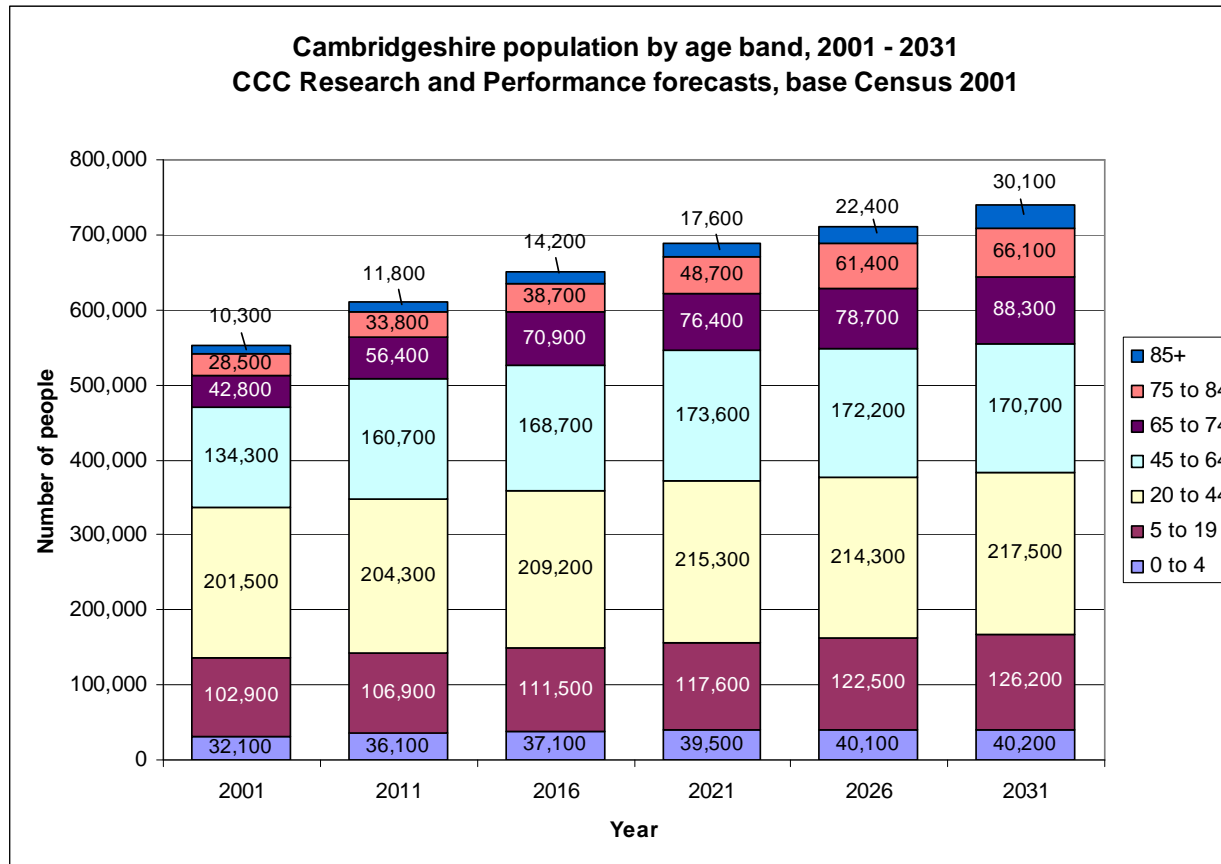




# **Children, Families & Adults Services Needs Assessment 2013**

# Cambridgeshire has a growing and changing population. There will be large increases in the number of older people, children and people from different backgrounds living in the county in the next 10 years and beyond.

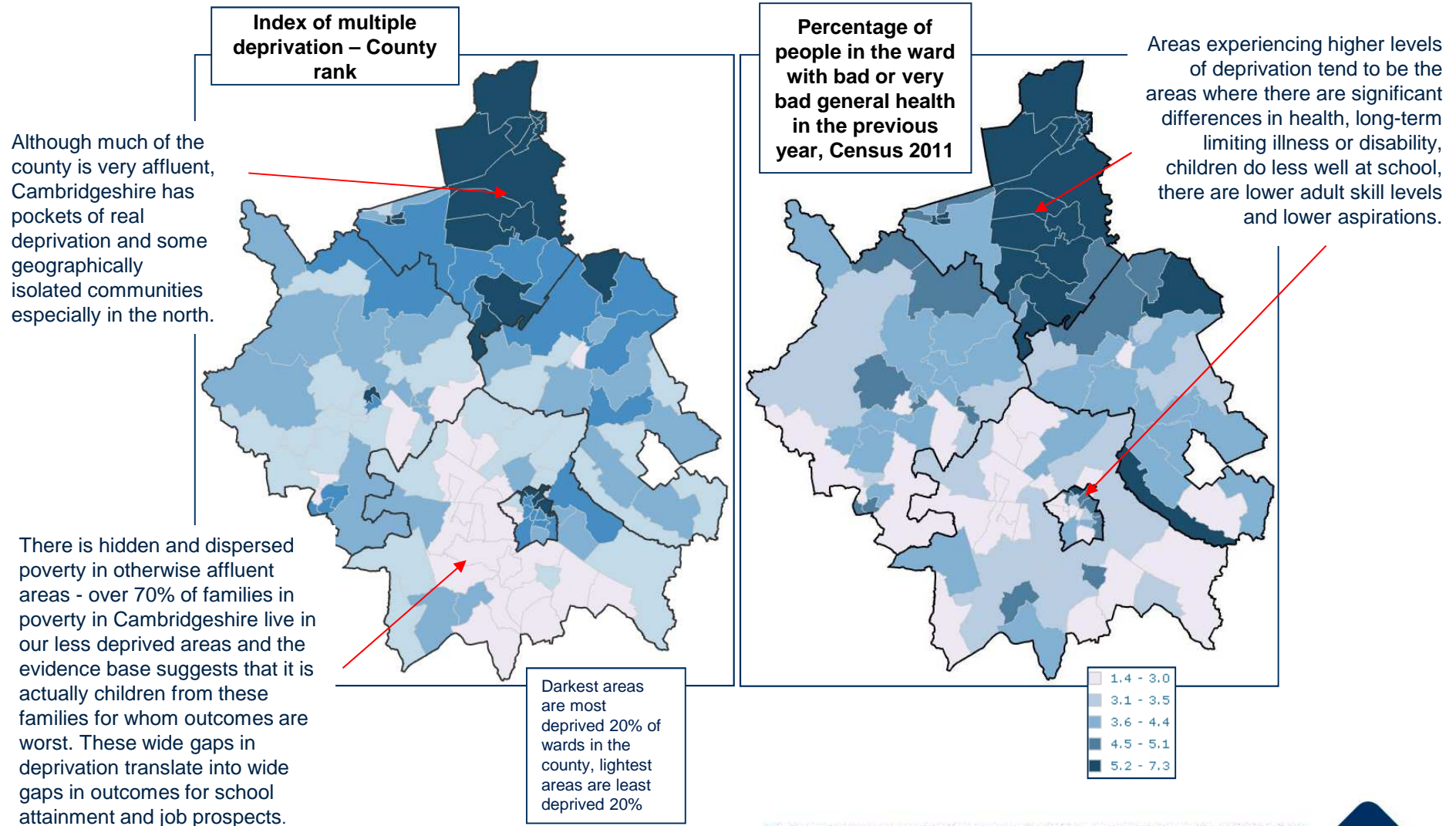
Cambridgeshire will see more people, living longer in both good and poor health over the coming decades. In total, a population increase of 21% from 2011 to 2031 is forecast. The population of older people is growing faster than the adult population as a whole. Current and planned housing developments in Cambridgeshire are creating an influx of young families.



The population growth between now and 2031 will not be spread evenly across the county.

Cambridgeshire's population is increasingly diverse. This is shown by the number of school pupils with an Eastern European language as their first language which has nearly doubled over the last four years reflecting a significant and increasing migrant worker population.

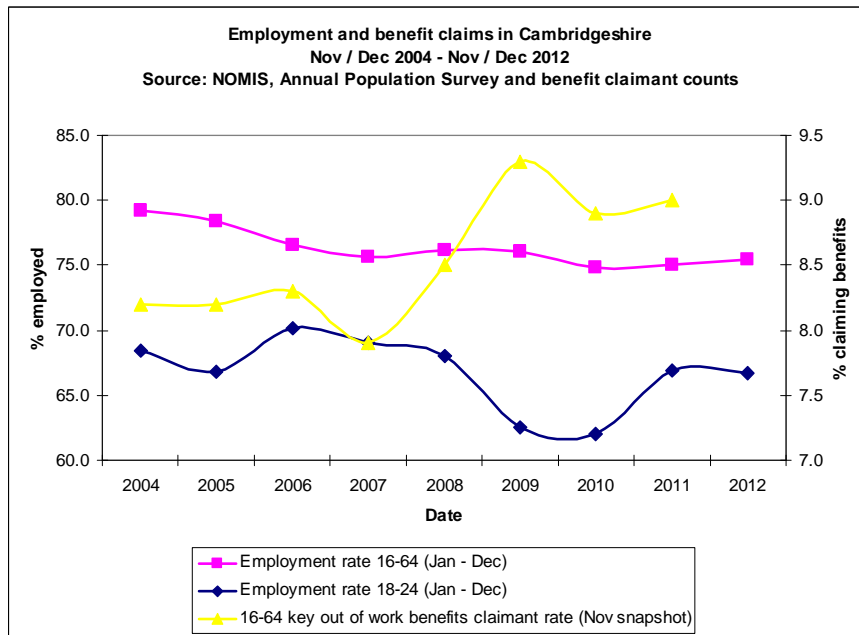
# Cambridgeshire is not such a good place to live if you are poor, as deprivation is correlated with poorer health and lower educational achievement.



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# Homelessness and financial hardship are increasing, linked to the national economic downturn and welfare benefit reforms.

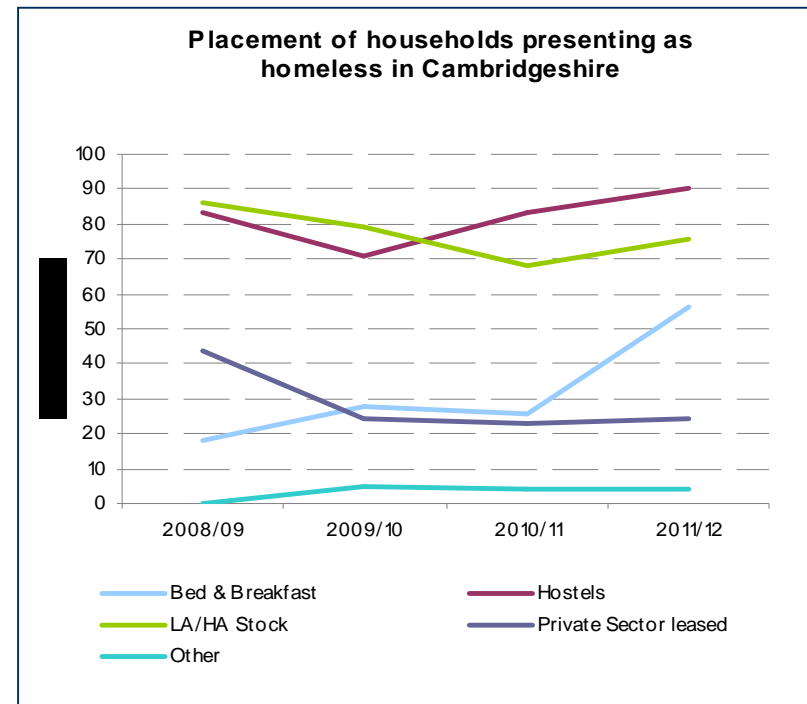
The proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits increased sharply in 2008-09 following the economic downturn of 2008. The overall employment rate was slower to change, but was significantly lower than 2004 in 2010 and 2011.



The youth employment rate has remained roughly stable, statistically, over this period.

The effect on the county of the downturn is an increasing need for debt support, greater use of unlicensed loans, more requests for help in managing money and a significant increase in the use of food banks.

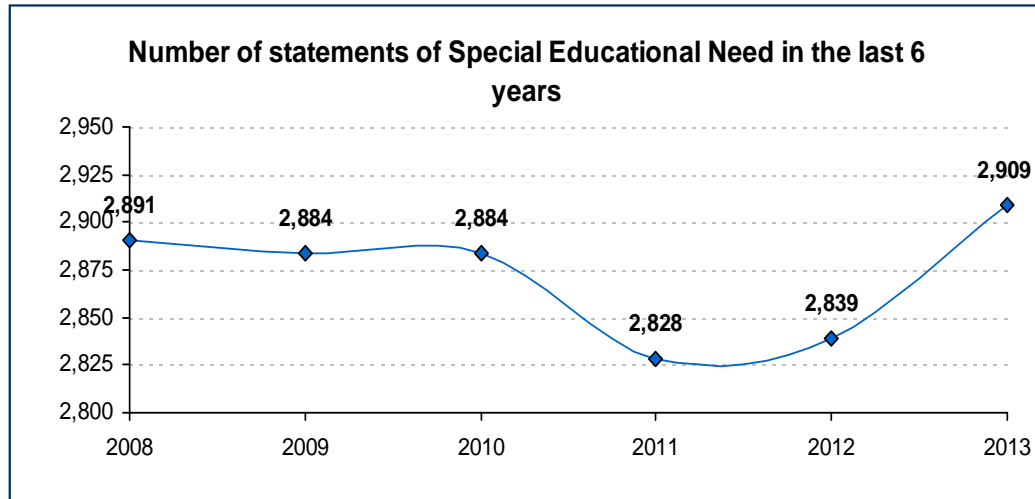
We expect the recent welfare benefits reforms to have a further impact.



One of the most significant effects is the number of households presenting as homeless, which increased in 2010-11 and is highest in East Cambridgeshire.

There has also been an increase in family homelessness in Cambridgeshire - an area where there has been a decrease nationally. In 2011/12 there were 516 statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women in Cambridgeshire, an increase of 68 on 2007/08.

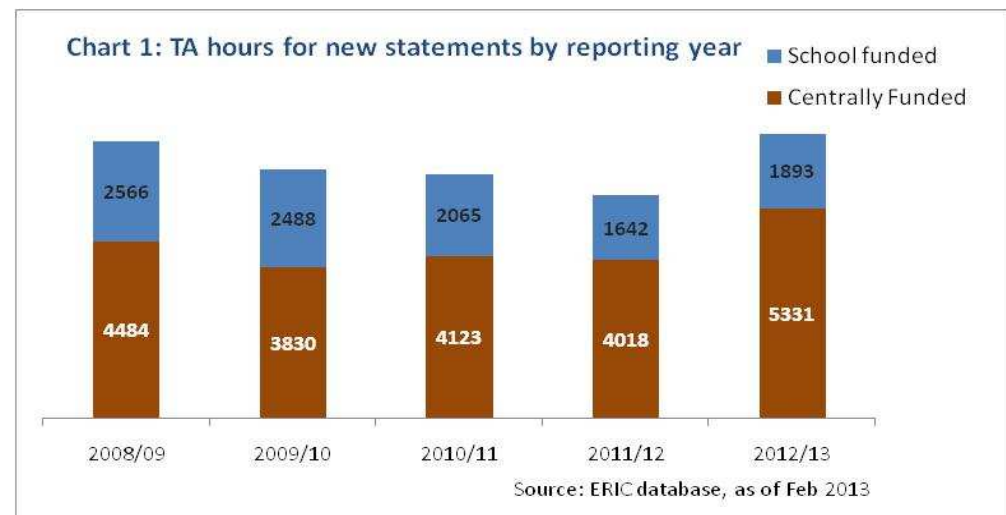
# The number of children with Special Educational Needs is rising with a particular increase in those with more complex needs.



There has been a sharp recent increase in the number of children with statements of special educational need (with the level passing 2,900 statements for the first time in 2013) and within this a particular rise in the number of children with a diagnosed autistic spectrum disorder.

The population growth in the county will also create pressure on specialist provision including special school places and day service provision.

We are also seeing particular rises in acute SEN need for young children.

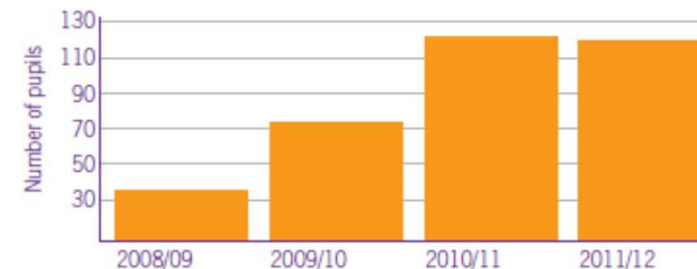


# There are more children with complex disabilities surviving.

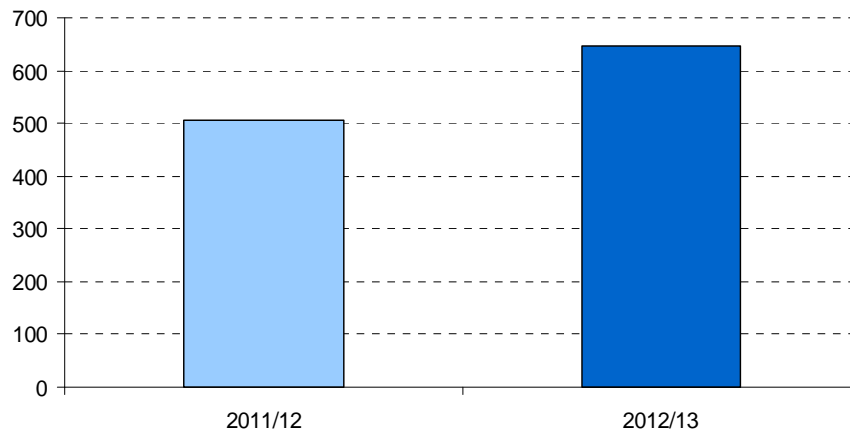
Medical advancements mean that nationally around 80% of children are now surviving early birth each year, far more than in previous decades. However 50% of these children have severe and complex disabilities and this has contributed to the number of families in the UK with a disabled child rising from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

This rise has been reflected in demand for Cambridgeshire's services of children with a disability and also in the number of adults with disabilities requiring support.

Early years access funding and complex needs



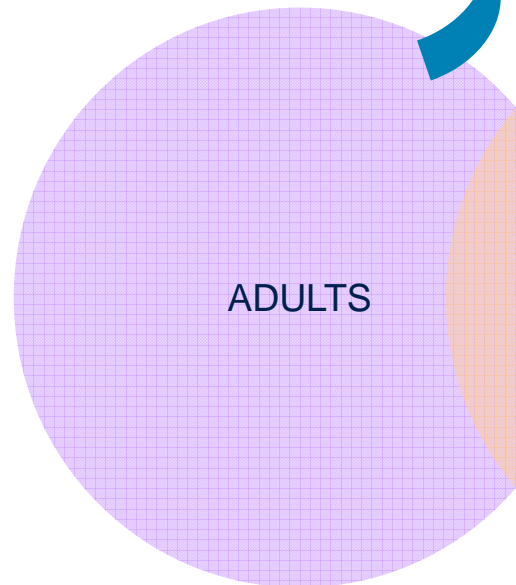
Total Number of Disabled Children Supported by a Community Support Services Package in Cambridgeshire



We have seen significant increases in complex needs amongst young children aged 0-5, including for early years access funding, and referrals to the early support programme. 2011/12 saw a 22% increase in the number of families with a disabled child receiving a support package, including a 25% increase in packages of support over 20 hrs, the most complex level of need.

# The prevalence of mental health problems amongst children and adults is much greater than the support commissioned by the Council.

The Council supports around 500 adults with social care needs arising from their mental health issues



It is estimated there are 90,000 adults 18-64 living in Cambridgeshire with one or more mental health problems. Most of these will be supported by GPs.

**FAMILIES**  
It is estimated that 22,700 children live with a parent with mental illness. Between one and two thirds of these children are likely to develop mental health problems of their own.



It is estimated that 14,275 children living in Cambridgeshire have a mental health problem.

The children's specialist mental health service would need to expand significantly in size to meet estimated levels of prevalence. Current capacity is largely focused on 15/16 year olds and above so potential early intervention for some children may be being missed.

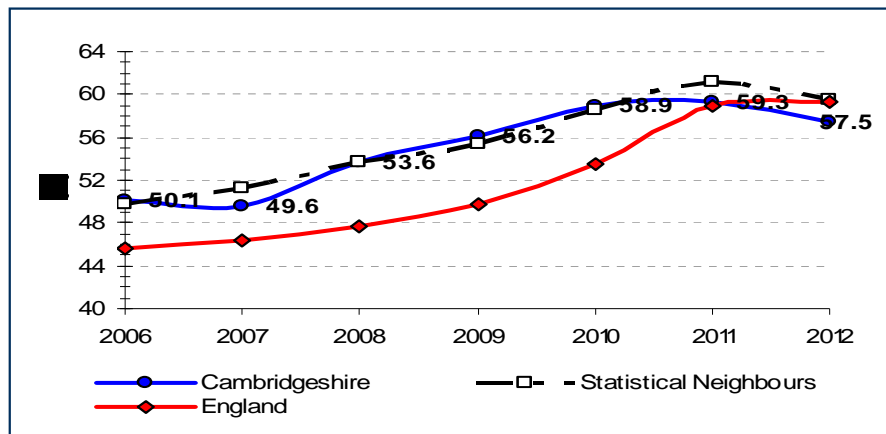
# Children in Cambridgeshire generally do well in school but there is a pattern of low achievement in more vulnerable groups.

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

Cambridgeshire headline performance is above or in-line with the national level in all three phases.

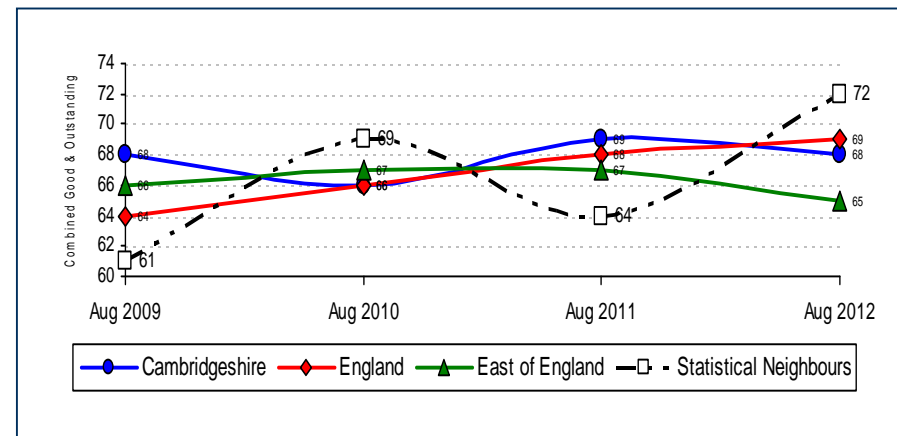
Whilst Cambridgeshire performance overall at Key Stage 4 showed slight improvement in 2012, performance in the proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A\*-C, including Maths and English, a key benchmark, fell and is now below national levels for the first time

**The percentage of pupils achieving 5+ GCSE and equivalent grades A\*-C, including English & maths**



In August 2012, the proportion of Cambridgeshire pupils attending schools judged to be either Outstanding or Good (68%) was in-line with the level in August 2009. In comparison, the national level has risen by 5ppt to 69%; the level across Cambridgeshire's statistical neighbours has risen by 11ppt (from 61% to 72%) and the regional level has declined by 1ppt to 65%.

**Trends in the proportion learners attending Cambridgeshire schools judged to be Good or Outstanding by Ofsted**





# Cambridgeshire has wide attainment gaps between the achievement of pupils who are deprived and those who are affluent.

Low attainment has long-lasting consequences and children who are behind in the Early Years Foundation Stage are less likely to achieve at Key Stage 4.

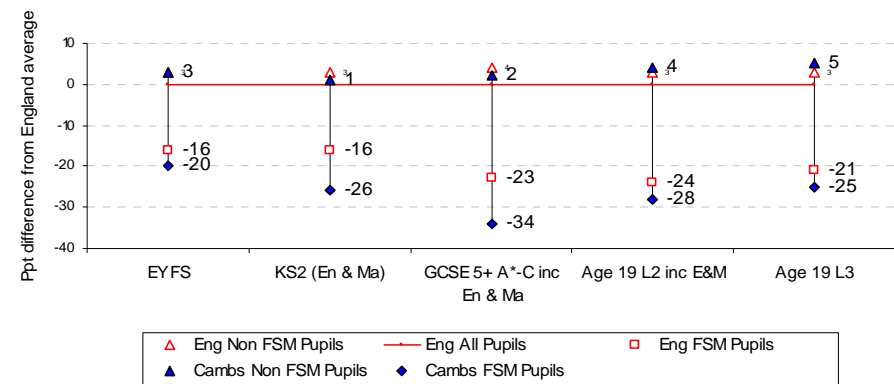
Children from the following groups are more likely to need additional support than their peers:

- ◆ Pupils entitled to FSM
- ◆ Children with any identified Special Educational Need
- ◆ Children in Need and Looked After Children
- ◆ Summer born children
- ◆ Pupils with a Home language other than English
- ◆ Pupils with an Eastern European home language
- ◆ Children of Black Caribbean heritage particularly children of Gypsy/Roma and of Irish Traveller heritage

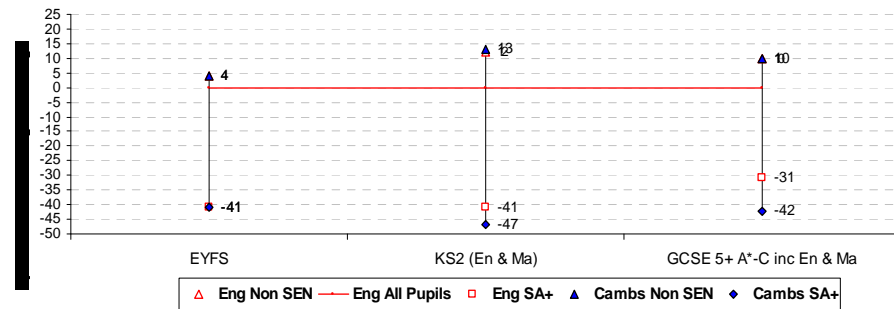
In 2012, the free school meal attainment gaps in Cambridgeshire narrowed across the educational phases, but they are still wider than the corresponding national levels.

There is a strong correlation between achievement of qualifications and the likelihood of young people becoming NEET post-16 (not in education, employment or training). In fact, Young people who access FSM are around twice as likely to become NEET as those who do not.

**FSM attainment gaps: The difference from the national average at key educational benchmarks\***



**SEN attainment gaps: The difference from the national average at key educational benchmarks\* for children at School Action Plus**

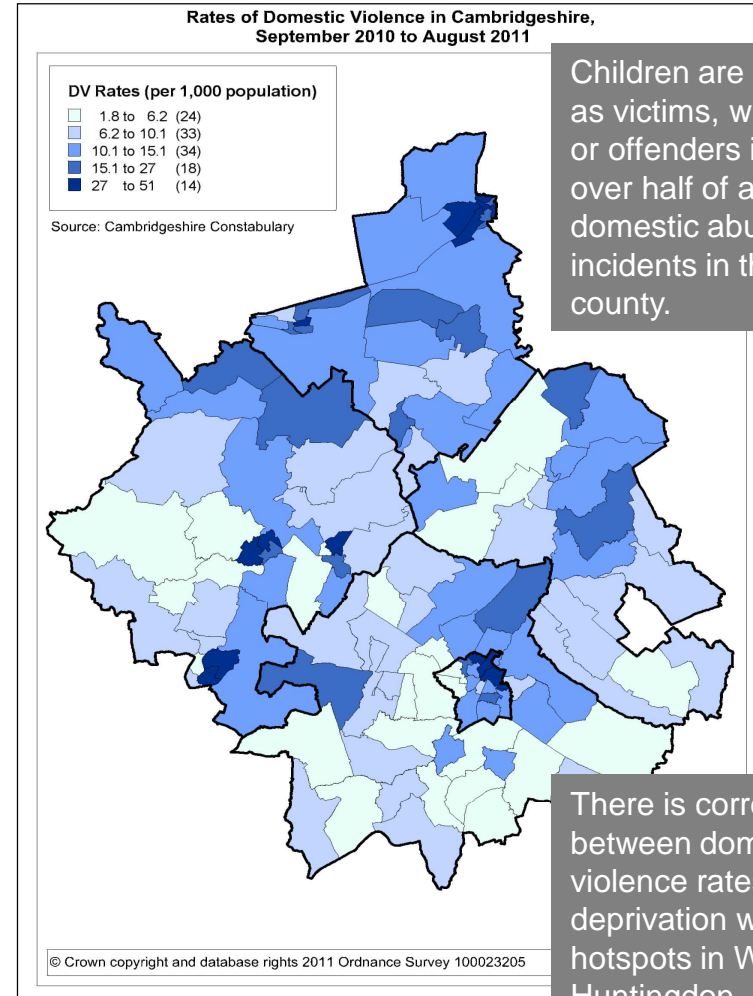
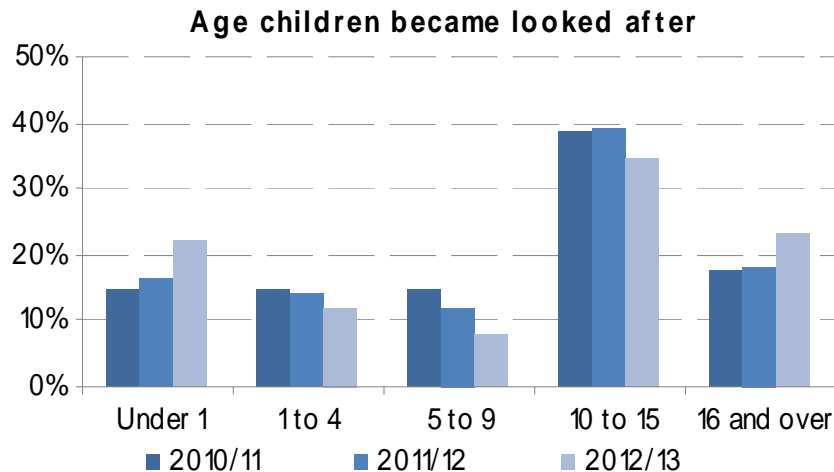


\*Key: EYFS – a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage; Key Stage 2 - L4+ in both English and Maths, Age 19 Level 2 – the equivalent of 5+ GCSE grades A\*-C; Age 19 Level 3 – the equivalent of 4 AS or 2 A-level passes. Note. Data on Age 19 SEN performance are not available at Local Authority Level.

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

The number of children identified as at risk of harm and the number of cases open to children's social care has remained fairly static at around 3,000. The need for social care support can be for a number of reasons, with abuse or neglect being the most common. The number of children with a child protection plan is comparatively low at around 200.

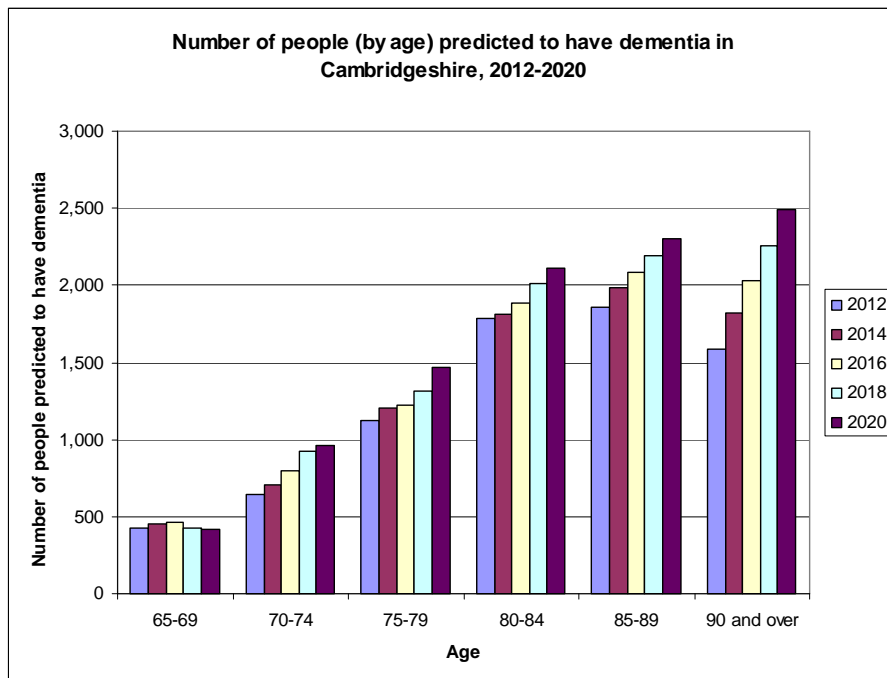
Similarly the population of children in local authority care has remained stable between 470 and 490 during 2012/13, in contrast to the national pattern. Fewer children are coming into care in general but there are more under 1s and over 16s.



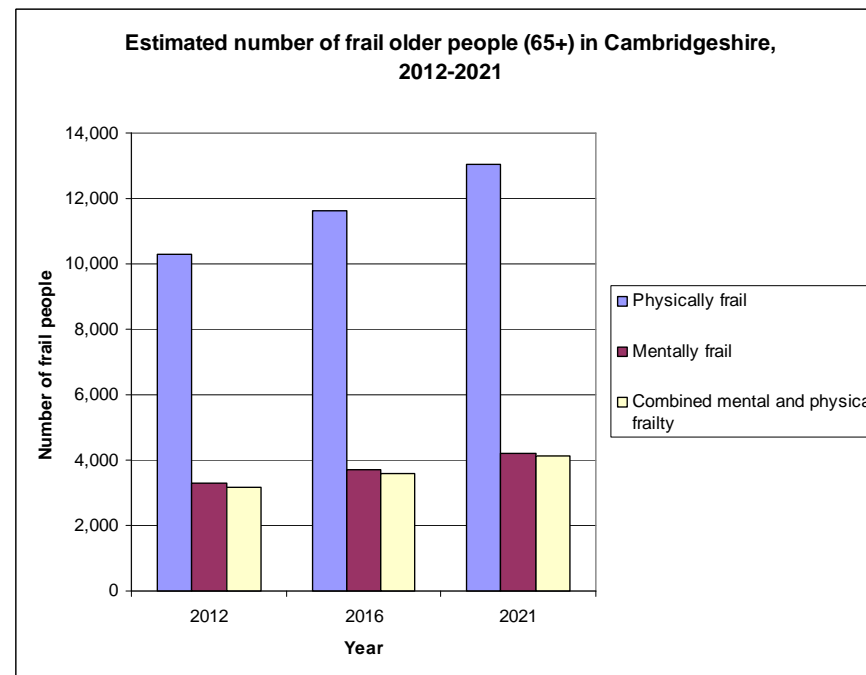
Children are involved as victims, witnesses or offenders in just over half of all domestic abuse incidents in the county.

There is correlation between domestic violence rates and deprivation with hotspots in Wisbech, Huntingdon, Cambridge and St Neots

As the population ages, it is expected that more people will need more intensive support in more advanced old age.



Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI)



Source: Prevention of Ill Health in Older People JSNA, 2013

The people living in Cambridgeshire now are expected to live longer than ever before.

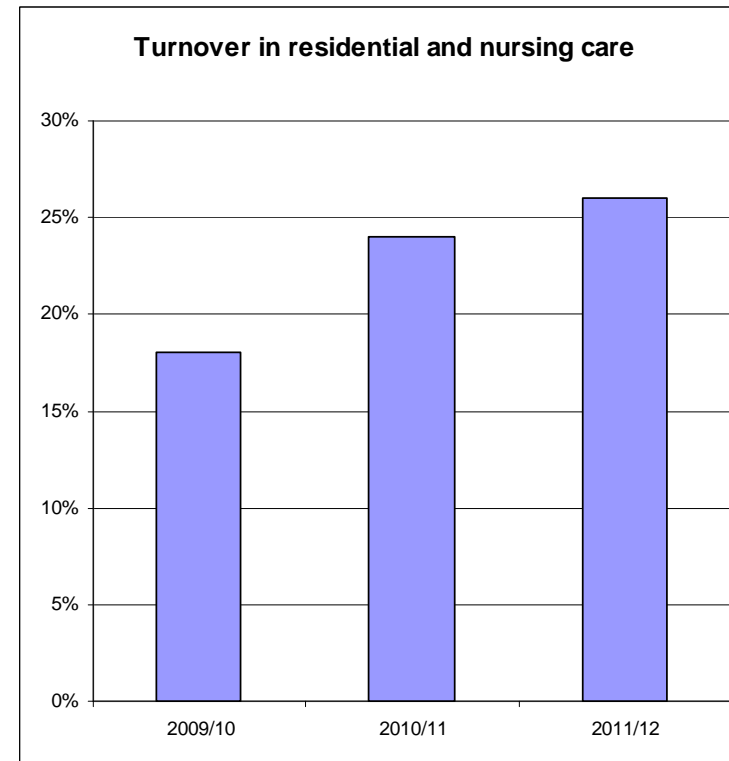
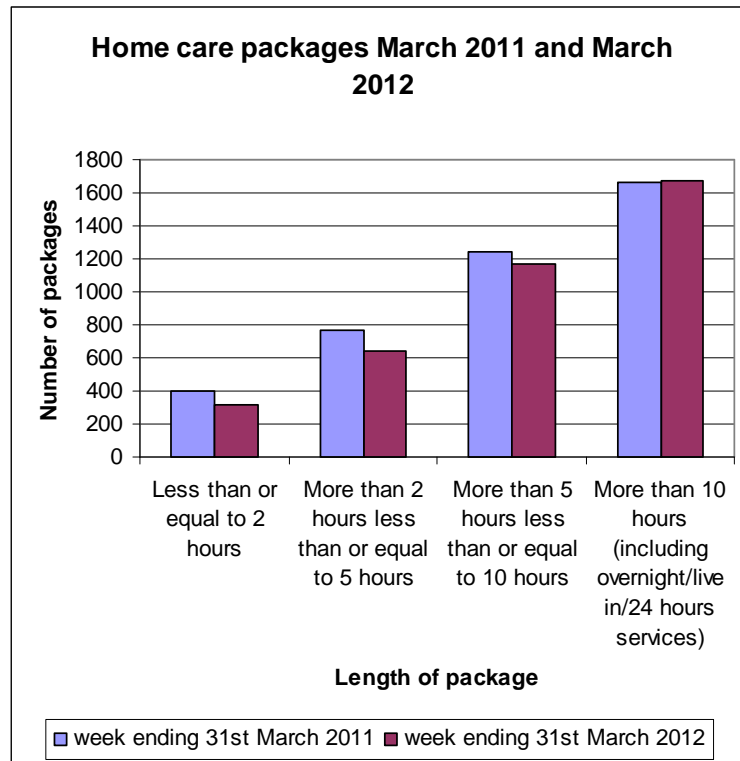
Older people tend to be at more risk of becoming frail or developing conditions like dementia. This increases vulnerability to crises like financial hardship, a fall, or bereavement. This could increase the number of people needing support and make providing that support more complicated and difficult.

# Our support packages for adults are becoming more complex, which probably reflects an increasing level of need amongst service users.

**The population in Cambridgeshire has been growing and ageing over the last 10 years. We are already seeing increasing and more complex needs across a range of services.**

Recent data on homecare services shows a fall in service users receiving low to moderate levels of support, and a small increase in users receiving high levels of support.

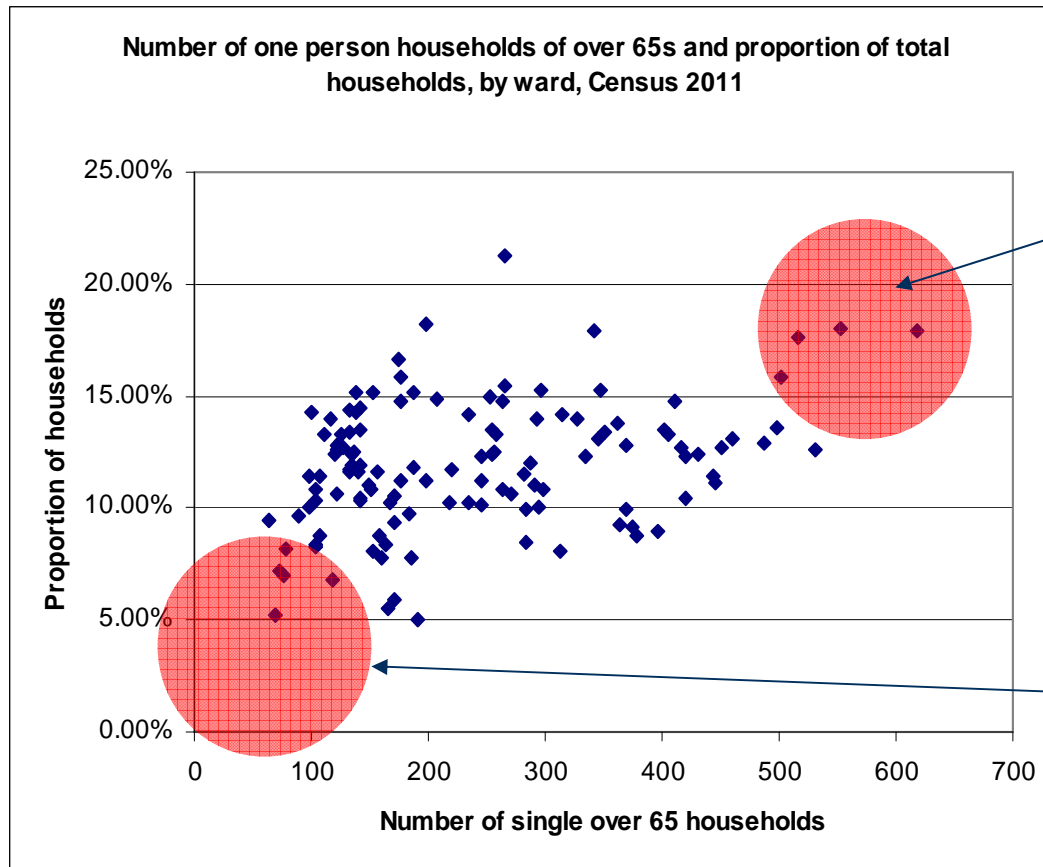
The turnover\* in permanent and residential or nursing placements is increasing – suggesting people are coming into this part of the system later and for shorter periods of time.



\*'Turnover' is the proportion of the available beds that change hands during the year.

# Isolation and loneliness in older people affects their health and wellbeing. Whether people experience isolation and loneliness depends on the community they live in.

We can use the number of people over 65 living alone to help us understand where loneliness and isolation are likely to be particular problems, and our support services could be different in each place.



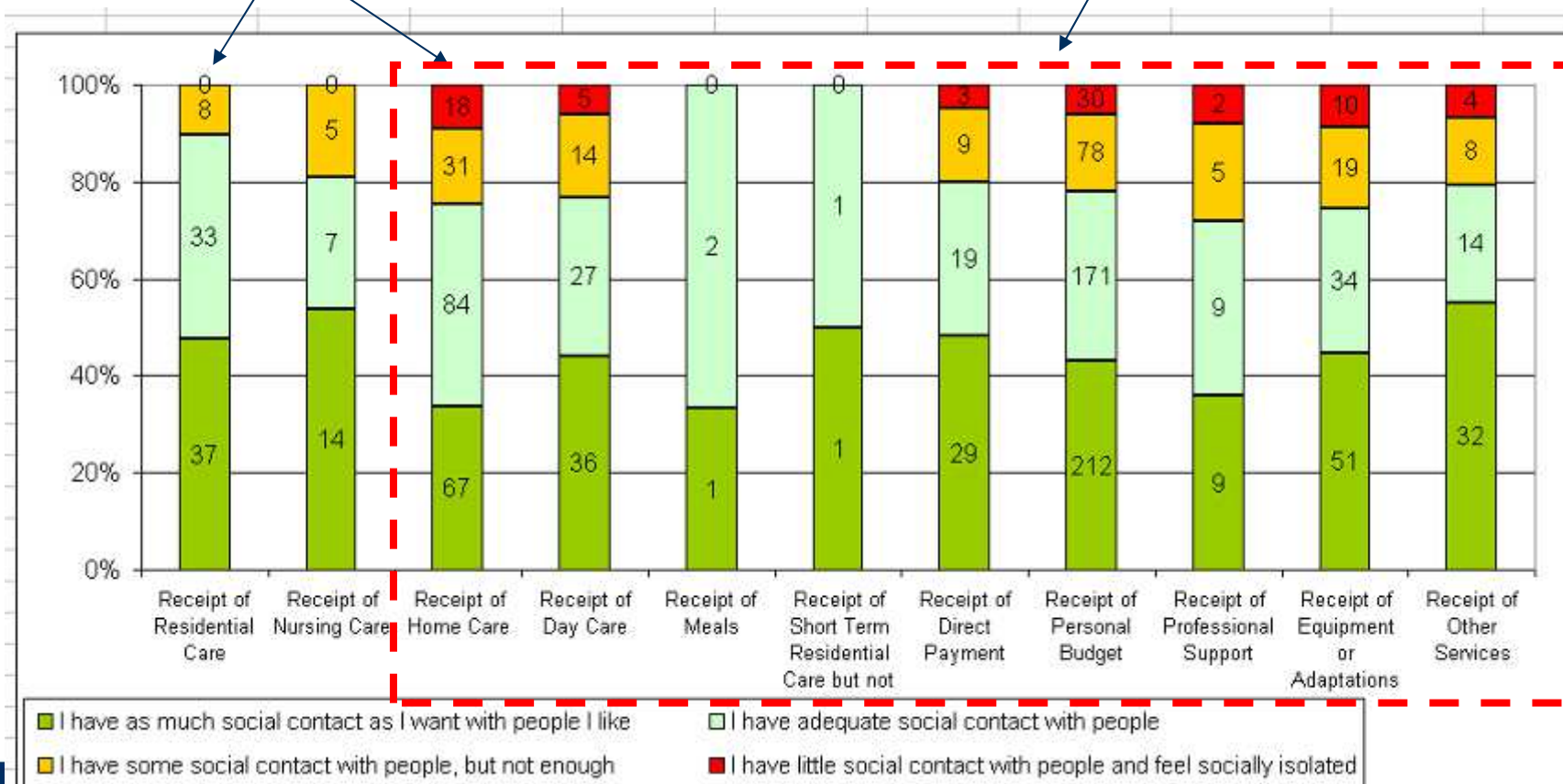
These wards (March, The Shelfords, St Ives South) have a relatively high number of people over 65 living alone, and they are a large proportion of the total households in that ward.

These wards (Ely South, Huntingdon West, St Ives East) have a relatively low number of people over 65 living alone, and they are a small proportion of the total households in those wards.

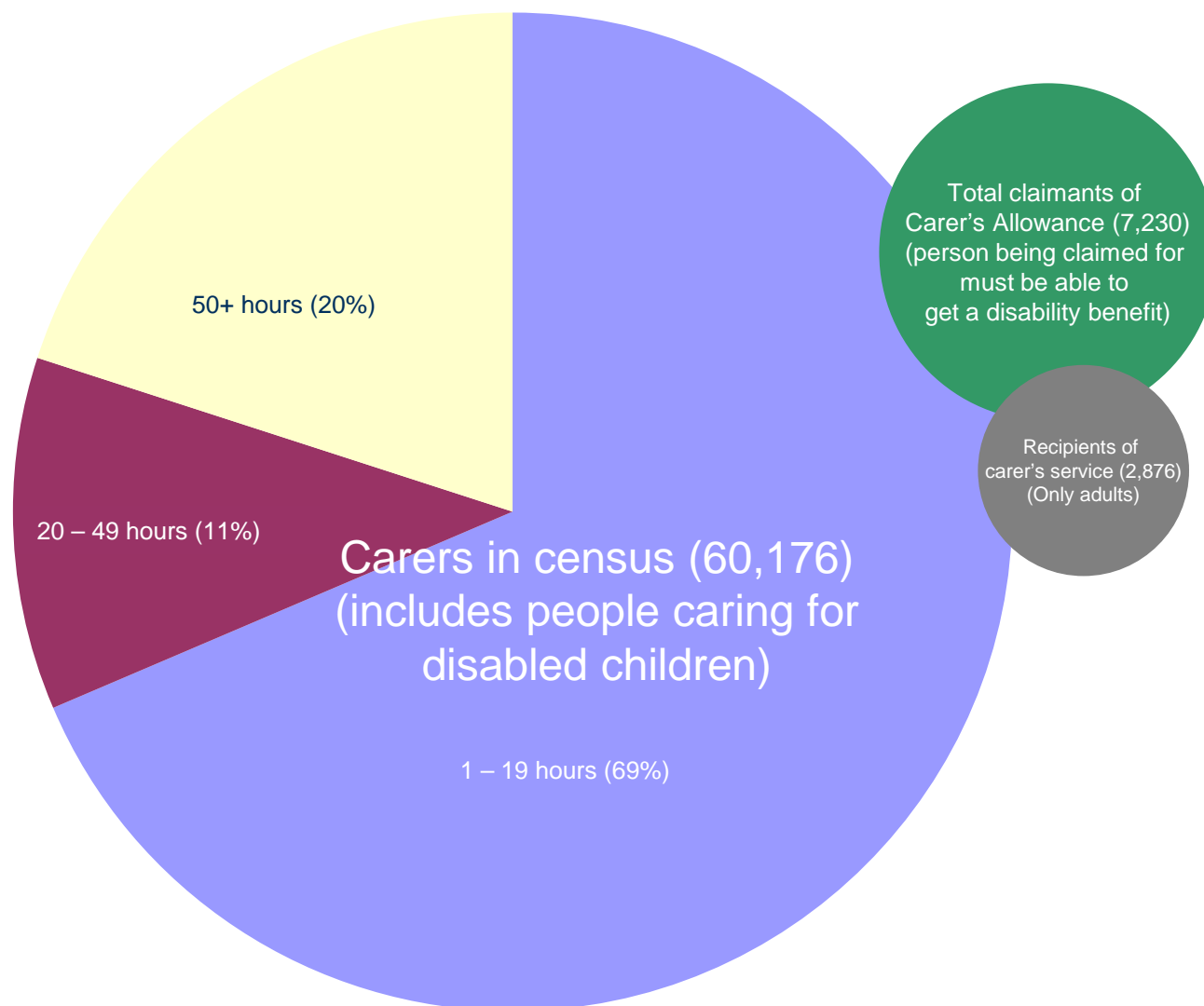
Adult social care service users receiving a community-based service say they have less social contact than people in residential settings, with some saying they feel socially isolated.

89.7% of respondents who live in a residential care setting felt they had as much or adequate social contact as they would like. **14.2% higher than those who are in receipt of homecare.**

Greater levels of social isolation in those receiving community-based services



There is a large gap between the number of carers the Council supports and the total number of carers in Cambridgeshire.



Many people provide unpaid care to family members, friends or neighbours; the Census 2011 shows that there are 60,176 carers in Cambridgeshire – 9.7% of the population. Approximately 10,000 of these carers receive some form of local or central government support. Carers provide a large amount of care that would otherwise be state-funded; ensuring that carers are well supported will be increasingly important.

In Cambridgeshire there are 1,250 young people identified as being young carers (1 in 90) but there is a problem of under identification so we know many more are going unsupported.

## Links to further information

### **For Adult Social Care:**

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments – [www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk](http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk) – see ‘Current JSNA reports’

Activity and performance (at client group level) – see [\ccc.cambridgeshire.gov.uk\data\SSd\Shared\DMT\Balanced\Scorecard\2011-12\New\Scorecard](http://\ccc.cambridgeshire.gov.uk\data\SSd\Shared\DMT\Balanced\Scorecard\2011-12\New\Scorecard) use ‘2012-13 frontsheet menu’ and the ‘Activity’ button for client counts during the year

Contact Tom Barden 01223 699705 or Andy Mailer 01223 715699 for further or more detailed information

### **For Children & Young people:**

You can access the more detailed Needs Assessment Summary document at the following link: [\ccc.cambridgeshire.gov.uk\data\CYPS\Datastore\Needs\Assessment\2013](http://\ccc.cambridgeshire.gov.uk\data\CYPS\Datastore\Needs\Assessment\2013)

This contains the underlying detailed information that underpins this set of slides as well as links to further useful data sources.

Contact Sarah Bowman (01223 728576) or Martin Gray (01223 728587) in the Management Information team for further information