

# *DATA PROFILE* of children and young people in **Cambridgeshire**

January 2012

Data profile for the Children and Young  
People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment  
for Cambridgeshire Children's Trust,  
prepared by Cambridgeshire County  
Council and NHS Cambridgeshire

This Data Profile is prepared for the Cambridgeshire Children's Trust as part of their Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

This publication has been updated and replaces the Data Profile first published in December 2007. Whilst it has been possible to update most of the data, some tables remain unchanged because no new information has become available in the interim.

This document will be kept under review and re-issued regularly as new data is published.

For further details, please contact:

Fay Haffenden, Consultant in Public Health (Children and Health Inequalities)  
Fay.Haffenden@Cambridgeshirepct.nhs.uk

Rebecca Hudson, Head of Strategy, Performance and Partnerships, Children and Young People's Services  
Rebecca.Hudson@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Contents:

#### [Introduction and Area Profiles](#)

Pages 5-12

#### **Socio-economic context 13-48**

##### [Children & Young People Population](#) ..... 13

[Population numbers](#) ..... 13

[Population projections](#) ..... 14

[Gender](#) ..... 16

[Ethnicity](#) (including home language evidence for migrant workers) ..... 18

##### **Census 2011** ..... 29

##### [Deprivation](#) ..... 38

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI index) (Updated) ..... 40

Child Well Being Index (CWI) ..... 41

[Entitlement to a Free School Meal](#) ..... 42

Population sparsity ..... 46

Population density ..... 46

Distance from GP surgery ..... 46

##### [Life expectancy at birth](#) ..... 47

#### **Be Healthy 48-57**

##### [Healthy lifestyle & preventative](#) ..... 48

Mothers smoking during pregnancy ..... 48

Low birth weight babies ..... 48

Breast feeding initiations ..... 50

Childhood immunisation ..... 51

Childhood obesity ..... 51

Emergency admissions to hospital ..... 52

Sexual health: STI rates ..... 52

Teenage conceptions ..... 53

##### **Physical health** ..... 56

Infant mortality ..... 56

Oral health ..... 57

##### **Child & adolescent mental health** ..... 57

Children with mental disorders ..... 57

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

<b><u>Stay safe</u></b>	<b>58-64</b>
<a href="#"><u>Accidents: road traffic casualties</u></a>	58
<b>Personal safety</b>	59
<b>Bullying</b>	59
<b>Child protection (updated)</b>	61
Referrals of Children in Need	61
Child Protection: subject to a CP Plan	63
Looked After Children	64
<b><u>Enjoy &amp; Achieve</u></b>	<b>65-89</b>
<a href="#"><u>School context</u></a>	65
<a href="#"><u>Movement between residency &amp; schooling</u></a>	65
<a href="#"><u>Incidence of Special Educational Needs</u></a>	66
<a href="#"><u>Early Years</u></a>	68
<a href="#"><u>Outcomes in Foundation Stage Profile</u></a>	68
<b>Attendance at school</b>	72
<b>Pupils out of school: exclusions</b>	78
<b>Pupil attainment (updated)</b>	79
<a href="#"><u>Standards at end of Key Stage 1 statutory assessment</u></a>	79
<a href="#"><u>Standards at end of Key Stage 2 statutory assessment</u></a>	83
<a href="#"><u>Standards at end of Key Stage 4 (GCSE examinations)</u></a>	87
<b><u>Make a positive contribution</u></b>	<b>90-99</b>
<b>Youth Work (publicly funded)</b>	90
Contact and participation	90
Youth Service Outcomes	90
<a href="#"><u>Youth offending</u></a>	91
Reprimands	91
Intervention programmes	92
<a href="#"><u>Substance Misuse</u></a>	94
<b><u>Achieve economic well-being</u></b>	<b>99-103</b>
<b>Qualification Level of young people</b>	99
<b>Young people in education, employment or training</b>	99
Participation rates at 16+: staying-on into full-time education	100
Participation rates at 17+	101
Post 16 exam qualifications	102
<b>Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)</b>	102
<b><u>Key / Glossary</u></b>	<b>104-107</b>
<a href="#"><u>Ward Map</u></a>	104
<a href="#"><u>Locality map</u></a>	105
<a href="#"><u>Locality codes</u></a>	106
<a href="#"><u>Glossary</u></a>	107
<a href="#"><u>References &amp; other useful sources of contextual information</u></a>	107

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### Introduction:

This booklet profiles the three operational Areas (East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire and City) through which Cambridgeshire County Council and partners deliver their services to children and young people. It uses data tables and maps to describe the principal socio-economic characteristics of each Area and its constituent Localities, highlighting in particular those neighbourhoods and communities which experience adverse inequalities. It focuses on context rather than outcomes, although key outcomes are included where they contribute to the contextual inputs for other services. The format follows the Every Child Matters agenda.

In most cases the Profile uses the definition of child as a person aged between 0 and 19 years, but the age may differ depending on the source of the data. Much of the data is taken from the County Council's pupil database which is derived from maintained schools in Cambridgeshire and provides a detailed source of information at individual pupil level. However it does not cover every child aged 0 – 19 in Cambridgeshire. It covers children of statutory school age, but only some of those in Early Years settings or continuing in Post-16 education, (i.e. those who attend a maintained nursery school or nursery class and those who attend a school Sixth Form). It does not include children who live in Cambridgeshire and attend independent or out-county schools. Nevertheless it provides a rich and robust set of information on over 77,500 children and young people in Cambridgeshire, compatible with the Department of Children, Schools & Families' national census.

Other data comes from other databases within Children and Young People's Services (CYPS) (Connexions, Early Years and Youth Offending) and from NHS Cambridgeshire. The Profiles are designed to complement the Health Data Report produced by NHS Cambridgeshire for the Children's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment in August 2007, and include material from this source.

In most cases the Profiles use Local Authority Wards as a geographical basis. These are not co-terminous with Localities, but have been used because they are smaller than Localities and can therefore pinpoint patterns more precisely. Locality averages / totals are also shown, but should be treated as 'broadbrush' figures only as in many cases they are derived from Ward data using weighted averages. Most of the Health data is not available below District or former PCT level.

For consistency all analyses are based on where a child lives. This enables associations to be made across distribution patterns, for instance linking areas of high deprivation and low pupil attainment. Analyses based on service delivery by Locality and Area teams or on pupil performance by location of school attended are available through the Datastore. The two education profiles covering primary and secondary age groups contain District level analyses.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **Summary: Countywide**

1. Overall, and in comparison with the national picture, Cambridgeshire is a relatively prosperous county. Cambridgeshire children generally have above average health, educational attainment and life chances.
2. However there are pockets within the county where deprivation levels exceed or equal the national average, most particularly in parts of Wisbech, Huntingdon North and the north east of Cambridge City. These areas are characterised by high levels of income deprivation (around 1 in 3 children live in families in receipt of benefits); by a high proportion of parents/carers with no formal educational qualifications who work in routine or semi-routine occupations; and by a high proportion of families living in rented, and frequently overcrowded, social housing. Children living in these areas are exposed to multiple social deprivations which adversely affect their health, educational attainment and life chances.
3. The sparsely settled landscapes of rural Cambridgeshire present problems of isolation and distance, restricting choice and opportunity for many. The traditional dependency on agriculture in the north and east of the county has contributed to the generally low qualification level of its workforce in contrast to the highly qualified professional and academic workforce in the south – in 2001 38% of population aged 16-74 in Fenland had no qualifications and only 9% a degree or equivalent.
4. Based on 2011 figures there are currently some 144,127 children and young people aged 0-19 living in the county. On average there are around 7,500 in each age group. Numbers of young people aged 18 and above are inflated by students attending higher education institutions in Cambridge.
5. Cambridgeshire is a rapidly growing county but current growth is predominately in the adult population with the proportion of under-19s declining at least in the short-term. However births are expected to increase by 6.8% (500) between now and 2031. The largest increases are expected in Fenland followed by East Cambridgeshire, with fewer births in Huntingdonshire.
6. The 0-19 population of Cambridgeshire is expected to increase by 16.8% between now and 2031, but not evenly across the county. Some Districts will see a decrease. Huntingdonshire, which currently has the joint highest child population, is facing the greatest decrease of 2,200. In contrast child population is expected to rise by almost 10,300 in Cambridge City (from 25,900 in 2010 to 36,200 in 2031) and by 8,500 in South Cambridgeshire in the same period. East Cambridgeshire and Fenland face increases of 3,100 and 4,300 respectively.
7. The population is increasingly diverse. Across the county 9.8% of school children are from a Black or minority ethnic group, including Gypsy/Travellers. Cambridge South has the highest proportion of minority ethnic families – in January 2011 25.3% of its school pupils were from this group. There are also significant minority ethnic communities in other parts of the county, notably Pakistanis in Huntingdonshire, Gypsy/Roma in Fenland and Indians and Irish Travellers in South Cambridgeshire. Increasing numbers of migrant workers, chiefly from Eastern Europe, live throughout the county. Many children of minority ethnic heritage, particularly those from the Gypsy/Traveller, Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities, have not enjoyed the same level of educational outcomes as the majority.
8. There are inequalities in health across Cambridgeshire, linked to social deprivation, and these start before birth. All districts within Cambridgeshire have a higher life expectancy for both males and females than England and Wales,

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

with the exception of Fenland.

9. Rates of low birth weight (under 2,500g) in Cambridgeshire are slightly below the national average of 7.5%.
10. The teenage conception rate in Cambridgeshire is below the national average.
11. Just over 6,1000 children (4.8% of the child population in the county) were referred to Social Care between April 2010 and March 2011. Rates were highest in Wisbech, Huntingdon and Cambridge North. The greatest proportion of referrals were for physical or sexual abuse or domestic violence.
12. Currently 3.2% of pupils in Cambridgeshire schools have a statement of special educational need, rising to 9.8% with significant identified need if pupils assessed as School Action Plus are included. Rates are highest in Wisbech, although numbers are high in Whittlesey and March and Chatteris.
13. Attendance rates in both primary and secondary schools showed slight improvement for 2009/10. In general, primary attendance rates are lowest in Wisbech.
14. The Foundation Stage Profiles for Cambridgeshire 5 year olds show that most are working securely within the Early Learning Goals. The ward with the largest proportion of low achievers is Chatteris Slade Lode.
15. Educational attainment is related to deprivation, but is also affected by gender, season of birth and ethnicity. Gypsy/Travellers, Bangladeshi and Pakistani and Black Caribbean pupils generally underperform, as do summer-born White British boys eligible for a free school meal. In general, and across all Key Stages, levels of attainment are lowest in Fenland and highest in South Cambs.
16. The youth offending rates are highest in Whittlesey and Cambridge North.
17. According to Balding survey data from 2008, 88% of young people from Year 8 and 10 have never taken any illicit drugs. However, 14% of children in Cambridgeshire have taken drugs by the time they are 15 and this rate is slightly higher than the national average of 11%. We have an estimated number of 470 young people in Cambridgeshire who have used at least one of the Class A drugs last year and about 240 individuals aged from 12 to 15 who have used at least one Class A drug regularly 26% of Year 8s and 49% of Year 10s surveyed had drunk alcohol in the last 7 days. This represented no change since 2006. At least 13% of Year 10s who are drinking are exceeding the safe drinking limit calculated for adults.
18. National evidence suggests that the following groups are particularly vulnerable to substance misuse:
  - Young homeless, Young offenders
  - Children transitioning from care to independent living
  - Truants and excluders from education. Children of drug users
  - Young people who are sexually exploited or work in the sex industry
  - Looked after children
19. There is a disparity between the estimated prevalence of substance misuse amongst under-18s, and the number in treatment services, receiving specialist interventions, as overall, 103 young people received treatment in 2008/09. National estimates (British Crime survey) suggest that 4,500 young people in Cambridgeshire have used a class A drug and 13,136 have used an illicit drug in the last year. In terms of vulnerable young people, the Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) 2004, showed that 860 vulnerable young people in Cambridgeshire frequently misuse drugs, and 286 use Class A drugs.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **Summary: East Cambridgeshire & Fenland**

1. The East Cambridgeshire & Fenland Area is characterised by a broad north/south difference, with north Fenland, and particularly Wisbech, having the greatest levels of multiple deprivation and suffering the greatest inequalities. Elsewhere in the Area there are some pockets of deprivation, such as Sutton and Littleport East where rates of free school meal eligibility are high and parts of Ely and Soham where a relatively high proportion of children live in overcrowded accommodation.
2. Parts of Wisbech have a high proportion of dependent children living in overcrowded accommodation and in families where adults are unemployed or in low skilled jobs. Wisbech Waterlees ward contains the most deprived SOA in Cambridgeshire, with an Index of Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) score in the top 6% of English SOAs; Wisbech Medworth has the second most deprived SOA, which is in the top 18% of English SOAs for its IDACI score.
3. There are around 42,500 children and young people aged 0-19 currently living in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland Area, with an average of 8,500 in each Locality. Ely, Littleport and Witchford Locality has almost 11,000 and Whittlesey Locality under 4,000.
4. The child population of this Area is expected to increase by around 7,000 between now and 2031, with a projected increase in the birth rate in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland.
5. Increasing numbers of Eastern European children are settling in the Area, particularly Lithuanian speakers in Wisbech where they comprise 14.7% of all pupils in the Medworth Ward, but most new arrivals in the Area are adult migrant workers.
6. The population is predominantly white (95%). There are comparatively few Black and Asian pupils, but a sizeable and long-established Gypsy/Roma community, particularly in North Fenland.
7. Life expectancy in Fenland is slightly below the national average.
8. The proportion of low birth weight births has increased in East Cambridgeshire but decreased in Fenland.
9. The rate of child emergency admissions to hospital is significantly high in Fenland.
10. The teenage conception rate is the highest in the county but is slightly less than the national average in Fenland.
11. Fenland have the highest mortality rates from traffic accidents, with rates significantly higher than national rates.
12. Referrals of Children in Need across the Area are above the county rate, but are particularly high in Wisbech, March and Chatteris and Whittlesey Localities, where they are significant in comparison.
13. In Wisbech, March & Chatteris and Whittlesey Localities the proportion of children assessed as having a Special Educational Need is above the county average. Of the 25 wards in the county with the highest incidence of SEN, 15 are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland.
14. Across Cambridgeshire in the 2010 Foundation Stage Profile (FSP) the ward with the largest proportion of low achievers is Chatteris Slade Lode.
15. School attendance in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland is slightly below county rates

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

at both primary and secondary level. There are high rates of unauthorised absence from secondary school in Wisbech.

16. It is difficult to make valid comparisons about exclusions from school because of varying practices in Cambridgeshire schools, but rates of fixed-term exclusions from secondary schools are higher than the county average in Wisbech, Ely, Littleport and Witchford.
17. In general, and across all Key Stages, levels of attainment are lowest in Fenland. Doddington has the highest proportion of pupils with average points scores below 9 in end of KS1 assessments in 2010.
18. The proportion of young people leaving secondary schools in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland with 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English and Mathematics has increased in recent years, but in Fenland is still below the county average
19. Levels of young people who are NEET are highest in Fenland. Fenland has both a high unemployment rate and a poorly qualified workforce – it has the highest proportion of the working age population with no formal qualifications.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **Summary: Huntingdonshire**

1. Huntingdonshire Area is largely co-terminous with Huntingdonshire District. Although smaller in size than the other two Areas it contains within it contrasts between the urban and the rural. The greatest area of deprivation is in Huntingdon North ward but pockets also exist elsewhere, for example in parts of St.Neots. There are issues of isolation in the rural areas.
2. Parts of Huntingdon have a high proportion of dependent children living in overcrowded accommodation and in families where adults are unemployed or in low skilled jobs. Huntingdon North ward contains the fifth most deprived SOA in Cambridgeshire, with an Index of Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) score in the top 12% of English SOAs.
3. There are around 39,391 children and young people aged 0-19 currently living in Huntingdonshire Area, with around 12,000 in each of Huntingdon and Ramsey, Sawtry and Yaxley localities and over 5,000 in St. Ives.
4. Huntingdonshire District currently has the joint highest child population of the five Districts in Cambridgeshire but is facing a decrease of around 2,200 between now and 2031, largely because of a fall in the birthrate.
5. The population is predominantly white (92%). There is a sizeable Pakistani community in St. Ives and north Huntingdon and a Chinese community in St. Neots. There are increasing numbers of Eastern European children in schools as numbers of migrant workers grow.
6. Life expectancy in Huntingdonshire is slightly above the national average.
7. The proportion of low birth weight births is the same as the national average, but has increased in 2009.
8. The rate of child emergency admissions to hospital is significantly high.
9. The teenage conception rate is below the national average across Huntingdonshire District, but high in particular wards in Huntingdon North and St.Ives.
10. Referrals of Children in Need across the Area are below the county rate, but are particularly high in Huntingdon.
11. Of the 25 wards in the county with the highest incidence of children assessed as having a Special Educational Need (SEN), 5 are in Huntingdonshire.
12. School attendance in Huntingdonshire is slightly above county rates at both primary and secondary levels.
13. In general, and across all Key Stages, levels of attainment in Huntingdonshire are slightly above the county average.
14. The proportion of young people leaving secondary schools in Huntingdonshire with 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English and Mathematics has increased in recent years.
15. Levels of young people who are NEET in Huntingdonshire are slightly above the county average.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **Summary: South Cambridgeshire & Cambridge City**

1. The South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City Area is characterised by a broad urban/rural difference, with Cambridge City – particularly the north and east - having the greatest levels of multiple deprivation and suffering the greatest inequalities. In contrast much of South Cambridgeshire is relatively prosperous.
2. Parts of northeast Cambridge have a high proportion of dependent children living in overcrowded accommodation and in families where adults are unemployed or in low skilled jobs. One of the SOAs in King's Hedges ward has an Index of Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) score in the top 11% of English SOAs.
3. Of the three Areas, South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City has the largest child population. There are around 62,235 children and young people aged 0-19 currently living in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City Area, with an average of almost 12,500 in each Locality. Cambridge South has a child population of around 18,074, and Sawston and Linton of just over 7,300.
4. The child population (aged 0-19) is expected to increase by 10,300 in Cambridge City (from 25,900 in 2010 to 36,200 in 2031) and by 8,500 in South Cambridgeshire in the same period.
5. Cambridge is a multicultural city, with Cambridge South having 26.0% of school pupils from Black and minority ethnic communities. Within Cambridge there are sizeable Bangladeshi, Chinese, Roma, Black African and Black Caribbean communities. In South Cambridgeshire there are sizeable communities of Indian, and Irish Traveller children.
6. Life expectancy in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City is slightly above the national average, and is highest in South Cambridgeshire.
7. Rates of low birth weight (under 2,500 g) are below the county average in South Cambridgeshire.
8. The teenage conception rate is below the national rate in South Cambridgeshire. The rate in Cambridge City is higher than in South Cambridgeshire for conceptions at under 18.
9. Referrals of Children in Need across the Area are slightly below the county rate, but are particularly high in Cambridge City, where they are significantly higher than the county rate in some wards.
10. Overall South Cambridgeshire and City is below the county average for the proportion of children assessed as having a Special Educational Need. Of the 25 wards in the county with the highest incidence of SEN, 5 are in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City Area.
11. School attendance across the South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City Area is broadly in line with county rates at both primary and secondary level. In Cambridge South rates for unauthorised absence are broadly in line with both county and national rates.
12. It is difficult to make valid comparisons about exclusions from school because of varying practices in Cambridgeshire schools, but rates of fixed-term exclusions from secondary schools in Cambridge North are higher than both county and national rates.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

[Back to Contents](#)

13. In general, and across all Key Stages, levels of attainment are well above the county average in South Cambridgeshire.
14. The proportion of young people leaving secondary schools in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City with 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English and Mathematics has increased considerably in recent years, and is particularly strong in South Cambridgeshire.
15. Levels of young people who are NEET are high in Cambridge City. South Cambridgeshire has the lowest NEET rate in Cambridgeshire.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Socio-economic context

#### Children & Young People Population

##### Population numbers

Accurate counts of the population are available only at the time of the national census every ten years; the most recent is 2001. The figures below are based on GP registrations which provide a near complete picture, but note that NHS figures for 18-25 year olds for the City localities, especially Cambridge South, are likely to be inflated because students are slow to re-register with a GP after they leave university. It should also be noted that the variation between Locality/district totals is due to a minor coding issue, with some postcodes not properly assigned to an area. Given the size of the population, variables and quality of the data involved the discrepancy is of minor significance (0.1% out at its worst).

##### Cambridgeshire Locality populations aged 0 to 25

Locality	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-19	0-19	% distribution 0-19	20-25	0-25
ECF/1	2,392	2,439	2,166	1,802	<b>8,799</b>	6.1%	3,113	11,912
ECF/2	2,322	2,647	2,516	2,026	<b>9,511</b>	6.6%	2,706	12,217
ECF/3	805	1,039	977	863	<b>3,684</b>	2.6%	1,171	4,855
ECF/4	2,981	3,252	2,583	2,041	<b>10,857</b>	7.5%	2,716	13,573
ECF/5	2,502	2,777	2,472	1,899	<b>9,650</b>	6.7%	3,436	13,086
<b>ECF</b>	<b>11,002</b>	<b>12,154</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>8,631</b>	<b>42,501</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>13,142</b>	<b>55,643</b>
H/1	2,578	2,784	2,565	2,103	<b>10,030</b>	7.0%	2,791	12,821
H/2	3,217	3,549	3,035	2,312	<b>12,113</b>	8.4%	3,519	15,632
H/3	2,730	3,635	3,242	2,562	<b>12,169</b>	8.4%	3,385	15,554
H/4	1,282	1,405	1,330	1,062	<b>5,079</b>	3.5%	1,546	6,625
<b>H</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>11,373</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>8,039</b>	<b>39,391</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>11,241</b>	<b>50,632</b>
SCC/1	3,889	3,844	3,093	3,360	<b>14,186</b>	9.8%	7,368	21,554
SCC/2	4,378	4,090	3,464	6,142	<b>18,074</b>	12.5%	17,804	35,878
SCC/3	1,749	2,218	1,929	1,434	<b>7,330</b>	5.1%	1,783	9,113
SCC/4	3,354	4,191	3,301	2,477	<b>13,323</b>	9.2%	2,673	15,996
SCC/5	2,579	2,750	2,245	1,748	<b>9,322</b>	6.5%	2,151	11,473
<b>SCC</b>	<b>15,949</b>	<b>17,093</b>	<b>14,032</b>	<b>15,161</b>	<b>62,235</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>31,779</b>	<b>94,014</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,758</b>	<b>40,620</b>	<b>34,918</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>144,127</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56,162</b>	<b>200,289</b>

Source: Exeter GP Registration System, July 2011 download.

##### Cambridgeshire District populations aged 0 to 25

District	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-19	0-19	% distribution 0-19	20-25	0-25
Cambridge City	6,650	6,197	5,136	8,149	<b>26,132</b>	18.1%	22,974	49,106
East Cambs	5,144	5,644	4,697	3,641	<b>19,126</b>	13.3%	5,821	24,947
Fenland	5,519	6,125	5,659	4,691	<b>21,994</b>	15.3%	6,990	28,984
Hunts	9,976	11,564	10,342	8,147	<b>40,029</b>	27.8%	11,390	51,419
South Cambs	9,469	11,090	9,084	7,203	<b>36,846</b>	25.6%	8,987	45,833
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>36,758</b>	<b>40,620</b>	<b>34,918</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>144,127</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56,162</b>	<b>200,289</b>

Source: Exeter GP Registration System, July 2011 download

On average there are around 7,500 children and young people in each age group. With around 2,000 in Huntingdonshire, 3,700 in South Cambridgeshire and City, and 2,300 in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland. The number of young people aged 18 and 19 in

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

Cambridge is inflated by students in higher education. Note: NHS figures for 18-25 year olds for the City localities, especially Cambridge South, are likely to be inflated because students are slow to re-register with a GP after they leave university.

### Populations and projections

Between 2010 and 2031 the population of children and young people in Cambridgeshire aged between 0-19 is expected to grow by approximately 16.8%. This figure includes Northstowe. Growth will not be spread evenly across the county. Some districts, for example, may see decreasing populations. Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire have the largest overall populations, but while Huntingdonshire's 0-19 population is forecast to decrease by more than 2,000, South Cambridgeshire's is expected to increase by over 8,000. East Cambridgeshire and Fenland may also see increases of around 3,000 and 4,300, respectively. The 0-19 population in Cambridgeshire City is expected to rise by over 10,000.

These forecasts are linked with assumptions about house building that are likely to change in future. For a full discussion of the assumptions please see the Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance Team population forecast methodology.<sup>1</sup>

### Population forecasts 0 – 19 year olds

	Forecast						% Difference					2010-2031	
	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2010-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	% Change	Change
Cambridge City	25,900	26,400	30,200	34,100	36,000	36,200	1.9	14.4	12.9	5.6	0.6	39.8%	10,300
East Cambs	19,300	19,300	19,800	20,300	20,700	22,400	0.0	2.6	2.5	2.0	8.2	16.1%	3,100
Fenland	22,600	22,700	23,400	25,100	25,900	26,900	0.4	3.1	7.3	3.2	3.9	19.0%	4,300
Huntingdonshire	39,500	39,300	38,600	38,800	38,600	37,300	-0.5	-1.8	0.5	-0.5	-3.4	-5.6%	-2,200
South Cambs	35,200	35,300	36,600	38,800	41,400	43,700	0.3	3.7	6.0	6.7	5.6	24.1%	8,500
Cambridgeshire	142,500	143,000	148,600	157,000	162,600	166,400	0.4	3.9	5.7	3.6	2.3	16.8%	23,900

CCC Research and Performance Team Mid-2010 district level population forecasts

### Forecast number of births 2010 – 2031

	Forecast						% Difference					2010-2031	
	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2010-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	% Change	Change
Cambridge City	1,400	1,400	1,600	1,800	1,700	1,400	0.0	14.3	12.5	-5.6	-17.6	0.0%	0
East Cambs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0%	200
Fenland	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	0.0	0.0	9.1	8.3	7.7	27.3%	300
Huntingdonshire	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,100	1,900	1,800	0.0	5.3	5.0	-9.5	-5.3	-5.3%	-100
South Cambs	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,100	0.0	-5.6	5.9	5.6	10.5	16.7%	300
Cambridgeshire	7,300	7,100	7,400	7,800	7,900	7,800	-2.7	4.2	5.4	1.3	-1.3	6.8%	500

CCC Research and Performance Team Mid-2010 district level population forecasts

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/forecasts/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/forecasts/>

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

Growth in the number of 0-4 year olds is forecast to be high in South Cambridgeshire, Fenland and Cambridge City. Wards with significant anticipated growth of pre-school populations include: Castle and Trumpington in Cambridge; Ely East and Littleport in East Cambridgeshire; Peckover, Wenneye and Staithe in Fenland; St Neots Priory Park in Huntingdonshire; and Teversham and The Wilbrahams in South Cambridgeshire. Northstowe (also in South Cambridgeshire) will see a significant pre-school population in future but the total figure depends on the amount of building that takes place.

### Population forecasts 0 – 4 year olds

	Forecast						% Difference					2010-2031	
	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2010-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	% Change	Change
Cambridge City	6,600	6,800	7,600	8,700	8,400	7,400	3.0	11.8	14.5	-3.4	-11.9	12.1%	800
East Cambs	5,300	5,300	5,200	5,100	5,200	6,000	0.0	-1.9	-1.9	2.0	15.4	13.2%	700
Fenland	5,200	5,300	5,500	6,000	6,600	6,900	1.9	3.8	9.1	10.0	4.5	32.7%	1,700
Huntingdonshire	9,500	9,600	9,800	10,300	9,900	9,000	1.1	2.1	5.1	-3.9	-9.1	-5.3%	-500
South Cambs	9,100	9,200	9,000	9,400	10,100	10,900	1.1	-2.2	4.4	7.4	7.9	19.8%	1800
Cambridgeshire	35,700	36,100	37,100	39,500	40,100	40,200	1.1	2.8	6.5	1.5	0.2	12.6%	4,500

CCC Research and Performance Team Mid-2010 district level population forecasts

Growth in the number of 5-9 year olds is the highest in comparison to the other age band groupings given here. As with 0-4 year olds, growth is highest in Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire and Fenland. In addition, the number of 5-9 year olds in Huntingdonshire also increases overall over the next 21 years.

### Population forecasts 5 – 9 year olds

	Forecast						% Difference					2010-2031	
	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2010-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	% Change	Change
Cambridge City	5,500	5,600	7,000	7,600	8,400	8,200	1.8	25.0	8.6	10.5	-2.4	49.1%	2,700
East Cambs	5,000	5,100	5,400	5,300	5,300	5,700	2.0	5.9	-1.9	0.0	7.5	14.0%	700
Fenland	5,300	5,300	5,900	6,300	6,400	6,800	0.0	11.3	6.8	1.6	6.3	28.3%	1,500
Huntingdonshire	9,400	9,400	9,900	10,100	10,100	9,700	0.0	5.3	2.0	0.0	-4.0	3.2%	300
South Cambs	9,000	9,100	10,000	10,100	10,600	11,400	1.1	9.9	1.0	5.0	7.5	26.7%	2,400
Cambridgeshire	34,100	34,400	38,200	39,400	40,800	41,800	0.9	11.0	3.1	3.6	2.5	22.6%	7,700

CCC Research and Performance Team Mid-2010 district level population forecasts

Total numbers of young people aged 10-14 are expected to increase by 18.5% over the next 21 years, with patterns varying between districts. Growth is anticipated in the south of the County, with increases of 3,300 in Cambridge City and 2,200 in South Cambridgeshire. Huntingdonshire is forecast to experience a decrease of around 600, with much of this decline seen in the next six years.

These patterns are also seen in the number of 15-19 year olds, with Huntingdonshire anticipated to see much larger decrease of around 1,300. Increases in numbers in both Cambridge City, and South Cambridgeshire, are similar to those seen in the number of 10-14 year olds.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### Population forecasts 10 – 14 year olds

	Forecast						% Difference					2010-2031	
	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2010-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	% Change	Change
Cambridge City	5,100	5,200	5,900	7,200	7,600	8,400	2.0	13.5	22.0	5.6	10.5	64.7%	3,300
East Cambs	4,600	4,600	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,500	0.0	8.7	4.0	0.0	5.8	19.6%	900
Fenland	5,900	5,700	5,700	6,400	6,600	6,700	-3.4	0.0	12.3	3.1	1.5	13.6%	800
Huntingdonshire	10,600	10,300	9,500	10,000	9,900	10,000	-2.8	-7.8	5.3	-1.0	1.0	-5.7%	-600
South Cambs	9,000	9,000	9,300	10,500	10,700	11,200	0.0	3.3	12.9	1.9	4.7	24.4%	2,200
Cambridgeshire	35,200	34,800	35,400	39,200	40,000	41,700	-1.1	1.7	10.7	2.0	4.3	18.5%	6,500

CCC Research and Performance Team Mid-2010 district level population forecasts

### Population forecasts 15 – 19 year olds

	Forecast						% Difference					2010-2031	
	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2010-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	% Change	Change
Cambridge City	8,700	8,800	9,600	10,500	11,700	12,100	1.1	9.1	9.4	11.4	3.4	39.1%	3,400
East Cambs	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,700	5,000	5,200	-2.3	0.0	9.3	6.4	4.0	18.2%	800
Fenland	6,200	6,400	6,300	6,400	6,300	6,500	3.2	-1.6	1.6	-1.6	3.2	4.8%	300
Huntingdonshire	10,000	10,000	9,400	8,500	8,700	8,700	0.0	-6.0	-9.6	2.4	0.0	-13.0%	-1,300
South Cambs	8,100	8,100	8,300	8,800	10,000	10,200	0.0	2.5	6.0	13.6	2.0	25.9%	2,100
Cambridgeshire	37,400	37,700	37,900	39,000	41,700	42,700	0.8	0.5	2.9	6.9	2.4	14.2%	5,300

CCC Research and Performance Team Mid-2010 district level population forecasts

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Gender

Gender remains a powerful determinant in the life chances of children. Boys are less likely to do well at school and have lower life expectancy. The gender profile of an Area is therefore important, although in most parts of Cambridgeshire the rates remain close to the expected pattern of 50% girls/50% boys.

#### Gender profile of school population, January 2011 by Locality of residence

Locality Code	Total pupils	Girls as % total	Difference from expected 50%	Total boys	Boys as % total	Difference from expected 50%	Total Summer born boys	Summer born boys as % total pupils	Difference from expected 12.5%
ECF/1	4620	47.6	-2.4	2419	52.4	2.4	619	13.4	0.9
ECF/2	5220	50.5	0.5	2582	49.5	-0.5	636	12.2	-0.3
ECF/3	2448	50.0	0.0	1225	50.0	0.0	318	13.0	0.5
ECF/4	6046	48.9	-1.1	3091	51.1	1.1	783	13.0	0.5
ECF/5	5363	48.6	-1.4	2758	51.4	1.4	690	12.9	0.4
<b>ECF</b>	<b>23697</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>12075</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3046</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
H/1	5094	47.7	-2.3	2665	52.3	2.3	641	12.6	0.1
H/2	7071	49.6	-0.4	3565	50.4	0.4	913	12.9	0.4
H/3	7136	48.1	-1.9	3704	51.9	1.9	985	13.8	1.3
H/4	3080	48.0	-2.0	1602	52.0	2.0	430	14.0	1.5
<b>H</b>	<b>22381</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>11536</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2969</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
SCC/1	6895	50.3	0.3	3427	49.7	-0.3	871	12.6	0.1
SCC/2	6895	48.6	-1.4	3545	51.4	1.4	875	12.7	0.2
SCC/3	3701	47.9	-2.1	1928	52.1	2.1	498	13.5	1.0
SCC/4	6821	48.9	-1.1	3484	51.1	1.1	905	13.3	0.8
SCC/5	5213	49.1	-0.9	2652	50.9	0.9	700	13.4	0.9
<b>SCC</b>	<b>29525</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>15036</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3849</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Cambs</b>	<b>75603</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>38647</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9864</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

The proportion of summer-born boys in an area can be of particular significance because they are likely to perform least well at school, trailing behind boys born in the autumn as well as girls born at any time of the year. The following table shows the 25 Wards where the proportion of summer-born boys in the total roll is highest, although patterns may vary in individual age groups and in other years.

### Summer-born boys as percentage total school population: Wards in top 20%

Locality	Ward name	Total pupils	Total boys	Total Summer born boys	Summer born boys as % total pupils	Difference from expected 12.5%
ECF/3	Whittlesey Delph	319	159	53	16.6	4.1
ECF/2	Doddington	333	168	50	15.0	2.5
ECF/5	Isleham	314	169	47	15.0	2.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	321	180	48	15.0	2.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	256	124	37	14.5	2.0
ECF/4	Ely East	263	123	38	14.4	1.9
ECF/5	Fordham Villages	409	217	59	14.4	1.9
ECF/4	Haddenham	843	443	121	14.4	1.9
H/4	St. Ives West	411	220	69	16.8	4.3
H/3	Elton and Folksworth	176	81	28	15.9	3.4
H/1	St. Neots Eaton Ford	560	321	88	15.7	3.2
H/3	Ramsey	1216	638	187	15.4	2.9
H/4	The Hemingfords	725	389	109	15.0	2.5
H/3	Alconbury and The Stukeleys	438	235	65	14.8	2.3
H/1	Gransden and The Offords	634	340	92	14.5	2.0
H/3	Sawtry	950	525	136	14.3	1.8
SCC/4	Meldreth	271	148	49	18.1	5.6
SCC/2	Market	179	112	32	17.9	5.4
SCC/5	Swavesey	375	213	65	17.3	4.8
SCC/4	Caldecote	367	198	62	16.9	4.4
SCC/5	Waterbeach	653	345	100	15.3	2.8
SCC/3	Duxford	356	197	54	15.2	2.7
SCC/3	Sawston	821	448	123	15.0	2.5
SCC/5	Bar Hill	578	286	86	14.9	2.4
SCC/1	Girton	431	215	63	14.6	2.1

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Ethnicity: key groups

In January 2011 9.8% of pupils in Cambridgeshire schools were from a minority ethnic community, below the national rate of 23.9%. Patterns vary across the county, and the school census showed that all Wards had at least some minority ethnic children resident. The largest groups were: Travellers, of both Gypsy/Roma and Irish Traveller heritage, (0.8%, compared with a national figure of 0.3%); Indian (0.9%); Bangladeshi (0.7%).

Within Cambridge South, 25.3% of school pupils have a minority ethnic heritage, above the national rate of 23.9%. There is a large Bangladeshi and a strong Indian community. Outside Cambridge there are sizeable communities of Pakistanis in Huntingdon and St Ives; and of Gypsy/Travellers across Fenland and South Cambridgeshire.

Research has shown that there are likely to be considerable pressures on children from minority ethnic communities when they attend mainly white schools and may be the only non-white child in the class.

### Proportion of Black & Minority ethnic (BME) pupils in each Locality January 2011

Locality Code	BME pupils (incl Gypsy/Travellers)	All pupils	% BME pupils (including Gypsy/Travellers)
ECF/1	258	4360	5.9
ECF/2	251	5646	4.4
ECF/3	95	2282	4.2
ECF/4	380	6046	6.3
ECF/5	301	5199	5.8
<b>ECF</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>23533</b>	<b>5.5</b>
H/1	264	5105	5.2
H/2	752	7273	10.3
H/3	267	6852	3.9
H/4	374	3199	11.7
<b>H</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>22429</b>	<b>7.4</b>
SCC/1	1372	7115	19.3
SCC/2	1771	6998	25.3
SCC/3	224	3720	6.0
SCC/4	575	6797	8.5
SCC/5	533	5011	10.6
<b>SCC</b>	<b>4475</b>	<b>29641</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>7417</b>	<b>75603</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **INDIAN heritage communities**

In January 2011 there were 716 Indian pupils in Cambridgeshire, comprising 0.9% of the total school population in Cambridgeshire compared with 2.5% nationally. Indians form one of the largest minority ethnic heritage groups in Cambridgeshire, centred principally in Cambridge City and surrounding South Cambridgeshire villages. Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top quintile listed below, 20 are in South Cambridgeshire & City, three in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland and two in Huntingdonshire. A third of Cambridgeshire wards have no resident Indian pupils.

Pupils of Indian heritage generally do well at school with above average performance.

### **INDIAN heritage: Wards in the top 20% for Cambridgeshire**

Locality	Ward	Indian	% pupils of Indian heritage
ECF/5	Fulbourn	41	6.8
ECF/1	Wisbech Kirkgate	***	1.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	***	1.2
H/2	Huntingdon West	29	2.4
H/2	Huntingdon North	15	1.1
SCC/2	Teversham	35	9.3
SCC/5	Papworth and Elsworth	52	7.1
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	76	6.6
SCC/2	Coleridge	44	4.7
SCC/2	Queen Edith's	29	3.4
SCC/1	Milton	18	2.8
SCC/4	Bourn	48	2.5
SCC/2	Romsey	17	2.4
SCC/2	Trumpington	13	2.3
SCC/5	Longstanton	7	2.3
SCC/4	Hardwick	9	2.2
SCC/1	East Chesterton	23	2.1
SCC/1	King's Hedges	20	1.8
SCC/2	Newnham	***	1.7
SCC/1	Girton	7	1.6
SCC/4	Harston and Hauxton	***	1.5
SCC/3	Sawston	12	1.5
SCC/2	Abbey	18	1.5
SCC/4	Barton	***	1.2
SCC/4	Comberton	***	1.2

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

### **BANGLADESHI heritage communities**

In January 2010 there were 561 Bangladeshi pupils in Cambridgeshire, comprising 0.7% of the total school population compared with 1.5% nationally. Bangladeshis form one of the largest minority ethnic heritage groups in Cambridgeshire, centred principally in the north and east of Cambridge City, but with a sizeable community in St Ives. Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top quintile listed below, 15 are in South Cambridgeshire & City, 5 in Huntingdonshire and 5 in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland. Two-thirds of Cambridgeshire wards have no Bangladeshi pupils resident there. Ethnic monitoring information is providing evidence of under-performance in the end of Key Stage National Curriculum Tests by pupils of Bangladeshi heritage.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### BANGLADESHI heritage: Wards in the top 20% for Cambridgeshire

Locality	Ward	Number of Bangladeshi pupils	% Bangladeshi pupils
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	***	1.2
ECF/4	Ely West	***	1.0
ECF/5	Fulbourn	6	1.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	***	0.6
ECF/4	Ely North	***	0.5
H/4	St. Ives West	13	3.2
H/4	St. Ives East	22	2.0
H/4	St. Ives South	13	1.5
H/1	St. Neots Eaton Socon	***	0.6
H/2	Huntingdon North	7	0.5
SCC/1	Arbury	90	10.1
SCC/1	East Chesterton	66	5.9
SCC/1	King's Hedges	59	5.3
SCC/2	Coleridge	45	4.8
SCC/2	Romsey	32	4.5
SCC/2	Queen Edith's	35	4.1
SCC/2	Abbey	40	3.2
SCC/1	Castle	9	2.8
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	23	2.0
SCC/2	Teversham	7	1.9
SCC/2	Petersfield	9	1.6
SCC/1	Histon and Impington	21	1.3
SCC/1	West Chesterton	9	1.2
SCC/1	Milton	***	0.6
SCC/2	Trumpington	***	0.5

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

### **PAKISTANI heritage communities**

In January 2011 there were 400 Pakistani pupils in Cambridgeshire, comprising 0.5% of the total school population compared with 3.7% nationally. There are sizeable and well-established Pakistani communities in St Ives and Huntingdon, with smaller numbers in Cambridge City. Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top quintile listed below, 7 are in Huntingdonshire, 15 are in South Cambridgeshire & City (with low numbers), and 3 in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland (with very low numbers). Two-thirds of Cambridgeshire wards have no Pakistani pupils resident there, and numbers in Fenland and East Cambridgeshire are particularly low. Ethnic monitoring information is providing evidence of under-performance in the end of Key Stage National Curriculum Tests by pupils of Pakistani heritage.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### PAKISTANI heritage: Wards in the top 20% for Cambridgeshire

Locality	Ward	Pakistani	% pupils of Pakistani heritage
ECF/5	Fulbourn	8	1.3
ECF/5	The Wilbrahams	***	0.7
ECF/5	Isleham	***	0.6
H/4	St. Ives South	96	11.1
H/4	St. Ives East	45	4.2
H/2	Huntingdon North	55	4.0
H/4	St. Ives West	14	3.4
H/2	Huntingdon East	20	1.6
H/3	Yaxley and Farcet	8	0.6
H/2	Huntingdon West	6	0.5
SCC/2	Queen Edith's	14	1.6
SCC/2	Trumpington	7	1.3
SCC/2	Abbey	15	1.2
SCC/2	Newnham	***	1.0
SCC/2	Romsey	7	1.0
SCC/5	Longstanton	***	1.0
SCC/1	Girton	***	0.9
SCC/1	Castle	***	0.9
SCC/5	Bar Hill	***	0.9
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	10	0.9
SCC/2	Teversham	***	0.8
SCC/1	Histon and Impington	11	0.7
SCC/4	Caldecote	***	0.5
SCC/1	King's Hedges	6	0.5
SCC/4	Bourn	10	0.5

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

### **CHINESE heritage communities**

In January 2011 there were 437 Chinese pupils in Cambridgeshire, comprising 0.6% of the total school population compared with 0.4% nationally. This group forms one of the largest minority ethnic heritage groups in Cambridgeshire, centred principally in Cambridge City but with a sizeable community in St Neots.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### CHINESE heritage: Wards in the top 20% for Cambridgeshire

Locality	Ward	Chinese	% pupils of Chinese heritage
ECF/5	Fulbourn	15	2.5
ECF/5	The Swaffhams	***	1.8
ECF/5	Bottisham	7	1.3
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	***	1.2
H/1	St. Neots Priory Park	21	2.0
SCC/2	Petersfield	21	3.7
SCC/4	Caldecote	11	3.0
SCC/2	Newnham	8	2.7
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	24	2.1
SCC/2	Romsey	14	2.0
SCC/1	King's Hedges	20	1.8
SCC/2	Coleridge	16	1.7
SCC/2	Trumpington	9	1.6
SCC/1	Milton	10	1.6
SCC/1	Arbury	12	1.3
SCC/2	Teversham	***	1.3
SCC/4	Bourn	25	1.3
SCC/5	Longstanton	***	1.3
SCC/2	Queen Edith's	11	1.3
SCC/1	East Chesterton	12	1.1
SCC/1	West Chesterton	8	1.0
SCC/5	Bar Hill	6	1.0
SCC/1	Girton	***	0.9
SCC/1	Castle	***	0.9
SCC/5	Waterbeach	6	0.9

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top quintile listed above, 20 are in South Cambridgeshire & City, one in Huntingdonshire and 4 in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland. A third of Cambridgeshire wards have no Chinese pupils resident there. Pupils of Chinese heritage generally do well at school, with above average performance.

### **BLACK AFRICAN heritage communities**

This analysis includes pupils of mixed White/Black African heritage because evidence suggests that they often share many of the performance and behavioural characteristics with Black African pupils.

In January 2011 there were 782 Black African and White/Black African pupils in Cambridgeshire, together comprising 1.0% of the total school population compared with 3.4% nationally. There are sizeable Black African / mixed White/Black African heritage communities in Cambridge City and Huntingdon. Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top quintile listed below, 15 are in South Cambridgeshire & City, 4 in Huntingdonshire and 5 in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland (with very low numbers). A fifth of Cambridgeshire wards have no resident Black African or mixed White/Black African pupils. Ethnic monitoring information is providing evidence of under-performance in the end of Key Stage National Curriculum Tests by pupils of Black African heritage.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### BLACK AFRICAN heritage: Wards in the top 20% for Cambridgeshire

Locality	Ward	Black African White/Black African	% pupils of Black African heritage (including mixed White/Black African)
ECF/3	Whittlesey Kingsmoor	10	3.5
ECF/3	St. Marys	7	2.3
ECF/4	Ely East	***	1.9
ECF/4	Ely West	9	1.9
ECF/5	Fulbourn	10	1.7
H/2	Huntingdon North	39	2.8
H/2	Huntingdon West	24	1.9
H/2	Upwood and The Raveleys	10	1.8
H/2	Huntingdon East	22	1.8
SCC/2	Market	7	3.9
SCC/1	King's Hedges	41	3.7
SCC/1	Arbury	30	3.4
SCC/1	East Chesterton	32	2.9
SCC/2	Abbey	35	2.8
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	28	2.4
SCC/2	Petersfield	13	2.3
SCC/4	Bourn	43	2.2
SCC/1	Girton	9	2.1
SCC/2	Trumpington	11	2.0
SCC/2	Coleridge	18	1.9
SCC/2	Romsey	13	1.8
SCC/2	Newnham	***	1.7
SCC/4	Caldecote	6	1.6
SCC/1	Histon and Impington	26	1.6
SCC/5	Swavesey	6	1.6

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **BLACK CARIBBEAN heritage communities**

This analysis includes pupils of mixed White/Black Caribbean heritage because evidence suggests that they often share many of the performance and behavioural characteristics with Black Caribbean pupils.

In January 2011 there were 692 Black Caribbean and White/Black Caribbean pupils in Cambridgeshire, together comprising 0.9% of the total school population, compared with 2.7% nationally. There is a sizeable Black Caribbean / mixed White/Black Caribbean heritage community in the east of Cambridge City, with smaller numbers across the county. Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top quintile listed below, 19 are in South Cambridgeshire & City, 2 in Huntingdonshire and 4 in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland (with very low numbers).

Ethnic monitoring information is providing evidence of under-performance in the end of Key Stage National Curriculum Tests by pupils of Black Caribbean heritage.

### **BLACK CARIBBEAN heritage: Wards in the top 20% for Cambridgeshire**

Locality	Ward	Black Caribbean White/Black Caribbean	% pupils of Black Caribbean heritage (including mixed White/Black Caribbean)
ECF/3	Bassenhally	***	1.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	***	1.6
ECF/3	Whittlesey St. Andrews	***	1.5
ECF/5	The Swaffhams	***	1.4
H/3	Elton and Folksworth	***	2.3
H/2	Huntingdon West	21	1.7
SCC/2	Market	8	4.5
SCC/2	Romsey	25	3.5
SCC/2	Abbey	43	3.5
SCC/2	Trumpington	15	2.7
SCC/2	Coleridge	25	2.6
SCC/1	East Chesterton	29	2.6
SCC/1	King's Hedges	26	2.3
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	27	2.3
SCC/1	Arbury	19	2.1
SCC/2	Petersfield	11	1.9
SCC/5	Waterbeach	12	1.8
SCC/4	Hardwick	7	1.7
SCC/2	Newnham	***	1.7
SCC/2	Queen Edith's	14	1.6
SCC/4	Fowlmere and Foxton	***	1.6
SCC/4	Barton	***	1.6
SCC/1	Histon and Impington	22	1.4
SCC/4	Bourn	26	1.4
SCC/2	Teversham	***	1.3

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### GYPSY/TRAVELLER heritage communities

This analysis includes pupils of both Gypsy/Roma heritage and Irish Travellers. They are almost certainly under-represented on official returns such as PLASC because some Travellers prefer to classify themselves as White British or decline to give any ethnic group.

In January 2011 there were 602 Gypsy/Roma/Irish Traveller pupils in Cambridgeshire, comprising of 0.8% of the total school population compared with 0.3% nationally. There are sizeable Gypsy/Roma heritage communities in the north east of Cambridge City, in Wisbech and its surrounding villages and in parts of Huntingdonshire. There is a sizeable number centred in the Milton area with smaller numbers throughout the county. Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top quintile listed below, 14 are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, 6 are in South Cambridgeshire & City and 5 in Huntingdonshire. Over 41% of Cambridgeshire wards have no Gypsy/Roma/Irish Traveller resident there.

Ethnic monitoring information is providing evidence of under-performance in the end of Key Stage National Curriculum Tests by Gypsy/Traveller pupils, and there is some evidence of over-representation in areas associated with behavioural problems.

### **GYPSY/TRAVELLER heritage: Wards in the top 20% for Cambridgeshire**

Locality	Ward	Roma/Roma Gypsy/ Traveller of Irish Heritage	% pupils of Roma/Roma Gypsy /Traveller of Irish Heritage
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	34	5.9
ECF/1	Parson Drove and Wisbech St. Mary	28	4.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	11	3.4
ECF/2	Chatteris Slade Lode	11	2.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	***	2.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	12	2.0
ECF/4	Ely East	***	1.9
ECF/4	Haddenham	15	1.8
ECF/2	Wenneye	6	1.6
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	14	1.6
ECF/1	Roman Bank	8	1.5
ECF/5	Fordham Villages	6	1.5
ECF/5	Burwell	10	1.2
ECF/5	Soham North	7	0.9
H/2	Ellington	10	2.4
H/1	St. Neots Priory Park	18	1.7
H/2	Huntingdon North	18	1.3
H/3	Somersham	8	1.0
H/1	Kimbolton and Staughton	***	1.0
SCC/1	Milton	99	15.4
SCC/5	Cottenham	49	4.4
SCC/5	Willingham and Over	40	3.9
SCC/5	Swavesey	14	3.7
SCC/4	Bassingbourn	10	1.4
SCC/4	The Mordens	***	1.4

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

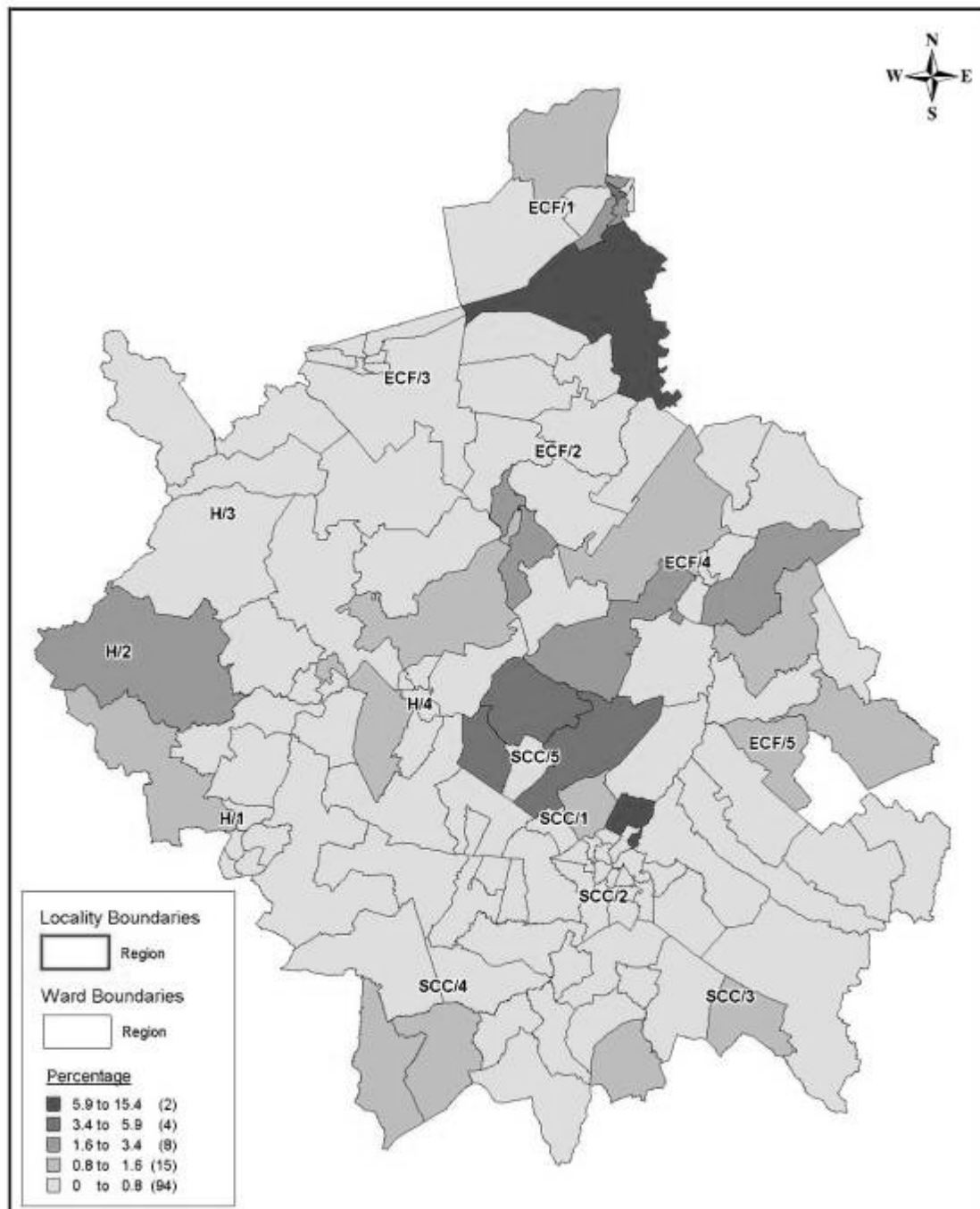
Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Cambridgeshire: % of Roma/Roma Gypsy and Traveller Irish Heritage children by Ward - January 2011



Scale (at A4): 1:390000

Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes copyright and may lead to prosecution. 100023205 2007

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Migrant workers

It is not possible to identify children of migrant workers directly from data currently collected. However information on home language collected as part of the school census provides a useful proxy by showing areas where children speak languages known to be native to the principal groups of migrant workers in Cambridgeshire.

The largest group are from Eastern Europe, principally Poland and Lithuania, but including other Baltic, Balkan states and Slovakia.

### **POLISH, LITHUANIAN & EAST EUROPEAN speakers: Wards in the top 20% for Cambridgeshire**

Locality	Ward	Polish	Polish as % all pupils	Lithuanian	Lithuanian as % all pupils	Other East European	Other East European as % all pupils
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	20	7.9	37	14.7	24	9.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	24	7.5	33	10.3	22	6.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	47	5.4	97	11.1	43	4.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	46	7.5	51	8.3	29	4.7
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	14	5.5	13	5.1	12	4.7
ECF/1	Wisbech Kirkgate	9	3.4	11	4.1	9	3.4
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	11	3.4	6	1.8	15	4.6
ECF/4	Ely North	44	4.1	19	1.8	9	0.8
ECF/4	Ely West	17	3.5	***	0.6	***	0.2
ECF/2	March East	18	2.0	9	1.0	12	1.3
ECF/5	Soham South	25	2.9	6	0.7	***	0.0
ECF/1	Roman Bank	***	0.6	11	2.1	***	0.8
ECF/5	Soham North	17	2.2	***	0.4	***	0.4
ECF/5	Fulbourn	12	2.0	***	0.2	***	0.7
H/2	Huntingdon North	67	4.9	16	1.2	23	1.7
H/2	Huntingdon East	25	2.0	8	0.6	***	0.2
SCC/1	King's Hedges	37	3.3	6	0.5	22	2.0
SCC/1	Arbury	22	2.5	***	0.4	18	2.0
SCC/1	East Chesterton	24	2.2	6	0.5	17	1.5
SCC/2	Teversham	7	1.9	***	0.0	8	2.1
SCC/1	Castle	***	1.5	***	0.3	6	1.9
SCC/2	Abbey	21	1.7	***	0.2	20	1.6
SCC/5	Bar Hill	10	1.7	***	0.5	6	1.0
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	18	1.6	***	0.1	17	1.5
SCC/1	Milton	7	1.1	8	1.2	***	0.6
	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>0.7</b>

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

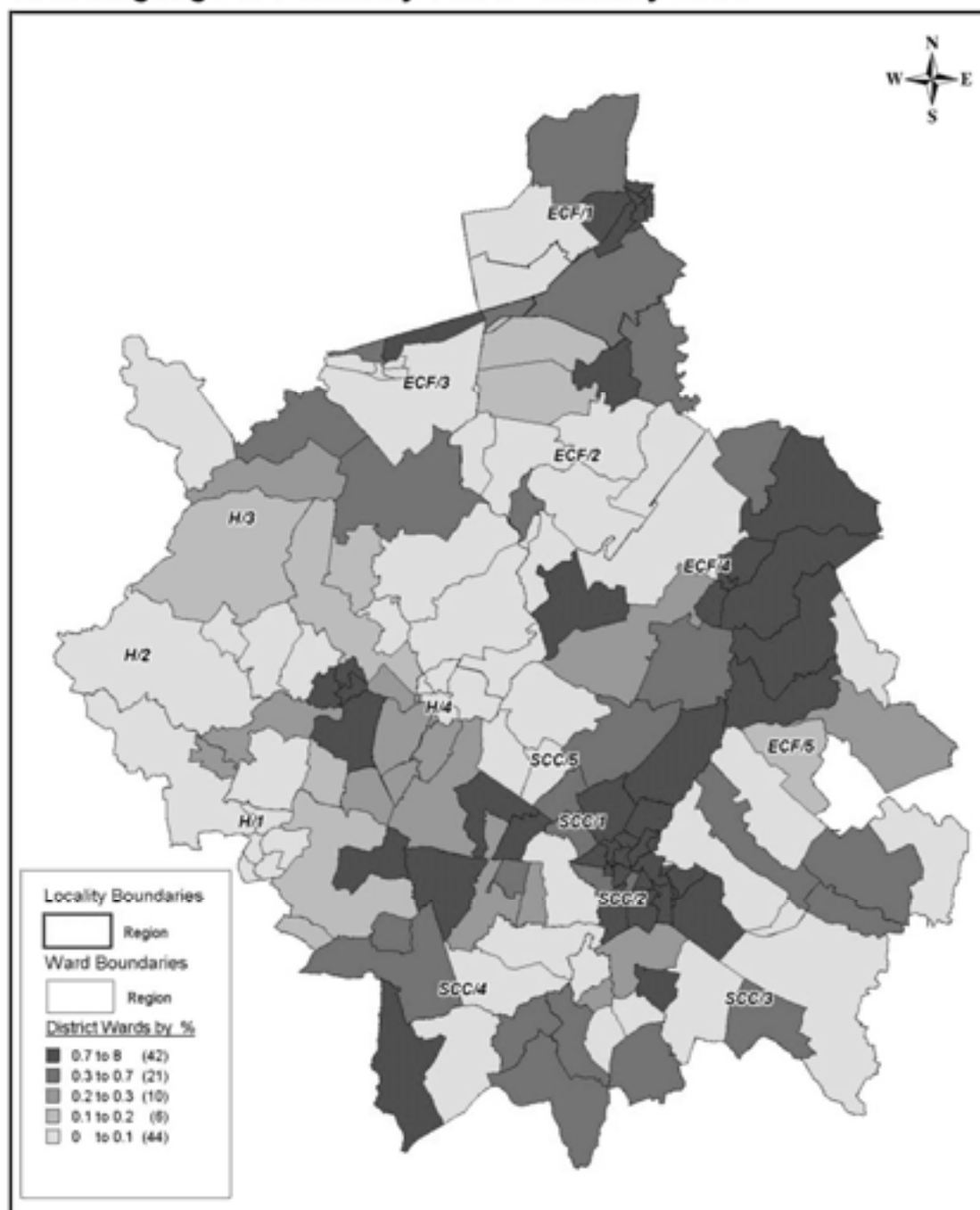
[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

[Back to Contents](#)

### Cambridgeshire: % of pupils with a first language of Polish by Ward - January 2011



Scale (at A4): 1:390000

Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes copyright and may lead to prosecution, 100023285 2007

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **Census 2011**

Every 10 years the Office for National Statistics (ONS) carries out a national census in order to gather information about the population of England and Wales. Topics include age, health, education, ethnicity, language use, work and religion, amongst others.

National and local government organisations use that information in a variety of ways, such as allocating funding, planning services, and otherwise understanding local populations.

The 2011 census took place on 27 March 2011.

The data will take time to process. In the mean time 2001 census data is still available on the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group website. Please follow the link shown below:

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/Census+2011.htm>

### **Deprivation**

There are essentially two alternative ways to classify Localities or schools into varying levels of deprivation, either through the use of area measures, such as the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), or by using the proportion of children entitled to a free school meal (FSM).

### **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI index)**

This is part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation put together in 2010 by Communities and Local Government (CLG). It shows the percentage of children under 16 in each area who are living in families in receipt of Income Support and Job Seekers Allowance or in families in receipt of Working Families Tax Credit whose equalised income is below the 60% median income before housing costs. It is based on Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), which have been amalgamated here to provide average scores for Wards and Localities.

The indicator relates to the SOA where the child lives. It is impossible from this measure to identify which children in the SOA live in deprived families. The lower the IDACI, the less likely that an individual child is from a deprived family.

IDACI values for the 365 SOAs in Cambridgeshire range from 0.5 (Wisbech) to 0.01. The average value is 0.12. Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top (most deprived), 19 are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, 2 in Huntingdonshire and 4 in South Cambridgeshire and City.

To put these into a national context, the highest Cambridgeshire SOA (part of Wisbech Waterlees) is ranked 2,130<sup>th</sup> nationally, which puts it in the 6% most deprived of the 32,482 English SOAs.

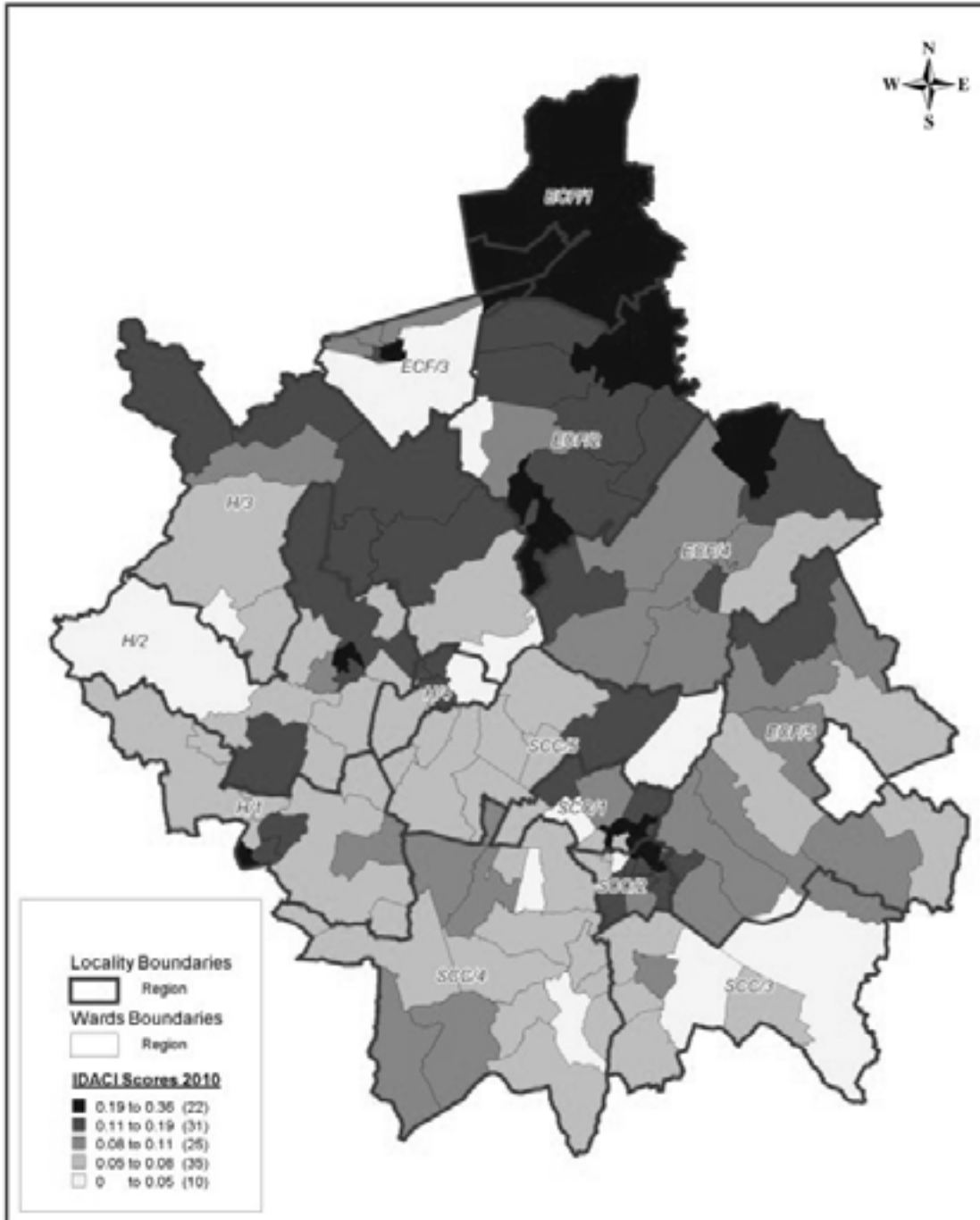
[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

The map shows the average scores for wards based on their component LSOAs.

**Cambridgeshire: Index of deprivation affecting children scores by Ward - 2010**



Scale (at A4): 1:390000

© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100023205

Date: 31/03/2011

By: Source: Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2010

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **IDACI 2010: Wards in the top (most deprived) 20% for Cambridgeshire**

Locality	Ward	IDACI_Score (Ward average)
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	0.36
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	0.31
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	0.30
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	0.29
ECF/3	Whittlesey Kingsmoor	0.28
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	0.26
ECF/2	Chatteris Slade Lode	0.26
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	0.25
ECF/1	Parson Drove and Wisbech St Mary	0.25
ECF/2	March East	0.23
ECF/1	Roman Bank	0.22
ECF/3	Whittlesey Lattersey	0.22
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	0.21
ECF/2	Wenneye	0.20
ECF/4	Littleport West	0.20
ECF/1	Wisbech Kirkgate	0.19
ECF/2	March North	0.17
ECF/2	Birch	0.16
ECF/3	Whittlesey St Marys	0.16
H/2	Huntingdon North	0.33
H/1	St Neots Eaton Socon	0.20
SCC/1	East Chesterton	0.30
SCC/2	Abbey	0.29
SCC/1	King's Hedges	0.26
SCC/1	Arbury	0.21

### **Child Well-Being Index 2009**

The Child Well-Being Index (CWI) indicates how well children are doing in different domains of their lives. The index is not strictly related to deprivation, although it is broadly based on the approach and methodology that were used to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation in 2007. The CWI is produced at the Lower Super Output Area level (LSOAs), of which there are 365 in Cambridgeshire, and 32,482 in England.

A low CWI score indicates children are doing well. A high CWI score indicates children are doing less well. Since CWI scores can be ranked, a national rank of 1 indicates the highest level of child well-being in England. A national rank of 32,482 represents the lowest level of child well-being in England.

The seven domains (individual indices) included in the Child Well-Being Index are:

- Material Well-Being
- Health
- Education
- Crime
- Housing
- Environment
- Children (at risk of being) in Need

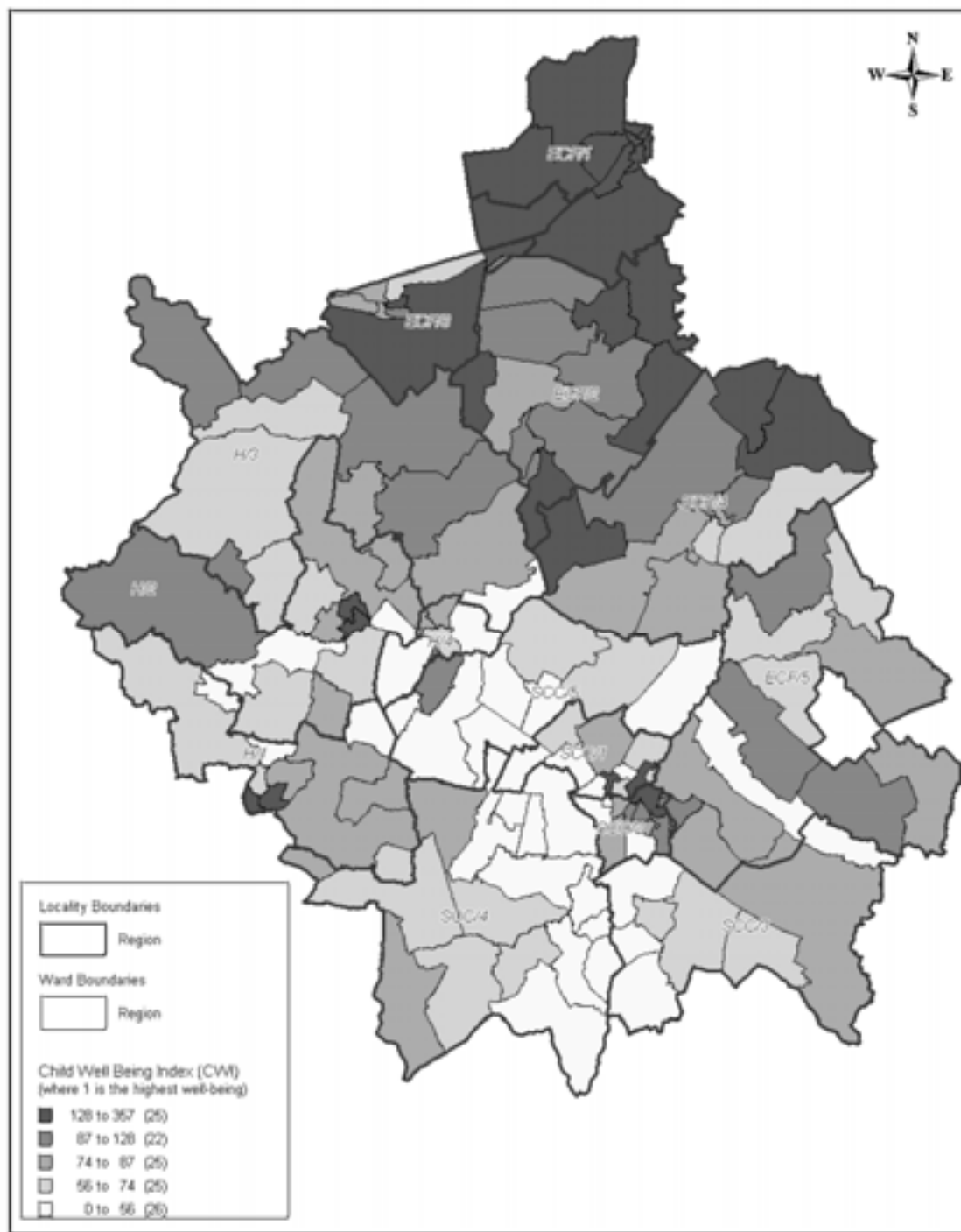
Where possible, the indicators relate to data from 2005.

Areas where children are doing less well as indicated by a high CWI score (and a low rank) are shaded dark.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Cambridgeshire: Child Well Being Index (CWI) by Ward - 2009



Scale (at A4): 1:390000 - Source Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2009

Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office & Crown copyright. Unauthorized reproduction infringes copyright and may lead to prosecution. 100023205 2007

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### CWI: Wards with the highest CWI scores – top 20% for Cambridgeshire

(Note that lower scores are better)

Locality	Ward	CWI_Score (Ward average)
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	357.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	286.6
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	237.8
ECF/1	Wisbech Kirkgate	217.4
ECF/1	Parson Drove and Wisbech St Mary	210.2
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	207.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	206.2
ECF/1	Roman Bank	192.7
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	184.3
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	163.7
ECF/3	Whittlesey Kingsmoor	160.1
ECF/2	March East	156.2
ECF/4	Littleport East	153.8
ECF/2	Chatteris Wenneye	147.7
ECF/4	Sutton	146.2
ECF/4	Littleport West	141.8
ECF/3	Benwick Coates and Eastrea	140.2
ECF/2	Manea	138.1
H/2	Huntingdon North	258.7
H/1	St Neots Eaton Socon	137.2
H/2	Huntingdon East	134.1
H/1	St Neots Eynesbury	132.0
SCC/2	Abbey	214.4
SCC/1	King's Hedges	187.1
SCC/1	East Chesterton	182.0

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group. Child Well-Being Index 2009.

### Entitlement to a Free School Meal (FSM)

Children whose parents receive the following benefits are entitled to free school meals:

- Income Support
- Income-based Job Seekers Allowance
- an income-related employment and support allowance (this benefit was introduced 27 October 2008)
- Support under Part VI of the Immigration & Asylum Act
- Child Tax Credit (provided they are not entitled to Working Tax Credit)
- Guaranteed Element of State Pension Credit

Not all pupils in families with income deprivation claim their entitlement to a free school meal, so that FSM numbers may not accurately represent the level of deprivation, particularly at secondary school level.

Because it is a YES/NO indicator there is no way to reflect the range of deprivation. In effect this leaves over 90% of all Cambridgeshire pupils without an effective measure of deprivation, although non-FSM pupils in more deprived areas are likely to be relatively more deprived than those in more affluent areas. 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.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Trends in FSM entitlement by District of PRIMARY school attended

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cambridge City	13.3	13.8	13.0	13.2	15.1	13.1	13.9	16.1	15.1
East Cambs	7.6	8.1	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.4	8.8	8.9
Fenland	12.4	13.4	13.7	13.1	13.7	13.2	14.0	16.7	17.5
Hunts	7.7	7.9	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.8	8.5	10.4	10.9
South Cambs	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	6.3	7.1
Cambridgeshire	8.4	9.2	8.7	8.4	9.0	8.5	9.0	11.1	11.4
England	16.8	17.2	16.8	16.0	15.9	15.5	16.0	17.3	18.0

Source: DfE Annual School Census (Trend data held on the OCYPS Datastore)

NOTE that this table relates to schools in Cambridgeshire and includes pupils who live out-county. Totals therefore differ from tables based on residence data.

Research at national and county level indicates a relationship between social deprivation and attainment, with children eligible for a free school meal less likely to achieve well academically. Schools and areas with the lowest rates of free school meals generally, though not always, have the highest rates of attainment and the lowest exclusion and unauthorised absence rates.

In January 2011 10.4% of all pupils in Cambridgeshire were entitled to a free school meal. Rates are highest in Wisbech and Cambridge North Localities, and lowest in Cottenham and Swavesey.

### Entitlement to a Free School Meal by Locality of pupil residence, January 2011

Locality Code	All pupils Jan 11	Known to be eligible for FSM	% eligible for FSM
ECF/1	4360	896	20.6
ECF/2	5646	727	12.9
ECF/3	2282	275	12.1
ECF/4	6046	540	8.9
ECF/5	5199	410	7.9
<b>ECF</b>	<b>23533</b>	<b>2848</b>	<b>12.1</b>
H/1	5105	494	9.7
H/2	7273	812	11.2
H/3	6852	638	9.3
H/4	3199	236	7.4
<b>H</b>	<b>22429</b>	<b>2180</b>	<b>9.7</b>
SCC/1	7115	971	13.6
SCC/2	6998	862	12.3
SCC/3	3720	237	6.4
SCC/4	6797	457	6.7
SCC/5	5011	296	5.9
<b>SCC</b>	<b>29641</b>	<b>2823</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>75603</b>	<b>7851</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.0</b>

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on CYPS Datastore)

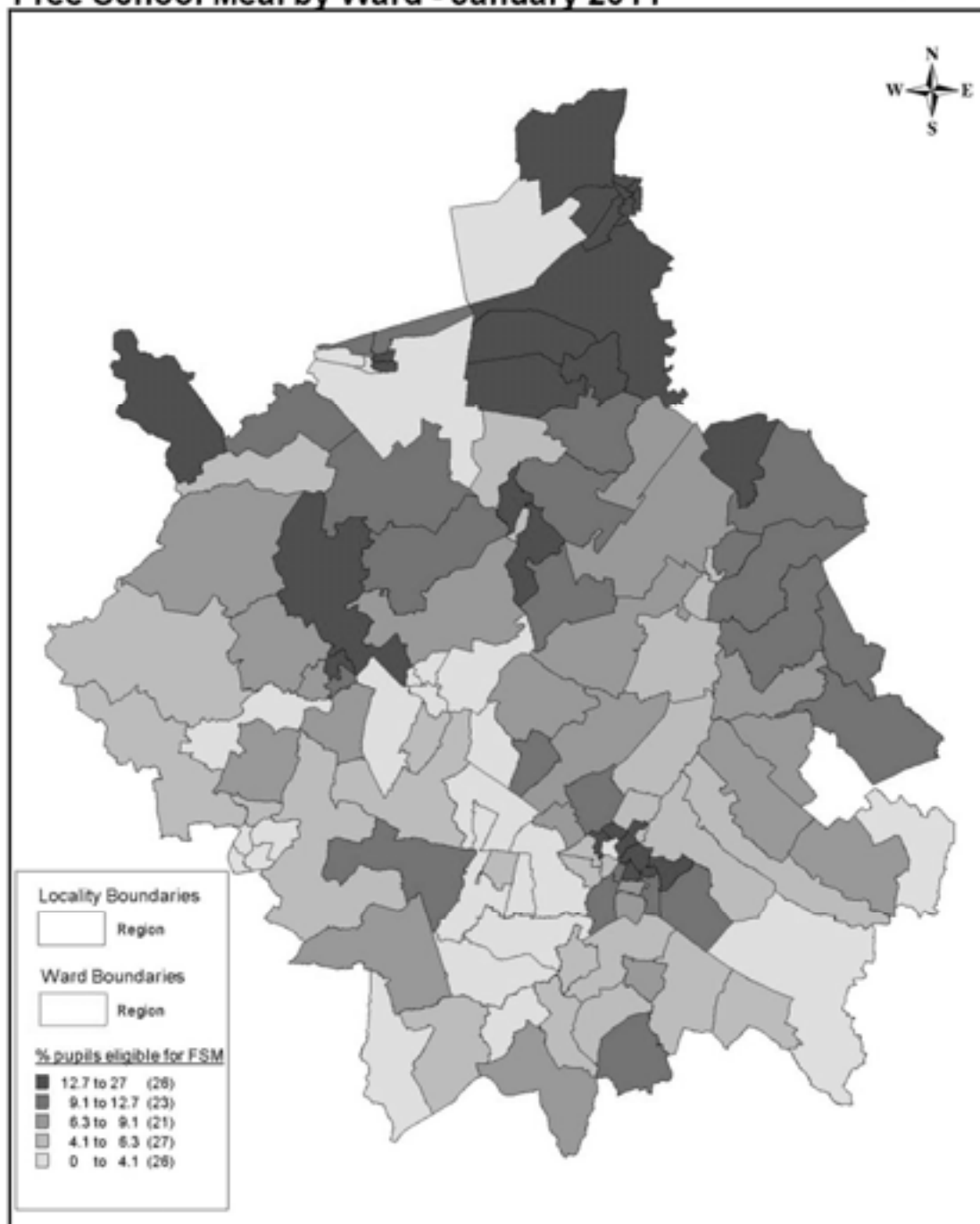
The map overleaf shows patterns of free school meal entitlement in January 2011 by ward of residence.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Cambridgeshire: % of pupils who are eligible for a Free School Meal by Ward - January 2011



Scale (at A4):1:330000

Date: 02/09/2011

By: ca663

© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100023205

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

Of the 25 Wards in the top 20% most deprived wards in Cambridgeshire, 18 are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, 4 in South Cambridgeshire and City and 3 in Huntingdonshire.

### **ENTITLEMENT TO A FREE SCHOOL MEAL: Wards in the top (most deprived) 20% for Cambridgeshire**

Locality	Ward	All pupils (Jan 11)	Eligible for a free school meal	% pupils eligible for a free school meal
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	327	88	26.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	873	232	26.6
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	574	138	24.0
ECF/1	Parson Drove and Wisbech St. Mary	619	130	21.0
ECF/3	Whittlesey Kingsmoor	283	54	19.1
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	611	113	18.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	252	41	16.3
ECF/2	March North	1034	168	16.2
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	321	52	16.2
ECF/3	Whittlesey St. Marys	303	48	15.8
ECF/4	Littleport West	514	80	15.6
ECF/1	Roman Bank	521	80	15.4
ECF/3	Whittlesey Lattersey	346	52	15.0
ECF/2	Chatteris Slade Lode	373	56	15.0
ECF/2	March East	900	135	15.0
ECF/2	Chatteris Wenneye	371	52	14.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	256	35	13.7
ECF/1	Wisbech Kirkgate	266	36	13.5
H/2	Huntingdon North	1372	366	26.7
H/1	St. Neots Eaton Socon	537	85	15.8
H/1	St. Neots Priory Park	1063	150	14.1
SCC/2	Abbey	1236	302	24.4
SCC/1	King's Hedges	1116	258	23.1
SCC/1	East Chesterton	1111	241	21.7
SCC/1	Arbury	895	172	19.2
	<b>Cambridgeshire average</b>	<b>75603</b>	<b>7851</b>	<b>10.4</b>

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on OCYPS Datastore)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Population sparsity

With the exception of Cambridge City the other Districts have broadly similar population densities, although rates vary within them.

### Population density 2001

	Population	Area (Hectares)	Density (Number of Persons per Hectare)
Cambridge City	108863	4070	26.75
East Cambridgeshire	73214	65128	1.12
Fenland	83519	54645	1.53
Huntingdonshire	156954	90618	1.73
South Cambridgeshire	130108	90163	1.44
Cambridgeshire	552658	304624	1.81

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics

Population sparsity affects the provision of services and the distance people will have to travel to access them. This is evident from the table below, taken from the 2007 national Index of Multiple Deprivation, which shows the average distance in kilometres travelled to reach a GP Surgery. Apart from the two Cambridge City Localities, distance is everywhere considerably greater than the English average of 1.5 kilometres. The furthest average distances are in Sawston and Linton, Bottisham, Burwell and Soham and Bassingbourn, Melbourn, Comberton and Gamlingay Localities.

### Average travelling distances to a GP surgery in kilometres

Locality Code	Average Road Distance to GP Premises
ECF/1	2.6
ECF/2	2.2
ECF/3	1.7
ECF/4	2.3
ECF/5	3.3
<b>East Cambs &amp; Fenland</b>	<b>2.5</b>
H/1	2.0
H/2	2.9
H/3	2.5
H/4	1.6
<b>Huntingdonshire</b>	<b>2.4</b>
SCC/1	1.3
SCC/2	1.0
SCC/3	3.3
SCC/4	3.9
SCC/5	2.2
<b>South Cambs &amp; City</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: IMD 2007

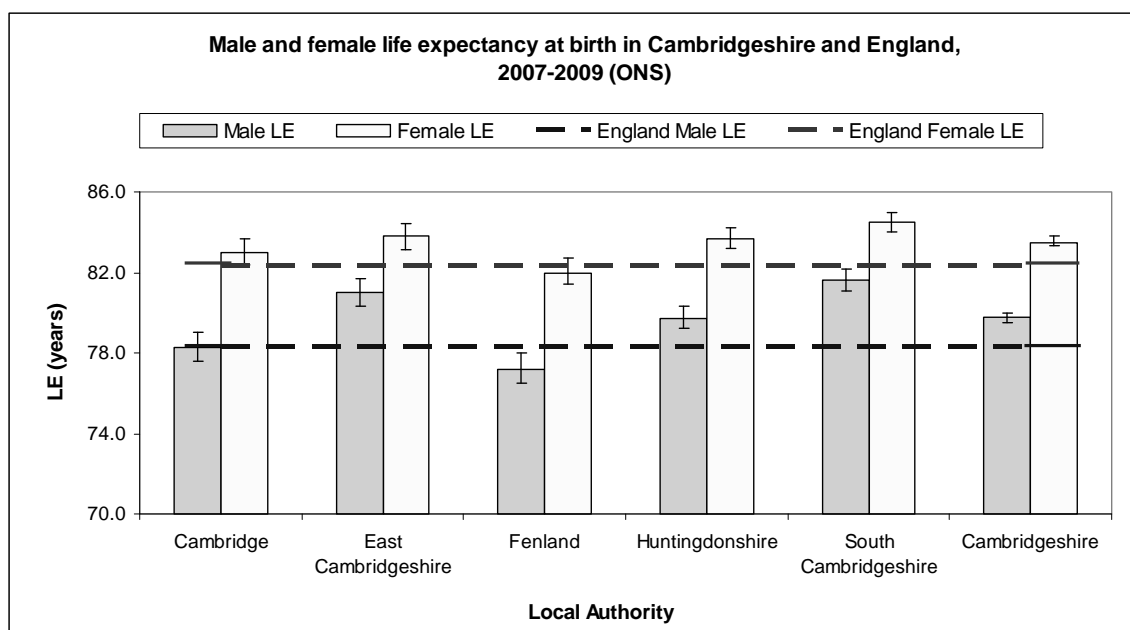
# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Life expectancy at birth

Cambridgeshire has higher life expectancy at birth than England. A newborn baby boy could expect to live 79.8 years and a newborn baby girl 83.5 years if mortality rates in the county remain the same as they were in 2007–09. In England it is 78.3 and 82.3 years respectively. East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire have significantly higher life expectancy than England for both males and females. Cambridge has significantly higher life expectancy for females. Fenland has significantly lower life expectancy for males than seen nationally.

### Life expectancy at birth, 2007-2009



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Life expectancy at birth in the UK 2007-09, October 2010 (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841>)

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Be Healthy

#### Healthy lifestyle & preventative

##### Mothers smoking during pregnancy

In 2010/11 10.9% of mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust (PCT). This was lower than the previous year, as well as the England average.

##### **Percentage of mothers smoking during pregnancy, by PCT**

PCT	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Cambridgeshire PCT	13.8%	11.2%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	10.9%
England average	16.6%	15.1%	14.4%	14.4%	14.1%	13.5%

Source: Department of Health

##### Low birth weight babies

Where birth weight is less than 2,500 grams it is classed as a low birth weight. Babies with the low birth weight account for 6.6% of all live births in Cambridgeshire (2009). Low birth weight varies widely according to socio-economic status and is a continuing aspect of childhood morbidity, a major factor in infant mortality and has serious consequences for health in later life. The Health Development Agency suggests that low birth weights could be cut through nutrition interventions and through promoting smoking cessation among pregnant women. Percent of low birth weight babies is lower in Cambridgeshire than the England average (7.5%). In East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire this percent is the same as in England.

##### **Percent (%) of live and still births <1500 and <2500 grams, 2009**

Local Authority	Under 1,500 grams			Under 2,500 grams		
	Number	%	95% Confidence Intervals	Number	%	95% Confidence Intervals
Cambridge	18	1.3	(0.8-2.0)	88	6.2	(5.0-7.6)
East Cambridgeshire	17	1.7	(1.0-2.7)	76	7.5	(6.0-9.2)
Fenland	14	1.3	(0.8-2.1)	69	6.2	(4.9-7.8)
Huntingdonshire	29	1.5	(1.0-2.1)	145	7.4	(6.3-8.7)
South Cambridgeshire	26	1.4	(1.0-2.1)	107	5.9	(4.9-7.1)
Cambridgeshire	104	1.4	(1.2-1.7)	485	6.6	(6.1-7.2)
<b>England average</b>	<b>9,445</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>(1.4-1.4)</b>	<b>50,108</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>(7.4-7.5)</b>

Source: ONS, Vital Statistics 2010.

##### **Trend in % of low birth weight births (<2500g)**

District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cambridge	7.9	9.3	7.3	9.1	9.1	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.2
East Cambridgeshire	7.0	6.0	6.0	8.2	5.9	7.1	6.5	6.2	7.5
Fenland	8.2	9.6	7.2	7.6	7.5	8.3	6.9	6.7	6.2
Huntingdonshire	7.0	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.4	5.9	7.1	6.1	7.4
South Cambridgeshire	5.7	6.0	6.4	7.5	5.8	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.9

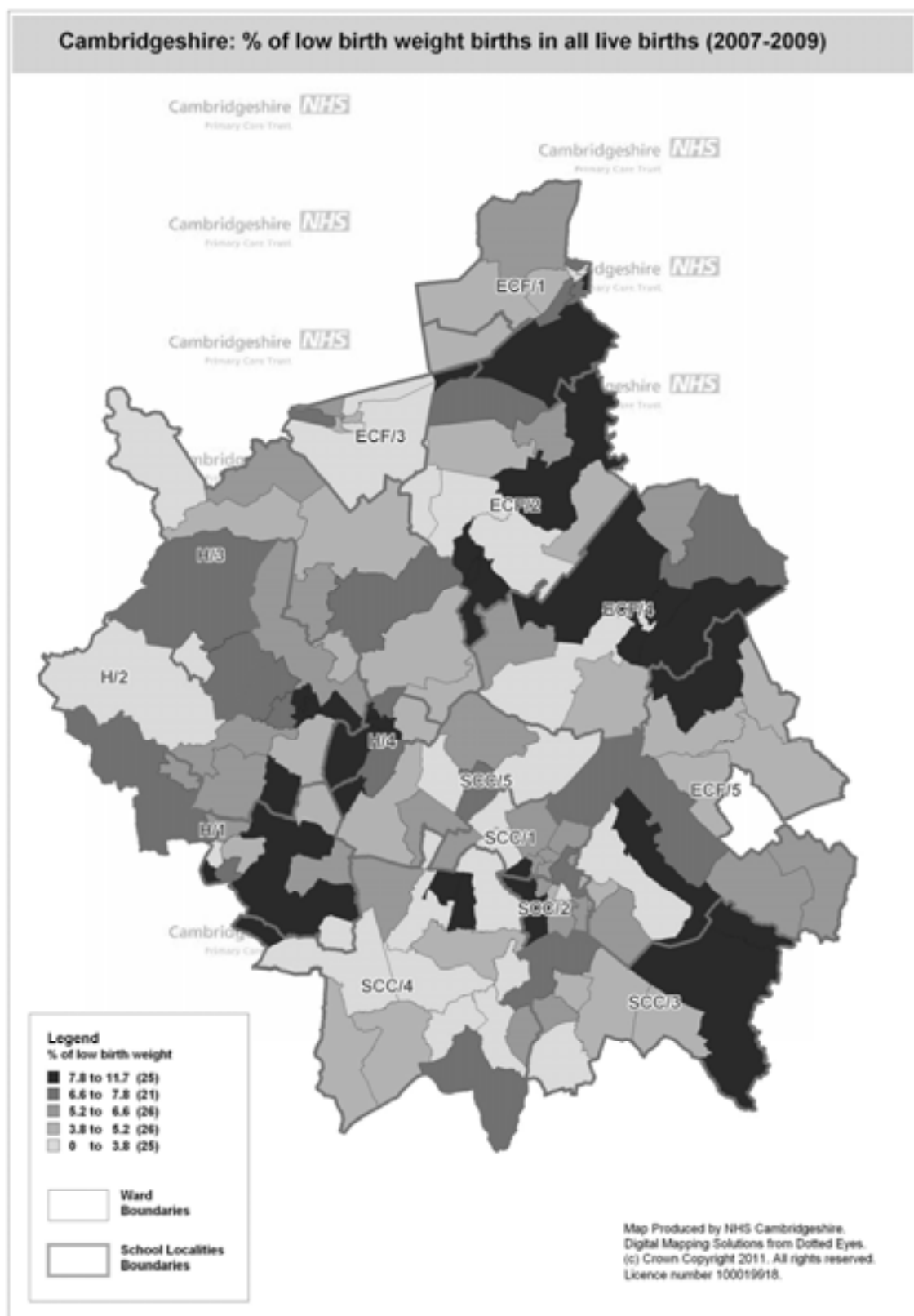
Source: NHS Health Inequalities report for Huntingdonshire, 2006-2008 taken from Compendium of Clinical Indicators

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

The map below shows wards where the percentage of low birth weight births is highest in Cambridgeshire in 2007-2009 (darker coloured areas).



[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

The table below shows the 25 Cambridgeshire wards with the highest percentage of births under-2,500g in 2007-2009, by Locality. There is some evidence that rates of low birth weight are higher in areas of deprivation, but the pattern can be skewed by low numbers.

### Cambridgeshire low birth weights (<2,500g) 2007-2009: Wards in the top 20% by Locality

Locality	Ward	Births		Low birth weight as % total births	95% CI	
		Total	<2,500g		Lower CI	Upper CI
ECF/1	Staithe	77	9	11.7	6.3	20.7
	Elm and Christchurch	151	14	9.3	5.6	15.0
ECF/2	Slade Lode	110	9	8.2	4.4	14.8
	Wenneye	75	6	8.0	3.7	16.4
	Wimblington	76	6	7.9	3.7	16.2
	The Mills	102	8	7.8	4.0	14.7
ECF/3	Benwick, Coates and Eastrea	117	10	8.5	4.7	15.0
ECF/4	Downham Villages	133	13	9.8	5.8	16.0
	Ely South	257	23	8.9	6.0	13.1
	Ely East	113	9	8.0	4.2	14.4
	Ely North	368	29	7.9	5.5	11.1
ECF/5	Soham North	248	22	8.9	5.9	13.1
	Bottisham	82	7	8.5	4.2	16.6
H/1	Gransden and The Offords	154	14	9.1	5.5	14.7
	St Neots Eaton Socon	199	17	8.5	5.4	13.3
H/2	Huntingdon North	403	34	8.4	6.1	11.6
	Huntingdon East	348	28	8.0	5.6	11.4
H/4	The Hemingfords	156	18	11.5	7.4	17.5
	St Ives West	85	8	9.4	4.8	17.5
	St Ives South	214	18	8.4	5.4	12.9
SCC/2	Newnham	139	13	9.4	5.5	15.3
	Trumpington	246	21	8.5	5.7	12.7
SCC/3	Balsham	124	11	8.9	5.0	15.2
SCC/4	Comberton	44	4	9.1	3.6	21.2
	Hardwick	80	7	8.8	4.3	17.0
<b>Cambridgeshire average</b>		<b>21,629</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>

Source: ONS, Vital Statistics 2010.

### Breast feeding initiations

The table below shows the percentage of maternities where breastfeeding was initiated at birth for NHS Cambridgeshire. In general there has been an increase in breastfeeding initiation in Cambridgeshire, with an 81% initiation in 2010/11. This was notably higher than the England average.

### Breastfeeding initiation

PCT	Percentage of maternities where breastfeeding was initiated						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Cambridgeshire	75.7%	77.5%	76.0%	79.0%	79.9%	79.0%	80.9%
England	n/a	66.2%	68.1%	69.9%	71.7%	72.7%	73.7%

Source: Department of Health, Vital Signs Monitoring Return

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Childhood immunisation

#### Immunisation rate by 1<sup>st</sup> birthday

Immunisation rates in children by their first birthday in Cambridgeshire PCT are above the national rates.

#### Percentage Immunised 2010/11

Area	Number of children aged 1 (thousands) (=100%)	Diphtheria Tetanus Polio Pertussis Hib (DTaP/IPV/Hib) (%)	Meningitis C (%)	Pneumococcal Disease (PCV) (%)
Cambridgeshire PCT	7.4	94.9	93.9	94.3
England	674.5	94.2	93.4	93.6

Source: NHS Information Centre

#### Immunisation rates by 2nd birthday

Immunisation rates in children by their second birthday in Cambridgeshire are mainly in line with or above the national rates.

#### Percentage Immunised 2010/11

Area	Number of children aged 2 (thousands) (=100%)	Diphtheria Tetanus Polio Pertussis Hib (DTaP/IPV/Hib) (%)	MMR (%)	MenC (%)	Hib/MenC (%)	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) (%)
Cambridgeshire PCT	7.4	96.2	88.9	95.9	93.9	89.5
England	669.8	96.0	89.1	94.8	91.6	89.3

Source: NHS Information Centre

#### Immunisation rates by 5th birthday

Overall, immunisation rates in children by their fifth birthday in Cambridgeshire PCT are generally below the national rates, with the exception of the Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio and Pertussis Booster and first with second dose MMR.

#### Percentage Immunised 2010/11

Area	Number of children aged 5 (thousands) (=100%)	Diphtheria Tetanus, Polio (%) Primary	Hib (%) Primary	Diphtheria Tetanus, Polio, Pertussis (%) Booster	MMR (%) (First dose)	MMR (%) (First and second dose)
Cambridgeshire PCT	6.8	92.6	91.9	87.9	88.0	85.5
England	620.3	94.7	94.2	85.9	91.9	84.2

Source: NHS Information Centre

### Childhood obesity

Every year, as part of the NCMP, children in Reception and Year 6 are weighed and measured during the school year to inform local planning and delivery of services for children; and gather population-level surveillance data to allow analysis of trends in growth patterns and obesity (National Obesity Observatory, 2010). In 2009/10, around 93% of children in Reception year and 91% in Year 6 were measured in Cambridgeshire.

The proportion of obese children in Year 6 is almost double in comparison to the proportion in Reception.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Proportion of obese and overweight Reception and Year 6 pupils, 2009/10

Area	Reception				Year 6			
	Overweight	Obese	Total number measured	Coverage	Overweight	Obese	Total number measured	Coverage
Cambridge	13.0%	8.7%	921	-	14.1%	14.6%	775	-
East Cambridgeshire	11.3%	9.7%	865	-	13.8%	17.3%	790	-
Fenland	13.1%	10.3%	894	-	14.3%	19.7%	945	-
Huntingdonshire	12.3%	8.8%	1,646	-	15.0%	14.6%	1,631	-
South Cambridgeshire	13.3%	7.1%	1,539	-	13.9%	13.5%	1,379	-
Cambridgeshire (PCT)	12.7%	8.7%	5,885	93.3%	14.3%	15.6%	5,536	91.4%
East of England	13.4%	9.2%	56,614	93.0%	14.6%	16.8%	53,248	85.8%
<b>England</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>526,499</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>499,867</b>	<b>89.9%</b>

Source: National Child Measurement Programme 2009/2010 <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp>

### Emergency admissions to hospital

In general emergency hospital admissions tend to be highest in the 0 to 4 year old band, but the length of stay is relatively short. In 2010/11 there were over 6,100 emergency admissions to hospital for children aged under 16 years living in Cambridgeshire, which is an increase from 2009/10 (5,800 admissions). There is considerable variation across the county. Huntingdonshire and Fenland have statistically significant high child emergency admission rates compared to Cambridgeshire, whilst the remaining Cambridgeshire local authorities have significantly low rates.

### Child emergency admission rates, general and acute specialities, under 16 years, 2010/11

Local Authority	Number of admissions	Population aged 0-15	Admission rate per 1,000	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Cambridge City	583	18,150	32.1	29.6	34.8
East Cambridgeshire	454	15,740	28.8	26.3	31.6
Fenland	1,372	17,740	77.3	73.3	81.5
Huntingdonshire	2,709	31,590	85.8	82.6	89.0
South Cambridgeshire	1,016	28,780	35.3	33.2	37.5
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>6,134</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>56.2</b>

Source: Admitted Patient Care Commissioning Dataset, Anglia Support Partnership; Cambridgeshire County Council mid 2010 population estimates.

### Sexual health: Sexually transmitted infections

Sexual health is a major issue for young people, especially sexually transmitted infections (STI). Research has shown that more than a quarter of young people are sexually active before they reach 16. Sexually transmitted infections are on the increase in the UK. Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection diagnosed in GUM clinics, with approximately one in ten sexually active young people being affected. The highest rates are seen for males and females aged 16-24 years. In 2009/10, Cambridgeshire PCT achieved 99% of the National Chlamydia Screening Programme (NCSP) target which equates to screening 24.8% of the population aged 15-24 (21,500 people in total). (Please note that the information is provisional as of March 2011).

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Teenage conceptions

There are certain underlying factors that increase the risk of teenage conceptions. These factors include: poverty, low educational attainment, poor attendance at school, non-participation in post-16 learning and low aspirations (Teenage pregnancy strategy: beyond 2010; DCSF and DH 2010). Being a child born to teenage parents also increases a risk of teenage conception.

### Teenage conception, rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years

Cambridgeshire has a statistically significantly low rate of teenage conceptions in females aged under 18 years compared to England.

### Under 18 conception rates 2007-09 and percentage change in conception rate 1998/00-2007/09

Local Authority	Total number of conceptions 2007-09	Rate per 1,000	% leading to abortion	% change in conception rate 1998/00-2007/09
Cambridge	177	32.1	50	-2.9%
East Cambridgeshire	86	20.1	45	-31.4%
Fenland	182	36.7	35	-30.0%
Huntingdonshire	251	26.2	52	-10.1%
South Cambridgeshire	159	20.5	58	18.9%
Cambridgeshire	855	26.6	49	-11.7%
East of England average	10,192	31.9	50	-12.5%
<b>England average</b>	<b>115,079</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>

Source : Sources: Office for National Statistics and Department of Education. Data released February 2011.

Note: 2009 data are provisional

### Teenage conception rate per 1000 population, 2004-06 to 2007-09

In 2004-06 to 2007-09, the rate of teenage conceptions in Cambridgeshire was at a level of less than 30 per 1,000 female population aged 15-17. The rate is lower in Cambridgeshire than seen nationally. The highest rates are seen in Fenland and Cambridge.

### Conceptions in females aged under-18 years, 2004-06 to 2007-09

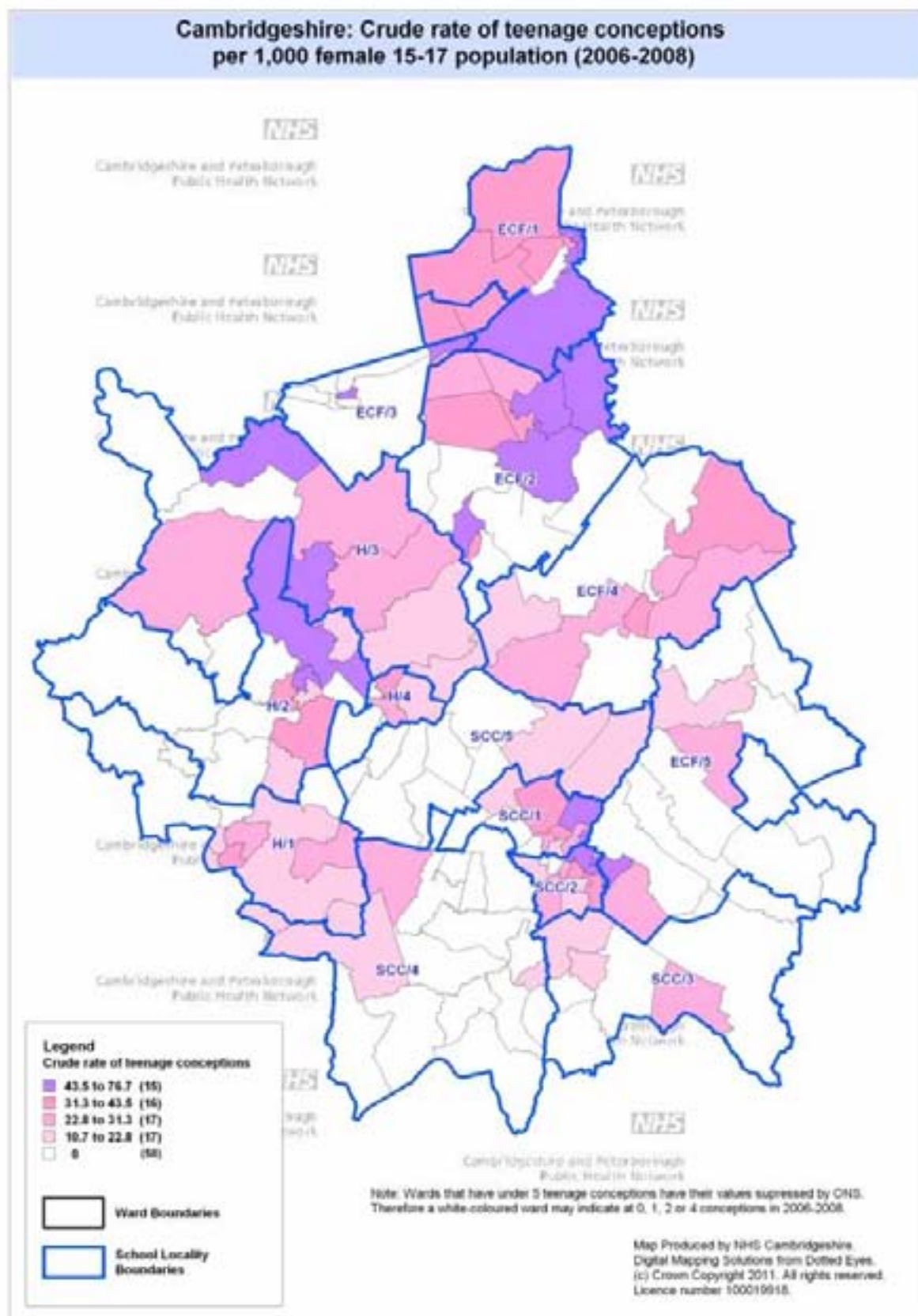
Area of usual residence	2004-06			2005-07			2006-08			2007-09		
	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion	Number	Rate	% leading to abortion
Cambridge	159	28.2	44	163	28.9	45	156	28.3	46	177	32.1	50
East Cambridgeshire	94	21.6	47	101	23.3	47	89	20.7	47	86	20.1	45
Fenland	189	39.3	37	191	39.2	37	188	38.2	37	182	36.7	35
Huntingdonshire	272	29.3	53	276	29.3	58	260	27.3	54	251	26.2	52
South Cambridgeshire	138	18.0	57	139	17.9	59	136	17.6	57	159	20.5	58
Cambridgeshire	852	26.8	48	870	27.2	50	829	25.9	48	855	26.6	49
ENGLAND	118,567	41.2	47	119,340	41.2	49	118,319	41.0	50	115,079	40.2	50

Source: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit. Data for 2009 are provisional. Data released: February 2011.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

The following map shows crude rate of teenage conceptions across Cambridgeshire in 2006-2008.



# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17, 2006-2008: Wards in the Top 20%

Locality	Ward	Number of under 18 conceptions 2005-07	Under 18 conception rate 2005-07	95% CI Lower Limit	95% CI Upper Limit
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	25	83.9	47.0	107.3
ECF/1	Wisbech kirkgate	14	57.1	23.1	118.2
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	7	49.3	29.6	90.7
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	11	44.5	24.0	85.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	6	40.0	17.3	102.8
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	5	38.5	12.4	89.1
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	6	37.7	13.9	82.7
ECF/1	Roman Bank	11	36.7	18.8	67.4
ECF/2	Wimblington	7	56.9	27.1	138.7
ECF/2	Slade Lode	17	48.6	24.5	125.4
ECF/2	March East	7	48.3	31.8	87.5
ECF/3	Kingsmoor	6	37.3	16.1	95.3
ECF/4	Littleport East	6	40.0	19.9	82.5
ECF/4	Ely South	9	49.2	14.7	75.5
ECF/5	Teversham	7	37.0	19.0	112.6
H/1	St Neots Eynesbury	6	42.0	22.6	54.5
H/2	Huntingdon North	29	71.1	49.7	106.5
H/2	Godmanchester	15	43.2	22.5	66.3
H/2	Huntingdon West	14	35.6	19.1	58.7
H/3	Upwood and the Raveleys	9	48.4	24.1	99.9
H/3	Yaxley and Farcet	29	41.9	33.2	71.2
SCC/1	Milton	10	46.5	29.1	111.5
SCC/1	Histon and Impington	37	83.9	22.2	57.5
SCC/2	Abbey	11	45.3	53.9	105.6
SCC/2	Romsey	17	39.0	19.5	69.8
	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Source: ONS (ward conception numbers) and DfE (ward conception rates and 95% confidence intervals)

The following wards: Abbey, Huntingdon North, Waterlees, Wimblington, Slade Lode, Milton, Kirkgate, March East and Elm & Christchurch have a 2006-08 under-18 conception rate equal or higher than 53:1 per 1000 females aged 15-17, which is a rate amongst the highest 20% in England.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

[Back to Contents](#)

### Physical health

#### Infant mortality

This section examines mortality in infants aged under 7 days and in those aged under 1 year. Due to the small numbers involved only the rates are presented to avoid disclosure. It is also important to note that wide annual fluctuations in the rates can occur where these small numbers are concerned.

#### Stillbirth rates deaths <7 days, Local Authority, 2007-2009

Local Authority	Rate per 1,000 total births	95% CI
Cambridge	3.3	2.0 - 5.6
East Cambridgeshire	2.0	1.6 - 5.8
Fenland	3.1	1.7 - 5.8
Huntingdonshire	2.0	1.2 - 3.6
South Cambridgeshire	2.1	1.1 - 3.7
Cambridgeshire	2.4	1.9 - 3.2
ENGLAND	2.5	2.4 - 2.6

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators (released: March 2011)

The table below shows the trend in infant mortality rates (infant age under 1 year) in 2000-02 to 2007-09. Rates are prone to fluctuation due to the small numbers involved.

#### Trend in infant mortality rates (infant age under 1 year), 1999-2001 to 2006-2008

District	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09
Cambridge	4.0	5.0	4.6	6.4	4.6	5.7	4.6	5.2
East Cambridgeshire	5.0	5.6	2.7	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.3
Fenland	6.3	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.1	5.5	4.7
Huntingdonshire	4.6	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.9	3.8
South Cambridgeshire	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.8

Source: 1999-01 data 2002-04 HCC report. 2003/05 to 2007-09 Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators (nwww.nchod.nhs.uk)

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Oral health

All areas in Cambridgeshire, with the exception of Fenland, had lower numbers of 5 year-olds with dental decay than the England average in 2007/08.

#### Percent of 5 year old children with dental decay in academic year 2007/08

Area	Percent	95% CI LL	95% CI UL
Cambridge	16.4	10.6	22.3
East Cambridgeshire	13.1	8.7	17.6
Fenland	30.8	24.5	37.1
Huntingdonshire	15.2	10.4	19.9
South Cambridgeshire	16.8	12.0	21.5
Cambridgeshire PCT	17.8	15.5	20.1
ENGLAND	27.5	27.3	27.8

Source: The NHS Information Centre for health and social care. © Crown Copyright. Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators / Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base (www.nchod.nhs.uk or nww.nchod.nhs.uk), release: August 2010

#### Mean number of teeth affected by decay in 5 year old children in academic year 2007/08

Area	Mean	95% CI LL	95% CI UL
Cambridge	0.54	0.33	0.75
East Cambridgeshire	0.49	0.30	0.68
Fenland	1.13	0.79	1.47
Huntingdonshire	0.58	0.37	0.79
South Cambridgeshire	0.57	0.36	0.79
Cambridgeshire PCT	0.64	0.54	0.75
ENGLAND	1.11	1.10	1.12

Source: The NHS Information Centre for health and social care. © Crown Copyright Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators / Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base (www.nchod.nhs.uk or nww.nchod.nhs.uk), release: August 2010

## Child & adolescent mental health

### Estimated number of children with mental disorders

These tables give estimates of the number of children with a mental disorder and autism in Cambridgeshire. They are prevalence estimates applied from national studies to the local child population, and are unlikely to be truly reflective of patterns of mental illness across the county. In the absence of robust, accurate local data it is only possible to estimate.

In general boys have a higher prevalence of mental disorder than girls, and the more common disorders are conduct and emotional disorders.

#### Estimated number of children by age with a mental disorder in Cambridgeshire, mid 2008

Local Authority	5-10 years			11-16 years			5-16 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Cambridge	328	156	484	384	289	674	713	445	1,157
East Cambridgeshire	308	141	447	354	276	631	662	417	1,078
Fenland	324	168	497	469	403	877	793	571	1,375
Huntingdonshire	620	294	912	844	648	1,494	1,464	942	2,406
South Cambridgeshire	542	267	812	682	534	1,219	1,223	800	2,031
Cambridgeshire	2,123	1,025	3,152	2,733	2,150	4,896	4,856	3,174	8,047

Source: The mental health of children and adolescents in Great Britain, Office for National Statistics and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group – Mid 2008 population estimates. *Although this survey report uses the term, mental disorder, in relation to children, there is recognition that this terminology can cause concern. (NHS Health Advisory Service, 1995)*

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Estimated number of children aged 5-15 years by mental disorder in Cambridgeshire, LAD, mid 2008

Local Authority	Emotional disorders			Conduct disorders			Hyperkinetic disorders			Less common disorders		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Cambridge	179	233	415	434	211	650	150	22	168	110	43	146
East Cambridgeshire	166	215	383	401	195	601	139	20	155	101	40	135
Fenland	195	281	474	472	255	744	164	26	192	120	52	167
Huntingdonshire	361	472	837	875	428	1,313	303	44	339	222	88	294
South Cambridgeshire	306	414	722	740	375	1,132	257	38	293	188	77	254

Source: The mental health of children and adolescents in Great Britain, Office for National Statistics and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group – Mid 2008 population estimates.

Although this survey report uses the term, mental disorder, in relation to children, there is recognition that this terminology can cause concern. (NHS Health Advisory Service, 1995)

### Estimated number of children aged 5–16 years in Cambridgeshire with Autistic Spectrum Disorders.

Age band	Sex	% with Autism Spectrum Disorder	Estimated number in Cambridgeshire
5-10 years	Boys	1.9	400
	Girls	0.1	20
	All	1	410
11-16 years	Boys	1	220
	Girls	0.5	100
	All	0.8	340
All	Boys	1.4	600
	Girls	0.3	120
	All	0.9	750

Source: Mental Health of children and young people in Great Britain, 2004, National Statistics and mid 2007 population estimates, Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group.

**Note: Totals may not agree due to rounding.**

In the 'Joint Strategic Needs Assessment' (JSNA) document from June 2008, 1,200 children in total were estimated to have autistic spectrum disorder, with the highest numbers in Huntingdonshire (350) and South Cambridgeshire (almost 300). In January 2007, 686 pupils had a statement of special educational need for autistic spectrum disorder.

## Stay safe

### Accidents

#### Road traffic casualties

The number of children killed in traffic accidents in Cambridgeshire is generally very low, but small numbers mean that patterns fluctuate from year to year. The following table shows mortality rates from road traffic accidents in children under 15 years averaged over the three year period 2007-2009. In this period fatal road traffic accidents involving children were recorded in Fenland (Please note that due to small numbers the rates are presented to avoid disclosure).

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Mortality from land transport accidents, Age specific rate per 100,000, 2007-2009

Area	Males		Females		Persons	
	1-4 Years	5-14 Years	1-4 Years	5-14 Years	1-4 Years	5-14 Years
Cambridge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Cambridgeshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fenland	0.0	0.0	17.6	12.7	8.5	6.3
Huntingdonshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Cambridgeshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambridgeshire PCT	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.0
ENGLAND	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators (downloaded March 2011)

### Personal safety

Views on personal safety come from the children and young people via two separate surveys conducted in schools. The 'Tell Us 4' survey conducted in late 2009, a total of 2,133 young people in Cambridgeshire took part and asked pupils how safe they felt going to and from school. 39% felt very safe, chiefly because they knew people in the area, and 46% felt quite safe, suggesting that better street lighting and safer roads would help them feel safer. Only 2% said they did not feel very safe, suggesting that more police on the streets and more protection from bullies and gangs would help. These patterns largely reflect national responses. As part of the Health Related Behaviour Survey pupils in Years 8 and 10 were asked to rate how safe they feel going out after dark and during the day. As can be expected, the proportion feeling unsafe rises after dark. Younger pupils have particular fears, with high rates of Year 8 girls saying they feel unsafe or very unsafe going out after dark, with concerns greatest amongst those living in Cambridge City. Rates are also high for Year 10 girls in Fenland.

**Safety: How do you rate your safety when going out after dark in the area where you live? Proportion who answered 'Very unsafe' or 'Unsafe'**

Local Authority	Year 8			Year 10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cambridge City	19%	24%	22%	14%	16%	15%
East Cambridgeshire	21%	20%	20%	21%	16%	19%
Fenland	17%	21%	19%	14%	25%	20%
Huntingdonshire	17%	20%	19%	14%	14%	14%
South Cambridgeshire	15%	18%	17%	11%	14%	13%
Cambridgeshire	18%	21%	19%	15%	17%	16%

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey – Cambridgeshire 2008

### Bullying

The Health Related Behaviour Survey asked Year 8 and Year 10 pupils about their experiences of bullying at or near school. As the table shows, Year 8 pupils have greater experience of bullying, particularly girls.

**Have you been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months? Proportion who responded 'yes'**

Local Authority	Year 8			Year 10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cambridge City	27%	28%	28%	20%	19%	20%
East Cambridgeshire	30%	30%	30%	22%	26%	24%
Fenland	26%	32%	29%	13%	26%	20%
Huntingdonshire	27%	32%	30%	20%	18%	19%
South Cambridgeshire	26%	25%	26%	18%	22%	20%
Cambridgeshire	27%	29%	28%	19%	22%	21%

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey – Cambridgeshire 2008

Bullying by calls or text messages to mobile phones increases with age and is noticeably higher for girls than boys. It appears to be an issue in Fenland. The figures below are for phone calls/text messages.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

**How often have you received a nasty/threatening phone call/text message?  
(Percentage answering at least once per month).**

Local Authority	Year 8			Year 10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cambridge City	3%	4%	4%	2%	5%	4%
East Cambridgeshire	3%	5%	4%	3%	6%	5%
Fenland	3%	6%	5%	3%	7%	5%
Huntingdonshire	2%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%
South Cambridgeshire	4%	5%	5%	3%	5%	4%
Cambridgeshire	3%	5%	4%	3%	6%	5%

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey – Cambridgeshire 2008

It seems that the younger pupils are more afraid to go to school because of bullying, but with girls in Fenland showing high rates. Rates are also high for Year 8 males in East Cambs.

**Do you ever feel afraid of going to school because of bullying? Proportion answering 'Often' or 'Very Often'**

	Year 8		Year 10	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cambridge City	9%	8%	5%	7%
East Cambridgeshire	11%	9%	6%	7%
Fenland	7%	10%	5%	9%
Huntingdonshire	8%	9%	6%	5%
South Cambridgeshire	8%	7%	5%	5%
Cambridgeshire	9%	9%	5%	7%

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey – Cambridgeshire 2008

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Child protection

#### Referrals of Children in Need

Just over 6,100 children aged under 18 were referred to Social Care during the financial year 2010/11, approximately 4.8% of the child population of Cambridgeshire. The table below gives details by Locality of residence (although in some cases the child's postcode was not available so that the data could not be coded and analysed). Referrals are shown as a rate per 10,000 child population. Note that there were changes to the way that referrals were handled throughout the period April 2009 to March 2010 as initial administration was gradually transferred to the Contact Centre.

#### Referrals to Social Care between April 10 and March 11 by Locality of residence

Locality	Total referrals	0-17 population	Referrals per 10,000 population under 18
ECF/1	628	7739	811
ECF/2	558	8527	654
ECF/3	158	3300	479
ECF/4	371	9669	384
ECF/5	353	8592	411
<b>ECF</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>37827</b>	<b>547</b>
H/1	340	8833	385
H/2	644	10926	589
H/3	477	11057	431
H/4	171	4554	375
<b>H</b>	<b>1632</b>	<b>35370</b>	<b>461</b>
SCC/1	800	12100	661
SCC/2	672	13464	499
SCC/3	203	6567	309
SCC/4	441	11963	369
SCC/5	290	8408	345
<b>SCC</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>52502</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>6106</b>	<b>125699</b>	<b>486</b>

Source: ONE Database and Exeter GP Registration System, October 2010 download

#### Referrals by age and Area of residence, per 10,000 child population

Locality	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	Total
ECF	541	535	536	589	547
H	448	493	436	475	461
SCC	443	421	443	566	458
<b>Cambs</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>486</b>

Source: ONE Database and Exeter GP Registration System, October 2010 download

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

The ward table shows how referral rates vary across the county, with 'hotspots' in Huntingdon North, North and East Cambridge, Wisbech and surrounding villages. Of the 25 wards in the top quintile listed below, 14 are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, 3 in Huntingdonshire and 8 in South Cambridgeshire and City.

### Referrals of Children in Need per 10,000 population under 18 2010/11: Top 20% Wards

Locality	Ward	Referrals	Referrals per 10,000 population under 18
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	66	1434.8
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	150	1043.1
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	54	1018.9
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	90	922.1
ECF/2	March West	117	887.7
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	44	876.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	46	831.8
ECF/1	Wisbech Kirkgate	37	811.4
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	72	773.4
ECF/3	Whittlesey Kingsmoor	33	765.7
ECF/2	Chatteris Slade Lode	41	702.1
ECF/2	March East	90	668.2
ECF/3	Whittlesey Lattersey	35	650.6
ECF/5	Soham North	66	635.2
H/2	Huntingdon North	299	1595.5
H/3	Ramsey	119	639.1
H/1	St Neots Priory Park	85	632.4
SCC/2	Abbey	236	1178.2
SCC/1	King's Hedges	191	1055.2
SCC/1	East Chesterton	174	973.7
SCC/1	Arbury	151	923.0
SCC/5	Longstanton	45	830.3
SCC/3	The Abingtons	30	662.3
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	119	633.3
SCC/4	Bourn	174	619.9
	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>6106</b>	<b>485</b>

Source: ONE Database and Exeter GP Registration System, October 2010 download

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Child Protection: children subject to a Child Protection (CP) Plan

On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 there were 332 children under 18 subject to a CP Plan in Cambridgeshire, equivalent to 0.26% of the county's child population.

#### Children with a Child Protection Plan at 31st March 2011, by Locality of residence

Locality	Total	0-17 population	Children with a child protection plan per 10,000 population under 18
ECF/1	54	7739	69.8
ECF/2	33	8527	38.7
ECF/3	12	3300	36.4
ECF/4	13	9669	13.4
ECF/5	14	8592	16.3
<b>ECF</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>37827</b>	<b>33.3</b>
H/1	12	8833	13.6
H/2	61	10926	55.8
H/3	37	11057	33.5
H/4	19	4554	41.7
<b>H</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>35370</b>	<b>36.5</b>
SCC/1	31	12100	25.6
SCC/2	24	13464	17.8
SCC/3	2	6567	3.0
SCC/4	14	11963	11.7
SCC/5	6	8408	7.1
<b>SCC</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>52502</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>125699</b>	<b>26.4</b>

Source: ONE Database and Exeter GP Registration System, October 2010 download

The analysis by age given in the table below shows that rates are highest for young children aged 0-4 years, and lowest for young people aged 15-17 years.

#### Children with a child protection plan: rate by age and Area of residence, per 10,000 child population

Locality	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	Total
ECF	38.6	37.2	34.0	18.0	33.3
H	55.0	42.3	28.4	12.7	36.5
SCC	18.7	16.4	12.9	7.8	14.7
<b>Cambs</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>

Source: ONE Database and Exeter GP Registration System, October 2010 download

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Looked After Children (LAC)

This data is taken from records validated for the statutory return made at the end of the financial year 2009/10, which provides a snapshot picture of children in the care of Cambridgeshire County Council. As far as possible the analysis is based on the home postcodes of children at the time they were taken into care, but in some cases these have been replaced with postcodes for more recent parental addresses. The intention is to show where the children were taken into care from, not where they currently live. Home postcodes are not available for all looked after children, in particular for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC). Numbers are expressed as a rate per 10,000 population under 18 to facilitate comparison.

### LAC as at 31st March 2011, by Locality of residence

Locality	Total	0-17 population	LAC per 10,000 population under 18
ECF/1	45	7739	58.1
ECF/2	36	8527	42.2
ECF/3	10	3300	30.3
ECF/4	34	9669	35.2
ECF/5	22	8592	25.6
<b>ECF</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>37827</b>	<b>38.9</b>
H/1	34	8833	38.5
H/2	55	10926	50.3
H/3	38	11057	34.4
H/4	21	4554	46.1
<b>H</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>35370</b>	<b>41.8</b>
SCC/1	59	12100	48.8
SCC/2	53	13464	39.4
SCC/3	7	6567	10.7
SCC/4	20	11963	16.7
SCC/5	10	8408	11.9
<b>SCC</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>52502</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>125699</b>	<b>35.3</b>

Source: ONE Database and Exeter GP Registration System, October 2009 download

The following table gives an analysis of county LAC rates per 10,000 population by age group. Note that the highest LAC rate is for young people aged 15-17. Rates for 0-4yrs and 5-9yrs are both considerably lower than the county rate.

### LAC as at 31 March 2011: County rate per 10,000 population by age

Locality	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	Total
ECF	31	29	44	57	39
H	23	36	41	80	42
SCC	23	20	24	58	28
<b>Cambs</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: ONE Database and Exeter GP Registration System, October 2010 download

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Enjoy & Achieve

#### School context

#### Residency & schooling

This analysis uses data from the January 2011 School Census returns for maintained schools in Cambridgeshire. It does not include children who live in Cambridgeshire but attend school in another county or in the independent sector.

The table shows that across the county 95.0% of children attend a primary school in the Locality in which they live, dropping to 89.7% at secondary education. The patterns are likely to be influenced by accessibility and transport as much as through parental choice.

#### Residence & Schooling by Locality, January 2011

	Cambridgeshire school pupils resident in Locality	Attending Cambridgeshire PRIMARY school in Locality in which live		Attending Cambridgeshire SECONDARY school in Locality in which live	
		Number *	%	Number**	%
ECF/1	4360	2721	98.3	1322	83.1
ECF/2	5646	2910	96.7	2469	93.7
ECF/3	2282	1202	97.8	1015	96.4
ECF/4	6046	3523	98.3	1999	81.2
ECF/5	5199	2915	96.3	1985	91.4
<b>ECF</b>	<b>23533</b>	<b>13271</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>8790</b>	<b>88.7</b>
H/1	5105	2165	91.6	2567	93.6
H/2	7273	3903	96.8	2968	91.5
H/3	6852	3746	96.2	2493	84.3
H/4	3199	1305	79.0	1448	93.5
<b>H</b>	<b>22429</b>	<b>11119</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>9476</b>	<b>90.3</b>
SCC/1	7115	4023	93.1	2448	87.6
SCC/2	6998	4025	92.8	2380	89.5
SCC/3	3720	2038	95.7	1499	94.2
SCC/4	6797	3909	96.7	2476	89.9
SCC/5	5011	2853	94.9	1827	91.1
<b>SCC</b>	<b>29641</b>	<b>16848</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>10630</b>	<b>90.0</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>75603</b>	<b>41238</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>28896</b>	<b>89.7</b>

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on Datastore)

\* = includes Nursery and Special Schools

\*\* = includes Special schools

#### Special Educational Needs

Currently 3.2% of pupils in Cambridgeshire schools have a statement of special educational need, rising to 9.8% with significant identified need if pupils assessed as School Action Plus are included as well. Patterns vary across the county and can reflect management response as much as incidence of need. The highest proportion of pupils with either a statement or at School Action Plus live in Wisbech, although numbers are higher in Cambridge North and Cambridge South. The lowest percentages are in Cottenham & Swavesey and Ramsey, Sawtry and Yaxley localities. (Note that these figures include children taught in both mainstream and special schools in Cambridgeshire, but does not include those attending independent schools or schools outside the county).

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Incidence of Special Educational Need January 2011, by Locality of residence

Locality Code	All pupils Jan 11	No Special Educational Need	School Action	School Action Plus	Statement	% statement +SA+
ECF/1	4360	2895	870	401	194	13.6
ECF/2	5646	4265	772	440	169	10.8
ECF/3	2282	1614	397	204	67	11.9
ECF/4	6046	4861	692	339	154	8.2
ECF/5	5199	4083	589	353	174	10.1
<b>ECF</b>	<b>23533</b>	<b>17718</b>	<b>3320</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>10.6</b>
H/1	5105	3981	631	315	178	9.7
H/2	7273	5534	972	501	266	10.5
H/3	6852	5408	794	437	213	9.5
H/4	3199	2622	329	166	82	7.8
<b>H</b>	<b>22429</b>	<b>17545</b>	<b>2726</b>	<b>1419</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>9.6</b>
SCC/1	7115	5519	900	436	260	9.8
SCC/2	6998	5492	850	430	226	9.4
SCC/3	3720	2948	395	249	128	10.1
SCC/4	6797	5383	773	462	179	9.4
SCC/5	5011	4172	489	222	128	7.0
<b>SCC</b>	<b>29641</b>	<b>23514</b>	<b>3407</b>	<b>1799</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>75603</b>	<b>58777</b>	<b>9453</b>	<b>4955</b>	<b>2418</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on Datastore)

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

Of the 25 wards in the 20% with the highest incidence of special educational need (statement and School Action Plus), 15 are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, 5 in Huntingdonshire and 5 in South Cambridgeshire and City.

### **Children with a statement of SEN or assessed as School Action Plus as percentage of pupils living in the ward January 2011: top 20% for Cambridgeshire**

Locality	Ward	School Action Plus or Early Years Action Plus	Number with a Statement of SEN	% statement +SA+
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	101	46	16.8
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	39	12	15.9
ECF/3	Bassenhally	20	13	15.6
ECF/3	Kingsmoor	34	10	15.5
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	51	37	15.3
ECF/1	Parson Drove and Wisbech St Mary	62	31	15.0
ECF/3	Whittlesey Delph	31	12	13.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	29	14	13.1
ECF/2	The Mills	31	14	13.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	61	15	12.4
ECF/1	Wisbech Kirkgate	20	13	12.4
ECF/2	March East	77	29	11.8
ECF/3	Whittlesey St Marys	27	8	11.6
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	22	7	11.5
ECF/5	Bottisham	39	21	11.4
H/2	Huntingdon North	168	59	16.5
H/1	St Neots Eaton Socon	55	19	13.8
H/3	Ramsey	118	48	13.7
H/2	Huntingdon East	102	61	13.1
H/2	Upwood and The Raveleys	42	20	11.3
SCC/2	Abbey	158	51	16.9
SCC/1	King's Hedges	119	46	14.8
SCC/4	Meldreth	32	8	14.8
SCC/1	East Chesterton	94	60	13.9
SCC/4	Bassingbourn	67	18	12.2
	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>4955</b>	<b>2418</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on OCYPS Datastore)

The following table shows the proportion of pupils with an identified special educational need in each of the classified OfSTED types of need. Across the county 2.5% of pupils have a Moderate Learning Difficulty, with rates particularly high in Wisbech, March and Chatteris, and Bottisham, Burwell and Soham.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Primary SEN types for pupils with a statement or Schools Action Plus: January 2011

	All pupils Jan 11	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties	Hearing Impairment	Moderate Learning Difficulty	Multi-Sensory Impairment	Other Difficulty/Disability	Physical Disability	Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	Severe Learning Difficulty	Specific Learning Difficulty	Speech, Language & Communication Needs	Visual Impairment	Total statement & SA+
ECF/1	4360	43	1.0	214	4.9	7	0.2	130	3.0		0.0	8	0.2	13.6
ECF/2	5646	54	1.0	189	3.3	7	0.1	114	2.0	***	0.0	28	0.5	10.8
ECF/3	2282	27	1.2	54	2.4	***	0.1	101	4.4	***	0.0	18	0.8	11.9
ECF/4	6046	58	1.0	90	1.5	7	0.1	149	2.5		0.0	19	0.3	8.2
ECF/5	5199	57	1.1	155	3.0	9	0.2	63	1.2		0.0	21	0.4	10.1
<b>ECF</b>	<b>23533</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
H/1	5105	74	1.4	133	2.6	13	0.3	92	1.8		0.0	10	0.2	9.7
H/2	7273	89	1.2	188	2.6	14	0.2	126	1.7	***	0.0	28	0.4	10.5
H/3	6852	90	1.3	159	2.3	7	0.1	132	1.9		0.0	32	0.5	9.5
H/4	3199	27	0.8	71	2.2	***	0.1	39	1.2	***	0.1	19	0.6	7.8
<b>H</b>	<b>22429</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>
SCC/1	7115	76	1.1	102	1.4	13	0.2	156	2.2	***	0.0	26	0.4	9.8
SCC/2	6998	61	0.9	190	2.7	14	0.2	91	1.3	***	0.0	25	0.4	9.4
SCC/3	3720	29	0.8	52	1.4	7	0.2	108	2.9		0.0	22	0.6	10.1
SCC/4	6797	66	1.0	166	2.4	7	0.1	104	1.5	***	0.0	73	1.1	9.4
SCC/5	5011	40	0.8	90	1.8	9	0.2	73	1.5	***	0.0	10	0.2	7.0
<b>SCC</b>	<b>29641</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Cambs</b>	<b>75603</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1853</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: School Census January 2011 (2011 Child Database held on Datastore)

### Early Years

Research suggests that, by the age of three, children from disadvantaged backgrounds (in terms of poverty and parental education) are already up to a year behind more advantaged children (National Children's Bureau, 2007), and that there is evidence of an attainment gap by the age of two (Sutton Trust, 2010).

### Outcomes in Foundation Stage Profile

The Foundation Stage Profile (FSP) provides a summary of a child's development at the end of the Reception Year, based on professional observations and assessments made against the National Early Learning Goals. The curriculum covers six areas of learning: personal, social and emotional development (3 assessment scales); communication, language and

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

literacy (3 assessment scales); mathematical development (3 assessment scales); knowledge and understanding of the world (1 assessment scale); physical development (1 assessment scale), and creative development (1 assessment scale).

The Profile captures the Early Learning Goals as a set of thirteen assessment scales, each of which has nine points.

a) The first three points (1-3) are the 'stepping stones'. Most children will achieve all of these three points before they achieve any of the Early Learning Goals, but there may be some who experience difficulties and require specialist support.

b) The next five points (4-8) are drawn from the Early Learning Goals themselves. They are presented in order of difficulty, but a child may achieve a later point without having achieved some or all of the earlier points.

c) The final point (9) in each stage describes a child who has achieved all the points from 1-8 on that scale and is working consistently beyond the level of the Early Learning Goals.

National Foundation Stage Profile scores in 2010 showed that the majority of children are working securely within the Early Learning Goals (six points or more) for all assessments. A lower proportion of Cambridgeshire children (50%) achieved six points or more on the assessment scales than was the case nationally (51%)

### FSP 2010: percentage achieving six points or more in each area of learning

	Cambridgeshire	England
Personal, Social & Emotional Development (PSE) (3 Scales)	75	77
Communication, Language & Literacy (CLL) (3 scales)	59	59
PSE & CLL Scales (7 scales)	55	56
Mathematical Development (3 Scales)	74	72
Knowledge & Understanding of the World (1 Scale)	83	83
Physical Development (1 Scale)	89	91
Creative Development (1 Scale)	90	82
All Areas of Learning (13 Scales)	50	51

Source: DfE Statistical Bulletin SFR28/2010

### FSP 2010: overall achievement

	Cambridgeshire	England
% achieving 78 points or more across all 13 scales	79	77
% achieving a good level of overall achievement (78 points or more across all 13 scales and a score of 6 or more in each of the PSE & CLL scales)	55	56
Average point score (mean)	88.0	86.9
Mean point score for lowest 20% of achievers	61.6	60.6

Source: DCFS Statistical Bulletin SFR28/2010

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

In common with all authorities, Cambridgeshire places a particular focus on the lowest 20% of achievers and has a target to narrow the gap between their achievement and the county average. There is evidence that a disproportionate number of children from the following groups fall within the 'lowest 20%'. Boys; summer-born children; children eligible for a free school meal; children from 'Other White' or 'Any Other Ethnic' backgrounds; children of Bangladeshi, Black African, Black Caribbean, Gypsy Roma, Irish Traveller or Pakistani heritage; children with Bengali, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malayalam, Panjabi, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish or Urdu as a home language, and children with an identified special educational need.

The 26 wards shown below have the greatest proportion of children in the lowest 20% of achievers in the 2010 FSP. Most (15) are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, with 4 in Huntingdonshire, and 6 in South Cambridgeshire and City. The ward with the largest proportion of low achievers was Slade Lode (54%). The ward with the highest number of low achievers was King's Hedges (55 out of 106 children).

### Percentage of pupils with the lowest 20% of FSP scores: Top 20% Wards

Locality	Ward	Number of pupils assessed for FSP 2010	Within the Lowest 20% of achievers	% in Lowest 20% of achievers
ECF/2	Chatteris Slade Lode	26	14	53.8
ECF/2	Chatteris Wenneye	17	8	47.1
ECF/1	Clarkson	21	9	42.9
ECF/4	Ely South	60	24	40.0
ECF/2	Chatteris The Mills	29	11	37.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	29	10	34.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	75	25	33.3
ECF/5	Soham North	63	21	33.3
ECF/5	Dullingham Villages	9	***	33.3
ECF/4	Littleport West	33	10	30.3
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	20	6	30.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	24	7	29.2
ECF/1	Wisbech Elm and Christchurch	45	13	28.9
ECF/4	Ely North	105	27	25.7
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	52	13	25.0
H/3	Somersham	53	20	37.7
H/3	Elton and Folksworth	12	***	33.3
H/2	Huntingdon North	100	30	30.0
H/1	Bourn	180	51	28.3
SCC/1	King's Hedges	106	55	51.9
SCC/2	Abbey	106	41	38.7
SCC/4	Meldreth	25	8	32.0
SCC/1	Arbury	79	25	31.6
SCC/5	Waterbeach	57	16	28.1
SCC/4	Haslingfield and The Eversdens	24	6	25.0
	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>6386</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>19.9</b>

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than six

Source: CYPs MI Service using Child Database on Datastore

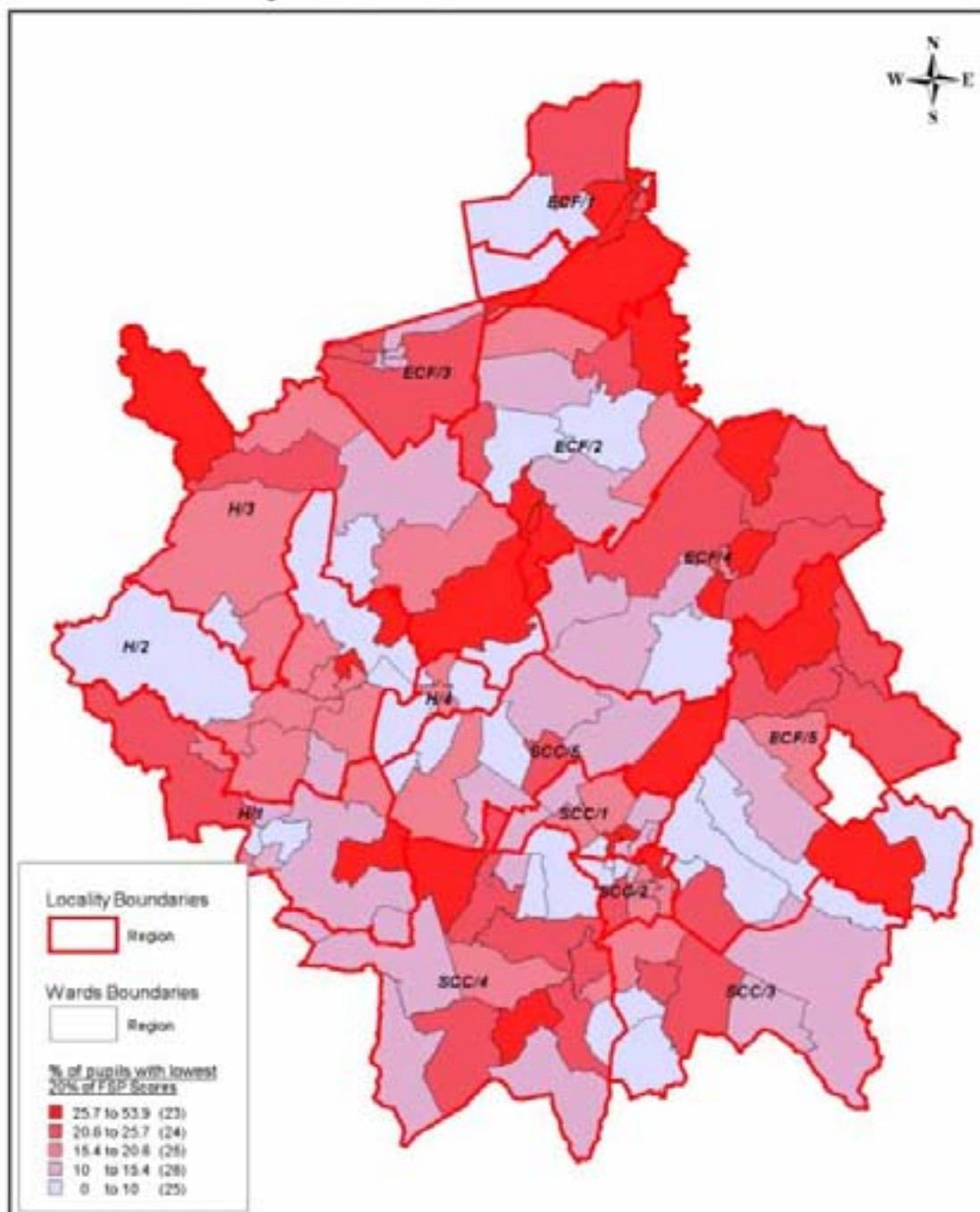
The map on the following page shows the distribution of children who in 2010 were in the Lowest 20% of FSP achievers. There are particular hotspots in Wisbech, the northern Fens, Huntingdonshire, East Cambridgeshire, and South Cambridgeshire and City.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

**Cambridgeshire: % of pupils with the lowest 20% of FSP Scores by Ward - 2010**



Scale (at A4): 1:390000

Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes copyright and may lead to prosecution. 10002306 2007

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Attendance at school

#### Attendance rates

Primary attendance in Cambridgeshire in the 2009/10 school year stood at 94.7%. Patterns vary across the county. In general primary attendance rates are lowest in Wisbech, March and Chatteris and parts of Cambridge City. They are highest in parts of South Cambridgeshire and rural Huntingdonshire.

#### Attendance rates of primary pupils 2009/10 by Locality of school

	Attendance sessions possible during the year	Total sessions of absence during the year	Average absence rate	Average Attendance Rate
ECF/1	746492	57005	7.6	92.4
ECF/2	819954	45836	5.6	94.4
ECF/3	308569	13884	4.5	95.5
ECF/4	887114	47491	5.4	94.6
ECF/5	802477	38886	4.8	95.2
<b>ECF</b>	<b>3564606</b>	<b>203102</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>
H/1	795906	41188	5.2	94.8
H/2	1018940	49863	4.9	95.1
H/3	1073603	49965	4.7	95.3
H/4	430463	20562	4.8	95.2
<b>H</b>	<b>3318912</b>	<b>161578</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>
SCC/1	1041809	59962	5.8	94.2
SCC/2	961030	53497	5.6	94.4
SCC/3	630948	28412	4.5	95.5
SCC/4	1022492	48734	4.8	95.2
SCC/5	743817	40566	5.5	94.5
<b>SCC</b>	<b>4400096</b>	<b>231171</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>94.7</b>
<b>Cambs</b>	<b>11283614</b>	<b>595851</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>94.7</b>

Attendance rates are generally **well below** the county average in the following pupil groups:

- Those eligible for a free school meal (91.7%)
- Those from the following minority ethnic groups (though some numbers are small): Gypsy/Roma (81.2%); Irish Traveller (63.6%); Pakistani (91.1%); Bangladeshi (91.1%)
- Those whose home language is an East European language (91.0%)

Attendance rates are generally **above** the county average in the following pupil groups:

- Those from the following minority ethnic groups (though some numbers are small): Black African (96.0%); Chinese (95.7%)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Attendance rates of secondary pupils 2009/10 by Locality of school

	Attendance sessions possible during the year	Total sessions of absence during the year	Average absence rate	Average Attendance Rate
ECF/1	406486	39079	9.6	90.4
ECF/2	783880	54346	6.9	93.1
ECF/3	288408	19440	6.7	93.3
ECF/4	578902	43802	7.6	92.4
ECF/5	730985	53067	7.3	92.7
<b>ECF</b>	<b>2788611</b>	<b>209734</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>92.5</b>
H/1	683606	46778	6.8	93.2
H/2	792637	50665	6.4	93.6
H/3	745723	51318	6.9	93.1
H/4	463744	26754	5.8	94.2
<b>H</b>	<b>2685710</b>	<b>175515</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>93.5</b>
SCC/1	754577	50184	6.7	93.3
SCC/2	905539	61948	6.8	93.2
SCC/3	580464	34995	6.0	94.0
SCC/4	875086	59980	6.9	93.1
SCC/5	643392	42152	6.6	93.4
<b>SCC</b>	<b>3759058</b>	<b>249259</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>93.4</b>
<b>Cambs</b>	<b>9233379</b>	<b>634508</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>93.1</b>

The attendance rate for Cambridgeshire Secondary schools is now 93.1%.

The following tables show the proportion of pupils with low attendance / high absence in each Locality, together with the wards which have the highest proportion of pupils with over 20% absence.

### The proportion of primary pupils with an absence rate of 20% or more during 2009/10 school year by Locality of school

Locality Code	Total number of primary pupils with attendance records for year	Number with an absence rate of 20% or more	Pupils with absence rate of 20% or more as % total
ECF/1	2639	233	8.8
ECF/2	2687	98	3.6
ECF/3	1031	25	2.4
ECF/4	2976	85	2.9
ECF/5	2685	60	2.2
<b>ECF</b>	<b>12018</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>4.2</b>
H/1	2830	71	2.5
H/2	3431	88	2.6
H/3	3574	64	1.8
H/4	1417	31	2.2
<b>H</b>	<b>11252</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>2.3</b>
SCC/1	3521	171	4.9
SCC/2	3276	115	3.5
SCC/3	2093	37	1.8
SCC/4	3429	89	2.6
SCC/5	2482	110	4.4
<b>SCC</b>	<b>14801</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>38072</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>3.4</b>

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

The proportion of secondary pupils with an absence rate of 20% or more during 2009/10 school year by Locality of school

Locality Code	Total number of primary pupils with absence records for year	Number with an absence rate of 20% or more	Pupils with absence rate of 20% or more as % total
ECF/1	1410	213	15.1
ECF/2	2609	192	7.4
ECF/3	947	67	7.1
ECF/4	1927	172	8.9
ECF/5	2421	191	7.9
<b>ECF</b>	<b>9314</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>9.0</b>
H/1	2280	145	6.4
H/2	2609	161	6.2
H/3	2458	170	6.9
H/4	1513	69	4.6
<b>H</b>	<b>8860</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>6.2</b>
SCC/1	2538	182	7.2
SCC/2	3019	231	7.7
SCC/3	1905	111	5.8
SCC/4	2895	189	6.5
SCC/5	2124	126	5.9
<b>SCC</b>	<b>12481</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>30655</b>	<b>2219</b>	<b>7.2</b>

Attendance rate: recent trends, by Locality of school attended

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
ECF/1	93.6	92.9	92.4	89.6	90.7	90.4
ECF/2	94.5	94.5	94.4	92.1	92.6	93.1
ECF/3	95.2	95.7	95.5	94.1	93.8	93.3
ECF/4	95.2	94.8	94.6	91.9	91.8	92.4
ECF/5	95.2	95.1	95.2	93.7	93.4	92.7
<b>ECF</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.5</b>
H/1	95.2	95.3	94.8	92.8	92.8	93.2
H/2	95.5	95.6	95.1	93.7	93.6	93.6
H/3	95.4	95.3	95.3	92.5	92.6	93.1
H/4	95.5	95.4	95.2	91.6	93.4	94.2
<b>H</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>93.5</b>
SCC/1	94.4	94.5	94.2	92.5	92.8	93.3
SCC/2	94.3	93.9	94.4	91.8	92.6	93.2
SCC/3	95.7	95.8	95.5	93.8	94.2	94.0
SCC/4	95.5	95.6	95.2	93.0	93.4	93.1
SCC/5	95.0	94.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.4
<b>SCC</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.4</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>93.1</b>
England	94.7	94.7	94.8	92.7	92.8	93.2

Data source: Returns from schools to DfES. Taken from trend data on Datastore

The years in the table show the school year

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Unauthorised absence

Unauthorised absence from Cambridgeshire schools, measured through the percentage of half-day sessions missed through unauthorised absence. The following table page shows that at primary level, unauthorised absence rates are high across East Cambs and Fenland, Huntingdonshire areas. At secondary level rates are high in Wisbech and Cambridge North, with a significant increase at primary level in Huntingdonshire.

### Authorised absence

In the school year 2009/10 rates of authorised absence from Cambridgeshire schools remained at 4.3% in primary and 5.4% in secondary. The authorised absence rate at Cambridgeshire secondary schools is now in line with the national rate.

As can be seen from the following table , authorised absence rates remained static across the county, with the greatest decreases in Huntingdonshire, parts of South Cambridgeshire & Cambridge City and parts of Fenland. Rates of authorised absence are generally highest in Cambridge City, Fenland and East Cambridgeshire.

[Back to Contents](#)

### % half days missed through unauthorised absence: recent trends, by Locality of school attended

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
ECF/1	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.9	3.6	4.3
ECF/2	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.6	1.7
ECF/3	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.5
ECF/4	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.7	1.9
ECF/5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>ECF</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
H/1	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.8
H/2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0
H/3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
H/4	0.5	0.5	0.9	4.2	2.0	1.2
<b>H</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
SCC/1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.6
SCC/2	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.3	1.7	1.6
SCC/3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0
SCC/4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
SCC/5	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
<b>SCC</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
England	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4

Data source: Returns from schools to DfES. Taken from trend data on Datastore

The years in the table show the school year

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

% half days missed through authorised absence: recent trends, by Locality of school attended

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
ECF/1	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.5	5.7	5.3
ECF/2	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.6	4.8	5.2
ECF/3	4.0	3.3	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.2
ECF/4	4.3	4.5	4.6	6.1	5.5	5.7
ECF/5	4.2	4.1	4.1	5.6	5.9	6.5
<b>ECF</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>
H/1	4.3	4.1	4.4	5.8	5.9	6.1
H/2	3.7	3.6	4.0	5.0	5.3	5.4
H/3	4.0	4.1	3.8	6.0	5.9	5.2
H/4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	5.6	4.6
<b>H</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
SCC/1	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.1
SCC/2	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.3
SCC/3	3.9	3.7	3.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
SCC/4	4.1	3.9	4.2	5.6	5.3	5.5
SCC/5	4.1	4.6	4.5	5.7	5.7	5.6
<b>SCC</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
England	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.9	5.7	5.4

Data source: Returns from schools to DfES. Taken from trend data on Datastore

The years in the table show the school year

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Children out of school: Exclusions

There are no national standards on behaviour management, and schools vary in their exclusion practices. They also vary in their practice on reporting fixed-term exclusions. **It is difficult to make valid comparisons, particularly on fixed term exclusions.**

#### Permanent exclusions

Cambridgeshire has a low rate of permanent exclusions from school, with only one permanent exclusion from primary schools in the five year period up to 2007/08. In 2007/08 there were 8 permanent exclusions from secondary schools, broadly in line with recent figures. 80% of secondary schools did not make any permanent exclusions in 2007/08.

#### Fixed Term exclusions

Rates of fixed term exclusions in Cambridgeshire are below the national rate, but have increased in recent years, particularly from secondary schools. In 2007/08 there were 3,247 instances of fixed term exclusions from Cambridgeshire schools, 399 from primary schools, 2813 from secondary, 35 from special schools.

Most (76%) exclusions involve boys, but in recent years there has been a sharp increase in the number of girls excluded. There is evidence that disproportionate numbers of Black Caribbean and Traveller pupils are excluded from schools. A high proportion of excluded pupils are eligible for a free school meal – 25% of those excluded from primary schools in 2006/07 compared with 9% of the general primary population in Cambridgeshire.

In the 2007/08 school year, 44% of excluded pupils were excluded on more than one occasion, an increase from the previous year when the figure was 36%. 88% of all Fixed Term exclusions were for under 5 days; 8.5% were for a period between 5 to 9 days

Fixed term exclusions were highest in Wisbech, Ely, Littleport & Witchford.

#### Recent trends in Fixed Term exclusion: number of instances as % pupils on roll in each Locality

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
ECF/1	1.6	2.4	2.1	12.8	20.3	22.1
ECF/2	0.7	1.0	1.1	11.9	10.7	12.7
ECF/3	0.1	0.3	0.5	10.4	13.3	9.9
ECF/4	0.3	0.5	0.1	15.1	10.6	13.6
ECF/5	0.5	0.9	1.1	9.4	6.8	5.7
<b>ECF</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>
H/1	0.3	0.5	0.5	7.8	12.0	6.4
H/2	0.3	0.6	1.1	6.4	5.5	4.0
H/3	0.0	0.8	0.7	4.8	5.3	5.9
H/4	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.7	4.7	5.8
<b>H</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
SCC/1	1.6	0.9	0.6	13.3	9.6	11.6
SCC/2	0.6	0.3	0.3	11.3	8.2	5.6
SCC/3	0.1	2.0	1.0	7.2	6.3	7.4
SCC/4	0.2	0.8	1.0	5.1	8.3	5.4
SCC/5	0.2	0.9	0.3	4.2	5.3	5.5
<b>SCC</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>
England	Not available	Not available		<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	

Data source: Returns from schools to CYPS/dfES.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Pupil attainment

#### Standards at KS1

Pupils aged 7+ are assessed by their teachers at the end of Key Stage 1. The expected level of performance is Level 2. There are no tests (these ceased in 2004) and no statutory performance indicators for the end of KS1 National Curriculum Assessment.

#### Reading

Girls consistently out-perform boys in reading at KS1 and the 2010 results show that the 'gender gap' was unchanged at seven percentage points. The difference in performance in reading by boys and girls is a national issue, (8 percentage points in 2010) and not unique to Cambridgeshire. There are also variations by minority ethnic group, with pupils of Chinese, Pakistani and Mixed White/Black African heritage generally performing above, and pupils of Black African, Black Caribbean, Gypsy Roma and Irish Traveller heritage performing below the county average. Performance varies across Cambridgeshire, with lowest scores in Fenland and the highest in Huntingdonshire.

#### Trends in KS1 Reading: % Level 2 or above, by District of school attended

KS1 Reading % Level 2 +	ALL PUPILS						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridge City	85.8	87.6	84.2	83.7	81.3	86.7	84.0
East Cambs	87.5	86.2	86.8	84.8	84.7	85.3	85.9
Fenland	85.0	84.1	83.1	80.0	79.9	81.4	81.1
Huntingdonshire	87.4	89.5	89.5	88.9	86.6	88.4	87.8
South Cambs	88.2	89.2	87.9	86.4	87.1	87.8	86.6
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>85.6</b>

Source: KS1 trends produced by CYPS MI Service  
The years show the year the test was taken

#### Writing

Girls consistently out-perform boys in KS1 Writing, but the 2010 results show that the 'gender gap' narrowed, for the second year running (by two percentage points to nine percentage points). The difference in performance in writing by boys and girls is a national issue, (11 percentage points in 2010, in-line with 2009) and not unique to Cambridgeshire. There are also variations by minority ethnic group, with pupils of Chinese, Indian and Pakistani heritage pupils generally performing above, and pupils of Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean, Gypsy Roma and Irish Traveller heritage performing below the county average. Performance varies across Cambridgeshire, with lowest scores in Fenland, and highest in Huntingdonshire.

#### Trends in KS1 Writing: % Level 2 or above, by District of school attended

KS1 Writing % Level 2 +	ALL PUPILS						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridge City	84.4	86.3	84.2	82.8	75.8	80.8	80.3
East Cambs	83.9	84.8	84.3	81.6	81.7	79.8	82.9
Fenland	79.6	79.7	77.8	76.2	77.1	80.1	78.0
Huntingdonshire	84.6	87.9	86.5	86.8	84.3	85.0	85.0
South Cambs	85.8	86.4	85.6	83.0	83.2	83.9	84.1
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.7</b>

Source: KS1 trends produced by CYPS MI Service  
The years show the year the test was taken

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Mathematics

The 'gender gap' between the performance of girls and boys is much smaller in mathematics than in reading or writing, (less than one percentage point in 2010). Nationally, the gender gap was just over three percentage points (in-line with 2009).

As for reading and writing, there are variations by minority ethnic group, with pupils of Chinese heritage generally performing above, and pupils of Black African, mixed Black Caribbean/White, Gypsy Roma and Irish Traveller heritage performing below the county average. Performance varies across Cambridgeshire, with lowest scores in Cambridge City and Fenland, and highest in Huntingdonshire.

### Trends in KS1 Mathematics: % Level 2 or above, by District of school attended

KS1 Maths % Level 2 +	ALL PUPILS						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridge City	89.4	91.6	90.7	91.3	87.6	89.3	87.3
East Cambs	92.2	92.1	91.9	90.6	90.5	90.7	90.4
Fenland	87.5	88.9	89.6	87.4	85.7	88.2	87.0
Huntingdonshire	91.1	93.7	93.8	94.3	91.9	92.3	94.0
South Cambs	93.2	93.4	91.4	91.9	92.3	92.2	90.6
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>

Source: KS1 trends produced by CYPS MI Service  
The years show the year the test was taken

### KS1 performance in 2010

The table and map below show KS1 performance in 2010 analysed by where the child lives. They show the proportion of children aged 7 whose school performance was approximately two years behind, based on the expectation that children will progress one National Curriculum Level every two years. Analysis is based on performance in points rather than levels in order to produce an average score across subjects. An average point score of 9 is equivalent to Level 1. The 25 wards shown below had the greatest proportion of children with average point scores below 9. Most (10) are in Fenland, with 5 in both East and South Cambridgeshire, 3 in Cambridge City and 2 in Huntingdonshire. The wards with the greatest proportion of children with average point scores below 9 were Wisbech Doddington and Wisbech Medworth.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

**Percentage pupils with average point scores BELOW 9 in end of KS1 Tests 2009: Top 20% Wards for Cambridgeshire, by ward of residence**

Locality	Ward	Total candidates	Total with APS below 9	% with APS below 9
ECF/2	Doddington	31	***	16.1
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	21	***	14.3
ECF/2	Chatteris The Mills	32	***	12.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	26	***	11.5
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	64	7	10.9
ECF/3	Whittlesey Lattersey	24	***	8.3
ECF/2	Chatteris Birch	27	***	7.4
ECF/5	Burwell	68	***	7.4
ECF/5	Soham North	42	***	7.1
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	29	***	6.9
ECF/5	Soham South	58	***	6.9
ECF/2	March East	63	***	6.3
ECF/4	Stretham	48	***	6.3
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	51	***	5.9
ECF/4	Haddenham	70	***	5.7
H/3	Stilton	34	***	8.8
H/2	Huntingdon West	77	***	6.5
SCC/4	Bassingbourn	49	***	10.2
SCC/2	Abbey	89	9	10.1
SCC/2	Newnham	31	***	9.7
SCC/5	Bar Hill	43	***	9.3
SCC/4	Harston and Hauxton	26	***	7.7
SCC/3	Sawston	56	***	7.1
SCC/4	Comberton	29	***	6.9
SCC/1	East Chesterton	81	***	6.2
	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>6217</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Key: \*\*\* = fewer than 6

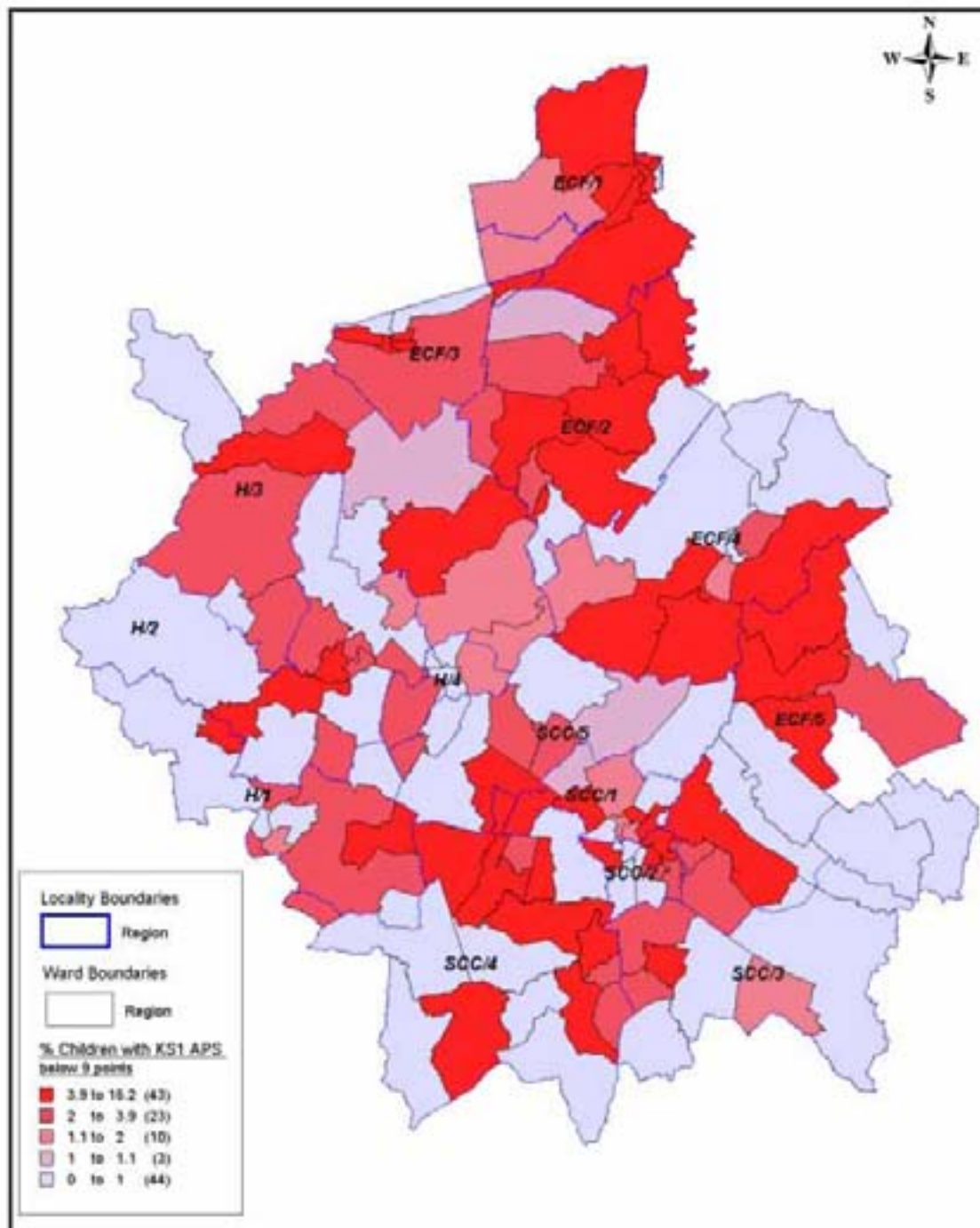
Source: CYPs MI Service using Child Database on Datastore

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Cambridgeshire: % of pupils with an average point score of 9 or below at Key Stage One by Ward - 2010



Scale (at A4): 1:399000

Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes copyright and may lead to prosecution. 100015001 2007

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Standards at KS2

National Curriculum tests in English and Maths are taken at the end of Key Stage 2 by pupils aged 11+. The National Curriculum tests in Science were discontinued after the 2009 academic year. From 2010, Key Stage 2 science at school level has been assessed by teacher assessment only; this takes account of pupils' practical grasp of the subject and is based on their attainment throughout the academic year across the full programme of study. In all three subjects the expected level of performance is Level 4.

Note. In 2010, just over 4000 (26%) schools nationally boycotted the KS2 tests.

#### English

Performance in the KS2 English Test varies across Cambridgeshire. In recent years the trend had been for pupils in South Cambridgeshire to achieve scores above the county average, and those in Cambridge City and Fenland to achieve below average scores. In 2010, pupils in South Cambridgeshire did achieve scores above the county average but the scores of pupils in Cambridge City, East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire were all in-line with the average with pupils resident in Fenland achieving significantly below the county average.

#### Comparative trends in KS2 English: by District of school attended

KS2 English Test % Level 4+	ALL PUPILS						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridge City	76.8	77.0	77.6	80.9	82.5	82.2	80.2
East Cambs	77.8	83.2	80.6	81.7	82.1	77.8	79.1
Fenland	74.6	77.9	75.9	73.5	80.5	72.8	72.9
Huntingdonshire	81.6	82.7	83.8	83.9	83.7	79.6	80.4
South Cambs	87.3	88.3	85.9	85.9	88.8	85.8	84.0
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>79.7</b>

Source: KS2 trends produced by CYPs MI Service  
The years show the year the test was taken

Girls consistently out-perform boys in the KS2 English Tests, with the 2010 results showing the 'gender gap' widening by two percentage points to eleven percentage points. The wide difference in performance in English by boys and girls is a national issue (9 percentage points in 2010) and not unique to Cambridgeshire. There are also variations in performance by minority ethnic group and in 2010, pupils of Chinese, Indian, Mixed Black African/White and Mixed Black Caribbean/White heritage performed above the county average, while pupils of Gypsy Roma, Irish Traveller and Pakistani heritage performed below the county average.

#### Mathematics

Performance in the KS2 Maths Tests varies across Cambridgeshire. The trend in recent years continued with pupils in South Cambridgeshire achieving scores above the county average, and those in Fenland achieving scores below average the county average.

#### Comparative trends in KS2 Maths: by District of school attended

KS2 Maths Test % Level 4+	ALL PUPILS						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridge City	71.2	70.9	74.6	75.1	79.6	77.8	78.2
East Cambs	75.1	78.4	76.7	76.8	78.9	76.9	76.7
Fenland	73.3	74.8	73.6	73.6	76.6	72.0	74.9
Huntingdonshire	77.6	78.0	80.3	79.1	77.6	79.7	79.6
South Cambs	82.6	84.7	84.2	84.6	86.0	82.9	85.1
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

Source: KS2 trends produced by CYPS MI Service  
The years show the year the test was taken

In Cambridgeshire in 2010, the same proportion of boys and girls achieved Level 4+ in Key Stage 2 maths, although there was a three percentage point gap, with boys outperforming girls at Level 5. This pattern was reflected nationally with no 'gender gap' at Level 4+ and a five percentage point 'gender gap' at Level 5. There are also variations in performance by minority ethnic group, with pupils of Chinese, Indian, Mixed Black African/White and Mixed Black Caribbean/White heritage performing above, and those of Bangladeshi, Black African, Gypsy Roma, Irish Traveller and Pakistani heritage performing below the county average.

### Science

The National Curriculum tests in Science were discontinued after the 2009 academic year and from 2010, Key Stage 2 science at school level has been assessed by teacher assessment only; this takes account of pupils' practical grasp of the subject and is based on their attainment throughout the academic year across the full programme of study.

Performance in the KS2 Science Teacher Assessment varies across Cambridgeshire. Note that this years Science results are Teacher Assessments and not comparable with figures used in previous reports

### Comparative trends in KS2 Science Teacher Assessments: by District of school attended

KS2 Science TA % Level 4 +	ALL PUPILS						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridge City	84.0	84.0	83.9	84.0	85.4	85.1	85.5
East Cambs	85.5	89.6	88.3	87.6	83.4	87.6	86.4
Fenland	85.5	85.7	83.7	83.7	86.6	83.3	86.2
Huntingdonshire	89.4	90.6	89.4	89.4	88.9	88.9	88.0
South Cambs	91.8	93.4	92.4	91.9	94.2	92.4	91.1
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>87.9</b>

← National Curriculum Test → Teacher Assessment

Source: KS2 trends produced by CYPS MI Service  
The years show the year the test was taken

### KS2 performance in 2010

The map and table on the following pages show KS2 performance in 2010 analysed by where the child lives. They show the proportion of children aged 11 whose school performance was approximately two years behind, based on the expectation that children will progress one National Curriculum Level every two years. Analysis is based on performance in points rather than levels in order to produce an average score across subjects. *An average point score of 21 is equivalent to Level 3 but note that this average is only for English and maths, not for English, maths and science as in previous years - therefore the information is not a direct comparison with previous Data Profiles.*

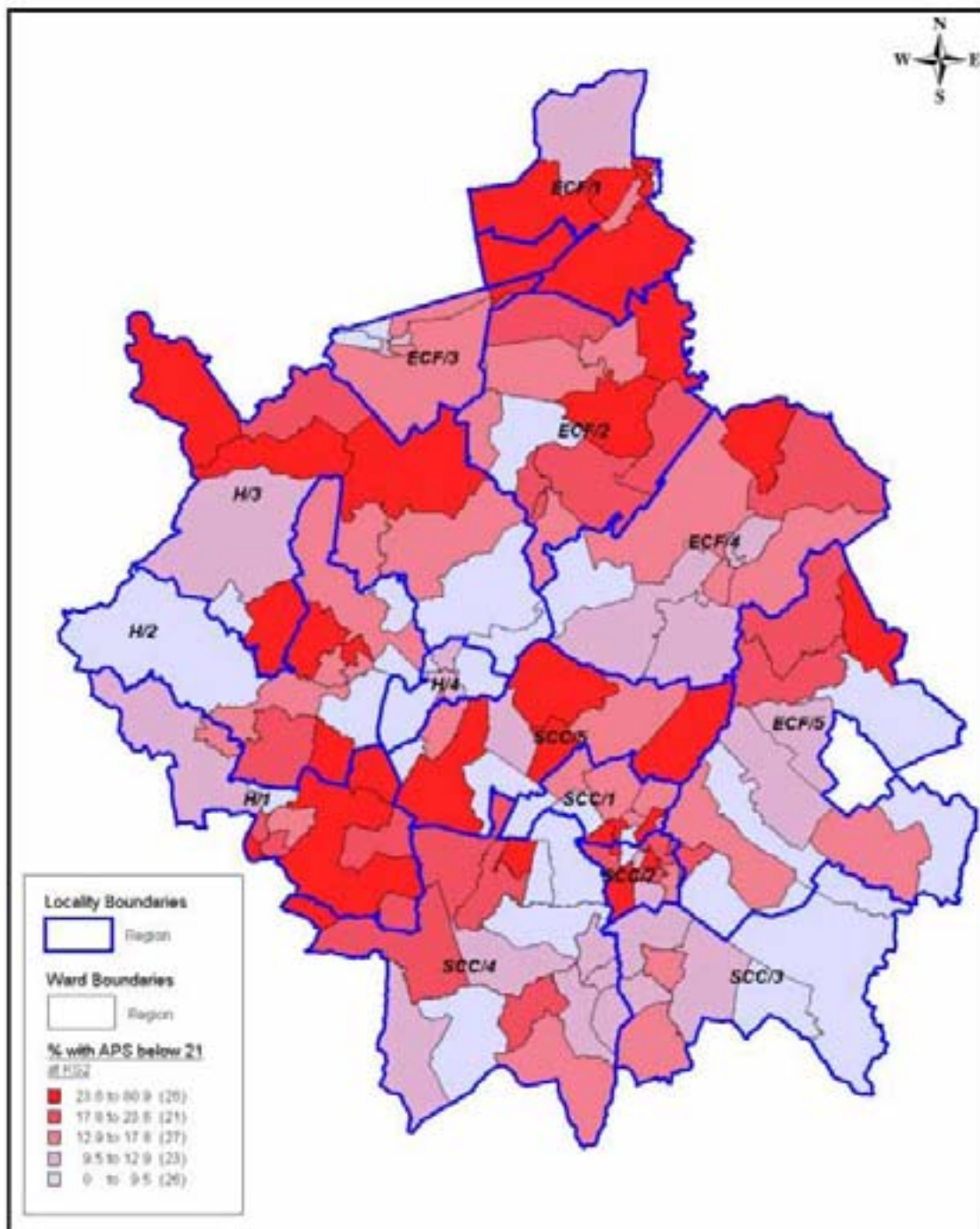
Waterbeach, Alconbury and the Stukeleys and Castle had the highest proportion of pupils with average point scores below 21 in end of KS2 Tests 2010. Of the 25 wards in the top quintile, 9 are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, 6 in Huntingdonshire and 10 in South Cambridgeshire and City.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

Cambridgeshire: % of pupils with an average point score of 21 or below at Key Stage Two by Ward - 2010



Scale (at A4): 1:390000

Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes copyright and may lead to prosecution. 50862/5085 2007

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Percentage pupils with average point scores BELOW 21 in end of KS2 Tests 2010: Top 20% Wards for Cambridgeshire

Locality	Ward	Total candidates	Total with APS 21 & below	% with APS below 21
ECF/2	Wimblington	25	19	76.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	85	39	45.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	46	17	37.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	25	8	32.0
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	50	15	30.0
ECF/5	Isleham	27	8	29.6
ECF/1	Parson Drove and Wisbech St Mary	41	12	29.3
ECF/4	Littleport West	57	16	28.1
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	23	***	26.1
H/3	Alconbury and The Stukeleys	34	27	79.4
H/3	Ramsey	76	26	34.2
H/2	Huntingdon North	84	28	33.3
H/3	Stilton	34	9	26.5
H/3	Elton and Folksworth	20	***	25.0
H/1	St Neots Eaton Socon	65	16	24.6
SCC/5	Waterbeach	47	38	80.9
SCC/1	Castle	29	23	79.3
SCC/2	Trumpington	41	24	58.5
SCC/5	Willingham and Over	86	42	48.8
SCC/1	Arbury	64	26	40.6
SCC/5	Papworth and Elsworth	41	15	36.6
SCC/5	Longstanton	15	***	33.3
SCC/4	Hardwick	31	9	29.0
SCC/1	East Chesterton	90	24	26.7
SCC/2	Romsey	48	12	25.0
	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>6195</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>19.2</b>

Key: \*\*\* = fewer than 6

Note: The Average Point Score for 2010 is only for English and maths and not for English, maths and science as in previous years, and therefore the information is not a direct comparison with that in previous profiles.

Source: OCYPS MI Service, taken from Child Database on OCYPS Datastore

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Standards in GCSE Examinations at end of KS4

The expected standard of performance at the end of Key Stage 4 is 5 or more GCSEs or their vocational equivalents including English and maths at grades A\*-C. In 2010 almost 59% of Cambridgeshire pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 attained this standard, but performance varied across the county. In Fenland 45% of candidates attained 5 or more GCSE grades A\*-C, compared to over 68% in South Cambridgeshire.

### GCSE attainment, 5 or more grades A\*-C, including English and Mathematics, 2010 by District of school attended

	No. of pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C	% pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C
Cambridge City	396	52.9
East Cambridgeshire	491	58.9
Fenland	445	44.6
Huntingdonshire	1065	57.1
South Cambridgeshire	1052	68.7
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>3577</b>	<b>58.9</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>341623</b>	<b>53.4</b>

Source: DCSF SFR 01/2011 & CYPS MI Service  
By district of school (includes Special School & PRU)

The following table shows trends in GCSE performance by secondary school pupils. It shows that performance is consistently highest in South Cambridgeshire and lowest in Fenland.

### Trends in GCSE attainment by SECONDARY school pupils, 5 or more grades A\*-C including English and Mathematics, 2004 to 2010 by District of school attended

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridge City	44	55	51	50	52	51	58
East Cambridgeshire	45	50	54	49	50	59	61
Fenland	30	34	36	36	40	43	45
Huntingdonshire	37	46	48	47	51	56	58
South Cambridgeshire	58	63	61	60	67	70	70
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>

Source: CYPS MI Service  
By district of school – figures have been rounded to avoid discrepancies between figures for the age group (used for historic data) and the end of KS4 cohort (used for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010)

The map and table below focus on young people achieving no GCSE grades A\*-C in 2010 by ward of residence. Many areas of Fenland, Cambridge City, together with pockets in Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire, had high levels of pupils with no GCSE grades A\*-C. Of the 25 wards in the top quintile, 12 are in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland, 4 in Huntingdonshire and 9 in South Cambridgeshire and City. In 2010, Medworth and Clarkson had the highest proportion of pupils with no GCSE grades above a D.

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Percentage pupils with no GCSE passes above grade D, 2010: Top 20% Wards for Cambridgeshire

Locality	Ward	With no A*-C	Total candidates	% No GCSE above D
ECF/1	Wisbech Medworth	***	14	42.9
ECF/1	Wisbech Clarkson	8	20	40.0
ECF/1	Wisbech Waterlees	27	68	39.7
ECF/1	Wisbech Kirkgate	11	34	32.4
ECF/1	Wisbech Hill	15	51	29.4
ECF/1	Wisbech Staithe	7	27	25.9
ECF/2	Chatteris Birch	8	31	25.8
ECF/1	Wisbech Peckover	***	16	18.8
ECF/1	Elm and Christchurch	9	50	18.0
ECF/1	Parson Drove and Wisbech St	6	35	17.1
ECF/5	The Wilbrahams	***	24	16.7
ECF/5	Soham North	8	57	14.0
H/1	St Neots Eynesbury	23	141	16.3
H/1	St Neots Eaton Socon	9	58	15.5
H/1	Gransden and The Offords	7	51	13.7
H/3	Yaxley and Farcet	***	30	13.3
SCC/2	Abbey	20	83	24.1
SCC/1	Arbury	17	73	23.3
SCC/1	King's Hedges	16	75	21.3
SCC/1	East Chesterton	17	86	19.8
SCC/2	Cherry Hinton	10	65	15.4
SCC/2	Newnham	***	20	15.0
SCC/3	Sawston	10	69	14.5
SCC/3	Whittlesford	***	28	14.3
SCC/4	The Mordens	***	21	14.3
	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>6210</b>	<b>9.0</b>

Source: CYPs MI Service

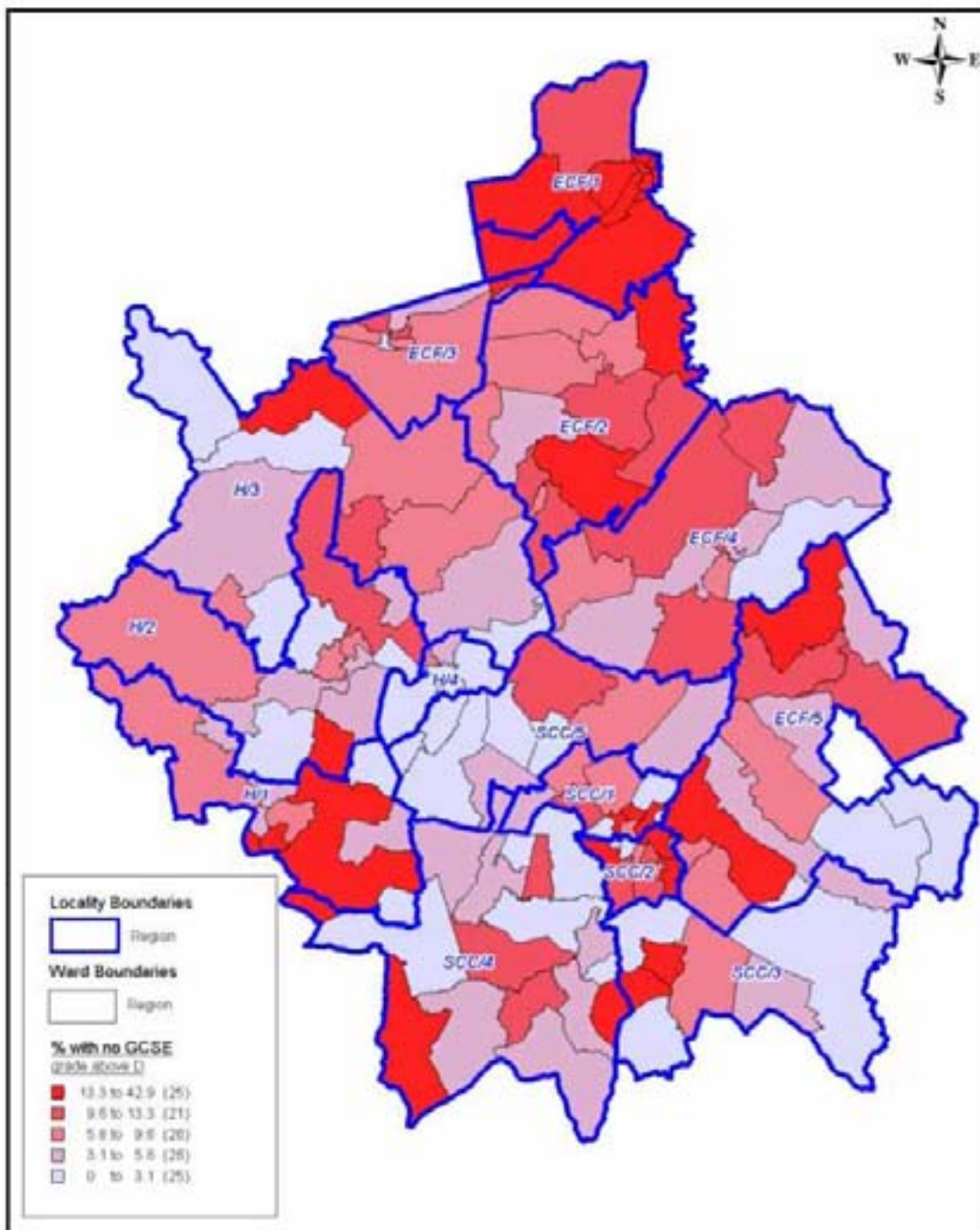
KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than 6

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

Cambridgeshire: % of children with no GCSE grades above D, by Ward - 2010



Scale (at A4): 1:250000

Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes copyright and may lead to prosecution. 50862/5085 2007

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

**Make a positive contribution**

### Youth Work (publicly funded)

#### Contact and participation in publicly funded youth activities

The table below shows the number of young people reached by the County council's youth workers during the financial year 2009/10 as a percentage of the county's youth population aged 13-19, together with the number of young people participating in activities.

The contact rate across Cambridgeshire in 2009/10 was 29.7%, an increase from the previous year's (2008/09) figure of 27.1%. East Cambs & Fenland has the highest contact rates, with other rates being high in Cambridge North and Sawston & Linton, the lowest rate being in St Neots. Participation rates are higher in South Cambridgeshire and City especially in Cottenham and Swavesey reflecting the high contact rate. The lowest rate is in St Neots, closely followed by Cambridge South and Bottisham Burwell and Soham.

#### Contact and Participation for young people aged 13-19 from April 2009 to March 2010

	13-19 population	Contact		Participation		Attendance
		No.	% pop	No.	% pop	
ECF/1	3069	909	29.6	382	12.4	2843
ECF/2	3488	1691	48.5	377	10.8	3405
ECF/3	1482	749	50.5	164	11.1	2764
ECF/4	3593	1039	28.9	371	10.3	3752
ECF/5	3386	1427	42.1	271	8.0	3915
<b>ECF</b>	<b>15018</b>	<b>5815</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>16679</b>
H/1	3560	277	7.8	153	4.3	5280
H/2	4205	1184	28.2	369	8.8	6299
H/3	4704	1507	32.0	420	8.9	6864
H/4	1895	514	27.1	278	14.7	3490
<b>H</b>	<b>14364</b>	<b>3482</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>21933</b>
SCC/1	5640	2286	40.5	754	13.4	7593
SCC/2	8873	1252	14.1	640	7.2	4305
SCC/3	2552	883	34.6	401	15.7	5108
SCC/4	4298	1339	31.2	739	17.2	8662
SCC/5	3094	932	30.1	590	19.1	3726
<b>SCC</b>	<b>24457</b>	<b>6692</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>3124</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>29394</b>
<b>County</b>	<b>53839</b>	<b>15989</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>5909</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>68006</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire Youth Service & Exeter GP Registration System, October 2009 download

#### Outcomes from youth work

The next table shows recorded and accredited outcomes for each Locality during the financial year 2009/10 as a percentage of the total youth population of that Locality. Recorded outcomes are highest in South Cambridgeshire & City, and East Cambs & Fenland, but lowest in Huntingdonshire. However, accredited outcomes are highest in South Cambridgeshire & City, closely followed by East Cambs & Fenland and lowest in Huntingdonshire.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Recorded and Accredited Outcomes April 2009 to March 2010, by Locality

	Recorded Outcomes		Accredited Outcomes	
	No.	%13-19 population	No.	%13-19 population
ECF/1	93	3.0	37	1.2
ECF/2	206	5.9	16	0.5
ECF/3	56	3.8	28	1.9
ECF/4	137	3.8	55	1.5
ECF/5	202	6.0	117	3.5
<b>ECF</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1.7</b>
H/1	30	0.8	21	0.6
H/2	181	4.3	18	0.4
H/3	128	2.7	74	1.6
H/4	89	4.7	84	4.4
<b>H</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1.4</b>
SCC/1	475	8.4	103	1.8
SCC/2	264	3.0	123	1.4
SCC/3	282	11.1	40	1.6
SCC/4	604	14.1	145	3.4
SCC/5	387	12.5	36	1.2
<b>SCC</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>County</b>	<b>3134</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire Youth Service & Exeter GP Registration System, October 2009 download

### Youth offending

#### Reprimands

Reprimands are usually given for first offences. Children given reprimands are not seen by the Youth Offending Service, but details are recorded. Records show that there were more boys than girls reprimanded during 2010/11, with comparatively high rates per 1000 population at ages 14 to 16 years, in, Whittlesey, Ely, Littleport and Witchford, St Ives, and Cambridge North and South localities.

#### Reprimands 2010/11 by Locality of residence, by 1000 population per age group

	Total male	Total female	Reprimands per 1000 population in age group									
			Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18	Overall
ECF/1	23	13	2.4	5.0	9.1	9.2	18.1	13.4	18.7	6.3		9.1
ECF/2	30	6	6.5	4.2	12.2	1.9	15.5	13.8	14.0	3.8		8.0
ECF/3	12	6	5.8	12.1	9.9	4.7	18.8	32.4	4.0	4.9		9.8
ECF/4	28	16			1.8	17.7	19.1	21.6	17.0	7.2		9.4
ECF/5	18	11		2.2	21.7	7.9	5.8	8.4	8.4	3.9		6.7
<b>ECF</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>		<b>8.4</b>
H/1	6	9			6.0	3.7	7.4	4.0	7.2			3.2
H/2	13	19		1.7	5.0	6.6	18.7	13.1	5.0	1.7		5.9
H/3	19	6			1.6	11.1	7.6	5.9	12.2			4.2
H/4	10	7					18.5	11.5	32.5			7.1
<b>H</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>		<b>4.9</b>
SCC/1	32	22			1.6	7.9	16.9	22.7	22.5	11.4		9.0
SCC/2	30	22			7.6	9.5	11.9	22.3	13.4	6.4		7.4
SCC/3	11	10		2.8	2.4	7.5	11.0	5.0	18.7	8.0		6.1
SCC/4	22	16		1.5	6.2	5.9	7.1	9.5	13.5	13.6		6.4
SCC/5	11	6				6.6	13.0	6.7	8.8	2.1		4.2
<b>SCC</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>76</b>		<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>		<b>6.9</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>		<b>6.8</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Youth Offending Service & Exeter GP Registration System, July 2011 download

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Intervention Programmes

During 2010/11 a total of 882 interventions were held by 761 young people in Cambridgeshire. The following table shows details by age and Locality for those who live in Cambridgeshire.

### Young Offenders on Intervention Programmes 2010/11 by Locality of residence, by 1000 population per age group

	Total male	Total female	YO on Intervention Programmes per 1000 population in age group									
			Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16	Aged 17	Aged 18	Overall
ECF/1	60	19	2.4	2.5	6.8	13.8	29.3	40.1	44.4	29.4	8.5	19.9
ECF/2	42	15	0.0	0.0	8.1	9.5	29.1	31.5	16.0	15.2	1.9	12.6
ECF/3	17	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	18.8	37.8	27.7	34.0	0.0	15.3
ECF/4	46	15	2.0	0.0	7.0	11.8	17.2	33.4	34.1	10.8	0.0	13.0
ECF/5	29	2	0.0	2.2	2.0	7.9	5.8	6.3	14.6	23.5	0.0	7.2
<b>ECF</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>
H/1	45	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	5.6	16.0	41.7	34.1	2.0	12.7
H/2	42	12	0.0	3.5	1.7	8.3	9.3	13.1	21.7	25.7	6.6	10.0
H/3	68	6	0.0	0.0	4.7	9.5	3.0	36.9	19.8	34.1	3.0	12.6
H/4	17	5	0.0	8.0	3.8	0.0	7.4	42.0	10.8	7.2	3.7	9.2
<b>H</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>
SCC/1	71	11	1.5	0.0	1.6	7.9	10.1	34.1	43.5	24.1	0.0	13.7
SCC/2	105	24	0.0	1.5	4.5	4.1	17.9	45.9	48.3	43.9	0.0	18.3
SCC/3	10	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	10.7	15.9	0.0	3.5
SCC/4	24	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	17.5	6.0	24.1	0.0	5.7
SCC/5	30	9	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	10.8	24.6	24.1	20.9	0.0	9.7
<b>SCC</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Youth Offending Service & Exeter GP Registration System, July 2011 download

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

The majority (66%) of young offenders on Intervention Programmes are males aged 15-18 years. There are over four times as many males as females. The Intervention most frequently used is the Final Warning Programme and Referral Orders (26% of all interventions respectively). (Note that these figures and the following table include some Cambridgeshire non-residents).

### Intervention Programmes 2010/11: by gender and age at time of arrest

Type	Female						Male					
	10-14 yrs	Per 10000 pop	15-18 yrs	Per 1000 pop	Total Female	Per 1000 pop	10-14 yrs	Per 1000 pop	15-18 yrs	Per 1000 pop	Total Male	Per 1000 pop
Action Plan Programme									***	0.3	***	0.1
Attendance Centre Order			***	0.1	***	0.0			***	0.1	***	0.1
Bail Support Programme			***	0.1	***	0.1			***	0.3	***	0.1
Community Punishment Rehabilitation Programme (Combination)									***	0.3	***	0.1
Community Rehabilitation Programme (Probation)									***	0.1	***	0.1
Diversion Programme												
DTO Post Custody/Licence Programme			***	0.1	***	0.0	***	0.1	23	1.6	24	0.7
DTO/Custody Programme			***	0.1	***	0.0	***	0.1	27	1.8	28	0.9
Final Warning Programme	29	1.7	46	3.1	75	2.3	49	2.8	105	7.1	154	4.8
Integrated Resettlement Support (Previously Core RAP)			***	0.1			***	0.1	15	1.0	16	0.5
ISSP Programme Condition of Bail							***	0.1	***	0.1	***	0.1
ISSP Programme DTO/Post Custody/Licence									***	0.1	***	0.1
ISSP Programme Supervision Order			***	0.1	***	0.1			***	0.1	***	0.1
ISSP Programme Supervision Order (Following ISSP Bail)												
Referral Order	15	0.9	31	2.1	46	1.4	43	2.5	139	9.4	182	5.7
Remand Court Ordered Secure Status/Programme							***	0.2	***	0.1	***	0.1
Remand in Custody Status/Programme			***	0.1	***	0.0			24	1.6	24	0.7
Remand to LAA Status/Programme							***	0.1			***	0.0
Reparation Programme	***	0.1	***	0.1	***	0.1	***	0.1	24	1.6	25	0.8
Reprimand			***	0.1	***	0.0	***	0.1	***	0.1	***	0.1
Section 90/91/Through Care Programme									***	0.3	***	0.1
Supervision Programme (YoT)			***	0.3	***	0.1	***	0.1	16	1.1	18	0.6
Supervision Programme + Conditions (YoT)			***	0.1	***	0.0	***	0.1	***	0.2	***	0.1
Youth Conditional Caution			***	0.1	***	0.1			10	0.7	10	0.3
Youth Rehab Order	6	0.3	22	1.5	28	0.9	24		154	10.4	178	5.5
Youth Rehabilitation Order ISS requirement Band 1	***	0.1			***	0.0			6	0.4	6	0.2
Youth Rehabilitation Order ISS requirement Band 2									8	0.5	8	0.2
Youth Rehabilitation Order ISS requirement Extended									***	0.1	***	0.0
Grand Total	52	3.0	117	7.9	169	5.3	130	7.5	583	39.4	713	22.2

KEY: \*\*\* = less than 6

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Youth Offending Service & Exeter GP Registration System, July 2011 download

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

### **Substance Misuse**

#### **What are the estimated rates of substance misuse in Cambridgeshire, based on prevalence data and national estimates?**

It is difficult to estimate the prevalence of substance misuse amongst young people since no inclusive approximations of the entire young people population of Cambridgeshire exists. However, various surveys and questionnaires are carried out across the year, both nationally and locally, to analyse drug and alcohol misuse prevalence within the youth population.

According to Balding survey data from 2008, 88% of young people from Year 8 and 10 have never taken any illicit drugs. However, we have an estimated number of 470 young people in Cambridgeshire who have used at least one of the Class A drugs last year and about 240 individuals aged from 12 to 15 who have used at least one Class A drug regularly. Local estimates of drug use according to Balding are below:

	Survey result	Cambridgeshire number
Year 10s drinking alcohol at greater levels than the adult recommended levels	6.5%	285
Regularly uses cannabis	3.12%	744
Regularly used cocaine	0.31%	74
Regularly used crack	0.23%	54
Regularly used heroin	0.31%	74
Regularly used opiates	0.16%	38

The following was also found:

- 26% of Year 8s and 49% of Year 10s surveyed had drunk alcohol in the last 7 days. This represented no change since 2006. At least 13% of Year 10 are exceeding the safe drinking limit calculated for adults.
- Two fifths of 18-24 year olds are higher risk drinkers (39% drinking over 50 units a week).
- Of those who had taken drugs, cannabis was the most frequently used drug (10%), followed by, poppers (3%), solvents (2%) cocaine (1%), natural highs (1%) and ecstasy (1%). Older pupils were more likely to have used drugs, with drug use being slightly higher with females. An average of 3% of the pupils surveyed said they regularly used cannabis (6% of year 10 male, 5% of year 10 female, 1% for both year 8 male and female pupils).
- When questioned about their views about cannabis, over a third of Year 10 pupils felt that cannabis was safe if used "properly" (36%), compared with 13.5% of Year 8 pupils.
- 14% of children in Cambridgeshire have taken drugs by the time they are 15 and this rate was slightly higher than the national average of 11%. Amongst the pupils who had tried drugs, cannabis or skunk were the most commonly used substances, although some had tried solvents, glue or gas.

According to the Home Office report entitled "Drug Misuse Declared: Findings from the 2007/08 British Crime Survey – England and Wales", the proportion of 16-24 year

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

olds reporting use of class A drugs and illicit drugs in the last year in the East of England was 6.1% and 17.8% respectively. When this is applied to the local population of 16-24 year olds, (73,800 people), we have an estimated number of 4,500 young people in Cambridgeshire have used a class A drug and 13,136 who have used an illicit drug in the last year.

A key element in estimating the potential extent of substance misuse amongst young people outside of the treatment system is to understand the groups that are likely to be more vulnerable to it. National evidence suggests that the following groups are particularly vulnerable to substance misuse:

- Young homeless
- Young offenders
- Children transitioning from care to independent living
- Truants and excludees from education
- Children of drug users
- Young people who are sexually exploited or work in the sex industry
- Looked after children

The Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) is a nationally representative, longitudinal self-report survey which asks young people in England and Wales about their attitudes towards and experiences of offending. The 2004 National Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) found that whilst vulnerable young people accounted for just 28% of the sample, they accounted for 61% of reported Class A drug use. Young people in vulnerable groups are five times more likely to report having used any type of drug (35%) than the non vulnerable (7%). Frequent drug use amongst this group was 12 times higher (12%).

It is estimated that the 10–16 year old population in Cambridgeshire is 44,800. By applying national statistics to this population size, it is possible to estimate the number of vulnerable young people that have become involved in drug use. 16% are expected to be in one of the vulnerable groups listed above (7,168). Of these 7,168 just over a quarter (26%) are expected to have used a drug in the last year, 12% are expected to have frequently used drugs in the last year and 4% are expected to have used Class A drugs in the last year. In Cambridgeshire this would amount to:

	National Rate	Cambs Number
Number of vulnerable young people who have used drugs in the last year	26%	1,863
Number of vulnerable young people who frequently used drugs	12%	860
Number of vulnerable young people who used Class A drug in the last year	4%	286

These are already three very different estimates of the extent of use in Cambridgeshire. Estimates vary greatly, and our local estimates according to the Balding Survey are far lower than those proposed by national research.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

Examining data from the various services involved with substance-misusing young people gives us the following information relating to vulnerable young people in Cambridgeshire, based on 2008/09 estimated figures:

- Young homeless 295 (Supporting People statistics)
- Young Offenders 643, 124 received substance misuse assessment after screening
- 559 GAP forms issued for alcohol, 67 for drugs
- Children transitioning from care to independent living- 203 18 year olds on Social Care records leaving care
- Truants and excludes from education- NEETs, average of 10 per month (1%) recorded by Connexions as having a substance misuse issue. Overall, 882 NEETs as of March 2009.
- Children of drug users- 350 contacts by Social Care for parental alcohol misuse, 296 for substance misuse
- 245 children living with parents in treatment for drug use
- 68 children living with parents in treatment for alcohol use
- 99 young carers caring for a substance misuser (8% of all young carers)
- 35 young people screened by Dial's Sexual Exploitation worker suspected of being sexually exploited or working in the sex industry
- 295 Looked after children, 6 identified as having a substance misuse problem (2% of all LAC)
- CAMHS: No local estimate of substance misuse amongst this population available. However, 3434 contacts with CAMHS in 2008/09

These figures give us a rough indication of the number of young people who could be misusing substances, and who our treatment services should be trying to encourage into treatment. However, it is impossible to draw any accurate conclusions regarding the proportion of each group who may have substance misuse issues, without double counting and misrepresentation. Therefore, national estimates will have to be relied on and we will endeavour to increase the number of young people accessing treatment, based on the assumption that we are not currently reaching all young people who are misusing substances.

### **What are the actual rates, based on the number of young people in treatment?**

Overall, 103 young people received treatment in 2008/09 and 78 of these were new referrals. This means that 25 remained in treatment from the previous year, and represents a 48% increase in new referrals from last year.

By looking at the numbers in relation to the size of the population, the data can be looked at in context to the county, since population numbers vary significantly between DAAT areas. Relative to county populations, within our family group, Cambridgeshire had the second lowest rate of referrals, with Essex being last. Whilst we have similar rates to Essex and Wiltshire, other areas such as North Yorkshire and Devon had far higher rates of referrals last year and have far more young people overall in the treatment system. However, Cambridgeshire DAAT feel confident that the re-commissioning of the treatment system that took place last year will lead to a more effective treatment system from 2010/11, which will see more of a focus on delivering specialist work and recording on NDTMS.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

The majority of referrals came from Education (55%), as has been the trend for several years. Self referrals were also significant (11%) and referrals from other substance misuse services (11%). Of greatest concern is the fact that there were no referrals made to specialist treatment from Looked After Children's teams (LAC) and no referrals from CAMHS. In 2008/09, there were 643 young people engaged with the Youth Offending Team. Of these, 591 (92%) were screened for substance misuse, 124 (21%) received a specialist substance misuse assessment and 97 were assessed as requiring a targeted substance misuse intervention, and 10 were assessed as requiring specialist treatment. These are three service areas that work with some of the most vulnerable young people in Cambridgeshire, and we would expect referrals to be coming from these service areas.

There is clearly a huge disparity between the numbers in treatment and the number of estimated drug users in Cambridgeshire according to national estimates<sup>3</sup> These suggest that 860 vulnerable young people in Cambridgeshire frequently misuse drugs, and 286 use Class A drugs.

Only two young people under 13 years old were in treatment in 2008/09. The majority of clients were aged over 14 years old (71%). When examining the primary drugs used by young people in treatment, we find that the vast majority were in treatment for primary cannabis or alcohol misuse last year (51% and 38%). This is a huge departure from the adult treatment profile in Cambridgeshire where nearly all those accessing treatment are primary Heroin users. The Monitoring Unit for Substance Misuse in the East (MUSE) conducted some comparative analysis of Cambridgeshire DAAT with the rest of the Eastern region. The data shows that in terms of long-term trends in substance misuse, the substance of choice for young people accessing treatment in Cambridgeshire appears to reflect regional trends, and there are no alarming disparities.

There were 57 males and 46 females in treatment last year, which makes up the gender ratio of 55% male - 45% female. According to the Home Office report entitled "*Drug Misuse Declared: Findings from the 2007/08 British Crime Survey – England and Wales*" the number of male illicit drug users or class A drug users in the East of England last year were 1.9 and 1.6 times greater than the number of female users. This suggests that the gender division amongst young drug users in the community in Cambridgeshire is in line with the gender division in treatment. However, an NHS report '*Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among young people in England*' published in 2008, showed that similar proportions of boys and girls drank alcohol in the last seven days, boys and girls are equally likely to have taken drugs in the last year, but boys are more likely than girls to have taken drugs in the last month. We may therefore need to proactively encourage more females into treatment, to ensure a representative gender balance.

The overwhelming majority (94%) of those in treatment last year were from White ethnic groups. There was only one black client, one Indian and two clients of mixed race. The ethnicity of two clients was unknown. Overall, Cambridgeshire has a predominantly white school aged population. White young people make up 90.6% and BME groups make up 9.4%. When these figures are compared with the

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## *Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire*

percentage of young people in treatment in 2008/0-9, white young people are slightly over-represented in treatment, as they made up 94% of the treatment population.

The majority of young people in treatment services received psychosocial interventions (94, 82%), and harm reduction (14, 12%). There were only three cases where family work interventions were delivered and three where specialist prescribing was delivered. There were no referrals made to residential services in 2008/09. 79% of the treatment population in 2008/09 were recorded as living with their parents or other relatives. Therefore, we would expect that treatment providers should be involving families in treatment in at least 50% of cases (approximately 50 young people).

Over a four-year period, 2004-2008, 95 young people have been admitted to hospital for drug related incidents that are not known to the treatment system. This is quite alarming, and informs us that there is a group of young people who have put themselves at risk by misusing substances and have ended up in hospital but have not accessed specialist treatment.<sup>4</sup>

482 young people received targeted or brief interventions for their drug misuse over the last financial year and 1,230 young people received brief alcohol interventions via open access services.

It is likely that future demand on services will increase over the next few years, with rises in the numbers of referrals, and transfers. This is evident through historical data demonstrating increases in recent years, for example the significant increase in demand for specialist treatment since 2005/06, from 47 to 103 clients, and numbers have increased throughout 2009/10 and 2010/11 steadily too.

Recommendations were made in the 2009 DAAT Needs Assessment about the following:

- Increasing referrals to Specialist Substance Misuse Treatment
- Transitions / Referrals
- Understanding local Prevalence of Different Types of Substance Misuse
- Understanding local rates of Injecting
- Improving knowledge and understanding of CAF system
- User Involvement
- Partnership Working
- Data Recording
- Promotion of Services
- Strengthening our connections to housing services
- Supporting the Children of Substance Misusing Parents
- Ensuring Looked After Children are screened
- Sexual Exploitation
- Workforce Development

### ***Treatment Outcomes***

*Cambridgeshire DAAT aims to achieve the best possible outcomes for all young people involved in substance misuse services and has identified this as a key area for improvement. Our overall strategic aims are to ensure that on*

---

<sup>4</sup> Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

*completing specialist treatment, every young person is referred back to the referring agency, or onto another agency. This will help young people to achieve the Every Child Matters aims, as described below:*

### Be Healthy

Complete treatment with a care-planned discharge, receive a general healthcare assessment and as a result be referred on to any other appropriate services that provide healthcare related services.

### Stay Safe

Young people living independently in unsettled accommodation or living independently with no fixed abode achieve a settled living arrangement

### Enjoy and Achieve

Addressing NEET issues and improving psychological well-being, measured via Treatment Outcome Profile forms<sup>5</sup>, and onward referrals could be used to measure outcomes related to enjoying and achieving.

### Make a Positive Contribution

Peer-lead research would help young people to achieve this aim, and service user involvement in service design.

### Achieve Economic Well Being

Connexions data regarding young people accessing benefits, training courses and employment could be used as a measure of success against this aim.

[Back to Contents](#)

---

<sup>5</sup> [www.nta.nhs.uk](http://www.nta.nhs.uk)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Achieve economic well-being

#### Qualification Level of Young People

In 2010, most (80.1%) nineteen year olds who had been studying in the Cambridgeshire Local Authority at age 16 were qualified to at least level 2. This was slightly above the level nationally (78.7%) and in-line with the level in the East of England (79.9%) but 1.8ppts below the level in our statistical neighbours (81.9%).

In 2010, most (55.5%) nineteen year olds who had been studying in the Cambridgeshire Local Authority at age 16 reached the **Level 3** threshold. This is 3.5ppts above the national figure (52%) and 1.5ppts above the figure for the East of England (54%) but 2.5ppts below the level in our statistical neighbours (58%).

#### Percentage of young people achieving Level 2 by age 19

Level 2: 5+ GCSEs (grades A\*-C), 1+ A/AS; NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridgeshire	75.5	77.0	78.0	80.1
Statistical Neighbours	76.2	77.8	79.7	81.8
England	73.	76.5	78.7	78.7

Source: DCSF SFR 04/2011 released 31 March 2011

#### Percentage of young people achieving Level 3 by age 19

Level 3: 2+ A Levels, 4+ A/S, Higher School Certificate, NVQ3, Advanced GNVQ

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridgeshire	51.5%	53.0%	55.0%	55.5
Statistical Neighbours	53.2%	54.1%	56.0%	58.0
England	48.1%	49.8%	51.4%	52.0

Source: DCSF SFR 04/2011 released 31 March 2011

### Young people in Education, Employment & Training

#### Participation rates at 16+: staying on in full-time education

At the end of the school year 2008/09 almost 90% of Year 11 pupils chose to remain in full-time education, either staying in their own school Sixth Form or moving to a Sixth Form College or FE College. Most chose to take a programme leading to A Levels.

There is a gender difference in the staying-on rate, with more girls than boys staying on in full-time education at 16+. The difference is greatest in East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

#### 2009 Stay-on rates at 16+ by District of school attended

	Stay-on rate for ALL PUPILS at 16 (incl Special school & PRU)	Stay-on rate for BOYS at 16 (incl Special school & PRU)	Stay-on rate for GIRLS at 16 (incl Special school & PRU)	Girl – Boy difference
Cambridge City	85.9	85.6	86.1	0.5
East Cambridgeshire	88.7	84.7	93.3	8.6
Fenland	87.0	85.3	88.6	3.3
Huntingdonshire	90.2	88.2	92.1	3.9
South Cambridgeshire	93.1	92.5	93.6	1.1
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

The table below shows Post-16 stay-on rates from secondary schools over recent years. The rate varies across the county, with the highest rates in South Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire and the lowest in Fenland. However, Fenland shows the greatest improvement over the six-year period. The stay-on rate has increased by almost 19 percentage points compared with a countywide improvement of over 12 percentage points.

### Percentage of 16+ age group staying-on in full-time education: recent trends by District of Secondary School attended

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cambridge City	80.5	83.8	85.0	87.3	84.2	89.7
East Cambridgeshire	75.7	79.1	82.0	82.7	87.8	89.4
Fenland	68.9	73.5	75.3	75.3	83.3	87.6
Huntingdonshire	80.1	81.7	80.4	82.3	85.0	90.9
South Cambridgeshire	81.5	84.3	88.9	89.5	89.5	93.4
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>90.6</b>

Data Source: Connexions

The years on the table show the school year in which the student completed compulsory secondary education at Y11 (e.g. figures for school year 2003/04= financial year 2004/05)

### Post-16 examination results from Cambridgeshire school Sixth Forms

This section provides information about the attainment of young people who have attended a maintained school Sixth Form in Cambridgeshire. It does not include students attending the two Sixth Form Colleges in Cambridge or the FE colleges across the county, and is therefore skewed towards those living in Huntingdonshire and parts of East Cambridgeshire and Fenland where there are more school Sixth Forms.

An additional issue is that the scoring system for A/AS examinations was changed in 2006, so that trend data is discontinuous. However patterns are similar across recent years, with average point scores per student in Cambridgeshire above the national level and average points per entry broadly in line with the national level.

[Back to Contents](#)

### Average point score of 16-18 year old students entered for A/AS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cambridgeshire	295.5	754.0	766.0	797.6	763.2
Statistical neighbours	280.2	742.5	754.1	741.4	739.2
England	277.2	740.1	739.8	740.0	739.1

Source: DCSF SFR 02/2010 released 13 January 2010 and previous SFRs in the series on GCE A/AS results.

### Average point score per A/AS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cambridgeshire	80.9	208.3	209.5	212.0	211.0
Statistical neighbours	79.5	204.1	204.7	208.1	210.7
England	78.4	202.6	207.5	209.4	211.7

Source: DCSF SFR 02/2010 released 13 January 2010 and previous SFRs in the series on GCE A/AS results.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

As at November 2010 there were 916 young people aged 16 to 18 years old in Cambridgeshire who were Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). Fenland and Huntingdonshire had the highest crude rates, with South Cambridgeshire having a noticeably low rate.

#### Number Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), age 16-18 years, November 2010

	No. of NEET	Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-18 years
Cambridge City	204	40.5
East Cambridgeshire	116	41.0
Fenland	204	58.1
Huntingdonshire	275	42.5
South Cambridgeshire	117	21.2
Cambridgeshire	916	39.2

Source: Connexions Exeter GP Registration System, October 2009 download

The following table focuses on the three groups of vulnerable young people monitored closely - teenage mothers, clients with a learning difficulty or disability (LDD) and care leavers. Numbers are small, particularly for care leavers, but rates per thousand population show a broadly similar pattern for each group. NEET rates for clients with LDD are highest in March & Chatteris and lowest in Sawston & Linton localities.

#### NEET target groups aged 16-19, by Locality (as at November 2010)

	Teenage Mothers	Per 1,000 female population aged 16-19	Clients with LDD	Per 1,000 population aged 16-19	Care Leavers	Per 1,000 population aged 16-19
ECF/1	23	25.4	13	7.2	***	0.0
ECF/2	21	22.9	19	9.7	***	0.5
ECF/3	***	4.6	***	5.9	***	0.0
ECF/4	8	8.3	13	6.3	***	0.0
ECF/5	6	6.2	7	3.4	***	0.0
<b>ECF</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>0.1</b>
H/1	10	9.9	11	5.3	***	0.0
H/2	17	14.3	17	6.8	***	0.4
H/3	10	7.7	20	7.5	***	0.0
H/4	26	45.1	***	4.4	***	0.9
<b>H</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>0.2</b>
SCC/1	21	12.0	23	6.4	***	0.0
SCC/2	16	5.3	25	4.2	***	0.2
SCC/3	9	12.7	***	2.0	***	0.0
SCC/4	6	5.5	7	3.1	***	0.0
SCC/5	***	2.3	10	5.6	***	0.0
<b>SCC</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>County</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source: Connexions Information Team, CYPS, CCC

KEY: \*\*\* = fewer than 6

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Key / Glossary

### Maps of wards & Localities

#### Cambridgeshire Wards



This map is a reproduction of the map of Cambridgeshire Wards as published by the Cambridgeshire County Council.

© 2012 Cambridgeshire County Council. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the prior written permission of the Cambridgeshire County Council.

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Cambridgeshire: Locality Boundaries



Scale (at A4): 1:390000

Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the  
Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.  
Unauthorized reproduction infringes copyright  
and may lead to prosecution. 100023206 2007

[Back to Contents](#)

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### Locality Codes

	Standardised name	Code
<b>AREA</b>	<b>East Cambridgeshire &amp; Fenland</b>	<b>ECF</b>
Locality	Wisbech	ECF/1
Locality	March & Chatteris	ECF/2
Locality	Whittlesey	ECF/3
Locality	Ely, Littleport & Witchford	ECF/4
Locality	Bottisham, Burwell & Soham	ECF/5
<b>AREA</b>	<b>Huntingdonshire</b>	<b>H</b>
Locality	St Neots	H/1
Locality	Huntingdon	H/2
Locality	Ramsey, Sawtry & Yaxley	H/3
Locality	St Ives	H/4
<b>AREA</b>	<b>South Cambridgeshire &amp; Cambridge City</b>	<b>SCC</b>
Locality	Cambridge North	SCC/1
Locality	Cambridge South	SCC/2
Locality	Sawston & Linton	SCC/3
Locality	Bassingbourn, Melbourn, Comberton & Gamlingay	SCC/4
Locality	Cottenham & Swavesey	SCC/5

### Glossary

APA Dataset	The Annual Performance Assessment (APA) Dataset is provided by Ofsted and pulls together all the performance data relevant to the Every Child Matters agenda.
Dependent children	A dependent child is classed as a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).
Qualification Levels	<p>These are national levels relating to the workforce. They should not be confused with National Curriculum Levels.</p> <p>Level 1: 1+ GCSE, O Level or CSE; NVQ Level 1; Foundation GNVQ</p> <p>Level 2: 5+ GCSEs (grades A*-C), O Levels or CSEs; 1+ A/AS; NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ</p> <p>Level 3: 2+ A Levels, 4+ A/S, Higher School Certificate, NVQ3, Advanced GNVQ</p> <p>Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ Level 4/5, HNC; HND; Professional Qualification for Teacher, Doctor, Dentist, Nurse, Midwife or Health Visitor</p> <p>Other: City &amp; Guilds; RSA/OCR; BTEC/Edexcel; Other professional qualifications</p>
Quintile	A fifth of a group. When a set of data is ranked in order the top quintile is the top 20%. In this document that means the 20% most deprived.
SOA	Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new statistical geography developed by the Office of National Statistics for use in analysing census and similar data. Each SOA contains on average about 1,500 residents. Because they are smaller than Wards they provide a more detailed local picture and have the potential to identify pockets of deprivation more accurately. There are 365 SOAs in Cambridgeshire compared with 123 Wards.
Statistical Neighbours	<p>A benchmarking group of similar authorities with which our Cambridgeshire performance can be compared. Since February 2007 Cambridgeshire has had a single list of comparator authorities for use across both Education and Social Care and replacing the former 'Ofsted neighbours' and 'IPF Family' (YOS retains its separate 'YOS Family'). The new list was compiled by the National Foundation for Educational Research and is sometimes known as the 'NFER Family'</p> <p>Our statistical neighbour authorities are: Oxfordshire, Bath &amp; North East Somerset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Gloucestershire, West Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, West Sussex</p>

# DATA PROFILE 2012

## Children & Young People in Cambridgeshire

### References & other useful sources of contextual information

- <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research> for reports and local data on:
  - 2001 Census
  - Population
  - Deprivation, including the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and the Index of Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)
- <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/education/about/statistics/> for statistical data about schools and pupils:
  - Annual School Census data in a series of PDF documents
  - Pupil forecasts
  - Profiles on Primary & Secondary aged pupils in Cambridgeshire schools
- <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/health/Public+health+databases.htm> for data on health inequalities in Cambridgeshire
  - Reports on health inequalities in each PCT
- [www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination) for maps, profiles and data on Districts, Wards and Super Output Areas
- [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) for a wide range of socio-economic data on the Office of National Statistics site, including 2001 Census data
- <http://insighteast.org.uk/> for a wide range of economic data on East Anglia
- [www.erpho.org.uk](http://www.erpho.org.uk) for health data in the East of England
- [www.hpi.org.uk](http://www.hpi.org.uk) for comparative data on health inequalities, in spidercharts
- [www.dcsf.gov.uk/teenagepregnancy](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/teenagepregnancy) for data on teenage pregnancies
- <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/about/aims/aims/> for a wide range of statistical data relevant to all 5 ECM Outcomes
- [www.dcsf.gov.uk/statistics/](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/statistics/) for DCSF Statistical Bulletins, key summary statistics on each Local Authority, etc
- [www.dcsf.gov.uk/inyourarea](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/inyourarea) for County, District and Ward level profiles
- <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/> The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
- <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/childwellbeing2009> Local Index of Child Well Being (CWI)

### Research reports Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment 2005-2010.

[http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/42B16143-1733-44FE-9A32-5484F627BFDA/0/TravellersSurveyFinalReportRevisedEdition18\\_02\\_08.pdf](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/42B16143-1733-44FE-9A32-5484F627BFDA/0/TravellersSurveyFinalReportRevisedEdition18_02_08.pdf)

- The Health Status of Gypsies & Travellers in England, School of Health and Related Research, The University of Sheffield, 2004)  
[http://www.shf.ac.uk/content/1/c6/02/55/71/GT\\_report\\_summary.pdf](http://www.shf.ac.uk/content/1/c6/02/55/71/GT_report_summary.pdf)
- Tackling Low Educational Achievement, Joseph Rowntree Foundation,  
<http://jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/2063-education-schools-achievement.pdf>

[Back to Contents](#)