

# Sefton Strategic Needs Assessment 2014/15

## Early Life (0-19 years)

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# Children & Young People

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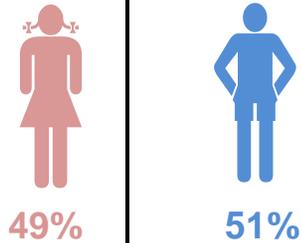
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# Summary

## Gender



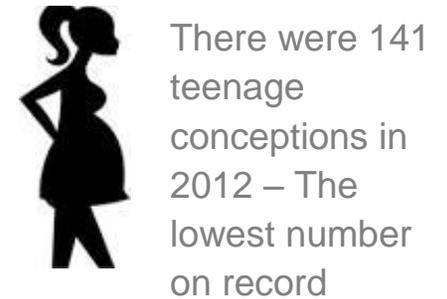
## Population Change & Projection



## Lone Parent Families



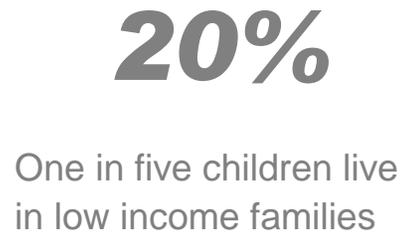
## Teenage Conceptions



## Live Births



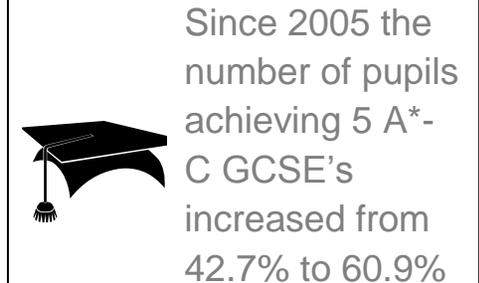
## Child Poverty (Proxy)



## Educational Attainment



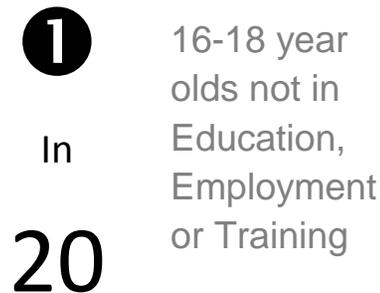
## Educational Attainment



## Free School Meals



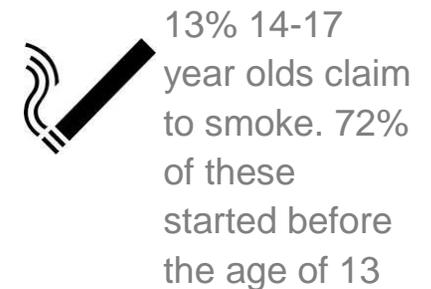
## NEET's



## Alcohol



## Smoking



# Summary

## Immunisation



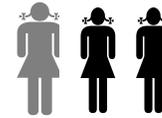
96% of children reaching their first birthday had completed primary immunisation

## Unintentional Injuries/Accidents



Year on year 32% fall in Hospital Admissions for Injuries / accidents

## Obesity



By year 6 1 in 3 children are overweight or obese

## Dental Health



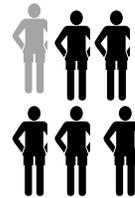
273 0-19 year olds admitted to hospital for tooth extraction in 2012/13

## CAFCASS

**↑ 42%**

11.9 Cafcass care applications per 10,000 in 2014 compared to 8.4 in 2013

## Special Educational Need (SEN)



Around one in six Sefton pupils have SEN

## Youth Justice System



Since 2005 there has been a 53% reduction in the rate of first time entrants

## Elective Hospital Admissions



18% of elective admissions were for tonsillectomy

## Non Elective Hospital Admissions



The total cost of Non Elective admissions in 13/14 was £5.2m

## Hospital Day Cases



Tooth Extractions account for 1 in 6 hospital day cases

## Referrals to Social Care

**1 : 4**

24% of social care referrals are re referrals within 12 months

## Looked After Children

In 2013 there were 78 per 10,000 Sefton children who are looked after, a 5 year increase of 44%

# Sefton Annual Child Health Profile

## Sefton Child Health Profile

March 2014

The chart below shows how children's health and wellbeing in this area compares with the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which are shown as a grey bar. The red line indicates the England average. The key to the colour of the circles is shown below.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different
- Significantly better than England average
- ◆ Regional average

25th percentile    England average    75th percentile

Indicator	Local no.	Local value	Eng. ave.	Eng. worst	Eng. best
<b>1</b> Infant mortality	14	5.0	4.3	7.7	1.3
<b>2</b> Child mortality rate (1-17 years)	3	5.5	12.5	21.7	4.0
<b>3</b> MMR vaccination for one dose (2 years)	2,757	95.8	92.3	77.4	98.4
<b>4</b> Dtap / IPV / Hib vaccination (2 years)	2,822	98.1	96.3	81.9	99.4
<b>5</b> Children in care immunisations	275	84.6	83.2	0.0	100.0
<b>6</b> Acute sexually transmitted infections (including chlamydia)	1,124	34.8	34.4	89.1	14.1
<b>7</b> Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	1,488	51.1	51.7	27.7	69.0
<b>8</b> GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths)	2,121	60.9	60.8	43.7	80.2
<b>9</b> GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care	5	18.4	15.3	0.0	41.7
<b>10</b> 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	630	6.7	5.8	10.5	2.0
<b>11</b> First time entrants to the youth justice system	142	550.7	537.0	1,426.6	150.7
<b>12</b> Children in poverty (under 16 years)	9,770	20.9	20.6	43.6	6.9
<b>13</b> Family homelessness	35	0.3	1.7	9.5	0.1
<b>14</b> Children in care	420	78	60	166	20
<b>15</b> Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	12	26.1	20.7	45.6	6.3
<b>16</b> Low birthweight of all babies	196	7.0	7.3	10.2	4.2
<b>17</b> Obese children (4-5 years)	276	10.2	9.3	14.8	5.7
<b>18</b> Obese children (10-11 years)	516	20.0	18.9	27.5	12.3
<b>19</b> Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth	-	26.5	27.9	53.2	12.5
<b>20</b> Under 18 conceptions	153	30.3	30.7	58.1	9.4
<b>21</b> Teenage mothers	35	1.2	1.2	3.1	0.2
<b>22</b> Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions	40	73.2	42.7	113.5	14.6
<b>23</b> Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15-24 years)	24	72.9	75.2	218.4	25.4
<b>24</b> Smoking status at time of delivery	426	15.6	12.7	30.8	2.3
<b>25</b> Breastfeeding initiation	1,479	54.0	73.9	40.8	94.7
<b>26</b> Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth	760	27.5	47.2	17.5	83.3
<b>27</b> A&E attendances (0-4 years)	16,179	1,106.9	510.8	1,861.3	214.4
<b>28</b> Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children (0-14 years)	440	100.9	103.8	191.3	61.7
<b>29</b> Hospital admissions caused by injuries in young people (15-24 years)	485	150.3	130.7	277.3	63.8
<b>30</b> Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)	197	344.4	221.4	591.9	63.4
<b>31</b> Hospital admissions for mental health conditions	53	98.5	87.6	434.8	28.7
<b>32</b> Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	172	355.8	346.3	1,152.4	82.4

- 1 Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (age under 1 year), 2010-2012
- 2 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children age 1-17 years, 2010-2012
- 3 % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2012/13
- 4 % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2 years, 2012/13
- 5 % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2013
- 6 Acute STI diagnoses per 1,000 population aged 15-24 years, 2012
- 7 % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2012/13
- 8 % pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2012/13
- 9 % children looked after achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent including maths and English, 2013 (provisional)
- 10 % not in education, employment or training as a proportion of total age 16-18 year olds known to local authority, 2012
- 11 Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2012
- 12 % of children aged under 16 living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income, 2011
- 13 Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households, 2012/13
- 14 Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18, 2013
- 15 Crude rate of children age 0-15 years who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, 2010-2012
- 16 Percentage of live and stillbirths weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2012
- 17 % school children in Reception year classified as obese, 2012/13
- 18 % school children in Year 6 classified as obese, 2012/13
- 19 % children aged 5 years with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth, 2011/12
- 20 Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females age 15-17 years, 2011
- 21 % of delivery episodes where the mother is aged less than 18 years, 2012/13
- 22 Crude rate per 100,000 under 18 year olds for alcohol specific hospital admissions, 2010/11-2012/13
- 23 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (age 15-24 years) for hospital admissions for substance misuse, 2010/11-2012/13
- 24 % of mothers smoking at time of delivery, 2012/13
- 25 % of mothers initiating breastfeeding, 2012/13
- 26 % of mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks, 2012/13
- 27 Crude rate per 1,000 (age 0-4 years) of A&E attendances, 2011/12
- 28 Crude rate per 10,000 (age 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2012/13
- 29 Crude rate per 10,000 (age 15-24 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2012/13
- 30 Crude rate per 100,000 (age 0-18 years) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma, 2012/13
- 31 Crude rate per 100,000 (age 0-17 years) for hospital admissions for mental health, 2012/13
- 32 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (age 10-24 years) for hospital admissions for self-harm, 2012/13

Source: <http://www.chimat.org.uk/profiles>

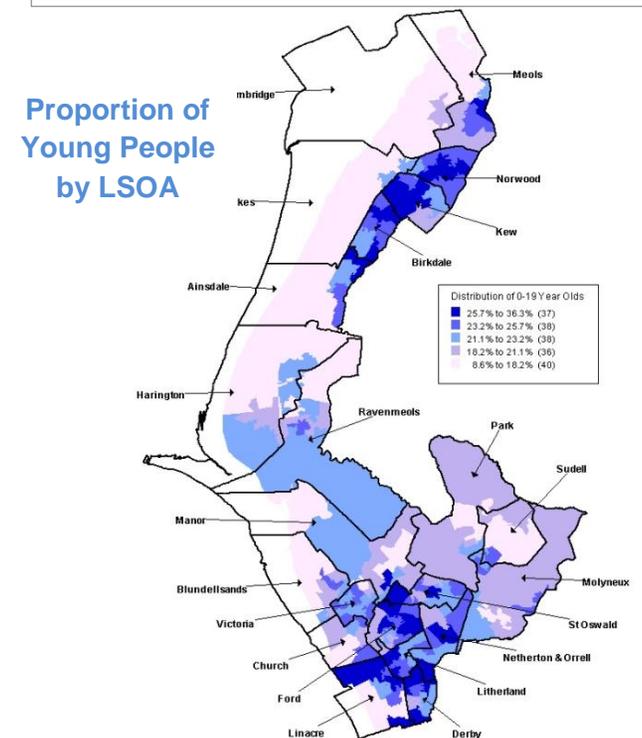
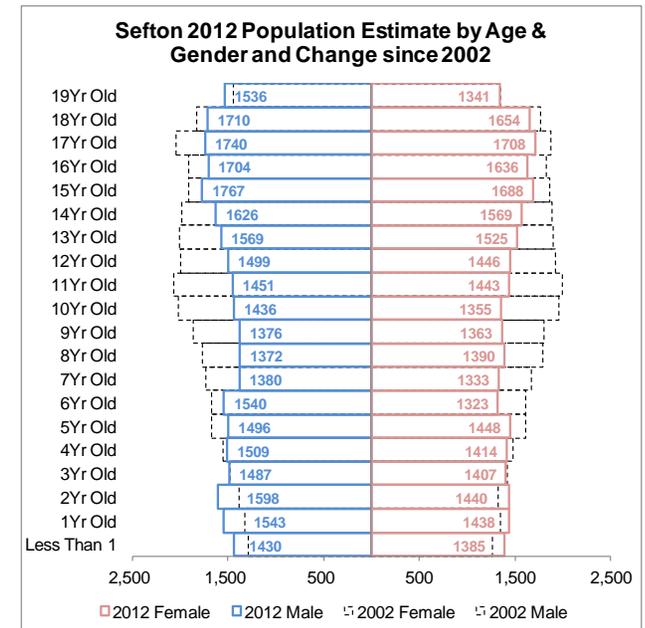


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# Young People Population (0-19 Year Olds)

- Latest population estimates (2012) show that there are 60,075 0-19 year olds resident within Sefton, accounting for 22% of the boroughs overall population
- The population is estimated to have reduced by 8,463 or 12.3% since 2002; this goes against the national trend, where the number of 0-19 year olds across England & Wales has increased by 3.2%. The rate of reduction is also far higher than the overall population reduction for the Borough as a whole which has reduced by 3.2%.
- The biggest reductions in young people are amongst those aged 10-14 years of age, where the population has reduced by a quarter from 19,716 to 14,919. In 2002 this age group accounted for 29% of all 0-19 year olds within the Borough, the highest proportion of young people, by 2012 the proportion of the young people population 10-14 year olds represent has fallen to 25% and is no longer the most prominent age group.
- There were also reductions in the numbers of 5-9 year olds (down 18.3%) and 15-19 year olds (down 7.3%). However then number of 0-4 year olds across the borough has increased from 13,857 to 14,651 a rise of 5.7%.
- Amongst young people within Sefton 51.2% (30,769) are males and 48.8% (29,306) are female, this is a different picture to the overall Sefton population, where 52% are female and 48% male .
- The South of Borough with Bootle Parliamentary constituency accounting for more than 40% (24,273 of 60,075) of all young people, with one in four people in this area aged between 0 and 19 years. The Southport area accounts for a further 32% (19,224) of young people, with one in five aged 0-19 years, however it should be noted that Norwood has a higher proportion of 0-19 year olds than any other Sefton ward with 26% of the overall ward population made up of young people.

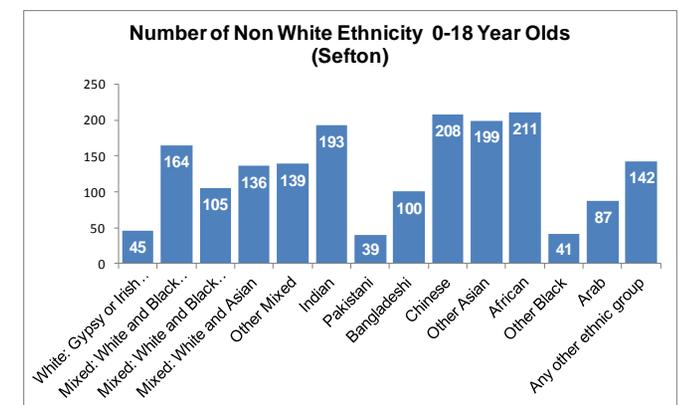
Source: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population#tab-data-tables>



# Young People Ethnicity / Country of Birth

- Information gather for Census 2011 shows less than 3% (1,786 of 76,598) of 0-24 year olds living in Sefton are from a country of birth outside the United Kingdom & Ireland
- Amongst both 0-15 year olds, and 16-24 year olds the greatest number of percentage of non UK born residents is amongst countries admitted to the EU since 2001, including Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia. However residents born in these countries still represent less than 1% of the borough's young people.
- Of the Sefton residents from outside the UK more than 38% (567 of 1,786) are from countries admitted to the EU since 2001. Among 0-15 year olds 37.8% and amongst 16-24 year olds 38.2% are from these countries.
- Duke's ward has the highest number of Non UK born residents and accounts for 19% (374 of 1,786) of 0-24 year olds born outside the UK. This breaks down as 17% of 0-15 year olds and 21% of 16-24 year olds born outside the UK. As with the overall picture for Sefton the most prominent countries of birth in Duke's for Non UK born residents is EU countries admitted after 2001.
- Other Southport wards have higher levels of Non UK born residents than the rest of the Borough, with the seven wards that make up the Southport Constituency accounting for 58% (572 of 990) of all Non UK born 0-15 year olds and 59% (581 of 981) of 16-24 year olds.
- The proportions of 0-18 year olds in the Borough from non white backgrounds is also very low, accounting for only 3% of the overall 0-18 population. Black African ethnicity is the most prominent, however this only accounts for 0.4% of the overall 0-18 population
- As with those born outside the UK Southport has the largest numbers of young people from non white backgrounds, with 52% (1,540 of 2,929) residing in the seven Southport Wards.

	All Population (%)	0-15 year olds (%)	16-24 Year Olds (%)
United Kingdom & Ireland	96.41	97.83	96.46
EU (Member countries in March 2001)	0.66	0.43	0.66
EU (Accession countries April 01 to March 11)	1.00	0.79	0.66
Africa	0.47	0.23	0.47
Middle East and Asia	0.82	0.36	0.53
The Americas and the Caribbean	0.32	0.20	0.29
Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia)	0.12	0.09	0.12
<b>Total Non UK (%)</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>3.34</b>

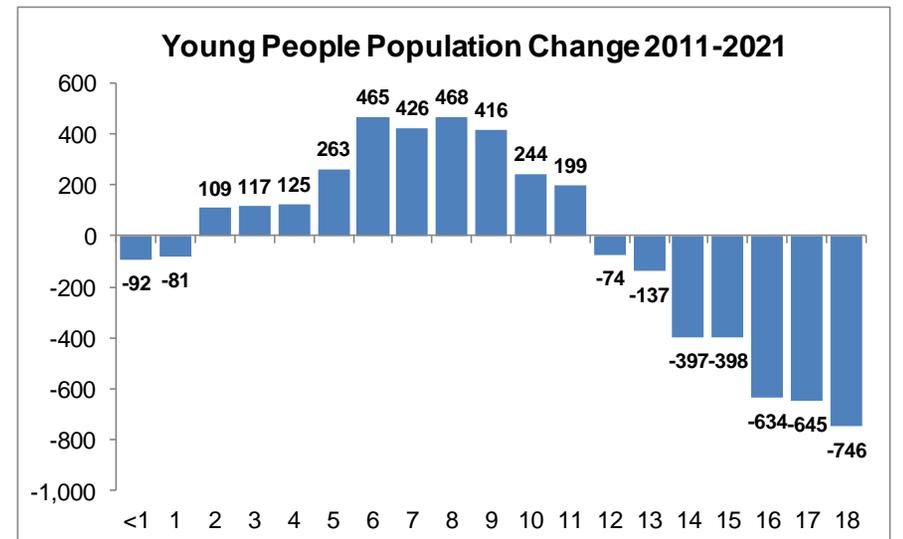
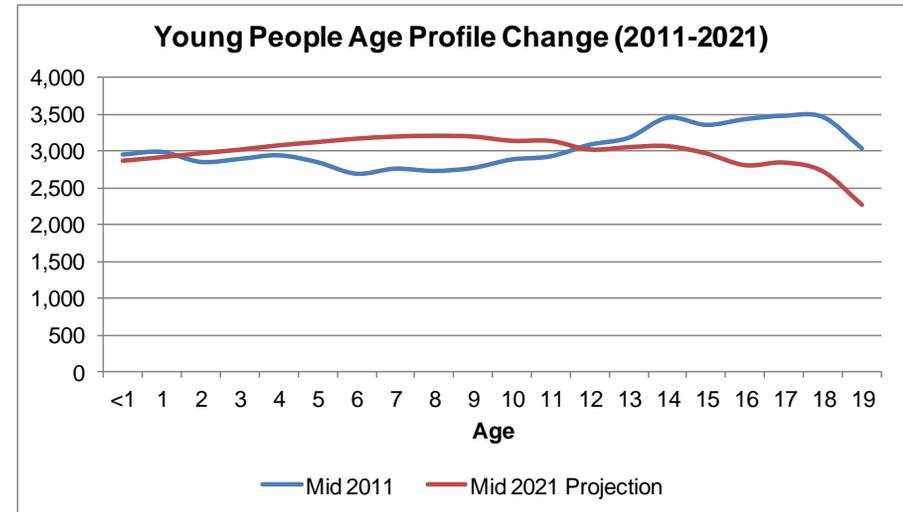


Source: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011>



# Young People Population Projection

- The number of 0-19 year olds living in Sefton by 2021 is predicted to reduce by almost 2% from 60,686 in 2011 to 59,542 in 2021 Overall population is predicted to rise by 1% by 2021 to 276,821, compared to a 4% increase across the North West and an almost 8% rise across England. Longer term projections show that the 0-19 year old population of the borough is set to fall to 57,000 by 2037, a further reduction from 2021 of 3%
- The Age Profile chart shows how the make up of young people across the borough is set to change over the next ten years, highlighting a shift from more secondary school children to more primary school age children.
- The Population change chart breaks down the projection change in Sefton's population by age and shows the predicted increases across all ages between two and eleven years. In particular the rise in Primary schools aged children (5-10 year olds) of almost 15%, which translates to an addition 1,266 primary school children over the next ten years.
- Over the same ten year period the population change chart shows how the number of secondary school age children (aged 11 to 18 years) is predicted to reduce by more than 10% meaning there will be 1,408 fewer secondary school children by 2021
- The young female population of the Borough is set to reduce by 2.3% from 29,639 to 28,958, while the young male population is set to fall by 0.8% from 31,047 to 30,584.

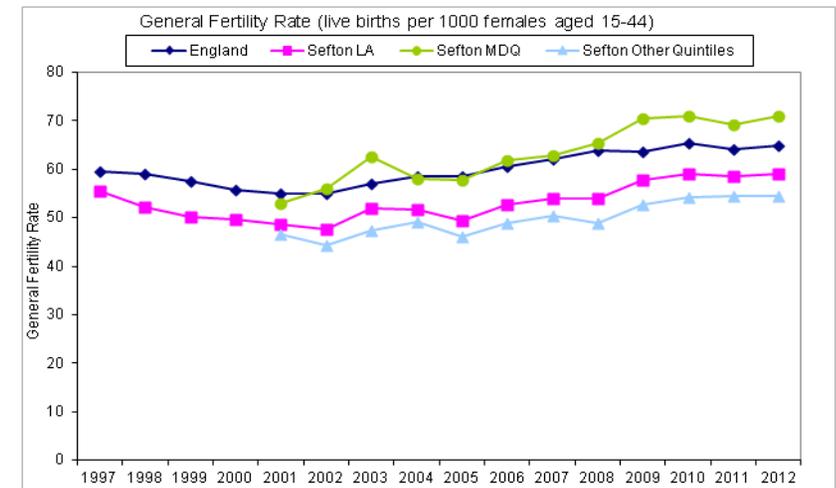
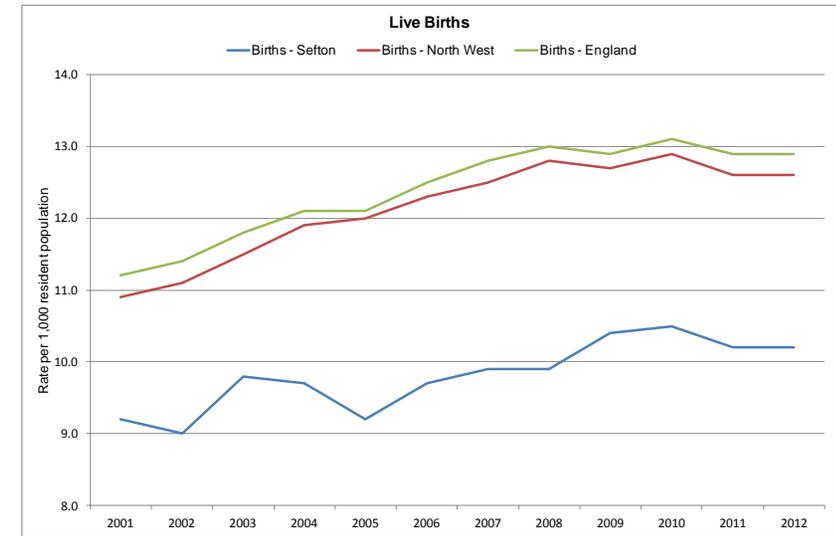


Source: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population#tab-data-tables>



# Live Births

- Over the past 4 years the number of births has remained above 2,800. While the long term trend shows increases in live births, since 2010 the annual number of live births has fallen by 2.3% (2,862 in 2010 to 2,795 in 2012).
- The data was broken down below overall Sefton level to the GP Commissioning Consortia (South Sefton, and Southport and Formby) and deprivation quintile.
- Deprivation is calculated using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010). Each Lower Super Output Area within Sefton is split into five groups (quintiles) therefore people living in the 'most deprived quintile' (referred to in this report as 'MDQ') are in the 20% most deprived areas of Sefton.
- The past decade has shown there to be more births in the other quintiles of Sefton compared to the most deprived quintile. However, the population of females aged 15-44 (widely regarded as the reproductive demographic group in society) is greater in the rest of Sefton compared to the most deprived quintile, therefore more births are to be expected.
- The General Fertility Rate (GFR) shows a similar pattern to the total number of births; a general decrease up until 2002 followed by an overall increase. In 2012, Sefton's GFR is 59.1, a slight increase back in line with the 2010 figure. The GFR for the most deprived quintile remains higher than that of the other quintiles and the national rate for 2012.



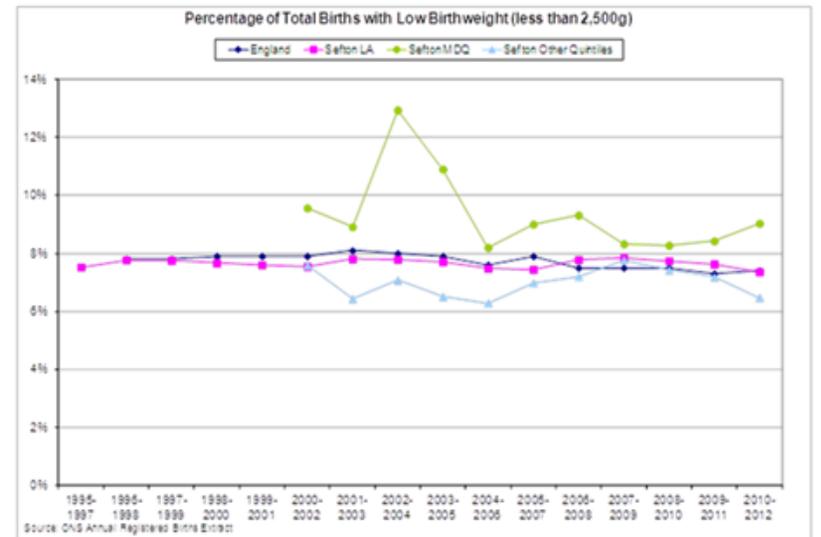
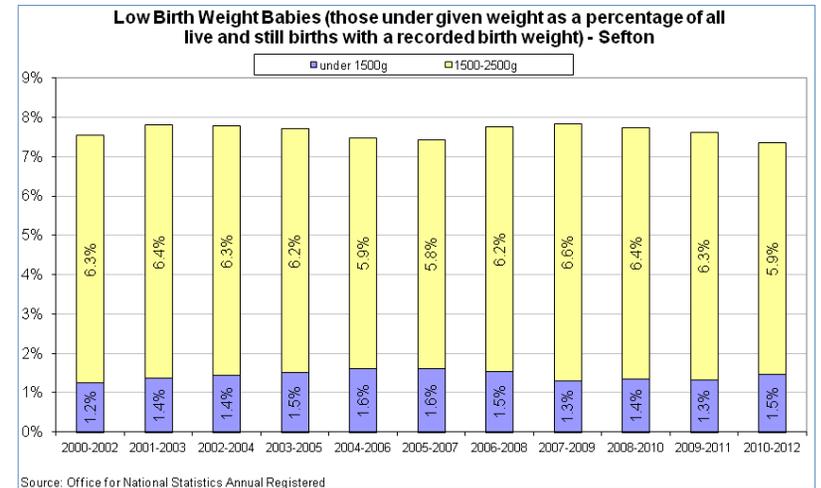
Source: Sefton Public Health



# Low Birth Weight Babies

% of live births <2500g	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12
Sefton LA	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	7.4%
England	7.9%	8.1%	8.0%	7.9%	7.6%	7.9%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.3%	7.4%

- Despite year on year variation, there has been little change in Sefton's percentage of low birth weight babies (under 2,500g) over the last decade.
- Sefton's overall rate for 2010-12 has decreased slightly and is now the same as the England average. However in 2012 different trends can be seen for different deprivation quintiles within Sefton.
- The percentage of low birth weight babies has increased in the most deprived quintile whilst in other quintiles it has decreased.

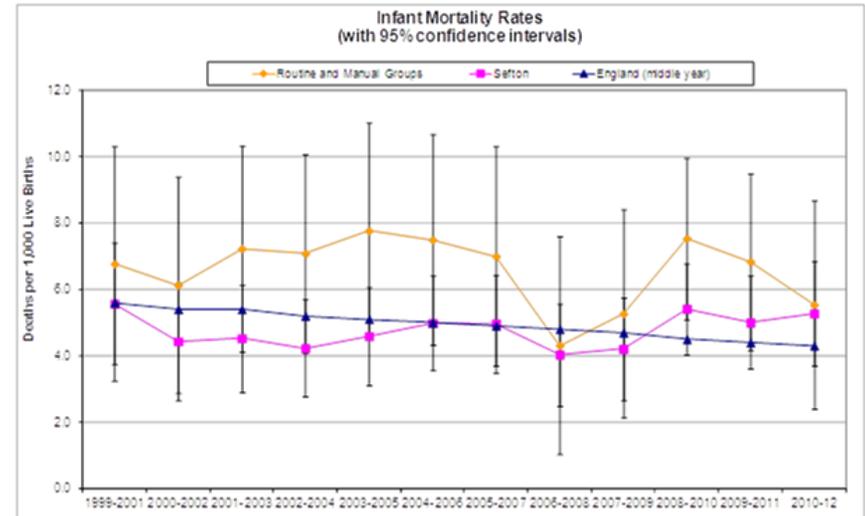


Source: Sefton Public Health



# Infant Mortality

- Sefton's Infant Mortality rates have risen slightly in recent years, but are still in line with national figures. Figures for 2010-12 show that infant mortality has increased very slightly compared to 2009-11.
- It should be noted that there are less than 20 infant (under 1 year) deaths in Sefton per year. The Department of Health set a target for a 10% reduction in the gap in infant mortality between socio-economic groups, namely those in Routine and Manual occupations and the rest of the population as a whole by 2010. Therefore it remains useful to compare infant mortality rates amongst different socio-economic groups in Sefton. However, allocating births and deaths data into occupational groups is difficult; father's occupation is only included in a 10% sample set of birth records.
- Therefore an assumption is made that if 25% of the Sefton population are in R&M occupations, then this corresponds to those residents living in the 25% most deprived Lower Super Output areas, allowing us to calculate a local figure. Whilst the gap has narrowed in 2010-12, numbers of infant deaths remain small (there were 18 infant deaths in Sefton in 2012).



Infant Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births)		2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Under 1 year	Sefton	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.2	5.4	4.9	5.0
	England	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3
Under 28 days	Sefton	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9
	England	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Still births and under 1 week	Sefton	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.2
	England	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3

Source: Health & Social Care Information Centre <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>

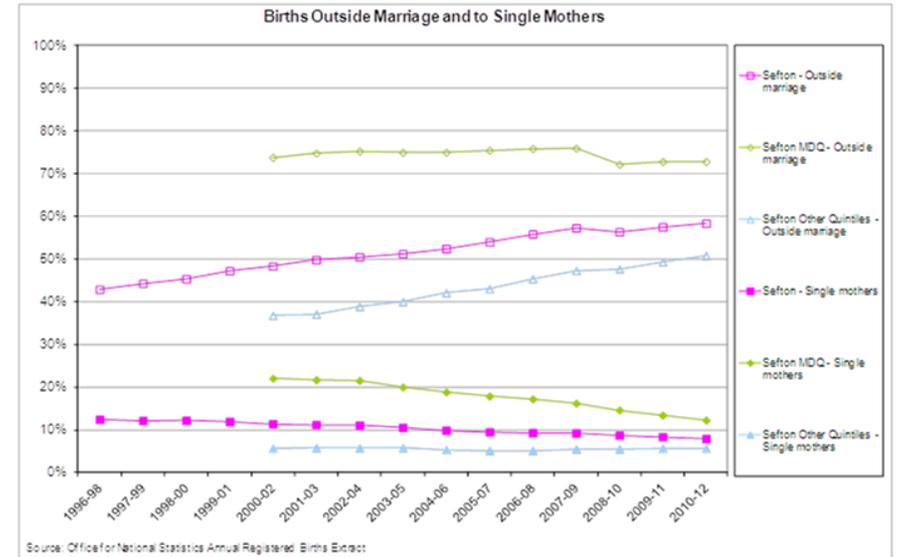
Source: Sefton Public Health



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# Births to Lone Mothers

- Births to single mothers meanwhile have slightly decreased over the last decade, mainly due to decreases in Sefton's most deprived quintile.
- The rate of births to single mothers is still 6% higher in the most deprived quintile compared to the rest of Sefton.



% births to single mothers	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12
Sefton LA	11%	11%	11%	11%	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	8%
Sefton MDQ	22%	22%	22%	20%	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%	13%	12%
Sefton Other Quintiles	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Registered Births Extracts.

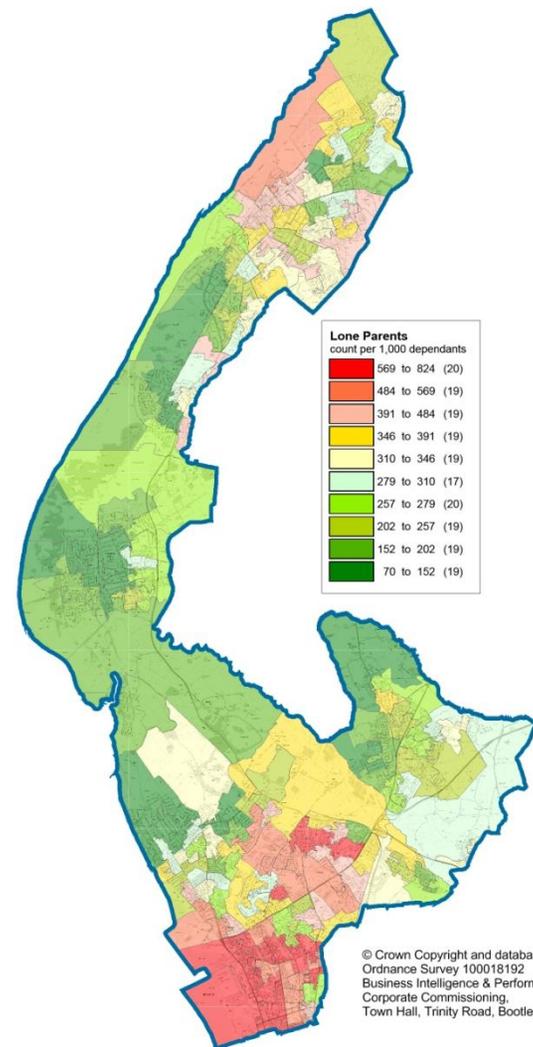
Source: Sefton Public Health



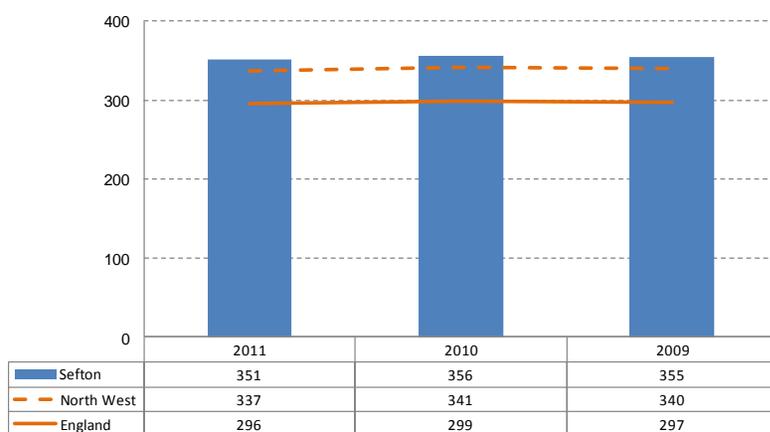
# Lone Parent Families

Lone parent families have been calculated using those claiming Working Tax Credits and Child Tax Credits, and include all families with dependent between 0 – 16 years of age.

- The map demonstrates that there is a high prevalence of lone parent families to the South of the borough, with some pockets of high levels in the North
- In total all of the top 20 LSOA's by lone parent families, are in the South
- The rate of lone parents in Sefton have shown an overall reduction across the period (2011 to 2009)
- The Sefton rate is continually above that of the North West and England
- In total there are approximately 11,275 lone parents in Sefton as of 2011.



Rate per 1,000 families of Lone Parents in Sefton Central (May 2011 / 10 / 09)



	2011			2010			2009		
	All Lone Parents benefiting from Working Tax Credits & Child Tax Credits <sup>1</sup>	Families with Dependent Children population	Rate per 1,000 families of Lone Parents <sup>2</sup>	All Lone Parents benefiting from Working Tax Credits & Child Tax Credits <sup>1</sup>	Families with Dependent Children population	Rate per 1,000 families of Lone Parents <sup>2</sup>	All Lone Parents benefiting from Working Tax Credits & Child Tax Credits <sup>1</sup>	Families with Dependent Children population	Rate per 1,000 families of Lone Parents <sup>2</sup>
Sefton	11275	32131	351	11425	32131	356	11395	32131	355
North West	291675	865283	337	295225	865283	341	294510	865283	340
England	1894100	6408564	296	1913900	6408564	299	1903800	6408564	297

Source: <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/fin-small-stats.htm>



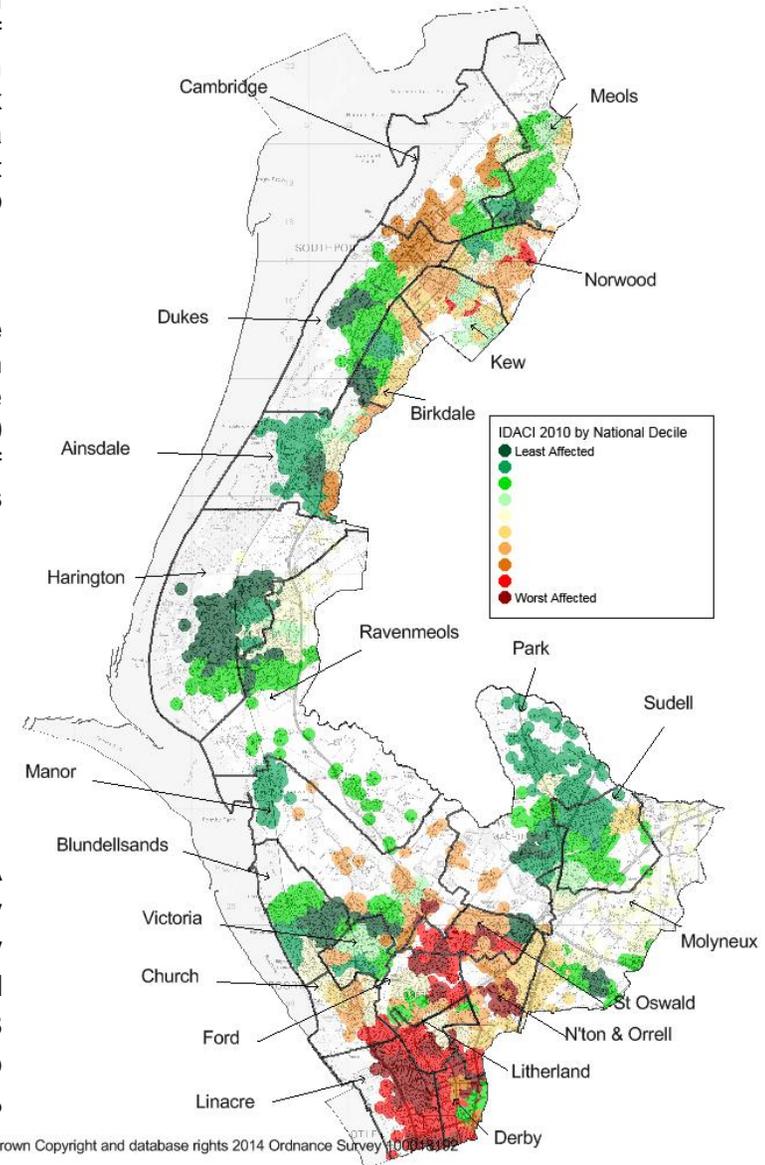
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# Income Deprivation Affecting Young People (IDACI)

The IDACI have been constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford as part of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is produced at Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The LSOA with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 32,482 the least deprived, on these two measures

Ward	Income Deprivation Affecting Children (Average LSOA Score)
Linacre	0.54
Derby	0.41
Litherland	0.33
St Oswald	0.33
Netherton & Orrell	0.29
Ford	0.29
Church	0.23
Manor	0.22
Kew	0.21
Cambridge	0.19
Norwood	0.18
Dukes	0.15
Birkdale	0.12
Ainsdale	0.12
Victoria	0.11
Molyneux	0.10
Meols	0.09
Ravenmeols	0.08
Sudell	0.08
Park	0.08
Blundellsands	0.07
Harington	0.05

- Overall since 2004 the level of Income Deprivation Affecting Children has reduced. In 2004 Sefton had 29 of its 190 LSOA's in the worst affected 10% across England; by 2010 this had reduced to 19. However the number of LSOA's in the worst affected 1% of areas remains two
- In both 2004 and 2010 the worst affected areas in Sefton are in the South of the Borough, particularly within the wards of Linacre, Derby, Litherland, Netherton & Orrell, St Oswald, Ford and Church. However there are also some pockets of deprivation in and around the Southport area
- Both Linacre and Derby have one LSOA ranked in the worst affected 1% nationally. Within Linacre 7 of the 9 LSOA's and in Derby 3 of the 9 LSOA's are within the worst affected decile nationally. Overall throughout Sefton 18 of the 190 (almost 10%) LSOA's that make up the Borough are within the worst affected 10% nationally



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010



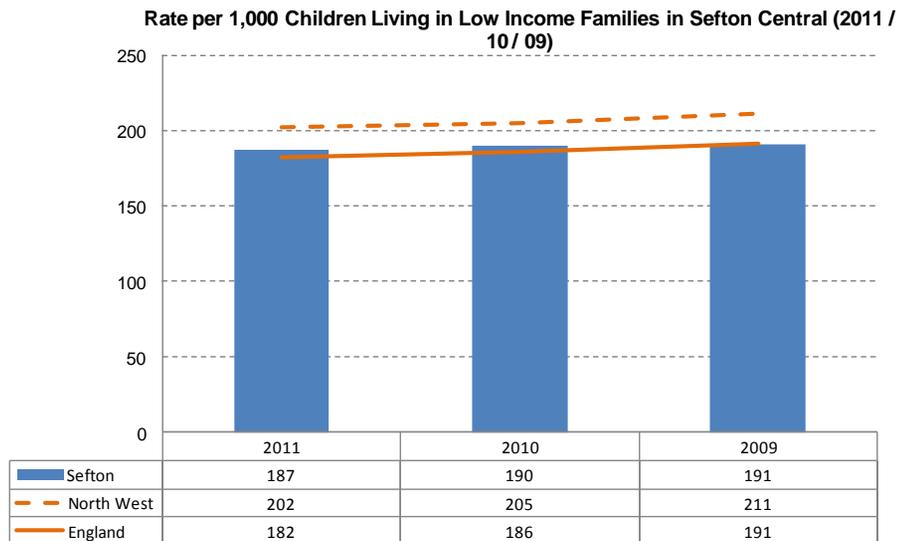
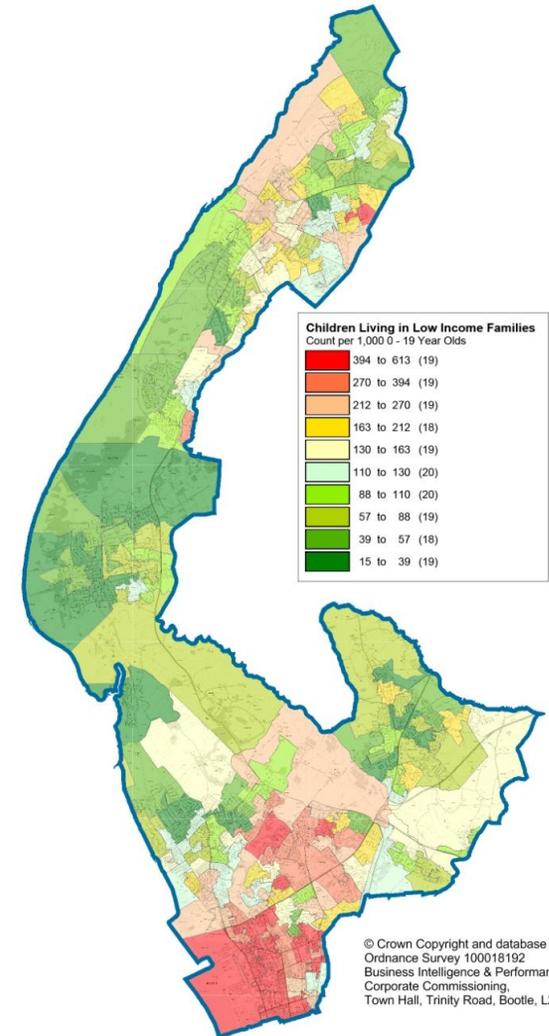
# Children of Low-Income Families (Child & Family Poverty)

Children of low income families have been calculated by HMRC using the number of children in families receiving Child Tax Credit only whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income or families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance this includes all families with children between the age of 0 - 19.

- The map demonstrates that there is a high prevalence of Low Income Families in the South of the borough, in particular around the Bootle area
- 19 LSOAS of the top 20 for low-income families, are within the South of the Borough

There has been a slight reduction between 2009 and 2011 across Sefton; however it is still higher than the North West.

- In total there are approximately 11,335 children living in workless households in Sefton, this equates to around 20% of 0-19 year olds.
- Around three quarters of all low income families in Sefton are also lone parent families, which is slightly higher than the national rate where around 68% of low income families are also lone parent households



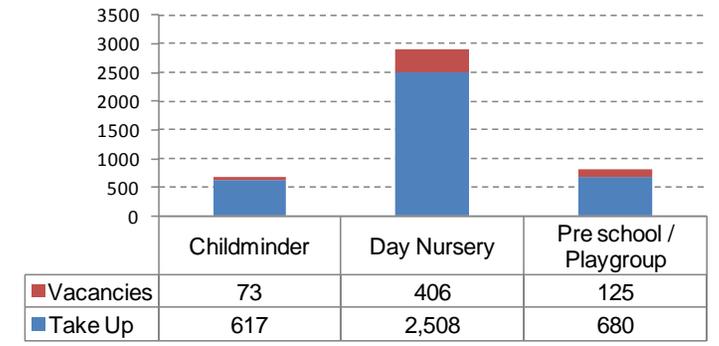
Source: <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/child-poverty-stats.htm>



# Early Years Childcare Provision

- The Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on the Local Authority to secure sufficient childcare places (so far as is reasonably practical) to enable parents to take up or remain in work, or to undertake education and training leading to work.
- As of September 2014 in Sefton Early Years Childcare is derived from a number of providers including: full day care, play groups, childminders and a small number of schools offering childcare specifically for two year olds.
- The 2014 Childcare Sufficiency Report concludes that, for the most part, Sefton has sufficient childcare places available. The only significant change to the childcare landscape has been the increased demand associated with the national Two Year Old early education offer. Sefton Council continues to work very closely with schools and Private, Voluntary and Independent providers to ensure this demand is met. Whilst the evidence suggests there is already sufficient daycare in Sefton, the success of any setting is ultimately dictated by parental choice and market forces
- In 2014 across Sefton there were 4,409 childcare places available, an increase of 17 place compared to 2013 as a result of an increase of 2% (2,856 to 2,914) in available places at day nurseries. The number of places available at childminders and pre-school / playgroups both reduced, childminder spaces by 4.2% (720 to 690) and pre-school / playgroups by 1.2% (816 to 805).
- Across the borough 14% (604 of 4,409) of available childcare places remain available, which, in line with national good practice guidance is deemed to be sufficient (more than 20% is classed as surplus, while less than 10% is considered a deficit of places)

**Sefton Childcare Places & Vacancies  
(March 14)**



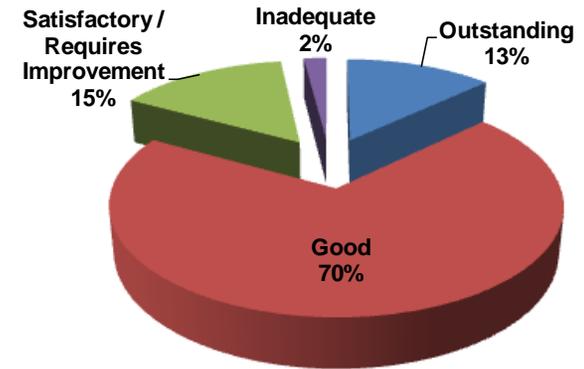
Source: Sefton Childcare Sufficiency Audit 2014



# Early Years Childcare Cost & Quality

- The cost of child care is fairly consistent across the borough. The cost of childminder is around £32 per day, day nurseries tend to be slight more expensive at around £39 per day. Pre-school / playgroups charge be the session (typically 3 hours) with costs ranging from an average of £8 per session in South Sefton to around £13 per session in Central Sefton. These costing are an average
- These fees are an average based on the highest fees for each setting in Sefton. In reality, there are significant differences in fees amongst individual settings. Also, many settings will offer discounted rates if a child is full-time, discounts for siblings, and babies are often a higher rate than toddlers. Childminders will typically offer more flexible care and rates, with many offering hourly rates and also rates for before and after school pickups and care
- All Early Years Childcare regardless of whether: full day care, play groups, childminders schools offering childcare specifically for two year olds is regulated by Ofsted and inspected as part of a four year cycle.
- Within Sefton (as of April 2014) there are 250 providers of Early Years childcare inspected by Ofsted, of which 83% are rated as either good or outstanding. Overall just 2% of provider were found to be inadequate.
- Latest Ofsted data view information as of 31/8/2014 Sefton inspection outcomes are for all providers are better than both the National and regional average, with 17% of providers rated outstanding and 64% rated good in Sefton compared to 10% outstanding and 63% good across the North West and 12% outstanding and 65% good nationally.
- For childminders the proportion of outstanding providers in for Sefton is 18%, compared to 10% Nationally and 9% across the North West.

**Ofsted Ratings for Early Years Foundation Stage Provision in Sefton**



**Over view of Quality across Early years Sector**

	Outstanding (%)	Good (%)	Satisfactory / Requires Improvement (%)	Inadequate (%)
Private, Voluntary & Independent	11	72	16	1
School Based Childcare	29	71	0	0
Childminders	15	65	19	1
Out of School	13	78	0	3
Childcare in Children's Centres	16	84	0	0
<b>Overall</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>

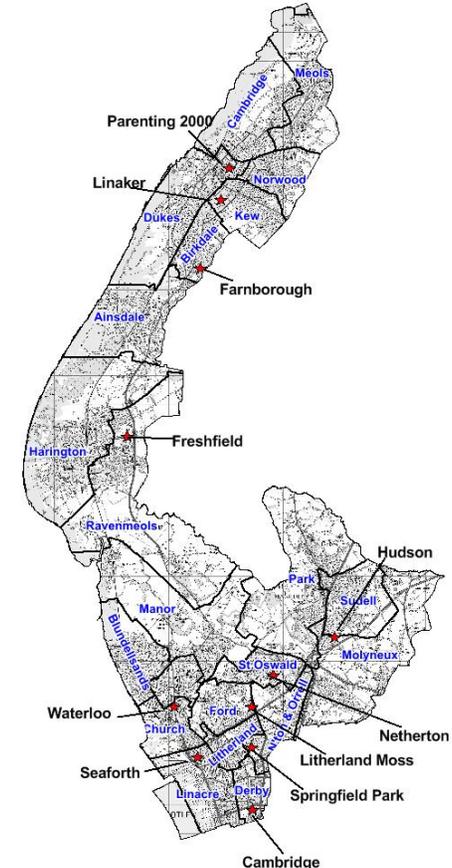
Source: Sefton Childcare Sufficiency Audit 2014 / Ofsted Data View



# Children's Centres

- Legislation for Children's Centres is contained within the Childcare Act 2006.
- Children's Centres improve outcomes for young children and their families and reduce inequalities, particularly for those families in greatest need of support. They offer access to high quality early childhood services.
- All eleven Children's Centres which are located across Sefton, share their building with education establishments. The delivery model for each children's centre reflects the needs of the local community; which is determined through local knowledge and a comprehensive data set.
- NHS figures as at 01/10/14 showed 14,631 under 5s Born 01/04/10 – 31/03/15 w77% Sefton 82% including outer borough and those living in Move Away Street address (77%) Attending any centre between 01/04/14 – 06/05/15
- Latest available data shows there are 12,013 Registered under 5s, this include children who live Outside Sefton (725) & those issued with a temporary address location, known as Move Away Street Address (14). This means there are 11,274 Registered under 5s as at today excluding out of borough and those living in Move Away Street address
- Of the above children 58% of those with Sefton addresses (60% including Outside Sefton & Move Away Street) have attended a children centre on one or more occasions
- The centre with the highest proportion of attendance is Farnborough, in the North of the borough where 74% of the reach population have had one or more attendances in the period. The Lowest Attending Reach also in the North of the borough is Parenting 2000 where just 40% of the reach with one or more attendances in the period
- In order to reflect other Sefton priorities, suggested by the data; the Children's Centre work reflects key areas such as the high proportion of lone parents and relatively low breastfeeding rates. These aspects are a key feature of performance measures and outcomes.
- Although parents in Sefton generally feel catered for, we are at a junction where we need to consider services across the whole footprint to ensure we meet the needs of the community at times that are most convenient to families. We will also need to consider how centres can be used as a community hub, offering more integrated services for children and families.

EIP Area	Children's Centre Reaches
Bootle	Cambridge
Bootle	Litherland Moss
Bootle	Netherton
Bootle	Seaforth
Bootle	Springwell Park
Bootle	Waterloo
Sefton Central	Freshfield
Sefton Central	Hudson
Southport	Farnborough
Southport	Linaker
Southport	Parenting 2000



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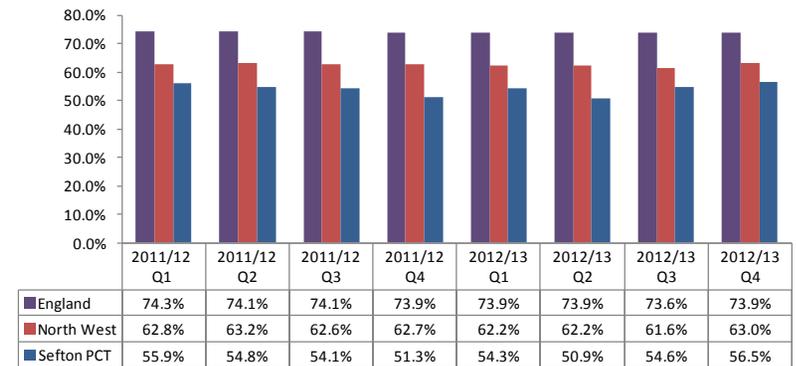


# Breastfeeding

## Breastfeeding Initiation

- The Breast feeding initiation graph shows the proportion of mother who initiate breastfeeding. The graph shows that the breastfeeding rate in Sefton (between 50% and 56% across each of the quarters for 2011/12 and 2012/13) is significantly and consistently below the breastfeeding initiation rates for the North West and England. Around one in two mothers initiate breastfeeding in Sefton compared to one in three across the North West and three in every four across England.
- Further analysis shows visit breastfeeding rates at ward level differ across the borough with the more affluent areas of the borough (e.g. Harington 63.8% in Harington, Blundellsands 50%) having far higher initiation rates than the more deprived areas of the borough (Nethererton & Orrell 17.3%, Derby 18.9% and Linacre 20.2%).

Breastfeeding Initiation 2011/12 - 2012/13



## Breastfeeding at 6-8 Weeks

- The breastfeeding rates at the 6 to 8 week check graph again shows that Sefton is some way below the national average (there was no data recorded for the North West). Nationally the rate is around 46%-47% of mothers either fully or partially breastfeeding their babies at 6-8 weeks, whilst across Sefton the rate is considerably lower at around 28%-29%.
- Again across the borough the rate of breastfeeding varies greatly and mothers in more affluent areas are more likely to continue breastfeeding than those in the more deprived areas of the borough. In Harington the rate is 54% compared to 11% in Ford.

% of Mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 week check

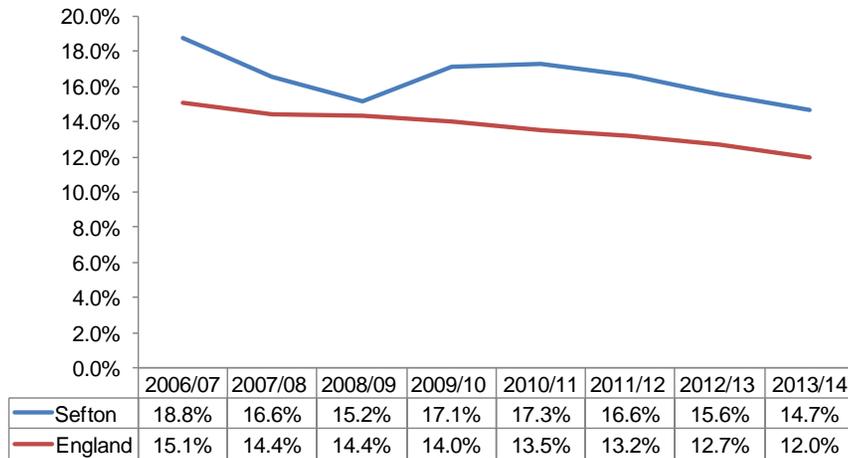


Source: Sefton Public Health



## Smoking in Pregnancy

% of Mothers smoking at time of delivery

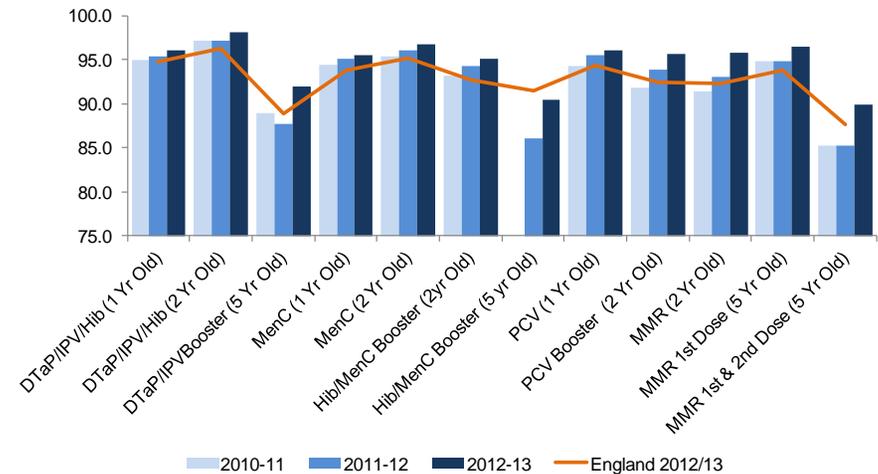


- National analysis of data has shown babies from deprived backgrounds are more likely to be born to mothers who smoke, and to have much greater exposure to secondhand smoke in childhood. Smoking remains one of the few modifiable risk factors in pregnancy. It can cause a range of serious health problems, including lower birth weight, pre-term birth, placental complications and perinatal mortality. (*Health & Social Care Information Centre*)
- 12.0 per cent of mothers were recorded as smokers at the time of delivery for 2013-14, which is lower than 2012-13 (12.7 per cent) and continues the steady year-on-year decline in the percentage of women smoking at the time of delivery from 15.1 per cent in 2006-07
- In Sefton the percentage of mothers smoking at time of delivery is 14.7%, which is the lowest of all the wider Mersey authorities (including Halton) and since 2006-07 has reduced from 18.8%
- 2013-14 data shows there is a considerable difference between the rates of smoking at time of delivery across the two CCG's within Sefton. For South Sefton CCG the rate is 17.1% while for Southport and Formby CCG the rate is far lower at 12.2%

Source: <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/>

## Childhood Immunisations

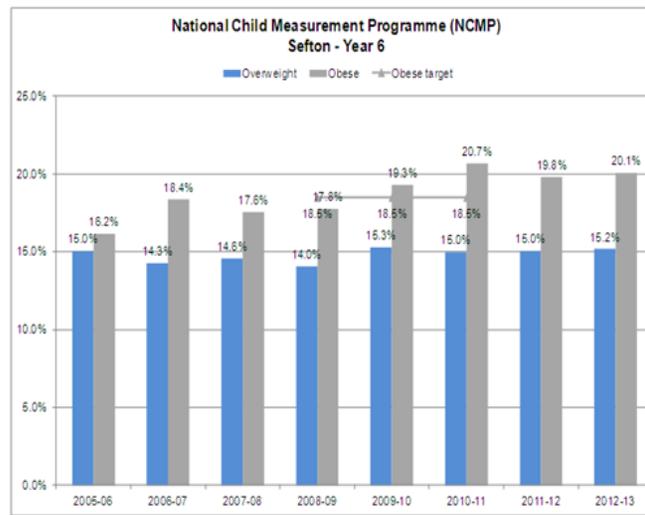
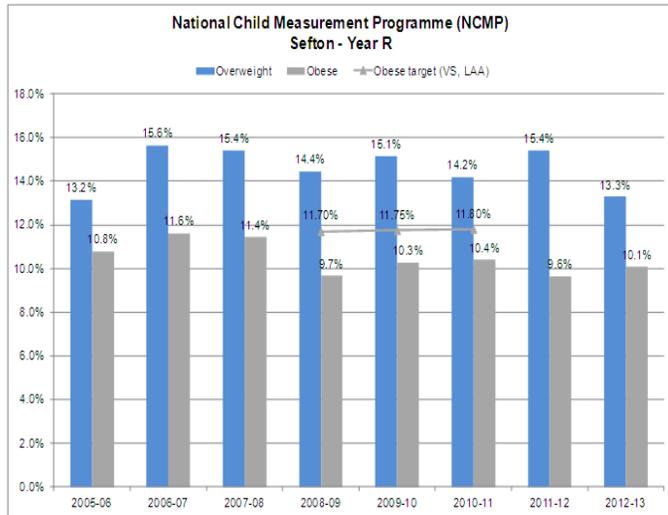
Sefton Childhood Immunisations (%)



- In 2012-13, it was reported that 96% (2,685 of 2,796) of children reaching their first birthday had completed primary immunisation courses against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio and Haemophilus influenzae type b (DTaP/IPV/Hib). This is a slight increase from 2011-12 (95.4%) and is 1% above the World Health Organisation (WHO) target.
- Coverage of the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine in Sefton for children reaching their second birthday was 95.8% (2,757 of 2,877) per cent in 2012-13 compared to 93.1% in 2011-12. This is the highest level of MMR coverage since the vaccine was first introduced in 1988. Increases in recent years, mean MMR coverage is slightly above the WHO target of 'at least 95% coverage'.
- Coverage data for the combined Haemophilus influenzae type b and Meningococcal group C (Hib/MenC) booster vaccination at 5 years are available for the second year. In Sefton, 90.5% of children were reported to have received the combined Hib/MenC booster as measured at five years in 2012-13. This compares with 86.1% in 2011-12 when coverage of this vaccine was first reported.



# Childhood Weight Management



Area	Year R Overweight	Year R Obese	Year 6 Overweight	Year 6 Obese
Sefton	13.28%	10.09%	15.17%	20.08%
England	12.96%	9.27%	14.40%	18.92%
NW	13.58%	9.59%	14.54%	19.62%
Knowsley	14.43%	11.55%	15.77%	23.06%
Liverpool	15.28%	13.32%	15.84%	23.15%
Halton & St Helens	13.81%	10.99%	13.80%	22.46%
Wirral	13.75%	8.46%	14.39%	18.87%
Bury	11.35%	8.18%	13.89%	19.33%
Darlington	13.01%	8.51%	14.34%	19.12%
Stockport	13.94%	7.74%	14.13%	17.10%

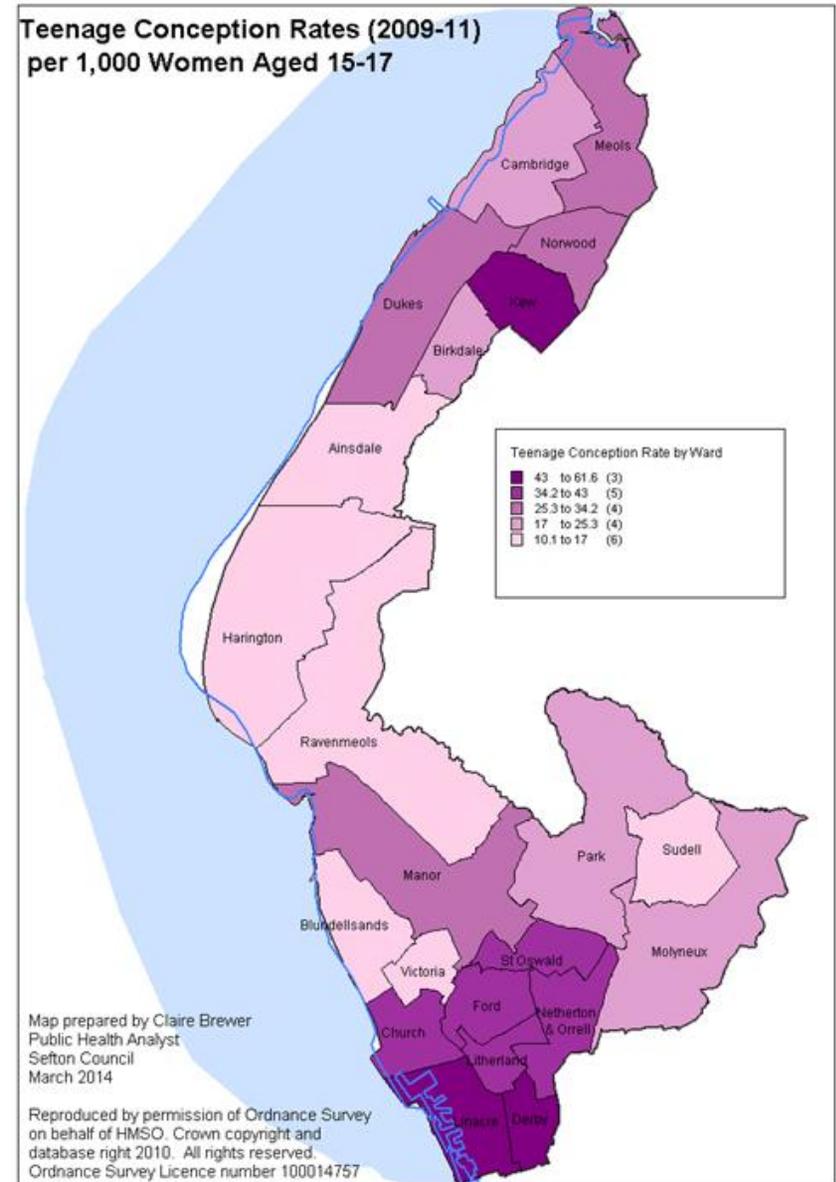
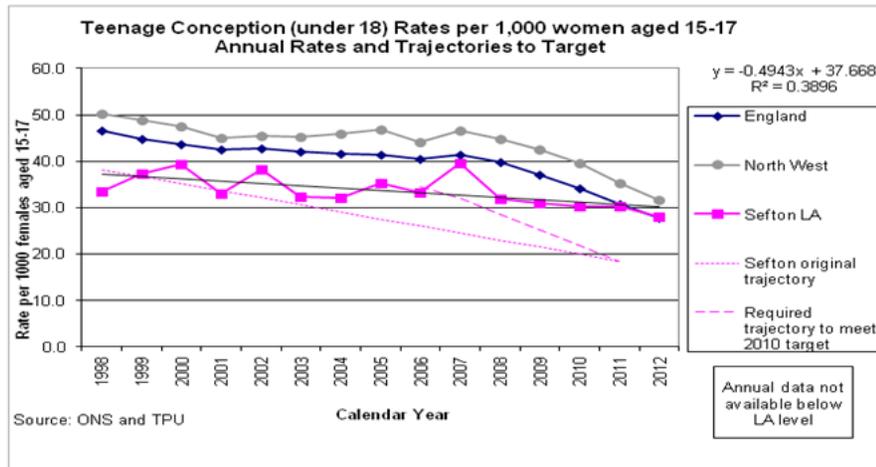
- Obesity in Sefton is higher than national and regional averages for reception year (ages 4-5) and year 6 (ages 10-11). Approximately one in 10 children entering primary school are obese (10%) and by the time they leave primary school one in 5 children are obese (20%).
- In comparison to other Merseyside local authorities Sefton's Reception obesity rate is significantly lower than Liverpool and Y6 obesity rate is lower than all areas except Wirral.
- Sefton's Reception and Y6 obesity rates are higher than all demographically similar areas (Darlington, Stockport, Bury and Wirral) and significantly higher than Stockport.
- Overweight rates for Sefton's Reception children are higher than the national average but lower than the regional average and Year 6 overweight rates are higher than both the national and regional averages.
- Reception Year overweight rates are lower than all other Mersey local authorities. Liverpool and Knowsley have a higher year 6 overweight rate than Sefton but not significantly so.
- Sefton's YR overweight rate is higher than Bury and Darlington but lower than Stockport. Year 6 overweight rates are higher than demographically similar areas. However none of these differences are statistically significant at the 95% level.
- Sefton's rates of obese children in reception year and year 6 both rose in 2012/13. Sefton's rates of overweight children fell in YR and remained stable in Y6.

Source: Sefton Public Health



# Teenage Conceptions

- In 2012, Sefton's annual rate of teenage conceptions was the lowest on record (since 1997) but remained higher than the old 2010 target. Sefton's three year rolling rate is also the lowest average on record.
- Sefton continues to have a much lower teenage conception rate than comparator LAs. The actual number of conceptions (141) is also the lowest number on record.
- Sefton's percentage of teenage conceptions leading to abortion has decreased but remains higher than most comparator areas.
- Under 16 conceptions form less than 20% of Sefton's teenage conceptions and remain lower than comparator areas.
- Teenage Pregnancy (TP) rates remain high in Linacre, Derby and other areas of south Sefton. In the north of the borough, Kew now has the second highest rate of all Sefton wards.
- In addition to work already being carried out Sefton is to introduce Family Nurse Coordinators who will each work with 100 young people to help educate and advice on the impact of teenage pregnancy

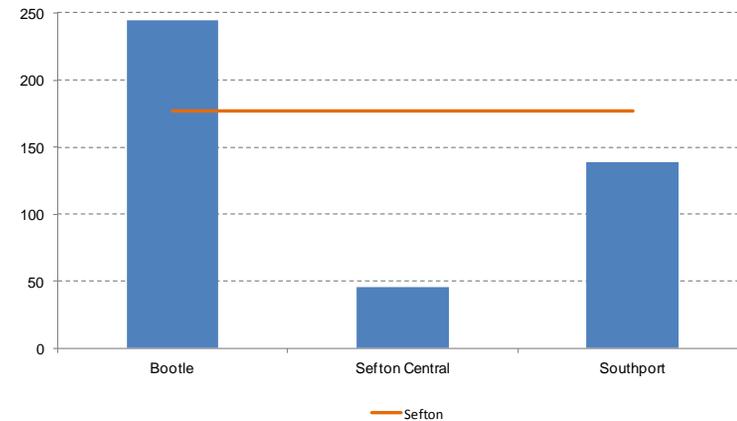


# Early Learning for Two Year Olds

## Current Take up

- A statutory duty has been placed on local authorities to secure early education places for eligible two-year-olds through the Education Act 2011. All eligible two year olds are entitled to 570 hours of free entitlement
- Revised eligibility has been defined in regulations from September 2014 to increase those eligible from 20% to 40%
- These regulations state that two-year-old children will be eligible if their family meets the income and benefit criteria that are also used for free school meals, if they are looked after by their local authority, they have a current statement of SEN or an Education Health Care Plan, they get disability living allowance or they have left care under a special guardianship order, child arrangements order or adoption order.
- As of September 2014 there were 800 eligible children taking up the offer, below the target of 1,429 for January 2015.
- Bootle has both the highest rate of take up across Sefton, and accounts for 69% of all take up. Sefton Central has the lowest take up rate with just 4.5% of two year olds access the scheme, compared to almost a quarter in the Bootle constituency area

Rate of Early Learning for Two Year Olds Take up per 1,000 2 Year Olds - January 2013



	Early Learning for Two Year Olds Take Up <sup>1</sup>	Sefton % <sup>2</sup>	All 2 year olds in area <sup>3</sup>	Rate per 1,000 2 year olds <sup>2</sup>
Bootle	364	69	1487	245
Sefton Central	21	4	464	45
Southport	143	27	1030	139
<b>Sefton</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2981</b>	<b>177</b>

Source: Families 1st - Sefton

Date: January 2013

<sup>1</sup> Numbers have been accumulated by using best fit Children Centre Reaches (Please see table for Area / Reach breakdown)

<sup>2</sup> Percentages and Rates have been rounded to the nearest whole number

<sup>3</sup> Children are eligible for the Two Year Old Offer the term after their 2nd birthday this data includes children on the Two Year Old Offer who's birthday is after 1.9.2010 up to 31.8.2011

Source: Sefton Early Years and Childcare Quality and Inclusion Service - Sefton MBC



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# Early Learning for Two Year Olds

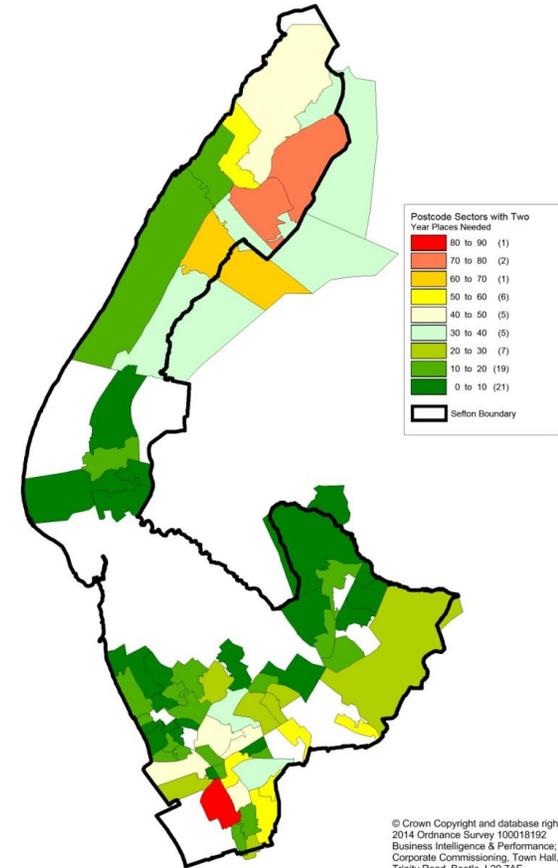
## Future Eligibility

The eligibility criteria for two year old take up changed in September 2013, to broaden the criteria of those children who are eligible for the offer, there will be further changes made in September 2014 (for more details of the changes please see the appendix)

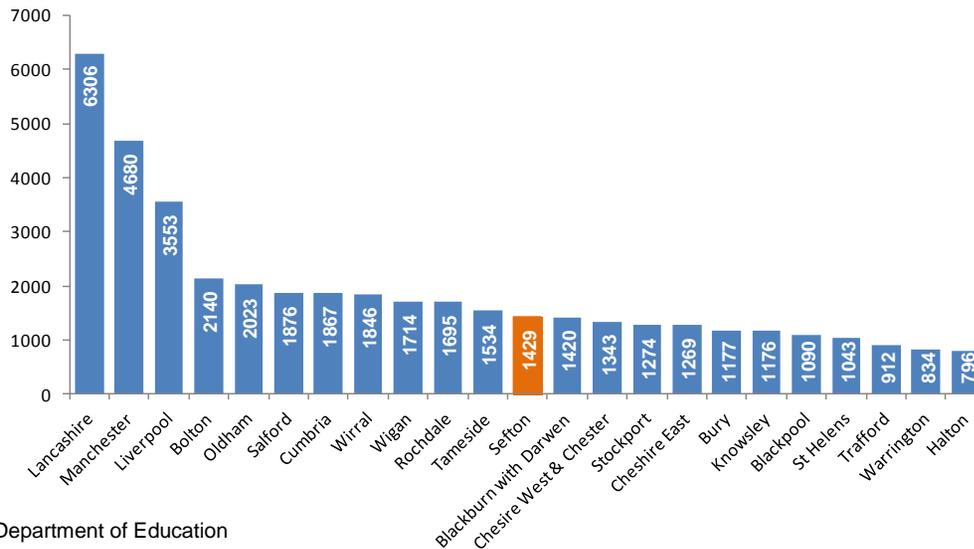
Data has been provided by the Department of Education in their document entitled 'Early Learning for 2-year-olds Estimates of the number of eligible children' dated December 2013

The data is by postcode sector level and related to children turning two between 01/09/2014 and 31/01/2015

- There are 2,787 two year olds within Sefton in the qualifying time, of these 1,429 have been deemed to meet the new criteria
- This amounts to 51% of all two years olds in Sefton at that time
- Sefton is mid table when compared to the other LAs in the North West. Sefton is third highest out of the Merseyside authorities, and fourth when looking at the Statistical Neighbours
- The highest affected postcode within the Borough is in the South.

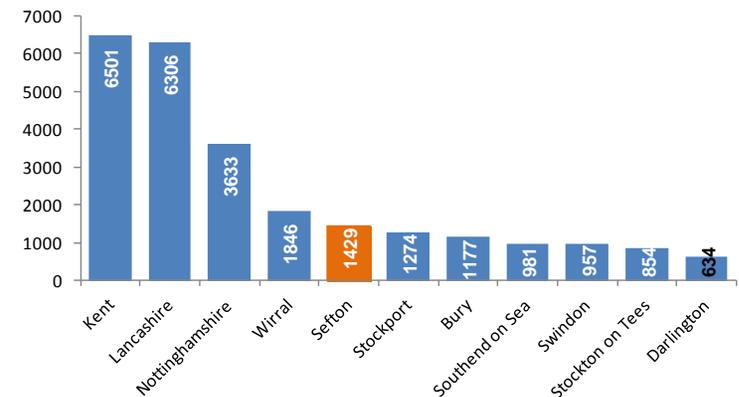


Two Year Old Take Up Counts by North West LAs



Source: Department of Education

Two Year Old Take Up Counts by Sefton's Statistical Neighbours LAs

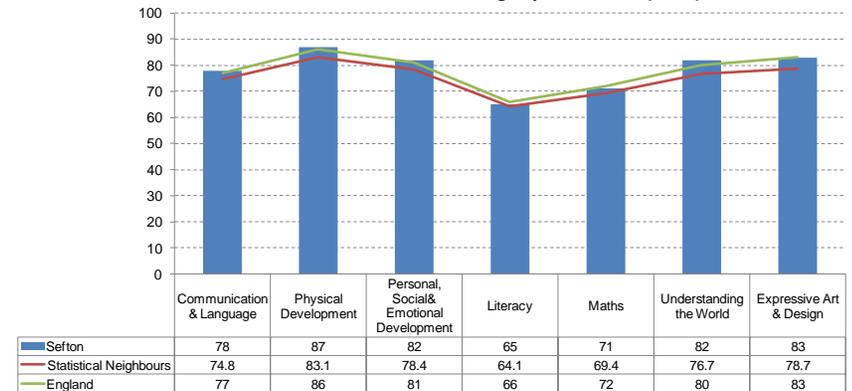


# Foundation Stage Education

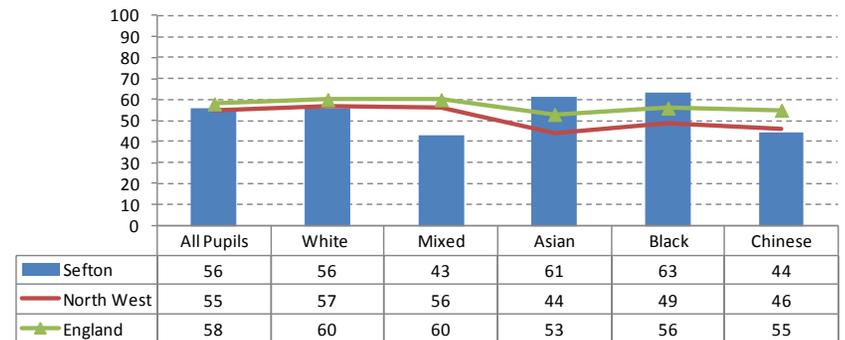
Following an independent review of the EYFS a new profile was published for implementation for the 2012/13 school year. The new profile and EYFS have a stronger emphasis on the three prime areas which are most essential for children's healthy development: Communication & Language; Physical; and Personal, Social & Emotional Development. The new profile made changes to the way in which children are assessed at the end of the EYFS and requires practitioners to make a best fit assessment of whether children are emerging, expected or exceeding against each of the new 17 early learning goals (ELG). The new profile was introduced in September 2012 and the first assessments took place in 2013. The new profile is very different to the previous profiles 117 point scale. This has led to a break in the time series as the results are not comparable pre 2012/13.

- The accompanying chart shows that Sefton EYFS children perform consistently above the average for its Statistical Neighbour group across all categories and comparably with the England average.
- Within Sefton performance is particularly strong around Physical Development (87%), Personal, Social & Emotional Development (82), Understanding the World (82%) and Expressive Art & Design (83%).
- There have been improvements across the main assessment areas in the adjacent chart. Literacy and Maths, which have the lowest levels of childrens achieving expected levels or better have seen the best year on year improvements both increasing by 5%
- The second chart shows the percentage of pupil achieving expected levels across all 17 early learning goals, performance for all pupils in Sefton, at 56% is largely in line with both the regional and national averages. The proportion achieving expected levels in Sefton for 2014 has seen an increase of 6% from 2013, which is consistent with increases both regionally and nationally
- The cohort across Sefton consisted of 2,945 young people, 92% of whom are from a white ethnic background, for children in this ethnic group 56% achieve expected progress in all ELG, in line with North west average or 57% and slightly below the national rate of 60%

EYFS % of Children Achieving Expected Level (2014)



EYFSP % of Children Achieving Expected Levels across All ELG



Source: Dept of Education early years stage profile / LAIT / National Pupil Database



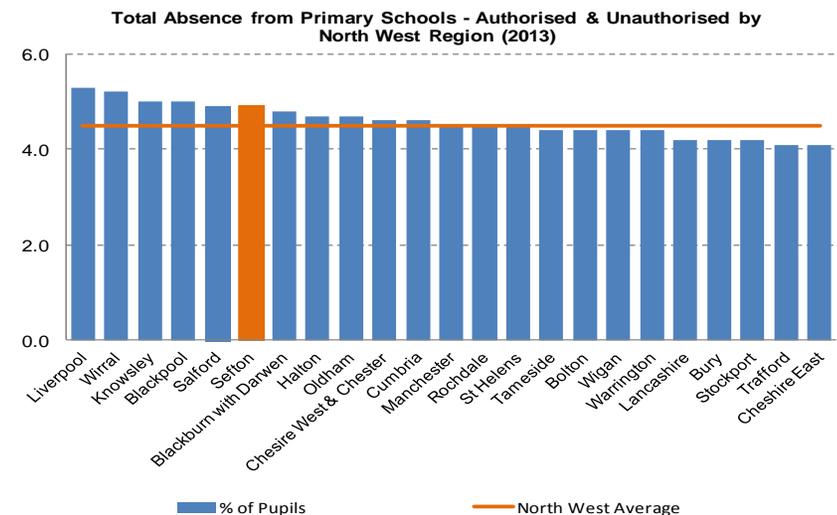
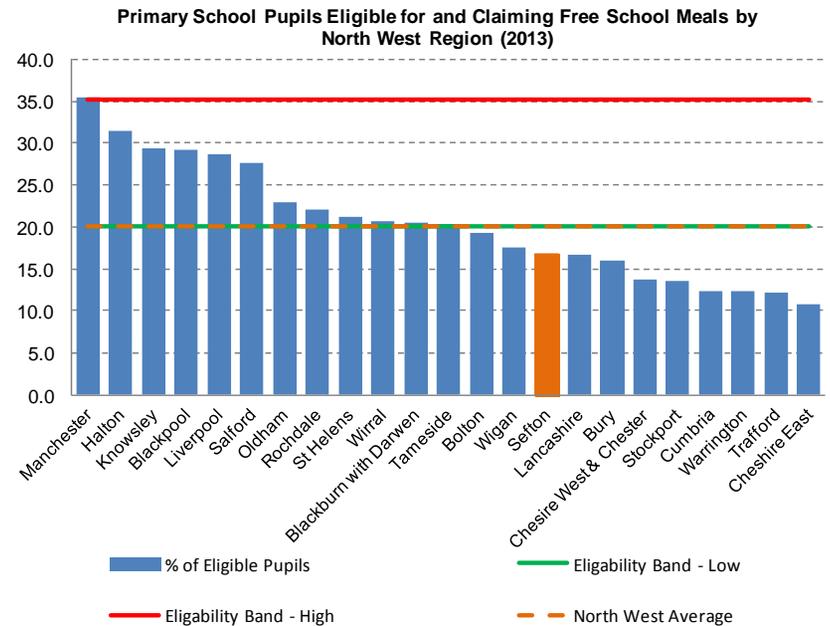
# Primary School Education

## Free School Meals

- There are 79 primary schools in Sefton, 75 of these provide information relating to free school meal eligibility (four schools within Sefton are registered as Other Independent Schools so do not provide data)
- Across Sefton around 44% of primary school children have school meals, with one in six (16%) children eligible for, and claiming free school meals. This is in line with the rate across the borough's statistical neighbours. It is however, lower than the rate across the North West, where one in five (20%) are eligible and across England were 18% of primary school pupils are eligible
- Primary school free school meals has remained fairly consistent within Sefton over the last nine years (no data available before 2005), however this is also the case for all comparator groups.

## School Attendance

- Sefton is joint fifth highest for total absences across the LAs in the North West at almost 5%. However, this is the second lowest of the five Merseyside authorities
- Despite this being slightly above rate of absence for the North West, statistical neighbours and England the rate of unauthorised absence at just 0.6% is in line with all these comparator groups
- While since 2005 the overall rate of absence has reduced slightly (5.4% to 4.9%) unauthorised absences have increased from 0.3% to 0.6%



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>



# Primary School Education

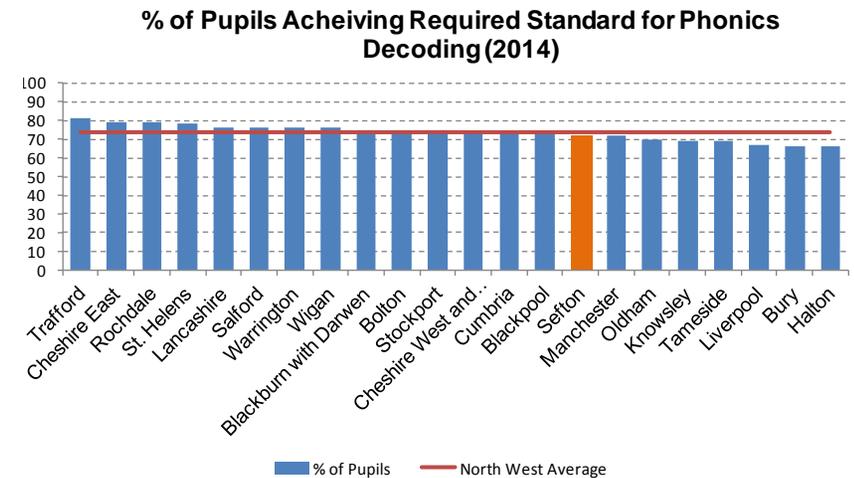
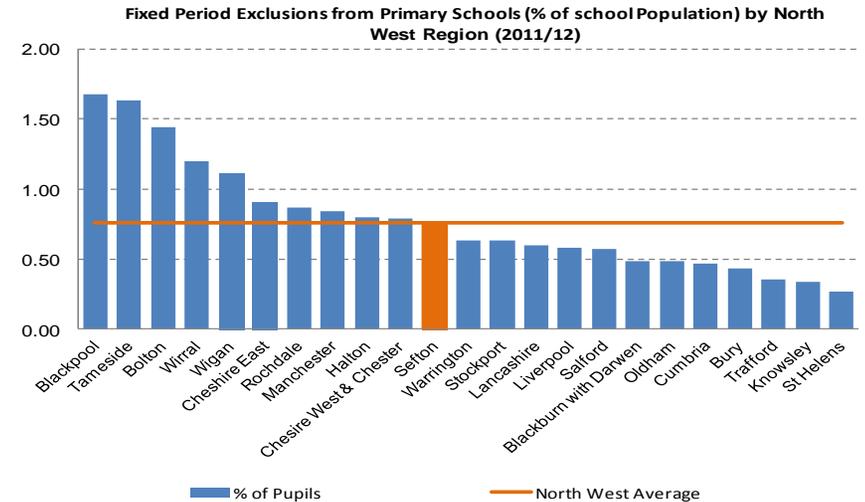
## School Exclusions

- Less than one percent of primary school pupils within Sefton in 2011/12 have been subject to a fixed term exclusion and this has been the case since 2004/05 (no data prior to this). There is no data available in relation to permanent exclusions since 2006/07.
- There were no reports of permanent exclusions from primary schools within Sefton

## Key Stage 1 Attainment (Phonics Decoding)

- The phonics screening check introduced in 2012 is a statutory assessment for all children in year 1. In 2013, pupils were deemed to have met the required standard of phonic decoding if they scored 32 or more out of a possible 40 in the test.
- In 2013, 67% of year 1 pupils across Sefton achieved the expected level in phonics compared to 51% in 2012, an increase of 16 percentage points. In 2014 this has increased by a further five percentage points to 72%. Across both England and the North West the proportion was 74% in 2014, an improvement of five percentage point on 2013.
- While the proportion of children achieving the expected in phonics decoding is increasing faster than both nationally and regionally Sefton remains in the bottom quartile of English authorities. Sefton has the third lowest percentage achieving required standard of the eleven authorities that make up Sefton's statistical neighbour group.
- In both 2012 and 2013 girls have outperformed boys, in 2013 62% of boys and 71% of girls achieved expected progress. However this is a similar situation to both the regional and national picture

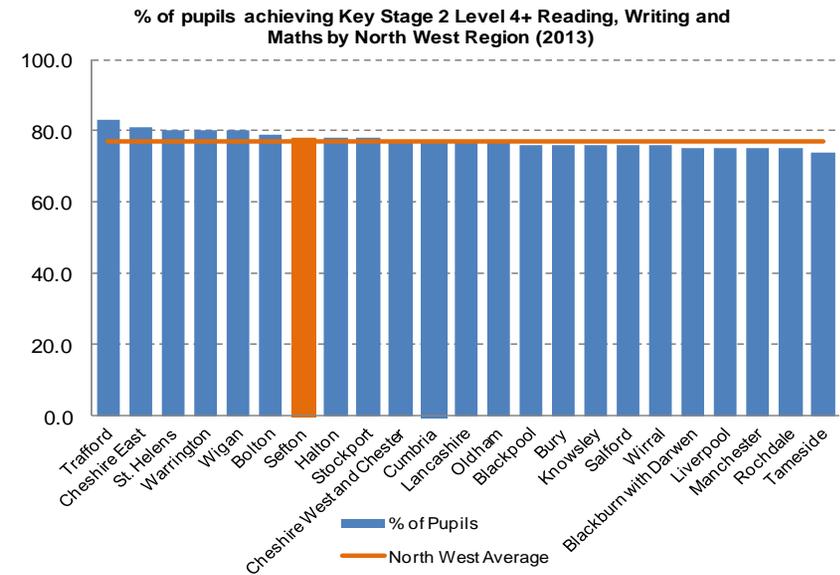
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>



# Primary School Education

## Key Stage 2 Attainment (Reading Writing & Maths)

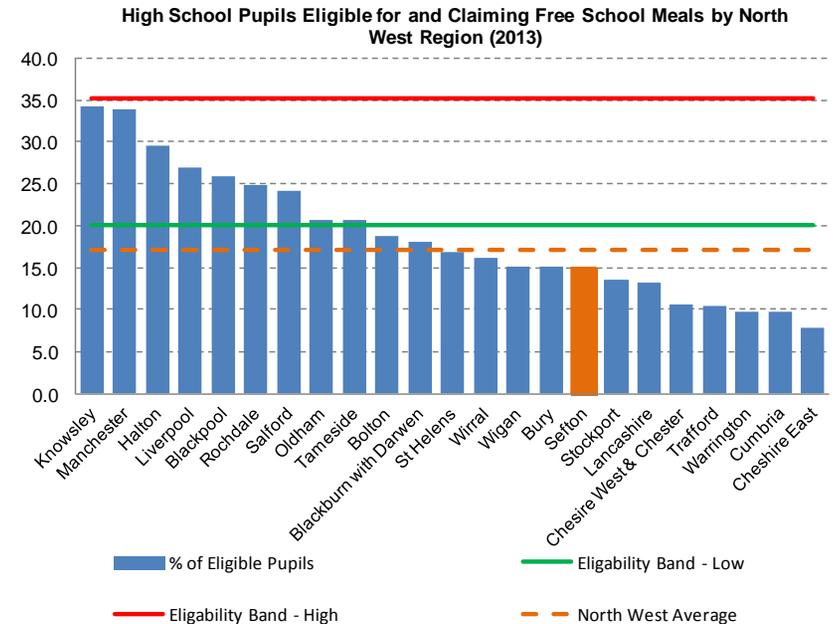
- Data for 2013 shows that 78% of primary schools pupils at key stage 2 achieve level 4 in all three areas. This is the highest level since 2009 and has increase in each of the years since then (with the exception of 2010 when no data was recorded for Sefton), rising from 66% in 2009 to the current level.
- Sefton's attainment levels have increase across the past five years (2009 – 2013, there was no results for 2010). The level of attainment in Sefton has consistently been, and remains above that of its statistical neighbours, North West region and across England
- Breakdown of the three subject areas show 88% of pupils achieve level 4 in reading, 85% in writing and 88% in maths. Further analysis also shows that for English 39% of Sefton pupils at KS2 achieve level 5 or above and 44% achieve level 5 or above for maths.



# Secondary School Education

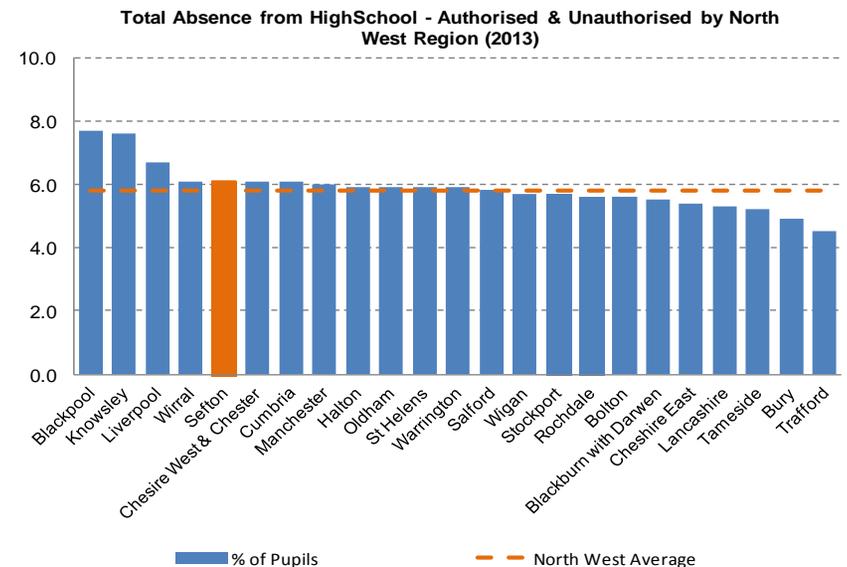
## Free School Meals

- There are 31 high schools in Sefton, 24 of these provide information relating to free school meal eligibility (seven schools within Sefton area registered as Other Independent / Other Independent Special / Non-Maintained Special Schools so do not provide data)
- The proportion of secondary school pupils eligible and claiming free school meals in Sefton is very similar to the rate for primary schools at 15%. The rate within Sefton is in line with the England average and slightly higher than statistical neighbour group, where the rate is 14%, however, it is below the North West rate of 17%
- As with primary schools free school meals has remained fairly consistent within Sefton in secondary schools over the last nine years (no data available before 2005), and again, this is also the case for all comparator groups.



## School Attendance

- At 6.1% Sefton has the joint fourth highest rate of total absences across the LAs in the North West. The rate of absence in Sefton is slightly above the average for the Region, statistical neighbours and England, all of which have a rate of 5.8%
- Since 2005 the rate of overall absence has been steadily falling from 7.4% to the current rate of 6.1%. Despite the fall in overall absence over the same period the rate of unauthorised absence has been steadily increasing from 0.8% to 1.2%.
- Of those pupils that have absences 7% are persistent absentees (absence rate of 15% or more), compared to around 6.5% for all comparator groups, and has fallen from 8.3% in 2011 to its current rate



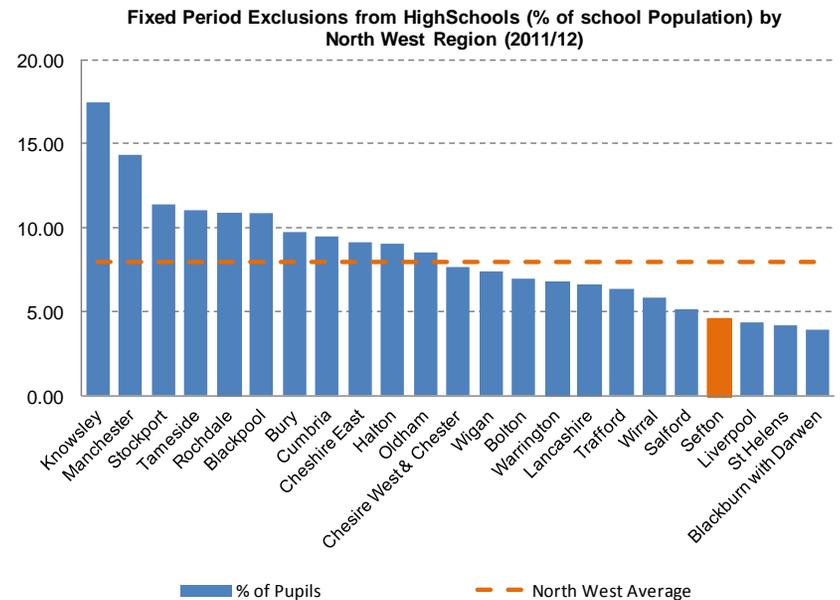
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# Secondary School Education

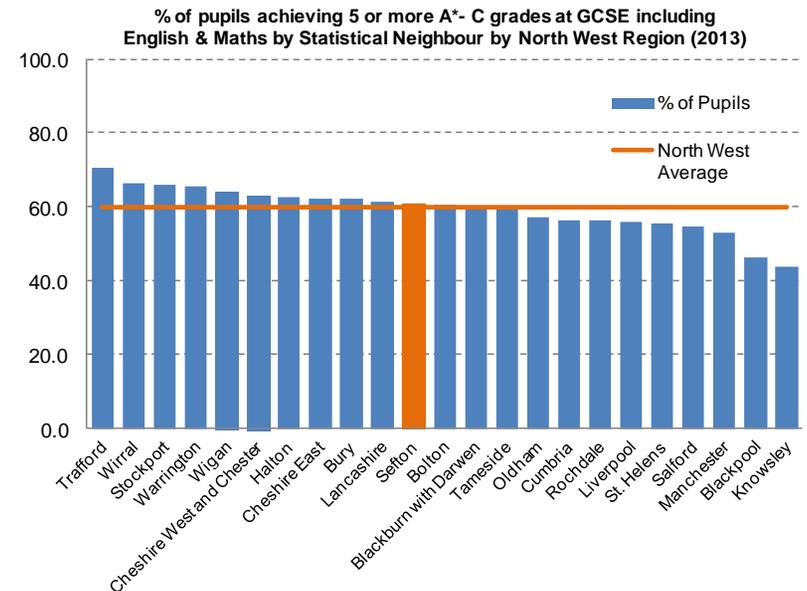
## School Exclusions

- Sefton has the fourth lowest percentage of pupils excluded from high school for a fixed period when compared to the other LAs in the North West with just 4.6% of pupils in the borough receiving a fixed period exclusion. Sefton is also below the North West (7.9%), statistical neighbours (9.2%) and England (7.9%) averages
- This has risen from less than 2% in 2004/05 to the current rate of 4.6% and goes against the trends across the North West, statistical neighbours, and England, all of which has seen fixed term exclusions reduce over this period. However, despite this Sefton is still amongst the best performing quartile of authorities across England.
- Since 2004/5 the number of permanent exclusions in Sefton has been less than 1% in each school year and has been falling since then to the current rate of 0.07% of pupils in the borough receiving a permanent exclusions



## GCSE Attainment (Key Stage 4)

- Sefton has shown an overall increase in each of the last nine years (2005 – 2013), for pupils achieving 5 or more A\*-C GCSE's from 57.3% in 2005 to 87.1% in 2013. Consistently performance above the North West, Statistical Neighbours and England averages over that time.
- Similarly those achieving 5 A\*-C including English and maths has consistently been above the comparator groups and has risen from 42.7% in 2005 to 60.9% in 2013
- In 2013, 18.4% of young people who are subject to a care order or who are accommodated by the local authority. They will have been in care for one year (as at 31 March each year) and includes all children looked after by the authority regardless of the authority where they were placed achieved 5 or more A\*- C grades at GCSE including English & Maths.



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>



# Special Educational Need (SEN)

- Special Educational Need (SEN) is Captured School Census which is carried out three times a year (in January, May and October)
- Only State Funded schools are required to report this information (this includes high schools, academies, free schools, colleges, primary schools and primary schools with early education settings)
- In January 2014, on average 18% of students attending Sefton schools were classed as SEN
- Within the Sefton boundary, Linacre Ward had the highest percentage with over a quarter of students residing in the ward being classed at SEN (please note students may not attend a school in the same ward / area where they reside)
- 106 schools within Sefton have pupils registered as SEN ranging from one pupil to 291
- The map shows the levels of SEN vary throughout the Sefton LSOAs with the higher levels being located in the South and North East of the borough.

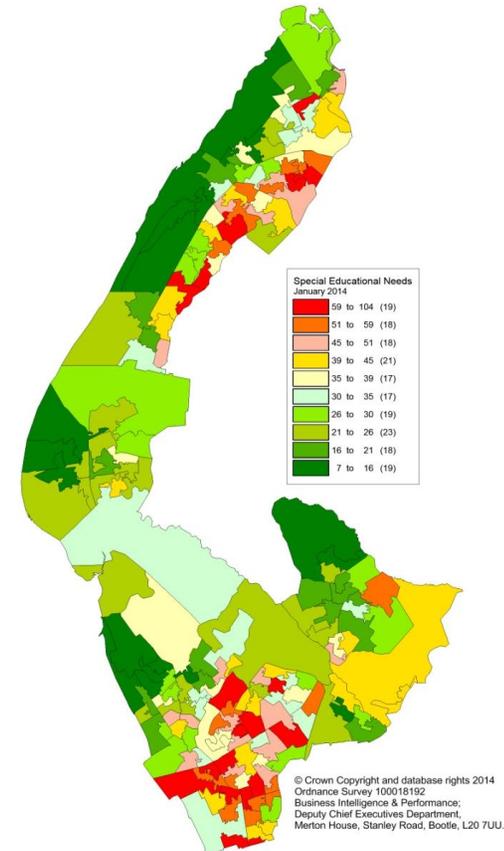
Ward	All Students	N	A	P	S	Total APS	APS %
Linacre	1954	1413	202	270	69	541	27.7
Derby	1923	1448	176	243	56	475	24.7
Norwood	2233	1722	246	214	51	511	22.9
Ford	2026	1566	198	195	67	460	22.7
Netherton and Orrell	2004	1578	159	200	67	426	21.3
St Oswald	1761	1391	163	158	49	370	21.0
Meols	1627	1288	168	134	37	339	20.8
Cambridge	924	732	99	69	24	192	20.8
Kew	2005	1622	189	138	56	383	19.1
Litherland	1931	1564	145	191	31	367	19.0
Ainsdale	1586	1289	137	120	40	297	18.7
Church	1512	1241	115	123	33	271	17.9
Birkdale	2066	1706	176	145	39	360	17.4
Manor	1626	1345	125	112	44	281	17.3
Molyneux	1787	1514	119	118	36	273	15.3
Sudell	1579	1342	97	112	28	237	15.0
Duke's	965	827	63	60	15	138	14.3
Ravenmeols	1649	1419	136	72	22	230	13.9
Victoria	2094	1852	98	104	40	242	11.6
Blundellsands	1190	1057	45	70	18	133	11.2
Park	1438	1278	85	57	18	160	11.1
Harington	1588	1420	90	47	31	168	10.6
Liverpool	1675	1339	153	154	29	336	20.1
Knowsley	1250	1047	108	78	17	203	16.2
West Lancashire	493	388	50	32	23	105	21.3
Other	47	38	4	1	4	9	19.1
<b>Total Students</b>	<b>40933</b>	<b>33426</b>	<b>3346</b>	<b>3217</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>7507</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>Sefton Students<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>37468</b>	<b>30614</b>	<b>3031</b>	<b>2952</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>6854</b>	<b>18.3</b>

Source: School Census  
Date: January 2014

Data does not include Private Schools or Nurseries  
Percentages have been rounded to one decimal place

<sup>1</sup>Students who reside within the Sefton Boundary

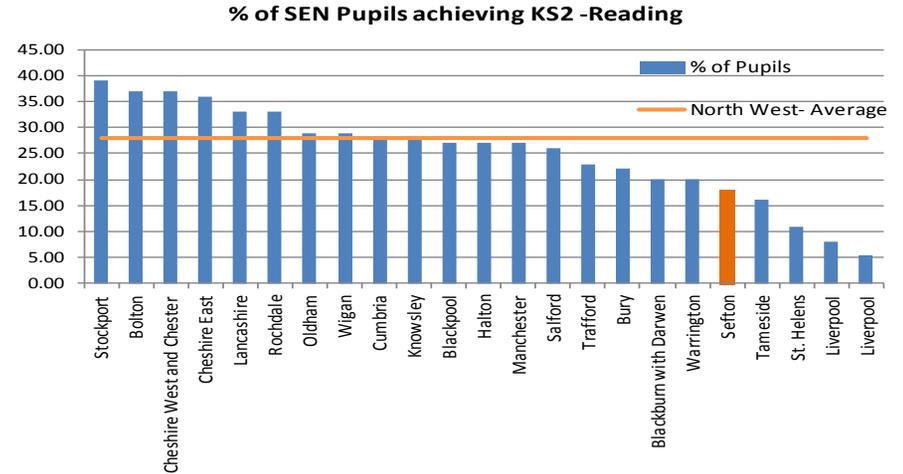
N No Special Educational Need  
A School Action or Early Years Action  
P School Action Plus or Early Years Action Plus  
S Statement of Special Educational Need



# Educational Attainment for SEN

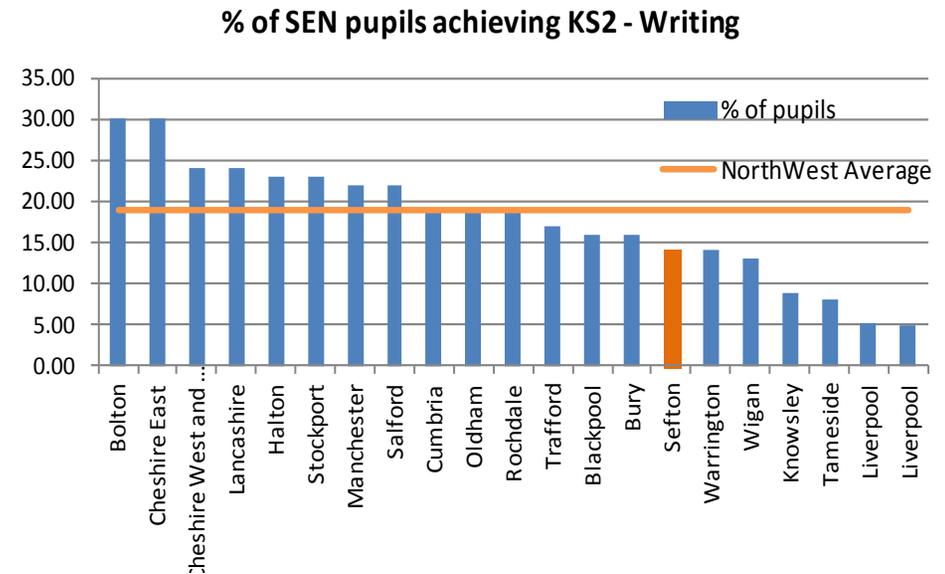
## KS2 Attainment of SEN Children – Reading

- At 18% Sefton has the fifth lowest percentage of SEN children achieving level 4 in reading across the North West and the third lowest when compared to its statistical neighbours and is some way below the national average of 27% and is amongst the worst performing quartile of authorities across England.
- However Sefton has shown a year on year increase from 15% in 2012 to 18% in 2013, while across the same period both the North West and Statistical Neighbour averages have decreased
- There also remains a significant gap between SEN and non SEN pupils performance, as mentioned 18% of SEN pupils achieve level 4 while for non SEN 88% achieve this level within Sefton.



## KS2 Attainment of SEN Children – Writing

- As with reading Sefton is in the worst performing decile for of SEN pupils reaching level 4 in writing. However the level of achievement is more in line with comparator groups.
- The rate of achievement in Sefton is 14% compared to 19% across the North West, 17% for Statistical Neighbours and 18% across England.
- While all comparators have seen small increases of around 1% in performance, the rate of increase in Sefton is significant, rising from just 5% in 2012 to the current rate of 14%
- Again, as with reading there is a significant difference in the level of achievement of SEN and non SEN pupils, while only 14% achieve level four, 85% of non SEN pupils achieve this standard



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

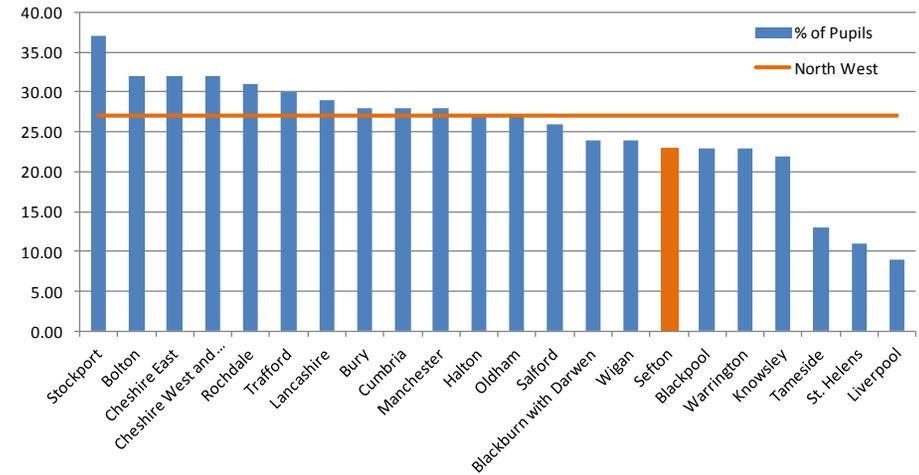


# Educational Attainment for SEN

## KS2 Attainment of SEN Children – Maths

- The proportion of SEN pupils achieving the required standard in maths is far lower for SEN pupils than non SEN. Almost a quarter of SEN pupils within Sefton achieve level 4 in maths, compared to 88% of non SEN pupils
- At 23% the proportion of SEN pupils in Sefton achieving the required standard is slightly below the national average of 25% and the North West rate of 27%. It is, however in line with the rate of achievement of statistical neighbours, where the average is 23.6%
- The rate of improvement in SEN pupils achieving level 4 in Sefton is far higher than improvement across all comparators, improving from 14% in 2011 and 13% in 2012 to its current level.

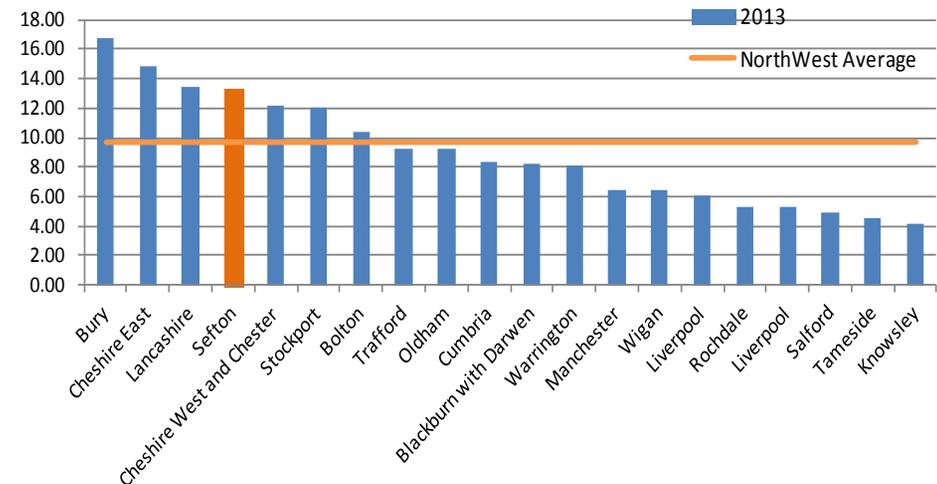
% of SEN pupils achieving KS2 - Maths



## GCSE A\*-C Attainment of SEN Children incl. English & Maths

- Sefton has the fourth highest rate of SEN pupils achieving 5 A\*-C GCSE's across the North West and when compared to our Statistical Neighbour group. Sefton is also amongst the best performing quartile of local authorities across England.
- 2013 has also been the best performance for SEN pupils within Sefton over the past nine years (no figures available prior to 2005), rising from just 2.8% in 2005 to 13.3% in 2013, in the process going from below North West & English averages in 2005 to significantly above for the most recent figures.
- However, as with KS2 achievement there is a significant gap between SEN and non SEN performance, while 13.3% of SEN pupils achieve 5 A\*-C passes almost 61% of non SEN pupils achieve this standard.

GCSE - A\*-C Attainment SEN Pupils Inc. E&M

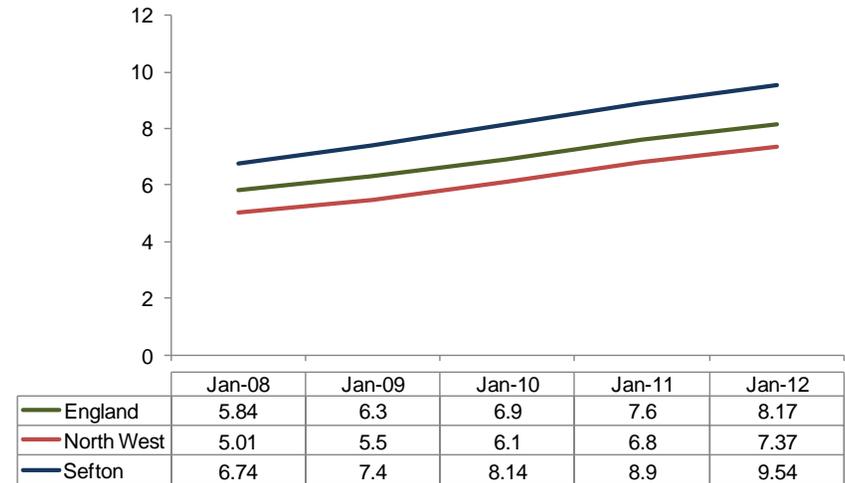


# Learning Difficulties & Autism

## Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders Known to Schools

- Children with autistic spectrum disorders have a combination of difficulties with verbal communication, interacting with other children or adults. They often also have particular focus on specific interests and find it difficult to engage in other subjects. The school census covers all pupils enrolled in state-funded primary, secondary or special schools.
- Within Sefton (as of January 2012) there were 416 pupils with autistic spectrum disorders known to schools, this equates to 1% of school age children. There have been increases in the number of children known to have these disorders every year since 2008, which has seen the number of children known to schools rise by 36% (306 in 2008 to 416 in 2012)
- The rate per thousand children known to suffer autistic spectrum disorders, at 9.54 per 1,000 is above both the North West (7.37) and English (8.17) rate of known sufferers. However, as the graph shows the rate of increase in Sefton is replicated both regionally and nationally.

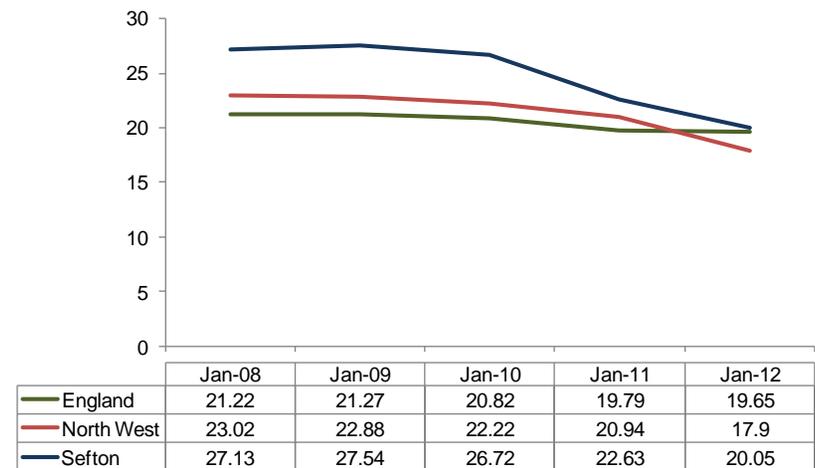
Autism Spectrum Disorder (per 1,000)



## Children With Moderate Learning Difficulties Known to Schools

- There are also four levels of learning difficulties: specific difficulties (like dyslexia), moderate learning difficulties, severe learning difficulties and profound and multiple learning difficulties. Children with moderate learning difficulties have difficulty in all areas of learning. They may have speech and language delay.
- Sefton had 874 (2%) pupils identified by schools as having moderate learning difficulties in January 2012, which represents a reduction of 30% since 2008 when there were 1,232 known to have moderate learning difficulties.
- In comparison to the North West Sefton has a higher rate per thousand of known sufferers, 20.05 per 1,000 compared to 17.9 per 1,000 across the North West. However the rate of reductions since 2008 in Sefton has seen the gap close considerably. Compared to the England average (19.65) Sefton has gone from considerably higher in 2008 to being largely in line with the national average

Moderate Learning Difficulties (per 1,000)



Source: [www.ihal.org.uk/profiles](http://www.ihal.org.uk/profiles)

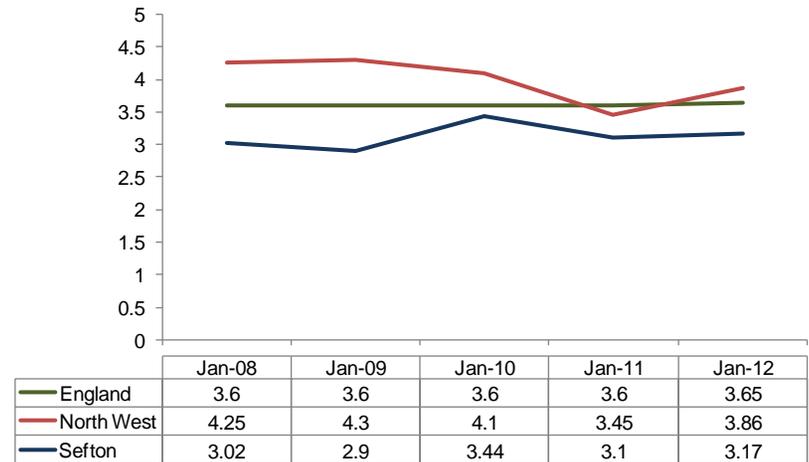


# Learning Difficulties & Autism

## Children With Severe Learning Difficulties Known to Schools

- Children with severe learning difficulties have serious difficulty in participating in ordinary school programs without support. Many of the children identified in this category of learning difficulty have limited communication skills as well as a limited ability to self help.
- School census data shows that in January 2012 there were 138 pupils identified with severe learning difficulties, which relates to just 0.3% of the overall schools population. Although the figure remains consistent with the numbers in 2008, there was an increase between 2008 and 2010 from 137 to 156. Since 2010 the number of pupils known to have severe learning difficulties has fallen by 10%
- The rate per thousand children known to suffer from severe learning difficulties in Sefton is 3.17 per 1,000, slightly lower than both the North West (3.86) and English (3.65) rate of known sufferers. The graph shows that, with the exception of 2010 the rate across the borough has remained fairly constant and has consistently been below both regionally and nationally rates.

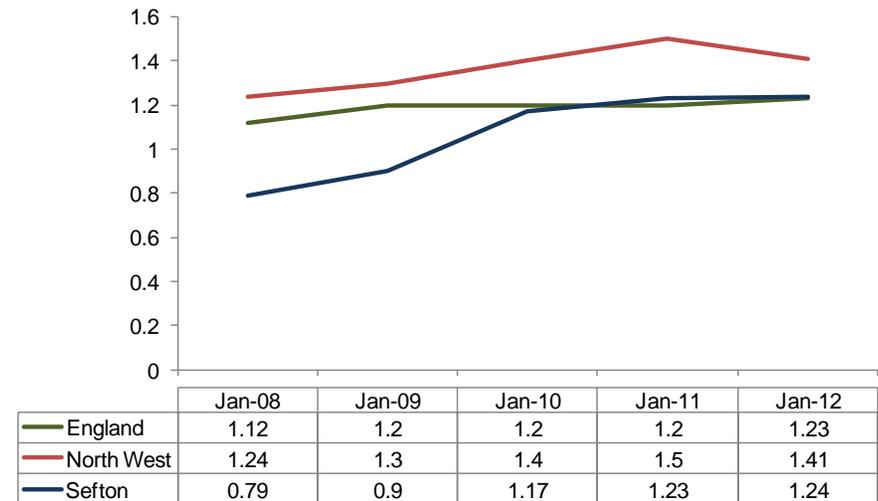
Severe Learning Difficulties (per 1,000)



## Children With Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties Known to Schools

- Children with profound and multiple learning difficulties have very severe difficulty in learning combined with physical or sensory disabilities. They require a high level of adult support for both learning and personal care needs.
- There are 54 pupils in Sefton schools that have been identified as having profound and multiple learning difficulties. While, numbers are low and represent just 0.12% of the total schools population, between 2008 and 2012 numbers have increased by a third from 36 to 54
- Increases since 2008 mean that Sefton has gone from significantly below both the Regional and English averages to in line with the English average and slightly below the regional rate per 1,000

Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulties (per 1,000)



Source: [www.ihal.org.uk/profiles](http://www.ihal.org.uk/profiles)

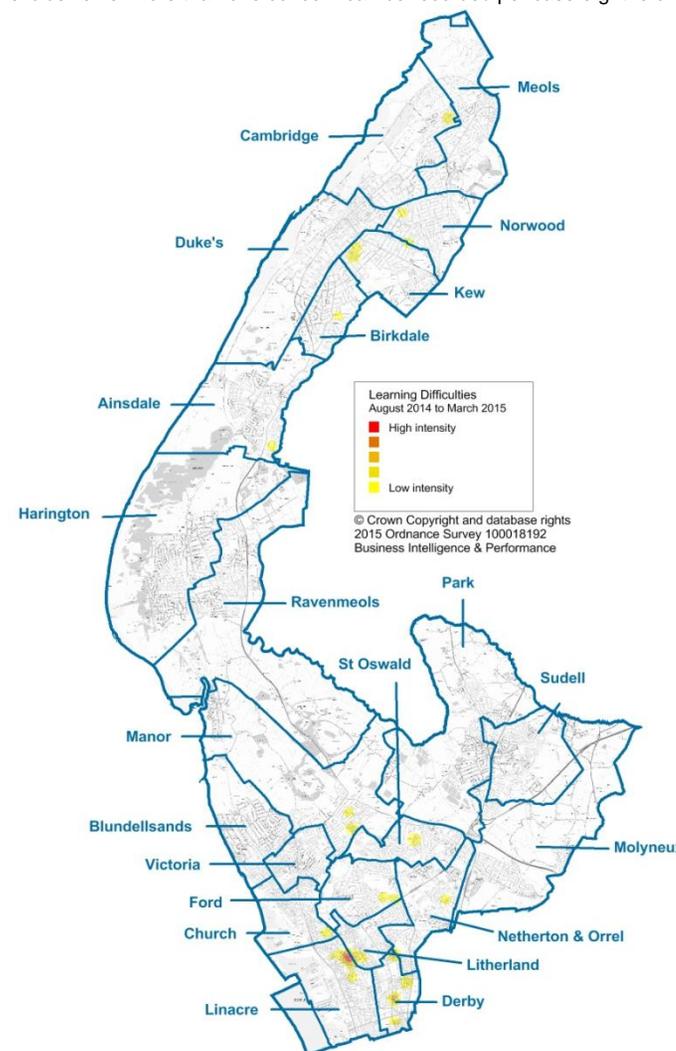


# Children Living in Homes Where There is Concerns About Learning Disabilities

Learning Disability	Cases where key factors are identified as a concern		Cases with more than one Key Factor Type	
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Number of Cases with Learning Disability as a Factor</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15%</b>
<i>Concern the child has a learning disability</i>	61	7%	54	11%
<i>Concern the Parent /Carer has a learning disability</i>	22	2%	18	4%
<i>Concern another person in the family/ household has learning disability</i>	14	2%	14	3%

The three concerns will not add up to the total number of individual cases known for Learning Disability because they are not mutually exclusive i.e. More than one concern can be recorded per case e.g. the child and the Parent / Carer may have been identified as both having Learning Disabilities within the same case

- Factors at assessment relates to information recorded between August 2014 and March 2015 (as this is when the Children's and Families Assessment replaced the Initial and Core Assessments in compliance with the Factors at Assessment form improvements) please see the Summary Factors at Initial Children's Social Care Assessment for further information
- In all cases with factors identified, learning disabilities was recorded as a concern in 9%
- Of the 87 cases which had learning disabilities identified, 74 had one or more other factors identified (85%)
- Children with learning disabilities were the most common learning disabilities concern recorded, accounting for 70% (61) of all cases citing learning disabilities
- Mental health was the largest additional factor reported, with nearly two thirds (63%) of cases which cited learning disabilities also had mental health cited
- Domestic violence was the second largest additional factor for cases which cited learning disabilities (41%)
- The map shows the areas of the borough identified as hot spots for cases with Learning Disability factors, there are a number of high density areas in the South of the borough with sporadic cases to the North, the Formby and Maghull areas are unaffected.



Source: Sefton Integrated Children's System (ICS)

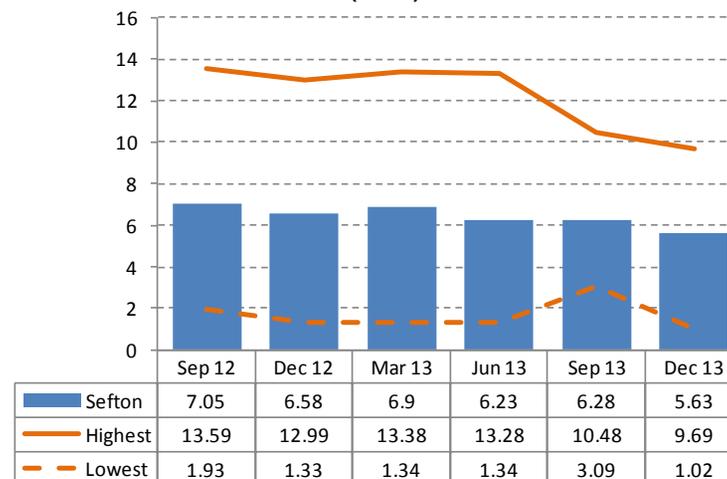


# Young People Not in Education, Employment & Training (NEET)

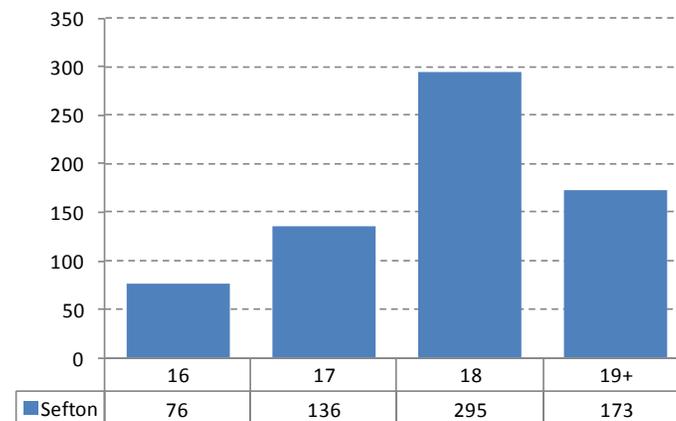
NEET data has been sourced from Not in Education and Training (NEET) report as provided to Overview and Scrutiny committees: Children's Services and Economic Regeneration and Environmental services:

- Vulnerable groups are the main targets, which include, Young Offenders / Care Leavers / Teen Parents / Pregnant Teens / those with Special Needs
- 'The data relates to 16 – 18yr olds, (academic age, so will include some 19yr olds) in Sefton. In the case of care leavers this goes up to the age of 19 yrs, and numbers for young people with learning difficulties and disabilities may include some young people up to the age of 24)' *Not in Education and Training (NEET) report*
- As of 2013 'all 16yrs olds with the advent of Raising Participation Age legislation (RPA) have to be engaged in learning until the age of 17ys (academic age), essentially raising the 'school leaving age' to 17. However, students do not have to stay at school, but need to be in formal learning at schools, colleges, apprenticeships or jobs with training. This rises to 18 yrs in 2015.'
- There could potentially be a duplication of support given to 18 year olds who must be targeted tracked and supported by the LA (via 14 – 19 team and Connexions) and Job Centre Plus for those who are claiming JSA (Job Seekers Allowance). Occasionally some 16 and 17 year olds (mainly some care leavers and young people estranged from their families), may also fit into this group as they would be allowed to claim benefits
- As of December 2013, 5.63% of the Sefton 16 – 18 population are deemed to be NEET, this has reduced compared to the previous year (6.58% in December 2012)
- The first chart shows the highest and lowest ward percentage for each period, the highest percentages have shown a reduction across the time period
- 18 year olds make up the greatest age group within Sefton NEET cohort (43%); 16 year olds make up the smallest (11%). There is also an over representation of young offenders, care leavers and learners with learning difficulties and / or disabilities (LLDD) at all ages.

% of Young People Not in Education, Employment & Training (NEET)



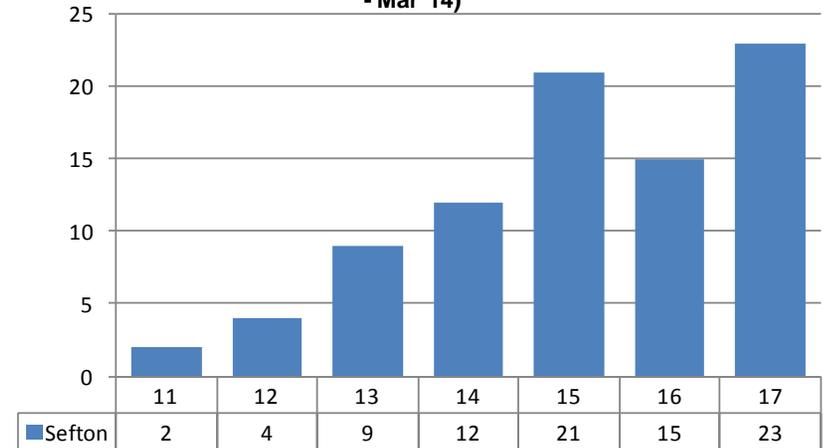
Age of Young People Not in Education, Employment & Training (NEET)



# Youth Justice System

- In 2013/14 there were a total of 86 named individuals who came to the notice of the Sefton Youth Offending Team (YOT) with 15 to 17 year olds are those that most commonly come into contact with the team account for 69% (59 of 86) of the cohort
- In total there were 130 offences committed by the 86 individuals known to YOT, in most cases the offences related to one court outcome; however for seven individuals there was more than one outcome, indicating these were re offenders. Five named individuals reside outside of Sefton
- Threatening Behaviour and Assaults were the most prominent offences recorded and these two violence categories accounted for 28% of all the offences. Drug offences were also prominent accounting for a further 12% of offences
- Published data (Dept. of Education Local Area Interactive Tool) shows that in 2012 there were 550.7 per 100,000 population first time entrants to the youth justice system, which is slightly higher than the rate across the North west of 541.6 per 100,000 and across England where the rate is 537 per 100,000
- However, since 2005 there have been significant year on year reductions leading to an overall 53% reduction in the rate of first time entrants (1160 to 550.7).
- Analysis shows that 37% of young offenders in Sefton will go on to re offend, compared to 35.9% across England

Individuals known to Sefton Youth Offending Team (Apr 13 - Mar 14)



Offence Type	Count
Assault	19
Harassment / Threatening Behaviour	18
Possession Controlled Drugs	16
Theft / Receiving Stolen Goods	11
Fare Evadion / Travel Fraud	10
Possession of an Offensive Weapon	9
Other	8
Criminal Damage	7
Traffic Offence	7
Robbery / Attempted Robbery	6
Sexual Assault / Rape	6
Burglary	5
Drunk & Disorderly	4
Breach of Referral Order	2
Obstructing Police	2
<b>Sefton Total</b>	<b>130</b>

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait> / Sefton Youth Offending Team



# Troubled Families

“Troubled families are those that have problems and cause problems to the community around them, putting high costs on the public sector.” <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/helping-troubled-families-turn-their-lives-around>

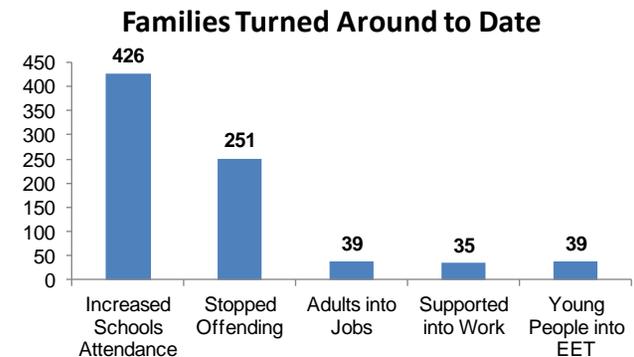
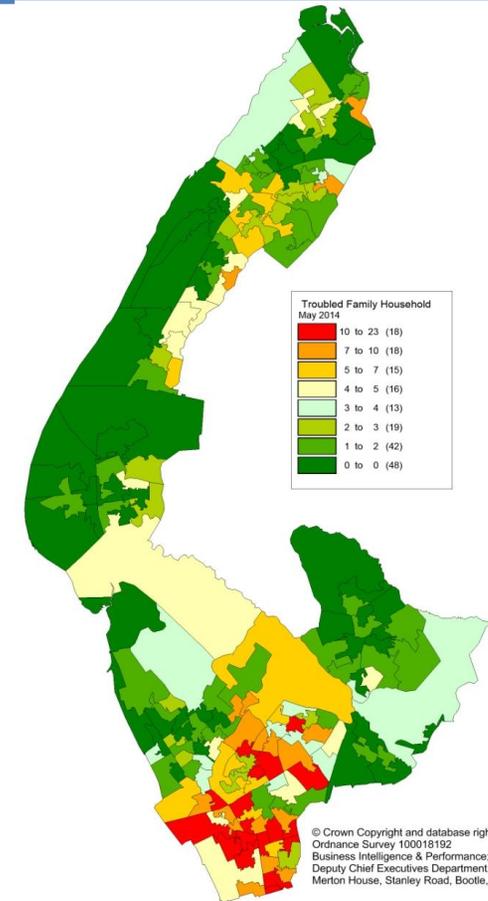
“As part of the Troubled Families programme, the government will work alongside local authorities to:

- Get children back into school
- Reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour
- adults on a path back to work

reduce the high costs these families place on the public sector each year”

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/helping-troubled-families-turn-their-lives-around>

- Sefton are currently working with 650 families that have met the criteria of the Troubled Families Programme, the accompanying map shows the spread of the families throughout the borough and highlights that the areas most affected are predominantly concentrated in the South of the Borough.
- As part of the programme the following processes, training and work streams were identified
  - Early Help Pathway with strong linkages to Social Care
  - Agreed improvement plan with key investment strands
  - Practitioners from across LA teams, Police and Housing have completed their level 4 qualification in supporting families
  - Developed an integrated family intervention model with secondary schools
  - Multi agency delivery plan to support more adults into work or programmes to build up their employability skills
- As a result of implementing the above as part of the Troubled Families programme in Sefton a total of 529 (81%) of the families worked with have been “Turned Around” and is in the best performing quartile of local authorities involved in the programme. The adjacent chart shows a breakdown of the successes Sefton has had in turning families around.
- In moving the Troubled Families programme into the second phase Sefton plans to use a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) approach to identify families and individuals in need of support and intervention. The introduction of a new E-CAF system will enable Sefton to link their Early Intervention & Prevention programmes and troubled families programme to give greater support to families and intervene an earlier stage to prevent families reaching the Troubled Families threshold.



Source: Sefton Troubled Families Database



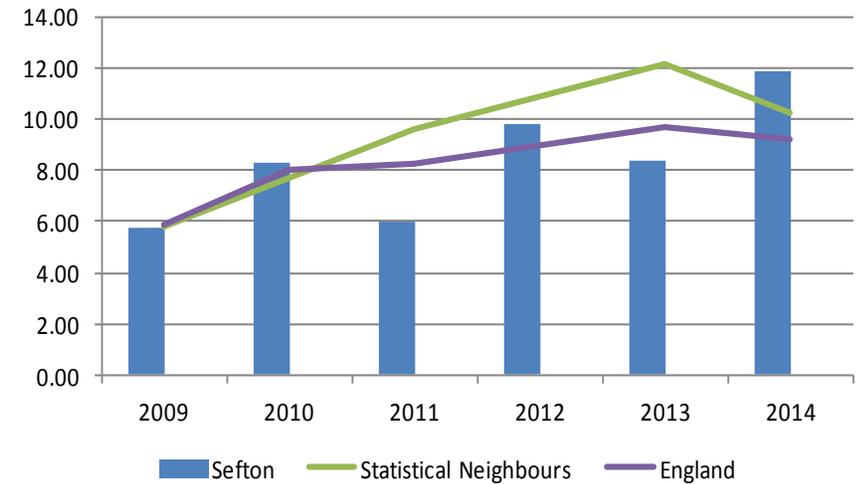
# Children & Families Court Advisory Support Service (CAFCASS)

Number of care applications per 10,000 children aged 0-17 years of children and young people who are the subject of an application to court in past year (including care orders only). Figures are provided from the Cafcass national case management system and the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

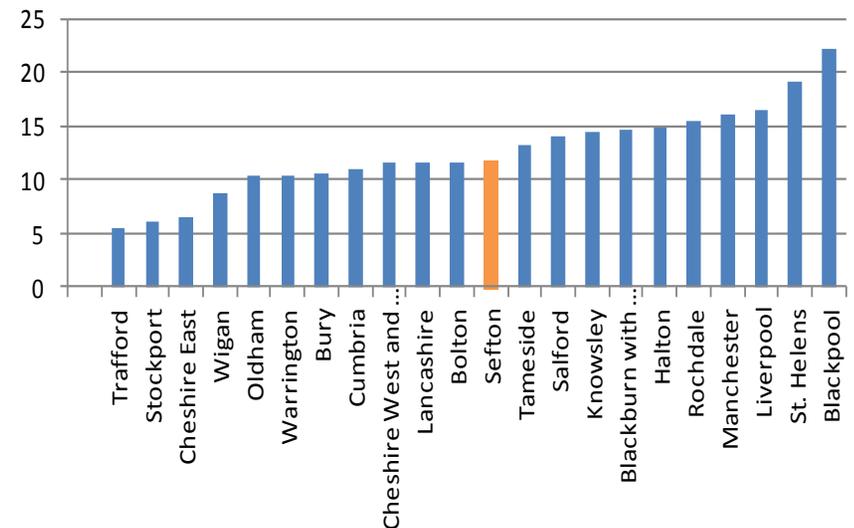
- In 2014 Sefton had 11.9 Cafcass care applications per 10,000 population, a figure that has more than doubled since 2009 (5.8 to 11.9) and between 2013 and 2014 has risen by 42% from 8.4 per 10,000 to the current rate.
- Across England and the borough's statistical neighbour group there have been year on year reductions between 2013 and 2014. The increase in Sefton's rate of applications means that the rate within Sefton has risen to above the average for the borough's statistical neighbours for the first time since 2010.
- Having been below the rate of applications across England in 2013 the significant year on year rise in Sefton applications means the borough's rate is now also back above the national rate of applications.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

CAFCASS Care Applications per 10,000 2009-2014

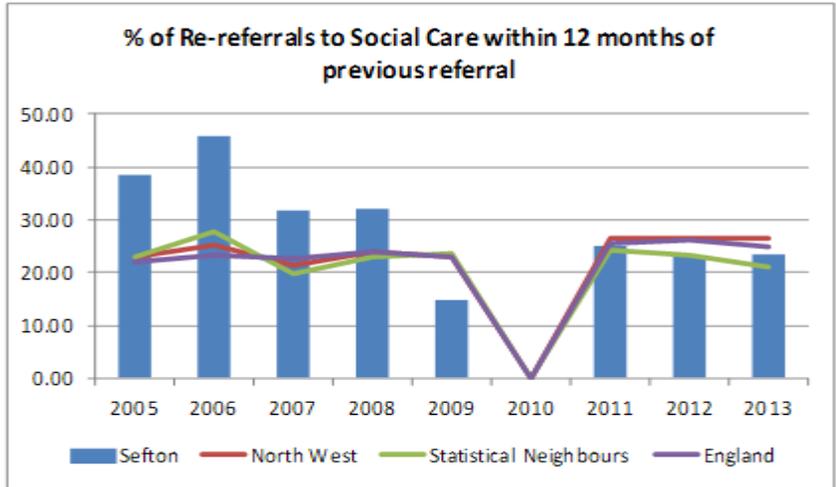
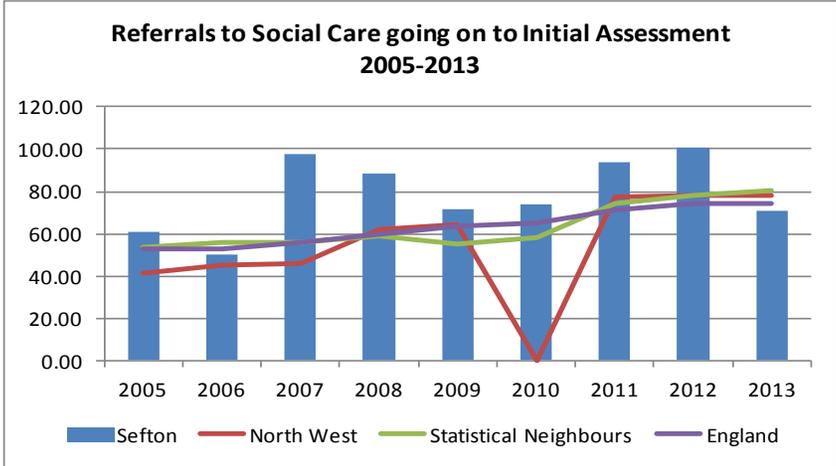


CAFCASS Care Applications per 10,000



# Referrals to Social Care

- In 2013 the proportion of social care referrals that went on to initial assessment was 71%, which, is below the proportion for North West (77.9%), Statistical Neighbours (80.7%) and across England (74.4%).
- The proportion of referrals that were closed with no further action in the same year was extremely low at less than 1% and was the twelfth lowest across all English authorities
- The percentage of referrals to social care that are re-referrals within 12 months in 2013 is 23.6%, of children referred to social care, which is in line with the previous year and is in line with the percentage for comparator groups
- There have been significant long term improvements in re-referrals to social care. Trends show there has been a significant reduction in re referral, falling from 38.6% in 2005 to the current rate of 23.6%.
- These improvements have seen the rates within Sefton go from being far above the national and regional rate between 2005 and 2009 to now being at lower levels than they are regionally and nationally



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

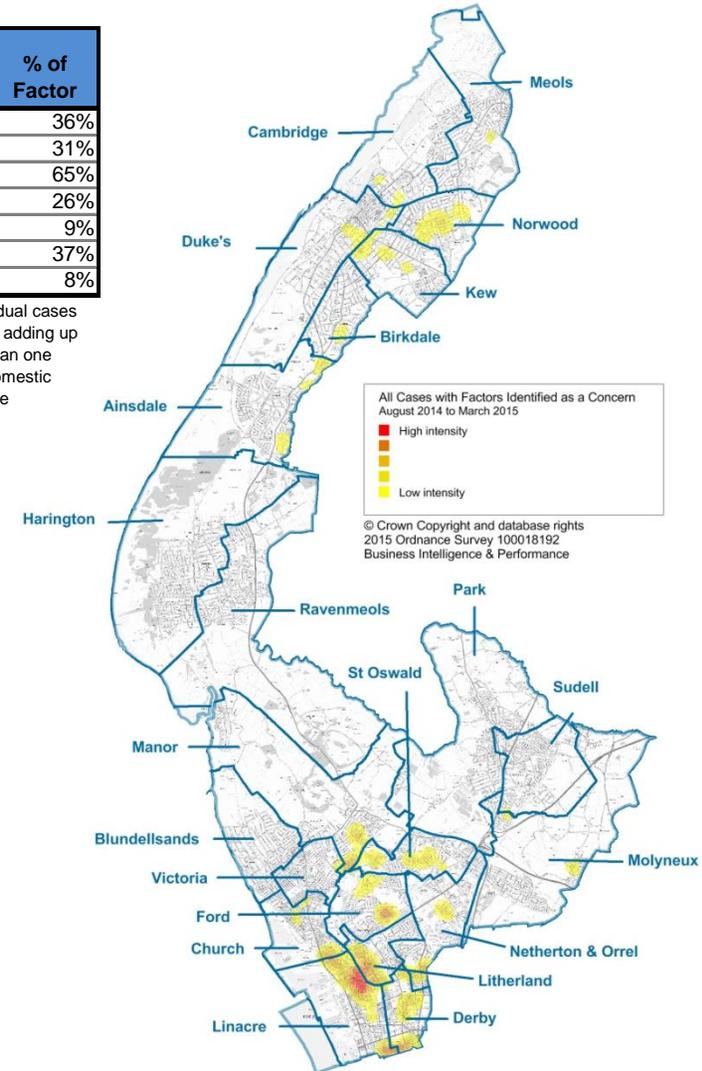


# Summary Factors at Initial Children's Social Care Assessment

- Factors at assessment relates to information recorded between August 2014 and March 2015 (as this is when the Children's and Families Assessment replaced the Initial and Core Assessments in compliance with the Factors at Assessment form improvements)
- Factors at assessment can relate to the child, parent / care or another person in the family / household
- Analysis was conducted at a case level, this means it may not necessarily be the same individual in the family / household for whom the factors were identified e.g. at a case level concerns may have been identified for the child and a parent / carer on more than one occasion i.e. over the course of more than one assessment
- 1,365 individual assessments were carried out for 1,289 cases during this time period, all of which had the factors at assessment field completed, 1,144 of which had factors identified as a concern
- Of the 18 factor types that can be identified at assessment, seven key factor types accounted for 83% of all the factors recorded
- There were a total of 918 cases that had a key factor identified, over half of these had more than one factor recorded (55%)
- 65% of cases with a key factor recorded related to Domestic Violence
- Over a third of the assessments where Domestic Violence was recorded as a factor, also had Alcohol identified (35%)
- The map shows the areas of the borough identified as hot spots for the primary address of cases with factors recorded. There is a clear hotspot centered around the Linacre and Litherland ward boundaries. Formby and Maghull areas are largely unaffected (Not all cases are mapped as the primary address is now outside of the Sefton boundary, In total 884 cases have been mapped).

Factor	Count of Factor	% of Factor
Abuse or Neglect	330	36%
Alcohol	282	31%
Domestic Violence	596	65%
Drug Misuse	240	26%
Learning Disability	87	9%
Mental Health	337	37%
Physical Disability	78	8%

The factors will not add up to the total number of individual cases with factors of concern, along with the percentages not adding up to 100% as they are not mutually exclusive i.e. More than one concern can be recorded per case e.g there may be domestic violence and alcohol misuse reported for the same case



Source: Sefton MBC LSC database

	Abuse or Neglect	Alcohol	Domestic Violence	Drug Misuse	Learning Disability	Mental Health	Physical Disability
Abuse or Neglect		126	233	131	34	162	40
Alcohol	126		207	117	19	127	31
Domestic Violence	233	207		155	36	193	32
Drug Misuse	131	117	155		18	109	30
Learning Disability	34	19	36	18		55	23
Mental Health	162	127	193	109	55		47
Physical Disability	40	31	32	30	23	47	

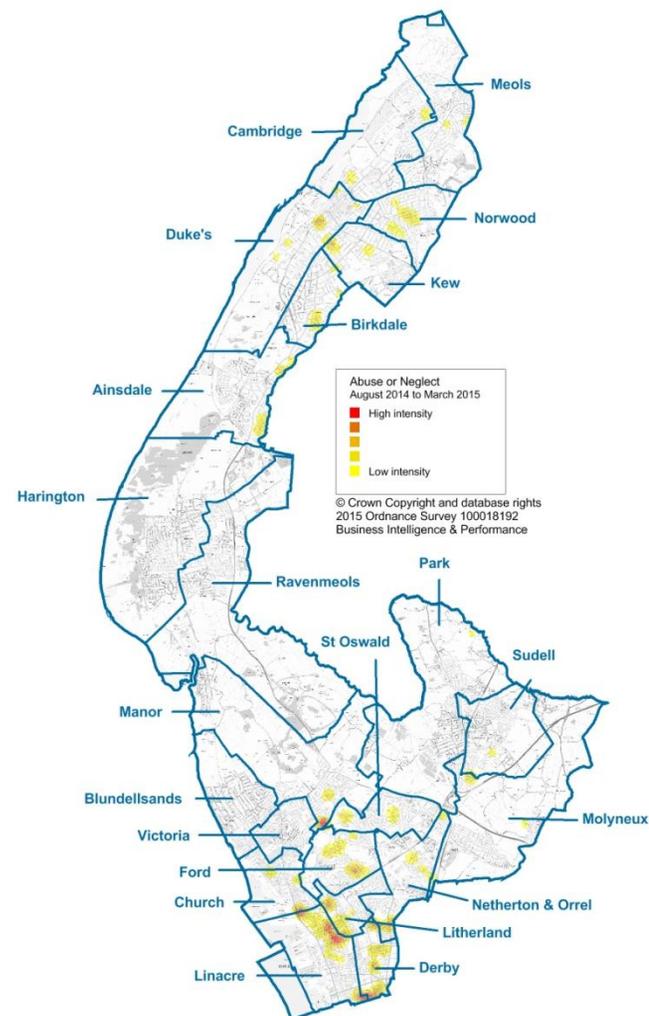


# Children Living in Homes Where There Are Child Abuse or Neglect Concerns

Abuse or Neglect	Cases where key factors are identified as a concern		Cases with more than one Key Factor Type	
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Number of Cases with Abuse or Neglect as a Factor</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>56%</b>
<i>Neglect</i>	97	11%	94	19%
<i>Emotional Neglect</i>	225	25%	221	44%
<i>Physical Neglect</i>	86	9%	85	17%
<i>Sexual</i>	61	7%	29	6%

The four concerns will not add up to the total number of individual cases known for abuse or neglect because they are not mutually exclusive i.e. More than one concern can be recorded per case e.g. A child may be subjected to both Emotional Neglect and Physical Neglect

- In all cases with key factors identified as a concern, abuse or neglect was recorded as a concern in 36%
- Of the 330 cases which had abuse or neglect identified, 284 had one or more other factors identified (56%)
- Emotional neglect was the most common abuse or neglect concern recorded, accounting for 68% (225) of all cases citing abuse or neglect
- Domestic violence was the largest additional factor reported, with over two thirds (70%) of cases which cited abuse or neglect also having domestic violence cited
- Mental health was the second largest additional factor with nearly half the cases which cited abuse or neglect (49%)
- The map shows that the concentration of cases with abuse and neglect factors are concentrated in the South of the borough, specifically around the Linacre / Litherland ward boundaries, Linacre / Derby and Liverpool boundaries and the Manor / St Oswald / Ford boundaries, there are some lower intensity areas in the north and east of the Sefton with Formby remaining unaffected
- Please note due to some primary addresses now being outside of Sefton not all cases have been mapped, in total 306 cases have been mapped.

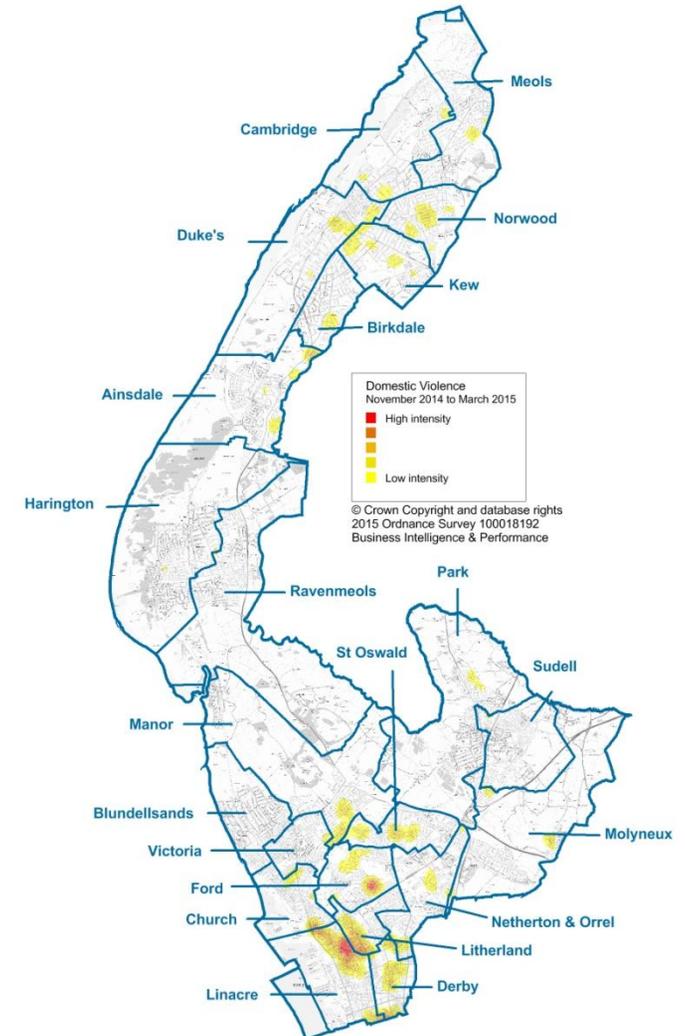


# Children Living in Homes Where There is Concerns About Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence	Cases where key factors are identified as a concern		Cases with more than one Key Factor Type	
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Number of Cases with Domestic Violence as a Factor</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>76%</b>
<i>Concerns about the child being subjected to DV</i>	155	17%	151	30%
<i>Concerns about the child's parent / carer being subjected to DV</i>	565	62%	406	80%
<i>Concerns about another person in the family/household being subjected to DV</i>	66	7%	66	13%

The three concerns will not add up to the total number of individual cases known for Domestic Violence because they are not mutually exclusive i.e. More than one concern can be recorded per case e.g. the child and the Parent / Carer may have been identified as both being subjected to Domestic Violence within the same case

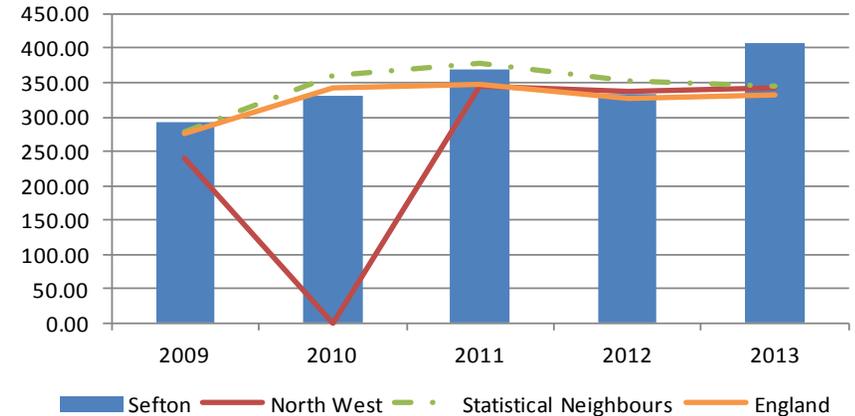
- 65% of all cases where factors at assessment were identified as a concern related to domestic violence (DV)
- Of the 596 cases which had domestic violence identified, 384 had one or more other factors identified (64%)
- Parent / Carer being subjected to abuse was the most common domestic violence concern recorded, accounting for 95% (565) of all cases citing domestic violence
- Abuse or neglect was the largest additional factor reported, over a third (39%) of cases which cited domestic violence also had abuse and neglect cited
- Alcohol was the second largest additional factor for cases which cited domestic violence (35%)
- The map shows there is a large cluster of cases with domestic violence factors in the South of the borough, particularly around the borders of Linacre, Litherland and Church wards along with Ford ward. There are smaller clusters in the North of the borough. The Formby and Maghull both show showing minimal numbers
- Please not due to some primary addresses now being outside of Sefton not all cases have been mapped, in total 564 cases have been mapped.



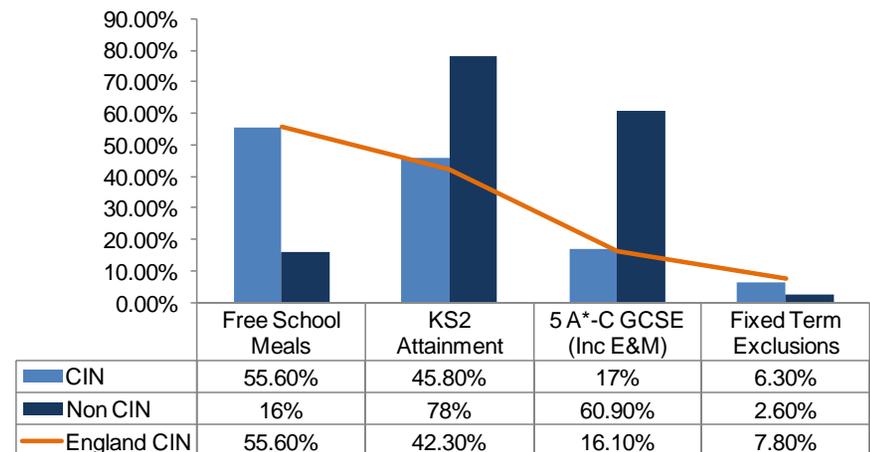
# Children In Need (CIN)

- A child in Need is one who has been assessed by Children’s Social Care to be in need of services. These services can include, for example, family support (to help keep together families experiencing difficulties), leaving care support, adoption support, or disabled children’s services (including social care, education and health provision).
- In 2013 Sefton had 407.5 Children in Need per 10,000, an increase of 22% on 2012. 2013 figures show that the rate within Sefton is 18% (345.05) above Statistical Neighbour rates, 19% (343.10) above North West rate and 23% above the England rate per 10,000.
- Data for 2013 reveals that more than a third (37%) of Children in Need within Sefton have been so for two years or more. Although this is higher than all comparator groups above, it should be noted, however, that Sefton has had a year on year reduction of children in need for two year or more of 11% (41.1 in 2012) while all the comparator groups have had an increase over the same period
- Despite having a higher percentage of long term Children in Need, at more than 62%, the percentage of CIN cases closed within six months of a Child Protection Plan end date is the fourth best nationally, has improved by 7% on the previous year and is significantly higher than that of Sefton’s statistical neighbours, the North West and across England.
- There are considerable inequalities when comparing school performance if CIN with the overall school population within Sefton. At KS2 46% of CIN achieve level 4 at Reading, Writing and Maths compared to 78% of the total school population, 17% of CIN achieve 5 A\*-C GCSE’s including English and Maths compare to 61% overall. Far more Children in Need receive free school meals, 56% compared to 16%.
- Despite considerable differences within Sefton the picture for CIN children within Sefton in the education system is fairly similar to the national picture

Children in Need rate per 10,000



CIN/Non CIN Education System Inequalities



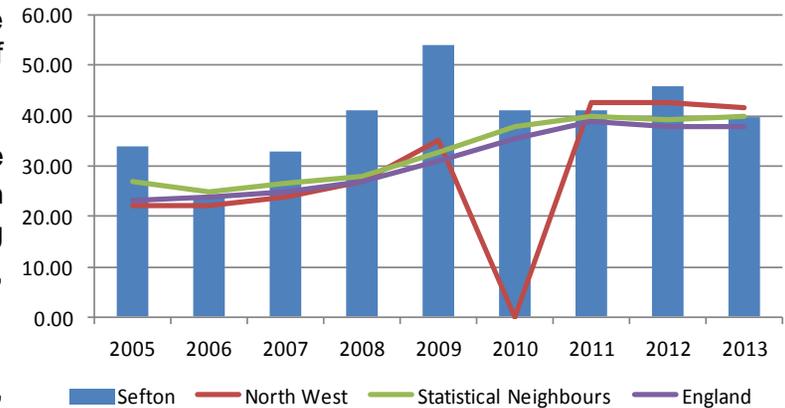
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>



# Children who are the subject of a Child Protection Plan

- The rate of children subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP) IN Sefton for the year ending March 2013 was 39.8 per 10,000 children, a reduction of 13% on the previous year (45.8 per 10,000).
- At 39.8 the rate of CPP per 10,000 for Sefton is in line with the average across the borough's statistical neighbours (39.77), slightly below the North West regional average of 41.4 and slightly above the England rate per 10,000 of 37.9.
- The rate at which children cease to be subject to a CPP has more than doubled over the past five years from 33.0 per 10,000 in 2009 to 72.7 per 10,000 in 2013. Having been largely in line with comparators in 2009 significant increases in the rate of children ceasing to be subject to CCP means Sefton's rate is now far higher than the North West (54.40), Statistical Neighbours (50.35) and England (45.7).
- 100% of child protection cases within Sefton are reviewed within the required timeframes, with this level of performance maintained every year (with the exception of 2011 when it fell to 99.4%) since 2005
- Since 2009 the number of children becoming subject to a Child Protection Plan for physical, emotional, and sexual abuse each year has increased by 37% from 260 to 357 in 2013. Over the same period Statistical Neighbours (48%), the North West region (32%) and across England as a whole (39%) have all seen significant increases
- More than half of CPP relating to abuse / neglect relate to physical abuse with 32.3 per 10,000 in 2013, and despite a slight year on year reduction from 2012 the number of CPP on these grounds each year has increased by 81% since 2010
- The purpose of the child protection plan is to devise and implement a plan which leads to lasting improvements in the child's safety and overall well being. Some re-plans are essential in responding to adverse changes in circumstance, but high levels of re-registration may suggest that the professionals responsible for the child's welfare are not intervening effectively either to bring about the required changes in the child's family situation, or to make alternative plans for the child's long term care.
- Government published data shows there were 51 child protection plans in 2013 for children who have previously had plans in place, a reduction of 24% on the previous year. Local data held with Sefton social care shows the number of re planned children to be 93 for 2013/14

Children subject to CPP - Rate per 10,000 2005-2013



Reason for CPP (Rate per 10,000)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Physical Neglect/Abuse	17.8	29.8	33.8	32.3
Emotional Neglect/Abuse	9.2	4.6	7.9	6.9
Sexual Neglect/Abuse	4.3	1.6	2	2.4
General Neglect	14	14.6	21.8	21.9

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

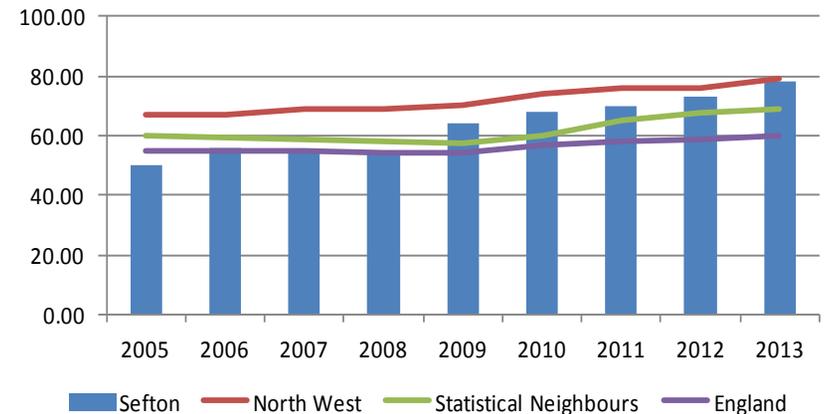


# Looked After Children

Number of children looked after on 31 March expressed as a rate per 10,000 children aged under 18. A looked After Child is one that is cared for by the Local Authority as a result of their family environment being deemed to be unsafe

- The rate of Looked After Children (LAC) in Sefton for the year ending March 2013 was 78 per 10,000 children, and has been rising year on year since 2008, culminating in an increase of 44% between 2008 and 2013 (54 per 10,000 to 78 per 10,000). More than half care leavers over the age of 16 remain looked after until the age of 18.
- As a result of these increases since 2008 the rate of children in the care of the local authority within Sefton has been considerably higher than the rate across England (60 per 10,000 in 2013) and also the average across the Borough's Statistical Neighbour Group (68.8 per 10,000 in 2013)
- Over a third of all looked after children in Sefton returned home after a period of being looked after in 2012, however in 2010 half of children returned home after a period of being looked after. Similarly there have been reductions in the percentage of children returning home from being looked after across the North West, Statistical Neighbours and England.
- 15% of Sefton looked after children are placed more than 20 miles away from their home, which is the fifth lowest proportion across England and puts Sefton in the best quartile of authorities across England, where the average is 35%. This means that 85% of children looked after by the authority in Sefton are placed within reach of their families giving them improved access in order to maintain relationships and keep them in familiar surroundings to reduce the levels of stress and anxiety they feel.
- 310 of the Borough's LAC receiving health checks in 2013, an increase over five years of 27%. However in 2013 215 Sefton LAC received dental checks a reduction of 16% on 2012 and is at its lowest rate since 2010.
- Educationally Sefton Looked After Children perform well compared to the borough's comparator groups with 18.4% achieving 5A\*-C GCSE's compared to the Borough's Statistical Neighbours (15.6%), the North West (15.7%) and England (15.3%).

Children looked after rate per 10,000 children aged under 18



- The attainment rate for children looked after by the authority is far below the level of performance for the general school population, with almost 61% achieving 5 A\*-C GCSE's across Sefton schools. However, this is understandable due to the challenging and difficult upbringing many of these children have had and is a situation that is reflected nationally
- The percentage of Looked After Children receiving a criminal conviction has fallen substantially over the last five years, falling from 19% (one in five) in 2009 to just 6% (one in seventeen) in 2013.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>



# LAC with Parents in Contact with Community Substance Misuse Services

This is a snapshot of Children Looked After at 10th April 2014 matched to NDTMS records for adults in contact with community drug and or alcohol treatment during 2013/14\*

## Parents

Placement Type	Total
Placed for Adoption	11
Foster Placement	42
Homes and Hostels	4
Placed with own parents/others with Parental Responsibility	12
Independent living (flat, lodgings etc without formal support)	4
Foster placement with relative or friend	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>

## Other related\*

Placement Type	Total
Foster Placement	10
Homes and Hostels	3
Placed with own parents/others with Parental Responsibility	6
Foster placement with relative or friend	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

\*Other related include: Parents Partners, Aunts, Uncles, Grandparents and Siblings

- There were 75 children whose parent or parents were in contact drug and or alcohol treatment in 13/14
- 15 children had both parents in contact with drug and or alcohol treatment
- In total there were 90 parents in Drug and or Alcohol Treatment who provided a match to Children's Social Care LAC records

## Notes

### Please note these numbers are likely to be higher than what can be reported

These figures were provided by matching Initials, DOB, Age and Gender across Children's Social Care Records and records from the main drug and alcohol provider in Sefton Lifeline Projects

Each record was individually checked to confirm it was a match

Where a record could not be confirmed as a match e.g. DOB was different and there was no other evidence in the case record that the person was in drug and alcohol treatment then it was not recorded as a match

The match was only conducted for the main drug and alcohol service in Sefton as Sefton does not have access to unique records for the small number of services users who attend residential services outside of the borough

Lifeline Projects took over services on 1st October 2014 and therefore only data for adults still in receipt of services at this date was transferred over and used for this matching exercise

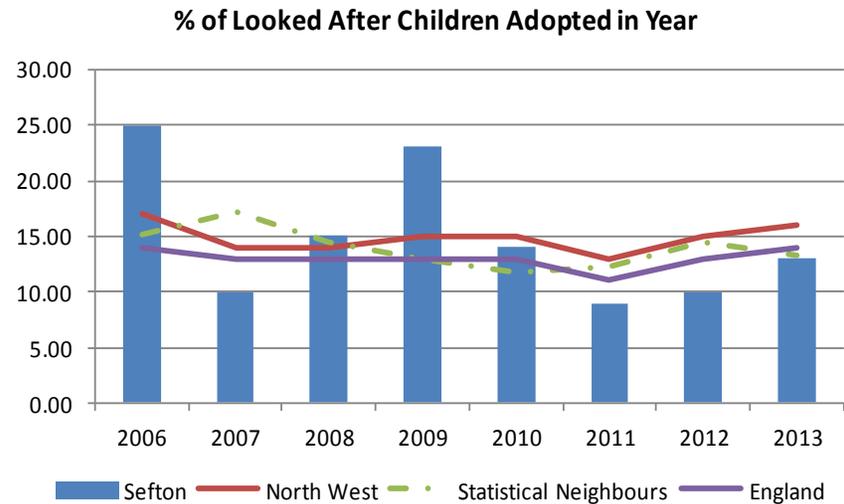
Anyone who had exited treatment prior to this date in the year will not be included in the matching exercise.

Source: Sefton Protocol Database April 2014 and Lifeline Projects NDTMS April 2014



# Fostering & Adoption

- The percentage of Looked After Children (LAC) in Sefton adopted for the year ending March 2013 was 13%, the highest rate for 3 years, however, although in line with the Borough's Statistical Neighbour average of 13.3% is still slightly below the national rate of 14%. More than half of children in Sefton wait less than 20 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family
- 39% of adoptive families matched to a child that waited more than three months from approval to being matched in Sefton far below the proportion for the Borough's Statistical Neighbours (60%) across England as a whole (58%). This puts Sefton in the best performing quartile of authorities across England
- 15% of Sefton looked after children are placed more than 20 miles away from their home, which is the fifth lowest proportion across England and puts Sefton in the best quartile of authorities across England, where the average is 35%.



# Child Sexual Exploitation

- Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of sexual abuse that involves the manipulation and/or coercion of young people under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for things such as money, gifts, accommodation, affection or status. The manipulation or 'grooming' process involves befriending children, gaining their trust, and often feeding them drugs and alcohol, sometimes over a long period of time, before the abuse begins. The abusive relationship between victim and perpetrator involves an imbalance of power which limits the victim's options. It is a form of abuse which is often misunderstood by victims and outsiders as consensual. Although it is true that the victim can be tricked into believing they are in a loving relationship, no child under the age of 18 can ever consent to being abused or exploited. (Barnardo's, 2012).
- Technology is widely used by perpetrators as a method of grooming and coercing victims, often through social networking sites and mobile devices (Jago et al, 2011). This form of abuse usually occurs in private, or in semi-public places such as parks, cinemas, cafes and hotels. It is increasingly occurring at 'parties' organised by perpetrators for the purposes of giving victims drugs and alcohol before sexually abusing them (Barnardo's, 2012).
- Grooming and sexual exploitation can be very difficult to identify. Warning signs can easily be mistaken for 'normal' teenage behaviour and/or development. However, parents, carers, school teachers and practitioners are advised to be alert to the following signs and symptoms:
  - Inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour
  - Repeat sexually transmitted infections; in girls repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage
  - Having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs)
  - Going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends
  - Getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults
  - Going missing from home or care
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation
- Truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether
- Unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual)
- Drug or alcohol misuse
- Getting involved in crime
- Injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault (Barnardo's, 2011; CEOP, 2011; Berelowitz et al, 2012).

This is not an exhaustive list and indicators can change over time

Child sexual exploitation can have a devastating impact on a victim's health, happiness and development. It can also have profound long-term effects on young people's social integration and economic well-being and adversely affects life chances. Some of the difficulties faced by victims include:

- Isolation from family and friends
- Teenage parenthood
- Failing examinations or dropping out of education altogether
- Unemployment
- Mental health problems
- Suicide attempts
- Alcohol and drug addiction
- Aggressive behaviour
- Criminal activity

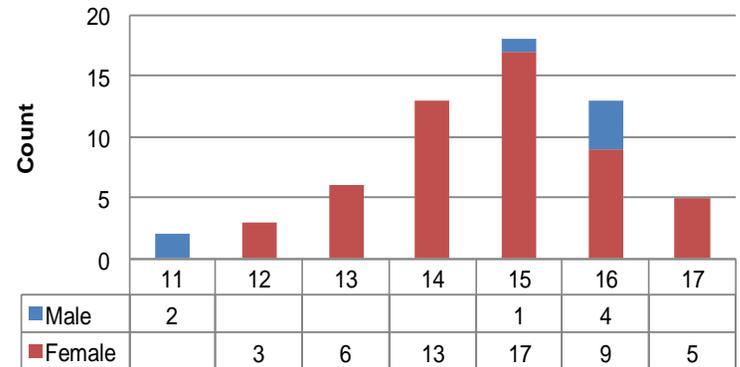
Source: [http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/resourcesforprofessionals/sexualabuse/cse-introduction\\_wda97566.html](http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/resourcesforprofessionals/sexualabuse/cse-introduction_wda97566.html)



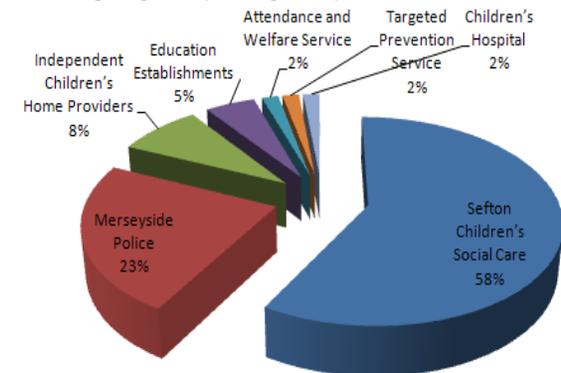
# Child Sexual Exploitation

- Data collected between 17/10/14 and 09/01/15 60 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) referrals in total have been received by the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), resulting in a total of 48 CSE strategy meetings. 9 young people have had 2 CSE referrals, 1 young person has had 3 CSE referrals.
- Concerns relating to young females were most prominent, accounting for 88% (53 of 60) of CSE Referrals. Of the 60 referrals received almost three quarters (44 of 60) related to young people aged 14-16 years.
- As is to be expected, Sefton Social Care and Merseyside Police account for more than 80% of CSE referrals, with other referrals being made from a variety of agencies and organisations.
- More than half of all referrals made relating to Child Sexual Exploitation were made relating to Looked After Children (LAC), eight of which were looked after children from other Local Authorities Placed within Sefton.
- 36 (60%) of CSE referrals were known to Sefton Children's Social Care and subject to an intervention at the time of referral, with more than 40% (25) of all CSE referrals were Sefton Looked after Children. Three of whom were also subject to Child Protection Plans (CP).
- More than a quarter (16) of CSE referrals made to MASH were not open to social care at the time of the referral.

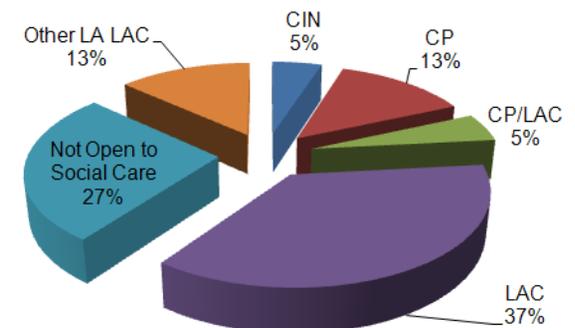
CSE Referrals by Age and Gender



Referring Agency / Agency with Concerns



Referrals Known to Social Care



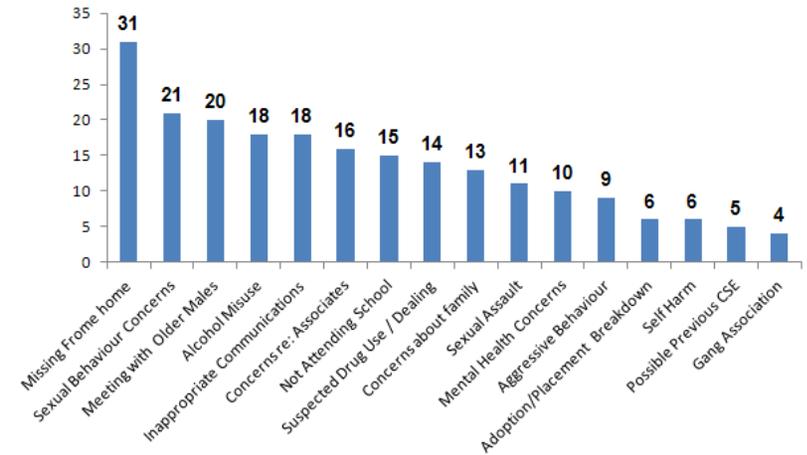
Source: Sefton Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)



# Child Sexual Exploitation

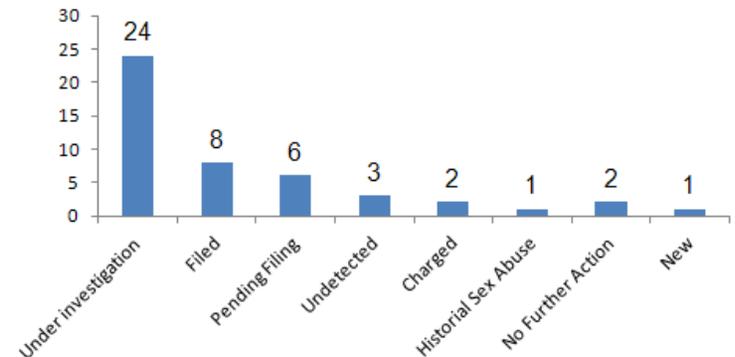
- Many of the referral made in relation to CSE had multiple concerns raised, in more than half of all cases the young person involved had missing from home episodes.
- A third of all cases referred to concerns regarding the child's sexual behaviour, similarly a third had concerns about older males meeting up with the child. Many of these also made reference to the young person being given alcohol. Social media (Facebook, Twitter etc) was also a prominent cause for concern of referring agencies.
- Merseyside police are currently investigating 24 CSE cases. A Police Operation is currently under way involving 3 Basic Command Unit's; Sefton, Knowsley and Liverpool. Operation Peartree focuses on a well-known high risk family in the Liverpool area and potential organised CSE of at least 12 young people from the 3 areas
- In Addition Sefton Council, in partnership with Merseyside Police have launched "*Listen to My Story*" with the aim of raising the awareness of [Child Sexual Exploitation](#) (Sefton website) to reduce harm to children and young people who are being sexually exploited

Reason for Referral / Concern\*



\*Some referrals have more than one reason for referral

Police Status of CSE Cases



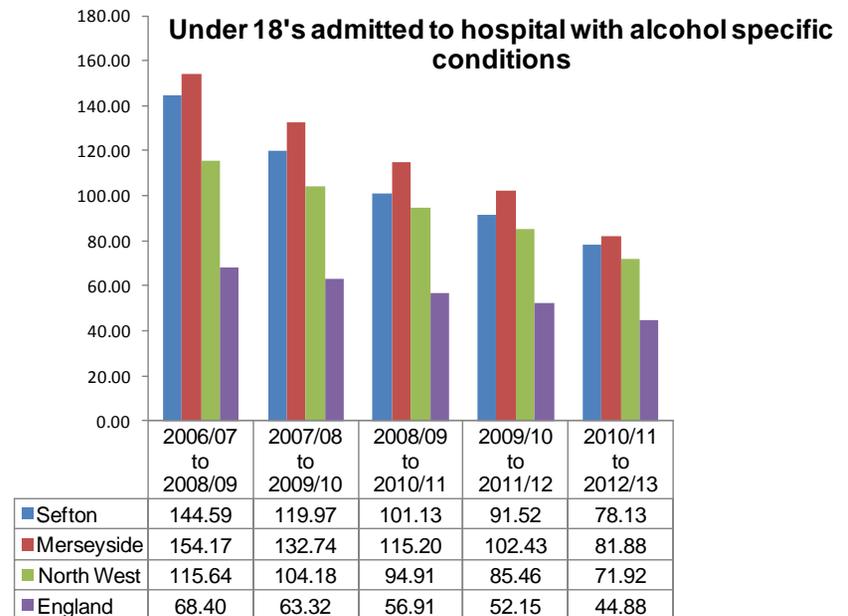
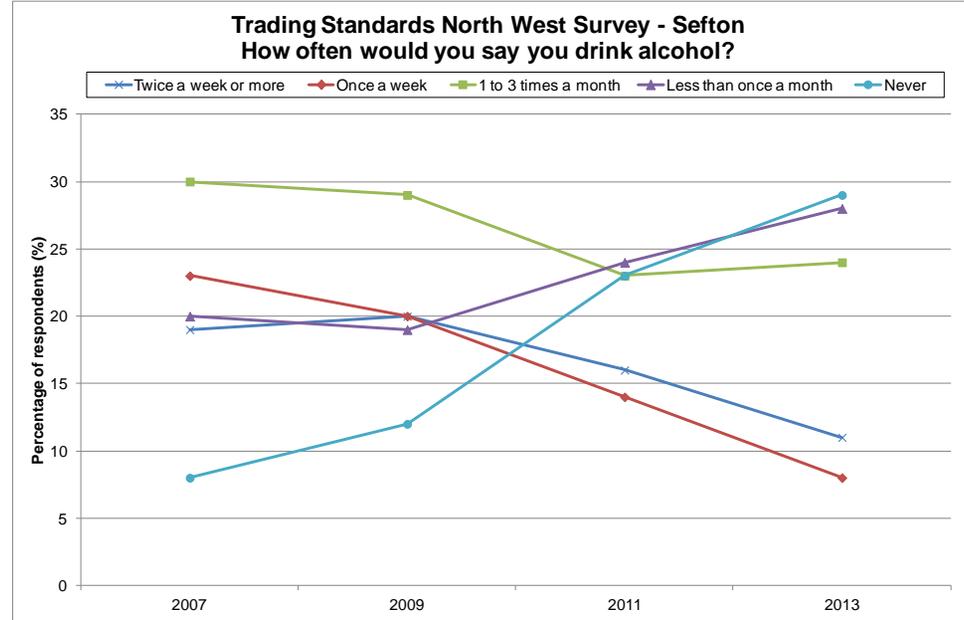
Source: Sefton Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)



Business intelligence & Performance Team

# Young People's Alcohol Consumption

- Trading Standards North West conduct a survey every couple of years to assess drinking and smoking behaviours amongst 14-17 year olds. The latest survey was conducted in 2013 and received 1,180 responses from young people in Sefton.
- Across Sefton in 2013 29% of 14-17 year olds said they had never drunk alcohol and a further 28% reported drinking less than once a month.
- While the proportion of young people that never or rarely drink has been increasing since 2007, the percentage that regularly drink has been falling, only 19% drank at least once a week in 2013, compared with 30% in 2011.
- Amongst those that do drink, the typical number of units of alcohol consumed per week has also decreased. 32% of young people reported drinking no more than 5 units per week.
- 12% of young people reported binge drinking (five or more drinks on one occasion) at least once a week, similar to the North West average (11%) and a decrease of 7% from 2011
- Young people were most likely to get their alcohol from parents/guardians (49%) or friends and family who are over 18 (43%). However at 23% the proportion that claimed to buy alcohol themselves is higher than the North West average of 16%
- There were 127 young people admitted to hospital due to a condition wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcohol overdose) in the period 2010/11 to 2012/13 a five year reduction of almost 50% since the period 2006/07-2008/09.
- For comparison purposes this translates to 78.13 per 100,000 for Sefton, which is considerably higher than the rate across England of 44.88 per 100,000 and slightly higher than the rate across the North West region (71.92).



Source: Young Persons Alcohol & Tobacco Survey (TSNW, 2013) and Local Alcohol Profiles for England (2014) <http://www.lape.org.uk/>

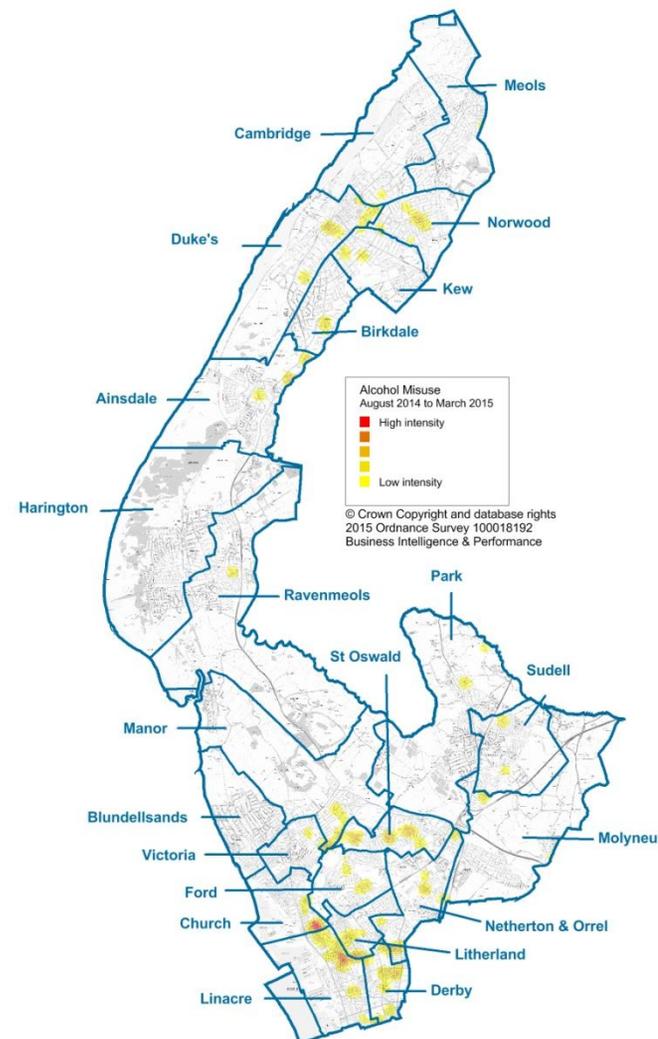


# Children Living in Homes Where There is Concerns About Alcohol Misuse

Alcohol Misuse	Cases where key factors are identified as a concern		Cases with more than one Key Factor Type	
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Number of Cases with Alcohol Misuse as a Factor</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>50%</b>
<i>Concerns about misuse by child</i>	14	2%	13	3%
<i>Concerns about misuse by Parent / Carer</i>	264	29%	235	46%
<i>Concerns about misuse by another person in family / household</i>	34	4%	34	7%

The three concerns will not add up to the total number of individual cases known for Alcohol Misuse because they are not mutually exclusive i.e. More than one concern can be recorded per case e.g. the child and the Parent / Carer may have been identified as both Misusing Alcohol within the same case

- In all cases with factors identified as a concern, alcohol misuse made up 31%
- Of the 282 cases which had alcohol misuse identified, 252 had one or more other factors identified (89%)
- Parent / Carer with misusing Alcohol concerns were the most common alcohol misuse concern recorded, accounting for 94% (264) of all cases citing alcohol misuse
- Domestic violence was the largest additional factor reported, with nearly three quarters (73%) of cases which cited alcohol misuse also had domestic violence cited
- Mental health was the second largest additional factor for cases which cited alcohol misuse (45%)
- The map shows there is a concentration of cases with alcohol misuse factors in the South of the borough particularly around the Linacre and Church wad boundaries. There are sporadic cases in the North of the borough, with small clusters in Maghull and Formby, Sections of Crosby are unaffected.
- Please not due to some primary addresses now being outside of Sefton not all cases have been mapped, in total 267 cases have been mapped.



Source: Sefton Integrated Children's System (ICS)

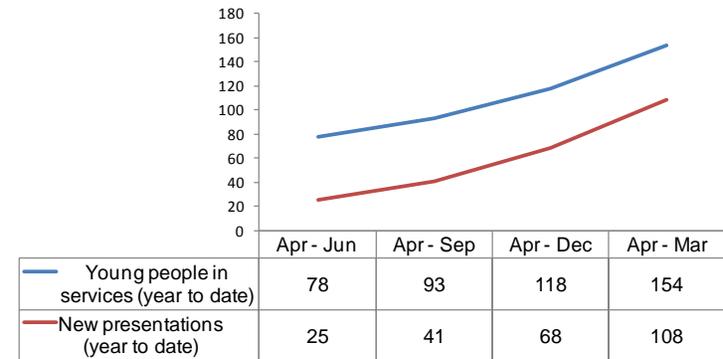


# Drug & Young People

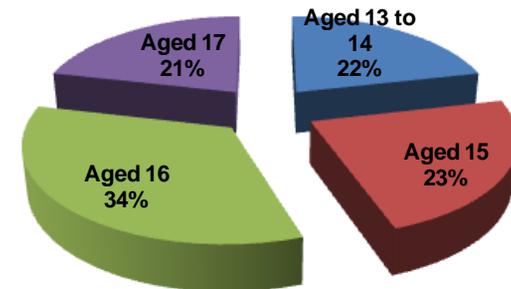
- The rolling 12 month total of young people in contact with treatment services at the end of March 2014 was 154. 108 of these have been new presentation, within the year, meaning their treatment journey stated on or after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013. Throughout the year almost 100% of young people entering treatment have received their first intervention within three weeks or less.
- More than two thirds (68%) of young people in treatment at the end of 2013/14 were male (105 of 154). 34% (52) of young people were 16 when they entered treatment in Sefton in 2013/14, up from 27% the previous year and above the national rate of 27% for 2013/14. A further 23% were aged 15, slightly below the national rate of 25%. 17 years olds accounted for 21% in 2013/14, having been the largest cohort the previous year at 29% and young people aged 13 & 14 accounted for 21%. There were no young people under the age of 13 entering treatment during 2013/14 compared to 2% in 2012/13.
- 94% of young people in treatment in Sefton declared themselves their ethnicity to be White British, which is largely representative of the overall population of the Borough.
- Youth Justice Services are the biggest source of referrals to drug treatment services for young people accounting for 35% of all referrals in 2013/14; this has fallen from 50% in the previous year, yet remains slightly above the national average of 50%. The proportion of referrals from Children & Family services has increased to 26% in 2013/14 having been 14% in 2012/13, this is largely due to an increased level of referrals from Targeted Youth Support, which accounts for one in five (20%) of all referrals in 2013/14 having previously accounted for one in ten. Referrals from Education Services have also increased from 14% in 2012/13 to 24% in 2013/14. Three quarters of referrals made from Educational Services are from universal education, with the remainder coming from alternative education provisions.

Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

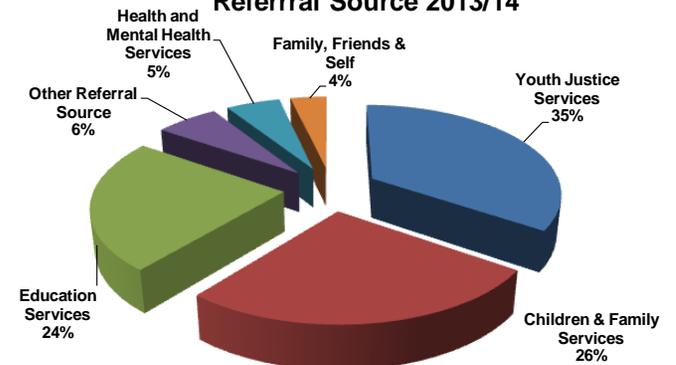
Numbers of Young People in Specialist Services (2013/14 Rolling Total)



Age at Start of Treatment (2013/14)



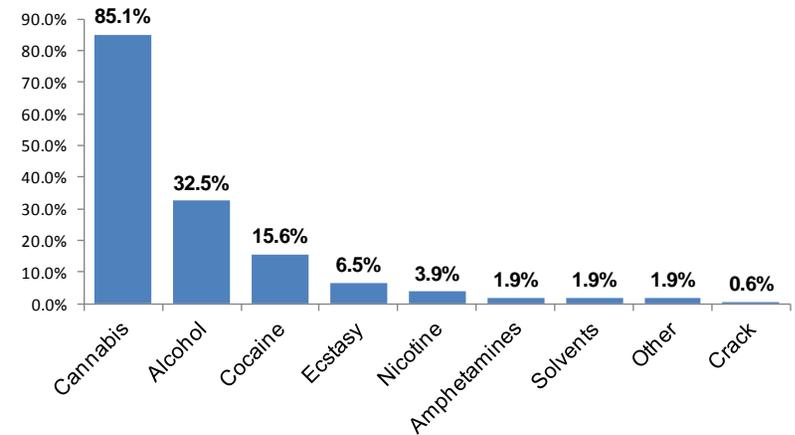
Referral Source 2013/14



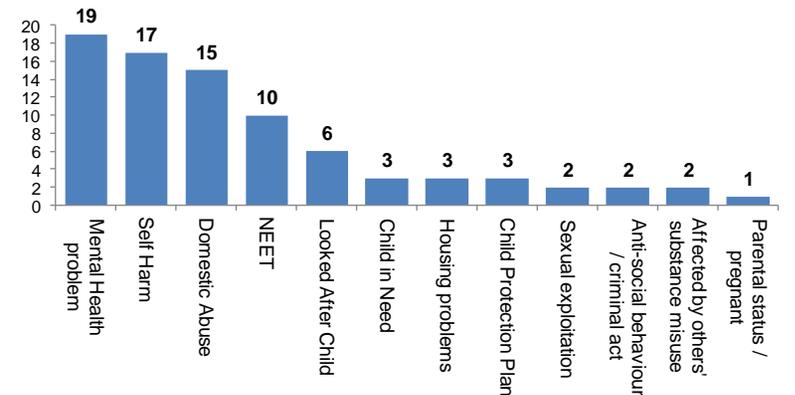
# Drugs & Young People

- Substances cited are from any episode for the young person, young people may have cited more than one problematic substance which means figures will add up to more than 100% of young people in treatment. 131 of 154 young people in treatment at the end of 2013/14 cited cannabis as a problematic drug for them, this equates to 85% of all clients. More than half of young people who cite cannabis as a problem also cited at least one other substance as problematic. 29 cited alcohol as an additional problem and 21 cocaine.
- More than a third (56 of 154) of young people entering treatment in 2013/14 identified wider vulnerabilities that may have impacted on them requiring treatment, in many of the cases where wider vulnerabilities were identified some clients identified multiple vulnerabilities. Mental Health problems were identified by more than a third (19 of 56) of young people as a factor. 30% of those with an identified wider vulnerability stated that they had self harmed. One in four young people in treatment that had wider vulnerabilities identified domestic abuse as a factor, however there is no distinction relating to whether the young person was the victim or had witnessed the domestic abuse in the home.
- There were 102 treatment exits during 2013/14 87% of which were planned exits, significantly higher than the national average of 79% and an increase of 14% on planned exits in the previous year. Of the 89 planned exits in 2013/14, 47% (42) resulted in the client leaving treatment drug free 53% (47) left treatment as occasional users. There were nine unplanned exits during 2013/14, eight of which were as a result of the client dropping out of treatment and one as a result of the young person declining treatment. A further four clients had their treatment transferred

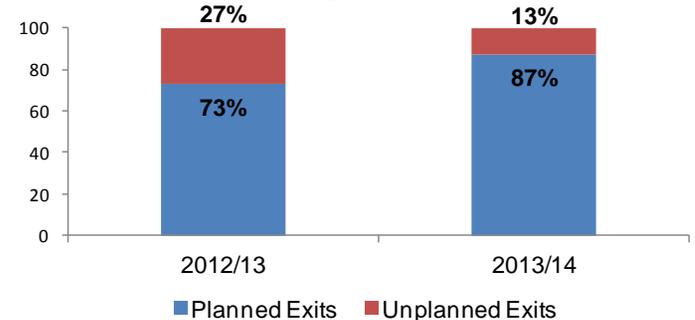
Dependency at Start of Treatment



Wider Vulnerabilities



Planned & Unplanned Treatment Exits



Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

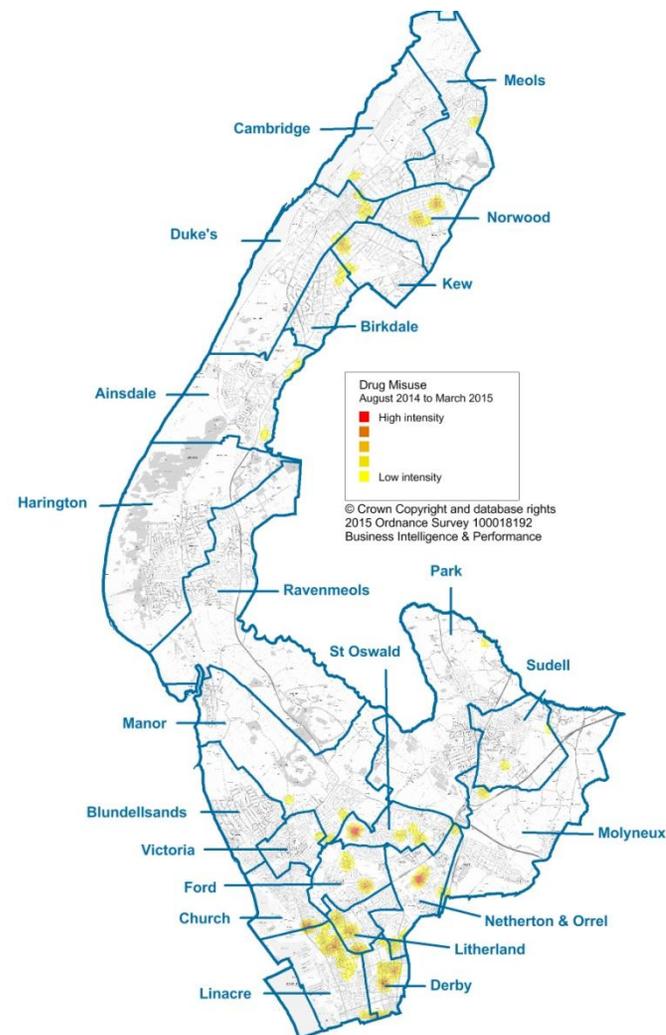


# Children Living in Homes Where There is Concerns About Drugs Misuse

Drug Misuse	Cases where key factors are identified as a concern		Cases with more than one Key Factor Type	
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Number of Cases with Drug Misuse as a Factor</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>40%</b>
<i>Concerns about misuse by child</i>	26	3%	26	5%
<i>Concerns about misuse by Parent / Carer</i>	216	24%	187	37%
<i>Concerns about misuse by another person in family / household</i>	37	4%	32	6%

The three concerns will not add up to the total number of individual cases known for Drug Misuse because they are not mutually exclusive i.e. More than one concern can be recorded per case e.g. the child and the Parent / Carer may have been identified as both Misusing Drugs within the same case

- 26% of cases with factors identified as being a concern related to drug misuse
- Of the 240 cases which had drug misuse identified, 203 had one or more other factors identified (85%)
- Parent / Carer with misusing drug concerns were the most common drug misuse concern recorded, accounting for 90% (216) of all cases citing drug misuse
- Domestic violence was the largest additional factor reported, with nearly two thirds (65%) of cases which cited drug misuse also had domestic violence cited
- Abuse and neglect was the second largest additional factor for cases which cited drug misuse (55%)
- Again the map shows there are high concentrations of cases with drug misuse factors in the South of the borough, particularly in the St Oswald and Netherton & Orrell wards. There are sporadic cases in the North of the borough specifically centered in Norwood ward. Formby and parts of Crosby are unaffected by drug misuse, with Maghull seeing small sporadic areas.
- Please note due to some primary addresses now being outside of Sefton not all cases have been mapped, in total 227 cases have been mapped.

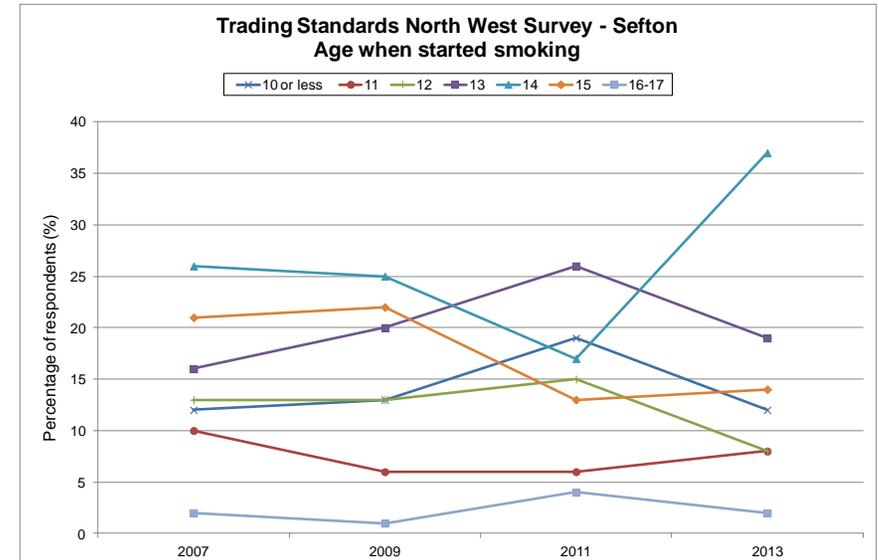
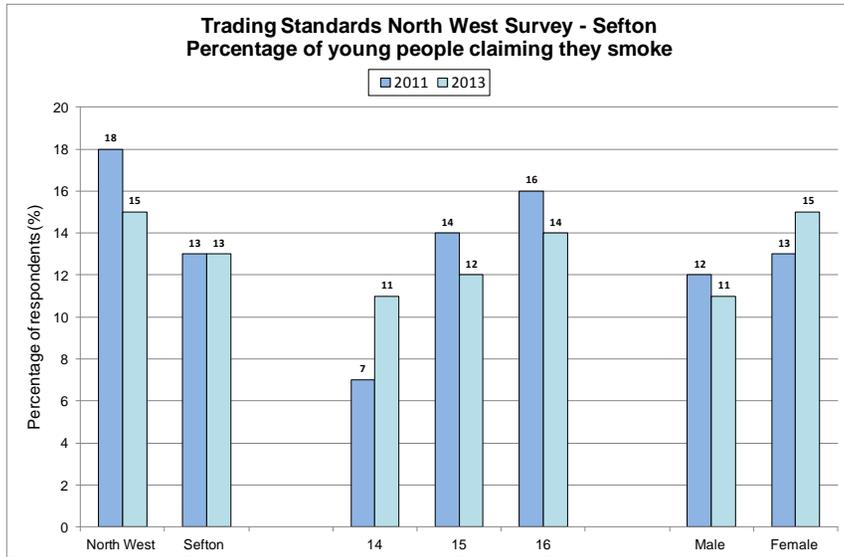


Source: Sefton Integrated Children's System (ICS)

Business intelligence & Performance Team



# Young People Smoking Habits



- Trading Standards North West (2013) reported that 13% of 14-17 year olds in Sefton claim to smoke, slightly below the North West average (15%) and the same as in 2011.
- A slightly higher percentage of girls reported smoking than boys (15% compared to 11%)
- Young people in Sefton are starting to smoke at a later age. 72% of young people reported smoking at age 13 or older
- There has been an increase in the percentage of young smokers getting cigarettes from off licenses since 2011 (41%) but falls in the percentages buying from newsagents (27%) and supermarkets (11%)
- The percentage of young people reporting buying 'illicit cigarettes' has decreased.
- A lower percentage of young people in Sefton have tried shisha (12%) and e-cigarettes (11%) compared to the North West

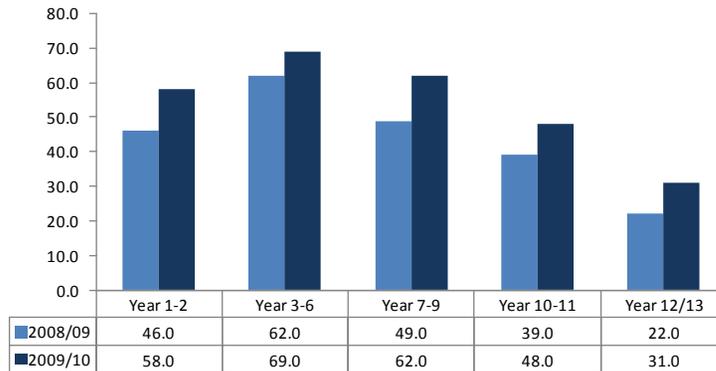
Source: Sefton Public Health



Business intelligence & Performance Team

# Young People & Physical Activity

**School Age Children Participating in at Least 3hrs P.E. Per Week (%)**



- Across Sefton in 2009/10 61% of children in school year 1-11 participated in at least three hours of high quality P.E. per week, a rise of 10% on the previous year (2008/09), with increases in the percentage of children taking part across all the recorded year groups
- Children in primary school years three to six are most likely to participate with seven in ten children in these school year actively taking part
- Despite improvements through year on year increases, intelligence would suggest that once a child leaves primary school they are less likely to participate in three hours of P.E. per week, with the percentage of children taking part reducing throughout the time they are at secondary school. By year 12/13 only one in three will take part in 3hrs or more P.E.
- Around half of all pupils across Sefton are involved in inter school competition during the academic year, with a third of pupils participating in one or more sports, dance or multi-skill clubs during the year

Source: <http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=45>

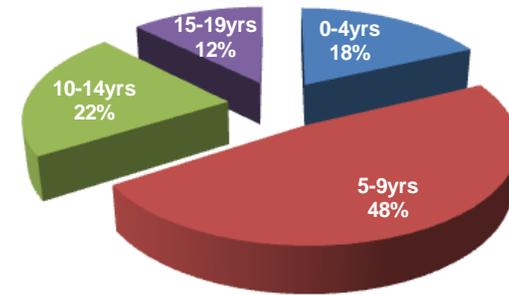


# Dental Health

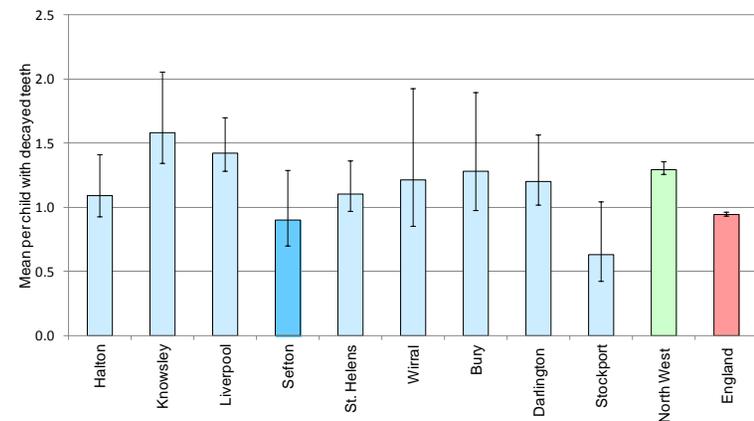
- In 2012/13 a total of 273 0-19 year Sefton residents were admitted to hospital for tooth extractions, a year on year reduction of 17% from 2011/12.
- The reductions in Sefton are considerably higher than across the North West region, where there has been a 6% reduction and across England, which has seen a reduction of less than 1%
- In Sefton, almost half of all extractions were in children aged between five and nine years of age, with is representative of both the regional and national picture. However, while there has been a reduction of 7% in extractions for this age group in Sefton there has been an increase of almost 4% across England as a whole, and a far smaller reduction of 1% across the North West
- The Oral Health of Children is assessed every two years through a national dental health survey of 5 year olds. The methodology of the survey was changed in 2007/08 and as such direct comparisons cannot be made between 2011/12 and surveys conducted prior to 2007-08.
- Sefton's mean Decayed Missing & Filled Teeth (DMFT) has reduced from 1.11 in 2007-08 to 0.9 in 2011-12 (by approximately 19%). Sefton's mean DMFT does not differ significantly from the England average but is significantly lower than the North West estimate. In comparison to other Mersey LAs, Sefton's mean DMFT is significantly lower than Knowsley and Liverpool.

Age	0-19 Year Olds Admitted to Hospital for Extraction		
	2011/12	2012/13	% Change
0-4yrs	65	49	-24.6
5-9yrs	141	131	-7.1
10-14yrs	60	59	-1.7
15-19yrs	62	34	-45.2
<b>Total 0-19yrs</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>-16.8</b>

2012/13 Tooth Extraction by Age



Mean Decayed Missing and Filled Teeth per child sampled (with 95% confidence intervals)  
National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England (2011/12)

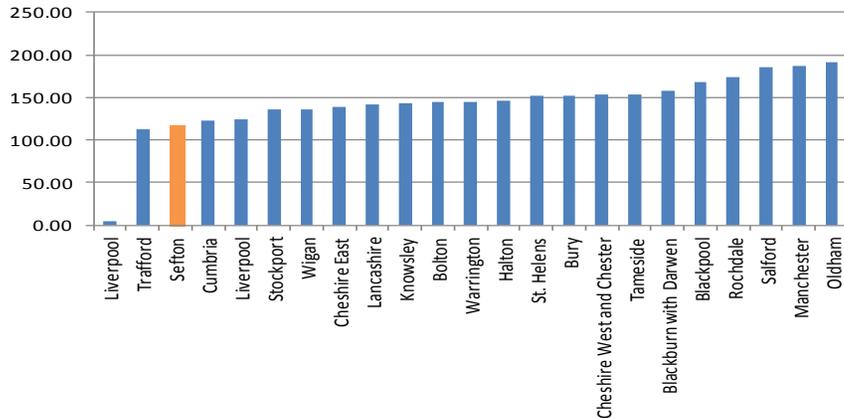


Source: The National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England, Oral health survey of 5 year olds (2011-2012)



# Unintentional Injuries & Accidents

Emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional & deliberate injuries to children (0-14)

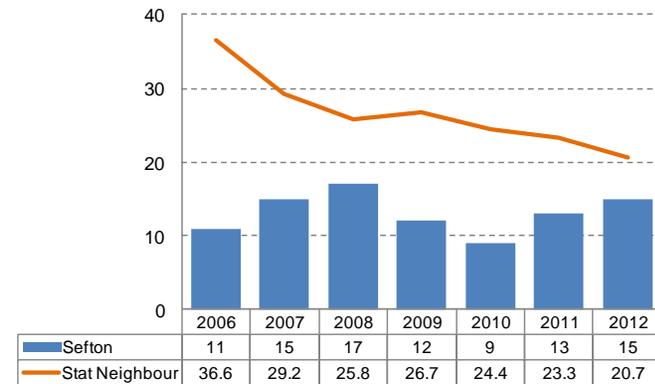


- This indicator was changed in 2011 to represent Emergency Hospital Admissions Caused by Unintentional and Deliberate Injuries to Children to cover 0-14 year olds, having previously incorporated 0-17 year olds
- Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalization and represent a major cause of mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long term issues, including mental health related to experience.
- In Sefton in 2012 there were 117.01 hospital admissions per /10,000 population, a year on year reduction of 31.5% (from 170.73) on the previous year
- Reductions in the number of hospital admissions for unintentional / deliberate injuries for Sefton residents means the rate for Sefton is now lower than its Statistical Neighbour group (130.92) and slightly below the rate for the whole of England (118.22)

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

# Road Traffic Accidents

Number of Children Killed / Seriously Injured in RTA's 2012



The data provided by LAIT shows the number of children killed or seriously injured in RTAs in 2012; “the statistics relate to personal injury accidents on public roads that are reported to the police. Figures for deaths refer to persons killed immediately or who died within 30 days of the accident. This is the usual international definition, adopted by the Vienna Convention in 1968” LAIT

- Sefton has the fourth highest number of children killed or seriously injured out of the Statistical Neighbour and North West LAs and is in the bottom half of local authorities nationally
- Sefton has shown fluctuations across the past seven years (2006 to 2012), with year on year increases in each of the last two years rising from 9 killed or seriously injured in 2010 to 15 in 2012. However, it has continually been below the Statistical Neighbours average over the seven years where data is available

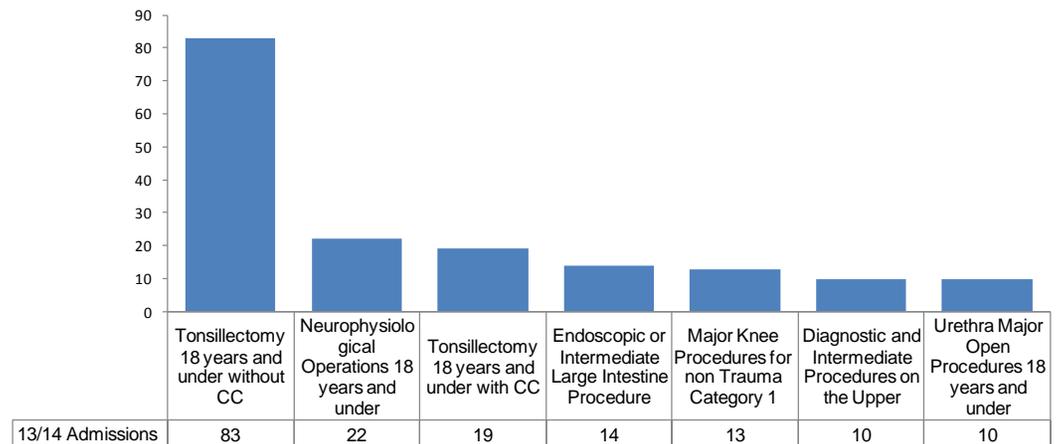


# Hospital Admissions (Elective)

- In 2013-14, for under 18s, there were a total of 583 elective admissions at a total cost of £1.68million. The average cost per elective admission was £2,887
- The top seven reasons for elective admission accounted for 31%, or around one in three elective admissions and were mostly ENT related procedures
- There were a total of 102 elective tonsillectomy procedures carried out in 2013/14, accounting for 18% (one in six) of all elective admissions at an average cost of £1,237 per admission
- The average length of stay in hospital for an elective admission was 3.96 days, which equates to a total of 2,306 days.

HRG Code and Description (HRG4)	13/14 Admissions	Total cost (£m)	Total length of stay (days)	Average admission cost (£)	Average LoS (days)	% of all coded admissions
Tonsillectomy 18 years and under without CC	83	0.07	80	791	0.96	15.00%
Neurophysiological Operations 18 years and under	22	0.04	37	1655	1.68	4.00%
Tonsillectomy 18 years and under with CC	19	0.03	37	1682	1.95	3.40%
Endoscopic or Intermediate Large Intestine Procedure	14	0.02	1	1222	0.07	2.50%
Major Knee Procedures for non Trauma Category 1	13	0.04	31	2800	2.38	2.40%
Diagnostic and Intermediate Procedures on the Upper	10	0.01	2	1276	0.2	1.80%
Urethra Major Open Procedures 18 years and under	10	0.06	12	5978	1.2	1.80%
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1521</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>31.00%</b>
Admissions with Blank HRGs	31	0	1057	2003	34.1	1.4% (all elective admissions)
<b>All elective admissions for u18s 2013/14</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2306</b>	<b>2887</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>100%</b>

Most Prominent Elective Admissions 2013/14



Source: Cheshire & Merseyside Commissioning Support Unit

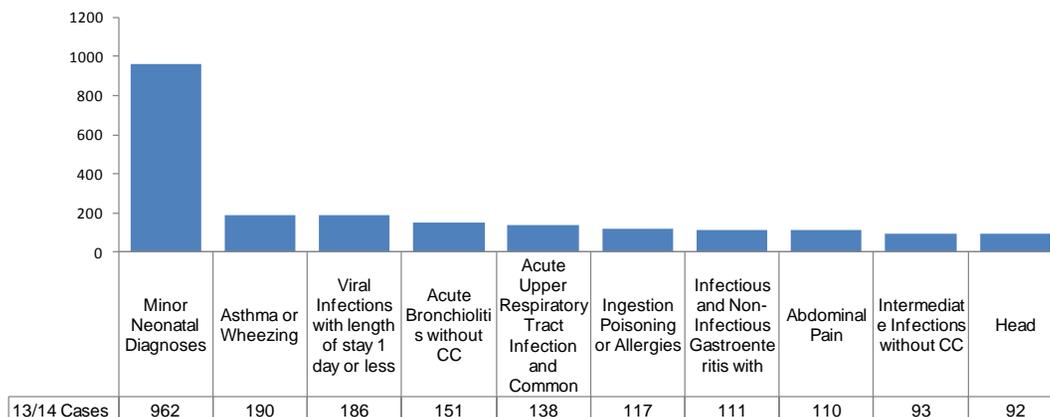


# Hospital Admissions (Non Elective)

- In 2013-14, for under 18s, there were a total of 6,285 non-elective admissions, more than ten times the number of elective admissions.
- The average cost per non elective admission was £828, although the average cost is less than a third of the average cost of elective admissions, the total number of non elective admissions means the total cost of £5.2million is more than the cost of elective admissions.
- The top 10 reasons for non-elective admission accounted for more than a third of non-elective admissions, with 15% of admission relating to minor neonatal diagnoses
- Minor neonatal diagnoses also accounted for almost a third (31%) of the number of days spent in hospital for non elective admissions (4,203 of 13,429).
- The average length of stay in hospital for a non elective admission was also lower than for elective admissions at 2.14 days per stay (compared to 3.96 days).
- Minor neonatal diagnoses again dominate the average length of stay, with on average 4.37 days per stay, which is by far the greatest average number of days spend in hospital for any of the most prominent elective or non elective stay.

HRG Code and Description (HRG4)	13/14 Cases	Total cost (£m)	Total length of stay (days)	Average case cost (£)	Average LoS (days)	% of all coded day cases
Minor Neonatal Diagnoses	962	1.16	4203	1211	4.37	15.31%
Asthma or Wheezing	190	0.14	334	730	1.76	3.02%
Viral Infections with length of stay 1 day or less	186	0.09	91	465	0.49	2.96%
Acute Bronchiolitis without CC	151	0.14	271	921	1.79	2.40%
Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection and Common	138	0.07	71	506	0.51	2.20%
Ingestion Poisoning or Allergies	117	0.06	153	536	1.31	1.86%
Infectious and Non-Infectious Gastroenteritis with	111	0.06	71	583	0.64	1.77%
Abdominal Pain	110	0.07	96	649	0.87	1.75%
Intermediate Infections without CC	93	0.08	164	823	1.76	1.48%
Head	92	0.03	0	373	0	1.46%
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>5454</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>34.21%</b>
Admissions with Blank HRGs	31	0	621	2470	20.03	0.50%
<b>All non-elective admissions for u18s 2013/14</b>	<b>6285</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>13429</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Most Prominent Non Elective Admissions 2013/14



Source: Cheshire & Merseyside Commissioning Support Unit

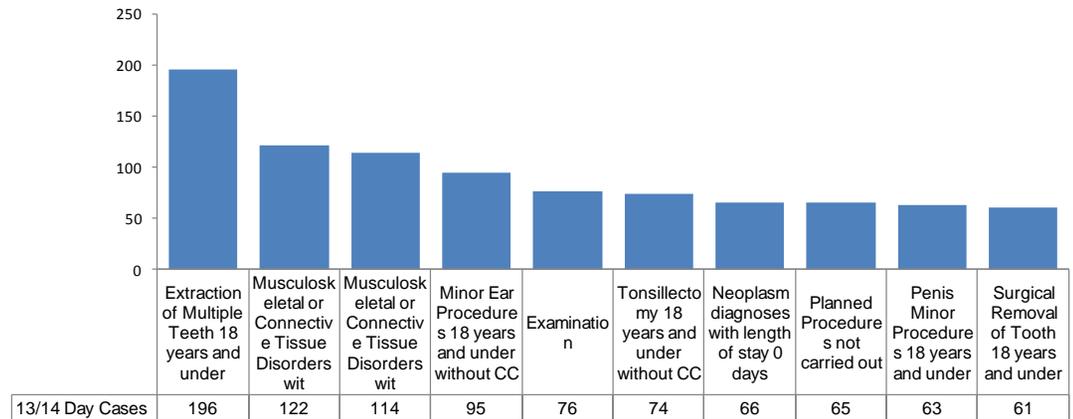


# Hospital Day Cases

- In 2013-14, for under 18s, there were a total of 1,503 day cases carried out, at an average cost of £932 per case
- Day Case HRGs are dominated by Paediatric specialised procedures mainly in relation to oral surgery, musculoskeletal & ENT. The top 10 HRGs account for 63% of all Day Cases for those aged under 18..
- Most prominent is the surgical or multiple removal of teeth from under 18's, which account for one in six of all day cases at hospital and 13% of the total spend on hospital day cases.
- The top ten reasons for day cases account for almost two thirds of all day cases and half of the overall cost of Hospital day cases

HRG Code and Description (HRG4)	13/14 Day Cases	Total cost (£m)	Total length of stay (days)	Average case cost (£)	Average LoS (days)	% of all coded day cases
Extraction of Multiple Teeth 18 years and under	196	0.12	-	589	-	13.30%
Musculoskeletal or Connective Tissue Disorders wit	122	0.14	-	1174	-	8.30%
Musculoskeletal or Connective Tissue Disorders wit	114	0.09	-	750	-	7.70%
Minor Ear Procedures 18 years and under without CC	95	0.08	-	816	-	6.40%
Examination	76	0.04	-	474	-	5.20%
Tonsillectomy 18 years and under without CC	74	0.08	-	1103	-	5.00%
Neoplasm diagnoses with length of stay 0 days	66	0.06	-	951	-	4.50%
Planned Procedures not carried out	65	0.01	-	107	-	4.40%
Penis Minor Procedures 18 years and under	63	0.06	-	924	-	4.30%
Surgical Removal of Tooth 18 years and under	61	0.06	-	911	-	4.10%
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>0.72</b>	-	<b>776</b>	-	<b>63.20%</b>
Admissions with Blank HRGs	29	0	-	0	-	3.5% (all day cases)
<b>All day cases for u18s 2013/14</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>1.4</b>	-	<b>932</b>	-	<b>100.00%</b>

Most Prominent Hospital Day Cases 2013/14



Source: Cheshire & Merseyside Commissioning Support Unit

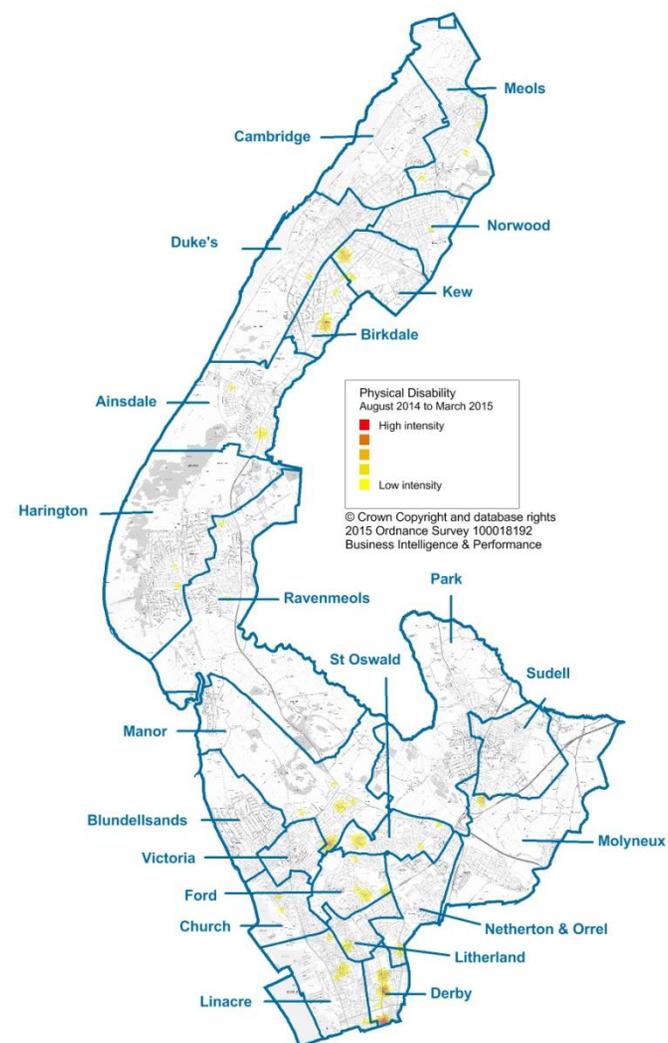


# Children Living in Homes Where There is Concerns About Physical Disabilities or Illness

Physical Disability or Illness	Cases where key factors are identified as a concern		Cases with more than one Key Factor Type	
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Number of Cases with Physical Disability as a Factor</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>13%</b>
<i>Concern about physical disability or illness of the child</i>	29	3%	25	5%
<i>Concern about physical disability or illness of the parent/carer</i>	54	6%	48	9%
<i>Concern about physical disability or illness of another person in the family/household</i>	2	0%	2	0%

The three concerns will not add up to the total number of individual cases known for Physical Disability or Illness because they are not mutually exclusive i.e. More than one concern can be recorded per case e.g. the child and the Parent / Carer may have been identified as both having Physical Disabilities / Illnesses within the same case

- In all cases with factors identified as a concern, 8% were made up by physical disabilities or illness
- Of the 78 cases which had physical disabilities or illness identified, 68 had one or more other factors identified (87%)
- Parent / Carer with a physical disabilities or illness were the most common physical disabilities or illness concern recorded, accounting for 69% (54) of all cases citing physical disabilities or illness
- Mental health was the largest additional factor reported, with three fifths (60%) of cases which cited physical disabilities or illness also had mental health cited
- Abuse or neglect was the second largest additional factor for cases which cited physical disabilities or illness (51%)
- The map shows there are sporadic concentration of cases with physical disability or illness factors in both the North and South of the borough. With Derby ward showing high intensity areas. Parts of Crosby, Formby and Maghull are unaffected.
- Please not due to some primary addresses now being outside of Sefton not all cases have been mapped, in total 74 cases have been mapped.



Source: Sefton Integrated Children's System (ICS)

Business intelligence & Performance Team



# Young Peoples Mental Health

*Please Note information on young people's mental health is based on national research and data. As part of the ongoing development of the SSNA it is hoped that through the LSCB more localised information will be available in the near future*

Aged 16 to 19 with neurotic disorders							
	Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder	Generalised anxiety disorder	Depressive episode	All phobias	Obsessive compulsive disorder	Panic disorder	Any neurotic disorder
Males	345	110	65	45	65	35	580
Females	790	70	175	135	60	40	1,220
Total	1135	180	240	180	125	75	1800

Type of Disorder	Boys	Girls	Total
Conduct Disorders (Age 5-10yrs)	595	230	825
Conduct Disorders (Age 11-16yrs)	780	475	1255
Emotional Disorders (Age 5-10yrs)	190	210	400
Emotional Disorders (Age 11-16yrs)	385	570	955
Hyperkinetic Disorder (Age 5-10yrs)	235	35	270
Hyperkinetic Disorder (Age 11-16yrs)	235	40	275
Less Common Disorders (Age 5-10yrs)	190	35	225
Less Common Disorders (Age 11-16yrs)	155	105	260

## School-age children

- Prevalence varies by age and sex, with boys more likely (11.4%) to have experienced or be experiencing a mental health problem than girls (7.8%). Children aged 11 to 16 years olds are also more likely (11.5%) than 5 to 10 year olds (7.7%) to experience mental health problems. The table shows the estimated prevalence of mental health disorder by age group and sex in Sefton..

## 16-19 Year Olds

- A study conducted by Singleton et al (2001) has estimated prevalence rates for neurotic disorders in young people aged 16 to 19 inclusive living in private households. The tables below show how many 16 to 19 year olds would be expected to have a neurotic disorder if these prevalence rates were applied to the population of Sefton.

## Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

- The European Commission (2005) highlights the problems associated with establishing prevalence rates for Autistic Spectrum Disorders. These include the absence of long-term studies of psychiatric case registers and inconsistencies of definition over time and between locations.
- Nevertheless the Commission estimates that according to the existing information, the age-specific prevalence rates for 'classical autism' in the European Union (EU) could be estimated as varying from 3.3 to 16.0 per 10,000. These rates could however increase to a range estimated between 30 and 63 per 10,000 when all forms of autism spectrum disorders are included. Debate remains about the validity and usefulness of a broad definition of autism. The EU definition of rare diseases focuses on those diseases lower than 5 per 10,000. The Commission notes that ASD could be considered as a rare disease using the most restrictive diagnosis criteria but it seems more appropriate to not refer to ASD as a rare disease.

Source: <http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=34&geoTypeId=2>



# Young Peoples Mental Health - Factors influencing and influenced by mental health

## Looked-after children

- Looked-after children are more likely to experience mental health problems . It has been found that among children aged 5 to 17 years who are looked after by local authorities in England, 45% had a mental health disorder, 37% had clinically significant conduct disorders, 12% had emotional disorders, such as anxiety or depression, and 7% were hyperkinetic . Variation was shown depending on the type of placement with two-thirds of children living in residential care found to have a mental health disorder compared with four in ten of those placed with foster-carers or their birth parents.

## Homelessness and sleeping rough

- Homeless adolescents and street youths are likely to present with depression and attempted suicide, alcohol and drug misuse, and are vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Two major studies of this group found significant histories of residential care, family breakdown, poor educational attainment and instability of accommodation. These were associated with sexually risky behaviours, substance misuse and co morbid psychiatric disorders, particularly depression.
- The estimated number of young people aged 16 to 24 sleeping rough in England in 2008/9 was 3200, giving a rate of 51.3 per 100,000. In a study of 16 to 25 year olds who were sleeping rough in London, 67% had mental health problems. Applying these rates to the population in Sefton provides an estimate of 10 young people with mental health problems who are sleeping rough.

## Suicide and self-harm

- Three times as many young men as young women aged between 15 and 19 committed suicide
- Only 14% of young people who committed suicide were in contact with mental health services in the year prior to their death, compared with 26% in adults.
- Looking at the difference between sexes, 20% of young women were in contact with mental health services compared to only 12% of young men
- Levels of self-harm are higher among young women than young men. The rates of self-harm in young women averaged 302 per 100,000 in 10 to 14 year olds and 1,423 per 100,000 in 15 to 18 year olds. Whereas for young men the rates of self-harm averaged 67 per 100,000 in 10-14 year olds and 466 per 100,000 in 15 to 18 year olds. Self-poisoning was the most common method, involving paracetamol in 58.2 % of episodes
- Presentations, especially those involving alcohol, peaked at night. Repetition of self-harm was frequent (53.3 % had a history of prior self-harm and 17.7 % repeated within a year) Common characteristics of adolescents who self-harm are similar to the characteristics of those who commit suicide
- As many as 30% of adolescents who self-harm report previous episodes, many of which have not come to medical attention. At least 10% repeat self-harm during the following year, with repeats being especially likely in the first two or three months

Source: <http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=34&geoTypeId=2>

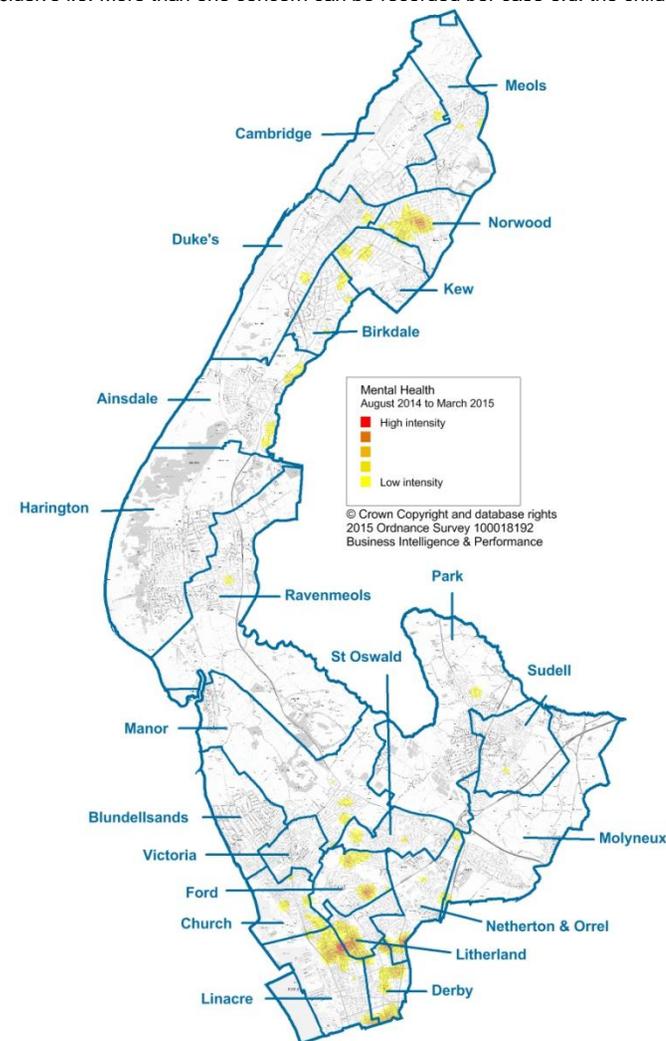


# Children Living in Homes Where There is Concerns About Mental Health

Mental Health	Cases where key factors are identified as a concern		Cases with more than one Key Factor Type	
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Number of Cases with Mental Health as a Factor</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>54%</b>
<i>Concerns about the mental health of the child</i>	87	9%	70	14%
<i>Concerns about the mental health of the parent/carer</i>	267	29%	227	45%
<i>Concerns about the mental health of another person in the family/household</i>	39	4%	36	7%

The three concerns will not add up to the total number of individual cases known for Mental Health because they are not mutually exclusive i.e. More than one concern can be recorded per case e.g. the child and the Parent / Carer may have been identified as both having Mental Health concerns within the same case

- Mental health was recorded as a concern in 37% of all cases with factors identified as a concern
- Of the 337 cases which had mental health identified, 272 had one or more other factors identified (81%)
- Parent / Carer with mental health concerns were the most common mental health concern recorded, accounting for 79% (337) of all cases citing mental health
- Domestic violence was the largest additional factor reported, with over half (57%) of cases which cited mental health also had domestic violence cited
- Abuse or neglect was the second largest additional factor for cases which cited mental health (48%)
- The map shows there is a large cluster of cases with mental health factors in the South of the borough, particularly around the borders of Linacre and Litherland wards and within Ford ward and Netherton & Orrell. There are smaller clusters in the North of the borough specifically in Norwood ward. Again areas around Crosby, Formby and Magull remain mainly unaffected.
- Please not due to some primary addresses now being outside of Sefton not all cases have been mapped, in total 318 cases have been mapped.



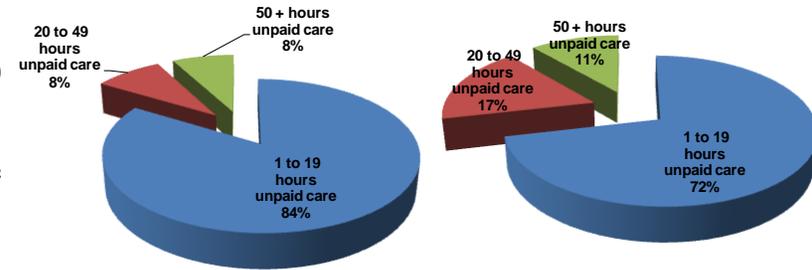
Source: Sefton Integrated Children's System (ICS)



# Young Carers

- Census 2011 shows there are a total of 34,547 Sefton residents that provide unpaid care. Of these only 7.4% (2,562) under 25's and 2% (655) of residents that provide unpaid care in Sefton are under the age of 16.
- Of the 655 0-15 year olds who provide unpaid care 16% (107) provide in excess of 20 hours care per week and of these 48% (51) provide more than 50 hours care per week.
- 40% of 16-24 year old carers provide 20 hours or more unpaid care per week, 39% of whom provide in excess of 50 hours care per week
- However, in reality there are likely to be far more, as there can be issues of schools not knowing that the pupil is a young carer, families not wanting to share information as they are unsure of what will happen. Also professionals not sharing information or making referrals due to fear of damaging relationships with adult service users, doctors, health professional not understanding the needs of the young carers in the family.
- In addition the role of the young carer can be normalised within the individual/family and not realising the extent of the young carers responsibility, there is a lack of a positive role model, confidence and stigma from peers. Also professionals not sharing information or making referrals due to fear of damaging relationships with adult service users.
- A Children's Society report "**Hidden from View**" reveals:
  - Young carers are one and half times more likely to have a special educational need or a long-standing illness or disability
  - One in 12 young carers is caring for more than 15 hours per week
  - Around one in 20 miss school because of their caring responsibilities
  - Young carers have significantly lower educational attainment at GCSE level - the equivalent to nine grades lower overall than their peers
  - Young carers are more than one-and-a-half times as likely to be from black, Asian or minority ethnic communities, and are twice as likely to not speak English as their first language
  - The average annual income for families with a young carer is £5,000 less than families who do not have a young carer
  - Young carers are more likely than the national average to be 'not in education, employment or training' (NEET) between the ages of 16 and 19
  - Despite improved awareness of the needs of young carers, there is no strong evidence that young carers are any more likely than their peers to come into contact with support agencies

0-15 Year Old Unpaid Care Providers 16-24 Year Old Unpaid Care Providers



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