

Leicester Children and Young People's Needs Assessment
2009-2010

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Introduction

What is the children and young people's needs assessment?

The needs assessment is the way that local organisations understand our population and services to improve people's health and well-being.

The Children's Trust in Leicester is a partnership that represents many organisations that work with and for children, young people, and their families. It has produced this assessment to help get agreement on what kinds of services are needed, and where they are needed. To do this, the assessment includes children and young people up to the age of 19 years old, and for young people who have learning disabilities up to the age of 25 years old.

It looks at how well the people of Leicester are doing as compared nationally and with similar places. The make-up of Leicester's population is very different to most places so it does not have any close 'statistical neighbours'. This means that comparing ourselves does not always give a clear picture on how we are performing.

The assessment also looks at how well different groups of local people are doing by comparing wards. Looking at electoral wards helps us to understand differences between people's needs depending on where they live. The assessment also looks between groups of people who we know from research tend to do less well in life.

Why?

Understanding 'where we are now' and doing our best to understand 'where we are going' is a way of finding out where changes need to be made. If we understand better where we are and where we are heading, it will also make it easier for us to talk to other organisations about how services need to be shaped now and for the future. This makes it easier for them to understand and decide if and how they can help.

How often will the needs assessment be done?

The first Leicester Joint strategic needs assessment was done in 2008 and looked mainly at adults. This assessment looks in particular at how well children and young people are doing. It will be regularly updated.

What information does the children and young people's needs assessment use?

The previous Government asked children, young people and their families what was important to them. They said that it is important to:

- Stay Safe
- Enjoy and Achieve
- Make a Positive Contribution
- Achieve Economic Well-being
- Be Healthy

These are known as the Every Child Matters (ECM) outcomes.

This report starts by talking about the whole population of children and young people in Leicester and the impact of child poverty. It then sets out what we know about them under each of the ECM outcomes.

A lot of what we know is based on information that organisations have to collect for the Government. Government uses the information to judge how well children and young people are doing in Leicester, so it makes sense for us to use this information as the starting point.

In developing the needs assessment, we have found that organisations collect and use information in many different ways. This means that although we have tried to provide ward-based information and information about particular groups, it has not always been possible.

How is the information shown?

When government judges how well children and young people are doing in Leicester, it has a set of aims that it has set itself to achieve by the year 2020. These are broken down into 'bite size pieces' under each ECM heading. It is the bite size pieces that organisations measure as a way of judging their progress towards the aims.

The bite size pieces are broken down into things that tell us and government about the quality of **life and services** for children and young people.

They are both called 'National Indicators' (NIs). In the ECM chapters we start by saying what the Government's aims are, and then look at the National Indicators. They are called 'indicators' because you cannot say for certain what quality of life, or quality of service, is like for a whole population, but you

can get a good idea by looking at some aspects of life as children and young people grow up.

Do local people have a say?

Where it has been possible, the chapters draw on what local people, including children and young people, have previously said about services. Local people were also asked whether or not the assessment seems 'right' to them. This is the first children and young people's needs assessment and we want to improve on how we do it in the future.

What the needs assessment is NOT

It is important to remember that this is a needs 'assessment'. This means that it has used information (facts, figures and what people say) from many places to make some judgements about what seems to be important for Leicester.

In some places we think that we need to find out more before we can make any judgements or before we decide what we need to do to solve any problems.

Thinking about the needs assessment in this way, helps us to see that it is a 'best effort' at understanding the 'big picture' for children and young people in Leicester. It does not come up with a list of things to do to, but it does give a basis for organisations to decide what problems need to be solved better together, and it does help to point us in useful directions.

Thank you to all the individuals who contributed to the production of this work.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The development of the Children and Young People's Needs Assessment is a mechanism by which health, social care and statutory partners can decide on strategic priorities for local communities, specifically in relation to children and young people. It will be an ongoing process that will allow us to inform our commissioning decisions moving into the future. The report that follows is not a detailed assessment of all and every need in the community. It aims to identify the key issues for health, social care and statutory services to address these issues.

In Leicester, this work has been developed by officers from across Leicester City Council, Connexions, Youth Offending Service, Voluntary Action Leicester and NHS Leicester City. There has been a core working group comprising officers from across the organisations that feed into the Children's Trust. The document represents a collection of data and information through routine sources or existing reports. Therefore, there are a number of caveats associated with the document, as follows.

Limitations in data collection

As the focus of this work has been on national data, it has not been possible to cover all data sources collected. The process of collecting available data has highlighted limitations in current data. There are some differences between data collected by the statutory sector, that is, the NHS and the City Council. In the future it is hoped that there will be an increasingly standardised format presenting the data.

Note on electoral ward data

In many places throughout the document, the Needs Assessment has used quantitative information at electoral ward level. This information is collected, analysed, used and published by central government in many ways. It also helps local councils and partner agencies to understand the different characteristics of the local population and communities that they serve.

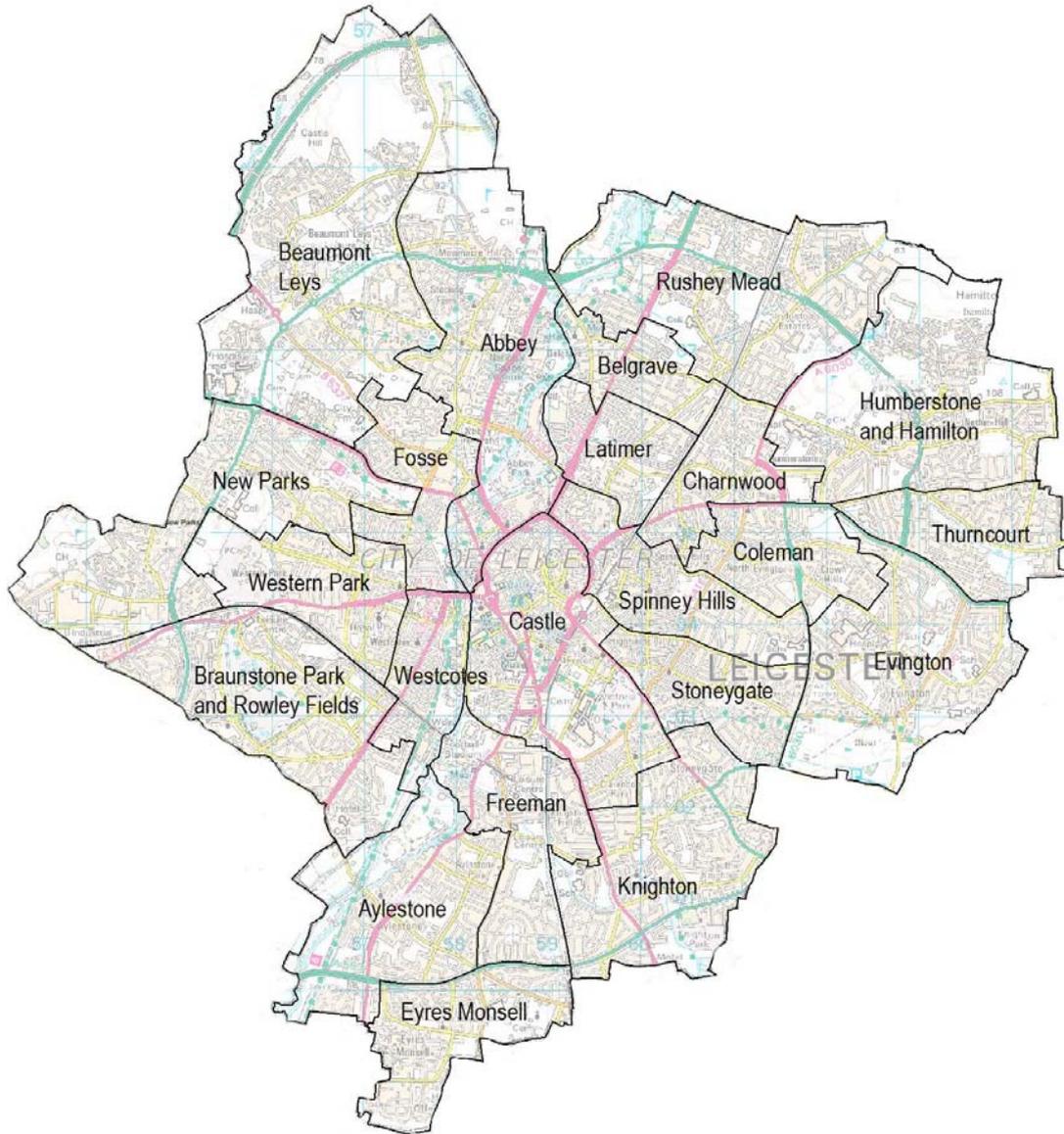
There are 22 wards in Leicester. The map shows the boundaries and the main roads that run round and through them. Some of the wards, such as Stoneygate and Knighton, do not include some of the residential areas that local people might expect, and do include other areas that might not be expected. Stoneygate, for example, does not include the residential area that most local people associate with the name, but does include a large part of the residential area of Highfields.

Throughout the Needs Assessment, the use of local area names almost always refers to ward names and boundaries. However, where information

has been drawn from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD*), for example, it also refers to more localised areas within ward boundaries.

* IMD is measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation, including income, unemployment, education, crime, housing and the living environment, but weighted towards economic deprivation

Figure 1: Map showing Leicester's 22 Wards and Main Roads



- Errors, omissions and/or inconsistencies.

It is recognised that the process is a learning exercise and that this report may contain errors, omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Key Areas and Findings

Leicester has seen changes in the population of children and young people. Over time improvements have been seen in reduction of teenage pregnancy rates, improvement in educational attainment, reduction in first time offending and reduction in young people not in education, employment or training. However, the gap between Leicester and England in many areas identified in the needs assessment remains. The key areas that we will report back on, as has been seen in the Adult Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, are as follows:

- The needs of the growing population
- Health and well-being inequalities, their wider determinants and the need to improve specific health and well-being outcomes
- The needs of specific groups

The Needs of the Growing Population

The key trends are as follows:

- Population growth - the population as a whole is expected to grow by over 20% by 2031
- An ageing population – Leicester is likely to remain a young city overall and therefore services should be delivered in line with the needs of the younger population. However, the older population of Leicester is also growing, although at a smaller rate than in England and in Leicestershire County
- Growth of the ethnic minority population – a distinctive feature of the Leicester population is the particular growth in the diversity of the population. The range of languages spoken in schools has been highlighted as an issue in some parts of the city.
- New arrivals – there are also relatively high numbers of new arrivals into the city including those from parts of Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. This may have an impact on the high rates of turbulence within our schools and the impact this may have on children's education
- Hidden population – these are mostly vulnerable groups within our society. An example within the needs assessment is the Roma population

Health and Well-being Inequalities, Wider Determinants and Specific Health and Well-being Outcomes

1. Child Poverty

- Child Poverty Needs Assessment is a statutory duty, required to inform the development of local child poverty strategy
- The key benchmark is to reduce the proportion of children who live in relative low income
- In 2006 HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) estimated that 65% of **all** children and young people (aged 0–16 years old) in Leicester were living in low income families. Of these, 31% lived in families receiving out of work benefits, and 34% lived in working families. The current national trend suggests that the majority of children and young people now living in poverty have working parents
- The official 'measure' of poverty for the child poverty strategy is NI 116, 'Proportion of children in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent median income'. This measure covers children and young people aged 0–19 years old (with some exceptions)
- Low income is defined as 'below 60% of the median'. The national median is £402.90 per week, and the 60% mark is £241.74p. **The Leicester median is £334.40p.**
- It is also recognised that, while income and material deprivation are the underlying causes of poverty, their lasting effects on children, young people and families also need to be tackled in order to break the inter-generational cycles of poverty. The poorest outcomes for children and young people are correlated with persistent poverty
- Child and family poverty along with the need for early interventions, therefore, must inform strategy about both lifting children and families above a defined income line, and about **improving children and young people's life chances**
- There are 26,565 children and young people, aged 0-19 years old, living in poverty in Leicester, amounting to 35.3% cent of the total 0–19 year old population (NI 116)
- Of these, almost half (47%) live in the following five wards (ISH area in brackets):
 - Spinney Hills (C)
 - New Parks (W)
 - Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields (SW)
 - Stoneygate (E)
 - Charnwood (NE)
- There are also five wards in which almost half of all children and young people living within them are in poverty. The list is as above, with the exception of Freemen (S) instead of Stoneygate (E)

- This suggests that these five to six wards constitute the focus for strategy in terms of the 'high in number and high in risk' group, raising strategic issues of 'funding to follow need'
- However, there are also children and young people living in poverty in each of the city's 22 wards, some of whom will also be at risk of the poorest outcomes
- Poverty affects whole families and can persist for years. The socio-economic status of adults correlates with their socio-economic status in childhood
- Children and young people are far more likely to live in poverty if their parents/carers:
 - Do not work
 - Are working, but earn very little
 - Are in one or more of the groups at greatest risk, for example:
 - Workless lone parents
 - Carers
 - Those with disabilities
- The initial child poverty assessment focuses on families receiving out of work benefits because there is more robust data readily available. Further work is being undertaken to try to understand better Leicester's in-work poverty
- In Leicester, almost one in five adults of working age is receiving out of work benefits
- By far the greatest proportion of children and young people in Leicester in families receiving out of work benefits live with those on lone parent benefits and Incapacity Benefit. These are a group most likely to experience persistent poverty and, therefore, the likelihood of poor outcomes
- The five wards with the highest number of Income Support claimants are:
 - New Parks (W)
 - Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields (SW)
 - Eyres Monsell (S)
 - Abbey (NW)
 - Charnwood (NE)
- In Leicester, 40% of Income Support claimants are lone parents
- The five wards with the highest numbers of long term Income Support claimants are:

- New Parks (W)
 - Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields (SW)
 - Spinney Hills (C)
 - Beaumont Leys (NW)
 - Abbey (NW)
- In each of these wards, approximately two-thirds of Income Support claimants have been claiming for at least two years, indicating that the children living with those claimants are at the greatest risk of poor outcomes
- The five wards with the highest number of people claiming Incapacity Benefit are:
 - Spinney Hills (C)
 - New Parks (W)
 - Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields (SW)
 - Abbey (NW)
 - Beaumont Leys (NW)
- Families in receipt of Incapacity Benefit may do so because either a parent/carer or a child may be disabled. Research shows that a quarter of all children living in poverty have a parent with a disability, and children with a disability are at significantly higher risk of poverty. Some children within these wards, therefore, are most likely to experience limitations to their life chances
- For teenage parents:
 - Children of teenage mothers have a 63% increased risk of being born into poverty compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties¹
 - Teenage mothers are 20% more likely to have no qualifications at 30 years of age than mothers giving birth when 24 years old or over²
 - It is estimated that 70% of teenage mothers aged 16-19 years old are not in education, training or employment
 - 70% of mothers aged 16-19 years old claim Income Support³
 - At 30 years old, teenage mothers are 22% more likely to be living in poverty than mothers giving birth aged 24 years old or over, and are much less likely to be employed or living with a partner²

¹ Mayhew, E and Bradshaw, J. 2005. Mothers, babies and the risk of poverty. *Poverty*, 121, p.13-16.

² Ermisch, J. 2003. *Does a teen birth have longer term impacts on the mother? Suggestive evidence from the British household panel survey* ISER working papers. Ibsitute for Social and Economic Research.

³ DFES, 2007. Teenage parents, Next steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts.

Teenage mothers are more likely to partner with men who are poorly qualified and more likely to experience unemployment ²

Implications

- The child poverty assessment so far has revealed the extent of children and young people affected by income deprivation in Leicester, and the wards in which they are concentrated
- The assessment of workless poverty so far has also shown that the characteristics in Leicester are such that 'persistent poverty' is a significant challenge because it correlates with the poorest outcomes for children
- Persistent poverty is present within the wards most affected by poverty, but also within some other wards. This indicates that the operational focus of services within all of these areas needs to include those families most affected by persistent poverty
- The assessment so far lacks information about the characteristics of Leicester's in-work poverty. This is important because, nationally, more children and young people living in poverty live with parents/carers who are working. Work is being undertaken to identify sources of information that can say more about this part of the Leicester picture
- Work needs to continue to sustain the reduction in teenage pregnancy

2. Achieve Economic Well-being

- In 2007-08, 38.5%, approximately 26,000 of Leicester's children and young people lived in families in receipt of out of work benefits. The national average is 22%
 - 70%, approximately 48,000, more than double the national average, of school pupils in Leicester live in areas that fall within the 30% most deprived areas in England
 - The wards or neighbourhoods (Integrated Service Hub area in brackets) most affected are:
 - Braunstone (SW)
 - Beaumont Leys (NW)
 - St Matthews and St Marks (N)
 - New Parks (W)
 - Saffron and Eyres Monsell (S)
 - Northfields, Netherhall and Thurnby Lodge (NE)
 - St Peters (C)
-

- Poverty and deprivation increase the likelihood of poor outcomes in later life. HM Treasury (2010) identify that paid employment is the single most important factor in reducing the risk of poverty.
- Nationally, 59% of women are in paid employment for 16+ hours per week, in Leicester it is 40%. Leicester has the fourth lowest take-up of formal childcare at 13%, compared to the average of 19%
- Despite a recent decline, the number of young people aged 16-19 who are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) in Leicester remains among the highest in the region and above the national average
- The incidence of NEET across the city is very unequal. In January 2010 the following wards had a combined average of over 14%, while in Knighton it was 2.6%:
 - Braunstone and Rowley Fields (SW)
 - Westcotes (SW)
 - Eyres Monsell (S)
 - New Parks (W)
- NEET is also high among the following groups:
 - Young people with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LDD)
 - Young offenders
 - Care leavers
 - Teen parents
- The geographical pattern of young people with LDD who are NEET is available at ward level. It varies from 6.9% in Stoneygate (E) to 33.3% in Castle (S). Such a wide variation between adjacent wards raises questions about the quality of services experienced and the deployment of these by the different populations within them

Implications

- Analysis in all themes evidences that outcomes tend to deteriorate as poverty increases. The distribution of poverty in Leicester is widespread, with Knighton being the only ward where there are no children living within areas that fall within the 30% most deprived in England. This suggests that poverty alone is not useful as a way of targeting resources, and that we need a better understanding of how and why particular outcomes differ within the city
- There are a lower proportion of women working in Leicester, and a lower proportion of low income working families that take-up formal child care. Evidence indicates that early childhood programmes after the first year of life can produce short and long term benefits on school achievement.

- NEET remains a significant challenge. While, overall, NEET has reduced, levels within particular wards and groups have stubbornly remained high. In terms of immediate priorities, this requires targeting the use of resources in areas of greatest need.
- The risk factors connected to and the behavioural signs of, becoming 'a NEET' can be traced back to primary school. The Enjoy and Achieve chapter explores the ward/Integrated Services (IS) based pattern of educational attainment at Key Stages 2 and 4, which are correlated with becoming NEET. In terms of prevention and medium to longer term investment it is important to map these connections
- It is also important to layer in information about the education, employment or training provision from which young people 'arrive' as NEET (service supply information). This is an indication of the quality of the service provision itself and/or of the effectiveness of the information, advice and guidance received by the young person
- Understanding the patterns of NEET by education, employment or training (EET) provider should inform relevant school improvement initiatives and the effective commissioning of Integrated Youth Support Services (IYSS) within areas of greatest need

3. Make a Positive Contribution

- As measured by the annual TellUs survey, fewer young people in Leicester participate in any group activity led by an adult outside of school lessons, than others in England. Performance falls within the bottom 25% nationally
- 100% of schools in Leicester offer access to extended services
- While we have information about the take-up of local authority youth services, there is no reliable information about young people's participation in voluntary and private sector community activities (including extended services provision). This means that we do not have a robust baseline in order to set target improvements in volume and reach, character and quality of services. Research suggests regular participation correlates positively with achievements in later life
- In relation to educational and training achievements by the time young people are 19 years old, Leicester's performance is below the national averages at both Level 2 and Level 3 qualifications. The rate of improvement is also below the national average
- Participation and achievement in education, employment or training (EET) up to the age of 19 years old (when free at the point of use provision ends) is important as a proxy for the proportion of young

people who are likely **NOT** to go on to achieve economic well-being as adults

- Having a criminal record is the single biggest barrier to EET. The rate of youth offending is therefore a proxy for the proportion of young people who are likely not to make a positive contribution as young people and adults. In 2008-09, 33% of all offences detected were committed by young people aged 10-19 years old
- The rate of first time entrants to the criminal justice system in Leicester, and the rate of re-offending have both recently reduced. The proportion of young offenders engaged in education, training and employment has increased. On each measure Leicester compares favourably to the national average
- Analysis of first time entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system (2009-10) shows that over half of the children and young people came from only five out of the city's 22 wards:
 - Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields (SW)
 - New Parks (W)
 - Beaumont Leys (NW)
 - Eyres Monsell (S)
 - Spinney Hills (C)

Implications

- The needs assessment shows that children and young people in the wards listed above disproportionately experience multiple poor outcomes. It is important that Youth Offending Service (YOS) success informs the strategic review of IYSS of effective activities and/or interventions that could be made available through schools and extended services and deploys resource accordingly
- The risk factors associated with children and young people's likelihood of becoming a young offender are also associated with becoming NEET and a teen parent. Early identification of these factors by schools means that staff could help children and young people to access the most appropriate sort of activities and/or interventions
- It is important to ensure that the schools serving the areas where children and young people are most likely to be at risk for NEET have enough appropriately skilled staff to undertake effective 'early identification'
- It is equally important to ensure that extended services, and the interventions available through the relevant Integrated Service provision, reflect the needs and preferences of children, young people and their families. Given the lack of relevant information available to

the needs assessment, this is definitely an area for future data development (understanding service supply)

4. Enjoy and Achieve

- The socio-economic circumstances in which children and young people are born and grow are still the most reliable correlate in relation to their socio-economic circumstances as adults
- Young people's attainment at Key Stage 4 is strongly correlated with their ability to achieve economic well-being as adults. It is also strongly correlated with attainment at Key Stage 2 and relates to attainment in the early years. Education therefore provides an opportunity to counteract earlier disadvantage. Given Leicester's distribution of poverty and deprivation the pattern and quality of educational provision is key to tackling both short and long term improvements
- The capacity/capability of EET providers to identify children and young people's needs across the ECM outcomes, and to 'lever in' activities and effective interventions from other providers where necessary, is of equal importance as the quality of teaching and learning
- Children's 'readiness' for school is measured in school at age five by the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile. There are 13 different scales in the Profile, including personal, social and emotional development (PSED) and communication, language and literacy (CLL). To get a 'good' score, children must have at least 78 points, with at least six each in each of the scales of PSED and CLL. Leicester's performance places it in the bottom 10% of local authority areas, with 44% achieving a 'good' score compared to the national average of 52%
- On the different scales, 69% of Leicester's children scored at least six points in each PSED scale compared to the national average of 74%. 47% of them scored six points in each CLL scale compared to the national average of 55%
- Leicester has a bigger than average gap between the children who are in the bottom 20% locally and the rest, although this is reducing more quickly than the national average rate
- At the next major stage of assessment, Key Stage 2, Leicester is in the bottom 20% of local areas, with around one-third of primary pupils not achieving the nationally expected levels in English and maths at age 11. Within this, some groups of children fare particularly poorly: children from white backgrounds are ranked 150 out of 152 areas; boys at 133 out of 152; and dual heritage boys at 125 out of 150
- At Key Stage 4 Leicester is again in the bottom 20% of all local areas, with less than half of young people achieving five 'good' GCSEs. Within this, those from white backgrounds are ranked 153 out of 153

areas, with boys at 153 and girls at 149. 'Mixed' boys rank 101 out of 149 areas, compared to 125 out of 150 areas at Key Stage 2, showing a rise in performance. Conversely, at Key Stage 4, 'Mixed' girls rank 144 out of 149 areas, compared to 70 out of 150 areas at Key Stage 2, showing a sharp decline in performance

Implications

- Educational attainment in Leicester's schools is improving and the number of schools requiring special measures or improvements has also reduced. Attainment nonetheless remains well below national averages, with some groups of children being the 'worst' in the country, and with attainment in some IS areas being poor in relation to the national performance range
- In particular, between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 the gap between Leicester and national average performance increases, and some gaps between IS areas grow significantly. Performance within all areas declines relative to the national average
- Current 'in-school' improvements are contributing to rising attainment in Leicester, but the pattern of decline between Key Stages 2 and 4 suggests that it is also important to consider the processes of transition from primary to secondary school. Research shows that the dimensions that most affect children's transition relate to: the child's own social adjustment (for example, making friends, not being bullied); how s/he settles into the new school systems (for example, routines, timetables, different groups for different subjects); and the child's interest in, and continuity of experience of the curriculum
- Well-managed transition is associated with better exam results, less absenteeism, higher self-esteem and more positive attitudes towards school
- The ISH summary shows that persistent absence from school, school exclusion, and, to a lesser extent, eligibility for free school meals, all 'track' against poor attainment at Key Stage 4. During 2009, four out of the 22 wards in Leicester experienced both the highest rate of persistent absence and of children and young people excluded from school:
 - Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields
 - New Parks
 - Freeman
 - Eyres Monsell
- Persistent absence and exclusion are also linked to behavioural standards. Approximately half of Leicester's secondary schools have good or outstanding standards of behaviour. This is a quality of service measure that underpins improved attendance, behaviour, achievement, attainment and progression. There is a tension between improving

behavioural standards within schools and the exclusion of children and young people because of unacceptable behaviour

- Having special needs is correlated with absenteeism, being bullied at school, poor attainment, and with becoming NEET. At 22.4%, Leicester's secondary schools have the second highest proportion in the East Midlands (comprising nine authorities) of pupils with special educational needs (statemented and/or at School Action Plus). Of those, Leicester has a particularly high proportion, at 40.5%, of learners with moderate learning difficulties
- Nationally, up to 50% of children and young people from deprived areas have speech, language and communication skills that are significantly lower than those of other children of the same age. In Leicester 0.3% of school pupils has a Statement of Special Educational Needs for Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) as the primary reason, and 0.3% receives School Action Plus for SLCN
- Given Leicester's performance on the CLL scales at the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, and the proportion of pupils with special educational needs, it is important to develop a better understanding of the scale and incidence of SLCN in the city. The majority of SLCN are identifiable from the second year of life. Where English is an additional language at home (just under half of all pupils in Leicester) the early identification of SLCN may be compromised. Monitoring the identification of SLCN through the Healthy Child Programme and through Sure Start Children's Centre and other early years provision will contribute towards both early identification and effective early intervention, enabling more children to be 'ready' for school
- On the basis of evidence it seems possible that SLCN is a 'hidden' issue in relation to improving the rate of progress of educational attainment in Leicester. The workforce development implications concern a shared understanding of how to identify SLCN. The data development implications concern a shared understanding of, and systems for, recording and monitoring a child's progress when interventions are applied

5. Stay Safe

- Bullying is relevant to attendance (absenteeism) and, therefore, achievement and attainment in school. As measured by the TellUs survey, Leicester's performance between 2008-09 and 2009-10 dropped significantly and is now slightly above the national average. The drop is mirrored nationally because of changes to the survey methodology so may not be significant

- In 2008-09, 4,447 children and young people aged 0-19 years old were the victims of crime: 10.7% of all victims of all crime in the period. Those aged 15-19 years old were over-represented. In this age group 52% of the victims were male and 48% were female
- Given their proportion of the total population, children are more likely than adults to be the victims of the following crimes:
 - Sexual violence (40% of all victims)
 - Robbery (36% of all victims)
 - Theft of a cycle (25% of all victims)
 - Violence against the person (22% of all victims)
- Parents' ability to provide safe care can be impaired by substance misuse. Leicester has higher than average problematic alcohol use. At least 847 children live with an adult that has drug or alcohol problems. 53% of these live in six out of the 22 wards:
 - Abbey (NW)
 - Beaumont Leys (NW)
 - Braunstone (SW)
 - Eyres Monsell (S)
 - Freeman (S)
 - New Parks (W)
- Domestic violence is strongly correlated to risk of harm to children and young people, and affects their long term emotional well-being. During 2008-09 Leicestershire police recorded 5,171 incidents of domestic violence, of which around one-fifth (over a thousand) were repeat
- The former Department of Children, Schools and Families estimated that around 2% of families in England experience the risk factors most closely associated with the poorest outcomes. The needs assessment does not have information about the number of families in Leicester, but in terms of the number of households, this would equate to around 2,450 out of around 122,497. The risk factors include:
 - No parent in the family in work
 - Family living in poor quality or overcrowded housing
 - No parent with any qualifications
 - Mother with mental health difficulties
 - At least one parent with a long-standing limiting illness, disability or infirmity
 - Family with low income (below 60% median)
 - Family cannot afford a number of food and clothing items
- The extent of poverty and deprivation in Leicester suggests that in some areas there is likely to be a higher incidence of the most 'at risk' families, who are likely to form the 'pool' from which more referrals to social care and safeguarding services will come
- Currently it is not possible to analyse data held by local social care and safeguarding services to identify, and, therefore, understand, any

geographical patterns in referrals. This is a problem in terms of planning for the 'right' volume and kind of services (including those for adults) that could offer a range of preventative effects and could mitigate disadvantage for families

- The Stay Safe chapter outlines several Quality of Service measures. Some reflect demand on service and are proxies for the likelihood of better or worse outcomes for the most vulnerable children and young people: those 'in need', at risk of harm and looked after
- More children and young people in Leicester become the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time within two years (NI 65). This raises questions about:
 - The quality of assessment when the original/previous Plan was ended
 - The effectiveness of the interventions during the period of the original/previous Plan
 - The level and/or type of 'after care' provided at the time the Plan was ended
- The time that children and young people in Leicester who have been approved for adoption wait for a placement, now compares with the national average. Leicester was previously a top performing authority, but NI 61 shows a recent decline
- Similarly, the stability of placements for looked after children (NI 63), has declined since 2006. A recent improvement has not altered the downward trajectory
- The reasons for both declines have not been available. It is important to understand the story behind the figures in order to understand the factors involved and plan appropriate responses for the short and longer term

Implications

- The main message concerns data development, principally:
 - The use by local schools of data from the TellUs survey to improve their understanding of pupils' experience and thereby better plan improvements
 - Through co-operation between the local authority and schools this information could also be collated and aggregated and used strategically to understand any geographical differences between pupils' experiences which could inform wider service planning and school support
 - Improved collection and analysis of data held by social care and safeguarding services could inform wider service planning, particularly in relation to 'preventative' services for the families

likely to experience the cluster of risk factors associated with the poorest outcomes

- Improved use of data held by social care and safeguarding services to understand 'the story' behind specific NI performance. This is an important performance improvement tool that could help to improve outcomes for the most vulnerable children and young people

6. Be Healthy

- Across Leicester there are large differences in health outcomes. This can reduce people's life expectancy by five to six years depending on where they live
- Leicester City had a higher infant mortality rate (IMR) (7.2 per 1,000 live births) than both the regional average (5.2) and England (4.8) from 2006 to 2008. Perinatal deaths (in the first seven days) are also high for Leicester. As national research indicates both of these rates are higher in areas of high deprivation
- In Leicester, mothers of Asian origin have a significantly higher proportion of low birth weight babies
- Babies born to women who smoke are more likely to be born premature and the incidence of low birth weight is twice as high among smokers as non-smokers
- Breastfed babies are less likely to suffer from conditions such as gastroenteritis, chest, urinary tract, or ear infections, diabetes in childhood, and childhood obesity. At a ward level, it has been determined that breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks is lower in the west of the City in particular in the West, South West, South, North West and North
- There are good levels of emotional health and when required mental health services for children and young people in Leicester although self-harm is a particular mental ill-health issue amongst adolescents
- There are significantly higher levels of underweight children in both reception year and year 6. White children were more likely to be overweight. Low levels of physical activity
- There are high levels of dental decay amongst children in Leicester
- Leicester City has an under-18 conception rate of 47.1 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years old (2009) which is significantly higher than both the regional and national rates of 37.7 and 38.2 per 1,000 respectively. Teenage Pregnancy rates have been reducing in Leicester. Teenage pregnancy has an impact on educational attainment and increased risk of NEET

- Young people in Leicester schools reported an overall low level of substance misuse and this put Leicester's performance in the top 10% nationally. Young people who are less happy with school appear to be more likely to smoke and drink heavily and white British and Mixed Race children are more likely to binge drink than other ethnic groups. Drinking levels amongst South Asian school children appear to be much lower than the national average. Overall drug use amongst school children in Leicester appears to fit within the national average based on the Tell Us survey 8-10% of years 8-10 reported ever having used a drug
- The results from the Tellus4 survey in Leicester City show an increase of young people stating they have never smoked from 77% to 80%. STOP! operates a smokefree homes project, to support parents to understand that there is no safe level of exposure to cigarette smoke.
- Over half of emergency admissions of under 19 year olds relate to symptoms and signs, respiratory diseases, injuries and poisoning. Emergency admission rates in under 19year olds are much higher in the west of the city, with five wards showing a significantly higher rate than the Leicester average. On the east of the city, seven wards show a significantly lower emergency admission rate than the Leicester average. Admission rates range between 80 in Rushey Mead to 155 in New Parks

Implications

- In Leicester, the neighbourhood with the lowest life expectancy is Castle which is six years different to life expectancy in Knighton. The main causes of death in Leicester are cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory disease. These diseases may be amenable to behavioural change that could impact on health outcome across the community and in particular for our children and young people. The areas identified by health are replicated in many of the other analysis. Focusing on families with multiple risk factors, intervening early and addressing the risk factors identified in the NEET group could have a major impact on the long term health outcomes of these children and young people.
- The National Support Team recommend actions that can be taken in Leicester City to reduce the gap in inequalities related to deaths in under one's includes:
 - Developing and implementing a family poverty strategy
 - Reducing the prevalence of obesity
 - Reducing rate of smoking in pregnancy
 - Reducing overcrowded housing
 - Increasing breastfeeding
 - Reducing teenage conceptions
 - Improving a range of maternal care services including early antenatal booking among disadvantaged groups

- After the home environment schools are an important contributor to outcomes for children. The adoption of the Healthy schools programmes can have an impact on health, as well as education related outcomes. The education targets require us to support children and young people within the classroom and school. Children who experience difficulties in school may also be experiencing a range of problems in the community and at home. Therefore action to reduce exclusions, improve behaviour and attendance should be a significant focus of the drive to improve outcomes alongside the development of neighbourhood working through Children's Centres and extended services in and around schools. There is clear evidence that children who are emotionally or mentally healthy achieve more at school and are able to participate more fully with their peers and in school and community life. Research also shows that mental health in childhood has important implications for health and social outcomes in adult life. By enhancing the learning, emotional well-being, and resilience of children and young people now we are investing in the workforce of tomorrow which will improve the city's economic prospects. The more young people appreciate the city's diversity, the better the prospects for community cohesion in the future
- The needs assessment found that routine data collection and analysis to explore the needs of disabled children was inconsistent. Improved data collection and analysis could inform wider service planning
- Stopping smoking is the principal cause of avoidable premature deaths. Work with children, young people and families is a crucial prevention strand. Children born into a smoky home are more likely to suffer from asthma, glue ear and chest infections. Higher levels of carbon monoxide and lower levels of oxygen result in longer recovery from illnesses and maintenance of a healthy body becomes harder. Some of the common longer term effects show a heightened risk of several cancers such as lung and stomach, along with higher risk of heart attacks, strokes and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)
- Tobacco smoking is considered a gateway into experimentation of alcohol and illicit drugs. Currently the uptake of smoking amongst young people shifts from 1% prevalence at the age of 11 to 23% by the age of 15 with 90% of all smokers starting in their teens. 50% of lifelong smokers will also die prematurely from the habit
- According to the smoking, drinking and drug use report (2008) most young people obtain cigarettes via friends (58%), siblings (10%) and parents (6%) as well as many other sources such as illegal sales from shops, "fag houses", vending machines and butts picked up from the street

- The key strategies to reduce smoking in children and young people centre around education and support for young people to access appropriate one to one stop smoking support
- The maintenance of a healthy weight, along with good levels of physical activity is central to a healthy life. It contributes across the themes including promoting emotional health and well-being resilience and the inter-relationship between sport and physical activity, Make a Positive Contribution, and Enjoy and Achieve and that NI55 / 56 and 57 should be viewed as a package. Only 38.3% of year 1-13 pupils spend at least three hours per week on high quality PE and sport. Participation in high quality physical activity and sport by children helps them to maintain general fitness and health and also helps them to maintain a healthy weight. Leicester's 2008 - 2009 School Sport Survey measures the percentage of 5-16 year olds participating in at least two hours a week of high quality curriculum time physical education (PE) and sport at school. Results showed that in Leicester City we have 70% of young people accessing two hours of curriculum PE, compared to 74% for Leicestershire; 79% for the East Midlands and 81% nationally. The aim is ultimately to provide five hours per week

Table 1: Summary of outcome themes

ECM outcome theme	Areas in need of targeted support	Relevant IS area
Poverty NI16 Proportion of children in poverty	Braunstone & Rowley Fields Spinney Hills New Parks Charnwood Freeman	South West Central West North East South
Economic well-being Deprivation	Braunstone Beaumont Leys St Matthews/St Marks New Parks Saffron/Eyres Monsell Northfields/Netherhall/Thurnby LodgeSt Peters	South West North West North West South North East Central
Economic well-being NEET	Braunstone & Rowley Fields Westcotes Eyres Monsell New Parks	South West South West South West
Economic well-being LDD NEET	Castle	South
Positive Contribution FTE Youth	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields New Parks Beaumont Leys	South West West North West

Offending	Eyres Monsell Spinney Hills	South Central
Enjoy and Achieve EYFS	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields Charnwood Spinney Hills New Parks Belgrave	South West North East Central West North
Enjoy and Achieve KS 2	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields Abbey, Beaumont Leys, Fosse Charnwood, Humberstone & Hamilton, Thurncourt New Parks	South West North West North East West
Enjoy and Achieve KS4	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields, Westcotes New Parks Eyres Monsell, Freeman Abbey, Beaumont Leys Spinney Hills Charnwood	South West West South North West Central North East
Be Healthy Infant mortality	Fosse Latimer	North West North
Babies with low birthweight <2000g	Belgrave, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Charnwood, Evington, Eyres Monsell, Freeman Fosse, New Parks	North South West North East East South North West West
Babies totally or partially breast fed at 6-8 weeks	Abbey, Beaumont Leys, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Eyres Monsell, New Parks	North / North West North West South West South West
Hospital admission rates for injuries in under 18's per 100,000	Abbey, Aylestone, Eyres Monsell, Freeman Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Castle, New Parks	North / North West South South West Central West
Overweight in reception	<i>No wards significantly higher than England</i>	
Obese in reception	<i>No wards significantly higher than England</i>	
Overweight in year 6	Coleman	East

Obese in year 6	Westcotes	South West
Teenage conceptions	Beaumont Leys Abbey Fosse New Parks Westcotes Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields Castle Freemen Eyres Monsell Thurncourt	North West West South West

Note: The Be Healthy wards listed above are those which are significantly worse than the England average or Leicester average (for Breastfeeding and Injuries)

Needs of Specific Groups

There are groups as highlighted in the needs assessment that may be affected by multiple disadvantage. In all service planning and evaluation, commissioners and providers need to ensure that services take into account the needs of our most vulnerable children and young people including:

- Disabled children
- Looked after children
- Young offenders
- Teenage parents
- Young people not in employment, education and training
- Young carers
- Children and young people with parents who use drugs and/or alcohol
- Children and young people who are homeless

The process going forward

This work will inform the development of the Children and Young People's Plan and future commissioning decisions.

1: Demographics of Children and Young People in Leicester

Introduction

The aim of this section is to provide a picture of the children and young people in Leicester city, including: how many live here, age, ethnicity, faiths, language, housing, crime, environment. The information comes from a variety of sources including national information and local data. The local data is education data and, therefore, does not include **all** children in Leicester. These sections of the report apply to pupils between the ages of 5-16 years old in Leicester's maintained primary, secondary and special schools.

The limitations of the data are that:

- Approximately 5% of all 5-16 year olds attend independent schools or academies in Leicester. In January 2008 the Department of Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) estimated that there were 2,520 5-16 year old pupils attending independent schools in Leicester, therefore this source of data is missing from this chapter and is a limitation
- Approximately 6% of 5-16 year olds who live in Leicester attend schools outside of the city
- It does not include pupils who are home schooled or not in school at all (this number is unknown)
- It does not include forecasts about future numbers of pupils

The data do include:

- Data on 3-4 year olds (except when specifically excluded) who are in authority maintained infant schools (3,020 pupils). However, evidence suggests that many 3-4 year olds in Leicester who attend nurseries are in private nursery schools
- Data on pupils in the four authority maintained Sixth Form colleges, (804 pupils). Evidence indicates that most of Leicester's young people aged 16 years and over attend independent sixth form or further education colleges
- Statutory services for children and young people apply differing age criteria, but under Section 10 of the Children Act 2004, children and young people up to the age of 19 years old are included in the 'Duty to Cooperate'. Therefore this chapter includes information on children up to 19 years old

Population

Population estimates used in this demographic section are from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Population Estimates 2008. According to the latest

estimates Leicester has a higher level of children aged between 0-14 years old than both the East Midlands and national average.

Table 1.1 Proportion of the population aged 0-19 years old

	Aged 0-14 years old	Aged 15-19 years old
Leicester	19.6	6.9
East Midlands	17	7
England	18	6

Figure 1.1 Proportion of the population aged 0-14 years old compared to East Midlands and England

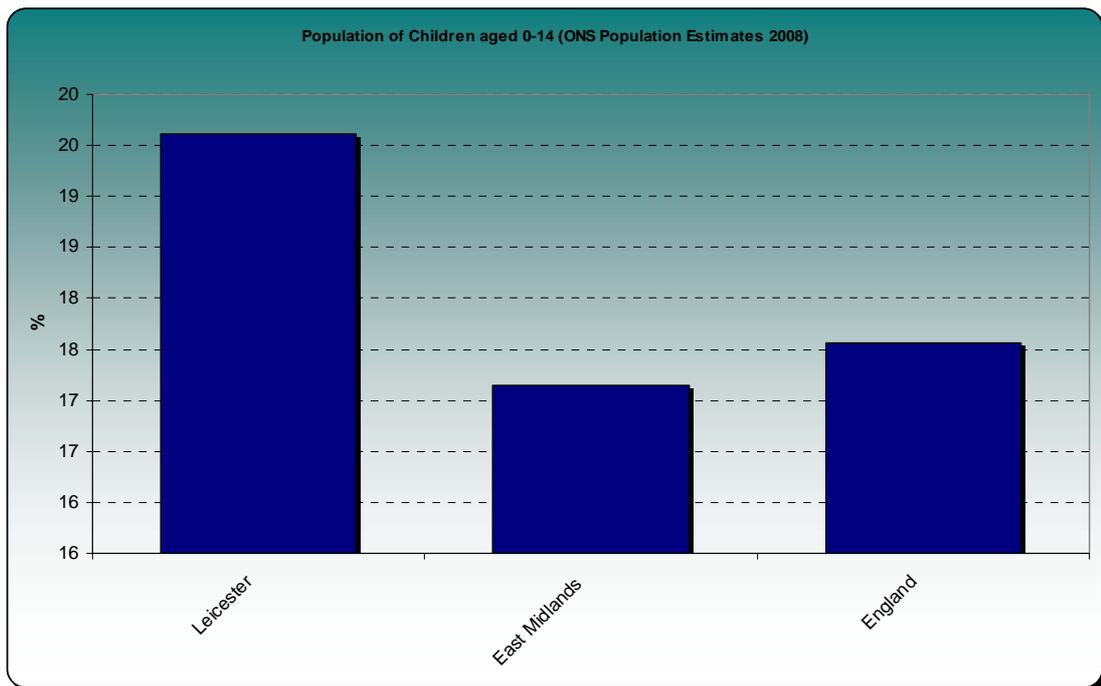


Figure 1.2 Comparison of age groups with similar Local Authorities

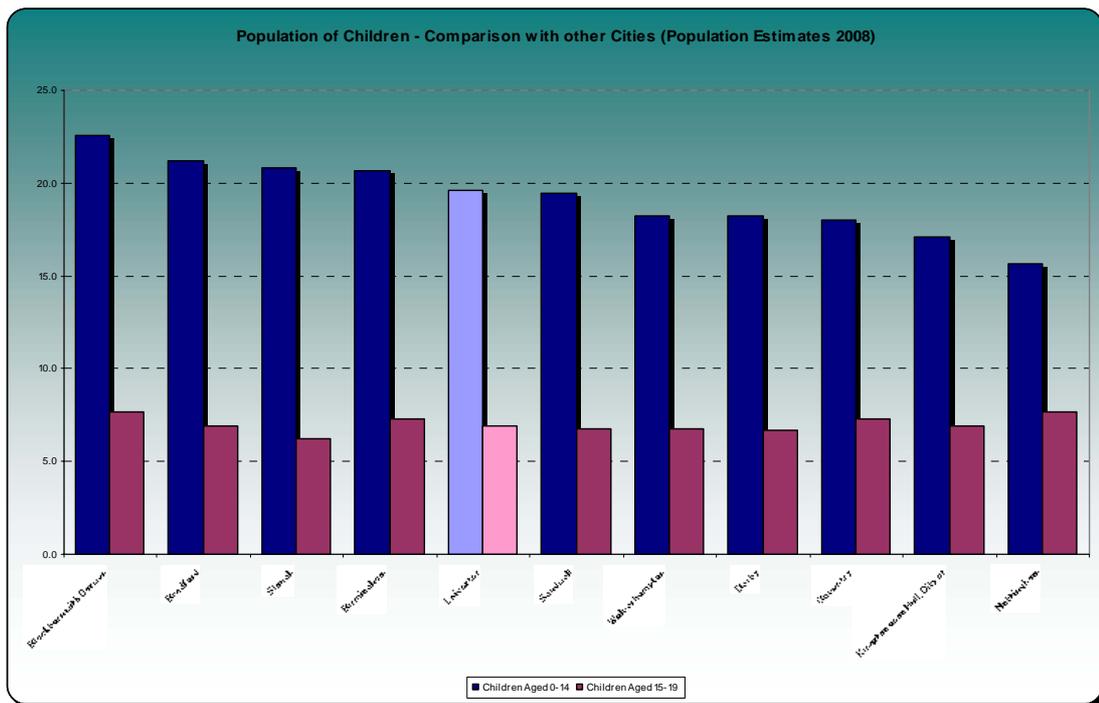
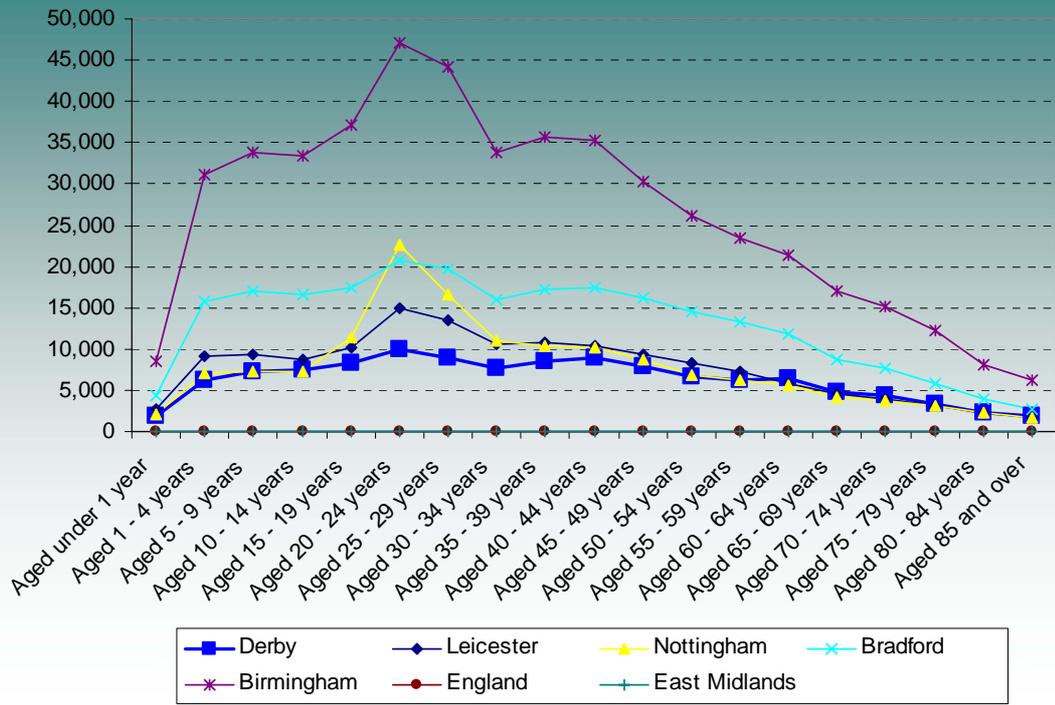


Table 1.2 Age Profiles in Leicester

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Aged under 1 year	2,600	1.8	2,400	1.6	5,000	1.7
Aged 1-4 years old	9,200	6.3	8,600	5.8	17,800	6.0
Aged 5-9 years old	9,300	6.3	8,500	5.7	17,800	6.0
Aged 10-14 years old	8,700	6.0	8,600	5.8	17,300	5.9
Aged 15-19 years old	10,200	7.0	10,100	6.8	20,300	6.9
Total under 19 year old population	40,000	27.4	38,200	25.7	78,200	26.5
Total all age population	146,000		148,700		294,700	

Figure 1.3 Age Profile of Leicester and Comparators

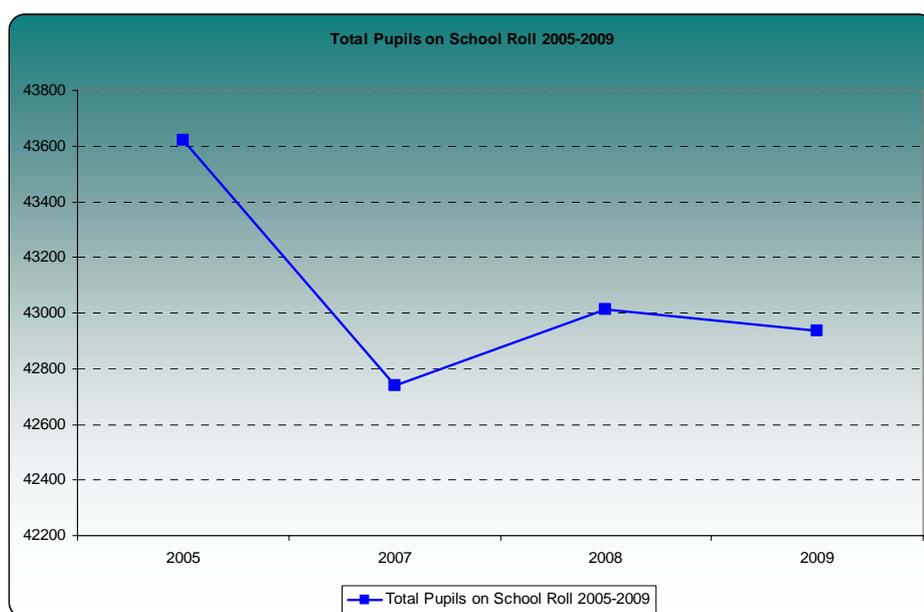
Age Profile of Population of Leicester & Comparators (ONS Population Estimates 2008)



Numbers of Pupils in Leicester's Schools

In January 2009 there were a total of 46,759 pupils in Leicester's schools: 27,907 pupils in 82 primary schools and 17,429 in 17 secondary schools, 688 in the city's single academy and 735 pupils in special schools. Figure 1.4 show trends over time.

Figure 1.4 Total Pupils on School Roll (2005-2009)



Cross-border movement of pupils

Based on the 2008 School Census Data, of the 26,023 primary pupils resident in Leicester, 1,645 attended schools in Leicestershire while 638 Leicestershire resident pupils attended schools in Leicester. Of 18,234 secondary age pupils, 2,777 attended schools in Leicestershire while 854 Leicestershire resident pupils attended schools in Leicester.

Including the relevant figures from special schools this indicates that in January 2008 around 4,500 pupils resident in Leicester attended schools in Leicestershire, and 1,500 Leicestershire pupils attended schools in Leicester – an overall difference of around 3,000 Leicester pupils attending county schools, which is approximately 6% of all 5-16 year olds living in Leicester.

Ethnicity

The 2009 School census data on ethnicity reveals that 39.8% were white and 38.2% Asian/ Asian British, with a 6% 'unknown' category. This is where either the information has not been obtained, refused, or not recorded. Professional advice reveals that, amongst many other group, those of mixed heritage and Roma backgrounds are less likely to fill in this information. For

example, at Sparkenhoe Primary School no pupils on the School Census were reported as Roma in May 2009, yet the school currently works with 42 pupils of admitted Roma heritage.

Table 1.3 Ethnicity of pupils in Leicester’s schools (January 2009)

Ethnicity	Proportion
White/White British	39.8
Asian/Asian British	38.2
Black/Black British	8.6
Mixed	5.9
Others	1.5
Unknown	6.1

Figure 1.5 Ethnicity of pupils in Leicester’s schools (January 2009)

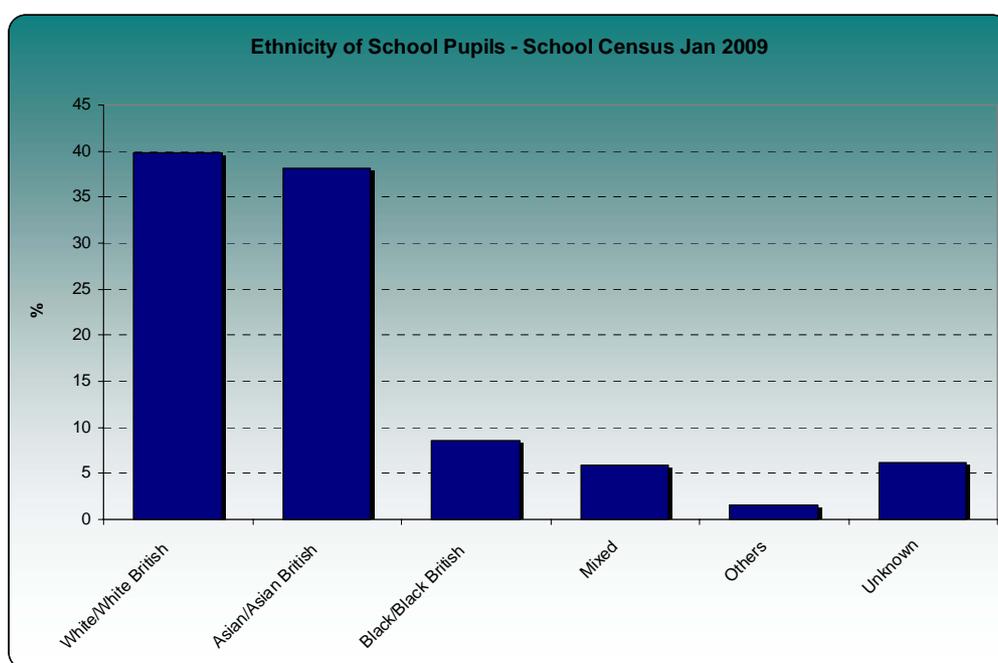
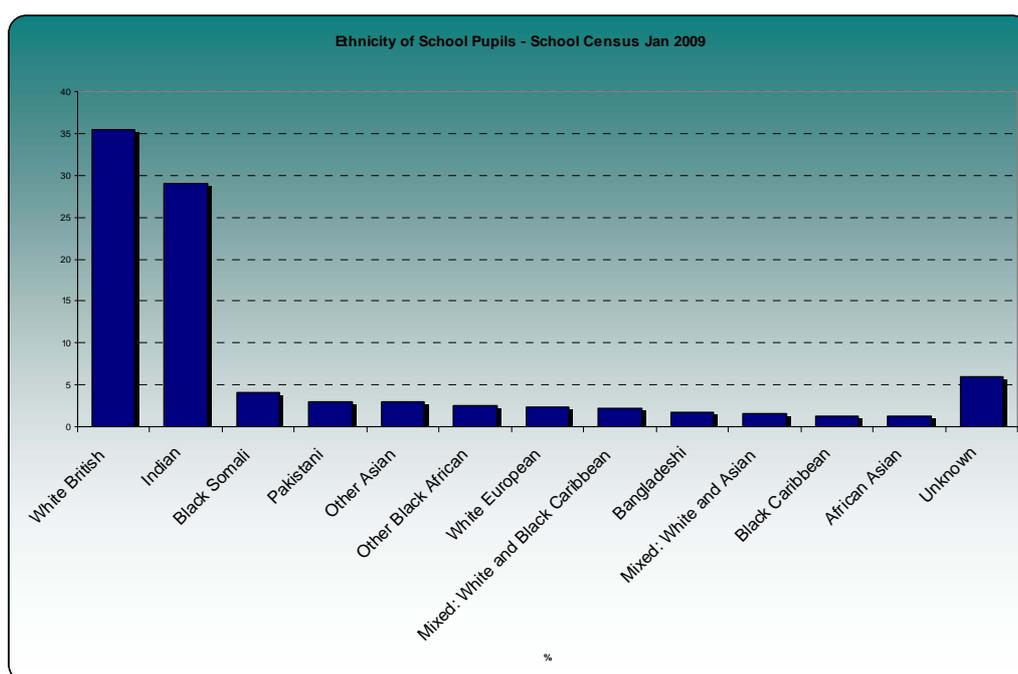


Table 1.4 Detailed ethnicity of pupils in Leicester’s schools: major groups only (January 2009)

Ethnicity	Proportion
White British	35.4
Indian	29.0
Black Somali	4.1
Pakistani	3.0
Other Asian	3.0
Other Black African	2.5
White European	2.4
Mixed: White and Black	2.2

Caribbean	
Bangladeshi	1.8
Mixed: White and Asian	1.5
Black Caribbean	1.2
African Asian	1.2
Unknown	6.0

Figure 1.6 Detailed ethnicity of pupils in Leicester's schools (January 2009) (major groups only)



Leicester's school pupils are from a range of backgrounds (Table 1.4 and Figure 1.6). This diversity of pupils in Leicester's schools appears to be increasing:

- 2007 - 54% of primary school children had an ethnic minority background
- 2009 - 57% of primary school children had an ethnic minority background
- 4% of pupils are from the Somali population (Table 1.4) – which supports their place in the city as the third most populous ethnic group in Leicester
- The percentage of Mixed Black Caribbean pupils – 2.2% of pupils – is greater than the percentage of Black Caribbean pupils – 1.2%
- Data on the White European population – 2.4% of pupils (Table 1.4) – reflects the growing number of economic migrants in the city. Other intelligence, for example, National Insurance Numbers, indicates that most are Polish

Language

Table 1.5 details the home language of pupils in Leicester's schools and supports much of the information contained in the above tables on ethnicity. It reflects other known demographic information about the diversity of Leicester and the recent arrival in the city of numbers of people from Zimbabwe and other neighbouring east African areas, as well as Polish, Slovak, Portuguese, Tamil, Iraqi, Turkish and Kurdish people.

Table 1.5 Home languages in Leicester's schools, January 2009

Home Language	Numbers
English	25,528
Gujarati, Katchi	8,760 ; 878
Punjabi	2,219
Somali	1,775
Urdu	1,441
Bengali	822
Shona, Swahili, Ndebele	274; 261; 56
Polish	458
Portuguese	367
Tamil	347
Arabic, Turkish, Kurdish	335; 142; 85
Hindi	251
French	184
Slovak	175

- English is spoken at home by just over half (25,528) of pupils in Leicester's schools
- Gujarati and Katchi, a similar language, form the next highest language group, spoken at home by just under 10,000 pupils (approx 4.5%)
- Shona, Swahili and Ndebele are all languages from east Africa in the region of Zimbabwe and neighbouring areas of central east Africa. This reflects the presence of Zimbabweans, Congolese and other people from this area now living in Leicester
- Evidence indicates that many of the Slovak people in the city are from Roma communities. However in some schools, known to have Roma pupils, these appear under ethnicity categories as 'White European'. This is consistent with professional knowledge that suggests that these communities are very reluctant to identify themselves as Roma for fear of persecution
- There are two Portuguese speaking communities in the city: those from Portugal and those from Daman, a small Portuguese principality on the west coast of India. Both of these groups of people have Portuguese passports
- The presence of French speakers in the city is, on anecdotal evidence, largely attributed to small groups of people from West African countries, many of whom are French speaking

New Arrivals

According to the 2001 Census, 23% of people living in Leicester were born outside the UK compared to 9% nationally. Many people of Somali origin moved into Leicester post-2001, and consequently few of this community

appear in the Census statistics. Current Leicester City Council assessments suggest the Somali population is between 6,000-10,000 people.

In recent years new groups of people have come to the city, mainly from Iraq, Afghanistan, Zimbabwe, Kosovo, Iran and other African and Middle Eastern countries. Many of these newer groups are made up of single young men. Recent estimates suggested that there were just below 1,000 asylum seekers living in the city⁴. An estimated 1,000 refugees also live in the city⁵. In addition, there may be a substantial number of 'hidden migrants' living in the city, including failed asylum seekers and illegal immigrants. Local estimates suggest that the number of failed asylum seekers may be as high as 6,000 people⁶.

Leicester has been home to a small but long-standing Polish community since the end of the Second World War. Since 2005, many more people have arrived from Poland as well as from other Eastern European Countries. It is estimated that there are now between three and five thousand Polish people and other economic migrants, including Slovaks and Portuguese, in Leicester⁷. While many economic migrants are transients, a number have settled in Leicester. This is also reflected in school census data, which indicates that the percentage of students registering as 'white European' has risen from 1.1% in 2005 to 1.9% in 2007.

Data from National Insurance Number registration provides evidence of the presence of economic migrants in Leicester. Registering with National Insurance allows Eastern European migrants to work in the UK legally. Leicester's figures have doubled since 2002-03 and are more than double the rate per 1,000 for England. This data is given in the table below.

Table 1.6 Overseas nationals entering the UK and allocated a National Insurance number by year of registration and place of residence 2002-03 – 2005-06⁸

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Rate per 1,000 people
Leicester	3,820	4,880	4,920	7,620	26.7
East Midlands	13,400	16,480	23,510	38,480	9.0
UK	349,240	370,750	439,730	662,390	11.4

Rate per 1,000 calculated using 2005-06 data divided by mid year population estimates.

⁴ Refugee Action Leicester (2006)

⁵ Defined as those whose application for asylum has been successful

⁶ Multi-Agency Forum for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (2006)

⁷ Leicester City Council (2007).

⁸ Note: 1. This table includes those who have registered with the Workers' Registration Scheme and then have been allocated a National Insurance number.

2. The table indicates the numbers who applied in Leicester. Other regional locations where new arrivals can apply for a National Insurance number are Nottingham, Boston and Derby.

Source: Dept for Work and Pensions

Faith

Table 1.7 provides analysis of faith patterns among pupils in Leicester's schools. However, given that in terms of faith nearly a quarter of pupils – 23% – were classified as 'unknown', and 11% of pupils living in Leicester are not included in this data, then these figures need to be treated with great caution.

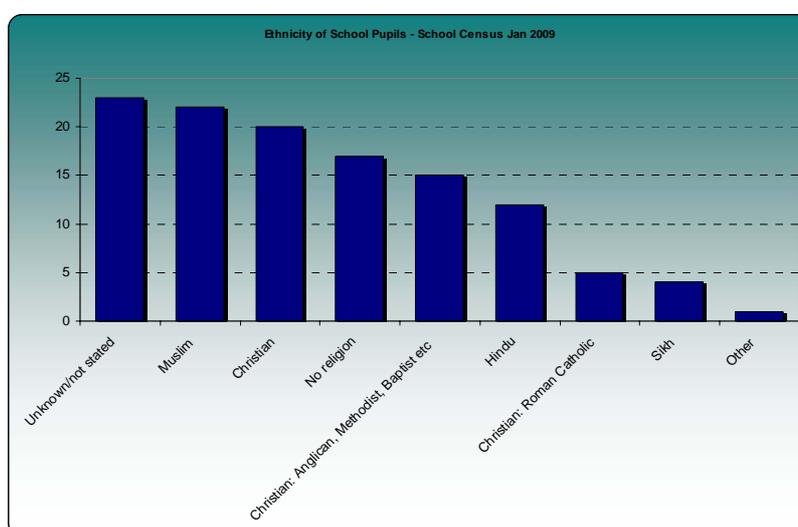
The large 'unknown' category may be determined by the fact that the question is optional, or may be influenced by a cultural reluctance to identify faith affiliations for reasons of privacy or fear, or simply that pupils do not know this information about themselves.

Table 1.7 Faiths of pupils in Leicester's schools: Proportions (2001 Census and School Census January 2009 comparisons)

Faith	School Census 2009	CENSUS 2001
	LEA Pupils	Whole population
Muslim	22	11
Christian	20	45
Christian: Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, etc	15	No further analysis
Christian: Roman Catholic	5	
Hindu	12	15
Sikh	4	4
Other	1	-
No religion	17	17
Unknown/not stated	23	7

Please use this table with caution – it excludes 34% of pupils in Leicester – 23% who did not answer the question and 11% who are outside of Local Education Authority maintained schools.

Figure 1.7 Faiths of pupils in Leicester's schools: Proportions (2001 Census and School Census January 2009 comparisons)



A number of conclusions may be drawn in relation to Muslim and Roman Catholic pupils particularly, and to other faiths generally:

- The number of Muslim pupils in Leicester's schools, 10,300, appears to be significantly more than the proportion of Muslims to other faiths indicated in the 2001 Census (11%). The evidence suggests that Leicester's Muslim population has increased, in part because of the arrival of the Somali community from 2002 onwards and other smaller communities
- In Leicester between 80-90% of Muslim pupils aged between 5-7 years old and 11-14 years old attend madrassas (Islamic after schools) between 5-7pm every evening
- 5% of pupils in Leicester's schools are Roman Catholic (there is no comparable 2001 census data for the whole population). This reflects other national evidence concerning attendance at Roman Catholic churches since the arrival in the UK of economic migrants from predominantly the former Eastern Europe. Since the arrival in Leicester of economic migrants from 2004 onwards, the demand for pupils to attend Roman Catholic schools in the city has increased significantly
- 17% stated that they have no religion and this is the same figure as the 2001 census figure for 'no religion'
- There is a significant reduction in those identifying themselves as Christian compared to the proportion of the whole population of Leicester in the 2001 census

Turbulence in Primary Schools

Turbulence is the term given to unexpected changes in numbers of pupils during the school year. Specifically it means children joining or leaving a school at some time other than the beginning or end of the academic year. In reality a 30% turbulence rate means that over the course of the year, a teacher with a class of 30 pupils has in fact taught 40 pupils.

In 2007-08 there were 82 primary schools in Leicester. 24% of primary schools had turbulence levels greater than 30%, and 4 schools had turbulence levels greater than 40%. The national average for turbulence in maintained primary schools is 16.7% and in secondary schools is 9.3%. More research is needed on how much of this turbulence is within Leicester between schools, outside Leicester or pupils coming to live in Leicester for the first time. School admissions policy may also have an impact.

The reasons for turbulence may include:

- Movement of economic migrants – both within and out of the city
- Movement of refugees with children – both within and out of the city

- Effect of housing allocations policy
- Movement of population within largely white working class areas.
- Movement of traveller, gypsy and Roma children (although these numbers are small in overall terms - 0.5%)

Turbulence is not specific to any particular ethnic group and appears in schools that have predominantly white and ethnic minority pupils. Local evidence suggests that in addition to the above factors:

- In inner city areas, when the places become available, parents move their children so that all are in one school
- In outer estate areas, family breakdown is a significant factor in the movement of children into and out of schools

Needs of specific groups

The needs assessment has highlighted that there are particular groups that are potentially more vulnerable including:

- Disabled children
- Looked after children
- Young offenders
- Teenage parents
- Young people not in employment, education and training
- Young carers
- Children and young people with parents who use drugs and/or alcohol
- Children and young people who are homeless

The consultation process also identified that Lesbian, Gay, Bi Sexual and Transgender young people were a group that were potentially more vulnerable⁹. Available data is provided in Appendix 5 of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008-09.⁹

Looked after children

From 2004-05 to 2008-09 there was a reduction in the number of children who had been looked after for at least 12 months from 372 to 333. A recent Ofsted (2009) rating specified that all of the local authority's five children's homes are good and the fostering agency outstanding. This is better performance than similar authorities and that seen nationally.

Disabled children

⁹ NHS Leicester City and Leicester City Council, 2008-09. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. Available at <http://www.oneleicester.com/leicester-partnership/jsna/>

Accurate data on the numbers of disabled children and young people in the city is not readily available, but based on census data it is predicted that some 3,300 disabled children and young people are resident within the City. However, it is important to note that it is anticipated that in the 2011 census the population baseline will increase and experts in the field anticipate that the numbers of disabled children will increase. Children and young people who claim for or for whom Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is claimed is an alternative measure. In May 2007 there were 1,675 children under 16 receiving Disability Living Allowance and therefore having significant and/or complex physical needs. The highest numbers live in New Parks (190), Braunstone Park/ Rowley Fields (180), Beaumont Leys (130), Eyres Monsell (130). The Family Resources Study (2004) generally cite a figure of 7% of Children and Young People with disabilities however, there are unknown numbers of disabled children and young people eligible for DLA who are not claiming it. The InfoXchange database includes 1,331 children with a broader spectrum of disabilities and additional needs.

The most common definitions used in local authorities for planning purposes are Children and young people with special educational needs i.e those with a statement or on School Action Plus. There are 730 pupils in Leicester's special schools where all children and young people have a degree of statement.

Table 1.8 Numbers of Children and Young people in education provision with statement or school action plus in 2010

School	Statement	School action plus
Primary	323	1729
Secondary	310	1466
Special	730	

Voluntary Sector

The role of the Voluntary Sector is to increase awareness and understanding of the complex needs of children and young people across Leicester. The sector is an active partner in supporting the development and delivery of innovative services which are better able to respond to the complex needs of children and young people. The experience, knowledge and skills across the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) can further assist in ensuring that the highest quality of services are offered to children and young people across Leicester.

Jobcentre Plus

Jobcentre Plus aims to help more people into paid work, help employers fill their vacancies and give people of working age the help and support they are entitled to, if they cannot work. It works with parents, people who are bringing up children on their own and claiming benefits and works with people to support them going back into work and offers advice about child care. New Deal for Lone Parents supports people who are bringing up children on their own to get training for a job and help with gaining a job. Jobcentre Plus also works with partners, children and Sure Start Centres to support people into work.

Local environmental issues

Local environmental factors are also known to be wider determinants of health and well-being. These factors include air quality, the amount and type of open space available to residents, and transport. Further information on these issues can be found on the NHS Leicester City and Leicester City Council Joint Strategic Needs Assessment⁹.

Crime

Actual and perceived levels of crime within communities impact on the health and well-being of individuals. Actual crime causes damage to people and property, and fear of crime induces stress, contributing indirectly to poorer health. Youth, poverty and deprivation and low educational attainment are all associated with levels of crime and young people are more likely to be victims of crime. In Leicester, evidence shows that black and ethnic minority residents are significantly more worried about crime than white residents.

The key findings below present a high level picture of crime in Leicester.

- Crime fell 14% over the three year period between 2005 and 2008, however, the perception of crime and the fear of crime is that crime is on the increase. This is in line with the national picture
- Leicester, like other cities of similar size and make-up, suffers from the negative impact of the night time economy where alcohol plays a huge part in anti-social behaviour (including criminal damage) and violent crime
- The city centre has seen some impressive reductions in terms of violent crime. This current year to date, there has been a 17% reduction of all violent crime within the city centre¹⁰
- Children and Young people are likely to become victims of crime
- The level of violent crime on a Friday and Saturday evening has remained fairly constant over the past three years with a significant reduction in the more serious levels of violent crime

¹⁰ According to the Police Management Information System

- Leicester appears to be dealing positively with domestic violence issues, though domestic violence is still a significant contributor to statutory homelessness
 - Burglary of dwellings in Leicester has risen slightly in comparison to the same period last year. The increase can be attributed across the city, with the exception of the Highfields Area, which has seen a significant reduction in offences in recent months
 - Robberies in the city have seen a 15% reduction on the same period as last year. The detection rate has also increased by almost 17%
- (For additional information on crime see Stay safe chapter)

2. The Child Poverty Needs Assessment

Introduction

The present (October 2010) Coalition Government has undertaken to honour the previous commitment to reduce poverty and deprivation in order to promote equality of opportunity for all children and young people. In 1999, when the number of children living in poverty stood at 3.4 million, the Government pledged to:

- reduce child poverty by a quarter by 2004-05
- halve the number of children living in poverty by 2010-11
- eradicate child poverty within a generation

After steadily reducing from 1998-09, the proportion of children living in poverty began to increase again in 2004-05 and the target was not met. In response, a new composite measure of child poverty was adopted, one measure of which constitutes the national target of halving child poverty by 2010-11.

The 2007-08 poverty statistics released in May 2009 show that on this main target measure, child poverty stood at 2.9 million, unchanged since 2006-07, having increased by 100,000 in each of the two previous years. Another indicator focusing on material deprivation saw a rise of 200,000¹¹ over the same period.

Despite the result that 700,000 fewer children now live in poverty, trend analysis¹² suggests that a further 1 million children need to be lifted out of poverty in order for the 2010 target to be met.

In 2008, the Government committed to enshrine targets to eradicate poverty in law and the Child Poverty Act 2010 was enacted in March 2010. The main effects of the Act are laid out below.

Child Poverty Act 2010

The Child Poverty Act 2010 sets out two key objectives relating to the eradication of child poverty:

- To meet the 2020 income targets
- To minimise socio-economic disadvantage for children

¹¹ Townsend, I. 2009. Progress towards the 2010-11 child poverty target, the 2020 target & the Child Poverty Bill. London: House of Commons Library. Available at <http://www.parliament.uk/briefingpapers/commons/lib/research/briefings/snep-03314.pdf>

¹² Ibid

Part 1 of the Act sets out the Government's targets in relation to the reduction and eradication of child poverty and imposes a duty to produce and publish a UK Child Poverty Strategy. The targets are:

- Relative poverty – to reduce the proportion of children who live in relative low income (in families with low income below 60% of the median) to less than 10%
- Combined low income and material deprivation – to reduce the proportion of children who live in material deprivation and have a low income to less than 5%
- Persistent poverty – to reduce the proportion of children that experience long periods of relative poverty (the specific target to be set at a later date)
- Absolute poverty – to reduce the proportion of children who live in absolute poverty to less than 5%

Part 2 of the Act, imposes duties on the Local Authority to understand and plan for the eradication of child poverty at a local level by introducing:

- A duty of co-operation between the Local Authority and named partners to make arrangements for reducing and mitigating the effects of poverty in the local area
- **A duty to prepare and publish an assessment of the needs of children living in poverty in its area**
- A duty to prepare and publish a joint child poverty strategy for the local area

This chapter of the Children and Young People's Needs Assessment forms the local Child Poverty Needs Assessment for Leicester City.

Who needs to read the Child Poverty Needs Assessment?

The purpose of the child poverty assessment is to provide senior leaders and decision makers of the Council and its partners with the information they need to inform the local child poverty strategy and any other related strategies, where improving outcomes for children and young people is a goal.

Key Findings

- There are nearly 27,000 children and young people living in poverty in Leicester
- Leicester has high levels of income deprivation affecting children. They live within each of the city's 22 wards. The proportion living in poverty by ward ranges from just under 50% in Spinney Hills (n=3,700) to around 8% in Knighton (n=250)
- 34% of families in Leicester officially live in relative poverty however, many more households (64%) live on 'low income'

- Almost half of the children that live in poverty are concentrated in five wards in the city :
 - Spinney Hills
 - New Parks
 - Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields
 - Stoneygate
 - Charnwood
- In these five wards and with the addition of Freeman, nearly half of the resident children live in poverty
- Leicester has fewer working households and more unemployed people than nationally and across the East Midlands
- Nearly 8,000 of those in poverty are in working families (both couples and lone parents), while nearly 19,000 are in families (both couples and lone parents) receiving out of work benefits
- Leicester is 8th lowest out of 152 Local Authority areas in terms of income levels
- Leicester has a low adult skills base – 50% of city residents do not have a level 2 or equivalent qualification
- Some elements of Leicester’s ethnic minority community are relatively low in number but at high risk of poverty. In line with national findings, these include Pakistani and Bangladeshi people and earnings are lower for people from ethnic minorities

Understanding Poverty

The term poverty is widely used to describe different types of disadvantage, making it a complex phenomenon to explain and explore. For the purposes of this assessment, the United Nations definition has been adopted.

“Children living in poverty are those who experience deprivation of the material, spiritual and emotional resources needed to survive, develop and thrive, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, achieve their full potential or participate as full and equal members of society¹³”.

Poverty shapes children’s lives from birth to death. Poor children tend to have low birth weight and are more prone to childhood illness and infections. Before reaching his or her second birthday, a child from a poorer family is

¹³ United Nations Children’s Fund. 2004. The State of the Worlds Children 2005. New York: UNICEF. Available at <http://www.unicef.org/sowc/archive/ENGLISH/The%20State%20of%20the%20World%27s%20Children%202005.pdf>

more likely to show a lower level of attainment than a child from a better off family. By the age of six years old, a less able child from a rich family is likely to have overtaken an able child born into a poor family. Children from unskilled families are more likely to die in infancy or suffer from an accident than those from professional families, and are 15 times more likely to die in a fire at home.

Children growing up in poverty are more likely to leave school at 16 with fewer qualifications, and are more at risk of becoming Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) and becoming teenage parents. Children born into poverty are less likely to earn more than their parents, so creating an economic disadvantage that crosses from one generation to the next.

Poverty, therefore, creates economic, physical, social and emotional disadvantage that affects children throughout their lifetime and, more importantly, crosses over generational boundaries to blight lives.

Types of Poverty

It is widely understood that poverty is caused by a range of related disadvantages relating to:

- Financial resources - income poverty and material deprivation
- Socio-economic deprivation - lacking access to a range of resources such as choice of educational provision, health services and housing, all of which enable a child to fulfil his or her potential

In this document, the term poverty is used to refer to both income poverty and socio-economic disadvantage, describing both financial and social deprivation.

Deprivation

Deprivation is concerned with the degree to which people living in a particular area are disadvantaged by a number of factors such as low income, unemployment, lack of education, poor health and crime.

Throughout the Children and Young People's Needs Assessment, the Indices of Multiple Deprivation¹⁴ (IMD) are used to demonstrate the spread of deprivation across the city.¹⁵ For the purposes of this assessment, the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index has been used to demonstrate more specifically, the spread of income related deprivation. This analysis can be found in the Ethnic Minorities and Poverty sub-section of the Child Poverty chapter.

¹⁴ Indices of IMD – see executive summary page 6 for an explanation

¹⁵ NHS Leicester city and Leicester City Council, 2009. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09. for a detailed IMD analysis of the city. Available at www.oneleicester.com/leicester-partnership/jsna/

Income Poverty and Material Deprivation

Measuring income poverty and material deprivation enables the Government to estimate the numbers of people living in low income poverty, the degree of the poverty and the length of time the poverty persists.

Income poverty relates in general to low disposable household income, but also includes a lack of money to buy essentials - material deprivation. Low income poverty is considered in relative terms, that is, whether the incomes of the poorest families are increasing in pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole. This is commonly referred to as Relative Low Income or relative poverty.

Material deprivation refers to the inability of individuals or households to afford consumer goods and activities that are typical in a society at a given point in time.¹⁶The current measure of material deprivation in England is taken from the Family Resources Survey¹⁷ (FRS). The FRS considers which common 'essential' items low income families cannot afford, for example, whether each member of the family has two pairs of all weather shoes and whether the family can afford to repair broken electrical items.

Measuring Income Poverty

The official measures of income poverty use a 'tiered' approach to capture not only the central issue of insufficient income but also the broader aspects of poverty. The first of these measures remains the most common measurement of poverty: relative low income, which measures the number and proportion of households with a weekly income below 60% of the national median.

The Government now measures income poverty using a calculation of income Before Housing Costs (BHC) which mirrors practice across Europe, although other sources use a calculation of income After Housing Costs¹⁸. The 60% median threshold, therefore, is a calculation of 'disposable' income without reference to the impact of housing costs.

For further information on the other poverty measures set out in the Act - absolute poverty, low income and material deprivation combined and persistent poverty - please see the table in **Appendix 1**.

A word about 'worklessness'

The term 'workless' is commonly used to represent four broad groups of people in receipt of benefits:

- Those that are unemployed and seeking work

¹⁶ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) definition. 2006

¹⁷ FRS-DWP Annually.

¹⁸ It should be noted that the number of households in poverty is lower if measured by BHC than by the AFC calculation.

- Those that are unemployed and are not seeking work, for example, those claiming Income Support¹⁹
- Those that are out of work because they cannot work, for example, those claiming Incapacity Benefit or Carers Allowance
- Those that are economically inactive, do not want to work and do not claim benefit

Children living in Poverty

Leicester is a city with a growing number of children and a younger than average population.²⁰ In 2008, Leicester had a 0-19 year old population above the national average. Approximately 79,000 children and young people aged between 0-19 years old are resident within the city boundaries. From the latest data available in 2008, 25,625 children in Leicester were living in relative low income poverty amounting to approximately 35% of the total 0-19 year old population²¹. This is significantly higher than the sub-regional average of 18.4% and the national average of 22%.

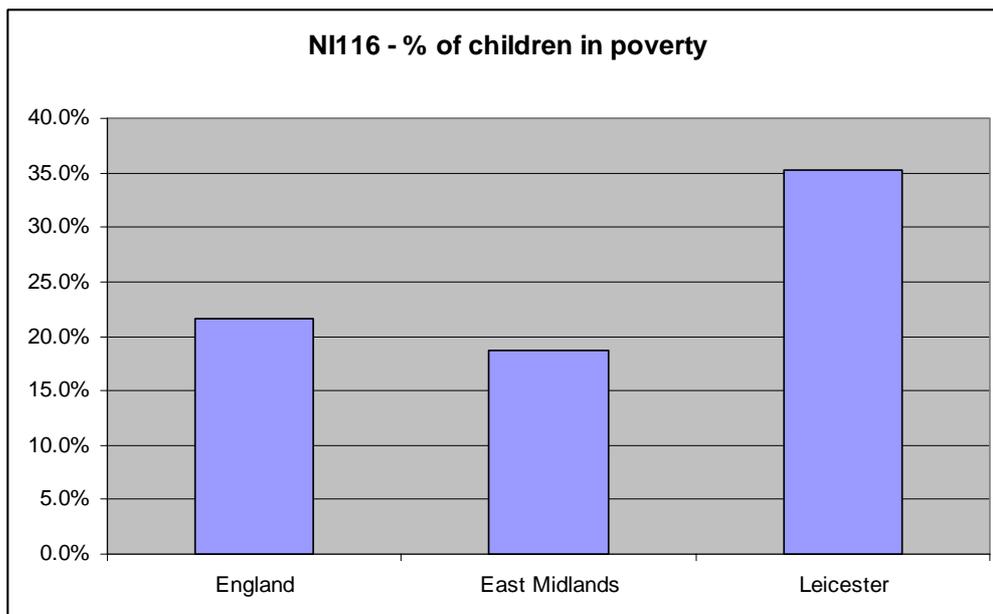
Figure 2.1 NI116 – Proportion of Children in Poverty ²²

¹⁹ Whilst the majority of people in this group will be workless in the sense of being unemployed, notably someone can work up to 16 hours and still claim Income Support. For the purposes of this needs assessment 'workless' benefits have been taken to mean those in receipt of Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance (those that are fit and capable of working but are not currently employed) not those who are claiming carers or incapacity benefit.

²⁰NHS Leicester city and Leicester City Council, 2009. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09. for a detailed IMD analysis of the city. Available at www.oneleicester.com/leicester-partnership/jsna/

²¹ HMRC NI 116 data snapshot as at 31/8/2007 Available at <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/soa-local-auth08.xls>

²² HMRC NI 116 data snapshot as at 31/8/2007



Children in 'low income' households

In analysing poverty and need across the city, it is useful to have an indication not only of those who are officially in poverty, but also to have a picture of how many other households are poor to the extent that they do not have enough to meet all their needs. The poverty threshold is not a static boundary, it is a shifting line which rises or falls as the median income rises or falls. In addition, families with incomes that are close to the upper limit can easily move above and below the low income poverty threshold depending on factors outside of their control, such as increases in housing costs or a reduction in working hours.

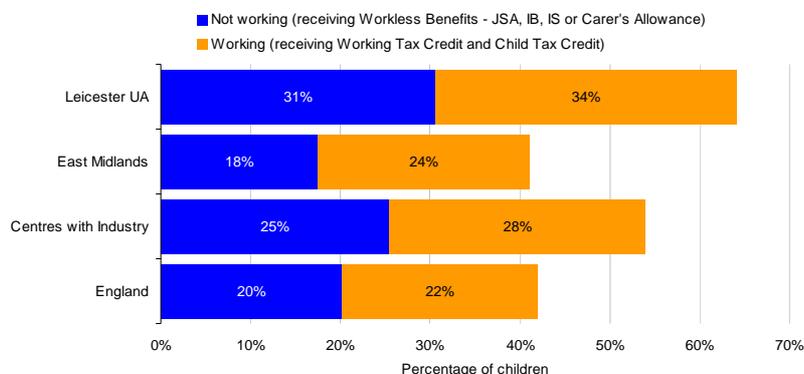
Figure 2.2 provides useful insight into this wider group of people²³ (calculated by adding together numbers of children in workless families and numbers in families that are working and entitled to Tax Credits) which comprises 65% of children and young people in Leicester.

These low income families do not necessarily meet the official definition of 'relative low income poverty' but are certainly poor.

Figure 2.2 'Children in Low Income Families' Indicator

²³ The numbers in low income households does not equate with numbers in poverty. (See Appendix 1 for a more detailed explanation.)

'Children in Low Income Families' Indicator



Source: HM Revenue and Customs (latest data - 2006)

Note: – these figures are not comparable to the national child poverty measure (60% median income), but do serve to provide a local picture of families in low income in the city.

Income

Nationally, measures to move more families into work have been successful, as more lone parents are now working and fewer families are dependent on workless benefits. Notwithstanding this improved situation, the number of households in relative poverty remains unchanged. Although the number of workless households in relative poverty has decreased, the numbers of families in paid work that are experiencing poverty has increased. Household income remains the most significant determinant factor in whether or not a family will be in relative poverty

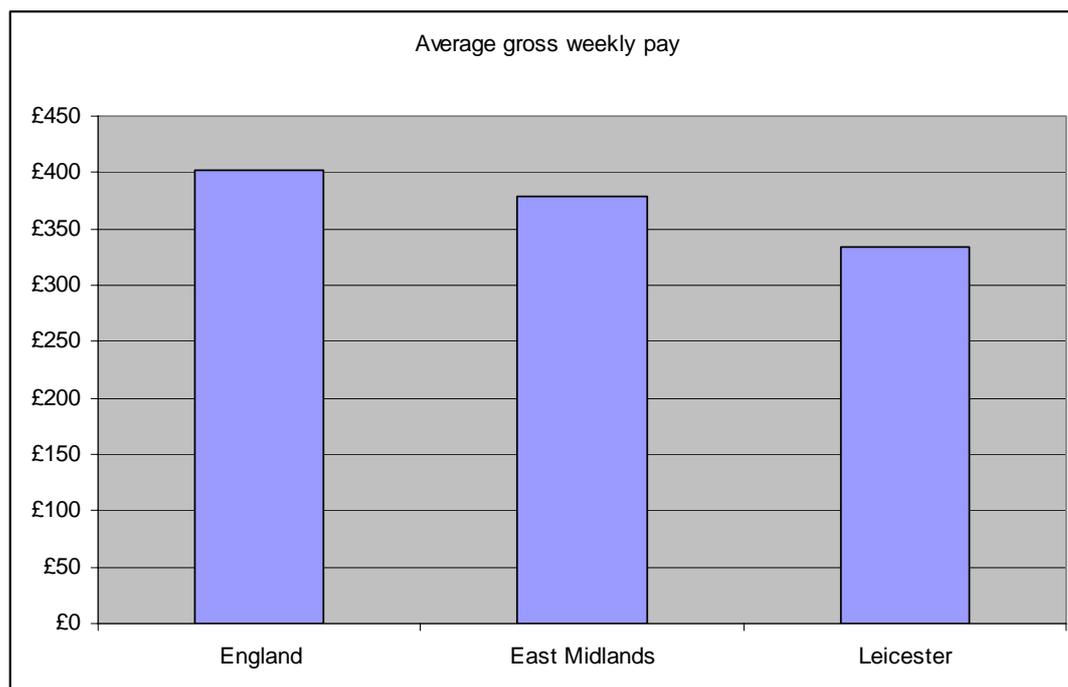
Weekly Earnings

In 2009, average weekly pay in Leicester was²⁴ £334.40, below the East Midlands regional average of £379.50 and significantly below the national median income of £402.80.²⁵ This means that on average, people in Leicester earn almost £70.00 per week less than the national average, directly increasing the number of families living in relative poverty.

²⁴ 2009 rates - Weekly pay as opposed to household income

²⁵ ONS, 2008. Annual Survey Hours and Earnings. Available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/ash1108.pdf>

Figure 2.3 Average Gross Weekly Pay ²⁶



In-work poverty

More lone parents are working than ever before²⁷. In contrast, the number of children living in relative poverty in families where at least one parent works has increased to the effect that more children now live in poverty in working families than since the mid 1990s. Nationally, more than half of all the children in low income (56%) now live in families where at least one of the adults is in paid work. This is a very different picture from the previous decade when the majority of low income families was workless.²⁸

The effect of the child tax credit provides some mitigation to the risk of poverty for children of lone parents who work. Conversely, couple families where only one parent works or where work is part time make-up the biggest proportion of households where children live in relative poverty.

Out of Work Benefit Claimants

Nationally, the risk to a child of living in relative poverty is 90% for unemployed families and 75% for other workless families. This part of the assessment looks at the numbers of households in the city dependent on out of work benefits.

²⁶ ONS, 2008. Annual Survey Hours and Earnings

²⁷ HM Treasury. 2010. *Mapping the Route to 2020*. London: HM Treasury

²⁸ New Policy Institute. The Poverty Site - 2006/07. Available at: <http://www.poverty.org.uk/> (Accessed on 21 March 2011)

Despite the fact that Leicester has a higher working age population than nationally, the proportion of people of working age that are claiming benefits is significantly greater in comparison to the national and regional averages. Additionally, a high number of children (80%) in poverty live in workless households.

The table below demonstrates that, of those claiming out of work benefits, there are greater numbers on Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit compared to those on Jobseeker's Allowance, indicating that whilst of working age, this cohort is currently 'not fit for work', or is not seeking work for some other reason.

Table 2.1 Working Age client group - key benefit claimants (February 2010)

Category	Leicester City (numbers)	Leicester City (%)	East Midland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Key out of work benefit claimants ²⁹	35,990	17.4	12.1	12.9
By Statistical Group				
JSA	12,700	6.2	3.8	3.9
ESA and IB	16,300	7.9	6.3	6.7
Lone Parents	5,540	2.7	1.6	1.8
Carers	3,130	1.5	1.1	1.1
Disabled	2,170	1.1	1.0	1.0
Bereaved	420	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Employment and Unemployment rates

This part of the assessment looks in detail at the employment rates and rate of economic activity as a highly significant factor in the analysis of poverty in the local area.

Of the 206,400³⁰ residents making up the working age population, Leicester city has an unemployment rate of 11.1%, and an employment rate of 62.9%. This gives Leicester a higher unemployment rate and lower employment rate in comparison with the regional and national averages.

²⁹ Includes the groups: JSA, ESA and IB, Lone Parents and others on Income related Benefits (not DLA, Bereavement benefits)

³⁰ Nomis, 2009. Resident population aged 16-64. Available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

Table 2.2 Employment and Unemployment (January- December 2009)

Category	Leicester City (numbers)	Leicester City (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
In employment	126,200	62.9	72.2	70.7
Unemployed	15,800	11.1	7.3	7.7

Source: ONS population survey

Economic inactivity

In addition to those registered employed and unemployed, there are significant numbers of economically inactive people in the city.³¹ This is an important factor in tackling child poverty as Leicester has more working age people that are neither working nor unemployed in comparison with regional and national figures. About 30% of the working age population is economically inactive compared with 22% in the East Midlands and 23.3% nationally.

Table 2.3 Economic inactivity

Category	Leicester City (numbers)	Leicester City (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically inactive	58,000	29.3	22.0	23.3
Males	20,000	20.3	15.9	16.9
Females	38,000	38.2	28.2	29.6

Adult Skills and Education

Nationally, about half the families in relative poverty are in work, however, the trend in Leicester city is that 20%³² of the children in relative poverty come from working families (as measured by NI 116). In terms of numbers, nearly 8,000 live in working families and nearly 19,000 live in workless families (see see the Ethnic Minorities and Poverty sub-section of the Child Poverty chapter).

As previously noted, earning levels in Leicester are well below the national median. This section considers education and skills as highly influential factors in determining employment and earnings level.

³¹ People aged 16 or over who are neither in employment nor unemployed (Labour Force Survey, International Labour Organisation definition). This includes people who are looking after family and or home or retired

³² HMRC NI 116 data snapshot as at 31/8/2007 Available at <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/lsoa-local-auth08.xls>.

Around 50% of city residents do not have a level 2³³ or equivalent qualification. On the assumption that a level 2 or equivalent qualification is required to compete in the jobs market, the effect of this low qualification rate is that many working people will not be able to access better paid jobs and those with more prospects for progression. This assumption is borne out to some degree in the most recent sub-regional skills assessment³⁴, where 20% of businesses agreed that skills shortages were having a serious impact on their businesses.

Given that the ability to gain and sustain well paid employment is important in minimising the risk of low income poverty, Leicester's low skills base is a highly significant factor in relation to the increased poverty levels in the city.

Table 2.4 Qualifications (January 2009- December 2009)

Category	Leicester City (numbers)	Leicester City (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
No Qualification	45,000	22.8	13.0	12.3
Level 1 (fewer than 5 GCSE's)	126,800	64.2	78.9	78.9
Level 2 (5 or more GCSE's)	101,200	51.2	63.9	65.4
Level 3 (2 or more A Levels)	72,600	36.8	47.2	49.3
Level 4 (HND, Degree)	44,100	22.3	25.7	29.9

Part time working

The National Equality Panel established that part time work is not as well-paid as full time work. It identified that this is particularly important in relation to the earnings of disabled people and those from certain ethnic minority groups. Half of the people who work part time earn less than £7.20 per hour, and few have hourly wages above the median of £9.90 for all employees³⁵.

National research demonstrates that a child's risk of low income varies greatly depending on how much paid work the family does. We have been unable to get a helpful picture on the number of households in Leicester where people work part time.

Lone Parents

³³ GCSE or equivalent.

³⁴ The Leicestershire Skills Survey- Spring 2009.

³⁵ Government Equalities Office,. 2009. *An Anatomy of Economic Inequality in the UK – Summary. Report of the National Equality Panel.* London: Government Equalities Office,

Nationally, two-thirds of all children living in poverty are in lone parent families. Of these, 84% are workless. In Leicester, the proportion of children in poverty in lone parent families is lower, at 59%, but the proportion of workless, lone parents is higher, at 88%.

We are unable to contribute complete data on the number of lone parent households in Leicester, nonetheless given the value of such information to this assessment we have used DWP data collected on the number of households claiming the lone parent element of child tax credit to provide a rough estimate of lone parent households in Leicester.

2009 data illustrates that there are 13,700 lone parents in receipt of the lone parent element of tax credit claims.

The limitation of this approach is acknowledged, but in the absence of more comprehensive data, this serves to provide an estimation that is at least based on reliable data.

Women and work

Most lone parents with dependent children tend to be mothers. The National Equality Panel found that women are paid less than men: 21% less in terms of median hourly pay for all employees; and 22% less for those in full time employment. This suggests that, given that most children of lone parents live with their mother, and that wages are already comparatively low in Leicester, those in the city are likely to experience poverty if their parent is workless, and likely to experience the constraints of low income even if their parent is working.

Disability

Nationally, the risk of a disabled lone parent living in poverty is over 52% and the risk of a disabled couple with children living in poverty is 33%.³⁶

Limitation with the availability of data has made it difficult accurately to calculate the number of households where disability is a feature. However, the following estimates are based on the limited data available:

- From 2001 Census data, the number of disabled children in the city was around 3,300
- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a tax-free benefit for disabled people who need care. The benefit is not means tested and working families are entitled to receive payments. DLA, therefore, is an indicator of levels of disabled people in the local area. Currently there are 1,950³⁷ young people aged under 16 years old in receipt of DLA, and 1,360 young people aged 16-24 years old, making a total of 3,310 children and young people aged 0-25 years old that have a physical or mental disability severe enough to need someone to look after them

³⁶ New Policy Institute .The Poverty Site. Available at: <http://www.poverty.org.uk/> (Accessed on 21 March 2011).

³⁷ DWP February 2010

- The latest Office of National Statistics (ONS) data suggests that there are approximately 5,000 disabled households in Leicester

Work is currently being undertaken to register the number of families where disability is a feature. When completed, this work will enable more accurate estimations of the effect of poverty on this group locally, and on any variations within it.

Incapacity Benefit

While we know that approximately 2,000 adults in Leicester receive Incapacity Benefit, we are not able to say how many dependent children or young people live with them. The Ethnic Minorities and Poverty sub-section of the Child Poverty chapter provides additional information about Incapacity Benefit in those wards where significant numbers of children and young people live in poverty.

Large families

The number of children living in overcrowded households is an indicator of poverty. Families with more than three children are at high risk of income poverty and children living in overcrowded accommodation are at risk of health problems and poor outcomes.

2010 data illustrates that there are 8,833 applicants on the city council housing register. Of these applicants:

- 3,475 households are overcrowded (39% of applicants)
- 15% of households (1,293) have three or more children, and of those, 863 are overcrowded
- The majority of households (67%) with three or more children are living in overcrowded conditions
- Only 34% of people with less than three children experience overcrowding

In summary, households in the city with more than three children are twice as likely to be living in overcrowded conditions.

Children, young people and housing

Children who live in relative poverty are more than twice as likely to be in bad housing. The effect of bad housing on children is well documented. Children in these circumstances are:

- Likely to miss substantial amounts of schooling³⁸
- Twice as likely to suffer from poor health³⁹
- Nearly twice as likely as other children to leave school without any GCSEs⁴⁰

³⁸ Shelter. 2004. *Living in Limbo – Survey of Homeless Households Living in Temporary Accommodation*. London: Shelter.

³⁹ Rice, B. 2006. *Against the odds*. London: Shelter.

The lower educational attainment and health problems associated with bad housing in childhood impacts on opportunities in adulthood and, consequently, on life chances.

People who experience bad housing as a child are more likely to be unemployed or working in a low paid job and have fewer chances to enjoy leisure and recreation in future life⁴¹. In addition, behavioural problems associated with bad housing can manifest themselves in later offending behaviour with one study showing that nearly 50% of young offenders had experienced homelessness.

Young people under 18 years old are not permitted to hold tenancies and consequently may spend extended period in hostels or other forms of temporary housing if made homeless⁴². Outcomes for these young people are poor. Homelessness and housing need, therefore, may be useful indicators of current and future poverty.

The city council's housing services have been able to supply the following data which can inform a view of this vulnerable group: between July 2009-June 2010, 711 young people aged between 16-19 years old sought housing advice and assistance from the council.

Decent housing and disrepair

The number of people who are occupying private tenancies potentially provides a useful indicator of poverty levels. Many groups that are vulnerable to poverty will be ineligible for local authority housing assistance for a variety of reasons and will be obliged to obtain private rented accommodation for their families.

This cohort will include groups that are at increased risk of poverty for example:

- People from abroad who are ineligible under the terms of their immigration status⁴³
- Other new arrivals to the UK who have permission to work but are as yet unemployed
- Those who consider themselves at risk of violence and so move area to sever contact. This group is likely to be mostly made up of female lone parents

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Harker, L. 2006. *The impact of bad housing on children's lives*. London: Shelter:

⁴² Bed and Breakfast hotels or supported housing schemes.

⁴³ Table 1.30 in the 2008/09 JSNA demonstrates that the majority of private tenants in Leicester have an ethnic minority or mixed background.

Additionally, some features of persistent poverty, such as the inability to manage disrepair, replace goods and furniture or buy household contents insurance, are reflected in the quality of housing.

Leicester has approximately 122,497 dwellings in the city⁴⁴, of which the vast majority are owner-occupied (71,743). There are 22,664 council homes and 14,456 are available for private renting. Registered Social Landlord (RSL) properties make-up 10,201.

The city council has a good record of performance in this area and the percentage of non-decent council homes was 1% in June 2010, down from 9.4% in 2007. Notably, however, nearly half of private sector property was considered to be 'non-decent' in 2007⁴⁵.

Summary

- Leicester has a higher proportion of children living in poverty than the national and regional average
- Approximately 35% of children live in poverty, and 64% in total live in families on low income
- Median earnings in Leicester are £334.40 per week, £70.00 below national weekly earnings, and the below the regional average
- Leicester has a higher proportion of the working age population who claim out of work benefits than the national average
- A higher proportion of the children who live in poverty live in workless families than the national average
- Leicester has a lower employment rate (for working age people) than the national average, and a higher 'economically inactive' rate
- There is a lower than average adults skills base, with only half of city residents qualified to Level 2, equivalent to five 'good' GCSEs

Ethnic Minorities and poverty

Children in ethnic minority families are at increased risk of poverty. Nationally, 40% of people from ethnic minorities live in relative poverty, which is twice the rate as for White people. Within this, there are big variations by ethnic group, for example, more than half of people from Bangladeshi and Pakistani ethnic backgrounds live in low-income households. By contrast,

⁴⁴ See Chapter 1 of the JSNA- Demographics p26 for more detailed information.

⁴⁵ Buildings Research Establishment 2007

only a quarter of people from an Indian ethnic background live in low-income households, only slightly higher than the rate for White people.⁴⁶

Additionally, there are regional variations in how poverty is experienced by ethnic groups. While the proportion of White British people in poverty is similar across the UK that is not true of ethnic minorities and more people from ethnic groups live in poverty in the North and East Midlands than elsewhere in the country.⁴⁷ People from Bangladesh and Pakistan are particularly at risk, partly due to the proportion of these groups who are not working (most women in these groups do not work), and partly due to low earnings levels for those that do work.

Leicester has a large and diverse ethnic minority population. Based on census information and local intelligence, Leicester City Council estimates that 60% of Leicester's population is ethnically White and 40% have an ethnic minority background. For this reason and due to the increased risk of poverty for this group, we consider ethnicity in detail, taking into account income, employment, skills and educational attainment.

Risk of poverty for ethnic groups in Leicester

While it is not possible to obtain data on poverty by ethnicity at local levels, the *What drives Child Poverty in Leicester?* sub-section of the Child Poverty chapter shows ward-based information about the proportion of children and young people living in poverty and about ethnic make-up.

We know from national research that the ethnic groups most at risk of poverty are (highest risk first):

- Pakistani and Bangladeshi
- Black African
- Black Caribbean
- Indian
- White

Stoneygate and Spinney Hills are the biggest two wards in Leicester by size of population. Both also have the greatest concentration of households from the high-risk ethnic minority groups, and both are among the top five wards for the greatest concentration of children in poverty (see also Table 2.7).

Dimensions of poverty affecting household incomes and resources

⁴⁶ New Policy Institute .The Poverty Site. Available at: <http://www.poverty.org.uk/> (Accessed on 21 March 2011).

⁴⁷ Ibid

Income

In relation to poverty, some children in ethnic minorities make-up a group that are small in number but have the greatest risk. Pakistani and Bangladeshi families have the lowest rates of pay and, once in work, the highest likelihood of low pay.

The National Equality Panel has established that there are complex differences in wealth, and hence in poverty, between identifiable ethnic groups, and notes that 'Economic advantage and disadvantage reinforce themselves across the life cycle, and often on to the next generation'. Given that many children in poverty live in working families, levels of earnings are an important dimension of poverty. The National Equality Panel uses 'White British Christian Men' as its earnings reference point. After controlling for differences in age, occupation and qualifications, it found Indian Hindu and Sikh men and Black Caribbean Christian men have similar hourly wages. Pakistani and Bangladeshi Muslim men and Black African Christian men, however, have a 'pay penalty', earning 13–21% less.

In the national context, some of the ethnic groups identified by the National Equality Panel are relatively small in number. In Leicester, although the numbers may also be relatively small, they are likely to be particularly significant within specific wards. The table below shows specific wards where the ethnic groups most likely to experience the 'pay penalty' represent at least 1% of the population.

Table 2.5 Ethnic groups most likely to experience the 'pay penalty' in wards where they represent at least 1% of the population

Ward	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Black or Black British/African
Beaumont Leys	1%		2%
Belgrave	1%	1%	1%
Castle	2%	1%	3%
Charnwood	4%		2%
Coleman	3%	1%	1%
Evington	2%		1%
Fosse			1%
Freemen			1%
Humberstone and Hamilton	1%		
Knighton	2%		1%
Latimer	1%		
Rushey Mead	1%		1%
Spinney Hills	5%	2%	4%
Stoneygate	5%	6%	2%
Thurncourt	1%		
Westcotes	1%		2%
Western Park			1%

Employment

Work is a major factor in preventing poverty and there are some significant implications for ethnic groups directly related to the levels of employment and earnings.

The table below shows that in the employment rate for people in ethnic minority groups is significantly lower than for White British people both locally and across the East Midlands.

While we are not able to demonstrate a detailed local picture for this, research suggests that the proportion of Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean and Black African working age households who are workless is, at around 25%, much higher than the equivalent proportion for White British households (10%). Only around 10% working age Indian households are workless.⁴⁸

Nationally, most Bangladeshi and Pakistani women are not in paid work, a significant factor when considered against the low earnings potential of the men.

Table 2.6 Employment rate by ethnic group, England (2002-03)

Area	White	Non-White	All
Leicester	67.9	57.4	63.8
East Midlands	77	58	75.8
England	76.3	57.4	74.5

In-work and out of work poverty

The following trends affecting ethnic minority groups have been identified at a national level:

- 15% of Bangladeshi and Pakistani households are workless and say they do want to work⁴⁵
- A quarter of Black Caribbean and Black African households are workless
- Half of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis earn less than £7 per hour. Both these groups have the lowest work rates and once in work, the highest likelihood of low pay
- High numbers of these communities are on workless benefits

⁴⁸ New Policy Institute .The Poverty Site - Work and Ethnicity. Available at: <http://www.poverty.org.uk/> (Accessed on 21 March 2011).

⁴⁵ Ibid

Work and women

Around 30% of non-retired White British women aged 25 and over do not work, with only slightly higher proportions for Black Caribbeans, White Other and Indians. For Black Africans, the proportion rises to almost 50%. The most notable group is from those most at risk of income poverty, as 80% of Bangladeshi and Pakistani women do not work.

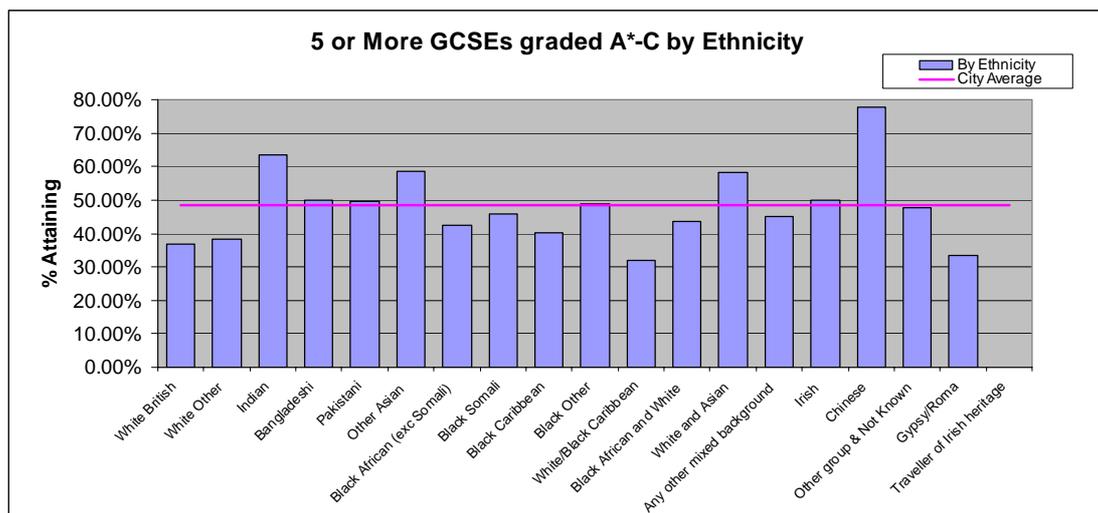
Poverty and outcomes for children from ethnic minority groups

The effect of poverty does not have the same effect on educational outcomes for children of different ethnic groups.

Asian households do not have the same risk of poor educational attainment as White or Black Caribbean or Black African children and, consistently, children within this group achieve good results from school, continue into further education and many enter the labour market. As noted earlier, their earning potential is only marginally less than that of White British Christian men.

The minority ethnic group most at risk of poor educational outcomes are Black boys (African and Caribbean), followed by mixed race boys. However, as seen in the Ethnic Minorities and Poverty sub-section of the Child Poverty chapter, and the Enjoy and Achieve chapter of the needs assessment show, White British boys are also at high risk of poor educational attainment.

Figure 2.4 Educational attainment at Key Stage 4 by ethnicity (2010)



Source: LCC ONE system data

Summary

- Nationally, 40% of all people from ethnic minorities live in low income households. We are currently unable to use NI116 to calculate the number of people in this group at a local level.

- People from Indian families share almost the same risk of living in poverty as White people
- Bangladeshi and Pakistani families are at particularly high-risk – they have the lowest work rates and once in work, the highest likelihood of low pay. There are two wards in Leicester, Spinney Hills and Stoneygate, most likely to be affected
- Black African families are also at high-risk of poverty, whilst Black Caribbean households have a higher risk than White or Indian households
- Children from Asian families do well in education, better than any other ethnicity, but go on to earn less than their White counterparts
- Asian children in families with a UK born parent are far less likely to live in poverty
- Black Caribbean and Black African boys nationally experience relatively poor educational outcomes
- Locally, White British boys and girls experience relatively poor educational outcomes, notable at Key Stage 4

What drives child poverty in Leicester?

Introduction

The previous sections have demonstrated the scale of the challenge to Leicester in meeting the 2020 child poverty targets. This section provides more information about the groups of people who are most affected by poverty. It uses ward-based information to show, as far as possible, the geographical areas where there are high numbers of children and young people living in poverty and who are, therefore, at risk of poor outcomes.

‘There is a clear pathway from childhood poverty to reduced employment opportunities, with earnings estimated to be reduced by between 15 and 28%, and the probability of being in employment at age 34 reduced by between 4% and 7%...Low income has an independent effect on children’s educational outcomes after controlling for measures of family background and child ability.’⁴⁹

Given the importance of education to children and young people’s long term outcomes, the section provides ward-based information about children and

⁴⁹ Department of Children Families and Schools. 2009. *Deprivation and Education: The evidence on pupils in England, Foundation Stage to Key Stage.*, London: Department of Children Families and Schools.

young people's educational attainment at ages 5, 11 and 16 years old, and about the ethnic make-up of the local population. Given that attainment at Key Stage 4 (age 16) is strongly correlated with young people's ability to achieve economic well-being as adults, this enables decision makers and planners to make inferences about the ethnic minority groups that, although still relatively small in number in Leicester, are at greatest risk of long term poverty. It also enables them to see where the local correlation between poverty and educational attainment does or does not match up to national research findings.

The section also touches on the take-up of formal child care, as measured through NI 118. This provides a ward-based insight into the number of working parents (including both couples and lone parents) on low income. This enables decision makers and planners to consider the relationship between poverty (NI 116) and the take-up of formal child care in relation to 'poor' wards, which may feature in a child poverty strategy.

NI 116 – the proportion of children in low income families in Leicester city

As recognised in previous sections of the chapter, child poverty can be described in various ways, and there is a range of quantitative measures available. 'Relative low income' is currently (October 2010) the way in which the statutory duty to address child poverty is ultimately assessed, defined by NI 116, below.

NI 116 Proportion of children in poverty:

'The proportion of children in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits, where their reported income is less than 60% median income.'

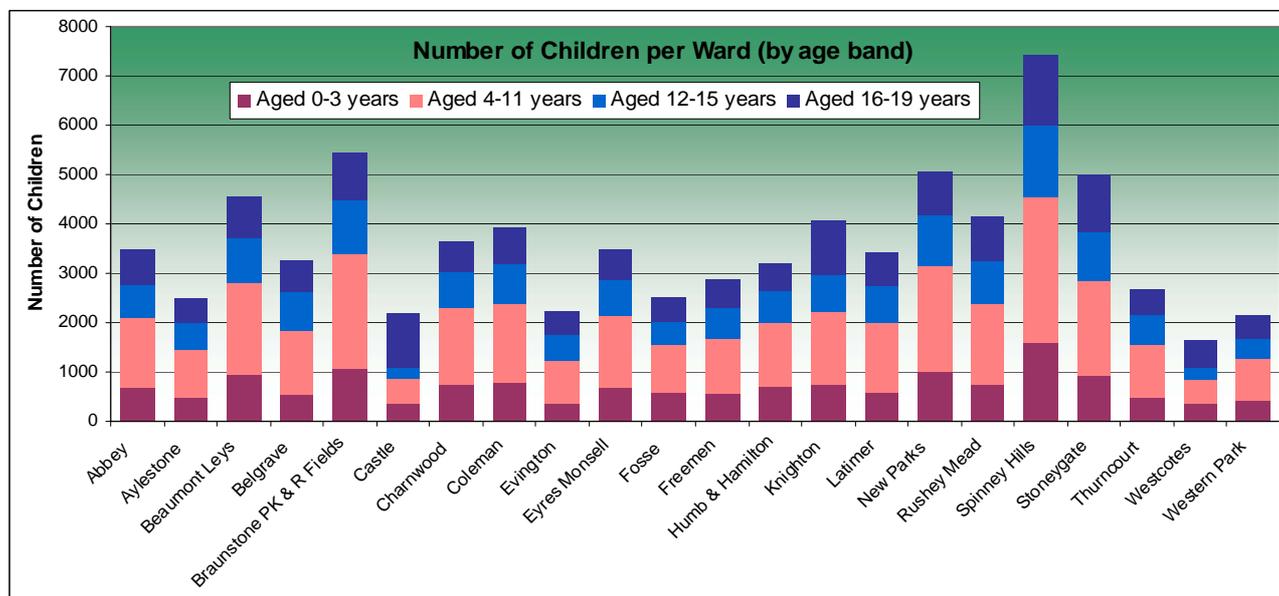
The importance of relative low income is exemplified by the findings of the National Equality Panel which was set up to document the relationships between inequalities in people's economic outcomes, such as earnings, income and wealth, and their characteristics and circumstances, such as gender, age or ethnicity. The Panel found that many of the differences they examined cumulate across the life cycle, especially those related to people's socio-economic background. They note that economic advantage and disadvantage reinforce themselves across the life cycle, and that '...policy interventions to counter this are needed at each life cycle stage'⁵⁰.

It should be remembered that 'relative low income' is an arbitrary number. It does not account for the fact that the same income may afford a varying quality of life to different families depending on their size and expenses. In short, larger families on low income are more likely to experience material deprivation.

⁵⁰ Government Equalities Office. 2010. *An Anatomy of Economic Inequality in the UK – Summary*. London: Government Equalities Office.

Figure 2.5 provides useful context for the following analysis as it shows at a glance the number of children and young people by ward, and the number falling within each of the age bandings 0-3, 4-11, 12-15 and 16-19 years old.

Figure 2.5 Number of Children per Ward (by Age Band)⁵¹



There are 26,565 children and young people living in poverty in Leicester, amounting to 35.5% of the city’s 0–19 year-olds. Table 2.9 shows the numbers living in working and workless families, and with lone parents or couples.

Table 2.7 Children in Poverty by Family Type

Family type	Number of children
Working couples	5,880
Workless couples	4,995
Working lone parents	1,915
Workless lone parents	13,775

There are children and young people living in poverty within each of Leicester’s 22 electoral wards. The tables below show, by ward: the proportion of under 19 year olds in poverty, a summary of the ethnic make-up of the population, and the number of under 19 year olds in poverty.

The ethnic make-up of each ward is also shown in Appendix 2, where the tables compare each ward with the notional Leicester average.

Figure 2.6 Children in Poverty by Family Type⁵²

⁵¹ ONS Mid Year Population data (2009)

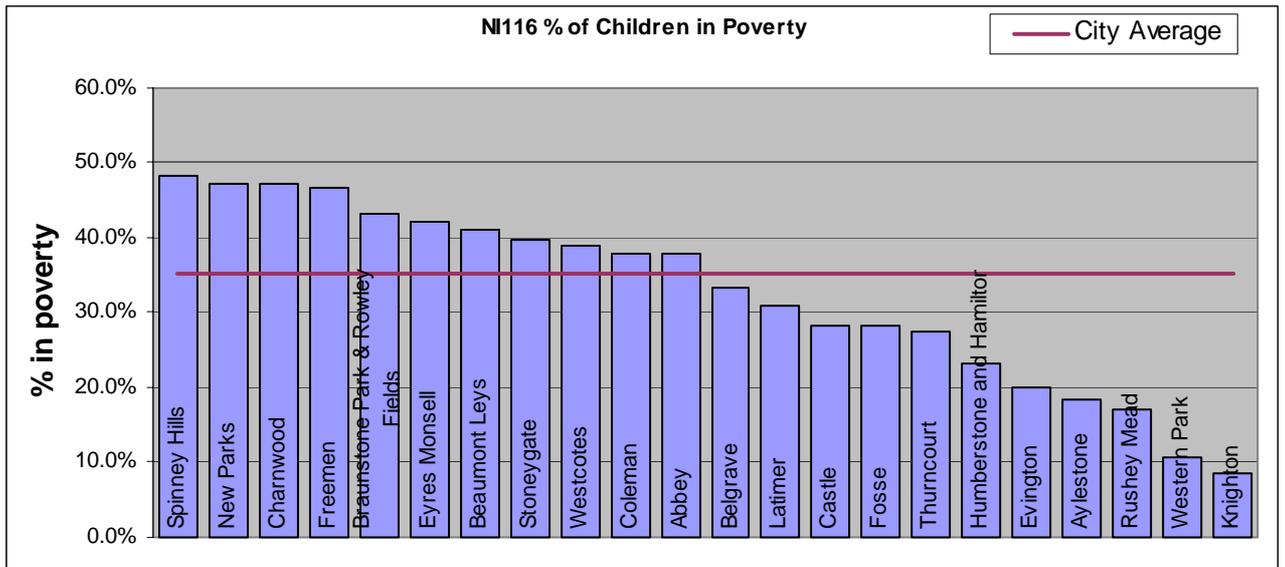


Figure 2.7 Summary of Ethnic Make-up of the Population by Ward ⁵³

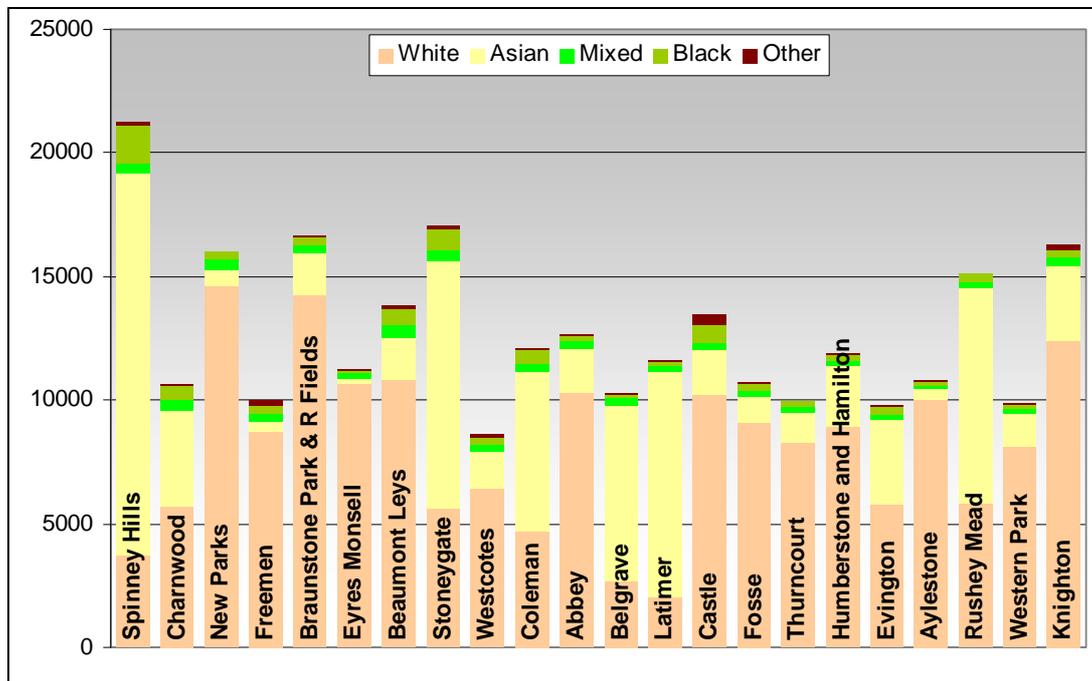
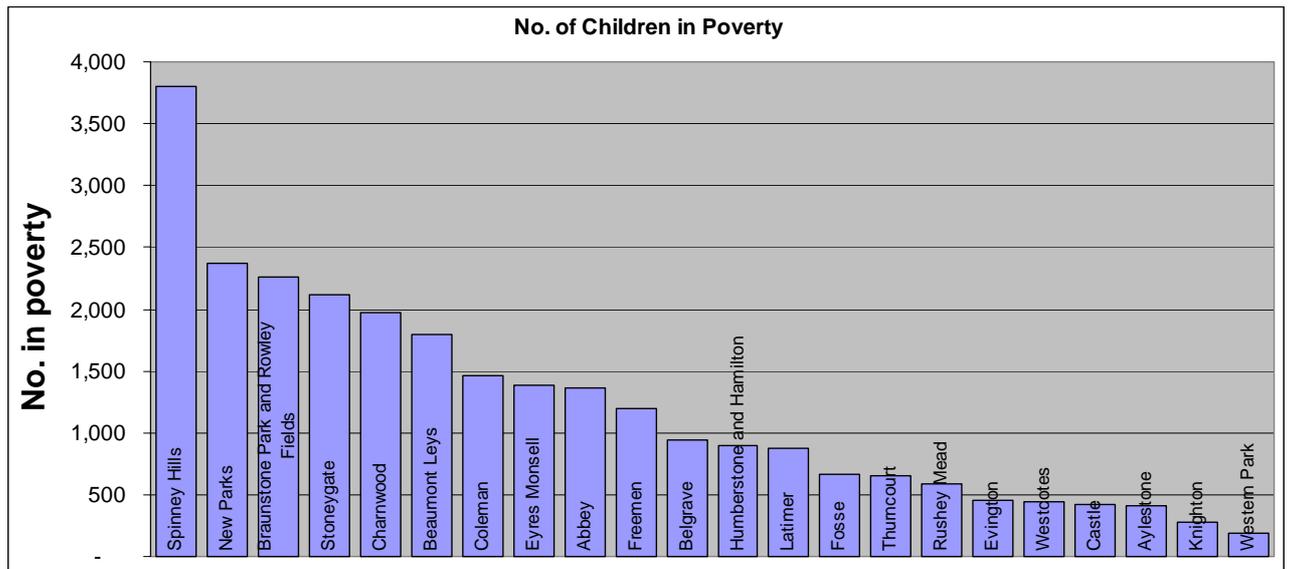


Figure 2.8 Number of Children in Poverty by Ward ⁵⁴

⁵² HMRC NI 116 data snapshot as at 31/8/2007

⁵³ Census Data ONS Neighbourhood Statistics 2001



In terms of strategy, it is useful to identify the areas and groups within the city where children and young people living in poverty are **both** high in number and at risk of the effects of poverty, and to identify the groups that may be small in number, so that strategy also ‘reaches’ them.

High in number and high in risk

The identification of children and young people high in number and high in risk is done through the use of quantitative data. At a local authority level the most robust statistical data available relates to people who are claiming some sort of (both out of work and in-work) financial ‘benefit’, which is how NI 116 is calculated.

On this measure, almost half of all children and young people who live in poverty in Leicester live in five wards:

- Spinney Hills
- New Parks
- Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields
- Stoneygate
- Charnwood

Additionally, within these wards, and in Freeman, nearly half of their resident children and young people live in poverty.

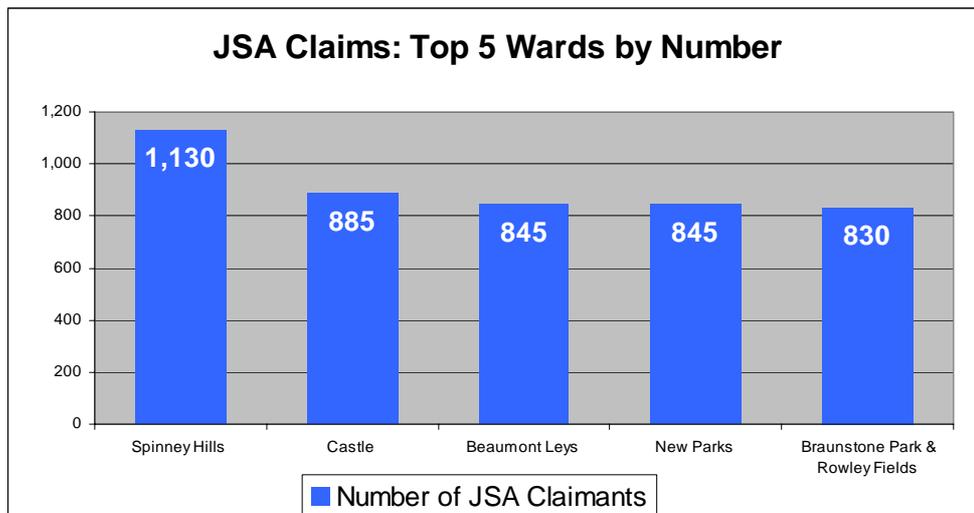
These six wards, therefore, constitute the geographical areas of Leicester in which child poverty is most concentrated. However, geographical concentration does not provide the whole picture. There is validated research to suggest that other identifiable groups of people, and, therefore, their families, are also more likely to experience poverty. Within the NI 116 group,

⁵⁴ From HMRC NI 116 data snapshot as at 31/8/2007

therefore, there are identifiable ‘sub-groups’ of children and young people who are more likely to experience the worst effects of poverty on their life chances.

The tables below provide an overview of the take-up of out of work benefits in Leicester, looking at the ‘top’ five wards for each category. There are much more data available to help us to understand the characteristics of families claiming out of work benefits than there are to help us to understand the characteristics of in-work poverty. However, we do know that being in a lone parent family, having no parent who works, being in a large family, and being in certain ethnic groups all increase the risk⁵⁵.

Figure 2.9 JSA Claims: Top 5 Wards by Number

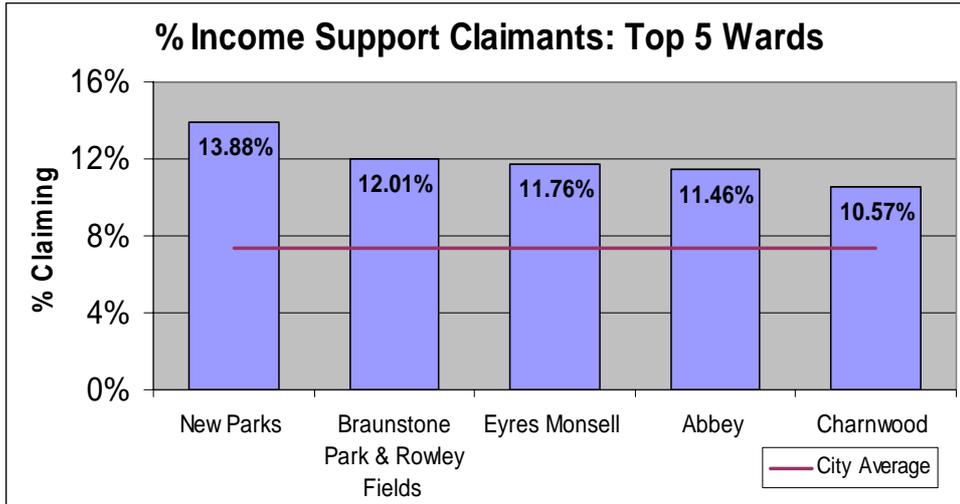


Job Seeker’s Allowance is the main benefit for people of working age who are out of work, or who work fewer than 16 hours per week on average. Compared to other out of work benefits, JSA claim periods tend to be shorter in duration, suggesting that claimants move in and out of work without necessarily experiencing the worst effects of poverty and/or ‘persistent poverty’.

In contrast, claimants of Income Support and Incapacity Benefit in Leicester tend to stay on benefit for longer periods. Income Support is additional money to help people on a low income. It is for people who do not have to sign on as unemployed. There is a set of criteria that claimants must meet, and those eligible include, for example, lone parents and carers.

Figure 2.10 Proportion of Income Support Claimants: Top 5 Wards

⁵⁵ Sharma, Neera. 2007. *It doesn’t happen here: The reality of child poverty in the UK*. Ilford: Essex.



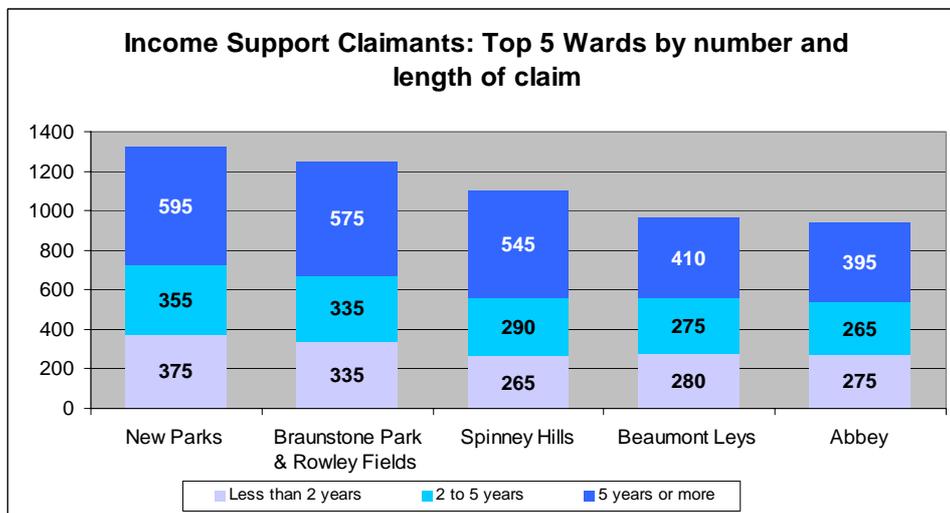
The table above shows the 'top' five wards in relation to Income Support claimants as a proportion of the working age population. This helps us to determine where children and young people currently have greater than a 1 in 10 chance of living with an adult claiming Income Support. In Leicester, 40% of all Income Support claimants are lone parents.

The likelihood of persistent poverty

One of the 2020 child poverty targets relates to persistent poverty (see Appendix 1 for definition).

Although not all Income Support claimants will have dependent children, the proportion of people on out of work benefits who claim Income Support compared with the proportion who claim Jobseeker's Allowance, is an important proxy for the likelihood of persistent poverty.

Figure 2.11 Income Support Claimants: Top 5 Wards by Number and Length of Claim



The table above shows that, in New Parks 1,325 people are on Income Support. This compares to 845 on Job Seeker's Allowance (see previous table)⁵⁶. In Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields the ratio is 1,245:830; in Spinney Hills it is 1,100:1,130; and in Beaumont Leys it is 965:845. This suggests that children and young people in New Parks and in Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields wards are far more likely than those in other wards to experience persistent poverty.

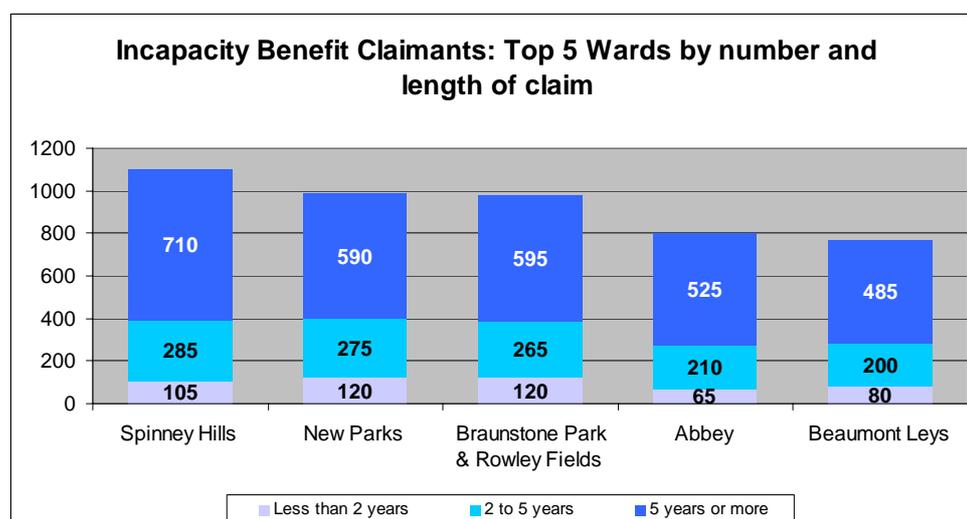
Changes to Income Support for lone parents

As noted above, around 40% of all Income Support claimants in Leicester are lone parents. With effect from 25th October 2010, entitlement to Income support will change. It is likely that most lone parents falling into this category will move to Jobseeker's Allowance.⁵⁷

Poverty and disability in Leicester⁵⁸

As noted earlier, Incapacity Benefit is paid to people who cannot work because of illness or disability. There are three rates of payment, with those who have been on Incapacity Benefit for over a year receiving the highest rate. The table below shows the five wards with the greatest number of Incapacity Benefit claimants, and shows the length of claims.

Figure 2.12 Incapacity Benefit Claimants: Top 5 Wards by Number and Length of Claim⁵⁹



⁵⁶ DWP Income Support Claimants data at February 2010

⁵⁷ See the What Outcomes can be Influenced to Prevent Future Poverty sub-section of this chapter, for more information on the implications of this change.

⁵⁸ All information in this section is drawn from: Disability Rights Commission. 2006. *Ending child poverty – the disability dimension*. London: Disability Rights Commission

⁵⁹ DWP Incapacity Benefit / Severe Disablement Allowance Claimants data, February 2010

Changes to Incapacity Benefit

All people currently (October 2010) claiming Incapacity Benefit will be reviewed by Jobcentre Plus between October 2010 and 2014. It is likely that some claimants, including some parents, will then move on to Employment Support Allowance.

Poverty and safeguarding children and young people's long term outcomes

Understanding the current changes to the benefits system is relevant to safeguarding children and young people's long term health, well-being and ability as adults to contribute to the local economy.

The 'Stay Safe' chapter of the full children and young people's needs assessment refers to a set of risk factors that are most closely associated with the poorest outcomes for children and young people. While these are not causal predictors, they are correlated with an increased risk. They include:

- No parent in the family in work
- Family living in poor quality or overcrowded housing
- No parent with any qualifications
- Mother with mental health difficulties
- At least one parent with a long-standing limiting illness, disability or infirmity
- Family with low income (below 60% national median)
- Family cannot afford a number of food and clothing items

The parents who do not move over time from either Income Support or Incapacity Benefit/Employment and Support Allowance are likely to be those who are assessed under the new Work Capability Assessment as unable to work and will not be expected to do so. They will, therefore, form a group whose children are most likely to experience the poorest outcomes.

Equally, in families where parents move from Incapacity Benefit to Employment Support Allowance or Jobseeker's Allowance but do NOT find employment, there is likely to be a significant reduction in family income.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

⁶⁰The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is an index of average income deprivation experienced by children and young people at a very local, Super Output Area. The latest IDACI was produced in 2007.

⁶⁰ Part of the IMD - Geographical mapping of low income and/or poverty affecting children and young people

Each area is given an IDACI score that tells what proportion of children and young people are estimated to live in an income deprived household. The higher the score, the greater the proportion of children and young people affected by income deprivation. A score of 0.5, for example, indicates that 50% of children and young people in the area are affected by income deprivation.

The following maps show an IDACI score for each of the city's wards, and for each of the eight Integrated Service areas. The pale shading denotes least deprivation, and the progressively darker shading denotes progressively more deprivation.

These were developed from the national IDACI, 2007, and additionally include all of the city's resident 0-19 year olds who are included in the corporate ONE data system. The Leicester data are, therefore, based on the records of just under 52,000 children and young people.

Table 2.10 shows the wards within each Integrated Service⁶¹ area. Ward and Integrated Service area boundaries are not coterminous with each other, but there is a 'good-enough' approximate fit, given that residents within an area are not necessarily 'contained' by any form of administrative boundary but, in practice, will use services within and across them.

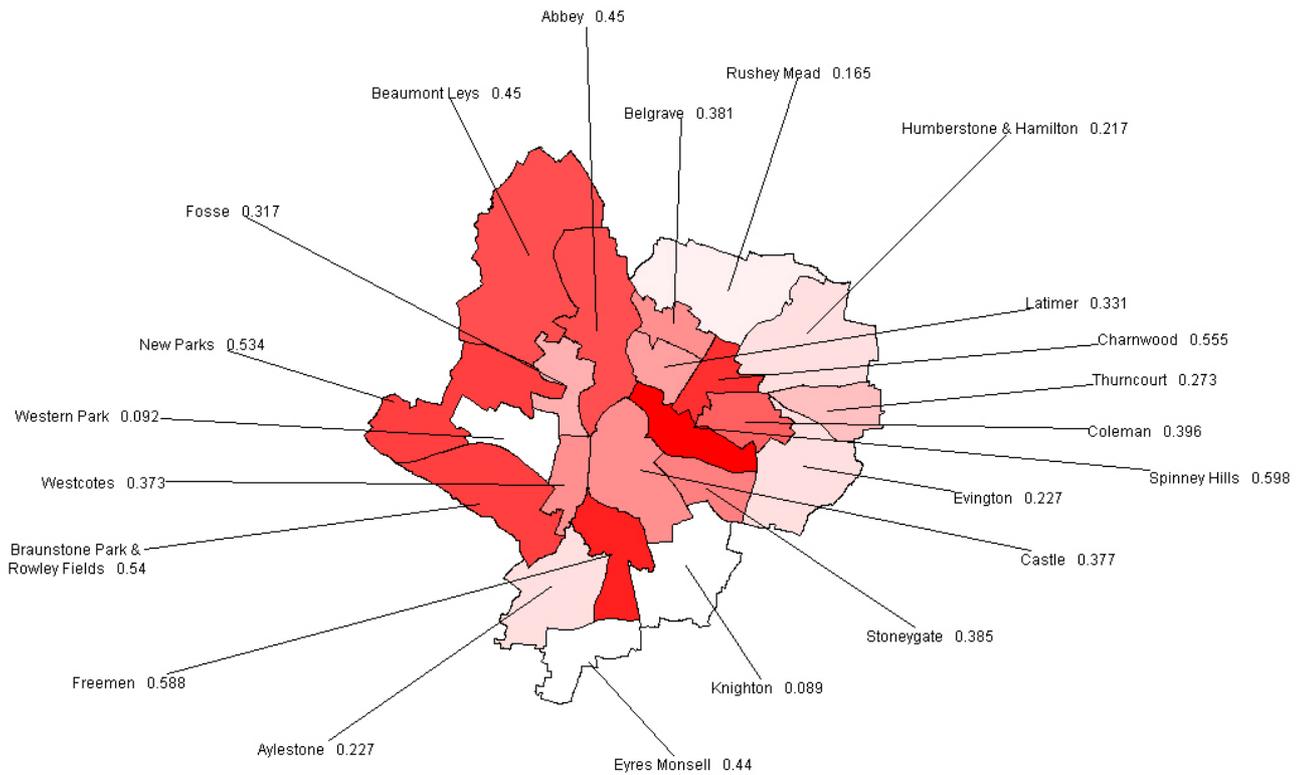
Furthermore, while children and young people in Leicester will usually attend their 'local' school, particularly in the primary phase, they also travel in all directions across the city, particularly in the secondary phase. This means that many will access services within one Integrated Service area while being resident in another.

Table 2.8 Wards within Integrated Service areas

Ward	Integrated Service area
Coleman, Spinney Hills	Central (C)
Evington, Stoneygate	East (E)
Charnwood, Humberstone & Hamilton	North East (NE)
Belgrave, Latimer, Rushey Mead	North (N)
Abbey, Beaumont Leys, Fosse	North West (NW)
Aylestone, Castle, Eyres Monsell, Freeman, Knighton	South (S)
Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields, Westcotes	South West (SW)
New Parks, Western Park	West (W)

⁶¹ 'Integrated Service Area': Leicester Children's Trust has designated eight geographical areas across the city as Integrated Service Areas. In practice this means that multi-agency services within the area are aligned to meet local needs and to identify to planners any 'gaps' in provision.

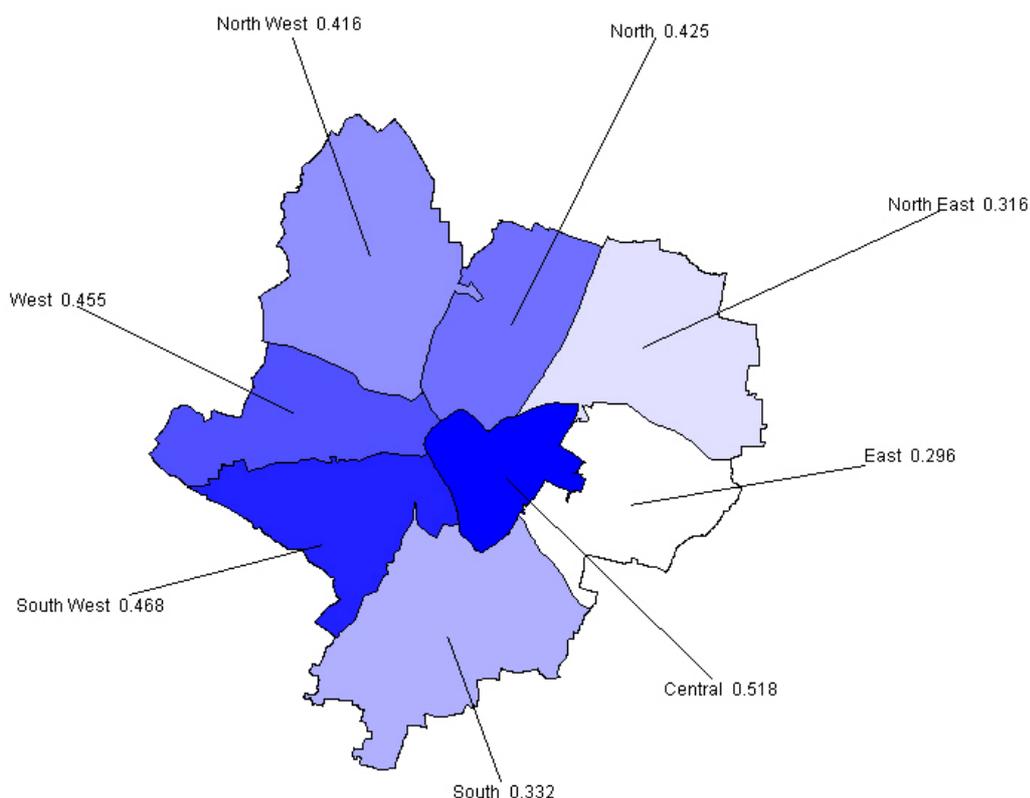
Figure 2.13 Average IDACI score for children by Ward (as at 16/09/2010)



Source: ONE data system

Although this is based on children and young people aged 0-19 years old on the ONE Database, ONE has a main focus on children of nursery and statutory school age. Therefore records for children aged 0-3 years old are very limited.

Figure 2.14 Average IDACI score for children by Integrated Service area (as at 16/09/2010)



Source: ONE data system

Although this is based on children and young people aged 0-19 years old on the ONE Database, ONE has a main focus on children of nursery and statutory school age. Therefore records for children aged 0-3 years old are very limited.

In-work poverty and formal child care

The section on child care, below, explores some of the issues relevant to parents' ability to take-up employment. The tactical use of good quality, affordable child care is likely to form part of a local child poverty strategy.

'Promoting parental employment is central to any approach to meeting the 2020 (child poverty) targets because paid employment is the single most important factor in reducing the risk of poverty for all groups of families with children, including lone parent families, families with a disabled member and families from ethnic minority backgrounds. Parental employment is also important for minimising socio-economic disadvantage because it has positive impacts for parents and children alike, over and above the effect of household income.'⁶²

There are many factors, including some barriers, which influence whether or not parents with dependent children take-up paid employment. Among these

⁶² HM Treasury. 2010. *Ending child poverty: Mapping the route to 2020*. London: HM Treasury, London, March 2010

are the availability, accessibility, affordability, and 'appeal', to parents of formal paid child care.

In this context, child care is defined by the Child Care Act 2006 as any form of registered or approved child care. Such provision is usually available through, for example: pre-school groups; child minders; out-of-school-hours breakfast and other clubs; nurseries; extended services in/around schools; and holiday clubs. Child care does not include education (including nursery education), or any other supervised activity provided by school, during school hours, any form of healthcare, or care provided by a relative or friend.

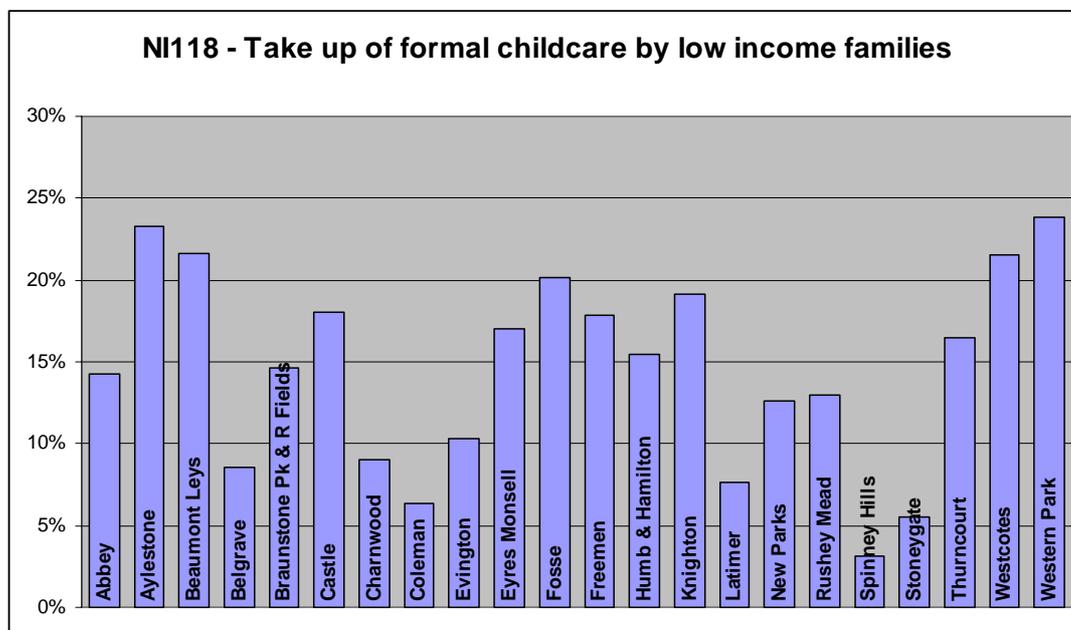
National Indicator 118 tracks the take-up of formal child care by low income working families. It provides an insight into issues around in-work poverty in Leicester because it is measured by the local take-up of the child care element of the Working Tax Credit. 'Low income' is defined in the same way as NI 116, that is, 60% or less of the national median income. Those parents who claim it, therefore, are working, but are earning at or below the poverty level. Lone parents can claim if they work at least 16 hours per week. Couples can claim if they both work at least 16 hours per week, or if one of them works at least 16 hours per week and the other partner is ill or disabled (including being in hospital), or is in prison.

Leicester has the fourth lowest take-up of formal child care nationally. This is due in part to the relatively low proportion of working age women who are in paid employment of 16 hours or more per week, which is 40% compared to the national average of 59%. Figure 2.15 shows the take-up of formal child care by ward.

The 'Achieving Economic Well-being' chapter of the children and young people's needs assessment sets out some particular barriers to employment in parts of the city. The Childcare Strategy for supporting parents into employment is based on ensuring that parents of three and four year-olds access their nursery education entitlement, which can create opportunities for the parents to enter training or part time work.

The changes to the benefits system noted above will have an impact on the number of lone parents, many of whom will be women, who are, progressively, likely to need formal child care in the near future.

Figure 2.15 NI118 - Take-up of Formal Child Care by Low Income Families



Poverty and educational attainment at Key Stage 4 (2009 data)

Figures 2.16, 2.17 and 2.18 show the proportion of children and young people living in poverty by ward and educational attainment at Key Stage 4 (16 years old), Key Stage 2 (11 years old) and the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (5 years old). The figures should be read individually as they do not relate to the same cohort of children.

While there is an expected correlation between poverty and attainment at Key Stage 4, the relationship is much more tenuous during the earlier stages of children’s development. Despite the caveat that the tables relate to different cohorts of children, they do suggest that the educational potential shown by children at five and 11 years old is not fully enabled by the time they reach 16 years old.

There are also some wards in which the correlation between poverty and attainment at Key Stage 4 ‘bucks the trend’. In Spinney Hills, for example, children seem to achieve against the odds. It is interesting to note, however, that this is a ward in which the Pakistani and Bangladeshi population is concentrated (although still relatively small in number), and that they, currently, are amongst the poorest people in our society (see the earlier section on Ethnic Minorities). In terms of strategy, some thought may need to be given as to how their educational achievement ‘translates’ into improved earnings potential post-16 years old.

Figure 2.16 NI116 – Proportion of Children in Poverty compared with NI75 Proportion of Children achieving 5 A* - C GCSEs including English and Maths by Ward ⁶³

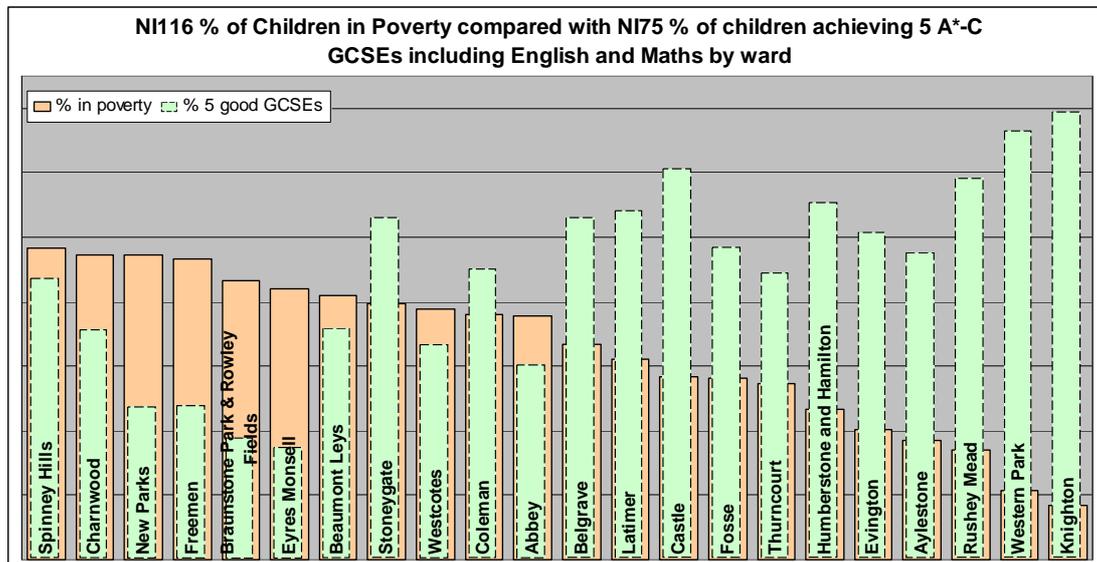
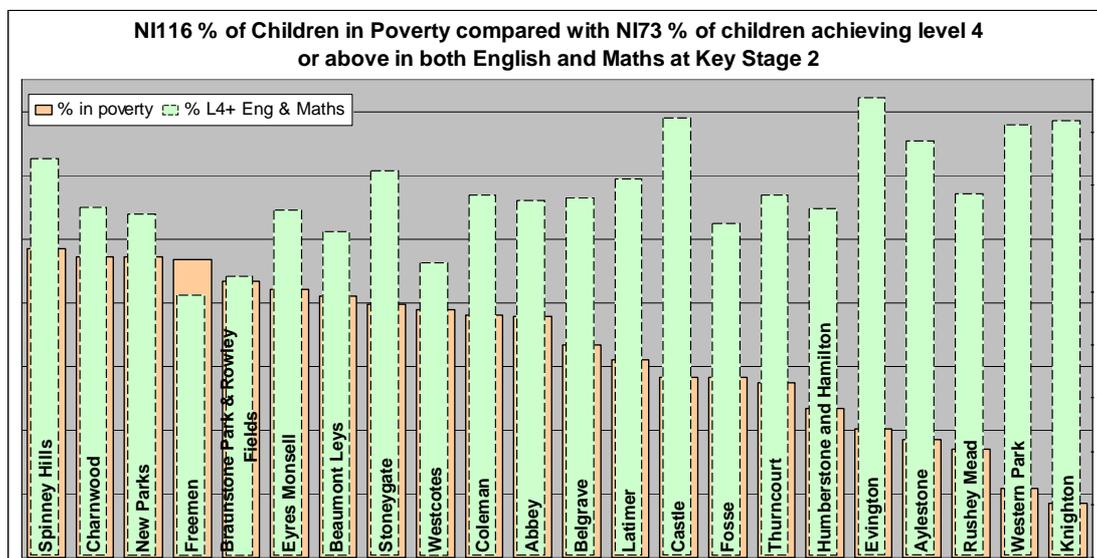
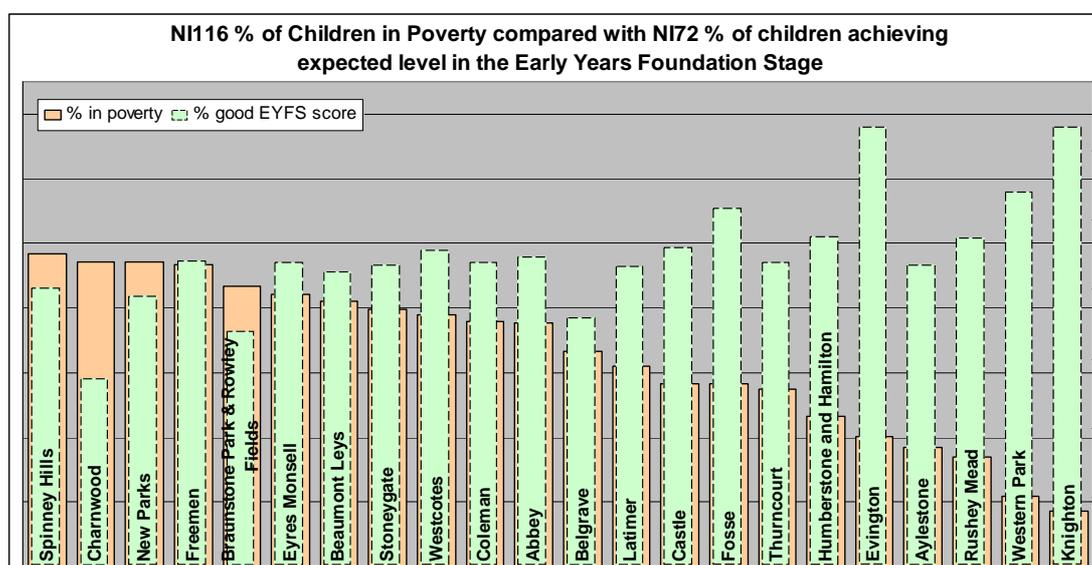


Figure 2.17 NI116 – Proportion of Children in Poverty compared with NI73 Proportion of Children achieving Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2



⁶³ Figs 2.16-2.18 Data from HMRC and ONE/Datanet (2009)

Figure 2.18 NI116 – Proportion of Children in Poverty compared with NI72 Proportion of Children achieving Expected Level in the Early Years Foundation Stage



Teenage parents and their children are at increased risk of poverty

Teenage parent families, by their nature, have at least one parent under the age of 18 years old with responsibility for a dependent child who is likely to be under five years old. These families are at increased risk of the biggest causes of poverty; worklessness and low pay, whilst under fives make-up 44% of all children in poverty⁶⁴. As a result, children of teenage mothers have a 63% increased risk of being born into poverty compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties⁶⁵.

Poverty, like teenage pregnancy, follows intergenerational cycles with children born into poverty at increased risk of teenage pregnancy, especially for young women living in workless households when aged 11-15 years old⁶⁶. The majority of teenage parents and their children live in deprived areas and often exhibit multiple risk factors for poverty, experiencing poor health, social and economic outcomes and inter-generational patterns of deprivation.

Teenagers who become pregnant are more likely to drop out of school, missing a key phase of their education, leading to low educational attainment and no or low-paying, insecure jobs without training. Young mothers are also more likely to be lone parents with their children raised in a home with one income and often living in sub-standard housing or temporary accommodation. All these factors mean teenage mothers and their children

⁶⁴ Department of Work and Pensions. 2008. *Ending child poverty: everybody's business*. London: Department of Work and Pensions.

⁶⁵ Mayhew, E and Bradshaw, J. 2005. *Mothers, babies and the risks of poverty*. In: *Poverty*, No.121 p13-16.

⁶⁶ Ermisch, J., Francesconi, M and Pevalin, D. J. 2001. *The outcomes for poverty of children: DWP Research Report 15*. London: Department of Work and Pensions.

need support to find a way out from what is often a low-income community to begin with, with inter-generational families of teenage parents.

How can action on teenage pregnancy impact on child poverty?

In Leicester since 1998 to 2009 there has been a **27.1 % decline** in under 18 year conceptions. Sustaining the multi-agency approach to addressing teenage pregnancy can contribute to a reduction in child poverty in the following ways:

- Reductions in conceptions to under 18 year olds and prevention of under 18 year old conceptions reduces the number of children born into poverty.
- Low educational attainment is strongly associated with higher rates of teenage pregnancy, even after accounting for deprivation⁶⁷. The signs of disengagement from school are often evident long before a pregnancy occurs. Prevention strategies should put measures in place to identify those young women who are losing interest at school and help them to identify a KS4 learning package that engages them
- Leicester nationally has the 6th highest participation rate of 16-19 year old mothers in Education, Employment and Training. Stopping families from falling into poverty by providing support for teenage parents to increase their employability through access to education, employment or training (EET). Reducing barriers to EET is key to this, in particular ensuring the availability of rolling and introductory programmes of study which have flexible hours and take account of the demands of caring for a child, paid child care which is flexible, non-judgemental⁶⁸, as well as accessible transport etc. A lead professional who can help to broker arrangements with schools, colleges etc can make the difference in encouraging young mothers back into education, employment or training (EET).

Sustaining Effective Practice

- Establish locally appropriate baselines and targets for teenage pregnancy and ensure reporting on progress is to a sufficiently high level
- Prioritise evidence based initiatives that will have the widest and sustainable impact.

⁶⁷ Department for Education. 2006. *Teenage Pregnancy Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts on Effective Delivery of Local Strategies*. London: Department for Education.

⁶⁸ Dench, S, and Bellis, A. 2007. *Learning for Young Mothers: A qualitative study of flexible provision Report 441*. Brighton: Institute for Employment Studies (pp. xiv+69).

Summary

- There are nearly 27,000 children and young people living in poverty in Leicester
- They live within each of the city's 22 wards. The proportion living in poverty by ward ranges from just under 50% in Spinney Hills to around 8% in Knighton. The number ranges from around 3,700 in Spinney Hills to 250 in Knighton
- Around half of all Leicester's children and young people in poverty live in five wards:
 - Spinney Hills
 - New Parks
 - Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields
 - Stoneygate
 - Charnwood
- In these wards, and in Freeman, around half of all children and young people within them are in poverty
- Nearly 8,000 of those in poverty are in working families (both couples and lone parents), while nearly 19,000 are in families (both couples and lone parents) receiving out of work benefits
- Much more is known about children in poverty in families in receipt of out of work benefits than about those in working families
- Of the families receiving out of work benefits:
 - By far the greatest proportion of children in poverty live with those receiving Income Support, including Lone Parent and Incapacity benefits, as opposed to Job Seeker's Allowance
 - Of those families receiving Income Support, those who have received it for two or more years are most likely to experience persistent poverty.
 - The five wards with the highest number of Income Support claimants are:
 - New Parks
 - Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields
 - Spinney Hills
 - Beaumont Leys
 - Abbey
 - The five wards with the highest number of Incapacity Benefit claimants are:
 - Spinney Hills
 - New Parks
 - Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields
 - Abbey
 - Beaumont Leys

- The ratio of those claiming Income Support to those claiming Job Seeker's Allowance is an important indicator of persistent poverty. On this measure, children and young people in poverty in New Parks and Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields are **most** likely to experience persistent poverty
 - Children in persistent income poverty are the most likely to experience social exclusion⁶⁹
- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) confirms that all wards in Leicester are affected. The range is from nearly 60% of children and young people affected in Spinney Hills, to less than 10% in Knighton
- When IDACI is analysed by Integrated Service Area, the range is from around 29% in the East area, to 50% in Central
- Educational attainment at Key Stage 4 is largely correlated with poverty
- The largest ethnic group affected by poverty and its correlation with educational attainment at Key Stage 4 is White British young people
- Some wards 'buck the trend' in relation to the correlation between poverty and educational attainment at Key Stage 4, notably Spinney Hills and Stoneygate
- The Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations are most concentrated in Stoneygate and Spinney Hills – young people's achievement at Key Stage may need to be supported to 'translate' into improved earnings potential in later life
 - The take-up of formal child care (NI 118) is measured by the take-up of the child care element of the Working Tax Credit. It therefore serves as a proxy for the proportion of low income families that are in work. Take-up in Leicester:
 - Is the fourth lowest nationally
 - Ranges from less than 5% in Spinney Hills to just below 25% in Western Park and Aylestone

What outcomes can be influenced to prevent future poverty?

The previous sections have focused on using information about income poverty to demonstrate the extent of poverty and the number of children and households affected. In this section we will consider some of the social dimensions of poverty and, in particular, those that reflect the risk of future income poverty to children and young people.

⁶⁹ Adelman L., Middleton, S. and Ashworth, K. 2003. *Britain's Poorest Children: severe and persistent poverty and social exclusion*. Loughborough, Leicestershire: Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University & London: Save the Children.

Table 2.11 is a summary of intelligence taken from the other chapters of the Children and Young People's Needs Assessment. The indicators have been arranged and collated to represent some of the important socio-economic factors that help to identify which groups of children and young people are more likely to experience poverty when they reach adulthood.

The purpose of the table is to focus attention on the stages of a child and young person's development when intervention could mitigate the risk of poverty. The table is not intended to provide an exhaustive summary of risk factors for children and young people, nor is it intended to provide an assessment of young people's needs.

- Column 1 represents the life course of a child from birth through to age 25. The age bandings represent opportunities that different relevant universal services have to identify risk and to intervene
- Column 2 shows Leicester's current performance in relation to Column 3
- Column 3 outlines the National Indicators that are significant in relation to children and young people's life chances, most particularly their ability to achieve economic well-being as adults
- Columns 4 and 5 provide the Leicester context in relation to the wards and the Integrated Service Areas which represent the greatest challenge to service providers

Some notable groups of children and young people at risk of poverty have been excluded from the table due to the highly specialised nature of interventions required to improve their outcomes. This excluded group includes, looked after children, those with disabilities and those with mental health problems.

Table 2.11 The Intervention Table

Birth	Period of Child's life offering opportunity for intervention	Current performance national quartile	Indicator significant in relation to poverty	Neighbourhoods (wards) offering the greatest challenge to service providers	Relevant Integrated Service Area
Life Course	Conception to Birth		Deprivation		
	0-5 years old	Lower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attainment at EYFS 	Charnwood, Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields, Belgrave, New Parks, Spinney Hills	South West
		Lower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take-up of Child Care 	Belgrave, Latimer Coleman, Stoneygate, Spinney Hills	Central
	5-11 years old	Lower middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KS2 Attainment 	Fosse, Beaumont Leys, Westcotes, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Freeman	South West
	11-19 years old	Lower (but chance of increase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KS4 Attainment 	Abbey, Freeman, New Parks, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Eyres Monsell	South West
		Upper middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Offending 		
		Upper middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of Truancy 	Eyres Monsell, Freeman, New Parks, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Westcotes	South West
		Upper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates of Exclusions 	Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, New Parks, Beaumont Leys, Freeman, Spinney Hills	South West
		Lower middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) 	Westcotes, Eyres Monsell, New Parks, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Beaumont Leys	West
		Upper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teenage conception 	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields, New Parks, Beaumont Leys, Eyres Monsell, Abbey	North West*
		Lower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of a L2 Qualification 		
		Upper middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of 18-24 unemployed 		
	19 years old	Upper middle			

Key

Lower – lowest 25% of LA nationally

Upper - top 25% of LA's nationally

Most affected wards – latest available ward level data

ISH data- latest available ISH level data (may have been collated from LSOA data or ward data).

*All wards within North West significantly higher than national rate.

Developing the Child Poverty Strategy

National strategy planning

The UK national strategy for the reduction and eradication of child poverty is due to be produced by the Government. The strategy planning document mapping the route to 2020, produced by the previous Government, recognises that if the 2020 goal is to be achieved, more must be done than purely addressing low income levels. The goal of minimising socio-economic disadvantage will require action across all the factors that relate to poverty, low income, deprivation and poor life chances.

The Government has indicated that the focus of the national strategy will be:

- Tackling out of work poverty by increasing employment
- Tackling in-work poverty by making work pay
- Tackling socio-economic disadvantage by reducing the impact on where you were born in relation to how well you do in life

To assist local authorities with their plans, five 'building blocks' for strategy have been identified. They are:

- Parental Support
- Financial support
- Place
- Life chances
- Employment and skills

It is envisaged that local strategies will use the intelligence from their local needs assessment and the building blocks to develop their plans.

Local strategy planning

The Sustainable Community strategy - *One Leicester* - highlights "driving out inequalities" as one of its principle aspirations.

"It is about prioritising those people most in need and those activities that drive out inequalities between communities and individuals. Rather than just addressing the symptoms, we will prioritise the preventative activities that eliminate the root causes of inequality. We will tackle poverty and the causes of poverty in the city."

A family poverty strategy will need to look both at income-related issues, with a focus on promoting employment and tackling in-work poverty, and at improving children and young people's life chances so as to mitigate the likelihood and impact of repeated cycles of inter-generational poverty.

In terms of children's life-chances, there are likely to be particular short, medium and longer term objectives that will vary from age-group to age-group, for example:

- Early childhood development - laying the foundations for life by equipping children with the cognitive skills and non-cognitive skills to learn in school (currently assessed by 'readiness' for school at five years old)
- Narrowing the gap in educational achievement – identifying and supporting those who do not achieve to their full potential as there is a clear link between attainment in education and training and later outcomes
- Promoting smooth transitions from adolescence to adulthood – ensuring that young people are engaged in education or training to support future employment and avoid the risk of longer term unemployment

Localised activity within universal service provision, such as the Healthy Child Programme and schools, and within localised targeted prevention, will underpin this drive. Localised activity, for example within neighbourhoods (wards) will need to be supported by a much more detailed analysis of the particular prevailing issues and characteristics, but will also need to align with a 'whole city' strategic direction.

Other factors to be taken into account when service planning

- Growing numbers of children and young people - The city has a large population of young people and this is set to increase as the birth rate is increasing. This will present particular challenges as it raises issues for decision makers in relation to targeting resources for schools, youth services and health and for strategies for tackling child poverty
- Future migration – Cuts in housing benefits are predicted to impact significantly on the Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities. There may be a migration of many families within these groups out of London where rents may become unaffordably high. There is a chance that such migrants will seek to settle in Leicester where members of those communities are already settled
- Changes to Income Support - which started in 2008, mean that once a lone parent's youngest child reaches the age of seven, his/her entitlement to Income Support stops if they are claiming it solely because s/he is a lone parent. Instead, s/he will have to claim for another benefit, and, if able to work, will be encouraged to do so. The effect of this is that more lone parents will be entering the labour market
- Changes to Incapacity Benefit - Since October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance has replaced Incapacity Benefit, which is paid following a Work Capability Assessment. This assesses what claimants can do, rather than what they cannot, and it identifies the health-related support that they might need. All people currently

claiming Incapacity Benefit will be reviewed by Jobcentre Plus between October 2010 and 2014. It is likely that some claimants will then move on to Employment and Support Allowance, including some parents. Providing support to parents who will be re-entering the jobs market is a potential tactic within any child poverty strategy

3. Stay Safe

Understanding how 'safe' children and young people are in Leicester covers many issues.

The overall aims are that children and young people should:

- Be safe from maltreatment, neglect, violence and sexual exploitation
- Be safe from accidental injury and death
- Be safe from bullying and discrimination
- Be safe from crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in and out of school
- Have security, stability and are cared for

The Government asks local areas to collect a range of information related to all these aims and then makes a judgement about the quality of safety for children and young people.

It is important to recognise that parents and carers are the ones who actually look after their children and lay the foundations for their ability to make informed decisions and safe choices in the wider community. It is therefore very important that they get the help that they need to do this well. All parents will need some help at some point. Some have good support from family and friends. Social isolation and poverty make the job of bringing up children safely much harder for some parents. To achieve our aims we therefore also need to support parents, carers and families to provide safer homes, care and stability.

How do we get there?

As well as getting help from their families and friends, many parents can get help from their 'early years providers'. These include SureStart Children's Centres, day nurseries, playgroups and child minders.

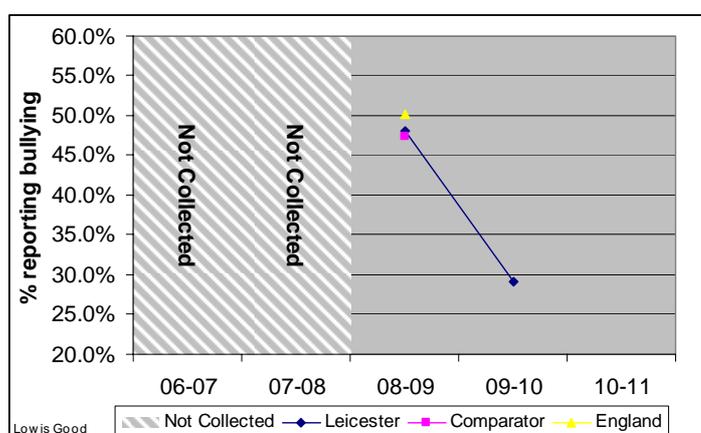
Once children start school, other services, for example extended services accessible through schools, are available to help both them and their parents. All schools also have safeguarding and health and safety policies and a duty to promote children and young people's health and well-being.

Children and young people's safety and welfare can therefore be seen as part of ALL agencies' duties. The indicators tell us something about how well agencies fulfil this duty in Leicester.

Information

These are the indicators and measures that government uses to give them a 'snapshot' of how safe children and young people are in Leicester. Because there are so many issues tied up in 'staying safe', the information looks at where things have gone wrong. By knowing where things have gone wrong, for how many people and for whom, we can judge ourselves against other areas and get some idea of where and how far we have to improve.

Figure 3.1 NI 69 – Proportion of Children who have experienced Bullying
70

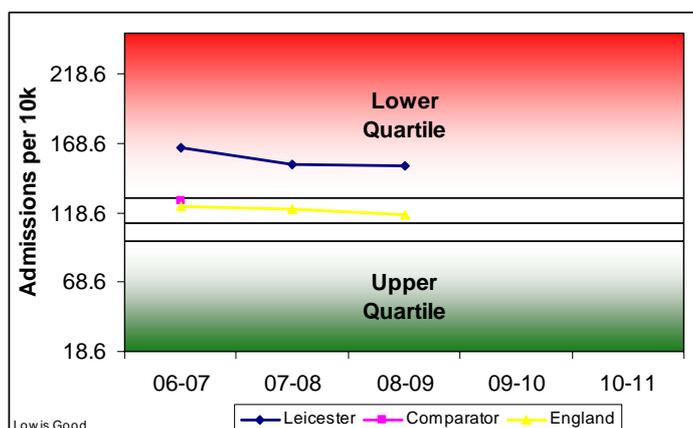


The annual TellUs survey provides a snapshot of children and young people across England. Bullying is one of the major reasons why some children and young people do not enjoy and attend school, and can also feel unsafe in their local area. This measure

is therefore used as quality of life indicator. The lower an area's score the better. In 2009-10 the DCSF changed the way the figures have been calculated. This has meant Leicester has seen a significant drop in the percentage of children who have experienced bullying. However, this drop has been mirrored across the country and the DCSF have warned against statistical comparison between 2008-09 and 2009-10. Overall Leicester's performance in 2009-10 is very slightly above its statistical neighbours and the national average.

Figure 3.2 NI 70 & NI 48 – Hospital Admissions caused by Unintentional and Deliberate Injuries to Children and Young People

The admission to hospital of children and young people under the age of 19 years old is outlined and discussed in the Be Healthy chapter. The measure is an indication of community safety including deliberate and unintended injury.

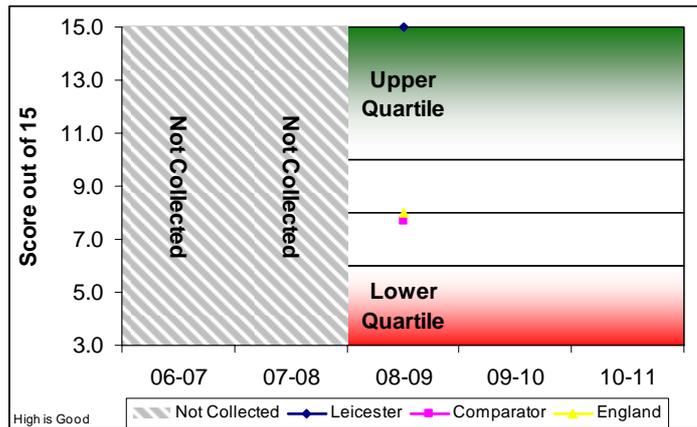


⁷⁰ Tellus Survey 2009/10

Accidents disproportionately affect children from lower socio-economic groups.

Future assessments will benefit from planned improvements in data collection concerning childhood accidents and deaths, including information from the Child Death Overview Panel.

Figure 3.3 NI 71 – Children who have Run Away from Home/Care Overnight



This data is provided by self-evaluation scores from each local authority every three months, covering the following criteria:

- Local information about running away is gathered
- Local needs analysis, based on gathered

information, is in place

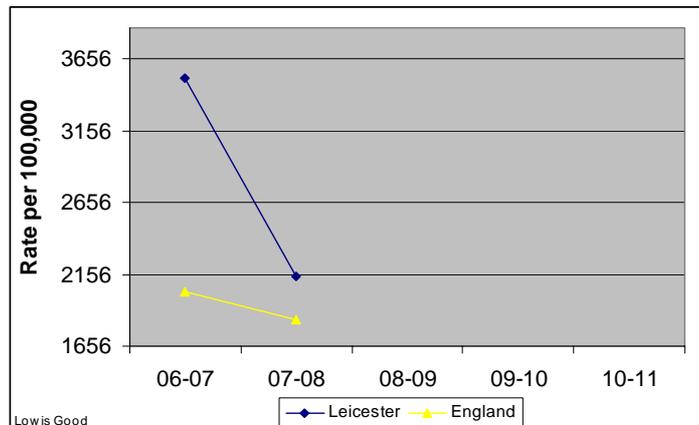
- Local procedures to meet the needs of runaways agreed
- Protocols for responding to urgent out of hours referrals from police or other agencies are in place
- Local procedures include effective needs assessment protocols to support effective prevention/intervention work

Leicester currently scores a maximum 15 out of 15, which is the top score available. There is an established Missing Protocol between the Police and Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland councils. Joint meetings take place on a quarterly basis to consider the children and young people who frequently go missing. This includes those who are missing from care. The forum considers trends or emerging issues, good practice examples, alongside raising issues of concern. This information sharing informs subsequent case specific actions and policy developments.

The measure thereby acts as a proxy indication of how effectively agencies respond to the relatively rare, but extremely high risk, incidents of missing children and young people.

Figure 3.4 NI 111 – Reduce the Number of First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System aged 10-17⁷¹

There is an established body of evidence about risk and protective factors concerning the development of anti-social and criminal behaviour among children and young people. It is therefore possible to identify both the geographical areas where children are most likely to be at risk, and the particular individuals.



NI 111, therefore, offers an indication of how well universal and targeted services are providing ‘early identification’ and ‘effective intervention’ in terms of an identifiable ‘at risk’ group.

Figure 3.4 shows that the number of first time entrants (10-17 years old) to the Criminal Justice System in Leicester has reduced sharply over recent years, although it remains above the national average, and in 2008-09 33% of all offences detected were committed by young people between 10-19 years old.

Children and young people as victims of crime

In 2008-09 4,447 children and young people aged 0-19 years old were the victims of crime, accounting for 10.7% of total victims of crime that took place during the period. Young people between the ages of 15-19 years old were over-represented as victims in relation to their proportion of the total population. In this age group, 52% of the victims were male and 48% were female.

Children and young people as victims of crime accounted for 36% of all victims of robbery, 22% of all victims of violence against the person, over 25% of victims of theft of a cycle and over 40% of victims of sexual violence. A recent National Support Team visit regarding Sexual Assault Referral Centres has highlighted key areas for action in this area. It can be seen that they are far more likely to experience these particular types of crime than are adults in the population.

⁷¹ Youth Offending Service (2007/08)

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

In the context of ASB, during 2006-07 51,724 calls were made to the Leicestershire Police. Every call was given an 'opening code'. There were 15 separate codes for the broad category of ASB, including one for 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour'. 62% of **all** calls were coded on opening as 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour', much of which was found to be youth-related (under 17 years old), including underage use of alcohol. There were also seasonal and time related peaks and troughs which suggest links to 'out of school' issues and parental supervision. The areas most affected by ASB during this period were Beaumont Leys, Braunstone, Saffron Lane and Eyres Monsell.

During the same period criminal damage accounted for 25% of all reported crime. Most goes undetected, but 35% of detected criminal damage was caused by children and young people aged below 17, again suggesting a link to 'out of school' issues and parental supervision. Analysis of calls to Leicester's single non-emergency number, 101 (no longer in existence), during this period also showed that around 90% of calls related to ASB (substantive and/or perceived) by children and young people, including children of approximately eight years old upwards.

More recently, in 2008-09 the following offences accounted for 82.5% of all ASB incidents reported to the police: hoax calls to emergency services; inappropriate sale/use/possession of fireworks; noise; environmental damage/littering; rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour; and vehicle/inappropriate vehicle use.

Information regarding young people as victims of ASB is not known. We know from a survey undertaken by Leicestershire Police Authority in 2008 that the most common offence category for young people to have experienced is ASB. In addition we know that ASB is a key concern of residents in Leicester.

School exclusion data provided by the Leicester City Council from April 2006 to March 2009 shows that over the last three years the number of exclusions and the number of young people excluded has reduced by 19% for number of exclusions over these 3 years and over 15 % for number of young people being excluded since 2006. Key findings from the data for 2008-09 show that young boys aged between 13-15 years old are at the greatest risk of exclusion and the peak age for girls was 14 years old. There were three main reasons resulting in young people being excluded; physical assault either to adults or children accounted for 32%; verbal abuse/threats to adults or children accounted for 26%; 20% was for persistent disruptive behaviour. Over three-quarters of all exclusions were for students in secondary schools; seven secondary schools accounted for half of all exclusions and 39% of pupils who were excluded lived in Braunstone and Rowley Fields, New Parks, Beaumont Leys and Freeman wards.

School exclusion is also noted in the Enjoy and Achieve chapter, and recent ward based analysis is available at Appendix 2.

Figure 3.5 NI 68 – Proportion of Referrals to Children’s Social Care going on to Initial Assessment

This indicator can serve as a proxy for the appropriateness of referrals to social care and safeguarding services and the ‘thresholds’ being applied to those services locally. Nationally the Department of Children, Schools and Families estimates that

140,000 of the 13.8 million families in England, approximately 2%, experience at least five of the risk factors most closely associated with the poorest outcomes for children and young people:

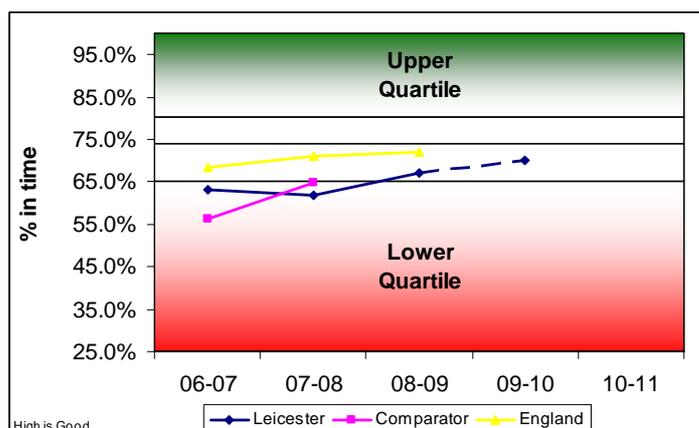
- No parent in the family in work
- Family living in poor quality or overcrowded housing
- No parent with any qualifications
- Mother with mental health difficulties
- At least one parent with a long-standing limiting illness, disability or infirmity
- Family with low income (below 60% median)
- Family cannot afford a number of food and clothing items

Given Leicester’s poverty profile and its high proportion of children and young people, it can be expected that the number of referrals going on to initial assessment should reflect this proportionality.

It has not been possible to analyse the data currently held by local safeguarding services to understand the local incidence patterns of need. This is a key data development issue as it will inform planning for both remedial and preventative services, including those for adults who experience difficulties that impact on their parenting abilities.

The following information is a reflection of the quality of services currently being delivered, but is not a reflection of need.

Figure 3.6 NI 59 – Proportion of Initial Assessments for Children’s Social Care carried out within 7 Working Days of Referral



NIs 59 and 60 (Figures 3.7 and 3.8) are both measures of quality of service and act as proxies for improved safety outcomes for the children and young people who

have been identified as potentially at risk of harm.

Figure 3.7 NI 60 – Proportion of Core Assessments for Children’s Social Care carried out within 35 Working Days of their Commencement

Leicester’s performance is close to the national average for NI 59, and above average for NI 60, which is positive for the children, young people and their families.

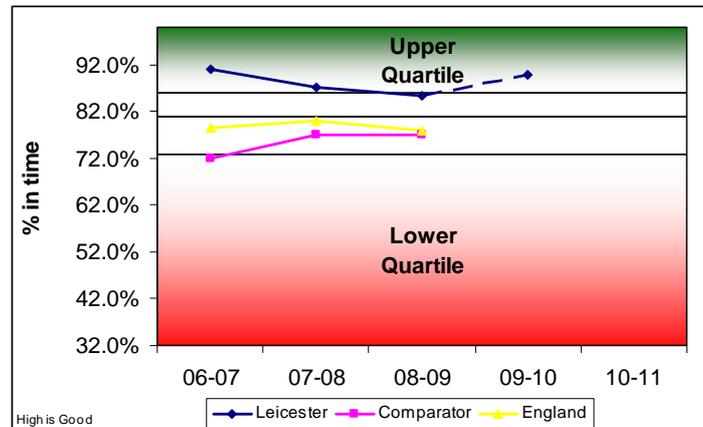
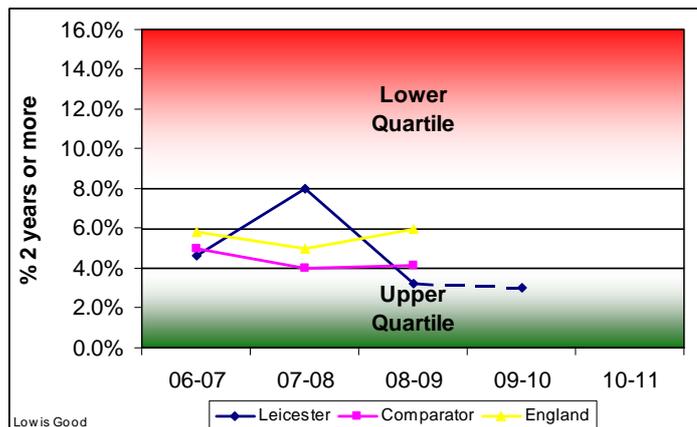


Figure 3.8 NI 64 – Child Protection Plans lasting Two Years or More ⁷²



NIs 64 and 65 (Figures 3.8 and 3.9) relate to circumstances where children and young people are assessed as being at risk of significant harm and need a protection plan.

Professionals working with the family should be

working towards specific improvements in circumstances, and therefore, outcomes. If the work is effective, the plan should lead to lasting improvements in a child or young person’s safety and well-being.

If there is a repeated need for protection within two years of the plan’s ‘closure’ then it is reasonable to question the effectiveness of the previous plan and its implementation.

Leicester’s performance on NI 64 compares well with the national average.

⁷² Figs 3.5-3.10, Children in Need (CIN) Census, 2008/09.

Figure 3.9 NI 65 – Proportion of Children becoming the Subject of a Child Protection Plan for a Second or Subsequent Time

'Good' performance on this indicator is held to be between 10-15% given that new or renewed concerns are not always predictable. Leicester's performance on NI 65, means that more children and young people than should be expected need a second or subsequent protection plan within two years. While the number is small, the circumstances for those children and young people are likely to have a serious impact on their longer term outcomes.

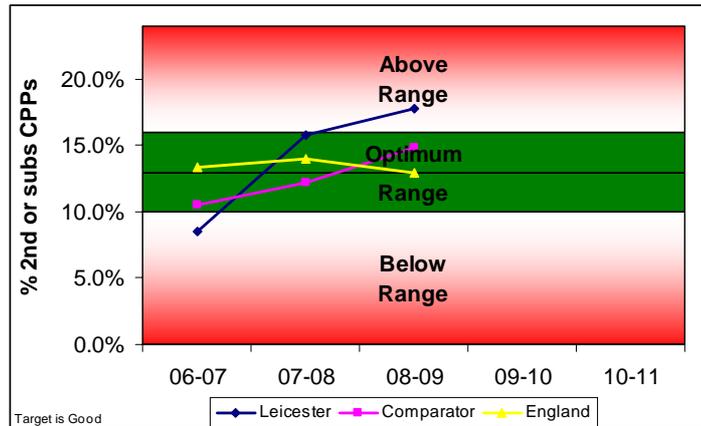
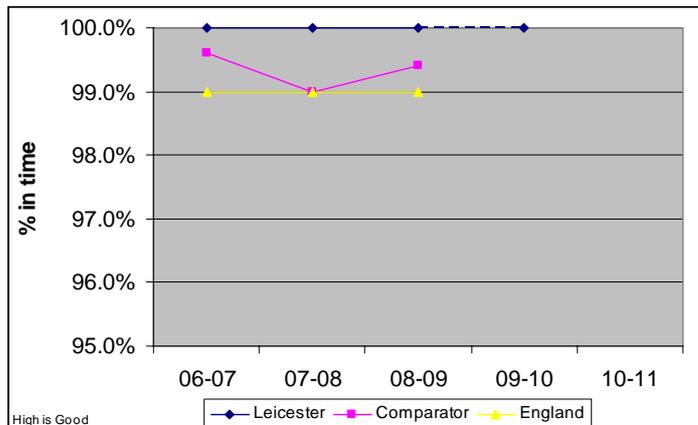


Figure 3.10 NI 67 – Proportion of Child Protection Cases which were Reviewed within Required Timescales

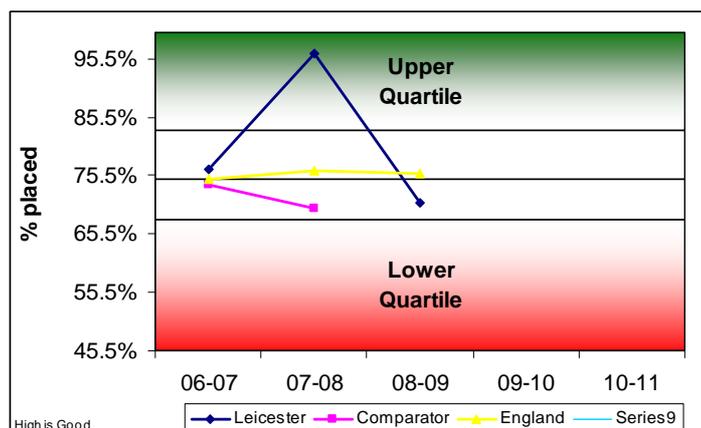


This indicator is a measure of the quality of services for children in the child protection system. A child protection review must be held within the first three months of the initial child protection conference and thereafter at intervals of no more than six months. Good performance is typified by higher percentages.

Leicester performs well.

Figure 3.11 NI 61 – Timeliness of Placements of Looked After Children for Adoption following an Agency Decision that the Child should be Placed for Adoption

This measure reflects how quickly children and young people move to their new permanent family once the decision for adoption has been



made. It is known that children who have to wait longer for a permanent home find the transition more difficult. This is because either they are more likely to experience changes of interim placements, or because they find the move from their interim home more painful because they have been there longer.

Figure 3.11 shows that Leicester has recently and quite suddenly moved from being a top performing authority to a position comparable with the national average. It is clearly important to understand and, therefore, manage, the factors that have contributed to this change. Relevant information has not been available to the needs assessment.

Figure 3.12 NI 62 – Stability of Placements of Looked After Children: Number of Moves

NIs 62, 63 and 66 (Figures 3.12-3.14) each measure an aspect of quality of service to children and young people when they are looked after by the council.⁷³

A stable placement, with, for example, one set of foster carers, is associated with better long term outcomes. Stability is important in terms both of numbers of moves and length of stay.

Children and young people in Leicester have experienced more moves in recent years and now compare with the national average.

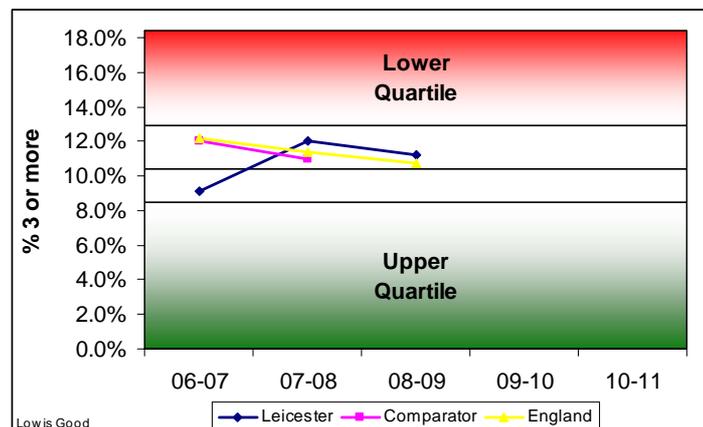
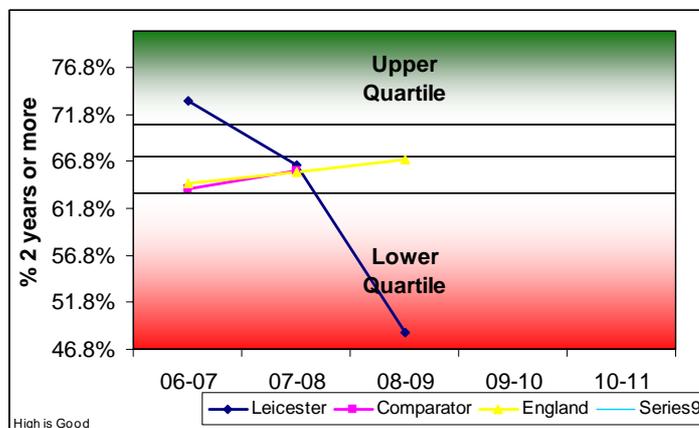


Figure 3.13 NI 63 (DSO 2) Stability of Placements of Looked After Children: Length of Placement



NI 63 looks at children and young people who have been in care for at least two and a half years and so is a true reflection of their experience in the local area.

Figure 3.13 shows that between 2006 and 2009 there was a major change

⁷³ Figs 3.12–3.14 SSSA903 Statutory Return 2008/09

in Leicester. Stability had compared very favourably with the national average, but by 2009 Leicester's performance put it in the bottom 25% of all local authorities. The latest provisional figures for 2009-10 indicate improved performance (at about 63%), but the overall direction demonstrates significantly reduced stability.

Given the relatively few children and young people included in the cohort (between 175-210 at any one time) it should be possible to analyse why the recent dramatic fall happened, and why there is a continuing decline. There could be a set of unusual 'one-off' circumstances, and/or there could be systemic problems that need be addressed through appropriate management responses.

Figure 3.14 NI 66 – Looked After Children Cases which were Reviewed within Required Timescales

Leicester is fulfilling statutory requirements and completing reviews on time.

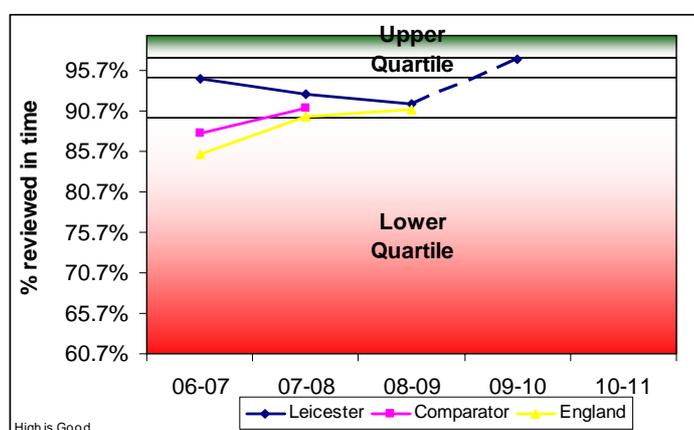


Table 3.1 Children in Need (CIN) Census 2009

Local authority	All children in need between 1 October 2008 and 31 March 2009	Children in need at 31 March 2009 Number	Children in need at 31 March 2009 Rate per 10,000 children
Leicester	3,000	2,300	334
East Midlands	27,200	22,900	246
England	407,800	304,400	276

The CIN census was re-introduced (with some modifications) in 2009 prior to this in 2005. It provides one way of measuring the volume of work in children's social care departments and gives some breakdown of the age, gender, ethnicity and presenting needs of the children concerned. The figures for 2009 should be treated with caution. For example, the rates given in the last column above are in the mid-range. Whilst we believe that the figures for the Leicester Census are fairly robust, the rates of children in need vary in departments across the country between 72 and 754 per 10,000 children. The

huge variation suggests that data collection methods have not yet been standardised and so comparisons are unreliable. The data should prove more useful in future years, including details about asylum seeking children and young people, and referral details for disabled children. From 2010 the CIN Census will also cover child protection data, previously reported through another return.

The standardisation of information will mean that local statistics can be used more reliably to understand the prevalence and incidence of safeguarding related issues across the city.

Parental Substance Misuse and Hidden Harm Issues

In November 2009 a detailed needs assessment was undertaken about the impact of substance misuse on children and young people in Leicester. Most of the information was about young people's own misuse of alcohol or drugs and that information is referred to in the Be Healthy chapter.

Key findings

- There are about 850 children and young people living with a parent in treatment for a drug or alcohol problem. This does not include children whose parents are not known or not in contact with services. The significant majority of these children live in the west of the city
- The Common Assessment Framework (CAF) will present a good opportunity to identify need in relation to both young people's and parental substance misuse

Hidden harm is defined by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) as 'parental problem drug use and its actual and potential effects on children'. In response to concerns around the children of drug using parents the ACMD produced a report in June 2003 outlining a series of recommendations, the key ones being around improving treatment effectiveness for parents and promoting joint working to improve the health and well-being of children and young people.

The National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) now reports on 'children living with drug/alcohol users in treatment'. Recording of children living with drug users became mandatory in April 2007, and since this time data compliance has improved. In the course of 2007-08 just over half the data for Problem Drug Users (PDUs) in treatment regarding children could be treated as valid; in 2008-09 this compliance had risen to 64.6%. From 2007-08 alcohol treatment agencies have also been using NDTMS and therefore this data can be fed into planning for safeguarding and treatment services for both drugs and alcohol. It would appear that about a quarter of those in drug/alcohol treatment live with children.

From the available data we believe that there are at least 847 children in Leicester living with an adult that has drug or alcohol problems. Over half of

these (53%) live in six wards in the West of the City: Abbey, Beaumont Leys, Braunstone, Eyres Monsell, Freeman, and New Parks. Indications from the number of CAFs where parental substance misuse has been identified also underline a higher level of need in the West of the City, although relatively few CAFs have been completed in the East of the City to date (the roll out started in the West and finished in the East in the summer of 2009) so in time this picture might change. The West and North-West Integrated Service (IS) have completed sufficiently high numbers of CAFs – and had 10% and 6% parental substance misuse ‘rates’ respectively.

Detailed data concerning children who live with parents who have drug/alcohol problems and who are in treatment (from NDTMS data), is offered below.

Table 3.2 Gender and Numbers of Children living with Parents who have Alcohol /Drug Problems and are In Treatment

Those in drug/alcohol treatment 2008-09 living with children.	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	Total
Parents in drug/alcohol treatment living with children	298	132	430
Numbers of Children ⁷⁴	606	241	847

Table 3.3 Numbers of Children living with Parents who have Alcohol /Drug Problems and are In Treatment – by Main Drug

Main drug	Clients	Total Children
Alcohol	108	241
Amphetamines (excluding Ecstasy)	7	11
Benzodiazepines	3	6
Cannabis	18	37
Cocaine (excluding Crack)	25	45
Crack	12	20
Ecstasy	2	5
Heroin	215	407
Methadone	20	35
Misuse free	5	9
Other Opiates	15	31

⁷⁴ This can only be an estimate as some children may be counted twice

Main drug	Clients	Total Children
Total	430	847

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a key issue in relation to children and young people's safety, health and well-being:

- Nationally 200,000 children live in households where there is a known high risk of domestic violence and abuse
- In 30-60% of cases of domestic violence the abusing partner is also directly abusing the children in the family
- Domestic violence has been identified as a factor in two-thirds of cases where children have been deliberately killed or seriously injured
- Children who have witnessed domestic violence are two and a half times more likely to have serious social and behavioural problems than their peers
- In 2005 the NSPCC and 'Sugar' magazine found that one-fifth of teenage girls had been hit by a boyfriend, and one-third thought that cheating justifies violence

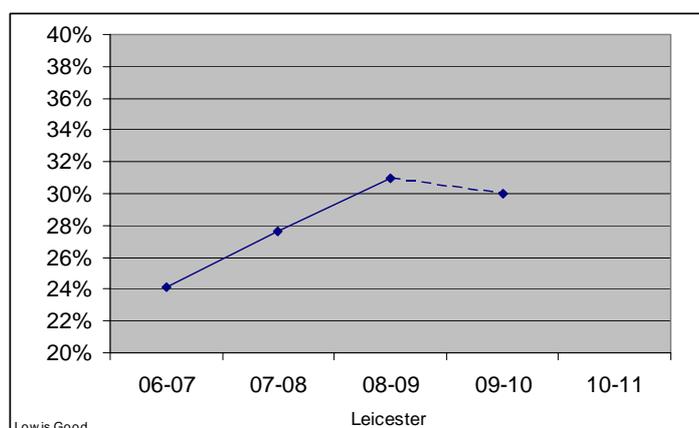
During 2008-09 the Leicestershire police force recorded 5,171 incidents of domestic violence, of which 22% were repeat. It often takes repeated assaults before victims of domestic violence will 'officially' report what is happening. These figures should, therefore, be regarded as the 'tip of the iceberg' concerning what is happening behind closed doors in Leicester.

NI 32 measures the percentage reduction in repeat victimisation for those domestic violence cases being managed by a Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), and is used as a quality of service indicator in relation to children and young people's safety. Once a victim and/or an (alleged) perpetrator of high-risk domestic violence has been identified it should be possible for a range of agencies to work together to prevent further incidents and to mitigate the impact. Local areas are also required to develop area-wide multi-agency strategies to prevent, support and protect at a population level.

Figure 3.15 NI 32 Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence

Figure 3.15 shows Leicester's current performance.

A public health perspective means



understanding and acting on risk factors at a population level and across the life course, and intervening early with evidence based priorities. Domestic violence cuts across class and race and currently there is no discernable pattern of characteristics that could help to identify in Leicester who is 'most likely' to be at risk or to be a perpetrator. In terms of children and young people's safety and well-being this makes it more important that universal services, such as schools, are able to offer preventative measures through, for example, Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHEE), and Healthy Schools accreditation, and to identify the 'signs and symptoms' of when they might be witnessing/experiencing domestic violence.

In order to develop a better understanding of the local dimensions Social Care and Safeguarding services should routinely record domestic violence as a relevant factor whenever it is identified, and data management systems should enable periodic quantitative analysis. Analysis of CAF records would also enable a clearer and detailed local picture to emerge.

4. Enjoy and Achieve

Enjoyment and achievement are important in all people's lives. If children and young people are both healthy and safe they have a sound base from which they can enjoy life and achieve success.

While they can enjoy and achieve in many ways, the Government's concern is centred on what happens in school in terms of learning, and out of school in terms of access to other opportunities that might help them if they experience difficulties.

The Government's aims under this heading are:

- To be 'ready for school'
- To 'attend and enjoy school'
- To 'achieve stretching national educational standards' at primary and secondary school
- To 'achieve personal and social development and enjoy recreation'
- Achieve 'stretching national educational standards' at secondary school

How do we get there?

Fulfilling these aims depends on what happens both before, and while, children and young people are at school. It is important that they start well and have a good experience as they move from primary to secondary school and beyond.

Parents and carers are the first 'teachers' for their children and there are significant differences between children's 'readiness' for school when they start. The differences tend to relate to family income and to parents' education⁷⁵. Once children are at school their 'readiness' is measured by the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile at age five. This measure is explained in Figure 4.1. In effect, a child is 'ready' for school if they are able to make friends, to learn as they play, and are confident and secure.

As children grow up, what happens in school, where they live, and the friends they make become more important, but 'differences cumulate across the life cycle, especially those related to people's socio-economic background.'⁷⁶

The Government gathers a lot of information that comes mainly from schools and councils. The information includes test results, and about the opportunities children and young people have to enjoy social and physical activities and to develop their interests and talents.

⁷⁵ Government Equalities Office. 2010. *An Anatomy of Economic Inequality in the UK*. London: Government Equalities Office,

⁷⁶ Ibid

Information

These are the important ‘measures’ that ‘follow’ children and young people through school and ‘tell the Leicester story’:

Figure 4.1 NI 72 – Achievement at the Early Years Foundation Stage at School⁷⁷

The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile assessment is done in school when children turn five years old. The ‘whole child’ assessment includes personal, social and emotional development (PSED) as well as communication, language and literacy (CLL). A ‘good’ score is at least 78 points, with at least six points each in PSED and CLL.

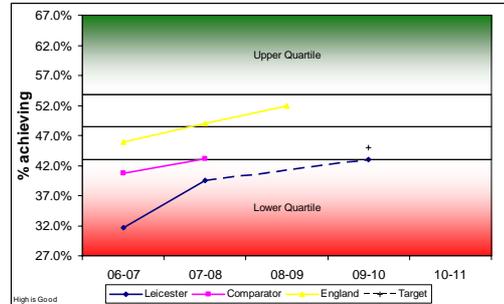
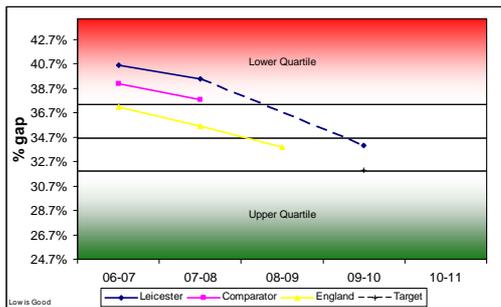


Figure 4.1 shows that in Leicester around four out of every 10 children achieve a ‘good’ score compared to around five out of 10 nationally. This places Leicester in the bottom 10% of all areas in England, but Figure 4.1 also shows that since 2006 the trend has been upwards and is predicted to continue.

Figure 4.2 NI 92 – Narrowing the Gap between the Lowest Achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage and the Rest



Once some children ‘fall behind’, even at a very young age, it gets more difficult for them to catch up with their peer group. This measure is about making sure that the children who need help the most get it right from the start, and that the help they get is ‘making the difference’. Leicester is among the bottom fifth of all areas of England with

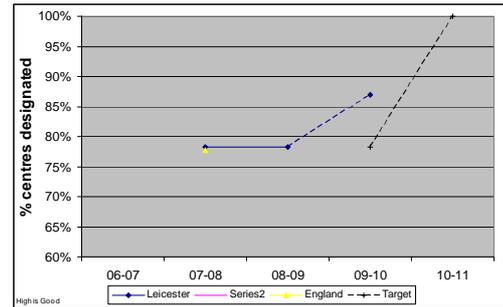
the biggest gap between the 20% of children with the lowest scores and the rest.

While Figure 4.2 shows that on current performance Leicester is likely to ‘close the gap’ faster than in similar areas and nationally, it remains a massive challenge.

⁷⁷ Fig 4.1-4.2 DfE/ONE (Datatnet)

Figure 4.3 NI 109 – Delivery of SureStart Children’s Centres

This measure is about how many families with young children are within ‘reach’ of a children’s centre. This is important because children’s centres bring together different services so that if children are starting to ‘fall behind’ in the early years they should be able to get the right sort of extra help quickly.



The council and its partners must

ensure that the families who need the help most, can and do get it.

The Government has agreed that Leicester should have 23 SureStart Children’s Centres, and 19 are up and running.

While Leicester is making good progress towards delivery of the centres, there is currently no clear information about the take-up of services available through the centres, or about the impact they are having in relation to local needs.

Commentary

- In 2006 there were 1,566 pupils in Leicester schools with a Statement of Special Educational Needs, making up 3.1% of the total. 19.6% of pupils had Special Educational Needs but no Statement. In Leicester the proportion of pupils who were statemented and/or had School Action Plus, was the second highest proportion in the East Midlands region (covering the 9 authorities of Derby/shire, Leicester/shire, Nottingham/shire, Lincolnshire, Northants and Rutland). Leicester has a particularly high proportion, at 40.5%, of learners with ‘moderate’ learning difficulties
- In 2009 nearly 4,000 of Leicester’s 5 year olds were assessed on the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and 44% of them got a ‘good’ score compared to 52% nationally. On the different ‘scales’ of the Profile, 69% got at least 6 points in PSED, and 47% got at least 6 points in CLL
- While the gap between the children with the highest scores and the 20% (two out of every ten children) with the lowest scores is closing fast, this still means that by the time children in Leicester start Key Stage 1, 56% have **not** achieved a ‘good’ score, 31% have **not** achieved 6 points in PSED, and 53% have **not** achieved 6 points in CLL. This suggests that communication, language and literacy are the big ‘problem’ areas for Leicester, and doing better in relation to them is one of the ‘keys’ to increasing the number of children with an overall ‘good’ score
- Children’s early development is mostly influenced by their home and community circumstances. Children from less well off backgrounds tend to score less well. There are also sometimes particular reasons why children might do less well. These include, for example if their parents or carers are having problems of some kind, or if the children themselves have health or development needs that have not been picked up

- Leicester is the 20th most deprived area in England. We know that levels of violent crime, physically active adults, drug misuse, hospital stays for alcohol related harm, people diagnosed with diabetes, levels of incapacity benefits for mental illness, and deaths from smoking all appear worse than the England average⁷⁸
- Over half of Leicester's children live in areas that are among the 20% most deprived parts of England, and around 70% live in the 30% most deprived parts. Knighton ward is the only one of Leicester's 22 wards where **no** children live in the 30% most deprived⁷⁹. Children from less well off areas and backgrounds tend to do less well, and this is also shown in our 'picture' of the differences between wards in Leicester⁸⁰
- Speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) can be identified in children from the age of two. Nationally, around 50% of children and young people in poor areas have speech, language and communication skills that are lower than those of other children the same age. Around 7% of 5 year olds entering school in England have 'significant difficulties' with speech and/or language. They are likely to need additional help at key points as they grow. Around 1% of 5 year olds have the most complex needs, likely to need long term specialist help in school and beyond⁸¹
- In Leicester 0.3% of the school population has a Statement of Special Educational Needs for speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) as the primary reason. Only 0.3% of the school population receives School Action Plus for SLCN as the primary reason⁸². This suggests that: children's needs are not being picked up either before school or in school, that they are not getting the help they need, or that their needs are being identified and 'labelled' in other ways. Essentially, however, it means that we do not have a clear picture of either the prevalence or incidence of SLCN in Leicester

⁷⁸ Association of Public Health Observatories. 2009. *Leicester Health Profile 2009*, York: Association of Public Health Observatories.

⁷⁹ 'Deprivation' is measured by Office for National Statistics Indices of Multiple Deprivation. They measure the level of deprivation experienced by people within small geographical areas. They cover key themes of income, employment, education and health and then come up with a total score to show relative overall deprivation between different areas.

⁸⁰ Ward analysis, Appendix 2

⁸¹ Bercow, John. 2008. *The Bercow Report: A Review of Services for Children and Young People (0-19) with Speech, Language and Communication Needs*. London: Department for Children, Schools and Families.

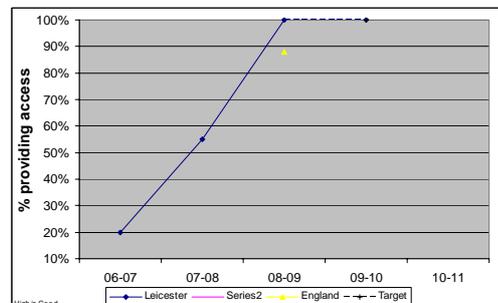
⁸² Leicester City Council. 2009. *Review of Educational Provision for Pupils with SLCN in Leicester City*. Leicester: Leicester City Council

- The Healthy Child Programme (HCP) is the national universal early intervention and prevention system, designed to pick up children’s and their parents’ difficulties from the time of conception through to adulthood.
- Two-thirds of the adult population of Leicester cannot read or write English easily. For some groups of people this is due to low educational attainment when they were at school. For other groups of people this is because English is not their ‘first’ language. Many adults have lower educational qualifications than the national average, and around 50% pupils in Leicester’s schools have English as an additional language. These are issues that service planners need to take into account, particularly for ‘neighbourhood’ based services that need to ‘reach’ into communities that may not be using local services

Figure 4.4 NI 88 – Percentage of Schools providing Access to Extended Services ⁸³

From 2010 all children, young people, parents and carers should be able to get a set of ‘Extended Services’ through their schools. These include:

- a. A varied range of activities including study support, sport and music clubs, combined with child care in primary schools
- b. Parenting and family support
- c. Swift and easy access to targeted and specialist services (this can include, for example, youth support services to help some young people ‘back on track’, and specialist mental health services where families are experiencing particularly difficult problems.)
- d. Community access to things such as family learning, computers and sports grounds



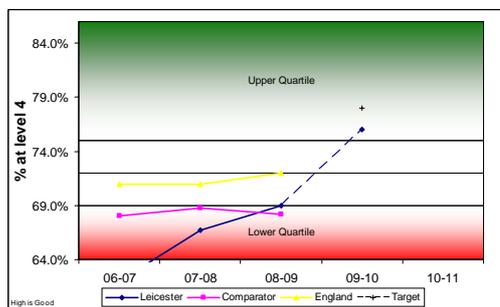
Schools do not have to provide all these things themselves, but must be able to link families to them. Figure 4.4 shows that 100% of Leicester’s schools offer the ‘full’ set of extended services. While this is a promising sign, the real test is in knowing how well these services are meeting local needs, and who is ‘better off’ as a result. To answer these questions we need to know:

- What the services are, and check them against what we know about local need
- Who is and who is not using the services
- What difference do the services make

This will involve ‘facts and figures’, and ‘what people say’ about whether or not they are the ‘right’ kind of services. **We do not yet have this sort of information.**

⁸³ DfE 2008/09

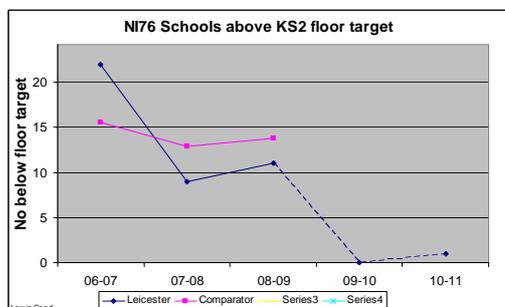
Figure 4.5 NI 73 – Proportion of Children achieving Level 4 or Above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (age 11) ⁸⁴



Teachers test children and young people's progress in learning at school by comparing them with set 'levels' of attainment (how well they are doing). Key Stages 2 and 3 come before the 'public' exams, the General Certificate of School Education (GCSEs). Getting good GCSEs depends on how well young people did before then.

Figure 4.5 shows that nationally around 72% of children achieve the 'expected' level, at Level (GCSE) or above, while in Leicester it is around 68%, putting the city in the bottom 20% of local areas. The rate of improvement in Leicester over the last two years has been more rapid than nationally and compared with 'statistical neighbours', but this still means that around a third of children at primary school in Leicester do **not** achieve expected levels.

Figure 4.6 NI 76 - Reduction in Number of Schools where fewer than 65% of Pupils achieve Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (age 11)

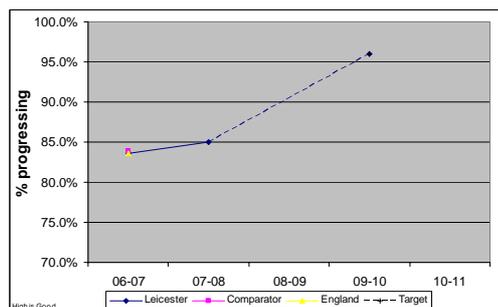


By collecting this information the city council can spot the schools where more children are **not** reaching their 'expected' level of learning. This means that the council can both challenge and support these schools to help their children do better.

The figures (above and below) show that Leicester has made rapid, recent progress.

Figure 4.7 NI 93 – Proportions of Pupils Progressing by 2 Levels in English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (age 11)

Most children should be able to make two sub 'levels' of progress each year. This is an important measure because, no matter what level children are at when they start the year, they should be able to go up two levels. If they do not,



⁸⁴ Fig 4.5-4.8 DfE/One (Datenet)

it could be because they need extra and/or different kinds of help.

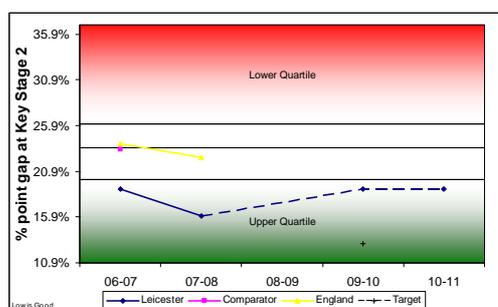
Leicester compares with the national average. Figure 4.7 shows that there has been a steady rise in the number of children making progress in Leicester, which is expected to continue. It will be important to understand what sort of 'extra' help the children who do not make progress will need as this should influence service planners to make sure that enough, and the 'right' kinds, of help is available, including through extended services.

NI 107 – Key Stage 2 attainment for black and minority ethnic groups

This measure helps to show if there are differences in how well children and young people do at school. Public 'authorities', like the council and the NHS, have a duty to find out about how their services affect different groups and this is one way of trying to do so.

Performance at Key Stage 2, the primary phase, is poor across most ethnicities, with the exception of Asian and Chinese children. Leicester is ranked 121 out of 152 areas. Boys in Leicester particularly fare poorly, ranked 133 of 152. When breaking down to ethnicity, children in Leicester from white backgrounds are ranked at 150 out of 152; with dual heritage boys at 125 out of 150

Figure 4.8 NI 102 – Gap between Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) and Other Children in Achieving the Expected Level at Key Stage 2 (age 11)

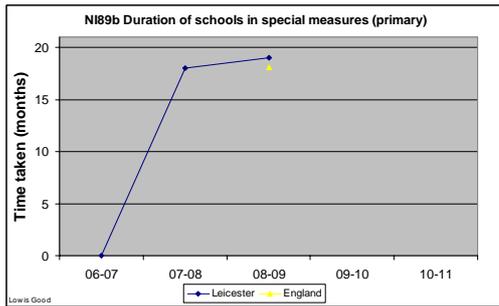


This measure is a way of testing out if there is a difference between pupils who are eligible for FSM and others. The reason for this is that pupils who have FSM tend to come from less well off families and areas, which can affect learning.

Figure 4.8 shows that, compared nationally and with 'statistical neighbours', at primary school Leicester has a smaller gap, although children and young people with FSM still do less well. The broken line projection shows that the gap is expected to get bigger. This suggests that while levels of attainment in Leicester are expected to rise overall, this will bring into sharper focus, the groups where the same rate of improvement is not expected. This picture is also reflected at Key Stage 4 (NI 102).

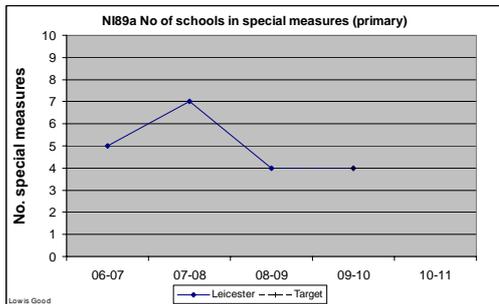
FSM can be used to adjust the way that school funding is managed so it is an important measure for local planners when thinking about differences between different groups of people and 'closing the gap'.

Figure 4.9 & 4.10 NI 89 – Reduction in Number of Schools judged as Requiring Special Measures and Improvement in Time Taken to come Out of Category (Primary School Level)



This measure indicates how well both schools and the council work together once there are problems. Ofsted is the organisation that inspects schools and being in 'a category' means that Ofsted thinks that a school has real problems. The council has a role to challenge and to support schools when this happens, so it is important they work well together to achieve improvements.

These data demonstrate a reduction in the number of primary schools in special measures.



These data demonstrate a reduction in the number of primary schools in special measures.

Figure 4.11 NI 75 – Proportion of Young People Achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and Maths ⁸⁵

Young people who get five or more 'good' GCSEs tend to do better in later life. Getting five 'good' GCSEs is important because it shows that young people are capable of working and succeeding at 'Level 2'. Leicester's performance puts the city in the worst 20% of England.

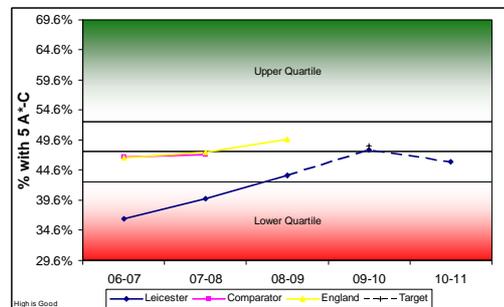


Figure 4.11 shows that currently less than half of Leicester's young people at 16 years old achieve five 'good' GCSEs, including English and maths, although numbers are expected to rise to the national average. While Leicester was once a place where people without formal qualifications could get and change jobs quite easily, both the local economy and the wider world have changed so that there are fewer 'low skills' jobs around. This measure is therefore an important indication of the prospects for Leicester's young people and its own economic future.

NI 108 – Key Stages 4 attainment for black and minority ethnic groups

This measure helps to show if there are differences in how well children and young people do at school. Public 'authorities', like the council and the NHS,

⁸⁵ DfE/ONE Datatnet

have a duty to find out about how their services affect different groups and this is one way of trying to do so.

At the primary school phase, performance across ethnicities at the secondary school phase, with the exception of Asian and Chinese young people, is poor. Those from white backgrounds are ranked at 153 out of 153 areas (boys at 153 and girls at 149).

At Key Stage 2 'Mixed' boys rank at 125 out of 150 areas, while at Key Stage 4 they rank at 101 out of 149 areas. For 'Mixed' girls the picture is reversed: at Key Stage 2 they rank 70 out of 150 areas, while at Key Stage 4 they rank 144 out of 149 areas.

Figure 4.12 NI 87 – Secondary School Persistent Absence Rate

Young people at secondary school are old enough to 'vote with their feet'. If they do not enjoy school they are less likely to attend. Tracking the young people who are regularly absent means that schools can find out what the problem is and help them.

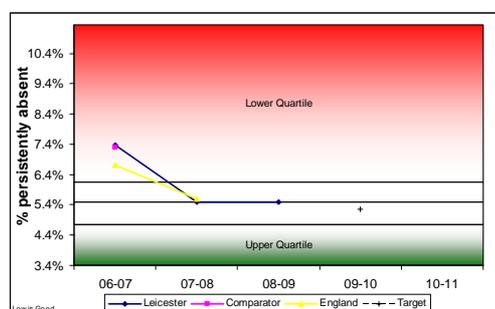


Figure 4.12 shows that Leicester's persistent absence rate has reduced quickly over the last three years and compares with the national average. But this still means that between five and six young people in every 100 are regularly missing school. We know that '...persistent absentees are seven times more likely to be Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)⁸⁶ at age 16⁸⁷ and so it is important that they receive the right sort of challenge and support, beyond the mainstream, as early as possible.

The Common Assessment Framework (CAF) is a shared assessment and planning framework used by all 'frontline' children and young people's services, including schools. It covers the development of the child or young person, their parents and/or carers and their wider family and/or environment. It helps workers identify if and when children and/or their parents have needs that are not being met by the services that are available to them at the time.

Nationally it has been estimated that between 20–30% of all children and young people are likely to have additional needs and could benefit from CAF. The numbers of CAF assessments are rising in Leicester. The commentary below gives a picture of local issues. It will be important to know if Leicester CAFs reflect these issues.

⁸⁶ NEET = Not in Employment, Education or Training

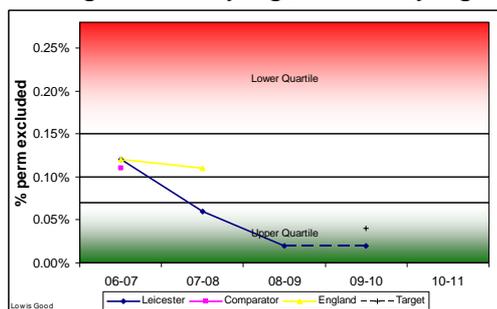
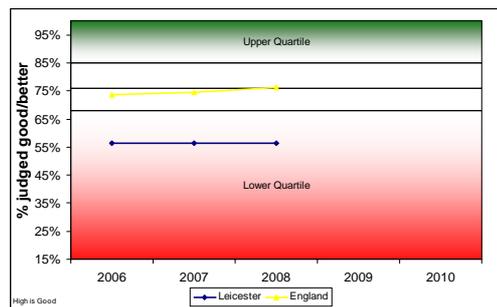
⁸⁷ Department for Children, Schools and Families. 2008. *Reducing the Number of Young People not in Education, Employment or Training: the Strategy*. London: Department for Children, Schools and Families

Figure 4.13 NI 86 – Secondary Schools judged as having Good or Outstanding Standards of Behaviour and

Figure 4.14 NI 114 – Rate of Permanent Exclusions from School

Both of these measures tell us about what it is like being at school in Leicester. Having good standards of behaviour is important. As young people come into the school and they know what is expected from them. Also, good standards of behaviour are a good ‘protection’ against bullying, and bullying is often a reason that some young people are unhappy at school and therefore do not do as well.

The rate of permanent exclusions from school can be regarded as an indication of how well behavioural standards in school are observed and sanctions implemented. Like the ‘tip of an iceberg’, the higher the rate of exclusions, the more likely it is that a larger behavioural ‘problem’ lies beneath.



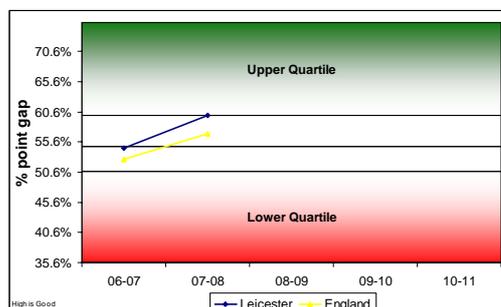
Both measures reflect on how well schools, the council and relevant services work together to address both the symptoms and the causes of poor behaviour.

Commentary

- During 2009, five wards in Leicester had the highest rate both of persistent absence and of children and young people excluded from school: Westcotes; Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields; New Parks, Freeman, and Eyres Monsell. Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields and Freeman also had more than twice the city average for exclusions⁸⁸. Given that Leicester’s overall persistent absence rate is average and has fallen quickly, these figures tell us that there is a persistent problem in around a quarter of the city’s 22 wards
- Patterns of persistent absence tend to start soon after a pupil moves from primary to secondary school. Westcotes ward has the highest concentration of children aged 0-15 years old in the city. Given its high persistent absentee and exclusion rates this suggests that there is a growing, rather than declining problem
- Only Knighton ward has no children living in the top 30% most deprived areas. Knighton, Rushey Mead and Spinney Hills are in the five lowest wards for persistent absence and exclusion

⁸⁸ Ward analysis, Appendix 2

Figure 4.15 NI 82 – Inequality Gap in the Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the Age of 19 years old ⁸⁹



Young people can get free 'further education' after the age of 16 years old up to the age of 19 years old.

Given Leicester's overall low achievement rate for Level 2 at 16 years old, particularly for young people with FSM, this is an important measure. It tells us how many young people who were eligible for FSM at 15 years old, went on to achieve Level 2 by 19 years old. Figure 4.15 shows that Leicester is in the top 25% of England on this measure.

Given Leicester's overall low achievement rate for Level 2 at 16 years old, particularly for young people with FSM, this is an important measure.

Figure 4.16 NI 81 – Inequality in the Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the Age of 19 years old

This is an important measure because it tells us about the difference, at 19 years old, between the young people who were eligible for FSM at 15 years old and those who were not. It shows the gap between them in terms of how many achieved a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 years old.

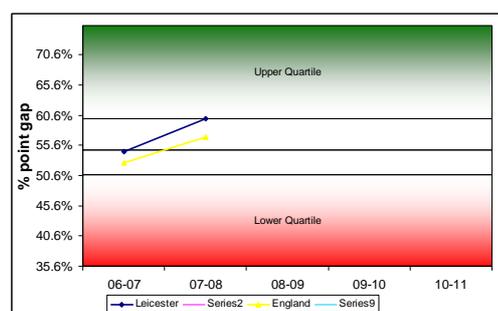


Figure 4.16 shows that Leicester has a smaller gap than most local areas, and is in the top 10% for closing the gap.

Both Figure 4.15 and 4.16 suggest that education, training and employment services in Leicester 'add value' in terms of closing the gap between the young people who do most and least well at 16 years old, and in terms of helping them to improve their qualifications. It would be helpful to understand from young people what 'makes the difference' for them in terms of their education up to 16 years old and their education from 16–19 years old.

Commentary

By 2020 there will be three million fewer low skilled jobs in Britain than there are today and over 40% of jobs will require a graduate qualification. The top ten jobs that will exist in 2010 did not exist in 2004. Today's learners will have more than ten jobs by age 38. Britain will need 324,000 more scientists and

⁸⁹ Figs 4.15-4.16 DfE Summer 2008

engineers by 2014, and in the past ten years there have been 12 jobs created in the knowledge industries for every one created elsewhere.⁹⁰

By 2013 all 17 year olds, and by 2015 all 18 year olds, have to do some education and/or training. This means that the children who started secondary school in September 2009 are the first who will remain in learning until 18 years of age.

It is important to keep children and young people engaged so that they do not 'drop out'. It is important to understand and identify the young people who are not currently participating, so that we can deliver the 'right' kind of education, training, information, advice and guidance can be delivered, to ensure that they can achieve. This applies also to young people 19-25 years old who have learning difficulties and/or disabilities.

- In Leicester we know that there is little relationship between the numbers of children living in deprived areas and the numbers who are known to be eligible for FSM. Over 70% of children live in the 30% most deprived areas, but only around 23% of children in primary schools, and 20.5% of young people at secondary school are known to be eligible for FSM. This suggests that the levels of deprivation have been wrongly calculated, or that parents are not claiming FSM
- In 2007-08, 58% of 16-18 year olds from Leicester were studying further education at Level 3. Each young person can study a range of 'learning aims' at more than one level, so while there were many young people enrolling on courses that were at Level 3, their total 'learning aims' did not amount to a full Level 3, and just 2.8% actually achieved a full Level 3. This is much lower than the East Midlands average of 7.3%.⁹¹ Given that it will be important to understand why so few learners from the **total** number studying at Level 3 achieve the full level
- There are four schools with sixth forms in Leicester City. 9.6% of the total 16-18 year old population of Leicester attend the sixth forms. Over the last four years the numbers have fallen by 13%. Leicester is the only area in the East Midlands to show a fall in the number of sixth form learners. Given the city council's new role as commissioner for all 14–19 year olds educational and training provision from 2010, it will be important to understand the choices that young people are making and why, so that 'the market' can respond⁹²
- In 2007-08 there were just 477 young people from Leicester studying on apprenticeships, making up just 3.5% of the East Midlands region's apprentices. This means that Leicester had the lowest proportion of

⁹⁰Department for Children, Schools and Families. 2009. *Quality, Choice and Aspiration*. London: Department for Children, Schools and Families

⁹¹ 16-19 Strategic analysis for Leicester City, LSC June 2009

⁹² Ibid

resident 16-19 year olds undertaking apprenticeships. This was an **8.2% fall** in numbers for the previous year.⁹³

- Young people between the ages of 16-19 years old who are not in some form of education, employment or training are often referred to as NEET. Once young people leave school at 16 their 'connection' with education and training can get weaker. The Leicester figures suggest that education, training and support providers need to focus on how they will 'keep' young people for longer, with a special focus on those at risk of 'dropping out' between the ages of 16–17 years old⁹⁴ (The Economic Well-being chapter looks at young people who are NEET in more detail.)

Looked after children and young people

A new indicator, NI 101, shows the number and proportion of young people who have been in care for at least 12 months who get 5 A*-C GCSEs, including English and maths. In Leicester three out of 23 young people (13%) achieved 5 A*-C GCSEs, including English and maths. The target had been for six out of 22 (27%) young people.

These figures tell us that looked after young people in Leicester are a group who are really not served well by the education and care system when it comes to educational attainment.

⁹³ Ibid

⁹⁴ Leicester City 14-19 Plan, 2009/10 – 2012/2013

5. Make a Positive Contribution

Making a positive contribution is about how young people develop throughout their childhood and teenage years into young adulthood. The aims in this section really describe a set of ideals for people (not just children and young people) to live up to.

The overall aims are that:

If more people engaged in decision making and positive behaviour, had more positive and less negative relationships, had plenty of well-placed confidence and could handle change, and if more people showed more enterprising behaviour, it is likely that our society would 'feel' quite different.

They are really about how we help and challenge children and young people to become responsible and conscientious adults in the future. Like many of these big aims, there is no set of measures that can tell us for sure that we are doing this job properly. There are some indicators and some 'quality of service' measures that can give us a good idea.

- Engage in decision making and support the community and environment
- Engage in law-abiding and positive behaviour in and out of school
- Develop positive relationships and choose not to bully
- Develop self-confidence and successfully deal with significant life changes and challenges
- Develop enterprising behaviour

How do we get there?

How children and young people spend their time out of school really matters. If children and young people regularly take part in organised social and sporting activities they seem to be more likely to do well, and to stay out of trouble, both in school and in later life.

Nationally, fewer children and young people from less well off backgrounds, and fewer with disabilities and learning difficulties, take part in regular activities. This is important for the council and its partners to know because they have a legal duty to ensure that any 'differences' between groups of people are looked at when they plan services.

Information

These are the important ‘measures’ that ‘follow’ young people as they go through school to become young adults. The quality of service measures reflect on how problems are dealt with, once they arise:

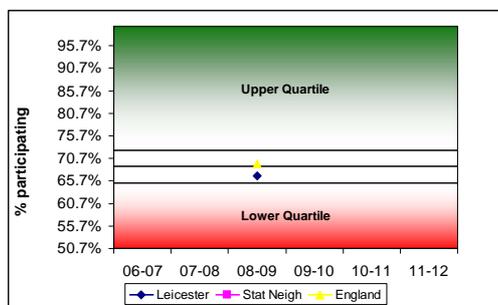


Figure 5.1 NI 110 – More participation in positive activities
95

The former Government ran a survey for young people in primary and secondary schools called ‘TellUs’. It asks young people questions about their lives, including about whether or not they regularly take part in sporting and/or social activities

outside of school. It is not a ‘measure’, but can be used as an indication of how many young people in Leicester are involved in regular activities. NI 110 is based on the proportion of children and young people responding ‘yes’ to the question about participation in any group activity led by an adult outside school lessons. The Government uses the information as an indication of the social ‘well-being’ of young people, and the higher the score the better. The figures for 2009-10 show that Leicester compares less well than England or its statistical neighbours, falling into the bottom 25% of areas in England.

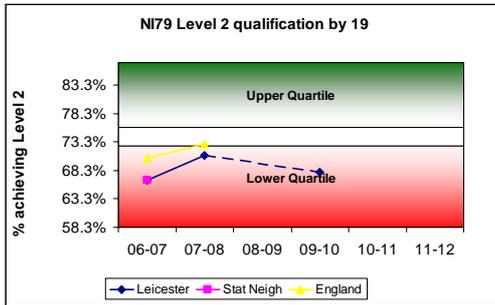
We currently have no local measures to provide us with a more reliable baseline for targeted improvement.

Participation and achievement in education and training at 16+ years old

Issues concerning the education, training and employment of young people are covered in detail in the Enjoy and Achieve and Achieve Economic Well-being chapters. The purpose of including further information under Make a Positive Contribution is because these particular measures are key indicators of quality of life, not just for the individual young people themselves, but also for the future of the local community. They speak to the proportion of young people who, as adults, will be able to contribute to creating and developing the local social and economic environment

⁹⁵ TellUs Survey 2008/09

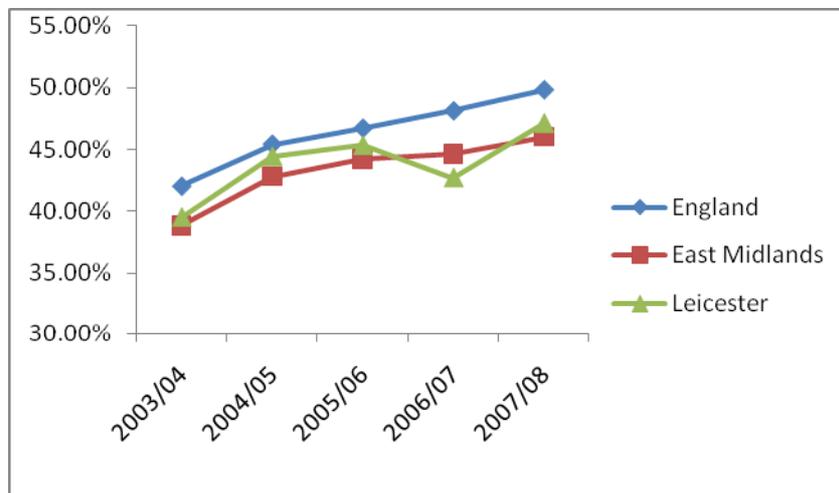
Figure 5.2 NI 79 – Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 years old



This tells us how many of our young people have achieved Level 2 or more by the time they get to 19 years old. During the last five years there has been a steady rise of 8.6% in the proportion of Leicester’s young people who gain a full Level 2 by 19 years old. However, the rate of change is below both the regional and national changes of 10.1% and 10.4%. At 63.1% the city also remains below the national average of 57.9% and the regional average of 64.3%.

Figure 5.3 NI 80 – Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 years old

Level 3 is important because it ‘opens the door’ to higher education after the age of 19. Having a ‘higher’ education not only ‘opens the door’ to better paid jobs, but is associated with social mobility and creative entrepreneurship. Both are associated with the development of thriving communities.



Leicester’s rate of achievement is below the national average, but over the last five years there has been a 5.7% rise in the proportion of the city’s young people who gain a full Level 3 by 19 years old. This is a slower rate of improvement than the national and regional changes of 8.2% and 7.2%, so there is room for further improvement.

NI 85 – Post-16 year old participation in physical sciences (A level Physics, Chemistry and maths)

As of Summer 2009, in schools and sixth form colleges there were:

- 94 post-16 year olds participating in Physics
- 227 post-16 year olds participating in Chemistry
- 417 post-16 year olds participating in Maths

NI 90 – Take-up of 14-19 year old learning diplomas

There is no data on this, as it is a new indicator. Fewer young people in the UK remain in learning after the age of 16 years old compared to other countries. The Government has introduced new learning opportunities for young people aged 14-19 years old. The take-up of these opportunities is one way that we can get more young people to stay in learning, and to help build the economy by training and developing the ‘new’ workforce.

The new ‘pathways’ into achievement should also mean that young people who currently get ‘turned off’ from education during their teenage years will be attracted to different kinds of opportunities, including more work-based learning.

This is a particularly important measure for Leicester because it offers an opportunity to ensure that young people do stay in education and training until the age of 19 years old, and it offers the opportunity for the council to make sure that qualifications ‘suit’ the needs of the local economy and the jobs market.

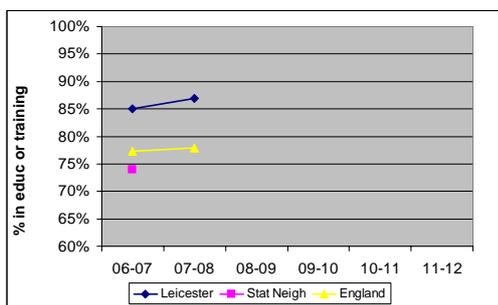


Figure 5.4 NI 91 – Participation of 17 year olds in education or training

Leicester: 2007-08: 87%
National average: 78%

Leicester has achieved well on this national indicator, with the number of 17 year olds participating in education and training being above the national average.

Commentary

- The position of learners at age 19 years old in any local authority is strongly influenced by the achievements in that local authority’s schools at 16 years old. In 2009 only 44% of young people in Leicester’s schools achieved five GCSEs A*-C plus English and mathematics. Although this

was an improvement over the previous year, it was still 7% below the national average⁹⁶

- The low level of adult skills in Leicester, as measured by formal qualifications, is noted in the Leicester and Leicestershire Multi Area Agreement 2009-2020⁹⁷ and by the Leicestershire Employment and Skills Board⁹⁸. Leicester is particularly short of skills at Level 4/5 and to a progressively lesser extent at Level 3, Trade Apprenticeships, Level 2 and Level 1⁹⁹
- The *Learning and Skills Council (LSC) 16-19 Strategic Analysis for Leicester City* (June 2009) provides further information about learners aged 16-19 years old:
 - There are approximately 7,016 learners resident in Leicester who are studying in Further Education
 - In 2007-08 37% of those learners were from the 'white' community(ies), well below the East Midland regional average of 83%
 - In 2007-08 45% were from Asian communities, much higher than the East Midland regional average of 8%
 - The proportions of 'Mixed' (5%) and 'Black' (8%) learners were also much higher than both the regional averages (3%)
 - Over the last four years, the number of learners attending the four local authority maintained school sixth form colleges has dropped by 13%, and between 2007-08 and 2008-09 alone the decrease was 25%
 - The total number of learners in Years 12-14 (aged 16-19 years old) increased by only 0.6% between 2007-08 and 2008-09, the smallest increase in the East Midlands
 - In the East Midlands from 2002 to 2008, 13,479 16-19 year olds participated in Apprenticeships. Of these, just 477 were resident in Leicester, making up just 3.4% of the region's Apprentices. This was an 8.2% reduction from the previous year, much larger than the region's overall reduction of around 2%
- Progression to higher education by young people in Leicester is good. In 2008 almost 40% of the age cohort progressed to HE giving Leicester the highest participation rate of all cities except London¹⁰⁰

⁹⁶ Department for Children, Schools and Families. 15 December 2009. Statistical First Release 34/2009. London: Department for Children, Schools and Families

⁹⁷ Leicester and Leicestershire Multi Area Agreement. 2009-2020.

⁹⁸ The Leicester and Leicestershire Employment and Skills Strategic Plan. April 2009.

⁹⁹ Leicester and Leicestershire Multi Area Agreement. 2009-2020. Page 23

¹⁰⁰ VESA. 2009. *Aimhigher in Leicester City + Leicestershire: You Can Do It*. Leicester: VESA.

- Significant challenges remain in the post-16 year old sector in Leicester, if skill and qualification levels are to rise to meet demand and if Leicester's young people are to stand good chances of success in life. The key challenges are as follows:
 - Although Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) rates (not in education, training or employment) have fallen sharply, too many young people leave the education and training system at 16 years old. Leicester's NEET rates are in the bottom third of the nine East Midlands authorities and the NEET rate at 18 years old is now beginning to rise rather than fall¹⁰¹ (see also Economic Well-being chapter)
 - Level Three qualifications at A/AS and in vocational subjects are well provided for, but Foundation Learning needs to be developed to extend opportunities at Entry/Level One to ensure that young people who are currently NEET are able to access provision and make progression
 - Gaps in attainment between boys and girls, between ethnic groups, and between the west and the east of the city need to be closed
- In 2007-08 there were just 477 young people from Leicester studying on apprenticeships, making up just 3.5% of the East Midlands region's apprentices. This means that Leicester had the lowest proportion of resident 16-19 year-olds undertaking apprenticeships. This was an 8.2% fall in numbers for the previous year¹⁰², suggesting that more effective and productive links with the business community could be made to ensure that the development of apprenticeships

Youth offending

Under the Every Child Matters Outcomes Framework youth offending appears under both Stay Safe and Make a Positive Contribution. The Stay Safe chapter looks at issues of anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime as they affect children and young people in Leicester. This chapter looks at the group of children and young people, aged 10–19 years old, who become involved in the youth justice system as offenders.

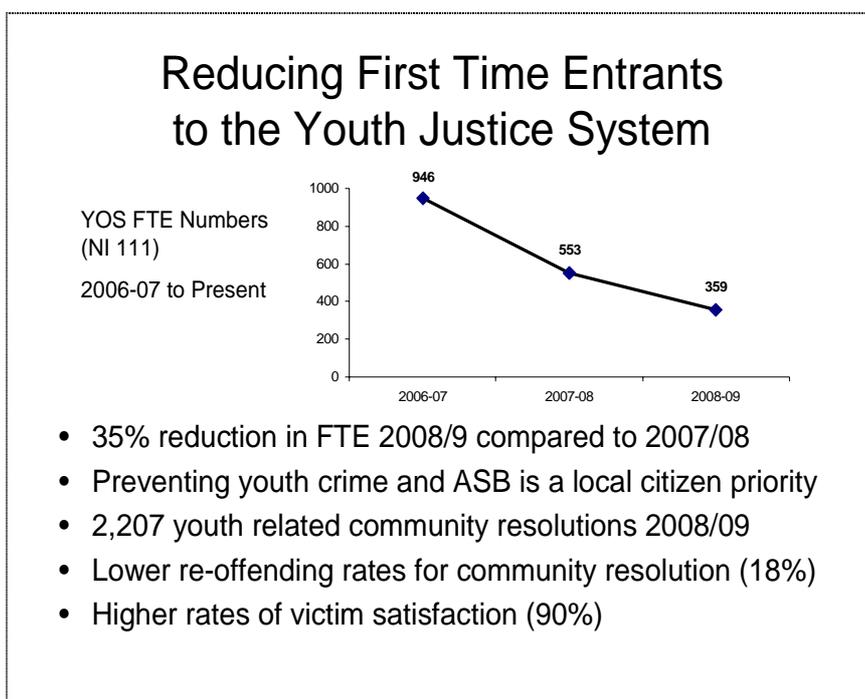
Figure 5.5 NI 111 Reduce the number of first time entrants, aged 10–17 years old, to the criminal justice system

NI 111 is a quality of life indicator. The risk factors associated with an increased chance that children and young people will become offenders are well known. People working with children, young people and families should be able to identify when the children or young people and/or their families are behaving in ways that suggest a growing problem. It should, therefore, be possible to intervene early to reduce the risks and, over time, to reduce the

¹⁰¹ Connexions Leicester Shire. November 2009. *Performance Information Report*. Leicester: Connexions Leicester Shire.

¹⁰² Ibid

number and proportion of local children and young people who actually do get into trouble with the law.



Between 2005-06 and 2008-09 Leicester has seen a 35% reduction in first-time entrants to the Criminal Justice System (CJS), comparing favourably with a national reduction of 19%. Leicester has seen a Family Group reduction of 16%. Community resolutions for minor first time offending avoids early criminalisation, deals with underlying causes of behaviour and provides victims with a timely response.

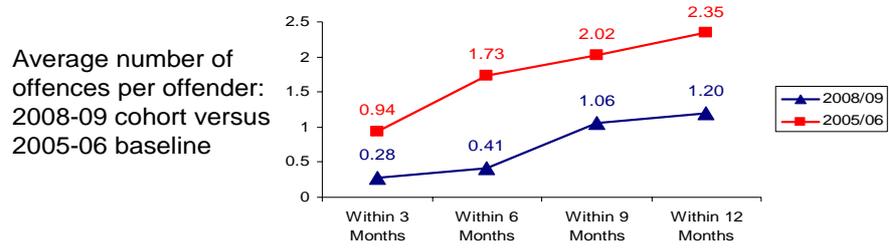
The Youth Crime Action Plan provides more targeted individual and neighbourhood hot spot responses through Challenge & Support, Street Based Teams and the Family Intervention Project.

Analysis of first time entrants to the youth justice system in Leicester shows that over half (52.5%, n.160) of the children and young people come from five out of the city's 22 wards, namely: Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, New Parks, Beaumont Leys, Eyres Monsell and Spinney Hills.

Young people who do become involved in the youth justice system are far less likely than their peers to be in education, training or employment at 16–19 years old, and are far more likely to experience poor outcomes in later life. The two measures outlined below are quality of service measures. They are a reflection of how well young people are supported and challenged **not** to re-offend and to engage with opportunities that can engage them in education, training and employment.

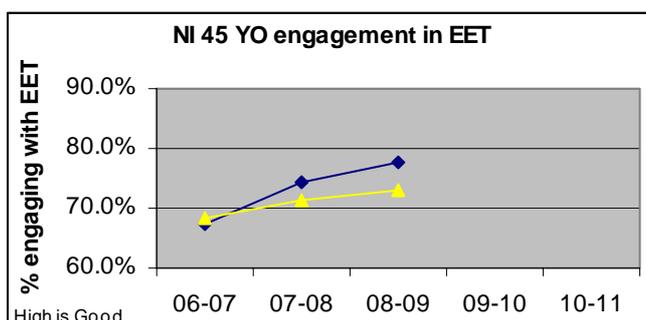
Figure 5.6 NI 19 – Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders

Reducing Re-offending by Young People



- The YOS has achieved a 48.9% reduction in reoffending when comparing the 2008-09 cohort with the 2005-06 cohort
- The local target is a 3.4% reduction in reoffending per year over the next three years, a cumulative reduction of 9.8%
- Strong sub-regional arrangements across partnership & Beacon status for Reducing Re-offending
- YJB has rated YOS 'outstanding prospects' for future improvement

Figure 5.7 NI 45 – Young Offenders (YO) engaged in suitable Education, Training or Employment ¹⁰³



The Leicester City Youth Offending Service (YOS) target agreed with the Youth Justice Board (YJB) is a 3.4% reduction in re-offending per year over the next three years, a cumulative reduction of 9.8%. The YOS have achieved a 48.9% reduction in re-offending when comparing the 2008-09 cohort with the 2005-06 cohort, thereby comfortably meeting the target. This reduction has been maintained for the 2009 cohort so far. These reductions place the YOS in the top 10% nationally.

There is strong joint working across the sub-region to reduce re-offending recognised through the Council lead on national Beacon Status for Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland. Reducing re-offending is also supported and prioritised across the sub-regional partnership Community Safety Programme Board and Local Criminal Justice Board.

A small number of offenders locally and nationally are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime that has a high cost and impact on local communities and citizens. In order to address this, the YOS are part of a well established Multi Agency Prolific and Priority Offender Management (MAPPOM) process to manage Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPOs) locally.

A key shared target with Children & Young People's Service (CYPS) is the incidence of Looked after Children (LAC) offending. The indicator figure illustrates how many times more likely a LAC/young person will offend compared to the general population of young people. Therefore, the lower this number (as close to 1.0 as possible) the better. As Tables 5.1 and 5.2 demonstrate, there have been significant sustained reductions in LAC offending over the last five years in Leicester, with the most recent results indicating that LAC/young people are now only 1.2 times more likely to offend than the wider population, compared to being 6.2 times more likely to offend during 2003-04.

¹⁰³ YOS 2008/09

Table 5.1 Incidence of Look After Children Re-offending in Leicester

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Indicator	6.2	5.6	3.2	2.2	1.2
% Change since last	N/A	- 9.7%	- 42.9%	-31.3%	-45.5%
No. of YOS Young People	Not avail.	Not avail.	31	21	11

These figures can be explained by increased joint working between the YOS and the CYPS which has included joint training events and briefings designed to reduce the criminalisation of LAC/ young people and reinforce restorative approaches.

National research evidence suggests that engagement in education, training or employment is one of the most important factors in reducing offending and re-offending. An analysis of Youth Justice Board education, training and employment schemes found that where students improved their literacy skills, gained qualifications or went on to further training or employment, their re-offending rates were lower than the rates of their less successful peers (even controlling for previous rates of offending). The evidence suggests that early and sustained intervention to maintain attachment, engagement and attainment has a greater chance of success than trying to equip older young people with literacy and numeracy skills, once they have become detached from mainstream learning.

Young people in custodial settings want to gain qualifications. However, young offenders who have reached school-leaving age have usually broken links with mainstream schools: any education, training and employment they undertake is facilitated by the YOS through community-based education, training and employment provision or by young offender institutions for those in custody.

Currently only 71.1% of young offenders, aged 10-17 years old, across the UK are engaged in full time education, employment or training (EET). This equates to 25 hours per week for those young people of statutory school age and 16 hours per week for those aged 16+ years old. As a comparison, the figure for the European Economic Community is 63.8%. Over 28% of young offenders in the UK have no provision at all and are officially classified as NEET.

In Leicester city 82.9% of young offenders aged 10-17 years old are engaged in full time EET (91% of pre-16 year olds; 74% of post-16 year olds), with a further 3% of post-16 year old young offenders in part time training or employment. Table 5.2 shows that there has been considerable improvement since 2005-06, with a 44.4% increase in EET engagement within the context of a national downturn in performance

Table 5.2 YOS Cases EET Engagement Scores: 2005-06 to Q3, 2009-10

Year	Leicester City	Family Average	National Average
2005-06	57.4%	70.0%	75.1%
2006-07	65.2%	62.0%	68.7%
Change since previous year	+13.6%	- 11.4%	- 8.5%
2007-08	71.0%	64.9%	71.1%
Change since previous year	+ 8.9%	+ 4.7%	+ 3.4%
2008-09	76.0%	68.0%	72.9%
Change since previous year	+ 7.0%	+ 4.8%	+ 2.5%
2009-10	82.9%	Not available	Not available
Change since previous year	+ 9.1%	N/A	N/A
2009-10* compared to 2005-06	+ 44.4%	- 2.9%	- 4.5%

*2009-10 data relates to quarters 1-3 only

6. Achieve Economic Well-being

Children and young people should be able to grow up and achieve a productive life and a good standard of living as adults. The aims are that they should:

- Engage in further education, employment or training on leaving school
- Be ready for employment
- Live in decent homes and sustainable communities
- Have access to transport and material goods
- Live in households free from low income

The aims relate both to children and young people's own adult future, and to their current home and community circumstances. They explicitly link the children and young people's Every Child Matters change 'agenda' to the wider 'world' of services for adults.

Housing has a key role in influencing the overall living standards of a family. If children live in poor or overcrowded conditions, it can affect their health and educational attainment. Economic advantage and disadvantage reinforce themselves across the life cycle, and often on to the next generation. Steps to counter this are needed at each stage in the life cycle. Ensuring that families know about, and have support to get welfare entitlements is therefore very important.

How do we get there?

Meeting these aims depends on what happens to Leicester's children and young people when they are at school, as well as what they do after leaving school. Young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to experience disadvantage in later life so it is important that we get it right. With the current economic downturn and economic recession, Leicester's plans to help young people achieve economic well-being need to link with the Leicester and Leicestershire Multi Area Agreement and other economic regeneration activity.

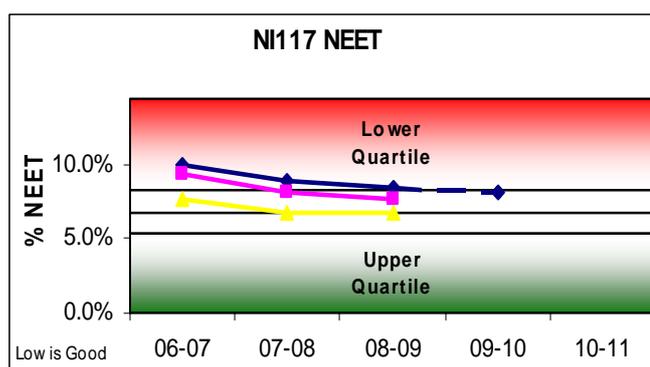
We need to ensure that other issues linked to poverty are at the heart of our planning, including receiving the correct benefit entitlement and support, and housing and transport needs.

Information

These are the important measures that follow children and young people from home to school, and into later life:

Figure 6.1 NI 117 – 16-18 year olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) ¹⁰⁴

Low educational attainment and not being in work between the ages of 16-18 years old increase people's likelihood of entering poverty. It is also linked to other poor outcomes, including teenage conception, low levels of attainment, and long term economic disadvantage. While employment protects young people from poverty, it is not just getting a job that is important, but getting and the right job on the correct income and keeping a job for at least a year.



At the end of January 2010 the Leicester NEET level was 7.4%, significantly below the 2009-10 target of 8.1%, and below the 2010-11 target of 7.7%¹⁰⁵. This is positive, but despite a downward trend, NEET in Leicester remains the highest in the region and above the national average.

NEET levels amongst vulnerable groups continues to fall but remains high in the city for those young people with Learning Difficulties and/or disabilities (LDD) and care leavers. For young people known to the Youth Offending Service (YOS), education, employment or training (EET) is higher than the national and regional average but remains below the national target of 90%.

27% of persistent truants and 11% of occasional truants are NEET, compared to 5% of young people who have not truanted. 36% of young people with no reported qualifications and 28% with under four D-G grades are NEET, compared to 2% who have received 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE. Young people who report risky behaviours in Year 9 (such as smoking, trying cannabis, vandalism and graffiti) are at least twice as likely to become NEET after Year 11. By understanding these 'risk' factors, and linking them to what we know about young people in Leicester, education, training, and support services can be planned better.

Commentary

- There are very unequal levels of young people who are NEET within Leicester's wards. Eyres Monsell, Westcotes, New Parks, Braunstone and Rowley Fields wards had an average of 14.35% at January 2010, while Knighton had 2.6%

¹⁰⁴ Connexions Leicester Shire Performance Information Report

¹⁰⁵ Connexions Leicester Shire Performance Information Report January 2010, Leicester City.

- Eyres Monsell, Westcotes, New Parks and Braunstone and Rowley Fields also have high persistent secondary school absence rates, and more than twice the city rate for school exclusions (see Enjoy and Achieve chapter)
- There are very unequal levels of young people who are NEET within different ethnic groups. The table below shows those groups where NEET is most prevalent, and therefore, where young people's long term outcomes are most likely to be affected. It is important, therefore, to understand how the services they receive, including while at school, can be shaped more to prevent them becoming NEET at 16-19 years old

Table 6.1 Ethnic groups in which those Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) are most prevalent

Ethnicity	Cohort	Proportion of cohort: Employed	Proportion of cohort: Education	Proportion of cohort NEET
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	307	24.2%	53.6%	14.3%
Black Caribbean	183	18.2%	66.1%	13.4%
White	8,423	23.8%	57.2%	12.5%
Bangladeshi	164	5.6%	78.7%	9.3%

Vulnerable groups

Care leavers

NI 147 – Care leavers in suitable accommodation &

NI 148 – Care leavers in employment, education or training

Young people who have to cope with a significant amount of change after leaving care, struggle to stay in work or continue with a course of study. Training and benefit allowances reflect an expectation that a young person will be living in the parental home, without the costs associated with independent living. Although young people could find part time work to supplement their income, they are discouraged from doing so because of the complicated rules on housing benefit. A number of young people are ill-informed about care leaver benefits. Other factors affecting them include substance abuse, poor health, the breakdown of a relationship and loss of other friendships/relationships, bereavement and frequent house moves.

Nationally the proportion of care leavers participating in post-16 year old education is rising but sustaining participation is a challenge, as there are high drop-out rates. Nationally as few as 5% of young people leaving care go on to university, while in Leicester this is 10%. The national picture also shows that 59% of care leavers are in education, employment or training as compared with 87% of all young people at 18-19. Between 50-80% of 16-24 year olds who have been in care are estimated to be unemployed.

In Leicester 71.8% of young people looked after are in education, employment and training at 19 with the target for 2009-10 for EET standing at 75%. Locally we are seeing a year on year increase in post 16 year old EET. Furthermore, LAA indicator NI 147 shows that for the 2008-09 period 97.4% of care leavers were in suitable accommodation and, to date, in the 2009-10 period 95% are in suitable accommodation.¹⁰⁶

Significant areas of attention remain, notably the need to focus on the number of care leavers with Special Educational Needs (SEN) in the local authority cohort, as well as those hard to reach groups of care leavers needing 1:1 support, a deadlock that needs to be broken to see improvements in this area.

Young people with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities (LDD) or Special Educational Needs (SEN)

Young people with LDD or SEN are no different from their non-disabled peers when it comes to aspirations for their future. A significant number however, feel that there is little chance of them getting a job, because of issues and barriers linked to their disability or impairment. The same ranges of opportunities open to non-disabled young people are often not available to young disabled people.

National figures suggest that around 60% of non-disabled young people report achievement of the education, training place or job they wanted at the end of their compulsory education, compared to just over 50% of disabled young people.

At the age of 16, **young disabled people** are **twice as likely** as their non LDD/SEN peers to be **NEET** (15% compared to 8%). By the age of 19, 27% will be NEET compared with 9% of non-disabled people.

Within the city of Leicester, 16.1% of young people with learning disabilities and difficulties or special educational needs (including those with behavioural difficulties at school action plus) aged 16-19 years old were NEET as at 31st December 2009. This is above the national average of 13.7% and the regional average of 11.7%.

During these difficult economic times the increase nationally and regionally in LDD NEET is 20%, whereas in Leicester the rise is 13%, the 4th lowest rise in the region and 4th lowest rise within our statistical neighbours.

Table 6.2 Proportion with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities (LDD) Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) by Ward (25.1.2010)

Ward	Cohort	NEET	January
Castle	38	13	33.3%
Aylestone	60	17	28.5%

¹⁰⁶ SSSA903 Return (2008/09)

Westcotes	24	7	28.1%
Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields	149	38	25.3%
Beaumont Leys	125	27	21.7%
New Parks	173	37	21.4%
Fosse	54	11	21.1%
Charnwood	88	17	19.1%
Freemen	119	22	18.3%
Eyres Monsell	113	20	18.1%
Coleman	74	13	18.0%
Western Park	27	4	15.7%
Evington	49	7	14.1%
Abbey	136	18	13.3%
Spinney Hills	108	13	11.6%
Humberstone and Hamilton	82	9	11.2%
Rushey Mead	59	6	10.3%
Latimer	50	5	10.0%
Thurncourt	92	8	8.9%
Belgrave	73	6	7.9%
Knighton	41	3	7.7%
Stoneygate	104	7	6.9%

2009 -2010 – 85% overall FT engagement. 91% Pre-16 year olds. 75% Post-16 year olds.

2010 -2011 - 87% overall FT engagement. 92% Pre-16 year olds. 77% Post-16 year olds.

Teenage mothers

46% of young mothers, aged 16–19 years old in Leicester City, were in education, employment or training in December 2010. This is above the national average of 29%.

In order to address the need for EET for teenage mothers there is a need for a range of flexible learning opportunities that support young people's decision to parent, but at the same time enable them to develop skills and self-confidence. When they are ready to progress into full time learning or employment in the future they will have undertaken accredited courses to provide a solid foundation for further learning and participation. The strategy also incorporates promotion of Care to Learn and case studies to promote positive aspirations.

Consultation with a core group of young parents has been instrumental in developing the range of provision. From this local authority and partners have we have learned that young parents are keen to interact with their peers in order to:

- Learn in an environment where they feel safe and free of stigma
- Work flexibly around family commitments
- Feel comfortable to ask questions and seek support without judgment
- Have confirmation that they are doing things right
- Reduce their own and their child's isolation

- Access high quality child care in a supportive setting
- Develop increased self-confidence and self-esteem

In order to continue to improve and develop, there is a need to widen our consultation to ensure that it is representative of all young parents and use this to inform future practice.

Key areas of concern are the sustainability and ownership of flexible provision and the lack of post level 2 learning opportunities, which promotes NEET churn. These concerns need to be addressed to enable the continued reduction of TP NEET and to support the culture change that will ensue.

Young people involved with the Youth Offending Service (YOS) See Make a Positive Contribution Chapter

The wider context of economic well-being

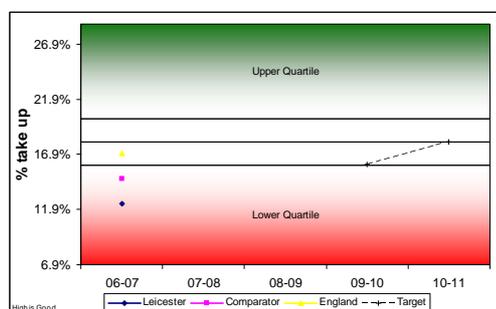
Child care and nursery education

Figure 6.3 NI 118 – Take-up of formal child care by low income working families

How well children and young people do in later life depends a lot on where they 'started'. Therefore, increasing the take-up of good quality formal child care by low income families is a key part of any child poverty strategy.

Good quality formal child care in itself has positive benefits for children in terms of their social and emotional development after the age of 2. Child

care with integrated nursery education is a key factor in closing the gap in attainment between children from low income families and their more affluent peers.

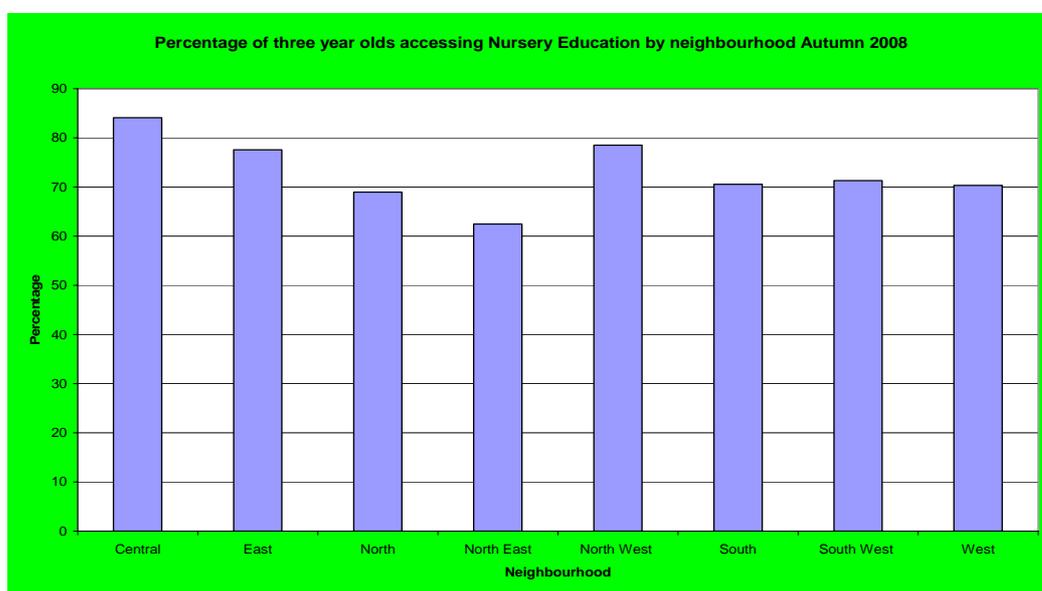


Nationally, Leicester has the fourth lowest take-up of formal child care at 13%, compared with the national average of 19%. The Childcare Strategy for supporting parents into employment begins by ensuring that their three and four year old children are accessing their nursery education entitlement. In Autumn 2008 32% eligible three year olds (1,466) and 17% eligible four year olds (679) were not in receipt of nursery education setting. This is due to a combination of lack of parental awareness of the availability and/or benefits of nursery education and a lack of nursery education places in some areas, notably the Eyres Monsell, Highfields, New Parks, Beaumont Leys and Thurnby Lodge areas of the city. Between April 2008 and 2009, there was an increase of 250 eligible three year olds.

Take-up campaigns involving targeted home visiting have effectively increased take-up in St. Matthews and Highfields. The *Childcare Sufficiency Assessment and Action Plan* will demonstrate current gaps in child care provision for children aged 0-14 years old (0-18 years old for children with SEN/disabilities).

Table 6.3 (below) shows the current take-up of nursery education by three year olds within each of the eight Sure Start Children’s Centre cluster areas in Leicester.

Table 6.3 Proportion of three year olds accessing Nursery Education by Neighbourhood (Autumn 2008)



Housing environment

As part of the Government’s plans to reduce the number of people living in overcrowded housing conditions, it funded the creation of 38 pathfinder schemes to address this issue in the most overcrowded areas of the country, of which Leicester is one. By 1st April 2009 the project had achieved a net reduction of 25 severely crowded families and had helped 27 households to find family accommodation in the private sector. At the end of the first year’s pilot, the Council agreed a new target with the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG), to reduce the number of severely overcrowded families from 299 to 190 by March 2010. The Government has agreed to fund the pilot for another year. In addition to this, overcrowding is prioritised as a need on the City Council’s Housing Register, with significant points being awarded for this condition.

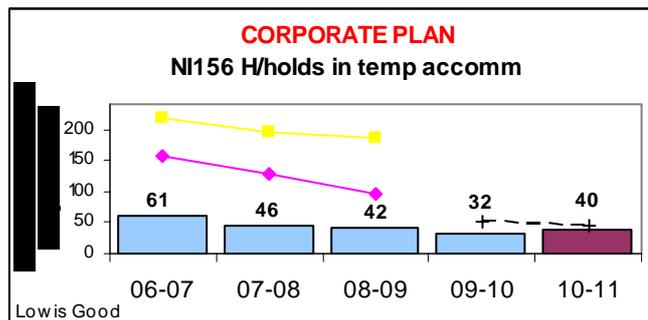
Housing services have a statutory duty to ensure that the needs of children are recognised and addressed. In Leicester during 2006-07 to 2007-08 nearly

150 households with an estimated 300 children in them became homeless because they had to leave their private rented homes.

The *Leicester City Council Homelessness Strategy 2008-13* recommends that the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) for children and young people is adopted by housing providers and that agencies should 'Think Family' to ensure that a jointly owned assessment follows a family 'through' homelessness. Further, the use of bed and breakfast accommodation for homeless families with children and households with a pregnant woman should be avoided, except in exceptional circumstances. Additionally, the three main causes of homelessness (loss of assured shorthold tenancy, violence, and relatives/friends no longer willing to accommodate) must be tackled in order to develop preventative capacity.

As a result of the continuing work by the relevant agencies in this area, the numbers of families and singles applying for and subsequently declared statutory homeless have more than halved between 2003-04 and 2006-07, and Leicester's performance on NI 156 is significantly above the national and regional average.

Figure 6.4 NI 156 – Number of households living in temporary accommodation



7. Be Healthy

Being Healthy underpins our ability to grow and thrive throughout life. This section provides an overview of the health needs of children and young people in Leicester. There are real challenges because of the high levels of health inequalities, linked to high levels of deprivation. Leicester has a younger population than the England average. Local services and partners need to prevent health problems from getting worse by providing good 'universal' (that everyone uses) services; provide early intervention support (early in children's lives and early on when problems first start); to make sure that more children and young people have healthy lifestyles and avoid major health problems.

The overall aims are that children and young people should:

- Be physically healthy
- Be mentally and emotionally healthy
- Choose healthy lifestyles
- Choose not to take illegal drugs

How do we get there?

There are large differences in health outcomes across the city. This can reduce people's life expectancy by five to six years depending on where they live. Our health can be affected by physical health, mental health, sexual health and lifestyle issues. People living in the most deprived areas are most affected so reducing inequalities is central to achieving local and national aims. Meeting these aims depend on carers, family, friends and all the professionals with whom children and young people come into contact.

Information

The purpose of this section is to look at the life course of our children and young people from birth onwards¹⁰⁷. Each indicator has a discussion of local needs and provides an overview in relation to a time period, population and place where people live in broad health terms, followed by a section on disabled and looked after children. This helps to show how Leicester compares both with its comparator group as well as nationally. The following discussion is based on national and local data including national Quality of Life Indicators and Quality of Service Measures.

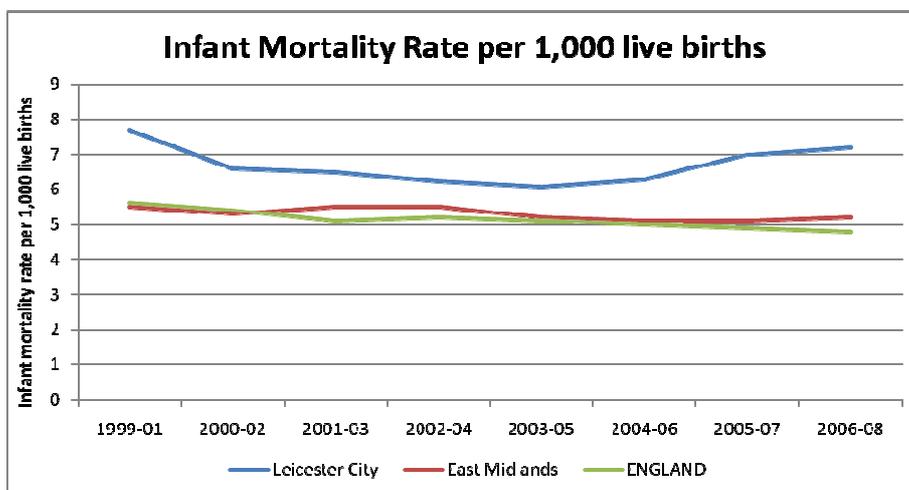
¹⁰⁷ For detailed information please refer to the *NHS Leicester City Infant and Maternal Health Equity Audit 2008*, *NHS Leicester City Sexual Health Needs Assessment 2010*, *Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2008/09*

Birth

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is the number of deaths under the age of one year, per 1,000 live births. It is a measure of the overall health of a population, providing an important measure of the well-being of infants, children and pregnant women. Leicester City had a higher infant mortality rate (IMR) (7.2 per 1,000 live births) than both the regional average (5.2) and the value for England (4.8) during 2006-2008 (Figure 7.1). Although infant mortality in England is at an all-time low and falling, significant inequalities persist.

Figure 7.1 Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 2000-2007



Leicester ranks 6th worst out of eight peer Primary Care Trusts in terms of IMR. The Peer PCTs range between 4.9 (Barking and Dagenham PCT) and 9.0 (Birmingham East and North).

The perinatal mortality rate takes account of stillbirths and deaths in the first seven days after birth per 1,000 live and stillbirths. Leicester City has a higher perinatal mortality rate than the regional and national rates.

Due to small numbers it is not possible to look at this data at ward level, however, deprivation is known to affect both infant and perinatal mortality. As Leicester has high rates of deprivation and children born into poverty, a comprehensive approach to tackling the actions identified below is crucial. Prematurity is the most important reason for deaths in the early stages of life followed by congenital anomalies. However, risk factors are multiple and it is not possible to highlight one area to focus activity on. Therefore, in order to support the best start in life the National Support Team for Health Inequalities (2010) recommend the following actions that can be taken to reduce inequalities related to deaths in under one's include:

- Developing and implementing a family poverty strategy
- Reducing the prevalence of obesity
- Reducing rate of smoking in pregnancy

- Reducing overcrowded housing
- Increasing breastfeeding
- Reducing teenage conceptions
- Improving a range of maternal care including early antenatal booking among disadvantaged groups

Birth weight

Birth weight is a strong predictor of deaths under the age of one and of poor health outcomes in children and adults. The proportions of low (less than 2,500g) and very low (less than 1,500g) birth weight babies in Leicester City are significantly higher than the East Midlands¹⁰⁸ and England. Mothers from the Asian or Asian British ethnic groups were found to have significantly higher proportions of low birth weight births when analysing five years of hospital data (13.2%). The proportion of low birth weight births also increases with increasing levels of deprivation of mother.

Babies born to women who smoke are more likely to be born premature and the incidence of low birth weight is twice as high among smokers as non-smokers. Babies born to mothers who smoke are up to three times as likely to die from sudden unexpected deaths in infancy (SUDI) and smoking in pregnancy increases infant mortality by about 40%. Smoking is highest in the Routine and Manual social group and among mothers under 20 years old, of whom approximately 45% smoke through their pregnancy. From 2007-08 data the proportion of mothers smoking at delivery varies from 6.6% in the East of the city (with a large Asian population) to 24.9% in the West of the city (with a large deprived white population)¹⁰⁹. These figures compare to overall 14.9% in Leicester.

Commentary – Birth

- The National Support team recommend that if the systematic application of the seven interventions identified above were carried out this could result in a reduction in the infant mortality gap by 11.4% between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole

Early childhood

Breastfeeding

A large body of published research has shown that breastfeeding has health benefits for mothers and infants. Breastfed babies are less likely to suffer

¹⁰⁸ East Midlands Public Health Observatory. 2009. *Infant and Maternal Health Equity Audit*. Mansfield: East Midlands Public Health Observatory.

¹⁰⁹ NHS Leicester City. 2008. *Infant and Maternal Health Equity Audit*. Leicester: NHS Leicester City.

from conditions such as gastroenteritis, chest, urinary tract, or ear infections, diabetes in childhood, and childhood obesity. Mothers who breastfeed have a reduced risk in later life of some cancers (ovarian and breast) and of osteoporosis. Research also suggests that effective breastfeeding makes it easier for mothers to bond emotionally with their babies and for these babies to attach emotionally securely to their mothers. Breastfeeding, with no bottlefeeding, for the first six months of an infant’s life provides the best start in life.

Figure 7.2 NI 53 (PSA 12 / DSO 1) Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 - 8 weeks from birth

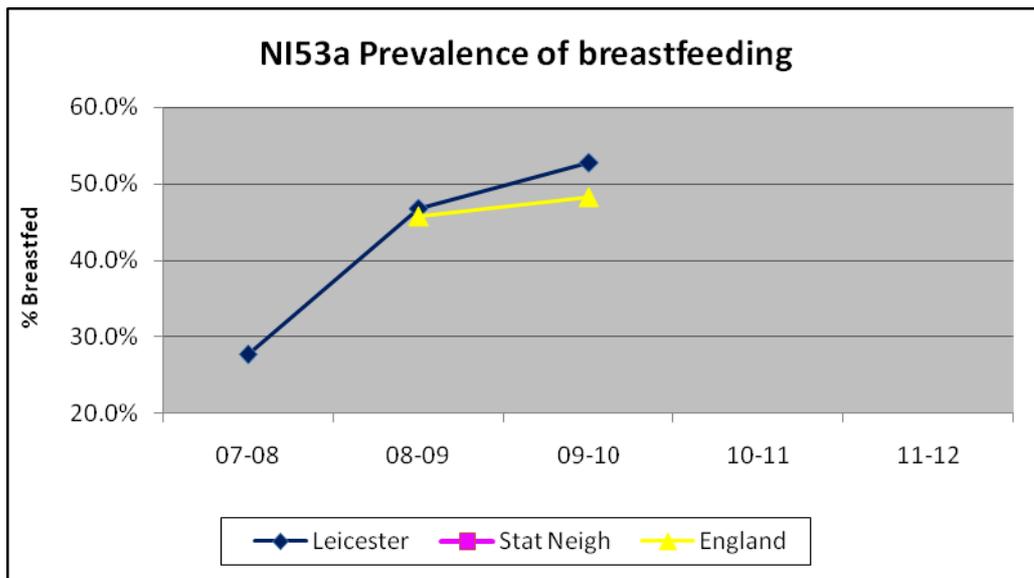


Figure 7.2 suggests that the numbers of mothers breastfeeding (in this case both exclusive and mixed feeding, although exclusive is the best) has increased but, in fact, this apparent improvement between 2007-08 and 2009-10 results from much better reporting of these figures in 2008-09 and 2009-10. However, focused work carried out in certain children’s centres between 2005-2008 increased breastfeeding from 36% to 50%. These rates should subsequently improve following the recent introduction of “UNICEF Baby Friendly” initiatives in the City. At a ward level it has been determined that breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks is lower in the west of the city. Because breastfeeding is such an important (and low cost) protector for babies (and their mothers) there is a need to ensure that as many mothers as possible breastfeed successfully.

Childhood immunisations

Each year over two million lives are saved globally by vaccination. However, evidence indicates that over recent years in the UK, there have been increasing numbers of vaccine preventable diseases that place our children and young people at risk. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that at least 95% of all children are immunised in order to provide immunity and prevent epidemics of diseases. Leicester City is performing well in encouraging childhood immunisations compared to other

areas, but more work needs to be done to reach the 95% threshold recommended by WHO. The overall focus is to ensure all immunisation targets are met for Leicester City and to vaccinate as many children from two months to 18 years, particularly focusing on children aged two completing immunisation for pneumococcal booster (PCV) and immunisation for Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib), Meningitis C (MenC) (Hib/MenC booster and pre-school booster injections for Diphtheria Tetanus and Polio boosters and the uptake of all Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR).

Commentary – Early Childhood

- Early childhood and maternal health in Leicester could be improved by increasing the number of babies who are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life
- Increasing the uptake of immunisation, particularly the pre school boosters, could help prevent illness across the community

School years

Emotional health

The TellUs survey was undertaken across England by Ofsted in Spring 2007 and 2008, with TellUs 4 developed and delivered in Autumn 2009. The survey aimed to ensure that the first-hand views of children and young people were taken into account as part of each local authority's inspection process, and to provide data to compare at a national level.

Children's emotional health is measured by reporting the quality of their relationships with parents or other adults (Table 7.1). Parents are the single most important influence on children's and young people's development, with peers of increasing importance to older adolescents.

Table 7.1 NI 50 Emotional Health

NI 50 - Emotional Health	2008-09 old	2008-09 new	2009-10
Leicester	64.3%	64.1%	59.0%
Statistical Neighbours	64.0%	63.4%	56.7%
England	63.3%	62.6%	56.0%

The results presented show the percentage of respondents who answered positively to the questions:- *when I'm worried about something I can talk to my mum or dad, or when I'm worried about something I can talk to an adult other than my mum or dad.*

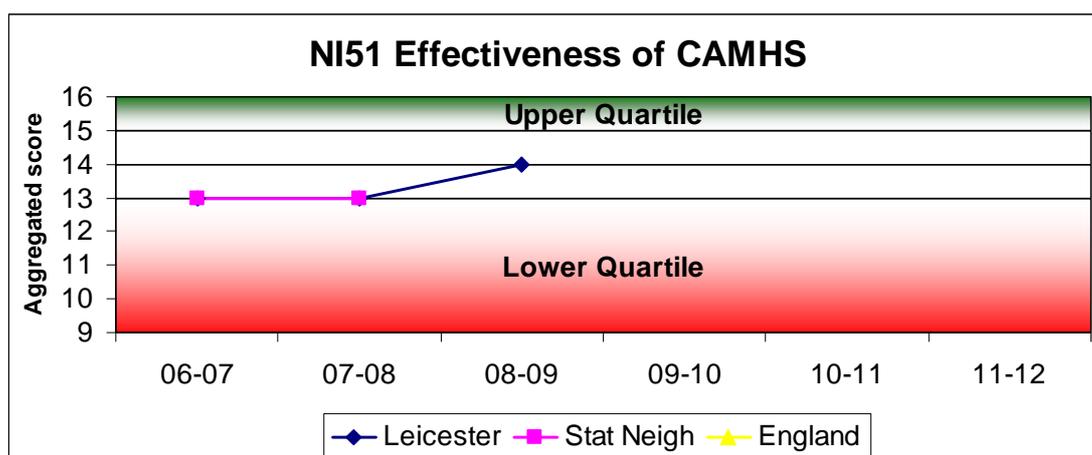
Children’s emotional health shows a drop from last year than last year, but remains amongst the best in the country.

Note: The way that information has been nationally collected and analysed for NI 50 has changed over the years so year-on-year comparisons do not compare like with like.

Under the old weighting Leicester was marginally better than its statistical neighbours and above the national average. The revised 2008-09 data strengthened Leicester’s position against both neighbours and the national average.

2009-10 data shows a five-percentage point drop in Leicester’s outturn for an indicator for which high is good. However, no authority recorded an increase from 2008-09 to 2009-10 and for both statistical neighbours and nationally there was a more significant drop. Leicester’s performance is not only the best in the East Midlands, but also in the top 15% nationally.

Figure 7.3 NI 51 (PSA 12 / DSO 1) Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services



This indicator reflects how well local services cover the full range of local emotional and mental health needs for all children, and how well services respond to children with more serious mental health problems. Local areas give themselves a score of 1 to 4 on four dimensions. A high score is good and in Leicester the scores in 2009-10 were:

- CAMHS Services for children with learning disabilities – 4
- Services for 16 and 17 year olds – 4
- CAMHS 24 hour cover for urgent mental health needs – 4
- Early Intervention services - 4

This score of 16 out of 16 was awarded by CAMHS commissioners and ratified by the East Midlands Strategic Health Authority. This showed an improvement on the 2008-09 score of 14 out of a possible 16. The national

total score for England in 2008-09 was 13.8, with the lowest score at 9 and the highest at 16.

NHS Vital sign B12: Effectiveness of Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service

This is a joint indicator for Department for Children, Schools and Families and the Department of Health and relates to National Indicator 51 (see above). Scoring for this vital sign is reported by PCTs each month. In January 2011 the PCT was reporting a score of 16 out of 16. A detailed needs assessment was completed in July 2007 for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland for the *Joint CAMHS Strategy 2008- 2011*. Approximately 10-15% of children and adolescents in the general population suffer from mental ill-health, equivalent to a range of 3,500 – 5,250 for a city the size of Leicester. In Leicester three out of every 1,000 residents under the age of 20 are registered with mental health services, a figure which increases to five in every 1,000 in the most deprived areas¹¹⁰. Many more have some lower level mental health problems that affect their emotional well-being. This is especially true as Leicester has high level of poverty and deprivation.

Emerging child and adolescent mental health priorities for Leicester City are:-

- Early identification of emerging problems with timely treatment
- Improving infant mental health by promoting positive attachment and identifying attachment problems early
- Delivering interventions for children and young people with long term illnesses or life limiting conditions and associated mental health problems
- Ensuring the effectiveness of our services through the use of individual outcome measures
- Developing a culturally competent workforce
- Reviewing the Primary Mental Health Worker role to ensure that the children access the right service at the right time and the workforce in schools and communities has appropriate skills and experience

Healthy Weight

The National Childhood Measurement Programme (NCMP) was established in 2005 to weigh and measure children in Reception (aged 4–5 years old) and Year 6 (aged 10–11 years old). We weighed and measured 89% of the groups in 2008-09. In Reception year, almost one in four children measured was either overweight or obese, and in year 6, one in three children measured was overweight or obese. More boys than girls in both age groups (although not statistically significantly higher) are overweight or obese. Obesity prevalence is almost twice as high in year 6 than in Reception year. In Reception year the prevalence of overweight children has decreased by nearly 2% and of obesity by nearly 1% compared with results from 2007-08.

¹¹⁰ Watson, Deb. 2009. *Annual Report of the Director of Public Health and Health Improvement 2008/09*. Leicester: NHS Leicester City.

In year 6, overweight children have increased by 1.3% whilst levels of obesity have fallen by 2.5%.

Figure 7.4 NI 55 (DSO 1) Obesity among primary school age children in Reception Year

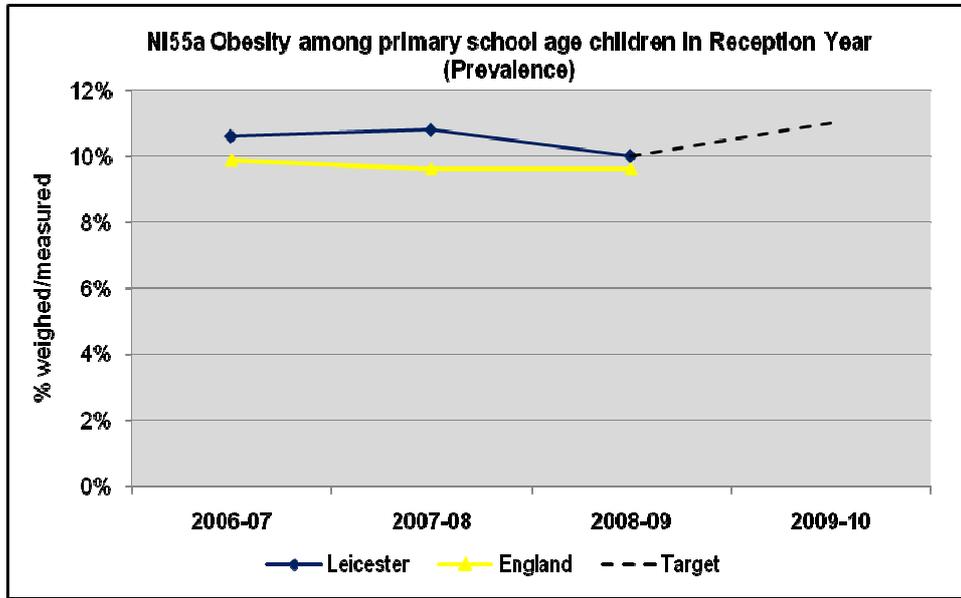
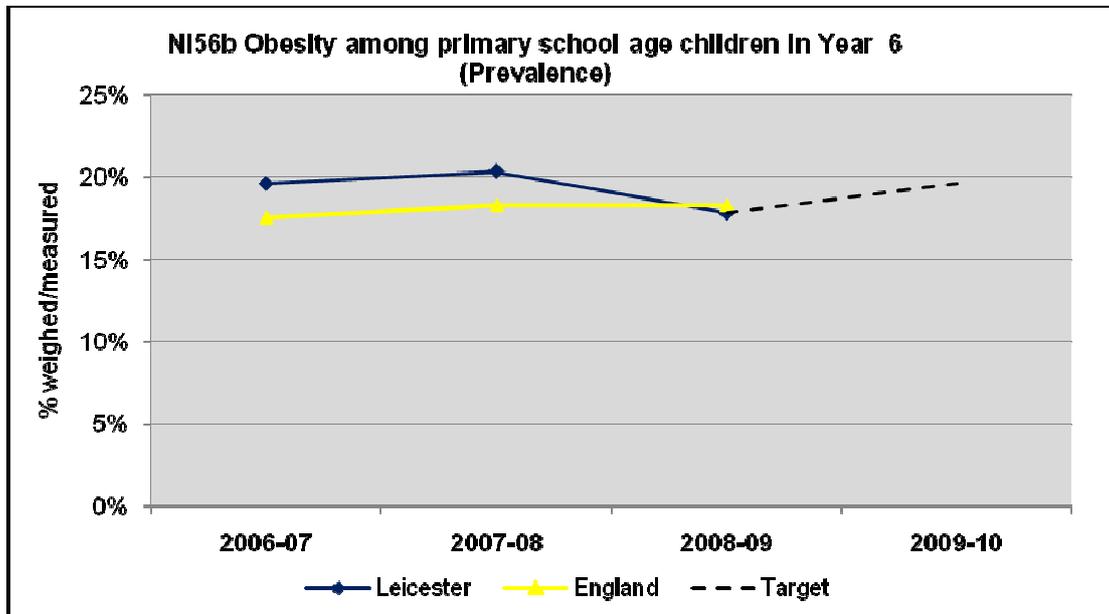
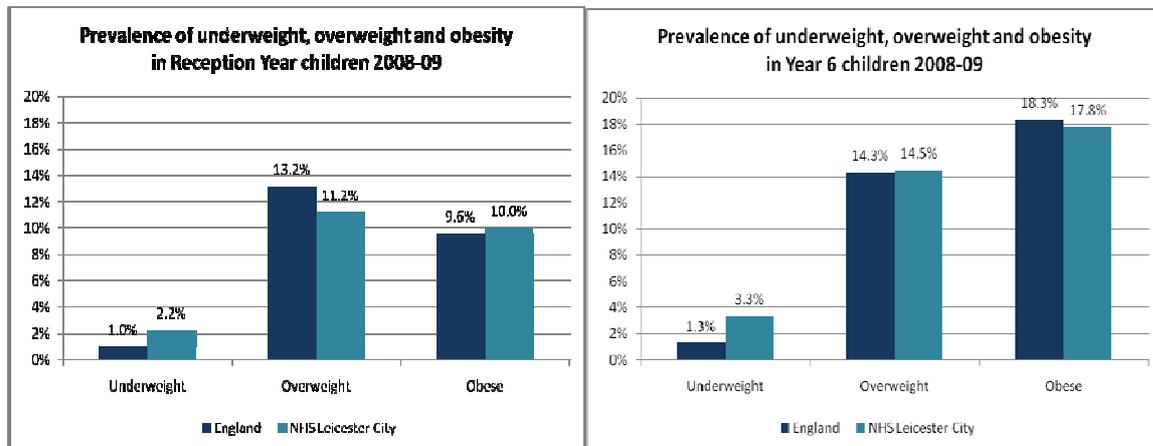


Figure 7.5 NI 56 (DSO 1) Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6



Figures 7.4 and 7.5 above include the forecast for 2009-10.

Figure 7.6 Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Reception and year 6, Leicester (2008-09)



Compared with England, Leicester has:

- Significantly higher levels of underweight children in both reception year and year 6
- The lowest rate of children in reception year who are overweight in the East Midlands. This is significantly lower than the East Midlands and England average
- Similar rates of overweight children in year 6
- Higher levels of obesity in reception year, however these are not statistically higher
- Lower levels of obesity in year 6, however these are not significantly lower

The analysis of height and weight measurement by ethnicity shows white children have significantly higher levels of overweight than in England overall. Asian children show the highest levels of underweight, in line with the England prevalence in this group. Black children in Leicester show the highest combined levels of overweight and obesity, but not significantly higher than this group in England.

Across the city a higher prevalence of underweight children is seen in the east of Leicester. The west of the city generally shows higher levels of overweight and obese children in reception year. The east of the city shows higher levels of overweight and obesity in year 6. The maps show levels of overweight and obesity combined as numbers of children are relatively low.

Figure 7.7 Prevalence of Obese children in Reception year by ward, 2008-09

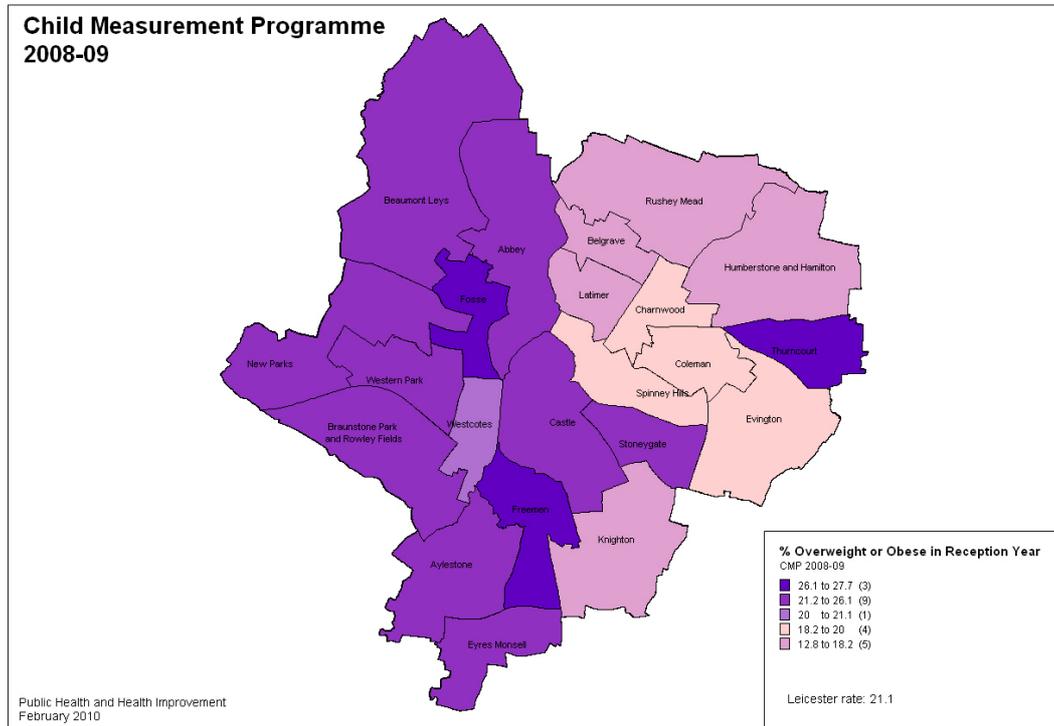


Figure 7.8: Prevalence of Obese children in Year 6 year by ward, 2008-09

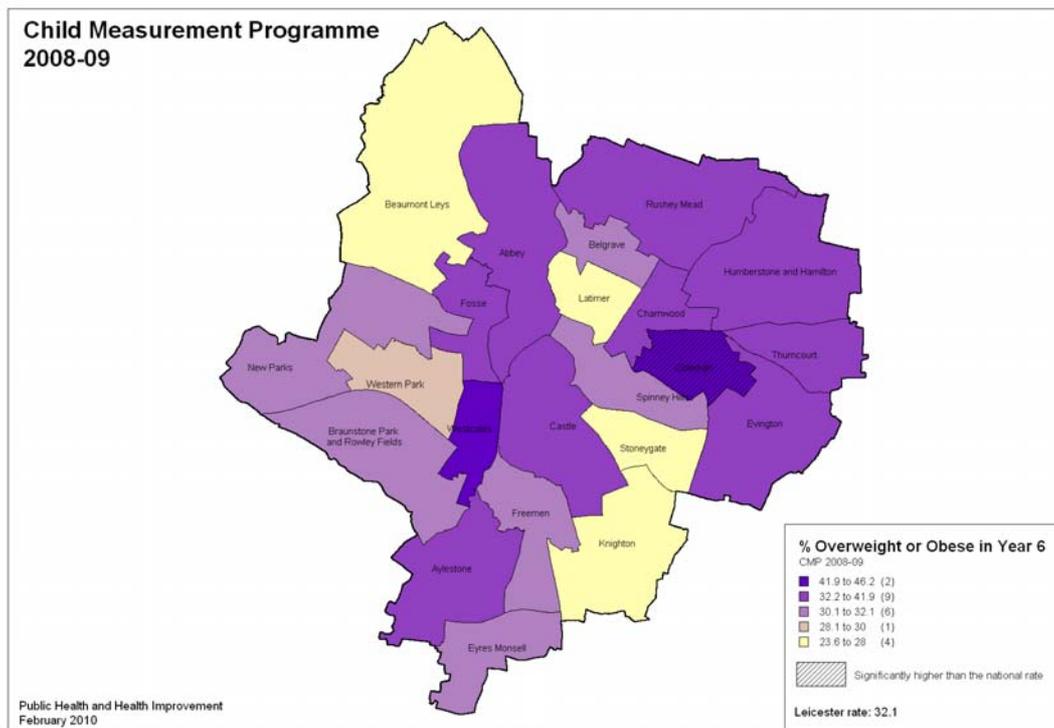
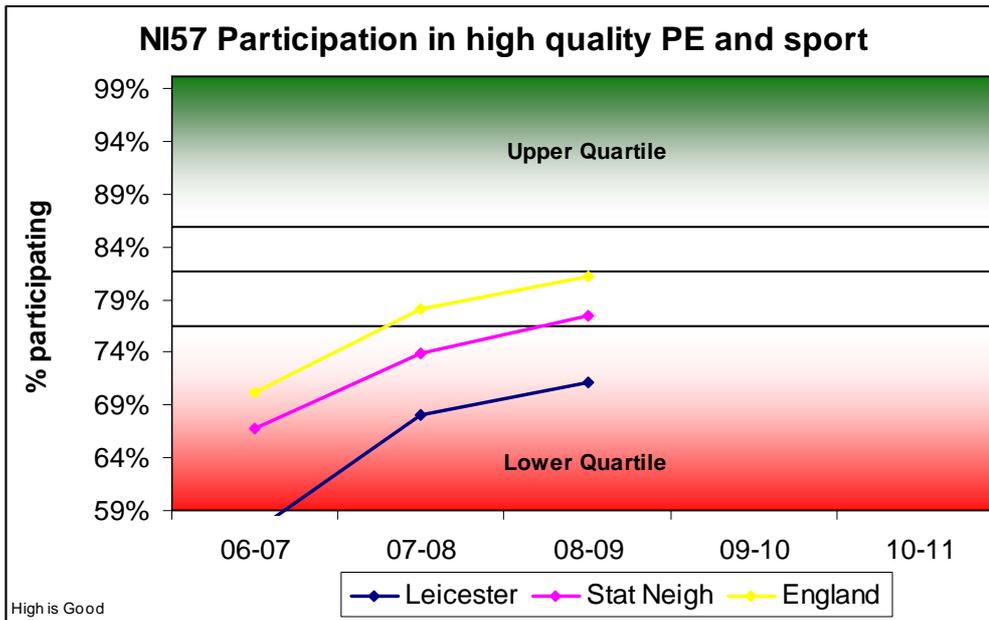


Figure 7.9 NI57 Participation in high quality PE and sport



Participation in high quality physical activity and sport by children helps them to maintain general fitness and health and also helps them to maintain a healthy weight. *Leicester's 2008 - 2010 School Sport Survey* measures the percentage of 5-16 year olds participating in at least two hours a week of high quality curriculum time PE and sport at school. Results showed an improving trend over time and for the 2009-2010 period in Leicester City 76% of young people access two hours of curriculum Physical Education (PE).

Table 7.2 Participation in physical education and sports 2009-10

Area	2 hours PE curriculum	Pupils who participate in at least 3 hours of high quality PE and out of school sport in a week
Leicester	76%	48%
Leicestershire	81%	51%
East Midlands	84%	56%
England	86%	55%

Table 7.3 Time trend in physical activity and sports indicators in Leicester from 2006-2010

Indicator	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
2 hours PE curriculum	59%	69%	70%	76%
Pupils who participate in at least 3 hours of high quality PE and out of school sport in a week			38%	48%

The aim is ultimately to provide five hours per week.

Oral health in Children

Dental decay is caused by high intake of sugary snacks and drinks, poor oral hygiene and little exposure to fluoride. The gap between the oral health of children in lower socio-economic groups and higher socio-economic groups remains. Within Leicester city the rates of childhood tooth decay are worse than the national average¹¹¹.

Table 7.4 Oral Health in Children

	2007-08	2005-06
Area	5 year old decayed missing filled teeth	5 year old decayed missing filled teeth
England	1.11	1.46
East Midlands	1.02	1.30
Leicestershire County and Rutland PCT	1.03	1.29
Leicester City PCT	2.22	2.28

Table 7.4 shows the mean number of teeth per child in the whole age-group which are either actively decayed and require treatment or which were treated for decay either by extraction or filling, that is, the mean number of teeth which were affected by decay in five year olds. Leicester has an improved decayed, missing, filled teeth (dmft) index from 2005-06 but is still significantly higher than the England average.

Table 7.5 Decayed, Missing, Filled Teeth (dmft) in 11 Year olds in Leicester PCTs, East Midlands and England (2004-05)

Area	2004-05 11 year old dmft
England	0.64
East Midlands	-
Leicester City West PCT	0.89
Eastern Leicester PCT	0.79

In 11 year olds, the survey from 2004-05 shows that both Eastern Leicester and Leicester City West PCTs had a higher dmft than England (significantly higher in Leicester City West).

¹¹¹ NHS Leicester City. 2009. *Oral Health Needs Assessment*. Leicester: NHS Leicester City.

Healthy Schools

Healthy Schools is a joint initiative between the Department of Health and the former Department of Children, Schools and Families (now the Department for Education) that promotes a whole school and child approach to health and well-being. The programme has existed since 1999. It is recognised as a key delivery mechanism in the *Children's Plan* (2007) and in *Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives* (2008). Healthy Schools is intended to deliver real benefits through:

- An improvement in health and well-being
- Reduced health inequalities
- Raised achievement
- More social inclusion
- Closer working between health promotion providers and education establishments

The themes include Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education, healthy eating, physical activity and emotional health and well-being.

Currently there are 108 schools registered out of 110 in Leicester on the National Healthy Schools Programme. This includes the 3 Pupil Referral Units. By January 2010, 84 schools (78%) of Leicester's maintained schools were accredited with National Healthy School Status, exceeding the national target of 75% by December 2009. However, Leicester still lags behind the national accreditation rate that is in excess of 80%.

Commentary – School Years

- There are good levels of emotional health and when required, mental health services for children and young people in Leicester
- There are significantly higher levels of underweight children in both reception year and year 6
- White children were more likely to be overweight
- Whilst improvements have been made in physical education within the curriculum there are concerns that Government decisions to cut school sports partnership funding will affect this performance measure and reliable data on this measure will be unobtainable.
- There are high levels of dental decay amongst children
- Healthy schools programmes can have an impact on health as well as education related outcomes

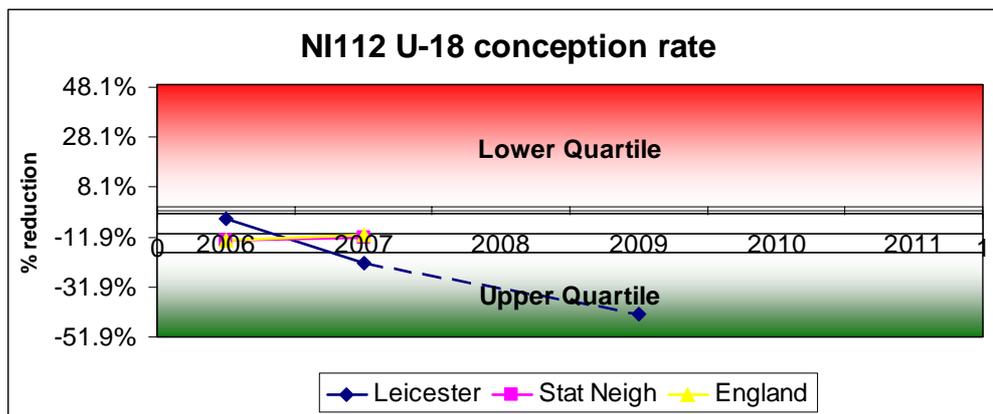
Teenage Years

Teenage years are a time of transition and present a critical time for health and well-being. The health of young people is complex and shaped by health behaviours as well as social inequalities.

Teenage Pregnancy

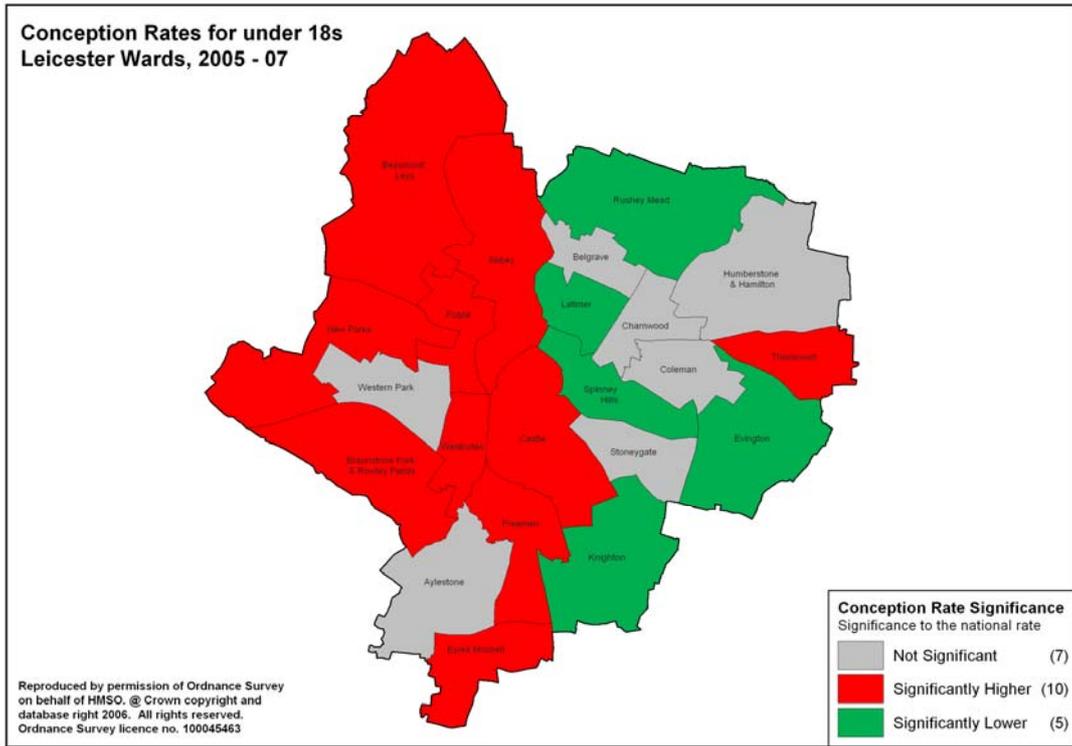
Leicester City has an under 18 year old conception rate of 47.1 per 1,000 females 15-17 years old (2009), which is significantly higher than both the regional and national rates of 37.7 and 38.2 per 1,000 respectively.

Figure 7.10 NI 112 (PSA 14 / DSO 6) Under 18 Year Old Conception Rate



NI 112 measures the change in the rate of under 18 year old conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years olds resident in the area. Good performance is typified by a higher percentage reduction from the baseline year (a reduction is quoted as a negative figure). Therefore, it can be seen that teenage pregnancy rates have been reducing in Leicester and indeed at a faster rate than England. Ward rates varied considerably within Leicester city (from 15.4 to 118.7 per 1,000 15-17 year olds based on data for 2005-07). 10 wards (nearly half of Leicester's wards) had a significantly and often substantially higher teenage conception rate than the England average.

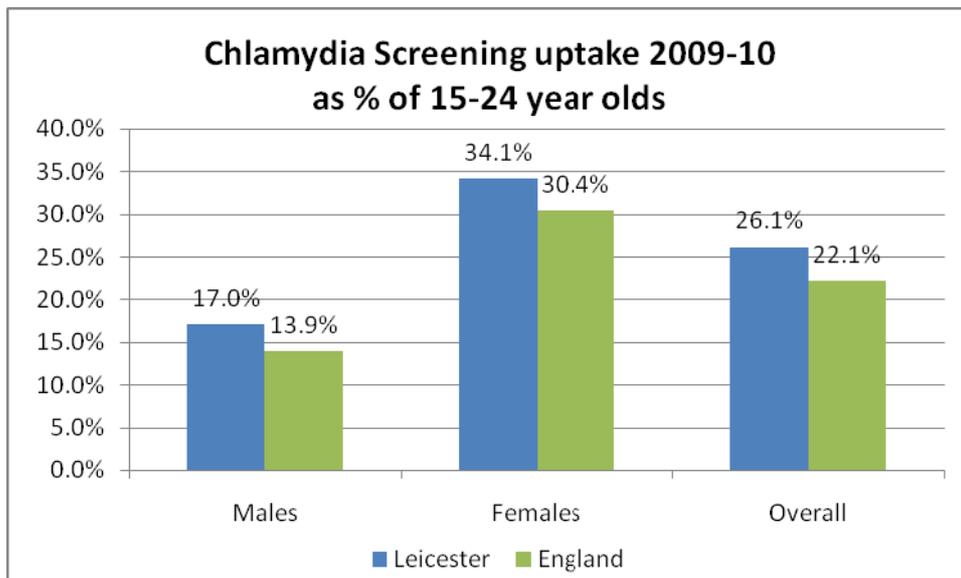
Figure 7.11 Under 18 Conception Rate Significance to National Rate by Leicester Wards, 2005 – 2007



NI 113 (DSO 1) Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds

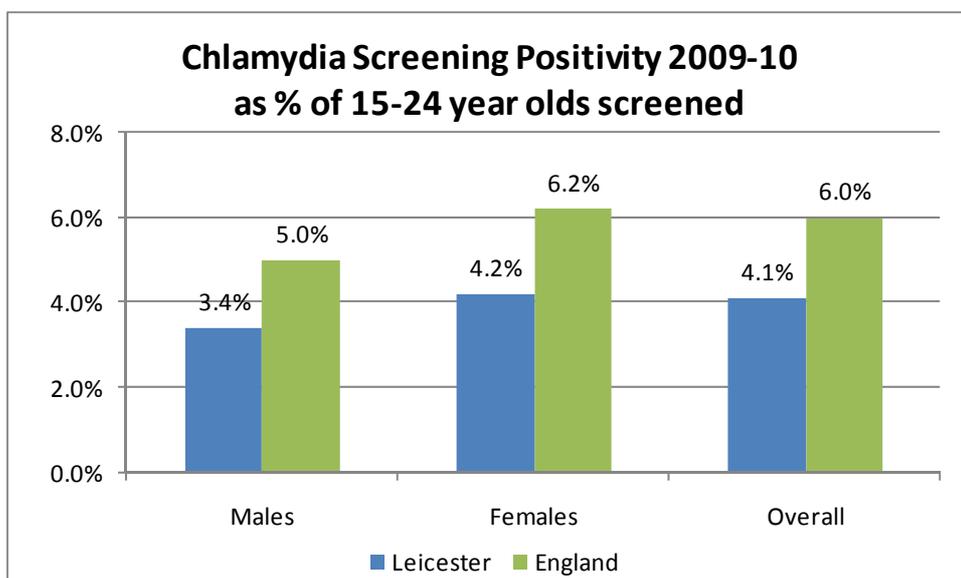
Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial sexually transmitted infection and is increasing especially in young people under the age of 25 years old. The Chlamydia screening programme (for young people aged 15-24 years old) aims to identify, treat and control this infection. If left untreated it can lead to health problems including infertility. Across England the aim of the programme is to screen 25% of the target population in 2009-10 and 35% in 2010-11.

Figure 7.12 Proportion of Young People aged 15-24 years old by Gender taking up Chlamydia Screening



Source: National Chlamydia Screening Programme – LLR Data (2009-10)

Figure 7.13 Proportion of 15-24 year olds by Gender Screened for Chlamydia and Receiving Positive Results



Source: National Chlamydia Screening Programme – LLR Data (2009-10)

Positive results for Chlamydia are lower in Leicester than nationally. Females show a higher uptake of screening and higher rate of positive results than males.

Detail regarding the sexual health needs of young people in Leicester can be found in the *Sexual Health Needs Assessment 2010*¹¹².

Young People’s Substance Misuse

The NI 115 Substance misuse indicator is based on the Tellus survey. The Leicester score of 6.6% was relatively low compared to many other areas (overall the scores varied across England between 2.2% and 17.7%). The percentage improvement in the score for Leicester, expected by the 2010 survey (target for 2010-11) is a 2.1% reduction.

Figure 7.14 NI 115 Proportion of Young People frequently Using Illicit Drugs, Alcohol or Volatile Substances

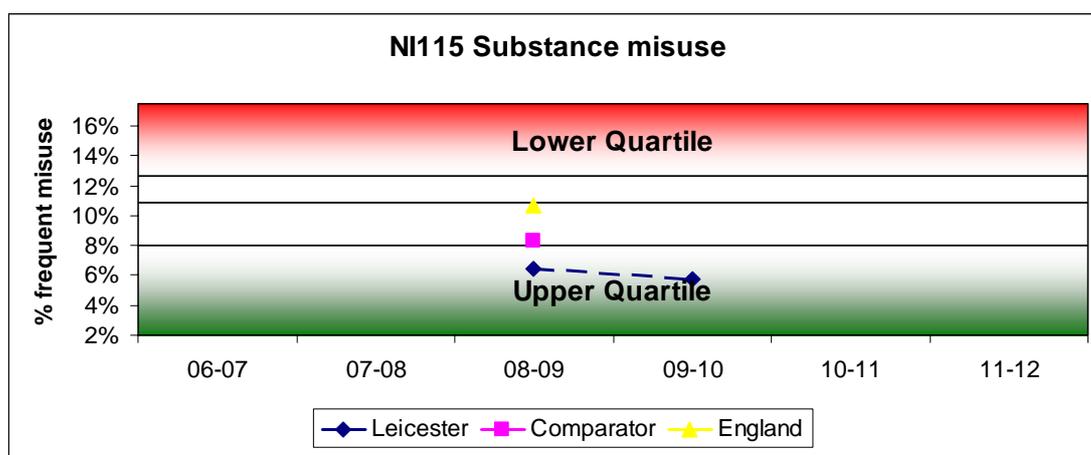


Table 7.6 NI 115 Substance Misuse by Young People (a low score is good)

Area	Result 2008-09 (Baseline Proportion)	Target 2010-11 (significant improvement at 90% confidence level)
Leicester	6.6	4.5
Statistical Neighbours	8.5	5.1
Leicestershire	14.3	9.5
Rutland	10.8	5.9
East Midlands	11.5	9.9
England	10.9	10.4

¹¹² NHS Leicester City. 2010. *Sexual Health Needs Assessment*. Leicester: NHS Leicester City.

Despite Leicester's low score on NI115, further analysis of the Tellus 3 survey suggested:

- Those young people that are less happy with school appear to be more likely to drink heavily.
- White British and Mixed Race children are more likely to binge drink than other ethnic groups. Drinking levels amongst South Asian school children appear to be much lower than the national average
- Overall drug use amongst school children in Leicester appears to fit within the national average 8-10% of years 8-10 reported ever having used a drug

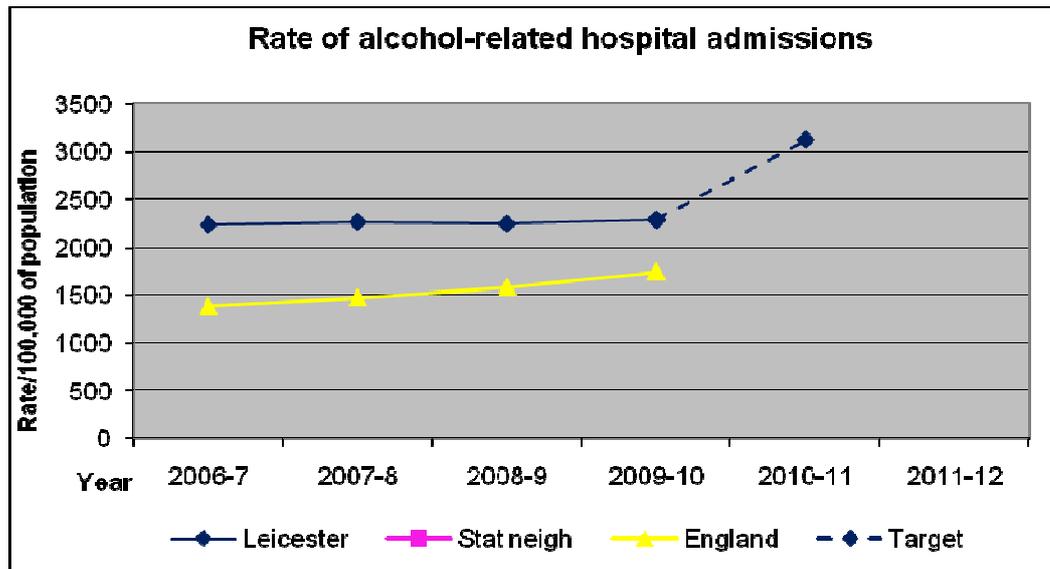
Other available data on substance misuse also suggests:

- Alcohol use amongst young people in Leicester is associated with relatively high levels of offending and hospital admissions
- Under age sales of alcohol (based on campaigns over summer 2009) appear relatively high
- Presentation of substance misuse problems in young people appears higher in the west of the city than the east
- Cannabis appears to be the most widely used drug

Parental substance misuse

Many children live in an environment where drug or alcohol is being misused. In 2008-09 there were about 850 children and young people living with a parent in treatment for a drug or alcohol problem. This does not include children whose parents are not known to or not in contact with services. The significant majority of these children live in the west of the city. Leicester also has high rates of hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm.

Figure 7.15 NI 39 (PSA 25) Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000



This indicates that across Leicester City there is a significant problem with alcohol and young people are growing up within an environment where alcohol use is problematic.

Smoking

The effect of tobacco smoking on health has many negative consequences both short and long term. Children born into a smoky home are more likely to suffer from asthma, glue ear and chest infections. Higher levels of carbon monoxide and lower levels of oxygen cause longer recovery from illnesses and maintenance of a healthy body becomes harder. Some of the common longer term effects show a heightened risk of several cancers such as lung and stomach along with higher risk of heart attacks, strokes and COPD.

Nicotine acts as a stimulant in both adults and children who smoke. The subsequent dopamine release eight to ten seconds after inhalation holds a strong reward pathway; higher prevalence of smoking is shown to occur in those who have vulnerability to mental ill health.

Tobacco smoking is considered a gateway into experimentation of alcohol and illicit drugs. Currently the uptake of smoking amongst young people shifts from 1% prevalence at the age of 11 years old to 23% by the age of 15 years old, with 90% of all smokers starting in their teens. 50% of lifelong smokers will also die prematurely from the habit.

The results from the Tellus4 survey in Leicester City show an increase of young people stating they have never smoked from 77% to 80%. Other shifts show 27 students stating they smoke everyday compared to 55 students in the previous year. Self reported smoking status can however swing

dramatically as the physiological and behavioural elements of the addiction fluctuate in the early stages of smoking.

In Leicester City the importance of working towards a smokefree generation has been given considerable support.

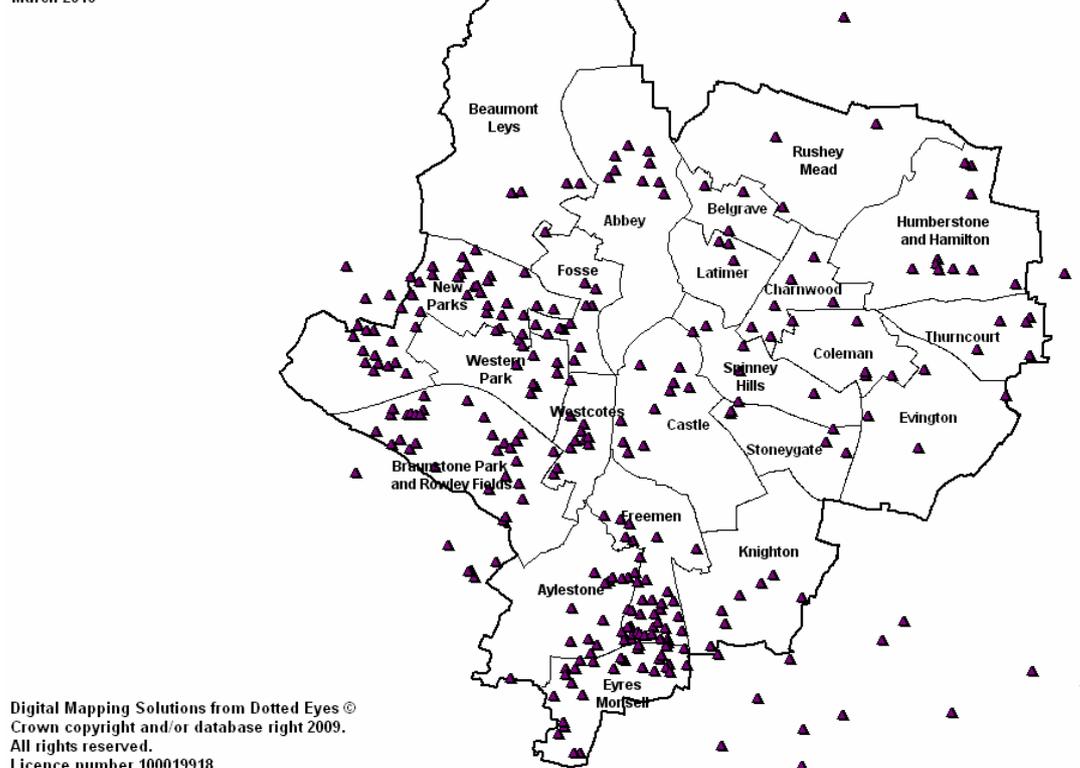
- Education: For young people to receive information, advice and guidance on the negative effects of tobacco and encourage them to make positive lifestyle choices
- Support: For young people who smoke to be able to access appropriate one to one stop smoking support

STOP! also runs a smokefree homes project, to support parents to understand that there is no safe level of exposure to cigarette smoke. A way of helping parents take the first step towards considering stopping smoking themselves, this change in household behaviour brings immediate benefits for the children. Since the project was launched in July 2008, 228 children under the age of five and 222 six to 16 year olds are now protected from the effects of passive smoking in their own homes. A disproportionate amount of household income in poor households is spent on cigarettes and encouraging all smokers to quit helps put money back into circulation, for the benefit of the whole family.

Figure 7.16 Geographical Breakdown of Smokefree Homes Promises (March 2010)

Geographical Breakdown of Promises

Public Health & Health Improvement
March 2010



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Suicide and self-harm

The number of suicides in young people is very small - on average less than five suicides per year in under 19 year olds. Over the last three years, there have been approximately 200 admissions per year for self-harm in 10-19 year olds, with a slightly increasing upward trend. This equates to a rate of two per 1,000 10-14 year olds and ten per 1,000 15-19 year olds¹¹³.

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Programme

The HPV vaccination programme to protect against cervical cancer started in September 2008 with all 12-13 year old and 17-18 year old girls being offered the vaccine. A catch-up programme was also announced at this time with 13-18 year old girls being offered the vaccine over the following two academic years. As a result of the success of these programmes, a further accelerated catch-up programme was announced in December 2008 so that all girls born on or after 1 September 1990 could be protected before the end of the academic year 2009-10.

The most recent figures from December 2009 for the school based programme is 68-74% of young women are receiving the first dose and 63-

¹¹³ More discussion around self-harm is included in the Stay Safe chapter of this needs assessment.

68% are receiving the second dose. Across all year groups, the third dose has not yet been comprehensively administered. Current figures 2009-10 show the school-based programme is meeting the 70% target set for Dose 1. The GP based programme has completed approximately 38% of first doses in the 16-17 year olds and 26% of 17-18 year olds. Between 24 -26% of second doses have been completed. However, it is important to note that the vaccination programme only started in September 2009 for these cohorts and there is still time for the practice based programme to catch up.

Commentary – Teenage Years

- Leicester has high rates of teenage conceptions
- Substance misuse - young people who are less happy with school appear to be more likely to smoke and drink heavily and White British and Mixed Race children are more likely to binge drink than other ethnic groups. Drinking levels amongst South Asian school children appear to be much lower than the national average
- Self-harm is a particular mental ill health issue amongst adolescents.
- Increasing Chlamydia screening and treatment and increasing the uptake of the HPV immunisation would reduce the long term impact of Chlamydia infection and cervical cancer

Emergency admission to hospital in under 19 year olds

Over half of emergency admissions of under 19 year olds relate to symptoms and signs, respiratory diseases, injuries and poisoning.

Emergency admission rates in under 19 year olds are much higher in the west of the city, with 5 wards showing a significantly higher rate than the Leicester average. On the east of the city, seven wards show a significantly lower emergency admission rate than the Leicester average.

Figure 7.17 Main causes of emergency hospital admission in under 19 year olds (2006-07 to 2008-09)

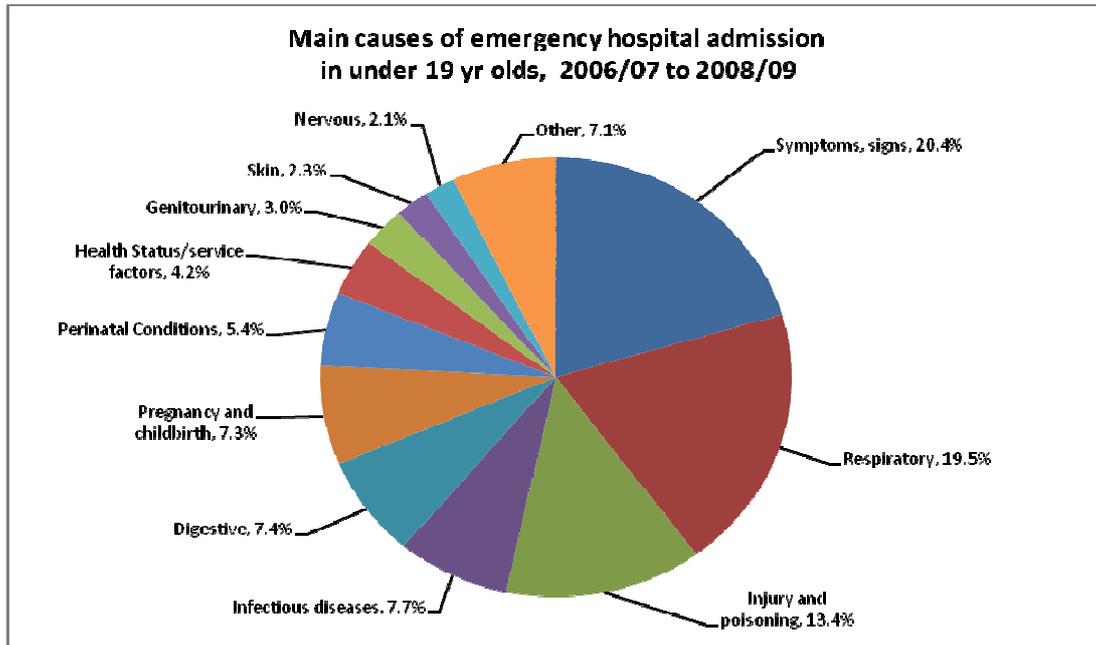


Figure 7.18 Emergency Hospital Admission Rates in Under 19s per 1,000 population by Ward (2008-09)

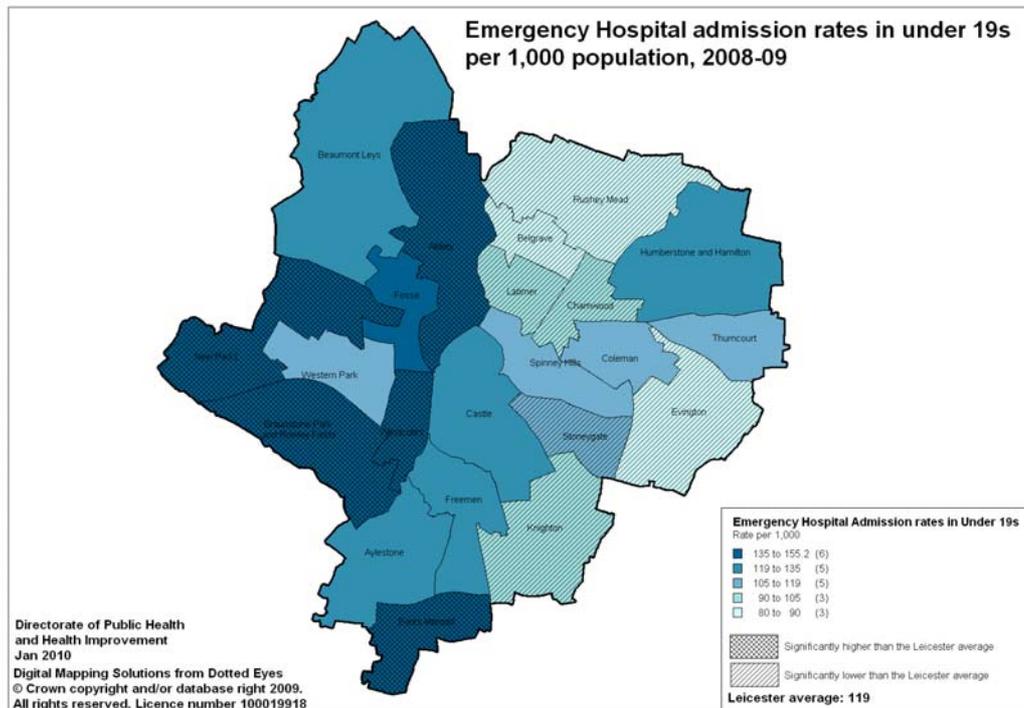
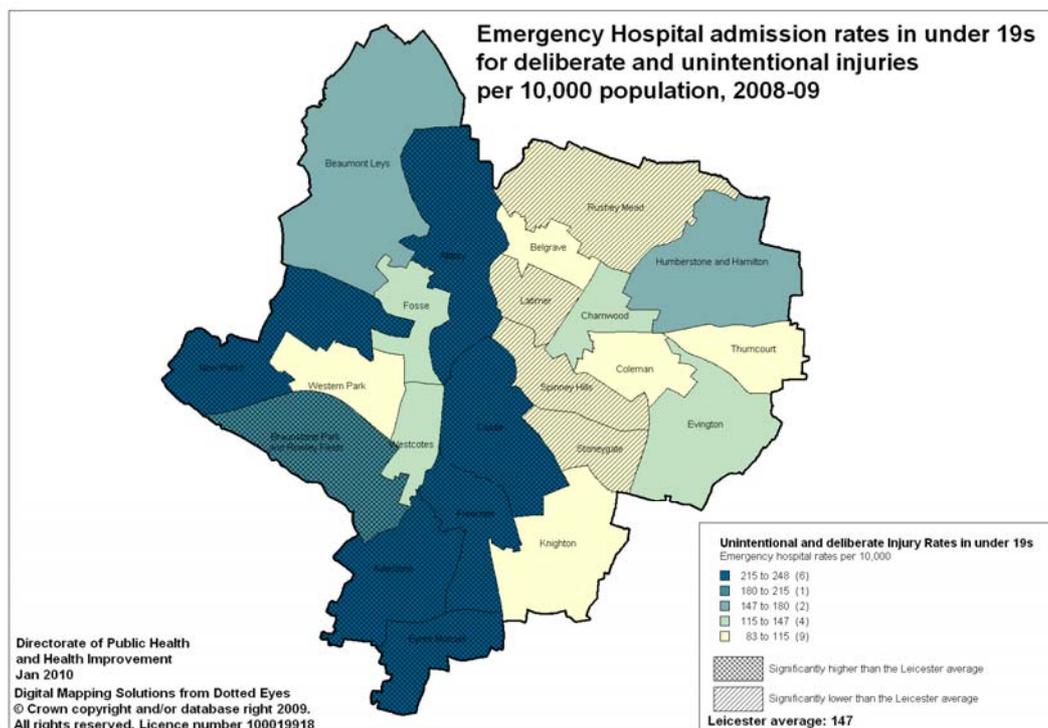


Figure 7.19 shows the emergency admission rates for deliberate and unintentional injuries per 10,000 under 19 year olds. Rates range between 83 per 10,000 in Latimer and 247 per 10,000 in Aylestone. Higher rates are seen

in the west of the city with seven wards significantly higher than the Leicester average (147 in 10,000). In the east of the city, there are lower rates with four wards significantly lower than the Leicester average.

Figure 7.19 Emergency Hospital Admission Rates in Under 19s for Deliberate and Unintentional Injuries per 10,000 population by Ward (2008-09)



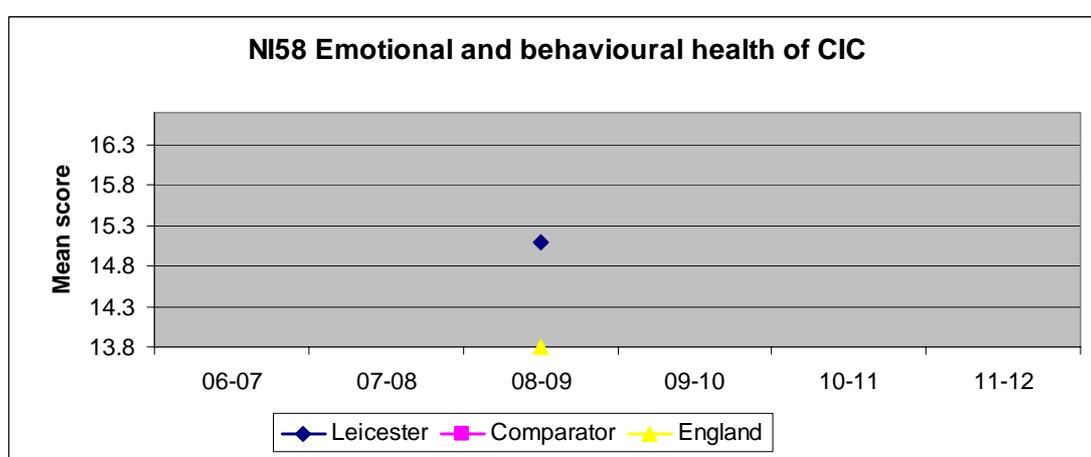
Children with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities and Disabled Children

NI54 is about parents' experience of services as an indicator of the quality of services to disabled children and their parents/carers. It is linked to the *Aiming High for Disabled Children Programme 2008-11*. A local needs assessment was undertaken at the start of this programme and the findings from this assessment have helped to shape the local programme. From this consultation across the city it was identified that there was a lack of short break provision and positive activities. Staff training and support for disability awareness is central to the development of short breaks. There is extra money from the Government for a three year period to 2011 to help ensure that more disabled children and their families receive good quality services and information. The programme should also help more disabled children and their families to take part more easily in the sort of social activities that other children routinely experience. The next stage for young people with disabilities is that of transition and moving onto adult life that brings new challenges.

Looked After Children (LAC)

Looked after children share many of the same health risks and problems of other children, but often to a greater degree and their longer term outcomes are worse. Research suggests that 45% of Looked After Children (LAC) have a mental health disorder and two-thirds have at least one physical health problem¹¹⁴. The transition from care is also another major milestone that has an impact on health.

Figure 7.20 NI 58 (DSO 1) Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children



This indicator is based on an annual survey that requires individual carers to complete a Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire in relation to each LAC/young person (excluding short breaks) aged between four and 16 years, who have been in care for at least 12 months.

Preliminary findings from the Leicester cohort show that 44% of the 164 responses scored over 16 in the difficulties range (scores of 16 - 40 in the difficulties range suggest a probable need for specialist support around emotional health and well-being). In Leicester the average score was 15.1 and in England it was 13.8, suggesting that in Leicester more LAC have emotional and/or mental health difficulties that would benefit from specialist support than in England as a whole.

Further work is being undertaken locally to link this current information to existing relevant services, including the new annual holistic health assessments and the Young People's Team in local Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS).

¹¹⁴ Department for Children, Schools and Families and Department of Health. 2009. *Statutory Guidance on Promoting the Health and Well-being of Looked After Children*. Nottingham: Department for Children, Schools and Families.

Detailed returns (OC2 Returns) are made each year by local authorities about the achievement and well-being of their LAC. Table 7.5 shows the health related information for Leicester.

Table 7.7 Achievement and well-being of LAC in Leicester (2004-05 to 2008-09)

OC2 RETURNS		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
1	Number of children looked after at 30 September who had been looked after for at least 12 months	372		365		344		340		333	
8a	Number aged 5 years old or younger at 30 September and looked after for at least twelve months	73		79		75		78		85	
8b	Of these, the number whose child health surveillance or child health promotion checks were up-to-date	71	97.3%	76	96.2%	73	97.3%	73	93.6%	78	91.8%
9	The number of all children looked after for at least 12 months whose immunisations were up-to-date at 30 September	352	94.6%	345	94.5%	329	95.6%	325	95.6%	303	91.0%
10	The number of all children looked after for at least 12 months who had their teeth checked by a dentist during the year ending 30 September	306	82.3%	295	80.8%	284	82.6%	309	90.9%	299	89.8%
11	The number of all children looked after for at least 12 months who had their annual health assessment during the year ending 30 September	286	76.9%	248	67.9%	274	79.7%	312	91.8%	309	92.8%
12a	The number of children looked after for at least 12 months who were identified as having a substance misuse problem during the year 30 September			27	7.4%	31	9.0%	23	6.8%	17	5.1%
12b	Of these, the number of children who received an intervention for their Substance misuse problem during the year			13	48.1%	21	67.7%	18	78.3%	10	58.8%
12c	the number of these children who were offered an intervention but refused it			14	51.9%	10	32.3%	5	21.7%	7	41.2%

Appendices

Appendix 1

Measuring Child Poverty

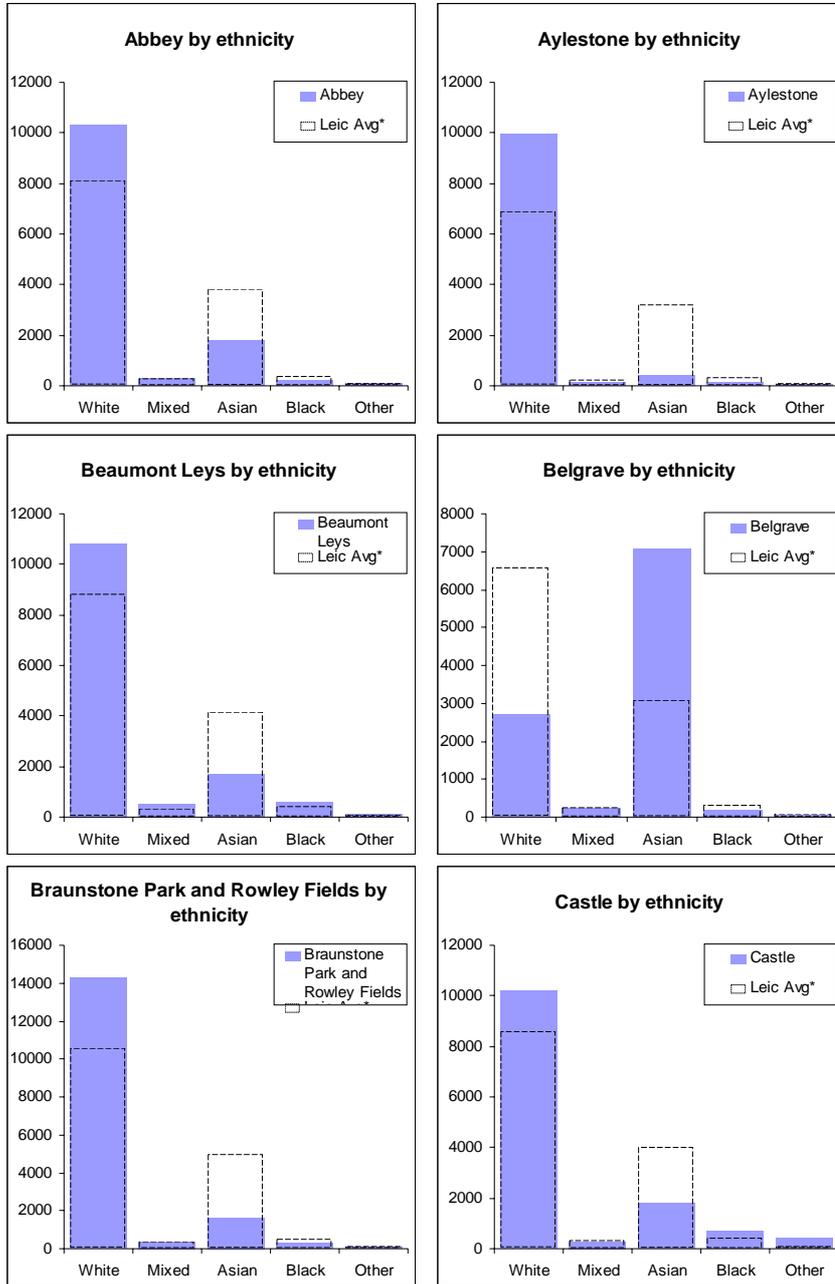
Measures of Poverty			
Measure	Goal	How Measured	Source
Relative poverty – (NI 116- proportion of children living in households whose income is below 60% national median)	Measures whether the poorest families are keeping pace with the growth in incomes in the economy as a whole.	Number of in-work and out of work benefit claimants divided by the total number of children in an area. (Does not include young people who are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET))	HerMajestys Revenue and Customs (HMRC); Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) claimants data
Combined low income and material deprivation	To provide a wider measure of people's living standards.	The Family Resources Survey	ONS UK income data
Persistent poverty	Monitor the number of families experiencing prolonged periods of poverty (at least three years)	Persistent poverty is currently measured by the British Household Panel Survey.	No percentage target yet set
Absolute poverty	Measures whether the very poorest families are seeing their incomes rise in real terms.	Measured in relation to a baseline set in 1999 adjusted for inflation.	
*Children in workless families	Indicate how many children are in the poorest families.	Number of families claiming tax credits who also depends on benefits because no one is working (or no one is working for more than 16 hours per week.	DWP
**Children in families receiving the Working Tax Credit	Indicates how many children are in the poorest working families.	Number of those entitled to maximum Child Tax Credit, plus a Working Tax Credit entitlement related to their earnings.	HMRC

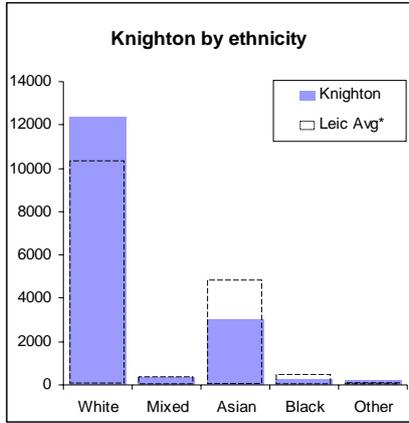
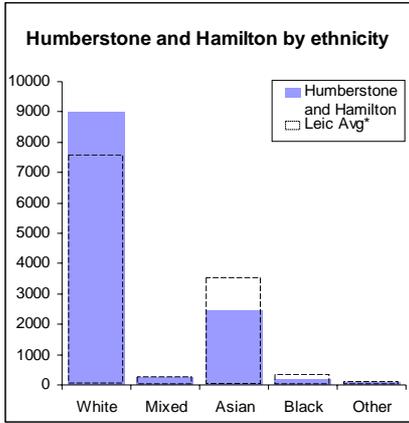
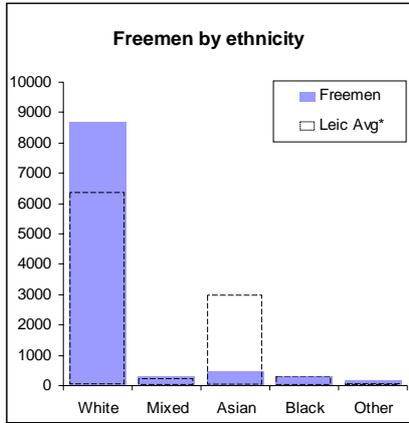
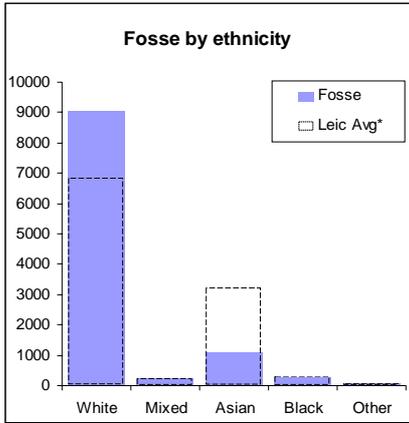
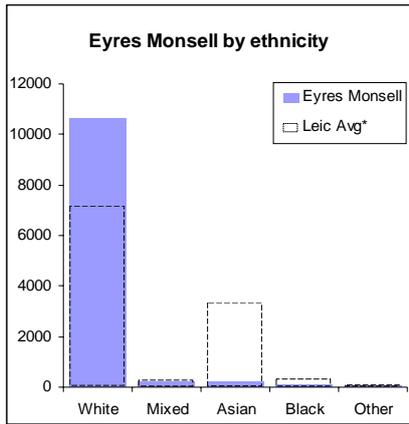
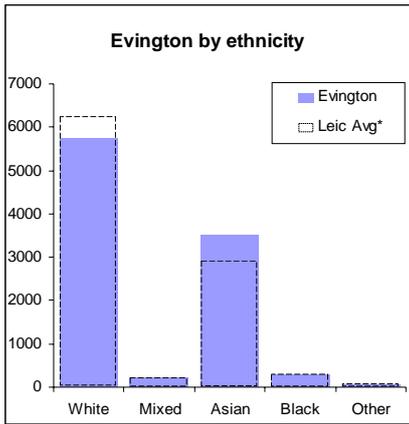
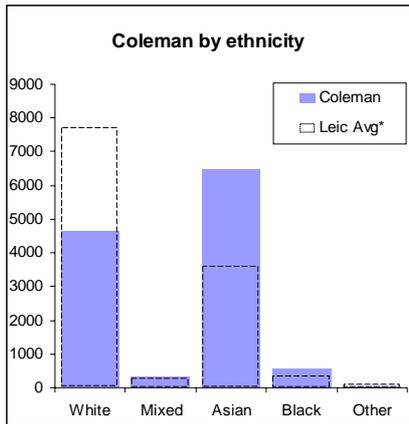
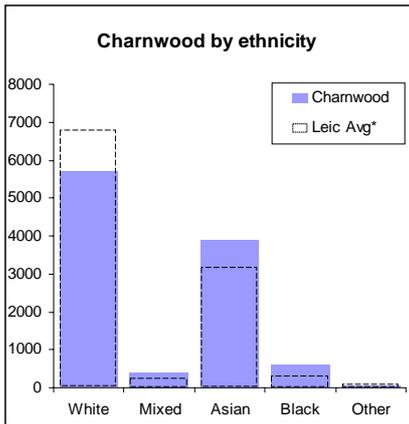
* Without a working parent a child has a 3 in 4 chance of being in poverty.

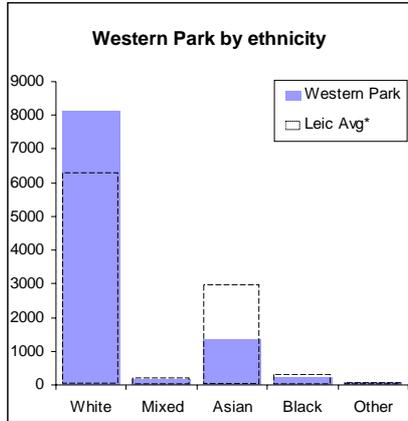
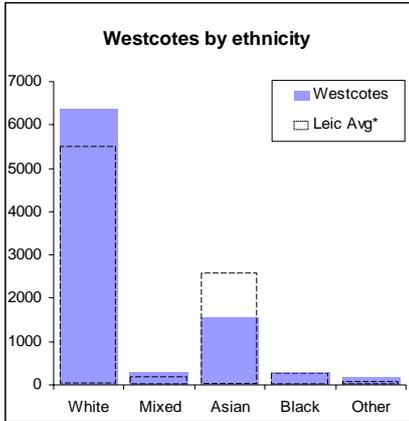
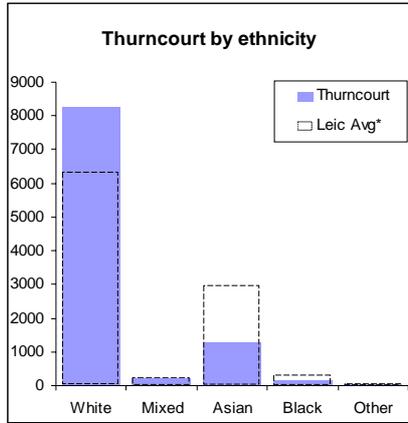
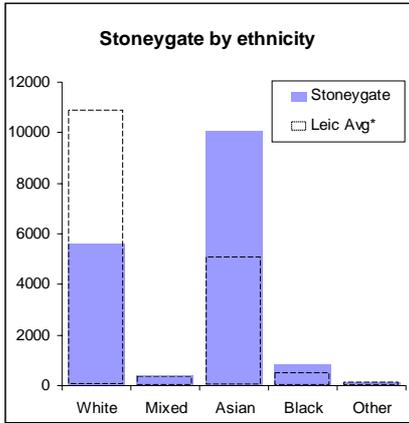
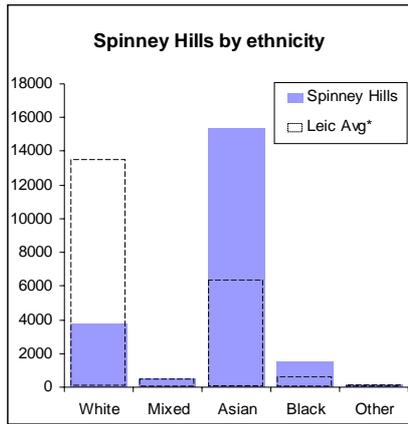
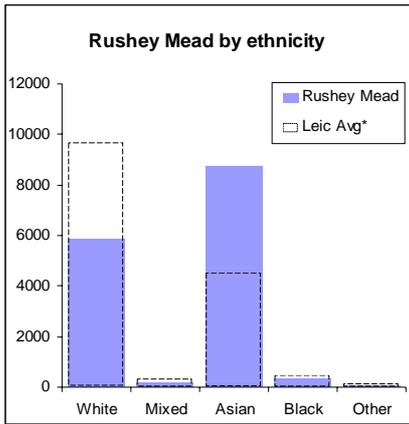
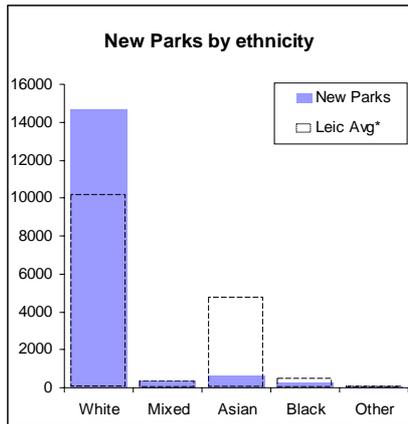
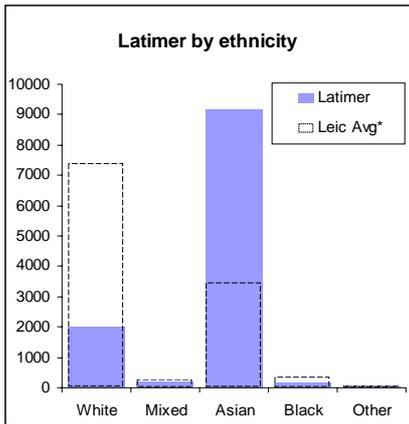
**One in 3 of such children do not escape family poverty even with the help of Tax Credit and half have income that are below or only just above the poverty line.

Appendix 2

Additional information about ward-based ethnic make-up







Appendix 3

Involvement in the needs assessment process

We would like to offer thanks to everyone who contributed to this process including:

Mary-Ann Rickwood	Co-author of the report and main author for Child Poverty Needs Assessment, Stay Safe, Enjoy and achieve, Make a positive contribution, Economic well-being Interim Service Manager	Leicester City Council
Sandie Nicholson	Advanced Health Improvement Practitioner. Editor	NHS Leicester City
Daniel Routledge	Performance Information Officer	Leicester City Council
Luke Carruthers	Performance information officer	Leicester City Council
Sue Welford	Head of Data, Children and Young People's Services	Leicester City Council
Bradley Iliffe	Data, Connexions Leicester-Shire	Connexions Leicester-Shire
Helen Reeve	Senior Public Health Data Analyst	NHS Leicester City
Pam Weston	Strategic Primary Lead Head Teacher, City Primary Heads	Leicester City Council
Steve Palmer	CYPS Directorate	Leicester City Council
Randip Arack	Immunisation and screening coordinator	NHS Leicester City
Qasim Chowdary	Specialist Advisor for Children Young People and Families STOP smoking	NHS Leicester City
Dan Gray	Extended Services Development Officer	Leicester City Council
Mark Aspey	Commissioning Officer (Young People), Leicester Drug and Alcohol Action Team	Leicester City Council
Sonya Osborne	Equalities Officer, SCPP, Children and Young People's Services	Leicester City Council
Tony Davis	Business Manager for Children and Young People's Services	NHS Leicester City
Mary Campbell	Early Years, Children and Young People's Services	Leicester City Council
Pete McEntee	Head of Fieldwork Services, Social Care and Safeguarding, children and Young People's Services	Leicester City Council
Andy Foskett	Policy Officer	Voluntary Action Leicester-Shire

Marian Duckmanton		Job Centre plus
Jennifer Williams		Leicester City Council
Trevor Pringle	Service Director	Leicester City Council
Liz Mair	CAMHS commissioning manager	NHS Leicester City
Sam Little	Children's commissioning manager	NHS Leicester City
Michelle Skinner	Parenting manager	Leicester City Council
Rowan Smith	Public health analyst	NHS Leicester City
Mark Prosser	Commissioning, Policy and Performance Officer, Partnership Team	Leicester City Council
Leicester City Childrens Trust	All members of Leicester City Childrens Trust and associated thematic groups	

Appendix 4

Consultation responses were received from the following:

Thanks to all those individuals and organisations who took the time to respond to the consultation. Written feedback was received from:

- Leicester City Children's Trust and associated thematic groups
- Investing in Children's Priority Board Leicester City Council
- Parents of young offenders
- Parenting strategy Advisory Board
- CAMHS partnership
- NHS Leicester City Childrens Commissioner and Safeguarding lead
- Drug and alcohol commissioning manager
- Leicester city PE and school sports Board
- Healthy weight strategic group
- 12 Neighbourhood Advisory Boards 0-12 and 13-19
- Early Prevention Services Strategy team Leicester City Council
- Voluntary and Community Sector Review feedback from 21 organisations