambridgeshire Race Equality and Diversity Service¹ so far this year have been for students from Eastern European backgrounds.

For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [End of Key Stage Reports](#) (Early years through to Key Stage 4)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)
- Cambridgeshire Research and Performance Team: [Cambridgeshire Atlas \(Ward profiles\)](#)
- Cambridgeshire Research and Performance Team: [Population Research](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)
- Cambridgeshire Insight: [Cambridgeshire Profiles Census 2011](#)

¹ The Cambridgeshire Race Equality and Diversity Service (CREDS) works with schools, parents/carers and communities to support the achievement of minority ethnic, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children and young people. This includes learners of English as an additional language (EAL).

THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF CHILDREN IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

In general the health of children and young people in Cambridgeshire is more favourable compared to national averages, with significantly low child obesity prevalence, low birth weights, emergency hospital admissions and high breastfeeding rates.² However, there is variability across the county.

1 Children and young people living in the more relatively deprived areas generally experience poorer health and wellbeing outcomes

Life expectancy in Cambridgeshire is generally higher than the national average but is lower in parts of Fenland and Cambridge

In 2011 there were just over 7,500 births in Cambridgeshire, with East Cambridgeshire, Fenland and South Cambridgeshire having significantly high birth rates compared to the county average. On average there are 60 babies born per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 44 years in Cambridgeshire, which increases to 70 per 1,000 women in East Cambridgeshire and decreases to 44 per 1,000 women in Cambridge City. Over the same time period 502 babies were born weighing under 2,500 grams.³ Low birth weight can be an outcome of smoking in pregnancy, poor maternal nutrition, premature delivery and multiple births.

There are on average 26 infant deaths and 33 stillbirths a year in Cambridgeshire, with rates that are lower, but not significantly lower, than England.³

Life expectancy (at birth) in Cambridgeshire is high compared to the national average, at 80.1 years for males and 83.9 years for females. However, inequalities exist between sexes and geographical areas within the county. Females in Fenland can expect to live 4.9 years longer than males, with both male and female life expectancy being significantly lower than the county average. Likewise, females can expect to live 4.4 years longer than males in Cambridge City, with male life expectancy being significantly lower than the average for Cambridgeshire.³

Childhood obesity increases with age and doubles between the start and end of primary school. In 2011/12 8.1% of Reception aged children and 16.3% of Year 6 children were recorded as obese.⁴ Recorded obesity prevalence for both year groups is significantly higher in the fifth most relatively deprived areas of Cambridgeshire compared to all other areas.

Immunisations uptake by first and second birthdays is generally around the national averages, but is lower for completion by fifth birthday.⁵ In 2011/12 Cambridgeshire had a significantly low proportion of 2 year olds immunised for MMR compared to England. The proportion of children in care who were immunised was significantly high.²

Hospital admission rates for alcohol, substance misuse, injuries, asthma and mental health conditions were all significantly better than England in 2011/12. However, hospital admissions for self harm were significantly worse, and have recently increased.²

² Child Health Profile, March 2013, ChiMat

³ Compendium of Population Health Indicators, Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre

⁴ National Child Measurement Programme, 2011/12, Health and Social Care Information Centre

⁵ Immunisation statistics, 2011/12, Health and Social Care Information Centre

For further information please see:

- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)
- Child & Maternal Health Intelligence Network [Child Health Profiles](#)

2 Numbers of children with Special Educational Needs or a disability are rising

Over 400 new statements of SEN will have been issued by Cambridgeshire during 2012/13, the highest number in a decade

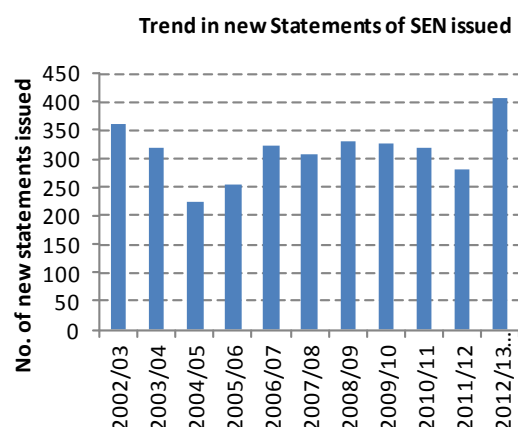
Around 16,000 children and young people in Cambridgeshire have special educational needs or a Disability (SEND). This represents nearly a fifth of the child population. The most commonly recorded primary needs are around Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties, Moderate Learning Difficulties and Speech, Language and Communication Needs. Among children with statements, Autism is the most prevalent need.

There is increased prevalence of SEN and disability

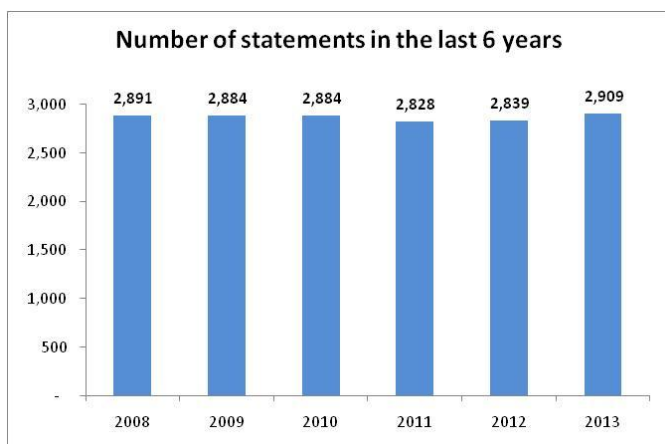
National statistics show that the number of families with a disabled child rose from 700,000 in 2004 to 950,000 in 2010 (over 35%). This increase is because 80% of children born prematurely now survive and 50% of those children have severe and complex disabilities. In Cambridgeshire for the period 2007-2009 there were 21,629 births, 313 of these babies were born weighing less than 1.5 kg, with 96 being below 1kg. These disabilities include neurological disorders, complex health needs, and support for nutrition, assisted ventilation and life saving medication.

Population growth is also a factor. The 2011 Census identified that Cambridgeshire has the fastest growing population in the country which will include increasing numbers of children and young people with SEND and a corresponding increase in the number who require specialist provision to meet more complex educational needs.

We have identified the need for 3 additional Special Schools to meet the increasing demand resulting from population growth and SEND need. If we fail to provide sufficient Special School places we will need to fund additional independent specialist placements at an average of £200,000 per year.



Currently within Cambridgeshire we are experiencing the most significant increase in the number of Statements completed within a 12 month period in the past 10 years. This increase does not yet include any new Statements which may be a result of the Education Funding Reforms. We expect to complete 407 Statements by 31st March 2013, an increase of over 30% on the previous year. This would give a new statement rate of nearly 3% compared to 2% nationally and result in a maintained statement level of nearly 4.3%.



The total numbers of Statements maintained by Cambridgeshire from 2008 to 2012 has remained quite stable at around 2,850. However, in 2013, for the first time, this has raised to over 2,900 statements. With the increasing number of pupils on roll and advanced medical and diagnosis practice, it is expected that this rise will continue in the future. There has been no change to the threshold for a statement of special educational need.

For further information please see:

- [The Cambridgeshire Strategy for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disability \(SEND\) 2012-2016](#)
- *Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Special Educational Needs](#)*
- *Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)*

Children with disabilities

Demand for disability services has also seen a continuing increase, as disabled children are tending to live longer through medical advances and remain at home receiving support within the community, rather than going into residential care.

Medical advancements mean that nationally around 80% of children are now surviving early birth each year, far more than in previous decades. However 50% of these children have severe and complex disabilities and this has contributed to the number of families in the UK with a disabled child rising from 700,000 in 2004 to 950,000 in 2010 (an increase of over 35%).

This rise has been reflected in demand for Cambridgeshire's services for children with special educational need or disability. We have seen significant increases in complex needs amongst young children aged 0-5, including for early years access funding, and referrals to the early support programme.

2011/12 saw a 22% increase in the number of families with a disabled child receiving a support package, including a 25% increase in packages of support over 20 hrs, the most complex level of need.

For further information please see:

- [The Cambridgeshire Strategy for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disability \(SEND\) 2012-2016](#)
- *Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)*

Parents of disabled children may need additional support to cope with their child's sleep and behaviour problems

Statistics suggest that sleep problems can be more common in disabled children with 41% of children aged four to 12 years in special schools having difficulties settling at night, compared to 27% of children in mainstream schools. Children with additional needs also seem to have greater difficulty staying asleep, 45% compared with 13% of children in mainstream school. Children with a severe learning disability are more susceptible to sleep difficulties with over 80% of children up to the age of eleven years demonstrating sleep problems. Research also suggests that children who have autism are more likely to have sleep difficulties; this is reported to be between 34% and 80% of children with a diagnosis. It has been suggested that sleep problems average a duration of just over seven years and are unlikely to disappear without intervention.

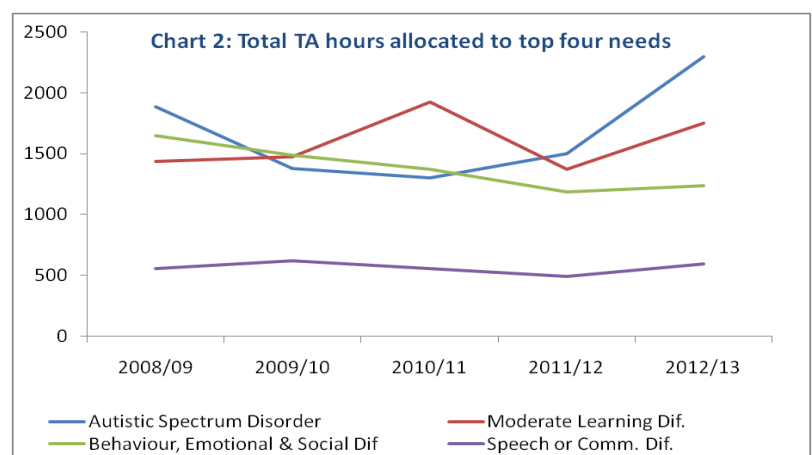
As a response to this, the Disability Social Care service has invested in the 'Sleep Scotland' Programme⁶ and for several years has been providing sleep support for disabled children. This has been at a relatively low level with three staff initially being trained. This is being further developed and implemented for children supported by the Disability Service in 2013/14. Additionally, staff trained in this programme will also lead targeted workshops at SEND Children Centre hubs as part of the partnership approach to hub development.

Cambridgeshire Children's Services is committed to supporting all parents who are experiencing difficulty in managing the behaviour of their children. However, as standardised approaches do not work, particularly for children with a learning disability, multiple approaches have been developed over time and it is quite common to see individual organisations and settings adopting different ways of working with the same child. This can be confusing for the child and parents are often not trained in the different approaches being used. Significant work has been done to identify a more consistent approach (though still appropriate for the environment) with direct support for parents.

3 We are seeing particular increases amongst the more complex SEND need and in diagnoses of autism

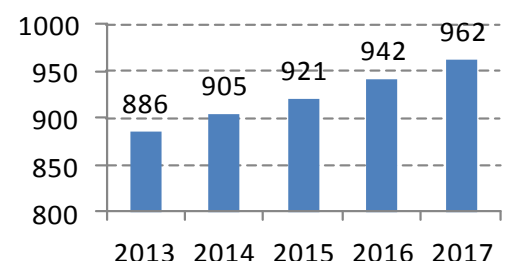
In 2012 there were 881 pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder in Cambridgeshire schools

Children with the highest levels of need receive 15 hours or more of centrally funded teaching assistant (TA) resource. The rise in prevalence of this highest level of need has been marked in the last 12 months and again the number of funded TA hours for children with autism has seen the steepest increase.

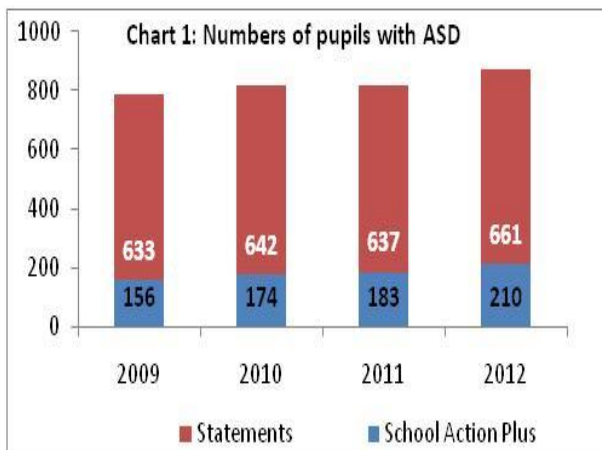


Around 1.1% of all pupils in Cambridgeshire schools are identified with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD). This proportion has remained stable since 2009. However, with the rise in numbers of pupils on roll, the numbers of children and young people identified with ASD have also increased slightly. On average 67 Cambridgeshire pupils are issued with a new statement of SEND every year because of their Autistic Spectrum Disorder (data from 2007 to 2012).

Predicted numbers of pupils with ASD



⁶ Sleep Scotland is a charity providing support to families of young people with additional support needs and severe sleep problems



In 2012 there were 210 pupils at School Action Plus who had ASD as their primary need, compared with 156 pupils in 2009. Similarly, 661 pupils with Statements of SEND have ASD identified as their primary need, an increase of 28 individuals compared to 2009.

ASD is the highest primary need for pupils at Special Schools in Cambridgeshire with 29% of special school pupils having ASD. It is the highest primary need for pupils with statements of SEND (26%) and this has remained for the last four years.

Pupils with ASD account for 0.7% and 0.9% of all those registered at Primary Schools and Secondary Schools in Cambridgeshire respectively.

Localities with the highest proportion of pupils identified with ASD are:

- St Neots
- Huntingdon
- Sawston and Linton

25% of pupils with ASD also have a secondary need identified. The 2 most common additional needs are:

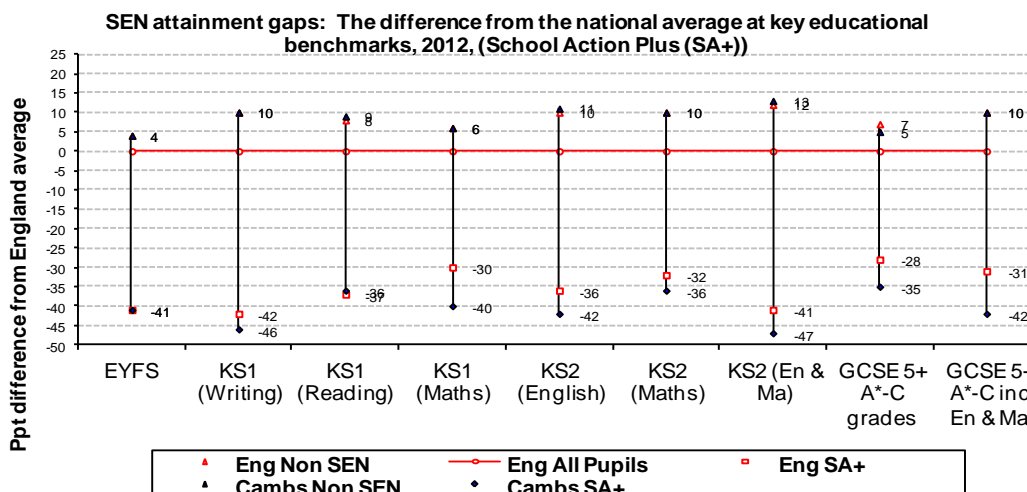
- Speech, Language and Communication Needs
- Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties

Attainment and Outcomes for pupils with SEN

Children with SEN are more likely to be permanently excluded from school than children without SEN but the levels of permanent exclusion in Cambridgeshire are well below the corresponding national levels.

Children with SEN are more likely to be given a fixed term exclusion from school than children without SEN and the levels of such exclusion for SEN pupils in Cambridgeshire are above the corresponding national levels.

Although the educational achievement and progress of pupil with SEN is broadly in-line with their peers



nationally, the gap between their performance and that of children without SEN has been identified as a key area for improvement particularly at School Action Plus.

For further information please see:

- [The Cambridgeshire Strategy for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disability \(SEND\) 2012-2016](#)
- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Special Educational Needs](#)
- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [End of Key Stage Reports](#) (Early years through to Key Stage 4)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

4 The rate of children & young people receiving treatment for substance misuse in Cambridgeshire is higher than the regional average

Fewer young people are saying that they drink but those that do are drinking more heavily. In 2010/11 there were 248 young people receiving treatment for substance misuse

Cambridgeshire has a total population of 607,013 of which 8% are aged 9-15 and 3% are aged 16-17.

51% of Cambridgeshire's 9-17 population are male compared with 66% of the DAAT's young people treatment population. This is in line with the national and regional trends (i.e. we would expect to see more males in treatment than females).

50% of the young people were aged 16 or over at the time of their first contact with services and only two young people aged 12 or under (1%) were in treatment last year.

91% of Cambridgeshire's 9-17 population are of 'White' ethnicity compared with 95% of the DAAT's young people treatment population. This indicates that Cambridgeshire's young BME population may be slightly underrepresented in the specialist substance misuse treatment population.

248 young people resident in Cambridgeshire were known to the treatment system during 2010/11, 173 of whom were new referrals.

Cambridgeshire has a rate of young people known to substance misuse treatment of 3.4 per 1,000 population aged 9-17, compared with the East of England rate of 2.7.

The most frequently reported drugs of misuse are still cannabis and alcohol, with 86% citing one of these as their primary substance of use. This continues a long trend as is in line with national and regional trends,

Young people in Cambridgeshire had a rate of 48.8 hospital admissions per 100,000 population (2007/08-2009/10) due to alcohol and 20.8 due to drugs (2006/07-2008/09) compared with regional rates of 34.7 and 15.3 respectively. This appears to be very high. However, locally, the PCT believe that our hospitals record data extremely well, whereas others do not, and that may make comparisons with other hospitals unreliable.

84% of the treatment population in 2010/11 were recorded as living with their parents or other relatives and 16% (10 individuals) as having acute housing problems or at risk of eviction. The links between unsuitable accommodation and offending and risk-taking behaviours are well known.

Data from Adult substance misuse treatment services indicate that there were 274 children living with their alcohol misusing parents and 563 children living with their drug misusing parents. (Cambridgeshire DAAT – treatment data for the financial year 2011/12).

We know that this group of young people are extremely vulnerable, especially when national studies have told us that the children of problematic drug users are seven times more likely to grow up with drug and alcohol and that 57% of serious case reviews (of serious or fatal child abuse) reveal evidence of parental substance misuse (Brandon et al, 2008).

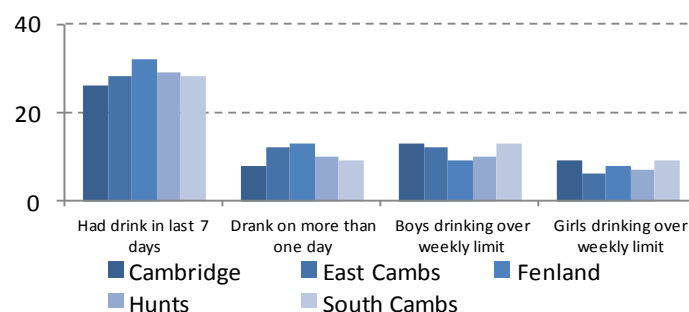
For further information please see:

- Cambridgeshire DAAT: [Young People Needs Assessment](#)
- Cambridgeshire DAAT: [Publications](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

What young people say about alcohol, smoking and drugs

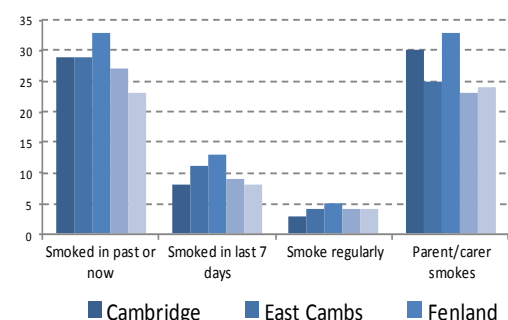
According to the 2012 Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) fewer young people are saying that they drink but those that do are drinking more heavily.

- ◆ 29% of pupils responded that they have had an alcoholic drink in the last seven days
- ◆ 10% of pupils responding that they drank alcohol on more than one day in the last week and 3% that they drank on at least three days
- ◆ 12% of boys and 8% of girls drank over 14 units a week (the advised weekly limit of alcohol for adult females)



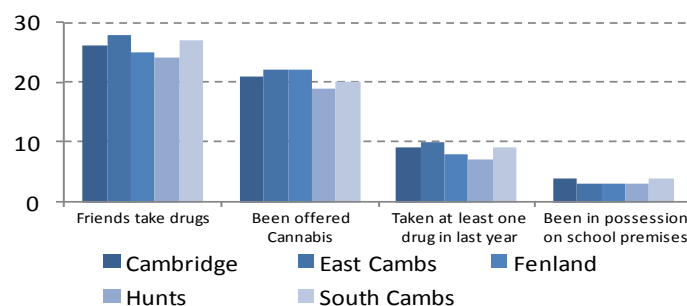
5% of year 8 and Y10 pupils say they smoke regularly – more in Fenland and fewer in South Cambridgeshire

- ◆ 28% of pupils said that they have smoked in the past or smoke now with 5% responding that they smoke 'regularly'
- ◆ of the 454 pupils who smoke 'regularly' 49% said that they would like to give up
- ◆ 9% of pupils responded that they had smoked in the last seven days
- ◆ 26% of pupils responded that either a parent or carer smokes on most days and 25% that a close friend does



Young people's perception of the level of drug use around them is unchanged, as is the proportion of Year 10 pupils saying that they have tried drugs. The proportion of Year 8 boys and girls saying that they have tried drugs has fallen (by 2 percentage points to 3% and 2% respectively) but the proportion of Year 10 boys and girls saying that they have been in possession of drugs on school premises has increased by 2 percentage points (to 9% and 5% respectively).

- ◆ 26% of pupils responded that they are 'fairly sure' or 'certain' that their friends take drugs; 30% said that other young people do
- ◆ 21% of pupils responded that they had been offered cannabis resin, leaf or oil – 5% within the last month and 11% of pupils responded that they had taken at least one drug listed in



- the survey⁷ – 9% within the last year and 6% within the last month
- ◆ 9% of pupils responded that they had taken at least one of the drugs listed in the survey in the last year
- ◆ 4% of pupils (9% of year 10 boys) responded that they had been in possession of at least one of the drugs listed in the survey, on school premises, during a normal school day

For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Health Related Behaviour Survey 2012](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

5 Sexual health: Whilst young people are demonstrating improved awareness of methods of protection, there is still work needed to improve knowledge

In 2012 32% of young people who are sexually active said they ‘never’ or only ‘sometimes’ used contraception

The c-card scheme⁸ was re-launched in September last year by Cambridgeshire Community Services (CCS) in partnership with the County Council. Statistics show that there has been a fourfold increase in young people using the service in the last 7 months. The average number of young people using the scheme previously was 104 a month with a maximum of 297 in any one month. The average number of young people using the scheme from September 2012 onwards has been 456 a month with a maximum of 710 in one month.

What young people say about relationships and sexual behaviour

Young people demonstrated a much improved awareness of methods of protection against sexually transmitted illnesses (STIs) than in 2010 (15% improvement) but, as in other areas of knowledge about sexual health, boys lagged behind girls showing 50% less awareness of the effectiveness and use of various forms of contraception.

There was a significant increase in knowledge of sources of emergency contraception but there is continued misunderstanding of the actual effective time period for emergency contraception with boys demonstrating very low levels of knowledge.

There appears to be a decline in young people’s awareness of local sources of advice and guidance and in its accessibility for them.

An increasing number of young people want school lessons to be their main source of information about sex and relationships while they choose parents as their preferred source of advice and guidance.

38% of young people said that school Relationship and Sex Education (RSE) lessons were “Useful” or “Very useful” (26% in 2010) but over 50% of young people said that there was too little teaching about managing relationship and dealing with stress and change.

There has been a small decline in the number of young people saying they either were in a current sexual relationship or had been compared to 2010 (20% in 2012/24% in 2010).

⁷ The drugs listed in the survey were: Amphetamines, barbiturates, cannabis (resin, leaf or oil), ecstasy, cocaine, crack, mind-altering drugs: (natural or synthetic), heroin, ketamine, crystal meth, opiates, poppers, solvents used as drugs, muscle-building steroids, tranquillisers, mephedrone, legal highs and other

⁸ The Cambridgeshire **C-Card** is a free and confidential service providing advice and easy access to for young people aged 19 years and under living in and on the fringes of Cambridgeshire

Of those who were “sexually active”, 55% (44% in 2010) said they “always” used contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancy or the transmission of STIs.

7% of young people said they had taken risks sexually because of the use of alcohol or drugs, an improvement over the 12% 2010 figure but 16% of girls said they had “gone further than they would have liked to” because of alcohol.

39% of girls reported threatening behaviour from a boy/girlfriend including 16% who had been the victims of threatening pressure to engage in sex or sexual acts. 39% of young people said that they did not know what to do to deal with threatening behaviour from a partner.

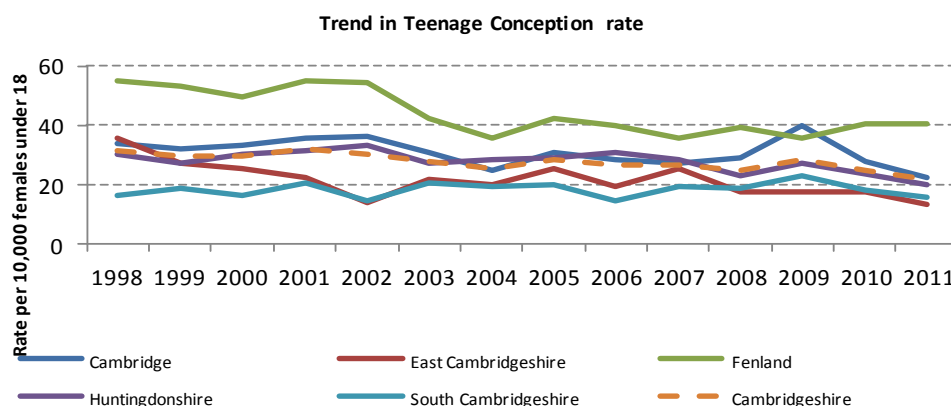
For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Health Related Behaviour Survey 2012](#)
- Child & Maternal Health Intelligence Network [Child Health Profiles](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

6 Teenage Conceptions are generally decreasing in Cambridgeshire though are still relatively high in Fenland

In 2011 there were 238 teenage conceptions in Cambridgeshire

In 2011 238 young women under 18 conceived, a rate of 21.7 per 1,000. This is the lowest number for at least 13 years and is significantly lower than the national average of 31.4. However, rates across the county vary with Fenland rates significantly above the county average and showing an increase over the last 2 years.

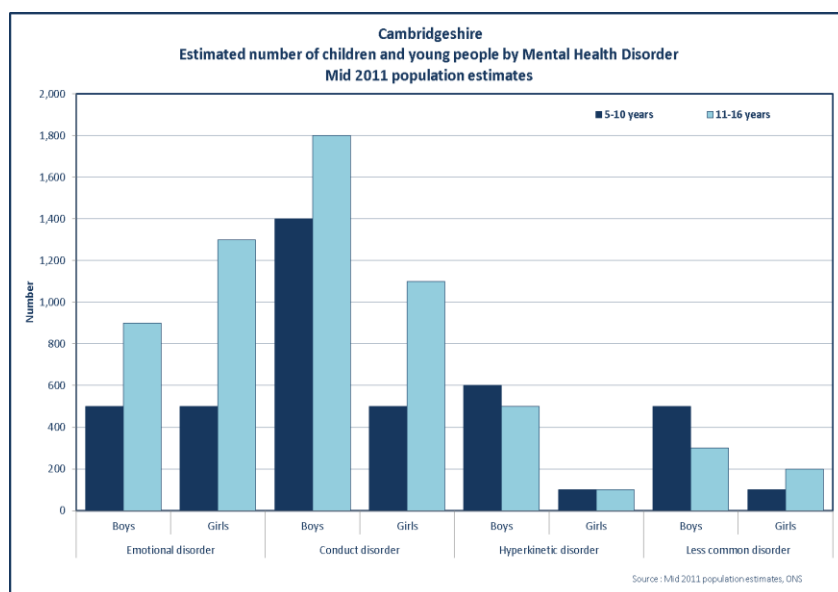


For further information please see:

- Child & Maternal Health Intelligence Network [Child Health Profiles](#)
- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Teenage Conceptions](#)
- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Health Related Behaviour Survey 2012](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

7 The Prevalence of Child and Adolescent Mental ill Health is greater than existing services can meet

In Cambridgeshire there are approximately 5,000 children under the age of 5 with mental health problems, 8,000 between the ages of 5-16 and 1,275 16-17 year olds



Applying national prevalence data to the local population shows that there are approximately 5,000 children under the age of 5 with mental health problems, 8,000 between the ages of 5-16 and 1,275 16-17 year olds. It is estimated that of children aged 5 to 16 years in Cambridgeshire 3,100 have an emotional disorder, 4,800 have a conduct disorder, 1,200 have a hyperkinetic disorder and 1,100 have a less common disorder, including 740 with autism. Conduct disorder is still the most common diagnosis, the majority of which is found in boys and

emotional disorder (anxiety) is the next most common, the majority of which is found in girls.

There is a clustering of demographic indicators which make mental disorders likely to be more prevalent in parts of Fenland and Cambridge City. These indicators tend to mirror broad patterns of child poverty and household deprivation. North Fenland, Huntingdon North and North-east Cambridge have the greatest levels of relative deprivation. Waterlees in Fenland and Abbey in Cambridge City have the highest levels of child poverty within the county, with over half of children living in means tested benefit reliant families. Average prevalence levels are therefore an underestimation of need in these areas, where risk levels are likely to be 2-3 times higher amongst some disorders (e.g. conduct disorder).

There are higher levels of mental health disorders among the following groups of children and young people in Cambridgeshire. Those with learning disabilities, looked after children, children in need, young carers, young offenders, refugees, teenage parents, those who are substance misusers or who have experienced abuse.

This local and national data highlights the need to ensure that services cater for these vulnerable groups of children and young people. This will help prevent long term health inequalities.

Parental mental health has a critical impact on children's mental health. There are an estimated 22,700 children and young people living with a parent with mental illness in Cambridgeshire. Between one and two thirds of these children and young people are likely to develop mental health problems themselves.

Maternal mental health, particularly in the first 18 months of life, has an impact on a child's long term mental health. There are an estimated 754 women with major post natal depression in Cambridgeshire based on births in 2011. Services supporting vulnerable families with children aged 0-5, and those families with children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) find high levels of mental health problems in parents and children.

It is also estimated that 5,400 children and young people are living with a problem drinker with concurrent mental health problems. 3,300 are living with a drug user with concurrent mental health problems and 1,300 are living with a parent with all three. There are also between 27-40% of young carers currently in contact with support services who care for someone in their family with a mental health problem.

Unmet Need

In terms of overall service capacity the specialist mental health service would have to double or treble in size to meet estimated levels of prevalence described above. There is therefore considerable unmet need but it is not clear if this is comparatively more or less than elsewhere in the country. This represents a considerable challenge for Cambridgeshire.

For further information please see:

- Child & Maternal Health Intelligence Network [Child Health Profiles](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

8 Self harm amongst young people in Cambridgeshire is rising against the national trend

180 children and young people were admitted to hospital because of self harm in 2011/12.

The number of admissions to hospital for self harm by under 18s appears to have risen substantially in 2011/12, but if it is not possible to tell if this trend will continue given that these numbers vary year to year. In 2010/11 there was no statistical difference between the Cambridgeshire rate and the England rate of admissions, however by 2011/12 the England rate had fallen and Cambridgeshire was significantly higher

Trend in hospital admissions for self harm, under 18 year olds

Local Authority	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Cambridge	26	36	25	19	37
East Cambridgeshire	20	18	12	18	22
Fenland	22	15	12	18	26
Huntingdonshire	44	50	35	49	55
South Cambridgeshire	42	23	38	38	40
Cambridgeshire	154	142	122	142	180

Source: Admitted Patient Care Commissioning Data Set, Serco

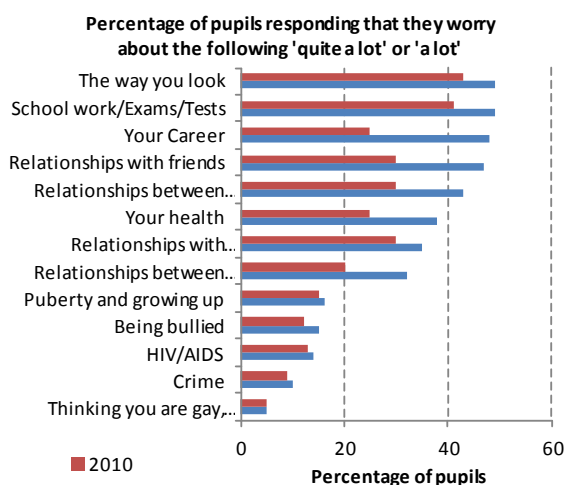
For further information please see:

- Child & Maternal Health Intelligence Network [Child Health Profiles](#)

- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

What young people say about their emotional health & wellbeing

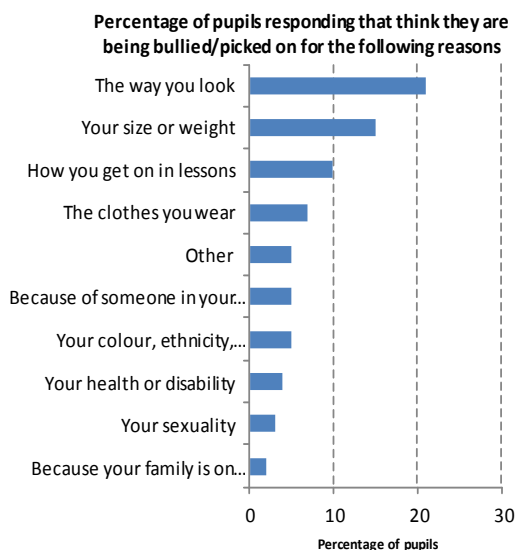
In 2012 49% of Year 8 and Year 10 pupils said they worried about school work, exams or tests.



In the 2012 Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) 83% of pupils responded that they worry about at least one of the issues listed 'quite a lot' or 'a lot'. Since the 2010 survey, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of pupils worrying about their career, their health and relationships with both parents/carers and friends. For almost all issues apart from HIV, Crime and thinking you are gay, lesbian or bisexual, girls worry more than boys.

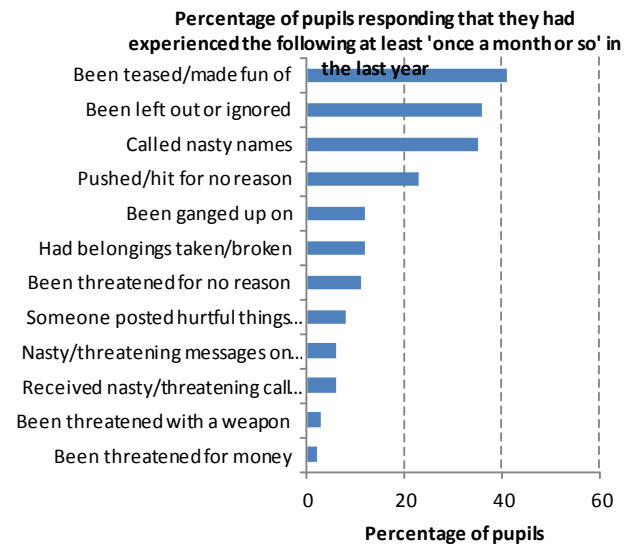
9 More children tell us they are experiencing bullying at school

In 2012, 25% of pupils in Years 8 and 10 said that they feel afraid to go to school at least 'sometimes' because of bullying



Figures for bullying from the HRBS show a rise in levels of anxiety and actual cases compared to 2010. 21% of boys and 30% of girls in Years 8 and 10 said that they feel afraid to go to school because of bullying at least sometimes, with 5% of pupils saying that they feel afraid to be in school 'often' or 'very often'. 20% of pupils said they have been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months. More girls than boys worry about bullying or feel afraid to go to school because of it but there is less difference between the proportion of boys and girls saying they have been bullied in the last 12 months.

59% of pupils responded that in the last year they have experienced at least one of these negative behaviours at least once a month while 30% have experienced one 'most weeks' or 'most days'. 23% said they had been pushed or hit for no reason.



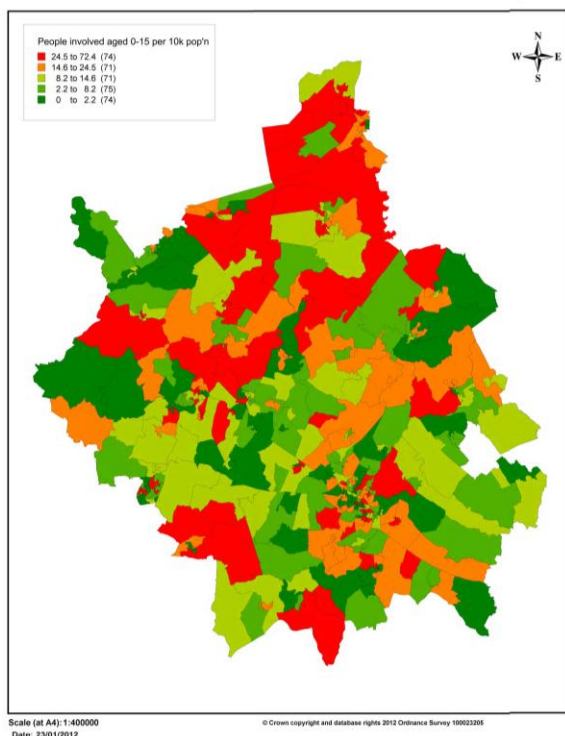
For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Health Related Behaviour Survey 2012](#)
- Child & Maternal Health Intelligence Network [Child Health Profiles](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

10 The rate of admissions to hospital for injuries to children in Cambridgeshire is below the national rate but there are inequalities across the county

1441 children and young people in Cambridgeshire had emergency admissions to hospital following injuries in 2011/12

1441 children and young people in Cambridgeshire were admitted to hospital as emergencies following accidental or deliberate injuries in 2011/12. This is a rate of 112.9 per 10,000 population under 18, significantly better than the rate for England.



Provisional figures for 2012 suggest that 15 children aged under 16 were killed or seriously injured in accidents on Cambridgeshire roads. This is a significant decrease from 2011 when there were 22.

There is also significant correlation between deprivation, as measured by IDACI, and child injury road accident involvement rates. The map shows the rate of under 15s involved in personal injury accidents between 2006 and 2010 by their postcode of residence.

CHILDREN'S SAFETY AND FAMILY NEED IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

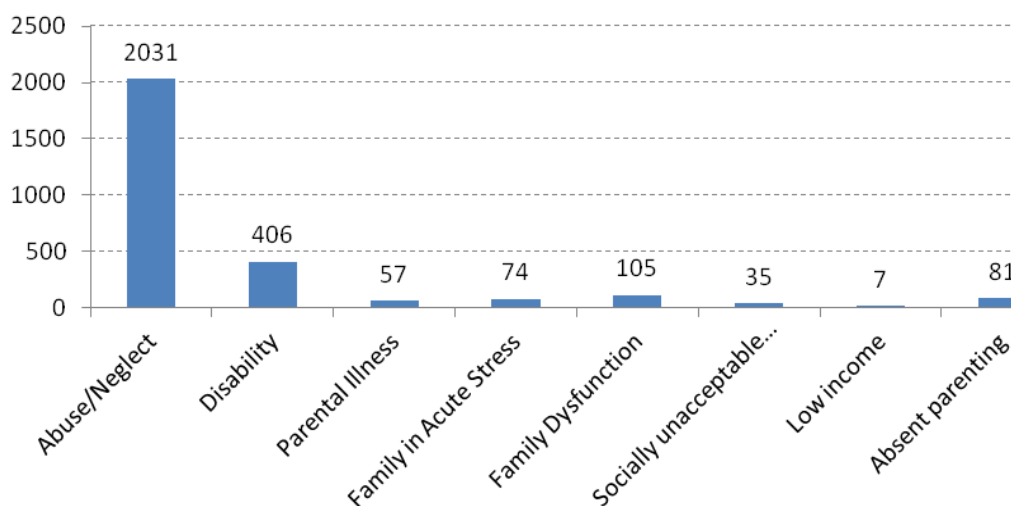
As in all parts of the country there are some families in Cambridgeshire with complex needs and problems and there are some children and young people who, for a variety of reasons, need to be protected from harm.

1 The number of children identified as Children in Need (CIN) by Children's Social Care has remained broadly stable but there is evidence that needs are changing.

There were 2,826 children in need in Cambridgeshire at the end of March 2013

Children's Social Care teams work to protect children whose safety is at risk. The need for social care support can be for a number of reasons, with abuse or neglect being the most common. At the end of March 2013 72% of open cases had a main need code* of Abuse/Neglect - an increase since July 2012 (65%). The proportion of open cases where the child's disability is the main need also increased from 7% to 14% over the same period while cases open because of Family Dysfunction decreased from 9% to 4%.

Open social care cases at March 2013 by main need code*



*In the majority of instances there will be multiple and related issues present in families, not any one single factor.

The total number of cases open to children's social care has remained fairly static between 2,700 and 3,000 during 2012/13 reflecting a broadly consistent level of need.

The number of children where the threshold of significant harm has been met and a child protection procedure is in place has reduced gradually over the last 12 months to around 200. This is a lower rate of child protection cases than for most other local authorities and to have achieved this reduction whilst maintaining the safety of children is very positive. However we are clear that child protection procedures are a core social work tool in protecting children from harm and should be used wherever the threshold has been met.

Although total case loads are comparatively stable, our management information and wider intelligence suggests that families are tackling different problems and that their needs are changing. In particular;

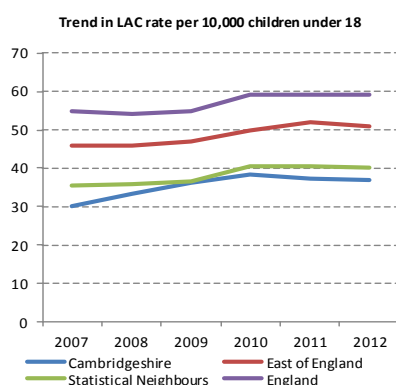
- Referrals where parental alcohol and substance misuse are becoming more common
- Referrals for honour based violence, female genital mutilation and other issues more commonly associated with urban areas are featuring in caseloads
- The number of families with ‘no recourse to public funds’ is increasing
- The impact of domestic violence on children
- The prevalence of parental mental ill health

For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Children in Need data](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

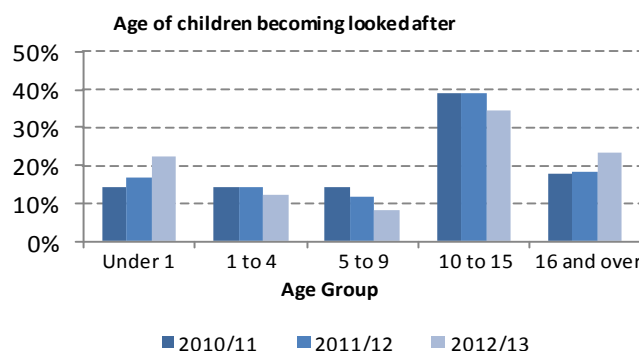
2 Fewer children are coming into care in general but there are more under 1's and over 16s

42 young people aged 16 and 17 became looked after during 2012/13, nearly a quarter of all those who came into care.



Nationally local authorities have seen a 2% increase in the number of children in local authority care. However this pattern has not yet been replicated in Cambridgeshire where the number of looked after children peaked at 508 in September 2010 but has subsequently reduced to a fairly stable total between 465 and 480 for most of 2011 to 2013. There has been no change to care threshold during this period and the decrease therefore reflects the success of services in Cambridgeshire in early intervention and prevention of need escalating to the point of crisis.

Within the total looked after children cohort the number of children who are starting to be looked after in Cambridgeshire has fallen year on year between 2010 and 2012. We have also seen a shift in the ages at which children are coming into care with increases for children under the age of 1 and for children over age 16. The increase for over 16 year olds partly reflects the changed legal ruling for young people who are now considered as legally ‘in need’ if they present to public services as homeless.



Foster carers

There is still a shortage of in-house foster carers though there has been a steady increase in the number of available foster beds – 182 in March 2013 compared with 172 in March 2012.

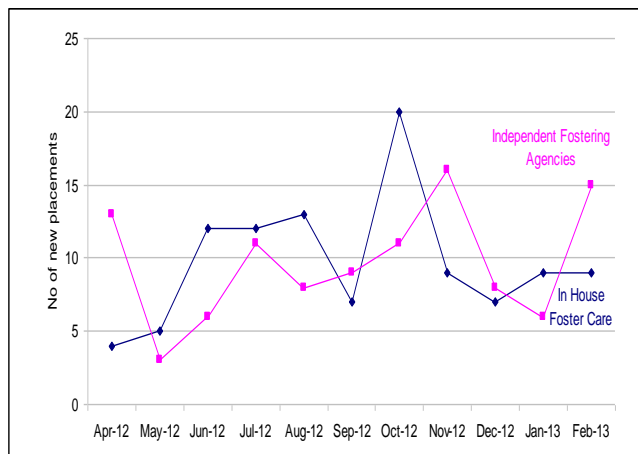
- 16 more beds occupied in March 2013 than in March 2012
- 12 fostering approvals so far in 2012/13 compared with 7 in 2011/12.

Fostering (Excluding Link & Kinship)	March 2012	March 2013
Households	95	96
Beds	172	182
Occupied	110	126
Vacant	37	32
Unavailable/Restricted	8	14
On Hold	17	10

Key

Unavailable/Restricted refers to beds that cannot be used because a) complex needs of a child prevents further placements, b) no further placements due to child moving on to adoption, c) 2nd placement can only be used if a sibling (e.g. carer approval 1 or 2 if sibs).

On Hold: Placement on hold as; a) carers have requested a break between placements, b) Concerns about standards of care- carer under review, c) Carers subject to allegation



107 foster care placements for LAC were made between April 2012 and February 2013. Despite the increased number of in-house foster care places available, approximately half of those were placed with Independent Fostering Agencies (IFAs) rather than in-house foster carers.

A high proportion of looked after children have their foster or residential placements out of the county. Many of these placements are only just over the Cambridgeshire border but we still need to work on placing children close to their communities wherever possible.

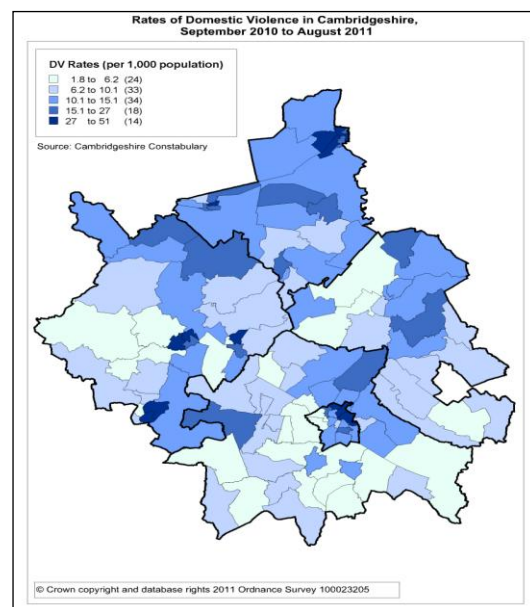
3 Children are involved as victims, witnesses or offenders in just over half of all domestic abuse incidents in the county.

22% of pupils said that there has been shouting and arguing between adults at home every day or almost every day in the last month that frightened them

- ◆ In its first year of operation, Cambridgeshire Constabulary's dedicated domestic violence unit has made more than 1,500 arrests reflecting an increase in the number domestic violence crimes recorded over the last year in Cambridgeshire
- ◆ County-wide, the number of crimes has risen 12.9 per cent – from 2,434 incidents to 2,749. In Huntingdonshire, the rise has been more significant. Cases reported stand at 486, an increase of 18.5 per cent on the previous year's figure of 410.

- ◆ Estimates suggest that 15,173 women aged 16-59 were victims of domestic abuse in Cambridgeshire in 2010/11 – a figure considerably higher than the current number of individuals reporting to the police during the same period (7,718 reports).
- ◆ Children are involved as victims, witnesses or offenders in just over half of all domestic abuse incidents in the county and form a significant risk group (though this figure rises to more than 80% across high-risk cases).
- ◆ The likelihood is that both victims and offenders are misusing alcohol and/or drugs and are resident in areas of high child poverty
- ◆ Fenland has the highest rates of reported domestic violence
- ◆ Domestic violence or abuse is the most frequently recorded reason for entry into the child protection system
- ◆ Recent research in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland has shown that 30% to 50% of Locality Teams' work is targeted at those affected by domestic abuse.
- ◆ A disproportionate number of teenage mothers are victims of domestic abuse across the county.

The map shows the distribution of domestic violence incidents during 2010/11, and identifies that Fenland has the biggest domestic violence hotspots within Cambridgeshire. These are mainly within Wisbech, Whittlesey and to a lesser extent March and the rural area around Wisbech. The level of severity of domestic violence in Fenland is all the more of concern since the partnership strategic assessment concluded there was likely to be a significant amount of under reporting. There are also further hotspots within wards with a high percentage of social housing in Cambridge, Huntingdon, St Neots and St Ives.



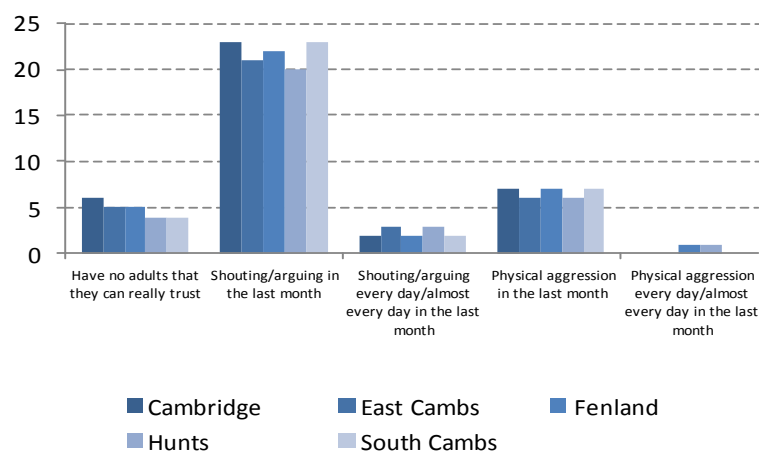
For further information please see:

- Cambridgeshire Research & Performance Team: [Community Safety Research](#)
- Cambridgeshire Domestic Violence [Partnership Strategy](#)

What young people say about domestic violence

According to the 2012 Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) 5% of pupils responded that there are no adults they can really trust while 24% said that there are only one or two adults that they can trust; 41% responded that there are at least six adults that they can really trust.

- ◆ 22% of pupils responded that there has been shouting and arguing between adults at home at least 'once or twice' in the last month that frightened them, compared with 25% in 2010.
- ◆ In both 2010 and 2012, 3% of pupils responded that there has been shouting and arguing between adults



at home at 'every day/almost every day' that frightened them.

- ◆ 7% of pupils responded that there had been physical aggression at home at least 'once or twice' in the last month that frightened them, compared with 6% in 2010.
- ◆ In both 2010 and 2012, 1% of pupils responded that there had been physical aggression at home 'every day/almost every day' in the last month that frightened them.

For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Health Related Behaviour Survey 2012](#)
- Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment [Homepage](#)

4 Around 15-30 Young Carers are being referred for support every month but many more are unknown to us and therefore go unsupported

Currently between 15 and 30 young carers are referred each month

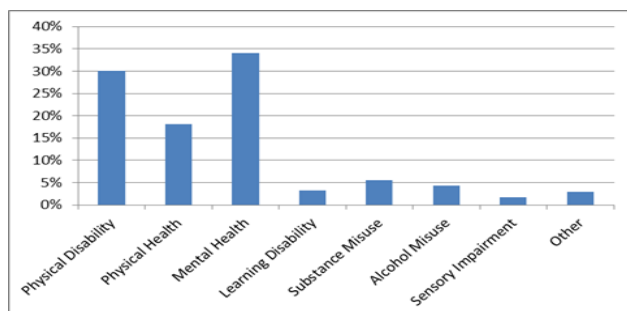
Nationally:

- There are around 175,000 young carers in the UK.
- 27% of young carers (aged 11–15) miss school or experience educational difficulties.
- 68% of young carers are bullied and feel isolated in schools.
- 13,000 of the UK's young carers care for over 50 hours a week.

In Cambridgeshire there are 1,250 young people identified as being young carers (1 in 90) but there is a problem of under identification.

About 250 Young Carers are currently actively receiving services from CRCC and Centre 33, a further 250 are identified in our systems but currently not attending groups actively, of these, two thirds are girls, and most are of secondary school age. Currently between 15 and 30 are referred to us each month and about a third are currently at the highest tier of need, with caring having significant impact on their well-being

Who are they caring for?



Risks facing young carers include:

- Depression, anxiety and low self esteem
- Poverty
- NEET
- Poor physical health
- Poor school attendance
- Poor educational attainment
- Risk taking behaviour

For further information please see:

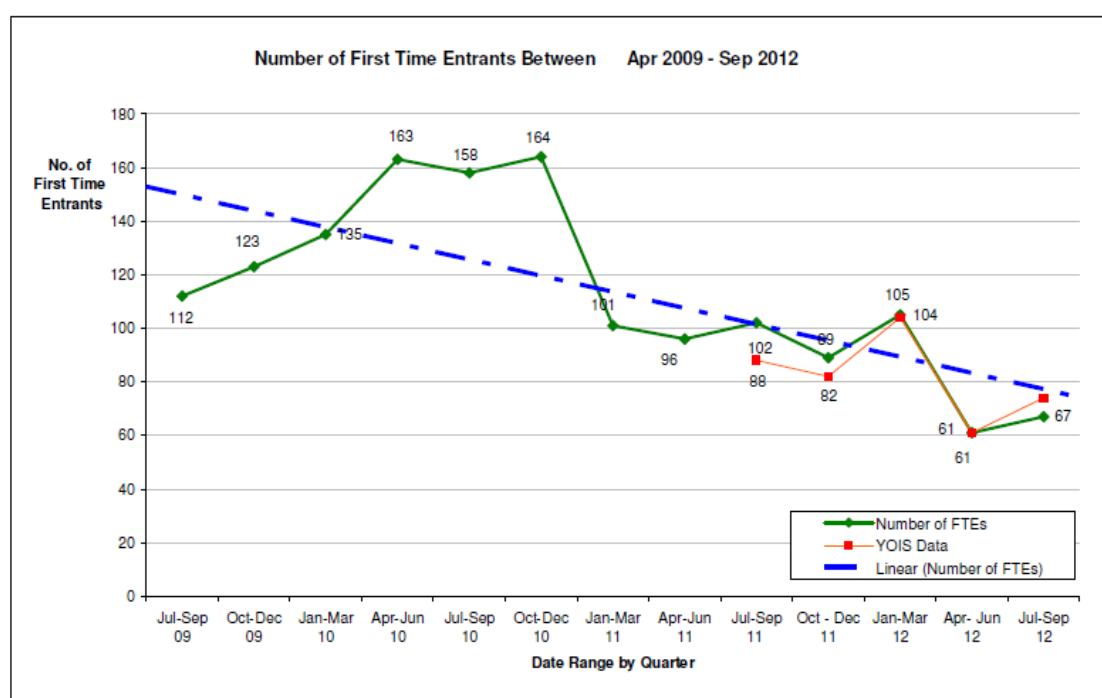
- Cambridgeshire [Young Carers Strategy](#)

5 Youth Offending Rates have improved significantly over recent years though are still higher than similar authorities

In 2011/12, there were 372 first time young offenders in Cambridgeshire

First Time Entrants (FTEs) are classified as young people, aged 10 – 17, resident in Cambridgeshire, who received their first reprimand, final warning or court conviction, based on data recorded by the police on the Police National Computer (PNC).

The majority of FTEs in Cambridgeshire are White Males but there is a significant proportion of White Females.



Active Cases

In quarter 3 of 2012/13 Cambridgeshire YOT team had 205 active cases (see table 15) with 71% of these being post Court interventions. In comparison to data taken from the same period in 2010 and 2011 caseloads have dropped. However, it is to be noted that the YOS are dealing with more complex cases and that case practice standards expected from the YJB and HM Probation Inspectorate have increased. In addition a larger investment has been made on Prevention activity which has seen the reduction of first time entrants and Pre-Court interventions.

Caseloads fluctuate from area to area during quarters over the year and this is monitored through a workload weighting exercise that allow the management team to target resources at the highest area of need. However, it is to be noted that there has been a steady increase in cases in the East Cambs and Fenland area during the last 3 years.

Active Cases from the period of 1 October 2012 – 31 December 2012

Active Cases in Last Quarter	Cambridge & South Cambs		Huntingdon		East Cambs & Fenland		Total	
Prevention (umis)	14	37%	13	34%	11	29%	38	19%
Pre- Court	9	43%	4	19%	8	38%	21	10%
Referral Orders	33	47%	15	21%	22	31%	70	34%
YRO	23	38%	15	25%	23	38%	61	30%
Custody	4	27%	6	40%	5	33%	15	7%
Total	83	40%	53	26%	69	34%	205	

(* total % may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

Remands

29% of the remands during 2012 were Remands to Local Authority Accommodation and 71% were secure remands. In April 2013 the YJB dissolved Remand Budgets to all Local Authorities to place an increased responsibility for reducing the numbers of young people on secure remand to local children's services. This budget now sits within the core YOS Budget. Whilst Cambridgeshire YOS has low remand and custody numbers this will be reflected in our budget allocation and extensive partnership work is taking place with the Courts and Children's Social Care to ensure that Remands can be prevented wherever appropriate.

It is to be noted that a YOI costs the Local Authority £173 per night, a Secure Training Centre £607 per night and a Secure Children's Home £577 per night. The cost of a bed at the Hawthorns per night is £... The total budget allocation from the YJB for Secure Remands in 2013/14 is £102,350. An additional £176,350 has also been allocated from the Local Authority, however this is reserve balance and will not be reoccurring.

Remands (Last year)	Cambridge & South Cambs	Huntingdon	East Cambs & Fenland	Total
YOI	5	5	1	11
Secure Training Centre	1	0	0	1
Secure Children's Home	0	0	0	
LA (Remand local authority accommodation)	2	1	2	5
Total	13	13	7	17

THE ACHIEVEMENT, CONTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS OF CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overall, children in Cambridgeshire generally attain well at school, with educational performance in above the national average in Key Stage 1 Reading and Writing and broadly in-line with the national average in the Early Years Foundation Stage, Key Stage 1 Maths, Key Stage 2 English and Maths and for pupils achieving five or more GCSE grades A*-C, including English and Maths.

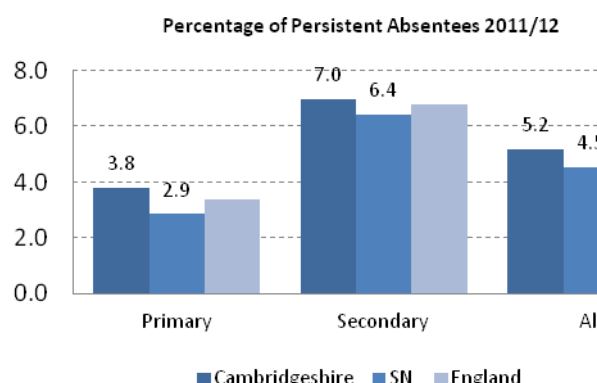
However, this masks an underlying pattern of low achievement and slow progress for pupils in many of the more vulnerable groups, such as those with special educational needs or those in receipt of free school meals (FSM).

1 More children miss more school time in Cambridgeshire than in similar authorities

In 2011/12, more than 3,500 Cambridgeshire pupils missed 15 per cent of school sessions – the equivalent of having a month off school

Students are absent from school for a number of well-known reasons, including illness, exclusion, and truancy. They also miss school for less obvious reasons, such as poor transportation, fears of bullying, disengagement, unwelcoming schools, school policies that push them out, and family- or work-related responsibilities.

Cambridgeshire has higher absence rates than the level seen nationally and across its Statistical Neighbour Authorities and Cambridgeshire Primary Schools have a much higher rate of Unauthorised Absences and Persistent Absentees than those seen nationally and across our Statistical Neighbours.



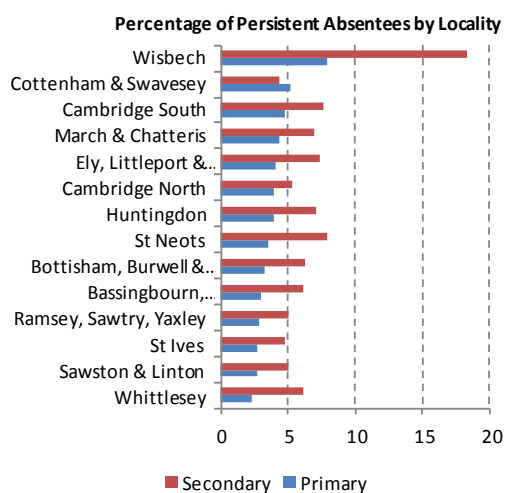
Although just one percent of the primary and secondary school pupils account for a quarter of unauthorised absence in Cambridgeshire schools in 2011/12 more than 3,500 Cambridgeshire pupils missed 15 per cent of schooling – the equivalent of having a month off school. The Persistent Absentees (PA) rates at Wisbech schools are worse than those in any other locality.

Evidence shows that as children move up through the school system from Primary school onwards, the number of children who are persistently absent grows – most significantly in the final years of Secondary school. Overall absences are highest for pupils at the end of compulsory secondary education (year 11) and lowest in the final year of primary school (year 6).

In terms of pupil characteristics, Irish Traveller and Gypsy Roma pupils have significantly higher rates of Overall Absences and Persistent Absentees, compared to other ethnic groups and Cambridgeshire pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) missed twice as many sessions as those with no SEND. Unlike the national trend, Cambridgeshire pupils with English as an Additional Language have slightly higher levels of absences than pupils whose first language is English.

National research indicates that there is a clear link between absence and attainment:

- ◆ Of pupils who miss more than 50 per cent of school, only three per cent manage to achieve five A* to Cs, including English and Maths.
- ◆ Of pupils who miss between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of school, only 35 per cent manage to achieve five A* to C GCSEs, including English and Maths.
- ◆ Of pupils who miss less than five per cent of school, 73 per cent achieve five A* to Cs, including English and Maths.



Primary Schools in Wisbech have the highest PA rate compared to other localities. This is nearly three times greater than the lowest rate at Whittlesey. (7.9% vs. 2.3% in 2011/12)

Cottenham & Swavesey have the second highest rate of PA for Primary schools but have the lowest PA rate for Secondary schools compared to other localities. This links to the group Gypsy and Traveller young children who attend primary schools in this area. Secondary schools in Wisbech have a significantly higher PA rate compared to other localities. This is nearly two and a half times greater than the county average and four times greater than localities at the lower end, for example Cottenham & Swavesey or St. Ives.

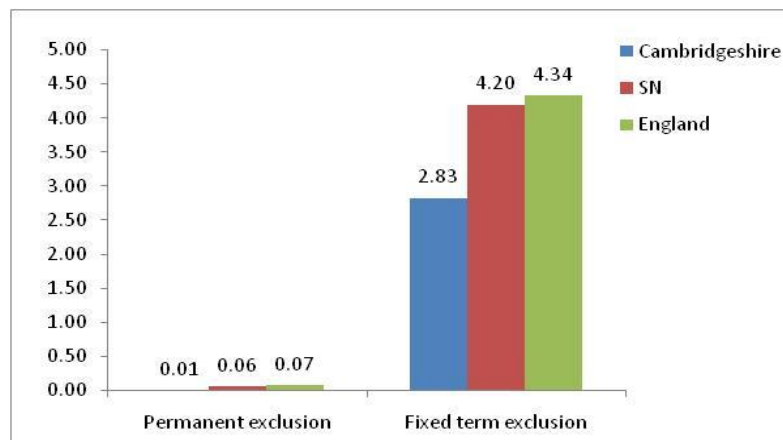
For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Attendance data](#)
- Department for Education: [School Performance Tables](#)

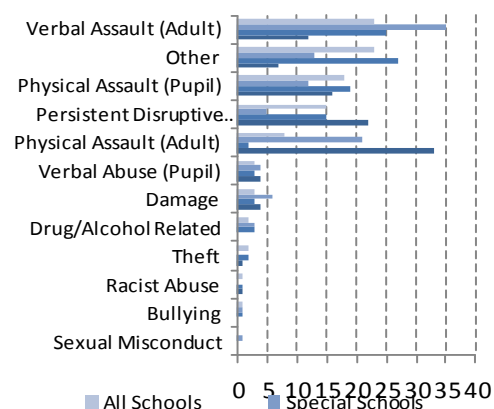
2 The number of exclusions is reducing but there is concern that too many pupils are being excluded multiple times

Children who are eligible for Free School Meals are around four times more likely and pupils with SEN around six times more likely, to be excluded than their peers.

- ◆ In the last three years, the numbers of exclusions, both permanent and fixed term in Cambridgeshire have reduced quite significantly despite the increasing numbers of pupils on roll.
- ◆ Although Cambridgeshire has an overall low combined exclusion rate, it is surprising that in 2010/11 our Primary schools excluded a slightly higher proportion of pupils than our Statistical Neighbours (SN) and England
- ◆ In terms of average length for a fixed term exclusion, our Special schools excluded pupils for longer than the national average whilst it was shorter at Primary and Secondary schools level. Wisbech and Huntingdon secondary schools excluded pupils longer than the county average
- ◆ There is a concern about the repeated use of fixed term exclusion at some schools as we still have high numbers of children who were excluded multiple times within a year.
- ◆ Boys are more likely to be excluded at a younger age than girls, with very few girls being excluded during the primary years. The boy to girl ratio at Primary is 10:1 compared with 3:1 for Secondary school ages.
- ◆ Pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) are disproportionally excluded at schools as they are six times more likely to be permanently or temporarily excluded than pupils with no SEND. Children who are eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) are approximately four times more likely to be excluded than children who are not eligible for FSM.



Overall, the most common reasons for fixed term exclusions were “Other” and “Verbal Abuse”. However, the causes of exclusion differ between school types. At Primary schools, Physical assault against an Adult was the most common reason for exclusion whilst they were “Other” or “Verbal Abuse toward an adult” for Secondary and Special Schools. The DfE has produced a national standard list of reasons to be used when reporting an exclusion. The 12 categories should cover the main reasons for exclusions and the ‘other’ category should be used sparingly. However, as “Other” reason was used too often, it is difficult to understand the nature of the incidents.



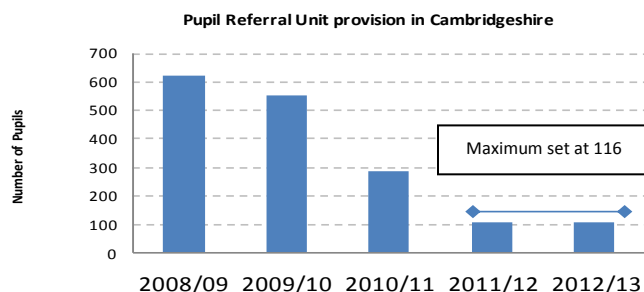
For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Exclusions Data](#)

3 Children educated other than at school

The number of pupils at Cambridgeshire Pupil Referral Units has decreased but the level of need of those who do attend has risen

The overall number of pupils at Cambridgeshire Pupil Referral Units (PRU) has declined due to improved inclusion programmes in schools, tightening of the PRU acceptance criteria and schools now being required to meet the market cost of each placement. However, those pupils attending the PRU have greater levels of need and in addition to behavioural problems, a high proportion of them have mental health issues and/or other problems which make them vulnerable.



Around 500 children who might previously have been referred to a PRU are being educated in their own schools.

Children with statements are no longer accepted at PRUs.

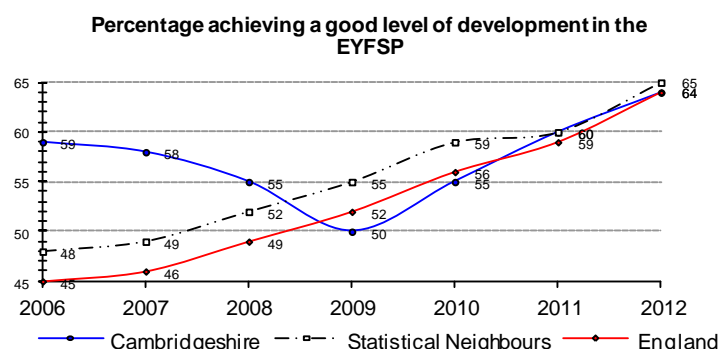
4 Children in Cambridgeshire generally do well at school but there is an underlying pattern of low achievement in more vulnerable groups

Education attainment gaps are established at an early age and children who fail to achieve one benchmark rarely go on to achieve the next one.

Overall, children in Cambridgeshire generally attain well at school but this masks an underlying pattern of low achievement and slow progress for pupils in many of the more vulnerable groups, such as those with special educational needs and those in receipt of free school meals.

In 2012, results show marked improvement across the Primary phases, especially in the Early Years Foundation Stage, with clear improvement at both Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2.

22% of children with an identified Special Educational Need achieved a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage compared with 68% of children without SEN

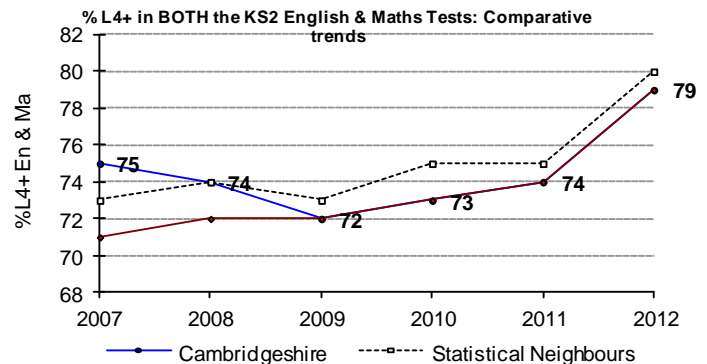


Headline **Early Years Foundation Stage** scores in Cambridgeshire are now broadly in-line with the corresponding figures nationally (64%) and across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbour authorities (65%). Since 2010, performance in Cambridgeshire has improved by 9ppt compared with an 8ppt rise nationally and 6ppt across its statistical neighbours.

Source: DfE: SFR 23/2012, Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Results in England, released 17 October 2012

20% of children with Statements achieved level 4+ in both Key Stage 2 English and Maths compared with 92% of children without SEN

In **Key Stage 2**, Cambridgeshire performance improved at the same rate and is in-line with national performance in English (85%), Maths (84%) and both English and Maths combined (79%) and at the same rate as that seen nationally in Science, where Cambridgeshire (87%) is 1ppt above the national level (86%). In both progress measures Cambridgeshire improved at a faster rate than that seen nationally and performance is now only 1ppt below the national level in both English (89%) and in Maths (87%).

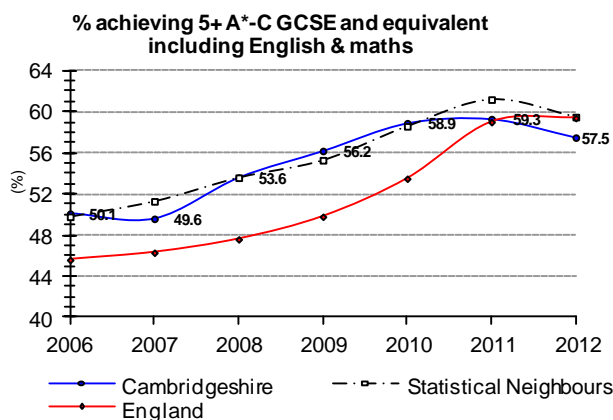


Source: DfE: National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2 in England, 2012 (Revised), SFR 3322012 released 13 December 2012. Note that due to changes in methodology figures for 2012 are not directly comparable with previous years

Cambridgeshire has gained ground on its statistical neighbour group in both the English and Maths progression measures and in the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in the Science Teacher Assessment. However, Cambridgeshire has lost ground on its statistical neighbours for the proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in Key Stage 2 English and in English and Maths combined.

Whilst Cambridgeshire performance overall at Key Stage 4 showed slight improvement in 2012, performance in a key benchmark fell and is now below national levels for the first time

10% of those who failed to achieve Level 4+ in both Key Stage 2 English and Maths went on to attain 5+ GCSE grades A*-C, including English and Maths compared with 75% of those who did achieve this Key Stage 2 benchmark.



Key Stage 4: With the exception of the 1.8 ppt fall in the proportion of pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C, including English and Maths, (57.5%), the overall picture at Key Stage 4, is one of slight improvement. However, Cambridgeshire's performance is now generally in-line with, or below national levels.

The proportion of pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C, 5+ GCSE grades A*-G, including English and Maths, 2+ GCSE Sciences grades A*-C and grades A*-C in Modern Foreign Languages all improved; the proportion of pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-G, Any Pass and average point scores are all broadly in-line with 2011.

Source: DfE SFR 02/2013 released 24 January 2013

For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [End of Key Stage Reports](#) (Early years through to Key Stage 4)
- Department for Education: [School Performance Tables](#)

Performance at Age 19 in key educational benchmarks is better than national levels but achievement by pupils who were claiming Free Schools Meals is low

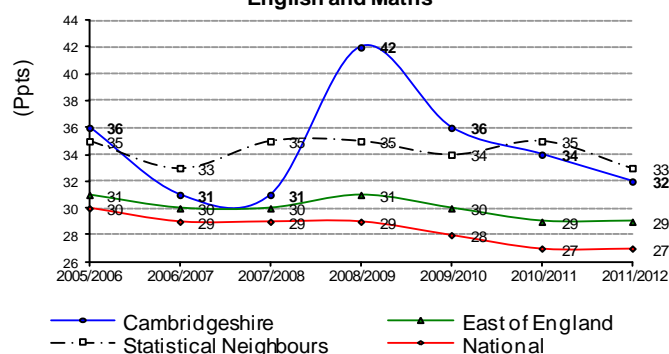
In 2011/12, only 136 of the 399 19 year olds who were eligible for FSM at age 16, had achieved the equivalent of 5+ GCSE grades A*-C, including English and Maths

The majority of 19 Year olds who were being educated in Cambridgeshire at the age of 16 achieve key educational benchmarks – 85% gain the equivalent of 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C (Level 2), 64% achieve the 5+ GCSE grades A*-C including English and Maths, and 60% achieve 2 or more A-Level passes (Level 3) – slightly above the corresponding national levels. However, this masks an underlying pattern of improving, but low, achievement by pupils who were eligible for Free School meals at age 16.

In 2012, 66% of the 5,494 Cambridgeshire 19 year olds identified as not being eligible for FSM in Year 11 were qualified to at least Level 2, including English and maths, compared with 34% of the 399 nineteen year olds who were eligible for FSM; an attainment gap of 32ppt. This is 5ppt wider than the corresponding national gap (27ppt); 3ppt wider than the gap in the East of England (29ppt) and 1ppt narrower than the gap across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours (33ppt). The gap in Cambridgeshire has narrowed by 2ppt due to a 3ppt rise in the attainment of FSM pupils.

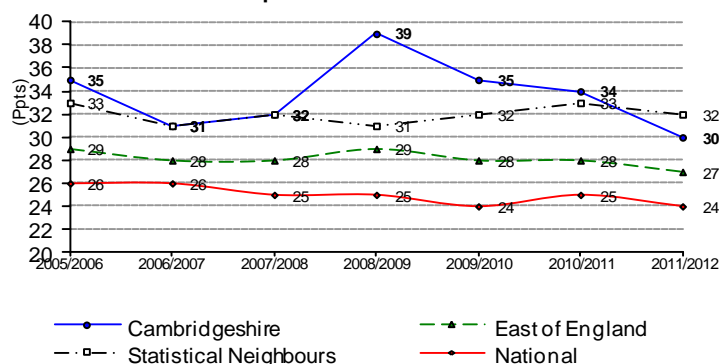
Nationally and regionally the gap was unchanged (27ppt and 29ppt respectively) and across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours it narrowed by 2ppt.

Trends in the non-FSM to FSM attainment gap for 19 year olds qualified to at least Level 2, including English and Maths



Source: DfE SFR 13/2013, released 27 March 2013. Note: LA figures have been rounded.

Trends in the non-FSM to FSM attainment gap for 19 year olds qualified to at least Level 3



In 2012, 60% of the 5,494 Cambridgeshire 19 year olds identified as being non-FSM in Year 11 were qualified to at least Level 3 compared with 30% of the 399 FSM nineteen year olds; an attainment gap of 30ppt; significantly wider than the corresponding national gap and wider than the gap regionally but narrower than the gap across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours (32ppt). The gap in Cambridgeshire has narrowed by 4ppt due to a 6ppt rise in the attainment of

FSM pupils. Nationally, regionally and across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours the gap narrowed by 1ppt.

Source: DfE SFR 13/2013, released 27 March 2013. Note: Figures have been rounded.

For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: End of Key Stage Reports: [Age 19 Report](#)

Narrowing the Gap

Cambridgeshire has wide gaps between the achievement of pupils who are deprived and those who are affluent at all ages.

Low attainment has long-lasting consequences. Children who are behind at the age of five are less likely to achieve at Key Stage 4. There is a strong correlation between achievement of qualifications and the likelihood of young people becoming NEET post-16 (not in education, employment or training). In fact, Young people who access free school meals are around twice as likely to become NEET as those who do not.

Based upon previous attainment levels across the key stages, children from the following groups are more likely to need additional support than their peers:

- ◆ Pupils entitled to FSM
- ◆ Children with any identified Special Educational Need
- ◆ Boy
- ◆ Children in Need and Looked After Children
- ◆ Summer born children
- ◆ Pupils with a Home language other than English
- ◆ Pupils with an Eastern European home language
- ◆ Children of Black Caribbean heritage
- ◆ Children of Gypsy/Roma heritage
- ◆ Irish Traveller children
- ◆ Children of Mixed White/Black Caribbean heritage
- ◆ Children of Pakistani heritage
- ◆ Pupils living in Wisbech, March & Chatteris, St Neots and Cambridge North Localities

For further information please see:

- Cambridgeshire [Narrowing the Gap Strategy](#)
- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: End of Key Stage Reports: [Early Years](#), [Key Stage 1](#), [Key Stage 2](#), [Key Stage 4](#) and [Age 19](#)

5 Fewer schools each year are judged by Ofsted to be Good or Outstanding

40 Primary Schools judged as being Outstanding or Good in August 2009 were judged as Satisfactory or Inadequate in August 2012

The proportion of Cambridgeshire pupils attending schools judged to be either Outstanding or Good (68%) is in-line with the level in August 2009. Nationally the level has risen by 5ppt to 69%; across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours there has been an 11ppt rise (to 72%) and regionally the level has declined by 1ppt (to 65%).

Since 2009 the proportion of Cambridgeshire pupils attending Primary Schools judged to be either Outstanding or Good has declined by 10ppt to 67%. Nationally the level has risen by 3ppt to 68%; across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours there has been a 6ppt rise (to 70%) and regionally the level has declined by 4ppt (to 65%).

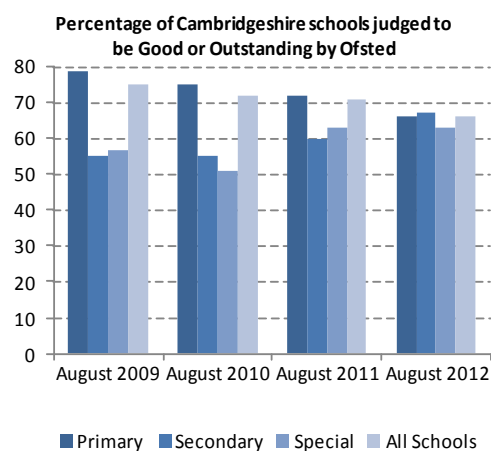
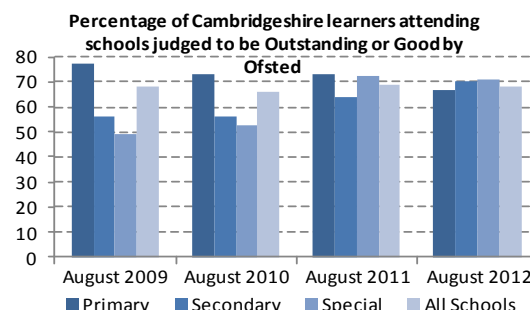
Since 2009 the proportion of Cambridgeshire pupils attending Secondary Schools and Academies judged to be either Outstanding or Good has risen by 14ppt to 70%. Nationally, the level has risen by 6ppt (to 69%); across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours the level has risen by 3ppt (to 73%) and regionally the level has also risen by 3ppt to 65%.

The proportion of Cambridgeshire schools judged to be Outstanding or Good by Ofsted has fallen year on year from August 2009 to August 2012 and at 66% is now below the level regionally (67%), nationally (70%) and across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours (70%).

This reflects the 13ppt decline in the proportion of Cambridgeshire Primary Schools judged Outstanding or Good since 2009. Cambridgeshire's Primary performance (66%) is in-line with the level regionally but below the level nationally (69%) and across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours (70%).

Forty Primary Schools judged as being Outstanding or Good in August 2009 were judged as Satisfactory or Inadequate in August 2012 – *but note that several have been inspected since*. Only 12 Primary Schools judged to be Satisfactory or Inadequate in August 2009 were judged to be Outstanding or Good in August 2012.

In the same period the proportion of Cambridgeshire Secondary Schools judged to be Outstanding or Good has risen by 12ppt, to 67%. Cambridgeshire is now above the level regionally (62%) and nationally (66%) and only 3ppt below the level across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours (70%).



For further information please see:

- Children, Families and Adults Services Datastore: [Ofsted Analysis](#)
- Ofsted [Data View](#) visual analysis tool and [school inspection reports](#)

6 Though the proportion of young people who are not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) is good compared to other areas, there are groups of young people who are particularly vulnerable

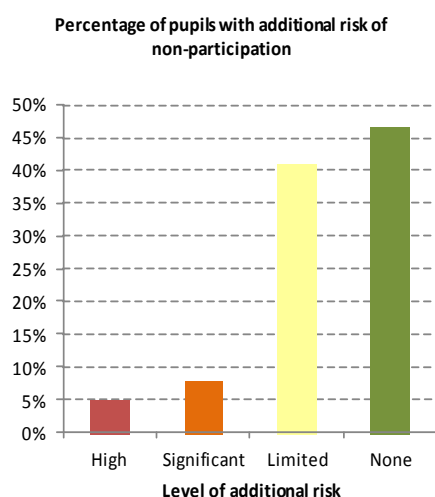
Over 900 young people were not in Education, Employment or training at the end of December 2012

It is important that we know the situation of 16 to 19 year olds. Non-participation in education, employment or training between the ages of 16 and 19 is a major predictor of later unemployment, low income, depression, involvement in crime and poor mental health.

5.1% of 16-19 year olds were not in Education, Employment or training at December 2012, better than our Statistical neighbours and the best in the Eastern Region. However, young people living in Cambridge, Wisbech and Whittlesey Localities are more likely to be NEET as are young people who attended PRUs and Young Offenders. Care leavers, Teenage mothers and young people with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LDD) face significant obstacles and therefore have much lower rates of EET

Additional reporting is provided on the proportion of Year 12 young people in learning – there is significant work focused on this in line with the recent raising of the participation age which means that all young people will continue in education or training to 17 from 2013 and to 18 from 2015. Cambridgeshire's performance (93.3%) is 1.2 ppt higher than the average performance across our statistical neighbours.

Young People who are at risk of non participation



In 2012, for the first time in Cambridgeshire, a range of information was analysed about pupils in Years 9 and 10 to help identify those young people who are most likely to struggle to make the transition to further learning beyond age 16. This tool, the Risk of Non-Participation Indicator (RONI) was designed as an input into the conversation between schools, post 16 providers and services about how they should target support and to which young people and as a way of sharing information between partners. It captures information about a number of risk factors which are known to increase the likelihood of a young person struggling to make the transition to further learning

598 (5%) pupils in Years 9 and 10 have a high additional risk of non-participation beyond age 16. A further 923 (7.8%) have a significant additional risk.

OTHER DATA SOURCES

The [CYPs Datastore](#) contains a wealth of information, including reports, statistical data and toolkits, about Children and Young People in Cambridgeshire

The [Locality Data Toolkit](#) provides a range of datasets at Locality and LSOA level with comparative data at Area, County and National level where available

The [Children's Centres Data Toolkit](#) provides a range of datasets at Children's Centre Reach Area level

[Cambridgeshire Insight](#) is a shared knowledge base for the Cambridgeshire area